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TECHNICAL REPORT

LINCOLN HILL PROPERTY

PERSHING COUNTY, NEVADA

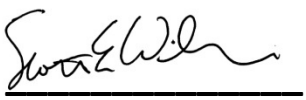
USA

JUNE 9, 2010

Prepared by

SCOTT E. WILSON CONSULTING, INC.

Scott E. Wilson, C.P.G.



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1 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Rye Patch Gold Corp. (Rye Patch), this technical report has been prepared by Scott E. Wilson Consulting (SEWC) on the Lincoln Hill property (Lincoln Hill), Pershing County, Nevada. The purpose of this report is to provide Rye Patch and its investors with an independent opinion on the technical aspects and mineral resources at Lincoln Hill. This report conforms to the standards specified in Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F. SEWC's scope of work is to develop and quantify the resources related to Lincoln Hill as an independent consultant.

Rye Patch acquired Lincoln Hill in 2007 based on the geological setting and its strategic location near their recent gold discoveries at the Wilco Project, located approximately 6 km to the west. Lincoln Hill is located in western Nevada, approximately 185 km (115 mi) east of Reno, Nevada. It is readily accessible from Interstate 80 (I-80) east of Lovelock, Nevada. Lincoln Hill consists of 75 unpatented lode mining claims (2 "Kings Ransom" claims, 4 "King Tut" claims, 6 "LH" claims, 16 "ALH" claims, 6 "WMC" claims, 1 "Rochester Bonanza" claim, 2 "Raven" claims and 41 "LY" claims) and 1 patented lode mining claim (Abe Lincoln #2). The claims are located in all or portions of sections 12 and 13, T28N, R33E, and sections 6, 7 and 18, T28N, R34E, MDBM.

Rye Patch US has entered to two exploration agreements and staked claims at Lincoln Hill. The area covered by the Agreement includes a total of 75 unpatented and 1 patented lode mining claims which cover approximately 536.23 hectares (1325 acres). Effective November 7, 2007, Rye Patch signed the Lincoln Hill Area Lease with an Option to Purchase Letter of Intent Agreement with Mountain Gold Exploration, Inc. (MGE) and Lane Griffin (LG) (the MGE/LG Agreement). This agreement covers 34 unpatented and 1 patented lode mining claims. Annual payments of cash and Rye Patch stock are due each November 7. There is an underlying lease, the Fialdini-Mahar Lease and Work Commitment, and Rye Patch has assumed the work commitments. These annual commitments are cumulative and have been satisfied through 2011. The next payment is due November 7, 2012. Effective September 8, 2009, Rye Patch US entered into an Agreement for the Sale and Purchase of Unpatented Mining Claims (Walker Agreement) and a Warranty Deed with Reserved Royalty with Robert Walker (Walker). These documents include 3 unpatented lode mining claims and reserve a 4% NSR to Walker, which can be bought down for $100,000 for each percentage. Annual cash payments are due each September 8.

The Lincoln Hill property is located in the Rochester mining district, in the southwest flank of the Humboldt Range (Figure 1.1). The Spring Valley mining district is to the east and north and the Sacramento district is to the west. The Rochester district has produced more silver than any other district in Pershing County. During the 1860s there was prospecting across the entire Humboldt Range. The Rochester mining district deposits were worked extensively from 1912-1929 at which time the Lincoln Hill area was producing gold. There are no specific production

figures for Lincoln Hill, although gold and silver have been mined from the hill through the 1980s. The Lincoln Hill gold and silver production is included in the Rochester district figures.

Since 1980 two companies have explored Lincoln Hill. During the 1980s, Coeur Exploration conducted surface exploration activities and drilled 8 RC holes into the upper eastern portion of the altered and mineralized zone. During 2001 and 2002, Newmont exploration completed geological mapping, surface and underground rock sampling and then drilled 8 RC holes. Newmont's drilling was primarily outside the main area of surface alteration and mineralization and they were likely searching for lateral and vertical extensions of the mineralizing system.

1.2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Lincoln Hill lies in the west-central portion of the Great Basin part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. The Great Basin is characterized by north to northeast trending ranges separated by wide flat valleys (Figure 1.1). In this part of Nevada, the ranges are generally made up of Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Mesozoic sedimentary rocks have been classified into five major depositional groups of strata (Johnson, 1977). The groups that are exposed in the Humboldt Range are the Koipato and Star Peak Groups. The Koipato is comprised of nonmarine volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Deposition of the Koipato was accompanied by faulting and tilting which caused its present distribution to be discontinuous across this portion of Pershing County. The geology of this part of the Humboldt Range has been studied extensively because it has the most complete section of the Koipato Group and it has a long history of silver and gold production, primarily from the Rochester Mine.

The Rochester Rhyolite hosts precious metal mineralization at Lincoln Hill and is divided into three sub units. The Basal Unit includes crystal tuffs, lapilli lithic tuffs and breccias. In outcrop it consists of intensely silicified, locally argillized, fine grained tuff. In core, the unit shows a more complex assemblage of volcanic rocks. Mineralized breccias occur mainly along high angle faults and consist of 1-6 cm diameter fragments of felsic volcanic rocks and some quartz in a fine grained matrix with abundant limonite and hematite. The Intermediate Unit is comprised of felsic tuffs that can exhibit well developed foliation that can be cataclastic and mylonitic. The Upper Unit is host to the ornamental dumortierite-rich rock. Andalusite, tourmaline and massive sericite occur in a strongly pervasively silicified felsic rock with veins and stockwork.

Lamprophyre dikes cut the Rochester rhyolite. They are argillized in places and can have a strong stockwork along the contact with the host Rochester Rhyolite. Au+Ag can occur along this Lamprophyre-Rochester contact. The Rochester Rhyolite is overlain by a massive dark gray limestone in the southwestern portion of the property. The limestone is locally cut by quartz veins or quartz stockwork.

Structurally, the district lies within a broad asymmetrical antiform that is cut by later north-trending faults. In the core of the Lincoln Hill mineralized area, the rock units are oriented E-W, dipping gently to south. NNW-SSE striking structures are also common at Lincoln Hill.

Lincoln Hill lies within the newly named Oreana Trend (Pinto da Silva and Howald, 2009). This mineralized corridor extends from the Willard/Colado (Wilco) area to the Spring Valley deposit. It is characterized by the alignment of recent and historic gold and silver deposits and occurrences.

At Lincoln Hill, the Rochester Rhyolite is intensely altered over an extensive area with minimum dimensions of 5,000' long by 1,000' wide by 1,000' vertical. Silicification and argillization are the most conspicuous alteration and they envelop most of the mineralization. A high-grade, coarse-gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline-sericite-clay altered stockwork-vein system is associated with N30º to 60ºW striking, altered lamprophyre dikes. An additional later high-grade, coarse-gold, hematitic-clay altered tectonic fault-fracture system, which strikes N45°E, intersects and slightly offsets the lamprophyre dikes and associated gold-silver mineralization. Low-grade gold and silver mineralization is associated with quartz veinlets oriented northwest to southeast, and a close association with pervasive silicification. This blanket-like mineralized zone starts at the surface and has been drilled to a depth of 500 feet.

Lincoln Hill is a high-grade, gold-silver-quartz-pyrite-tourmaline-sericite stockwork vein system overprinting a large low to moderate grade disseminated replacement precious metal mineralizing system. The host rocks are the Permo-Triassic island arc volcanic rocks of the Koipato Group. Gold mineralization has been identified over an area 1.6 by 2.4 km (1.5 by 1 mi) and to a depth of >305 m (1000 ft). Rye Patch believes that the folding faulting, alteration and mineralization are related to several porphyry-style intrusions emplaced in this portion of Nevada. There are likely multiple mineralizing events which have deposited and remobilized the precious metals. The separation of these events at Lincoln Hill is critical in defining the areas prospective for concentration of gold and silver.

Gold occurs in several distinct "areas" at Lincoln Hill (Main, Shaft, Lamprophyre, Flat and Raven zones). Some of the common characteristics are: 1) Dense replacement silicification and quartz stockwork veins, 2) Argillization outside the silicification, 3) Lack of pyrite, 4) Quartz limonite and hematite stockworks and 5) Higher grade gold at structural intersections.

The Main Zone is characterized by high-angle N50E veins with lesser northwest and east-west trending structures. The sub-horizontal silicification with low grade gold and silver mineralization is exposed at the surface and has been drilled to a depth of 152 m (500 feet). The Shaft Zone is characterized by high-angle N60E veins. The Shaft Zone is open to the northeast and southwest. The Lamprophyre Zone follows the N40 W trending lamprophyre dike. Gold mineralization occurs in stockwork veins and veinlets on the selvages and later high-grade, coarse-gold is associated with a hematite-clay altered N45E trending tectonic fault-fracture system (manifested by breccias). These breccias intersect and slightly offset the lamprophyre dikes and associated gold-silver mineralization. The Flat Zone is between the Main/Shaft zone areas and an untested northeast trending zone. The Raven Zone is characterized by steeply dipping N50E structure and is open to the southeast.

1.3 DRILLING AND SAMPLING

Rye Patch has drilled 43 RC and 4 core holes for a total of 6281 m (20,606 ft) at Lincoln Hill. Prior to Rye Patch, Coeur Exploration drilled 8 RC holes and Newmont drilled 8 RC holes for a total of 2637 m (8650 ft). The Rye Patch drilling was completed in 2008 and 2009. During 2008, 23 RC holes were drilled in the central portion of the property, primarily in the Main, Lamprophyre, Flat and Shaft zones. The exploration program cut multi-ounce gold and silver intersections.

The drill hole analytical results indicate the stockwork mineralization hosts high-grade structurally controlled gold and silver (21.3 meters grading 27.2 g/t Au and 34 g/t Ag including 7.6 meters grading 75.4 g/t Au and 82 g/t Ag) surrounded by a near surface, stockwork gold and silver zone. To ensure gold assays captured the higher grade portion of the gold system, selected intervals from drill holes LR-019, LR-021 and LR-023 were re-run using metallic-screen, fire-assay analysis. The results of this study show gravity separation (coarse gold) is a potential assay issue.

Another 20 RC holes and 4 core holes were drilled in 2009. The drill program included a few holes within the main zones drilled in 2008 and 13 RC holes in targets outside of the main body of alteration and mineralization. The initial reverse circulation drilling results expanded the at-surface stockwork alteration zone 500 meters (1,500 feet) southward into the Raven target area. Core and RC drilling show the main Lincoln Hill target contains significant high-grade gold and silver along northeast trending structures within the broader quartz stockwork halo zone. The core shows the broader stockwork mineralization has a high-angle as well as a horizontal or bedding controlled component.

Rock chip samples were collected by Rye Patch primarily to determine the areas with the highest grade gold mineralization. At each sample site the location, rock type, formation, degree and type of alteration, mineralization and sample type were recorded. This work followed industry standards and was adequate for the geology, mineralization and level of exploration conducted at Lincoln Hill.

Rye Patch used industry standard practices during their drilling programs. Both RC and core were collected (43 RC holes and 4 core holes). Drill holes were oriented to cross the mineralized zones based on surface and underground geologic mapping and the results of historic drilling. The RC samples were collected for each 1.5 m (5 ft) interval over the full length of the drill holes. Dry samples were taken in the upper 6 m of the hole and split. Casing was set and water was injected through the remainder of the hole. Samples were split using a rotating wet splitter.

There were 4 core holes drilled by Rye Patch at Lincoln Hill and all the drilling was HQ or NQ. Rye Patch sampled on 5 foot intervals, adjusting the sample widths when geology or mineralization changes were noted. All drill holes were surveyed for deviation and most did not deviate more than a few degrees. Rye Patch utilized blanks, reference standards and duplicate samples to monitor quality control of their drill samples.

The sampling methods were standardized. Sample preparation, analysis and security was handled by reputable laboratories and all data was verified before entering into the drill hole database for use in the resource estimation.

1.4 RESOURCES

NI 43-101 compliant resources have been estimated for the Lincoln Hill project (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Lincoln Hill Inferred Resource at May 14, 2010

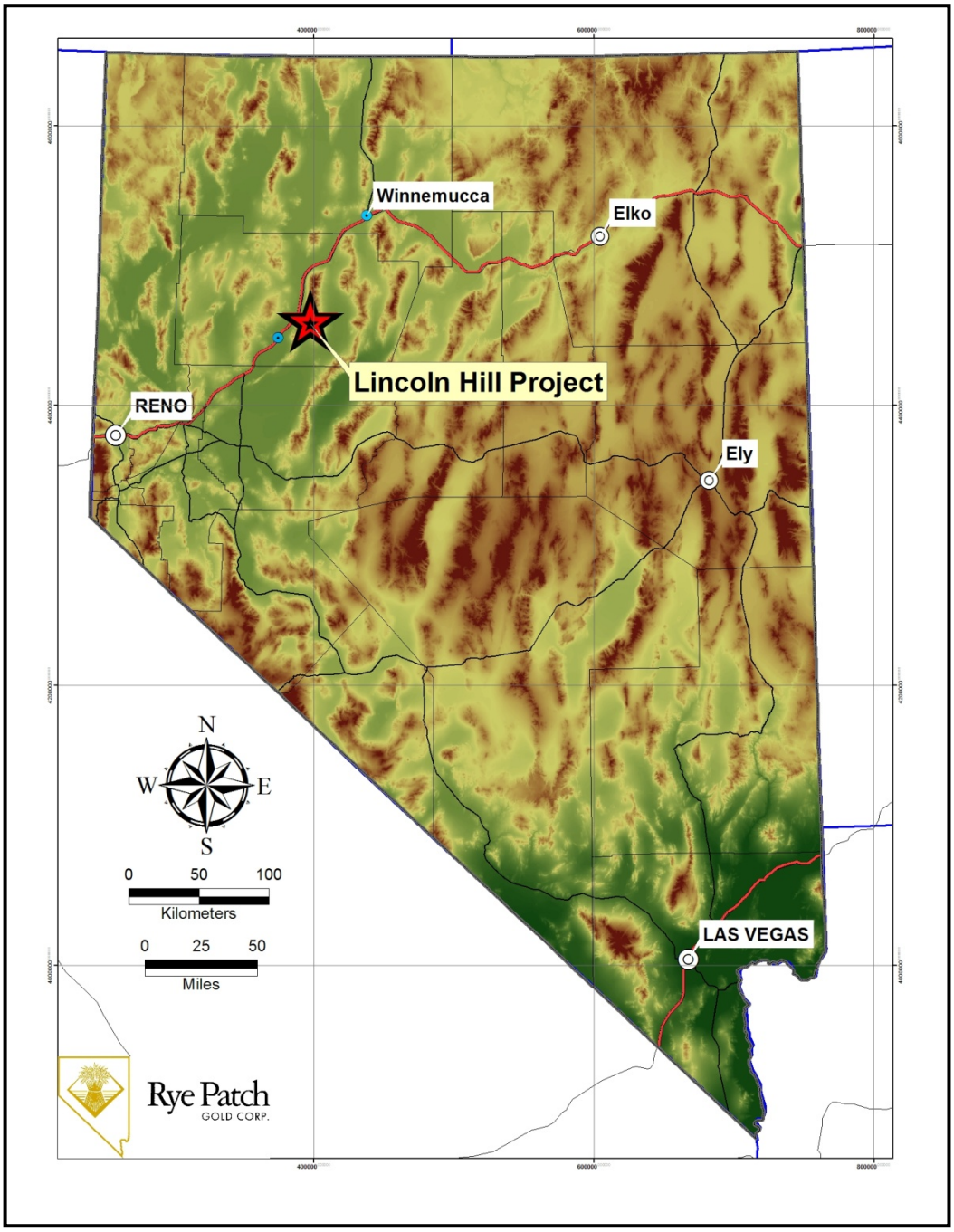
Cut off grade AuEq g/t	Tonnes (000s)	Gold g/t	Gold ounces	Silver g/t	Silver ounces
0.343	17,215	0.686	380,000	17.143	9,488,000

1.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the exploration and results from the property to date, the author believes that the Lincoln Hill property is of sufficient merit to warrant further exploration and development.

A 30,000 foot infill drill program and metallurgical testing are recommended for the Lincoln Hill property. Costs to execute this program are estimated to total US$1,500,000.

Figure 1.1 Location Map of Lincoln Hill, Pershing County, Nevada



2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. William Howald, President and CEO, Rye Patch Gold Corp. (Rye Patch), this technical report has been prepared by Scott E. Wilson Consulting (SEWC) on the Lincoln Hill property (Lincoln Hill), Pershing County, Nevada. The purpose of this report is to provide Rye Patch and its investors with an independent opinion on the technical aspects and mineral resources at Lincoln Hill. This report conforms to the standards specified in Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F. The information in the report is current as of March 15, 2010

Rye Patch acquired Lincoln Hill in 2007 based on the geological setting and its strategic location near their recent gold discoveries at Willard, approximately 6 km to the west.

The work completed by Rye Patch, along with historical data, forms the basis of this report. Some of the historical information was generated before the use of NI 43-101 reports and therefore does not comply with all of the requirements.

This report describes the property geology, mineralization, exploration activities and exploration potential based on compilations of published and unpublished data and maps, geological reports and a field examination by the author. The author has been provided documents, maps, reports and analytical results by Rye Patch. This report is based on the information provided, field observations and the author's familiarity with mineral occurrences and deposits in the Great Basin and worldwide. All references are cited at the end of the report in Section 21, References.

The author visited Lincoln Hill on March 27, 2010 accompanied by Ronaldo Silva, Rye Patch. Three rock-chip samples were taken by the author and all available data was reviewed.

This report was prepared by Scott E. Wilson, SEWC, and the author has participated in all aspects of this report. There is no affiliation between Mr. Wilson and Rye Patch except that of independent consultant/client relationship.

2.2 CORPORATE RELATIONSHIPS

Rye Patch Gold Corp. (Rye Patch) is a British Columbia Corporation, and Rye Patch Gold (US) Inc. (Rye Patch US) is a Nevada Corporation. Both were formed in 2006 and Rye Patch US is the U.S. operating subsidiary of Rye Patch.

Rye Patch requested the completion of this technical report. When Rye Patch is referenced in this report, it refers to both Rye Patch and Rye Patch US. The individual company names will be referenced when needed for clarity.

2.3 UNITS OF MEASURE

All units of measurement used in this report are metric (English) unless otherwise stated. Currencies are expressed in US dollars. These are the units used by Rye Patch. Historical grade

and tonnage is reported as originally published. Gold grades are reported as referenced and conversion factors are listed below. Location coordinates are expressed in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates, using the 1927 North American Datum (NAD27), Zone 11, Mount Diablo Base Meridian (MDBM).

Some of the conversion factors applicable to this report are:

Table 2.1 Analytical Values

	oz/ton (opt)	**gm/tonne (g/t)**
1 ppm	0.0291667	1
1 ppb	0.0000291667	0.001
1 oz/ton	1	34.2857

Table 2.2 Linear Measure

1 inch (in)	2.54 centimeters (cm)
1 foot (ft)	0.3048 meter (m)
1 yard (yd)	0.9144 meter (m)
1 mile (mi)	1.6093 kilometers (km)

Table 2.3 Area Measure

1 Acre	0.4047 Hectare (Ha)	
1 square mile	640 acres	259 Ha

2.4 DEFINITIONS

Table 2.4 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AOI	Area of influence
AMR	Advanced Mineral Royalties
BLM	United States Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (U.S. Federal Code)
FA	Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Finish
AA	Analytical Technique for Gold Analysis
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma (Geochemical analytical method)
MDBM	Mount Diablo Base Meridian
NMC#	Nevada Mining Claim Number
NSR	Net Smelter Royalties
RC	Reverse Circulation Drill Hole
USGS	United States Geological Survey

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author assumes that all the data provided by Rye Patch and reviewed in preparation for this report is accurate and complete in all material aspects. Rye Patch has warranted that it has fully disclosed all material information in its possession or control at the time of writing and that the data is complete, accurate and not misleading. The author has exercised care in reviewing the supplied information and believes that the assumptions are factual and the interpretations are reasonable. The author relied on the data provided by Rye Patch and has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld.

This report is based on information known to the author as of March 15, 2010.

The author is not a Qualified Person in environmental issues and is not a Registered Landman or Lawyer. Discussions on environmental issues are not professional opinions. A qualified expert should be consulted if a professional Environmental Report is required. Discussions on land issues are not professional opinions and a title report should be completed if legal land rights are required.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 AREA AND LOCATION

Lincoln Hill is located in western Nevada, approximately 185 km (115 mi) east of Reno, Nevada. It is readily accessible from Interstate 80 (I-80) east of Lovelock, Nevada. From Lovelock, travel east on I-80 for approximately 37 km (23 mi), and turn southeast on the paved road towards the Humboldt Range. Travel for 6.4 km (4 mi) and take the right fork (gravel road). Follow this gravel road through the historic town of Old Rochester and turn north (left) at 4.8 km (3 mi). Various dirt roads and tracks traverse Lincoln Hill and access is reasonably good. There is a locked gate at the patented claims. Topography is gentle to moderate and a mix of sagebrush and pinion-juniper forest is present. Snow cover can make access to portions of the property difficult from late November through April although operations, such as drilling, should be possible even in these months. The elevation at Lincoln Hill ranges from approximately 1585 to 2018 m (5200 to 6620 ft).

Lincoln Hill consists of 75 unpatented lode mining claims (2 “Kings Ransom” claims, 4 “King Tut” claims, 6 “LH” claims, 16 “ALH” claims, 6 “WMC” claims, 1 “Rochester Bonanza” claim, 2 “Raven” claims and 41 “LY” claims) and 1 patented lode mining claim (Abe Lincoln #2) and they are shown in Figure 4.1. The claims are located in all or portions of sections 12 and 13, T28N, R33E, and sections 6, 7 and 18, T28N, R34E, MDBM. The unpatented and patented lode mining claims which comprise Lincoln Hill are listed in Appendix A. The unpatented lode mining claims are administered by the BLM on federally owned lands.

The known gold and base metal mineralization occurs in small prospect pits in the southern and central portion of the property. This is a historic mining area and has been explored extensively since the late 1800s.

4.2 CLAIMS AND AGREEMENTS

Rye Patch US has entered to two exploration agreements and staked 41 claims at Lincoln Hill.

Effective November 7, 2007, Rye Patch signed the Lincoln Hill Area Lease with an Option to Purchase Agreement with Mountain Gold Exploration, Inc. (MGE) and Lane Griffin (LG) (the MGE/LG Agreement). There are 34 unpatented and 1 patented lode mining claims included in the MEG/LG Agreement (Appendix A). The schedule of minimum advance royalty payments due to MGE/LG are shown in Table 4. 1. The term of the agreement is 20 years with auto-renewal and MGE/LG retains a 4% NSR. Rye Patch can buy down the royalty for $1,000,000 for the first percent within 5 years and another percentage within 7 years for $3,000,000. There is an underlying lease, the Fialdini-Mahar Lease and Work Commitment, and Rye Patch has assumed these work commitments (Table 4.2). The Area of Interest (AOI) is described as T28N, R33E, Sections 12, 13 and N1/2 24, T28N, R34E, Sections 7, 18 and N1/2 19, W1/2 8, W1/2 20. MEG and LG reserve the right to collect mineral specimens, without hindering any exploration or mining activities. The AOI only pertains to locatable ground staked by Rye Patch at the time and does not apply to any pre existing claims.

Effective September 8, 2009, Rye Patch US entered into an Agreement for the Sale and Purchase of Unpatented Mining Claims (Walker Agreement) and a Warranty Deed with Reserved Royalty with Robert Walker (Walker). These documents include 3 unpatented lode mining claims (Appendix A) and reserve a 4% NSR to Walker, which can be bought down for $100,000 for each percentage. Rye Patch has the first right of refusal if Walker decides to sell his royalty interest. The total purchase price is $41,000 and the payment schedule is shown in Table 4.3.

The preceding discussion on land status describes the claims and agreement as reviewed by the author, as of March 15, 2010. No land title work has been completed on the property, although a "Status Report" was completed in 2009 (Perry, 2009) on the unpatented lode mining claim included in the MGE/LG agreement. The author reviewed the Agreements, the annual documents filed with the BLM and Pershing County. The author is not a Registered Landman.

The area covered by the MGE/LG Agreement includes a total of 75 unpatented and 1 patented lode mining claims which cover approximately 536 hectares (1325 acres).

Table 4.1 MGE/LG Agreement, Minimum Advance Royalty Payment Schedule

		Cash	Shares Stock	Status
On Signing		$50,000	0	Complete
w/in 10 days of execution		$0	100,000	Complete
1st anniversary		$60,000	100,000	Complete
2nd anniversary		$65,000	100,000	Complete
3rd anniversary		$70,000	150,000	Nov. 7, 2010
4th anniversary		$75,000	150,000	Nov. 7, 2011
5th anniversary		$80,000	150,000	Nov. 7, 2012
6th anniversary and thereafter		$80,000		

Table 4.2 Fialdini-Maher Lease and Work Commitment

		Amount	Status
1st anniversary of execution		$100,000	**Complete**
by 2nd anniversary		$200,000	**Complete**
by 3rd anniversary		$300,000	**Complete***
by 4th anniversary		$500,000	**Complete***
by 5th anniversary		$1,000,000	Due Nov. 7, 2012
* All expenditures are cumulative and a total $1.1 million has been spent towards the work commitment.			

Table 4.3 Walker Agreement Payment Schedule

		Amount	Status
Upon Signing		$3,000	**Complete**
1st Anniversary		$5,000	Due September 8 2010
2nd Anniversary		$7,500	Due September 8 2011
3rd Anniversary		$10,000	Due September 8 2012
4th Anniversary		$15,500	Due September 8, 2013

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY

There has been no Environmental Liability study on Lincoln Hill. The only environmental issues apparent during the author's brief field visit are numerous small historic prospect pits and dumps. Rye Patch has completed a drilling program as described in Section 11 and have permits in place as described in Section 4.7.

The author is not a Qualified Person in environmental issues and therefore these statements should not be taken as a professional opinion. A qualified expert should be consulted if a professional Environmental Report is required.

4.4 CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEES

Claim maintenance fees for the September 1, 2009 to September 1, 2010 period were paid by Rye Patch. They sent a check for $4,760 (Receipt#1973508) to the Nevada State Office of the U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to cover claim maintenance fees through September 1, 2010 for the claims under the MGE/LG Agreement. The transaction is dated August 10, 2009. They sent a check for a large number of claims, which included $5,740 for the 41 LY Lincoln Hill claims (Receipt#1973524), to the Nevada State Office of the BLM to cover claim maintenance fees through September 1, 2010 for the claims staked by Rye Patch US. The transaction is dated August 10, 2009. Rye Patch also reimbursed Robert Walker for his 2009-2010 BLM claim maintenance fees.

Claim maintenance fees are due annually on or before September 1.

4.5 FEES DUE TO PERSHING COUNTY, NEVADA

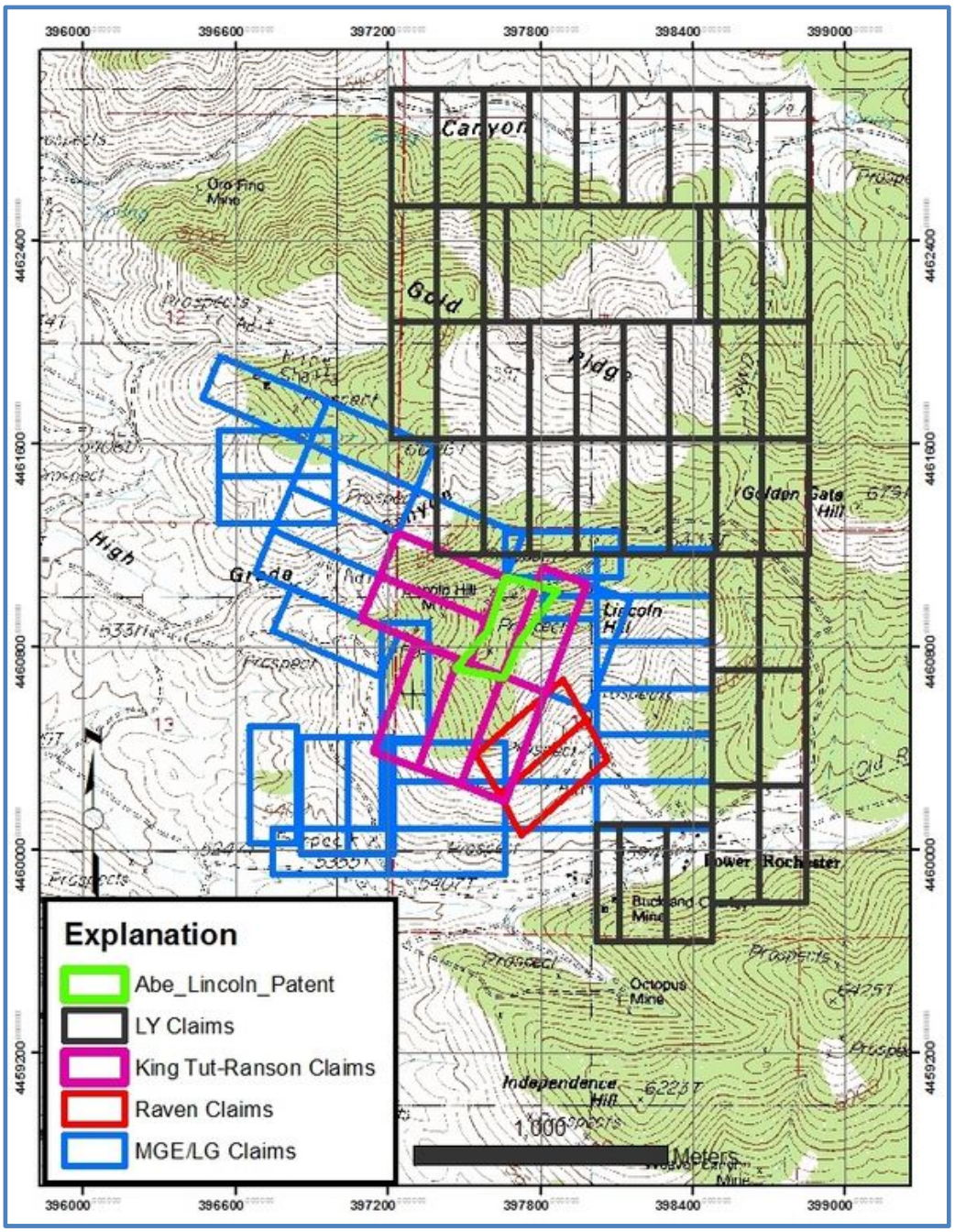
Rye Patch sent a check to the Pershing County Recorder for $361 (Document#364139) to cover fees for claims under the MGE/LG Agreement and $431.75 (Document #364140) to cover fees associated with the LY Lincoln Hill claims staked by Rye Patch US. Both documents are dated August 14, 2009.

4.6 PERMITS

On May 20, 2008, Rye Patch submitted a Notice level application to drill 14 holes and disturb 2.86 acres at Lincoln Hill. The application was accepted, the reclamation bond was submitted and the project was given Permit #N-85224. They have since revised the Notice and the total acreage disturbance approved by the BLM is now 4.85 acres. On June 25, 2009 a letter acceptance that the reclamation bond was in place and on October 9, 2009 the BLM accepted the amended Notice. The bond is $23,362.

The Federal Regulations that govern the exploration activities and surface disturbance at Lincoln Hill are 43 CFR 3715, 3802, 3809 and 3814 (Code of Federal Regulations). A Notice level operation is one which disturbs less than 5 acres. If the area of disturbance goes beyond 5 acres, an Environmental Assessment will be required and the reclamation bond will be recalculated.

Figure 4.1 Land Status, Lincoln Hill Property, Pershing County, Nevada



5 ACCESS, CLIMATE, INTRASTURCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Lincoln Hill is located in Pershing County, Nevada, approximately 185 km (115 mi) east of Reno, Nevada. It is readily accessible from Interstate 80 (I-80) east of Lovelock, Nevada. From Lovelock, travel east on I-80 for approximately 22.5 km (14 mi), and turn southeast on the paved road (Rochester Mine Road) towards the Humboldt Range. Travel for approximately 6.5 km (4 mi) and take turn onto the good dirt road and travel for another 4.8 km (3 miles), through the historic town of Old Rochester, and to the southern end of the Lincoln Hill property. Various dirt roads and tracks traverse Lincoln Hill and access is reasonably good. There is a locked gate at the patented claims. Topography is gentle to moderate and a mix of sagebrush and pinion-juniper forest is present. Snow cover can make access to portions of the property difficult from late November through April although operations, such as drilling, should be possible even in these months. The elevation at Lincoln Hill ranges from approximately 1585 to 2018 m (5200 to 6620 ft).

Lovelock, Nevada, a town of approximately 2400 population is the closest town with services. The main Union Pacific Railroad is less than ten miles from the property and I-80 is just 4 miles southwest. Power is available <10 km (6 mi) to the west at I-80 or at the nearby Rochester Mine. Power for exploration activities are generally through portable generators. Water for exploration activities is purchased from nearby ranches. Personnel are available in Lovelock (37 km to the west on I-80) or Winnemucca (113 km to the east on I-80).

5.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lincoln Hill property lies in the west-central part of the Great Basin part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. The Great Basin is characterized by north-northeast trending mountain ranges separated by wide flat valleys. Numerous small drainages are all dry, except briefly during the spring or seldom heavy rainfall events. Lincoln Hill is in the central part of the Humboldt Range. The Humboldt Range trends approximately north and is bounded by the Humboldt River and the Upper Valley to the west and the Buena Vista Valley to the east. Lincoln Hill ranges in elevation from approximately 1585 to 2018 meters (5300 to 6620 feet).

There is adequate gently sloping ground on the western portion of the property for any waste dumps, leach pads, processing facilities or offices.

5.3 CLIMATE

Nevada is a high desert state and the climate at Lincoln Hill is semi-arid to moderate, which is typical of the northern Great Basin. Annual rainfall in the area ranges from approximately 5-6 in the valleys to approximately 20 inches in the mountains. Lincoln Hill ranges in elevation and therefore receives between 24.5 and 38.1 cm (10-15 in) of precipitation, with most occurring in the winter months. Evapotranspiration exceeds precipitation. The soils are classified as “northern gray desert” with plants including sagebrush, pinon, juniper, greasewood, rabbit

brush and mountain mahogany. The higher elevations are more densely vegetated than the lower elevations.

6 HISTORY

The Lincoln Hill property is located in the Rochester mining district, in the southwest flank of the Humboldt Range. The Spring Valley mining district is to the east and north and the Sacramento district is to the west. The Rochester district has produced more silver than any other district in Pershing County (Johnson, 1977). The earliest reports on the geology of the Rochester mining district are Schrader (1913) and Knopf (1924) and they contain discussion of the gold and silver mineralization at Lincoln Hill. A summary of the production from the Rochester district is shown in Table 6.1. The Lincoln Hill production is included in these totals.

The following discussion on the Rochester district history is from Johnson (1977). During the 1860s there was prospecting across the entire Humboldt Range. In 1905 prospects were located in the area now called the Rochester Mine and by 1912 rich silver deposits were discovered. The silver mineralization is disseminated at Rochester and the deposits were difficult to define. The deposits were worked extensively from 1912-1929 at which time the Lincoln Hill area was producing gold. From 1931 to 1966 there were some active mines in the district but the production was lower than the earlier years.

There are no specific production figures for Lincoln Hill although gold and silver have been mined from the hill through the 1980s. The Lincoln Hill gold and silver production is included in the Rochester district figures shown in Table 6.1. Approximately 915 m (3000 ft) of underground workings and the majority are dry and accessible. Numerous prospect pits and mine dumps occur along approximately 2134 m (7000 ft) of strike length.

Since 1980 two companies have conducted exploration activities at Lincoln Hill. This work was completed before the advent of NI 43-101 regulations. During the 1980s, Coeur Exploration conducted surface exploration activities and drilled 8 RC holes into the upper eastern portion of the altered and mineralized zone. During 2001 and 2002, Newmont exploration completed geological mapping, surface and underground rock sampling and then drilled 8 RC holes. Newmont's drilling was primarily outside the main zones of surface alteration and mineralization and they appeared to be searching for lateral and vertical extensions of the mineralizing system. The historic drill holes are shown in Table 6.2 and relevant gold results from these holes are shown in Section 10, Drilling (Table 11.3). The location and hole traces for all drill holes at Lincoln Hill are shown below in Figure 6.1 and those in the main altered and mineralized area are shown in Figure 6.2.

Rye Patch signed an agreement on Lincoln Hill in 2007 and has completed geologic mapping, surface rock sampling and 2 drill campaigns. Their work program is described in the following sections. Lincoln Hill lies within the newly named Oreana Trend, an alignment of gold and silver deposits and occurrences from Wilco to Spring Valley.

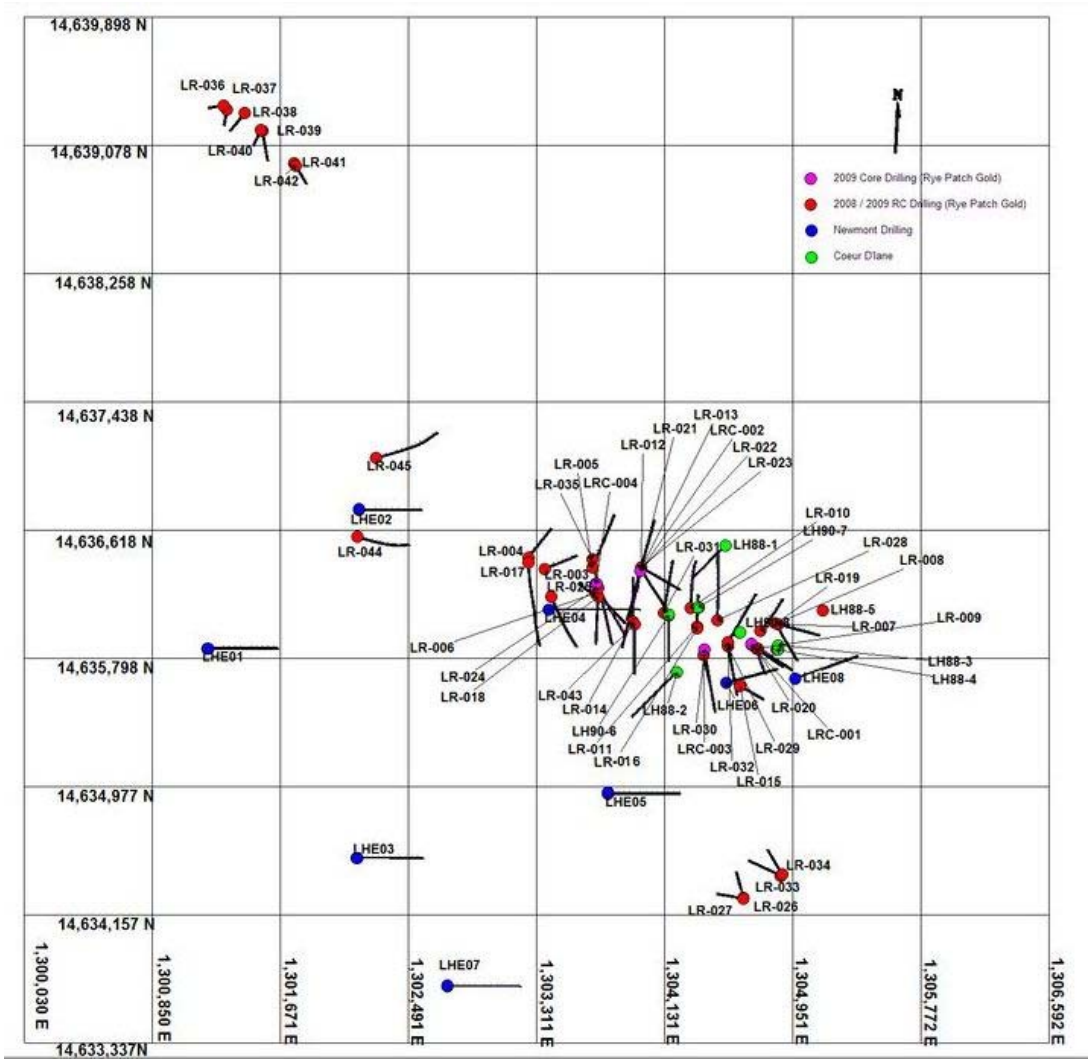
Table 6.1 Production from the Rochester District

	Au oz	Ag oz
1912-1929	74,353	8,683,280
1931-1951	3665	192,370
1951-1986	not reported	
1986-2009 Coeur Rochester	1,000,000	120,000,000
Total	1,078,018	128,875,650
from Johnson, 1977 and www.coeur.com		

Table 6.2 Historic RC Drill Hole Collar Data

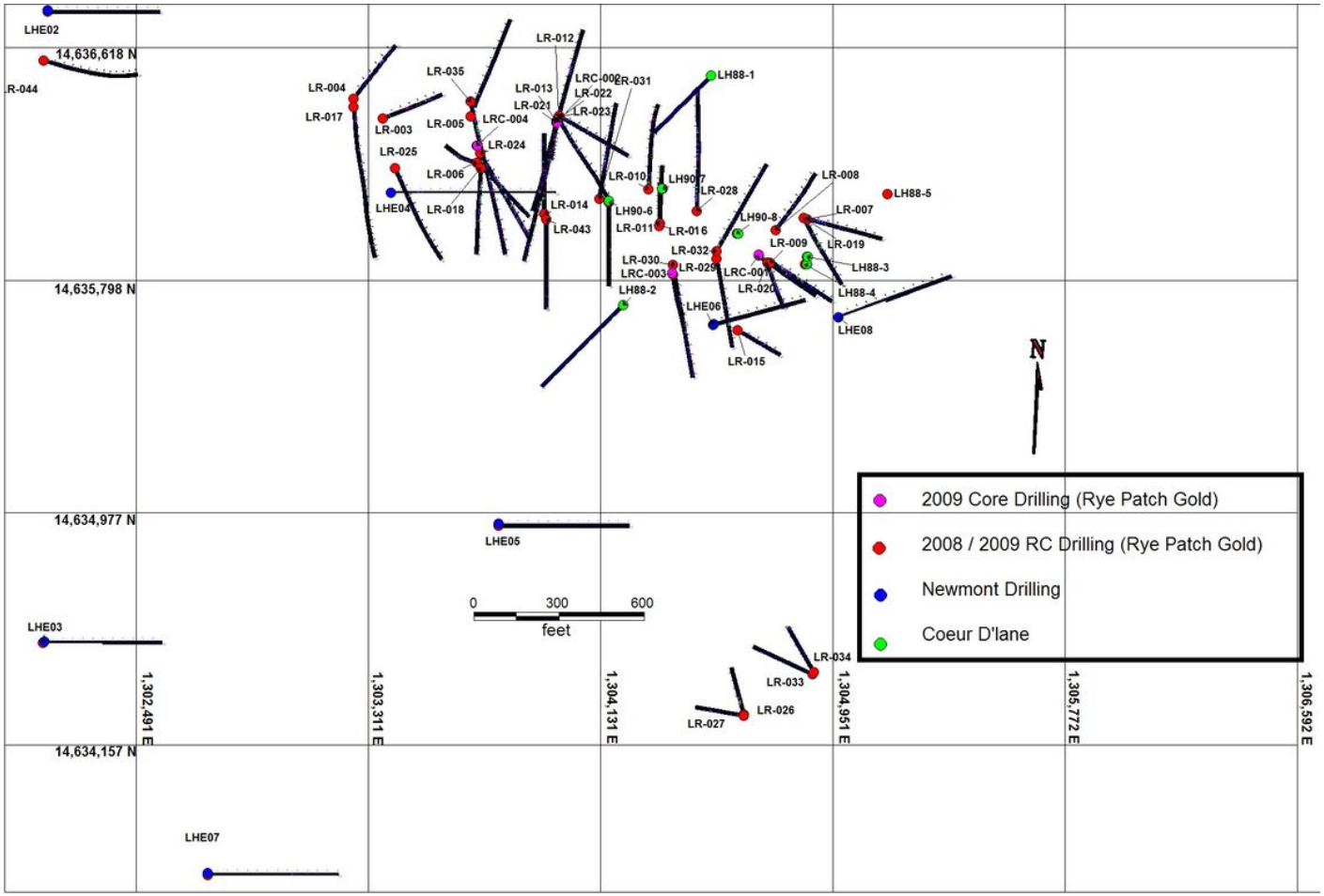
HOLE-ID	Year	Company	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev_m	Elev_ft	TD_m	TD_ft	AZIMUTH	DIP
LH88-1	1988	Coeur	397619	4461220	1919	6296	122	400	225	-45
LH88-2	1988	Coeur	397524	4460973	1956	6417	192	630	225	-50
LH88-3	1988	Coeur	397722	4461025	2009	6591	24	80	0	-90
LH88-4	1988	Coeur	397720	4461017	2007	6585	122	400	0	-90
LH88-5	1988	Coeur	397809	4461093	2015	6610	152	500	0	-90
LH90-6	1990	Coeur	397509	4461084	1942	6371	183	590	180	-60
LH90-7	1990	Coeur	397567	4461099	1962	6437	122	400	0	-90
LH90-8	1990	Coeur	397647	4461050	2000	6562	183	600	0	-90
LHE01	2001	Newmont	396609	4461019	1849	6067	194	635	90	-45
LHE02	2001	Newmont	396905	4461289	1746	5729	171	560	90	-45
LHE03	2001	Newmont	396900	4460610	1911	6269	181	595	90	-45
LHE04	2001	Newmont	397274	4461094	1725	5661	251	825	90	-45
LHE05	2001	Newmont	397390	4460736	1698	5571	200	655	90	-45
LHE06	2001	Newmont	397621	4460952	1986	6517	160	525	75	-50
LHE07	2001	Newmont	397077	4460360	1989	6525	200	655	90	-45
LHE08	2001	Newmont	397756	4460960	1985	6514	183	600	70	-45

Figure 6.1 Location of all Drill Holes at Lincoln Hill. This map is NAD83 State Plane feet



Map from Rye Patch.

Figure 6.2 Location of Drill Holes in the main altered and mineralized area at Lincoln Hill. This map is in NAD83 State Plane Feet



Map from Rye Patch

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Lincoln Hill lies in the west-central portion of the Great Basin part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. The Great Basin is characterized by north to northeast trending ranges separated by wide flat valleys. In this part of Nevada, the ranges are generally made up of Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Great Basin is characterized by internal drainage, high heat flow and a sustained period of episodic magmatism. The regional geologic setting is shown in Figure 7.1. Lincoln Hill lies in the Rochester Mining District, which has had a history of silver and gold production from 1912 to the present.

Paleozoic rocks of the Great Basin are primarily sedimentary rocks deposited along a continental margin. The early Paleozoic was a relatively geologically quiet time in the Great Basin, with slow eastward advancement of the shoreline. The Antler Orogeny deformation began in the Devonian and lasted through the mid-Mississippian. This deformation caused uplift to the west later waning of sedimentation. The siliciclastic and carbonate coeval assemblages have been juxtaposed by thrusting, placing the siliciclastic rocks over the carbonate sequence. The Sonoma Orogeny again thrust siliciclastic, turbidites and volcanic rocks over the Antler assemblages and carbonates of the eastern assemblage. The Triassic-Jurassic boundary is marked by clean sandstone.

The Mesozoic sedimentary rocks have been classified into five major depositional groups of strata (Johnson, 1977). The groups that are exposed in the Humboldt Range are the Koipato and Star Peak Groups. The Koipato is comprised of nonmarine volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Deposition of the Koipato was accompanied by faulting and tilting which caused its present distribution to be discontinuous across this portion of Pershing County. The Star Peak Group is comprised of limestones and dolostones, unconformably overlying the Koipato Group nonmarine rocks.

West of the Humboldt Range the rocks are primarily mid-upper Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic, intrusive and sedimentary strata. The Laramide Orogeny was in Late Cretaceous to Early Cenozoic and by the Oligocene the major tectonic component had changed to extension and about 19Ma the characteristic “basin and range” was formed. These extensional normal and listric faults bound most of the north to northeast trending ranges of the Great Basin and cut the major Antler and Laramide structures. Igneous activity in early to mid-Cenozoic time is dominated by widespread volcanic deposits over much of central and western Nevada. By mid-Cenozoic volcanic ash, ash flows and ash flow tuffs from numerous vent areas cover the pre-Cenozoic age rocks. Following the extrusion of these large amounts of volcanic material, collapse formed the numerous circular calderas that occur across much of Nevada’s Great Basin.

In the Quaternary, Lake Lahontan, a large fresh water lake, was formed and covered most of central and western Nevada. Walker Lake, Pyramid Lake and several smaller lakes all exhibit internal drainage and are all that remain of the widespread Lake Lahontan.

7.2 LOCAL/PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of this part of the Humboldt Range has been studied extensively because it has the most complete section of the Koipato Group and it has a long history of silver and gold production, primarily from the Rochester Mine. Figure 7.2 is the Lincoln Hill geologic map which is based on surface mapping in 2008 and 2009 by Pinto da Silva (2009).

The following description of the rocks exposed at Lincoln Hill, from oldest to youngest, is from the geologic mapping by Pinto da Silva (2009).

Mafic Unit – Composed of andesite lavas, lithic tuffs, ash flow tuffs, and crystal tuffs. It is light to dark green and mainly outcrops along the axis of the anticline located in the southern portion of Lincoln Hill. The crystal tuffs are distinctive with white millimeter long feldspar crystals in a fine grained matrix. The lithic tuffs have <=2 cm fragments of andesite.

Sedimentary Unit – Strongly silicified rocks that are only encountered in drilling. It marks the Rochester Rhyolite-Mafic Unit contact. It is a massive to weakly foliated, silicified, dark gray to black mudstone. Recent drilling suggests that the unit thickens to the north, to a maximum of 16.8 m (55 ft).

Koipato Group:

Rochester Rhyolite – The Rochester Rhyolite hosts precious metal mineralization at Lincoln Hill and is divided into three sub units:

Basal Unit (600-700 feet) – In outcrop it consists of intensely silicified, locally argillized, fine grained tuff. In core, the unit shows a more complex assemblage of volcanic rocks including, crystal tuffs, lapilli lithic tuffs and breccias. The crystal tuffs are comprised of rounded to euhedral, <= 2 mm broken white feldspar crystals that can be up to 60% of the rock. There are local interbedded lavas. The lapilli lithic tuffs consist of 1 mm to 4 cm diameter angular to rounded fragments of felsic volcanic rock with local chlorite. Mineralized breccias occur mainly along high angle faults and consist of 1-6 cm diameter fragments of felsic volcanic rocks and some quartz in a fine grained matrix with abundant limonite and hematite.

Intermediate Unit (100-300 feet) – Fine gray, intensely argillized, sericitic, felsic tuffs with local well-developed foliation overprinting flow banding. Cataclastic and mylonitic foliation occur in places.

Upper Unit (<200 feet) – Host to the ornamental dumortierite-rich rock. Andalusite, tourmaline and massive sericite occur in a strongly pervasively silicified felsic rock. Silicification is intense and pervasive and is intersected by discordant quartz-black tourmaline veins and stockwork, which can host anomalous gold mineralization.

Lamprophyre Dikes – Several lamprophyre dikes cut the Rochester rhyolite. They are massive, fine grained to aphanitic and range from 1- 7.6 m (3-25 ft) thick. They are oriented N30-40W and dip 60-85 degrees NE. Argillized in places and can have a strong stockwork along the contact with the host Rochester Rhyolite. Au+Ag can occur along this Lamprophyre-Rochester contact.

The Rochester Rhyolite is overlain by a massive dark gray limestone in the southwestern portion of the property. The limestone is locally cut by quartz veins or quartz stockwork.

Qal: Quaternary Alluvium fills the drainages**.**

The following discussion of the structure and alteration at Lincoln Hill is from Pinto da Silva and Howald (2009).

Lincoln Hill lies within the newly named Oreana Trend (Pinto da Silva and Howald, 2009). This mineralized corridor extends from the Willard/Colado (Wilco) area to the Spring Valley deposit. It is characterized by the alignment of recent and historic gold and silver deposits and occurrences. Additionally, the structures that host the mineralization at Wilco (the Willard and Colado deposits) correspond well with the N55E alignment of deposits in the Oreana Trend (Conelea and Howald, 2009).

Structurally, the district lies within a broad asymmetrical antiform that is cut by later north-trending faults. Coeur Rochester's Nenzel Hill silver deposit lies in the central portion of this fold and Lincoln Hill, along with several other mineral occurrences, are situated along the western limb of the fold. In the core of the Lincoln Hill mineralized area, the rock units are oriented E-W, dipping gently to south. NNW-SSE striking and SW dipping of the units is also a common feature at Lincoln Hill. During the extension of the district all rock units were faulted and tilted by NW and NE faults.

At Lincoln Hill, the Rochester Rhyolite is intensely altered over an extensive area with minimum dimensions of 5,000' long by 1,000' wide by 1,000' vertical. Silicification and argillization are the most conspicuous alteration and envelops most of the mineralization. Black tourmaline is also present occurring close to the mineralization as well as in a wide halo. Detailed surface and underground mapping has recognized two main gold and silver mineralized systems:

- A high-grade, coarse-gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline-sericite-clay altered stockwork-vein system is associated with N30º to 60ºW striking, altered lamprophyre dikes. High-grade gold mineralization occurs within and adjacent to the altered dikes that extends over 500 feet along strike. Gold mineralization associated with this part of the system averaged 7.5 opt gold from selective mining in the early 1900's.
- An additional later high-grade, coarse-gold, hematitic-clay altered tectonic fault-fracture system, which strikes N45°E, intersects and slightly offsets the lamprophyre dikes and associated gold-silver mineralization. These structural zones appear to have controlled the oxidation of earlier sulfide mineralization throughout large portions of the hill. Significant gold mineralization is associated with this part of the system.

Both of the northwest and northeast mineralized structural zones contain extensive, multiple stoped underground workings with numerous scattered prospect pits between the different stoped-mined zones. Minor placer gold deposits have been worked below Lincoln Hill in High Grade Canyon.

Low-grade gold and silver mineralization is associated with quartz veinlets oriented northwest to southeast, and a close association with pervasive silicification. This blanket-like mineralized zone starts at the surface and has been drilled to a depth of 500 feet.

Rye Patch interprets the regional folding, foliation and mineralization to be related to several porphyry-style intrusions emplaced along the Oreana trend during the Miocene. The north-south and northwest structural zones contain diabase intrusions and lamprophye dikes that suggest deep crustal structures. These deep seated structural zones were important for the emplacement of the intrusive and as possible pathways for gold and silver mineralization.

Figure 7.1 Regional Geologic Map of Lincoln Hill and the Humboldt Range. (From Johnson, 1977)

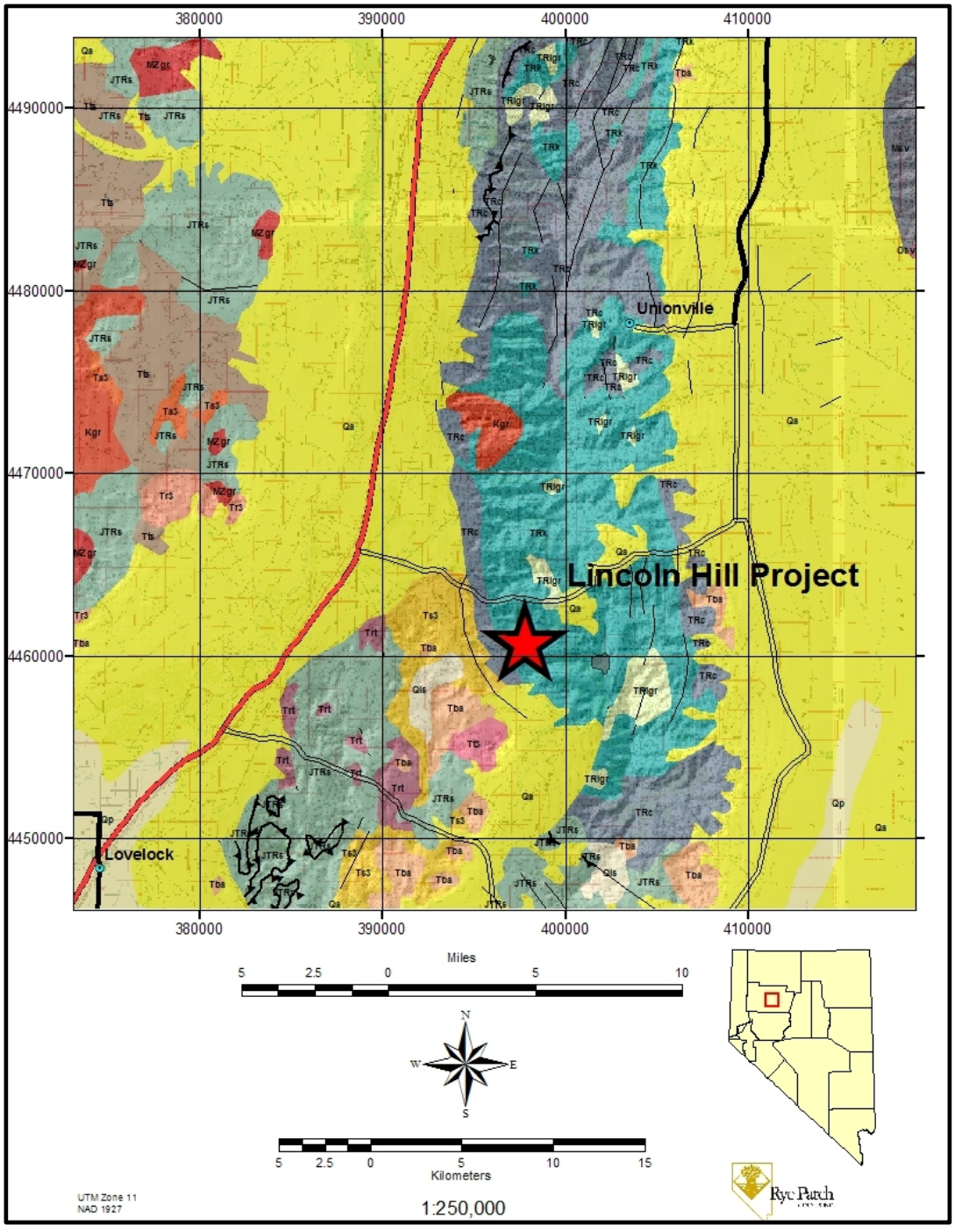


Figure 7.2 Regional Geology Legend

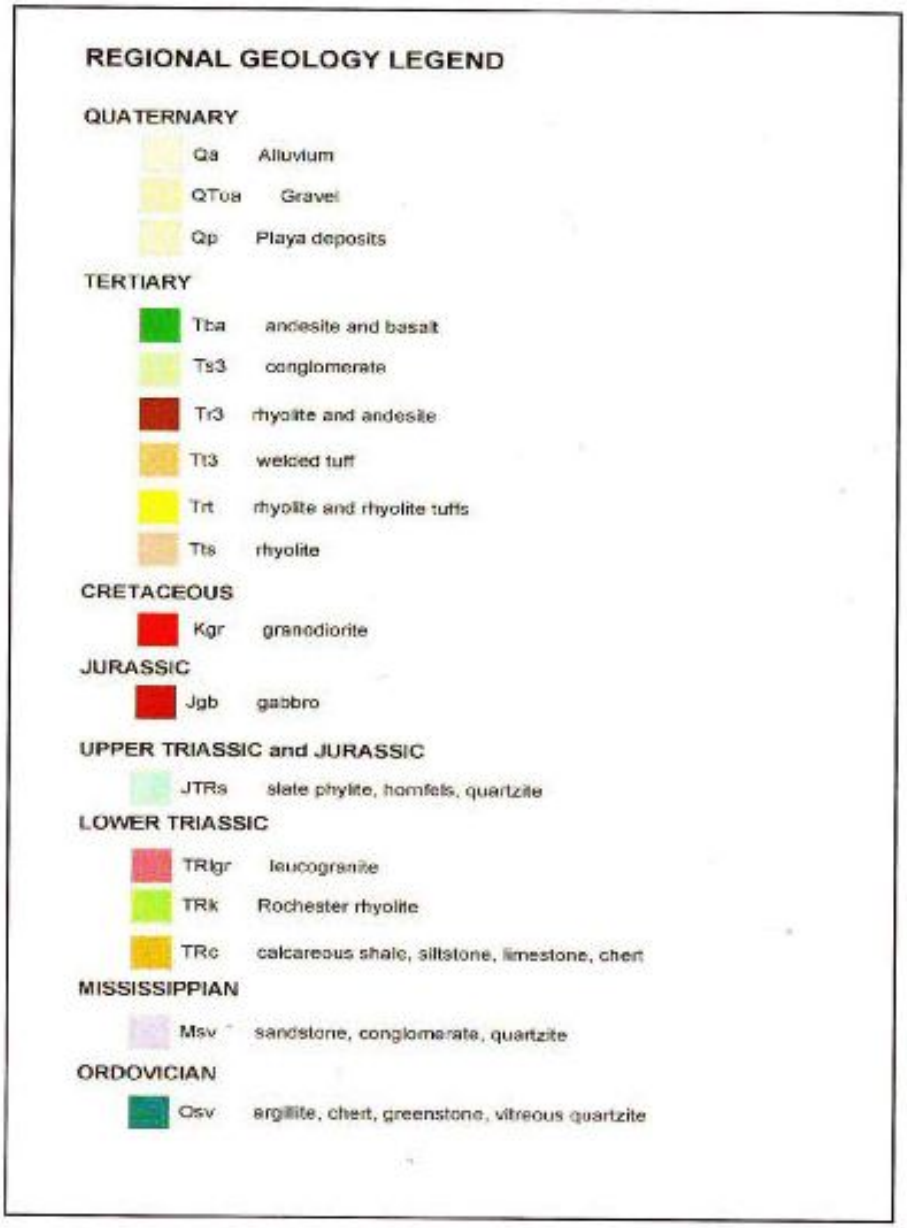
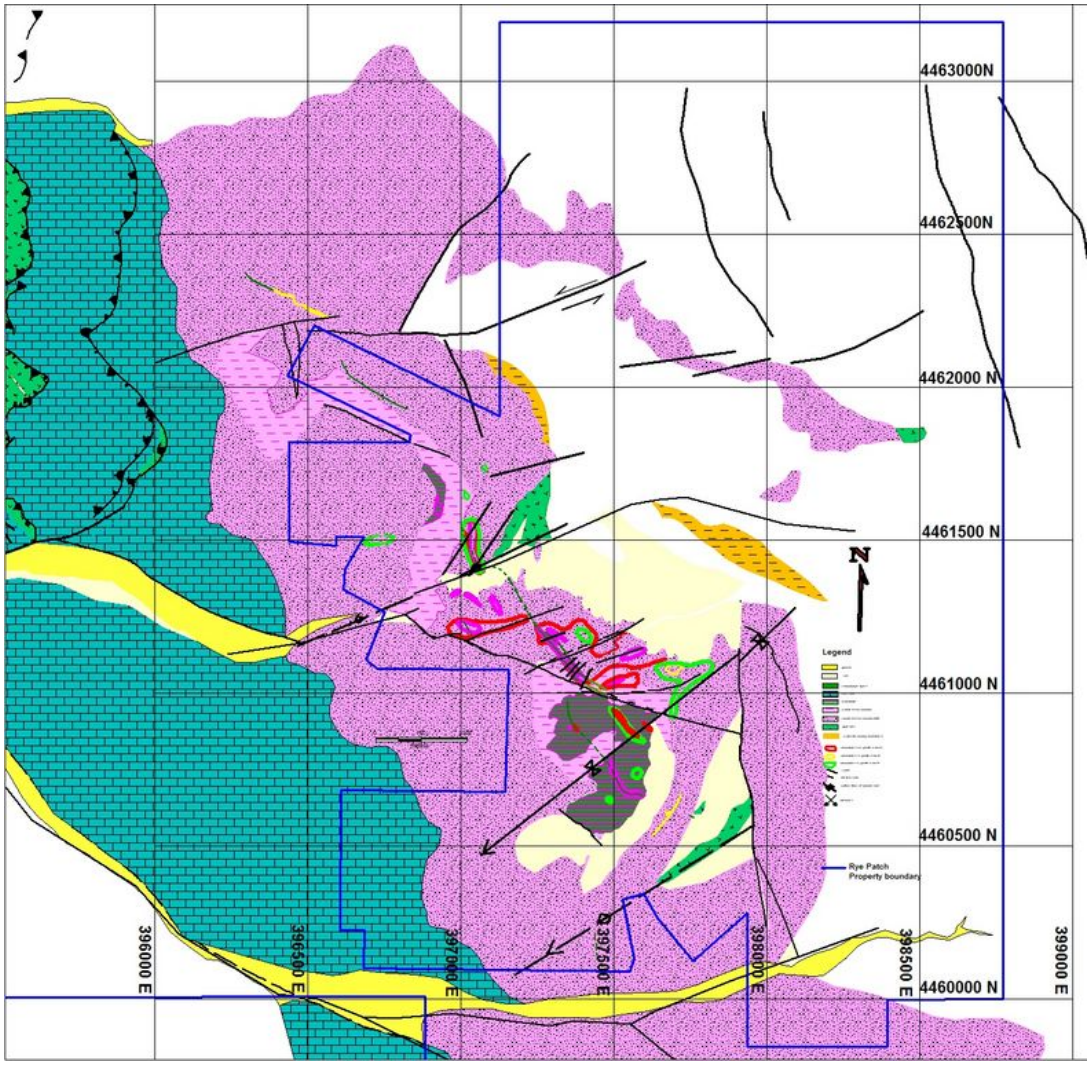


Figure 7.3 Geologic Map of Lincoln Hill



Map from Rye Patch

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Lincoln Hill exhibits many characteristics of other precious metal vein systems in the Great Basin, such as Tonopah, Goldfield and Virginia City, but also has characteristics in contrast to these bonanza systems (Vikre, 1981). The similarities are 1) host extrusive rocks, 2) Bonanza veins and 3) some components of the wall-rock alteration and vein mineralogy. The main differences are the age of the host rocks and the timing of mineralization related to the host rock formation. Lincoln Hill is a high-grade, gold-silver-quartz-pyrite-tourmaline-sericite stockwork vein system overprinting a large low to moderate grade disseminated replacement precious metal mineralizing system. The host rocks are the Permo-Triassic island arc volcanic rocks of the Koipato Group. Gold mineralization has been identified over an area 1.6 by 2.4 km (1.5 by 1 mi) and to a depth of >305 m (1000 ft). Rye Patch believes that the folding faulting, alteration and mineralization are related to several porphyry-style intrusions emplaced in this portion of Nevada.

Lincoln Hill lies within the newly named Oreana Trend (Pinto da Silva and Howald, 2009). This mineralized corridor extends from the Willard/Colado (Wilco) area to the Spring Valley deposit. It is characterized by the alignment of recent and historic gold and silver deposits and occurrences.

The main exploration target has been the gold and silver mineralization associated with the densely silicified quartz+tourmaline+dumortierite+sercicite zone that caps Lincoln Hill. A high-grade, coarse-gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline-sericite-clay altered stockwork-vein system is associated with N30º to 60ºW striking, altered lamprophyre dikes. The north-south and northwest structural zones contain diabase intrusions and lamprophye dikes that suggest deep crustal structures. These deep seated structural zones were important for the emplacement of the intrusive and as possible pathways for gold and silver mineralization.

Most authors have hypothesized multiple mineralizing events at Lincoln Hill (Schrader, 1913; Knopf, 1924; Vikre, 1981; Callicrate and Griffin, 2007). Pinto da Silva and Howald (2009) confirm that Rye Patch also believes there were several mineralizing events that have deposited and remobilized the precious metals. The separation of these events at Lincoln Hill is critical in defining the areas prospective for concentration of gold and silver.

9 MINERALIZATION

Lincoln Hill is in the Rochester mining district and has some characteristics in common with the bulk-tonnage Coeur Rochester Mine 3.2 km (2 miles) to the east and the recently expanded Spring Valley deposit 4.8 km (3 mi) to the northeast.

Gold occurs in several distinct "areas" at Lincoln Hill, as shown in Figure 9.1 (Main, Shaft, Lamprophyre, Flat and Raven zones). These "areas" were defined by Ronaldo Pinto da Silva, Rye Patch geologist, during mapping, sampling and drilling at Lincoln Hill. The following are characteristics in common between the 5 zones.

- Silicification
  - Dense replacement silica
  - Quartz stockwork veins and veinlets
- Argillization outside the silicification
- Lack of pyrite
- Stockwork
  - Quartz stockwork
  - Limonite stockwork
  - Hematite stockwork
- Higher gold grades occur at the intersection of the steeply dipping northeast and northwest structures
- Higher gold grades can also occur at the intersection of the steep structures and a sub-horizontal silicified "cap"

The Main Zone is approximately 274 m (900 ft) along strike and <=61 m (200 ft) wide. It is characterized by high-angle N50E veins with lesser northwest and east-west trending structures. The sub-horizontal silicification with gold extends for approximately 213 m (700 ft) towards the Shaft Zone. Low-grade gold and silver mineralization is associated with northwest to southwest trending quartz veinlets are closely associated with pervasive silicification. This blanket-like mineralized zone starts at the surface and has been drilled to a depth of 152 m (500 feet).

The Shaft Zone is approximately 244 m (800 ft) along strike and <=18 m (60 ft) wide. It is characterized by high-angle N60E veins. The high-angle veins are associated with stockwork and breccias. The low grade gold and silver mineralization described in the Main Zone also occurs in the Shaft Zone. The Shaft Zone is open to the northeast and southwest.

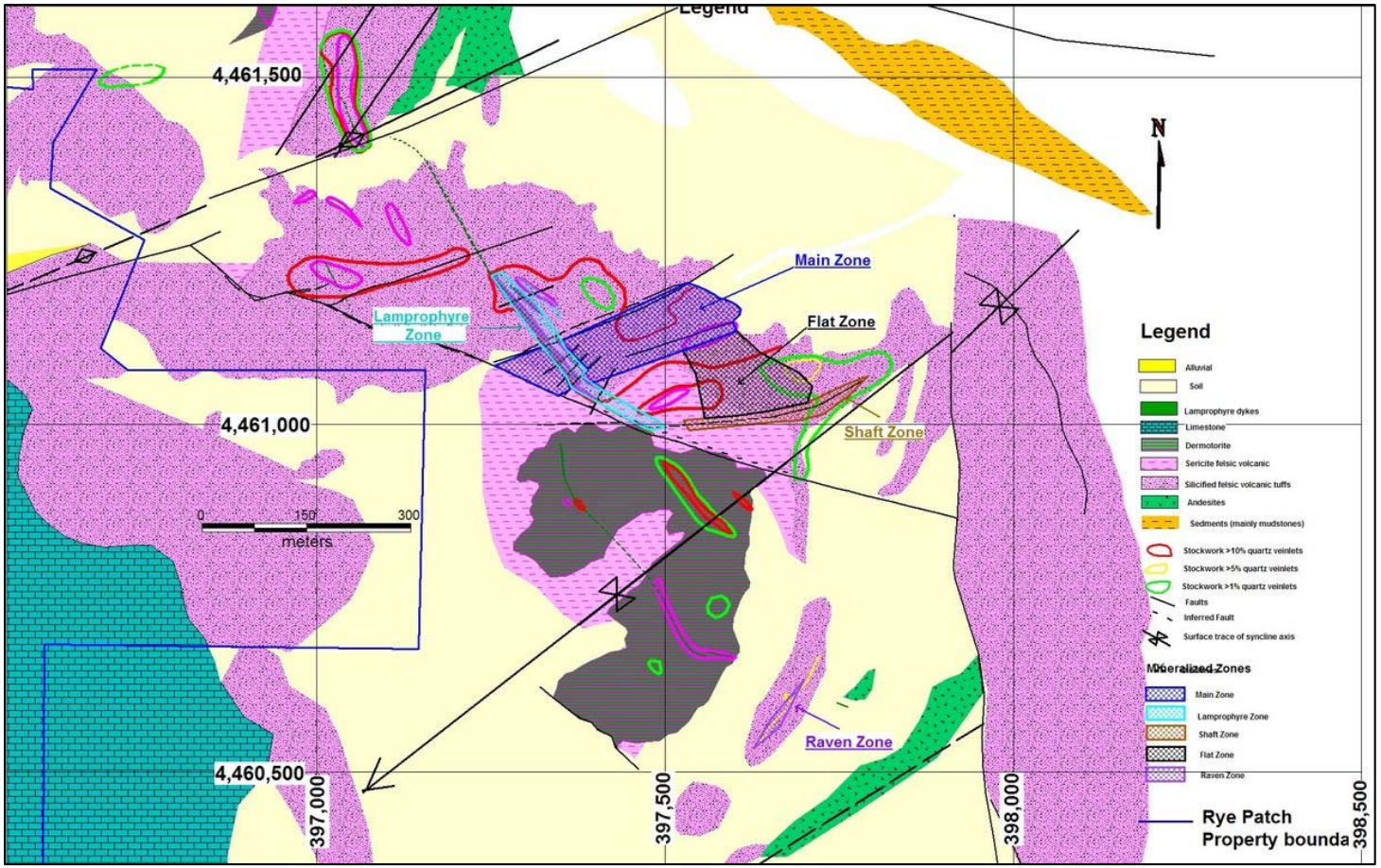
The Lamprophyre Zone follows the N40 W trending lamprophyre dike and is approximately 305 m (1000 ft) along strike and <=15 m (50 ft) wide. Gold mineralization occurs in stockwork veins and veinlets on the selvages of the dike and grades averaging 7.5 opt gold have been reported from selective mining in the early 1900's. Later high-grade, coarse-gold is associated with a hematite-clay altered N45E trending tectonic fault-fracture system (manifested by breccias). These breccias intersect and slightly offset the lamprophyre dikes and associated gold-silver mineralization.

The Flat Zone is 180 m (500ft) along strike and 120m (393 ft) down dip between the Main and the Shaft zones. It is characterized by a silicified cap which is thicker at the margins, close to the adjacent Main and Shaft zones. This zone is newly defined and needs further study.

The Raven Zone is approximately 122 m (400 ft) along strike and <=9 m (30 ft) wide. The Raven Zone is open to the southwest.

There are numerous prospect pits and underground workings at Lincoln Hill which occur in these different zones. This corresponds to the different mineralizing events and structures. Minor placer gold deposits have been worked below Lincoln Hill in High Grade Canyon.

Figure 9.1 Geologic Map of Lincoln Hill showing the Areas of Mineralization



Map from Rye Patch

10 EXPLORATION

Since acquiring Lincoln Hill in 2007, Rye Patch has thoroughly evaluated the historic data, completed a geologic map and sampled outcrop and dumps. Based on this work they drilled 43 RC and 4 core holes in 2 drill campaigns (2008 and 2009). Prior to Rye Patch's involvement at Lincoln Hill several companies have conducted exploration activities at Lincoln Hill, which are described in Section 6. Coeur and Newmont have drilled 7 and 8 RC holes, respectively.

The geologic mapping and systematic evaluation of the drill results has led Rye Patch to define at least 4 separate areas of gold mineralization (Figure 9.1), and based on this interpretation, several additional drill targets have been identified. Rock and soil sampling indicates two additional zones not yet tested by drilling; the area WNW of the Lamprophyre zone and the area SW of Raven Zone along of the axis of a large gently folded anticline.

The following brief description of exploration activities will focus on the geologic interpretation and geochemistry that was used to target the drilling program and the next phase of work at Lincoln Hill.

10.1 GEOLOGY

The detailed geologic mapping completed by Rye Patch (Pinto da Silva, 2009) defined the different mineralized zones described above in Section 9. Variations in structural setting and hydrothermal alteration define the following mineralized zones:

- Main Zone: N50E, steeply dipping; sub-horizontal silicification,
- Shaft Zone: N60E, sub-horizontal silicification near surface and breccias following x-cutting structures
- Lamprophyre Zone: N40W, quartz stockwork along dike margin with breccias cutting and offsetting the dike.
- Flat Zone: It occurs between the Main and Shaft zones.
- Raven Zone: N50E

All of the zones have strong silicification (dense replacement and quartz stockwork veins/veinlets), a halo of strong argillization around and beneath the silicification and pyrite destruction. The highest grade gold generally occurs where steeply dipping, northwest and northeast structures intersect. Additionally, the intersection of high angle faults with the sub-horizontal silicified body has concentrated gold.

10.2 GEOCHEMISTRY

The surface sampling along with the geologic mapping completed by Rye Patch, confirmed that gold and silver mineralization occurs in several zones and in at least two mineralizing events. Lincoln Hill has high grade gold mineralization and Rye Patch has returned up to 26 g/t Au from a rock chip sample in a mine stope. Low-grade gold mineralization occurs over a widespread area. The Rochester mining district has produced over 128 million ounces of silver and there is also a wide halo of elevated silver.

Rye Patch contracted Vic Chevillon, Chevillon Exploration Consulting, to study the trace drill hole trace element data (Chevillon, 2009). He modeled the lithologic contacts and all of the ICP geochemical data using GoCAD (Figure 10.1), and distinguished the following elemental patterns:

- Central MO, As, Sb, Pb
- Stratabound (across the domains) Ag, Au, La, Ca
- Stratabound W; V and Na
- East; K, Be, B?, Ga,
- Asymmetric to E; Sc, Zn, Mg, Al, Cr, P, W?, Ca
- Fe, S, Ni, Hg? Clusters across domains which may coincide w/higher gold grades
- Au shows a similar coplanar configuration to the only lithologic contact modeled.

Only one lithologic contact could be modeled, 225 degrees, -30 degrees, and gold shows a similar coplanar configuration. This could indicate a stratabound nature of the gold mineralization at Lincoln Hill. Additional work is required to validate this hypothesis.

The historic surface sampling shows the relation between the gold and silver mineralization between the different zones (Figures 10.2 and 10.3).

A soil sampling program was conducted SW of the Raven Zone towards the hinge zone of an anticline located at the SW corner of the property. There is an average of 9 ppb Au and 0.6 g/t Ag. The highest value is 35 ppb Au and 2.8 g/t Ag. The soil anomaly decreases towards SW suggesting a plunge in the mineralization parallel to the anticline.

Figure 10.1 Gold in drill holes at Lincoln Hill, showing the west, central and east zones described by Chevillon (2009)

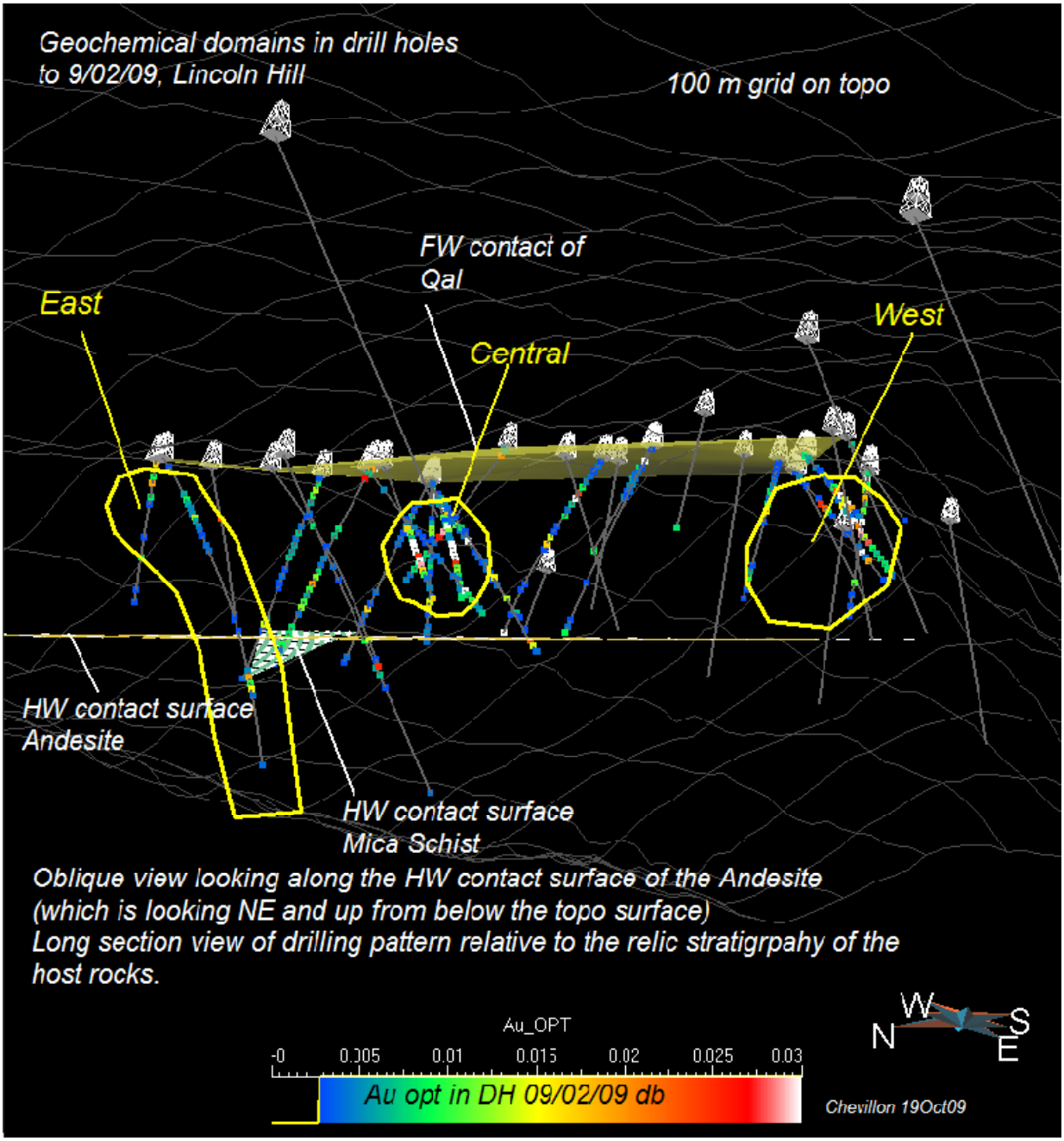


Figure 10.2 Gold in rock samples at Lincoln Hill. (Includes all Rye Patch and historic rock samples)

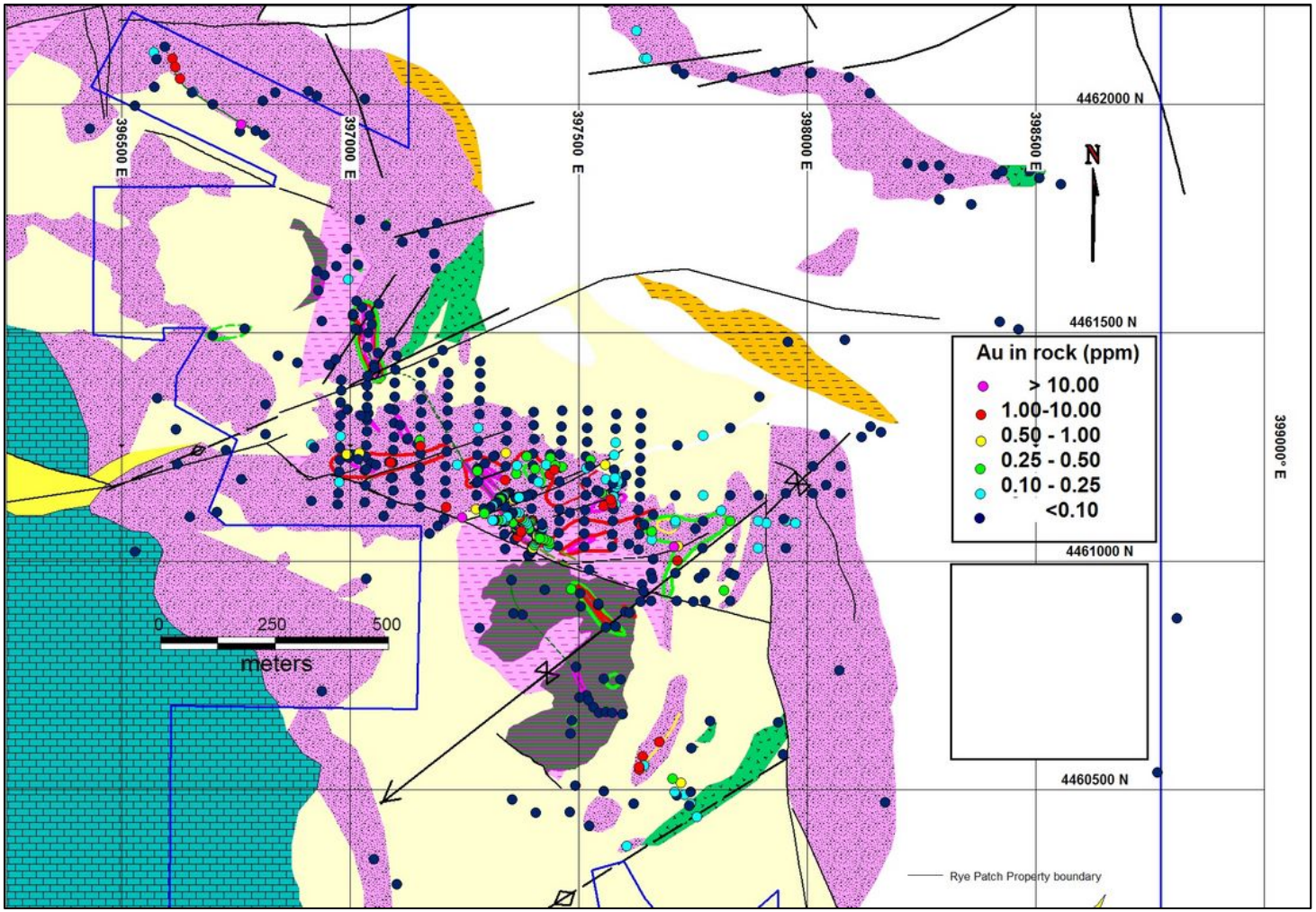
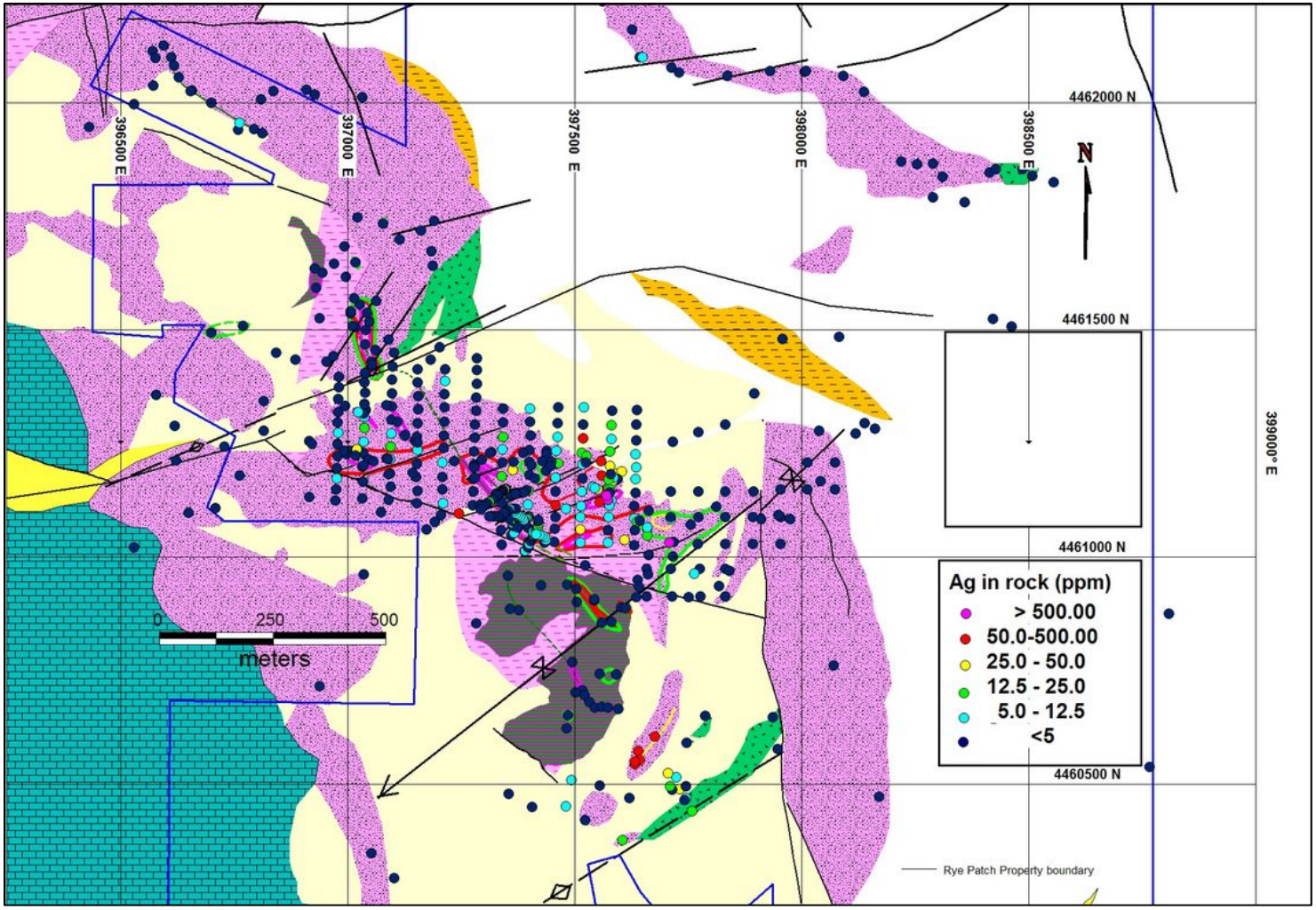


Figure 10.3 in Rock Samples. (Includes the Rye Patch and historic sampling)



11 DRILLING

Rye Patch has drilled 43 RC and 4 core holes for a total of 6281 m (20,606 ft) at Lincoln Hill. Prior to Rye Patch, Coeur Exploration drilled 8 RC holes and Newmont drilled 8 RC holes for a total of 2637 m (8650 ft). The location of all of the holes is shown in Figures 6.1 and 6.2. Rye Patch also has all of the chip trays for the Newmont drill holes and has re-logged them for inclusion in their database.

The Rye Patch drilling was completed in 2008 and 2009. During 2008, 23 RC holes were drilled in the central portion of the property, primarily in the Main, Lamprophyre, Flat and Shaft zones. The exploration program cut multi-ounce gold and silver intersections in drill hole LR-013 including 25 feet grading 2.2 ounces/ton gold from 90 to 115 feet down hole. In addition, there were numerous significant gold intervals encountered in the program. A total of 8,375 feet (2,550 meters) in 18 reverse circulation drill holes were completed. The follow-up reverse circulation drilling program at Lincoln Hills shows the at-surface stockwork gold and silver zone is still open along strike and at depth. This stockwork blanket zone is "rooted" in a breccia pipe which may host higher grade gold and silver values along its margin. In addition, regional aeromagnetic geophysical data shows an intrusive south of the breccias pipe. The intrusive could be the driver of the gold and silver mineralization.

The drill hole analytical results indicate the stockwork mineralization hosts high-grade structurally controlled gold and silver (21.3 meters grading 27.2 g/t Au and 34 g/t Ag including 7.6 meters grading 75.4 g/t Au and 82 g/t Ag) surrounded by a near surface, stockwork gold and silver zone. To ensure gold assays captured the higher grade portion of the gold system, selected intervals from drill holes LR-019, LR-021 and LR-023 were re-run using metallic-screen, fire-assay analysis. The results of this study show gravity separation (coarse gold) is a potential assay issue that should be addressed in future drilling programs (Table 11.4). Additional study is warranted to fully ensure the assay results to date capture the coarse gold and produce representative assay values.

Another 20 RC holes and 4 core holes were drilled in 2009. The drill program included a few holes within the main zones drilled in 2008 and 13 RC holes in targets outside of the main body of alteration and mineralization. The initial reverse circulation drilling results expanded the at-surface stockwork alteration zone 500 meters (1,500 feet) southward into the Raven target area. Drill holes LR-026 and LR-027 show the halo mineralization is concentrated at the intersection of northwest oriented lamprophyre dike and northeast trending fractured zone.

Drill holes LR-028 to LR-030 were drilled within the main Lincoln Hill zone and expanded the zone to the north and northwest. The mineralized zones are associated with an at-surface stockwork gold and silver zone and intersected zones of high grade. LR-030 shows additional high-grade gold and silver zones exist within the broader halo mineralization.

Using a gold equivalent grade of 0.34 g/t AuEq, the halo mineralization ranges between 10 and 49 meters in thickness and has gold and gold equivalent grades ranging between 0.5 g/t AuEq to

1.65 g/t AuEq in these five drill holes. The stockwork zone has been observed in surface outcrop and in drill holes over an area of 2,000 by 300 meters.

Core and RC drilling show the main Lincoln Hill target contains significant high-grade gold and silver along northeast trending structures within the broader quartz stockwork halo zone. The core shows the broader stockwork mineralization has a high-angle as well as a horizontal or bedding controlled component. LRC-002 intersected veins and veinlets and shows visible gold in several veins over the 15.8 meter zone. The vein arrays are hosted within a thicker zone of altered, silicified rhyolite volcanic rocks. The intersection of the favorable units within altered rhyolite and northeast structures appear to control high-grade gold and silver distribution within the stockwork gold zone. LRC-003 shows the disseminated nature of the stockwork zone with 33.1 meters grading 1.10 g/t gold.

Based on the visible gold encountered in LRC-002, a number of drill holes will be re-submitted to the assay laboratory for metallic screen assay procedures so coarse gold issues can be addressed and resolved. The high-grade zone reported in LRC-002 is believed to be true thickness since the mineralized veins and veinlets are oriented perpendicular to the core axis.

Drilling is showing the quartz stockwork zone has promise for bulk-tonnage gold and silver at Lincoln Hill. Using a gold equivalent grade of 0.34 g/t Aueq, the halo mineralization in the Lincoln Hill target ranges between 10 meters and 79 meters in thickness and has gold and gold equivalent grades ranging between 0.5 g/t Aueq to 2.30 g/t Aueq over an area of 600 meters by 300 meters. Although gold values are below cut-off grades for Table 1, drill holes LR-043 through LR-045 contain significant silver values that add gold equivalent ounces to the Lincoln Hill stockwork zone. Silver values range from 7.8 g/t Ag to 33.4 g/t Ag over 45.7 meters to 12.2 meters using a 5 g/t cut off.

Table 11.1 Rye Patch RC and Core Drill Hole Collar Data

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	TD (ft)	AZIMUTH	DIP
RC Holes									
LR-003	RC	2008	397266	4461174	1842	107	350	70	-45
LR-004	RC	2008	397234	4461196	1837	107	350	35	-45
LR-005	RC	2008	397360	4461177	1878	168	550	20	-45
LR-006	RC	2008	397367	4461127	1877	168	550	280	-75
LR-007	RC	2008	397722	4461066	2018	122	400	100	-45
LR-008	RC	2008	397688	4461054	2012	116	380	40	-45
LR-009	RC	2008	397683	4461019	2005	113	370	115	-45
LR-010	RC	2008	397552	4461098	1961	152	500	0	-45
LR-011	RC	2008	397564	4461062	1967	87	285	0	-60
LR-012	RC	2008	397455	4461176	1914	152	500	15	-45
LR-013	RC	2008	397453	4461171	1914	160	525	190	-45
LR-014	RC	2008	397439	4461072	1912	122	400	0	-45
LR-015	RC	2008	397648	4460946	1986	75	245	120	-45
LR-016	RC	2008	397563	4461059	1967	152	500	0	-60
LR-017	RC	2008	397234	4461187	1837	296	970	170	-45
LR-018	RC	2008	397371	4461121	1877	152	505	180	-50
LR-019	RC	2008	397718	4461067	2018	122	400	145	-45
LR-020	RC	2008	397679	4461019	2005	76	250	150	-45
LR-021	RC	2008	397453	4461170	1914	146	480	190	-65
LR-022	RC	2008	397454	4461174	1914	168	550	150	-45
LR-023	RC	2008	397455	4461177	1914	122	400	120	-45
LR-024	RC	2008	397370	4461137	1878	151	495	150	-45
LR-025	RC	2008	397279	4461121	1834	183	600	160	-45
LR-026	RC	2009	397654	4460533	1852	91	300	345	-55
LR-027	RC	2009	397654	4460532	1852	91	300	280	-55
LR-028	RC	2009	397604	4461075	1985	183	600	0	-45
LR-029	RC	2009	397625	4461024	1994	137	450	170	-45
LR-030	RC	2009	397578	4461017	1974	174	570	170	-45
LR-031	RC	2009	397498	4461088	1939	148	485	10	-45
LR-032	RC	2009	397625	4461032	1994	152	500	30	-45

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	TD (ft)	AZIMUTH	DIP
LR-033	RC	2009	397728	4460576	1846	99	325	295	-45
LR-034	RC	2009	397730	4460578	1846	79	260	330	-45
LR-035	RC	2009	397360	4461193	1883	236	775	172	-45
LR-036	RC	2009	396640	4462078	1777	91	300	260	-70
LR-037	RC	2009	396646	4462070	1777	91	300	190	-70
LR-038	RC	2009	396682	4462063	1784	91	300	220	-60
LR-039	RC	2009	396712	4462030	1785	99	325	205	-70
LR-040	RC	2009	396716	4462028	1785	91	300	170	-50
LR-041	RC	2009	396777	4461966	1793	61	200	0	-90
LR-042	RC	2009	396781	4461960	1794	61	200	150	-50
LR-043	RC	2009	397441	4461066	1913	137	450	180	-45
LR-044	RC	2009	396901	4461237	1700	191	625	105	-45
LR-045	RC	2009	396937	4461390	1687	201	660	75	-45
Diamond Drill Holes (Core)									
LRC-001	Core	2009	397670	4461027	2003	122	401	135	-45
LRC-002	Core	2009	397453	4461171	1915	208	682	190	-45
LRC-003	Core	2009	397577	4461007	1976	83	271	170	-45
LRC-004	Core	2009	397367	4461145	1878	83	472	170	-45

Table 11.2 Relevant Intercepts from the 2008 and 2009 RC and Core Drilling

Drillhole Name	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole interval Meters	From Meters	To Meters	Total Depth Meters	Type
LR-003		0.04	0.213	15	135	150		
LR-003	Lamprophyre	0.017	0.14	20	190	210	350	RC
LR-003		0.028	0.158	10	245	255		
LR-004	Lamprophyre	0.012	0.05	20	225	245	350	RC
LR-005	Exploration	0.011	0.054	10	10	20	550	RC
LR-006		0.018	0.115	15	0	15		
LR-006	Lamprophyre	0.012	0.196	30	95	125	550	RC
LR-006		0.015	0.047	35	265	300		
LR-007	Shaft	0.012	0.378	35	50	85	400	RC
LR-008	Flat	0.013	0.232	10	95	105	380	RC
LR-009		0.03	0.248	40	45	85		
Including		0.118	0.117	5	60	65		
LR-009	Shaft	0.011	0.275	15	115	130	370	RC
LR-009		0.053	1.656	45	150	195		
Including		0.127	0.245	5	150	155		
Including		0.085	6.329	10	180	190		
LR-010	Flat	0.025	7.426	30	25	55	500	RC
LR-010		0.016	1.808	10	70	80		
LR-011	Flat	0.01	3.121	10	275	285	285	RC
LR-012	Exploration	0.011	0.155	45	230	275	500	RC
LR-013		0.792	1	70	75	145		
Including		2.200	2.4	25	90	115		
LR-013	Main	0.011	1	30	325	355	525	RC
LR-013		0.025	1.1	20	390	410		
LR-014	Main	0.033	0.699	15	70	85	400	RC
LR-014		0.02	1.125	15	130	145		
LR-015	Shaft	No significant gold assay results					245	RC
LR-016	Flat	No significant gold assay results					500	RC
LR-017		0.015	0.049	15	225	240		
LR-017	Exploration	0.022	0.098	35	330	365	970	RC
LR-017		0.025	0.023	10	455	465		

Drillhole Name	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole interval Meters	From Meters	To Meters	Total Depth Meters	Type
LR-017		0.029	0.83	15	855	870		
LR-018		0.069	0.171	55	75	130	500	RC
Including		0.196	0.201	15	90	105		
LR-018	Main	0.034	0.324	45	155	200		
LR-018		0.01	0.149	45	215	260		
LR-018		0.011	0.932	30	295	320		
LR-019		0.82	51.4	3	10.7	13.7	122	RC
LR-019	Shaft	0.65	6.9	4.6	27.4	32		
LR-019		0.58	37.7	7.6	39.6	47.2		
LR-019		0.41	54.9	6.1	51.8	57.9		

Table 11.3 Relevant Intercepts from the 2008 and 2009 RC and Core Drilling

Drillhole Name	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole interval Meters	From Meters	To Meters	Total Depth Meters	Type
LR-020	Shaft	0.99	13.7	7.6	13.7	21.3	76.2	RC
LR-020		0.55	20.6	18.3	29	47.2		
LR-021		0.41	30.9	3	13.7	16.8	146.3	RC
LR-021	Main	0.51	3.4	3	33.5	36.6		
LR-021		1.37	13.7	4.6	59.4	64		
LR-022	Main	0.62	6.9	3	47.2	50.3	167.7	RC
LR-022		0.48	24	4.6	54.9	59.4		
LR-023	Main	0.86	10.3	13.7	3	16.8	122	RC
LR-024		0.99	5.8	12.2	38.1	50.3	150.9	RC
LR-024		0.58	27.4	6.1	57.9	64		
LR-024		3.46	30.9	7.6	71.6	79.2		
Including		7.58	34.3	3	74.7	77.7		
LR-024	Main	1.1	37.7	4.6	91.4	96		
LR-024		0.48	17.1	4.6	103.6	108.2		
LR-024		0.51	58.3	10.7	112.8	123.4		
Including		1.17	126.9	3	115.8	118.9		
LR-024		0.72	3.4	3	129.5	132.6		
LR-025	Main	0.55	3.6	3	129.5	132.6	182.9	RC

Drillhole Name	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole interval Meters	From Meters	To Meters	Total Depth Meters	Type
LR-025		0.86	67.2	1.5	181.4	182.9		
LR-026	Raven Mine	0.72	44.6	27.4	18.3	45.7	91.5	RC
Including		2.23	51.4	6.1	22.9	29		
Including		0.17	428.6	1.5	33.5	35.1		
LR-027	Raven Mine	0.41	24	4.6	21.3	25.9	91.5	RC
Including		0.96	51.4	1.5	22.9	24.4		
LR-027		0.51	126.9	3	61	64		
LR-028		0.38	4	3	4.6	7.6	182.9	RC
LR-028	Flat	0.58	15.3	22.9	13.7	36.6		
LR-028		0.38	18	4.6	42.7	47.2		
LR-028		0.51	3.2	9.1	117.3	126.5		
LR-029	Shaft	0.79	11.8	7.6	97.5	105.2	137.2	RC
LR-030		5.69	113.2	9.1	47.2	56.4	173.8	RC
Including		15.26	308.6	3	47.2	50.3		
LR-030	Shaft	0.34	6.9	7.6	99.1	106.7		
LR-030		0.34	17.1	13.7	125	138.7		
LR-031	Flat	0.44	5.1	10.7	57.9	68.6	147.87	RC
LR-032	Flat	0.86	6.9	7.6	3	10.7	152.44	RC
LR-032		0.51	48	3	19.8	22.9		
LR-033	Raven	No significant gold assay results					99.1	RC
LR-034	Raven	No significant gold assay results					79.27	RC

Table 11.4 Relevant Intercepts from the 2008 and 2009 RC and Core Drilling

Drillhole Name	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole interval Meters	From Meters	To Meters	Total Depth Meters	Type
LR-035		0.39	3.5	9.1	22.9	32	236.28	RC
LR-035	Lamprophyre	1.68	2.5	25.9	36.6	62.5		
	Including	4.8	4.3	4.6	38.1	42.7		
	Including	7.42	2	1.5	61	62.5		
LR-035		0.72	11.5	16.8	112.8	129.5		
	Including	0.44	108	1.5	185.9	187.5		
LR-036	Ouro Fino	No significant gold assay results					91.46	RC
LR-037	Ouro Fino	1.15	-	1.5	24.4	25.9	91.46	RC
LR-038	Ouro Fino	No significant gold assay results					91.46	RC
LR-039	Ouro Fino	No significant gold assay results					99.09	RC
LR-040	Ouro Fino	0.56	-	3	42.7	45.7	91.46	RC
LR-041	Ouro Fino	No significant gold assay results					60.98	RC
LR-042	Ouro Fino	No significant gold assay results					60.98	RC
LR-043	Shaft	No significant gold assay results					137.2	RC
LR-044	Exploration	No significant gold assay results					190.55	RC
LR-045	Exploration	No significant gold assay results					201.2	RC
LRC-001		2.47	10.3	8.8	4	12.8	122.26	Core
	Including	5.77	14.3	3.4	8.5	11.9		
LRC-001	Shaft	0.34	6.7	7.6	21.6	29.3		
LRC-001		0.48	44.6	3	55.2	58.2		
LRC-002		9.54	6.5	15.8	18.9	34.7	207.93	Core
	Including	21.19	8.9	7	25.3	32.3		
LRC-002	Main	0.45	6.4	22.25	40.24	62.5		
LRC-002		0.53	32.3	7.6	76.8	84.4		
LRC-002		0.74	18.9	10.7	119.8	130.5		
LRC-003	Flat	1.07	6	33.1	48.2	81.2	82.62	Core
	Including	6.02	15.2	4.1	48.2	52.3		
LRC-004		1.31	6.8	3.7	38.7	42.4	143.9	Core
LRC-004	Lamprophyre	0.51	7.6	10.7	61.6	72.2		
LRC-004		0.46	0.4	5	115.1	120.1		

Table 11.5 Significant Historic Drill Intercepts - Lincoln Hill

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	g/t Au	opt Au
LH88-4	0.0	24.4	24.4	0	80	80	1.17	0.034
LH88-3	0.0	18.3	18.3	0	60	60	0.62	0.018
LH88-5	27.4	36.6	9.1	90	120	30	0.41	0.012
LH90-8	9.1	10.7	1.5	30	35	5	1.92	0.056
LH90-8	13.7	15.2	1.5	45	50	5	2.06	0.06
LH90-7	0.0	4.6	4.6	0	15	15	0.96	0.028
LH90-7	19.8	22.9	3.0	65	75	10	1.47	0.043
LH90-7	91.4	100.6	9.1	300	330	30	0.48	0.014
LH90-6	83.8	85.3	1.5	275	280	5	2.54	0.074
LHE-06	57.9	59.4	1.5	190	195	5	1.10	0.032

Table 11.6 Metallic Screen Gold Analyses

SAMPLE ID	Combined Coarse + Fine Au ppm	Coarse Fraction Au ppm	Fine Fraction Au ppm	Weight Coarse Fraction (grams)	Weight Fine Fraction (grams)
LR-019- 140- 145	0.42	0.11	0.42	9.19	1248.5
LR-019- 145- 150	1.31	6.99	1.22	19.89	1199.5
LR-019- 150- 155	1.16	26.2	0.66	20.64	1016.5
LR-019- 170- 175	0.37	-0.05	0.37	10.04	1223.5
LR-019- 175- 180	0.53	0.22	0.54	35.81	1380
LR-019- 180- 185	0.34	0.18	0.35	33.3	1117
LR-021- 80- 85	0.24	0.47	0.24	16.91	1017.5
LR-021- 85- 90	0.08	1.45	0.07	9.64	996.3
LR-021- 110- 115	0.59	15.3	0.45	11.36	1162
LR-021- 115- 120	0.24	3.63	0.1	39.39	938.7
LR-021- 150- 155	0.22	1.16	0.2	28.38	1115
LR-021- 195- 200	-0.05	-0.05	0.05	27.08	1065.5
LR-021- 200- 205	0.91	1.24	0.9	29.74	1007.5
LR-021- 205- 210	0.42	2.15	0.39	27.49	1460.5
LR-021- 210- 215	0.42	0.65	0.42	24.68	881.4
LR-023- 75- 80	0.12	0.89	0.08	44.92	824.9
LR-023- 80- 85	0.08	0.42	0.07	31.19	879.5
LR-023- 85- 90	0.09	0.82	0.08	25.57	1437
LR-023- 140- 145	0.11	0.34	0.1	41.5	804
LR-023- 195- 200	0.29	0.57	0.28	37.08	1233.5

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

Rye Patch geologists have taken 36 rock chip samples. They collected samples from mine dumps, outcrop, and underground workings. Samples were collected primarily to determine the areas with the highest grade gold mineralization and confirm the historic rock sampling. At each sample site the following were recorded; location, rock type, formation, degree and type of alteration, mineralization and sample type. This work was supervised by a Qualified Person and the author believes that the sampling was adequate for the geology, mineralization and level of exploration conducted at Lincoln Hill.

Rock sampling has been completed by previous companies and is assumed that the sampling was conducted according to industry standards, although the author cannot verify or certify the results. These results are used in this report for descriptive purposes and they are not being used in a resource calculation. They are simply used to indicate the extent of surface mineralization and as one of the tools used to target the drill holes that Rye Patch completed during 2008 and 2009.

12.2 DRILL SAMPLING

Rye Patch used industry standard practices during their drilling programs. Both RC and core were collected (43 RC holes and 4 core holes). Drill holes were oriented to cross the mineralized zones based on surface and underground geologic mapping and the results of historic drilling.

The RC samples were collected for each 1.5 m (5 ft) interval over the full length of the drill holes. The first 1.5-6.1 m (5-20 ft) of each drill hole was drilled dry and then casing set. The dry samples were split using a Gilson dry splitter. After casing was set, water was injected and the remainder of the drill hole was drilled using wet methods. A rotating wet splitter was used and the splitter was adjusted by the geologist or sampler as needed to control the amount of sample collected in the bag (bucket). When possible the sample bag was attached to the sample exit and a 4.5-9 kg (10-20 lb) sample was taken. The bag was also placed in a 1.1 liter (5 gallon) bucket, when needed and the sample was collected. The sampling methods utilized are industry standard. Rye Patch utilized blanks, reference standards and duplicate samples to monitor quality control of their drill samples.

The samples collected by Rye Patch were sufficient to accurately represent the mineralized zones of Lincoln Hill. The 4.5-9 kg samples are sufficient to yield good quality assay values. With samples being placed in buckets, fine particles of gold were captured which reduced sample bias. There were no issues with sample recovery in the Rye Patch drill sampling program.

Coeur and Newmont drilled a total of 16 RC holes on the property. Their sampling methods and approach are not known. They probably utilized procedures that were up to industry standards at that time. No rigorous review of the historic drill results was completed for this technical report, and therefore the drill process, sampling and analytical methods are not known.

There were 4 core holes drilled by Rye Patch at Lincoln Hill and all the drilling was HQ or NQ. Rye Patch sampled on 5 foot intervals, adjusting the sample widths when geology or mineralization changes were noted. All samples were >=0.3 m (1 ft). The core was taken from the site daily to the core logging facility in Lovelock or in Reno, Nevada. After logging the core was taken to American Assay Laboratories in Reno and their laboratory technicians split the core according to the intervals specified by Rye Patch geologist Ronaldo Pinto da Silva.

All drill holes were surveyed for deviation and most did not deviate more than a few degrees. Recovery in both methods was good, except in areas of strong faulting.

The relevant Rye Patch drill hole sample results are shown in Table 11.2.

13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

13.1 SUMMARY

Rye Patch has collected and submitted drilling (RC and core) and rock samples for analyses. All samples were submitted to one of three laboratories; ALS Chemex (Reno, NV), Alaska Assay Labs (Fairbanks, AK) (AAL-AK) or American Assay Labs (Sparks, NV) (AAL-NV). Drill hole samples from previous companies were submitted to several reputable laboratories and it is expected that they utilized industry accepted standards for both preparation and analyses.

All of the laboratories that Rye Patch uses are ISO certified and reputable.

It is SWEC's opinion that Rye Patch uses best industry practices for sample collection, sample preparation, security and analysis.

13.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION

Sample preparation is conducted at the ISO certified laboratories. No officers, directors, or associates of the issuer are involved in sample preparation.

13.2.1 SAMPLE COLLECTION

Assay certificates exist for virtually all of the drill holes at Lincoln Hill. The sample collection process for the historic drill holes is not documented, although it is assumed to be equal to industry accepted standards at the time. Likely the dry samples were collected using a riffle splitter and the wet samples using a rotating wet splitter.

Present sample collection procedures include dry sampling at the top of the hole until casing is set and then wet sampling for the remainder. The specifics of the sample procedure are described in Section 12.1.

13.2.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

The sample preparation procedure is:

- Samples are weighed, dried and reweighed
- A 1 kg split is pulverized the >85% passing 75 microns
- Au-Ag assay followed by gravimetric AA finish
- Multi-element ICP by four acid near total digestion
- Hg by aqua regia digestion AA

13.3 SAMPLE SECURITY

13.3.1 REVERSE CIRCULATION AND CORE SAMPLE SECURITY

Reverse circulation and core samples were kept on-site until transport to the laboratory. ALS Chemex and American Assay pick up the samples at the site. Alaska Laboratory has a preparation facility in Lovelock, NV and the Rye Patch geologist delivered the sample to their laboratory.

Samples are delivered in numbered bags with a transmittal sheet. Blanks, reference samples and duplicates are submitted with each sample batch.

13.3.2 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Following analysis, analytical results are posted to a digital database which is available to Rye Patch through secure permission privileges. The completed digital file is emailed and a hard copy mailed to Rye Patch.

The data is downloaded to an Excel file and cross-referenced with the drill hole information (hole number, footage interval) and the blanks, reference samples and duplicates are checked.

14 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 QA/QC, CHECK SAMPLES AND CHECK ASSAYS

14.1.1 REVIEW

As part of their company QA/QC program, Rye Patch hired a third party consultant, Shea Clark Smith, Minerals Exploration and Environmental Geochemistry (MEG), to conduct and oversee the QA/QC program for the Lincoln Hill project. The following is based on his reports to Rye Patch.

14.1.2 RYE PATCH GOLD'S 2008 DRILL HOLE QA/QC PROGRAM

Drill samples for the 2008 drill program were submitted to ALS Chemex with reference standards and blanks to determine data accuracy and precision. Additionally internal laboratory standards and prep blanks comprised approximately 8 percent of the total drill samples reported. The following summarizes the quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) data for Drill Holes LR001 through LR018, but not including LR007, LR013, LR016, and LR017. 81 standards and 12 prep blanks were submitted, along with 1180 drill core samples, for a total of 1273 analyses. QAQC samples are 7.9% of the total number of assays reported (Smith, 2008).

Select drill samples from Lincoln Hill were submitted to Florin Analytical Services (Reno, NV) in 2010 with standards, blanks, and duplicates to determine data accuracy and precision while checking previous assays from Alaska Assay Labs (Fairbanks, AK) (AAL-AK), American Assay Labs (Sparks, NV) (AAL-NV), and ALS Chemex (Reno, NV). The samples were from selected intervals from drill holes LR-004, LR-008, LR-009, LR-010, LR-011, LR-013, LR-015, LR-026, LR-027, LR-028, LR-030, LR-031, LR-032, LR-033, LR-034, LR-035, LR-045, and LRC-001 that were suspect from earlier analyses due to a high incidence of QAQC failure.

14.1.3 GOLD RESULTS

In the 2008 sample submissions, 17% of the samples submitted had >2 standard deviation errors in the Au standards, including drill holes LR009 and LR015. These errors are spread evenly through the data and other QA/QC data indicate general assay quality. In one ALS Chemex job (LR002), data for samples 385-390 and 385A-390A appear to have been switched, as indicated by the fingerprint of trace concentrations for the standard (385A-390A) (Smith, 2010a).

Results from the 2010 submittal to Florin Analytical Services indicate that Florin reported lower gold concentrations than expected. Based on the entire body of data from the QA/QC program, gold and silver data as reported by Florin are reliable despite a high QAQC failure rate (Smith, 2010b). At lower concentration levels, Florin generally reports slightly higher concentration of gold and silver than AAL-NV, ALS Chemex and AAL-AK (see Figures 14.1 and 14.2). The objective was to determine the reproducibility of the original data from ALS Chemex, AAL-NV, and AAL-AK. Since differences are small, these data are considered to be good representations of the true gold and silver concentrations of the samples.

14.1.4 SILVER RESULTS

In general, Florin reported lower gold concentrations than expected, yet higher silver concentrations (Smith, 2010b). This also includes 3 out of 3 certified blind standards that report silver concentrations either above or below the mean by greater than 2 standard deviations (95% confidence interval), and another 19 values that qualitatively fall significantly higher or lower than the expected mean value. As mentioned above, his objective was to determine the reproducibility of the original data from ALS Chemex, AAL-NV, and AAL-AK. Since differences are small, these data are considered to be good representations of the true gold and silver concentrations of the samples.

14.1.5 RYE PATCH GOLD'S 2009 DRILL HOLE QA/QC PROGRAM

Drill samples from the Lincoln Hill Project were submitted to AAL-AK, and AAL-NV with standards, blanks, and duplicates to determine data accuracy and precision. Blind samples comprised approximately 9 percent of the total number of drill samples reported. Internal laboratory standards and duplicates comprised approximately 10 percent of the total drill samples reported. Samples for drill holes LR-026 to LR-030 were submitted to AAL-AK only and the samples for the remaining drill holes were submitted to both AAL-AK and AAL-NV.

Following the submittal of the first samples to AAL-AK only, Mr. Smith found the analytical results to be generally unacceptable based on the standards, blanks and duplicate results. Mr. Smith thus recommended that pulps or rejects be submitted to another laboratory and that all future analytical work be checked by another laboratory (Smith, 2009a).

The remainder of the drill holes were submitted to AAL-AK and AAL-NV. Mr. Smith found that the samples submitted to AAL-AK continued to have a high failure rate and that AAL-NV sample results were reliable based on the reference samples submitted (Smith, 2009b).

Select drill samples from Lincoln Hill were submitted to Florin Analytical Services (Reno, NV) in 2010 with standards, blanks, and duplicates to determine data accuracy and precision while checking previous assays from Alaska Assay Labs (Fairbanks, AK), American Assay Labs (Sparks, NV), and ALS Chemex (Reno, NV). The samples were from selected intervals from drill holes LR-004, LR-008, LR-009, LR-010, LR-011, LR-013, LR-015, LR-026, LR-027, LR-028, LR-030, LR-031, LR-032, LR-033, LR-034, LR-035, LR-045, and LRC-001 that were suspect from earlier analyses due to a high incidence of QAQC failure.

14.1.6 GOLD RESULTS

In the 2009 sample submissions to AAL-AK, more than 30% of the QA/QC samples submitted had >2 standard deviation errors in the Au standards, and the failure rate erred below the accepted confidence ranges more than 90% of the time (Smith, 2009a). Selected drill samples were resubmitted to Florin Laboratories in 2010 with blind standards to determine the reproducibility of the original data. Results from the 2010 submittal to Florin Analytical Services indicate that Florin reported lower gold concentrations than expected. Based on the entire body of data from the QA/QC program, gold and silver data as reported by Florin are reliable

despite a high QA/QC failure rate. The objective was to determine the reproducibility of the original data from ALS Chemex, American Assay, and Alaska Assay. Since differences are small, these data are considered to be good representations of the true gold and silver concentrations of the samples (Smith, 2010b).

14.1.7 SILVER RESULTS

AAL-AK used silver standards infrequently and therefore there is no measure of silver reliability in their original data. The Florin data, which compared well to the AAL-AK, AAL-NV and ALS Chemex data indicates that the Florin silver results are slightly higher than the other laboratories, but the results are good (see Figure 14.2).

Figure 14.1 QA/QC comparison of Florin gold data with the original AAL-AK, AAL-NV and ALS Chemex analytical data. Graph from Smith, 2010b

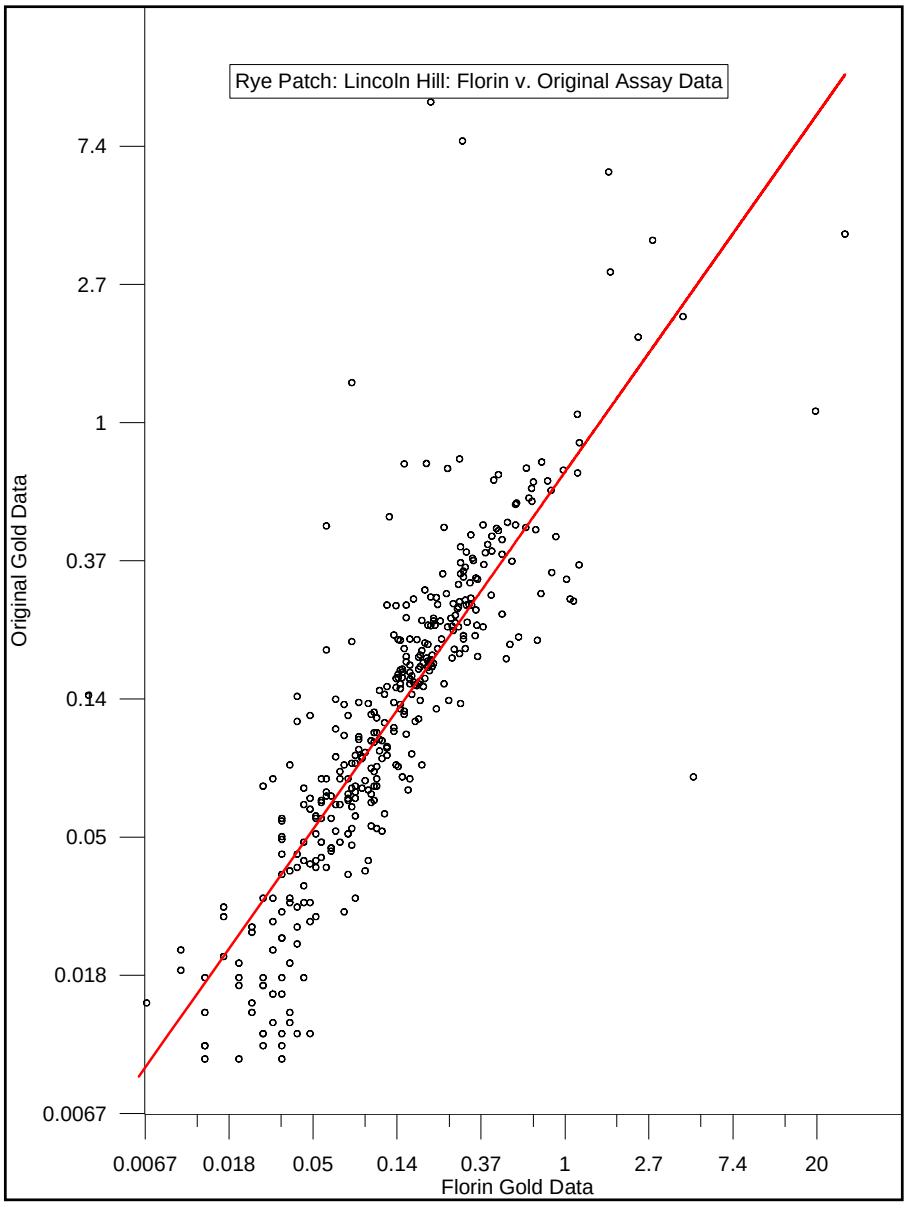
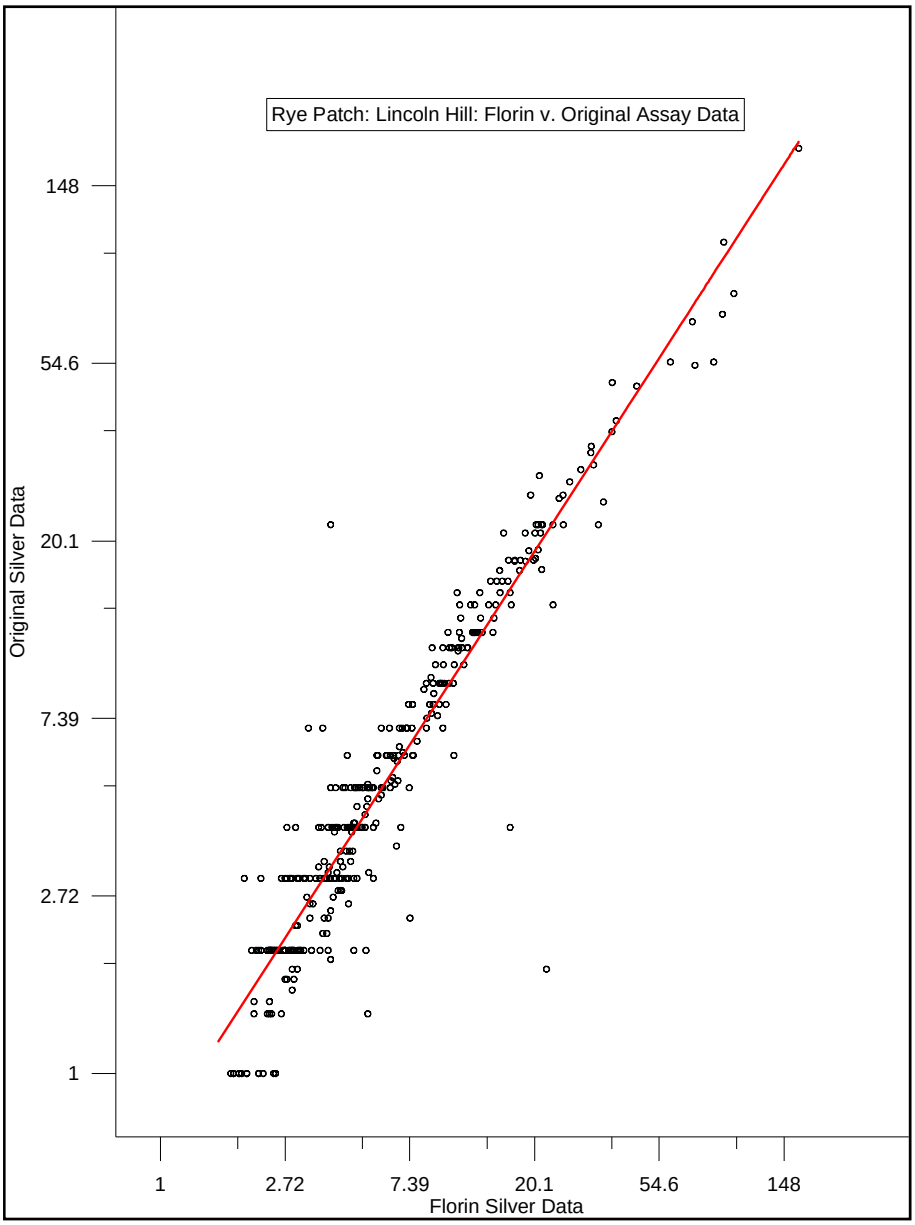


Figure 14.2 QA/QC comparison of Florin silver data to AAL-AK, AAL-NV and ALS Chemex analytical results. Graph from Smith, 2010b



14.2 SEWC DATA VERIFICATION

SEWC believes the exploration programs as described in this report were conducted by commonly accepted industry standards. Current database compilation, completed by Rye Patch, has been professionally managed and the programs conducted to high standards. SEWC relied upon the Rye Patch databases to gauge the nature of the mineralization at Lincoln Hill. SEWC had full access to all of the Lincoln Hill assay certificates and no limitations were placed upon the author's ability to verify the accuracy of the Lincoln Hill data.

SEWC collected three samples from Lincoln Hill for the purposes of verifying gold mineralization. The samples were collected from exposures and old workings on the hill.

The samples were prepared and analyzed at ALS Chemex Laboratories in Reno NV.

The samples were assayed for gold by standard fire assay with AAS finish procedures. Samples above 10 g/t gold were re-assayed by fire assay with gravimetric finish. Silver was assayed by aqua regia digestion and AAS finish procedures. The assay results from the samples (Table 14.1) confirm the presence of gold and silver at Lincoln Hill.

Table 14.1SEWC Data Verification Samples

Sample	Zone	Rock Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	East	North
LRR01	Shaft	Breccia Stockwork	9.60	1085	397711	4461031
LLR02	Flat	Quartz Vein, Hematite Breccia	0.07	8	397553	4461131
LLR03	Lamprophyre	Dike/Quartz Vein	3.60	479	397249	4461215

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are active mining operations, advanced stage exploration properties and early stage exploration properties within 8 km (5 mi) of Lincoln Hill. The Coeur Rochester silver mine is approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) to the east and the Spring Valley property of Midway/Barrick is approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) to the northeast. Additionally, Rye Patch has the advanced stage exploration property, Wilco, located approximately 8 km (5 mi) southwest of Lincoln Hill. All of these properties have been explored in the past but recent work has defined new or additional resources.

The Spring Valley property and Lincoln Hill have some geological characteristics in common based on the recent report on Spring Valley (LeLacheur and others, 2009). They are both hosted in the Permo-Triassic Rochester Rhyolite ash flow tuffs and flows although Spring Valley is lower in the stratigraphic section than Lincoln Hill. Both properties exhibit some similar mineralization and hydrothermal alteration features. Gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins and stockwork in quartz + sericite altered volcanic rocks with a halo of argillic alteration. Hydrothermal clay is reported in Spring Valley and hematite clay occurs in stockwork with gold mineralization at Lincoln Hill. Both properties are structurally complex with intersecting northwest and northeast trending fault and breccias are common in both. This discussion of the Spring Valley deposit is relevant because of the geological and mineralogical similarities between the two properties.

The author has not verified the information contained in the 2009 report on Spring Valley and therefore the information in that report is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lincoln Hill property.

16 METALLURGICAL TESTING

No known metallurgical testing has been carried out on any type of sampling medium from the Lincoln Hill property.

17 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The resources stated for Lincoln Hill in this report conform to the definitions adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), December 23, 2005, and meet the criteria of Inferred Mineral Resources. The Lincoln Hill Mineral Resource is not materially affected by any known environmental, permitting, and legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, political or other relevant issues.

17.1 DRILLING DATA

Drillhole data for the Lincoln Hill property is maintained in a Microsoft database. SEWC validated the database and has certified the data to be clean and error free. The drillhole database has been converted to a Vulcan® Isis database named LH20ft.dhd.isis.

17.2 TOPOGRAPHIC DATA

The topography for Lincoln Hill was derived from the USGS Quad699 digital elevation model. The DEM was transformed into an Autocad dxf file. The file was then imported in Surfer and topography strings were generated. The topography was used to ensure that no mineralization was estimated into the air at Lincoln Hill.

17.3 COMPOSITES

All samples were composited to a constant 20 foot sample length after capping.

17.4 SPECIFIC GRAVITY

The density used for estimating resources at Lincoln Hill was 12.8 cubic feet per ton.

17.5 RESOURCE ESTIMATION

Both gold and silver mineralization was estimated for the Lincoln Hill Deposit. Block grades were estimated using inverse distance cubed estimation techniques. Separate estimation runs were applied to the Lamprophyre, Main, Shaft and Raven Zones. A fifth estimation run was applied to catch any blocks that did not fit into the search criteria for the 4 zones.

- Lamprophyre Estimation Criteria
  - Main trend 320 AZM
  - Search Distance 300 Feet
  - Minimum Samples 1
  - Maximum Samples 6
  - Maximum Samples per hole 3
- Main Zone Estimation Criteria
  - Main trend 230 AZM
  - Search Distance 120 Feet
  - Minimum Samples 1

  - Maximum Samples 6
  - Maximum Samples per hole 3
- Raven Zone Estimation Criteria
  - Main trend 50 AZM
  - Search Distance 120 Feet
  - Minimum Samples 1
  - Maximum Samples 6
  - Maximum Samples per hole 3
- Shaft Zone Estimation Criteria
  - Main trend 240 AZM
  - Search Distance 120 Feet
  - Minimum Samples 1
  - Maximum Samples 6
  - Maximum Samples per hole 3
- Global Estimation Criteria
  - Main trend Spherical
  - Search Distance 300 Feet
  - Minimum Samples 1
  - Maximum Samples 6
  - Maximum Samples per hole 3

17.6 RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The resources at Lincoln Hill have been classified as inferred for this report. Additional drilling, geological modeling and QA/QC may allow for the categorization of resources into the indicated category of mineralization. The resources in table 17.1 were calculated at a cutoff grade of 0.343 g/t AuEq and are based on 4,449 samples from 49 exploration drillholes. The gold price of US$900 and the silver price of US$18 were used to calculate the gold equivalent grades for the Lincoln Hill deposit. The stated resources represent the estimate of total in situ metal contained at Lincoln Hill. Since only inferred resources are stated here, there is no impact on the materiality of the estimate based on mining, metallurgy, infrastructure or other relevant factors.

Table 17.1 Lincoln Hill Inferred Resource at May 14, 2010

Cut off grade AuEq g/t	Tonnes (000s)	Gold g/t	Gold ounces	Silver g/t	Silver ounces
0.343	17,215	0.686	380,000	17.143	9,488,000

Table 17.2 shows the Lincoln Hill grade/tonne curve. This is to show that the continuity of the resource holds together at various cutoff grades.

Table 17.2 Lincoln Hill Grade Tonne Curves

Cutoff	K Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces
0.171	35,825	0.411	474,000	11.280	12,992,000
0.206	29,571	0.480	456,000	12.651	12,028,000
0.240	24,608	0.549	434,000	14.057	11,122,000
0.274	21,212	0.583	398,000	15.188	10,359,000
0.309	18,115	0.651	379,000	16.594	9,665,000
0.343	15,990	0.720	370,000	17.657	9,078,000
0.377	14,036	0.823	371,000	18.823	8,494,000
0.411	12,401	0.891	355,000	19.851	7,915,000
0.446	11,118	0.960	343,000	20.846	7,451,000
0.480	9,844	1.063	336,000	22.080	6,988,000

18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant information regarding the Lincoln Hill property.

19 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

SEWC reviewed pertinent data from Lincoln Hill regarding exploration data and methods and resource estimates. SEWC determined that Rye Patch's statement of mineral resources at Lincoln Hill is in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101, as set forth in the CIM Standards on Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2005). SEWC completed its review of the project in preparation for this Technical Report. SEWC concludes:

- Assaying and drill hole surveys have been carried out in accordance with best industry standard practices and are suitable to support resource estimates.
- Sampling and assaying includes quality assurance procedures, including submission of blanks, reference materials, pulp duplicates, and coarse reject duplicates, and execution of check assays by a second laboratory.
- The Lincoln Hill gold and silver deposit resource models were developed using industry accepted methods.
- Mineral resources are classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. Resource classification criteria are appropriate in terms of the confidence in grade estimates and geological continuity and meet the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and CIM Standards on Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2005).
- Lincoln Hill is a property of Merit. Lincoln Hill has enough mineral potential that further exploration is warranted. The property has merit and potential for mineable gold and should be explored in more detail.
- SEWC met its objectives for Rye Patch regarding Lincoln Hill.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the favorable exploration results to date, the Lincoln Hill property is of sufficient merit to warrant further exploration. In order to further evaluate the mineral and economic potential of the Lincoln Hill, an exploration drilling program totaling 30,000 feet and metallurgical tests for a total estimated cost of US$ 1.5M is recommended. Table 20.1 presents the costs for the program.

Drilling Program	US $
Surface site preparation (back hoe, tractor)	$30,000
Step Out Drilling	$500,000
In-fill Drilling	$1,000,000
Metallurgical testing	$70,000
Project total ($ USD)	***$1,500,000***

21 REFERENCES

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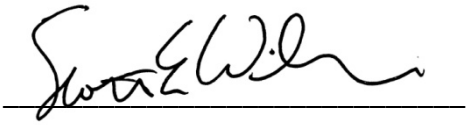
22 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Scott E. Wilson, of Highlands Ranch, Colorado, do hereby certify:

1. I am currently employed as President by Scott E. Wilson Consulting, Inc., 6 Inverness Court East, Suite 110, Englewood, CO 80112.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the California State University, Sacramento in 1989.
3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist and member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG #10965) and a Registered Member (#4025107) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Inc.
4. I have been employed as either a geologist or an engineer continuously for a total of 21 years.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I made a personal inspection of the Lincoln Hill Project on March 27, 2010.
7. I have had prior involvement with Rye Patch Gold Corp., (the "issuer") as the author of several of their Technical Reports. Prior to the preparation of this report, I have had no involvement with the Lincoln Hill Project.
8. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled Technical Report – Rye Patch Gold Corp., Lincoln Hill Property, Pershing County, Nevada, USA dated June 9, 2010, relating to Lincoln Hill.
9. As of the date of the report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
10. That I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and that this technical report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
11. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated June 9, 2010



Signature of Qualified Person

Scott E. Wilson

Printed Name of Qualified Person

Appendix A

List of Unpatented and Patented Lode Mining Claims

Claim Name	Pershing County		Nevada BLM	Claim Name	Pershing County		Nevada BLM
	Book	Page	Serial No.		Book	Page	Serial No.
Mountain Gold Exploration Agreement (MGE/LG)				***Walker Agreement***			
Kings Ranson	220	230	520341	Rochester Bonanza	46	414	96133
Kings Ranson #1	220	231	520342	Raven	158	394	307847
King Tut	220	232	520343	Raven #1	158	395	307848
King Tut #1	220	233	520344	**Claims staked by Rye Patch Gold (US) Inc.**			
King Tut #2	220	234	520345	LY 87	418	167	943740
King Tut #3	220	235	520346	LY 88	418	168	943741
LHL #3	342	440	804472	LY 89	418	169	943742
LHL #4	342	441	804473	LY 90	418	170	943743
LHL #4 Amended		260		LY 91	418	171	943744
LHL #5	362	442	804474	LY 92	418	172	943745
LHL #5 Amended		261		LY 93	418	173	943746
LHL #7	342	443	804475	LY 94	418	174	943747
LHL #8	362	444	804476	LY 95	418	175	943748
LHL #8 Amended		262		LY 96	418	176	943749
LHL #9	342	445	804477	LY 97	418	177	943750
LHL #9 Amended		263		LY 98	418	178	943751
ALH 10	361	254	804678	LY 99	418	179	943752
ALH 11	361	255	804679	LY 100	418	180	943753
ALH 31	361	275	824699	LY 101	418	181	943754
ALH 33	361	277	824701	LY 102	418	182	943755
ALH 35	361	279	824703	LY 103	418	183	943756
ALH 37	361	281	824705	LY 104	418	184	943757
ALH 39	361	283	824707	LY 105	418	185	943758
ALH 41	361	285	824709	LY 106	418	186	943759
ALH 47	361	291	824715	LY 107	418	187	943760
ALH 48	361	292	824716	LY 108	418	188	943761
ALH 49	361	193	824717	LY 109	418	189	943762

Claim Name	Pershing County		Nevada BLM	Claim Name	Pershing County		Nevada BLM
	Book	Page	Serial No.		Book	Page	Serial No.
ALH 58	361	302	824726	**LY 110**	418	190	943763
ALH 59	361	303	824727	**LY 111**	418	191	943764
ALH 71	364	35	827947	**LY 112**	418	192	943765
ALH 72	364	36	827948	**LY 113**	418	193	943766
ALH 74	364	38	827950	**LY 114**	418	194	943767
WMC #1	412	112	933485	**LY 115**	418	195	943768
WMC #2	412	113	933486	**LY 116**	418	196	943769
WMC #3	412	114	933487	**LY 117**	418	197	943770
WMC #4	412	115	933488	**LY 118**	418	198	943771
WMC #5	412	116	933489	**LY 119**	418	199	943772
WMC #6	412	117	933490	**LY 120**	418	200	943773
Abe Lincoln #2	**Patented Claim**			**LY 121**	418	201	943774
				LY 122	418	202	943775
				LY 123	418	203	943776
				LY 124	418	204	943777
				LY 125	418	205	943778
				LY 126	418	206	943779
				LY 127	418	207	943780