WORLD INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

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ROSEBUD ARIZONA
Qualifying Report

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By

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SUMMARY

The Rosebud mine is located in the Music Mountains in the Mohave County, Arizona. It is approximately 35 miles from the town of Kingman. The climate is that of a semi-desert. The mine is located on a series of hills surrounded by extensive alluvial fans and pediments.

The Rosebud was discovered in the 1880's and was mined mainly in the late 20's and early 30's. The underground workings consist of a total of 2,300 feet of drifts, raises and crosscuts.

Mining has taken place predominantly at the 100-foot level. Two major stopes are present from which was removed approximately 3,000 tons of ore.

The ore is present in shear zones. The main structural element of the property is a feldspar porphyry dike, which cuts vertically across the basement granite and gneisses. The dyke varies in width from 10 to 30 feet and strikes between 310^{o} and 320^{o} azimuth from the main mine shaft. On both sides of the porphyry are irregular and narrow diabase dykes. Mineralized shear zones are located on the periphery of the porphyry between diabase and the porphyry, or sometimes between the diabase and the granite.

The mineralized shear zones vary in width considerably and range from fractions of a foot to over 6 feet. The shear zones are rusty in color due to limonite, which was derived from the weathering of sulphides. The weathering of the sulphides is almost complete to the 250-foot level. Fresh sulphides are found only in narrow and irregular quartz veins in the shear zones and likely increase with depth.

The resources may be described as "oxide ore", which is an almost completely weathered original sulphide mineralization and "sulfide ore" which is found beneath the oxide ore starting at the 250 level. No visible gold has been encountered anywhere. The gold is most likely present in the native state as colloidal particles in the limonite and goethite. Considerable silver is also present.

The most recent mapping of the Rosebud mine mineralization zones was in March of 1984. The mapping was carried out below the surface and on the surface. Extensive sampling of the mineralized shear zones was conducted in order to delineate ore zones. One hundred and thirty nine samples were assayed for gold and silver by Min-En Laboratories, North Vancouver. These assay results and the assay results of a October, 1983 sampling program were used to delineate and postulate ore zones in the Rosebud mine area. The outlined ore is possible and probable (note these resources are neither 43-101 nor JORC compliant). No proven ore as yet is present in the mine area. Probable ore is 15,560 tons. Possible (Inferred) ore is comprised of 176,000 tons in the Rosebud mine. Additional Possible (Inferred) ore is spread across 8 parallel to sub parallel veins on the Rosebud property and total slightly over 1,100,000 tons. Total contained gold ounces for all categories are estimated at 664,000 and contained silver at 2,600,000 ounces.

An initial drilling program has been permitted that will test for extensions of the mineralization down dip below the current workings and along strike. Additionally an underground sampling program will be implemented to confirm pervious sampling completed in 1983-1984 that, if successful will allow for a compliant 43-101 or JORC resource to be reported for the property.

INTRODUCTION

Location

The Rosebud claims No's 1 to 20 are located in the Music Mountains, Mohave County, Arizona. The claims are in parts of Sections 7,8,17,18,19,20 of Township 26, R15W. Figure I give the locations of the claims on a portion of the U.S.G.S. Topographic Map Music Mountains NW, Arizona, AMS 3255 111 NW, to a scale of 1" to 24,000'. See attached map.

Property

The twenty (20) Rosebud claims are numbered consecutively from 1 to 20. They are listed in pages the Geographic Index of Claims of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior. The claims are owned by Senator Minerals, 418 14th St., North Vancouver V7C 2N8 Canada who is the operator of the property. Locations of the claims are shown on the attached map.

Access

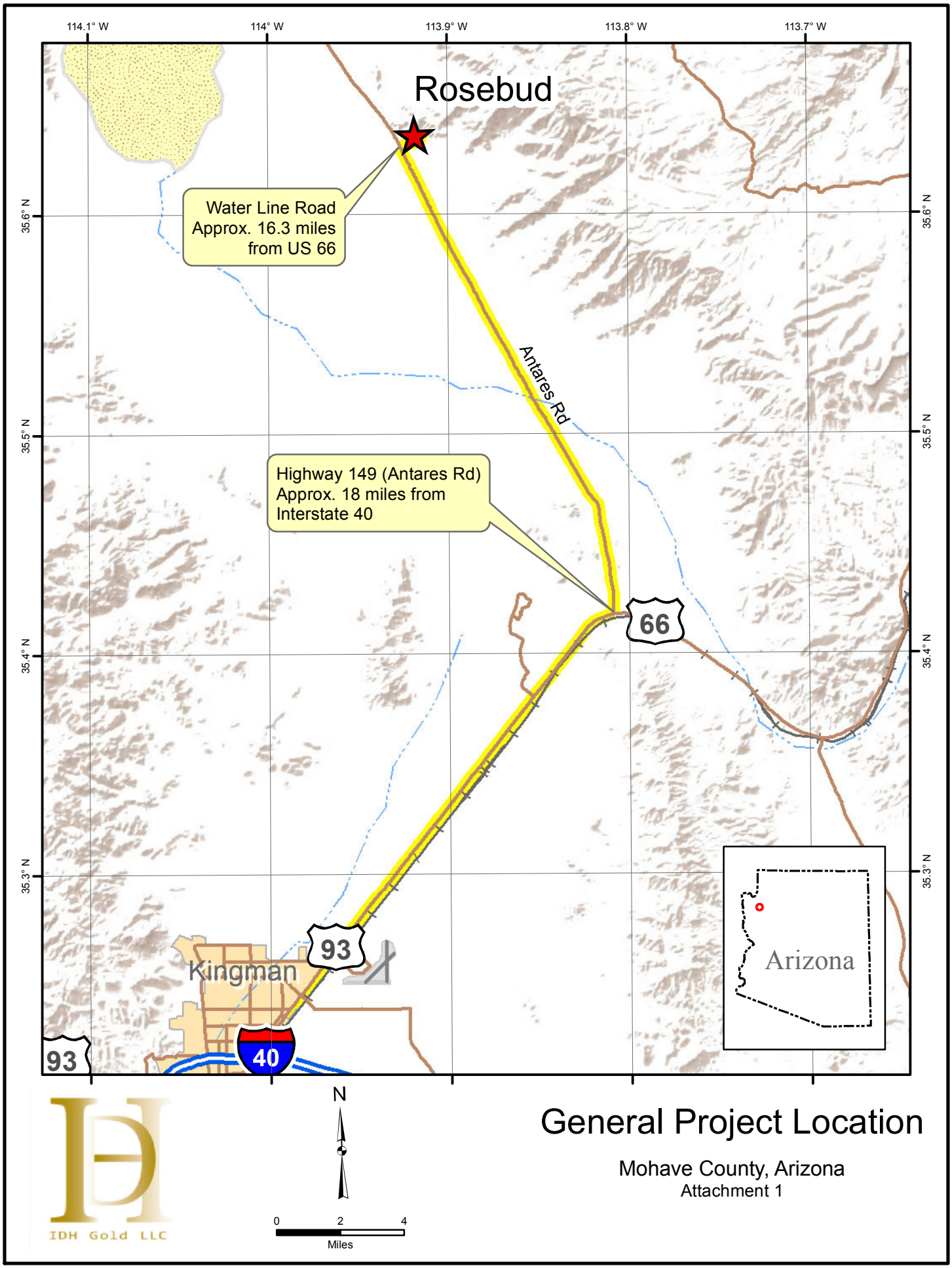
The Rosebud Mine lies 34 air miles from Kingman, Arizona, in the N15^{o}E direction. It may be reached from Kingman by Highway 66 for 17 miles, then northwards on the Pierce Ferry road for about 15.5 miles and then for about 1 mile towards the northeast on a track across the desert. Because of numerous arroyos crossing the track, a four-wheel drive vehicle is recommended.

Climate

The climate of the Rosebud area is basically arid to semi-arid, being dry with clear skies with little or no precipitation for long periods. Vegetation is sparse being either cactus or dry land grass and sage. Precipitation is by thunderstorms resulting often in flash floods. The flash floods are responsible for large accumulations of alluvium in fans, and bajadas, and the production of numerous arroyos. The land is used primarily for ranching.

Geomorphology

The hills, on which the Rosebud Mine and the Music Mountain mine are located, constitute erosion remnants of the Colorado Plateau. The Grand Wash cliffs form the upper edge of the Plateau. The hills surrounding the Rosebud Mine are remnants of the lower slopes of the cliffs.



General Project Location

Mohave County, Arizona

Attachment 1

rev.: May 16, 2012; grid represents North American Datum 1927 meters Zone 12; underlying topography from USGS Music Mountains NW quadrangle, 1968; map aligned with polar north.

IDH Gold LLC

0 400 Feet
0 100 Meters

N

Music Mountains
Rosebud claims

Mohave County, Arizona

The erosion of the hills is characterized by arid erosion cycle landforms. The erosion of the uplands is by the uniform slope recession. The weathering products of the uplands are carried away during storm runoffs. At the head of the gullies are alluvial fans, which upon coalescing produce bajadas. Bajadas have thick accumulations of gravel. Down slope they grade into playas and Salinas. Unconnected erosion remnants, buttes or inselbergs, are often present and these are surrounded by bajadas. Arroyos extend from the heads of alluvial fans or bajadas to the playas, where occasionally immature deltas may be present.

The recession of the escarpments is only weakly to moderately dependent on lithology and competence of the rocks. Thus, rocks underlying alluvial fans or bajadas may be of identical composition of those of the lower reaches of escarpments, buttes or inselbergs.

The Rosebud mine is located on an erosion remnant of the Grand Wash Cliffs escarpment. The Music Mountain and the Rosebud mines are on a dissected hill, which is almost separated from the escarpment. The hill on which the Music Mountain mine is situated may be called a butte. The area on the flat lands immediately south of the shaft of the Rosebud mine and continuing northwards towards Music Mountain Mine is an extensive bajada. The thickness of gravel in this alluvial deposit may be over 100 feet. The small hill to the southeast of the mineshaft is an inselberg.

The weathering of the formations composing the escarpment is both physical and chemical. Slow disintegration of the rocks due to changes of temperature and accompanied by some chemical weathering produces a shallow regolith on the slopes. The regolith contains numerous large clasts up to boulder size. The accumulation of weathering products on the slopes is almost non-existent. The weathering products are removed almost entirely by flash floods. The flash floods produce turbidity torrents, which carry away even large boulders. Thus the slopes of the erosion remnants provide a nearly continuous outcropping of rocks.

The weathering of sulfides, in contrast to other rocks, is extremely rapid. Everywhere on the surface only gossan indicates former presence of sulfide. The production of strong acids by the weathering of the sulfides, particularly sulfuric acid, effectively removed heavy metals at the surface as evidenced by the sample assays.

Water

Water is sparse in the area. The main shaft of the Rosebud mine is flooded below the 250-foot level. There is about 30 feet of water present at the bottom of the shaft as of 1986 (no recent knowledge of the water level is known). Clay incrustations on the walls at the 250-foot level of the mine indicate that the water level at one time was 8 to 10 feet higher than at present (1986). The water present at the bottom of the shaft may be sufficient for drilling purposes in the mine.

Apparently water problems were encountered in the Ellen Jane mine (Music Mountain mine) at the 200-foot level, as reported by F.C. Schrader, 1909.

The groundwater table in the two above mining operations is present in the shear zones or fault zones and may be related to the regional groundwater table.

The relatively flat bajadas laying at the foot of the Rosebud mine and the Music Mountain mine may have a depth of over two hundred feet in places and thus could contain readily available water. The drilling for such water would have to be preceded by geophysical investigations. It is thought that there is probably sufficient groundwater present for a mill.

Energy

Electrical power for any future mining activity could be obtained from an electrical transmission line, which is located only 2 miles from the mine. Alternatively, generators could be used.

HISTORIC ACTIVITY

Date	Event
1879:	Gold was discovered in the area.
1909:	Ten mines were being worked within two miles of the present Rosebud property. The largest known as the Ellen Jane, located outside the northeastern boundary of the present Rosebud property, had a shaft over 200 feet deep, and two levels of workings. High-grade ore was reportedly recovered, mainly between the 100-foot level and the surface. The earliest report on the property is a short description of the Southwick Vein (The Rosebud vein as called at present) by F. Schroder (1909). He describes the general geology of the area and states that gold was discovered in the area in 1879. Rapidly, ten mines were present in the surrounding area of some two square miles. Most of the mining was done till about 1910. The mining in the region was more or less by high grading and the average grade was well over one ounce per ton.
1926-1932:	Underground development on the Rosebud property included a 400-foot shaft and 2,500 feet or workings. A 1928-1930 plan drawn for the Portland and Mizpah Mining Company by R.G. Jacobson, a mining engineer, shows underground development at the Rosebud mine. Jacobson's plan also shows eight mineralized blocks A to G and #3, with calculated tonnage, dollar-value gold per ton (1928-1930 gold value was approximately US$20.65/ton), and block width. Gold dollar-values are also indicated along drifting. The data indicates 21,621 tons with a calculated average grade of 1.148 opt gold. These numbers have never

been confirmed based on all exploration work since that time. These assay results are posted on the attached map. The next write up of the Rosebud Mine operations from May 1928 to January 1930 is by R.C. Jacobson. The report is undated and is only a copy of the original. The map accompanying this report is not available, but apparently it was used by other reports referred to below. This report outlines the underground workings, which are almost the same as at the present time. No drilling was performed at the time.

While the estimates prepared by Jacobson are considered relevant, they are historical, and do not meet NI 43-101 standards. IDH is not treating the estimates as a NI 43-101 defined resource or reserve verified by the writer. The writer has not verified assay results or the estimates. IDH has not done the work necessary to verify the estimates and is not treating these historical amounts as a NI 43-101-compliant defined resources or reserves, as the figures have not been verified by a qualified person. Therefore, the historical estimates should not be relied upon.

1973: The next report is by G.L. Kirwan, dated July 5, 1973, and addressed to Kevin Resources Ltd. This report does not give any new data and apparently is based on Jacobson's write-up and map. Kirwan recommends drilling to establish ore reserves.

A.R. Allen wrote the next two reports dated December 24, 1973. These reports are of a general nature and recommend drilling and mapping. No new sampling had been performed for these reports. The evaluation of the property in these reports is based entirely on Jacobson's assays.

1976-1977: Two reports written by Al Sookochoff, P.Eng., the first dated July 5, 1976 is concerned with the idea of using heap leaching for the ore as sampled assayed, and reported by Jacobson. No new sampling or mapping had been performed. The same applies to Sookochoff's June 25, 1977 report.

1983: J.P. Elwell, P.Eng., collected nine samples from surface. Gold assays ranged from 0.020 to 0.384 opt (0.686 to 13.166 g/t). This Elwell report is basically a re-evaluation of Jacobosn's report with an additional nine grab samples, predominantly from surface exposures and dumps. No new mapping or exploration was conducted. The report recommends extensive mapping, sampling, and drilling for evaluation of the property.

In April of 1983, Gordon Keep produced a map of the surface showings of the Rosebud mine. The map is to a scale of 1:600 and is primarily a sketch map of a pace and compass survey showing the locations of surface workings and identifying major geological units.

1983-1986: L.A. Bayrock, P.Eng., on behalf of Stellar Resource Corp, conducted surface (138 samples collected) and underground mapping and sampling (139 collected). Fifty of the 139 underground samples were reported to assay greater than 0.10 opt (3.429 g/t), including a high result of 12.737 opt (436.697 g/t) gold. The sampling program is discussed in more detail in the "Sampling and Assaying" portion of this report and all results are shown in Appendix B. Based on the Bayrock sampling a non-compliant resource that included the categories "probable, possible and inferred" was estimated. These non-compliant resources are discussed under the "Resources" section of this report. Drilling was also completed during this period and the results are discussed on the "Drilling" section of this report.

2006: Kent Exploration completed 3 holes diamond drilled on the Southwick zone on which the main Rosebud production shaft is located. Approximate hole locations of two of these holes are shown on attached map showing proposed IDH Holes. The results are discussed on the "Drilling" section of this report.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Music Mountain mining camp is located at the foot of the Grand Wash Cliffs, which form the southwestern rim of the Hualapai Plateau (southernmost portion of the Colorado Plateau). The Lower Granite Gorge of the Grand Canyon is located north of the Plateau. The district is thus located on the southwest margin of the Colorado Plateau. The succession of Geological formations in the Music Mountain area is identical to that of the Lower Granite Gorge.

The rocks of the Music Mountain area belong to the Precambrian granites. The top of the Grand Wash Cliffs is formed by the Paleozoic succession of sandstones, shales and limestones, which overlay the Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks and are separated from these by the Great Unconformity. The Unconformity is present approximately a mile to the northwest of the Music Mountain property.

Local Geology

Local geology of the Music Mountain district, its mining history and mineralization has been described by Schrader (1909). Generally, the Precambrian granites and associated rocks have been intruded by steeply dipping dykes of diabase to granitic composition. Intermediate acid dykes are porphyritic.

Of main importance are the diabase dykes, which strike approximately northwest and dip steeply towards the southwest. These dykes are variable in thickness but generally are between three and six feet wide.

After the intrusion of the diabase dykes regional shearing and faulting crushed the dykes. The shearing was only subparallel to the dykes and occasionally the shear zones leave the dykes and continue in the granite.

Hydrothermal activity pervaded all of the shear zones producing significant alterations and mineralizations with sulfides, gold and silver. No visible gold or native silver has been observed as these metals occur as microscopic particles.

Hydrothermal activity may be divided roughly into two broad categories, propylitic and kaolinitic alteration. Propylitic alteration is evident as a light greenish fine-grained rock devoid of mafics. It occurs in the altered diabase and also in the granite. Kaolinitic alteration is expressed as a fine-grained tan to white colored rock devoid of mafics and occurs also in the diabase and in the granite.

The propylitic alteration is thought to be of mesothermal and the kaolinitic alteration of epithermal origin. Characteristically, high gold values are associated predominantly with the kaolinitic alteration. Also, there is a stratification of the different alteration processes. Propylite occurs below kaolinite in the veins, in some cases at the lower boundary of the epithermal alteration, the centers of the shear zones are altered to kaolinite with some propylite being present in the adjacent walls. Such a sequence indicates general cooling of the hydrothermal solutions with time.

Large kaolinitic alterations have been observed to coincide with significant gold mineralization in the diabase dykes. Mineralized shear zones in granite do not show any propylite and have only relatively narrow kaolinite zones.

The relatively porous structure of the shear zones permitted the deposition of quartz veins of variable widths. In the diabase dykes the quartz veins are surrounded by the kaolinitic zone, which is brown to reddish in color. The reddish color is due to hydrothermal hematite. Such zones may have considerable width and may permeate the entire diabase. As gold is associated not only with the quartz veins but also with the kaolinite and hematite-kaolinite alterations, significantly wide ore zones are present in places.

The kaolinite and hematite zones surrounding the quartz veins in the granite shear zones are generally narrower, nevertheless, they compensate for the narrowness by the high grade of the ore.

There are 8 different shear/vein zones present in the Rosebud Claim area. They are subparallel to each other and may even intersect under rare conditions. Branching is often observed and in some cases even feathering or horse tailing.

Rosebud Mine Surface Geology

In detail the area of the Rosebud Mine has been mapped to a scale of 1:240 (one inch to 240 feet) and the results are shown on in Appendix B.

The country rock in the area of the Rosebud mine is comprised of granites, gneisses, and schists of Pre-Cambrian to Cambrian age, which form the basement rocks of the area. Pegmatites are common.

Two important intrusions of dykes are present. The first is the intrusion of granite-porphyry dykes, and the second of diabase dykes. The granite porphyry has abundant phenocrysts of feldspar and quartz. The feldspar phenocrysts comprise about 90 percent and quartz about 10 percent of the large crystals. The ground mass is fine grained, and uniform in texture. The phenocrysts are from 1 to 10 mm in diameter and comprise about 20 to 30 percent of the total. The color varies from greenish white to dark tan. The porphyry dyke in the Rosebud mine strikes from 130^{o} to 140^{o} and dips from 75^{o} SW to vertical. The width of the dyke is variable being from 15 to over 40 feet in width. The porphyry dyke, as shown on the maps in Appendix B, has irregular borders. The texture of the dyke, as observed in the mapped area, did not change laterally, longitudinally or in depth. The contacts against the granite did not show textural changes.

The next intrusion is comprised of diabase dykes. The dyke material is dark grey to black, fine grained, and uniform in texture. The dykes show in places a narrow chill margin against the granite and the porphyry. The dykes are located discontinuously on the two sides of the porphyry dyke. Thus, in the Rosebud mine area, the strike of the diabase dykes is similar to the strike and the dip of the porphyry dyke.

Discontinuous shear zones are present on both sides of the porphyry dyke. The shear zones vary in width from inches to over seven feet. Generally, the shear zones are comprised of broken wall rocks, with variable amounts of fault gouge. The gouge in some places is up to one foot in width and has a silt to clay texture. The shear zones generally are present on the margin of the porphyry dyke between the porphyry and the diabase or between the diabase and the granite. In some places there are two shear zones on both sides of the diabase dyke. Also, in one location, the shear zones are present in granite alone (Trench H looking northwestwards-Appendix B). The diabase dyke (on the right) and porphyry (on the left) are separated by a large mineralized shear zone.

Similar intrusions of porphyry and diabase dykes were observed on the property. No mapping was performed over that area but it was noted that the diabase dykes have strikes predominantly in the northwest, southeast direction. Some dykes are striking in the north-south and northeast-southwest direction. A large porphyry dyke is present in Rosebud Mining area.

MINERALIZATION

Sulfide mineralization in the Rosebud Mine is associated almost entirely with the shear zones. On the surface the shear zones have the appearance of breccia cemented by gossan. The amount of gossan present varies widely. The gossan is produced by the disintegration of pyrite. The sulphuric acid produced by pyrite is a strong leaching agent, which aids in the disintegration and solution of other sulfides and rocks. Normally, gossans do not contain heavy metals as these have been leached out. (Gold is relatively more mobile in the oxidized zone as compared to silver). The gossan zone at the surface should not contain significant amounts of the precious metals. Where gossan zones contain significant amounts of gold, they are excellent indicators for the presence of ore grade materials below the surface.

Quartz veins, which vary in width from 1" to 10", are present at numerous locations in the shear zones. The quartz is smoky, vuggy and at many locations it has the appearance of comb quartz. Some quartz veins contain unweathered sulfides, which are primarily pyrite and minor galena.

Old exploration trenches at the surface have stacks of quartz vein material carefully separated from the rest of the excavation material. Some of this was sampled and only one out of three was of ore grade (Sample L-43-Surface sampling ,map Appendix B). Sampling of the shear zone below the surface showed that almost all of the shear zone material is of ore grade at the one hundred, the two hundred, and the two hundred and fifty foot levels. In contrast, surface samples rarely approached ore grade values. This is in accord with previous statement that surficial gossan zones are depleted of heavy metals. Nevertheless, some surface values are of ore grade and the significance of these will be discussed later.

From the fact that in the subsurface mine area most of the shear zone material is of ore grade, it may be postulated that all of the shear zones within the area mapped are of ore grade a short distance below the surface. This is the basis for the estimation of the large inferred resource present within the 8 mapped shear/vein zones mapped on the property.

The shear/vein zones apparently postdate the emplacement of the diabase. Mineralization of the shear zones is either contemporaneous or slightly postdates their formations.

Mineralized shear zones in the Rosebud Claims are present in a diabase dyke without a porphyry dyke. A similar situation is present in minor mineralized shear zones in claim a nearby area. The strike of the shear zones is between 315^{o} and 320^{o}. This strike is very similar to the strike of the porphyry dyke in the shear zones in the Rosebud mine.

The entire mineralized shear zone in the Rosebud mine as examined on levels 100, 200, and 250 feet is oxidized and limonite and goethite are present throughout. The occasional presence of unoxidized sulfide pods at the 250-foot level indicates that the primary unoxidized ore may be present only a short distance below. The sampling to date by Bill

Silberman indicates that the zinc and lead content of the sulfide zone may be significant. At the boundary of the primary ore with the oxide zone, a secondary sulfide enrichment zone should be present. If present, the secondary enrichment zone may be very rich. Numerous examples of secondary enrichment zones are present in the southwestern portion of the U.S.A.

The potential ore thus is of two types: oxide ore and sulfide ore. At and below the 250 foot level the two ore types may be mixed and at an unknown distance below, pure sulfide ore should be encountered. The two types of ore definitely will require different metallurgical treatments but none-the less enhance the value of the property plus potentially add significant zinc and lead to the resource base.

It is evident from the maps and the cross-sections that the structure of the Rosebud mine is that of two discontinuous and parallel mineralized shear zones, which may or may not contain quartz veins. The two shear zones are positioned on each side and follow the granite-porphyry dyke. Thus, the shear zone on the northeastern side of the dyke will be referred to in this report as the east vein and the shear zone on the southwestern side of the porphyry dyke will be referred to as the west vein. It should be stressed that these are not veins, but mineralized breccia and fault gouge, and quartz veins in these comprise less than 5 percent of the total as estimated visually. Most of the gold and silver is not associated with the quartz veins but with mineralization in the breccia and fault gouge.

SAMPLING AND ASSAYING

Mr. Bayrock and assistants conducted extensive surface and subsurface sampling in the period between the 2nd and 9th of March, 1984. All of the samples collected were of the continuous chip or channel type. Only a few others (grab samples) were collected and these were either from outside of the Rosebud Mine area or from quartz vein heaps. Each sample was collected across the shear zone and the width of the shear zone is given on the maps. All sample locations and results are shown on maps in Appendix B.

Samples collected during March 1984 were assayed for gold and silver. The original assay results of all the subsurface samples are shown on the map in Appendix A. The assay results show silver and gold values ounces per short ton. The minimum mining width envisioned for the Rosebud Mine deposit is three feet. All of the sample results were thus converted to the three-foot width of the pay horizon. The specific gravity of the rocks was assumed to be 2.75 grams per centimeters cubed.

DRILLING

Bayrock Drilling 1984

The Phase I drilling project was completed on June 24, 1984. A total of eight holes have been drilled with a cumulative length of 1,553 feet. The shortest hole measured 106 feet and the longest 301 feet. The drill cores were described and split core samples were taken for assays. Sixty-nine core samples were submitted to Min-En Laboratories Ltd. for

analyses for gold and silver. The assay results were received on the 9th of July, 1984. Results are only available for holes 5 and 6.

The Phase I drilling program was intended to confirm the postulate that the two vein systems continue to the northwest, as seen in outcrops on the surface. Secondly, the drilling program was aimed to prospect for new ore deposits in the northwestern direction from the mine workings for a distance of 200 feet.

Drilling discovered two new mineralized zones of ore grade material. The first was encountered in drill hole #5, at a depth of 160 feet below the surface. The mineralization zone is 31 inches in true width and has an average assay of 0.125 ounces of gold and 2.06 ounces of silver per ton. The second mineralized zone is present in hole #6 at about 55 feet below the surface. This zone is 41 inches in true width and averages 0.261 ounces of gold and 0.777 ounces of silver per ton. The mineralization in drill hole #5 occurs in the west vein and in drill hole #6 in the east vein, thus they belong to two separate mineralization zones. These hole locations are shown on the attached map.

The investigation of the underground workings of the Rosebud mine as shown on the attached map, indicate that mineralized zones follow or belong to ore shoots which have limited lateral extent but a very deep vertical extent. The chances are good that the two mineralized zones discovered during the completed drilling program are two separate ore shoots. This will have to be ascertained by further drilling.

The drilling confirms the presence of the postulated ore shoot, as shown on section on the northwest portion of the east vein in the April 16 report, of a grade which may be a little richer than shown.

Surface indications of the northwestern extension of the mineralized shear zones to the northwest of the mine workings; indicate that a number of larger and better-mineralized ore shoots are present. Cursory examination of the extension of the shear zones beyond the mapped area, as shown on the attached map, indicates that for at least 60 feet beyond the map area, additional large ore shots are present.

A future program of exploration should be based on the exploration of the shear zones and veins in the northwestern direction for a distance of 1,100 feet to the northwest from the end of the Phase I drilling.

Approximately 1,000 feet of drilling will be required to test 100 foot horizontal extension of the shear zones. Thus a total of at least 1,000 feet of diamond drilling in this area will be required to complete the next phase of drilling.

The extension of the shear zones to the northwest of the map area report may more than double the postulated ore reserves of the Rosebud property. The new possible ore reserves may be close to 500,000 tons. Additional drilling is required to prove this out.

Kent Exploration Drilling

In 2006 Kent exploration permitted an 8 hole-drilling program designed to mimic the Bayrock program completed in 1984. Only 3 of the 8 holes were drilled and of these thee results are only known for two holes. The results of this drilling confirmed the results of the Bayrock holes 5 and 6 (results shown above).

IDH Proposed Drilling

As shown on the attached map IDH has permitted 5 drill sites for a total of 12 angle core drill holes. The purpose of this drilling is the following:

- Confirm vein mineralization previously defined by drilling and underground sampling.
- Find extensions of the veins and associated mineralization to the northwest.
- Drill below the present workings and find extensions of the veins and associated mineralization to depth in the mixed sulfide/oxide zone.

Success in this drilling effort will result in confirming the current non-compliant indicated resource, expanding the indicated resource and converting a portion of the non-compliant inferred resource to indicated. Note that a successful IDH drilling program will result in a 43-101 or JORC compliant resource being developed.

SURFACE EXPLORATION

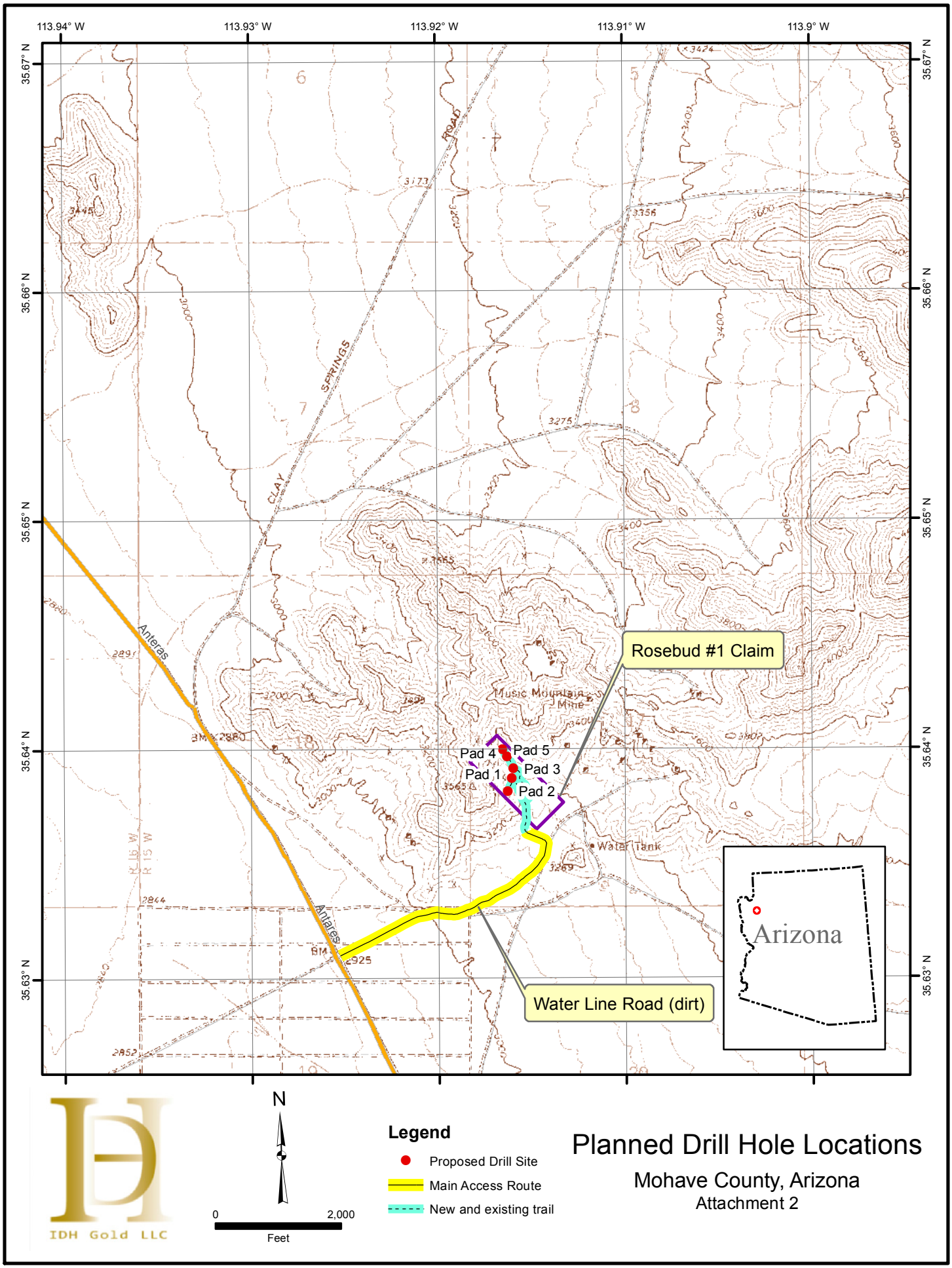
Previous Property Holders

Numerous companies in the past have mapped and sampled the property as indicated in the “Historic Activity” section of this report. Results of some of this surface sampling are shown on the attached maps in Appendix B.

IDH Sampling

Upon completion of the property acquisition the property was sampled by IDH. Shown on the following map are the gold and silver assays along with the sample descriptions and map locations. Dr. Bill Silberman completed the sampling in December 2011. The best results were for gold from the main Rosebud dump on the property. The structure the dump material came from is the main one of the eight structures that contains the reported resource of greater than 600,000 of gold at depth. Gold and silver in the surface outcrop samples were minimal, as indicated in the table below. The dump sample

M-1A	0.25 oz/t Au		
M-1B	0.10 oz/t Au		
M-1C	0.47 oz/t Au		
M-9B	0.46 oz/t Au	2.45 oz/t Ag	3.12% Pb


113.94° W
113.93° W
113.92° W
113.91° W
113.9° W
35.67° N
35.66° N
35.65° N
35.64° N
35.63° N
Rosebud #1 Claim
Pad 1
Pad 2
Pad 3
Pad 4
Pad 5
Music Mountain Mine
Water Tank
Water Line Road (dirt)
Antares
Arizona
N
0
2,000
Feet
Legend
Proposed Drill Site
Main Access Route
New and existing trail
IDH Gold LLC
Planned Drill Hole Locations
Mohave County, Arizona
Attachment 2

Rosebud Claim Block
Possible (inferred) resources

rev.: May 16, 2012; grid represents North American Datum 1927 meters Zone 12; underlying topography from USGS Music Mountains NW quadrangle, 1968; map aligned with polar north.

IDH Gold LLC

0 400 Feet
0 100 Meters

N

Key

DH2	Proposed drill hole and direction
	Fault (ball on downthrown side)
B-DH5	Core hole by Bayrock (1984)
K-DH6	Core hole by Kent (2004)
X M14	2012 WIM sample site
M14A	Sample number
	Vein surveyed (per L.A. Bayrock, 1984)
	Vein seen
	Vein postulated

Music Mountains
Rosebud sampling by World Industrial Minerals

Mohave County, Arizona

gold values are similar to what was reported in the underground workings. It is interesting that these dumps still contain such high gold values especially after the historic high grading and processing that went on. Sample M-9B as indicated is high in base metals and is likely indicative of the mineral content of the sulfide zone that is encountered on the 250 level. Sample descriptions are given in the table following this section. Note that this sampling program was also an orientation exercise designed to determine background gold content (if any) in the various rock types present on the property.

RESOURCES

In this non-compliant resource estimate provided by Mr. Bayrock two categories of ore will be dealt with:

- Possible (in today's terms would be equivalent to inferred)
- Probable (in today's terms would be equivalent to indicated)

Possible (inferred) ore is ore whose existence can be assumed based on sparse sampling and or projections from along strike or up/down dip from known probable (inferred) resources.

Probable ore is ore, which has one to two sides defined and the rest postulated. Sampling along drifts and up raises or shafts define these resources

Proven (in today's terms would be equivalent to measured) ore is ore which is defined on three or more sides and has an intersection or confirmation of its presence approximately every 30 feet. At the time of the writing of this report, no proven ore is present in the Rosebud Mine. Only probable and possible ore categories are present.

In the calculations of ore reserves, the east vein and the west vein are treated separately and thus are shown on separate sections. The sections are to a scale of 1" to 20'. The underground workings within a vein are shown by solid lines on the sections. Workings not in the vein under consideration are shown by dash lines. Note that Bayrock calculated the value of ore blocks based on the then (1984) current value of gold and silver. On the updated maps only the grades, tons and ounces are reported for gold and silver in the blocks. All maps containing ore blocks are shown in Appendix B.

The individual ore blocks are outlined on the sections. On each section are also given the following data for each ore block:

a) ore block number – example – EB (E-east vein, B-B ore block)
b) Grade per ton – gold and silver (U.S./short ton)
c) Tonnage – 2,000 tons
d) Ore Category – probable

MUSIC MOUNTAINS
ROSEBUD

Site	Sample No.	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Description	Structural data	Source	Photo	Au 0z/ton	Ag oz ton
M01	M01A	235975	3947547	Pyritic fine to medium gr. Lim,hem, Mnox stained vuggy qtz vein	NA	Dump		0.25	1.2
	M01B			Dark, gossanous, sph (?), siliceous ore, qtz vn.	NA			0.1	0.48
	M01C			Gossan, lim, hem, jar, MnOX, some is qtz vn.	NA			0.47	2.55
M02	M02A	235916	3947595	Vuggy, FeOx st qtz vn. 1 to 2 meters wide structure w qv in center	310/80SW	Trench	21	0.07	1.28
	M02B			Chip channel across zone. Ox gr, some blk MnOx vnlts, qv,	310/80SW		20	0.01	0.3
M03	M03A	235882	3947631	1 to 2 m structure, in ox gr. Hem/lim to gossan wthin qtz stringers. Some sph and MnOx	300/Vert to 70NE	Stope, trench		0.04	0.75
M04	M04A	235811	3947745	1 to m wide structure. Mainly clay and FeOx gossanous shear, w 10-15 cm qv.	324/80SW	Prospect adit	19, 18	<	0.51
	M04B			Vuggy, MnOx impregnated qv w 2 to 3 mm py cubes		Dump		0.05	1.87
	M04C			Gvuggy, granular qv w MnOx and lim/goethite		Dump		0.06	1.86
M05	M05A	235756	3947795	Open cut and trench. Gossanous granular fg qv w lim/MnOx, no sulfides left	300/80SW	Trench		0.08	0.6
	M05B			Lim/jar/MnOx gossan		Dump	17	0.02	0.6
M06	M06A	235361	3947427	Prospect trench, structure, maybe 1 to 2 m, with 1/2 m qv. Dark, granular vuggy QV. Spl is 5 to 10 cm qv and lim/goeth siliceous basalt dike and ox amphib	312/70NE		16, 15	0.02	0.72
M07	M07A	235304	3947216	Prospect in red sandstone on 1.5 m wide structure, with bx along it. Hem, slcfd ss	304/80SW	Prospect pit	14	<	0.13
M08	M08A	234862	3947714	Prospect in red ss w basalt dike on SW edge, gr on NE. SS bx, hem, some ox basalt dike. 2-3 m wide zone	320/75NE	Prospect pit	13	0.01	0.12
M09	M09A	234816	3947786	Shaft, 30 to 40 ft deep, in red ss, along basalt dike, Red ss in middle of dike. Sample is chipped across zone, 2 to 3 m wide, ox dike, ss, and somet hin qv.	do	Shaft	12	0.06	0.75
	M09B			Hem/MnOx/goeth gossan from seg pile		dump		0.46	2.45
M10	M10A	234986	3948058	Adit along basalt dike at contact with granite. Aprox 100 feet long. Structure about 1 meter wide, with 2 to 10 cm qv, some qv stringers in dike. Dike on left wall. Spl is oxidized basalt w qv stringers.	153/vertical	Dump	11, 10, 9	0.01	1.24
	M10B			2 cm qv, center of structure, with some ox wall rock, across structure		Adit		0.04	0.26
	M10C			2 cm qv, left wall at dike-granite contact. S p 11.		Adit		0.05	0.24
M11	M11A	235404	3947375	Adit, same trend as M6, above it. 1 m fracture-shear zone in gr adj basalt dike. Dike sheared, has qv stringers. Spl is oxidized basalt w qtz stringers.	142/70NE		8	0.01	3.84
	M11B			Composite spl across fracture zone, lim/hem gr with some bx.				<	0.43
	M11C			10 cm slcfd rock, along left wall				<	2.49
M12	M12B	235130	3947659	Adit, along trend of M6 and M11, across valley. Shear, bx zone 1 m wide at face (Rattlesnake!). Basalt left wall (SW), granite right, w shear-bx at contact. Spl chipped across zone.(12A and 12B are correct)	314/80NE	Adit	7	0.11	1.05
	M12A			Basalt with qv stringers, left wall.				0.03	0.9

MUSIC MOUNTAINS
ROSEBUD

Site	Sample No.	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Description	Structural data	Source	Photo	Au 0z/ton	Ag oz ton
M13	M13A	236764	3947628	SE end, Ellen Jane trend. Spl is medium grained qv, 5 cm wide, white, vitreous w gry6 streaks, MnOx, sph.	NA	Dump		0.11	2.54
M14	M14A	235865	3947668	1 meter sheeted, fracture zone at contact of felsite on SW with basalt on NE. Fracture has 10 cm qv near left wall. Basalt has qv stringers. Few in felsite. Spl is chippe across 1 meter zone, most of which is oxidized, bleached rk with lim stringers.	322/vertical	Adit	27, 26, roll 2	0.03	0.28
	M14A1			high grade chunk of qv w much FeOx.				0.02	39.84
	M14B			Basalt dike with thin qv 4 meters chipped.				<	0.05
	M14C			Felsite dike, a few qv, chipped, 4 meters.				<	0.1
M15	M15A	235322	3947713	45 foot cross section with two trenches. Most of cross section is about 45 foot wide felsic porophyry dike. On left (SW), and right is basalt dike containing qv. Most of the mineralization is in the basalt on either margin of the felsite dike, but there are sheeted quartz stringers in the dike. Samples are chipped across 5 ft intervals across the zone. Sample A basalt.	330/vertical and 330/85NE	Trenches, adits and outcrop across 45 ft zone. See sketch in notes	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1	0.02	0.02
	M15A1			Vuggy, gossanous qv with lim/hem/MnOx, up to 20 to 30 cm wide, from pile in center.				0.02	13.16
	M15A2			Ditto				0.02	5.19
	M15B			Contains mineralzed qv, basalt and felsite.				0.01	0.22
	M15C			Felsite				0.08	0.96
	M15D			Felsite				0.01	0.69
	M15E			Felsite				<	0.02
	M15F			Felsite				<	0.02
	M15G			Felsite				<	0.57
	M15H			Felsite				<	<
	M15I			Basalt, qv and felsite				0.01	0.31

MUSIC MOUNTAINS
ROSEBUD

Site	Sample No.	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Description	Structural data	Source	Photo	Au 0z/ton	Ag oz ton
M16	M16A	235123	3948460	1.5 meter zone of mineralized basalt dike enclosed in felsic dike. Spl is gossanous basalt w thin qtz stringers.	302/60SW	Prospect pit		0.01	0.27
M17	M17A	236233	3947267	3 m wide fracture zone with bx SW continuation of main Rosebud vein zone. Right wall is basalt, rest bx. Spl A is gossan, MnOx, dike? From dump.		Prospect pit		<	0.18
	M17B			3 m chip sample across whole zzone.	NA			<	0.53
EJ	EJ1	236349	3947925	Ellen Jane mine, underground. Largest mine in Music Mtn district. Structures are parallel to those at Rosebud, and the fracture zones are about the same width. Mineralization is in quartz veins cutting basalt dikes, or granite, adjacent to felsic dikes. Spl is pyritic, slcfd wall rock, possibly felssite.	NA	Mine		<	0.39
	EJ2			1 m fracture zone in basalt and felsite, strongly pyritic. Qv in zone is a few cm wide, but I have seen much wider veins in part of the mine. However, the overall character of mineralization is similar to Rosebud.				<	0.91
				Control Points					
C1		235730	3946940	See map copies		Rd intersect			
C2		236115	3947281			Rd intersect			
C3		235059	3946766			Bench Mk			
				Drill Holes					
DH2		235982	3947596	Direction 255 degrees, inclination -55 and -65					
DH3		235934	3947533	Direction 60 degrees, inclination -70 and -82					
DH4		235870	3947691	Direction 230 degrees, inclination -60 and -70					
DH5		235861	3947727	Direction 282 degrees, inclination -42 and - 60					

	Au-AA23	Au-GRA21	Ag-AA61	Ag-AA62	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
SAMPLE	Au	Au	Ag	Ag	Ag	As	Ba	Ca	Cu	Fe	K	Mn	Mo	Pb	Rb	S
DESCRIPTI	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
M1A	7.66	7.76	37.2		34.2	958	150	0.3	55.4	4.94	0.28	479	1.23	724	10.8	1.03
M1B	3.25		14.9		14.75	931	120	12.4	82.1	11.9	0.59	30400	4.12	3750	23.4	6.27
M1C	>10.0	14.15	79.1		86.7	1560	210	1.09	231	16.4	2.29	6950	9.55	8230	119	0.14
M2A	2.07		39.7		38.4	973	60	0.16	68.4	3.82	0.77	233	1.02	3970	27.8	0.91
M2B	0.201		9.2		9.95	106.5	680	1.11	190.5	4.92	4.32	1630	0.98	362	173.5	0.08
M3A	1.195		23.4		25.5	289	590	1.29	189	5.67	3.83	2970	2.51	757	192	0.1
M4A	0.102		15.7		15.75	269	210	9.75	77.5	7.43	1.33	9770	5.18	890	54.7	0.05
M4B	1.425		58.1		55.2	1530	120	0.95	90.2	11.6	2.15	7590	22.5	9720	104	0.03
M4C	1.96		57.7		61.9	1265	150	3.63	82.3	7.08	1.16	7110	4.95	8030	50	0.24
M5A	2.56		18.7		19.35	1030	540	0.63	77.4	20.2	0.17	14400	47.4	3960	7.3	0.06
M5B	0.567		18.7		19.65	631	2390	10.05	66.8	17.05	0.29	80700	50.9	3310	15.3	0.06
M6A	0.656		22.2		20.4	164.5	450	5.77	209	6.3	1.05	3730	3.12	1490	37.4	0.11
M7A	0.013		4.1		3.8	13	180	20.7	13.5	2.63	0.94	2740	18.7	700	34.4	0.02
M8A	0.289		3.7		3.46	45.7	500	5.51	92.5	3.84	2.13	3860	0.68	1165	82.5	0.01
M9A	1.785		23.3		22.7	148	170	9.08	497	7.07	1.61	4110	2.32	1940	52.3	0.36
M9B	>10.0	14.4	76		72.8	574	50	0.13	308	19.55	0.46	3270	6.71	>10000	17.2	1.18
M10A	0.173		38.5		37.9	172.5	190	7.59	120	4.32	1.93	5770	3.14	289	80.1	0.03
M10B	1.135		8		8.07	27.2	400	6.53	116.5	1.99	1.62	439	0.55	741	59.2	0.04
M10C	1.535		7.4		7.57	89.7	140	3.41	300	2.9	0.69	1580	1.8	2130	25.8	0.05
M11A	0.16		>100	119	>100	147	360	7.7	192	5.27	1.11	8410	26.9	3780	44.7	0.05
M11B	0.017		13.4		13.2	92	290	7.21	47.4	3.28	2.22	1540	2.67	569	84.6	0.02
M11C	0.027		77.3		81.6	466	320	3.72	123	6.25	1.69	25300	57	5450	66.5	0.02
M12A	3.41		32.6		32.5	397	70	4.53	595	9.21	0.85	4250	16.6	9080	30	0.24
M12B	1.06		28		30.8	340	130	6.9	558	8.44	1.57	5010	13.55	>10000	72.3	0.17
M13A	3.34		78.8		84.1	1240	110	2.45	71.1	1.89	0.37	297	2.99	1215	13.6	0.27
M14A	0.918		8.7		9.05	612	340	1.07	47	8.38	1.22	1320	4.81	1940	59	0.64
M14A1	0.551		>100	1235	>100	2140	110	0.8	955	10.1	3.14	679	14.95	>10000	133	0.43
M14B	0.011		1.5		1.35	14	2330	10.8	64.2	5.63	1	2580	0.27	59.1	47.7	0.09
M14C	0.014		3.1		3.24	67.7	780	1.59	7.9	2.16	3.34	715	1.74	217	108.5	0.03
M15A	0.545		0.7		0.67	28.5	280	6.75	41.3	6.14	0.83	2690	0.47	88.4	36.8	0.01
M15A1	1.575		>100	408	>100	847	180	0.16	314	12.95	0.25	6390	23.2	>10000	10	0.22
M15A2	0.731		>100	161	>100	368	40	0.12	129	5.25	0.17	3030	6.31	2980	7.8	0.07
M15B	0.318		6.9		6.7	418	620	7.5	53.6	11.15	1.23	22900	10.9	348	54	0.04
M15C	2.44		29.7		25.7	1280	590	0.46	110	17.35	1.9	18700	14.9	1845	74.5	0.07
M15D	0.278		21.5		20.8	162	1020	2.46	18.8	2.9	2.31	1300	1.59	560	64.1	0.13
M15E	0.007		0.5		0.4	8.5	1650	2.26	3.3	1.9	3.33	488	0.26	44	86.4	0.05
M15F	<0.005		0.6		0.48	6.7	1790	2.71	2.4	1.93	3.49	526	0.26	32.8	84	0.05
M15G	0.037		17.7		8.12	104	1580	2.44	19.6	2.18	3.57	485	0.66	438	101.5	0.08
M15H	<0.005		<0.5		0.39	6.9	1430	3.45	1.4	2.24	2.92	500	0.24	13.3	64.9	0.04
M15I	0.385		9.6		8.14	364	910	10.95	54.8	5.13	2.47	17000	7.64	1775	98.8	0.03

Table 2

	Au-AA23	Au-GRA21	Ag-AA61	Ag-AA62	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
SAMPLE	Au	Au	Ag	Ag	Ag	As	Ba	Ca	Cu	Fe	K	Mn	Mo	Pb	Rb	S
DESCRIPTI	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
M16A	0.299		8.4		8.56	138.5	380	0.49	61.6	10.45	1.47	3190	1.6	5440	50.8	0.02
M17A	0.055		5.5		5.61	582	390	12.45	39.2	6.74	0.92	18200	3.63	207	37.7	0.03
M17B	0.045		16.5		8.96	426	220	8.87	69.2	6.62	1.22	11250	4.01	559	56.5	0.04
EJ1A	0.121		12.1		11	78.6	190	2.12	167.5	10.5	1.86	2900	1.13	6830	83.2	6.92
EJ2A	0.367		28.1		25.5	458	230	0.51	142	10.5	2.18	4660	3.49	>10000	120	1.38

	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Pb-OG62	Zn-OG62
SAMPLE	Sb	Sr	W	Zn	Zr	Pb	Zn
DESCRIPTI	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
M1A	5.26	314	0.6	355	1.1		
M1B	7.37	620	0.5	7210	2.2		
M1C	58.6	63.6	3.5	6180	20.3		
M2A	5.99	65.9	1.8	126	6.6		
M2B	1.82	193	3.6	1120	5.3		
M3A	5	281	2.8	1830	10.1		
M4A	5.93	320	2.4	2720	33.2		
M4B	23.3	37.5	10.2	6220	20.6		
M4C	21	68.9	4.8	5290	12.3		
M5A	32.6	250	4.1	3850	4.7		
M5B	29.7	1575	3.1	>10000	5.3		2.06
M6A	24.7	219	10.3	5800	75.6		
M7A	4.41	448	4.9	1920	14		
M8A	2.38	304	2.7	5360	25		
M9A	7.58	113	15.4	>10000	9.6		1.42
M9B	21.8	384	3	5310	1.2	3.12	
M10A	41.5	150.5	11.4	492	15.9		
M10B	1.2	228	2	910	5.8		
M10C	20.8	97.9	3.6	1000	1.5		
M11A	30.4	236	6.7	6020	11.9		
M11B	6.68	372	7.2	976	20.1		
M11C	19.95	400	8.7	6840	6.9		
M12A	23.1	83.4	2.6	>10000	6.1		1.685
M12B	34.3	478	6.2	>10000	19.1	1.67	2.97
M13A	66.5	65.4	1.7	277	10.5		
M14A	21.5	340	13.6	1410	21.3		
M14A1	367	74.3	9.2	3870	19.1	1.505	
M14B	2.12	399	0.6	160	28.3		
M14C	11.6	395	7.1	455	45.3		
M15A	1.04	455	0.8	502	24		
M15A1	57.4	131.5	0.6	>10000	4.6	3.27	4.97
M15A2	22.5	13	0.6	6060	12.9		
M15B	3.35	416	14.5	6700	17.9		
M15C	8.76	272	3.3	>10000	8.7		1.165
M15D	4.47	269	2.5	2860	28.4		
M15E	0.68	424	1.3	127	39.4		
M15F	0.68	434	1.7	104	38.4		
M15G	2.29	453	1.9	134	41.6		
M15H	0.74	405	2.1	192	36.7		
M15I	5.99	463	8.3	5300	11.5		

Table 2

	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Pb-OG62	Zn-OG62
SAMPLE	Sb	Sr	W	Zn	Zr	Pb	Zn
DESCRIPTI	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
M16A	4.82	72.4	8.7	2440	21.1		
M17A	8.07	354	2.5	1640	7.8		
M17B	8.48	303	2.7	1290	24.7		
EJ1A	5.48	66.7	9.1	4660	44.3		
EJ2A	25	66.4	8.1	8190	38.6	1.755	

Table 2

The grade of the calculated probable (indicated) ore, as shown on the sections, has an average gold and silver grade. Possible ore blocks without direct connections to the underground workings (northwestward of the mine) show gold and silver grades.

It is evident that ore shoots are present in the veins. An ore shoot is a large and usually rich aggregation of mineral in a vein. It is a more or less vertical zone or chimney of rich vein matter extending from wall to wall, and has a definite width laterally.

It is seen from the section of the east vein that high assay values and the previously mined out portion of the vein are aligned more or less vertically (see outline of resource zone on Map in Appendix A). The section of the west vein within the mine shows vertical continuation of high assay values almost from the surface to the 250 foot level. These ore shoots are expected to continue for at least another 250 feet below the 250-foot level. Similarly, northwestwards of the mine, where surface outcrops show mineralized shear zones; these are taken to be portions of ore shoots. Thus, the continuation of the ore block is envisioned to be continuous at least to the 500-foot level (250 feet below the 250 foot level). (See Maps in Appendix B)

Possible (inferred) ore calculations are projected to the 500-foot level only but may continue to greater depth.

The non-compliant resources are given as follows:

Probable (indicated) Resource

All of the probable (indicated) resources are located along the East and West veins accessed by the Rosebud shaft

The total probable (indicated) ore is 15,560 tons averaging 0.587 opt gold and 1.89 opt silver (outline of resource blocks shown on map in Appendix A). Contained gold and silver is given as follows:

Gold: 9,134 ounces
Silver: 29,408 ounces

Possible (inferred) Resource

Possible (inferred) resources located along the East and West Veins accessed by the Rosebud shaft and in the immediate vicinity of the Rosebud shaft is 176,000 tons averaging 0.497 opt gold and 1.96 opt silver. Contained gold and silver is given as follows:

Gold: 87,472 ounces
Silver: 344,960 ounces

The additional Possible (inferred) resources as estimated by Bayrock is derived from the extended areas of the East and West veins plus estimates of precious metal content along the mineralized portions of 7 other veins contained within the Rosebud claim block (locations of these veins are shown on the following map). The probable (inferred) resource from the eight known mineralized veins is 1,142,156 tons averaging 0.497 opt gold and 1.96 opt silver. Contained gold and silver is given as follows:

Gold: 567,651 ounces
Silver: 2,238,625 ounces

Total Resource

The total non-compliant Resource for all categories as calculated by Bayrock is given as follows:

Total Tons: 1,333,716

Gold: 664,257 ounces at an overall average grade of 0.498 opt
Silver: 2,612,993 ounces at an overall average grade of 1.96 opt

It should be noted that the resource is still open ended at depth and that there is potential for increasing the resource. The deposit is limited along strike because the north and south extensions of the veins are known.

MINING/PROCESSING METHODS/COST ESTIMATES

It is believed that a three-foot mining width would be the minimum width practical. Mining width in excess of three feet may be present for a significant part of the ore body. The stope of the west vein at the 100-foot level is in places up to seven feet wide. On the other hand the 100 foot stope of the east wall is three feet or less in width. Shrink stoping would likely be the mining method employed. Because of topographic advantages a decline from creek level would be the likely access route to the resource rather than a shaft or series of shafts.

Processing for the oxide portion of the deposit would be crushing followed by cyanide leaching to produce gold and silver dore onsite. Once the sulfide zone and is reached and base metals are encountered it is likely that cyaniding will not be viable. At this point a base metal concentrate will be made that would have a high precious metal content. It is envisioned that the oxide resource would be mined first followed by a mill conversion to sulfide resource recovery.

Mining and processing costs that have been estimated for the project were derived from the nearby Gold Road Mine which is a narrow vein underground mine operating at a rate of 500 tons per day. The author of this report, Jim Guilinger worked at the Gold Road Mine previously and also authored the 43-101 Report on the Gold Road operation when the company was considering going public. It is assumed, but not proven, that

Rosebud Claim Block
Possible (inferred) resources

Unexplored possible resources (yellow highlights)
1,142,156 tons
0.497 opt Au
1.96 opt Ag

Possible explored resources (blue highlights)
176,000 tons
0.497 opt Au
1.96 opt Ag

Probable explored resources (pink highlights)
15,560
0.587 opt Au
1.89 opt Ag

Music Mountain Mine

DH5
DH4
K-DH5
B-DH5
DH3
K-DH6
B-DH6
DH2
DH1

Water

CLAY

rev.: May 16, 2012; grid represents North American Datum 1927 meters Zone 12; underlying topography from USGS Music Mountains NW quadrangle, 1968; map aligned with polar north.

IDH Gold LLC

0 400 Feet
0 100 Meters

N

Key

DH2	Proposed drill hole and direction		Vein surveyed (per L.A. Bayrock, 1984)
	Fault (ball on downthrown side)		Vein seen
B-DH5	Core hole by Bayrock (1984)		Vein postulated
K-DH6	Core hole by Kent (2004)		

Music Mountains
Rosebud veins and resources
Mohave County, Arizona

underground mining of the Rosebud veins could be performed for $72.00 per ton, the same as Gold Road. For processing the cost would be $28.50 per ton. The G&A cost is estimated at $14.00 per ton. Thus, it is estimated that the average cost per ton would be about $114.00. Actual updated mining and processing costs would have to be incorporated in a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS). Because of the narrowness of the veins in many places dilution will be significant. An overall dilution of 1(ore): 1(waste) is estimated for the project. Under this scenario the diluted average grade mined would be 0.249 opt for gold and 0.98 opt for silver. The mining cost would be $228 per ton of diluted ore composed of 50% ore and 50% waste. Assuming a gold price of $1600 per ounce and silver at $30 per ounce the gross value of the diluted ore would be $398.40 for gold and silver $29.40. The combined average value of the diluted ore would be $427.80.

CAPITAL COSTS

It is estimated that 650 ton per day mining and milling operation would be a reasonable size operation for this property. Capital costs related to Mining and milling is highlighted as follows: Unknowns relating to operating costs may be encountered, specifically with water supply, tailings disposal and environmental considerations and requirements. For this purpose it is necessary to complete a bankable feasibility study (BFS). Drilling should be conducted on the property in order to have larger resources of probable and proven ore reserves to accommodate at least six months of mining. A Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) is necessary to determine the cost to establish a 650-ton per day mill including tailings disposal. Likewise with estimating underground development and equipment costs a BFS would be necessary.

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

At a mining and processing rate of 650 tons per day and a 300-day per year effective operating schedule a total of 195,000 tons per year would be mined and processed. Of this total 97,500 tons would be waste and 97,500 tons would be ore. The mining and processing cost would be $228 per ton of waste and ton of ore for a total of $44,460,000 (97,500 tons X $228). Output of gold and silver per year is as follows:

Gold: 48,555 ounces
Silver: 191,100 ounces

Assuming $1600 per ounce gold and $30 per ounce silver, the gross income per year would be $83,421,000 and broken out as follows:

Gold: $77,688,000
Silver: $ 5,733,000

At the proposed mining rate the mine life is estimated at 14 years.

RECOMMENDED DETAILED EXPLORATION

The foregoing considerations in regard to resources need to be supplemented with additional detailed exploration. The detailed exploration may be regarded as a part of the Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS). Once the drilling is completed, considerations and planning may be undertaken for the advancement of the BFS. The BFS should be limited to evaluation of the potential for mining of the currently non-compliant probable (indicated) and possible (inferred) ore reserves. In essence this entails a both a confirmation of and change in categories of the resource to higher levels. It would be desirable to have at least 20,000 tons of proven (measured) resource and 30,000 of probable (indicated) resource before undertaking the decision to advance a BFS.

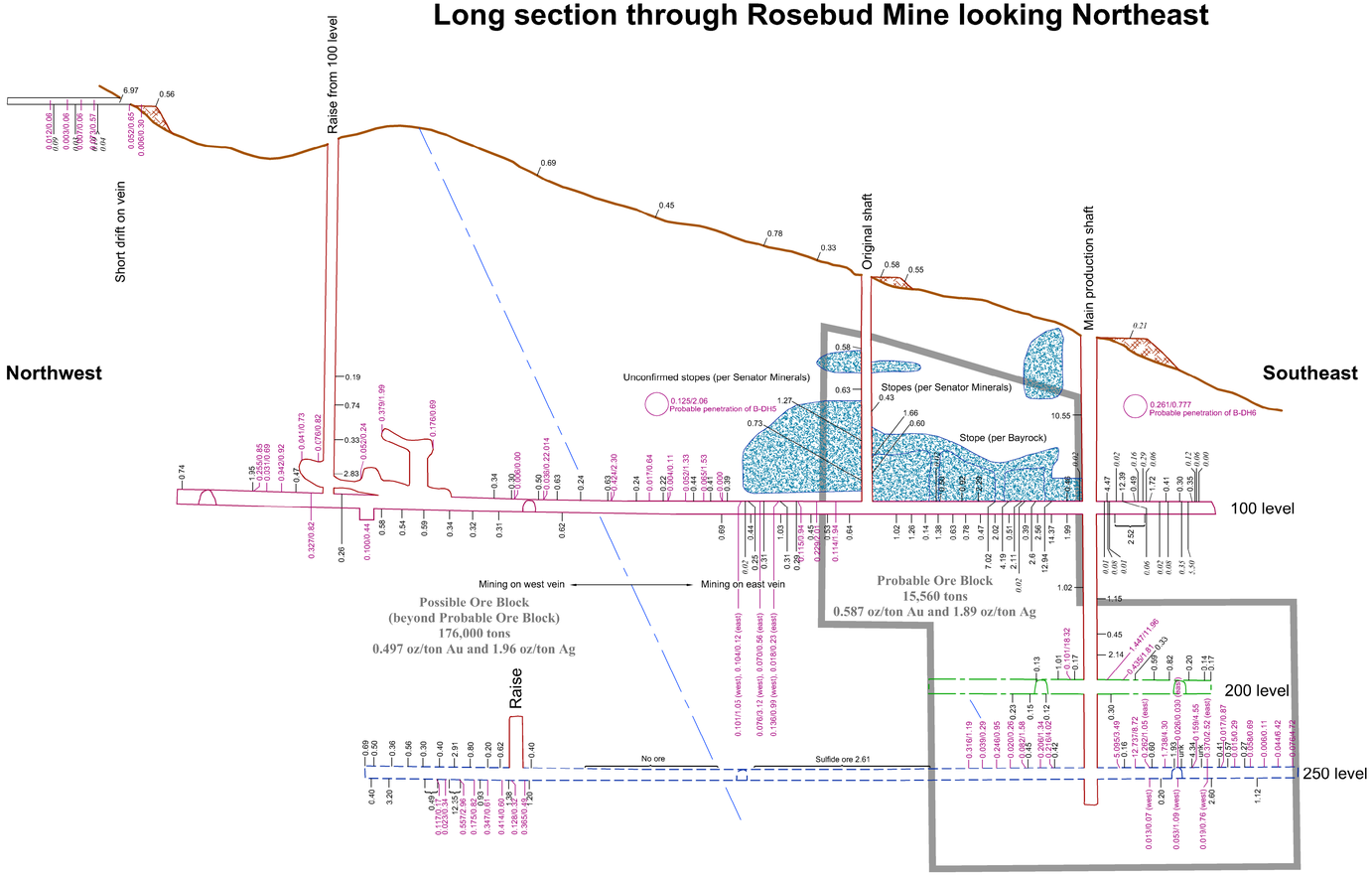
Recommended initial drilling to be conducted for the BFS will be approximately 7,900 feet above ground. This drilling will thus change some probable (indicated) ore to proven (measured) ore and some possible (inferred) ore to the probable (indicated) ore and proven ore. At the conclusion of the initial phase of drilling there should be about 20,000 tons of proven ore, 30,000 tons of probable (indicated) ore, with the remainder of about 141,500 tons of possible (inferred) ore in the immediate vicinity of the Rosebud Mine.

In addition to the drilling, further underground and surface sampling of the mineralized zone should be conducted.

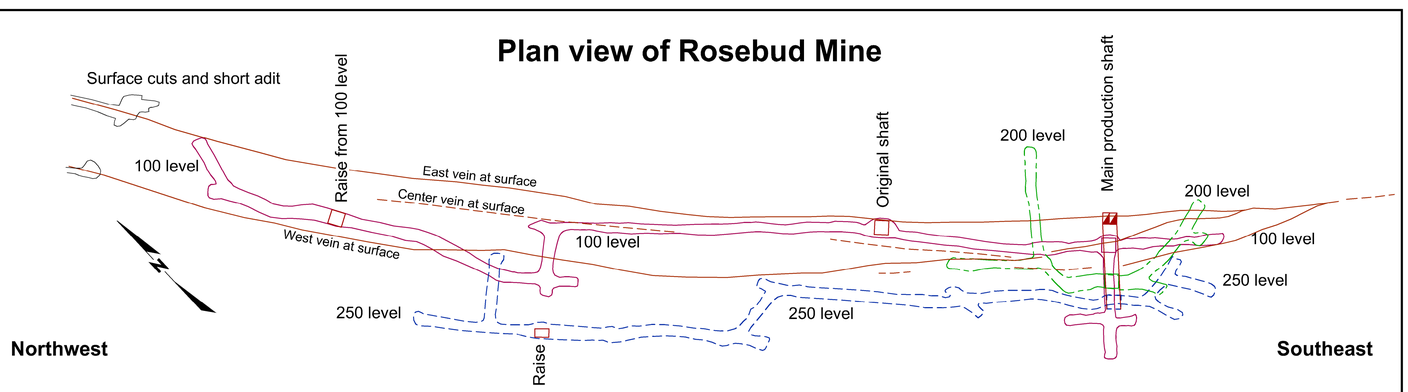
The maximum tonnage of ore that could be established in the area of the mine workings to the 500-foot level is approximately 24,000 tons. It is self-evident that most of the ore will come from potential ore zones northwest of the mine. Consequently, the presence of ore in the area northwest of the mine workings should be established first of all. Only after this is confirmed, additional exploration both surface and subsurface in the Rosebud Mine should be undertaken. Thus, the total desirable drilling as stated above, is about 7,900 feet. Only after measured and indicated ore has been established in that area should planning of additional drilling in the mining area or elsewhere should be considered.

APPENDIX A

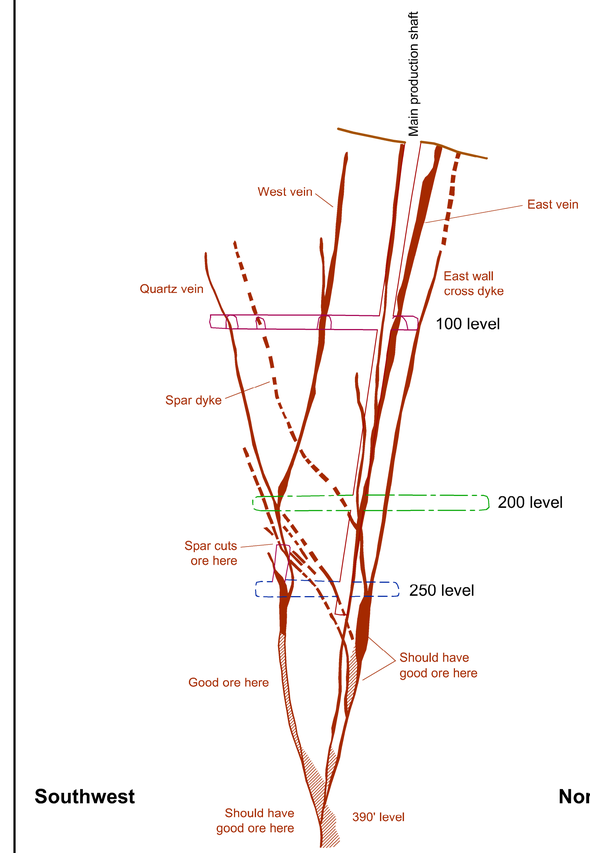
Long section through Rosebud Mine looking Northeast



Plan view of Rosebud Mine



Generalized section through Rosebud Mine looking northwest



rev.: Oct. 18, 2012; compiled from drawings by Senator Minerals Inc., Apr., 2011. Mine map represents development 1928-1930 after R.G. Jacobson, Portland & Mizpah Mining Company.

IDH Gold LLC

0 50 Feet
0 15 Meters

Key

Assayed values in ounces per short ton

5.50	Gold - samples by Portland & Mizpah Mining Co. 1928-1930
0.076/4.72	Gold/silver - samples by Bayrock Surficial Geology Ltd. 1984
5.50	Gold - samples by Reliance Geological Services Inc., 2005

Rosebud Mine
Showing gold and silver assays

Mohave County, Arizona

APPENDIX B

STELLAR RESOURCE
ROSEBUD MINE 100' LEVEL

LEGEND
GEOLOGY

- GRANITE
- GRANITE PORPHYRY
- DIABASE
- SHEAR ZONE MINERALIZED
- LAGGING
- 0+30 SAMPLE LOCATION NUMBER AND WIDTH SAMPLED

MAPPED AND SAMPLED BY G.V.H & D.S
MARCH 1984
SCALE 1:240
0 10 20 30

TPS

M+60 8"
M+50 16"
M+40 6"
M+30 10"
M+20 20"
Ag Au
085 0.235
0.69 0.031
0.92 0.942
0.82 0.327

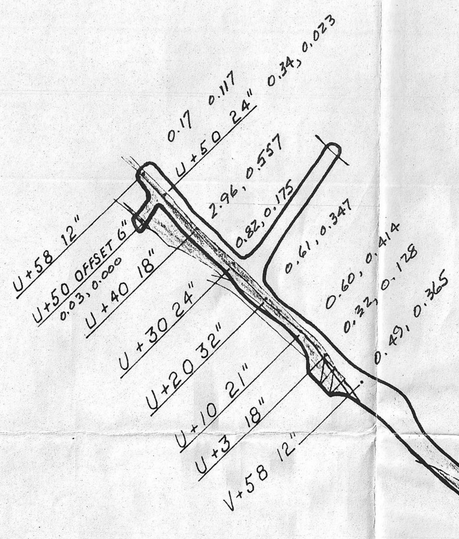
LM STOPE +62 12"
0.73, 0.041
LM STOPE +50 12"
0.82, 0.076
LM STOPE +20 20"
0.24, 0.052
1K STOPE +50 7"
1K STOPE +50 52.85"
1.99, 0.379
Ag Au
0.98, 0.204
1K STOPE +20 7.30"
0.12, 0.202
1K STOPE +20 0-17"
1K STOPE +20 39-65"
Ag Au
2.07, 0.036
0.61, 0.136
1K STOPE +10 12"
0.69, 0.176
UNDERHAND STOPE LM +12 42"
0.44, 0.100
GH+10 10"
0.100, 0.026
0.22 0.036
F+60 12"
2.30, 0.424
F+20 7"
0.64, 0.017
F+0 12"
0.11, 0.004
E+90 10"
1.33, 0.052
E+80 21"
1.53, 0.065
E+70 18"
.NO ORE
E+50 W 18"
1.05, 0.101
E+40 W 11"
3.12, 0.076
E+30 W 12"
0.99, 0.136
E+19 18"
E+10 5"
E+0 21"
E+50 E 16"
0.12, 0.1204
E+40 E 6"
0.56, 0.070
E+30 E 10"
0.73, 0.018
0.94 0.115
2.01, 0.239
1.94, 0.114

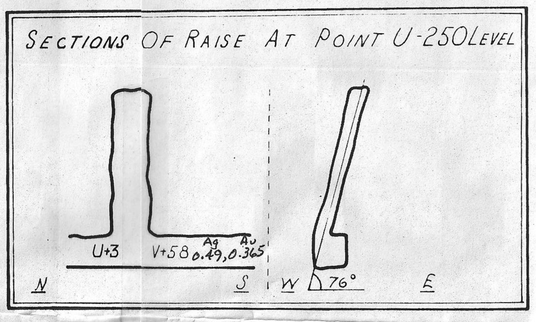
N

TO SURFACE

ZR+6 12"
1.3.18, 3.558
ZQ+3 12"
1.49, 1.231
TO SURFACE

AC+50 16"
0.04, 0.050





STELLAR RESOURCE

ROSE BUD MINE 200' 250' LEVEL

LEGEND

GEOLOGY

- GRANITE
- GRANITE PORPHYRY
- DIABASE
- SHEAR ZONE MINERALIZED
- LAGGING
- 0+30 SAMPLE LOCATION NUMBER AND WIDTH SAMPLED

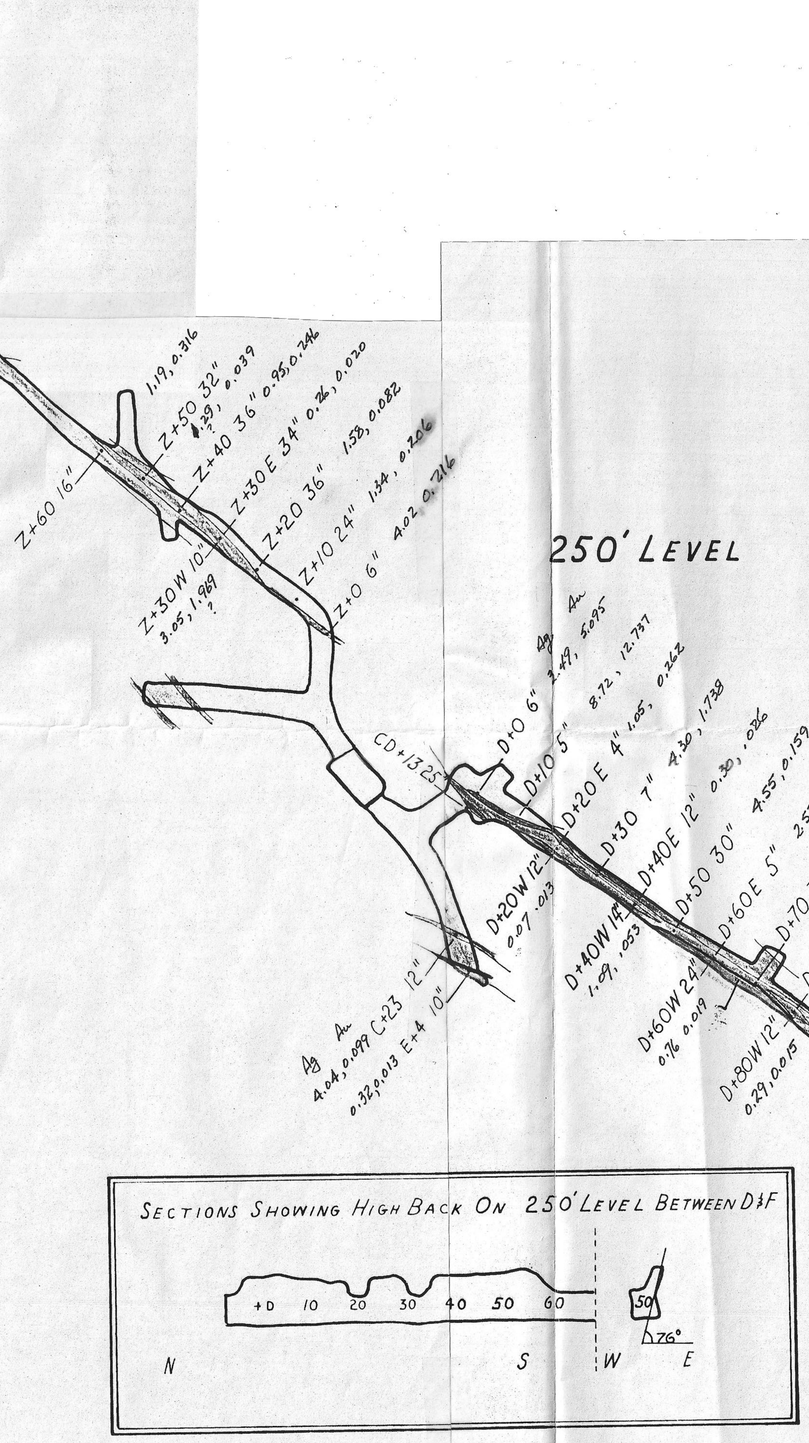
Office Copy

MAPPED AND SAMPLED BY B.V.H & D.S

MARCH 1984

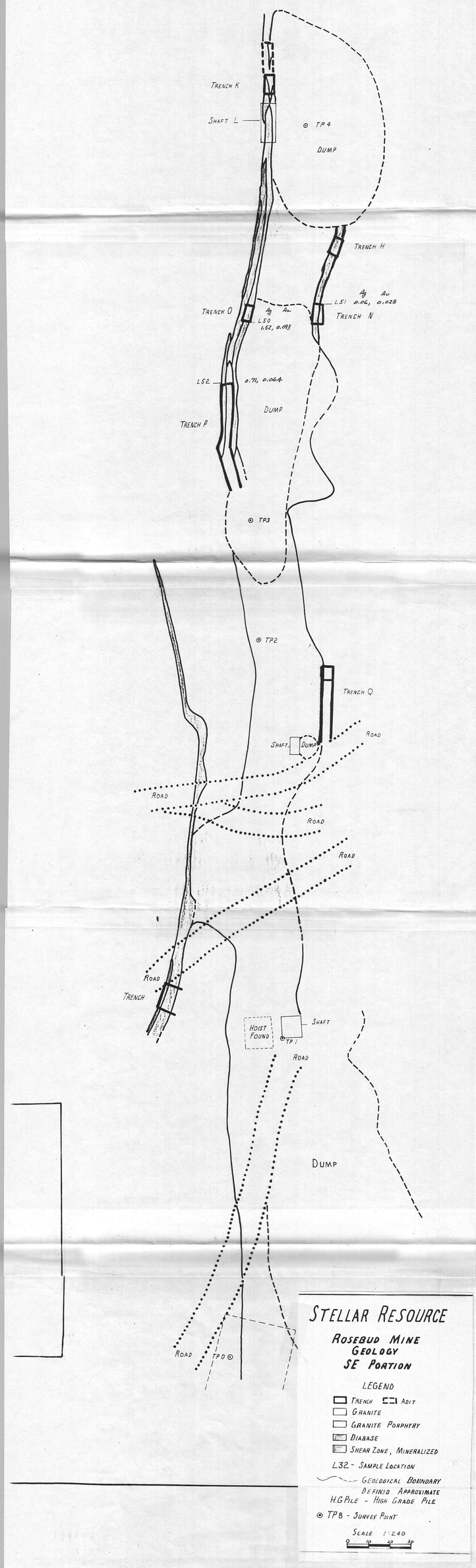
SCALE 1:240

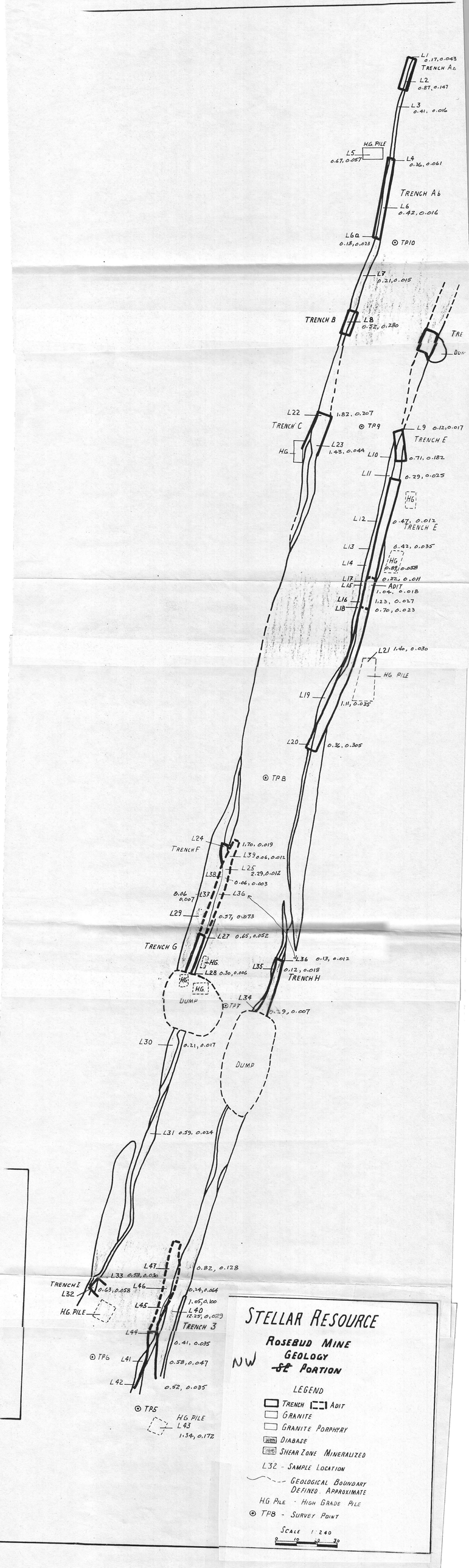
0 10 20 30



SECTIONS SHOWING HIGH BACK ON 250' LEVEL BETWEEN D & F

250 LEVEL


TRENCH K
SHAFT L
TP 4
DUMP
TRENCH H
Ag Au
L51 0.06, 0.028
TRENCH N
TRENCH O
Ag Au
L50 1.52, 0.093
L52
0.71, 0.064
DUMP
TRENCH P
TP3
TP2
TRENCH Q
SHAFT
DUMP
ROAD
ROAD
ROAD
ROAD
ROAD
TRENCH
HOIST FOUND
SHAFT
TP 1
ROAD
DUMP
ROAD
TP 0
STELLAR RESOURCE
ROSEBUD MINE
GEOLOGY
SE PORTION
LEGEND
TRENCH
ADIT
GRANITE
GRANITE PORPHYRY
DIABASE
SHEAR ZONE, MINERALIZED
L32 - SAMPLE LOCATION
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
DEFINED APPROXIMATE
H.G.PILE - HIGH GRADE PILE
TP 8 - SURVEY POINT
SCALE 1:240
0 10 20 30



STELLAR RESOURCE

ROSEBUD MINE
GEOLOGY
NW ~~SE~~ PORTION

LEGEND

- TRENCH
- ADIT
- GRANITE
- GRANITE PORPHYRY
- DIABASE
- SHEAR ZONE MINERALIZED
- L32 - SAMPLE LOCATION
- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY DEFINED. APPROXIMATE
- HG PILE - HIGH GRADE PILE
- TP8 - SURVEY POINT

SCALE 1:240

0 10 20 30

STELLAR RESOURCE

ROSEBUD MINE

EAST VEIN

SECTION SE PORTION

LEGEND

WD - ORE BLOCK

L52 32 - SAMPLE LOCATION AND $/TON

SCALE 1:240

0 10 20 30

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST L. A. BATALLER

NW

SE

TRENCH K

SHAFT L

TP4

TRENCH M

TRENCH O

TRENCH N

TRENCH P

DUMP

TP3

DUMP

TP2

2ND SHAFT

TRENCH Q

MAIN SHAFT

TP1

EE
POSSIBLE

EE
700 TONS
$150/TON

EK
PROBABLE
$100/TON
540 TONS

EJ
PROBABLE
$2.00/TON
1000 TONS

5 18 169

BACKFILL

BACKFILL

BACKFILL

NO ORE

NO ORE

0.70 5.50 37 4.40 0.75 20 21 0 44 24 24 28 16 38

EI
POSSIBLE
$100/TON
580 TONS

EH
POSSIBLE
$200/TON
2400 TONS

EB
PROBABLE
$200/TON
2000 TONS

EA
PROBABLE
$34/TON
770 TONS

232 228

EG
PROBABLE
$80/TON
1480 TONS

69

61 25 108 227 50 64 21

362 720 15 144 17 91 34 17 15 30 1 27 32

EF
PROBABLE
$80/TON
900 TONS

ED
PROBABLE
$200/TON
1000 TONS

EC
PROBABLE
$34/TON
380 TONS

EO
POSSIBLE
10,000 TONS
$100/TON