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TECHNICAL REPORT

RYE PATCH GOLD CORP.

WILCO PROJECT, PERSHING COUNTY NEVADA, USA

JUNE 27, 2012

PREPARED BY

SCOTT E. WILSON CONSULTING, INC.

SCOTT E. WILSON, C.P.G.

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this technical report, entitled “Technical Report – Rye Patch Gold Corp., Wilco Project, Pershing County, Nevada” is June 27, 2012.

Dated: August 01, 2012

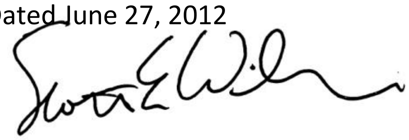
Scott Wilson, CPG

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., 9137 S. Ridgeline Blvd., Suite 140, Highlands Ranch, Colorado 80129.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the 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 been employed as either a geologist or an engineer continuously for a total of 22.5 years. My experience included resource estimation, mine planning geological modeling and geostatistical evaluations of numerous projects throughout North and South America.
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 made a personal inspection of the Wilco Project on April 14, 2012 for 1day.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled Technical Report – June 27, 2012 Rye Patch Gold Corp., Wilco Project, Pershing County, Nevada, USA
8. I have had prior involvement with the property as the author of the Technical Report titled Technical Report – Rye Patch Gold Corp., Wilco Project, Pershing County, Nevada dated May 08, 2009.
9. As of the date of the report, 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.
10. That I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and that this technical report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
11. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
12. 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 June 27, 2012



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Signature of Qualified Person

Scott E. Wilson

Printed Name of Qualified Person

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1 SUMMARY

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 May 8, 2009 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. This new report updates the 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, new modeling parameters and a change in cutoff grade strategy. Updated Geologic models were used to guide the grade estimation process.

The Wilco project totals approximately 8,500 acres (13 square miles) comprising 217 unpatented lode mining claims (3,240 acres) and approximately 5,266 acres of privately owned fee lands

1.1 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Project is situated on the western slopes of the West Humboldt Range. Most of the 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 shale, sandstone, quartzite and limestone rocks.

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 slopes 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 Section Line Hill, and underlying Mesozoic units south of Coal Canyon. A similar thrust contact is postulated under Section Line Hill.

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 Project

There are 2 gold resource areas currently identified on the Wilco Project: Colado and Section Line 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.
- *Section Line Resource Area* - Gold mineralization at Section Line 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 Section Line is closely associated with breccias, silicification, drusy quartz veins and micro veinlets.

1.2 DRILLING AND SAMPLING

Historically, since 1981, Rye Patch and its predecessors have drilled 709 exploration holes totaling 86,241 meters of drilling. These drilling efforts resulted in the discovery and mining of the Willard Hill Mine (Section Line) 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.

Most recently, Rye Patch Gold Corp. (RPG) completed four drilling campaigns from 2008 to 2011. A total of 25 reverse circulation (RC) and 14 core holes were drilled for a combined 14,049 meters of drilling on the Wilco Project.

1.3 MINERAL 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.

Resources for the Project are contained in a pit shell determined with Whittle software. The in-pit resource was calculated using US$1,200 per ounce gold and US$20 per ounce silver. Mining, milling and leaching costs were assembled from nearby geologically similar gold and silver deposits. A cost of US$1.20 per tonne was used from mining while the processing costs were broken down for oxide and mill material. For heap leaching, a cost of US$1.30 per tonnes was used. Mill ore was calculated at US$7.25 per tonne. A pit slope of 50 degrees was achieved, and an overall strip ratio of 1.3 tonne of waste to 1 tonne of ore (Section Line: 2.3:1; Colado: 0.6:1). SEWC recommends that these resources meet the reasonable prospects of economic extraction.

1.4 MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES

Gold

The Colado deposit contains a measured gold resource of 8.934 million tons at a 0.37 gpt AuFA grade and an indicated gold resource of 49.383 million tons at a 0.30 gpt AuFA grade. The Section Line deposit contains a measured gold resource of 16.181 million tons at a 0.42 gpt AuFA grade and an indicated gold resource of 39.645 million tons at a 0.37 gpt AuFA grade. The measured and indicated resource is reported at a cutoff grade of 0.10 gpt AuFA for oxide material and a cutoff grade of 0.20 gpt 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.

Silver

The Colado deposit contains a measured silver resource of 8.934 million tons at a 3.39 opt AgFA grade and an indicated gold resource of 49.383 million tons at a 2.83 gpt AgFA grade. The Section Line deposit contains a measured gold resource of 16.181 million tons at a 4.04 gpt AgFA grade and an indicated gold resource of 39.645 million tons at a 3.47 gpt AgFA grade. The measured and indicated resource is reported at a cutoff grade of 0.10 gpt **AuFA** for oxide material and a cutoff grade of 0.20 gpt **AuFA** for sulphide material.

Table 1.1 Wilco Measured and Indicated Resource at June 21, 2012

			Resource Category									
			Measured					Indicated				
Wilco Resource Areas	Oxidation	Cutoff Grade Au g/t	Tonnes (X1,000)	Grade Au g/t	Ounces Au (x1,000)	Grade Ag g/t	Ounces Ag (x1,000)	Tonnes (X1,000)	Grade Au g/t	Ounces Au (x1,000)	Grade Ag g/t	Ounces Ag (x1,000)
Section Line	Oxide	0.10	11,139	0.39	140	3.89	1,393	21,479	0.28	193	2.76	1,906
	Sulphide	0.20	5,042	0.50	81	4.38	710	18,166	0.47	274	4.31	2,517
Colado	Oxide	0.10	5,805	0.31	58	1.61	300	34,084	0.26	285	1.60	1,753
	Sulphide	0.20	3,129	0.49	49	6.68	672	15,299	0.40	197	5.56	2,735
Total			**25,115**	**0.41**	**328**	**3.81**	**3,076**	**89,028**	**0.33**	**950**	**3.11**	**8,911**

1.5 INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES

Table 1.2 Wilco Inferred Resource at June 21, 2012

Wilco Resource Areas	Resource Category					
		Inferred				
	Cutoff Grade Opt Au	Tonnes (x1,000)	Grade Au g/t	Ounces Au (x1,000)	Grade Ag g/t	Ounces Ag (x1,000)
Section Line	Variable	17,189	0.47	258	5.28	2,917
Colado	Variable	35,410	0.25	284	2.80	3,184
Total		**52,599**	**0.32**	**541**	**3.61**	**6,100**

1.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Wilco Property has the potential to be a gold producing property. There are significant measured and indicated resources identified at Wilco. Additionally, the resources disclosed in this report are constrained to a pit which demonstrates that the projects meet the criteria for reasonable prospects of economic extraction. Therefore SEWC recommends that Rye Patch complete an economic assessment of a mining operation at Wilco. An economic assessment would address such issues as, recovery methods, infrastructure, market studies, Environmental studies and permitting, capital and operating costs and, an economic analysis. A typical economic assessment on a project of this size in the State of Nevada costs approximately $150,000 (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 Wilco Economic Assessment Cost

Pit Optimization	$20,000
Metallurgical Studies	$70,000
Economic Analysis	$60,000
Total	**$150,000**

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 PURPOSE OF TECHNICAL REPORT

At the request of RPG, this technical report has been prepared by Scott E. Wilson Consulting, Inc. ("SEWC") on the Wilco Property, Pershing County, Nevada, USA. The purpose of this report is to provide RPG and its investors with an independent opinion on the technical aspects and mineral resources at the Project. This report conforms to the standards specified in Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F. The information in the report is current as January 31, 2012.

This technical report documents a mineral resource statement for the Project prepared by SEWC. The report has been prepared according to the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 while the mineral resource statement reported herein has been prepared in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines."

This report describes the mineral resource, property geology, mineralization, exploration activities and exploration potential based on compilations of published and unpublished data and maps, geological reports and a field examination by the author. The author has been provided documents, maps, reports and analytical results by RPG. This report is based on the information provided, field observations and the author's familiarity with mineral occurrences and deposits worldwide.

The author visited the Project on April 14, 2012.

This report was prepared by Scott E. Wilson. There is no affiliation between Mr. Wilson and RPG except that of independent consultant/client relationship.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The report fulfills the requirements of RPG to list a publically traded company in Canada. The reader of this report can rely on its contents to represent an accurate assessment of the technical information in regards to RPG Wilco Project. Note: All lengths are reported in feet (ft) unless specified otherwise.

2.2.1 ABBREVIATIONS

ft .... feet
m .... meter(s)
km .... kilometer(s)
g/t .... grams/tonne
Ha .... Hectares
oz .... ounces
au .... gold
ag .... silver
cu .... copper
zn .... zinc
pb .... lead

2.2.2 COMMON UNITS

Gram	g
Kilo (thousand)	k
Less than	<
Million	M
Parts per billion	ppb
Parts per million	ppm
Percent	%
Square foot	ft2
Square inch	in2
Tonne	t
Tonnes per day	tpd
Tonnes per hour	tph
Tonnes per year	tpy

2.2.3 COMMON CHEMICAL SYMBOLS

Calcium carbonate	$CaCO_3$
Copper	Cu
Cyanide	CN
Gold	Au
Hydrogen	H
Iron	Fe
Lead	Pb
Silver	Ag
Sodium	Na
Sulfur	S
Zinc	Zn

2.2.4 COMMON ACRONYMS

AA	atomic absorption
AuEq	gold equivalent
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Engineers
ISO	International Standards Organization
NPI	Net profit interest
NSR	Net Smelter return
RQD	Rock quality designation
RC or RVC	Reverse circulation

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

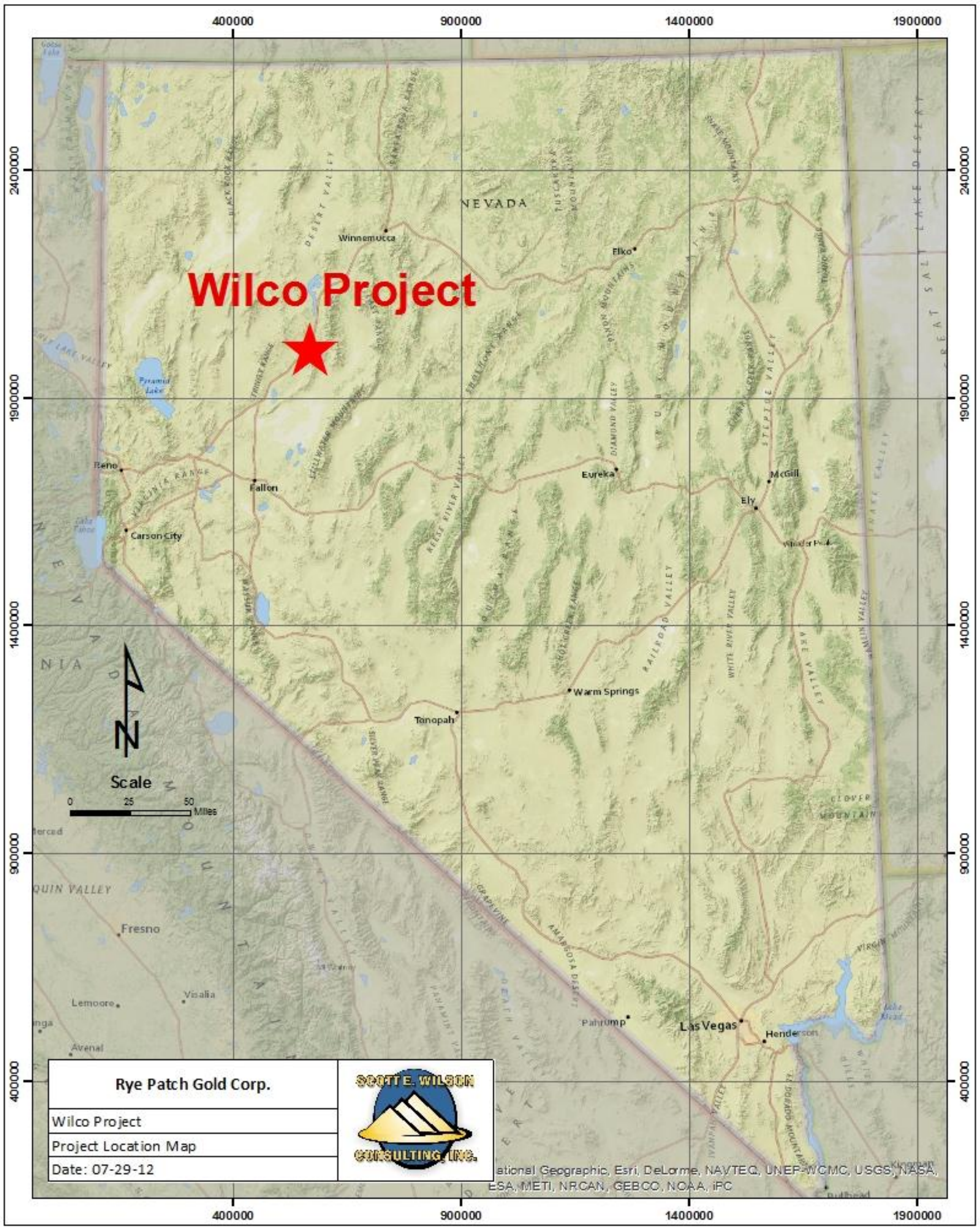
The opinions expressed in this report are based on the available information and geologic interpretations as provided by Rye Patch Gold Corp.. The author has exercised due care in reviewing the supplied information and believes that the basic assumptions are factual and correct and the interpretations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

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).

Figure 4.1 Wilco Project Location



4.2 MINERAL TENURE

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, 2010 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 Section Line mineralized areas on the Wilco property.

4.3 AGREEMENTS AND ROYALTIES

4.3.1 NORTH AMERICAN DIVERSIFIED RESOURCES CORPORATION

Rye Patch Gold 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 consented to the assignment. Rye Patch Gold must pay NADR $150,000 and 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 Section Line 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") was obligated to complete the following minimum expenditures on the property (Table 4.1). Rye Patch Gold has fulfilled their legal obligation by completing all required payments as indicated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Schedule 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	Requirement completed
$3,000,000	Total Expenditures	Requirement completed

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 was 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 Section Line 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	Requirement completed
$40,000	4th Anniversary	Requirement completed
$40,000	5th and each subsequent Anniversary	

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

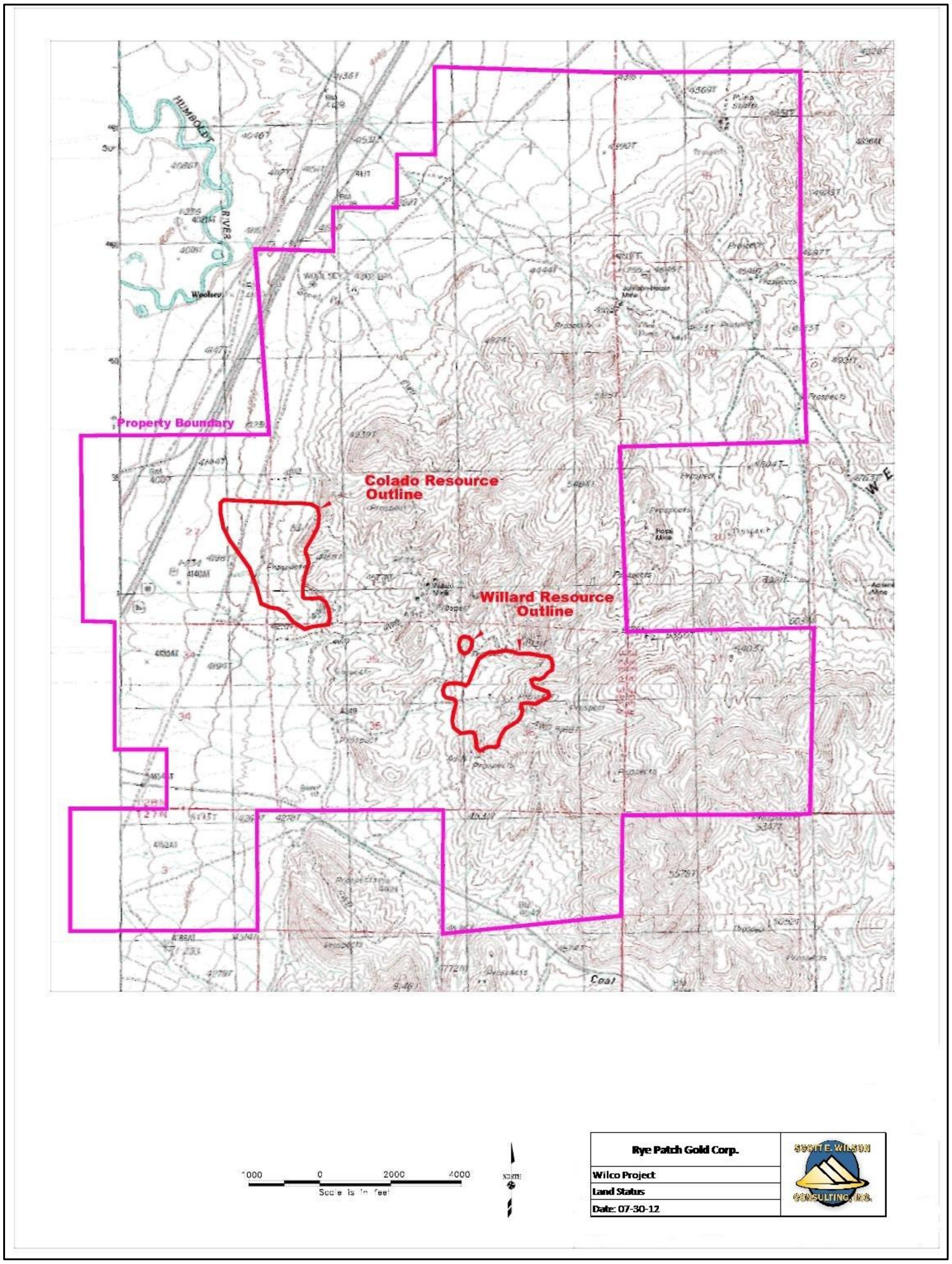
Rye Patch Gold shall pay H & M Mining a sliding scale 1 to 3% NSR depending on the price of gold at the time of production. The 1% rate is in effect when the price of gold is below $350.00 per Troy ounce while the 3% rate is in effect when the gold price is over $500 per Troy ounce.

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.

4.3.3 MINING CLAIMS

The Wilco property totals approximately 8,500 acres (13 square miles) comprising 217 unpatented lode mining claims (3,240 acres) and approximately 5,266 acres of privately owned fee lands. The mineral claims and private lands encompassing the Wilco property are contiguous. (Figure 4.2) All of the Wilco Project claims and leases are in good order.

Figure 4.2 Wilco Project Land Status



4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL

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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 2012 exploration program.

5 ACCESS, CLIMATE, 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 AND MINERALIZATION

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 Section Line pits. The thrusts overlay the Mesozoic siltstone unit which hosts mineralization at the Section Line 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

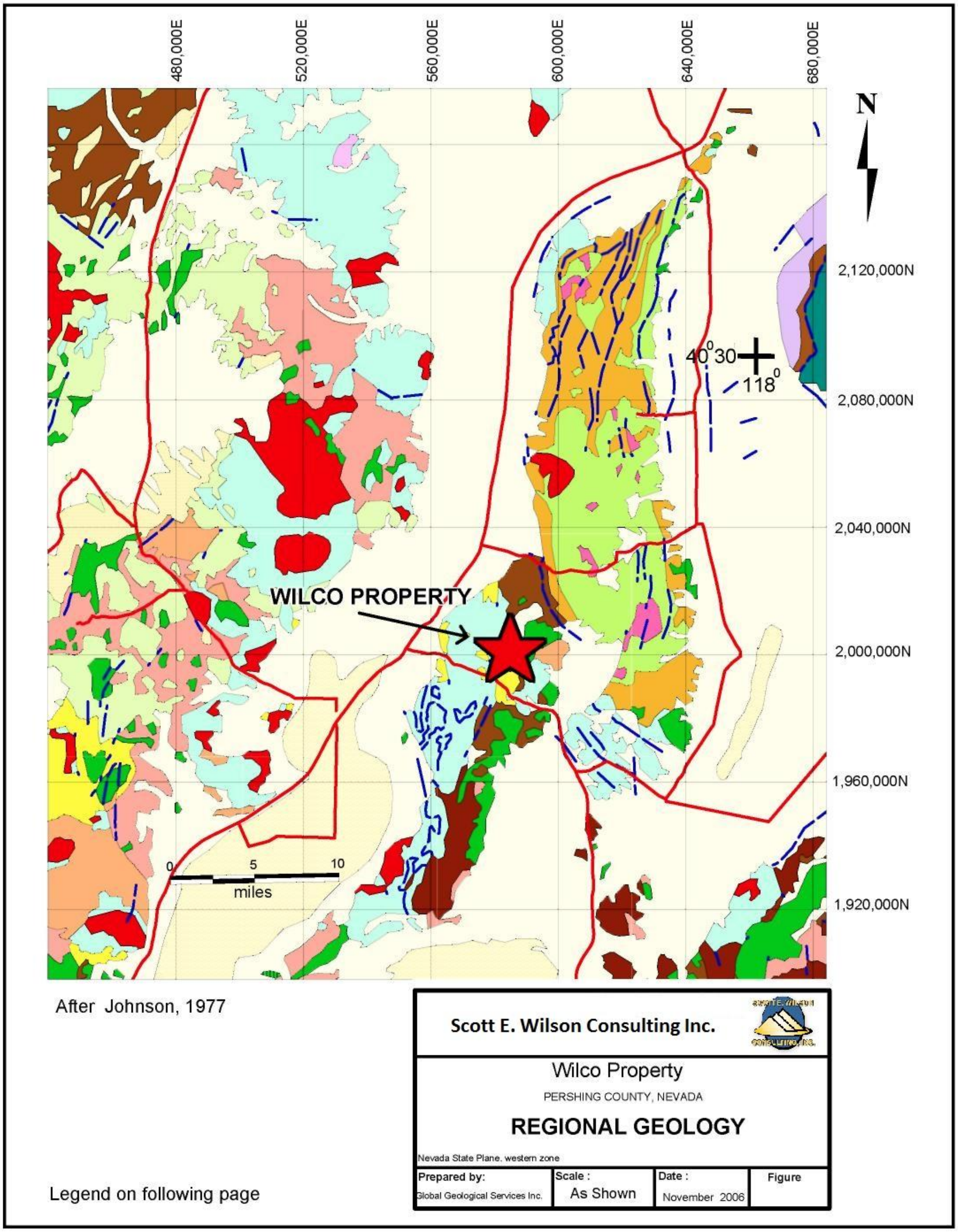
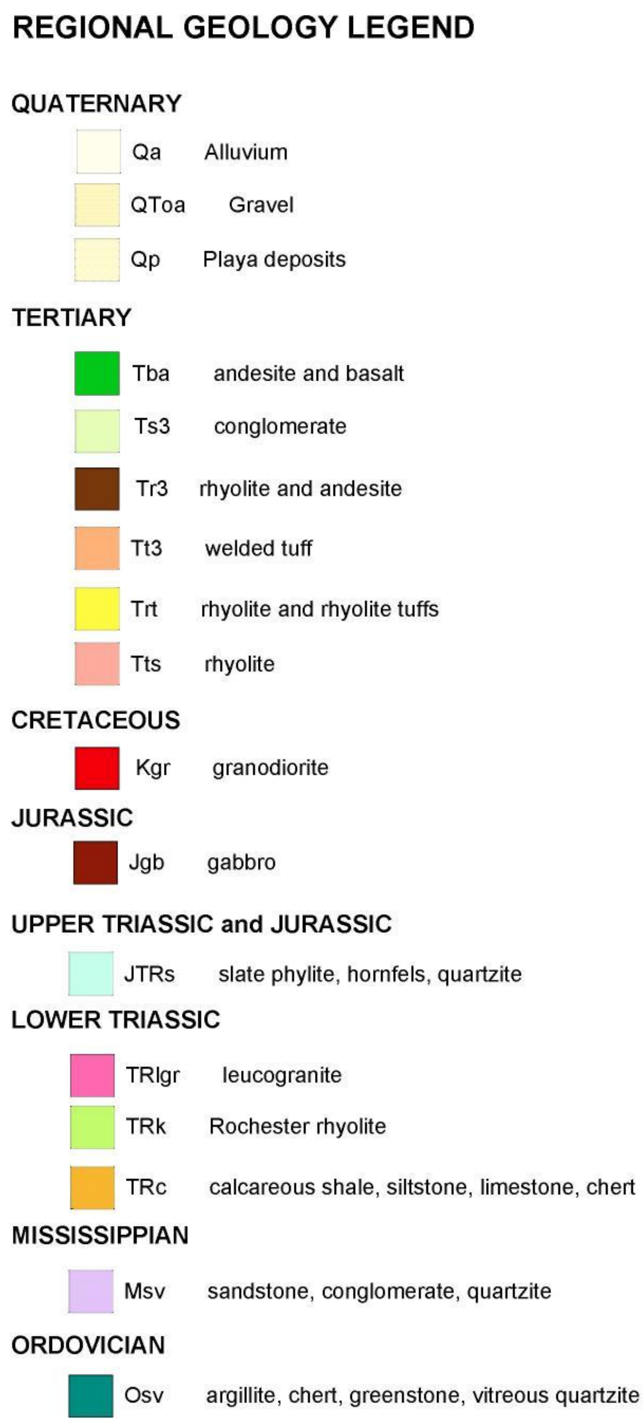


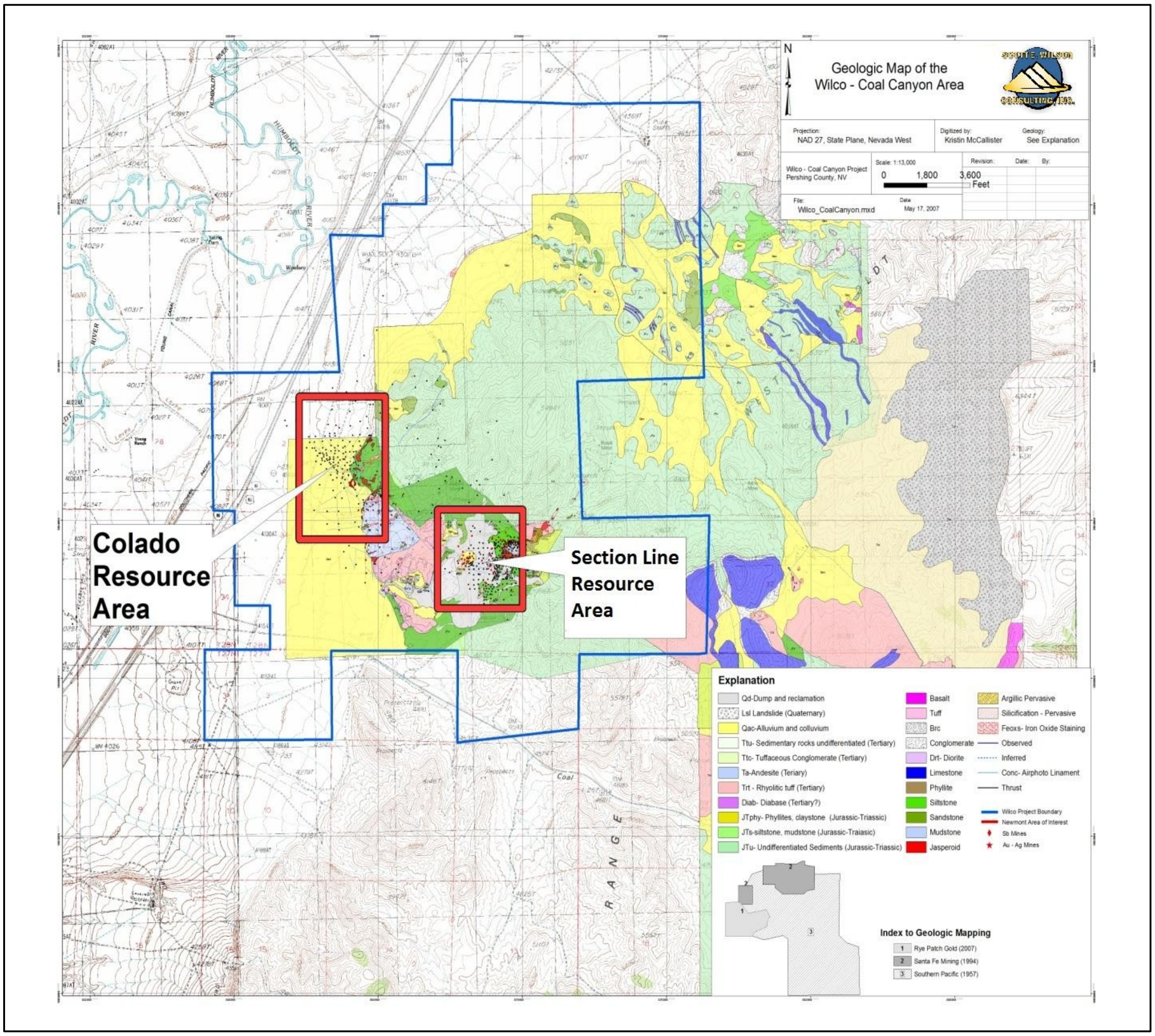
Figure 7.2 Regional Geology Legend



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 Section Line 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 Section Line areas for Rye Patch Gold.

Figure 7.3 Wilco Project Geology

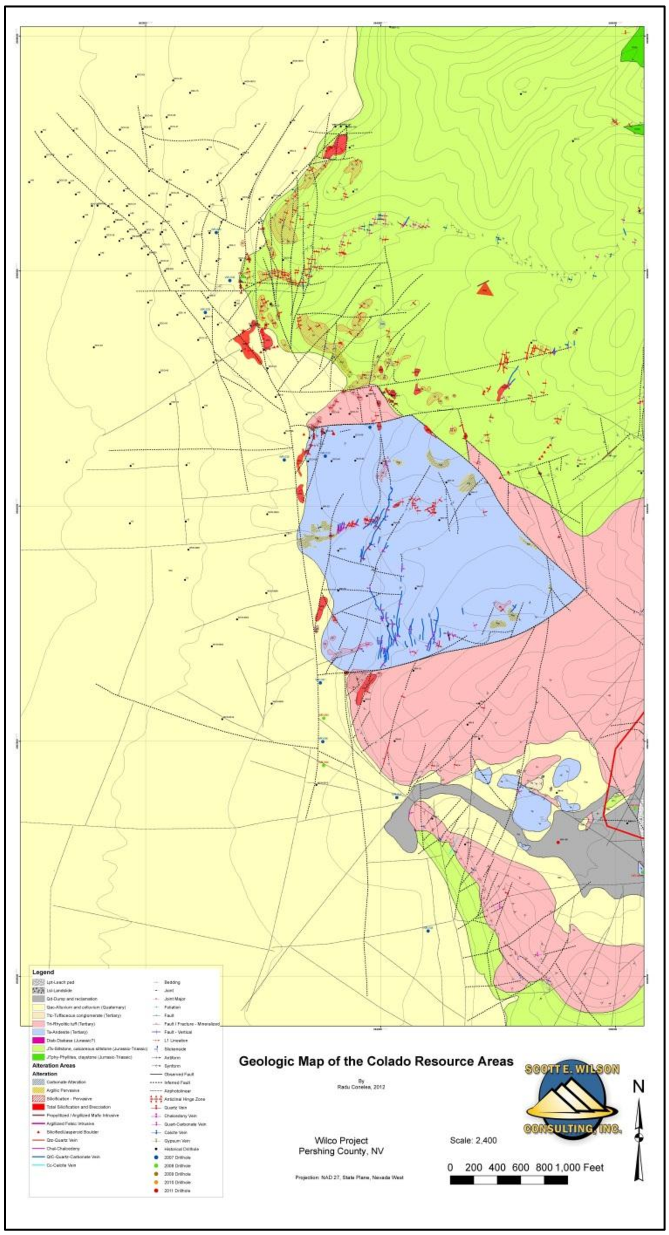


7.2.1 COLADO RESOURCE AREA

7.2.1.1 COLADO LITHOLOGY

The gold 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 7.4 Colado Geologic Map



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.

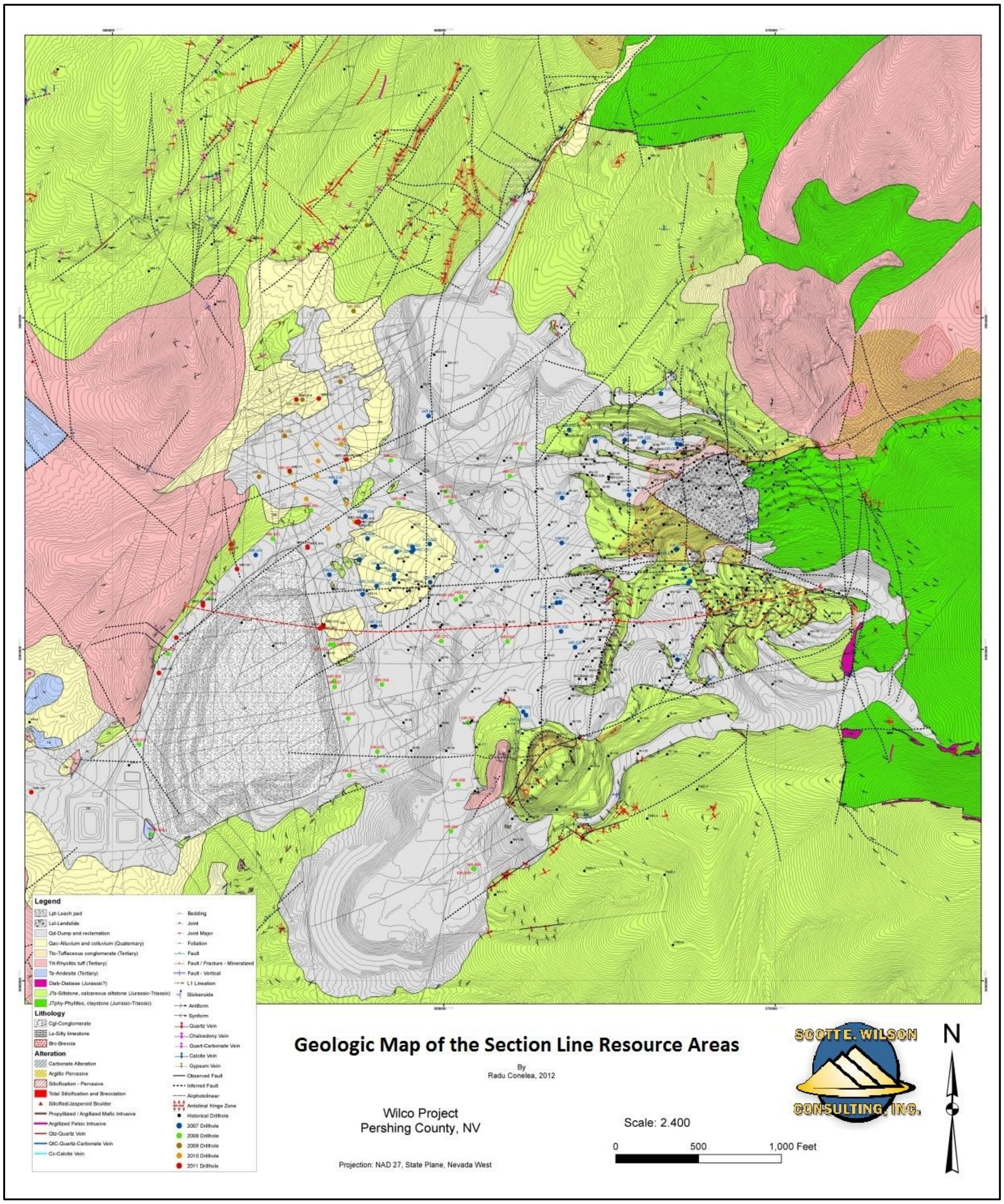
7.2.1.4 COLADO GROUND WATER

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 SECTION LINE RESOURCE AREA

The geology of the Section Line gold-silver mineralized area was reevaluated by Rye Patch Gold in 2007, 2008 and 2009 (Figure 7.5). 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 Section Line Geologic Map



R. Conelea

7.2.2.1 SECTION LINE LITHOLOGY

The Section Line 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 Section Line 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 SECTION LINE STRUCTURE

The Triassic-Jurassic sedimentary strata hosting gold and silver mineralization at Section Line 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 30onoclonal 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line Hill pit, the E-W Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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.

7.3 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.

7.3.1 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.

7.3.1.1 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.

7.3.2 SECTION LINE MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization at the Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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, Section Line Hill, South Pit, Section Line and the recently discovered North Basin target area.

Low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization was likely introduced at Section Line 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.

7.3.2.1 MINERALIZATION WITHIN THE SECTION LINE MINE PITS

At the Section Line 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 Section Line 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.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Section Line 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, Section Line 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 Section Line during late Miocene regional extension and associated epithermal type hydrothermal activity. Downhole geochemical data indicates a good correlation for Au an 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 Section Line gold-silver system may be older than the volcanic pile. This may explain the multiple gold-silver events identified by Honea.

9 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 130 drillholes 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 re-interpreted the structural component of the Section Line deposit. Based on this new understanding of the mineralization at Section Line, new targets have been identified. Rye Patch developed a drilling plan for 2009 for Section Line 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.

9.1 SURFACE SAMPLING

Wilco Project – 2011 Surface Sampling Summary

Soil and rock sampling were untaken northeast of the main Section Line open pit (East-West Draw Pit) because of the presence of alteration, pervasive argillic and silicification, present in a Tertiary rhyolite unit. The rhyolite unit was actually an unconsolidated sequence of very young sediments filling a topographic low, consisting of primarily rhyolite boulders and cobbles with a predominantly clay matrix, but with minor siltstone and claystone cobbles - a possible lahar. Localized grey sulfide-rich “smokers” were identified on surface. A soil and rock-chip sampling program was warranted and completed.

Rock-chip samples returned values ranging from 0.013 g/t gold to 0.964 g/t gold, with the best results from pyritic pervasive silicification. Soils were anomalous in gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony. Gold is anomalous along the northeast projection of the pit’s ore-controlling structure along with anomalous silver, arsenic, and antimony. The silver, arsenic, and antimony show additional anomalies along the eastside of the rhyolite intrusion just north-northeast of the East-West Draw pit.

Merging the anomalous soil arsenic, antimony, and silver with historic surface rock-chip samples, containing up to 4 g/t gold, on the west side of the rhyolite intrusive, indicates that additional work is warranted to evaluate the potential of the rhyolite intrusive as an ore host and its association to precious metals in the Section Line, Section Line and Colado areas of the Wilco Project.

9.2 GEOPHYSICS

Zonge Geosciences, Inc. (Zonge) performed a controlled-source, audio-frequency, magnetotelluric (CSAMT) survey on the Wilco Project, located in Pershing County, Nevada for Rye Patch Gold Corp. This survey was conducted during the period of 21 October 2011 to 23 October 2011. The survey area is located in Township 28 North and Range 32 East, and lies within the Coal Canyon and Oreana Nevada 7.5-minute topographic map. CSAMT data were acquired on three lines for a total of 3 line-kilometers of data coverage. Line locations are shown in Figure 9.1.

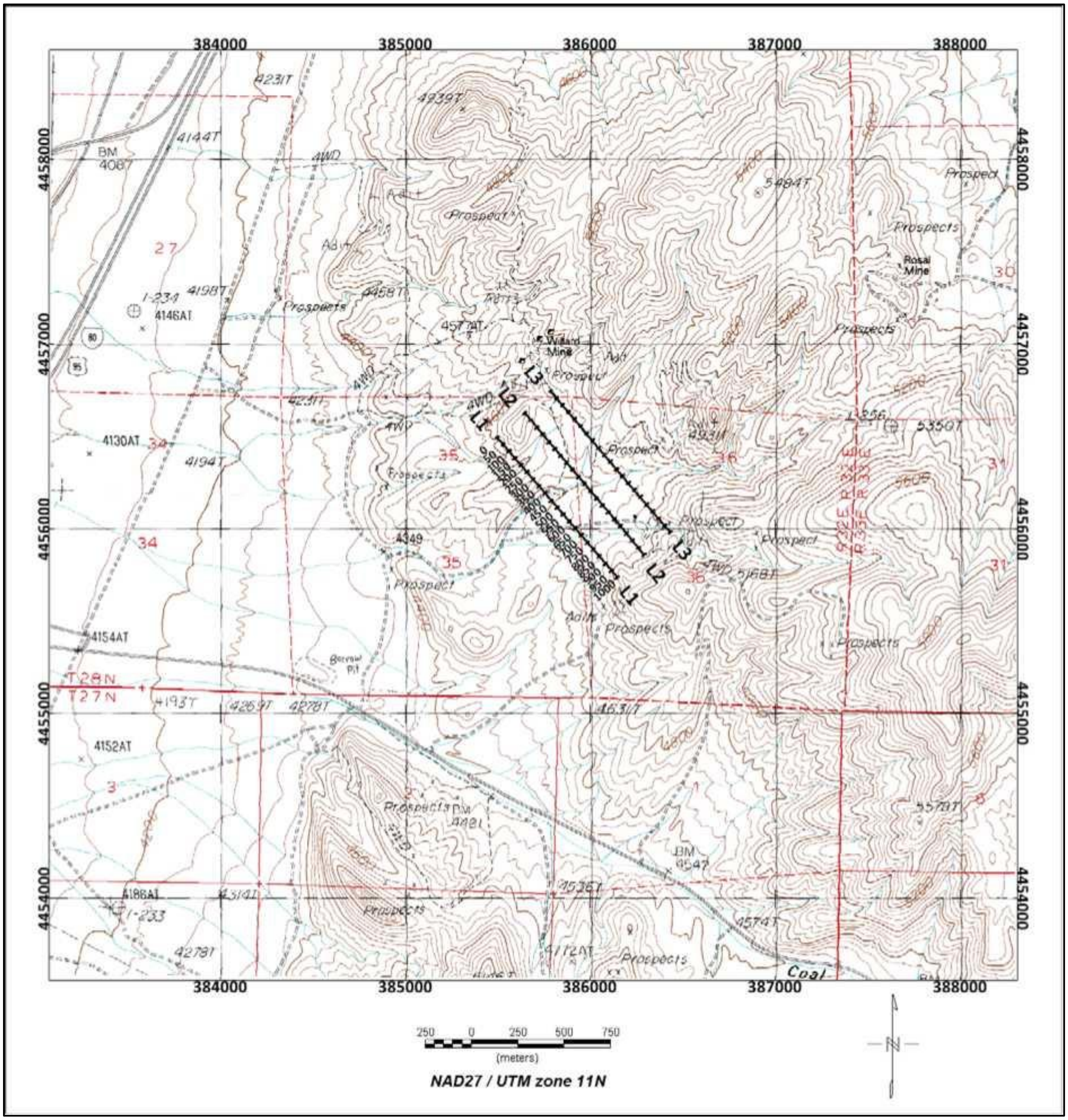
Data were acquired along three lines oriented S40°E. Zonge personnel established survey control for this project using Trimble PRO-XRS GPS receivers. The GPS data were differentially corrected in real-time using WAAS corrections. This system provides sub-meter accuracy under standard operating conditions. Line control in the field utilized UTM Zone 11N NAD27 (CONUS) datum.

CSAMT data were acquired using a 50-meter electric-field receiver dipole. Measurements were made in spreads consisting of four electric-field dipoles (4 Ex/1 Hy) with a magnetic-field antenna located in the center of the spread. The data were acquired in the broadside mode of operation with the electric-field dipoles oriented along the survey line and parallel to the transmitter dipole (x component). The magnetic antenna was oriented perpendicular to the survey line (y component). Measurements were made at frequencies ranging from 0.5 Hz to 8192 Hz in binary steps.

One CSAMT transmitter, of a grounded dipole configuration, was used for this survey. Each current electrode site consisted of three pits lined with aluminum foil and soaked with salt water. The electrodes were connected to the transmitter with two lengths of insulated 14-gauge wire, separated by approximately two meters.

Results from the two-dimensional inversions of the far-field data are presented as color-contoured pseudosections in Figures 9.2 – Figure 9.4. In these plots, low resistivities are shown with warm colors (red, violet) and high resistivities are shown in cool colors (blue, white). It is important to note that the smooth-model inversion shows gradational changes in resistivity, rather than abrupt changes, irrespective of the actual geologic structure.

Figure 9.1 Wilco Project CSAMT Line Locations



R. Conelea

Figure 9.2 Wilco Project CSAMT Survey - Line 1

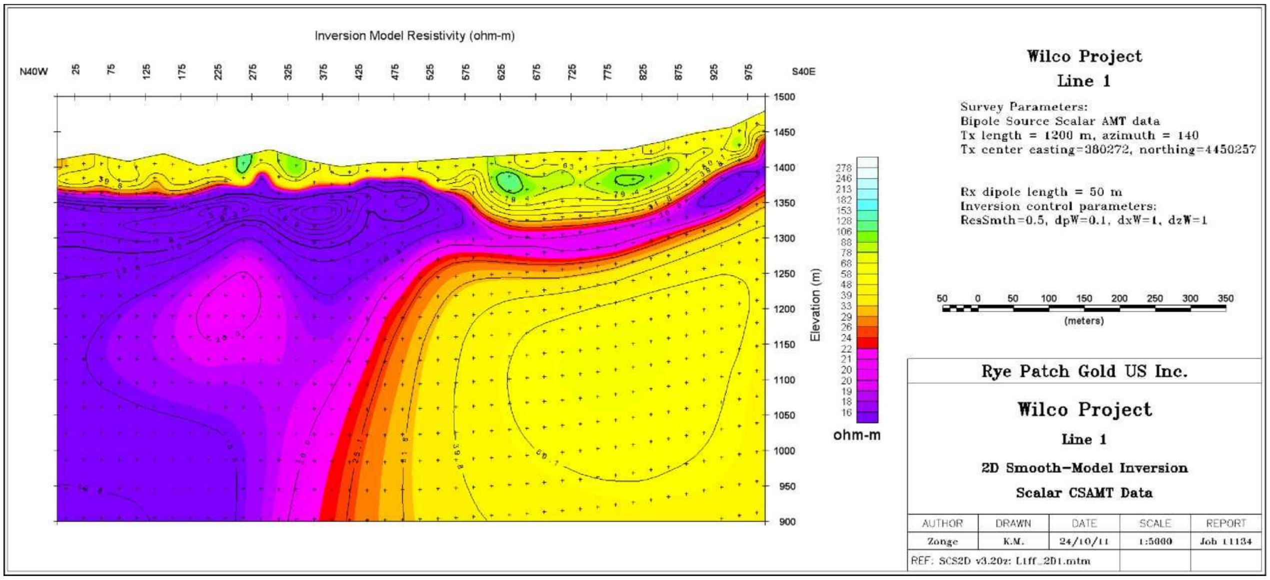


Figure 9.3 Wilco Project CSAMT Survey - Line 2

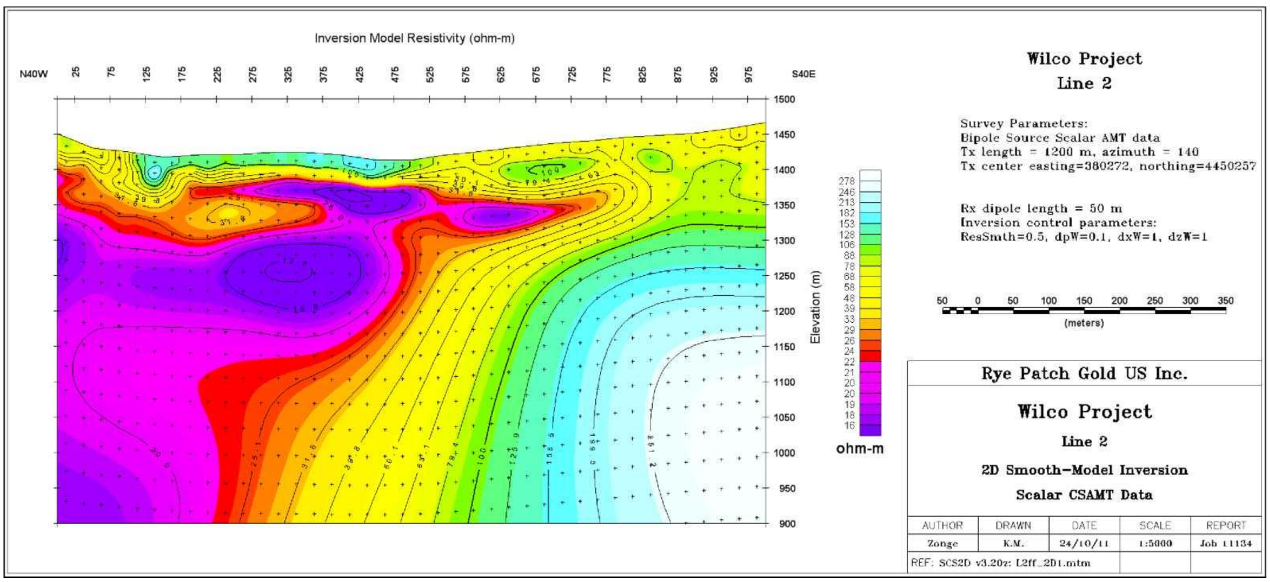
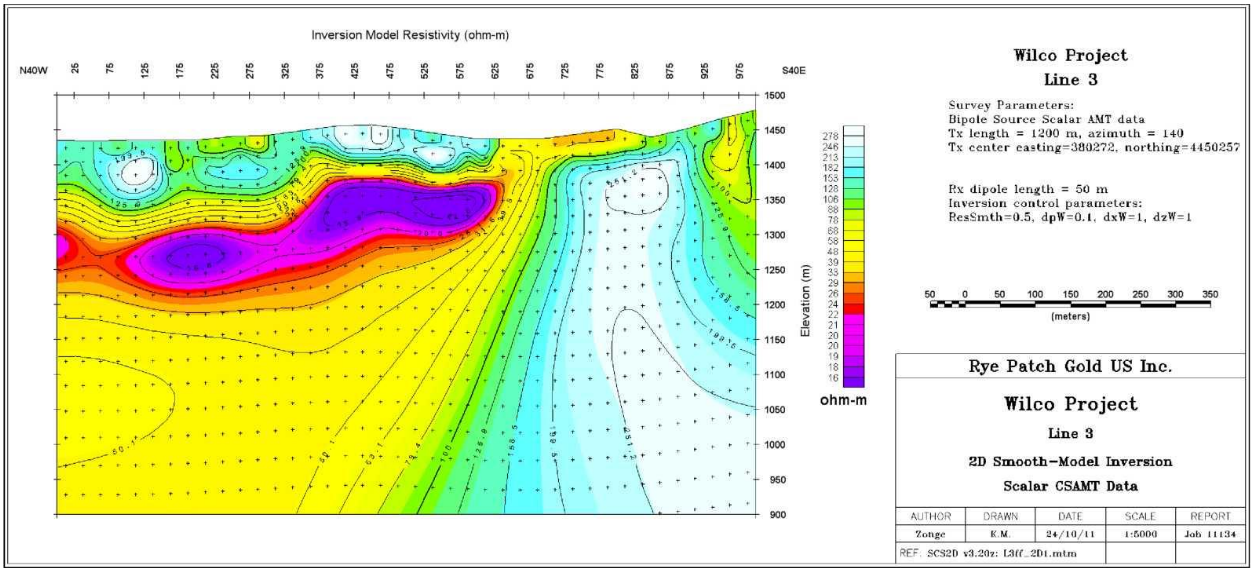


Figure 9.4 Wilco Project CSAMT Survey - Line 3



10 DRILLING

Starting in mid-September of 2009 and ending in July of 2011, a total of 25 reverse circulation (RC) and 14 core holes totaling 14,049 meters were completed on the Wilco Project. All drilling was completed at Section Line in two target areas: Section Line and North Basin. Drill hole selection was based on the geologic and structural interpretation of the previous drilling results in conjunction with the detailed mapping extended in 2008 and the geologic model developed for resource estimation in 2009. The majority of the holes were drilled at an angle to intersect potentially high-grade structural zones. Results from the 2009 to 2011 drilling programs are listed in Table 10.1 – Table 10.6.

Table 10.1 2009 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Information

HOLE-ID	Easting Feet	Northing Feet	Elevation Feet	Hole Depth (m)	Az	DIP
WR-088	567376	2003614	4686	429.8	90	-80
WR-089	567147	2003505	4665	413.0	90	-80
WR-090	567455	2004041	4708	338.3	90	-80
WR-091	567536	2004558	4771	335.3	110	-80
WR-092	567128	2004426	4705	345.9	70	-80
WR-093	566885	2003041	4643	423.7	8	-89
WR-094	567040	2003288	4646	417.6	0	-90
Total RC Drilling				**2703.6**	**meters**	

Table 10.2 2009 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Sample Information

Drillhole	Target Area	Au g/tonne	Hole interval metres	From meters	To meters	TD (metres)
WR-088	North Area	0.96	6.1	62.5	68.6	429.768
WR-088	North Area	0.41	3.0	73.2	76.2	
WR-088	North Area	0.41	16.8	79.2	96.0	
WR-089	North Area	0.34	3.0	94.5	97.5	413.004
WR-090	North Area	0.34	3.0	27.4	30.5	338.328
WR-090	North Area	0.41	4.6	143.3	147.8	
WR-090	North Area	0.38	3.0	150.9	153.9	
WR-090	North Area	0.38	3.0	309.4	312.4	
WR-091	Section 25	NSV				335.280
WR-092	Section 24	NSV				345.948
WR-093	North Area	1.03	10.7	379.5	390.1	423.672
WR-094	North Area	0.58	3.0	164.6	167.6	417.576
WR-094	North Area	1.51	4.6	402.3	406.9	
Including		13.13	1.5	402.3	403.9	
WR-094	North Area	0.34	3.0	411.5	414.5	

NSV = No Significant Values

Table 10.3 2010 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Information

HOLE-ID	Easting Feet	Northing Feet	Elevation Feet	Hole Depth (m)	Az	DIP
WR-095	567389	2003083	4654	373.4	60	-80
WR-096	567384	2003240	4654	381.0	76	-82
WR-097	567374	2003338	4669	390.1	50	-85
WR-098	567095	2002990	4677	379.5	63	-81
WR-099	567242	2003135	4640	385.6	61	-86
WR-100	567234	2003233	4655	396.2	58	-85
WR-101	567170	2002907	4660	349.0	55	-84
WR-102	567304	2002728	4630	274.3	56	-85
WR-103	567462	2002770	4605	251.5	59	-85
WR-104	567415	2002880	4616	304.8	60	-85
WR-105	567234	2003043	4626	373.4	50	-84
Total RC Drilling				**3858.8**	**meters**	

Table 10.4 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Sample Information

Drillhole	Target Area	Au g/tonne	Ag g/tonne	Drillhole interval meters	From meters	To meters	TD (meters)
WR-095	North Area	0.43	3.6	16.8	67.1	83.8	
WR-095	North Area	0.35	2.3	3.0	88.4	91.4	
WR-095	North Area	0.36	3.9	3.0	93.0	96.0	
WR-095	North Area	0.39	4.5	3.0	112.8	115.8	
WR-095	North Area	3.24	4.0	6.1	118.9	125.0	373.4
Including		6.31	5.3	3.0	120.4	123.4	
WR-095	North Area	2.08	12.7	15.2	301.8	317.0	
Including		3.54	39.8	1.5	303.3	304.8	
Including		5.90	25.7	3.1	312.4	315.5	
WR-096	North Area	0.44	2.8	9.1	80.8	89.9	
WR-096	North Area	0.43	2.5	12.2	93.0	105.2	381.0
WR-096	North Area	0.44	2.1	4.6	109.7	114.3	
WR-096	North Area	0.47	5.1	3.0	349.0	352.0	
WR-097	North Area	0.41	2.7	16.8	70.1	86.9	390.1

Drillhole	Target Area	Au g/tonne	Ag g/tonne	Drillhole interval meters	From meters	To meters	TD (meters)
WR-097	North Area	0.47	2.5	13.7	100.6	114.3	
WR-098	North Area	0.36	2.9	3.0	239.3	242.3	379.0
WR-098	North Area	3.24	3.2	3.0	315.5	318.5	
Including		6.33	4.9	1.5	315.5	317.0	
WR-098	North Area	1.24	6.5	30.5	332.2	362.7	
Including		3.34	4.9	1.5	335.3	336.8	
WR-099	North Area	0.43	7.8	12.2	123.4	135.6	385.6
WR-099	North Area	0.48	5.4	4.6	303.3	307.8	
WR-099	North Area	11.67	12.0	6.1	310.9	317.0	
Including		44.53	36.3	1.5	312.4	313.9	
WR-099	North Area	2.68	36.8	3.0	356.6	359.7	
WR-099	North Area	1.17	5.0	6.1	373.4	379.5	
WR-100	North Area	0.40	3.8	3.0	123.4	126.5	396.2
WR-100	North Area	1.39	2.1	3.0	382.5	385.6	
WR-101	North Basin	0.64	3.8	6.1	85.3	91.4	349.0
WR-101	North Basin	2.50	6.6	6.1	105.2	111.3	
WR-101	North Basin	0.66	4.1	3.0	283.5	286.5	
WR-101	North Basin	0.93	44.5	6.1	291.1	297.2	
Including		1.64	84.5	3.0	292.6	295.7	
WR-101	North Basin	0.61	4.2	15.2	303.3	318.5	
WR-101	North Basin	1.11	2.2	3.0	333.8	336.8	
WR-102	North Basin	0.36	1.8	22.9	93.0	115.8	274.3
WR-103	North Basin	0.35	2.2	6.1	65.5	71.6	251.5
WR-103	North Basin	0.35	2.6	3.0	76.2	79.2	
WR-103	North Basin	0.51	5.6	12.2	80.8	93.0	
WR-103	North Basin	0.41	2.1	3.0	157.0	160.0	
WR-104	North Basin	0.33	8.1	3.0	65.5	68.6	304.8
WR-104	North Basin	0.43	5.5	9.1	71.6	80.8	
WR-104	North Basin	0.37	5.7	3.0	89.9	93.0	
WR-104	North Basin	0.63	12.2	7.6	105.2	112.8	
WR-104	North Basin	0.89	5.4	3.0	190.5	193.5	
WR-104	North Basin	1.18	4.9	12.2	266.7	278.9	
WR-104	North Basin	0.94	1.3	3.0	289.6	292.6	
WR-104	North Basin	0.43	1.4	3.0	295.7	298.7	
WR-105	North Basin	0.33	7.0	3.0	82.3	85.3	373.4

Drillhole	Target Area	Au g/tonne	Ag g/tonne	Drillhole interval meters	From meters	To meters	TD (meters)
WR-105	North Basin	0.50	4.7	10.7	125.0	135.6	
WR-105	North Basin	0.39	3.4	6.1	146.3	152.4	
WR-105	North Basin	0.73	4.7	3.0	315.5	318.5	
WR-105	North Basin	0.93	11.2	32.0	336.8	368.8	
Including		2.11	30.4	7.6	338.3	345.9	

Table 10.5 2011 Core Drill Hole Information

HOLE-ID	Easting Feet	Northing Feet	Elevation Feet	Hole Depth (m)	Az	DIP
WRC-005	567438	2003147	4650	377.3	63	-80
WRC-006	567435	2003145	4650	361.7	0	-90
WRC-007	567267	2002139	4610	323.5	275	-70
WRC-008	567261	2002146	4610	299.0	250	-65
WRC-009	567475	2002768	4615	417.0	350	-64
WRC-010	567481	2002769	4615	384.0	10	-62
WRC-011	567485	2002772	4615	403.1	330	-66
WRC-012	567274	2002144	4613	305.8	310	-70
WRC-013	567178	2002620	4597	442.3	0	-63
WRC-014	567178	2002614	4595	407.4	330	-64
WRC-015	567487	2002765	4616	374.3	10	-65
WRC-016	566548	2002266	4544	316.7	0	-90
WRC-017	567196	2003551	4670	224.9	0	-90
WRC-018	567111	2003505	4659	430.7	0	-90
Total Core Drilling				**5067.9**	**meters**	

Table 10.6 2011 Core Drill Hole Sampling Information

Drillhole	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Aueq g/t	Drillhole [(1)] interval meters	From meters	To meters	Total Depth meters
WRC-005	North Basin	0.366	2.621	0.418	16.8	80.7	97.5	
WRC-005	North Basin	2.174	6.904	2.312	17.3	331	348.4	
Including		3.4	9.781	3.596	10.6	337.7	348.4	
Including		9.98	5.65	10.093	3	339.6	342.6	377.3
WRC-006	North Basin	0.34	2.627	0.393	25.9	82.3	108.2	361.7

Drillhole	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Aueq g/t	Drillhole [1] interval meters	From meters	To meters	Total Depth meters
WRC-006	North Basin	1.785	11.075	2.007	32.4	315.5	347.9	
Including		5.124	22.517	5.574	7.1	329.4	336.4	
Including		14.376	22.9	14.834	1.2	331.5	332.7	
WRC-007	Section Line	31.754	106.3	33.88	2.1	85	87.2	
WRC-007	Section Line	0.384	3.718	0.458	5.3	112.1	117.3	
WRC-007	Section Line	0.726	8.325	0.893	17.6	181.5	199.2	
WRC-007	Section Line	1.291	7.251	1.436	36.5	213.4	249.9	
Including		1.529	9.065	1.71	27.4	213.4	240.8	323.5
WRC-008	Section Line	0.409	5.069	0.51	82.4	117.3	199.7	
Including		1.346	17.737	1.701	2.3	139.3	141.6	
Including		1.75	15.804	2.066	3.1	196.6	199.7	
WRC-008	Section Line	1.362	6.88	1.5	31.2	225.6	256.7	
Including		2.14	9.47	2.329	17.1	225.6	242.6	
Including		3.987	10.93	4.206	5.9	231.5	237.4	299
WRC-009	North Basin	1.109	6.4	1.237	4.6	59.4	64	
WRC-009	North Basin	0.381	4.254	0.466	6.2	79.2	85.5	
WRC-009	North Basin	0.67	6	0.79	4.6	283.5	288	
WRC-009	North Basin	3.855	31.811	4.492	37	329.8	366.8	
Including		12.734	70.516	14.144	8.4	331.5	339.9	
Including		40.325	175.879	43.843	2.2	331.5	333.8	
Including		5.95	85.553	7.661	1.8	338.1	339.9	
WRC-009	North Basin	0.552	1.242	0.577	11.2	391.7	402.9	417
WRC-010	North Basin	0.409	2.1	0.451	4.6	57.9	59.4	
WRC-010	North Basin	0.416	3.9	0.494	11	98.8	109.7	
WRC-010	North Basin	0.498	3.8	0.574	7.6	210.3	217.9	384
WRC-011	North Basin	0.407	4.6	0.499	6.1	76.2	82.3	
WRC-011	North Basin	0.432	4.6	0.524	13.4	94.5	107.8	
WRC-011	North Basin	1.605	5.4	1.713	3	114.9	115.8	
WRC-011	North Basin	2.25	10.2	2.454	6.1	356.6	362.7	
Including		3.848	14.2	4.132	3.1	358.1	361.2	403.1
WRC-012	Section Line	1.704	28.4	2.272	11.3	101.5	112.8	305.8

Drillhole	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Aueq g/t	Drillhole [1] interval meters	From meters	To meters	Total Depth meters
Including		4.281	74.6	5.773	2.8	102.9	104.3	
WRC-012	Section Line	0.594	4.2	0.678	12.2	137.2	149.4	
WRC-012	Section Line	2.25	31.9	2.888	12	245.4	257.4	
Including		7.04	92.1	8.882	1.8	249.9	251.7	
WRC-012	Section Line	1.923	7.6	2.075	10	264.4	274.3	
WRC-012	Section Line	1.8	4.9	1.898	4	287.4	291.4	
WRC-013	North Basin	0.363	1.4	0.391	4.6	108.2	112.8	
WRC-013	North Basin	0.525	3.6	0.597	9.4	387.1	396.5	
WRC-013	North Basin	6.218	6.3	6.344	4.8	418.9	423.7	
Including		16.4	14.9	16.698	1.4	421	422.4	442.3
WRC-014	North Basin	0.428	1.3	0.454	3	105.2	108.2	
WRC-014	North Basin	2.221	6.9	2.359	4.1	344.4	348.5	407.4
WRC-015	North Basin	1.995	4.4	2.083	3.1	57.9	61	
WRC-015	North Basin	0.479	3.8	0.555	2.7	74.7	77.4	
WRC-015	North Basin	0.387	4.2	0.471	4.3	96.3	100.6	
WRC-015	North Basin	0.457	2.4	0.505	2.5	105.8	108.3	
WRC-015	North Basin	0.967	7.8	1.123	12.2	338.3	350.5	
Including		1.102	8.9	1.28	9.1	339.9	349	374.3
WRC-016	Section Line	0.606	3.2	0.67	124.9	191.8	316.7	
Including		1.46	7.1	1.601	6.2	277.2	283.5	
Including		1.299	6.6	1.431	13.3	299.2	312.4	316.7
WRC-017	North Basin	0.385	5	0.484	12.2	99.1	111.3	224.9
WRC-018	North Basin	0.786	14.5	1.076	15.2	100.6	115.8	
WRC-018	North Basin	2.172	8.1	2.334	0.7	146.3	147	430.7

(1) TRUE THICKNESS UNKNOWN

Figure 10.1 Plan View of Section Line Drillhole Locations

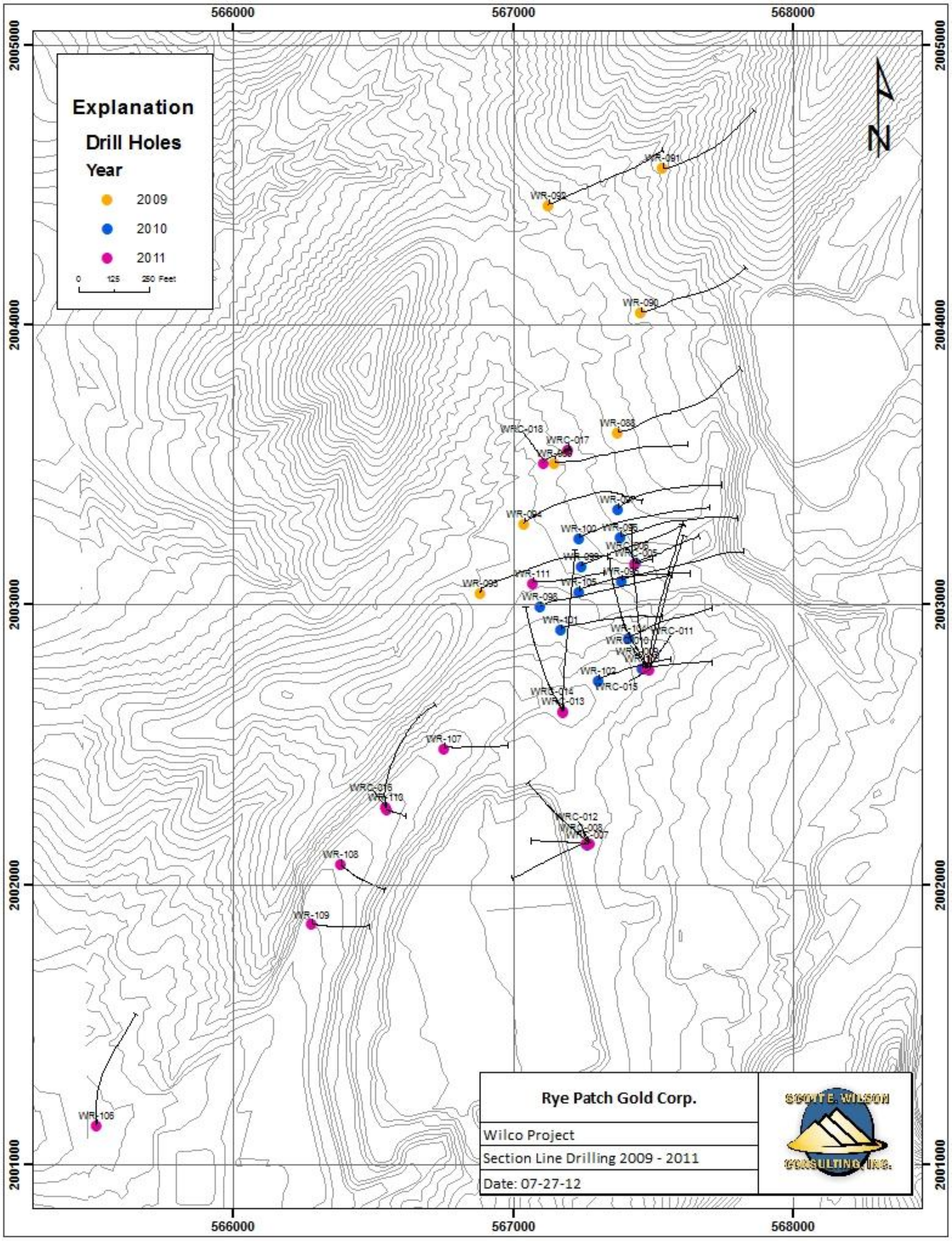
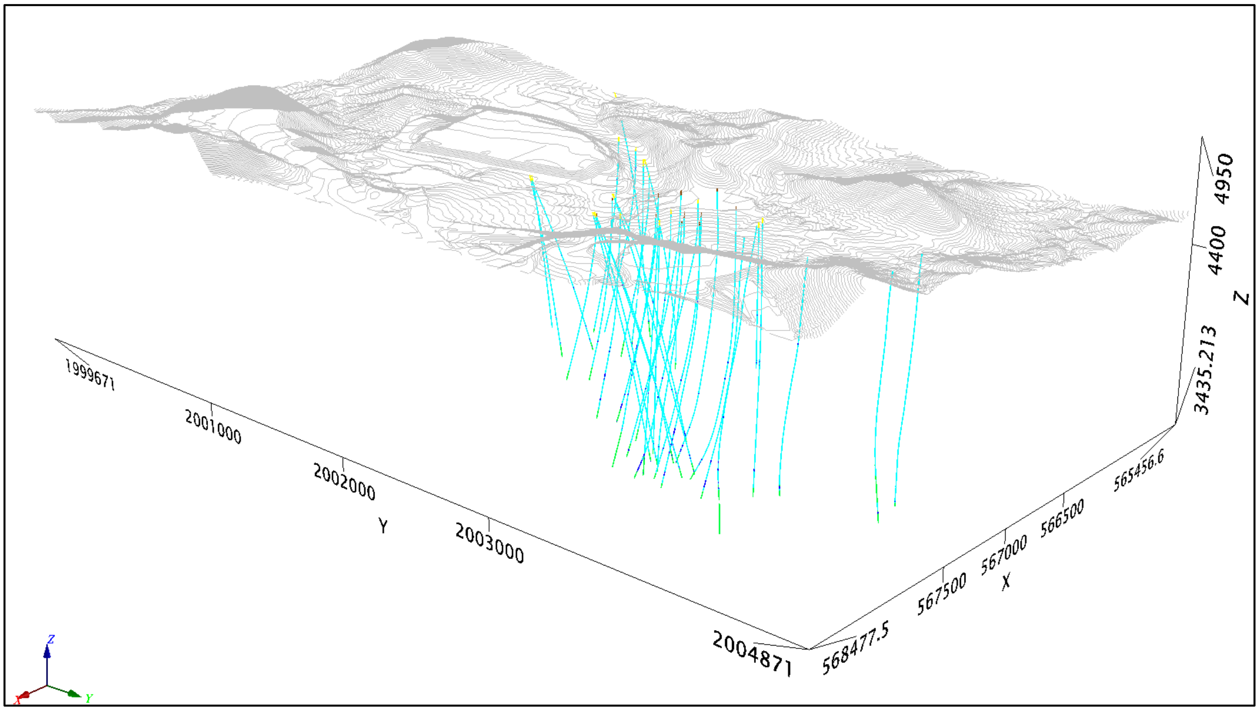


Figure 10.2 Isometric View of Section Line Drilling



11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 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.

11.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

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

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

11.3 SAMPLE SECURITY

11.3.1 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.

11.3.2 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.

11.4 QA/QC, CHECK SAMPLES AND CHECK ASSAYS

11.4.1 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.

Drill samples from the Wilco Project were submitted to American Assay Laboratories (AAL) in Sparks, Nevada, with standards and blanks to determine data accuracy and precision. This report summarizes the quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) data for Drill Holes WRC-005 through WRC-018.

Procedures

Data for standards and blanks were collated from finalized spreadsheets that were emailed to the author on July 20, 2011. Expected concentration ranges for standards were compared to assayed values. Standards and blanks were identified and tested for error. No duplicate data (replicates) were submitted for review.

AAL submittals included 229 QAQC samples (standards and blanks) with an unknown number of core samples. The frequency of QAQC sample insertion cannot be determined by the author.

Results

There are 23 out of 229 standards and blanks that report above or below the mean by greater than 2 standard deviations (95% confidence interval). This is a failure rate of 10.0%. Twelve of these failures involved MEG Standard S107001X which has a long history at various laboratories of reporting below the certified value. This indicates that the original data used for certification is not the best estimate of the mean and standard deviation. The author feels justified in ignoring failures related to S107001X. Consequently, a more accurate overall failure rate is 11 out of 229, or 4.8%.

However, standards reporting with assays from WRC-016 have a failure rate of 38.5% (5 failures out of 13 standards). These failures involved standards with expected values ranging from 0.003 to 10.1 ppm Au, and all reported below 2 standard deviations from the mean. WRC-016 samples were analyzed in two AAL Jobs (SP092773 and SP092818). Four of the five failures occurred in SP092818 (footage 450 to TD). The author recommends that these samples in particular (with additional standards) be resubmitted for assay. Error as noted is highlighted in the attached spreadsheet.

11.5 CONCLUSION

The author finds these data to be generally acceptable. However, re-assay is required for WRC-016 (450 – TD) in AAL Jobs SP092773 and SP092818.

Further scrutiny of the data (July 29, 2011) reveals that the entirety of AAL Job SP092818 is likely to be in error. All QAQC standards (but one) failed on the low side of the 95% Confidence Limit. However, these failures predominate with standards that are excessively high relative to the concentrations of the drill samples. The author recommends that standards less than 2 ppm Au be used, and that these are predominantly in the range of 0.1 to 0.7.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 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 12.1) confirm the presence of weak gold and silver mineralization in the Colado project area. No samples were collected for verification purposes from the Section Line Mine area.

Table 12.1 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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.

12.1.1 SECTION LINE DATABASE

MDA's initial review of the Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 12.2 is a summary list of the Section Line 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 12.2 Section Line Database - Final Gold Assays

Section Line 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 Section Line resource estimate.

Figure 12.1 and Figure 12.2 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 12.1) and in relationship to drill depth (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12.1 Section Line Cold CN-AA vs. Fire Assay by Gold Grade

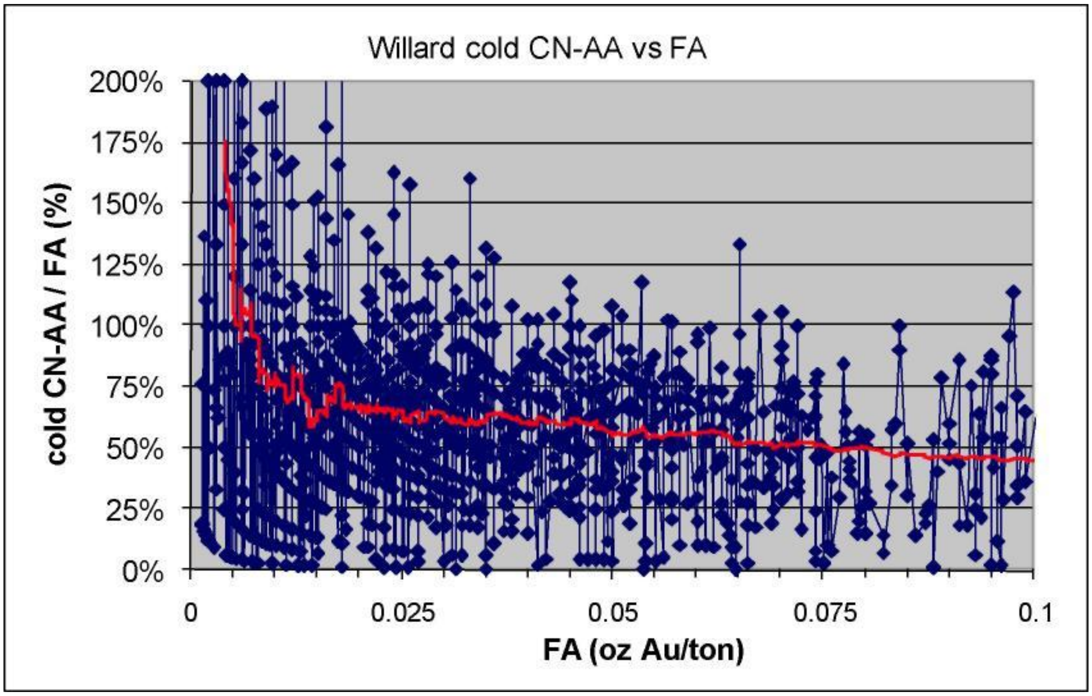
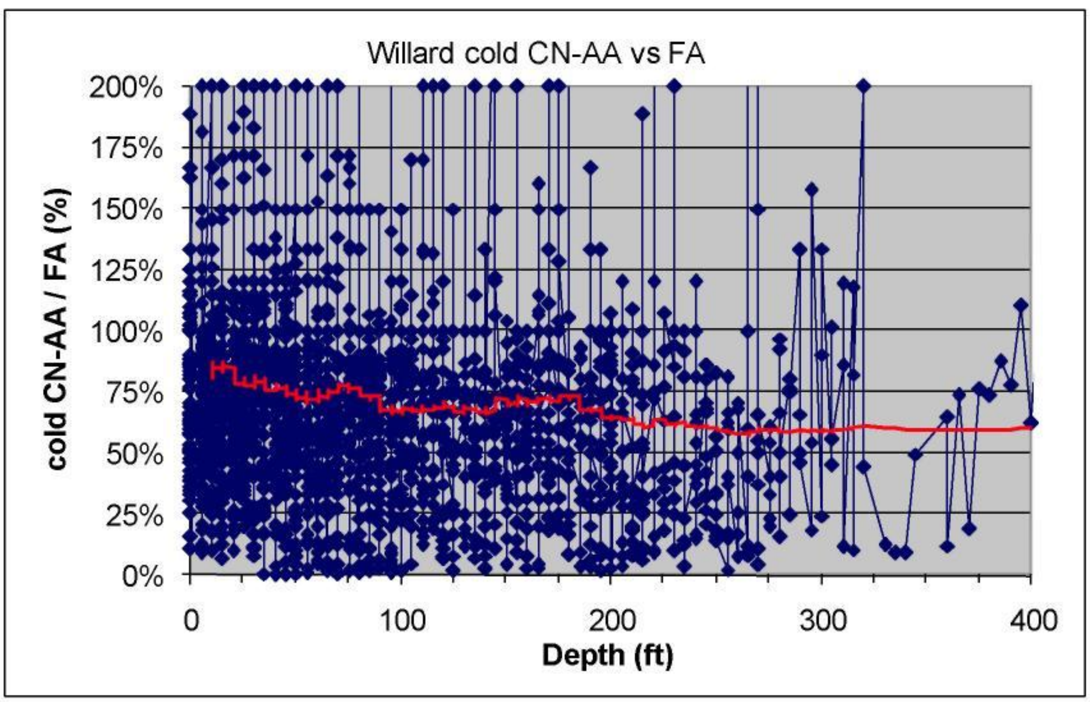


Figure 12.2 Section Line Cold CN-AA vs. Fire Assay by Drill Depth



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 12.1), 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 Section Line deposit. Figure 12.2 indicates, though, that there is little change in the overall CN-AA recoveries with depth. The Figure 12.2 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 Section Line 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 12.3 and 12.4.

Figure 12.3 and Figure 12.4 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 12.3 Section Line Deposit - Roast CN-AA vs AuFA Comparison

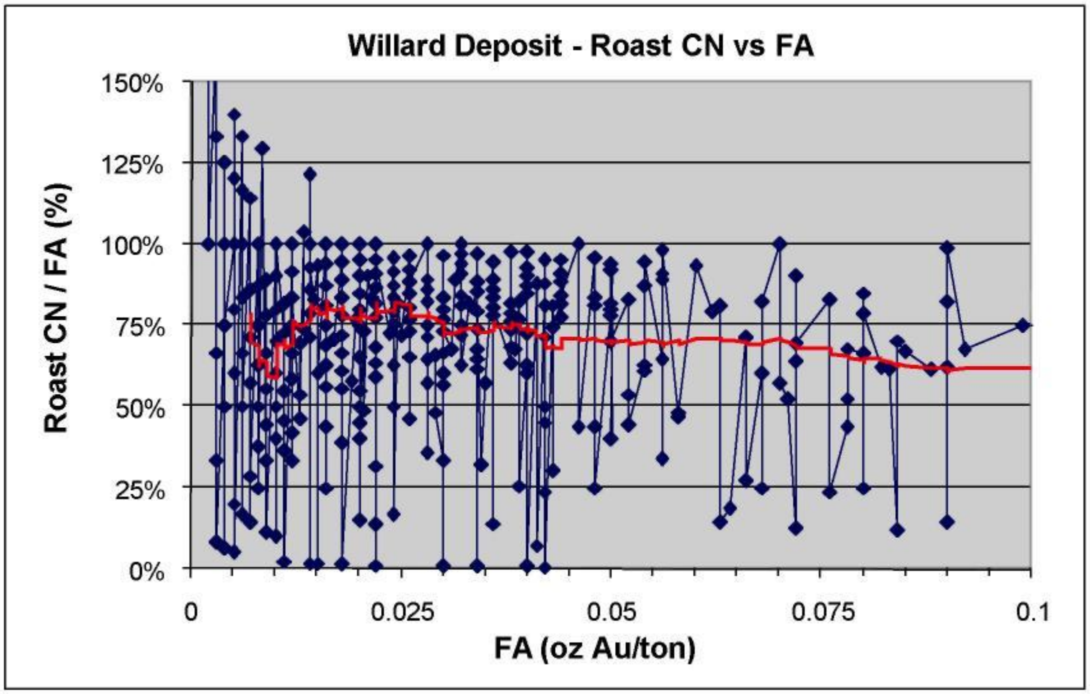
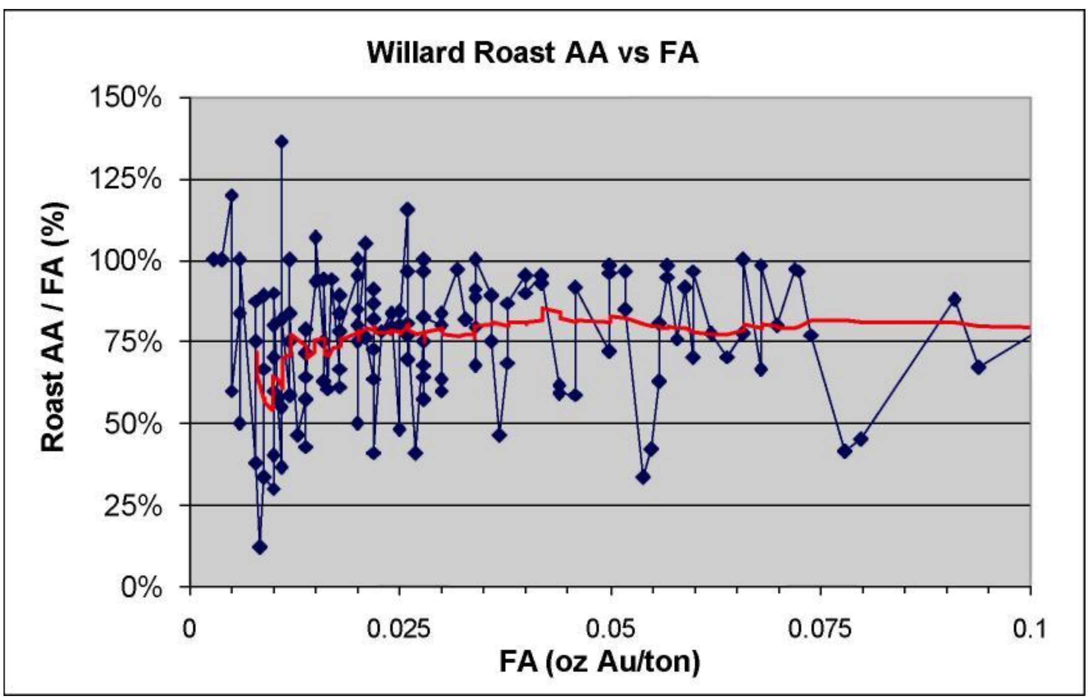


Figure 12.4 Section Line Deposit - Roast AA vs. Fire Assay Comparison



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 Section Line 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.

12.2 COLADO SAMPLE QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

In 2008, 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.

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.

12.2.1 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.

12.3 SECTION LINE CORE SAMPLE

During the April 14, 2012 site visit, Scott E. Wilson collected one core sample without RPG interference. The sample collected was from Hole WRC-009, interval 1106.7 – 1109.2. The verification sample corroborates the assays used in the resource estimation (Table 12.3).

Table 12.3 2012 Verification Sample

	Au ppm	Ag ppm
Database	2.38	7.30
Verification Sample	1.79	9.00

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 HISTORIC 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 Section Line 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).

13.1.1 HISTORICAL METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1.1.1 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 13.1.

Table 13.1 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.

13.1.1.2 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 13.2 below.

Table 13.2 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”.

13.1.1.3 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 13.3.

Table 13.3 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 13.4 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 13.4. 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.

13.1.1.4 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 13.5.

Table 13.5 Ninety 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 13.4) 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.

13.1.2 HISTORICAL 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 13.1 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 13.6. 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 13.1 Colado Cyanide Leach Gold Recovery Data

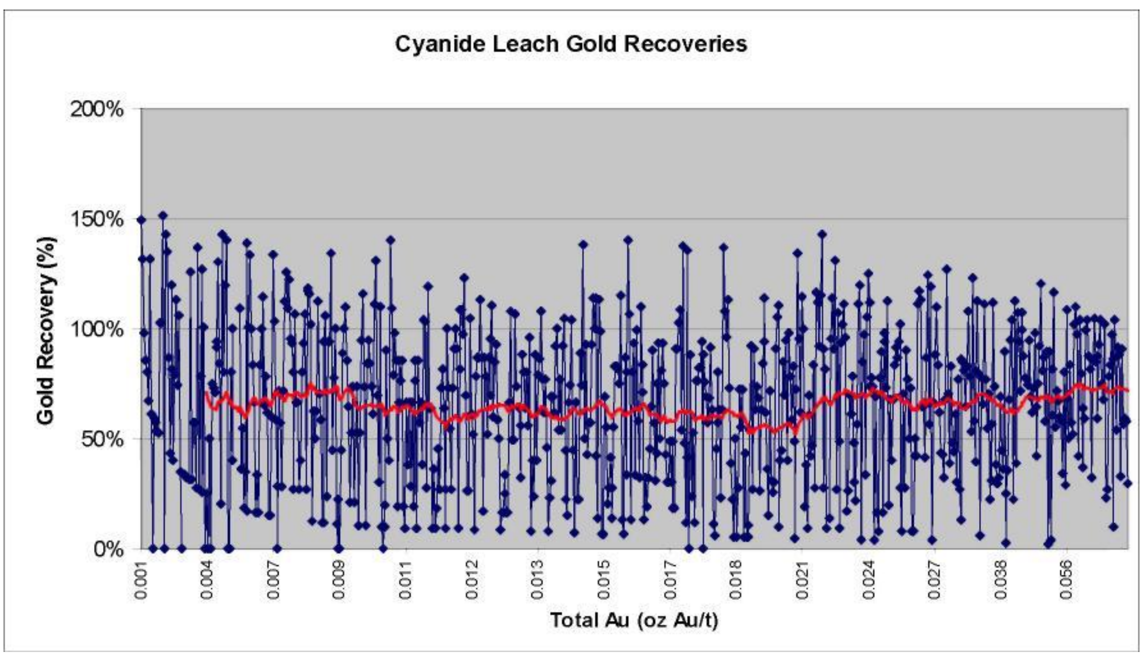


Table 13.6 Cyanide Leach Tests on Santa Fe Pulps by Barringer Labs

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.

13.1.2.1 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 Section Line Mine did in the past. Production data from the nearby Section Line 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.

13.1.3 SECTION LINE METALLURGICAL TESTING

Historical metallurgical work at Section Line 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 Section Line. 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.

13.1.4 SECTION LINE 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line oxide mineralization.

A very limited amount of milling/cyanidation testing of Section Line 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 Section Line sulphide samples were ever tested. Consequently, there is no basis for estimating metallurgical recoveries from the Section Line 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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.

13.2 CURRENT METALLURGICAL RESULTS FROM SECTION LINE (2011)

In 2011, Rye Patch Gold Corp submitted seventeen composite samples to Kappes, Cassidy and Associates (KCA) in Reno Nevada for CIL bottle roll testing and diagnostic metallurgical testing. Nine composites are from the Section Line resource and consist of reverse circulation and core samples. In the North Basin area, eight composites were selected from reverse circulation drilling in the target area. As a final analysis, five composites were selected for diagnostic leaching – two from North Basin and three from the Section Line resource.

13.2.1 HIGHLIGHTS

- Gold recoveries from CIL bottle roll testing shows 50% to 92% gold recovery within the Section Line resource;
- Silver recoveries from CIL bottle roll testing returned 25% to 88% silver recovery within the Section Line resource;
- Gold extractions associated with diagnostic leach testing range from 73% to 91% for direct cyanide leaching and simple sulfide leaching;
- Overall gold extractions associated with diagnostic leach through all testing ranged from 79% to 96%; and
- The majority of the gold within the Section Line and North Basin target is associated with native gold occurring on the outside of veins and mineral grain boundaries.

13.2.2 DISCUSSION

The results of the CIL bottle-roll analyses conform well to Rye Patch Gold's oxide domain model used in the resource estimate. The axial zone of the Section Line anticline contains the bulk of the oxide material. As mineralization moves outward along the limbs of the antiform, oxidation attenuates to the north toward the North Basin target. The bulk of the Section Line resource sits within the anticline and is open to the west. Higher grade are along the northern limb of the anticline. Table 13.7 summarizes CIL bottle roll gold and silver extractions.

Table 13.7 CIL Bottle Roll Leach Tests; Summary of Gold and Silver Extractions

Sample ID	Sample Type	Drill Interval	Head Au opt	Extracted Au %	Head Ag opt	Extracted Ag %	Consumption NaCNlbs/st	Add'lCa(OH)2lbs/st	Area
WR-040	RC	130-250	0.095	92%	0.05	45%	4.02	1.5	Section Line
WR-040	RC	250-305	0.024	90%	0.07	25%	3.33	1.5	Section Line
WRC-1/2/3	Core	229-281,199-219,182-201.5	0.018	65%	0.31	77%	3.31	2.5	Section Line
WRC-3	Core	201.5-235	0.038	66%	0.24	26%	3	1.5	Section Line
WRC-1	Core	598-623.5	0.015	69%	0.13	66%	2.5	1.5	Section Line
WRC2/3	Core	556-596,574-590	0.034	55%	0.34	75%	3.01	1.5	Section Line
WRC-4	Core	209-602	0.018	54%	0.1	67%	2.65	1.5	Section Line
WRC-4	Core	602-623	0.016	50%	0.1	58%	2.48	1.5	Section Line
WRC-4	Core	536-712	0.034	60%	0.17	88%	2.58	1.5	Section Line
WR-081	RC	1120-1160	0.047	59%	0.24	75%	2.84	1.5	North Basin
WR-081	RC	1210-1240	0.03	20%	0.1	22%	3.35	2	North Basin
WR-098	RC	1090-1190	0.047	48%	0.2	6%	2.84	2	North Basin
WR-105	RC	410-500	0.012	55%	0.12	48%	3.5	1.5	North Basin
WR-105	RC	1105-1165	0.048	44%	0.56	72%	3.19	2	North Basin
WR-081	RC	1160-1210	0.076	59%	1.03	79%	3.19	1	North Basin
WR-098	RC	1155-1210	0.039	47%	0.1	36%	2.91	2	North Basin
WR-098	RC	1100-1155	0.04	62%	0.11	64%	3.02	1.5	North Basin

In addition to the CIL bottle roll analysis, KCA performed diagnostic leaching on five samples – WR-081, WR-105, WRC-1, WRC-2/3 and WRC-4. Three (3) of the five (5) composites tested showed an increase in the gold extraction during the direct leach stage of the diagnostic program versus the previously conducted CIL. The other two (2) composites showed a decrease in the gold extraction versus the previous CIL tests. The tests differed in two (2) areas, cyanide concentration and leach time. These results suggest some composites responded better to increased cyanide additions while others responded better to increased leach periods.

Four (4) of the five (5) composites tested showed the majority of gold extraction occurred during the direct cyanide leach. In four (4) of the five (5) composites, the gold associated with arsenopyrite and some pyrite constituted the second largest contribution to overall extraction. The overall gold extractions in the diagnostic leach tests ranged from 79% to 96%. Notably, 73% to 91% of the total gold extraction in the diagnostic leach testing was attributed to the direct cyanide and arsenopyrite leach stages. Table 13.8 and Figure 13.2 summarize the results of the diagnostic leaching.

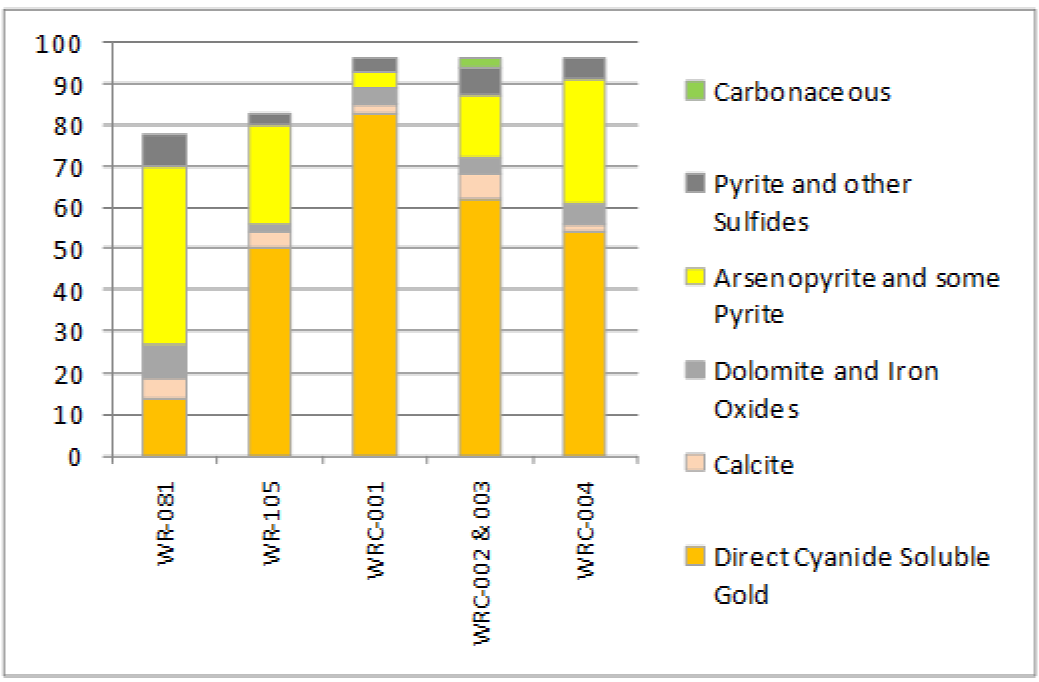
Table 13.8 KCA Diagnostic Leach Results

KCA Sample No.	Diagnostic Direct Leach Au Extracted	Previous CIL Au Extracted
WR-081	14%	20%
WR-105	50%	55%
WRC-1	83%	69%
WRC2/3	62%	55%
WRC-4	54%	50%

The remaining gold not leached in any stage of the diagnostic testing was presumed to be encapsulated in the remaining minerals. The test work was conducted utilizing material pulverized to a target 80% passing 200 mesh Tyler. Accordingly, if the particle size were reduced to a finer size than that utilized for this test work, the gold extraction should increase.

The results of the diagnostic leach test work are shown in the graph form below.

Figure 13.2 Graph of Diagnostic Leach Test Results



The gold extractions associated with the diagnostic leach testing from direct cyanide leaching through simple sulfide leaching ranged from 73% to 91% and the overall extractions through all testing ranged from 79% to 96%.

13.2.3 PROCEDURES

The procedure utilized for the CIL bottle roll testing is as follows. First, a 1,000 gram portion of pulverized material was placed into a 2.5 liter bottle and slurried with the addition of 1,500 milliliters of water and 75 grams of granular activated carbon (GAC). The slurry was mixed thoroughly and the pH of the slurry was checked. The pH of the slurry was adjusted, as required, to 11.0 with hydrated lime.

Sodium cyanide was added to the slurry to equal 2 pounds per ton of water added (1.0 grams per liter). The bottle was then placed onto a set of laboratory-rolls. Rolling throughout the duration of the test mixed the slurry. The slurry was checked at 2, 4, 8, 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours for pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), NaCN, Au, Ag and Cu.

After completion of the leach period, the slurry was screened to remove the carbon. The screened slurry was then washed, filtered and dried.

Duplicate portions were split from the tailings and assayed for residual gold and silver content. The screened carbon was dried and assayed for gold and silver content. The results of the bottle roll leach test are summarized in Table 13.7.

Diagnostic leach testing is designed to determine the metal association within a sample material by leaching the material in six stages with various pretreatments for each stage. For this testing, five (5) separate composite samples were selected based on location. Leaching was conducted on a pulverized (80% passing 200 mesh Tyler) portion of material from each composite.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 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 Section Line 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 Section Line 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.

14.2 WILCO MINING RESOURCE

14.2.1 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 709 exploration holes covering 282,942 feet of assays.

14.2.2 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.

14.2.3 GEOLOGICAL MODELS

14.2.3.1 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 14.1 were:

- Qal
- Fanglomerate
- Rhyolite Tuff
- Jasperoid
- Andesite

- Siltstone

Figure 14.1 shows a cross section through the geological model at Colado. The same section through the block model is shown in figure 14.2.

Figure 14.1 Section 2005950 North - Colado

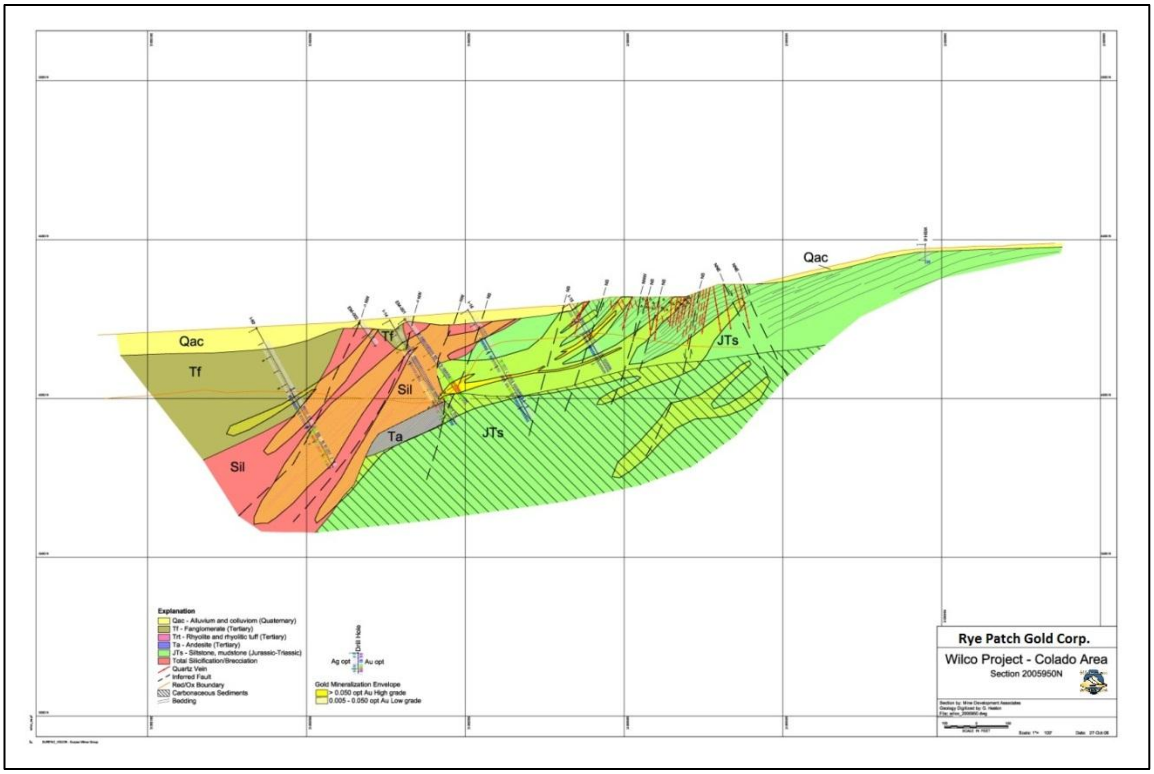
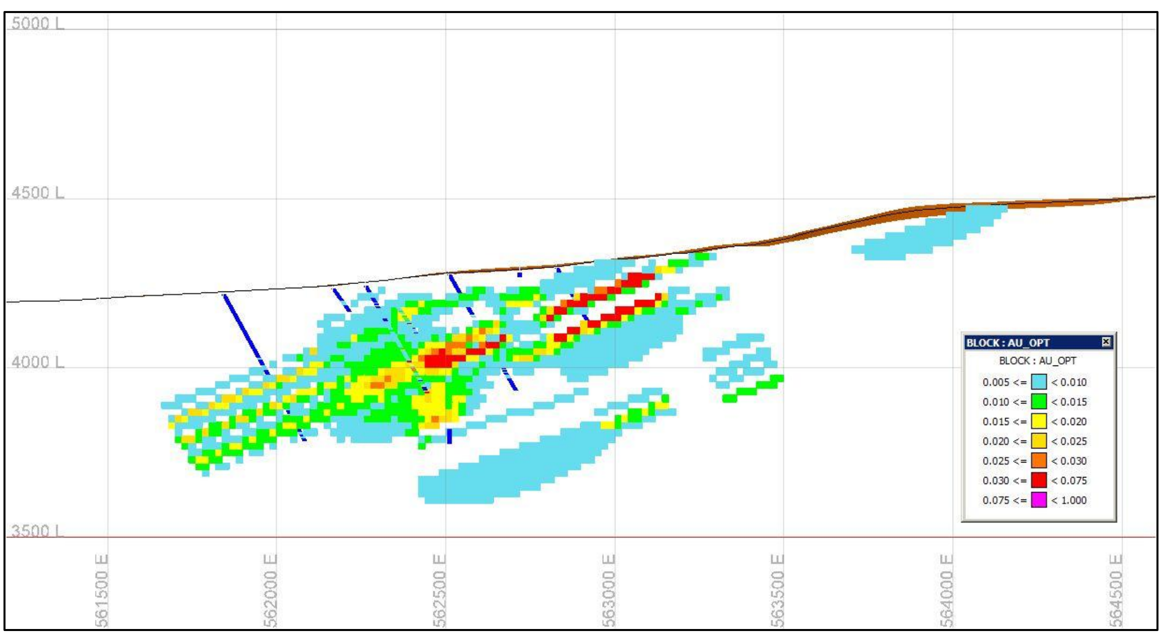


Figure 14.2 Section 2005950 North - Colado



14.2.3.2 SECTION LINE GEOLOGIC MODELS

Rye Patch re-evaluated the lithological units at Section Line in the last half of 2007 and early 2008. The results have defined lithologies that have been displaced along thrust faults and 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 Section Line and shown in typical cross section figure 14.2 were:

- Siltstone
- Fault Breccia
- Claystone
- Shear Zone

Figure 14.3 shows a cross section through the geological model at Section Line. The same section through the block model is shown in figure 14.4. Figure 14.5 shows an isometric view of the Section Line modeled geology.

Figure 14.3 Typical Section Line North - South Cross Section 567400 East (Looking West)

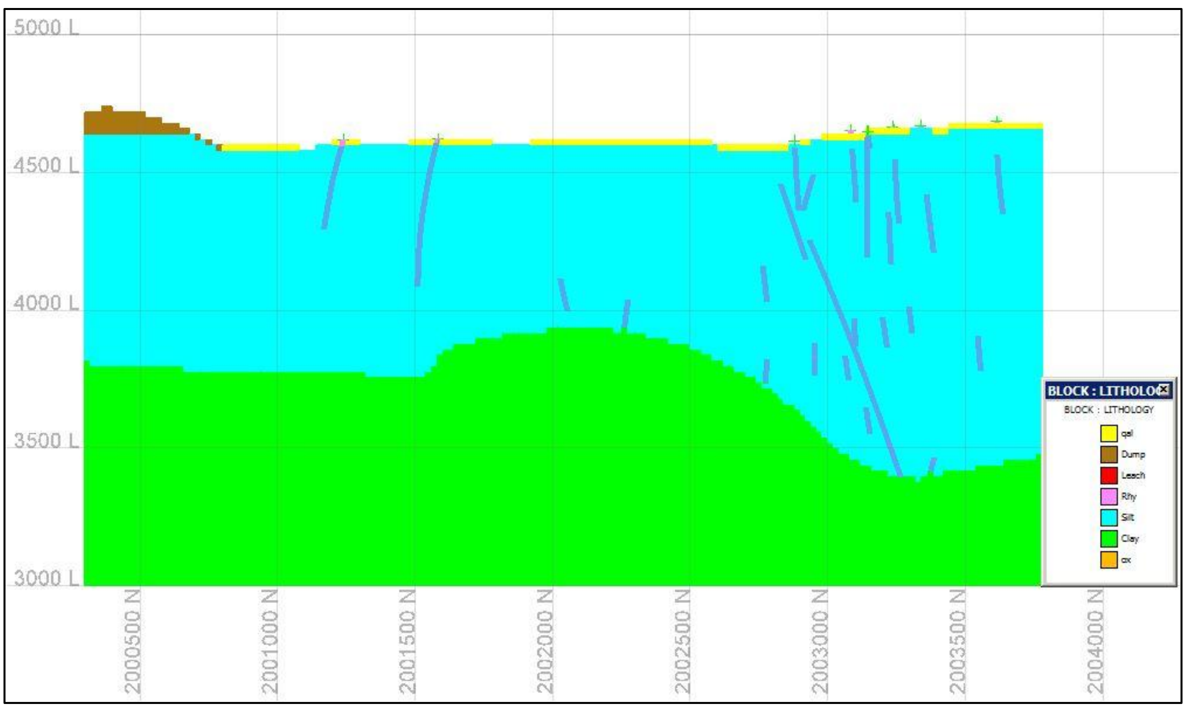


Figure 14.4 Typical Section Line North - South Cross Section 567400 East (Looking West)

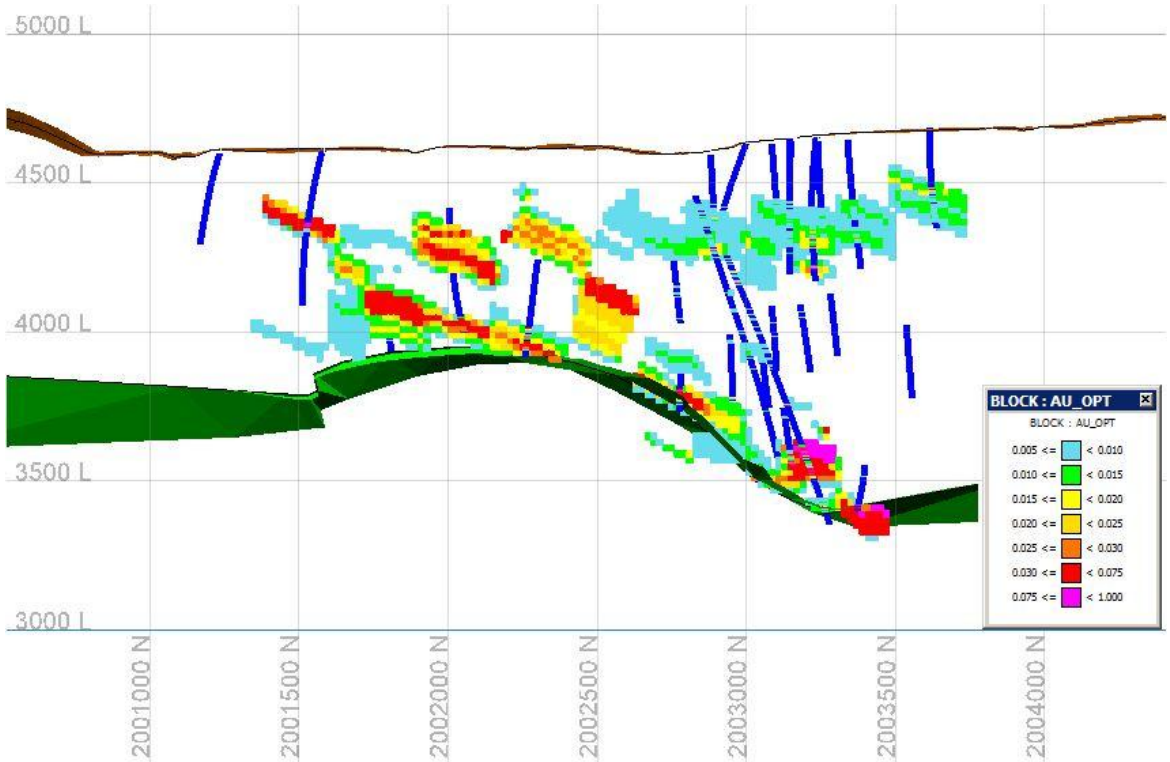
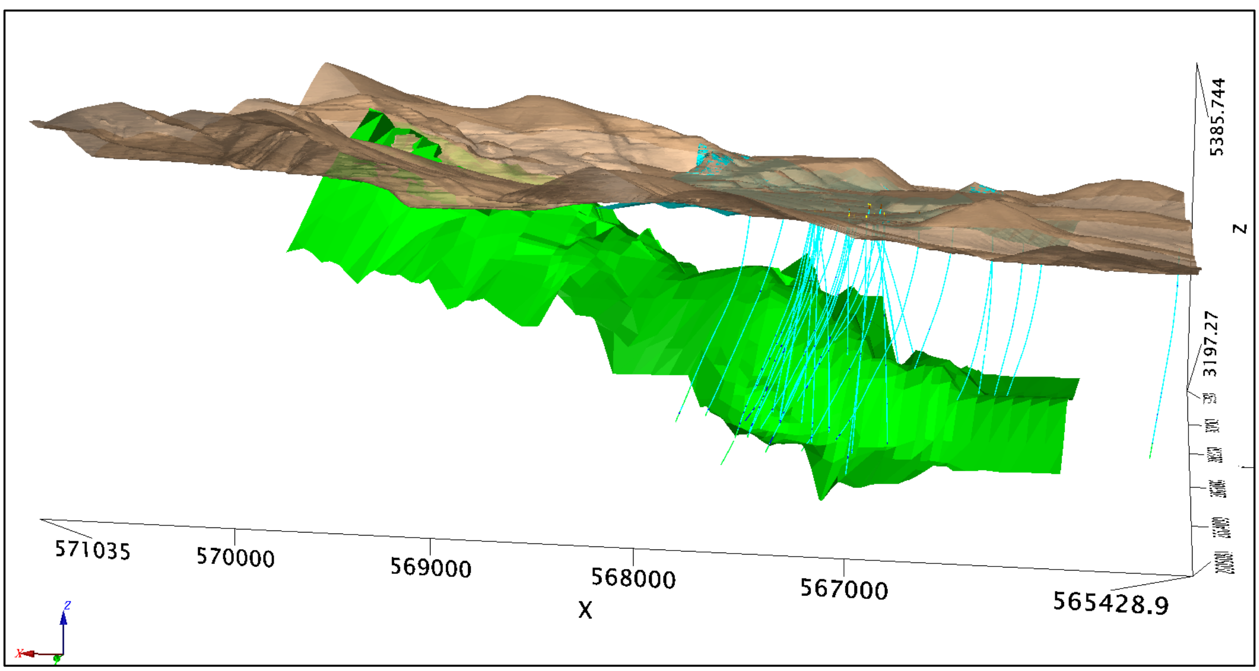


Figure 14.5 Isometric View of Section Line Modeled Geology



14.2.4 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 14.1).

Table 14.1Tonnage 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

14.2.5 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.

14.2.6 GRADE CAPPING

Lognormal cumulative frequency plots were compiled to evaluate the grade distributions at Section Line 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.

14.3 RESOURCE ESTIMATION

14.3.1 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 14.2.

Table 14.2 Wilco Project- Resource Model Dimensions (Ft.)

Area	Colado			Section Line		
Item	**North**	**East**	**Elev.**	**North**	**East**	**Elev.**
Minimum	2002000	560100	3500	2000200	565500	3000
Maximum	2008800	564600	5400	2005000	570500	5400
Number of Blocks	340	225	95	240	250	120
Block Size	20	20	20	20	20	20

14.3.2 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.

14.3.3 GRADE ESTIMATE - SECTION LINE

Gold and silver are estimated using Inverse Distance to the 3rd power. A minimum of 2 composites was used in order for a block to be estimated. A maximum of 25 samples was used. Sample selection was limited to 3 samples per drillhole. Au and Ag grades were not capped.

Sample points are inside a search ellipsoid with:

major axis radius: 249 ft
semi-major axis radius: 133 ft
minor axis radius: 82ft

The ellipsoid has an orientation of:

bearing: 54. degrees (rotation about Z axis)
plunge: 14. degrees (rotation about Y' axis)
dip: 31. degrees (rotation about X' axis)

14.3.4 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 14.3 lists the classification methodology used at Wilco.

Table 14.3 Wilco 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.

14.3.5 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.

The total mineralization for the Section Line project at various gold equivalent cutoff grades is listed in table 14.4. The model contained mineralization for Colado at various cutoff grades is listed in table 14.5. Silver is reported at the gold cutoff grade as a contained metal secondary product.

Table 14.4 Section Line Model Contained Mineralization

Section Line Model Contained Resources					
Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	89,481	0.35	1,003	3.5	10,180
0.20	57,308	0.48	889	4.5	8,304
0.30	39,079	0.61	760	5.5	6,856
0.40	28,496	0.72	661	6.4	5,833
0.50	22,100	0.82	582	7.1	5,063
0.60	17,435	0.91	511	7.9	4,416
0.70	13,421	1.02	438	8.7	3,752
0.80	10,579	1.11	379	9.5	3,241
0.90	8,437	1.21	328	10.3	2,801
1.00	6,724	1.31	283	11.0	2,378

Table 14.5 Colado Model Contained Mineralization

Colado Model Contained Resources					
Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	99,110	0.28	889	2.83	9,019
0.20	58,203	0.39	726	3.93	7,351
0.30	37,349	0.49	583	4.90	5,881
0.40	23,794	0.60	460	5.58	4,268
0.50	15,972	0.72	368	6.16	3,161
0.60	11,300	0.82	298	6.63	2,407
0.70	7,413	0.96	228	7.19	1,714
0.80	5,153	1.10	182	7.61	1,261
0.90	3,789	1.23	150	7.74	943
1.00	2,828	1.37	124	7.83	712

14.3.6 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 mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Tables 14.6 and 14.7.

Table 14.6 Section Line Oxide Inferred Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	4,788	0.25	38	3.06	471
0.20	2,518	0.36	29	5.02	406
0.30	1,246	0.51	20	8.55	343
0.40	852	0.61	17	11.15	305
0.50	657	0.68	14	13.13	277
0.60	534	0.73	13	14.93	256
0.70	407	0.80	10	17.30	226
0.80	313	0.86	9	19.50	196
0.90	265	0.91	8	20.83	177
1.00	221	0.95	7	21.56	153

Table 14.7 Colado Oxide Inferred Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	26,730	0.20	172	1.67	1,435
0.20	9,513	0.34	104	2.40	734
0.30	4,749	0.48	73	3.05	466
0.40	2,758	0.61	54	3.21	285
0.50	1,644	0.75	40	3.53	187
0.60	1,189	0.85	32	3.46	132
0.70	799	0.97	25	3.39	87
0.80	531	1.12	19	3.32	57
0.90	405	1.22	16	3.32	43
1.00	339	1.29	14	3.11	34

The ***sulphide*** inferred gold mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Table 14.8 and 14.9.

Table 14.8 Section Line Sulphide Inferred Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	16,829	0.43	233	4.52	2,446
0.20	12,401	0.55	219	5.45	2,173
0.30	9,728	0.64	200	6.20	1,939
0.40	7,900	0.72	183	6.88	1,747
0.50	6,542	0.79	166	7.48	1,573
0.60	5,418	0.86	150	7.97	1,388
0.70	4,093	0.96	126	8.71	1,146
0.80	3,103	1.06	106	9.83	981
0.90	2,397	1.15	89	10.91	841
1.00	1,854	1.25	75	11.72	699

Table 14.9 Colado Sulphide Inferred Resource

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	8,373	0.35	94	5.34	1,437
0.20	6,746	0.41	89	6.16	1,336
0.30	5,048	0.48	78	7.24	1,175
0.40	3,507	0.58	65	7.70	868
0.50	2,521	0.67	54	8.30	673
0.60	1,854	0.76	45	8.92	532
0.70	1,173	0.89	34	9.49	358
0.80	748	1.06	25	10.17	245
0.90	509	1.24	20	9.69	159
1.00	337	1.47	16	9.82	106

14.3.7 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 mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Tables 14.10 and 14.11.

Table 14.10 Section Line Oxide Indicated Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	21,479	0.28	193	2.76	1,906
0.20	11,987	0.41	158	3.60	1,387
0.30	7,118	0.54	124	4.63	1,060
0.40	4,760	0.66	101	5.58	854
0.50	3,383	0.77	84	6.54	711
0.60	2,535	0.86	70	7.55	615
0.70	1,932	0.95	59	8.56	532
0.80	1,497	1.04	50	9.37	451
0.90	1,187	1.12	43	9.99	381
1.00	908	1.22	36	10.56	308

Table 14.11 Colado Oxide Indicated Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	34,084	0.26	285	1.60	1,753
0.20	18,195	0.37	216	2.11	1,234
0.30	10,395	0.48	160	2.59	866
0.40	6,105	0.60	118	2.98	585
0.50	3,983	0.71	91	3.24	415
0.60	2,674	0.81	70	3.42	294
0.70	1,651	0.94	50	3.62	192
0.80	1,117	1.06	38	3.76	135
0.90	787	1.18	30	3.73	94
1.00	573	1.30	24	3.57	66

The ***sulphide*** indicated mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Tables 14.12 and 14.13.

Table 14.12 Section Line Sulphide Indicated Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	27,431	0.35	309	3.49	3,078
0.20	18,166	0.47	274	4.31	2,517
0.30	12,549	0.58	234	5.07	2,045
0.40	8,974	0.70	202	5.88	1,696
0.50	6,894	0.79	175	6.51	1,443
0.60	5,250	0.89	150	7.21	1,217
0.70	4,001	0.99	127	7.86	1,011
0.80	3,157	1.08	110	8.48	861
0.90	2,452	1.18	93	9.13	720
1.00	1,934	1.27	79	9.74	606

Table 14.13 Colado Sulphide Indicated Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	18,291	0.35	206	5.01	2,946
0.20	15,299	0.40	197	5.56	2,735
0.30	11,136	0.47	168	6.33	2,266
0.40	7,319	0.58	136	7.09	1,668
0.50	4,920	0.70	111	7.73	1,223
0.60	3,419	0.81	89	8.37	920
0.70	2,259	0.95	69	9.10	661
0.80	1,617	1.09	57	9.40	489
0.90	1,204	1.22	47	9.61	372
1.00	902	1.36	39	9.96	289

14.3.8 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 mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Tables 14.14 and 14.15.

Table 14.14 Section Line Oxide Measured Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	11,139	0.39	140	3.89	1,393
0.20	7,194	0.55	127	4.80	1,110
0.30	4,972	0.70	112	5.64	902
0.40	3,627	0.85	99	6.57	766
0.50	2,819	0.99	90	7.30	662
0.60	2,282	1.11	81	8.05	591
0.70	1,866	1.23	74	8.79	527
0.80	1,571	1.34	68	9.42	476
0.90	1,333	1.44	62	10.03	430
1.00	1,146	1.54	57	10.58	390

Table 14.15 Colado Oxide Measured Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	5,805	0.31	58	1.61	300
0.20	3,387	0.44	48	2.09	228
0.30	2,110	0.57	39	2.57	174
0.40	1,372	0.70	31	3.05	135
0.50	989	0.82	26	3.38	107
0.60	731	0.93	22	3.75	88
0.70	510	1.07	18	4.14	68
0.80	383	1.19	15	4.53	56
0.90	298	1.31	13	4.76	46
1.00	239	1.42	11	4.47	34

The ***sulphide*** measured mineral resources at various cutoff grades for the Wilco deposit are listed in Tables 14.16 and 14.17.

Table 14.16 Wilco Project Sulphide Measured Gold Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	7,815	0.36	90	3.53	887
0.20	5,042	0.50	81	4.38	710
0.30	3,466	0.63	70	5.10	568
0.40	2,383	0.78	60	6.05	464
0.50	1,805	0.91	53	6.83	396
0.60	1,416	1.02	46	7.66	349
0.70	1,122	1.14	41	8.57	309
0.80	938	1.24	37	9.17	277
0.90	803	1.32	34	9.75	252
1.00	661	1.42	30	10.49	223

Table 14.17 Wilco Project Sulphide Measured Silver Resources

Cutoff (AuEq)	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au Ounces (x1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces (x1,000)
0.10	3,698	0.43	51	5.99	712
0.20	3,129	0.49	49	6.68	672
0.30	2,401	0.58	45	7.59	586
0.40	1,717	0.71	39	8.65	477
0.50	1,272	0.84	34	9.48	388
0.60	1,012	0.94	31	10.07	328
0.70	743	1.09	26	11.21	268
0.80	587	1.21	23	12.05	227
0.90	473	1.34	20	12.65	192
1.00	372	1.49	18	13.35	160

14.3.9 AFFECTS OF MINING, METALLURGY AND OTHER FACTORS

The Wilco Project mineral resources are tabulated by open pit mining methodologies and geometries. Mineral Resources are confined to the Project mineral tenure. The following metal selling prices were used: $1,200/oz Au and $20/oz Ag. The pit limited resource was tabulated at a gold equivalent cutoff grade of 0.10 gpt for oxide and 0.20 gpt for sulphide mineralization. A mining cost of $1.50 was assumed. Oxides were assumed to be processed by heap leaching at $1.15 per tonne. Sulphide mineralization could be processed at $7.25/tonne. This approach meets the criteria that a mineral resource estimate has a "reasonable prospect for economic extraction." The mineral resource estimate was prepared in compliance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and followed the guidance of the Canadian Institute of Mining - Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Tables 14.18, 14.19 and 14.20 represent the summary of the Resources for the Project.

Table 14.18 Wilco Project Measured and Indicated Gold Resources

			Resource Category					
Wilco		Cutoff	**Measured**			**Indicated**		
Resource	Redox	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tons	Grade	Ounces
Areas	Domain	Au g/t	(X1,000)	Au g/t	Au (x1,000)	(X1,000)	Au g/t	Au (x1,000)
Section Line	Oxide	0.1	11,139	0.39	140	21,479	0.28	193
	Sulphide	0.2	5,042	0.50	81	18,166	0.47	274
Colado	Oxide	0.1	5,805	0.31	58	34,084	0.26	285
	Sulphide	0.2	3,129	0.49	49	15,299	0.40	197
Total			**25,115**	**0.41**	**328**	**89,028**	**0.33**	**950**

Table 14.19 Wilco Project Measured and Indicated Silver Resources

			Resource Category					
Wilco		Cutoff	**Measured**			**Indicated**		
Resource	Redox	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tons	Grade	Ounces
Areas	Domain	Au g/t	(X1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag (x1,000)	(X1,000)	Ag g/t	Ag (x1,000)
Section Line	Oxide	0.1	11,139	3.89	1,393	21,479	2.76	1,906
	Sulphide	0.2	5,042	4.38	710	18,166	4.31	2,517
Colado	Oxide	0.1	5,805	1.61	300	34,084	1.60	1,753
	Sulphide	0.2	3,129	6.68	672	15,299	5.56	2,735
Total			**25,115**	**3.81**	**3,076**	**89,028**	**3.11**	**8,911**

Table 14.20 WIlco Project Inferred Resource

	Wilco Inferred Resources at June 21, 2012					
Wilco	Cutoff	**Inferred**				
Resource	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Grade	Ounces
Areas	Opt Au	(X1,000)	Au g/t	Au	Ag g/t	Ag
Section Line	Variable	17,189	0.47	258	5.28	2,917
Colado	Variable	35,410	0.25	284	2.80	3,184
Total		**52,599**	**0.32**	**541**	**3.61**	**6,100**

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 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

17 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 (2011). 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 Section Line 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).

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Wilco Property has the potential to be a gold producing property. There are significant measured and indicated resources identified at Wilco. Additionally, the resources disclosed in this report are constrained to a pit which demonstrates that the projects meet the criteria for reasonable prospects of economic extraction. Therefore SEWC recommends that Rye Patch complete an economic assessment of a mining operation at Wilco. An economic assessment would address such issues as, recovery methods, infrastructure, market studies, Environmental studies and permitting, capital and operating costs and, an economic analysis. A typical economic assessment on a project of this size in the State of Nevada costs approximately $150,000 (Table 17.1).

Table 18.1 Wilco Economic Assessment Cost

Pit Optimization	$20,000
Metallurgical Studies	$70,000
Economic Analysis	$60,000
Total	**$150,000**

The author is not recommending successive phases for the project.

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