SUMMARY REPORT

and

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

on the

TOIYABE GOLD PROPERTY

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

for

AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED MINERALS CORPORATION

May 27, 2009

By

Paul D. Noland, P. Geo.

SUMMARY

The Toiyabe Project is located approximately 78 miles south-southwest of Elko, Nevada and is located only six miles south of Barrick's Cortez Hills gold discovery. Other recent nearby discoveries include the ET Blue project 6 miles east and Red Hill about 10 miles east. Each of these discoveries are currently under development by Barrick, and are similar in genesis and host rocks to Toiyabe. Golden Oasis Exploration, Corp. (now American Consolidated Minerals Incorporated or ACM) has conducted a drilling program over the past 3 years to test near-surface gold anomalies and determine the location of favorable stratigraphy for bulk minable mineralization.

The indicated mineral resource at Toiyabe for a 0.01 opt (ounce per ton) gold cutoff is 173,562 contained ounces of gold. This equates to 4,975,000 tons at an average grade of 0.0349 ounces per ton (opt). This resource estimation utilized drill results from ACM drilling as well as historic drilling. Historic drill results were used where assays and logs appeared intact and reasonably verified. The majority of this resource is shallow.

Nevada ranks as one of the world's premier gold mining regions, with over 7 million ounces produced annually. Recently, the vast majority of gold reserves and production has come from Northern Nevada, along three major gold trends, (Carlin, Battle Mountain and Getchell).

The Battle Mountain – Eureka Trend has identified more than 32 million ounces of gold over the past thirty years, making it the second most productive gold belt in Nevada. Much of the recent production is from Barrick's 10 million oz Pipeline- Pediment deposits. New discoveries in the past five years have boosted interest in the trend.

Lower plate carbonate rich sediments are exposed below the Roberts Mountain Thrust within an area called the Cortez window. These lower plate sediments host over 90% of the gold found within the Carlin and Battle Mountain- Eureka trends. In the Toiyabe project area gold mineralization is hosted within a similar geologic setting. The stratigraphy, structure and alteration are analogous to that found at nearby Cortez, Cortez Hills, Pediment, Horse Canyon and Pipeline deposits.

Restricted areas of close-spaced drilling of the near surface (less than 400 ft) have been conducted on the property starting in 1979 and extending to the present. Available records suggest that approximately 243 holes have been completed on the subject property, of which 159 have detailed records and assays available. This drilling indicates potential for additional gold mineralization at relatively shallow depths.

Toiyabe contains at least two strongly mineralized fault zones with strong gold values on surface and in drilling. This evidence demonstrates the potential for gold-mineralizing fluids to travel from a deeper source through reactive, lower plate, carbonate rocks to the shallow mineralization encountered to date at Toiyabe. Several deeper drill holes have encountered low to moderate gold mineralization erratically distributed through comparable stratigraphy in nearby producing mines. Although the necessary structural complexities and traps required to host a large economic gold occurrence have yet to be encountered, a recent re-interpretation of stratigraphy and structure by Paul D. Noland indicates that this environment likely exists within the Toiyabe project boundary and may be responsible for at least some of the mineralization encountered within less favorable, upper plate lithologies.

Since 2006, Golden Oasis (now ACM) has conducted an intensive program of geologic mapping, geophysical surveys, compilation and drilling. This work has increased the knowledge of the mineralized system, identified a drill defined resource, and helped define at least five viable targets for further exploration. It is recommended that ACM continue exploration of the Courtney target. Through ACM's diligence, the favorable stratigraphy and potential feeder faults have been defined sufficiently that deeper drilling of Pipeline style targets is warranted. A single 1,500 feet long angle core hole is recommended in order to test favorable host rocks adjacent to one of the more favorable north-nortwest feeder faults. The cost of this program is estimated at US$100,000. For details see the Cost Estimates section of this report.

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides an evaluation of the exploration potential for the Toiyabe Project owned by MinQuest Inc. (MinQuest) and under option to Golden Oasis Exploration Corporation (now American Consolidated Minerals Corporation or ACM). On January 31, 2009 Golden Oasis merged with two other companies to form ACM. It is the intent of this report to summarize the exploration results over the last three years, state the mineral resource calculated from this exploration, and make recommendations for further work. As such, this report has been prepared as a supplement and update to the original Technical Report dated November 2005 and updated report dated November, 2008 and is prepared under the terms set out in NI 43-101.

The initial NI 43-101 review of data was conducted by Christopher H. Cherrywell, C.P.G. and George Cavey, P. Geo. An updated 43-101 was completed by Richard Kern, P. Geo. in November, 2008 to describe all activity since the original report for the merger of Golden Oasis.

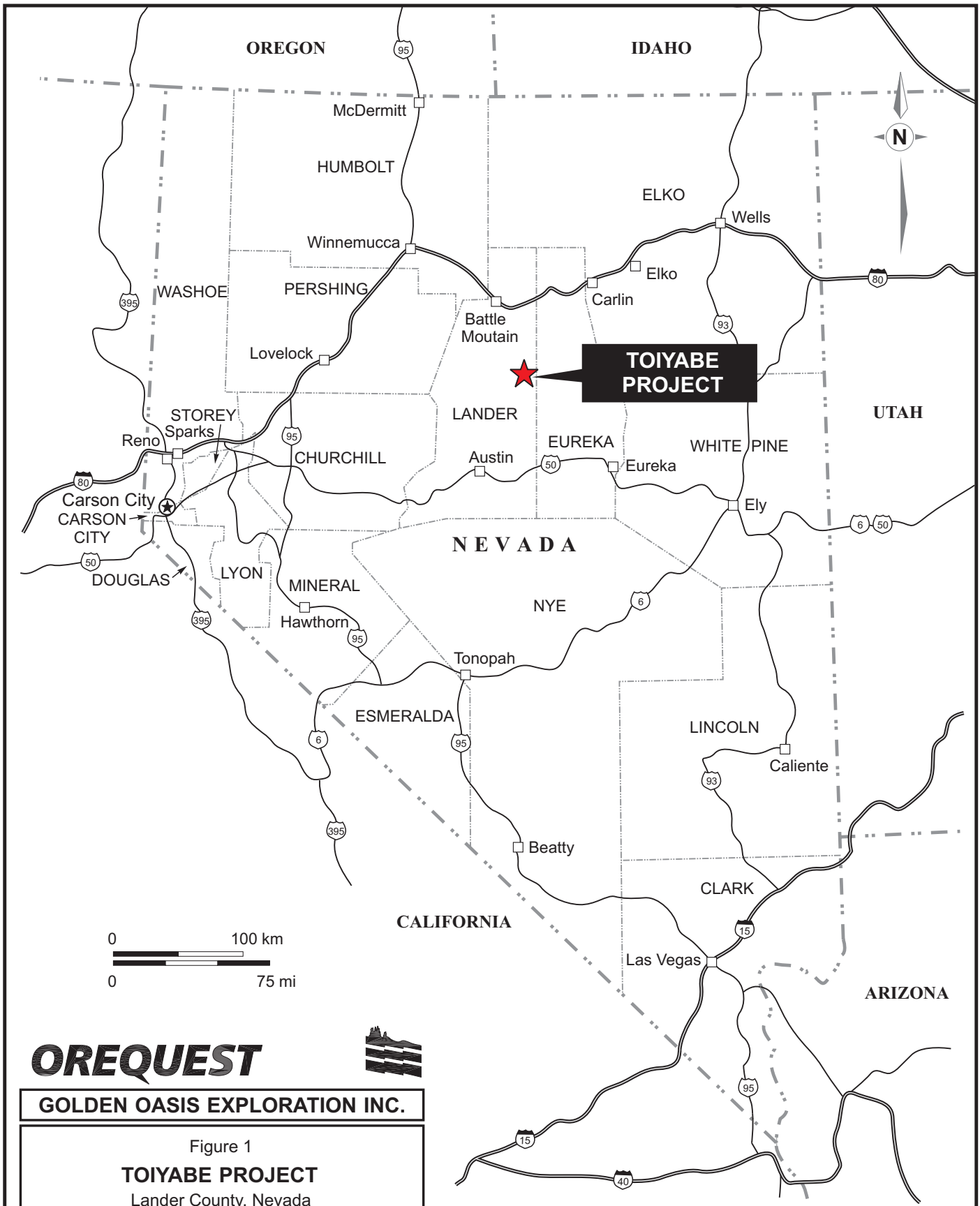
This supplement report was prepared by Paul D. Noland in January and February of 2009 at the request of Robert Eadie, President of American Consolidated Minerals. The author has based his assessment upon the a personal examination of the property, reviews of exploration data generated by Homestake, Freeport, Inland Gold and Silver, and Golden Oasis as noted within the text and referenced as appropriate in the Reference section. Published literature has been reviewed and is also referenced. The author is familiar with this general area of Nevada from visiting various mining properties during formal and informal tours since the early 1980's along with specific property visits and the authoring of reports for reporting purposes for other companies in this general area of Nevada.

The author had opportunity to examine all core now held in storage by ACM, as well as chip trays for all 2006-2008 RCR drilling. Mr. Noland's familiarity with local stratigraphy at Pipeline and Cortez Hills deposits, as well as on the Carlin Trend, has allowed him to re-interpret the stratigraphic setting of the Toiyabe project. As a result of this reinterpreted stratigraphy, a more detailed structural interpretation has also been possible.

All references to currency in this report are in US dollars. All units in this report are as stated being a mixture of English and metric as is typical with projects in the United States.

DISCLAIMER

ACM requested that the author review the Toiyabe Project and prepare a technical summary of the project. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of National Instrument 43- 101 and is to be submitted as a Technical Report to the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX") and the BC Securities Commission ("BCSC") as an update to the



OREQUEST

GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION INC.

Figure 1

TOIYABE PROJECT

Lander County, Nevada

LOCATION MAP

BY :

DATE : Sept. 2005

SCALE : As shown

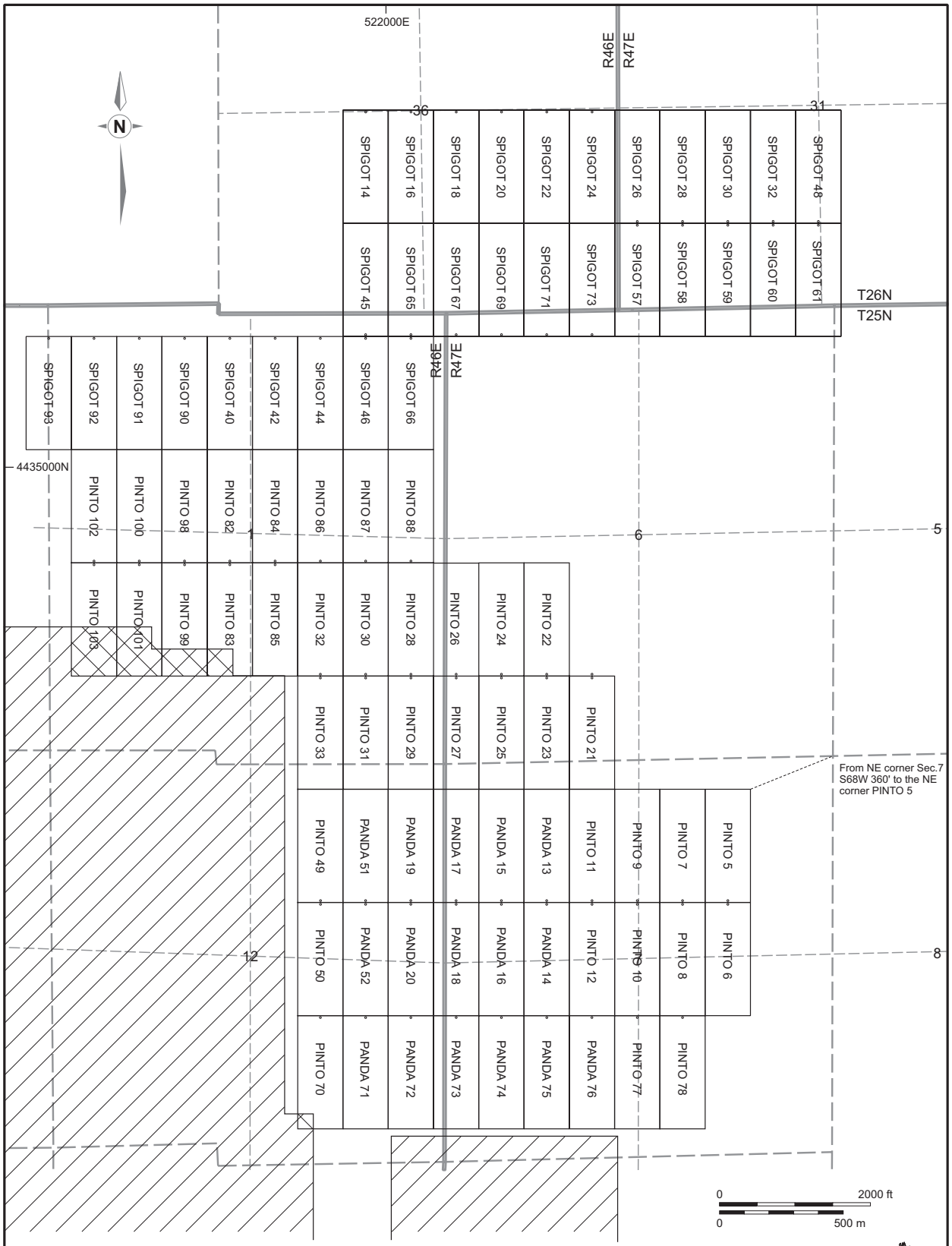
original Technical Report dated November 2005 which was prepared in support of the property acquisition and Initial Public Offering.
The author prepared this report based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of completion, but which is not guaranteed. The author has relied on collected exploration reports from operating companies for the project area compiled by Newmont, MinQuest technical files, other corporate promotional information, and published literature. In particular, the author relied on the recent geophysical data interpretation completed by Fritz Geophysics in June 2005. Therefore in writing this technical report the author has relied on the truth and accuracy from the sources listed in the Reference section of this report.

MinQuest has supplied the author with a title report dated Aug 22, 2005 from Mark Nesbitt, a Colorado attorney. Title to the Toiyabe claims has been reviewed by management of Golden Oasis and ACM who assume responsibility for the accuracy of title.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Toiyabe Project is located approximately 78 miles south-southwest of Elko, Nevada. The project is located along the western side of Bald Mountain within the Toiyabe Range. The property is further defined within all or parts of Section 36, T26N, R46E, Sections 31 and 32, T26N R47E, Sections 1, 2, 12, and 13, T25N, R46E, and Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T25N, R47E (Figure 2). To reach the property from Elko, take Interstate 80 west to the Beowawe Exit 261(approximately 40 miles) then follow State Highway 306 south passing through Beowawe, Fire Creek Project (17 miles from the Interstate) to Crescent Valley (20 miles south of the Interstate). Continue along Highway 306 on the pavement passing the eastward turn to Coral Resources to Cortez nine miles further south from Crescent Valley and for another mile turning left (eastward) at the Cortez leach pads. From there the route continues three more miles along a gravel road and takes a right turn past the active spraying on the heaps on the right; this heap area is approximately one mile along the gravel road. At five miles along the gravel road, veer left just past the Cortez evaporation ponds follow this unimproved gravel road for two miles turning left (eastwards) at Rocky Gap follow this road five miles and then turn left onto a 2-track trail. Two miles along this trail enters into the project area. At six miles along the 2-track turn left and follow the drill trail upward for an additional 1.2 miles to the drill site of T-01 on the Toiyabe Project (UTM E0521938 N4433065, NAD27).

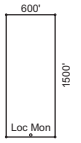
When this report was originally written the project consisted of 86 unpatented, contiguous, and surveyed (by handheld GPS), (600ft by 1500ft claim) mineral claims, each claim covering 20.66 acres, for a total of 1,776.76 acres. In 2006 Golden Oasis staked an additional 79 claims mostly on the west side of the claim block. This brings the total land holding to 3,330 acres. Details of the Claim Information have been updated and are summarized in Appendix A. Certain of the unpatented claims owned by MinQuest cover pre-existing claims owned by others. The pre-existing claims have full use and all mineral rights to the land within their boundaries. The actual location of unpatented



PANDA 13 to 20,51,52,71 to 76 - Located July 21/04
PINTO 5 to 12 - Located July 27/04
PINTO 49,50,70,77,78 - Located July 28/04
PINTO 21 to 33 - Located July 31/04
PINTO 82 to 88, 98 to 103 - Located Aug. 2/04
SPIGOT 40,42,44,90,91,92,93 - Located Aug. 11/04
SPIGOT 45,46,65,66,67,69,71,73 - Located Aug. 12/04
SPIGOT 26,28,30,32,48,57,58,59,60,61 - Located Aug. 15/04
SPIGOT 14,16,18,20,22,24 - Located Aug. 16/04

Third party claims

Possible conflict claims



Typical Claim
All posts are 2" x 2" x 4' Wood

OREQUEST

GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION INC.

Figure 2

TOIYABE PROJECT

Lander County, Nevada

CLAIM MAP

BY : DATE : Sept. 2005

SCALE : As shown

mineral claims can only be confirmed by a field inspection of the location of claim monuments and more importantly how they relate to the monuments of older, pre-existing claims. In fact some of the conflicts may not actually exist and there may be other conflicts that are not apparent from the printed documents. A field inspection of all company claims and other, older claims was recommended as part of the Phase I work program. A total of approximately 31 acres of ground (1.7% of the total) in the Toiyabe block may belong to unrelated third parties. In Nevada, staked claims expire annually on September 1. Therefore, all claims will expire on September 1, 2009 unless the company pays $125/claim in fees to the BLM prior to Aug 31, 2009. At $125/claim, the company must make annual payments to the BLM of US$20,625.00 to keep all the claims in good standing. The $125/claim fees for 2008-2009 have been paid.

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Golden Oasis entered into an option agreement dated as of January 23, 2005 and updated May 15, 2005 with MinQuest Inc. pursuant to which Golden Oasis can earn a 100% interest (subject to a 3 % NSR) in the Toiyabe Project claims by:

(i) Reimburse all cost of acquisition, a total of $33,155 which has not been paid. MinQuest has agreed to accept payment after the company is publicly trading.

(ii) Pay MinQuest US$25,000 on execution of the agreement which has been paid.

(iii) Pay MinQuest US$975,000 as follows:

- US$30,000 on or before the first anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$45,000 on or before the second anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$60,000 on or before the third anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$80,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$100,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$120,000 on or before the sixth anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$140,000 on or before the seventh anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$400,000 on or before the eighth anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement

(iv) Issue to MinQuest as fully paid and non-assessable 500,000 shares as follows:

- 50,000 shares upon TSX acceptance of the agreement
- 100,000 shares on or before the first anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- 150,000 shares on or before the second anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- 200,000 shares on or before the third anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement

(v) Incur exploration expenses of $2,500,000 as follows:

- US$125,000 on or before the first anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$175,000 on or before the second anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$200,000 on or before the third anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$275,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$325,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$375,000 on or before the sixth anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$400,000 on or before the seventh anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement
- US$625,000 on or before the eighth anniversary of the TSX acceptance of the agreement

The property is also subject to a 3% net smelter royalty in favor of MinQuest. By Amending Agreement dated October 15, 2008, all cash payments and exploration expenses have been suspended until October 15, 2018. On January 31, 2009, Golden Oasis combined with Lebon and American Copper to form American Consolidated Minerals Corporation. As of that date, ACM owns and controls the Toiyabe project.

Subsequent to the MinQuest-Golden Oasis option, Golden Oasis has entered into a "*Right of First Offer*" agreement with Newmont Mining Corp. In May of 1997, Newmont merged with Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corp. and as the result of that transaction, acquired all the technical data from the work previously done on the Golden Oasis property. In exchange for the "*Right of First Offer*", Newmont has agreed to provide Golden Oasis with all their technical data including results from their previous exploration. The "Right of First Offer", dated July 25, 2005, requires that Golden Oasis give Newmont the first right to option or joint venture the claims or match any offer that the company receives in conjunction with any future property deal on the current claims.

Golden Oasis completed a title opinion on the Toiyabe Project claims. In a letter dated Aug 22, 2005, Mark Nesbitt, attorney at law, summarizes the title by stating:

> "*the title to the Claims was clearly vested on June 13, 2005 at 7:30 a.m. in MinQuest Inc, a Nevada corporation that is in good standing on the date of this opinion, ("MinQuest"). Based upon the reviewed documentation, there is no material encumbrance on the Claims reflected in the materials reviewed, except for possible conflicts with senior third party claims."*

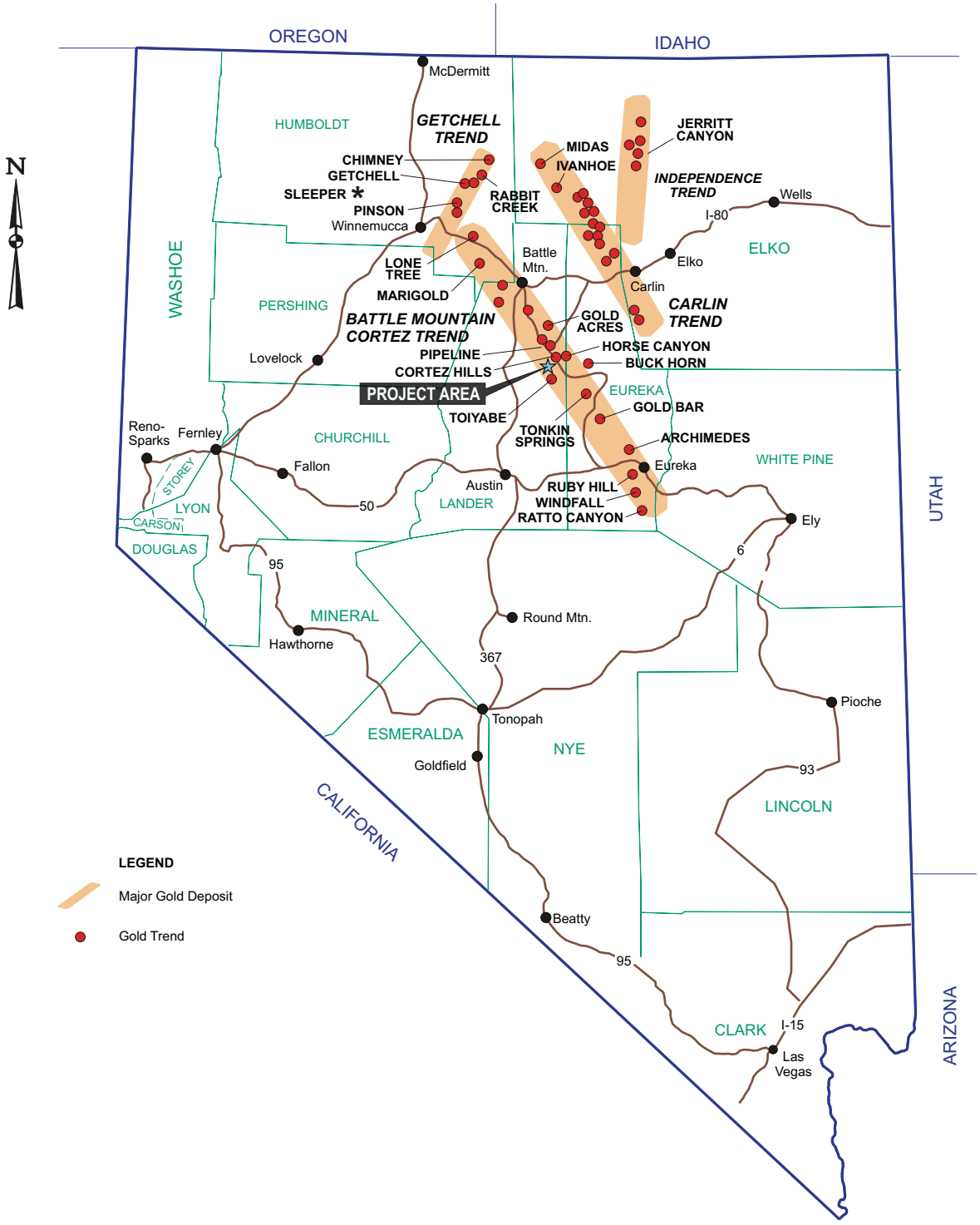
Mr. Nesbitt further stated that because he did not search the records of the state and Federal courts, including the records of Lander County, it was not known if there were any pending legal action, liens, or bankruptcy actions exist on the claims. Mr. Nesbitt concludes that because the claims are only slightly more than one year old, the likelihood that liens, bankruptcy action or any other legal actions exist is not great. In addition, he states that there are no easements, rights of ways or other encumbrances known to exist regarding the surface of the lands upon which the Claims are located. The full title opinion is located in Appendix B.

There are no known environmental liabilities directly on the Toiyabe Project ground that is the subject of this report. A small abandoned and reclaimed three pit and heap leach gold mining operation (Toiyabe mine of Inland Gold and Silver, 1987- 1991) is adjacent to the project on the southwestern border. An environmental site reconnaissance completed on the old mine property in 1994 concluded, "*it appears that the existence of large-scale environmental liabilities at this site are unlikely*" (Baker, 1994). The past mining project is not expected to greatly impact the subject property. In addition, an archaeological survey was completed on the old Toiyabe mine while the mine was in production in 1989. The survey, which covered a small portion of the present day Golden Oasis property did discover 24 small prehistoric sites. The consultants concluded that none of the sites were significant and concluded "*it is therefore recommended that no avoidance or further mitigation of the proposed impacts at the Toiyabe Exploration project be required*" (Johnson 1989).

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Toiyabe Project is located approximately six miles southwest of Barrick's Cortez Gold Mine and about 78 miles southwest of Elko, Nevada. The project is in the northern Toiyabe Range, eastern Lander County, Nevada. It covers parts of Sections 1 and 12, T25N, R46E, Sections 6 and 7, T25N, R47E, Section 36, T26N, R46E and Section 31, T26N, R47E, MDB&M. Elevations range between 6600 and 8000 feet (a.s.l). Accessibility is good and access is described in detail in the PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION section above.

The climate of the project is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters. There is a large diurnal range for temperature. The temperatures are cool to cold



OREQUEST

GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION INC.

Figure 3

TOIYABE PROJECT

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

NOT TO SCALE

SEPT 2005 XY3

during the winter (to 0 Fahrenheit) in the winter, with an occasional moderate snow cover, and are warm during the summer (to over 100₀ Fahrenheit) with cool nights. The area is fairly dry, with infrequent rains and occasional snowfalls, in the respective seasons.

The vegetation varies depending on elevation and moisture. Sagebrush and sparse grasses thrive on the valley floors while mountain mahogany, juniper and pinion trees grow on the lower slopes of the ranges. The lower slopes of the Toiyabe project area are covered with open pinion and juniper stands on the slopes. The vegetation on the valley floor of the project consists mostly of sagebrush and grasses.

The property is approximately 42 miles south of the Union Pacific Railway that parallels Interstate 80. No utilities were observed on or near the property. All essential services such as fuel, food and lodging are available in Elko or Battle Mountain. The closest regularly scheduled airline services are located in Elko.

The property is located in the northern central part of Nevada, which is experiencing a revitalized gold exploration and mining boom (Figure 3). There is a highly trained mining-industrial workforce available in Battle Mountain, Carlin and Elko. All needed equipment, supplies and services for mining companies to conduct full exploration and mining development projects are available in Battle Mountain, Carlin or Elko. The people in the area are friendly and mining oriented.

Exploration and mining could be conducted year-round, as evident from the past Toiyabe gold mining operation adjacent to the project. The hilly nature of the topography at Toiyabe could restrict the ability of a mine operator to place mine site facilities on the project ground depending upon size of the operation. The property has limited area within the claim boundaries for future mining operations including potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pads areas and potential processing plant sites. Most adjacent ground is under claim but the author does not believe that the current land position is a fatal flaw to the project as evidenced by the adjacent historical producing Toiyabe gold mining operation in the same terrain. Exploration on Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands requires a permit to conduct exploration except for activities that create no land disturbance like sampling of rocks and soils by hand and geophysics. All the ACM claims lie within BLM lands and are subject to their regulations.

If exploration activity disturbance is under five acres permitting is done under a notice of intent (NOI). The BLM has 10 days to grant it or say why it is insufficient. If insufficient the notice is resubmitted until sufficient. As part of the approval a reclamation bond amount is given. A bond application and check can be filed with the BLM. The BLM normally approve these applications in 3-4 weeks, but there is no time limit and if busy it can be longer. However, beginning in the summer of 2005, the state created its own bond pool that is already approved by the BLM. This means by filling out an application, submitting a check for the BLM bond amount plus a 3 % per year fee, companies can have bond approval within an hour of filing. Therefore the NOI notice

approval time can be as short as 11 days. Most exploration programs are able to conduct drilling or trenching for 2-3 years under an NOI. Bonding amounts average US$7,000 to $10,000 per acre of disturbance.

Exploration beyond five acres needs a Plan of Operation (POO). An EA is required. An Environmental Assessment (EA) requires an in depth study with 30 days for public comment, plus additional time for appeal. USFS and BLM personnel suggest that one year may be required to receive a permit. Studies on archaeology and sensitive plant and animal species would be required prior to disturbance. To speed this process contractors are usually hired by the applicant to do the studies. These studies can only be done when the snow is off and the plants are in their growing season. Both the BLM and the state approve the plan. Both agencies publish a summary of the application in local newspapers and give 30 days for public comment. Comments are added to the approval document and a bond amount given. The bonding process is the same as for a NOI. The BLM has no time restraint as it does with the NOI and POO's can take up to a year or more. Normally, they are granted 6 to 9 months after submission of the initial application.

Initially exploration plans should be staged and submitted in order to develop a positive working relationship and level of understanding with the BLM. Existing roads and drill sites that dates from exploration conducted in the 1980-90's are present. The BLM would look favorably on exploration plans to reclaim these sites or correct erosional issues although at this time, the amount of reclamation would be minimal as the level of previous disturbance was low. During the dry season, the threat of forest fires may limit access to the area. The required permits are in place for the next phase of exploration.

HISTORY

Nevada ranks as one of the world's premier gold mining regions, with over 7.7 million ounces produced in 2004 and current reserves at approximately 64 million ounces. The vast majority of gold endowment and production occurs in Northern Nevada, along the three major Sediment-hosted gold trends, (Carlin, Battle Mountain and Getchell) with significant additional production from epithermal deposits of the Northern Nevada rift, and Western Nevada rift.

Finely disseminated gold occurrences were first identified in the late 1920's at Mercur, Utah and at Gold Acres, Nevada. With the discovery of the Carlin mine in 1962, Newmont Mining moved Nevada gold exploration for disseminated gold to the forefront.

In 1966 the United States Geological Survey outlined an extensive gold geochemical anomaly within silicified limestones of the Roberts Mountain Formation, an important host lithology in most of the gold deposits of the Carlin Trend to the east. Further exploration in the area delineated the Cortez gold deposit (located 8 miles to the north). In 1969 Placer Amex commenced further exploration in the Gold Acres area (located 12 miles to the north of the Toiyabe project). By 1973 the Placer had outlined additional reserves of 1.6 million tons grading 0.106 ounces per ton gold and the Gold Acres mine

was reopened. Production from the mine continued until 1983. From 1984 to 1986 drilling was conducted over portions of the mine area. Additional sulfide resources were outlined and mining activity resumed in 1986 and is still underway.

In 1986-87 Gold Fields Mining Corporation conducted limited exploration and drilling on the Pipeline property (located 10 miles to the north of the Toiyabe project). Sub-economic gold values were intersected in some of the drill holes. The property was sold to Placer Dome and Kennecott (Cortez Joint Venture) as a mill site for the Gold Acres Mine. During condemnation drilling significant gold mineralization was encountered. The discovery hole intersected continuous mineralization grading 0.306 ounces per ton gold over 120 feet. Highlights of the infill drilling included intercepts of 210 feet of 0.489 ounces per ton, 225 feet grading 0.382 ounces per ton and 225 feet of 0.369 ounces per ton gold. Based on the significant results discovered by the Cortez Joint Venture and others, many authors such as Madrid and Roberts in 1991, have grouped the Cortez and Gold Acres deposits with the deposits of the Battle Mountain area into “the Battle Mountain-Eureka Gold Belt”, thereby equating these deposits with those of the linear Carlin Trend.

The Pipeline and South Pipeline deposits are now in production, current reserves and resources are included in published reserve and resource numbers outlined in the Cortez reserve and resource disclosure is located in the DEPOSIT TYPES section of this report. The newest and most significant discovery in the area is the Cortez Hills deposit, which was discovered in 2002. The Cortez Hills deposit is currently being drilled by Barrick who took over Placer Dome, then bought Rio Tinto’s 40% interest. The Toiyabe Project is location only six miles south of the Cortez Hills discovery. Current proven and probable reserves are 5.6 millions ounces of gold, measured and indicated resources stand at 2.4 million ounces and inferred resources at 4.6 million ounces. A complete discussion of the Cortez Hills discovery is located in the DEPOSIT TYPES section of this report.

The Battle Mountain – Cortez Hills Trend has produced and identified more than 32 million ounces of gold over the past thirty years, making it the second most productive belt in Nevada after the Carlin Trend. Much of the recent production is from Barrick's 10 million oz Pipeline- Pediment deposit. The discovery of the ET Blue deposit in late 2002 and the Cortez Hills deposit also owned by Barrick, has boosted interest in the trend.

The proximity of the Golden Oasis-Toiyabe Project to these or other documented gold and silver deposits discussed in this report does not suggest or indicate that the Toiyabe property is similarly mineralized.

The Toiyabe mine, which lies on a claim block adjacent to the south of the Toiyabe project, was a small gold mining and heap leaching operation that was in production from 1987-1991 by Inland Gold & Silver Corporation. The mine processed approximately 2,300,000 tons of rock and produced approximately 89,000 oz of gold from three small pits. The three pits and leachfacilities are owned by Barrick. The Saddle deposit of the Toiyabe mine, is a sediment-hosted, structurally controlled gold deposit primarily hosted by the Roberts Mountain formation but with the Roberts Mountain Thrust zone as the

major control on the gold mineralization. The three pits are adjacent to the south and west boundaries of the ACM Project.

This section presents recent history of exploration activities on the total of the Toiyabe area. Work was conducted across the total area which included the adjacent but off-property Toiyabe Mine of N.A. Degerstrom, Inc and Inland Gold and Silver. Much of the history comes from summary documents that are reviews of submittals presented to Newmont in various reports over the years. Geochemical data predates NI43-101 QA/QC protocols.

Exploration work was completed by Homestake (now Barrick), Getty Oil (now Energold Mining), Freeport Exploration (now Freeport-McMoran Copper & Gold Inc), Degerstrom Inc, Santa Fe Pacific Mining (now Newmont), and Golden Oasis (now ACM) during the period 1964-2008. Since much of the work consisted of drilling, further details will be discussed in the DRILLING section of this report. Other work completed by the various companies is summarized in various documents that may or may not contain maps that would provide assistance in locating the various targets developed by the survey. In addition and more importantly, it is often difficult to determine how much of the old work was completed within the current ACM property boundary as the claims were much different in 1964-1991. Therefore, in many cases brief summaries are all that remain of the exploration programs. Some of the work includes:

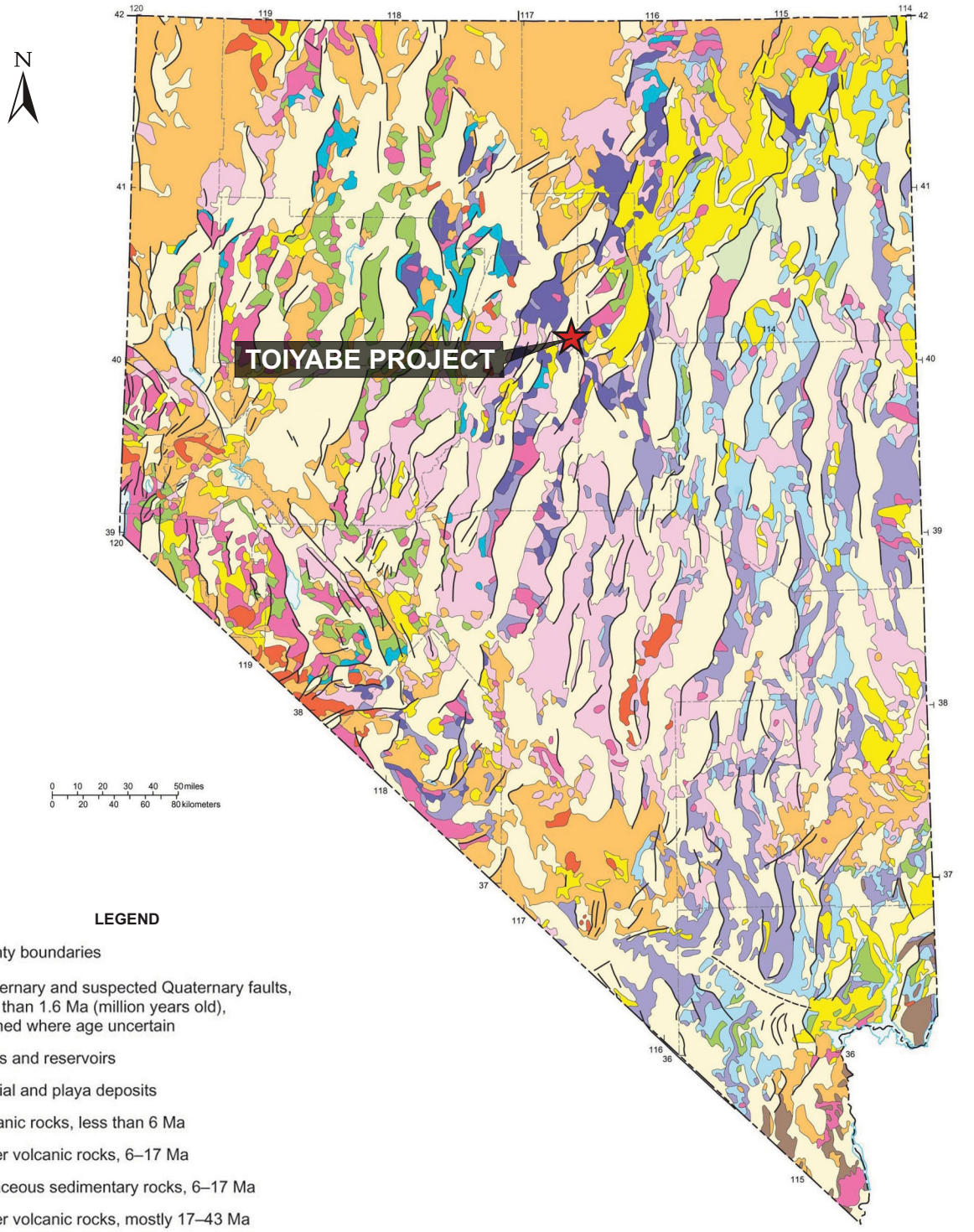
- ~10,000 regional and local collected stream silt samples by Homestake in 1979
- ~9,500 regional and local collected stream sediment samples by Inland in 1988
- Airphoto and landsat studies
- Geological mapping
- Rock sampling by Inland and Freeport in the lower plate rock exposures
- 6 mi^2 of soil surveys on 200ftX200 ft grid, 3 mi^2 of soil surveys on 400 feet X 400feet grid completed by Santa Fe in 1990
- Airborne magnetometer surveys in 1990 completed by Homestake
- 4,165 rock chip samples completed by Santa Fe in 1991
- Bouguer gravity surveys were completed by Newmont in 1993 over parts of the property although no interpretation of the data was available to the authors.
- 265 rock chip samples completed by Teck from 1995-97
- 2 mi^2 of soil surveys on 400ftX400 ft grid completed by Teck in 1995
- Reverse Circulation drilling of 242 holes from 1979-2008 on the current ACM property as part of more than 1,000 holes drilled in the area including the holes drilled to develop the near-by Toiyabe mine.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

North-Central Nevada is underlain by Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks (Figure 4). Two distinct depositional environments are evident in the Paleozoic units. These are known as the upper and lower plate assemblages that represent the upper and lower plates of the Roberts Mountain Thrust, a major structural feature. In

NEVADA BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

EDUCATIONAL SERIES E-30 GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF NEVADA



LEGEND

- County boundaries
- Quaternary and suspected Quaternary faults, less than 1.6 Ma (million years old), dashed where age uncertain
- Lakes and reservoirs
- Alluvial and playa deposits
- Volcanic rocks, less than 6 Ma
- Upper volcanic rocks, 6–17 Ma
- Tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, 6–17 Ma
- Lower volcanic rocks, mostly 17–43 Ma
- Intrusive rocks, Mesozoic and Tertiary
- Igneous and metamorphic complex, Jurassic or Cretaceous
- Sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive rocks, Mesozoic
- Sedimentary and volcanic assemblage, upper Paleozoic
- Carbonate and other sedimentary rocks, upper Paleozoic
- Sedimentary and volcanic assemblage, lower Paleozoic
- Carbonate and other sedimentary rocks, lower Paleozoic and Late Proterozoic
- Metamorphic and intrusive rocks, Early and Middle Proterozoic

Modified from Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Map 57, Million-Scale Geologic Map of Nevada, by John H. Stewart and John E. Carlson, 1977; and fault maps by Craig. M. DePolo, 1998.

OREQUEST

GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION INC.

Figure 4

TOIYABE PROJECT

REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF NEVADA

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

SEPT 2005 XY3

Nevada, the Upper Plate assemblage consists of deep water siliceous sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks. The lower plate of the Roberts Mountain Thrust is almost entirely composed of shallow marine carbonates.

During the Antler orogeny the Upper Plate assemblage was transported over the lower plate units along the Roberts Mountain Thrust. The thrust was also folded and upwarped during this time. Intrusion of granitic rocks during the Mesozoic caused localized doming throughout the region. This doming accentuated the Shoshone Fold Belt, a series of northeast trending broad amplitude folds with widths up to seven miles. Tertiary events included the intrusion of quartz porphyry dykes, quartz latite, and rhyolite tuffs (Caetano tuffs), extensive basaltic volcanism, and subsequent deep erosion which favored paleo-highs along the apex of regional fold structures. This resulted in structural "windows" in the upper plate units through which lower plate rocks are exposed. A later extensional tectonic period resulted in extensive north-west trending normal faults throughout Central Nevada. The Cortez fault which can be traced southeast from the Cortez mine is one of the most prominent of these features in the basin and range province.

The gold deposits and other mineral occurrences in North-Central Nevada are aligned along distinct trends first recognized by Roberts (1960). The three principal trends are the Getchell Trend, the Battle Mountain-Cortez Trend and the Carlin Trend. The lateral extent of the gold belts and the abundance of deposits coupled with the large vertical range of gold deposition suggest that extremely large mineralizing hydrothermal systems were active in the Great Basin.

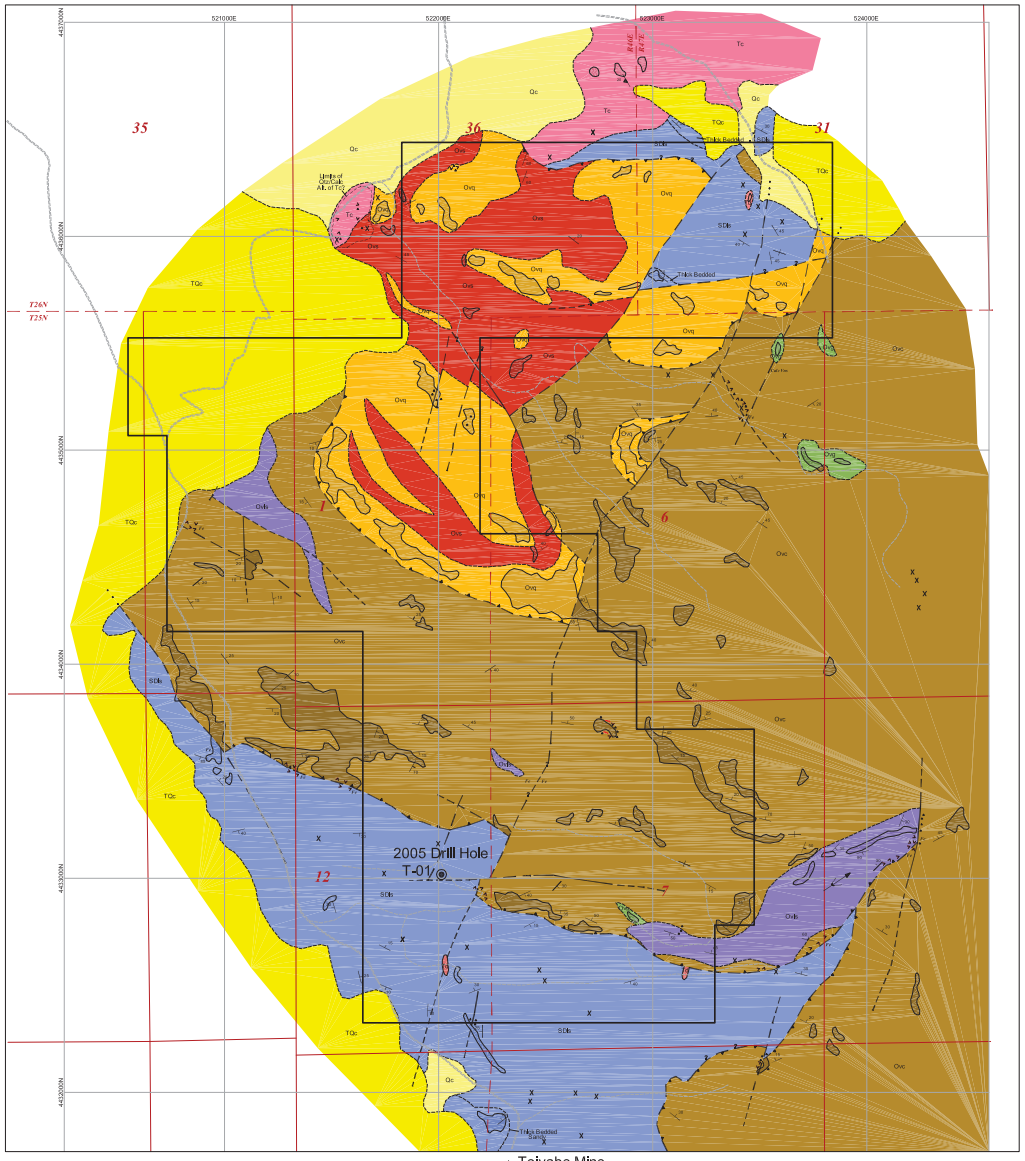
Thinning of the continental crust over the Great Basin during Tertiary time led to extensive and long-lived igneous activity. Intrusive activity was instrumental in providing a heat source to generate mineralizing systems. The alignment of gold deposits along linear trends reflected by
geophysical discontinuities implies that deep seated, long acting structures and major crustal breaks localized hydrothermal activity and mineralization. Other primary mineralizing controls include permeability and porosity, fold fabric, fracture density and reactive host rocks.

Formations in the Cortez Hills-Toiyabe area which belong to the upper plate assemblage include the following:

1. Elder Creek Formation (Silurian). A unit comprised of feldspathic sandstones, chert and some limestone beds.

2. Slaven Chert (Devonian). Primarily thin to thick bedded black chert with some argillites and thick bedded carbonaceous quartzites.

3. Valmy Formation (Ordovician). Mainly dolomitic sandstone, quartzite and chert with minor amounts of siltstone, shale limestone and mafic volcanics.



EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY

Qc — Unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium

QUATERNARY/TERTIARY

TQc — Older alluvium, colluvium and gravel with coarse blocks of quartzite

TERTIARY

Tc — Tertiary Caetano tuff; felsic tuff

Td — Felsic dike; fine grain, porphyritic

SILURIAN/DEVONIAN AUTOCHTHOUS LOWER PLATE CARBONATE

SDls — Dominantly limestone; thin-bedded often silty; gray, tan, bone to brown; erodes to plates or rbolls. Irregular dubs; slope-former; local thick-bedded sandy to fine-grain lenses; mapped by various workers Devonian Wenban limestone, Silurian Roberts Mountain formation or as a thick carbonate lens in upper-plate rocks (Vinini fm.); Host rock at Sadded Deposit to south

ORDOVICIAN/DEVONIAN ALLOCHTHONOUS UPPER-PLATE CHERT AND CLASTIC

Ovq — Quartzitic Sandstone; medium to fine sandy; moderate to well sorted; dominant constituent is quartz, very minor chert; forms bold, massive outcrops; Ordovician Valmy formation

Ovm — Thin-bedded clastic rock; siliceous to argillaceous siltstone, shale with minor clean quartzitic sandstone beds; slope former; Valmy formation

Ovls — Limestone; medium gray; weathers with brownish rinds on fractures and bedding; fine grain to locally sandy; somewhat siliceous; forms low, erratic outcrops; occurs in relatively thin lenses; Vinini formation(?)

Ovg — Greenstone; Porphyritic, mafic(?) dikes or flows; strongly chloritized; rare low outcrops

Ovc — Chert; medium gray to black; beds from 1/2 to 6 inches with very thin, shaly partings; often contorted; prominent outcrops; interbedded with slope forming argillaceous to siliceous siltstone and shale and very minor medium-grain, heterolithic sandstone; previously mapped as Devonian Slaven chert

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop pattern; only prominent outcrops shown
- Contact, short dashed where uncertain, dotted under cover
- Strike and dip of bedding, layering in volcanic rocks
- Fault; short dashed where uncertain, dotted under cover
- Thrust fault; teeth on upper plate; short dashed and questioned where uncertain
- Breccia
- Synform
- Silicification, local
- Fe — Fe, anomalous iron-oxide staining
- Quartz veins
- Adit, shaft, prospect, trench
- Existing roads
- Outline of Claim Block

N

0 2000 4000 ft

0 400 800 1200 m

OREQUEST

GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION INC.

Figure 5

TOIYABE PROJECT

Lander County, Nevada

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

GEOLOGY BY: F.H.

SCALE : As shown DATE : Sept. 2005

4. Vinini Formation (Ordovician). Mainly carbonaceous argillites and thin-bedded limestones, with some chert with minor amounts of quartzite, greenstones and limestones. The upper plate assemblage hosts a number of significant vein and vein stock work/breccia type gold deposits in the Cortez Hills-Toiyabe area. These include, the Tenabo, Buckhorn, Elder and Hilltop deposits.

The lower plate rocks present in the Toiyabe area are dominantly shallow marine carbonate units with some shale beds. Four formations belonging to the lower plate are present in the project area:

1. Horse Canyon Formation (Uppermost Devonian). Limestone, mudstone, siltstones and cherts. Until recently, this unit had been lumped with upper plate rocks due to the interbedded cherts. It is now recognized as a separate formation due to a deposition hiatus between the Horse Canyon and Wenban formations.

2. Wenban Limestones (Devonian). Dolomite, limestone and minor amounts of sandstone and quartzite.

3. Roberts Mountain Formation (Silurian/Devonian). Laminated, calcareous to dolomitic siltstones and thick-bedded carbonaceous limestones.

4. Hanson Creek Formation (Ordovician/Silurian). Dolomites, limestones and clastic dolomites.

Lower plate rocks (Nevada, Wenban and Roberts Mountain Formations) outcrop on the northwest and the southeast of the Cortez Hills-Toiyabe area. Geological extrapolation and review of magnetic data indicates the favourable lower plate lithologies project beneath the valley fill and alluvial cover in the Cortez window.

The Popovich, Rodeo Creek and Roberts Mountain Formations are the primary hosts to the gold deposits of the Carlin Trend. The Popovich is the time-stratigraphic equivalent of the Wenban formation. The Rodeo Creek is the time-stratigraphic equivalent of the Horse Canyon formation.

The Horse Canyon, Wenban, and Roberts Mountain Formations all host gold mineralization at the Pipeline, Gold Acres, Cortez and Cortez Hills deposits. Parts of the Pipeline deposit occur beneath valley fill and alluvial cover. The Horse Canyon deposit lies within both the upper plate Vinini Formation and the lower plate Horse Canyon and Wenban limestones.

The Toiyabe Project is hosted within a comparable geological environment to the Cortez, Cortez Hills, Pediment, Horse Canyon and Pipeline deposits. A large window of lower plate Carbonate stratigraphies occurs in the southern portion of the property.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The exploration model is that of the newly discovered Cortez Hills deposit (Barrick). The Cortez Hills deposit is currently being developed by Barrick. The Toiyabe Project is located only six miles south of the Cortez Hills discovery. The latest mineral reserves and resources for the Cortez-Pipeline area are shown in the following table. The Cortez property consists of the Pipeline/South Pipeline/South Pipeline Extension (Crossroads area), Gap, and Gold Acres properties. The Pediment deposit is contiguous and located just south of Cortez Hills so is included as part of the Cortez Hills estimates.

TABLE 1: CORTEZ AND CORTEZ HILLS MINERAL RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Project	Total Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves			
	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t)	Contained oz. (millions)	Recovery (%)
Cortez	250.3	1.4	11.3	75.7
Cortez Hills (only)	64.7	2.7	5.6	82.5

Project	Total Measured and Indicated			Inferred Mineral Resources		
	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t)	Contained oz. (millions)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t)	Contained oz. (millions)
Cortez	280.3	1.1	9.9	35.5	2.0	2.3
Cortez Hills (only)	5.2	14.4	2.4	12.5	4.6	1.8

The Cortez and Cortez Hill reserve and resource estimation were based on estimates prepared by Placer Dome Inc. and published in a News Release dated Sept 15, 2005. The reserves and resources for Cortez include the Cortez Hills estimates; the Cortez Hills estimates (including Pediment) are exclusive of all other Barrick estimates and have been reported separately to show the significance of the new discovery for the area.

At the Cortez Mine, exploration drilling was largely unsuccessful for over 30 years during which time drilling over the Cortez Hills deposit was limited to 100 to 400' depths. The potential of the area only became clear when holes were drilled in excess of 1,000 feet. There could be several reasons for this but a significant controlling factor in all these deposits is believed to be the level at which "boiling" of hydrothermal fluids takes place and thus precipitation of gold and silver. (Placer Dome 2005b).

The gold mineralization at Cortez Hills is at least partly structurally controlled and is hosted in lower plate limestone and transitional sediments of the upper Devonian Horse Canyon and Wenban Formations. In the Carlin Trend the time-stratigraphic equivalent formations are the Rodeo Creek and Popovich Formations, which are known gold host rocks in Carlin. It is important to note that oxidation is at least 300 meters deep at Cortez Hills. As a result of the deep oxidation and high gold grades, the joint venture has determined that a significant portion of the deposit will be processed at the Pipeline mill

while the balance of the material will be leached. To date, there are no mineral resources for the deeper and possibly underground-mine portion of the deposit but the joint venture continues to drill.

The proximity of the Golden Oasis-Toiyabe Project to the Cortez JV or Cortez Hills deposits discussed in this section does not suggest or indicate that the Toiyabe property is similarly mineralized.

MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization in the Toiyabe mine area occurs in the lower plate carbonates and in the upper plate siliceous sediments above the Roberts Mountain thrust fault. Little is known about the gold occurrences within the ACM property, much of the information in this section is derived from the historical discussion of the gold occurrences at the Toiyabe mine. The proximity of the ACM-Toiyabe Project to the old Toiyabe mine does not suggest or indicate that the ACM property is similarly mineralized. Despite the presence of numerous old prospect pits, there has been no recorded historic production from within the ACM property.

At the Toiyabe mine, 60% of the gold is derived from the lower plate carbonate sediments while 40% of the gold comes from the upper plate package. Gold is fine grained and in a free state so is commonly liberated by heap leaching.

Crushed rock was placed on the pads, dilute cyanide solution was sprinkled on the heaps. The pregnant solution was collected and the gold (+ silver) was recovered by a series of carbon columns followed by stripping and electrowinning, overall gold recoveries averaged 65%.

Mineralized rock is commonly indistinguishable from the unmineralized rocks. Alteration in the mine area includes; silicification, decalcification, minor oxidization and remobilization of carbon. Gold is dominantly associated with silicification, either as quartz veins, quartz veinlets and/or replacement flooding. The gold is commonly associated with elevated arsenic, mercury, antimony and silver geochemistry which aids in the search for these deposits. Gold commonly occurs where narrow fracture systems intersect only certain sheared, permeable and reactive carbonates. The fault preparation results in larger, shear-breccia hosted gold systems. Gold on the ACM property is dominantly associated with silicification, either as quartz veins, quartz veinlets and/or replacement flooding generally hosted in the Roberts Mountain formation. The gold is commonly associated with elevated arsenic, mercury, antimony and silver geochemistry which aids in the search for these deposits.

Gold in the Toiyabe mine is also associated with Oligocene aged rhyolitic-latitic dykes. In several areas of the mine, gold is found in quartz veins or siliceous flooding of igneous dykes, a common phenomenon in other mines in the Battle Mountain and Carlin gold belts. Mapping within ACM property boundary has identified similar dykes to the

adjacent Toiyabe mine. However, the dykes have been thoroughly argillized by hydrothermal fluids so a definitive determination of composition has not been made.

EXPLORATION

Teck completed a Controlled Source MagnetoTelluric survey (CSMT) on the north end of the property and drilled three vertical RC holes to test interpreted anomalies. This program ran from 1994 to 2000. The data was obtained by MinQuest and Frank Fritz interpreted the results. The CSMT lines were oriented east-west along the north end of the claim block. Fritz interpreted the results to be representative of a survey run parallel to an easterly trending fault system. The drill holes confirmed this interpretation. Two holes were drilled within the basin north of the range front and continued to depths of 1200 to 1500 feet in Tertiary age Caetano tuffs.

ACM completed two exploration programs in 2005, a new airborne geophysical interpretation and a single hole drill program (DRILL Section below) (Figures 4 and 5). Fritz Geophysics completed interpretation of a Speculative Aeromagnetic Data set and a Tensor IP, (TIP) Survey in June. The objective of the new interpretation was to locate possible structures, including resistivity and IP contrasts in the project area. This interpretation allowed the company to determine if any new map responses may be associated with mineralization at depth. The database for the new interpretation consisted of aeromagnetic data previously flown and recently acquired from Pearson, deRritter and Johnson of Denver as well as the TIP data collected by Zonge of Reno. The authors are not aware of the date the geophysical data was originally collected, but believe it to be part of the work done by Homestake in 1990. The target is structurally controlled alteration and mineralization that could be associated with nearby auriferous mineralization.

The following is the summary from the Fritz report:

> *"The host rocks in the area are expected to be low resistivity and high IP effect graphitic Valmy fm. and a cover of high resistivity low IP effect Slaven Fm. There are some volcanics known to the north. Structures indicated by both data sets are a series of northerly and easterly directions that define a set of horsts and grabens. The magnetic structures are probably only reflected in the volcanics to the north while the TIP structures are likely in the sediments. The TIP resistivities and IP effects appear to be reflecting the lower Valmy fm. particularly to the south, away from the transmitter locations. The interpretation is that the low resistivities and high IP effects are caused by current channeling in the Valmy fm. with only limited responses from the overlying Slaven. Terrain effects may be a problem but are not well understood, at this time.*
>
> *One Target was interpreted from the combined data sets. Target I is a very high resistivity and complex IP effect area to the southern end of the survey. The*

target appears to be a structurally bounded graben with the higher IP effects concentrated along the eastern side of the graben. The coarse TIP response should be detailed with a line of dipole-dipole IP-Resistivity data, in particular to define possible depths to target. Should a crew not be available in a reasonable time frame drilling should be a fence of holes along the northern ridge in the target area, concentrating on the eastern structure. There should be reasonable outcrop in a valley within the Target area that could indicate possible alteration, etc. to enhance the target."

Based on this interpretation, Fritz concluded:

"The TIP survey showed complex layered responses over the survey area, probably associated with the low resistivity Valmy fm. and a thin cover of the high resistivity Slaven fm. Within this area there are a series of northerly and easterly structures that appear to define sets of horsts and grabens. On one of the southern grabens there is a high resistivity response that is inconsistent with the typical section. This possible graben also has a complex IP response more associated with the east side structure. These responses are interpreted to be a possible economic target. This Target I is not well defined due to the coarse nature of the TIP electrode locations.

There should be reasonable outcrop in the valley within this target area. Mapping the geology here should indicate possible alteration, etc., in this area. Ideally this TIP target should be covered with a dipole-dipole IP-Resistivity line to better define the location and depth to the target. Should this area be considered for drilling, there should be a fence of holes planned with emphasis on the eastern side interpreted structure. Note that this structure may only be located as well as something less than the station spacing of about 400m.

The company plans to include these recommendations in future exploration programs.

In 2006 Golden Oasis completed six lines of Controlled Source MagnetoTelluric data (CSMT) over the most promising responses detected by the previous Tensor IP, TIP, survey from the previous year. The survey included all of the Courtney target. The survey identified two large north-northwest trending down-dropped features called grabens. The interpretation was by Frank Fritz, the geophysical consultant for the project, who also interpreted a set of east-west structures cross-cutting the grabens. Fritz concluded the following:

The 2D model resistivities suggest a two layer case broken by several structures into a complex set of horsts and grabens but dominated by the grabens. The typical first layer from the surface is a very high resistivity unit while the second layer is a very low resistivity unit. The low resistivity second layer is not unusual for some of the rock types seen in Nevada but the very high resistivities are unusual for all of Nevada. The very low resistivities in the second layer limited the depth of penetration of the survey to less than 100m in some areas and

probably less than 300m for most of the survey. Correlation between these resistivity layers and specific geologic rock types is not possible at this time.

The interpreted structures appear to be a set of very northerly and ENE directions. Over most of the survey area there is a thin layer, <100m, of higher resistivities over the low resistivity but in the interpreted graben areas the high resistivities dominate and could suggest a thicker section of the high resistivity unit, the grabens, or an increase in resistivity locally possibly caused by alteration.

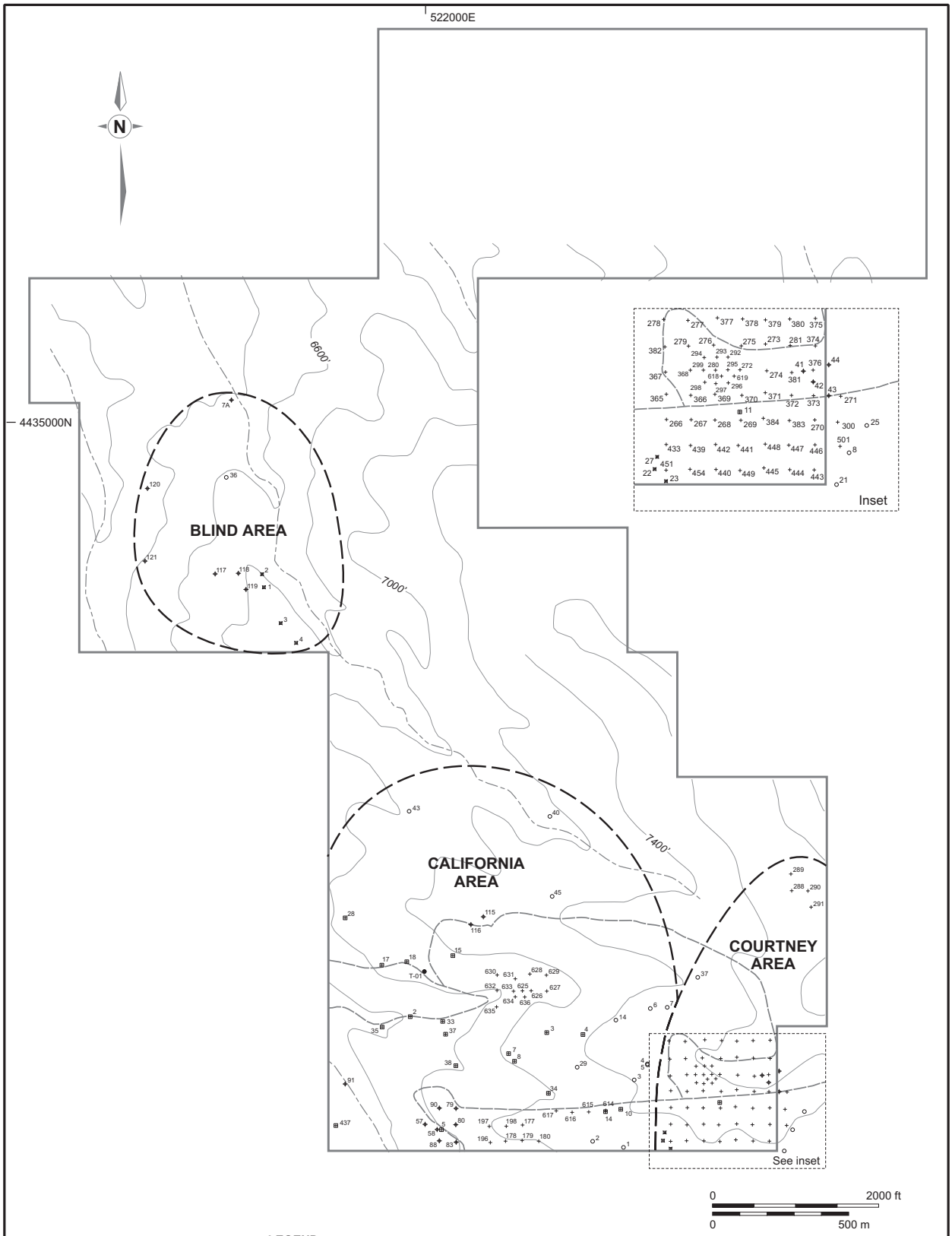
Appendix E of this report shows the Fritz memo in its entirety and includes a plan map of his interpretation.

DRILLING

Homestake, Getty Oil, Freeport Exploration, Degerstrom Inc, and Santa Fe Pacific and Golden Oasis completed exploration work on portions of the ACM property during the period 1964-2008. Work was conducted across the total area which included the adjacent, but off-site Toiyabe Mine of Degerstrom and Inland Gold and Silver. Much of the history comes from summary documents that are reviews of submittals presented to Newmont in various reports over the years. Complete drill hole details including results, logs and other supporting information are generally not available. The following is a summary of the work as recorded in various summary geological reports, memos, notes and figures. A full and detailed review of all data was recommended as part of the next phase of work.

Homestake began exploration on a color anomaly from an air photograph in 1964. Homestake joint ventured with Getty Oil and defined a small amount of gold mineralization that was sub economic. The property was dropped by the Homestake-Getty JV but restaked by Homestake who continued exploration, drilling a total of 145 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes of conventional drilling and three core holes by 1987. Freeport began work in the area in 1979 exploring ground to the north and south of the Homestake discovery. From 1979 though 1981 they drilled 51 RC holes identifying spotty and apparently non-continuous gold mineralization, 18 of those holes lie on the Golden oasis property. Homestake leased the Freeport claims and then sold the package to Degerstrom, Inc with a retained interest. In turn, Degerstrom leased the project to Inland Gold and Silver who began production in 1987 on the three mineralized ore bodies off-site of the current subject property; the mining operations were called the Toiyabe Mine.

The drilling areas by the various companies on the subject property are presented as Figure 6. The areas are named and discussed here as California, Courtney (West, Central and East), Blind Target or Range Front. These names are taken from Inland Gold nomenclature and referred to as such in various review documents. A total of 159 RC drill holes have been completed on the Golden Oasis property, dominantly in the southern half of the property. In summary, drilling was completed on the present day property by:



LEGEND

- Drill hole with prefix TY-DTY-
- Drill hole with prefix DH90-
- Drill hole with prefix DH89-
- Drill hole with prefix DH88-
- Drill hole with prefix B-
- Road
- Stream

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GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION INC.

Figure 6

TOIYABE PROJECT

Lander County, Nevada

DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP

BY : DATE : Sept. 2005

SCALE : As shown

- Freeport 79-80 ("B" series holes) – 18 RC holes for ???
- Inland 1988 ("DH88" series holes) – 93 RC holes for ???
- Inland 1989 ("DH89" series holes) – 21 RC holes for ???
- Inland 1990 ("DH90" series holes) – 10 RC holes for ???
- Santa Fe 1991 ("DTY" series holes) – 17 RC holes for ???
- Teck 1997 ("SP" series holes) – 3 RC holes for 3275 feet
- Golden Oasis 2005 (TY" series holes) – 1 RC hole for
- Golden Oasis 2006 (TY" series holes) – 31 RC holes for ????
- Golden Oasis 2007 (TY" series holes) – 34 RC holes and 8 core holes for 16,745 feet
- Golden Oasis 2008 (TY" series holes) – 6 RC holes for ???

The California area is in the southwest portion of the claim block and includes the current Golden Oasis RC drill hole, T-01. The target was initially developed on the Freeport claim block with anomalous soils of low level gold (50 to 150ppb) developed on the Lower plate rocks. Freeport drill tested the area with widely spaced holes with non-encouraging results (<0.007 oz/ton Au). Inland drilled 18 RC holes on the ACM property as part of a larger drill program with half of the holes less than 200 feet deep. Four holes were reported to have encouraging results:

TABLE 2 - SELECT INLAND GOLD-CALIFORNIA AREA DRILL RESULTS

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
89-86	120	0-120	120	0.020	0.69
89-92	210	180-205	25	0.018	0.62
89-112	160	115-130	15	0.047	1.61
89-113*	120	90-120	30	0.042	1.44

*- 89-113 lies immediately west of the property near hole 89-91 and is not shown on

Figure 6. Historic reports indicate that the mineralization intersected in 89-113 is open to the north.

Little information is available on the 124 Inland holes drilled on the Golden Oasis property during the period 1989-90. Drill logs exist for some of the Courtney area holes but are lacking for most of the California area holes. Only summary style data is available on the results.

Santa Fe Pacific Mining Corporation drilled 53 holes in the area in the 1991 period (DTY series of holes) under an agreement with Inland. Seventeen of those holes were drilled on the present day Golden Oasis property. Drill logs, some photos and geological notes are available for the results of this drilling. Drilling in the southeastern portion of the California Target produced the following encouraging holes, a full list of all the Santa Fe holes drilled on the Gold Oasis property is contained in Appendix B:

TABLE 3 - SELECT SANTA FE- CALIFORNIA AREA DRILL RESULTS

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
DTY003	1000	645-675	30	0.024	0.82
DTY005	1040	270-280	10	0.028	0.96
		510-530	20	0.028	0.96
DTY020	860	10-25	15	0.033	1.13
		40-50	10	0.045	1.54
		85-110	25	0.036	1.23
		145-180	35	0.075	2.57
		525-550	25	0.031	1.06
DTY029	845	5-15	10	0.021	0.72
		45-50	5	0.011	0.38
		65-80	15	0.023	0.79
		325-340	15	0.021	0.72
		675-680	5	0.021	0.72

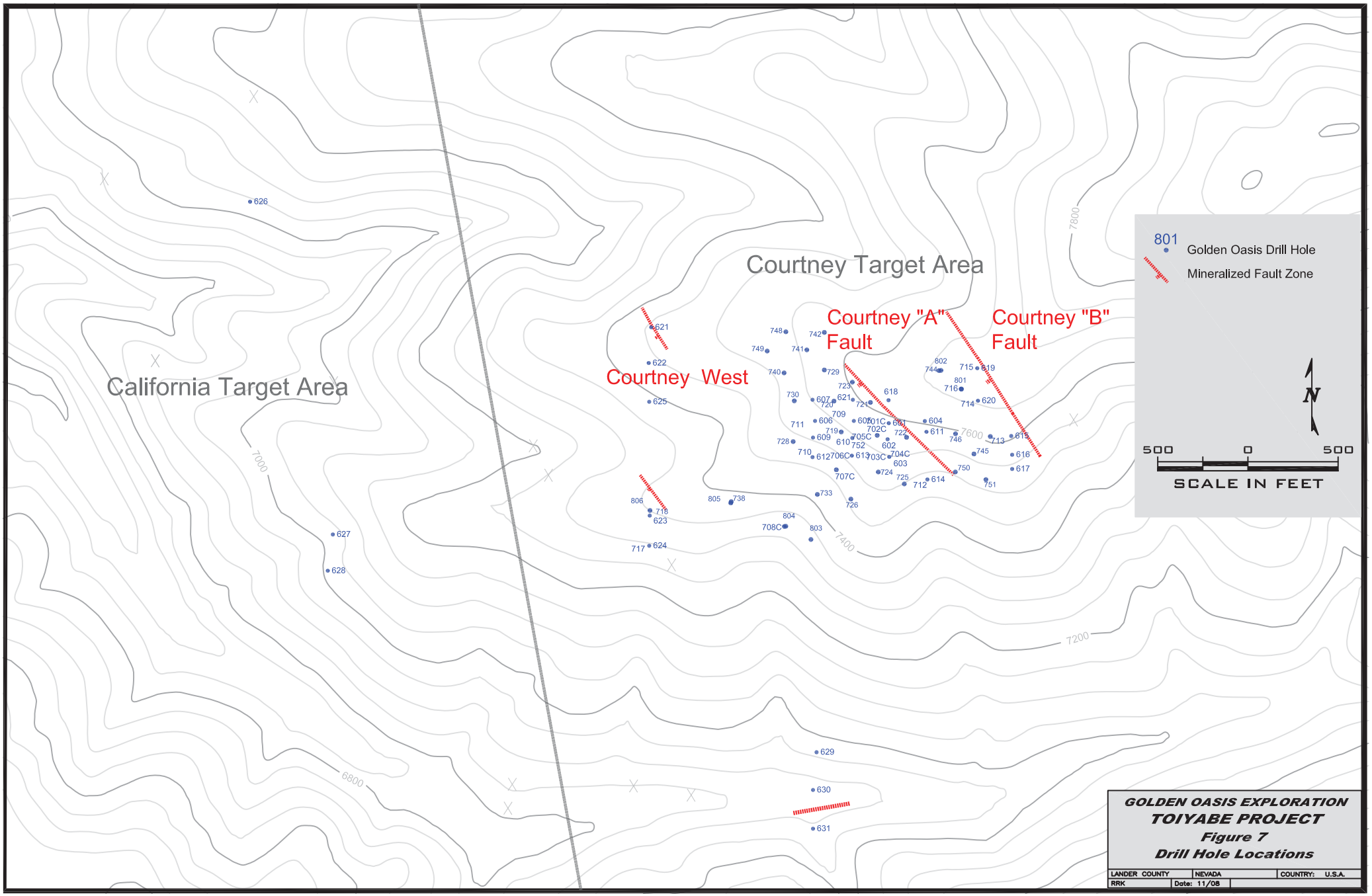
The California Target area was deemed to have a moderate potential for additional resources of carbonaceous gold ores.

Three widespread 1991 Santa Fe holes tested an area (DTY-040, 043 and 045) thought to contain potentially north trending mineralized structures as evidenced by airphoto lineaments, soil anomalies, and stream sediment anomalies. Only one of the holes returned anomalous gold values, hole DTY-043 returned 15’ of 0.012 oz/ton from 35-50’ depths (Appendix B)

The Courtney group targets (West, Central and East) lie closest to the old Toiyabe mining operations (just to the west, off the subject property). Drill logs exist for some of the Courtney area holes. Drill sections containing drill results and some broad geological interpretation also exist for this area. The Courtney area, which also extends off of the current ACM claims to the south, received a considerable number of drill holes due to:

- Its location along major ENE trending faults carrying gold mineralization in the Toiyabe mine area
- Soil and rock chip anomalies
- Continued high drill results for every generation of drilling
- The proximity to the Roberts Mountain thrust.

The West area, on the eastern side of the California Target was drill tested (Freeport) by 22 holes (averaging approx. 350 ft deep). Results were interpreted as low based upon weak to moderately anomalous gold in erratic, five foot intervals in several drill holes. It



GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION
TOIYABE PROJECT
Figure 7
Drill Hole Locations

LANDER COUNTY	NEVADA	COUNTRY: U.S.A.
RRK	Date: 11/08	

is currently thought to be significant that the mineralization was noted in the deeper horizons. The area was thought to have low potential based on previous shallow drilling.

The Courtney Central was drill tested in 1989 by four holes along existing trails to an average depth of 400 ft. Again, erratic five foot weak to moderate gold mineralized intercepts were located in all four holes (0.010 to 0.029 oz/ton). Three additional holes were drilled in 1990 with similar results but one hole contained a reported intercept from 185-225. This 40-ft intercept averaged 0.042 oz/ton gold. Freeport/Inland deemed this as a low potential area.

The Courtney East area had been drill tested on a 200-ft square grid with 70 holes in the 1989 program. Depths tested ran between 200 and 540-ft. The principal target was developed over a northwest trending fault zone where up to 0.42 oz/ton Au was obtained from surface rock chip sampling. The drilling resulted in several zones 25- to 50-ft long containing up to 0.590 oz/ton Au in one foot intervals haloed by slightly broader zones of 0.01 to 0.02 oz/ton Au. This mineralized zone is cut off to the north by an interpreted right lateral offset. Previous investigators rate the potential for gold mineralization as moderate to high along this area of the subject property.

The Courtney areas returned many of the best drill results from all the historic drilling on the property completed by Inland Gold & Silver. The following table summarizes some of the better results from the Courtney area; a more complete summary of all holes which returned values greater than 0.03 oz/ton or 1.0 g/t are included in Appendix C. Only certain of the holes contain exact intervals for the intercepts, specifically 1988 Inland holes starting from 88-444 and higher have associated logs that were available to the authors. This is due to the lack of drill logs for the other holes, the sections do contain the results but each hole on the section has been examined in detail to determine the exact intercept interval. Golden Oasis entered all the historic data into an electronic database in order to determine trends in the old anomalous drill results and to help with the interpretation and selection of drilling targets.

TABLE 4- SELECT INLAND GOLD -COURTNEY AREA DRILL RESULTS

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
88-273			5	0.136	4.66
88-280			25	0.212	7.27
88-281			10	0.090	3.09
88-292			5	0.162	5.55
88-294			20	0.125	4.29
88-294?			5	0.361	12.38
88-296			20	0.107	3.67
88-296			45	0.162	5.55
88-297			5	0.216	7.41
88-297			10	0.253	8.67
88-298			5	0.132	4.53

88-298			15	0.191	6.55
88-369			25	0.249	8.54
88-370			5	0.231	7.92
88-372			10	0.127	4.35
88-618	400	0-10	10	0.097	3.33
88-618		55-85	30	0.091	3.12
88-619	400	0-15	15	0.094	3.22

In 1991, Santa Fe drilled six holes in the Courtney area, with one hole returning encouraging results as shown in the following table, a full list of all the Santa Fe holes drilled on the Courtney target area of the ACM property is contained in Appendix B. The mineralization encountered in this hole was thought to be structurally controlled.

TABLE 5 - SELECT SANTA FE - COURTNEY AREA DRILL RESULTS

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
DTY008	1000	345-410	65	0.053	1.82
		545-555	10	0.026	0.89
		590-615	25	0.020	0.69
		640-650	10	0.016	0.55

Blind Target (Range Front) target lies north and slightly west of the California Target. Initial targeting examined what turned out to be barren quartz veins and then centered over a soil anomaly that contained 570 ppb Au result. No significant gold mineralization has been identified along this target area to date. Santa Fe drilled one hole in the target area in 1990 with no significant results. The target remains of interest due to its geological location within the lower plate Roberts Mountain limestones and presence of soil anomalies.

In 1995 Teck obtained the northern portion of ACM's current claim block and drilled three RC holes to test geophysical anomalies. Two holes were drilled in the basin to the north of the project boundary. These holes encountered 1200 and 1500 feet thick zones of Caetano tuff with no sediment. A third hole was drilled on the project area to test a soil gold anomaly. This hole started in Upper plate Valmy quartzite and stayed in upper plate rocks for its entire length of 575 feet. No significant gold values were encountered in any of the drilling.

In July 2005, Golden Oasis completed a one hole reverse circulation drill program in the south-western portion of the property, just to the west outside of the Target I as defined by Fritz. The Golden Oasis drill hole was completed primarily to determine the stratigraphy of the area of the property. The hole was collared on July 13 and was completed July 20, 2005. The hole reached a total depth of 1,140 ft (347.5m) and was drilled by O'Keefe Drilling using a Riechdrill T-650—W with a 5¾" drill bit size. The

hole cost a total of $26,006.20 US in direct drilling cost, as well as $2,972.18 in analytical costs and $5,439.78 for a project geologist including support.

The hole was collared in an area mapped as the lower plate (Devonian?) Silurian aged Roberts Mountain Formation that consists of calcareous to dolomitic siltstones and thick-bedded carbonaceous limestones. The Roberts Mountain Formation appears as a window in the Upper Plate Ordovician aged Vinini carbonaceous argillites and thin-bedded limestones. The hole initially intersected 735ft of dark gray to black micro-crystalline, silty carbonaceous limestones thought to represent the lower plate Roberts Mountain Formation. An 80' fault gouge was intersected followed by another 325' (to the end of the hole) of black micro-crystalline, silty carbonaceous limestones. Detailed stratigraphic work will need to be completed on the drill cuttings to determine if the package solely represents Roberts Mountain Formation or if it includes portions of both the Wenban limestones and or the Hanson Creek Formation.

The hole was analyzed for gold and silver by fire assay with samples being collected from 10' sample lengths for most of the hole from the collar to the end of the hole. No samples were collected from the areas of faults. Gold results ranged from nil to a high of 0.251 ppm. The best three gold intervals were; 0.190 ppm Au over 30' (600'- 630'), 0.184 ppm Au over 50' (690' -740') and 0.091 ppm over 50' (870'-920'). Silver values were approximately 1.0 ppm for both higher gold intervals, the highest silver values intervals (three separate 10' intervals) from the drill hole were 1.8 ppm and normally were associated with gold values >0.1ppm.

The hole confirmed the presence of the important lower plate stratigraphy although further work will need to be completed to determine if the lower plate rock contains the right structural complexities and traps to host an economic gold occurrence.

In 2006 Golden Oasis drilled 31 RC holes primarily within the Courtney target at Toiyabe (Figure 7). Analysis of results indicates the drilling intersected at least two north-northwest trending mineralized fault zones. The Courtney "A" Fault contains the highest gold values including 10 feet averaging 0.550 oz/ton in hole T-603. Intersected in three drill sections, gold occurs within a 10 to 40 feet thick altered breccia. Although originally thought to trend east-west, the A fault now appears to trend north-northwest and dip southwesterly. Approximately 600 feet northeast of the A fault is the Courtney "B" Fault. It is parallel to the A fault and thicker but contains lower gold grades.

West of the A fault 1,000 feet, two soil anomalies were tested with drill holes T- 621 to 625. Holes 621 and 622 have +1 g/t intercepts indicating a southwest dipping fault, but more drilling is needed to determine the significance of this mineralization. The same occurs in holes T-623 and 624. Three holes drilled to test a possible east-west fault in a valley 2,000 feet south of the A fault did intersect a narrow zone of +1 g/t gold in one hole. Finally, results for three holes drilled in the California target area, located west of the Courtney target, contained no +1 g/t gold.

The Courtney A and B faults occur near the eastern edge of a down-dropped fault block called a “graben”. This graben is one of two large north-northwest trending down dropped features interpreted from Golden Oasis’s CSMT geophysical survey. Drilling results are shown in Appendix D and a location map as Figure 7 in the Drilling section of this report.

In 2007 Golden Oasis completed a 16,417 feet angle consisting of 8 core and 34 RC holes (Figure 7). Results further defined 2 two gold bearing structures, discovered a major northwest trending high angle fault that could be a feeder for the mineralization and began defining the detailed stratigraphy of the area.

Drilling of the Courtney A and B faults has thus far defined a 750 feet by 300 feet zone of +0.5 g/t gold zone associated with the Courtney A fault and a 600 feet by 200 feet gold zone associated with the Courtney B fault. The Courtney faults are truncated by a major northwest trending high-angle fault that correlates well with a fault target interpreted from the CSMT survey run in 2006. This fault, which has been named the West Graben 1 fault, is a possible feeder not only for the Courtney fault mineralization, but limestone hosted mineralization at depth. This type of deposit, hosted by specific limey units, would be similar to the Pipeline mine located 7 miles to the north.

At least one additional, high-angle structure, parallel to the Courtney A and B, has been identified by the author through offsets in stratigraphy detected in relogging of both core and RCR cuttings. Mineralized intercepts adjacent to this newly defined structure occur both in upper plate and lower plate stratigraphies.

The gold associated with the Courtney A and B faults is within 43 degree dipping zones within upper plate siliceous rocks. Lower plate rocks that contain abundant limey units including good host rocks for gold have now been identified west of the West Graben 1 fault at surface and are projected to occur beneath the Courtney area at depth. The host rocks dip gently west. Favorable host rocks are projected to occur 600 to 1,000 feet below the surface east of the Graben fault.

Using oriented core drill holes T-701C through T-704C (Appendix D) tested the A fault along strike for accurate control on attitude and holes 705C through 708C began following the mineralized structure down dip. Gold occurs within a N43^{o}W trending fault zone that dips 40^{o} southwest near surface and steepens to over 65$_{o}$ at depth. Of the 8 holes 4 have +0.3 oz/ton gold values with T-706 being especially notable. This hole contained 15 feet of 0.32 oz/ton gold plus an additional 10 feet of 0.78 oz/ton) gold. The 34 RC holes continued to show the highest gold values to be associated with the Courtney faults. A broad (+20 feet) zone of low grade mineralization (+0.3 g/t gold) often surrounds a narrow core (5-10 feet) of higher grade. High grade drill intercepts from 2007 RC drilling include 10 feet of 0.309 oz/ton in hole T-719 and 5 feet of 0.637 oz/ton in T-722. The majority of the mineralization intersected to date is shallow.

In 2008 Golden Oasis completed a 6 hole RC drilling program (Figure 7) totaling 3,250 feet targeting expansion of the Courtney B Fault mineralization and postulated northwest

trending feeder faults in the Courtney West area. Drill holes T-801 and 802 intersected the first high-grade gold discovered along the Courtney B Fault zone. T-801 included 5 feet (4.0 feet true width) averaging 0.427 oz/ton gold and T-802 included 5 feet (4.0 feet true width) averaging 0.268 oz/ton gold. These gold intercepts are shallow and could be extracted via an open pit. Drill holes T-803 through T-806 (Appendix D) have identified major offsets in the stratigraphy and several +0.01 oz/ton gold intercepts interpreted as associated with high angle faults. The intersections of these faults and favorable host rocks at depth are the targets of a proposed future deep core drilling program.

Interpretation of drilling results and construction of updated geologic cross-sections have been completed in conjunction with an updated resource estimation. These new cross-sections and structural interpretations will be used in targeting deeper Pipeline style mineralization.

SAMPLING METHOD, APPROACH AND SECURITY

No attempt was made to duplicate the extensive previous sampling data. Geological employees of large, professional Canadian and American mining companies, who ostensibly used professional sampling techniques, completed the previous sampling done from 1964-1991. Geochemical data predates NI43-101 QA/QC protocols. The historic database was cursory examined for content and industry standard procedures by the author and was found to be acceptable. The site visit indicated that many of the past sampling locations and the grids were readily recoverable and the author deemed that sampling results obtained by the various professionals and mineral resource companies were of sufficient quality to support the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

The sample preparations and analyses conducted by previous to that of the writers were made by large, professional American mining companies, who ostensibly used professional assaying laboratories for their samples taken in the ACM –Toiyabe Project area. No reports or data detailing the methods of sample preparation, or security procedures used by the previous lessee companies was available to the writers for review and verification. Most of the certificates of analysis contain reference to standard sample preparation methods but these were not researched for this report.

Golden Oasis has completed both core and RC drilling programs between 2006 and 2008. The RC chips were split into two samples, one removed daily and shipped to lab, one backup left on site for future cross reference or rechecks. Core was removed daily to secure storage, sawed in half and one half sent to the lab. The samples were shipped by truck to ALS Chemex in Elko Nevada. The samples were crushed and 1000 gm splits pulverized at the lab, and then subjected to 60 gm fire assays for gold and silver only. Repeat analyses were done on all samples containing +1.0 g/t. Additional repeat samples,

blanks and standards were used also. The pulps were returned to Golden Oasis for potential future analysis such as a possible desire to check for associated pathfinder elements. They are held in a secure storage facility.

DATA VERIFICATION

Co-author Cherrywell verified the approximate locations of a few of the reported drill holes on the Property as these have been reclaimed as required by regulations. Assay values that were obtained by previous mining companies, for samples taken from the Toiyabe Project, were reviewed and appeared to correlate with appropriate geological materials and maintain a reasonable continuity with the expected results. The author has not reviewed any digital data for geophysical surveys. It is believed that the present data verification by the author allows for a reliable picture of the Toiyabe property geology and database, from which to conduct further work.
Co-author Cherrywell was on site for a portion of the 2005 drill program and observed the sampling and logging procedures. The authors confirm that the company followed normal industry procedures for this type of work. Since the target sought is likely buried, no independent surface sampling was completed during the 2005 site visits as results from such sampling would not like provide any valuable information. Coauthor Cherrywell did collect one sample from the RC drill program while it was in process. The sample was collected without knowledge of the geology or mineralization and after the results were obtained, the sample would have been from an area of low gold values so it was determined that there would be no valuable information gained by analyzing the sample.

Supplemental author Noland inspected original drill data in the Newmont exploration facility (Elko, Nevada) in January 2009. Spot checks of assays, drill logs and drill locations revealed no inconsistency with data sources utilized for this report.

MINERAL RESOURCE

A resource estimation was prepared for the Toiyabe project in the Winter of 2008-2009 as part of the update to the original Technical Report dated November 2005. This resource estimation utilized drill results from Golden Oasis drilling as well as historic drilling. Historic drill results were used where assays and logs appeared intact and reasonably verified.

Resulting calculations from this resource estimation are a total of 173,562 contained ounces of gold in 4.975 Million tons of rock, for a calculated average grade of 0.0349 ounces per ton (opt).

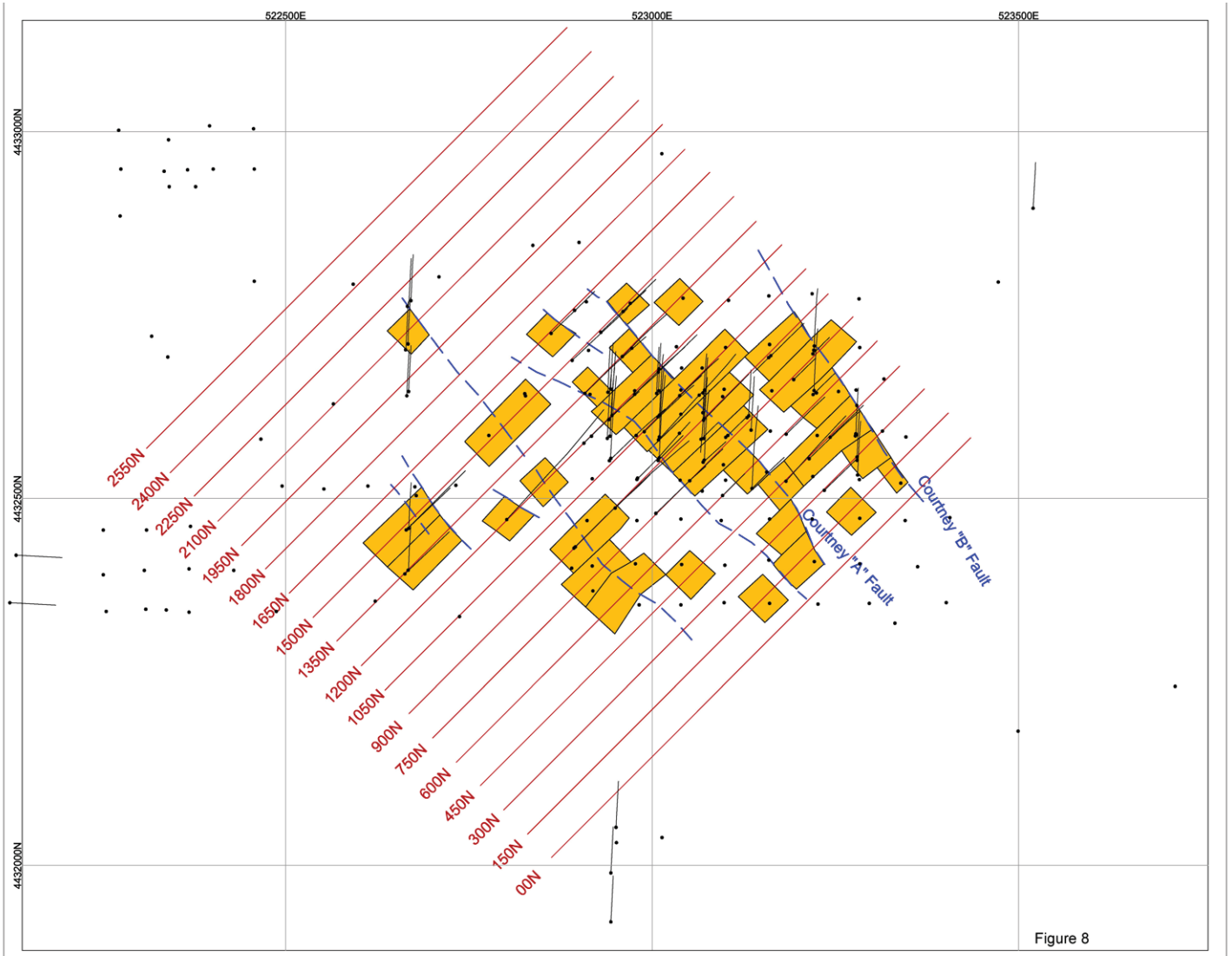


Figure 8

EXPLANATION

- Vertical Drill Hole
- Angled Drill Hole
- Mineral Resource Block

N

50 0 50 100
SCALE IN FEET

AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED MINERALS CORP.

TOIYABE PROJECT

MINERAL RESOURCE PLAN

LANDER COUNTY	NEVADA	COUNTRY: U.S.A.
WESTERN REGION	SCALE: 1"=50'	
Drawn by: TMS	Geology by: PN	Date: 8/30/05
Rev. by: RRK	Date: 5/26/09	FILE NAME: TOIYABE MINERAL RESOURCE.DWG

TABLE 6

TOIYABE RESOURCE SUMMARY

Cut-off Grade (oz/ton Au)	Short Tons	Gold Grade (oz/ton)	Contained Gold
0.01	4,975,000	0.035	173,562

Data Density

Drill spacing through the targeted areas is nominal 100 foot spacing. Much of the mineralized structures are penetrated with a drill density approaching 75 foot spacing or less. In many cases, drill penetrations overlap, or nearly overlap, providing ample sample density of target areas. Sampling intervals of reverse-circulation-drilling (RCR) were almost entirely at 5 foot intervals. Core sampling was done at 5 or 10 foot intervals or along geologic breaks at shorter intervals. In total 153 drill holes cover a mineralized area some 2400 feet in strike length. The holes identified above were logged and assayed providing adequate information for geologic interpretation and resource estimation.

Integration of Geological Information

The data utilized for the resource calculations include drill logs, drill assays, interpretive cross sections and surface geologic maps. Additionally, the author examined much of the drill cuttings and most of the core available from the past three years' exploration campaigns for a better geologic understanding. A set of cross sections was prepared to reflect this understanding of stratigraphy and mineralization.

The cross sections were first used to construct systematic and consistent geologic and structural interpretation across the entire project. These interpretations were the end result of geologic interpretations made by numerous past geologists involved on the project. Richard Kern and Paul Noland relogged numerous chip and core holes for further clarity of geologic and structural insight. The primary controls on mineralization are NW trending structures and the low angle expression of the Roberts Mountain Thrust (RMT), which separates upper plate siliciclastic sediments from lower plate carbonate sediments. A detailed geologic summary of the Courtney project is included in 'Geologic Setting Section.

For purposes of the resource calculation, cross sections were oriented at N45E, viewing NW. This orientation reflects the major NW fabric of dominating, high angle structures across the property. These NW structures are interpreted to be the primary influences on gold mineralization. Cross sections were prepared every 150 feet along this axis (see Appendix F.) This spacing was chosen to reflect and represent common drill density, without adding statistically insignificant detail and repetition. Much of the resource identified in this report is contained within the siliciclastic upper plate of the Roberts Mountain Thrust (RMT) fault.

Data Set and Sample Support

Original assays from all drill holes were available for inspection and verification. Most of the drilling completed before Golden Oasis predated 43-101 regulations. Consequently, 43-101 compliant checks, standards, QA/QC and record-keeping were not available. However, inspection of original assays certificates reveals professional standards were met and reliable commercial assays labs were utilized.

Drill logs from all Golden Oasis drilling were available for inspection, as were the cuttings and core from all Golden Oasis drilling. Geologic drill logs were inspected for all pre-Golden Oasis drilling. Final geologic interpretations were based on Golden Oasis drilling, with interpretations and extrapolations from earlier logs where confidence levels permitted.

Data Analysis and Model Validation

As mentioned above, resource estimation calculations were based on a polygonal method constructed on geologic cross sections. It was determined that due to the limited, manageable size of data base, with only 159 drill holes within the resource area, a manual method of calculation would be suitable for this project. Given the complexities of statistical verification, a manual calculation (cross section and polygon) is perhaps even desirable to complex, resource-estimating software in the case of Toiyabe.

The cross sections utilized for this purpose were constructed on regular 150 foot spacing. Drill assays utilized were plotted along drill traces on the cross sections. Mineral polygons were constructed on these cross sections to reflect areas of gold mineralization. These polygons in all cases honored geologic breaks consisting of stratigraphic and structural contacts. A minimum drill thickness of 10 feet was utilized for constructing polygons. However, in cases where geologic and geochemical consistency dictated such, a polygon was extended to the adjacent drill intersect with a mineralized intercept of as little as 5 feet.

For purposes of construction of the mineral polygons, a minimum cut-off grade of 0.01 ounces per ton (opt) was utilized (0.3428 parts per million or ppm). However, interpretive mineral polygons often included individual drill intercepts which fell below this cut-off grade. These lower grade intervals were included in all grade calculations.

Mineral polygons were constructed to reflect geologic interpretations, and in no case was a polygon projected more than one-half the distance to a conflicting drill intercept. Additionally, mineral polygons were never projected across geologic or structural boundaries.

Mineral Resource Model and Estimation Techniques

As noted above, the resource estimation was constructed utilizing a set of cross sections across the Toiyabe property. These cross sections were oriented N45E (viewing NW) to

reflect the prevalent NW structures controlling geology and mineralization. A second important geologic feature is the Roberts Mountain Thrust (RMT), a regional structure described in detail elsewhere in this report. Interpretive cross sections were prepared at regular spacing every 150 feet across the property. These cross sections included drill traces with assays. Drill traces include down-hole surveys where available. However, many of the holes used in the resource calculations were vertical and shallow resulting in negligible drift from the presumed pierce points.

Interpretive geology includes a set of NW trending, high-angle faults. These offset the surface of the Roberts Mountain Fault, which juxtaposes upper plate siliciclastic sediments against lower plate carbonate sediments. When core drill density was sufficient, lower plate carbonate stratigraphy was utilized to interpret and/or verify some of these high angle structures. The NW structures are believed to be the major fabric associated with gold mineralization (post RMT).

A less significant set of NE trending structures is thought to be syn to post gold mineralization. These therefore may offset mineralization, but may not act as feeders for higher grade gold intercepts. Since most angle drilling targeted the NW structures, these are better understood and modeled in greater detail with higher confidence
.
Once all stratigraphy and structure were interpreted and represented on the cross sections, the sections were reconciled for consistency, both from section to section and in plan. When this geologic reconciliation was completed, the cross sections were examined for an interpretation of mineralization. Mineralized polygons were constructed utilizing a cut-off grade of 0.01 opt Au. Mineral polygons were extended to the nearest occurrence using geological features (fault or stratigraphic break) in accordance with the geologic interpretation, an adjacent concurring drill intercept, or one-half the distance to the nearest non-concurring drill intercept.

Most mineralization involved in the resource calculations of the Toiyabe project is contained within ‘upper plate’, siliciclastic sediments. If no geologic feature was encountered to terminate or alter the shape of the polygon, the polygon was projected up to, but no more than 75 feet from the nearest drill hole. This distance of 75 feet was chosen since it represents one-half the distance between cross sections, and becomes the distance polygons are projected front and back into the third dimension to create solids.

Once the interpreted polygons were closed, a calculated grade was assigned to each polygon. If only one drill intercept was available, then a simple average grade was calculated. When a polygon contained more than one drill intercept, a weighted average of all assay intervals falling within the polygon was calculated. As noted above, some of these assays fell below the 0.01 opt cut-off. No intercepts of extremely high grade were encountered or included in the Toiyabe Resource Calculation. Consequently, no ‘cutting’ or ‘capping’ of gold values was necessary. As a final check on consistency and continuity, the mineral polygons were reconciled in plan.

The entire set of mineral polygons was then digitized using AutoCad. The area of each polygon was calculated electronically within the AutoCad program. The calculated area of each polygon was entered into an Excel spreadsheet created for this purpose. This spreadsheet is included as Appendix G. Finally, a third dimension was assigned to each polygon. In most cases, this dimension was 150 feet (75 feet in front, 75 feet behind each section). A projection of less than 75 feet was assigned if interpreted geology or adjacent drill intercepts indicated a disruption. These methods insure that no single intercept influences more than one polygon. From this, a volume in cubic feet was calculated, translating each polygon into a solid. This calculation was done utilizing the Excel spreadsheet.

From sixteen cross sections spanning a strike length of 2400 feet, 104 mineral polygons were constructed (see Appendix F) . A tonnage factor of 11.95 cubic feet per ton was utilized to calculate tons and contained gold ounces. This tonnage factor was obtained from the active mine at Cortez/Pipeline for upper plate rocks of the Roberts Mountain Thrust. Since most of the mineral polygons fall within upper plate stratigraphy, and since upper plate is less dense than lower plate, this is considered a conservative estimation.

The mineral polygons are represented in plan (Figure 8, Mineral Resource Map). This illustration does not attempt to delineate each polygon separately, since there is occasional overlap in plan. However, Figure 8 does accurately depict the overall extent of mineralized polygons utilized for this resource estimation.

Economic Parameters

Since silver is present in relatively low quantities throughout mineralized areas at Toiyabe, no silver values were included in the Mineral Resource. There are no indications metals detrimental to gold extraction are present in significant quantities. It is important here to stress the difference between this ‘resource estimation’ and any kind of ‘reserve’ or mineable resource. This estimation of total contained gold does not infer any mining method, dilution, recovery or associated mining or recovery costs. No attempt was made to distinguish or even define metallurgy of gold occurrences or likely recovery techniques or their costs. However, we are aware of nothing in the Toiyabe resource occurrences to cause gold recoveries to be substantially different than similar deposits in the region.

CONVENTIONS

Assays on the sections were in parts per million (ppm) gold (Au). To convert to opt, the conversion of 34.284ppm = 1.0 opt was used. A lower cut-off grade of 0.01 opt Au (0.343 ppm) was utilized to define mineralization. In many polygons, lower intervals were included when a weighted average for an entire drill intercept could be maintained above the cut-off. This has the overall effect of increasing tonnage, but lowering average grade. Although this introduces an arbitrary aspect to the estimation, the author believes the effect to be minimal. Most of the mineral intercepts were either mineralized or non-

mineral at a glance. In other words, there was usually a clear and definitive break in gold values along a drill intercept. A minimum thickness of 10 feet was utilized.

From calculated volumes (cu ft), tonnage was calculated using a tonnage factor of 11.95 cu ft/ton. This tonnage factor was provided by Barrick/Cortez for upper plate, siliciclastic sediments. It is the result of dozens of density determinations from core, supplemented by open pit mining reconciliation.

Cutting

Although significant variance exists in grades from one hole to the next, they were restricted to short sample intervals and were invariably confirmed by either repeat assaying of sample reject material or additionally identified along strike or down dip. The author is of the opinion that higher grade gold assays are characteristic of this type deposits and their reduction exclusion through cutting would have an unduly negatively influence the resource estimates.

Classification

Based on the study herein reported, delineated mineralization of the Toiyabe Property is classified as a resource according to the following definition from National Instrument 43-101.

> "*In this Instrument, the terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "measured mineral resource" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council on August 20, 2000, as those definitions may be amended from time to time by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum."*
>
> *"A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge."*

The terms Measured, Indicated and Inferred are defined in NI 43-10 1 as follows:

> *"A **'Measured Mineral Resource**' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of*

the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity."

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

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

The nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data at Toiyabe are such as to allow an understanding of the geology of the deposit and a reasonable continuity of mineralization. The estimate is therefore classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource. Information is also available to permit an estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources on the property. There are currently no Mineral Reserves on the property.

Mineral Resource Estimate

Previous drill programs carried out on the Toiyabe project have produced the following results;

1. Identification of two distinct structures, the Courtney A and B Zones.
2. Drilling along strike on these Zones has defined a resource with drill indicated tonnage and grade.
3. Drilling of geophysical, geochemical and geological anomalies discovered additional mineralization, but drilling is too wide spread to identify additional resources at this time.

Based on the geologic continuity of the mineralized zone, as demonstrated from surface mapping and drill hole logging, and the grade continuity as measured by individual

polygons, the mineralization at the Toiyabe property is classified as a resource. The results are defined in Table 6.

Estimates were made for all zones using a 0.01 opt (ounce per ton) Au cut off grade to attempt to define the size of the overall resource although many of the intervals included may be sub-economic given the grades and metallurgy of this mineralization. This low grade cut off case was included primarily to outline continuity of gold mineralization within the zones and provide further targets for additional drilling. The indicated mineral resource at the 0.01 opt Au cutoff was 4,975,000 tons of rock, for a calculated average grade of 0.0349 ounces per ton (opt).

Possible Additions to Resources on the Toiyabe Project

Areas in which additional ore grade material could be found at Toiyabe include;

- Strike Extensions of the Courtney A and B Zones. Both the northwest and southeast limits of these Zones are inconclusively defined.
- Down dip extensions of the Zones below the known resource areas especially where these zones meet the receptive lower plate.
- Discovery of additional zones. Several relatively untested targets present themselves through previous exploration efforts. These include well defined soil, geophysical and geological anomalies coupled with inconclusive to positive drill results.

LIMITATIONS

These resource estimates are intended as raw, in-the-ground resource estimations. No inference is intended to mining method, reserve status, recovery, dilution, mining costs, profitability, or feasibility. They are prepared in good faith, with the best data, cross sections, geologic interpretation and methods available to me. In this light, I believe them to be accurate and defendable.

METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing has been carried out on drill cuttings from the Golden Oasis programs or other types of sampling medium.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The only property that is directly adjacent to the ACM claim block with known mineral resources and/or past production is Barrick's Toiyabe Mine. This mine had past production by Inland Gold and Silver Corporation who processed approximately 2.3 million tons grading 0.056 oz/ton gold. This processing resulted in an estimated 89,000 oz of gold recovered (after dilution and recovery) from heap leaching (Tapper 1992). The

Saddle deposit of the Toiyabe mine is reported as a sediment-hosted, structurally controlled gold deposit primarily hosted by the Roberts Mountain formation but with the Roberts Mountain Thrust as the major control on the gold mineralization. The old Toiyabe mine is adjacent to the south and west sides of the ACM Project and has been abandoned and reclaimed. Other mines in the area include the Pipeline/South Pipeline (10 miles to the north), the Cortez Hills (5 miles) and past producers such as Cortez (8 miles to the north), Gold Acres (12 miles to the north), ET Blue (9 miles to the east) and Horse Canyon (8 miles to the northeast). As these past and present mines are not directly adjacent to the Toiyabe Project, they are not discussed in this section but rather in the HISTORY, GEOLOGICAL SETTING and the DEPOSIT TYPES sections of this report.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA

There is no additional information or explanation necessary to make the technical report understandable.

Gold is predominantly associated with silicification, either as quartz veins, quartz veinlets and/or replacement flooding within the property boundary and in adjacent and nearby mines. The gold is commonly associated with elevated arsenic, mercury, antimony and silver geochemistry which aids in the search for these deposits. Gold commonly occurs where narrow fracture systems intersect only certain sheared, permeable and reactive carbonates that result in larger, shear-breccia hosted gold systems. Additionally, significant zones of gold mineralization on the subject property are associated with lesser argillic alteration.

Moderately extensive drilling is restricted to the near surface and relegated to two of five main target areas as described in the EXPLORATION Section. Available records suggest that approximately 243 holes have been completed on the subject property. This drilling has been interpreted to suggest additional potential for gold mineralization within identified target areas.

A strongly altered fault zone with strong gold values in surface sampling and down-hole drill intercepts demonstrate the potential of gold mineralizing fluids traveling from a deeper seated source to the recognized shallow mineralization. In conjunction with the shallow mineralization are numerous deeper drill intercepts showing low to moderate gold values in erratic occurrences within lower plate lithologies on the subject property. The lower plate is confirmed by Inland, Santa Fe and Golden Oasis drilling.

Results of drilling in the various geological and geochemical targets are encouraging with significant gold mineralization identified throughout the subject property. The historic holes are of limited depth typically in the 150 foot range with some drilled to 400 feet. This close-spaced drilling is encouraging, providing evidence for leakage of gold mineralization in the near surface upper plate from sources at depth. Limited intercepts from deeper drilling along known structures support the potential for deeper gold mineralization within more favorable stratigraphy and structure.

Mineralization, in economic quantities, is thought to occur at greater depths than has been drilled to date. This is evidenced at the Cortez Mine, 10 miles to the north where drilling was largely unsuccessful for over 30 years during which time shallow holes from 100 to 400' in depth failed to intersect the 9 million ounce Cortez Hills deposit. The potential of the Pipeline and Cortez Hills areas only became clear when holes were drilled in excess of 1,000 feet. Although several reasons may be the cause of the depth of formation of ore in this area, the main factor is believed by Placer Dome to be the level at which "boiling" of hydrothermal fluids and precipitation of gold and silver take place (Placer Dome 2005b).

The above observations and interpretations support the conclusion that reasonably good potential exists for a higher-grade gold mineralizing system at depth. The higher grade system is likely to be controlled by fracture and permeability pathways that have been identified by the low grade-gold occurrences observed in surface sampling and shallow drilling to date. Additional near-surface gold mineralization may also be defined within the various targets that have had little or no recent testing (within the last 20 years). Therefore, the author believes the property is worthy of further exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that American Consolidated Minerals Corporation continue exploration of the Courtney target area. The favorable stratigraphy and potential feeder faults have been defined sufficiently that deep drilling of Pipeline style targets should be initiated. A single 1,500 feet long angle core hole to test favorable host rocks adjacent to the West Graben 1 fault is recommended. This suggested target is particularly attractive given the newly recognized stratigraphic interpretations within the Courtney target areas. Highly favorable Horse Canyon and Wenban formations may now be targeted in proximity to potential 'feeder' type structures. The cost of this program is estimated at US$75,000. For details see the Cost Estimates section of this report.

DATED at Elko, Nevada, this 27th day of May 2009

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COST ESTIMATES

Toiyabe Project

2009- Exploration Program	Number of Units	Rate/Units	Expense
Drilling			
Core drilling,+ mob., surveying	1,500 ft	$54/ft	$81,000
Core analyses	360 samples	$25/sample	$9,000
Geology	15 days	$300/day	$4,500
Core cutting/splitting	1,500 ft	$2/ft	$3,000
Travel, accommodation	15 days	$100/day	$1,500
Field Supplies		$1,000	$1,000
Total 2009 Exploration		**Total**	**$100,000**

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Paul D. Noland 821 Sage St., Elko, Nevada, U.S.A. hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of Lamar University (1971) with a B.Sc. degree in geology
2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with MinQuest Inc. of 4235 Christy Way, Reno, Nevada, U.S.A..
3 I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since 1974, and with MinQuest Inc. since 2008.
4 I have read the definitions of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all sections of this report, utilizing in part the data summarized in the References section of this report.
7. This certificate applies to the technical report titled *"Updated Summary Report with Mineral Resource Estimate on the Toiyabe Gold Property, Lander County Nevada for American Consolidated Metals Corp."* dated April 16, 2009.
8. I have visited the Toiyabe property on many occasions between June, 2005 and November 2009.
9. I hold no office with American Consolidated Minerals or of MinQuest Inc., (the owner and optionor of the Squaw Peak property), and am therefore independent of American Consolidated Minerals Corp. and all its subsidiaries as defined in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and in Section 3.5 of the Companion Policy to NI43-101.
10. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report and mineral resource estimate contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report and mineral resource estimate not misleading.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F1, and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of this technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

_____

Dated at Elko, Nevada this 20th day of April 2009.

APPENDIX A

CLAIM INFORMATION

APPENDIX A – CLAIM INFORMATION

Claim Name	Location Date	NMC Number	Expiry Date
Pinto 5	27-Jul-04	1879982	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 6	27-Jul-04	1879983	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 7	27-Jul-04	1879984	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 8	27-Jul-04	1879985	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 9	27-Jul-04	1879986	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 10	27-Jul-04	1879987	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 11	27-Jul-04	1879988	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 12	27-Jul-04	1879989	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 21	31-Jul-04	1879990	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 22	31-Jul-04	1879991	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 23	31-Jul-04	1879992	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 24	31-Jul-04	1879993	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 25	31-Jul-04	1879994	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 26	31-Jul-04	1879995	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 27	31-Jul-04	1879996	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 28	31-Jul-04	1879997	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 29	31-Jul-04	1879998	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 30	31-Jul-04	1879999	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 31	31-Jul-04	1880000	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 32	31-Jul-04	1880001	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 33	31-Jul-04	1880002	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 49	28-Jul-04	1880003	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 50	28-Jul-04	1880004	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 70	28-Jul-04	1880005	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 77	28-Jul-04	1880006	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 78	28-Jul-04	1880007	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 82	02-Aug-04	1880008	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 83	02-Aug-04	1880009	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 84	02-Aug-04	1880010	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 85	02-Aug-04	1880011	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 86	02-Aug-04	1880012	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 87	02-Aug-04	1880013	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 88	02-Aug-04	1880014	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 98	02-Aug-04	1880015	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 99	02-Aug-04	1880016	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 100	02-Aug-04	1880017	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 101	02-Aug-04	1880018	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 102	02-Aug-04	1880019	01-Sept.-09
Pinto 103	02-Aug-04	1880020	01-Sept.-09
Panda 13	21-Jul-04	1880021	01-Sept.-09

Claim Name	Location Date	NMC Number	Expiry Date
Panda 14	21-Jul-04	1880022	01-Sept.-09
Panda 15	21-Jul-04	1880023	01-Sept.-09
Panda 16	21-Jul-04	1880024	01-Sept.-09
Panda 17	21-Jul-04	1880025	01-Sept.-09
Panda 18	21-Jul-04	1880026	01-Sept.-09
Panda 19	21-Jul-04	1880027	01-Sept.-09
Panda 20	21-Jul-04	1880028	01-Sept.-09
Panda 51	21-Jul-04	1880029	01-Sept.-09
Panda 52	21-Jul-04	1880030	01-Sept.-09
Panda 71	21-Jul-04	1880031	01-Sept.-09
Panda 72	21-Jul-04	1880032	01-Sept.-09
Panda 73	21-Jul-04	1880033	01-Sept.-09
Panda 74	21-Jul-04	1880034	01-Sept.-09
Panda 75	21-Jul-04	1880035	01-Sept.-09
Panda 76	21-Jul-04	1880036	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 14	16-Aug-04	1880037	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 16	16-Aug-04	1880038	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 18	16-Aug-04	1880039	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 20	16-Aug-04	1880040	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 22	16-Aug-04	1880041	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 24	16-Aug-04	1880042	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 26	15-Aug-04	1880043	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 28	15-Aug-04	1880044	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 30	15-Aug-04	1880045	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 32	15-Aug-04	1880046	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 40	11-Aug-04	1880047	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 42	11-Aug-04	1880048	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 44	4-Oct-05	911747	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 45	12-Aug-04	1880050	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 46	12-Aug-04	1880051	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 48	15-Aug-04	1880052	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 57	15-Aug-04	1880053	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 58	15-Aug-04	1880054	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 59	15-Aug-04	1880055	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 60	15-Aug-04	1880056	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 61	15-Aug-04	1880057	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 65	12-Aug-04	1880058	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 66	12-Aug-04	1880059	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 67	12-Aug-04	1880060	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 69	12-Aug-04	1880061	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 71	12-Aug-04	1880062	01-Sept.-09

Claim Name	Location Date	NMC Number	Expiry Date
Spigot 73	12-Aug-04	1880063	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 90	11-Aug-04	1880064	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 91	11-Aug-04	1880065	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 92	11-Aug-04	1880066	01-Sept.-09
Spigot 93	11-Aug-04	1880067	01-Sept.-09
TYE 53	5-Sept-05	911748	01-Sept.-09
TYE 54	5-Sept-05	911749	01-Sept.-09
TYE 55	5-Sept-05	911750	01-Sept.-09
TYE 56	5-Sept-05	911751	01-Sept.-09
TYE 57	5-Sept-05	911752	01-Sept.-09
TYE 73	3-Sept-05	911753	01-Sept.-09
TYE 74	5-Sept-05	911754	01-Sept.-09
TYE 75	4-Sept-05	911755	01-Sept.-09
TYE 76	4-Sept-05	911756	01-Sept.-09
TYE 77	4-Sept-05	911757	01-Sept.-09
TYE 78	4-Sept-05	911758	01-Sept.-09
TYE 79	4-Sept-05	911759	01-Sept.-09
TYE 80	4-Sept-05	911760	01-Sept.-09
TYE 81	4-Sept-05	911761	01-Sept.-09
TYE 82	4-Sept-05	911762	01-Sept.-09
TYE 83	4-Sept-05	911763	01-Sept.-09
TYE 84	4-Sept-05	911764	01-Sept.-09
TYE 85	4-Sept-05	911765	01-Sept.-09
TYE 86	4-Sept-05	911766	01-Sept.-09
TYE 87	4-Sept-05	911767	01-Sept.-09
TYE 88	4-Sept-05	911768	01-Sept.-09
TYE 89	4-Sept-05	911769	01-Sept.-09
TYE 90	4-Sept-05	911770	01-Sept.-09
TYE 91	4-Sept-05	911771	01-Sept.-09
TYE 92	5-Sept-05	911772	01-Sept.-09
TYE 93	5-Sept-05	911773	01-Sept.-09
TYE 58	5-Sept-05	911774	01-Sept.-09
TYE 59	5-Sept-05	911775	01-Sept.-09
TYE 60	5-Sept-05	911776	01-Sept.-09
TYE 61	5-Sept-05	911777	01-Sept.-09
TYE 62	5-Sept-05	911778	01-Sept.-09
TYE 63	5-Sept-05	911779	01-Sept.-09
TYE 64	5-Sept-05	911780	01-Sept.-09
TYE 65	5-Sept-05	911781	01-Sept.-09

Claim Name	Location Date	NMC Number	Expiry Date
TYE 66	5-Sept-05	911782	01-Sept.-09
TYE 67	5-Sept-05	911783	01-Sept.-09
TYE 68	5-Sept-05	911784	01-Sept.-09
TYE 69	5-Sept-05	911785	01-Sept.-09
TYE 70	5-Sept-05	911786	01-Sept.-09
TYE 71	3-Sept-05	911787	01-Sept.-09
TYE 72	3-Sept-05	911788	01-Sept.-09
TY 1	19-April-06	930560	01-Sept.-09
TY 2	19-April-06	930561	01-Sept.-09
TY 3	19-April-06	930562	01-Sept.-09
TY 4	19-April-06	930563	01-Sept.-09
TY 5	19-April-06	930564	01-Sept.-09
TY 6	19-April-06	930565	01-Sept.-09
TY 7	19-April-06	930566	01-Sept.-09
TY 8	19-April-06	930567	01-Sept.-09
TY 9	19-April-06	930568	01-Sept.-09
TY 10	20-April-06	930569	01-Sept.-09
TY 11	20-April-06	930570	01-Sept.-09
TY 12	20-April-06	930571	01-Sept.-09
TY 13	20-April-06	930572	01-Sept.-09
TY 14	20-April-06	930573	01-Sept.-09
TY 15	20-April-06	930574	01-Sept.-09
TY 16	20-April-06	930575	01-Sept.-09
TY 17	20-April-06	930576	01-Sept.-09
TY 18	20-April-06	930577	01-Sept.-09
TY 19	20-April-06	930578	01-Sept.-09
TY 20	20-April-06	930579	01-Sept.-09
TY 21	20-April-06	930580	01-Sept.-09
TY 22	20-April-06	930581	01-Sept.-09
TY 23	20-April-06	930582	01-Sept.-09
TY 24	20-April-06	930583	01-Sept.-09
TY 25	20-April-06	930584	01-Sept.-09
TY 26	20-April-06	930585	01-Sept.-09
TY 27	20-April-06	930586	01-Sept.-09
TY 28	18-April-06	930587	01-Sept.-09
TY 29	18-April-06	930588	01-Sept.-09
TY 30	18-April-06	930589	01-Sept.-09
TY 31	18-April-06	930590	01-Sept.-09
TY 32	18-April-06	930591	01-Sept.-09

Claim Name	Location Date	NMC Number	Expiry Date
TY 33	18-April-06	930592	01-Sept.-09
TY 34	18-April-06	930593	01-Sept.-09
TY 35	18-April-06	930594	01-Sept.-09
TY 36	18-April-06	930595	01-Sept.-09
TY 37	18-April-06	930596	01-Sept.-09
TY 38	18-April-06	930597	01-Sept.-09

APPENDIX B

HISTORIC CALIFORNIA AREA DRILL RESULTS

SANTA FE PACIFIC MINING CORP, CALIFORNIA AREA DRILL RESULTS

Drill Hole Number	TD (feet)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
DTY001	980			trace	
DTY002	1000			trace	
DTY003	1000	645-675	30	0.024	0.82
DTY004	260	235-255	20	0.023	0.79
DTY005	1040	270-280	10	0.028	0.96
		510-530	20	0.028	0.96
		685-720	35	0.017	0.58
DTY014				trace	
DTY020	860	10-25	15	0.033	1.13
		40-50	10	0.045	1.54
		85-110	25	0.036	1.23
		145-180	35	0.075	2.57
		525-550	25	0.031	1.06
DTY029	845	5-15	10	0.021	0.72
		45-50	5	0.011	0.38
		65-80	15	0.023	0.79
		325-340	15	0.021	0.72
		675-680	5	0.021	0.72
		690-695	5	0.012	0.41
DTY040	545			trace	
DTY043	555	35-50	15	0.012	0.41
DTY045	745			trace	

INLAND GOLD & SILVER, CALIFORNIA AREA DRILL RESULTS

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
89-86	120	0-120	120	0.020	0.69
89-92	210	180-205	25	0.018	0.62
89-112	160	115-130	15	0.047	1.61
89-113	120	90-120	30	0.042	1.44
88-614	400	10-30	20	0.018	0.62
88-615	400	10-35	25	0.016	0.55

APPENDIX C

HISTORIC COURTNEY AREA DRILL RESULTS

INLAND GOLD & SILVER, COURTNEY AREA DRILL RESULTS

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
B-11			15	0.025	0.86
88-270			15	0.056	1.92
88-270			10	0.067	2.30
88-272			10	0.068	2.33
88-273			5	0.136	4.66
88-280			25	0.212	7.27
88-280			10	0.080	2.74
88-281			10	0.090	3.09
88-292			15	0.069	2.37
88-292			5	0.162	5.55
88-293			10	0.030	1.03
88-294			20	0.125	4.29
88-294?			5	0.361	12.38
88-296			20	0.107	3.67
88-296			45	0.162	5.55
88-297			5	0.216	7.41
88-297			10	0.253	8.67
88-298			5	0.132	4.53
88-298			15	0.191	6.55
88-299			15	0.061	2.09
88-300			10	0.045	1.54
88-365			10	0.057	1.95
88-368			15	0.065	2.23
88-369			25	0.249	8.54
88-370			5	0.231	7.92
88-370			20	0.033	1.13
88-372			20	0.083	2.85
88-372			10	0.127	4.35
88-373			60	0.082	2.81
88-373			25	0.077	2.64
88-375			10	0.085	2.91
88-376			10	0.085	2.91
88-378			5	0.052	1.78
88-440			10	0.041	1.41
88-443			20	0.061	2.09
88-444	400	385-400	15	0.050	1.71
88-445	400	75-100	25	0.026	0.89
88-451	400	180-190	10	0.054	1.85
88-451		225-235	10	0.057	1.95
88-454	400	295-315	20	0.045	1.54

INLAND GOLD & SILVER, COURTNEY AREA DRILL RESULTS

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
88-618	400	0-10	10	0.097	3.33
88-618		55-85	30	0.091	3.12
88-619	400	0-15	15	0.094	3.22
89-041	400	20-40	20	0.034	1.17
90-08	400	170-195	25	0.084	2.88
90-19	400	40-75	35	0.038	1.30
90-20	240	160-195	35	0.037	1.27
90-21	400	125-140	15	0.025	0.86
90-27	400	185-225	40	0.042	1.44

SANTA FE PACIFIC MINING CORP, COURTNEY AREA DRILL RESULTS

Drill Hole Number	TD (feet)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
DTY006				trace	
DTY007				trace	
DTY008	1000	345-410	65	0.053	1.82
		545-555	10	0.026	0.89
		590-615	25	0.020	0.69
		640-650	10	0.016	0.55
DTY021	1085	25-40	15	0.011	0.38
		115-135	20	0.017	0.58
		175-205	30	0.023	0.79
DTY025	890	455	460	0.015	0.51
		600	605	0.013	0.45
		870	875	0.015	0.51
DTY037		505		trace	

APPENDIX D

GOLDEN OASIS COURTNEY AREA DRILL RESULTS

GOLDEN OASIS 2006 RC DRILLING

TOIYABE SUMMARY DRILLING RESULTS (+1 g/t gold intercepts only)

HOLE #	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	TotalDepth (Feet)	From (Feet)	To (Feet)	Interval (Feet)	Gold Value (g/t)	Gold Value (oz/ton)
T-601	0	-45	400	30	35	5	3.55	0.104
				40	55	15	7.88	0.230
			including	45	50	5	14.50	0.423
				335	350	15	6.36	0.186
			including	350	355	5	15.60	0.456
T-602	0	-45	400	60	65	5	1.02	0.030
				95	105	10	2.77	0.081
T-603	0	-45	450	140	160	20	12.85	0.375
			including	145	155	10	18.85	0.550
T-604*	0	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-605	0	-45	400	145	150	5	1.37	0.040
				160	165	5	1.95	0.057
T-606*	0	-45	420				No +1.0 values	
T-607*	0	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-608	0	-45	300	35	45	10	2.51	0.073
				75	80	5	5.79	0.169
T-609	0	-45	450	185	190	5	1.54	0.045
T-610	0	-45	450	180	185	5	1.56	0.046
				205	210	5	4.65	0.136
				310	320	10	1.41	0.041
				405	410	5	1.62	0.047
T-611*	0	-45	350				No +1.0 values	
T-612	0	-45	550	355	375	20	1.92	0.056
T-613	0	-45	550	475	480	5	1.60	0.047
T-614*	0	-45	500				No +1.0 values	
T-615	0	-45	250	115	125	10	1.20	0.035
T-616*	0	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-617	0	-45	350	190	195	5	1.02	0.030
T-618	180	-45	410	80	85	5	1.68	0.049
				125	130	5	1.06	0.031
T-619	0	-45	400	25	35	10	1.31	0.038
				80	85	5	1.53	0.045
T-620	0	-45	400	80	85	5	1.67	0.049
				110	120	10	1.08	0.032
T-621	0	-45	300	0	5	5	1.68	0.049
T-622	0	-45	300	215	220	5	1.08	0.032
T-623	0	-45	300	80	85	5	1.70	0.050
T-624	0	-45	300	200	205	5	2.94	0.086
T-625*	0	-45	250				No +1.0 values	
T-626*	0	-45	270				No +1.0 values	
T-627*	90	-45	270				No +1.0 values	
T-628*	90	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-629*	0	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-630*	0	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-631	0	-45	300	115	125	10	1.00	0.029

*Note: Drill holes T-604,606,607,611,614,616,625-630 contained no +1.0 g/t gold values

GOLDEN OASIS 2007 CORE DRILLING

TOIYABE SUMMARY DRILLING RESULTS (+1 g/t gold intercepts only)

HOLE #	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	TotalDepth (Feet)	From (Feet)	To (Feet)	Interval (Feet)	Gold Value (g/t)	Gold Value (oz/ton)
T-701C	0	-45	155	15.0	25.0	10.0	8.84	0.258
			including	15.0	20.0	5.0	13.05	0.381
				35.0	47.5	12.5	1.35	0.039
				47.5	53.0	5.5	14.83	0.433
			including	47.5	50.0	2.5	26.20	0.765
T-702C	45	-45	395	35.0	40.0	5.0	10.39	0.303
				40.0	45.0	5.0	1.32	0.039
T-703C	0	-45	372	150.0	160.0	10.0	2.22	0.065
				160.0	165.0	5.0	6.59	0.192
				165.0	170.0	5.0	1.39	0.041
				190.0	195.0	5.0	1.06	0.031
				225.0	230.0	5.0	1.08	0.032
T-704C	45	-45	200	6.0	6.8	0.8	1.03	0.030
T-705C	45	-45	150	100.0	110.0	10.0	11.48	0.335
			including	105.0	110.0	5.0	16.20	0.473
T-706C	45	-45	300	170.0	180.0	10.0	1.75	0.051
				180.0	195.0	15.0	10.92	0.319
			including	180.0	190.0	10.0	13.68	0.399
				200.0	205.0	5.0	1.17	0.034
				235.0	245.0	10.0	26.60	0.777
			including	240.0	245.0	5.0	33.45	0.977
				245.0	250.0	5.0	1.63	0.048
T-707C	45	-45	400	230.0	232.0	2.0	2.11	0.062
				232.0	235.0	3.0	7.77	0.227
T-708C	45	-60	960	40	45	5	1.00	0.029
				390	400	5	1.45	0.042
				595	600	5	1.15	0.034

Note: True thickness 85-95% of interval shown

GOLDEN OASIS 2007 RC DRILLING

TOIYABE SUMMARY DRILLING RESULTS (+1 g/t gold intercepts only)

HOLE #	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	TotalDepth (Feet)	From (Feet)	To (Feet)	Interval (Feet)	Gold Value (g/t)	Gold Value (oz/ton)
T-709	45	-45	400	115	120	10	3.16	0.092
				330	345	15	2.87	0.084
T-710	45	-45	500	285	290	5	1.15	0.034
				295	300	5	1.12	0.033
				340	345	5	1.00	0.029
				465	370	5	1.26	0.037
T-711	45	-45	450	230	250	20	1.48	0.043
				350	355	5	1.87	0.055
T-712	45	-45	300	190	195	5	1.35	0.039
				210	215	5	1.33	0.039
T-713	45	-45	300	135	140	5	1.20	0.035
				150	165	15	1.08	0.032
T-714	45	-45	200	55	60	5	1.19	0.035
T-715	45	-45	150	30	35	5	1.13	0.033
T-716	45	-45	200	65	110	45	1.56	0.046
T-717	45	-45	400	155	160	5	1.16	0.034
T-718	45	-45	400	poor	recovery		no +1.0 g/t	
T-719	45	-45	450	165	220	55	3.51	0.103
			incl	175	185	10	10.59	0.309
				270	285	15	1.69	0.049
T-720	45	-45	450	110	115	5	2.91	0.085
				120	125	5	2.58	0.075
T-721	45	-45	350	10	15	5	1.30	0.038
				25	30	5	3.40	0.099
				45	60	15	1.85	0.054
				315	320	10	1.31	0.038
				345	350	5	1.74	0.051
T-722	45	-45	200	0	15	15	7.91	0.231
			incl.	5	10	5	21.80	0.637
				30	35	5	1.69	0.049
T-723	45	-45	350				no +1.0 g/t	
T-724	45	-45	300	65	70	5	1.28	0.037
				165	170	5	3.74	0.109
T-725	45	-45	200				no +1.0 g/t	
T-726	45	-45	450				no +1.0 g/t	
T-727	not drilled							
T-728	45	-45	500				no +1.0 g/t	
T-729	45	-45	400				no +0.5 g/t	
T-730	45	-45	550	115	120	5	0.65	0.019
				515	525	10	1.62	0.047
T-731,732	not drilled							

T-733	45	-45	665	no	recovery	below 470	no +0.5 g/t	
T-734 to 737	not drilled							
T-738	45	-45	970	375	385	10	0.60	0.018
	poor	recovery		395	400	5	0.60	0.018
	poor	recovery		775	800	25	0.57	0.017
T-739	not drilled							
T-740							no +0.5 g/t	
T-741	45	-45	400	275	290	15	0.92	0.027
T-742	45	-45	300				no +0.5 g/t	
T-743	not drilled							
T-744	45	-45	200	40	45	5	0.60	0.018
				90	100	10	0.82	0.024
T-745	45	-45	450				no +0.5 g/t	
T-746	45	-45	350	235	260	25	0.97	0.028
T-747	not drilled							
T-748	45	-45	180	hole	lost		no +1.0 g/t	
T-749	45	-45	350	30	60	30	0.75	0.022
T-750	45	-45	570			10	no +1.0 g/t	
T-751	45	-45	300				no +1.0 g/t	
T-752	45	-45	750	215	230	15	4.15	0.121
			incl.	220	225	5	11.70	0.342

Note: True thickness 85-95% of interval shown

GOLDEN OASIS 2008 RC DRILLING

Toiyabe Summary Drilling Results (≥ 5 feet @ ≥ 0.01 oz/ton Gold)										
Hole No.	**From (feet)**	**To (feet)**	**Interval (feet)**	**True Width**	**Gold (oz/ton)**	**Silver (oz/ton)**	**True Width (m)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Silver (g/t)**	**Target Area**
T-801	10	25	15	12.0	0.150	<0.01	3.7	5.15	<0.5	Courtney B Fault
Including	10	15	5	4.0	0.427	0.03	1.2	14.63	1.1	Courtney B Fault
T-802	25	45	20	4.0	0.146	<0.01	1.2	5.00	<0.5	Courtney B Fault
Including	35	40	5	4.0	0.268	<0.01	1.2	9.17	<0.5	Courtney B Fault
	55	60	5	4.0	0.034	<0.01	1.2	1.15	<0.5	Courtney B Fault
	75	80	5	4.0	0.018	<0.01	1.2	0.61	<0.5	Courtney B Fault
	90	120	30	24.0	0.034	0.03	7.3	1.17	1.1	Courtney B Fault
T-803	240	245	5	5.0	0.010	0.04	1.5	0.36	1.2	Courtney West
	455	480	25	15.0	0.037	0.03	4.6	1.28	0.9	Courtney West
	595	600	5	5.0	0.014	<0.01	1.5	0.48	<0.5	Courtney West
T-804	195	200	5	5.0	0.033	0.02	1.5	1.12	0.6	Courtney West
T-805	205	220	15	9.0	0.023	0.04	2.7	0.78	1.4	Courtney West
	225	245	20	12.0	0.016	0.02	3.7	0.56	0.8	Courtney West
T-806	45	65	20	18.0	0.017	0.02	5.5	0.59	0.7	Courtney West
	195	210	15	13.5	0.040	0.02	0.4	1.38	0.7	Courtney West
Including	205	210	5	4.5	0.088	0.03	0.9	3.02	0.9	Courtney West
	415	420	5	4.5	0.010	0.03	0.2	0.36	0.9	Courtney West

Note: All holes vertical except T-801@ -85, T-802 @ -70, and T-806 @ -60

APPENDIX E

CSMT GEOPHYSICS INTERPRETATION MEMO

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E-Mail fritz@fritzgeoph.com
Web Site www.fritzgeoph.com

Memo

To: **Richard Kern, Golden Oasis Exploration Corp.**
From: **Frank P. Fritz, Fritz Geophysics**
Date: ***3 November 2006***

Re: **Toiyabe CSMT preliminary Interpretation**

The following is a brief review of the preliminary interpretation of the CSMT survey completed over a southern portion of the Toiyabe Project properties in central Nevada. This review is based on only the CSMT data and the anticipated geologic sections need to be added for a more complete interpretation.

Six lines of Controlled Source MagnetoTelluric data, CSMT, were collected on the southern end of the property over part of the current drilling program and over the most promising responses detected by the previous Tensor IP, TIP, survey from last year. The TIP data suggested a complex structural environment with large resistivity contrasts that may be associated with economic mineralization.

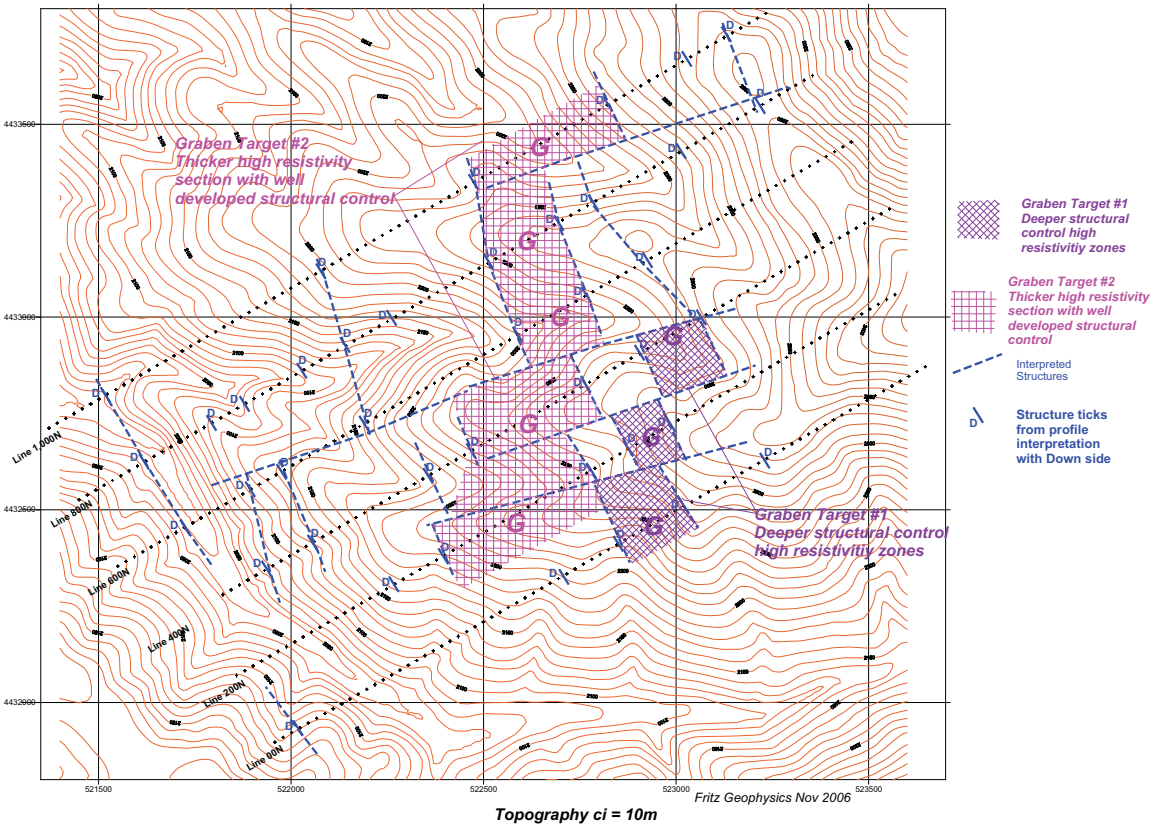
An ENE general cross section through the CSMT survey on Line 200N, included below, shows the typical vertical section interpreted from the CSMT data. The 2D model resistivities suggest a two layer case broken by several structures into a complex set of horsts and grabens but dominated by the grabens. The typical first layer from the surface is a very high resistivity unit while the second layer is a very low resistivity unit. The low resistivity second layer is not unusual for some of the rock types seen in Nevada but the very high resistivities are unusual for all of Nevada. The very low resistivities in the second layer limited the depth of penetration of the survey to less than 100m is some areas and probably less than 300m for most of the survey. Correlation between these resistivity layers and specific geologic rock types is not possible at this time.

The interpreted structures appear to be a set of very northerly and ENE directions. A plan view of the interpretation of the possible structures is included below. Over most of the survey area there is a thin layer, <100m, of higher resistivities over the low resistivity but in the interpreted graben areas the high resistivities dominate and could suggest a thicker section of the high resistivity unit, the grabens, or an increase in resistivity locally possibly caused by alteration.

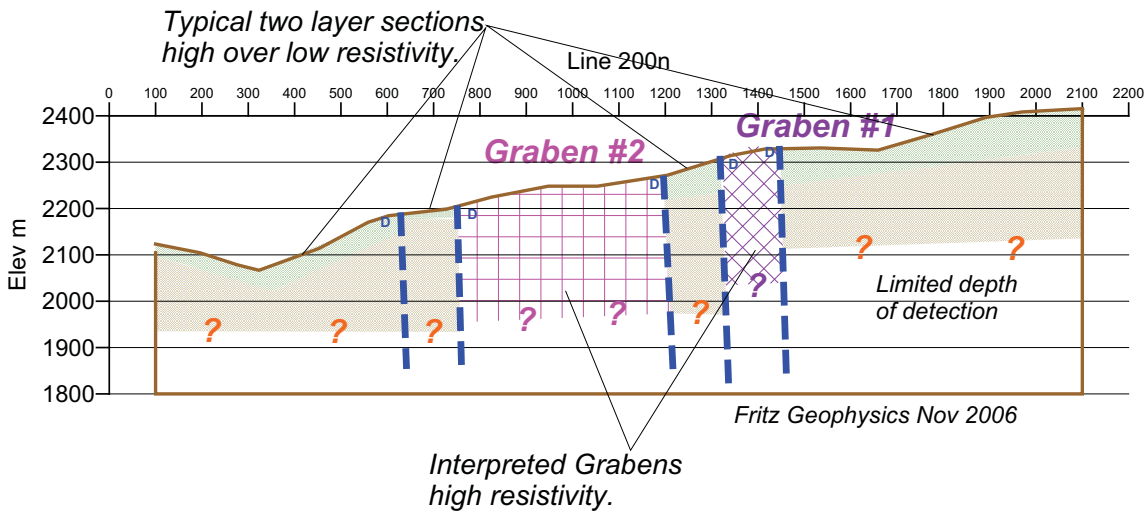
Prioritizing exploration targets based on the resistivity data alone is not possible. The addition of any geological or geochemical data will be necessary to suggest drill targets. If the higher resistivities in the upper unit may caused by alteration then the highest resistivities are a priority target.

Frank P. Fritz
Fritz Geophysics

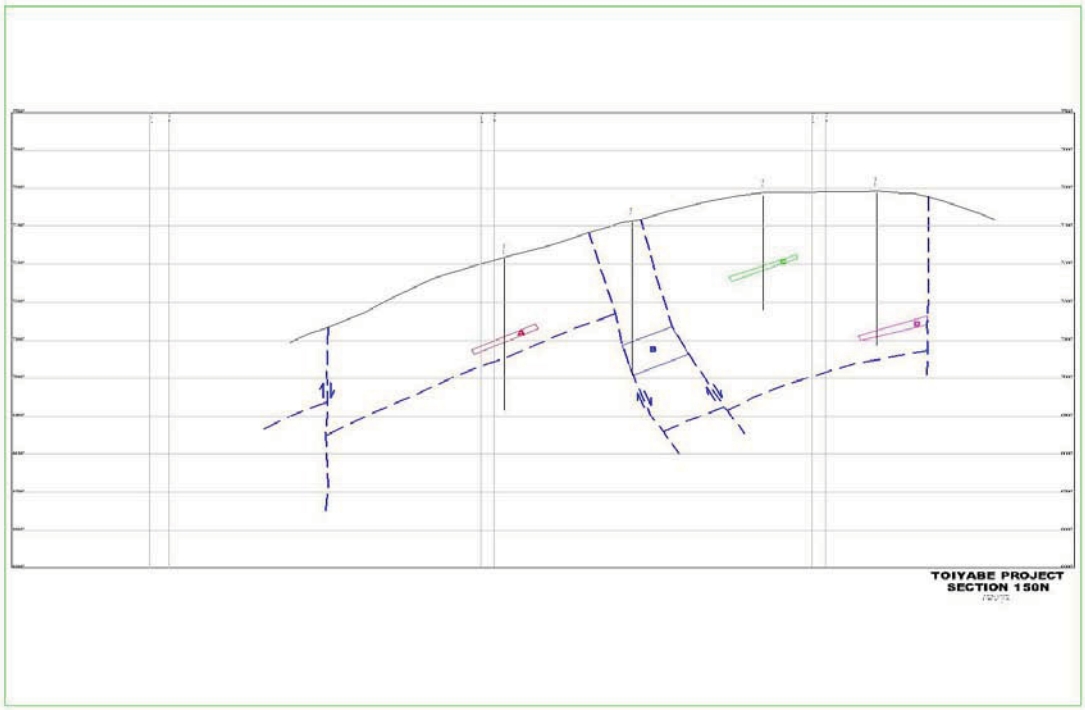
Toiyabe CSMT Interpretation

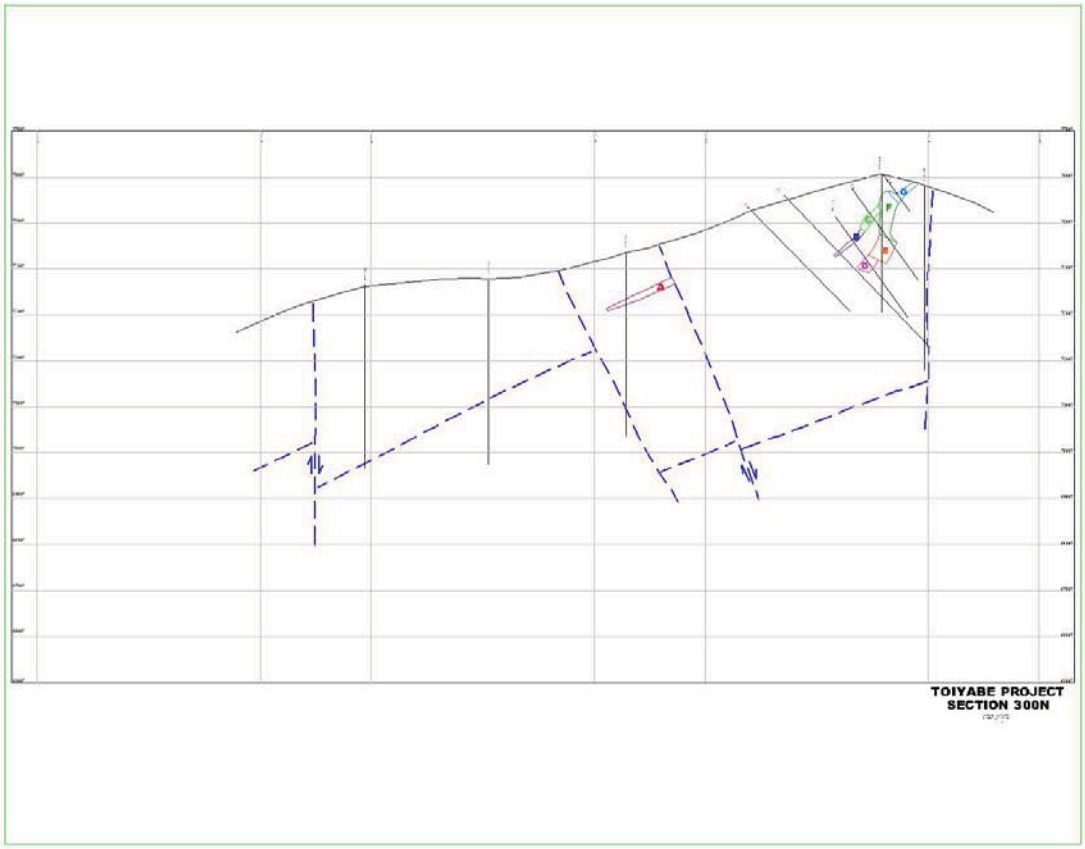


Topography ci = 10m


Typical two layer sections
high over low resistivity.
Line 200n
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200
Elev m
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
Graben #1
Graben #2
D
?
Limited depth
of detection
Fritz Geophysics Nov 2006
Interpreted Grabens
high resistivity.

APPENDIX F
CROSS SECTIONS WITH MINERAL POLYGONS

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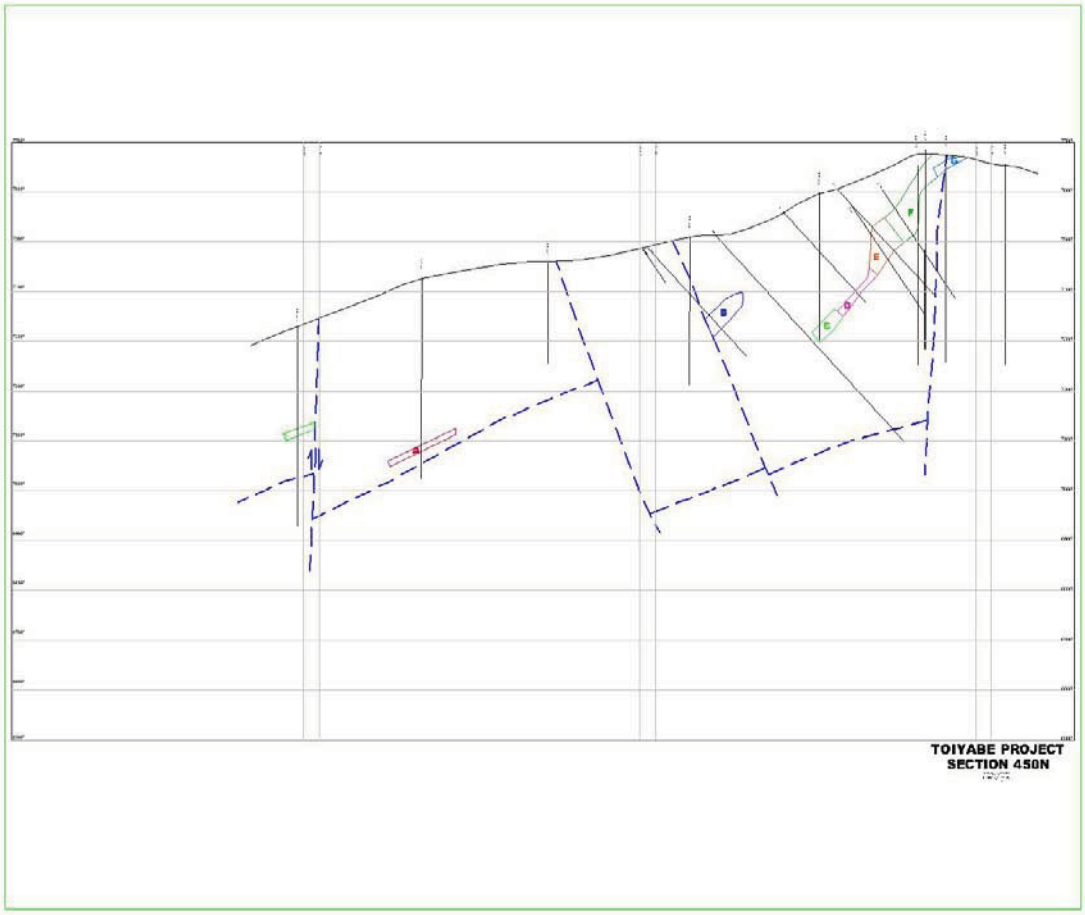
SECTION 300N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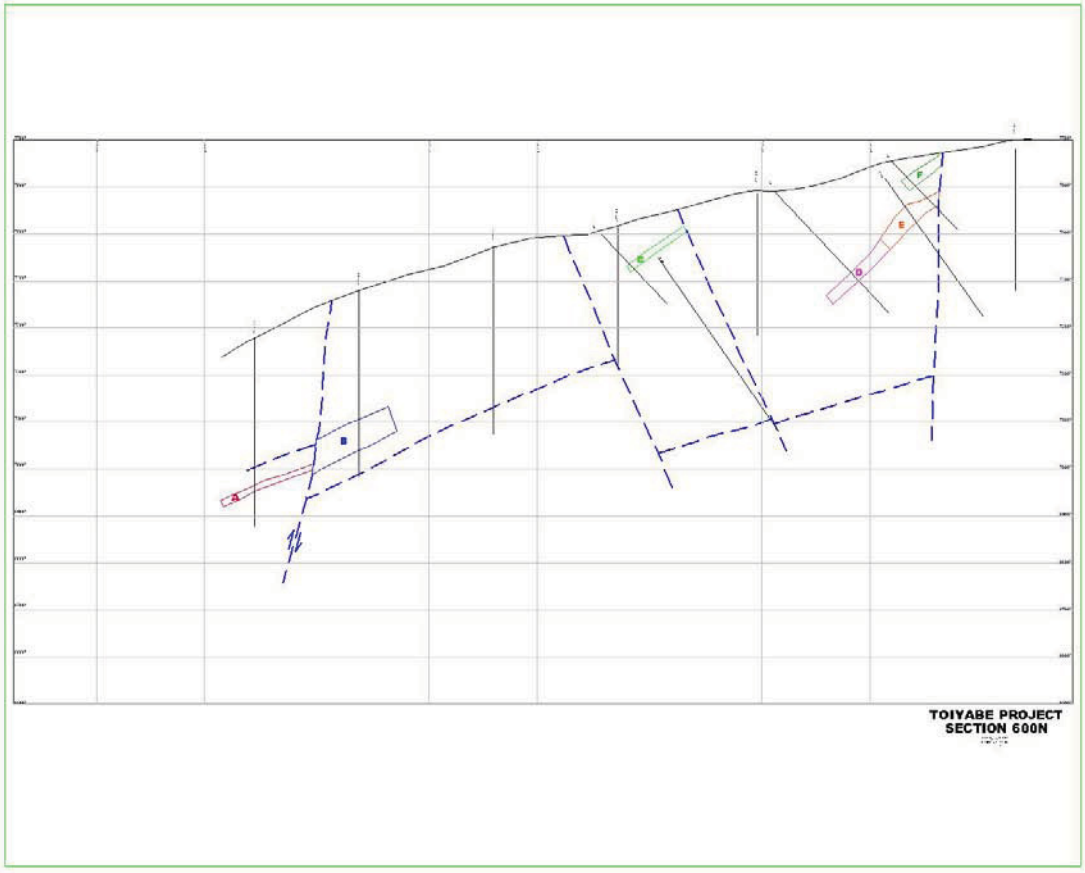
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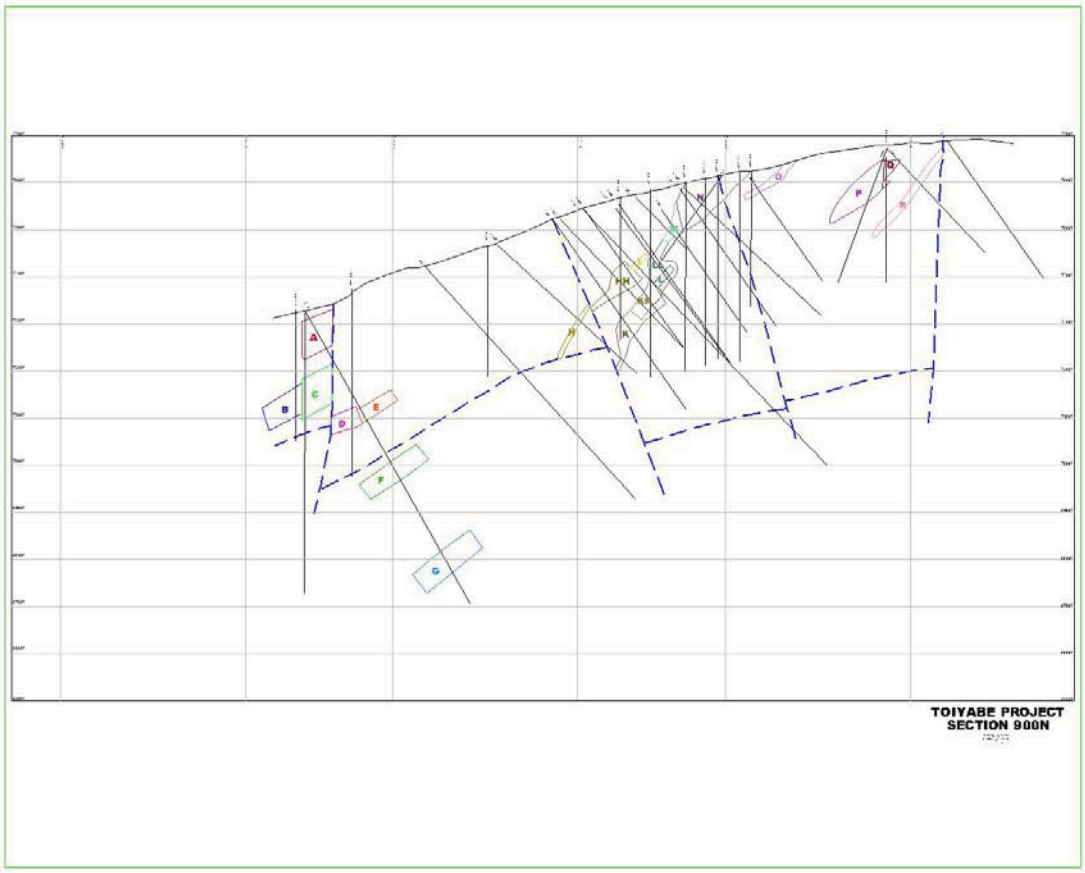
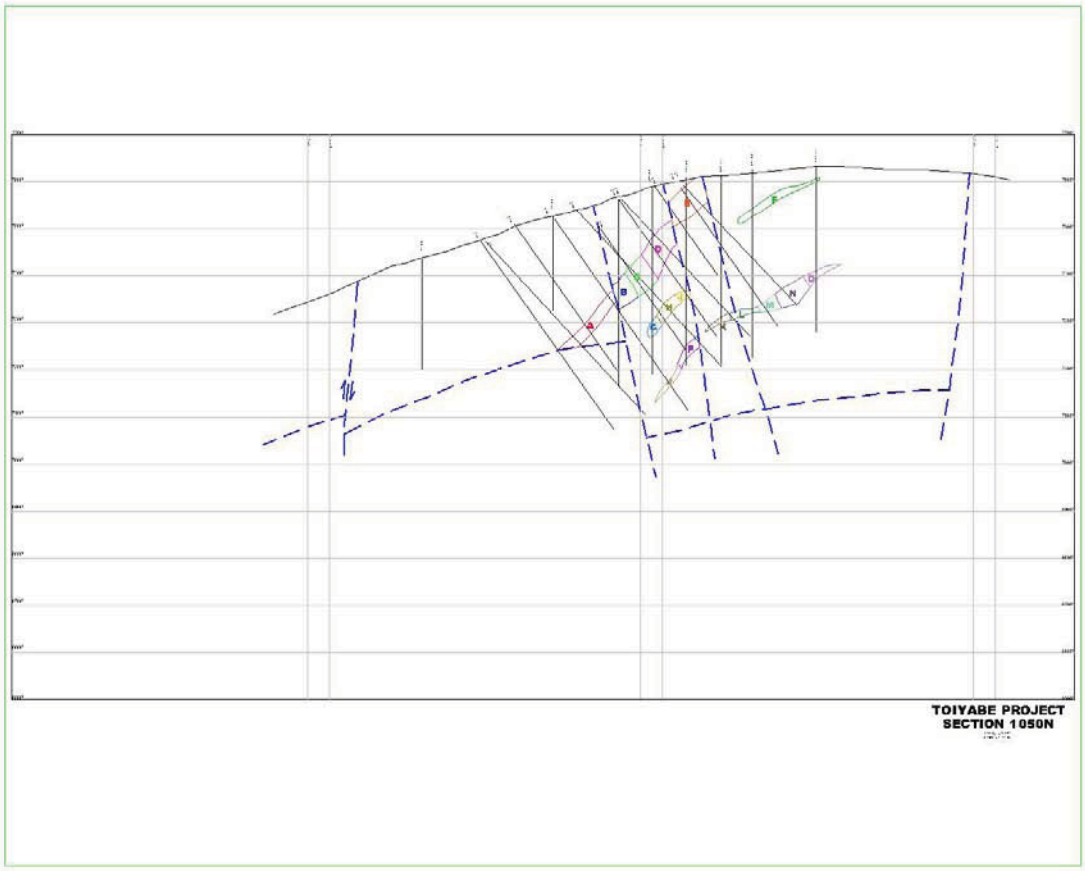
SECTION 600N


A
B
C
D
E
F
G
TOIYABE PROJECT
SECTION 900N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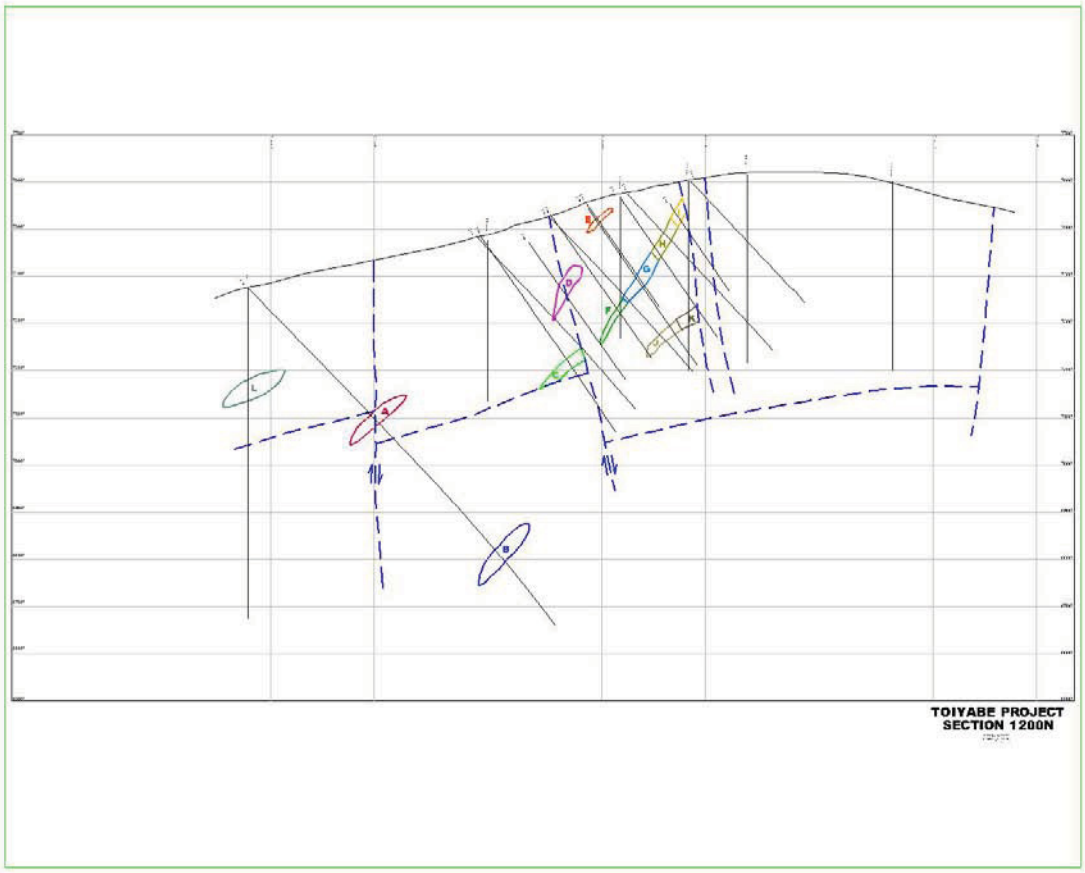
SECTION 1050N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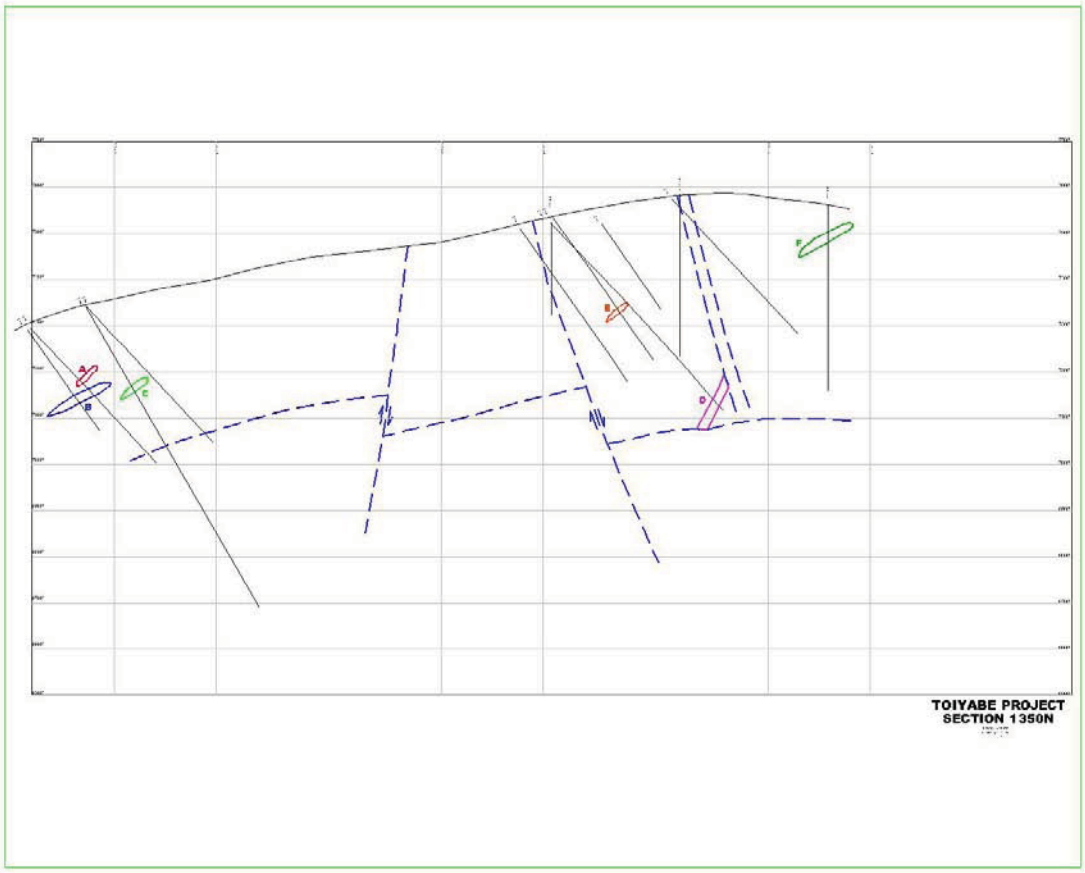
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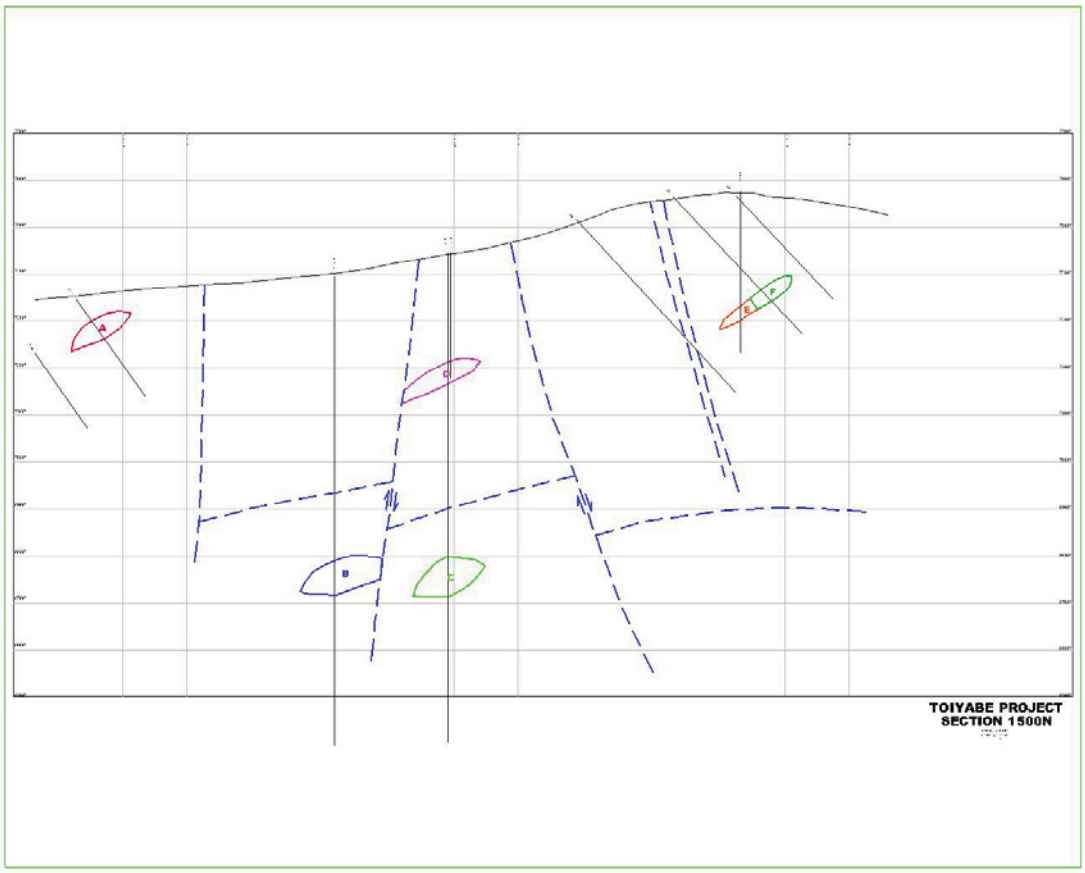
SECTION 1350N


A
D
B
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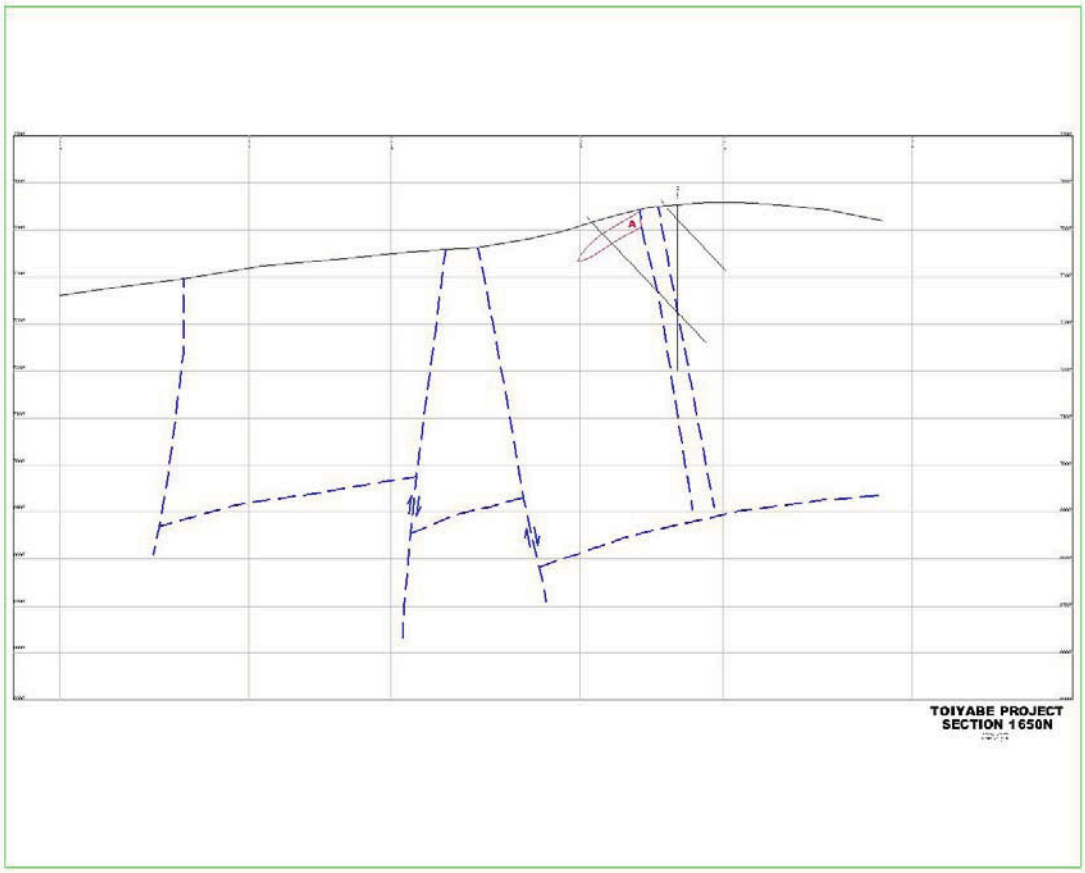
E
F
TOIYABE PROJECT
SECTION 1500N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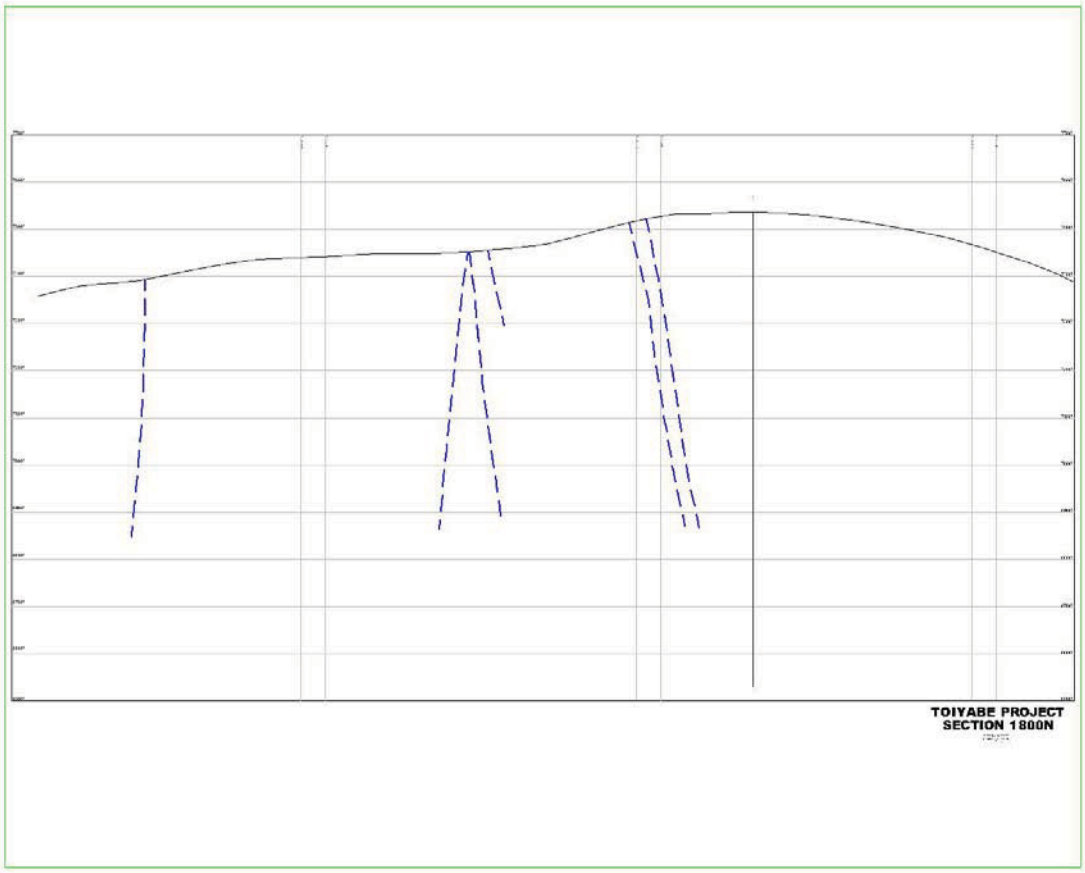
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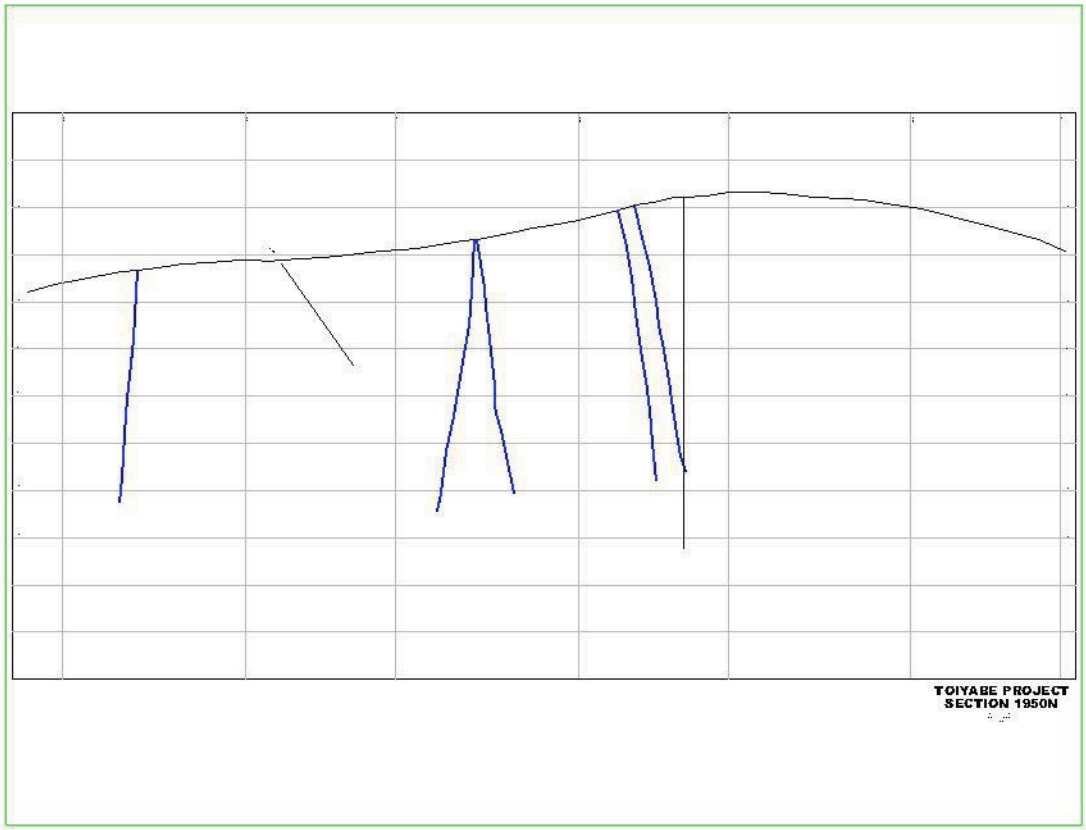
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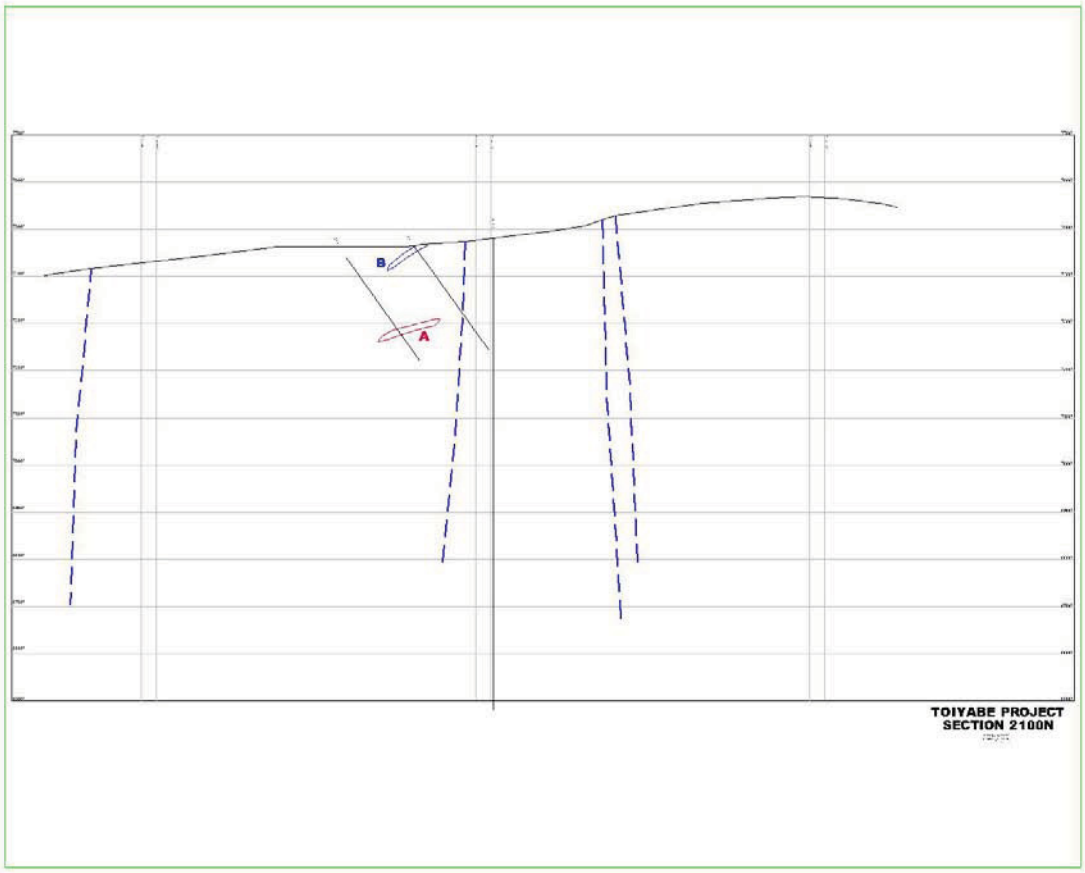
SECTION 1950N


B
A
TOIYABE PROJECT
SECTION 2100N

APPENDIX G: Mineral Resource Calculations by Polygon

Toiyabe Resource Estimation Calculations

Section #	Polygon #	Autocad Digital Areas	Assigned Third dimension	Digital Area X Assigned Thickness= Digital Volume in cubic feet	Assigned grade, ppm	Assigned Grade, opt	Tons	Contained Ounces
150 N	A	2173	150	325950	0.527	0.015372	27276.15	419.278129
	B	10004	150	1500600	0.632	0.018434	125573.2	2314.8488
	C	1857	150	278550	0.415	0.012105	23309.62	282.157675
	D	2683	150	402450	1.22	0.035585	33677.82	1198.42917
				0		0	0	0
300 N	A	1812	150	271800	0.43	0.012542	22744.77	285.271586
	B	670	150	100500	0.61	0.017793	8410.042	149.636143
	C	892	150	133800	0.59	0.017209	11196.65	192.685366
	D	922	150	138300	0.365	0.010646	11573.22	123.212751
	E	2096	150	314400	0.412	0.012017	26309.62	316.169783
	F	2833	150	424950	1.76	0.051336	35560.67	1825.53898
	G	834	150	125100	0.615	0.017938	10468.62	187.790247
				0		0	0	0
450 N	A	1692	150	253800	0.993	0.028964	21238.49	615.150632
	B	3299	150	494850	0.5	0.014584	41410.04	603.92664
	C	1859	150	278850	0.377	0.010996	23334.73	256.59761
	D	1589	150	238350	0.33	0.009625	19945.61	191.986064
	E	4649	150	697350	0.483	0.014088	58355.65	822.126305
	F	7486	150	1122900	0.76	0.022168	93966.53	2083.02884
	G	1055	150	158250	2.89	0.084296	13242.68	1116.3032
				0		0	0	0
600 N	A	2674	150	401100	0.34	0.009917	33564.85	332.868108
	B	10971	150	1645650	0.846	0.024676	137711.3	3398.19617
	C	2237	150	335550	0.547	0.015955	28079.5	448.00739
	D	4165	150	624750	0.968	0.028235	52280.33	1476.12192
	E	5155	150	773250	0.708	0.020651	64707.11	1336.2687

	F	2352	150	352800	0.587	0.017122	29523.01	505.483852
				0		0	0	0
750 N	A	7762	150	1164300	0.321	0.009363	97430.96	912.242997
	B	10054	150	1508100	0.646	0.018843	126200.8	2377.953
	C	2747	150	412050	1.268	0.036985	34481.17	1275.29243
	D	12253	150	1837950	0.6	0.017501	153803.3	2691.69316
	E	6824	150	1023600	0.444	0.012951	85656.9	1109.31237
	E'	1176	150	176400	0.23	0.006709	14761.51	99.0300561
	E"	759	150	113850	3.74	0.109089	9527.197	1039.31033
	F	4991	150	748650	1.465	0.042731	62648.54	2677.05357
	G	5237	150	785550	0.964	0.028118	65736.4	1848.38091
	H	1455	150	218250	3.68	0.107339	18263.6	1960.39091
	I	1816	150	272400	0.607	0.017705	22794.98	403.586288
	J	1079	150	161850	0.69	0.020126	13543.93	272.585282
	K	778	150	116700	0.475	0.013855	9765.69	135.302267
	L	3229	150	484350	3.85	0.112297	40531.38	4551.56388
	M	7440	150	1116000	1.359	0.039639	93389.12	3701.89639
	N	7480	150	1122000	0.481	0.01403	93891.21	1317.28135
	N'	?	150	0	0.335	0.009771	0	0
				0		0	0	0
900 N	A	5324	150	798600	0.629	0.018347	66828.45	1226.08494
	B	4681	150	702150	0.975	0.028439	58757.32	1670.9949
	C	5395	150	809250	0.565	0.01648	67719.67	1116.01945
	D	2543	150	381450	0.353	0.010296	31920.5	328.664603
	E	2486	150	372900	0.395	0.011521	31205.02	359.525821
	F	6393	150	958950	0.684	0.019951	80246.86	1601.00495
	G	7686	150	1152900	0.48	0.014001	96476.99	1350.74536
	H	1131	150	169650	3.89	0.113464	14196.65	1610.8091
	H'	3609	150	541350	3.66	0.106755	45301.26	4836.1508
	I	463	150	69450	1.28	0.037335	5811.715	216.98156
	J	62500	150	9375000	2	0.058336	784518.8	45765.8866
	K	4155	150	623250	1.86	0.054253	52154.81	2829.54001
	K'	2355	150	353250	9.17	0.267472	29560.67	7906.64272
	L	751	150	112650	4.153	0.121135	9426.778	1141.91489
	L'	3033	130	394290	2	0.058336	32994.98	1924.80335
	M	1507	150	226050	2.45	0.071462	18916.32	1351.79615
	N	9351	150	1402650	2.517	0.073416	117376.6	8617.33824
	N'	0	150	0	2.02	0.05892	0	0
	O	1762	150	264300	2.33	0.067962	22117.15	1503.12014
	P	6214	150	932100	1.33	0.038794	78000	3025.9013
	Q	936	150	140400	0.49	0.014292	11748.95	167.92053

	R	3387	150	508050	0.623	0.018172	42514.64	772.565145
				0		0	0	0
1050 N	A	3609	150	541350	0.644	0.018784	45301.26	850.951125
	B	2423	150	363450	2.135	0.062274	30414.23	1894.0139
	C	3272	150	490800	1.97	0.057461	41071.13	2359.99666
	D	0	150	0	0.36	0.010501	0	0
	D'	4434	150	665100	0.95	0.02771	55656.9	1542.23715
	E		150	0	2.002	0.058395	0	0
	E'	5047	150	757050	1.1	0.032085	63351.46	2032.62778
	F	2437	150	365550	2.377	0.069333	30589.96	2120.88235
	G	797	150	119550	1.24	0.036168	10004.18	361.836083
	H	1412	150	211800	0.89	0.02596	17723.85	460.104595
	I	444	150	66600	1.095	0.031939	5573.222	178.00367
	J	815	150	122250	1.04	0.030335	10230.13	310.329324
	K	543	150	81450	1.135	0.033106	6815.9	225.645958
	L	765	150	114750	2.175	0.063441	9602.51	609.189717
	M	1099	150	164850	4	0.116673	13794.98	1609.4947
	N	2715	150	407250	0.734	0.021409	34079.5	729.621732
	O	1130	150	169500	0.88	0.025668	14184.1	364.076781
	P	1204	150	180600	0.593	0.017297	15112.97	261.404493
				0		0	0	0
1200 N	A	3401	150	510150	0.417	0.012163	42690.38	519.247667
	B	4531	150	679650	1.124	0.032785	56874.48	1864.62817
	C	2275	150	341250	1.64	0.047836	28556.49	1366.02018
	D	2435	150	365250	0.648	0.018901	30564.85	577.704617
	E	688	150	103200	0.39	0.011376	8635.983	98.2392216
	F	1127	150	169050	1.603	0.046757	14146.44	661.43825
	G	2662	150	399300	1.48	0.043169	33414.23	1442.45288
	H	1821	150	273150	1.53	0.044627	22857.74	1020.07768
	I	977	150	146550	1.45	0.042294	12263.6	518.673946
	J	1774	150	266100	0.74	0.021584	22267.78	480.637003
	K	1290	150	193500	2.564	0.074787	16192.47	1210.98733
	L	4761	150	714150	0.58	0.016918	59761.51	1011.01603
				0		0	0	0
				0		0	0	0
1350 N	A	634	150	95100	0.68	0.019834	7958.159	157.844712
	B	2474	150	371100	1.101	0.032114	31054.39	997.284069
	C	918	150	137700	1.37	0.03996	11523.01	460.4634
	D	2378	150	356700	0.917	0.026747	29849.37	798.386258
	E	546	150	81900	0.55	0.016042	6853.556	109.947966
	F	2323	150	348450	0.71	0.020709	29159	603.864398

			150	0		0	0	0
1500 N	A	4894	150	734100	0.473	0.013797	61430.96	847.533695
	B	10074	150	1511100	0.497	0.014497	126451.9	1833.11707
	C	8610	150	1291500	0.363	0.010588	108075.3	1144.3046
	D	6109	150	916350	0.413	0.012046	76682.01	923.74488
	E	1912	150	286800	0.44	0.012834	24000	308.015401
	F	2701	150	405150	0.573	0.016713	33903.77	566.645016
				0		0	0	0
1650 N	A	4087	150	613050	0.755	0.022022	51301.26	1129.75288
				0		0	0	0
1800 N	none		150	0		0	0	0
			150	0		0	0	0
1950 N	none			0		0	0	0
				0		0	0	0
2100 N	A	1606	150	240900	0.757	0.02208	20159	445.116084
	B	918	150	137700	1.12	0.032668	11523.01	376.437232