# NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources
# West Pequop Gold Exploration Project
# Nevada, USA

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# Summary (Item 3)

The West Pequop Gold Exploration Project (West Pequop) is an advanced stage Carlin-Type gold exploration property located in eastern Nevada, with established resources. AuEx Ventures, Inc. (AuEx) has been conducting exploration at West Pequop since 2004 and its venture participant Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (Agnico) has been conducting drilling for the benefit of the Joint Venture since 2006. West Pequop is located within the newly emerging Pequop Gold District in eastern Elko County, Nevada, which includes AuEx interests in the Long Canyon gold deposit, on an adjoining property east of West Pequop. This report presents the initial resource estimates for three gold deposits within a 4 square mile area of the West Pequop property, the Section 34, Acrobat, and Mountain Top gold deposits.

Current West Pequop resources for the combined classified Mineral Resource estimate for all three deposits, at a cut-off grade of 0.3 grams per tonne are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

**Table 1: Total In-situ Mineral Resources for West Pequop at 0.3 g/t Au cutoff grade (SRK 2010).**

| Deposit | Classification | Tonnes | Au (g/t) | Au Grams | Au Ounces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | **Indicated** | 1,227,000 | 1.63 | 1,995,000 | 64,140 |
| Total | **Inferred** | 5,504,000 | 1.41 | 7,759,000 | 249,430 |

The state of exploration for West Pequop is too early to justify estimating in-pit resources. SRK has estimated and is reporting an in-situ total resource rather than an in-pit resource, primarily because the resource is predominantly of Inferred classification. In reporting the resource at a 0.3 g/t Au cutoff, SRK has examined potential mineability and can state the mineralization has the potential for economic extraction at current gold prices.

Exploration potential exists to increase the confidence of the classification by targeted in-fill drilling; and there is potential to expand the resources and define additional mineralized zones at West Pequop.

## Property Description and Location

The West Pequop property is located in the Pequop Mountain range, Elko County, approximately 23 miles by road to the southeast of the town of Wells, Nevada. The total land package is a contiguous block approximately 48 square miles in size, consisting of 1361 unpatented lode mining claims, 160 acres of private lands, and 3660 acres of leased/optioned lands; a block of land that is approximately five miles wide, from the valley floor east to the range crest, and traverses north to south for nine miles. The Long Canyon property adjoins the West Pequop property on the east side of the Pequop range.

## Ownership

AuEx Ventures, Inc.( www.auex.com), through its wholly owned US affiliate AuEx, Inc., (AuEx) controls the lands that comprise the West Pequop Gold Exploration Project. The lands are held by Pittston Nevada Gold Company (PNGC) a wholly owned subsidiary of AuEx, Inc., a Nevada corporation.

PNGC entered into a Joint Venture with Agnico-Eagle (USA) limited (Agnico), a Colorado corporation, on May 9, 2006, whereby Agnico can earn a 51% vested initial interest in the West

Pequop project by expending $5.0 million by May 9, 2010. Agnico completed the 51% earn-in during 2008, and elected to increase its participating interest by 19% to a total 70% vested interest. The election to proceed to 70% requires Agnico to carry all exploration/development costs to completion of a "bankable feasibility study" within a five-year period. Agnico can elect at any time during the five-year period to stay at the current 51% vested interest. Agnico continues to operate the Joint Venture with AuEx (49% vested interest) through the West Pequop Project LLC, Operating Agreement, a Nevada limited liability company.

## Geology and Mineralization

The mineralization defined at West Pequop Property is Carlin-Type gold mineralization. Gold is hosted in Cambrian age silty carbonate sedimentary rocks, in association with geochemically anomalous arsenic, antimony, mercury, and tungsten. The mineralization is typically found in outcrop with decalcification, hematitic alteration, and locally jasperoid silicification along bedding planes as replacement or bedded breccias, and in fault zones. Gold mineralization in soils, rock chips, and in drill samples is present over an area at least 4 square miles in extent and includes drilling that has defined gold resources for the Acrobat, Section 34, and Mountaintop deposits, with exploration targets elsewhere on the property.

Gold mineralization grades in drilling range from low-grades of 0.1 g/t to over 20.0 g/t Au. Controls to mineralization are stratigraphic as well as structural. Controls to high-grade intercepts (+ 3.0 to 5.0 g/t Au) are not easily identifiable and traceable in drilling. Mineralization drilled is essentially all in oxidized rock; very little sulfides are noted in drill samples, except for remnant sulfides associate with some of the high-grade intercepts. Mineralization occurs at surface in all three deposits, and most of the mineralization is within 150 to 200m of surface; extending to depths below surface of 190m at Mountain Top, 250m at Acrobat, and 350m at Section 34.

## Exploration

Prior to 1994, gold mineralization was not known to exist in the Pequop Mountains. In that year, a regional dry stream sediment sampling program by Pittston Nevada Gold Company Ltd. (PNGC) defined anomalous gold samples; and upon follow-up soil grid sampling and rock chip sampling, high grade gold (+5.0 g/t) mineralization was defined in several target areas. During the period of 1994 to 2000, PNGC consolidated the land position, conducted significant ground exploration work, completed an airborne geophysical survey, and drilled 53 exploration drill holes on four separate targets. That work culminated, at the end of 2000, and resulted in 25 of the 53 holes intersecting greater than 20 ft @ 0.03 oz/Ton gold; with the highest grade intercept being 20 ft @ 0.47 oz/Ton in a core hole at the Acrobat Target. PNGC discontinued gold exploration activities in 2001, due to a change in corporate objectives and the low gold prices at that time.

AuEx acquired the property from PNGC in 2004 and conducted limited follow-up drilling in 2005. Agnico began drilling on behalf of the Joint Venture in 2006, and has been focused largely on the three outcropping target areas, Acrobat, Section 34 and Mountain Top. Agnico has been conducting RC and core drilling since 2006, using industry standard drilling, sampling, and assaying procedures.

The West Pequop property is an excellent example of a grass-roots discovery of Carlin-Type gold mineralization in Nevada, which has progressed to the point of initial resources on three deposits, and forms part of the newly emerging Pequop Gold District that includes the adjacent Long Canyon Gold Exploration Property. Drilling through 2009 totals 206 drillholes for 49,228m of which 183 holes at 42,962m are in the three resource areas.

## Mineral Resources

SRK examined the geology and drillhole database available for West Pequop in concert with AuEx and Agnico staff input and geological interpretations. SRK has determined there is sufficient data to support resource estimation by industry standard methods.

The West Pequop mineral resource estimate was completed by SRK with drillhole and project data current through March 23, 2010 (the effective date of this report). The resources were modeled and estimated by evaluating the drill data statistically, and utilizing two-dimensional lithological shapes (strings) provided by Agnico-Eagle to interpret mineral domains on cross sections spaced at 40-meter intervals throughout the extent of the Section 34, 25 meters on Acrobat and variably through the Mountain Top mineralization. The modeled mineralization database was analyzed statistically to establish estimation parameters. Gold grades were estimated by inverse-distance methods into a block model with 10 meter (width) x 10 meter (length) x 6 meter (height) blocks that were constrained to the mineral domains using Datamine Studio3® mining software. The resources are classified according to CIM definitions for reporting mineral resources.

SRK determined that a cutoff of 0.3 g/t (approximately 0.01 ounces per short ton) is appropriate for oxide-gold mineralization in Nevada to define the resource as having the potential for economic extraction. Resource sensitivity tables at various cut-off grades are presented in Section 15 of this report to represent grade distributions. Table 2 presents the current resource estimate, by classification and by deposit for West Pequop.

**Table 2: Total In-situ Mineral Resources by Deposit and Classification, at 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade (SRK 2010).**

| Deposit | Classification | Tonnes | Au (g/t) | Au Grams | Au Ounces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section 34 | Indicated | 527,000 | 1.64 | 865,000 | 27,810 |
| Section 34 | Inferred | 2,883,000 | 1.41 | 4,063,000 | 130,620 |
| Acrobat | Indicated | 581,000 | 1.32 | 767,000 | 24,640 |
| Acrobat | Inferred | 2,178,000 | 1.22 | 2,655,000 | 85,360 |
| Mountain Top | Indicated | 119,000 | 3.06 | 363,000 | 11,690 |
| Mountain Top | Inferred | 443,000 | 2.35 | 1,041,000 | 33,450 |

As mineralization is at surface and in-part shallow in all three deposits, a portion of the mineralization in all three deposits is potentially amenable to open pit mining. The resources stated in this report are insitu total resources, not in-pit resources, primarily due to the majority of the resource being classified an Inferred. SRK recommends future resource estimations should seek to develop in-pit potentially mineable resources.

At this stage of the project, there is only some very limited information on cyanide-soluble gold assays, which indicate the oxide gold mineralization is potentially amenable to industry-standard processing. There has been no relevant metallurgical testing to determine potential metallurgical recoveries. SRK recommends a program of metallurgical testing to define the potential for economic extraction, methods of recovery, and estimated recoveries.

### Conclusions and Recommendations

West Pequop is an advanced-stage exploration property with current resources in three gold deposits within a 4-square mile area. The project warrants follow-up in-fill drilling in an effort to increase the confidence in the resource classification, and step-out and exploration drilling with the goal of increasing the total project resource base.

A Recommended Phase I program for 2010 includes continued drilling at the same level as the 2009 drilling program, approximately 50 drillholes for 13,500m of total RC and core drilling, with a minimum of three targeted sets of twin-holes (RC-vs-Core) in higher-grade mineralization. Metallurgical testing and follow-up resource estimation is also recommended. The proposed program envisions a budget of $2.64 million, assuming drilling commenced in May and is completed by mid-November.

Continued successful drilling from the recommended Phase I program would justify and additional Phase II program of perhaps $3.5 million in the following year to include further definition drilling, geotechnical drilling for potential open pit slope determinations, a definitive metallurgical program and a Scoping Study to determine the project potential for economic development.

# 1 Introduction (Item 4)

## 1.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Report

This Technical Report for the West Pequop Gold Exploration Project (West Pequop), Elko County, Nevada, is a summary of the technical merits of the gold exploration project, based upon current and historical geologic information. AuEx and its venture participant Angico have identified gold mineralization of potential economic interest in a number of drill holes on a portion of the West Pequop property. Current drilling has defined three separate gold deposit which are similar to oxide Carlin-Type gold deposits elsewhere in Nevada. The West Pequop property is categorized as an advanced-stage exploration property by virtue of the estimated $13 million in exploration expenditures to date, including extensive surface geological/geochemical/road access work and 206 drill holes completed. This technical report presents initial mineral resources estimates for three deposits, Acrobat, Section 34, and Mountain Top.

SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc. (SRK) was commissioned by AuEx, Inc., a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of AuEx Ventures Inc., in early 2010, to prepare a report compliant with the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) requirements on AuEx interests in West Pequop. This Technical Report on the West Pequop Gold Exploration Project is prepared according to NI 43-101 guidelines. Form NI 43-101F1 was used as the format for this report.

For the purpose of this report, "AuEx" will be used interchangeably to refer to AuEx, Inc, a Nevada corporation, and to AuEx Ventures Inc, the parent company; with respect to the West Pequop Gold Exploration Project. AuEx Ventures Inc. is a Toronto Venture Exchange(TSX-V) listed company with the stock symbol "XAU". AuEx has executive offices located at 940 Matley Lane, Suite 17, Reno, Nevada, U.S.A. 89502; and corporate offices at Unit 1 - 15782 Marine Drive, White Rock, BC, Canada V4B 1E6. For the purpose of this report, "Agnico" will be used to refer to Agnico Eagle Mines, Limited, a Toronto-listed (TSX) company, and its US wholly owned subsidiary Agnico-Eagle (USA) Limited, the venture participant with AuEx at West Pequop.

This report is prepared using the industry accepted Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "*Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines*" for disclosing mineral exploration information and the Canadian Securities Administration revised regulations (2005) in NI 43-101 (*Standards of Disclosure For Mineral Projects),* and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

The purpose of this report is to describe the basic data available and exploration work conducted to date that supports the exploration target concepts and the resource estimates for the West Pequop Gold Exploration Project. The author understands that AuEx may use this report, as a reporting issuer, in any filings it deems necessary to comply with Canadian National Instrument 43-101, or any other jurisdictional or financial requirement for disclosure of material mineral exploration information.

## 1.2 Reliance on Other Experts (Item 5)

The authors, as Qualified Persons, have relied on the available data to prepare this report, and have not independently verified the drillhole analyses, location of all historical drill holes, or examined the validity of the chain of title on the mining claims and private lands comprising the West Pequop Gold Exploration Project. It is the author's opinion, based on field observations in 2004, and review of the drilling results from 2005 through 2009, that the exploration data for West Pequop is complete, credible, and verifiable in the field.

Geologic interpretations and opinions presented in this report are the author's, and may not entirely coincide with the opinions of the management of AuEx.

SRK's opinion is that the data for the West Pequop Gold Exploration Project was collected in sufficient and acceptable detail to establish the exploration concepts and interpretations that are discussed in this technical report. Sufficient information is available to prepare this report, and any statements in this report related to deficiency of information are directed at information that, in the opinion of the authors, has not yet been gathered.

The authors have relied upon the work of others to describe the land tenure and land title in Nevada. The author is not qualified with respect to environmental laws in Nevada, as regarding issues addressed in Section 2.5 of this report – Environmental Liabilities and Permitting. Information in these regards was supplied by AuEx and/or Agnico. SRK has relied upon the drillhole database provided by Agnico, and has not independently verified the entire database. SRK has selectively reviewed some of the basic data that support the drillhole database upon which resources are estimated.

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

### 1.2.1 Sources of Information

Information available for the West Pequop property is a combination of public documents and private company exploration data in the possession of AuEx. The data is present in the offices of AuEx, Inc. in Reno, Nevada. The majority of the project information prior to 2005 is exploration data generated by Pittston Nevada Gold Company Ltd. (PNGC); which conducted exploration on the property from 1994 through 2000. Since 2005, the project data is a combination of AuEx generated drill data and that generated by Agnico since 2006.

Data reviewed includes reports, memoranda, assays, drill hole logs, drill core, maps and cross-sections, as well as land and environmental data pertaining to past exploration activities. The various exploration data examined are primarily hard copy information and reports for which many are in digital format. The surface and drill hole assay data are in digital computer files, with most of the maps, sections and data plots being in digital format. The list of references (Section 19) is a partial list of reference material for the West Pequop property.

Tables and Figures in this report are numbered consecutively and referenced to the major sections of the report.

## 1.3 Qualifications of Consultants (SRK)

The SRK consultants and authors of this report are Allan V. Moran, Principal Geologist with SRK Consulting in Tucson, Arizona, and Frank A. Daviess, Associate Principal Resource Geologist with SRK Consulting in Denver, Colorado.

**Allan V. Moran, R.G., C.P.G.**

Mr. Moran is a “Qualified Person” as defined by NI 43-101, is the primary author, and is the Qualified Person responsible for all sections of this report. The author, an independent geological consultant, previously completed the NI 43-101 technical report titled *“Pequop Exploration Property, Nevada, USA”, dated January 05, 2005*, for AuEx, Inc. The author is a Qualified Person for the purpose of this report and NI 43-101 requirements. He has visited the project site.

The author has completed several NI 43-101 technical reports on exploration properties, and has over 20 years of relevant industry experience in gold exploration; including approximately 10 years experience directly with Nevada geology and Nevada gold exploration.

**Frank A. Daviess, FAusIMM., Resource Geologist**

Frank Daviess is a “Qualified Person” as defined by NI 43-101, and is the Qualified Person responsible for the of the resources reported for the West Pequop Gold Exploration Property, in Section 15 of this report. He has visited the project site.

Mr. Daviess has been involved with geological modeling and resource estimation for over 25 years, including resource estimation for Nevada gold deposits.

### 1.3.1 Site Visit

Mr. Moran first visited the site in 2004 which included two days of field review by the author on August 25 and 26, 2004, a data review in the Reno offices of AuEx on August 27, 2004, and a review of drill core in the offices of AuEx on September 17, 2004.

A second field visit was conducted by Mr. Moran and Mr. Daviess while drilling was in progress on June 30, 2009, and drill core was examined in Agnico’s field offices in Wells, Nevada on July 1, 2009. Field investigations consisted of verification of access, geology, drill hole locations, and drill core lithologies and alteration.

## 1.4 Effective Date

The effective date of this report, March 23, 2010, is the date at which the drillhole database and sectional mineralized shapes were completed and presented by Agnico to AuEx, and provided to SRK for use in resource estimation. SRK understands the project data as of the effective date includes all project drillhole data through the end of drilling in late 2009.

## 1.5 Units of Measure

The data described in this report are a combination of Imperial units of measure; miles, feet, acres, etc., as these are the common units of measure in the United States for the land/legal descriptions; and Metric units of measure for the resource model; meters, metric tonnes, and g/t Au. Metric units are provided as AuEx and Agnico are Canadian listed public companies and Metric units of measure are common internationally. All currency references are US dollars (US$) unless specified otherwise. Geochemical values are expressed in either parts per million (ppm) or part per billion (ppb) for geochemical values of gold, silver, arsenic, antimony and mercury; with ppm or grams per tonne (g/t) for drill hole gold values. Drillhole coordinates are UTM (metric) coordinates. See Section 20 for a Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations.

# 2 Property Description and Location (Item 6)

## 2.1 Property Location

The West Pequop property is located in the Pequop mountain range, Elko County, northeastern Nevada; approximately 23 miles by road southeast from the town of Wells, Nevada (Figure 2-1), and approximately 10 miles south of Interstate Highway 80. It consists of approximately 48 square miles of land that lies on the west side of the mountain range. The approximate geographic center of the West Pequop property is located at 110,703,000 m East and 4,538,000 m N (UTM coordinates; Zone 7, NAD 27 Datum).

The West Pequop property consists of 1361 unpatented lode mining claims, 160 acres of owned private lands and 3605 acres of leased/optioned private lands in a contiguous block of land as shown in Figure 2-2. The total land package includes most of T36N, R65E, and most of the north half of T35N, R65E, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian.

## 2.2 Legal Surveys

Copies of MT Plats (master title plats) are available from the BLM, and they provide information on the basic ownership (private versus public) of lands within each Township (six square mile legal land subdivision). Copies of MT plats are also present in the office files of AuEx, Inc. Copies of individual unpatented mining claim notices and the detailed map showing their locations are on file with the BLM office in Reno, Nevada, and with the Elko County Recorder's office in Elko Nevada. The claim notices and maps on file with the BLM and County constitute the legal descriptions of the unpatented mining claims; and the locations in the field take precedent should there be a discrepancy with descriptions or maps (none are known). Due to the large number of individual unpatented claim comprising the West Pequop property, a detailed map of the claims is not provided in this report, just a map of the outer boundary of the area claimed as shown in Figure 2-2. The BLM serial numbers (NMC numbers) for each claim or claim group are listed in the table in Appendix B, and are sufficient information to identify specific claims and their detailed description and map which are on file with the BLM.

## 2.3 Mineral Titles

There are 1361 unpatented active lode mining claims, a complete list of which is listed in Appendix B. The unpatented mining claims are located in the field with 2-inch square wooden posts (as per Nevada staking regulations), and while validity and location of the unpatented mining claims has not been independently verified in the field, several claim location monuments and claim corners were noted by the authors during the field visits. AuEx represents that the list of unpatented claims in Appendix B is complete and accurate as of September 1, 2009; and the claims are valid through August 31, 2010.

Ownership of unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), with ownership of the minerals belonging to the United States of America, under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Under the Mining law of 1872 which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on Federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the Federal government. It should also be noted that in recent years there have been U.S.

Congressional efforts to change the 1872 mining law, to include the provision of federal production royalties; however, currently annual claim maintenance fees are the only federal encumbrances to unpatented mining claims. Nevada BLM records of mining claims can be searched on-line at http://www.blm.gov/lr2000/.

In 2004, AuEx Ventures, Inc.( www.auex.com), through its wholly owned US affiliate AuEx, Inc., (AuEx) acquired control of most of the lands that comprise the West Pequop Gold Exploration Project. The lands, including unpatented mining claims, owned private lands, and leased private lands, were held by Pittston Nevada Gold Company (PNGC) a wholly owned subsidiary of AuEx, Inc., a Nevada corporation. AuEx, Inc. completed a Members' Interest Purchase Agreement dated August 18, 2004, as amended, between MPI Gold (USA) Ltd. and PMV Gold Company (together the sellers), the owners of the outstanding membership interests in PNGC, and AuEx, Inc. (purchaser), a private Nevada corporation. Upon completion of the terms of Members' Interest Purchase Agreement, AuEx, Inc. acquired all of the outstanding ownership interests in PNGC.

PNGC (AuEx) entered into a Joint Venture with Agnico-Eagle (USA) limited (Agnico), a Colorado corporation, on May 9, 2006. The Joint Venture Agreement provided for Agnico to earn a 51% vested initial interest in the West Pequop project by expending $5.0 million by May 9, 2010. Agnico completed the 51% earn-in on June 17, 2008, and elected, through the Joint Venture terms, to increase its participating interest by 19% to a total 70% vested interest. The election to proceed to 70% requires Agnico to carry all exploration/development costs to completion of a "bankable feasibility study" within a five-year period (by June 17, 2013). Agnico can elect at any time during the five-year period to stay at the current 51% vested interest, and co-fund the project with AuEx at 49% vested interest.

Agnico continues to operate the Joint Venture with AuEx through the West Pequop Project LLC, Operating Agreement, a Nevada limited liability company. The Operating Agreement has an effective date of June 17, 2008. All lands within the joint venture Area of Interest have been transferred by deed into the West Pequop Project LLC with the exceptions of Sections 5 and 7, T36N, R65E, which by agreement must be included in the agreement.

The Joint Venture and Operating Agreements have standard provisions for property maintenance, an area of interest (Figure 2-2) to allow for property additions, dilution of interests, funding at the participating interests (51/49) except during the current option period to earn additional interests, project management, programs and budgets, accounting, and other standard provisions.

There is a provision that allows for conversion of a participating interest that fall below 10% to a 2.5% NSR royalty, and elimination of that participant. And either member to the Agreements can transfer their participating interest, subject to Preemptive Rights of the other participant.

As of the December 31, 2009, land holdings for West Pequop consist of the following:

1. 5 sections of leased/optioned private lands from Nevada Land and Resources Company, LLC (NLRC), a Nevada corporation, totaling approximately 1459 hectares (3605 acres), in Section 5, 7, 21, and 33, T36N R65E. Sections 5 and 7 are held under option to AuEx from NLRC, are subject to the Joint Venture, and have separate private surface ownership;

2. 1 partial section of leased private mineral rights, 186 hectares (460 acres) in Section 29, T36N, R65E, from the McMullen family;

3. 1 partial section of 100% owned private surface land without mineral rights, 65 hectares (160 acres) in Section 29, T36N, R65E. Control of the mineral rights to these lands are included in the McMullen family lease;

4. 1,361 unpatented lode mining claims in T35N and T36N, R65E as listed in Appendix B

The total annual land holding costs are approximately $251,881, as further defined below:

**Table 2.1: West Pequop Land Holding Costs**

| Land | Due Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1361 Unpatented mining claims | BLM: annual claim fees<br>Elko County: (annual recording fees) | $204,834.50 |
| 1481 hectares leased private lands | 2010 fees | $46,906 |
| 65 hectares of owned private lands | Annual taxes | $140,48 |
| **TOTAL** | | **$251,880.98** |

In March 2010, the Nevada State Assembly passed a bill implementing the collection of a fee for active unpatented lode mining claims. The cost to the West Pequop Project LLC will be $85 per claim for a total of $115,685 due in full on November 1, 2010, or, alternatively, half of the total by November 1 and the remainder by June 1, 2011. The fee, as mandated by the new law, is a one-time levy,

There is no work obligation on the part of AuEx, with respect to any of the unpatented lands, only a commitment to maintain the mining claims by making annual claim maintenance fees to the BLM. The lease in Section 29 from McMullen has a work commitment of $200,000 by the end of 2010 and $450,000 by the end of 2011. NLRC leased lands have no work commitment requirement. All land holding fees, lease payment, and work obligations are being paid by Agnico, with no costs accruing to AuEx until a definitive participating interest is elected by Agnico; either the 70%-30% split interests upon completion of a feasibility study, or an election by Agnico to proceed at the vested 51%-49% split interests (49% AuEx).

## 2.4 Location of Mineralization

The West Pequop property in general is a contiguous block of land that is approximately 5 miles in width east-west, extending from the valley bottom on the west side of the Pequop Mountains to the range crest, and approximately 9 miles in north-south length along the west side of the Pequop Mountains. The land position is immediately contiguous on the east with lands of the Long Canyon Gold Exploration Project, which is co-owned and Joint Venture operated by AuEx and its venture participant Fronteer Development (Fronteer). The property traverses rugged mountainous terrain from elevations of 5500 to over 9000 ft (1680 to 2750 m). Figures 3-1 and 3-2 show the property outline, access routes, and exploration target areas within the permitted exploration area.

## 2.5 Royalties, Agreements and Encumbrances

The 1361 unpatented lode mining claims comprising the West Pequop property have no third party royalties or encumbrances. There are no federal government production royalties applicable to unpatented lode mining claims.

The five parcels of private land leased/optioned from Nevada Land and Resource Company, LLC, are subject to a 3% NSR production royalty on any gold, silver and platinum production, and 2% for any other mineral production from that parcel of land. There is an option to purchase the lands, and the leases are initial 5 year terms, renewable for up to 20 years. All the exploration targets thus far defined, and exploration drill holes to date, have been outside these leased parcels of land.

The McMullen leased private lands have a 4% NSR production royalty on any gold, silver and platinum production, is a ten-year lease initiated in 2007, and is available for renewal. The 65 hectare parcel of private surface land purchased by PNGC and conveyed into the West Pequop Project LLC is subject to the McMullen production royalty.

Should any gold production occur from the West Pequop property, such production would be subject to the State of Nevada Net Proceeds of Mine Tax, which is limited to 5% of the production net proceeds (similar to a 5% net profits tax). This is a tax that is levied by the State on Nevada on all mine production in the state.

The only other encumbrance to the West Pequop property relates to reclamation obligations as defined in section 2.6.

## 2.6 Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

Environmental liabilities all relate to reclamation liabilities for exploration activities conducted by PNGC during the period of 1994 to 2000, and by AuEx and Agnico from 2005 through 2009; as there were no previous mineral exploration activities, or any other ground disturbances in the area. The primary environmental liability is covered by bonding in place relating to an Environmental Assessment that is tied to the BLM Plan of Operation under which exploration activities have been conducted. There are no historical mineral prospects or mines on the property, except for a small historical barite claim on the southern edge of the Area of Interest boundary, for which minimal if any work was done, and there are no archeological or historical sites of consequence.

### 2.6.1 Required Permits and Status

There are several permits in place which provide for continuing exploration activities at the West Pequop property.

Exploration activities for the part of the West Pequop property that envelopes the Acrobat, Section 34, and Mountain Top resource areas are permitted under a revised Plan of Operations with the BLM, dated May 24, 2000; Plan number NV071287. That plan allows for up to 100 acres of total ground disturbance for the purposes of mineral exploration, in phases, within the permitted project area. Some of the earliest drill access roads/drill sites have been reclaimed and re-seeded.

As part of the requirement for an approved Plan of Operations, an Environmental Assessment is required to address the magnitude of proposed disturbance and the methods and costs required to mitigate the proposed disturbance. The details of the approved Plan of Operations/Permit for Reclamation are contained in the original Plan of Operations dated September 1999 and revised in March, 2000, then approved on May 24, 2000 as referenced above; and in the Pequop Environmental Assessment BLM/EK/PL-2000/011,3809, N17-99-002P, N-66237 (BLM May, 2000). The Environmental Assessment resulted in a "Finding of No Significant Impact" (FONSI) on May 24, 2000, which means that proposed disturbance could proceed with appropriate bonding and reclamation plans in place. Both the BLM Plan of Operations and the Environmental Assessment are public documents that are available for review in the Elko, Nevada office of the BLM. The BLM Plan of Operations/Permit for Reclamation (PoO)was issued a new BLM serial number, NV071287, on February 7, 2001. An amendment to the existing Plan (PoO) was submitted by Agnico in April 2010 and is in the process of review. The amended Plan, upon approval, will greatly expand the area within the AoI eligible for construction of access and drilling.

Reclamation is regulated through the BLM in concert with the State of Nevada, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP). The NDEP issued Reclamation Permit No. 0193 on May 21, 2000. Reclamation bonding is currently set at $443,755, for which PNGC has implemented a Statewide Reclamation bond with the Nevada State Office of the BLM for that amount. An annual disturbance summary report was prepared in April 2010 by Enviroscientists, Inc., Reno, Nevada, and submitted to the BLM and NDEP. Such reports are required prior to April 15, annually, to describe the total acreage of disturbance. The total acreage of disturbed public and private lands under the Plan of Operations (PoO) is currently at 66.86 acres disturbed, 2.92 acres reclaimed but not released from bonding, and 17.10 acres proposed disturbance; for a total of 86.88 acres of the 100 acres allowable under the PoO. There is a minimal annual fee for submission of annual reports to the BLM based on public and private acreages of disturbance; the fee being less than $1000 for 2010.

Two Notices of Intent filed with the BLM are bonded for disturbance related to small early-stage drilling programs in areas removed from the resource areas bonded under the Plan of Operations. These notices include: N-83262 bonded for approximately $11,000 and N-83264 bonded for $43,669. Notice N-83262 is closed and awaiting release.

A water well permit is in place and allows for the pumping of 35,000 gallons per day for 252 days per year. The permit, serial # 62041, was issued in 1996 by the Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources of the State of Nevada. In 1996, PNGC completed a water well in Section 20, T36N, R65E, and has used the well to support exploration drilling activities since then. Annual costs to maintain the permit are approximately $500. Water rights in Nevada are typically granted through appropriation from the State of Nevada. And after a water well is in place, the appropriation process requires the application for "beneficial use" based upon the water that is actually used, rather than the amount of water that is requested. Application for beneficial use has been postponed until such time as the water is being used to maximum capacity in support of exploration activities. In 2008, Agnico filed a water right application for an additional 4 cfs to support future exploration, development, and production. Development of this water right has not occurred yet.

### 2.6.2 Compliance Evaluation

SRK did not conduct a compliance evaluation of permits and environmental compliance for the West Pequop project; however, SRK is not aware of any environmental or permitting issues that would prevent or hinder continued exploration at West Pequop. AuEx reports that Agnico is operating the exploration program in compliance with existing permits and authority.

## Figure 2-1: West Pequop Location Map

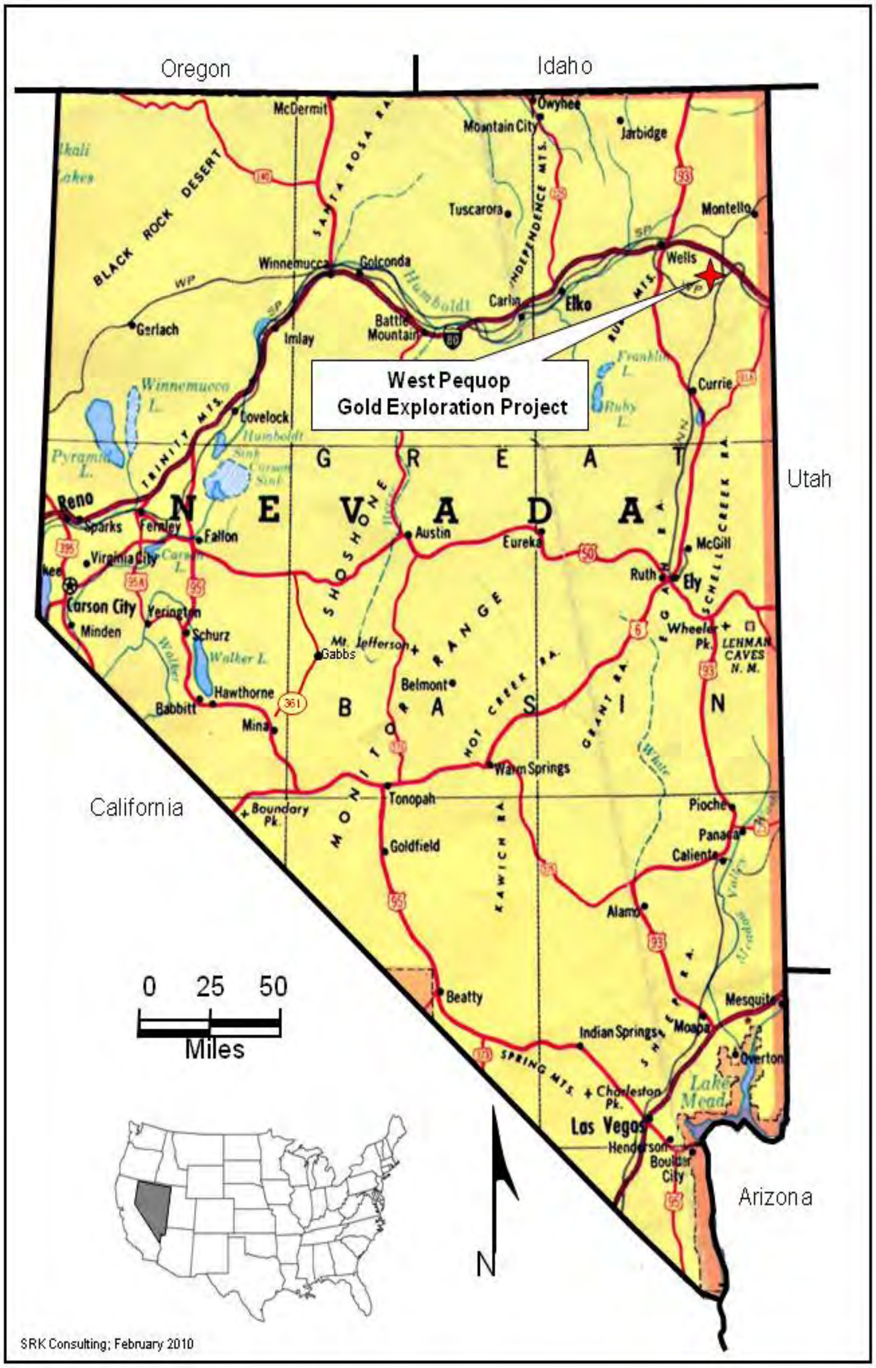
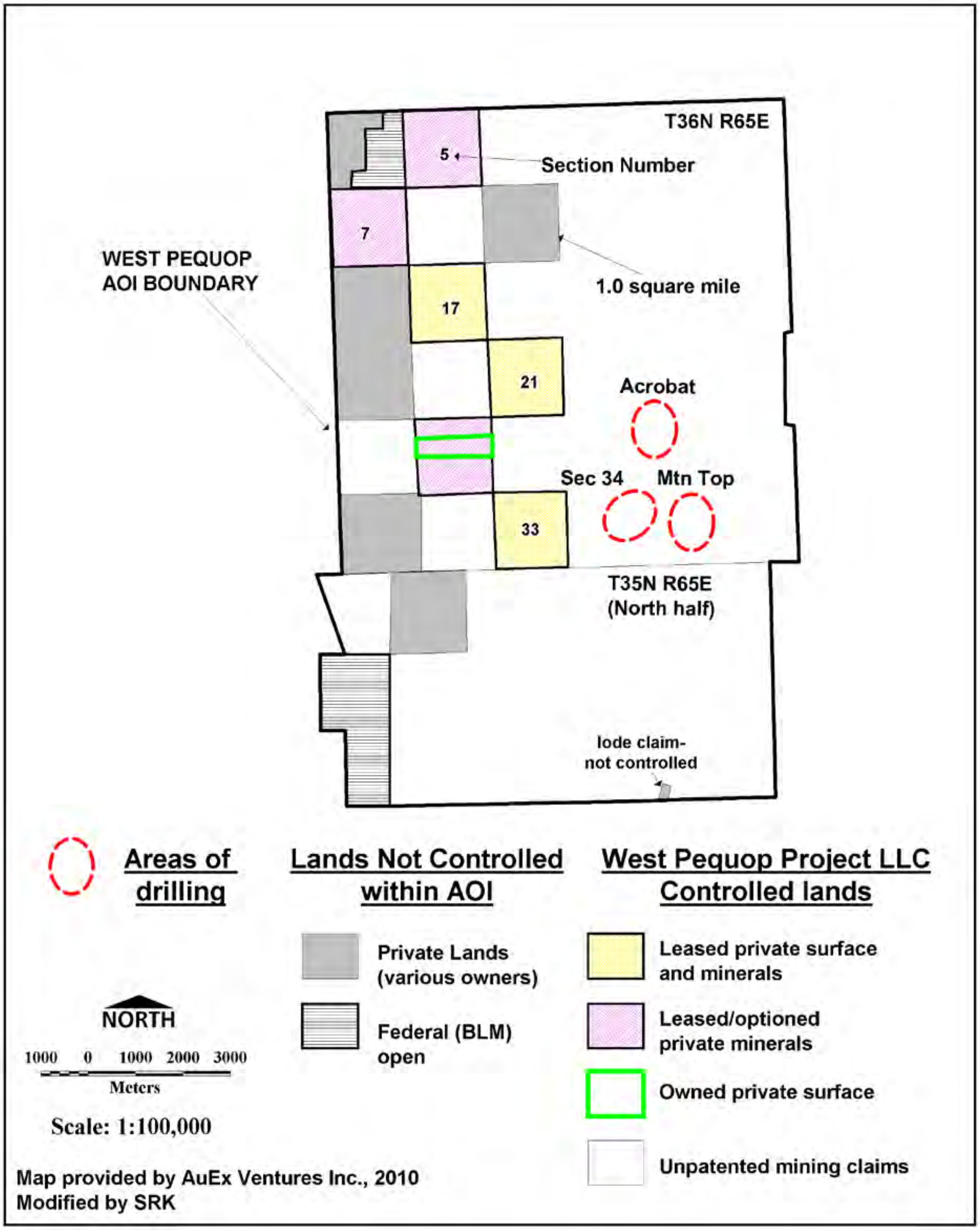


**Figure 2-2: West Pequop Land Status and areas of Drilling**



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

## 3.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The West Pequop property lies in the Basin and Range physiographic province of Nevada and western Utah, which is a series of northerly trending mountain ranges of typically 2000 to 5000 feet of topographic relief with broad relatively flat intervening valleys. The West Pequop property occurs in the south-central portion of the Pequop Mountain range of Eastern Nevada. Elevations range from 5500ft (1675m) above sea level in the valleys on the west side of the Pequop Mountains, to elevations of over 9000ft (2740m) on the ridge tops. Elevations for the Acrobat and Section 34 deposits on the western side off the range are at about 7700-8000ft (2350-2440m), and the Mountain Top deposit is about 8700ft (2650m) in elevation near the top of the range.

The lower slopes of the project area are covered by sage brush, progressing up-slope to Pinion Pine and Juniper woodlands; typical high desert mountain vegetations. Locally scattered Sub-Alpine Fir, Limber Pine, and Mountain Mahogany woodland stands are present at higher slope elevations; giving way to sage brush and grasses on the otherwise barren ridge tops.

## 3.2 Climate and Length of Operating Season

Climate is typical for the high-desert regions of Northern Nevada, with usually hot dry summers and cold snowy winters. Summer high temperatures can peak at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (F), with winter low temperatures typically at 0 to 15 degrees F, and winter high temperatures of only 30-40 degrees. Most of the precipitation for the region falls as snow in the winter months, with lesser precipitation as rainfall in the Spring and as thunderstorms during the late summer. Winter storms can deposit many feet of snow in the upper mountains, with elevations above 7000ft (2130m) being continually snow covered from November through April. The highest elevations can have snow accumulation in the tens of feet.

In the absence of all-weather road access, and the on-site presence of equipment necessary to keep roads open, the typical exploration operating season for the West Pequop project would be from mid-late May through mid-November. Drilling activities are commonly conducted during June through November. Improved road access and road maintenance/snow removal equipment can extend the exploration operating season through the winter months if necessary; however, Agnico drilled through the winter in 2007/2008, with attendant decreased productivity during periods of snow storms and drifting snow.

## 3.3 Access to Property

Access to the west side of the West Pequop property is via Interstate Highway 80 east 13.0 miles from Wells, Nevada to exit 365 (Independence Valley exit), then proceeding east on the south frontage road for 2.0 miles, and then south on an improved gravel road 8.5 miles to the west edge of the property (Figures 3-1 and 3-2). A graded road extends for 3 miles to the east, to the Acrobat deposit, and from there up the mountain to the southeast to the Mountain Top deposit. A second graded road accesses the Section 34 deposit, and a drill access road connects Section 34 with Acrobat.

## 3.4 Surface Rights

The 160 acres of private surface land owned by West Pequop Project LLC, in Section 29, T36N, R65E provides access to the target areas from the main public gravel road on the west side of the property. However, the current access road crosses from the owned private land onto private lands owned by others, for a short section before continuing onto BLM land held by unpatented mining claims. Currently there are two access or surface use agreements in place for these lands.

## 3.5 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Wells, Nevada is the nearest town with services and a population of less than 3000; however, Elko Nevada is located another 50 west of Wells on Interstate 80. Elko has a population base of 30,000 to 40,000, and is a support community for many major gold mining operations in northern Nevada. As such, Elko has all the services available to support gold exploration and development activities.

### 3.5.1 Power Supply

There is no power grid in the Independence Valley on the west side of the project. The nearest major power grid is near the east-west rail line; both located approximately 9-10 miles north of the West Pequop property, north of Interstate Highway 80.

### 3.5.2 Water Supply

Water for drilling is available to the West Pequop exploration targets from the water well, pump, and generator developed by PNGC and owned by the West Pequop Project LLC.

### 3.5.3 Buildings and Ancillary Facilities

There are no buildings on the project site lands under exploration. Agnico operates project exploration offices and core logging/core storage facilities in Wells, Nevada.

### 3.5.4 Manpower

Reverse circulation (RC) and core drilling contractors, heavy equipment contractors, and field technical personnel are all available from service companies and contractors in Elko, Nevada and numerous other locations in the intermountain west. Furthermore, should an economic gold deposit be developed on the West Pequop property, experienced mining personnel and equipment suppliers are available in Elko.

**Figure 3-1: West Pequop Gold Exploration Property – Access Map**


Source: Map by Google Earth 2008, modified by SRK, 2010

## Figure 3-2: West Pequop Gold Exploration Property – Local Access Map


Source: Map by Google Earth 2010, modified by SRK, 2010

# 4 History (Item 8)

## 4.1 Ownership

Prior to 1991, there were no mining claims of record for the West Pequop property. In 1991, ACM Gold Mgt Inc (ACM) staked 36 claims in response to gold anomalies in sediment and outcrop samples from the area that would come to be known as the Acrobat target. ACM did not renew the claims in 1993 and allowed the claims to lapse. In 1994, PNGC expanded upon the earlier work, with additional regional BLEG (see section 6.2) and rock chip sampling. Prior to PNGC activities, the project was part of the "checkerboard" lands of Nevada, which is a checkerboard pattern of alternating sections being public and private. In this case, the private lands were held by Big Springs Associates, a California holding company, as private ranch lands, with the alternating sections being BLM administered public lands.

PNGC staked some initial unpatented mining claims in 1994, on BLM lands in the checkerboard. PNGC pursued exploration on staked mining claims during the period of 1994 to 1999, while monitoring the progress on a land exchange between the BLM and Big Springs Associates. The land exchange between the BLM and Big Springs Associates became final on May 20, 1999, and following a 90-day segregation period, the BLM acquired lands became open for location of mining claims. PNGC located mining claims on alternate sections in August of 1999 thus consolidating a contiguous block of land in the range. Additional exploration identified the adjacent Long Canyon target area, and additional mining claims were located there in 2000.

The mining claims, and additionally acquired private and leased lands described in Section 2 were held by Pittston Nevada Gold Company Ltd. (PNGC). PNGC was formed in 1993 as a jointly owned, private gold exploration company. The joint owners were MPI Gold (USA) Ltd., a US subsidiary of Mining Project Investors Pty Ltd of Melbourne, Australia; and PMV Gold Company, a subsidiary of the Pittston Company of Richmond, Virginia (now the Brinks Company). In August of 2002, PMV Gold Company acquired all the shares of MPI Gold (USA) Ltd., thereby consolidating 100% interest in PNGC and the West Pequop and Long Canyon gold properties with PMV Gold Company.

AuEx, Inc. completed a Members' Interest Purchase Agreement dated August 18, 2004, as amended, between MPI Gold (USA) Ltd. and PMV Gold Company (together the sellers), the owners of the outstanding membership interests in PNGC. Upon completion of the terms of the Members' Interest Purchase Agreement, AuEx, Inc. acquired all of the outstanding ownership interests in PNGC, which became a wholly-owned subsidiary of AuEx.

AuEx conducted exploration on the West Pequop and adjacent Long Canyon gold exploration properties in 2005. In 2006, AuEx subdivided the West Pequop and Long Canyon properties, entering into separate joint venture agreements for each.

AuEx (PNGC) entered into a Joint Venture with Agnico-Eagle (USA) limited (Agnico) in 2006 , whereby Agnico could earn a 51% vested initial interest in the West Pequop project by expending $5.0 million by May 9, 2010. Agnico completed the 51% earn-in in June 2008, and elected to increase its participating interest by 19% to total 70% interest, by continuing to fund all exploration costs thorough a feasibility study within a five-year period. Agnico continues to operate the Joint Venture with AuEx (49% vested interest) through the West Pequop Project

LLC, Operating Agreement, a Nevada limited liability company, which controls all lands initially acquired by PNGC and, subsequently, by AuEx and Agnico.

## 4.2 Past Exploration and Development

Aside from a couple of small historical lead-zinc prospects located north of the West Pequop property, and a historical barite claim on the southern property boundary, there is no evidence of historical mineral prospecting, mining, or modern day mineral exploration prior to 1991 for the West Pequop property.

PNGC first became interested in the region in 1994, by way of a regional BLEG geochemical sampling program. BLEG (bulk leach extractable gold) is a modified form of stream sediment sampling and analysis that is used to detect low levels of gold in surficial material. PNGC's BLEG sampling identified samples with anomalous gold from the dry wash drainages on the flanks of the Pequop Range.

Follow-up sampling into the range led to the discovery outcrop of jasperoid on the current Acrobat exploration target; an outcrop with +10 g/t gold. Additional geochemical work including stream sediment sampling, ridge and spur soil sampling, detailed soil sampling grids, and selective rock chip sampling of outcrops has identified the five areas of anomalous gold and associated trace elements that comprise the West Pequop property exploration targets.

Exploration activities conducted by PNGC between 1994 and 2000 included regional and detailed geologic mapping, a limited IP/resistivity geophysical survey at the Acrobat target, an airborne multi-channel Electromagnetic-Magnetic-Spectrometer/Radiometric survey over a portion of the project area by Fugro, biostratigraphic and petrographic examinations, and both reverse circulation (RC) and core drilling. This work was fairly extensive, and included the collection of 602 BLEG samples, 2050 ridge and spur samples, 4397 grid soils samples, 639 rock chip samples, and 5150 drill hole samples (RC and core) from 49 drill holes in four separate targets. In addition to gold, most of the samples were also analyzed for 30 additional elements by ICP methods.

PNGC terminated exploration activities in the US in November 2000, due to a combination of corporate and strategic issues for the principal partners; however; the core property has been maintained to this date. The West Pequop property suffered from the checkerboard ownership in the early years of PNGC's exploration programs, even though there was early drilling success. And the project exploration activities were terminated late in 2000, in spite of land ownership consolidation in 2000, and additional encouraging drill results, at the bottom of the gold-price commodity cycle. Exploration at the West Pequop property was not terminated in 2000 due to a lack of exploration targets or a lack of success.

AuEx secured the property in 2004 and continued with exploration efforts. AuEx completed 8 exploration drillholes for 1193 m in 2005 on West Pequop.

Agnico has been drilling since 2006 and continues to this date. Agnico has drilled 149 drillholes on the property since 2006. In addition, Agnico has conducted detailed mapping, rock chip sampling, and soil sampling across broad areas of the property.

## 4.3 Historic Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

Although PNGC originally indentified the current three resource areas, Acrobat, Section 34, and Mountain Top, there are no historical resource estimates that were prepared by PNGC or AuEx, as the drilling information was too premature. The resource estimates presented in Section 15 of this report are the initial resource estimates for the West Pequop Gold Exploration Property.

Total exploration expenditures amount to over $16 million. PNGC (1994-2000) expenditure total approximately $2.8 million. AuEx expenditures in 2005 total $1.1 million. Agnico has spent $5.0 million from 2006 through June 2008, and approximately $12.0 million additional through December 2009.

# 5 Geologic Setting (Item 9)

## 5.1 Regional Geology

The Pequop Mountains are an uplifted block of regionally east dipping lower Paleozoic carbonate sedimentary rocks. They were uplifted and tilted as a result of the Ruby-East Humboldt metamorphic core complex located to the west in the Ruby and East Humboldt mountain ranges. Lower Paleozoic rocks to west of the Ruby Mountains have undergone Paleozoic age thrusting, most notably by the Roberts Mountain Thrust of the Antler Orogeny. Many of the Carlin-Type gold deposits on north-central Nevada are associated with Ordovician age host rocks located immediately below the Roberts Mountain Thrust.

East of the Ruby Mountains, including the Pequop range, the lower Paleozoic rocks are east of the paleo-continental margin, and have experienced little of the Paleozoic orogenic events recognized to the west. The most important structural event affecting the Pequop range is the late Jurassic-Cretaceous Sevier Orogeny, and the thrust faulting associated with it. Coincident with thrusting and prior to subsequent Tertiary uplift, the lower Paleozoic stratigraphy underwent deep burial and consequential metamorphism from upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies rocks.

A nearly complete section of Paleozoic miogeosynclinal sedimentary rocks is exposed in the Pequop range, with an aggregate thickness of approximately 10 km (Figure 5.1) Lowermost Cambrian rocks in the project area exhibit metamorphism in the form of recrystallization in limestone units, and a foliation with WNW to ESE stretching lineation. This fabric overprints aplite intrusive dikes which are dated at 153 Ma. Folding in the rocks is limited, perhaps in part due to semi-plastic deformation at burial depths with bedding plane slippage and thinning of units.

The regional structure is dominated by the Independence Thrust (Camilleri, 1994), and is a southeast-vergent thrust that offsets metamorphic isograds. While the Independence Thrust has been mapped by Camilleri over the length of the West Pequop project, its precise trace is somewhat problematic in relation to detailed mapping by PNGC, AuEx and Agnico. A total of six structural events have affected the rocks in the Pequop range beginning with syn-metamorphic shear, thinning, and lineation development in late Jurassic to early Cretaceous. This was followed by two late Cretaceous folding and thrusting events including the Independence Thrust. A period of late Cretaceous to Late Eocene extension resulted in west-dipping low angle normal faults. Oligocene to Miocene age extension related to the Ruby Mountains core complex resulted in moderately dipping normal faults And finally, Miocene to Recent Basin and Range extension resulted in high-angle normal faults and the present north trending range topography. Gold mineralization may be related to stage four or five extension, and is offset by late Basin and Range Faulting.

There are no major mineral occurrences or other known mineral deposits in the Pequop range; aside from the gold mineralization at West Pequop and the adjacent Long Canyon Gold Project.

## 5.2 Local Geology

The West Pequop property geology has been mapped in detail and is comprised of an east-dipping normal stratigraphic sequence of lowermost Paleozoic units that has been cut by dominantly north-trending normal faults with down to the east displacements. The rocks are a nearly complete section of Cambrian to Ordovician continental shelf to slope environment sedimentary rocks; predominantly limestones and dolomites with lesser thicknesses of inter-bedded clastic units. Limestone units observed in the field include both thin bedded to thinly laminated silty (dirty) carbonates that commonly are recessively weathered and intermittent resistant massive limestone and dolomite units that form bold outcrops. The lowermost unit is the Cambrian Prospect Mountain Quartzite, with an overlying thick sequence of Cambrian carbonates topped by the Notch Peak Formation. The Ordovician Pogonip Group and Eureka Quartzite overlie the Cambrian units, and occur near the range crest (Figure 5.1).

Gold mineralization commonly occurs in the silty limestone units, particularly where these rocks have been subjected to carbonate dissolution with associated solution and karst breccia development. Locally, gold-bearing zones lie in close proximity to the major mapped faults.

Two types of intrusive rocks are mapped. Finely crystalline equigranular aplite dikes and sills are common as thin lenses or small pods intruding the units below the Pogonip. They are commonly bleached, oxidized, and foliated in similar fashion to the surrounding units. They are clearly pre-mineral in age.

A mapped unit of diorite is present southeast of the Mountaintop exploration target, as a sill-like body in the Pogonip Group. And similar medium crystalline equigranular to porphyritic diorite dikes and sills are present in the Long Canyon area to the east (Gustin et al, 2009). Very low silica contents reported by Gustin et al (2009) suggest that some of these intrusions are lamprophyres, a common occurrence in Carlin-Type gold districts. Intrusive rocks at Long Canyon and West Pequop appear to predate gold mineralization.

The sequence of stratigraphy in the Pequop range is tabulated in the simplified stratigraphic column of Figure 5.2; and the detailed stratigraphic column for the West Pequop property is shown in Figure 5-5.

### 5.2.1 Local Lithology

Units mineralized at West Pequop are several, across the stratigraphic column (Figure 5.2 an Figure 5.5). At Acrobat the mineralization is hosted in several units including the Upper Oasis Formation, Candland Shale, and the Notch Peak Limestone. The banded marble unit distinguished in Figs. 5.1 through 5.4 appears to be a zone of strong regional metamorphism affecting the Oasis Formation and, possibly, parts of the Notch Peak Limestone, Candland Shale, and Shafter Formation. At Section 34, the hosts to mineralization are the Morgan Pass formation and the lower Shafter Formation, which are separated by barren dolomite of the Decoy Limestone. Gold also occurs in parts of the Upper Shafter and Oasis Formations. Gold mineralization at Mountain Top is hosted in brecciated limestone units comprising the middle part of the Pogonip Group.

There has been no detailed mapping of the range between the Acrobat-Section 34-Mountaintop targets on the West Pequop property, and the Long Canyon target on the east side of the mountain range. Detailed mapping at Long Canyon suggests a similar stratigraphy and north trending major faults, but with downward displacement to west on the west dipping northerly faults. Generally regional east dips to stratigraphy are also present. This suggests that the core of the range may be graben-like in character, as shown in Cross-section A-A′ (Figure 5.3).

### 5.2.2 Geochemistry

Extensive surface geochemical work had been done by PNGC. BLEG sampling was the initial work that defined anomalous gold for the West Pequop property. BLEG sampling along the range front in 1994 produced gold values of 2.2 to 3.1 ppb Au, against a regional background threshold of 0.93 ppb Au, which was enough to warrant follow-up sampling in the area that is now the Acrobat-Juggler target area.

Ridge and spur soils sampling , and grid soil sampling was done by PNGC on a 200 by 200 ft grid for the main project area of Acrobat-Section34-Mountaintop. In addition to gold, multi-element ICP geochemical analyses show anomalous arsenic, antimony, tungsten, and mercury to be present in areas of anomalous gold. Rock chip sampling and road cut sampling were also done

Soil gold anomalies are typically hundreds of feet across, composed of multiple samples in the range of 50 to 300 ppb Au for the West Pequop areas of resource drilling. In addition to the three primary areas of drilling, there are additional lesser magnitude and size geochemical anomalies, which point to perhaps yet additional exploration targets.

Rock chip sampling of outcrops and road cuts in the soil-gold anomalies show strongly elevated gold and associated trace element numbers. Silver values are generally low, less than 30 ppm, but shows a positive correlation with gold values (+0.9 correlation coefficient). Arsenic and mercury have a +0.8 correlation coefficient with gold at Acrobat.

At Section 34, gold has a strong correlation with arsenic, and a moderate correlation with antimony, although antimony values are an order of magnitude lower than at Acrobat. There is also anomalous tungsten (to 607 ppm in rock chips), although it is not directly correlative with gold.

The Mountaintop soil anomaly does not outcrop. Six samples from two shallow pits show maximum values for gold, arsenic, and mercury, respectively at 8,400 ppb Au, 1,108 ppm AS, and 1,500 ppb Hg. There are also traces of antimony. Values at this level and above, for the same elements, have been found in rock samples collected from trenches completed by Agnico.

The suite Au-As-Sb-Hg-W is the most common geochemical association on the West Pequop property. This is a typical Carlin-Type gold geochemical suite. Also noted in the multi-element geochemistry is a negative correlation of gold with calcium content; denoting calcium depletion or carbonate dissolution or leaching, sometimes with silica addition (as jasperoid development).

Similar geochemical associations are found in drill sample assays; however, the only element of potential economic interest is gold

### 5.2.3 Structure

Structural controls to mineralization are difficult to define, although structure certainly is important to the mineralization. Structural geology of the mapped area, Figure 5-4, shows several north-south trending normal faults at Acrobat: the Feeder Fault, the QM Fault, and the Ridgetop Fault. All are moderately to steeply east dipping normal faults with downward displacement to the east. The “Feeder” fault appears to offset mineralization that exists east of the fault at lower elevation than the mineralization at surface on the west side of the fault, with mineralization contained in the fault – the Feeder fault is not interpreted as the primary feeder to mineralization. The Curvilinear Fault crosses the north-south faults, with a general northwest-southeast trend, and intersects the Ridgetop Fault.

Many of the stratigraphic units have general recessive weathering patterns and form soil covered hill slopes; therefore, much of the details of structure may not be mapped. Road cut exposures and cross-sections through drill holes in the Acrobat area demonstrate there are unmapped low angle faults or bedded breccias and a more complex nature to high angle faults such as the Feeder Fault.

At Section 34, the overall orientation to the the mineralization is northeast (approximately N20E to N30). There are two mapped structures at Section 34, the F45 and F47 faults. Some higher grade mineralized intercepts in Section 34 appear to related to these fault structures. Other areas of higher-grade mineralization in Section 34 may also be related to structures that have not been identified in the drilling (perhaps due to RC drilling rather than core). The F45 fault is located on the west side of mineralization, strikes nearly north-south, and dips approximately 45 degrees to the west. The F47 fault strikes N20E and dips 85 degrees to northwest.

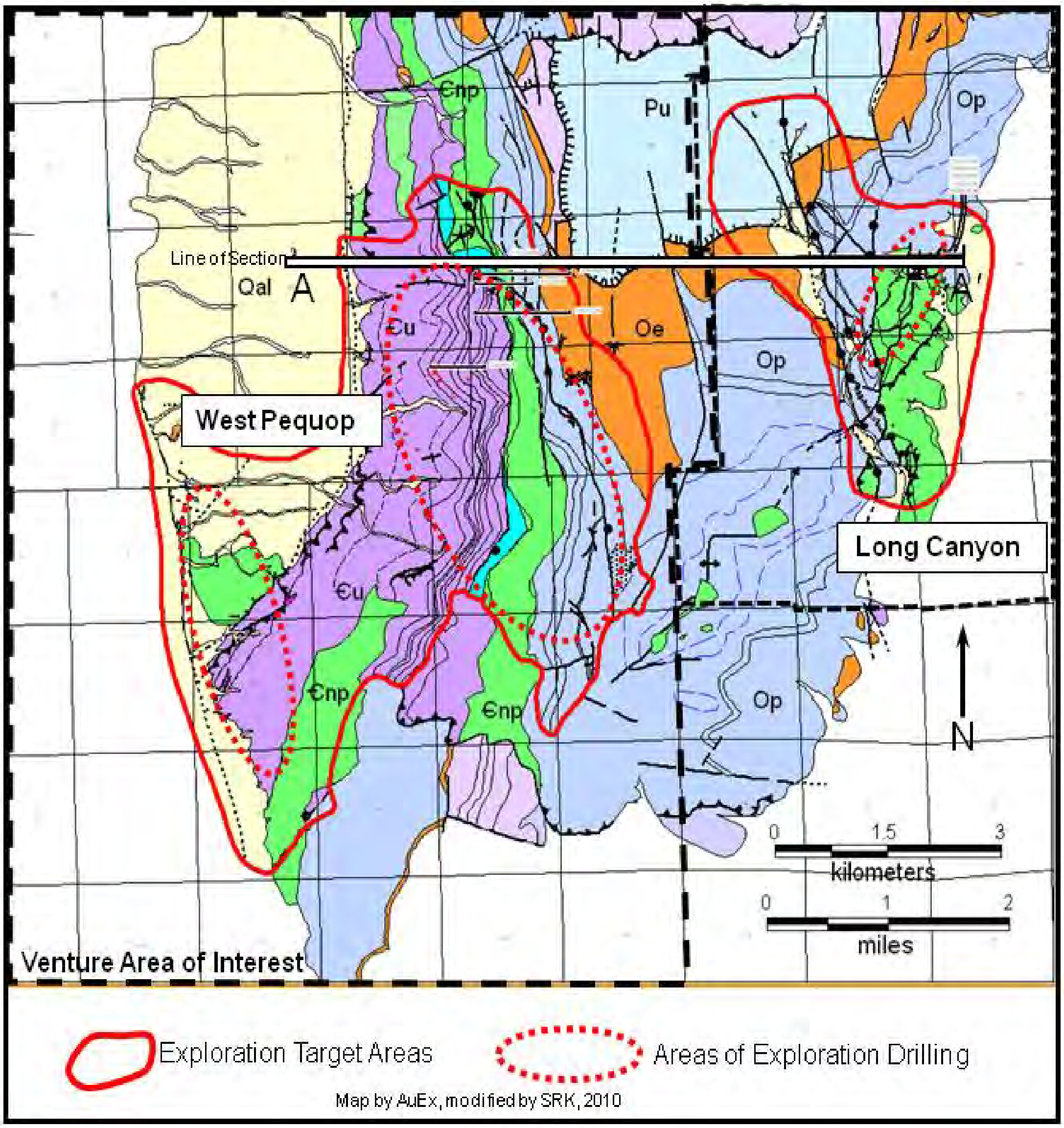
At Mountain Top, clear structural controls to mineralization are not apparent; however, the overall trend to mineralization is a shallow plunge to the N30 East.

General NE strike and shallow dips to mineralization at Section 34 and Mountain Top are generally parallel to the trend of mineralization at Long Canyon (A. Moran, 2008). However, the Long Canyon geological model of gold occurring in breccias at the boundaries of boudin (pull-apart) blocks comprised of competent dolomite strata (Gustin et al, 2009), is not recognized at West Pequop.

### 5.2.4 Geophysics

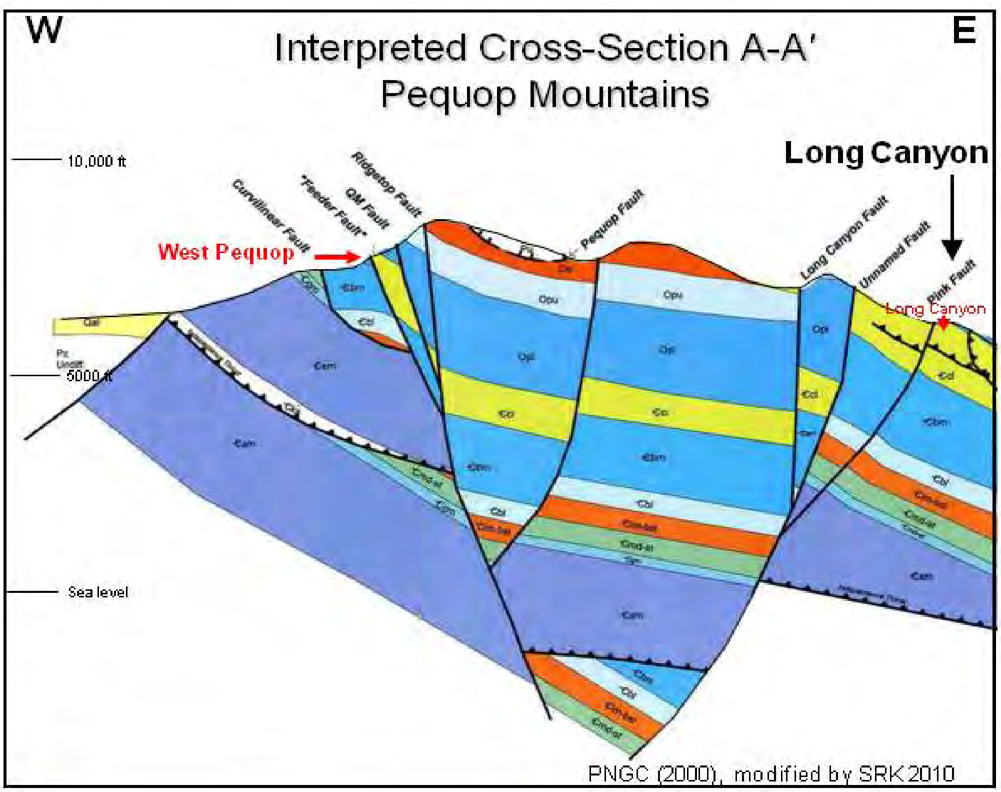
Historically, geophysical surveys were conducted at West Pequop and are described in the the NI 43-101 report on the Pequop Exploration Property (A. Moran, 2005). Exploration since 2005 by AuEx and Agnico has been focused on drilling known areas of mineralization and other geological targets.

**Figure 5-1: Geology of the Pequop Mountains**



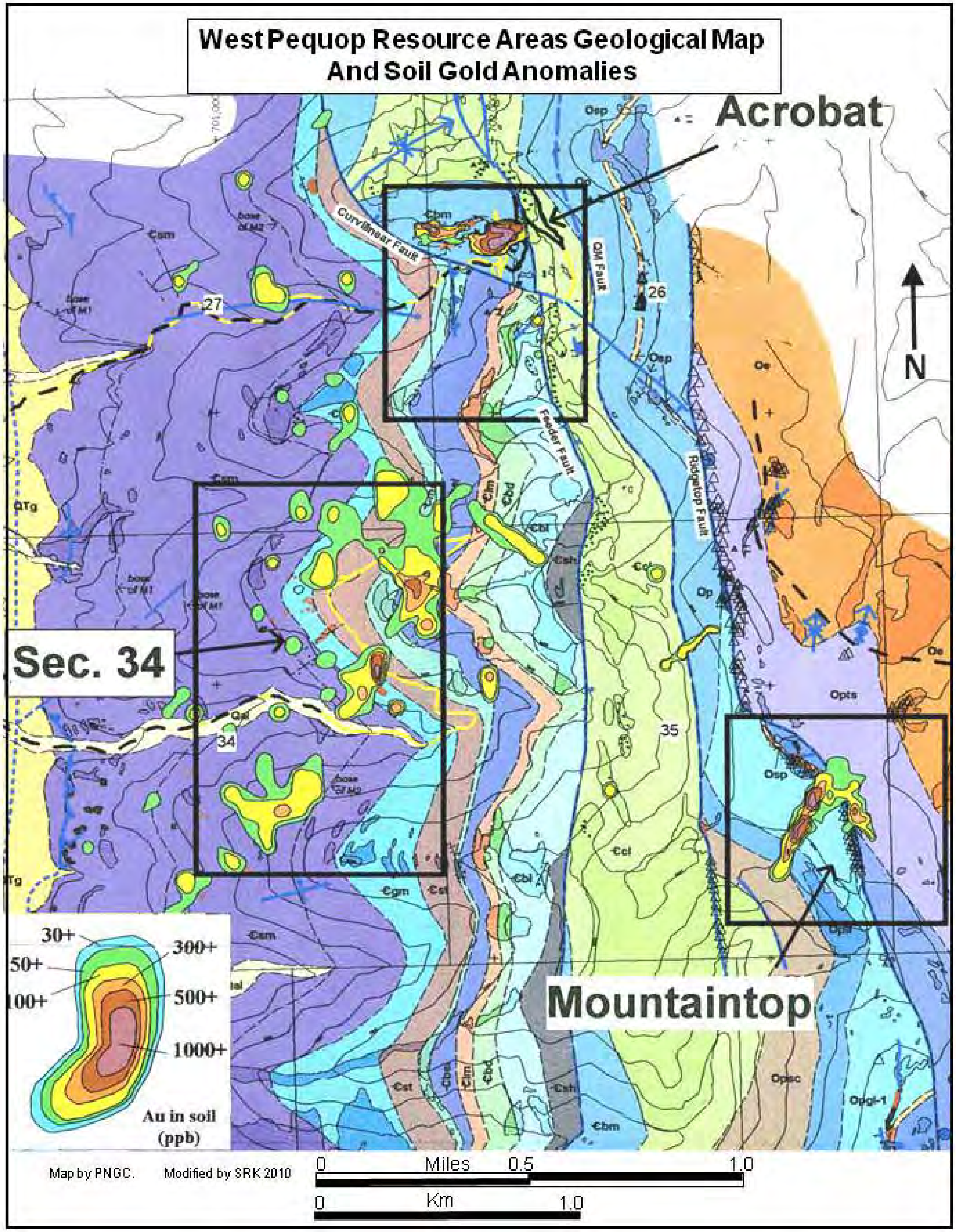
## Figure 5-2: Geology Map Explanation


## Figure 5-3: Regional Geology Cross Section A-A′




Note: Individual Cambrian and Ordovician units on the Cross Section are lumped together in figures 5-1 and5-2

## Figure 5-4: West Pequop Project Geology – Mineral Resource Areas




Note; See Figure 5-5 for Map explanation

**Figure 5-5: West Pequop Project Geology – Stratigraphic Column**

| West Pequop Stratigraphic Column | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Formation / Group | Thickness (m) [ft.] | Mineralization |
| Q | | Quaternary | | |
| Oe | | Eureka Quartzite | uncertain | |
| Op | | Pogonip Group (multiple units/colors) | 835m [2740ft] | Mtn. Top |
| Ccl | | Notch Peak Limestone | 244 [800] | Acrobat |
| Cbm | | banded Marble | 457 [1500] | Acrobat |
| Csh | | Candland Shale | 76 [250] | Acrobat |
| Cbl | | upper Oasis Fm. | 152 [500] | Acrobat |
| Cbd | | lower Oasis Fm. | 91 [300] | |
| Clm | | upper Shafter Fm. | ? | |
| Cbsl | | lower Shafter Fm. | 107 [350] | Section 34 |
| Cmd | | Decoy Limestone. | 30 [100] | Section 34 |
| Cst | | Morgan Pass Fm. | 107 [350] | Section 34 |
| Cgm | | Clifside Limestone | 67 [220] | Section 34 |
| Csm | | Toano Limestone | 731 [2400] | |

Note: geologic units mapped by PNGC, and differ from those on the Elko County Geologic Map)
Source AuEx, modified by SRK, 2010; colors are approximate

# 6 Deposit Type (Item 10)

There are three drill-defined gold deposits on the West Pequop property that are best described as similar to oxide Carlin-Type gold deposits. This section describes the deposit type (Carlin-Type gold deposits), as it relates to the mineralization encountered to date in exploration drill holes. The West Pequop property gold mineralization is described in Section 9.0 (Mineralization).

Carlin-Type gold deposits are a class of gold deposits that are perhaps not unique in the world, but exist in far greater numbers and total resource size in Northern Nevada than anywhere else in the world. They are characterized by concentrations of gold very finely disseminated in silty carbonaceous calcareous rock, such as carbonaceous calcareous siltstone, calcareous mudstone, and silty limestone. The gold is present as micron size to sub-micron size disseminations, often internal to iron sulfide minerals (pyrite is most common) or with carbonaceous material in the host rock. Free particulate gold, and particularly visible free gold, is not a common characteristic of these deposits; therefore, significant placer alluvial concentrations of gold are not commonly produced when Carlin-Type gold deposits are eroded. This is the case for the Carlin trend, and the reason why gold exploration (principally by gold panning) in the 1800's and early 1900's did not discover the Carlin gold district. The Carlin name comes from the Carlin mine, the first of this type gold deposit put into operation along the Carlin trend, in 1965. Since 1965, the Carlin trend has produced well over 70 million ounces of gold from an area 35 miles long by five miles wide. Total production and reserves is well over 100 million ounces.

Productive Carlin-Type gold deposits along the Carlin trend have gold concentrations as low as 0.02 oz/Ton Au, to a high of +1.0 oz/Ton. All the Carlin-Type deposits in Nevada have some general characteristics in common, although there is a wide spectrum of variants. Typically associated with the gold mineralization are anomalous concentrations of arsenic, antimony, and mercury. Other trace elements which can be pathfinder elements associated with Carlin-Type gold deposits are thallium, tungsten, and molybdenum. The magnitudes of trace element concentrations and their spatial relationship to gold are not necessarily direct, or 1:1. Alteration of the gold bearing host rock is typically exhibited by decalcification of the host, often with the addition of silica (jasperoidal silica is common), addition of fine-grained disseminated sulfide minerals, re-mobilization and or the addition of carbon to the rock, and with late barite and/or calcite veining. Small amounts of white clays (illite) can also be present. Decalcification of the host produces volume loss, with incipient collapse brecciation, which increases the fluid channel ways allowing for mineralization. Visible signs of alteration and mineralization can be subtle to the inexperienced observer. In any given hand sample an ore-grade sample can look much like barren waste rock. Assaying the rock is the key to defining mineralization, as with all gold deposits, but due to the lack of free particulate gold, Carlin-Type gold deposits generally do not have the "nugget effect" assay problem common in many other types of gold deposits.

Deposit configurations and shapes are quite variable, and are controlled by the overall host rock lithology, major plumbing structures and fractures, and by the porosity and permeability of the host rock as they may have been affected by decalcification or brecciation. Typically Carlin-Type gold deposits are somewhat stratiform, mineralizing characteristics being best exhibited in specific stratigraphic units or sub-units. Breccias can also be primary hosts to mineralization. Edges of deposits can be bounding faults, edges of brecciation, or imperceptible porosity/permeability changes on a microscopic level. Orebody shapes can therefore be pod-like, tabular, flat lying or high-angle, or highly irregular and amoeboid in plan or section. Grades can vary greatly over short distances. Deposit size and grade vary greatly. Carlin-Type deposits in Nevada are mined from open pits as well as underground. Carlin-Type ores can be either oxide ores that are amenable to a direct cyanidation gold recovery process, or “refractory ores” which are either sulfide or carbon rich ores that require a pre-oxidation process (roasting or pressure-leach autoclaving) prior to cyanidation and gold recovery.

## 6.1 Geological Model

It is the author’s opinion that the mineralization thus far identified on surface and in drill holes at the West Pequop Gold Exploration Property has many of the characteristics of oxidized Carlin-Type gold mineralization, and thus respresents a variant of the typical Carlin-Type gold deposit model. In particular the mineralization is associates with oxides (hematitic), has the As, Sb and Hg geochemical association, and the mineralization is associated with thinly-laminated silty calcareous units and fault structures.

# 7 Mineralization (Item 11)

Mineralization at the West Pequop property was first defined in surface rock and soil samples, with assays greater than 2.0 g/t Au in soils and greater than 10.0 g/t in rock samples, at the Acrobat target area. The exposures that are anomalous in gold are weakly oxidized (hematitic) and locally decalcified silty limestone. Multi-element geochemistry indicates an association of the gold mineralization with arsenic, antimony, mercury, and tungsten. Carlin-Type gold targets were the basis for the regional exploration efforts that led to the discovery of gold in jasperoidal silica at the Acrobat target; and the geological and geochemical data gathered to date confirms the mineralization defined at the West Pequop property as Carlin-Type gold mineralization. The Carlin-Type characteristics present at West Pequop are listed below:

- Associated As, Sb, Hg which is typical of most all Carlin-Type deposits;
- Associated low levels of anomalous W, which is present in some Carlin-type systems;
- Low to very low levels of Ag;
- Low levels of base metals;
- Hosted in-thin bedded silty carbonate sediments;
- Evidence of decalcification of carbonate units (sanding);
- Presence of jasperoidal silica replacement of the carbonate units. Jasperoids associated with gold bearing systems often exhibit a sugary granular texture in hand sample that is an interlocking mosaic (jigsaw) texture in thin-section microscopic analysis; as do the samples from West Pequop;
- Alteration and mineralization associated with both high-angle faults and selected strata;
- Lack of alluvial gold down-drainage from gold bearing outcrops – lack of coarse grained gold;
- Stratiform and structurally controlled solution collapse breccias; and
- Weak to moderate oxidation and calcite veining.

The West Pequop property has a few different characteristics from typical Carlin-Type gold deposits.

- The common association of hematite with gold mineralization at West Pequop is not a common characteristic among most Carlin-Type deposits, and the intensity of hematitiic oxidation at West Pequop can be strong.
- The general location of the property is outside known gold deposit trends in Nevada.
- Host rocks here are Cambrian-Ordovician carbonates, whereas the majority of Nevada Carlin-Type deposits are in Ordovician-Devonian rocks.

None of these last three points are critically important in defining the type of mineralization present at West Pequop.

In the author’s opinion, the mineralization encountered at West Pequop is most analogous to a Carlin-Type gold setting.

## 7.1 Mineralized Zones

### 7.1.1 Acrobat-Juggler-Section 34-Mountain Top Targets

The Acrobat target is the area of the original discovery of gold mineralization. Based on gold in soils, an anomaly is present at the Acrobat target that is at least 1000 ft in east-west length and 300 ft in width. Soil gold values exceed 2.0 g/t and rock chip and road cut samples within the anomaly are strongly mineralized with sample values up to 14.0 g/t Au. Road cut sampling in the anomaly returned 160 continuous feet averaging 4.1 g/t Au; in the vicinity of drill holes WN-6, 7, and 33. This is a high magnitude gold anomaly that has been the focus of drilling. The soil gold anomaly is relatively confined and would appear to be in part resulting from down-slope movement of material from the Feeder Fault. However, similar scattered gold in soil anomalies throughout Section 34 and at the Mountaintop target indicate a gold mineralizing system that covers a minimum of two miles in strike length and nearly the same distance east-west.

Drilling in the Acrobat area has defined significant gold mineralization in a number of drill holes. Mineralization is related to hematitic oxide zones in both stratiform zones parallel to bedding and/or bedding parallel solution collapse breccia, as well as adjacent to moderate to high angle structural zones with similar hematitic staining. Silicification in the form of jasperoidal silica replacement is present at surface and locally in drilling, but generally silicification is limited in extent. Mineralization at Acrobat is at surface and extends to depths of 250m, much of the mineralization is at depths of less than 150m from surface.

The Juggler target, an extension to Acrobat, is located less than 1000 ft to the south of the Acrobat target, and is of similar geology. Geologic units at the Acrobat-Juggler targets are thinly bedded silty limestones that dip east, into the mapped Feeder Fault. Outcrops and road cuts demonstrate that alteration and mineralization (correlative with hematite staining) is selective to bedding planes, suggesting that the mineralization at surface is leakage up structure and along favorable bedding horizons. Drilling in 2005 and 2009 demonstrated a connection to mineralization between Acrobat and Juggler.

At Section 34, the similar geologic setting exists, although the gold mineralization is hosted in different sub-units of the Cambrian carbonate sequence, and here the soil anomalies are at least 0.5 miles distant from the mapped Feeder Fault. In addition, there is a northeast alignment to the gold-in-soil anomalies in Section 34 that generally parallels the mapped F47 fault. Here as well, selective decalcification along bedding planes and bedding parallel solution collapse breccias has provided fluid pathways; evident by hematitic coloration and gold/trace element mineralization and locally bedding parallel jasperoidal silica replacement. Mineralization at Section 34 comes to surface and extends to depths of 350m, much of the mineralization is at depths of less than 250m from surface (see Figure 8.4).

The Mountain Top mineralization is hosted in the shallow sub-surface in Ordovician Pogonip limestone units. Here a strong gold soil anomaly is present on a steep slope immediately downhill from the mapped Mountaintop Fault. There are no outcrops of mineralization; however, shallow trenches have encountered high-grade gold values in oxidized rocks. The Mountaintop drilling has defined a small deposit of gold mineralization that is oriented with a shallow aparet dip to the northeast, and has a greater proportion of higher grades (+3.0 g.t Au) than at Section 34 and Acrobat. Mineralization at Mountain Top is essentially at surface, and has been exposed in trenches comes, and extends to depths of 190m, much of the mineralization is at depths of less than 100m from surface.

Alteration and mineralization have been examined petrographically by Dr. L.T. Larson of Carson City, Nevada, including thin-section analysis as well as X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). At Acrobat, the rocks are marbles, silty limestones, and jasperoid. There is a strong correlation of gold with jasperoids which commonly display interlocking “jigsaw” textures and multiple stages of silicification. Silty carbonates exhibit weak foliations and micaceous minerals consistent with weak metamorphism of a dirty carbonate protolith. Fault breccias and gouge contain quartz, calcite, muscovite, and rare kaolinite in addition to the obvious hematite staining. Pyrite (and iron-oxide pseudomorphs) is rarely present in mineralized samples. Although rare, pyrite has been identified encapsulated in jasperoid, in limestone, and rarely encapsulated in calcite. Stibnite has been identified in core from Section 34.

## 7.2 Surrounding Rock Types

The surrounding rock types that bound mineralization are typically more massive limestone units such as the Decoy limestone at Section 34. The more massive limestone units are rarely or only locally mineralized.

## 7.3 Relevant Geological Controls

Relevant geological controls are both stratigraphic and structural. Stratigraphic controls are the typically thin bedded silty limestone lithological units, which include from Morgan Pass Formation (oldest), Shafter Formation, Oasis Formation, Candland Shale, and the Notch Peak limestone of Cambrian age, and the Pogonip limestone of Ordovician age.

Structural controls to mineralization are the north and northeast trending faults, and likely bedding plane shears and bedded breccias sub-parallel to bedding which generally is of shallow easterly dip into the range. Karst breccias, extensively developed in limestone at unconformities in the Paleozoic sequence, locally, are important hosts for gold mineralization.

# 8 Exploration (Item 12)

In the author's opinion, the historical work by PNGC at the West Pequop property was well planned, detailed in execution and documentation, and meets or exceeds industry standards for early to mid-stage exploration efforts. Historical exploration also included RC and core drilling by industry standard methods. That exploration was previously described in Section 4 (History). This section describes the current exploration method in use by Agnico.

## 8.1 Exploration Methods

Agncio has been exploring West Pequop since 2006 primarily with both RC and core drilling techniques. Earlier drilling was RC using Lang Drilling, and Eklund drilling was used in 2009. Core drilling was by Boart Longyear.

Exploration efforts on the West Pequop property have been successful in encountering potentially ore-grade gold mineralization in multiple drill holes in three separate targets, within a combined area extent of approximately 4 square miles. The three gold deposits are Acrobat (formerly Acrobat and adjacent Juggler targets), Section 34, and Mountain Top. Table 8.1 shown the extent of drilling that has been completed on the various targets at West Pequop.

**Table 8.1: West Pequop Property Exploration Drillholes (SRK 2010)**

| Area | No. RC | No. Core | Total (m) | Range of depths (m) min. | max. | Average Depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acrobat | 59 | 21 | 16,490 | 12 | 627 | 206 |
| NE Section 34 | 54 | 16 | 18,538 | 52 | 431 | 265 |
| Mt. Top | 11 | 22 | 7,934 | 37 | 519 | 240 |
| Range Front | 14 | 4 | 4,837 | 50 | 685 | 269 |
| SW Sec 34 | 4 | 1 | 1,430 | 242 | 305 | 286 |

Individual drillhole intercepts are not here listed, as a summary of the 183 drillhole used in the resource database would by necessity be selective, extensive, and perhaps misleading. AuEx has published drilling results as news releases on its website (www.auex.com) The distribution of gold grades, is best shown in the cumulative frequency plots of all gold assays for Acrobat, Section 34, and Mountain Top (Figures 15-9, 15-10,and 15-11), as discussed in Section 15 (Mineral Resources). A discussion of core versus rotary drilling results is also presented in Section 15.

Figure 8-1 shows the plan map of drillholes for the three gold deposits. Figure 8-2 shows the drillhole plan map for Section 34; individual gold assay values greater than 0.0 g/t Au are shown color-coded. Figure 8-3 shows the plan map of drillholes for Section 34 with lines of sections 40m apart. Figure 8-4 shows a the cross-section through Section 34, and demonstrates the location of mineralized intercepts with respect to 2D sectional interpretations of mineralization limits – 2D string files provided by Agnico as mineralized domain boundaries. Similarly defined mineralized domains constrain mineralization at Section 34 and Mountain Top.

## 8.2 Surveys and Investigations

Early drillholes were relatively shallow drilling at Acrobat and Section 34, and downhole surveys were not done. A total of 49 early shallow and more recent shallow holes were not surveyed down-hole. For those holes, the collar azimuth and dip are assumed for the entire hole. Early surveying contractors were Scientific Drilling International, Elko, Nevada, and Silver State Surveys Inc, Elko, Nevada. Some holes show more than 10 degrees of deflection in azimuth and/or inclination. More recent holes were surveyed down-hole by International Directional Services LLC, of Chandler Arizona (IDS). IDS performed down-hole surveys for hole deviations using a tool that measures magnetic bearing and inclinometer readings. Typically, readings were taken every 50 ft (15.2m) down-hole. The bottom survey depth was corrected to match the total depth of the drillhole in the database.

Drillhole collars are surveyed in the field with GPS instrumentation and have been re-surveyed in 2009 to verify collar coordinates. There are differences in collar elevations with the digital topographic map that have not yet been rectified; typically a number of drillholes are above topo by up to 10 m in elevation (Figure 8-4). This discrepancy has a negative effect on a very small amount mineralization from surface to shallow depth in drilling that currently is above topo at Acrobat; SRK does not consider this to have any material effect on the total resource. SRK understands that Agnico will re-fly the project area in 2010 and prepare a new topographic map with which to compare collar elevations, and make appropriate corrections to the database, as necessary. Some of the collar elevation discrepancies for Acrobat may be due to the original collar site having been excavated (cut-down) by new drill roads, resulting in newer adjacent drillhole collars being 3 to 5 meters lower that an original nearby collar.

Drillhole collars have been surveyed in the field with differential GPS equipment.

## 8.3 Interpretation

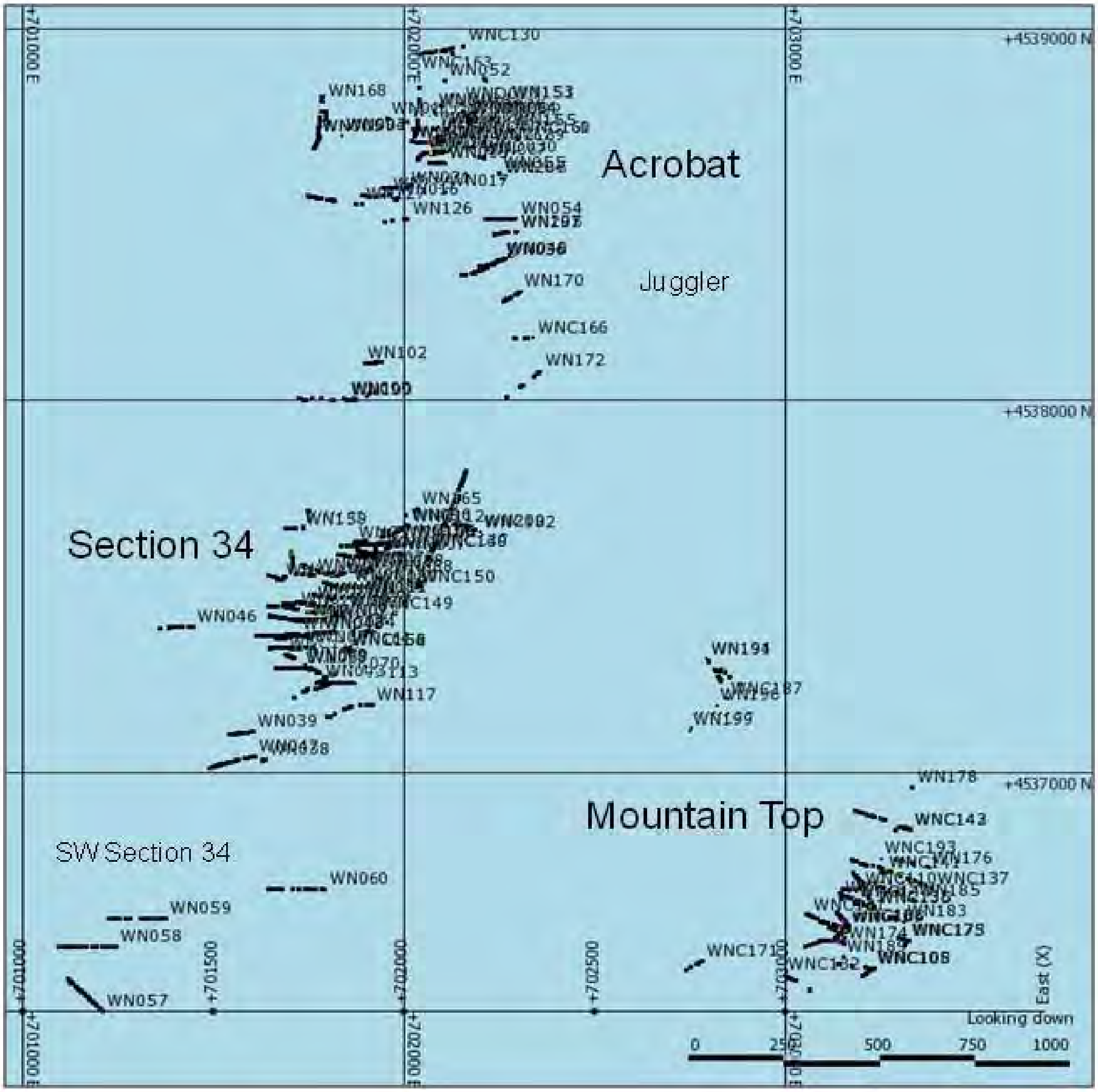
The mineralization at all three deposits begins at surface or very shallow sub-surface; therefore, they have the potential to be accessed by open pit mining methods.

Other exploration targets exist on the property, including the SW Section 34 and the Range Front target. As the three know gold deposits are essentially outcropping, there is obvious additional exploration potential for non-outcropping (blind) deposits at West Pequop

SRK conducted a site visit in 2009 during Agnico's active drilling program. SRK's opinion is that the methods employed for RC and core drilling are appropriate drilling methods for the mineralization, drillholes are oriented correctly to intersect the mineralization at West Pequop, and drilling and surveying methods are industry standard techniques for drilling, typical of exploration for Nevada gold deposits.

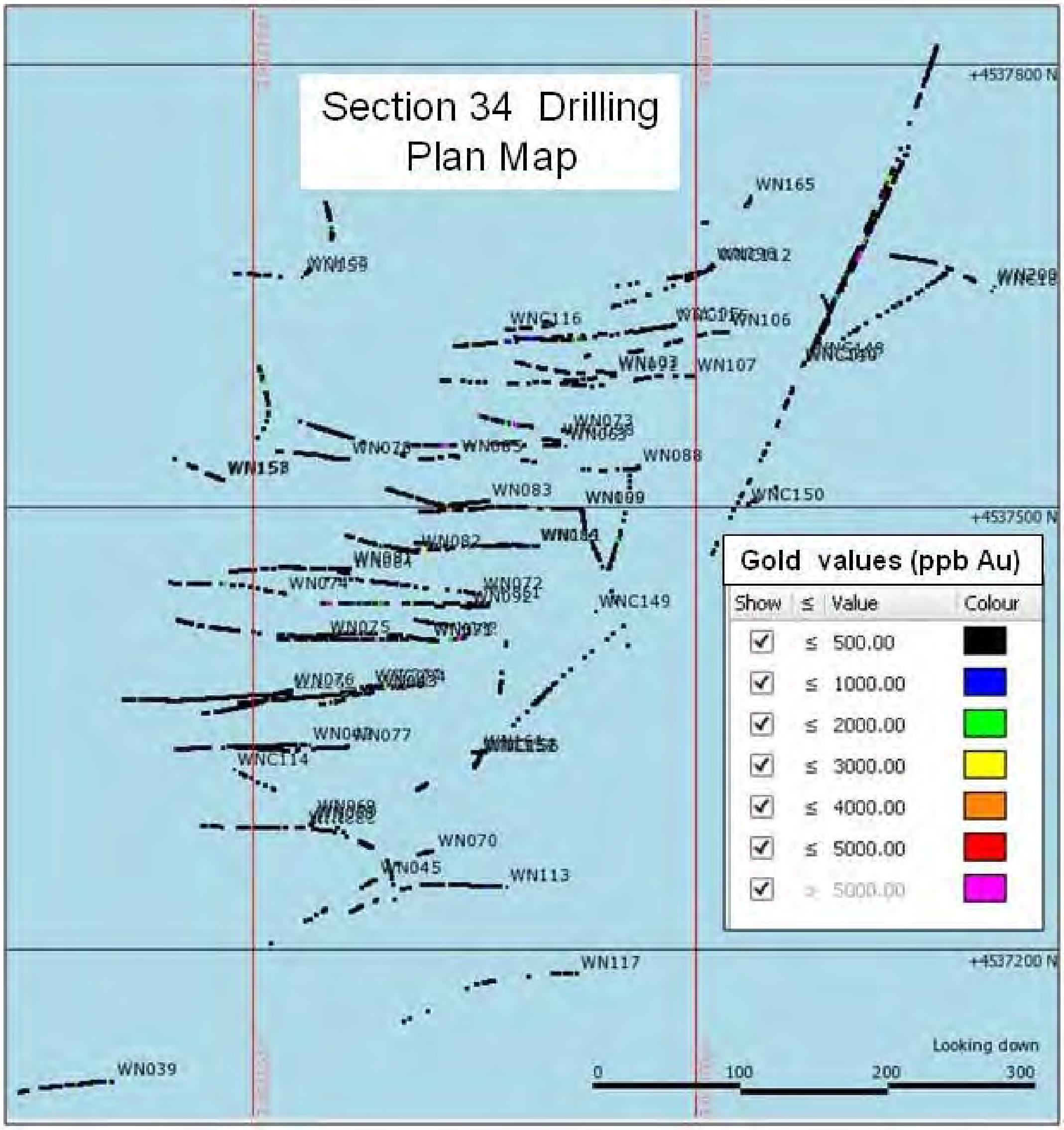
The exploration programs have generated information that is adequate to support the initial resource estimates presented in this report.

**Figure 8-1: Drillhole Trace Map for Acrobat, Section 34 and Mountain Top Gold Deposits**



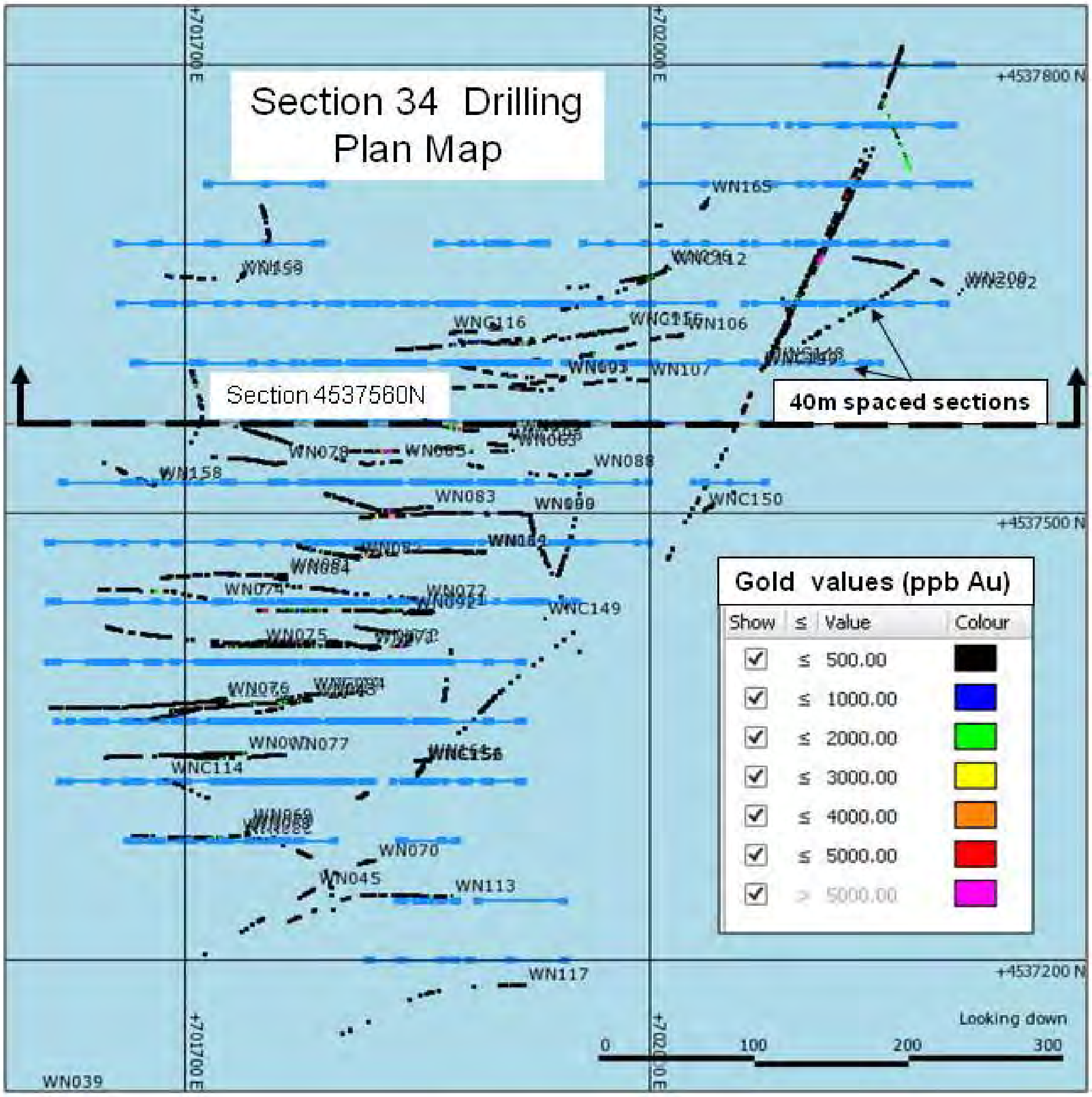

Source: SRK 2010

# Figure 8-2: Drillhole Trace Map for Section 34 Gold Deposit



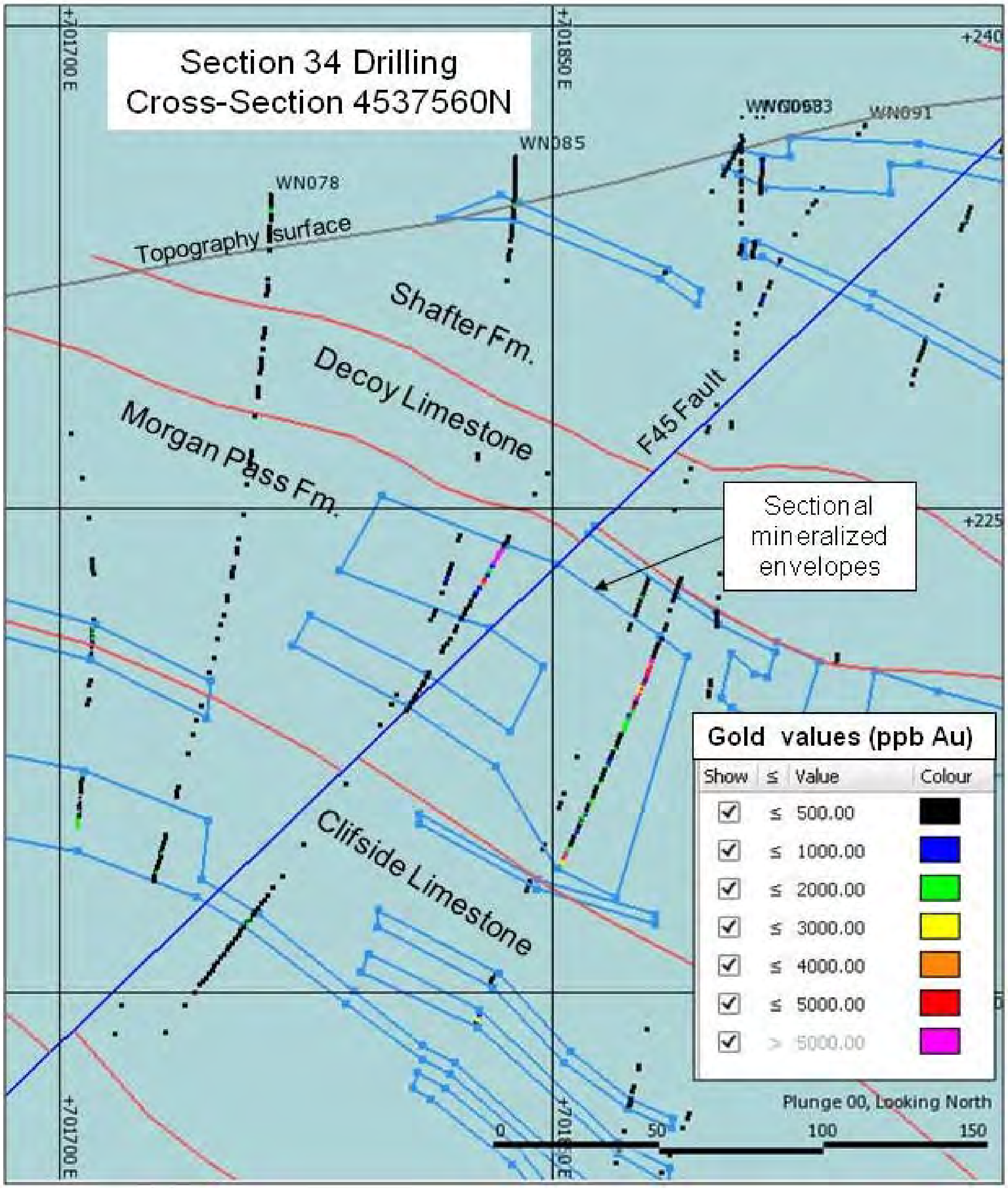

Source: SRK 2010

**Figure 8-3: Drillhole Trace Map for Section 34; Showing Cross-Section lines**




Source: SRK 2010

**Figure 8-4: Section 34, Cross-Section 4537560N**




Source: SRK 2010

# 9 Drilling (Item 13)

## 9.1 Type and Extent of Drilling

Drilling methods employed at the West Pequop property have been a combination of reverse circulation (RC) and core; both of which are typical of standard gold exploration practices in Nevada.

RC drilling has been conducted at all target areas. Drilling procedures have been to collect cutting samples from each hole on 1.52m (5 ft) sample intervals, utilizing a rotary sample splitter attached to the output from the cyclone sample collector on the drill rig. Most of the drilling was done with water injection to reduce dust at the drill site, and prevent loss of material as fines in the dust coming out of the cyclone stack. The rotary splitter, whether wet or dry, uniformly splits the sample volume per five-foot interval to a manageable size, approximately 10-20 lbs in average weight. Samples were bagged and sent directly to the analytical labs for preparation and analysis. The RC drilling contractor used by PNGC was Eklund Drilling Co. Inc., Elko, Nevada. Agnico has used Lang Exploratory Drilling and Eklund Drilling

Core drilling has been done for some of the holes on all three gold deposits. The PNGC core drilling contractors were Connors Drilling Inc. Montrose, Colorado, and Tonto Drilling Services Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah. Drill core is HQ size, 6.5 cm (2.5) inch diameter. Core was boxed, moved offsite, and cut in half with a diamond saw. Sample intervals were commonly at five-foot intervals, but occasionally geology dictated differently; so sample intervals can vary from 0.5m to 3.0m (1.5 to 7.0 ft). Half-core sample intervals were bagged and delivered to the analytical lab, with the remaining half-core sample retained in storage. Prior to cutting, boxes of whole core were photographed, although RQD (rock quality derivation) structural information was not gathered, based on the several core logs examined. Agnico has used Boart Longyear for core drilling.

Both core and RC samples are geologically logged for lithology, alteration, mineralization and structure (core). Logs are adequate to describe the rocks for use in deposit modeling.

## 9.2 Results

It is the author’s opinion, and with personal knowledge of the various contractors, that the drilling methods employed by PNGC, AuEx, and Agnico at the West Pequop property are adequate to define the mineralization, and appropriate industry standard practices.

# 10 Sampling Method and Approach (Item 14)

## 10.1 Sample Methods

Drilling has been exploration drilling, attempting to determine the controls on and limits to mineralization.

The approach in drill sampling was to sample at reasonable intervals to adequately define the mineralization at West Pequop. A 1.52m (5 ft) drill sample interval is industry standard practice for RC drilling in Nevada. Variable core sample intervals are also an industry standard practice in Nevada. The mineralized intervals encountered in drilling at the West Pequop property are commonly composed of several 1.52m (5 ft) sample intervals; suggesting that the sample interval is indeed sufficient to determine average grades over the widths of mineralization encountered.

Section 9.1 describes the samples taken during drilling. The resource estimation is based entirely on drillhole sampling and the sampling methods and approach are acceptable

Surface sampling methods were several. Rock chip sampling was conducted as random chip sampling of selective rock outcroppings, and as continuous chip samples along the outcrop or sub-outcrops in road cuts. Various sample intervals were used.

Soil samples were collected initially on 200 by 200 foot grids over target areas, with in-fill to 100 by 100 foot spacing where required to further define geochemical anomalies. In Nevada, there is typically very little to no A-horizon soil development, so soil samples are B-horizon mixed rock and soil, and represent a fairly uniform sample medium for hill slopes, as is the case for the West Pequop property.

BLEG and stream sediment sampling were initially done to define the areas for follow-up soils and rock chip sampling. Both are typically taken in dry wash drainages or base of slope settings, and the -30 and-80 mesh fractions were collected for analysis.

It is the author's opinion that the sampling methods and approach used by PNGC, AuEx, and Agnico at West Pequop are appropriate for the mineralization of interest, the topography, and the geologic setting in northern Nevada; resulting in reasonably good sample quality.

## 10.2 Factors Impacting Accuracy of Results

RC sampling can sometimes be prone to sample loss or sample contamination, depending upon drilling conditions, and SRK recommends further work to verify RC sampling provided sufficient sample quality in comparison to core drilling.

## 10.3 Sample Quality

Core recovery is typically +90%, resulting is overall good to excellent sample quality. RC sample quality is difficult to determine. RC sample quality depends upon the sample volume recovered, wet or dry, and can be measured by weighing each sample, a practice that is rarely done unless sample quality is a known concern. RC samples for West Pequop were not weighed.

## 10.4 Conclusions

One measure of RC sample quality is to compare RC versus core sample results for drilling in the same deposit. SRK has shown a comparison of RC versus core sample assays globally for the West Pequop project in Section 15.2 (Drilling database). Further investigations on each deposit and comparing nearby holes is recommended prior to future resource estimation, as Figure 15-8 indicates a relative high bias of RC over core assays on a cumulative frequency distribution curve.

At this point in time, there is nothing to indicate the RC samples are indeed biased high, until further detailed work is done. The differences may be due simply to where the hole were placed relative to mineralization (location bias). The quality of RC and core samples are considered adequate for the initial resource estimate presented in this report.

# 11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security
(Item 15)

## 11.1 Sample Preparation and Assaying Methods

Specific documentation relating to PNGC sample preparation is lacking; however, personal communication with the former PNGC drill project coordinator (S. Green) provided the following information:

- RC drill samples were collected at the drill site by PNGC staff, as splits from a rotary wet splitter.
- RC samples, approximately 15-20 pounds, were bagged and transported to a staging area on the project, where samples were picked up by AAL and transported to the AAL sample preparation lab in Elko, Nevada.
- B-splits of RC samples were not collected, but coarse rejects (a split at the assay lab prior to pulverization) were retained for many RC holes. Pallets of coarse rejects from some holes are in the possession of Agnico at their field office in Wells, Nevada.

Core samples were collected at the drill site by PNGC staff, transported to a core cutting facility in either Wells or Reno, Nevada, logged, marked for sampling, photographed, and diamond-saw cut as half core to those marked sample intervals. Half core has been retained in original core boxes; and those core boxes are now in the possession of Agnico at their field office in Wells, Nevada. Cut and bagged samples of core were shipped to American Assay Lab's sample preparation facility in Elko, Nevada.

Work by AuEx and Agnico follow similar procedures for sample collection and preparation. Agnico is collecting core at the rig, and transporting it to secure facilities in Wells, Nevada for core logging, photographing, core cutting, sample tagging, and shipment to the analytical lab. RC samples are bagged at the rig and shipped directly to the analytical lab for processing.

Sample security was maintained from sample collection in the field by PNGC, AuEx, and Agnico staff, to delivery of samples to the various analytical labs.

### 11.1.1 Testing Laboratories

Analyses for early geochemical samples during the period 1994 to 1996 utilized Acme Analytical Lab, 852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada; and Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corp. 1323W 2900S, West Jordan, Utah. Both are reputable analytical labs, known to the mineral exploration industry. Geochemical analyses were typically for gold by fire-AA analytical techniques, and 30-element ICP analyses for major and trace elements.

In 1996, going forward, all samples were analyzed at American Assay Laboratories Inc. (AAL), 1500 Glendale Avenue, Sparks, Nevada. AAL's standard sample preparation procedure is to crush the entire sample (1/2 core or RC chips) to 8-10 mesh size, and split the material to 1/16$^{th}$ volume in a riffle splitter. The 1/16$^{th}$ split is pulverized to a nominal 150 mesh size fraction. AAL's standard gold assay procedure is a 30 gram charge fire assay with an AAS finish. This is a standard fire assay preparation, with AAS (atomic absorption spectro-photometery) analysis of the resultant fire-prepared bead. As well, AAL performed 30-element ICP analyses for major and trace elements. AAL has a Certificate of Compliance to the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard of Quality; issued through Global QA Inc. AAL is a reputable analytical lab that has been servicing the mining and exploration industry of Nevada for the past 18 years.

Agnico is using the Inspectorate America Corporation (Inspectorate) analytical lab, 605 Boxington Way, Sparks, Nevada. Inspectorate's sample preparation protocols are presented in Figure 11-1. ABS Qualtiy Evalutations, Inc., certified Inspectorate with ISO-9001:2000 certification. Inspectorate is an internationally known analytical laboratory that provides assay services to the exploration and mining industry.

All samples were analyzed for gold and the majority of drill holes have either 30-element ICP analyses for individual samples, or ICP analyses at 20 ft intervals.

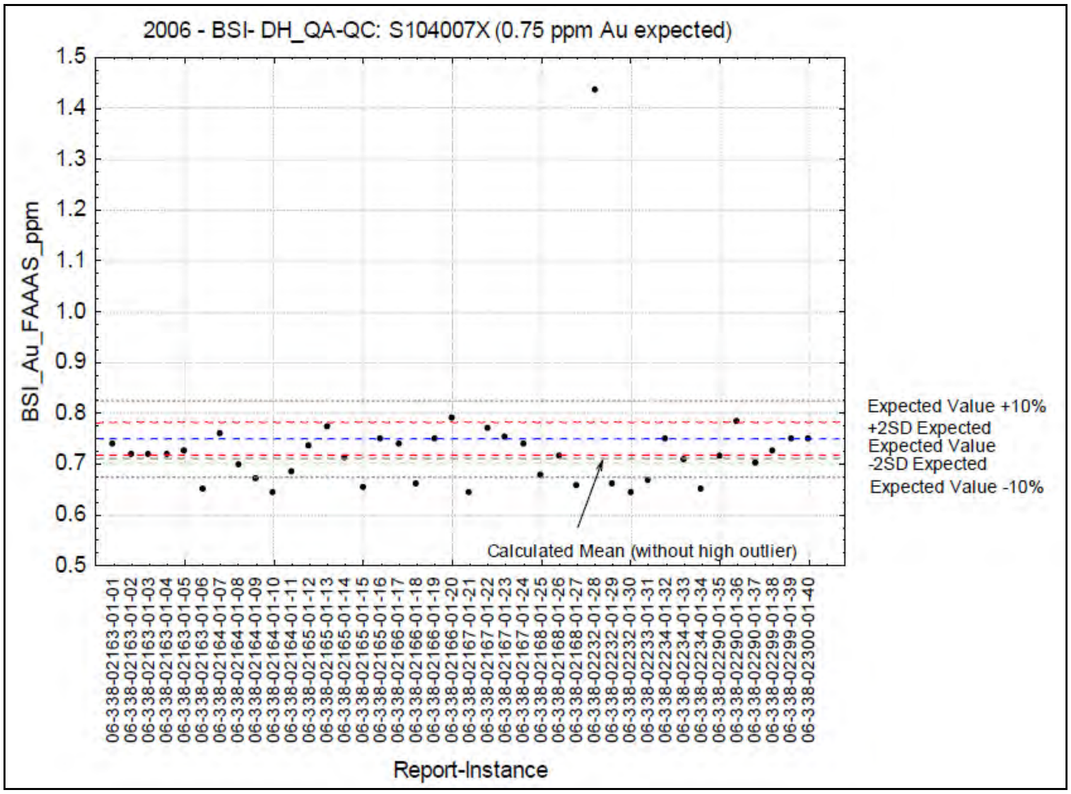
## 11.2 Quality Controls and Quality Assurance (QA/QC)

Agnico has in place a program of insertion of standard, blank, and duplicate samples for assay along with the standard stream of drillhole samples. An independent evaluation of the data has been completed by an outside consultant (Blair, 2010), examining the data from drilling campaigns in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. Data are examined statistically and with scatter plots and box plots to show the variances. Excerpts from the Blair report, by year, are presented here along with a few sample plots:

**2006**

*The primary assay laboratory during 2006 was Inspectorate Precious Metals Laboratory (BSI) with sample preparation and precious-metal analyses in Reno, Nevada. Gold (Au) assay methods were standard fire-assay with AAS (FAAAS) metal determination on a 30g sample charge. Samples with original assay greater than 3 ppm Au were re-assayed using a fire assay with gravimetric metal determination (FAGRAV). A total of 12 assay reports from 11 drill holes were completed during 2006. These reports contained 1812 samples including 230 quality control samples (standards and duplicates). Reference sample results show a slight low bias for the 2006 period. Check assays show some low grade bias to the original assays for grades greater than 1.5 ppm Au. Additional check assaying is recommended.*

*Standards submitted during the period were gold standards supplied by Shea Clark Smith and Minerals Exploration and Environmental Geochemistry (MEG) of Reno, Nevada. Blank material was also supplied by MEG and is coarse (~0.5 inch) crushed landscaping rock (welded rhyolite tuff) packaged in 3Kg bags. The MEG standard results used by the project show much variability when compared to the characterization data supplied by MEG. For this reason, both the +/- 2 standard deviation limits on the expected value, supplied by MEG, and +/-10% of the expected value are plotted on the control charts and used as performance measures. Results for the Blank for the period are acceptable with only one of 75 instances of the blank with anomalous metal.*




*Source: Blair, 2010*

*As part of the reverse circulation drill sampling process, a second split is collected at regular intervals and labeled as the "A" and "B" duplicates. There were 72 duplicate samples collected in 2006; all were sent to Inspectorate for analysis. Comparative sample statistics are summarized in Table 6 and a scatter plot of the data is presented in Figure 5.*

**Table 6. 2006 "A" and "B" Duplicate Sample Statistics**

| | N | Mean | Std.Dev. | C.V. | Max | Q75 | Median | Q25 | Min |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BSI_AuA_ppm | 72 | 0.080 | 0.362 | 4.5 | 2.576 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| BSI_AuB_ppm | 72 | 0.088 | 0.481 | 5.5 | 3.980 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 |

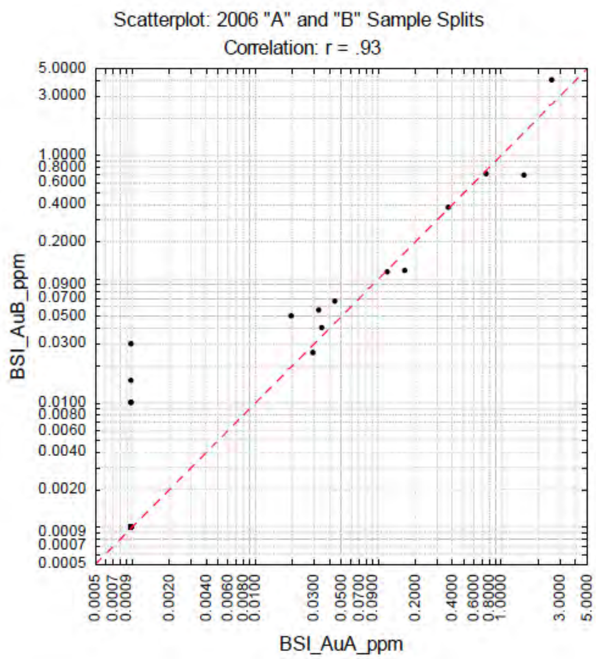



**Figure 5. Scatterplot: 2006 "A" and "B" Sample Duplicates**

*The original and duplicate sample assays agree fairly well; however, there are relatively few duplicate samples at significant Au grades (> 0.2 ppm Au). A definitive statement regarding split sampling and assaying cannot be made.*

*There were few check analyses completed for the 2006 drilling. Fifty-nine samples from 6 drill holes (WN58, WN59, WN61, WN62, WN63, and WN64) and six original reports (06-338-02164-01, 06-338- 02165-01, 06-338- 02167-01, 06-338-02168-01, and 06-338-02232-01, 06-338-02234-01) were checked. These samples were sent to Inspectorate and ALS-Chemex (ALS) in Reno, Nevada for check assay using the same assay protocol (1AT/FAAAS/FAGRAV). The results for the Inspectorate check assays are summarized in Figure 6; results for the ALS checks are summarized in Figure 7*

| 2006 - BSI-BSI | N | Mean | Std.Dev. | C.V. | Max | Q75 | Median | Q25 | Min |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BSI_Au_ppm | 59 | 2.725 | 3.781 | 1.4 | 20.297 | 2.905 | 1.273 | 0.808 | 0.500 |
| BSI-AuFACHK1_ppm | 59 | 3.163 | 4.868 | 1.5 | 31.000 | 3.790 | 1.366 | 0.830 | 0.465 |

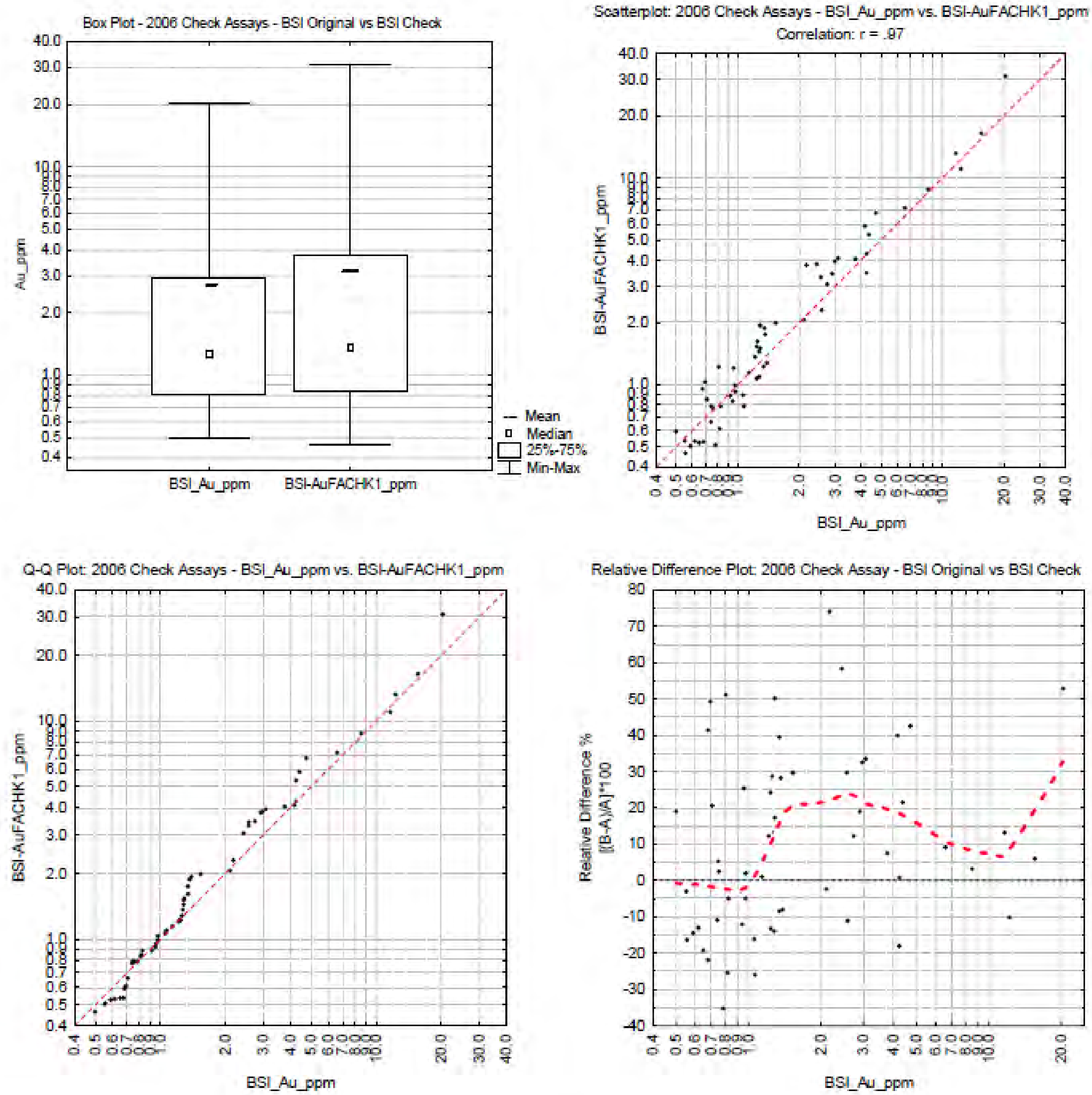



**Figure 6. 2006 Check Assays – Inspectorate Originals – Inspectorate Checks**

| 2006 - BSI-ALS | N | Mean | Std.Dev. | C.V. | Max | Q75 | Median | Q25 | Min |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BSI_Au_ppm | 59 | 2.725 | 3.781 | 1.4 | 20.297 | 2.905 | 1.273 | 0.808 | 0.500 |
| ALS-AuCHK1_ppm | 59 | 2.795 | 3.907 | 1.4 | 24.100 | 3.110 | 1.320 | 0.901 | 0.545 |

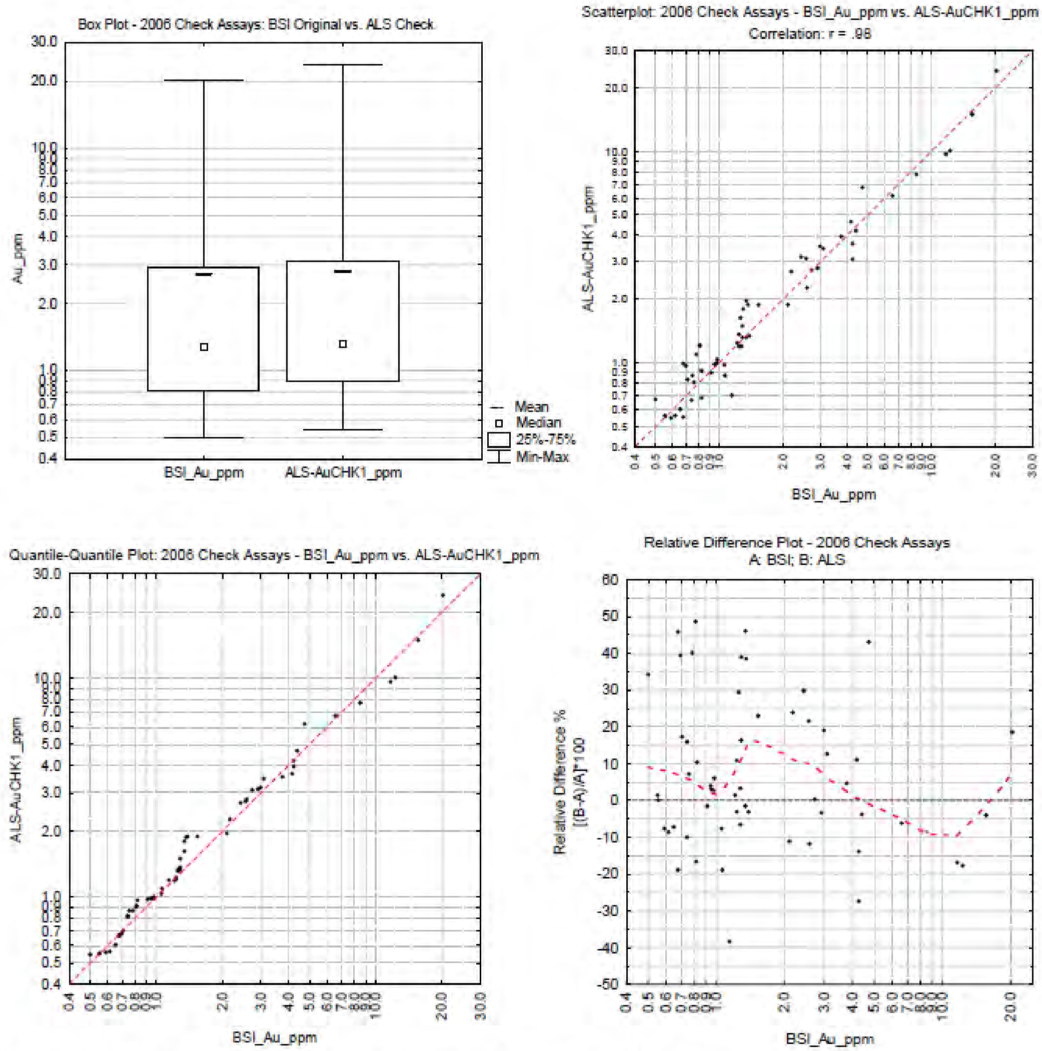



**Figure 7. 2006 Check Assays – Inspectorate Originals – ALS-Chemex Checks**

*The Inspectorate check assays show good agreement with the original assays for grades up to approximately 1.5 ppm Au; above this level the check assays show a high systematic bias of 10% to 20%. The ALS check assays also show similar results to the originals up to approximately 1.5 ppm Au with a "spike" of high check samples at and around the 1.5 ppm level. Above approximately 2 ppm Au, the assays agree well with the expected variability for this grade level. Both sets of check assays suggest a possible low bias to some of the original assays greater than 1.5 ppm Au. Additional check analyses are recommended for the 2006 assay information.*

SRK notes that Similarly, QA/QC data were evaluated for 2007 through 2009, and the results presented with similar data plots. A brief summary of the conclusions are presented here as excerpts from the Blair report, without the supporting plots.

***2007***

*The primary assay laboratory during 2007 was Inspectorate Precious Metals Laboratory with sample preparation and precious-metal analyses in Reno, Nevada. Gold assay methods were standard fire-assay with AAS metal determination on a 30g sample charge. Samples with original assay greater than 3 ppm Au were re-assayed using a fire assay with gravimetric metal determination. A total of 75 assay reports from 39 drill holes were completed at Inspectorate during 2007. These reports contained 7466 samples including 707 quality control samples (standards and duplicates). All assay reports and associated drill holes are listed in Appendix I. Reference sample results for 2007 show a slight high bias. Check assays show satisfactory agreement with original assays. Additional check assaying for the 2007 assay reports is recommended.*

*Results for the blank are acceptable with 7 of 346 instances with detectable metal; 3 instances were greater than 3x the detection limit. All reports with blanks with detectable metal were examined and only one appears to be related to possible contamination: sample 479530 from report 07-338-03165-01. This sample occurs just following 5 samples with grades greater than 10 ppm Au at the end of the report. The contamination, if any, is not significant at these levels. Samples were selected from this mineralized zone, including the blank, for check analysis (Appendix II). All other anomalous instances are from low-grade reports with few samples with assays greater than the detection limit. No other action is recommended.*

*There were 320 duplicate samples collected 2007The original and duplicate sample assays agree well with a slight tendency for the "B" sample to be higher grade in the 0.05 to 0.3 ppm Au range, which is not significant from a grade estimation point of view. Above 0.3 ppm Au level, there are relatively few sample pairs (13); however, the assays agree well for the grade ranges represented.*

***2008***

*Assay laboratories used during 2008 were Inspectorate Precious Metals Laboratory with sample preparation and precious-metal analyses in Reno, Nevada and American Assay Laboratories (AAL) with sample preparation in Elko, Nevada and precious-metal analysis in Reno, Nevada. There were many standards during 2008 that were not labeled or incorrectly labeled in the QC sample database received; the corresponding standard identifications were inferred from the gold and multi-element analyses. All modified standard identification records are listed in Appendix III. Reference sample results for the 2008 period show slight low biases for both primary laboratories. Check assays show satisfactory agreement with the original assays. Additional check assaying for the 2008 assay reports is recommended.*

*Gold assay methods at Inspectorate were standard fire-assay with AAS metal determination on a 30g sample charge. Samples with original assay greater than 3 ppm Au were re-assayed using a fire assay with gravimetric metal determination. A total of 48 assay reports from 23 drill holes were completed during 2008 at Inspectorate. These reports contained 4686 samples including 581 quality control samples (standards and duplicates).*

*Results for the blanks are acceptable with no instances with detectable metal.*

*Gold results by FAAAS for S104007X (SRM) show a slight low bias to the calculated mean and 11 of 60 instances outside the +/-10% limits (3 above and 8 below). All reports were examined and all were found to be low-grade with few samples greater than the detection limit or other reference samples in the same report were within tolerance.. With the extreme low outliers removed, the results are acceptable with a tight spread of assays around the expected value. No action is recommended.*

*The duplicate sample assays show satisfactory agreement; although there are few duplicate samples at significant grades (>0.2 ppm Au).*

*Replicate assays are repeat assays done by the primary assay laboratory on the original pulp as part of their internal QC procedures. Replicate assays were reported for the FAGRAV assays only.*

*Samples were selected from the 2007 and 2008 Inspectorate reports for check analyses. Check sample batches were sent to Inspectorate and ALS-Chemex.It appears that the original assays were selected by a filter of greater than 0.3 ppm Au; the check assays show an anomalous group of samples where the check assay is less than 0.3 ppm. Above the 0.3 ppm level, the assays agree fairly well with some other anomalous assay pairs that should be reviewed. A subset of these original check samples were also sent to ALS-Chemex for check analysis. These checks agree well with the original assays for grades greater than approximately 0.2 ppm Au. Additional significantly mineralized intercepts should be selected from the 2007-2008 drill holes and BSI reports for further check assaying.*

***2009***

*The primary assay laboratory for 2009 was American Assay Laboratories with sample preparation in Elko, Nevada and assaying in Reno, Nevada. Gold assay methods were standard fire-assay with AAS metal determination on a 30g sample charge. Samples with original assay greater than 6 ppm Au were re-assayed using a fire assay with gravimetric metal determination. A total of 117 assay reports from 57 drill holes were completed during 2009 at AAL. These reports contained 11478 samples including 1068 quality control samples (standards and duplicates). Reference sample results show a slight low bias to the 2009 standard assays. There are very few check assays for the 2009 assay reports. The valid check assay pairs show satisfactory agreement; however, many more check assays are required for final database approval.*

*In 2009, the “A” and “B” duplicate samples were sent to separate laboratories. The “A” sample was sent to American Assay and the “B” sample was sent to ALS-Chemex. The duplicate sample results show good agreement with the original AAL assays showing a slight low bias to the ALS assays on sample B up to approximately 0.06 ppm Au. This difference is not significant when looking at cross-laboratory duplicate sample information.*

SRK notes that the conclusion from the Blair report on QC suggests additional check assays be done; but no significant variances were noted to cause concerns with the assay database.

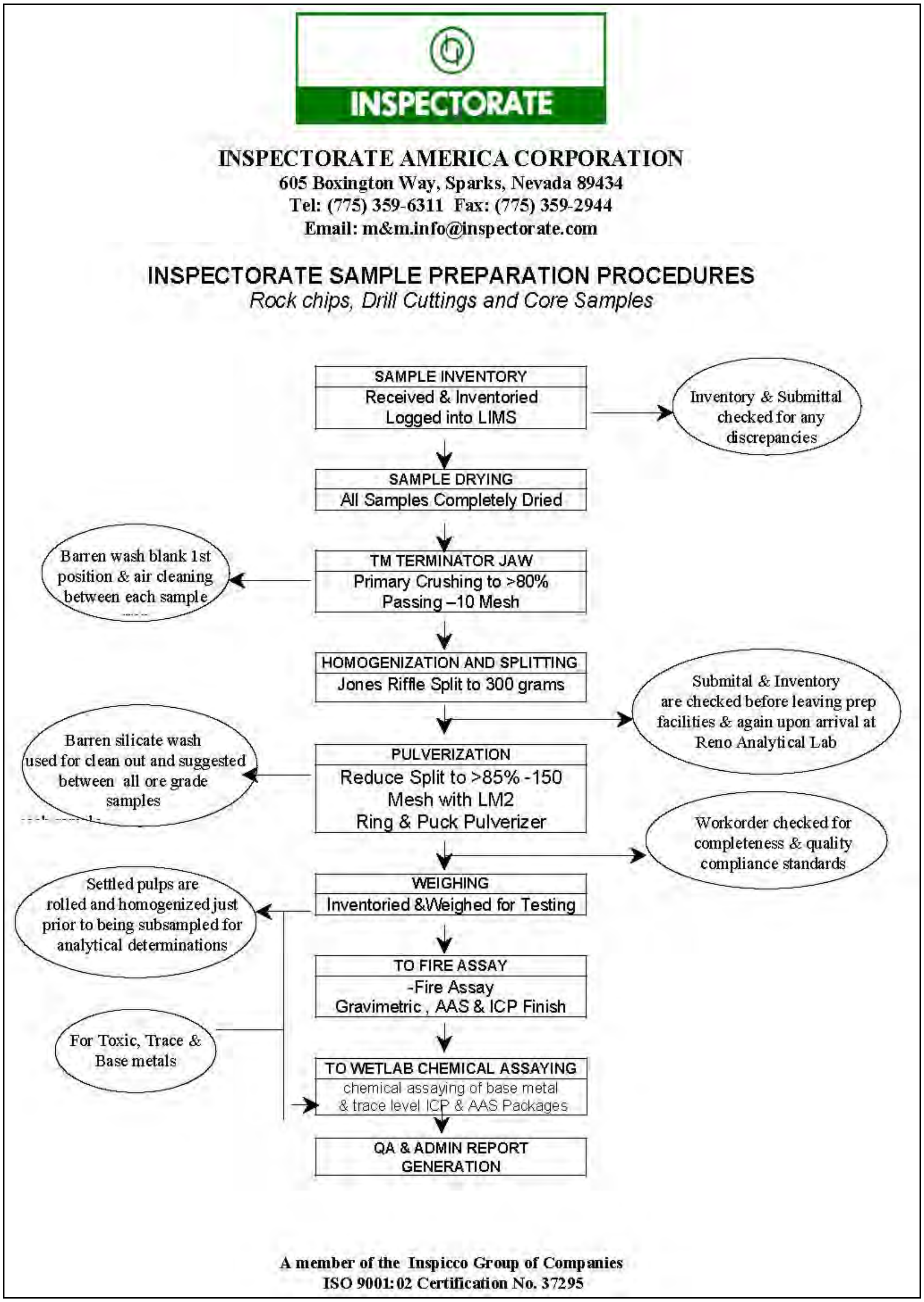
Inspectorate has internal lab QC sample insertions as well, as further stated in their overview of analytical procedures as shown on Figure 11-2.

## 11.3 Interpretation

It is the author's opinion that the sample preparation procedures, analytical procedures, and analytical labs used are all appropriate for the mineralization at the West Pequop property, and they are typical industry standard procedures. Quality control procedures are in place with Agnico's field sample collection, and internally within Inspectorate's lab, which are deemed sufficient to provide assurance of the assay data quality of the West Pequop drillhole database.

In SRK's opinion, the sample preparation, sample security, sample assays and QA/QC procedures are adequate, and validate the drillhole database.

## Figure 11-1: Inspectorate Sample Preparation Procedures Flow Chart



# Figure 11-1: Inspectorate Sample Preparation Procedures Flow Chart

INSPECTORATE

**Inspectorate America Corporation**
**605 Boxington Way, Suite 101, Sparks, Nevada**
**Tel: (775) 359-6311 Fax: (775) 359-2944**

## Overview Inspectorate's Preparation & Analytical Protocol

**Sample Preparation:**

The entire sample will be thoroughly dried prior to crushing. Samples will then be reduced to >80% -10 mesh using a TM Terminator Jaw Crusher. A 300 gram split will then be obtained using a Jones riffle splitter and reduced to >85% -150 mesh with a LM2, R&P pulverizer. Clean sand is utilized in pulverization for cleaning and can be employed between each and every sample, which is recommended for ore grade materials, further reducing the possibility of any cross sample contamination.

**Analytical Procedures:**

All of the Inspectorate's analytical determinations will be performed at our new 30,000 sq. ft. facility in Sparks, Nevada. Our technical and professional staff is located here and available to discuss your questions, comments and methodology options. A minimum fifteen percent of all analyses performed are directly run for quality control. Every tenth sample is repeated and for every 20 samples run, a standard or blank is also analysed. For gold determinations a total of 9 certified gold standards purchased through 2 separate manufacturers (Rocklabs and CDN Resources) are implemented into our fire assay QC program for gold analyses finished with both gravimetric and AAS methodologies. Six standards ranging from 0.79 g/ton to 20.77 g/ton were purchased from CDN and three different standards from Rocklabs varying in matrix from oxides to sulfides and ranging from 0.651 g/ton to 2.643 g/ton. These CRM's are utilized in addition to our manufactured internal gold standard running approximately 1 gram per metric ton. Inspectorate's trace element determinations will be performed using optimal acid digestions followed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy & Inductively Coupled Plasma. Our wet-chemical assaying procedures finished with either AAS or ICP similar QC applies with insertion of a CANMET poly-metallic standard inserted in place of the gold standard utilized in fire assay. This wet-chemical CANMET standard is deemed representative across poly-metallic environments inclusive of Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Cd as well as several other toxic and associated elements. In addition to this standard quality control, selected high and low values are rerun as checks. Of course, the number of checks or reruns is highly dependent upon each individual batch of samples. However, it is safe to say that your quality control will always exceed 15 percent and mineralized work-orders average 20-30 percent. *Our internal quality control values can be reported along side your mainstream samples in certificates, upon your request.* Analytical results may be reported in ppb/ppm, grams, opt and %. All limits of detections can be found in our geochemical & assay schedule of fees. Additionally, priority is always given to any samples that exceed our upper limit of detection for a particular procedure. Thus, "over-limit" samples are quickly identified, reanalysed using assay grade procedures and reported within 24-48 hours of any preliminary data. We have adopted this procedure in order to better service our clients as well as reduce costs and overall turnaround time. If further information is required on any of our services, please consult our Sparks, NV laboratory

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# 12 Data Verification (Item 16)

## 12.1 Quality Control Measures and Procedures

Assay data verification has been accomplished by several methods.

- Standards and blanks submitted by PNGC;
- Assay re-runs by the labs;
- Spot sampling checks by AuEx, Inc.;
- Spot sampling checks by the author of this report;
- Confirmation drillhole gold assays by multiple companies with different drilling programs;
- A comprehensive quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program by Agnico involving evaluation of standard reference material (SRM), blank sample assays, duplicate assays, and outside lab checks

PNGC submitted into their sample submission stream, standards and blanks, beginning with the earliest BLEG sampling programs through drilling. This effort did not identify any major problems with the commercial lab analyses. During the early drilling programs, most submitted sample standards were within 5% of the known values. Duplicates submitted to outside labs were within 5% of the original assay.

AAL routinely and randomly re-runs analyses within sample batches, as internal duplicate assays; and it was noted that for the assays certificates examined, the sample analyses compare reasonably well (visual spot check).

AuEx, Inc. has collected 51 surface samples to verify gold mineralization, confirming gold up to 19.95 ppm (g/t) Au, as did the author (A. Moran 2005) collect spot samples of outcrops to verify gold and trace element analyses, verifying the presence of gold mineralization.

Verification of drill hole collar locations was done through spot checks in the field with hand-held GPS units; only a few holes were checked with reasonable accuracy in verifying drillhole locations. Recent drill hole collars are marked in the field with a rebar and marked aluminum cap set in concrete as part of the hole plugging procedures. During the field visit, the author noted drill hole collars were located on the ground where they appear to be on the maps.

There is no specific documentation regarding the procedures used to verify the accuracy of the assay database, such as assay double entry. Spot checking of the assay database against the original assay certificates for several drill holes in three separate targets, showed no database errors. SRK did not perform a complete audit of the drillhole database against the assay certificates; it was deemed not necessary based on spot checks.

Probably the best data verification has been the drilling of gold at Acrobat, and Section 34 by PNGC was verified by AuEx drilling in 2005, and has been confirmed by Agnico drilling since 2006. SRK did not conduct a detailed examination of the various drilling programs; however, it has been visually confirmed that similar grade drill holes have been drilled by each company in both resource areas.

Agnico has in place a QA/QC sample data verification program, which has been ongoing since 2006, and includes:

- Standards (SRM);
- blanks;
- duplicate RC samples collect at the rig;
- and checks assays between AAL

A summary of the Agnico QA/QC program is described in section 11.2. Some assay bias was noted between AAL and Inspectorate at partial grade ranges, and there were occasional sample outliers values in the standard, blank, and duplicate assays; however, the data do not warrant any corrections to the database. Additional check assays have been recommended to further validate the database.

## 12.2 SRK Conclusions and Recommendations

It is the author's opinion that the assay data for drillhole database at West Pequop is accurately represented. A QA/QC program using standards, blanks, replicate samples, duplicate assays, and secondary lab check assays, has been in place by Agnico since 2006. There are no known issues with the QA/QC data. As there are now three defined mineral resources at West Pequop, albeit dominantly of Inferred classification, SRK has the following QA/QC recommendations for the project in advance of future resource estimations, to the extent that they may not have already been done by Aginco:

- Conduct a thorough assay database verification to include:
  - Comparison of each drillhole in the database with the assay certificate. Blind double entry of the data from the assay sheets can be done as a means to accomplish this
  - It is recommended this work be done independently for certification
  - Document all procedure, database errors, and corrections made
- Verify drillhole collars with topography; adjust as necessary and document adjustment
- Verify down-hole survey data are entered and plotted correctly, and document verification
- Conduct a thorough evaluation of RC versus core drilling assays from the existing drill database. (see recommendation(Section 18.1) for RC-Core drilling to examine this in twin-hole data)
- Conduct statistical evaluation of the various drilling campaigns, PNGC, AuEx, and Agnico for any potential bias, particularly in RC drilling, and document
- Further evaluate the identified bias of AAL versus Inspectorate assay data, after additional check assays are compeleted.

Complete database verification as above is recommend to provide confidence in future resource estimations which may become the basis for potential mine development. Fully documenting all aspects of the process allows for ease of third party reviews.

# 13 Adjacent Properties (Item 17)

The West Pequop property is immediately adjacent to and west of the Long Canyon Gold Exploration Project; a property that is currently undergoing continued gold exploration and pre-development drilling. The Long Canyon property is held by Fronteer Group( 51%) and AuEx (49%): a property that was unified with the West Pequop property under AuEx 100% control until 2006. The Long Canyon Property immediately adjoins the West Pequop property on the east. Long Canyon contains established mineral resources that are compliant with CIM definitions of mineral resources.

The Long Canyon resources as of May 2010 (AuEx News Release, May 19, 2010) are presented here as the mineralization at Long Canyon is similar to that at West Pequop. The Classified Mineral Resource estimate for Long Canyon is quoted at a cut-off grade 0.2 grams per tonne ("g/t") and consists of:

- A Measured and Indicated resource of 672,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 1.71 g/t gold (12,240,000 tonnes); and
- An Inferred resource of 552,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 1.65 g/t gold (10,394,000 tonnes)

The Long Canyon mineral resources are hosted in the Notch Peak limestone, and overlying Pogonip limestone, and in breccias of both units. The Long Canyon mineral resources are located approximately 3 miles east-northeast of the Mountain Top deposit, which is also located in Pogonip limestone. Both the Long Canyon and West Pequop gold resource areas constitute the newly emerging Pequop Gold District.

Is it important to note that while the Long Canyon gold deposit is immediately adjacent to West Pequop and of similar geology, the resource stated above for Long Canyon, and any comparison to West Pequop, is in no way indicative that a mineral deposit of similar size or grade does occur or will be found on the West Pequop Property.

# 14 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing
(Item 18)

There has been no preliminary metallurgical testing done for the gold mineralization at West Pequop, other than a few cyanide-soluble gold assays by AuEx in 2005. While the West Pequop property is still an exploration property, it is not too early to consider some preliminary metallurgical testing on gold mineralized intercepts. This section therefore provides some recommendations for preliminary metallurgical work to be contemplated as the project moves forward.

As part of the AuEx drilling program in 2005, several intervals from the Acrobat deposit were analyzed for cyanide-soluble gold (Au-CN) compared to 30 gram Fire-AA assay (Au-FA30) by AAL labs. The ratio provides an initial impression as to the cyanide solubility of the gold in drillhole samples. The indicated cyanide-soluble gold to total-gold ratio ranges from 73% to 98% in sample pulps. The results are shown in Table 14.1. Therefore, it is presumed that the highly oxidized (hematitic) brecciated and/or decalcified silty limestone that carries gold values at West Pequop may indeed be amenable to cyanide leach solutions. Similar demonstrated recoveries are noted from similar rock types, alteration, and mineralization at the adjacent Long Canyon gold deposit; however, cyanide-soluble gold assays and ratios need to be verified with dedicated metallurgical lab tests.

**Table 14.1: AuEx Cyanide-Soluble Au**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Total-Au Au-FA30 | Cyanide-Soluble Au Au-CN | Au-Cn/Au-FA30 Ratio(%)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WN050 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 2483 | 2201 | 89% |
| | 3.0 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 5195 | 4491 | 83% |
| WN053 | 118.9 | 143.3 | 24.4 | 1234 | 963* | 78% |
| | 118.9 | 120.4 | 1.5 | 5440 | 4720 | 87% |
| WN056 | 3.0 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 2812 | 2565 | 91% |
| | 7.6 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 7000 | 6430 | 92% |
| | 22.9 | 39.6 | 16.8 | 4015 | 3238 | 81% |
| | 25.9 | 27.4 | 1.5 | 9800 | 9580 | 98% |
| | 29.0 | 30.5 | 1.5 | 7300 | 7000 | 96% |
| WN054 | 146.3 | 167.6 | 21.3 | 926 | 815* | 88% |
| WN055 | 132.6 | 161.5 | 29.0 | 1598 | 1167* | 73% |
| | 134.1 | 137.2 | 3.0 | 6120 | 5700 | 93% |
| Overall Average Ratio | | | | | | **87%** |

Notes: * missing samples for Au-Cn used the average for the rest of the interval
** using arithmetic average of the sample values

SRK recommends the following as initial metallurgical work that should be considered:

- A suite of drill sample rejects and or pulps should be re-run for cyanide-soluble gold, for each of the three deposits. This can be done for selected samples that have a range of anomalous gold values. The initial work by AuEx in 2005 was primarily for samples with gold grades greater than 1.0 g/t;

- Bottle roll cyanide leach tests should be done for a series of samples or sample composites of pulps from each of the three gold deposits, to verify cyanide solubility and thus the potential for gold recovery by standard industry processing techniques. Core intervals of gold mineralization can be split again (quartered) to provide sufficient coarse material for simple bottle roll cyanide soluble tests; while still maintaining some of the original core interval for future reference;

- Carbonaceous material in any mineralized zone should be examined for active carbon “preg-robbing” characteristics. Loss in Ignition (LOI) analyses can provide information on carbon content which may have metallurgical importance.

- Column leach tests can also be done for an approximation of the recovery rate and the ultimate recovery that might be expected from a heap leach processing of West Pequop gold mineralization; run on each deposit’s primary host lithologies and at more than one grade range.

The lack of significant metallurgical test data is not a particular concern at this early stage of the project.

# 15 Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserve Estimates (Item 19)

## 15.1 Background

In August 2009 SRK estimated resources for the West Pequop deposits using the data available at that time and provided AuEx with an internal "Report on Resources through August 18, 2009 West Pequop Gold Exploration Project" – the report was dated December 16, 2009. At that time it was determined that there were database issues that rendered the resources Inferred at best in classification, primarily the lack of accurate Z values (elevations) for drillhole collars. A significant number of drillholes were noted to be ±10m off (above and below) topography, typically higher, and some were significantly above topography. SRK prepared a separate memo identifying some of the collar elevation problems.

SRK understands that a re-survey of drill collars has been completed and these database issues have been addressed in that all "located" holes have been re-surveyed. Many of the collar elevation problems have been resolved; however, the issue of drillhole collars being ±10m off (above and below) topography, typically higher, remains a problem. SRK understands this will be rectified and collars will be more accurately tied to topography when a new topographic surface from a new aerial survey is constructed this year. SRK used the topographic surface, as provided, to create the 2010 models recognizing the inherent potential volumetric errors at the topographic interface, which affects a small amount of mineralization that is essentially at surface (particularly for Acrobat).

Since SRK's August 2009 estimate, new assays have been made available for drilling through the end of the 2009 field season. In addition, Agnico has provided "mineralization strings", created as section interpretations, as discussed in section 15.2 below.

The deposits have variable amounts of additional assay data newly available since August 2009. Section 34 has two new holes with intercepts (WNC182 and WN200), encountering minor incremental additional mineralization in the northeast. Acrobat has seven new holes three of which (WN195, WN197 & WN201) serve to further define the Juggler extension to the south and two of which (WN204 & WN205) help in-fill delineation between Juggler and Acrobat. WN202 also provides in-fill information. Mountain Top has four new holes however, three of which, WNC193, WN185 and WN189 only encountered lower grade mineralization.

## 15.2 Geological Controls, Mineralization Envelopes

The mineralization strings constructed by Agnico identify significant mineralized material on two-dimensional sections. Agnico reports that these were constructed in the following manner:

*"The mineralized shapes were created by connecting reasonably apparent mineralized drill-hole intervals together. The shapes were further fashioned to be concordant with lithology where the mineralization is strata bound or to be shaped/restricted by folding or faulting. In the cases of mineralization restricted to structural zones the drill information pretty much dictated that mineralization has a restricted zonation about a structure and whether that placement was in the footwall or hanging wall of the structure. At times mineralization might also appeared to cross through a structure without regard to anything more than lithology. The mineralized shapes were further modified by carrying them outward – in all directions possible, the equivalent of the*

*distance between sections (25, 40 and 47m) unless restricted by other drill hole information or structures.*

*Controls on higher-grade mineralization: Steeply dipping northwest to northeast trending (~N25W – N25E) structures seem to be important higher-grade feeder structures. They tend to not only carry higher grades but also tend to be more silicified and to carry significant amounts of stibnite (Sb) – far in excess to other zones of mineralization. Other structures, typically low angle structures appear to play an important role in dispersing the mineralization – they may have acted as principal channel ways more than as feeders but this is still not clearly defined. A low angle feature in Acrobat seems to have acted as a channel way for gold mineralization but the location of the structure in or along the Candland shale may have also been a factor in restricting the distribution of the gold and thus concentrating it along the Candland shale – lower Notch Peak limestone contact. A low angle feature in Section 34 may have played an important role in localizing gold in the Morgan Pass Formation. The structure does not show evidence of it being a high-grade feeder but gold is localized about it and two large pockets of gold seem to be separated by the structure.*

*Minor features such as fold axis may also tend to host higher grade gold mineralization.*

*Sediment-filled karst breccias also tend to host higher-grade gold mineralization. These karst features are ill-defined and irregular."*

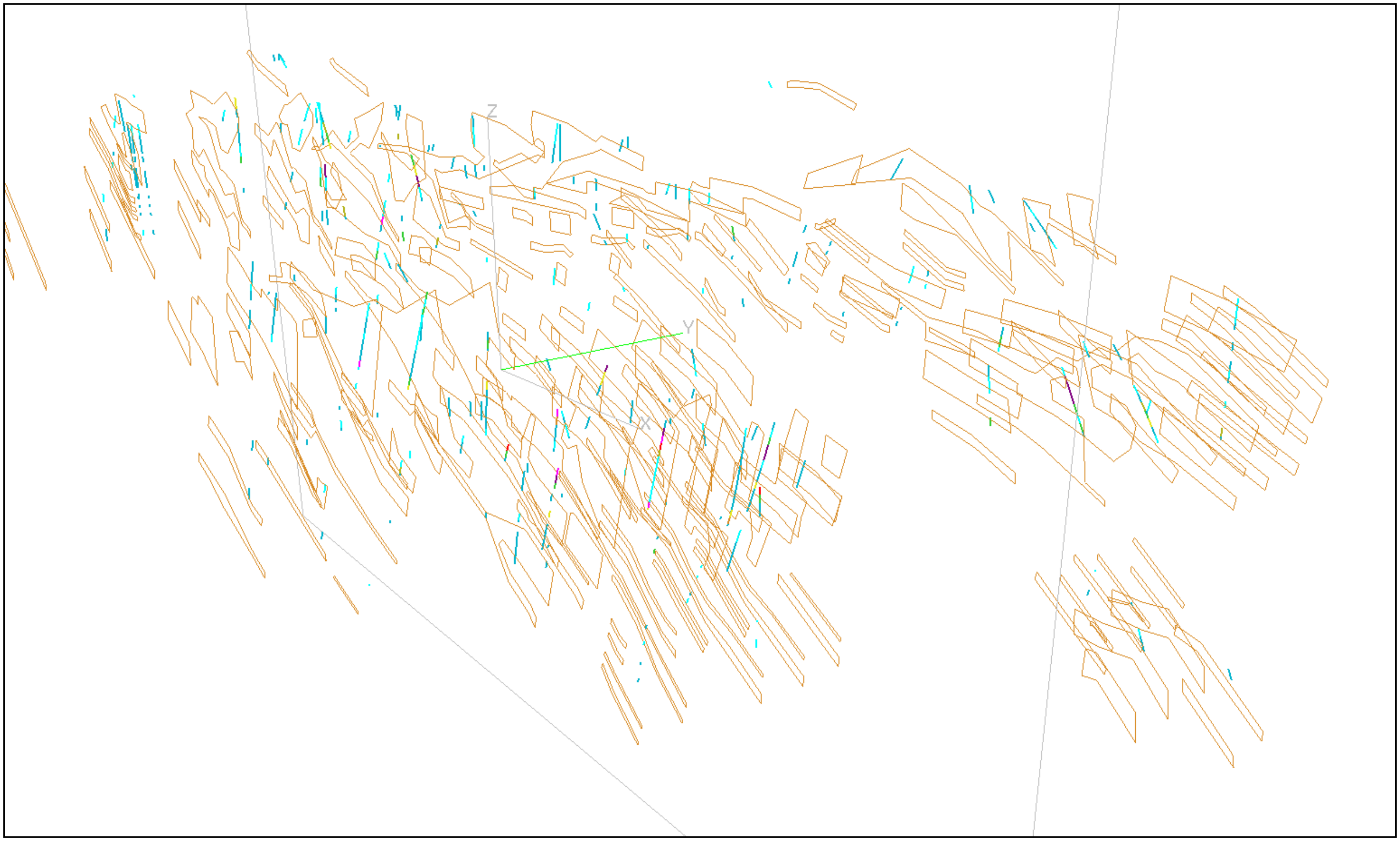
For each of the deposits, two-dimensional mineralized envelopes were constructed on cross sections to represent the overall limits of potential possible mineralization. The West Pequop deposits appear to be a complex mix of relatively narrow higher-grade and broader lower-grade intercepts with interspaced barren zones. The controls to this mineralization, particularly the high-grade, are not well understood; therefore, it is not possible to create valid accurate three-dimensional representations of the mineralization such as grade shells for specific grade ranges. The SRK approach was to define the total extent of possible mineralization, as an overall-encompassing mineralized shape, and the Agnico two-dimensional mineralized sectional envelopes are used for this purpose.

Varying amounts of drilling and levels of geologic interpretation and information are available, with Section 34 and Acrobat having the most detail and Mountain Top the least. Figure 15-1 is a perspective view of the mineralization strings provided for Section 34 and Figures 15-5 and 15-7 are those for Acrobat and Mountain Top respectively. Figures 15-2 and 15-6 are single sections for Section 34 and Acrobat. The strings effectively identify significant mineralization in the two dimensions of the sections.

As noted in section 15.6 below the "best" range (maximum) achieved from isotropic variograms is about 12m to 15m implying a continuity of grades more or less of this magnitude. With drillhole sections on Section 34 spaced at 40m and on Acrobat at 25m, the correlation of mineralized shapes from section to section is problematic. In some cases, the strings on a given section can be correlated to strings on adjacent sections and the creation of a linked wireframe between would be straightforward. However, especially in complex higher-grade zones, the correlation from section to section is not at all obvious and the linking between sections becomes complicated. Zones on a given section coalesce or break apart on adjoining sections, the splitting and linking of zones becomes quite arbitrary. The wireframe volumes achieved are very sensitive to the manner of this linking and without some form of geological or interpretive guidance; these volumes can be quite unrealistic. Therefore, SRK choose to load the two-dimensional representation of potentially mineralized zones into the block models and to collect the mineralized assay population via a half way to the next section process for both Section 34 and Acrobat. With the lack of sectional interpretation for Mountain Top SRK chose to construct a crude wireframe to represent the mineralized envelope; given the correlation problems noted above the volume estimated was further constrained during grade assignment.

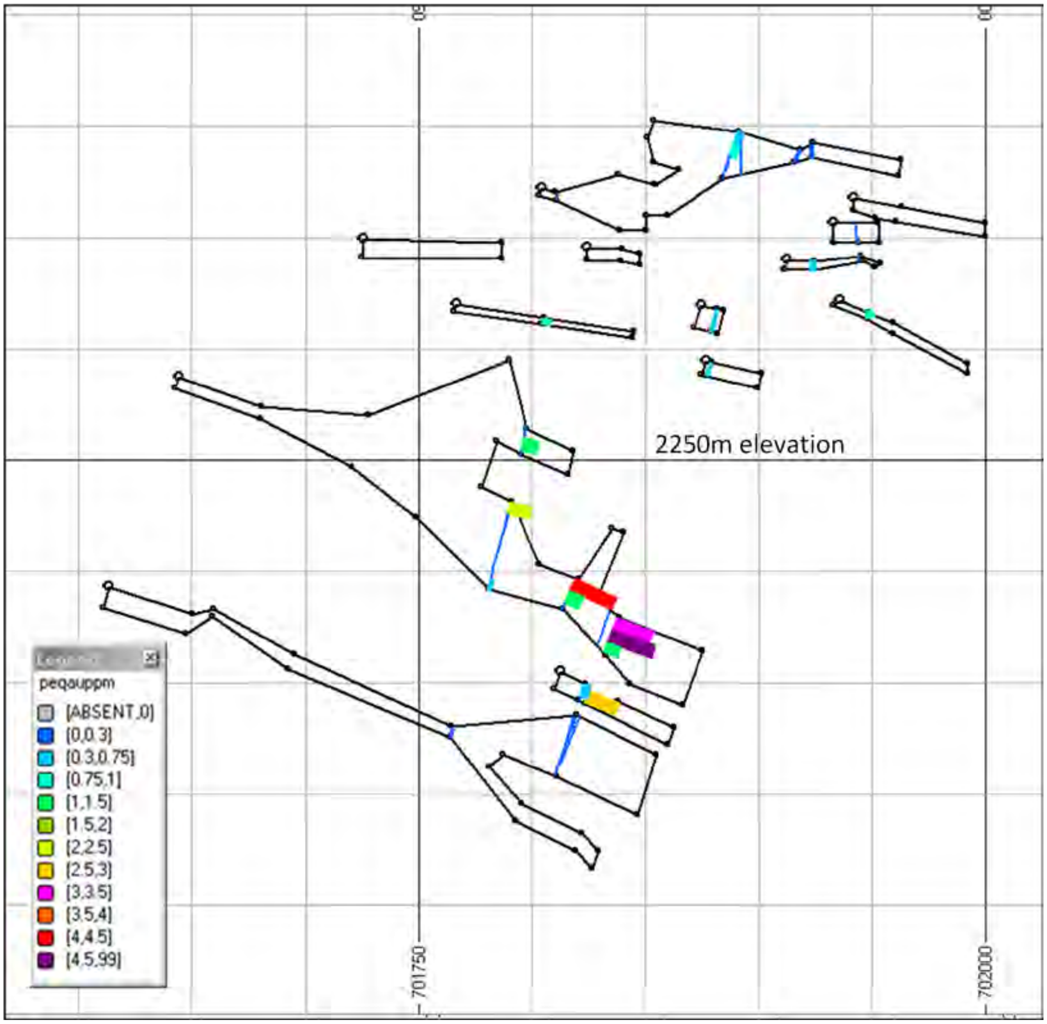
In August of 2009, SRK created three-dimensional, “grade” shells using the available iron (“Fe”) geochemical data at Section 34. The Fe grade shell was used as it appeared to represent alteration associated with mineralization, and it encompasses essentially all gold values in drilling, and mostly excludes the generally barren Decoy limestone. Figure 15-3 displays the 2010 sections and a 2009 representation of the Decoy and shows that the barren material continues to be appropriately excluded. Figure 15-4 has the 2009 mineralization envelope superimposed on the 2010 strings; the 2009 envelope is broader. The additional detail of the 2010 sections provides a better control over the mineralized versus non-mineralized assignment, at least within the two dimensions of the sections.

**Figure 15-1: Oblique View of Section 34 Mineralization Sections showing Mineralized Shapes (2-D Strings)**



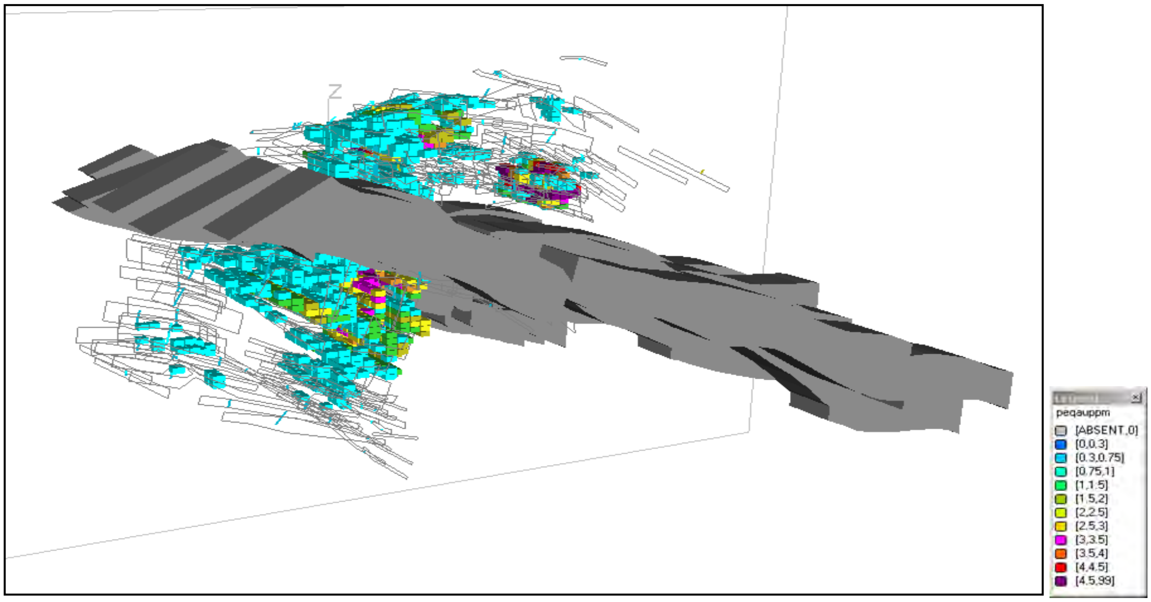

Note: Looking northwest downward at approximately -30 degrees (SRK, 2010)

**Figure 15-2: Section 34 Mineralization Section 4537480N, Looking North**



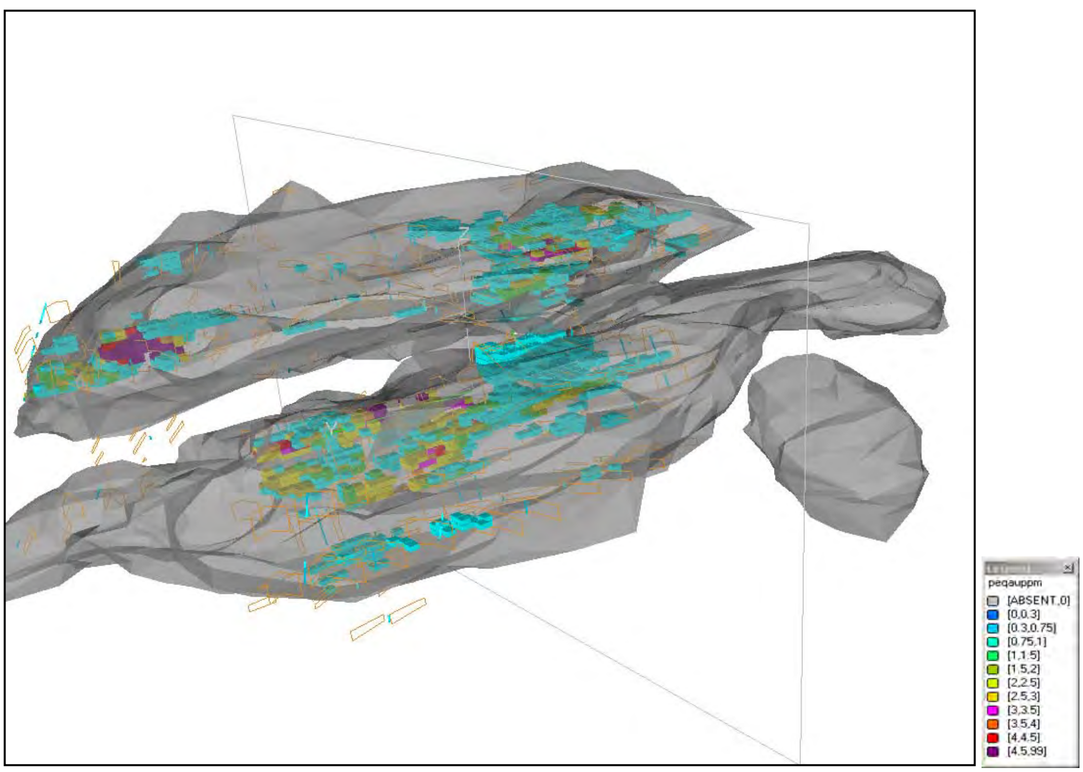

Note: 50m square grid for scale (small grid squares), Looking North at 0 degrees inclination, (SRK, 2010)

### Figure 15-3: Oblique View of Section 34 Mineralization Sections with intervening barren Decoy Limestone



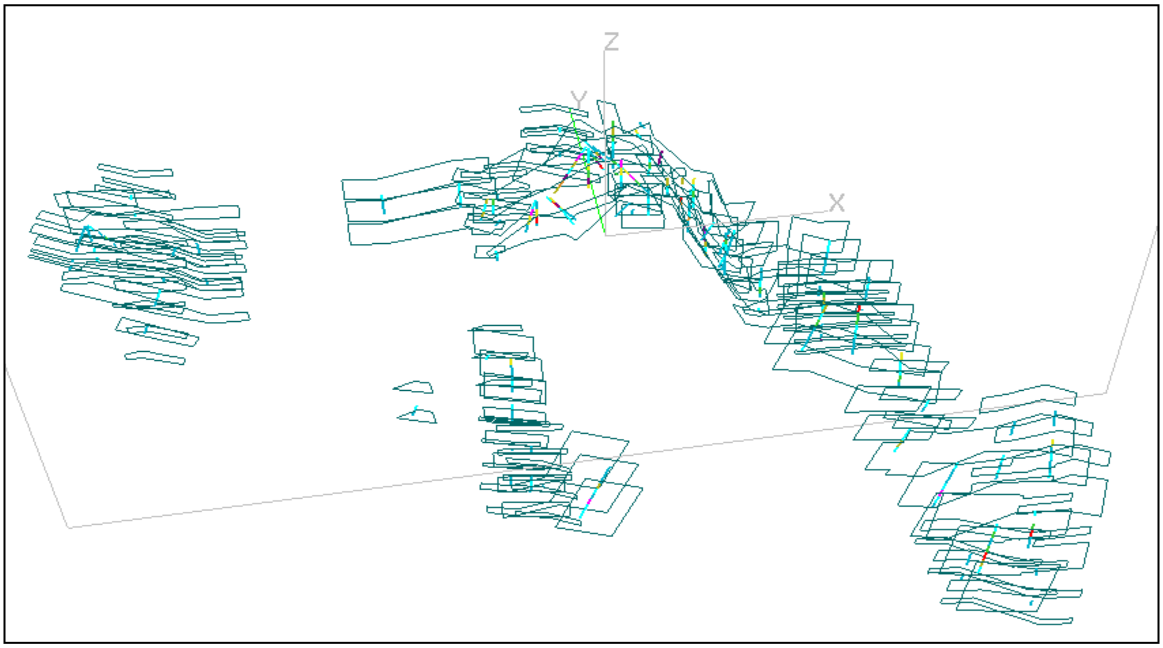

Note: Section looking N15E and down at -15 degrees. Decoy Limestone shown as dark gray colored solid, dipping easterly, (SRK, 2010)

### Figure 15-4: Oblique View of Section 34 Mineralization Sections with 2009 Mineralization envelope and 2010 Mineralized Blocks




Note: Looking N45E and downward at -20 degrees, (SRK, 2010).

## Figure 15-5: Oblique View of Acrobat Mineralization Sections

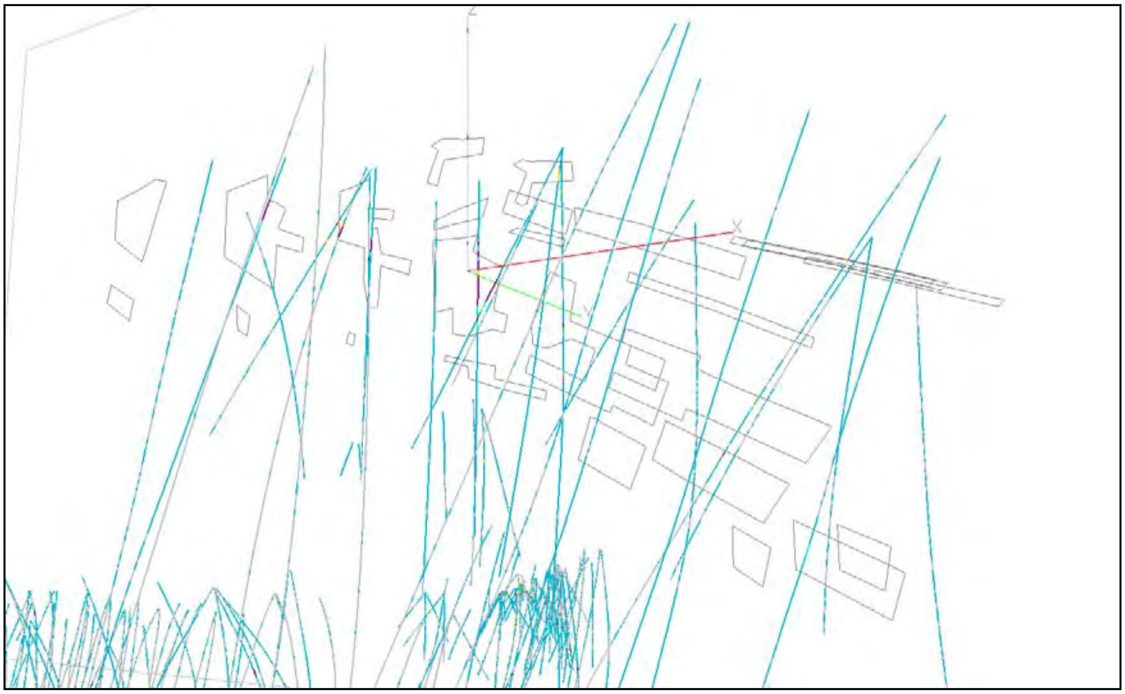



Note: Looking N10 E and downward at -30 degrees, (SRK, 2010)

## Figure 15-6: Acrobat Mineralization Section 4539700N, Looking North


Note: Looking North at 0 degrees inclination (SRK, 2010).

**Figure 15-7: Oblique View of Mountain Top Mineralization Sections**



Note: Looking N45W and upward at +30 degrees; showing drillhole traces and sectional shapes, (SRK, 2010)

## 15.3 Database

The West Pequop drillhole database consists of 206 drillholes (combination of RC and Core), for which 183 holes are in the three resource areas; as shown in Table 15-1:

**Table 15.1: West Pequop Drillholes**

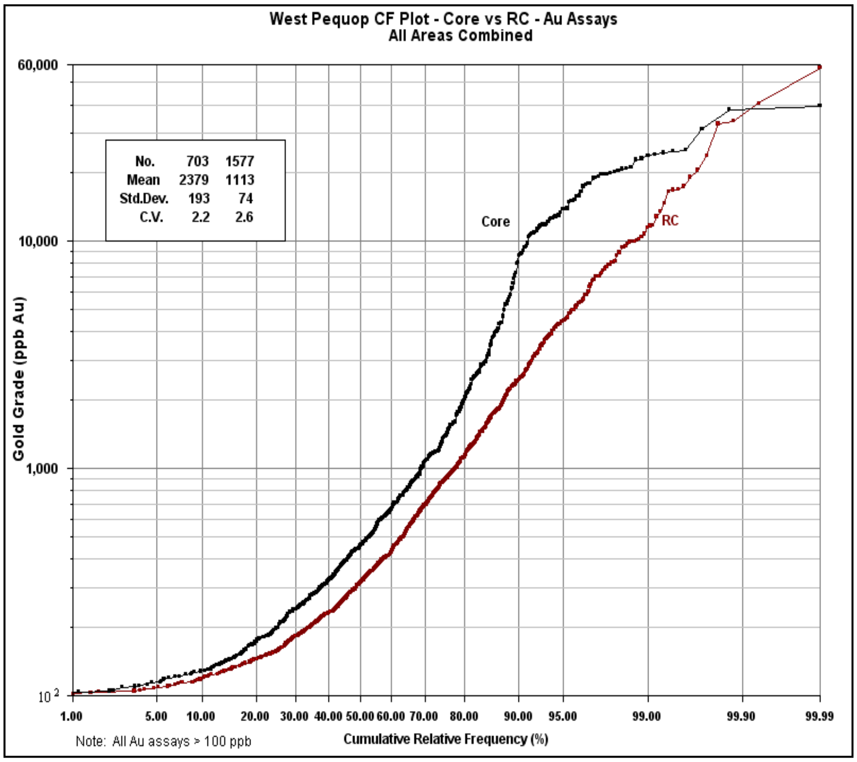
| | Acrobat | | Section 34 | | Mtn Top | | Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Period** | **No.** | **m** | **No.** | **m** | **No.** | **m** | **No.** | **m** |
| pre-2009 | 61 | 10,633.1 | 57 | 14,655.4 | 18 | 4,013.7 | 13 | 4,272.0 |
| 2009 | 19 | 5,856.5 | 13 | 3,882.9 | 15 | 3,920.5 | 10 | 1,994.3 |
| sub-totals | 80 | 16,489.6 | 70 | 18,538.3 | 33 | 7,934.2 | 23 | 6,266.3 |

Source: SRK 2010

Due to the preliminary nature of the initial resource estimate, and the bulk of the drilling as RC (see Table 8.1), SRK did not exhaustively examine core versus RC drilling for any potential bias; this is recommended for future resource estimation. However, the following can be said for core versus RC drilling at West Pequop:

- For all three deposits, there are a total of 59 core holes for 15,669.4m and 124 RC holes for 27,292.7m;
- All RC samples (except 2) are on 1.52m (5ft) intervals, whereas core assays are variable in length with only 67% of all core intervals at 1.52m;
- The total database has 19,680 RC assays and 12,434 core assays;
- There are 703 core assays and 1,577 RC assays greater than 100pbb Au: and
- A CF plot of all core and RC assays greater than 100 ppb Au is shown in Figure 15-8. The curves indicating a bias low in RC assays relative to core; however, the analysis is not a direct comparison, as in twin-hole analysis. The apparent bias does indicate that the further study is needed of RC versus core sampling, particularly for grades above 3.0 g/t Au (3000 ppb).

**Figure 15-8: Core versus RC Gold Assays >100 ppb Au – All Deposits**




Source: SRK 2010

SRK has used the RC and core assay data, as received, to create a composite file for each deposit. Clearly, a closer look at potential bias of RC sampling is required, and it should be done on a deposit specific basis. SRK suggests that for this resource estimate, it is acceptable to use the combined database for core and RC assays, for the following reasons:

- It is assumed that RC assays may in fact be biased low, as much of the mineralization is fracture controlled and associated with fine grained hematitic oxidation, and the fine grained oxides could conceivably be partially lost in RC drill sampling;
- Core is considered a more definitive sampling method, and has been proven to be so in the adjacent Long Canyon gold deposit as well. It is assumed that core assays are a better representation of actual assays, and not likely biased high (no logical reason known for core being biased high relative to true assay);
- The resource is predominantly an Inferred confidence classification; and
- If the RC sampling is in fact biased low, then the overall deposit grades are also biased low and thus the resource estimate is conservative with respect to grade.

A potential problem is that RC sampling may tend to not only understate actual grade, but also smear grade down-hole from a narrow high-grade intersection. This has been shown to be the case for RC drilling of high-grade intersections at the adjacent Long Canyon gold deposit, by means of core-hole twins, and down-hole systematic analysis of RC assays patterns. SRK recommends this type work and/or analysis be carried out at West Pequop to determine if RC sampling does indeed incur bias.

## 15.4 Block Models

SRK constructed three separate block models using the Datamine Studio3® mining software package for the West Pequop Deposits with data provided by AuEx. The models have the following spatial limits:

**Table 15.2: Model Limits**

| Section 34 Model Limits (m) | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Minimum | Maximum |
| Easting Limits | 701,500 | 702,300 |
| Northing Limits | 4,537,000 | 4,538,000 |
| Elevation Limits | 1,900 | 2,620 |
| Block Size East-West | 10 | |
| Block Size North-South | 10 | |
| Block Size Elevation | 6 | |
| **Acrobat Model Limits (m)** | | |
| | Minimum | Maximum |
| Easting Limits | 701,700 | 702,400 |
| Northing Limits | 4,538,300 | 4,538,900 |
| Elevation Limits | 2,000 | 2,480 |
| Block Size East-West | 10 | |
| Block Size North-South | 10 | |
| Block Size Elevation | 6 | |
| **Mountain Top Model Limits (m)** | | |
| | Minimum | Maximum |
| Easting Limits | 703,000 | 703,400 |
| Northing Limits | 4,536,500 | 4,536,900 |
| Elevation Limits | 2,400 | 2,760 |
| Block Size East-West | 10 | |
| Block Size North-South | 10 | |
| Block Size Elevation | 6 | |

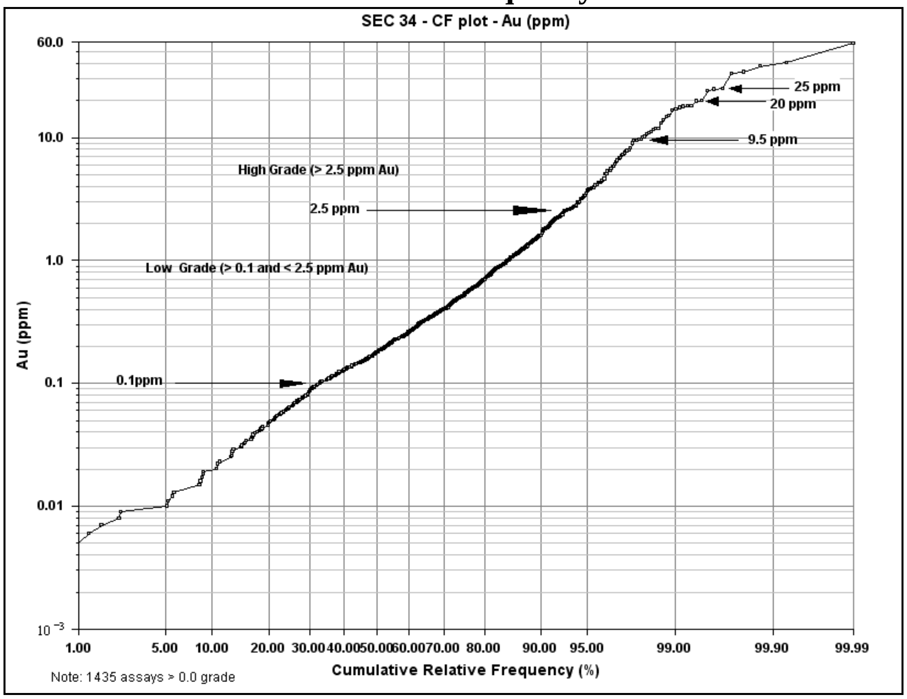
Source: SRK 2010

The block size of ten meters in plan and six meters vertically is considered appropriate for Section 34 and Acrobat given the drilling density and the approximation of a twenty-foot bench height (expected for open pit mining in the area), and marginally appropriate for Mountain Top with its lower drilling density.

## 15.5 Assay & Composite Data – Population Domain Analysis

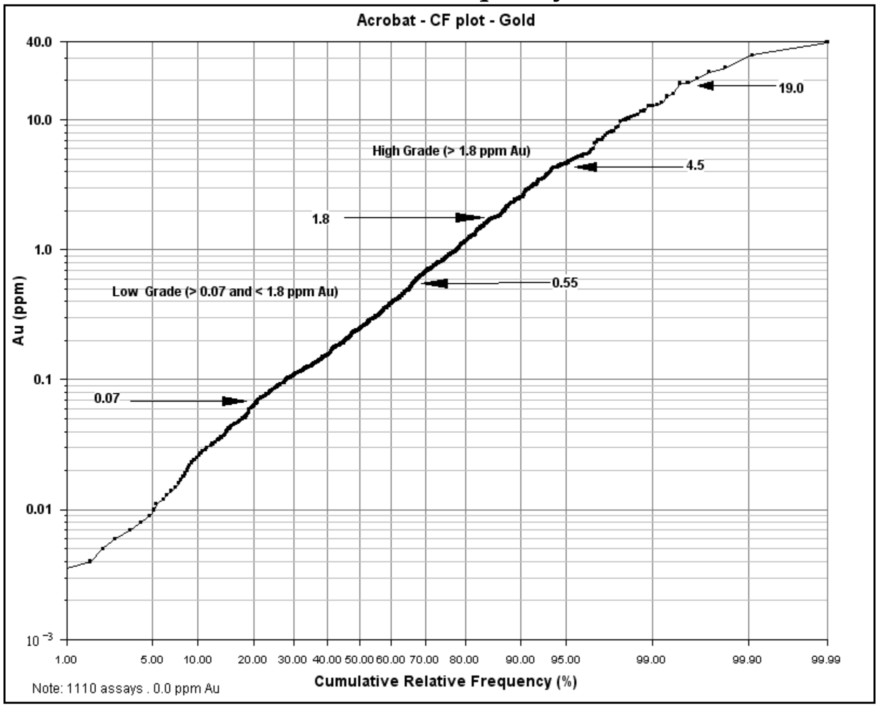
The mineralization strings provided by Agnico were used to select drill-hole assays for each deposit as being part of the “mineralized population”. In general, these strings worked well for the purpose of this selection. Some minor editing was also done to bring assays on the margins of strings (which were obviously intended to be selected) into the mineralized population data set (3 assays for Section 34, 9 assays for Acrobat and 3 for Mountain Top). All subsequent data analysis was restricted to this mineralized population. Assay data was capped prior to compositing. Figures 15-9 through 15-11 below are cumulative relative distribution diagrams for the Section 34, Acrobat, and Mountain Top raw gold assay data distributions, respectively. Table 15.3 shows the basic statistics for capped raw assays and 6-meter composites by deposit.

**Figure 15-9: Section 34 Cumulative Relative Frequency Distribution**



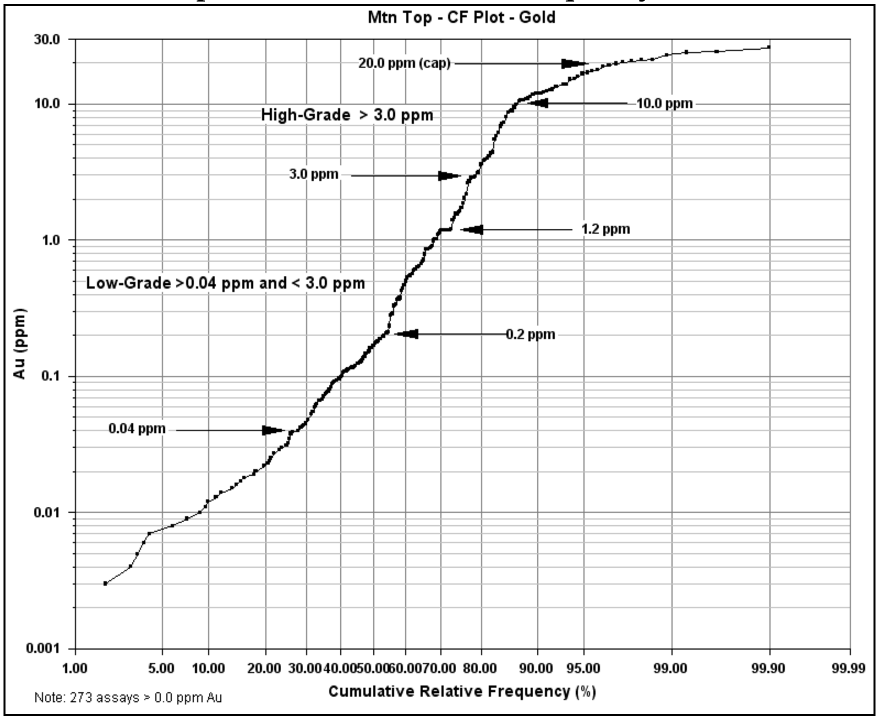

Source: SRK 2010

**Figure 15-10: Acrobat Cumulative Relative Frequency Distribution**




Source: SRK 2010

**Figure 15-11: Mountain Top Cumulative Relative Frequency Distribution**




Source: SRK 2010

**Table 15.3: Deposit Assay & Composite Summary Statistics**

| Raw Assays Capped | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Basic Statistics (Au - ppm)** | **Acrobat** | **Section 34** | **Mountain Top** |
| Threshold cutoff | 0.07 | 0.1 | 0.04 |
| Number of Assays | 1110 | 1438 | 276 |
| Maximum | 19 | 17 | 20 |
| Mean | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.6 |
| Standard Deviation | 2.3 | 2.2 | 5.2 |
| C.V. | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| | | | |
| **6 Meter Composites** | | | |
| **Basic Statistics (Au - ppm)** | **Acrobat** | **Section 34** | **Mountain Top** |
| Threshold cutoff | 0.07 | 0.1 | 0.04 |
| Number of Composites | 306 | 464 | 85 |
| Maximum | 10.7 | 17 | 20 |
| Mean | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.1 |
| Standard Deviation | 1.5 | 1.7 | 4.1 |
| C.V. | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 |

Source: SRK 2010

While the West Pequop deposits may be considered to be related, the distributions of grades are markedly different. Mountain Top in particular appears to have higher grades. As was done in 2009 using the cumulative frequency distribution diagrams (CF plot) as a guide, in conjunction with an examination of the distribution of drillhole data, three "thresholds" were selected for each deposit. Firstly, a minimum threshold was selected distinguishing lower grade "mineralized" versus non-mineralized material based, subjectively, by choosing an inflection point on the lower grade tail of the CF plot. Secondly, a threshold was selected above which grades would be considered part of a "higher grade" population, which would require separate grade estimation constraints. Lastly, an inflection point was selected to identify assays that are to be considered "outliers" to the general distribution and "capped" or setback to a defined threshold. The thresholds identified are tabulated below on Table 15.4 and shown on the respective CF plots.

**Table 15.4: Grade Population Cutoff Thresholds**

| **Threshold (ppm)** | **Section 34** | **Acrobat** | **Mountain Top** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lower Grade Population** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.0** |
| **Higher Grade Population** | **2.5** | **1.8** | **3.0** |
| **High Grade Cap** | **20.0** | **19.0** | **20.0** |

Source: SRK 2010

While the selection of the thresholds described above is somewhat subjective, SRK is of the opinion that the mineralization on these deposits is not at all homogeneous and that this differentiation needs to be made. Inspection of the core supports this; relatively lower grade mineralization is intersected abruptly with higher-grade values. The nature of the style of the higher-grade mineralization is extremely complex, and/or is the result of more than one geological structure, and should be further investigated.

SRK recognized in 2009 that at West Pequop there is more than one style of mineralization; a narrow higher-grade component bracketed by a sometimes not so broad lower grade component. In 2009 an attempt was made to assign the percentage of higher grade and lower grade material to each of the potentially mineralized blocks. The capped raw data was once again composited this time into 1.5m intervals; this interval length seemed to correspond to the most frequently occurring higher-grade intercept in the RC assays. Fractional probabilities of one were assigned to composited 1.5m intervals whose values exceeded the higher-grade thresholds identified on Table 15.4 above for each deposit respectively. All other composites received a value of zero; these fractional probabilities were interpolated recognizing that it was unlikely that an entire 10mX10mX6m block would be composed of higher-grade material. In 2010, SRK reiterated this modeling procedure but the global resource results were not significantly different from those achieved via simple grade estimation and this attempt to differentiate mineralized versus non-mineralized fractions within model blocks was abandoned. Likewise attempts to model an intermediate population ("higher grade population", as done in 2009) were abandoned in favor of a more straightforward single population approach.

For each deposit, the raw assays were capped or "set back" to the respective threshold values, prior to compositing, as noted in Table 15.4 above.

## 15.6 Geological Controls, Anisotropy and Search Orientation Domains

### 15.6.1 Preferential Orientation Planes of Mineralization

SRK examined the two-dimensional strings (2-D closed polygon shapes) provided by Agnico, of sectional mineralized zones, using Leapfrog® 3-D visualization software. SRK created preferred geological orientations to mineralization by creating curvilinear strings (2-D lines) through the Agnico two-dimensional strings and the drillhole grades, section-to-sections, and linking those strings to create planes through the preferred orientation of high-grade mineralization. This was also done for the lower grade mineralization where areas of two-dimensional strings could be approximately linked section-to-section. The result is a set of plans that pass through the drillhole grades, and preferentially follow stratigraphy, and in the case of Acrobat also follows major structural directions. For Section 34 the set of defined faults provided additional preferred orientation planes. Geologically, these planes represent the "*preferred orientation of mineralization*" in each deposit.

The preferred orientation planes created in Leagfrog® mimic the linking of sectional mineralized shapes, approximately through the center of those shapes, and through the location of drill hole assays.

For Acobat, SRK generated 6 curvi-planar surfaces that represent the preferred orientation of mineralization and include the northerly trending mapped Feeder Fault. For section 34, 10 planar surfaces represent preferred orientations of mineralization, as do the F45 and F47 defined fault structures. Similarly, 6 planes of preferred orientation of mineralization were developed for Mountain top.

The preferred orientation planes for mineralization and for faults in Section 34 were exported as surfaces for use in Datamine software, and used for anisotropy determinations as described in 15.6.3.

### 15.6.2 Variography

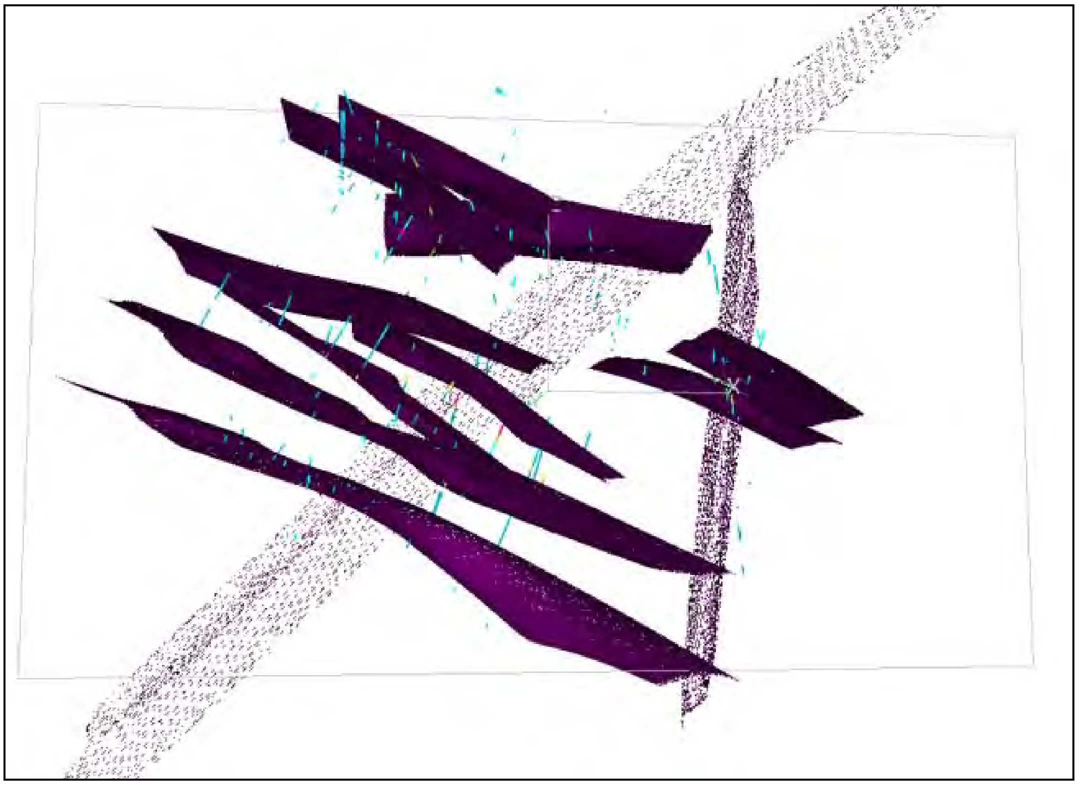
Variograms, indicator variograms and correlograms were constructed for raw and composited assay values for each deposit. Given the variation of lower and higher grade values and the lack of closely spaced values (except down hole), even within Section 34, only very erratic results were obtained, with very high nugget values relative to sills. To achieve a reasonably well behaved variogram SRK used combined 6 meter composites from all of the deposits (within the respective mineralized envelope) to achieve “isotropic” (all directional) variograms with ranges on the order of 12 to 15 meters. While, no preferential orientations (anisotropies) of the continuity of mineralization could be observed from the variography, SRK is of the opinion from general geologic inspection that broad orientation trends do exist.

### 15.6.3 Anisotropy

The dynamic anisotropy option in Datamine Studio3® allows the anisotropy rotation angles for defining the search volume to be defined individually for each cell in the model. The search volume is oriented precisely and follows the trend of the mineralization. The rotation angles are assigned to each cell in the model; and it is assumed that the dimensions of the ellipsoid, the lengths of the three axes, remain constant. A point file, where each point has a value for dip and dip direction, is created from the mineralization wireframes and is intended to represent the preferential “down dip” direction, which varies locally, over the vertical and horizontal extent of the wireframes (or digital terrain model). Since the three axes of the search volume are orthogonal and only two rotations are used (dip and dip direction) the orientation of all axes are explicitly defined. The point values are taken from the orientation of the triangular facets that comprise the surface of the wireframe.

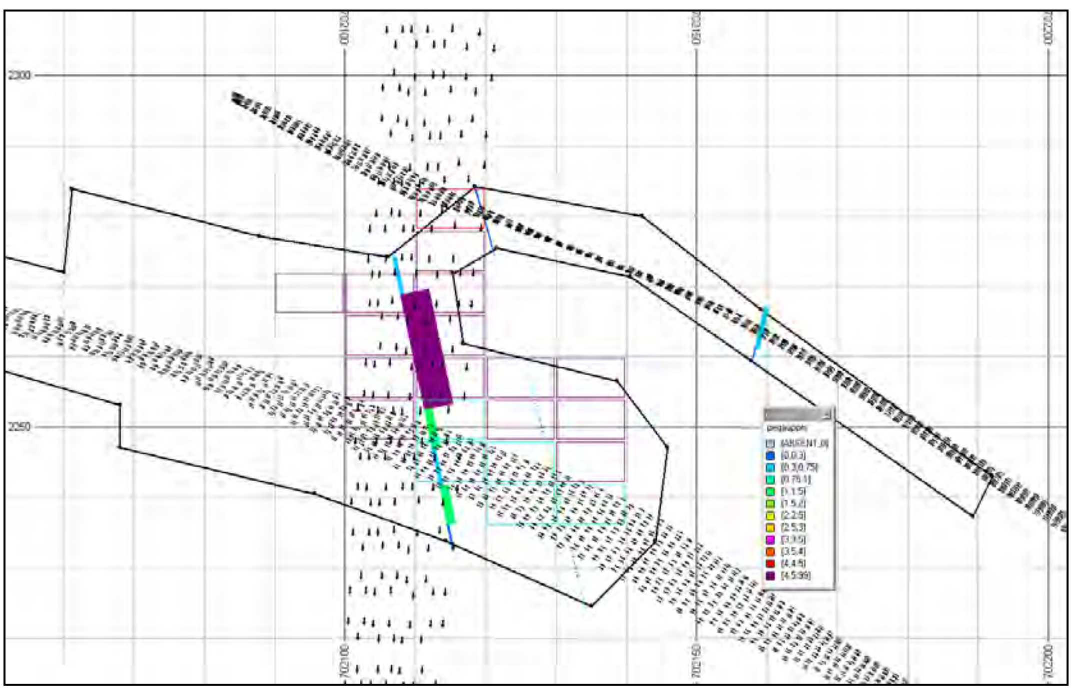
For Section 34 the anisotropy points were established from the facets of various Au digital terrain model triangles and have a mean azimuth of 92 degrees and dip of 25 degrees, which supports a general interpretation of a trend of the overall mineralization as plunging shallowly to the NE (Figure 15-12). Each arrow is a locally interpreted dip and dip direction. Multiple planes (domains) were created for both a lower and a higher-grade population, as defined in Section 15.6.1 above. The steeply dipping planes are from the F45 and F47 fault surfaces provided by Agnico. To model the assumed steep anisotropies associated with the faults these orientations were interpolated into the block model using very short search distances while the general model matrix received values from the shallowly dipping surfaces (Figure 15-13). In this manner, the effects of the fault anisotropies are intended to be constrained to the domains of areas immediately adjacent to the fault intersections.

## Figure 15-12: Oblique View of Section 34 Dynamic Anisotropy Surfaces



Note: Looking N30E and downward at -20 degrees, (SRK, 2010)

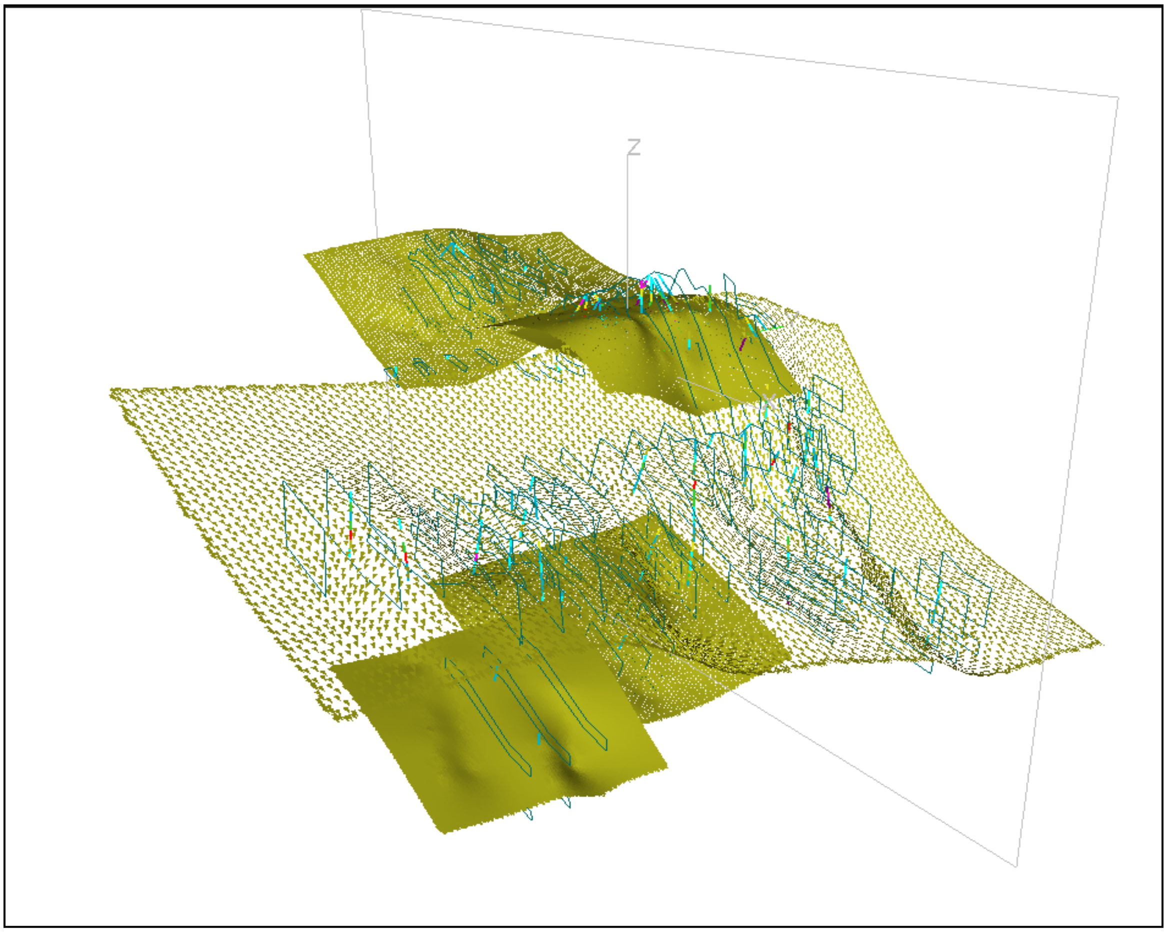
## Figure 15-13: Section 34 Anisotropy Section 4537680N, Looking North




Note: Small squares are 10m for scale, Looking North at Azimuth 0 degrees (SRK, 2010)

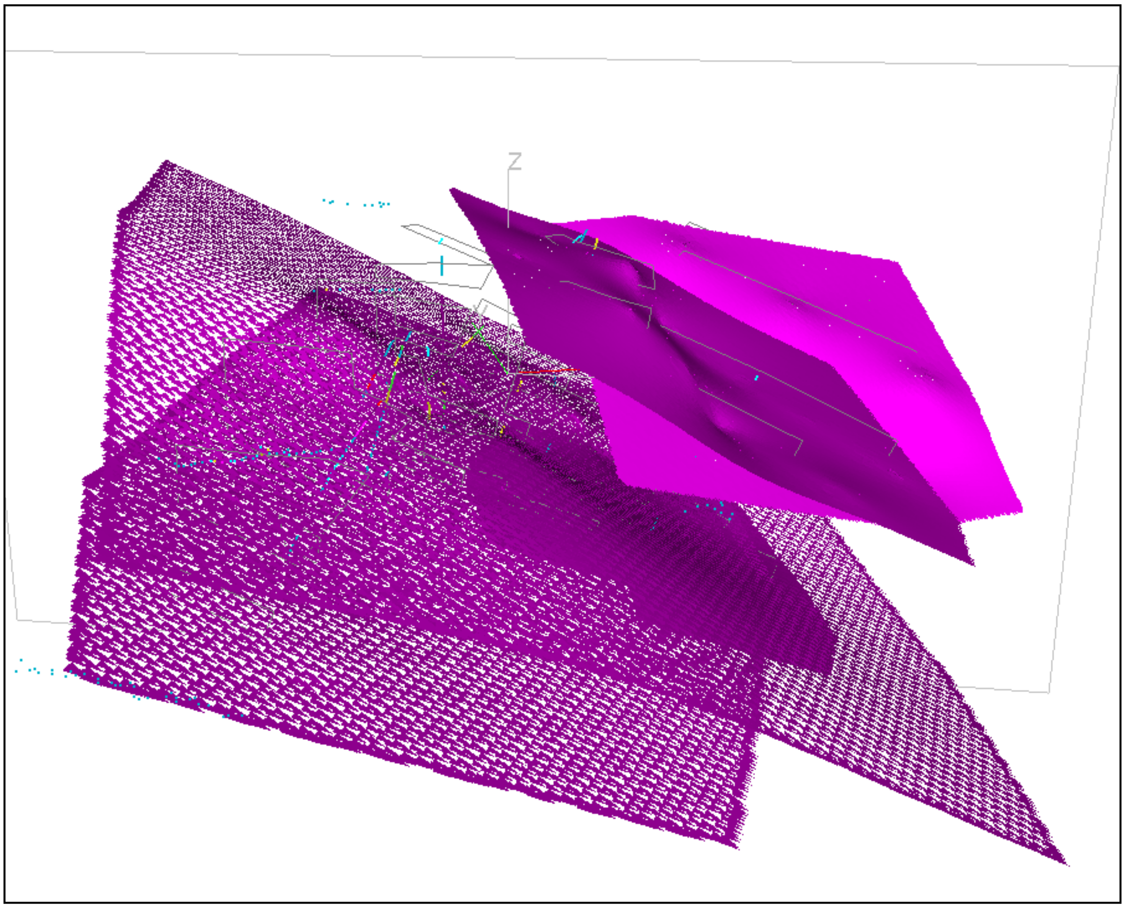
Acrobat has a complex situation where multiple trends, orientations, or controlling structures probably exist, have yet to be defined or fully understood, and probably vary across the deposit. Digital terrain model "planes" (preferred orientation planes as described in Section 15.6.1) based on the Au grade shell were created as can be seen on Figure 15-14. The steeply dipping structures to the north contrasts sharply with the much shallower dips to the south and west, all of which suggests multiple "domains" of orientation that should be investigated, further geologically defined, and modeled separately in more detail.

**Figure 15-14: Oblique View of Acrobat Anisotropy Surfaces**




Note: Looking N60W and downward at -30 degrees, (SRK, 2010)

**Figure 15-15: Oblique View of Mountain Top Anisotropy Surfaces**



Note: Looking N20E and downward at -20 degrees

Similar methods were used on Mountain Top (Figure 15-15). For all deposits, the anisotropy point data was assigned to model block positions using a modified nearest neighbor methodology and used to control the orientation of all subsequent interpolations.

## 15.7 Grade Assignment

With the limited sample set available (and erratic variography) an inverse to the distance power of two (ID$^2$) was chosen to weight grades selected in the search ellipse. The orientation of the search ellipse was controlled by the dynamic anisotropies as discussed in section 15.6. Table 15-5 below summarizes the interpolation parameters.

**Table 15.5: Search Neighborhood & Grade Interpolation Parameters**

| Section 34 Lower and Higher Grade Populations | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Search Distance (meters) | | | Minimum number of composites | Maximum from one drillhole |
| SVOL | X | Y | Z | | |
| 1 | 15 | 15 | 7.5 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 3 | 2 |
| 3 | 42 | 42 | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| **Acrobat Lower and Higher Grade Populations** | | | | | |
| | Search Distance (meters) | | | Minimum number of composites | Maximum from one drillhole |
| SVOL | X | Y | Z | | |
| 1 | 15 | 15 | 7.5 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 3 | 2 |
| 3 | 42 | 42 | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| **Mountain Top Lower Grade Population** | | | | | |
| | Search Distance (meters) | | | Minimum number of composites | Maximum from one drillhole |
| SVOL | X | Y | Z | | |
| 1 | 15 | 15 | 7.5 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | 33 | 33 | 16.5 | 3 | 2 |
| **Mountain Top Higher Grade Population** | | | | | |
| | Search Distance (meters) | | | Minimum number of composites | Maximum from one drillhole |
| SVOL | X | Y | Z | | |
| 1 | 15 | 15 | 7.5 | 2 | 2 |

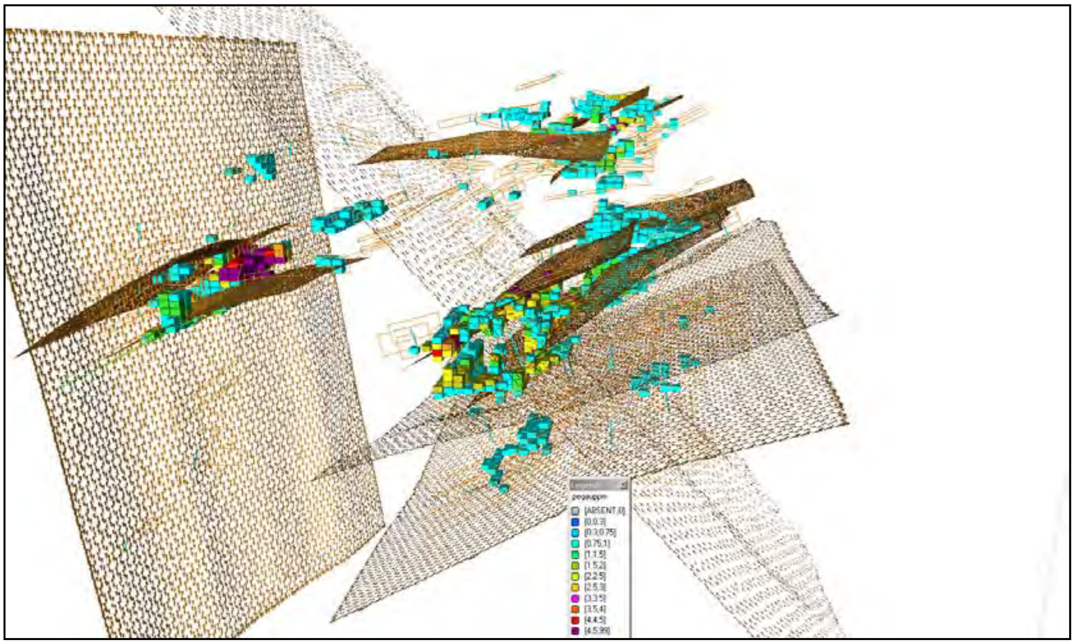
Source: SRK 2010

To preserve local grade variation, a search neighborhood strategy with three search ellipse (SVOL) volumes was used for Section 34 and Acrobat. For Mountain Top, with its' minimally defined limits to mineralization only two search volumes were used for lower grade (less than 10 ppm) and only one for higher grade (greater than 10 ppm) assignment.

Only blocks not estimated with the first set of parameters were estimated with a subsequent expanded search. In order to preserve this local variation of grades and also have a requirement for grade assignment using data from more than one drillhole, a minimum of three 6m composites was required, with a maximum of 2 from any given hole, for estimation. Except for the higher grade population on Mountain Top all block estimation required data from at least two drillholes. For that higher grade population the single estimation used a single short search distance. For future models, alternative methods could be adopted. With considerably more data, multiple indicator kriging or conditional simulation methodologies should be examined.

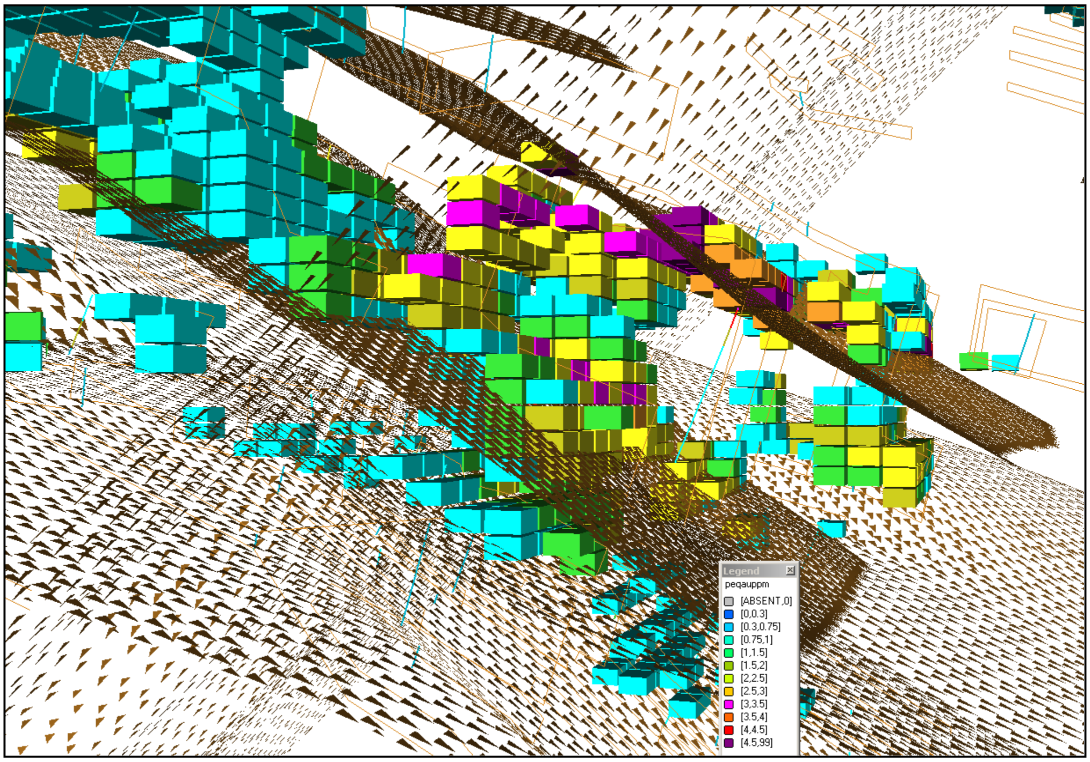
Figures 15-16 and 15-17 are intended to show the contrast between Section 34 blocks interpolated using the high angle "fault" anisotropies and those using the general anisotropy plains. Figures 15-18 and 15-19 displays the grade patterns achieved with the Acrobat anisotropy surfaces.

**Figure 15-16: Oblique View of Section 34 Block Model Projection with Anisotropy Surfaces**



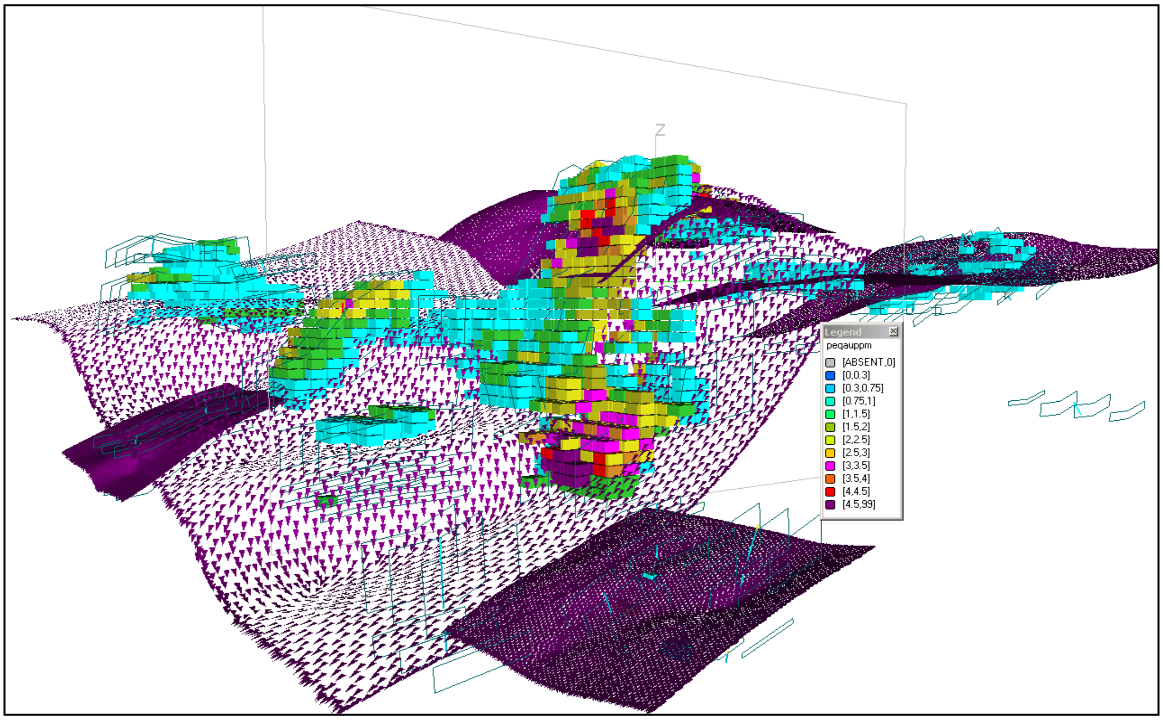

Note: Looking S20E and downward at -20 degrees, (SRK, 2010)

## Figure 15-17: Section 34 Block Model Projection with Anisotropy Surfaces



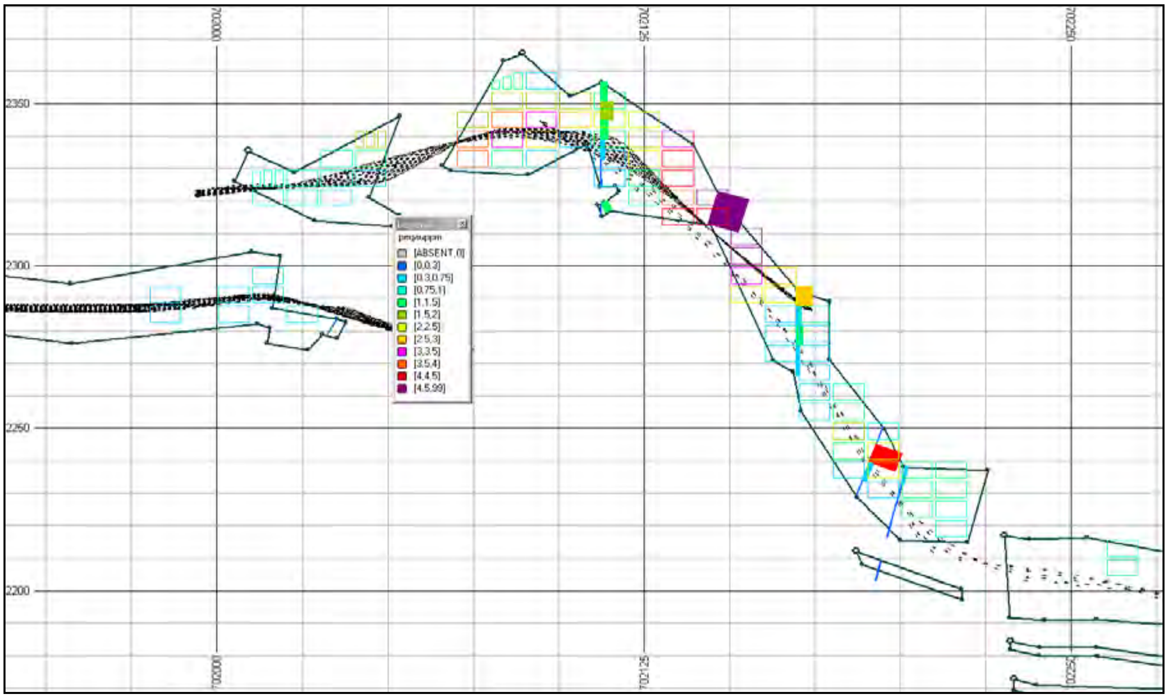

Note: Looking S20E and downward at -20 degrees

## Figure 15-18: Oblique View of Acrobat Block Model Projection with Anisotropy Surfaces



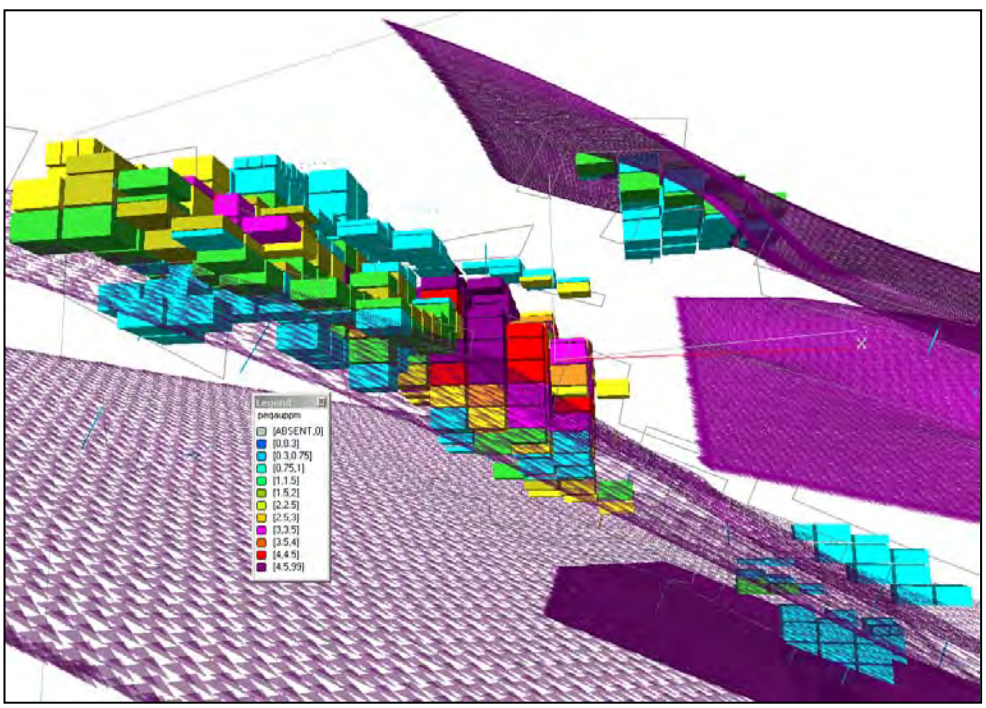

Note: Looking N60E and downward at -10 degrees, (SRK, 2010)

## Figure 15-19: Acrobat Block Model Section 4538725N, Looking North



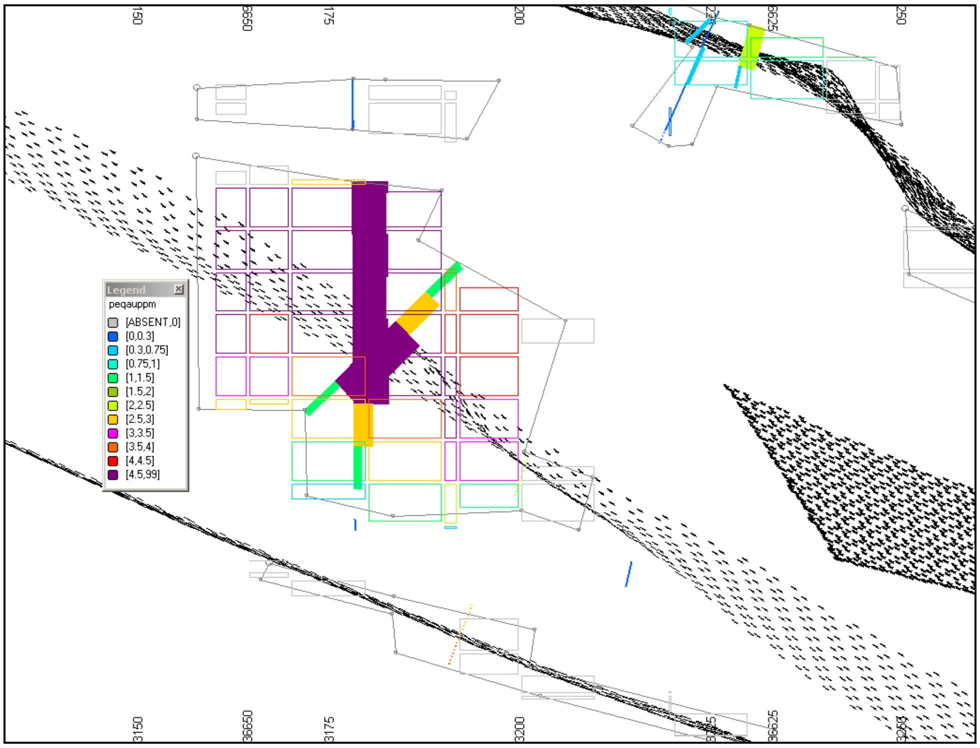

Note: Note: Looking North at 0 degrees inclination, (SRK, 2010)

## Figure 15-20: Oblique View of Mountain Top Block Model Projection with Anisotropy Surfaces



Note: Looking N20W and upward at +20 degrees, (SRK, 2010)

**Figure 15-21: Mountain Top Block Model Section, Looking N20E,**




Note: Looking N20E, at 0 degrees inclination, (SRK, 2010)

## 15.8 Specific Gravity Measurements (Bulk Density)

A density of 2.7 was used for reporting all resources. This is the average density for mineralized material; densities for waste were not modeled.

Density data is available, by lithology, consisting of a total of 225 sample data results from core sample density measurements for Section 34, 50 sample results for Acrobat, and 134 for Mountain Top. Density values range from 2.4 to 2.9, with a slightly tighter range for lithologies that host mineralization. SRK did not develop a lithological model with associated densities; this is recommended for future resource estimations.

## 15.9 Resource Confidence Classification

The majority of the resource for each of the three deposits has been classified as Inferred with Inferred constituting 74% (Mountain Top) to 82% (Section 34) of the resources. A requirement was made that a 10m X 10m X 6m potentially mineralized block must be within 10 meters of a 6 meter composite for that block to be considered "Indicated". Indicated blocks are then either penetrated by a drillhole or are immediately adjacent to one.

While from the point of view of data distribution this classification may be reasonable, it ignores any criteria regarding potential mineability. With pockets or pods of gold mineralization, and the use of solely the distribution of data for confidence classification, a "spotted dog" effect of non-continuous (especially between sections) Indicated zones has been achieved. Targeted in-fill drilling (targeted to intercept mineralization between sections) will be required to upgrade additional resources classified from Inferred to Indicated. In addition, to upgrade resource classification will require some form of in-pit resource calculation where simple designs (possibly the result of optimizations) are intersected with the models to ensure Indicated blocks are potentially mineable under some conceivable economic scenario; that is they fall within the limits of a preliminary pit design. The state of exploration for West Pequop gold deposits is too early to justify estimating in-pit resources. SRK has estimated and is reporting an in-situ total resource rather than the preferred option of reporting an in-pit resource, primarily because the resource is predominantly at an Inferred classification.

## 15.10 Block Model Validation & Mineral Resource Sensitivity

The criteria noted above where "Indicated" blocks must be within 10 meters of a 6 meter composite ensures that the Indicated resource closely approximates the grade of nearby composites; a comparison of estimated Indicated grades and composites validates this. With Inferred, the resource is most sensitive to the mineralization envelopes. As noted above the correlation of these zones between sections spaced at 25 or 40 meters apart is ambiguous. Infill drilling and envelopes correlated over shorter distances will be required to improve on this delineation.

The resources estimated in 2010 for Section 34 (which had marginal additional drilling from the 2009 estimate) are globally very similar to those estimated in 2009 using "fractional probability" and 1.5-meter composites. This demonstrates that alternative methodologies produce more or less similar global totals. .

## 15.11 Resource Statement

The resources stated below in Tables 15-6 through 15-12 for West Pequop are classified as Inferred and Indicated according to CIM classification criteria. The current density of drilling information and the degree of known geological controls to the gold mineralization are among the primary factors limiting the classification of Indicated.

SRK has highlighted the 0.3 g/t cutoff grade in Tables 15-6 through 15-12, as a reasonable grade for which resources could be reported at West Pequop. Mine Development Associates has reported insitu resources at a 0.30 g/t Au cutoff grade for the adjacent Long Canyon Gold Project, without respect to mineability or processing. The 0.3g/t cutoff grade equates to 0.01 ounce per short ton (oz/st) in-situ mineralized material. At a price of US$1000 per ounce gold, the cutoff grade equals an value of approximately $10.00/st; which is deemed by SRK to be at or near an expected mining cutoff for oxide heap leach gold operations in Nevada. Therefore SRK deems the cutoff grade sufficient to define a "*reasonable prospect for economic extraction*", a necessary condition to satisfy CIM resource definitions in future resource reporting.

**Table 15.6: Total In-situ Mineral Resources by Deposit and Classification, at 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade (SRK 2010).**

| Deposit | Classification | Tonnes | Au (g/t) | Au Grams | Au Ounces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section 34 | Indicated | 527,000 | 1.64 | 865,000 | 27,810 |
| Section 34 | Inferred | 2,883,000 | 1.41 | 4,063,000 | 130,620 |
| Acrobat | Indicated | 581,000 | 1.32 | 767,000 | 24,640 |
| Acrobat | Inferred | 2,178,000 | 1.22 | 2,655,000 | 85,360 |
| Mountain Top | Indicated | 119,000 | 3.06 | 363,000 | 11,690 |
| Mountain Top | Inferred | 443,000 | 2.35 | 1,041,000 | 33,450 |

Source: SRK 2010

Tables 15-7 through 15-12 present the sensitivity of the resource estimates to cutoff grade for each deposit, by classification.

**Table 15.7: Section 34 Inferred Resources by Cutoff Grade (SRK 2010).**

| Cutoff Au g/t | Tonnes (k) | AU | Grams | Oz |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.1 | 4,747 | 0.93 | 4,424,049 | 142,238 |
| 0.2 | 3,714 | 1.15 | 4,264,848 | 137,119 |
| **0.3** | **2,883** | **1.41** | **4,062,857** | **130,625** |
| 0.4 | 2,491 | 1.58 | 3,926,309 | 126,235 |
| 0.5 | 2,162 | 1.75 | 3,778,732 | 121,490 |
| 0.6 | 1,867 | 1.94 | 3,616,809 | 116,284 |
| 0.7 | 1,651 | 2.11 | 3,477,204 | 111,796 |
| 0.8 | 1,452 | 2.29 | 3,328,012 | 106,999 |
| 0.9 | 1,276 | 2.49 | 3,178,482 | 102,191 |
| 1 | 1,135 | 2.68 | 3,044,976 | 97,899 |

**Table 15.8: Section 34 Indicated Resources by Cutoff Grade (SRK 2010).**

| Cutoff Au g/t | Tonnes (k) | AU | Grams | Oz |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.1 | 840 | 1.10 | 922,112 | 29,647 |
| 0.2 | 642 | 1.39 | 892,608 | 28,698 |
| **0.3** | **527** | **1.64** | **864,962** | **27,809** |
| 0.4 | 481 | 1.77 | 849,054 | 27,298 |
| 0.5 | 426 | 1.93 | 824,308 | 26,502 |
| 0.6 | 334 | 2.31 | 773,913 | 24,882 |
| 0.7 | 294 | 2.54 | 748,095 | 24,052 |
| 0.8 | 259 | 2.79 | 721,373 | 23,193 |
| 0.9 | 244 | 2.90 | 708,881 | 22,791 |
| 1 | 221 | 3.10 | 687,308 | 22,098 |

**Table 15.9: Acrobat Inferred Resources by Cutoff Grade (SRK 2010).**

| Cutoff Au g/t | Tonnes (k) | AU | Grams | Oz |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.1 | 2,871 | 0.98 | 2803230 | 90,127 |
| 0.2 | 2,570 | 1.07 | 2755704 | 88,599 |
| **0.3** | **2,178** | **1.22** | **2655025** | **85,362** |
| 0.4 | 1,827 | 1.39 | 2535082 | 81,505 |
| 0.5 | 1,604 | 1.52 | 2435452 | 78,302 |
| 0.6 | 1,470 | 1.61 | 2361739 | 75,932 |
| 0.7 | 1,351 | 1.69 | 2284781 | 73,458 |
| 0.8 | 1,210 | 1.80 | 2179592 | 70,076 |
| 0.9 | 1,104 | 1.89 | 2089521 | 67,180 |
| 1 | 992 | 2.00 | 1983167 | 63,761 |

**Table 15.10: Acrobat Indicated Resources by Cutoff Grade (SRK 2010).**

| Cutoff Au g/t | Tonnes (k) | AU | Grams | Oz |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.1 | 770 | 1.04 | 804,438 | 25,863 |
| 0.2 | 676 | 1.17 | 789,888 | 25,396 |
| **0.3** | **581** | **1.32** | **766,501** | **24,644** |
| 0.4 | 496 | 1.49 | 737,668 | 23,717 |
| 0.5 | 450 | 1.59 | 716,439 | 23,034 |
| 0.6 | 411 | 1.69 | 695,067 | 22,347 |
| 0.7 | 366 | 1.82 | 666,153 | 21,417 |
| 0.8 | 340 | 1.90 | 646,382 | 20,782 |
| 0.9 | 303 | 2.03 | 615,758 | 19,797 |
| 1 | 258 | 2.22 | 572,525 | 18,407 |

**Table 15.11: Mountain Top Inferred Resources by Cutoff Grade (SRK 2010).**

| Cutoff Au g/t | Tonnes (k) | AU | Grams | Oz |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.1 | 492 | 2.13 | 1,050,614 | 33,778 |
| 0.2 | 470 | 2.23 | 1,047,266 | 33,671 |
| **0.3** | **443** | **2.35** | **1,040,519** | **33,454** |
| 0.4 | 422 | 2.45 | 1,032,947 | 33,210 |
| 0.5 | 408 | 2.52 | 1,026,972 | 33,018 |
| 0.6 | 384 | 2.64 | 1,013,194 | 32,575 |
| 0.7 | 356 | 2.80 | 995,226 | 31,998 |
| 0.8 | 329 | 2.97 | 975,069 | 31,349 |
| 0.9 | 312 | 3.08 | 961,323 | 30,907 |
| 1 | 293 | 3.22 | 943,459 | 30,333 |

**Table 15.12: Mountain Top Indicated Resources by Cutoff Grade (SRK 2010).**

| Cutoff Au g/t | Tonnes (k) | AU | Grams | Oz |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.1 | 129 | 2.84 | 365,762 | 11,760 |
| 0.2 | 126 | 2.91 | 365,325 | 11,746 |
| **0.3** | **119** | **3.06** | **363,450** | **11,685** |
| 0.4 | 104 | 3.44 | 358,316 | 11,520 |
| 0.5 | 99 | 3.59 | 356,137 | 11,450 |
| 0.6 | 91 | 3.86 | 351,680 | 11,307 |
| 0.7 | 85 | 4.10 | 347,515 | 11,173 |
| 0.8 | 83 | 4.15 | 346,504 | 11,140 |
| 0.9 | 81 | 4.24 | 344,765 | 11,085 |
| 1 | 81 | 4.24 | 344,765 | 11,085 |

## 15.12 Conclusions and Recommendations

SRK's initial resource estimate for West Pequop did not include a comprehensive database audit; SRK relied upon the drillhole database provided by Agnico, based on spot checks of the data. A complete audit of the Agnico database audit is recommended for future resource estimates, to verify that the database does not have other areas of error aside from the known collar survey errors, which SRK understands have been corrected for drillhole collars that can be located. SRK has reviewed the existing Agnico QA/QC data, and SRK assumes Agnico will continue with adequate survey and assay QA/QC practices for future drilling. SRK understands that a re-survey of the topography is planned for 2010 as well. With a new and hopefully more accurate topographic surface, the remaining discrepancy between drillhole collar elevations and topography can hopefully be resolved or compensated for.

The geological interpretation available for these deposits is in the form of the two dimensional cross section mineralization envelopes. In lower grade areas the correlation of these shapes from section to section is straightforward. Complex structures, and possibly the intersection of complex structures, appear to control the location of higher-grade mineralization and the correlation of these shapes from section to section is not at all straightforward. In-fill drilling will be required to derive a valid three-dimensional picture. SRK recommends targeted in-fill drilling to define controls to mineralization, particularly higher-grade mineralization. For example, targeting holes on intermediate (20m offset) sections for portions of Section 34 will provide sufficient data to: a) validate the variogram analysis of 15-20m ranges, and b) provides some definition of higher grade and/or structurally controlled mineralization.

The variograms constructed (of any kind) have a maximum interpreted range of 12 to 15 meters which would suggest that these deposits will require targeted delineation on something of the order of magnitude of a 15 to 20 meter grid to be fully classified as indicated. Better defined geological interpretations and/or geostatistical interpretations could relax this requirement.

To "upgrade" additional resources to an Indicated classification will require some form of "in-pit" resource calculation where simple designs (possibly the result of optimizations) are intersected with the models to ensure "Indicated" blocks are potentially mineable under some "reasonable" economic scenario; that is they fall within the limits of a preliminary pit design.

## 15.13 Reserve Estimation

There are no current established reserves for the West Pequop gold deposits

# 16 Other Relevant Data and Information (Item 20)

The West Pequop Gold Exploration Property is part of a developing gold district, the "Pequop Gold District", which encompasses the property and the adjacent Long Canyon Gold Exploration Project, as further described in Section 13 (Adjacent Properties). Therefore, exploration is early for the district's development, and the exploration potential is still developing. Attendant with additional exploration will be increased road access and infrastructure to the area, which will aid future possible development.

There are no known other relevant data that will materially affect continued exploration on the West Pequop Gold Exploration Project.

# 17 Interpretation and Conclusions (Item 21)

The West Pequop Gold Exploration Project is an advanced stage exploration property with established mineral resources. Combined total Indicated resources at a 0.3g/t cutoff are 1,227,000 metric tonnes grading 1.63 g/t Au for 64,140 contained ounces gold, and a combined Inferred resource of 5,504,000 metric tonnes grading 1.41 g/t Au for 249, 430 contained ounces gold.

The style of gold mineralization defined at the West Pequop property is analogous to Carlin-Type gold mineralization. Gold is found in association with decalcified and locally jasperoid-silicified silty carbonate sediments, in association with geochemically anomalous arsenic, antimony, mercury, tungsten, and thallium; as mineralization in both high-angle fault/breccia structures, and in altered and locally brecciated stratiform horizons in several lower Paleozoic carbonate stratigraphic units, spread over a large area of the Pequop Mountain range. The mineralization appears to be dominantly oxidized gold mineralization; very little sulfide mineralization is associated with the gold grades in drilling.

## 17.1 Field Surveys

The work performed by PNGC at the West Pequop property, during the period of 1994 to 2001, was exploration work that conforms to industry standard practices and procedures. PNGC's work is an excellent example of a grass-roots discovery of significant gold mineralization in a region of northern Nevada not previously known for gold mineralization. The program progressed in a logical way from regional BLEG and steam sediment sampling, through soil sampling, to discovery of high-grade gold in outcrop, definition of several gold-in-soil anomalies of size, and confirmation of gold mineralization by RC and core drilling.

Continued exploration work on the West Pequop property by AuEx and its venture participant Agnico from 2005 through present has also been by industry standard procedures, primarily as a mix of RC and core drilling. That drilling has defined sufficient gold mineralization to allow for initial resource estimation by industry-standard block modeling techniques, according to CIM Definitions of mineral resource classification. The project is now at an advanced exploration stage, with gold resources defined by a combined 206 drillholes in three deposits, Acrobat, Section 34, and Mountain Top.

## 17.2 Analytical and Testing Data

Analytical data are industry standard gold assays, and have been confirmed by multiple drilling campaigns by several different companies. The project drill data are sufficient to support initial resource estimation according to CIM definitions for estimation of mineral resources.

## 17.3 Exploration Conclusions

Additional drilling, as in-fill drilling will be required to achieve an upgrading of resource classification from Inferred to Indicated. As well, to advance the resource to a significant percentage as Indicated resources will require the assessment of potential mineablilty by determination of "in-pit" resources.

Further database investigations are required, such as the correlations of core and rotary drill assays, and a reconciliation of drill collars to topographic surveys. However, the project database is sufficiently well defined to support the current resource estimation.

Additional metallurgical test data are recommended to determine the potential for mineral processing and gold recovery.

Exploration potential is present to expand the known deposits and to define additional mineralization

# 18 Recommendations (Item 22)

## 18.1 Recommended Work Programs

Recommendations for the next phase of exploration at the West Pequop property are several:

- Continued exploration drilling in an attempt to expand current resources and define new areas of mineralization;
- Targeted in-fill drilling to establish a better confidence in the geological model of mineralization, and to confirm grade continuity section-to-section;
- Re-examine variography after in-fill drilling to determine optimal drill density for Indicated classification;
- Re-model the geology incorporating lithological units and densities;
- As part of a complete database verification, evaluate in detail the existing RC versus core assays for potential sample bias. And, if necessary for further analysis, conduct three core and RC twin hole pairs in higher grade material to examine the possibility of low-bias to RC samples, and the possibility of down-hole contamination from RC drilling;
- Determine potential mineability by application of pit optimization and determination "in-pit" resources; and
- Initiate a metallurgical test program to determine the potential for mineral processing and gold recovery.

A Recommended Phase I budget is here presented for the above-recommended program. Continued exploration drilling is recommended at the level of 2009 drilling, approximately 50 drillholes for 13, 500m of total RC and core drilling, with a minimum of three targeted as twin sets of higher-grade mineralization.

**Phase I Exploration Costs:**

| | |
|---|---|
| • 25 RC drillholes for 6750m @ $135/m all-in costs | $ 911,250 |
| • 25 Core holes for 6750m @ $230/m all-in costs | $1,552,500 |
| • Detailed audit of RC versus core assays, and variography | $ 20,000 |
| • Re-model the geology | $ 20,000 |
| • Re-estimation of resources at end of drilling program | $ 40,000 |
| • In-pit resource estimate by pit optimization | $ 15,000 |
| • Metallurgical test program | $ 80,000 |
| **Total Phase I Costs** | **$2,638,750** |

The recommended Phase I program and budget is intended for a field season, assuming drilling commences in May and is completed by mid-November.

Continued successful drilling from the recommended Phase I program would justify and additional Phase II program of perhaps $3.5 million in the following year to include further definition drilling, geotechnical drilling for potential open pit slope determinations, a definitive metallurgical program and a Scoping Study to determine the project potential for economic development.

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# 20 Glossary

## 20.1 Mineral Resources and Reserves

### 20.1.1 Mineral Resources

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

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

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

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

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

### 20.1.2 Mineral Reserves

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

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

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

## 20.2 Glossary

### Table 20.2.1: Glossary

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

## Abbreviations

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

**Table 20.2.2: Abbreviations**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| kWh | kilowatt-hour |
| kWh/t | kilowatt-hour per metric tonne |
| L | liter |
| L/sec | liters per second |
| L/sec/m | liters per second per meter |
| lb | pound |
| LHD | Long-Haul Dump truck |
| LLDDP | Linear Low Density Polyethylene Plastic |
| LOI | Loss On Ignition |
| LoM | Life-of-Mine |
| m | meter |
| $m^2$ | square meter |
| $m^3$ | cubic meter |
| masl | meters above sea level |
| MARN | Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources |
| MDA | Mine Development Associates |
| mg/L | milligrams/liter |
| mm | millimeter |
| $mm^2$ | square millimeter |
| $mm^3$ | cubic millimeter |
| MME | Mine & Mill Engineering |
| Moz | million troy ounces |
| Mt | million tonnes |
| MTW | measured true width |
| MW | million watts |
| m.y. | million years |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| NI 43-101 | Canadian National Instrument 43-101 |
| OSC | Ontario Securities Commission |
| oz | troy ounce |
| oz/Ton | Ounces per short ton |
| % | percent |
| PLC | Programmable Logic Controller |
| PLS | Pregnant Leach Solution |
| PMF | probable maximum flood |
| ppb | parts per billion |
| ppm | parts per million |
| QA/QC | Quality Assurance/Quality Control |
| RC | rotary circulation drilling |
| RoM | Run-of-Mine |
| RQD | Rock Quality Description |
| SEC | U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission |
| sec | second |
| SG | specific gravity |
| SPT | standard penetration testing |
| st | short ton (2,000 pounds) |
| t | tonne (metric ton) (2,204.6 pounds) |
| t/h | tonnes per hour |
| t/d | tonnes per day |
| t/y | tonnes per year |
| T | Ton (short ton) (200 pounds) |
| TSF | tailings storage facility |
| TSP | total suspended particulates |
| µm | micron or microns, micrometer or micrometers |
| V | volts |
| VFD | variable frequency drive |
| W | watt |
| XRD | x-ray diffraction |
| y | year |

# Appendix A

## Certificate of Author

**CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR**


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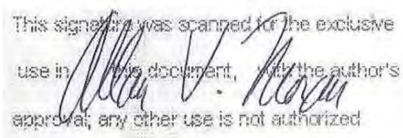
CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Allan V. Moran, a Registered Geologist and a Certified Professional Geologist, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist to the mining and mineral exploration industry, as Principal Geologist with SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc, with an office address of 3275 W. Ina Rd., Tucson, Arizona, USA, 85741.
2. I graduated with a Bachelors of Science Degree in Geological Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, USA; May 1970.
3. I am a Registered Geologist in the State of Oregon, USA, # G-313, and have been since 1978. I am a Certified Professional Geologist through membership in the American Institute of Professional Geologists, CPG - 09565, and have been since 1995.
4. I have been employed as a geologist in the mining and mineral exploration business, continuously, for the past 39years, since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. The Technical Report is based upon my personal review of the information provided by the issuer. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Vice President and U.S. Exploration Manager for Independence Mining Company, Reno, Nevada, 1990-1993
    - Manager, Exploration North America for Cameco Gold Inc., 1998-2002
    - Exploration Geologist for Freeport McMoRan Gold, 1980-1988
    - Gold exploration experience in Nevada from 1980 to 2000 with Freeport Exploration, Freeport McMoRan Gold, Independence Mining Company, Vista Gold, and Cameco Gold Inc.
    - As a consultant, I have completed several NI 43-101 Technical reports, 2003-2010.
6. I am responsible for the content, compilation, and editing of all sections of the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, *West Pequop Gold Exploration Project, Nevada*, *USA"*, and dated July 15, 2010 (the "Technical Report") relating to AuEx Venture, Inc.'s West Pequop gold exploration project in Elko County. I have personally visited the Project in the field during the period August 25-27, 2004, and on June 31 and July 01, 2009.
7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report, as author of the initial Technical Report titled Pequop Exploration Property, dated January 05, 2005., and as an author of an internal "Report on Resources" dated December 16, 2009 (private internal report for AuEx)

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, for which the omission to disclose would make the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Item 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible to the public, of the Technical Report

Dated in Tucson, Arizona, July 15, 2010.




Allan V. Moran

(Signed (Sealed)

## CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

**Frank A. Daviess**
Principal Resource Geologist
SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.
Email: fdaviess@comcast.net

I, Frank A Daviess do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a consulting resource geologist to the mining and mineral exploration industry and I am currently under contract as an associate Principle Resource Geologist with SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc, with an office address of 7175 W. Jefferson Avenue, Suite 3000 Lakewood, Colorado, U.S. 80235.
2. I graduated from the University Of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA with a B.A. in Geology in 1971 and a M.A. in Natural Resource Economics and Statistics in 1975
3. I am a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Registration No. 226303).
4. I am a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Inc. (Registration No. 0742250).
5. I have been employed as a geologist in the mining and mineral exploration business, continuously, for the past 31 years, since my graduation from university.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience I fulfill all the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. I have authored sections of the Technical Report. The Technical Report is based upon my personal review of the information provided by the issuer. My relevant experience for the purpose of input to the Technical Report is:
   - Specialization in the estimation, assessment and evaluation of mineral resources including gold since 1975.
   - Specialization in uranium resource estimation experience as an Ore Reserve Analyst, US Department of Energy, Resource Division, Grand Junction, CO, 1975-1978
7. I am responsible for the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates section of the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, *West Pequop Gold Exploration Project, Nevada, USA*", and dated July 15, 2010 (the "Technical Report") relating to AuEx Venture, Inc.'s West Pequop gold exploration project in Elko County. I have personally visited the Project in the field during the period June 30 to July 01, 2009.
8. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report, as an author of an internal "Report on Resources" dated December 16, 2009 (private internal report for AuEx).
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, for which the omission to disclose would make the Technical Report misleading.
11. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Item 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
12. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible to the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated in Denver, Colorado, July 15, 2010

Signature of Co-Author

Frank Daviess
Principal Resource Geologist

("Signed") ("Sealed")

(Sealed)

# Appendix B

## List of Unpatented Mining Claims

# 1361 Unpatented Lode Mining Claims situated in T. 35 & 36 N., R. 65 E., MDB&M.

## Elko County, Nevada

## Claims are Sorted by BLM Serial Number

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | IND 2 | 704738 | 358339 |
| | | | |
| 2 | IND 4 | 704740 | 358341 |
| 3 | IND 5 | 704741 | 358342 |
| 4 | IND 6 | 704742 | 358343 |
| 5 | IND 7 | 704743 | 358344 |
| 6 | IND 8 | 704744 | 358345 |
| 7 | IND 9 | 704745 | 358346 |
| 8 | IND 10 | 704746 | 358347 |
| 9 | IND 11 | 704747 | 358348 |
| 10 | IND 12 | 704748 | 358349 |
| 11 | IND 13 | 704749 | 358350 |
| 12 | IND 14 | 704750 | 358351 |
| 13 | IND 15 | 704751 | 358352 |
| 14 | IND 16 | 704752 | 358353 |
| 15 | IND 17 | 704753 | 358354 |
| 16 | IND 18 | 704754 | 358355 |
| 17 | IND 19 | 704755 | 358356 |
| 18 | IND 20 | 704756 | 358357 |
| 19 | IND 21 | 704757 | 358358 |
| 20 | IND 22 | 704758 | 358359 |
| 21 | IND 23 | 704759 | 358360 |
| 22 | IND 24 | 704760 | 358361 |
| 23 | IND 25 | 704761 | 358362 |
| 24 | IND 26 | 704762 | 358363 |
| 25 | IND 27 | 704763 | 358364 |
| 26 | IND 28 | 704764 | 358365 |
| 27 | IND 29 | 704765 | 358366 |
| 28 | IND 30 | 704766 | 358367 |
| 29 | IND 31 | 704767 | 358368 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | IND 83 | 705768 | 360145 |
| 46 | IND 84 | 705769 | 360146 |
| 47 | IND 85 | 705770 | 360147 |
| 48 | IND 86 | 705771 | 360148 |
| 49 | IND 87 | 705772 | 360149 |
| 50 | IND 88 | 705773 | 360150 |
| 51 | IND 89 | 705774 | 360151 |
| 52 | IND 90 | 705775 | 360152 |
| 53 | IND 91 | 705776 | 360153 |
| 54 | IND 92 | 705777 | 360154 |
| 55 | IND 93 | 705778 | 360155 |
| 56 | IND 94 | 705779 | 360156 |
| 57 | IND 95 | 705780 | 360157 |
| 58 | IND 96 | 705781 | 360158 |
| 59 | IND 97 | 705782 | 360159 |
| 60 | IND 98 | 705783 | 360160 |
| 61 | IND 99 | 705784 | 360161 |
| 62 | IND 100 | 705785 | 360162 |
| 63 | IND 101 | 705786 | 360163 |
| 64 | IND 102 | 705787 | 360164 |
| 65 | IND 103 | 705788 | 360165 |
| 66 | IND 104 | 705789 | 360166 |
| 67 | IND 105 | 705790 | 360167 |
| 68 | IND 106 | 705791 | 360168 |
| 69 | IND 107 | 705792 | 360169 |
| 70 | IND 108 | 705793 | 360170 |
| | | | |
| 71 | IND 127 | 705812 | 360189 |
| | | | |
| 72 | IND 129 | 705814 | 360191 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 81 | IND 218 | 742437 | 389009 |
| 82 | IND 219 | 742438 | 389010 |
| 83 | IND 220 | 742439 | 389011 |
| 84 | IND 221 | 742440 | 389012 |
| 85 | IND 222 | 742441 | 389013 |
| 86 | IND 223 | 742442 | 389014 |
| 87 | IND 224 | 742443 | 389015 |
| 88 | IND 225 | 742444 | 389016 |
| 89 | IND 226 | 742445 | 389017 |
| 90 | IND 227 | 742446 | 389018 |
| 91 | IND 228 | 742447 | 389019 |
| 92 | IND 229 | 742448 | 389020 |
| 93 | IND 230 | 742449 | 389021 |
| 94 | IND 231 | 742450 | 389022 |
| 95 | IND 232 | 742451 | 389023 |
| 96 | IND 233 | 742452 | 389024 |
| 97 | IND 234 | 742453 | 389025 |
| 98 | IND 235 | 742454 | 389026 |
| 99 | IND 236 | 742455 | 389027 |
| 100 | IND 237 | 742456 | 389028 |
| 101 | IND 238 | 742457 | 389029 |
| 102 | IND 239 | 742458 | 389030 |
| 103 | IND 240 | 742459 | 389031 |
| 104 | IND 241 | 742460 | 389032 |
| 105 | IND 242 | 742461 | 389033 |
| 106 | IND 243 | 742462 | 389034 |
| 107 | IND 244 | 742463 | 389035 |
| 108 | IND 245 | 742464 | 389036 |
| 109 | IND 246 | 742465 | 389037 |
| 110 | IND 247 | 742466 | 389038 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | IND 32 | 704768 | 358369 |
| 31 | IND 33 | 704769 | 358370 |
| 32 | IND 34 | 704770 | 358371 |
| 33 | IND 35 | 704771 | 358372 |
| 34 | IND 36 | 704772 | 358373 |
| | | | |
| 35 | IND 73 | 705758 | 360135 |
| 36 | IND 74 | 705759 | 360136 |
| 37 | IND 75 | 705760 | 360137 |
| 38 | IND 76 | 705761 | 360138 |
| 39 | IND 77 | 705762 | 360139 |
| 40 | IND 78 | 705763 | 360140 |
| 41 | IND 79 | 705764 | 360141 |
| 42 | IND 80 | 705765 | 360142 |
| 43 | IND 81 | 705766 | 360143 |
| 44 | IND 82 | 705767 | 360144 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 73 | IND 131 | 705816 | 360193 |
| | | | |
| 74 | IND 133 | 705818 | 360195 |
| | | | |
| 75 | IND 135 | 705820 | 360197 |
| | | | |
| 76 | IND 137 | 705822 | 360199 |
| | | | |
| 77 | IND 139 | 705824 | 360201 |
| | | | |
| 78 | IND 141 | 705826 | 360203 |
| | | | |
| 79 | IND 143 | 705828 | 360205 |
| | | | |
| 80 | IND 217 | 742436 | 389008 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 111 | IND 248 | 742467 | 389039 |
| 112 | IND 249 | 742468 | 389040 |
| 113 | IND 250 | 742469 | 389041 |
| 114 | IND 251 | 742470 | 389042 |
| 115 | IND 252 | 742471 | 389043 |
| | | | |
| 116 | PNG-221 | 755559 | 398909 |
| | | | |
| 117 | PNG-223 | 755561 | 398911 |
| | | | |
| 118 | PNG-225 | 755563 | 398913 |
| | | | |
| 119 | PNG-227 | 755565 | 398915 |
| | | | |
| 120 | PNG-229 | 755567 | 398917 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 121 | PNG-231 | 755569 | 398919 |
| | | | |
| 122 | PNG-233 | 755571 | 398921 |
| | | | |
| 123 | PNG-235 | 755573 | 398923 |
| | | | |
| 124 | PNG-237 | 755575 | 398925 |
| | | | |
| 125 | PNG-240 | 755578 | 398928 |
| | | | |
| 126 | PNG-242 | 755580 | 398930 |
| | | | |
| 127 | PNG-244 | 755582 | 398932 |
| | | | |
| 128 | PNG-246 | 755584 | 398934 |
| | | | |
| 129 | PNG-248 | 755586 | 398936 |
| | | | |
| 130 | PNG-250 | 755588 | 398938 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 153 | SM-20 | 806948 | 449999 |
| 154 | SM-21 | 806949 | 450000 |
| 155 | SM-22 | 806950 | 450001 |
| 156 | SM-23 | 806951 | 450002 |
| 157 | SM-24 | 806952 | 450003 |
| 158 | SM-25 | 806953 | 450004 |
| 159 | SM-26 | 806954 | 450005 |
| 160 | SM-27 | 806955 | 450006 |
| 161 | SM-28 | 806956 | 450007 |
| 162 | SM-29 | 806957 | 450008 |
| 163 | SM-30 | 806958 | 450009 |
| 164 | SM-31 | 806959 | 450010 |
| 165 | SM-32 | 806960 | 450011 |
| 166 | SM-33 | 806961 | 450012 |
| 167 | SM-34 | 806962 | 450013 |
| 168 | SM-35 | 806963 | 450014 |
| 169 | SM-36 | 806964 | 450015 |
| 170 | SM-37 | 806965 | 450016 |
| 171 | SM-38 | 806966 | 450017 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 198 | SM-65 | 806993 | 450044 |
| 199 | SM-66 | 806994 | 450045 |
| 200 | SM-67 | 806995 | 450046 |
| 201 | SM-68 | 806996 | 450047 |
| 202 | SM-69 | 806997 | 450048 |
| 203 | SM-70 | 806998 | 450049 |
| 204 | SM-71 | 806999 | 450050 |
| 205 | SM-72 | 807000 | 450051 |
| | | | |
| 206 | SM-82 | 807010 | 450061 |
| | | | |
| 207 | SM-84 | 807012 | 450063 |
| | | | |
| 208 | SM-86 | 807014 | 450065 |
| | | | |
| 209 | SM-88 | 807016 | 450067 |
| | | | |
| 210 | SM-90 | 807018 | 450069 |
| | | | |

| # | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 131 | PNG-252 | 755590 | 398940 |
| | | | |
| 132 | PNG-254 | 755592 | 398942 |
| | | | |
| 133 | PNG-256 | 755594 | 398944 |
| | | | |
| 134 | SM-1 | 806929 | 449980 |
| 135 | SM-2 | 806930 | 449981 |
| 136 | SM-3 | 806931 | 449982 |
| 137 | SM-4 | 806932 | 449983 |
| 138 | SM-5 | 806933 | 449984 |
| 139 | SM-6 | 806934 | 449985 |
| 140 | SM-7 | 806935 | 449986 |
| 141 | SM-8 | 806936 | 449987 |
| 142 | SM-9 | 806937 | 449988 |
| 143 | SM-10 | 806938 | 449989 |
| 144 | SM-11 | 806939 | 449990 |
| 145 | SM-12 | 806940 | 449991 |
| 146 | SM-13 | 806941 | 449992 |
| 147 | SM-14 | 806942 | 449993 |
| 148 | SM-15 | 806943 | 449994 |
| 149 | SM-16 | 806944 | 449995 |
| 150 | SM-17 | 806945 | 449996 |
| 151 | SM-18 | 806946 | 449997 |
| 152 | SM-19 | 806947 | 449998 |

| # | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 172 | SM-39 | 806967 | 450018 |
| 173 | SM-40 | 806968 | 450019 |
| 174 | SM-41 | 806969 | 450020 |
| 175 | SM-42 | 806970 | 450021 |
| 176 | SM-43 | 806971 | 450022 |
| 177 | SM-44 | 806972 | 450023 |
| 178 | SM-45 | 806973 | 450024 |
| 179 | SM-46 | 806974 | 450025 |
| 180 | SM-47 | 806975 | 450026 |
| 181 | SM-48 | 806976 | 450027 |
| 182 | SM-49 | 806977 | 450028 |
| 183 | SM-50 | 806978 | 450029 |
| 184 | SM-51 | 806979 | 450030 |
| 185 | SM-52 | 806980 | 450031 |
| 186 | SM-53 | 806981 | 450032 |
| 187 | SM-54 | 806982 | 450033 |
| 188 | SM-55 | 806983 | 450034 |
| 189 | SM-56 | 806984 | 450035 |
| 190 | SM-57 | 806985 | 450036 |
| 191 | SM-58 | 806986 | 450037 |
| 192 | SM-59 | 806987 | 450038 |
| 193 | SM-60 | 806988 | 450039 |
| 194 | SM-61 | 806989 | 450040 |
| 195 | SM-62 | 806990 | 450041 |
| 196 | SM-63 | 806991 | 450042 |
| 197 | SM-64 | 806992 | 450043 |

| # | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 211 | SM-99 | 807027 | 450078 |
| 212 | SM-100 | 807028 | 450079 |
| 213 | SM-101 | 807029 | 450080 |
| 214 | SM-102 | 807030 | 450081 |
| 215 | SM-103 | 807031 | 450082 |
| 216 | SM-104 | 807032 | 450083 |
| 217 | SM-105 | 807033 | 450084 |
| 218 | SM-106 | 807034 | 450085 |
| 219 | SM-107 | 807035 | 450086 |
| 220 | SM-108 | 807036 | 450087 |
| | | | |
| 221 | SM-254 | 810873 | 453282 |
| | | | |
| 222 | SM-256 | 810875 | 453284 |
| | | | |
| 223 | SM-258 | 810877 | 453286 |
| | | | |
| 224 | SM-260 | 810879 | 453288 |
| | | | |
| 225 | SM-262 | 810881 | 453290 |
| | | | |
| 226 | SM-264 | 810883 | 453292 |
| | | | |
| 227 | SM-266 | 810885 | 453294 |
| | | | |
| 228 | SM-268 | 810887 | 453296 |

| # | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 229 | SM-270 | 810889 | 453298 |
| 230 | SM-271 | 810890 | 453299 |
| 231 | SM-272 | 810891 | 453300 |
| 232 | SM-273 | 810892 | 453301 |
| 233 | SM-274 | 810893 | 453302 |
| 234 | SM-275 | 810894 | 453303 |
| 235 | SM-276 | 810895 | 453304 |
| 236 | SM-277 | 810896 | 453305 |
| 237 | SM-278 | 810897 | 453306 |

| # | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 273 | PQ 26 | 917746 | 545823 |
| 274 | PQ 27 | 917747 | 545824 |
| 275 | PQ 28 | 917748 | 545825 |
| 276 | PQ 29 | 917749 | 545826 |
| 277 | PQ 30 | 917750 | 545827 |
| 278 | PQ 31 | 917751 | 545828 |
| 279 | PQ 32 | 917752 | 545829 |
| 280 | PQ 33 | 917753 | 545830 |
| 281 | PQ 34 | 917754 | 545831 |

| # | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 318 | PQ 71 | 917791 | 545869 |
| 319 | PQ 72 | 917792 | 545870 |
| 320 | PQ 73 | 917793 | 545871 |
| 321 | PQ 74 | 917794 | 545872 |
| 322 | PQ 75 | 917795 | 545873 |
| 323 | PQ 76 | 917796 | 545874 |
| 324 | PQ 77 | 917797 | 545875 |
| 325 | PQ 78 | 917798 | 545876 |
| 326 | PQ 79 | 917799 | 545877 |

| # | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 238 | SM-279 | 810898 | 453307 |
| 239 | SM-280 | 810899 | 453308 |
| 240 | SM-281 | 810900 | 453309 |
| 241 | SM-282 | 810901 | 453310 |
| 242 | SM-283 | 810902 | 453311 |
| 243 | SM-284 | 810903 | 453312 |
| 244 | SM-285 | 810904 | 453313 |
| 245 | SM-286 | 810905 | 453314 |
| 246 | SM-287 | 810906 | 453315 |
| 247 | SM-288 | 810907 | 453316 |
| | | | |
| 248 | PQ 1 | 917721 | 545798 |
| 249 | PQ 2 | 917722 | 545799 |
| 250 | PQ 3 | 917723 | 545800 |
| 251 | PQ 4 | 917724 | 545801 |
| 252 | PQ 5 | 917725 | 545802 |
| 253 | PQ 6 | 917726 | 545803 |
| 254 | PQ 7 | 917727 | 545804 |
| 255 | PQ 8 | 917728 | 545805 |
| 256 | PQ 9 | 917729 | 545806 |
| 257 | PQ 10 | 917730 | 545807 |
| 258 | PQ 11 | 917731 | 545808 |
| 259 | PQ 12 | 917732 | 545809 |
| 260 | PQ 13 | 917733 | 545810 |
| 261 | PQ 14 | 917734 | 545811 |
| 262 | PQ 15 | 917735 | 545812 |
| 263 | PQ 16 | 917736 | 545813 |
| 264 | PQ 17 | 917737 | 545814 |
| 265 | PQ 18 | 917738 | 545815 |
| 266 | PQ 19 | 917739 | 545816 |
| 267 | PQ 20 | 917740 | 545817 |
| 268 | PQ 21 | 917741 | 545818 |
| 269 | PQ 22 | 917742 | 545819 |
| 270 | PQ 23 | 917743 | 545820 |
| 271 | PQ 24 | 917744 | 545821 |
| 272 | PQ 25 | 917745 | 545822 |

| # | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 282 | PQ 35 | 917755 | 545832 |
| 283 | PQ 36 | 917756 | 545833 |
| 284 | PQ 37 | 917757 | 545834 |
| 285 | PQ 38 | 917758 | 545835 |
| 286 | PQ 39 | 917759 | 545836 |
| 287 | PQ 40 | 917760 | 545837 |
| 288 | PQ 41 | 917761 | 545838 |
| 289 | PQ 42 | 917762 | 545839 |
| 290 | PQ 43 | 917763 | 545840 |
| 291 | PQ 44 | 917764 | 545841 |
| 292 | PQ 45 | 917765 | 545842 |
| 293 | PQ 46 | 917766 | 545844 |
| 294 | PQ 47 | 917767 | 545845 |
| 295 | PQ 48 | 917768 | 545846 |
| 296 | PQ 49 | 917769 | 545847 |
| 297 | PQ 50 | 917770 | 545848 |
| 298 | PQ 51 | 917771 | 545849 |
| 299 | PQ 52 | 917772 | 545850 |
| 300 | PQ 53 | 917773 | 545851 |
| 301 | PQ 54 | 917774 | 545852 |
| 302 | PQ 55 | 917775 | 545853 |
| 303 | PQ 56 | 917776 | 545854 |
| 304 | PQ 57 | 917777 | 545855 |
| 305 | PQ 58 | 917778 | 545856 |
| 306 | PQ 59 | 917779 | 545857 |
| 307 | PQ 60 | 917780 | 545858 |
| 308 | PQ 61 | 917781 | 545859 |
| 309 | PQ 62 | 917782 | 545860 |
| 310 | PQ 63 | 917783 | 545861 |
| 311 | PQ 64 | 917784 | 545862 |
| 312 | PQ 65 | 917785 | 545863 |
| 313 | PQ 66 | 917786 | 545864 |
| 314 | PQ 67 | 917787 | 545865 |
| 315 | PQ 68 | 917788 | 545866 |
| 316 | PQ 69 | 917789 | 545867 |
| 317 | PQ 70 | 917790 | 545868 |

| # | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 327 | PQ 80 | 917800 | 545878 |
| 328 | PQ 81 | 917801 | 545879 |
| 329 | PQ 82 | 917802 | 545880 |
| 330 | PQ 83 | 917803 | 545881 |
| 331 | PQ 84 | 917804 | 545882 |
| 332 | PQ 85 | 917805 | 545883 |
| 333 | PQ 86 | 917806 | 545884 |
| 334 | PQ 87 | 917807 | 545885 |
| 335 | PQ 88 | 917808 | 545886 |
| 336 | PQ 89 | 917809 | 545887 |
| 337 | PQ 90 | 917810 | 545888 |
| 338 | PQ 91 | 917811 | 545889 |
| 339 | PQ 92 | 917812 | 545890 |
| 340 | PQ 93 | 917813 | 545891 |
| 341 | PQ 94 | 917814 | 545892 |
| 342 | PQ 95 | 917815 | 545893 |
| 343 | PQ 96 | 917816 | 545894 |
| 344 | PQ 97 | 917817 | 545895 |
| 345 | PQ 98 | 917818 | 545896 |
| 346 | PQ 99 | 917819 | 545897 |
| 347 | PQ 100 | 917820 | 545898 |
| 348 | PQ 101 | 917821 | 545899 |
| 349 | PQ 102 | 917822 | 545901 |
| 350 | PQ 103 | 917823 | 545902 |
| 351 | PQ 104 | 917824 | 545903 |
| 352 | PQ 105 | 917825 | 545904 |
| 353 | PQ 106 | 917826 | 545905 |
| 354 | PQ 107 | 917827 | 545906 |
| 355 | PQ 108 | 917828 | 545907 |
| 356 | PQ 109 | 917829 | 545908 |
| 357 | PQ 110 | 917830 | 545909 |
| 358 | PQ 111 | 917831 | 545910 |
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| 359 | PQ 287 | 936145 | 561203 |
| 360 | PQ 288 | 936146 | 561204 |
| 361 | PQ 289 | 936147 | 561205 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
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| 362 | PQ 290 | 936148 | 561206 |
| 363 | PQ 291 | 936149 | 561207 |
| 364 | PQ 292 | 936150 | 561208 |
| 365 | PQ 293 | 936151 | 561209 |
| 366 | PQ 294 | 936152 | 561210 |
| 367 | PQ 295 | 936153 | 561211 |
| 368 | PQ 296 | 936154 | 561212 |
| 369 | PQ 297 | 936155 | 561213 |
| 370 | PQ 298 | 936156 | 561214 |
| 371 | PQ 299 | 936157 | 561215 |
| 372 | PQ 300 | 936158 | 561216 |
| 373 | PQ 301 | 936159 | 561217 |
| 374 | PQ 302 | 936160 | 561218 |
| 375 | PQ 303 | 936161 | 561219 |
| 376 | PQ 304 | 936162 | 561220 |
| 377 | PQ 305 | 936163 | 561221 |
| 378 | PQ 306 | 936164 | 561222 |
| 379 | PQ 307 | 936165 | 561223 |
| 380 | PQ 308 | 936166 | 561224 |
| 381 | PQ 309 | 936167 | 561225 |
| 382 | PQ 310 | 936168 | 561226 |
| 383 | PQ 311 | 936169 | 561227 |
| 384 | PQ 312 | 936170 | 561228 |
| 385 | PQ 313 | 936171 | 561229 |
| 386 | PQ 314 | 936172 | 561230 |
| 387 | PQ 315 | 936173 | 561231 |
| 388 | PQ 316 | 936174 | 561232 |
| 389 | PQ 317 | 936175 | 561233 |
| 390 | PQ 318 | 936176 | 561234 |
| 391 | PQ 319 | 936177 | 561235 |
| 392 | PQ 320 | 936178 | 561236 |
| 393 | PQ 321 | 936179 | 561237 |
| 394 | PQ 322 | 936180 | 561238 |
| 395 | PQ 323 | 936181 | 561239 |
| 396 | PQ 324 | 936182 | 561240 |
| 397 | PQ 325 | 936183 | 561241 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
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| 407 | PQ 335 | 936193 | 561251 |
| 408 | PQ 336 | 936194 | 561252 |
| 409 | PQ 337 | 936195 | 561253 |
| 410 | PQ 338 | 936196 | 561254 |
| 411 | PQ 339 | 936197 | 561255 |
| 412 | PQ 340 | 936198 | 561256 |
| 413 | PQ 341 | 936199 | 561257 |
| 414 | PQ 342 | 936200 | 561258 |
| 415 | PQ 343 | 936201 | 561259 |
| 416 | PQ 344 | 936202 | 561260 |
| 417 | PQ 345 | 936203 | 561261 |
| 418 | PQ 346 | 936204 | 561262 |
| 419 | PQ 347 | 936205 | 561263 |
| 420 | PQ 348 | 936206 | 561264 |
| 421 | PQ 349 | 936207 | 561265 |
| 422 | PQ 350 | 936208 | 561266 |
| 423 | PQ 351 | 936209 | 561267 |
| 424 | PQ 352 | 936210 | 561268 |
| 425 | PQ 353 | 936211 | 561269 |
| 426 | PQ 354 | 936212 | 561270 |
| 427 | PQ 355 | 936213 | 561271 |
| 428 | PQ 356 | 936214 | 561272 |
| 429 | PQ 357 | 936215 | 561273 |
| 430 | PQ 358 | 936216 | 561274 |
| 431 | PQ 359 | 936217 | 561275 |
| 432 | PQ 360 | 936218 | 561276 |
| 433 | PQ 361 | 936219 | 561277 |
| 434 | PQ 362 | 936220 | 561278 |
| 435 | PQ 363 | 936221 | 561279 |
| 436 | PQ 364 | 936222 | 561280 |
| 437 | PQ 365 | 936223 | 561281 |
| 438 | PQ 366 | 936224 | 561282 |
| 439 | PQ 367 | 936225 | 561283 |
| 440 | PQ 368 | 936226 | 561284 |
| 441 | PQ 369 | 936227 | 561285 |
| 442 | PQ 370 | 936228 | 561286 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 451 | PQ 449 | 937149 | 561913 |
| 452 | PQ 450 | 937150 | 561914 |
| 453 | PQ 451 | 937151 | 561915 |
| 454 | PQ 452 | 937152 | 561916 |
| 455 | PQ 453 | 937153 | 561917 |
| 456 | PQ 454 | 937154 | 561918 |
| 457 | PQ 455 | 937155 | 561919 |
| 458 | PQ 456 | 937156 | 561920 |
| 459 | PQ 457 | 937157 | 561921 |
| 460 | PQ 458 | 937158 | 561922 |
| 461 | PQ 459 | 937159 | 561923 |
| | | | |
| 462 | PQ 574 | 937160 | 561924 |
| 463 | PQ 575 | 937161 | 561925 |
| 464 | PQ 576 | 937162 | 561926 |
| 465 | PQ 577 | 937163 | 561927 |
| 466 | PQ 578 | 937164 | 561928 |
| 467 | PQ 579 | 937165 | 561929 |
| 468 | PQ 580 | 937166 | 561930 |
| 469 | PQ 581 | 937167 | 561931 |
| 470 | PQ 582 | 937168 | 561932 |
| 471 | PQ 583 | 937169 | 561933 |
| 472 | PQ 584 | 937170 | 561934 |
| 473 | PQ 585 | 937171 | 561935 |
| 474 | PQ 586 | 937172 | 561936 |
| 475 | PQ 587 | 937173 | 561937 |
| 476 | PQ 588 | 937174 | 561938 |
| 477 | PQ 589 | 937175 | 561939 |
| 478 | PQ 590 | 937176 | 561940 |
| 479 | PQ 591 | 937177 | 561941 |
| 480 | PQ 592 | 937178 | 561942 |
| 481 | PQ 593 | 937179 | 561943 |
| 482 | PQ 594 | 937180 | 561944 |
| 483 | PQ 595 | 937181 | 561945 |
| 484 | PQ 596 | 937182 | 561946 |
| 485 | PQ 597 | 937183 | 561947 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 398 | PQ 326 | 936184 | 561242 |
| 399 | PQ 327 | 936185 | 561243 |
| 400 | PQ 328 | 936186 | 561244 |
| 401 | PQ 329 | 936187 | 561245 |
| 402 | PQ 330 | 936188 | 561246 |
| 403 | PQ 331 | 936189 | 561247 |
| 404 | PQ 332 | 936190 | 561248 |
| 405 | PQ 333 | 936191 | 561249 |
| 406 | PQ 334 | 936192 | 561250 |
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| 495 | PQ 607 | 937193 | 561957 |
| 496 | PQ 608 | 937194 | 561958 |
| 497 | PQ 609 | 937195 | 561959 |
| 498 | PQ 610 | 937196 | 561960 |
| 499 | PQ 611 | 937197 | 561961 |
| 500 | PQ 612 | 937198 | 561962 |
| 501 | PQ 613 | 937199 | 561963 |
| 502 | PQ 614 | 937200 | 561964 |
| 503 | PQ 615 | 937201 | 561965 |
| 504 | PQ 616 | 937202 | 561966 |
| 505 | PQ 617 | 937203 | 561967 |
| 506 | PQ 618 | 937204 | 561968 |
| 507 | PQ 619 | 937205 | 561969 |
| 508 | PQ 620 | 937206 | 561970 |
| 509 | PQ 621 | 937207 | 561971 |
| 510 | PQ 622 | 937208 | 561972 |
| 511 | PQ 623 | 937209 | 561973 |
| 512 | PQ 624 | 937210 | 561974 |
| 513 | PQ 625 | 937211 | 561975 |
| 514 | PQ 626 | 937212 | 561976 |
| 515 | PQ 627 | 937213 | 561977 |
| 516 | PQ 628 | 937214 | 561978 |
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| 517 | PQ 538 | 937806 | 562721 |
| 518 | PQ 539 | 937807 | 562722 |
| 519 | PQ 540 | 937808 | 562723 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 443 | PQ 371 | 936229 | 561287 |
| 444 | PQ 372 | 936230 | 561288 |
| 445 | PQ 373 | 936231 | 561289 |
| 446 | PQ 374 | 936232 | 561290 |
| 447 | PQ 375 | 936233 | 561291 |
| 448 | PQ 376 | 936234 | 561292 |
| 449 | PQ 377 | 936235 | 561293 |
| | | | |
| 450 | PQ 448 | 937148 | 561912 |
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| 539 | PQ 560 | 937828 | 562743 |
| 540 | PQ 561 | 937829 | 562744 |
| 541 | PQ 562 | 937830 | 562745 |
| 542 | PQ 563 | 937831 | 562746 |
| 543 | PQ 564 | 937832 | 562747 |
| 544 | PQ 565 | 937833 | 562748 |
| 545 | PQ 566 | 937834 | 562749 |
| 546 | PQ 567 | 937835 | 562750 |
| 547 | PQ 568 | 937836 | 562751 |
| 548 | PQ 569 | 937837 | 562752 |
| 549 | PQ 570 | 937838 | 562753 |
| 550 | PQ 571 | 937839 | 562754 |
| 551 | PQ 572 | 937840 | 562755 |
| 552 | PQ 573 | 937841 | 562756 |
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| 553 | PQ 378 | 941368 | 564045 |
| 554 | PQ 379 | 941369 | 564046 |
| 555 | PQ 380 | 941370 | 564047 |
| 556 | PQ 381 | 941371 | 564048 |
| 557 | PQ 382 | 941372 | 564049 |
| 558 | PQ 383 | 941373 | 564050 |
| 559 | PQ 384 | 941374 | 564051 |
| 560 | PQ 385 | 941375 | 564052 |
| 561 | PQ 386 | 941376 | 564053 |
| 562 | PQ 387 | 941377 | 564054 |
| 563 | PQ 388 | 941378 | 564055 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 486 | PQ 598 | 937184 | 561948 |
| 487 | PQ 599 | 937185 | 561949 |
| 488 | PQ 600 | 937186 | 561950 |
| 489 | PQ 601 | 937187 | 561951 |
| 490 | PQ 602 | 937188 | 561952 |
| 491 | PQ 603 | 937189 | 561953 |
| 492 | PQ 604 | 937190 | 561954 |
| 493 | PQ 605 | 937191 | 561955 |
| 494 | PQ 606 | 937192 | 561956 |
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| 583 | PQ 408 | 941398 | 564075 |
| 584 | PQ 409 | 941399 | 564076 |
| 585 | PQ 410 | 941400 | 564077 |
| 586 | PQ 411 | 941401 | 564078 |
| 587 | PQ 412 | 941402 | 564079 |
| 588 | PQ 413 | 941403 | 564080 |
| 589 | PQ 414 | 941404 | 564081 |
| 590 | PQ 415 | 941405 | 564082 |
| 591 | PQ 416 | 941406 | 564083 |
| 592 | PQ 417 | 941407 | 564084 |
| 593 | PQ 418 | 941408 | 564085 |
| 594 | PQ 419 | 941409 | 564086 |
| 595 | PQ 420 | 941410 | 564087 |
| 596 | PQ 421 | 941411 | 564088 |
| 597 | PQ 422 | 941412 | 564089 |
| 598 | PQ 423 | 941413 | 564090 |
| 599 | PQ 424 | 941414 | 564091 |
| 600 | PQ 425 | 941415 | 564092 |
| 601 | PQ 426 | 941416 | 564093 |
| 602 | PQ 427 | 941417 | 564094 |
| 603 | PQ 428 | 941418 | 564095 |
| 604 | PQ 429 | 941419 | 564096 |
| 605 | PQ 430 | 941420 | 564097 |
| 606 | PQ 431 | 941421 | 564098 |
| 607 | PQ 432 | 941422 | 564099 |
| 608 | PQ 433 | 941423 | 564100 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
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| 520 | PQ 541 | 937809 | 562724 |
| 521 | PQ 542 | 937810 | 562725 |
| 522 | PQ 543 | 937811 | 562726 |
| 523 | PQ 544 | 937812 | 562727 |
| 524 | PQ 545 | 937813 | 562728 |
| 525 | PQ 546 | 937814 | 562729 |
| 526 | PQ 547 | 937815 | 562730 |
| 527 | PQ 548 | 937816 | 562731 |
| 528 | PQ 549 | 937817 | 562732 |
| 529 | PQ 550 | 937818 | 562733 |
| 530 | PQ 551 | 937819 | 562734 |
| 531 | PQ 552 | 937820 | 562735 |
| 532 | PQ 553 | 937821 | 562736 |
| 533 | PQ 554 | 937822 | 562737 |
| 534 | PQ 555 | 937823 | 562738 |
| 535 | PQ 556 | 937824 | 562739 |
| 536 | PQ 557 | 937825 | 562740 |
| 537 | PQ 558 | 937826 | 562741 |
| 538 | PQ 559 | 937827 | 562742 |
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| 627 | PQ 486 | 941442 | 564119 |
| 628 | PQ 487 | 941443 | 564120 |
| 629 | PQ 488 | 941444 | 564121 |
| 630 | PQ 489 | 941445 | 564122 |
| 631 | PQ 490 | 941446 | 564123 |
| 632 | PQ 491 | 941447 | 564124 |
| 633 | PQ 492 | 941448 | 564125 |
| 634 | PQ 493 | 941449 | 564126 |
| 635 | PQ 494 | 941450 | 564127 |
| 636 | PQ 495 | 941451 | 564128 |
| 637 | PQ 496 | 941452 | 564129 |
| 638 | PQ 497 | 941453 | 564130 |
| 639 | PQ 498 | 941454 | 564131 |
| 640 | PQ 499 | 941455 | 564132 |
| | | | |
| 641 | PQ 629 | 947476 | 569154 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
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| 564 | PQ 389 | 941379 | 564056 |
| 565 | PQ 390 | 941380 | 564057 |
| 566 | PQ 391 | 941381 | 564058 |
| 567 | PQ 392 | 941382 | 564059 |
| 568 | PQ 393 | 941383 | 564060 |
| 569 | PQ 394 | 941384 | 564061 |
| 570 | PQ 395 | 941385 | 564062 |
| 571 | PQ 396 | 941386 | 564063 |
| 572 | PQ 397 | 941387 | 564064 |
| 573 | PQ 398 | 941388 | 564065 |
| 574 | PQ 399 | 941389 | 564066 |
| 575 | PQ 400 | 941390 | 564067 |
| 576 | PQ 401 | 941391 | 564068 |
| 577 | PQ 402 | 941392 | 564069 |
| 578 | PQ 403 | 941393 | 564070 |
| 579 | PQ 404 | 941394 | 564071 |
| 580 | PQ 405 | 941395 | 564072 |
| 581 | PQ 406 | 941396 | 564073 |
| 582 | PQ 407 | 941397 | 564074 |
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| 671 | PQ 659 | 947506 | 569184 |
| 672 | PQ 660 | 947507 | 569185 |
| 673 | PQ 661 | 947508 | 569186 |
| 674 | PQ 662 | 947509 | 569187 |
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| 675 | PQ 663 | 954750 | 573408 |
| 676 | PQ 664 | 954751 | 573409 |
| 677 | PQ 665 | 954752 | 573410 |
| 678 | PQ 666 | 954753 | 573411 |
| 679 | PQ 667 | 954754 | 573412 |
| 680 | PQ 668 | 954755 | 573413 |
| 681 | PQ 669 | 954756 | 573414 |
| 682 | PQ 670 | 954757 | 573415 |
| 683 | PQ 671 | 954758 | 573416 |
| 684 | PQ 672 | 954759 | 573417 |
| 685 | PQ 673 | 954760 | 573418 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 609 | PQ 434 | 941424 | 564101 |
| 610 | PQ 435 | 941425 | 564102 |
| 611 | PQ 436 | 941426 | 564103 |
| 612 | PQ 437 | 941427 | 564104 |
| 613 | PQ 438 | 941428 | 564105 |
| 614 | PQ 439 | 941429 | 564106 |
| 615 | PQ 440 | 941430 | 564107 |
| 616 | PQ 441 | 941431 | 564108 |
| 617 | PQ 442 | 941432 | 564109 |
| 618 | PQ 443 | 941433 | 564110 |
| 619 | PQ 444 | 941434 | 564111 |
| 620 | PQ 445 | 941435 | 564112 |
| 621 | PQ 446 | 941436 | 564113 |
| 622 | PQ 447 | 941437 | 564114 |
| | | | |
| 623 | PQ 482 | 941438 | 564115 |
| 624 | PQ 483 | 941439 | 564116 |
| 625 | PQ 484 | 941440 | 564117 |
| 626 | PQ 485 | 941441 | 564118 |
| | | | |
| 715 | PQ 703 | 954790 | 573448 |
| 716 | PQ 704 | 954791 | 573449 |
| 717 | PQ 705 | 954792 | 573450 |
| 718 | PQ 706 | 954793 | 573451 |
| 719 | PQ 707 | 954794 | 573452 |
| 720 | PQ 708 | 954795 | 573453 |
| 721 | PQ 709 | 954796 | 573454 |
| 722 | PQ 710 | 954797 | 573455 |
| 723 | PQ 711 | 954798 | 573456 |
| 724 | PQ 712 | 954799 | 573457 |
| 725 | PQ 713 | 954800 | 573458 |
| 726 | PQ 714 | 954801 | 573459 |
| 727 | PQ 715 | 954802 | 573460 |
| 728 | PQ 716 | 954803 | 573461 |
| 729 | PQ 717 | 954804 | 573462 |
| 730 | PQ 718 | 954805 | 573463 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
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| 642 | PQ 630 | 947477 | 569155 |
| 643 | PQ 631 | 947478 | 569156 |
| 644 | PQ 632 | 947479 | 569157 |
| 645 | PQ 633 | 947480 | 569158 |
| 646 | PQ 634 | 947481 | 569159 |
| 647 | PQ 635 | 947482 | 569160 |
| 648 | PQ 636 | 947483 | 569161 |
| 649 | PQ 637 | 947484 | 569162 |
| 650 | PQ 638 | 947485 | 569163 |
| 651 | PQ 639 | 947486 | 569164 |
| 652 | PQ 640 | 947487 | 569165 |
| 653 | PQ 641 | 947488 | 569166 |
| 654 | PQ 642 | 947489 | 569167 |
| 655 | PQ 643 | 947490 | 569168 |
| 656 | PQ 644 | 947491 | 569169 |
| 657 | PQ 645 | 947492 | 569170 |
| 658 | PQ 646 | 947493 | 569171 |
| 659 | PQ 647 | 947494 | 569172 |
| 660 | PQ 648 | 947495 | 569173 |
| 661 | PQ 649 | 947496 | 569174 |
| 662 | PQ 650 | 947497 | 569175 |
| 663 | PQ 651 | 947498 | 569176 |
| 664 | PQ 652 | 947499 | 569177 |
| 665 | PQ 653 | 947500 | 569178 |
| 666 | PQ 654 | 947501 | 569179 |
| 667 | PQ 655 | 947502 | 569180 |
| 668 | PQ 656 | 947503 | 569181 |
| 669 | PQ 657 | 947504 | 569182 |
| 670 | PQ 658 | 947505 | 569183 |
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| 760 | PQ 748 | 954835 | 573493 |
| 761 | PQ 749 | 954836 | 573494 |
| 762 | PQ 750 | 954837 | 573495 |
| 763 | PQ 751 | 954838 | 573496 |
| 764 | PQ 752 | 954839 | 573497 |
| 765 | PQ 753 | 954840 | 573498 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
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| 686 | PQ 674 | 954761 | 573419 |
| 687 | PQ 675 | 954762 | 573420 |
| 688 | PQ 676 | 954763 | 573421 |
| 689 | PQ 677 | 954764 | 573422 |
| 690 | PQ 678 | 954765 | 573423 |
| 691 | PQ 679 | 954766 | 573424 |
| 692 | PQ 680 | 954767 | 573425 |
| 693 | PQ 681 | 954768 | 573426 |
| 694 | PQ 682 | 954769 | 573427 |
| 695 | PQ 683 | 954770 | 573428 |
| 696 | PQ 684 | 954771 | 573429 |
| 697 | PQ 685 | 954772 | 573430 |
| 698 | PQ 686 | 954773 | 573431 |
| 699 | PQ 687 | 954774 | 573432 |
| 700 | PQ 688 | 954775 | 573433 |
| 701 | PQ 689 | 954776 | 573434 |
| 702 | PQ 690 | 954777 | 573435 |
| 703 | PQ 691 | 954778 | 573436 |
| 704 | PQ 692 | 954779 | 573437 |
| 705 | PQ 693 | 954780 | 573438 |
| 706 | PQ 694 | 954781 | 573439 |
| 707 | PQ 695 | 954782 | 573440 |
| 708 | PQ 696 | 954783 | 573441 |
| 709 | PQ 697 | 954784 | 573442 |
| 710 | PQ 698 | 954785 | 573443 |
| 711 | PQ 699 | 954786 | 573444 |
| 712 | PQ 700 | 954787 | 573445 |
| 713 | PQ 701 | 954788 | 573446 |
| 714 | PQ 702 | 954789 | 573447 |
| | | | |
| 798 | PQ 1692 | 963049 | 580161 |
| 799 | PQ 1693 | 963050 | 580162 |
| 800 | PQ 1694 | 963051 | 580163 |
| 801 | PQ 1695 | 963052 | 580164 |
| 802 | PQ 1696 | 963053 | 580165 |
| 803 | PQ 1697 | 963054 | 580166 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
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| 731 | PQ 719 | 954806 | 573464 |
| 732 | PQ 720 | 954807 | 573465 |
| 733 | PQ 721 | 954808 | 573466 |
| 734 | PQ 722 | 954809 | 573467 |
| 735 | PQ 723 | 954810 | 573468 |
| 736 | PQ 724 | 954811 | 573469 |
| 737 | PQ 725 | 954812 | 573470 |
| 738 | PQ 726 | 954813 | 573471 |
| 739 | PQ 727 | 954814 | 573472 |
| 740 | PQ 728 | 954815 | 573473 |
| 741 | PQ 729 | 954816 | 573474 |
| 742 | PQ 730 | 954817 | 573475 |
| 743 | PQ 731 | 954818 | 573476 |
| 744 | PQ 732 | 954819 | 573477 |
| 745 | PQ 733 | 954820 | 573478 |
| 746 | PQ 734 | 954821 | 573479 |
| 747 | PQ 735 | 954822 | 573480 |
| 748 | PQ 736 | 954823 | 573481 |
| 749 | PQ 737 | 954824 | 573482 |
| 750 | PQ 738 | 954825 | 573483 |
| 751 | PQ 739 | 954826 | 573484 |
| 752 | PQ 740 | 954827 | 573485 |
| 753 | PQ 741 | 954828 | 573486 |
| 754 | PQ 742 | 954829 | 573487 |
| 755 | PQ 743 | 954830 | 573488 |
| 756 | PQ 744 | 954831 | 573489 |
| 757 | PQ 745 | 954832 | 573490 |
| 758 | PQ 746 | 954833 | 573491 |
| 759 | PQ 747 | 954834 | 573492 |
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| 837 | PQ 1731 | 963088 | 580200 |
| 838 | PQ 1732 | 963089 | 580201 |
| 839 | PQ 1733 | 963090 | 580202 |
| 840 | PQ 1734 | 963091 | 580203 |
| 841 | PQ 1735 | 963092 | 580204 |
| 842 | PQ 1736 | 963093 | 580205 |

| No. | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
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| 766 | PQ 754 | 954841 | 573499 |
| 767 | PQ 755 | 954842 | 573500 |
| 768 | PQ 756 | 954843 | 573501 |
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| 769 | PQ 1663 | 963020 | 580132 |
| 770 | PQ 1664 | 963021 | 580133 |
| 771 | PQ 1665 | 963022 | 580134 |
| 772 | PQ 1666 | 963023 | 580135 |
| 773 | PQ 1667 | 963024 | 580136 |
| 774 | PQ 1668 | 963025 | 580137 |
| 775 | PQ 1669 | 963026 | 580138 |
| 776 | PQ 1670 | 963027 | 580139 |
| 777 | PQ 1671 | 963028 | 580140 |
| 778 | PQ 1672 | 963029 | 580141 |
| 779 | PQ 1673 | 963030 | 580142 |
| 780 | PQ 1674 | 963031 | 580143 |
| 781 | PQ 1675 | 963032 | 580144 |
| 782 | PQ 1676 | 963033 | 580145 |
| 783 | PQ 1677 | 963034 | 580146 |
| 784 | PQ 1678 | 963035 | 580147 |
| 785 | PQ 1679 | 963036 | 580148 |
| 786 | PQ 1680 | 963037 | 580149 |
| 787 | PQ 1681 | 963038 | 580150 |
| 788 | PQ 1682 | 963039 | 580151 |
| 789 | PQ 1683 | 963040 | 580152 |
| 790 | PQ 1684 | 963041 | 580153 |
| 791 | PQ 1685 | 963042 | 580154 |
| 792 | PQ 1686 | 963043 | 580155 |
| 793 | PQ 1687 | 963044 | 580156 |
| 794 | PQ 1688 | 963045 | 580157 |
| 795 | PQ 1689 | 963046 | 580158 |
| 796 | PQ 1690 | 963047 | 580159 |

| No. | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 804 | PQ 1698 | 963055 | 580167 |
| 805 | PQ 1699 | 963056 | 580168 |
| 806 | PQ 1700 | 963057 | 580169 |
| 807 | PQ 1701 | 963058 | 580170 |
| 808 | PQ 1702 | 963059 | 580171 |
| 809 | PQ 1703 | 963060 | 580172 |
| 810 | PQ 1704 | 963061 | 580173 |
| 811 | PQ 1705 | 963062 | 580174 |
| 812 | PQ 1706 | 963063 | 580175 |
| 813 | PQ 1707 | 963064 | 580176 |
| 814 | PQ 1708 | 963065 | 580177 |
| 815 | PQ 1709 | 963066 | 580178 |
| 816 | PQ 1710 | 963067 | 580179 |
| 817 | PQ 1711 | 963068 | 580180 |
| 818 | PQ 1712 | 963069 | 580181 |
| 819 | PQ 1713 | 963070 | 580182 |
| 820 | PQ 1714 | 963071 | 580183 |
| 821 | PQ 1715 | 963072 | 580184 |
| 822 | PQ 1716 | 963073 | 580185 |
| 823 | PQ 1717 | 963074 | 580186 |
| 824 | PQ 1718 | 963075 | 580187 |
| 825 | PQ 1719 | 963076 | 580188 |
| 826 | PQ 1720 | 963077 | 580189 |
| 827 | PQ 1721 | 963078 | 580190 |
| 828 | PQ 1722 | 963079 | 580191 |
| 829 | PQ 1723 | 963080 | 580192 |
| 830 | PQ 1724 | 963081 | 580193 |
| 831 | PQ 1725 | 963082 | 580194 |
| 832 | PQ 1726 | 963083 | 580195 |
| 833 | PQ 1727 | 963084 | 580196 |
| 834 | PQ 1728 | 963085 | 580197 |
| 835 | PQ 1729 | 963086 | 580198 |

| No. | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 843 | PQ 1737 | 963094 | 580206 |
| 844 | PQ 1738 | 963095 | 580207 |
| 845 | PQ 1739 | 963096 | 580208 |
| 846 | PQ 1740 | 963097 | 580209 |
| 847 | PQ 1741 | 963098 | 580210 |
| 848 | PQ 1742 | 963099 | 580211 |
| 849 | PQ 1743 | 963100 | 580212 |
| 850 | PQ 1744 | 963101 | 580213 |
| 851 | PQ 1745 | 963102 | 580214 |
| 852 | PQ 1746 | 963103 | 580215 |
| | | | |
| 853 | PQ 1781 | 981723 | 591438 |
| | **PQ 1781 (Amdmt)** | **981723** | **597005** |
| | | | |
| 854 | PQ 1783 | 981724 | 591439 |
| | **PQ 1783 (Amdmt)** | **981724** | **597005** |
| | | | |
| 855 | PQ 1785 | 981725 | 591440 |
| | **PQ 1785 (Amdmt)** | **981725** | **597005** |
| | | | |
| 856 | PQ 1787 | 981726 | 591441 |
| | **PQ 1787 (Amdmt)** | **981726** | **597005** |
| | | | |
| 857 | PQ 1789 | 981727 | 591442 |
| | **PQ 1789 (Amdmt)** | **981727** | **597005** |
| | | | |
| 858 | PQ 1790 | 981728 | 591443 |
| | **PQ 1790 (Amdmt)** | **981728** | **597005** |
| | | | |
| 859 | PQ 1791 | 981729 | 591444 |
| | **PQ 1791 (Amdmt)** | **981729** | **597005** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 797 | PQ 1691 | 963048 | 580160 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 860 | PQ 1792 | 981730 | 591445 |
| | **PQ 1792 (Amdmt)** | **981730** | **597005** |
| 861 | PQ 1793 | 981731 | 591446 |
| | **PQ 1793 (Amdmt)** | **981731** | **597005** |
| 862 | PQ 1794 | 981732 | 591447 |
| | **PQ 1794 (Amdmt)** | **981732** | **597005** |
| 863 | PQ 1795 | 981733 | 591448 |
| | **PQ 1795 (Amdmt)** | **981733** | **597005** |
| 864 | PQ 1796 | 981734 | 591449 |
| | **PQ 1796 (Amdmt)** | **981734** | **597005** |
| 865 | PQ 1797 | 981735 | 591450 |
| | **PQ 1797 (Amdmt)** | **981735** | **597005** |
| 866 | PQ 1798 | 981736 | 591451 |
| | **PQ 1798 (Amdmt)** | **981736** | **597005** |
| 867 | PQ 1799 | 981737 | 591452 |
| | **PQ 1799 (Amdmt)** | **981737** | **597005** |
| 868 | PQ 1800 | 981738 | 591453 |
| | **PQ 1800 (Amdmt)** | **981738** | **597005** |
| 869 | PQ 1801 | 981739 | 591454 |
| | **PQ 1801 (Amdmt)** | **981739** | **597005** |
| 870 | PQ 1802 | 981740 | 591455 |
| | **PQ 1802 (Amdmt)** | **981740** | **597005** |
| | | | |
| 893 | PQ 1825 | 981763 | 591478 |
| | **PQ 1825 (Amdmt)** | **981763** | **597005** |
| | | | |
| 894 | PQ 1826 | 981764 | 591479 |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 836 | PQ 1730 | 963087 | 580199 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 871 | PQ 1803 | 981741 | 591456 |
| | **PQ 1803 (Amdmt)** | **981741** | **597005** |
| 872 | PQ 1804 | 981742 | 591457 |
| | **PQ 1804 (Amdmt)** | **981742** | **597005** |
| 873 | PQ 1805 | 981743 | 591458 |
| | **PQ 1805 (Amdmt)** | **981743** | **597005** |
| 874 | PQ 1806 | 981744 | 591459 |
| | **PQ 1806 (Amdmt)** | **981744** | **597005** |
| 875 | PQ 1807 | 981745 | 591460 |
| | **PQ 1807 (Amdmt)** | **981745** | **597005** |
| 876 | PQ 1808 | 981746 | 591461 |
| | **PQ 1808 (Amdmt)** | **981746** | **597005** |
| 877 | PQ 1809 | 981747 | 591462 |
| | **PQ 1809 (Amdmt)** | **981747** | **597005** |
| 878 | PQ 1810 | 981748 | 591463 |
| | **PQ 1810 (Amdmt)** | **981748** | **597005** |
| 879 | PQ 1811 | 981749 | 591464 |
| | **PQ 1811 (Amdmt)** | **981749** | **597005** |
| 880 | PQ 1812 | 981750 | 591465 |
| | **PQ 1812 (Amdmt)** | **981750** | **597005** |
| 881 | PQ 1813 | 981751 | 591466 |
| | **PQ 1813 (Amdmt)** | **981751** | **597005** |
| | | | |
| 909 | PQ 816 | 982297 | 591685 |
| 910 | PQ 817 | 982298 | 591686 |
| 911 | PQ 818 | 982299 | 591687 |
| 912 | PQ 819 | 982300 | 591688 |
| | | | |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 882 | PQ 1814 | 981752 | 591467 |
| | **PQ 1814 (Amdmt)** | **981752** | **597005** |
| 883 | PQ 1815 | 981753 | 591468 |
| | **PQ 1815 (Amdmt)** | **981753** | **597005** |
| 884 | PQ 1816 | 981754 | 591469 |
| | **PQ 1816 (Amdmt)** | **981754** | **597005** |
| 885 | PQ 1817 | 981755 | 591470 |
| | **PQ 1817 (Amdmt)** | **981755** | **597005** |
| 886 | PQ 1818 | 981756 | 591471 |
| | **PQ 1818 (Amdmt)** | **981756** | **597005** |
| 887 | PQ 1819 | 981757 | 591472 |
| | **PQ 1819 (Amdmt)** | **981757** | **597005** |
| 888 | PQ 1820 | 981758 | 591473 |
| | **PQ 1820 (Amdmt)** | **981758** | **597005** |
| 889 | PQ 1821 | 981759 | 591474 |
| | **PQ 1821 (Amdmt)** | **981759** | **597005** |
| 890 | PQ 1822 | 981760 | 591475 |
| | **PQ 1822 (Amdmt)** | **981760** | **597005** |
| 891 | PQ 1823 | 981761 | 591476 |
| | **PQ 1823 (Amdmt)** | **981761** | **597005** |
| 892 | PQ 1824 | 981762 | 591477 |
| | **PQ 1824 (Amdmt)** | **981762** | **597005** |
| | | | |
| 945 | PQ 852 | 982333 | 591721 |
| 946 | PQ 853 | 982334 | 591722 |
| 947 | PQ 854 | 982335 | 591723 |
| 948 | PQ 855 | 982336 | 591724 |
| | | | |

| No. | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **PQ 1826 (Amdmt)** | **981764** | **597005** |
| 895 | PQ 1827 | 981765 | 591480 |
| | **PQ 1827 (Amdmt)** | **981765** | **597005** |
| 896 | PQ 1828 | 981766 | 591481 |
| | **PQ 1828 (Amdmt)** | **981766** | **597005** |
| 897 | PQ 1829 | 981767 | 591482 |
| | **PQ 1829 (Amdmt)** | **981767** | **597005** |
| 898 | PQ 1830 | 981768 | 591483 |
| | **PQ 1830 (Amdmt)** | **981768** | **597005** |
| 899 | PQ 1831 | 981769 | 591484 |
| | **PQ 1831 (Amdmt)** | **981769** | **597005** |
| 900 | PQ 1832 | 981770 | 591485 |
| | **PQ 1832 (Amdmt)** | **981770** | **597005** |
| 901 | PQ 1833 | 981771 | 591486 |
| | **PQ 1833 (Amdmt)** | **981771** | **597005** |
| 902 | PQ 1834 | 981772 | 591487 |
| | **PQ 1834 (Amdmt)** | **981772** | **597005** |
| 903 | PQ 810 | 982291 | 591679 |
| 904 | PQ 811 | 982292 | 591680 |
| 905 | PQ 812 | 982293 | 591681 |
| 906 | PQ 813 | 982294 | 591682 |
| 907 | PQ 814 | 982295 | 591683 |
| 913 | PQ 820 | 982301 | 591689 |
| 914 | PQ 821 | 982302 | 591690 |
| 915 | PQ 822 | 982303 | 591691 |
| 916 | PQ 823 | 982304 | 591692 |
| 917 | PQ 824 | 982305 | 591693 |
| 918 | PQ 825 | 982306 | 591694 |
| 919 | PQ 826 | 982307 | 591695 |
| 920 | PQ 827 | 982308 | 591696 |
| 921 | PQ 828 | 982309 | 591697 |
| 922 | PQ 829 | 982310 | 591698 |
| 923 | PQ 830 | 982311 | 591699 |
| 924 | PQ 831 | 982312 | 591700 |
| 925 | PQ 832 | 982313 | 591701 |
| 926 | PQ 833 | 982314 | 591702 |
| 927 | PQ 834 | 982315 | 591703 |
| 928 | PQ 835 | 982316 | 591704 |
| 929 | PQ 836 | 982317 | 591705 |
| 930 | PQ 837 | 982318 | 591706 |
| 931 | PQ 838 | 982319 | 591707 |
| 932 | PQ 839 | 982320 | 591708 |
| 933 | PQ 840 | 982321 | 591709 |
| 934 | PQ 841 | 982322 | 591710 |
| 935 | PQ 842 | 982323 | 591711 |
| 936 | PQ 843 | 982324 | 591712 |
| 937 | PQ 844 | 982325 | 591713 |
| 938 | PQ 845 | 982326 | 591714 |
| 939 | PQ 846 | 982327 | 591715 |
| 940 | PQ 847 | 982328 | 591716 |
| 941 | PQ 848 | 982329 | 591717 |
| 942 | PQ 849 | 982330 | 591718 |
| 943 | PQ 850 | 982331 | 591719 |
| 949 | PQ 856 | 982337 | 591725 |
| 950 | PQ 857 | 982338 | 591726 |
| 951 | PQ 858 | 982339 | 591727 |
| 952 | PQ 859 | 982340 | 591728 |
| 953 | PQ 860 | 982341 | 591729 |
| 954 | PQ 861 | 982342 | 591730 |
| 955 | PQ 862 | 982343 | 591731 |
| 956 | PQ 863 | 982344 | 591732 |
| 957 | PQ 864 | 982345 | 591733 |
| 958 | PQ 865 | 982346 | 591734 |
| 959 | PQ 866 | 982347 | 591735 |
| 960 | PQ 867 | 982348 | 591736 |
| 961 | PQ 868 | 982349 | 591737 |
| 962 | PQ 869 | 982350 | 591738 |
| 963 | PQ 870 | 982351 | 591739 |
| 964 | PQ 871 | 982352 | 591740 |
| 965 | PQ 872 | 982353 | 591741 |
| 966 | PQ 873 | 982354 | 591742 |
| 967 | PQ 874 | 982355 | 591743 |
| 968 | PQ 875 | 982356 | 591744 |
| 969 | PQ 876 | 982357 | 591745 |
| 970 | PQ 877 | 982358 | 591746 |
| 971 | PQ 878 | 982359 | 591747 |
| 972 | PQ 879 | 982360 | 591748 |
| 973 | PQ 880 | 982361 | 591749 |
| 974 | PQ 881 | 982362 | 591750 |
| 975 | PQ 882 | 982363 | 591751 |
| 976 | PQ 883 | 982364 | 591752 |
| 977 | PQ 884 | 982365 | 591753 |
| 978 | PQ 885 | 982366 | 591754 |
| 979 | PQ 886 | 982367 | 591755 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 908 | PQ 815 | 982296 | 591684 |
| | **Claim Names** | **BLM Serial (NMC #)** | **Elko County Doc #** |
| 981 | PQ 888 | 982369 | 591757 |
| 982 | PQ 889 | 982370 | 591758 |
| 983 | PQ 890 | 982371 | 591759 |
| 984 | PQ 891 | 982372 | 591760 |
| 985 | PQ 892 | 982373 | 591761 |
| 986 | PQ 893 | 982374 | 591762 |
| 987 | PQ 894 | 982375 | 591763 |
| 988 | PQ 895 | 982376 | 591764 |
| 989 | PQ 896 | 982377 | 591765 |
| 990 | PQ 897 | 982378 | 591766 |
| 991 | PQ 898 | 982379 | 591767 |
| 992 | PQ 899 | 982380 | 591768 |
| 993 | PQ 900 | 982381 | 591769 |
| 994 | PQ 901 | 982382 | 591770 |
| 995 | PQ 902 | 982383 | 591771 |
| 996 | PQ 903 | 982384 | 591772 |
| 997 | PQ 904 | 982385 | 591773 |
| 998 | PQ 905 | 982386 | 591774 |
| 999 | PQ 906 | 982387 | 591775 |
| 1000 | PQ 907 | 982388 | 591776 |
| 1001 | PQ 908 | 982389 | 591777 |
| 1002 | PQ 909 | 982390 | 591778 |
| 1003 | PQ 910 | 982391 | 591779 |
| 1004 | PQ 911 | 982392 | 591780 |
| 1005 | PQ 912 | 982393 | 591781 |
| 1006 | PQ 913 | 982394 | 591782 |
| 1007 | PQ 914 | 982395 | 591783 |
| 1008 | PQ 915 | 982396 | 591784 |
| 1009 | PQ 916 | 982397 | 591785 |
| | | | |
| 1010 | PQ 788 | 982398 | 591677 |
| | | | |
| 1011 | PQ 917 | 983422 | 592580 |
| 1012 | PQ 918 | 983423 | 592581 |
| 1013 | PQ 919 | 983424 | 592582 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 944 | PQ 851 | 982332 | 591720 |
| | **Claim Names** | **BLM Serial (NMC #)** | **Elko County Doc #** |
| 1024 | PQ 930 | 983435 | 592593 |
| 1025 | PQ 931 | 983436 | 592594 |
| 1026 | PQ 932 | 983437 | 592595 |
| 1027 | PQ 933 | 983438 | 592596 |
| 1028 | PQ 934 | 983439 | 592597 |
| | | | |
| 1029 | PQ 989 | 983440 | 592598 |
| 1030 | PQ 990 | 983441 | 592599 |
| 1031 | PQ 991 | 983442 | 592600 |
| 1032 | PQ 992 | 983443 | 592601 |
| 1033 | PQ 993 | 983444 | 592602 |
| 1034 | PQ 994 | 983445 | 592603 |
| 1035 | PQ 995 | 983446 | 592604 |
| 1036 | PQ 996 | 983447 | 592605 |
| 1037 | PQ 997 | 983448 | 592606 |
| 1038 | PQ 998 | 983449 | 592607 |
| 1039 | PQ 999 | 983450 | 592608 |
| 1040 | PQ 1000 | 983451 | 592609 |
| | | | |
| 1041 | PQ 789 | 983501 | 592829 |
| 1042 | PQ 790 | 983502 | 592830 |
| 1043 | PQ 791 | 983503 | 592831 |
| 1044 | PQ 792 | 983504 | 592832 |
| 1045 | PQ 793 | 983505 | 592833 |
| 1046 | PQ 794 | 983506 | 592834 |
| 1047 | PQ 795 | 983507 | 592835 |
| 1048 | PQ 796 | 983508 | 592836 |
| 1049 | PQ 797 | 983509 | 592837 |
| 1050 | PQ 798 | 983510 | 592838 |
| 1051 | PQ 799 | 983511 | 592839 |
| 1052 | PQ 800 | 983512 | 592840 |
| 1053 | PQ 801 | 983513 | 592841 |
| 1054 | PQ 802 | 983514 | 592842 |
| 1055 | PQ 803 | 983515 | 592843 |
| 1056 | PQ 804 | 983516 | 592844 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 980 | PQ 887 | 982368 | 591756 |
| | **Claim Names** | **BLM Serial (NMC #)** | **Elko County Doc #** |
| 1064 | PQ 1786 | 990006 | 598736 |
| | | | |
| 1065 | PQ 1788 | 990007 | 598737 |
| | | | |
| 1066 | PQ 935 | 993806 | 600222 |
| 1067 | PQ 936 | 993807 | 600223 |
| 1068 | PQ 937 | 993808 | 600224 |
| 1069 | PQ 938 | 993809 | 600225 |
| 1070 | PQ 939 | 993810 | 600226 |
| 1071 | PQ 940 | 993811 | 600227 |
| 1072 | PQ 941 | 993812 | 600228 |
| 1073 | PQ 942 | 993813 | 600229 |
| 1074 | PQ 943 | 993814 | 600230 |
| 1075 | PQ 944 | 993815 | 600231 |
| 1076 | PQ 945 | 993816 | 600232 |
| 1077 | PQ 946 | 993817 | 600233 |
| 1078 | PQ 947 | 993818 | 600234 |
| 1079 | PQ 948 | 993819 | 600235 |
| 1080 | PQ 949 | 993820 | 600236 |
| 1081 | PQ 950 | 993821 | 600237 |
| 1082 | PQ 951 | 993822 | 600238 |
| 1083 | PQ 952 | 993823 | 600239 |
| 1084 | PQ 953 | 993824 | 600240 |
| 1085 | PQ 954 | 993825 | 600241 |
| 1086 | PQ 955 | 993826 | 600242 |
| 1087 | PQ 956 | 993827 | 600243 |
| | | | |
| 1088 | PQ 1001 | 993828 | 600244 |
| 1089 | PQ 1002 | 993829 | 600245 |
| 1090 | PQ 1003 | 993830 | 600246 |
| 1091 | PQ 1004 | 993831 | 600247 |
| 1092 | PQ 1005 | 993832 | 600248 |
| 1093 | PQ 1006 | 993833 | 600249 |
| 1094 | PQ 1007 | 993834 | 600250 |
| 1095 | PQ 1008 | 993835 | 600251 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1014 | PQ 920 | 983425 | 592583 |
| 1015 | PQ 921 | 983426 | 592584 |
| 1016 | PQ 922 | 983427 | 592585 |
| 1017 | PQ 923 | 983428 | 592586 |
| 1018 | PQ 924 | 983429 | 592587 |
| 1019 | PQ 925 | 983430 | 592588 |
| 1020 | PQ 926 | 983431 | 592589 |
| 1021 | PQ 927 | 983432 | 592590 |
| 1022 | PQ 928 | 983433 | 592591 |
| 1023 | PQ 929 | 983434 | 592592 |
| | | | |
| 1106 | PQ 1019 | 993846 | 600262 |
| 1107 | PQ 1020 | 993847 | 600263 |
| 1108 | PQ 1021 | 993848 | 600264 |
| 1109 | PQ 1022 | 993849 | 600265 |
| 1110 | PQ 1023 | 993850 | 600266 |
| 1111 | PQ 1024 | 993851 | 600267 |
| 1112 | PQ 1025 | 993852 | 600268 |
| 1113 | PQ 1026 | 993853 | 600269 |
| 1114 | PQ 1027 | 993854 | 600270 |
| 1115 | PQ 1028 | 993855 | 600271 |
| | | | |
| 1116 | PQ 1061 | 993856 | 600272 |
| 1117 | PQ 1062 | 993857 | 600273 |
| 1118 | PQ 1063 | 993858 | 600274 |
| 1119 | PQ 1064 | 993859 | 600275 |
| 1120 | PQ 1065 | 993860 | 600276 |
| 1121 | PQ 1066 | 993861 | 600277 |
| 1122 | PQ 1067 | 993862 | 600278 |
| 1123 | PQ 1068 | 993863 | 600279 |
| 1124 | PQ 1069 | 993864 | 600280 |
| 1125 | PQ 1070 | 993865 | 600281 |
| 1126 | PQ 1071 | 993866 | 600282 |
| 1127 | PQ 1072 | 993867 | 600283 |
| 1128 | PQ 1073 | 993868 | 600284 |
| 1129 | PQ 1074 | 993869 | 600285 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1057 | PQ 805 | 983517 | 592845 |
| 1058 | PQ 806 | 983518 | 592846 |
| 1059 | PQ 807 | 983519 | 592847 |
| 1060 | PQ 808 | 983520 | 592848 |
| 1061 | PQ 809 | 983521 | 592849 |
| | | | |
| 1062 | PQ 1782 | 990004 | 598734 |
| | | | |
| 1063 | PQ 1784 | 990005 | 598735 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 1149 | PQ 1142 | 993889 | 600123 |
| 1150 | PQ 1143 | 993890 | 600124 |
| 1151 | PQ 1144 | 993891 | 600125 |
| 1152 | PQ 1145 | 993892 | 600126 |
| 1153 | PQ 1146 | 993893 | 600127 |
| 1154 | PQ 1147 | 993894 | 600128 |
| 1155 | PQ 1148 | 993895 | 600129 |
| 1156 | PQ 1149 | 993896 | 600130 |
| 1157 | PQ 1150 | 993897 | 600131 |
| 1158 | PQ 1151 | 993898 | 600132 |
| 1159 | PQ 1152 | 993899 | 600133 |
| 1160 | PQ 1153 | 993900 | 600134 |
| 1161 | PQ 1154 | 993901 | 600135 |
| 1162 | PQ 1155 | 993902 | 600136 |
| 1163 | PQ 1156 | 993903 | 600137 |
| 1164 | PQ 1157 | 993904 | 600138 |
| 1165 | PQ 1158 | 993905 | 600139 |
| 1166 | PQ 1159 | 993906 | 600140 |
| 1167 | PQ 1160 | 993907 | 600141 |
| 1168 | PQ 1161 | 993908 | 600142 |
| 1169 | PQ 1162 | 993909 | 600143 |
| 1170 | PQ 1163 | 993910 | 600144 |
| 1171 | PQ 1164 | 993911 | 600145 |
| 1172 | PQ 1165 | 993912 | 600146 |
| 1173 | PQ 1166 | 993913 | 600147 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1096 | PQ 1009 | 993836 | 600252 |
| 1097 | PQ 1010 | 993837 | 600253 |
| 1098 | PQ 1011 | 993838 | 600254 |
| 1099 | PQ 1012 | 993839 | 600255 |
| 1100 | PQ 1013 | 993840 | 600256 |
| 1101 | PQ 1014 | 993841 | 600257 |
| 1102 | PQ 1015 | 993842 | 600258 |
| 1103 | PQ 1016 | 993843 | 600259 |
| 1104 | PQ 1017 | 993844 | 600260 |
| 1105 | PQ 1018 | 993845 | 600261 |
| | | | |
| 1193 | PQ 1755 | 993933 | 600168 |
| 1194 | PQ 1756 | 993934 | 600169 |
| 1195 | PQ 1757 | 993935 | 600170 |
| 1196 | PQ 1758 | 993936 | 600171 |
| 1197 | PQ 1759 | 993937 | 600172 |
| 1198 | PQ 1760 | 993938 | 600173 |
| 1199 | PQ 1761 | 993939 | 600174 |
| 1200 | PQ 1762 | 993940 | 600175 |
| 1201 | PQ 1763 | 993941 | 600176 |
| 1202 | PQ 1764 | 993942 | 600177 |
| 1203 | PQ 1765 | 993943 | 600178 |
| 1204 | PQ 1766 | 993944 | 600179 |
| 1205 | PQ 1767 | 993945 | 600180 |
| 1206 | PQ 1768 | 993946 | 600181 |
| 1207 | PQ 1769 | 993947 | 600182 |
| 1208 | PQ 1770 | 993948 | 600183 |
| 1209 | PQ 1771 | 993949 | 600184 |
| 1210 | PQ 1772 | 993950 | 600185 |
| 1211 | PQ 1773 | 993951 | 600186 |
| 1212 | PQ 1774 | 993952 | 600187 |
| 1213 | PQ 1775 | 993953 | 600188 |
| 1214 | PQ 1776 | 993954 | 600189 |
| 1215 | PQ 1777 | 993955 | 600190 |
| 1216 | PQ 1778 | 993956 | 600191 |
| 1217 | PQ 1779 | 993957 | 600192 |

| No. | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1130 | PQ 1075 | 993870 | 600286 |
| 1131 | PQ 1076 | 993871 | 600287 |
| 1132 | PQ 1077 | 993872 | 600288 |
| 1133 | PQ 1078 | 993873 | 600289 |
| 1134 | PQ 1079 | 993874 | 600290 |
| 1135 | PQ 1080 | 993875 | 600291 |
| 1136 | PQ 1081 | 993876 | 600292 |
| 1137 | PQ 1082 | 993877 | 600293 |
| | | | |
| 1138 | PQ 1115 | 993878 | 600294 |
| 1139 | PQ 1116 | 993879 | 600295 |
| 1140 | PQ 1117 | 993880 | 600296 |
| 1141 | PQ 1118 | 993881 | 600297 |
| 1142 | PQ 1119 | 993882 | 600298 |
| 1143 | PQ 1120 | 993883 | 600299 |
| 1144 | PQ 1121 | 993884 | 600300 |
| 1145 | PQ 1122 | 993885 | 600301 |
| 1146 | PQ 1123 | 993886 | 600302 |
| 1147 | PQ 1124 | 993887 | 600303 |
| 1148 | PQ 1125 | 993888 | 600304 |

| No. | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1174 | PQ 1167 | 993914 | 600148 |
| 1175 | PQ 1168 | 993915 | 600149 |
| 1176 | PQ 1169 | 993916 | 600150 |
| 1177 | PQ 1170 | 993917 | 600151 |
| 1178 | PQ 1171 | 993918 | 600152 |
| 1179 | PQ 1172 | 993919 | 600153 |
| 1180 | PQ 1173 | 993920 | 600154 |
| 1181 | PQ 1174 | 993921 | 600155 |
| 1182 | PQ 1175 | 993922 | 600156 |
| 1183 | PQ 1176 | 993923 | 600157 |
| 1184 | PQ 1177 | 993924 | 600158 |
| | | | |
| 1185 | PQ 1747 | 993925 | 600160 |
| 1186 | PQ 1748 | 993926 | 600161 |
| 1187 | PQ 1749 | 993927 | 600162 |
| 1188 | PQ 1750 | 993928 | 600163 |
| 1189 | PQ 1751 | 993929 | 600164 |
| 1190 | PQ 1752 | 993930 | 600165 |
| 1191 | PQ 1753 | 993931 | 600166 |
| 1192 | PQ 1754 | 993932 | 600167 |

| No. | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1218 | PQ 1780 | 993958 | 600193 |
| | | | |
| 1219 | PQ 757 | 994382 | 600667 |
| 1220 | PQ 758 | 994383 | 600668 |
| 1221 | PQ 759 | 994384 | 600669 |
| 1222 | PQ 760 | 994385 | 600670 |
| 1223 | PQ 761 | 994386 | 600671 |
| 1224 | PQ 762 | 994387 | 600672 |
| 1225 | PQ 763 | 994388 | 600673 |
| 1226 | PQ 764 | 994389 | 600674 |
| 1227 | PQ 765 | 994390 | 600675 |
| 1228 | PQ 766 | 994391 | 600676 |
| 1229 | PQ 767 | 994392 | 600677 |
| 1230 | PQ 768 | 994393 | 600678 |
| 1231 | PQ 769 | 994394 | 600679 |
| 1232 | PQ 770 | 994395 | 600680 |
| 1233 | PQ 771 | 994396 | 600681 |
| 1234 | PQ 772 | 994397 | 600682 |
| 1235 | PQ 773 | 994398 | 600683 |
| 1236 | PQ 774 | 994399 | 600684 |
| 1237 | PQ 775 | 994400 | 600685 |
| 1238 | PQ 776 | 994401 | 600686 |
| 1239 | PQ 777 | 994402 | 600687 |
| 1240 | PQ 778 | 994403 | 600688 |
| 1241 | PQ 779 | 994404 | 600689 |
| 1242 | PQ 780 | 994405 | 600690 |
| 1243 | PQ 781 | 994406 | 600691 |
| 1244 | PQ 782 | 994407 | 600692 |
| 1245 | PQ 783 | 994408 | 600693 |
| 1246 | PQ 784 | 994409 | 600694 |
| 1247 | PQ 785 | 994410 | 600695 |
| 1248 | PQ 786 | 994411 | 600696 |
| 1249 | PQ 787 | 994412 | 600697 |
| | | | |
| 1250 | PQ 957 | 994413 | 600714 |
| 1251 | PQ 958 | 994414 | 600715 |

| No. | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1281 | PQ 988 | 994444 | 600745 |
| | | | |
| 1282 | PQ 1029 | 994445 | 600746 |
| 1283 | PQ 1030 | 994446 | 600747 |
| 1284 | PQ 1031 | 994447 | 600748 |
| 1285 | PQ 1032 | 994448 | 600749 |
| 1286 | PQ 1033 | 994449 | 600750 |
| 1287 | PQ 1034 | 994450 | 600751 |
| 1288 | PQ 1035 | 994451 | 600752 |
| 1289 | PQ 1036 | 994452 | 600753 |
| 1290 | PQ 1037 | 994453 | 600754 |
| 1291 | PQ 1038 | 994454 | 600755 |
| 1292 | PQ 1039 | 994455 | 600756 |
| 1293 | PQ 1040 | 994456 | 600757 |
| 1294 | PQ 1041 | 994457 | 600758 |
| 1295 | PQ 1042 | 994458 | 600759 |

| No. | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1324 | PQ 1093 | 994487 | 600788 |
| 1325 | PQ 1094 | 994488 | 600789 |
| 1326 | PQ 1095 | 994489 | 600790 |
| 1327 | PQ 1096 | 994490 | 600791 |
| 1328 | PQ 1097 | 994491 | 600792 |
| 1329 | PQ 1098 | 994492 | 600793 |
| 1330 | PQ 1099 | 994493 | 600794 |
| 1331 | PQ 1100 | 994494 | 600795 |
| 1332 | PQ 1101 | 994495 | 600796 |
| 1333 | PQ 1102 | 994496 | 600797 |
| 1334 | PQ 1103 | 994497 | 600798 |
| 1335 | PQ 1104 | 994498 | 600799 |
| 1336 | PQ 1105 | 994499 | 600800 |
| 1337 | PQ 1106 | 994500 | 600801 |
| 1338 | PQ 1107 | 994501 | 600802 |
| 1339 | PQ 1108 | 994502 | 600803 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1252 | PQ 959 | 994415 | 600716 |
| 1253 | PQ 960 | 994416 | 600717 |
| 1254 | PQ 961 | 994417 | 600718 |
| 1255 | PQ 962 | 994418 | 600719 |
| 1256 | PQ 963 | 994419 | 600720 |
| 1257 | PQ 964 | 994420 | 600721 |
| 1258 | PQ 965 | 994421 | 600722 |
| 1259 | PQ 966 | 994422 | 600723 |
| 1260 | PQ 967 | 994423 | 600724 |
| 1261 | PQ 968 | 994424 | 600725 |
| 1262 | PQ 969 | 994425 | 600726 |
| 1263 | PQ 970 | 994426 | 600727 |
| 1264 | PQ 971 | 994427 | 600728 |
| 1265 | PQ 972 | 994428 | 600729 |
| 1266 | PQ 973 | 994429 | 600730 |
| 1267 | PQ 974 | 994430 | 600731 |
| 1268 | PQ 975 | 994431 | 600732 |
| 1269 | PQ 976 | 994432 | 600733 |
| 1270 | PQ 977 | 994433 | 600734 |
| 1271 | PQ 978 | 994434 | 600735 |
| 1272 | PQ 979 | 994435 | 600736 |
| 1273 | PQ 980 | 994436 | 600737 |
| 1274 | PQ 981 | 994437 | 600738 |
| 1275 | PQ 982 | 994438 | 600739 |
| 1276 | PQ 983 | 994439 | 600740 |
| 1277 | PQ 984 | 994440 | 600741 |
| 1278 | PQ 985 | 994441 | 600742 |
| 1279 | PQ 986 | 994442 | 600743 |
| 1280 | PQ 987 | 994443 | 600744 |

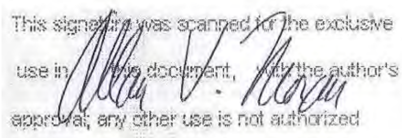
| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1296 | PQ 1043 | 994459 | 600760 |
| 1297 | PQ 1044 | 994460 | 600761 |
| 1298 | PQ 1045 | 994461 | 600762 |
| 1299 | PQ 1046 | 994462 | 600763 |
| 1300 | PQ 1047 | 994463 | 600764 |
| 1301 | PQ 1048 | 994464 | 600765 |
| 1302 | PQ 1049 | 994465 | 600766 |
| 1303 | PQ 1050 | 994466 | 600767 |
| 1304 | PQ 1051 | 994467 | 600768 |
| 1305 | PQ 1052 | 994468 | 600769 |
| 1306 | PQ 1053 | 994469 | 600770 |
| 1307 | PQ 1054 | 994470 | 600771 |
| 1308 | PQ 1055 | 994471 | 600772 |
| 1309 | PQ 1056 | 994472 | 600773 |
| 1310 | PQ 1057 | 994473 | 600774 |
| 1311 | PQ 1058 | 994474 | 600775 |
| 1312 | PQ 1059 | 994475 | 600776 |
| 1313 | PQ 1060 | 994476 | 600777 |
| | | | |
| 1314 | PQ 1083 | 994477 | 600778 |
| 1315 | PQ 1084 | 994478 | 600779 |
| 1316 | PQ 1085 | 994479 | 600780 |
| 1317 | PQ 1086 | 994480 | 600781 |
| 1318 | PQ 1087 | 994481 | 600782 |
| 1319 | PQ 1088 | 994482 | 600783 |
| 1320 | PQ 1089 | 994483 | 600784 |
| 1321 | PQ 1090 | 994484 | 600785 |
| 1322 | PQ 1091 | 994485 | 600786 |
| 1323 | PQ 1092 | 994486 | 600787 |

| | Claim Names | BLM Serial (NMC #) | Elko County Doc # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1340 | PQ 1109 | 994503 | 600804 |
| 1341 | PQ 1110 | 994504 | 600805 |
| 1342 | PQ 1111 | 994505 | 600806 |
| 1343 | PQ 1112 | 994506 | 600807 |
| 1344 | PQ 1113 | 994507 | 600808 |
| 1345 | PQ 1114 | 994508 | 600809 |
| | | | |
| 1346 | PQ 1126 | 994509 | 600810 |
| 1347 | PQ 1127 | 994510 | 600811 |
| 1348 | PQ 1128 | 994511 | 600812 |
| 1349 | PQ 1129 | 994512 | 600813 |
| 1350 | PQ 1130 | 994513 | 600814 |
| 1351 | PQ 1131 | 994514 | 600815 |
| 1352 | PQ 1132 | 994515 | 600816 |
| 1353 | PQ 1133 | 994516 | 600817 |
| 1354 | PQ 1134 | 994517 | 600818 |
| 1355 | PQ 1135 | 994518 | 600819 |
| 1356 | PQ 1136 | 994519 | 600820 |
| 1357 | PQ 1137 | 994520 | 600821 |
| 1358 | PQ 1138 | 994521 | 600822 |
| 1359 | PQ 1139 | 994522 | 600823 |
| 1360 | PQ 1140 | 994523 | 600824 |
| 1361 | PQ 1141 | 994524 | 600825 |

**End**

AuEx Ventures Inc. NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, "*West Pequop Gold Exploration Project, Nevada, USA*", effective date of March 23, 2010.

Dated this Thursday, July 15, 2010.

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