

Technical Report
on the
SUGARLOAF PEAK GOLD PROJECT
La Paz County, Arizona



Prepared for
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1 Summary

This technical report on the Sugarloaf Peak property, an exploration-stage project in La Paz County, Arizona, was commissioned by Choice Gold Corporation. (Choice Gold was previously named CLI Resources Inc. and changed its name on March 29, 2011.) The author of this report is David S. Smith, MS, MBA, CPG, who is a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101. For the purposes of this report, Mr. Smith is an independent Qualified Person. The author examined the property and adjacent areas during a personal inspection on July 21 and 22, 2011.

The Sugarloaf Peak project is located in La Paz County, Arizona, approximately 6 miles west-southwest of Quartzsite, Arizona, on the eastern side of the Dome Rock Mountains. The property is located in Sections 3, 4 and 5, T3N, R20W, and Sections 28 through 34, T4N, R20W, Meridian 14 (Gila and Salt River Meridian).

The property comprises 301 unpatented mineral claims (297 lode claims and 4 placer claims) covering approximately 5,959 acres. The property is made up of three groups of claims under separate ownership, all under option to Choice Gold. A legal land review by Lacy (2011a) indicated several minor land-related legal issues to rectify, and analyzed the precedence of other mineral claims within the project boundaries. Several senior third-party claims fall within or adjacent to the project's claims. All claims are on federal public land administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). According to the BLM all claims are in good standing until August 31, 2011.

Choice Gold holds an option to acquire 100% of the subject property over three years for cash, stock, and work commitments from Riverside Resources. Riverside holds an underlying option agreement with Arizona Gold Holdings LLC to acquire 100% of the property. Choice Gold is making the payments on behalf of Riverside for Riverside's underlying option agreement; these payments are credited against Choice Gold's exploration expenditure requirements.

The project has a long history, beginning in 1962 with porphyry-copper exploration by Congdon & Carey and Kerr-McGee through 1973. Gold exploration began in 1981 with a drilling program by Westworld Oil & Gas and continued through 1995 with work and drilling by Amselco, Cominco, and Arimetco. In 2006, principals of Arizona Gold Holdings acquired the project and optioned it to Riverside Resources in 2008. After conducting geologic mapping, sampling, and drilling in 2008 and 2009, Riverside optioned the project to Choice Gold Corporation in 2011. Choice Gold has funded geologic mapping and sampling, and induced-polarization and airborne magnetics geophysical surveys.

The Sugarloaf Peak property is located in the Jurassic magmatic arc complex of west-central Arizona, an extensive belt of Lower- to Middle-Jurassic metavolcanics and related plutons. Host rocks in the project area are known as the Dome Rock igneous suite, a sequence of 158-200 Ma metavolcanics, their volcanoclastic equivalents, coeval intrusions, and minor metasediments. Regional structure and tectonics include the Precambrian Goodman Fault zone, which shows a pronounced bifurcation into six strands on the project, four Mesozoic deformational events of both compressional and extensional nature, as well as Tertiary Basin-Range faulting. The project occurs in a region of large gold deposits (Mesquite, California, and Copperstone, Arizona) and a number of smaller mineral occurrences in the Dome Rock Mountains.

The main rock type at Sugarloaf Peak is a quartz-sericite phyllite or phyllonite, also referred to as schist, is a blue-grey, fine grained, fissile sericite phyllite, typically containing 10% clear quartz crystals. Other host rocks to gold mineralization include several metarhyolite units, quartz arenite, two intrusive units the Middle Camp quartz monzonite and the Diablo alkali granite. All host rocks on the project have been deformed and show variable amounts of foliation and mylonitization. The protolith of the host rocks has been obscured by deformation and hydrothermal alteration, but appears to be either an intermediate-composition volcanic (latite or quartz latite) or an intrusive (Middle Camp quartz monzonite or Diablo alkali granite).

Historical and modern geological work at Sugarloaf Peak has identified a large, zoned, gold-mineralized system of the high-sulfidation, acid-sulfate epithermal deposit class. Mineralization consists of sheeted veins/veinlets and stockworks of quartz-pyrite $\pm$ accessory vein minerals including specularite, tourmaline, and molybdenite in sericite- and argillic-altered host rocks. Pyrite is broadly disseminated in altered wall rocks adjacent to quartz-pyrite bearing structures. The main gold-mineralized zones identified both in drilling and on surface occur within zones of quartz-pyrite, accompanied by generally strong sericitic alteration and argillic to advanced argillic alteration. Many past and current geologists consider the mineralization to be Jurassic in age, roughly 160-164 Ma, but the author has seen no conclusive evidence for this, nor for the relative timing of mineralization and the numerous deformation events.

The principal large-scale structural control on mineralization is considered to be the Goodman Fault system, but the particular type of vein carrying gold has not been definitively identified. Numerous vein types are present but their relative ages are not yet well understood. Thrust faulting, foliation, and dikes may have played roles in localizing mineralization. Structural preparation in the area of gold mineralization is impressive. The project overlies a pronounced bifurcation of the Goodman Fault zone into six strands. In the same area, a left step in the fault system would create dilation receptive to mineralizing fluids during left-lateral motion. The presence of abundant veins of multiple generations, pervasive foliation, and several episodes of shearing and thrust faulting all contribute to an exceptionally complex structural setting and pervasive pathways for mineralizing fluids. Post-mineralization faulting may have partially dissected the mineralized system, and identifying these structures and their offsets may be important in outlining a resource.

Historic and modern surface rock-chip samples have outlined a gold anomaly >200 ppb Au measuring approximately 1.5 miles long accompanied by anomalous zinc, molybdenum, and lead. An induced-polarization geophysical survey has outlined strong chargeability anomalies at depth that appear to indicate the presence of the disseminated pyrite that accompanies gold. An airborne magnetic survey shows a magnetic low over the area of alteration, suggesting that alteration persists to depth where it destroyed magnetite in the host rocks.

Drilling has consisted of 71 holes totaling approximately 32,000 feet of core, rotary, and reverse circulation drilling. Drilling has identified mineralization underlying the surface gold anomaly, in an area of roughly 2,500 feet wide by 4,300 feet long and averaging about 186 feet deep containing significant drill-hole intercepts that have a weighted average of 0.016 opt Au. This drilled area is open to some extent laterally and at depth, is underlain by deeper drilled intercepts, and is also underlain by geophysical anomalies that have not yet been tested by drilling. The project does not yet have a 43-101-compliant resource of any category.

The exploration model for Sugarloaf Peak is based on structural geology, rock-chip geochemistry, and geophysics. The coincidence of Goodman Fault shears and other high-angle faults; gold, zinc,

and molybdenum rock-chip anomalies; and geophysical IP anomalies present the highest-quality exploration targets.

Sample preparation, analysis, and security for historical samples cannot be determined but in the author's opinion were suitable and are results are generally reliable. With the exception of surface assays (data verification samples were considerably lower than the originals), data verification and quality-control results were acceptable. Exploration since 2008 has generally been carried out under exploration best practices and, subject to the data-verification issues with surface rock-chip sampling, exploration results are acceptable in the opinion of the author.

The Sugarloaf Peak project shows excellent potential for a near-surface, bulk-mineable gold deposit of several million ounces gold. Considering the potential for expansion of the drilled area, the exploration potential of the project appears to be in the range of 1-4 million ounces of gold. These numbers are conceptual extrapolations from the current knowledge of the project, and are based in part on historical drill data; insufficient exploration has been done to define a mineral resource, it is uncertain whether exploration would develop such a mineral resource, and these numbers should be taken only as a general suggestion of possible potential. The currently drilled area is open to some extent in all directions laterally, and at depth. The drilled area is surrounded laterally by a strong surface gold anomaly and argillic/sericitic alteration, and underlain by deeper gold-bearing drill intercepts and undrilled geophysical anomalies. Given the extent and grade of the currently drilled area and the lateral and depth indications, the project's potential is excellent.

2 Introduction

This technical report on the Sugarloaf Peak property, an exploration-stage project in La Paz County, Arizona, was commissioned by Choice Gold Corporation. (Choice Gold was previously named CLI Resources Inc. and changed its name on March 29, 2011.) The report is written to the requirements and standards of disclosure for mineral projects as stated in National Instrument 43-101. The purpose of the report is to support Choice Gold in meeting Tier 2 initial listing requirements for the TSX Venture stock exchange.

2.1 Sources of Information

All sources of information used in this report are listed in the Reference section. These include published and unpublished geologic data, maps, and reports compiled from private, academic, and government sources. The author relied heavily on, and paraphrases throughout this report, the previous NI 43-101 report on the project, written by Goldsmith (2008).

2.2 Current Personal Inspection

The author of this report examined the property and adjacent areas during a personal inspection on July 21 and 22, 2011. The site visit included review of geologic mapping, bedrock sampling, regional geology, local infrastructure, permitting, and core storage. Data-verification samples were taken from drill core generated by Riverside Resources in 2009, and from outcrop locations sampled by Arizona Gold Holdings on behalf of Riverside and Choice Gold.

2.3 Independent Qualified Person

The author of this report is David S. Smith, MS, MBA, CPG, who is a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101. For the purposes of this report, Mr. Smith is an independent Qualified Person and does not hold any interest in the project nor securities in any of the companies involved.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The author of the report has relied on information and interpretations contained in publications and reports written by Stanley Keith as listed in the References section, principally in the sections Geological Setting and Mineralization, Deposit Types, and Interpretation. The author has also drawn heavily from and paraphrased a previous NI 43-101 report written by Locke Goldsmith (2008), particularly the sections Geological Setting and Mineralization, Deposit Types, Interpretation, and portions of Rock-Chip Sampling and Data Verification. The extent of reliance on these experts is for geologic details, descriptions, and interpretations. Mr. Keith has an ownership interest in the Sugarloaf Peak property as a principal of Arizona Gold Holdings LLC, the project vendor. During 2008 and 2011, Mr. Keith conducted the geological mapping and supervised the bedrock sampling for geochemistry. Mr. Goldsmith is a Qualified Person independent of Choice Gold.

Two legal land-review reports by attorney John Lacy (2011a, 2011b) were used as the basis for the Property Description section. A structural review by Telluris (2011) contributed to much of the content in the section Structural Controls on Mineralization.

This report also relies on reports, technical data, and information from previous operators of the property, as listed in the References section. These sources were relied on for historical and background information in the sections History and Drilling, and the portions of Sample Preparation and Data Verification related to historical samples. The author has not been able to verify the information contained in these reports but is of the opinion that they are generally accurate and reliable.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Location

The Sugarloaf Peak project is located in La Paz County, Arizona, approximately 6 miles west-southwest of Quartzsite, Arizona, on the eastern side of the Dome Rock Mountains. The property is predominately to the west and northwest of Sugarloaf Peak along and to the south of Interstate Highway 10 in Sections 3, 4 and 5, T3N, R20W, and Sections 28 through 34, T4N, R20W, Meridian 14 (Gila and Salt River Meridian). The project falls on the Middle Camp Mountain U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic map. The approximate center of the property is at latitude 33.636 degrees north, longitude 114.328 degrees west, at UTM coordinates 748,000 E, 3,724,500 N (Zone 11, NAD27 datum).



Figure 4.1 Project location map. From Goldsmith (2008).

4.2 UTM Datum

Workers on the project have used various UTM coordinate systems in the past, including NAD27, NAD83, and WGS84. In presenting location data in this report, the author has noted which UTM datum was used. NAD27 is used by the U.S. Geological Survey on their topographic maps, but most of the past work on the project was digitized using NAD83. When working with location data on this project, workers should take care to verify the UTM datum.

4.3 Property Description

The property comprises 301 unpatented mineral claims (297 lode claims and 4 placer claims) covering approximately 5,959 acres (Figure 4.2). Table 4.1 summarizes the claims; full claim details are listed in Appendix 1. The property is made up of three groups of claims under separate ownership, all under option to Choice Gold:

1. 150 lode and 3 placer claims owned by Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
2. 1 placer claim owned by David and Ellen Condit under lease to Arizona Gold Holdings
3. 137 lode claims owned by Riverside Resources' U.S. subsidiary RRI Exploration.

A legal land review by Lacy (2011a) indicated several minor land-related legal issues to rectify, and analyzed the precedence of other mineral claims within the project boundaries. These issues include: minor but important claim transference and La Paz County filing issues related to the Purple and Sabaka placer claims and lode claims owned by Arizona Gold Holdings; and a statement from Arizona Gold Holdings that Riverside properly assigned its option to Choice Gold. Lacy also notes pre-existing rights-of-way for roads, power lines, pipelines, and other utilities. In particular, portions of mining claims that overlap Interstate 10 are invalid, and new claims in these areas should be staked outside I-10's right-of-way.

Several third-party claims fall within or adjacent to the project's claims. Those that are senior according to Lacy (2011a) are shown on Figure 4.2, and include the Hidden Splendor, Hidden Splendor #1, Hidden Splendor #2, and Mi Vida placer claims; and the Roadrunner #25, Roadrunner #16, Cactus #4, and Timex group of lode claims. The Choice-Riverside option agreement mentions one additional claim, the Dutch Star. According to Lacy (2011b) this claim appears to be invalid. As far as the author can determine, no judicial judgment has been reached on this claim, nor legal challenge launched by the Dutch Star owner.

All claims are on federal public land administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). According to BLM's web site (<http://www.blm.gov/lr2000/>, accessed July 11, 2011) all claims are in good standing until August 31, 2011. Prior to the close of business on August 31, 2011, annual maintenance fees of \$140 per claim must be paid to the BLM and fees of several dollars per claim to La Paz County.

The author has reviewed the relevant documents and, subject to the legal issues raised by Lacy (2011a), is satisfied that the ownership and status are as represented. Determination of secure mineral title is solely the responsibility of Choice Gold.

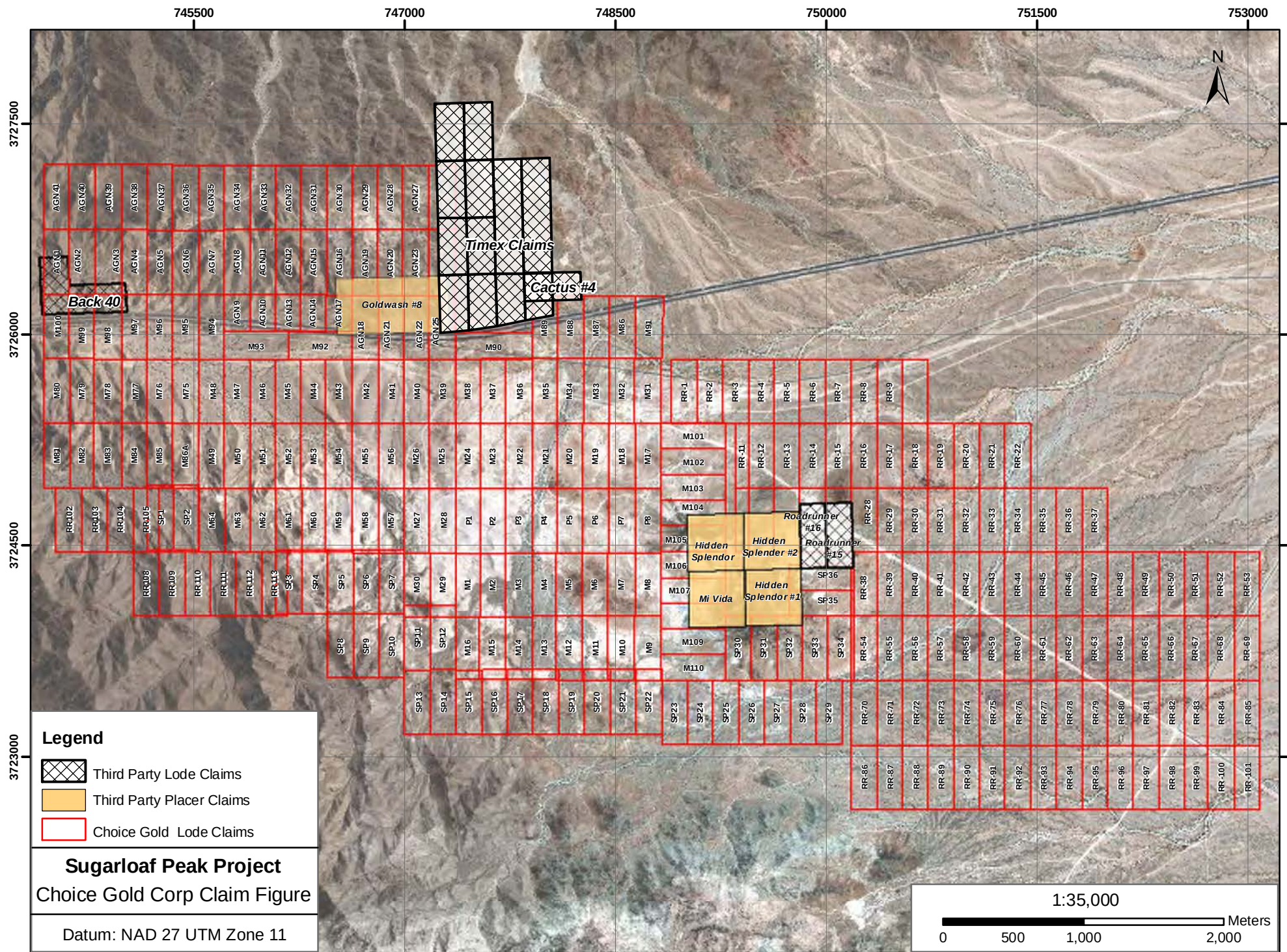


Figure 4.2 Property claim map

Table 4.1 Summary of Project Claims

Claim Group	Number of Claims	Claim Type	Owner	Documents
Purple One, Two, Three	3	Placer	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC	Riverside – Arizona Gold option Riverside – Choice Gold option
M-1 – M-64 M-75 – M-110 M-86A	101	Lode	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC	Riverside – Arizona Gold option Riverside – Choice Gold option
P-1 – P-8	8	Lode	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC	Riverside – Arizona Gold option Riverside – Choice Gold option
AGN-1 – AGN-41	41	Lode	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC	Riverside – Arizona Gold option Riverside – Choice Gold option
Sabaka #1	1	Placer	David & Ellen Condit	Condit – Merrill Palmer lease Palmer – Ariz. Gold lease assignment Riverside – Arizona Gold option Riverside – Choice Gold option
SP-1 – SP-36	36	Lode	RRI Exploration Inc.	Riverside – Choice Gold option
RR-1 – RR-105 RR-108 – RR-113	111	Lode	RRI Exploration Inc.	Riverside – Choice Gold option
Total	301			

4.4 Nature of Choice Gold's Interest

Choice Gold holds an option to acquire 100% of the subject property over three years for cash, stock, and work commitments from Riverside Resources. Riverside holds an underlying option agreement with Arizona Gold Holdings LLC to acquire 100% of the property. Choice Gold is making the payments on behalf of Riverside for Riverside's underlying option agreement; these payments are credited against Choice Gold's exploration expenditure requirements. Arizona Gold Holdings LLC is a private Arizona company owned by Merrill Palmer, Penny Godfrey, Stanley Keith, Richard Russell, and Monte Swan listed in good standing as of July 12, 2011, by the Arizona Corporate Commission.

The Riverside-Arizona Gold option agreement, dated April 11, 2008, specifies the following terms to earn 100% of the property:

- Cash payments totaling \$300,000 over four years (\$35,000 within 30 days of signing the agreement, \$50,000 within one year, \$50,000 within two years, \$75,000 within three years, and \$90,000 within four years)
- Work commitments of US\$1,500,000 over four years (\$100,000 in the first year, \$200,000 in the second year, \$400,000 in the third year, and \$800,000 in the fourth year)
- Arizona Gold will retain a 1.5% of Net Smelter Return royalty, with Riverside having a right to purchase 1.0% of the NSR for US\$1 million.

Riverside Resources reports that its agreement with Arizona Gold is in good standing as of the date of this report.

The option agreement between Choice Gold and Riverside, dated March 16, 2011, gives Choice Gold the following terms to acquire 100% of the project:

- Cash payments of \$1,750,000 over three years (\$250,000 upon shareholder and CNSX stock-exchange approval, \$250,000 within one year, \$500,000 within two years, \$750,000 within 3 years)
- 13,600,000 shares of Choice Gold common stock (4,300,000 shares upon shareholder and CNSX stock-exchange approval; 4,300,000 shares on the earlier of four months from March 7, 2011 or \$3,000,000 financing raised; 2,500,000 shares within one year, 1,000,000 shares within two years; 1,500,000 shares within 3 years)
- Work commitments of \$5,500,000 over two years (\$2,000,000 in the first year, \$3,500,000 in the second year)
- An independent resource estimate within two years
- An independent scoping study within three years
- Choice Gold may choose to accelerate acquisition of its 100% interest by paying \$1,500,000 in cash and \$2,000,000 in common stock after the first year

Choice Gold and Riverside both report that their agreement is in good standing as of the date of this report.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

As could be determined by the author of this report, the property is not known to be subject to any significant existing environmental liabilities.

4.6 Permitting

A Notice of Intent to conduct exploration must be approved by BLM before drilling and other work anticipated to create surface disturbances can begin on the claims. Choice Gold has submitted and BLM has approved a Notice of Intent to conduct drilling.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The project is easily accessible by road on Interstate Highway 10. Sporadically maintained dirt roads enter the claims from the Dome Rock exit from Interstate 10, and from the community of Quartzsite on roads that parallel the south margin of I-10.

The terrain in the Dome Rock Mountains is moderately rugged and serrated (Figure 5.1), reaching an elevation of 1,759 feet (536 meters) in elevation at Sugarloaf Peak. Topography on the project is varied: the lower-lying areas in the central portion of the project have sufficiently gentle topography to accommodate the interstate highway and other roads; Sugarloaf Peak and the flanks of the Dome Rock Mountains in the northern and southwestern parts of the project are moderately rugged but generally accommodating to drill roads. Outcrop exposure is good: ridges and many slopes show abundant bedrock exposures and other slopes and valleys are typically covered by varieties of weathered bedrock and alluvium. The gullies and stream beds are dry and gravel-filled. Vegetation is sparse, consisting of varieties of cactus and low brush. A sense of the overall geography, desert condition and geological features is conveyed in Figure 5.1.

5.2 Climate

The climate of the project area is Sonoran desert, typified by very hot summers and mild winters. The area receives very little precipitation, averaging about 4.1 inches per year, as heavy periodic rain storms, generally in the winter months, and late summer thunderstorms. Summers are very hot, usually consisting of many consecutive days of over 100°F (38°C), with temperatures often in excess of 115-120°F (46-49°C). Winter temperatures generally range from 40 to 75°F (5-24°C). Access and work can generally continue year-round. Average temperature and precipitation for Quartzsite, Arizona, located approximately 6 miles (10 km) to the east-northeast of the project, are shown in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1 Average Monthly Temperature and Precipitation, Quartzsite, Arizona

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average high temperature (°F)	65	71	77	86	94	104	108	106	100	88	74	65
Average low temperature (°F)	40	45	50	56	65	74	82	80	73	60	46	39
Average precipitation (inches)	0.51	0.51	0.31	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.59	0.35	0.31	0.16	0.28

Source: U.S. Climate Data (2011).

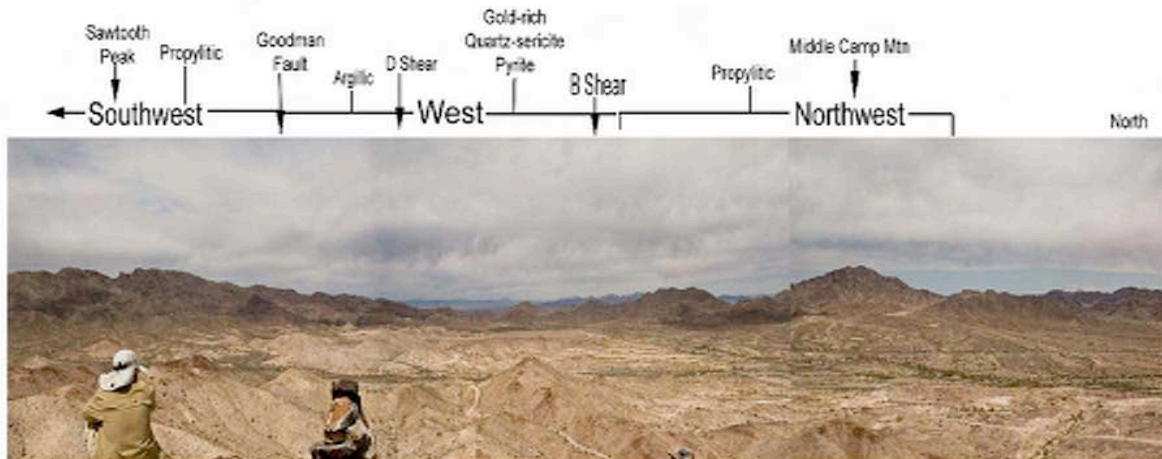


Figure 5.1 Panoramic view of project area, looking to northwest. From Goldsmith (2008).

5.3 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The property is situated in west-central Arizona in an area with established infrastructure. Interstate Highway 10 crosses the project. The town of Blythe, California, is located about 16 miles west of the project, and Parker, Arizona, is located approximately 42 miles by road north of the project. Both towns have retail and service suppliers, a small airport, hospital, police and other facilities. Basic services (food, fuel, hotel accommodation) are locally available in the towns of Quartzsite (6 miles east of the project), Blythe (16 miles west), and Ehrenberg (12 miles west).

Railroad lines and a network of Interstate highways provide excellent transportation infrastructure throughout the project region. Domestic power is available in Quartzsite. A major interstate highway, Interstate 10, runs through the project, as do a natural-gas pipeline, telephone lines, and other utility lines. If an economically viable deposit is outlined at Sugarloaf Peak, this infrastructure may have to be addressed during production planning and design, depending on the location of ore and the resulting open-pit geometry. This is offset somewhat by the presence of utilities and infrastructure on the project, which will generally reduce infrastructure costs during project development.

Arizona has a long and rich mining history, and skilled miners and mining professionals reside throughout the state and are available for employment. There are no permanent dwellings on the claims. Surface rights for mining operations, waste disposal, tailings storage, plant site, and heap leach pads may be obtainable from the BLM, and there are sufficient areas of relatively flat-lying topography to accommodate these facilities. Permitting a mining operation in Arizona has been and continues to be a process with which local, state, and federal regulators are very familiar.

5.4 Water

Groundwater is the most likely source of water for mining operations. Depth to groundwater is difficult to judge and will need to be investigated during mining studies. Dausinger (1983) reports depths to water in numerous wells in the area ranging from 111 to 152 feet below surface in the early 1980s, including one well in T3N R20W Section 16, roughly 1 mile south of the project, in which water was at a depth of 120 feet. Dausinger (1983) also reports that water was encountered in the Westworld drill holes: holes WW-1, 3, 4, 7, and 10 were “wet”; hole WW-3 hit water at 107-

113 feet, and hole WW-10 at about 120 feet. Drillers estimated flows at about 10-30 gallons per minute.

At the Copperstone project, approximately 16 miles north, production water is planned to come from wells in the Bouse Formation at depths of approximately 500 feet (Fayram, 2010). Possible other water sources may include the Bouse Canal and the Colorado River. Local hydrogeology, water rights, and permitting will need to be investigated to determine the best source of water for mining operations at Sugarloaf Peak.

6 History

The Dome Rock Mountains were one of the first sites where gold was discovered in Arizona in 1862. Numerous prospect pits, old shafts, adits, and rare arrastras (primitive gold-processing structures) are scattered throughout the mountain range both to the north and south of Sugarloaf Peak. Total estimated placer production from the 1860s to 1974 in the district was approximately 12,000 ounces gold and 1,500 ounces silver (MagmaChem, unpublished file data). A number of small hard-rock mining activities from 1907 to 1971 (mainly 1934 to 1939) produced a reported 866 tons of ore containing about 320 ounces gold, 250 ounces silver, 61 tons lead, 9 tons zinc, and a small amount of copper (MagmaChem, unpublished file data). Sugarloaf Peak is the site of a former surface and underground natroalunite (Al)-Pb-Mo-Bi-W-Sn mine that was discovered in 1929 (Heineman, 1935; Arizona Department of Mineral Resources historic data).

The modern history of the project since 1962 includes ownership and exploration by a number of companies, as outlined below. Beginning with Westworld in 1981, numerous companies and geologists have encountered anomalous gold mineralization on the project. Details of exploration work and drilling since 2008 are presented in Exploration and Drilling, below. Although several generations of project claims have been staked during the project's history, all the exploration described below occurred within or a short distance from the current project boundary.

6.1 Congdon & Carey, 1962-1971

Denver-based consulting company Congdon & Carey controlled the project from 1962 to 1971, in search of porphyry copper mineralization. During this time the company performed geologic mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysics consisting of IP and air magnetics (Ahern, 1973). Congdon & Carey reportedly drilled >14,500 feet in 19 core holes with some rotary drilling (Dausinger, 1983; Ahern, 1973) to depths of 790-3,650 feet in 1963-1965. Complete information remains for 12 of these holes and partial information for 2 holes. Original logs for the drill holes do not exist; the logs are labeled Kerr-McGee (Riverside, n.d.) but based on information in Dausinger (1983) and Ahern (1971), it appears that Kerr-McGee re-logged the Congdon & Carey holes in the early 1970s. The work by Congdon & Carey delineated a large copper-molybdenum anomaly about 1 square mile in extent (Fieldman, 1964).

6.2 Kerr-McGee, 1971-1973

Also seeking copper mineralization, Kerr-McGee Corporation worked on the project for two years during 1971-1973. The company re-logged and re-sampled Congdon & Carey core (Ahern, 1971) and performed geologic mapping and sampling (Dausinger, 1983). Kerr-McGee drilling involved 11 shallow reverse circulation or rotary holes in 1972 to depths of 70-100 feet, totaling 990 feet of drilling (Riverside, n.d.).

6.3 Westworld, 1981-1983

Westworld Oil & Gas Corporation held the project from 1981-1983 and conducted the first exploration for gold on the project. Work included geologic mapping, collection of rock and soil samples (Dausinger, 1981?), and reverse circulation drilling. Drilling, conducted in 1983, included 2,505 feet in 10 holes to maximum depth of 255 feet. As noted below in Drilling, several holes bottomed in mineralization. Dausinger (1981?, 1983) summarizes the general results of about

700 rock-sample gold assays taken on the project by Westworld and seven other companies, including Felmont Oil, Newmont Mining, Amax Exploration, Utah International, Atlas Minerals, Amoco, and Amselco. Samples from all companies returned anomalous gold results, with high values in the range of 3.33-10 ppm. Results from Atlas Minerals are included in the current project assay database (see Exploration, below). Goldsmith (2008) reports that geologist Norman Dausinger maintained the project claims until his death in 2004 or 2005.

Westworld's work resulted in finding "widespread disseminated gold mineralization" in a broad surface anomaly 2,000-4,000 feet wide and 7,000 feet long, with drilling suggesting a non-43-101-compliant, conceptual potential resource of "about 100 million tons containing 1.5 million ounces gold and 25 million ounces silver" (Dausinger, 1983), stating no resource categories. This historic resource estimate is not compliant with NI 43-101 standards, is conceptual in nature, and has not been verified as a current mineral resource. The author reports it for reference only and does not infer or assert that it was performed under current NI 43-101 guidelines, nor that it is reliable or accurate. Choice Gold does not represent that this is a current mineral resource.

6.4 Amselco, 1984

No reports were available from Amselco's work, but drill logs are compiled in Riverside (n.d.) and Dausinger (1987) reports that the company drilled 18 holes in 1984 (6,575 feet of drilling), apparently in a joint venture with Westworld (Cousins, 1990). Goldsmith (2008) reports that the drilling method was reverse circulation. Based on Amselco's work, Dausinger (1987) revised his non-43-101-compliant, conceptual potential resource to 60 million tons at a grade of 0.02 opt Au and 0.30-0.50 opt Ag. This historic resource estimate is not compliant with NI 43-101 standards, is conceptual in nature, and has not been verified as a current mineral resource. The author reports it for reference only and does not infer or assert that it was performed under current NI 43-101 guidelines, nor that it is reliable or accurate. Choice Gold does not represent that this is a current mineral resource.

6.5 Cominco, 1989-1990

Cousins (1990) and Wahl (1989) report on the work done by Cominco in 1989-1990, which consisted of geologic mapping, 163 rock-chip samples, and drilling of 12 reverse circulation holes totaling 3,030 feet in 1990. Cousins (1990) reports on mapping of individual volcanic units that helped in understanding faulting and structure, and postulates a post-deformation timing for gold mineralization (See Relative Timing of Mineralization and Deformation, below).

6.6 Arimetco, 1991-1995

No reports are available for this work. Goldsmith (2008) reports four drill holes; data from these holes is included in the current drill database.

6.7 Arizona Gold Holdings, 2006-2008

In 2006, prospector Merrill Palmer staked claims on the project. In, 2007-2008, Palmer partnered with Penny Godfrey, geologist Stan Keith, Rick Russell, and Monte Swan to form Arizona Gold Holdings LLC, which subsequently enlarged the land holdings in 2008 (Goldsmith, 2008). Arizona Gold Holdings performed initial geologic investigations and surface sampling prior to its option agreement with Riverside Resources in April, 2008. Since 2008, Stan Keith's company MagmaChem

Exploration has performed exploration and geologic work on the project on behalf of Arizona Gold Holdings, Riverside Resources, and Choice Gold.

6.8 Riverside, 2008-2011

Beginning in 2008, Riverside Resources conducted a work program consisting of compiling data and historical information, geologic mapping, collecting approximately 370 surface rock samples, drilling, and producing a NI 43-101 report. Drilling consisted of 3,691 feet of core in five holes to depths of 483-800 feet. Riverside produced several internal reports (Wainright, 2009a, 2009b), scanned and digitized historical drill data (Riverside, n.d.), and commissioned a geologic and structural evaluation of the project (Brozdonski and Daniels, 2010).

6.9 Choice Gold, 2011-Present

Choice Gold optioned the project from Riverside in March, 2011, and has funded additional geologic mapping and rock-chip sampling by Stan Keith/MagmaChem (Keith, 2011), a structural review by Telluris (2011), a Titan-24 induced-polarization geophysical survey (Quantec, 2011a, 2011b), and an air magnetics geophysical survey (Espinosa, 2011; EDCON-PRJ, 2011). As of July 19, 2011, Choice Gold was preparing to start a core drilling program.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

7.1.1 Regional Lithology and Stratigraphy

The Sugarloaf Peak property is located in the central Dome Rock Mountains, in the Jurassic magmatic arc complex of west-central Arizona, an extensive belt of Lower- to Middle-Jurassic metavolcanics and related plutons (Figure 7.1). Host rocks in the project area are known as the Dome Rock igneous suite, a sequence of 158-200 Ma metavolcanics, their volcanoclastic equivalents, coeval intrusions, and minor metasediments. These rocks form the structurally lowest sequence in the west-central Arizona region (Figure 7.2), and occur unconformably beneath the McCoy Mountains formation of Early to Late Cretaceous age (Tosdal et al., 1989; Tosdal and Stone, 1994).

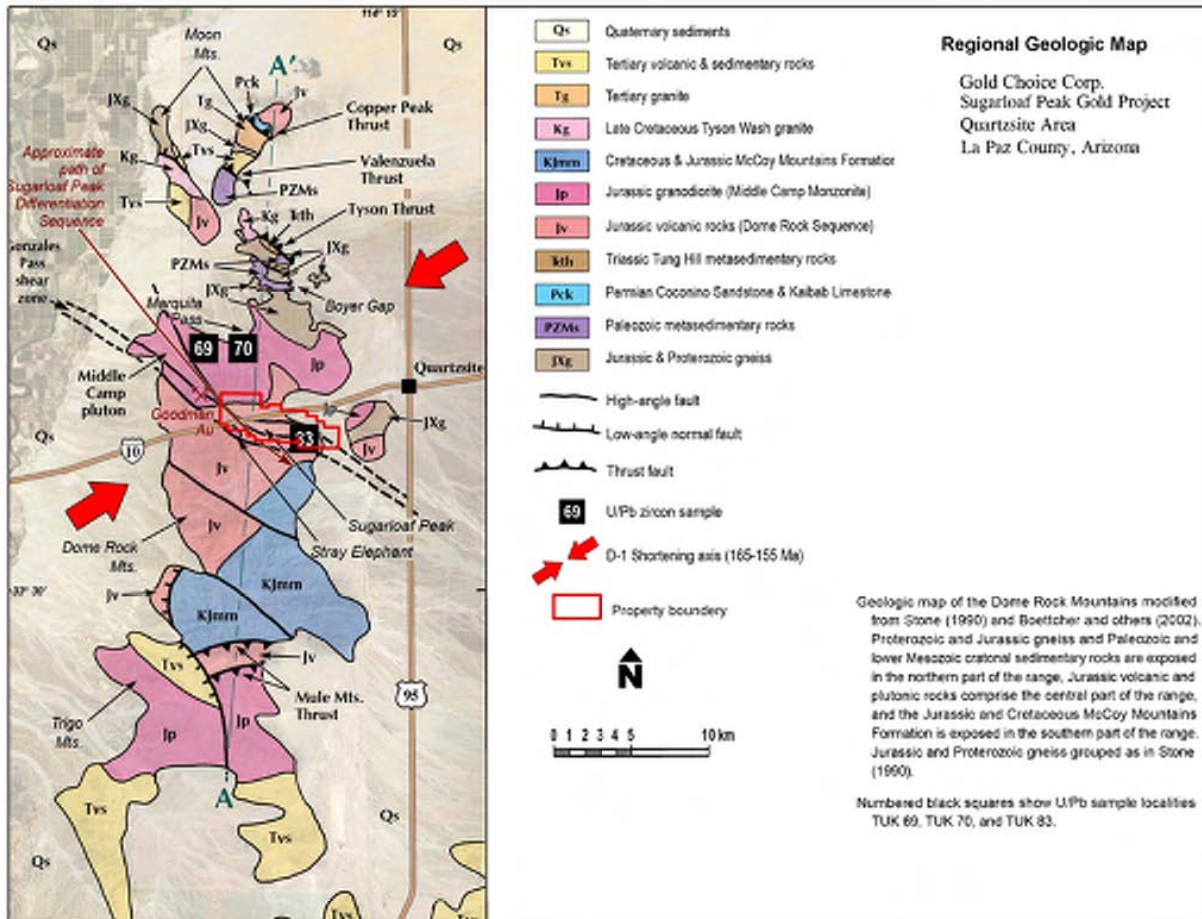


Figure 7.1 Regional geologic map. From Goldsmith (2008).

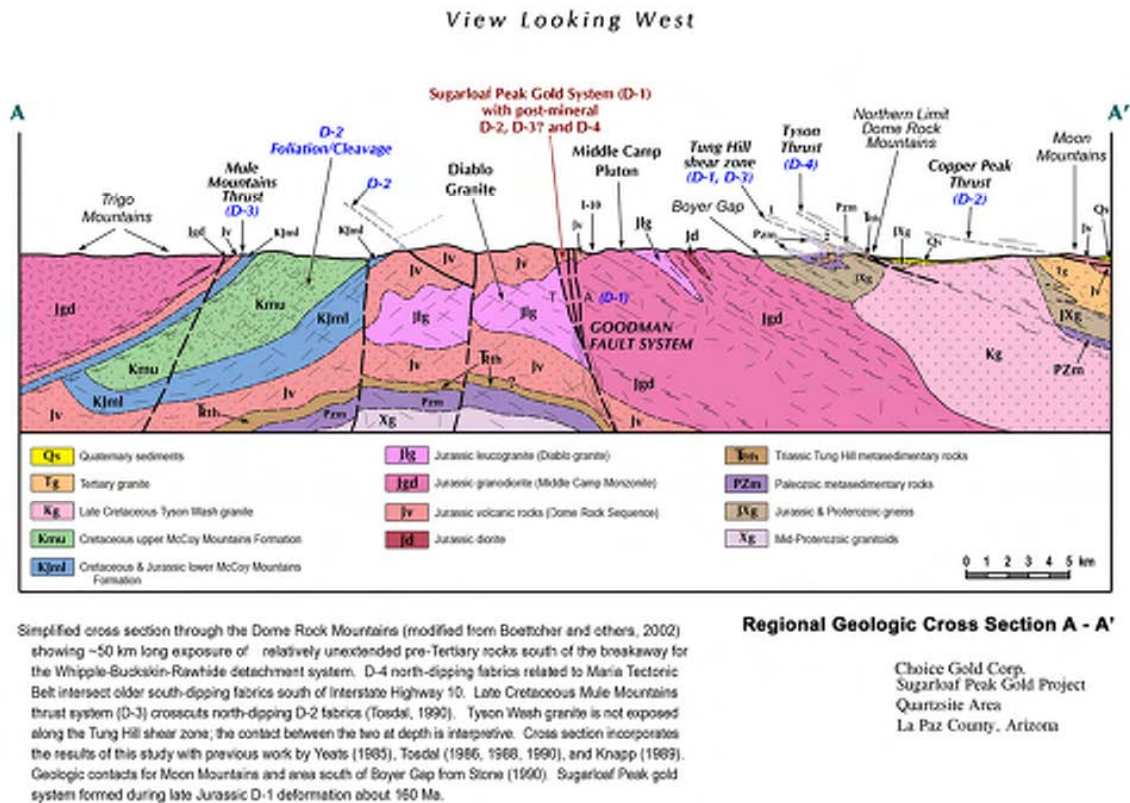


Figure 7.2 Regional geologic cross section. From Goldsmith (2008).

In the project area, metavolcanics of the Dome Rock igneous suite have been divided into two units. The lower unit consists of a massive meta-latitude tuff and flow unit (mainly the quartz albite schist of Crowl, 1979). This is overlain by a high-silica, probably high-K, meta-rhyolite unit (the quartz-K-feldspar schist of Crowl, 1979). The Dome Rock metavolcanics have been dated at between 161 and 200 Ma: the lower unit at ~200-180 Ma (by Lee Silver with U-Pb techniques as reported by Crowl, 1979), and the upper unit at 161 ± 3 Ma (Boettcher et al., 2002).

The Dome Rock metavolcanics have been intruded regionally and in the northern and western parts of the project area by plutons mainly of monzonite, quartz monzonite, syenodiorite, and alkali granite. Those plutons have regionally yielded U-Pb zircon ages between 165 and 158 Ma (Tosdal et al., 1989), and correlate with the regional Kitt Peak-Trigo Peaks super-unit of Tosdal et al., (1989). The emplacement ages of both the Middle Camp and Diablo quartz monzonite units are now well constrained by U-Pb zircon and sphene geochronometry. The Middle Camp quartz monzonite and a correlative 'granodiorite' unit that is widespread throughout the northern Dome Rock Mountains have yielded nearly concordant zircons and a sphene $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 162 ± 1 Ma from which a preferred emplacement age of 164 Ma has been obtained. Similarly, the Diablo alkali granite and its leucogranite correlatives in the northern Dome Rock Mountains have yielded slightly discordant zircons that constrain and inferred emplacement age to between 161 and 158 Ma.

7.1.2 Regional Structure and Tectonics

The Sugarloaf Peak project occurs in the Maria Tectonic Belt, an arcuate belt of large-scale folds and thrust faults that runs generally east-west through western Arizona and eastern California (Reynolds

et al., 1986). Four periods of deformation can be identified in the Dome Rock Mountains. All of the rocks, mineralization, and alteration at Sugarloaf Peak property have been deformed by at least three of these deformational events.

Precambrian Structures

The principal structure on the Sugarloaf Peak property is the Goodman fault zone (see Goodman Fault System, below), a set of west-northwest striking high-angle faults that experienced a number of recurrent movements since their formation in the Precambrian circa 1400 Ma (Swan, 1976). The Goodman fault zone is a structural element in the central part of what can be viewed as a larger shear zone that contains other elements to the south (Stray Elephant fault) and north (at this time an un-named fault). The structure continues to the northwest as the Gonzales Pass shear zone. The Goodman fault zone and Gonzales Pass shear zone may be elements of the regionally continuous Texas Zone identified originally by Ransome (1910), which passes near several major world-class porphyry copper deposits in southeast Arizona, including the Pima District of Laramide age and the Bisbee/Warren District of early Jurassic age, possibly the same age as Sugarloaf Peak.

Mesozoic Deformation

Host rocks on the Sugarloaf Peak project have seen four deformation events, all interpreted as thrusting during the Mesozoic, and designated D_1 to D_4 . The D_1 deformation event is probably an element of the Nevadan orogeny; D_2 structures and fabrics can be assigned to the Sevier orogeny of Armstrong (1968); D_3 deformation is considered early Laramide in the sense of Keith and Wilt (1986); and D_4 is attributed to Late or Culminant Laramide Wilderness orogeny of Keith and Wilt (1986).

Deformation D_1

Deformation D_1 resulted in a large nappe-dimension northerly facing recumbent syncline as mapped by Boettcher et al. (2002), along with a relict S_1 foliation. D_1 appears to have occurred in Middle Jurassic time, between 160 and 164 Ma: the Middle Camp quartz monzonite, dated at 164 Ma, is cut by D_1 mylonite, but D_1 deformation has been intruded by the largely undeformed Jurassic alkali leucogranite sequence dated at ~160 Ma (Boettcher et al. 2002). Due to a pervasive overprinting by subsequent deformation, Boettcher et al. (2002) were not able to determine a precise slip line for D_1 deformation. Its position within the eastern edge of the late Jurassic northwest trending magmatic arc would suggest a NE-SW slip line perpendicular to the arc axis.

Deformation D_2

D_2 deformation created up to kilometer-scale complex, tight to isoclinal F_2 folds with penetrative axial-planar S_2 foliation formed during upper greenschist- to lower amphibolite-grade M_2 metamorphism with SW-directed convergence (Boettcher et al., 2002). Boettcher et al (2002) give an age of about 110-86 Ma for D_2 . Immediately south of the main project area, Crowl (1979) and Boettcher et al. (2002) have documented S_2 as a north-dipping foliation accompanying SSE-vergent folding and thrust faulting at or near the unconformity between the McCoy Mountains Formation and the Dome Rock metavolcanics. This appears to correlate with the foliation mapped in the project area, which is most likely S_2 .

Deformation D_3

Boettcher et al. (2002) identify D_3 structures as open to tight folds of S_2 foliation, with NE-vergent subhorizontal to gently south-dipping axial planes as a result of NE-SW extension. They note “top-to-the-northeast shearing in northeast-dipping shear zones” resulting from reactivation of older, previously SW-vergent shear zones such as the Tung Hill shear zone north of the project. D_3

appears to have occurred between 86 and 70 Ma: south of the Sugarloaf Peak project area, the Mesozoic section and D₂ foliation have been structurally deformed and thermally perturbed by elements of the NNE-directed Mule Mountain thrust system between 79 and 70 Ma (Tosdal, 1991; Boettcher et al., 2002). In the northern Dome Rock Mountains, Boettcher et al. (2002) have described a northeast-directed protomylonite foliation that affects portions of the 86 Ma Tyson Wash pluton.

Deformation D₄

The Tank Pass Granite correlatives in the Harquavar and Granite Wash Mountains have been overprinted by a fourth event of regional southwest-directed thrusting and associated mylonization in the Cottonwood Pass area of the Harquavar Mountains and in the northwest Granite Wash Mountains and the eastern Harquahala Mountains. These events appear to be synkinematic with the emplacement of a 72 to 64 Ma regionally widespread peraluminous suite of muscovite-bearing granitoids and muscovite garnet-bearing aplogranites and pegmatites (Richard, et al., 1990; Buttram, personal communication with Stan Keith 2007) and are herein referred to as the D₄ deformation. D₄ is probably the main Laramide event in terms of magnitude of displacement and volume of peraluminous magmatism, and affected the entire southern California-Southern Arizona-SW New Mexico and Sonora region and is referred to as the Culminant Laramide Wilderness stratotectonic assemblage by Keith and Wilt (1986). In the northern Dome Rock Mountains, elements of what are assigned to the D₄ structural event have pervasively deformed D₁ structures: D₁ fabrics have been ductilely folded into an overturned syncline beneath the Tyson/Tung Hill thrust-shear zones in the Boyer Gap area (Boettcher et al., 2002), and fabric in the apparent cross-cutting Tyson Wash biotite granite contains NE-directed protomylonite fabric. In the project area, D₄ deformation may be represented by WSW-directed thrusting on a northerly striking fault north of Interstate 10. This structural zone contains Cu-Au mineralization that may have used the structure prior to D₄ deformation as evidenced by copper and alunite veining that has been deformed by probable D₄ fabric. Also, in an adit on the north side of Sugarloaf Peak, late stage, NE-striking alunite veins are folded and sheared by SW-directed deformation assigned to D₄.

7.1.3 Regional Mineral Occurrences

The Sugarloaf Peak project is located in a region of significant gold deposits. In particular, two major, modern past producing mines in the region, Mesquite and Copperstone, have seen recent exploration and resource expansions. The Copperstone Mine is located about 16 miles north of the project and produced approximately 500,000 ounces and is planned to re-open in 2011 with additional reserves (Fayram, 2010). Mineralization consists of auriferous fine-grained quartz veins with earthy hematite and minor copper mineralization within potassic alteration in a quartz latite porphyry host rock. Mineralization appears to be in high-angle structures breaking out of a low-angle listric or detachment fault at depth.

At Mesquite, 55 miles southwest of Sugarloaf Peak, Lambert et al (2010) report a new 43-101-compliant measured plus indicated resource of 4.83 million ounces gold. Combined with past production of 3.8 million ounces, the total resource at Mesquite was approximately 8.66 million ounces gold. Mineralization at Mesquite occurs as disseminated and vein-hosted gold in high-angle wrench faults and related fractures adjacent to the San Andreas fault, in dominantly gneissic host rocks.

In the Dome Rock Mountains, a number of smaller mines have been worked since the 1800s, and the area hosts a number of mineral occurrences as detailed in Goldsmith (2008); selected occurrences are paraphrased below from that report.

The Goodman Mine, about 3 miles northwest of the project, was the most productive lode gold mine in the Dome Rock Mountains, producing about 11,000 tons of ore averaging about 0.33 opt Au and 0.02 opt Ag as spotty free gold and auriferous pyrite, with some copper and lead, in a lensing massive quartz vein with iron oxide in a long shear zone cutting Mesozoic quartz-epidote schist. Workings include numerous shafts and tunnels worked from 1860 through 1914 and intermittently through 1940.

The Julian Mine is about 3.7 miles east of the project in the Middle Camp-Oro Fino District, and hosts spotty gold and silver mineralization with minor oxidized base metal sulfides in quartz veins and stringers along a fracture zone in Mesozoic granite, intruded by later pegmatite dikes. Workings include a shaft. The old mine was reworked from 1937 through 1940, producing a probable total of some 350 tons of ore averaging about 0.55 opt Au and 0.1 opt Ag.

The Yum Yum Mine produced about 176 tons of ore averaging about 1 opt Au, 0.2 opt Ag, as well as a few hundred pounds of copper, from 1936 through 1942 about 3.7 miles ESE of Sugarloaf Peak, in the La Cholla mining district.

At the Copper Bottom Mine, also in the La Cholla district, about 5 miles SW of the project, work was sporadic from the early 1910s through 1941 from tunnels and a shaft in mineralization consisting of high-grade streaks and pods of tetrahedrite and free gold in vein dikes of quartz along a strong shear or fault zone cutting metamorphosed Mesozoic limey sediments. The mine produced some 100 tons of ore averaging about 19% Cu, 1.6 opt Au and 27 opt Ag.

In the Weaver district, about 9.3 miles southwest of the project, the Copper Giant Mine hosted gold-bearing quartz impregnated with primary and secondary copper minerals in lensing quartz fissure veins in Mesozoic schist having local thin beds of quartzite and marble. The mine was worked in the early 1900s and late 1950s and produced approximately 100 tons of ore averaging about 4% Cu, 0.2 opt Au, and 3 opt Ag.

7.2 Property Geology

To understand geologic and structural controls on the Sugarloaf Peak gold occurrence, the geology of the main gold anomaly was mapped at a scale of 1:5000 by Stan Keith for Riverside Resources in 2008, with additional mapping for Choice Gold in 2011. A simplified version of the geologic map is shown in Figure 7.3. Two cross sections are presented as Figures 7.4 and 7.5. Alteration geology was also mapped as shown on Figure 7.6.

7.2.1 Property Lithology and Stratigraphy

Most of the section below has been paraphrased from Goldsmith (2008).

Sericite Phyllite

The main rock type at Sugarloaf Peak is a quartz-sericite phyllite or phyllonite, also referred to as schist, assigned to the Dome Rock igneous suite (Tosdal et al., 1989). The sericite phyllite unit (SP) is a blue-grey, fine grained, fissile sericite phyllite, typically containing 10% clear quartz crystals (rounded/partially resorbed to doubly-terminated bi-pyramidal clear quartz crystals) that impart a fine lumpy appearance, particularly to weathered foliation surfaces. The unit is non-resistant, and typically crops out at the bases of slopes, beneath more resistant units on southeast-facing slopes and in steep-sided north-easterly trending stream cuts. The protolith is interpreted as an epiclastic sedimentary rock composed mainly of reworked fine felsic ash and quartz phenocrysts derived from rhyolitic volcanic or volcanoclastic rocks.

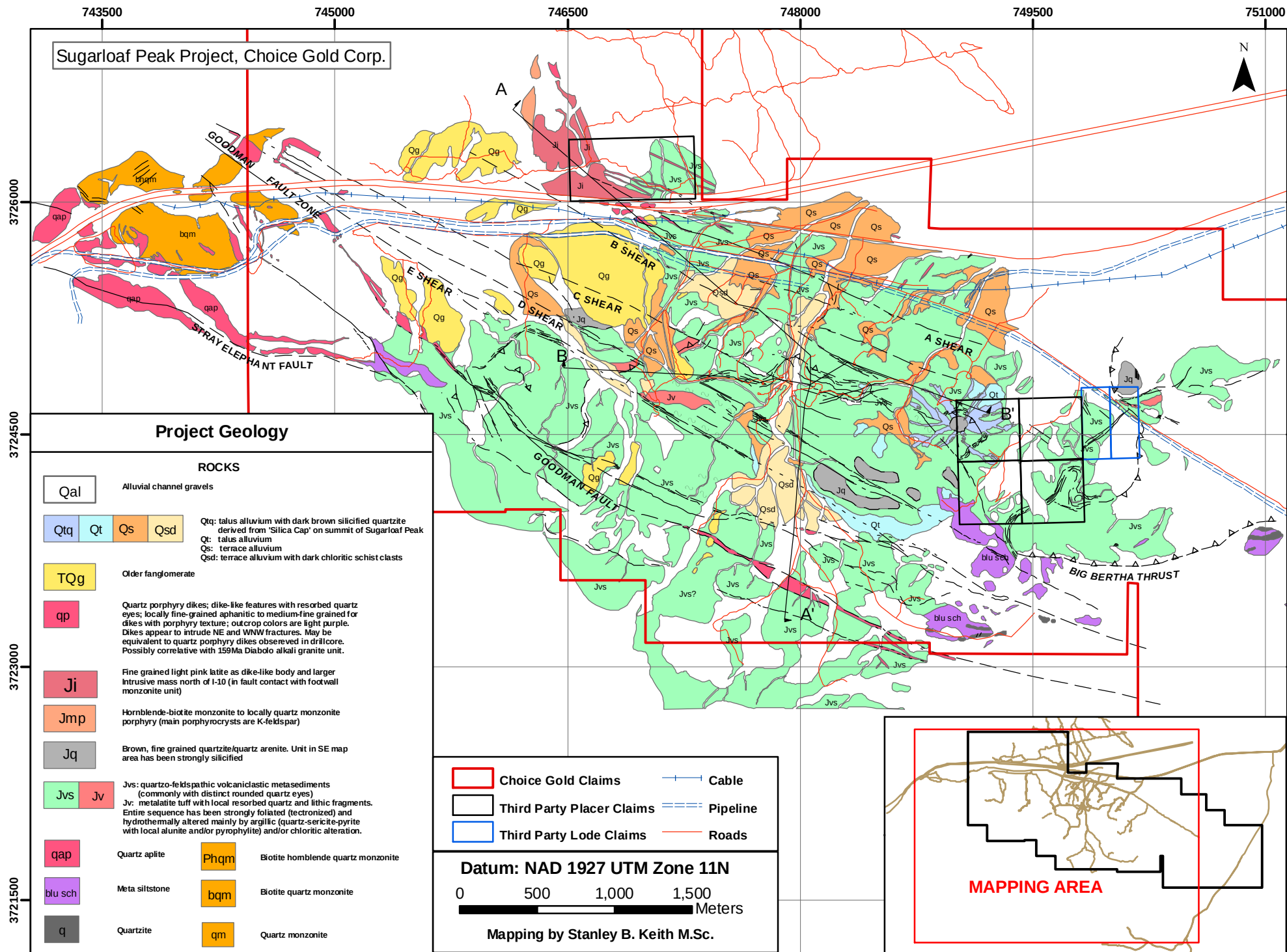


Figure 7.3 Project geologic map

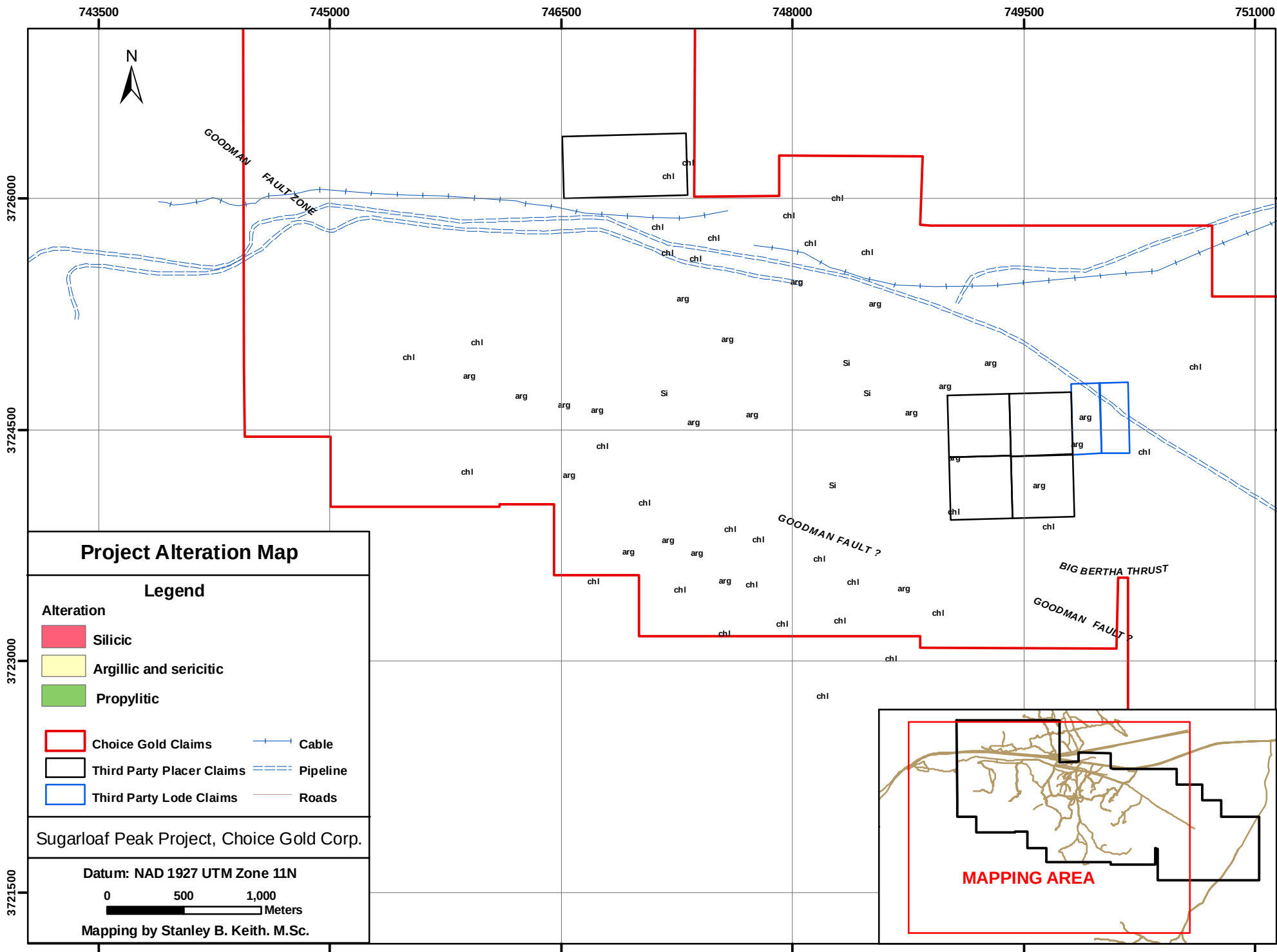


Figure 7.4 Project alteration map

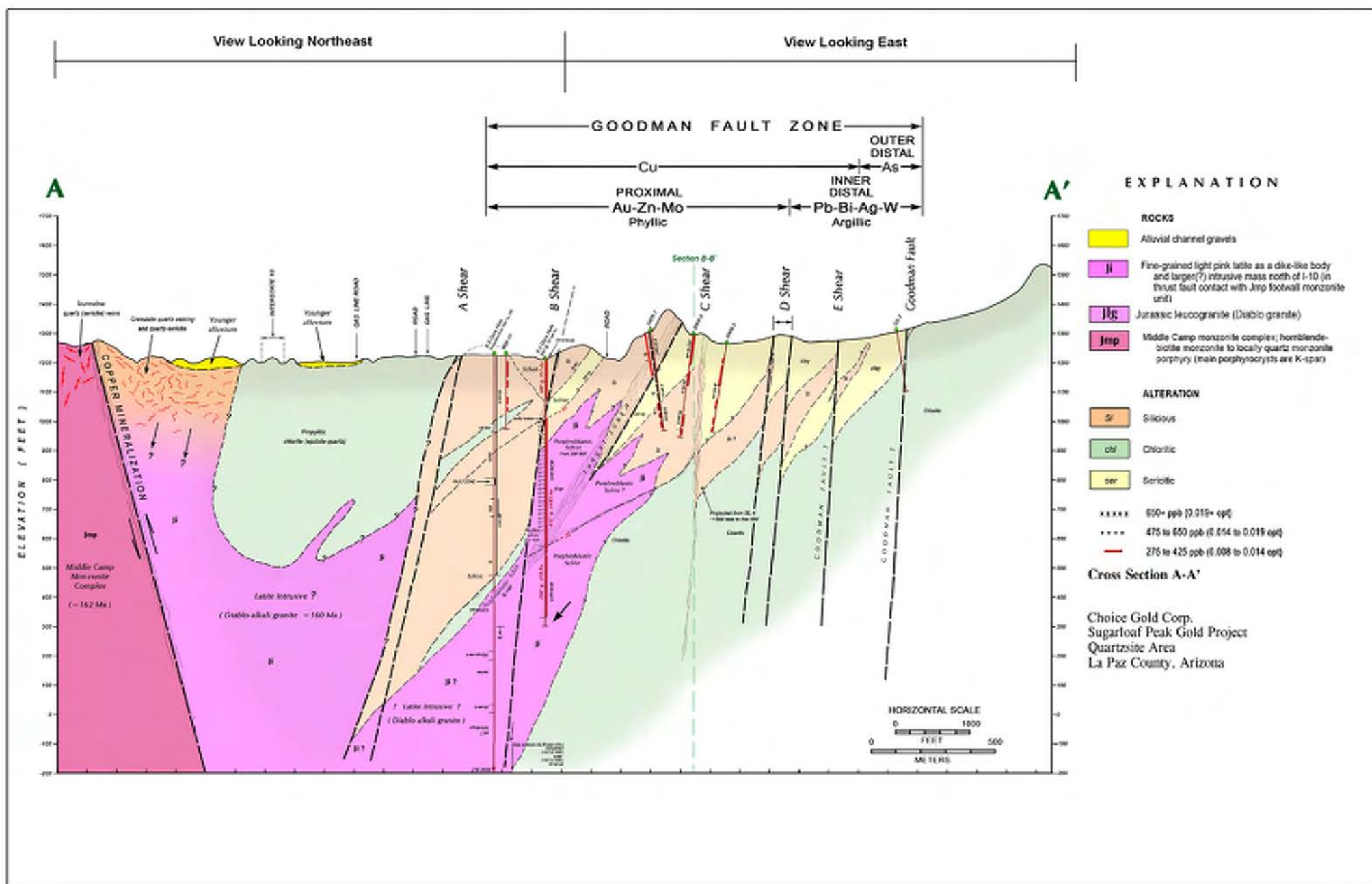


Figure 7.5 Project geologic cross section A-A'. From Goldsmith (2008).

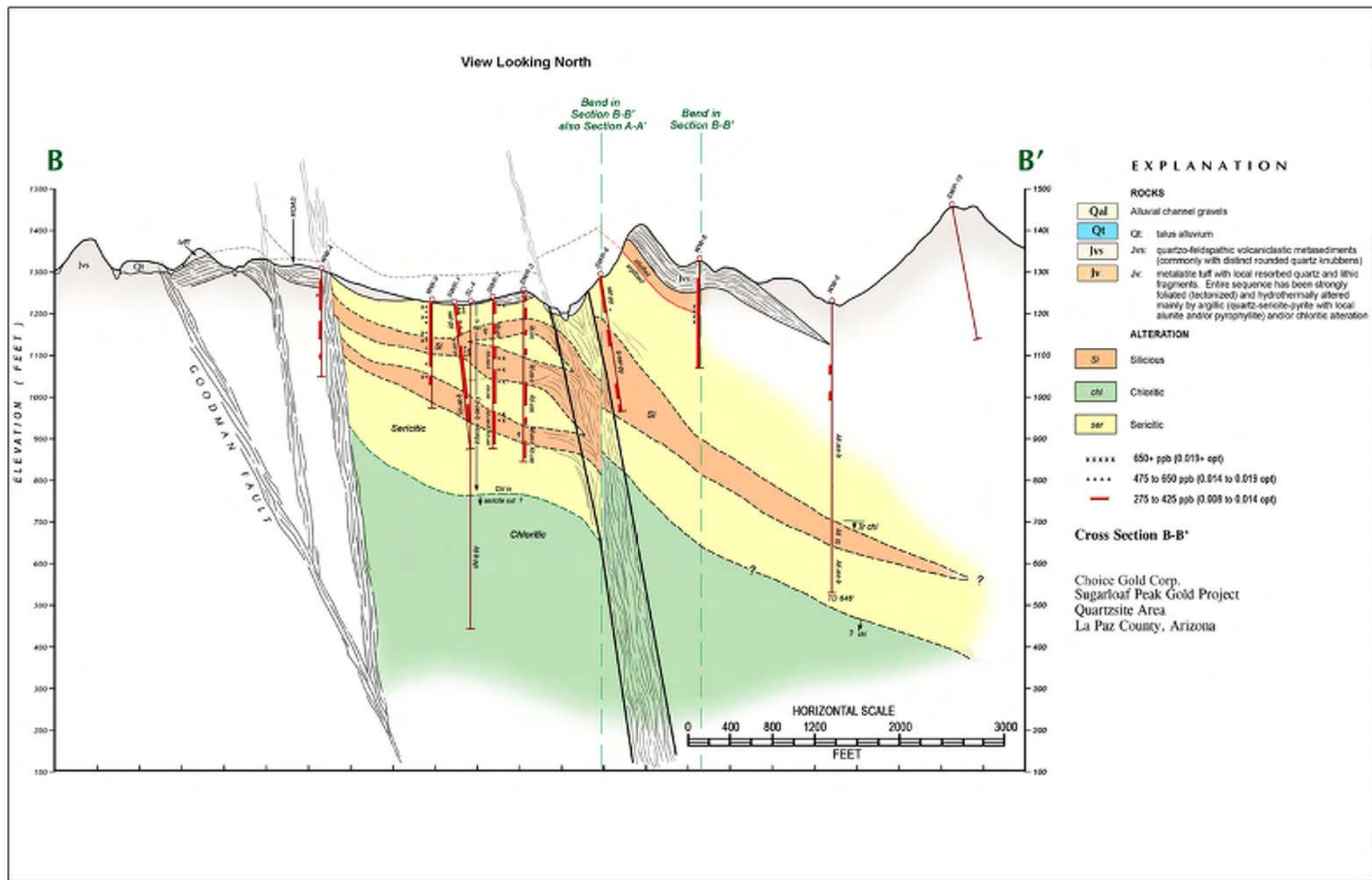


Figure 7.6 Project geologic cross section B-B'. From Goldsmith (2008).

Laminated Rhyolite Tuff

The laminated rhyolite tuff (LR) is a white to cream-colored, fine grained, typically millimeter-scale laminated, white feldspar-rich fine-ash rhyolite crystal tuff, with common feldspar crystals and rare quartz phenocrysts. It is recessive and typically crops out beneath more resistant units in stream cuts, and occupies broad southeasterly-trending major valleys characterized by low but lumpy relief, possibly reflecting variable alteration and structural preparation of the unit. It may originally have overlain the tabular rhyolite (TR) unit (described below), with which it is transitional. The protolith is interpreted as a subaqueous fine-ash rhyolite tuff, probably a distal facies or fine-grained ash settled subaqueously during the waning stages of an eruptive cycle.

Tabular Rhyolite Tuff and Tabular Welded Rhyolite Tuff

The tabular rhyolite tuff (TR) is a white to pink, fine grained, saccharoidal to porcelanous, locally vesicular, feldspar crystal-rich rhyolite tuff with subordinate quartz phenocrysts and rare lapilli (?) up to several millimeters long. It typically fractures into tabular plates 0.75-2 inches thick. It is moderately resistant, and forms and caps low hills and certain dip slopes. The protolith is interpreted as a non-welded, subaqueous, feldspar crystal-rich rhyolite tuff. The tabular welded rhyolite tuff (TWR) is similar but more siliceous, with a conchoidal fracture, and it may be transitional to the massive welded rhyolite tuff and massive rhyolite tuff (described below). Locally, it contains up to several percent fresh pyrite in quartz micro-fractures.

Massive Welded Rhyolite Tuff and Massive Rhyolite Tuff

The massive welded rhyolite tuff (MWR) is a grey to cream-colored, welded, devitrified rhyolite tuff with a fine-grained to aphanitic matrix containing typically abundant fine- to coarse-grained quartz phenocrysts. It is locally vesicular. Toward the margin (interpreted top) of the unit, it is transitional to massive rhyolite tuff (MR), which is less welded and contains clearly visible curved to angular devitrified shards and white feldspar crystals, in addition to abundant quartz phenocrysts. On weathered surfaces, the quartz phenocrysts stand out in bold relief imparting a small-scale knobby appearance to certain outcrops. Toward the upper margin of the unit, it is locally pyritic. Pyrite is contained within quartz phenocrysts and as discrete pyrite clasts, and also occurs in quartz-bearing micro-fractures.

Quartz Arenite

On Sugarloaf Peak, a highly silicified quartz arenite forms a prominent cap rock. This rock may correlate with silicified quartz arenite two-thirds of a mile to the southwest, and a relatively unaltered quartz arenite in the western part of the currently mapped area (Figure 7.3). The contact with the underlying metavolcanic-volcaniclastic section is a strong mylonite, which is interpreted as a thrust contact. The lithology of the quartz arenite is strongly reminiscent of quartz arenites and eolian sandstones that have been correlated with the Aztec-Navajo Sandstone Formation to the north and northeast in the Colorado Plateau and vicinity by Bilodeau and Keith (1986). Quartz arenite has also been reported in the southern Dome Rock Mountains (Tosdal et al., 1989), but the unit mapped on the Sugarloaf Peak property represents the first recognition of this rock type in the central Dome Rock Mountains.

Middle Camp Quartz Monzonite

North of Interstate 10, the Dome Rock sequence is intruded by two major intrusive types. The oldest of these is a weakly foliated to strongly mylonitic, medium- to coarse-grained monzonite

porphyry with accessory biotite and hornblende. This unit correlates with the Middle Camp quartz monzonite of Crawl (1979), which is the most widespread plutonic rock in the central Dome Rock Mountains. Emplacement ages for both the Middle Camp monzonite and the Diablo alkali granite (see below) are now well-constrained by U-Pb geochronometry: data for a number of zircon fractions yield a nearly concordant lower intercept age of ± 164 Ma which is considered the preferred emplacement age by Boettcher et al (2002).

Diablo Alkali Granite

The Middle Camp quartz monzonite is intruded in numerous areas north of Interstate 10 by a fine- to medium-grained pinkish intrusive that corresponds with the Diablo quartz monzonite alkalic granite map unit of Crawl (1979). Based on petrographic observations, this rock is an alkali granite: dominantly xenocratically granular, it contains micrographic intergrowths of quartz (up to 25%) alkali feldspar (up to 80%) and biotite ($\sim 2\%$). This is henceforth referred to as the Diablo alkali granite. This intrusive is considered a member of the Jurassic leucogranite unit by Boettcher et al. (2002); U-Pb data for the Diablo alkali granite and petrographically and paragenetically similar leucogranite plutons give a Late Jurassic age, no older than 161 Ma and no younger than 158 Ma, with a preferred emplacement age of 164 Ma (Boettcher et al, 2002).

It could be interpreted that the Diablo alkali granite is the source of at least some the Dome Rock metavolcanics in the project area. The emplacement age of the Diablo alkali granite and its correlatives is close to the age of the 161 ± 3 Ma Dome Rock rhyolitic tuff unit. Visual inspection of chemical data reveals an obvious strong geochemical similarity between the lower meta-latite/rhyolite unit of the Dome Rock metavolcanics and the Diablo alkali granite. The chemical similarities, together with a probable geochronologic correspondence, suggest a similar source with the Dome Rock metarhyolites (qa and qk units of Crawl, 1979) as possible volcanic expressions of the Diablo alkali granite and, with less certainty, the Middle Camp quartz monzonite pluton.

Alluvium and Gold Placers

The western part of the gold anomaly on the project is covered by a series of younger terrace gravels and older fanglomerates. The fanglomerate unit contains boulders and cobbles of all of the rocks described above, including altered rocks related to gold mineralization. The fanglomerate crops out in the western and northern parts of the project, where it may cover a significant portion of the bedrock gold anomaly. A prominent geomorphic surface developed between the fanglomerates and terrace gravels. Where this surface traverses the Sugarloaf Peak gold-bearing alteration, a number of alluvial placer concentrations have developed that have seen considerable gold placer activity since the early 1900s. Considerable placer potential may still exist at this contact to the west of the outcropping gold anomaly.

Protolith

The protolith in the project area is heavily obscured by strong foliation and intense sericitic and argillic alteration, but appears to be either an intermediate-composition volcanic (latite or quartz latite) or an intrusive (Middle Camp quartz monzonite or Diablo alkali granite).

Most of the geologists who worked on the project in the past interpret the protolith as volcanic. Goldsmith (2008) summarizes this work as follows. In the western part of the mapped area several 50-meter thick sections of massive pink quartz-feldspar schist are interpreted as having a lithic quartz latite to latite tuff protolith. The rock contains distinctive resorbed quartz 'eyes' and dark lithic fragments up to 0.5 cm long. The metavolcaniclastic/metavolcanic unit (Jvs/Jv unit on Figure 7.1) is equivalent to Crawl's (1979) quartz-albite schist. Detailed thin section descriptions by Crawl

(1979, Appendix A) and whole rock analyses of a less-altered equivalent to the immediate south of the project area indicate that the protolith rocks are high-potassium quartz latite to latitic volcanics. In terms of the Magma-Metal Series classification developed by Keith et al. (1991) and Keith and Swan (1996), the metavolcanics are latite rock systems within a normal-oxidized, hydrous, iron-poor, quartz alkalic Magma-Metal Series if data and plots from the Keith et al. (1991) Magma-Metal Series chemical taxonomy are used to classify the rocks.

Recent work by Telluris (2011) and Keith (2011) suggests that the protolith may instead be intrusive, potentially phases of the Middle Camp quartz monzonite or Diablo alkali granite. Telluris (2011) presents three supporting observations. First, zones of less-developed foliation adjacent to strongly foliated rocks of similar composition suggest that the less-developed zones are later intrusions. Second, at Big Bertha Hill interleaved silicified/argillic altered quartz porphyry and high-grade sericitic quartz-eye could be interpreted as foliation-parallel sills. Third, banding in drill core reminiscent of flow folding suggests that “the quartz-porphyry was emplaced as a sub-volcanic sill perhaps as a feeder to a higher level flow dome complex during syn-mineralization deformation.”

In light of the uncertainty of the protolith’s origin, this report retains the “volcanic” or “metavolcanic” terminology used by the majority of past workers.

7.2.2 Property Structure

Foliation

The entire project area contains a pronounced foliation. The foliation has obliterated primary bedding, and no unequivocal primary bedding or layering was observed in the area of detailed mapping. Foliation fabrics locally achieve a development that is intense enough to be referred to as paper schist, near what are inferred to be low-angle thrust zones and high-angle strike-slip fault zones. Steeply dipping zones of paper schist foliation striking WNW are interpreted to be elements of the Goodman Fault system.

The age of the foliation has not yet been clearly determined, but is most likely a D_2 fabric. Boettcher et al (2002) report that in the northern Dome Rock mountains, both original compositional layering and S_1 foliation were transposed into S_2 foliation, which they identify as the dominant fabric in their study area. Boettcher et al (2002) also state that most of the evidence for M_1 metamorphism has been obscured. The foliation contains a NW-plunging stretching lineation that is considered to be parallel with the A slip line that accompanied D_2 deformation. Foliation has been locally remobilized and deflected near the Goodman fault zone and its splays (shears A-E). In a number of instances, shear fabrics cleave and offset alunite veins; a particularly good example of this is exposed in the south facing adit on the north side of Sugarloaf Peak.. The age of these offsetting shear fabrics is as yet unclear.

Goodman Fault System

A series of high-angle generally WNW-striking, steeply NNE-dipping faults are collectively referred to as the Goodman Fault system. The main strand of the Goodman Fault in its type area appears to be a single mylonitic shear zone that hosts the Goodman Mine about 3 miles northwest of the project area. As this fault enters the project area, current mapping suggests that it splits into a number of splays, referred to as the A through E shears.

The A through E shears strike WNW, dip steeply northeast, and occur in the hangingwall of a very well-developed shear to the south which is currently interpreted to be the extension of the main Goodman Fault. The Goodman Fault also coincides with a prominent alteration break between

argillic alteration containing anomalous gold and chloritic alteration, which in general does not contain anomalous gold. To the south of the Goodman Fault, another prominent fault is present and is herein named the Stray Elephant Fault. This fault was taken (with minor modifications) from the district geologic map by Crowl (1979).

The Goodman Fault system has experienced several phases of movement based on kinematic indicators that indicate both left- and right-lateral slip. The first movement is inferred to be left-lateral slip as shown by the prominent shear of quartz gash veins between the B and E shears. Macro C-band foliations between shear elements on the D shear about 1,600 feet WSW of the Leadville Mine indicate left shear. About 650 feet ESE of drill hole S-2, silicified metavolcanics display a prominent left drag in the footwall block of the B shear. Small-scale quartz gash veins also demonstrate left slip along the B shear about 500 feet WNW of the WW-10 drill hole. The Goodman Fault has also experienced right-lateral slip: foliations in silicified metavolcanics display prominent right-slip drags in the vicinity immediately WNW of the SWR-10 drill hole; and steps on slickensides in the same fault indicate a right slip event, about 800 feet SW of the WW-10 drill hole.

North- and Northwest-Striking Intermediate to High-Angle Faults

Mineralization north of Interstate 10 appears to be associated with N- to NW-striking high-angle fault structures (Figure 7.3). In this area, reconnaissance mapping has established the presence of at least three northerly trending intermediate- to steeply dipping faults that control copper-gold mineralization. The most continuous of these fault elements is a north-northeast trending fault that separates Diablo alkali granite from Middle Camp quartz monzonite. This fault dips 50-80° east and displays post-mineral reverse slip. WSW-directed shear fabrics that deform copper mineralization with local alunite filling fractures are well exposed. To the east of this fault zone, a NNW-striking steeply dipping zone of strong silicification is associated with brecciated Diablo alkali granite. North-south structural controls do not appear to be present to any degree in the area south of Interstate 10, which is dominated by WNW-striking steeply NE-dipping shear zones of the Goodman Fault system.

Basin-Range Faults

It is not known how extensive the Basin and Range extension and tilting is within the Sugarloaf Peak area but is relatively subdued with respect to the strong extension and tilting evident in the valleys to the west and east. Nonetheless, there is evidence of strong brittle fracturing in the form of steep NNW (main faults) and ENE (transfer faults) structures and associated rotation of older brittle-ductile foliations that indicate some faulting and block tilting has occurred. This event appears to have controlled uplift and oxidation of the deposit and may in part account for some of the apparent tilt of the mineralization to the west (Telluris, 2011).

7.3 Mineralization

7.3.1 Description and Extent of Mineralization

Four types of mineralization occur on the Sugarloaf Peak project: 1) a large zone of relatively low-grade disseminated gold coincident with sericitized and silicified Dome Rock metavolcanics; 2) spotty gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mineralization in quartz veins and stringers, or in bedded deposits along structural planes in Mesozoic metamorphics or granite; 3) gold placer deposits in seams of gravel close to bedrock in washes and benches on tilted, beveled Mesozoic shale, schist, and slate, and on Mesozoic granite along upper reaches of La Cholla Wash and its

tributaries; and 4) natroalunite in schistose and porphyritic dacite intruding Mesozoic schist at Sugarloaf Peak.

The principal focus of current exploration is the large gold zone and low-grade, potentially bulk-mineable disseminated gold mineralization encountered on surface and in drill holes. Gold placers, base-metal credits, and natroalunite mineralization may contribute value to an eventual mining operation.

Bedrock gold mineralization at Sugarloaf Peak consists of sheeted veins/veinlets and stockworks of quartz-pyrite $\pm$ minor accessory vein minerals including specularite, tourmaline, and molybdenite in sericite- and argillic-altered Dome Rock igneous suite host rocks (Figure 7.7). Pyrite is broadly disseminated in altered wall rocks adjacent to quartz-pyrite bearing structures. The main gold-mineralized zones identified both in drilling and on surface occur within zones of quartz-pyrite, accompanied by generally moderate to strong sericitic alteration and argillic to advanced argillic alteration. Drilling by Riverside suggests that many mineralized zones are bounded by faults. Gold mineralization is generally low-grade (0.01 – 0.03 opt Au) but potentially suitable for economically profitable open-pit mining.



Figure 7.7 Typical quartz-sericite-pyrite gold-bearing mineralization. Photo by the author.

The gold anomaly identified on surface is approximately 5,000 x 8,000 feet (1.5 x 2.5 km) in extent (Figure 9.2) and may extend under alluvial cover: reconnaissance mapping and sampling to the north and west of a large covered area reveals that sericitic alteration appears south of the covered area near the Goodman Fault on the south side of Gonzales Wash and with sheared pyritic gold-bearing quartz veins in the Goodman Fault at the west boundary of the Sugarloaf Peak claim group. If projected beneath the covered area, the gold-enriched zone could measure about 11,500 feet long (3.5 km).

Drilling to date extends the >200 ppb surface gold anomaly to depth in a zone roughly 2,500 feet wide by 4,300 feet long (Figure 10.1). Significant drill results (Tables 10.2 and 10.3) indicate an average depth of about 186 feet for the near-surface intercepts grading ≥ 0.01 opt Au over more than 10 feet (excluding deeper, isolated intercepts). The weighted average grade of these shallow drill intercepts is 0.016 opt Au (0.55 g/mt Au); the weighted average of all drill intercepts ≥ 0.01 opt Au over >10 feet is 0.015 opt Au (0.53 g/mt Au). Subsurface mineralization forms a broadly tabular, generally flat-lying zone immediately beneath the surface (Figure 7.8) that could potentially suit open-pit mining. In general, the near-surface drilled mineralization is open laterally and at depth, and is underlain by deeper anomalous intercepts in several drill holes. Drill-hole spacing is currently too wide to comment on the continuity of drilled mineralization.

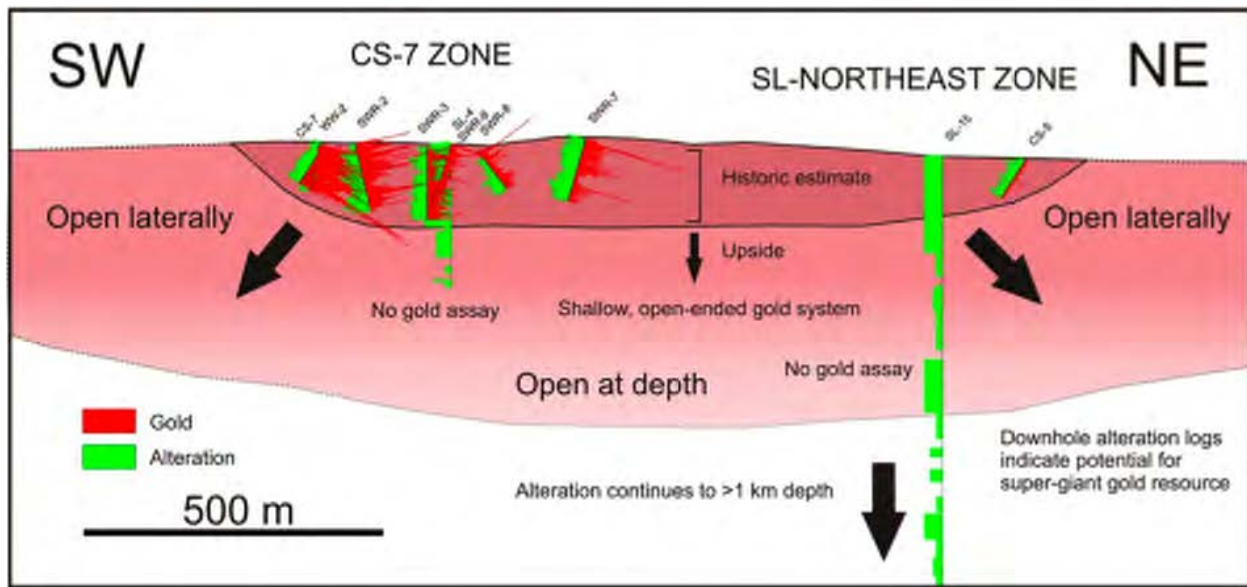


Figure 7.8 Conceptual depiction of drilled mineralization. From Wainright (2009a).

7.3.2 Vein Types

A number of different types of veins exist on the project. These include:

- blue-grey foliation-parallel metamorphic quartz veins
- zones of foliation-parallel dark-grey blue quartz-tourmaline silicification
- quartz-pyrite veins
- quartz-pyrite-calcite veins
- quartz-specularite veins
- quartz-tourmaline/specularite veins
- steeply dipping banded quartz-tourmaline veins and breccias
- quartz gash veins

- alunite veins

Preliminary crosscutting relations are evident in drill core and outcrop, but a comprehensive understanding of vein types and relative timing has not yet been achieved. Although it is clear that gold mineralization is roughly coincident with zones of quartz-pyrite veining, it is unclear which veins definitively carried gold. Current understanding of the principal vein types is described below.

Quartz-Pyrite Veins

In surface outcrops and particularly in drill holes, quartz-pyrite veins are exposed (Figure 7.9). These veins range from sub-millimeter veinlets to several centimeters in width and contain clear quartz and individual subhedral pyrite crystals and groups of pyrite crystals up to 1 cm long. Nuñez-Othón, 2010, observed four types of quartz-pyrite veins in drill core:

- Quartz + pyrite $\pm$ chlorite
- Quartz + pyrite $\pm$ chalcopyrite (rare)
- Quartz + pyrite $\pm$ molybdenite and tourmaline (erratic)
- Quartz + pyrite + calcite

Quartz-pyrite veins clearly cut foliation and show a range of angular relations to foliation: they are parallel, sub-parallel, at moderate angles, and at high angles to foliation. Current data is insufficient to determine a preferred orientation.



Figure 7.9 Quartz-pyrite veins. Photo by the author.

Quartz Gash Veins

A well-developed swarm of NE-striking and generally NW-dipping quartz gash veins is widespread throughout the area of detailed mapping. Veins are mainly composed of quartz, although local

concentrations of specular hematite and base-metal-bearing sulfides and sulfosalt minerals are present. Sulfide-bearing quartz veins are particularly well-developed at the Leadville prospect immediately SW of the SWR-4 drill site and in a highly-prospected quartz vein in the area immediately east of the ASP drill hole cluster (Figure 11.1). The NE-striking quartz gash veins are not evenly distributed throughout the project area, but are best developed in a zone between the B and D shears of the Goodman Fault system. In addition, the quartz gash veins as well as silicification may exhibit higher frequency and intensity with the B and C shears, particularly in the footwalls of these structures. The area of most abundant gash veins also appears to coincide with the currently identified gold mineralization and its polymetallic halo. This zone of quartz gash veining constitutes a 2,600-foot-wide zone that strikes WNW between Sugarloaf Peak and the La Cholla benchmark immediately south of the Dome Rock Interstate 10 interchange (Figure 7.3). This high density of quartz gash veins located near gold mineralization suggests a genetic link, but the principal control on gold mineralization has not yet been clearly identified. Stan Keith interprets the quartz gash veins in the project area as late mineral-related veins and not regional metamorphic quartz veins.

Alunite Veins

Alunite veining is especially common in the area around Sugarloaf Peak within the transition between the main gold anomaly and the pyrophyllite-bearing advanced argillic assemblage to the southeast and south of Sugarloaf Peak. Analyses of the alunite in the potential alunite resource at Sugarloaf Peak revealed that the alunite is mainly composed of the mineral natroalunite, which is a member of the alunite group (Heineman, 1935). The alunite veins are mainly late-stage and are a locally widespread feature throughout the sericitic and pyrophyllitic altered areas. In the area of the stockwork alunite deposit beneath Sugarloaf Peak, several generations of alunite veining are present (Figure 7.10).



Figure 7.10 Alunite veins. From Goldsmith (2008).

In the immediate vicinity of Sugarloaf Peak, a stockwork-style deposit of alunite is present and has been the subject of several economic evaluations. The area of intense alunite stockwork veins contains local zones of the advanced argillic indicator mineral zunyite, which is developed as honey brown wedges 0.5 to 3 mm in diameter, along schistosity in the wallrocks. Current sampling of alunite veins has not revealed the presence of anomalous gold. However, sampling by the USGS of alunite veins at Sugarloaf Peak has revealed anomalous platinum and platinum group metals in several samples (Cress and Feldman, 1944). In particular, Cress and Feldman state, “A lens of schist in alunite from Sugarloaf Peak, Yuma County, Arizona, collected by L.S. Gardner of the Survey, assayed 1 oz of platinum per ton with traces of palladium and rhodium,” (page 106). The presence of platinum and platinum group elements is not unexpected in the Ridgeway MQA47 model (see Deposit Types, below), as platinum and other PGE metals occur as accessories in many quartz alkalic base and precious metal-bearing models as well as magmatic segregates of various quartz alkalic peridotites. A select set of samples should be re-analyzed for platinum group metals to ascertain the distribution of platinum within the Sugarloaf Peak gold system.

According to Telluris (2011), the kinematic indicators related to alunite veins at both Sugarloaf Peak and at the main NNE drainage that cross-cuts the sequence to the NW indicate quite clearly that the alunite is much later than the alteration and foliation. The steep alunite veins typically show no fracturing or foliation, transect the intense low-angle foliations, and appear to have formed in extensional conditions during a phase of ENE extension (i.e. Basin and Range in age). Telluris (2011) postulates a supergene origin for the alunite.

Vein Crosscutting Relations

A comprehensive understanding of vein timing and mineral paragenesis has not yet been achieved, but preliminary observations indicate a complex structural system with multiple generations of veins. As described by Telluris (2011), alunite veins cut all other vein types on the project and are clearly late (Figure 7.11). Figure 7.12 shows one instance of complex vein history, with veins forming in the following order: 1) thin white fibrous quartz (?) vein at lower right, which is cut and offset by 2) quartz-pyrite veins that are in turn cut and offset by 3) thicker white fibrous quartz (?) vein at top left that has been cut and paralleled by 4) darker gray quartz vein. All four vein types cut foliation. An accumulation of such observations will generate a comprehensive understanding the vein timing relations and mineral paragenesis, which are central to determining the fundamental controls on gold mineralization. Cataloguing the various types of veins on the project and their relative timing should be a priority for geologic study, particularly during drill-core logging.

7.3.3 Alteration

The Sugarloaf Peak gold system is contained within a conspicuous large area of alteration 1.5x2.5 miles (2.5x4km) in extent. The various alteration facies recognized during the mapping and indicated by historical data are compiled in Figure 7.4. The gold-related sericitic and argillic alteration pattern forms an ovoid shape elongate to the WNW-ESE within a district scale area of propylitic alteration. Alteration metasomatism at Sugarloaf Peak appears to be like that of many other porphyry metal sequences, where the more abundant high-pH propylitic alteration resulted from fluids emanating from earlier, less-differentiated plutons, and lower-volume, low-pH sericitic and argillic assemblages representing alteration from fluid releases from more differentiated intrusive phases. The evolution from sericitic to argillic alteration within the Sugarloaf Peak alteration anomaly also reflects a progressive decrease in pH of the mineralizing fluids, with the zunyite-alunite stockwork deposit beneath Sugarloaf Peak and the pyrophyllite deposits to the east and south representing the lowest pH fluid. This also appears to coincide with a major change in sulfur and oxygen fugacities. High-

sulfur fugacity is represented by widespread pyrite that follows sericitic alteration. The presence of hematite-stable argillic alteration demonstrates more oxidized conditions and low sulfur fugacity in this alteration.



Figure 7.11 Quartz-alunite (?) veins cutting quartz-pyrite veins. Drill hole SLP-009-01, 168.5 feet; photo by the author.



Figure 7.12 Example of vein cross-cutting relations. At least four generations of veins are depicted. Drill hole SLP-009-01, 169 feet; photo by the author.

Phyllic and Sericitic Alteration

The main gold occurrence appears to coincide with a large zone of quartz-sericite alteration that pervasively affects rocks of the Dome Rock igneous suite. The area of sericitic alteration (and to the east, pyrophyllitic, advanced argillic alteration), is at least 3 miles (5 km) long and over 1 mile (1.6 km) wide. The alteration zone appears to pinch towards the west to a focal point at the entrance to Goodman Wash at the Colorado River Indian reservation boundary. The zone of sericitic alteration in drill holes ranges from 0 to at least 980 feet (300 meters) thick. The overall form is that of a large tabular body that appears to dip at a moderate angle to the northwest.

Importantly, the sericitic component of the alteration that begins to appear about 650 feet (200 meters) west of Sugarloaf Peak is consistently coincident with the >250 ppb gold anomaly (Figures 7.4 and 10.2). All of the >650 ppb Au values are contained within the sericitically altered central zone and appear to coincide with areas of strong silica-pyrite flooding. Within the area of sericitic alteration, pyrite is common as veinlet fillings and wall-rock disseminations, especially in areas of silica breccia. Current data suggests that the best gold values will be found in this rock type. Specular hematite is limited to late cross-cutting quartz veins.

Argillic Alteration

The central area of gold-related sericitic alteration is bounded on its east and north sides by a more clay-dominated zone of argillic (mainly to the south) and advanced argillic (mainly to the east) alteration. The alteration boundary is in part fault-controlled, especially along its northern margin where a rapid transition from sericitic alteration to argillic alteration coincides with the steeply north-dipping D shear of the Goodman Fault system. The transition from sericitic alteration to advanced argillic alteration that occurs over a rapid gradation and coincides with a major northerly draining wash west of Sugarloaf Peak also coincides with the transition from the gold-rich zinc-molybdenum proximal assemblage to polymetallic and locally arsenic anomalous fringing assemblages to the south and southeast.

Argillic alteration is consistently coincident with the >70 ppb gold anomaly (Figure 10.1). However, in contrast to the sericitic zone, gold rarely exceeds 250 ppb in argillic alteration. Advanced argillic alteration in the vicinity of Sugarloaf Peak contains the diagnostic mineral zunyite, which is relatively frequent in the vicinity of the strong alunite stockwork vein complex on the north side of Sugarloaf Peak. Specularite is best developed in areas of argillic alteration to the south and east of the gold-related quartz-sericite zone. Specularite is mainly restricted to quartz veins but locally occurs as dissemination in areas of pervasive alteration. The argillic alteration facies also contains much less pyrite compared to the sericitic alteration facies.

A number of open cuts have prospected for commercial grade pyrophyllite in areas south and east of Sugarloaf Peak. The pyrophyllite is interpreted to be a late stage of advanced argillic alteration that represents (together with the alunite) the latest paragenetic stage in the Sugarloaf Peak gold system. In general, the pyrophyllite zones are devoid of gold with most samples containing less than 70 ppb Au (most are between less than detection limit and 30 ppb Au).

Propylitic Alteration

The gold-related argillic and especially sericitic alteration anomalies at Sugarloaf Peak are contained within a probable district-scale propylitic alteration anomaly. The propylitic alteration is mainly composed of chlorite with subordinate amounts of epidote and quartz. The chloritic alteration affects a large area of Dome Rock metavolcanics to the south and north of the Goodman Fault. It also affects the ferro-magnesium mineralogy of the Middle Camp monzonite unit north of Interstate

10; the chloritically altered quartz monzonite, however, appears to be cut by sericitically-altered Diablo alkali granite in exposures north of Interstate 10.

7.3.4 Structural Controls on Mineralization

The mineralization at Sugarloaf Peak sits in a complex structural environment. The Goodman Fault system (a Precambrian-aged fault with numerous splays), several generations of thrust faulting, a number of different types of veins, possibly mineralized dikes, and four identifiable generations of deformation contribute to the complexity of the structural setting. Although the specific phase of veining that introduced gold at Sugarloaf Peak is yet unclear, a number of general inferences can be made about the structural controls on mineralization at the project.

A combination of faults, foliation, and veins appears to have formed fluid pathways sufficient for both vein-hosted and disseminated gold mineralization. In general there appears to be a progressive evolution from early ductile phyllonite fabrics through more ductile-brittle deformation during the mineralization, when slightly coarser foliation and minor veining were developed in conjunction with silicification through to more discrete conjugate shears (Telluris, 2011). During very late or perhaps post-mineralization phases, brittle conditions prevailed where late, massive, quartz-dominated tension gash veins were emplaced in local extensional features such as conjugate shears, NE tension gash veins orthogonal to regional compression, tensional zones between boudinaged dikes, and south-dipping strike-parallel tensional veins (Goldsmith, 2008).

Further geologic work, particularly core logging, should focus on identifying the principal structural controls on gold mineralization. Much of this section of the report paraphrases the structural review of Telluris (2011).

Veins

Brittle or brittle-ductile fractures now seen as veins are likely to account for the bulk of fluid flow and structural control on mineralization. Telluris (2011) envisions brittle-ductile shearing and fracturing controlling fluid flow in the form of low-angle shears, steeper foliation-parallel shears, and extensional veining. The presence of steeper shear zones sub-parallel to the main low-angle foliation appears to relate to the change in deformation conditions from ductile flattening to more active (and rapid) shortening and a change to more brittle-ductile conditions.

The individual vein set responsible for introducing gold and mineralizing fluids has yet to be identified and is an important task for future studies. Goldsmith (2008) surmises that the quartz gas veins may have played a role in fluid flow, although the timing of these veins relative to mineralization is still not clear: "Inspection of the map reveals that the strike of the quartz gash veins varies between about N10E and N80E, with a strong mode at about N50E. The N50E mode is interpreted to represent the strike of the shortening axis associated with D₁ Jurassic age deformation as discussed above. The general steep NW dip of the veins fits a model of fluid flow whereby fluids flow up-dip into WNW shears undergoing left slip motion from a Diablo alkali granite source area to the northwest. This observation is confirmed by the metal zonation pattern that is discussed in Section 12. In any given area, a number of smaller zones of EW to WNW aligned veins are present within the larger zone discussed above. The overall pattern of the quartz gash veins is interpreted to reflect continued left shear on elements of the Goodman Fault system during the late stages of the gold mineralization. Strike-slip indicators on gash fractures in the western part of the gold anomaly about 100 meters west of the WW-10 drill hole are consistent with second-order Reidel left-slip motion operating in late mineral time." (Figure 7.3).

Goodman Fault and Related Shears

The Goodman Fault system is a natural candidate as the principal large-scale control for gold mineralization at Sugarloaf Peak. The large area of sericitic and argillic alteration on the project coincides with a broadening of the Goodman Fault system into a 1.5-km-wide zone of NW-SE shearing along the Goodman Fault and its five mapped shears. The Precambrian age for this fault system, along with evidence for more recent right- and left-lateral movement establishes it as a long-lived system with good potential for channeling mineralizing fluids. The fault appears to be the main control on mineralization at the Goodman Mine, the main past producer in the project region, about 1 mile west of Sugarloaf Peak.

Goldsmith (2008) postulates a detailed fluid-flow scenario along the Goodman Fault system: “The northerly dip of the Goodman Fault system is consistent with fluid flow from a northerly source that may in part initiate in the Diablo alkali granite unit to the north and northwest of the Dome Rock Interstate 10 interchange. Based on current drill hole data, higher-grade gold accumulations may occur in footwall environments of the Goodman Fault system. Lower-grade gold accumulations appear to occur in foliation that dips into the footwalls of the individual shears. The main inflection point in the fluid flow path that initiates from the north may be the B shear. When the fluids cross this structure, they turn southeast and migrate up-dip into the foliation. Hence, a major depressurization effect in the gold-bearing hydrothermal system is expected where the south-flowing fluids turn southeast, into the Goodman shear system. One of the first elements in this southeast ‘hook pattern’ is the B shear. A second decompression is predicted at the next ‘drop’ point that should be located in the C shear.”

However, Telluris (2011) sees little evidence that mineralization accompanied strike-slip movement along the Goodman Fault system, with no evidence such as stretching lineations or folding of the foliation that would be consistent with significant degrees of strike-slip motion. Thus, if the Goodman Fault played a role in channeling mineralizing fluids, it was likely a passive role as a pre-existing structure that influenced fluid flow. The steep shears of the Goodman Fault zone may also have acted as local frontal ramps to allow dilation of the flatter foliation resulting in a sub-horizontal to gently N-dipping ore zone.

Reverse and Thrust Faulting

Telluris (2011), states that all the kinematic indicators associated with sulfide mineralization at Sugarloaf Peak point to SW-directed reverse shear. The kinematic indicators seen in the core, and to a lesser extent on surface, all indicate NNE to NE compression. This SW-directed shearing may have created an apparent gentle flexuring or folding of parts of the early low-angle shear foliation to a gentle south dip, generating sites of low pressure (or flatter dilational zones). A good example of this is the quartz-tourmaline zone of silicification that forms the cap of Sugarloaf Peak in the shadow zone of a synclinal flexure.

If reverse and thrust faulting were the main control on mineralization, the resulting mineralization may have had an overall original geometry dipping gently to the north, following a SW-vergent thrust structure. This means that exploration drilling should progressively step out to the north to follow the ore body dip (as well as to the west if the ore body has been tilted by post-mineralization contractional and extensional deformation). This concurs with the trend and extent of the magnetic low that occurs down the axis of the WNW-trending mineralized corridor. The overlap of the magnetic high that forms the southern edge of the corridor (due to foliated Middle Camp granites) and the surface alteration suggests that the ore zone is inclined to the north.

Foliation

Foliation may have served as a secondary control on mineralizing fluid flow. Foliation in the Sugarloaf Peak anomaly appears to grossly control the geography of the argillic alteration, as well as the positioning of foliation parallel to late-stage alunite veins. As such, foliation may exert an important secondary pre-mineral control, in particular where it dips into the footwalls of the Goodman Fault system and its shear splays.

Dikes

Keith, (2011) notes a possible link between dikes of Diablo alkali granite and gold mineralization. “The primary Diablo granite/rhyolite dike in drillhole SLP-09-03 displays primary high-angle foliation and corresponds with the thick ‘discovery quality’ gold-pyrite intercept encountered in the drillhole. A number of other dike occurrences also correspond with elevated gold-pyrite occurrences and it is now believed that gold introduction is closely associated with the emplacement of the Diablo granite circa 159 Ma.”

Post-Mineral Faulting

Faulting that occurred after mineralization may have tilted and offset portions of the mineralized system. The steep ENE shears and gentle folding of the D_1 - D_2 foliation may have contributed to the apparent tilting of the mineralisation to the west (as suggested by the IP data) perhaps in conjunction with Basin and Range block rotation.

Telluris (2011) may have identified a listric normal fault in the central portion of the project: on the east side of this drainage, foliation dips 18-25° WSW, and ENE and NNW oxidized fractures and jarosite-alunite veining are present; on the west side of the drainage, foliation is sub-horizontal to gently north-dipping with relatively little oxidation. This suggests a NNW-striking, ENE-dipping listric normal fault that has tilted the foliation in the hangingwall of the east side. The enhanced brittle fracturing in the hangingwall of this fault may have been a principal control on the downward percolation of oxidized groundwaters that caused supergene oxidation and leaching. Overall the arroyo has a NNE trend and may have originated as a syn-mineralization transfer structure. If this is true then mineralization may be significantly different either side of the fault which may either be an original control on the distribution of hypogene fluid flow or the displacement of the ore horizon through post-mineralization faulting.

Once there is a suitable density of drill information, an attempt should be made to reconcile the distribution of gold grade with the flat and steeper shears, as the higher grades may occur in the flatter sections of the foliation/shear in the immediate hangingwall of the steep shears. The possibility that there may have been active syn-mineralization transfer structures or lateral ramps as well as thrust repetition, post-mineralization tilting and block faulting means that mineralization may not necessarily be a single continuous zone but may be partitioned into a series of discrete ore blocks that are not identifiable yet with the available data.

7.3.5 Relative Timing of Mineralization and Deformation

The relative timing of mineralization and deformation, and therefore the age of mineralization, are not conclusive at Sugarloaf Peak. The recent consensus among geologists who have studied the project is that gold mineralization occurred during deformation events D_1 or D_2 . However, at least one previous geologist considers the mineralization post-deformation. The author has not seen convincing evidence for either assertion.

Telluris (2011) states that the style of mineralization and shearing suggests that mineralization occurred during the latter stages of the first stage of contractional deformation that is likely to have been D₁. Goldsmith (2008) cites the orientation of quartz gash veins as supporting evidence for D₁ mineralization: late quartz ($\pm$ sulfide) gash veins have an average strike of about N50°E resulting from NE-SW compression, suggesting that the gold-base metal mineralization at Sugarloaf Peak was emplaced during regional compressive strain and magmatism coincident with the D₁ deformation event between 165 and 160 Ma.

According to Goldsmith (2008), elements of D₂ deform gold mineralization at Sugarloaf Peak, indicating pre- or early-D₂ mineralization. These include: SE-vergent small-scale D₂ thrusts and folds, a D₂ thrust-related mylonite on Sugarloaf Peak, NW-SE oriented L2 stretching lineations, right-slip drag on elements of the Goodman fault system, and steeply plunging NW-trending slickenside striae and post-mineral gash veins. In this context, it is also important to note that immediately west of the project, sulfide-bearing quartz veins are bounded within mylonite that displays right shear within the Goodman fault zone that hosts the principal gold producer in the Dome Rock Mountains, the Goodman Mine, about 1.2 miles (2 km) west of the Sugarloaf Peak project.

There is conflicting evidence about the age of the alunite veins: the alunite veins have been cut by younger faults, but the age of these structures is unclear, and have been assigned variously to D₃, D₄, and Basin-Range faulting. On the one hand, Goldsmith (2008) states, “In the project area late-stage natroalunite veins are deformed by NE-directed brittle thrust and thrust-related fabric in road cut exposures on the north side of Sugarloaf Peak. These structures are attributed to D₃ deformation.... In a number of instances, shear fabrics cleave and offset the late-stage alunite veins; a particularly good example of this is exposed in the south facing adit on the north side of Sugarloaf Peak... Also, in an adit on the north side of Sugarloaf Peak, late stage, NE-striking alunite veins are folded and sheared by SW-directed deformation assigned to D₄.” As well, Keith (2011) presents a photo of a pygmatically folded alunite vein as evidence for pre-deformation mineralization, attributing the deformation to thrust faulting. On the other hand, Telluris (2011) notes, “The kinematic indicators associated with the alunite veining at both Sugarloaf Peak and at the main NNE arroyo that cross-cuts the sequence to the NW indicate quite clearly that the alunite is much later than the hypogene alteration and syn-mineralization fabrics...The steep veins typically show no fracturing or foliation and transect the intense low-angle foliations and were formed in extensional conditions during a phase of ENE extension (i.e. Basin and Range in age).” The age of these offsetting shear fabrics is as yet unclear, as is the relative timing of alunite veining and the various deformational events.

Goldsmith (2008) reports that in the project area, D₄ deformation may be represented by WSW-directed thrusting on a northerly striking fault north of Interstate 10. This structural zone contains Cu-Au mineralization that probably used the structure prior to D₄ deformation as evidenced by copper and alunite veining that has been deformed by probable D₄ fabric.

In contrast to the above, Cousins (1990) considers the gold mineralization to be post-deformation, noting that “most of the gold is post-metamorphic and concentrated in N60-70°W and N 20-30°E striking post-deformational structures,” with “gold values up to 8 ppm associated with faults that are clearly post-metamorphic.” He also refers to a general correlation of higher gold values with “post-deformational faults, quartz-cement breccias, and post-deformation silicification.”

The author has not encountered any clear geologic observations that would permit strong conclusions about the relative timing of mineralization and deformation, and agrees with Telluris

(2011) that understanding the structural evolution of the deposit will rely on better defining the styles and geometries of the various deformation events, the large- and small-scale structures that control mineralization, and the crosscutting relations between structural elements.

7.3.6 Age and Source of Mineralization

Given the uncertainties of the relative timing of mineralization and deformation, it is difficult to give an accurate age of mineralization. Goldsmith (2008) assigns mineralization a Jurassic age based on U-Pb geochronology and stratigraphic relationships, with the Sugarloaf Peak gold system derived from a hydrothermal fluid fractionated from the Diablo Granite in the late Jurassic at about 160 Ma.

There has been an attempt to directly date the natroalunite on Sugarloaf Peak by $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{50}\text{Ar}$ geochronometry. The attempt found that the natroalunite was entirely composed of non-radiogenic atmospheric argon (Dick Tosdal personal communication with Stan Keith, October 2008). There are two possible interpretations of this information. Either the natroalunite formed very recently and has yet to generate any detectible radiogenic argon, or the radiogenic argon was degassed from natroalunite during one of several Sevier-Laramide thermal deformation and metamorphic episodes. It may be worthwhile to attempt K/Ar age-dating of sericite from the sericitic alteration.

The unequivocal source of gold mineralization at Sugarloaf Peak has not been identified, but the Diablo alkali granite is one potential source. The gold and/or copper mineralization display a strong spatial preference for the Diablo alkali granite, and it is inferred that gold mineralization at Sugarloaf Peak may be a product of an incompatible fluid release from the Diablo pluton during its crystallization no younger than 158 Ma. Adjacent to the western part of the project area, the Diablo alkali granite is spatially associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite $\pm$ tourmaline alteration and copper mineralization, and gold-copper veins and derived gold placers at Middle Camp Mountain and Marquitta Pass to the immediate north of the project area. Goldsmith (2008) presents a detailed scenario of the possible igneous and fluid-source evolution that created the Sugarloaf Peak gold mineralization.

The Sugarloaf Peak gold anomaly and the Diablo alkali granite intrusions may be a component of a larger porphyry metal sequence that accompanied emplacement of the above described late Jurassic intrusive suite circa 165 – 158 Ma. The copper mineralization north of Interstate 10 displays a spatial association with quartz monzonite variants of the Middle Camp pluton and could reflect incompatible (Cu-Au) hydrothermal fractionations from the Middle Camp intrusion circa 162 Ma. This event might have been accompanied by district-scale propylitic alteration that appears to pre-date sericitic and argillic alteration of the Sugarloaf Peak gold anomaly.

8 Deposit Types

8.1 High-Sulfidation/Acid-Sulfate Epithermal

Based on current understanding, the Sugarloaf Peak mineralization belongs to the high-sulfidation state $\pm$ alunite epithermal precious metal deposit type, also known as acid-sulfate epithermal.

Using the classification scheme derived by Stan Keith of MagmaChem Exploration, the Sugarloaf Peak mineralization is a member of the Ridgeway Type MQA37, a quartz alkalic gold-quartz-alunite epithermal stockwork deposit model. The grade/tonnage characteristics are summarized in graphic form in Figure 8.1 for gold and Figure 8.2 for silver. The Ridgeway type is a specific type of high-sulfidation gold model that differs from the more classic Goldfield/El Indio type. The Ridgeway deposit type lacks copper and arsenic-rich enargite-bearing gold-silver veins and does not display systematic proximal toxic metal geochemistry (arsenic, antimony, thallium and mercury). Unlike the Goldfield/El Indio model, the Ridgeway Type model contains abundant specular hematite (especially in later stage alteration and veining). Preliminary geochemistry suggests that molybdenum, bismuth, copper (at low levels), lead, silver, arsenic, uranium, zinc, and rare earths will be systematically anomalous in different parts of the system. Gold-zinc and molybdenum follow quartz-sericite-pyrite in proximal zones whereas lead, silver, arsenic (low levels), uranium, and rare earths are distributed in more distal portions of the system, especially in late stage veins and distal alteration. The molybdenum correlation is similar to the Golden Sunlight member of the Ridgeway model. The Ridgeway type lacks silver and is therefore different from the silver-dominated high-sulfidation epithermal Julcani Type (MAC20) model. The Ridgeway type also lacks a strong central tungsten anomaly with peripheral silver-dominated base metal veins. If anything, tungsten distribution may follow bismuth and lead distribution in the distal argillic halo assemblage.

Like the El Indio-type model, which has a proven similarity with deep porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization at Lapanto in the Philippines, and the El Salvador district in Chile, the Ridgeway type of epithermal gold system may have a connection to deeper porphyry copper roots lateral to the epithermal gold mineralization. A possible deep, more porphyry-copper-like environment may exist north of I-10, where tourmaline-bearing quartz sericite veins occur near copper showings in a west-directed thrust fault. This is supported by apparent porphyry-copper mineralization at the Stray Elephant prospect about 500 meters west of the project (Crowl, 1979).

8.2 Exploration Model

The exploration model for Sugarloaf Peak is based on the current understanding of the Goodman Fault zone as the principal large-scale control on the flow of gold-mineralizing fluids, along with knowledge of metal zonation in high-sulfidation, acid-sulfate epithermal systems. There are three principal components of the exploration model: structural geology, rock-chip geochemistry, and geophysics. The coincidence of Goodman Fault shears and other high-angle faults; gold, zinc, and molybdenum anomalies; and IP anomalies present the highest-quality exploration targets. The exploration model is discussed below and shown in Figure 8.3. Detailed drill targets are described in Keith (2011).

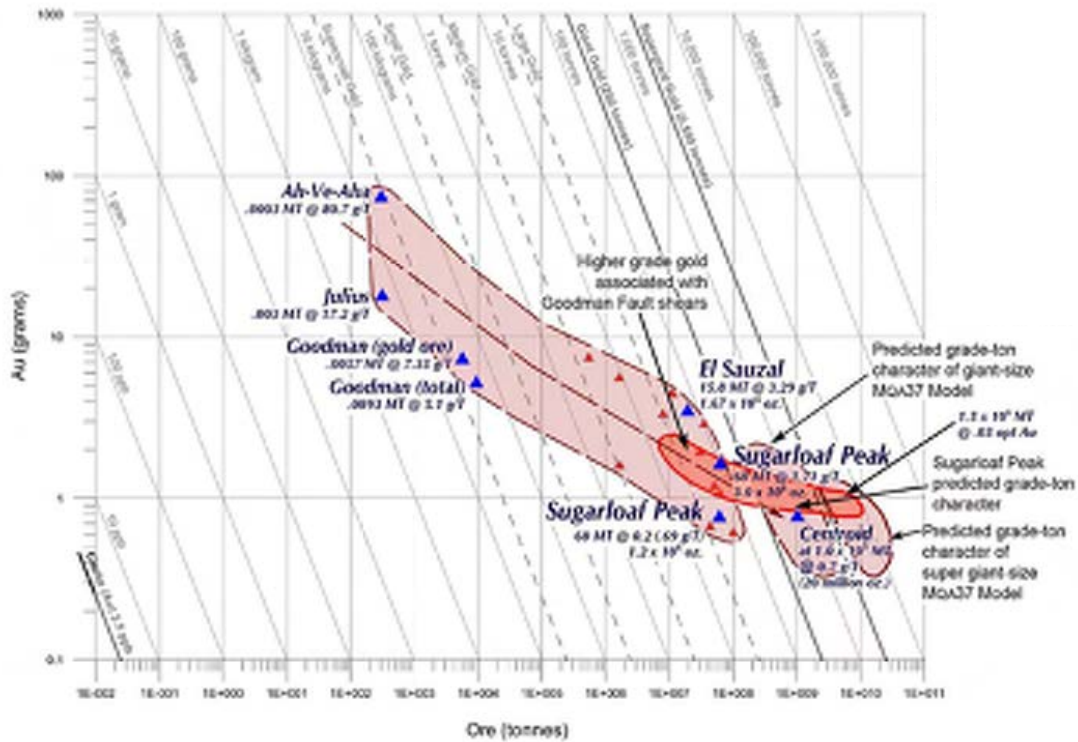


Figure 8.1 Gold grade vs. tonnage, Ridgeway deposit type. From Goldsmith (2008).

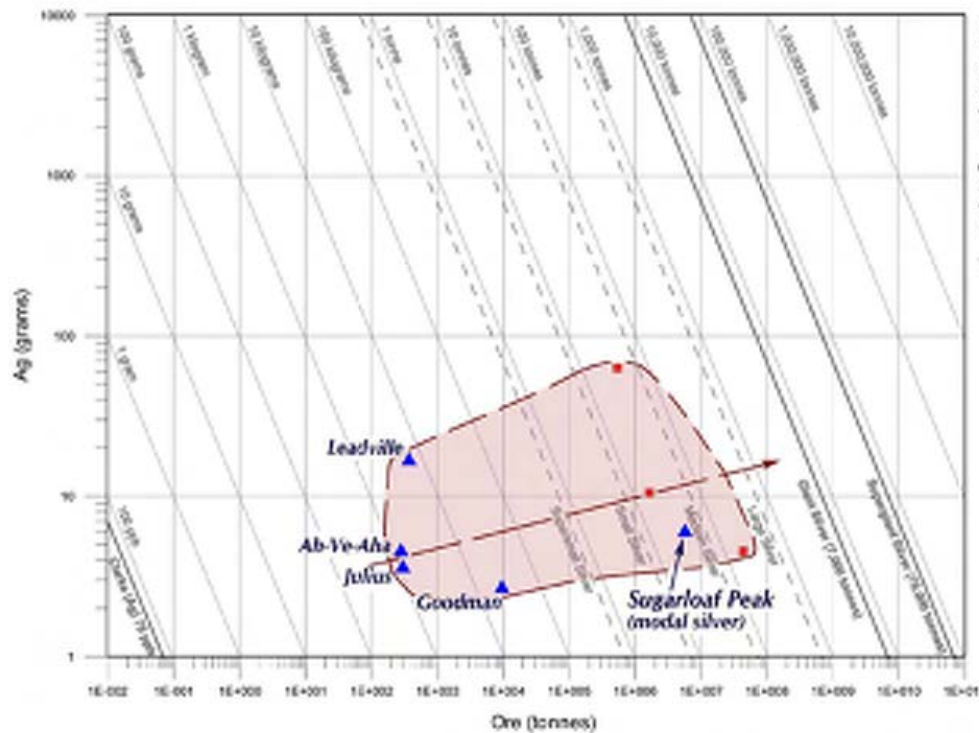


Figure 8.2 Silver grade vs. tonnage, Ridgeway deposit type. From Goldsmith (2008).

Goldsmith (2008) presents a detailed scenario of the possible igneous and fluid-source evolution that created the Sugarloaf Peak gold mineralization. Goldsmith (2008) also surmises that the geologic setting of the central Dome Rock Mountains is designed to accommodate the presence of a potential super giant size porphyry metal system. The left step in the Gonzales shear zone and Goodman Fault would have created a large dilatant zone on the order of almost 4 miles long during left-lateral motion that could have resulted from NE-SW compression during deformation D₁. This large area of low pressure would focus migration of magma and volatiles from deeper high-pressure regions to a low pressure trap site in the vicinity of the project. The currently identified gold system may be underlain by porphyry-copper and/or porphyry-gold mineralization. Keith (2011) presents a preliminary gold-porphyry exploration model. These are both potentially viable expansions to the exploration model described below.

8.2.1 Structure

The identification of favorable controlling structures is the best guide to mineralization on the project. Structural preparation in the area of gold mineralization is impressive. The project overlies a pronounced expansion of the Goodman Fault zone from one principal structure east and west of the project to six strands within the project boundaries (the Goodman Fault plus shears A through E). The Goodman Fault zone also displays a left step that would create dilation during left-lateral motion (Goodman [2008] interprets that such motion has occurred) receptive to mineralizing fluids. The presence of abundant veins of multiple generations, pervasive foliation, and several episodes of shearing and thrust faulting all contribute to an exceptionally complex structural setting and pervasive pathways for mineralizing fluids. Post-mineralization faulting may have partially dissected the mineralized system, and identifying these structures and their offsets may be important in outlining a resource.

Keith (2011) uses the location of Goodman fault shears and the presence of Diablo alkali granite dikes as guides to exploration targets. In particular, he focuses on the B and C shears as locations of preferred drill targets. He also states that mineralization in the B, C, and D shears appears to dive under alluvium to the west and presents this as an exploration target that could significantly enlarge the size of the known mineralized system.

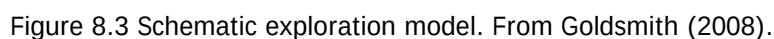
Goldsmith (2008) also points to the possible importance of foliation in controlling mineralization. Figure 8.3 shows the relation of foliation to the Goodman Fault shears. Better gold grades have been noted in silicified, highly-foliated “paper” schist zones. Where these more foliated zones dip into the footwalls of the Goodman Fault shears, they may present exploration targets for higher gold grades of better continuity.

8.2.2 Geochemistry

Zinc and molybdenum show the strongest correlation with gold in surface rock-chip samples; the coincidence of anomalies in these three metals form high-priority exploration targets. Goldsmith (2008) notes that proximal zone gold, zinc, and molybdenum geochemistry is anomalous on or near the B and C shears, making them prospective targets for higher grade (0.05 opt Au) accumulations of gold, especially their footwalls.

8.2.3 Geophysics

As discussed below and presented in Quantec (2011), the recently conducted IP survey on the project produced a number of chargeability, resistivity, and magnetotelluric anomalies that have not yet been tested by drilling. Keith (2011) makes the point that the IP anomalies lie beneath the area of



9 Exploration

Historical exploration work conducted on the property is outlined in History, above. Recent exploration conducted between 2008 and the effective date of this report (July 19, 2011) is described below.

9.1 Choice Gold Exploration

Exploration work funded specifically by Choice Gold includes: 1) geologic mapping and rock-chip sampling by Stan Keith/MagmaChem (Keith, 2011); 2) a structural review by Telluris (2011); 3) a Titan-24 induced-polarization geophysical survey (Quantec, 2011a, 2011b); and 4) an air magnetics geophysical survey (Espinosa, 2011; EDCON-PRJ, 2011). As of July 19, 2011, Choice Gold was planning to begin a core drilling program.

9.2 Geologic Mapping and Structural Reviews

Geologic mapping has been completed on the property by Stan Keith as contractor on behalf of Riverside in 2008 and Choice Gold in 2011. Results of the geologic mapping are discussed throughout the report, shown on Figures 7.1 and 7.2, and most recently reported in Keith (2011).

In April-May, 2011, Tony Starling of Telluris Consulting visited the project to perform a review of the project's structural geology. Telluris' interpretations (Telluris, 2011) are discussed throughout the report, most significantly in Structural Controls on Mineralization, above. A geological and structural evaluation was also done by Brozdowski and Daniels (2010) for Riverside Resources.

9.3 Rock-Chip Sampling

Several generations of surface rock sampling have contributed to a current database of approximately 1,770 samples on the project. According to currently available information, this consists of 231 samples taken for Choice Gold, 321 samples on behalf of Riverside, and 1,215 historical samples (Table 9.1).

A summary of sample information is given in Table 9.1. Sample locations are shown on Figure 9.1, and the results of analyses for selected elements are shown on Figures 9.2 through 9.7. Sample descriptions and locations for surface rock-chip samples are presented in Appendix 2; relatively complete descriptions are available for the Riverside and Choice Gold samples, but details on historical samples are variable. All currently available sample information is included in Appendix 2.

Analysis results for selected elements are shown on Figures 9.2 through 9.7 and discussed below, as paraphrased from Goldsmith (2008) and updated with more recent data. These geochemical patterns should be considered preliminary, and because of generally sparse data have been contoured by hand. Detailed statistical analysis and mathematical contouring will require more comprehensive sampling across the entire land position. Nevertheless, the existing geochemical analyses do document a robust geochemically-zoned epithermal gold system that may project under shallow alluvial cover to the west.

Table 9.1 Summary of Rock-Chip Sampling Data

Sample ID From	Sample ID To	Samples (n)	Date	Sampler	Company	Lab
Choice Gold						
LC-001	LC-139	146	2011	Lori Carroll/MagmaChem	Choice Gold	Skyline, Actlabs
LC-200	LC-277	68	2011	Lori Carroll/MagmaChem	Choice Gold	Skyline, Actlabs
TS-SLP-001	TS-SLP-017	17	2011	Tony Starling/Telluris	Choice Gold	Skyline, Actlabs
Riverside						
SGL-1	SGL-16	16	--	Kinross	Riverside	--
SO-2251	SO-2452	199	2009	Greg McKenzie	Riverside	--
SL-01	SL-106	106	2008	Monte & Dawson Swan/MagmaChem	Riverside	Jacobs, Actlabs
Historical						
SL-1501	SL-1919	49	--	Monte Swan/MagmaChem	Arizona Gold	--
AGN-120	AGN-143	24	2008	Merrill Palmer	Arizona Gold	Jacobs, Actlabs
JM-SUG-1001	JM-SUG-1002	2	2008	Merrill Palmer	Arizona Gold	Jacobs, Actlabs
AZG-100	AZG-111, 108A	13	2007	Merrill Palmer	Arizona Gold	Jacobs, Actlabs
1	1049	1049	1989	--	Cominco	--
SP-29-1	SP-76-1	78	1983	Jim Allen	Atlas Minerals	--
Total		1770				

Proximal Zone Elements

Gold

Gold is best developed in a geochemical anomaly to the west-northwest of Sugarloaf Peak (Figure 9.2). The main anomaly, where gold exceeds 200 ppb, is approximately 1.5 miles long (2.5 km) and generally coincides with the distribution of sericitic alteration. This area of strongly anomalous gold is bounded on the south by the E shear of the Goodman Fault system and an alteration break to strong alunite veining across a prominent wash on the west side of Sugarloaf Peak. Within the >200 ppb gold anomaly, very strongly anomalous gold values >500 ppb Au are located along with silica-pyrite mineralization in the vicinity of the A, B, and C shears of the Goodman Fault system.

The >200 ppb gold anomaly is closed on its east and southwest sides, but is open to the west where it passes beneath shallow post-mineral alluvium, and open to the north. Reconnaissance sampling of sericitically-altered material south of Gonzales Wash and examination of prospect pits in the Goodman Fault indicate that the gold-related sericitic alteration emerges to the south and west of the alluvial cover sequence.

The main area of historic drilling is in the central part of the gold anomaly within the 500 ppb gold contour. The area of outcropping 200 ppb gold anomaly as it is currently known is considerably larger than the area that was drilled, and a significant portion of it has not been tested by drilling, in particular to the north and west. Several other >200 ppb gold anomalies that have not been drilled occur to the southeast, the north, and the west of the main drilling area. The extent of these anomalies is uncertain because of the widely spaced distribution of the samples, especially in areas to the west.

Zinc

Zinc geographically correlates with gold (Figure 9.3). A roughly crescent-shaped zinc anomaly where zinc exceeds 200 ppm coincides with the drilled resource area. However, the combined zinc and gold anomalies within this crescent-shaped area extend to the east and west of the currently drilled anomaly. Like gold, the zinc anomaly may project beneath the gravel cover to the west. Zinc is strongly anomalous at the >200 ppm level in the vicinity of the B and C shears, which adds additional credibility to the status of these shears as exploration targets for higher-grade gold. The geologic correspondence of zinc with gold is considerably different than the standard Goldfield/El Indio model where gold is strongly correlated with copper and arsenic. Small amounts of sphalerite were noted in quartz veins that also contain anomalous gold. Hence, sphalerite may be a guide to gold mineralization.

Molybdenum

Like zinc, molybdenum also shows a strong correlation with gold and correlates well with the higher-grade gold anomaly at molybdenum levels above 50 ppm (Figure 9.4). Scattered anomalies of molybdenum are also present to the west and north. As do gold and zinc, elevated molybdenum coincides strongly with the area of silicification and quartz-sericite alteration. Of particular interest is the E-W trending area of strong molybdenum enrichment between the A and B shears.

Intermediate Zone Elements

Copper

Copper occurs in two main areas. The most enriched copper anomaly occurs north of Interstate 10 where it is locally associated with monzonite porphyry in latite porphyry intrusives (Figure 9.5) and locally associated with quartz tourmaline veins. This anomaly may indicate the presence of a deeper porphyry copper system beneath and lateral to the higher-level epithermal gold system south of Interstate 10. South of Interstate 10, copper forms a low level anomaly (>100 ppm) that trends irregularly to the northwest. The copper-(gold) exploration possibility is situated lateral to the gold anomaly and not vertically beneath it as predicted by the classical Lowell-Guilbert-Sillitoe model. This model was tested by the Congden & Carey/Kerr McGee deep copper drilling program but did not discover a commercial copper deposit.

Manganese

Manganese appears to follow copper distribution. Manganese contours at the >800 ppm level are developed to the north and west, and disappear beneath the covered area on the west side of the gold anomaly. Manganese does not display a distal halo effect relative to the gold anomaly. Rather, it is inferred that manganese-like copper distribution may reflect porphyry Cu-Au-(Mn) mineralization possibly tied to earlier fluid releases and chloritic alteration in the Sugarloaf Peak magmatic sequence.

Inner Distal Zone Elements

Lead

Lead forms a prominent >200 ppm anomaly closely coincident with the main gold anomaly (Figure 9.6). Several other anomalous lead values occur along the southwest margin of the gold anomaly where it rapidly changes to chloritic alteration across west-northwest striking faults. Galena was locally observed in late-stage quartz veins.

Tungsten

Tungsten occurs at anomalous levels in the eastern part of the gold anomaly and west of Sugarloaf Peak. It does not seem to be consistently coincident with elevated concentrations of gold. Tungsten distribution does display a strong correspondence with lead.

Uranium

Uranium >7 ppm occurs east and west of the main gold anomaly, where it strongly coincides with the distribution of bismuth and lead. Compared to lead and tungsten, uranium appears to be distributed a little more distally from the main gold anomaly.

Bismuth

Bismuth at the >8 ppm level occurs east and west of the main gold anomaly, where it strongly coincides with uranium distribution as well as lead distribution. Bismuth appears to be distributed a little more distally with from the main gold anomaly compared to lead and tungsten.

Silver

Silver is not systematically strongly anomalous in surface samples taken from Sugarloaf Peak. Scattered anomalies of silver >1 ppm are present east and south of the main gold anomaly. In general silver does not exceed 3 ppm and in only a few samples silver is strongly anomalous above 30 ppm, where silver appears to be associated with late base metal-bearing quartz veins.

Outer Distal Zone Elements

Arsenic

In contrast to other high-sulfidation epithermal systems (the Goldfield/El Indio type), arsenic exhibits a distinct distal pattern with respect to the gold anomaly. The arsenic distribution forms a distinctive crescent- shape above the 40 ppm level that surrounds the gold anomaly on its east, south, and west sides. Economic amounts of gold are not expected to occur within the arsenic anomaly, in contrast to the Goldfield / El Indio model where arsenic, copper, and gold define a commercial proximal assemblage. Within the >40 ppm contour, arsenic only achieves concentrations of low hundreds except for two samples in the western part of the anomaly that exceed 1,000 ppm.

Cerium

Rare earths tend to follow distal clay assemblages into the outer halo. Rare earth distribution in the Sugarloaf Peak gold system is no different. Cerium, which correlates with all the other light rare earth elements (La, Nd, Pr and Sm), shows a pronounced distribution in the advanced argillic halo. In particular, cerium seems to follow pyrophyllite distribution at concentrations >100 ppm. Rare-earth distributions are low in the vicinity of the gold anomaly and do an excellent job of defining the anomaly from a negative aspect.

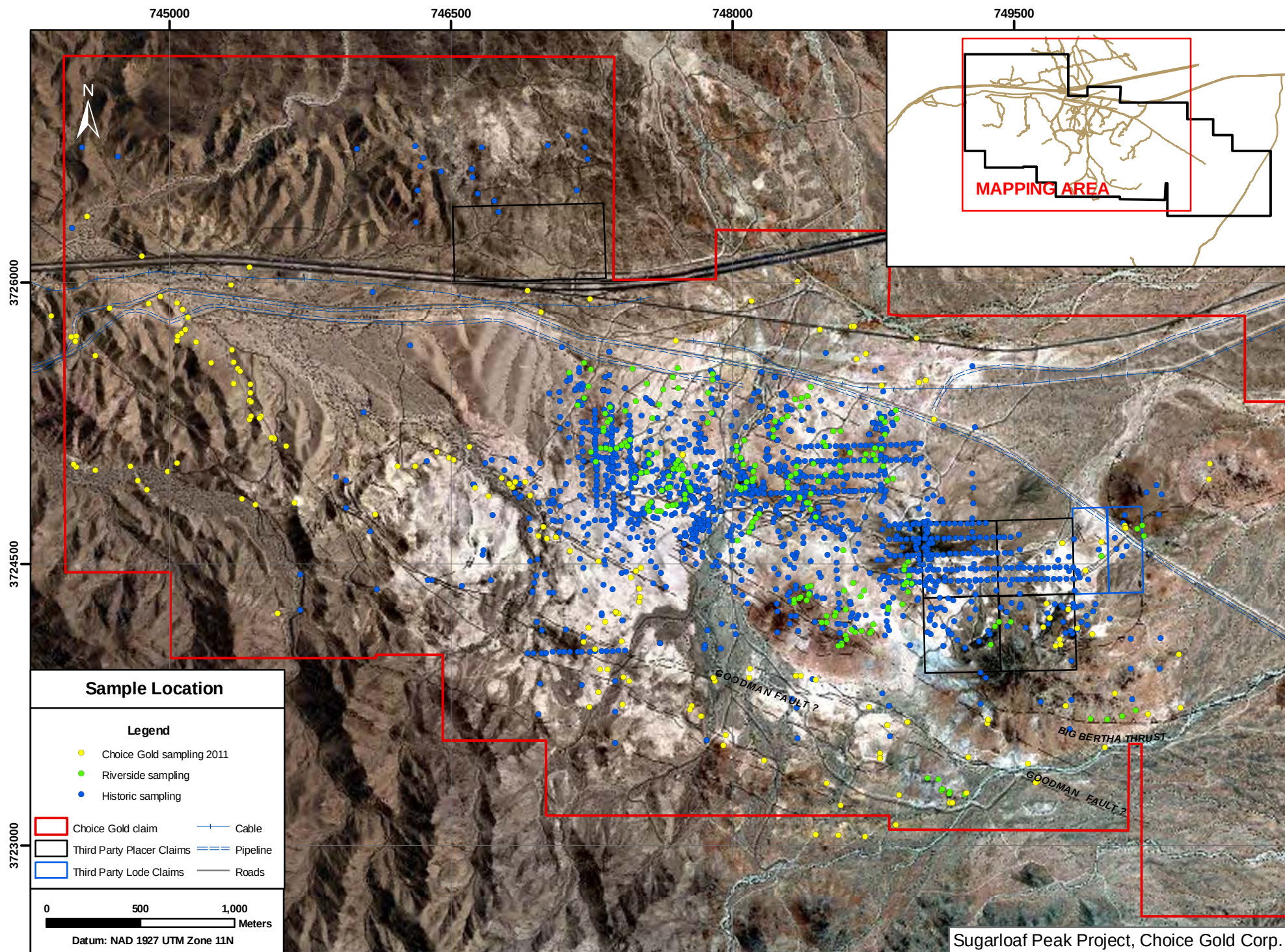


Figure 9.1 Surface rock-chip sample locations

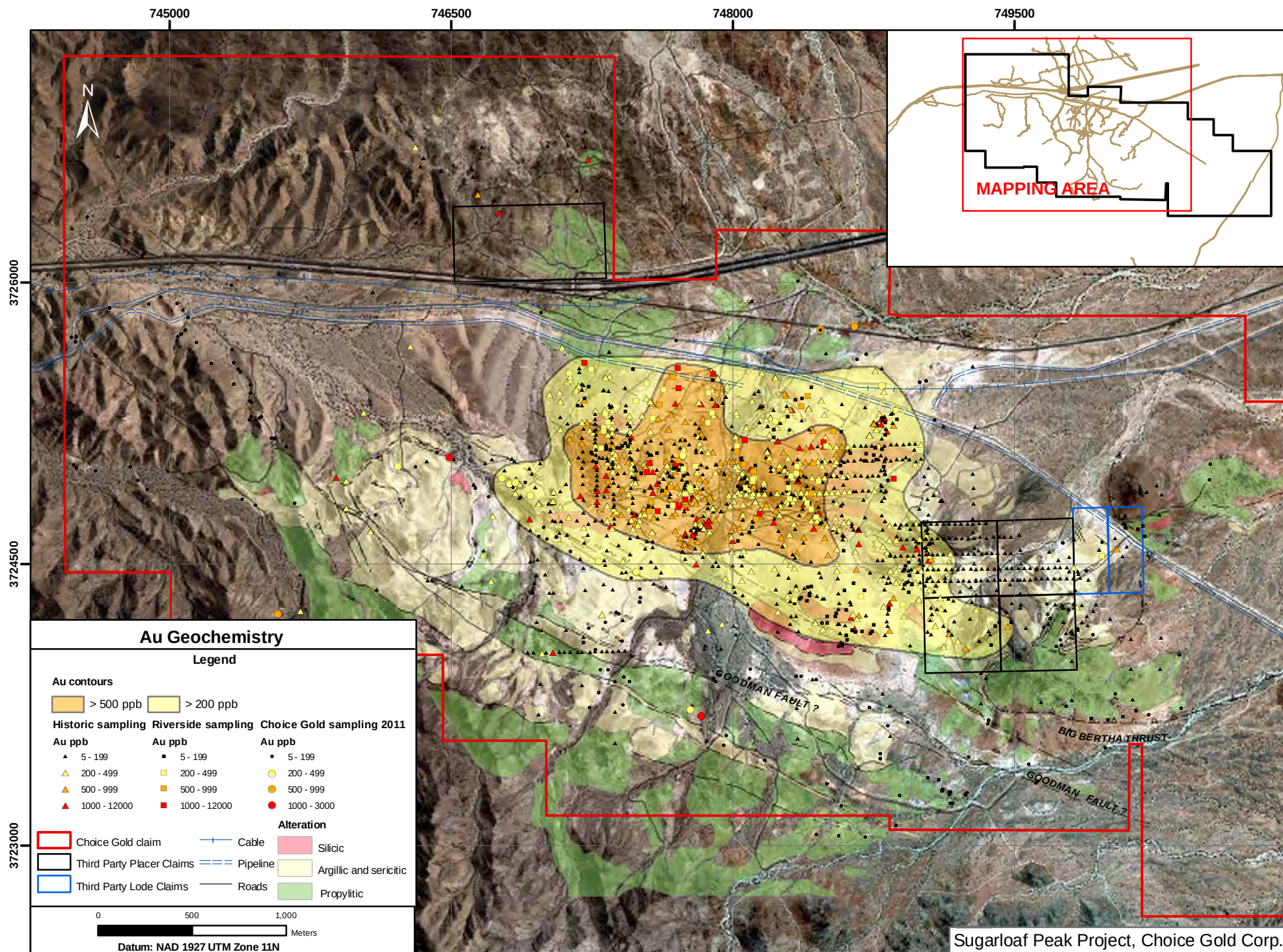


Figure 9.2 Surface rock-chip sample results - gold

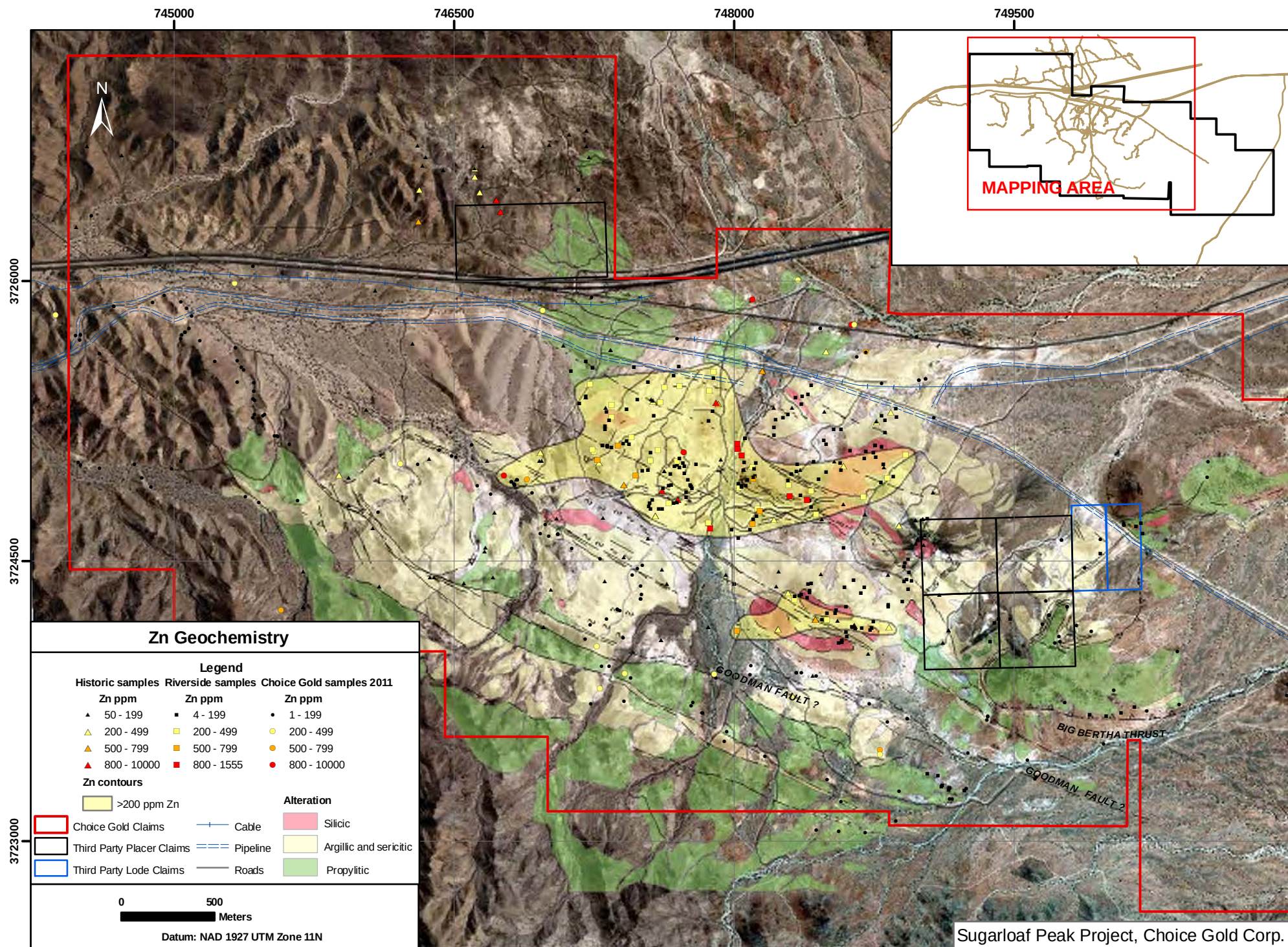


Figure 9.3 Surface rock-chip sample results - zinc

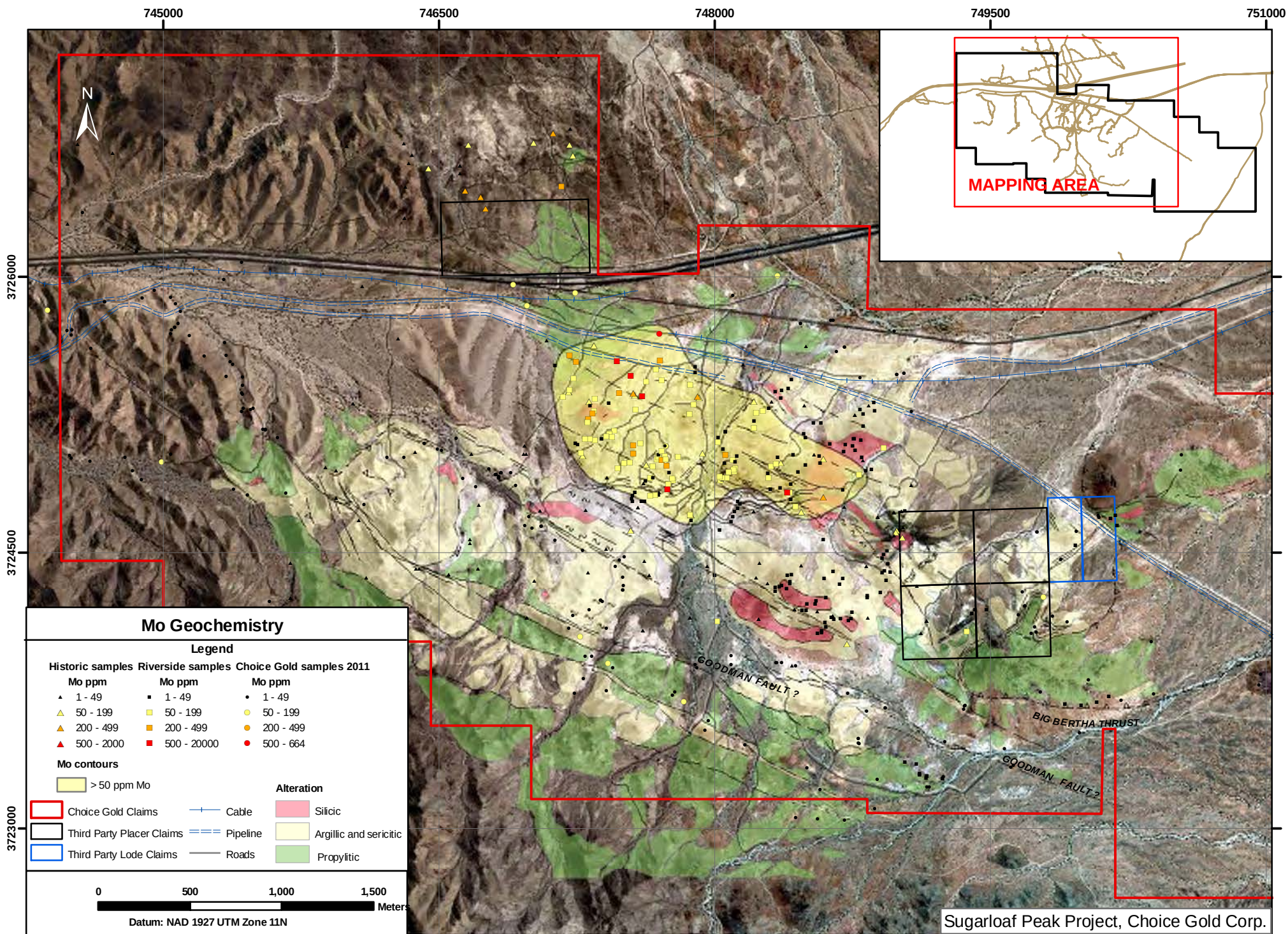


Figure 9.4 Surface rock-chip sample results - molybdenum

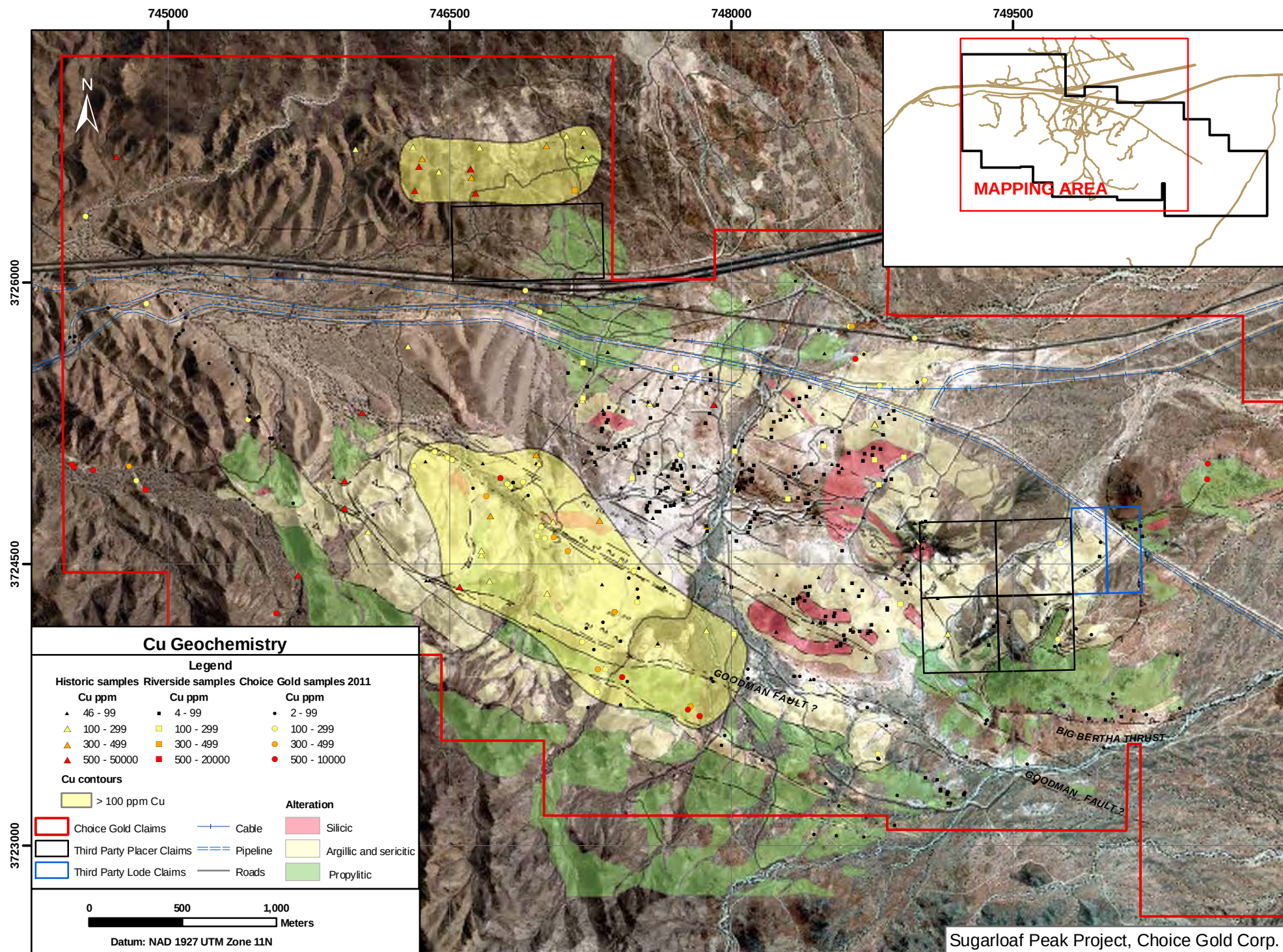


Figure 9.5 Surface rock-chip sample results - copper

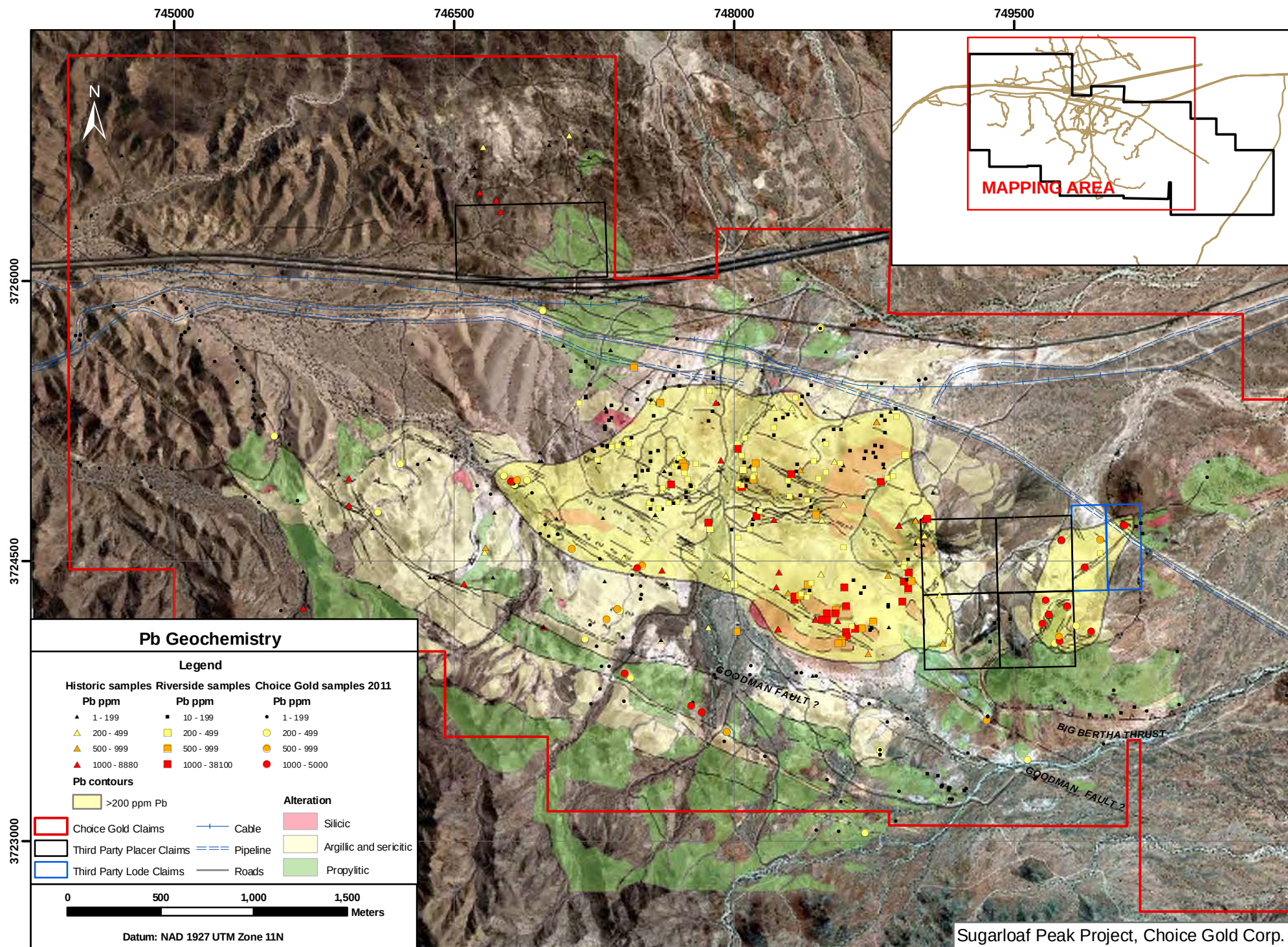


Figure 9.6 Surface rock-chip sample results - lead

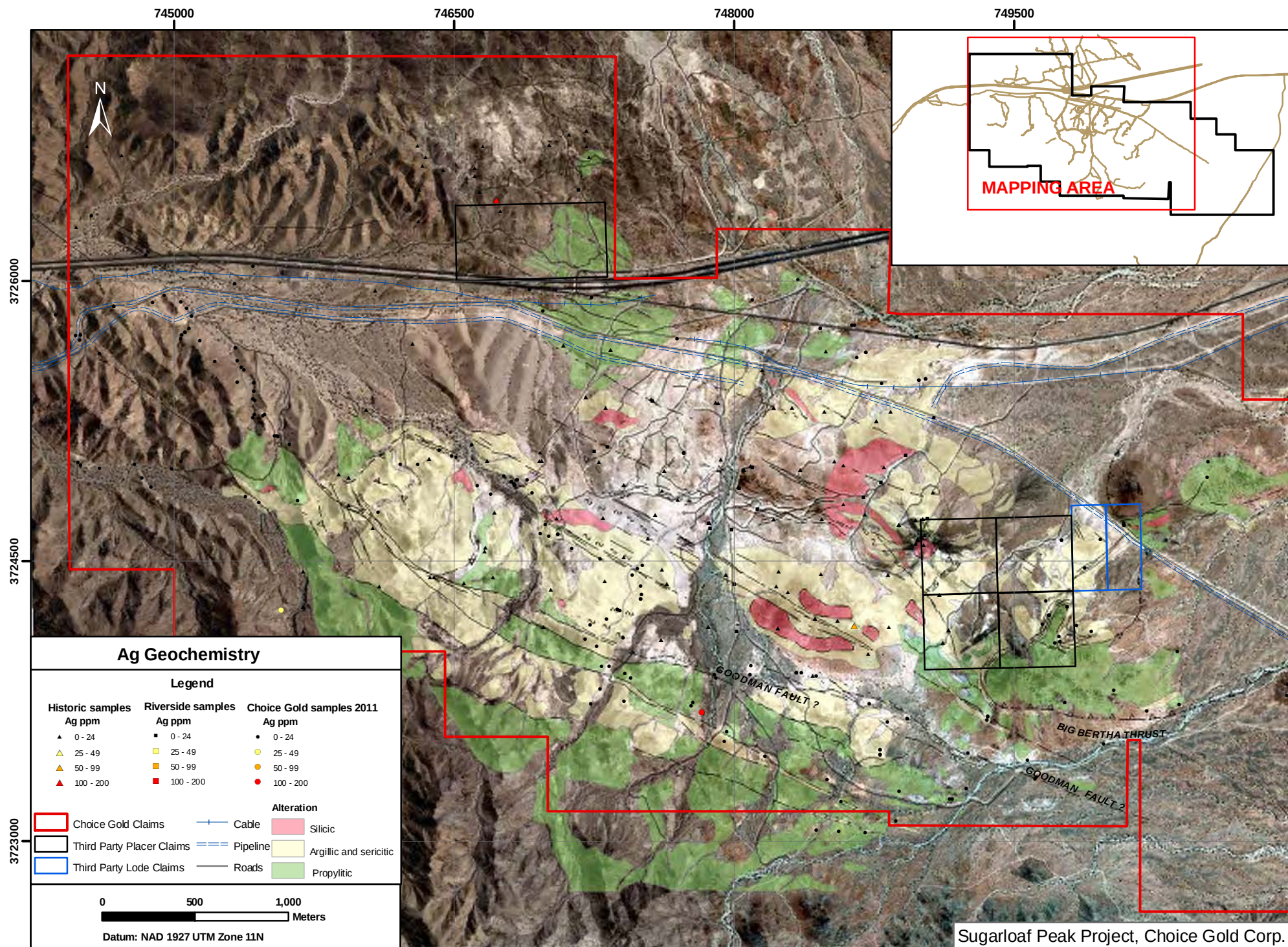


Figure 9.7 Surface rock-chip sample results - silver

9.4 Titan IP Geophysical Survey

A Titan-24 system induced polarization (IP), direct current resistivity (DC), and magnetotelluric (MT) survey was conducted on the Sugarloaf Peak property by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario, Canada (Quantec, 2011a). The Titan-24 system uses injection of electrical current into the subsurface, employs a multiplicity of sensors, 24-bit digital sampling, and advanced signal processing to provide three independent data sets capable of measuring subsurface decay of current (IP chargeability) and voltage differences (DC, MT resistivity) to depth. IP chargeability data should be capable of providing direct indications of distribution of gold-related pyrite mineralization of Sugarloaf Peak type to depths of 500-750 m, and DC resistivity data should be capable of delineating hydrothermal alteration associated with this mineralization to similar depths. MT resistivity data may allow interpretations of structure, alteration, and related mineralization to depths of up to 1500 m.

The principal objective of the Titan-24 survey was to identify and classify the most significant anomalies and potential drill targets based on the intensity of calculated inversion models of IP chargeability and related DC and MT resistivity. In addition, results allowed interpretation of principal structures. IP, DC, and MT anomalies have been interpreted as chargeability highs reflecting gold-related pyrite mineralization and coincident resistivity lows reflecting related hydrothermal alteration, principally silicification.

The survey included seven cross lines (600E, 1500E, 2200E, 2700E, 3200E, 3700E, 4200E) of approximately 2000 meters in length oriented at azimuth 25° across the apparent strike of mineralization and one perpendicular profile line (2000N) of approximately 3600 m in length at azimuth 115° (Figure 9.8). Total survey line coverage was 21.3 km for all methods. A pole-dipole configuration with 100 m dipoles was used on all lines (except line 4200E with a 100 m dipole-dipole configuration) for recovery of IP and DC data. MT data was collected with the same dipole arrays plus another set of 100 m dipoles oriented perpendicular to the profile. The Titan-24 data was inverted using two-dimensional and one-dimensional (MT only) algorithms to produce chargeability and resistivity variations to depth along the survey lines.

Results, discussed in more detail below, display relatively good correlation between known faults and shear zones and MT resistivity variations. The high chargeability IP zones on lines 2200E to 3700E (Figure 9.9), their lateral continuity onto adjacent lines 1500E and 4200E, and their good correlation with the IP zones on the crossing profile line 2000N (Figure 9.10) all show very good correlation with the area of the historic resource established on the Sugarloaf Peak project by drilling. Quantec has recommended that the IP anomaly identified to date on cross lines spaced 500 m apart be infilled with cross lines spaced 200 m apart. In addition, the current and future Titan-24 results should be fully integrated with the known geology, other geophysical results, and with drill hole information in order to more accurately target future drilling. Following is a summary of interpreted principal structures and the Priority 1 and Priority 2 IP anomalies.

Line 600E

Both DC and MT results show strong resistive/conductive contacts near 700N and 1600N; these contacts correlate well with the inferred locations of the Stray Elephant and Goodman faults, respectively. One moderate IP chargeability anomaly has been interpreted: 06Eip2 is a moderate anomaly at 900N, 600 m depth coincident with a resistivity low and possibly associated with the Stray Elephant Fault.

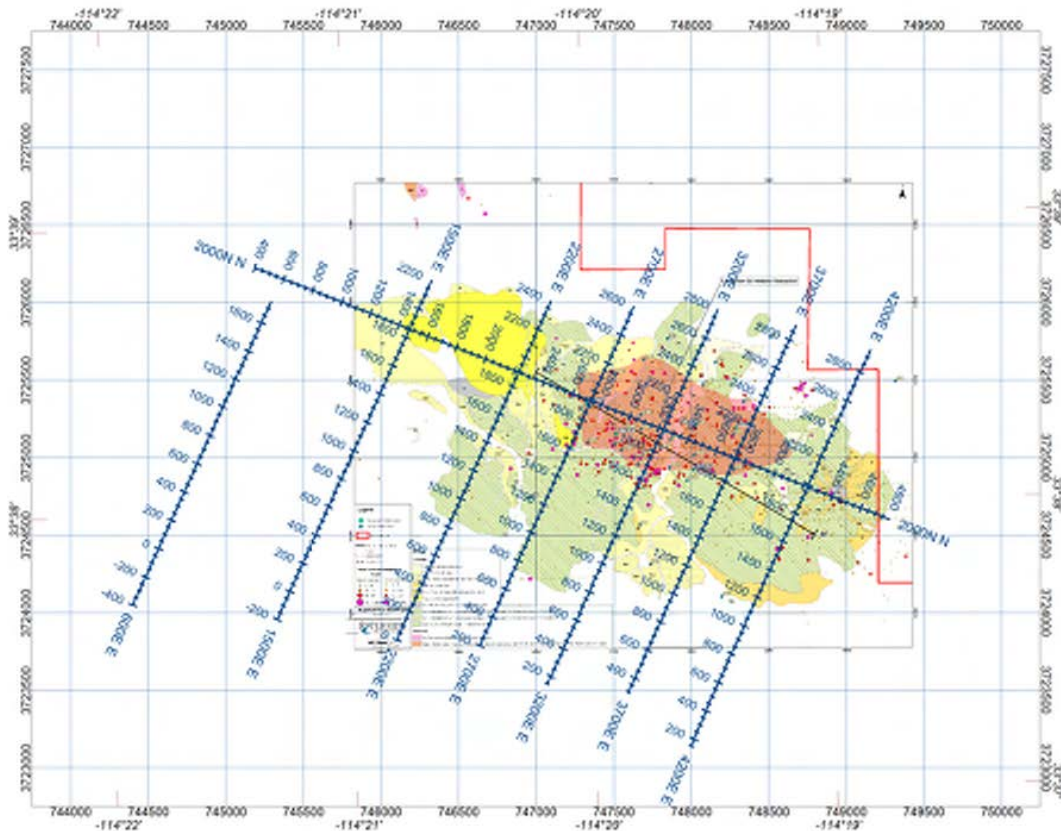


Figure 9.8 Titan IP Survey: line locations relative to mineralization

Line 1500E

Both DC and MT results show strong resistive/conductive variations near 400N and 200-300N interpreted as the Stray Elephant and Goodman faults, respectively. Two strong and two moderate IP chargeability anomalies have been interpreted:

- 15Eip1 is a strong anomaly at 1150N, 150 m depth just north of the inferred Goodman Fault
- 15Eip2 is a strong, wide anomaly at 1250N, 450 m depth located between the Goodman Fault and the E-shear zone
- 15Eip3 is a moderate anomaly at 2000N, 330 m depth that correlates well with an anomaly on the 2000N profile line
- 15Eip4 is a moderate anomaly at 650N, 620 m depth

Line 2200E

Both DC and MT results show lateral resistivity variations at depth that are interpreted to reflect the Stray Elephant (400N) and Goodman faults (800N) as well as the E- and D-shears (1100-1400N) and C-shears (2000N) of the Goodman fault zone. One strong and one moderate IP chargeability anomalies have been interpreted:

- 22Eip2 is a strong anomaly at 1700N, 400 m depth that correlates with DC and MT resistivity lows and with an anomaly on the 2000N profile line
- 22Eip3 is a moderate anomaly at 1100N, 400 m depth that can be related to the Goodman Fault and that could represent a lateral signature to the strong 22Eip2 anomaly

Line 2700E

Although not well defined on this section, DC and MT resistivity lateral variations have been interpreted as the Stray Elephant and Goodman faults on each side of a more resistive zone at 450N and the E-shear zone at 1300N. Two strong and one moderate IP chargeability anomalies have been interpreted:

- 27Eip1 is a strong, high amplitude, first-priority target anomaly at 2050N, 250 m depth, clearly associated with a more conductive DC, MT zone and with an anomaly on the 2000N profile line
- 27Eip2 is a strong, first-priority target anomaly at 1600N, 420 m depth, that appears to be a deep extension of the 27Eip1 anomaly
- 27Eip3 is a moderate anomaly at 1000N, 520 m depth, that appears as a lateral extension of the 27Eip2 anomaly and of the IP high zone on Line 2200N

Line 3200E

DC and MT lateral variations appear to reflect the Strong Dark Linear, a possible lateral extension (dike?) of the Goodman Fault, a weak signature possible reflecting the Stray Elephant Fault, and the E shear at 1200N. Both DC and MT show more resistive signatures at 400-450 m depth that could represent the lower limit of the main IP high zone. One strong chargeability anomaly has been interpreted (Figure 9.9):

- 32Eip1 is a strong, high-amplitude anomaly centered at 2000N (extending from 1650N to 2250N), 300 m depth that shows good correlation with the anomaly on the 2000N profile line

Line 3700E

As on Line 3200E, DC and MT lateral variations appear to show the Strong Dark Linear (dike?) of the Goodman Fault. Two strong chargeability anomalies have been interpreted, both of which appear to be cut by inferred shear zones and correlate well with the anomaly on the 2000N profile line:

- 37Eip1 is a strong anomaly at 1700N, depth 400 m, that is associated with DC and MT resistivity gradients
- 37Eip2 is a strong, high amplitude anomaly at 2200N, depth 250 m, that is associated with more conductive DC and MT results

Line 4200E

The E-shear zone appears to be the only structure well resolved by DC and MT lateral variations on this line. The more uniform IP high zone seen on the previous lines now appears as two lower-intensity anomalous features. One strong and three moderate chargeability anomalies have been interpreted:

- 42Eip1 is a moderate anomaly at 1500N, 150 m depth, that appears to be a shallow continuation of a deeper anomaly centered at 42Eip4
- 42Eip2 is a moderate anomaly at 1800N, 175 m depth associated with DC and MT resistivity gradients
- 42Eip3 is a strong anomaly at 2000N, 350 m depth associated with more conductive DC and MT results
- 42Eip4 is a moderate anomaly centered at 1200N, 600 m depth that is part of a broad anomaly that extends from 700N to 1500N and is associated with a MT resistivity gradient

Profile Line 2000N

This profile line is oriented sub-parallel to the C-shear zone as well to other prominent structures which limits its use in structural interpretations. This profile shows good correlations with the principal IP chargeability anomalies noted on the above cross lines (Figure 9.10). The profile line highlights the large IP chargeability anomaly that extends from approximately 1000E to 4200E with a high amplitude zone between 2800N and 3800E.

Three-Dimensional Compilations

Quantec (2011a) includes several three-dimensional representations of the data. On these figures, MT results show relatively good correlation with structural features. For example, the Stray Elephant Fault is clearly imaged from line 600E, 800N to line 2700E, 400N and the Goodman Fault (and the Strong Dark Linear) appear to extend from line 600E, 1800N to line 3700E, 800N. Figure 9.11 shows a strong 3-D correlation between the high chargeability IP zones extending from line 2200E to line 3700E and the area of known mineralization.

9.5 Airborne Magnetic Survey

High-resolution magnetic data was collected by EDCON-PRJ, Inc. of Denver, Colorado using a light-sport class aircraft along a total of 588 line kilometers, consisting of 93 north-south lines spaced at 100-m intervals and 13 east-west tie lines spaced at 400-m intervals, over an area that included the entire Sugarloaf Peak claim block (EDCON-PRJ, 2011). The high-resolution magnetic data was interpreted by Dr. Sergio Espinosa of IRBA Geosciences of Vancouver, Canada with results presented in a report dated May, 2011 (Espinosa, 2011). During his interpretations, Espinosa interacted with Riverside Resources geologists in their Vancouver office in order to integrate geologic information with magnetic results. Total magnetic intensity data was converted to a reduced to the pole (RtP) image with 10 nT contour intervals using International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) and diurnal variation corrections.

Espinosa performed a three-dimensional data inversion calculation on the magnetic data that corresponds with an 8-square-kilometer area that includes the area of mapped gold mineralization and alteration in the center of the survey area and the center of the Choice Gold claim block. Espinosa noted that high magnetic susceptibility anomalies to the north and along the west margin of the 8-square-kilometer area area that correspond well with mapped intrusive complexes, and that WNW linear magnetic features coincide well with mapped structures. The principal result of the magnetic interpretation is the close correlation of low magnetic susceptibility anomalous areas with mapped gold mineralization and alteration (Figure 9.12). Espinosa concluded that drilling should remain focused on areas of anomalous low magnetic susceptibility. It is presumed that these anomalous lows reflect destruction of magnetite by mineralizing and altering hydrothermal fluids.

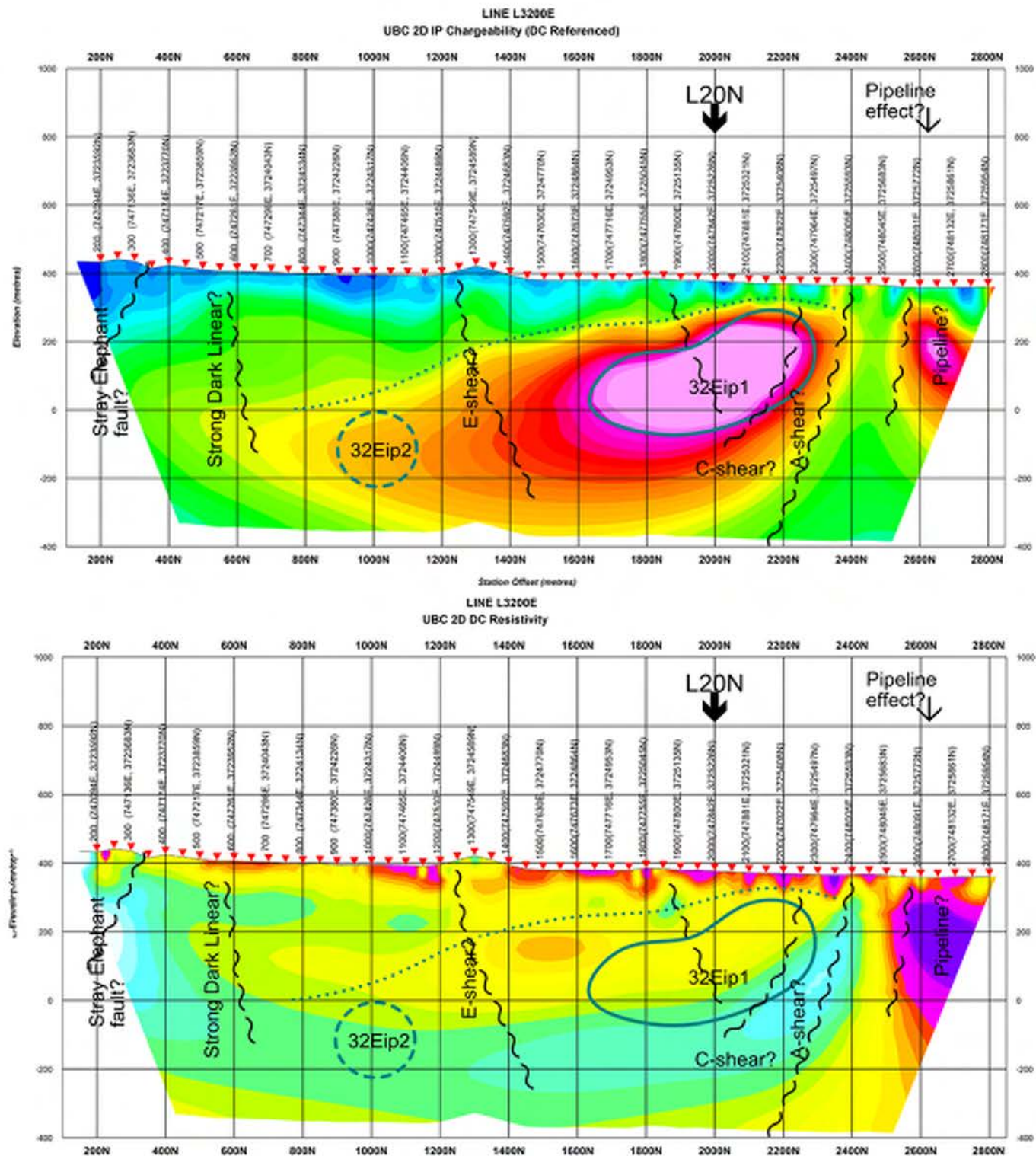


Figure 9.9 IP cross section, line 3200E, showing chargeability (top) and resistivity (bottom) anomalies. From Quantec (2011).

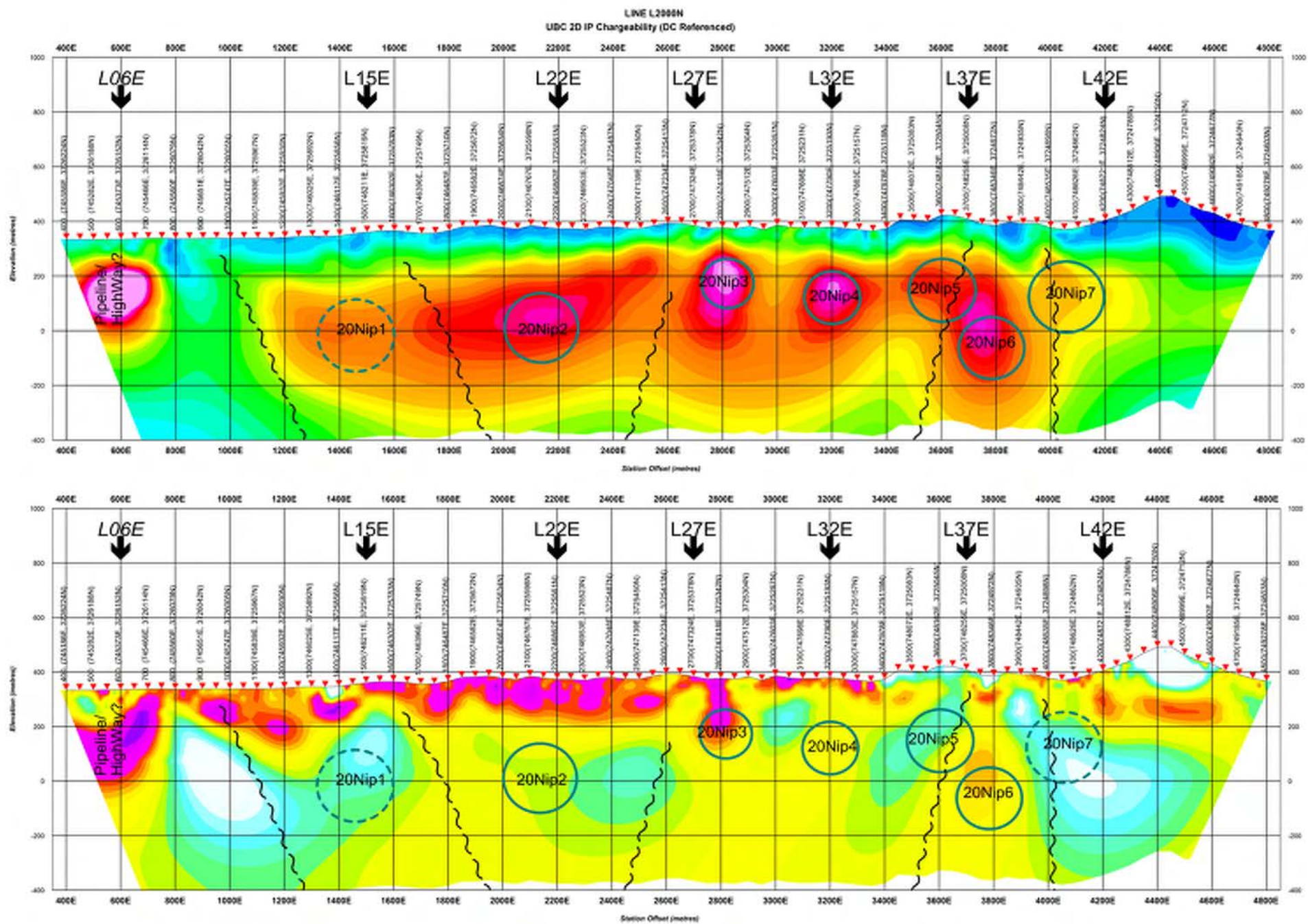


Figure 9.10 IP longitudinal section, line 2000N, showing chargeability (top) and resistivity (bottom) anomalies. From Quantec (2011).

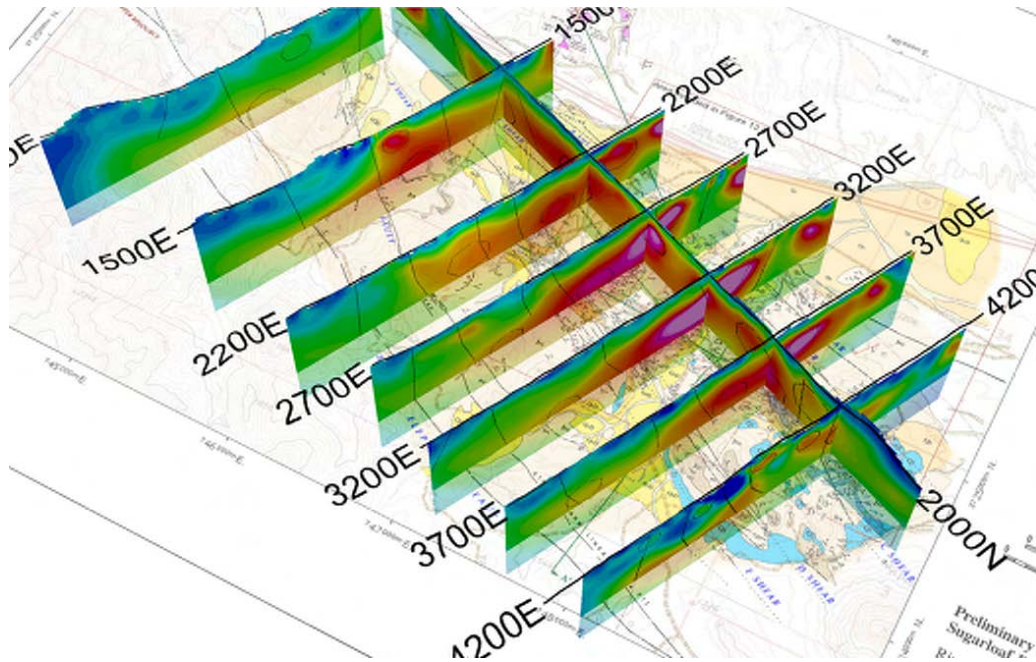


Figure 9.11 IP chargeability and resistivity, 3-D view. From Quantec (2011a).

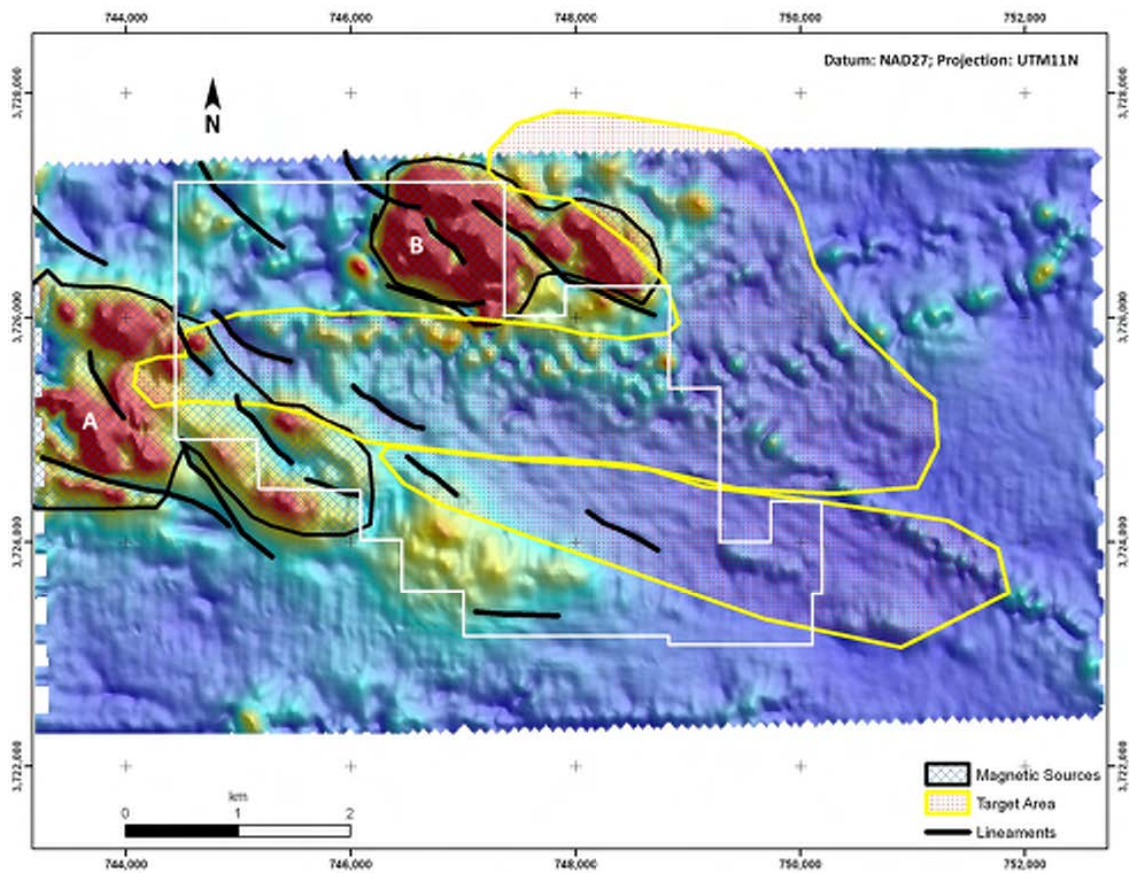


Figure 9.12 Air magnetics survey: magnetic interpretations

10 Drilling

Seventy-one drill holes totaling approximately 32,124 feet of core, rotary, and reverse circulation drilling have been completed on the property between 1963 and 2009 by operators in search of both gold and copper prior to Choice Gold. Much of the data from the drilling are available and have been used in Choice Gold's evaluations of the property. Figure 10.1 shows the location of all past gold exploration drill holes. Table 10.1 lists all known drill hole collar locations and details. As of the effective date of this report (July 19, 2011), all drilling done on the project was by companies previous to Choice Gold.

As indicated on surface and confirmed in drill holes, two main alteration types occur with gold mineralization at Sugarloaf Peak. The higher-grade gold mineralization appears to accompany pyrite-quartz-(sericite) alteration, whereas the lower gold grades are distributed over much larger volumes of argillic clay alteration. These two rock types occur throughout the drilled block. Based on the collective experience of the contributors to this technical report, if gold reports to clay and/or sericite in the mineralization, extra careful handling of reverse-circulation samples at the drill collar is required, because these minerals (together with the gold) can be aerosoled under dry conditions and lost to the atmosphere.

10.1 Historical Copper Drilling, 1963-1973

Two companies, Congdon & Carey and Kerr-McGee, drilled for copper mineralization between 1963 and 1972. In 1963-1965 Congdon & Carey reportedly drilled >14,500 feet in 19 core holes with some rotary drilling (Dausinger, 1983; Ahern, 1973) to depths of 790-3,650 feet, as shown in drill logs that were apparently produced in the early 1970s by re-logging by Kerr-McGee. The work by Congdon & Carey delineated a large copper-molybdenum anomaly about 1 square mile in extent (Fieldman, 1964). Also seeking copper mineralization, Kerr-McGee Corporation drilled 11 shallow reverse circulation or rotary holes in 1972 to depths of 70-100 feet, totaling 990 feet of drilling (Riverside, n.d.). No significant copper mineralization was encountered, with all samples testing below 995 ppm (0.0995%).

10.2 Historical Gold Drilling, 1981-1995

Four companies performed gold exploration drilling in the pre-43-101 era, during 1981 through 1995. Drill-hole locations are listed in Table 10.2 and shown on Figure 10.1. Significant results (≥ 0.01 opt Au over >10 feet) are summarized below. Most holes contain additional mineralized intervals at lower grades or shorter intervals. True widths are not known, but the stated intervals are likely to be close to true widths because of the pervasive veining, stockwork, and dissemination of mineralization in the generally flat-lying mineralized zone cut by vertical or steeply dipping drill holes.

In 1983, Westworld drilled 2,505 feet of reverse circulation in 10 vertical holes to a maximum depth of 255 feet. Four holes—WW-1, 2, 5, and 8—ended in mineralization. In 1984, Amselco drilled 18 reverse circulation holes totaling 6,575 feet with a number of >0.01 opt Au intervals, some up to 100 feet long, in 10 of the 18 holes. In 1990, Cominco drilled 3,050 feet in 12 reverse circulation holes; results included one interval of 290 feet grading 0.023 opt Au. Arimetco drilled four holes sometime between 1991 and 1995 totaling 1,905 feet without significant gold assays.

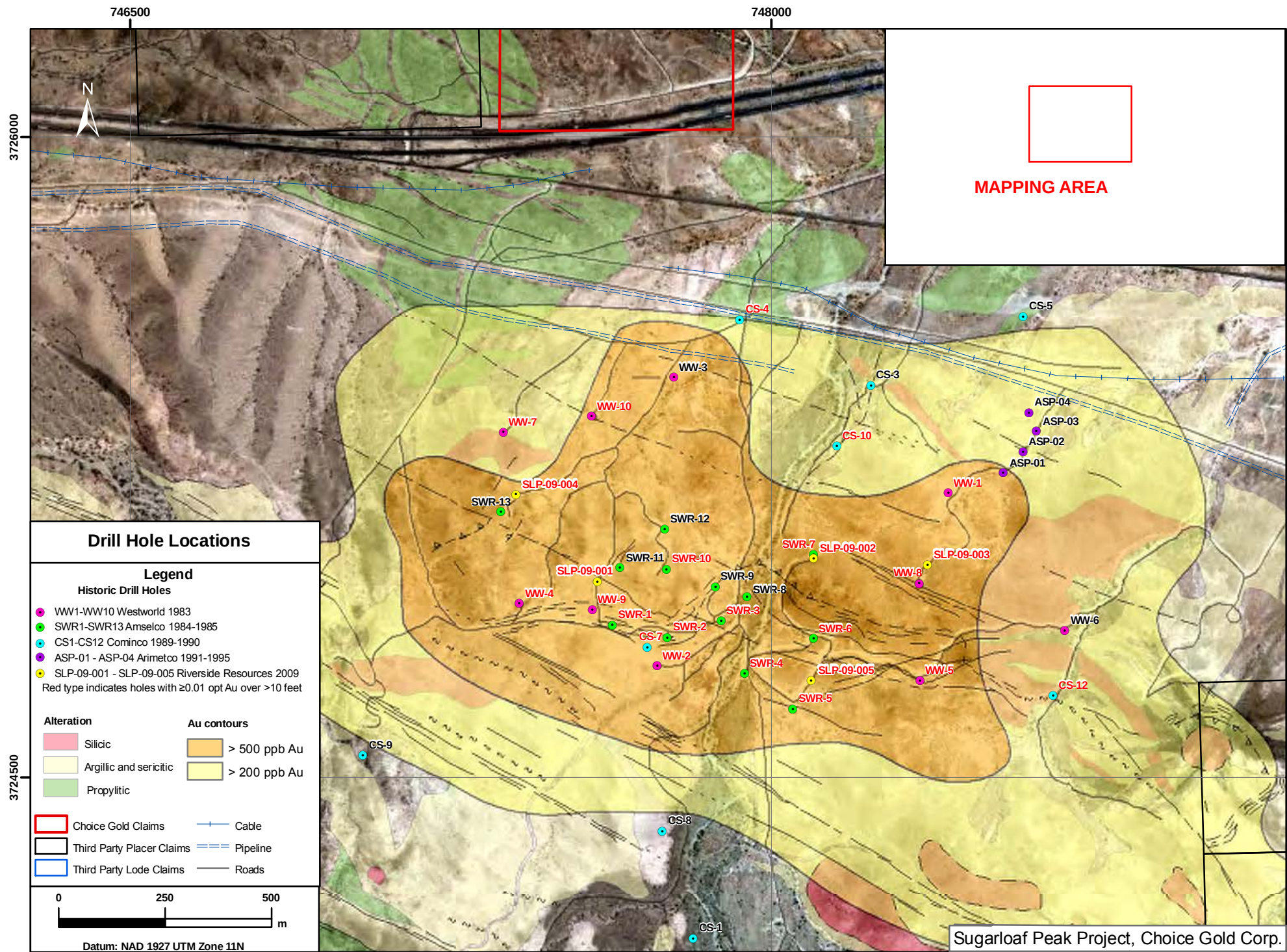


Figure 10.1 Project drill-hole locations, showing surface rock-chip gold anomaly and mapped alteration

Table 10.1 Project Drill-Hole Locations and Information

Hole ID	Method	UTM NAD83		Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Azimuth	Dip
		East	North				
Congdon & Carey, 1963-65							
S-1	Core	748550	3725440	1214	2000	0	-90
SL-1	Core				1950		
S-2	Core	747622	3725552	1224	900	0	-90
S-3	Core	747441	3725425	1247	2000	0	-90
SL-4	Core	747800	3725130	1270	790	0	-90
SL-5	Core	747019	3725614	1227	658	0	-90
SL-6	Core	748840	3725120	1243	696	0	-90
SL-7	Rotary	748005	3725919	1197	1164	0	-90
S-8	Core	749090	3727130	1204	1000	0	-90
S-10	Core	749450	3726280	1152	550	0	-90
SL-13	Rotary/Core				900		
SL-15	Rotary/Core	748415	3725673	1201	3650	0	-90
Kerr-McGee, 1972							
V-1	RC/Rotary?	747516	3726103	1214	100	0	-90
V-2	RC/Rotary?	747110	3725077	1273	80	0	-90
V-3	RC/Rotary?	748231	3726006	1178	80	0	-90
V-4	RC/Rotary?	748570	3725370	1234	80	0	-90
V-5	RC/Rotary?	748170	3724860	1348	100	0	-90
V-6	RC/Rotary?	748645	3725951	1175	100	0	-90
V-7	RC/Rotary?	749280	3725300	1243	100	0	-90
V-8	RC/Rotary?	749190	3724300	1444	100	0	-90
V-9	RC/Rotary?	749860	3725970	1115	100	0	-90
V-10	RC/Rotary?	749672	3724736	1191	70	0	-90
V-11	RC/Rotary?	749920	3724444	1230	80	0	-90
Westworld, 1983							
WW-1	RC	748337	3725360	1234	255	0	-90
WW-2	RC	747655	3724955	1260	250	0	-90
WW-3	RC	747694	3725631	1204	250	0	-90
WW-4	RC	747333	3725101	1240	250	0	-90
WW-5	RC	748271	3724921	1283	250	0	-90
WW-6	RC	748611	3725038	1243	250	0	-90
WW-7	RC	747295	3725502	1253	250	0	-90
WW-8	RC	748269	3725149	1309	250	0	-90
WW-9	RC	747503	3725087	1263	250	0	-90
WW-10	RC	747502	3725539	1220	250	0	-90
Amselco, 1984							
SWR-1	RC	747551	3725051	1263	400	45	-70
SWR-2	RC	747680	3725022	1273	400	0	-70
SWR-3	RC	747805	3725061	1250	400	0	-90
SWR-4	RC	747860	3724937	1234	400	180	-70
SWR-5	RC	747974	3724855	1270	340	0	-60
SWR-6	RC	748021	3725019	1273	395	30	-60
SWR-7	RC	748021	3725216	1296	400	170	-60
SWR-8	RC	747867	3725118	1230	300	90	-45
SWR-9	RC	747792	3725141	1270	400	200	-70
SWR-10	RC	747677	3725182	1263	400	160	-70
SWR-11	RC	747568	3725185	1257	400	150	-70

Table 10.1 Project Drill-Hole Locations and Information

Hole ID	Method	UTM NAD83		Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Azimuth	Dip
		East	North				
SWR-12	RC	747674	3725275	1260	300	200	-70
SWR-13	RC	747289	3725315	1280	300	160	-70
SWR-14	RC	748944	3724915	1447	740	180	-40
SWR-15	RC	749662	3724321	1427	250	290	-50
SWR-16	RC	749622	3724390	1447	250	90	-50
SWR-17	RC	749260	3724300	1444	250	150	-50
SWR-18	RC	749056	3724584	1444	250	0	-90
Cominco, 1990							
CS-1	RC	747740	3724317	1273	260	210	-45
CS-2	RC	747899	3724146	1322	300	210	-45
CS-3	RC	748156	3725613	1204	300	60	-45
CS-4	RC	747849	3725766	1204	300	70	-45
CS-5	RC	748513	3725774	1181	300	180	-45
CS-6	RC	749316	3725492	1168	100	200	-45
CS-7	RC	747632	3724999	1263	300	180	-45
CS-8	RC	747668	3724568	1276	40	20	-45
CS-9	RC	746967	3724745	1296	300	20	-45
CS-10	RC	748077	3725470	1211	300	200	-45
CS-11	RC	748197	3724108	1312	105	15	-45
CS-11A	RC	748241	3724069	1312	195	20	-45
CS-12	RC	748583	3724885	1240	250	220	-45
Arimetco, 1991-95							
ASP-01		748467	3725407	1207	525	0	-90
ASP-02		748512	3725457	1207	460	0	-90
ASP-03		748545	3725504	1201	440	0	-90
ASP-04		748526	3725548	1197	480	0	-90
Riverside, 2009							
SLP-09-01	Core	747522	3724960	1243	800	180	-45
SLP-09-02	Core	748028	3725016	1283	483	180	-45
SLP-09-03	Core	748294	3724998	1253	804	180	-60
SLP-09-04	Core	747331	3725163	1270	804	180	-60
SLP-09-05	Core	748023	3724730	1234	800	180	-60

Note: Pre-Riverside drill collars were digitized from georeferenced historic maps; Riverside drill collars located in the field with hand-held GPS

Table 10.2 Significant Gold Results from Historical Drilling

Hole No.	Au (opt)	Au (ppb)	Length (ft)	Depth From (ft)	Depth To (ft)
Westworld					
WW-1	0.016	531	60	35	95
WW-1	0.022	764	35	125	160
WW-1	0.018	617	15	240	255
WW-2	0.018	630	55	15	70
WW-2	0.016	557	40	210	250
WW-4	0.023	771	20	35	55
WW-5	0.013	446	50	15	65
WW-5	0.011	362	110	140	250
WW-7	0.011	360	30	90	120
WW-8	0.016	543	215	35	250
WW-9	0.017	574	185	0	185
WW-9	0.034	1179	25	210	235
WW-10	0.010	339	45	15	60
WW-10	0.011	369	20	150	170
Amselco					
SWR-1	0.023	777	15	0	15
SWR-1	0.019	661	35	45	80
SWR-1	0.017	585	65	140	205
SWR-1	0.011	377	15	260	275
SWR-1	0.013	446	15	350	365
SWR-2	0.015	499	90	5	95
SWR-2	0.017	567	100	120	220
SWR-2	0.016	542	80	270	350
SWR-3	0.018	622	35	35	70
SWR-3	0.011	369	40	195	235
SWR-3	0.012	411	25	365	390
SWR-4	0.014	480	15	30	45
SWR-4	0.013	457	15	60	75
SWR-4	0.018	617	60	100	160
SWR-4	0.014	469	15	175	190
SWR-4	0.015	527	40	270	310
SWR-5	0.023	776	40	110	150
SWR-5	0.017	594	30	175	205
SWR-5	0.037	1260	25	220	245
SWR-6	0.017	576	75	20	95
SWR-6	0.017	594	20	145	165
SWR-6	0.010	354	15	340	355
SWR-7	0.021	716	40	20	60
SWR-7	0.011	372	70	70	140
SWR-7	0.015	514	30	175	205
SWR-7	0.019	663	15	295	310
SWR-10	0.011	377	25	170	195

Table 10.2 Significant Gold Results from Historical Drilling

Hole No.	Au (opt)	Au (ppb)	Length (ft)	Depth From (ft)	Depth To (ft)
SWR-11	0.017	596	65	135	200
SWR-11	0.010	329	25	235	260
SWR-11	0.015	497	30	365	395
SWR-13	0.015	502	100	35	135
Cominco					
CS-4	0.013	434	15	165	180
CS-7	0.023	783	290	10	300
CS-10	0.012	394	20	115	135
CS-12	0.012	418	25	20	45
CS-12	0.012	403	20	65	85

10.3 Riverside Drilling, 2009

10.3.1 Significant Results

In 2009, Riverside Resources drilled 5 core holes on the project for a total of 3,691 feet. This drilling was performed according to modern exploration best practices and was well documented, as described below. Drill-hole details are listed in Table 10.1 and hole locations shown on Figure 10.1. Significant results (greater than approximately 0.01 opt Au over >10 feet) are summarized in Table 10.3 and discussed below. Most holes contain additional mineralized intervals at lower grades or shorter intervals. True widths are not known, but the stated intervals are likely to be close to true widths because of the pervasive veining, stockwork, and dissemination of mineralization in the generally flat-lying mineralized zone cut by vertical or steeply inclined drill holes.

Table 10.3 Significant Gold Results from Riverside Resources Drilling

Hole No.	Au (opt)	Au (ppb)	Length (ft)	Depth From (ft)	Depth To (ft)
SLP-09-01	0.019	402	18	7	25
SLP-09-01	0.008	380	39	56	95
SLP-09-01	0.011	402	57	190	246
SLP-09-01	0.008	380	25	363	388
SLP-09-01	0.008	402	24	504	528
SLP-09-01	0.013	380	12	703	714
SLP-09-02	0.013	402	58	4	62
SLP-09-03	0.016	380	13	0	13
SLP-09-03	0.010	402	45	85	129
SLP-09-03	0.015	380	172	214	386
SLP-09-03	0.014	402	30	570	600
SLP-09-04	0.008	380	27	17	44
SLP-09-04	0.013	402	26	611	637

SLP-09-05	0.008	380	58	64	122
SLP-09-05	0.014	402	12	143	155
SLP-09-05	0.012	380	203	321	524
SLP-09-05	0.011	402	27	566	593

SLP-09-01

This drillhole contains a short oxidation zone from 7 to 25 feet that has a gold value of 0.019 opt Au (647 ppb) over 18 feet, in a mineralogy of jarosite-goethite, strong argillic alteration, and alunite veinlets. In the rest of the hole, mineralization is hosted mainly in or near stockworks, frequently bounded by faults. Mineralized intervals contain between 3-15% sulfides within sericitic alteration related to stockwork structures and sheeted quartz-pyrite veinlets. The stockwork zone contains quartz-pyrite veinlets of at least four different stages:

- Quartz + pyrite $\pm$ chlorite
- Quartz + pyrite $\pm$ chalcopyrite (rare)
- Quartz + pyrite $\pm$ molybdenite and tourmaline (erratic)
- Quartz + pyrite + calcite

SLP-09-02

A mixed zone of oxides and sulfides from 4-62 feet has a thickness of 58 feet with a weighted average value of 0.13 opt Au (402 ppb), including a high value of 0.037 opt Au (1,268 ppb) over 5 feet. This zone has a mineralogy of goethite + jarosite + hematite within a sheeted veinlet zone of pyrite + quartz, related to fault zones at the upper and lower margins of this mineralized interval. This hole was abandoned at 483 feet.

SLP-09-03

This drill hole has an oxidation zone with a thickness of 35 feet in a fractured/faulted zone with moderate sericitic alteration. Oxidation minerals are jarosite > goethite > hematite >> MnOx. The remainder of the mineralized intervals consist of sheeted pyrite + quartz (minor) veinlets, and lesser stockworks of quartz + pyrite, sometimes fault-related. These intervals are located inside a sulfide zone with weak propylitic to moderate sericitic alteration. The gold values have a range of 0.005 – 0.024 opt Au (201-839 ppb), with one sample of 0.070 opt Au (2,409 ppb) over 2.2 feet.

SLP-09-04

The oxidation zone is from 0-22 feet (41-230 ppb Au), containing hematite > goethite + jarosite. The mixed zone from 22-79 feet is hosted in a fault zone and has a thickness of 57 feet with values between 30-1184 ppb Au. Associated oxides are jarosite > goethite > hematite. Sulfide content varies from trace to 10%. Gold values are erratic in this drill hole. Most of the values are hosted in sheeted veinlets of pyrite + quartz and scarce quartz veins in mixed sulfides and oxides in the first few feet of the drill hole. This drill hole cut few mineralized values apparently because of displacement by a regional shear/fault with NW strike and near-vertical dip that crosses all of the drill area.

SLP-09-05

The oxidized zone from surface to 49 feet has low and erratic Au values $\leq$ 0.014 opt Au (15-473 ppb). Oxide mineralogy association is low-moderate jarosite > goethite >> hematite. In the sulfide

zone the gold values are hosted in sheeted veinlets of pyrite + quartz, with tourmaline (erratic), molybdenite (scarce), and quartz + pyrite veinlets. Most of the areas of mineralization have fault-bounded edges or truncations and appear to be structurally controlled.

10.3.2 Riverside Drilling and Logging Procedures

The details of Riverside's drilling and sampling procedures are described in detail in Nuñez-Othón (2010) and summarized below. Drill holes were located with a handheld GPS receiver. Core was logged for geology, recovery, and rock-quality designation, and photographed. The recovery for all drill holes averaged 89% and is acceptable. Average rock-quality designation is lower at 66%, but is understandable because the mineralized zones are generally altered, fault-related, or close to fault zones. Core was sawn in half with a gas-powered core saw, and samples sent to Inspectorate of America Laboratories in Reno, Nevada. Downhole surveys were completed for each drill hole at 20 feet, 200 feet, and 800 feet (bottom) except in SLP-09-02, which was abandoned. All surveys were acceptable with no significant variation in inclination or azimuth.

10.4 Choice Gold Drilling, 2011

As of the effective date of this report (July 19, 2011), Choice Gold was preparing to begin a core drilling program.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

The current project database includes results from four categories of samples: 1) 1,215 historical rock-chip samples; 2) 2,546 historical gold-exploration drill samples; 3) 552 rock-chip samples taken by consultants or other companies on behalf of Riverside Resources and Choice Gold; and 4) 964 core samples from holes drilled by Riverside. Sample-preparation, analysis, and security for these four types of samples are discussed below.

11.1 Historical Rock-Chip and Drill Samples

Historical rock-chip and drill samples were taken between 1963 and 1995. Locations and gold assay results are known for these samples, but information related to sample preparation, analysis, and security is limited to historical reports and a few lab assay certificates. Because of the generally consistent levels of gold in these samples (up to a maximum of about 3 ppm) by many different samplers at different times, work by reputable and reliable companies such as Cominco, the author is of the opinion that sampling and analytical procedures were appropriate and the results generally reliable. Although the author cannot verify proper sample preparation, analysis, and security for historical samples, he has no reason to suspect that results are other than recorded.

11.2 Riverside Rock-Chip Samples

During 2008 and 2009, approximately 321 rock samples were taken by consultants or companies on behalf of Riverside Resources (Table 9.1). Greg McKenzie, an independent consultant for Riverside, took 199 samples, and an additional 106 were taken under the supervision of Stan Keith of MagmaChem Exploration. As a principal of Arizona Gold Holdings, the Sugarloaf Peak project vendor, Mr. Keith is not independent. The samples taken by MagmaChem were submitted to Jacobs Assay Office of Tucson, Arizona, for fire assay. Jacobs Assay Office is a registered assayer in the State of Arizona but holds no ISO certification. These samples were also submitted to Activation Labs of Ancaster, Ontario, (an independent lab certified to ISO 17025 and CAN-P-1579) for multi-element analysis by ICP and ICP-MS.

The samples taken by Greg McKenzie, an independent consulting geologist, were submitted to Activation Labs of Ancaster, Ontario, an independent lab certified to ISO 17025 and CAN-P-1579, for fire assay and multi-element analysis.

These samples were subject to no sample preparation onsite before shipment to the labs. No quality-control samples were sent from the field; internal lab QA/QC analyses are acceptable. In the author's opinion, sample preparation, analysis, and security for these samples are satisfactory.

11.3 Riverside Drilling

Riverside's 2009 drilling program was done according to modern exploration best practices, and supervised by an independent geologist. Full quality-control details can be found in Nuñez-Othón (2010). The drilling generated 964 drill samples plus an additional 50 QA/QC samples. In the opinion of the author, sampling, security, and analytical procedures were adequate.

Drill-sample preparation onsite was limited to cutting core lengthwise. Samples were bagged and kept in secure storage until shipped to the laboratory. No aspect of sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director, or associate of Riverside or Choice Gold. Samples were

analyzed by Inspectorate Labs of Sparks, Nevada, an independent lab certified to ISO 9001-2008. Samples were analyzed for Au (fire assay with AA finish) and a 50-element package (ICPMS). Inspectorate's internal quality-control samples returned acceptable results.

Quality control samples were submitted by Riverside with drill samples for analysis, including blank and blind standards. All results of QA/QC control fall within acceptable limits. Riverside included 45 samples of blank material. Unfortunately, this material was a local pulp, which cannot be certified to be sterile: analytical results for these samples were all very low but four samples assayed above the detection limit of 5 ppb, with one sample testing above the accepted limit of three times the detection limit. Nevertheless, the blank samples did not reveal any systematic contamination in the drill samples. Riverside included five samples of one commercial certified gold-only standard with drill samples. Riverside renumbered and repackaged the five standards and inserted them into the sample sequence as blind standards. The data set is small but the results are good: all standard reference material is in the field of ± 2 standard deviations and is acceptable for this study. Analyses of the blank and standard reference material can be found in Nuñez-Othón (2010). Both Inspectorate and Riverside standard reference material comparisons demonstrate that analyses were within acceptable limits.

11.4 Choice Gold Rock-Chip Samples

In early 2011, 234 rock-chip samples were taken under the supervision of Stan Keith/MagmaChem and by Tony Starling/Telluris as funded by Choice Gold. Mr. Starling is an independent consultant; Mr. Keith is not independent and is a principal of Arizona Gold Holdings, the project vendor. Samples taken by both geologists were prepared and analyzed similarly. No sample preparation was done onsite, and samples were shipped to the labs by commercial carrier.

Samples were analyzed for Au by fire assay at Skyline Labs, an independent lab in Tucson, Arizona, that is ISO-17025 certified. Activation Labs of Ancaster, Ontario, (an independent lab certified to ISO 17025 and CAN-P-1579) performed whole-rock and 45 trace-element analyses by ICP and ICP-MS methods. No quality-control samples were submitted by the geologists; results of internal lab quality control analyses are acceptable. In the author's opinion, sample preparation, analysis, and security for these samples are satisfactory.

11.5 Data Verification Samples

The author took 11 data verification samples on the project, from both outcrop and drill core. Results are presented in Data Verification, below. Although Riverside and Choice Gold have both had access to the drill core since drilling, Highlands Geoscience's verification sample locations for both drill core and surface samples were unknown prior to the author's site visit, and no opportunity for sample tampering was available. The author kept the verification samples under his personal care until he shipped them to the lab by UPS.

Data verification samples were assayed by American Assay Labs, of Sparks, Nevada, an independent lab and a "reputable" laboratory under the Mineral Exploration Best Practices Guidelines, whose results are accepted by all Canadian stock exchanges. Analysis consisted of 30-gram fire assay for Au and Ag with atomic absorption finish. QA/QC samples both submitted by the author and inserted by the lab returned acceptable results.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Historical Rock-Chip and Drill Samples

A substantial historical database for surface and drill-derived gold assays is available for the Sugarloaf Peak project. Surface sampling has been done by numerous companies over several decades (Table 10.1), and six drill campaigns took place before the creation of NI 43-101.

Because of the large number of historical surface and drill samples, the variability of sampling documentation, the lack of drill core or cuttings, the lack of surface sample pulps or rejects, and the disintegration of surface sample markings, no verification samples could be taken for the historic drilling or surface sampling. Data verification on these results consisted of spot-checking original assay certificates (where available) with the recently reconstructed databases; no errors were found. Riverside Resources invested considerable effort in combining all available historical assays into the current project database, and during this work cross-checked database values with original assay certificates, results lists, and drill logs.

The distribution of results the various historic sampling programs are consistent with the range of gold grades returned by the Riverside drilling and recent surface rock-chip sampling programs. Except for those samples that have assay certificates, although individual historical assays cannot be verified, the long history of potentially ore-grade gold assay results on the project by numerous unrelated parties, and the consistency of those results, indicates the presence of the gold-bearing hydrothermal system on the project, as verified by subsequent drilling and sampling by Riverside and sampling by Choice Gold. Subject to the issues noted above in Section 11 for historical samples, it is the author's opinion that the historical rock-chip and drill sample results are adequate for the purposes of this report. However, Choice Gold should perform verification drilling on a subset of the Amselco, Cominco, and Arimetco drill holes in order to verify their data. (Assay certificates are available for the Westworld drill holes.)

Histogram plots of gold grades from the Amselco and Westworld drill programs (Figures 12.1 and 12.2) indicate that care should be taken during reverse-circulation drilling, and suggest the need for data-verification twin drilling of selected historical drill holes. The Amselco data shows a significantly lower-grade distribution than the Westworld data. It appears that the Amselco drill results are shifted at least one major population group towards lower gold grades: the main population of Amselco data falls in the same range as that considered to be at sub-ore geochemical levels in the Westworld data. In the Westworld data, a 300 ppb (0.009 opt) grade cutoff appears to statistically describe moderately anomalous and potentially economic gold values. In contrast, in the Amselco data a 100 ppb (0.003 opt) cutoff statistically describes anomalous gold grades. In the Amselco data, 70% of the results fall above the 100 ppb cutoff and average 300 ppb, whereas in the Westworld data, 38% of the results fall above the 300 ppb cutoff and average 500 ppb. This points to a possible sampling or analytical issue with the Amselco data. As a result, the Amselco data may significantly under-represent the gold mineralization in those drill holes. Choice Gold should plan to verify the Amselco drill data by twinning a subset of the Amselco holes.

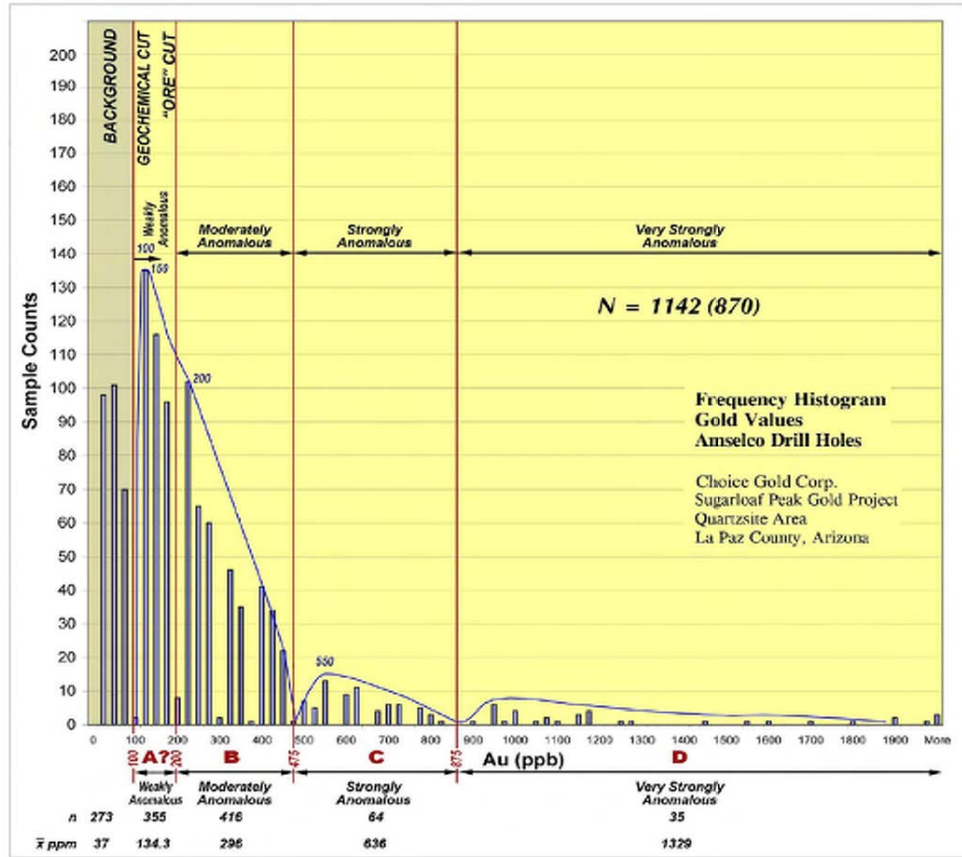


Figure 12.1 Frequency histogram of gold values, Amselco drill holes. From Goldsmith (2008).

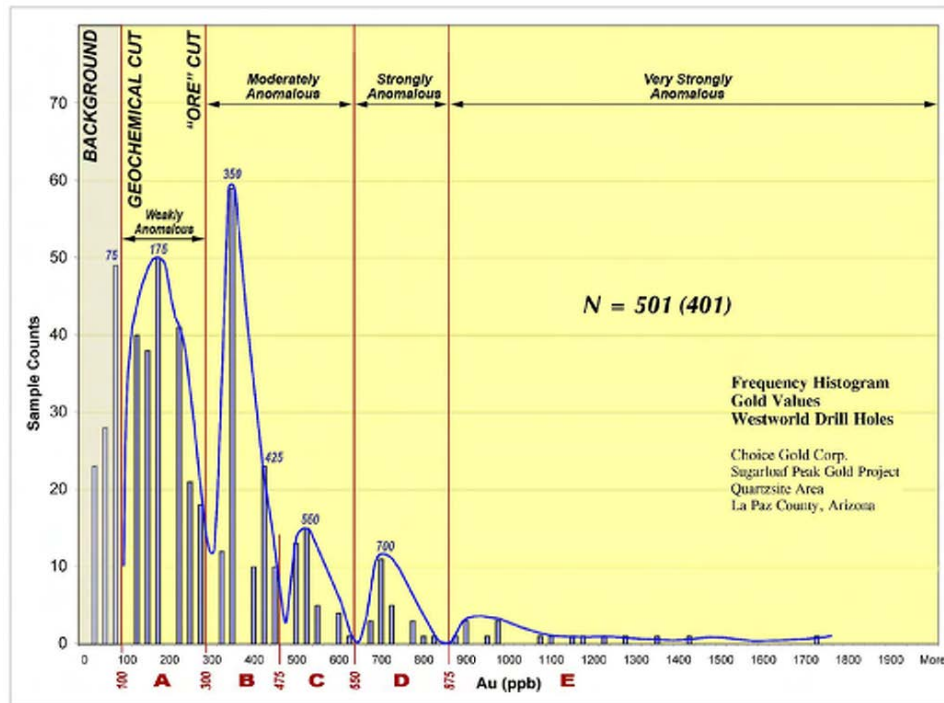


Figure 12.2 Frequency histogram of gold values, Westworld drill holes. From Goldsmith (2008).

12.2 Riverside Rock-Chip Samples

The author's verification of Riverside's rock-chip samples consisted of cross-checks between assay certificates and project database values; no errors were found. Notwithstanding Stan Keith's status as a non-independent geologist, given the general agreement with historical results and the labs used, it is the author's opinion that the Riverside rock-chip sample results are adequate for the purposes of this report.

12.3 Riverside Drilling and Choice Gold Rock-Chip Samples

The author took six data verification samples of Riverside drill core and five verification samples from Choice Gold surface sample sites (Table 12.1). These samples are not sufficient for thorough data verification or statistical analysis and are only intended to verify the presence of gold on the project. Additional data verification was done by examining Riverside drill core and cross-checking assay certificates with the project database; no errors were found.

Results of the verification samples are shown in Table 12.1, below. Verification samples of drill core agree reasonably well with the original assay values and demonstrate the presence of gold on the Sugarloaf Peak project. This data has been verified and is suitable for the purposes of this report.

Verification samples of outcrop did not agree well with the original values, and are systematically lower by factors of 2 to 15 (Table 12.1). This is likely attributable to variations in sampling. First, although original sample tags were found in the field, no precise markings of sample extents were made by Stan Keith's samplers, and neither Mr. Keith nor his samplers were present during verification sampling to advise on exact sample locations and extents. As a result, verification samples attempted to duplicate written descriptions of the samples but likely varied somewhat from the original rock sampled. Second, these results may show a bias in the original sampling toward vein or higher-grade material and therefore may not be representative of the overall bulk gold grade at the sampled locations. At three sample sites (19951, 19952, 19955) the author removed high-grade bias by taking channel samples. These discrepancies may also be the result of analyses done at different labs but this is not likely, as all labs used are reputable and all quality control samples gave appropriate results.

Five samples are insufficient to provide thorough verification of the several hundred surface rock-chip samples taken on the project. In spite of the discrepancies, the author's verification samples contain anomalous gold and demonstrate the presence of gold mineralization on the project. In the author's opinion, the difference between verification and original assay values are not a cause for concern, given the good agreement between verification and drill samples, the long history of favorable gold assays by numerous workers over many years in the same ranges as the recent rock-chip samples, and the sampling variations mentioned above. Surface rock-chip data generated by Choice Gold appear to be adequate for the purposes of this report. Nevertheless, these results indicate that care should be taken in interpreting the results of past surface bedrock assays, and they should not be relied upon in mineral resource calculations without statistically valid verification.

Table 12.1 Data Verification Sample Results

Highlands Sample ID	Original Sample ID	Highlands Assay (Au ppb)	Original Assay (Au ppb)	Sample Type	Location
19951	LC-064M	283	673	Outcrop	UTM NAD83 748386E / 3725942N
19952	LC-070M	46	365	Outcrop	UTM NAD83 748714E / 3725645N
19953	LC-206M	70	484	Outcrop	UTM NAD83 747403E / 3724655N
19954	LC-124M	49	268	Outcrop	UTM NAD83 746760E / 3725130N
19955	LC-115M LC-115V	112	1713	Outcrop	UTM NAD83 746731E / 3725121N
19956	591882	1482	1894	Drill core	SLP-09-05, 343.57-346.58
19957	591729	812	800	Drill core	SLP-09-04, 617.97-619.92 feet
19958	591419	834	1108	Drill core	SLP-09-03, 317.67-321 feet
19959	591287	112	552	Drill core	SLP-09-02, 20.5-23 feet
19960	591054	532	851	Drill core	SLP-09-01 167-168.5 feet
19961	591542	810	699	Drill core	SLP-09-03, 757.81-760.10 feet
19962	--	10	<10	Blank	CDN Resource Labs blank CDN-BL-9
19963	--	880	972	Standard	CDN Resource Labs standard CDN-GS-1H

Note: Original assays listed for LC-115M and LC-115V are averages of both sample results.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

To the best of the author's knowledge, no mineral processing or metallurgical test work has been done by any of the project's owners or operators to determine gold recoveries from gold mineralization at Sugarloaf Peak.

14 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no current gold resource estimates for the Sugarloaf Peak property that are compliant with 43-101 requirements. Geologist Norman Dausinger, who was involved with the project from 1981 through 2004 or 2005, gave two non-43-101-compliant, conceptual potential resource opinions of “about 100 million tons containing 1.5 million ounces gold and 25 million ounces silver,” (Dausinger, 1983), and 60 million tons at a grade of 0.02 opt Au and 0.30-0.50 opt Ag (Dausinger 1987). These historic resource estimates are not compliant with NI 43-101 standards, are conceptual in nature, and have not been verified as current mineral resources. The author reports them for reference only and does not infer or assert that they were performed under current NI 43-101 guidelines, nor that they are reliable or accurate. Choice Gold does not represent that these are current mineral resources.

15 Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties as defined by NI 43-101. Mineral occurrences in the area are discussed above, in Regional Mineral Occurrences.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

A major interstate highway, Interstate 10, runs through the project, as do a natural-gas pipeline, telephone lines, and other utility lines. If an economically viable deposit is outlined at Sugarloaf Peak, this infrastructure may have to be addressed during production planning and design, depending on the location of ore and the resulting open-pit geometry.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

17.1 Interpretation

17.1.1 Relevant Results

Historical and modern geological work at Sugarloaf Peak has identified a large, zoned, gold-mineralized system of the high-sulfidation, acid-sulfate epithermal deposit class.

Mineralization consists of sheeted veins/veinlets and stockworks of quartz-pyrite $\pm$ minor accessory vein minerals including specularite, tourmaline, and molybdenite in sericite- and argillic-altered host rocks. Pyrite is broadly disseminated in altered wall rocks adjacent to quartz-pyrite bearing veinlets, veins, and faults or shear zones. The main gold-mineralized zones identified both in drilling and on surface occur within zones of quartz-pyrite, accompanied by generally moderate to strong sericitic alteration and argillic to advanced argillic alteration. Many past and current geologists consider the mineralization to be Jurassic in age, roughly 160-164 Ma, but the author has seen no conclusive evidence for this, nor for the relative timing of mineralization and the numerous deformation events. The project does not yet have a 43-101-compliant resource of any category.

Several companies have worked on the project since 1962, with early exploration in search of porphyry copper deposits, and gold exploration work beginning in 1981. Historic and modern surface rock-chip samples have outlined a gold anomaly >200 ppb Au measuring approximately 1.5 miles long accompanied by anomalous zinc, molybdenum, and lead. Underlying this surface gold anomaly is an area of roughly 2,500 feet wide by 4,300 feet long and averaging about 186 feet deep containing significant drill-hole intercepts that have a weighted average of 0.016 opt Au. This drilled area is open to some extent laterally and at depth, is underlain by deeper drilled intercepts, and is also underlain by geophysical anomalies that have not yet been tested by drilling.

Sample preparation, analysis, and security for historical samples cannot be determined but in the author's opinion were suitable and results are generally reliable. With the exception of surface assays (data verification samples were considerably lower than the originals), data verification and quality-control results were acceptable. Exploration since 2008 has generally been carried out under exploration best practices and, subject to the data-verification issues with surface rock-chip sampling, exploration results are acceptable in the opinion of the author.

The principal large-scale structural control on mineralization is considered to be the Goodman Fault system, but the particular type of vein carrying gold has not been definitively identified. Numerous vein types are present but their relative ages are not yet well understood. Thrust faulting, foliation, and dikes may have played roles in localizing mineralization. Structural preparation in the area of gold mineralization is impressive. The project overlies a pronounced bifurcation of the Goodman Fault zone into six strands. In the same area, a left step in the fault system would create dilation receptive to mineralizing fluids during left-lateral motion. The presence of abundant veins of multiple generations, pervasive foliation, and several episodes of shearing and thrust faulting all contribute to an exceptionally complex structural setting and pervasive pathways for mineralizing fluids. Post-mineralization faulting may have partially dissected the mineralized system, and identifying these structures and their offsets may be important in outlining a resource.

The exploration model for the project is based on structural geology, rock-chip geochemistry, and geophysics. The coincidence of Goodman Fault shears and other high-angle faults; gold, zinc, and molybdenum rock-chip anomalies; and geophysical IP anomalies present the highest-quality exploration targets.

17.1.2 Exploration Potential

The Sugarloaf Peak project shows excellent potential for a near-surface, bulk-mineable gold deposit of greater than 1 million ounces gold. As of the effective date of this report, July 19, 2011, drilling has identified a broadly tabular, near-surface zone measuring roughly 2,500 feet (750 m) wide by 4,300 feet (1,300 m) long delineated by 27 drill holes with significant gold intercepts (≥ 0.01 opt Au over >10 feet, or ≥ 0.34 g/mt over >3 m; Figure 10.1). Significant intercepts in these holes occur as deep as 700 feet (213 m), but form a generally coherent zone that averages about 186 feet (57 m) deep (Tables 10.1 and 10.2 and Figure 7.8). These significant gold intercepts have a weighted average of 0.016 opt Au (0.55 g/mt Au)

This block holds roughly 165 million short tons (150 million metric tonnes); allowing for about 1/3 waste based on drill data, the block could hold 110 million short tons (100 million metric tonnes) of potential ore. Drill-hole spacing is currently too wide to comment on the continuity of drilled mineralization, but if the grade were consistent within this 100 million tonnes at 0.016 opt Au (0.55 g/mt Au), the currently drilled area could host up to 1.6 million ounces of gold.

Considering the potential for expansion of the drilled area, the exploration potential of the project appears to be in the range of 1-4 million ounces of gold. These numbers are conceptual extrapolations from the current knowledge of the project, and are based in part on historical drill data; insufficient exploration has been done to define a mineral resource, it is uncertain whether exploration would develop such a mineral resource, and these numbers should be taken only as a general suggestion of possible potential.

The currently drilled area is open to some extent in all directions laterally, and at depth. Riverside drill holes contain ≥ 0.01 opt Au intercepts as deep as 700 feet. The drilled area is surrounded laterally by a strong surface gold anomaly and argillic/sericitic alteration, and underlain by deeper gold-bearing drill intercepts and undrilled geophysical anomalies. Given the extent and grade of the currently drilled area and the lateral and depth indications, the project's potential is excellent.

The currently identified gold system may be underlain by porphyry copper and/or porphyry gold mineralization. Keith (2011) presents a preliminary gold-porphyry exploration model. Goldsmith (2008) surmises that the geologic setting of the central Dome Rock Mountains is designed to accommodate the presence of a potential super-giant size porphyry metal system. These are both potentially viable expansions to the exploration model, and may add to the project's potential.

17.2 Risks and Uncertainties

The risks of the Sugarloaf Peak project are those that accompany all exploration projects: a geologically continuous, economically viable metal resource has not yet been outlined. The project presents no other unique, significant risks.

The project has three uncertainties. First, the author's data verification samples assayed considerably lower than recent surface rock-chip samples, suggesting potential high-grade bias in the rock-chip sampling. If this were present, it could over-represent the surface gold anomaly. However, this is based on only five data-verification field duplicates of surface rock-chip sample sites, which is

insufficient to be conclusive, and is likely attributable to variations in sampling. This is a minor uncertainty and can easily be evaluated with more complete and representative surface rock-chip and/or soil sampling.

Second, the historical drill data has not been thoroughly verified with modern drilling. A subset of historical holes should be twinned in order to verify the data for inclusion in a 43-101-compliant resource estimate. Verification twin holes should be distributed to duplicate some holes from Amselco, Cominco, and Arimetco. Certain of Riverside Resources' 2009 and Choice Gold's planned 2011 drill holes may be close enough to historical drill holes to allow data verification.

Third, the project straddles a major infrastructure corridor. The presence of Interstate 10, the natural gas pipeline, and other utilities present permitting and engineering issues that will have to be addressed as the project proceeds. If an economically viable resource is outlined, it is conceivable that this infrastructure could limit the extent of mining. Alternatively, it is possible that engineering solutions could be devised; these could require legal, political, and permitting work and expense. This uncertainty is offset somewhat by the presence of utilities and infrastructure on the project, which will generally reduce infrastructure costs during project development.

17.3 Conclusions

Considerable work on the Sugarloaf Peak Project has been done over the past 49 years, culminating in identifying a large gold-mineralized system. Results of exploration suggest that a potentially economic gold deposit may be present on the property, and it is the author's opinion that potential is excellent for discovery and development of a significant gold resource. The project should be aggressively explored, as outlined in Recommendations, below.

18 Recommendations

The author recommends the two-stage exploration program outlined below. The projected cost for this work is included in Cost Estimate, below.

18.1 Stage 1 Exploration

Stage 1 exploration on the Sugarloaf Peak project is recommended to include the following items. This stage of exploration is designed to expand the extent of mineralization, test the geologic and geophysical drill targets, expand surface rock-chip sampling, and develop a better understanding of the controls on mineralization. Stage 1 results should be evaluated and a decision made about proceeding with Stage 2. Undertaking Stage 2 exploration is not contingent on favorable results in Stage 1, as the project may still have merit despite negative results; the decision will be left to the discretion of Choice Gold.

- 8,200 feet (2,500 m) of core drilling to test current targets developed by Keith (2011), Choice Gold, and recent geophysical surveys.
- Geological consultants to advise on structural geology, geologic mapping, and geochemistry.
- Surface rock-chip sampling on a regular grid spacing (500 feet/150 meters suggested) over the un-sampled areas of argillic alteration, generally southwest and northeast of the >500 ppb gold anomaly. This would comprise approximately 250 samples. Analyses should include gold and a multi-element package. Rock-chip samples should be representative of the bulk grade at the locations sampled (channel samples are recommended) and a subset of MagmaChem samples should be duplicated in the field with input from Stan Keith or MagmaChem samplers on exact sample locations.
- Thin sections and petrographic studies to investigate the mineral relations among mineralization, alteration, and deformation. This work should supplement the geologic understanding of ore mineralogy, vein types, mineral paragenesis, vein age relations, and relative timing of mineralization and deformation.
- Gold and multi-element analyses of vein-only samples taken from various vein types in order to further understand vein types, mineralization geochemistry, and structural controls on mineralization.
- All claim-maintenance payments should be made to the Bureau of Land Management and La Paz County.
- Any claims invalidated by the presence of Interstate 10 should be relocated.

18.2 Stage 2 Exploration

Stage 2 exploration includes the following items, and is designed to result in a preliminary resource calculation. At the end of Stage 2, Choice Gold would be in a position to decide whether or not to proceed to a scoping study.

- 16,500 feet (5,000 m) of core drilling to test additional geologic targets developed in Stage 1, and to perform verification drilling of historical drill data. Verification drilling should include a minimum of three holes, twinning one hole drilled by Amselco, Cominco, and Arimetco.
- 25,000 feet (8,200 m) of reverse-circulation fill-in resource drilling at sufficiently close spacing to generate grade and continuity data for a preliminary resource calculation.
- A preliminary resource calculation by an independent consulting company. When combined with verified historical and Riverside Resources' drill data, Stage 1 and 2 drilling should provide sufficient data for a 43-101-compliant resource estimate.
- Once the new resource calculation is complete, an updated 43-101 report should be filed.

18.3 Cost Estimate

The budget for both stages of recommended exploration are presented in Table 18.1 below.

Table 18.1 Recommended Exploration Cost Estimate		
Item	Notes	Cost
Stage 1 Exploration		
Core drilling	8,200 feet: all-in cost @ \$70/foot	\$574,000
Geological consultants	Structure, mapping, and geochemistry	\$75,000
Surface rock-chip sampling	250 samples: assays, labor, and support	\$25,000
Thin sections and petrography	75 thin sections and petrographic report	\$10,000
Vein-only samples	50 samples: assays	\$2,500
Claim maintenance	301 claims at approximately \$150	\$45,000
Claim relocations		\$5,000
Stage 1 Total		\$736,500
Stage 2 Exploration		
Core drilling	16,500 feet: all-in cost @ \$70/foot	\$1,155,000
RC drilling	25,000 feet: all-in cost at \$50/foot	\$1,250,000
Drill permitting		\$20,000
Resource calculation		\$50,000
Updated 43-101 report		\$25,000
Stage 2 Total		\$2,500,000
Stage 1 + Stage 2 Total		\$3,236,500

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Wahl, D.E., 1989, Geological Report, Cominco Sugarloaf Peak Property: Unpublished report prepared for Noel Cousins, 18 pp.

20 Certificate of Qualified Person

I, David S. Smith, MS, MBA, CPG, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting exploration geologist with Highlands Geoscience LLC, located at 3803 NE 120th St., Seattle, Washington, 98125, USA.
2. This certificate applies to “Technical Report on the Sugarloaf Peak Project, La Paz County, Arizona,” effective date July 19, 2011.
3. I am a Qualified Person as defined by and for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 by virtue of my education, experience, and certification as Certified Professional Geologist No. 11405 with the American Institute of Professional Geologists. I have B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees in geology with M.Sc. studies and published research on gold deposits, and I have 18 years of experience in minerals exploration focused on gold and precious metals in the southwestern United States.
4. My most recent personal inspection of the Sugarloaf Peak property was July 21-22, 2011.
5. I am responsible for the entire report “Technical Report on the Sugarloaf Peak Project, La Paz County, Arizona,” effective date July 19, 2011.
6. I am independent of Choice Gold Corporation, and do not hold any interest in the project nor securities in any of the companies involved.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Sugarloaf Peak project.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the entire report “Technical Report on the Sugarloaf Peak Project, La Paz County, Arizona,” which has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
9. As of the effective date of the report, July 19, 2011, 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.

Dated August 9, 2011, Seattle, Washington



David S. Smith, MS, MBA, CPG



Appendix 1—Claim List

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SUGARLOAF PEAK PROJECT, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA
CHOICE GOLD CORPORATION, JULY 19, 2011

Appendix 1
Claim List

Claim Name	BLM Serial No.	Claim Type	Location Date	Township	Range	Section	Owner
PURPLE ONE	AMC369033	PLACER	11/19/05	3N	20W	4 NW, 33 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
PURPLE TWO	AMC369966	PLACER	1/29/06	3N	20W	4 NE, 33 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
PURPLE THREE	AMC369967	PLACER	1/29/06	3N	20W	4 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
				4N	20W	3 NW, 33 SE, 34 SW	
M-1	AMC371849	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-2	AMC371850	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-3	AMC371851	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NE NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-4	AMC371852	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-5	AMC371853	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-6	AMC371854	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-7	AMC371855	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	3 NW, 4 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-8	AMC371856	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	3 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-9	AMC371857	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	3 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-10	AMC371858	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	3 NW SW, 4 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-11	AMC371859	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-12	AMC371860	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-13	AMC371861	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-14	AMC371862	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NE NW SW SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-15	AMC371863	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-16	AMC371864	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-17	AMC371865	LODE	2/16/06	4N	20W	34 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-18	AMC371866	LODE	2/16/06	4N	20W	33 SE, 34 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-19	AMC371867	LODE	2/16/06	4N	20W	33 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-20	AMC371868	LODE	2/16/06	4N	20W	33 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-21	AMC371869	LODE	2/16/06	4N	20W	33 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-22	AMC371870	LODE	2/16/06	4N	20W	33 SW SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-23	AMC371871	LODE	2/16/06	4N	20W	33 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-24	AMC371872	LODE	2/16/06	4N	20W	33 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-25	AMC371873	LODE	2/16/06	4N	20W	33 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-26	AMC371874	LODE	2/16/06	4N	20W	33 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-27	AMC371875	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NW, 33 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-28	AMC371876	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
				4N	20W	33 SW	
M-29	AMC371877	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-30	AMC371878	LODE	2/16/06	3N	20W	4 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-31	AMC381029	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	34 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-32	AMC381030	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NE SE, 34 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-33	AMC381031	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-34	AMC381032	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-35	AMC381033	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-36	AMC381034	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-37	AMC381035	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-38	AMC381036	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-39	AMC381037	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-40	AMC381038	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-41	AMC381039	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NE SE, 33 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-42	AMC381040	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-43	AMC381041	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-44	AMC381042	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-45	AMC381043	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NE NW SW SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-46	AMC381044	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-47	AMC381045	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-48	AMC381046	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-49	AMC381047	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-50	AMC381048	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-51	AMC381049	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-52	AMC381050	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 SW SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-53	AMC381051	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-54	AMC381052	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-55	AMC381053	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SUGARLOAF PEAK PROJECT, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA
CHOICE GOLD CORPORATION, JULY 19, 2011

Claim Name	BLM Serial No.	Claim Type	Location Date	Township	Range	Section	Owner
M-56	AMC381054	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 SE, 33 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-57	AMC381055	LODE	12/19/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	4 NW, 5 NE 32 SE, 33 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-58	AMC381056	LODE	12/19/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	5 NE 32 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-59	AMC381057	LODE	12/19/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	5 NE 32 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-60	AMC381058	LODE	12/19/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	5 NE 32 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-61	AMC381059	LODE	12/19/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	5 NE NW 32 SW SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-62	AMC381060	LODE	12/19/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	5 NW 32 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-63	AMC381061	LODE	12/19/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	5 NW 32 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-64	AMC381062	LODE	12/19/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	5 NW 32 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-75	AMC381063	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-76	AMC381064	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 NE SE, 32 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-77	AMC381065	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-78	AMC381066	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-79	AMC381067	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-80	AMC381068	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 NE NW SW SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-81	AMC381069	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 SW SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-82	AMC381070	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-83	AMC381071	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-84	AMC381072	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-85	AMC381073	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 SE, 32 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-86	AMC381074	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NE, 34 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-86A	AMC392087	LODE	5/10/08	4N	20W	32 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-87	AMC381075	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-88	AMC381076	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-89	AMC381077	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-90	AMC381078	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	33 NE NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-91	AMC381079	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	34 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-92	AMC381080	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-93	AMC381081	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NE NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-94	AMC381082	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-95	AMC381083	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	32 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-96	AMC381084	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 NE, 32 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-97	AMC381085	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-98	AMC381086	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-99	AMC381087	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-100	AMC381088	LODE	12/19/06	4N	20W	31 NE NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-101	AMC391037	LODE	2/1/08	4N	20W	34 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-102	AMC391038	LODE	2/1/08	4N	20W	34 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-103	AMC391039	LODE	2/1/08	3N 4N	20W 20W	3 NW 34 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-104	AMC391040	LODE	2/1/08	3N	20W	3 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-105	AMC391041	LODE	2/1/08	3N	20W	3 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-106	AMC391042	LODE	2/1/08	3N	20W	3 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-107	AMC391043	LODE	2/1/08	3N	20W	3 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-108	AMC391044	LODE	2/1/08	3N	20W	3 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-109	AMC391045	LODE	2/1/08	3N	20W	3 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
M-110	AMC391046	LODE	2/1/08	3N	20W	3 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
P #1	AMC375430	LODE	9/1/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	4 NW 33 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
P #2	AMC375431	LODE	9/1/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	4 NW 33 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
P #3	AMC375432	LODE	9/1/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	4 NE NW 33 SW SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
P #4	AMC375433	LODE	9/1/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	4 NE 33 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SUGARLOAF PEAK PROJECT, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA
CHOICE GOLD CORPORATION, JULY 19, 2011

Claim Name	BLM Serial No.	Claim Type	Location Date	Township	Range	Section	Owner
P #5	AMC375434	LODE	9/1/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	4 NE 33 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
P #6	AMC375435	LODE	9/1/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	4 NE 33 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
P #7	AMC375436	LODE	9/1/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	3 NW, 4 NE 33 SE, 34 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
P #8	AMC375437	LODE	9/1/06	3N 4N	20W 20W	3 NW 34 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#1	AMC392088	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	30 SW SE, 31 NE NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#2	AMC392089	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	30 SE, 31 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#3	AMC392090	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	30 SE, 31 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#4	AMC392091	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	30 SE, 31 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#5	AMC392092	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 SW, 30 SE, 31 NE, 32 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#6	AMC392093	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 SW, 32 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#7	AMC392094	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 SW, 32 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#8	AMC392095	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 SW, 32 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#9	AMC392096	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	32 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#10	AMC392097	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	32 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#11	AMC392098	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 SW, 32 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#12	AMC392099	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 SW SE, 32 NE NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#13	AMC392100	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	32 NE NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#14	AMC392101	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	32 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#15	AMC392102	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 SE, 32 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#16	AMC392103	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 SE, 32 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#17	AMC392104	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	32 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#18	AMC392105	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	32 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#19	AMC392106	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 SE, 32 NE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#20	AMC392107	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	28 SW, 29 SE, 32 NE, 33 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#21	AMC392108	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	32 NE, 33 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#22	AMC392109	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	33 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#23	AMC392110	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	28 SW, 33 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#24	AMC392111	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	28 SW, 33 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#25	AMC392112	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	33 NW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#26	AMC392113	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	28 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#27	AMC392114	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	28 SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#28	AMC392115	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	28 SW, 29 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#29	AMC392116	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#30	AMC392117	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	30 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#31	AMC392118	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	30 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#32	AMC392119	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 NE NW SW SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#33	AMC392120	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#34	AMC392121	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#35	AMC392122	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#36	AMC392123	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 NW SW	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#37	AMC392124	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	29 NW SW, 30 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#38	AMC392125	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	30 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#39	AMC392126	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	30 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#40	AMC392127	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	30 NE SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
AGN#41	AMC392128	LODE	3/7/08	4N	20W	30 NE NW SW SE	Arizona Gold Holdings LLC
SABAKA #1	AMC368411	PLACER	11/11/05	4N	20W	32 NE SE, 33NW SW	David and Ellen Condit
SP1	AMC396470	LODE	4/9/09	3N 4N	20W 20W	5 NW, 6 NE 31 SE, 32 SW	RRI Exploration Inc.
SP2	AMC396471	LODE	4/9/09	3N 4N	20W 20W	5 NW, 6 NE 32 SW	RRI Exploration Inc.
SP3	AMC396472	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	5 NE NW SW SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
SP4	AMC396473	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	5 NE SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
SP5	AMC396474	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	5 NE SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
SP6	AMC396475	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	5 NE SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
SP7	AMC396476	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 NW SW, 5 NE SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
SP8	AMC396477	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	5 SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
SP9	AMC396478	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	5 SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
SP10	AMC396479	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SW, 5 SE	RRI Exploration Inc.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SUGARLOAF PEAK PROJECT, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA
CHOICE GOLD CORPORATION, JULY 19, 2011

Claim Name	BLM Serial No.	Claim Type	Location Date	Township	Range	Section	Owner
SP11	AMC396480	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP12	AMC396481	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP13	AMC396482	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SW, 8 NE, 9 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP14	AMC396483	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SW, 9 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP15	AMC396484	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SW, 9 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP16	AMC396485	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SW, 9 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP17	AMC396486	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SW SE, 9 NE NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP18	AMC396487	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SE, 9 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP19	AMC396488	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SE, 9 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP20	AMC396489	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	4 SE, 9 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP21	AMC396490	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	3 SW, 4 SE, 9 NE, 10 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP22	AMC396491	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	3 SW, 10 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP23	AMC396492	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	3 SW, 10 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP24	AMC396493	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	3 SW, 10 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP25	AMC396494	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	3 SW, 10 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP26	AMC396495	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	3 SW SE, 10 NE NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP27	AMC396496	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	3 SE, 10 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP28	AMC396497	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	3 SE, 10 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP29	AMC396498	LODE	4/9/09	3N	20W	3 SE, 10 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP30	AMC396499	LODE	4/8/09	3N	20W	3 SW SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP31	AMC396500	LODE	4/8/09	3N	20W	3 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP32	AMC396501	LODE	4/8/09	3N	20W	3 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP33	AMC396502	LODE	4/8/09	3N	20W	3 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP34	AMC396503	LODE	4/8/09	3N	20W	3 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP35	AMC396504	LODE	4/8/09	3N	20W	2 SW, 3 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
SP36	AMC396505	LODE	4/8/09	3N	20W	2 NW SW, 3 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #1	AMC407284	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #2	AMC407285	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #3	AMC407286	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 NE NW SW SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #4	AMC407287	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #5	AMC407288	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #6	AMC407289	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #7	AMC407290	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #8	AMC407291	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 NE SE, 35 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #9	AMC407292	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	35 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #10	AMC407293	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	35 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #11	AMC407294	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 SW SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #12	AMC407295	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #13	AMC407296	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #14	AMC407297	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #15	AMC407298	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #16	AMC407299	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	34 SE, 35 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #17	AMC407300	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	35 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #18	AMC407301	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	35 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #19	AMC407302	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	35 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #20	AMC407303	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	35 SW SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #21	AMC407304	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	35 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #22	AMC407305	LODE	4/14/11	4N	20W	35 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #23	AMC407306	LODE	4/14/11	3N 4N	20W 20W	3 NE NW 34 SW SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #24	AMC407307	LODE	4/14/11	3N 4N	20W 20W	3 NE 34 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #25	AMC407308	LODE	4/14/11	3N 4N	20W 20W	3 NE 34 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #26	AMC407309	LODE	4/14/11	3N 4N	20W 20W	3 NE 34 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #27	AMC407310	LODE	4/13/11	3N 4N	20W 20W	3 NE 34 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #28	AMC407311	LODE	4/13/11	3N 4N	20W 20W	2 NW, 3 NE 34 SE, 35 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #29	AMC407312	LODE	4/13/11	3N 4N	20W 20W	2 NW 35 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #30	AMC407313	LODE	4/13/11	3N	20W	2 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SUGARLOAF PEAK PROJECT, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA
CHOICE GOLD CORPORATION, JULY 19, 2011

Claim Name	BLM Serial No.	Claim Type	Location Date	Township	Range	Section	Owner
RR #31	AMC407314	LODE	4/13/11	3N	20W	2 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #32	AMC407315	LODE	4/13/11	3N	20W	2 NE NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #33	AMC407316	LODE	4/13/11	3N	20W	2 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #34	AMC407317	LODE	4/13/11	3N	20W	2 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #35	AMC407318	LODE	4/13/11	3N	20W	2 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #36	AMC407319	LODE	4/13/11	3N	20W	2 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #37	AMC407320	LODE	4/13/11	3N	20W	2 NE, 3 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #38	AMC407321	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 NW SW, 3 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #39	AMC407322	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #40	AMC407323	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #41	AMC407324	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #42	AMC407325	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #43	AMC407326	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #44	AMC407327	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #45	AMC407328	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #46	AMC407329	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #47	AMC407330	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 NW SW, 2 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #48	AMC407331	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #49	AMC407332	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #50	AMC407333	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #51	AMC407334	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 NE NW SW SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #52	AMC407335	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #53	AMC407336	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #54	AMC407337	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 SW, 3 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #55	AMC407338	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #56	AMC407339	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #57	AMC407340	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #58	AMC407341	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 SW SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #59	AMC407342	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #60	AMC407343	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #61	AMC407344	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #62	AMC407345	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	2 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #63	AMC407346	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 SW, 2 SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #64	AMC407347	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 SW, 12 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #65	AMC407348	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 SW, 12 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #66	AMC407349	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 SW, 12 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #67	AMC407350	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 SW SE, 12 NE NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #68	AMC407351	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 SE, 12 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #69	AMC407352	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	1 SE, 12 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #70	AMC407353	LODE	4/6/11	3N	20W	10 NE, 11 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #71	AMC407354	LODE	4/6/11	3N	20W	11 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #72	AMC407355	LODE	4/6/11	3N	20W	11 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #73	AMC407356	LODE	4/6/11	3N	20W	11 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #74	AMC407357	LODE	4/6/11	3N	20W	11 NE NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #75	AMC407358	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	11 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #76	AMC407359	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	11 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #77	AMC407360	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	11 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #78	AMC407361	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	11 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #79	AMC407362	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	11 NE, 12 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #80	AMC407363	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #81	AMC407364	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #82	AMC407365	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #83	AMC407366	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #84	AMC407367	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #85	AMC407368	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #86	AMC407369	LODE	4/6/11	3N	20W	10 NE, 11 NW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #87	AMC407370	LODE	4/6/11	3N	20W	11 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #88	AMC407371	LODE	4/6/11	3N	20W	11 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #89	AMC407372	LODE	4/6/11	3N	20W	11 NW SW	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #90	AMC407373	LODE	4/6/11	3N	20W	11 NE NW SW SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #91	AMC407374	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	11 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #92	AMC407375	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	11 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.
RR #93	AMC407376	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	11 NE SE	RRi Exploration Inc.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SUGARLOAF PEAK PROJECT, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA
CHOICE GOLD CORPORATION, JULY 19, 2011

Claim Name	BLM Serial No.	Claim Type	Location Date	Township	Range	Section	Owner
RR #94	AMC407377	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	11 NE SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #95	AMC407378	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	11 NE SE, 12 NW SW	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #96	AMC407379	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NW SW	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #97	AMC407380	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NW SW	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #98	AMC407381	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NW SW	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #99	AMC407382	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NW SW	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #100	AMC407383	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NE SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #101	AMC407384	LODE	4/7/11	3N	20W	12 NE SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #102	AMC407385	LODE	4/9/11	3N	20W	6 NE NW	RRI Exploration Inc.
				4N	20W	31 SW SE	
RR #103	AMC407386	LODE	4/9/11	3N	20W	6 NE	RRI Exploration Inc.
				4N	20W	31 SE	
RR #104	AMC407387	LODE	4/9/11	3N	20W	6 NE	RRI Exploration Inc.
				4N	20W	31 SE	
RR #105	AMC407388	LODE	4/9/11	3N	20W	6 NE	RRI Exploration Inc.
				4N	20W	31 SE	
RR #108	AMC407389	LODE	4/11/11	3N	20W	6 NE SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #109	AMC407390	LODE	4/9/11	3N	20W	6 NE SE	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #110	AMC407391	LODE	4/9/11	3N	20W	5 NW SW	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #111	AMC407392	LODE	4/9/11	3N	20W	5 NW SW	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #112	AMC407393	LODE	4/9/11	3N	20W	5 NW SW	RRI Exploration Inc.
RR #113	AMC407394	LODE	4/9/11	3N	20W	5 NW SW	RRI Exploration Inc.

Appendix 2—Surface Rock-Chip Sample Locations and Descriptions

Appendix 2
Surface Rock-Chip Sample Locations and Descriptions

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
MagmaChem for Choice Gold, 2011					
LC-001M	744601	3726056	Sericite-quartz-clay schist w/ jarosite-goethite-hematite limonite, <5 vol.% sulfides after pyrite, 100% ox.	4/6/11	?
LC-001V	744601	3726056	White to semi-clear quartz veins 1/2-5 inches w/ , 5 vol.% pyrite, 100% ox, ochre limonites-goethite-jarosite, foliation N45E, 70-80 NW.	4/6/11	?
LC-002V	744424	3725908	Black N35E 55NW quartz tourmaline 2-3 inch vein w/ ochre-colored and goethitic limonite in irregular cavities that are lined with quartz crystals.	4/6/11	?
LC-003V	744419	3725881	Prospect cut in hillside on west side of wash, N15-65E and N30E 80SE hairline to 2 inch quartz veins, N65E vertical irregular open-space quartz crystals in cavities, wall rock is granite mylonite/microbreccia w/ feldspar altered to clay. massive magnetite and ochre-goethitic limonite flooding , 5 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, N53W vertical large shear zone with horizontal slickensides as well as N60W 20NE low-angle fault.	4/6/11	?
LC-004V	744397	3725903	N60W-EW 60-70 NE, 20 foot wide fault zone with 15 plunging to NW slickensides, cutting altered/sheared granite breccia w/ spectacular fine black tourmaline veins, variety of limonites, strong hematitic flooding, yellowish green clays. and abundant cream-white clays.	4/6/11	?
LC-005M	743803	3725633	N40E 47 NW 2-3 inches wide black tourmaline dense siliceous zone with hematite-goethite, 2 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, in wash NE of LC005.	4/6/11	?
LC-006M	743858	3725581	CuOx with black Cu supergene minerals (tenorite etc) associated with quartz ribbons and shearing in granitic intrusion w/ some goethitic zones.	4/6/11	?
LC-007M	743898	3725492	Open side-hill pit face w/ CuOx flooding (malachite, tenorite, black Cu mineral), up to 10% sulfides 100% ox, breccia/shearing.	4/6/11	?
LC-008V	743906	3725478	White brecciated quartz w/ heavy malachite-black Cu minerals (tenorite etc), 50 vol.% Cu? 100% ox, N60-80E 70-80NW vein/fault breccia inches to 1 foot wide.	4/7/11	?
LC-009M	744009	3725446	CuOx flooded N80W 70SW zone w/ black Cu minerals, continuation of LC008V zone.	4/7/11	?
LC-011M	744421	3725209	N70E 75 NW 10 foot wide zone of CuOx flooding in prospect cut N side of jeep trail w/ some goethite black CuOx minerals, N15E 75 NW bull quartz vein, 5-11 inches thick w/ strong goethite.	4/7/11	?
LC-012M	744522	3725194	N60E 50NW intense shearing clay-sericite alteration zones of hematite-goethite w/ rare CuOx in aplitic granite.	4/7/11	?
LC-013M	744712	3725214	N50E 75NW, 10 inches to 3 foot bull quartz vein with trace goethite, moderate ochre limonite, goethite breccia fracture zone w/ sericite-clay alteration in aplite or volcano-clastic?, N30E 15 NW fracture/foliation.	4/7/11	?
LC-014M	744959	3725234	Moderate clay-sericite in aplite or volcano-clastic, orange mineral + weak to moderate goethite, N75E 15NW fracture/foliation.	4/7/11	?
LC-015M	744912	3725190	Volcano-clastic or aplite, hematite-orange mineral, conformable > 4 foot thick breccia zone w/ heavy limonites ochre color-goethite-hematite. N70W 15N fracture/foliation.	4/7/11	?
LC-016M	744800	3725088	White sericite-clay altered aplite cut by N70E vertical veins of tourmaline-limonite, sample of tourmaline-limonite-CuOx zone > 10 feet, whole ridge cut by alteration/mineralization along EW to WNW shears, N70W 40SW fracture/foliation.	4/7/11	?
LC-017V	744752	3725139	N88E vertical fault zone with hematite-goethite flooded brecciated quartz, cuts and/or deflects N10 E NE dipping 75 bull quartz vein.	4/7/11	?
LC-018V	744409	3725224	Drill site, N80E 80SW 5 foot wide dark grey brown veins w/ prospect pits cutting sericite-clay altered aplite.	4/7/11	?
LC-019M	743654	3725821	N30E hematitic-goethitic (after sulfides) vein, shear-breccia veins, 25 foot wide zone w/ 1-6 inch veins, limonite along fractures, N70W 70 NE shear fracture/foliation.	4/7/11	?
LC-020M	744981	3725919	Shear zone in biotite chlorite schist w/ 2vol% sulfides, 100% ox.	4/8/11	?
LC-021M	744981	3725919	Shear zone in strongly altered sericite-clay aplite w/ ochre limonite-goethite-hematite-jarosite, 4-6 vol.% sulfides 100 % ox.	4/8/11	?
LC-022M	744959	3725885	Shear zone cutting gray biotite/chlorite schist w/ jarosite-goethite-hematite-ochre colored limonites in vein and disseminations 2 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, moderate chlorite, alteration some sericite.	4/8/11	?
LC-023M	744964	3725905	Gray biotite/chlorite schist w/ N60W 50SW 2-foot zone of black fractures w/ silica-hematite-goethite-ochre colored limonite flooding, pink hematite or Kspar?, <2 vol.% sulfides 100% ox tourmaline, MnOx?, yellow limonite or alunite.	4/8/11	?
LC-024M	745002	3725943	White aplite "paper" sericite-clay schist w/ N80W 85NE shear foliation, hematite-goethite veinlets/flooding <2 vol.% sulfides 100%ox.	4/8/11	?
LC-025M	744961	3726085	Aplite? quartz-sericite-(clay) alteration, hematite-goethite flooding, < 3 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, EW-N70W near vertical-70NE foliation.	4/8/11	?
LC-026M	744989	3726047	Aplite quartz-(sericite-clay), < 1 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, goethite-hematite flooding.	4/8/11	?
LC-027M	745015	3726009	Aplite quartz-(sericite-clay), < 1 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, goethite-hematite flooding.	4/8/11	?
LC-028M	744807	3726081	N80W 75NE shear-fault zone, coarse-grained granite on SW and biotite/chlorite schist on NE side, 14-foot wide breccia/gouge zone w/ hematite-goethite-ochre colored limonite + silica, 1 foot wide mineralized zone.	4/8/11	?
LC-029M	744870	3726120	Aplite quartz-sericite -(clay), 1-3 vol.% sulfides, 100% ox, ochre goethite (hematite), cut in bank.	4/8/11	?
LC-030M	745062	3725876	N75W vertical shear zone clay-sericite "paper" schist, 2 prospect pits, goethite-hematite limonite flooding, gray biotite/chlorite schist to NE.	4/8/11	?
LC-031M	745141	3725763	Aplite? w/ gray biotite chlorite schist, siliceous-clay-(sericite), <3 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, goethite-ochre limonite flooding, N60W vertical foliation/shear zone, prospect pits/cuts on side of hill.	4/8/11	?
LC-032M	745407	3725479	Very goethitic-hematitic-clay-rich, >15 foot wide gouge in short adit/pit, N70E-N70W 70S.	4/8/11	?
LC-033M	745262	3725655	N65W vertical schist with ochre-colored limonite flooding, aplite or volcano-clastic tuff, strong clay alteration.	4/8/11	?
LC-034M	745304	3725043	Aplite w/ leiongangue limonite staining along fractures, <1 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, ochre-colored-goethitic limonites, moderate clay-sericite alteration, N50W 10NE fracture/foliation.	4/9/11	?
LC-035M	745376	3725012	Aplite w/ strong limonite flooding, brecciation w/ strong clay-(sericite), hematite-goethite-ochre-colored limonites, 5 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, rare limonite veinlets irregular and sheared, N75W 70N fracture/foliation.	4/9/11	?
LC-036V	745585	3725017	N55E quartz veins 1-5 inches, 1-5 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, goethite-quartz-sericite schist--metasedimentary rocks, N30W 15 NE foliation.	4/9/11	?
LC-037M	743859	3725702	Monzo-dirote?, large strongly-altered area, w/ N20E tourmaline-quartz veins, strong hematite-goethite-jarosite (alunite?) after 3-7 vol.% sulfides 100% ox.	4/9/11	?
LC-038M	743770	3725589	Aplite? wall rock w/ moderate clay-sericite-silica w/ tourmaline and hematitic-goethitic limonite after < 3 vol% sulfides 100% ox, N45W 20NE fracture/foliation.	4/9/11	?
LC-039M	743847	3725513	Aplite clay-silica, large area of CuOx flooding w/ black Cu supergene minerals plus malachite, N70W vertical quartz veins + sulfides 100% ox, N70W 40NE fracture foliation.	4/9/11	?
LC-039V	743847	3725513	Large CuOx stained area in highly-silicified aplite w/ black Cu minerals and malachite, N10E 75 NW 0-2 foot thick quartz vein, EW 85 N shear.	4/9/11	?
LC-040V	743714	3725546	N80E 50NE 2-3 foot vein, 8-foot zone of veins, goethite-tourmaline-black CuOx?-malachite, wall rock is aplite with clay-silica-sericite alteration.	4/9/11	?
LC-041V	743662	3725549	Massive large irregular N35E zone of quartz-tourmaline-black CuOx?, inches to 5 feet cutting quartz-sericite schist, large cavities (inches across) in quartz, N65W 45NE foliation.	4/9/11	?
LC-043V	743705	3725568	N70W 50NE 5-foot vein cutting quartz-sericite aplite/ schist parallel to foliation, breccia black silica gossans w/ CuOx flooding in wall rock with goethite-hematite-ochre colored. limonite, < 3 vol.% sulfides in area 100% ox, short adit under bull quartz area.	4/9/11	?

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
LC-044M	743766	3725504	N70W 45N foliation w/CuOx 10's feet wide, quartz-sericite aplite? schist, 2 short adits.	4/9/11	?
LC-045M	743576	3725618	N10E 50NW silica-limonite 4-foot vein-some bull quartz cutting gray schist with goethite-hematite limonite staining <3 vol. % sulfides 100% ox, generally weak, alteration/mineralization.	4/9/11	?
LC-046M	744524	3725805	N60E 75 SW 4-inch quartz-limonite vein w/ black tourmaline/MnOx?, hematitic-goethitic-ochre colored limonite, 3 vol. % sulfides, 100% ox cutting quartz-sericite aplite?, short adit, N65W 50NE fracture/foliation.	4/9/11	?
LC-047M	744290	3726013	Aplite-metasedimentary quartzite contact, black earth mineral (MnOx?) moderate limonite, clay alteration, irregular goethite gossan, 1 inch specularite vein parallel to foliation, shaft sunk on breccia zone, N60W NW dipping fracture/foliation.	4/9/11	?
LC-050M	745249	3726183	Chloritic schist w/ weak, 1 vol. % sulfides 100 ox to goethite, N45E 55 SW, 1/4 inch tourmaline veinlets.	4/10/11	?
LC-051M	745346	3726274	Chlorite(biotite)-quartz-sericite schist, interstate freeway road cut, weak goethite staining w/ rare gossanous limonite zones.	4/10/11	?
LC-052M	745262	3725769	White-cream colored highly-silicified "jasperoid" aplite, moderate goethite-ochre colored limonite staining and veinlets, hornfels/quartzite feel, 100% ox.	4/10/11	?
LC-053M	745285	3725733	Coarse-grained granite w/ pink feldspars altered to weak to moderate light ochre colored limonite, hematite flooded, feldspar producing pink color?, mafics altered to chlorite, very small outcrop with small pit, white-bull quartz nearby, not 100% sure this is an outcrop.	4/10/11	?
LC-054M	745296	3725719	Intense silicification "jasperoidal" aplite, not 100% sure this is an outcrop, goethite-hematite ochre colored limonites, silica-gossanous layers in foliation, highly-deformed, dark gray silica, irregular stringers.	4/10/11	?
LC-055M	745350	3725648	Intense silicification "jasperoidal" aplite, not 100% sure this is an outcrop, goethite-hematite ochre colored limonites, silica-gossanous layers in foliation, highly-deformed, dark gray silica, irregular stringers (broke sledge hammer).	4/10/11	?
LC-056M	745351	3725606	Intense silicification "jasperoidal" aplite, not 100% sure this is an outcrop, goethite-hematite ochre-colored limonites, silica-gossanous layers in foliation, highly-deformed, dark gray silica, irregular stringers.	4/10/11	?
LC-057M	745345	3725566	Strong-moderate silicification "jasperoidal" sheared (schistose) aplite?, south edge of jasperoidal zone, not 100% sure this is an outcrop, goethite-hematite ochre colored limonites, silica-gossanous layers in foliation, highly-deformed, dark-gray silica, irregular stringers.	4/10/11	?
LC-058M	745352	3725556	Moderate silicification "jasperoidal" sheared (schistose) aplite?, south edge of jasperoidal zone, not 100% sure this is an outcrop, goethite-hematite ochre-colored limonites, silica-gossanous layers in foliation, highly-deformed, dark gray silica, irregular stringers.	4/10/11	?
LC-059M	745397	3725470	Very goethitic-hematitic-clay-rich, >15 foot wide gouge in short adit/pit, N70E-N70W 70S.	4/10/11	?
LC-060V	745347	3725463	Strong sericite-silica gray aplite?, greenish alteration of feldspar similar to LC-0491, N30E 73NW 1.5-foot vein of white quartz with heavy goethite-ochre colored limonite brecciated and cemented w/ calcite and limonite, short shaft w/ 2 small cuts.	4/10/11	?
LC-061M	745356	3725479	Aplite? totally brecciated, sheared and altered (soaked) w/ goethite-hematite-ochre colored limonites-intense sericite-(quartz)-clay	4/10/11	?
LC-062M	746901	3726035	Chlorite-quartz-feldspar schist w/ limonite flooded quartz veins parallel to foliation, hairline-2 inches, hematite-goethite limonite gossan, general limonite flooding, 1 vol. % sulfides 100% ox, N10W 45SW fracture/foliation.	4/11/11	?
LC-063M	747619	3725883	White quartz-sericite-(clay) schist w/ jarosite (probably alunite?) quart-rich zone w/ massive quartz veins N70E vertical?, abundant bull quartz veining, N70W 40SW, fracture/foliation.	4/11/11	?
LC-064M	748386	3725942	Chloritic (feldspar) schist with (clay) zone 10's of feet wide, 2-8 vol. % sulfides 100 % ox, NS 80 W and EW 70E w/ jarosite (probably alunite) in veins parallel to foliation, N68 W 40SW foliation.	4/11/11	?
LC-064V	748386	3725942	NS 70W 10-foot wide bull quartz with black mineral and moderate goethite.	4/11/11	?
LC-065M	748553	3725960	N73W 75NE shear zone w/gouge cutting coarse grained very clay altered granite, abundant placer pits.	4/11/11	?
LC-066M	748566	3725962	Hematitic-(chloritic)-clay rich schist w/ irregular pods of jarosite-goethite after 4 vol. % sulfides 100% ox, N10W 25N estimate from a fracture foliation.	4/11/11	?
LC-067M	748900	3725900	Sericite-clay-quartz aplite? schist w/ strong hematite-jarosite (probably alunite)-goethite, 5-7 vol. % sulfides 100% ox, in large wash next to paved road, N65W 50SW 1 inch wide fault/breccia-gouge zone.	4/11/11	?
LC-068M	748913	3725662	Spectacular alteration/mineralization--yellow/red, hematite and jarosite or is it alunite? In quartz-sericite schist (aplite?), 5 to 10 vol. % sulfides (or specularite?) 100 % ox, N70W hematitic zone 10 feet wide alternates between hematite/jarosite (alunite).	4/11/11	?
LC-068V	748913	3725662	Bull quartz vein w/ specularite, 3 vol. % sulfides 100% ox w/ goethite.	4/11/11	?
LC-069M	748950	3725670	Quartz-sericite schist w/ strong jarosite (alunite?)-goethite-hematite, 5-10 vol. % 100 ox, well-developed horsetails, N20W 55E foliation.	4/11/11	?
LC-069V	748950	3725670	N20E 80 NW quartz specularite w/ weak-moderate goethitic-ochre colored limonite along margin cutting quartz-sericite schist flooded w goethite.	4/11/11	?
LC-070M	748714	3725645	Hematitic (red-colored rock after specularite?) quartz-sericite (clay) schist pervasive flooding with local goethite after sulfides?, N60 W fracture/foliation.	4/11/11	?
LC-071M	748992	3725461	Jarositic (or alunite? yellow rock) quartz-(feldspar/clay)--sericite schist, NS 5W (south of road), N40W 5SW.	4/11/11	?
LC-072M	748582	3725787	Grab sample of pipeline material obviously from nearby, fresh sulfides 3-8 vol.%, strong silicification of aplite "jasperoidal".	4/11/11	?
LC-073M	748629	3725812	Quartz-sericite schist w/ leionganque staining, strong closely-spaced N70E 70W-vertical limonite veins, goethite, 3 vol. % sulfides 100% ox, low-dipping foliation and strike variation.	4/11/11	?
LC-073V	748629	3725812	Black bull quartz w/ specularite? N20E 5 NW 3 quartz veins 1-4 feet wide (irregular (possibly folded) locally gossanous w/ jarosite-hematite-goethite-black limonite? cutting leionganque quartz-sericite schist.	4/11/11	?
LC-074M	748020	3726093	Chlorite schist w/ weak to moderate goethite, N80E 20N bedding??	4/11/11	?
LC-075M	748264	3726201	Quartz sericite-chlorite schist, moderate to locally heavy goethite limonite <4 vol. % 100% ox, 1 inch N70E limonite veins, 4 inches N10W 70N bull quartz veins, N40E 8S foliation.	4/11/11	?
LC-078M	744480	3726548	1-12 inch wide, N50E 70NW fault zone w/ hematite-goethite limonite gossan, wall rock granite/quartz monzonite.	4/12/11	?
LC-080M	744772	3726333	Biotite schist? (fine-medium grained mafics?), mafic-phase Middle Camp, greenish feldspar-rare quartz-biotite clots-hornblende?, hematite-goethite gossan, N80E 45N (rough measurement), interstate freeway road cut.	4/12/11	?
LC-082M	746827	3726152	Chlorite schist, moderate goethite staining, < 3 vol. % sulfides, 100% ox.	4/12/11	?
LC-083M	747161	3726105	Chlorite schist, moderate goethite staining, < 2 vol. % sulfides, 100% ox, limonite veins 1-8 inches wide, parallel to foliation, EW 5S foliation.	4/12/11	?
LC-084V	750010	3724899	Brecciated quartz vein adjacent to shear w/ hematitic gouge, shear zone is N80E trend very irregular 15-20 foot zone of white to gray quartz w/ tourmaline?-hematitic goethite-specularite.	4/12/11	?
LC-085M	750012	3724888	Quartz-sericite schist w/ hematite-jarosite?-alunite in veins--N60E vertical and NS 45E.	4/12/11	?
LC-086V	750014	3724888	Yellowish-tan alunite veinlets, N60E vertical and NS 45E, hairline to 1/2 inch	4/12/11	?
LC-088V	749838	3724318	Yellowish-tan alunite veins, 5 inches parallel to foliation which trends N25W 50SW, moderate to strong goethite-hematite 8 vol. % 100 % ox, white wall-rock clay-rich quartz-sericite schist.	4/12/11	?
LC-089V	749759	3724349	Moderate goethite-hematite-quartz vein N40W 45W, N60W 40SW, quartz-sericite-clay schist.	4/12/11	?
LC-090M	749804	3724659	White quartz-sericite-clay schist w/ 10 inch hematite zones parallel to N45E 55W foliation, 1-5 vol. % 100% ox, associated w/ quartz veins.	4/12/11	?
LC-091M	749888	3724811	Intense quartz-sericite (pyrophyllitic) clay alteration of an intrusive?, specularite replacing feldspar?, N43W 80E hematitic breccia w/ alunite stockwork and disseminated pyrite zones, milky bull quartz in area, N10E 30NW foliation.	4/12/11	?
LC-092M	749676	3724807	Quartz-sericite-(pyrophyllitic) clay schist, N70E 5NW hematitic zones, 2 vol. % sulfides 100% ox,	4/13/11	?
LC-092V	749676	3724807	Yellowish-tan + pinkish-red hematitic alunite veins, EW-N65E vertical, parallel to NS vertical foliation.	4/13/11	?

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
LC-093M	749575	3724359	Black quartzite float, strong specularite throughout.	4/13/11	?
LC-094M	749609	3724406	N30W to N30E 7E hematite (3 vol. % sulfides 100 % ox) with some alunite-cemented schist	4/13/11	?
LC-094P	749609	3724406	"Talc" pyrophyllite? schist w/ faint hematite (< 1 vol. % sulfides 100 % ox).	4/13/11	?
LC-094V	749609	3724406	Light yellowish-tan, white, pinkish brown alunite lenses and layers parallel to foliation	4/13/11	?
LC-095V	749594	3724482	EW vertical 8-inch milky white quartz vein shattered w/ specularite and alunite cutting quartz-sericite-pyrophyllite schist, N10E 75SE shear breccia zone, NE 10E foliation (guess).	4/13/11	?
LC-096M	749710	3724450	Schist w/ yellowish limonite flooding, N70W 20SW foliation.	4/13/11	?
LC-096V	749710	3724450	Yellowish-tan alunite + white quartz w/moderate hematite 3 vol.%, contact w/ quartz nearby.	4/13/11	?
LC-097M	749643	3724255	Dump grab sample, hematitic schist and massive quartzite, large dump with caved adit?, weak mineralization for such a large dump?, bedding N20E 70NW, some quartzite is black w/ specularite? EW slickensides on E510N fault plane.	4/13/11	?
LC-098M	749671	3724263	Hematitic flooding in veins and bedding in quartz-sericite schist, N40-50E vertical 1/2-1 inch, N10W 8SW.	4/13/11	?
LC-099M	749664	3724290	Gray quartzite bed 1-6 feet thick contained in schist and breccia and thrust zone, N10E 10W, EW slickensides.	4/13/11	?
LC-100M	748850	3723851	Quartz-sericite-chlorite schist, EW 40N, weak goethite staining.	4/13/11	?
LC-100V	748850	3723851	N10W vertical, 6 foot white quartz vein w/ weak goethite.	4/13/11	?
LC-101M	748704	3723684	Gray quartz-sericite-(chlorite) schist, N70W 45NE foliation with conformable jarosite-hematite zones, 1-5 volume % sulfides 100% ox.	4/13/11	?
LC-101V	748704	3723684	?Shaft? w/ significant dump, white quartz with coarse black calcite.	4/13/11	?
LC-102V	749277	3723843	N50W 10-20 NE 4-5 foot conformable milky white quartz vein.	4/13/11	?
LC-103M	749497	3723630	Quartz-sericite-clay schist, grey to silver, large flat thrust gouge/breccia.	4/13/11	?
LC-104V	749905	3723716	Light gray meta (low-grade) meta quartz sandstone, conglomerate (w/ red quartzite cobbles) N50E 80NW bedding, low-grade quartz sericite schist, N30W 1/2-3 inch white quartz-carbonate calcite veins, yellowish-tan, white, pinkish brown alunite lenses and layers parallel to foliation, basically unaltered.	4/13/11	?
LC-105M	745253	3725837	Quartz-sericite schist, weak < 1 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, sparse outcrops.	4/14/11	?
LC-106M	746137	3725214	Quartz-sericite clay schist goethite-hematite limonite <5 vol. % 100% ox, locally strong gossan EW 60N 1.5 foot gossan zone, also N40E 70NW, foliation conformable gossanous limonite stockworks, N70W 5SW and N20W 5NE foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-107V	746230	3725215	N78 W 70SW 1.5 foot shear vein gossanous zones, several parallel hematite-goethite veins, quartz-clay sericite schist, stockworks along foliation 3-5 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, N70E 45 SE.	4/14/11	?
LC-108M	746343	3725288	>200 foot wide zone hematite (silica) gossan <10 vol.% 100% ox, irregular, NE trending white milky quartz, w/ bodies w/ weak goethite, One 4 inch vein dips to south, N70W 70SW foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-109M	746412	3725258	Continuation of >200 foot wide zone hematite (silica) gossan <10 vol.% 100% ox, irregular, NE trending white milky quartz, w/ bodies w/ weak goethite, One 4 inch vein dips to south, N70W 70SW foliation, W bank of was.	4/14/11	?
LC-110M	746434	3725248	Dark red/orange silicified quartzite? or "jasperoid", 5 vol.% sulfides some (5%) fresh pyrite, some brecciation along shear.	4/14/11	?
LC-111M	746516	3725315	Strongly hematitic (after 5 vol. % sulfides) flooded quartz-sericite schist w/ moderate 1/8-1/2 inch alunite veins parallel to foliation, N20E 10NW.	4/14/11	?
LC-112M	746692	3725154	Quartz-sericite schist, goethite veins and stockwork gossans in veins, weak alunite many 1-3 foot veins N30E 70NW, also 1/2-4 inch veins, N75E 60 NW fracture/foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-113M	746747	3725102	Quartz-sericite-clay (silicified) schist w/ strong alunite flooding/veining, hematite > 5 vol. 100% ox gossan 1-18 inches parallel to foliation, N60E 50 NW foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-113V	746747	3725102	Alunite veins parallel to foliation quartz-sericite-clay (silicified) schist w/ strong alunite flooding/veining, N60E 50 NW foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-114V	746745	3725110	N12W vertical 3 inch quartz vein w/ hematite-goethite-alunite flooding.	4/14/11	?
LC-115M	746731	3725121	Quartz-sericite schist flooded w/ hematite-goethite > 5 vol.% stockworks and along fractures parallel to foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-115V	746731	3725121	5-foot wide zone N25E 80SE, 12 inch N80E 50NW quartz/breccia veins flooded w/ hematite-goethite-alunite, gossanous locally, N10W 80SE 1/2 inch wedge veins.	4/14/11	?
LC-116V	746728	3725120	Alunite-silicification zone, N25E vertical, 12 inch wide w/ hematitic gossan.	4/14/11	?
LC-117M	746910	3724890	Quartz-sericite schist, 3-4 vol.% hematite-goethite N50E 80SE, 3 inch quartz veins and limonite (included in sample), N60E 45NW foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-118M	746887	3724843	Goethite-hematite gossanous zones along N65W vertical fault zone, 4 vol.% 100 % ox, some parallel to foliation in quartz-sericite schist, N60E 10NW foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-119M	746978	3724838	N60E 70SE, 10 inch white milky quartz-hematite-goethite vein w/ alunite.	4/14/11	?
LC-119V	746978	3724838	Limonite-stained quartz-sericite hornfels w/ goethite-hematite flooding, >5 vol.% w/ alunite?, N50E-45NW fracture/foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-120M	746929	3724830	Quartz-sericite-clay schist with hematite-goethite-yellowish tan alunite (jarosite?) 5 vol. % sulfides 100% ox, N60E 45 NW foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-121M	746839	3725060	White to yellowish quartz-sericite-clay-alunite schist trace hematite, N45E 5NW foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-122M	746548	3725101	Quartz-sericite schist w/ hematite-goethite flooding 3-4 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, N45W 10SW fracture/foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-123M	746619	3725056	Quartz-sericite schist w/ goethite 4 vol.% 100% Ox, thrust zone? N20E 30NW thrust fault foliation.	4/14/11	?
LC-124M	746760	3725130	"Jasperoid" disseminated 5-7 vol.% sulfides (pyrite), small isolated outcrop, Merrill's sample site .	4/15/11	?
LC-1240X	746760	3725130	Jasperoid disseminated 5-7 vol.% sulfides (pyrite) 100% ox hematite-jarosite-goethite limonites gossanous zones, small isolated outcrop, Merrill's sample site , (comparison of ox and unox mineralization).	4/15/11	?
LC-125M	747214	3724131	Turquoise prospect, quartz-sericite-(clay) schist, sample contains specks of turquoise plus hematite-goethite limonite 3 vol.% sulfides 100% ox, yellowish-tan alunite, N30E 25 NW foliation.	4/15/11	?
LC-126M	747311	3724428	Quartz-sericite-feldspar w/ pyrite 5 vol.%, Merrill's sample.	4/15/11	?
LC-127M	747655	3725271	"Jasperoid" silicified schist (gouged and brecciated), road cut drill site, w/ N30E 5 NW yellowish alunite 1 inch veins, 3 vol.% sulfides.	4/15/11	?
LC-128M	747653	3725277	Bright light green supergene mineral coating road cut associated w/ oxidizing sulfides.	4/15/11	?
LC-129M	746813	3725128	Heavy hematite (clay) gossan > 5 vol.% sulfides 100% ox in quartz-sericite schist w. black supergene mineral which has a conchoidal fracture, large dozer cut.	4/15/11	?
LC-130V	747053	3724761	N10E vertical 2-3 foot quartz-alunite veins, goethite limonite 5 vol.% 100% ox, N80E 10NW foliation.	4/15/11	?
LC-131M	747430	3724673	Quartz-sericite schist w/ N75W 70NE 10 foot zones of heavy hematite .5 vol.% 100% ox.	4/15/11	?
LC-132M	747422	3724560	Hematitic quartz-sericite-clay schist w/ alunite, 3 vol.% sulfides 100% ox prospect trench, N80E 60NW foliation.	4/15/11	?
LC-133M	747421	3724491	Quartz-sericite chlorite hornfels schist w/ alunite-hematite staining, <2 vol.% sulfides 100%ox.	4/15/11	?
LC-133V	747421	3724491	N15E 75SE 4-5 foot vein of white milky quartz, brecciated with goethite-alunite (?)5 vol.% sulfides(?) 100% ox, N75W 50NE foliation.	4/15/11	?
LC-134M	747203	3724708	1/2 -2 inch parallel to foliation (EW 60N) gray jasperoid-like lenses, could be quartz veining, 3 vol.% sulfides 100% ox.	4/15/11	?
LC-136V	750462	3725229	2 foot CuOx zone w/ quartz-black calcite, old prospect cut, Merrill's sample.	4/15/11	?
LC-137V	750457	3725144	NW 40 dip quartz-black calcite-CuOx vein, Merrill's sample.	4/15/11	?
LC-138M	745498	3724429	Massive chlorite (biotite)-rich quartz-sulfides <2 vol.%-CuOx-goethite, partially ox, prospect pits, Merrill's sample.	4/15/11	?
LC-139M	746014	3724957	Quartz-sericite schist (hornfels) bull milky quartz/ weak limonites, Merrill's sample.	4/15/11	?

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
LC-200 V	743386	3726145	N 55 E near vertical qtz-ser tourmaline veins in Diablo Granite	4/30/11	?
LC-201 M	743396	3726151	Punky area of brown orange to red hematite FeOx - partially brecciated in Diablo Granite	4/30/11	?
LC-202 V	743444	3726174	N 55 E 60° NW magnetite-specularite vein which is nonmetamorphic (quartz-feldspar) - 10" to 18" wide	4/30/11	?
LC-203 V	743463	3726190	Magnetite-specularite layer interfolial and incorporated in S 40° E directed (based on S-C and 'a' lineation); About 3" to 1 ft thick - in deformed biotite-hornblende-quartz monzonite at monzonite	4/30/11	?
LC-204 V	743283	3725957	Flat lying spec. hematite vein N 60 W @ 10-15 NE in sericitic 'gap' with hm, tn-mel? Veinlets in Diablo Granite	4/30/11	?
LC-205 V	743398	3725997	Strong FeOx (hm-goethite) silica filled flat fracture with NE to SE directed thrust motion that offsets high angle FeOx coated N 60 E striking veins with right slip slicks in Diablo Granite	4/30/11	?
LC-206 M	747403	3724655	Strong FeOx-Jarosite in filling matrix if silicic breccia in N70W 70°NE dipping - in strongly argillized 'grit'/volcaniclastic sediment unit	4/30/11	?
LC-207 M	747378	3724620	Strong FeOx-Jarosite in filling matrix if silicic breccia in N70W 70°NE dipping - in strongly argillized 'grit'/volcaniclastic sediment unit	4/30/11	?
LC-208 M	747425	3724519	Quartz vein - generally strikes N 50 E been deformed into plunging 'S' fold. Sample strong sericitic line fractures & FeOx breccia filling - in strongly argillized volcaniclastic sedimentary unit ('grit' or 'vc')	4/30/11	?
LC-209 V	747300	3724438	Foliation parallel (E-W @ 25°N) strong FeOx/Jar/Sil/clay vein - in strongly argillized 'grit' volcaniclastic(?) rock	4/30/11	?
LC-210 V	747299	3724438	Late pale green alunite vein N 45 W - 60° NE (alun. (?) FeOx Jar (?) 2001)	4/30/11	?
LC-211 M	747240	3724383	Strongly silicified rock with accessory FeOx and jarosite from prospect 'scrap' in strongly argillized volcaniclastic rock	4/30/11	?
LC-212 M	747151	3724352	similar to LC-211 M and forms lens in high strains N 70 W, 75° NE dipping shear zone - with late crosscutting alunite veins that cross-cut foliation and appear to be undeformed	4/30/11	?
LC-213 M	747126	3724280	Strong FeOx and silica and accessory jarosite in matrix to fault breccia of N 70 W structure dipping 85° NE	4/30/11	?
LC-214 M	747188	3724236	Similar to LC-213 M except more silicic	4/30/11	?
LC-215 M	747331	3724284	Strongly silicified metasediment with minor goethite FeOx filling hairline fractuers from N 70 W 75-85° NE dipping shear zone (large lens)	4/30/11	?
LC-216 M	745477	3725362	Pale blue massive fractured quartz w/minor pyrophyllite from Goodman Fault	5/1/11	?
LC-217 M	745474	3725364	Hematitic quartz gouge and breccia from brittle reactivation zone in Goodman Fault	5/1/11	?
LC-218 M	745540	3725323	Hematite and minor jarosite from breccia zone in foliated and kyanitized high angle shear fabric in Goodman Fault zone	5/1/11	?
LC-219 M	750890	3724034	Weak hematite filled fractures in quartz vein/silicified quartzite	5/1/11	?
LC-220 M	750883	3723975	Iron oxides filling fractures from quartz segregation in quartzite. Also bluish black (specular hematite?) deformed veinlets and segregations within the quartz	5/1/11	?
LC-221 M	750981	3724067	Specular hematite filling fractures in quartz vein segregation in quartzite (E-W striking @ 450° N)	5/1/11	?
LC-222 V	750133	3723891	NE 30 E 80° SE dipping quartz vein with goethite after pyrite cubes (emphasized)	5/1/11	?
LC-223 V	749955	3724004	N 40 E, 75 NW dipping quartz vein with calcite segregations and goethite after pyrite (minor) from WNW strike zone of en echelon quartz veins	5/1/11	?
LC-225 V	749693	3723936	Hematite and goethite filled fractures in brecciated N 50° E 70° NW dipping quartz vein in quartzite	5/1/11	?
LC-226 V	749545	3723538	Goethite-hematite filled fractures in brecciated quartz vein (N-S striking @ 80° E)	5/1/11	?
LC-227 M	749535	3723526	Specular hematite veining and disseminations in quartz at E margin of N-S quartz vein in quartzite (silicified)	5/1/11	?
LC-229 M	749281	3723862	Specularite in quartz crystal cavities in stretched quartz augen in SE-directed thrust zone @ Big Bertha Extension mine	5/2/11	?
LC-230 M	749284	3723867	Specularite rich quartz from foliation parallel quartz rich zones at Big Bertha Extension mine	5/2/11	?
LC-231 M	749174	3723666	FeOx (mainly hematite) filling breccia matrix along margin of N 30 E 80° SE dipping quartz vein	5/2/11	?
LC-232 V	749166	3723475	FeOx from breccia matrix and fracture lining in N 20 E 80° SE dipping quartz vein margin	5/2/11	?
LC-233 V	749078	3723422	Specular hematite and FeOx from fractures in N 20° E 85° NW dipping quartz vein	5/2/11	?
LC-234 M	749091	3723421	Hairline specularite vein in and just margined to WNW striking vertical quartz vein in quartzite	5/2/11	?
LC-235 M	748806	3723462	Iron oxides and minor jarosite from fractures and breccia fillings in quartz segregation in quartzite (meta sandstone?)	5/2/11	?
LC-236 M	748790	3723301	Jarosite and FeOx (mainly goethite) lining fractures in highly fractured quartz-aplite WNW striking, steeply N dipping dike of Diably granite	5/2/11	?
LC-238 M	748626	3723238	Strong FeOx and jarosite and fractures and breccia filling from quartz lens in chloritized volcaniclastic(?) metasediment	5/2/11	?
LC-239 M	748362	3723254	Strong FeOx and jarosite lining fractures and breccia fillings in quartz lens within chloritized volcaniclastic metasediments(?)	5/2/11	?
LC-240 M	748483	3723247	Strong FeOx and goethite (after pyrite?) lining fractures in strongly fractured quartz aplite dike striking N 40° E	5/2/11	?
LC-241 M	748704	3723662	Specularite lining fractures in highly fractures N 20 E striking quartz veins	5/2/11	?
LC-242 M	748706	3723658	Granular black tourmaline as clots (mainly) and fractures linings in N 20 E striking quartz vein	5/2/11	?
LC-250 V	750310	3723925	FeOx on fracture lining from 20 E striking(?) quartz vein	5/3/11	?
LC-252 V	750298	3724212	Dark goethitic material lining fractures and filling breccia matrix in N 35° E, steeply dipping quartz veins in weakly chloritic grit unit	5/3/11	?
LC-253 M	748746	3723834	Goethitic and hematitic FeOx with minor jarosite lining fractures and foliation planes in argillized grit unit from WNW striking, steeply NE dipping shear zone	5/3/11	?
LC-254 M	748646	3723932	FeOx and Jarositic coating of fractures and filling in breccia interstices along N 60° W striking, steeply NE dipping shear zone in argillized 'grit' unit	5/3/11	?
LC-255 V	748257	3724096	Goethite-hematite on fractures and breccia fillings in N 30° E near vertical quartz veins	5/4/11	?
LC-256 M	748255	3724096	Hematite goethite (minor jarosite) along fractuers in highly fractuers silicified quartz aplite intrusive(?); Diablo Granite(?)	5/4/11	?
LC-257 M	748285	3724095	Dark goethitic material and goethite filling quartz breccia along northern contact of silicified gap dike(?) striking N 70° W @ a high angle to the north	5/4/11	?
LC-258 M	748363	3724078	Similar to LC-257 M	5/4/11	?
LC-259 V	748012	3724134	Iron oxides filling breccia clasts and fractures in N 50° E inclined @ a high angle to the NW	5/4/11	?
LC-260 V	748010	3724086	Hematite and minor jarosite from breccia in prospect dump in silicified 'gap' (?) WNW striking dike in 'Goodman Fault'	5/4/11	?
LC-261 M	747825	3724069	Goethitic FeOx lining fractures and foliation planes in chloritized 'grit' (?) unit just south of alteration front with argillic alteration in Goodman Fault zone	5/4/11	?
LC-262 M	747816	3724087	Hematitic FeOx and brown-orange jarosite lining fractures and foliation planes in steep north dipping, WNW striking fractures in 'grit' unit just north of alteration boundary with chloritic grit to S; at S edge of Goodman Fault zone	5/4/11	?
LC-263 V	747754	3723884	Strong FeOx and brown goethite replacing cubic pyrite from N 40 E striking 80° NW striking quartz vein	5/4/11	?
LC-264 V	747752	3723883	High-grade stockpile material from prospect developed by ~35 foot deep shaft; strong FeOx and jarosite from frags and brecciated N 80° W 80° N dipping 3" wide quartz vein in 'gap'/Diablo Granite(?) unit	5/4/11	?
LC-265 V	747703	3723937	Strong dark goethite filling and comprising breccia matrix at margin of N 45 E 80° NW dipping quartz vein	5/4/11	?
LC-266 V	747691	3723919	Similar to LC-264 V	5/4/11	?
LC-267 M	747333	3723944	Hematitic FeOx and brown yellow jarosite lining fractures in strongly argillized grit unit; prospected by moderate sized pit	5/4/11	?
LC-268 M	747367	3724069	Hematitic and jarositic material lining fractures in silicified 'gap'/Diablo Granite map unit which strikes WNW and dips steeply NE	5/4/11	?
LC-269 V	747339	3724092	Dark brown goethitic matrix to brecciated quartz vein striking N 40 E, dipping steeply NW	5/4/11	?
LC-270 V	747252	3724131	Similar to LC-269 V from quartz vein striking N 40° E and dipping 80° NW	5/4/11	?

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
LC-271 V	747207	3724010	Similar to LC-259 V quartz vein strike N 60 E and dips steeply	5/4/11	?
LC-272 M	747158	3723932	Strong hematitic FeOx and yellow brown jarositic coating on fractures and foliation planes in strongly argillized grit/'vc' unit	5/4/11	?
LC-273 M	747886	3723782	Hematitic FeOx and yellow-brown jarositic coating along fractures and foliation planes in silicified and argillized 'gap'/Diablo Granite(?) map unit which strikes WNW and dips steeply NE	5/4/11	?
LC-274 M	747869	3723729	Similar to LC-273 M; collected near S contact with chloritic 'grit' unit	5/4/11	?
LC-275 M	748087	3723647	Similar to LC-273 M	5/4/11	?
LC-276 M	748423	3723523	Similar to LC-273 M	5/4/11	?
LC-277 M	748496	3723409	Strong FeOx and jarositic coatings on fractures and foliation planes in weakly argillized/chloritic grit unit S of NW striking 'gap'/Diablo Granite dike(?)	5/4/11	?
Tony Starling/Telluris for Choice Gold, 2011					
TS-SLP-001					
TS-SLP-002					
TS-SLP-003					
TS-SLP-004					
TS-SLP-005					
TS-SLP-006					
TS-SLP-007					
TS-SLP-008					
TS-SLP-009					
TS-SLP-010					
TS-SLP-011					
TS-SLP-012					
TS-SLP-013					
TS-SLP-014					
TS-SLP-015					
TS-SLP-016 M	745461	3725365	silicified massive quartz-porphyry with abundant, fine-grained disseminated pyrite	?	?
TS-SLP-017					
Kinross for Riverside Resources					
SGL-1	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-2	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-3	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-4	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-5	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-6	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-7	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-8	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-9	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-10	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-11	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-12	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-13	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-14	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-15	?	?	?	?	?
SGL-16	?	?	?	?	?
Greg McKenzie for Riverside Resources, 2009					
SO-2251	748878	3724670	Quartz sericite schist, very high sericite, brittle, bright white, <10% alunite, flattened quartz in foliation, Age Dating SugarLoaf 1-sericite age dating, brought back to the office	?	Outcrop
SO-2252	748862	3724698	alunite growing perpendicular, alunite cross cutting shear material, 40cm alunite vein sampled, Age Dating Prospect Pit, SugarLoaf 2, brought back to the office	?	Prospect pit
SO-2253	748858	3724703	Quartz sericite schist sampled perpendicular of shear zone	?	SugarLoaf 3
SO-2254	748041	3725221	Quartz sericite altered volcanics, foliated, very brittle	?	Wash out, Sugarloaf 4
SO-2255	747981	3725354	Goethite, hematite stained volcanics, foliated, across high angle fractures, 2m sample	?	
SO-2256	747521	3724973	Goethite, hematite altered volcanics, siliceous white foliated volcanic, 1-2% Goe. Veins along foliation, 5-10/m high angle fractures	?	Subcrop
SO-2257	747538	3724977	altered volcanics, siliceous white foliated volcanic, little Goethite	?	Subcrop
SO-2258	747572	3725003	altered volcanics, siliceous white foliated volcanic, little Goethite	?	Subcrop
SO-2259	747598	3725004	strong Goethite on cleavage planes altered volcanics, siliceous white foliated volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2260	747616	3725010	white/grey foliated vol., boxwork in in Goethite, <2cm Goe. Veins following cleavage	?	Subcrop
SO-2261	747665	3725036	white/grey foliated vol., boxwork in in Goethite	?	Subcrop
SO-2262	747668	3725063	2% py boxwork Goe., Gaussaonous vol. with hem, intensely altered, very siliceous, boxwork, 5/1m high angle fractures	?	Subcrop
SO-2262D			Duplicated		
SO-2263	747691	3725094	2% py boxwork Goe., Gaussaonous vol. with hem, intensely altered, very siliceous, boxwork	?	Outcrop
SO-2264	747696	3725085	2% py boxwork Goe., Gaussaonous vol. with hem, intensely altered, very siliceous, boxwork	?	Outcrop
SO-2265	747687	3725105	2% py boxwork Goe., Gaussaonous vol. with hem, intensely altered, very siliceous, boxwork, 5-10/2m	?	Outcrop
SO-2266	747675	3725131	2% py boxwork Goe., Gaussaonous vol. with hem, intensely altered, very siliceous, boxwork, 7/2m fractures, qtz vein following high angle fracture (60 to 80 deg)	?	
SO-2267	747658	3725165	2% py boxwork Goe., Gaussaonous vol. with hem, intensely altered, very siliceous, boxwork, 3/1m high angle fractures	?	Subcrop
SO-2268	747656	3725203	Goethite, Gaussaonous vol. with hem, intensely altered, very siliceous, boxwork, qtz veins many < 1cm thick	?	Subcrop
SO-2269	747633	3725198	Goethite, Gaussaonous vol. with hem, intensely altered, very siliceous, bull qtz vein to south, localised shearing with high angle fractures cross cutting at 60 to 80 deg	?	Subcrop
SO-2270	747650	3725221	strong hematite/Goethite Siliceous altered volcanics, 2% py	?	Outcrop
SO-2271	747631	3725245	strong hematite/Goethite Siliceous altered volcanics, 2% py, 5/m fractures high angle	?	Outcrop
SO-2272	747721	3725215	strong hematite/Goethite Siliceous altered volcanics, 2% py, 5/m fractures high angle	?	Outcrop
SO-2272D			Duplicated		
SO-2273	747940	3725294	strong hematite/Goethite Siliceous altered volcanics, 2% py, 2-5/m fractures high angle	?	Outcrop

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
SO-2274	747941	3725323	strong hematite/Goethite Siliceous altered volcanics, 2% py, Goethitic veins following low angle foliation	?	Outcrop
SO-2275	747617	3725227	pale white quartz volcanic with oxide varnish	?	Subcrop
SO-2275	747617	3725227	pale white quartz volcanic with oxide varnish	?	Subcrop
SO-2276	747616	3725209	quartz altered volcanics with abundant oxides, very siliceous,oxide forming along fractures and cleavage planes, Goethite alt. very strong	?	Subcrop
SO-2277	747606	3725200	quartz altered volcanics with abundant oxides, very siliceous,oxide forming along fractures and cleavage planes, Goethite alt. very strong	?	Subcrop
SO-2278	747583	3725163	quartz altered volcanics with abundant oxides, very siliceous,oxide forming along fractures and cleavage planes, Goethite alt. very strong	?	Subcrop
SO-2279	747585	3725105	quartz altered volcanics with abundant oxides, very siliceous,oxide forming along fractures and cleavage planes, Goethite alt. very strong	?	Subcrop
RRI-02280-A	?	?	?	?	?
SO-2280	747572	3725100	quartz altered volcanics with abundant oxides, very siliceous,oxide forming along fractures and cleavage planes, Goethite alt. very strong following low angle & high angle structures, 3-4% veins	?	Outcrop
SO-2281	747544	3725084	quartz altered volcanics with abundant oxides, very siliceous,oxide forming along fractures and cleavage planes, Goethite alt. very strong	?	Subcrop
SO-2281D			Duplicated		
SO-2282	747486	3725023	quartz altered volcanics with abundant oxides, very siliceous, boxwork in Goethite	?	Subcrop
SO-2283	747472	3725004	quartz altered volcanics with abundant oxides, very siliceous, oxides filling in all fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2284	747474	3724977	quartz altered volcanics with abundant oxides, very siliceous, oxides forming along cleavage planes, strong low angle foliations	?	Outcrop
SO-2285	747467	3724989	quartz altered volcanics with abundant oxides, very siliceous	?	Outcrop
SO-2286	748061	3724962	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle	?	Outcrop
SO-2287	748045	3724934	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle	?	Subcrop
SO-2288	748026	3724915	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle	?	Subcrop
SO-2289	748021	3724892	little oxides, white volcanic, brittle, sampled in wash out gully	?	Subcrop
SO-2290	748010	3724866	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle, 2-3%py boxwork	?	Outcrop
SO-2291	747947	3724818	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle, 2-3%py boxwork	?	Subcrop
SO-2291D			Duplicated		
SO-2292	747948	3725108	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle, 2-3%py boxwork, cross cut by high angle fractures 5-15/m, slickenside on local low angle fault,5/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2293	747963	3725098	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle, 2-3%py boxwork, cross cut by high angle fractures 10-20/m	?	Outcrop
SO-2294	747963	3725090	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle, 2-3%py boxwork, cross cut by high angle fractures 5-10/m	?	Outcrop
SO-2295	747988	3725100	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle, 2-3%py boxwork, cross cut by high angle fractures 5-10/m	?	Outcrop
SO-2296	747997	3725131	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle cross cut by high angle fractures 5-15/m, small qtz veins pervasive <1cm following low angle foliation, Goethite filling both low angle foliation & high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2297	748024	3725142	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle cross cut by high angle fractures 10-20/m, qtz veins following high angle fractures < 2cm wide	?	Outcrop
SO-2298	748028	3725135	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle cross cut by high angle fractures 5-10/m,	?	Outcrop
SO-2299	748034	3725151	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle cross cut by high angle fractures 5-10/m, small Goethite veins following cleavage planes	?	Outcrop
SO-2300	748031	3725189	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,strongly foliated, very brittle cross cut by high angle fractures 5-10/m, small Goethite veins following high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2301	747979	3725224	oxide rich altered volcanic,siliceous,foliated, very brittle cross cut by high angle fractures 5-10/m, small Goethite veins	?	Outcrop
SO-2301D			Duplicated		
SO-2302	747965	3725258	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle, 5% Goethite veins following the foliation, 5-10/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2303	748263	3725214	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle	?	Subcrop
SO-2304	748255	3725176	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle	?	Subcrop
SO-2305	748229	3725162	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle	?	Outcrop
SO-2306	748212	3725125	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle	?	Subcrop
SO-2307	748216	3725099	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle, Goethitic veins following low angle foliation	?	Subcrop
SO-2308	748223	3725040	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle, oxides filling all fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2309	748277	3725046	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle, 5/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2310	748316	3725018	oxide rich altered volcanic, highly siliceous, foliated, very brittle, 5/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2311	748329	3725018	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle	?	Outcrop
SO-2311D			Duplicated		
SO-2312	748336	3724983	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle, 5/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2313	748362	3724945	oxide rich altered volcanic, siliceous, foliated, very brittle	?	Outcrop
SO-2314	747230	3725401	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2315	747233	3725419	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 1-2% py boxwork	?	Subcrop
SO-2316	747255	3725450	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 1-2% py boxwork	?	Subcrop
SO-2317	747266	3725463	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5-10/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2318	747241	3725494	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5-10/m fractures, local faulting, silica following low angle foliation	?	Outcrop
SO-2319	747268	3725529	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5-10/m fractures	?	Subcrop
SO-2320	747346	3725508	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, strong hematite, 5-10 high angle fractures	?	Subcrop
RRI-02320-A	?	?	?	?	?
SO-2321	747153	3725641	abundant oxides, brittle, strongly foliated siliceous volcanics, 10/m fractures, chlorite content is moderate	?	Outcrop
SO-2322	747130	3725577	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 1-2% py boxwork, chlorite is present	?	Outcrop
SO-2323	747094	3725539	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous altered volcanics, 1-2% py boxwork running parallel to the low angle foliation, chlorite is present	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2324	747193	3725238	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, Goethite veins pervasive	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2325	747163	3725289	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, Goethite veins pervasive	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2326	747217	3725314	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, Goethite veins pervasive	?	Subcrop
SO-2327	747243	3725311	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, sericite present	?	Subcrop
SO-2328	747267	3725303	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, sericite present	?	Outcrop
SO-2329	747303	3725311	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 20/m fracture, sericite present, fault striking northeast	?	Outcrop
SO-2330	747329	3725326	rich in oxides, shear zone, 5/m fractures, crumbling texture, silica winning parallel to the foliation	?	Subcrop

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
SO-2330D			Duplicated		
SO-2331	747360	3725321	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2332	747347	3725340	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2333	747375	3725356	abundant oxides, brittle, strongly foliated siliceous volcanics, sericite present	?	Outcrop
SO-2334	747517	3725285	Goethite/hematite rich, fracture fill veining, strongly foliated siliceous 1-2%py	?	Subcrop
SO-2335	747477	3725276	Goethite/hematite rich, fracture fill veining, foliated siliceous 1-2%py	?	Subcrop
SO-2336	747476	3725232	Goethite/hematite rich, fracture fill veining, foliated siliceous 1-2%py	?	Outcrop
SO-2337	747462	3725185	Goethite/hematite rich, fracture fill veining, foliated siliceous 1-2%py	?	Outcrop
SO-2338	747430	3725181	abundant oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 10/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2339	747395	3725151	moderate oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2340	748339	3725638	oxides rich Goe/hem fracture filling, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2340D			Duplicated		
SO-2341	748320	3725587	oxide rich Goe/hem fracture filling, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2342	748287	3725577	oxide rich Goe/hem fracture filling, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5/m high angle fracture	?	Outcrop
SO-2343	748252	3725570	oxide rich Goe/hem fracture filling, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5/m fracture	?	Outcrop
SO-2344	748282	3725536	oxide rich Goe/hem fracture filling, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2345	748213	3725483	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, strong sericite, fracture filling	?	Subcrop
SO-2346	748185	3725463	limited oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, strong sericite	?	Wash out
SO-2347	748148	3725454	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5/m fractures, sericite present, 1-2%py boxwork	?	Outcrop
SO-2348	748135	3725411	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5/m fractures, sericite present	?	Outcrop
SO-2349	748136	3725371	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5/m fractures, sericite present	?	Subcrop
SO-2350	747813	3725707	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5/m fractures, sericite present, 1-2%py boxwork	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2350D			Duplicated		
SO-2351	747813	3725675	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5/m fractures, sericite present, 1-2%py boxwork	?	Subcrop
SO-2352	747790	3725606	crumbling, 10-20/m fracture, rich oxides, foliated siliceous volcanics, sampled from a ditch/washout	?	Wash out
SO-2353	747808	3725498	5-10/m fracture, oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 2% py	?	Outcrop
SO-2354	747786	3725447	5-10/m fracture, oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 2% py	?	Poor Exposure
SO-2355	747625	3725739	crumbling, oxide rich, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2356	747601	3725690	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 1%py	?	Subcrop
SO-2357	747389	3725733	rich oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics forms as a vein cross cutting propylitic zone	?	Subcrop
SO-2358	747464	3725656	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2359	747550	3725625	rich oxides, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics forms as a vein cross cutting propylitic zone (chlorite, epidote)	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2360	747632	3725632	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2360D			Duplicated		
RRI-02360-A	?	?	?	?	?
SO-2361	747528	3725543	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2362	747492	3725470	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2363	747404	3725562	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2364	747165	3725730	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 1% py boxwork	?	Subcrop
SO-2365	747131	3725766	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics pink potassic alteration mixed with propylitic alteration (Chlorite)	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2366	747051	3725711	chloritic foliated volcanic with some mixed silicic material	?	Subcrop
SO-2367	748789	3725514	oxide rich filling fractures, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2368	748792	3725467	oxide rich filling fractures, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2369	748713	3725471	oxide rich filling fractures, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2369D			Duplicated		
SO-2370	748731	3725449	oxide rich filling fractures, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, quartz hematite veinlets, 4% stockwork	?	Subcrop
SO-2371	748731	3725383	oxide rich filling fractures, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Subcrop
SO-2372	748677	3725313	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5-10/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2373	748715	3725308	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5-10/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2374	748680	3725310	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5-10/m fractures	?	Subcrop
SO-2375	748671	3725275	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, cross cut by bull quartz vein	?	Subcrop
SO-2376	748632	3725280	oxide rich Goethite/hematite varnish, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Outcrop
SO-2377	748621	3725247	white coloured volcanics with moderate Goethite/hematite	?	Subcrop
SO-2378	748684	3725250	white coloured volcanics with moderate Goethite/hematite	?	Outcrop
SO-2379	748721	3725216	oxide rich, strong hematite, boxwork py, 10-20/m highly fractured	?	Outcrop
SO-2379D			Duplicated		
SO-2380	748745	3725140	highly foliated, very brittle white paper schist, abundant sericite, alunite?, 10/2m high angle fractures	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2381	748775	3725146	ignimbritic volcanic, foliated, little oxides	?	Subcrop
SO-2382	748547	3725286	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Outcrop
SO-2383	748491	3725219	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics	?	Outcrop
SO-2384	748496	3725184	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, Goethite/hematite fracture filling, 10-15/m fractures, silica located along low angle foliation	?	Outcrop
SO-2385	748415	3725172	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, Goethite/hematite fracture filling, 10-15/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2386	748375	3725135	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 10/2 fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2387	748336	3725068	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, strong hematite, some < 1% boxwork, 15/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2388	748349	3725230	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, strong hematite, some < 1% boxwork, 15/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2389	748416	3725321	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, strong hematite, some < 1% boxwork, 15/m fractures	?	Subcrop
SO-2389D			Duplicated		
SO-2390	748404	3725343	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, strong hematite, some < 1% boxwork, 15/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2391	748457	3725401	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, strong hematite, some < 1% boxwork, 15/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2392	748497	3725399	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, strong hematite, some < 1% boxwork, 15/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2393	750075	3724880	abundant silica, muscovite, sericite, brittle, oxide rich	?	Outcrop
SO-2394	750103	3724900	abundant silica, muscovite, sericite, brittle, oxide rich, cleavage planes more steeply dipping still striking northwest	?	Outcrop
SO-2395	750111	3724840	abundant silica, muscovite, sericite, brittle, oxide rich	?	Subcrop

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
SO-2396	748337	3724577	foliated, yellow coloured muscovite, sericite rich, moderate Goethite/hematite oxides, paper schist?	?	Subcrop
SO-2397	748328	3724536	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics,sericite/muscovite present	?	Outcrop
SO-2398	748330	3724527	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, abundant hematite/goethite	?	Outcrop
SO-2399	748318	3724570	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, abundant hematite/goethite	?	Outcrop
SO-2400	748314	3724501	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, abundant hematite/goethite	?	Outcrop
RRI-02400-A	?	?	?	?	?
SO-2401	748284	3724516	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, abundant hematite/goethite,10/2m,kaolinite?	?	Outcrop
SO-2402	748273	3724508	oxide rich, brittle, very strongly foliated siliceous volcanics, abundant hematite/goethite, 10/1m, high angle fractures, localised faulting	?	Outcrop
SO-2403	748249	3724503	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics, 5/m fractured	?	Outcrop
SO-2404	748249	3724487	oxide rich, brittle, foliated siliceous volcanics,abundant hematite, silica located along cleavage plane	?	Outcrop
SO-2405	748395	3724379	silicified, purple hematite varnish volcanic, some sericite	?	Outcrop
SO-2406	748421	3724381	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich,5/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2407	748423	3724416	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich, 10/m high angle fractures, surface material has filled in part of the high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2408	748467	3724414	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich, 5-10/m fractures,localised faulting trending northeast	?	Outcrop
SO-2408D			Duplicated		
SO-2409	748471	3724434	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich, 10/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2410	748524	3724450	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich, 10/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2411	748510	3724767	Quartz vein, oxides present,jarosite present, some goethite	?	Subcrop
SO-2412	748564	3724594	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich,strong hematite, 1m wide, little mineralization, moderate jarosite	?	Outcrop
SO-2413	748620	3724552	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich,strong hematite, 2m wide, little mineralization, moderate jarosite	?	Outcrop
SO-2414	748602	3724521	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich,strong hematite, 1m wide, little mineralization	?	Subcrop
SO-2415	748515	3724551	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich, abundant jarosite	?	Outcrop
SO-2416	748482	3724256	siliceous highly foliated volcanics, oxide rich, strong Goethite/hematite filling fractures, 5/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2417	748502	3724262	siliceous highly foliated volcanics, oxide rich, strong Goethite/hematite filling fractures, 5/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2418	748503	3724269	siliceous highly foliated volcanics, oxide rich, strong Goethite/hematite filling fractures, 5/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2418D			Duplicated		
SO-2419	748527	3724289	siliceous highly foliated volcanics, oxide rich, strong Goethite/hematite filling fractures, 5/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2420	748522	3724312	siliceous highly foliated volcanics, oxide rich, strong Goethite/hematite filling fractures, 5/m high angle fractures	?	Subcrop
SO-2421	748556	3724346	Quartz vein following cleavage plane, oxide filling fractures, no mineralisation can be seen, boxwork?, 0.5m wide	?	Outcrop
SO-2422	748571	3724332	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich, 5/m high angle fractures, notable sericite present	?	Outcrop
SO-2423	748606	3724334	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich, 5/m fractures, notable sericite present, boxwork?, silica following low angle cleavage	?	Outcrop
SO-2424	748651	3724327	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich, 10/m fractures, notable sericite present	?	Outcrop
SO-2425	748663	3724334	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich, 5/m fractures, notable sericite present, boxwork?	?	Outcrop
SO-2426	748669	3724369	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich	?	Subcrop
SO-2427	748751	3724459	highly siliceous foliated volcanics,oxide rich,strong Goethite/hematite filling fractures, 5/m high angle fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2428	748751	3724453	Quartz vein cross cutting both the cleavage plane and high angle fractures, Goethite/hematite oxides, 1m wide	?	Outcrop
SO-2428D			Duplicated		
SO-2429	748824	3724478	siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich	?	Subcrop
SO-2430	748856	3724544	siliceous, very strongly foliated volcanic, oxide rich	?	Outcrop
SO-2431	748839	3724686	highly siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich,10/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2432	748832	3724664	highly siliceous, foliated volcanic, oxide rich,10/m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2433	748862	3724631	white foliated volcanics, strong hematite staining	?	Outcrop
SO-2434	748847	3724599	white foliated volcanics, strong hematite staining	?	Subcrop
SO-2435	748874	3724587	white foliated volcanics, strong hematite staining	?	Outcrop
SO-2436	748832	3724583	white foliated volcanics, sericite present, pyrophyllite?	?	Subcrop
SO-2437	749294	3724263	foliated schist, abundant sericite, clay, flattened quartz, strong hematite alteration	?	Roadcut
SO-2438	749320	3724363	foliated schist, abundant sericite, clay, flattened quartz, pyrophyllite? Rich in sericite mixed with chloritic volcanics,some hematite alteration (volcanics were sampled),volcanics overlying foliated schist exposed by the Prospect Pit	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2438D			Duplicated		
SO-2439	749339	3724385	foliated schist, abundant sericite, clay, flattened quartz, pyrophyllite? Rich in sericite mixed with chloritic volcanics,some hematite alteration (volcanics were sampled),volcanics overlying foliated schist exposed by the Prospect Pit	?	Prospect Pit
RRI-02440-A	?	?	?	?	?
SO-2440	749400	3724385	foliated schist, abundant sericite, clay, flattened quartz, pyrophyllite? Rich in sericite mixed with chloritic volcanics,some hematite alteration (volcanics were sampled),volcanics overlying foliated schist exposed by the Prospect Pit	?	Prospect Pit
SO-2441	749885	3724735	strongly foliated white schist, strong oxide alteration (Goethite/hematite)	?	Outcrop
SO-2442	750067	3723914	strongly foliated volcanic, oxide rich, siliceous	?	Outcrop
SO-2443	749999	3723882	strongly foliated volcanic, oxide rich, siliceous	?	Outcrop
SO-2444	749917	3723863	strongly foliated volcanic, oxide rich, siliceous, 5/2m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2445	749828	3723868	strongly foliated volcanic, oxide rich, siliceous, 5/2m fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2446	749159	3723464	highly siliceous volcanic, strong hematite alteration, highly fractured,10-20/1m, numerous quartz veins (10-20cm wide)	?	Outcrop
SO-2447	749073	3723471	Quartz vein, hematite/goethite rich fracture filling, boxwork?	?	Outcrop
SO-2447D			Duplicated		
SO-2448	749077	3723477	siliceous foliated volcanic, 10-20/m fractured steeply dipping (65 to 85 deg), hematite varnish,	?	Outcrop
SO-2449	749038	3723494	Quartz vein, Goethite/hematite rich, fracture filling, vein 1m wide	?	Outcrop
SO-2450	749034	3723487	siliceous foliated volcanic, 10-20/m fractured steeply dipping (65 to 85 deg), hematite varnish,	?	Outcrop
SO-2451	749018	3723546	chloritic foliated volcanic with some mixed silicic material	?	Outcrop
SO-2452	748957	3723553	chloritic foliated volcanic with some mixed silicic material, oxides filling fractures	?	Outcrop
SO-2254	748041	3725221	Quartz sericite altered volcanics,foliated,very brittle	?	Wash out, Sugarloaf 4
RRI-02453	?	?	?	?	?
RRI-02454	?	?	?	?	?
RRI-02455	?	?	?	?	?
RRI-02456	?	?	?	?	?

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
RRI-02457	?	?	?	?	?
RRI-02457D	?	?	Duplicated	?	?
MagmaChem for Riverside Resources, 2008					
SL-1	748808	3724885	Mineralized structure N50W 30NE, 18" wide fl	?	?
SL-2	748808	3724885	Alunite sills cutting schist plus veins and	?	?
SL-3	748897	3724911	White qtz veins and pods with brecciated hem	?	?
SL-4	748897	3724911	Alunite stockworks + veins w/ lim after sulf	?	?
SL-5	748897	3724911	Silicified schist w/ strong lim after sulfid	?	?
SL-6	747977	3725185	Road cut sample of dis sulfides w/ lim, scor	?	?
SL-7	748015	3725201	Drill pad cut with strong sulfides dis w/ li	?	?
SL-8	747792	3724901	Leaville Mine outcrop, white qtz N25 E 70 NW	?	?
SL-9	747792	3724901	Leaville dump sample of strong sulfides, inc	?	?
SL-10	747264	3725821	White qtz vein with mod lim after sulfides	?	?
SL-11	747264	3725821	Wall rock grey-green chl-ser schist goethite	?	?
SL-12	747236	3725518	Tan-cream ser-silica-clay schist w/ lim afte	?	?
SL-13	747129	3725568	Qtz vein N35E 75 SE 3" w/ black metallic min	?	?
SL-14	747129	3725568	Wall rock mineralization vert EW hem-goethi	?	?
SL-15	746895	3725231	Shaft on strong alt/lim schist qtz/clay, mul	?	?
SL-16	747202	3725225	Shaft 10' deep on EW-WNW fracture veins, ver	?	?
SL-17	747221	3724924	Qtz vein parallel to foliation 12" thick lig	?	?
SL-18	747549	3725176	Qtz eye qtz-ser schist, good welded tuff tex	?	?
SL-19	747549	3725176	Grey qtz irregular body in prospect pit next	?	?
SL-20	747504	3724941	White to yellow qtz-ser-clay schist, qtz eye	?	?
SL-21	747504	3724941	Qtz-ser-clay schist, welded tuff?, more alt	?	?
SL-22	746973	3724921	Qtz-ser schist, probable WNW fault zone, ver	?	?
SL-23	747333	3724714	White qtz-ser schist in N60W gouged shear zo	?	?
SL-24	747233	3724582	Qtz-ser schist w/ weak lim, meta qtz-eye cry	?	?
SL-25	747565	3724569	Tan schist w/ wk lim, meta qtz-eye crystal/c	?	?
SL-26	747539	3724647	Qtz vein N25W 50 NE 2' massive, mod-strong l	?	?
SL-27	747853	3725237	Area of irregular white qtz veins , in place	?	?
SL-28	747464	3724816	Qtz vein N20W 50NE 1'-2' w/ dark red-black g	?	?
SL-29	747839	3725539	Qtz-ser schist tan/cream color w/mod-strong	?	?
SL-30	747828	3725544	Gossanous vein, 4", w/ brown spongy lim in c	?	?
SL-31	748076	3725717	Massive qtz-ser-clay schist, pervasive orang	?	?
SL-32	748410	3725493	Silicified dis pyrite schist in wash that ha	?	?
SL-33	748761	3725493	Dis pyrite in schist (1 vol %), 1/2 down to	?	?
SL-34	747009	3725849	Greenish grey chlorite schist, unaltered, me	?	?
SL-35	746201	3725857	Tan schist w/ wk isolated stockworks and vei	?	?
SL-36	745955	3725504	Greenish grey chloritic schist, unaltered ex	?	?
SL-37	745988	3724867	Tan qtz-ser-clay schist w/ mod goethite-hem,	?	?
SL-38	745862	3724991	Vein zone 4' thick, N60W steep to the N, hem	?	?
SL-39	745862	3725137	Light grey/cream vein w/pervasive yellow jar	?	?
SL-40	745805	3725157	Qtz-ser-clay schist with mod goethite-hem st	?	?
SL-41	746003	3726141	Chloritic schist cut by white qtz zones of orange, brown goethite and reddish hem, meta qtz-eye	?	?
SL-42	745614	3724637	Zone of mod flooded chl schist gone to clay	?	?
SL-43	745614	3724445	White qtz vein N55E 75 N, 12 pinching upward	?	?
SL-44	745614	3724445	Greenish-grey meta volcano-clastic, massive	?	?
SL-45	746025	3724559	Chloritic schist w/ weak goethite, meta volc	?	?
SL-46	748135	3724919	Qtz-ser-clay schist, jarosite w/ mod floodin	?	?
SL-47	748729	3725196	Brick red silicified meta volcano-clastic we	?	?
SL-48	749044	3724257	Grey-silver blue schist (kyanite?) , very ra	?	?
SL-49	749074	3724322	Silicified schist, mod-strong, lim (orange),	?	?
SL-50	749074	3724322	Orange alunite conformable 2"-hairline, lim	?	?
SL-51	748755	3724339	White schist with faint pink/orange zones, p	?	?
SL-52	749024	3724515	White qtz-ser-pyritic schist with strong-mod	?	?
SL-53	747487	3725554	Schist w/strong yellow lim jarosite/hem, cla	?	?
SL-54	747487	3725554	White qtz veins w/ CuOx staining, rare lim a	?	?
SL-55	748233	3725515	Schist w/ strong yellow jarosite and hem zon	?	?
SL-56	748135	3725515	Schist w/ strong yellow jarosite and hem zon	?	?
SL-57	748418	3725819	Greenish grey fairly massive schist w/ fract	?	?
SL-58	748686	3725442	White qtz vein >4'thick N54E 85W-vert, stron	?	?
SL-59	748686	3725442	Pyritic schist w/ strong yellow jarosite flo	?	?
SL-60	748461	3725226	Pyritic silicified schist w/ strong yellow j	?	?
SL-61	748280	3725185	Grey strongly silicified pyritic schist weat	?	?
SL-62	748627	3724943	White-maroon mod silicified schist w/ mod ja	?	?
SL-63	748394	3724916	Grey strongly silicified pyritic schist, N70	?	?
SL-64	748390	3724625	Moderately silicified pyritic schist w/ yell	?	?
SL-65	748749	3724619	Contact of silicified schist above ser schis	?	?
SL-66	747880	3724618	Moderate to strongly silicified schist w/ ma	?	?
SL-67	748165	3724637	Tan silicified schist w/ fracture cleavage a	?	?
SL-68	748161	3724330	Strongly silicified schist (cliff former, we	?	?
SL-69	748161	3724330	Alunite veins cutting schist which has a fra	?	?
SL-70	747788	3724341	Qtz-ser-pyritic schist w/ mod to strong lim	?	?
SL-71	747788	3724341	Golden alunite breccia zones with lim after	?	?

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
SL-72	747533	3724269	Qtz-ser-weak pyritic schist, yellow-maroon,	?	?
SL-73	747533	3724269	Golden alunite(?) in 5" breccia zone w/ sili	?	?
SL-74	746901	3724338	Conformable 5"-18" wide breccia zone w/ stro	?	?
SL-75	746901	3724338	Qtz vein N30E 80NE 12" wide, mod sulfide, br	?	?
SL-75	746942	3724541	Qtz vein N30E 80NE 12" wide, mod sulfide, brown carbonate mineral, (see 3 photographs)	?	?
SL-76	746942	3724541	Sulfide-qtz vein N70W 30NE 2'-3' thick confo	?	?
SL-80	748990	3725058	Alunite stockwork, white pure cutting grey (	?	?
SL-81	748938	3724916	Alunite stockwork w/ crushed white qtz, some	?	?
SL-82	748938	3724916	Sulfide (pyrite) in wall rock strongly silic	?	?
SL-83	748947	3724831	Black Mn(?) (sulfide???) flooding of strongl	?	?
SL-84	748910	3724813	Maroon (tar like) goethitic/hem? At top of a	?	?
SL-85	748908	3724808	Pink almost lavender lim 3' thick in mylonit	?	?
SL-86	748942	3724781	Black strongly silicified qtzite??? w/ goeth	?	?
SL-87	748898	3724789	Bright orange-yellow lim, mod-strong in sili	?	?
SL-88	748236	3723977	Qtz-ser-clay white schist cut by qtz veins a	?	?
SL-89	748345	3724079	White qtz shatter breccia zone intruding tan	?	?
SL-90	748566	3724347	Vein-breccia zone w/ shattered white qtz, pe	?	?
SL-91	748566	3724347	Unknown vein mineral off dump, light grey wi	?	?
SL-92	748480	3724376	Silicified volcano-clastic w/lesiongangue ba	?	?
SL-93	748357	3724386	Silicified volcano-clastic w/lesiongangue ba	?	?
SL-94	748357	3724386	Alunite stockwork veins up to 1.5" thick ass	?	?
SL-95	748212	3724525	Silicified lim stained fault breccia zone w/	?	?
SL-96	748150	3724556	Strong yellow lim in silicified schist near	?	?
SL-97	746600	3725233	Alunite tan to weak-mod maroon hem staining	?	?
SL-98	746291	3725241	Alunite tan to weak-mod maroon hem staining	?	?
SL-99	746315	3724607	Tan-maroon (along fractures) schist w/ weak	?	?
SL-100	746555	3724378	Tan-light grey wk silica-clay w/ goethite al	?	?
SL-101	746713	3724409	White clay-rich schist gouge zone with brecc	?	?
SL-102	746668	3724547	Light tan-grey chl-clay schist w/ weak lim g	?	?
SL-103	746670	3724570	Large alunite alteration zone along thrust f	?	?
SL-104	746719	3724755	Thrust fault and strong alunite-gypsum w/ bl	?	?
SL-105	747558	3725364	Tan-orange schist, mod silicification widel	?	?
SL-106	748887	3724688	Strongly silicified meta-volcano-clastic wit	?	?
MagmaChem for Arizona Gold Holdings					
SL-1501	750030	3728326	Marquita Mine; select dump grab coarse milky quartz vein with ++ hematite in boxworks and as exotic gossanous seams, indicating locally up to +2% sulfide	4/15/09	?
SL-1701	748945	3724827	Sugarloaf Hill; 3-4 m grab across E-W, 35-> S shear zonebetween silicified cap (h.w.) and strongly sheared, argillized volcanics (fw); includes 1 m boudinaged milky qz vein	4/17/09	?
SL-1702	748968	3724800	weakly vuggy silica in the lower portion of silicified cap; 10-15% void (original sulfide?) + moderate FeOx	4/17/09	?
SL-1703	746781	3725123	phenocryst-rich volcanic; qz-alunite alt; ++ jarosite; low-angle N-dipping shear; also some high angle frax with jaros+hmt. No qz	4/17/09	?
SL-1704	746537	3725116	Phenocryst-rich qz-phyrlic volcanic; moderately silicified ledge, 2-3 m thick, strike: N, dip: 15->W; weak limonite, no qz veinlets	4/17/09	?
SL-1705	746886	3725021	Sheared qz-sericite schist; multiple qz veinlets sub-parallel to cleavage; 10/20 per meter; 0.3 to 0.6cm thick, with hmt on open center-lines	4/17/09	?
SL-1801	747705	3725048	DH road cut; grab; qz-phyrlic volcanic; qz-ser-clay alt; strongly cleaved (+50/m); +10% qz+jaros+alun(?) + gypsum veinlets sub-parallel and at high-angle to cleavage; veinlets = <0.5 cm, clear granular qz + hematite on centerlines.	4/18/09	?
SL-1802	747716	3725035	qz-alunite +/- sericite alteration, rare to no qz veining or jarosite. Cleavage 20-50/m) oxidized sulfide rare, in clots within schist; total sulfides less than 5% (much less than 1801)	4/18/09	?
SL-1803	747657	3725075	++ hematite to gossan; alunite-alteration with no silicification; exotic hmt+jarosite along cleavage planes; <1% qz veinlets; cleavage (1-2 cm) dips 15-> N	4/18/09	?
SL-1804	747663	3725099	++ cleaved (3/cm) "paper schist"; qz-alunite +/- sericite alteration; exotic jarosite on frax; no qz veinlets; no boxworks; grab along 3 m of gully exposure	4/18/09	?
SL-1805	747688	3725095	silicified ledge; 2 m thick; 5-10% pyrite, minor alunite, ++ silica; 5% qz veinlets w/ clear granular qz and oxides	4/18/09	?
SL-1806	747700	3725091	silicified ledge; similar to 1805; separate ledge on rdge	4/18/09	?
SL-1807	747667	3725117	grab from 3 N30-40E milky qz veins, very low exotic hmt;	4/18/09	?
SL-1808	747680	3725176	Drill pad exposure; qz-alunite-kaolin alteration; ++ jarosite; mod-strong cleavage (1cm - 10 cm) dipping N. 2-5% stlwork qz veinlets, max 1 cm, immediately underlies silicified ledge	4/18/09	?
SL-1809	747679	3725175	1.5 m thick silicified ledge, immediately overlying 1808; SiO2 (80%) + alunite + sulfide (<5%); little or no qz veining observed.	4/18/09	?
SL-1810	747599	3725202	Silicified ledge, 0.5 m thick, dipping 10-15 ->N; grab along 8 m strike; +/- 5% unoxidized sulfide, <5% hairline qz veinletsw py	4/18/09	?
SL-1811	747573	3725184	qz-phyrlic volc; qz-clay alteration; weak cleavage (1/m) stockwk qz veinlets (<1cm) w clear granular qz and jarosite; ++ jaros + gypsum on frax & cleavage planes.	4/18/09	?
SL-1812	747455	3725215	Qz vnlts skwk in ser-clay altered volcs; cleavage 10-50/m; qz veinlets mostly 1-3 mm with clear granular qz and FeOx on centerlines; some silicification adjacent to veinlets; veins x-cut cleavage; locally gossanous exotic oxides; grab along 5 m of gully e	4/18/09	?
SL-1813	747397	3725216	silicified ledge exposed in wash; <10% qz veinlets, clear granular qz with hmt in centerlines and bxwks; exotic hmt on frax	4/18/09	?
SL-1814	747406	3725191	Representative chip grab across +3m of strongle cleaved ser-clay alteration; weak (<1%) qz veinlets; exotic limonite on frax	4/18/09	?
SL-1815	747400	3725129	Alunite-kaolinite(?) alteration; strongle bleached, strongly sheared volcs; ++ exotic jarosite, rare qz veinlets	4/18/09	?
SL-1816	748167	3724956	1.3 m thick exposure of partially silicified, qz-alunite-py altered; 3-5% disseminated unoxidized pyrite; ++ jarosite on frax and cleavage.	4/18/09	?
SL-1817	748041	3725026	Argillized (kaolin) volcanic; ++ exotic jarosite seams; oxidation incomplete at base of road cut (depth = 3m)	4/18/09	?
SL-1818	748068	3724983	Strongly cleaved (50-100/m) volc; qz+py+/- sericite alteration; 3-5% py; rare (<1%) qz-sulfide veinlets & cryptic py-only vnlts	4/18/09	?
SL-1819	747988	3725088	Silicified ledge; up to 5% disseminated unoxidized sulfide; qz veining rare to absent	4/18/09	?
SL-1820	748029	3725111	N40E 45->NW 3 m wide milky-shite bull qz veins;	4/18/09	?

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
SL-1821	748029	3725111	Rep grab silicified ledge w/ 5% diss py; rare qz veinlets; otc cut by several NE-striking bull qz veins; sample does not include bull qz	4/18/09	?
SL-1822	748090	3725100	Silicified ledge at top of ridge; 5% disseminate fine grained sulfide	4/18/09	?
SL-1823	747858	3724974	qz-ser-py altered qz-phyric volc; wk cleavage (1/m); 15-20% stockwork to sheeted qz veinlets and exotic jarosite seams.	4/18/09	?
SL-1824	748323	3725526	Dump & trench grab silicified schist cut by granular, vuggy qz veinlets w/ jarosite + hmt + gypsum	4/18/09	?
SL-1901	747908	3725005	Chip and dump grab 1-2m wide zone of E-W-striking high-angle qz veinlets (<= 1 cm) in ser-clay altered, mod-strongly-cleaved volc	4/19/09	?
SL-1902	747812	3724994	Channel grab across cleavage, 2 m high road cut; cleavage +/- 1 cm N40E 10->NW; qz-alunite altered volc; <5% qz veinlets; ++ exotic jarosite on cleavage;	4/19/09	?
SL-1903	747801	3725052	silicified ledge: qz-alunite alteration; <5% qz veinlets (<= 0.5 cm) x-cut cleavage; hmt+jaros	4/19/09	?
SL-1904	747789	3724924	random grab silicified outcrop; ++ SiO2; minor alunite(?); 3% diss brassy py, locally unoxidized, <5% x-cutting qz veinlets to 1cm with local bxwks; cleavage dips 20->NW	4/19/09	?
SL-1905	747790	3724898	qz-tourm alteration; 3% diss py; cut by 2 high-angle bull qz veins w/ no sulfide; at portal to adit; greenish oxide (melanterite?) on exposed surface.	4/19/09	?
SL-1906	747759	3724874	trench sample qz-veined ser-clay altered qz-phyric volc; cleavage +2/cm E-W 15->N; vnits <1cm; bxwks, jaros, hmt, granular qz; both E-W hi-angle and sub-parallel to cleavage	4/19/09	?
SL-1907	747751	3724875	trench grab +3m long; hematitic sericite schist, no SiO2, 1 cm-wide qz veinlet; jarosite seams (supergene)	4/19/09	?
SL-1908	747766	3724886	trench exposure; contact between volcs with 5% stockwork of qz-hmt veinlets against ++ silicified volcs w/ wk sulfide; one bull qz vein. Contact dips 20->N, modified by E-W high-angle fault. ser-clay altered	4/19/09	?
SL-1909	747731	3724887	Float grab subcrop qz-ser altered xtal-rich rhyolite volc; E-W cleavage 1-2cm, semi-sheeted N-dipping; map says 1.89 gpt	4/19/09	?
SL-1910	747708	3724852	Thin (1m) silicified ledge trends S80E; ++ silicified, tr qz veinlets	4/19/09	?
SL-1911	747670	3724843	float and subcrop grab qz-ser-py altered volcs, cleavage 1-3 cm; casts after 2-3% diss py; 5% hairline veinletsw jaros + hmt x-cutting cleavage	4/19/09	?
SL-1912	747660	3724803	qz-ser-altered volcs; cleavage +/- 10/m; boxworks indcate up to 3% diss pyrite; hmt and sulfide % lower here than at 1911	4/19/09	?
SL-1913	747654	3724759	hematitic, strongly cleaved (2/cm) volc; seams of supergene jaros parallel to cleavage	4/19/09	?
SL-1914	748646	3725382	Float grab bull qz vein with ++ turgitic limonite on frax, gossanous replacement of host volcs;	4/19/09	?
SL-1915	748771	3725498	dump grab from exploration shaft; unoxidized ser-chlorite altered qz-phyric volc; 3% disseminate pyrite, no qz veinlets	4/19/09	?
SL-1916	748729	3725478	subcrop grab qz-ser-altered volc; cm cleavage, up to 10% jarositic qz veinlets, mostly sub-parallel to cleavage	4/19/09	?
SL-1917	748668	3725445	From mine workings; vertical chip grab through 1.5 m thick gossanous cataclastic zone mixed qz vein and nd schist	4/19/09	?
SL-1918	748668	3725445	1 m vertical channel across low-angle fault zone (20-25 ->E) cataclastic zone, partially occupied by coarse-grained hematitic qz vein, gossanous oxides	4/19/09	?
SL-1919	748668	3725445	Grab of stockwork-veinlets cutting wky cleaved sericite altered volc in f.w. of 1918; 5-10% qz veinlets to 1 cm x-cut cleavage, ++ hmt associated with veinlets.	4/19/09	?
Merrill Palmer for Arizona Gold Holdings, 2008					
AGN-120	746531	3726800	TURQUOISE HAIRLINE FRACTURE FILLINGS HOSTED IN A 50 FT WIDE WHITISH (SILICATE RICH) ROCK NEAR AN OLIVINE RICH 20 FT. WIDE DIKE ROCK THAT AS A ROCK TYPE IS VERY ABUNDANT IN THE GENERAL AREA. THIS OLIVINE RICH ROCK IS SOMETIMES SLIGHTLY MAGNETIC AND IN PLACES FORMS LARGE BEDS AND OUTCROPS OF GREENISH ROCKS. A LARGE FOLD EXISTS HERE AS DIKE ON WEST LIMB STRIKES NW AND FOLDS BACK TO N'NE WITH NOSE OF FOLD TO SOUTH. WITHIN THE NOSE OF THIS FOLD EXISTS THE TURQUOISE ACCURANCE.	?	?
AGN-121	746531	3726800	20 FT. NW OF AGN. 120 HEAVY ROCK WITH CU STAIN SLIGHTLY MAGNETIC.	?	?
AGN-122	746536	3726755	OLD DRILL SITE WITH GRAY CUTTINGS VISIBLE PYRITE. NO IDEA AS TO TYPE OF DRILL HOLE CORE OR?	?	?
AGN-123	746232	3726516	SHAFT 10 FT. DOWN ON CONTACT OF GREENIST SCHIST AND A HEMATITE STAINED QUARTZITE OR A QUARTZ RICH ROCK. THIS ROCK IS PINKISH AND AS SUCH IS NOTICEABLE FROM A DISTANCE AS A SMALL MOUNTAIN TRENDING NORTH AND SOUTH WHICH ATTRACTED MY ATTENTION AND WAS A MAJOR FACTOR IN MY EXAMINATION OF THE AREA IN GENERAL. I NOW KNOW THAT THE CONTACT OF THIS PINK ROCK WITH GREENISH OR OTHER ROCKS PRODUCE COPPER SHOWINGS. THIS SAMPLE IS CHRYSOCOLLA RICH.	?	?
AGN-124	746241	3726684	PROSPECT CUT ON CONTACT ZONE WITH PINK QUARTZITE OR ALTERED QUARTZ RICH HEMATITE STAINED ROCK WITH GREENISH DARKER ROCK PROBABLY SAME TYPE OF DEPOSIT AS AGN-123. 2 FT OR MORE CU ZONE CHRYSOCOLLA RICH.	?	?
AGN-125	746648	3726630	PIT WORKINGS IN GREENISH SHALE LIKE ROCK. 2 FT. CU ZONE WITH HEMATITE.	?	?
AGN-126	746563	3726668	COPPER SHOWING IN SIMILAR SETTING AS AGN # 125. IN GENERAL MY IMPRESSION IS THAT COPPER IS LEAKING INTO FAVORABLE CONTACT ZONES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PINK QUARTZ MOUNTAIN NOTABLY THE COPPER IS ON ALL SIDES OF THE QUARTZ MT. HOPEFULLY FROM SOME SUBTERRAIN SOURCE AS ALL SHOWINGS ARE TO SMALL FOR A COPPER MINE.	?	?
AGN-127	746672	3726569	COPPER SHOWING IN OLD PIT. FAULT ZONE? FINE GRAINED IGNEOUS GRAY GREEN ROCK AS HOST.	?	?
AGN-128	747135	3726999	THIS SITE IS OF AN OLD DEEP SHAFT 100 FT? LARGE DUMP ROCK OF A PYRITE RICH BRECCIA PLUS GREEN HOST ROCK. THIS IS NO DOUBT A GOLD PROSPECT AS OTHER CUTS ARE AROUND THIS SHAFT AS THE OLD MINERS ATTEMPTED TO FOLLOW ZONE. I LIKE THE BRECCIA AND THINK THIS BRECCIA MAY HAVE SOME SIZE. I NOTE THAT SPACES IN THE BRECCIA ARE FILLED AT TIMES WITH A BLACK MINERAL SO MAYBE THERE IS SOME SILVER BESIDES THE GOLD.	?	?
AGN-129	744401	3726482	DRILL CUTTINGS. MUCH PYRITE. THIS HOLE DEPENDING ON STRIKE AND DIP HAS A CHANCE TO INTERCEPT THE GOODMAN VEIN FAULT ZONE SE. END.	?	?
AGN-130	747133	3726914	OLD WORKINGS PIT. SAMPLE OF PYRITE RICH BRECCIA SIMILAR TO AGN # 128.	?	?
AGN-131	747148	3726853	SAME SITE AS ABOVE AGN 130. SAMPLE HAS MORE HEMATITE STAIN AND PART OF THE IGNEOUS GREEN MINERAL RICH HOST ROCK. THIS GREEN MINERAL I HAD BEEN CALLING OLIVINE RICH HOWEVER PER. MY PHONE CALL TO STAN I AM INFORMED THAT THIS IS NOT LIKELY. THIS MINERAL NEEDS TO BE IDENTIFIED AS IT PREVAILS ABUNDANTLY EVERYWHERE NORTH OF THE FREEWAY. IN THINKING ABOUT THIS I HAVE REALIZED I HAVE ALWAYS ASSUMED THIS OLIVE GREEN ROCK TO BE OLIVINE BUT I HAVE NEVER CHECKED THIS OUT. THIS GREENISH MINERAL IS A BASIC ROCK BUILDING MINERAL THAT I HAVE SEEN EVERYWHERE.	?	?
AGN-132	747041	3726976	18 INCH OXIDIZED QUARTZ VEIN STRIKING N. DIP 80 WEST 6' X 10' X 8' PIT. PANNED VISIBLE GOLD. HOST ROCK MY GREENISH IGNEOUS ROCK.	?	?
AGN-133	746934	3726925	SMALL OXIDIZED QZ. VEIN. STRIKING WEST. THERE IS IN PLACES A LOT OF SMALL OXIDIZED QZ. VEINS IN THE GREENISH HOST ROCK AND IF THEY WERE TO ALL CARRY GOLD THEY COULD POINT TO A TARGET AREA.	?	?
AGN-134	746583	3726916	2 FT. OXIDIZED QUARTZ VEIN NO PIT. A LOT OF OTHER SMALLER QZ. VEINS IN THIS AREA. HOST ROCK MY GREENISH IG. RK. LOOKING FOR GOLD.	?	?
AGN-135	746274	3726858	6 INCH OXIDIZED QZ. VEIN. NOTE FROM THIS POSITION STARTING 200 FT. EAST EXISTS A WHITISH SILICATE RICH ROCK EXTENDING EAST SEVERAL HUNDRED FT. ENDING OR CONTACTING MY GREENISH HOST ROCK NOW AT THIS SITE I AM BACK INTO THE GREENISH HOST ROCK WITH THE OXIDIZED QZ. VEINS.	?	?
AGN-136	746256	3726813	GRAY DRILL SITE CUTTINGS VISIBLE PYRITE.	?	?
AGN-137	746364	3726786	3 FT. QUARTZ VEIN COPPER SHOWING. STRIKE N/S DIP 80 PLUS W. CONTACT ZONE WITH PINK QUARTZ RICH HOST ROCK TO THE WEST AND OUR GREENISH ROCK EAST.	?	?

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
AGN-137	746445	3726605	OLD PROSPECT CUT HEMATITE STAINED AREA IN OUR GREENISH HOST ROCK SMALL 6 INCH QZ. VEIN AND OTHER SMALLER VEINS QZ. SOME VISIBLE PYRITE.	?	?
AGN-138	746227	3726918	GRAY DRILL CUTTINGS. SOME CHIPS MAY HAVE CHALCOPYRITE. VISIBLE PYRITE.	?	?
AGN-139	744454	3726916	PROSPECT CUT. 4 FT. OXIDIZED ZONE RED AND BROWN OXIDES. DIPPING WEST 30 DEGREES STRIKING N/W. SOME HOST ROCK IS GREENISH PORPHYRY. NO CU LOOKING FOR AU	?	?
AGN-140	745919	3726905	OLD PROSPECT CUT INTERCEPTING CONTACT ZONE OF OUR GREENSTONE HOST AND A WHITE QUARTZ RICH ROCK. SAMPLE OF BOTH ROCKS. LOTS OF BLACK DENDRITE FERNS.	?	?
AGN-141	744644	3726865	Quartz vein 20 inch 100 ft long as exposed, oxidized and barren of Cu with this sample exception where Cu staining is on quartz rock with some visible chalcopryrite. Host here is dark igneous rock with biotite mica and my green mineral as yet not identified. Porphyry granite is close by. Strikes North and dips east I think. Pink Flag.	?	?
AGN-142		?		?	?
AGN-143		?		?	?
JM-SUG-001		?		?	?
JM-SUG-002		?		?	?
Merrill Palmer for Arizona Gold Holdings, 2007					
AZG-100	748589	3724802	Old Cat Cut - rock in place visible py in quartz or silicate rich Fe stained rock Yellow pink red brown - metal tag 4ft chip Grab sample. Zone may be hundreds feet wide.	?	?
AZG-101	748098	3725009	Drill Pad. chips from Bank south of drill hole and from floor of pit. Black oxide visible Py in yellow rock. Silicate rich Host rock shale or slate similar to AZG100 rock in fact the whole mountain looks the same.	?	?
AZG-102	748025	3724892	Bank above road. Py silicate rich rock - not as shale-like yellow pink red grab 4 or 5 nice Py rocks. Metal tag on bush.	?	?
AZG-103	748720	3724003	Silicate. Py rich shale or slate red oxide whole Mnt above contact with gray shale. Chip grap 50 ft wide with same material to Mtn top 75 ft N of above GPS started sample. Keeping large rock for Stan.	?	?
AZG-104	747700	3724826	Old drill cuttings - gray oxide Py rich - used shovel in 4 different places. Metal Tag, Orange Flag.	?	?
AZG-105	747615	3724874	More gray drill cuttings west of 104 Py rich metal tag.	?	?
AZG-106	747414	3724906	More gray Py rich drill cuttings. I use 2" trowel shovel and take sample of surfact down to 3" to reduce placer effect. The sample cuttings under glass look silicate Py rich. Gray effect may be oxide of Py sulfides. Metal tag with flag nearby old placer workings everywhere.	?	?
AZG-107	746964	3725080	Last known gray cuttings to West - 75' from shaft workings on hematite stained schist at road 'Y' metal tag and flag.	?	?
AZG-108	746836	3724933	Py knob outcrop on wash edge - visible Py silicate rock west of hematite zone which is above. This zone wash may conceal unit. Best visible sulfides on NW end. Metal tag.	?	?
AZG-109	746960	3725034	small cut in hematite schist 35' west of shaft. Red pink heavy stain.	?	?
AZG-110			Lowell Dutch Star mining claim - "Leadville" old mine probably back fill rock from shaft	?	?
AZG-111			Strong silicified pyrite 'latite' at Leadville prospect (collected near Cu Ox show at shaft adit working.	?	?
Cominco, 1989					
1	748963	3724717			
2	748729	3725478			
3	748404	3725321			
4	748708	3725467			
5	748709	3725440			
6	748900	3724774			
7	748348	3724887			
8	748339	3725319			
9	748739	3725399			
10	748550	3724412			
11	747265	3724893			
12	747396	3724955			
13	747246	3725089			
14	747495	3725078			
15	748275	3725317			
16	747516	3725124			
17	747244	3725167			
18	747729	3724940			
19	746961	3724223			
20	747195	3725030			
21	748753	3724487			
22	747106	3725058			
23	748827	3724785			
24	747673	3724999			
25	747494	3725189			
26	747751	3725549			
27	747734	3724888			
28	747766	3724918			
29	747377	3725372			
30	747615	3725554			
31	747667	3724844			
32	747193	3725220			
33	747645	3725012			
34	747479	3725109			
35	747765	3724897			
36	747195	3725084			
37	747627	3725003			
38	747666	3724860			
39	747919	3724821			
40	747247	3725406			
41	747725	3724697			
42	748375	3724968			
43	747522	3725470			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
44	748224	3725522			
45	747496	3724944			
46	747761	3725473			
47	747287	3724963			
48	748021	3725096			
49	747637	3725537			
50	747725	3725018			
51	748342	3725240			
52	748307	3725240			
53	747917	3724877			
54	747925	3724901			
55	747953	3724889			
56	747814	3725288			
57	748005	3725139			
58	747594	3724954			
59	747792	3725092			
60	747740	3725082			
61	747718	3725088			
62	747691	3725124			
63	747742	3725148			
64	749968	3724773			
65	749384	3724364			
66	748589	3724422			
67	747651	3725357			
68	747331	3725094			
69	747214	3725402			
70	747547	3725081			
71	747563	3725094			
72	747662	3725010			
73	747676	3725017			
74	747276	3725383			
75	748203	3725590			
76	748309	3725318			
77	747267	3725216			
78	747280	3725319			
79	748468	3725282			
80	747360	3725240			
81	748317	3725025			
82	748263	3724751			
83	747665	3725455			
84	747576	3725416			
85	748197	3725604			
86	748164	3725207			
87	748150	3724978			
88	747402	3724909			
89	747445	3724986			
90	748503	3725323			
91	747141	3725448			
92	747051	3725367			
93	747115	3725341			
94	747748	3725378			
95	747750	3725389			
96	747564	3725240			
97	747302	3725263			
98	747442	3725178			
99	747405	3725157			
100	747534	3725096			
101	747620	3725108			
102	747664	3725094			
103	747612	3725189			
104	747772	3725139			
105	747900	3725158			
106	747901	3725239			
107	747921	3725241			
108	748192	3725288			
109	747257	3725123			
110	747252	3725140			
111	747767	3725040			
112	747666	3725029			
113	747751	3724931			
114	747740	3724928			
115	747825	3724929			
116	747963	3724943			
117	747891	3724842			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
118	747641	3724835			
119	747435	3724966			
120	747326	3724959			
121	748294	3725098			
122	748380	3725067			
123	748345	3725404			
124	747614	3724964			
125	748777	3725433			
126	747732	3724817			
127	746949	3725030			
128	749156	3724248			
129	748176	3724835			
130	748299	3724837			
131	748407	3724833			
132	748427	3724745			
133	748576	3724670			
134	748776	3724512			
135	748977	3724720			
136	748448	3725078			
137	748720	3725410			
138	748379	3724938			
139	748957	3724774			
140	747382	3725234			
141	748208	3725515			
142	748970	3724683			
143	748377	3725158			
144	747366	3724990			
145	747805	3725725			
146	748257	3724737			
147	748155	3725071			
148	748406	3725243			
149	748513	3725080			
150	748478	3725080			
151	747960	3725067			
152	747490	3724866			
153	747279	3725289			
154	747116	3725452			
155	748023	3725564			
156	749735	3724679			
157	747251	3725491			
158	747366	3725068			
159	747373	3725456			
160	747274	3725511			
161	747264	3725697			
162	747036	3725667			
163	746999	3725561			
164	747000	3725414			
165	747188	3725330			
166	747789	3725027			
167	747435	3725484			
168	748154	3725422			
169	748167	3725223			
170	747973	3724955			
171	748245	3724909			
172	748336	3724927			
173	747377	3724932			
174	746902	3724222			
175	748924	3725335			
176	748211	3725098			
177	748057	3725070			
178	748474	3724773			
179	747729	3725183			
180	747388	3724883			
181	748252	3725073			
182	748090	3725070			
183	748220	3724857			
184	747250	3725008			
185	747371	3725487			
186	747480	3725400			
187	747657	3725311			
188	747743	3725341			
189	747733	3725380			
190	747751	3725307			
191	747785	3725291			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
192	747935	3725373			
193	747992	3725421			
194	747942	3725491			
195	747938	3725501			
196	747819	3725489			
197	747809	3725625			
198	747887	3725647			
199	748232	3725401			
200	748098	3725461			
201	748114	3725383			
202	748134	3725366			
203	748103	3725295			
204	748132	3725204			
205	748276	3725238			
206	748408	3725158			
207	748396	3725219			
208	747995	3725148			
209	747969	3725181			
210	747946	3725201			
211	747946	3725219			
212	747934	3725214			
213	747953	3725158			
214	747828	3725185			
215	747384	3725127			
216	747380	3725182			
217	747378	3725210			
218	747375	3725316			
219	747359	3725316			
220	747375	3725402			
221	747449	3725228			
222	747466	3725252			
223	747277	3725398			
224	747277	3725425			
225	747277	3725454			
226	747188	3725513			
227	747098	3725558			
228	747079	3725618			
229	747154	3725411			
230	747172	3725396			
231	747046	3725236			
232	747193	3725249			
233	747251	3725235			
234	747271	3725261			
235	747280	3725264			
236	747294	3725283			
237	747282	3725186			
238	747294	3725213			
239	747313	3725221			
240	747571	3725222			
241	747612	3725251			
242	747589	3725123			
243	747726	3725106			
244	748082	3725118			
245	748085	3725132			
246	748214	3725177			
247	748239	3725156			
248	748171	3725007			
249	748204	3725031			
250	748213	3725019			
251	748237	3725027			
252	748247	3725045			
253	748219	3725075			
254	748283	3725077			
255	748314	3725075			
256	748350	3725076			
257	748382	3725077			
258	748415	3725079			
259	748533	3725164			
260	747709	3724877			
261	747720	3724908			
262	747737	3724902			
263	747748	3724910			
264	747753	3724898			
265	747911	3724841			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
266	748027	3724888			
267	747681	3725060			
268	747675	3725073			
269	747662	3725073			
270	747641	3725072			
271	747424	3724924			
272	747427	3724957			
273	747449	3724961			
274	747277	3724888			
275	747249	3724928			
276	747296	3724973			
277	747287	3724988			
278	747125	3724890			
279	747252	3725385			
280	747971	3725015			
281	747924	3725033			
282	747896	3725065			
283	747929	3725065			
284	747946	3725083			
285	747970	3725092			
286	748005	3725096			
287	747990	3725068			
288	748013	3725063			
289	748022	3725059			
290	748027	3725071			
291	748212	3725258			
292	748374	3725241			
293	748468	3725242			
294	748469	3725320			
295	748436	3725320			
296	748414	3725371			
297	748533	3725323			
298	747797	3725054			
299	747765	3724963			
300	748099	3725001			
301	748678	3725727			
302	748721	3725616			
303	748703	3725493			
304	748684	3725416			
305	748390	3725566			
306	748893	3725227			
307	748894	3725252			
308	748695	3725327			
309	748504	3725163			
310	748457	3725176			
311	748343	3725156			
312	748318	3725011			
313	748470	3725021			
314	748542	3725082			
315	748673	3725086			
316	748753	3724899			
317	748754	3724823			
318	748789	3724826			
319	748717	3724788			
320	748742	3724759			
321	748857	3724727			
322	748968	3724740			
323	749080	3724747			
324	748916	3724827			
325	748949	3724847			
326	748574	3724762			
327	748515	3724832			
328	748494	3724876			
329	748483	3724876			
330	748455	3724891			
331	748421	3724900			
332	748366	3724927			
333	748467	3724941			
334	748537	3724922			
335	748511	3724916			
336	748194	3724796			
337	748201	3724712			
338	748706	3724609			
339	748759	3724661			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
340	748789	3724657			
341	748889	3724663			
342	748924	3724659			
343	748890	3724599			
344	748823	3724599			
345	748791	3724598			
346	748723	3724467			
347	748904	3724498			
348	748911	3724510			
349	748829	3724415			
350	748580	3724401			
351	748559	3724429			
352	748331	3724539			
353	748257	3724562			
354	748473	3724700			
355	748473	3724660			
356	748248	3724671			
357	748225	3724692			
358	748140	3724669			
359	748159	3724442			
360	748398	3724348			
361	749000	3724366			
362	748973	3724408			
363	749031	3724461			
364	749214	3724453			
365	748969	3724558			
366	749755	3724463			
367	746763	3725072			
368	747002	3725000			
369	747047	3724943			
370	749116	3724287			
371	747761	3724753			
372	747847	3724740			
373	747916	3724761			
374	747976	3724768			
375	747969	3724606			
376	748017	3724655			
377	747862	3724377			
378	746943	3725600			
379	746995	3725609			
380	747083	3725628			
381	747099	3725645			
382	747056	3725675			
383	747055	3725693			
384	747242	3725691			
385	747222	3724419			
386	747224	3724431			
387	747839	3725687			
388	747815	3725711			
389	747737	3725557			
390	748549	3724479			
391	748946	3724579			
392	748954	3724600			
393	748957	3724614			
394	748973	3724626			
395	748918	3724599			
396	748872	3724584			
397	748855	3724600			
398	748829	3724566			
399	748726	3724556			
400	748742	3724595			
401	748759	3724596			
402	748722	3724627			
403	748825	3724659			
404	748854	3724661			
405	748869	3724666			
406	748903	3724650			
407	748957	3724663			
408	748988	3724663			
409	749015	3724663			
410	749055	3724663			
411	749088	3724665			
412	749117	3724666			
413	748992	3724547			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
414	749001	3724581			
415	748986	3724600			
416	749017	3724602			
417	749051	3724621			
418	749050	3724602			
419	749084	3724603			
420	749121	3724603			
421	749150	3724605			
422	749179	3724604			
423	749215	3724602			
424	749215	3724610			
425	749215	3724665			
426	749209	3724695			
427	749187	3724668			
428	749149	3724667			
429	749108	3724747			
430	749143	3724748			
431	749174	3724750			
432	749207	3724748			
433	749206	3724779			
434	749231	3724765			
435	749246	3724750			
436	749273	3724751			
437	749302	3724753			
438	749333	3724754			
439	749369	3724754			
440	749403	3724754			
441	749453	3724771			
442	749247	3724669			
443	749278	3724668			
444	749314	3724669			
445	749342	3724670			
446	749378	3724671			
447	749406	3724671			
448	749441	3724673			
449	749455	3724697			
450	748734	3724312			
451	748746	3724364			
452	748739	3724390			
453	748744	3724430			
454	748632	3724418			
455	748491	3724328			
456	748521	3724368			
457	748488	3724377			
458	748482	3724455			
459	748488	3724488			
460	748545	3724491			
461	748482	3724534			
462	748407	3724508			
463	748397	3724507			
464	748366	3724522			
465	748303	3724568			
466	748255	3724580			
467	748218	3724619			
468	748224	3724543			
469	748226	3724495			
470	748156	3724480			
471	748229	3724416			
472	748256	3724416			
473	748227	3724375			
474	748269	3724336			
475	748478	3724614			
476	748381	3724648			
477	748338	3724708			
478	748253	3724724			
479	748241	3724742			
480	748185	3724788			
481	748299	3724806			
482	748506	3724822			
483	748511	3724842			
484	748504	3724852			
485	748474	3724864			
486	748719	3724875			
487	748718	3724714			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
488	748757	3724739			
489	748758	3724745			
490	748784	3724737			
491	748817	3724739			
492	748851	3724740			
493	748882	3724741			
494	748915	3724743			
495	748912	3724717			
496	748935	3724690			
497	748948	3724744			
498	748964	3724747			
499	748984	3724745			
500	749011	3724744			
501	749043	3724746			
502	749088	3724316			
503	749070	3724338			
504	749042	3724360			
505	748978	3724316			
506	748957	3724330			
507	748972	3724393			
508	748982	3724426			
509	748975	3724462			
510	749006	3724456			
511	749053	3724447			
512	749101	3724387			
513	749184	3724404			
514	749195	3724492			
515	749098	3724498			
516	749069	3724508			
517	749131	3724547			
518	749215	3724530			
519	749190	3724573			
520	748650	3724645			
521	748693	3724712			
522	748795	3724840			
523	748818	3724824			
524	748849	3724824			
525	748884	3724827			
526	748896	3724813			
527	748954	3724767			
528	748948	3724785			
529	748961	3724800			
530	748970	3724811			
531	748987	3724807			
532	748981	3724829			
533	748948	3724827			
534	749012	3724831			
535	749047	3724829			
536	749075	3724831			
537	749111	3724831			
538	749141	3724833			
539	749175	3724834			
540	749200	3724863			
541	749205	3724833			
542	749236	3724836			
543	749274	3724834			
544	749310	3724837			
545	749338	3724837			
546	749366	3724837			
547	749401	3724837			
548	749446	3724852			
549	749244	3724606			
550	749280	3724607			
551	749313	3724610			
552	749343	3724609			
553	749371	3724613			
554	749328	3724554			
555	749347	3724460			
556	749407	3724488			
557	749398	3724585			
558	749412	3724611			
559	748958	3724880			
560	748949	3724872			
561	748960	3724860			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
562	748867	3724882			
563	749380	3724436			
564	749451	3724462			
565	749455	3724478			
566	749449	3724534			
567	749438	3724611			
568	749452	3724612			
569	749474	3724613			
570	749503	3724611			
571	749534	3724614			
572	749568	3724616			
573	749596	3724617			
574	749632	3724616			
575	749474	3724673			
576	749504	3724674			
577	749535	3724666			
578	749538	3724674			
579	749570	3724675			
580	749600	3724674			
581	749636	3724676			
582	749662	3724676			
583	749657	3724712			
584	749608	3724756			
585	749715	3724730			
586	749698	3724678			
587	749712	3724657			
588	749665	3724617			
589	749698	3724617			
590	749734	3724617			
591	749763	3724643			
592	749757	3724653			
593	749769	3724620			
594	749817	3724612			
595	749730	3724321			
596	749720	3724335			
597	749696	3724327			
598	749684	3724384			
599	749601	3724374			
600	749598	3724427			
601	749637	3724479			
602	749672	3724473			
603	749682	3724458			
604	749480	3724354			
605	749282	3724335			
606	749293	3724316			
607	749234	3724281			
608	748866	3724259			
609	749758	3724345			
610	749781	3724384			
611	749811	3724365			
612	749808	3724415			
613	749842	3724440			
614	749856	3724476			
615	749930	3724401			
616	749778	3724474			
617	749737	3724484			
618	749744	3724552			
619	749740	3724461			
620	749873	3724771			
621	749996	3724737			
622	750019	3724790			
623	749561	3723958			
624	749725	3724174			
625	749726	3723965			
626	750050	3723971			
627	750041	3724135			
628	750199	3724137			
629	750200	3724301			
630	750043	3724297			
631	748265	3723763			
632	748262	3723927			
633	748753	3723936			
634	748757	3723778			
635	749243	3723951			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
636	749269	3724087			
637	749243	3724115			
638	749717	3723811			
639	748495	3724279			
640	747781	3723754			
641	747293	3723741			
642	747293	3723907			
643	747293	3724069			
644	747118	3724049			
645	746893	3724057			
646	746884	3723891			
647	746829	3724220			
648	746859	3724220			
649	746927	3724221			
650	746995	3724223			
651	747025	3724224			
652	747056	3724225			
653	747093	3724226			
654	747115	3724226			
655	747159	3724226			
656	747186	3724227			
657	747222	3724228			
658	747249	3724228			
659	747281	3724229			
660	747313	3724232			
661	747347	3724233			
662	747767	3724242			
663	747773	3724260			
664	747858	3724243			
665	747925	3724360			
666	747999	3724480			
667	747975	3724525			
668	747933	3724543			
669	747125	3724305			
670	747030	3724346			
671	746875	3724383			
672	746854	3724541			
673	746854	3724550			
674	746864	3724593			
675	746870	3724631			
676	746843	3724710			
677	746879	3724719			
678	746842	3724874			
679	746966	3724540			
680	746920	3724636			
681	747136	3724553			
682	747281	3724558			
683	747331	3724647			
684	747353	3724651			
685	747239	3724690			
686	747238	3724711			
687	747123	3724675			
688	747106	3724722			
689	747496	3724589			
690	747512	3724677			
691	747486	3724707			
692	747493	3724783			
693	747494	3724814			
694	747667	3724720			
695	747373	3724742			
696	747452	3724775			
697	747414	3724838			
698	747373	3724831			
699	747313	3724793			
700	747248	3724766			
701	747248	3724847			
702	747145	3724851			
703	747128	3724807			
704	747034	3724852			
705	746997	3724860			
706	747005	3724923			
707	746961	3724924			
708	746949	3724975			
709	747091	3724928			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
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711	747153	3724907			
712	747189	3724925			
713	747289	3724909			
714	747288	3724936			
715	747366	3724911			
716	747522	3724933			
717	747560	3724961			
718	747493	3724997			
719	747488	3725024			
720	747814	3724684			
721	747833	3724704			
722	747845	3724683			
723	747918	3724686			
724	747970	3724687			
725	747958	3724733			
726	747973	3724735			
727	748056	3724802			
728	747970	3724855			
729	748163	3724869			
730	748143	3724933			
731	748251	3724881			
732	748274	3724952			
733	748293	3724989			
734	748386	3724912			
735	748415	3724933			
736	748360	3724962			
737	748379	3724995			
738	748456	3725030			
739	748495	3725007			
740	748506	3725013			
741	748501	3724951			
742	748562	3724879			
743	748553	3724894			
744	748555	3724907			
745	748734	3724920			
746	748715	3724954			
747	748715	3725030			
748	748728	3725046			
749	747758	3724732			
750	747722	3724777			
751	747718	3724834			
752	747725	3724855			
753	746638	3725250			
754	746704	3725191			
755	746764	3725153			
756	746784	3725044			
757	746792	3725053			
758	746869	3725104			
759	746850	3725176			
760	746838	3725202			
761	746756	3725240			
762	746745	3725253			
763	746940	3725016			
764	746958	3725016			
765	746968	3725017			
766	746962	3725029			
767	746966	3725070			
768	747002	3725081			
769	747033	3725122			
770	747125	3725039			
771	747119	3725120			
772	747119	3725166			
773	747118	3725207			
774	747127	3725243			
775	747099	3725265			
776	747119	3725294			
777	747192	3725304			
778	747191	3725276			
779	747197	3725005			
780	747235	3725053			
781	747196	3725058			
782	747186	3725089			
783	747195	3725113			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
784	747195	3725139			
785	747195	3725167			
786	747194	3725195			
787	747175	3725246			
788	747208	3725262			
789	747228	3725261			
790	747249	3725257			
791	747252	3725247			
792	747259	3725203			
793	747280	3725226			
794	747280	3725237			
795	747282	3725207			
796	747282	3725153			
797	747284	3725125			
798	747258	3725107			
799	747311	3725107			
800	747380	3725100			
801	747381	3725155			
802	747403	3725149			
803	747343	3725180			
804	747307	3725174			
805	747381	3725248			
806	747375	3725263			
807	747375	3725291			
808	747319	3725311			
809	747246	3725328			
810	747277	3725344			
811	747276	3725369			
812	747189	3725359			
813	747188	3725344			
814	747385	3725018			
815	747385	3725044			
816	747287	3725043			
817	747284	3725069			
818	747288	3725009			
819	747287	3724998			
820	747384	3724965			
821	747411	3724959			
822	747583	3725049			
823	747588	3725066			
824	747448	3725087			
825	747486	3725102			
826	747527	3725132			
827	747551	3725147			
828	747514	3725196			
829	747484	3725230			
830	747489	3725277			
831	747415	3725303			
832	747373	3725344			
833	747453	3725342			
834	747485	3725350			
835	747536	3725338			
836	747596	3725247			
837	747608	3725226			
838	747638	3725233			
839	747600	3725157			
840	747579	3725115			
841	747649	3725144			
842	747734	3725199			
843	747753	3725224			
844	747754	3725292			
845	747724	3725290			
846	747724	3725303			
847	747688	3725328			
848	747611	3725334			
849	747638	3725355			
850	747666	3725358			
851	747747	3725365			
852	747719	3725381			
853	747663	3724975			
854	747706	3724951			
855	747764	3724946			
856	747698	3724873			
857	747717	3724884			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
858	747725	3724868			
859	747744	3724878			
860	747765	3724888			
861	747819	3724976			
862	747787	3724992			
863	747792	3725021			
864	747714	3725036			
865	747703	3725055			
866	747660	3725053			
867	747662	3725064			
868	747680	3725083			
869	747716	3725110			
870	747758	3725096			
871	747760	3725168			
872	747780	3725211			
873	747877	3725179			
874	747876	3725169			
875	747890	3725014			
876	747961	3725099			
877	747972	3725110			
878	747984	3725112			
879	748001	3725110			
880	748030	3725107			
881	748047	3725086			
882	747974	3724931			
883	747964	3725146			
884	747981	3725151			
885	747988	3725160			
886	748123	3725064			
887	748122	3725072			
888	748073	3725087			
889	748076	3725100			
890	748125	3725189			
891	748122	3725212			
892	748201	3725214			
893	748243	3725234			
894	748267	3725252			
895	748396	3725240			
896	748438	3725243			
897	748503	3725245			
898	748516	3725236			
899	748534	3725245			
900	748568	3725246			
901	748601	3725248			
902	748633	3725247			
903	748665	3725247			
904	748697	3725248			
905	748726	3725241			
906	748731	3725250			
907	748737	3725261			
908	748711	3725273			
909	748765	3725247			
910	748792	3725249			
911	748827	3725250			
912	748734	3725168			
913	748734	3725179			
914	748708	3725193			
915	748696	3725167			
916	748664	3725166			
917	748637	3725163			
918	748601	3725165			
919	748571	3725164			
920	748529	3725152			
921	748474	3725161			
922	748443	3725160			
923	748312	3725156			
924	748296	3725165			
925	748276	3725156			
926	748204	3725160			
927	748221	3725168			
928	748187	3725072			
929	748210	3725087			
930	748236	3725066			
931	748247	3725057			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
932	748225	3725009			
933	748183	3725025			
934	748160	3725003			
935	748315	3725106			
936	748348	3725099			
937	748398	3725131			
938	748460	3725098			
939	748509	3725117			
940	748564	3725082			
941	748575	3725083			
942	748610	3725084			
943	748641	3725084			
944	748714	3725110			
945	748709	3725084			
946	748730	3725078			
947	748738	3725086			
948	748786	3724902			
949	748816	3724902			
950	748847	3724902			
951	748881	3724903			
952	748913	3724904			
953	748944	3724905			
954	748944	3724918			
955	748978	3724906			
956	749007	3724909			
957	749042	3724908			
958	749073	3724909			
959	749107	3724908			
960	749137	3724908			
961	749171	3724910			
962	749199	3724910			
963	749200	3724933			
964	749235	3724913			
965	749268	3724913			
966	749201	3725015			
967	749201	3725097			
968	749198	3725174			
969	749025	3725028			
970	749036	3725029			
971	749035	3725038			
972	748962	3724959			
973	748913	3724990			
974	748958	3725041			
975	748959	3725123			
976	748941	3725160			
977	748962	3725206			
978	748221	3725411			
979	748326	3725411			
980	748374	3725319			
981	748540	3725301			
982	748566	3725325			
983	748601	3725325			
984	748632	3725325			
985	748662	3725327			
986	748729	3725327			
987	748764	3725330			
988	748792	3725329			
989	748716	3725359			
990	748735	3725414			
991	748720	3725458			
992	748774	3725447			
993	748828	3725332			
994	748860	3725334			
995	748890	3725334			
996	748889	3725303			
997	748861	3725251			
998	748897	3725239			
999	748924	3725254			
1000	749041	3725429			
1001	749211	3725423			
1002	747866	3725554			
1003	747719	3725443			
1004	748081	3725535			
1005	748033	3725602			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
1006	748058	3725614			
1007	748061	3725451			
1008	747921	3725309			
1009	747938	3725306			
1010	747949	3725311			
1011	747969	3725250			
1012	748209	3725534			
1013	748500	3725547			
1014	748712	3725739			
1015	749199	3725748			
1016	749739	3724823			
1017	749958	3724834			
1018	750000	3724911			
1019	750009	3724952			
1020	750194	3724959			
1021	750205	3725063			
1022	750127	3725079			
1023	750181	3725114			
1024	747104	3725739			
1025	747101	3725717			
1026	747116	3725654			
1027	747124	3725643			
1028	747117	3725621			
1029	747116	3725539			
1030	747000	3725478			
1031	747041	3725442			
1032	747117	3725366			
1033	747125	3725413			
1034	747190	3725385			
1035	747182	3725407			
1036	747193	3725411			
1037	747187	3725439			
1038	747189	3725467			
1039	747188	3725495			
1040	747275	3725478			
1041	747303	3725411			
1042	747361	3725378			
1043	747375	3725426			
1044	747360	3725441			
1045	747352	3725539			
1046	747275	3725533			
1047	747261	3725542			
1048	747260	3725615			
1049	747349	3725630			
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SP29-1	748917	3724693			
SP29-2	748917	3724694			
SP29-3	748917	3724694			
SP37-1	748625	3725531			
SP38-1	748289	3725457			
SP40-1	748352	3724946			
SP40-10	748302	3725016			
SP40-11	748302	3725016			
SP40-12	748302	3725016			
SP40-13	748302	3725016			
SP40-14	748302	3725016			
SP40-15	748302	3725016			
SP40-16	748302	3725016			
SP40-2	748352	3724945			
SP40-3	748352	3724945			
SP40-4	748352	3724945			
SP40-5	748352	3724945			
SP40-8	748301	3725050			
SP40-9	748301	3725051			
SP41-11	748418	3724897			
SP41-8	748454	3724876			
SP41-9	748425	3724890			
SP55-1	748212	3725025			
SP55-2	748212	3725025			
SP55-3	748212	3725025			
SP55-4	748212	3725025			
SP56-1	748167	3725182			
SP56-10	748104	3725305			
SP56-12	747831	3725224			

Sample ID	UTM NAD83 East	UTM NAD83 North	Sample Description	Date	Type
SP56-13	747832	3725223			
SP56-14	747832	3725222			
SP56-2	748167	3725182			
SP56-3	748194	3725195			
SP56-4	748194	3725195			
SP56-5	748194	3725195			
SP56-6	748194	3725195			
SP57-1	748106	3725426			
SP57-10	747937	3725374			
SP57-2	748106	3725427			
SP57-3	747937	3725374			
SP57-4	748120	3725475			
SP57-5	748120	3725475			
SP57-6	748174	3725448			
SP57-7	748174	3725447			
SP57-8	747917	3725427			
SP57-9	747937	3725374			
SP58-1	748065	3725530			
SP58-10	748064	3725530			
SP58-11	748064	3725530			
SP58-12	748181	3725598			
SP58-13	748182	3725598			
SP58-14	747809	3725576			
SP58-15	747809	3725576			
SP58-16	747883	3725584			
SP58-2	748064	3725530			
SP58-3	748064	3725530			
SP58-4	748064	3725530			
SP58-5	748064	3725530			
SP58-6	748064	3725530			
SP58-7	748064	3725530			
SP58-8	748064	3725530			
SP58-9	748064	3725530			
SP59-1	748147	3725688			
SP59-2	748146	3725689			
SP59-3	748146	3725688			
SP61-4	747457	3725580			
SP61-5	747590	3725494			
SP62-1	747467	3725288			
SP62-11	747775	3725361			
SP62-12	747598	3725270			
SP62-13	747775	3725361			
SP62-14	747774	3725363			
SP62-18	747742	3725419			
SP62-7	747641	3725310			
SP63-1	747683	3725118			
SP65-1	747694	3725107			
SP65-2	747710	3724866			
SP76-1	747335	3724395			