TECHNICAL REPORT

GOLDEN BREW AND PORTER CANYON PROPERTIES

Lander County, Nevada
Latitude 39.2246/ Longitude -117.2106
480 000 E/4340 000N UTM Zone 11 N NAD 83

Prepared for

HIGHWAY 50 GOLD CORP.

(formerly Tatmar Ventures Inc.)
Suite 922, 510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1L8
Telephone Number: 604 681-4462
Fax Number: 604 681-0180
http://www.highway50gold.com

By

BJ PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

Suite 831 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada
Phone: 604 682 1501 Fax: 604 642 4217
bpricegeol@telus.net

FEBRUARY 13, 2013

TECHNICAL REPORT
GOLDEN BREW AND PORTER CANYON PROPERTIES LANDER CO. NEVADA
Highway 50 Gold Corp.

SUMMARY

The author has been retained by Highway 50 Gold Corp. ("Highway 50") to prepare a Technical Report compliant with the provisions of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) to describe the Golden Brew and adjacent Porter Canyon gold exploration projects situated south of Austin in Lander County Nevada. The author visited the subject properties on the 27 and 28th of June 2012 accompanied by John Leask, P.Eng.

The 295 Golden Brew claims and 5 leased claims held by Genesis Gold Corp. encompass a 5.8 square mile area of land (4845 hectare) prospective for Carlin-style gold mineralization which has only been superficially explored by previous owners, including eight shallow drill holes totaling 2,885 feet completed in 19 The 150 unpatented claims at Porter Canyon are owned outright (100%) by Highway 50 Gold Corp.

At Golden Brew, the Company has a mining lease with Genesis Gold Corporation with an option to acquire a 100% interest in 5 claims within the Golden Brew property. The mining lease is for a term of fifteen years. Highway 50 has an option which may be exercised at any time during the mining lease agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the property for the purchase price of US$2,000,000 (the "Purchase Price"), subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty (the "Royalty"). The

The Golden Brew and Porter Canyon properties lie partly within the Toiyabe National Forest, and was designated RARE-2. Visual disturbance within this area is to be kept to a minimum. Forest Service workers from the Austin office have closely monitored Meridian's operations during the original work in 1988. The balance of the properties are under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). The company is currently permitting eight additional drill sites for follow-up drilling on its Golden Brew project around drill hole GB-3 which intersected strong Carlin-type alteration and pathfinder elements (arsenic and antimony) in Lower-plate silty limestones. Sizable surface showings of jasperoid and significant gold mineralization are exposed 1.3 kilometres east of hole GB-3.

The Golden Brew and Porter Creek Projects are situated along the western front of the Toiyabe Range, 20 miles south-southwest of Austin, near the southern boundary of Lander County, Nevada. The project area lies between 7,000 and 8,500 feet above sea level. Access from Austin is west along I-50 to old I-50 (Route 2). Eight miles south from Austin, turn left and proceed 11 miles southward (to the Reese River) along Route 21, an improved gravel road (see figure 1). Unimproved dirt roads traverse the remaining 7 miles eastward to the property. There is little in the way of local resources; but food and lodging can be obtained at Austin, a small town approximately 10 miles (16 km) northward or at Tonopah, approximately 80 miles (130 km) to the south. Major supplies and services would have to come from Reno approximately 150 miles distant to the west or Elko, about 100 miles to the north.

Golden Brew

To date, gold mineralization at Golden Brew consists of a zone of gold bearing jasperoid encompassing the Bud and Guinness zones measuring 2,500 feet long and up to 200 feet wide, hosted in thin bedded platy Cambrian-aged carbonates. Wherever sampled, the jasperoid is anomalous in all Carlin-type gold deposit pathfinder elements,

with gold grades ranging from anomalous to 4 grams/tonne. The zone is exposed on the western slope of the Toiyabe Mountain range and is truncated on the west by a north-south trending range front fault at the pediment level West of the range front fault is an area of gravel cover where the company conducted gravity and CSAMT geophysical surveys. These surveys were designed to locate the gold bearing structure within the favourable host rocks at reasonable exploration depths beneath the gravel cover. The geophysical program was successful in locating an uplifted horst block with the potential gold bearing structure extending through it.

The Company has completed four holes of its initial eight hole, +10,000 foot reverse circulation drill campaign at Golden Brew. A total of approximately 8,800 feet of drilling was performed. The Company intends to complete the remainder of the drilling based on drill rig availability. The geophysically-interpreted uplifted carbonate horst block was encountered in three of the first four holes with thick intersections of favourable carbonate host rock stratigraphy. Geophysical modeling is ongoing and will be used to target drill holes for the upcoming drill program. Assay results show a 150 foot interval of anomalous arsenic (to 290 ppm) and antimony (to 24 ppm) in silty carbonates in drill hole GB-3. These levels are higher than the anomalous soils peripheral to the auriferous jasperoid at the range front 7500 feet to the east.

As predicted by a previously executed gravity survey, the drill holes confirm an uplifted horst block around hole GB-3. The magnitude of the uplift is 800 feet. Gravity data suggests that this location is not necessarily the shallowest area of the horst block. The northern flank of the horst block is approximately coincident with the southern edge of the Eastgate Volcanic Trough. Based upon the drilling, the structural intersection between the southeastern terminus of the Eastgate Volcanic Trough and projected extension of the Golden Brew jasperoid is now interpreted to be proximal to, and east of drillhole GB-2. This area is a priority target for follow-up drilling.

Porter Canyon

The wholly owned Porter Canyon claims are situated north of Golden Brew, on the pediment adjacent to the canyon. The claims cover the projected north-eastern limit of the Eastgate volcanic trough under pediment cover northwestward from of the Quito Mine, a small but significant Carlin-type deposit hosted in lower-plate silty limestones from which 175,000 ounces of gold was produced between 1986 and 1989.

Subsequent to staking, Highway 50 completed a gravity surveys which are interpreted to show several horsted blocks under a shallow westerly sloping pediment, west of the base of the Toiyabe Range. Initial drill targets consisted of the intersection of a set of northwest trending structures which host auriferous jasperoids with antimony mineralization in the range to the east, and a set of north trending cut-off structures related to a major crustal feature referred to as the Western Nevada Rift. These intersections appear to be coincident with the structural edges of the aforementioned horst blocks.

Subsequent to the initial gravity survey over the property, the Company completed a CSAMT geophysical survey. The survey suggested the existence of a shallowly buried horst block located approximately 1.5 kilometres (1 mile) west of the range front, thought to be extending the Quito Mine. A number of auriferous jasperoids, including the former Antimony King Mine, are located within this structural zone.

Highway 50 completed two holes were completed in 2011 to evaluate this target. Holes PCT-11-01 and PCT-11.02 were drilled to depths of 451 metres and 528 metres respectively. The bottom 40 metres (130 feet) of alluvium in PCT-11-01 shows significant enrichment in Carlin-type pathfinder elements, arsenic and antimony, as well as substantially elevated gold values (up to 174 ppb Au). During the property inspection, the author surveyed in several additional proposed drillsites and at least 2 drillholes are permitted, with other permits to follow.
While there is no exposed mineralization at Porter Canyon, a carbonate altered zone is present in cliffs above the claims and mineralized float has been found on the pediment below.

Discussion

The Golden Brew and Porter Canyon properties lie within a conjunction of structural elements similar to that in the Cortez gold mining camp situated to the north in the continuation of the Toiyabe Range. Historically, gold, silver and antimony have been mined in the Austin area, although as yet, deposits have been small. To the east of Golden Brew, The Victorine mine was a past producing high-grade mine with over 100,000 ounces of gold produced since 1862. The last mining activity occurred on the property in 1989 by Nevada GoldFields. To the north, and east of the Porter Canyon claims, the Quito mine also produced approximately 1 million tonnes of ore with an average recovered grade of 5.92 grams gold per tonne, for approximately 175,000 ounces of gold.

Exploration in this area of Nevada is now concentrating on deeper targets which may lie in pediment areas, in areas where structure has played an important part in genesis of gold deposits. While the drilling done to date by Highway 50 has not resulted in any economic intercepts, the geophysical surveys – magnetic, gravity and CSAMT provide additional structural data and encouragement for further exploration.

Characteristics of the properties which are considered by the author to be favourable in comparison with other Nevada Carlin type deposits are;

1. Proximity to known Carlin style mineralization (Quito,
2. Proximity to known major NNW trending rift structure in the Toiyabe Range
3. Additional fault structures and suspected horst blocks
4. Presence of mineralized jasperoid in outcrop and mineralized sanded carbonate float on regional strike from the known deposits and or alteration zones
5. Presence of anomalous Ca, As Sb, and Au in drillholes, comparable with fringe alteration areas other Carlin deposits
6. Presence of gravity and CSAMT geophysical anomalies.

The presence of float with strongly anomalous gold (1.575 g/t Au) arsenic, antimony and mercury on the Porter Canyon claims is very encouraging as the float of “sanded” carbonate resembles Carlin mineralization seen at other Carlin gold deposits and may come from a local source, considering the anomalous drill results nearby and proximity to the nearby Antimony King and Quito mines.

The Golden Brew property has anomalous drill samples (up to 290 ppm arsenic) and up to 24 ppm antimony in thin-bedded silty carbonates. Arsenic and antimony are common pathfinder elements in Carlin-type precious metal deposits elsewhere. The geochemical results from drilling, combined with proximity to the mineralized jasperoid and favourable structural features.

Both properties are worthy of additional drilling. A suggested budget has 18,000 feet (5000 m) of reverse-circulation drilling. To be prioritized between the properties at a later date.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the confirmation of a strong structural architecture is juxtaposition with favourable host rocks geophysical evidence of structural controls and geochemical evidence that the Carlin-type system exposed one mile east of the horst block extends under pediment to the west, the property is of merit and further drilling is warranted.

Seven proposed drillholes are based on the geophysical work and previous drilling of which five are at Golden Brew and 2 at Porter Canyon. All holes are placed to test areas favourable for sediment-hosted (Carlin type) gold deposits proximal to northwest to north-northwest structures extending into the basin from the range front. These structures are supported by both the gravity and CSAMT results. The distribution of gold and jasperoids in the range clearly provides justification for testing such structures within the basin.

Up to 20 proposed drillholes have been surveyed at Porter Canyon; two drillholes are at present permitted. The number of drillholes at Porter Canyon, as at Golden Brew, will be dependent on results and financing.

A budget of $1,000,000 including a 10% contingency is suggested which would allow for 18,000 ft. of reverse-circulation drilling at the two properties, to be prioritized between the properties at a later date.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 13 th. day of February, 2013

respectfully submitted

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

per:_____

Barry J. Price, P.Geo. Qualified Person

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TECHNICAL REPORT

GOLDEN BREW AND PORTER CANYON PROPERTIRES, LANDER CO. NEVADA

Highway 50 Gold Corp.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author has been retained by Highway 50 Gold Corp. ("Highway 50") to prepare a Technical Report compliant with the provisions of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). The purpose of the report will be to satisfy in part the listing requirements for the company on the TSX Venture Exchange and to describe the gold exploration projects. The author visited the subject properties on the 27 and 28th of June 2012 accompanied by John Leask, P.Eng. In this report most of the information is derived from the Golden Brew property, but the Porter Canyon property is similar with respect to geology and targets.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For this report the author has reviewed press release by Highway 50 Gold Corp. and its predecessor. A brief report entitled: Preliminary Report Describing The Geology, Alteration, And Mineralization Of The Golden Brew Project, Lander County, Nevada, prepared by Brian Kirwin For Meridian Gold Company and dated March, 1989 was particularly useful. A paper by Keith J Droste et.al., titled the Austin Gold Venture (Geological Society of Nevada Symposium Proceedings –(1988), provided useful background geological data. Other sources are referenced.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Mineral Titles

The Golden Brew property has 5 leased claims and 295 staked unpatented mineral claims totalling approximately 4845 acres. The nearby Porter Canyon property comprises 150 claims covering approximately 3,100 acres. (1 acre = 0.4047 hectares or 1 hectare = 2.47 acres). Claims are nominally 1500 ft. long by 600 feet wide (20.66 acres) but some claims may vary depending on the actual position of the posts. The claims are unpatented and have not been surveyed. The claims cover mainly pediment areas westward from a number of gold and antimony showings on the western flank of the Toiyabe Range. The claims have adequate area for exploration and development purposes. There are no known environmental or social issues which could affect title. Highway 50 will be required to obtain permits with the BLM for all work contemplated. In Nevada, staked claims expire annually on September 1. Therefore, all claims will expire on Sept 1, 2013 unless the company pays $125/claim in fees to the BLM prior to Aug 31, 2013.

Lease Agreement (Golden Brew property)

The Company is party to a mining lease with Genesis Gold Corporation with an option to acquire a 100% interest in five claims at Golden Brew. The mining lease is for a term of fifteen years, and for so long thereafter as the Company is engaged in mineral development, mining or reclamation and closure activities on the property, subject to earlier termination by the parties in accordance with the mining lease agreement. The company has staked additional claims adjoining the leased claims.

The terms of the mining lease agreement include an initial payment to the optionor of US$10,000 (paid) on execution of the mining lease agreement. The Company has also agreed to pay to the optionor lease payments (the "Lease Payments") of US$15,000 (paid) on the first anniversary of execution of the mining lease agreement, US$25,000 on the second and third anniversaries and escalating Lease Payments thereafter until production is achieved or the mining lease agreement has terminated.

The Company has an option which may be exercised at any time during the mining lease agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the property for the purchase price of US$2,000,000 (the "Purchase Price"), subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty (the "Royalty"). The Company may not place the property into production without paying the optionor the Purchase Price in full. All Lease Payments made by the Company will be applied to the Purchase Price. The Royalty will be reduced to one percent of net smelter returns at such time as the Company has paid US$4,000,000 to the optionor in royalty payments. The acquisition is an arm's length transaction.

The 150 unpatented claims at Porter Canyon are owned outright (100%) by Highway 50 Gold Corp.

Environment

The Golden Brew and Porter canyon Projects lie partly within the Toiyabe National Forest, and was designated RARE-2. Visual disturbance within this area is to be kept to a minimum. Forest Service workers from the Austin office have closely monitored Meridian's operations during the original work in 1988. For those portions of the properties lying outside the Toiyabe Forest, the BLM has jurisdiction.

Permitting

Highway 50 is currently permitting eight additional drill sites for follow-up drilling on its Golden Brew project around drill hole GB-3 which intersected strong Carlin-type alteration and pathfinder elements (arsenic and antimony) in Lower-plate silty limestones. Sizable surface showings of jasperoid and significant gold mineralization are exposed 1.3 kilometres east of hole GB-3. Targets at the Porter Canyon property are also being permitted.

Location

The Golden Brew and Porter Canyon Projects are situated along the western front of the Toiyabe Range, 20 miles south-southwest of Austin, near the southern boundary of Lander County, Nevada. The project area lies between 7,000 and 8,500 feet above sea level. The center of the Golden Brew claims is roughly 479000E/4342000N lying within Sections 14, 15,16, 21. 22, 23, 26,27, 28, 33,34 and 36 of TP 16 North and Range 42 East.

The Porter Canyon claims are located on the pediment extending from Johnson Canyon to Porter Canyon. Note that there is also another Porter Canyon shown on topographic maps near the Golden Brew claims, but in this report we refer only to the northern canyon.

The central point of the claims is approximately UTM 488,000 E and 4361000N, encompassing parts of Sections 15, 16, 21,22, 27, 28, 33 and 34 of TP 18 North/Range 43 East. Location maps are provided in Figures 1-4 on the following pages. Claim maps are shown in Figures 5 and 6 (Pages 7 and 8).

FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP NEVADA

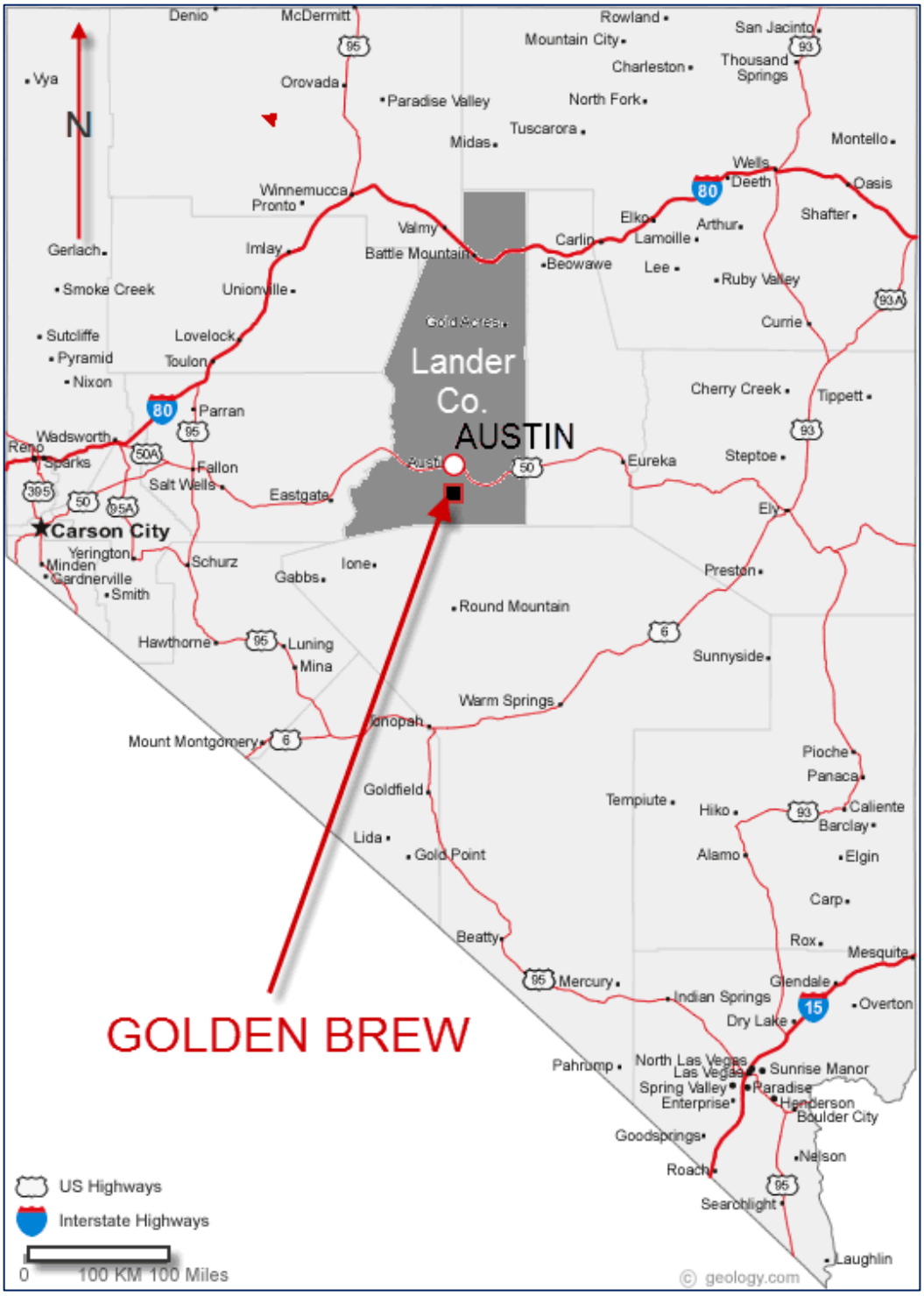


FIGURE 2. LOCATION NORTHERN NEVADA

FIGURE 3. LOCATION MAP AUSTIN AREA NEVADA

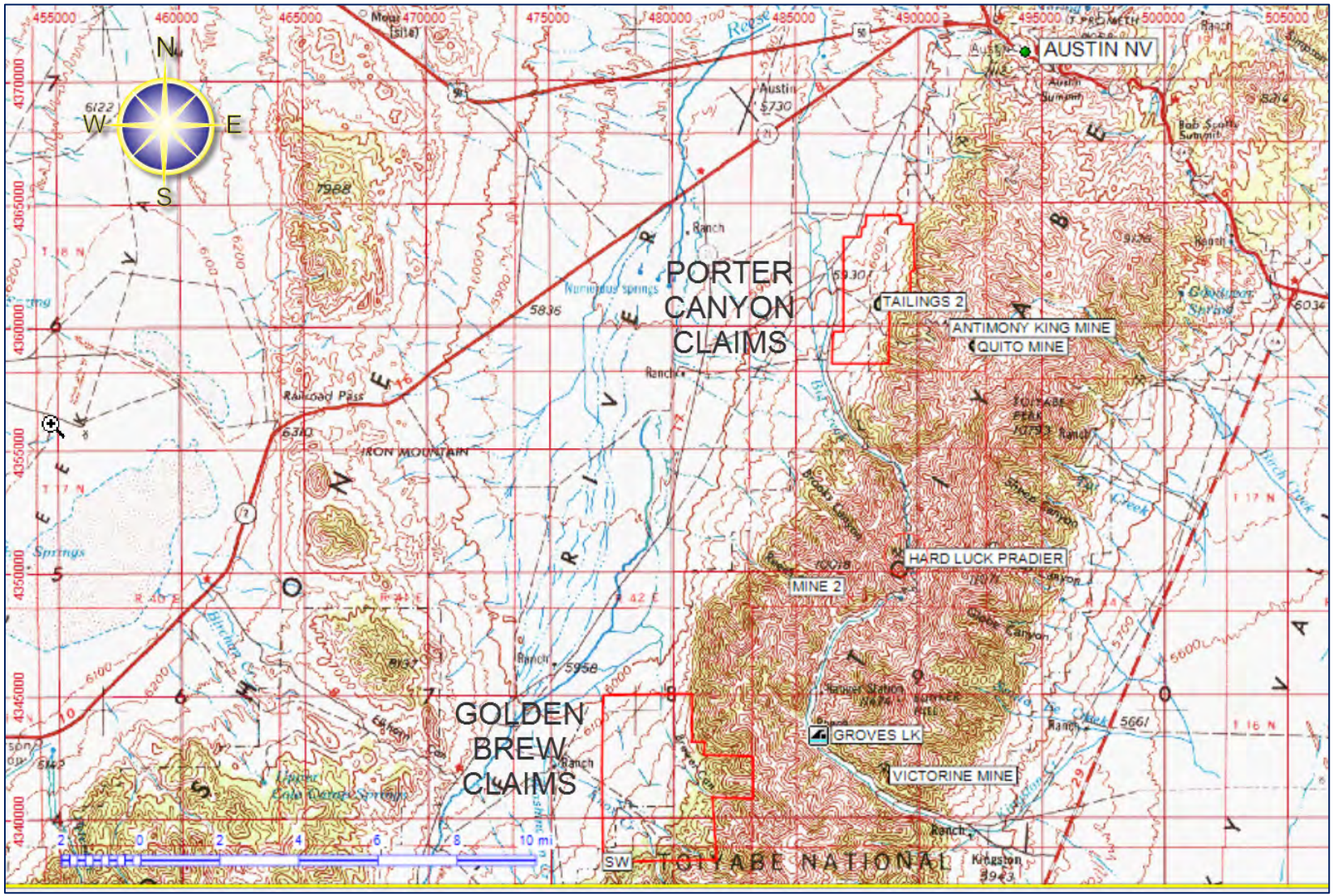


FIGURE 4. LOCATION MAP OF PORTER CANYON CLAIMS

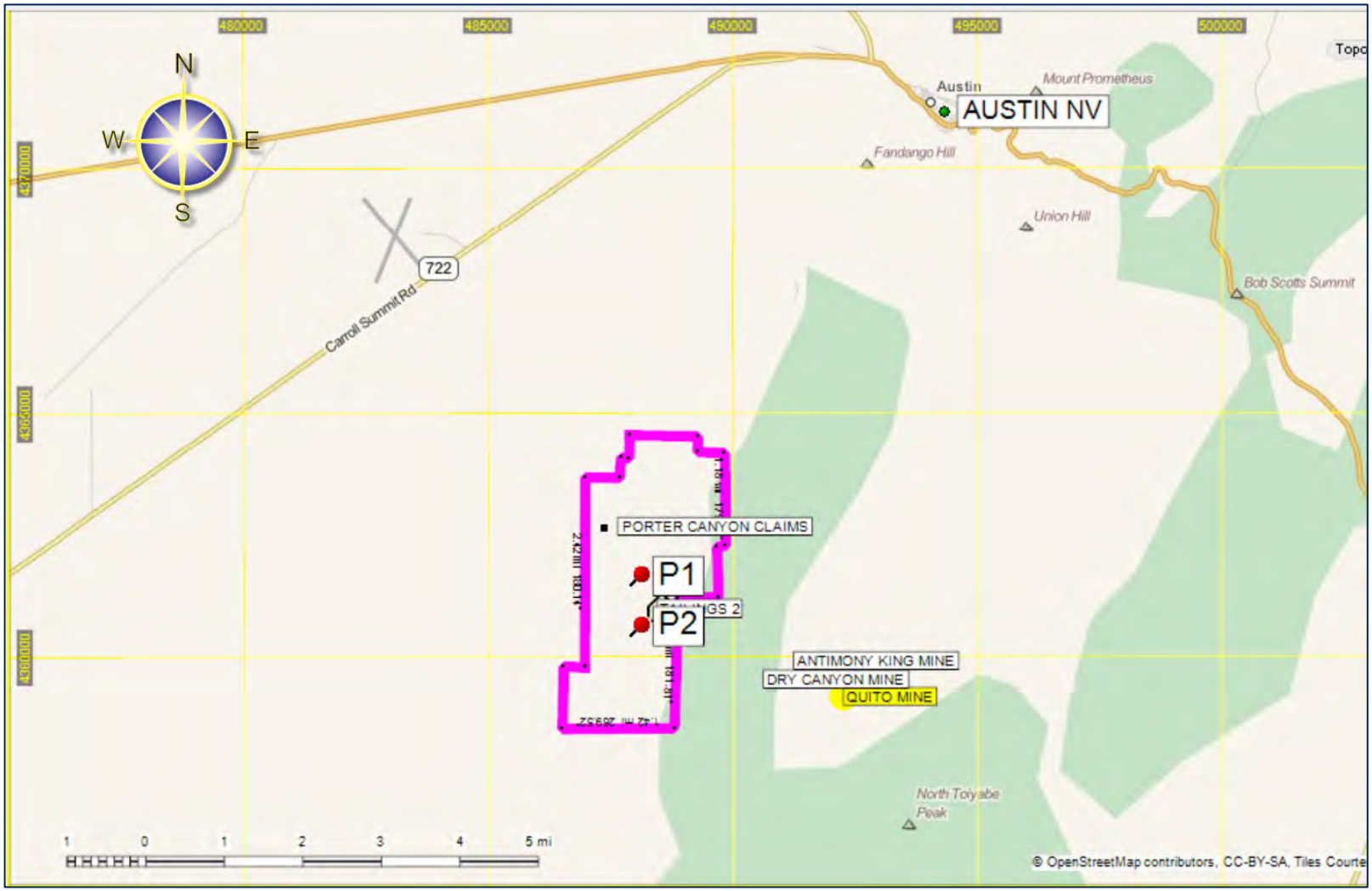


FIGURE 5. CLAIM MAP GOLDEN BREW

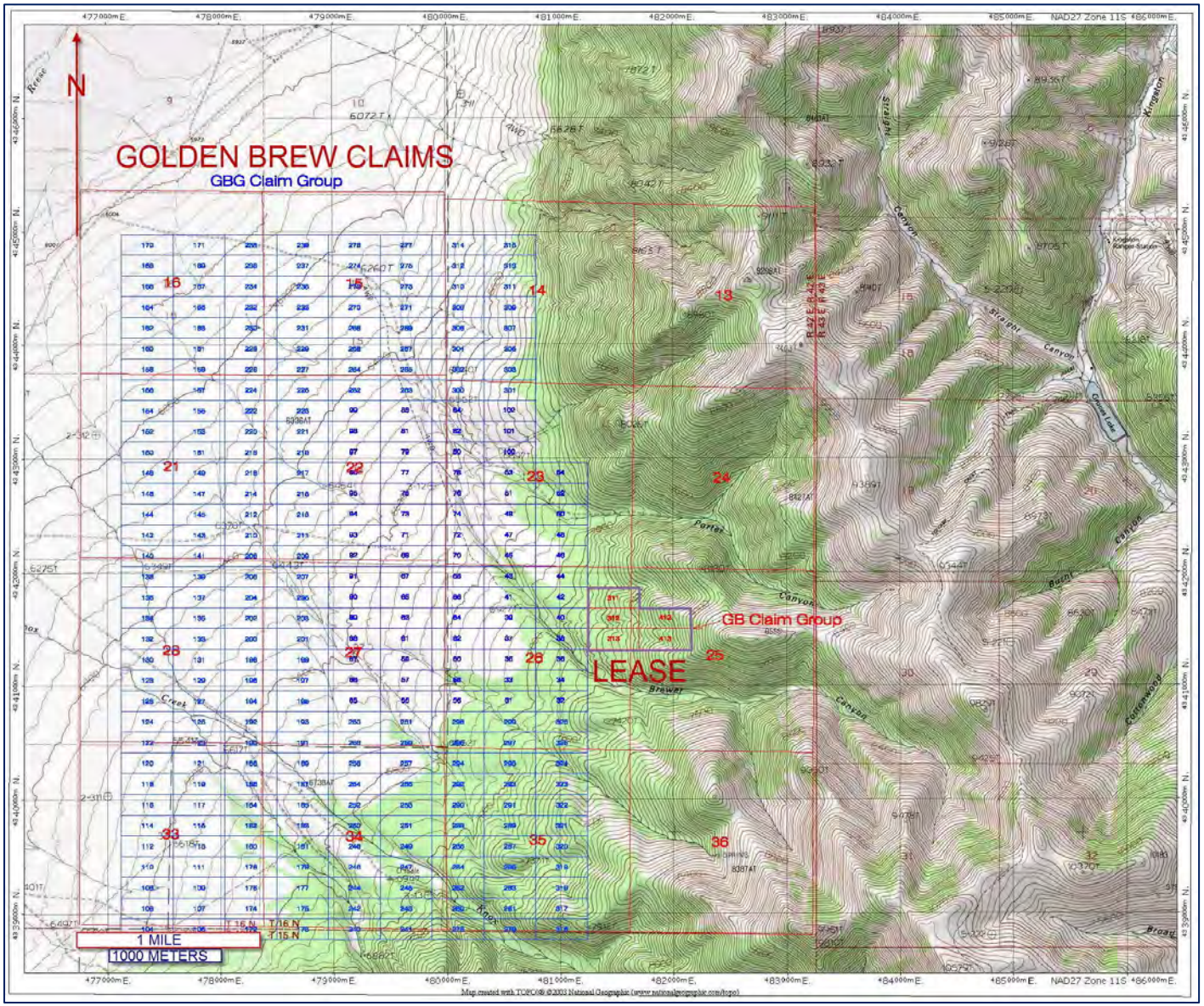
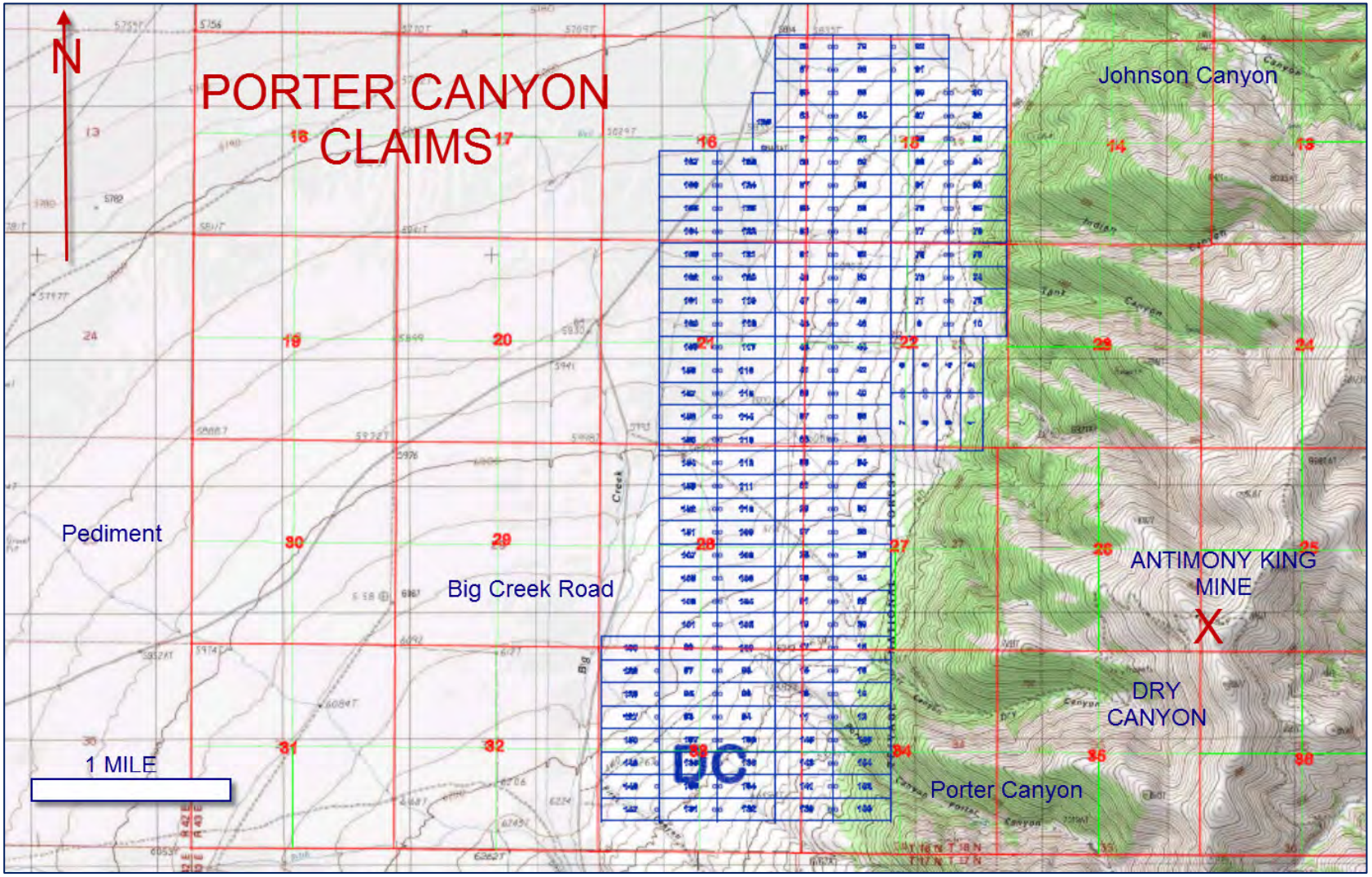


FIGURE 6. CLAIM MAP – PORTER CANYON



Climate

Climate in central Nevada is considered semi-arid, with annual precipitation varying from 15 cm (6 in) in the valleys to nearly 50 cm (20 in) in the higher mountainous areas. Heavy snowfalls are anticipated during winter and early spring. Annual temperatures range from more than 100º F. to below -10º F. in the valleys while the mountainous areas have generally cooler extreme temperatures.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

There is little in the way of local resources; food and lodging can be obtained at Austin, a small town approximately 10 miles (16 km) northward or at Tonopah, approximately 80 miles (130 km) to the south. Major supplies and services would have to come from Reno approximately 150 miles distant to the west or Elko, about 100 miles to the north. Power is available in the Big Smoky Valley, and was connected at one time to the Victorine Mine. A small airfield exists at Austin and at Kingston (condition unknown). Daily flights connect Vancouver and Reno, and points east are generally reached by driving. To the south, along the Toquima Range are major mines at Northumberland and Round Mountain.

Physiography

The claims lie on the western flank of the Toiyabe Range, south of Austin, and on the adjacent pediment. The local relief is low in the pediment area at lower elevations (6000 ft. to 7000 ft.) but high above 7000 ft. elevation with slopes up to 30º. Peaks are at 10,000 feet or more. The mountain slopes are covered with pinion pine, juniper, mountain mahogany shrub, and various sages and grasses where semi-arid climatic conditions prevail. In the valleys the vegetation is dominantly sages and grasses with cottonwood trees along various seasonal and year-round drainages. Bedrock exposures are abundant along the ridges and steeper slopes where the felsenmeer and colluvium is thinnest or absent. Elsewhere, many of the low hills and drainages are covered and/or infilled with thick accumulations of alluvium. The pediment has very thick overburden.

HISTORY

General Mining History

Early gold seekers in 1849 and 1850 crossed or bypassed Nevada on their way to the Mother Lode district in California. It was not until after the rich gold and silver discoveries at Comstock in 1859 and Reese River in 1862 that Nevada was seriously considered for worthwhile prospecting (Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968).

The boom era of these two districts lasted from 1859 to 1879, and declined steadily after 1880 until the discoveries of the richer silver deposits of Tonopah in 1900 and the bonanza gold deposits of Goldfield in 1902. These districts stimulated prospecting in new areas and rejuvenated mining activity throughout Nevada.

Base metals dominated mining activity in Nevada until gold and silver production regained its prominence in 1965 with the advent of large-scale open cut mining operations, such as at the Carlin Mine in the Lynn district. From 1859 through 1965 a total of 27,475,395 ounces of gold was mined in Nevada (Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968); however, since the mid-1960's, precious metal production from Nevada has steadily grown to make the U.S.A. one of the largest gold producing country in the world.

The Golden Brew area south of Austin Nevada has been grouped at various times into the Reese River, Big Creek and Kingston Mining districts. The Reese River mining area centered on Austin was discovered in 1862 and has produced between $20 and $65 million dollars mainly in silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc and antimony, but principal values were in silver.

The Kingston district is on the east side of the Toiyabe Range in southern Lander County and includes parts Townships 15 and l6N, Ranges 43 and 44E in the area immediately north of the Nye County line. The district, also known as the Victorine district, (from the Victorine Mine, about three miles east of Golden Brew) includes areas earlier referred to as the Bunker Hill, Summit, and Santa Fe districts.

Gold and silver bearing quartz veins were discovered at the Victorine Mine in Kingston Creek Canyon and at the Mother Lode Mine near Santa Fe Creek Canyon in the early 1860's. Between 1865 and 1871 the Victorine adit and underground workings, totalling 2,000 lineal feet, were driven and the ores were conveyed down the hill via an aerial tramway. The ore was then hauled in wagons to amalgamating stamp mills at the mouth of Kingston Canyon (Brook, 1990). According to Stager (1977), by 1875 there were four amalgamating mills operating in Kingston Canyon. The ores proved to be difficult to treat as well as low grade, and little production is credited to the district. Total production, through 1969, is less than $100.000 (Stager. 1977). Various other gold and antimony mines have achieved small production.

The Austin Gold Venture (AGV) or Quito mining operation is located 16 km (10 mi) south of Austin, Nevada, in the central part of the Toiyabe Range, a few miles north of the Golden Brew property. The joint venture between FMC Minerals Corporation (FMC) and Inspiration Gold, Inc. (IGI). FMC established a land position in this area in 1980 after reconnaissance sampling indicated the presence of gold proximal to antimony mineralization and associated with jasperoid. By the spring of 1985, 800 m (2,600 ft.) of underground work were completed. Development drilling continued in 1985 and 18,300 m (60,000 ft.) of reverse circulation penetration were completed in 145 holes spaced 15 m (50 ft.) along drill fences spaced an average of 37 m (120 ft.) apart. Mining of the deposit (in two open pits in steep terrain) commenced in September, 1986 at a rate of 350,000 ore tons per year (tpy). From 1986 to 1989 the Quito or Section 36 mine was reported to have produced 174,460 ounces of gold.

Porter Canyon History

The author is not aware of any earlier exploration on the Porter Canyon claims, although the area likely served as access for the Dry Canyon and Antimony King mines. When the Quito mine was developed, the tailings from the mill were spread over a small area on what is now the Porter Canyon claims. This area has been reclaimed and successfully revegetated.

Golden Brew History

During the latter half of 1988 and January of 1989, a program of surface exploration, evaluation and limited drilling was conducted on the Golden Brew claim block by Meridian Gold Company. The exploration program consisted of the following work:

- 1"=500' scale mapping of the claim block
- 1"=100' scale 'mapping of the soil grid area.
- 338 soil samples were collected on 100-foot centers, and were analyzed for gold, silver and arsenic.
- 56 rock chip samples were collected, and were analyzed for gold and silver.
- Three trenches were cut across the Bud Zone jasperoid, exposing rock along most of their lengths. A total of 850 feet of trench was constructed.
- The trenches were mapped in detail, and were channel sampled. 59 continuous channel samples were collected and analyzed for gold, silver, and arsenic.
- 3,400 feet of drill roads were constructed in the Bud Zone and the Bud 'Lite Zone.
- Eight drill holes were drilled in the Bud Zone, for a total footage of 2,885 feet. The cuttings were logged and analyzed for gold.

Geochemistry

Grid based soil sampling in 1988 outlined two areas of mineralization called the Bud and Guinness zones, each marked by gold/arsenic anomalies in soil. The disposition of the two zones and compiled geochemistry is shown below and on the following pages.

Kirwin's discussion of geochemistry FROM 1989 is reproduced below: (Figure numbers have been changed to match this report).

The Golden Brew soil geochemical data are presented in figures 10, 11, and 12. Figure 7, the gold in soils map, illustrates the restricted nature of the gold mineralization at surface. The Bud and Guinness Zones are clearly outlined. The North-trending gold anomaly along the 10,400E grid line is spatially coincident with the nearly North-trending normal fault. ……. and probably represents gold leakage along that fault, possibly after the main hydrothermal event. The source of this gold leakage represents an exploration target at depth.

Figure 8 illustrates the silver distribution in soils. Again, the Guinness Zone is clearly outlined, although the Bud Zone is poorly outlined. The silver anomaly is more widespread than the gold anomaly.

The arsenic in soils geochemical data are presented in figure 9. Like the silver anomaly, the arsenic anomaly is not as restricted as the gold anomaly, and both the Bud and Guinness Zones are recognizable. The nearly North-trending normal fault …… is spatially coincident with an area devoid of arsenic mineralization.

The arsenic and silver soil geochemical data suggest the presence of a mineralized zone to the northeast of the Bud Zone. The arsenic and gold soil geochemical data suggest the presence of a mineralized zone to the east of the Guinness Zone, along the N70W trend.

FIGURE 7. GENERALIZED 1988 GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION (KIRWIN)

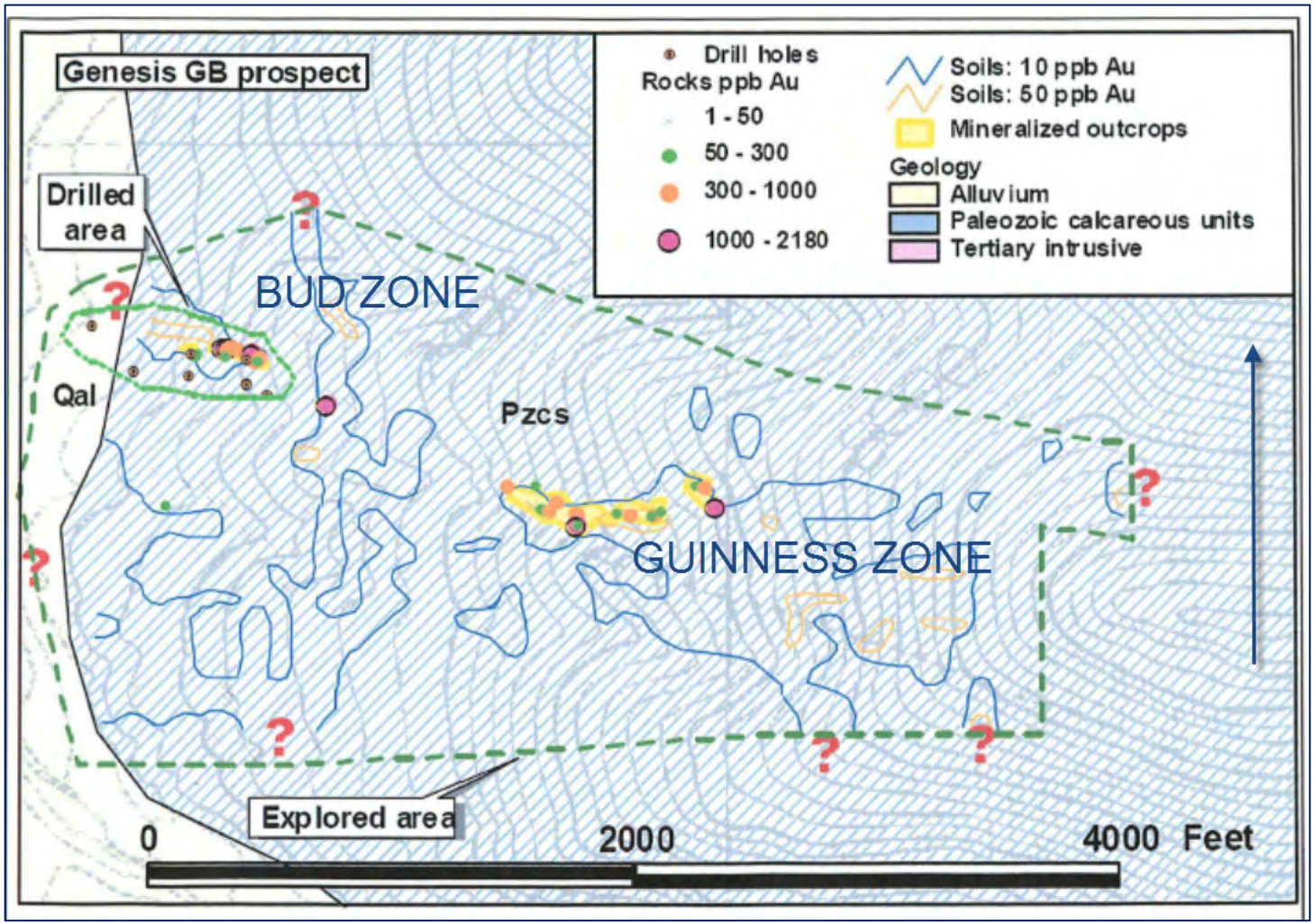


FIGURE 8. GOLD IN SOIL 1988 (KIRWIN)

(Gold contoured at 10,20 and 50 ppb)

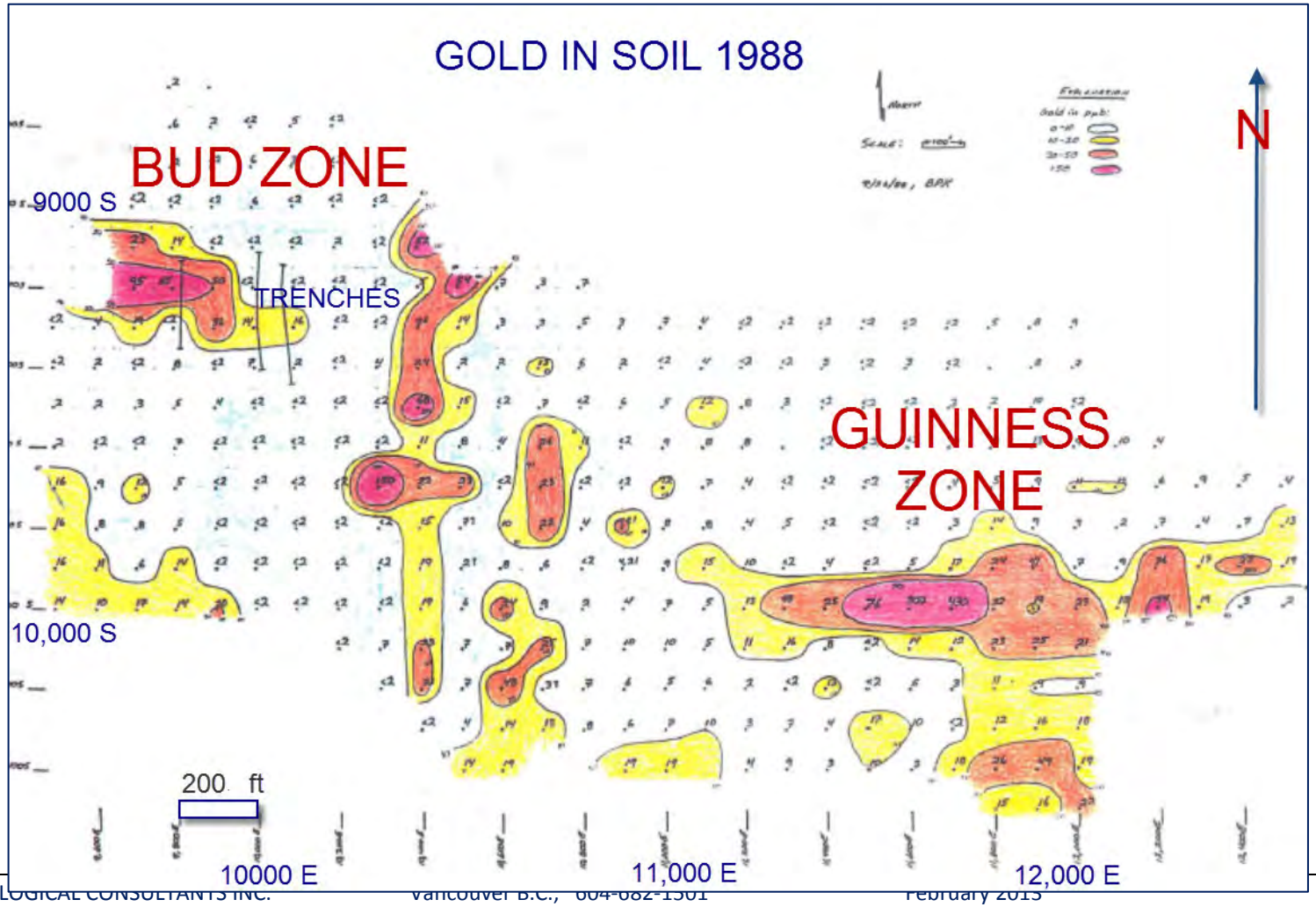


FIGURE 9. SILVER IN SOIL 1988 (KIRWIN)

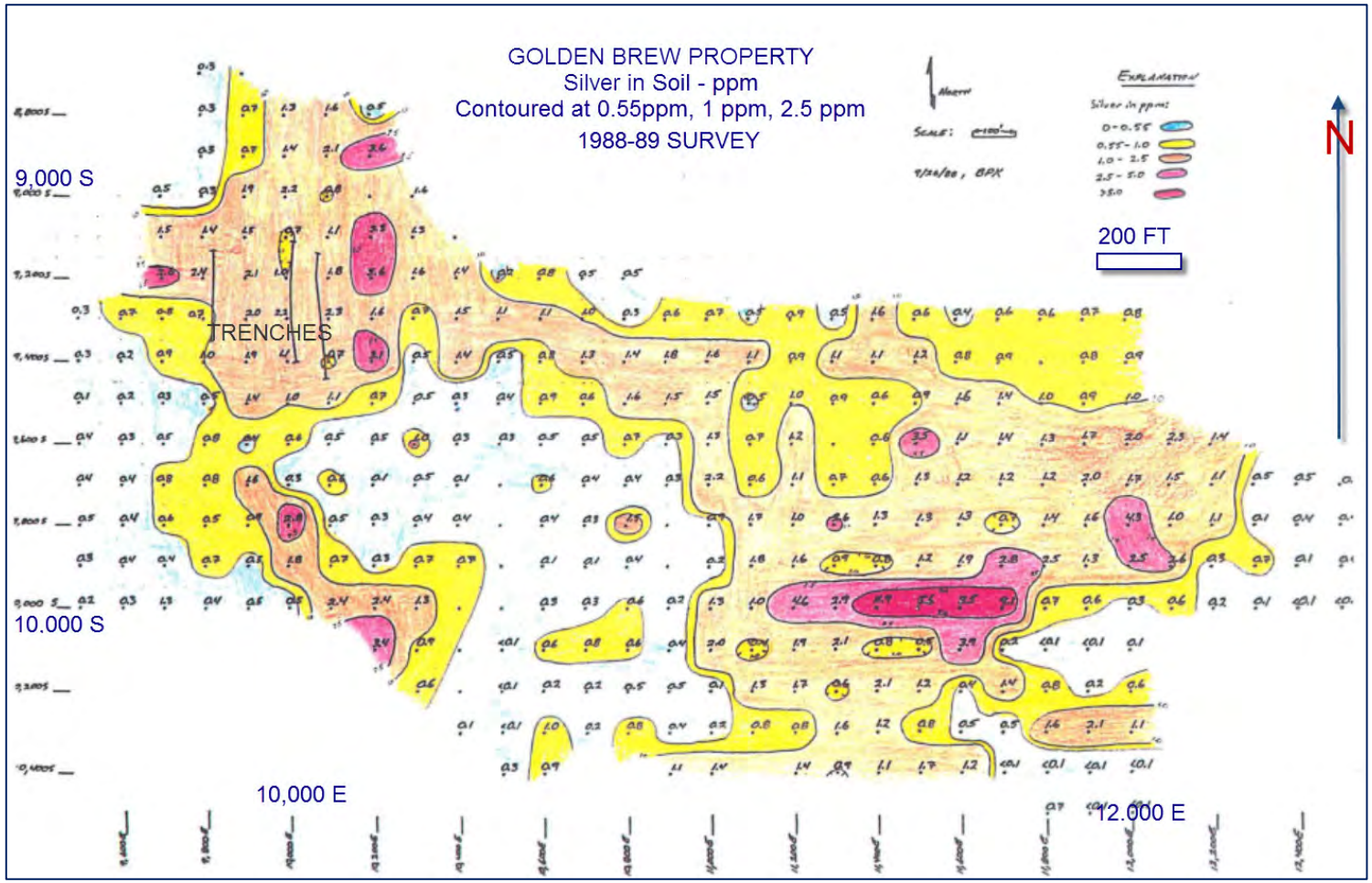
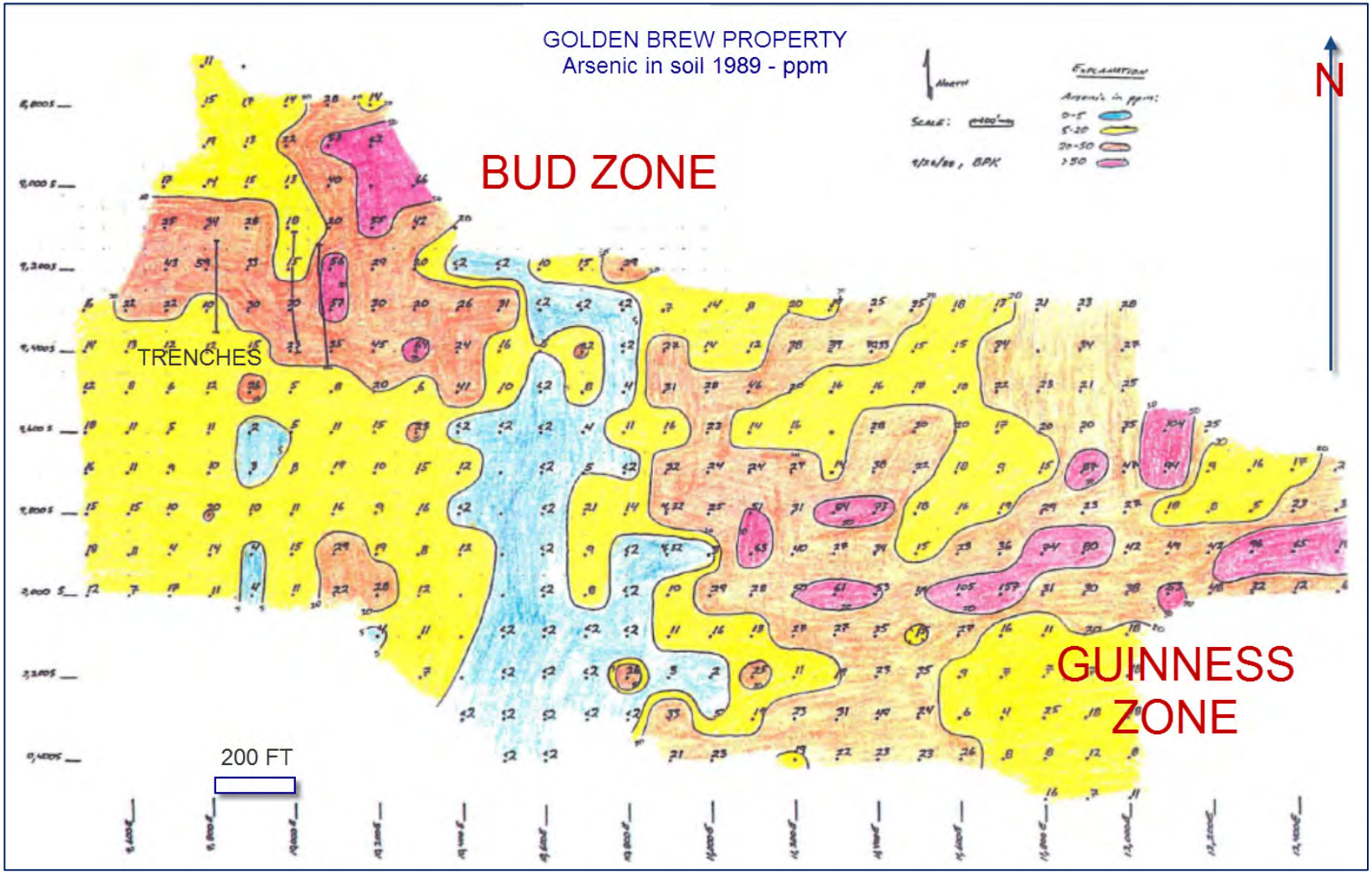


FIGURE 10. ARSENIC IN SOIL 1989 (KIRWIN)



Trenching

(Figure 11)

The jasperoid bodies exposed in the trenches contain the following average gold grades over the following thicknesses:

Trench T-l, 650 ppb gold over 9 feet

Trench T-2, 382 ppb gold over 34.8 feet

Trench T-3, 332 ppb gold over 33.9 feet

The ·gold grades are reported for continuous channel samples, and are somewhat lower than the select rock chip samples. Trenches are shown in the accompanying figure 10 which has been amended from 1988.

Historical drilling

Eight percussion drill holes were drilled in the Bud Zone (see accompanying sketch for drill hole locations). The following drill results were obtained by Meridian in 1988: samples were sampled every five feet, and the cuttings were analyzed for gold, silver, and arsenic. The gold geochemical data are presented in table 1.

TABLE 1

DRILLING RESULTS AT GOLDEN BREW 1988

DRILL HOLE NUMBER	FROM FT	TO FT	WIDTH FT.	GOLD (opt)	WIDTH m	GOLD g/t
GB-l	65	125	60	0.007	18.3	0.240
incl.	75	110	35	0.01	10.7	0.343
GB-2	215	235	20	0.01	6.1	0.343
GB-3	0	60	60	0.016	18.3	0.549
incl.	25	55	30	0.021	9.1	0.720
incl	40	55	15	0.025	4.6	0.857
GB-4	discouraging geochemical data					
GB-5	140	150	10	0.005	3.0	0.171
GB-6	0	30	30	0.006	9.1	0.206
GB-7	did not intercept target					
GB-8	discouraging geochemical data					
From Meridian Report						

Figure 12 is a North-South cross section drawn through drill holes GB-1, GB-2, and GB-3, along trench T-2 (see figure 6 for locations of drill holes and trenches). The strongest gold mineralization encountered in the drilling is contained in these drill holes (see table 1). Figure13 is a cross section through holes GB2 and GB4 illustrating deep targets in the limestones. Location of the initial drillholes in the field has been obscured by time although the general trenched area can still be identified..

FIGURE 11. BUD ZONE TRENCHES 1989

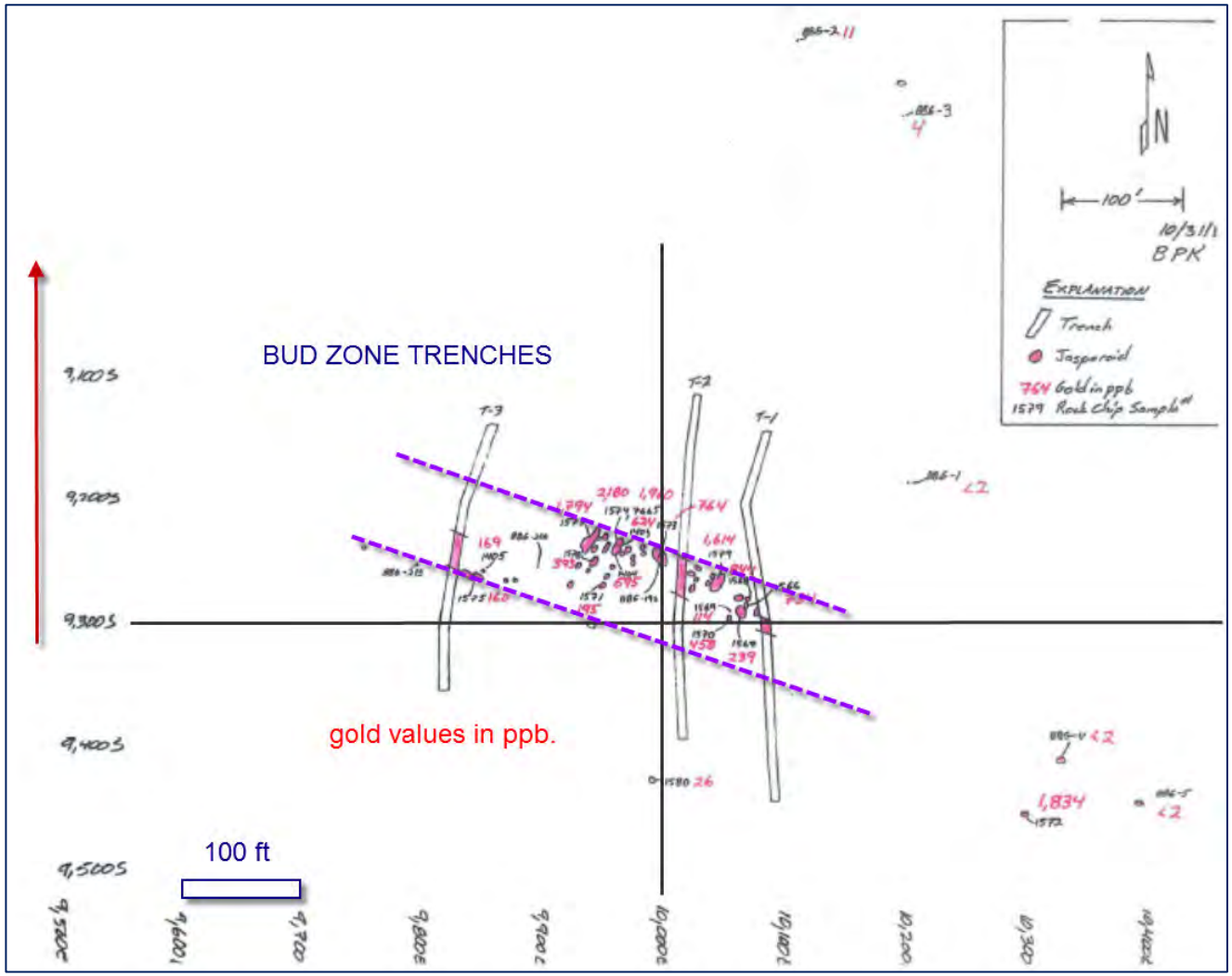


FIGURE 12. DRILL PLAN – AFTER MERIDIAN 1988

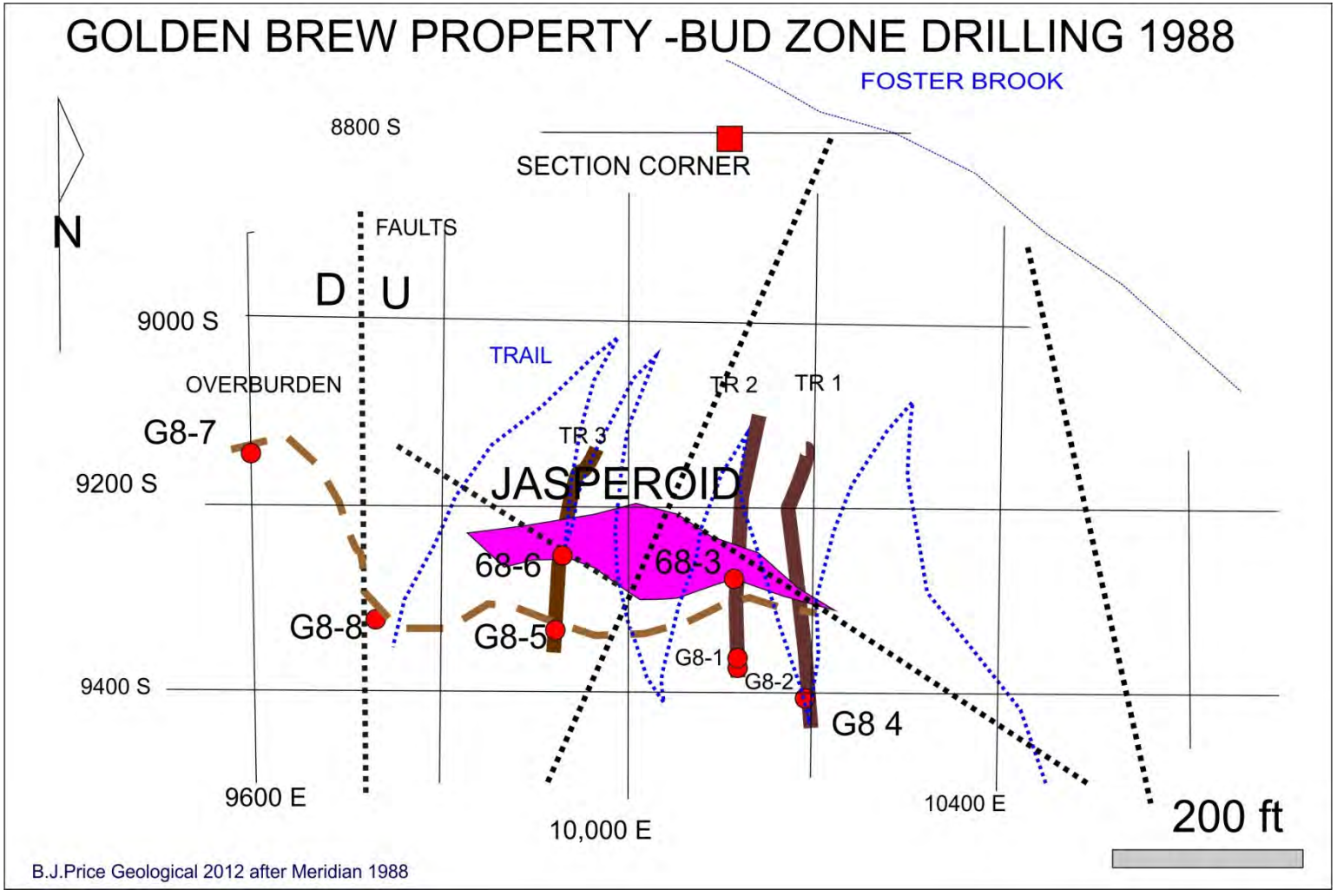


FIGURE 13. DRILL SECTION HOLES 1988-1-3

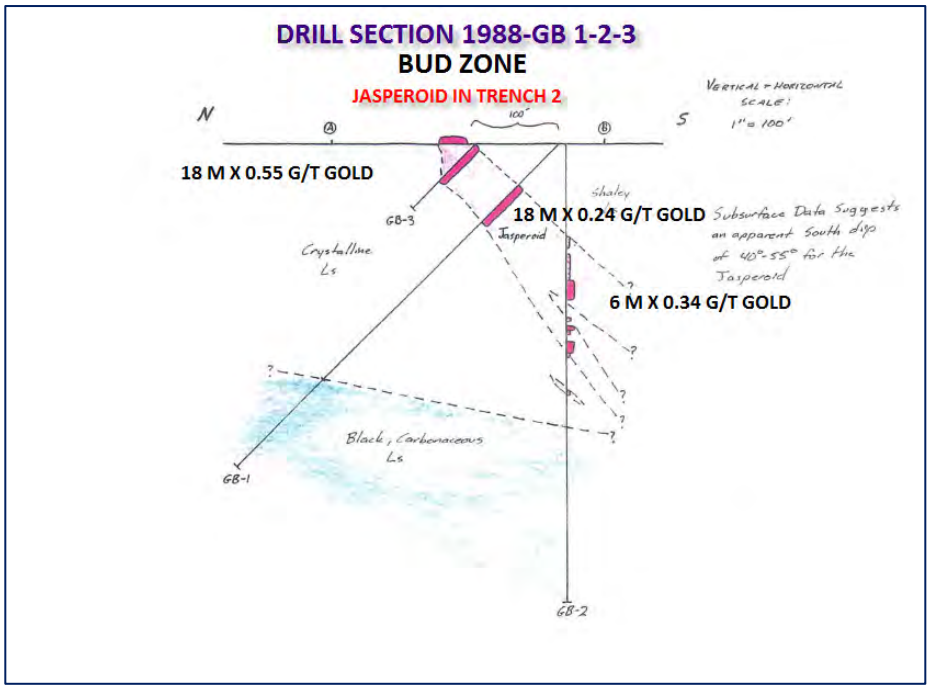
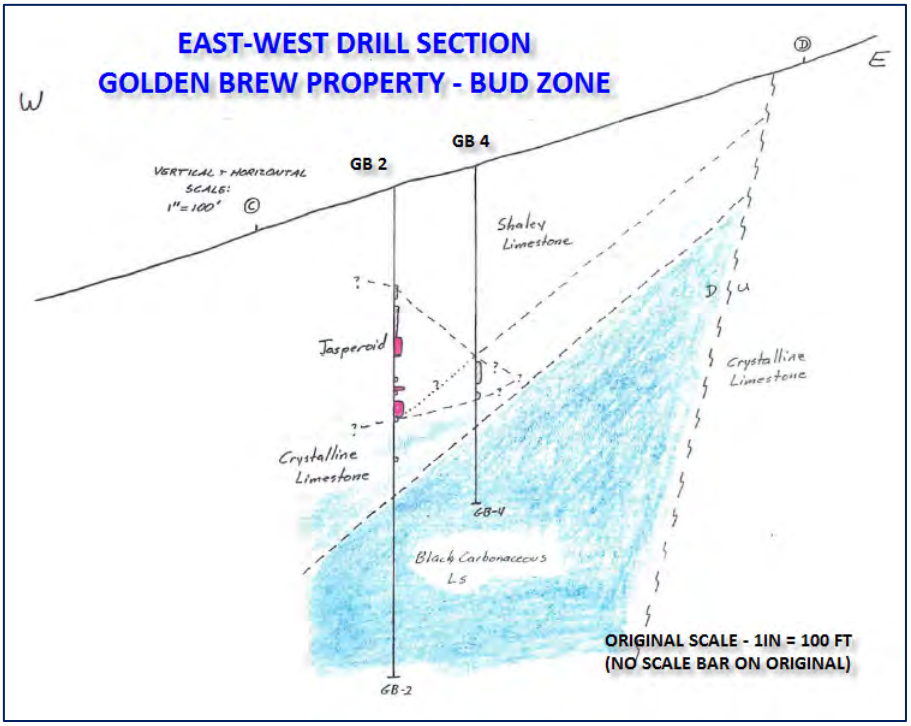


FIGURE 14. 1988 DRILL SECTION



GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

The geology of the Golden Brew/Porter Canyon properties is similar to many of the sediment-hosted gold deposits in Nevada. Soon after deposition of the Paleozoic sediments, , western, (Upper Plate) siliceous sediments were thrust-faulted and forced eastward over eastern, (Lower Plate) carbonate sediments along the Roberts Mountains thrust fault during the Antler orogeny. Other thrust faults of lesser extent developed in both the upper and lower plates.

The Antler orogeny was followed by the Sonoma (Permian-Triassic), Sevier (early Cretaceous), and Laramide (late Cretaceous) orogenies, all of which affected the area. Northwest-trending folds and faults apparently formed during or slightly before the Sonoma orogeny. Broad north-northeast directed folding and intrusion of the Birch Creek and Austin plutons occurred during the Sevier and Laramide orogenies. Erosion accompanied all three periods of compressional orogeny and during the Sevier orogeny, lower plate rocks started to be exposed, initiating the development of the erosional windows in which the mineral deposits are generally found.

High-angle north- to northeast-trending normal faults, resulting from the onset of Basin and Range extension in early Tertiary time, appear to have channelled later gold bearing solutions, leading to the formation of the various gold and base-metal deposits

Sediments underlying the property range from Cambrian to Devonian in age. Quaternary alluvium is also present in many drainages and is deeper in the pediment areas. Because of the complex folding and faulting of the Antler orogeny, only the Cambrian units remain essentially intact.

Regional Geology of Nevada is shown in Figure 15-16, on the following pages.

FIGURE 15. GEOLOGY OF NEVADA

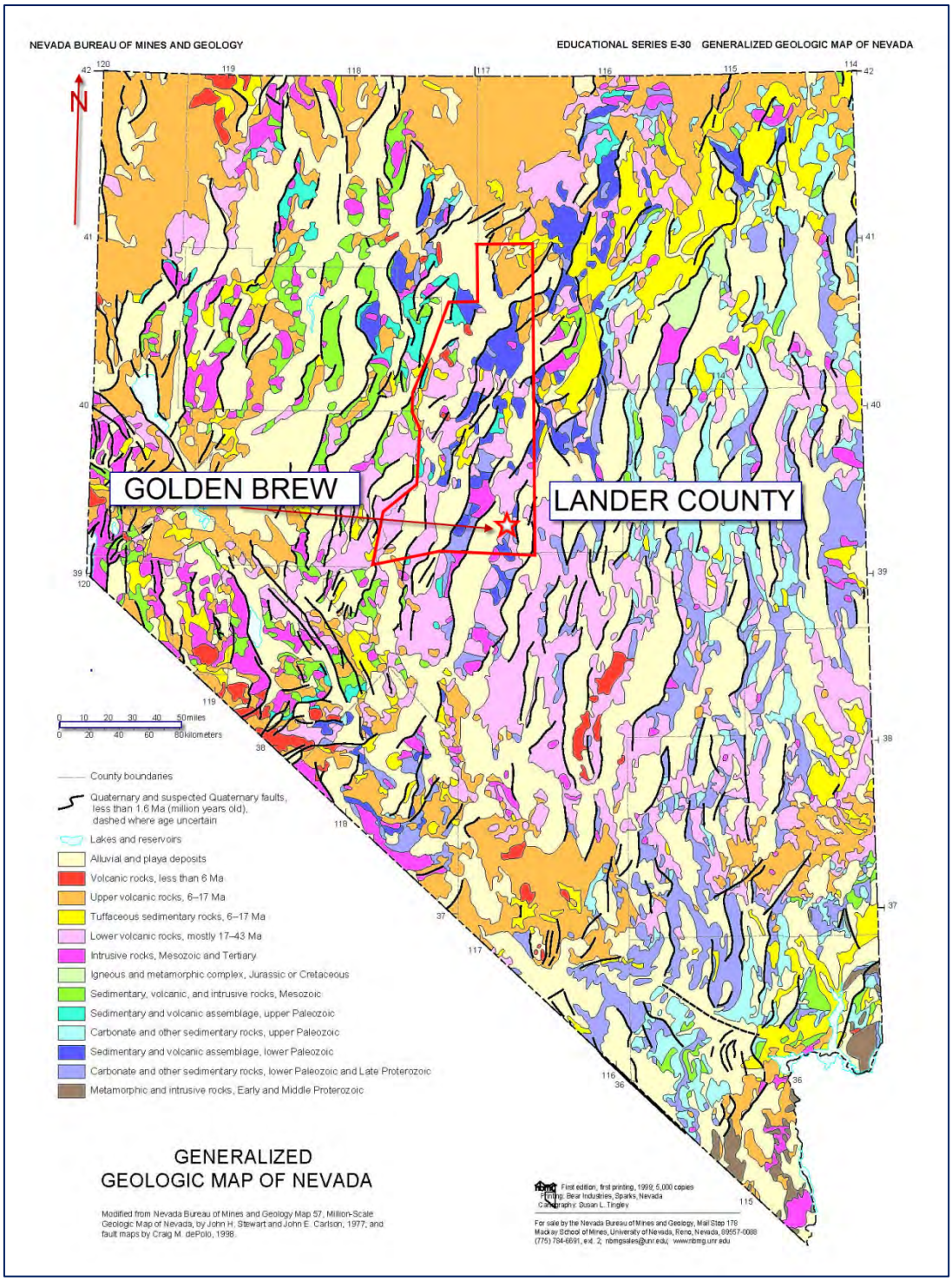
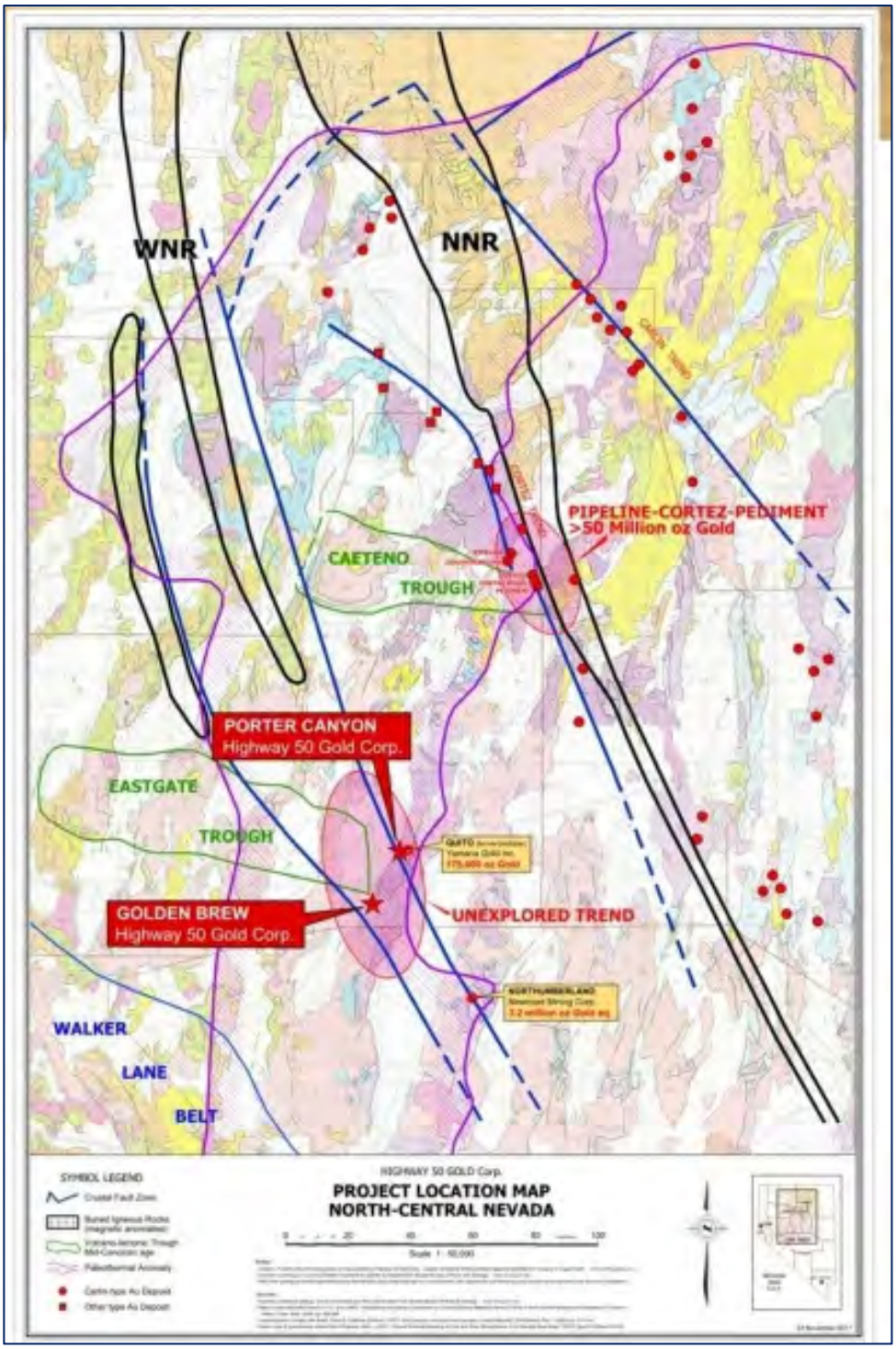


FIGURE 16. GEOLOGY AND PROPERTIES – AUSTIN AREA



Local geology

The Golden Brew Project area as described by Kirwin (1989) is dominantly underlain by thin bedded limestones Which belong to the Cambrian Crane Canyon Sequence (Stewart, McKee and Stager, 1977). The Crane Canyon Sequence in the Project area is thought to lie below the Roberts Mountains Thrust .and above the Eastside Thrust. The following description is adapted and summarized from Kirwin (1989):

Stratigraphy

The Crane Canyon Sequence describes a package of limestone and shale which must be several thousand feet thick, and occurs in the central Toiyabe Range. Regionally, the unit consists of laminated to very thin-bedded, grey, platy limestone and subordinate shale or slate. Locally, the sequence contains laminated and silty limestone, calcareous or siliceous shale and siltstone, and rarely contains chert (Stewart, McKee and Stager, 1977) .

In the Golden Brew Project area, the Crane Canyon Sequence consists mainly of thin bedded, finely crystallized, medium grey limestones which are thinly interbedded with very thin shale beds (the “Shaly limestone" member). Very few small, black chert lenses have been noted in the shaly limestones. The subordinate “Laminated limestone" member contains thin bedded, laminated, silty, medium to dark grey limestones. Calcareous shales (the "Limey shale” member) have been mapped over small areas.

In the northern portion of the (1988)Golden Brew claim block, at least 1,000 stratigraphic feet of dark grey, platy, strongly foliated, locally pyritic slate, phyllite, and lesser shale is exposed. Some phyllite appears to have· undergone greenschist facies metamorphism, possibly genetically related to the large felsic intrusive body situated immediately north of the claim block. The low-grade metamorphic rocks are anomalous within the Crane Canyon Sequence, and more closely resemble regional descriptions of the Cambro-Ordovician Broad Canyon Sequence (Stewart, McKee and Stager, 1977).

Intrusion

A small portion of the Tertiary stock is exposed in the northern part of the Golden Brew claim block. Where exposed on the claim block, the intrusive unit is porphyritic, and granitic or granodioritic in composition. The intrusive, which weathers red, appears to contain smaller stocks and dikes of intermediate to felsic composition.

Structure: (Kirwin 1989)

In the central Toiyabe Range, the Cambrian Crane Canyon Sequence lies above the Eastside Thrust and below the Roberts Mountains Thrust. Northeast of the Golden Brew claim block, the Crane Canyon Sequence is thrust over the Cambro-Ordovician Broad Canyon Sequence along the Eastside Thrust.

In the northeast corner of the Golden Brew claim block, the contact between the Broad Canyon (7) Sequence and the Crane Canyon Sequence is obscured. The obscured contact may be stratigraphic, or may be the Eastside Thrust, which is an important· ore controlling structure in the Kingston district. If the contact were the Eastside Thrust, then the exposed block of Broad Canyon Sequence would be up-thrown relative to the Crane Canyon limestones. However, the steeply dipping faults more likely have downthrown the Broad Canyon Sequence, and this suggests a stratigraphic contact between the formations. Regardless, the Eastside Thrust probably underlies the Crane Canyon Sequence on the Golden Brew claim block, and is an exploration target.

Kirwin notes that: “At least two episodes of high angle faulting appear to have followed the Paleozoic thrust faulting in the Golden Brew Project area. The older steeply dipping faults strike N60W to N80W, dip steeply SW, and locally have controlled the migration of silica and gold-rich hydrothermal fluids.

The most prominent younger steeply dipping faults strike nearly N-S, and dip steeply to the west. Small-scale displacements. along N 10 E to N30E faults have been mapped at a scale of 1"=100'. Both the NNE faults and the near N-S faults offset the jasperoid which trend N60W to N70W, and therefore post-date the fluid-controlling faults. The relationship between the near N-S basin and range faults and the small displacement NNE-striking faults is unknown.

Sedimentary bedding attitudes which are exposed on the Golden Brew claim block indicate a large antiform underlying most of the area . North of the Foster fault, only the eastern half of the antiform is exposed. South of the "Foster" fault, both limbs are indicated. The cross sections reflect the hypothesis that the antiform has been modified by steeply dipping faults, which may be partially or wholly responsible for the antiform.

Alteration

Due to the limited outcrop on the Golden Brew and Porter Canyon claim blocks, the following discussion by Kirwin (1989) of alteration is based on limited jasperoid outcrops and on trench exposures.

The most prominent alteration type on the Golden Brew Claim block is intense silicification. Jasperoids are present in both the Bud Zone and the Guinness Zone. Outcrop exposures of jasperoid are dominantly weakly to strongly oxidized, containing disseminated and fracture-lining orange and red limonite. Where unoxidized, the jasperoids are very dark grey to black, and locally contain very finely disseminated pyrite.

The jasperoids are cryptocrystalline to finely saccharoidal in textures , and commonly contain (<1") white quartz veins. The greatest concentrations of gold occur within strongly oxidized jasperoids which are crosscut by white quartz veins containing brecciated jasperoid fragments and some small vugs.

In trench exposures, the contacts between the jasperoids and the surrounding rocks are structural. The jasperoid-bounding faults generally strike N60W to N70W, and dip moderately to steeply to the southwest. Slickensides with similar orientations are common in the Bud and Guinness Zones, indicating reactivation of the fluid-controlling fault. Locally, jasperoid exposures in the trenches are intensely gouged and oxidized, indicating crosscutting fault motion following silicification.

The silica-rich fluids appear to have followed restricted N60W to N70W structural conduits through relatively non-permeable host rocks. Haloes of weak silicification surrounding intensely silicified zones are uncommon.

The jasperoid bodies are spatially associated with narrow zones of lower-grade alteration. The less altered zones are characterized by weak to strong decalcification, weak and rarely strong argillization, bleaching, and gouging. Some of the less altered zones contain significant gold mineralization.

Mineralization

The Golden Brew soil grid covers an area which contains only approximately 2% outcrop. Significant Gold mineralization has been found only in jasperoid bodies and quartz veins, and the jasperoids generally are anomalous in gold.

Two mineralized zones (the Bud Zone and the Guinness Zone) were identified by Meridian in 1988. The mineralized zones which lie on ridges and gullies between Porter Canyon and Brewer Canyon are enriched in gold, silver, and arsenic, and are characterized by strong silicification along faults, large calcite veins, and quartz veins. The Guinness Zone is larger than the Bud Zone, and has not yet been drill tested. As much as 2.2 ppm gold has been reported from samples collected from Bud Zone jasperoids, and as much as 1.7 ppm gold has been reported from the Guinness Zone.

The Bud Zone lies topographically below the Guinness Zone (see figure X). The poorly exposed Bud Lite Zone has been shown to be an extension of the Bud Zone. The Bud Zone, which is 400 feet long and 100 feet wide, is characterized by jasperoids and quartz veins, and trends roughly N80W. Extending the Bud Zone to the Bud Lite Zone lengthens the zone to 600 feet long.

The Guinness Zone, which is 800 feet long and 150 feet wide, is characterized by large (+20 feet wide) calcite veins, with large (up to 8 feet wide) quartz veins and subordinate jasperoid outcrops. The gold mineralization is closely associated with the jasperoid bodies, although some gold is associated with the quartz veins. Small amounts of gold have been detected distal to the jasperoids in limestone outcrop rock chip samples. The overall trend of the Guinness Zone is approximately East-West.

DEPOSIT TYPES

Deposit types sought in the area are Carlin type sediment-hosted gold deposits and/or epithermal gold-silver deposits. In this area, which is off the Main sedimentary or Carlin and Cortez gold deposit trends, most deposits are structurally-controlled. Some mineralization may be essentially vein controlled.

The Golden Brew/Porter Canyon area is thought to share a geological environment and a number of characteristics similar
to that in the Cortez-Pediment gold camp situated to the northeast; among them are:

- Presence of Upper Plate & Lower Plate rocks
- Crustal Fault zone
- Thinned crust – high heat flow
- Gravity anomalies possibly related to faulted structures and horst blocks
- Proximity to Volcano-tectonic trough similar to the Caetano Trough
- Presence of Auriferous jasperoid

A model for the mineralization is shown in Figures 17 and 18 on the following pages.

FIGURE 17. MINERALIZATION MODEL FOR GOLDEN BREW AND PORTER CANYON

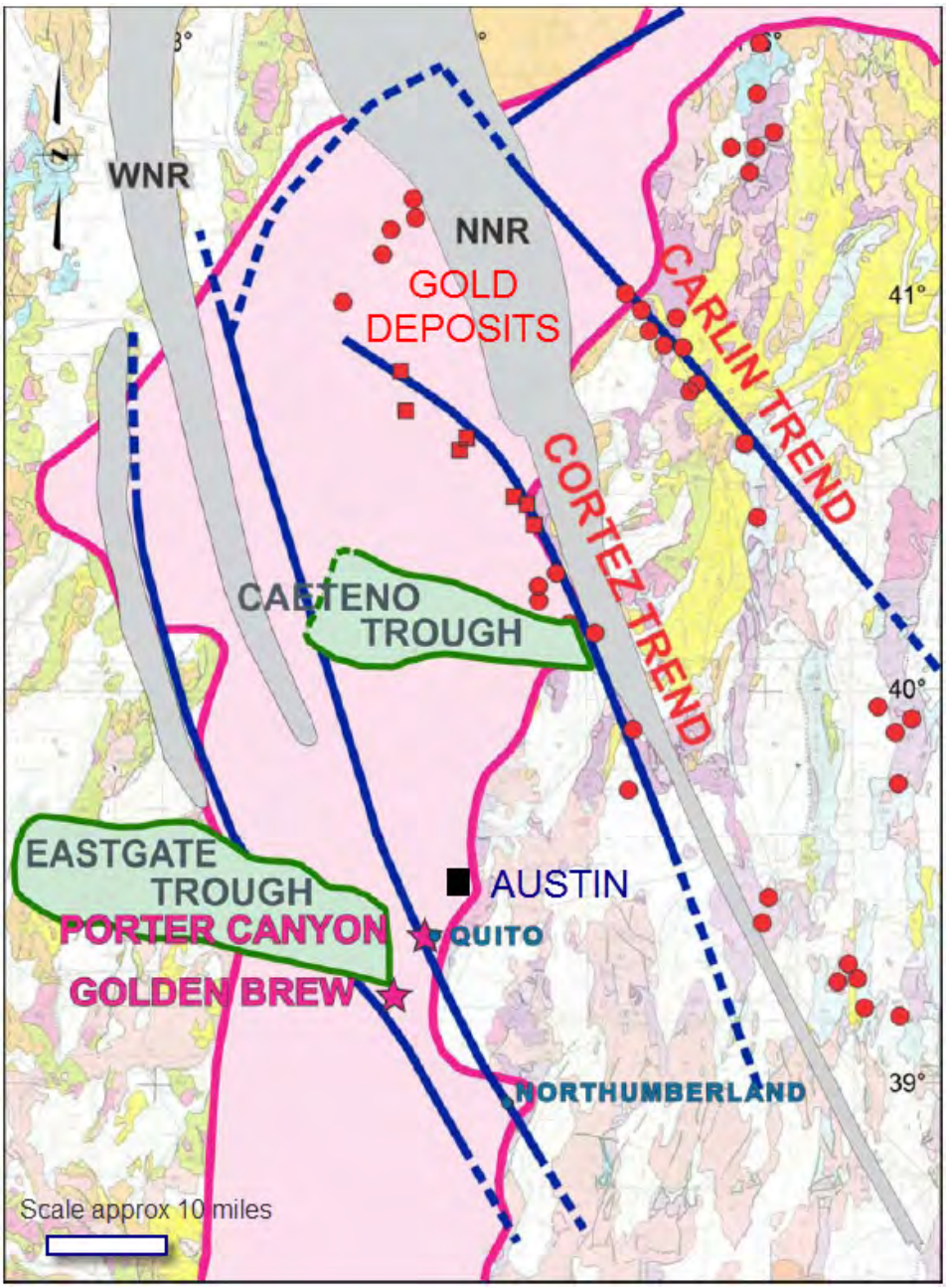
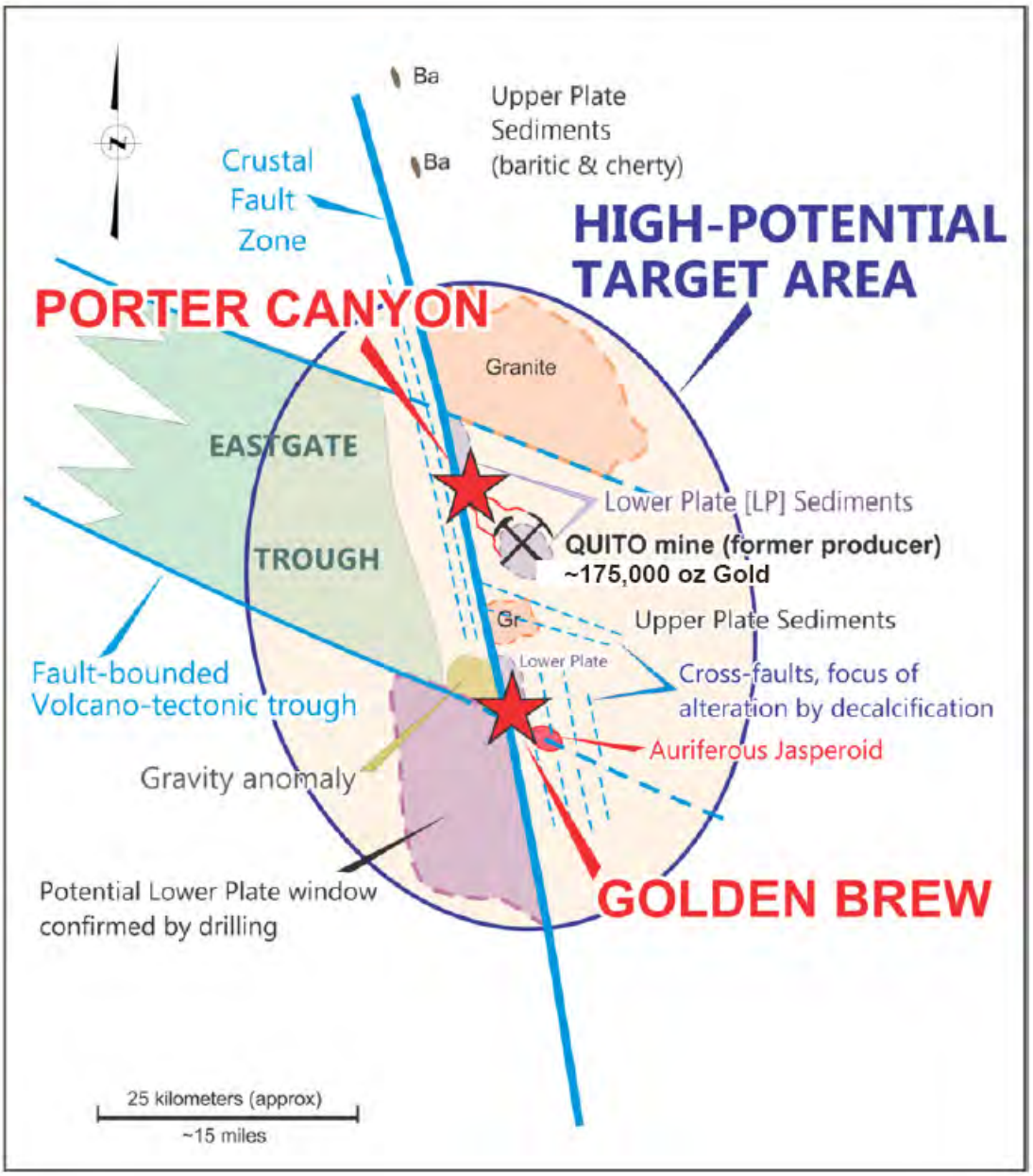


FIGURE 18. DIAGRAMMATIC MODEL FOR GOLDEN BREW AND PORTER CANYON AREA



GOLDEN BREW EXPLORATION

The work accomplished to date by Tatmar (now Highway 50) is as follows:

Gravity Survey 2010
(Figures 19-21)

A gravity survey was completed in 2010 over the Golden Brew property by Magee Geophysical Services LLC based in Reno, Nevada for Tatmar Ventures Inc. The survey spanned May 12 to 14, 2010. Objective was to delineate structures, lithologies and alteration beneath the pediment west of the Toiyabe Range. Anomalous gold geochemistry and gold bearing jasperoids have been mapped in the range immediately east of the pediment.

In addition to the gravity survey regional USGS gravity and airborne magnetic data, as well as topography and digital elevation data (DEM), are also included to provide a larger context for the property scale survey. Results are provided in both map and digital formats. The digital products include raw data, intermediate processed products, and final products in the form of MAPINFO files, as well as SURFER V9 SRF plot files. The GIS files include image, contour and postings for the various data sets and derived products.

A total of 319 gravity stations comprise the total data set. The stations were acquired on a 200 by 400 m grid, as well as a number of widely spaced reconnaissance stations to the west. Figure X shows the complete station posting along with the property outline over topography. Relative gravity measurements were made with LaCoste & Romberg Model-G gravity meters. Topographic surveying was performed with Trimble Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) and Fast-Static GPS. The gravity survey is tied to the US Department of Defense gravity base AUSTIN (DoD2353-2).

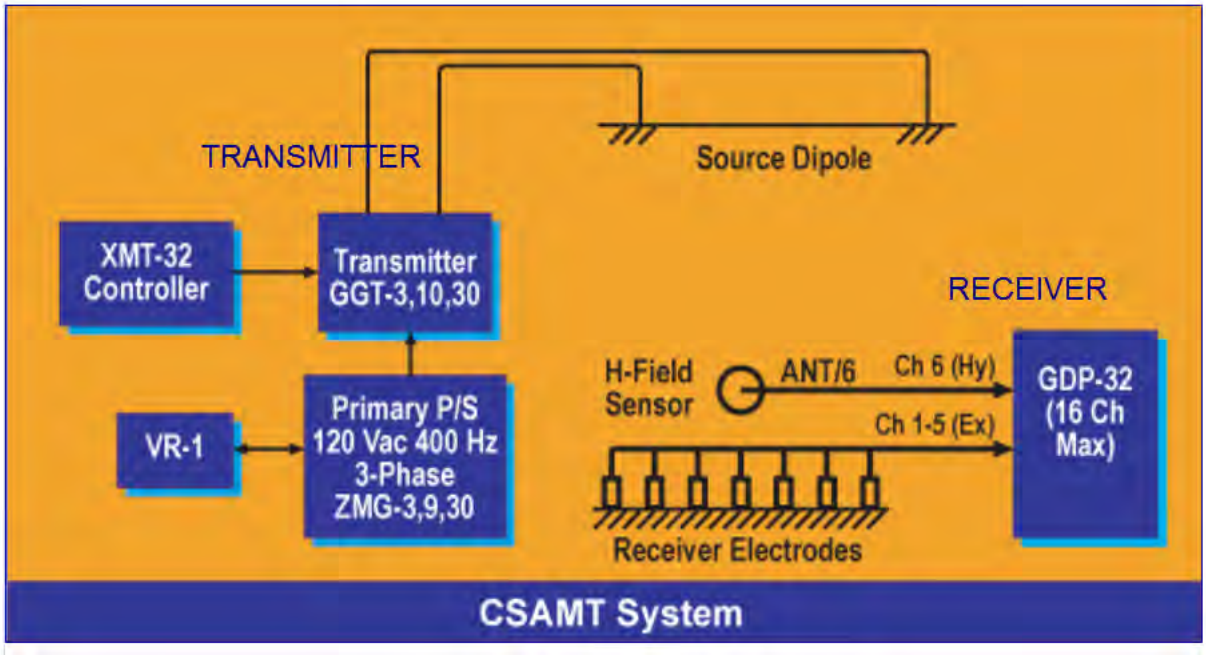
Interpretation of gravity
(Figures 20-25)

The gravity survey indicates a sloping pediment extending from the range front westward for approximately three to four kilometers. Thickness of basin fill covering the pediment ranges from approximately 300 to 500 meters. A fault, located directly at the range front, initially drops the bedrock by 300 meters over a distance of 500 meters. However, due to assumptions inherent in gravity modeling these estimates will require verification. Two structural orientations are defined with the northwest set controlling mineralization in the range. Direct extensions northwest beneath cover are noted. The northwest structural set is also evident in a variety of larger scale data. Sediment hosted mineralization will likely occur proximal to such features. Based upon this rational, six (6) target areas are defined along the range front where northwest structures enter the pediment.

CSAMT Survey 2010-2011
(See Figure 19 and 26-29)

Initial CSAMT (controlled source audio magneto-telluric) work was reported in June 2010 and a second phase reported by J.M. Wright October 2011. The second phase of (CSAMT) surveying was with the objective of defining structures and lithologies associated with gold mineralization and to define the pediment geometry and refine locations for structures. Zonge Geosciences Inc. based in Reno, Nevada conducted the data acquisition under Zonge job number 11126. The survey was conducted during the period of Sept. 14 – 19, 2011 and covered a total of 13.0 line - km. Data were acquired with two Zonge model GDP-32 receivers and a Zonge GGT-30 transmitter.

FIGURE 19. CSAMT DIAGRAMMATIC LAYOUT



CSAMT (controlled source audio-frequency magnetotellurics) is a commonly-used, surface-based geophysical method which provides resistivity information of the subsurface. This low-impact, non -intrusive technique has been used extensively by the minerals, geothermal, hydrocarbon, and groundwater exploration industries since 1978 when CSAMT equipment systems first became commercially available. Zonge website: http://www.zonge.com/FieldCSAMT.html

The CSAMT method involves transmitting a controlled signal at a suite of frequencies into the ground from one location (transmitter site) and measuring the received electric and magnetic fields in the area of interest (receiver site). The ratio of orthogonal, horizontal electric and magnetic field magnitudes (e.g. Ex and Hy) are used to calculate the resistivity structure of the earth.

Calculated resistivity values from CSAMT data relate to geology. Primary factors affecting resistivities include rock or sediment porosity, pore fluids, and the presence of certain mineral assemblages. For hydrological investigations, CSAMT data may provide critical information about geologic structure, lithology, water table trends, and trends in pore fluid salinity or contaminant.

The survey control was established by Zonge personnel using a Trimble PRO-XRS GPS receiver with real time differential corrections provided by OMNISTAR. CSAMT data were acquired using a 50 meter electric-field receiver dipole. Measurements were made in spreads consisting of four electric-field dipoles (4 Ex/1 Hy) with a magnetic-field antenna located in the center of the spread.

These data were processed with Zonge's SCS2D two dimensional, smooth model, CSAMT inversion software version 3.20z. A cell size of 50m, which equals the dipole length, was used for the model. Following the initial gravity and CSAMT surveys in 2010, a four hole drill program was completed which provided geological data for modelling.

FIGURE 20. GRAVITY SURVEY STATIONS AT GOLDEN BREW

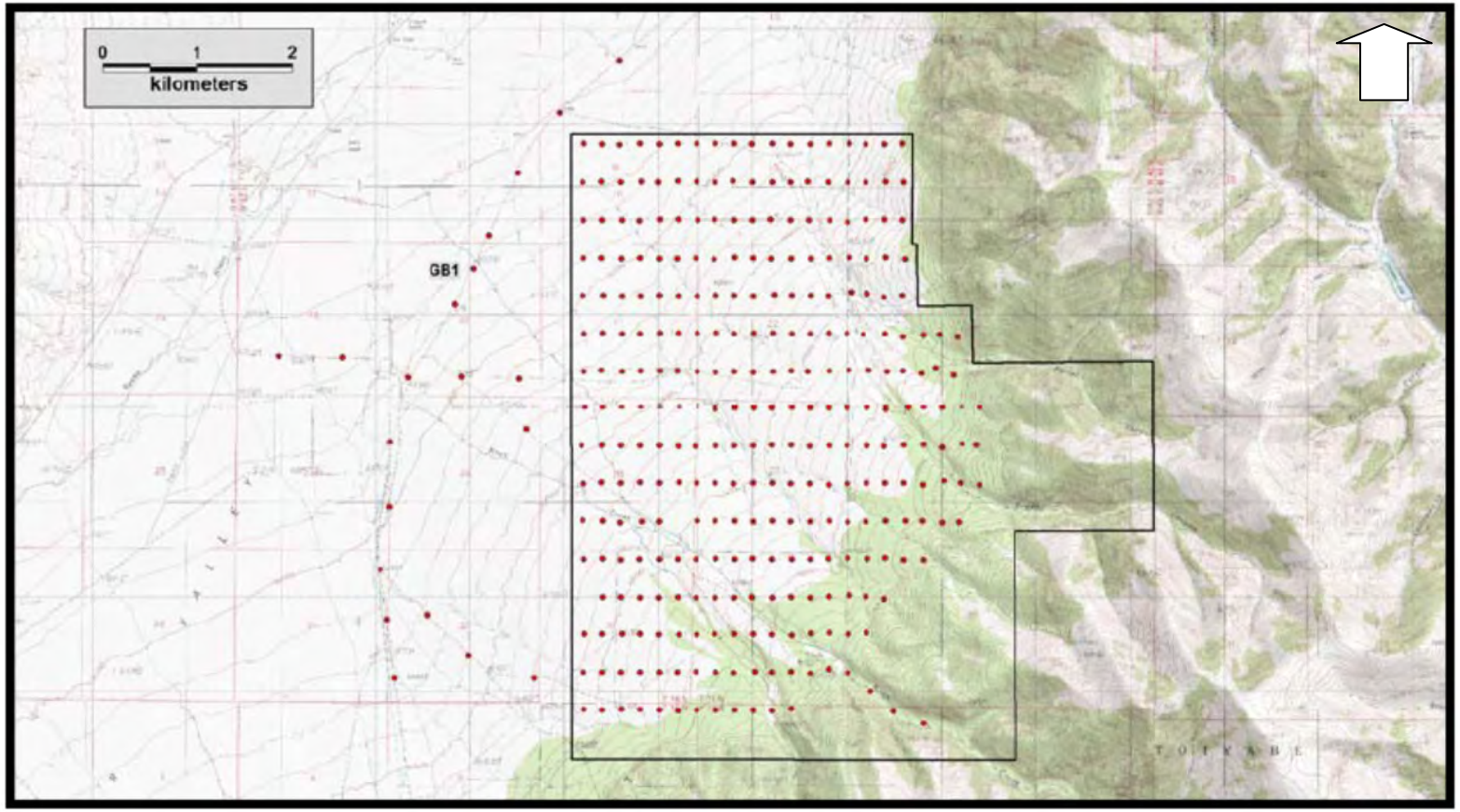


FIGURE 21. GRAVITY SURVEY REGIONAL GRADIENT

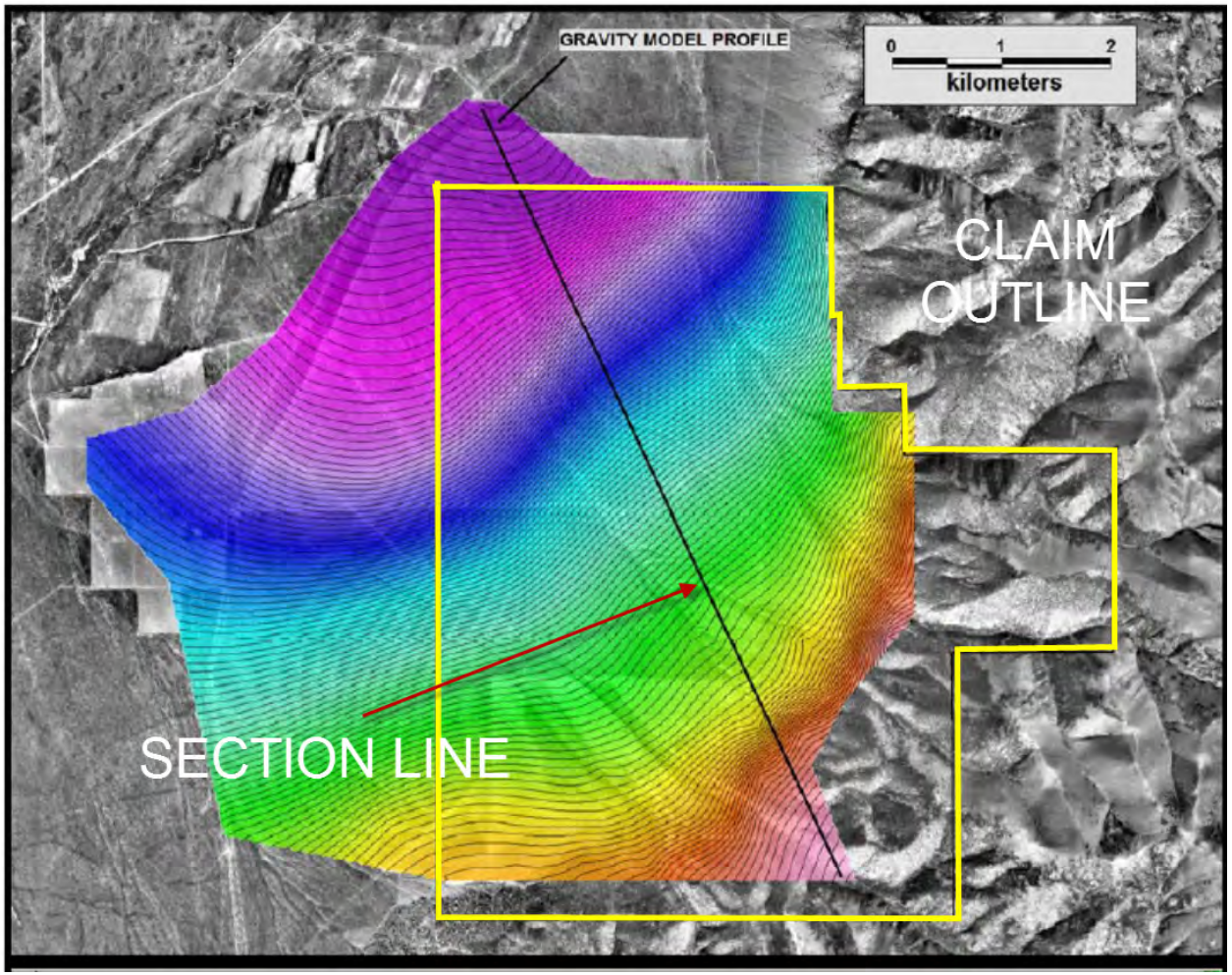


FIGURE 22. GRAVITY SURVEY RESIDUAL ANOMALIES

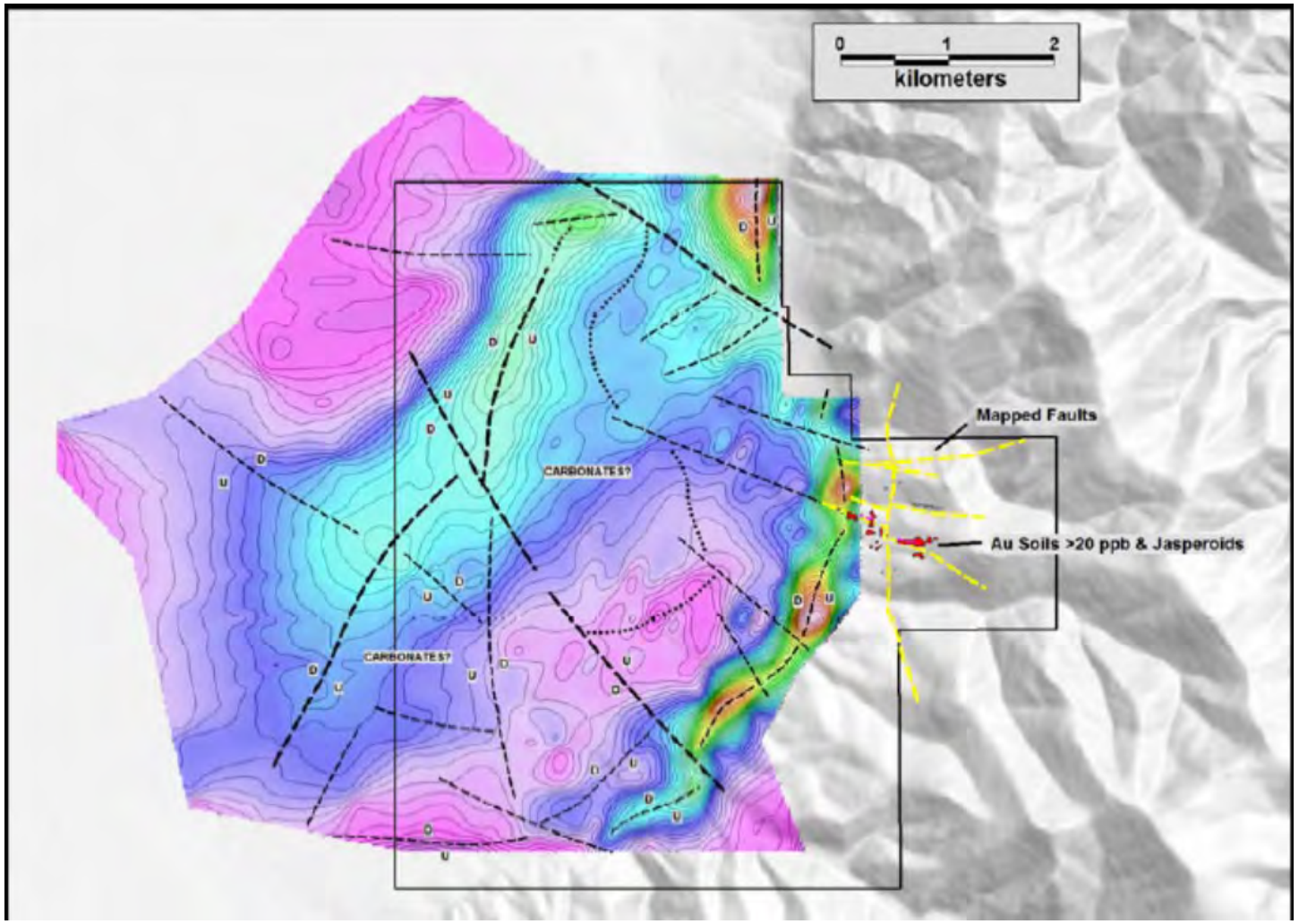


FIGURE 23. MAGNETIC SURVEY

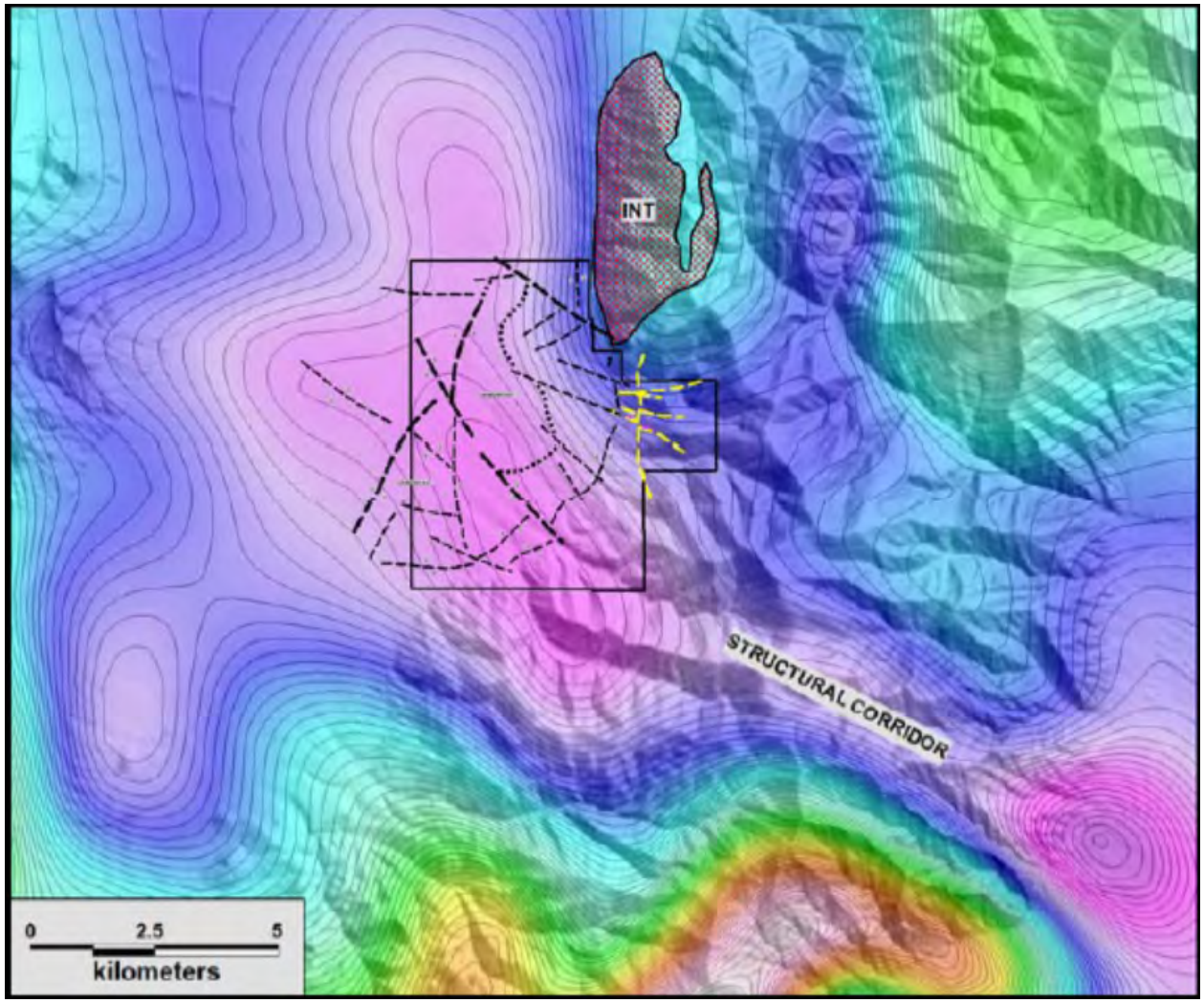


FIGURE 24. INTERPRETED ANOMALIES AND PROPOSED DRILLSITES

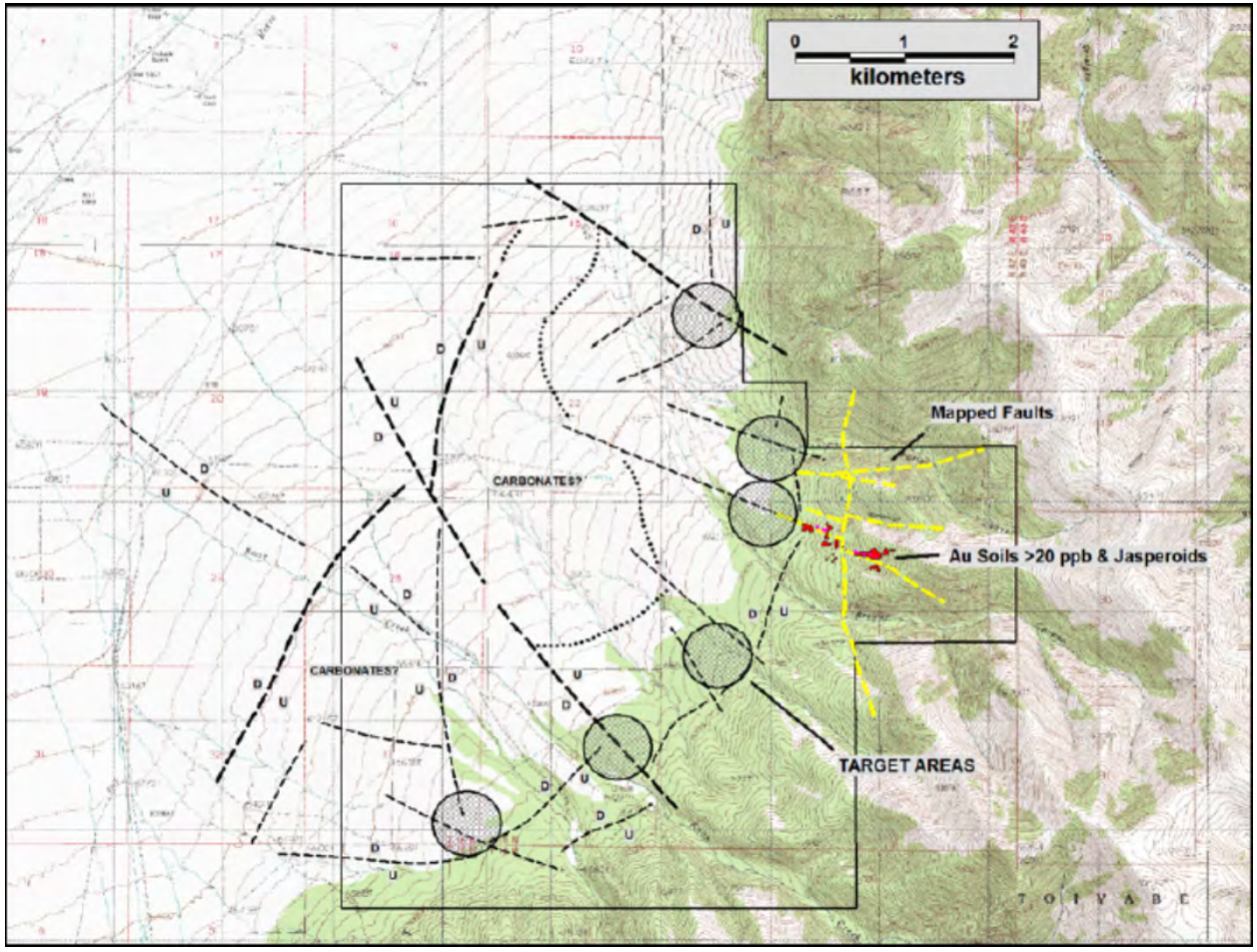


FIGURE 25. GRAVITY AND 2011 DRILL HOLES

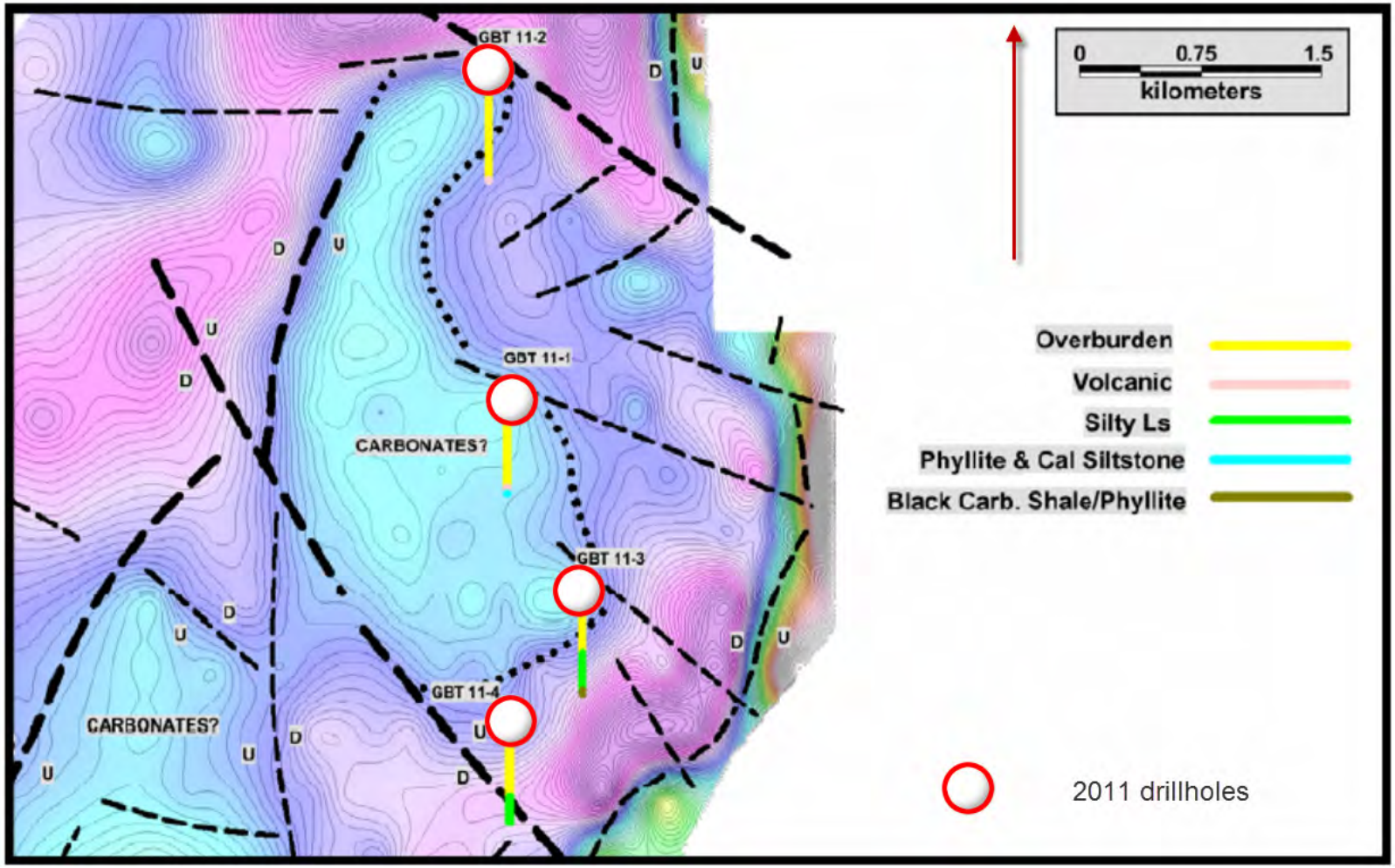


FIGURE 26. CSAMT SURVEY LINES 2010 AND 2011

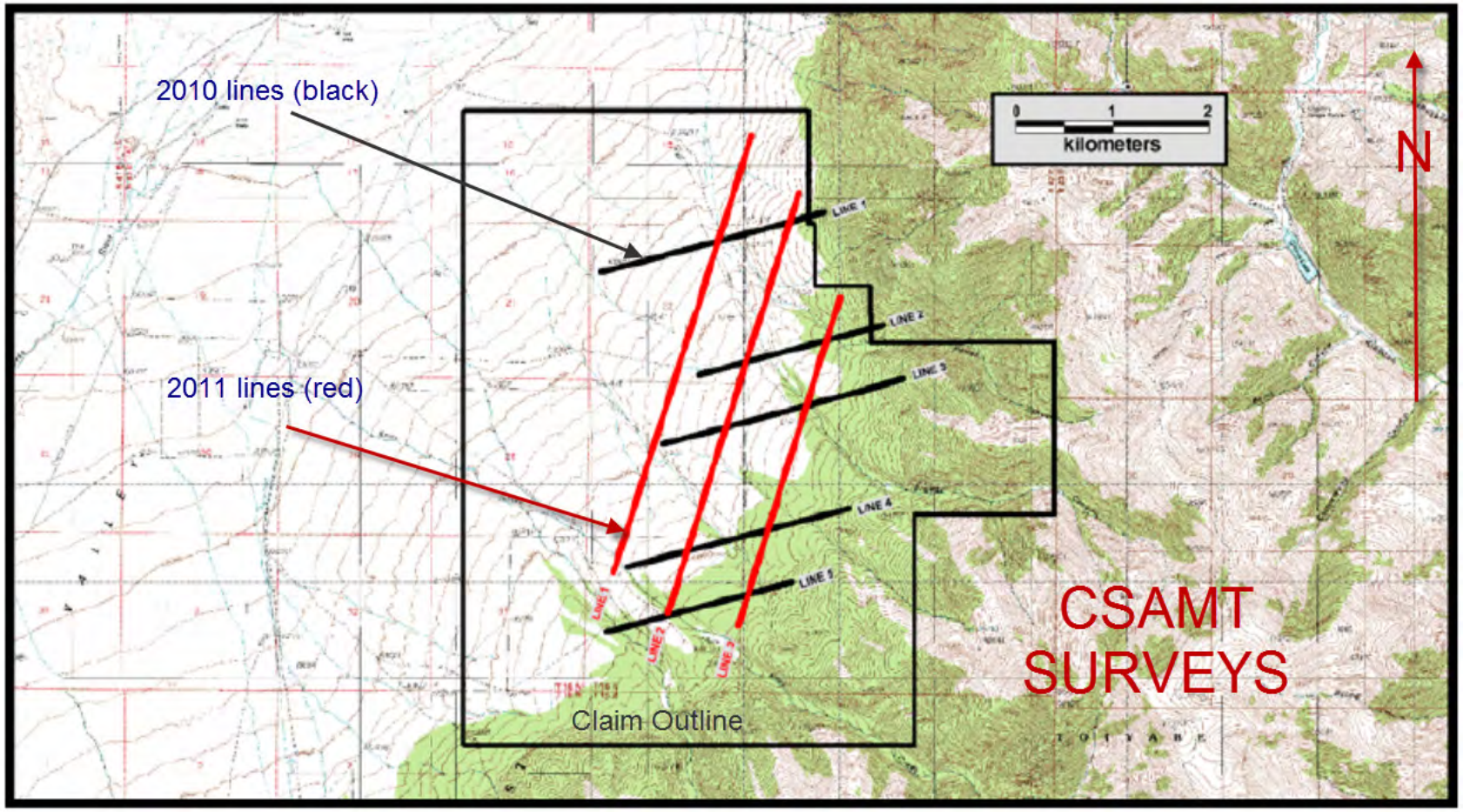


FIGURE 27. CSAMT LINES IN SECTION LOOKING NORTHWEST

(No scale on original – See Plan Map for Scale)

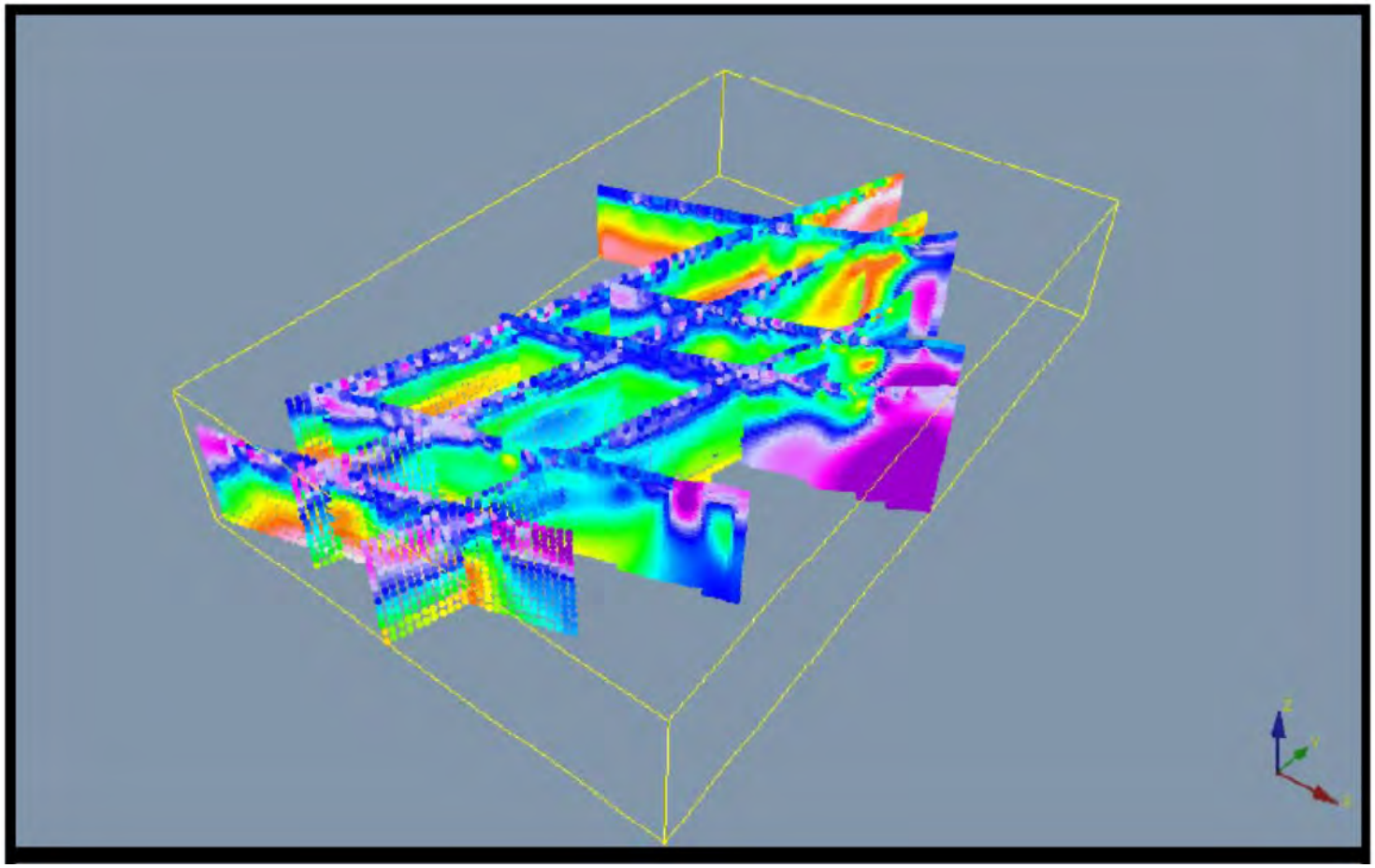


FIGURE 28. 2011 CSAMT LINES

(No scale on original – See Plan Map for Scale)

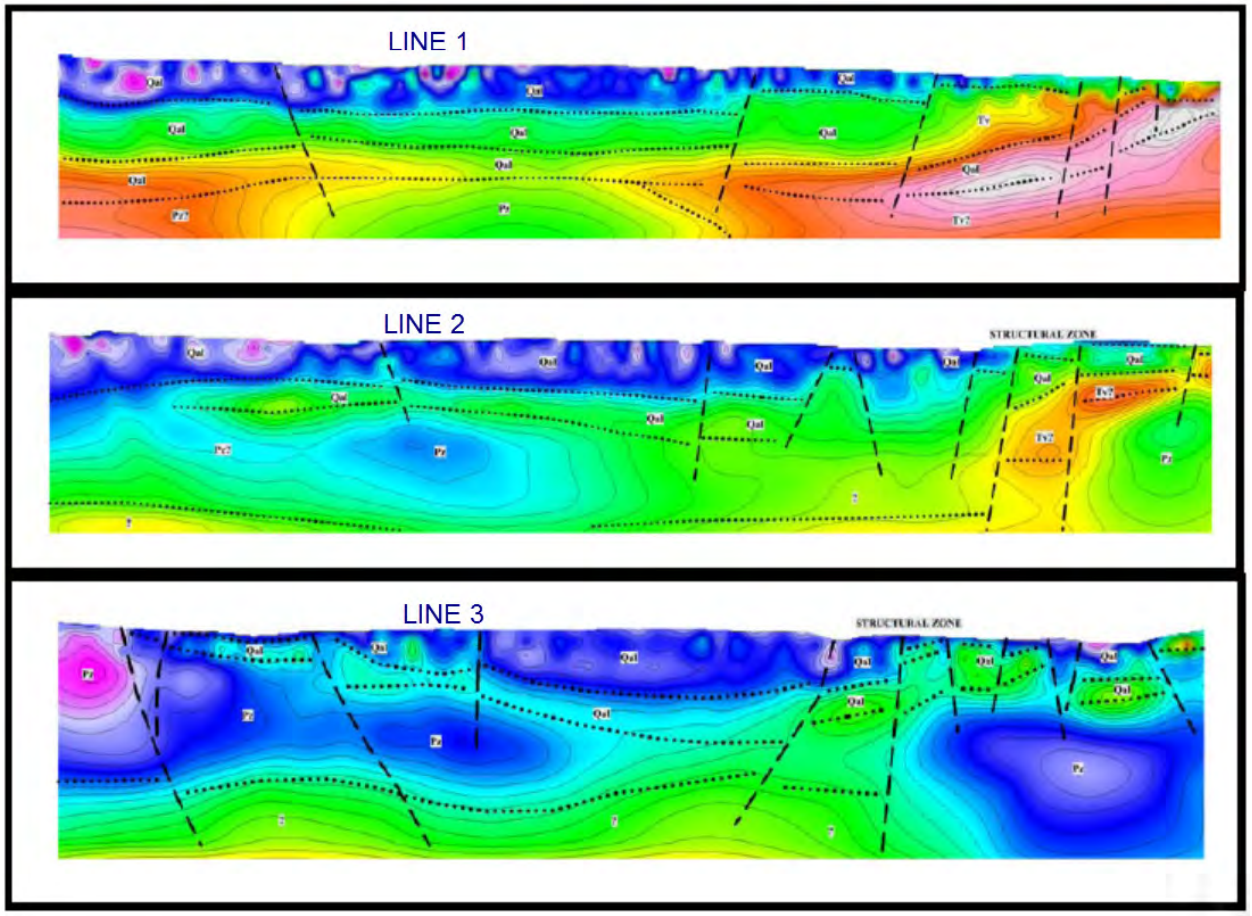
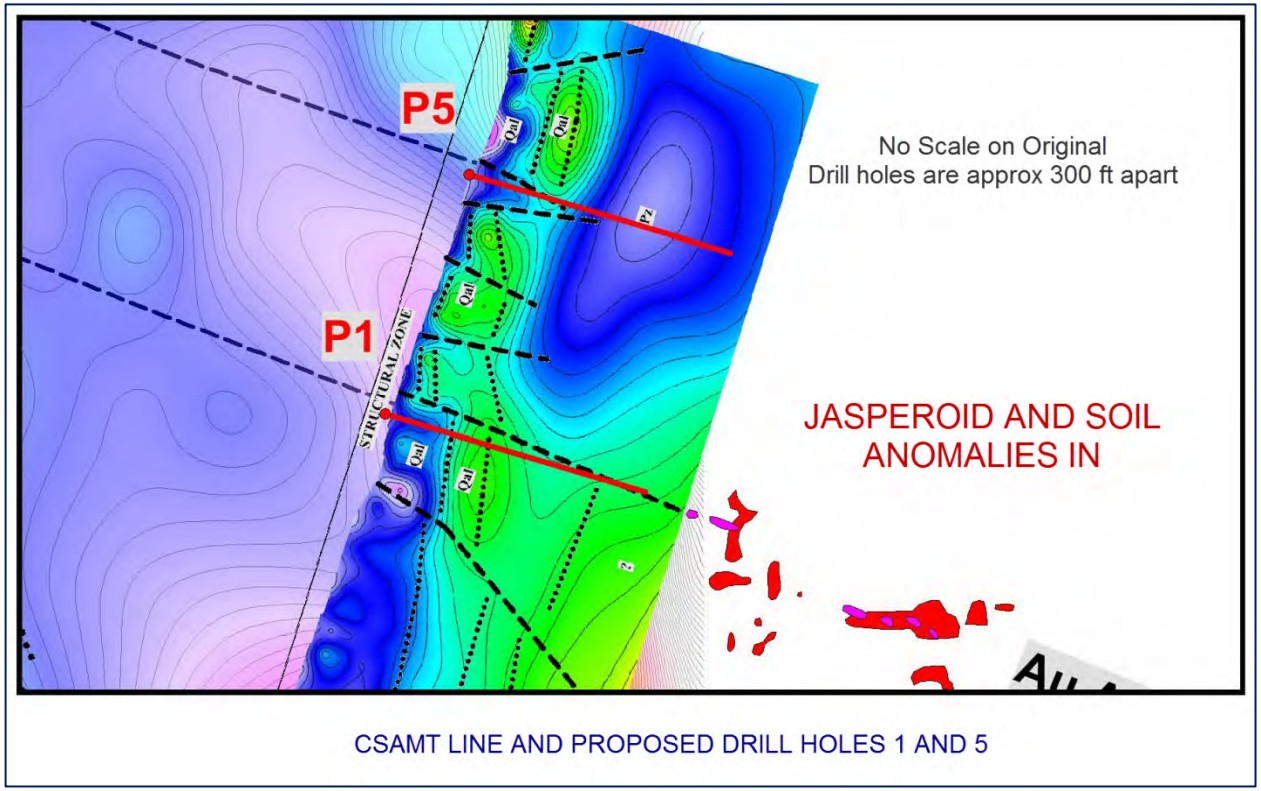


FIGURE 29. CSAMT LINE AND DRILL PROPOSED HOLES AT GOLDEN BREW



CSAMT LINE AND PROPOSED DRILL HOLES 1 AND 5

DRILLING AT GOLDEN BREW

In a June 2, 2011 press release, Tatmar Ventures Inc. (now Highway 50) announced the results of recent drilling at its Golden Brew property in Lander County, Nevada. Four reverse circulation holes were completed totaling 8,800 feet. The following are summary logs of the first four holes on a north-south section spanning 7 kilometres (2.75 miles):

Golden Brew Drill Results				
Drill Hole #	**Location**	**Interval**	**Length**	**Description**
GB-1		0 to 2,145 ft. 2,145 to 2,200 ft.	2,145 ft. 55 ft.	Alluvium Volcanic tuffs
GB-2	6,000' south of GB-1	0 to 2,060 ft. 2,060 to 2,160 ft. 2,160 to 2,180 ft.	2,060 ft. 100 ft. 20 ft.	Alluvium Volcanic tuffs Thin-bedded limey siltstones
GB-3	4,000' south of GB-2 and 7,000' WNW of the large auriferous jasperoid at Golden Brew	0 to 1,380 ft. 1,380 to 2,100 ft. 2,100 to 2,200 ft.	1,380 ft. 720 ft. 100 ft.	Alluvium Thin-bedded limey siltstones Carbonaceous phyllites
GB-4	3,000' south of GB-3	0 to 1,685 ft. 1,685 to 2,200 ft.	1,685 ft. 515 ft.	Alluvium Thin bedded limey siltstones

There were no economic values intercepted in the drillholes, although there are geochemical values considered strongly anomalous in drillhole GB-3.

As predicted by a previously executed gravity survey, the drill holes confirm an uplifted horst block around hole GB-3. The magnitude of the uplift is 800 feet. Gravity data suggests that this location is not necessarily the shallowest area of the horst block. The northern flank of the horst block is approximately coincident with the southern edge of the Eastgate Volcanic Trough. Based upon the drilling, the structural intersection between the southeastern terminus of the Eastgate Volcanic Trough and projected extension of the Golden Brew jasperoid is now interpreted to be proximal to, and east of drillhole GB-2. This area is a priority target for follow-up drilling.

Geochemical sampling has indicated a 150 foot thick zone of anomalous arsenic (up to 290 ppm As) and antimony (up to 24 ppm. Sb) in thin-bedded silty carbonates. Arsenic and antimony are common pathfinder elements in Carlin-type precious metal systems but have a distribution that is more broadly dispersed than gold. There is one anomalous gold value (28 ppb) immediately above the anomalous arsenic.

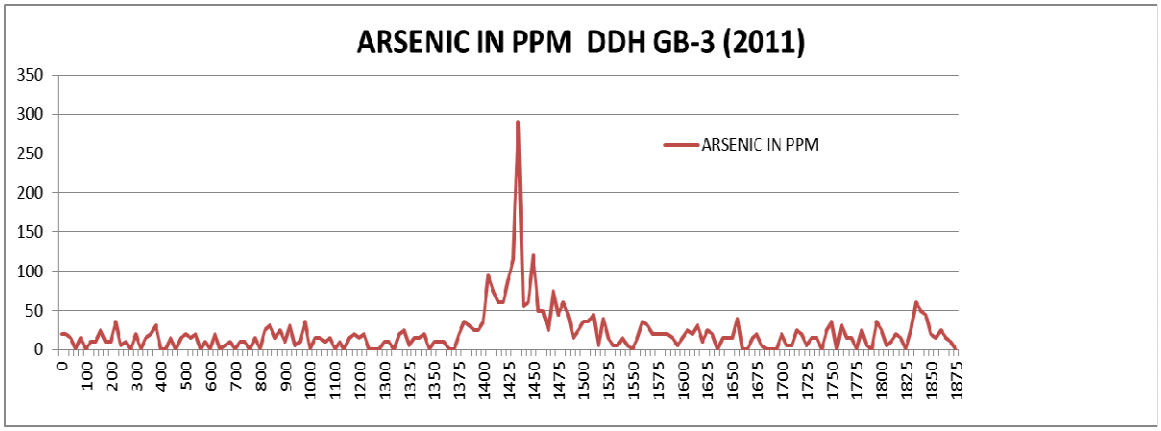
Based upon the confirmation of a strong structural architecture is juxtaposition with favourable host rocks and geochemical evidence that the Carlin-type system exposed one mile east of the horst block extends under pediment to the west, management believes further drilling is warranted.

The Company has commissioned a 3-D inversion of the gravity data and is in the process of contracting additional lines of CSAMT to further refine the structural interpretation of the property. Follow-up drilling will commence upon drill rig availability.

Location of the 2011 Drill holes is given above in a Table and shown in Figure 32.

ARSENIC RICH SECTION OF DRILLHOLE GB-3 (2011) Shaded values are considered anomalous							
SAMPLE	FROM FT	TO FT	WIDTH	AU	AG	AS	SB
No.	Ft	Ft	Ft.	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
592385	1365	1370	5	<5	<0.1	1	20
592386	1370	1375	5	<5	<0.1	1	4
592387	1375	1380	5	<5	<0.1	20	10
592389	1380	1385	5	<5	<0.1	35	12
592390	1385	1390	5	<5	<0.1	30	8
592391	1390	1395	5	<5	<0.1	25	2
592392	1395	1400	5	28	<0.1	25	6
592393	1400	1405	5	<5	<0.1	35	<2
592394	1405	1410	5	<5	<0.1	95	4
592395	1410	1415	5	<5	<0.1	75	<2
592396	1415	1420	5	<5	<0.1	60	<2
592398	1420	1425	5	<5	0.2	60	10
592399	1425	1430	5	<5	<0.1	90	8
592400	1430	1435	5	<5	<0.1	115	<2
592401	1435	1440	5	<5	<0.1	290	24
592402	1440	1445	5	<5	<0.1	55	<2
592403	1445	1450	5	<5	<0.1	60	4
592404	1450	1455	5	<5	<0.1	120	<2
592405	1455	1460	5	<5	<0.1	50	<2
592406	1460	1465	5	<5	<0.1	50	18
592407	1465	1470	5	<5	<0.1	25	<2
592408	1470	1475	5	<5	<0.1	75	10
592409	1475	1480	5	<5	<0.1	45	<2
592411	1480	1485	5	<5	<0.1	60	10
592412	1485	1490	5	<5	<0.1	45	14
592413	1490	1495	5	<5	<0.1	15	6
592414	1495	1500	5	<5	<0.1	25	<2
592415	1500	1505	5	<5	<0.1	35	4
592416	1505	1510	5	<5	<0.1	35	2
592417	1510	1515	5	<5	<0.1	45	16
592418	1515	1520	5	<5	<0.1	5	30
592420	1520	1525	5	<5	<0.1	40	<2
592421	1525	1530	5	<5	<0.1	15	24
592422	1530	1535	5	<5	<0.1	5	4
592423	1535	1540	5	<5	<0.1	5	20
592424	1540	1545	5	<5	<0.1	15	4
592425	1545	1550	5	<5	<0.1	5	10

FIGURE 32. PLOT OF ARSENIC VALUES AT GOLDEN BREW DH GB-3



EXPLORATION AT PORTER CANYON

Gravity Survey

Subsequent to staking, the Company executed gravity surveys which are interpreted to show several horsted blocks under a shallow westerly sloping pediment, west of the base of the Toiyabe Range. Initial drill targets consist of the intersection of a set of northwest trending structures which host auriferous jasperoids with antimony mineralization in the range and a set of north trending cut-off structures related to a major crustal feature referred to as the Western Nevada Rift. These intersections appear to be coincident with the structural edges of the aforementioned horst blocks. The Company then commissioned a geophysical contractor to obtain several lines of controlled source audio-magnetotelluric (SCAMT) and magnetotelluric data with a view to further refining drill targets on the property.

CSAMT Survey

Subsequent to executing an initial gravity survey over the property, the Company commissioned a CSAMT geophysical survey. Results of this work suggest the existence of a shallowly buried (less than 100 meters of cover) horst block located approximately 1.5 kilometers (1 mile) west of the range front. A series of south-east trending structures that bracket the target project directly back to the past-producing Quito Mine. A number of auriferous jasperoids, including those in the vicinity of the former Antimony King Mine, are located within this structural zone. The Company permitted two drill sites on BLM lands to test this buried target.

FIGURE 30. CSAMT LINES AT PORTER CANYON

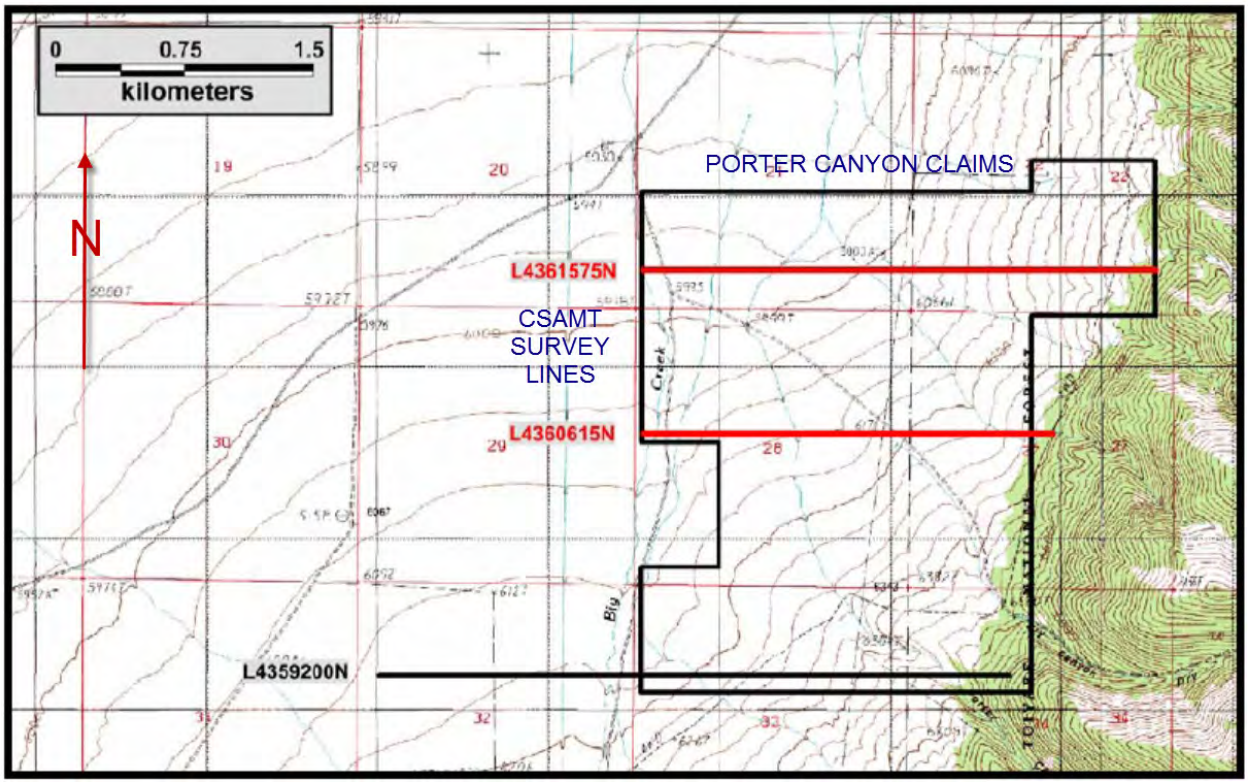
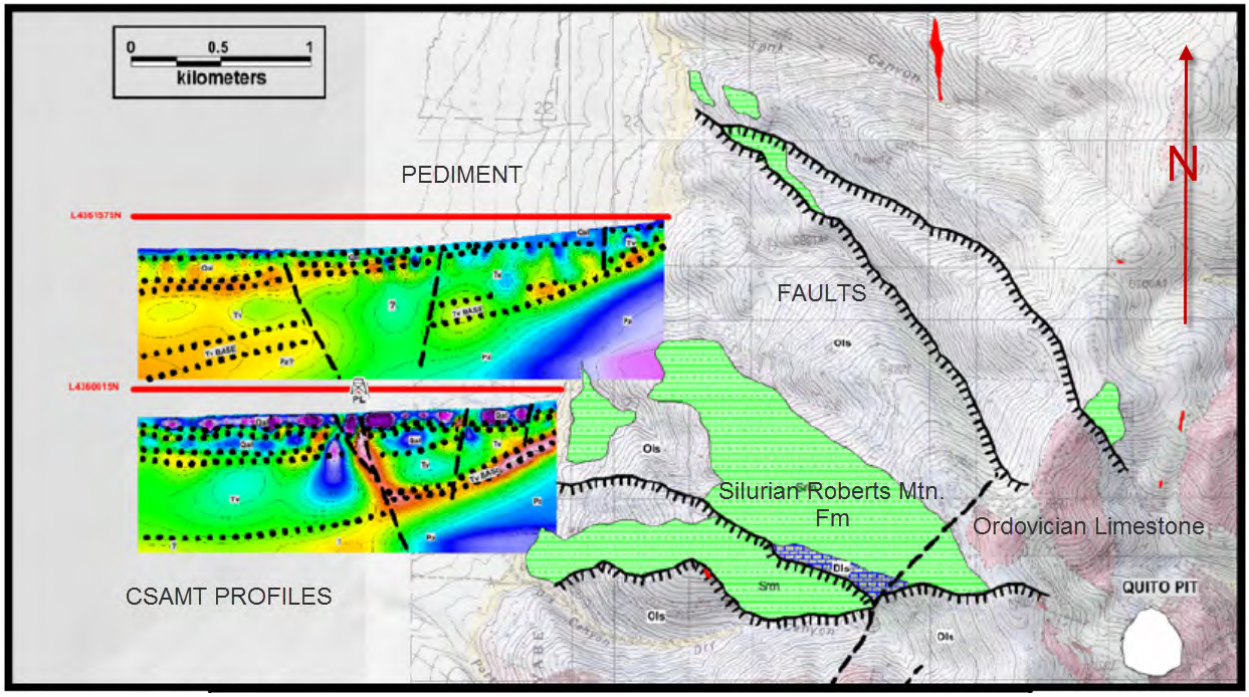


FIGURE 31. CSAMT PROFILES AT PORTER CANYON

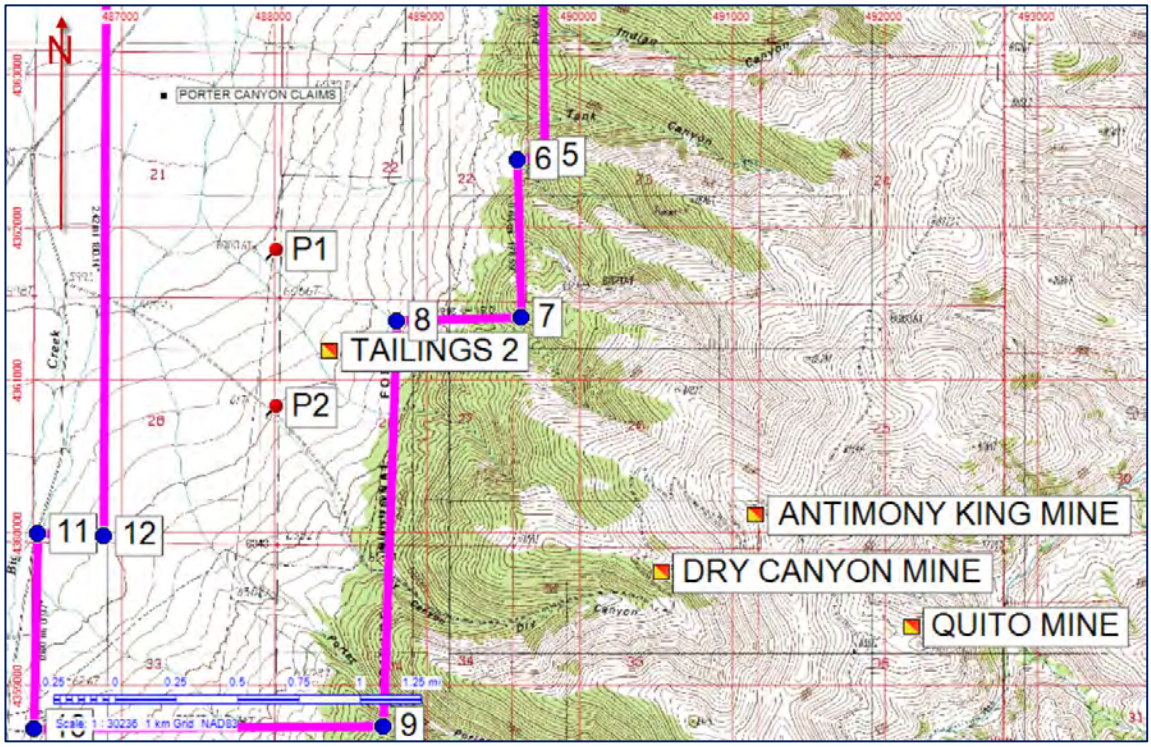


DRILLING AT PORTER CANYON

On January 11, 2012, Highway 50 Gold Corp. announced the completion of a 2 hole Reverse Circulation drill program at the Porter Canyon project. At the two sites drilled, alluvium was greater than 400 metres thick and no bedrock was encountered. The Company is currently evaluating structurally permissive areas which exhibit alteration (bleaching and decalcification) and may be indicative of a Carlin-type gold system in the southwest corner of the Quito Lower-plate window. Drill locations are shown on the Figure below and on a table on the following page.

FIGURE 33. LOCATION OF PORTER CANYON DRILL HOLES

2011 Drillholes are P1 and P2



The two completed drill hole locations at Porter Canyon are shown below:

DRILLHOLES AT PORTER CANYON				
HOLE	COLLAR_E	COLLAR_N	INCL	TD (m)
PCT 11-1	488075	4361660	-90	700
PCT 11-2	488070	4360620	-90	700

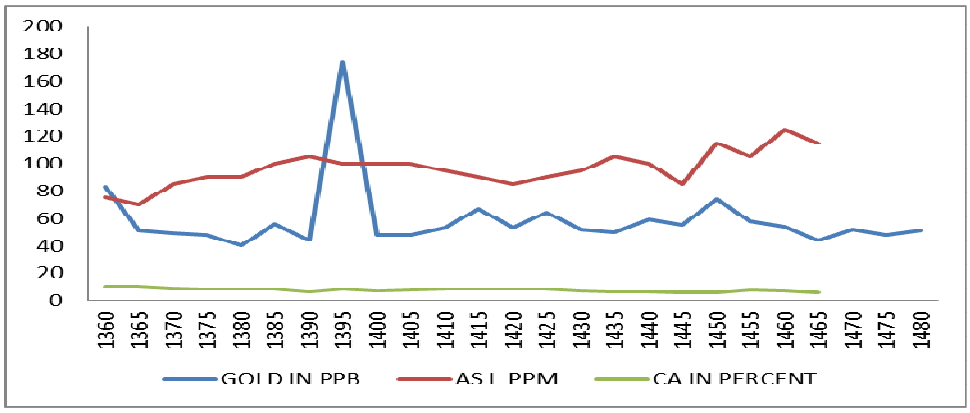
Analyses from a section of Porter Canyon drillhole PTC 11- 1 are shown below. Note the very high calcium content(>5.0%) and anomalous gold (>25 ppb)arsenic (>50 ppm) and antimony (>10 ppm):

Final Report - Job No: 12-338-00018-01								
				Int	Au	As	Ca	Sb
Sample ID	Hole ID	From (ft.)	To (ft.)	ft.	ppb	ppm	%	ppm
593319	PCT-11-01	1340	1345	5	39	70	>10	30
593320	PCT-11-01	1345	1350	5	58	95	9.3	38
593321	PCT-11-01	1350	1355	5	83	110	6.14	28
593322	PCT-11-01	1355	1360	5	51	90	8.81	30
593323	PCT-11-01	1360	1365	5	49	80	>10	28
593324	PCT-11-01	1365	1370	5	48	90	9.22	32
593325	PCT-11-01	1370	1375	5	40	75	10	32
593326	PCT-11-01	1375	1380	5	56	70	10	38
593327	PCT-11-01	1380	1385	5	44	85	8.89	34
593328	PCT-11-01	1385	1390	5	174	90	8.28	38
593329	PCT-11-01	1390	1395	5	48	90	8.35	32
593330	PCT-11-01	1395	1400	5	48	100	8.02	30
593331	PCT-11-01	1400	1405	5	53	105	6.31	38
593332	PCT-11-01	1405	1410	5	67	100	8.11	36
593333	PCT-11-01	1410	1415	5	53	100	7.06	30
593334	PCT-11-01	1415	1420	5	64	100	7.55	44
593335	PCT-11-01	1420	1425	5	52	95	8.17	34
593336	PCT-11-01	1425	1430	5	50	90	8.32	36
593337	PCT-11-01	1430	1435	5	59	85	8.39	26
593338	PCT-11-01	1435	1440	5	55	90	8.08	26
593339	PCT-11-01	1440	1445	5	74	95	7.12	30
593340	PCT-11-01	1445	1450	5	58	105	6.11	30
593341	PCT-11-01	1450	1455	5	54	100	6.16	20
593342	PCT-11-01	1455	1460	5	44	85	5.65	16
593343	PCT-11-01	1460	1465	5	52	115	5.85	30
593344	PCT-11-01	1465	1470	5	48	105	7.51	24
593345	PCT-11-01	1470	1475	5	51	125	7.11	18
593346	PCT-11-01	1475	1480	5	46	115	5.61	12

Data supplied by Highway 50

The initial drillhole at Porter Canyon, with strongly anomalous Ca, As, Sb and Au in alluvium, is thought to be indicative of Carlin style sediment hosted gold mineralization nearby, needs to be followed up with additional drilling to search for source of the gold.

FIGURE 34. PORTER CANYON - CHART OF ANOMALOUS CA, AS AND AU IN PTC 11-01



SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The author has no specific information on the sampling and sample preparation or analytical techniques used by Meridian in 1988-89. The author has not been able to directly verify the information derived from other sources in this report, but as the Meridian sampling was done by a large international mining company, and as the results are largely sub-economic in an early stage exploration venture, there is little reason to doubt the results.

The 2011 samples were taken by company personnel according to industry standards and analyzed at their Inspectorate Laboratory in Reno/Sparks Nevada. Gold analyses were by Fire assay with other elements (Ag As Ba Bi Cu Mo Pb Sb Se Te Tl and Zn\) by GenX 14, Aqua Regia digestion and ICP analysis at Trace Level. Mercury (Hg) was analyzed by Aqua Regia (AQR) dissolution, CV Atomic Absorption at Trace Levels. Inspectorate is an internationally recognized certification and testing company with analytical services worldwide. Neither the author nor the property vendors have any relationship with the laboratory.

DATA VERIFICATION

In the course of the due diligence property inspection for the Golden Brew and Porter Canyon properties, the author:

- Inspected the Porter Canyon property on June 27 2012
- Examined a number of claim posts and surveyed in additional proposed drillholes
- Observed the tailings area rehabilitation
- Sampled float on the pediment at Porter Canyon which proved to be mineralized
- Inspected the Golden Brew property on June 28th, visiting the outcrop area and taking grab and selected samples of the mineralized jasperoid
- Had a quick trip to the Quito and Antimony King mines, comparing mineralization
- Looked at Upper plate and Lower plate rocks in outcrop
- Had a quick trip through the Carlin Mineralized gold belt with John Leask, P.Eng.

The authors due diligence or confirmatory sample locations and descriptions are given below

SAMPLE	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
P1	Porter Canyon	Pediment near Drillhole P1, UTM: 488123 E/4361587N	Float rusty carbonate on pediment.
P2	Porter Canyon	Pediment near Drillhole P1, UTM: 488123 E/4361587N	Float rusty carbonate on pediment.
371	Golden Brew	Golden Brew trench area 481410E/4341730N	Large outcrop jasperoid w slickensides
372	Golden Brew	As above 481386E/4341746N	Outcrop rusty jasperoid
373	Golden Brew	As above 481375E/434141E	Outcrop rusty jasperoid

The authors samples were analyzed at Acme Labs, an accredited laboratory based in Vancouver BC Canada. Sample results are listed below. The samples are not necessarily representative of the target sought.

PORTER CANYON AND GOLDEN BREW 2012 SAMPLES

B.J.Price Geological Consultants Inc.

Rock Samples	Au	Ag	Ag	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Sb	Ba	Hg
	g/t	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.005	2	0.3	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	1
PC 1	0.026	<2	0.9	8	9	8	63	241	80	1186	<1
PC 2	1.575	5	5	3	35	26	31	4394	174	193	4
WPT 371	0.229	18	23	<1	11	15	94	349	13	770	<1
WPT 372	0.639	41	40.6	<1	12	7	70	522	28	2189	<1
WPT 373	1.271	77	71.8	<1	50	20	39	684	28	3632	<1

Samples average 1 kg. weight Analyzed at Acme Labs Vancouver BC, 1 ppm = 1 gram metric tonne

PC = Porter Canyon float. WPT samples are from Golden Brew outcrop area.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The information below is provided as background material for the reader. The writer has not been able to independently verify the information contained although he has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the descriptions. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this Technical Report. The source of the information concerning adjacent properties is from publicly available documents, from company websites and press releases published on the Internet.

The author has no specific information regarding other properties which are immediately adjacent to the Golden Brew property except for Porter Canyon described below (also held by Highway 50). The area near the Golden Brew Property and Porter Canyon is adjacent to the former Antimony King and Quito mine the Victorine Mine and, more distant, the Northumberland mine under development.

Antimony King Mine

Ownership of the Antimony King mine is not known at this time. The Porter canyon claims are mainly on the pediment west and north of the Antimony King and Quito mines. Also in the area, or as different names are: Mammoth, Mountain View, Mt. View, Confidence, Big Creek, Stokes Mine, Last Chance, Bray Mine, Antimony Millsite, Quito Claim, Pine Mine, Commodore. A brief description from MRDS follows:

"Stibnite in crystals, blebs, pads, and veinlets occurs in quartz within a silicified fault breccia along a fracture zone that strikes N 55 degrees W and dips 50 degrees SW. Wall rocks are dark siliceous shale and dark-gray thin-bedded limestone that strike about N 45 W and dip east on the east side of the ridge and strike about N 35 W and dip W on the west side of the ridge. The fault breccia ledge is about 40 ft. wide and traceable along strike for nearly 400 ft. There are open pits, several adits, and a 230-ft inclined shaft. Past production is listed as 454 metric tonnes of Antimony metal. Some production apparently may be combined with or reported as output from the Dry Canyon antimony mine". (Lawrence, E. F. Antimony Deposits In Nevada. Nevada Bureau Of Mines & Geology Bulletin 61, 1963, 248 Pp.)

Quito Gold property (Bravada Gold Corporation.)

http://www.bravadagold.com/en/projects/quito-project/index.php

The joint venture between FMC Minerals Corporation (FMC) and Inspiration Gold, Inc. (IGI). FMC established a land position in this area in 1980 after reconnaissance sampling indicated the presence of gold proximal to antimony mineralization and associated with jasperoids. By the spring of 1985, 800 m (2,600 ft.) of underground work were completed. Development drilling continued in 1985 and 18,300 m (60,000 ft.) of reverse circulation penetration were completed in 145 holes spaced 15 m (50 ft.) along drill fences spaced an average of 37 m (120 ft.) apart. Mining of the deposit (in two open pits in steep terrain) commenced in September, 1986 at a rate of 350,000 ore tpy. From 1986 to 1989 the Quito or Section 36 mine was reported to have produced 174,460 ounces of gold.

The Quito project (formerly mined by Meridian Gold) is now held by Bravada Gold Corporation. The following discussion of the Quito gold property was summarized and adapted from information on Bravada Gold's website:

The property is located approximately 15 kilometers northeast of the Golden Brew property within the Toiyabe Range in southern Lander County and is about 10 km south of Austin, Nevada. The project occurs along a postulated northwest trend (referred to as the Austin trend, or Western Rift) that extends from the Hot Creek Range on the southeast to the Black Rock desert on the northwest. Access is via paved, improved gravel and two track roads. The project consists of 462 unpatented lode claims (approximately 3,700ha) . All claims are located on U.S. Federal land managed by the Austin District of the Toiyabe National Forest. The claims are legally registered and recorded with both the BLM and Lander County. The claim owner paid $62,370 to the BLM and paid $10.50 per claim to Lander County to hold the claims through September 1, 2011. The Nevada Legislature recently passed an additional one-time fee on unpatented claims held in the state of Nevada. Pending legal challenges, the Company will be required to pay an additional $85.00 per claim to Lander County by June 1, 2011.

The Company signed a letter of intent (LOI) with Meridian Gold (the US operating subsidiary of Yamana Gold) during November 2010. Bravada can earn 70% interest in the property by spending US$2,500,000 over 5 years. Within 60 days after Bravada earn-in, Yamana can either: 1) elect to participate at 30%, 2) elect to earn 51% should a deposit of greater than 2 million ounces be discovered by paying Bravada three times Bravada's exploration expenditures and funding Bravada's share of capital requirements (repaid out of 80% of Bravada's cash flow), or 3) elect to reduce to a 2% NSR royalty and receive either 500,000 shares of Bravada stock or $500,000 cash at Bravada's option. No other royalties exist at the property. Bravada can elect to terminate the agreement after a firm commitment of $500,000 within one year of signing a formal Earn-in Agreement has been spend and certain claim fees have been paid.

Gold was produced from both open-pit and underground mines by the Austin Gold Venture (AGV) and was processed using sulfide flotation followed by carbon-in-leach recovery.

FMC Corporation targeted the Birch Creek Window for evaluation of gold potential in 1979, initially drawn to reported antimony-bearing jasperoids at the historic Antimony King prospect. FMC established a land position at Quito in 1980 and drilled 323 holes during 1981 and 1982 that focused on several surface rock and soil gold anomalies. These holes discovered and partially delineated at least four near-surface mineralized zones: the Main, Satellite, Russ', and Q4 deposits that were reported to contain a historical resource of over 300 thousand ounces gold at an average 6.16 g/t Au. FMC completed an additional 54 holes to test near-surface geologic, geochemical, and geophysical targets. These results were insufficient to maintain funding and the company decided to farm out the project. FMC signed a JV agreement in August 1984 with Inspiration Gold, Inc. (which later became WestGold following a merger with Minorco in 1988). Inspiration was the operator for the Austin Gold Venture (AGV). The AGV built a 1,000tpd gold processing facility, offices, and assay lab in Reese River Valley. Between 1986 and 1988 174,460 ounces gold were produced at a recovered average grade of 5.92g/t gold. All facilities were removed and the mill site reclaimed.

Mining ceased in 1989 and the property was returned to FMC Gold in the fall of 1992 after closure and reclamation work was complete. WestGold and FMC reports reference (historical) "drill-indicated" and "geologic-inferred resources" totaling 64,000 ounces gold and 90,000 ounces gold, respectively, that remained in the Quito district.

(Note: these are historic resources, are not NI-43-101 compliant current resources, and have not been independently confirmed by the present author or Bravada or its consultants and should not be relied upon at this time).

FMC drilled 4,134m in 11 deep RC holes in 1993. These holes were designed to test down-dip projections of mineralized faults in the Quito mine area. Several of these RC holes drifted from the planned target course, missing the intended targets, and thus only partially tested their targets.

The Quito property was farmed out to White Knight Resources in 1996. WKR re-mapped the Birch Creek Window and collected additional surface rock-chip samples. WKR drilled seven RC holes totaling 1,400m in 1998, all in the Russ' anomaly area, results were negative. The deepest hole went to 266m, but failed to reach Lower Plate carbonate rock.

Meridian maintained the core claim block of 102 claims and an additional 360 mining claims were located in 2006 to cover the principal outcrops of Roberts Mountain Formation.

All of the unpatented claims and most of the adjacent lands are under US Forest Service management, with some private ranch lands in Reese River Valley. Patented mining claims on the historic antimony prospects, interior to the claim group, are not under option as they are well outside present target focus.

The project occurs along a postulated northwest trend, referred to by various workers as the Austin trend or the Western Rift, which extends from the Hot Creek Range on the southeast to the Black Rock desert on the northwest; the trend is partially identified by a prominent magnetic feature visible on the state aeromagnetic map. The Northumberland Mine, a sediment-hosted gold mine, is approximately 50km southeast of the Quito project. The site geology of the Quito Project is complicated due to low-angle faulting and generally poor exposures of rock. Sedimentary rocks on the property range in age from Cambrian to lower Devonian and include a transitional sequence of carbonates, siltstones, and shales. This transitional assemblage is well-known as the favorable host-rock for gold mineralizing fluids in the Carlin-style gold-producing districts in Nevada. At Quito this assemblage includes the Nine Mile and Lower Antelope Valley Formations of Ordovician age; in addition, the previously mis-mapped Roberts Mountains Formation of Silurian age is recognized. Mineralization discovered and mined to date occurred primarily in rocks identified as the Nine Mile and Lower Antelope Formations. Numerous high-angle and low-angle faults act as conduits for mineralizing fluids. Gold mineralization is structurally controlled and occurs within veinlets of quartz and calcite containing minor amounts of pyrite and other sulphides. Alteration is very limited in the enclosing rocks; however, local jasperoid bodies occur along some structures and were the focus of early exploration efforts. Felsic dikes of Tertiary age are widespread in the vicinity, but generally they are poorly exposed due to alteration. These dikes contain anomalous Au, As, and Sb values.

Prior to acquisition of the property, the Bravada's consultants completed a review of data sets provided by Yamana. The data includes soil and rock geochemistry, geophysical surveys, and available historic drill data.

Mineralization and alteration occur in Upper and Lower Plate rocks of Paleozoic age; however, the generally more attractive Lower Plate stratigraphic rock series has not been tested sufficiently by drilling on the property. Historic drilling indicates that multiple areas contain strongly anomalous gold. Most of the previous drilling was designed to test near-surface gold mineralization for open-pit mine potential, with most holes drilled vertically. Mineralization in Upper Plate rocks is often hosted by vertical to high-angle structures, so vertical drill holes may have missed significant mineralized features. The 11 deep RC holes drilled in 1993 did not adequately test the deeper targets. Some of the extensive historic drill data has been acquired; however, that data has not been verified to 43-101 compliant standards. The Company is using the historic data only as a guide for exploration efforts. If this data is verified in the future, it may be used for resource calculations.

No NI-43-101 -compliant resources or reserves have been calculated for the property. The Quito property has produced 174, 460 ounces of gold from a combination of open-pit and underground mines that ceased operation in 1988. This gold production came from 1,007,305 tons at an average recovered grade of 5.92 grams gold per tonne. The previous operator estimated a remaining gold resource inventory as of January 1991 of 64,120 ounces at a grade of 5.31 g/t gold. In addition, 90,000 ounces remain in Section 36 of the resource at a 1.71 g/t gold cutoff.

Historical Estimate for Victorine Mine Verdstone Gold 1993				
CATEGORY	TONS	GRADE AU OPT	OZ AU.	NOTES
Proven/Probable	617,147	.196	120,960	Historical(Verdstone)
Inferred	322,381	.145	46,745	Historical (Verdstone)

(Note: these are historic resources, not NI-43-101 compliant resources, and have not been independently confirmed by the present author, by Bravada or its consultants, and should not be relied upon at this time).

Victorine Mine

http://www.nrh.co.il/s/victorine_mine.asp

Natural Resource Holdings, Ltd. ("NRH") is a holding company Trading on the Tel Aviv Exchange. NRH acquired a land package covering 171 acres which includes the Victorine Mine and several adjacent past-producing mines.

The Victorine mine is a past producing high-grade mine which has produced over 100,000 ounces of gold since 1862. The last mining activity occurred on the property in 1989 by Nevada GoldFields. In 1993, a historical resource estimate by Verdstone Gold suggested what was then termed a Proven/Probable reserve of 120,000 ounces and an inferred resource as shown in the table below:

Note: these are historic resources, not NI-43-101 compliant resources, and have not been independently confirmed by the present author, and should not be relied upon at this time).

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing done on any mineralization at the Golden brew property

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no current or historical reserves or resources on the Golden Brew property, which is at a preliminary stage of exploration.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The writer is not aware of any other relevant data or information for the property, the absence of which would make this report incomplete or misleading.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Golden Brew and Porter Canyon properties lie within a conjunction of structural elements similar to that in the Cortez gold mining camp situated to the north in the continuation of the Toiyabe Range. Historically, gold, silver and antimony have been mined in the Austin area, although as yet, deposits have been small. To the east of Golden Brew, The Victorine mine was a past producing high-grade mine with over 100,000 ounces of gold produced since 1862. The last mining activity occurred on the property in 1989 by Nevada GoldFields. To the north, and east of the Porter Canyon claims, the Quito mine also produced approximately 1 million tonnes of ore with an average recovered grade of 5.92 grams gold per tonne, for approximately 175,000 ounces of gold.

Exploration in this area of Nevada is now concentrating on deeper targets which may lie in pediment areas, in areas where structure has played an important part in genesis of gold deposits. While the drilling done to date by Highway 50 has not resulted in any economic intercepts, the geophysical surveys – magnetic, gravity and CSAMT provide additional structural data and encouragement for further exploration.

Characteristics of the properties which are considered by the author to be favourable in comparison with other Nevada Carlin type deposits are;

7. Proximity to known Carlin style mineralization (Quito,
8. Proximity to known major NNW trending rift structure in the Toiyabe Range
9. Additional fault structures and suspected horst blocks
10. Presence of mineralized jasperoid in outcrop and mineralized sanded carbonate float on regional strike from the known deposits and or alteration zones
11. Presence of anomalous Ca, As Sb, and Au in drillholes, comparable with fringe alteration areas other Carlin deposits
12. Presence of gravity and CSAMT geophysical anomalies.

The presence of float with strongly anomalous gold (1.575 g/t Au) arsenic, antimony and mercury on the Porter Canyon claim is very encouraging as the float of “sanded” carbonate resembles Carlin mineralization seen at other Carlin gold deposits and may come from a local source, considering the anomalous drill results nearby and proximity to the nearby Antimony King and Quito mines.

The Golden Brew property has anomalous drill samples (up to 290 ppm arsenic) and up to 24 ppm antimony in thin-bedded silty carbonates. Arsenic and antimony are common pathfinder elements in Carlin-type precious metal deposits elsewhere. The geochemical results from drilling, combined with proximity to the mineralized jasperoid and favourable structural features.

Both properties are worthy of additional drilling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Golden Brew

Seven proposed reverse circulation drillholes of approximately 2,000 to 2,500 feet each (600-700 meters) are based on the geophysical work and previous drilling: (Note that a number of new locations have now been proposed, although the number drilled will depend on finances). Preliminary geochemical orientations with soil gas, vegetation or leach able element studies may be worthwhile.

All seven holes are placed to test areas proximal to northwest to north-northwest structures extending into the basin from the range front. These structures are supported by both the gravity and CSAMT results. The distribution of gold and jasperoids in the range clearly provides justification for testing such structures within the basin. In addition, the holes are placed nearer the range relative to the 2010 drill holes, but still well within the basin. For example, Hole P1 is 700m from the range front. Hole priority is designated by the hole numbering with brief comments for each below.

- P1: This is top priority and intended to test the direct extension of the jasperoid / geochemical anomalies into the basin. A "structural zone" is indicated on the Line 3 CSAMT section with the hole placed to test at depth next to the largest structure.
- P2: This hole is placed approximately 350m south of Hole GBT 11-4, which encountered a significant interval of anomalous arsenic. A major northwest structure passes immediately to the south of the proposed location.
- P3: This hole is placed to test further along the same structure as P1.
- P4: This hole tests a major northwest structure to the north on CSAMT Line 2. In fact, the zone in which the hole is spotted is also identified as a "structural zone" on the CSAMT section.
- P5: This is placed to test a smaller scale northwest structure parallel and north of the major structure tested by holes P1 and P3.
- P6: This is placed to test a smaller scale northwest structure parallel and south of the major structure tested by holes P1 and P3.
- P7 lies between P3 and P4.

PROPOSED HOLE	EASTING M	NORTHING M	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION
P1	480710	4342000	600	VERICAL
P2	479360	4340150	600	VERTICAL
P3	480000	4342225	600	-50 ^{O} NE
P4	480440	4343620	600	VERTICAL
P5	480875	4342545	600	VERTICAL
P6	480350	4340850	600	-50 ^{O} NE
P7	480000	4343200	600	-50 ^{O} NE
7 drillholes			4300 m	

All locations are in UTM coordinates Zone 11 NAD 27

Position of the proposed drillholes for 2012 at Golden Brew and Porter Canyon are shown in the accompanying Figures. Note that positions of the proposed drillholes at each property may change before the program starts.

Porter Canyon

The wholly owned Porter Canyon claims are situated north of Golden Brew, on the pediment adjacent to the canyon. The claims cover the projected north-eastern limit of the Eastgate volcanic trough under pediment cover northwestward from of the Quito Mine, a small but significant Carlin-type deposit hosted in lower-plate silty limestones from which 175,000 ounces of gold was produced between 1986 and 1989.

Subsequent to staking, Highway 50 completed a gravity surveys which are interpreted to show several horsted blocks under a shallow westerly sloping pediment, west of the base of the Toiyabe Range. Initial drill targets consisted of the intersection of a set of northwest trending structures which host auriferous jasperoids with antimony mineralization in the range to the east, and a set of north trending cut-off structures related to a major crustal feature referred to as the Western Nevada Rift. These intersections appear to be coincident with the structural edges of the aforementioned horst blocks.

Subsequent to the initial gravity survey over the property, the Company completed a CSAMT geophysical survey. The survey suggested the existence of a shallowly buried horst block located approximately 1.5 kilometres (1 mile) west of the range front, thought to be extending the Quito Mine. A number of auriferous jasperoids, including the former Antimony King Mine, are located within this structural zone.

Highway 50 completed two holes were completed in 2011 to evaluate this target. Holes PCT-11-01 and PCT-11.02 were drilled to depths of 451 metres and 528 metres respectively. The bottom 40 metres (130 feet) of alluvium in PCT-11-01 shows significant enrichment in Carlin-type pathfinder elements, arsenic and antimony, as well as substantially elevated gold values (up to 174 pp Au).

During the property inspection, the author surveyed in several additional proposed drillsites and at least 2 drillholes are permitted, with other permits to follow.

While there is no exposed mineralization at Porter Canyon, a carbonate altered zone is present in cliffs above the claims and mineralized sanded[1] carbonate float has been found on the pediment below which contain strongly anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and mercury, as seen in the authors sample (below) .

PORTER CANYON 2012 SAMPLES
B.J.Price Geological Consultants Inc.

Rock Samples	**Au**	**Ag**	**Ag**	**Mo**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**As**	**Sb**	**Ba**	**Hg**
	g/t	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.005	2	0.3	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	1
PC 1	0.026	<2	0.9	8	9	8	63	241	80	1186	<1
PC 2	1.575	5	5	3	35	26	31	4394	174	193	4

[1] Note: sanded implies altered by decalcification.

FIGURE 35. PROPOSED 2012 DRILLHOLES AT GOLDEN BREW

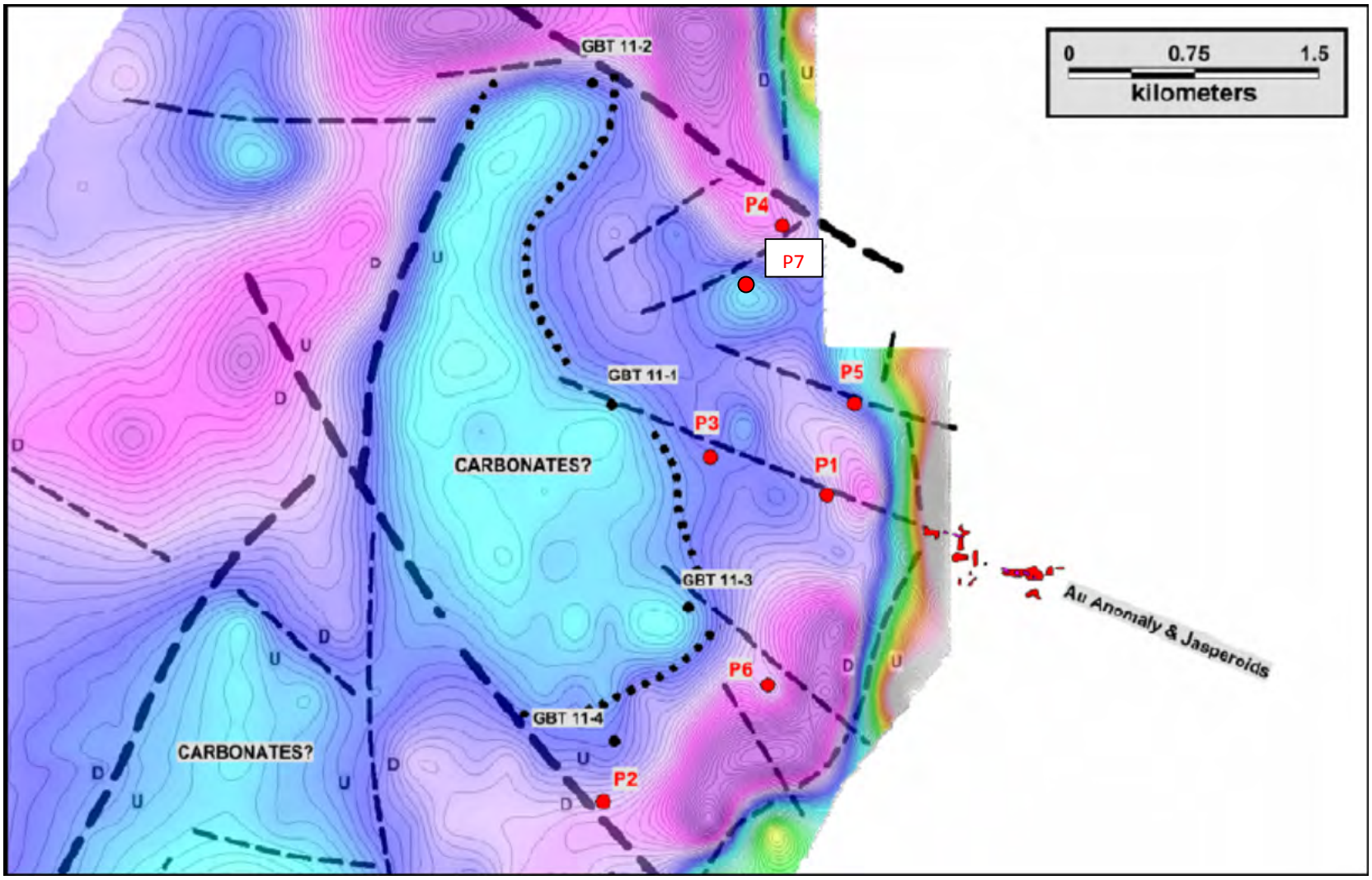


FIGURE 36. ADDITIONAL PROPOSED DRILL HOLES AT GOLDEN BREW

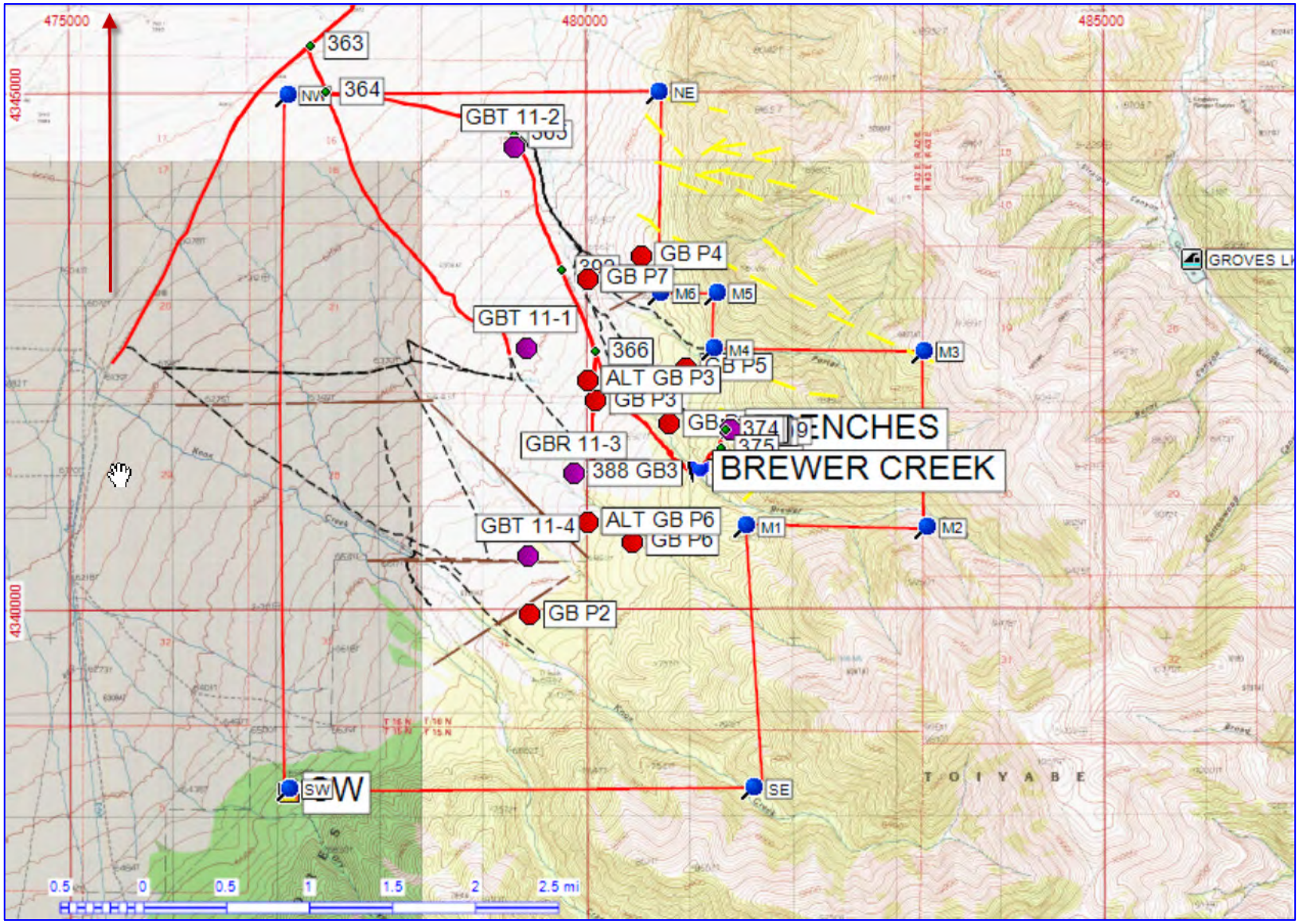
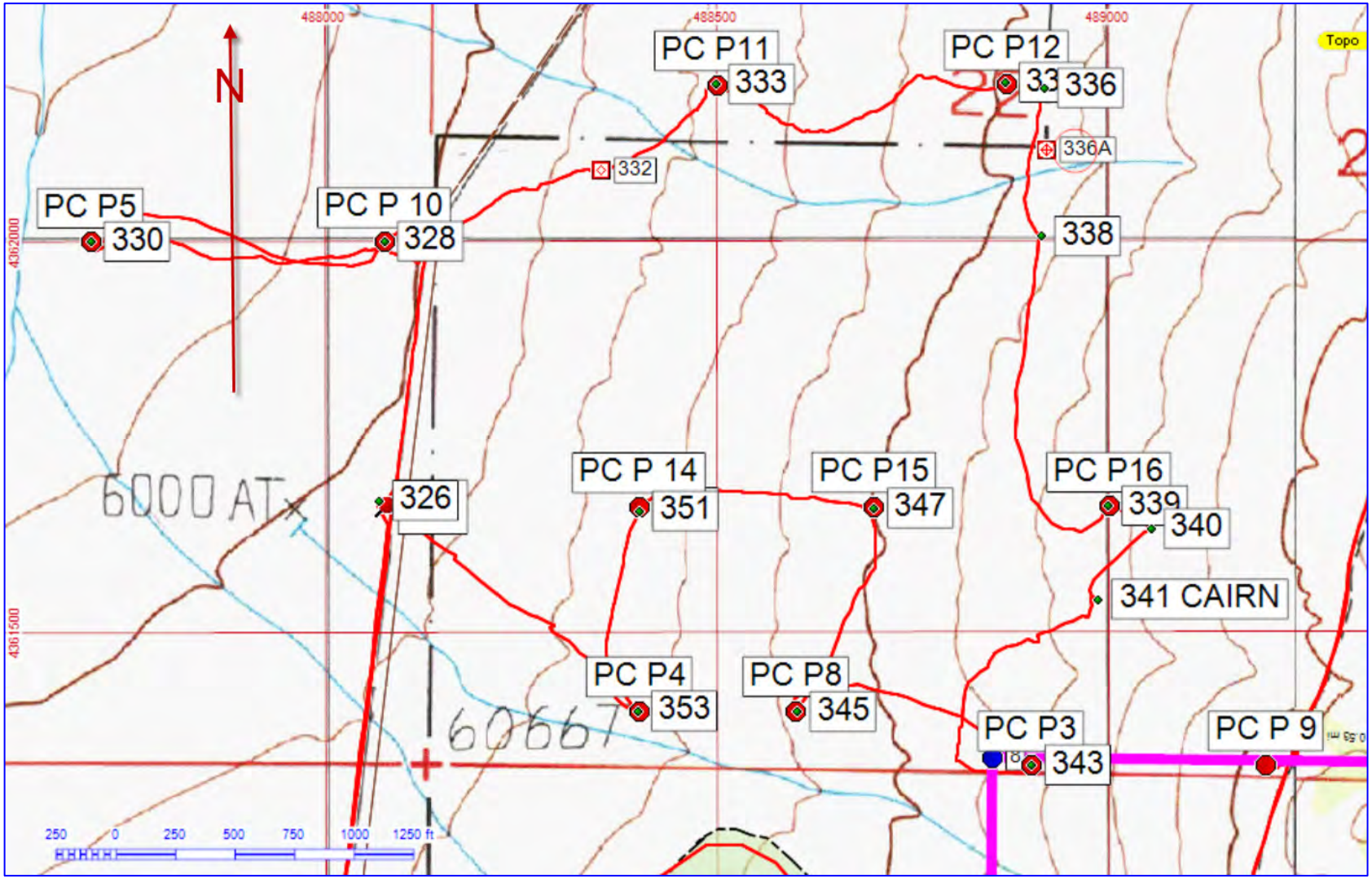


FIGURE 37. ADDITIONAL PROPOSED DRILLHOLES AT PORTER CANYON

(Not all are shown)



WAYPOINTS AND FEATURES - PORTER CANYON AND GOLDEN BREW

WAYPOINTS AND FEATURES - PORTER CANYON DUE DILIGENCE 2012					
DRILL HOLE	**Type**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation**	**COMMENTS**
ZONE 11 NAD 27 CONUS	**DESCRIPTION**	**METERS**	**METERS**	**FEET**	
PORTER CANYON					
PC P 1	Near min	488075	4361660		Completed 2011
PC P2		488070	4360620		Completed 2011
PC P3	PROPOSED DH	488900	4361330	6199	pediment, near old track, abt 800 ft from rd at tailings
PC P4	PROPOSED DH	488400	4361400	6102	west of #8, open slight slope pediment
PC P5	PROPOSED DH	487700	4362000	5973	Pediment, near dry gully about 400 ft west of #10, flat little clearing req
PC P 6					Not surveyed
PC P 7					Not surveyed
PC P8	PROPOSED DH	488600	4361400	6251	west of #3, open pediment
PC P 9	PROPOSED DH	489200	4361330	6383	Slope at top of pediment very near Johnson Canyon rd.
PC P 10	PROPOSED DH	488075	4362000	6003	Pediment, just w of fence. Relatively clear and abt 100 ft. from ranch road
PC P11	PROPOSED DH	488500	4362200	5938	Pediment shallow slope open sagebrush, east of fence line
PC P12	PROPOSED DH	488870	4362200	6084	Pediment, shallow slope, sage brush, near sect. corner.
PC P13					Not surveyed
PC P 14	PROPOSED DH	488400	4361660	6106	west of #15 rel flat pediment. Only sagebrush.
PC P15	PROPOSED DH	488700	4361660	6160	north of #8, open pediment and sagebrush

PC P16	PROPOSED DH	489000	4361660	6220	pediment slope, near sect line, road abt 300 ft east.
PC P 17					Not surveyed
PC P 18					Not surveyed
PC P19	PROPOSED DH	488843	4360390	6363	Slope and treed area above pediment, near Johnson Canyon rd
PC P 20					Not surveyed

WAYPOINTS AND FEATURES - GOLDEN BREW					
DUE DILIGENCE 2012					
DRILL HOLE	**Type**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation**	**COMMENTS**
ZONE 11 NAD 27 CONUS	**DESCRIPTION**	**METERS**	**METERS**	**FEET**	
GOLDEN BREW					
GB P6	PROPOSED DH	480430	4340650		not examined, forest area above pediment near fence line, alternate.
GB P5	PROPOSED DH	480955	4342345		not examined, access roads to south and north
GB P4	PROPOSED DH	480520	4343420		not examined, top of pediment, access rd to south
GB P3	PROPOSED DH	480080	4342025		near access rd along fence, open pediment minor vegetation (sage)
GB P2	PROPOSED DH	479440	4339950		not examined, just outside scarified pediment (air photo)
GB P1	PROPOSED DH	480790	4341800		not examined good farm track abt 500 ft north.
Drill locations were surveyed by GPS, error averages 3-5 meters.					

PROPOSED BUDGET

The following drill budget is proposed, tentatively for 5 holes at Golden Brew, and two holes at Porter Canyon,(may be subject to further prioritization) each from 2000 to 2500 ft. in depth for about 14,000 to 18,000 feet total. At present there are no specific locations for proposed holes at Porter Canyon.

DESCRIPTION	UNITS AND RATES	AMOUNT CAN$
Geological supervision	1 man x 40 days	$20,0000
Assistant/core cutter	1 man x 40 days	$12,000
Food and lodging	400 man days x $120/day	$48,000
Permitting, bonding	estimate	$20,000
Vehicles	2 x $100/day x 40 days	$8,000
Reverse circulation drilling	18,000 ft. x $30/ft.	$540,000
Field Equipment and supplies		$5,000
Computer drafting, Cell Phones		$2,500
Assays and shipping	500 samples x $60	$30,000
Report Preparation		$15,000
Subtotal		$880,500.00
Contingency		$119,500
TOTAL BUDGET		**$1,000,000**

Note: at Present, Canadian and US dollars are approximately at par.

Any further drilling would be contingent on the results of the above program, conditions of exploration permits and and the availability of adequate financing. Note that a number of proposed drillsites have been surveyed in advance of preparation of the drill plan The author does not guarantee that the above program can be completed for the stated estimate. Additional budgeting should be done when contracts are arranged.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 13 th day of February, 2013

respectfully submitted

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

per:_____

Barry J. Price, P.Geo. Qualified Person

REFERENCES

Blanchflower, Douglas, P.Geo. (1993); VICTORINE MINE PROPERTY, Kingston Mining District, Lander County, Nevada, U.S.A. Latitude: 39º 14' 20" North Longitude: 117º 07' 40" West Township 16 North Range 43 East Sections 22 and 27 A report Prepared For VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION Prepared By MINOREX CONSULTING LTD. Dated May 18, 1993 J.

Droste, K.J., Bruff, S.R., Johnson, E.A., Brooks, W.E., and Johnson, R.O., 1988, The Austin Gold Venture, in: Bulk Mineable Precious Metal Deposits of the Western United States, G.S.N. Symposium, p. 73-99.

Kirwin, B., 1989, Preliminary report describing the geology, alteration, and mineralization of the Golden Brew project, Lander County, Nevada: Meridian Gold company report.

Stewart, J.H., McKee, E.R., and Stager, H.K., 1977, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Lander County, Nevada, N.B.M.G. Bull. 88

Wright, J. L., 2010a, Golden Brew Property, Gravity survey, GIS database: Tatmar Investments Inc. company report.

Wright, J. L., 2010b, Golden Brew Property, CSAMT survey, GIS database: Tatmar Investments Inc. company report.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR BARRY JAMES PRICE, M.SC., P.GEO

I, Barry James Price, hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver B.C., with my office at Ste 831 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1V5, (Telephone: 682-1501)

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1965 with a Bachelors Degree in Science (B.Sc.) Honours, in the field of Geology, and received a further Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Economic Geology from the same University in 1972.

I have practiced my profession as a Geologist for the past 35 years since graduation, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Oil and Gas Exploration, and Geological Consulting. I have written a considerable number of Qualifying Reports, Technical Reports and Opinions of Value for junior companies in the past 15 years.

I have worked in Canada, the United States of America, in Mexico, The Republic of the Philippines, Indonesia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, The People's Republic of China, and the Republic of South Africa, Chile, and Argentina.

My specific experience concerning the subject deposit is related to work done for other clients on similar sediment-hosted gold deposits in Nevada.

I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia (No 19810 - 1992) and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report.

I am responsible for preparation of all parts of this report, which is titled: Technical Report, Golden Brew And Porter Canyon Properties, Lander County, Nevada, Prepared for Highway 50 Gold Corp. (formerly Tatmar Ventures Inc.) by my consulting firm: B.J. Price Geological Consultants Inc. and dated February 13, 2013.

I have based this report on a visit to the subject properties on June 27 and 28 2012, a review of all available data concerning the subject property supplied by the property vendors and optionor and on other materials obtained from the literature and from web sites.

For the purposes of this Technical Report I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I have read the Policy and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the property which is the subject of this report I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any shares in Highway 50 Gold Corp., nor in the property., nor in any related companies, nor do I intend to acquire any such shares, in full compliance with all provisions of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission of which would make the technical report misleading.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 13th day of February, 2013

respectfully submitted

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

_____

Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Qualified Person

APPENDIX I CLAIM DATA

GOLDEN BREW PROPERTY CLAIMS - LANDER COUNTY								
Claim	Book	Page	County - Doc No.	BLM - NMC No.	Length	Width	Total Area sq ft.	Owner
GBG 31	607	59	256919	1022311	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 32	607	60	256920	1022312	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 33	607	61	256921	1022313	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 34	607	62	256922	1022314	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 35	607	63	256923	1022315	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 36	607	64	256924	1022316	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 37	607	65	256925	1022317	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 38	607	66	256926	1022318	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 39	607	67	256927	1022319	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 40	607	68	256928	1022320	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 41	607	69	256929	1022321	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 42	607	70	256930	1022322	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 43	607	71	256931	1022323	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 44	607	72	256932	1022324	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 45	607	73	256933	1022325	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 46	607	74	256934	1022326	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 47	607	75	256935	1022327	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 48	607	76	256936	1022328	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 49	607	77	256937	1022329	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 50	607	78	256938	1022330	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 51	607	79	256939	1022331	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 52	607	80	256940	1022332	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 53	607	81	256941	1022333	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 54	607	82	256942	1022334	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 55	607	83	256943	1022335	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 56	607	84	256944	1022336	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 57	607	85	256945	1022337	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 58	607	86	256946	1022338	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 59	607	87	256947	1022339	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 60	607	88	256948	1022340	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 61	607	89	256949	1022341	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.

GBG 62	607	90	256950	1022342	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 63	607	91	256951	1022343	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 64	607	92	256952	1022344	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 65	607	93	256953	1022345	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 66	607	94	256954	1022346	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 67	607	95	256955	1022347	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 68	607	96	256956	1022348	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 69	607	97	256957	1022349	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 70	607	98	256958	1022350	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 71	607	99	256959	1022351	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 72	607	100	256960	1022352	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 73	607	101	256961	1022353	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 74	607	102	256962	1022354	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 75	607	103	256963	1022355	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 76	607	104	256964	1022356	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 77	607	105	256965	1022357	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 78	607	106	256966	1022358	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 79	607	107	256967	1022359	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 80	607	108	256968	1022360	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 81	607	109	256969	1022361	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 82	607	110	256970	1022362	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 83	607	111	256971	1022363	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 84	607	112	256972	1022364	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 85	607	113	256973	1022365	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 86	607	114	256974	1022366	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 87	607	115	256975	1022367	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 88	607	116	256976	1022368	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 89	607	117	256977	1022369	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 90	607	118	256978	1022370	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 91	607	119	256979	1022371	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 92	607	120	256980	1022372	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 93	607	121	256981	1022373	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 94	607	122	256982	1022374	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 95	607	123	256983	1022375	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 96	607	124	256984	1022376	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 97	607	125	256985	1022377	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 98	607	126	256986	1022378	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 99	607	127	256987	1022379	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 100	607	128	256988	1022380	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 101	607	129	256989	1022381	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.

GBG 102	607	130	256990	1022382	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 104	612	690	258070	1026660	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 105	612	691	258071	1026661	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 106	612	692	258072	1026662	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 107	612	693	258073	1026663	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 108	612	694	258074	1026664	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 109	612	695	258075	1026665	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 110	612	696	258076	1026666	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 111	612	697	258077	1026667	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 112	612	698	258078	1026668	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 113	612	699	258079	1026669	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 114	612	700	258080	1026670	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 115	612	701	258081	1026671	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 116	612	702	258082	1026672	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 117	612	703	258083	1026673	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 118	612	704	258084	1026674	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 119	612	705	258085	1026675	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 120	612	706	258086	1026676	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 121	612	707	258087	1026677	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 122	612	708	258088	1026678	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 123	612	709	258089	1026679	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 124	612	710	258090	1026680	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 125	612	711	258091	1026681	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 126	612	712	258092	1026682	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 127	612	713	258093	1026683	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 128	612	714	258094	1026684	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 129	612	715	258095	1026685	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 130	612	716	258096	1026686	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 131	612	717	258097	1026687	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 132	612	718	258098	1026688	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 133	612	719	258099	1026689	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 134	612	720	258100	1026690	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 135	612	721	258101	1026691	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 136	612	722	258102	1026692	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 137	612	723	258103	1026693	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 138	612	724	258104	1026694	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 139	612	725	258105	1026695	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 140	612	726	258106	1026696	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 141	612	727	258107	1026697	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.

GBG 142	612	728	258108	1026698	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 143	612	729	258109	1026699	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 144	612	730	258110	1026700	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 145	612	731	258111	1026701	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 146	612	732	258112	1026702	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 147	612	733	258113	1026703	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 148	612	734	258114	1026704	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 149	612	735	258115	1026705	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 150	612	736	258116	1026706	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 151	612	737	258117	1026707	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 152	612	738	258118	1026708	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 153	612	739	258119	1026709	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 154	612	740	258120	1026710	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 155	612	741	258121	1026711	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 156	612	742	258122	1026712	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 157	612	743	258123	1026713	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 158	612	744	258124	1026714	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 159	612	745	258125	1026715	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 160	612	746	258126	1026716	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 161	612	747	258127	1026717	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 162	612	748	258128	1026718	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 163	612	749	258129	1026719	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 164	612	750	258130	1026720	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 165	612	751	258131	1026721	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 166	612	752	258132	1026722	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 167	612	753	258133	1026723	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 168	612	754	258134	1026724	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 169	612	755	258135	1026725	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 170	612	756	258136	1026726	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 171	612	757	258137	1026727	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 172	612	758	258138	1026728	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 173	612	759	258139	1026729	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 174	612	760	258140	1026730	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 175	612	761	258141	1026731	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 176	612	762	258142	1026732	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 177	612	763	258143	1026733	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 178	612	764	258144	1026734	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 179	612	765	258145	1026735	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 180	612	766	258146	1026736	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 181	612	767	258147	1026737	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.

GBG 182	612	768	258148	1026738	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 183	612	769	258149	1026739	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 184	612	770	258150	1026740	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 185	612	771	258151	1026741	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 186	612	772	258152	1026742	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 187	612	773	258153	1026743	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 188	612	774	258154	1026744	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 189	612	775	258155	1026745	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 190	612	776	258156	1026746	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 191	612	777	258157	1026747	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 192	612	778	258158	1026748	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 193	612	779	258159	1026749	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 194	612	780	258160	1026750	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 195	612	781	258161	1026751	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 196	612	782	258162	1026752	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 197	612	783	258163	1026753	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 198	612	784	258164	1026754	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 199	612	785	258165	1026755	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 200	612	786	258166	1026756	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 201	612	787	258167	1026757	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 202	612	788	258168	1026758	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 203	612	789	258169	1026759	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 204	612	790	258170	1026760	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 205	612	7941	258171	1026761	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 206	612	792	258172	1026762	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 207	612	793	258173	1026763	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 208	612	794	258174	1026764	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 209	612	795	258175	1026765	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 210	612	796	258176	1026766	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 211	612	797	258177	1026767	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 212	612	798	258178	1026768	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 213	612	799	258179	1026769	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 214	612	800	258180	1026770	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 215	612	801	258181	1026771	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 216	612	802	258182	1026772	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 217	612	803	258183	1026773	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 218	612	804	258184	1026774	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 219	612	805	258185	1026775	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 220	612	806	258186	1026776	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 221	612	807	258187	1026777	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.

GBG 222	612	808	258188	1026778	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 223	612	809	258189	1026779	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 224	612	810	258190	1026780	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 225	612	811	258191	1026781	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 226	612	812	258192	1026782	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 227	612	813	258193	1026783	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 228	612	814	258194	1026784	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 229	612	815	258195	1026785	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 230	612	816	258196	1026786	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 231	612	817	258197	1026787	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 232	612	818	258198	1026788	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 233	612	819	258199	1026789	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 234	612	820	258200	1026790	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 235	612	821	258201	1026791	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 236	612	822	258202	1026792	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 237	612	823	258203	1026793	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 238	612	824	258204	1026794	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 239	612	825	258205	1026795	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 240	612	826	258206	1026796	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 241	612	827	258207	1026797	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 242	612	828	258208	1026798	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 243	612	829	258209	1026799	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 244	612	830	258210	1026800	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 245	612	831	258211	1026801	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 246	612	832	258212	1026802	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 247	612	833	258213	1026803	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 248	612	834	258214	1026804	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 249	612	835	258215	1026805	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 250	612	836	258216	1026806	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 251	612	837	258217	1026807	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 252	612	838	258218	1026808	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 253	612	839	258219	1026809	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 254	612	840	258220	1026810	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 255	612	841	258221	1026811	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 256	612	842	258222	1026812	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 257	612	843	258223	1026813	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 258	612	844	258224	1026814	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 259	612	845	258225	1026815	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 260	612	846	258226	1026816	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 261	612	847	258227	1026817	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.

GBG 262	612	848	258228	1026818	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 263	612	849	258229	1026819	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 264	612	850	258230	1026820	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 265	612	851	258231	1026821	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 266	612	852	258232	1026822	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 267	612	853	258233	1026823	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 268	612	854	258234	1026824	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 269	612	855	258235	1026825	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 270	612	856	258236	1026826	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 271	612	857	258237	1026827	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 272	612	858	258238	1026828	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 273	612	859	258239	1026829	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 274	612	860	258240	1026830	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 275	612	861	258241	1026831	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 276	612	862	258242	1026832	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 277	612	863	258243	1026833	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 278	612	864	258244	1026834	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 279	612	865	258245	1026835	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 280	612	866	258246	1026836	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 281	612	867	258247	1026837	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 282	612	868	258248	1026838	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 283	612	869	258249	1026839	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 284	612	870	258250	1026840	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 285	612	871	258251	1026841	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 286	612	872	258252	1026842	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 287	612	873	258253	1026843	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 288	612	874	258254	1026844	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 289	612	875	258255	1026845	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 290	612	876	258256	1026846	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 291	612	877	258257	1026847	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 292	612	878	258258	1026848	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 293	612	879	258259	1026849	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 294	612	880	258260	1026850	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 295	612	881	258261	1026851	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 296	612	882	258262	1026852	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 297	612	883	258263	1026853	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 298	612	884	258264	1026854	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 299	612	885	258265	1026855	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 300	612	886	258266	1026856	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 301	612	887	258267	1026857	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.

GBG 302	612	888	258268	1026858	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 303	612	889	258269	1026859	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 304	612	890	258270	1026860	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 305	612	891	258271	1026861	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 306	612	892	258272	1026862	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 307	612	893	258273	1026863	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 308	612	894	258274	1026864	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 309	612	895	258275	1026865	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 310	612	896	258276	1026866	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 311	612	897	258277	1026867	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 312	612	898	258278	1026868	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 313	612	899	258279	1026869	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 314	612	900	258280	1026870	1500	600	900,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 315	612	901	258281	1026871	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 316	612	902	258282	1026872	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 317	612	903	258283	1026873	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 318	612	904	258284	1026874	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 319	612	905	258285	1026875	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 320	612	906	258286	1026876	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 321	612	907	258287	1026877	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 322	612	908	258288	1026878	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 323	612	909	258289	1026779	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 324	612	910	258290	1026880	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 325	612	911	258291	1026881	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GBG 326	612	912	258292	1026882	1500	300	450,000	Tatmar Ventures (US) Inc.
GB 311	549	237	239553	914370	1500	600	900,000	Genesis Gold Corp.
GB312	549	238	239554	914371	1500	600	900,000	Genesis Gold Corp.
GB 313	549	239	239555	914372	1500	600	900,000	Genesis Gold Corp.
GB 412	549	240	239556	914373	1500	600	900,000	Genesis Gold Corp.
GB 413	549	241	239557	914374	1500	600	900,000	Genesis Gold Corp.
			300 claims				211,050,000	approx 4845 acres

APPENDIX II MRDS –USGS DATABASE

GOLDEN BREW MINE

Identification information

Deposit ID	**10125365**
MAS/MILS ID	**0320150767**
Record type	**Site**
Current site name	**Golden Brew Claim**
Alternate or previous names	**Stout Claims**

Point of reference
Ore Body
Geographic coordinates:
-117.210630, 39.224620 (WGS84)
Elevation 2329
Location accuracy
10(meters)

Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Fraction	State
Mount Diablo	016 N	042 E	25		Nevada

QUITO MINE

Deposit ID	**10310547**
MRDS ID	**W700418**
Record type	**Site**
Current site name	**Austin Gold Ventures Gold Mine**
Alternate or previous names	**Dry Canyon Deposit, Quito Mine**

Point of reference	**Pit**
Geographic coordinates:	**-117.091800, 39.384700 (WGS84)**
Elevation	**2620**

Reserves and resources (Prior to Mining)

Type	**In-situ**
Estimate year	**1986**
Total resources	**793,000**mt ore

Resource details

Commodity	Subtype	Grade	units	Group	Importance	Year
Gold	Au	4.517000	g/mt	Gold	Major	1986

Type	**In-situ**
Estimate year	**1987**
Total resources	**544,000**mt ore

Resource details

Commodity	Subtype	Grade	units	Group	Importance	Year
Gold	Au	5.251000	g/mt	Gold	Major	1987

(Note: these are historic resources, not NI-43-101 compliant resources, and have not been independently confirmed by the USGS, the company or its consultants and should not be relied upon at this time).

Comments on the workings information

•The mine is developed by a multiple bench open pit covering 14 acres. Ore is treated in a flotation mill, followed by agitated cyanide leaching of flotation tailings. There is a satellite pit about 1/4 mile to the south of the main open pit. Currently proposed drilling is in areas peripheral to the existing mined area.

Comments on other economic factors

•Production from 1986 to 1989 was 4.25 metric tonnes of gold and an unknown amount of silver from 933 kilotonnes of ore. The deposit produced 191,000 ounces of gold from 1986 through 1989. Remaining resources at that time were 4.2 metric tonnes of gold and an unknown amount of silver contained in 609,000 tonnes of ore. (Historical Resources reported by USGS not NI43-101 compliant and should not be relied upon)

Comments on development

•First called the Quito prospect, Austin was a grass-roots discovery by FMC Gold Corporation (Meridian Gold's predecessor) in 1980. FMC staked 648 unpatented lode claims on the prospect from 1980 to 1983. FMC also leased 5 patented claims and one millsite for the property. In 1984, FMC entered into a joint venture with Minorco, in which FMC kept a 28% interest, and Minorco was the operator with 72%. In 1985 Inspiration Inc. and FMC Minerals Corp. formed a joint venture called the Austin Gold Venture to develop the deposit. Morrison-Knudsen was awarded the contract for mining services (1986). The plan was to haul 350000 tons ore per year over the crest of the Toiyabe Range and down Dry Canyon on the west side to a mill in the Reese River Valley. Planned production (1985) of 55000 ounces of gold per year. Start-up was scheduled for mid-May, 1986. The projected mine life was 5 years. Austin Gold Ventures controlled a large claim block surrounding the mine area. First gold was poured in December 1986. The mine employed 121 persons in 1986. Stripping ratio for main pit was greater than 12:1. Ore was mined primarily through open pit methods with a very limited amount of ore delivered from an underground test mine. A total of one million tons of ore were processed through a mill. Tailings were deposited in a clay lined facility. Mine closure was followed by reclamation which was to include closure and rehabilitation of the access road. However, the community expressed an interest in leaving the road open for recreation access to

the mountains, so Meridian worked directly with the community, the county and Forest Service to modify the closure plan and leave the road open, which Austin has identified as a feature that would compliment bicycle tourism in the area. By 1989, the deposit was mined out, having produced 191,000 ounces of gold from 1986 through 1989. White Knight Gold began exploration of the Quito area in the late 1990s and in 1999, USFS reported that White Knight Gold was planning a 2-3-year exploration project that would include road building and drilling in three separate areas in the Birch Creek drainage peripheral to the formerly mined Quito property: the Russ Southwest area (11 drill sites); the Q-4 area (6 holes); and the Spires area (new road building and up to 17 holes). The drilling project was still pending USFS approval in 2001.

NBMG Mining District File 149, numerous press clippings 1985-1987

Droste, K.J., et al., 1988, "The Austin Gold Venture", In Bulk Mineable Precious Metals Deposits of the Western U.S., GSN. Symposium.

Bonham, H.F., 1986, NBMG Map 91.

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Inspiration Mines Inc., 1985, Plan of Operation for the Austin Gold Venture, Lander County, NV.

Long, K.R., DeYoung, J.H., Jr., and Ludington, S.D., 1998, Significant deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in the United States: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 90-206A, 33 p.; 98-206B. one 3.5 inch diskette.

Inspiration Mines Inc., 1985, Plan of Operation for the Austin Gold Venture, Lander County, NV

USFS memoranda, 2001.

STAFF, 1988, Directory Of Nevada Mine Operations Active During Calendar Year 1987: Nevada Division Of Mine Inspection, 84 P.