GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

for the

DUN GLEN PROJECT

Pershing County, Nevada

Prepared for:

United Resource Holdings Group, Inc.

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Summary

This Geological Evaluation Report was prepared by Michael J. Skopos, CPG, Professional Geologist, at the request of United Resource Holdings Group, Inc. ("URHG" or the "Company") to describe and evaluate the results of current and previous mineral exploration and past production carried out on URHG's Dun Glen Placer Project ("URHG's Dun Glen Project").

The primary purpose of this work is to establish the width, strike, thickness, dip, and continuity of the precious metal mineralization, and consequently, to confirm and develop a resource base through the completion of recommendations contained herein.

URHG's Dun Glen Project property consists of one hundred thirty (130) acres of patented (fee) land and four hundred (400) acres of Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") land over twenty (20) unpatented mining claims for a total of five hundred thirty (530) acres.

URHG's Dun Glen Project is located in Township 33N (T33N), Range 36E (R36E), Sections 15 and 16, MDB&M. URHG's Dun Glen Project is located due east of, and is adjacent to, the Sunrise Minerals LLC ("Sunrise") gold-silver placer open-pit mining operation. Sunrise's placer operation is located in T33N, R36E, Section 17. The Sunrise placer gold mine has been in operation over the past four (4) to five (5) years. Please see the photograph below, *Figure 1*, showing both the Sunrise operation and URHG's Dun Glen Project.

Figure 1, showing the Sunrise operation in the foreground and URHG's Dun Glen Project in the background.

Historically, these projects were collectively known as the Fortune Cookie Mine. The Fortune Cookie Mine was formerly under the ownership of Proquip, Inc. ("Proquip") and Homestake Mining Company ("Homestake").

Introduction

The author was recently commissioned by Dun Glen Mining Corp. ("Dun Glen"), a wholly owned subsidiary of URHG, to evaluate the geology, exploration, development, and mining potential of URHG's Dun Glen Project. URHG's Dun Glen Project is located in T33N, R36E, Sections 15 and 16, MDB&M. The Project is located in the Dun Glen (*other names: Sierra, Chafey, Chaffee, Oro Fino, Sunshine*) Mining District in Pershing County, Nevada.

During the period of July 2011 through December 22, 2011, the author engaged in geological field work and completed a detailed initial review of historical documentation regarding URHG's Dun Glen Project. Numerous trips were made to each of: (i) the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology; (ii) the University of Nevada, Reno's, DeLaMare Library; and (iii) the U.S.G.S Mineral Resource Data System for the purposes of research, purchase, and review of available historical and geological data pertaining to URHG's Dun Glen Project. During the months of September and October of 2011, the author stayed at the URHG's Dun Glen Project's camp site and conducted a geological field examination. During this field examination, the author: (i) noted previous prospect locations; (ii) completed detailed geological field mappings of the exposed previous trenching completed by Proquip and Homestake in the 1980s; (iii) completed channel samplings; (iv) performed bulk testing of the foregoing pits and trenches; (v) completed a Trench Bulk Sampling and a Longitudinal Section Map with corresponding assay results; and (vi) verified the gravel outcrop thicknesses, overburden thicknesses, rock types, stratification, imbrication, bedding orientation, mineralization, and silicification.

The author has practiced, from time to time, as a professional consulting geologist in the Dun Glen Mining District during periods ranging from 1976 to present. The author has been involved in both placer gold deposits, such as the Placerites, the Barrel Springs, the Rabbit Hole, the Rosebud, the Willow Creek, the Barber Canyon, and the Dun Glen placer mines, and in lode gold deposits such as the Tallulah, the Essex, the Auburn, the Auld Lang Syne, the Black Hole, and the Monroe lode mines.

> *"The lode gold mines in the district are quartz veins carrying gold, silver, and sulfide minerals. Most are in the northern part of the district near the headwaters of the Dun Glen Canyon and the Barber Canyon (Township 33N, Ranges 36E and 37E). Erosion of these veins, which locally contain high concentrations of gold, is the most likely source of the placer gold in the canyons. The veins appear to be post-Triassic and pre- or early Tertiary. Similar, but less conspicuous veins probably supplied the placer gold in canyons south of the main lode-mining area."*[1]

During the period of 1992 to 1994, while directing the surface and underground geological mapping, sampling, and bulk testing of these lode gold properties, the author reviewed the 1981

[1] (Johnson M. , 1973)

Simplot Industries, Inc. ("Simplot") reverse circulation drill hole results of what is now URHG's Dun Glen Project. These drill holes were located in T33N, R36E, Sections 15 and 16, MDB&M, and indicates two (2) potential alluvial gold depositions. One indicated deposition may be found within the alluvial fan, located above the main Dun Glen Stream Canyon alluvial deposition, and the second indicated deposition may be found below the alluvial fan, within the Dun Glen fluvial gravels.

The author has researched, in detail, numerous geological and engineering reports, bulk testing program results, and drill logs pertaining to URHG's Dun Glen Project.

Property

Dun Glen Mining Corp.'s property assets consist of: (i) a mining lease agreement with Tahoe Milling, Inc.; and (ii) a mining lease agreement with James M. Garst. These assets are listed below in Property (i) through (ii):

(i) Tahoe Milling, Inc.:

(1) Patented Property: All of the Lessor's right, title, and interest in the property generally known as the Dun Glen area of Pershing County, state of Nevada, in Township 33N, range 36E, sections 15 and 16, MDM, consisting of two (2) tax parcels (APN: 08-060-20; APN: 08-060-22) and approximately one hundred thirty (130) acres and including, but not limited to, all surface rights, mineral rights, water rights, and rights of ingress and egress, as well as local, state, and federal mining claims, permits, and other rights or privileges granted by applicable law or regulatory authority with respect to said property.

(2) In addition to the foregoing, the following mining claims are active with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, located in Section 15, T33N, R36E, Pershing County, Nevada, and the subject of the mining and mineral lease agreement dated April 21, 2001, by and between Dun Glen and Tahoe Milling, Inc., a Nevada Corporation:

Serial No.	Claim Name/Number
NMC1011067	HP16-1
NMC1011068	HP16-2
NMC1011069	HP16-3
NMC1011070	HP16-4
NMC1011071	HP16-5
NMC1011072	HP16-6
NMC1011073	HP16-9
NMC1011074	HP16-10
NMC1011075	HP16-11
NMC1011076	HP16-12

(3) Water Rights and Entitlements are active under Permit No. 57937.
(4) Mining rights and entitlements are active under Permit Nos. 5432 and 5395.

(ii) James M. Garst:

(1) The following mining claims are active with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, located in Section 15, T33N, R36E, Pershing County, Nevada, and the subject of the mining and mineral lease agreement dated April 21, 2001, by and between Dun Glen and James M. Garst, an individual:

Serial No.	Claim Name/Number
NMC1011675	HP16-7
NMC1011676	HP16-8
NMC1011677	HP15-1
NMC1011678	HP15-2
NMC1011679	HP15-3
NMC1011680	HP15-4
NMC1011681	HP15-5
NMC1011682	HP15-6
NMC1011683	HP15-7
NMC1011684	HP15-8

(2) Water Rights and Entitlements are active under Permit No. 57786

Dun Glen's property holdings, collectively through Tahoe Milling, Inc. and James M. Garst, consist of one hundred thirty (130) acres of Real Property (owning both the surface and mineral rights) and four hundred (400) acres of unpatented placer mineral claims for a total of five hundred thirty (530) acres. The Real Property is located in the southern half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) and the western half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) in Section 16, T33N, R36E, MDB&M, in Pershing County, Nevada.

The mine site, including a placer gold processing plant, buildings, and equipment is located on the real property. Please see *Exhibit 1 A-C* for details on URHG's claim groups.

Location and Access

URHG's Dun Glen Project is located approximately twenty five (25) miles southwest of the town of Winnemucca, Nevada, and is approximately ten (10) miles northeast of Mill City, Nevada. Access is available from Highway I-80, either from the Mill City / Dun Glen Exit #151 or the Cosgrave Exit #158, and then on to the mouth of the Dun Glen Canyon by way of gravel roads maintained by the county. The Project is located in T33N, R36E, Sections 15 and 16, MDB&M.

Winnemucca is accessed by a major four- (4) lane interstate freeway which spans northern Nevada, California, and Utah, and is a supply center for many of the gold mines in the area. The town has mining supplies, machine and hardware shops, truck and auto centers, hotels, casinos, and other tourist facilities and amenities. An airport with two paved runways is also accessible from in the town of Winnemucca.

Mill City, or "Puckerbrush", is a favorite transcontinental truck stop with fuel stations, shops, restaurants, telephones, and gambling facilities. Mill City is home to a T.A. truck stop.

Topography and Climate

The Dun Glen Mining District is situated regionally in the Basin and Range Province in the southwestern region of the United States. This physiographic feature is characterized by a series of narrow, short mountains of moderate to high relief separated by broad, alluvium filled valleys and basins.

Most of URHG's Dun Glen Project property consists of gently rolling hills, with one hundred (100) to three hundred (300) feet relief in the range of five thousand (5,000) feet elevation. Light snow typically falls during the winter months but does not generally accumulate at these elevations. Mining is possible year-round and milling is possible during ten (10) months out of the year. The Dun Glen Creek flows southwest down the Dun Glen Canyon and crosses the central portion of the property, flowing at a rate of five hundred (500) to two thousand (2,000) gallons per minute, depending on the season. Temperatures in the summer are generally hot and dry with cold winters hovering around and occasionally falling below freezing.

Vegetation in this part of Nevada is dominated by short sagebrush and various regional grasses at lower elevations. Scattered junipers and pines occur, but are more common at higher elevations in the mountain range. Willow trees, cottonwoods, and various brush varieties grow along the Dun Glen Creek. There are no known endangered fauna or floral species on URHG's Dun Glen Project property.

Water Rights

Tahoe Milling, Inc. and James M. Garst each leased to Dun Glen Mining Corp. all Permitted and Certificated Water Rights appurtenant to the Property (collectively, URHG's Dun Glen Project), subject to the regulations of the state in which the Property is situated concerning the appropriation and taking of water, Dun Glen shall have the right to appropriate, divert, and transfer water. Dun Glen is allowed to drill wells for the water on the Property, and to lay, install, and maintain all necessary water pipes and equipment needed for any and all uses as may be required by Dun Glen. Tahoe Milling, Inc. and James M. Garst each agreed not to sell any water or grant any water rights to any third parties during the Initial Term (ending 5:00 pm, PST, on January 2, 2020) or any Extend Term (The Initial Term may be extended up to three (3) times at the option and in the sole discretion of Dun Glen for a period of ten (10) years each by Dun

Glen giving notice to each of Tahoe Milling, Inc. and James M. Garst of at least sixty (60) days prior to the end of the then-current Initial Term or Extended Term (each an "Extended Term".) of Agreements signed on April 21, 2011.

Two (2) producing water wells supply the camp water and future water supply for the proposed placer milling operation. These wells are located six thousand (6,000) feet upstream, and are found next to the Dun Glen Stream. Tahoe Milling, Inc. has two (2) buildings on URHG's Dun Glen Project property.

History

The Dun Glen Mining District is one of the oldest in mining districts in Nevada, dating back to the 1860s. This district occupies much of the northern East Range in northeastern Pershing County. A combination of the old Sierra, Dun Glen (later Chafey), Sunshine, and Oro Fino districts, it includes mines and placers from Dun Glen Canyon to Rockhill Canyon on the west flank of the East Range and south of the Auld Lang Syne Peak to Yellowstone Canyon on the east flank of the East Range (Tps. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 36 and 37 E.).[2] Please see *Exhibit 2 A-B* showing the location of the Dun Glen Mining District.

> *"Placer gold deposits discovered in the district in the 1860's are reported to be among the most productive in Nevada, with an estimated production of $4,000,000[3] prior to 1900. This estimate represents the amount of gold (about 200,000 oz.) thought to have been recovered by Chinese miners who, between 1870 and 1890, reportedly recovered $2 million from the Auburn Mine and Barber Canyons and between 1890 and 1895 $2 million or more from Rockhill Canyon."*[4]

The Dun Glen town site was established in the early years as a military base to protect the Overland Trails. With ease of access, lower elevation, and water available in the gravels, the Dun Glen Canyon was a suitable location for mill sites for numerous gold and silver lode mines. Some of the more productive gold-silver lode mines of the late 1800s and early 1900s were located above the stream of the Dun Glen Canyon, including the Tallulah, the Essex, the Auburn, the Auld Lang Syne, the Black Hole, and the Monroe (also known as the White Bear) mines. Historical gold production from these lode gold mines totaled more than $1,000,000 at gold prices of $35.00 per ounce.[5] Extensive gold placer deposits were worked in the Auburn Canyon at the head waters of the Dun Glen and Barber Canyons. The gravels in the Dun Glen Canyon range from eighteen (18) to forty (40) feet in thickness and are similar in thickness to the gravels found Barber Canyon. Gold in the deposits was derived by erosion throughout the region of numerous gold surface veins located above the Dun Glen Canyon. Gold was typically found

[2] (Johnson M. G., 1977)
[3] These estimates assume gold prices of $20.00 per ounce
[4] (Johnson M. G., 1977)
[5] Ibid

concentrated on bedrock and in the benches on the canyon sides. The placers extend for thousands of feet along the canyons. The early work was done by Chinese placer miners who dug numerous pits and shafts in the gravels. Most of the placer gold was recovered by small scale methods such as sluicing, hydraulicking, and dry washing after drifting or stripping to the richer gravels near the bedrock. A dry land dredge operation worked for a short time in the Dun Glen Canyon in 1931. [6]

With gold set at $35.00 per ounce until 1973, and with the Federal L-208 Bill which closed all gold mines during World War II, it was not until 1979 that Simplot drilled a grid of holes from the top to the bottom of the Dun Glen Canyon Creek. This drilling confirmed gold bearing gravels from approximately eighteen (18) to fifty (50) feet and a large volume of water. The grade was estimated to be in the 0.011 ounces per yard range.[7] Later, bulk testing in the Dun Glen Creek proved that reverse circulation drilling was not effective; actual bulk testing results were substantially higher in gold content and assay values. Several different areas were tested, showing that water in the gravels was washing out gold nuggets. As such, the author does not believe that these results accurately represent the actual gold values associated with the Tertiary gravels, and the actual gold content of these gravels may be substantially higher.

The true nature of the placer gold deposits of URHG's Dun Glen Project and their potential was not recognized until 1980 when Proquip discovered and acquired the Tertiary gold bearing gravels above the level of the Dun Glen Canyon Creek in Sections 15, 16, and 17.

Approximately one third ($^1/_3$) of the gold produced was 8-mesh in size and sold to jewelers at spot gold prices or higher. The remaining gold was sold to refiners. Based on mint returns from Johnson Matthey; the fineness varied from 772 to 875.[8]

In 1984, Homestake became involved with Proquip's Dun Glen Mine. Homestake loaned Proquip $650,000, invested $50,000 in exploration, and spent another $250,000 on advanced royalties. Homestake drilled more than seventy (70) holes using Becker reverse circulation hammer drill rigs with 6 $^7/_8$ inch core barrels in Sections 16 and 17. Hole depths averaged eighty (80) to one hundred (100) feet. Homestake also bulk sampled the top twenty (20) feet of gravels using either backhoe or dozer cuts in the same areas as the drill holes. The average sample volume was one cubic yard. Approximately twelve (12) of these bulk tests were completed in Section 16. The locations of the bulk tests are shown on *Exhibit 3 A-D*, Trench Bulk Sampling Map and Assay Results.

[6] (Johnson M. , 1973)
[7] (Murdaugh W. , 1988)
[8] (Murdaugh & Jones, Report on the Evaluation of the Geology and Assets of Proquip, Dun Glen, Nevada, Placer Property, 1985)

In 1984, Proquip excavated and tested the gravels within the Dun Glen Creek and confirmed favorable gold recovery in the canyon, well above the previous drill results. This area, Section 15, is one of the areas recommended for future proposed exploration and production.
In the spring of 1985, Homestake excavated more than one hundred (100) trenches in the area. Each trench was approximately thirty (30) feet deep. As with Proquip's drilling, the overall average grade of the Becker holes was an order-of-magnitude lower than that of the bulk samples. The Becker holes ran approximately 0.001 ounces per cubic yard and the backhoe trenches averaged 0.0216 ounces per cubic yard. The bulk test values were randomly and evenly distributed around a gravel knoll in Section 16. [9]

A falling out occurred between Homestake, Proquip, and within the Proquip partnership. The property was taken into bankruptcy. Homestake, the only secured creditor, purchased the property in 1988 and subsequently sold it to Tahoe Milling, Inc.

In the fall of 1994, Tahoe Milling, Inc. and an independent contractor became involved in URHG's Dun Glen Project for a short time. A mill was made operable and some gold was produced. The project was abandoned in late 1994 due to a lack of funding and the use of inexperienced mining and milling personnel.

Gold production has occurred in the Winnemucca, Nevada, area since Amax Gold Inc. ("Amax") discovered and placed the Sleeper Gold Mine into production in 1986. The larger epithermal low grade heap leaching and higher grade gold mining operations in the immediate area are shown in *Exhibit 4*, Location Map.

These large gold-silver operations have excellent production histories and ore reserves. The state of Nevada continues to rank as the nation's leading gold producer, with an annual gold production of more than 5,000,000 ounces.[10]

Geology

Regional Geology
The main rock types in the Dun Glen area consist primarily of the Upper Triassic Grass Valley Formation. This unit is generally mud and sandstones, variably recrystallized to argillite and quartzite. Also present are smaller amounts of the Upper Triassic Natchez Pass Formation, consisting of limestone and dolomite, inter-fingered with mafic volcanic rock. This formation is in contact with the Lower Triassic Koipato Group, consisting of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. A series of thrust faults are located along the northern part of the East range. It is presumed that the source of the placer gold found in many of the canyons, including the Dun Glen Canyon, is derived from mineralized thrusts.

[9] (Murdaugh W. , 1988)
[10] (The Nevada Division of Minerals, 2010)

The major gold lode deposits in the district are in fault or shear zones in rocks of the Natchez Pass Formation and the Koipato Group. These gold-silver mines that occur at the head waters of the Dun Glen Creek and Canyon are: the Auburn, the Auld Lang Syne, the Black Hole, the Monroe, the Tallulah, and the Essex. The gold values occur in quartz veins one (1) to eight (8) feet wide that parallel the fault and shear zones on the surface that trend north and dip east. The veins are similar and consist of milky quartz, native gold, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, and other silver sulfides in some places. Workings on the mines total thousands of feet and appear to be confined to the upper two hundred (200) feet of vein systems above the water level.

General Geology

The auriferous bearing gravels in the Dun Glen Canyon were likely derived by erosion of the gold mines listed in *Exhibit 4.* There appear to be two (2) types of gold historically recovered from past operations at URHG's Dun Glen Project. The old gold has a tarnished, worn appearance and is usually sub-rounded. The new gold has a fresher, shinier appearance and is usually angular, wiry, or crystalline. One possible explanation as to why these two types of gold exist in this area may be that the old gold has been eroded from a greater distance, probably from the original source, while the new gold has been liberated more recently from rocks as they tumbled down the slope of the alluvial fan. In either case, both types of gold are angular as compared to other placer gold deposits and appear to have been derived from a nearby source.

The Tertiary gravels, the believed source of the placer gold produced in the past, consist of a poorly sorted mixture of angular silt, sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders with occasional clay seams. The colors vary from gray to reddish-brown. The clasts consist of shale, limestone, andesite, and basalt. There is a pronounced presence of silicified, altered, and often brecciated rocks. Boulders and cobbles are often silicified and brecciated, probably because they are larger and more weather resistant. It is thought that these breccias and hydrothermally altered rocks are the source of the placer gold in the area.

Deposit Types

URHG's Dun Glen Project has gold placer potential of two specific deposit types:

> *"There are two very distinct placer deposits which will be discussed: those which have been deposited along Dun Glen Canyon as a true stream or canyon type deposit, and those which exist in the remnants of an ancient, massive alluvial fan system in a series of ridges and hills at the mouth of the canyon.*
>
> *The ancient alluvial fan deposits are potentially much larger and represent the greater economic potential."*[11]

Sections 15 and 16, which are held under option by URHG, contain both the alluvial fan, or hills of gravel deposits, and the Dun Glen Canyon fluvial deposits. Please see the Dun Glen Canyon

[11] (Murdaugh W. , 1988)

Map(s), *Exhibit 5 A-B*, showing both the Dun Glen Canyon fluvial deposition area and the Pepper Pit and the Knoll Ridge and Hill Area.

Historical Dun Glen Placer Ore Reserves

Historical Annual Past Gold Production Summary

Year	Milling Method	Yards	Gold Oz	Grade Oz/Ton
1982	20 YPH* Helical Reverse Spiral	4,400	102	0.023
1983	30 YPH	53,300	1,419	0.027
1984	120 YPH Sluice Recovery	115,000	1,883	0.016
1986	120 YPH	56,540	1,800	0.023
Totals & Average		**229,240**	**5,204**	**0.0227**

*YPH = Yards Per Hour

Taken from:

i. *A report on the Fortune Cookie Mine, Sections 15 and 16, Township 33N., William E. Murdaugh, Consulting Geologist, dated February 9, 1988; and*

ii. *A report by Dr. Robert A. Jones, Consulting Geologist, on the Fortune Cookie Mine, dated January 12, 1989.*

The following resource estimates by Consulting Geologists William B. Murdaugh and Dr. Robert A. Jones, dated March 15, 1985, were calculated by reviewing the report "Plan of Placer Test Trenches by Homestake Mining Company Showing Ore Reserve Calculations Using Triangle Method".

Northeast Zone	Section 16	269,578 cubic yards @ 0.025 oz gold per cubic yard or 6,739 oz of gold
Main Zone	Section 17	1,428,311 cubic yards @ 0.032 oz gold per cubic yard or 45,706 oz of gold

Both geologists confirmed the above figures. Additionally, the geologists stated they believed these figures were conservative, the gravels were much thicker, and inferred reserves could add considerably to the overall potential and that grade would be in the same range.[12]

In the spring of 1985, Great Basin Gold, Inc. ("Great Basin") retained Mr. Ken Howard, an independent Consulting Geologist, who completed a brief sampling program in Section 16 to confirm the ore grades reported by Proquip and Homestake. Mr. Howard concluded the placer

[12] (Murdaugh W. , 1988)

gold values do exist at the reported production and tested grades, and that his values ranged from between 0.01 to 0.02 ounces of gold per cubic yard.[13]

In the report dated April 1987, "Proquip Asset Value Review", Whitney and Whitney, Inc. calculated the following results:

Ore Reserves in Tertiary Gravels:

The following table shows Whitney & Whitney's calculated reserves in section 16 and in an adjacent section. Approximately 17% of the reserves are in section 16.

Reserve Category	*Volume (Cubic Yards)*	*Gold Grade (oz/yd)*	*Discounted Grade [1] (oz/yd)*	*Contained Gold [2] (oz)*
Proven	317,000	0.0206	0.0175	5,540
Probable	875,000	0.0205	0.0175	15,272
Subtotal	1,192,000	0.0205	0.0175	20,812
Possible[3]	6,545,000	n.r.[4]	n.r.	n.r.
Total	**7,737,000**	**n.r.**	**n.r.**	**n.r.**

1: Grade discounted by 15% to adjust fineness to 15%
2: Ounces of gold based on discounted gold grade
3: Grades and ounces not reported for possible category
4: n.r. = not reported

> *"The volume of gold-bearing, Tertiary gravels in Section 16 has been calculated for the portions of the gravels exposed above the eolian sands. This volume consists of a knoll of gravels in Section 16. This yields an estimate of possible reserves. The results are:*

Volume (Cubic Yards)	***Estimated Grade (Ounces / Yard)***	***Discounted Grade (Ounces / Yard)***	***Total Ounces***
9,000,000	*0.02*	*0.017*	*153,000*

> *Grade discounted by 15% to adjust to fineness of 850*

> *These results do not include the inferred extension of gold bearing gravels below the gravels is known to occur below the gravel-sand contact under the knoll. A significant amount of gravels is known to occur below the contact (based on drilling), and a significant expansion of reserves can be anticipated.*

[13] Ibid

Another 500-foot hill of gravel exists in the eastern portion of Section 16. It has not been explored or tested to any extent, but the gravels within them are of the same fan system as the gravels in the knoll. The volume of the 500-foot hill is on the order of 20 million cubic yards. Locals claim to have found placer gold on the hill.

It is important to note that because the Tertiary gravels occur in hills and knolls on the property, there is no waste rock to strip from the deposit in Section 16. As a result, operating costs will be lower than for other deposits of similar grades that require stripping."[14]

Ore Reserve Estimates

General Statement:

"Placer gold deposits present a special problem in sampling and quantifying proven ore reserves. This problem is due to the "nugget" or "particle sparsity effect". Particles of gold larger than 0.1 inch in size require rather large samples to be statistically representative.

Most experts agree that the solution to the nugget effect problem is bulk sampling combined with the "experience factor" of the miner. In the case of Fortune Cookie, experience has shown that the larger, one-cubic-yard samples are representative of what was mined."[15]

Historical reserve estimates are being shown only to indicate that in the past, historical documentation by professional consultants posits that sizable gold potential may occur based on the past drilling, trenching, bulk testing, and historical production.

No mineral or resource reserve classifications are being made at this time. As such, mineral reserves do not currently demonstrate economic viability due to lack of assay density and extent. The author has not taken independent resource or reserve estimates.

Sampling Methodology, Approach, & Security

The author's field work entailed the geological field mapping of pre-existing, exposed pit and trench workings, GPS surveying, confirming previous reverse circulation drilling in the immediate area of the trenching, bulk testing, and sampling by Homestake, Proquip, Tahoe Milling, Inc., Simplot, and Great Basin.

The locations and control of the author's sampling were conducted by GPS Survey. The channel bank samples were taken, collected, and processed by the author. The location of each sample

[14] Ibid
[15] Ibid

was marked with a 2" x 2" x 4' wooden post, numbered and ribboned to be easily found. The samples were then processed by the author. The processing involved a vibrating screen, a Knudsen Bowl, and a Goldfield Engineering Co. Goldtron. The author delivered the recovered concentrates for analysis to be performed by Mario Desilets, a geochemist with the Bureau of Mines and Geology at the University of Nevada, Reno.

The analysis was determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry ("AA") following acid (agua regia) digestion. Twenty-nine (29) elements were analyzed by acid digestion, followed by The Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy ("ICP-AES"). Twenty-six (26) assays were submitted, and ten (10) samples were submitted for ICP-AES analysis.

The author has no reason to believe that the laboratory did not perform a reliable analytical determination. The results of the twenty-six (26) assay results and ten (10) ICP-AES analysis results are shown in *Exhibit 6*.

Exploration, Work Program, and Sampling Test Program

During the period of July 2011 through December 22, 2011, the author engaged in geological field work and completed a detailed initial review of historical documentation regarding URHG's Dun Glen Project. Numerous trips were made to each of: (i) the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology; (ii) the University of Nevada, Reno's, DeLaMare Library; and (iii) the U.S.G.S Mineral Resource Data System for the purposes of research, purchase, and review of available historical and geological data pertaining to URHG's Dun Glen Project. During the months of September and October of 2011, the author stayed at the URHG's Dun Glen Project's camp site and conducted a geological field examination. During this field examination, the author: (i) noted previous prospect locations; (ii) completed detailed geological field mappings of the exposed previous trenching completed by Proquip and Homestake in the 1980s; (iii) completed channel samplings; (iv) performed bulk testing of the foregoing pits and trenches; (v) completed a Trench Bulk Sampling and a Longitudinal Section Map with corresponding assay results; and (vi) verified the gravel outcrop thicknesses, overburden thicknesses, rock types, stratification, imbrication, bedding orientation, mineralization, and silicification.

Please see *Exhibit 3 A-D* showing the Trench Bulk Sampling Map and Assay Results.

Sampling Text Work

A total of thirty-six (36) bulk channel pit and trench samples were taken by the author, mainly in the Pepper Pit Area, formerly the northeastern portion of the Fortune Cookie Mine. Please see *Exhibit 3 A-D*, Trench Bulk Sampling Map and Assay Results. Twenty-six (26) bulk samples were submitted for assays when testing the potential alluvial gold content and associated minerals of the Dun Glen Placer Project. The weight of the samples ranged from sixty-three (63) to five hundred fifty (550) pounds. These assay results are shown in *Exhibit 3 A* with their respective assay numbers and sample locations. The gold assay results ranged from trace to 0.69

ounces per ton. In order to extract and recover gold from the samples, the author utilized a vibrating screen, a Knudsen Bowl, and a Goldfield Engineering Co. Goldtron. Mineralization consisted of magnetite, hematite, ilmenite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, native copper, tetrahedrite, visible gold, and cinnabar. The gold found within the tested gravels was fresh, nuggety, and angular in appearance. Some of the gold was flat and ranged from as small as one to three (1-3) microns to as large as one-fifteenth ($^1/_{15}$) Tyler Mesh screen. Some of the gold was wiry and in quartz or silica. Excellent magnetite, hematite and ilmenite was noted, especially when assay results indicated higher gold content.

Target Areas

Many of the gold assays were taken from Homestake's trench areas by the author in the Northwestern portion of URHG's Dun Glen Project, and are located in the mining claims 16-1 through 16-4. The results of these assays appear to be in the same range as the gold assays returned by Homestake back in the 1980s. Based on the author's geological field evaluation and bulk testing program of URHG's Dun Glen Project, five (5) key areas will be targeted for exploration, development, and potential production.

Target Area #1

This area is located on patented (fee) land, is cleared for bulk testing, and is recommended initially because of the excellent bulk testing results, confirming previous drill results. Three (3) bulk tests were completed, two (2) of which were submitted for assays. DG3 returned assays of 0.064 ounces of gold per ton over a thickness of seven (7) feet and P4 returned assays of 0.05 ounces of gold per ton over a thickness of thirteen (13) feet. Please see *Exhibit 3 A-D*, Trench Bulk Sampling Map and Assay Results, showing these results. Eight (8) pits and trenches were previously located in this immediate area. The main trench is one hundred (100) feet in length and was designed to expose Reverse Circulation Drill Hole 74, a vertical hole which returned 0.034 ounces of gold per yard over a thickness of ten (10) feet, including three (3) gold nuggets. The other reason this area was selected is because its location just above the mill site; a downhill truck haul may result in transportation costs that are potentially lower.

Two (2) other holes, Reverse Circulation Drill Holes 112 and 113, are located just to the north of Reverse Circulation Drill Hole 74 and returned results of 0.02 ounces of gold per ton over a thickness of fifteen (15) feet and 0.075 ounces of gold per ton over a thickness of ten (10) feet, respectively. In addition, three (3) new test pits in the immediate area returned favorable gold assays:

P1: 0.05 ounces of gold per ton over a thickness of eleven (11) feet
P2: 0.69 ounces of gold per ton over a thickness of ten (10) feet
P3: 0.55 ounces of gold per ton over a thickness of ten (10) feet

These pits were made to test the areas of Reverse Circulation Drill Holes 112 and 113. This area will have to be reviewed carefully as the material recovered was oxidized, mineralized, and siliceous.

Target Area #2

This area was formerly referred to as the Pepper Pit, or the northeast extension of the Fortune Cookie Mine, and extends from the border of Sections 16 and 17 to beyond the knoll, which includes BLM Mining Claims 16-1 through 16-4. A portion of the Pepper Pit remains intact, located in the northwest half (½) of Section 16, T33N, R36E, MDB&M. Please see *Exhibit 3 A-D*, Trench Bulk Sampling Map and Assay Results. Nineteen (19) bulk tests were taken and processed by the author, fifteen (15) of which were submitted for gold-silver assays. These samples returned assays with gold values ranging from trace to 0.35 ounces of gold per ton. Very little alluvial overburden will needed to be stripped in this area.

Target Area #3

This excellent gold-bearing gravel target is located in the southwest quarter (¼) of Section 16 at URHG's Dun Glen Project on patented land, above the current Dun Glen Canyon Stream Placer Deposit. Two (2) bulk tests were completed to determine if the single previous trench had any gold-bearing gravels. The first bulk test, DG22, returned an assay of 0.002 ounces of gold per ton over a thickness six (6) feet, with fine gold showing. P5, a larger bulk sample, returned assays of 0.09 ounces of gold per ton over a thickness of nine (9) feet. A good mix of gravel was noted with some quartz. Moving forward, this area should be explored, sampled, and bulk tested. The surface gravel showing appears to extend from just below the tailings pond to the southern boundary of URHG's Dun Glen Project.

Following an examination of the historical Dun Glen Placer Project, Gasch and Associates, Inc., consultants in geophysics and geology, recommended a geophysics program to provide a bedrock profile of the gravels.[16]

Target Area #4

This area is located in the northwest quarter (¼) of Section 15, T33N, R36E, MDB&M, along the Dun Glen Stream and Canyon. The early work was done by Chinese placer miners who dug numerous pits and shafts in the gravel. Most of the placer gold was recovered by small-scale methods such as sluicing, hydraulicking, and dry washing after drifting or stripping to the richer gravels near the bedrock. A dry land dredge worked for a short time in the Dun Glen Canyon in 1931.

During 1979-1980, a period of historically high gold prices, Simplot drilled approximately one hundred fifty (150) reverse circulation holes, five (5) inches in diameter along the Dun Glen Canyon, testing the Tertiary gold-bearing gravels. Twenty-five (25) of these random reverse

[16] (Gasch & Associates, 2011)

circulation drill holes are located in the northwest half (½) of Section 16 and in the northwest half (½) of Section 15, T33N, R36E, MDB&M. The weighted average of these holes returned an average gold tenor of 0.0316 ounces per yard over an average thickness of 10.65 feet. The estimated potential length of these gravels is approximately six thousand (6,000) feet or greater.

Figure 2

Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Results

List of 25 holes shown in Longitudinal Section A – A′,

Hole #	Dip Degree	Footage	Thickness (Feet)	Gold Oz/Yd	
114	-90	0'-5'	5'	0.01	
113	-90	10'-20'	10'	0.075	
74	-90	45'-55'	10'	0.034	*3 gold nuggets
112	-90	10'-25'	15'	0.02	
112	-90	70'-75'	5'	0.045	
111	-90	10'-30'	20'	0.008	
69	-90	34'-37.5'	2.5'	0.011	
106	-90	0'-15'	15'	0.063	
107	-90	0'-25'	25'	0.072	
107	-90	40'-45'	5'	0.047	
67	-90	37'-42.5'	5.5'	0.013	
109	-90	0'-50'	50'	0.023	
110	-90	0'-50'	50'	0.022	
61	-90	37.5'-40'	2.5'	0.012	
59	-90	35'-37.5'	2.5'	0.015	
932	-90	40'-42.5'	2.5'	0.005	
935	-90	42.5'-45'	2.5'	0.0085	
936	-90	42'-47'	5'	0.0115	
937	-90	45'-47.5'	2.5'	0.023	
938	-90	42.5'-47'	4.5'	0.019	
82	-90	35'-45'	10'	0.009	
71	-90	45'-47.5'	2.5'	0.018	
913	-90	45'-50'	5'	0.01	
93	-90	30'-45'	15'	0.064	
926	-90	45'-50'	5'	0.08	
922	-90	37.5'-42.5'	5'	0.0092	
923	-90	37.5'-42.5'	5'	0.01	
Average Thickness (feet):				10.65	
Weighted Average (gold oz/yd) by Thickness (feet):				0.0316	

These encouraging gold values appear to occur in both the upper alluvial fan's gold bearing gravels and the lower Dun Glen Canyon Stream gravels. Please see *Exhibit 5 A-B*, which shows the Location Plan of the Surface Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Assays and *Exhibit 7 A-B*, which shows a Longitudinal Section A – A′, including each drill hole location, gold assay results, and the thickness of the gold bearing gravels. The gold bearing gravels range in thickness from two and a half (2.5) to fifty (50) feet and have an average thickness of 10.65 feet. These gravels trend for the length of six thousand (6,000) feet along the upper alluvial fan and the lower Dun Glen Canyon deposition located on the Dun Glen Placer Deposit.

W.G. Murdaugh, a geologist for Proquip, confirmed in early mining reports of economically attractive placer values from five (5) to six (6) feet in shafts and tunnels along the bedrock, averaging thirty to forty-five dollars ($30.00-$45.00) per ton at gold prices of three hundred dollars ($300.00) per ounce. Proquip later bulk tested and recovered economic values from two open pit mines, one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet apart, along the canyon, some twelve to fifteen (12-15) feet above the bedrock. It appears that past mining in the Dun Glen Canyon has been hampered by a shallow water table and water flows.

Target Area #5

This area includes BLM Mining Claims HP 15-1 through HP 15-8, located in the northwest corner of Section 15, T33N, R36E, MDB&M. The two (2) active water wells are located in the northwest corner of HP 15-1. This area is virtually unexplored, but has excellent potential based on the location of two (2) of the richer lode gold mines in the area and the accompanying drainage system. The Black Hole and the Monroe Mines are located just uphill to the south and southeast, respectively, of the Dun Glen Canyon and drainage stream system in this area may allow some of the gold from these lode mines to drain into Target Area #5. A previous concrete gold stamp mill foundation is located just north of the HP-3 mining claim.

Mineralization

In addition to the minerals noted by the author in the bulk sampling program consisting of magnetite, hematite, ilmenite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, native copper, tetrahedrite, visible gold, and cinnabar, ICP-AES results returned some high Titanium (Ti), Strontium (Sr), Arsenic (As), Lead (Pb), Chromium (Cr), Magnesium (Mg), Iron (Fe), Manganese (Mn), and Aluminum (Al) assays. Refer to *Exhibit 6* for ICP-AES assay results. A check assay for gold in hematite returned results of less than 0.002 ounces of gold per ton, but an assay for gold in chalcopyrite returned results of 0.069 ounces of gold per ton. This could be significant from a metallurgical standpoint as additional gold may be recovered as a by-product through the use advanced refining techniques.

Metallurgical Testing

It is imperative that United Resource Holdings Group, Inc. determines:

1. The nature of the occurrence of the free milling gold, -200 mesh;

2. The nature and distribution of the size of gold, in free-milling fractions, -200 mesh, which may be profitable to extract by chemical means; and
3. Metallurgically identify the suite of economic minerals, other than gold and silver, possibly present in the placer which may be economically profitable to extract as a by-product.
    a. Of interest to this project, tungsten was discovered in the area in 1917. The Mill City Mining District was ranked as the largest tungsten producer in the United States until 1981.

Due to the unusual fineness and mineralogy of the precious metals in the district, it is advisable to test with a flotation process in order to recover the fine gold.

> *"Various consultants, including the writer, have calculated ore reserves based on Homestake's 1984 trenching data in Section 16 and an adjacent section. All the consultants used this data because Homestake's samples were large (one cubic yard) and statistically more representative than the six (6) inch diameter drill holes. There is, however, a large variance in economic ore volume estimates because the consultants don't agree as to the areas of influence around each sample point. The writer believes that because there is close agreement between Homestake's test trench averages (0.021 oz/yd) and the actual produced grades (0.018 oz/yd and 0.026 oz/yd). There is a high confidence level in predicting for ore grade using one cubic yard bulk tests. The geology of the deposit is also an important factor to consider when assigning areas of influence around the test trenches. Mining experience has shown that the ore occurs in sheet-like lenses. These lenses appear to extend several hundred feet horizontally."*[17]

Reliance on Other Experts, Acknowledgements, and Disclaimer

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of:

i. Gasch and Associates, Inc., for recommending geophysics to provide a bedrock profile;
ii. Greg Ekins and Rob Apel of G.I.S. Land Services for drafting the land, aerial, and trench bulk sampling maps;
iii. Richard Lopez, Mining Engineer, who created the Simplot Reverse Circulation Drilling maps drafted using CAD software;
iv. Guy Michaels and Richard Keen, contract employees for URHG, who assisted the author, when needed, during the geological field work program; and
v. Mark Kersey, President of URHG.

The author completed the geological field program during the period September 1 through October 21, 2011. By virtue of his education, experience, and professional certification (AIPG),

[17] (Murdaugh W. , 1988)

the author believes that he is competent to prepare and sign this report as a "Qualified Person" as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

The author had previously worked on the exploration of a former Dun Glen Placer Project and some of the surrounding exploration and milling test programs during the period of 1993 through 1994. Over the course of the '93-'94 Dun Glen Project, the author helped recover and sell some of the gold, including both fine and coarse jewelry grade. In the area immediately surrounding URHG's Dun Glen Project, the author was involved in the Barber Canyon Placer, the Auburn, the Auld Lang Syne, the Black Hole, the Tallulah, and the Monroe lode gold mines. He directed the surface and underground geological mapping, sampling, and bulk testing of these properties. The author has reviewed, in detail, historical documentation pertaining to the project and is competent of the past work performed. Field work and research performed by the author is noted as such in the exhibits.

The author believes that all the information in this report is accurate and reliable. The author has not taken independent estimates which may be used to identify, classify, categorize, or encumber resource and/or mineral reserves. The use of this report shall be at the user's sole risk, and the author disclaims any and all liabilities arising from the use or distribution of this report, or the reliance by any parties on the material contained herein.

Conclusions

The author believes URHG's Dun Glen Project has the potential to host an economically viable mineral deposit for the following reasons:

- ✓ Excellent past gold production at mines in the immediate area of URHG's Dun Glen Project.
- ✓ Prior to 1900, the Sierra Dun Glen Mining District was reported to be the most productive in Nevada with gold production valued at $4,000,000 at gold prices of $20 per ounce.[18]
- ✓ Five (5) independent Consulting Geologists confirmed substantial gold placer resources in Sections 15, 16 and 17, T33N, R36E.
- ✓ Infrastructure, access, good roads, an existing camp site, and water rights are readily available and accessible in order to operate a large placer processing plant.
- ✓ More than six (6) lode gold-silver producers were historically located above the Dun Glen Creek and suggest the area's gold source potential.
- ✓ Huge gold-silver resource potential is indicated by five (5) previous consulting geologists in the auriferous-bearing Tertiary alluvial fan gravels above the Dun Glen Canyon. The potential of enriched Dun Glen Canyon Creek gravels below is also indicated.

[18] (Johnson M. G., 1977)

- ✓ Low capital investment is needed for the project. The project is seemingly low risk with potentially large precious metal resources indicated from the previous development, drilling, bulk testing, and past production. The plausibility of the project is supported by the recent geological field examination and evaluation by the author.
- ✓ Favorable mining factors which could enhance the economic viability of URHG's Dun Glen Project, including:
    1. The implementation of a strip mining operation, not an open pit mining operation, which could result in potentially lower mining and reclamation costs;
    2. The alluvial gold-bearing gravels occur at the top hill or knoll and the area have been uplifted with practically no overburden, lowering mining costs; and
    3. The gravity recovery plant will be located at the bottom of the uplifted hill or knoll. A downhill truck haul may result in lower transportation costs.
- ✓ The author has identified five (5) key target areas for exploration, development, and, if economically warranted, production.

Recommendations

Based on the magnitude of past exploration, field work, bulk testing, development, and historical gold production by Proquip and Homestake and drilling by Simplot, the author recommends a four- (4) phased program to explore, develop, and confirm potential resources.

Phase 1

The author recommends an immediate bulk testing and bulk sampling program to begin as soon as the processing facility at URHG's Dun Glen Project is up, running, and tuned for gold recovery. Based on the successful completion of a one cubic yard bulk testing and sampling program at URHG's Dun Glen Project, a definitive trenching, bulk sampling, and bulk testing program is recommended. The primary purpose of this work is to establish the width, strike, thickness, dip, and continuity of the precious metal mineralization, and consequently, to confirm and develop a resource base through the completion of recommendations contained herein.

Target Area #1 is recommended for the initial bulk testing program.

The author's recent geological field work has successfully identified favorable gold-bearing alluvial fan gravel depositions located well above the Dun Glen Canyon Stream deposit. Based on the outcomes of the trench bulk sampling, bulk testing, and encouraging recoverable gold-silver assay results, an aggressive bulk sampling and bulk testing trenching program is warranted. The author recommends using one (1) to five (5) cubic yard sized tests, physically recovering the fine, medium, and coarse gold utilizing a specific gravity recovery system, in order to establish the economic viability of the alluvial fan gravel deposition.

The objective of the trenching and bulk sampling program is to define the potential extent of the mineralized alluvial gold-bearing gravel in the Target #1 – Pepper Pit / Knoll Ridge and Hill area by bulk testing the mineralized gravels on a systematic 50-, 100-, and 200-foot grid to determine their economic viability.

The results to date have been positive, confirming the recovery potential of precious metal bearing mineralization in the area.

Phase 2

Recommendations will be based on gold recoveries, assay results, and geology identified from the Phase 1 trenching, bulk sampling, and testing programs. Phase 2 operations will be determined by interpretation of the foregoing on a trench-by-trench basis. Mineralized gold-bearing gravel trends will be identified in order to established and plan Phase 2.

A Notice of Disturbance for a five acre permit should be applied for with a focus on the Pepper Pit area. The area identified for this notice should focus on mining claim HP 16-1 and is identified in Target Area #2. Once approval is received, cleanup for trenches DG-2, DG-4, DG-5, DG-6, DG-9, DG-21, and DG-25 should begin. The author's test results for this area ranged from trace to 0.35 ounces of gold per ton.

In addition, Target Area # 3, located on patented land in the southwest quarter (¼) of Section 16, above the Dun Glen Canyon Stream Placer, should be trenched to the northeast and to the southwest along the strike of the mineralized gravel, bulk sampled, and bulk tested for gold continuity.

The author recommends, based on past experience with placer gold mines, the use of a magnetometer survey. Because gold and magnetite commonly settle out and concentrate together, a magnetometer may be used as an exploration tool that is useful in order to define and target ore bodies, position test trenches, and define hot spots on selected portions of the property where favorable geological conditions exist.

Geophysics has been recommended by Gasch and Associates, Inc. to provide a bedrock profile of the gravels in the Target Area #3.

Phase 3

Phase 3 recommendations will utilize the Phase 2 trench, bulk sampling, and bulk testing recovery assay results and geology as determined, through interpretation, on a trench by trench basis. Mineralized gold bearing gravel trends, especially from Target Areas #1,#2, and #3 will be used to establish Phase 3. Exploration work should begin on Target Areas #4 and #5 in this phase, as both of these areas are located in Section 15's unpatented mining claims. Target Area

#4 is located in the Dun Glen Canyon, and Target Area #5 is located to the east of the Dun Glen Canyon.

Phase 4

By completing the definitive trenching, bulk sampling, and bulk testing programs outlined in Phases 1-3, the author believes that a geological mineralized resource and mineral reserve model may be established and a determination may be made regarding the economic viability of URHG's Dun Glen Project.

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Author's Certificate

I, Michael J. Skopos, of Orangevale, California, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a geological consultant by United Resource Holdings Group, Inc., 9480 Double Diamond Parkway, Suite 250, Reno, NV 89521;
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Kent State University in 1957;
3. I am a Registered Professional Geologist and member of the: (i) American Institute of Mining Engineers (SME #29777910); (ii) Sierra-Nevada Mining Society; (iii) American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG #5999); (iv) Geological Association of Canada (F #1875); and (v) Geological Society of Nevada;
4. I have been practicing as a Mining, Exploration, and Consulting Geologist continuously for a period of fifty-four (54) years;
5. I made a personal inspection of URHG's Dun Glen Project from September 1, 2011 through October 21, 2011;
6. I have prior involvement with URHG's Dun Glen Project having previously worked on the exploration of a former Dun Glen Placer Project and some of the surrounding exploration and milling test programs during the period of 1993 through 1994;
7. I am responsible for the preparation of this report titled Geological Evaluation Report for the Dun Glen Project, Pershing County, Nevada, prepared for United Resource Holdings Group, Inc., and dated January 11, 2012, relating to URHG's Dun Glen Project;
8. As of the date of the report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the report contains the necessary information that is required to be disclosed and make the report not misleading;
9. I am a shareholder of United Resource Holdings Group, Inc.; and
10. I consent to the public dissemination of the report by United Resource Holdings Group, Inc.

Signed this day, January 11, 2012

Michael J. Skopos,
AIPG, CPG, AIME, GSN

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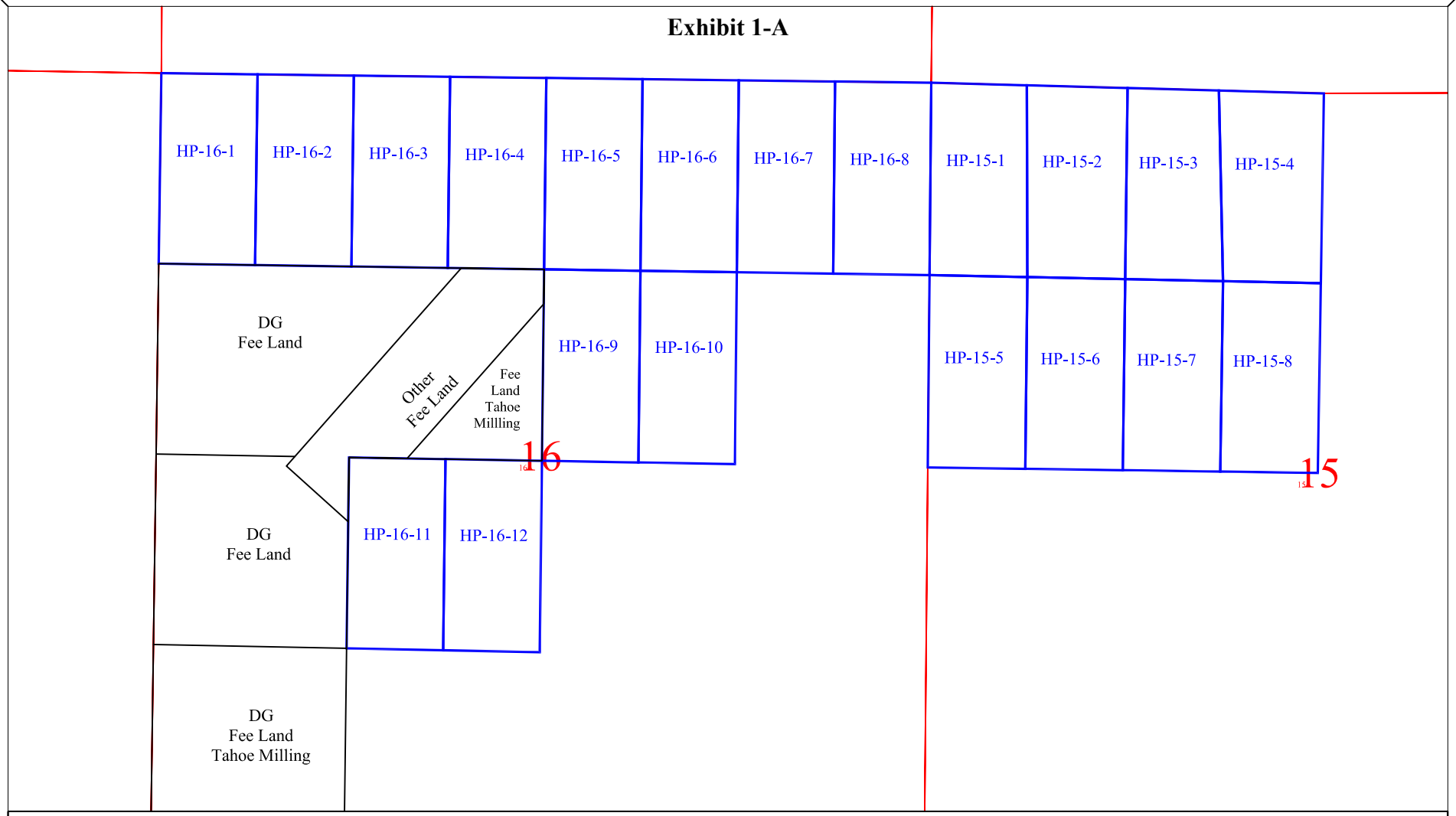
EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1-A



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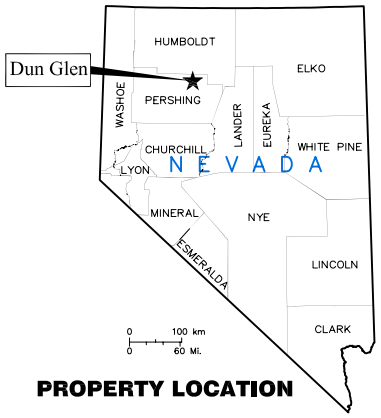


PROPERTY LOCATION

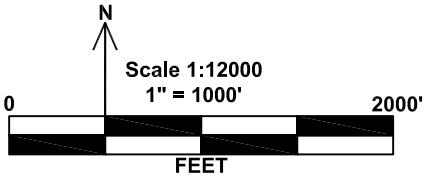
LAND STATUS
DUN GLEN MINE
DUN GLEN MINING CORP.
Pershing County, Nv.

DG
Fee Land

Fee Land Controlled By
Dun Glen Mining Corp.

HP

Placer Claims Controlled By
Dun Glen Mining Corp.

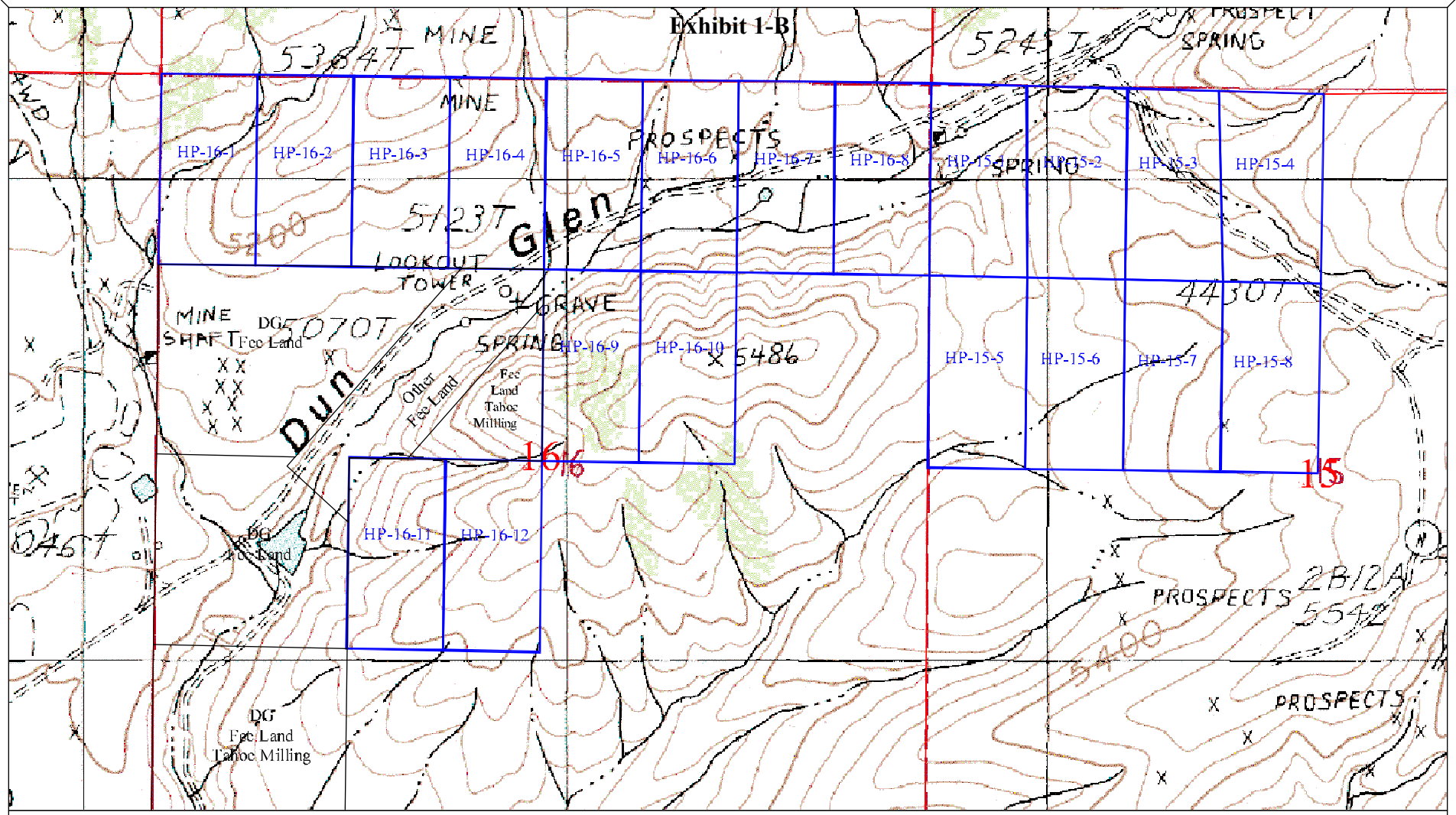


DUN GLEN MINE
DUN GLEN MINING CORP.
Pershing County, Nv.

Dun_Glen_Claim_Map_N27Z11m.dwg
January 11, 2012
Drawn By: G.I.S. Land Services

Datum: 1927 Projection: UTM Zone 11
Units: Meters

Exhibit 1-B



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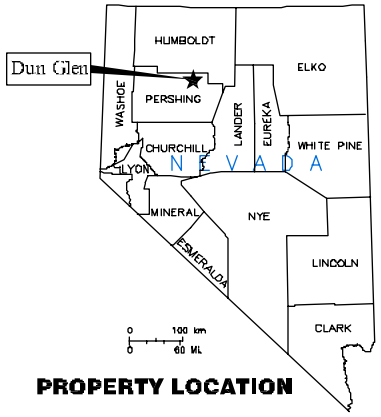


PROPERTY LOCATION

LAND STATUS
DUN GLEN MINE
DUN GLEN MINING CORP.
Pershing County, Nv.

DG Fee Land — Fee Land Controlled By Dun Glen Mining Corp.

HP — Placer Claims Controlled By Dun Glen Mining Corp.

N

Scale 1:12000
1" = 1000'

0 2000'

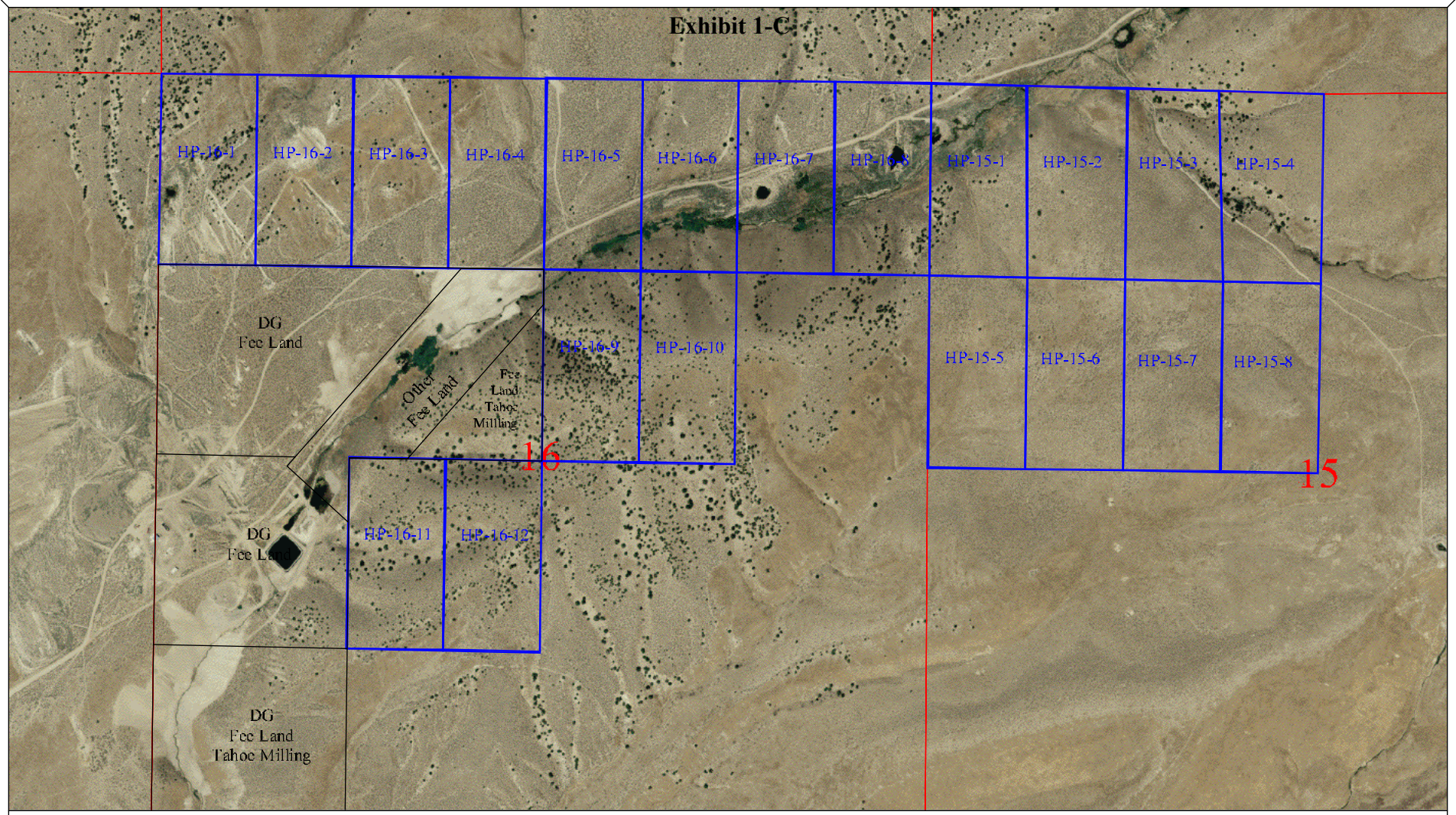
FEET

DUN GLEN MINE
DUN GLEN MINING CORP.
Pershing County, Nv.

Dun_Glen_Claim_Map_N27Z11m.dwg
January 11, 2012
Drawn By: G.I.S. Land Services

Datum: 1927 Projection: UTM Zone 11
Units: Meters

Exhibit 1-C



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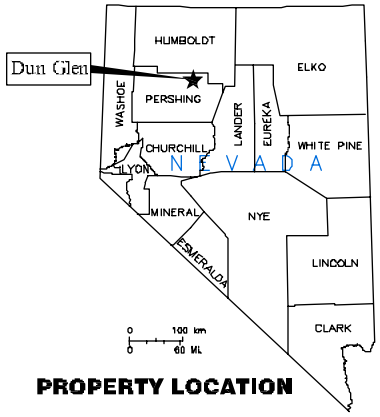


LAND STATUS
DUN GLEN MINE
DUN GLEN MINING CORP.
Pershing County, Nv.

DG
Fee Land

Fee Land Controlled By
Dun Glen Mining Corp.

HP

Placer Claims Controlled By
Dun Glen Mining Corp.

N

Scale 1:12000
1" = 1000'

0 2000'

FEET

DUN GLEN MINE
DUN GLEN MINING CORP.
Pershing County, Nv.

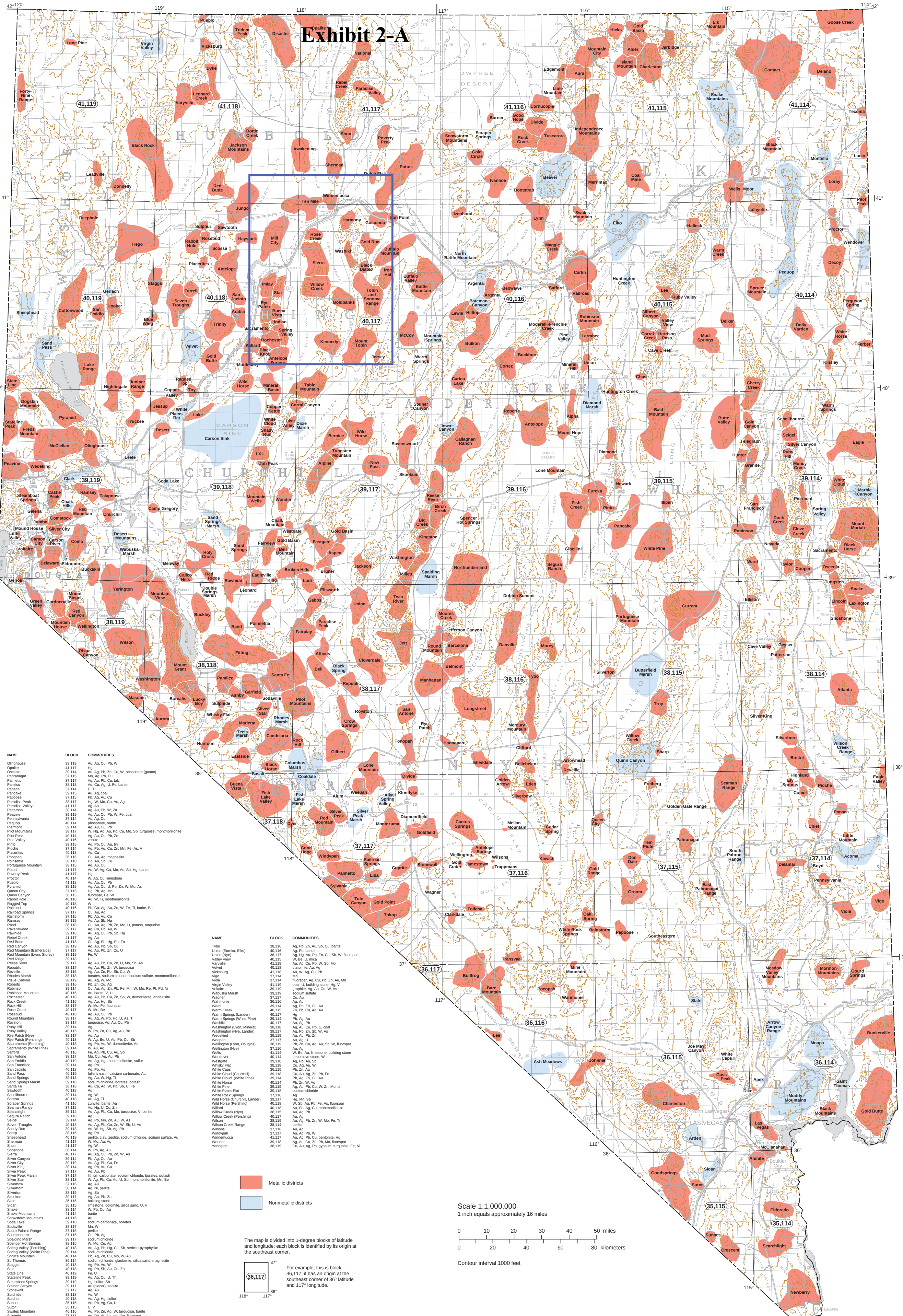
Dun_Glen_Claim_Map_N27Z11m.dwg
January 11, 2012
Drawn By: G.I.S. Land Services

Datum: 1927 Projection: UTM Zone 11
Units: Meters

NAME	BLOCK	COMMODITIES
Acoma	37,114	perlite
Alder	41,115	W, Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Mo, U
Alkali Spring Valley	37,117	salt
Alpha	39,116	Ag, Pb
Alpine	39,117	Ag, Au
Alum	37,117	alum, sulfur
Alunite	35,114	Au, W, alunite
Antelope (Eureka)	39,116	Au, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, Sb, barite
Antelope (Pershing)	40,118	Ag, Pb, Cu, tin, Au, Zn, Hg, W, Mo, As, Sb, U
Antelope Springs (Nye)	37,116	Ag, Au
Antelope Springs (Pershing)	40,118	Au, Hg, Sb, Ag, fluorspar, W, Cu, Pb
Apex	36,114	limestone
Arabia	40,118	Pb, Ag, Sb, Zn, Au, Cu, diatomite, As
Arden	36,115	gypsum, silica sand
Argenta	40,116	Au, barite, Ag
Arrow Canyon Range	36,114	silica, building stone
Arrowhead	38,116	Ag, Pb, Au, Sb
Ash Meadows	36,116	fuller's earth, bentonite, sepiolite, clinoptilolite
Ashby	38,118	Au, Ag, Cu, Sb, Pb
Aspen	39,117	Au, Ag
Athens	38,117	Au, Ag
Atlanta	38,114	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, U, V, W, Mn
Aura	41,116	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Sb
Aurora	38,118	Au, Ag
Awakening	41,117	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, W
Bald Mountain	39,115	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, W, Sb
Barcelona	38,116	Ag, Hg, Au, Pb, Sb, W, Mo, Cu, Zn, U
Bare Mountain	36,116	Au, fluorspar, Hg, W, Ag, marble, kaolin, montmorillonite, silica, U, perlite, cinder
Basalt	38,118	diatomite
Bateman Canyon	40,116	barite, Au
Battle Mountain	40,117	Cu, Au, Ag, Sb, Pb, Zn, W, Mo, As, turquoise, Ni
Beaver	41,116	barite, turquoise, Ag, Au
Bell	38,117	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au, W, Mo, Hg, Fe, As
Bell Mountain	39,118	Ag, Au
Bellehelen	38,116	Ag, Pb, Au, Cu, V, Ti
Belmont	38,116	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Hg, W, turquoise, Ti
Benway	39,118	Au, Ag, Cu, Sb
Beowawe	40,116	Hg, Au, barite
Bernice	39,117	Sb, Ag, Au, W
Big Creek	39,117	Sb, Au, Ag, barite
Birch Creek	39,117	Au, W, U, Ag, Pb, Cu, Mo, Be, As
Black Diablo	40,117	Mn
Black Horse (Esmeralda, Mineral)	38,118	W, barite, Ag, Au
Black Horse (White Pine)	39,114	Au, Ag, Pb, W, Cu, Zn
Black Knob	40,118	Sb, Hg, fluorspar
Black Mountain	41,114	Ag, Pb, barite
Black Mountains	36,114	Fe, Mn
Black Rock	41,119	Ag, Au, U, fluorspar, nitrates
Black Spring	36,117	diatomite
Blue Wing	40,119	Au, Ag, W
Bootstrap	41,116	Au, barite, Ag, Sb, Hg
Borealis	38,118	Au, Ag
Bottle Creek	41,118	Hg
Boyd	37,114	alunite, clay
Bristol	38,114	Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Mn, montmorillonite
Broken Hills	39,117	Ag, Pb, Au, fluorspar, Sb
Bruner	39,117	Au, Ag
Buckhorn	40,116	Au, Ag
Buckley	38,118	Cu, W, Fe, Au
Buckskin	39,119	Fe, Cu, Au, Ag, Ti, pyrophyllite, andalusite, corundum
Buena Vista (Esmeralda, Mineral)	37,118	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Zn, W, fluorspar, Th
Buena Vista (Pershing)	40,118	Ag, Au, Pb, W, Zn, Cu, Sb
Buffalo Mountain	40,117	Au, Mn, Cu, Ag
Buffalo Valley	40,117	Au, Cu, Mn, Ag, Pb, Zn
Bullfrog	36,116	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, montmorillonite, U
Bullion	40,116	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, W, Fe, turquoise, As, barite
Bunkerville	36,114	Cu, Au, Ag, W, Ni, Pt, Pd, Co, Be, mica, gypsum, U, Ti
Burner	41,116	Ag, Pb, Zn, As
Butte Valley	39,115	Au, Sb, Cu
Butterfield Marsh	38,115	sodium carbonate, potash, sodium chloride
Cactus Springs	37,116	Ag, Au, turquoise, Cu
Calico Hills	39,118	Fe, Cu
Callaghan Ranch	39,116	Ag, W, Hg
Camp Gregory	39,118	Au, Ag, Hg, diatomite
Candelaria	38,118	Ag, Au, Pb, Sb, Cu, Ni, variscite, turquoise, barite
Carico Lake	40,116	turquoise, Au (?), Mn
Carlin	40,116	Au, Ag, diatomite, oil shale, barite, U, V, Zn, Mn
Carson City	39,119	Au, Ag, W, U, sandstone, cinder
Carson River	39,119	Ag, Au, Hg, Th
Carson Sink	39,118	sodium chloride
Castle Peak	39,119	Hg
Cave Creek	40,115	Ag, Pb, Cu, barite
Cave Valley	38,114	Pb, Ag, Cu, Au, V
Cedar Spring	37,116	Ag, Au
Chalk Hills	39,119	diatomite
Chalk Mountain	39,118	Pb, Ag, Au, Mo, V
Charleston (Clark)	36,115	Pb, Zn, Ag, gypsum
Charleston (Elko)	41,115	Au, Cu, Ag, Sb, Pb, Zn, W, U, barite
Chase	40,115	Pb, Ag
Cherry Creek	39,114	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Zn, W, Sb, coal, fluorspar, Be
Chief	37,114	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, V
Churchill	39,119	W, clay, diatomite
Clark	39,119	diatomite, Hg, Au, Ag
Clarkdale	37,116	Au, Ag
Cleve Creek	39,114	W, Au, Ag
Clifford	38,116	Ag, Au, As
Cloverdale	38,117	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, fluorspar
Coal Mine	41,115	Pb, Cu, Ag, Zn, oil shale, barite, phosphate
Coaldale	37,117	coal, U, turquoise, variscite, Pb, Ag, Mo
Columbus Marsh	38,117	borates, sodium chloride
Comet	37,114	Pb, Ag, Zn, Au, Cu, W
Como	39,119	Au, Ag
Comstock	39,119	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Hg
Contact	41,114	Cu, Ag, Pb, Au, Zn, W, Mo, U, Th
Cooper	39,114	Pb, Ag, fluorspar
Copper Kettle	39,118	Cu, Fe
Copper Valley	40,118	W, Cu, Fe
Cornucopia	41,116	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Sb
Corral Canyon	39,117	Au, Ti, Fe
Corral Creek	40,115	Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, W, Be
Cortez	40,116	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn, Sb, Hg, turquoise, As
Cottonwood	40,119	Ag, Pb, Cu, Au, W, Sb
Crescent	35,115	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, turquoise, Mo, V, Be, Th, U, perlite
Crow Springs	38,117	turquoise, Ag, Pb, Cu, Au, Sb, U, perlite
Cuprite	37,117	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Hg, silica, sulfur
Currant	38,115	Au, Pb, Cu, W, magnesite, U, fluorspar
Danville	38,116	Ag, Au, Sb
Decoy	40,114	Mn, Au, Ag
Deephole	40,119	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, W, Ti
Delamar	37,114	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, perlite
Delano	41,114	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, W, Mo, Sb, tin
Delaware	39,119	W, Fe, Au, Cu, Pb, Ag, Hg, Mn
Delker	40,115	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, U
Desert	39,118	Au, Ag, Hg
Desert Mountains	39,119	diatomite, montmorillonite, Au, Ag
Diamond	39,115	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au
Diamond Marsh	39,116	sodium chloride, sodium sulfate
Diamondfield	37,117	Au, Ag, Hg
Dike	36,114	Pb
Disaster	41,118	Au, Ag, U, lithium
Divide (Elko)	41,116	Ag, Au, Sb
Divide (Esmeralda)	38,117	Ag, Au, Pb, Mo
Dixie Marsh	39,117	sodium chloride, borates, potash
Dixie Valley	39,118	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb
Dobbin Summit	38,116	Ag, Au
Dogskin Mountain	39,119	U
Dolly Varden	40,114	Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Au, Mo, Th, U
Don Dale	37,115	Pb, Ag, Cu, Hg, Au
Donnelly	41,119	Au, Ag
Double Springs Marsh	39,118	sodium carbonate, sodium sulfate
Duck Creek	39,114	Pb, Ag, Cu, Zn, Au, limestone, fire clay
Dutch Flat	41,117	Au, Ag, Hg, W, Cu, Pb
Dyer	37,118	Ag, Pb, Au
Dyke	41,118	Ag, Au, Sb
Eagle	39,114	W, Pb, Ag, Cu, Au, Zn, As
Eagle Valley	38,114	Au, Ag, Pb, U, perlite
Eagleville	39,118	Au, Ag, W, barite
East Pahranagat Range	37,115	Au
Eastgate	39,117	Au, Ag, Pb, zeolite, U
Eastside	39,118	Cu, turquoise, Hg
Eden	37,116	Au, Ag
Edgemont	41,116	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn, W, Mo, U, As
Eldorado (Carson City, Lyon)	39,119	coal
Eldorado (Clark)	35,114	Ag, Au, Pb, Zn, Cu, Hg, U, Be, Th
Elk Mountain	41,115	W, Cu, Au, Ag, Mo, Sb
Elko	40,115	oil shale, phosphate
Ellendale	38,116	Au, Ag, Cu, Ti, barite
Ellison	38,114	Cu, fluorspar, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Mo, U
Ellsworth	38,117	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Fe, W
Ely Springs	37,114	Ag, Zn, Pb, Au
Eureka	39,115	Ag, Pb, Au, Cu, Zn, Mo, Fe, As, Sb, U, Be, Ti
Fairplay	38,117	Au, Ag, Hg, Cu, W
Fairview	39,118	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, W
Farrell	40,118	Au, Ag
Ferber	40,114	Cu, Pb, Ag, Au
Ferguson Spring	40,114	Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn
Fish Creek	39,116	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, W, Mo, fluorspar, barite
Fish Lake Marsh	37,117	borates
Fish Lake Valley	37,118	Hg, Sb
Fitting	38,118	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, W, Fe, U, Th, barite, montmorillonite, andalusite, corundum
Forty-Nine Range	41,119	Ti
Freds Mountain	39,119	Cu, Au, U
Freiberg	37,115	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, W
Gabbs	38,117	magnesite, brucite, Fe, Ag, Pb, Zn, W, Cu
Galena	39,119	Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu, Au, W, As
Gardnerville	38,119	W, Mo, Au, Cu, Ag, Sb, silica
Garfield	38,118	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, W, Sb
Gass Peak	36,115	Zn, Ag, Pb, Au, U
Genoa	39,119	Au, Ag, Cu, U
Gerlach	40,119	gypsum
Geyser	38,114	W, Ag, Au, Mn
Gibellini	39,116	Mn, Zn, Ni, V, Pt
Gilbert	38,117	Au, Ag, Hg, turquoise, Cu, Pb, Sb
Gilbert Canyon	40,115	Be, columbium, tantalum, U
Golconda	40,117	W, Mn, Cu, Au, Pb, Zn, Fe, barite, Be
Gold Basin (Churchill)	39,118	Au, Ag
Gold Basin (Elko)	41,115	Au, Ag, Cu
Gold Basin (Lander)	39,117	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb
Gold Butte (Clark)	36,114	Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, W, U, Be, Th, Ti, mica, magnesite, brucite
Gold Butte (Pershing)	40,118	Au, Ag, W
Gold Canyon	39,114	Au, Ag
Gold Circle	41,116	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn, Hg
Gold Crater	37,116	Au, Ag, Pb
Gold Point	37,117	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, W, U
Gold Range	37,116	Au, Ag
Gold Run	40,117	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, W, Mo, Ni
Goldbanks	40,117	Hg, Au, Ag, Sb
Golden Arrow	38,116	Au, Ag
Golden Gate Range	37,115	Pb, Ag
Goldfield	37,117	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, As
Good Hope (Elko)	41,116	Ag, Sb, Au, As
Good Hope (Esmeralda)	37,117	Ag, Au
Goodsprings	34,115	Zn, Pb, Ag, Au, Cu, Pt, Pd, V, Co, Mo, U, Sb, Ti, perlite
Goose Creek	41,114	Ag, Pb, U, barite, V
Gourd Springs	36,114	W, barite, gypsum, Mn
Granite	39,114	Pb, Ag, Au, W, Cu
Green Valley	38,119	Ag, Au
Groom	37,115	Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
Halleck	40,115	Au, Ag
Hannapah	38,116	Ag, Au
Harmony	40,117	Ag, Cu, Au, Hg
Harrison Pass	40,115	W, Ag, Be
Haystack	40,118	Au, Ag, W
Hicks	41,115	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au, Mn, Cu, Sb
Highland	37,114	Pb, Ag, Au, Cu, W, Mn, Fe
Hilltop	40,116	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Sb
Holy Cross	39,118	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Zn, Hg, Mn
Hooker	40,119	W, Mo
Hunter	39,114	Pb, Cu, Ag, Au, U
Huntington Creek (Elko)	40,115	bentonite
Huntington Creek (Eureka, White Pine)	39,115	Cu, Zn, Ag
Huntoon	38,118	Au, Ag
I.X.L.	39,118	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, fluorspar
Illipah	39,115	Au
Imlay	40,118	Au, Ag, Hg, W, Sb, fluorspar, kaolin, sulfur, Be
Independence Mountains	41,115	Au, Ag, Sb, Hg, barite, Ti
Indian	40,118	Ag, Au
Iowa Canyon	39,117	fluorspar, barite
Iron Hat	40,117	Pb, Ag, W, Sb, Cu, Au
Iron Point	40,117	Ag, Mn, Au, Pb, V, Zn
Island Mountain	41,115	Ag, Pb, Zn, Sb, Cu, Au, W, U, barite, As
Ivanhoe	41,116	Hg, Au
Izenhood	40,116	tin
Jackson	39,117	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, U
Jackson Mountains	41,118	Fe, Cu, Pb, Ag, W, Ni, Ti
Jamestown	37,116	Au, Ag, Cu
Jarbidge	41,115	Au, Ag, W, Mo, Cu, Pb, barite
Jefferson Canyon	38,116	Ag, Au, Sb
Jersey	40,117	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au, Mn, zeolite
Jessup	39,118	Au, Ag, W, diatomite, montmorillonite
Jett	38,117	Sb, Hg, Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, W
Job Peak	39,118	Pb, Cu, Ag, Au
Joe May Canyon	36,115	Pb, Zn, Ag
Johnnie	36,116	Au, Ag, Pb
Jumbo	39,119	Au, Ag, W
Jungo	40,118	Au (placer), Hg, Pb, Ag
Juniper Range	40,119	W, Cu, Ag, Au
Kawich	37,116	Au, Ag
Kennedy	40,117	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Zn
King	39,118	Au, Ag, Pb
Kingston	39,117	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb
Kinsley	40,114	Cu, Au, Pb, W, Ag, marble
Klondyke	37,117	Ag, Pb, Au, Cu, turquoise, Fe
Lafayette	40,114	Pb, Ag, Au
Lake	39,118	Ag, Sb, Pb
Lake Range	40,119	Ag, Au, Pb, Zn, Cu
Larrabee	40,115	Ag, Cu, barite
Las Vegas	36,114	Mn, Pb, Zn, Cu, gypsum
Leadville	41,119	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn
Lee (Elko)	40,115	Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Au, barite
Lee (Nye)	36,116	Au, Ti
Leete	39,119	sodium chloride, borates
Leonard	39,118	W, Au, Sb
Leonard Creek	41,118	Au, W, U
Lewis	40,116	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Zn, Sb, barite, As
Lexington	38,114	W, Au
Lida	37,117	Ag, Pb, Au, Cu, turquoise
Lime Mountain	41,116	Cu, Ag, Au
Lincoln	38,114	Be, W, Pb, Ag, Cu, fluorspar, Th
Little Mountain	37,114	Cu, Mo, Ag
Little Valley	39,119	Au (placer)
Lodi	38,117	W, Ag, Pb, Au, Cu, Mo, talc-chlorite, Be
Lone Mountain (Esmeralda)	38,117	Ag, Pb, Cu, Au, Zn, turquoise, barite
Lone Mountain (Eureka)	39,116	Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu
Lone Pine	41,119	Hg, Au
Longstreet	38,116	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn
Loray	41,114	Pb, Ag, Cu, Zn, Au
Lucin	41,114	Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, Au, Mo
Lucky Boy	38,118	Ag, Au, Pb, Sb, W, Mo, U, barite, gypsum
Lynn	40,116	Au, Hg, Sb, Cu, turquoise, barite
Maggie Creek	40,116	Au, Cu, Ag, Pb, Sb, barite
Manhattan	38,117	Au, Ag, Sb, As, W, Hg, Ni, turquoise, fluorspar
Marble Canyon	39,114	marble
Marietta	38,118	Ag, Pb, W, Cu, U, Be
Masonic	38,119	Au, Ag, W
McClanahan	36,114	Au, Ag, Cu, turquoise, alum
McClellan	39,119	Cu, Sb, Pb, U, Ti
McCoy	40,117	Ag, Au, Fe, Pb, Zn
Meadow Valley Mountains	36,114	Au, Ag, U
Mellan Mountain	37,116	Au, Ag
Mercury Mountain	38,116	Hg
Merrimac	41,115	Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, Au, W, Sb, Fe, turquoise
Mill City	40,118	W, Mo, Ag, Cu, Au, Pb, Sb
Millett	39,117	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Zn, W, barite
Mine Mountain	36,116	Hg, Pb, Ag, Sb
Mineral Basin	40,118	Fe, Ag, Sb, Hg
Mineral Hill	40,116	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au, Sb, Mo
Moapa	36,114	gypsum, magnesite, silica, U
Modarelli-Frenchie Creek	40,116	Fe
Montello	41,114	phosphate
Montezuma	37,117	Ag, Pb, Au, Cu, Hg
Moor	41,114	limestone, marble, silica, Pb, Cu, Zn
Moores Creek	38,116	Au, Ag(?), Hg(?)
Morey	38,116	Ag, Au, Pb, Sb, tin, U
Mormon Mountains	36,114	Cu, Ag
Mound House	39,119	gypsum, U
Mount Grant	38,118	Au, Ag, Mo
Mount Hope	39,116	Zn, Mo, Ag, Pb, Cu, Au
Mount Moriah	39,114	Pb, Zn, garnet, Ag, Cu, W
Mount Siegel	38,119	Au
Mount Tobin	40,117	Hg, Sb, fluorspar, zeolite
Mountain City	41,115	Cu, Ag, Au, Pb, Zn, Sb, U, W, Mo, As
Mountain House	38,119	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Fe, W
Mountain Springs	40,117	barite
Mountain View	38,118	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, W, Sb, gypsum
Mountain Wells	39,118	Ag, W, fluorspar, Mo
Mud Springs	40,115	Pb, Ag, Zn, Au, Cu
Muddy Mountains	36,114	borates, bentonite, gypsum, magnesite, sodium sulfate
Muncy Creek	39,114	Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, W
Muttlebury	40,118	Ag, Pb, Sb, Cu, Au, gypsum
National	41,117	Au, Ag, Hg, Sb, W, As
Nevada	39,114	Mn, Ag, Au, Pb, Cu
New Pass	39,117	Au, Ag, Mn
Newark	39,115	Ag, Pb, W, Cu, Zn, Au
Newberry	35,114	Au, Ag, Cu, Sb, Th
Nightingale	40,119	W, Sb, Au, Ag, U
North Battle Mountain	40,116	barite, Ag, Pb, Cu, Au
Northumberland	39,116	Au, barite, Ag, Zn, U
Oak Spring	37,116	W, Mo, Au, Ag, Cu, Pb

NAME	BLOCK	COMMODITIES
Olinghouse	39,119	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, W
Opalite	41,117	Hg
Osceola	39,114	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, W, phosphate (guano)
Pahranagat	37,115	Mn, Ag, Pb, Cu
Palmetto	37,117	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, talc
Pamlico	38,118	Au, Cu, Ag, U, Fe, barite
Panaca	37,114	U, Ti
Pancake	39,115	Au, Ag, coal
Papoose	37,115	Pb, Ag, Au, Cu
Paradise Peak	38,117	Hg, W, Mo, Cu, Au, Ag
Paradise Valley	41,117	Ag, Au
Patterson	38,114	Ag, Au, Pb, W, Zn
Peavine	39,119	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, W, Fe, coal
Pennsylvania	37,114	Au, Ag, Cu
Pequop	40,114	phosphate, barite
Piermont	39,114	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb
Pilot Mountains	38,117	W, Hg, Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Mo, Sb, turquoise, montmorillonite
Pilot Peak	40,114	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn
Pine Valley	40,116	zeolite
Pinto	39,115	Ag, Pb, Cu, Au, tin
Pioche	37,114	Ag, Pb, Au, Cu, Zn, Mn, Fe, As, V
Placerites	40,118	Au, Cu
Pocopah	36,116	Cu, Au, Ag, magnesite
Poinsettia	38,118	Hg, Au, Sb, Cu
Portuguese Mountain	38,115	Ag, Au, Cu
Potosi	41,117	Au, W, Ag, Cu, Mo, As, Sb, Hg, barite
Poverty Peak	41,117	Hg
Proctor	40,114	W, Ag, Cu, limestone
Pueblo	41,118	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb
Pyramid	39,119	Ag, Au, Cu, U, Pb, Zn, W, Mo, As
Queen City	37,115	Hg, Pb, Ag, Mn
Quinn Canyon	38,115	fluorspar, Be, W
Rabbit Hole	40,118	Au, W, Ti, montmorillonite
Ragged Top	40,118	W
Railroad	40,116	Pb, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, W, Fe, Ti, barite, Be
Railroad Springs	37,117	Cu, Au, Ag
Rainstorm	37,115	Pb, Ag, Au, Cu
Ramsey	39,119	Au, Ag, Sb, Hg
Rand	38,118	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Mo, U, potash, turquoise
Ravenswood	39,117	Ag, Cu, Pb, Au, W
Rawhide	39,118	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Sb, Hg
Rebel Creek	41,117	Ag, Au
Red Butte	41,118	Cu, Ag, Sb, Hg, Pb, Zn
Red Canyon	38,119	Ag, Au, Pb, Sb, Cu
Red Mountain (Esmeralda)	37,117	Ag, Au, Pb, Zn, Cu, U
Red Mountain (Lyon, Storey)	39,119	Fe, W
Red Ridge	39,118	U
Reese River	39,117	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Zn, U, Mo, Sb, As
Republic	38,117	Ag, Au, Pb, Zn, W, turquoise
Reveille	38,116	Ag, Au, Zn, Pb, Sb, Cu, W
Rhodes Marsh	38,118	borates, sodium chloride, sodium sulfate, montmorillonite
Risue Canyon	38,119	Au, Ag, W, Mo
Roberts	39,116	Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag
Robinson	39,114	Cu, Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Fe, Mn, W, Mo, Re, Pt, Pd, Ni
Robinson Mountain	40,115	Au, barite, V, U
Rochester	40,118	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Zn, Sb, W, dumortierite, andalusite
Rock Creek	41,116	Ag, Au, Hg, Sb
Rock Hill	38,117	W, Mo, Fe, fluorspar
Rose Creek	40,117	W, Mn, Be
Rosebud	40,118	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb
Round Mountain	38,117	Au, Ag, W, Pb, Hg, U, As, Ti
Royston	38,117	turquoise, Ag, Au, Cu, Pb
Ruby Hill	39,114	Ag
Ruby Valley	40,115	W, Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Au, Be
Rye Patch (Nye)	38,117	Au, Ag
Rye Patch (Pershing)	40,118	W, Ag, Be, U, Au, Pb, Cu, Sb
Sacramento (Pershing)	40,118	Ag, Pb, Au, W, dumortierite, As
Sacramento (White Pine)	39,114	W, Au, Ag
Safford	40,116	Fe, Ag, Pb, Cu, Au, Sb
San Antone	38,117	Mo, Cu, Ag, Au, Pb
San Emidio	40,119	Au, Ag, Hg, montmorillonite, sulfur
San Francisco	39,114	Ag, Pb
San Jacinto	40,118	Ag, Pb, As
Sand Pass	40,119	fuller's earth, calcium carbonate, Au
Sand Springs	39,118	Ag, Au, W, Hg, Ti
Sand Springs Marsh	39,118	sodium chloride, borates, potash
Santa Fe	38,118	Au, Cu, Ag, W, Pb, Sb, U, Fe
Sawtooth	40,118	Au
Schellbourne	39,114	Ag, W
Scossa	40,118	Au, Ag, Ti
Scraper Springs	41,116	zunyite, barite, Ag
Seaman Range	37,115	Au, Hg, U, Cu, Zn
Searchlight	35,114	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Mo, turquoise, V, perlite
Segura Ranch	39,116	Ag
Seigel	39,114	Ag, Pb, Mn, Zn, Au, W, As
Seven Troughs	40,118	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn, W, Sb, U, As
Shady Run	39,118	Au, W, Hg, Sb, Ag, Pb
Sharp	38,115	Ag, Pb
Sheephead	40,119	perlite, clay, zeolite, sodium chloride, sodium sulfate, Au
Sherman	41,117	W, Mo, Au, Ag
Shon	41,117	Ag, W
Shoshone	38,114	W, Pb, Ag, Au
Sierra	40,117	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, W, As
Silver Canyon	39,114	Pb, Ag, Cu, Au
Silver City	39,119	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Fe
Silver King	38,114	Ag, Pb, Au, Cu
Silver Peak	37,117	Ag, Au, Pb
Silver Peak Marsh	37,117	lithium carbonate, sodium chloride, borates, potash
Silver Star	38,118	W, Ag, Pb, Cu, Au, U, Sb, montmorillonite, Mn, Be
Silverbow	37,116	Ag, Au
Silverhorn	38,114	Ag, Ni, perlite
Silverton	38,115	Ag, Sb
Skookum	39,117	Ag, Au, Pb, Zn
Slate	36,115	building stone
Sloan	35,115	limestone, dolomite, silica sand, U, V
Snake	38,114	W, Pb, Cu, Ag
Snake Mountains	41,114	barite
Snowstorm Mountains	41,116	Au
Soda Lake	39,118	sodium carbonate, borates
Sodaville	38,117	Mn, W
South Pahroc Range	37,115	perlite
Southeastern	37,115	Cu, Pb, Ag
Spalding Marsh	39,117	sodium chloride
Spencer Hot Springs	39,116	W, Mo, Cu, Ag
Spring Valley (Pershing)	40,118	Au, Ag, Pb, Hg, Cu, Sb, sericite-pyrophyllite
Spring Valley (White Pine)	39,114	sodium chloride
Spruce Mountain	40,114	Pb, Ag, Zn, Cu, Mo, W, Au
St. Thomas	36,114	sodium chloride, glauberite, silica sand, magnesite
Staggs	40,118	Ag, Pb, Au, W
Star	40,118	Ag, Pb, Sb, Au, Cu, Zn
State Line	40,119	Fe, U
Stateline Peak	39,119	Au, Ag, Cu, U, Th
Steamboat Springs	39,119	Hg, sulfur, Sb
Steiner Canyon	39,117	Au (placer), zeolite
Stonewall	37,117	Ag, Au
Sulphide	38,118	Au, W
Sulphur	40,118	Au, Ag, Hg, sulfur
Sunset	35,115	Au, Pb, Ag, Cu, U
Sutor	35,115	U, V
Swales Mountain	40,116	Au, Pb, Zn, Ag, W, turquoise, barite
Sylvania	37,117	Ag, Pb, W, Au, talc, Be, fluorspar
Table Mountain	40,117	Cu, Ni, Co, Hg, Ag, Pb, Sb, Au, W, fluorspar, kaolin, gypsum, As, Ti
Talapoosa	39,119	Au, Ag, Hg, Cu
Taylor	39,114	Ag, Pb, Sb, Cu, Zn, Au, As
Tecoma	41,114	Pb, Ag, Cu, Zn, Au, Sb, Mo, barite
Teels Marsh	38,118	borates, sodium chloride
Telegraph	39,114	Au, W
Tem Piute	37,115	W, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Mo, fluorspar, U, As
Ten Mile	40,117	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Sb, W, montmorillonite
Tobin and Sonoma Range	40,117	Cu, Hg, W, Mn
Tokop	37,117	Au, Ag, Pb, W, Cu, U
Tolicha	37,116	Au, Ag
Tonopah	38,117	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, W, Zn, Hg, U, As
Toy	39,118	W, Sb
Transvaal	36,116	Au, Hg
Trappmans	37,116	Au, Ag
Trego	40,119	W, Au, Ag, Cu, Pb
Trident Peak	41,118	Ag, Pb
Trinity	40,118	Au, Ag, W, perlite, Pb, Zn
Troy	38,115	W, Au, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, Be, U
Truckee	39,119	Au, Ag, Pb
Tule Canyon	37,117	Au, Ag, Mo, U
Tungsten	38,114	W, Ag
Tungsten Mountain	39,117	W, Au, Ag, Pb, Mo
Tuscarora	41,116	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Hg, As
Twin River	38,117	Ag, Au, Pb, Zn, W, Sb, Mo

NAME	BLOCK	COMMODITIES
Tybo	38,116	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au, Sb, Cu, barite
Union (Eureka, Elko)	40,116	Ag, Pb, barite
Union (Nye)	38,117	Ag, Hg, Au, Pb, Zn, Cu, Sb, W, fluorspar
Valley View	40,115	W, Be, U, mica
Varyville	41,118	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, W, Sb, Mo
Velvet	40,118	diatomite, Au, Ag
Vicksburg	41,118	Au, W, Ag, Cu, Pb
Vigo	37,114	Mn
Viola	37,114	fluorspar, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Mn
Virgin Valley	41,119	opal, U, building stone, Hg, V
Voltaire	39,119	graphite, Ag, Au, Cu, W, As
Wabuska Marsh	39,119	sodium sulfate
Wagner	37,117	Cu, Au
Wahmonie	36,116	Ag, Au
Ward	39,114	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au
Warm Creek	40,115	Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Au
Warm Springs (Lander)	40,117	Hg
Warm Springs (White Pine)	39,114	Pb, Ag, Au
Washiki	40,117	Au, Ag, Pb
Washington (Lyon, Mineral)	38,118	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, U, coal
Washington (Nye, Lander)	39,117	Ag, Pb, Zn, Sb, W, As
Wedekind	39,119	Ag, Au, Pb, Zn
Weepah	37,117	Au, Ag, U
Wellington (Lyon, Douglas)	38,119	Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Au, Sb, W, fluorspar
Wellington (Nye)	37,116	Au, Ag
Wells	41,114	W, Be, Au, limestone, building stone
Wendover	40,114	decorative stone, W
Westgate	39,118	Ag, Pb, Au, Sb
Whisky Flat	38,118	Cu, Ag, Au, W
White Caps	36,115	Pb, Zn, Ag
White Cloud (Churchill)	39,118	Cu, Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Fe
White Cloud (White Pine)	39,114	Pb, Ag, Zn, Cu, Au
White Horse	40,114	Pb, Zn, W, Ag
White Pine	39,115	Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, W, Zn, Mo, tin
White Plains Flat	39,118	sodium chloride
White Rock Springs	37,116	Ag
Wild Horse (Churchill, Lander)	39,117	Hg, Mn, Sb
Wild Horse (Pershing)	40,118	W, Sb, Ag, Pb, Fe, As, fluorspar
Willard	40,118	Au, Sb, Ag, Cu, montmorillonite
Willow Creek (Nye)	38,115	Au, Ag, Pb
Willow Creek (Pershing)	40,117	Au, Ag
Wilson	38,119	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, W, Mo, Fe, Ti
Wilson Creek Range	38,114	perlite
Wilsons	37,116	Au, Ag
Windypah	37,117	Au, Ag, Pb, W
Winnemucca	41,117	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, bentonite, Hg
Wonder	39,118	Ag, Au, Cu, Zn, Pb, Mo, fluorspar
Yerington	38,119	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, gypsum, turquoise, Fe, Ni



MINING DISTRICTS OF NEVADA

Second Edition

Joseph V. Tingley

1998

NEVADA BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY
MACKAY SCHOOL OF MINES

Base map: Modified from NBMG Map 43, 1995
Second edition, first printing, 1998, 1000 copies
Printed by Bear Industries, Sparks, Nevada
Edited by Dick Meeuwig
Cartography by Susan Tingley and Gary Johnson
Typography by Jack Hursh

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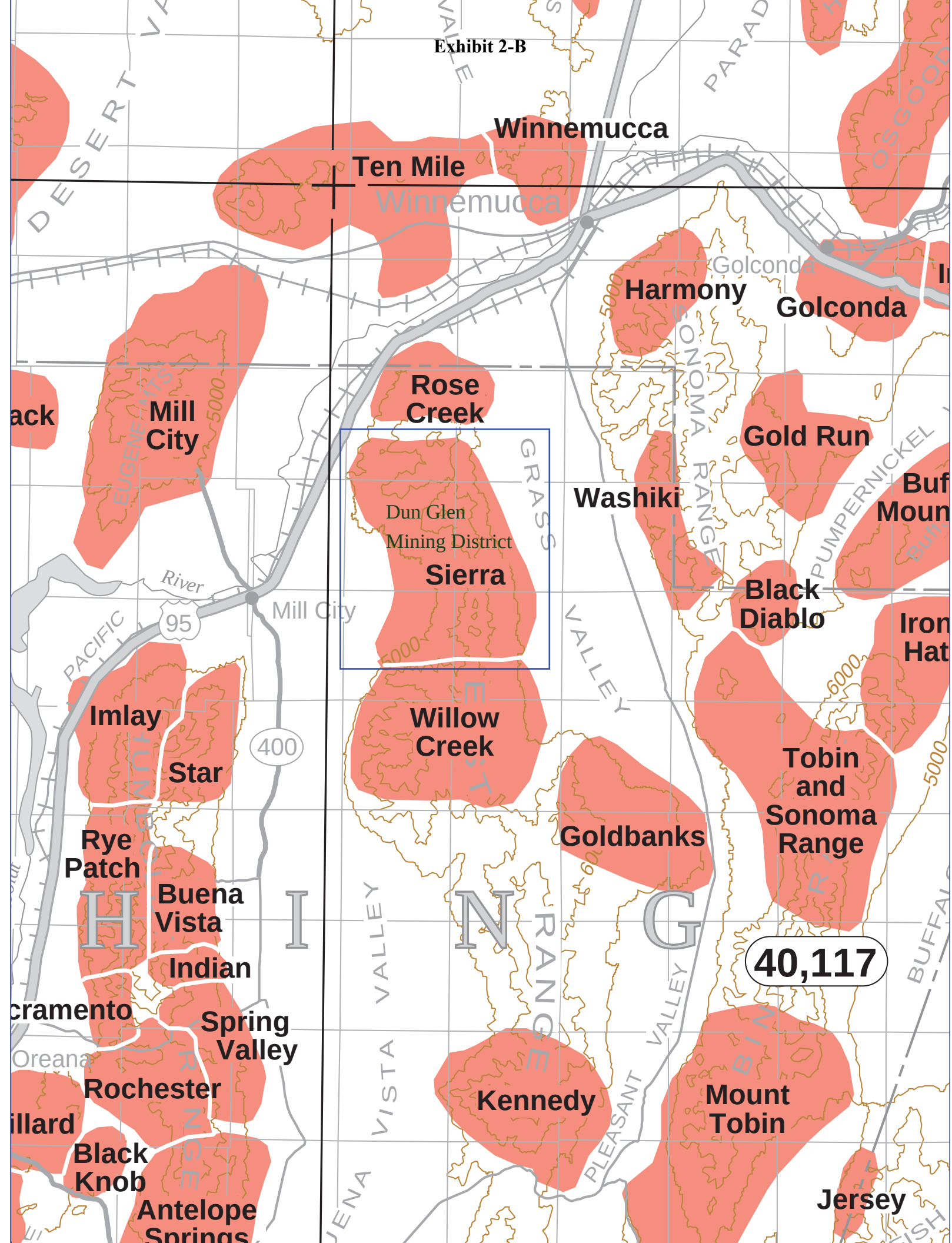


Exhibit 2-B
Winnemucca
Ten Mile
Winnemucca
Golconda
Harmony
Golconda
Rose Creek
Mill City
Gold Run
Washiki
Dun Glen Mining District
Sierra
Black Diablo
River
Mill City
95
400
Imlay
Star
Willow Creek
Tobin and Sonoma Range
Goldbanks
Rye Patch
Buena Vista
Indian
Spring Valley
Rochester
Kennedy
Mount Tobin
Black Knob
Antelope Springs
Jersey
40,117
DESERT VALLEY
EUGENE MTS
GRASS VALLEY
SONOMA RANGE
PUMPERNICKEL
PACIFIC
HUMBOLDT RANGE
BUENA VISTA VALLEY
PLEASANT VALLEY
BIG R
BUFFALO
5000
6000

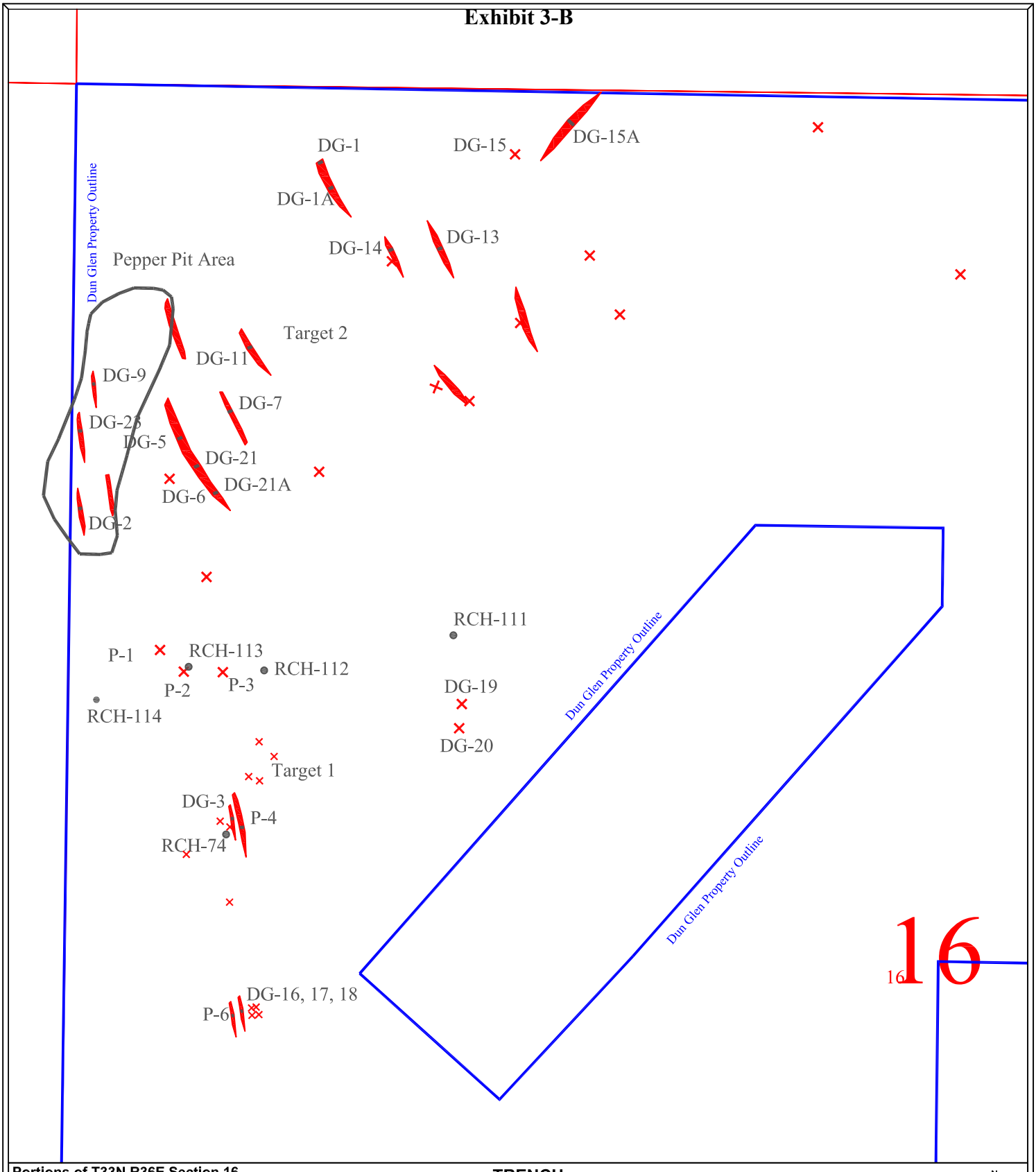
Exhibit 3-A

Trench Bulk Sampling Program – Dun Glen Mine

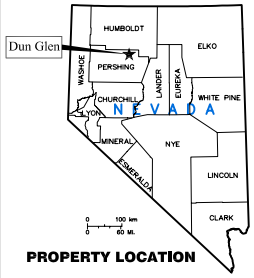
Sample Number	Gold Grade (oz/ton)	Thickness (feet)
DG-1	0.030	15
DG-1A	0.021	12
DG-2	0.020	6
DG-3	0.064	7
DG-4	N/A	N/A
DG-5	0.040	9
DG-6	0.0005	6
DG-7	0.090	8
DG-9	0.001	8
DG-11	0.0003	5
DG-13	0.036	5
DG-14	0.010	7
DG-15	Tr	-
DG-15A	0.003	5
DG-16	0.020	10
DG-19	0.0006	5
DG-20	0.002	5
DG-21	0.005	8
DG-21A	0.042	8
DG-23	0.360	7
P-1	0.055	11
P-2	0.69	10
P-3	0.550	10
P-4	0.050	13
P-5	0.090	9
P-6	0.150	8
RCH*-111	0.008	20
RCH-112	0.020	15
RCH-113	0.075	10
RCH-114	0.010	5
RCH-74	0.034	10

*RCH = Reverse Circulation Hole

Exhibit 3-B



Portions of T33N R36E Section 16



TRENCH
BULK SAMPLING MAP
DUN GLEN MINE
DUN GLEN MINING CORP.
Pershing County, NV

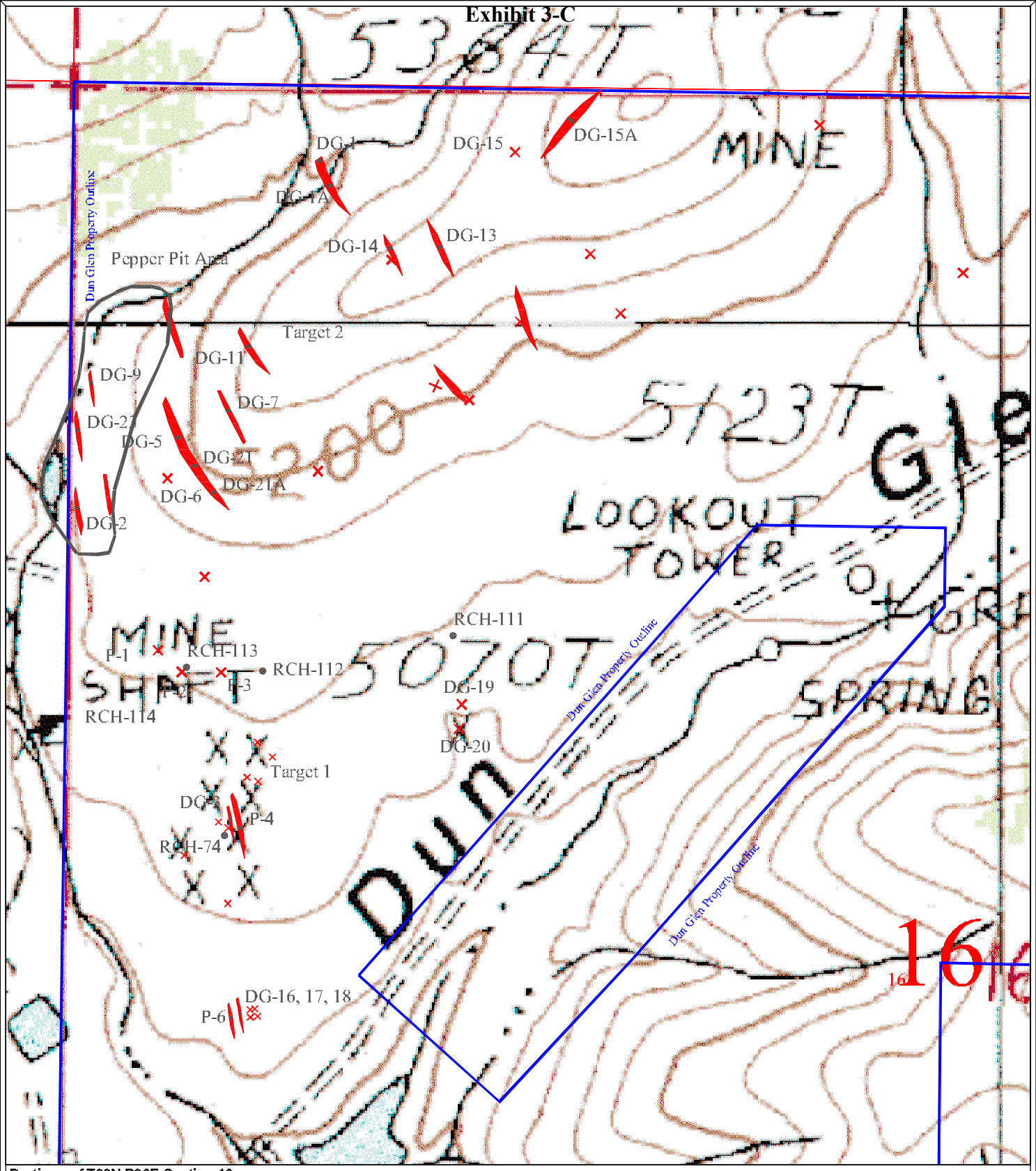
Prospect Trench
Prospect Pit
Drill Hole Collar

Scale 1:4800
0 400'
FEET

N

DUN GLEN MINE DUN GLEN MINING CORP. Pershing County, Nv.
Dun_Glen_N27Z11m.dwg December 19, 2011 Drawn By: G.I.S. Land Services
Datum: 1927 Projection: UTM Zone 11 Units: Meters

Exhibit 3-C



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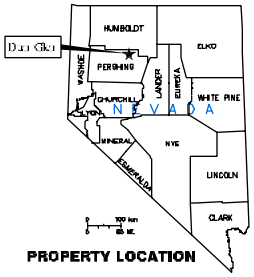


TRENCH
BULK SAMPLING MAP
DUN GLEN MINE
DUN GLEN MINING CORP.
Pershing County, NV

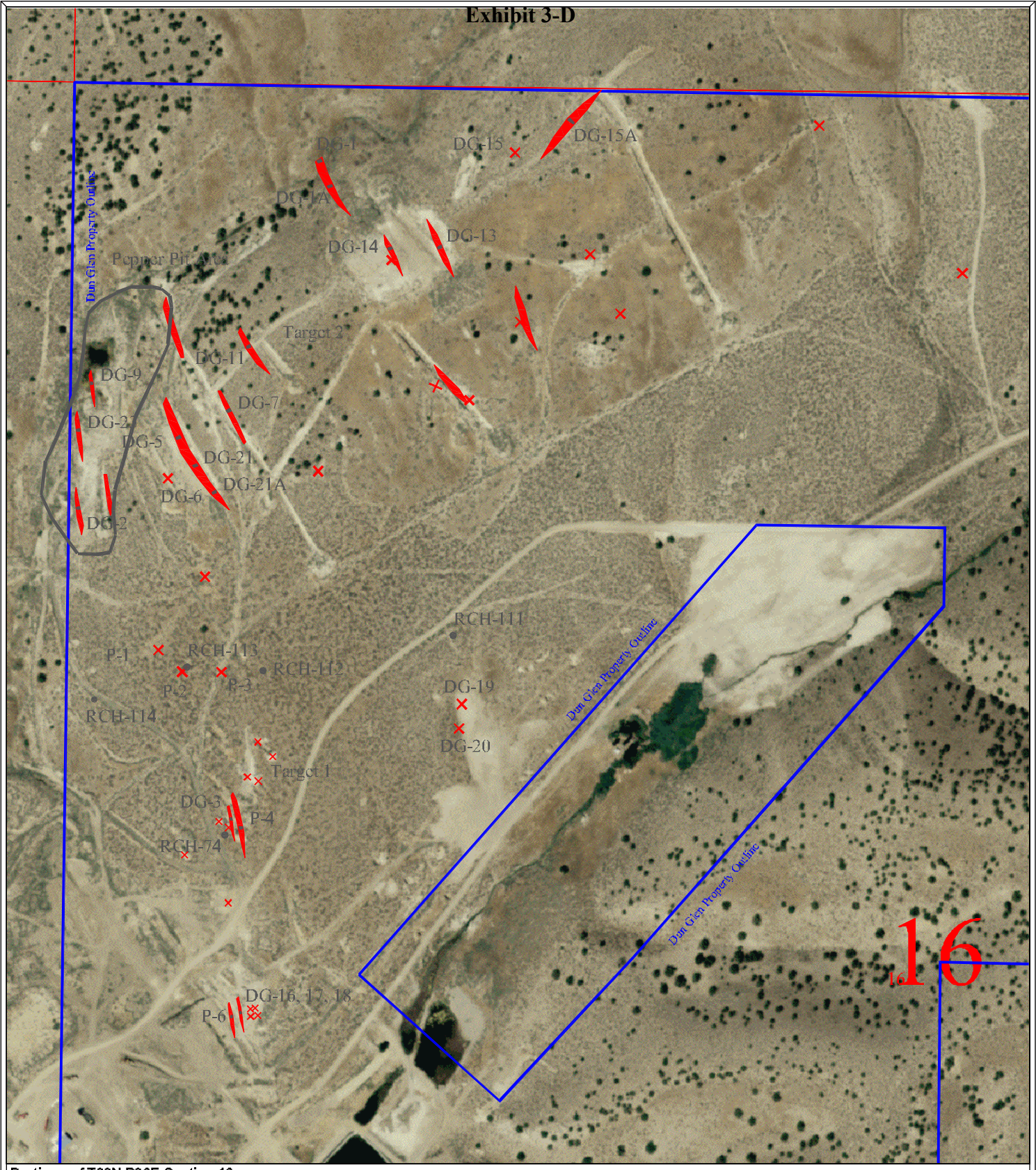
Prospect Trench
Prospect Pit
Drill Hole Collar

Scale 1:4800
0 400'
FEET

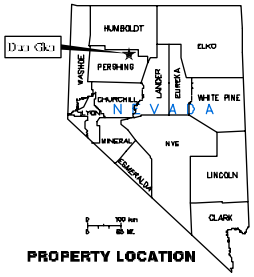
N

DUN GLEN MINE DUN GLEN MINING CORP. Pershing County, Nv.
Dun_Glen_N27Z11m.dwg December 19, 2011 Drawn By: G.I.S. Land Services
Datum: 1927 Projection: UTM Zone 11 Units: Meters

Exhibit 3-D



Portions of T33N R36E Section 16



TRENCH
BULK SAMPLING MAP
DUN GLEN MINE
DUN GLEN MINING CORP.
Pershing County, NV

Prospect Trench

Prospect Pit

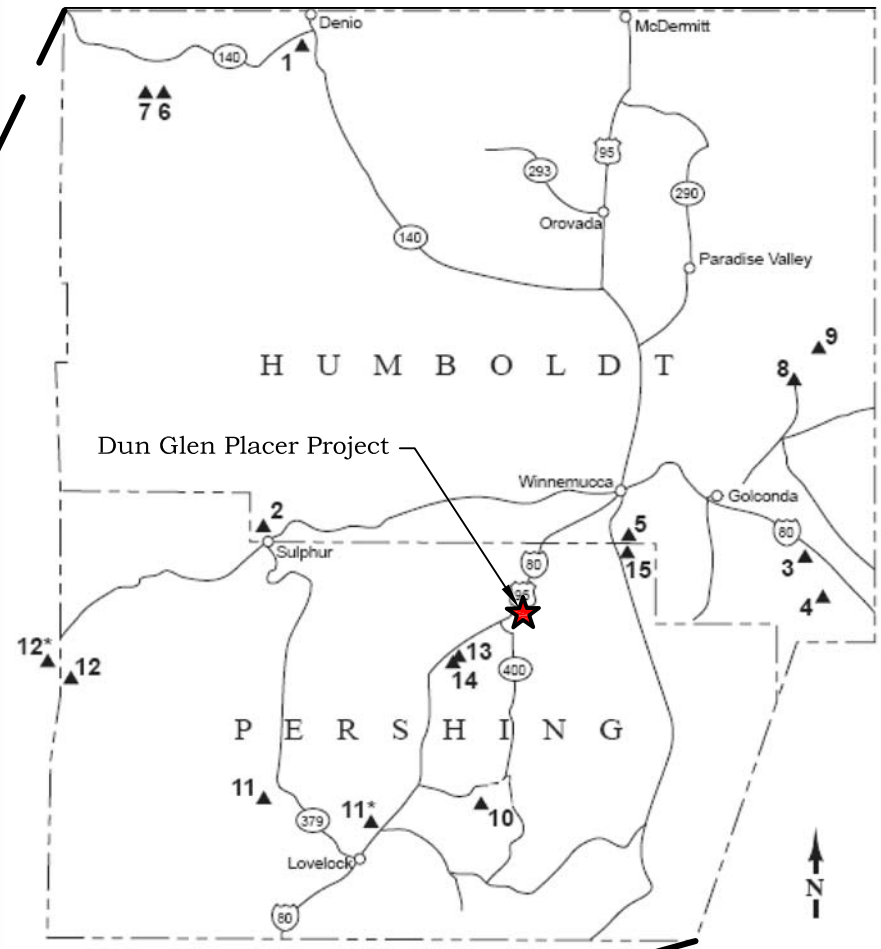
Drill Hole Collar

Scale 1:4800
0 400'
FEET

N

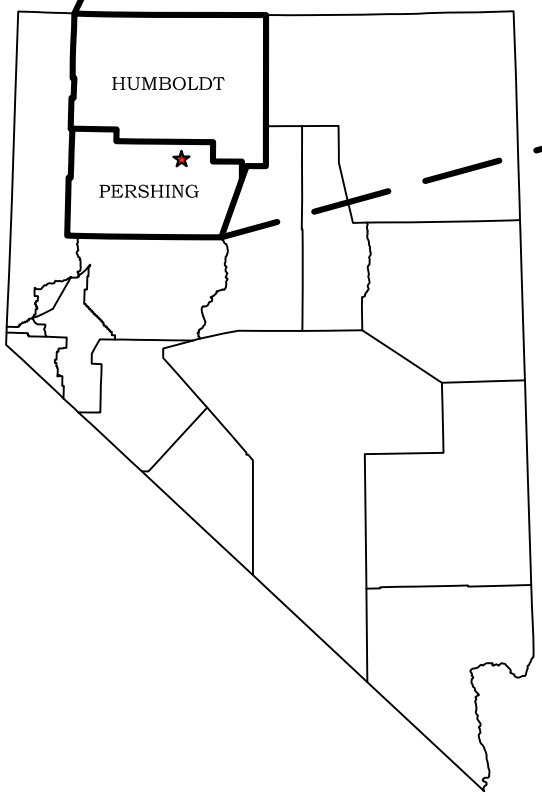
DUN GLEN MINE DUN GLEN MINING CORP. Pershing County, Nv.
Dun_Glen_N27Z11m.dwg December 19, 2011 Drawn By: G.I.S. Land Services
Datum: 1927 Projection: UTM Zone 11 Units: Meters

Exhibit 4



0 10 20 30 40 50

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN MILES



NEVADA STATE AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES

Mine Name:	Operator:
2 - Hycroft Mine	Allied Nevada Gold Corp.
9 - Twin Creeks Mine	Barrack Gold Corp.
13 - Florida Canyon Mine	Florida Canyon Mining, Inc.
14 - Standard Mine	Standard Mining, Inc.
10 - Coeur Rochester Mine	Coeur Rochester, Inc.
3 - Lone Trees Mine	Newmont Mining Corp.
4 - Marigold Mine	Goldcorp, Inc.
Previous gold producers with reserves:	
17 - Rosebud Mine	Newmont mining Corp.
16 - Sleeper Gold Mine	Amax Gold Inc.

Dun Glen Placer Project

LOCATION MAP

SHOWING MAJOR MINES OF HUMBOLDT AND PERSHING COUNTIES

Source: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Special Publication P-21
Nevada Division of Minerals, Major Mines of Nevada 2009

Exhibit 5-A

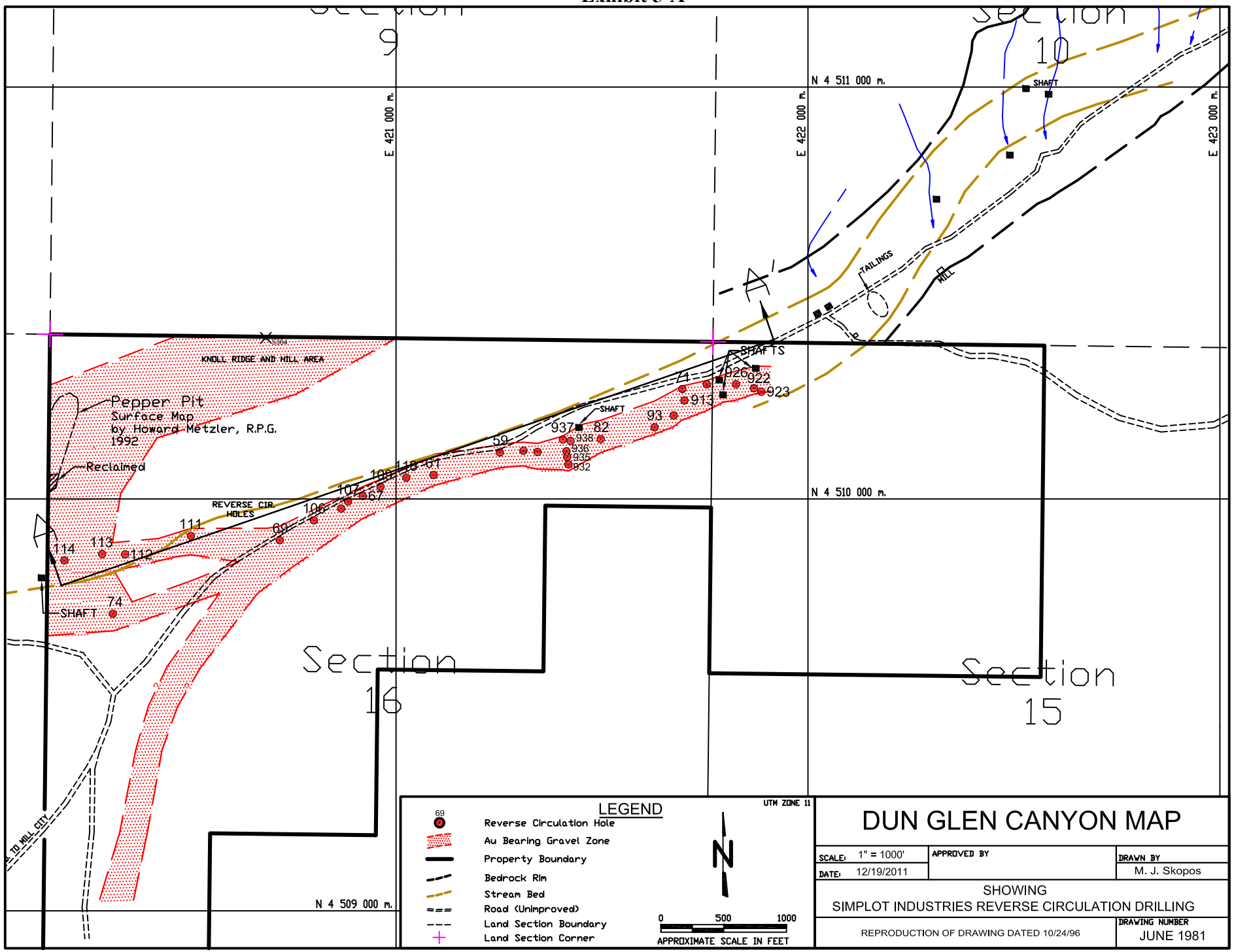

Section 9
Section 10
N 4 511 000 m.
E 421 000 m.
E 422 000 m.
E 423 000 m.
SHAFT
TAILINGS
MILL
A
A'
SHAFTS
KNOLL RIDGE AND HILL AREA
Pepper Pit
Surface Map
by Howard Metzler, R.P.G.
1992
Reclaimed
REVERSE CIR. HOLES
926
922
923
913
93
937
82
938
936
935
932
59
107
67
106
111
69
114
113
112
74
SHAFT
Section 16
Section 15
N 4 510 000 m.
N 4 509 000 m.
TO MILL CITY
LEGEND
Reverse Circulation Hole
Au Bearing Gravel Zone
Property Boundary
Bedrock Rim
Stream Bed
Road (Unimproved)
Land Section Boundary
Land Section Corner
UTM ZONE 11
0 500 1000
APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
DUN GLEN CANYON MAP
SCALE: 1" = 1000'
DATE: 12/19/2011
APPROVED BY
DRAWN BY
M. J. Skopos
SHOWING
SIMPLOT INDUSTRIES REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING
REPRODUCTION OF DRAWING DATED 10/24/96
DRAWING NUMBER
JUNE 1981

Exhibit 5-B

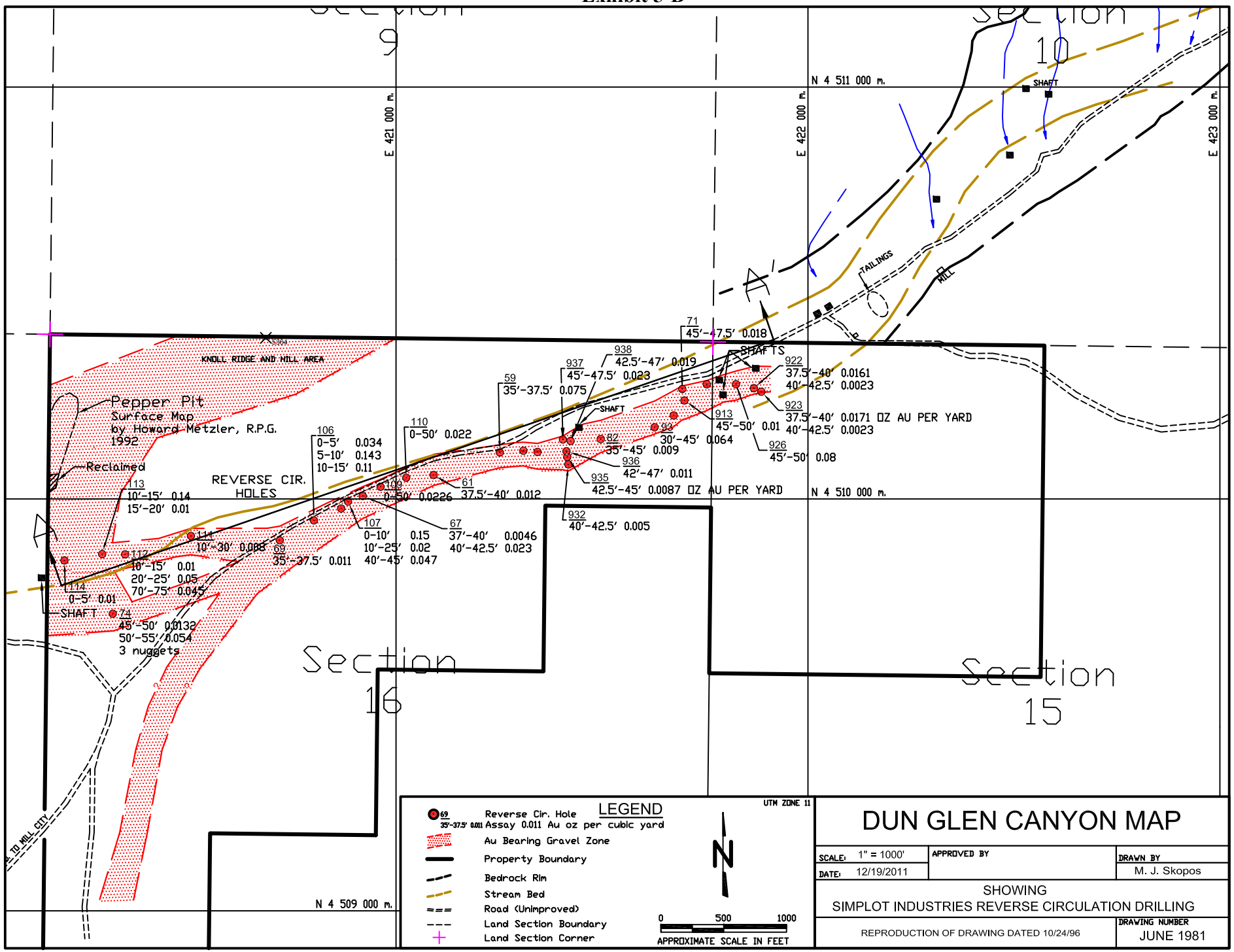

Section 9
Section 10
Section 16
Section 15
N 4 511 000 m.
N 4 510 000 m.
N 4 509 000 m.
E 421 000 m.
E 422 000 m.
E 423 000 m.
KNOLL RIDGE AND HILL AREA
Pepper Pit
Surface Map
by Howard Metzler, R.P.G.
1992
Reclaimed
REVERSE CIR. HOLES
SHAFTS
SHAFT
TAILINGS
MILL
TO MILL CITY
106 0-5' 0.034 5-10' 0.143 10-15' 0.11
110 0-50' 0.022
59 35'-37.5' 0.075
937 45'-47.5' 0.023
938 42.5'-47' 0.019
71 45'-47.5' 0.018
922 37.5'-40' 0.0161 40'-42.5' 0.0023
923 37.5'-40' 0.0171 OZ AU PER YARD 40'-42.5' 0.0023
913 45'-50' 0.01
926 45'-50' 0.08
92 30'-45' 0.064
82 35'-45' 0.009
936 42'-47' 0.011
935 42.5'-45' 0.0087 OZ AU PER YARD
932 40'-42.5' 0.005
113 10'-15' 0.14 15'-20' 0.01
109 0-50' 0.0226
61 37.5'-40' 0.012
107 0-10' 0.15 10'-25' 0.02 40'-45' 0.047
67 37'-40' 0.0046 40'-42.5' 0.023
111 10'-30' 0.085
69 35'-37.5' 0.011
112 10'-15' 0.01 20'-25' 0.05 70'-75' 0.045
114 0-5' 0.01
SHAFT
74 45'-50' 0.0132 50'-55' 0.054 3 nuggets
LEGEND
69 35'-37.5' 0.011 Reverse Cir. Hole Assay 0.011 Au oz per cubic yard
Au Bearing Gravel Zone
Property Boundary
Bedrock Rim
Stream Bed
Road (Unimproved)
Land Section Boundary
Land Section Corner
UTM ZONE 11
N
0 500 1000
APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
DUN GLEN CANYON MAP
SCALE: 1" = 1000'
DATE: 12/19/2011
APPROVED BY
DRAWN BY
M. J. Skopos
SHOWING
SIMPLOT INDUSTRIES REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING
REPRODUCTION OF DRAWING DATED 10/24/96
DRAWING NUMBER
JUNE 1981

Exhibit 6

University of Nevada, Reno

Laboratory Report

www.nbmg.unr.edu/lab/

Mark A. Kersey, President
United Resource Holdings Group, Inc.
Dun Glen Mining Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary
9480 Double Diamond, Suite 250
Reno, NV 89521

Invoice: **LAB-364**
Date: **December 8, 2011**

Assay Report

Sample	Au(Oz/Ton)	Ag(Oz/Ton)
DG1	0.065	0.05
DG2	0.308	0.11
DG3	11300	3040
DG5	0.700	0.09
DG6	0.004	<0.05
DG7	1.34	0.09
DG9	0.020	<0.05
DG11	0.005	<0.05
DG13	0.700	0.11
DG14	0.081	<0.05
DG15	<0.002	<0.05
DG16	0.508	0.07
DG19	0.005	<0.05
DG20	0.015	<0.05
DG21	11000	4060
DG22	0.106	0.06
DG45lb	2950	814
DG 1 MID	0.054	0.09
DG 1 CONS	6.06	1.77

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology
Mail Stop 178
Reno, Nevada 89557-0178
Telephone: (775) 784-6691
FAX: (775) 784-1709
www.nbmg.unr.edu

Exhibit 6

University of Nevada, Reno

Sample	Au(Oz/Ton)	Ag(Oz/Ton)
DG 15 MID	0.007	<0.05
DG 15 CONS	0.019	<0.05
DG 21A MID	0.007	<0.05
DG 21 CONS	0.909	0.49
P 1 MID	0.476	0.31
P 1 CONS	80.7	8.52
P 2 MID	0.552	0.20
P 2 CONS	133	12.7
P 3 MID	1.50	0.19
P 3 CONS	126	16.6
P 4 MID	<0.002	<0.05
P 4 CONS	6.60	1.95
P 5 MID	0.014	<0.05
P 5 CONS	45.1	9.12
P 6 MID	0.009	<0.05
P 6 CONS	78.3	3.06

Sample	Ag(ppm)	Al(ppm)	As(ppm)	Ba(ppm)	Be(ppm)	Ca(ppm)	Cd(ppm)
DG-7	2.53	22400	124	105	1.03	11700	12.8
DG-9	<1.0	36600	14.2	169	<1.0	12400	4.66
DG-15	<1.0	84000	121	159	2.03	4800	2.40
DG-1mids	7.92	42700	55.3	360	1.23	9190	<1.0
DG-15cons	<1.0	67500	43.9	388	1.84	46300	<1.0
DG-15mids	<1.0	71700	84.5	271	2.37	8270	<1.0
DG-21Amids	1.53	58000	124	580	1.82	20700	<1.0
P-1cons	157	67500	29.6	735	1.44	12700	<1.0
P-1mids	3.01	42100	27.1	480	1.36	9570	<1.0
P-3mids	<1.0	47100	24.3	551	1.31	8720	<1.0
P-4mids	<1.0	69100	41.5	468	1.77	7510	<1.0
P-5mids	<1.0	46000	30.5	554	1.59	8510	<1.0

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Sample	Co(ppm)	Cr(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Fe(ppm)	K(ppm)	Mg(ppm)	Mn(ppm)
DG-7	97.7	297	82.7	226000	6560	4800	3600
DG-9	49.6	109	9.03	76900	13200	700	1530
DG-15	14.6	80.6	42.2	42500	19800	8560	1290
DG-1mids	19.9	87.6	14.9	50500	12100	3360	854
DG-15cons	10.6	66.1	34.1	38500	12800	10400	595
DG-15mids	15.3	80.2	43.9	61000	16400	3350	987
DG-21Amids	30.1	119	39.3	90600	12900	5270	949
P-1cons	16.4	438	67.1	61200	18000	4500	866
P-1mids	15.9	128	22.4	45100	13400	3460	580
P-3mids	19.7	286	8.03	58000	12200	3550	680
P-4mids	4.34	55.3	15.5	25600	16100	2910	242
P-5mids	12.2	64.9	12.1	47200	14200	4000	541

Sample	Mo(ppm)	Na(ppm)	Ni(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Sb(ppm)	Se(ppm)	Sn(ppm)
DG-7	8.71	4180	55.7	4060	141	3.23	19.6
DG-9	2.81	15200	18.9	24.7	8.71	<1.0	2.11
DG-15	1.54	8360	40.5	28.1	11.30	1.29	<1.0
DG-1mids	<1.0	29600	16.6	54.1	12.1	<1.0	3.47
DG-15cons	<1.0	16900	26.3	28.0	19.3	<1.0	3.08
DG-15mids	<1.0	42200	34.0	32.2	18.1	<1.0	1.28
DG-21Amids	<1.0	30200	34.0	35.8	16.3	<1.0	3.31
P-1cons	<1.0	40900	53.2	1137	13.3	<1.0	4.19
P-1mids	<1.0	24500	19.5	660	3.16	<1.0	1.73
P-3mids	<1.0	19300	39.7	89.4	12.8	<1.0	6.56
P-4mids	<1.0	28500	20.6	24.4	16.4	<1.0	3.03
P-5mids	<1.0	16500	15.7	28.1	12.6	<1.0	0.84

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Exhibit 6

University of Nevada, Reno

Sample	Sr(ppm)	Ti(ppm)	Tl(ppm)	U(ppm)	V(ppm)	W(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
DG-7	88.9	37800	<1.0	5.87	1130	37.8	718
DG-9	112	24500	<1.0	3.79	354	5.72	154
DG-15	46.5	854	<1.0	1.66	135	3.22	92.2
DG-1mids	124.1	11100	4.07	1.55	122	3.90	120
DG-15cons	185.9	1960	4.64	<1.0	94.4	1.88	96.3
DG-15mids	63.6	4220	2.71	<1.0	167	2.03	127
DG-21Amids	142.8	13100	1.86	2.08	326	1.43	169
P-1cons	204.1	6800	1.69	2.38	141	4.33	91.3
P-1mids	139.6	8840	<1.0	1.71	138	1.72	74.2
P-3mids	152.3	9710	<1.0	1.87	177	<1.0	67.5
P-4mids	129.5	781	3.68	<1.0	53.3	1.01	95.4
P-5mids	120.4	6190	3.86	<1.0	111	<1.0	69.7

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the result of assays of multiple samples of rocks or minerals collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him.

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Geochemist

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Exhibit 7-A

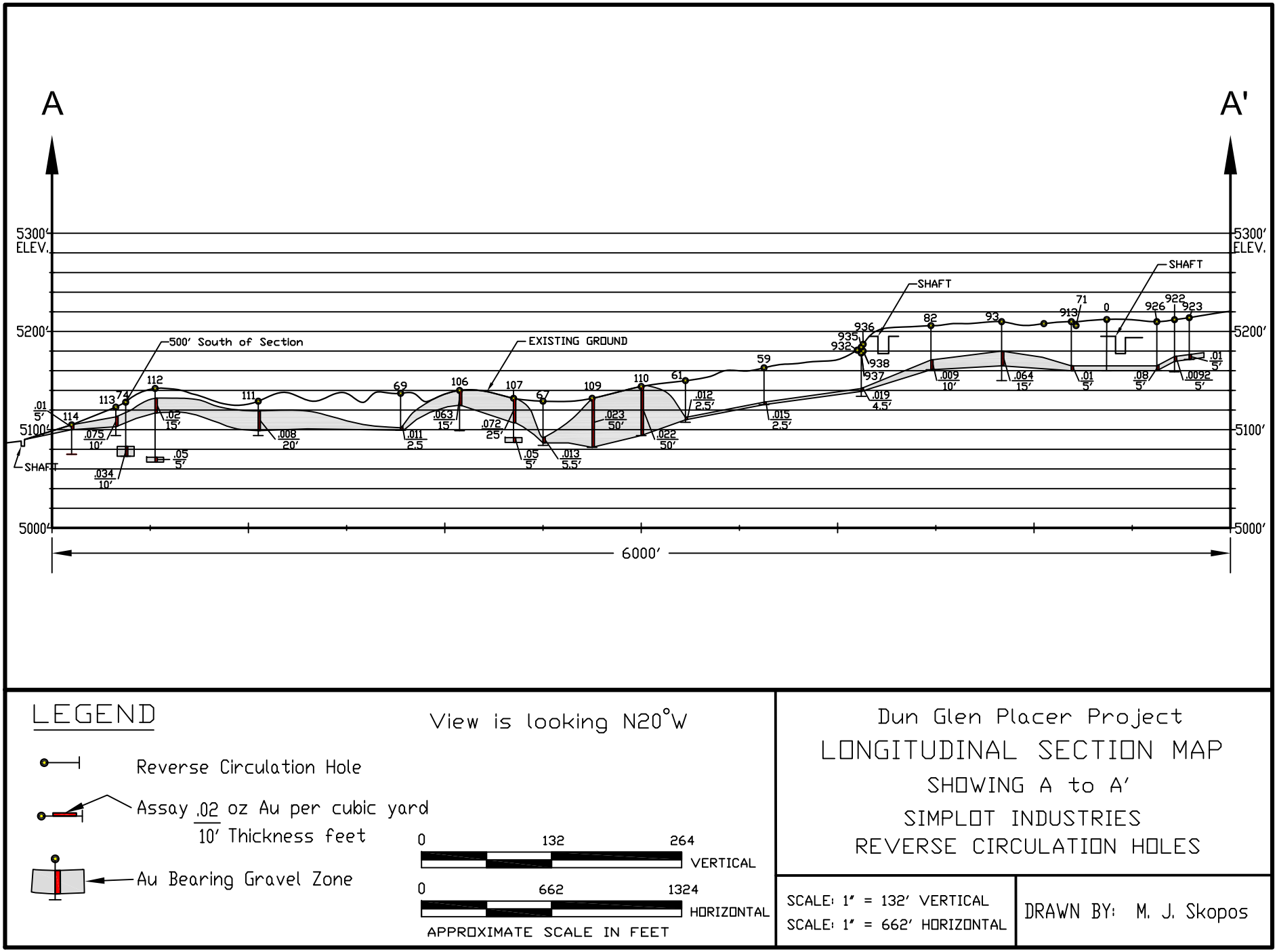
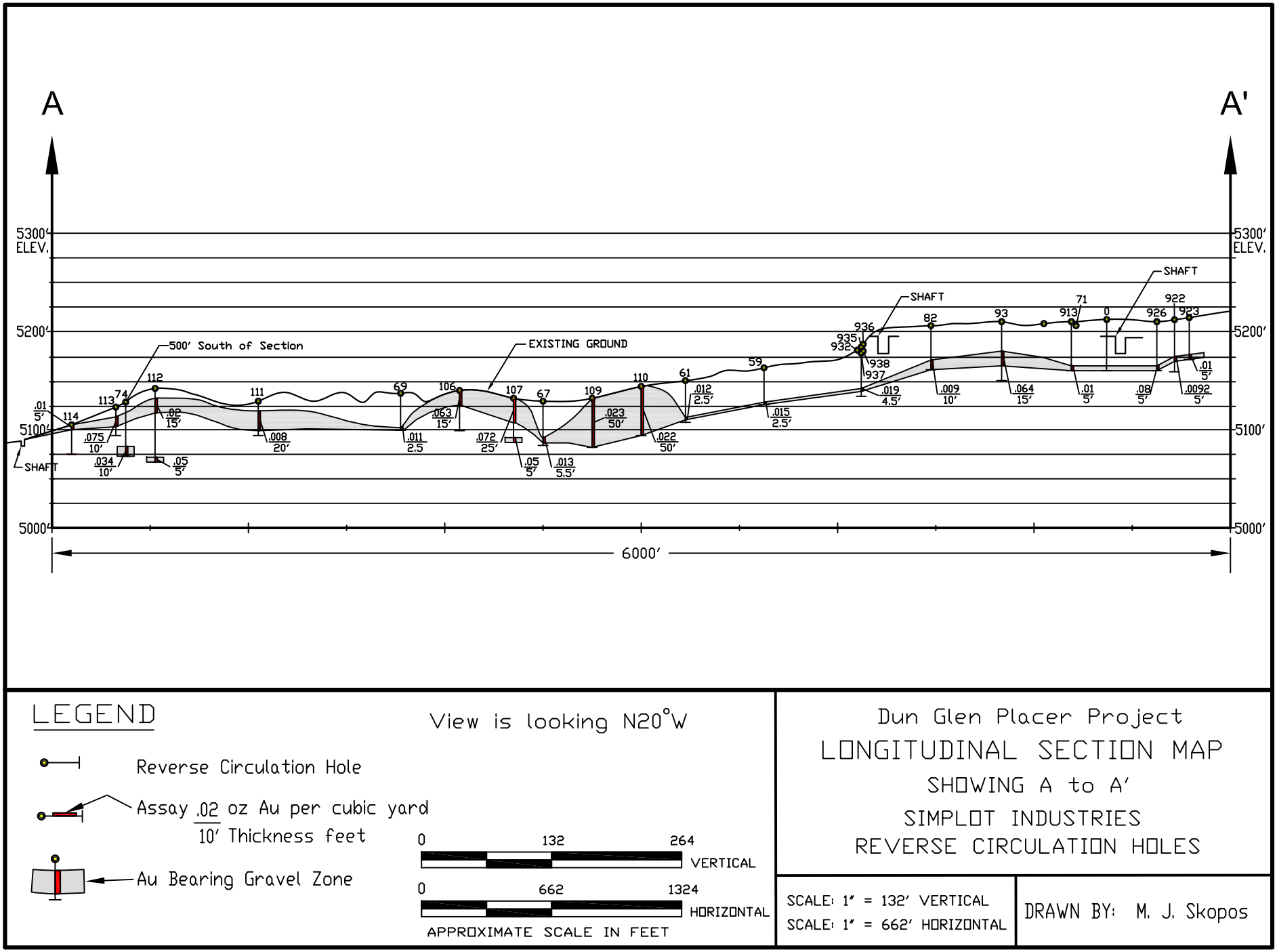

A
A'
5300′ ELEV.
5200′
5100′
5000′
500′ South of Section
EXISTING GROUND
SHAFT
SHAFT
6000′
LEGEND
Reverse Circulation Hole
Assay .02 oz Au per cubic yard
10′ Thickness feet
Au Bearing Gravel Zone
View is looking N20°W
0 132 264
VERTICAL
0 662 1324
HORIZONTAL
APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
Dun Glen Placer Project
LONGITUDINAL SECTION MAP
SHOWING A to A′
SIMPLOT INDUSTRIES
REVERSE CIRCULATION HOLES
SCALE: 1″ = 132′ VERTICAL
SCALE: 1″ = 662′ HORIZONTAL
DRAWN BY: M. J. Skopos

Exhibit 7-B


A
A'
5300′ ELEV.
5200′
5100′
5000′
500′ South of Section
EXISTING GROUND
SHAFT
SHAFT
SHAFT
6000′
LEGEND
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