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TECHNICAL REPORT

May 08, 2009

RYE PATCH GOLD CORP.

WILCO PROJECT, PERSHING COUNTY, NEVADA, USA

Prepared by

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Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

1 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared by Scott E. Wilson Consulting, Inc. (SEWC) at the request of Rye Patch Gold Corp (Rye Patch) a British Columbia, Canada Corporation listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. This report was written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. This technical report is being authored, to identify material changes, which have occurred at the Wilco Project in Northern Nevada, since a technical report dated August 27, 2008 was authored by Scott E Wilson of Scott E. Wilson Consulting Inc. SEWC's scope of work is to develop and quantify the resources related to the Wilco Project as an independent consultant.

This report addresses the updated resources at the two properties known as the Colado Property and the Willard Mine. Hence, the combined name of Wilco. Historically, the Willard Mine was mined by Western States Minerals Corp. in the early 1990's, and then reclaimed. These two deposits at Wilco meet the NI43-101 definition for resources. Subsequent to the publication of the August 27, 2008 technical report, SEWC generated a resource estimate for the entire Wilco Project. The data comprises 670 exploration drillholes that were drilled over a period of nearly twenty years at Wilco. This new report identifies a significant oxide and sulphide resource at Wilco. In all there is total increase in oxide gold resources and sulphide gold resources due to additional drilling and new modeling parameters. Geologic models were used to guide the grade estimation process.

Rye Patch has entered into an Assignment Agreement with North American Diversified Resources Corporation and Newmont USA Ltd. to further explore and if warranted, develop the Wilco property. Pursuant to Rye Patch's lease on the property Rye Patch must expend $3 million on exploration of the Wilco property over a five year period. Newmont retains a right to earn back a 60% interest in the property by spending a further $15 million on exploration. Newmont may earn an additional 10% interest if it spends an additional $5 million on exploration. The land covered by these agreements includes 217 mineral claims that cover approximately 3,240 acres and a further 5,226 acres of private lands, located approximately six miles northeast of Lovelock, NV. The mineral claims and private lands are contiguous and Rye Patch Gold controls all mineral rights within the property boundary.

The Wilco property area has a long history of exploration, development and production dating back to the early 1900's. In the north and west portions of the property, gold silver and antimony were mined between 1905 and 1951. Antimony was produced at the Johnson-Heizer and Adriene mines during 1916 and 1946. The Rosal mine was developed for antimony, but no production was reported. The Willard mines produced free-milling gold from surface exposures, and later gold was recovered from heap leach operations in the 1990's. Western States Mining Corporation placed the Willard mine into production in 1989. Also in the 1990's, exploration drilling by Amax outlined an estimated 27 million tons of mineralized material grading 0.02 oz Au/ton at the Colado deposit located in the western portion of the Wilco

Project. It is not know if this estimate was developed by a Qualified Person as defined in CIM 2005. The accuracy of this estimate cannot be relied upon.

Mine Development Associates (MDA) of Reno, Nevada, completed a resource estimate on the Colado deposit in the fall of 2006. The Colado estimate was reported in a 43-101 dated November 2006. In January 2007, Rye Patch requested a mineral resource be completed on the Willard deposit. The purpose of the estimate is for a first-time public disclosure of the resources at Willard. The work done by MDA included validating the database, analyzing quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") data, and building a geologic model with the assistance of Rye Patch Gold personnel. That program resulted in the authoring of the August 7, 2007 Wilco Technical Report. In February 2008 SEWC was requested to calculate a new measured, indicated and inferred resource for the Wilco Project. Rye Patch has conducted an extensive exploration program of mapping and drilling since the 2007 Technical report and the results of that program are reported in this report. Rye Patch geologists had interpreted the geology of the ore deposits and required the use of geology for limiting the extents of mineralization. Vulcan® mining software was used in developing the resource block model, and the resource estimation used the Kriging algorithm to replicate the relatively evenly distributed gold grades observed in the drill sample assays. SEWC classified the Colado and Willard resources by a combination of distance to the nearest sample, the number of samples, and number of holes used to estimate a block while at the same time considering the underlying database and sample integrity. In January 2009 SEWC was requested to calculate a new measured, indicated and inferred resource for the Wilco Project to incorporate the 2008 drilling results. A similar methodology with that used in 2008 was used for resource estimation and block modeling in 2009 based on Rye Patch Gold geologic interpretation of the new 2008 data.

1.2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Wilco Project is situated on the western slopes of the West Humboldt Range. Most of the Wilco Project is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Auld Lang Syne Group of Triassic and Jurassic age. The group is composed of generally north trending, west dipping siltstone, claystone, shale, sandstone, quartzite and limestone.

The Humboldt Valley is a northeast-trending graben that makes up part of the Basin and Range Province. Normal step faults form the structural boundary between the valley graben and the horst of the West Humboldt Range, with Tertiary sediments and Quaternary alluvium composing the pediment slope near the range front.

The West Humboldt Range consists mainly of lower to middle Mesozoic eugeosynclinal sediments partially covered by erosional remnants of extrusive Tertiary volcanic rocks. Mesozoic volcanics occur to the northeast in the Humboldt Range. The intrusion of a Middle Jurassic gabbroic complex, exposed to the south, caused folding and uplift of the previously deposited Mesozoic sediments. There is a thrust contact exposed at the southern edge of the Wilco Project south of Coal Canyon between the Mesozoic siltstone unit, which hosts mineralization at Willard Hill, and underlying Mesozoic units south of Coal Canyon. A similar thrust contact is postulated under the Wilco project area.

Cenozoic structure is represented by Basin and Range faulting which started during the Miocene and continues today. These are generally high angle normal faults along the range front, with parallel faults within the range and pediment. In the Wilco region, these have a NW, N-S and NE strike. Some older reverse faults associated with the onset of Basin and Range faulting strike E-W. Interpretation of air photo lineal features identified five structural trends (N-S, E-W, N45W, N45E, N70W) in the Wilco Project area. A major NW structure is inferred in Coal Canyon, which is located in the southern portion of the Wilco Project.

There are 2 gold resource areas currently identified on the Wilco Project: Colado and Willard Resource Areas. Both resources represent epithermal low-sulfidation (quartz-adularia) type deposits.

- *Colado Resource Area* - Gold mineralization at Colado, which begins at surface and gently dips to the west, is in a flat-lying zone measuring 1,600 X 2,000 ft by up to 450 ft thick. The deposit is situated at the contact between Tertiary volcanics above and Mesozoic sediments below. The gold mineralization within the zone is very consistent, measuring on average between 0.01 and 0.02 opt gold. Distinct higher-grade zones have been identified within the Colado resource and may represent high-grade, structurally controlled feeders for the mineralization.
- *Willard Resource Area* - Gold mineralization at Willard is controlled by both strata and structure. The resource covers an area of approximately 3,000 by 3,000 feet. Within this resource are several structural zones containing higher-grade gold mineralization. Gold at Willard is closely associated with breccias, silicification, drusy quartz veins and microveinlets.

1.3 DRILLING AND SAMPLING

Since 1981, Rye Patch and its predecessors have drilled 670 exploration holes totaling 203,303 feet of drilling. These drilling efforts resulted in the discovery and mining of the Willard Hill Mine and the discovery and continued expansion of the Colado Deposit. The potential to add additional resources at the Wilco project is excellent.

The current sample collection, assaying and certification of assays are consistent with current operating practices. The sampling methods are standardized and tracked by Rye Patch personnel. Sample preparation, analysis and security is handled by reputable laboratories. All data is verified before being entered into the drillhole databases for grade estimation.

1.4 RESOURCES

SEWC generated the mineralized resource calculation for the Wilco Project using industry accepted methods. Mineralization has been categorized as either 1) Oxide mineralization or 2) Sulphide mineralization where:

- *Oxide Mineralization* – The oxide material could be processed utilizing modern heap leach, run of mine, processing technology. Zones of oxidation have been interpreted from drill chip logging by experienced geologists

- *Sulphide Mineralization* – The sulphide mineralization at Wilco is generally characterized as pyritic where the gold is associated with the mineral pyrite. It is assumed that additional processing, in addition to run of mine, would be necessary to recover gold from this mineralization.

Industry accepted standards for resource estimation were used to determine the extent of mineralization at the Wilco Project. Gold mineralization was estimated using ordinary kriging of 25 foot drillhole composites. Resources were classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred based on the drilling density of the Wilco drilling data. These classifications meet the definitions as set forth in NI43-101.

1.4.1 MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES

1.4.1.1 GOLD

The Colado deposit contains a measured gold resource of 3.703 million tons at a 0.016 opt AuFA grade and an indicated gold resource of 19.597 million tons at a 0.013 opt AuFA grade. The Willard deposit contains a measured gold resource of 4.593 million tons at a 0.023 opt AuFA grade and an indicated gold resource of 15.063 million tons at a 0.018 opt AuFA grade. The measured and indicated resource is reported at a cutoff grade of 0.0056 opt AuFA for oxide material and a cutoff grade of 0.042 opt AuFA for sulphide material. Measured and Indicated resources are shown in Table 1.1. No carbonaceous mineralization has been included in the resource estimate because there are reported problems associated with the recovery of metals from this type of mineralization.

Table 1.1 Oxide/Sulphide Breakdown of Wilco Measured and Indicated Gold Resources

			Resource Category					
Wilco		Cutoff	**Measured**			**Indicated**		
Resource	Redox	Grade	Tons	Grade	Gold	Tons	Grade	Gold
Areas	Domain	Opt Au	(X1,000)	OPT Au	Ounces	(X1,000)	OPT Au	Ounces
Willard	Oxide	0.0056	3,893	0.016	64,000	14,081	0.015	210,000
	Sulphide	0.0420	700	0.057	40,000	982	0.055	54,000
Colado	Oxide	0.0056	3,545	0.014	49,000	19,161	0.012	230,000
	Sulphide	0.0420	158	0.070	11,000	436	0.064	28,000
Total			**8,296**	**0.018**	**164,000**	**34,660**	**0.015**	**522,000**

1.4.1.2 SILVER

The Colado deposit contains a measured silver resource of 3.703 million tons at a 0.076 opt AgFA grade and an indicated gold resource of 19.597 million tons at a 0.069 opt AgFA grade. The Willard deposit contains a measured gold resource of 4.593 million tons at a 0.180 opt AgFA grade and an indicated gold resource of 15.063 million tons at a 0.152 opt AgFA grade. The measured and indicated resource is reported at a cutoff grade of 0.0056 opt AuFA for oxide material and a cutoff grade of 0.042 opt AuFA for sulphide material. Measured and Indicated resources are shown in Table 1.2. No carbonaceous mineralization has been included in the measured and indicated resource estimate because there are reported problems associated with the recovery of metals from this type of mineralization.

Table 1.2 Oxide/Sulphide Breakdown of Wilco Measured and Indicated Silver Resources

Wilco Resource Areas	Redox Domain	Cutoff Grade Opt Au	Measured Tons (X1,000)	Measured Grade OPT Ag	Measured Silver Ounces	Indicated Tons (X1,000)	Indicated Grade OPT Ag	Indicated Silver Ounces
Willard	Oxide	0.0056	3,893	0.157	613,000	14,081	0.134	1,881,000
	Sulphide	0.0420	700	0.309	216,000	982	0.422	414,000
Colado	Oxide	0.0056	3,545	0.063	224,000	19,161	0.063	1,213,000
	Sulphide	0.0420	158	0.367	58,000	436	0.298	130,000
Total			**8,296**	**0.134**	**1,111,000**	**34,660**	**0.105**	**3,638,000**

1.4.2 INFERRED RESOURCES

1.4.2.1 GOLD

The Colado deposit contains an inferred gold resource of 79.129 million tons at a 0.010 opt AuFA grade. The Willard deposit contains an inferred gold resource of 55.174 million tons at a 0.015 opt AuFA grade. The Wilco Project Inferred Resources are shown in Table 1.3 at a cutoff grade of 0.0056 opt AuFA for oxide and sulphide material

Table 1.3 Wilco Project Inferred Gold Resources

Wilco Resource Areas	Cutoff Grade Opt Au	Inferred Tons (X1,000)	Inferred Grade OPT Au	Inferred Gold Ounces
Willard	Variable	55,174	0.015	849,000
Colado	Variable	79,129	0.010	811,000
Total		**134,303**	**0.015**	**1,660,000**

1.4.2.2 SILVER

The Colado deposit contains an inferred silver resource of 79.129 million tons at a 0.154 opt AgFA grade. The Willard deposit contains an inferred gold resource of 55.174 million tons at a 0.139 opt AgFA grade. The Wilco Project Inferred Resources are shown in Table 1.4 at a cutoff grade of 0.0056 opt AuFA for oxide and sulphide material.

Table 1.4 Wilco Project Inferred Silver Resources

	Resource Category			
Wilco	Cutoff	**Inferred**		
Resource	Grade	Tons	Grade	Gold
Areas	Opt Au	(X1,000)	OPT Au	Ounces
Willard	Variable	55,174	0.139	7,678,000
Colado	Variable	79,129	0.154	12,193,000
Total		**134,303**	**0.148**	**19,871,000**

1.5 ONGOING RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Both the Colado and Willard ore deposits are open. Rye Patch has submitted plans to continue exploration development and plans on drilling more holes in the summer of 2009 Prospects are good for adding to the resource at Wilco.

1.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

SEWC recommends that Rye Patch continue with its exploration drilling plans into 2009. Both the Willard Project and the Colado Deposit are open. The Willard Section Line Target is not fully delineated. The full extent of high grade mineralization is not fully tested. There are untested targets both laterally and at depth at Colado.

SEWC recommends that Rye Patch map the entire project area as there are mineralized drillholes in the periphery of the Colado and Willard block models.

The Wilco property contains two ore deposits that have the potential to be converted to mineable projects in the future. Based on the results of previous work programs, further exploration of the Wilco property is warranted.

1. The Willard Section Line and North Basin discoveries are not fully delineated.
2. There is geological evidence that the mineralized thrust system extends beneath the Colado Deposit and is untested.
3. The full extent of the high grade sulphide feeders has not been determined.
4. Drilling should also be used to collect representative mineralized samples for metallurgical testing.

A two-phase exploration program is recommended to effectively test these zones. Phase one of this program will consist of exploration drilling, and metallurgical test work. If the results of this work are favorable, then the Phase Two program of step out drilling would be initiated.

A budget of $1,500,000, exclusive of property payments, will be necessary to support the exploration program recommended above. A minimum of 20,000 feet of drilling is required to adequately test the current targets. A combination of core and reverse circulation drilling would be employed. Rigorous sample quality control procedures, including the use of blanks, duplicates and certified reference material is required. Table 1.3 is a detailed cost estimate for Phase one.

Table 1.5 Detailed Cost Estimate Phase 1

Analyses	$95,000
Drilling	$780,000
Equipment and Supplies	$45,000
Environmental	$25,000
Field Supplies and Support	$75,000
Geological Mapping	$90,000
Geophysical Surveys	$45,000
Labor	$125,000
Metallurgical Testing	$160,000
Contingency	$60,000
	$1,500,000

A second phase of this program includes in-fill drilling, permitting and scoping studies designed to advance the Wilco project to a pre-feasibility stage. It is not possible to determine the full extent or exact cost of the work program. However, it is estimated that cost of this work might require a budget of at least $2 million considering the amount of test work, data acquisition, data compilation and permitting work that will be required to complete a study of this magnitude.

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2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 PURPOSE OF TECHNICAL REPORT

Scott E. Wilson Consulting, Inc. (SEWC) prepared this technical report of the Wilco Project at the request of Rye Patch Gold Corp. (Rye Patch), a Canadian company. Rye Patch, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Rye Patch Gold US Inc., is engaged in acquisition, exploration and development of quality resource-based gold deposits. Rye Patch is developing its primary asset - the advanced-stage Wilco project - located within the Humboldt Gold Trend in west-central Nevada.

Rye Patch has leased the Wilco Project from Newmont Mining Company. Under the terms of the lease, Rye Patch is to spend $3 million in exploration and development on the project by December 2010. Newmont can also elect to regain up to a 70% interest in the Wilco Project by spending an additional $20 million in development work.

The report's purpose is to provide a technical summary of the Wilco Project for Rye Patch. This technical report is written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. Global Geological Services Inc. of North Vancouver, British Columbia, authored a technical report pertaining to the Wilco Project dated August 7, 2007 (Goodall 2007). The technical information contained in this technical report reflects material changes that have occurred since the August 2008 Report. The remaining resources cited for the Wilco Project are current as of April 08, 2009.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The scope of this study included a review of pertinent technical reports and data in possession of Rye Patch Gold Corp. relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, interpretations used for the development of resources at Wilco. Each element of the scope is addressed in the context of the Rye Patch's recent results and proposed activities.

2.3 EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

The author's mandate was to estimate the measured, indicated and inferred resources for the Wilco Project, verify geological models and interpretations, and to comment on previous technical reports, public or private documents and technical information which are listed in Section 23 (References). The mandate also required an on-site inspection and preparation of an independent qualifying report containing the author's observations, conclusions and recommendations.

The author conducted a site inspection of the Wilco property on March 12 and 13, 2008. During the visit the author was given full access to Rye Patch staff, data and records.

2.4 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Unless stated otherwise, all quantities are in US Commercial Imperial units and currencies are expressed in constant 2008 US dollars. This report is written specifically for the Wilco Property.

2.5 UNITS OF MEASURE

2.5.1 Common Units

Fire Assay Gold	AuFA
Fire Assay Silver	AgFA
Ounces per short ton	opt
Cubic foot	ft^3
Cubic yard	yd^3
Degree	°
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F
Foot	ft
Gallon	gal
Inch	"
Kilo (thousand)	k
Less than	<
Miles per hour	mph
Million	M
Ounce	oz
Parts per billion	ppb
Parts per million	ppm
Percent	%
Pound(s)	lb
Short ton (2,000 lb)	st
Short ton (US)	t

Short tons per day (US) .... tpd

Short tons per hour (US).................... tph

Short tons per year (US) .... tpy

Square foot.................... ft^2

Square inch.................... in^2

Year (US).................... yr

2.5.2 Common Chemical Symbols

Calcium carbonate CaCO3

Copper.................... Cu

Cyanide .... CN

Gold.................... Au

Hydrogen.................... H

Iron.................... Fe

Lead.................... Pb

Silver.................... Ag

Sodium .... Na

Sulphur.................... S

Zinc.................... Zn

2.5.3 Common Acronyms

AA....................atomic absorption

AuEq ....gold equivalent

BLM ....................U.S. Bureau of Land Management

CIM ....Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Engineers

EIS....................Environmental

Impact Statement

EPA .... U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ISO .... International Standards Organization

NDEP .... Nevada Department of Environmental Protection

NPI .... Net profit interest

NSR .... Net Smelter return

Oz Ag/ton .... Silver ounces per short ton

Oz Au/ton .... Gold ounces per short ton

ROM .... Run of mine

RQD .... Rock quality designation

RC or RVC .... Reverse circulation

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The opinions expressed in this report are based on the available information and geologic interpretations as provided by Rye Patch Gold directors, geologists and other third party sources. The author has exercised due care in reviewing the supplied information and believes that the basic assumptions are factual and correct and the interpretations are reasonable. The author has relied on this data and has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld.

Section 6 of the report was prepared by MDA and included in the August 7, 2007 Technical Report. The author has relied on this information and has made no effort to verify of any of the material described in this section of the report. Section 6 of the report was prepared by a qualified person and the author has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld.

Section 14 of the report was prepared by MDA and included in the August 7, 2007 Technical Report. The author has relied on this information and has made no effort to verify of any of the material described in this section of the report. Section 14 of the report was prepared by a qualified person and the author has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Wilco property is located in north central Nevada, approximately 100 miles northeast of Reno, Nevada, near the Colado-Coal Canyon exit on the Interstate 80 freeway. Lovelock, Nevada, located six miles to the southwest, is the closest community to the property. The property is readily accessed by Interstate Highway-80 and the Coal Canyon road (which transects the property). Various dirt roads and tracks provide access to much of the property area (Figure 4.1).

The Wilco property totals approximately 8,460 acres (13 square miles) comprising 217 unpatented lode mining claims (3,240 acres) and approximately 5,226 acres of privately owned fee lands. The mineral claims and private lands encompassing the Wilco property are contiguous. (Figure 4.2) The entire Wilco project claims and leases are in good order.

Figure 4.1Wilco Property Location

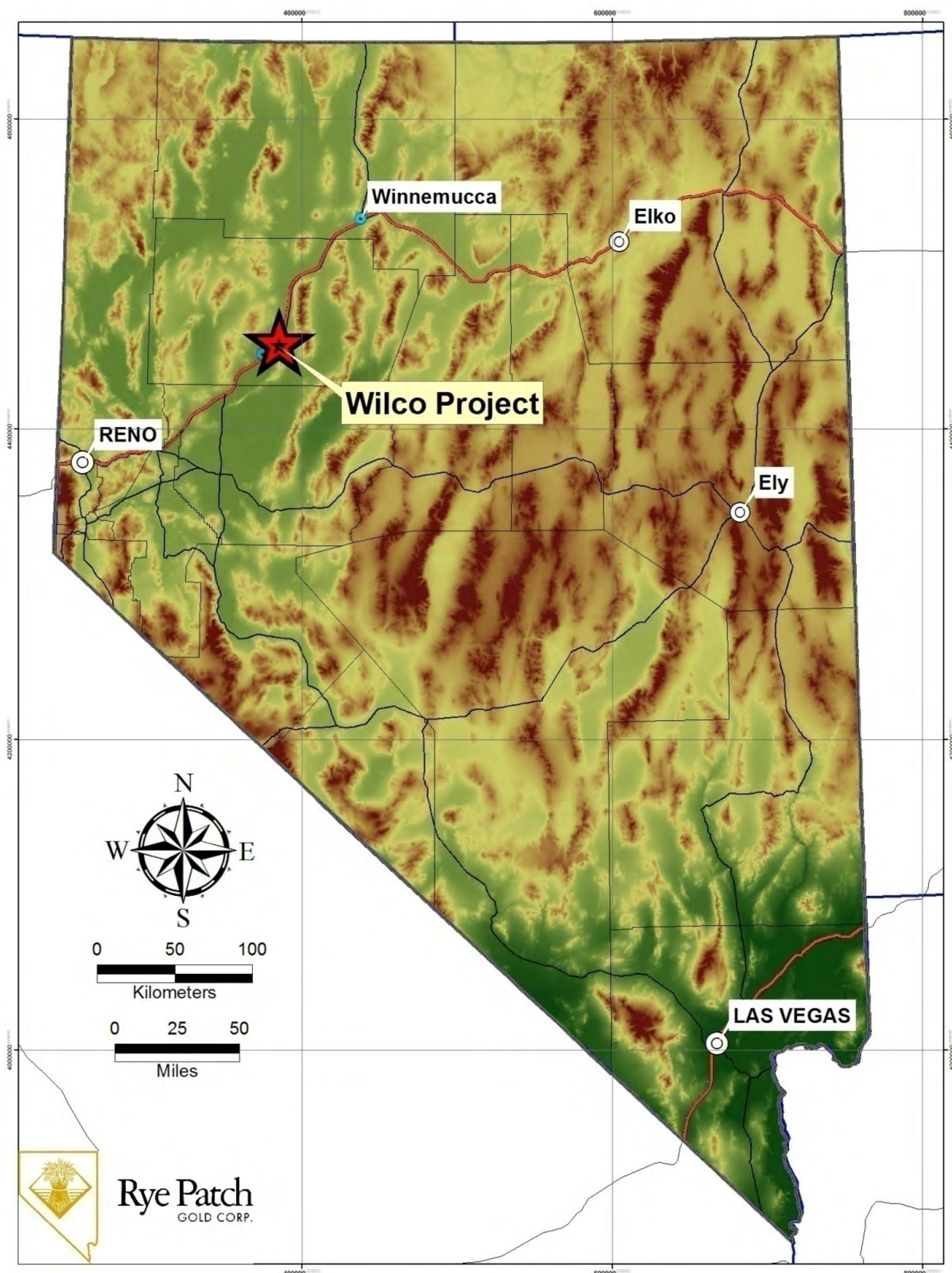
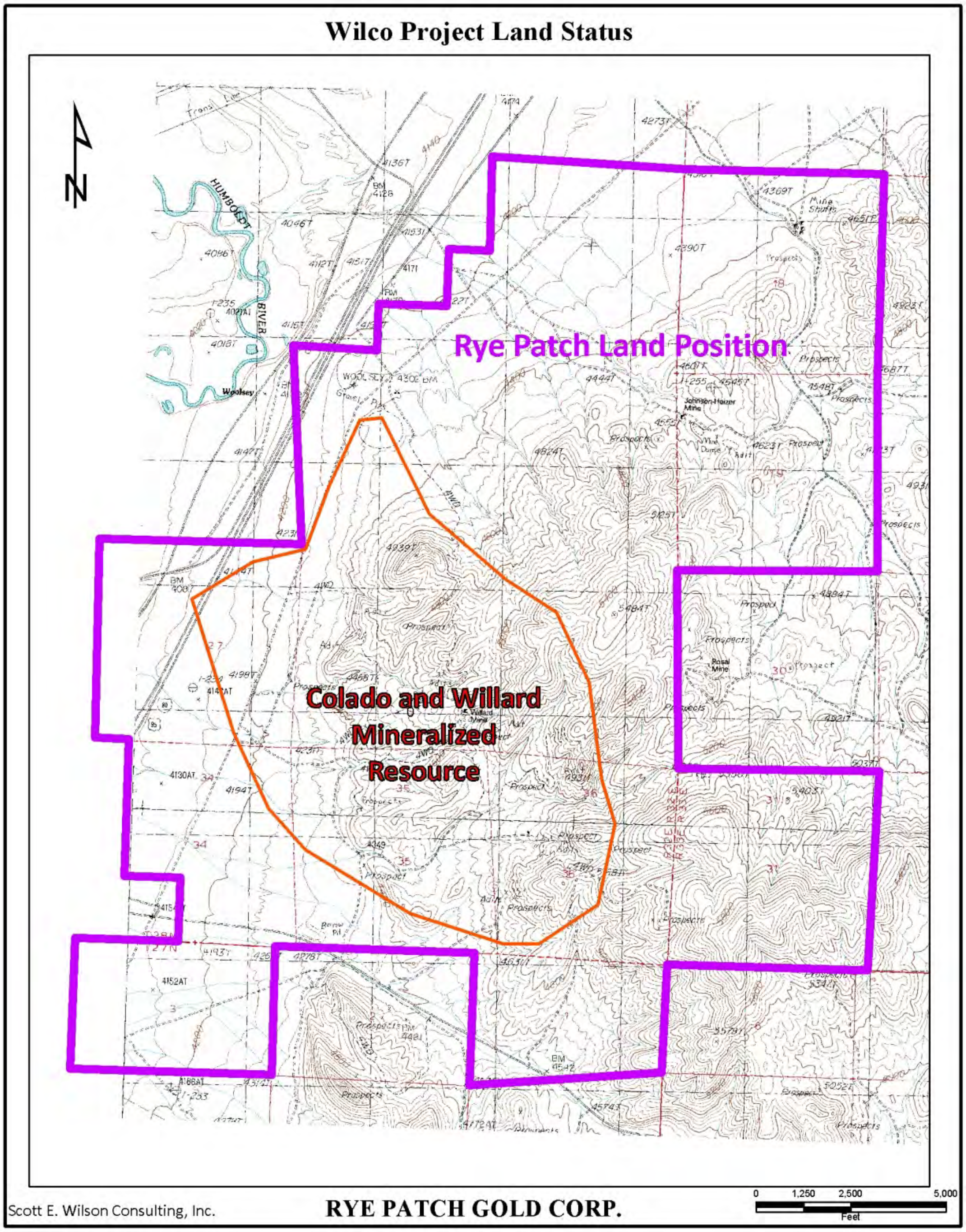


Figure 4.2 Wilco Project Land Status



4.2 MINERAL TENURE

Rye Patch Gold controls all ground within the property boundary. All of the Wilco property, except one mineral claim (the "Valley View" claim), is covered under an agreement with North American Diversified Resources Corporation ("NADR"). The Valley View mineral claim is controlled under an agreement with H&M Mining, Inc.

Public lands on which the mineral claims are situated are administered by the Department of Interiors' Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Annual mining claim maintenance fees for the annual assessment year from September 1, 2006 to August 31, 2007 have been paid.

Rye Patch Gold commissioned a title opinion on the Wilco property to determine if there were any encumbrances to the property. The land title opinion (Erwin, 2006) details the ownership of these lands and indicates no encumbrances other than various easements and rights of way for electrical power lines, telegraph and telephone lines, highways, roads and water pipelines. These rights of way occupy portions of sections 12, 14, 22 and 34 of Township 28 North, Range 32 East and are primarily on the western portion of the property. The rights of way do not occur within either the Colado or Willard mineralized areas on the Wilco property.

4.3 AGREEMENTS AND ROYALTIES

4.3.1 North American Diversified Resources Corporation

Rye Patch Gold has entered into an "Assignment Consent and Assumption Agreement" (the "Agreement") with North American Diversified Resources Corporation ("NADR") to explore and, if warranted, develop the Wilco property. Under this agreement, Rye Patch Gold assumes NADR‟s obligations relating to lease agreements it has with Newmont USA Limited ("Newmont"). These lease agreements relate to unpatented mining claims, private "fee" land and minerals, and leased land collectively referred to as the "Newmont Property". Newmont has consented to the assignment. Rye Patch Gold must pay NADR $150,000 and has issued 2.5 million shares of the Company as compensation for assigning the agreement to Rye Patch Gold. The $150,000 payment to NADR was made in August 2007.

The Newmont Property covered by these agreements includes 217 mineral claims that cover approximately 3,240 acres and a further 5,226 acres of private lands located in Sections 1 and 3 of Township 27 North, Range 32 East; Sec 13, 23 to 27, 34 to 36 of T28N, R32E; Sec 6 of T27N, R33E; and Sec 18, 19, 31 of T28N, R33E in the Willard Mining District of Pershing County. The mineral claims and private lands are contiguous.

Under the assignment agreement dated April 20, 2006, Rye Patch Gold (the "Company") is obligated to complete the following minimum expenditures on the property (Table 4.1)

Table 4.1Schedule of Minimum Expenditures per Newmont Agreement

Amount ($USD)	Due Date	Status
$ 600,000	December 15, 2007	Requirement completed
$100,000	December 15, 2008	Requirement completed
$500,000	December 15, 2009	Requirement completed
$1,800,000	December 15, 2010	In progress
$3,000,000	Total Expenditures	

The obligation to spend the first US$600,000 on the property is a firm commitment and cannot be excused by terminating the agreement. After exploration expenditures of US$3,000,000 the Company is obligated to pay Newmont, the lessor of the property, an annual rental of US$84,714.40 if at least US$500,000 on exploration was not expended on the property in the preceding anniversary year. The annual rental rate will fluctuate with the consumer price index.

Newmont has a one-time option to enter into a joint venture agreement with the Company by expending US$15,000,000 on exploration of the property on or before the 9th anniversary of the joint venture. Should this occur, Newmont's initial interest in the joint venture will be 60%, and the Company's 40%, although Newmont may earn an additional 10% (70% total) by spending an additional US$5,000,000. If Newmont elects not to exercise the option, then Newmont will sell its interest in the property to the Company for US$2,000,000, which may be partially payable in shares. Newmont's interest in the property will then be reduced to a sliding scale 2-5% net smelter return (“NSR”) depending on the price of gold at the time of production. The Newmont NSR will be offset by any existing underlying NSRs (to a minimum NSR payable to Newmont of 2%).

Portions of the property are also subject to a 2% NSR payable to Western States Minerals Corporation (“Western States”) and a sliding scale 2 to 5% NSR payable to a private owner of subleased claims. In addition, advance royalty payments of US$15,000 are payable annually until 2012 and US$20,000 are payable each year thereafter.

4.3.2 Valley View Mineral Claim

Rye Patch Gold entered into a mining lease and option agreement on March 21, 2007 with H & M Mining, Inc. concerning the Valley View unpatented claim. The Valley View claim covers 17.98 acres on the south side of the Willard Hill area in Sec 36, T28N, R32E. The agreement is for an initial twenty (20) years with Rye Patch Gold having the option to extend the lease for two (2) additional extension terms of twenty (20) years each. Rye Patch Gold can terminate the agreement at any time upon providing written notice.

Under the lease agreement, Rye Patch Gold is obligated to pay minimum payments to H & M Mining on each anniversary of the agreement date as indicated in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Schedule of Minimum Payments to H&M Mining

Amount ($USD)	Due Date	Status
$10,000	On signing	Requirement completed
$15,000	1st Anniversary	Requirement completed
$20,000	2nd Anniversary	Requirement completed
$25,000	3rd Anniversary	N/A
$40,000	4th Anniversary	N/A
$40,000	5th and each subsequent Anniversary	N/A

The yearly minimum payments are in lieu of any work commitments or obligation to develop or produce minerals from the Project.

Rye Patch Gold shall pay H & M Mining a sliding scale 1 to 3% NSR depending on the price of gold at the time of production. The 1% rate is in effect when the price of gold is below $350.00 per Troy ounce while the 3% rate is in effect when the gold price is over $500 per Troy ounce.

All minimum payments and the royalty payments shall apply to the option purchase price which is $1,000,000. Rye Patch Gold retains the right to assign its interests in Newmont Mining Corporation or its affiliates to the Valley View Claim.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY

Mr. Richard Delong of Enviroscientists, Inc. conducted a site visit to the Wilco project on September 18, 2006 for the purpose of assessing the environmental condition of the property. The following is excerpted from Mr. Delong's summary letter dated October 3, 2006: "The Project area has seen limited development activities; however, mining activities have occurred in the past in the northeastern and south central portions of the Project area. The mining in the northeastern portion of the Project area, called the Johnson-Heizer Mine, occurred in the 1910s and 1940s and antimony ore was produced on a limited scale. The mining in the south central portion of the Project area, called the Willard Group, initially occurred from the early 1900s through the early 1950s. Initially, silver and copper were produced and then gold.

In the 1980s through the early 1990s Western States Minerals mined the Willard deposit as an open pit, heap leach operation. Mining occurred from three open pits (North, Central and South). At the time of the site visit all three open pits were dry; however, there is evidence of seasonal ponding of water. The mining operation had one heap leach pad that was centrally located to the southwest of the three open pits. The heap leach pad has been recontoured, the surface scalloped, and reseeded. It appears that little to no growth media were applied to the heap leach pad surface and revegetation has been patchy. The waste rock dumps are located adjacent to each of the open pits. Reclamation appears to have consisted of recontouring and reseeding. Vegetation growth on the waste rock dumps is better established as compared to the heap leach pad.

In the 1990s, mineral exploration in the form of road and pad building and drilling occurred to the west of the Willard Mine. These exploration activities were reclaimed to the current reclamation standards.

In the western portion of the Project area, between the range front and U.S. Interstate 80 are a buried water pipeline, an electrical power line, and a cellular tower.

The existing site conditions do not identify any substantial environmental liability. The likely source of environmental liability would be the Willard Mine that operated in the 1980s to the 1990s. However, the site is closed and the state and federal agencies have closed their permits and case files."

Western States Minerals Corp. received the Excellence in Reclamation Award in 1994 for their remediation efforts at the Willard Mine (Wendt, 2002).

4.5 WATER RIGHTS

Water rights are granted by the State of Nevada, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources. It is currently not known if there are any present water rights issued for the Wilco property area.

4.6 EXPLORATION PERMITS

Exploration permits are in place for the Wilco Project. The permits have been approved by both the Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection. Wilco is permitted for twenty acres of disturbance and Rye Patch has posted a bond for their 2008 exploration program.

5 ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The Wilco property covers approximately 8,500 acres over portions of Townships 27 and 28 North, Range 32 and 33 East, in the Willard Mining District of Pershing County, Nevada. The property is centered at 40° 16' North latitude; 118° 21' West longitude and is readily accessed off of Interstate 80 at the Colado – Coal Canyon exit, six miles northeast of Lovelock, Nevada. A network of unimproved gravel roads provides good access to areas of interest on the property. The Wilco property covers the eastern side of the Humboldt River valley and the surrounding hillsides of the northerly trending West Humboldt Range. The Humboldt River occupies the center of the valley 1 ½ miles to the west of the Wilco property. Elevations range from 3,800 feet in the valley floor to 5,700 feet on the east side in the West Humboldt Range.

5.2 CLIMATE

The Wilco region is arid to sub-arid desert, with an annual precipitation of approximately 15 centimeters. There are moderate temperature variations recorded for the Lovelock area, from a minimum of –15° C to a maximum of 40° C, although the average temperature range is –5° C in winter and 23° C in summer, with an average of 150 frost free days a year. Physical work can be conducted on the Wilco property year round.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The property benefits from excellent infrastructure with a railroad, national, state and county roads and electrical power transmission lines within the property base. Communities such as Lovelock, six miles to the southwest, and Winnemucca, 65 miles to the northeast, are equipment supply and service centers that can provide a good source of experienced manpower.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Regional physiography consists of flat, north-south trending valleys bounded by mountain ranges typical of the Basin and Range topography of western United States. Vegetation in the Wilco area is typical of north central Nevada. The valley floor is covered with grass, sage brush and greasewood plants while pinion pines occur sporadically on the hillsides.

6 HISTORY

6.1 PROPERTY HISTORY

Historical estimates discussed in Section 6 of this report were not done to CIM standards for reporting mineral resources and reserves and do not conform to current reporting requirements. These historical estimates were not relied upon by the author for the current evaluation of the Wilco property and are provided here for historic perspective only.

A detailed summary of the Colado and Willard areas of the present day Wilco property was conducted by Madeisky and Chernavska in 1996 and little exploration activity had occurred until current work done by Rye Patch. The following historical summary is taken from the Madeisky and Chernavska, 1996 report.

Gold (with minor copper and silver values) and antimony were produced in the Willard mine area between 1905 and 1951. The two old Willard mines produced free-milling gold from surface exposures. Antimony was produced at the Johnson-Heizer and Adriene mines. A total 527 tons of "ore" was mined at Johnson-Heizer during 1916 and 1946; the Adriene mine produced 15 tons of antimony. The Rosal mine was developed for antimony but no production was reported (Johnson, 1977; Sibbett and Bullet, 1980).

In 1979-80, the Getty Oil Company drilled thermal gradient holes to test the Colado geothermal area (Sibbett and Bullet, 1980). In addition, 30 surface rock samples were collected (Christensen, Sibbett and Bullet, 1981); and geophysical surveys were conducted (Mackelprang, 1980, 1982). The sampling and geophysical work was inconclusive, and the area was classified as a weak geothermal system with a maximum reported temperature of 282^{o}F.

Freeport Exploration Company initiated mineral exploration in the Wilco project area in late 1979 and early 1980, claiming Sec.36, T28N R32E. Bear Creek Mining Company claimed Sec.26. The Southern Pacific Land Company (“SPLC”) held Sec.35 and 25. Zelinsky (1982) reported on exploration work in this four-section block called "the Willard prospect". Bear Creek drilled about 13 holes mainly along the range front in Sec.26 (the Homestake Mining Company had also drilled in Sec.26). In the foothills to the east, Freeport drilled 140 holes along a northeast trend near the centre of Sec.36. SPLC drilled 37 holes in Sec.35 and 25; four holes in the pediment in NW/4 Sec.35 had detectable gold values throughout. The geology of Sec.35 was mapped at a scale of 1" = 200 ft, and 200 rock samples were analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic and mercury (results unknown).

Four years later, DeLong (May 1986) reported on the same four-section block (Sec. 25,26,35,36, T28N R32E) which was now called "the Willard project". This project was a joint venture between Southern Pacific Land Company and Western States Minerals Corporation (operator). Work focused mainly on Willard Hill in Sec.36. More than 200 additional holes were completed, and the 1985 historical estimates of resources were 660,000 tons (undiluted) in four zones, averaging 0.069 oz/t gold and 0.277 oz/t silver with a strip ratio of 1.4 : 1 using a 0.03 oz Au/ton cutoff grade, with recoveries estimated at 70% to 88.5%. The DeLong historical estimates are historical in nature and it is not know whether the historical estimates were completed by a qualified person as defined by CIM 2005. The historical estimate reported by DeLong should not be relied upon. DeLong concluded that the Willard Hill deposit appeared too small for the corporate objectives of SPLC.

In 1987 and 1988, Santa Fe Pacific Mining Inc. ("Santa Fe") explored the range front and pediment areas to the west and north of Willard Hill, referring to this project as the Colado-Willard prospect. Work conducted included interpretation of aerial photography, geologic mapping (1" = 500 ft), rock-chip geochemistry, a VLF and ground-magnetic survey, soil sampling for mercury, sixteen reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes, and an IP/resistivity survey. Bloomstein (1987) reported on air photo linears; Lide (1988) reported on the IP/resistivity survey; and Braginton (1987) reported on the other work.

As described by Braginton, the 1979-80 and 1981 drilling in the Colado pediment and range front, together with the 1987 surface work, identified four general target areas to be tested by twelve drill holes: 1) a poorly exposed range front fault in pediment in NW/4 Sec.35 whose footwall was anomalous in gold values as intersected by 1981 drillholes; 2) an area of strong structural preparation and alteration in west-central Sec.26; 3) a soil mercury anomaly in central Sec.23; and 4) the NE/4 Sec.27 where altered and mineralized alluvium was noted in geothermal gradient holes. Only eleven holes were drilled due to high costs caused by hot water and steam in the drill holes. Only the second target area in west-central Sec.26 had drill holes with significant intervals of anomalous to low-grade gold values (0.01 to 0.02 oz/t Au). Five additional holes were drilled in this area, to test apparent intersections of major structures. Three of these holes had results similar to the first round of drilling, encountering widespread hydrothermal alteration as well as anomalous to low-grade gold-silver mineralization and strong trace element values (As, Sb, Hg). Mineralization seemed to be concentrated in the western portion of Sec.26 and on into Sec.27. Braginton recommended an IP/resistivity survey of this target area, whose results were reported by Lide (1988) to indicate a north-south tending zone of anomalous polarization response along the section line.

Although the 1987 drilling had defined a considerable tonnage of material in west central Sec.26 in the 0.01 to 0.02 oz/t Au range, Braginton concluded that "exploration efforts at Colado have failed in their objective of providing an immediate augmentation of reserves for Willard Hill," and recommended that the Colado pediment prospect area be split away from the Willard Hill package. The Willard Hill reserves were later mined by Western States, with pits, dumps, leach pad and process plant/pond area in the hills of Sec.36 and the E/2 Sec.35. The Colado pediment prospect was further explored as a joint venture between Santa Fe (called the "Colado JV") and Amax Exploration Inc. ("Amax").

Between March 1989 and June 1992, Amax operated the exploration program on the Colado property (called the "I-80 Project"). Amax was looking for a large tonnage, low grade, Florida Canyon type gold deposit. Previously in 1986, Amax had drilled six vertical holes in NE/4 Sec.34. By May 1989, Amax completed an additional 36 shallow, inclined (mainly -600 east), reverse circulation (RC) holes, most on a 200 ft grid in west-central Sec.26. This drilling led to the first calculations of the tonnage and grade of the Colado resource:

- 27 million tons at a grade of 0.020 oz/t Au including carbonaceous rocks; or
- +20 million tons at a grade of 0.02 oz/t Au excluding carbonaceous rocks, and
- 12,863,000 tons at an in-place grade of 0.0216 oz/t Au, with a 3.2 : 1 strip ratio

Amax historical estimates are historical in nature and it is not know whether the historical estimates were completed by a qualified person as defined by CIM 2005. The historical estimate reported by Amax should not be relied upon. Based on a preliminary $450 oz Au pit design with cyanide leach tests reported to give about 60% recovery (excluding carbonaceous material where recovery is nil).

In 1990 Amax completed 20 more holes of fill-in drilling to better define high-angle mineralized structures. A second calculation of the resource essentially confirmed the above: 15 million tons at a grade of 0.022 oz/t Au. Amax historical estimates are historical in nature and it is not know whether the historical estimates were completed by a qualified person as defined by CIM 2005. The historical estimate reported by Amax should not be relied upon.

A second round of metallurgical testing produced about 50% recovery. Amax also completed three core holes in order to compare core results with RC chip results, and to get additional samples for metallurgical testing. Column leach tests of crushed core resulted in very low (15%) recovery.

In April 1992, bottle roll tests after acetone washing of core composites resulted in improved but still very low recoveries. In June 1992, Amax terminated the Colado joint venture and Santa Fe took over operation of the project, with W.V. Kramer reporting on exploration work. In 1992, seven RC fill-in holes were drilled by Santa Fe, and clay samples were sent for XRD analysis. In 1993 Santa Fe did air photo analysis and drilled eleven RC holes. Samples of 1993 drill cuttings were submitted to Barringer Labs for leach tests, and specimens of 1987, 1989, 1990 and 1992 drill cuttings were submitted to Spectrum Petrographics for thin section studies. Two test soil temperature survey lines were run in December 1993. All previous coordinate data was translated to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates.

In 1994, a summary report on the geology and exploration potential of the Colado resource was prepared (Conelea and Hanley, February 1994). Soil temperature survey lines were completed over the Colado and Oreana pediment. Also at Oreana, there was some detailed mapping and litho-geochemical sampling at the Johnson-Heizer mine. Specimens from the 1987 and 1993 drilling programs were submitted to Spectrum Petrographics for thin section study. At Colado, geologic/alteration mapping at 1" = 200 ft and local sampling of the south Colado project area (SW/4 Sec.26 and NW/4 Sec.35), identified three new targets: two large circular features interpreted as paleo-hot springs basins, one about 2,000 ft to the north and one about 2,000 ft to the south of the resource area, and a ridge in the range front about one mile northeast of the resource area. An IP/resistivity survey also identified three new targets: one deep in the centre of the resource, one at the east edge of the resource, and one at the southwest edge of the Colado resource area.

In 1994, Santa Fe drilled thirty-three inclined and vertical RC holes: eight holes tested lateral and down-dip extensions of the hypothesized N-S feeder zone in the resource, two holes tested the deep intersection of the N-S and NW feeders in the centre of the resource, four holes tested the east edge of the resource, one hole tested the southwest edge of the resource, ten holes tested the circular feature about 2,000 ft southeast of the centre of the resource, three holes tested the circular feature about 2,000 ft north of the centre of the resource, four holes tested the ridge about one mile northeast of the resource area, and one hole was drilled near the Johnson-Heizer mine at the edge of the Oreana range front. Results were described in Santa Fe Monthly Reports; the last of these is dated January 27, 1995. Newmont conducted a 24-hole RC drill program on both the Colado and Willard areas in 2003.

The Willard Mine, located in Sec 36 T28N R32E of the current Wilco property, was placed into production April 10, 1989 by Western States Minerals Corp. with Proven and Probable reserves of 1,987,000 tons containing 80,270 ounces of gold and 311,400 ounces of silver (GNC, 1989). Western States Minerals Corp. reserves and resources are historical in nature and it is not know whether the historical proven and probable reserves were completed by a qualified person as defined by CIM 2005. The historical estimate reported by Western States Minerals Corp. should not be relied upon. Metallurgical recoveries of gold ranged from 31.5% to 84.6% with an average of 60%. The heap leach operation continued through to 1992 and an estimated 25,000 ounces of gold and 65,000 ounces of silver were recovered (Wendt, 2002).

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Wilco property lies on the western flank of the West Humboldt Range. Wilco is underlain by thick sequences of Triassic-Jurassic sedimentary rocks overlain by Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. These occur as erosional remnants along the western margins of the range. The Triassic-Jurassic sedimentary rocks belong to the Auld Lang Syne Group and consist of siltstone, claystone, shale, quartzite and limestone. The Tertiary assemblages consist of andesite and rhyolite flows, dikes, tuffs, conglomerates and alluvium (Figures 7.1 and 7.2)

As described by Sibbett and Bullett (1980), Zelinsky (1982) and DeLong (1986) the Humboldt Valley is a northeast-trending graben in the western region of the Basin and Range Province. Normal step faults form the structural boundary between the valley graben and the horst of the West Humboldt Range. Tertiary sediments and Quaternary alluvium compose the pediment near the range front. The West Humboldt Range consists mainly of lower to middle Mesozoic eugeosynclinal sediments partially covered by erosional remnants of extrusive Tertiary volcanic rocks. Mesozoic volcanics occur to the northeast in the Humboldt Range. The intrusion of a Middle Jurassic intrusive complex to the south caused folding and uplifting of the Mesozoic sediments. Thrust contacts are exposed at the southern edge of the Wilco property south of Coal Canyon and within the Willard pits. The thrusts overlay the Mesozoic siltstone unit which hosts mineralization at the Willard Deposit.

Cenozoic structures are represented by Basin and Range faulting which started during the Miocene and continues today. These are generally high angle normal faults along the range front, with parallel faults within the range and pediment. In the Colado region, these have a NW, N-S and NE strike. Some older reverse faults associated with the onset of Basin and Range faulting strike E-W. As reported by Bloomstein (1987), interpretation of air photo lineal features identified five structural trends (N-S, E-W, N450W, N450E, N700W) in the Colado property area. A major NW structure is inferred in Coal Canyon on the basis of aero-magnetic data.

Figure 7.1 Regional Geology

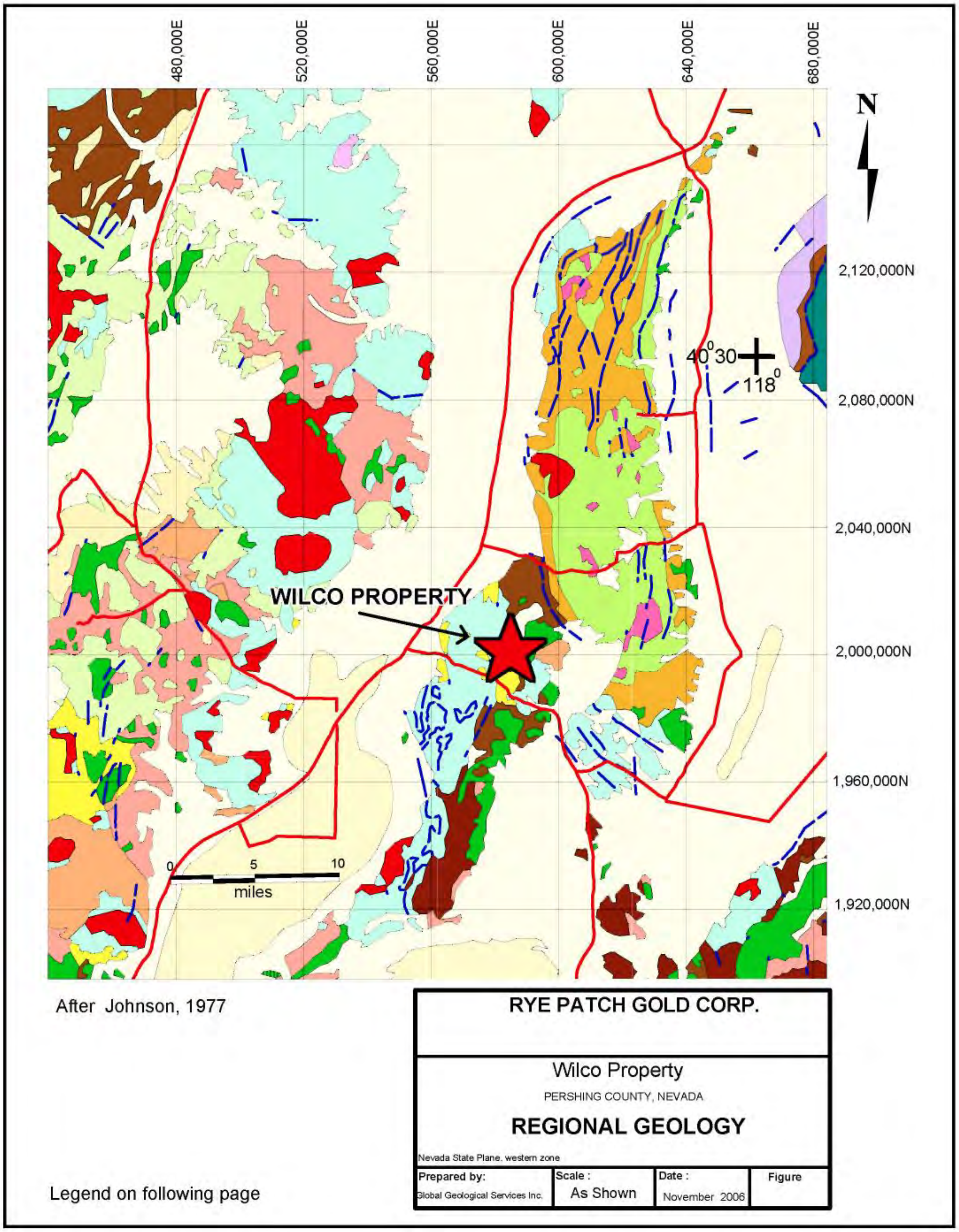
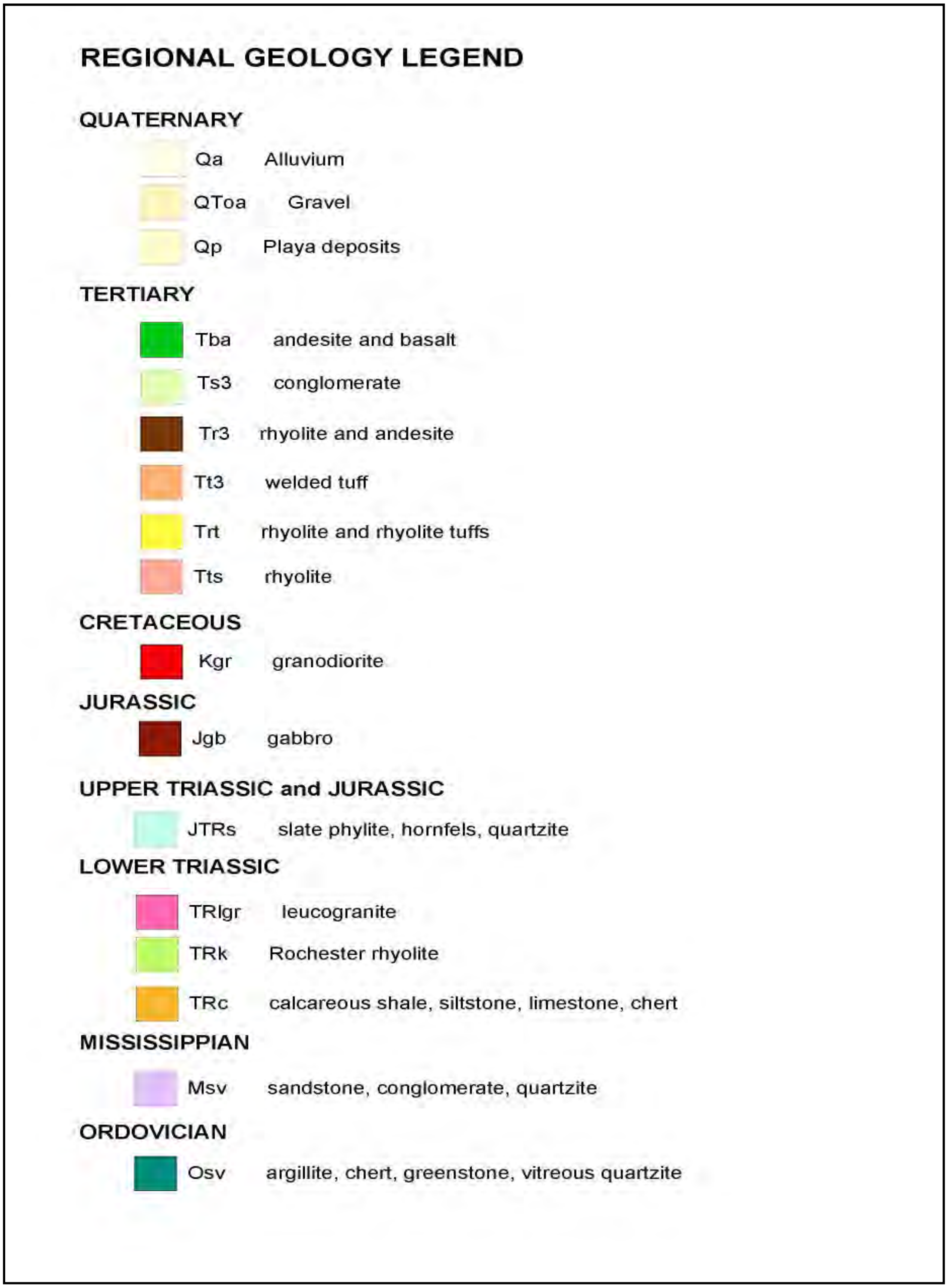


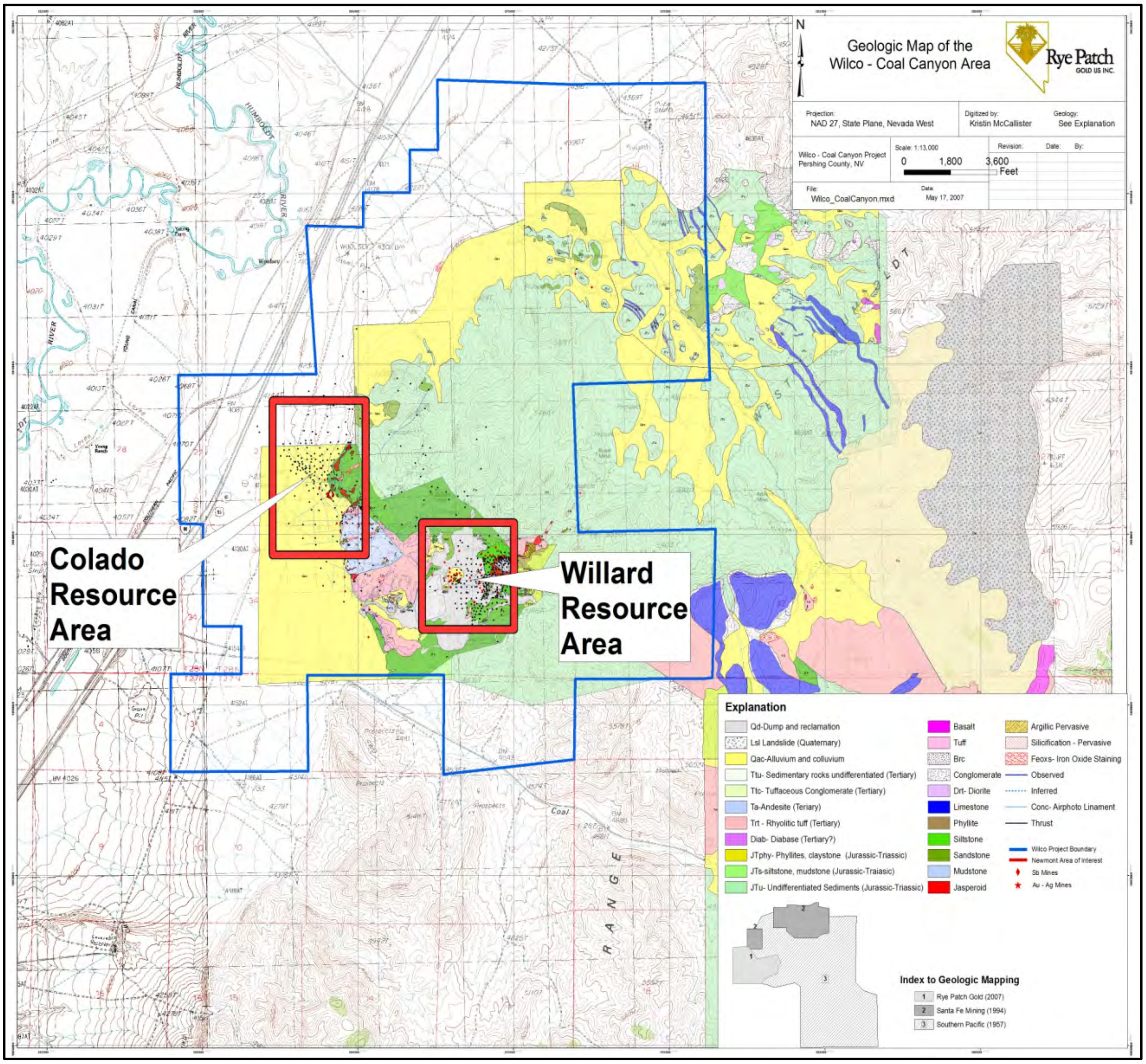
Figure 7.2Regional Geology Legend



7.2 WILCO PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The detailed property geology of the Wilco property has been divided up into the two key areas of interest – the Colado and the Willard areas (Figure 7.3). The following geological description of the project area is provided by Radu Conelea, the Chief Geologist for Rye Patch Gold. Conelea has previous experience with the Wilco property as geologist for Santa Fe during the period 1993 to 1995 and has recently completed 1” to 100 ft mapping of the Colado and Willard areas for Rye Patch Gold.

Figure 7.3Wilco Project Geology

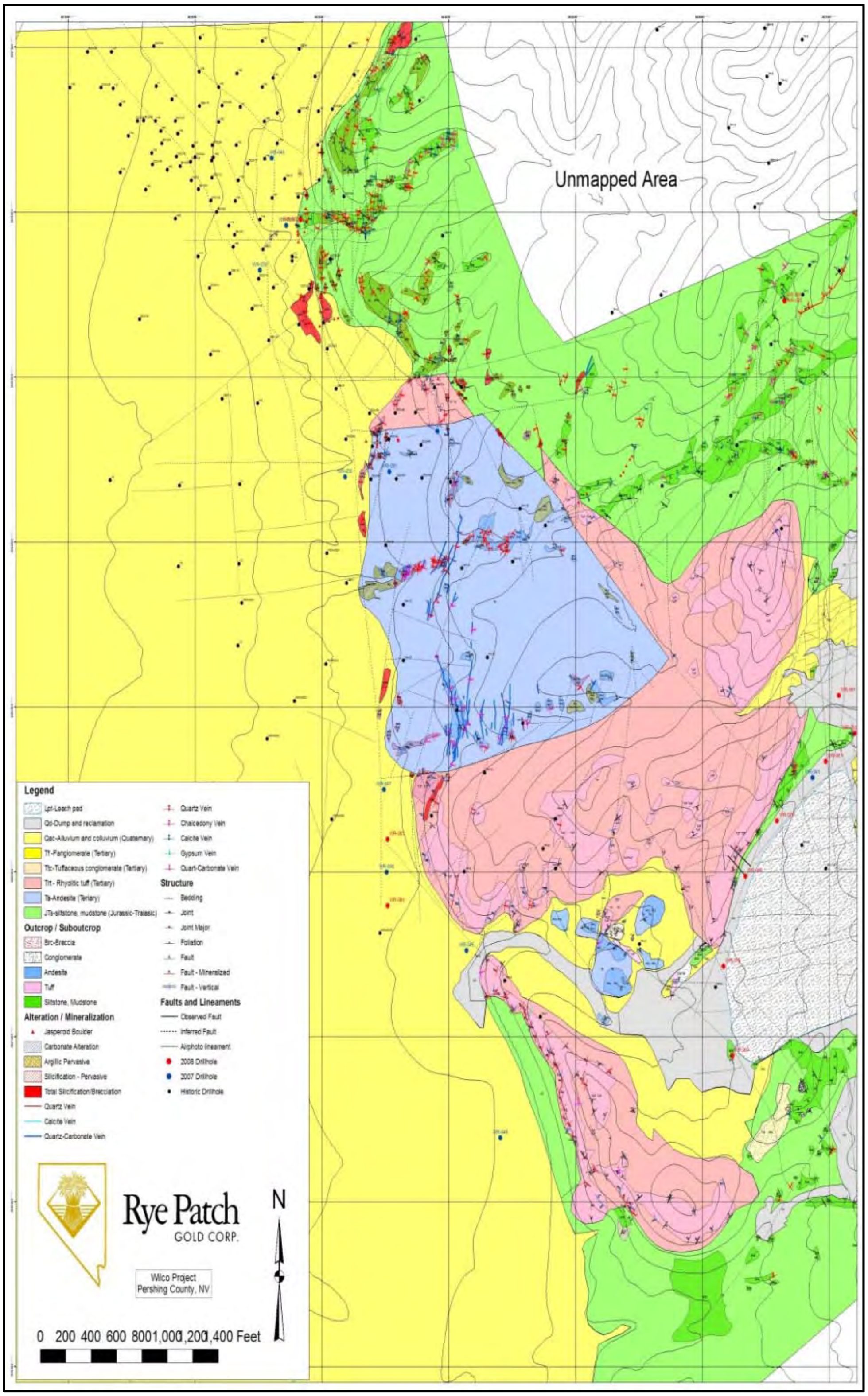


7.2.1 Colado Resource Area

7.2.1.1 Colado Lithology

The gold and silver mineralization at Colado is hosted by altered Mesozoic sedimentary rocks uncomfortably overlain by Tertiary volcanics (Figure 7.4). A standardized description of the lithology and stratigraphy column has been developed for practical logging purposes. The system is based on microscopic examination of drill cuttings, correlating observations with the examination of a suite of chips taken from outcrops that represent all of the lithologies and alteration patterns observed in surface mapping. This has helped make surface mapping and chip logging consistent. The consistency has minimized misidentification of rock chips and drill cuttings.

Figure 7.4Colado Resource Area Geology and Alteration



7.2.1.1.1 Mesozoic Siltstone/Mudstone (JTs)

The JTs rock units are the equivalent of the deformed and regionally metamorphosed Triassic-Jurassic Auld Lang Syne Group. Lithology is siltstone, mudstone and very fine sandstone that probably formed in shallow marine or deltaic environments. The rocks are composed of sub-angular to sub-rounded detrital quartz grains, with a seventy to eighty percent matrix of cryptocrystalline quartz. Locally, there is finely disseminated pyrite up to one percent. The lower portions of JTs are typically carbonaceous and in many cases pyritic. Carbon in the top portions of carbonaceous siltstones does not necessarily conform to bedding. This has been interpreted as a temperature boundary where carbon has been driven out of overlying siltstones by hydrothermal activity.

7.2.1.1.2 Tertiary Aged Rocks

A bimodal suite of mafic and felsic rocks covers most of the Mesozoic sediments within in the resource area. Tertiary rock units are characterized by andesite, rhyolite and rhyolitic tuffs, that are covered by identifiable fanglomerate beds and semi-consolidated gravel.

- *Ta – Andesite* - Light to medium green or medium orange brown, very fine to medium crystalline andesite/latite porphyry. Usually displays pervasive cataclastic breccia, locally completely altered to quartz + clay + K-feldspar + unidentifiable opaque gangue in a microcrystalline (chilled) matrix. Pervasive propylitic alteration.
- *Trt – Rhyolite and Rhyolitic Tuffs* - Light gray to light brown, very hard, microcrystalline to finely crystalline rhyolite and/or densely welded rhyolitic tuffs, with abundant glass shards.
- *Tf – Fanglomerate* - Tertiary aged agglomerate and slope debris composed primarily of boulders, cobbles and gravel of JTs, Ta and Trt fragments. Often strongly hematitic and silicified.
- *Tg –Gravel* - Semi-consolidated gravel with clasts of sandstone, siltstone and rhyolitic rocks. Fragments are often hard and silicified. Locally strongly argillized at base with angular sand in white, pink or red clay. Clay ranges from five to thirty feet think. Clay may represent an acid-leached, argilically altered, rind of underlying hot-springs silica alteration. The boundary with underlying Tf is often indeterminate.

7.2.1.1.3 Qac - Quaternary Aged, Undifferentiated Eolian Sand/Silt, Alluvium and Colluvium

Qac is Light brown, soft, unconsolidated to poorly consolidated sand and sandstone, angular to sub-rounded, with calcite cement. Contains pebbles to cobbles of heterogeneous origin, including any or all of the above-described units.

7.2.1.2 Colado Structure

The Colado resource area covers an area of about 4000 feet by 5000 feet. Colado is centered on an epithermal, low-sulphidation gold-silver deposit. Hydrothermal fluids concentrated at the intersection of several extensional faults. Hydrothermal solutions spread laterally throughout JTs, Ta and Trt. Several Basin and Range faults down-drop the ore zones to the west

Bedding plains within JTs, Ta and Trt are permeable. This permitted a widespread flooding of alteration from the fault-intersection hydrothermal sources, producing a classic mushroom-shaped zone of intense silica alteration and a closely related mineralized envelope. This system trends NS to NNW and dips 10º to 25º west, generally following bedding and paleotopography. Most of the feeder faults that provided conduits to generate this system were later healed, leaving a very solid silica mass that was little affected by post-mineral faulting.

The metasedimentary rocks are slightly to strongly folded as a result of thrust faulting and recumbent folding during the Mesozoic Luning - Fencemaker thrusting event. Strata generally strike NW and dip 20º to 40º SW. The later Tertiary steeply dipping, top-to-the west, brittle extensional faults overprinted and locally complicated the older structures generating a favorable environment for mineralization.

7.2.1.3 Colado Alteration

High-level low-sulphidation type hydrothermal alteration is present at Colado and is commonly represented by a combination of very fine grained silica replacement, quartz-chalcedony-opal veining, hydrothermal breccias, argillization, propylitization, pyritization and oxidation. This interpretation of the geology yields a distinct stratigraphic sequence and subsequent mineralized silicification event. This distinction has resulted in an identification of the main hydrothermal pathways which ultimately determine the three-dimensional shape of the hydrothermal system. Geologic maps and cross-sections presenting the alteration envelopes, as interpreted from drilling, display a westward-skewed mushroom shape. This suggests a hydrothermal plume existed where the main central up-flowing zone coincided with the center of the Colado gold deposit.

The identified forms of alteration are listed here:

- *Silicification* - Silicified rocks are composed of opal, chalcedony and microcrystalline quartz. Silicification over prints original rock textures. Color of the silica varies from light gray, brown to white and is locally crystal clear. The silica is often stained red to pink due to iron oxides; yellow due to iron oxide and/or adularia; or green caused by clay and chlorite. There are multiple stages of brecciation and silicification, generally associated with secondary veinlets of quartz, intermediate clays, K-feldspar, fluorite, barite and calcite. Locally dissolution and replacement features suggest boiling. Pyrite-derived hematite staining is common in breccia zones and typifies the highest degree of alteration and is generally associated with gold-silver mineralization.
- *Argillization* - Clay alteration tends to have two different modes of occurrence; it is either relatively pervasive or filling small, discrete voids. The latter type often occurs in strongly silicified rhyolitic rock. Locally the andesite is completely argillized.
- *Carbon* - Carbon has been remobilized out of the rocks by hydrothermal solutions then re-deposited in a cooler location. At Colado there is a carbonaceous unit in the lower portion of the JTs siltstone, the top of which slopes gently to steeply toward the west (10˚ to 25˚, locally much steeper in vicinity of regional faults) roughly parallel with the overlying silica alteration cap. The carbon unit probably marks the lower limit of the hot

springs system as it spread outward from its source along bedding controlled permeability.

- *Oxidation* - The boundary between oxidized and reduced rock is commonly encountered between 175 to 260 feet vertical below the surface. The redox boundary on average is intersected at 215 feet but can be as shallow as 117 feet (DCO-31) or as deep as 433 vertical feet (DCO-28). The boundary is usually transitional over ten to twenty feet. Zones of hydrothermal breccia often contain both fresh pyrite and iron oxide intermixed, whether above or below the redox boundary, and are generally given less weight than the overall character of the rock when the redox boundary is picked. There is no direct correlation between the redox boundary and the present water table.

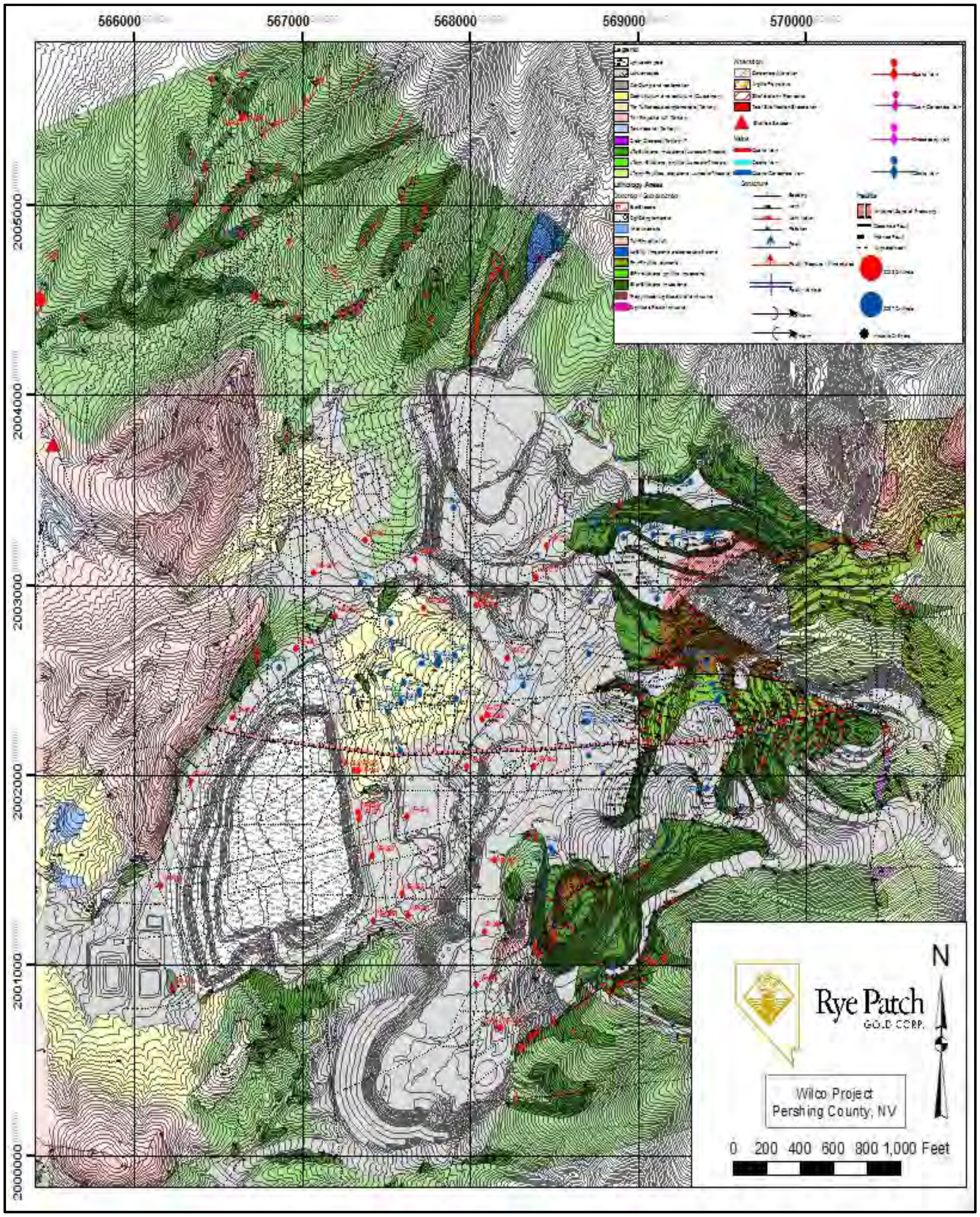
7.2.1.4 Colado Ground Water

The Colado project area lies within a weak geothermal system with hot water approaching 180˚F encountered in most drill holes. Live steam (220˚F) was also encountered in some of the holes, often above the water table, escaping through open fractures. During the 1993 drilling flow rates between 5 and 35 gpm were encountered with 25 gpm being most common. The water table lies between 165 and 355 vertical feet below the surface.

7.2.2 Willard Resource Area

The geology of the Willard gold-silver mineralized area was reevaluated by Rye Patch Gold in 2007, 2008 and 2009 (Figure 7.6). Geologic cross sections were created and a viewed in three dimensions for accuracy. The new interpretations were included in the resource estimation runs for this report. Rye Patch has identified new drilling targets based on the updated geological model.

Figure 7.5 Willard Resource Area Geology Map



7.2.2.1 Willard Lithology

The Willard Mine gold mineralization occurs in strata of the Triassic-Jurassic Auld Lang Syne Group, which includes siltstone, claystone, sandstone, limestone and phyllites. Tertiary volcanics, dominantly rhyolitic tuffs, cap the top of the range to the east. Isolated narrow dikes and sills of strongly altered felsic and mafic rocks, often spatially associated with gold mineralization, are the only exposed Tertiary intrusive units.

- *JTs - Triassic-Jurassic* – Thin to medium bedded varicolored siltstone with intercalations of silty mudstone and locally sandy limestone lenses. Siltstone is the principal host for gold mineralization and epithermal quartz veining. Calcareous siltstone is not uncommon in the mineralized zone on Willard Hill, suggesting that the original, unaltered rock was probably calcareous. The siltstone unit is in fault contact with underlying phyllite/claystone. JTs thickens to the west.
- JTphy – Green to grayish green phyllite, interbedded with gray claystone, silty mudstone and siltstone. The phyllitic structure is commonly sub parallel to the bedding and is the strike and only locally is at an angle to the true sedimentary bedding. Usually these fine rocks are mineralized only along feeder zones, where are cut quartz veins and stockwork and associated quartz-hematite hydrothermal breccias.
- *Trt – Rhyolite and Rhyolitic Tuffs* - Light gray to light brown, very hard, microcrystalline to finely crystalline rhyolite and/or densely welded rhyolitic tuffs, with abundant glass shards.
- *Tif – Felsic intrusive* - White to light gray argillized felsic dikes and sills locally brecciated and hematitic. These rocks are cut by epithermal locally gold bearing quartz veins.
- *Tim – Mafic intrusive* - Light greenish gray, fine grained mafic dikes and sills, propylitically to argilically altered. Where strongly bleached, diabase superficially resembles felsic intrusive

The relationship of igneous activity to the gold forming event is unclear. The felsic intrusive dikes and sills may be associated, but no large mass has been identified from exploration drilling to date.

The reactive calcareous siltstones and limestone are the principal hosts for most of the strata-bound disseminated gold and silver mineralization, located along the contact between the claystone and the calcareous siltstone unit. The contrast in porosity, permeability and reactivity between these two lithologic units was a critical factor on focusing the hydrothermal fluid flow along this major rheological contact. The upper fissile and brittle non-calcareous siltstone strata, host both strata-bound fracture controlled mineralization as well as epithermal-type quartz veining and breccias. The underlying claystone and siltstone are only locally mineralized along feeder zones and low-angle shear zones, where are cut by quartz veins, stockwork and associated quartz hydrothermal breccias.

7.2.2.2 Willard Structure

The Triassic-Jurassic sedimentary strata hosting gold and silver mineralization at Willard are gently to recumbent folded and are cut by several high-angle extensional faults and small-scale low-angle faults. Bedding in the siltstone is generally northwest striking, southwest dipping, but local changes due to small scale folding are not uncommon. Contoured plots of poles to bedding surfaces produces a maximum corresponding to the northwest striking, southwest dipping of the sedimentary units. The average orientation of this maximum is N55ºW/35ºSW. The subtle elongations and extensions of the maximum suggest that the monoclinal sequence mapped may lie near the hinge zone of a broad, asymmetrical antiform affecting the Mesozoic sediments.

Detailed digital mapping of the old pits correlated with drilling data suggest that the most important structural feature controlling the gold mineralization at Willard is represented by the siltstone–claystone/phyllite contact, gently folded into an easterly-trending antiform that plunges 25º to 30º to the west. Locally this major contact of regional extend was structurally activated by the Mesozoic and Tertiary compressional and extensional events, forming a highly fractured and brecciated zone, later used by the gold and silver bearing hydrothermal solutions. In the Willard Hill the contact between the phyllite and siltstone is exposed in the East-West Draw pit, as a major NE-trending and NW dipping silicified and mineralized breccia zone. The contact is disrupted by a NW trending and west dipping high angle fault zone, cutting sharply across topography. This fault is occupied by a clay matrix supported breccia, exposed in the south wall of the East-West Draw pit.

High angle extensional faults and related transfer faults as well as numerous open space mineralized fractures cut the exposed lithologic units and locally acted as feeders for the hydrothermal fluid flow and associated alteration and gold mineralization. In order of their importance, the dominant structures are a series of faults trending E-W, N-S and NE. These faults down drop units to the west and north-west offsetting lithologies and low angle bedding parallel shear zones. Silicification, argillization, quartz veining, hydrothermal breccia zones and associated higher grade mineralization cut across or followed these high-angle faults, in both hanging wall and to lesser degree footwall rocks, regardless of the lithologies. In the Willard Hill pit, the E-W Willard antiform is preferred by the silicified hydrothermal quartz breccia zone which contained high-grade gold mineralization.

7.2.2.3 Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration affecting the sedimentary strata consists of carbonate dissolution, argillization, silicification and quartz ± calcite ± adularia veining. Silicic assemblage as the dominant type of alteration in the Willard pits is represented by moderate to strong pervasive silicification of the sediments, quartz veins, veinlets and stockwork including silicified hydrothermal breccias. Typically, the veinlets have drusy quartz crystal linings with limonitic or hematitic iron oxide coatings. Less common are veinlets of white chalcedony and white microcrystalline quartz. Breccias range in size from a few inches to tens of feet wide and may have tight, planar walls or sinuous, anastomosing structure. Results from thin and polished sections from mineralized samples collected from the Willard Mine pits and analyzed by R. Honea (1981 and 1983) indicate that the presence of fine grained native gold "from 1 to approximately 15 microns in diameter". Some of the gold identified by Honea was quite high in silver (approximately 35%) with one grain containing no silver, suggesting at least two episodes of gold mineralization.

Shallow epithermal-type alteration is locally present at the margins of the resource area and includes chalcedony a quartz-calcite veins. Small barite crystals were noted from some of the quartz veins, along with native selenium and a suite of supergene phosphate minerals (Jensen,M., and Leising,J., 2001). Pyrite, probably indigenous, is present in small amounts in the unoxidized siltstone. Massive coarse grained bull quartz veins (± Cu) are not uncommon in the area, but these are believed to be metamorphic in origin and older than the epithermal quartz veins related gold mineralization. Hydrothermal alteration of the intrusive rocks ranges from propylitic to argillic and to quartz-sericite.

The originally carbonaceous siltstone and limestone are oxidized near the surface and along permeable mineralized zones especially located above the highly fractured hinge zone of the Willard antiform. Hematite stained siltstone is not uncommon and presumably resulted from the oxidation of small amounts of indigenous iron sulfides in the originally carbonaceous rocks. Small amounts of goethite and jarosite are common in the oxidized upper portion of quartz veins and breccias, probably indicative of hypogene sulfides. Not all of the mineralized zones are oxidized and the depth of oxide varies over the area of the deposit. In general, the oxidized material follows the highly fractured hinge zone of the east-west Willard antiform. The determination of whether or not mineralized material can be mined economically is dependent on the grade of mineralization, the depth of overburden, and the degree of oxidization.

8 DEPOSIT TYPE

The Willard gold and silver resource represents an epithermal low-sulfidation (quartz ± calcite ± adularia) deposit covering a total area of about 3,000 ft by 3,000 ft. Within this general area, five mineralized target areas comprise the resource area: East-West Draw, Willard Hill, South Pit, Section Line and the recently discovered North Basin target area. Based on drill cross sections, the Section Line discovery is still open and has significant expansion and oxide potential to the west. The newly identified North Basin area is showing higher grade gold and thicker intercepts with mineralization still open to the north, east and west. Rock-chip sampling results from the North Basin target confirm that surface oxide mineralization can be correlated with gold in drillholes via mapped structures: WR-081 (120 feet grading 0.057 opt) and the WR-087 (125 feet grading 0.076 opt including 15 feet grading 0.416 opt). Both drillholes are located on the southern edge of the untested North Basin target. Proposed drilling could add more oxide and higher grade material to the resource.

The gold-silver mineralization was likely introduced at Willard during late Miocene regional extension and associated epithermal type hydrothermal activity. Downhole geochemical data indicates a good correlation for Au and Ag, fair correlation between Au and As, and no correlation between Au and Hg, Sb and base metals. Radiometric data from adularia in a vuggy quartz-adularia vein indicate an age of 6.1 ± 0.3 m.y. for this event (Nobel et al., 1987), probably related to magmatic activity and associated high regional heat flow and gold-bearing hydrothermal activity. However, altered siltstone fragments have been found in the overlying rhyolitic volcanics suggesting the Willard gold-silver system may be older than the volcanic pile. This may explain the multiple gold-silver events identified by Honea.

9 MINERALIZATION

The known mineralization within the Wilco Project extends for a distance of two miles in a north –south direction by two miles in an east-west direction. Mineralization extends from the surface to depths of over 1,100 feet.

Not all of the mineralized zones are oxidized and the depth of oxide varies considerably over the area of the deposit. The determination of whether or not mineralized material can be mined economically is dependent on the grade of mineralization, the depth of overburden, and the degree of oxidization.

9.1 COLADO MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization at Colado is controlled on a large scale by the factors that produced and confined the low-sulphidation hydrothermal system, and there is a rough correlation between the overall dimension of the strongly silica-altered zone and mineralization. Together, the strongly silica-altered rocks and their accompanying gold mineralization constitute the mineralized silica cap of the system, in which the gold is probably controlled by fine, randomly oriented stockwork and veinlets. The bulk of this cap is bedding (siltstone) and layering (volcanics) controlled, but its emplacement and overall dimensions are controlled by the feeder structures, specifically an intersecting set of faults which trend N-S, NW and E-W.

Higher grade zones do occur along favorable bedding horizons that are in close proximity to the intersecting feeder structures. High-grade bonanza type mineralization may also occur at depth, especially along E-W trending faults.

Five categories of mineralization have been observed at Colado:

- Coarsely crystalline quartz, usually white unless oxide-stained, that occurs as void-filling material. This style of quartz is generally an indication of extensional fracturing or faulting.
- Chalcedonic and opaline silica are pervasive at Colado, replacing the host rock or infilling tectonically created open spaces.
- Calcite - increases away from the center of hydrothermal activity where quartz-calcite veins are dominant to chalcedony-calcite veins and finally calcite veins that locally form large outcrops.
- Pyrite is usually present, especially in zones of hydrothermal breccia.
- Hematite usually occurs at Colado as a stain on fractures and is formed at relatively high temperatures that are often associated with gold deposition.

The Colado mineralized zone is dominantly north-northwest oriented and covers an area of about 3500 ft by 2000 ft. The mineral system reaches up to 450-ft thick although on average is less than 250-ft thick. The mineralization dips gently west from -10˚ to -25˚, averaging about -18˚, and generally follows the regional dip of the bedding.

9.1.1 Silver

An analysis of the silver, in holes that were assayed for silver, shows an approximate ratio 10:1 to gold. While Ag/Au ratios are impacted by a variety of factors such as host rock lithology, structure, permeability and chemical composition and temperature of the hydrothermal fluids, the above comparison indicates that a majority of mineralization identified to date at Colado may be within geological stockworks.

9.2 WILLARD MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization at the Willard Mine is controlled stratigraphically and along structures. The strata bound mineralization lies within the siltstone unit close to the contact with the underlying claystone. Interbedded calcareous sedimentary layers deposited above the claystone unit have been preferentially altered and mineralized. The Willard gold deposits occur where these favorable beds have been sufficiently fractured and brecciated near the proximity of feeder faults. The feeder structures range in strike from north to northeasterly and easterly and indicate that the mineralizing process was primarily fracture controlled. Thin and polished section examination by R. Honea (1983) concluded that that the porosity and permeability are "very dominantly fractured controlled – as is also the mineralization".

Gold at the Willard Mine is closely associated with silicification, epithermal drusy quartz veinlets, vein breccias and micro-veins. Along reactive shear zones affecting calcareous siltstone and silty limestone, the gold mineralization is associated decalcification and argillization with quartz-calcite veinlets. High angle calcite veins usually occur peripherally to the gold bearing areas as calcium carbonate leached from the host rock.

The Willard gold resource represents an epithermal low-sulphidation (quartz±calcite±adularia) deposit covering a total area of about 3,000 ft by 3,000 ft. Within this general area, five mineralized target areas comprise the resource area: East-West Draw, Willard Hill, South Pit, Section Line and the recently discovered North Basin target area.

Low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization was likely introduced at Willard during late Miocene regional extension and associated hydrothermal activity. Radiometric data from adularia in a vuggy quartz-adularia vein indicate an age of 6.1 ± 0.3 MY for this event probably related to magmatic activity and associated high regional heat flow and gold-bearing hydrothermal activity. Controls on the localization of the gold-bearing solutions were both structural and lithologic. The host rocks of the gold-silver resource are originally carbonaceous and calcareous siltstone and locally phyllite, which are now oxidized near the surface, especially along the highly fractured anticlinal dome and locally along major mineralized sheer zone. A network of drusy quartz veinlets, quartz vein breccias and silicified breccias carries most of the gold-silver mineralization explored to date, which forms a semi-stratiform blanket above and roughly conformable with a postulated thrust contact with underlying phyllitic claystone.

Veinlets range in size from hairline to as much as four inches in width, averaging less than one half inch wide. Typically, the veinlets have drusy quartz crystal linings with limonitic or hematitic iron oxide coatings. Less common are veinlets of white chalcedony and white microcrystalline quartz. The veinlets form a network that is generally more close-spaced in gold-bearing structural zones. Veinlets parallel to bedding are rare.

Breccias range in size from a few inches to tens of feet wide and may have tight, planar walls or sinuous, anastomosing structure. The largest of this breccia type occurs at the south end of cross section 568,600E near the Southwest mineralized zone. Vein breccias, like veinlets, may contain over an ounce per ton gold in selected samples, but usually contain less than 0.10 oz Au/ton and may be barren. Massive coarse grained bull quartz veins are not uncommon in the siltstone, but these are believed to be metamorphic in origin and older than the epithermal quartz veins and related gold mineralization.

Pyrite, probably indigenous, is present in small amounts in the carbonaceous siltstone; its oxidation by groundwater could have helped leach carbonaceous material. Hypogene oxidation of the carbon by mineralizing solutions does not appear to be a major factor in gold mineralization.

9.2.1 Mineralization within the Willard Mine Pits

At the Willard Mine pits, gold was recovered from quartz veinlets in fracture zones and breccias along northeast-striking faults that dip to the northwest. Hematite staining and strong silicification are associated with quartz veinlets and faults. Results from thin and polished sections from mineralized samples collected from the Willard Mine pits and analyzed by R. Honea (1981 and 1983) indicate that the presence of fine grained native gold “from 1 to approximately 15 microns in diameter”. Some of the gold identified by Honea was quite high in silver (approximately 35%) with one grain containing no silver, suggesting at least two (?) episodes of gold mineralization.

10 EXPLORATION

Since acquiring the property in April, 2006, Rye Patch Gold has undertaken a program of detailed geological mapping on the Wilco property to determine the extent of the alteration and gold-silver mineralization.

Rye Patch has drilled 87drillholes on the Wilco property. Drilling has added mineralization to the resource model area. Rye Patch is actively targeting new drilling locations based on drilling results.

At Colado, Rye Patch has had success drilling out the silicified cap of the resource area. Mineralization is also open to the north, south and west. Rye Patch has developed a drilling program for 2009 on the Colado resource area.

Rye Patch has re-interpreted the structural component of the Willard deposit. Based on this new understanding of the mineralization at Willard, new targets have been identified. Rye Patch has developed a drilling plan for 2009 for Willard consisting of RC drillholes designed to extend the oxide mineralization at the Section-Line as well as to explore the extensions of the mineralization intercepted at the southern margin of the North Basin target area.

Exploration at Wilco has been successful in great part to the re-mapping and re-interpreting of the geology of Colado and Willard. SEWC recommends continued mapping of the entire Wilco Project property.

11 DRILLING

Starting mid-June and ending in October, a total of 39 reverse circulation drillholes totaling 32,290 feet (9,841 metres), were completed on the Wilco project. The majority of the drilling was completed at Willard in five target areas: Section Line, North Basin, South Pit, Pay Dirt and Old Willard Mine. Three reverse circulation drillholes were completed at the Colado resource area to test for mineralization along the siltstone-claystone contact as well for possible extensions of mineralization at target Area 46. Drillhole selection was based on the geologic and structural interpretation of the previous drilling results in conjunction with the detailed digital mapping extended in 2008 and the geologic model developed for resource estimation. The majority of the holes were drilled at an angle to intersect potentially high-grade structural zones.

Ten drillholes, WR-049 through WR-58, were designed to test the south extension of the gold mineralization intersected in the holes completed in 2007 at the Section Line target area. Seven of these holes extended the previously delineated low-angle mineralized zones for about 800 feet (245 metres), toward the south. The thickness and extent of the oxidized zones increase in this direction from about 250 feet (76 metres) in drillhole WR-049 to 350 (107 metres) feet in WR-057. A second east-west feeder-type fault zone was delineated at the south end of the Section Line mineralization. Additional flat-lying stratiform oxide mineralization along the hanging wall of this structure is possible, especially toward east and west where the mineralization remains open. No significant mineralization was intercepted in the footwall of the fault zone, tested by drillholes WR-052,-055 and 056.

Drill holes WR-060,-061,-062,-078,-079 and WR-080, were designed to test to extend of the Section Line mineralization towards west. The results of drilling indicates that the mineralization continue to the west-northwest along the crest of the Willard anticline for a distance of about 600 feet (183 metres), and remains open in that direction.

Drillholes WR-063 and WR-064 were completed to test the Pay Dirt vein and drillholes WR-085 and WR-086 were drilled to test the Old Willard mine vein. No significant mineralization was found in both areas.

Drilling in the western part of the South Pit area suggest the mineralization is thinning as shown in drillholes WR-065,-066 and WR-067 as the drillholes move south of the crest of the Willard anticline.

Drillholes WR-059 and WR-68 through WR-076 confirm the general continuity and extend of the known mineralization from previous drilling located between the old pits and the Section Line for a distance of about 700 feet (210 metres). In addition these holes identified two north trending faults controlling the extent and thicknesses of the mineralized zone at the Section Line as well as west of the old pits. The eastern fault appears to be a major feeder fault, controlling the thickness and grade of the Section Line and North Basin gold mineralization including the high grade gold and silver intercepts in drillholes.

Drillholes WR-081 and WR-087 were completed to test the north extent of the Section Line gold mineralization. These holes successfully extended the gold mineralization to the north in the newly identified North Basin target. This target is identified by fault bounded unexplored area covering 1,500 feet (500 metres) north-south by 1,000 feet (300 metres) east-west. This area is surrounded by altered rocks cut by numerous gold bearing quartz/calcite veins including hydrothermal breccias. A follow drilling program is being planned for the North Basin target.

Starting mid-July and ending in September 2007, forty-eight reverse circulation drillholes were completed on the Wilco project totaling 30,520 feet. The majority of the drilling, thirty eight drillholes, was completed in the Willard resource area in four target zones - E-W Draw, Willard Hill, South Area and Section Line.

Drillholes WR-01 to WR-05 were designed to confirm and extend known high-grade gold mineralization from past shallow drilling in the Section Line target area located 1,200 feet (400 metres) west of the previously mined Willard open pits. Geologic logging of drillhole WR-02 showed visible gold in the drill cuttings between 225 to 230 feet (68.6 to 70.1 metres) down the drillhole. Gold assay results for this interval confirm this.

In addition, deeper drilling in this area intercepted a second mineralized zone which was predicted by detailed geologic mapping and cross-sectional modeling. This new discovery is within a low-angle structural zone that potentially connects to gold encountered in the E-W Draw target area located 1,500 feet (500 metres) east. The gold bearing zone is open to the east, up dip, toward the previously mined Willard pits, and its north, west and south limits have not yet been determined. This zone suggests additional, significant upside within an area of approximately 1,200 feet by 1,000 feet (400 metres by 300 metres).

The gold mineralization in the new zone is potentially oxidized based on the reddish color (hematite) of the altered and brecciated host rocks. The Company's drilling discovered this new oxidized zone beneath the historic shallow drillholes in the Willard resource area.

Drillholes, WR-06 to WR-13, were designed to confirm and extend known gold mineralization from past shallow drilling in the E-W Draw Pit target area. These drillholes extended known mineralization between 100 and 200 feet (33 to 67 metres) toward the northeast, and the mineralization remains open in that direction.

Drillholes, WR-014 through WR-022, were drilled in the Willard Hill target area, where most of the previous mining activity took place. The shallow oxide gold mineralization intercepted in this area is localized within fractured to brecciated siltstone above the structural contact with an underlying claystone lithology. This zone is the surface exposure and correlative with the newly discovered mineralized zone at the Section Line target. No significant mineralization was found in the underlying claystone.

Drillholes WR-025 and WR-027 were drilled north and west of the E-W Draw pit to test for an extension of the gold zone intercepted by drillholes located within the E-W Dr1aw pit. Neither hole returned significant mineralization. Geologic information from these holes suggests the existence of an E-W fault separating WR-025 and WR-027 from the E-W Draw gold zone.

Drillholes WR-023, WR-024, WR-028 and WR-029 were completed in the Section Line target area and extend the newly discovered mineralization to the north, south and east. Results from the drillholes designed to extend the gold zone to the west are pending. Drillhole WR-28 shows an increasing thickness of the gold zone to the north. Follow up of these encouraging results is underway with a core hole designed to extend the gold mineralization to the north, give a better understanding of the host lithology and structure, and test for a possible feeder zone.

The drillholes presented in the table intersected intervals of low-grade gold mineralization greater than 0.005 opt AuFA. These intervals did not meet the rigorous cutoff criteria used to define the results table, but show significant thicknesses of low-grade gold material. As an example, drillhole WR-028 intersected 155 feet of 0.008 opt AuFA of oxidized mineralization from 205 feet to 360 feet.

All but five of the forty-eight reverse circulation drillholes were directionally surveyed. The majority of the holes were drilled at an angle to intersect potentially high-grade structural zones.

Rye Patch also drilled four core holes totaling 3,002 feet.

Drillholes WR-030, WR-031 and WR-033 extend the upper mineralized zone 300 to 500 feet to the west, north and east respectively. Drillhole WR-034 was lost before intersecting the structural target, but intercepted 200 feet of 0.006 opt AuFA in the footwall zone of a mineralized structure.

Drillhole WR-032 was completed between the Willard Hill and the Section Line target areas, and successfully established the continuity of the mineralization in these two areas which is associated with relatively flat, low-angle structures and favorable lithologies that extend across this portion of the Willard property. The lower structural zone, which hosts the Section Line discovery, was intersected at about 430 feet vertical depth. Eighty five feet of 0.018 opt AuFA was intersected.

Reverse circulation drillholes WR-041, WR-042, WR-043 and WR-044 successfully extended the Section Line mineralization between 200 feet and 500 feet toward the west. At the end of this drilling program, the Section Line mineralization remains open toward the west, south and east.

Drillholes WR-035 through WR-040 were completed within the Colado gold resource area. Although the lower grade mineralization was confirmed and extended, only drillhole WR-40 intersected higher grade gold mineralization: 10 feet of 0.144 opt at about 238 feet below the surface. Two of four holes, WR-045 through WR-048, designed to test the extension of the Colado resource area, intersected gold mineralization in a new target now designated Area 46, which deserves further drill testing. The Area 46 target is 4000 west of the Section Line discovery along the east-west Willard mineralized gold trend. Results from the 2007 Reverse Circulation Program are listed in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1Results of the 2007 Reverse Circulation Drillholes

WILCO PROJECT: 2007 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM (WR-001 to WR-048)											
Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Drillhole interval feet	From feet	To Feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WR-001	Section Line	0.018	10	295	305	745	0.62	3.0	90.0	93.0	227.1
WR-001	Section Line	0.016	10	325	335		0.56	3.0	99.1	102.1	
WR-001	Section Line	0.016	25	580	605		0.56	7.6	176.8	184.4	
WR-001	Section Line	0.024	10	645	655		0.82	3.0	196.6	199.6	
WR-002	Section Line	0.073	45	225	270	665	2.49	13.7	68.6	82.3	202.7
Including		0.439	5	225	230		15.05	1.5	68.6	70.1	
WR-002	Section Line	0.017	35	570	605		0.58	10.7	173.7	184.4	
WR-003	Section Line	0.080	70	220	290	665	2.74	21.3	67.1	88.4	202.7
Including		0.318	10	220	230		10.90	3.0	67.1	70.1	
WR-003	Section Line	0.030	45	565	610		1.02	13.7	172.2	185.9	
WR-004	Section Line	0.042	40	320	360	735	1.44	12.2	97.5	109.7	224.1
Including		0.185	5	320	325		6.34	1.5	97.5	99.1	
WR-004	Section Line	0.020	80	625	705		0.68	24.4	190.5	214.9	
WR-005	Section Line	0.017	80	230	310	750	0.58	24.4	70.1	94.5	228.7
WR-005	Section Line	0.024	85	600	685		0.83	25.9	182.9	208.8	
WR-006	E-W Draw	0.015	15	105	120	400	0.50	4.6	32.0	36.6	122.0
WR-006	E-W Draw	0.016	75	135	210		0.54	22.9	41.1	64.0	
WR-007	E-W Draw	0.031	80	100	180	600	1.05	24.4	30.5	54.9	182.9
Including		0.103	5	160	165		3.53	1.5	48.8	50.3	
WR-008	E-W Draw	0.029	10	285	295	500	0.99	3.0	86.9	89.9	152.4
WR-009	E-W Draw	0.028	15	165	180	400	0.96	4.6	50.3	54.9	122.0
WR-009	E-W Draw	0.043	50	240	290		1.46	15.2	73.2	88.4	
WR-010	E-W Draw	0.030	10	200	210	450	1.04	3.0	60.1	64.0	137.2
WR-010	E-W Draw	0.010	20	220	240		0.35	6.1	67.1	73.2	
WR-010	E-W Draw	0.010	10	245	255		0.35	3.0	74.7	77.7	
WR-010	E-W Draw	0.029	80	285	365		0.98	24.4	86.9	111.3	
WR-010	E-W Draw	0.021	30	400	430		0.71	9.1	121.9	131.1	
WR-011	E-W Draw	**NSV**				400	**NSV**				122.0
WR-012	E-W Draw	0.011	35	540	575	585	0.37	10.7	164.6	175.3	178.4
WR-013	E-W Draw	0.019	30	250	280	765	0.65	9.1	76.2	85.4	233.2

WILCO PROJECT: 2007 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM (WR-001 to WR-048)											
Drillhole	**Target Area**	**Au oz/ton**	**Drillhole interval feet**	**From feet**	**To Feet**	**TD (feet)**	**Au g/tonne**	**Drillhole interval metres**	**From metres**	**To metres**	**TD (metres)**
WR-014	Willard Hill	0.014	50	0	50	685	0.48	15.2	0.0	15.2	208.8
WR-015	Willard Hill	0.010	10	0	10	385	0.34	3.0	0.0	3.0	117.3
WR-015	Willard Hill	0.016	25	25	50		0.54	7.6	7.6	15.2	
WR-015	Willard Hill	0.025	10	360	370		0.86	3.0	109.7	112.8	
WR-016	Willard Hill	NSV				750	NSV				228.6
WR-017	Willard Hill	0.010	10	10	20	600	0.36	3.0	3.0	6.1	182.9
WR-017	Willard Hill	0.036	10	110	120		1.23	3.0	33.5	36.6	
WR-018	Willard Hill	0.016	10	80	90	735	0.53	3.0	24.4	27.4	224.0
WR-019	Willard Hill	0.014	15	85	100	600	0.50	4.6	25.9	30.5	182.9
WR-020	Willard Hill	0.011	15	25	40	450	0.38	4.6	7.6	12.2	137.2
WR-020	Willard Hill	0.015	45	90	135		0.51	13.7	27.4	41.1	
WR-021	Willard Hill	0.010	10	120	130	1345	0.34	3.0	36.6	39.6	410.0
WR-021	Willard Hill	0.017	10	335	345		0.58	3.0	102.1	105.2	
WR-021	Willard Hill	0.024	15	400	415		0.82	4.6	121.9	126.5	
WR-022	Willard Hill	0.022	15	125	140	645	0.75	4.6	38.1	42.7	196.6
WR-022	Willard Hill	0.015	65	265	330		0.51	19.8	80.8	100.6	
WR-023	Section Line	0.021	65	500	565	645	0.70	19.8	152.4	172.2	196.6
WR-024	Section Line	0.027	10	215	225	645	0.93	3.0	65.5	68.6	196.6
WR-024	Section Line	0.116	10	245	255		3.98	3.0	74.7	77.7	
WR-024	Section Line	0.012	15	580	595		0.41	4.6	176.8	181.4	
WR-025	E-W Draw	NSV				905	NSV				275.8
WR-026	E-W Draw	0.014	35	280	315	605	0.48	10.7	85.3	96.0	184.4
WR-027	E-W Draw	NSV				900	NSV				274.3
WR-028	Section Line	0.011	30	305	335	700	0.38	9.1	93.0	102.1	213.4
WR-028	Section Line	0.029	20	410	430		0.99	6.1	125.0	131.1	
WR-028	Section Line	0.018	105	565	670		0.62	32.0	172.2	204.2	
WR-029	Section Line	0.015	30	540	570	650	0.51	9.1	164.6	173.7	198.1
WR-030	Willard Hill	0.012	135	180	315	485	0.41	41.15	54.86	96.01	147.8
WR-031	South Pit	0.015	10	140	150	545	0.51	3.05	42.67	45.72	166.1
WR-031	South Pit	0.017	45	180	225		0.58	13.72	54.86	68.58	
WR-031	South Pit	0.021	15	390	405		0.72	4.57	118.87	123.44	

WILCO PROJECT: 2007 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM (WR-001 to WR-048)												
Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Drillhole interval feet	From feet	To Feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WR-032	Section Line	0.014	45	315	360	650	0.48	13.7	96.0	109.7	198.1
WR-032	Section Line	0.015	40	445	485		0.51	12.2	135.6	147.8	
WR-032	Section Line	0.018	85	500	585		0.62	25.9	152.4	178.3	
WR-033	South Pit	0.016	20	170	190	605	0.55	6.1	51.8	57.9	184.4
WR-033	South Pit	0.013	25	270	295		0.45	7.6	82.3	89.9	
WR-033	South Pit	0.015	15	425	455		0.51	9.1	129.5	138.7	
WR-033	South Pit	0.054	15	530	545		1.85	4.6	161.5	166.1	
Including		0.125	5	530	535		4.29	1.5	161.5	163.1	
WR-034	Section Line	**NSV**				675	**NSV**				205.7
WR-035	Colado	0.016	15	100	115	500	0.55	4.6	30.5	35.1	152.4
WR-035	Colado	0.028	20	270	290		0.96	6.1	82.3	88.4	
WR-036	Colado	0.038	10	215	225	500	1.30	3.0	65.5	68.6	152.4
WR-036	Colado	0.012	20	310	330		0.41	6.1	94.5	100.6	
WR-036	Colado	0.012	40	370	410		0.41	12.2	112.8	125.0	
WR-037	Colado	0.012	20	70	90	485	0.41	6.1	21.3	27.4	147.8
WR-037	Colado	0.015	10	145	155		0.51	3.0	44.2	47.2	
WR-037	Colado	0.011	10	175	185		0.38	3.0	53.3	56.4	
WR-038	Colado	0.012	10	160	170	565	0.41	3.0	48.8	51.8	172.2
WR-038	Colado	0.011	25	180	205		0.38	7.6	54.9	62.5	
WR-038	Colado	0.014	70	240	310		0.48	21.3	73.2	94.5	
WR-038	Colado	0.015	20	340	360		0.51	6.1	103.6	109.7	
WR-039	Colado	0.014	55	55	110	555	0.48	16.8	16.8	33.5	169.2
WR-039	Colado	0.012	10	155	165		0.41	3.0	47.2	50.3	
WR-039	Colado	0.018	50	230	280		0.62	15.2	70.1	85.3	
WR-039	Colado	0.015	10	410	420		0.51	3.0	125.0	128.0	
WR-040	Colado	0.011	20	65	85	545	0.38	6.1	19.8	25.9	166.1
WR-040	Colado	0.015	15	130	145		0.51	4.6	39.6	44.2	
WR-040	Colado	0.052	75	230	305		1.78	22.9	70.1	93.0	
Including		0.144	10	275	285		4.94	3.0	83.8	86.9	
WR-040	Colado	0.015	10	360	370		0.51	3.0	109.7	112.8	
WR-041	Section Line	0.031	60	670	730	1,000	1.06	18.3	204.2	222.5	304.8
WR-041	Section Line	0.040	75	775	850		1.37	22.9	236.2	259.1	

WILCO PROJECT: 2007 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM (WR-001 to WR-048)											
Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Drillhole interval feet	From feet	To Feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
Including		0.126	15	780	795		4.32	4.6	237.7	242.3	
WR-042	Section Line	0.026	100	280	380	750	0.89	30.5	85.3	115.8	228.6
WR-042	Section Line	0.103	5	360	365		3.53	1.5	109.7	111.3	
WR-042	Section Line	0.026	85	645	730		0.89	25.9	196.6	222.5	
WR-043	Section Line	0.015	10	215	225	750	0.51	3.0	65.5	68.6	228.6
WR-043	Section Line	0.011	10	270	280		0.38	3.0	82.3	85.3	
WR-043	Section Line	0.025	35	385	420		0.86	10.7	117.3	128.0	
WR-043	Section Line	0.037	40	570	610		1.27	12.2	173.7	185.9	
WR-044	Section Line	0.011	20	220	240	850	0.38	6.1	67.1	73.2	259.1
WR-044	Section Line	0.053	45	525	570		1.82	13.7	160.0	173.7	
Including		0.100	5	545	550		3.43	1.5	166.1	167.6	
WR-045	Area 46	NSV				600	NSV				182.9
WR-046	Area 46	0.014	65	265	330	645	0.48	19.8	80.8	100.6	196.6
WR-046	Area 46	0.014	65	345	410		0.48	19.8	105.2	125.0	
WR-047	Area 46	NSV				550	NSV				167.6
WR-048	Area 46	0.033	10	305	315	600	1.13	3.0	93.0	96.0	182.9

Table 11.2 2008 Reverse Circulation Drill Program

WILCO PROJECT: 2008 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM (WR-049 to WR-087)											
Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Drillhole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WR-049	Section Line	0.054	20	285	305	815	1.85	6.1	86.9	93.0	248.4
WR-049	Section Line	0.030	90	325	415		1.03	27.4	99.1	126.5	
WR-049	Section Line	0.031	80	590	670		1.06	24.4	179.8	204.2	
WR-050	Section Line	0.075	30	265	295	900	2.57	9.1	80.8	89.9	274.3
Including		0.183	10	265	275		6.28	3.0	80.8	83.8	
WR-050	Section Line	0.023	10	655	665		0.79	3.0	199.6	202.7	
WR-051	Section Line	NSV				785	NSV				239.3
WR-052	Section Line	0.019	20	390	410	515	0.65	6.1	118.9	125.0	157.0
WR-052	Section Line	0.018	20	445	465		0.62	6.1	135.6	141.7	

WILCO PROJECT: 2008 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM (WR-049 to WR-087)											
Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Drillhole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WR-053	Section Line	0.010	15	350	365	965	0.34	4.6	106.7	111.3	294.1
WR-053	Section Line	0.068	75	390	465		2.33	22.9	118.9	141.7	
WR-053	Section Line	0.010	10	520	530		0.34	3.0	158.5	161.5	
WR-053	Section Line	0.012	40	555	595		0.41	12.2	169.2	181.4	
WR-053	Section Line	0.013	35	610	645		0.45	10.7	185.9	196.6	
WR-053	Section Line	0.010	10	690	700		0.34	3.0	210.3	213.4	
WR-053	Section Line	0.028	65	725	790		0.96	19.8	221.0	240.8	
WR-054	Section Line	0.038	35	265	300	765	1.30	10.7	80.8	91.4	233.2
WR-054	Section Line	0.010	20	350	370		0.34	6.1	106.7	112.8	
WR-054	Section Line	0.029	130	440	570		0.99	39.6	134.1	173.7	
Including		0.118	5	480	485		4.05	1.5	146.3	147.8	
WR-055	Section Line	**NSV**				730	**NSV**				222.5
WR-056	Section Line	**NSV**				725	**NSV**				221.0
WR-057	Section Line	0.014	10	260	270	645	0.48	3.0	79.2	82.3	196.6
WR-057	Section Line	0.012	25	310	335		0.41	7.6	94.5	102.1	
WR-057	Section Line	0.025	65	385	450		0.86	19.8	117.3	137.2	
WR-057	Section Line	0.014	20	540	560		0.48	6.1	164.6	170.7	
WR-057	Section Line	0.016	10	625	635		0.55	3.0	190.5	193.5	
WR-058	Section Line	0.012	10	290	300	700	0.41	3.0	88.4	91.4	213.4
WR-058	Section Line	0.014	10	390	400		0.48	3.0	118.9	121.9	
WR-058	Section Line	0.039	150	480	630		1.34	45.7	146.3	192.0	
Including		0.126	10	515	525		4.32	3.0	157.0	160.0	
Including		0.103	5	535	540		3.53	1.5	163.1	164.6	
WR-059	Section Line	0.068	55	165	220	800	2.33	16.8	50.3	67.1	243.8
Including		0.291	10	165	175		9.98	3.0	50.3	53.3	
WR-059	Section Line	0.051	10	320	330		1.75	3.0	97.5	100.6	
Including		0.100	5	325	330		3.43	1.5	99.1	100.6	
WR-059	Section Line	0.024	25	675	700		0.82	7.6	205.7	213.4	
WR-060	Section Line	0.013	25	545	570	1215	0.45	7.6	166.1	173.7	370.3
WR-060	Section Line	0.020	20	585	605		0.69	6.1	178.3	184.4	
WR-061	Section Line	0.036	10	530	540	1055	1.23	3.0	161.5	164.6	321.6
WR-061	Section Line	0.011	20	840	860		0.38	6.1	256.0	262.1	

WILCO PROJECT: 2008 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM (WR-049 to WR-087)											
Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Drillhole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WR-061	Section Line	0.039	60	890	950		1.34	18.3	271.3	289.6	
WR-061	Section Line	0.043	25	960	985		1.47	7.6	292.6	300.2	
Including		0.138	5	970	975		4.73	1.5	295.7	297.2	
WR-062	Section Line	0.010	10	355	365	1025	0.34	3.0	108.2	111.3	312.4
WR-062	Section Line	0.016	30	740	770		0.55	9.1	225.6	234.7	
WR-062	Section Line	0.100	10	790	800		3.43	3.0	240.8	243.8	
WR-062	Section Line	0.041	50	855	905		1.41	15.2	260.6	275.8	
WR-063	Pay-Dirt	0.014	15	35	50	935	0.48	4.6	10.7	15.2	285.0
WR-063	Pay-Dirt	0.013	10	120	130		0.45	3.0	36.6	39.6	
WR-063	Pay-Dirt	0.011	10	175	185		0.38	3.0	53.3	56.4	
WR-064	Pay-Dirt	0.015	20	80	100	300	0.51	6.1	24.4	30.5	91.4
WR-064	Pay-Dirt	0.010	10	130	140		0.34	3.0	39.6	42.7	
WR-064	Pay-Dirt	0.010	30	180	210		0.34	9.1	54.9	64.0	
WR-065	South-Pit	0.015	20	210	230	945	0.51	6.1	64.0	70.1	288.0
WR-065	South-Pit	0.015	10	440	450		0.51	3.0	134.1	137.2	
WR-066	South-Pit	0.020	25	420	445	955	0.69	7.6	128.0	135.6	291.1
WR-067	South-Pit	0.013	10	260	270	905	0.45	3.0	79.2	82.3	275.8
WR-067	South-Pit	0.011	10	420	430		0.38	3.0	128.0	131.1	
WR-068	South-Pit	0.038	50	255	305	625	1.30	15.2	77.7	93.0	190.5
WR-068	South-Pit	0.014	15	430	445		0.48	4.6	131.1	135.6	
WR-069	Section Line	0.012	25	545	570	700	0.41	7.6	166.1	173.7	213.4
WR-070	Section Line	0.031	15	410	425	550	1.06	4.6	125.0	129.5	167.6
WR-070	Section Line	0.037	15	445	460		1.27	4.6	135.6	140.2	
WR-071	Section Line	0.011	10	290	300	550	0.38	3.0	88.4	91.4	167.6
WR-072	Section Line	0.011	10	505	515	700	0.38	3.0	153.9	157.0	213.4
WR-072	Section Line	0.017	30	540	570		0.58	9.1	164.6	173.7	
WR-073	Section Line	0.030	10	445	455	835	1.03	3.0	135.6	138.7	254.5
WR-073	Section Line	0.044	70	515	585		1.51	21.3	157.0	178.3	
WR-074	Section Line	0.010	20	410	430	665	0.34	6.1	125.0	131.1	202.7
WR-074	Section Line	0.057	55	450	505		1.95	16.8	137.2	153.9	
WR-075	Section Line	0.012	10	585	595	665	0.41	3.0	178.3	181.4	202.7
WR-076	Section Line	0.016	15	670	685	835	0.55	4.6	204.2	208.8	254.5

WILCO PROJECT: 2008 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM (WR-049 to WR-087)											
Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Drillhole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WR-076	Section Line	0.011	10	755	765		0.38	3.0	230.1	233.2	
WR-076	Section Line	0.021	10	785	795		0.72	3.0	239.3	242.3	
WR-077	Section Line	0.010	30	215	245		0.34	9.1	65.5	74.7	
WR-077	Section Line	0.024	10	410	420		0.82	3.0	125.0	128.0	
WR-077	Section Line	0.061	15	485	500	950	2.09	4.6	147.8	152.4	289.6
WR-077	Section Line	0.021	10	810	820		0.72	3.0	246.9	249.9	
WR-077	Section Line	0.066	15	890	905		2.26	4.6	271.3	275.8	
WR-078	Section Line	0.015	35	605	640		0.51	10.7	184.4	195.1	
WR-078	Section Line	0.058	10	1095	1105	1265	1.99	3.0	333.8	336.8	385.6
Including		0.113	5	1100	1105		3.87	1.5	335.3	336.8	
WR-078	Section Line	0.012	10	1180	1190		0.41	3.0	359.7	362.7	
WR-079	Section Line	0.022	45	570	615		0.75	13.7	173.7	187.5	
WR-079	Section Line	0.015	25	770	795		0.51	7.6	234.7	242.3	
WR-079	Section Line	0.018	20	820	840	1065	0.62	6.1	249.9	256.0	324.6
WR-079	Section Line	0.034	40	855	895		1.17	12.2	260.6	272.8	
WR-079	Section Line	0.028	40	905	945		0.96	12.2	275.8	288.0	
WR-080	Section Line	0.012	20	625	645		0.41	6.1	190.5	196.6	
WR-080	Section Line	0.020	45	670	715		0.69	13.7	204.2	217.9	
WR-080	Section Line	0.010	10	730	740		0.34	3.0	222.5	225.6	
WR-080	Section Line	0.018	10	790	800	1075	0.62	3.0	240.8	243.8	327.7
WR-080	West Area	0.034	10	845	855		1.17	3.0	257.6	260.6	
WR-080	Section Line	0.010	10	890	900		0.34	3.0	271.3	274.3	
WR-080	Section Line	0.012	10	1025	1035		0.41	3.0	312.4	315.5	
WR-081	North Area	0.016	15	460	475		0.55	4.6	140.2	144.8	
WR-081	North Area	0.011	10	540	550		0.38	3.0	164.6	167.6	
WR-081	North Area	0.015	10	905	915		0.51	3.0	275.8	278.9	
WR-081	North Area	0.053	10	1105	1115		1.82	3.0	336.8	339.9	
Including		0.102	5	1105	1110	1265	3.50	1.5	335.3	336.8	385.6
WR-081	North Area	0.057	120	1120	1240		1.95	36.6	341.4	378.0	
Including		0.140	10	1160	1170		4.80	3.0	353.6	356.6	
Including		0.107	30	1180	1210		3.67	9.1	359.7	368.8	
WR-081	North Area	0.011	10	1255	1265		0.38	3.0	382.5	385.6	

WILCO PROJECT: 2008 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM (WR-049 to WR-087)											
Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Drillhole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.016	40	90	130	1272	0.55	12.2	27.4	39.6	387.7
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.079	35	190	225		2.71	10.7	57.9	68.6	
Including		0.161	10	205	215		5.52	3.0	62.5	65.5	
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.011	15	235	250		0.38	4.6	71.6	76.2	
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.010	10	265	275		0.34	3.0	80.8	83.8	
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.017	15	330	345		0.58	4.6	100.6	105.2	
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.013	15	440	455		0.45	4.6	134.1	138.7	
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.012	10	515	525		0.41	3.0	157.0	160.0	
WR-083	Area 46	0.012	15	230	245	535	0.41	4.6	70.1	74.7	163.1
WR-084	Area 46	**NSV**				600	**NSV**				182.9
WR-085	Old Willard Mine	**NSV**				500	**NSV**				152.4
WR-086	Old Willard Mine	**NSV**				680	**NSV**				207.3
WR-087	North Basin	0.011	25	275	300	1275	0.38	7.6	83.8	91.4	388.6
WR-087	North Basin	0.020	65	320	385		0.69	19.8	97.5	117.3	
WR-087	North Basin	0.082	15	450	465		2.81	4.6	137.2	141.7	
WR-087	North Basin	0.076	125	1150	1275		2.61	38.1	350.5	388.6	
Including		0.416	15	1160	1175		14.26	4.6	353.6	358.1	

NSV = No Significant Values

Rye Patch completed 4 core holes totaling 3,002 feet on the Wilco project. The drilling focused in the Section Line Discovery. All core holes were drilled at an angle to intersect potentially mineralized structural zones, and all holes were directionally surveyed.

Core drillhole WRC-001, drilled about 200 feet to the south of RC drillhole WR-003, extended mineralization to the south. Core hole WRC-002 was drilled between WR-005 and WR-043 to establish continuity of mineralization. Core hole WRC-003 was drilled 200 feet south of RC drillhole WR-002 and extended the mineralized zones intersected. This mineralization is still open to the south.

Core hole WRC-004 was drilled to intersect a potential east-west oriented feeder zone in the Willard mine area. This hole encountered the most intense alteration found to date at Willard. The mineralized interval is almost twice as thick as those drilled in the RC drillholes to the south. This mineralization is still open to the north, and along a high-angle east-west oriented structural corridor.

The core drilling confirmed the continuity of mineralization between RC drillholes and extended the mineralization to the north and south, and opens up the possibility of a high-grade feeder zone along the newly defined east-west structural trend. At the end of the drilling program, the Section Line Discovery remains open to the north, south and west.

The core holes presented in Table 11.3 intersected several intervals of low-grade gold mineralization greater than 0.005 opt AuFA. These intervals show significant thicknesses of low-grade gold material. As an example, using a 0.005 opt AuFA cutoff, core hole WRC-004 intersected 221 feet of 0.025 opt from 517 feet to 738 feet.

Table 11.3 Results of the 2007 Core Drilling Program

WILCO PROJECT: 2007 CORE DRILLING PROGRAM (WRC-001 to WRC-004)											
Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Hole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Hole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WRC-001	Section Line	0.045	41.5	229.0	270.5	704.0	1.54	12.6	69.8	82.4	214.6
Including		**0.156**	**9.0**	**233.0**	**242.0**		**5.35**	**2.7**	**71.0**	**73.8**	
WRC-001	Section Line	0.015	34.5	598.0	632.5		0.51	10.5	182.3	192.8	
WRC-002	Section Line	0.012	50.0	199.0	249.0	733.5	0.41	15.2	60.7	75.9	223.6
WRC-002	Section Line	0.024	6.5	447.5	454.0		0.82	2.0	136.4	138.4	
WRC-002	Section Line	0.036	35.0	556.0	591.0		1.23	10.7	169.5	180.1	
WRC-003	Section Line	0.030	33.5	201.5	235.0	685.0	1.03	10.2	61.4	71.6	208.8
WRC-003	Section Line	0.036	16.0	574.0	590.0		1.23	4.9	175.0	179.8	
WRC-004	Section Line	0.015	15.0	222.0	237.0	879.0	0.51	4.6	67.7	72.2	268.0
WRC-004	Section Line	0.011	29.0	302.0	331.0		0.38	8.8	92.0	100.9	
WRC-004	Section Line	0.030	176.0	536.0	712.0		1.03	53.6	163.4	217.0	
Including		**0.040**	**76.0**	**536.0**	**612.0**		**1.37**	**23.2**	**163.4**	**186.5**	
Including		**0.107**	**16.0**	**536.0**	**552.0**		**3.67**	**4.9**	**163.4**	**168.2**	

11.1 HISTORICAL DRILL INTERCEPTS

Table 11.4 is a list compiled by Rye Patch and the previous authors of significant historical drill intercepts on the Wilco project. Both the Colado and Willard drill intercepts are believed to generally represent the true thickness of mineralization, since in both areas the mineralization is primarily sub-horizontal and the drill holes are primarily sub-vertical to vertical. It is possible though that some of the higher-grade Willard intercepts represent more steeply-dipping mineralized structures and therefore have exaggerated the mineralization true thickness. Note that the shallow high-grade Willard intercepts were the focus of the historic mining activity and are not considered current exploration targets; these are presented to give the reader an appreciation of some of the lengths and grades drilled during previous exploration efforts.

The Colado drill intercepts in Table 11.1 are representative of the consistent, thick, low-grade mineralization which occurs throughout the Colado deposit. Higher-grade zones do occur but only account for a very small percentage of the total mineral system.

Table 11.4Significant Drill Intercepts

Significant Historic Drill Intercepts - Wilco Project								
Hole#	Location	Company	Year	Depth from	Depth to	Length	Au	Ag
CEX-14	Colado	Santa Fe Pacific Mining,	1987	85	340	255	0.011	0.111
1-14	Colado	AMAX Exploration, Inc	1992	135	370	235	0.014	0.161
I-38	Colado	AMAX Exploration, Inc	1992	85	360	275	0.027	0.283
I-49	Colado	AMAX Exploration, Inc	1992	110	555	445	0.014	0.19
I-58	Colado	AMAX Exploration, Inc	1992	165	350	185	0.021	0.224
I-63	Colado	AMAX Exploration, Inc	1992	155	440	285	0.022	0.223
		includes		(155	175)	20	0.073	0.041
DCO-17	Colado	Santa Fe Pacific Mining,	1994	50	380	330	0.023	0.22
DCO-24	Colado	Santa Fe Pacific Mining,	1994	175	560	385	0.023	0.236
		includes		(345	365)	20	0.118	0.737
DCO-32	Colado	Santa Fe Pacific Mining,	1994	140	440	300	0.015	0.163
DCO-33	Colado	Santa Fe Pacific Mining,	1994	130	385	255	0.033	0.463
		includes		(265	275)	10	0.247	1.227
W-15A	Willard	Freeport Exploration	1982	75	190	115	0.061	NA
W-69	Willard	Freeport Exploration	1982	195	365	170	0.018	NA
W-70	Willard	Freeport Exploration	1982	240	395	155	0.017	NA
WH-32	Willard	Southern Pacific Land	1982	195	265	70	0.060	0.175
WH-33	Willard	Southern Pacific Land	1982	200	300	100	0.030	0.407
WV-17	Willard	Western States	1982	90	225	135	0.029	0.101
WV-79	Willard	Western States	1983	0	45	45	0.230	0.711
WV-88	Willard	Western States	1983	100	165	65	0.121	1.080
		includes		(110	125)	15	0.448	2.03
WV-	Willard	Western States	1985	0	80	80	0.061	0.578
WV-	Willard	Western States	1985	0	80	80	0.145	0.333
WS-13	Willard	Santa Fe Pacific Mining,	1986	0	95	95	0.036	0.281
WCN-	Willard	Newmont Exploration,	2003	50	180	130	0.040	NA
WCN-	Willard	Newmont Exploration,	2003	25	230	205	0.038	NA
		includes		(200	215)	15	0.157	NA
WCN-	Willard	Newmont Exploration,	2003	170	270	100	0.036	NA

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 SURFACE SAMPLING

Rye Patch Gold has conducted surface sampling on the Wilco property consisting of the collection of 175 rock samples from outcrops and old workings. Samples were collected in a systematic fashion and descriptions made of the location, rock type, degree and type of alteration and other diagnostic features. This work was supervised by a Qualified Person. It is anticipated that any sampling program would be supervised by a Qualified Person and would adhere to industry accepted Best Practices.

Previous sampling was conducted by major mining companies collecting adequate representative samples. While it is assumed that sampling was conducted according to then-accepted industry standards and the companies conducting said exploration were accepted industry leaders, the authors cannot directly verify nor certify the existing results.

12.2 DRILL SAMPLING

There is no known information on the specific sampling procedures employed during the historical drilling. It is assumed that drilling and sampling procedures conformed to then-accepted industry standards. This assumption is based on the reputation of both the drill contractor's used at Wilco and also the companies who were contracting and overseeing the work.

The drill logs and assay certificates indicate that RC samples were collected every five feet over the full length of the drill hole. When drilling above the water table, drilling was likely completed using either dry drilling techniques or, in certain ground conditions, water was injected to assist in the recovery of the sample. Standard practice is for the sample to be split on the drill rig, using a Gilson-type splitter for the dry sample and most likely a rotating splitter for the wet samples.

At Colado, the water table lies between 165 and 355 vertical feet below the surface and flow rates between 5 and 35 gpm were encountered with 25 gpm being most common. A rigorous analysis of potential down-hole contamination was not completed for this report, but it does not appear that these water flow rates resulted in contamination or sample recovery issues. As a check on possible RC contamination, Amax completed three core holes in 1990 which were twins of previous RC holes. Based on Amax's October 1990 Monthly Progress Report (Amax, 1990), the assay discrepancy between core holes and adjacent reverse circulation holes *"do not directly indicate any dangerous level of down-hole contamination in the rotary holes"*. This report also noted that *"it is quite possible for rotary samples to be more representative than core holes where long intercepts of strongly fractured but impermeable rocks are present".*

Table 12.1 lists relevant samples and widths for holes drilled by Rye Patch. All widths are true widths.

Table 12.1Relevant Samples and Widths – 2007 Drilling Program

Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Hole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Hole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WR-001	Section Line	0.018	10	295	305	745	0.62	3.0	90.0	93.0	227.1
WR-001	Section Line	0.016	10	325	335		0.56	3.0	99.1	102.1	
WR-001	Section Line	0.016	25	580	605		0.56	7.6	176.8	184.4	
WR-001	Section Line	0.024	10	645	655		0.82	3.0	196.6	199.6	
WR-002	Section Line	0.073	45	225	270	665	2.49	13.7	68.6	82.3	202.7
Including		0.439	5	225	230		15.05	1.5	68.6	70.1	
WR-002	Section Line	0.017	35	570	605		0.58	10.7	173.7	184.4	
WR-003	Section Line	0.080	70	220	290	665	2.74	21.3	67.1	88.4	202.7
Including		0.318	10	220	230		10.90	3.0	67.1	70.1	
WR-003	Section Line	0.030	45	565	610		1.02	13.7	172.2	185.9	
WR-004	Section Line	0.042	40	320	360	735	1.44	12.2	97.5	109.7	224.1
Including		0.185	5	320	325		6.34	1.5	97.5	99.1	
WR-004	Section Line	0.020	80	625	705		0.68	24.4	190.5	214.9	
WR-005	Section Line	0.017	80	230	310	750	0.58	24.4	70.1	94.5	228.7
WR-005	Section Line	0.024	85	600	685		0.83	25.9	182.9	208.8	
WR-006	E-W Draw	0.015	15	105	120	400	0.50	4.6	32.0	36.6	122.0
WR-006	E-W Draw	0.016	75	135	210		0.54	22.9	41.1	64.0	
WR-007	E-W Draw	0.031	80	100	180	600	1.05	24.4	30.5	54.9	182.9
Including		0.103	5	160	165		3.53	1.5	48.8	50.3	
WR-008	E-W Draw	0.029	10	285	295	500	0.99	3.0	86.9	89.9	152.4
WR-009	E-W Draw	0.028	15	165	180	400	0.96	4.6	50.3	54.9	122.0
WR-009	E-W Draw	0.043	50	240	290		1.46	15.2	73.2	88.4	
WR-010	E-W Draw	0.030	10	200	210	450	1.04	3.0	60.1	64.0	137.2
WR-010	E-W Draw	0.010	20	220	240		0.35	6.1	67.1	73.2	
WR-010	E-W Draw	0.010	10	245	255		0.35	3.0	74.7	77.7	
WR-010	E-W Draw	0.029	80	285	365		0.98	24.4	86.9	111.3	
WR-010	E-W Draw	0.021	30	400	430		0.71	9.1	121.9	131.1	
WR-011	E-W Draw	**NSV**				400	**NSV**				122.0
WR-012	E-W Draw	0.011	35	540	575	585	0.37	10.7	164.6	175.3	178.4
WR-013	E-W Draw	0.019	30	250	280	765	0.65	9.1	76.2	85.4	233.2

Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Hole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Hole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WR-014	Willard Hill	0.014	50	0	50	685	0.48	15.2	0.0	15.2	208.8
WR-015	Willard Hill	0.010	10	0	10	385	0.34	3.0	0.0	3.0	117.3
WR-015	Willard Hill	0.016	25	25	50		0.54	7.6	7.6	15.2	
WR-015	Willard Hill	0.025	10	360	370		0.86	3.0	109.7	112.8	
WR-016	Willard Hill	NSV				750	NSV				228.6
WR-017	Willard Hill	0.010	10	10	20	600	0.36	3.0	3.0	6.1	182.9
WR-017	Willard Hill	0.036	10	110	120		1.23	3.0	33.5	36.6	
WR-018	Willard Hill	0.016	10	80	90	735	0.53	3.0	24.4	27.4	224.0
WR-019	Willard Hill	0.014	15	85	100	600	0.50	4.6	25.9	30.5	182.9
WR-020	Willard Hill	0.011	15	25	40	450	0.38	4.6	7.6	12.2	137.2
WR-020	Willard Hill	0.015	45	90	135		0.51	13.7	27.4	41.1	
WR-021	Willard Hill	0.010	10	120	130	1345	0.34	3.0	36.6	39.6	410.0
WR-021	Willard Hill	0.017	10	335	345		0.58	3.0	102.1	105.2	
WR-021	Willard Hill	0.024	15	400	415		0.82	4.6	121.9	126.5	
WR-022	Willard Hill	0.022	15	125	140	645	0.75	4.6	38.1	42.7	196.6
WR-022	Willard Hill	0.015	65	265	330		0.51	19.8	80.8	100.6	
WR-023	Section Line	0.021	65	500	565	645	0.70	19.8	152.4	172.2	196.6
WR-024	Section Line	0.027	10	215	225	645	0.93	3.0	65.5	68.6	196.6
WR-024	Section Line	0.116	10	245	255		3.98	3.0	74.7	77.7	
WR-024	Section Line	0.012	15	580	595		0.41	4.6	176.8	181.4	
WR-025	E-W Draw	NSV				905	NSV				275.8
WR-026	E-W Draw	0.014	35	280	315	605	0.48	10.7	85.3	96.0	184.4
WR-027	E-W Draw	NSV				900	NSV				274.3
WR-028	Section Line	0.011	30	305	335	700	0.38	9.1	93.0	102.1	213.4
WR-028	Section Line	0.029	20	410	430		0.99	6.1	125.0	131.1	
WR-028	Section Line	0.018	105	565	670		0.62	32.0	172.2	204.2	
WR-029	Section Line	0.015	30	540	570	650	0.51	9.1	164.6	173.7	198.1
WR-030	Willard Hill	0.012	135	180	315	485	0.41	41.15	54.86	96.01	147.8
WR-031	South Pit	0.015	10	140	150	545	0.51	3.05	42.67	45.72	166.1
WR-031	South Pit	0.017	45	180	225		0.58	13.72	54.86	68.58	
WR-031	South Pit	0.021	15	390	405		0.72	4.57	118.87	123.44	

Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Hole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Hole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
WR-032	Section Line	0.014	45	315	360	650	0.48	13.7	96.0	109.7	198.1
WR-032	Section Line	0.015	40	445	485		0.51	12.2	135.6	147.8	
WR-032	Section Line	0.018	85	500	585		0.62	25.9	152.4	178.3	
WR-033	South Pit	0.016	20	170	190	605	0.55	6.1	51.8	57.9	184.4
WR-033	South Pit	0.013	25	270	295		0.45	7.6	82.3	89.9	
WR-033	South Pit	0.015	15	425	455		0.51	9.1	129.5	138.7	
WR-033	South Pit	0.054	15	530	545		1.85	4.6	161.5	166.1	
Including		0.125	5	530	535		4.29	1.5	161.5	163.1	
WR-034	Section Line	**NSV**				675	**NSV**				205.7
WR-035	Colado	0.016	15	100	115	500	0.55	4.6	30.5	35.1	152.4
WR-035	Colado	0.028	20	270	290		0.96	6.1	82.3	88.4	
WR-036	Colado	0.038	10	215	225	500	1.30	3.0	65.5	68.6	152.4
WR-036	Colado	0.012	20	310	330		0.41	6.1	94.5	100.6	
WR-036	Colado	0.012	40	370	410		0.41	12.2	112.8	125.0	
WR-037	Colado	0.012	20	70	90	485	0.41	6.1	21.3	27.4	147.8
WR-037	Colado	0.015	10	145	155		0.51	3.0	44.2	47.2	
WR-037	Colado	0.011	10	175	185		0.38	3.0	53.3	56.4	
WR-038	Colado	0.012	10	160	170	565	0.41	3.0	48.8	51.8	172.2
WR-038	Colado	0.011	25	180	205		0.38	7.6	54.9	62.5	
WR-038	Colado	0.014	70	240	310		0.48	21.3	73.2	94.5	
WR-038	Colado	0.015	20	340	360		0.51	6.1	103.6	109.7	
WR-039	Colado	0.014	55	55	110	555	0.48	16.8	16.8	33.5	169.2
WR-039	Colado	0.012	10	155	165		0.41	3.0	47.2	50.3	
WR-039	Colado	0.018	50	230	280		0.62	15.2	70.1	85.3	
WR-039	Colado	0.015	10	410	420		0.51	3.0	125.0	128.0	
WR-040	Colado	0.011	20	65	85	545	0.38	6.1	19.8	25.9	166.1
WR-040	Colado	0.015	15	130	145		0.51	4.6	39.6	44.2	
WR-040	Colado	0.052	75	230	305		1.78	22.9	70.1	93.0	
Including		0.144	10	275	285		4.94	3.0	83.8	86.9	
WR-040	Colado	0.015	10	360	370		0.51	3.0	109.7	112.8	
WR-041	Section Line	0.031	60	670	730	1,000	1.06	18.3	204.2	222.5	304.8
WR-041	Section Line	0.040	75	775	850		1.37	22.9	236.2	259.1	

Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Hole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Hole interval metres	From metres	To metres	TD (metres)
Including		0.126	15	780	795		4.32	4.6	237.7	242.3	
WR-042	Section Line	0.026	100	280	380	750	0.89	30.5	85.3	115.8	228.6
WR-042	Section Line	0.103	5	360	365		3.53	1.5	109.7	111.3	
WR-042	Section Line	0.026	85	645	730		0.89	25.9	196.6	222.5	
WR-043	Section Line	0.015	10	215	225	750	0.51	3.0	65.5	68.6	228.6
WR-043	Section Line	0.011	10	270	280		0.38	3.0	82.3	85.3	
WR-043	Section Line	0.025	35	385	420		0.86	10.7	117.3	128.0	
WR-043	Section Line	0.037	40	570	610		1.27	12.2	173.7	185.9	
WR-044	Section Line	0.011	20	220	240	850	0.38	6.1	67.1	73.2	259.1
WR-044	Section Line	0.053	45	525	570		1.82	13.7	160.0	173.7	
Including		0.100	5	545	550		3.43	1.5	166.1	167.6	
WR-045	Area 46	**NSV**				600	**NSV**				182.9
WR-046	Area 46	0.014	65	265	330	645	0.48	19.8	80.8	100.6	196.6
WR-046	Area 46	0.014	65	345	410		0.48	19.8	105.2	125.0	
WR-047	Area 46	**NSV**				550	**NSV**				167.6
WR-048	Area 46	0.033	10	305	315	600	1.13	3.0	93.0	96.0	182.9

Table 12.2 Relevant Samples and Widths – 2008 Drilling Program

Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Hole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To Metres	TD (metres)
WR-049	Section Line	0.054	20	285	305	815	1.85	6.1	86.9	93.0	248.4
WR-049	Section Line	0.030	90	325	415		1.03	27.4	99.1	126.5	
WR-049	Section Line	0.031	80	590	670		1.06	24.4	179.8	204.2	
WR-050	Section Line	0.075	30	265	295	900	2.57	9.1	80.8	89.9	274.3
Including		0.183	10	265	275		6.28	3.0	80.8	83.8	
WR-050	Section Line	0.023	10	655	665		0.79	3.0	199.6	202.7	
WR-051	Section Line	**NSV**				785	**NSV**				239.3
WR-052	Section Line	0.019	20	390	410	515	0.65	6.1	118.9	125.0	157.0
WR-052	Section Line	0.018	20	445	465		0.62	6.1	135.6	141.7	
WR-053	Section Line	0.010	15	350	365	965	0.34	4.6	106.7	111.3	294.1

Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Hole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To Metres	TD (metres)
WR-053	Section Line	0.068	75	390	465		2.33	22.9	118.9	141.7	
WR-053	Section Line	0.010	10	520	530		0.34	3.0	158.5	161.5	
WR-053	Section Line	0.012	40	555	595		0.41	12.2	169.2	181.4	
WR-053	Section Line	0.013	35	610	645		0.45	10.7	185.9	196.6	
WR-053	Section Line	0.010	10	690	700		0.34	3.0	210.3	213.4	
WR-053	Section Line	0.028	65	725	790		0.96	19.8	221.0	240.8	
WR-054	Section Line	0.038	35	265	300	765	1.30	10.7	80.8	91.4	233.2
WR-054	Section Line	0.010	20	350	370		0.34	6.1	106.7	112.8	
WR-054	Section Line	0.029	130	440	570		0.99	39.6	134.1	173.7	
Including		0.118	5	480	485		4.05	1.5	146.3	147.8	
WR-055	Section Line	**NSV**				730	**NSV**				222.5
WR-056	Section Line	**NSV**				725	**NSV**				221.0
WR-057	Section Line	0.014	10	260	270	645	0.48	3.0	79.2	82.3	196.6
WR-057	Section Line	0.012	25	310	335		0.41	7.6	94.5	102.1	
WR-057	Section Line	0.025	65	385	450		0.86	19.8	117.3	137.2	
WR-057	Section Line	0.014	20	540	560		0.48	6.1	164.6	170.7	
WR-057	Section Line	0.016	10	625	635		0.55	3.0	190.5	193.5	
WR-058	Section Line	0.012	10	290	300	700	0.41	3.0	88.4	91.4	213.4
WR-058	Section Line	0.014	10	390	400		0.48	3.0	118.9	121.9	
WR-058	Section Line	0.039	150	480	630		1.34	45.7	146.3	192.0	
Including		0.126	10	515	525		4.32	3.0	157.0	160.0	
Including		0.103	5	535	540		3.53	1.5	163.1	164.6	
WR-059	Section Line	0.068	55	165	220	800	2.33	16.8	50.3	67.1	243.8
Including		0.291	10	165	175		9.98	3.0	50.3	53.3	
WR-059	Section Line	0.051	10	320	330		1.75	3.0	97.5	100.6	
Including		0.100	5	325	330		3.43	1.5	99.1	100.6	
WR-059	Section Line	0.024	25	675	700		0.82	7.6	205.7	213.4	
WR-060	Section Line	0.013	25	545	570	1215	0.45	7.6	166.1	173.7	370.3
WR-060	Section Line	0.020	20	585	605		0.69	6.1	178.3	184.4	
WR-061	Section Line	0.036	10	530	540	1055	1.23	3.0	161.5	164.6	321.6
WR-061	Section Line	0.011	20	840	860		0.38	6.1	256.0	262.1	
WR-061	Section Line	0.039	60	890	950		1.34	18.3	271.3	289.6	
WR-061	Section Line	0.043	25	960	985		1.47	7.6	292.6	300.2	
Including		0.138	5	970	975		4.73	1.5	295.7	297.2	

Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Hole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To Metres	TD (metres)
WR-062	Section Line	0.010	10	355	365	1025	0.34	3.0	108.2	111.3	312.4
WR-062	Section Line	0.016	30	740	770		0.55	9.1	225.6	234.7	
WR-062	Section Line	0.100	10	790	800		3.43	3.0	240.8	243.8	
WR-062	Section Line	0.041	50	855	905		1.41	15.2	260.6	275.8	
WR-063	Pay-Dirt	0.014	15	35	50	935	0.48	4.6	10.7	15.2	285.0
WR-063	Pay-Dirt	0.013	10	120	130		0.45	3.0	36.6	39.6	
WR-063	Pay-Dirt	0.011	10	175	185		0.38	3.0	53.3	56.4	
WR-064	Pay-Dirt	0.015	20	80	100	300	0.51	6.1	24.4	30.5	91.4
WR-064	Pay-Dirt	0.010	10	130	140		0.34	3.0	39.6	42.7	
WR-064	Pay-Dirt	0.010	30	180	210		0.34	9.1	54.9	64.0	
WR-065	South-Pit	0.015	20	210	230	945	0.51	6.1	64.0	70.1	288.0
WR-065	South-Pit	0.015	10	440	450		0.51	3.0	134.1	137.2	
WR-066	South-Pit	0.020	25	420	445	955	0.69	7.6	128.0	135.6	291.1
WR-067	South-Pit	0.013	10	260	270	905	0.45	3.0	79.2	82.3	275.8
WR-067	South-Pit	0.011	10	420	430		0.38	3.0	128.0	131.1	
WR-068	South-Pit	0.038	50	255	305	625	1.30	15.2	77.7	93.0	190.5
WR-068	South-Pit	0.014	15	430	445		0.48	4.6	131.1	135.6	
WR-069	Section Line	0.012	25	545	570	700	0.41	7.6	166.1	173.7	213.4
WR-070	Section Line	0.031	15	410	425	550	1.06	4.6	125.0	129.5	167.6
WR-070	Section Line	0.037	15	445	460		1.27	4.6	135.6	140.2	
WR-071	Section Line	0.011	10	290	300	550	0.38	3.0	88.4	91.4	167.6
WR-072	Section Line	0.011	10	505	515	700	0.38	3.0	153.9	157.0	213.4
WR-072	Section Line	0.017	30	540	570		0.58	9.1	164.6	173.7	
WR-073	Section Line	0.030	10	445	455	835	1.03	3.0	135.6	138.7	254.5
WR-073	Section Line	0.044	70	515	585		1.51	21.3	157.0	178.3	
WR-074	Section Line	0.010	20	410	430	665	0.34	6.1	125.0	131.1	202.7
WR-074	Section Line	0.057	55	450	505		1.95	16.8	137.2	153.9	
WR-075	Section Line	0.012	10	585	595	665	0.41	3.0	178.3	181.4	202.7
WR-076	Section Line	0.016	15	670	685	835	0.55	4.6	204.2	208.8	254.5
WR-076	Section Line	0.011	10	755	765		0.38	3.0	230.1	233.2	
WR-076	Section Line	0.021	10	785	795		0.72	3.0	239.3	242.3	
WR-077	Section Line	0.010	30	215	245	950	0.34	9.1	65.5	74.7	289.6
WR-077	Section Line	0.024	10	410	420		0.82	3.0	125.0	128.0	

Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Hole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To Metres	TD (metres)
WR-077	Section Line	0.061	15	485	500		2.09	4.6	147.8	152.4	
WR-077	Section Line	0.021	10	810	820		0.72	3.0	246.9	249.9	
WR-077	Section Line	0.066	15	890	905		2.26	4.6	271.3	275.8	
WR-078	Section Line	0.015	35	605	640	1265	0.51	10.7	184.4	195.1	385.6
WR-078	Section Line	0.058	10	1095	1105		1.99	3.0	333.8	336.8	
Including		0.113	5	1100	1105		3.87	1.5	335.3	336.8	
WR-078	Section Line	0.012	10	1180	1190		0.41	3.0	359.7	362.7	
WR-079	Section Line	0.022	45	570	615	1065	0.75	13.7	173.7	187.5	324.6
WR-079	Section Line	0.015	25	770	795		0.51	7.6	234.7	242.3	
WR-079	Section Line	0.018	20	820	840		0.62	6.1	249.9	256.0	
WR-079	Section Line	0.034	40	855	895		1.17	12.2	260.6	272.8	
WR-079	Section Line	0.028	40	905	945		0.96	12.2	275.8	288.0	
WR-080	Section Line	0.012	20	625	645	1075	0.41	6.1	190.5	196.6	327.7
WR-080	Section Line	0.020	45	670	715		0.69	13.7	204.2	217.9	
WR-080	Section Line	0.010	10	730	740		0.34	3.0	222.5	225.6	
WR-080	Section Line	0.018	10	790	800		0.62	3.0	240.8	243.8	
WR-080	West Area	0.034	10	845	855		1.17	3.0	257.6	260.6	
WR-080	Section Line	0.010	10	890	900		0.34	3.0	271.3	274.3	
WR-080	Section Line	0.012	10	1025	1035		0.41	3.0	312.4	315.5	
WR-081	North Area	0.016	15	460	475	1265	0.55	4.6	140.2	144.8	385.6
WR-081	North Area	0.011	10	540	550		0.38	3.0	164.6	167.6	
WR-081	North Area	0.015	10	905	915		0.51	3.0	275.8	278.9	
WR-081	North Area	0.053	10	1105	1115		1.82	3.0	336.8	339.9	
Including		0.102	5	1105	1110		3.50	1.5	335.3	336.8	
WR-081	North Area	0.057	120	1120	1240		1.95	36.6	341.4	378.0	
Including		0.140	10	1160	1170		4.80	3.0	353.6	356.6	
Including		0.107	30	1180	1210		3.67	9.1	359.7	368.8	
WR-081	North Area	0.011	10	1255	1265		0.38	3.0	382.5	385.6	
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.016	40	90	130	1272	0.55	12.2	27.4	39.6	387.7
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.079	35	190	225		2.71	10.7	57.9	68.6	
Including		0.161	10	205	215		5.52	3.0	62.5	65.5	
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.011	15	235	250		0.38	4.6	71.6	76.2	
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.010	10	265	275		0.34	3.0	80.8	83.8	
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.017	15	330	345		0.58	4.6	100.6	105.2	

Drillhole	Target Area	Au oz/ton	Hole interval feet	From feet	To feet	TD (feet)	Au g/tonne	Drillhole interval metres	From metres	To Metres	TD (metres)
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.013	15	440	455		0.45	4.6	134.1	138.7	
WR-082	Colado Resource	0.012	10	515	525		0.41	3.0	157.0	160.0	
WR-083	Area 46	0.012	15	230	245	535	0.41	4.6	70.1	74.7	163.1
WR-084	Area 46	**NSV**				600	**NSV**				182.9
WR-085	Old Willard Mine	**NSV**				500	**NSV**				152.4
WR-086	Old Willard Mine	**NSV**				680	**NSV**				207.3
WR-087	North Basin	0.011	25	275	300	1275	0.38	7.6	83.8	91.4	388.6
WR-087	North Basin	0.020	65	320	385		0.69	19.8	97.5	117.3	
WR-087	North Basin	0.082	15	450	465		2.81	4.6	137.2	141.7	
WR-087	North Basin	0.076	125	1150	1275		2.61	38.1	350.5	388.6	
Including		0.416	15	1160	1175		14.26	4.6	353.6	358.1	

NSV = No Significant Values

13 SAMPLE COLLECTION, PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

13.1 SUMMARY

Existing assay certificates and drill reports indicate that the work was completed primarily by reputable commercial laboratories such as ALS Chemex, Bondar Clegg, American Assay and Hunter Laboratory. It is expected that these laboratories followed sample-preparation and analyses procedures that conformed to then-accepted industry standards.

Rye Patch used ALS Chemex Laboratories for its sample assaying. ALS is an ISO9001:2000 compliant laboratory.

It is SEWC's opinion Rye Patch is using best industry practices with regard to sample preparation, security and analysis.

13.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION

Sample preparation is not conducted by Rye Patch personnel. No officers, directors or associates of the issuer are involved with the sample preparation process.

13.2.1 Sample Collection

Assay certificates exist for virtually all of the historic assays. The sample collection process is not documented; however, it is likely that dry samples were collected by splitting the reverse circulation cuttings at the drill with a riffle splitter and wet samples were collected by using a wet rotary splitter.

Present sample collection procedures are to collect a continuous fraction of the return stream from the drill rig. The cuttings are diverted to a 10" by 17" mesh bag, and tray chips are diverted to a kitchen strainer. Filled chip trays are collected by a Rye Patch geologist for logging under a binocular microscope. Sample bags are allowed to drain and dry at the drill site. The sample bags are shipped to ALS Chemex for preparation and analysis.

13.2.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Presently ALS prepares sample as follows

- Samples are weighed, dried and reweighed.
- A 1 kg split of sample is pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns
- Au-Ag fire assay followed by a gravimetric AA finish.
- Multi element ICP by four acid near total digestions.
- Hg by aqua regia digestion. AAS

13.3 SAMPLE SECURITY

13.3.1 Reverse Circulation and Core Sample Security

Reverse circulation and core samples are packed for shipping onsite. ALS picks up the samples at the site and delivers the samples to the laboratory. No officers of the company are involved with the sample handling process. Samples are delivered to the analytical laboratory in numbered bags along with a transmittal sheet stating whether the samples are cuttings or core, the range of sample numbers and the total sample count. The lab has no coordinate knowledge of the spatial reference of the individual samples beyond knowing the footage of a particular hole. By inspection of the submitted bags, the lab can identify blanks or standards but has no knowledge of the accepted value.

13.3.2 Analytical Results

Following analysis, results are posted to a digital laboratory database on which Rye Patch has secure permission privileges. Rye Patch personnel download the data to Excel files, where the samples results are cross-referenced to sample numbers. Each drillhole carries a unique self-identifying sample number, simplifying the cross referencing. The completed digital file for each drillhole is emailed to Rye Patch and a follow up hardcopy certificate is mailed to company offices.

13.4 QA/QC, CHECK SAMPLES AND CHECK ASSAYS

13.4.1 Review

As part of an ongoing QA/QC program, Rye Patch hired a third party consultant, Shea Clark Smith of Minerals Exploration & Environmental Geochemistry to conduct and oversee check-assay, QA/QC programs for the Wilco project.

13.4.2 Rye Patch Gold's 2008 Drillhole QA/QC Program

In December 2008, 143 coarse rejects were submitted to Minerals Exploration & Environmental Geochemistry (MEG) for sample preparation and delivery of the pulps for check assay to Florin Laboratory of Reno, Nevada. Included in the submittal were 12 geochemical reference standards that match the average concentration of the intervals being re-analyzed.

Selected coarse reject samples from the following drillholes completed in 2008, were re-analyzed: WR-049, WR-050, WR-051, WR-053, WR-054, WR-058, WR-059, WR-061, WR-063, WR-067, WR-069, WR-070, WR-075, WR-077, 078, WR-079, WR-080 and WR-081.

Under the direction of Radu Conelea, Chief Geologist, coarse rejects were reclaimed from ALS Chemex. These were submitted to Florin with geochemical reference standards ranging in concentration from 0.007 ppm Au through 1.65 ppm Au. The location of each standard was specifically indicated to Florin. Twelve standards were submitted with 143 coarse rejects, representing 8% of the entire submittal.

13.4.3 Analysis

Drillhole rejects from early ALS Chemex (Chemex) sample preparation and analysis were selected for re-assay for Au and Ag at Florin Analytical Services (Florin). Prior to submittal, MEG Labs (Carson City, NV) prepared the rejects by roll crushing and riffle splitting the entire sample, and pulverizing 300g to 85%-pass 200 mesh. Gravel wash and sand wash was used between each sample. Blind standards and blanks were submitted with the samples at an approximate rate of one every 13 samples

Reanalysis included 1AT/FA/AAS for gold with 1AT/FA/GRAV for over-limits. Silver was analyzed from an aqua regia digestion and atomic absorption spectrophotometry. These are comparable to methods employed at ALS Chemex.

13.4.4 Gold Results

Standards reported gold concentrations are within acceptable error limits.

Chemex reported higher concentrations of gold in seventeen sample pairs where the difference between assays was greater than 30%. On the other hand, Florin reported higher concentrations of gold in only nine sample pairs. This suggests that Chemex exhibits somewhat higher bias for gold assays. Similarly, a scatter plot shows positive bias of Chemex data in the range of 1.9-3.4 ppm Au.

The largest number of divergences greater than 30% between Chemex and Florin were in the ranges of 0.007- 0.075 ppm Au (8/19 assays), 0.167-0.304 ppm Au (8/36 assays), and 2.47-8.61 ppm Au (10/17 assays). Drill holes implicated in the lowest concentration range are: WR-49, WR-58, WR-59, WR-61, WR-69, and WR-77. Drill holes implicated in the mid-concentration range are: WR-49, WR-51, WR-63, WR-69, WR-77, and WR-81. Drill holes implicated in the highest concentration range are: WR-49, WR-54, WR-59, WR-61, and WR-77. It is presumed (without further testing) that these holes encountered free gold and that subsampling was adversely affected by gravity separation.

Past thin and polished sections of mineralized samples collected from the Willard Mine pits and analyzed by R. Honea (1981 and 1983) showed the presence of fine grained native gold "from 1 to approximately 15 microns in diameter". Some of the gold identified by Honea was quite high in silver (approximately 35%) with one grain containing no silver, suggesting at least two (?) episodes of gold mineralization.

Based on Honea's earlier thin section work, a potential gravity separation issue may be present and additional work is warranted to fully understand this issue.

13.4.5 Silver Results

Standards report silver concentrations from Florin are very near characterization values (not certified).

Chemex reported higher concentrations of silver in eleven sample pairs where the difference between assays was greater than 30%. Drill holes implicated by higher Chemex assays are: WR-49, WR-67, WR-77, WR-80, and WR-81. However, Florin reported higher concentrations of silver in eighteen sample pairs. Drill holes implicated by higher Florin assays are: WR-50, WR-54, WR-58, WR-59, WR-75, WR-78, WR-79, and WR-81. This suggests that Florin exhibits somewhat higher bias for silver assays. On the other hand, a scatter plot of the silver data shows a 45^{o} trendline through the Chemex vs. Florin data with only moderate divergence from the line. It is presumed (without further testing) that metallic silver and/or silver minerals in the holes listed above are adversely affected by gravity separation.

13.4.6 Rye Patch Gold's 2007 Drillhole QA/QC Program

Inspectorate Laboratories (Sparks NV), an ISO9001:2000 compliant laboratory, was used to verify ALS Chemex data that were considered to be unreliable because geochemical reference standards were beyond acceptable reporting limits (or were not reported because of insufficient sample). On January 29, 2008, a total of 231historic samples were submitted for this check-assay program. Of these, only 218 coarse rejects could be located and these samples were submitted to Inspectorate for preparation and analysis. Included in the submittal were new geochemical reference standards that match the average concentration of the intervals being re-tested.

Selected samples from the following drill holes are involved: WR-3, WR-9, WR-10, WR-12, WR-21, WR-22, WR-23, WR-24, WR-28, WR-32, WR-36, WR-43, WR-44, WRC-1, WRC-2, WRC-3, and WRC-4.

13.4.7 Analysis

Under the direction of Radu Conelea, Chief Geologist, selected coarse drillhole rejects were reclaimed from ALS Chemex. These were submitted to Inspectorate with geochemical reference standards ranging in concentration from 0.3 ppm Au through 5.0 ppm Au. The location of each standard was specifically indicated to Inspectorate. Forty-one standards were submitted with 218 coarse rejects, representing 19% of the entire submittal.

Reanalysis included 1AT/FA/AAS for gold with 1AT/FA/GRAV for over-limits. Silver was analyzed from an aqua regia digestion and atomic absorption spectrophotometry. These are comparable to methods employed at ALS Chemex.

13.4.8 Gold Results

Approximately 25 % of the certified standards reported by Inspectorate were beyond acceptable limits. Of these, four reported extremely low, and two marginally low, while two reported marginally high and two extremely high. There was no particular bias relative to gold concentration. In general, this performance is no better, or worse, than that observed from ALS Chemex.

Intra-lab comparison of coarse reject data reveals that Inspectorate produces the more conservative gold assay. Most data are comparable between labs, but of those with a relative difference greater than 50% [(BSi-ALS) / BSi], 21 out of 30 were reported to have lower gold concentration by Inspectorate. Where the absolute difference was greater than 0.01 opt (>0.3 ppm), Inspectorate reported lower gold concentrations than ALS Chemex for 19 out of 23 coarse rejects (83%).

13.4.9 Silver Results

The certified gold reference standards include characterization values for silver and other elements that are not certified. Nevertheless, mineralized drill intervals contain economic silver, and some measure of reliability was desirable. So, the characterization values for silver were used for qualitative comparisons between Inspectorate and ALS Chemex.

Inspectorate reported only 3 standards (7.4%) that had values greater or less than 30% of the expected silver concentration. This indicates that Inspectorate silver data is reliable, and does not differ much from ALS Chemex data for silver.

Inspectorate reports the more conservative silver determination. Most data are comparable between labs, but of those with a relative difference greater than 30% [(BSi-ALS) / BSi], 43 out of 52 (83%) were reported to have lower gold concentration by Inspectorate. And, those with a relative difference greater than 50%, 20 out of 25 (80%) were reported to have lower gold concentration by Inspectorate. It should be noted that silver analysis from an aqua regia digestion is only a partial determination, and that only a 4-acid digestion is a total assay.

Two samples reported greater than a 0.5 opt (17 ppm Ag) difference between Inspectorate and ALS Chemex. WR-43 590-595 was reported by Inspectorate to contain 47 ppm Ag while ALS Chemex reported 89.6 ppm Ag. WRC-2 556-561 was reported by Inspectorate to contain 119 ppm Ag while ALS Chemex reported 61 ppm Ag. Otherwise silver determinations are generally comparable between laboratories.

14 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 INTRODUCTION

This report draws much information from work completed prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101. SEWC believes the exploration programs as described in the reviewed reports were conducted to then-accepted industry standards. Much of the content of Section 14 was completed by (MDA 2007). Current work completed by Rye Patch has been professionally managed by a Qualified Person and the programs conducted to high standards.

Nine surface samples were collected from the Colado property for the purposes of verifying gold and silver mineralization. The center of the mineralization was not able to be sampled due to the extensive post-mineral cover. By necessity, the surface samples were from outcrops along the periphery of the mineralized area where the drill-indicated mineralization is at some depth beneath the exposed host rocks.

These samples were kept in a qualified person's possession until they were delivered to ALS Chemex Laboratories for analysis. The samples were assayed for gold and silver by standard fire assay with AA finish procedures. The assay results from the nine samples (Table 14.1) confirm the presence of weak gold and silver mineralization in the Colado project area. No samples were collected for verification purposes from the Willard Mine area.

Table 14.1 Verification Samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au Grade (oz/ton)	Ag Grade (oz/ton)	Sample Comments
WLPT-1	5-ft chip	0.003	<0.006	Clay alt'n within E-W fault in volcanics.
WLPT-2	Grab	0.004	0.018	Silicified rhyolite volcanic within N-S
WLPT-3	Grab	0.005	<0.006	Silicified andesite volcanic along N-S
WLPT-4	Grab	<0.001	<0.006	Silicified siltstone footwall to E-W fault.
WLPT-5	Grab	0.009	0.018	Silicified rhyolite volcanic within E-W
WLPT-6	8-ft grab	0.005	0.015	Silicified strongly fractured siltstone.
WLPT-7	12-ft grab	0.009	0.015	Silicified strongly fractured siltstone.
WLPT-8	12-ft grab	0.006	0.012	Silicified strongly fractured siltstone.
WLPT-9	12-ft grab	0.004	0.012	Silicified strongly fractured siltstone.

The first five samples were collected in the southeast part of the mineralized area from predominantly silica-altered Tertiary volcanic rocks. A single sample was taken from a clay-altered fault zone while another was from silicified Mesozoic siltstone. All samples, except for the silicified siltstone (sample WLPT-4), returned anomalous gold values which are similar in grade to previous historical surface sample results. The samples anomalous in silver were relatively lower in value which could be explained by the significant leaching and remobilization of silver within the near-surface oxidized zone that is in evidence within the down-hole drill data. As discussed previously, none of these sample locations are within the current Colado mineral envelope, which does not crop out at the surface, and are meant only as verification of the existence of a mineral system.

The last four samples were collected from within an east-west trending ravine that cuts down into the Mesozoic basement sedimentary rocks on the east side of the Colado mineralization. The samples (WLPT-6 through 9) were closely spaced grab samples along the south wall of the ravine and the results indicate an approximately 50 foot long zone of weak mineralization. This surficial mineralization is located about 100 feet up-dip from the eastern limits of the Colado drill-indicated mineralization and is representative of the weakly mineralized Colado wall rock.

MDA was provided digital data for the total Wilco property, which includes the Colado mineralized area on the west side of the property and the historic Willard Mine area to the east. The digital data package consisted of recently compiled drill-hole collar, survey, geochemical, and geology information, along with copies of almost all drill logs and copies of many of the original assay certificates. The data package also included copies of numerous historic maps showing both drill-hole locations and general project geology. The gold and silver geochemical data file is fairly comprehensive and contains the original gold and silver analyses along with all known check assays. Cyanide-leach analysis gold values, which were the primary analytical method in many of the early Willard holes, are also included. A separate trace element geochemical file contains assay results for up to 50 elements though the majority of the trace analyses were for arsenic, mercury and antimony.

The database contains 579 drill holes. MDA segregated those drill holes pertinent to the Colado resource area, defined as being located north of Nevada State Plane 2,002,000 North and west of Nevada State Plane 564,500 East. All of the Colado drill holes were completed during seven drilling campaigns over a 22-year period from 1981 to 2003.

The Colado data was queried for consistency and accuracy, looking for miss-marked and/or miss-located drill holes, erroneous footages for the down-hole depths, invalid sample intervals and assay values, and other similar data checks. When potentially invalid data was discovered, the database was checked against the digital copies of the original drill data. The validation process included random checks of the drill data, primarily focusing on the collar and assay data. Specific checks were also made of all sample intervals (a total of 30 samples) that contained gold values greater than 0.1 oz Au/ton. Database collar locations were compared with the drill-hole locations noted on the historic maps while a final check on the collar location data was conducted when MDA plotted the drill holes in both plan and cross-section. The latter cross-section check was especially useful in finding errors, or needed adjustments, to the collar elevation data.

While the database validation effort focused on the Colado drill holes, errors were also found within some of the Willard data and these were corrected as they were discovered. As part of an ongoing QA/QC program, Rye Patch hired a third party consultant, Shea Clark Smith to conduct a check-assay program. Inspectorate Laboratories (Sparks NV), an ISO9001:2000 compliant laboratory, was used to verify ALS Chemex data that were considered to be unreliable because geochemical reference standards were beyond acceptable reporting limits (or were not reported because of insufficient sample). On January 29, 2008, a total of 231historic samples were submitted for this check-assay program. Of these, only 218 coarse rejects could be located and these samples were submitted to Inspectorate for preparation and analysis. Included in the submittal were new geochemical reference standards that match the average concentration of the intervals being re-tested.

Selected samples from the following drill holes are involved: WR-3, WR-9, WR-10, WR-12, WR-21, WR-22, WR-23, WR-24, WR-28, WR-32, WR-36, WR-43, WR-44, WRC-1, WRC-2, WRC-3, and WRC-4.

The Colado database validation effort resulted in corrections to the collar or survey data for 43 Colado drill holes. The more significant of these corrections include:

- The removal of two holes from the Colado database (drill holes W-22 and W-133, both actually located in the Willard area).
- Elevation corrections to sixteen drill holes, with two holes being over 100 ft in error (likely a data input problem). The other fourteen were changed by up to 25 ft to match the digital topography.
- All 16 of Newmont Mining's 2003 "WCN-" holes were mis-located by approximately 700 ft

Validation of the Colado drill-hole gold and silver geochemical data resulted in corrections to 36 sample intervals. Fourteen intervals with significant gold values (>0.01 oz/ton) were revised due to either initial data input errors or inconsistent or missing check values. The most significant of the changes were the revision of two five-foot sample intervals from 0.438 oz Au/ton in the original data to 0.004 oz Au/ton. The majority of corrections were minor, mostly detection level conversion errors or the replacement of a "0" value with a less than detection level value.

The original data package used a "0" to indicate a missing sample or no sample taken. MDA replaced this value with a "-9" designation. The original data package used a negative sign to indicate a less than detection geochemical value, (*i.e.*, -0.001 oz Au/ton to denote a less than a 0.001 oz Au/ton sample value). MDA replaced the negative value with a positive value one fourth of the detection limit (*i.e.*, 0.00025 oz Au/ton instead of -0.001 oz Au/ton).

MDA conducted spot checks of the drill hole geology data against the digital drill logs, emphasizing critical areas. After reviewing many of the geologic logs, it was noted that the drill intervals logged as "massive, pervasive silicification" (in which the original protolith textures have been destroyed) were all designated as Tertiary rhyolite in the database creating significant stratigraphic and structural confusion during analysis of the initial geologic cross-sections. After discussing the issue with Mr. Radu Conelea (Rye Patch Gold geologist), and realizing that all rock types at Colado can be pervasively silicified, pervasively silicified rock was segregated into a separate unit. This change simplified the geologic model.

The Colado resource area contains 171 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes and three core holes with a total of 14,342 sample intervals. Of the total intervals, 4,020 intervals have a final gold value (accepted for use in the resource estimation) of greater than 0.005 oz Au/ton and 30 sample intervals assaying greater than 0.1 oz Au/ton. The highest gold value is 0.632 oz Au/ton. There are 3,650 samples assaying greater than 0.05 oz Ag/ton, 38 samples assaying greater than 1.0 oz Ag/ton and the highest silver value is 5.9 oz Ag/ton. The Ag:Au ratio is approximately 10:1.

14.1.1 Willard Database

MDA's initial review of the Willard data revealed drill collar and assay errors and/or missing data, and the database was given back to Rye Patch for correction in October 2006. Eight drill collar locations (Newmont's 2003 "WCN-"drillholes) and geochemical data for approximately 3,500 sample intervals were corrected by Rye Patch. As with the Colado data, the majority of the observed assay database errors were detection level conversion errors or a mis-characterization of the assay type (fire assay, atomic absorption, cyanide leach, etc.) The missing data included a significant number of check assays which were entered into the final database. The database was returned to MDA in late 2006.

MDA spot-checked the Willard database, and also plotted geologic cross-sections, in early 2007. As a consequence of that work, a few additional corrections were made to the database. Four holes (P-1, P-4, W-33 and W-122) were removed from the database due to uncertain collar and elevation data, while the down-hole survey for drillhole W-81C was changed from 0 degrees (horizontal) to -90 degrees (vertical). Corrections were made to 62 assay intervals with fourteen of these corrections considered significant. Eight gold values were removed due to a lack of hard data corroboration, while data input errors resulted in six values being reduced by an order of magnitude, i.e., a 0.16 oz Au/ton value was corrected to 0.016 oz Au/ton.

The Willard assay database contains a total (original plus duplicates analyses) of 19,778 individual gold assays and 6,114 silver assays. For each sample interval, the final value to be used in the resource estimate is dependent on the available assay techniques. If a fire assay value(s) (FA-Grav or FA-AA) is available, as an original or duplicate value, an average of the fire assay results is calculated and that calculated value is then used as the final interval value. If the sample interval was not analyzed by fire assay, the original AA value, with the exception of the cold CN-AA results, was used as the final value. Due to the erratic cold CN-AA results, and the relatively low recoveries for carbonaceous and sulphidic material, the cold CN-AA values provide mis-leading results and were not used as a final value but were instead replaced by a "-5". The "-5" is treated as a "no sample" in the resource estimate.

Table 14.2 is a summary list of the Willard database gold assays showing both the total number of assays (middle column of table) and then just those assays used as a final value (right column of table). Roast CN-AA and cold CN-AA analyses were the dominant original assay type and constitute about 62% of the total assays. The fire assay values, and specifically the FA-Grav results, are predominantly from the re-analyses of mineralized intervals. The smaller number of FA-Grav final assays (3,090 values), as compared to the total number of FA-Grav analyses (3,808 values) is a result of multiple FA-Grav "check" analyses being completed on specific strongly mineralized intervals.

Table 14.2 Willard Database - Final Gold Assays

Willard Assay Database - Gold Values		
Assay Type	# of Assays	# of Final Values
FA Grav	3,808	3,090
FA AA	547	547
Roast CN-AA	6,217	5,565
Cold CN-AA	6,126	-
Roast AA	2,743	2,544
AA	337	257
Total Assays	19,778	12,003
"-5" (Cold CN-AA)		3,664*
Total Samples		15,667

A total of 3,664 sample intervals contain a "-5" in the final column. The great majority of these intervals had very low, mostly less than detection, cold CN-AA results, and subsequently were not re-analyzed by fire assay. However, the database contains twenty-eight "-5" intervals with cold CN-AA values > 0.01 oz Au/ton with an additional 1,201 sample intervals with cold CN-AA values > 0.003 oz Au/ton. It is likely that these 1,229 intervals would show higher gold values if analyzed by fire assay techniques, as detailed in the following paragraphs, and therefore represent a potential up-side to the Willard resource estimate.

Figure 14.1 and Figure 14.2 show the cold CN-AA results as a "recovery" percentage of the FA-Grav values for the intervals where a mineralized CN-AA value was followed by fire assay re-analysis. The CN-AA/FA ratio is shown in relationship to increasing gold grades as determined by the fire assay results (Figure 14.1) and in relationship to drill depth (Figure 14.2).

Figure 14.1Willard Cold CN-AA vs. Fire Assay by Gold Grade

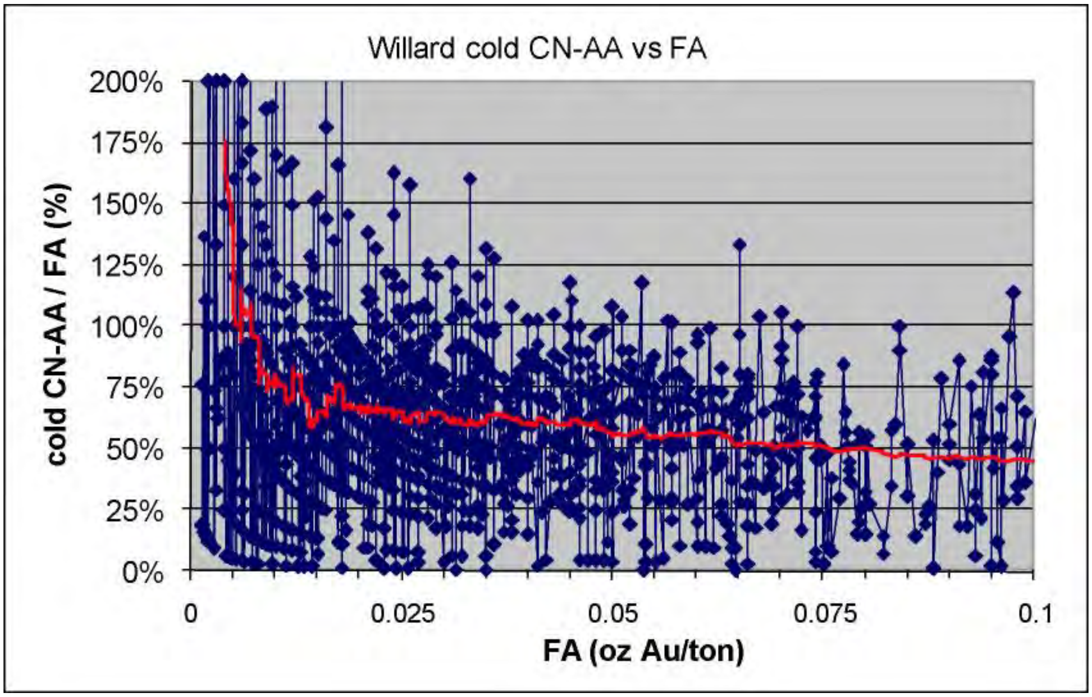
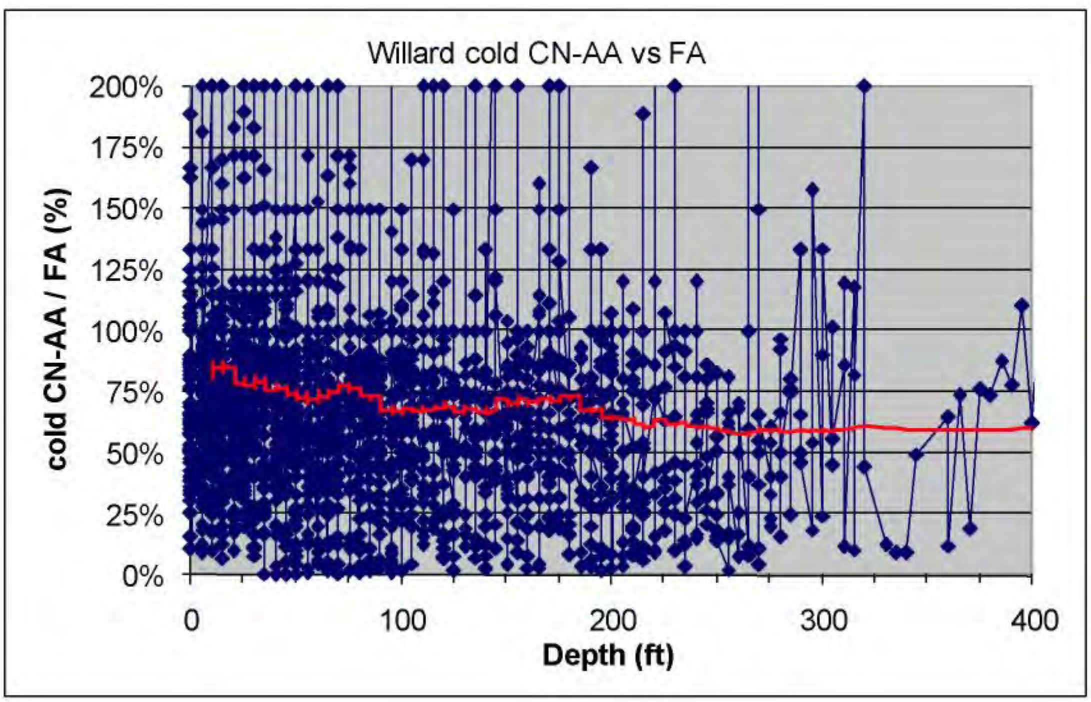


Figure 14.2Willard Cold CN-AA vs. Fire Assay by Drill Depth



Both figures show significant scatter indicating the presence of variable rock types with differing amenabilities to cyanide leach digestion. There are also numerous values above 100 percent suggesting inherent mineral variability and/or spurious cyanide leach techniques. At the low grade ranges (<0.01 Au oz/ton in Figure 14.1), the strong scatter and high CN-AA/FA ratios are likely due to analytical “noise”. The ratio trend line stabilizes at about 75 percent at 0.01 oz Au/ton and then shows a steady decline to less than 50 percent at 0.1 oz Au/ton. Throughout the grade ranges, ratio values below 25 percent are common. Those samples with low cyanide recoveries are believed to represent sample intervals from the sulphidic and carbonaceous “refractory” zones at depth within the Willard deposit. Figure 14.2 indicates, though, that there is little change in the overall CN-AA recoveries with depth. The Figure 14.2 trend line shows just a minor decline with depth, and significant scatter and low recovery ratios occur at all depths. These results suggest that refractory material can occur at various depths, possibly as stacked sequences.

The standard AA, roast AA, and roast CN-AA analyses were all used as a final value if the sample was not re-analyzed by fire assay techniques. It was necessary to use the values from these sub-optimal assay techniques due to their numerical preponderance in the Willard database. The majority of final AA values (not followed with fire assay check) were predominantly un-mineralized or just weakly mineralized, though the final database does contain mineralized AA values. Of the 8,366 AA final values, there are 562 intervals with values > 0.005 oz Au/ton with a high of 0.112 oz Au/ton. It is likely that a re-analysis of these intervals by fire assay would result in higher gold values and a potential increase in the resource estimate. This interpretation is detailed below and shown in Figures 14.3 and 14.4.

Figure 14.3 and Figure 14.4 show the roast CN-AA and roast AA results, respectively, as a “recovery” percentage of the FA-Grav values for the intervals where the mineralized AA results were followed by fire assay re-analysis. The AA/FA ratio is shown in relationship to increasing gold grades as determined by the fire assay results. At grades up to 0.05 oz Au/ton, both the roast CN-AA and roast AA values average about 75 percent of the fire assay, though there is considerable scatter within the individual assays. It is unclear whether the drop in the trendline at 0.01 oz Au/ton observed in both figures is significant or is just an artifact of analytical “noise” at lower detection levels. Above 0.05 oz Au/ton, the roast CN-AA technique appears to recover less of the gold, with ratio values trending downward and nearing 60 percent. There is still significant scatter, and roast CN-AA/FA ratios below 25 percent are common throughout the grade ranges. The roast AA/FA ratios remain on average just above 75 percent for all grade ranges up to 0.1 oz Au/ton, and there is less scatter than in the roast CN-AA data.

Figure 14.3Willard Deposit - Roast CN-AA vs AuFA Comparison

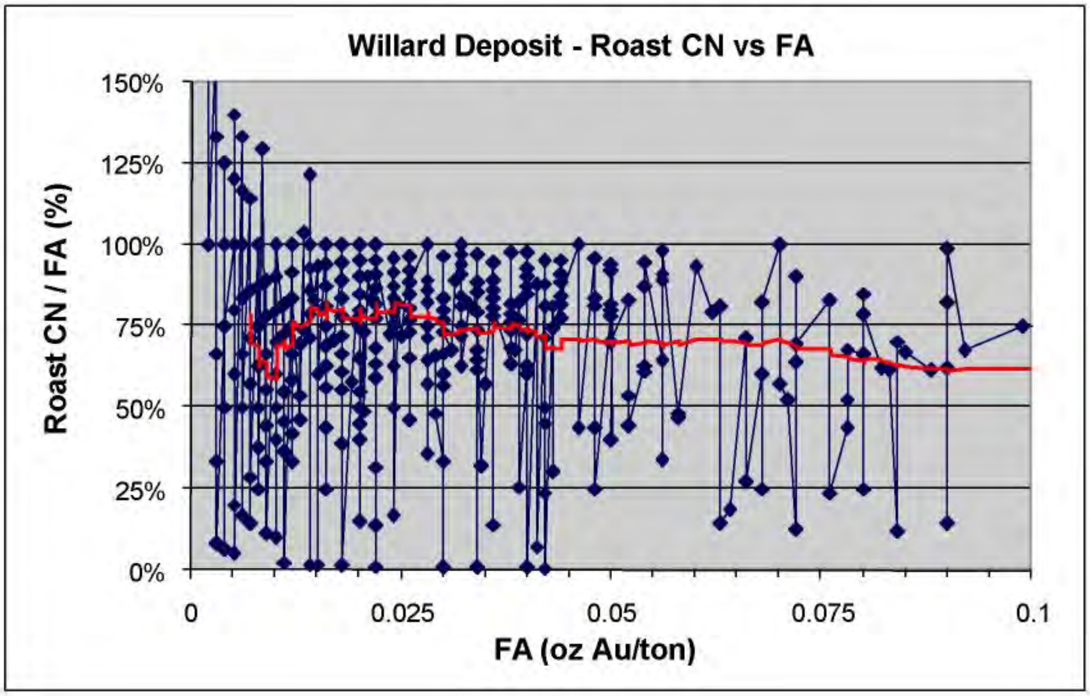
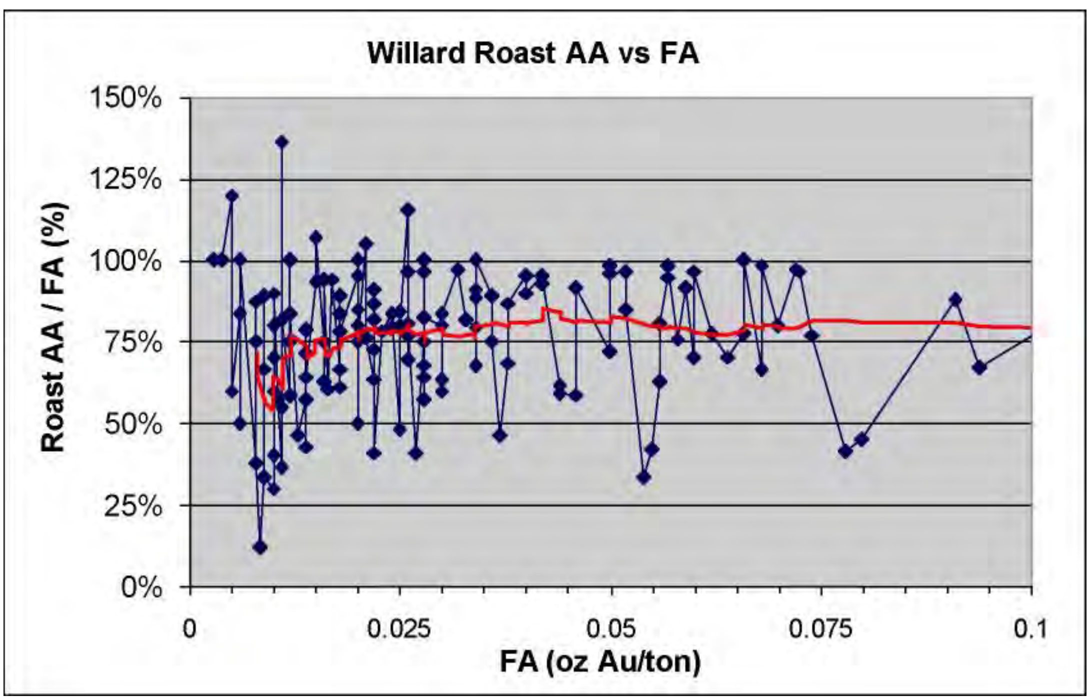


Figure 14.4Willard Deposit - Roast AA vs. Fire Assay Comparison



The numerous low ratio values in the roast CN-AA data indicate that for specific intervals, the roast CN-AA technique could significantly understate the actual gold content. As with the cold CN-AA results, the low roast CN-AA ratios occur at all depths.

In summary, the Willard resource area contains 346 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes and four core holes with a total of 15,667 sample intervals. Of the total intervals, 3,474 intervals have a final gold value (accepted for use in the resource estimation) of greater than 0.005 oz Au/ton, and 151 sample intervals have a final gold value of greater than 0.1 oz Au/ton. The highest gold value is 0.899 oz Au/ton. There are 1,640 samples assaying greater than 0.05 oz Ag/ton, 64 samples assaying greater than 1.0 oz Ag/ton, and the highest silver value is 10.1 oz Ag/ton. The Ag:Au ratio is approximately 10:1.

While there has not been any direct drillhole twinning completed at Wilco, the additional drillholes that Rye Patch completed confirm the predicted nature of the mineralization as indicated from historic drillholes. The additional drilling has validated and confirmed the mineralization as portrayed in the geologic models.

14.2 COLADO SAMPLE QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Rye Patch drilled 10 holes in the Colado Area of which 7 are within the Colado resource area. The additional drilling has validated and confirmed the mineralization as portrayed in the geologic models. However, Santa Fe conducted a sample check assay program to confirm the presence and quantity of the mineralization at Colado.

However, Santa Fe conducted a sample check assay program to confirm the presence and quantity of the mineralization at Colado.

The Santa Fe check assay data contains 478 original/check pairs in which the original sample was analyzed by Bondar Clegg Lab by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (FA AA). Significant assay intervals were re-analyzed by ALS Chemex by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. A review of the Santa Fe assay certificates suggests that the check duplicates were done on coarse reject splits.

MDA utilized the Santa Fe check data to construct graphs demonstrating the relative difference between the pairs of gold grades and the absolute value of those differences. The relative difference shows a generally low bias in the Chemex checks versus the original Bondar Clegg assay values. There are no analytical data from standard samples to determine which laboratory is right. Except for within the 0.011 to 0.018 oz Au/ton grade range, where the duplicate sample low bias is less pronounced, this 5%-15% low bias is fairly consistent. There is indication that the bias becomes smaller at the higher grade ranges.

The low bias in the Chemex duplicate checks, and especially the increased low bias at the lower-grade range (<0.008 oz Au/ton), is assumed to be partly a reflection of the sampling bias inherent in the Santa Fe check program. Check assays were only re-run on mineralized intervals so it would be expected that the duplicate assays would have a tendency to be on average lower grade than the original assays. This bias would be exacerbated within the lower-grade ranges where a small decrease in grade from original to check value would result in a larger relative difference. There is also a concern that the Chemex values have less precision at the lower grade ranges due to the gravimetric finish used on the check duplicates. The detection limit is 0.002 oz Au/ton for the gravimetric finish versus 0.001 oz Au/ton for the AA finish used in the Bondar Clegg original samples.

The absolute value of the relative difference presents the difference resulting from both the inherent natural variability of the mineralized material plus any sub-sampling and analysis errors. It is unknown how much of the remaining error is due to either natural gold distribution or sampling/analysis errors. When one includes the expected at-rig sampling errors, the total sample result variability would increase.

Future exploration will require a more rigorous check assay program. Duplicate check samples should be collected at regular intervals from within all stages of the sampling process, including duplicate samples collected at the drill rig, duplicate coarse rejects within the lab and duplicate pulps from the individual coarse rejects. The duplicates should be assayed both within the original lab and also sent to a second lab as a check on the original lab's results.

14.2.1 COLADO RC vs. CORE TWIN PROGRAM

Amax completed two core holes, I-63 and I-65, in 1990 which can be considered twins of previous RC holes I-51 and I-12, respectively. All holes are westerly directed with -60^{o} down-hole dips. The core-hole collar locations are approximately 25 ft from the respective RC drillhole collars so any down-hole assay comparisons are tempered by the inherent variability over this distance within the mineralized body.

In both twin comparisons, the core holes confirmed the mineral domains defined by the RC drilling but the RC holes have a higher average gold grade over similar mineralized intervals. For the first twin pair (I-63 and I-51), the RC average gold grade is 0.026 oz Au/t while the core average gold grade is 0.02 oz Au/ton. For the second twin pair (I-65 and I-12), the RC average gold grade is 0.043 oz Au/ton while the core average gold grade is 0.023 oz Au/ton. The larger grade discrepancy in the latter twin pair are primarily the result of more numerous high-grade intervals, i.e., five RC samples assaying >0.1 oz Au/ton vs. just 2 core samples assaying >0.1 oz Au/ton. This core/RC twin data is too limited for a definitive assessment of the reliability of the sampling to date and additional core twin holes are recommended.

Both the Santa Fe and Amex drilling programs confirmed the predicted extent of the Colado mineralization. Sample quality was validated. Rye Patch will conduct sample quality assurance programs as it drills out the Colado resource area.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are several mines and prospects in the vicinity of the Wilco property. None are immediately adjacent to the property but occur within a similar geologic setting and deposit type.

16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The following discussion is based on historical metallurgical work conducted on the Colado resource area only. No metallurgical testing has been undertaken by Rye Patch Gold.

Historical metallurgical work at Colado was completed by Amax between 1989 and 1993. This work consisted of a series of five bottle-roll test programs that totaled 30 individual tests and a column leach test program that consisted of ten individual columns. In addition, there have been a total of over 700 cyanide shake leach tests on individual drill sample pulps completed by Amax (in 1989 and 1990), Santa Fe (in 1993 and 1994), and to a lesser extent by Newmont Mining (in 2003).

SEWC has reviewed copies of the original lab reports and/or test data spreadsheets for the 1989, 1990 and 1992 bottle-roll work completed for Amax. Additionally, Amex, Santa Fe and Newmont ran metallurgical tests on samples that were representative of potential ore types at Willard and Colado. Internal Amax summary reports, with no original lab reports or testing data, provided all available information on the column leach testing completed in 1991. An internal Amax report also summarizes the 1990 bottle-roll test program. A summary report on the metallurgical work completed through 1993 was completed by Santa Fe (Hanley, 1994).

16.1 HISTORICAL METTALURGICAL TESTING

16.1.1 Amax Metallurgical Testing - 1989

Four drill-cuttings composite samples, weighing approximately 10 lbs dry weight, were submitted to Bondar Clegg Lab in Golden, Colorado for 72-hour bottle roll tests to determine their amenability to cyanide heap leaching. The results are presented in Table 16.1.

Table 16.1 Seventy two hour Bottle Roll Test

Sample	Rock Type	Redox Status	Particle Size*	Head Grade (oz Au/t)	Tail Grade (oz Au/t)	Head Grade (oz Ag/t)	Tail Grade (oz Ag/t)	Au Rec (%)	Ag Rec (%)	CN (lbs/T)	Lime (lbs/T)
1	Unknown	Ox	< -40 M	0.034	0.010	0.07	0.04	**72%**	**42%**	-0.43	1.1
2	Unknown	Mixed?	-40 to -20 M	0.051	0.015	0.55	0.38	**71%**	**31%**	0.35	0.9
3	Unknown	Mixed?	-40 to -20 M	0.031	0.015	0.19	0.14	**52%**	**29%**	-0.38	1.1
4	Unknown	Mixed?	-100 to -20 M	0.018	0.007	0.34	0.20	**60%**	**39%**	0.43	0.8

The lab report provided to Amax by Bondar Clegg does not contain specific information on either the sample rock types or oxidation status though the Hanley (1994) summary report states that sample #1 is oxidized material while the remaining samples contained both oxide and sulphide material.

As indicated by the lab report, the bottle-roll tests were run on samples using a 30% solids slurry. Lime was added until a pH of 10.5 was reached and then cyanide was added at a concentration of 10 lbs per short ton of sample material to initiate the leach. The bottles were then placed on a jar-mill rolling table and agitated for 72 hours. Representative slurry samples were withdrawn for gold and silver analysis at 8, 24, 48 and 72 hours and the 72hour leach solution was tested for cyanide and lime consumption and pH. Upon completion of the testing, the tailings were rinsed with deionized water and then analyzed for gold and silver by fire assay with an atomic absorption ("AAS") finish. The head grade was calculated using the tails and slurry solution analyses and gold and silver recoveries were then determined.

Bottle-roll results indicate moderate gold recoveries and poor silver recoveries. Extractions were essentially complete between 24 and 48 hours. Lime and cyanide consumptions were all reasonable though the increased cyanide concentrations indicated for samples 1 and 3 raise concerns over the accuracy of the lab procedures.

16.1.2 Amax Metallurgical Testing - 1990

Ten RC drill-cuttings composite samples, each weighing about 6 lbs dry weight and categorized by rock type and gold grade, were submitted to McClelland Laboratories for bottle-roll metallurgical tests. The two sulphide samples (samples 8 and 9) consist of mixed siltstone and volcanic material. The results are presented in Table 16.2 below.

Table 16.2 Ninety Six Hour Bottle Roll Tests

Sample	Rock Type and Grade*	Redox Status	Particle Size	Head Grade (oz Au/t)	Tail Grade (oz Au/t)	Head Grade (oz Ag/t)	Tail Grade (oz Ag/t)	Au Rec (%)	Ag Rec (%)	CN (lbs/T)	Lime (lbs/T)
1	Volcanic - LG	Ox	-40 M	0.021	0.008	0.02	0.00	**62%**	**100%**	0.15	4.6
2	Volcanic - MG	Ox	-40 M	0.041	0.018	0.20	0.10	**56%**	**50%**	0.30	4.7
3	Volcanic - HG	Ox	-40 M	0.088	0.050	0.12	0.11	**43%**	**8%**	0.15	6.0
4	Siltstone - LG	Mixed	-40 M	0.015	0.009	0.01	0.00	**40%**	**100%**	0.00	4.3
5	Siltstone - MG	Ox	-40 M	0.039	0.018	0.13	0.12	**54%**	**8%**	0.00	4.0
6	Quartz - MG	Ox	-40 M	0.035	0.018	0.01	0.00	**49%**	**100%**	0.31	4.7
7	Quartz - HG	Mixed	-40 M	0.105	0.043	0.01	0.00	**59%**	**100%**	0.30	3.3
8	Sulphide - LG	Sulf	-40 M	0.017	0.011	0.29	0.20	**35%**	**31%**	0.29	3.9
9	Sulphide - MG	Sulf	-40 M	0.048	0.027	0.38	0.24	**44%**	**37%**	0.14	5.1
10	Siltstone - LG	Carb.	-40 M	0.019	0.019	0.39	0.30	**0%**	**23%**	0.45	5.7

As indicated in the Amax internal report (Amax, 1990), the composite samples were created from a total of 48 five-foot intervals taken from 10 RC drill holes. The samples were separated by rock type and three gold grade ranges: low grade (0.01 to 0.024 oz Au/ton), medium grade (0.025 to 0.050 oz Au/ton) and high grade (>0.050 oz Au/ton). The oxidation status noted in the table was not part of the original Amax work but was determined by MDA for this current report. The samples listed as mixed (samples 5 and 7) are generally below the level of any significant oxidation but contain no visible sulphides.

The Amax report states that the samples were limited to a -40 mesh size due to complete sample reduction prior to splitting for the initial exploration fire assay. As indicated in the lab spreadsheet data and the Amax report, the samples were rolled 96 hours at 40% solids, pH 11.0, and 2 lbs cyanide per ton solution. Solution samples were analyzed for gold and silver at 2, 6, 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours.

Bottle-roll results indicate gold recoveries from 35% to 62% within the oxidized, mixed and sulphidic samples, with the extraction rates for the sulphidic samples on average about 10% to 15% less than for the mixed and oxide material. There was no gold recovered from the carbonaceous sample (#10) and it is likely that the gold mineralization within this sample is refractory. Except for the volcanic samples (samples 1, 2 and 3), there is an indication that recoveries increase with higher grade. Silver recoveries are extremely variable within the oxide and mixed material (likely due to the very low head grades) and poor within the sulphide and carbonaceous material. Extractions were essentially complete between 24 and 48 hours for all samples and lime and cyanide consumptions were all reasonable.

The Amax report (Amax, 1990) suggests that gold extraction is very sensitive to particle size. The lower average gold recoveries in the 1990 bottle-roll tests as compared to the 1989 Amax tests are believed to be a result of the overall larger particle size within the 1990 tests. The 1990 Amax report also references data on 24-hour cold cyanide leach assays on -200 mesh pulps from 44 sample intervals in drillhole I-51. This data is included as an appendix in the report. Average gold recoveries by grade from the pulps were 67%, 87% and 83% using the same low, medium and high grade ranges as in the bottle-roll tests. Silver recoveries were 56%, 65% and 62% for the same grade ranges though Amax believes these values might be biased high because the initial silver assay was determined by acid digestion. Due to the low silver recoveries, and their experience at the Wind Mountain Mine, Amax states that “Silver cannot be considered economically significant in this deposit”.

16.1.3 Amax Metallurgical Testing - 1991

Amax completed ten 6-inch column leach tests using crushed drill core composite samples created after evaluating the 1990 cyanide leach and bottle-roll test results. After the column leach tests resulted in low recoveries, an additional 14 bottle-roll tests were completed in an effort to both confirm and then determine the reason for the poor results. The internal Amax summary report (Amax, 1991) does not state where the analyses were run, and there are no copies of the lab data in the Colado data package, but MDA assumes that this work was completed by McClelland Lab since they were the analytical lab for both the 1990 scoping tests and the later 1992 testing.

The Amax report also discusses the cyanide leach and bottle-roll scoping work that was completed in 1990 though the date of this work was not stated clearly in the 1991 report. The bottle-roll samples were also categorized in more detail leading to different sample nomenclature.

The composite samples used in the column leach tests were categorized by rock type, oxidation status and gold grade. The composites were made up of 2.4-inch diameter core crushed to a nominal ¾-inch size. The columns were leached for a total of 29 days. Lime was added at 4 lb/ton and cyanide solution at strength of 2 lb NaCN/ton was applied at a rate of 0.005 gpm/ft2. The results of the column tests are shown in Table 16.3.

Table 16.3 Twenty Nine Day Column Leach Test

Column	Rock Type	Redox Status	Particle Size	Head Grade (oz Au/t)	Tail Grade (oz Au/t)	Au Rec (%)
1	Volcanic - LG	Ox	3/4"	0.024	0.021	13%
2	Siltstone - LG	Ox	3/4"	0.021	0.018	14%
3	Siltstone - MG	Sulf	3/4"	0.044	0.042	5%
4	Siltstone - LG	Sulf	3/4"	0.023	0.022	4%
5	Siltstone - LG	Sulf	3/4"	0.008	0.008	0%
6	Volcanic - MG	Ox	3/4"	0.037	0.032	14%
7	Volcanic - LG	Ox	3/4"	0.021	0.016	24%
8	Volcanic - MG	Sulf	3/4"	0.029	0.028	3%
9	Siltstone - LG	Sulf	3/4"	0.016	0.015	6%
10	Siltstone - LG	Ox	3/4"	0.02	0.01	50%

The column tests gave poor recoveries for all but column #10, a low-grade oxidized siltstone composite which had a moderate 50% recovery. For all columns, leaching was mostly complete after 9 days and the total leach period included an 8-day rest period which had little effect on improving gold recovery. Cyanide consumption rates were stated to be low but the actual data was not included within the Amax report.

As a verification of the poor column test results, four composites were created from the various columns, crushed to 3/8-inch and leached in a bottle-roll for 96 hours. The results are shown in Table 16.4 as samples 1 through 4. All returned gold recovery values less than 20% with two samples showing no recovery.

Amax states in their 1991 report that column tail screen analyses on columns 1 and 4 show a decrease in grade as the size fraction decreased. Although this was the case in both samples, the grade variation was more pronounced in the column 1 oxide sample. Since the sulphidic composites returned the worst gold recoveries overall, and the particle size reduction had only a small impact on additional recovery, Amax states that there is a good possibility that the gold is locked within the sulphide particles. A lack of physical liberation appeared to be the cause of low recoveries within the non-sulphidic composites.

Table 16.4 Bottle Roll Tests

Sample	Rock Type and Grade*	Redox Status	Particle Size	Leach Time (hrs)	Au Rec (%)
1	Siltstone - LG+ MG	Sulf	3/8"	96	0%
2	Volcanic - LG+MG	Ox	3/8"	96	14%
3	Volcanic - MG	Sulf	3/8"	96	7%
4	Volcanic - MG	Ox	3/8"	96	0%
5	Siltstone - LG	Sulf	3/4"	72	0%
6	Siltstone - LG	Sulf	3/8"	72	4%
7	Siltstone - LG	Sulf	-4 M	72	5%
8	Siltstone - LG	Sulf	-10 M	72	20%
9	Siltstone - LG	Sulf	-100 M	72	39%
10	Volcanic - LG	Ox	3/4"	72	0%
11	Volcanic - LG	Ox	3/8"	72	11%
12	Volcanic - LG	Ox	-4 M	72	14%
13	Volcanic - LG	Ox	-10 M	72	31%
14	Volcanic - LG	Ox	-100 M	72	81%

Amax completed another ten bottle-roll leach tests which confirmed the liberation problem. The column leach residues from columns 1 and 4 were reduced to various size fractions and leached for 72 hours. Included within these bottle-roll tests were an unreduced 3/4-inch size composite from each of the two columns. The results of the various particle size bottle-roll tests are shown as samples 5 through 14 in Table 16.4. The various bottle-roll leach parameters (lime and cyanide consumption, solution sample time intervals, etc.) were not discussed in the Amax report so this data is not known. The gold recovery data indicates a strong correlation between particle size and extraction rates, reaching 80% recovery for the column 1 oxide sample. The maximum 39% extraction rate for the sulphide sample is likely reflective of the more refractory nature of this sample.

16.1.4 Amax Metallurgical Testing - 1992

Two drill core composite samples were submitted to McClelland Laboratories for bottle-roll metallurgical tests. The purpose of this work was to determine if pre-cyanidation acetone washing of the samples would have a positive effect on recoveries. As indicated in the lab data, the samples were crushed to a 3/8-inch size and then rolled 96 hours at 40% solids. Solution samples were analyzed for gold and silver at 2, 6, 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours. The results of the two bottle-roll tests are shown in Table 16.5.

Table 16.5Ninety Six Hour Bottle Roll Tests using Acetone Washing by McClelland Laboratories

Sample	Rock Type and Grade	Redox Status	Particle Size	Head Grade (oz Au/t)	Tail Grade (oz Au/t)	Head Grade (oz Ag/t)	Tail Grade (oz Ag/t)	Au Rec (%)	Ag Rec (%)	CN (lbs/T)	Lime (lbs/T)
1	Siltstone - MG	Sulf	3/8"	0.031	0.029	0.57	0.50	6%	12%	0.30	2.4
2	Volcanic - MG	Ox	3/8"	0.035	0.029	NA	NA	17%	NA	0.15	2.1

A comparison with the bottle-roll testing completed on the same material and size fraction in 1991 (see samples 6 and 11 in Table 16.4) indicates that acetone washing results in only a minor increase in recoveries. Gold recovery for the pyritic siltstone increased from 4% to 6% while the oxidized volcanic recovery increased from 11% to 17%. These are increases of up to 50% but still not significant when considering possible heap leaching. The Amax 1992 summary report questions whether this increase in recovery is due to removal of grease previously in the samples, oxidation of samples while in storage, or analytical variability of the rock.

16.2 HISTORIC CYANIDE LEACH ANALYSIS ON COLADO DRILL PULPS

The Original Colado database has 746 drill sample intervals that contain cyanide leach gold analyses. These analyses on -150 to -200 mesh pulps were completed predominantly by Amax and Santa Fe from 1989 through 1994, with mineralized intervals of two drill holes analyzed by cyanide leach by Newmont Mining in 2003. Figure 16.1 shows the results of the cyanide analyses and the apparent lack of relationship between grade and gold recovery. Though there is significant variation at specific gold grades, likely due to oxide versus sulphide recovery differences, the mean gold recovery stays fairly constant across all gold grades, at between 60% and 70%. The greater than 100% gold recovery data points are the result of either analytical problems or the inherent variability of the rock.

Santa Fe completed an oxide versus sulphide comparison of their cyanide leach data in 1993. Barringer Laboratories analyzed 248 selected intervals categorized by oxidation status and grade range from nine RC drill holes. A summary of the results is shown in Table 16.6. Average gold recovery for the oxide material is 70% with no apparent relationship between grade and gold recovery. The sulphide material had an average gold recovery of 43% with a definite relationship of increasing recovery with grade.

Figure 16.1Colado Cyanide Leach Gold Recovery Data

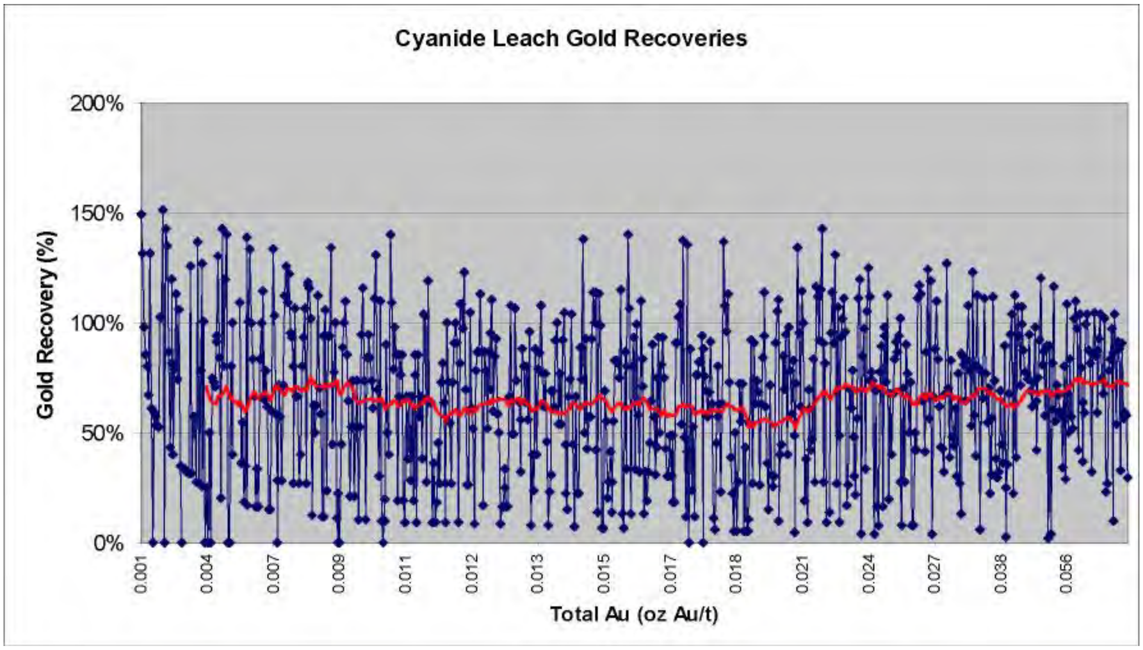


Table 16.6 Cyanide Leach Tests on Santa Fe Pulps by Barringer Labs

Grade (oz Au/ton)	Oxidized Au Rec (%)	Reduced Au Rec (%)	Carbonaceous Au Rec (%)
<0.025	71%	32%	-
0.025 - 0.050	65%	41%	-
>0.050	75%	55%	-
Average of Grade Ranges	70%	43%	7.6%*

Referring to the Santa Fe cyanide leach data, Hanley (1994) states that geographic location could have some control on gold recoveries, especially within the sulphide zone. Recoveries in the sulphide zone are lower towards the western side of the deposit and are generally higher on the eastern side of the property. There has been no further work to confirm this idea.

16.2.1 COLADO CONCLUSIONS

Column leach results from oxide material ranged from 10% to 50% gold recovery while testing on the sulphidic material yielded <10% recoveries. These column leach tests were done on nominal ¾-inch size crush material. Gold leaching was substantially complete in all column tests after 9 days. The primary rock type (siltstone or volcanic) does not appear to be a factor in gold recovery. Reagent requirements were low for all column leach tests.

Bottle-roll tests on various size fractions indicate that gold recoveries are sensitive to particle size and that recoveries increased significantly with decreasing particle size. At a -100 mesh grind, gold recoveries from bottle-roll leaching were 80% for oxide material and 39% for sulphide material. These results indicate a possible physical liberation problem (i.e. silica encapsulation) for the gold in the oxide material. The poor to moderate recoveries for the sulphide material at the finer grind indicate that gold is primarily locked within the sulphide particles. Both conditions result in material not amenable to standard heap leaching processes.

The one bottle-roll leach test on carbonaceous material yielded no gold recovery indicating a refractory nature of the gold mineralization. This one bottle-roll test with low gold recovery is confirmed by a number of very low recoveries from cyanide leach analysis on pulps.

The minor amount of silver recovery data from the bottle-roll leach tests show erratic recoveries for oxide material and poor recoveries for sulphide material. Combined with the low total silver grades, especially in the oxide zone, silver is not considered to be economically significant.

The metallurgical work completed to date indicates that the Colado mineralization will behave much as the Willard Mine did in the past. Production data from the nearby Willard mine indicates an average 60% heap leach gold recovery from similar high-silica oxide material. Further testing of the Colado mineralization is therefore warranted, especially if additional high-grade material is discovered. Additional test work should also address potential metallurgical changes within the deposit as is suggested by the Santa Fe cyanide leach results, along with column leach test work on various crush sizes.

16.3 WILLARD METALLURGICAL TESTING

Historical metallurgical work at Willard was completed by, or on behalf of, Western States Minerals ("WSM") and their partners between 1982 and 1991. The work was conducted at WSM"s internal laboratory and at various independent metallurgical and analytical laboratories. The metallurgical testing focused on heap leaching, and included cyanide shake analyses, bottle roll tests, and column leach tests. A total of twenty-one column leach tests were completed over seven column leach testing programs as presented in the reports provided to MDA and McClelland. A single milling/gravity concentration test was also conducted.

The work was conducted before and concurrently with the mining activity at Willard. Much of the later testing was concerned with the apparent preg-robbing characteristics of material being processed on the active heap leach facility.

The data and reports provided to MDA were copies of material from the WSM files. Though the data are extensive and cover eleven different testing campaigns, they are likely incomplete. In several cases, an interim report has no associated final report. Other reports cite results from work for which MDA has no information.

The samples evaluated during the multiple metallurgical testing programs are highly variable in mineralogy and metallurgical characteristics. Most of the testing focused on oxide material, but various reports also noted the presence of preg-robbing carbonaceous material and/or sulphide-bearing material. McClelland states that it is not apparent from any of the reports whether any specific sulphide samples were ever tested. Sulphide sulfur content and sample origin were typically not included in the reports. Milling/flotation treatment is often considered as a processing option for sulphide ores, but no mention of flotation testing was included in any of the reviewed reports.

Many of the samples evaluated exhibited poor head grade agreement between the test work and assays. This discrepancy is consistent with the presence of free milling, particulate gold and necessitates replicate testing during metallurgical evaluations, which generally was not done during any of the historical work. McClelland states that the presence of significant particulate gold appears to slow gold leach rates and thereby limits the usefulness of some or all of the short term cyanide shake analyses (<1 day), bottle-roll tests (<5 days) and the short term (<30 day) column leach tests.

As noted by MDA and McClelland, the origin of many of the samples is not clearly identified. There is also only limited data on sample characterization. Both factors severely limit the usefulness of the metallurgical results.

16.4 WILLARD METALLURGICAL CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are based on McClelland's review of the historic metallurgical work (Appendix C). Please see McClelland's full report for additional details.

The Willard samples were highly variable in their response to simulated heap leach cyanidation. This variability seems to result primarily from variations in the metallurgical testing procedures and conditions employed. As discussed above, the presence of particulate gold makes results from cyanide solubility analyses and short term bottle-roll and column leach testing of limited use for predicting heap leach performance. The column leach test data also showed a significant negative effect of cement agglomeration on gold recovery and/or recovery rate. This phenomenon is commonly observed with samples containing significant quantities of relatively coarse, particulate gold and is believed to be caused by some form of chemical or physical scale formation which inhibits gold dissolution. In consideration of the above issues, only non-agglomerated column tests extending beyond 30 days of leaching, a total of four tests, were considered for the purposes of predicting commercial heap leach recoveries.

The results of the four column tests indicate that Willard oxide material is amenable to heap leach cyanidation at feed sizes of minus 1-inch and finer. Gold recoveries of about 65% can be expected during commercial heap leach treatment at a minus 1-inch feed size. Silver recovery data were insufficient for predicting commercial heap leach recoveries. Reagent requirements varied substantially but generally were low to moderately high. The available data indicate that commercial cyanide consumption should be less than 1 lb/NACN/ton ore and lime consumption should be approximately 3 lb/ton ore.

No testing has been done to evaluate ROM heap leaching of the Willard oxide mineralization.

A very limited amount of milling/cyanidation testing of Willard oxide mineralization indicates an approximate 10% improvement in gold recovery in comparison to crush/heap leach cyanidation treatment. Consequently, an estimated milling/cyanidation gold recovery of 75% for oxide mineralization is considered reasonable, though additional testing is required.

As discussed above, it is not apparent that any Willard sulphide samples were ever tested. Consequently, there is no basis for estimating metallurgical recoveries from the Willard sulphide mineralization. A limited amount of milling/cyanidation testing indicated that gold recoveries from the preg-robbing carbonaceous material may range from 1% to 63%. The metallurgy of the carbonaceous samples tested is poorly understood, and it is possible that sulphide-bearing material is included within this sample type. Additional testing is required to adequately assess the metallurgical recoveries from the Willard carbonaceous mineralization. While it may be possible to process this material in a mill, attempting to process the carbonaceous material in a heap leach has the potential to adversely affect gold recovery from other material in the circuit. Consequently, it would be inappropriate to estimate heap leach gold recoveries for the carbonaceous material.

A single testing program on one sample showed that the material responded reasonably well to gravity concentration processing of Willard mineralization. A combined rougher concentrate was produced that was 6.5% of the sample weight, assayed 1.33 oz Au/ton and represented a gold recovery of 50.8%. It does not appear that further gravity concentration testing was conducted. This one test is insufficient to speculate on recoveries that could be achieved using commercial gravity concentration processing, but additional testing is definitely warranted.

17 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

17.1 INTRODUCTION

SEWC was contracted by Rye Patch to complete a new resource estimate for the Wilco Project. Since the last report was authored, Rye Patch drilled several holes at Willard and Colado. Geologic cross sections were created and updated and Rye Patch wanted to make sure that the geologic interpretations would be used to guide the grade estimation process. SEWC evaluated the drillhole statistics for both Willard and Colado and used the statistical results to build the new resource models. Resources for Wilco were separated into measured, indicated, and inferred categories based in great part on the density of drilling by reputable companies through the years. Rye Patch has validated the existence of mineralization with its own drilling programs.

The resources stated for the Wilco Project in this report conform to the definitions adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), December 11, 2005, and meet the criteria of Measured Mineral Resources, Indicated Mineral Resources and Inferred Mineral Resources.

The Wilco Mineral Resource is not materially affected by any known environmental, permitting, and legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, political or other relevant issues.

17.2 WILCO MINERAL RESOURCE

17.2.1 Drill Data

Wilco drill data was provided in Microsoft Access format. The dataset included collar coordinates, downhole survey information (when collected), assay data and geologic codes. The database comprises 670 exploration holes covering 230,441 feet of assays.

17.2.2 Topographic data

Topographic surfaces were provided in AutoCAD format. The information was converted to Vulcan triangulations. SEWC believes the topography is accurate and sufficient for use in calculating mineral resources.

17.2.3 Geological Models

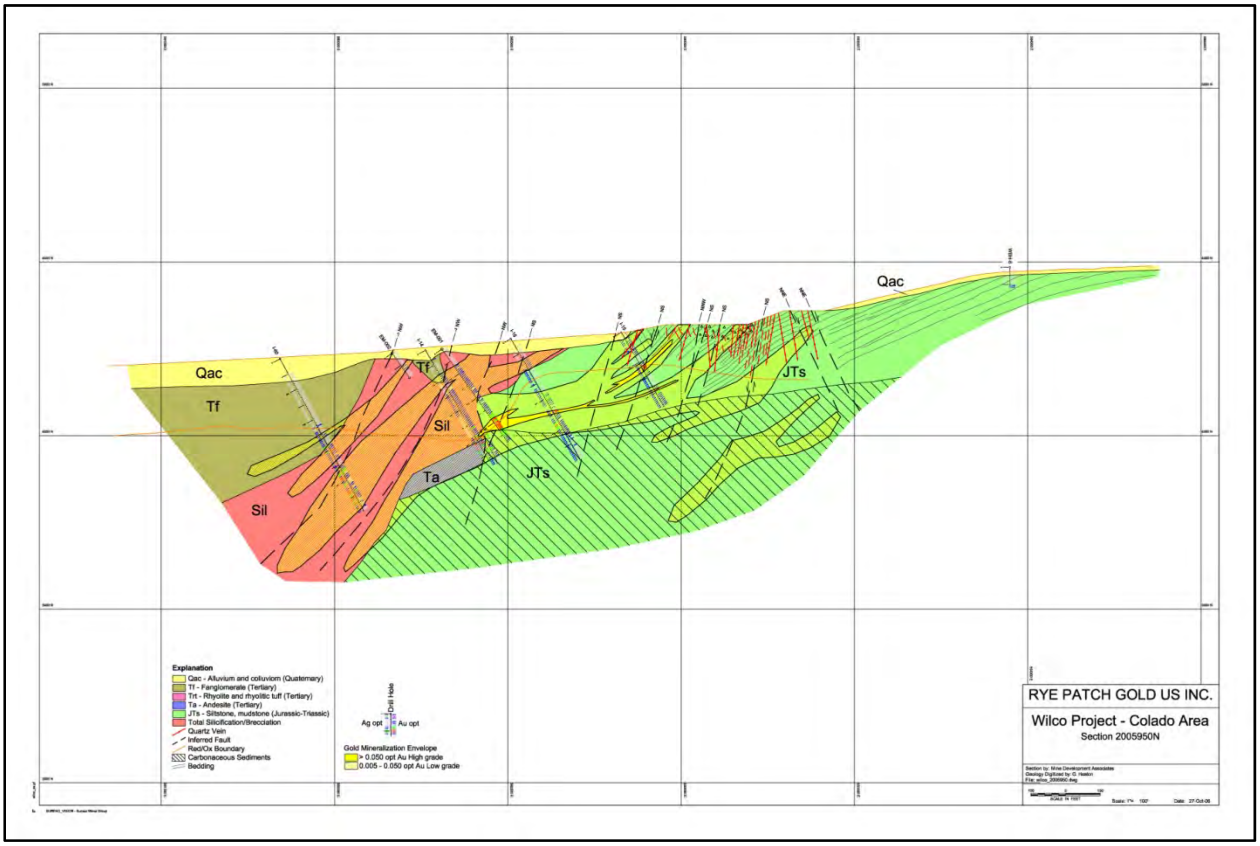
17.2.3.1 Colado Geologic Models

Geologic models have been interpreted in cross section by Rye Patch geologists. The information was given to SEWC in AutoCAD format. The AutoCAD files were converted to 3D correct coordinated and imported to Vulcan. Once the data was verified for accuracy in Vulcan, the data was converted to 3D solids and surfaces.

The rock types that were modeled at Colado and shown in Figure 17.1 were:

- Qal
- Fanglomerate
- Rhyolite Tuff
- Jasperoid
- Andesite
- Siltstone
- Faults

Figure 17.1Section 2005950 North - Colado



17.2.3.2 Willard Geologic Models

Rye Patch re-evaluated the lithological units at Willard in the last half of 2007 and early 2008. The results have defined favorable mineralized lithologies that have been displaced along faults and fault splays. The information was given to SEWC in AutoCAD format. The AutoCAD files were converted to 3D correct coordinated and imported to Vulcan. Once the data was verified for accuracy in Vulcan, the data was converted to 3D solids and surfaces.

The rock types modeled at Willard and shown in typical cross section figure 17.2 were:

- Qal
- Siltstone
- Claystone
- Fault Breccia

Figure 17.2 shows a cross section through the geological model at Willard. The same section through the block model is shown in figure 17.3.

Figure 17.2 Typical Willard North - South Cross Section 567400 East (Looking West)

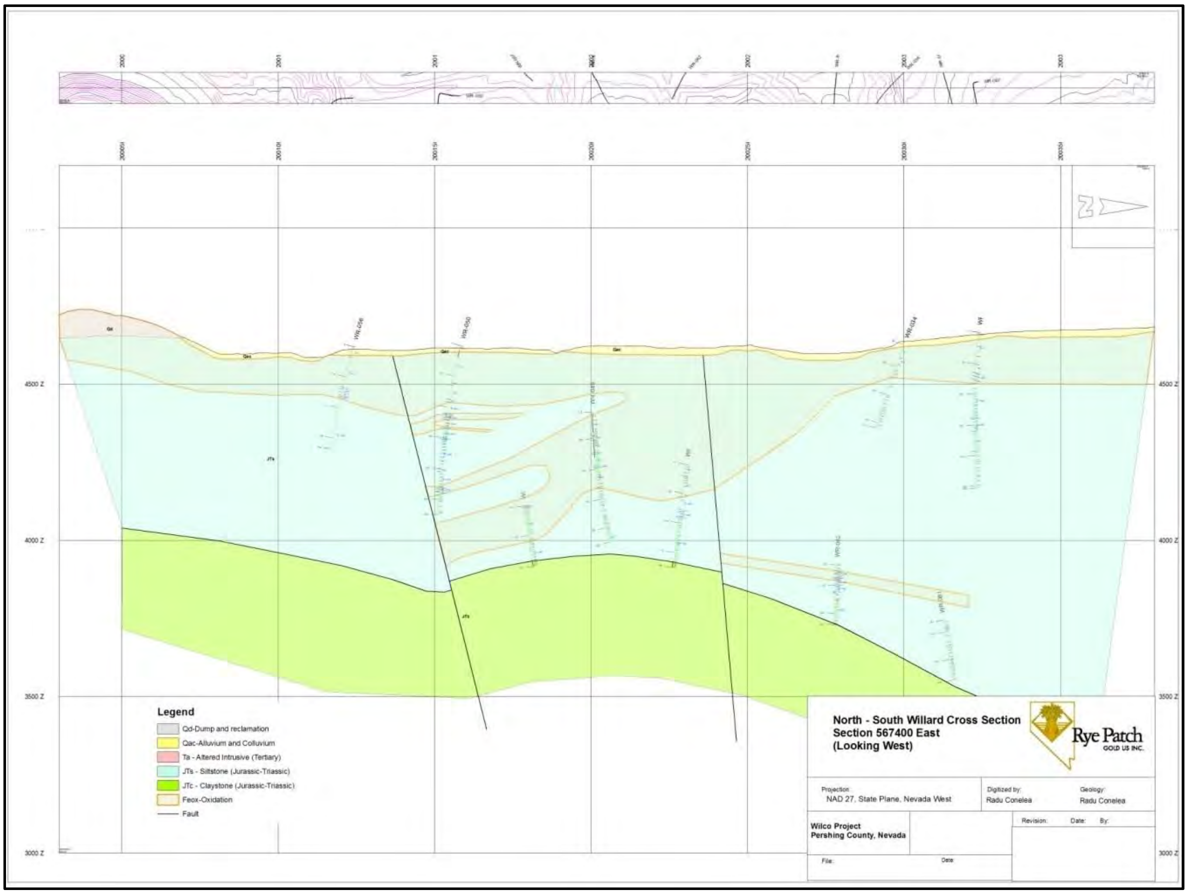
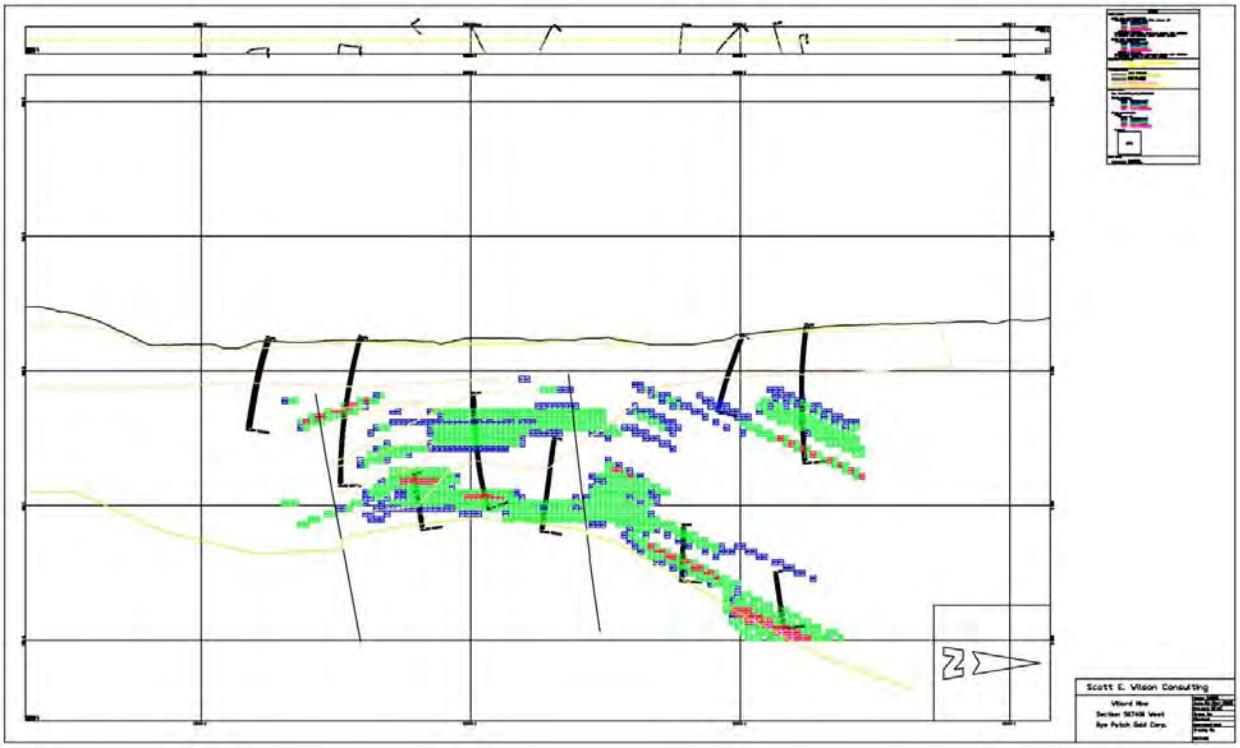


Figure 17.3Typical Willard North - South Cross Section 567400 East (Looking West)



17.2.4 Tonnage Factors

Rye Patch submitted 100 core samples for density analysis. The following tonnage factors were used based on the results of the density analysis.

Table 17.1Tonnage Factors at Wilco

Rock Type	Tonnage Factor (ft^3/ton)
Qal	18.00
Siltstone	13.05
Claystone	12.27
Fault Breccia	13.19
All Other	14.00

17.2.5 Drillhole Compositing

Drillhole assays were composited using twenty foot down-the-hole compositing. The top of the hole is where compositing began in order to calculate the top and bottom of composites. Missing assays were not used in the computation of the composite, but at least one half of the composite length had to be assayed before a composite value was saved. The interpreted geologic shapes were then used to flag the composite with geologic codes.

17.2.6 Composite Statistics

Composites were broken out between Colado and Willard. The following table lists the composite statistics by area.

Table 17.2Wilco Composite Statistics

Wilco Composite Gold Statistics					Wilco Composite Silver Statistics			
Area	# of Comps	Grade AuFA	Std Deviation	C.V.	# of Comps	Grade AgFA	Std Deviation	C.V.
Willard	4542	0.020	0.017	0.867	1036	0.090	0.245	2.7
Colado	3787	0.011	0.015	1.37	3787	0.011	0.015	1.37

Lognormal cumulative frequency plots were compiled to evaluate the grade distributions at Willard and Colado. These graphs, which plot as straight lines if the distributions are lognormal, confirm generally lognormal gold grade distributions for both ore deposits. For both deposits, the lower end of the plots curve downward indicating an excess of lower grade material compared to simple lognormal distributions. At the high end there were very few samples deviating from the population, therefore it was decided that no capping of grade estimates would be required.

17.3 Resource Estimation

17.3.1 Resource Model Dimensions

The gold resource was estimated using two block models, each of which are oriented parallel to the state plane grid. Model dimensions and sizes are summarized in table 17.3.

Table 17.3Resource Model Dimensions

	Colado			Willard		
Item	North	East	Elev.	North	East	Elev.
Minimum	2002000	560100	3500	2000200	566000	3000
Maximum	2008800	564600	5400	2004500	570500	5400
Number of Blocks	340	225	95	215	225	120
Block Size	20	20	20	20	20	20

17.3.2 Grade Estimate - Colado

Gold and silver was estimated using inverse-distance estimation. Estimates were not limited to grade boundaries but rather geological boundaries. SEWC believes this is a very accurate way to estimate the extents of mineralization at Wilco.

A two pass methodology was used to estimate the mineralization at Colado:

- A 30ft by 30 ft by 20 ft ellipse was used to limit higher grade mineralization from being over estimated in to too many blocks
- A second pass of 332 ft by 149 ft by 107 ft was used to estimate the bulk of the mineralization but not in the blocks estimated in pass one.
- The major axis was at 90° with a dip of 20° to the west.
- A minimum of 1 and a maximum of 10 samples were allowed.
- The linear distance to the nearest sample was stored in each block.

17.3.3 Grade Estimate - Willard

Willard has a very strong structural component to its fabric so a more rigorous multiple pass estimation methodology was applied. Generally Willard lithologies show an antiform with the axis oriented east-west and dipping to the west. The limbs of the antiform dip north and south.

17.3.4 Resource Classification

Resource classification was based on the distance to the nearest sample and the number of samples used in the block by block estimation result. SEWC based its classification criteria on increasing geological confidence, drillhole density and its clear understanding of the geological controls at Wilco. Canadian National Instrument NI43-101 and the CIM standards (2005) implicitly define classification of mineral resources and SEWC has followed those guidelines.

Table 17.4 compiles lists the classification methodology used at Wilco.

Table 17.4Wilco Resource Classification Criteria

Resource Code	Resource Class	Number of Holes	Distance
1	Measured	2	<= 50
2	Indicated	2	> 50 <= 150
2	Indicated	1	<= 50
3	Inferred	1	> 50 <= 150
3	Inferred	Any	> 150 <= 500

Carbonaceous material has been entirely classified as Inferred.

17.3.5 Mineral Resources

Canadian National Instrument NI43-101 and the CIM Standards (2005) define Mineral Resources such that:

> *Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated*

Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

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

The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of technical, economic, legal, environmental, socio-economic and governmental factors. The phrase "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" implies a judgment by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. A Mineral Resource is an inventory of mineralization that under realistically assumed and justifiable technical and economic conditions might become economically extractable. These assumptions must be presented explicitly in both public and technical reports.

17.3.6 Inferred Mineral Resources

Canadian National Instrument NI43-101 and the CIM Standards (2005) define Inferred Mineral Resources as:

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

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Inferred Mineral Resources must be excluded from estimates forming the basis of feasibility or other economic studies.

The ***oxide*** inferred gold mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.5. The ***oxide*** inferred silver mineral resources at various gold cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.6.

Table 17.5Wilco Project Oxide Gold Inferred Resources

Willard Oxide Gold Inferred Resource				Colado Oxide Gold Inferred Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces
0.005	13,944	0.013	181,272	0.005	17,212	0.009	154,908
0.010	6,660	0.020	133,200	0.010	4,371	0.016	69,936
0.015	4,396	0.024	105,504	0.015	1,855	0.022	40,810
0.020	2,545	0.028	71,260	0.020	772	0.029	22,388
0.025	1,155	0.036	41,580	0.025	386	0.035	13,510
0.030	629	0.043	27,047	0.030	263	0.039	10,257
0.035	427	0.048	20,496	0.035	167	0.042	7,014
0.040	295	0.053	15,635	0.040	53	0.053	2,809
0.045	208	0.057	11,856	0.045	41	0.056	2,296
0.050	146	0.061	8,906	0.050	32	0.058	1,856

Table 17.6 Wilco Project Oxide Silver Inferred Resources

Willard Oxide Gold Inferred Resource				Colado Oxide Gold Inferred Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces
0.005	13,944	0.013	181,272	0.005	17,212	0.009	154,908
0.010	6,660	0.020	133,200	0.010	4,371	0.016	69,936
0.015	4,396	0.024	105,504	0.015	1,855	0.022	40,810
0.020	2,545	0.028	71,260	0.020	772	0.029	22,388
0.025	1,155	0.036	41,580	0.025	386	0.035	13,510
0.030	629	0.043	27,047	0.030	263	0.039	10,257
0.035	427	0.048	20,496	0.035	167	0.042	7,014
0.040	295	0.053	15,635	0.040	53	0.053	2,809
0.045	208	0.057	11,856	0.045	41	0.056	2,296
0.050	146	0.061	8,906	0.050	32	0.058	1,856

The ***sulphide*** inferred gold mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.7. The ***sulphide*** inferred silver mineral resources at various gold cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.8.

Table 17.7Wilco Project Sulphide Inferred Gold Resources

Willard Sulphide Inferred Gold Resource				Colado Sulphide Inferred Gold Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces
0.005	105,658	0.015	1,584,870	0.005	28,541	0.009	256,869
0.010	59,881	0.021	1,257,501	0.010	9,175	0.015	137,625
0.015	36,574	0.026	950,924	0.015	3,894	0.019	73,986
0.020	23,311	0.031	722,641	0.020	1,130	0.026	29,380
0.025	13,935	0.037	515,595	0.025	400	0.033	13,200
0.030	7,616	0.045	342,720	0.030	197	0.039	7,683
0.035	4,525	0.054	244,350	0.035	128	0.044	5,632
0.040	3,468	0.059	204,612	0.040	48	0.053	2,544
0.045	3,069	0.061	187,209	0.045	44	0.055	2,420
0.050	2,573	0.063	162,099	0.050	21	0.062	1,302

Table 17.8 Wilco Project Sulphide Inferred Silver Resource

Willard Sulphide Inferred Silver Resource				Colado Sulphide Inferred Silver Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AgFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AgFA	Ounces
0.005	105,658	0.140	14,792,120	0.005	28,541	0.140	3,995,740
0.010	59,881	0.180	10,778,580	0.010	9,175	0.200	1,835,000
0.015	36,574	0.240	8,777,760	0.015	3,894	0.200	778,800
0.020	23,311	0.310	7,226,410	0.020	1,130	0.170	192,100
0.025	13,935	0.330	4,598,550	0.025	400	0.170	68,000
0.030	7,616	0.460	3,503,360	0.030	197	0.150	29,550
0.035	4,525	0.610	2,760,250	0.035	128	0.160	20,480
0.040	3,468	0.670	2,323,560	0.040	48	0.120	5,760
0.045	3,069	0.710	2,178,990	0.045	44	0.120	5,280
0.050	2,573	0.770	1,981,210	0.050	21	0.130	2,730

17.3.7 Indicated Mineral Resources

Canadian National Instrument NI43-101 and the CIM Standards (2005) define Indicated Mineral Resources as:

> *that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.*
>
> *Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Preliminary Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.*

The ***oxide*** indicated gold mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.9. The ***oxide*** indicated silver mineral resources at various gold cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.10.

Table 17.9Wilco Project Oxide Indicated Gold Resources

Willard Oxide Indicated Resource				Colado Oxide Indicated Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces
0.005	30,394	0.014	425,516	0.005	21,780	0.011	242,064
0.010	16,620	0.020	332,400	0.010	8,631	0.017	148,767
0.015	10,805	0.024	259,320	0.015	4,136	0.023	96,718
0.020	6,367	0.029	184,643	0.020	2,089	0.030	61,986
0.025	3,678	0.034	125,052	0.025	1,091	0.037	40,131
0.030	1,969	0.040	78,760	0.030	686	0.043	29,316
0.035	1,257	0.044	55,308	0.035	450	0.048	21,590
0.040	814	0.048	39,072	0.040	311	0.052	16,251
0.045	493	0.052	25,636	0.045	212	0.057	12,028
0.050	288	0.055	15,840	0.050	138	0.062	8,539

Table 17.10 Wilco Project Oxide Indicated Silver Resources

Willard Oxide Indicated Resource				Colado Oxide Indicated Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AgFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AgFA	Ounces
0.005	30,394	0.130	3,951,220	0.005	21,780	0.011	242,064
0.010	16,620	0.170	2,825,400	0.010	8,631	0.017	148,767
0.015	10,805	0.210	2,269,050	0.015	4,136	0.023	96,718
0.020	6,367	0.270	1,719,090	0.020	2,089	0.030	61,986
0.025	3,678	0.300	1,103,400	0.025	1,091	0.037	40,131
0.030	1,969	0.350	689,150	0.030	686	0.043	29,316
0.035	1,257	0.330	414,810	0.035	450	0.048	21,590
0.040	814	0.360	293,040	0.040	311	0.052	16,251
0.045	493	0.420	207,060	0.045	212	0.057	12,028
0.050	288	0.510	146,880	0.050	138	0.062	8,539

The ***sulphide*** indicated gold mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.11. The ***sulphide*** indicated silver mineral resources at various gold cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.12.

Table 17.11Wilco Project Sulphide Indicated Gold Resources

Willard Sulphide Indicated Resource				Colado Sulphide Indicated Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces
0.005	71,346	0.014	998,844	0.005	33,255	0.011	365,805
0.010	38,084	0.021	799,764	0.010	13,912	0.018	250,416
0.015	23,647	0.026	614,822	0.015	6,183	0.024	148,392
0.020	14,418	0.031	446,958	0.020	2,900	0.032	92,800
0.025	8,868	0.036	319,248	0.025	1,630	0.040	65,200
0.030	5,391	0.042	226,422	0.030	1,021	0.048	49,008
0.035	3,534	0.048	169,632	0.035	724	0.054	39,096
0.040	2,320	0.053	122,960	0.040	507	0.061	30,927
0.045	1,565	0.058	90,770	0.045	387	0.067	25,929
0.050	1,087	0.063	68,481	0.050	279	0.074	20,646

Table 17.12Wilco Project Sulphide Indicated Silver Resources

Willard Sulphide Indicated Resource				Colado Sulphide Indicated Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AgFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AgFA	Ounces
0.005	71,346	0.110	7,848,060	0.005	33,255	0.180	5,985,900
0.010	38,084	0.140	5,331,760	0.010	13,912	0.220	3,060,640
0.015	23,647	0.180	4,256,460	0.015	6,183	0.240	1,483,920
0.020	14,418	0.230	3,316,140	0.020	2,900	0.250	725,000
0.025	8,868	0.270	2,394,360	0.025	1,630	0.270	440,100
0.030	5,391	0.320	1,725,120	0.030	1,021	0.280	285,880
0.035	3,534	0.370	1,307,580	0.035	724	0.290	209,960
0.040	2,320	0.410	951,200	0.040	507	0.300	152,100
0.045	1,565	0.460	719,900	0.045	387	0.300	116,100
0.050	1,087	0.540	586,980	0.050	279	0.320	89,280

17.3.8 Measured Mineral Resources

Canadian National Instrument NI43-101 and the CIM Standards (2005) define Measured Mineral Resources as:

> *that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.*
>
> *Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.*

The ***oxide*** measured gold mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.13. The ***oxide*** measured silver mineral resources at various gold cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.14.

Table 17.13 Wilco Project Oxide Measured Gold Resources

Willard Oxide Measured Resource				Colado Oxide Measured Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces
0.005	8,369	0.016	133,904	0.005	3,984	0.013	51,792
0.010	4,881	0.022	107,382	0.010	1,819	0.020	36,380
0.015	3,243	0.027	87,561	0.015	990	0.026	25,740
0.020	2,174	0.031	67,394	0.020	583	0.033	19,239
0.025	1,349	0.037	49,913	0.025	342	0.040	13,680
0.030	891	0.041	36,531	0.030	242	0.046	11,132
0.035	557	0.047	26,179	0.035	174	0.051	8,874
0.040	365	0.052	18,980	0.040	134	0.055	7,370
0.045	260	0.056	14,560	0.045	94	0.060	5,640
0.050	165	0.061	10,065	0.050	74	0.064	4,736

Table 17.14 Wilco Project Oxide Measured Silver Resources

Willard Oxide Measured Resource				Colado Oxide Measured Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AgFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AgFA	Ounces
0.005	8,369	0.150	1,255,350	0.005	3,984	0.013	51,792
0.010	4,881	0.200	976,200	0.010	1,819	0.020	36,380
0.015	3,243	0.240	778,320	0.015	990	0.026	25,740
0.020	2,174	0.290	630,460	0.020	583	0.033	19,239
0.025	1,349	0.350	472,150	0.025	342	0.040	13,680
0.030	891	0.420	374,220	0.030	242	0.046	11,132
0.035	557	0.460	256,220	0.035	174	0.051	8,874
0.040	365	0.510	186,150	0.040	134	0.055	7,370
0.045	260	0.580	150,800	0.045	94	0.060	5,640
0.050	165	0.710	117,150	0.050	74	0.064	4,736

The ***sulphide*** measured gold mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.15. The ***sulphide*** measured silver mineral resources at various gold cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 17.16.

Table 17.15 Wilco Project Sulphide Measured Gold Resources

Willard Sulphide Measured Resource				Colado Sulphide Measured Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AuFA	Ounces
0.005	21,127	0.017	359,159	0.005	5,383	0.014	75,362
0.010	13,168	0.024	316,032	0.010	2,529	0.021	53,109
0.015	9,042	0.029	262,218	0.015	1,419	0.028	39,732
0.020	6,056	0.035	211,960	0.020	833	0.035	29,155
0.025	4,135	0.040	165,400	0.025	503	0.044	22,132
0.030	2,936	0.045	132,120	0.030	325	0.052	16,900
0.035	2,191	0.050	109,550	0.035	244	0.059	14,396
0.040	1,574	0.055	86,570	0.040	185	0.066	12,210
0.045	1,166	0.059	68,794	0.045	148	0.072	10,656
0.050	865	0.063	54,495	0.050	121	0.078	9,438

Table 17.16 Wilco Project Sulphide Measured Silver Resources

Willard Sulphide Measured Resource				Colado Sulphide Measured Resource			
Cutoff	Ktons	AgFA	Ounces	Cutoff	Ktons	AgFA	Ounces
0.005	21,127	0.100	2,112,700	0.005	5,383	0.200	1,076,600
0.010	13,168	0.130	1,711,840	0.010	2,529	0.260	657,540
0.015	9,042	0.160	1,446,720	0.015	1,419	0.290	411,510
0.020	6,056	0.200	1,211,200	0.020	833	0.320	266,560
0.025	4,135	0.230	951,050	0.025	503	0.340	171,020
0.030	2,936	0.260	763,360	0.030	325	0.360	117,000
0.035	2,191	0.290	635,390	0.035	244	0.360	87,840
0.040	1,574	0.300	472,200	0.040	185	0.360	66,600
0.045	1,166	0.320	373,120	0.045	148	0.370	54,760
0.050	865	0.320	276,800	0.050	121	0.400	48,400

17.3.9 Affects of Mining, Metallurgy and Other Factors

As with any mine there are material, metallurgical, infrastructure and other factors that may affect the resources at the Wilco Project. The author attempted to use up-to-date processing costs and metallurgical parameters to define an appropriate resource for the Wilco Project. This included using known processing costs for heap leaching material of the types found at the Wilco Project. A cutoff grade of 0.0056 was used to quantify measured and indicated oxide resources. A cutoff grade of 0.042 was used to quantify the measured and indicated sulphide resources. The author believes that these resources are appropriate for this technical report until Rye Patch completes further industry standard metallurgical testing. The Measured and Indicated gold resource for the Wilco Project is listed in Table 17.17. The Measured and Indicated silver resource is listed in Table 17.18.

Table 17.17Wilco Project Measured and Indicated Resources

Wilco Resource Areas	Redox Domain	Cutoff Grade Opt Au	Resource Category					
			Measured			Indicated		
			Tons (X1,000)	Grade OPT Au	Gold Ounces	Tons (X1,000)	Grade OPT Au	Gold Ounces
Willard	Oxide	0.0056	3,893	0.016	64,000	14,081	0.015	210,000
	Sulphide	0.0420	700	0.057	40,000	982	0.055	54,000
Colado	Oxide	0.0056	3,545	0.014	49,000	19,161	0.012	230,000
	Sulphide	0.0420	158	0.070	11,000	436	0.064	28,000
Total			**8,296**	**0.018**	**164,000**	**34,660**	**0.015**	**522,000**

Table 17.18 Wilco Project Measured and Indicated Silver Resources

Wilco Resource Areas	Redox Domain	Cutoff Grade Opt Au	Resource Category					
			Measured			Indicated		
			Tons (X1,000)	Grade OPT Ag	Silver Ounces	Tons (X1,000)	Grade OPT Ag	Silver Ounces
Willard	Oxide	0.0056	3,893	0.157	613,000	14,081	0.134	1,881,000
	Sulphide	0.0420	700	0.309	216,000	982	0.422	414,000
Colado	Oxide	0.0056	3,545	0.063	224,000	19,161	0.063	1,213,000
	Sulphide	0.0420	158	0.367	58,000	436	0.298	130,000
Total			**8,296**	**0.134**	**1,111,000**	**34,660**	**0.105**	**3,638,000**

18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other data and information that are relevant to the Wilco Project.

19 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

SEWC reviewed pertinent data from the Wilco Project regarding exploration data and methods. Resource estimates were calculated and tabulated by SEWC. Rye Patch's statement of mineral resources concerning the Wilco Project is in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101, as set forth in the CIM Standards on Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2005). SEWC completed its review of the project in preparation for this technical report. SEWC met its objective and concludes:

- The geology and mineralization of sedimentary and structurally hosted gold occurrences on the property are well understood. Geological models appropriate to guide resource estimates have been developed in a professional manner. Geologic models have been verified by Rye Patch personnel.
- Exploration drilling, sampling, sample preparation, assaying, density measurements and drillhole surveys have been carried out in accordance with best industry standard practices and are suitable to support resource estimates.
- Exploration and drilling programs are well planned and executed and supply sufficient information for resource estimates and resource classification.
- Exploration databases are professionally constructed and are sufficiently error-free to support resource estimates.
- Sampling and assaying includes quality assurance procedures.
- The Willard and Colado resource models were developed using industry accepted methods. SEWC believes that the gold estimates are acceptable in local and global estimates of tonnage and grade.
- Mineral resources are classified as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources and as Inferred Mineral Resources. Resource classification criteria are appropriate in terms of the confidence in grade estimates and geological continuity and meet the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and CIM Standards on Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2005).
- SEWC has validated Rye Patch Gold Corp's Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve statement for the Wilco Project.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Wilco property contains two ore deposits that have the potential to be converted to mineable projects in the future. Based on the results of previous work programs, further exploration of the Wilco property is warranted.

1. The Willard Section Line and North Basin discoveries are not fully delineated.
2. There is geological evidence that the mineralized favorable sedimentary litholigic units extend beneath the Colado Deposit and is untested.
3. The full extent of the high grade sulphide feeders has not been determined.
4. Drilling should also be used to collect representative mineralized samples for metallurgical testing.

A two-phase exploration program is recommended to effectively test these zones. Phase one of this program will consist of exploration drilling, and metallurgical test work. If the results of this work are favorable, then the Phase Two program of step out drilling would be initiated.

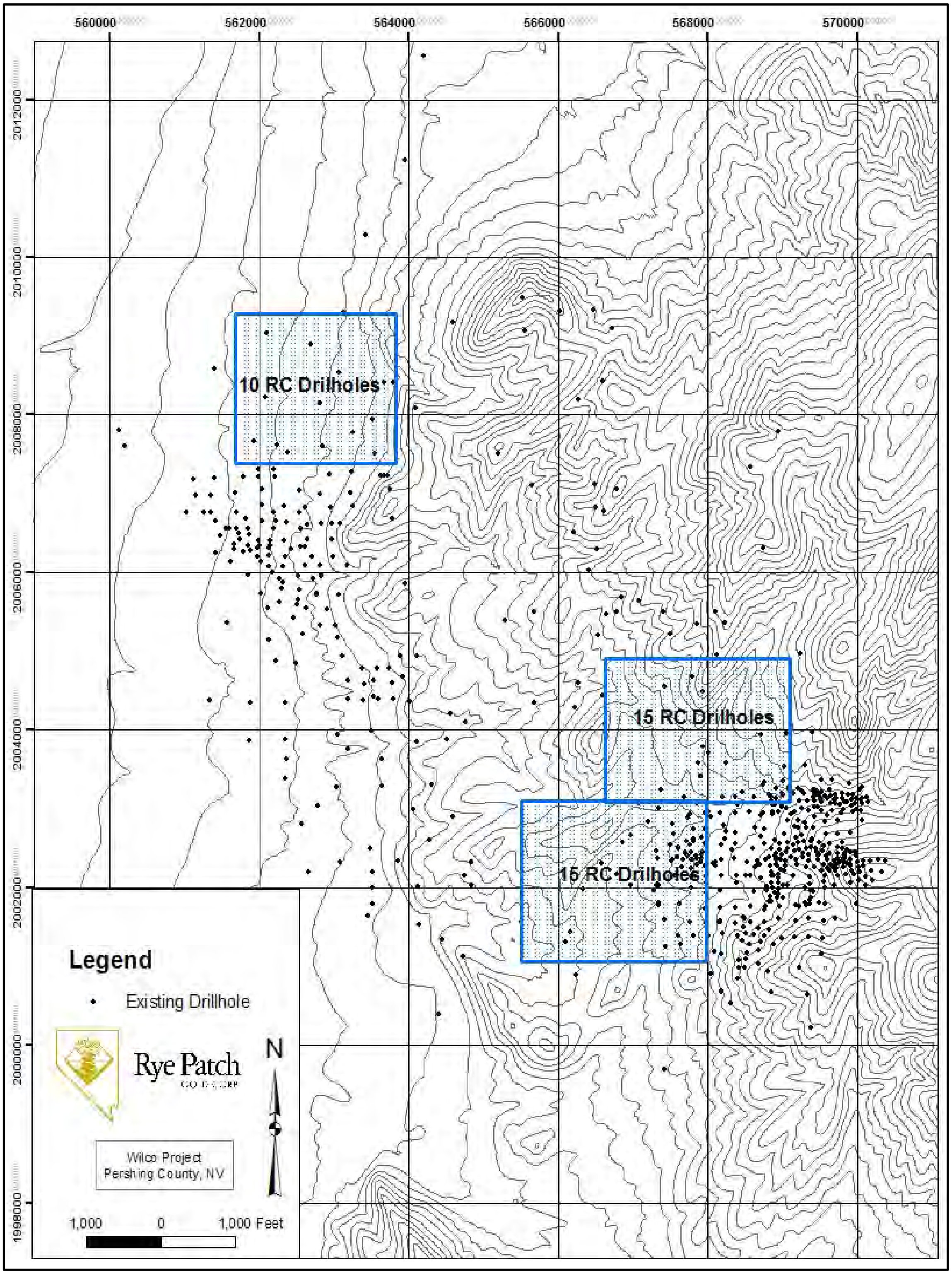
A budget of $1,500,000, exclusive of property payments, will be necessary to support the Phase One exploration program recommended above. A minimum of 20,000 feet of drilling is required to adequately test the current targets. A combination of core and reverse circulation drilling would be employed. Rigorous sample quality control procedures, including the use of blanks, duplicates and certified reference material is required. Table 1.3 is a detailed cost estimate for Phase one.

Table 20.1 Detailed Cost Estimate Phase 1

Analyses	$95,000
Drilling	$780,000
Equipment and Supplies	$45,000
Environmental	$25,000
Field Supplies and Support	$75,000
Geological Mapping	$90,000
Geophysical Surveys	$45,000
Labor	$125,000
Metallurgical Testing	$160,000
Contingency	$60,000
	$1,500,000

A second phase of this program includes in-fill drilling, permitting and scoping studies designed to advance the Wilco project to a pre-feasibility stage. It is not possible to determine the full extent or exact cost of the work program. However, it is estimated that cost of this work might require a budget of at least $2 million considering the amount of test work, data acquisition, data compilation and permitting work that will be required to complete a study of this magnitude.

Figure 20.1Recommended Drilling Program



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22 DATE

The effective date of this report is May 08, 2009.

23 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPING OR PRODUCING PROPERTIES

The Wilco Project is neither a developing nor is it a producing property.

24 AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE

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

1. I am currently employed as President by Scott E. Wilson Consulting, Inc., 6 Inverness Court East, Suite 110, Englewood, CO 80112.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor degree in Geology from California State University Sacramento in 1989.
3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist and member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG #10965) and a Registered Member (#4025107) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Inc.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 19 years.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled *Technical Report – Rye Patch Gold Corp. Gold Corp., Wilco Project, Pershing County, Nevada, USA* dated May 08, 2009 relating to the Wilco Project. I visited the Wilco Project on March 13, 2008 for one day.
7. Prior to the visit in March 2008, I had no involvement with the Wilco Project.
8. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
9. That I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101, and that this technical report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
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 by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated May 08, 2009

____

Signature of Qualified Person

Scott E. Wilson

Print Name of Qualified Person