MAP- Willow Creek Reservoir 7.5' Quadrangle
Lat: 41° 11' N
Long: 116° 35' W

TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
RIMROCK PROPERTY
Ivanhoe Mining District
Elko County, Nevada, USA

for

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by

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3 November 2006

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SUMMARY

At the request of Senator Minerals Inc (Senator), this evaluation and report has been made on the Rimrock Property (the "Property"), Ivanhoe Mining District, Elko County, Nevada, U.S.A. The report incorporates a summary of previous work and an appraisal of the exploration potential of the Property, and makes recommendations for further work. This report is based on a compilation and analysis of published and unpublished geological reports prepared by cited persons, and field examinations by the writer, a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

The Rimrock Property comprises one contiguous claim block of 44 unpatented lode mining claims. All claims have been filed and recorded with Elko County and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The claims total approximately 880 acres and are located 48 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. Access is by paved Highways 225 and 226 for 46 miles, west on the graded dirt Midas-Tuscarora County Road for 36 miles and three miles southeast on the graded dirt Ivanhoe Mining District road.

The Property is in rolling, sagebrush-covered desert. The climate is favorable for year-round mining, with all supplies and services needed for a successful exploration program available in the area.

The Rimrock Property is situated along the Northern Nevada Rift ("NNR"), a Miocene-age structural zone that hosts several current and past producing mines, and one major development project. The largest of these are Newmont's Mule Canyon and Midas (Ken Snyder) mines, and the Great Basin Gold – Hecla Ivanhoe-Hollister deposit that is currently in development.

The Rimrock Property is a grassroots prospect. Exploration has been limited to surface prospecting, limited geochemical sampling of altered bedrock and shallow reverse-circulation drilling. The observed surface indications are similar to subtle features found above high-grade vein systems in the Ivanhoe and Midas districts and additional exploration is warranted.

The recommended exploration program consists of Phase 1 geophysical surveys (magnetics, gravity, and CSAMT) to define drill locations. Contingent upon Phase 1 defining suitable exploration targets, Phase 2 work should consist of core drilling to test Phase 1 targets at depth.

Phase 1 work is budgeted at approximately US$118,000 and the Phase 2 drilling is budgeted at a minimum of US$575,000.

4.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

At the request of Senator Minerals (the "Company" or "Senator"), this report has been prepared on the Rimrock Property (the "Property"), Ivanhoe Mining District, Elko County, Nevada, U.S.A. (Figure 1), to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work.

This report is based on geological reports, a compilation of published and unpublished data, maps, and reports made by cited persons, and field examinations of the Property. The author is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. The writer examined the geology and infrastructure of the Property on October 22 and 26, 2003.

The claims were originally staked by Richard R. Redfern of Spring Creek, Nevada (Redfern) and are now controlled by Senator by virtue of a mining lease agreement dated and signed September 19, 2003.

Because the majority of the information about the Property and surrounding areas is given in American terms and units, this report will use American terminology to maintain consistency. Metric units will be given as required for clarity.

5.0 DISCLAIMER

This report is based on a review of information provided by the Property owner, published geologic reports, and observations made during the Property examination and land status review. All interpretations and conclusions are based on the writer's research and personal examination of the Rimrock Property. On-site inspections were conducted on October 22 and 26, 2003.

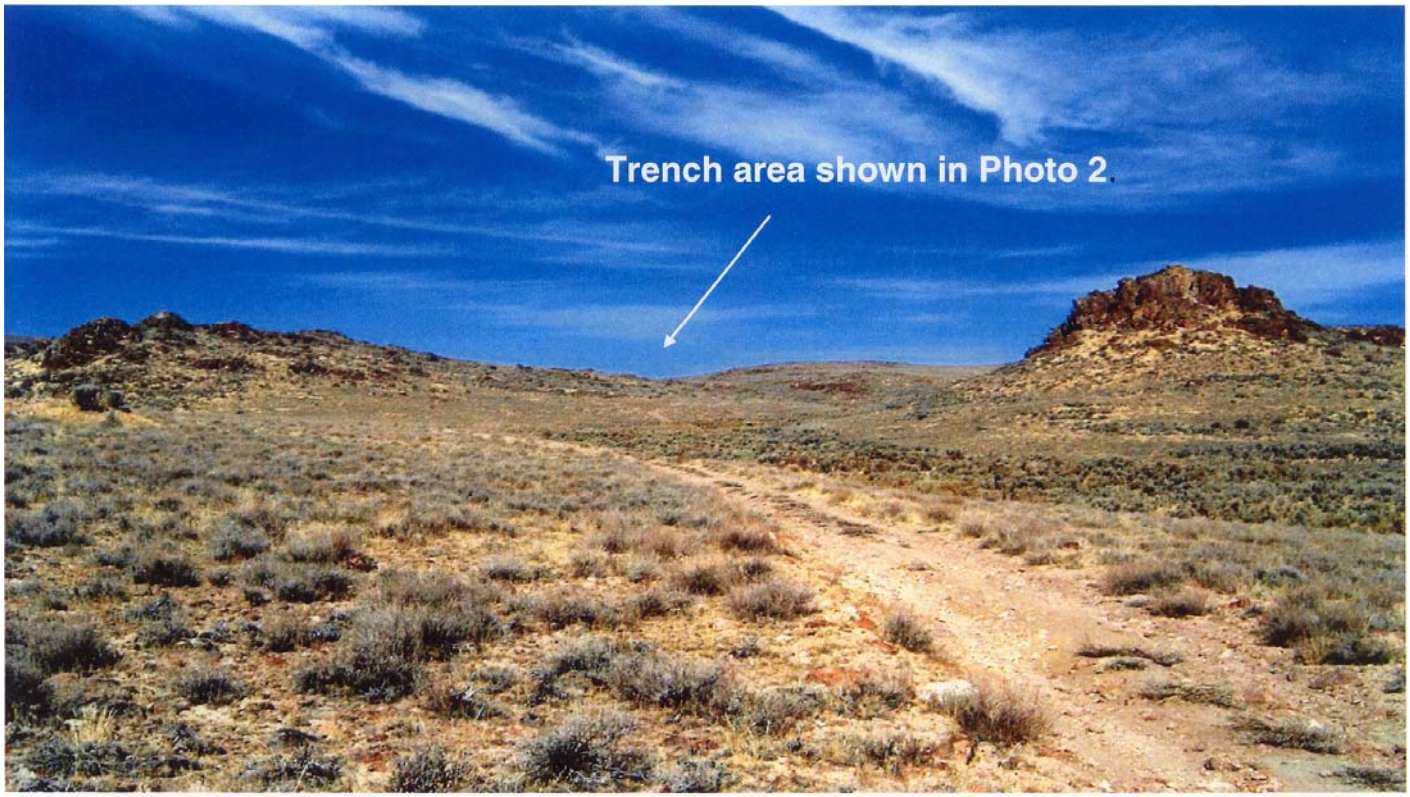


Photo 1: Looking north across Rimrock property from the Rimrock mine.

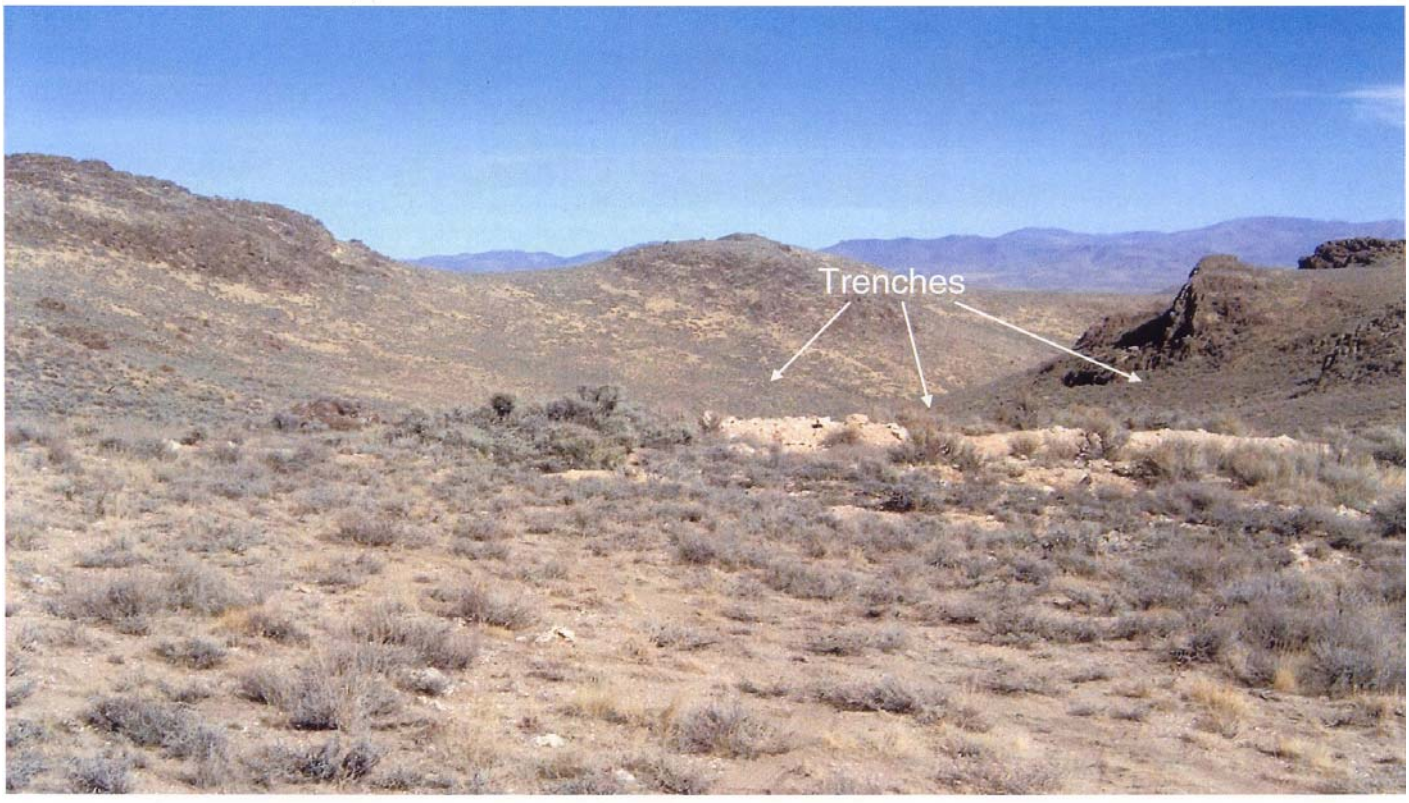


Photo 2: Looking north toward trenched sinter (rock sample 190007).

6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The Rimrock Property comprises one contiguous claim block of 44 unsurveyed, unpatented lode mining claims. Claims are listed in Appendix A. The claims total approximately 880 acres and are located in the Ivanhoe Mining District, Elko County, Nevada, U.S.A. The claims cover parts of Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18 in Township 38 North, Range 48 East (Figure 2).

Senator controls the claims through a Mining Lease Option dated September 19, 2003. The lease gives Senator a yearly option to control 100% of the Property, net of a 3% NSR, for a term of twenty years, and is renewable on an annual basis in subsequent years. Under the terms of the agreement, Senator paid Redfern an initial down payment of US$10,000 upon execution of the lease agreement, with a balance of US$15,000 to be paid to Redfern upon the regulatory approval of the TSX Venture Exchange to which the lease agreement is subject. Pursuant to the terms of the lease, Senator also reimbursed Redfern for the cost of perfecting and filing the claims. After the first year's payment, Senator is required to make annual payments to keep the lease in good standing. These requirements are listed in Table 1. The Property is subject to a three percent (3%) Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty.

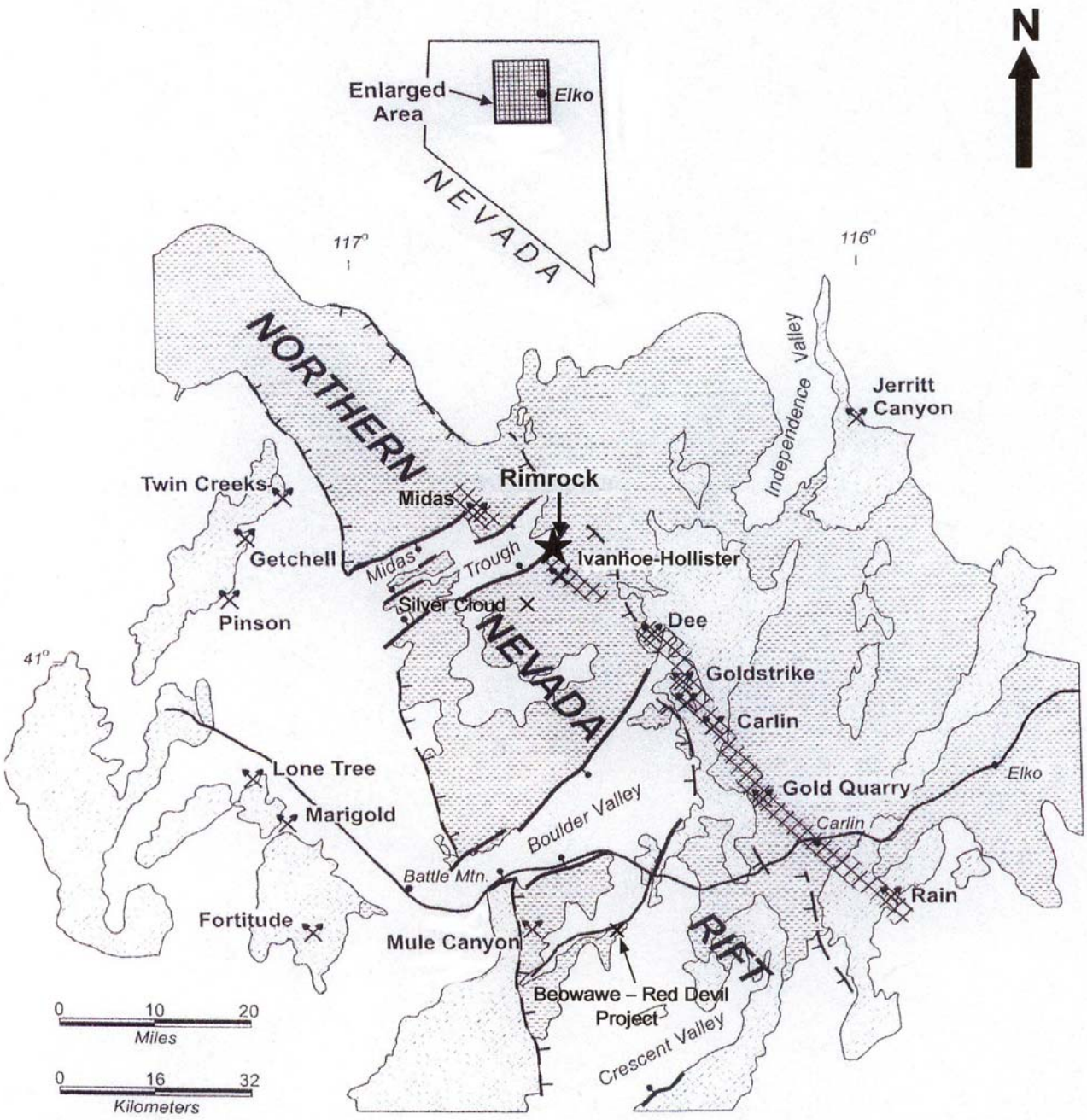
The agreement also recognizes a one-mile area of interest (AOI) around the claims. Any properties acquired by either Senator or Redfern within the AOI are subject to the terms of the current lease excepting claims acquired from third parties. Any claims acquired within the AOI would be subject to a 1% NSR only, payable to Redfern.

Senator may terminate the lease at any time by giving Redfern thirty (30) days' notice. Senator must pay all claim filing and other related fees due for the year in which the lease is terminated. Senator may also release portions of the Property if it chooses.

If Senator releases a portion of the Property, the lease remains valid and all lease payments and NSR royalty remain unchanged. Lease payments, at Senator's option, are:

Table 1. Lease payments

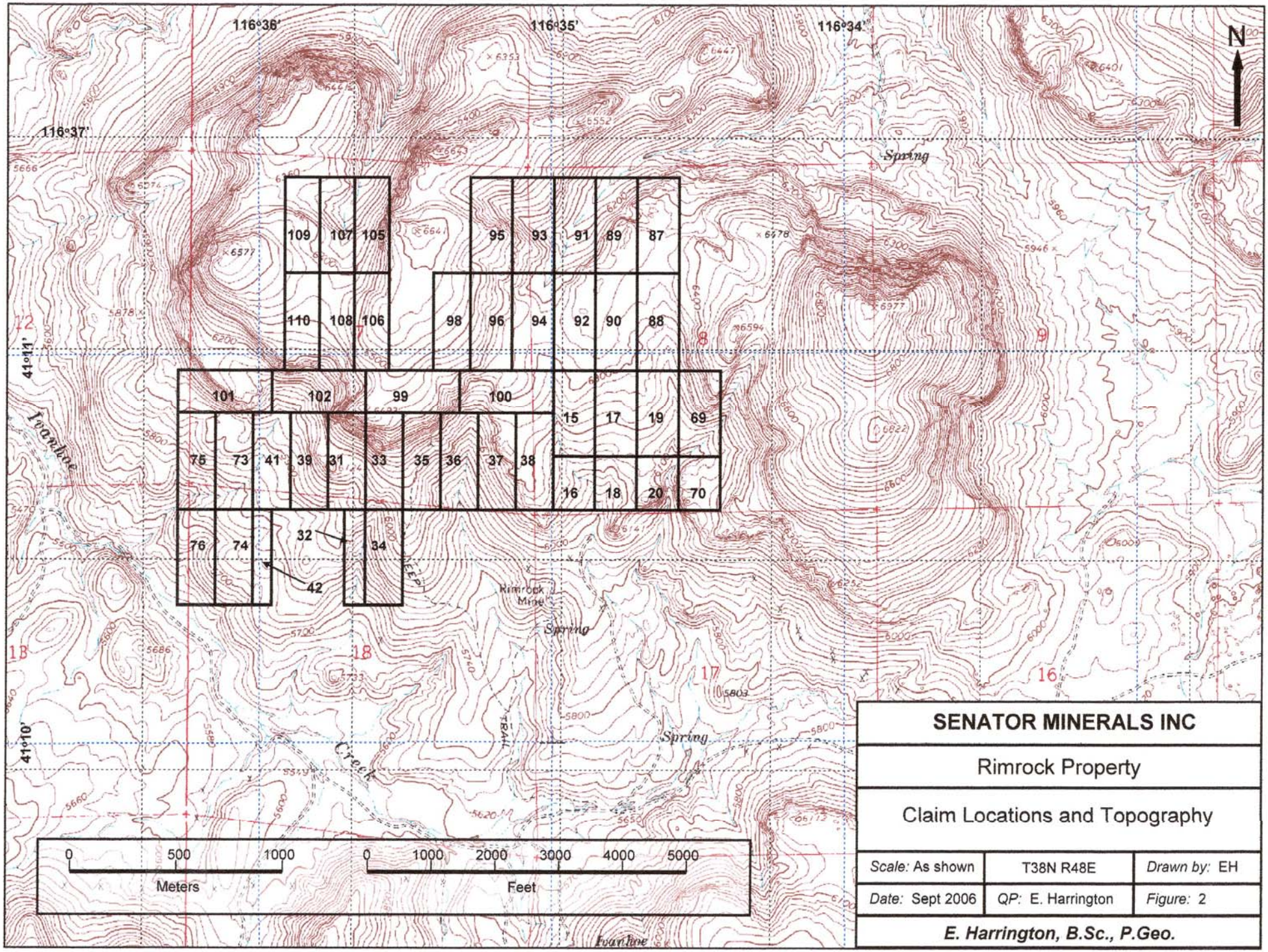
Lease Year	Payment Date	Lease payment
1	18 September 2004	$25,000
2	18 September 2005	$30,000
3	18 September 2006	$35,000
4	18 September 2007	$35,000
5 – 9	18 September 2008 - 2012	$45,000
10 – 20	18 September 2013 – 2023	$50,000



Northern Nevada Rift
Carlin Trend
Eocene-Miocene
Pre-Tertiary
Ball indicates down-thrown structural block

(After Goldstrand and Schmidt, 2000)

SENATOR MINERALS INC		
Rimrock Property		
Regional Setting		
Scale: As shown	T38N R48E	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Dec 2003	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 1
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		



SENATOR MINERALS INC		
Rimrock Property		
Claim Locations and Topography		
Scale: As shown	T38N R48E	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Sept 2006	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 2
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		

7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Rimrock Property is located 48 miles northwest of Elko in the Sheep Creek Range. The Property is accessed from Elko, driving north on paved Highway 225 for 27 miles and northwest on paved Highway 226 for 19 miles to the graded dirt Midas-Tuscarora County Road for 36 miles, and three miles southeast on the graded dirt Ivanhoe Mining District road. The claims can be accessed by unimproved “two track” dirt trails. Some minor work would be required for drilling access.

The Property is in rolling sagebrush-covered desert. Elevations in the area are between 5,100 feet along Ivanhoe Creek and 6,400 feet on a hilltop in the eastern portion of the Property.

Mining and exploration in the region takes place year-round with only occasional weather-related difficulties. Winters are cool to cold, with moderate snowfalls. Summer days are warm to hot, with cool nights. The area is fairly dry, with infrequent rains during the summer. Most precipitation comes as winter snow and spring rains, although locally intense storms may develop any time of year.

Exploration may be conducted year-round, with some interruptions due to snow in the winter and muddy, unstable roads in the spring. Mining is conducted year-round in the area. Elko is the major supply center for the region and can provide almost any mining-related supply or service. The specific claims area is uninhabited. The general area has seen declining mining employment due to mine closures in recent years, so new exploration and development projects are welcomed by the majority of the local residents. The topography does not impose any significant challenges for the construction of mining or milling facilities.

The political climate of the area is pro-mining. Project permitting standards are well established by both federal and state statutes, along with informal local policies and procedures. Permits are required for all exploration or mining activities that disturb the surface. Reclamation bonds are also required prior to any disturbance. Further discussion of permitting and bonding is beyond the scope of this report, except to say that the process may become tedious but is not particularly difficult.

8.0 HISTORY

8.1 Area History

Mercury was discovered in the Ivanhoe District in 1915. Most of the district's 2,180 flasks of mercury were produced between 1929 and 1943 (LaPointe et al, 1991) making the district the largest producer of mercury in Elko county. Of nineteen known mines and prospects in the district, all show mercury values, with eight also showing silver and/or gold mineralization. One of the mercury mines, the Rimrock or Homestake Mine, adjoins the Property immediately to the south.

From the late 1960s to the late 1990s, exploration and development in the district have primarily focused on shallow open-pit mineable volcanic-hosted gold-silver potential. Molybdenum and uranium potential have also been investigated, though with negative results. Since the late 1990s, exploration focus has changed to deep vein-hosted gold-silver mineralization similar to Newmont's Midas deposit located approximately twelve miles northwest of the Property.

The Silver Cloud property, a past-producing mercury mine now being explored for vein-hosted gold-silver, is located approximately eight miles south-southwest of the Rimrock Property. The Ivanhoe-Hollister gold-silver mine, located four miles south of the Property, began open-pit production in October 1990 and is presently being permitted for a large diameter decline to access a high-grade Midas-style vein-hosted gold-silver deposit. For more details, see section 14.0 Adjacent Properties.

8.2 Previous Work

An exploration program including trenching and between five and six shallow reverse-circulation holes was carried out on the Property and in the Property area by Newmont in 1994, with the objective of identifying shallow open-pit mineable gold targets. Results were not significant.

Estimated individual depths of approximately 100 feet were drilled testing areas of silicification and sinter (Figure 3).

In 2002 and 2003, geochemical rock sampling conducted on the Rimrock Property owner Redfern, consisted of five samples. Samples 153374 to 153378 were taken from areas of silicification and sinter. Selected results follow:

Table 2: Previous Rock Sampling, Rimrock Property

Sample No.	Gold ppb	Silver ppm	Mercury ppm	Selenium ppm
153374	4	0.3	9.37	2
153375	4	0.06	26.4	3
153376	9	0.35	>100	<1
153377	3	0.17	36.8	1
153378	5	0.31	0.53	1

In general, gold content in regional volcanic and granitic rocks does not exceed 5 ppb and, since silicified cap rock is generally barren, gold content in excess of 10 ppb is considered to be anomalous (Redfern, personal communication). Although gold and silver values are not significant, elevated mercury values of <100 and 36.8 ppm suggest the presence of a mercury mineralizing system on the Property.

Seven other rock samples were taken by Redfern from zones of silicification and sinter south of the Property. Selected results follow:

Table 3: Previous Rock Sampling, Rimrock Area

Sample No.	Gold ppb	Silver ppm	Mercury ppm	Selenium ppm
153353	<1	0.14	>100	<1
153354	<1	0.12	53.8	5
153358	5	0.08	0.52	<1
153359	2	0.16	40.2	1

Sample No.	Gold ppb	Silver ppm	Mercury ppm	Selenium ppm
153360	8	0.11	<100	97
10866	4	0.06	1.96	<1
10867	3	0.14	>100	3

Samples 153353 and 153354 were taken from a silicified zone located 400 meters southwest of the Rimrock mine. Sample 153359 was taken from the silicified zone 1 km south of the Property. Select rock sample 10867 was taken from dump material from a small prospect pit at the same sinter horizon as the Rimrock mine (Redfern, personal communication) and consisted of hematized argillically altered tuff containing hematized cinnabar-sinter. Gold and silver results are not significant however, elevated mercury values of 40.2, 53.8 and <100 ppm suggest the presence of a mercury mineralizing system.

Sample 153360, taken from a north-northwest trending chalcedony veinlet crosscutting silicified tuff at the Rimrock mine, returned a high selenium value of 97 ppm.

Two rock samples collected by Redfern and Abbott (2002) at the Silver Cloud Mine show elevated values for mercury, 59.3 and >100 ppm, associated with gold values of 19 and 37 ppb respectively. Gold values are mildly anomalous suggesting that the hydrothermal system carried some gold in solution.

In 2003, Wallace produced a regional geological map (Willow Creek Reservoir Quadrangle 1:24,000) covering the Property.

9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Rimrock Property is located in the central part of the Great Basin province, on the eastern margin of the Northern Nevada Rift (”NNR”) and along the southern margin of the Midas trough, on the northwestern projection of the Carlin gold trend.

Within the Great Basin province, exposed rock units range from late Pre-Cambrian meta-sediments to Pleistocene cinder cones. Tectonic events include alternating periods of continental scale compression, extension, and shearing. The Great Basin is most noted as an extensional terrain, with the eastern and western edges of the region, roughly the current sites of Reno, Nevada and Salt Lake City, Utah, having moved apart by some 100 kilometers in the past 40 million years. Prior to this period of extensional movement, the region had seen at least three major periods of compression. Each of these events is evidenced by thrust faults which have stacked sheets of rock over one another that are age contemporaneous, but deposited in different sedimentary environments.

9.1 Regional Geology

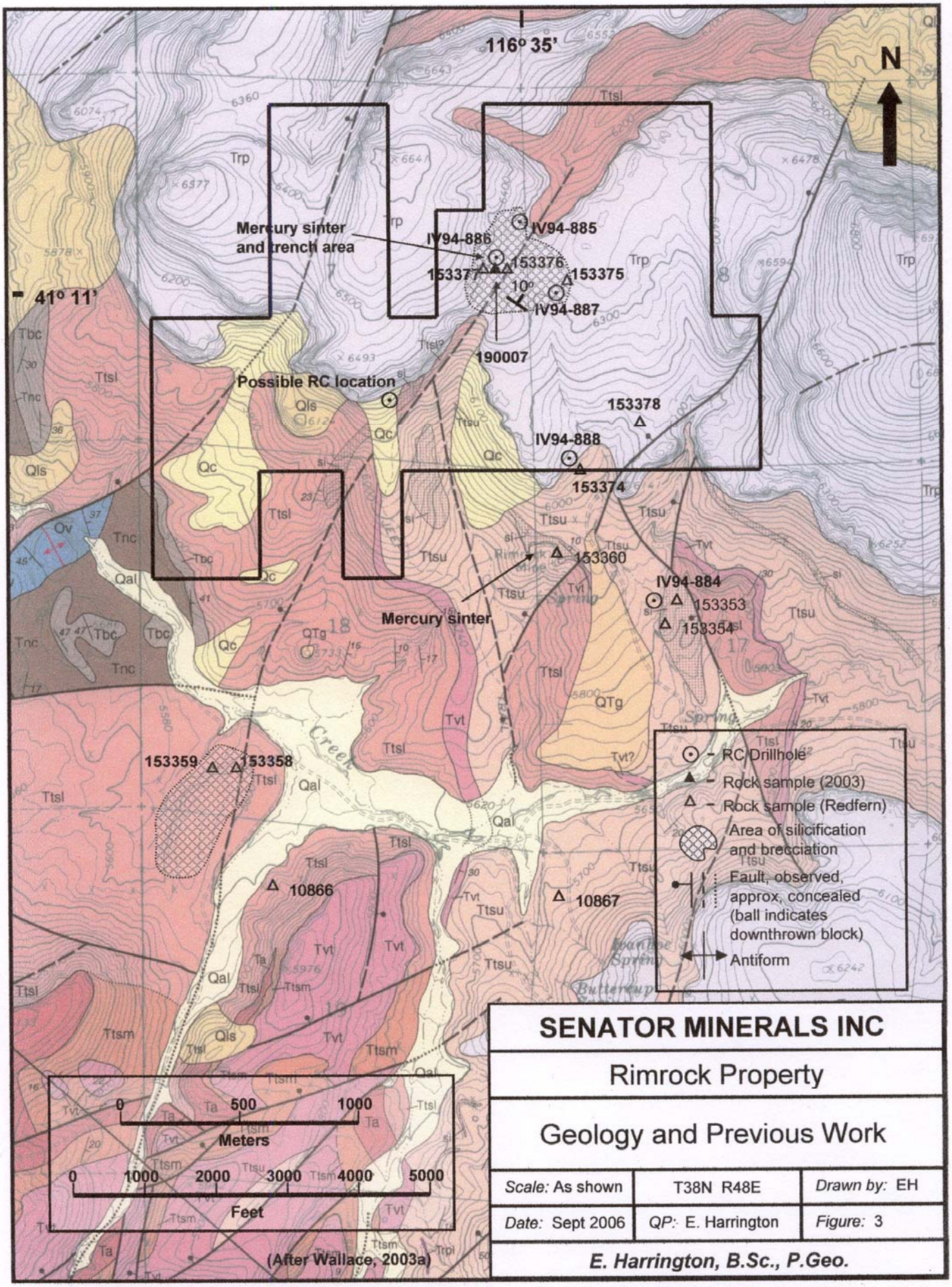
The majority of the rocks in the Property area consist of Tertiary volcanic flows, domes, pyroclastic materials, and related reworked sediments that unconformably overlie a basement composed of Ordovician Vinini Formation. Subduction-related intermediate composition volcanic activity started approximately 41 million years (Ma) ago during the Eocene in the northeast corner of Nevada and progressed southwesterly until the Middle Miocene, about 16 Ma. Later events are related to regional extension and crustal thinning starting about 17 Ma and the Northern Nevada Rift/Yellowstone Hot Spot events starting about 15.6 Ma. (John and Wallace, 2000).

Miocene volcanic rocks and related sediments fill extensional basins that started opening about 17 Ma and are still active, particularly in the western part of the state (Stewart, 1980). This episode of volcanism continued to about 6 Ma, mostly well to the north and west of the Property. A change in the extension direction, from east-northeast to northwest occurred at approximately 8 Ma and resulted in a series of northeast trending grabens, which include the Midas trough (Goldstrand and Schmidt, 2000).

The Rimrock Property is situated along the trend of the Miocene Northern Nevada Rift (”NNR”) province between Newmont Mining’s Midas gold-silver mine to the northwest, and the Mule Canyon gold mine to the south.

Rhyolitic ash and tuff host the Rimrock mercury mine, which is located just north of the Property. The upper workings at the Rimrock mine are in a bed of opalized ash and tuff containing irregularly disseminated cinnabar and mercury chloride. The opalized unit is brecciated and contains fragments of silicified tuff and quartz crystals. Cream-colored tuff beds, underlying the opalite, are unsorted and contain matrix-supported lithic fragments. Mercury occurs in cavities and fractures in the massive opalite bed (LaPointe et al, 1991). North-northwest trending chalcedony veinlets up to 1 cm wide crosscut silicified tuff at the mine entrance.

Regional high-angle northeast- and northwest-striking faults cut all rock units in the district, and served as conduits allowing mineralized hydrothermal solutions to form mercury deposits in sinter and silicified tuffs, disseminated gold deposits in various Miocene rocks, and high-grade gold-silver veins in Paleozoic and deeply buried rhyolitic rocks (Wallace, 2003). Northwest-striking Miocene faults are consistent with the middle Miocene west-southwest extension direction (Zoback and Thompson, 1978; Zoback et al, 1994), and northeast-striking faults are related to younger (<8 Ma) northwest-directed extension (Zoback and Thompson, 1978; Wallace, 1991).


116° 35'
41° 11'
N
Mercury sinter and trench area
IV94-885
IV94-886
153376
153375
153377
10°
IV94-887
190007
Possible RC location
153378
IV94-888
153374
153360
Mercury sinter
IV94-884
153353
153354
153359
153358
10866
10867
RC Drillhole
Rock sample (2003)
Rock sample (Redfern)
Area of silicification and brecciation
Fault, observed, approx, concealed (ball indicates downthrown block)
Antiform
0 500 1000
Meters
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
Feet
(After Wallace, 2003a)
SENATOR MINERALS INC
Rimrock Property
Geology and Previous Work
Scale: As shown
T38N R48E
Drawn by: EH
Date: Sept 2006
QP: E. Harrington
Figure: 3
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

9.2 Property Geology

The Rimrock Property has not been the subject of published detailed geologic mapping. The rock descriptions and general stratigraphic relationships described below are taken from the published regional geologic map of the Willow Creek Reservoir 7.5 minute quadrangle (Wallace, 2003a).

9.2.1 Stratigraphy

The general stratigraphic framework of the area consists of Paleozoic sedimentary basement rocks overlain by Eocene volcanic rocks, with the majority of the exposed units consisting of multiple episodes of intermediate to felsic Miocene volcanic rocks and related fluvial and lacustrine sediments. In the Ivanhoe District, the Miocene sediments host hot spring sinter and massive silica replacement, indicating the sediments were deposited contemporaneously with the mineralizing event (Wallace, 2003a).

Paleozoic basement – Vinini Formation

The Tertiary volcanic pile was deposited on a basement of Ordovician quartzite, chert, and argillite of the Vinini Formation. These rocks are exposed 200 meters west of the Property. The Vinini Formation is the host for most of the high-grade veins at the Great Basin Gold Ivanhoe-Hollister prospect (Wallace, 2003). The Teck – Placer Dome drilling at the Silver Cloud mine reportedly encountered Vinini quartzite at approximately 1,000 feet below the surface (Abbott and Redfern, 2002).

Eocene volcanic rocks

Wallace (2003a) reports the presence of two Eocene-age volcanic units overlying the Vinini Formation west of the Rimrock Property. The same stratigraphic relationship was recognized in the Ivanhoe-Hollister Mine area, approximately three miles to the south.

The lower part of the section consists of welded tuffs, likely erupted from the Tuscarora volcanic field located northeast of the Property. Two units are discernable; the 39.22 ± 0.1 Ma tuff of Big Cottonwood Canyon (Tbc); and the 39.42 ± 0.11 Ma Nelson Creek Tuff (Tnc). These units are overlain by trachyandesite flows and tuffs dated at 37.20 ± 0.1 Ma. In the northern part of the Ivanhoe District, these units are approximately 300 meters thick, but pinch out entirely to the south.

Miocene volcanic rocks

These tuffs and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks include subaqueously and subaerially deposited tuffs and lesser fluvial clastic sediments that form a conformable stratigraphic section representing continuous sedimentation. The lower tuff (Ttsl) is below the andesite (Ta); the middle tuff (Ttsm) is between the andesite and vitric tuff (Tvt); and the upper tuff (Ttsu) is above the vitric tuff. The upper, middle, and lower tuff units are practically indistinguishable, especially with typically poor exposures; undifferentiated unit (Tts) includes tuffaceous rocks (Ttsl, Ttsm, Ttsu) where neither the andesite nor vitric tuff is present to provide stratigraphic divisions, or where isolated exposures of tuff preclude inclusion in a specific unit. The sequence was deposited between about 16.5 and 14.4 Ma.

Trp Rhyolite porphyry exposed in crystal-rich domes and flows. Rocks are reddish brown on weathered surfaces and gray-brown on fresh surfaces. The domes are composed of outward-dipping flows derived from central vents. The dome east of the mouth of Ivanhoe Creek was dated at 14.92±0.05 Ma.

Ttsu Upper tuffs and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks include tan to gray, massive- to finely-bedded, very poorly exposed water-lain tuffs and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks. The basal units are composed of very thinly-bedded water-laid deposits. The age of the tuff bed near the base of the unit was estimated at 15.05±0.25 Ma.

Unit Ttsu is correlative in part with the lower member of Carlin Formation exposed to the south and southeast, where it is 14.4-15.1 Ma. Total thickness of the unit in this area is unknown.

Tvt Vitric tuff, dark-brown, gray, to black, rhyolitic, fine-grained, moderately welded vitric tuff. The groundmass is composed of flattened, black, porous vitric ash. On weathered surface, felsic mineral phenocrysts form a distinctive, white-on-black speckled pattern. Welding indicates primarily subaerial deposition. Age, based on 40Ar/39Ar date on sanidine, is 15.10±0.06 Ma.

Ttsm Middle tuffs and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks are fine-grained and usually completely replaced by white chalcedonic silica masking most sedimentary features but making it a distinctive marker unit. As exposed in the Ivanhoe-Hollister Mine, the unit is composed of thinly-bedded, water-laid tuffaceous sediments. Thickness varies from a few to more than 10 meters.

Ta Reddish to locally black subaerial andesite flow units range from low-silica andesite to low-alkali basaltic trachyandesite. The unit thins to the east, grading from massive red flows to thin vesicular black flows, and it is not present east of Ivanhoe Creek. The thickness varies from 3 to 30 meters, suggesting eruption onto an irregular paleosurface.

Ttsl Lower tuffs and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks include interbedded subaqueous to subaerial air-fall tuffs, reworked tuffaceous material, and minor sandstone and conglomerate. The unit unconformably overlies Eocene trachyandesite flow units (Tta) and Eocene welded tuffs (Tbc) along Ivanhoe Creek. The total thickness of the unit is obscured by faulting, but can exceed 200 meters. Plagioclase from a tuff bed near the middle of the section along the north shore of Willow Creek Reservoir produced a 40Ar/39Ar date of 15.84±0.10 Ma.

9.2.2 Structure

The published Willow Creek Reservoir 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Wallace, 2003a) shows at least two series of faults, north-northwest and northeast striking, west-dipping normal faults cutting the volcanic section. In the area of the Rimrock Property, faults are interpreted as being vertical to steeply west-dipping. According to Wallace's map, a fault cuts the silicified mercury sinter in the central portion of the Property, extending at least 3,000 meters southwest where it passes through an area of silicification and brecciation.

The regional NNR structural zone also strikes north-northwest and is likely the root cause of the north-northwest fault alignment. As regional structure appears to influence mineralization, any structurally controlled mineralization or alteration on the Rimrock Property is likely to follow this same regional trend.

10.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The principal target on the Rimrock Property is a low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposit, typically found primarily as quartz-adularia-calcite veins in volcanic rock. Veins are the typical "bonanza" type, carrying significant gold and silver. Gold grades in the percent range have been recorded for select samples from this class of deposit, which includes the Midas and Sleeper deposits. By the end of 2005 the Midas deposit had produced over 1.47 million ounces of gold and 16.5 million ounces of silver (NBMG, 2004: NBMG 2006). Between 1986 and 1996, the Sleeper deposit produced more than 1.6 million ounces of gold and 1.9 million ounces of silver (NBMG, 2002).

Typically, veins fill open spaces and show rhythmic bands of quartz and adularia, with occasional bands of dark sulfides or selenides.

Calcite may be present as individual bands or may be replaced by quartz. Bladed calcite, often replaced by quartz, is another common feature in these deposits and is thought to indicate boiling of the hydrothermal solution. Multiple episodes of brecciation and cementation with younger vein material are common.

Deposits form at low temperatures, generally less than 200°C, although some deeper systems may show temperatures approaching 300°C. Mineralization often shows abrupt tops and bottoms, while identical barren quartz-adularia-calcite veins continue. The top of the hydrothermal system may be marked by siliceous sinter, typically barren in gold and silver but possibly anomalous in mercury, selenium, thallium, arsenic or antimony (Morris, 2003). These veins rarely contain significant quantities of base metals, usually less than 200 ppm in total. Silver to gold ratios for the Midas-type veins are somewhat higher than for the sediment hosted gold deposits, running in the 2:1 to 12:1 range.

Associated trace elements for the Midas-type deposit include arsenic, antimony, selenium and mercury +/- molybdenum, thallium and tungsten. While arsenic is usually present in the veins, it is found at much lower values than is seen in the sediment hosted deposits - a few hundred ppm at most. Selenium is a strong indicator for this type of system, as silver selenides such as naumannite are common in this type of vein but are rare on other types of deposits.

The significance of the relationship between gold and mercury mineralization, sinter deposits, and hydrothermal activity is illustrated by current work in the Beowawe area. The White Canyon-Beowawe project, owned by Atna Resources Ltd and currently under option to Apolo Gold & Energy, is situated approximately 40 miles south of the Rimrock Property, four miles east of Mule Canyon, and three miles southwest of the previously mined Red Devil mercury deposit (cinnabar in silicified Valmy Formation meta-sediments). The project area comprises one of the largest and hottest hot-spring systems in the Great Basin.

Exploration is targeting bonanza-style gold mineralization at depth (Atna website, accessed September 8, 2006).

Sinter deposits, occurring along four miles of the northeast-trending Malpais fault, show areas of intense silicification indicative of multiple hydrothermal events, and contain anomalous gold, mercury, arsenic, antimony and bismuth. Atna reports that in 1984 an exploratory geothermal hole reportedly intersected 30 meters grading 10 g/t gold and 60 meters grading 6 g/t gold. Other shallow drill holes testing for a bulk-mineable target intersected sections of anomalous gold such as 247 ppb (0.247 g/t) over 91.4 meters (including 502 ppb (0.502 g/t) over 16.8 meters) and 205 ppb (0.205 g/t) over 67.1 meters.

11.0 MINERALIZATION

The writer observed silicified mercury sinter in the central portion of the Property. The mercury sinter had been exposed by previous trenching and shallowly tested by reverse-circulation drilling. The sinter is brecciated, with minor red cinnabar and black meta-cinnabar occurring in stringers parallel to bedding. Bedding strikes 300^{o} and dips 5^{o}-10^{o} NE.

An area of silica veining and massive silica replacement of tuffs is located 1 km. south of the Property. There is no outcrop in this area, but surface float shows buff-colored highly silicified and brecciated rhyolitic tuff healed with light gray to creamy white chalcedonic quartz.

Rhyolite fragments are angular with very sharp corners and do not exhibit alteration on fracture surfaces. Observed breccia fragments range in size from 1 to 100 mm. Fragments of sinter and opaline quartz were also evident.

12.0 EXPLORATION

The Rimrock Property is at an early stage in the exploration process. Claims were staked based on the exposed alteration, silica veinlets, favorable geologic units, and the potential for favorable structural controls.

12.1 Rock Chip Geochemical Sampling

During the writer's Property examination in 2003, one rock sample was taken from the silicified mercury sinter zone.

Table 4: Rock Sampling – 2003 Property Examination

Sample No.	Type	Width	Location	Description
190007	chip	2 ft.	534817E 4559210N	Sinter breccia with minor red cinnabar and black meta-cinnabar taken from old trenching. Sample taken perpendicular to bedding. Bedding strike 300/dip 5-10 NE.

Rock sample 190007 returned insignificant gold (0.01 g/mt) and silver (0.1 ppm) values. However, mercury (568 ppm) is high.

12.2 Geophysical Surveys

The writer is not aware of any geophysical surveys that have been conducted specifically on or over the Rimrock Property. Pearson, deRidder and Johnson, Inc (PRJ) flew a detailed airborne magnetic survey over the region in the mid-1990's. PRJ offers this information for sale on a non-exclusive basis.

13.0 DRILLING

Previous drilling on the Rimrock Property is discussed in section 8.2 previous Work.

14.0 SAMPLING METHOD and APPROACH

Recorded sampling of the Rimrock Property is limited to a few reconnaissance scale rock chip geochemical samples. These results are discussed in Sections 8.2 and 12.1. All of these results were simply select samples of altered rock material. No program has been initiated to systematically sample the Property.

15.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

Rock chip samples collected by the Property owner were submitted to the Elko office of ALS Chemex. This facility receives and prepares samples for analysis in either the Reno or Vancouver ALS Chemex laboratories. Standard preparation involves logging the sample into the laboratory sample tracking system, drying, crushing, and pulverizing the entire sample so that greater than 80% passes a 75-micron screen.

Analyses were performed by ALS Chemex laboratories in Reno, Nevada and Vancouver. Gold was analyzed with a fire-assay pre-concentration followed by dissolution of the resulting metallic bead in an aqua regia solution and final analysis by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Trace elements were determined by leaching a sample aliquot in aqua regia with an analysis by inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry and mass spectrometry. ALS Chemex maintains an internal quality control program including the use of blank, duplicate, and standard samples inserted into the sample stream. Results of these tests are included with each sample batch.

The rock sample taken by the writer during the Property investigation in 2003 was sent to International Plasma Laboratory Ltd, Vancouver, BC. Rock sampling was carried out by the author of this technical report, and the sample was maintained in locked storage until delivered to IPL for analysis.

International Plasma Laboratory Ltd is officially registered with and certified by the BC Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMOE) and the Canadian Association for Environmental Analytical Laboratories (CAEAL). IPL's analytical procedures comply with the applicable requirements of the BCMOE, Environment Canada, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), American Water Works Association (AWWA) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Standard sample preparation for rock samples involves logging the sample into the laboratory sample tracking system, drying, crushing, and pulverizing the entire sample so that greater than 80% passes a 75-micron screen. Gold was analyzed with a fire-assay pre-concentration followed by dissolution of the resulting dore bead in an aqua regia solution with final analysis by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Trace elements were determined by leaching a sample aliquot in aqua regia with an analysis by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) emission spectrometry and mass spectrometry.

International Plasma Laboratory maintains an internal quality control program including the use of blank, duplicate, and standard samples inserted into the sample stream. IPL sample preparation and analytical methods are deemed by the author to conform to reasonable data verification controls.

16.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Other than a review of the assay certificates, land status checks and the Property examination, the writer did not attempt to verify the information available for this specific Property. The limited number of mildly anomalous geochemical results did not warrant independent check sampling.

17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Three nearby properties, the Midas, Ivanhoe-Hollister, and Silver Cloud mines, offer good examples of district mineralization. The Midas mine is located approximately twelve miles northwest of the Rimrock Property, the Ivanhoe-Hollister main deposit lies three miles south and the Silver Cloud mine is located approximately seven miles south-southwest.

17.1 Newmont – Midas Mine

The Midas or Ken Snyder mine, discovered in 1994, is a volcanic-hosted, low-sulfidation, selenium-rich, gold-silver bearing quartz-adularia vein deposit located in the Midas district of north-central Nevada, on the eastern flank of the NNR, and is on the northwest-trending strike continuation of the Carlin trend. By the end of 2005 the Midas deposit had produced over 1.47 million ounces of gold and 16.5 million ounces of silver (NBMG, 2004: NBMG 2006).

Host rocks are mid-Miocene felsic tuffs, sediments and gabbro sills and dikes. Wall rock alteration is predominantly propylitic, and hydrothermal alteration is widespread. Vein mineralogy consists of gold and silver selenides (naumannite and aguilarite), electrum; rare lead-, copper- and iron-selenides; and a gangue of banded quartz (at least eleven precipitation events), calcite and adularia containing pyrite, marcasite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Geochemical soil profiles in the Midas district indicate anomalous gold, silver, selenium, mercury, arsenic and lead values. Deposit age is estimated to be 15.23+/-0.05 Ma.

Fluid inclusion data indicate a mean temperature during ore formation of 240oC and very low salinities, possibly reflecting a strong groundwater influence on the epithermal system. The dominance of quartz, calcite and adularia in the open-space filling veins is indicative of a low-sulfidation system (Goldstrand et al, 2000).

Mineralization on the main Colorado Grande vein occurs over a strike distance of 6,500 feet (1,981 meters) and a vertical range of 1,700 feet (518 meters) exhibiting remarkable continuity (Goldstrand et al, 2000).

Veining occupies faults oriented north-south to north-northwest and west-northwest, dipping steeply northeast. Mineable reserves have been defined on seven veins.

In the Midas district, siliceous sinters, always occurring in the Esmeralda mudstones and siltstones, are reported to overlie main mineralized structures. Examples of overlying Esmeralda “sinters” show continuous laminations. Although not conclusive, the laminations are thought to suggest that the “sinters” were the product of intense silica flooding of the Esmeralda mudstones and siltstones rather than being true hot spring sinters (Goldstrand et al, 2000).

17.2 Great Basin Gold Ivanhoe-Hollister Project

The Ivanhoe-Hollister gold deposit represents a low-sulfidation, epithermal gold system consisting of near-surface bulk-tonnage, low-grade, disseminated gold mineralization in Miocene volcaniclastic and lava flow rocks, fed by a high-grade feeder-vein system developed in underlying competent Ordovician Valmy Formation quartzite and argillite (Stone, 2006).

The Miocene-age deposit was developed by Touchstone Resources, and two open pits were mined by Newmont in the early 1990s prior to Great Basin Gold acquiring the property in 1997.

Surface alteration consists primarily of strongly silicified lakebed sediments (sinters). The sinters consist primarily of opal and chalcedony, and air-fall tuff, with local areas of disseminated mercury sulfide (cinnabar) mineralization and trace levels of gold over the high-grade veins (Wallace 2003b). Silicification and mineralization are attributed to hot spring activity occurring while sediments were being deposited.

The structural corridor which hosts the Clementine and Gwenivere vein systems has a strike length of approximately 3,800 feet (1,200 meters). Veins strike 280-290O and dip steeply. Mineralized veins consist of banded, vuggy quartz, adularia, and calcite with pyrite, marcasite, electrum, and silver selenides. Higher-grade portions of veins also show quartz replacement of bladed calcite, often considered a sign of boiling. Alteration minerals are limited to sericite and kaolinite.

Post ore-stage minerals fill open spaces around the mineralized veins. These minerals include Fe-Mg carbonate, barite, and quartz. It is probable that the same mineralizing fluids that formed the veins are also responsible for overlying mercury-silica mineralization.

In 1994, drilling by Newmont returned a core intercept of 2.4 feet grading 32.54 ounces per ton (opt) gold from the west Hollister area, which was interpreted to be an example of a high-grade feeder vein system (Stone, 2006).

Since acquiring the property in 1997, Great Basin Gold has shifted exploration emphasis from bulk mineable targets to high-grade vein targets, and has outlined:

- three high-grade vein systems investigated to a depth of 1,000 feet (300 meters), the Clementine, Gwenivere and South Gwenivere;

- west- to west-northwest trending vein systems, which differ in orientation to principal ore-bearing north- to north-northwest structures at Newmont's Midas mine; and
- vein-style and possibly disseminated mineralization below 1,000 feet depth.

In April 2002, Glanville and Banner authored a Technical Report, subsequently filed on Sedar, which reported an inferred mineral resource of 719,000 tons with a grade of 1.29 opt gold and 7.0 opt silver, at a cut-off grade of 0.25 opt gold and a tonnage factor of 12.8 cubic feet per ton.

Behre Dolbear & Company Ltd carried out an audit of Great Basin's estimate concluding the preliminary resource estimate was conducted in accordance with parameters conforming to NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines dated August 2000 (CIM2000). Reserve estimates are considered relevant to the discussion of area mineralization.

In 2002, Great Basin Gold and Hecla Mining Company formed a joint venture to advance the Clementine-Gwenivere vein system to feasibility and production, with Hecla as operator.

Construction of a decline was begun to serve as a platform for underground drilling of the vein systems, as well as to allow bulk sampling of vein material for metallurgical evaluations. In late 2005, the decline intersected the Gwenivere vein approximate 2,720 feet from the portal.

At the Gwenivere vein, the mineralized zone on the east side of the decline consists of a massive quartz vein with a true width of 13 feet and breccia on its footwall. On the west side, veining is characterized by broken lenses of quartz and kaolinite, with trace amounts of sulfide mineralization, over a true width of 8 feet.

Reported sampling of vein material included 8.2 feet grading 3.17 opt gold and 28.3 opt silver, and 15.3 feet grading 0.49 opt gold and 7.9 opt silver (Stone, 2006).

A 50,000-foot drilling program, designed to upgrade the preliminary inferred mineral resource estimate, began in February 2006, and a feasibility report is planned to be completed in 2007 (Great Basin Gold website, September 2006).

17.3 Silver Cloud Property

The Silver Cloud property is part of the low-sulfidation hydrothermal system within the Ivanhoe Mining District, which hosts the Midas and Ivanhoe-Hollister gold deposits. The primary target at Silver Cloud is high-grade vein-style gold-silver mineralization in Tertiary volcanics and underlying Paleozoic rocks at depths ranging from 200 to 600 meters. A secondary target is disseminated Carlin-style gold mineralization at depths below 1,000 meters.

In the early 1980s, Placer-Amex drilled 14 shallow holes exploring for mercury in the area of the Silver Cloud mercury mine. One drill hole intersected 10 feet of 197 ppb gold.

In 1989, Newmont and Touchstone Resources formed a joint-venture and carried out shallow drilling on the Silver Cloud property. One 5-foot intersection from drill hole SC-5 returned 3.1 g/t gold.

From 1999-2001, Teck-Cominco Resources drilled 13,335 feet (4,023 meters) in 10 holes. Their best intersection was 1.5 meters grading 145 g/t gold at a depth of 318.5 meters in sheared volcanics located beneath the Silver Cloud mine.

Placer Dome formed a joint-venture with Teck in late 2002 and drilled 12,565 feet (3,832 meters) in 11 holes. Their best intersection was 12.2 meters grading 5.53 g/t gold and 53.6 g/t silver at a depth of 208.8 meters.

The intersection occurred at the contact between a tuff and intrusive rhyolite porphyry, and is located one kilometer northwest of the Silver Cloud mine (Leavitt, 2005).

Geologix assumed Placer Dome's joint-venture position with Teck in late 2003 and is the current exploration operator. Since May of 2004, Geologix has been actively mapping, conducting geophysical and geochemical surveys, and drilling on the Silver Cloud property. Surveys indicate that gold, silver, arsenic, and selenium mineralization trend in an east-west fashion within broad zones of argillic alteration similar to the Ivanhoe-Hollister property.

Two deep core holes drilled by Geologix have encountered highly anomalous gold and trace elements in sulfide-rich breccias and low-temperature banded quartz veins (Geologix website accessed September 2006).

Abbott and Redfern (2002) collected a sample of cinnabar-bearing sinter from an adit at the Silver Cloud Mine that assayed 19 ppb gold, 0.5 ppm silver, >100 ppm mercury, and low arsenic and antimony. They also reported that a sample of rotary drill cuttings from the Silver Cloud property, adjacent to the main road, assayed 37 ppb gold, 5.93% mercury, and low arsenic and antimony.

While mineralization suggested by information on the Midas, Ivanhoe-Hollister, and Silver Cloud deposits is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the subject Rimrock Property, similarities indicate exploration potential.

18.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted on material taken from the Rimrock Property

19.0 MINERAL RESOURCE and MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserves or Resources, as currently defined by C.I.M. terminology, have been outlined on the Rimrock Property.

20.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information is available on the subject Property.

21.0 INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

21.1 Interpretation

Necessary conditions for a Midas-type high-grade bonanza-style gold-silver deposit include a well-developed fracture system and a physical and chemical environment that will permit efficient gold-silver precipitation sufficiently long to form an economic deposit.

Favorable host rock types will be competent (brittle) which, under faulting stresses, are more likely to form through-going upward-branching open fractures. Less competent rocks under similar stresses tend to form stockworks. The introduction of silica, as host rock replacement and as quartz gangue in vein and breccia fillings, is an important ground preparation event enhancing the host rock's ability to fracture and maintain open fissures.

The physical and chemical mechanisms under which gold-silver in solution will be deposited include oxidation, temperature decrease, and decrease in H_2S content. These changes can be brought about by the hydrothermal transporting solution reaching a boiling point or the mixing of the hydrothermal solution with cooler more oxygenated water. Under hydrostatic conditions, the gold-silver solution (250^{o}C at 3% wt. NaCl) would boil at a depth below surface of approximately 450 meters (Romberger, 1993). Given temperature, pressure and fluid composition variability, the possible hydrothermal solution boiling point, and subsequent gold-silver deposition, could range from as little as 200 to more than 1,000 meters below paleosurface.

The following statements are consistent with the above observations:

- The Rimrock Property is situated along the eastern edge of the north-northwest trending NNR mega-structure, which hosts the Midas low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposit. Mineralization at Midas is in a vein system 200-300 meters below surface silica-mercury sinters. A suite of metallic gangue minerals and silica flooding of wall rock accompanies gold-silver mineralization;
- The Rimrock mercury mine, located approximately 100 meters south of the Property, contains a brecciated mercury-rich high-selenium sinter with crosscutting chalcedony veins. A related fault system cuts the mine area and merges into one of the main Property structures;
- Work being carried out by Teck on the Silver Cloud property suggests gold-silver mineralization is overlain by a barren silica-mercury sinter;
- The Rimrock Property hosts a mercury sinter;
- Rocks exhibit silica replacement and brecciation healed by further silicification indicating competency suitable for hosting vein-style deposition; and
- Fault systems are interpreted to exist on the Property, providing a possible plumbing system for the transport of mineralized hydrothermal fluids.

As the vein deposits are primarily fault controlled, a magnetometer survey should be employed to indicate regional and local structures. The presence of silica flooding and metallic gangue with gold-silver veining suggests that a geophysical survey showing chargeability/resistivity could delineate targets at depth. A CSAMT survey (Controlled Source Audio-frequency MagnetoTellurics) employs a frequency-domain measurement performed with an IP transmitter, providing high-precision chargeability/resistivity data and a range of depth penetration from 20 to 2000 meters.

Low-sulfidation epithermal veins are typically high-risk, high-reward exploration situations. The veins are often physically small, but occasionally are large and high-grade such as Sleeper and Midas. Veins often do not show large alteration aureoles, and may be completely hidden due to post-mineral cover. The potential profitability of these types of bonanza-type deposits makes them attractive exploration targets.

The Rimrock Property is an early stage prospect with very little detailed geologic work. What work has been done indicates scattered alteration, mercury sinters, north-northwest trending structures, and anomalous mercury values possibly indicating the presence of a mineralizing system similar to those encountered at the nearby Midas, Silver Cloud and Ivanhoe-Hollister properties.

It should be recognized that this type of alteration may or may not be indicative of economic mineralization. The alteration and geochemical anomalies found on the Property are weak when compared to Midas, Silver Cloud or Ivanhoe-Hollister, but this comparative weakness could be the effect of the height above the mineralized zone rather than the intensity of the mineralizing system.

21.2 Conclusions

The objective of this technical report is to assess the potential for the Rimrock Property to host low-sulfidation epithermal vein-style gold-silver mineralization similar to the nearby Midas and Ivanhoe-Hollister deposits.

The Property is considered to have good potential to host an economic vein-style gold-silver deposit because:

- the Property and immediate surrounding area exhibits argillic alteration, chalcedonic silica, sinter, and hydrothermal brecciation;
- mines and prospects in the Ivanhoe district have demonstrated gold-silver mineralization underlying siliceous mercury sinters at depth;
- several sets of north-northeast and northwest trending faults that could be the source(s) of mineralizing fluids are interpreted to cut the Property; and
- the Property is situated along the north-northwest trending North Nevada Rift, which hosts the Midas and Mule Canyon low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposits.

22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the writer's opinion, the Rimrock Property is of sufficient merit to justify the following two-phase exploration program.

Phase 1

Phase 1 work should comprise grid location, geological mapping, and geophysical surveys. This program is estimated to cost approximately US$118,000.

A geophysical consultant should be engaged to review Property geology and any publicly available datasets, and make recommendations regarding grid orientation and any other procedures that would maximize the effectiveness of proposed magnetic, gravity, and CSAMT surveys. Mag coverage is estimated to be 23 line-kilometers spaced at 25-meter stations along lines 150 meters apart. Gravity coverage is estimated to be 10 line-kilometers, spaced at 150 meters on lines spaced 300 meters apart, and would include some readings taken from the surrounding area to facilitate gravity interpretation. CSAMT coverage is estimated to be 10 line-kilometers spaced at 100-meter stations along lines 300 meters apart.

Phase 2

Phase 2 is contingent on identifying suitable targets through Phase 1 work and should comprise diamond drilling of targets. As drill holes are expected to reach vertical depths of up to 1,750 feet, it is estimated that a minimum of four holes, with a combined length of 7,000 feet, may be necessary. This program is estimated to cost approximately US$575,000.

22.1 Proposed Budgets Phase 1 and Phase 2

PROPOSED BUDGET, Phase 1 Exploration Program

Rimrock Property, Nevada						ALL US$
Project preparation					$	3,800
Mobe/Demobe (incl transportation and wages)						5,000
Field Crew:		Rate	Days		Totals	
Project Geologist	$	550	20	$	11,000	
Geotechnician		300	20		6,000	17,000
Field Costs:						
Food & Accomm	$	125	40	$	5,000	
Communications		25	20		500	
Supplies		25	20		500	
Shipping					1,000	
Vehicle Rental		150	20		3,000	
Other Rentals		50	20		1,000	11,000
Rock Sampling:		Rate	Units			
Trace elements	$	40	150			6,000
Contracts:						
Consulting	$	500	10 days			5,000
Mag (data)	$	166	23 km.	$	3,818	
Mobe, demobe, and field costs					4,000	7,818
Gravity (data)	$	500	10 km		5,000	
Mobe, demobe, and field costs					4,000	
Grid construction		1,250	4 days		5,000	14,000
CSAMT (data)	$	2,500	10 km.	$	25,000	
Mobe, demobe, and field costs					2,500	27,500
Report:						
Report preparation and editing				$	3,800	
Data Processing, copying, binding					800	4,600
Administration, incl Contractor Overheads and Profit (8%), and Operator fees (8%)						16,275
					$	117,993
Rounded to					$	118,000

PROPOSED BUDGET, Phase 2 Exploration Program
Rimrock Property, Nevada

					ALL US$
Project preparation				$	4,600
Mobe/Demobe (incl transportation and wages)					5,000
Field Crew:	Rate	Days	Totals		
Project Geologist	$ 550	50	$ 27,500		
Geotechnician	300	50	15,000		42,500
Field Costs:					
Food & Accommodation	$ 125	100	12,500		
Communications	25	50	1,250		
Shipping			1,000		
Supplies	25	50	1,250		
Vehicle Rental	150	50	7,500		
Other Rentals	50	50	2,500		26,000
Assays & Analysis:	Rate	Units			
Chip/Core Samples	$ 40	500			20,000
Core storage:	$ 250	12 mon			3,000
Contracts					
Core Drilling – includes site prep, mobe and demobe, accommodation/food, and field costs	$ 58	7,000	406,000		
Reclamation, incl refundable bond			20,000		426,000
Report:					
Report preparation and editing			$ 4,800		
Data Processing, copying, binding			800		5,600
Administration, including Contractor Overheads and Profit (5%) and Operator fee (3%)					42,616
				$	575,316
Rounded to				$	575,000

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GLOSSARY

Conversion Factors

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Feet	Meters	0.305
Meters	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometers ("km")	1.609
Kilometers	Miles	0.6214
Acres	Hectares ("ha")	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Grams	Ounces (Troy)	0.03215
Grams/Tonne	Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton	0.02917
Ounces/Ton(opt)	Grams/Tonne (g/t)	34.2857
Tonnes (metric)	Pounds	2,205
Tonnes (metric)	Short Tons	1.1023

Alluvium: Stream deposits of comparatively recent time.

Argillic: Pertaining to clay or clay minerals. Disseminated precious metal deposits may exhibit “argillic” alteration characterized by the formation of the clay minerals kaolinite and montmorillonite. Epithermal precious metal deposits may exhibit “advanced argillic” alteration characterized by the clays dickite, kaolinite and pyrophyllite.

Chalcedony: Quartz consisting of crystals that are extremely fine-grained. Grain texture is only visible using a microscope.

Colloform: A textural term applied to finely crystalline, concentric mineral layering. Individual layers commonly feature radial crystal growth (example: chalcedony).

Colluvium: Loose or incoherent deposits, usually at the foot of a slope or cliff and brought there chiefly by gravity.

Hydrothermal: An adjective applied to heated or hot aqueous-rich solutions, to the processes in which they are concerned, and to the rocks, ore deposits and alteration products produced by them.

Ignimbrite: A fine-grained rhyolitic tuff composed of viscous volcanic glass shards that when cooling wrapped around crystals of quartz, feldspar and occasionally amphiboles (hypersthene and/or hornblende) creating a “welded” texture.

Paleosurface: A ground surface that existed in the past.

Phenocrysts: The relatively large crystals in a porphyritic rock. Size usually indicates a longer growing time, so phenocrysts are generally the first minerals formed in magma.

Pluvial: Pertaining to deposits by rain water or ephemeral streams. Deposition due to the action of rain water.

Porphyritic: A textural term igneous rocks in which large crystals (phenocrysts) are set in a finer groundmass which may be crystalline, glassy or both.

Propylitic: Alteration characterized by the mineral assemblage chlorite + epidote + calcite. Due to the presence of the green minerals chlorite and epidote, propylitic alteration is usually easily recognized by its color. Often this zone is quite large, forming a halo around mineralization centers.

Pyroclastic: A general term applied to volcanic materials that have been explosively or aerially ejected from a volcanic vent. Also, a general term for the class of rocks made up of these materials.

Sinter: A chemical sediment deposited by a mineral spring, either hot or cold.

Stockwork: A rock mass interpenetrated by small veins.

Subduction: Descent of one tectonic unit under another.

Vitrophyre: Porphyritic volcanic glass.

Xenolith: Rock fragments foreign to the body of igneous rock in which they occur. An inclusion.

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Edward D. Harrington, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 1971.

2. I am a Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #23328.

3. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over twenty years in Canada, the western United States, the Sultanate of Oman, and Mexico.

4. 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.

5. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Rimrock Property, Ivanhoe District, Elko County, Nevada, U.S.A" and dated November 3, 2006 (the "Technical Report"). I inspected the Property on October 22 and 26, 2003. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

6. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101 and I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading. This report is based on geological assessment reports, raw assay data, personal interviews and fieldwork, and published and unpublished literature researched by me and/or in the Reliance Geological Services library and records, and I have visited the subject Property personally.

8. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication, in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 3rd day of November 2006.

Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

Claim Information

Claim Information - Rimrock Property

CLAIM NAME	LOCATION DATE	FILING DATE COUNTY	FILING NAME	FILE NO. COUNTY	FILING DATE BLM	FILE NO. BLM	SECTION	TWP.	RANGE
IC 15	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510828	12/1/2003	855354	8	38N	48E
IC 16	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510829	12/1/2003	855355	8,17	38N	48E
IC 17	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510830	12/1/2003	855356	8	38N	48E
IC 18	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510831	12/1/2003	855357	8,17	38N	48E
IC 19	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510832	12/1/2003	855358	8	38N	48
IC 20	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510833	12/1/2003	855359	8,17	38N	48E
IC 31	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510834	12/1/2003	855360	7,18	38N	48E
IC 32	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510835	12/1/2003	855361	18	38N	48E
IC 33	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510836	12/1/2003	855362	7,18	38N	48E
IC 34	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510837	12/1/2003	855363	18	38N	48E
IC 35	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510838	12/1/2003	855364	7,18	38N	48E
IC 36	26-Aug-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510839	12/1/2003	855365	7,18	38N	48E
IC 37	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510840	12/1/2003	855366	7,8	38N	48E
IC 38	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510841	12/1/2003	855367	8	38N	48E
IC 39	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510842	12/1/2003	855368	7,18	38N	48E
IC 41	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510843	12/1/2003	855369	7,18	38N	48E
IC 42	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510844	12/1/2003	855370	18	38N	48E
IC 69	3-Feb-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510845	12/1/2003	855371	8	38N	48E
IC 70	3-Feb-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510846	12/1/2003	855372	8,17	38N	48E
IC 73	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510849	12/1/2003	855375	7,18	38N	48E
IC 74	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510850	12/1/2003	855376	18	38N	48E
IC 75	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510851	12/1/2003	855377	7,18	38N	48E
IC 76	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510852	12/1/2003	855378	18	38N	48E
IC 87	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510859	12/1/2003	855385	8	38N	48E
IC 88	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510860	12/1/2003	855386	8	38N	48E
IC 89	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510861	12/1/2003	855387	8	38N	48E
IC 90	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510862	12/1/2003	855388	8	38N	48E
IC 91	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510863	12/1/2003	855389	8	38N	48E
IC 92	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510864	12/1/2003	855390	8	38N	48E
IC 93	13-Dec-02	24-Dec-02	R. R. Redfern	492875	21-Jan-03	842247	8	38N	48E
IC 94	13-Dec-02	24-Dec-02	R. R. Redfern	492876	21-Jan-03	842248	8	38N	48E
IC 95	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510865	12/1/2003	855391	7,8	38N	48E
IC 96	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510866	12/1/2003	855392	7,8	38N	48E
IC 98	16-Apr-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510868	12/1/2003	855394	17	38N	48E
IC 99	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510869	12/1/2003	855395	17	38N	48E
IC 100	2-May-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510870	12/1/2003	855396	17	38N	48E
IC 101	09-Feb-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510871	12/1/2003	855397	7	38N	48E
IC 102	09-Feb-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510872	12/1/2003	855398	7	38N	48E
IC 105	5-Oct-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510875	12/1/2003	855401	7	38N	48E

CLAIM NAME	LOCATION DATE	FILING DATE COUNTY	FILING NAME	FILE NO. COUNTY	FILING DATE BLM	FILE NO. BLM	SECTION	TWP.	RANGE
IC 106	5-Oct-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510876	12/1/2003	855402	7	38N	48E
IC 107	5-Oct-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510877	12/1/2003	855403	7	38N	48E
IC 108	5-Oct-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510878	12/1/2003	855404	7	38N	48E
IC 109	5-Oct-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510879	12/1/2003	855405	7	38N	48E
IC 110	5-Oct-03	26-Nov-03	R. R. Redfern	510880	12/1/2003	855406	7	38N	48E