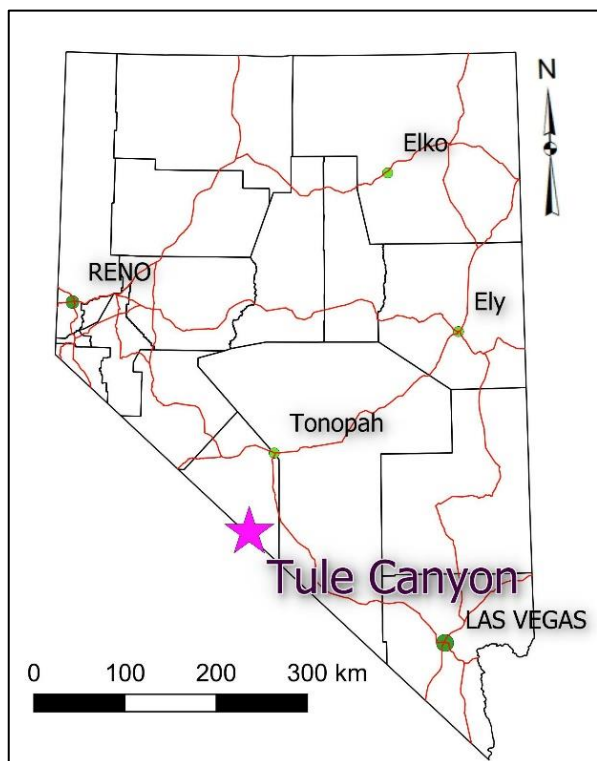


TULE CANYON

- 4km structural corridor of mesothermal high grade gold and silver mineralization.
- Past production, both placer and hard-rock.
- Widespread gold and silver mineralization: surface grab samples up to **31.8 g/t Au & 4,320g/t Ag** and chip samples to **40 m @ 0.469 g/t Au** including **20 m @ 0.695 g/t Au**.
- Drill ready: geophysical targets mapped beneath gold and silver showings.



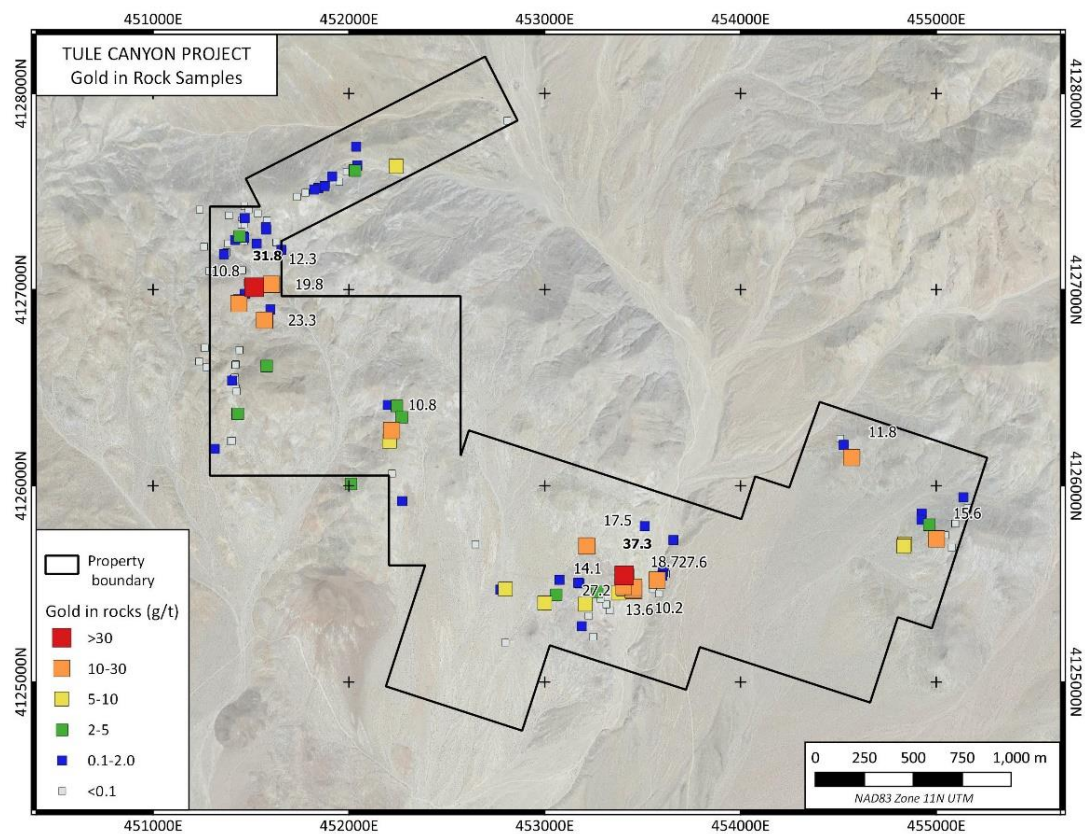
LOCATION & ACCESS

The Tule Canyon property is located at 37°16' N, 117°32' W in Esmeralda County, Nevada. The property is 95 km south of Tonopah and 80 km west of Beatty on the Nevada / California border. The property can be accessed by 4WD vehicle from Gold Point using the Tule Canyon Road.

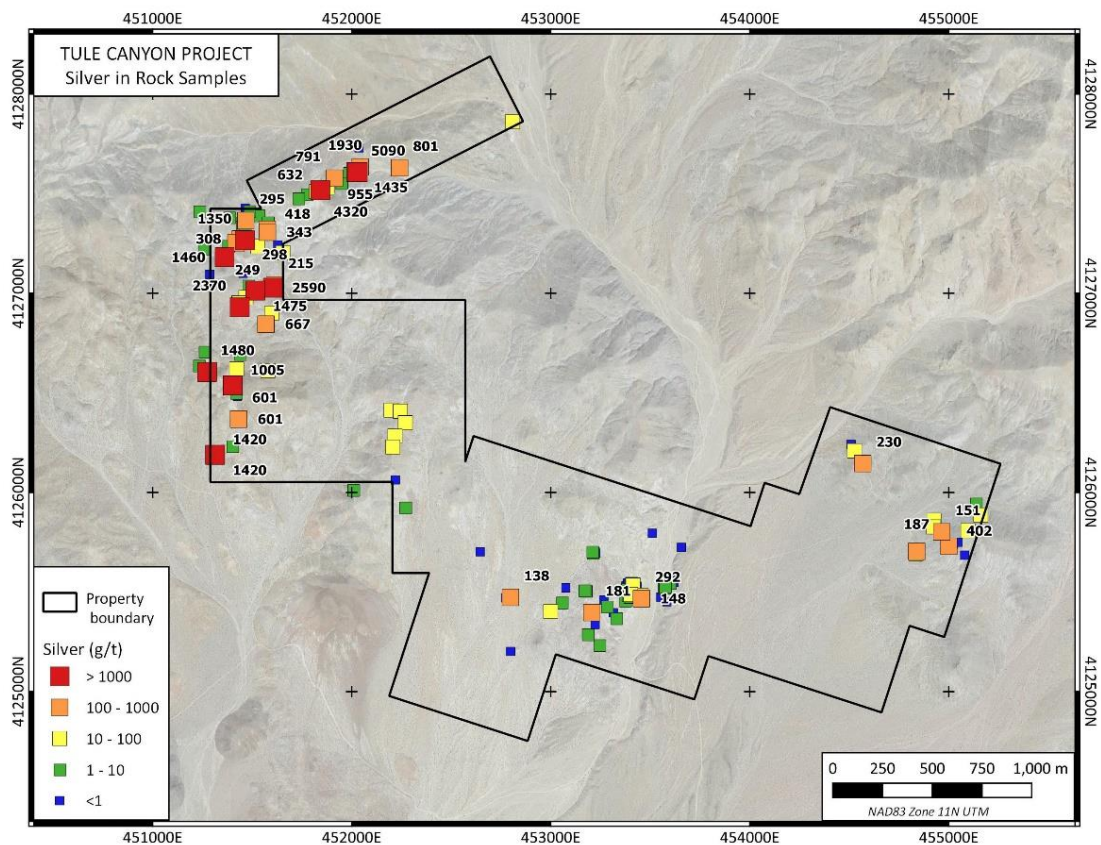
EXPLORATION HISTORY

Mining in Tule Canyon dates from prior to 1848 when Mexican placer miners first began work in the area. Hardrock exploration dates from the 1880's when parties left Pioche bound for Tule Canyon. During the early 1890's, "Honest Tom" Jagers began mining his Dark Secret Mine in lower Tule Canyon and William Ingalls discovered and mined the Ingalls Vein in the Eagle Claim near Roosevelt Wells. Both properties were rolled into the Tule Canyon Property around 1919 by Henry Stimler, one of the discoverers of Goldfield. He constructed a 3-stamp mill at Roosevelt Wells near the Ingalls Vein and sank a 300 foot

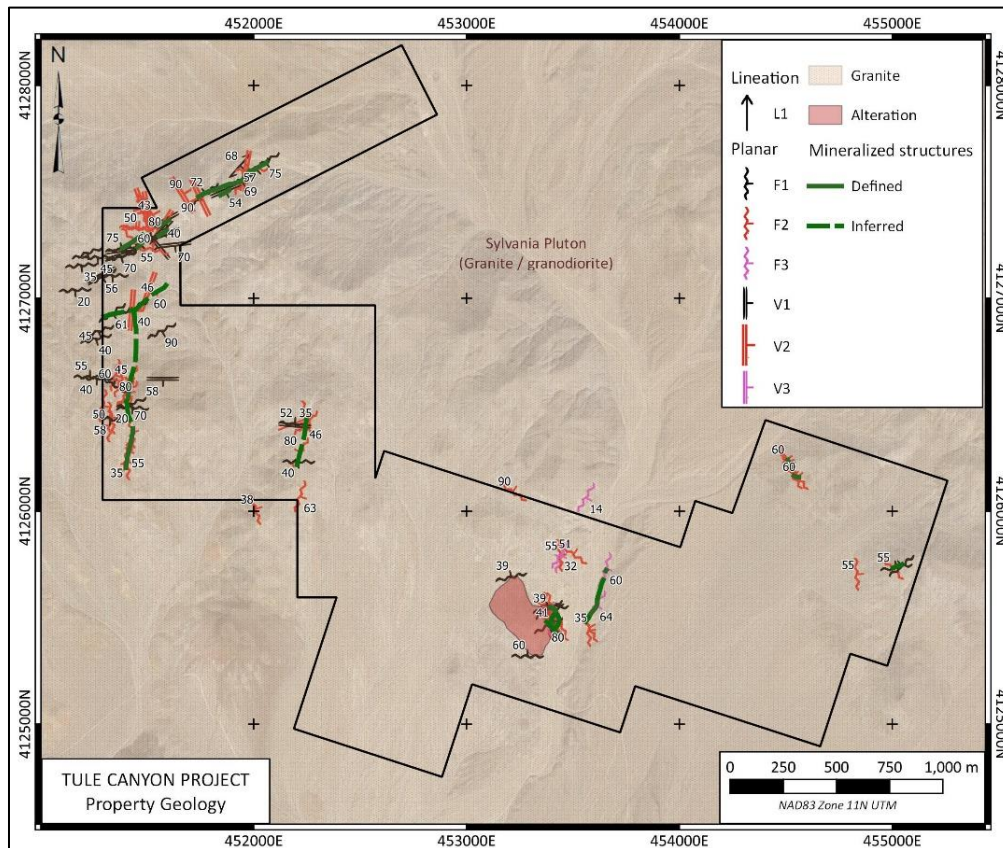
shaft near the Dark Secret Mine. During the 1970's or 1980's, an undocumented underground operation was run on a vein on the east side of Tule Canyon (Eastside Mine), a small open-pit operation was run at the Dark Secret Mine and a heap leach silver operation was run on the Ingalls Vein. No modern exploration work or drilling is documented in the immediate property area since then.



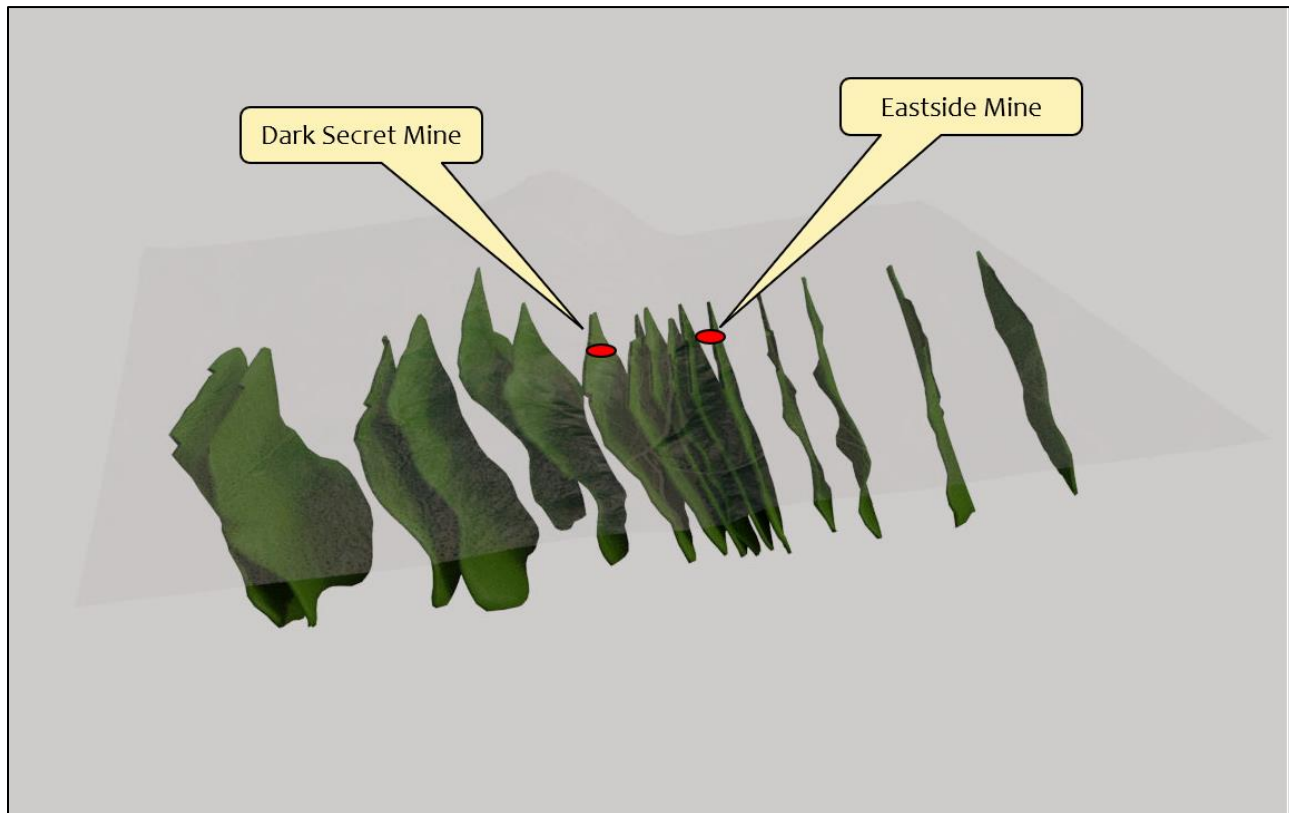
Gold in rock samples



Silver in rock samples



Property geology



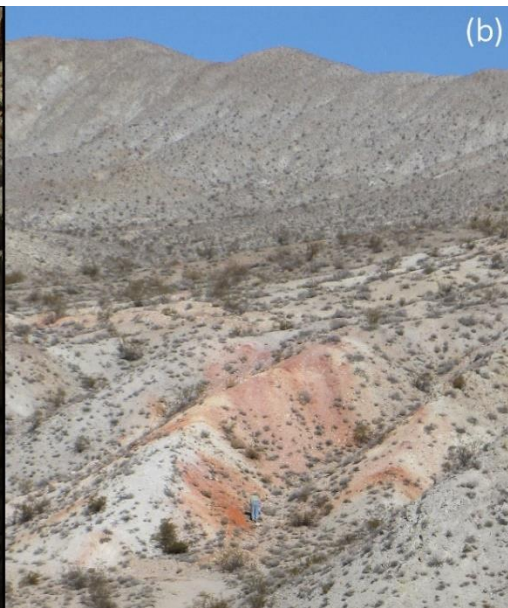
Exploration model

GEOLOGY & ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

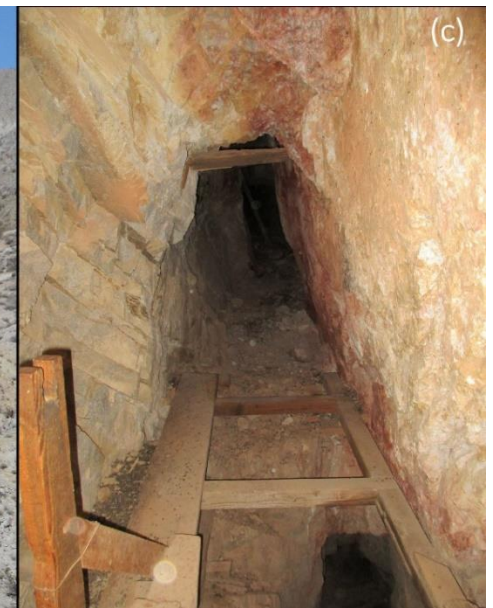
The Tule Canyon Property is underlain by Mid-Jurassic quartz monzonite of the Sylvania Pluton. On the property, this is a sparsely porphyritic rock with potassium feldspar phenocrysts to 3 cm and no apparent fabric. The country rock is cut by steeply dipping quartz-hematite-limonite veins, locally carrying pyrite and grey sulphides. The veins form a network of dominant N to NE and secondary E to SE striking veins around Tule Canyon extending east and west under cover, forming an apparent east-west corridor of mineralization in the southern extent of the claims. The wall rock is intensely clay altered in the area of the Dark Secret Mine and is enclosed in a large phyllic alteration zone. The veins in the southern portion of the property around the Dark Secret and Eastside mines carry high grade gold with surface grabs to **27.2/t Au**. At the Eastside Mine, underground grab samples have returned from **5.38 g/t Au** to **27.6 g/t Au** and a chip sample returned **0.30 m @ 5.25 g/t Au**. Mineralization at the Dark Secret Mine includes both high grade veins and a broader low-grade halo. A chip sample across weathered bedrock in the small pit above the underground workings returned **40 m @ 0.469 g/t Au** including **20 m @ 0.695 g/t Au**. To the north and northwest, steeply-dipping N-NE trending structures host mineralized veins and breccia within shears that exhibit clay alteration and contain quartz veinlets with limonite, hematite and notable yellow-green pyromorphite, mimetite or freedite. Silver and gold mineralization associated with these Pb-Cu-As oxides have returned up to **31.8 g/t Au** and **4,320 g/t Ag**. Geophysical surveys located a large magnetic low at the Dark Secret Mine and a prominent resistivity high associated with the Eastside Mine. Mineralization in the area may be hosted in en-echelon fractures in an incipient right lateral fault zone. A bulk tonnage gold target may be present where fracture-hosted veins are tightly clustered.



Open stope – Eastside Mine



Alteration zone – Dark Secret Mine area



Drift & winze Eastside Mine

