Technical Report

Excelsior Springs Property

Esmeralda County, Nevada, U.S.A.

Prepared for

ICS Copper Systems Ltd September 28, 2010

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Mineral Exploration Consultants

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction Desert Ventures Inc. (DV) has prepared this technical report for the Excelsior Springs, Nevada project at the request of ICS Copper Systems Ltd. (ICS) of Abbotsford, British Columbia. The purpose of this report is to provide a compilation and review of historic project data and to recommend further exploration work if warranted.

1.2 Location and Ownership The Excelsior Springs property is located in the southeast part of unsurveyed Township 5 south, Range 39 east, MDBM, Esmeralda County, Nevada, approximately 45 miles southwest of Goldfield, Nevada. The property consists of 42, contiguous, unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 840 acres and two patented claims covering 40 acres. The unpatented claims are registered in the name of Timberwolf Minerals, Ltd, Canon City, Colorado, the property owner. The claims are located on Federal Government land administered by the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). ICS has leases to explore 100% of the Excelsior Springs property, and can elect to purchase the royalties for $3.3 million.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization The Excelsior Springs area contains a thick section of basal Precambrian-Cambrian sedimentary rocks complexly interlayered by thrust faults with the Ordovician Palmetto Formation. The property lies within the Walker Lane, a zone of regional-scale, northwest-trending, strike-slip faulting. There are a large number of prospect pits, small trenches and drill roads concentrated along a 1,000 foot-wide and 10,000 foot-long, east-west-trending zone of shearing and alteration. Two shafts with underground workings have been the source of the property's historic production, reported to be 18,000 tons containing 1.2 oz Au/ton (37.3 g Au/ton).

1.4 Exploration Concept The Walker Lane hosts a significant number of precious metal deposits including the Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Borealis, Aurora, Mineral Ridge, Paradise Peak, Rawhide, Tonopah, Goldfield and the Bullfrog District. These deposits are Tertiary in age, and all have a very strong structural control for the mineralization. All of the deposits are the result of gold-bearing, hydrothermal fluids rising along crustal structures from a deeper magmatic source. The Borealis mine is located ten miles west of Hawthorne, Nevada, and during production from 1981 until 1990 produced over 600,000 ounces of gold and has a current resource of 1.3 million ounces of gold. The structural trends and structural control of the mineralization of the Borealis deposit make it a suitable model for the Excelsior Springs property, and successful exploration techniques utilized at Borealis can be applied at Excelsior Springs.

1.5 Status of Exploration After its discovery in 1872, there was unconfirmed production from the Buster and Upper Shafts of an estimated 18,000 tons at 1.2 oz Au/ton (37.3 g Au/ton) from high-grade shear zones within a wider zone of strong alteration. In the 1970's, a crude attempt was made to leach some of the altered material exposed near the Buster shaft, but this effort was poorly planned and met with little success. Subsequently, a number of exploration companies conducted drilling programs on the property, and the results have begun to define an extensive zone of gold mineralization. Drilling around the Buster and Upper shafts has outlined the Buster mineralized zone approximately 1,000 feet-long and 200 feet-wide. There

is an Historic, non 43-101 compliant, resource estimate in the Buster zone of 2 million tons at a grade of 0.05 -0.1 oz Au/ton (1.5 – 3.1 g Au/ton) containing 100,000 to 200,000 oz Au from surface to a depth of 200 feet. Drill holes several thousand feet away from the Buster zone have intersected zones of anomalous gold along the east-west extensions of the alteration zone. In 1986, Great Pacific Resources conducted an extensive mapping and sampling program and drilled 11 RC holes. The best hole was TA11 containing 50 feet averaging 0.049 oz Au/ton (1.5 g Au/ton). In 1988, the Lucky Hardrock JV drilled 12 RC holes. The best hole was 88-06 containing 90 (0'-90') feet averaging 0.08 oz Au/ton (2.48 g Au/ton) . In 2007 and 2008, Walker Lane Gold completed 22 RC drill holes. The best hole was EX2 containing 110 feet averaging 0.08 oz Au/ton (2.48 g Au/ton). In 2009, Evolving gold completed eight RC holes. The best hole was EX30 containing 160 feet averaging 0.04 oz Au/ton (1.24 g Au/ton). In 2010, ICS Copper Systems Ltd. leased the property and has undertaken a data compilation and review which will guide future exploration efforts.

1.6 Conclusions Based on the results of previous drilling programs, the Excelsior Springs property should be considered an advanced-stage exploration project having significant potential to host one or more open-pittable gold deposits. The Buster zone contains a number of drill holes with long intervals of ore-grade gold, and with additional drilling these mineralized zones could become a resource. Geologic mapping is required to establish the structural controls for gold mineralization, and drilling outside of the Buster zone is required to establish potential lateral extensions of the mineralization. The property is considered to be very promising, and further exploration work is definitely warranted.

1.7 Recommendations A two-phased exploration program is recommended for the property. Phase One will comprise mapping, sampling, a CSMT and IP geophysical survey and a 15-hole drilling program to better define the Buster zone and to test for extensions of the zone. If Phase One is successful in confirming the continuity of the Buster zone mineralization or discovering mineralization in the extensions of the zone, a Phase Two program will be initiated. Phase Two will comprise additional CSMT and IP surveys and a 30-hole drilling program. If Phase Two is successful, a new 43-101 report will be prepared with a mineral resource for the property and a recommendation for a multi-rig drilling program to expand the mineralized zones into a measured and indicated resource. The goal will be to define an ore reserve amenable to open-pit mining methods and a heap-leach recovery system.

1.8 Budget Estimated budgets for the Phase One and Two programs are below.

Mapping and sampling	$20,730	Staking additional claims	$32,515
Drilling 4,500 feet RC	237,550	Geophysical surveys	30,800
Contingencies	25,828	Drilling 12,000 feet RC	460,270
Total	$284,108	Contingencies	52,359
		Total	$575,944

Phase One and Two costs total $860,052

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Desert Ventures Inc. (DV) has prepared this technical report for the Excelsior Springs, Nevada property at the request of ICS Copper Systems Ltd. (ICS) of Abbotsford, British Columbia. The purpose of this report is to provide a compilation and review of historic property data and to recommend further exploration work if warranted. This technical report is written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1.

Ken Brook is the author of this report and is a Qualified Person under Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101. Mr. Brook made an on-site inspection of the property on September 22 and 23, 2010. A review of the Bureau of Land Management records indicates that fees for 2010 - 2011 assessment year have been paid and that no other claims are in the immediate area of the property. A legal title opinion for the claims was not provided. A complete list of the current claims is provided in Appendix A.

This report is based on a review of available technical reports and data provided to DV by ICS and a site visit. DV did not audit or otherwise verify these data but has no reason not to rely on this information. DV relied extensively on the information presented in historical reports on the property, and these are cited in the References section of this report.

Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to the currency of the United States. Other terms and abbreviations used in this report include the following:

- Ag silver
- Au gold
- core diamond drilling method
- ft feet
- g grams
- g Au/ton gram gold per ton
- MA million years
- m meters
- mg milligram
- ml milliliter
- NSR net smelter return
- opt ounces per ton
- oz Au/ton ounce gold per ton
- oz Ag/ton ounce silver per ton
- ppb parts per billion
- ppm parts per million
- RC reverse circulation drilling method

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Other than the cited references, other experts were not involved in the preparation of this report.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location The Excelsior Springs property is located in the southeast part of unsurveyed Township 5 south, Range 39 east, MDBM, Esmeralda County, Nevada, approximately 45 miles southwest of Goldfield, Nevada, Figure 1. The property is approximately 5 miles north of St. Hwy 266 and lies on the Magruder Mtn. and Sylvania Mts. US Geological Survey 7.5' topographic maps.

4.2 Size and Mineral Tenure The property consists of 42, contiguous, unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately840 acres. The claims were staked and boundaries determined using a Brunton compass and Topofil measuring device and these claims surround two leased, patented claims. The unpatented claims are registered in the name of Timberwolf Minerals, Ltd, Canon City, Colorado, the property owner. Two interior patented claims, the Prout and Fortunatus (MS 4106) were located in 1873 and 1892 respectively, and were patented in 1912. They are held in lease by Timberwolf Minerals, Ltd., from Christian Bramwell, Tonopah, Nevada. The claim block is shown on Figure 2, and a complete listing of all the claims data is included in Appendix A. The claims are located on Federal Government land administered by the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Ownership of the claims gives the right to explore for and develop mineral resources but no surface rights. The patented claims have both surface and mineral rights.

The claims are maintained by the annual filing of a "Notice of Intent to Hold" along with payment of $145 to the Bureau of Land Management and a payment of approximately $8.50 to Esmeralda County per claim. The patented claims require the annual payment of property taxes to Esmeralda County. No “expert” legal review of the various leases and assignments for the claims was made, and no “expert” title opinion was obtained for any of the claims comprising the property. However, BLM records indicate that the 2010 fees ($6,090) have been paid for 42 claims and that the claims are now valid until September 1, 2011. BLM records show no other claims in the immediate area of the property. There is pending legislation in Nevada which might impose a state mining claim tax which could range from $70 to $140 per claim per year.

4.3 Agreements and Encumbrances ICS has taken a lease to explore the Excelsior Springs property. The lease is with Timberwolf Minerals Ltd, and provides for ICS to earn a 100% interest in the property for the following financial considerations:

- To Timberwolf Minerals, Ltd, the unpatented claim owner: $20,000 at signing (August 29, 2010), which will be divided into monthly installments for the first six months, $25,000 on the first anniversary, $30,000 on the second anniversary, and $30,000 on each anniversary thereafter. If production starts, Timberwolf will receive annually a 1% Net

Figure 1 - Location Map
Excelsior Springs Property

Smelter Return (NSR) royalty or $30,000, whichever is greater. ICS can purchase the Timberwolf holdings prior to 2016 for $3,000,000. ICS will pay all of the BLM, County and possible State mining claim fees.

- To Christian Bramwell, the patented claim owner, ICS must make pre-production royalty payments of $12,000 per year during exploration. These payments are credited against a 2% NSR royalty, or $20,000 annual payments, whichever is greater, once production begins. The original lease was signed in 2005 and has an eight year term. After 2013, Lessee can be granted one year extensions on the lease if there is active exploration or development work on the property. The two patented claims may be purchased at any time for an additional payment of $300,000 payment.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities No "expert" determination was made as to any existing environmental liabilities which may come with the property from previous exploration activities. During the site visit, there did not appear to be any major environmental concerns on the property. The recent drilling by Evolving gold was conducted under a Notice of Intent, and a $7,000 reclamation bond was posted. Evolving has reclaimed the drill sites, and the BLM will release the reclamation bond pending successful revegetation.

4.5 Permits Required Any exploration work, which creates surface disturbance on the property is subject to BLM rules and regulations. A "Notice of Intent to Operate" and the required reclamation bond must be filed with the BLM for surface disturbances under five acres. BLM approval of the Notice must be obtained before any surface disturbance takes place. Surface disturbances greater than five acres require a "Plan of Operation" to be filed with the BLM and involve an in-depth environmental review of the property.

4.6 Mineralized Zones There are a large number of prospect pits, small trenches and drill roads concentrated within a 1,000 foot-wide and 10,000 foot-long, east-west-trending zone of shearing and alteration. Two shafts with underground workings have been the source of the property's historic production, reported to be 18,000 tons containing 1.2 oz Au/ton (37.3 g Au/ton). The Buster mineralized zone is centered on these two shafts and is within the property boundary. The area between the Buster shaft to the Upper shaft is approximately 1,000 feet long and 150-200 feet wide, and comprises the main zone of mineralization known on the property. The Buster shaft is 235 feet- deep, with workings on the 75 foot, 125 foot, and 175 foot levels. Grant (1986) reported that the mine has 1540 feet of accessible drift, mostly on the 75 and 125 levels. Underground sampling on the 75 level of the Buster mine had an average grade of 0.061 oz Au/ton (1.86 g Au/ton) over widths of 40 to 60 feet. Gold mineralization in the Buster workings is contained in two east-west striking shear zones, herein named the Excelsior springs Shear Zone (ESSZ). One dips $60^{o} – 70^{o}$ south, and the other dips $35^{o} – 60^{o}$ north. Grant's sampling, also, indicates that northeast-trending fractures are well mineralized. The Upper shaft, located 750 feet east of the Buster, is 155 feet-deep with at least 320 feet of drift on the 130 foot and 150 foot levels. Nine samples from the 130 level taken along 65 feet of strike length and averaging about 5 feet-wide averaged 0.091 oz Au/ton (2.83 g Au/ton).

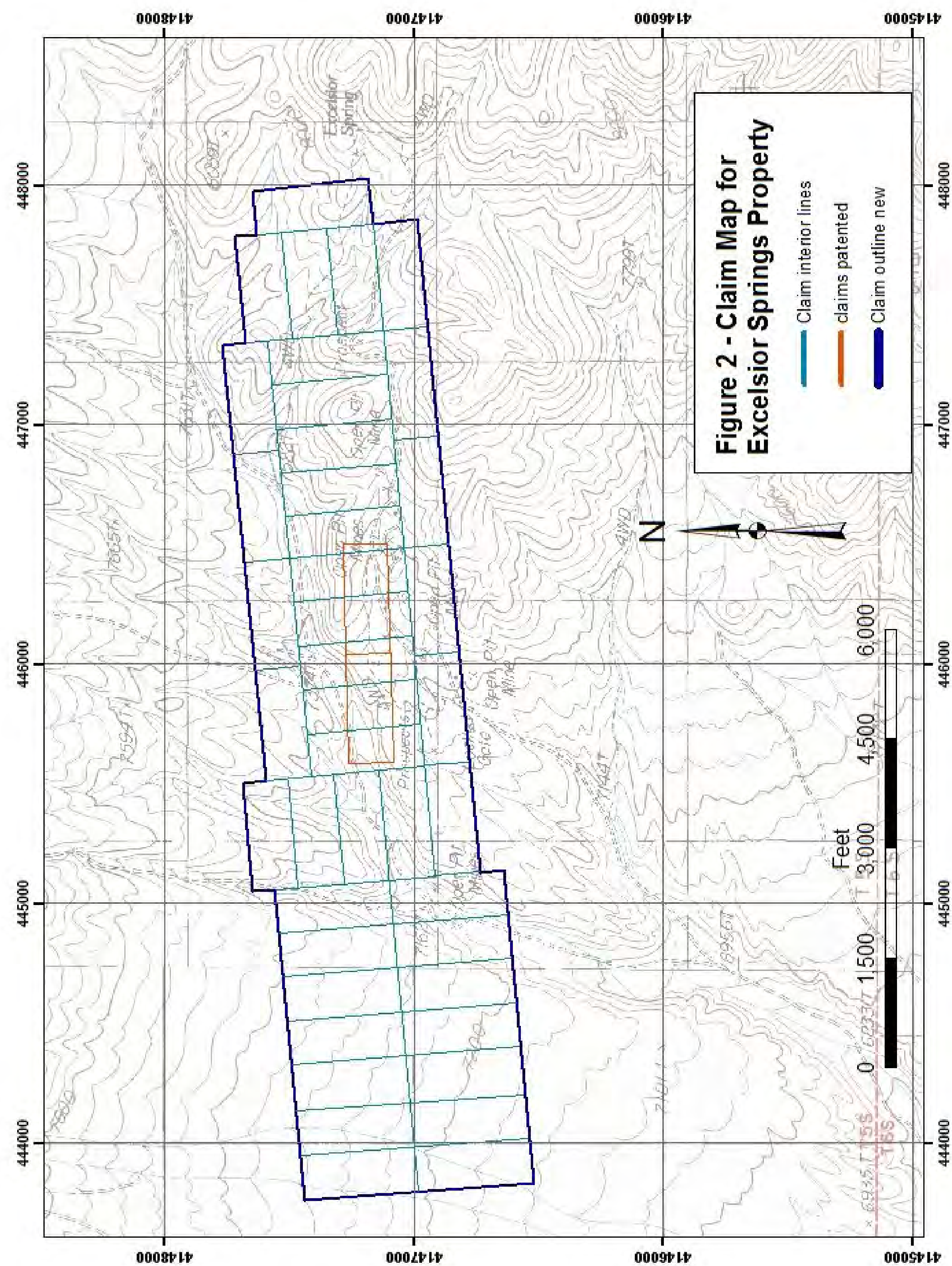


Figure 2 - Claim Map for
Excelsior Springs Property
Claim interior lines
claims patented
Claim outline new
N
Feet
0
1,500
3,000
4,500
6,000
Excelsior
Spring
4148000
4147000
4146000
4145000
448000
447000
446000
445000
444000

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access and Topography The property is readily accessible from Goldfield, by going south on U.S. highway 95 for 15 miles, then west on State highway 266 for 28.7 miles, then north on a well maintained gravel road for approximately 5 miles. The property lies on the south flank of the Palmetto Mountains at an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet with moderate to heavy juniper/pinion pine cover.

5.2 Climate The property has a typical dry desert climate with hot summers and frequently snowy winters. It primarily faces southwest and is generally accessible year-round except during heavy snow periods. In dry winters, the property can be accessed year-round. In wet, snowy winters, access from late December to late March may be limited or require plowing of gravel access roads. The main gravel road through the property is used to access radio and transmission towers on Magruder Peak and is maintained by the county nine months of the year.

5.3 Infrastructure There is no power or water on the property, but a three-phase transmission line is located approximately six miles west of the property. Water could likely be developed from wells located in the valley. Personnel and supplies are available at Tonopah or Beatty, two mining centers equi-distant from the Excelsior Springs property. Manpower could be brought to the operation by car or bus from Tonopah, Beatty, or a number of smaller communities closer to the operation. Given the lengthy history of continual mining in the state of Nevada, it is anticipated that sufficient experienced manpower would exist to locally support an operation at the Excelsior Springs property.

5.4 Surface Rights for Mining Depending on the ultimate extent of mineralization identified on the Excelsior Springs property, the current claim base may be insufficient to contain all of the needed mining operations, tailings and waste storage and processing plants. Additional surface lands may be required for such operations. Additional BLM land adjacent to the property is available for staking and is characterized by broad, gently dipping pediment gravel benches ideal for mining support facilities.

6. HISTORY

6.1 Early History The Buster Mine was discovered in 1872 and has been through several periods of mining and exploration efforts. During the late 1800's and perhaps the early 1900's there was unconfirmed production from the Buster Mine of an estimated 18,000 tons at 1.2 oz Au/ton (37.3 g Au/ton) . Little else is known until Fernan Lemieux re-timbered the Buster shaft in 1964 at a reported cost of $50,000. A visual inspection of the shaft indicated the ladders were still in good condition.

6.2 Salt Lake Investors During the mid-1970's, Lemieux leased the property to a group of investors based in Salt Lake City, Utah, who attempted to initiate a rudimentary heap leach operation (Strachan, 1986). Approximately 3,000 tons of material were reportedly acquired from the Buster dump, several smaller dumps, and a large open-cut located 1,000 feet

west of the Buster shaft. The material was crudely stacked on leach pads, and there is no known production from this effort (Wolfe, 2005).

6.3 Great Pacific Resources Great Pacific Resources optioned the property from Lemieux and completed a mapping, sampling and drilling program. The majority of the work was focused on the area from the Buster shaft eastward to the Upper shaft. Grant completed a 1"=40' scale map of the underground workings and collected 125 surface and underground rock chip samples. Grant's maps of the Buster and Upper shaft workings are included in Appendix B and show not only the main ESSZ but also a series of well mineralized, northeast-trending structures. Grant estimated the volume of material removed from the underground workings on the Buster to be at least 36,000 tons, twice the estimated production. Assay certificates are not available for Grant's samples, but as he was a registered P.E. in British Columbia at the time, there is no reason to doubt the validity of the data. Values are shown on Grant's map for the underground samples, but surface sample location data are not available. Grant does report that anomalous surface gold values can be traced for 1,800 feet southwest of the Buster shaft, with values in the 200 - 700 ppb Au range and a high of 1.8 oz Au/ton (55.9 g Au/ton) across a three foot-wide quartz vein. Float samples of altered Harkless Formation continue westward beyond the last surface trench and suggest the ESSZ may extend another 3,500 feet to the west. Numerous subparallel shear zones north of the ESSZ were mapped and sampled and contained gold values from five to 5,400 ppb.

Grant reported that the Buster shaft is 235 feet- deep, with workings on the 75 foot, 125 foot, and 175 foot levels, and has 1540 feet of accessible drift, mostly on the 75 and 125 levels. Underground sampling on the 75 level of the Buster mine had an average grade of 0.061 oz Au/ton (1.89 g Au/ton) over widths of 40 to 60 feet. Gold mineralization in the Buster workings is contained in two east-west striking shear zones. One dips $60^o - 70^o$ south and the other dips $35^o - 60^o$ north. Grant's sampling also indicates that northeast-trending fractures are well mineralized. A decrease in gold grade with depth was noted, and some of the mineralized zones were terminated or offset by low angle faults. The Upper shaft, located 750 feet east of the Buster, is 155 feet-deep with at least 320 feet of drift on the 130 foot and 150 foot levels. Nine samples from the 130 level taken along 65 feet of strike length and averaging about 5 feet-wide, averaged 0.091 oz Au/ton (2.83 g Au/ton), (map in Appendix B).

Great Pacific Resources drilled 11 reverse circulation (RC) holes totaling 2,220 feet, TA1 - TA11, Figure 3. TA holes in the Buster zone are shown on Figure 4, and a complete compilation of the drill hole data is included in Appendix C. The sampling methods, quality control methods and assaying techniques utilized are unknown, and reported assay results are undocumented and unsubstantiated. Significant mineralized intervals are shown in Table 1, below.

DH#	Azm	Dip	TD	MINERALIZED INTERVALS				
				Fm ft.	To ft.	Thick	gm Au/t	oz Au/t
TA-1	340	55	212'	75'	100	25'	1.37	0.044
TA-2	185	60	245'	130'	180	50'	0.72	0.023
TA-4		90	255'	30'	70	40'	0.81	0.026
TA-5	340	55	255'	105'	120	15'	1.71	0.055
TA-11	0	60	103'	0'	50	50'	1.52	0.049

TABLE 1 – Significant mineralized intervals in TA drill holes

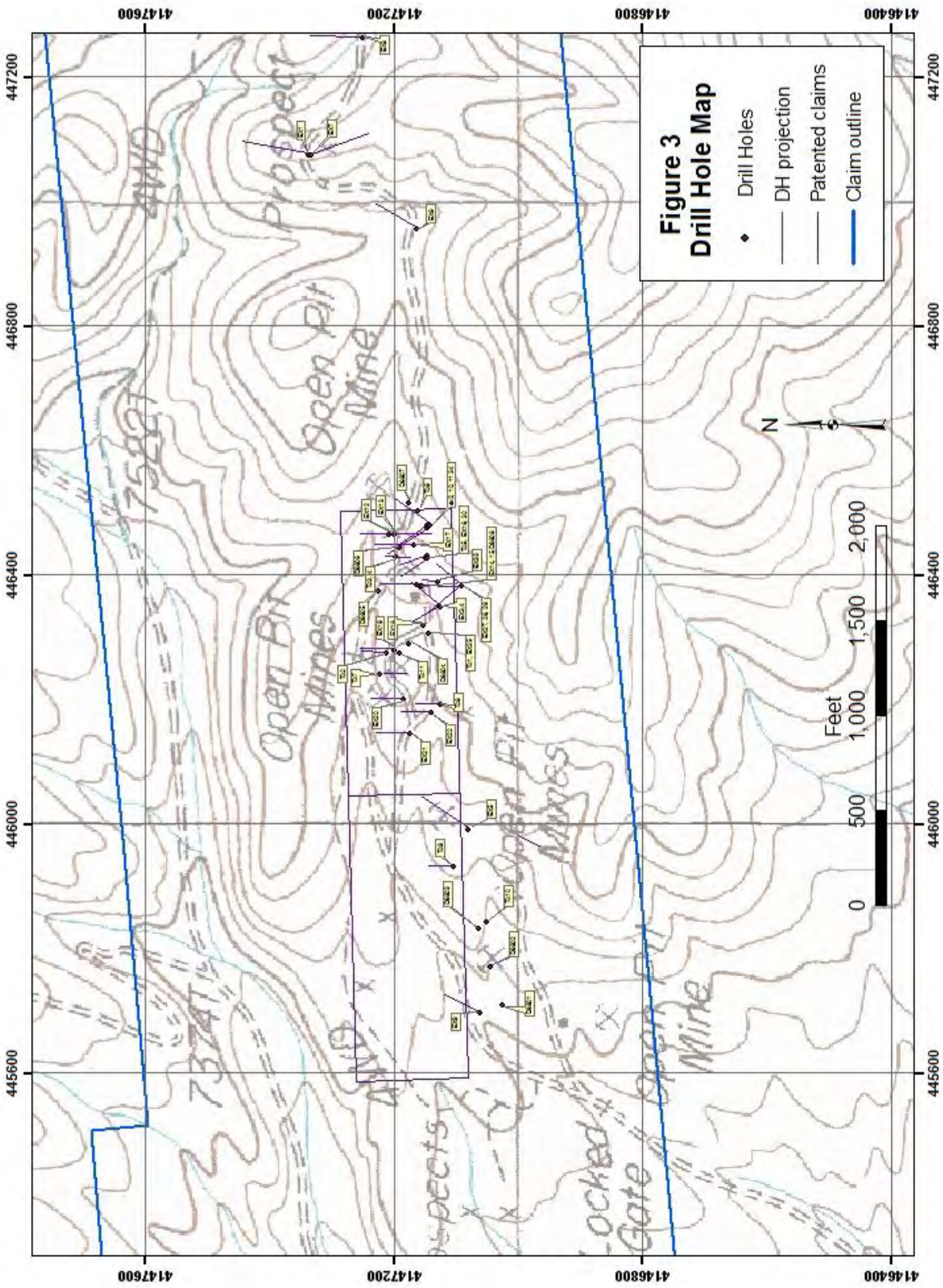
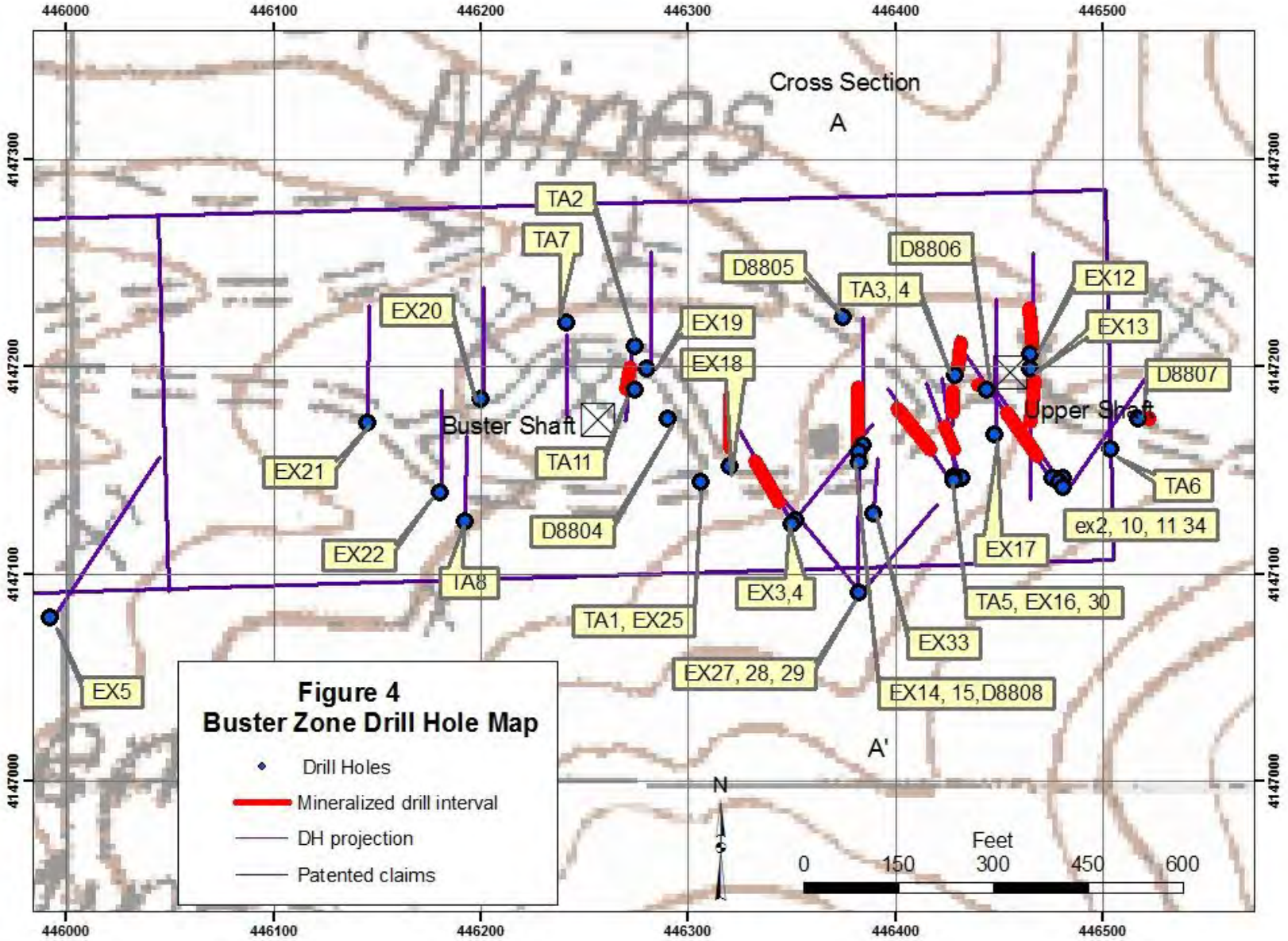


Figure 3
Drill Hole Map
Drill Holes
DH projection
Patented claims
Claim outline
N
Feet
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
414600
414800
415000
415200
445600
446000
446400
446800
447200


446000
446100
446200
446300
446400
446500
4147300
4147200
4147100
4147000
Cross Section
A
A'
TA2
TA7
D8805
D8806
TA3, 4
EX12
EX13
EX20
EX19
EX18
D8807
Buster Shaft
Upper Shaft
EX21
TA11
TA6
D8804
ex2, 10, 11 34
EX22
TA8
EX17
EX3,4
TA5, EX16, 30
TA1, EX25
EX33
EX27, 28, 29
EX14, 15,D8808
EX5
Figure 4
Buster Zone Drill Hole Map
Drill Holes
Mineralized drill interval
DH projection
Patented claims
N
Feet
0
150
300
450
600

Based on surface and underground sampling results, Grant suggested that gold mineralization might extend to a depth of 200 feet, and calculated a potential mineralized zone of approximately 2,000,000 tons at grades of 0.05 to 0.1 oz Au/ton (1.5 - 3 g Au/ton) containing 100,000 to 200,000 oz Au. **This mineral inventory for the property was calculated prior to NI 43-101 reporting standards and does not meet the criteria for NI 43-101 categories. It is presented here as an item of historical interest and should not be construed as being representative of an actual Mineral Resource existing on the property.**

Metallurgical work done for Great Pacific Resources was performed by Minerals Processing, Sparks, Nevada (Grant, 1986). Bottle roll agitation cyanide test was done on a composite of 11 sample rejects taken from the Buster and Upper shaft zones. The head assay for the composite was 0.142 oz Au/ton (4.35 g Au/ton) and 0.36 oz Ag/ton (11.2 g Au/ton). A portion of the sample was reduced to -80 mesh and leached for 72 hours. Recoveries were 92.1% of the gold and 77.1% of the silver. Reagent consumption was 4.0 lbs/ton of ore for lime and 0.8 lb/ton of ore for sodium cyanide. In general, the mineralized zone is highly sheared and oxidized, and it was concluded that potential ore would be highly amenable to heap leaching. This information is provided in Grant's report (1986), without documentation and thus is unconfirmed.

6.4 Hecla Mining In 1986 Hecla Mining Co. retained Don Strachan, a consulting geologist from Yerington, Nevada, to summarize all the exploration results for the property. Strachan reviewed previous drilling and concluded that two separate ore zones were indicated, one near the Buster shaft, and another in the vicinity of the Upper shaft. Strachan estimated a mineralized block containing 1,200,000 tons at .05 oz Au/ton (1.55 g Au/ton), or roughly 60,000 ounces gold (Strachan, 1986). A revision of Strachan's volume estimate for the Buster dump indicates approximately 6,300 tons of dump material at an average grade of 0.068 oz Au/ton (2.11 g Au/ton), Appendix D. **This mineral inventory for the property was calculated prior to NI 43-101 reporting standards and does not meet the criteria for NI 43-101 categories. It is presented here as an item of historical interest and should not be construed as being representative of an actual Mineral Resource existing on the property.**

6.5 Lucky Hardrock JV In 1988, a drilling program was conducted by the Lucky Hardrock I Joint Venture (Bramwell private file data). The 1988 sampling methods, quality control methods and assaying techniques are unknown, and reported assay results are undocumented and unsubstantiated. However, where these drill holes were later twinned or closely offset by drill holes completed by Walker Lane Gold LLC in 2006-2007, good correlation of assay values was found. No other information is available on the Hardrock exploration work. The drill results help further define a zone of anomalous gold mineralization in the vicinity of the Buster and Upper shaft workings. Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 3 and 4. A summary of drill hole data is included in Appendix C, and significant mineralized intervals are shown in Table 2 below.

DH#	Azm	Dip	TD	MINERALIZED INTERVALS				
				Fm ft.	To ft.	Thick	gm Au/t	oz Au/t
TA-1	340	55	212'	75'	100	25'	1.37	0.044
TA-2	185	60	245'	130'	180	50'	0.72	0.023

DH#	Azm	Dip	TD	MINERALIZED INTERVALS				
				Fm ft.	To ft.	Thick	gm Au/t	oz Au/t
TA-4		90	255'	30'	70	40'	0.81	0.026
TA-5	340	55	255'	105'	120	15'	1.71	0.055
TA-11	0	60	103'	0'	50	50'	1.52	0.049

TABLE 2 – Significant mineralized intervals in the Hardrock drill holes.

Subsequent to the 1988 Lucky Hardrock I JV program, a reserve calculation by K. Reimer, consulting geologist from Harrisburg, Il., estimated a gold zone in the Buster-Upper shaft area containing approximately 470,000 tons at .06 oz Au/ton (1.86 g Au/ton), containing 28,275 ounces gold, with a stripping ratio of 2.5:1. The zone is open to the east and northeast. The one-page report is addressed to two men in Illinois and Kentucky, who may have been the joint venture partners. **This mineral inventory for the property was calculated prior to NI 43-101 reporting standards and does not meet the criteria for NI 43-101 categories. It is presented here as an item of historical interest and should not be construed as being representative of an actual Mineral Resource existing on the property.**

6.6 Bramwell In 2001, Christian Bramwell of Tonopah, Nevada acquired the two patented claims and leased them to Ben Viljoen, mine superintendent at the Mineral Ridge Gold Mine at Silver Peak, Nevada. Viljoen attempted to interest Golden Phoenix Minerals, Inc., the mining company involved with the Mineral Ridge near Silver Peak, to option the property. The property was too "early-stage" for Golden Phoenix, and Viljoen failed to maintain his claims.

6.7 Timberwolf Minerals, Ltd. In early 2005, Dave Wolfe president of Timberwolf Minerals, Ltd., staked 14 claims peripheral to the patented claims and brought the package to the attention of Walker Lane Gold, LLC. Walker Lane Gold LLC, the US subsidiary of Canadian Maximus Ventures, Ltd of Ontario Canada, leased the unpatented claims from Timberwolf Minerals, Ltd, in January, 2005, and finalized a lease with owner Christian Bramwell for the two patented claims effective June 1, 2005. An additional 28 claims were staked at that time. Another 58 claims were staked in the summer of 2007.

Under Wolfe's direction, Walker Lane Gold LLC completed a program of general mapping and sampling on the property, followed by two phases of drilling. Wolfe (1986) proposed a large uplifted dome of Precambrian Wyman Formation in the Excelsior Springs area of the property. This dome is interpreted to mean that rocks of the Palmetto pluton may also be uplifted and occur at fairly shallow depth in the prospect area.

The first phase of approximately 5,000 feet of RC drilling was completed in December, 2006, and January, 2007. An intercept in hole EX2 of 110 feet of 0.07 oz Au/ton (2.17 g Au/ton) near the upper shaft of the Buster mineralized zone prompted a second phase of drilling in March, 2007. The area from the Buster shaft to the Upper shaft is approximately 1,000 feet long and 150-200 feet-wide, and 12 of 16 drill holes contained gold mineralization in the range of 0.01 to 0.08 oz Au/ton (0.31 – 2.48 g Au/ton). All holes drilled by Walker Lane Gold LLC were angle

holes and, with the exception of one hole, were angled northward across the suspected south-dipping contacts and structure. The sampling method and quality control approach are described in Sections 12 and 13 of this report.

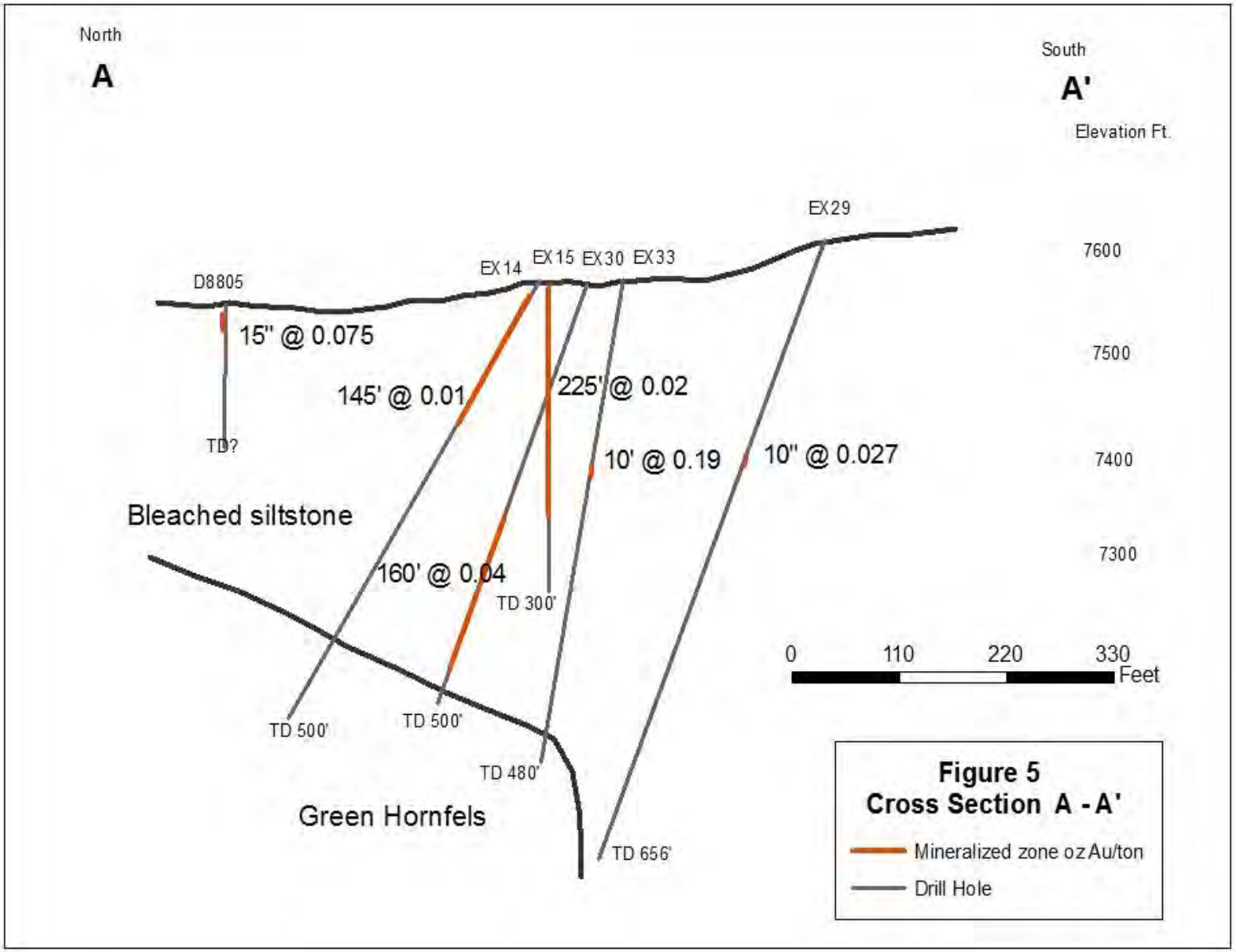
Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 3 and 4. A summary of drill hole data is included in Appendix C, and significant mineralized intervals are shown in Table 3 below. Figure 5 is a cross section drawn at A – A' on figure 4 and shows some of the mineralized zones.

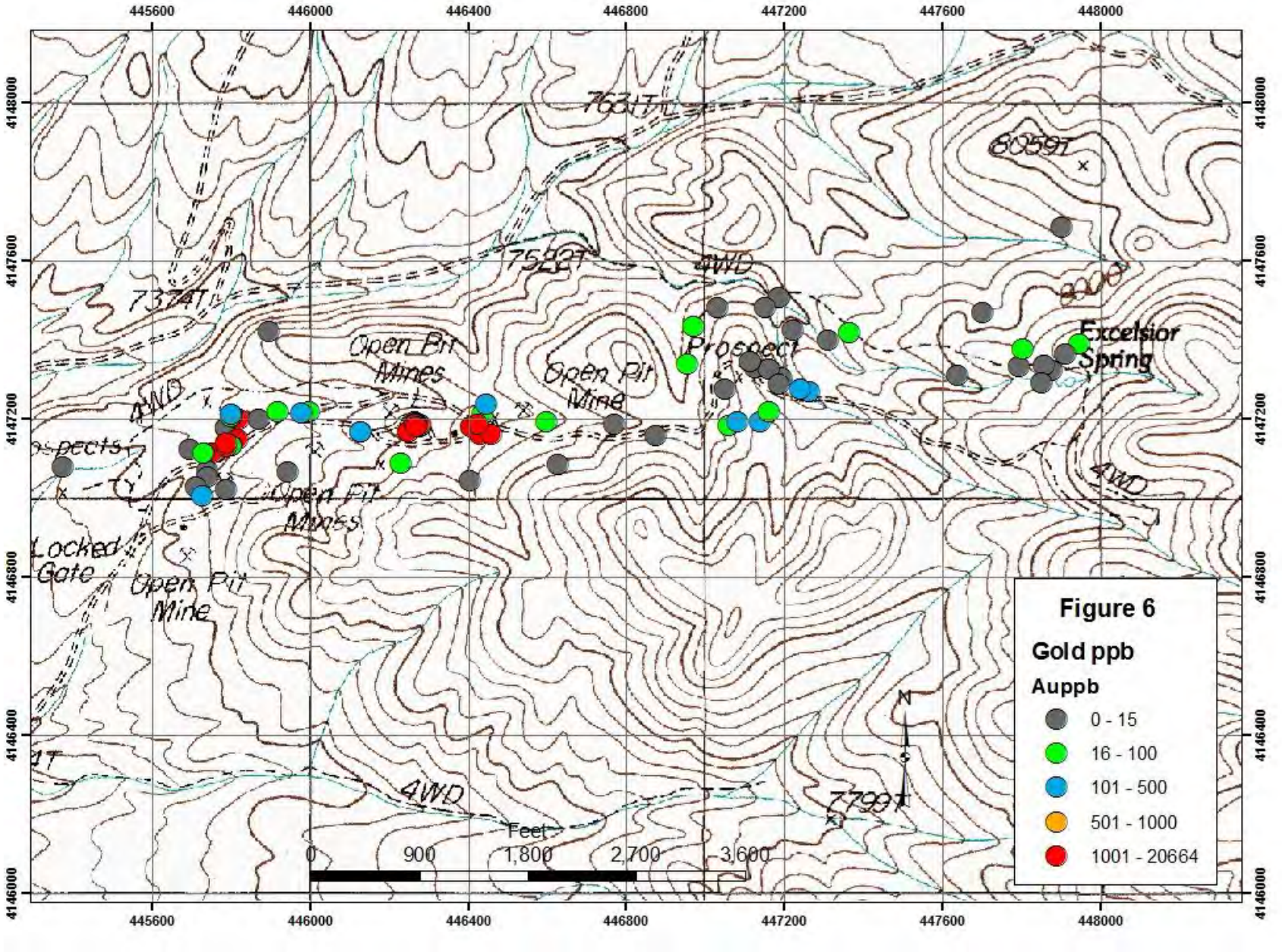
DH#	Azm	Dip	TD	MINERALIZED INTERVALS				
				Fm ft.	To ft.	Thick	gm Au/t	oz Au/t
EX-2	325	70	500	140'	150	10'	1.74	0.0560
				230'	340	110'	2.74	0.0880
EX-4	330	70	500'	120'	260	140'	0.47	0.015
EX-5	30	60	600'	100'	120	20'	0.56	0.018
EX-9	25	70	350'	320'	330	10'	0.87	0.028
EX-12	0	60	300'	0'	65	65	0.65	0.021
EX-13	180	60	400'	0'	50	50'	2.18	0.07
				270'	280	10'	0.93	0.03
EX-14	0	60	400'	10'	155	145'	0.34	0.011
				260'	270	10'	0.40	0.013
				355'	380	25'	0.56	0.018
EX-15		90	300'	0'	215	215'	0.62	0.02
				185'	200	15'	1.52	0.049
EX-16	0	60	400'	105'	115	10'	1.31	0.042
				155'	170	15'	0.53	0.017
				225'	245	20'	0.81	0.026
EX-17	0	60	400'	0'	20	20'	0.81	0.026
				90'	145	55'	0.62	0.02
EX-18	0	60	400'	90'	265	175'	0.93	0.03
			inc	140'	160	20'	5.51	0.177
EX-19	0	60	350'	280'	330	50	0.34	0.011
EX-20	0	60	350'	80'	105	25'	0.31	0.01
				230'	255	25'	0.31	0.01
EX-22	0	60	300'	40'	50	10'	1.74	0.056

TABLE 3 - Significant mineralized intervals in the Walker Lane Gold drill holes

Gold values for Wolfe's surface samples are shown on Figure 6. At the end of 2007, Walker Lane Gold LLC assigned their interest in the property, including the unpatented claims and the lease on the patented claims to Timberwolf Minerals Ltd.

6.8 Evolving Gold Corporation In the spring of 2008, Evolving Gold Corporation (EGC) leased the property from Timberwolf Minerals. EGC completed eight RC holes totaling 4320 feet. All holes hit at least thin zones of 0.01 oz Au/ton (0.31 g Au/ton), and the best hole, EX30, intersected 160 feet containing 0.04 oz Au/ton. The locations of the drill holes are


North
A
South
A'
Elevation Ft.
EX29
EX14
EX15
EX30
EX33
D8805
7600
7500
7400
7300
15" @ 0.075
145' @ 0.01
225' @ 0.02
10' @ 0.19
10" @ 0.027
TD?
Bleached siltstone
160' @ 0.04
TD 300'
0
110
220
330
Feet
TD 500'
TD 500'
TD 480'
Green Hornfels
TD 656'
Figure 5
Cross Section A - A'
Mineralized zone oz Au/ton
Drill Hole


445600
446000
446400
446800
447200
447600
448000
4148000
4147600
4147200
4146800
4146400
4146000
7631T
8059T
7592T
7324T
4WD
Open Pit Mines
Open Pit Mine
Prospect
Excelsior Spring
Locked Gate
Open Pit Mine
7799T
N
Feet
0
900
1,800
2,700
3,600
Figure 6
Gold ppb
Auppb
0 - 15
16 - 100
101 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 20664

shown in Figure 3 and 4, and a summary of the drill hole data is shown in Appendix C. Significant mineralized intervals are shown in Table 4 below.

DH#	Azm	Dip	TD	MINERALIZED INTERVALS				
				Fm ft.	To ft.	Thick	gm Au/t	oz Au/t
EX-25		90	480'	80	125	45	0.81	0.026
EX-28	40	70	500'	225'	255	30'	0.19	0.006
EX-29	0	70	650'	210'	215	5'	0.44	0.014
EX-30	320	70	500'	110	125	15	0.31	0.01
				235'	395	160'	1.24	0.04
				490	500	10	0.59	0.019
EX-33	3	80	480'	110'	125	15'	0.53	0.017
				170	180	10	6.07	0.195
EX-34	-90		640'	215'	225	10	0.44	0.014
				275'	300	25'	0.72	0.023
EX-35	335	60	440'	170'	195	15'	0.78	0.025

TABLE 4 – Significant mineralized intervals in the Evolving gold drill holes

6.9 ICS Copper Systems Ltd. In August, 2010, Timberwolf Minerals. Ltd. leased the property to ICS Copper Systems Ltd. (ICS) of Abbotsford, British Columbia. ICS is conducting a review the data and having this 43-101 report prepared.

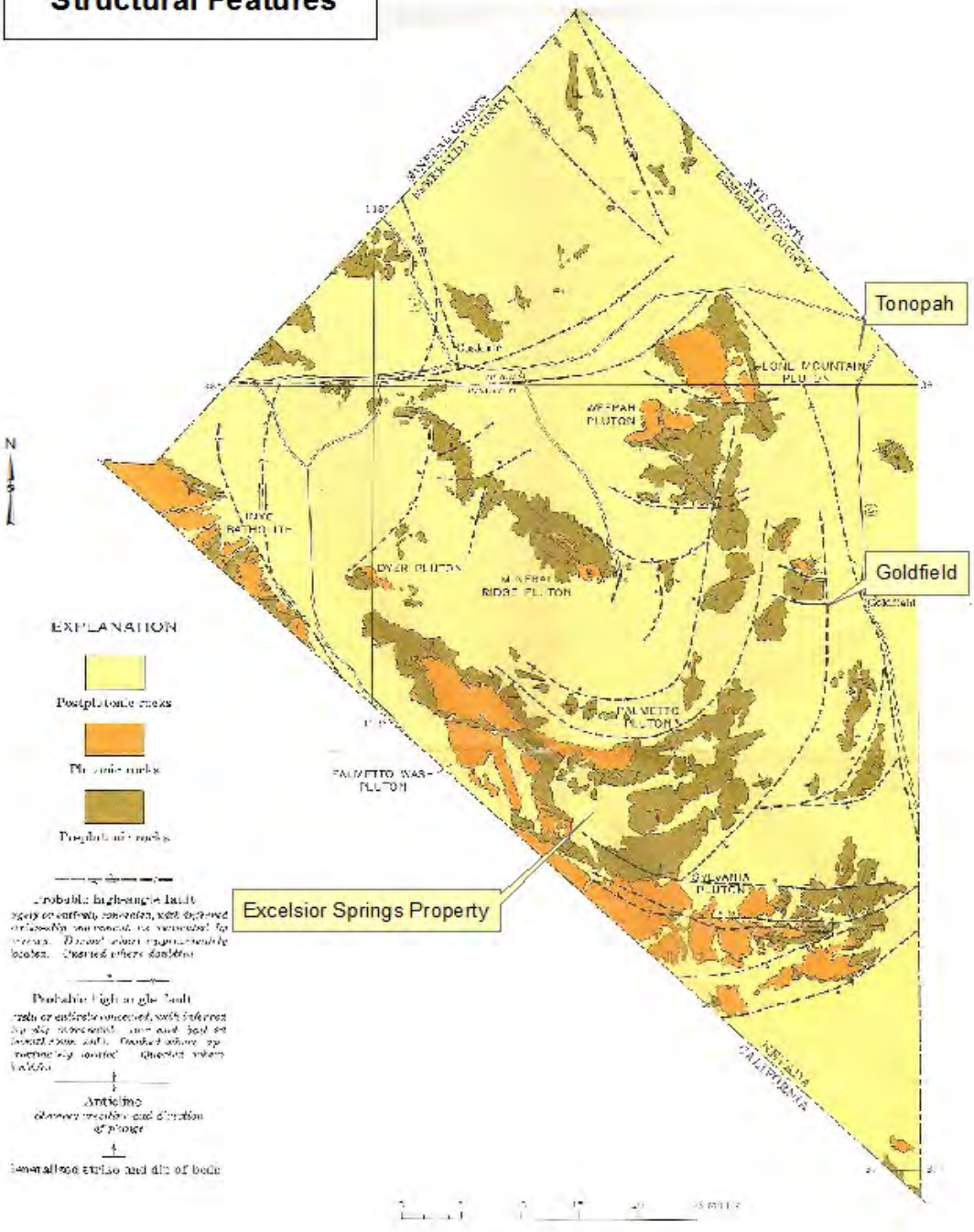
7. GEOLOGIC SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology Most of the region around the property lies within the Walker Lane, a major, northwest-trending zone of structural disruption at least 300 miles long and 50-100 miles wide. This structural belt forms a transition between the northwest-trending Sierra Nevada range to the west, and the north- to northeast-trending ranges of the Great Basin Province of Nevada to the east (Stewart, 1980).

The trend of geologic units in south central Esmeralda County defines an arcuate band which is convex to the south. This arcuate band is referred to by Albers & Stewart (1972) as the Silver Peak-Palmetto-Montezuma oroflex and is shown in Figure 7.

The Excelsior Springs property lies near the central apex of the oroflex, on the south flank of the Palmetto Mountains., and on the north flank of the east-west trending Lida Valley. The Palmetto Mountains - Magruder Mountain area is a region marked by predominantly east-west high-angle faults and a complex sequence of thrust faults. The region is underlain by an arcuate band of lower Paleozoic and Precambrian metasedimentary rocks, intruded by numerous dikes and small pods of Tertiary-age rhyolite and hornblende diorite, and large bodies of older quartz monzonite from the Palmetto pluton, Figure 7. Both Jurassic and Cretaceous dates have been determined for the Palmetto pluton, and south of the folded metasedimentary rock belt is a second arcuate

Figure 7
Regional Geology and Structural Features



plutonic sequence, the Sylvania pluton, which has a middle Jurassic radiometric age (Albers and Stewart, 1972).

Albers & Stewart (1972) propose that the Palmetto pluton could be present at shallow depths below the belt of sedimentary rocks in the Excelsior Springs area. The sedimentary rocks contain at least 4 thrust sheets, two of which are present in the Excelsior Springs area. The age of the oroflex and thrust faulting are not well documented but are considered to post-date the plutonic event and pre-date the mid-Tertiary intrusives and volcanic units not affected by the structural events. The property is within an area of dominant east-west to east-northeast trending high-angle structures probably generated as a result of movement along the northwest-trending, Walker Lane strike-slip faults. The east-west-trending Lida Valley structural break occurs between the Palmetto Mountains to the north and the Magruder Mountain to the south.

7.2 Local and Property Geology The Excelsior Springs area contains basal Precambrian-Cambrian sedimentary rocks complexly interlayered by thrust faults with the Ordovician Palmetto Formation, Figure 8. Wolfe feels that the thick sequence of calc-silicates and siliceous hornfelsed rocks, exposed in various areas of the property, is the Wyman Formation, but the USGS geologic map of the area does not show the Wyman present on the property.

The property stratigraphy with map symbols and description from McKee (1985) is presented below from oldest to youngest.

Pw - Wyman Formation , (Precambrian) – The Wyman Formation represents the oldest rocks exposed in Esmeralda County. The unit comprises brown phyllitic sandstone and shale with interbeds of orange dolomite.

Pr – Reed Dolomite, (Precambrian) - Massive orange to white dolomite, recrystallized to coarse-grained marble in many places. Some sandstone and limestone beds.

Pd, Pdl - Deep Springs Formation, (Precambrian) – Interbedded limestone, dolomite, sandstone, siltstone and shale.

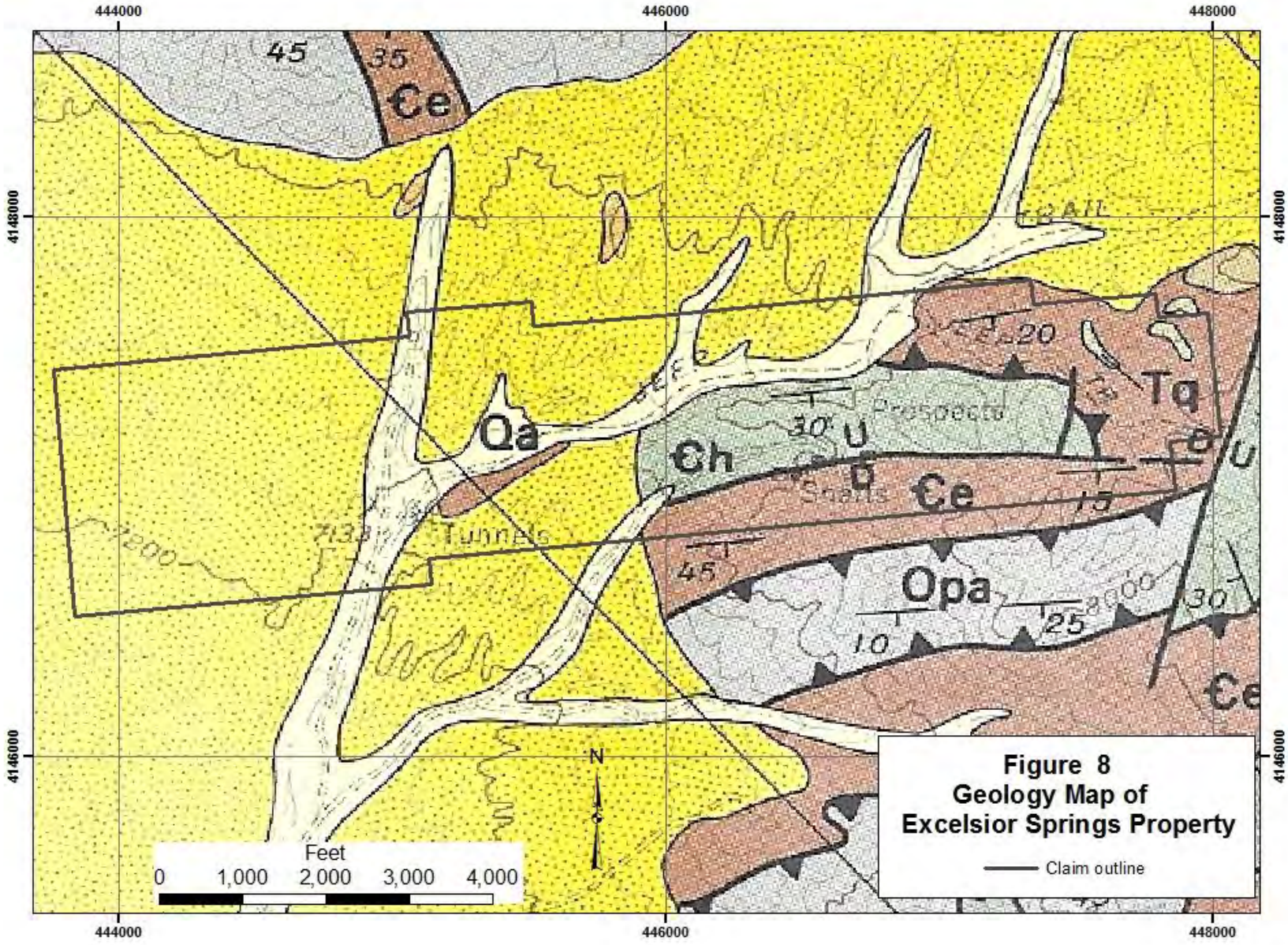
CPc - Campito Formation, (Precambrian) – Dark gray to black, medium to thin-bedded, fine-grained sandstone and dark green platy siltstone. Locally divided into:

Ccm – Montenegro Member – Dark gray green to black siliceous siltstone, shale and sandstone with local limestone lenses.

CPca - Andesite Mountain Member - Dark gray to black, medium to thin-bedded, fine-grained sandstone with shale interbeds.

Cpl - Poleta Formation, (Cambrian) – Thin to thick-bedded, fine- to medium-grained, gray limestone and thin-bedded, dark-green siliceous siltstones and red to white quartzites.

Ch - Harkless Formation,(Cambrian) – Interbedded fine-grained sandstone, siliceous siltstone and thin limestone.


444000
446000
448000
4148000
4146000
45
35
Ce
Qa
Ch
Tq
Opa
Tunnels
Prospects
Feet
0
1,000
2,000
3,000
4,000
N
Figure 8
Geology Map of
Excelsior Springs Property
Claim outline

Ce - Emigrant Formation, (Cambrian) - Gray- green limey siltstone with sandstone interbeds. Grades upward into platy, gray, aphanitic limestone with chert nodules, chert beds and intraformational limestone conglomerates

Opa - Palmetto Formation, (Ordovician) – Heterogeneous mixture of dirk, thin-bedded chert, shale, limestone and quartzites, usually in thrust fault contact with older rocks.

Jg - Granitic rocks of Sylvania Mountains pluton, (Jurassic) - medium to coarse-grained, porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite with large pink orthoclase phenocrysts.

Tq - Quartz porphyry and alaskite dikes, (Miocene) - Light-colored, quartz-rich fine grained intrusive rocks.

Td - Diorite dikes, (Miocene) - Dark, fine- to medium-grained hornblende diorite intrusive rocks.

QTb - Basalt, (Quaternary and Tertiary) - Black olivine basalt.

Qal - Alluvium, (Quaternary) - sand and gravel.

Rhyolite and hornblende diorite dikes occur throughout the property and are particularly abundant in the area east of Excelsior Springs, Figure 8. Most of the dikes are aligned parallel to the east-west to east-northeast trends of the mineralization. The quartz-rich rhyolite dikes appear to be more closely associated with alteration and gold mineralization, than do the hornblende diorite dikes.

The 3,500 foot-thick Harkless Formation seems to be the predominant host for the alteration and mineralization and is divided into a lower, greenish-gray quartzitic siltstone member and an upper olive-gray siltstone member. Limestone layers, up to 100 feet-thick, occur in the lower member. The Emigrant Formation overlying the Harkless consists of a lower, multi-colored limestone-siltstone member, a middle, greenish-gray shale member and an upper, gray, cherty limestone member. The Emigrant Formation is about 1,300 feet-thick.

8. DEPOSIT TYPE

8.1 Regional Deposit Types The Walker Lane hosts a significant number of precious metal deposits including the Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Borealis, Aurora, Mineral Ridge, Paradise Peak, Rawhide, Tonopah, Goldfield and the Bullfrog District (Davis, 2006). These deposits are Tertiary in age and all have a very strong structural control for the mineralization. All of the deposits are the result of gold-bearing, hydrothermal fluids rising along crustal structures from a deeper magmatic source. Smaller cupolas of magma can also rise along the structures and create proximal, acid-sulfate or quartz-alunite (high-sulfidation) style deposits or distal, adularia-sericite (low-sulfidation) style deposits. The high-sulfidation gold-copper systems are formed from hot, acidic, magmatic fluids and extend from porphyry to

epithermal depth regimes, whereas adularia-sericite deposits form at elevated crustal settings in the absence of an obvious intrusion source for the mineralization (Corbett et al, 1998). The depositional process for gold is usually controlled by temperature and chemical conditions, with distal deposits showing lower temperature features such as fine-grained silica and association with arsenic, antimony and mercury with some base metals. Gold deposits closer to the intrusive source might be hosted in veins, breccia zones, skarn zones or metamorphic rocks and be associated with higher copper, lead and zinc values.

The Borealis mine is located ten miles west of Hawthorne, Nevada and during production from 1981 until 1990 produced over 600,000 ounces of gold from an open-pit heap-leach operation. Gryphon Gold Corporation has announced a total mineral resource estimate for the Borealis deposit of 1,327,500 ounces of gold contained in 29,560,000 tons of ore at an average grade of 0.045 oz Au/ton (1.39 g Au/ton) (Craig, 2010). Tertiary age (12 MA) mineralization occurs in breccia and shear zones within areas of strongly silicified Tertiary volcanics. The ore zones are almost totally controlled by northeast-trending faults, and less mineralized silicified zones have a well developed east-west trend. Gryphon has discovered the Graben Zone of mineralization along a northerly-trending fault, which splays off one of the main northeast-trending faults. The core of the Graben Zone is a silicified, pyritic breccia, and one drill hole intersected 114 feet, averaging just over 1 oz Au/ton (31.1 g Au/ton). Much of the Borealis property is covered by gravel, and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys have been used to identify siliceous, sulfide-rich zones under the gravel cover. Based on the structural trends and structural control of the mineralization of the Borealis deposit it is a suitable model for the Excelsior springs property, and successful exploration techniques utilized at Borealis can likely be applied at Excelsior Springs.

8.2 Property Deposit Type Based on the exploration work to date, the Excelsior Springs property deposit type is a structurally controlled gold deposit hosted by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. It also exhibits strong clay-sericite and acid-leach alteration, bleaching and locally significant amounts of base metals, which can be characteristics of a low-sulfidation style deposit. The source of the mineralization is unclear, but is likely related to the magma chamber which generated the rhyolite and hornblende diorite dikes.

Future exploration programs to be conducted on the property will focus on the identification of structurally controlled pathways for the gold-bearing fluids and exposed areas of clay-sericite alteration. The Buster mineralized zone has a very strong structural control, but the presence of thick sections of calcareous siltstones on the property could provide a suitable depositional environment for a Carlin-style gold deposit. Favorable alteration features which could be associated with a Carlin-style deposit are jasperoids hosted by carbonate lithologies, large areas of decalcified sediment, and veins and the presence of arsenic, antimony and mercury.

9 MINERALIZATION

9.1 Mineralized Zones The east-west ESSZ shows hydrothermal alteration over an area 1,000-1,800 feet wide and 10,000 feet long and could extend under Quaternary gravels to

the west. Scattered zones of anomalous gold and base metal mineralization within this zone identify other areas which may host gold mineralization in addition to the area around the Buster shaft. There is a large, well developed, east-west-trending drainage to the north of the ESSZ as well as to the south. These drainages also show zones of hydrothermal alteration but have not been closely examined. According to McKee (1985), Figure 8, mineralization on the claims occurs mostly in the Harkless Formation and the Emigrant Formation. The following description of mineralization on the property is summarized from Grant (1986) and others as well as my personal observations.

Mineralization occurs almost entirely in shear zones which are characterized by brecciation and local mylonitization. There are several gold-bearing quartz veins in the shear zones representing a post-deformation period of mineralization containing galena and tetrahedrite. Most of the mineralized zones do not contain visible sulfides.

The ESSZ contains strong shears zones striking east-west as well as a well mineralized set of northeast-striking fractures. There are two east-west shear zones in the Buster mine, one dipping $60^o - 70^o$ south and one dipping $35^o - 60^o$ north. The northeast-striking structures are steeply dipping. The apparent footwall of the north-dipping shear zone probably occurs just below the 175 level in the Buster shaft, and the hanging wall is approximately 100 feet north of the Buster shaft. The projected width of the shear zone is approximately 150 feet. The south-dipping shear zone's footwall is at the Buster shaft on the 75 level and is approximately 40 feet-wide, although the hanging wall is not well defined. These two shear zones intersect at surface just north of the Buster shaft in a weakly silicified crust zone at least 100 feet-wide.

Gold mineralization is localized by the shear zone and occurs as disseminated and fracture-controlled veinlets and veins within the sediments and in large quartz veins. Brecciated quartz veins are common in the mineralized zones but frequently exhibit no direct correlation with higher gold values. Quartz-copper veins and quartz pods are also brecciated and locally re-cemented with fine-grained crystalline to chalcedonic silica. A strong correlation between visible copper and or zinc oxides and carbonates and higher grade gold values has been noted (Wolfe, 2005).

9.2 Size and Continuity Previous drilling has identified a zone of gold mineralization around the Buster shaft that is approximately 1,000 fee- long and 150-200 feet-wide. Drilling indicates gold mineralization continues to at least a 300 foot depth. Mineralized drill hole intervals within this zone include EX30 with 160 ft of 0.04 oz Au/ton (1.24 g Au/ton) and EX2 with 110 ft of 0.08 oz Au/ton (2.48 g Au/ton). The Buster zone drill hole locations are shown in Figure 4, and a summary of all drill holes is given in Appendix C. Although most of the drill holes in this zone contain some mineralization, sufficient drilling has not been done to demonstrate the continuity of potential ore zones.

Surface rock ship sampling completed by Walker Lane Gold LLC shows copper, lead and zinc values have the strongest correlation with gold values. Cadmium and antimony values are anomalous but somewhat randomly distributed, and arsenic is strongly correlated with gold values greater than 8 ppm (Wolfe, 2005).

10 EXPLORATION

ICS has not begun exploration work on the property, but is currently reviewing available data for the Excelsior Springs property in preparation for further activities. Exploration by other parties has been outlined in Section 6 of this report**.**

11 DRILLING

ICS has not undertaken any drilling of the Excelsior Springs property. Previous drilling conducted by other parties is described in Section 6 of this report.

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 Historic Sampling With the exception of the Walker Lane Gold LLC program, DV has no direct information on the sampling methods and approaches used by previous operators. Widespread surface sampling was completed by Grant and Strachan, but sample location and assay documentation are currently not available. Wolfe's samples were taken of select material from outcrops, prospect pits, and dumps, as well as channel samples of altered outcrops. Grab samples were collected from prospect pits scattered throughout the 10,000 foot-long altered ESSZ. The purpose of the sampling was to determine the gold content of various rock and alteration types. Assay samples from the drill holes were collected on five-foot intervals.

12.2 ICS Sampling With the exception of samples collected for this report shown on Figure 6, ICS has not yet conducted any sampling on the Excelsior Springs property. Descriptions, locations and assay results for the samples collected by the author during the site visit are included in Appendix E.

12.3 Sample Accuracy and Reliability Problems Early high-grade production from the Buster shaft contained coarse-grained, visible, free gold. Such material might be expected to create a nugget effect and reliability problems in assaying. Standard procedure to identify and correct such problems includes multiple check assays for high-grade samples and the use of metallic screen assays to isolate the particulate gold.

13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

13.1 Historic Methods With the exception of the Walker Lane Gold LLC and the Evolving Gold program, DV has no direct information on the sample preparation, analyses and security methods and approaches used by previous operators. The following is a description of Walker Lane Gold LLC's and Evolving Gold's program with respect to sample preparation, analyses and security.

The 2006-2007 and 2009 work program utilized contract drillers independent to Walker Lane Gold LLC and Evolving Gold, under supervision of the project geologist. When drilling by reverse circulation, the geological sample is collected by means of a dual-wall tube, a cyclone, and splitter (Jones or other similar model). Approximately 1/4 to 1/8 of the total drill cuttings weighing approximately 5 to 10 pounds are collected for analysis for each five foot interval. At the end of each 20-foot run, the drill bit is raised off bottom, and sufficient air is released through the bit to clear all residual material from the hole prior to initiating the next 20-foot run.

A dedicated sampler, under the supervision of the geologist, collects the split sample from the reverse circulation drilling. The sample is placed in a uniquely numbered sample bag, which is then tied or otherwise sealed to maintain sample integrity. Samples are then taken to town by the geologist and stored in a locked storage facility. The selected assay lab picks up the samples from locked storage for transport directly to the lab. From the point of collection to lab pickup, the samples are under complete control of the geologist.

The selected assay laboratory catalogues the samples and assures a complete chain of custody of each sample through the analytical process. For the work completed in 2006-2007 by Walker Lane Gold LLC, the above procedures were followed, with assays provided by ALS Chemex certified laboratories in Vancouver, B.C., Canada. The following assay procedure for gold assays was used.

The entire sample is dried and crushed and approximately 200 grams are taken and further processed to minus 100 mesh. A 30 gram sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added, and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

13.2 ICS Methods ICS has not completed sampling on the Excelsior property but will use the above described methods.

14 DATA VERIFICATION

ICS has evaluated Evolving's compilation of the geological and drill hole information for the Excelsior Springs property from available public and private sources. The Evolving work appears to have followed standard industry practices, and the data accurately reflect the geology and mineralization of the property, However, no independent verification of the data was conducted. These data will be incorporated into the property data base and utilized to guide future exploration.

The author collected 15 surface rock chip samples and eight composite samples from the Buster dump during the site visit. Samples were collected from prospect pits and iron oxide-stained silicified zones**.** Assay results are shown in Appendix E for the samples collected by the author, and they generally show a reasonable correlation with previously reported gold values .

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant properties or active exploration projects adjacent to the property.

16 METALLURGICAL TESTING

ICS has not conducted any metallurgical test work on rocks from the Excelsior Springs property. The only metallurgical work completed to date is an unconfirmed and unsubstantiated 24-hour leach test described in Section 6 of this report**.**

17 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

ICS has not conducted a mineral resource estimate for the Excelsior Springs property. ICS anticipates conducting in the near future a more detailed evaluation of the mineralized zone and drill holes in order to determine if a mineral resource can be developed.

18 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

18.1 Summary of Results The Excelsior Springs property lies within the Walker Lane, a regional-scale, northwest-trending zone of strike-slip faulting which has generated some of Nevada's largest gold deposits such as the Comstock Lode and Goldfield. The property has two shafts which have reportedly produced 18,000 tons of ore grading 1.2 oz Au/ton (37.3 g Au/ton) from an east-west-trending shear zone. In the 1970's, a crude attempt was made to leach some of the altered material, but this effort met with little success. Great Pacific Resources conducted an extensive mapping and sampling program in 1986 and drilled 11 RC holes. The best hole was TA11 containing 50 feet averaging 0.049 oz au/ton (1.52 g Au/ton). In 1988 the Lucky Hardrock JV drilled 12 RC holes. The best hole was 88-06 containing 90 feet (0' – 90")

averaging 0.08 oz Au/ton (2.48 g Au/ton) . In 2007 and 2008, Walker Lane Gold completed 22 RC drill holes. The best hole was EX2 containing 110 feet averaging 0.08 oz Au/ton (2.48 g Au/ton) . In 2009 Evolving gold completed eight RC holes. The best hole was EX30 containing 160 feet averaging 0.04 oz Au/ton (1.24 g Au/ton) . Most of the drilling was done around the old workings and has outlined the Buster zone which is approximately 1,000 feet-long and 200 feet-wide. In 2010 ICS Copper Systems Ltd. leased the property and is undertaking a data compilation and review, and this program will guide future exploration efforts.

Previous workers' mapping and sampling results show a wide, east-west- trending structural zone hosting most of the mineralization in a strongly clay-sericite altered shear zone. The Buster mineralized zone is in the central part of the property, and surface sampling of old workings suggest that gold mineralization continues several thousand feet to the east and west of the Buster zone. The east-west shear zone appears to have been the main conduit for gold-bearing fluids, and there could be potential for Carlin-style gold deposits where this structure cuts favorable carbonate lithologies. There are two other large structures parallel to the ESSZ on the property, which could also be prospective for gold mineralization.

18.2 Adequacy of Data The data available for this review were generally adequate to support the justification for additional exploration. Some of the original assay data from drilling programs was not available, but there is no reason not to rely on the reported gold values. The drill results are encouraging and show significant intervals of potentially ore-grade gold mineralization. Sufficient drilling has not yet been done in the Buster zone to establish the lateral and vertical continuity of mineralization, and very little drilling has been done to test the potential east-west extensions of the mineralization.

18.3 Conclusions Based on the results of previous drilling programs, the Excelsior Springs property should be considered an advanced stage exploration project having significant potential to host one or more open-pittable gold deposits. A number of exploration companies have conducted drilling programs on the property, and the results have begun to define an extensive zone of gold mineralization. Drilling around the Buster and Upper shafts has outlined the Buster mineralized zone approximately 1,000 feet-long and 200 feet-wide. Drill holes several thousand feet away from the Buster zone have intersected zones of anomalous gold along the east-west extensions of the alteration zone. Geologic mapping is required to establish the structural controls for gold mineralization. Additional drilling is required to establish lateral and vertical continuity of the mineralization and to establish lateral extensions of the mineralization. The property is considered to be very promising and further exploration work is definitely warranted.

19 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phased exploration program is recommended for the property. Phase One will comprise the following items:

1. Completion of a geologic map of the property with particular emphasis on structure
2. Sampling of altered zones and old workings

3. Compilation of all surface assay data
4. Evaluation of geologic and geochemical data to determine if a CSMT or IP geophysical survey is warranted and the location of the survey lines
5. Evaluation of all data and selection of 15 drill sites to test the Buster zone and its extensions

A detailed budget proposal for the Phase One program is included in Appendix F, and a summary of the costs is given below.

Geologic mapping and sampling	$20,730
Drilling 4,500 feet RC	237,550
Contingencies	25,828
Total	$284,108

If Phase One is successful in confirming the continuity of the Buster zone mineralization or discovering mineralization in the extensions of the zone, a Phase Two program will be initiated. Phase Two will comprise the following items:

1. Evaluate the need for additional, closer spaced CSMT or IP survey lines
2. Select 30 drill sites to continue developing and extending zones of mineralization

A detailed budget proposal for the Phase Two program is included in Appendix D, and a summary of the costs is given below:

Staking additional claims	$32,515
Geophysical surveys	30,800
Drilling 12,000 feet RC	460,270
Contingencies	52,359
Total	$575,944

If Phase Two is successful, a new 43-101 report will be prepared with a mineral resource for the property and a recommendation for a multi-rig drilling program to expand the mineralized zones into a measured and indicated resource.

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Reno, Nevada 89509

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Doyle Kenneth Brook Jr., a Registered Professional Geologist, hereby certify that:

1. I am currently the President of:
   Desert Ventures Inc., a private Nevada corporation
   2305 Pleasure Dr.
   Reno, Nevada 89509
   Telephone 775 825 0719
   Email; k.brook@att.net

2. This Certificate applies to the following technical report:

   TECHNICAL REPORT
   FOR THE EXCELSIOR SPRINGS PROPERTY
   ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA
   September 28, 2010, 2006

3. I have a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Texas at Austin, 1967, and a M.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Arizona, 1974.
4. I am a registered consulting geologist in the states of California (#3669) and Arizona (#16770), and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and the Geological Society of Nevada.
5. I have been engaged in my profession as a geologist since 1969 and have been employed by mining companies and others as a consulting geologist since 1977.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("N43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report titled " Summary Report for the Excelsior Springs Property, Esmeralda County, Nevada" and dated September 28, 2010 (the “Technical Report") relating to the Excelsior Springs Property. I have reviewed the data on the property referenced in the Technical Report. I visited the Excelsior Springs property on September 15 and 16, 2010 and spent the day in the company of Dave Wolfe the property owner and Graham Chisholm the president of ICS.

8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the date of this Certificate and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the properties that are the subject of this report or in the properties themselves, no do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with the issuer, nor to the best of my knowledge do I have any interest in any securities o f any corporate entity with property within a two (2) kilometer distance of any of the subject properties.
13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public of the Technical Report.

Dated in Reno, Nevada this 28 day of September, 2010

_____

Doyle Kenneth Brook Jr.

Stamp

APPENDIX A

CLAIMS DATA

Excelsior Springs Claims
Esmeralda County, NV

Timberwolf Unpatented - 14

Name	BLM #	County #	Staked
EX-1	887756	162027	Oct-05
EX-2	887757	162028	Oct-05
EX-3	887758	162029	Oct-05
EX-4	887759	162030	Oct-05
EX-5	887760	162031	Oct-05
EX-6	887761	162032	Oct-05
EX-7	887762	162033	Oct-05
EX-8	887763	162034	Oct-05
EX-9	887764	162035	Oct-05
EX-10	887765	162036	Oct-05
EX-11	887766	162037	Dec-05
EX-12	887767	162038	Dec-05
EX-13	887768	162039	Dec-05
EX-14	887769	162040	Dec-05

Walker Lane Gold LLC Unpatented - 86

EX-20	897986	162787	May-05
EX-21	897987	162788	May-05
EX-22	897988	162789	May-05
EX-23	897989	162790	May-05
EX-24	897990	162791	May-05
EX-25	897991	162792	May-05
EX-26	897992	162793	May-05
EX-27	897993	162794	May-05
EX-28	897994	162795	May-05
EX-29	897995	162796	May-05
EX-30	897996	162797	May-05
EX-31	897997	162798	May-05
EX-32	897998	162799	May-05
EX-33	897999	162800	May-05
EX-34	898000	162801	May-05
EX-35	898001	162802	May-05
EX-36	898002	162803	May-05
EX-37	898003	162804	May-05
EX-38	898004	162805	May-05
EX-39	898005	162806	May-05
EX-40	898006	162807	May-05
EX-41	898007	162808	May-05
EX-42	898008	162809	May-05
EX-43	898009	162810	May-05
EX-44	898010	162811	May-05

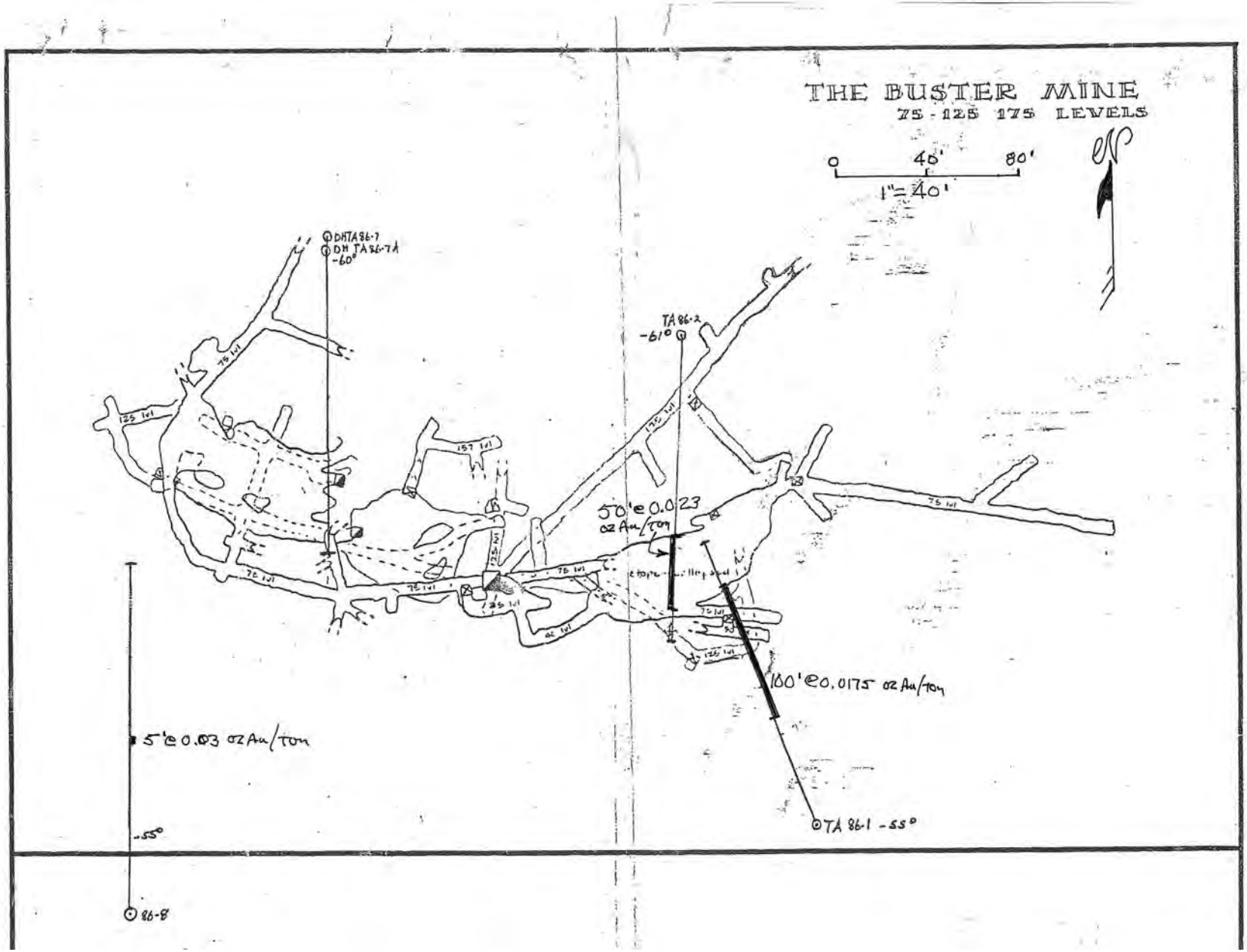
EX-45	898011	162812	May-05
EX-46	898012	162813	May-05
EX-47	898013	162814	May-05

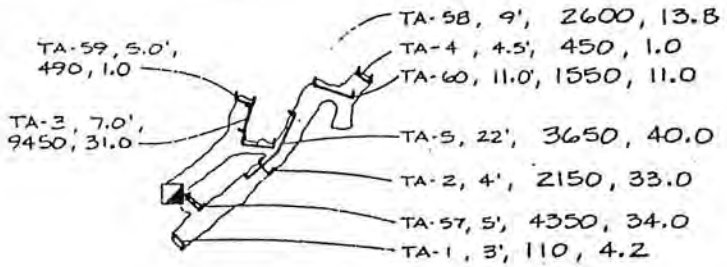
Bramwell Patented - 2

Prout Patent Survey # 4106
Fortunatus Patent Survey # 4106
Esmeralda County Assessor parcel # 104

APPENDIX B

BUSTER AND UPPER SHAFT MAPS


THE BUSTER MINE
75 - 125 175 LEVELS
0 40' 80'
1"=40'
DHTA 86-7
DH TA 86-7A
-60°
TA 86-2
-61°
50'@0.023 oz Au/ton
180'@0.0175 oz Au/ton
5'@0.03 oz Au/ton
-55°
86-8
TA 86-1 -55°



150' LEVEL

Both levels in sheared meta-sediments with silicified shattered zones.
Dominant shearing E-W, ? dip

Samples indicate - Au ppb, Ag ppm.

THE UPPER SHAFT

130' LEVEL

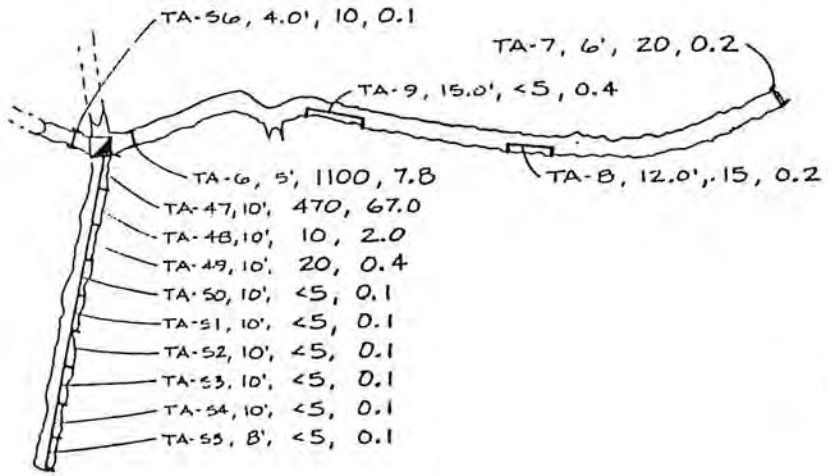
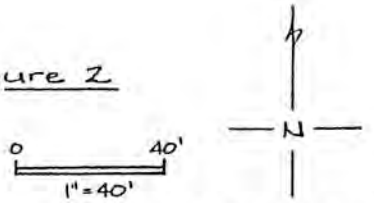


figure 2



THIN AIR-BUSTER PROPERTY
ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA

THE UPPER SHAFT
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

A.R.G., DKW. 4/86

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DRILL HOLE DATA

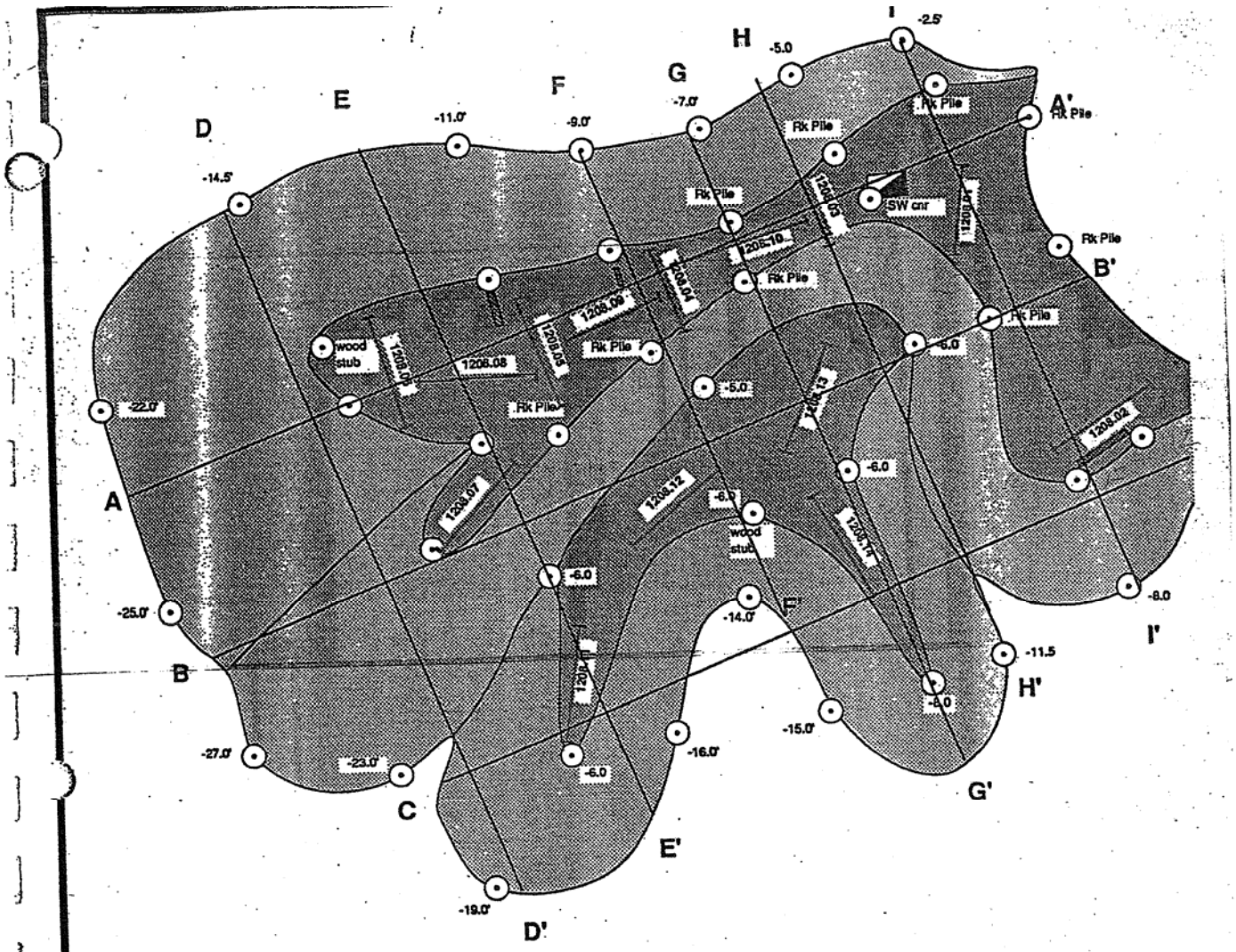
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS PROPERTY, ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA										
DRILL HOLE SUMMARY										
DH#	UTM E	UTM N	Azm	Dip	TD	MINERALIZED INTERVALS				
						Fm ft.	To ft.	Thick	gm Au/t	oz Au/t
Great Pacific Resources										
TA-1	446572	4147049	340	55	212'	75'	100	25'	1.37	0.044
TA-2	446540	4147115	185	60	245'	130'	180	50'	0.72	0.023
TA-3	446695	4147101	0	60	150'	5'	60	55'	1.34	0.043
TA-4	446540	4147115		90	255'	30'	70	40'	0.81	0.026
TA-5	446694	4147050	340	55	255'	105'	120	15'	1.71	0.055
						230'	240	10'	0.96	0.031
TA-6	446770	4147065	0	55	250'	180'	185	5'	0.53	0.017
TA-7	446507	4147126	180	60	250'	NA				
TA-8	446458	4147030	0	55	235'	125'	130	5'	0.93	0.03
TA-9	449192	4149997	?	55	120'	100'	110	10'	0.78	0.025
TA-10	446110	4146955	?	55	145'	NA				
TA-11	446540	4147115	0	60	103'	0'	50	50'	1.52	0.049
						0'	15	15'	2.24	0.072
Lucky Hardrock JV										
88-01	445976	4146930		90		NA				
88-02	446038	4146948		90		40'	50	10'	7.37	0.237
88-03	446098	4146967		90		75'	80	5'	1.06	0.034
88-04	446556	4147137		90		NA				
88-05	446630	4147150		90		5'	20	15'	2.33	0.075
88-06	446710	4147094		90		0'	90	90'	2.49	0.08
88-07	446783	4147080		90		60'	85	5'	1.80	0.058
88-08	446648	4147059		90		0'	125	125'	0.93	0.03
						35'	5	35'	2.89	0.093
						210'	215	5'	0.84	0.027
88-09				90		0'	5	5'	0.31	0.01
88-10				90		105'	110	5'	0.47	0.015
						160'	165	5'	0.84	0.027
88-11				90		40'	45	5'	0.62	0.02
88-12				90		130'	135	5'	0.37	0.012

WALKER LANE GOLD										
EX-1	447341	4147241	10	50	550	NSV				
EX-2	446747	4147051	325	70	500	140'	150	10'	1.74	0.0560
						230'	340	110'	2.74	0.0880
					incl	230	290	60	4.67	0.1500
					incl	240	260	20	9.80	0.3150
EX-3	446618	4147031	40	70	540'	150'		50'	0.22	0.007
EX-4	446616	4147029	330	70	500'	120'	260	140'	0.47	0.015
					inc	120	140			0.033
					inc	240	260	20	0.87	0.028
EX-5	446258	4146984	30	60	600'	100'	120	20'	0.56	0.018
EX-6	447222	4147067	30	60	500'	NSV				
EX-7	447340	4147237	160	52	500'	NSV				
EX-8	447530	4147154	0	60	560'	NSV				
EX-9	445963	4146965	25	70	350'	320'	330	10'	0.87	0.028
EX-10	446742	4147051	325	50	400'	NSV				
EX-11	446745	4147049	35	60	450'	195	210	15	0.22	0.007
EX-12	446731	4147111	0	60	300'	0'	65	65	0.65	0.021
						250'	255	5	0.93	0.03
						290	300	10	0.12	0.004
EX-13	446731	4147104	180	60	400'	0'	50	50'	2.18	0.07
						270'	280	10'	0.93	0.03
						335'	355	20'	0.25	0.008
EX-14	446650	4147067	0	60	400'	10'	155	145'	0.34	0.011
						260'	270	10'	0.40	0.013
						355'	380	25'	0.56	0.018
						440'	445	5'	0.56	0.018
EX-15	446648	4147064		90	300'	0'	215	215'	0.62	0.02
					inc	65'	100	35'	1.74	0.056
						185'	200	15'	1.52	0.049

EX-16	446698	4147051	0	60	400'	105'	115	10'	1.31	0.042
						155'	170	15'	0.53	0.017
						225'	245	20'	0.81	0.026
EX-17	446714	4147072	0	60	400'	0'	20	20'	0.81	0.026
						90'	145	55'	0.62	0.02
EX-18	446566	4147063	0	60	400'	90'	265	175'	0.93	0.03
					inc	140'	160	20'	5.51	0.177
EX-19	446546	4147104	0	60	350'	280'	330	50	0.34	0.011
EX-20	446466	4147089	0	60	350'	80'	105	25'	0.31	0.01
						230'	255	25'	0.31	0.01
EX-21	446411	4147078	0	60	350'	NSV				
EX-22	446446	4147044	0	60	300'	40'	50	10'	1.74	0.056
EVOLVING GOLD										
EX-25	446572	4147049		90	480'	80	125	45	0.81	0.026
						185	195	10	0.81	0.026
EX-27	446647	4147964	320	70	630'	140'	145	5'	0.31	0.01
EX-28	446647	4147964	40	70	500'	225'	255	30'	0.19	0.006
EX-29	446647	4147964	0	70	650'	210'	215	5'	0.44	0.014
						245'	255	10'	0.84	0.027
						345'	370	25'	0.25	0.008
EX-30	446674	4147050	320	70	500'	110	125	15	0.31	0.01
						235'	395	160'	1.24	0.04
					inc	235	340	105	1.80	0.058
					inc	235	310	75	2.15	0.069
					inc	235	260	25	3.55	0.114
						490	500	10	0.59	0.019
EX-33	446655	4147034	3	80	480'	110'	125	15'	0.53	0.017
						170	180	10	6.07	0.195
EX-34	446747	4147047	-90		640'	215'	225	10	0.44	0.014
						275'	300	25'	0.72	0.023
						315	330	15	0.22	0.007
						470	480	10	0.28	0.009
EX-35	447594	4147272	335	60	440'	170'	195	15'	0.78	0.025
						330'	335	5'	0.25	0.008

APPENDIX D

BUSTER DUMP DATA



N

0 10 Meters

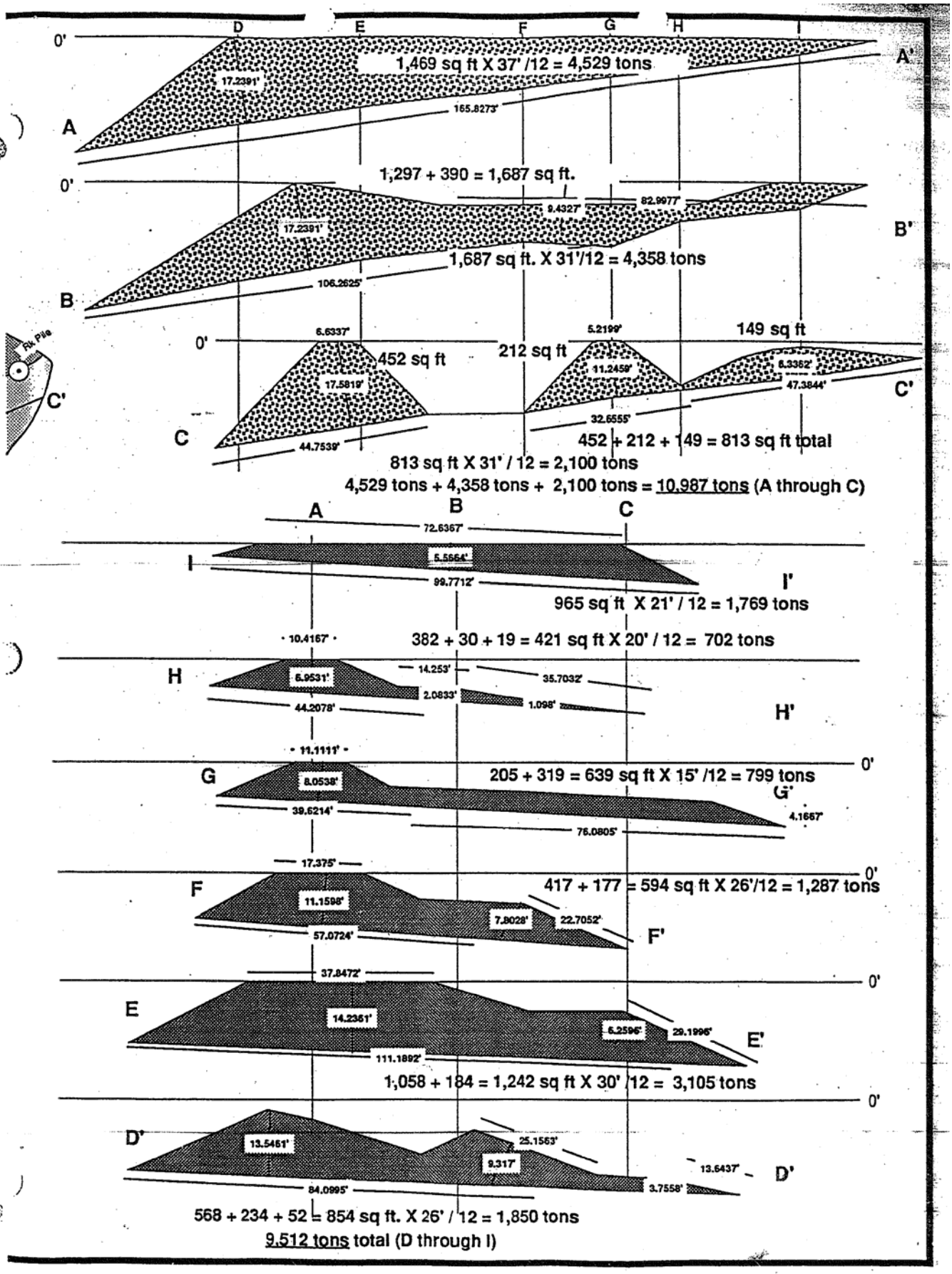
0 25 Feet

Map & Cross Sections
Dump at Buster Shaft

Buster Mine Project, Lida Mining District
Esmeralda County , Nevada

Donald G. Strachan, geologist

1 : 300 scale


D
E
F
G
H
I
0'
A
A'
17.2391'
165.8273'
1,469 sq ft X 37' /12 = 4,529 tons
1,297 + 390 = 1,687 sq ft.
B
B'
9.4327'
82.9977'
106.2625'
1,687 sq ft. X 31'/12 = 4,358 tons
Rx Pile
C
C'
6.6337'
452 sq ft
17.5819'
44.7539'
212 sq ft
5.2199'
11.2459'
32.6555'
149 sq ft
8.3362'
47.3844'
452 + 212 + 149 = 813 sq ft total
813 sq ft X 31' / 12 = 2,100 tons
4,529 tons + 4,358 tons + 2,100 tons = 10,987 tons (A through C)
72.6367'
5.5564'
99.7712'
965 sq ft X 21' / 12 = 1,769 tons
10.4167'
382 + 30 + 19 = 421 sq ft X 20' / 12 = 702 tons
6.9531'
14.253'
35.7032'
2.0833'
1.098'
44.2078'
11.1111'
8.0538'
205 + 319 = 639 sq ft X 15' /12 = 799 tons
39.6214'
4.1667'
76.0805'
17.375'
11.1598'
7.8028'
22.7052'
57.0724'
417 + 177 = 594 sq ft X 26'/12 = 1,287 tons
37.8472'
14.2361'
6.2596'
29.1996'
111.1892'
1,058 + 184 = 1,242 sq ft X 30' /12 = 3,105 tons
13.5461'
25.1563'
9.317'
13.6437'
3.7558'
84.0995'
568 + 234 + 52 = 854 sq ft. X 26' / 12 = 1,850 tons
9,512 tons total (D through I)

GEOCHEMICAL SERVICES, INC.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS REPORT

December 29, 1989

Mr. Don Strachan
P.O. Box 1597
Hawthorne, Nv. 89415

Number of Samples: 14
Project: Buster
GSI Number: 6242
Analysis: Fire Assay for Gold, with an A.A. finish.

BUSTER DUMP SAMPLES

Sample Length-Per		Sample I.D.		Au o/t
15	1 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.01	0.050
20	2 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.02	0.002
123	SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.03	0.105
15	4 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.04	0.148
20	5 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.05	0.167
20	6 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.06	0.069
20	7 SAMPLE:	DGS	120899.07	0.047
20~~7~~	8 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.08	0.133
17	9 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.09	0.057
23	10 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.10	0.076
20	11 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.11	0.041
20	12 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.12	0.050
20	13 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.13	0.023
20	14 SAMPLE:	DGS	120889.14	0.020

→ avg grade 0.068

This report reviewed and approved by:

Richard A. Grondin

Richard Grondin, Operations Manag

Should use 18 cu/ft Per ton with Dump material - Not 12

Reduce Tons by 1/3 9500 = 6333

K Brook 9/27/2010

1498 Kleppe Lane • Sparks, Nevada 89431 • FAX: 702/359-6605 • 702/359-6600

APPENDIX E

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAYS

Sample location and assay data for Excelsior Springs property

Sample	UTME	UTMN	ppbAu	ppmCu	ppmPb	ppmZn
1	446409	4147183	13750	590	10000	1750
2	446430	4147163	17650	4870	10000	10000
3	446436	4147213	21	18	97	108
4	446248	4147171	645	683	1060	4080
5	446248	4147171	18700	1355	10000	10000
6	446276	4147187	20200	1390	10000	4950
7	446266	4147195	369	245	1465	114
8	446459	4147163	1860	128	1290	1095
9	446598	4147194	23	30	139	824
10	446876	4147161	0	25	4	59
11	447059	4147185	85	28	557	124
12	447082	4147194	488	66	184	190
13	447049	4147278	0	14	19	31
15	447127	4147330	0	12	161	269
16	447187	4147511	0	37	5	11
17	447187	4147511	0	14	4	10
18	447192	4147305	0	29	32	138
19	447161	4147328	0	5	25	17
20	447161	4147328	0	11	20	17
21	447222	4147427	0	23	11	116
22	447309	4147402	11	66	97	101
23	447366	4147422	38	10000	81	129
24	447876	4147325	0	156	2	18
100	445375	4147081	9			
101	445872	4147201	9			
102	445788	4147180	15			
103	445788	4147180	55			
104	445788	4147180	8			
105	445821	4147201	6380			
106	446129	4147171	8730			
107	446129	4147171	142			
108	445998	4147219	18			

109	445979	4147218		172			
112	446627	4147086		7			
113	446769	4147189		11			
114	445918	4147219		24			
115	445816	4147151		14300			
116	445802	4147135		46			
117	445802	4147135		48			
118	445755	4147115		7920			
120	444932	4147025		9			
121	444852	4147033		7			
122	444803	4147012		9			
123	444803	4147012		5			
125	447900	4147687		5	76	7	22
126	447700	4147471		7	30	2	328
127	447638	4147312		8	17	2	12
128	447140	4147196		272	26	251	39
129	447162	4147221		17	9	28	5
130	444803	4147012		41			
131	444803	4147012		12			
132	445741	4147071		13			
133	445740	4147056		10			
134	445713	4147030		13			
135	445728	4147006		484			
136	446955	4147341		25	35	3	36
137	446972	4147436		17	33	5	20
138	447030	4147483		13	30	1	57
139	447152	4147483		12	26	1	52
140	447114	4147349		22	9	24	18
142	445788	4147024					
143	445946	4147069		8	3	1	7
144	445014	4147118		3260	143	2720	480
145	447858	4147337		8	28	22	112
146	447114	4147349		8	4	23	47
147	447852	4147293		11	23	10	18
148	447793	4147335		10	10000	6	221
149	446404	4147045		13	14	44	15
150	446229	4147090		42	254	253	
214	447709	4147505				400	
414	447048	4147079					
91501	446039	4147013	small prospect pit, select grab with small qtz vns	5255	355	171	2240

			and hvy feox stn				
91502	446039	4147020	grab off dump of coarse xln qtz vn + hvy feox	11301	133	1000	362
91503	445946	4147005	gray lst with tan jasperoid on fracs and locally pervasive	15	38	57	>10000
91504	445981	4146995	pit dump, grab of sheared blch sed, minor Cuox	78	3400	849	227
91505	446148	4147303	pit dump, limestone intensely fractured and feox stained	5	9	25	309
91506	446051	4147088	65' shaft,in silty shales, qtz vnslts on dump, grab of feox stn silt from dump	32	24	29	>10000
91507	446051	4147095	select sample of silicified, feox stn breccia	131	102	2650	>10000
91508	446673	4147068	2 pits on Buster shear zone,yellow orng feox + vis Cuox	20664	2780	>10000	600
91509	446697	4147120	100'x50' silicified yellowish qtz bx zone	312	56	436	77
91510	448052	4147258	white blch siltstone, feox on fracs	68	25	111	1027
91511	447436	4147171	hematite qtz bx zone, 2m chip	6	883	17	730
91512	445520	4147068	Buster dump samples, taken along 20' line from small pits every 18"	182	71	346	62
91513	446527	4147061	Buster dump samples, taken along 20' line from small pits every 18"	19	33	32	929
91514	446532	4147065	Buster dump samples, taken along 20' line from small pits every 18"	898	90	565	2214
91515	446527	4147069	Buster dump samples, taken along 20' line from small pits every 18"	1692	156	1180	463
91516	446520	4147072	Buster dump samples, taken along 20' line from small pits every 18"	1654	42	231	4555
91516	44610	4147068	Buster dump samples, taken along 20' line from small pits every 18"	2960	353	1750	5235

91517	446515	4147070	Buster dump samples, taken along 20' line from small pits every 18"	9947	425	2390	5985
91519	445501	4147062	Buster dump samples, taken along 20' line from small pits every 18"	7467	457	3720	120
91520	448195	4147271	2m chip on prosp pit, blch silt hvy feox	53	115	41	194
91521	448160	4147246	gossan pod, massive feox	13	71	16	278
91522	447513	4147151	strongly altered, feox stn zone below Palmetto thrust, grab from pit dump	133	474	28	340
91523	447489	4147157	2m chip along alt zone below thrust	151	345	80	

APPENDIX F

PHASE ONE and TWO BUDGETS

PRELIMINARY PHASE ONE BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR THE EXCELSIOR SPRINGS PROPERTY

ITEM A - MAPPING SAMPLING AND GEOPHYSICS

GEOLOGIC MAPPING						
Field supplies, satellite images, maps				300		
Geologist time	10	days @	600	6,000		
vehicle operating expenses	2300	miles @	0.60	1,380		
living expenses, motel	10	days @	60	600		
meals	10	days @	35	350		
Data compilation, map prep	4	days @	600	2,400		
			Total	11,030	11,030	
SAMPLING						
Geologist time during mapping	2	day @	600	1,200		
vehicle operating expenses	350	miles @	0.60	210		
living expenses, motel	2	days @	60	120		
meals	2	days @	35	70		
assaying samples	150	samples @	34	5,100		
Collecting soil samples		samples @	16	-		
assay soil samples		samples @	34	-		
data plotting,evaluation	2	days @	600	1,200		
				7,900	7,900	
DATA COMPILATION EVALUATION						
Data evaluation	1	days @	600	600		
Drill target selection	1	days @	600	600		
Report writing	1	days @	600	600		
				1,800	1,800	
		Total mapping sampling etc			20,730	20,730

ITEM B - PREPARATION FOR DRILLING

DRILL TARGET DEVELOPMENT						
Field layout, selection by Geologist	2	days @	600	1,200		
Geologist time for getting BLM permit	1	days @	600	600		
vehicle operating expenses	750	miles @	0.60	450		
living expenses, motel	2	days @	60	120		
meals	2	days @	35	70		
Develop reclamation plan	1	days @	600	600		
Reclamation bond				8,000		
			Total	11,040	11,040	
CONSTRUCT ROADS DRILL PADS						
Geologist time for supervision	2	days @	600	1,200		
vehicle operating expenses	600	miles @	0.60	360		
living expenses, motel	2	days @	60	120		
meals	2	days @	35	70		
Equipment mob - demob				1,200		
Equipment operation	20	hours @	150	3,000		
				5,950	5,950	
			Total Item B		16,990	16,990

ITEM C - DRILLING

DRILLING					
Geologist time	20 days @	600	12,000		
vehicle operating expenses	3500 miles @	0.60	2,100		
living expenses, motel	20 days @	60	1,200		
meals	20 days @	35	700		
junior geologist on rig	days @	400	-		
vehicle operating expenses	miles @	0.60	-		
living expenses, motel	days @	60	-		
meals	days @	35	-		
Rig mob - demob			5,000		
Drilling costs- 15 holes @ 400 ft	6000 feet @	25	150,000		
Water supply and hauling			18,000		
Gold assays, 5 ft intervals	1200 samples @	20	24,000		
Multi-element ICP, 20% of samples	240 samples @	14	3,360		
		Total	216,360	216,360	
PROJECT REPORT					
Geologist time	5 days @	600	3,000		
Drafting data compilation	2 days @	600	1,200		
Map prints etc					
			4,200	4,200	
		Total Item C		220,560	220,560
	Total Drilling costs			237,550	
	Project subtotal			258,280	258,280
	Contingencies @ 10%				25,828
	TOTAL				**284,108**

PRELIMINARY PHASE TWO BUDGET PROPOSAL
FOR THE EXCELSIOR SPRINGS PROPERTY

ITEM A - MAPPING SAMPLING AND GEOPHYSICS

STAKE ADDITIONAL CLAIMS						
Field supplies, satellite images, maps						
Locate new claims	100	claims@	75	7,500		
Filing fee with BLM	100	claims@	189	18,900		
Filing fee with county	100	claims@	35.5	3,550		
Geologist time	3	days @	600	1,800		
vehicle operating expenses	800	miles @	0.60	480		
living expenses, motel	3	days @	60	180		
meals	3	days @	35	105		
Data compilation, map prep		days @	600	-		
			Total	32,515	32,515	
		Total staking claims		32,515		
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS						
IP survey - recon lines	2	line mile @	5600	11,200		
Magnetic survey		line mile @	700	-		
CSMT survey	4	line mile @	4000	16,000		
Geologist supervision		days @	600	-		
vehicle operating expenses		miles @	0.60	-		
living expenses, motel		days @	60	-		
meals		days @	35	-		
				27,200	27,200	
DATA COMPILATION EVALUATION						
Data evaluation	2	days @	600	1,200		
Drill target selection	2	days @	600	1,200		
Report writing	2	days @	600	1,200		
				3,600	3,600	
		Total geophysical survey		30,800		
			Total Item A		63,315	63,315

ITEM B - PREPARATION FOR DRILLING

DRILL TARGET DEVELOPMENT						
Field layout, selection by Geologist	4	days @	600	2,400		
Geologist time for getting BLM permi	1	days @	600	600		
vehicle operating expenses	850	miles @	0.60	510		
living expenses, motel	4	days @	60	240		
meals	4	days @	35	140		
Develop reclamation plan	1	days @	600	600		
Reclamation bond				12,000		
			Total	16,490	16,490	

CONSTRUCT ROADS DRILL PADS					
Geologist time for supervision	8 days @	600	4,800		
vehicle operating expenses	2000 miles @	0.60	1,200		
living expenses, motel	8 days @	60	480		
meals	8 days @	35	280		
Equipment mob - demob			1,200		
Equipment operation	50 hours @	150	7,500		
			15,460	15,460	
		Total Item B		31,950	31,950
ITEM C - DRILLING					
DRILLING					
Geologist time	40 days @	600	24,000		
vehicle operating expenses	7000 miles @	0.60	4,200		
living expenses, motel	40 days @	60	2,400		
meals	40 days @	35	1,400		
junior geologist on rig	days @	400	-		
vehicle operating expenses	miles @	0.60	-		
living expenses, motel	days @	60	-		
meals	days @	35	-		
Rig mob - demob			5,000		
Drilling costs- 30 holes @ 400 ft	12000 feet @	25	300,000		
Water supply and hauling			30,000		
Gold assays, 5 ft intervals	2400 samples @	20	48,000		
Multi-element ICP, 20% of samples	480 samples @	14	6,720		
		Total	421,720	421,720	
PROJECT REPORT					
Geologist time	5 days @	600	3,000		
Drafting data compilation	6 days @	600	3,600		
Map prints etc					
		Total	6,600	6,600	
		Total Item C		428,320	428,320
	Total drilling costs			460,270	
	Project subtotal			523,585	523,585
	Contingencies @ 10%				52,359
	PROJECT TOTAL				**575,944**

8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the date of this Certificate and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the properties that are the subject of this report or in the properties themselves, no do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with the issuer, nor to the best of my knowledge do I have any interest in any securities o f any corporate entity with property within a two (2) kilometer distance of any of the subject properties.
13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public of the Technical Report.

Dated in Reno, Nevada this 28 day of September, 2010

DK Brook Jr.

Doyle Kenneth Brook Jr.

Stamp