Pine Grove Gold Project
Lyon County, Nevada, USA

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Prepared for:

Lincoln Gold US Corp., ***a Nevada Corporation***
A wholly owned subsidiary of Lincoln Mining Corporation

Suite 350 – 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1N5
Canada

Prepared by:

350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700

Tetra Tech Project No. 114-311058

Submitted: March 16, 2011

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1.0 SUMMARY

Tetra Tech Inc. (Tt) was retained by Lincoln Gold US Corp. (Lincoln), a Nevada Corporation, (a wholly owned subsidiary of Lincoln Mining Corporation) to prepare a National Instrument 43-101-compliant resource estimate and Technical Report on the Pine Grove Gold Project, located in Lyon County, Nevada (see FIGURE 4-1). The Pine Grove Gold Project was historically mined for gold and closed in 1915. Because the project and supporting drilling data predate the creation of the National Instrument 43-101, none of the original assay data meet current NI 43-101 and Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) requirements for reporting of measured and indicated resource classes. All previously reported resources were classified as inferred resources. The purpose of this Technical Report is to produce an updated resource estimate that includes drilling from 2008 through 2010 and is in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and CIM requirements.

1.1 Location and Access

The Pine Grove property is located in west-central Nevada, 75 miles south-southeast of Reno and 21 miles south of Yerington on the eastern flank of the Pine Grove Hills in southern Lyon County (FIGURE 4-1). It is situated in Section 36, T10N, R25E; in Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T10N, R26E; in Section 1 and 12, T9N, R25E; and in Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T9N, R26E , Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. The project area is approximately centered on latitude 38° 41'N, longitude 119° 07'W (Stone, 2008).

The property lies within the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, administered by the U. S. Forest Service (USFS). The project area is covered by the Pine Grove Hills 15' and Mount Etna and Pine Grove Spring 7.5' topographic quadrangles.

1.2 Ownership

Lincoln presently controls 100% of approximately 7 square miles in the Pine Grove district with no inliers controlled by others. The Company maintains two mining lease agreements on patented claims, the Wheeler Lease and the Wilson Lease. Annual payments on the Wheeler Lease are a fixed $30,000 per year with a sliding scale NSR production royalty (3 to 7%) based on the price of gold. Annual payments on the Wilson Lease are a fixed $25,000 per year with a fixed NSR production royalty of 2.5% and a 5% NSR on all claims staked by Lincoln within a 6 square mile Area of Interest surrounding the Wilson patented claims. In addition, Lincoln purchased eight lode claims, one placer claim, and one millsite claim ("Cavanaugh Group") which carries a fixed 1.5% NSR production royalty. Also, Lincoln purchased three lode claims ("Harvest Group") which carry a 5% NSR production royalty with an option to buy-down 2.5% of the royalty for $1 million per point. Lincoln Gold US Corp. has staked and controls 100% in 221 lode claims and nine placer claims in the district.

1.3 Permitting and Environmental

A multi-agency regulatory process will be needed to obtain all required federal, state and local agency permits and approvals necessary to construct, operate and ultimately close the Pine Grove mine and ore processing operations. The project site is located in south-central Lyon County, Nevada, on federal public lands administered by the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Supervisor's Office of the U.S. Department of the Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The USFS is expected to be the lead agency for the regulatory process, ensuring all required federal, state and local permits and approvals are obtained.

The State of Nevada has jurisdiction over private property and therefore is responsible for permitting on the Wheeler and Wilson patented claims. The State also controls water resources. The principal entity responsible for permitting is the Bureau of Mining Regulation & Reclamation, a department of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

The Lyon County Planning Department (LCPD) will be the co-lead agency for the overall mine permitting and approval process. The LCPD will issue a Special Use Permit for the mine and ore processing operations in accordance with the Lyon County Code, Title 10, Land Use Regulations, Chapter 4, Nonresidential Districts. Other various State and Federal agencies will issue appropriate permits, approvals or concurrences for various mine operations and activities in accordance with applicable State and Federal ordinances, guidelines, regulations, and laws.

The proposed mine project constitutes both federal and state actions. The federal action will be assessed for potential environmental impacts as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). A multi-resource baseline study program would be implemented to collect the data required to support the completion of the NEPA process.

Permitting the Pine Grove project entails the following primary permit actions:

- Lyon County Special Use Permit;
- Nevada Water Pollution Control Permit;
- Nevada Reclamation Permit;
- Nevada Air Quality Permit (most likely a Class II Air Permit);
- Nevada Water Discharge Permit; and
- Nevada State Engineer's Permit to Construct a Dam.

There are several other regulatory reviews, minor permits and regulatory plans as well, including a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Spill Prevention Countermeasures and Contingency Plan (SPCC), permit for potable water system, permit for sewage disposal facilities, highway encroachment permits (where applicable), a traffic study and possibly noise and light studies, to support the Lyon County Special Use Permit.

Due to the project requiring public land, in this case lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), even if lands that would be incidental to the major project facilities such as a right of way, that are determined to be a connected action to the project, the project will require review and approvals by the USFS as follows:

- USFS Plan of Operations (including reclamation and closure);
- USFS Environmental Assessment (EA) (pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

When all or any portion of a project is located on USFS lands, the environmental analysis must consider a full range of environmental elements and impacts of the entire project, both on public and private lands; therefore, in that case, an EIS will be required to analyze the mining project, connected actions and related activities.

In the event that it is determined that any other federal actions are involved ("connected actions") with the project (Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, i.e, Section 404 permits, or Right of Ways or other federal approvals), then a NEPA analysis would also be required to support those actions.

For an EIS, the critical path for permitting would be the USFS Plan of Operations and EIS. The principal permitting driver will be the USFS EIS process under the due to the complexity and

comprehensive nature of the NEPA process. NEPA is very procedural and therefore requires prescriptive and set timeframes for notification and public involvement.

In the event the project does not require an EIS, the critical path would be the Nevada Water Pollution Control Permit, though the Reclamation Permit and Dam Permits will likely proceed on a parallel course. Depending upon project configuration and the complexity of technical aspects of the latter permits, they could be on the critical path.

It is most likely that the project would not be a major source of air pollutants that would require a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (Class I) Permit. In the event it is determined that it is a major source, this permit would be more complex and require more time than a Class II Permit.

A biological study and a Class III Cultural Resources Inventory covering 700 acres of a conceptual mine area has been completed. At this time, there appears to be no environmental fatal-flaw issues that would materially impede the advancement of the project.

1.4 Geology

The Pine Grove area is defined by Basin and Range extensional fault-block mountains and alluvial valleys. The mountain ranges are predominately Mesozoic-aged intrusive, sedimentary, and volcanic rocks overlain by Tertiary-aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The Pine Grove Hills are bounded by faults to the east. Faults within this area act as a conduit for porphyritic dikes and for hydrothermal fluids. The main fault in the project area is the Pine Grove Fault, which is an extensional shear zone. The Pine Grove Fault is believed to have been originally steeply dipping until regional extension rotated it to a low-angle orientation. Running parallel with the fault are numerous dikes that have served as the focus of mineralization.

1.5 Deposit Type and Mineralization

The Pine Grove project consists of two adjacent gold deposits that are classified as a shear zone sub-type of the Plutonic-Related gold deposit type LO2, described by Lefebure and Hard (2005). These types of gold deposits occur within tectonic settings of continental margins where the plutons have intruded into sedimentary assemblages behind margin arcs. Host rocks are typically equigranular granodiorite with numerous highly differentiated porphyry dikes.

Alteration minerals within the host rocks are seen as strong biotie formation, sericitie and albite. Gold mineralization is typically near the highly altered rocks and occurs as native gold in sheeted quartz veins and zones of anastomosing hairline quartz veinlets parallel to the major structural trends. Gold can also occur as replacements and disseminations within the host granodiorite or along contacts with dikes. Gange minerals consist of quartz and sulfides. Pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite are the common sulfides and occur as fracture coatings and disseminations within the granodiorite and associated porphyry dikes. Sulfide content is generally less than 3 percent

The Wheeler deposit consists of stacked gold zones between 9 to 50 ft thick that are defined by anastomosis. The deposit daylights to the west and dips at a low angle to the northeast directly beneath the Pine Grove fault. Continuity of mineralization is good with the best grades occurring near surface. Local high-grade zones (>0.25 opt Au) are present and exhibit a “nugget effect. The deposit is considered drilled off. The Wilson deposit is confined to tabular zones in granodiorite. Several stacked mineralized zones 9 to 66 ft thick are present and are divided by non-mineralized sills/dikes. The Wilson deposit daylights to the southwest and dips at a shallow angle to the northeast. Continuity of mineralization is locally good but becomes problematic in some areas. Narrow, shallow-dipping high-grade gold zones (>0.25 opt Au) are locally common and exhibit a “nugget effect.” Lesser grade gold mineralization occurs in low-

angle tabular zones. The western and northeastern margins of the deposit remain open and not drilled off.

1.6 Exploration, Drilling, and Sampling

Quintana drilled one hole (400 ft) in the district in the late 1960's. Geologic mapping and sampling of the Pine Grove district was conducted in the early 1990's by Teck Resources in the early 1990's.. Past drilling by Teck Resources included 62 reverse-circulation (RC) holes (18,775 ft) in the Wilson deposit, 97 RC holes (33,608 ft) and two core holes (614 ft) in the Wheeler deposit, and 29 RC holes (15,105) in district exploration. As of the date of this Technical Report, Lincoln has completed exploration mapping, geochemical sampling, and exploration drilling. From 2008 through 2010, Lincoln conducted reverse-circulation and core drilling at Pine Grove. Lincoln has drilled 41 RC holes (11,061 ft) and four core holes (740 ft) in the Wilson deposit and 33 RC holes (7,295 ft) and four core holes (769 ft) in the Wheeler deposit. Core drilling was conducted primarily for metallurgical samples. Total drilling at Pine Grove is 273 drillholes (87,997 ft). Soil sampling by Lincoln has identified strong gold anomalies along the western margin of the Wilson deposit. Other geochemical targets have been identified by Teck. All targets warrant follow-up work.

1.7 Metallurgy

As of the date of this report, Lincoln Gold US Corp has collected 50 metallurgical samples and completed five column leach tests and 45 bottle-roll leach tests. Additionally, there is a history of both testing and production from the site and certain inferences can be reasonably made with respect to expected process and metallurgical performance. Historical production techniques and prior testing by reputable, independent, third-party laboratories shows the ore to be amenable to cyanide leach technology, and depending on the crush size has shown gold recoveries by straight forward heap leaching in excess of 70 percent. Crushing and grinding to finer sizes increases recovery at an increase in cost. Further study will be required to define the appropriate process to maximize recovery while minimizing costs.

1.8 Mineral Resource Estimate

Tt has prepared an independent resource estimate based on the historic and current drillhole data, current topographic map, and underground workings provided by Lincoln and/or the underlying property owner. All of the work completed is according to current CIM guidelines and requirements. The deposits have resources classified as indicated and inferred.

With respect to the inferred resource reported in this technical report, Tt would like to point out that a significant amount of information formed the basis of the estimate. The information has come from a number of different sources, some of which are independent third-party companies, and has formed a coherent, well-founded indication of the remaining mineralization on the Pine Grove property. TABLE 1-1 details the sources of the information and the relative quantity of data. TABLE 1-2 details the information that was used as the basis of the individual resource estimation areas. In the process of preparing this Technical Report, Tt has undertaken a significant amount of check work in order to verify, where possible, the accuracy of the data and ensure that is forms an internally-consistent database that accurately reflects the tenor and quantity of mineralization present at the Pine Grove property.

TABLE 1-1: Input Data Types and Sources
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Type of Data	Number of Data	Source of Data	Total Length (ft)	Total No. of Assays
Surface Drillholes	235	Various	71,669	13,734
Underground Channel Samples	17	Various	3,049	210
Underground Workings	2	Various	-NA-	-NA-
Surveyed Topography	1	Dudley Thompson Mapping	-NA-	-NA-

TABLE 1-2: Model Area Data Sources
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Model Area (See FIG 17-1)	Geostatistical Model Designation(1)	Types of Data	No. of Data	No. of Samples
Wheeler	14	Surface Drillholes	134	8,429
		Underground Channel Sampling	17	210
Wilson	11+14	Surface Drillholes	101	5,305

(1) Also referred to as “Block Code”, “Code”, “Rock Type”, and “Zone”

TABLES 1-3 and 1-4 detail the estimated indicated and inferred resources for the Pine Grove gold project at a base case cutoff grade of 0.010 oz Au/ton. A three-year trailing average gold price of US$1,000 was used in the determination of the base case cutoff grade. Tt has completed a review of producers and found that this review confirms the use of a US$1,000 per ounce three-year average price and a 0.010 oz Au/t cutoff grade. Finally, as Tt was unable to definitively identify and verify the location and quantity of the historic underground workings, none of the historic mined material was removed from the resource estimate; therefore, caution should be exercised with regard to the total estimated contained ounces of gold.

TABLE 1-3: Indicated Resources for the Pine Grove Gold Project
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Rock Code	Cutoff Grade oz Au/t	Tons	Avg. Grade oz Au/t	Contained Ounces
Wheeler				
14	0.100	181,000	0.158	29,000
14	0.050	519,000	0.099	51,000
14	0.020	1,532,000	0.054	83,000
14	0.015	1,955,000	0.046	91,000
14	0.010	2,680,000	0.037	99,000
14	0.005	4,274,000	0.026	111,000
Wilson				
11+14	0.100	-	-	-
11+14	0.050	-	-	-
11+14	0.020	1,227,000	0.047	58,000
11+14	0.015	1,755,000	0.038	67,000
11+14	0.010	2,636,000	0.030	78,000
11+14	0.005	4,249,000	0.021	89,000
Total				
ALL DEPOSITS	0.100	181,000	0.158	29,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.050	519,000	0.099	51,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.020	2,759,000	0.051	141,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.015	3,710,000	0.043	158,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.010	5,316,000	0.033	177,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.005	8,523,000	0.023	200,000

*Tons and ounces reported with appropriate significant figures

TABLE 1-4: Inferred Resources for the Pine Grove Gold Project
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Rock Code	Cutoff Grade oz Au/t	Tons	Avg. Grade oz Au/t	Contained Ounces
Wheeler				
14	0.100	2,000	0.125	250
14	0.050	5,000	0.092	460
14	0.020	156,000	0.031	5,000
14	0.015	223,000	0.027	6,000
14	0.010	336,000	0.022	7,000
14	0.005	687,000	0.014	10,000
Wilson				
11+14	0.100	-	-	-
11+14	0.050	-	-	-
11+14	0.020	1,651,000	0.047	78,000
11+14	0.015	2,365,000	0.038	90,000
11+14	0.010	3,800,000	0.028	108,000
11+14	0.005	6,776,000	0.019	129,000
Total				
ALL DEPOSITS	0.100	2,000	0.125	250
ALL DEPOSITS	0.050	5,000	0.092	460
ALL DEPOSITS	0.020	1,807,000	0.046	83,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.015	2,588,000	0.037	96,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.010	4,136,000	0.028	115,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.005	7,463,000	0.019	139,000
*Tons and ounces reported with appropriate significant figures				

*****Tonnages, grades, and contained ounces are rounded for significant figures

1.9 Mineral Reserve Estimate

The Pine Grove Gold Project contains no mineral reserves as defined by CIM standards.

1.10 Conclusions

It is Tt's opinion that the Pine Grove Gold Project warrants additional study and evaluation. There are sufficient recent and historic data to have produced inferred and indicated resources that are of sufficient tenor and size that a "prudent man" would continue to invest in the exploration and development of the project. The next step in Lincoln's work plan involves expanding existing gold resources and increasing the confidence level in the metallurgy.

1.11 Proposed Work Plan

To advance the Pine Grove Project towards feasibility, Lincoln needs to expand the existing gold resources and upgrade the confidence level in metallurgy. Continued step-out drilling on

the Wilson deposit and the drilling of existing targets are necessary. Exploration via Au-Cu soil surveys is also warranted to identify new targets and potential resources. Additional column leach tests can be easily conducted on available mineralized PQ core. Bonding, permitting, and environmental work will need to continue A proposed Budget for Plan of Work is presented in TABLE 1-5.

TABLE 1-5 details the anticipated work plan and major categories of expenditure.

TABLE 1-5: Proposed Budget for Plan of Work
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Task	Estimated Completion Date*	Estimated Cost (US$) to Complete*	Notes
Permitting/Bonding	Q2 2011	150,000	
Step-Out Drilling – Wilson Deposit	Q4 2011	500,000	50+ RC holes (25,000 ft)
Drill existing targets	Q4 2011	250,000	25 RC holes (12,500 ft)
Additional Au-Cu Soil Surveys	Q3 2011	50,000	Cover granodiorite areas
Column Leach Tests	Q2 2011	130,000	Recent core available
Environmental Base Line Work	Q2-Q4 2011	100,000	
Contract Geologist + Labor + Veh	Q1-Q4 2011	150,000	
Field Office/Warehouse	Q1-Q4 2011	10,000	
		Total: $1,340,000	

* Subject to funding and results of individual programs and/or studies.

Tt has reviewed these costs and timelines and believes that they represent the next logical progression in the redevelopment of the Pine Grove Gold Project and that they reflect realistic estimates of the costs to complete the work plan identified.

1.12 Potential Limitations

Tt is not aware of any potential limitations to the project that would materially change any of the data, resource estimates, environmental considerations, socio-economic factors, or conclusions presented within this report that are outside of the normal factors that may impact mining projects, such as price variability, exchange rates, permitting time, etc. With respect to the Pine Grove Gold Project, there are no existing environmental liabilities, potential new environmental issues are part of this and future studies and are not anticipated to materially impact the path forward. Metallurgical testing and analyses are expected to continue in 2011.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

Tetra Tech Inc. (Tt) was retained by Lincoln Gold US Corp. (Lincoln), a Nevada Corporation, (a wholly owned subsidiary of Lincoln Mining Corporation) to prepare a NI 43-101 resource estimate and Technical Report on the Pine Grove Gold Project, located in Lyon County, Nevada (see FIGURE 4-1). The Pine Grove Gold Project is a property that was previously mined for gold and closed in 1915 with sporadic activity after that. Because most of the supporting data predate the creation of the National Instrument 43-101, only the current (Lincoln) assay data meets current NI 43-101 and Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) requirements for reporting of indicated and inferred resource classes. Lincoln drillhole data confirm past drillhole assays and geology from Teck Resources.

2.2 Purpose of Report

This report presents an inferred and indicated mineral resource estimate for the Pine Grove Gold Project based on recent and available historic drill hole data. This resource estimate will be subsequently used to develop the strategy to move the project forward towards eventual development and production.

2.3 Effective Date

The effective date of the mineral resource statements in this report is March 16, 2011.

2.4 Sources of Information

This report is based on data supplied by Lincoln, as well as previous technical reports by third parties. Tt has prepared this report exclusively for Lincoln. The information presented, opinions and conclusions stated, and estimates made are based on the following information:

- Source documents used for this report are summarized in the Reference Section of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in the report;
- Data, reports, and opinions from prior owners and third-party entities; and
- Personal inspection and review.

Tt has not independently conducted any title or other searches, but has relied upon Lincoln and G.I.S. Land Services of Reno, Nevada for information on the status of the claims, property title, agreements, permit status and other pertinent conditions. In addition, Tt has not independently conducted any sampling, mining, processing, economic studies, permitting or environmental studies on the property. However, recent input on processing and costing of possible plant facilities has been provided by Kappes, Cassiday & Associates of Sparks, Nevada.

2.5 Qualifications of Consultant

This report has been prepared based on technical work performed by consultants sourced from Tt's Golden, Colorado office. These consultants are specialists in the fields of geology, mineral resource estimation, mineral reserve estimation and classification, mining, mineral processing and mineral economics.

John Rozelle (Tt) and Carl Defilippi (Kappes) visited the property on June 17, 2010. During the site visit, the surface conditions were examined, locations of historic mine workings were reviewed.

Neither Tt nor any of its employees and associates employed in the preparation of this report has any beneficial interest in Lincoln or in the assets of any affiliated company. Tt will be paid a fee for this work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

The individuals who have provided input to this Technical Report are listed in TABLE 2-1.

TABLE 2-1: Key Project Personnel
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Company	Name	Title
Lincoln Gold US Corp.	Jeffrey Wilson	Executive Vice President
	Micheal Attaway	Chief Operating Officer & V.P. Operations
Lincoln Mining Corp.	Paul Saxton	President
Independent Consultant	Richard Bybee	Project Geologist
Tetra Tech, Inc.	John Rozelle	Principal Geologist
	Steve Krajewski, Ph.D.	Sr. Geologist
	Rex Bryan, Ph.D.	Sr. Geostatistician
Kappes, Cassiday & Assoc.	Carl Defilippi	Senior Engineer/Project Manager

2.6 Units and Abbreviations

Unless explicitly stated otherwise, all units presented in this report are in English units (i.e. short tons, miles (mi), feet (ft), percent (%), troy ounces (oz), and parts per million (ppm)). All references to economic data are in U.S. dollars.

TABLE 2-2 sets forth certain standard conversions from Standard Imperial units to the International System of Units (or metric units).

TABLE 2-2: Standard Conversion Factors
LINCOLN MINING CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

To Convert from Imperial Units	To Metric	Multiply by:
Acres	Hectares	0.404687
Feet	Meters	0.30480
Miles	Kilometers	1.609344
Tons	Tonnes	0.907185
Troy Ounces	Grams	31.1035
Troy Ounces/ton	Grams/tonne	34.2857

Abbreviations of technical terms used in this report:

AA	atomic absorption
Ag	silver
Au	gold
As	arsenic
ACu	acid soluble copper
cm	centimeter
CNCu	cyanide soluble copper
Cu	copper
CV	coefficient of variation
g	gram(s)
g/t	grams per tonne
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system
ha	hectare(s)
Hg	mercury
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
IP	induced polarization (geophysical survey)
kg	kilogram(s)
km	kilometer(s)
lb	pound
m	meter(s)
mm	millimeter
Mo	molybdenum
masl	meters above sea level
NSR	Net Smelter Return
oz	ounce
OPT	ounces per ton
Pb	lead
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	quality assurance / quality control
RQD	rock quality designation
RVC	reverse circulation drilling
Sb	antimony
SX/EW	solvent extraction / electro winning
TCu	total copper
Ton	short ton (2,000 pounds)
tonne	metric tonne (2,204.6 pounds)
tpd	tonnes per day
VLF-EM	very low frequency electromagnetic (survey)
Zn	zinc

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report, of necessity, makes use of information originated by geologists and personnel in the employ of previous operators on the Pine Grove property. Tt has visited the property and verified that the geology as seen in the field is consistent with the geology described herein. Sources of information are acknowledged throughout the text where the information is used. The authors have not determined, nor is it practical for them to determine, who if anyone among the authors of the reports they have used may be a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101.

Section 4.0 of this report contains information relating to mineral titles and licenses, permitting, regulatory matters, and legal agreements. While the authors have some understanding of these issues in the context of the mineral industry, they are not legal or regulatory professionals. For Section 4.0, Tt has relied upon information provided by Lincoln and on other experts as cited and contracted by Lincoln. In particular for Section 4.2 on land status, Tt has relied upon a title report and a map of the property compiled by G.I.S. Land Services of Reno, NV. GIS Land Service's title report described the claims that comprise the current property. The information in the report concerning these matters is provided as required by Form 43 101F1 but is not an opinion, professional or otherwise, of the authors.

Tt also relied entirely upon JBR Environmental Consultants of Reno, NV to provide information on the environmental and permitting aspects of the project in Section 4.0, where their information is used.

Lastly, Tt relied on Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA) of Reno, NV to provide preliminary information on mineral processing presented in Sections 16 and 19, where their information is reported.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The information presented in this Section is based entirely on information provided by Lincoln, GIS Land Services, and the 2008 technical report (Stone, 2008). Tt presents this information to fulfill reporting requirements of NI 43-101 but expresses no opinion regarding the legal or environmental status of the Pine Grove property or any of the agreements and encumbrances related to the property.

4.1 Location

The Pine Grove property is located in west-central Nevada, 75 miles south-southeast of Reno and 21 miles south of Yerington on the eastern flank of the Pine Grove Hills in southern Lyon County (FIGURE 4-1). It is situated in Section 36, T10N, R25E; in Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T10N, R26E; in Section 1 and 12, T9N, R25E; and in Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T9N, R26E , Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. The project area is approximately centered on latitude 38° 41'N, longitude 119° 07'W (Stone, 2008).

The property lies within the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, administered by the U. S. Forest Service (USFS). Patented claims within the National Forest are administered by the State of Nevada. The project area is covered by the Pine Grove Hills 15' and Mount Etna and Pine Grove Spring 7.5' topographic quadrangles.

4.2 Mineral Title in the US

Mineral titles can be held by a number of methods in the US. Typically, these are by either patented or unpatented lode and placer mining claims. In the case of the Pine Grove Gold Project, most of the mining claims are unpatented lode mining claims that are located on US Forest Service (USFS) administered lands. Under US Law, titles to mineral claims do not expire as long as payment of the annual fee per mineral claim is made. Patented claims are private property whereby the surface and mineral estate are privately owned and subject to annual property taxes payable to the County.

4.2.1 Property Title - Unpatented Mining Claims

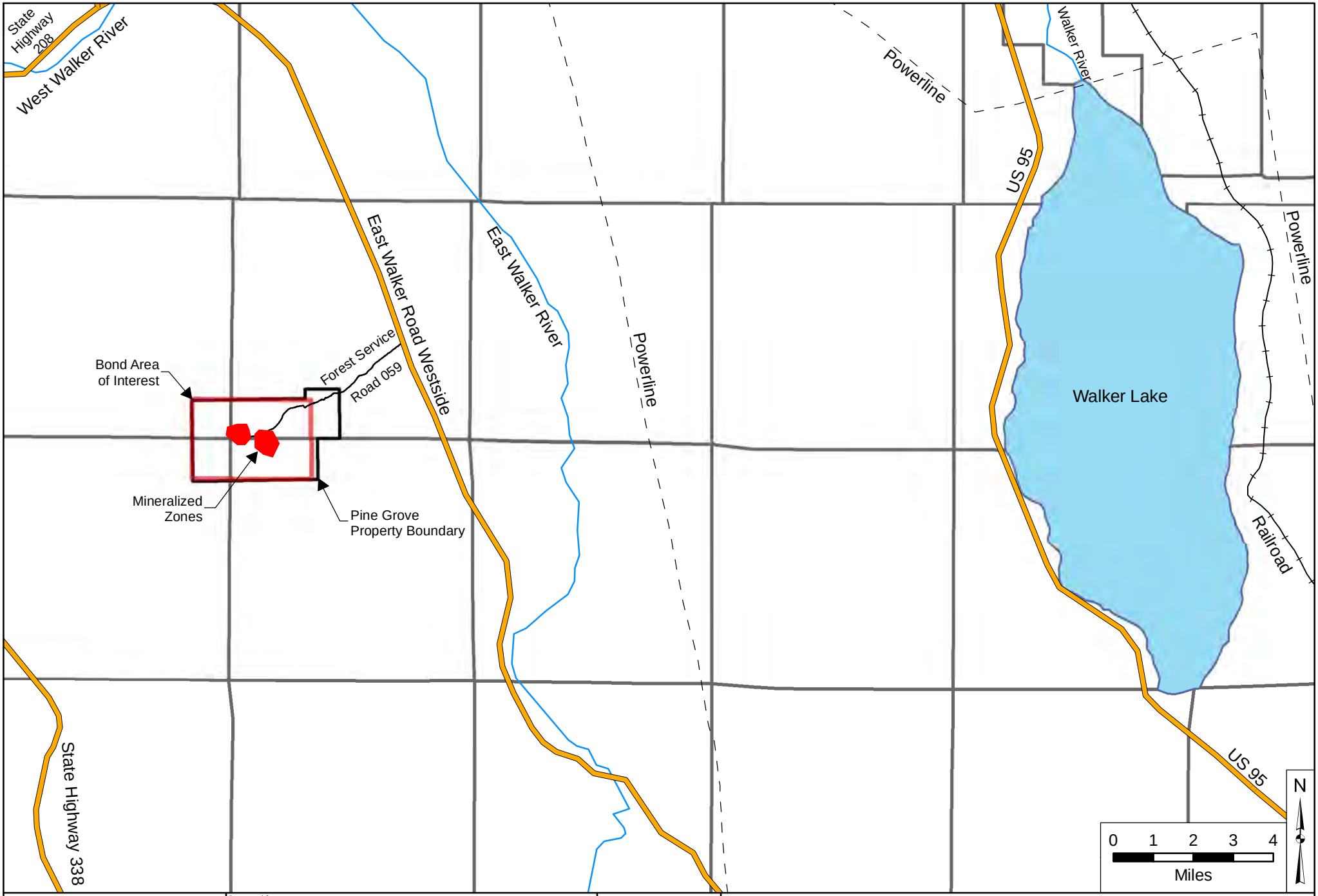
The Pine Grove property consists of 243 unpatented mining claims (232 lodes, 10 placers, 1 millsite) owned by Lincoln and two groups of patented mining claims leased by Lincoln (FIGURE 4-3). In total, these claims cover over 7.2 square miles.

The 243 unpatented claims are contiguous and held in five claim groups (TABLE 4-1). The "Cavanaugh" claim group consists of eight lode claims, one placer claim and one millsite claim. This claim group was purchased by Lincoln on August 23, 2010. The "Harvest" claim group consists of three lode claims which were purchased by Lincoln on September 6, 2007. The "LGUS" claim group was staked by Lincoln in April and May of 2010 and consists of 192 lode claims. The "LG" claim group was staked by Lincoln in October 2009 and consists of 29 lode claims. The "LGP" claim group was staked by Lincoln in August and September 2010 and consists of nine placer claims. The placer claims were located by Lincoln to cover gold-bearing dumps and tailings. According to Greg Ekins of G.I.S. Land Services (2010, written communication), these unpatented claims cover 4,628.1 acres. Lincoln has intentionally over-staked some patented and unpatented claims, and recognizes that the pre-existing claims take precedence over the overlap portions of Lincoln claims. Annual holding costs for Lincoln's unpatented 243 mining claims in 2011 are estimated at $140.00 per claim to the Federal government (payable to the Bureau of Land Management - "BLM") and $10.50 per claim

payable to Lyon County. These payments are due prior to September 1 and are estimated at US$34,020.00 to the BLM and US$2,551.50 to Lyon County for a total of US$36,571.50.

All of Lincoln's unpatented claims have been located and maintained in accordance to State and Federal mining law and are documented as valid as per the BLM and Lyon County documents.

Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***	File Name: Fig4-1.mxd	Figure 4-1
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	General Location Map Pine Grove Gold Project
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 08/23/2010	



Issued by:

TETRA TECH
350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax

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Project:	Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058
Project Location:	Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 11/30/2010

Figure 4-2

Property and Surrounding Area Pine Grove Gold Project

TABLE 4-1: Lincoln Gold US Corp. Unpatented Claims
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

	CLAIM NAME	LOCATION DATE	BLM NMC NUMBER	BLM FILING DATE	LYON CO. DOC. NO.	COUNTY FILING DATE
CAVANAUGH CLAIM GROUP						
1	Highlands	10/8/2003	858438	12/22/2003	311369	1/5/2004
2	Upper Highlands	10/8/2003	858439	12/22/2003	311370	1/5/2004
3	Little Jim	4/24/2004	868934	5/25/2004	321313	4/24/2004
4	Protector	5/1/2004	868933	5/25/2004	321312	5/24/2004
5	Sentinel	4/24/2004	868935	5/25/2004	321314	4/24/2004
6	Southern Cross No. 4	4/24/2004	868936	5/25/2004	321315	4/24/2004
7	Southern Cross No. 29	9/18/2004	880068	10/19/2004	333515	10/18/2004
8	Southern Cross No. 30	10/8/2003	858437	12/22/2003	308146	11/12/2003
9	Crown Placer	4/25/2006	927125	5/30/2006	383018	5/26/2006
10	Crown Millsite	10/8/2003	858436	12/22/2003	308144	11/12/2003
"HARVEST" LODE CLAIMS						
11	Harvest	9/17/1998	793071	10/14/1998	223746	10/12/2010
12	Harvest Fraction	1/10/1999	800356	2/5/1999	228692	10/12/2010
13	Winter Harvest	1/10/1999	800355	2/5/1999	228692	10/12/2010
"LGUS" LODE CLAIMS						
14	LGUS 1	5/1/2010	1024429	6/18/2010	460609	10/12/2010
15	LGUS 2	5/1/2010	1024430	6/18/2010	460610	10/12/2010
16	LGUS 3	5/1/2010	1024431	6/18/2010	460611	10/12/2010
17	LGUS 4	5/1/2010	1024432	6/18/2010	460612	10/12/2010
18	LGUS 5	5/1/2010	1024433	6/18/2010	460613	10/12/2010
19	LGUS 6	5/1/2010	1024434	6/18/2010	460614	10/12/2010
20	LGUS 7	5/1/2010	1024435	6/18/2010	460615	10/12/2010
21	LGUS 8	5/1/2010	1024436	6/18/2010	460616	10/12/2010
22	LGUS 9	5/1/2010	1024437	6/18/2010	460617	10/12/2010
23	LGUS 10	5/1/2010	1024438	6/18/2010	460618	10/12/2010
24	LGUS 11	5/1/2010	1024439	6/18/2010	460619	10/12/2010
25	LGUS 12	5/1/2010	1024440	6/18/2010	460620	10/12/2010
26	LGUS 13	5/1/2010	1024441	6/18/2010	460621	10/12/2010
27	LGUS 14	5/1/2010	1024442	6/18/2010	460622	10/12/2010
28	LGUS 15	5/1/2010	1024443	6/18/2010	460623	10/12/2010
29	LGUS 16	5/1/2010	1024444	6/18/2010	460624	10/12/2010
30	LGUS 17	5/2/2010	1024445	6/18/2010	460625	10/12/2010
31	LGUS 18	5/2/2010	1024446	6/18/2010	460626	10/12/2010
32	LGUS 19	5/2/2010	1024447	6/18/2010	460627	10/12/2010
33	LGUS 20	5/2/2010	1024448	6/18/2010	460628	10/12/2010
34	LGUS 21	5/2/2010	1024449	6/18/2010	460629	10/12/2010
35	LGUS 22	5/2/2010	1024450	6/18/2010	460630	10/12/2010
36	LGUS 23	5/2/2010	1024451	6/18/2010	460631	10/12/2010
37	LGUS 24	5/2/2010	1024452	6/18/2010	460632	10/12/2010
38	LGUS 25	5/2/2010	1024453	6/18/2010	460633	10/12/2010

39	LGUS 26	5/2/2010	1024454	6/18/2010	460634	10/12/2010
40	LGUS 27	5/2/2010	1024455	6/18/2010	460635	10/12/2010
41	LGUS 28	5/2/2010	1024456	6/18/2010	460636	10/12/2010
42	LGUS 29	5/2/2010	1024457	6/18/2010	460637	10/12/2010
43	LGUS 30	5/2/2010	1024458	6/18/2010	460638	10/12/2010
44	LGUS 31	4/30/2010	1024459	6/18/2010	460639	10/12/2010
45	LGUS 32	4/30/2010	1024460	6/18/2010	460640	10/12/2010
46	LGUS 33	4/30/2010	1024461	6/18/2010	460641	10/12/2010
47	LGUS 34	4/30/2010	1024462	6/18/2010	460642	10/12/2010
48	LGUS 35	4/30/2010	1024463	6/18/2010	460643	10/12/2010
49	LGUS 36	4/30/2010	1024464	6/18/2010	460644	10/12/2010
50	LGUS 37	5/2/2010	1024465	6/18/2010	460645	10/12/2010
51	LGUS 38	5/2/2010	1024466	6/18/2010	460646	10/12/2010
52	LGUS 39	5/2/2010	1024467	6/18/2010	460647	10/12/2010
53	LGUS 40	5/2/2010	1024468	6/18/2010	460648	10/12/2010
54	LGUS 41	5/2/2010	1024469	6/18/2010	460649	10/12/2010
55	LGUS 42	5/2/2010	1024470	6/18/2010	460650	10/12/2010
56	LGUS 43	5/2/2010	1024471	6/18/2010	460651	10/12/2010
57	LGUS 44	5/2/2010	1024472	6/18/2010	460652	10/12/2010
58	LGUS 45	5/2/2010	1024473	6/18/2010	460653	10/12/2010
59	LGUS 46	5/2/2010	1024474	6/18/2010	460654	10/12/2010
60	LGUS 47	5/2/2010	1024475	6/18/2010	460655	10/12/2010
61	LGUS 48	5/2/2010	1024476	6/18/2010	460656	10/12/2010
62	LGUS 49	5/3/2010	1024477	6/18/2010	460657	10/12/2010
63	LGUS 50	5/3/2010	1024478	6/18/2010	460658	10/12/2010
64	LGUS 51	5/3/2010	1024479	6/18/2010	460659	10/12/2010
65	LGUS 52	5/3/2010	1024480	6/18/2010	460660	10/12/2010
66	LGUS 53	5/2/2010	1024481	6/18/2010	460661	10/12/2010
67	LGUS 54	5/2/2010	1024482	6/18/2010	460662	10/12/2010
	LGUS 54 Amended*	7/2/2010			461539	
68	LGUS 55	5/2/2010	1024483	6/18/2010	460663	10/12/10
69	LGUS 56	5/2/2010	1024484	6/18/2010	460664	10/12/10
70	LGUS 57	5/2/2010	1024485	6/18/2010	460665	10/12/10
71	LGUS 58	5/2/2010	1024486	6/18/2010	460666	10/12/10
72	LGUS 59	5/2/2010	1024487	6/18/2010	460667	10/12/10
73	LGUS 60	5/3/2010	1024488	6/18/2010	460668	10/12/10
74	LGUS 61	5/3/2010	1024489	6/18/2010	460669	10/12/10
75	LGUS 62	5/3/2010	1024490	6/18/2010	460670	10/12/10
76	LGUS 63	5/3/2010	1024491	6/18/2010	460671	10/12/10
	LGUS 63 Amended*	7/2/2010			461540	
77	LGUS 64	5/3/2010	1024492	6/18/2010	460672	10/12/10
78	LGUS 65	5/3/2010	1024493	6/18/2010	460673	10/12/10
	LGUS 65 Amended*	7/2/2010			461541	
79	LGUS 66	5/3/2010	1024494	6/18/2010	460674	10/12/10
80	LGUS 67	5/3/2010	1024495	6/18/2010	460675	10/12/10
	LGUS 67 Amended*	7/2/2010			461542	
81	LGUS 68	5/3/2010	1024496	6/18/2010	460676	10/12/10

82	LGUS 69	5/3/2010	1024497	6/18/2010	460677	10/12/10
83	LGUS 70	5/3/2010	1024498	6/18/2010	460678	10/12/10
84	LGUS 71	5/3/2010	1024499	6/18/2010	460679	10/12/10
85	LGUS 72	5/3/2010	1024500	6/18/2010	460680	10/12/10
86	LGUS 73	5/3/2010	1024501	6/18/2010	460681	10/12/10
87	LGUS 74	5/3/2010	1024502	6/18/2010	460682	10/12/10
88	LGUS 75	5/3/2010	1024503	6/18/2010	460683	10/12/10
89	LGUS 76	5/3/2010	1024504	6/18/2010	460684	10/12/10
90	LGUS 77	5/3/2010	1024505	6/18/2010	460685	10/12/10
91	LGUS 78	5/3/2010	1024506	6/18/2010	460686	10/12/10
92	LGUS 79	5/2/2010	1024507	6/18/2010	460687	10/12/10
93	LGUS 80	5/2/2010	1024508	6/18/2010	460688	10/12/10
94	LGUS 81	5/2/2010	1024509	6/18/2010	460689	10/12/10
95	LGUS 82	5/2/2010	1024510	6/18/2010	460690	10/12/10
96	LGUS 83	5/2/2010	1024511	6/18/2010	460691	10/12/10
97	LGUS 84	5/2/2010	1024512	6/18/2010	460692	10/12/10
98	LGUS 85	5/2/2010	1024513	6/18/2010	460693	10/12/10
99	LGUS 86	5/2/2010	1024514	6/18/2010	460694	10/12/10
100	LGUS 87	5/3/2010	1024515	6/18/2010	460695	10/12/10
101	LGUS 88	5/3/2010	1024516	6/18/2010	460696	10/12/10
102	LGUS 89	5/3/2010	1024517	6/18/2010	460697	10/12/10
103	LGUS 90	5/3/2010	1024518	6/18/2010	460698	10/12/10
104	LGUS 91	5/3/2010	1024519	6/18/2010	460699	10/12/10
105	LGUS 92	5/3/2010	1024520	6/18/2010	460700	10/12/10
106	LGUS 93	5/3/2010	1024521	6/18/2010	460701	10/12/10
107	LGUS 94	5/3/2010	1024522	6/18/2010	460702	10/12/10
108	LGUS 95	5/3/2010	1024523	6/18/2010	460703	10/12/10
109	LGUS 96	5/3/2010	1024524	6/18/2010	460704	10/12/10
110	LGUS 97	5/3/2010	1024525	6/18/2010	460705	10/12/10
111	LGUS 98	5/3/2010	1024526	6/18/2010	460706	10/12/10
112	LGUS 99	5/3/2010	1024527	6/18/2010	460707	10/12/10
113	LGUS 100	5/3/2010	1024528	6/18/2010	460708	10/12/10
114	LGUS 101	5/3/2010	1024529	6/18/2010	460709	10/12/10
115	LGUS 102	5/3/2010	1024530	6/18/2010	460710	10/12/10
116	LGUS 103	5/3/2010	1024531	6/18/2010	460711	10/12/10
117	LGUS 104	5/3/2010	1024532	6/18/2010	460712	10/12/10
118	LGUS 105	5/3/2010	1024533	6/18/2010	460713	10/12/10
119	LGUS 106	5/3/2010	1024534	6/18/2010	460714	10/12/10
120	LGUS 107	5/3/2010	1024535	6/18/2010	460715	10/12/10
121	LGUS 108	5/3/2010	1024536	6/18/2010	460716	10/12/10
122	LGUS 109	5/3/2010	1024537	6/18/2010	460717	10/12/10
123	LGUS 110	5/3/2010	1024538	6/18/2010	460718	10/12/10
124	LGUS 111	5/3/2010	1024539	6/18/2010	460719	10/12/10
125	LGUS 112	5/3/2010	1024540	6/18/2010	460720	10/12/10
126	LGUS 113	5/3/2010	1024541	6/18/2010	460721	10/12/10
127	LGUS 114	5/3/2010	1024542	6/18/2010	460722	10/12/10
128	LGUS 115	5/3/2010	1024543	6/18/2010	460723	10/12/10

129	LGUS 116	5/3/2010	1024544	6/18/2010	460724	10/12/10
130	LGUS 117	5/2/2010	1024545	6/18/2010	460725	10/12/10
131	LGUS 118	5/2/2010	1024546	6/18/2010	460726	10/12/10
132	LGUS 119	5/2/2010	1024547	6/18/2010	460727	10/12/10
133	LGUS 120	5/2/2010	1024548	6/18/2010	460728	10/12/10
134	LGUS 121	4/30/2010	1024549	6/18/2010	460729	10/12/10
135	LGUS 122	4/30/2010	1024550	6/18/2010	460730	10/12/10
136	LGUS 123	4/30/2010	1024551	6/18/2010	460731	10/12/10
137	LGUS 124	4/30/2010	1024552	6/18/2010	460732	10/12/10
138	LGUS 125	4/30/2010	1024553	6/18/2010	460733	10/12/10
139	LGUS 126	4/30/2010	1024554	6/18/2010	460734	10/12/10
140	LGUS 127	4/30/2010	1024555	6/18/2010	460735	10/12/10
141	LGUS 128	4/30/2010	1024556	6/18/2010	460736	10/12/10
142	LGUS 129	4/30/2010	1024557	6/18/2010	460737	10/12/10
143	LGUS 130	4/30/2010	1024558	6/18/2010	460738	10/12/10
144	LGUS 131	4/30/2010	1024559	6/18/2010	460739	10/12/10
145	LGUS 132	4/30/2010	1024560	6/18/2010	460740	10/12/10
146	LGUS 133	4/30/2010	1024561	6/18/2010	460741	10/12/10
	LGUS 133 Amended*	7/2/2010			461543	
147	LGUS 134	4/30/2010	1024562	6/18/2010	460742	10/12/10
148	LGUS 135	4/30/2010	1024563	6/18/2010	460743	10/12/10
149	LGUS 136	4/30/2010	1024564	6/18/2010	460744	10/12/10
150	LGUS 137	4/30/2010	1024565	6/18/2010	460745	10/12/10
151	LGUS 138	5/1/2010	1024566	6/18/2010	460746	10/12/10
152	LGUS 139	5/1/2010	1024567	6/18/2010	460747	10/12/10
153	LGUS 140	5/1/2010	1024568	6/18/2010	460748	10/12/10
154	LGUS 141	5/1/2010	1024569	6/18/2010	460749	10/12/10
155	LGUS 142	5/1/2010	1024570	6/18/2010	460750	10/12/10
156	LGUS 143	5/1/2010	1024571	6/18/2010	460751	10/12/10
157	LGUS 144	5/1/2010	1024572	6/18/2010	460752	10/12/10
158	LGUS 145	5/1/2010	1024573	6/18/2010	460753	10/12/10
159	LGUS 146	5/1/2010	1024574	6/18/2010	460754	10/12/10
160	LGUS 147	5/1/2010	1024575	6/18/2010	460755	10/12/10
161	LGUS 148	5/1/2010	1024576	6/18/2010	460756	10/12/10
162	LGUS 149	5/1/2010	1024577	6/18/2010	460757	10/12/10
163	LGUS 150	5/1/2010	1024578	6/18/2010	460758	10/12/10
164	LGUS 151	5/1/2010	1024579	6/18/2010	460759	10/12/10
165	LGUS 152	5/1/2010	1024580	6/18/2010	460760	10/12/10
166	LGUS 153	5/1/2010	1024581	6/18/2010	460761	10/12/10
167	LGUS 154	5/1/2010	1024582	6/18/2010	460762	10/12/10
168	LGUS 155	5/1/2010	1024583	6/18/2010	460763	10/12/10
169	LGUS 156	5/1/2010	1024584	6/18/2010	460764	10/12/10
170	LGUS 157	5/1/2010	1024585	6/18/2010	460765	10/12/10
171	LGUS 158	5/1/2010	1024586	6/18/2010	460766	10/12/10
172	LGUS 159	5/1/2010	1024587	6/18/2010	460767	10/12/10
173	LGUS 160	5/1/2010	1024588	6/18/2010	460768	10/12/10
174	LGUS 161	5/1/2010	1024589	6/18/2010	460769	10/12/10

175	LGUS 162	5/1/2010	1024590	6/18/2010	460770	10/12/10
176	LGUS 163	5/1/2010	1024591	6/18/2010	460771	10/12/10
177	LGUS 164	5/1/2010	1024592	6/18/2010	460772	10/12/10
178	LGUS 165	5/1/2010	1024593	6/18/2010	460773	10/12/10
179	LGUS 166	5/1/2010	1024594	6/18/2010	460774	10/12/10
180	LGUS 167	5/1/2010	1024595	6/18/2010	460775	10/12/10
181	LGUS 168	5/1/2010	1024596	6/18/2010	460776	10/12/10
182	LGUS 169	5/1/2010	1024597	6/18/2010	460777	10/12/10
183	LGUS 170	5/1/2010	1024598	6/18/2010	460778	10/12/10
184	LGUS 171	5/1/2010	1024599	6/18/2010	460779	10/12/10
185	LGUS 172	5/1/2010	1024600	6/18/2010	460780	10/12/10
186	LGUS 173	5/1/2010	1024601	6/18/2010	460781	10/12/10
187	LGUS 174	5/1/2010	1024602	6/18/2010	460782	10/12/10
188	LGUS 175	5/1/2010	1024603	6/18/2010	460783	10/12/10
189	LGUS 176	5/1/2010	1024604	6/18/2010	460784	10/12/10
190	LGUS 177	5/1/2010	1024605	6/18/2010	460785	10/12/10
191	LGUS 178	5/1/2010	1024606	6/18/2010	460786	10/12/10
192	LGUS 179	5/1/2010	1024607	6/18/2010	460787	10/12/10
193	LGUS 180	5/1/2010	1024608	6/18/2010	460788	10/12/10
194	LGUS 181	5/1/2010	1024609	6/18/2010	460789	10/12/10
195	LGUS 182	5/1/2010	1024610	6/18/2010	460790	10/12/10
196	LGUS 183	5/1/2010	1024611	6/18/2010	460791	10/12/10
197	LGUS 184	5/2/2010	1024612	6/18/2010	460792	10/12/10
198	LGUS 185	5/2/2010	1024613	6/18/2010	460793	10/12/10
199	LGUS 186	5/3/2010	1024614	6/18/2010	460794	10/12/10
200	LGUS 187	5/3/2010	1024615	6/18/2010	460795	10/12/10
201	LGUS 188	5/3/2010	1024616	6/18/2010	460796	10/12/10
202	LGUS 189	5/2/2010	1024617	6/18/2010	460797	10/12/10
203	LGUS 219	5/18/2010	1024618	6/18/2010	460798	10/12/10
204	LGUS 220	5/18/2010	1024619	6/18/2010	460799	10/12/10
205	LGUS 221	5/18/2010	1024620	6/18/2010	460800	10/12/10
"LG" LODE CLAIMS						
206	LG 190	10/12/2009	1011622	11/2/2009	450440	10/12/10
207	LG 191	10/12/2009	1011623	11/2/2009	450441	10/12/10
208	LG 192	10/12/2009	1011624	11/2/2009	450442	10/12/10
209	LG 193	10/12/2009	1011625	11/2/2009	450443	10/12/10
210	LG 194	10/12/2009	1011626	11/2/2009	450444	10/12/10
211	LG 195	10/12/2009	1011627	11/2/2009	450445	10/12/10
212	LG 196	10/12/2009	1011628	11/2/2009	450446	10/12/10
213	LG 197	10/12/2009	1011629	11/2/2009	450447	10/12/10
214	LG 198	10/12/2009	1011630	11/2/2009	450448	10/12/10
215	LG 199	10/12/2009	1011631	11/2/2009	450449	10/12/10
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217	LG 201	10/12/2009	1011633	11/2/2009	450451	10/12/10
218	LG 202	10/12/2009	1011634	11/2/2009	450452	10/12/10
219	LG 203	10/12/2009	1011635	11/2/2009	450453	10/12/10
220	LG 204	10/12/2009	1011636	11/2/2009	450454	10/12/10

221	LG 205	10/12/2009	1011637	11/2/2009	450455	10/12/10
222	LG 206	10/12/2009	1011638	11/2/2009	450456	10/12/10
223	LG 207	10/12/2009	1011639	11/2/2009	450457	10/12/10
224	LG 208	10/12/2009	1011640	11/2/2009	450458	10/12/10
225	LG 209	10/12/2009	1011641	11/2/2009	450459	10/12/10
226	LG 210	10/12/2009	1011642	11/2/2009	450460	10/12/10
227	LG 211	10/12/2009	1011643	11/2/2009	450461	10/12/10
228	LG 212	10/12/2009	1011644	11/2/2009	450462	10/12/10
229	LG 213	10/12/2009	1011645	11/2/2009	450463	10/12/10
230	LG 214	10/12/2009	1011646	11/2/2009	450464	10/12/10
231	LG 215	10/12/2009	1011647	11/2/2009	450465	10/12/10
232	LG 216	10/12/2009	1011648	11/2/2009	450466	10/12/10
233	LG 217	10/12/2009	1011649	11/2/2009	450467	10/12/10
234	LG 218	10/12/2009	1011650	11/2/2009	450468	10/12/10
"LGP" PLACER CLAIMS						
235	LGP 1	9/1/2010	1029177	11/15/2010	467863	11/15/2010
236	LGP 2	8/26/2010	1029178	11/15/2010	467864	11/15/2010
237	LPG 3	9/1/2010	1029179	11/15/2010	467865	11/15/2010
238	LGP 4	9/1/2010	1029180	11/15/2010	467866	11/15/2010
239	LGP 5	9/1/2010	1029181	11/15/2010	467867	11/15/2010
240	LGP 6	9/1/2010	1029182	11/15/2010	467868	11/15/2010
241	LGP 7	9/1/2010	1029183	11/15/2010	467869	11/15/2010
242	LGP 8	9/1/2010	1029184	11/15/2010	467870	11/15/2010
243	LGP 9	9/1/2010	1029185	11/15/2010	467871	11/15/2010

* NOTE: Original Lyon County filing amended due to wrong Range designation on the Notices of Location.

FIGURE 4-3 details the locations of the various unpatented lode claim boundaries detailed in the tables above in relation to the known mineral deposits.

4.2.2 Property Title - Patented Mining Claims

Lincoln currently maintains mining leases on the Wheeler patented claims and the Wilson patented claims listed in TABLE 4-2. All patented claims are located within section 6, T.9 N., R.26 E. and within sections 31 and 32, T.10 N., R.26 E., Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian (FIGURE 4-3). In October of 2009, the two groups of patented claims were surveyed by Summit Engineering of Reno, NV (professional land surveyors) and the survey was recorded with the Lyon County Recorder on October 20, 2009 (file doc. 449956). The patented claims were conveyed from Federal ownership to private ownership in the early 1900's whereby both the surface and mineral estates are now privately owned by the Wheeler Mining Company (Wheeler Patents) and Lyon Grove LLC (Wilson Patents). Mining jurisdiction is under the authority of the State of Nevada. Property taxes on the Wheeler patents in 2010 were $58.65. Property taxes on the Wilson in 2010 were $117.30. All property taxes payable to Lyon County are up to date and the patented claims are free and clear of any liens and encumbrances (Greg Ekins, 2010).

TABLE 4-2: Summary of Patented Claims Held Under Lincoln Mining Lease
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Patented Claim Name	Patent No.	Mineral Survey No.	Acres	Lyon Co. Tax I.D. No.	Owner
Wheeler Patents					
Ajax	#32624 6/2/1900	MS 1849A	20.09	012-521-01	Wheeler Mining Company
Mastodon		MS 1849A	13.32	012-521-01	
Mastodon Lode		MS 37/1696	16.48	012-521-01	
Wheeler Millsite		MS 1849B	5.01	012-501-02	
		Subtotal:	54.90		
Wilson Patents					
Mystery	#37585 12/11/1903	MS 1953	4.29	012-521-01	Lyon Grove LLC
Mystery 1st E. Ext.		MS 1953	3.48	012-521-01	
Central		MS 1953	5.12	012-521-01	
Central 1st E. Ext.		MS 1953	3.47	012-521-01	
Lincoln		MS 1953	5.11	012-521-01	
Lincoln 1st E. Ext.		MS 1953	3.48	012-521-01	
Himalaya		MS 1953	5.08	012-521-01	
Himalaya 1st E. Ext.		MS 1953	3.52	012-521-01	
		Subtotal:	33.55		
		Grand Total:	88.45		

4.3 Agreements and Encumbrances

Various mining agreements are presently in place that require annual payments to the patent owners and/or production royalties. These agreements involve the Wheeler patented claims, the Wilson patented claims and Area of Interest, the Cavanaugh claim group, and the Harvest claim group.

4.3.1 Wheeler Patented Claims - Mining Lease

Lincoln leases the Wheeler patented claims from the Wheeler Mining Company ("Wheeler Mining") through a mining lease option agreement dated July 13, 2007 and effective through December 31, 2022, with an option to renew for additional successive terms. The terms of this agreement included advance royalty payments of $10,000 in the first year and $30,000 per year in subsequent years, along with a sliding scale NSR royalty ranging from 3% at a gold price of $450 to 7% at a gold price exceeding $700. The agreement also stipulated that Lincoln would use its best efforts to produce a positive feasibility study within 24 months of the date of the agreement, but by subsequent agreement dated January 2, 2009, the parties extended the deadline to three months after all permits have been received but no later than December 31, 2010. Lincoln has since received an extension from Wheeler Mining to produce a NI 43-101 Technical Report by March 31, 2011.

Bond Area of Interest

Pine Grove Property Boundary

R25E R26E

T10N T9N

LGUS 183 LGUS 182 LGUS 138 LGUS 1 LGUS 18 LGUS 185 LGUS 184 LGUS 187 LGUS 186 LGUS 188 LG 201 LG 202 LG 190
LGUS 181 LGUS 180 LGUS 2 LGUS 3 LGUS 19 LGUS 20 LGUS 37 LGUS 38 LGUS 60 LGUS 189 LGP 9 LG 203 LG 204 LG 191
LGUS 179 LGUS 178 LGUS 4 LGUS 5 LGUS 21 LGUS 22 LGUS 39 LGUS 40 LGP 8 Crown Placer Crown Millsite LGUS 79 LGUS 80 LG 205 LG 206 LG 192
LGUS 177 LGUS 176 LGUS 6 LGUS 7 LGUS 23 LGUS 24 LGUS 41 LGUS 42 LGUS 81 LGUS 82 LG 207 LG 208 LG 193
LGUS 175 LGUS 174 LGUS 8 Harvest Lode LGUS 219 LGUS 25 LGUS 26 LGUS 43 LGUS 44 LGP 7 LGUS 83 LGUS 84 LG 209 LG 210 LG 194
LGUS 173 LGUS 172 LGUS 9 Winter Harvest LGUS 220 LGUS 27 LGUS 28 LGUS 45 LGUS 46 LGUS 85 LGUS 111 LGUS 112 LG 211 LG 212 LG 195
LGUS 171 LGUS 170 LGUS 10 Harvest Fraction LGUS 221 LGUS 29 LGUS 30 LGUS 47 LGP 6 LGUS 48 LGUS 86 LGUS 109 LGUS 110 LG 213 LG 214 LG 196
LGUS 169 LGUS 168 LGUS 11 LGUS 12 Mystery Mystery East Ext. Central Central East Ext. Lincoln Lincoln East Ext. LGUS 49 Protector LGP 4 LGP 5 Wheeler Millsite LGUS 50 LGUS 61 LGUS 62 LGUS 107 LGUS 108 LG 215 LG 216 LG 197
LGUS 167 LGUS 166 LGUS 13 LGUS 14 Himalaya LGUS 17 LGP 3 LGUS 51 LGUS 52 Highlands Lode LGUS 63 LGUS 64 LGUS 105 LGUS 106 LG 217 LG 218 LG 198
LGUS 165 LGUS 155 LGUS 156 LGP 1 LGP 2 Little Jim Sentinel LGUS 53 Mastodon Lode LGUS 54 Upper Highlands Lode LGUS 65 LGUS 66 LGUS 103 LGUS 104 LG 219 LG 200 LG 199
LGUS 164 LGUS 153 LGUS 154 LGUS 15 LGUS 31 Southern Cross No. 4 LGUS 16 LGUS 33 LGUS 34 Ajax Mastodon LGUS 55 LGUS 67 LGUS 68 LGUS 87 LGUS 102
LGUS 163 LGUS 151 LGUS 152 LGUS 137 LGUS 136 LGUS 35 LGUS 69 LGUS 70 LGUS 88 LGUS 101
LGUS 162 LGUS 149 LGUS 150 LGUS 135 LGUS 134 LGUS 36 LGUS 56 LGUS 71 LGUS 72 LGUS 89 LGUS 100
LGUS 161 LGUS 147 LGUS 148 LGUS 133 LGUS 132 LGUS 123 LGUS 57 LGUS 73 LGUS 74 LGUS 90 LGUS 99
LGUS 160 LGUS 145 LGUS 146 LGUS 131 LGUS 130 LGUS 122 Southern Cross No. 30 Southern Cross No. 29 LGUS 58 LGUS 75 LGUS 76 LGUS 97 LGUS 98
LGUS 159 LGUS 143 LGUS 144 LGUS 129 LGUS 128 LGUS 121 LGUS 59 LGUS 77 LGUS 78 LGUS 95 LGUS 96
LGUS 158 LGUS 141 LGUS 142 LGUS 127 LGUS 126 LGUS 119 LGUS 120 LGUS 115 LGUS 116 LGUS 93 LGUS 94
LGUS 157 LGUS 139 LGUS 140 LGUS 125 LGUS 124 LGUS 117 LGUS 118 LGUS 113 LGUS 114 LGUS 91 LGUS 92

PROTECTOR	CAVANAUGH UNPATENTED CLAIMS LINCOLN GOLD US CORP.
HARVEST	HARVEST UNPATENTED CLAIMS LINCOLN GOLD US CORP.
LGUS 42	UNPATENTED LODE CLAIMS LINCOLN GOLD US CORP.
LG 212	UNPATENTED LODE CLAIMS LINCOLN GOLD US CORP.
LGP 2	UNPATENTED PLACER CLAIMS LINCOLN GOLD US CORP.
MASTODON	WHEELER PATENTED CLAIMS POPE LEASE AGREEMENT
HIMALAYA	WILSON PATENTED CLAIMS BOND LEASE AGREEMENT
36	SECTION NUMBER

N

0 1,200 2,400
Feet

Issued by:
TETRA TECH
350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax

Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***

Project: Pine Grove Gold Project

Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA

File Name: Fig4-3.mxd

Project Number: 114-311058

Date of Issue: 11/29/2010

Figure 4-3
Claim Block and Land Status
Pine Grove Gold Project

4.3.2 Wilson Patented Claims - Mining Lease

Lincoln leases the Wilson patented claims from Lyon Grove, LLC through a mining lease-option agreement dated August 1, 2007. The initial term is 15 years with the right to extend the term for up to 10 additional one-year extensions. The terms of this agreement included advance royalty payments of $10,000 in the first year and $25,000 per year in subsequent years, along with a sliding scale NSR royalty ranging from 3% at a gold price of $450 to 7% at a gold price exceeding $700. The agreement provides that the owner may require the Lessee to purchase the property for $1,000 at any time after applications have been made to permit and develop a mine on the property. There is also an annual work commitment that now stands at $50,000.

The agreement includes a 6 square mile Area of Interest that includes a 5% NSR royalty on any new claims put into production within the following area:

- All of Section 36, T10N, R25E
- All of Section 1, T9N, R25E
- All of Section 31, T10N, R26E
- All of Section 32, T10N, R26E
- All of Section 5, T9N, R26E
- All of Section 6, T9N, R26E

The original agreement was amended effective July 21, 2010 to reduce the sliding scale NSR to a fixed 2.5% on the Wilson patented claims. The 5% NSR on the Area of Interest was modified to exclude the Harvest claims, Cavanaugh claims, and Wheeler patented claims. The amendment required the payment of US$300,000 in two equal payments and the issuance of 500,000 common shares of Lincoln. The first payment of US$150,000 and the issuance of all 500,000 shares was completed in 2010. A single payment of US$150,000 is due to Lyon Grove, LLC on the effective date in 2011.

4.3.3 Cavanaugh Claim Group - Retained NSR Royalty

Effective August 23, 2010, Lincoln purchased 100% of ten unpatented claims (eight lodes, one placer, one millsite) from the Estelle D. Cavanaugh Trust and Lynn R. Shelley (“Cavanaugh”) of Newbury Park, CA, whereby Cavanaugh retains a fixed 2.5% NSR production royalty on the ten claims (see Table 4-3). The purchase agreement requires Lincoln to make payments totaling US$650,000 and the issuance of 400,000 common shares of Lincoln over a period of three years. In 2010, Lincoln paid Cavanaugh US$250,000 and issued 150,000 shares. In 2011, Lincoln’s payment obligation is US$150,000 and 150,000 shares.

4.3.4 Harvest Claim Group - Retained NSR Royalty

Effective September 6, 2007, Lincoln purchased three unpatented “Harvest” lode claims from Harold Votipka of Carson City, NV. The purchase price was US$12,000 and included a 5% NSR production royalty. Lincoln retains the option to buy-down up to 2.5% of the NSR royalty by paying to Votipka US$100,000 per full point.

4.3.5 Summary of Royalties

TABLE 4-3 is a summary of current royalties on the Pine Grove property.

TABLE 4-3: Summary of Current Royalties at Pine Grove
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

NSR Recipient	Property	Area	NSR	Remarks
Estelle D. Cavanaugh Trust & Lynn R. Shelley	Cavanaugh Claims	8 Lode Claims 1 Placer Claim 1 Millsite Claim	2.5%	
Harold Votipka	Harvest Claims	3 Lode Claims	5.0%	Buy-down option for 2.5%
Wheeler Mining Company	Wheeler Patented Claims	54.90 acres	3% to 7% sliding scale	Lincoln intends to buydown NSR
Lyon Grove, LLC	Wilson Patented Claims	33.55 acres	2.5%	
	Area of Interest	6 square miles	5.0%	Covers most Lincoln claims

4.4 Permits

The following information on permitting and environmental liabilities for the Pine Grove project has been taken from JBR, 2011.

4.4.1 Required Permits for Pine Grove

Lincoln owns or controls lode claims on lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The Company also controls patented claims (private) under the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada. Proposed exploration, development and production will include reserves on both private and public lands, thus discussion herein related to permitting and environmental compliance reflect the requirements for development on both private and public lands.

Development of the Pine Grove Project patented claims is regulated by Nevada Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (NDEP-BMRR). Lincoln has retained the services of JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc. (JBR) to assist with the environmental permitting of the proposed facilities. Lincoln and JBR has met with BMRR to present the project. Based on this meeting, the BMRR will require the following documents be submitted for proposed Pine Grove Project operations:

- Notice of Intent (NOI) for exploration (if < 5 acres)
- Reclamation Plan (when total disturbance >5 acres)
- Reclamation Bonding
- Mine Plan
- Water Pollution Control Permit (WPCP) Application
- Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC Plan)
- Stormwater Permit Notice of Intent and associated Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (SWPPP does not get submitted to the agency)
- Air Quality Permits:

- Class II Air Quality Permit Application
- Surface Area Disturbance Permit (SAD)

Lincoln will obtain a Reclamation Permit and a WPCP from the BMRR. Communication with NDEP staff indicated that they felt there were no limitations or uncertainties in obtaining these permits. Mine development on the patented claims can commence upon approval of the Reclamation Permit and the requisite bonding, operating permits, and approval of a WPCP, which can take up to 180 days for approval.

Lincoln has installed and maintains a weather station at the Pine Grove site to monitor wind speed and direction, temperature, and precipitation. This data will be useful during environmental permitting to determine proposed site controls regarding infiltration and stormwater runoff.

Future exploration and mining on the public lands administered by the USFS will require submittal of a Plan of Operations (PoO) and coordinated bonding with the State. The PoO for the proposed action is an essential submittal that will delineate the area of disturbance and assist the USFS in planning and permitting to ensure that all National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements are identified. The USFS will likely require an Environmental Assessment (EA), which will include consultation with historic resource agencies, Endangered Species Act Section 7, Native American interests, and public meeting notices of the proposed action. Lincoln has conducted a Class III Cultural Resources Inventory within a 700 acre conceptual mine area and findings have been submitted to the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for concurrence. Additionally, wildlife and plant surveys have been conducted in portions of the proposed operational areas. Upon review of the PoO, the USFS will determine if additional surveys will be required. The anticipated timeline for completion of an EA is 9 to 12 months after development of the PoO, assuming ground surveys are complete. A limited amount of exploration may occur prior to an EA, with appropriate notification and assessment and with prior approval of the USFS.

Review of the project area and refinement of the proposed action will lead to a final identification of the pertinent regulatory agencies, regulations, and permits that will be required for construction and operations associated with the project.

4.5 Potential Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

The Pine Grove District is a former gold producing district with various historic underground mines. The area was mined largely between the 1860s and 1915. The underground workings are no longer accessible. Some old buildings and the remnants of a stamp mill are present. In 1988, the property was optioned to Teck Resources (Teck), which performed extensive exploration at the site. Teck drilled 160 holes and bladed roads throughout the proposed production areas. Teck dropped their option in 1992. Reclamation was conducted on public lands administered by the USFS. No reclamation was ever performed on the patented claims (private property), which is under the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada. It is understood that Teck had permits with the USFS for those exploration efforts; however, they did not apply for permits or submit a bond with NDEP. While Lincoln will not be responsible for reclamation of pre-1981 disturbances, BMRR will require Lincoln Gold be responsible for reclamation and bonding associated with Teck's exploration disturbances in addition to Lincoln present and proposed disturbances.

A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory has been conducted within a conceptual development boundary and findings have been submitted to the SHPO for concurrence. Any resources

determined to be significant by SHPO will be managed through avoidance or approved mitigation during development.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The following information has largely been taken from the 2008 technical report (Stone, 2008) and from other references as cited.

5.1 Access

The Pine Grove property is 21 miles due south of Yerington, Nevada, and can be reached via paved State Route 208 (FIGURE 4-2) from Yerington to the East Walker Road (gravel), and then to the Pine Grove Canyon drainage and via a mine access road to the property.

5.2 Climate

The Pine Grove Project lies in the high desert environment of northern Nevada. Temperatures in Lyon County are moderate, and the county averages more than 300 days of sunshine each year. Average annual precipitation is 5.52 inches. The annual snowfall is 10 inches or less, and humidity is low at 20 percent. Temperature averages in January are 46 degrees with July averages at 92 degrees.

Exploration and mining can be conducted on the property year round.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Power Supply

The region is supported by grid power and other infrastructure. In November 2010, Lincoln contracted NV Energy to evaluate the availability of electricity to the property.

Water Supply

Lincoln owns three small water rights on the property. These water rights were acquired with the Cavanaugh claim group purchase. Lincoln will source alternate supplies. The writers have not verified the availability of water rights from groundwater or surface water.

TABLE 5-1: Pine Grove Water Rights
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Application No.	Certificate No.	Date Granted	Comment
24812	9312	Feb. 1, 1979	Not to exceed 15 million gallons/year
24518	9313	Feb. 1, 1979	Not to exceed 15 million gallons/year
24520	9314	Feb. 1, 1979	Not to exceed 0.944 million gallons/year

Transportation Facilities

The county is host to a main North/South U.S. Highway (US-95A), an Interstate highway (I-80), and two railway lines (Union Pacific Railway). The Amtrak train runs from San Francisco to Chicago via Salt Lake City also runs through Lyon County.

Buildings and Ancillary Facilities

The property area offers adequate available land for project development, including several large, gently sloping sites for heap leach pads or tailings ponds, as needed, and for a processing plan site. In 2009, Lincoln expanded their claim block to the east to include low-relief areas that could be used for mineral processing. Lincoln also maintains a field office and warehouse in Yerington.

Manpower

The population of Lyon County is about 35,000. The incorporated city of Yerington has been the county seat since 1911. Skilled mining personnel are expected to be available in the town of Yerington, and from nearby communities such as Reno, Carson City, Fallon, Fernley, and Hawthorne. Lyon County presently has the highest unemployment rate in the State of Nevada.

5.4 Physiography

Lyon County lies on the western edge of the Basin and Range physiographic province, consisting of generally north-trending mountain ranges separated by alluvial basins. The county lies at about 4,380 ft above sea level.

The Pine Grove Hills trend N25°W and are a southern continuation of the Singatse Range. Both constitute a west-tilted fault block (Dircksen, 1975). The project is located in the eastern Pine Grove Hills and includes Pine Grove Canyon and a portion of Scotts Canyon. Pine Grove Canyon is an ephemeral channel and drains the majority of the area. The topography is generally moderate to locally steep terrain. Elevations range from about 5,680 feet on Pine Grove Creek in the northeastern part of the project area to 7,870 feet on slopes in the south-central part of the project area (JBR, 2009b). The elevation in the vicinity of the Wheeler and Wilson mines is about 6,700 feet; relief is about 500 feet (Gray, 1968).

Lyon County contains productive, irrigated farmland surrounded by high-desert terrain and produces 23% of Nevada's agricultural products. Main crops are alfalfa, onion, garlic, grains, and potatoes. Livestock production includes beef, sheep, dairy operations, and llama breeding. The great majority of the Pine Grove project area is composed of mixed pinyon-juniper woodland (JBR, 2009b).

6.0 HISTORY

The following information on the mining and exploration history of the Pine Grove project is largely taken from an article by Jackson (1996) and from the 2007 and 2008 technical reports (Stone, 2007, 2008), with additional information provided by Lincoln and taken from other references as cited.

6.1 Exploration and Mining History

The Pine Grove Gold Project contains no mineral reserves as defined by CIM standards. This section contains historic estimates. The reader is cautioned that inferred resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economics applied and there is no certainty that the economic results can be achieved.

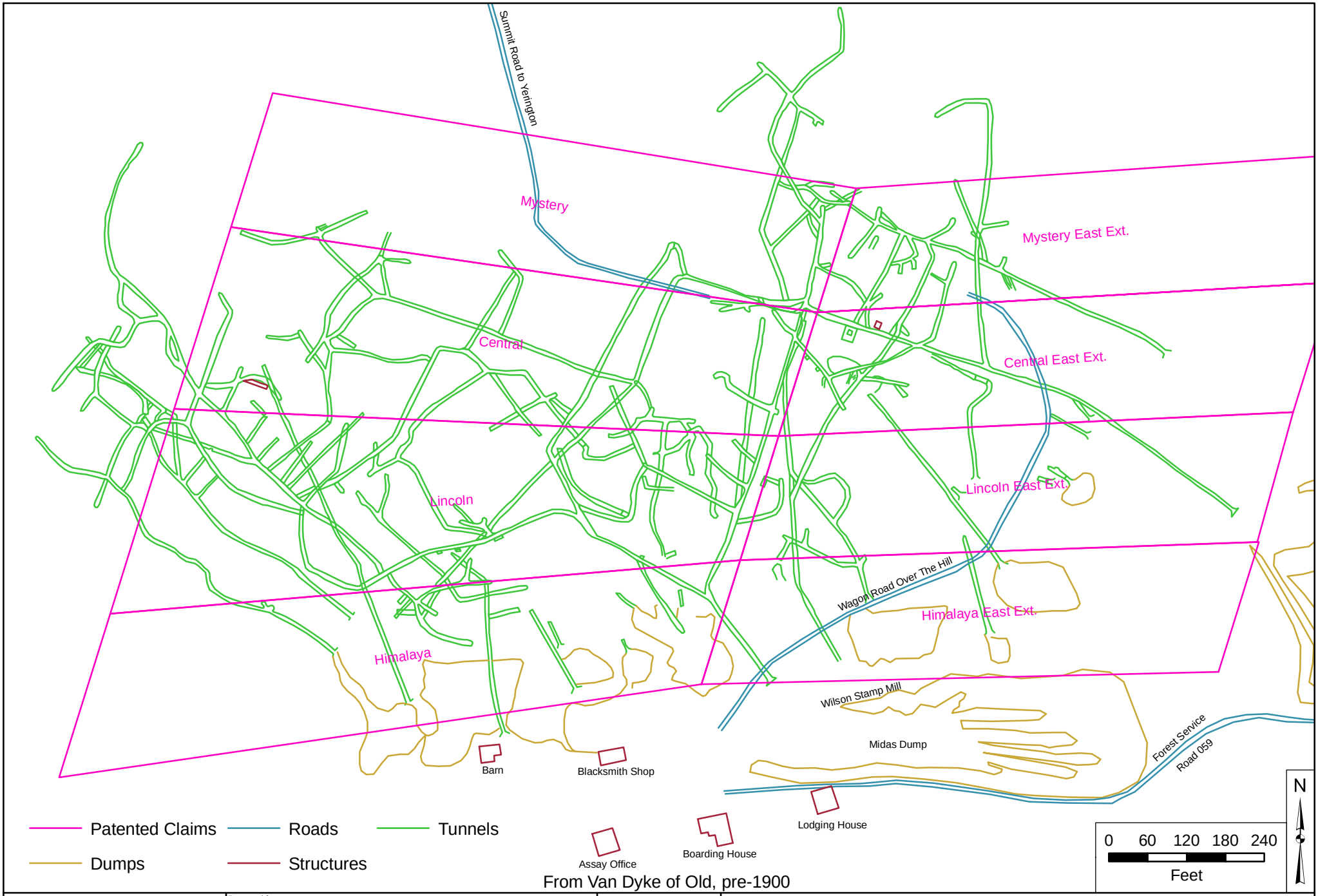
6.1.1 Pre-1930 Production History

The Pine Grove district, also referred to as the Wilson district, is a former gold-producer with several underground mines. Gold was first discovered at Pine Grove in 1866, and within a year or so the nearby town of Pine Grove had grown to over 300 people. By the late 1880s, the district hosted three mills producing $10,000 in gold bullion each week and the town of Pine Grove grew to over 1,000 people. The two principal mines were the Wilson (FIGURE 6-1), located on the north side of Pine Grove Canyon, and the Wheeler (FIGURE 6-2), on the south side.

Historic mining at Pine Grove produced roughly 240,000 ounces in gold from selected high-grade veins (Jackson, 1996). The Wilson and Wheeler mines were largely worked by lessees (Hill, 1915b). Some 150,000 ounces were produced from the Wilson mine, with about 100,000 ounces produced by the Wheeler mine (Stone, 2007, 2008). Grades reportedly averaged 1.4 oz Au/t at Wilson (104,046 tons of ore), and 1.3 oz Au/t at Wheeler (74,531 tons of ore). During this period, some 10,000ft of underground workings were developed, along with a number of winzes, shafts, and adits. The Wilson deposit was mined to a depth of 140 ft, whereas Wheeler was mined to a depth of 120 ft. The historic cutoff grade, estimated from the remaining pillars, appears to be on the order of 0.35 to 0.50oz/t (Jackson, 1996). McKinstry (1941b) noted that sulfide ores could not be handled in the former operations. According to Hill (1915b), prior to 1896 none of the ore was concentrated, and only 33% of the precious-metals value in the sulfide ore was free milling.

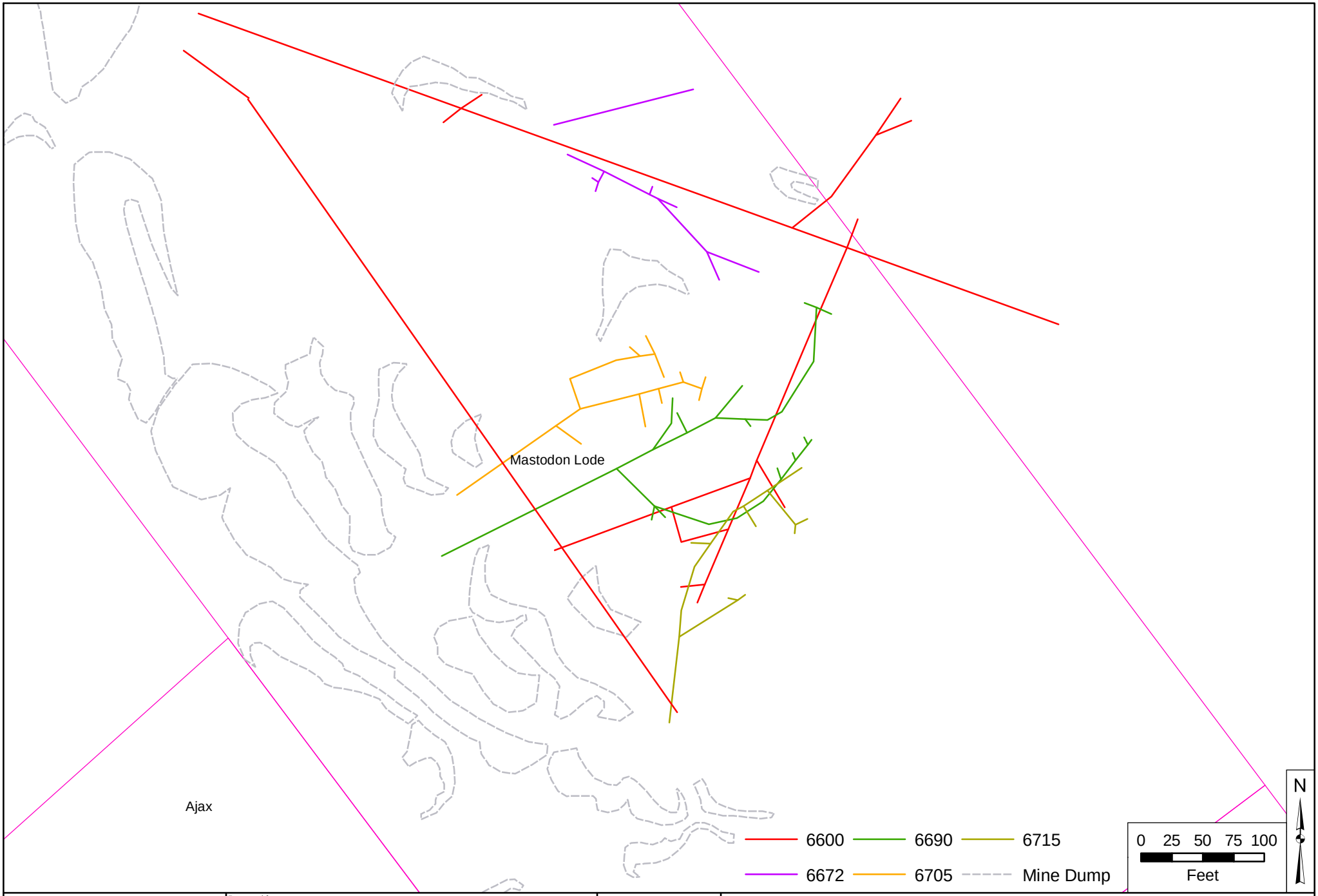
The boom ended in 1887; however, sporadic mining continued until 1915, and the town of Pine Grove was eventually abandoned in 1930 to become a ghost town. The underground workings are no longer accessible, and very few maps exist showing the locations of the workings. The extent of the historic underground mining can be estimated on the basis of the volume of waste, tailings, and historic maps. A letter dated 1935 opined that the three dumps on the property contain 150,000 tons; the tailing pond has 15,000 tons; and under the largest of the dumps is about 15,000 tons of tailings (Courtney, 1935).

Subsequent work at Pine Grove consisted of re-processing of the old mine dumps and tailings piles. This work has continued sporadically until modern times.



From Van Dyke of Old, pre-1900

Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***	File Name: Fig6-1.mxd	Figure 6-1
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	Wilson Historic Underground Mine Map
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 11/30/2010	Pine Grove Gold Project



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Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***		File Name: Fig6-2.mxd
Project: Pine Grove Gold Project		Project Number: 114-311058
Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA		Date of Issue: 11/30/2010

Figure 6-2

Wheeler Historic Underground Mine Map
Pine Grove Gold Project

6.1.2 Modern Exploration

The Pine Grove was essentially idle from the turn of the 20th century until the end of the 1960s.

In 1969, Quintana Minerals of Houston, Texas, reportedly was interested in the copper potential of the property. They undertook a program of surface mapping and completed one drillhole. The results of that program are not known, and the log/assays from the one drillhole were not available to Lincoln.

In 1981, Lacana Mining Corporation of Toronto, Ontario, explored the property for gold. This work consisted primarily of surface mapping. No further details on Lacana's work program or results are available.

In 1988, the property was optioned to Teck Resources ("Teck") of Reno, Nevada, a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of Teck Corporation of Vancouver, B. C. Teck undertook the most extensive exploration program to date. The program included detailed geologic mapping, surface and underground geochemical sampling, stream-sediment sampling, geophysical surveying, and the drilling of 160 holes for a total of 53,000 feet. The geophysical work consisted of magnetic surveying by Quantec Consulting Inc. in May 1988 (Pawluk, 1990). The survey was conducted using the Scintrex IGS total field magnetometer. Nominal line spacing was 200 feet, with 50 feet survey station intervals. Lines ran north-south. Lincoln has copies of much of the original Teck data, including rock-chip and stream-sediment sample data and assays and various Teck maps. Teck dropped their option in 1992.

Silver Standard Resources Inc. ("Silver Standard") briefly explored the property in 1994, but they too subsequently dropped their option.

Lincoln acquired the property in 2007 as described in Section 4.2. Lincoln's exploration at Pine Grove is described in Section 10.0.

6.2 Prior Resource and Reserve Estimates

Teck estimated what they called "geologic reserves," "preliminary mineable reserves," and "diluted minable reserves (20% at Zero Grade)" in 1991 (Jackson, 1991). Those calculations, using the polygonal method, are shown on TABLE 6-1. The parameters included a 0.015 oz Au/t cutoff, a density factor of 13 ft^3/t, and a 10 ft minimum thickness with no more than 5 ft of internal waste; assays were cut to 0.5 oz Au/t (2.6% of Wheeler ore-grade samples, <1% of Wilson), and voids (stopes) were given zero grade. "Minable reserves" were calculated based on a preliminary pit design with a maximum pit slope of 45°. Jackson (1991) notes that no geostatistical analysis was performed on the data, so no quantitative measure of the continuity of the mineralization was known. He also noted that no density tests had been performed on the "ore." These estimates do not comply with current NI 43-101 classifications and reporting requirements, and these estimates should not be relied upon.

Regarding the 1991 estimates, Jackson (1991) stated that tonnages removed by historic mining had not been subtracted from the reserve figures. He stated that a maximum of 75,000 tons of high-grade material (>0.5 oz Au/t) were thought to have been removed from the Wheeler, with an additional tonnage of ore-grade rock (0.015 to 0.50 oz Au/t) removed by access tunnels and haulageways. Regarding the latter, he indicated no figure for this tonnage had been calculated but that it "should not significantly affect the reserve numbers." He stated that approximately 100,000 tons of high-grade ore was taken from the Wilson mine but that the vast bulk of those operations lie outside of the proposed pit and should have little or no effect on the tonnages.

TABLE 6-1: Teck's 1991 "Reserves" Estimates for Wilson and Wheeler
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
(Jackson, 1991)

	Short Tons	Grade (opt)	Contained Ounces
Wilson	877,154	0.055	48,179
Wheeler	1,380,028	0.065	89,897
Total	2,257,182	0.061	138,076

(From Jackson, 1991; tonnages removed by historic mining have not been subtracted from these figures.)

In 1992, Teck calculated a polygonal resource estimate for gold mineralization at the Wilson and Wheeler mine areas. This estimate was based on an assay top cut of 0.496 oz Au/t, and a cutoff grade of 0.015 oz Au/t. No estimate was made of the copper resources. The 1992 Teck resource estimate pre-dates the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 and is not compliant. The published resources were not classified into Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The Teck estimate of the remaining geologic resource is shown in TABLE 6-2. According to Jackson (1996), the district originally contained, including the historic production and the in situ resources, roughly 2.54 million tons at an average grade of 0.15 oz Au/t or about 390,000oz of gold.

TABLE 6-2: Teck's 1992 Resource Estimate for Wilson and Wheeler
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
(Teck, 1992)

	Short Tons	Grade (opt)	Contained Ounces
Wilson	912,250	0.055	50,174
Wheeler	1,435,250	0.065	93,290
Total	2,347,500	0.061	143,464

(From Teck, 1992; 0.015 ozAu/t cutoff)

Stone (2008) also reported that the old mine dumps, considered to be un-economic during underground mining in the 1880s, were thought to contain recoverable gold, and an estimate of the mineral potential of the dumps was made in 2006 (TABLE 6-3). According to Stone (2008), this estimate was not compliant with the reporting requirements of NI 43-101.

TABLE 6-3: Estimated Material in Mine Dumps and Tailings at Wilson and Wheeler
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
(Stone, 2007, 2008)

	Short Tons	Grade (opt)	Contained Ounces
Wilson	80,000	0.060	4,800
Wheeler	20,000	0.060	1,200
Total	100,000	0.060	6,000

(From Stone, 2007, 2008)

As part of the 2007 and 2008 technical reports, Stone (2007, 2008) prepared resource estimates for the Wilson and Wheeler deposits using a block modeling technique and based only on the historic data. At a cutoff grade of 0.010 oz Au/t, Stone estimated an Inferred Resource of about 320,000 ounces of gold; TABLE 6-4 shows the estimates for each deposit.

TABLE 6-4: Undiluted Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates for Wilson and Wheeler
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
(Stone, 2007, 2008)

Cutoff (opt)	Tons	Au (opt)	Cu (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (lbs)
Wilson					
0.005	4,647,000	0.018	0.0210	83,531	1,953,000
0.010	2,738,000	0.025	0.0234	69,744	1,284,000
0.015	1,602,000	0.035	0.0252	56,056	807,000
Wheeler					
0.005	4,367,000	0.059	0.0432	257,839	3,774,000
0.010	3,321,000	0.075	0.0465	250,236	3,087,000
0.015	2,647,000	0.091	0.0476	241,981	2,520,000

(From Stone, 2007, 2008)

6.3 Historic Production

PHOTO 6-1 pictures a historical marker that has been placed near the Pine Grove project site. As seen, it details what is believed to be the historic production of gold from the area in US dollars. Applying a historic gold price of US$16.00 per ounce and using the reported approximately US$8,000,000 of value (US$5,000,000 from the Wheeler Mine and US$3,000,000 from the Wilson Mine), it appears that approximately 500,000 ounces of gold were historically produced from the property in the past. However, Teck Resources reported that historic production was on the order of 240,000 ounces gold. Since none of these figures can be independently validated, neither are CIM nor NI 43-101 compliant.

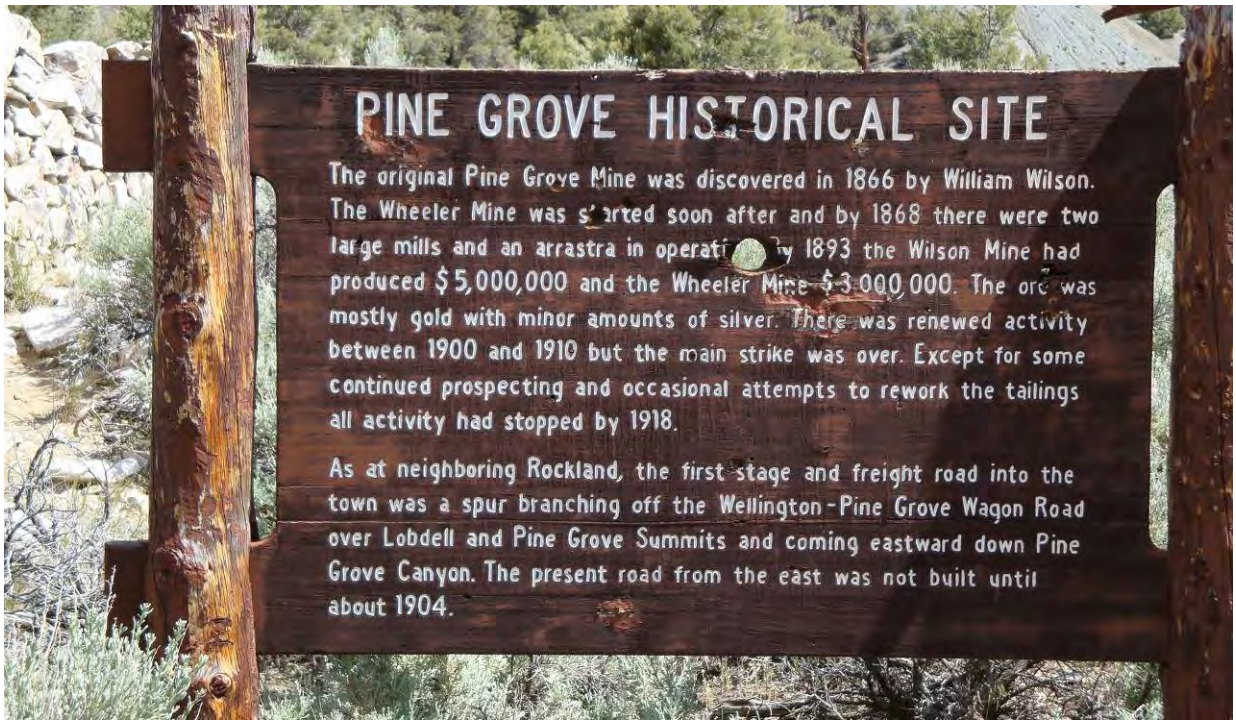


Photo 6-1: Historic Marker at the Pine Grove Project Site

6.4 Historic Reclamation

Very little, modern reclamation has occurred. Teck Resources re-contoured and re-seeded drill roads on USFS land with the exception of roads created prior to 1981. Teck did not reclaim any drill roads on the Wheeler and Wilson patented claims.

7.0 GEOLOGY

The information collected on the regional, district, and property geology has been summarized from papers by Dircksen (1975) and Princehouse (1993), a technical report by Lincoln Gold US Corp (Stone, 2007), and articles on the Pine Grove mining district in Lyon County, Nevada in Coyner and Fahey (1995).

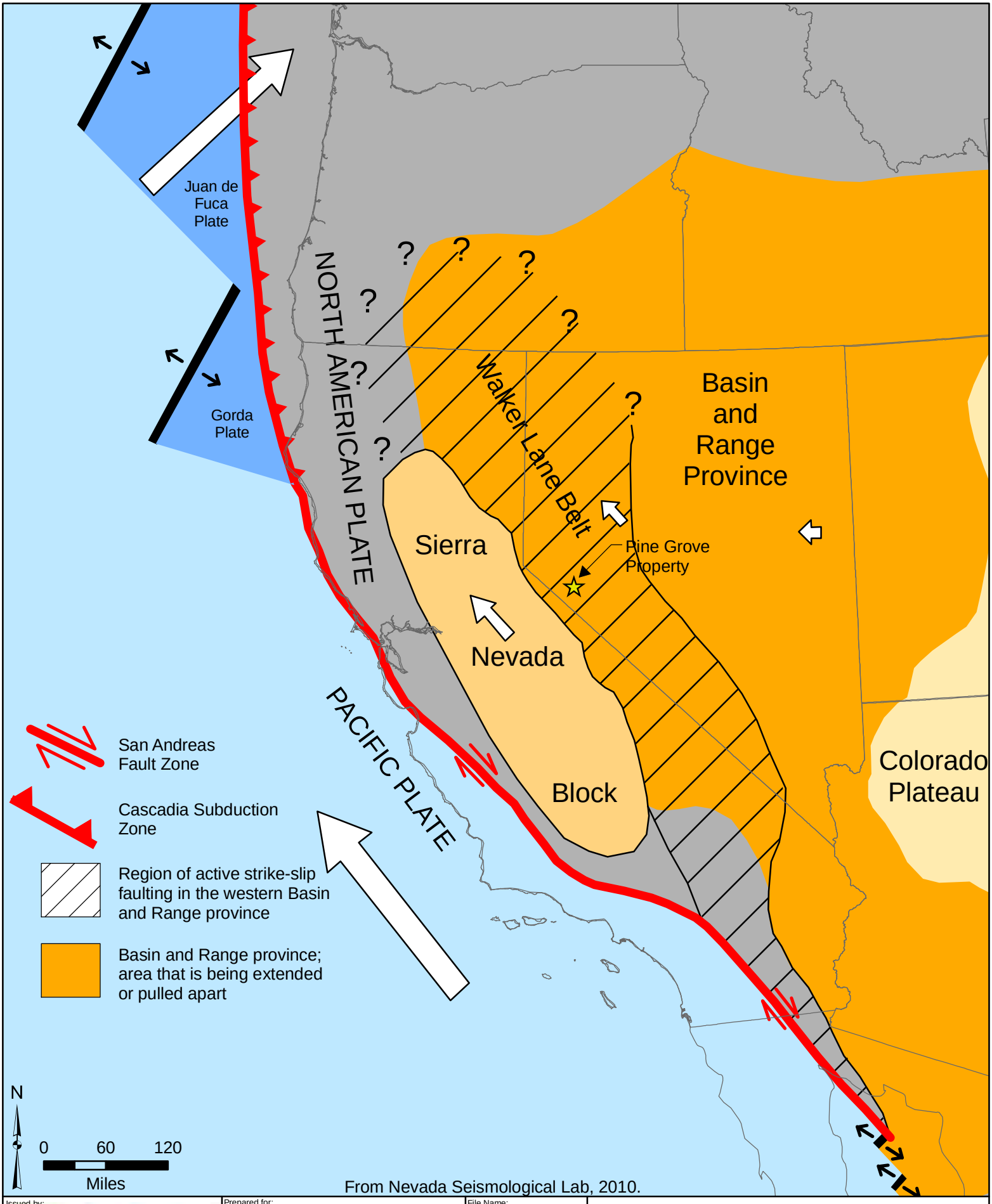
The Pine Grove property lies within the central portion of the Walker Lane geologic province near its western margin (FIGURE 7-1). The Walker Lane is host to numerous mineral deposits including eipthermal gold-silver deposits related to Tertiary volcanics, sediment hosted-skarn related precious and base metal deposits and porphyry copper deposits.

The Walker Lane is a geologic trough roughly aligned with the California/Nevada border southward to where Death Valley intersects the Garlock Fault, a major left-lateral strike-slip fault. The north-northwest end of the Walker Lane is between Pyramid Lake in Nevada and California's Mount. Lassen where the Honey Lake Fault meets the transverse tectonic zone forming the southern boundary of the Modoc Plateau and Columbia Plateau provinces. The Walker Lane takes up 15 to 25 percent of the boundary motion between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate, the other 75 percent being taken up by the San Andreas Fault system to the west. The Walker Lane may represent an incipient major transform fault zone which could replace the San Andreas as the plate boundary in the future. The Walker Lane deformation belt accommodates nearly 12 mm/yr of dextral shear between the Sierra Nevada-Great Valley Block and North America. The belt is characterized by the northwest-striking transcurrent faults and co-evolutionary high-angle and low-angle dip-slip faults formed as result of a spatially segregated displacement field.

7.1 Regional Geology

The oldest rocks in the region are volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks of early Mesozoic age. These older rocks are part of a west-facing continental magmatic arc that extended along the western margin of the North America at the time and are now exposed along the western margin, and locally throughout the southern central portion, of the Walker Lane. These rock units have been highly deformed and metamorphosed.

In the Pine Grove region these deformed early Mesozoic rocks have been intruded by the Early Jurassic Lobdell Summit pluton, a multi-phase complex granodiorite to granitic intrusive dated at 187 Ma. The Lobdell Summit pluton is unconformably overlain by upper Tertiary and Quaternary age rocks, including Oligocene-lower Miocene silicic tuffs, Miocene andesite lavas, upper Miocene clastic sedimentary rocks with local basalt lavas. These sedimentary and volcanic rocks are part of the Wassuk Group, which includes the Morgan Ranch formation near Pine Grove. Normal faulting and extension began within the Walker Lane as early as 27 Ma and in the Pine Grove area extensional faulting started at about 12 Ma and continued through to about 7 Ma. The sedimentary and volcanic rocks that unconformably overlie the Lobdell Summit pluton were deposited in fault-bounded basins during the period of extensional tectonics of 12 Ma to 7 Ma. Intrusive rhyolite bodies, as small plugs and dikes, intruded along the high angle extensional faults at about 7.6 to 5.7 Ma. The youngest rock units in the area are pediment gravels and stream fill sands, silts and gravels of Quaternary age (FIGURE 7-2).



From Nevada Seismological Lab, 2010.

Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***	File Name: Fig7-1.mxd	Figure 7-1
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	Regional Tectonics Pine Grove Gold Project
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 11/30/2010	

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Qa	ALLUVIAL
Qp	PLAYA, MARSH, AND ALLUVIAL-FLAT
QToa	OLDER ALLUVIAL
QTa	ANDESITE FLOWS AND BRECCIAS
QTs	SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
Tt3	WELDED AND NONWELDED SILICIC ASH-FLOW TUFFS
Tr3	RHYOLITIC FLOWS AND SHALLOW INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Ta3	ANDESITE AND RELATED ROCKS
Tba	ANDESITE AND BASALT FLOWS
Ts3	TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
Tt2	WELDED AND NONWELDED SILICIC ASH-FLOW TUFFS

PLUTONIC ROCKS

Mzgr	GRANITIC ROCKS, WESTERN NEVADA (Mesozoic)
Kgr	GRANITIC ROCKS
KJd	DIORITE
Jgr	GRANITIC ROCKS

JURASSIC AND TRIASSIC ROCKS IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL NEVADA

JTrsv	SHALE, SANDSTONE, VOLCANOGENIC CLASTIC ROCKS, ANDESITE, RHYOLITE, AND LOCALLY THICK CARBONATE UNITS

Pine Grove Propery Boundary

From Stewart and Carlson (1978).

0 2 4 6 8 Miles

N

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	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 11/17/2010	

Figure 7-2

Regional Geologic Map
Pine Grove Gold Project

7.2 Local Geology

The Pine Grove project lies in the Pine Grove Hills, a north-trending, extensional fault-block mountain range of the western portion of the Basin and Range Province. The range is composed of a core of Mesozoic volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks that are in turn overlain by Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks (FIGURE 7-3). In general, the Pine Grove Hills are a west-tilted fault block, bounded on the east by a series of faults, some of which transect the Pine Grove district. The northern and southern ends of the hills best demonstrate the westward tilting, but toward the center, the structure is more horst-like, with a central plateau of granitic rocks flanked to the east and west by Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Moore, 1969). The most significant geologic feature in the Pine Grove project area is a northwest-striking, northeast-dipping normal fault that juxtaposes Mesozoic intrusive rocks in the footwall against intrusive rocks capped by Tertiary sedimentary rocks in the hanging wall. This structure, termed the Pine Grove fault, is a diffuse, 600-foot wide extensional shear zone that forms part of the eastern boundary of the Pine Grove Hills structural block. The fault originally had a steep dip but has been rotated to nearly flat by regional extension. Numerous sub-parallel dikes occur within the fault, and the structure served as the locus for mineralization in the area.

The oldest rocks in the Pine Grove project area are metamorphosed volcanic and hypabyssal intrusive rocks of the Mesozoic metavolcanic sequence that occur as roof pendants in the Lobdell Summit granodiorite. Compositions include andesite, dacite, and fine- to medium-grained diorite. These rocks are only exposed south of Pine Grove Canyon in the hanging wall of the Pine Grove fault. The rocks are typically greenish as a result of lower greenschist grade metamorphism. Small pods of magnetite-bearing skarn developed locally in the andesitic portions of the rock.

The complex and multi-phase Granodiorite of Lobdell Summit intrusive forms the basement rock in the area and is host to all of the known mineralization. Granodiorite predominates, but quartz monzonite, monzonite, diorite, and granite phases can be found as well. Intruding the granodiorite are dikes and plugs of a leucocratic rock that was given the field term “microgranite.” Dikes of microgranite a few meters or less in thickness occur west and southeast of the Wheeler mine and in the eastern portion of the Wilson mine; a larger body intermingled with granodiorite occurs north of the Wilson mine in the hanging wall of the Pine Grove fault. A thick sequence of younger (upper Miocene) Tertiary conglomerate and sedimentary breccia occurs in the hanging wall of the Pine Grove fault. The conglomerate is heterolithic, poorly sorted, and weakly indurated. Clasts range in size from less than 0.5in. to over 20 ft in diameter and are angular to sub-rounded in a matrix of iron-stained, sand-sized particles. The most common clast lithology is “microgranite.” This sequence is thought to correlate with the Morgan Ranch Formation of the Wassuk Group.

Following the onset of faulting and extensional rotation, intrusions of rhyolite were emplaced along structures. Small plugs and dikes form steep, resistive outcrops in Pine Grove Canyon and follow two predominant structural orientations, a west-northwest-striking set and a north- to northeast-striking set. Conical-shaped intrusive plugs form several of the distinctive topographic features in the area, including Sugarloaf and Mt. Etna. The rock is distinctly flowbanded and often highly contorted.

There are three basic ages of structural change within the Pine Grove District; Mesozoic granitic dikes, metamorphic foliation and ductile deformation, and Tertiary brittle deformation. Mesozoic dikes are related to the hydrothermal alteration and mineralization. The dikes strike north-northwest and were originally vertical; however, they tilted westward, giving them a dip of 30° to 40˚ east.

Pine Grove Property Boundary

Explanation of Units

Qa	Alluvial Deposits
Qtl	Talus
Qtb	Talus of Basalt
Qoa	Older Alluvial Deposits
Tg	Gravel
Tr	Rhyolite
Tb	Basalt
Tbt	Basaltic Tuff and Sedimentary Rocks
Taf	Andesite Flows
Tmr	Morgan Ranch Formation
Tcv	Coal Valley Formation
Tcva	Andesite Tuff Breccia
Tcvs	White, Tuffaceous Siltstone and Shale
Tas	Alrich Station Formation
Ta	Andesite and Dacite Flows and Breccias (Lahar)
Ts	Sedimentary Rocks
Knc	Porphyritic Granite of Nye Canyon
KJws	Granite to Granodiorite of Wedertz Spring
KJl	Granodiorite of Lobdell Summit
KPms	Metasedimentary Rocks

From Stewart and Reynolds, 1987.

0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles

N

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Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***

Project: Pine Grove Gold Project

Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA

File Name: Fig7-3.mxd

Project Number: 114-311058

Date of Issue: 11/24/2010

Figure 7-3

Local Geologic Map
Pine Grove Gold Project

The next structural change relates to the metamorphic event between 233 Ma and 169 Ma. The metamorphism aligned the igneous and hydrothermal biotite grains within the granodiorite, forming a weak foliation within the rock. The quartz in the granodiorite is commonly polygonalized, and the quartz grains in the folded quartz veins have triple junctions (Princehouse, 1993).

The last change is related to the brittle, cataclastic deformation that is characterized by faulting between 15 Ma and 7.5 Ma. The largest of the faults is the Pine Grove Fault. This fault separates the Mesozoic granitic rocks from the Tertiary Morgan Ranch formation. The fault strikes north-northwest and has a dip of 22° to 25˚ to the east, and is displaced approximately 4 miles. A poorly defined syncline was formed in the Morgan Range formation with an axis that runs parallel to the Pine Grove Fault. The formation of this syncline was most likely due to drag during faulting.

7.3 Property Geology

The Wheeler and Wilson deposits are the focus of this report and comprise the resource area. All of the mineralization found to date is hosted within the Lobdell Summit granodiorite intrusive or its associated complex dikes of rhyolite porphyry and granite porphyry. The dikes have intruded the Lobdell Summit Pluton along low-angle faults and shears sub-parallel to the Pine Grove fault. In the Wheeler Mine area the fault trends northerly and dips 15° to 35° to the east. At the Wilson Mine the Pine Grove fault is not present but a footwall splay that separates mineralized granodiorite with overlying Tertiary rhyolite strikes in a northwest to west-northwest direction and dips 15° to 35° to the northeast. The mineralized granodiorite at Wilson is separated by several tabular dikes of granite porphyry, rhyolite porphyry and dacite (FIGURE 7.4).

7.3.1 Lithology

Lobdell Summit Granodiorite (gd)

The granodiorite of Lobdell Summit is the oldest rock unit exposed in the property area. It is a green to gray-green medium-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite containing microcline and accessory magnetite, ilmenite, titanite (sphene), epidote, allanite, apatite, and zircon. Based on textural relationships, much of the hornblende has been replaced by fine-grained biotite accompanied by epidote and locally by chlorite. This biotite forms a weak regional foliation that is interpreted to metamorphic in origin. The Lobdell Summit Pluton has been dated at 186.5+7.7 Ma and 186.9+8.5 Ma.

Wheeler Granite Porphyry (Kp)

The Wheeler granite porphyry is a pink to light gray with large, conspicuous pink orthoclase (up to 8mm), white plagioclase and green biotite phenocrysts. Accessory minerals include titanite, allanite and opaque minerals. It has a groundmass consisting of quartz, alkali feldspar and trace amounts of biotite. The granite porphyry occurs as low-angle dikes of 10 to 50 ft in thickness filling faults that are sub-parallel to the main Pine Grove fault trends within the Lobdell Summit intrusive. It is the oldest of the dike events and volumetrically the second most abundant.

Rhyolite Porphyry (Rp)

The rhyolite porphyry is light gray to pink in color and has distinct large quartz phenocrysts up to 3 mm. This porphyry has been altered and deformed to some degree. The groundmass is estimated to have been originally about equal amounts of quartz and alkali feldspar but secondary albite has totally replaced the alkali feldspar. The rhyolite porphyry occurs as low-angle dikes of 10 to 50 ft in thickness filling faults and shears in the Lobdell Summit intrusive.

Pine Grove
Property Boundary

Pine Grove
Spring

Sugarloaf

Tailings

Mine
Shafts

Prospects

Wilson Mines

Pine Grove

Whiteler
Mine

T 10 N

T 10 N

Canyon

6-161

Explanation of Units

Qal	Quaternary Alluvium
Tr	Tertiary Rhyolite
Tcg	Tertiary Conglomerate (Morgan Ranch Formation)
Tls	Limestone within Morgan Ranch Formation
Ts	Tertiary Sediments
rp	Rhyolite Porphyry Dikes
kp	Granite Porphyry Dikes
Da	Dacite Porphyry Dikes
An	Andesite Dikes
mg	Microgranite
gr	Granite
Fgd	Fine-grained Granodiorite
gd	Granodiorite
Mv	Mesozoic Metavolcanics

From Teck Resources.

0 870 1,740 2,610 3,480
Feet

N

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Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***

Project: Pine Grove Gold Project

Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA

File Name: Fig7-4.mxd

Project Number: 114-311058

Date of Issue: 11/18/2010

Figure 7-4
Property Geology
Pine Grove Gold Project

The rhyolite porphyry dikes locally have distinctive glassy chilled margins, are younger than the granite porphyry and are volumetrically the most abundant.

Dikes of Dacite Porphyry (Da), Andesite (An) and Microgranite (Mg)

In the Wilson and Wheeler mine areas, reverse circulation drilling by Teck Resources and Lincoln has encountered only minor amounts of dacite, andesite and microgranite dikes. Andesite dikes are more common in the Wheeler area and occur as small discontinuous bodies filling low angle fractures and locally may occur along cross cutting high angle fractures. The andesite is dark green to nearly black in color owing to the abundant very fine grained biotite. These dikes are soft due to their sheared and altered nature.

The dacite dikes are more common in the Wilson area and occur as narrow bodies of 5 to 20 ft feet in thickness and have intruded along faults and fractures that are parallel to the rhyolite porphyry and granite porphyry dikes. Where seen in outcrop at the Wilson mine, the dacite is a light to medium gray color with fine-grained groundmass of feldspar and quartz and hornblende laths up to 3 mm. Locally the dacite may be irregular in shape.

The term “microgranite” has been applied to dikes and small irregular bodies of fine-grained leucocratic intrusive rocks that occur in the Wheeler area. The rock is fine-to medium-grained and equigranular with graphic intergrowths of quartz and feldspar.

Morgan Ranch Conglomerate and Breccia (Tcg)

The Morgan Ranch Formation is a thick sequence of Tertiary conglomerate and sedimentary breccia in the hanging wall of the Pine Grove fault. The conglomerate is poorly sorted and weakly indurated with angular to sub-rounded clasts up to 15 ft in size in a matrix of clay and sand. Clasts are weathered products of pre-Tertiary intrusive rocks, mainly the microgranite, granodiorite and associated dikes.

Sugarloaf Rhyolite (Tr)

Dikes and small plugs of white to red-brown flow banded rhyolite form steep, resistive outcrops in the Pine Grove Canyon. Sugarloaf Peak is a conical-shaped intrusive plug west of the Wheeler mine and forms a distinctive topographic feature in the area. The Sugarloaf rhyolite has intruded along two predominate structural trends , a west-northwest-striking set and a north to northeast-striking set.

Quaternary Alluvium (Qal) and Colluvial (Qcol) Slope Cover

The stream channel of Pine Grove Canyon is filled with alluvial deposits composed of silts, sands, cobbles and boulders derived from weathering of the various rock units in the district. The slopes of hills with gentle to moderate relief are covered with locally thick colluvial deposits of coarse bedrock fragments that are weathering in place and being moved down-slope, mainly by gravity. Pine Grove Creek contains various placer concentrations of gold derived from the Wilson and Wheeler lode deposits. These placers have been worked in the past.

7.3.2 Structure

In the vicinity of the Wheeler mine, the Pine Grove fault zone strikes N30°W and dips 25 to 35° northeast. The eastern edge of the fault zone is marked by the Pine Grove fault, which juxtaposes Tertiary conglomerate in the hanging wall against granodiorite of the footwall. According to Jackson (1996), the bulk of the displacement probably occurred along this structure. The Pine Grove fault contains several centimeters of gouge and breccia, often with slickensides, and in places hosts thin, shattered quartz veins that contain gold. Based on offset of Miocene volcanic rocks, the Pine Grove fault has had about 3.75-4.37 miles of normal displacement (Princehouse, 1993).

The mineralized block of granodiorite is bounded on the west and bottom by the northwest-striking Stonehouse fault, which has been offset by northeast- and west-northwest-striking faults. Most of the significant gold mineralization in the immediate Wheeler area appears to lie within the 328 ft-wide, highly sheared block between the Stonehouse and Pine Grove faults. West of the Stonehouse fault, the rocks are not sheared, except along some dike contacts, and represent deeper, less-mineralized parts of the hydrothermal system. The Stonehouse fault is a footwall splay of the Pine Grove fault. The Stonehouse fault dips 70° northeast with no more than 246 ft of displacement, according to Jackson (1996), although Princehouse (1993) reported that the Stonehouse fault had over 1600 feet of offset.

Northwest-striking, northeast-dipping breccia and gouge zones occur as lenses ranging from a few centimeters or less to several meters in thickness separated by blocks of sheared rock. Dips range from 40° to 75°. These gouge zones are cut by northeast-striking normal faults with displacement up to several tens of meters. There are still younger west-northwest-striking and north- to northwest-striking faults.

The originally steeply dipping, northwest-striking porphyry dikes were rotated to 30° northeast dips, with some of the westward tilt predating 15 Ma but most due to normal-oblique slip movement along the 7 Ma-old Pine Grove fault system (Princehouse, 1993; Princehouse and Dilles, 1996.

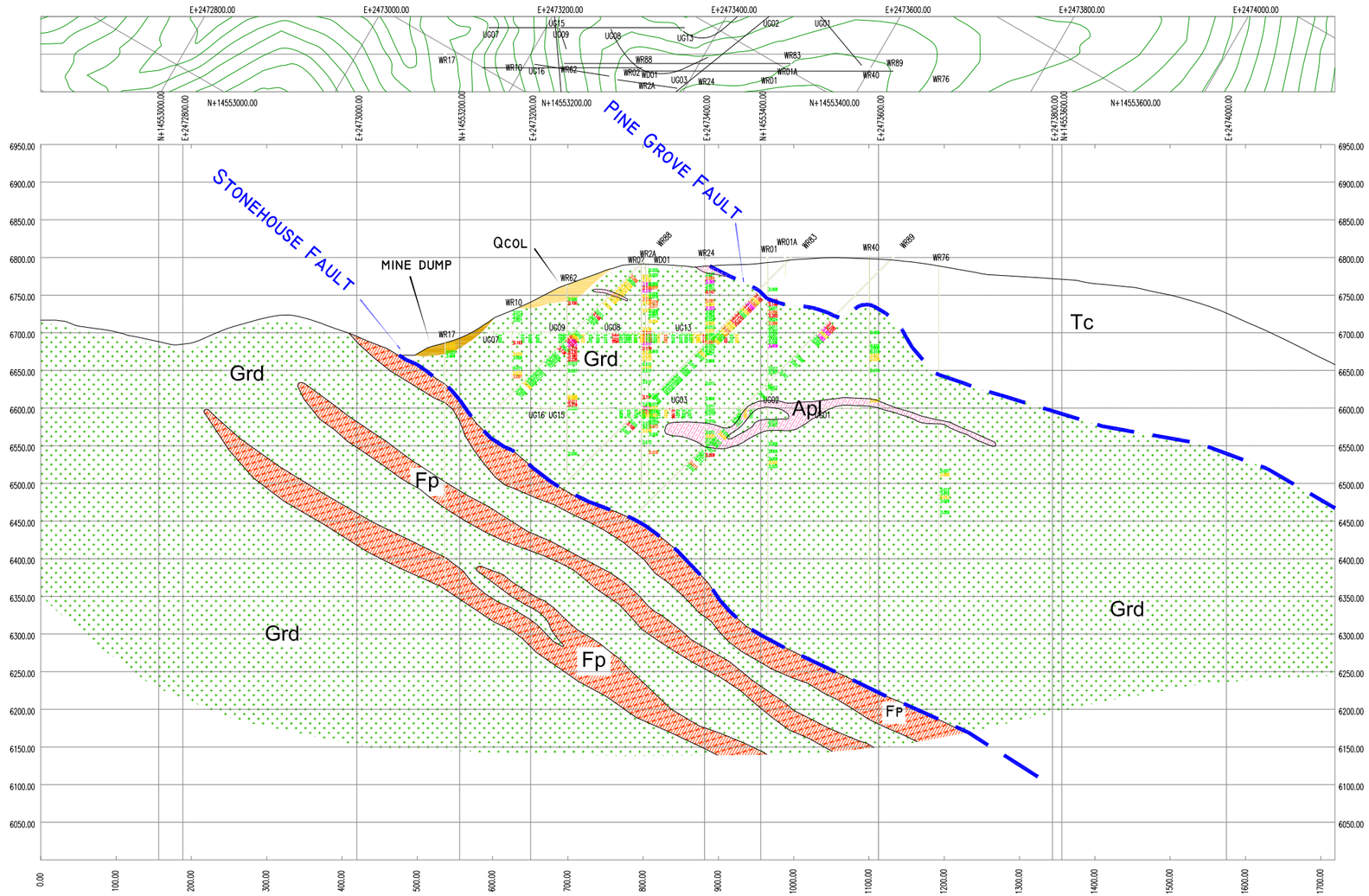
Like the Wheeler deposit, the Wilson deposit is located within the Pine Grove fault zone. However, in contrast to the Wheeler deposit, Wilson's mineralization is confined to several slices of granodiorite that lie sandwiched between rhyolite porphyry and dacite dikes, below the granite porphyry dike that underlies the Wheeler mineralization. This setting for the Wilson mineralization is below that of the Wheeler deposit and corresponds to the granodiorite and dike package that lies west of the Stonehouse fault and below the Wheeler mine.

The package of dikes within the Pine Grove fault zone at Wilson strikes east and dips 0° to 15° north. The fault contact between the footwall intrusions and the hanging wall of sedimentary rocks is covered by talus shed from a Tertiary rhyolite dike on the ridge above the Wilson deposit. In contrast to Wheeler, at the Wilson mine strong biotite foliation is only sporadically developed, and evidence of brittle shearing is minimal.

A cross section of the Wheeler and a long section of the Wilson Deposit are shown in FIGURE 7-5 and 7-6, respectively.

SOUTHWEST

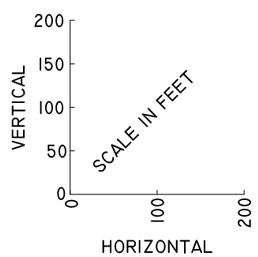
NORTHEAST



Explanation

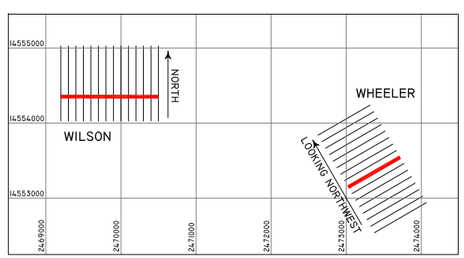
NORTHEAST

Mine Dump	Mine waist dumps from underground development
Qcol	Recent stream sediments and surface slope cover
Tc	Tertiary conglomerate of the Morgan Ranch Formation
Dac	Dacite dikes
Apl	Aplite Dikes
Rp	Rhyolite Porphyry Dikes
Fp	Feldspar Porphyry Dikes (Granite Porphyry of Tech Resources)
Grd	Granodirorite of Labdell Summit



GOLD GRADE:
(OZ/TON)

0.006-0.029
0.030-0.069
0.070-0.099
0.10-0.249
>0.250



LINCOLN MINING CORPORATION

TSX.V:LMG

350-885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1N5
CANADA

Phone: 604.688.7377
Direct: 604.629.8219
Fax: 604.688.7307

Issued by:

TETRA TECH
350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
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Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining Corporation***

Project: Pine Grove Project

Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA

File Name: Fig7-5.dwg

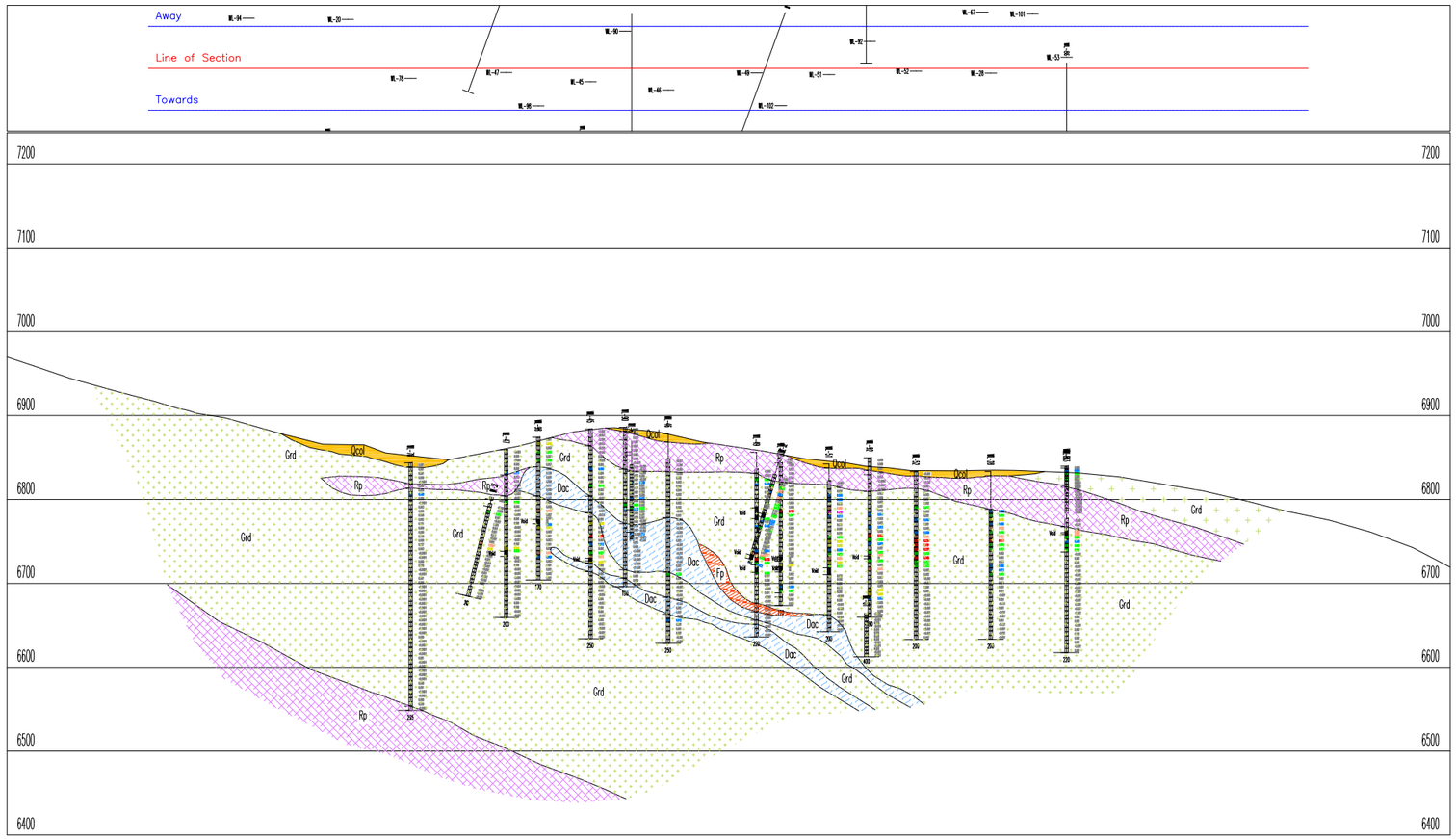
Project Number: 114-311058

Date of Issue: March, 2011

Figure 7-5
Wheeler Section 1600N

WEST

EAST



Explanation

Mine Dump	Mine waist dumps from underground development
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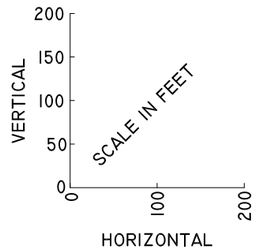
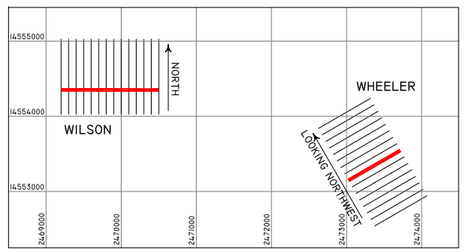
Tc	Tertiary conglomerate of the Morgan Ranch Formation
Dac	Dacite dikes
Apl	Aplite Dikes
Rp	Rhyolite Porphyry Dikes
Fp	Feldspar Porphyry Dikes (Granite Porphyry of Tech Resources)
Grd	Granodirorite of Lobdell Summit



GOLD GRADE:
(OZ/TON)

< 0.0080	0.0500 to 0.0999
0.0080 to 0.0149	0.1000 to 0.2999
0.0150 to 0.0349	>= 0.300
0.0350 to 0.0499	



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TSX.V:LMG

350-885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1N5
CANADA

Phone: 604.688.7377
Direct: 604.629.8219
Fax: 604.688.7307

Issued by:

TETRA TECH
350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax

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Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA

File Name: Fig7-6.dwg

Project Number: 114-311058

Date of Issue: March, 2011

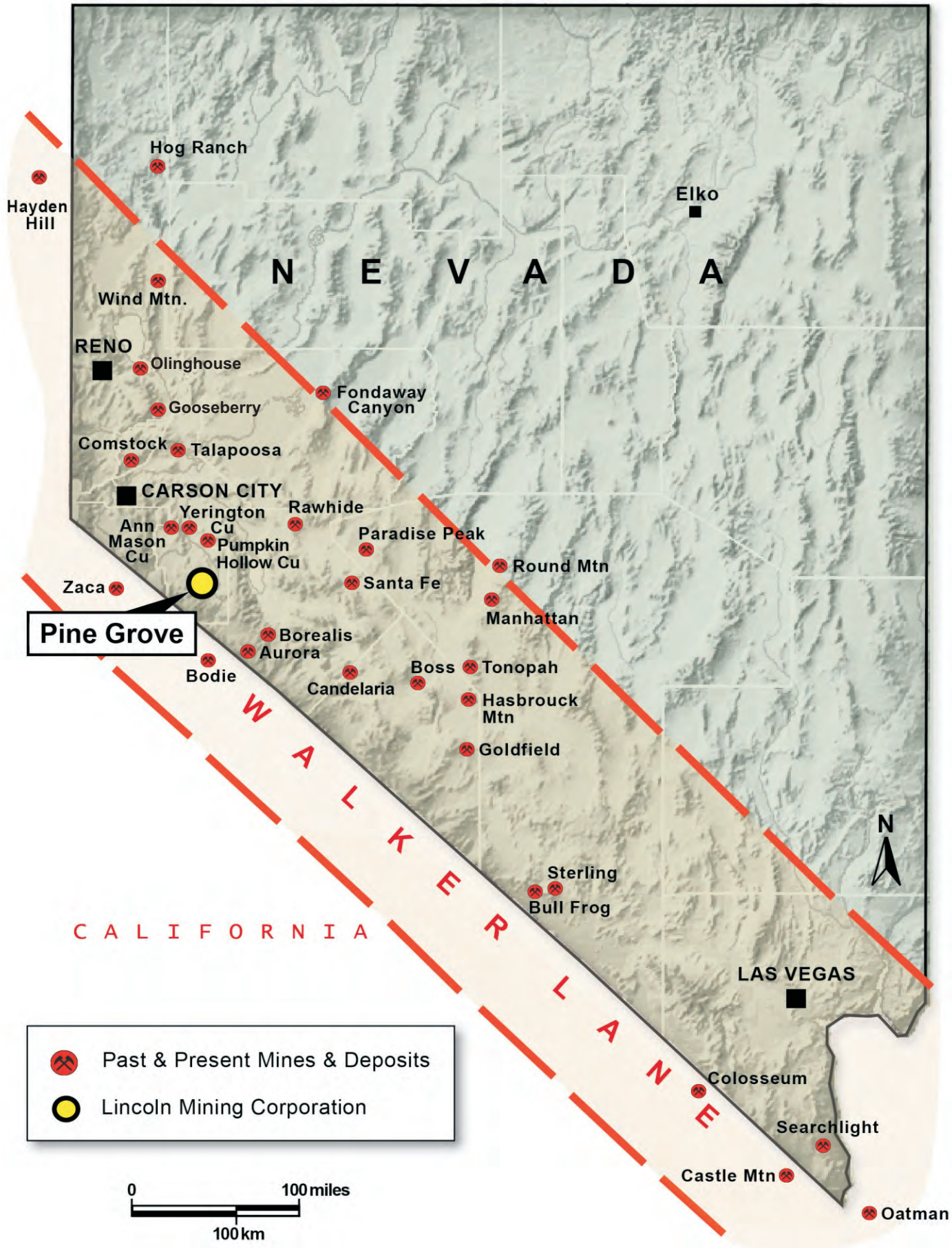
Figure 7-6
Wilson Long Section
14554450N

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The following information on deposit types has been taken from the 2008 technical report (Stone, 2008), with additional information from other sources as cited.

The Pine Grove Property is located within the Walker-Lane mineral trend (FIGURE 8-1). According to Stone (2008), the style of mineralization encountered at the Pine Grove project most closely resembles the “Shear Zone” sub-type of the “Plutonic-Related Au Quartz Veins and Veinlets L02” deposit type as described by Lefebure and Hart (2005). In particular, the gold mineralization at the Pine Grove project has the following features in common with the “Plutonic-Related Au Quartz Veins and Veinlets L02” deposit type:

- Commonly found in tectonic settings of continental margin sedimentary assemblages where intruded by plutons behind margin arcs. Typically developed late in the orogeny or post-collisional settings.
- Host rocks are equigranular granodiorite with associated, highly differentiated, porphyritic dikes.
- Mineralization can be divided into intrusion-related, epizonal, and shear veins. Intrusion-related mineralization typically occurs in widespread sheeted vein arrays parallel to the major structural trends. Veins are commonly just hairline fractures to a few centimeters wide and hosted by extensional shears. Veins contain native gold, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite. Gangue consists of quartz, and sulfides comprise less than 3 percent of the veins. Epizonal mineralization is typically less focused and may be disseminated or occur as replacements. The shear-vein style of mineralization may occur in fault zones outside of the pluton.
- Alteration consists of biotite, albite, and sericite, and is spatially restricted to the mineralized zone.
- Veins occur close to the associated granite dikes.
- Mineralization within the quartz vein and stockwork zones occurs in relatively small tonnage but at relatively higher (2.042 opt) grades. Epizonal deposits have gold grades of 0.058 to 0.146 opt. *Combined, these two styles of mineralization can form deposits of ten to hundreds of millions of tons.*
- A geochemical indicator for these types of deposits is the presence of gold placers in streams draining the plutons. Gold to silver ratios are typically less than one.



Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: *Lincoln Mining*	File Name: Fig8-1.cdr	**Figure 8-1** **Walker-Lane Mineral Trend**
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 03/16/2011	

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The following information is taken from the 2007 and 2008 technical reports (Stone, 2007, 2008), which were based on the work by Jackson (1996).

Known gold mineralization at the Pine Grove project is found at the Wheeler and the Wilson mines. The two areas show similar alteration and mineralization characteristics but differ in their structural signatures due to differing locations relative to the Pine Grove fault. Gold is found in transitional quartz veins and in thin, crosscutting pyrite-chalcopyrite stockwork veinlets; the transitional quartz veins occurred between prograde potassic and albitic alteration and retrograde sericite-pyrite-quartz alteration (Jackson, 1996). Dilles (1990) reports that sulfide mineralization is also disseminated.

9.1 Wheeler Mine

The Wheeler mine is situated in a fault-bounded block of granodiorite adjacent to the hanging wall of the Pine Grove fault at the contact with the Tertiary conglomerate and above the granite porphyry and other dikes that intrude the granodiorite. Princehouse and Dilles (1996) noted that the hydrothermal alteration and mineralization are spatially and temporally associated with the granite porphyry dikes. Gold and copper mineralization within the sheared block of granodiorite is exposed in outcrop, roadcuts, and underground workings, where it occurs with quartz veining and minor stockwork sulfide veinlets.

Photo 9-1: Wheeler Deposit

9.1.1 Structure

The approximately 330 ft-wide block of mineralized granodiorite is confined on the east by the hanging-wall structure of the Pine Grove fault and on the west by a parallel fault that was termed the Stonehouse fault. The Wheeler fault dips about 30° to the east, and the Stonehouse fault dips roughly 70° to the east. The block of mineralized granodiorite between the faults is

strongly sheared and brecciated, with textures ranging from early, shallow-dipping, brittle-ductile smearing of foliated biotite to more steeply-dipping brittle, cataclastic breccia and gouge zones that parallel the Pine Grove fault.

Post-mineral shearing has disrupted the internal structure at the Wheeler mine veins system such that sizable volumes of gold-bearing gouge are typically encountered. This shearing has disrupted the veins and produced zones of crushed and pulverized material containing tiny blebs of silica that were probably once portions of discrete veins.

9.1.2 Alteration

The mineralization is accompanied by strong hydrothermal alteration that post-dated the metamorphic foliation (Jackson, 1996). In general, the alteration increases in intensity to the northeast, reaching a maximum at the contact between the granodiorite with the hanging wall Morgan Ranch conglomerate.

Hydrothermal alteration consists of early, prograde, high-temperature potassic alteration (biotization and potassium feldspar replacement), followed by an albititc alteration event, then a transitional chlorite-actinolite event that hosts the gold mineralization. The chlorite-actinolite alteration is confined to the mineralized block between the Stonehouse and Pine Grove faults. Mineralization was followed by retrograde quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. The alteration events are telescoped and overlap each other, and for the most part are restricted to the mineralized block of granodiorite.

Jackson (1996) reports that much of the mineralized rock at Wheeler is steel bluish-gray in color and, in places, is very hard with bluish, glittery chalcedonic coatings on fractures. This alteration is not well studied but may be the result of a silica-clay event.

9.1.3 Gold-Bearing Veins

Two sets of quartz veins were emplaced early in the transitional chlorite-actinolite alteration event, followed by sulfide veinlets, fracture coatings, and thin quartz veins that occupy brittle faults. The first set of quartz veins do not contain appreciable gold mineralization; however, all of the later veins and fracture coatings do. The gold-bearing veins, veinlets, and fracture coatings are confined to stacked, shallow-dipping tabular zones several feet in thickness in the altered and sheared granodiorite that parallel the Pine Grove fault.

The earlier barren quartz veins are cut by a set of gold-bearing quartz veins that are similar in appearance. The mineralized quartz veins contain pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, marcasite, and native gold as well as minor rutile and magnetite. Gold occurs as irregular grains from about 0.1 mm to several mm in size. In unoxidized material it is found either in fractures, or on the surface of, pyrite crystals, typically near chalcopyrite grains. It is also found along quartz grain boundaries or as tiny inclusions in pyrite. In oxidized samples the gold occurs as larger isolated grains in patches of iron oxide. The sulfide content in the veins rarely exceeds 10 percent and is commonly much less.

Veinlets less than a few mm thick of fine-grained, subhedral pyrite and anhedral chalcopyrite, with minor quartz, cut the gold-bearing quartz veins. The veinlets typically contain gold and are spaced a few cm apart to form irregular stockwork zones.

Thin quartz veins from about ½ to 5 inches thick occur in gouge zones in brittle faults that post-date the brittle-ductile shearing event. These veins can assay over 3 opt gold, and some of the stopes in the upper workings of the mine followed narrow, vertical zones that trended northwest or east-northeast, apparently exploiting these veins. In some places, the veins grade into, or lie adjacent to, “aplite” dikes.

Gold grades are directly proportional to the volume percent of quartz-sulfide and chalcopyrite-pyrite veins (Princehouse and Dilles, 1996). Although copper and gold are also strongly correlated, the center of gold mineralization lies at a slightly higher elevation than the center of copper mineralization, and hence the Au:Cu ratio increases with increased elevation. Princehouse and Dilles (1996) note that this slight spatial change is apparently the result of hypogene mineralization and does not appear to be the result of supergene remobilization of gold or copper. There is no evidence of copper leaching from the oxide zone, where chrysocolla- and malachite-bearing rock within 160 ft of the surface has substantially the same copper grade as the hypogene chalcopyrite-bearing rock directly below.

Oxidation extends to about 170 ft (Dircksen, 1975, citing Hill, 1915b), but the products of leaching and oxidation are erratically distributed with fresh pyrite and limonite with well-developed boxworks occurring nearly adjacent to each other (Dircksen, 1975).

9.1.4 Geochemistry

Multi-element analyses of hundreds of samples from the Wheeler deposit show that the only metals with elevated values are gold and copper. Values for other metals and other indicator elements show no significant enrichment or depletion (Jackson, 1996).

Analyses of drill cuttings from the Teck drilling show a moderate correlation between copper and gold, with gold assays as high as 1.9 opt over a 5 ft sample interval, and copper values as high as 0.88 percent. Copper averages 0.11 percent in gold-mineralized samples. The copper to gold ratio (%Cu/opt Au) for all samples is 2.4. The Au:Cu ratio increases upward in the mine (Princehouse, 1993).

9.1.5 Mineralized Body

The gold mineralization forms an elliptical shaped tabular zone measuring 1,300 ft by 1,970 ft, and about 300 ft in thickness. The gold zone lies parallel to the Pine Grove fault and its dikes, and dips less than 30° to the northeast. The body consists of one to three sub-parallel, irregular zones of anomalous gold mineralization from 10 ft to over 50 ft thick that anastomose and coalesce. Assay values can be erratic (nugget effect) within the zones, but the zone closest to the hanging wall contact contains the highest grades and shows the best continuity. Continuity in the main portion of the deposit is good. Mineralization feathers out along strike to the northwest and southeast, and pinches out abruptly down-dip. The bottom of the body lies at least 100 ft above the contact with the granite porphyry dike. Post-mineralization shearing has disrupted the body producing abundant gold-bearing breccia and gouge. Oxidation is partial and extends from the surface to the depth extent of the drilling. The uppermost portion of the mineralized body has been truncated by the Pine Grove fault, and a substantial portion of the deposit may have been displaced to the northeast.

Supergene oxidation is partial to a depth of about 164 ft, but unoxidized sulfides can be found at the surface adjacent to oxidized material (Jackson, 1996). Downward, oxidation is preferentially developed along fractures, and rocks at the surface are not appreciably more oxidized than those 164 ft in depth.

9.2 Wilson Mine

As described in Section 7.3, the mineralized granodiorite at the Wilson mine lies in several discrete slices of granodiorite within the Pine Grove fault footwall to the granite porphyry dike; the mineralization at Wilson is in a setting below that of Wheeler. Shearing and structural disruption at the Wilson mine is less intense than at the Wheeler mine. According to Jackson (1996), the fact that the Wilson deposit occurs far below the hanging wall contact of the Pine

Grove fault zone had a significant effect on the nature of the mineralization, in terms of the intensity and style of alteration and fault disruption of the mineralized body.

Photo 9-2: Wilson Deposit

9.2.1 Structure

The dike package within the Pine Grove fault zone in the vicinity of the Wilson mine strikes roughly east-west and dips from flat to 15° north. The hanging wall contact of the Pine Grove fault with the overlying sedimentary rocks of the Morgan Ranch formation is not exposed in the Wilson mine area.

9.2.2 Alteration and Gold-Bearing Veins

Alteration at the Wilson mine is similar to that found at the Wheeler, although the intensity is much weaker at Wilson. Again, potassic alteration is the most conspicuous type found. Rocks at Wilson are weakly to moderately biotized, at most. Albitization has not been recognized at Wilson, and only moderate chloritization was noted in rocks in the immediate vicinity of the outcropping mineralization at the Wilson mine.

Barren, milky-white quartz veins are common in the granodiorite but tend to be thin and discontinuous. Gold-bearing veins are similar to veins at the Wheeler, and range up to 3 ft in thickness. Veins are traceable for 50 ft or more in surface outcrops, are strongly fractured and stained with iron and copper oxides, and contain discontinuous pods to several inches of sulfide-rich, siliceous material. Assays from the drilling range as high as 1.5 opt gold over 5 ft, with copper values as high as 0.35 percent. The copper to gold ratio for all samples was 0.9, significantly lower than that at the Wheeler deposit (Jackson, 1996).

9.2.3 Mineralized Body

The mineralized body at Wilson measures 1,400 ft in strike length and 600 ft wide in plan. Gold mineralization is confined to discrete tabular zones in the granodiorite that dip between 0° and

10° north. Two or three, and in places up to six, separate, stacked mineralized zones from 10 to 60 ft thick are separated by thicker, un-mineralized rhyolite porphyry and dacite dikes. The deposit is traceable for 600 ft down-dip, and the mineralized zones extend virtually flat for at least another 1,000 ft down-dip to the north where gold-bearing veins have been encountered in drillholes. The mineralization at Wilson is much less disrupted than at the Wheeler due to a lack of significant shearing. The principal gold zone crops out in the southwestern portion of the deposit where it dips at a shallow angle to the northeast. Continuity of mineralization is locally good but become problematic in some areas.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Most current work by Lincoln at Pine Grove has been focused on drilling of the two known gold deposits, the Wheeler and the Wilson. True exploration has consisted of target definition from compilation of past work and from a soil survey conducted in 2010. Present targets are shown in FIGURE 10-1.

10.1 Rock-Chip Geochemical Targets

A review of rock-chip sampling conducted by Teck Resources in 1989 (?) has revealed several targets worthy of further work.

Southern Cross Target: Ten rock-chip samples are reported from the north-facing slope on a ridge approximately 1500 ft south of the Wheeler deposit. Six of the samples contain significant gold with corresponding elevated copper. TABLE 10-1 summarizes the rock-chip assays.

TABLE 10-1: Summary of Southern Cross Rock-Chip Assays
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Sample Number	Gold Assay	Copper Assay
3606	0.022 ppm	30.2 ppm
3608	0.001 ppm	80.6 ppm
3609	**8.72 ppm**	2794 ppm
PDS-4	0.030 ppm	1900 ppm
PDS-5	**8.43 ppm**	2400 ppm
PDS-6	**2.013 opt**	1420 ppm
PDS-7	**0.535 ppm**	51 ppm
PDS-8	0.100 ppm	1580 ppm
PDS-9	**6.12 ppm**	1580 ppm
PGR-133	**1.61 ppm**	No Data

Lincoln plans to further develop the Southern Cross target by geologic mapping, rock-chip sampling, and a soil survey.

Wilson Long Tunnel Target: Teck identified this old mine working which is located approximately 4000 ft northeast of the Wilson deposit. The collapsed adit is in favorable granodiorite host rock. Teck took four rock samples from the finger dump and one sample returned 1.58 ppm gold and 99 ppm copper. Lincoln plans to conduct follow-up exploration in this area.

WS-6 Target: This target is located on the north side of Pine Grove Creek in a wedge of prospective granodiorite, approximately 1700 ft east of the Wilson deposit. Teck drillhole WS-6 and encountered near-surface gold mineralization from 0 to 45 ft grading 0.0434 opt gold and 87 ppm copper. A single 8-ft horizontal rock-chip sampled collected by Kinross in 2009 near the drill site contained 2.37 ppm gold. Two rock-chip samples collected by US Gold Corp. in 2011 contained 5.06 and 3.52 ppm gold, respectively. This target warrants further surface sampling and follow-up drilling.

10.2 Soil Geochemical Targets

Savage Area Targets: In July and August of 2010, Lincoln conducted a soil geochemical survey for gold and copper. The survey was largely conducted along the western portion of the Wilson patented claims. Twenty-one (21) soil sample lines were oriented in a north-south direction and spaced 100 ft apart. A total of 857 soil samples were collected at 50-ft sample stations from the "B" horizon, where possible. Assay results show six discrete gold-in-soil anomalies which are oriented in a north-south direction (FIGURE 10-1). Gold anomalies #1 and #2 are in an area of historic underground mining with several Lincoln drillholes that contain narrow, high-grade gold intercepts. These anomalies have coincident copper anomalies. Gold anomalies #3 and #4 are directly above old underground workings and have not been dilled. Gold anomalies #5 and #6 have coincident copper anomalies and are associated with surface prospects. These anomalies may reflect the up-dip extension of low-angle gold mineralization. There are also two, low-amplitude, linear, NW-trending, gold anomalies, #7 and #8, which may reflect structural gold zones. Lincoln intends to drill test the gold anomalies. (see FIGRURE 10-1)

10.3 Geologic Targets

Scott's Canyon Target: This target is an area of past mining activity and is located approximately 4200 ft north of the Wilson deposit (FIGURE 10-1). Several levels of collapsed adits are present that head southward towards the Wilson deposit. No surface sample data are available at this time. Teck drilled one vertical hole in the general area with no significant gold intercepts. The local geology consists of prospective granodiorite with copper-stained material on the local dumps. Owing to the significant amount of past workings and favorable geology, Lincoln believes that additional exploration work is warranted for this area.

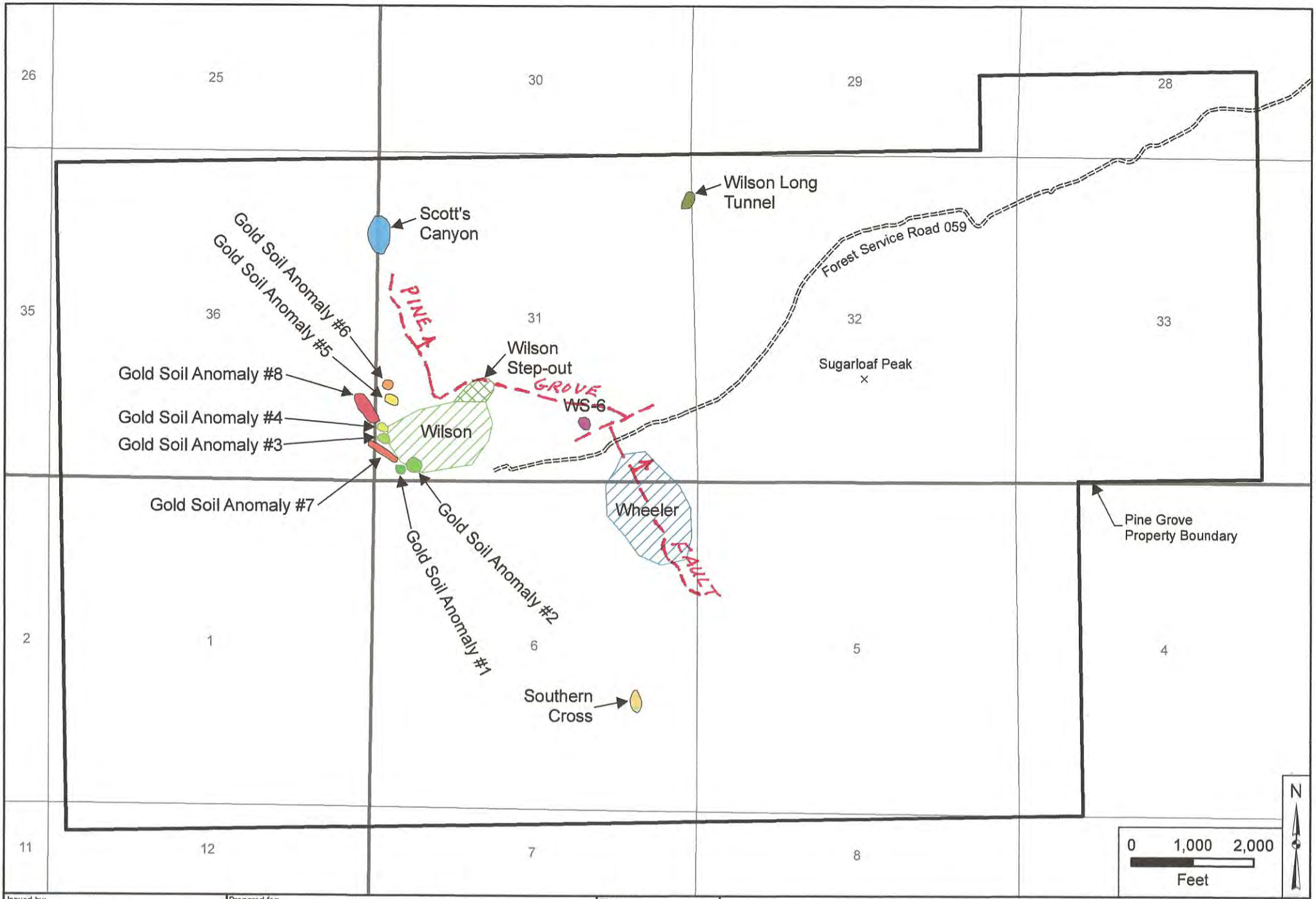
10.4 Step-Out Target

Wilson Step-Out Target: Gold mineralization remains open in the northeastern portion of the Wilson deposit. Vertical drillhole WS-17, approximately 500 ft from the last row of holes on the Wilson, contains 45 ft grading 0.030 opt gold from 205 to 250 ft. This area has potential for a significant extension of gold mineralization northward towards drillhole WS-17 and beyond. Lincoln plans to drill test this area. Lincoln drilling will also offset vertical drillhole WL-68 which contains 5 ft grading 12.95 ppm gold from 180 to 185 ft and a contiguous 15 ft grading 0.177 opt gold from 185 to 200 ft.

10.5 Generative Exploration Work

Lincoln is continuing to identify prospective areas at Pine Grove and plans to conduct additional detail geologic mapping, rock-chip sampling, soil sampling, and photo interpretation. Lincoln geologists believe that 80% of the property remains prospective to discovery of new resources.

Lincoln plans to conduct sampling, geologic mapping, and a soil geochemical survey on the ridge to further develop the target.



Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: **Lincoln Mining**	File Name: Fig10-1.mxd	Figure 10-1
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	Primary Exploration Targets Pine Grove Gold Project
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 11/30/2010	

11.0 DRILLING

Since modern exploration of the Pine Grove Hills began in the late 1960s, Quintana, Teck, and Lincoln are known to have drilled on the property. Tt has no information on the single hole drilled by Quintana, as reported in Section 6.1.2. A total of 273 holes (87,977 ft) have been drilled on the Pine Grove property. TABLE 11-1 and FIGURE 11-1 summarizes the drilling by Teck and Lincoln since 1989.

TABLE 11-1: Summary of Known Drilling at Pine Grove
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Location	Type	No. of Holes	Total Footage
Quintana			
Wilson Mine	RC?	1	400
Teck Resources			
Wheeler Mine	RC	97	33,608
	Core	2	614
Wilson Mine	RC	62	18,775
District Exploration	RC	29	15,105
Total		190	68,102
Lincoln Gold US Corp.			
Wheeler Mine	RC	33	7,295
	Core*	4	769
Wilson Mine	RC	41	11,061
	Core*	4	740
Total		82	19,865

*Two holes in each deposit not yet analyzed for metallurgical testing

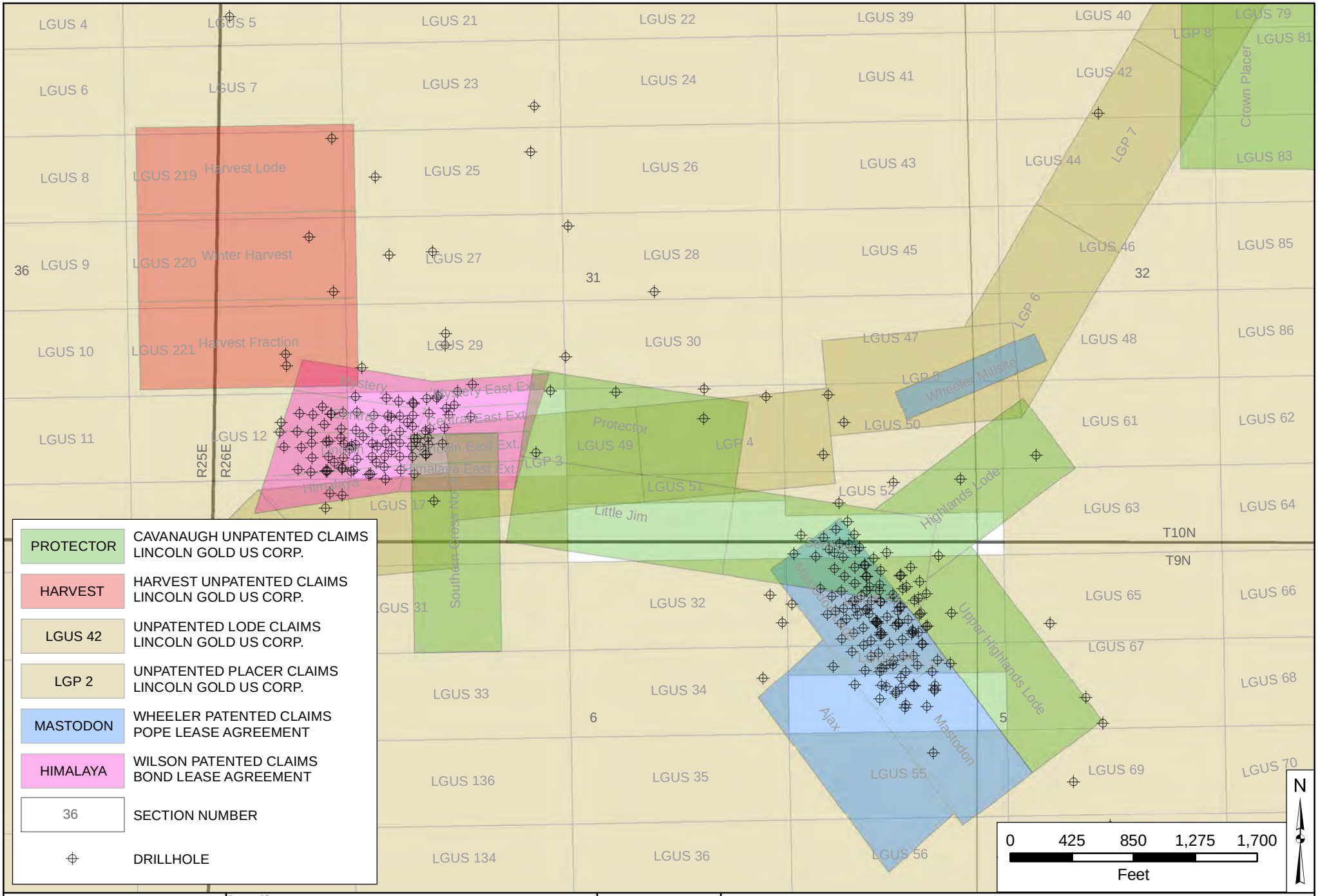
11.1 Drilling by Prior Operators

The following information on drilling prior to 2008 was largely taken from the 2007 and 2008 technical reports (Stone, 2007, 2008) with additional information provided by Lincoln.

The only historical records of drilling on the property relate to an exploration program undertaken by Teck from 1988 to 1992. During this period, Teck drilled 188 RC holes and two core holes in the district, as outlined in TABLE 11-1. The bulk of the drilling was concentrated at the Wheeler and Wilson mines, where vertical RC holes and some angle holes were collared on roughly 115 foot-spaced grids that cover the two mineralized areas. Holes were also drilled around the grids to attempt to identify the margins of the mineralization. Lincoln reports that they have no details on Teck's drilling contractors or the type of equipment used, except that they are aware that a track drill was used.

Following completion of vertical grid drilling, RC angle holes were drilled through the mineralized zones. At the Wheeler mine, the angle holes were situated at roughly 115 foot intervals in the hanging wall and drilled to the southwest, covering about 980 feet of the strike of the mineralization. The holes were angled at 60° to intersect the mineralized zones at 90°. A few angle holes were drilled down-dip to the northeast from the footwall side as well, to test for steeper mineralization controls. At the Wilson mine, the mineralization is essentially flat so angle drilling was not necessary to intercept the mineralized zones at 90 degrees. However, six angle

holes were drilled at 230 foot intervals along the deposit to test for the presence of steeper mineralization controls.



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350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax

Prepared for:	***Lincoln Mining***
Project:	Pine Grove Gold Project
Project Location:	Lyon County, Nevada, USA
File Name:	Fig11-1.mxd
Project Number:	114-311058
Date of Issue:	11/29/2010

Figure 11-1

Drillhole Location Map
Pine Grove Gold Project

In addition, 29 district exploration holes were drilled between and around the two mineralized areas for exploration purposes.

Drilling was carried out by professional drilling contractors using industry-standard drilling equipment. The drilling and sampling were supervised by Teck professional personnel. Down-the-hole hammer bits were used throughout. Drilling was conducted dry when possible; however, water was occasionally injected, when conditions required, in order to avoid sample contamination. The bulk of the drilling was done dry, and water injection typically occurred only at depth in the holes. Sample recovery from the RC drilling was considered good. Lincoln reports that Teck did not conduct any down-hole surveys of their drillholes. No other details on the Teck drilling were available at the time of writing this report.

11.2 Drilling by Lincoln Gold US Corp.

11.2.1 Metallurgical Drilling

The following information has been taken from the 2008 technical report (Stone, 2008) with additional information provided by Lincoln and from other sources as cited.

Core Drilling – 2008 In January through February 2008, Lincoln drilled four core holes to acquire mineralized material for metallurgical testing. Major Drilling America Inc. ("Major") of Carlin, Nevada, was the drilling contractor, using a truck-mounted LF140 core-rig. Large-diameter PQ (85 mm diameter) core and HQ (63.5 mm diameter) core were recovered. Two core holes (WL10A, WL34A) were drilled on the Wilson deposit, and two core holes (WR2A, WR82A) were drilled on the Wheeler deposit for a total of 799 feet. Drilling conditions were extremely difficult due to zones of shattered rock and clays. Mine workings (voids 5 to 7 ft) were encountered in both holes on the Wilson deposit. The core was logged on site, and all core was assayed. Lincoln reports that all of the mineralized core was consumed in five column-leach tests at McClelland Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada.

An effort was made to position the core holes in mineralized zones adjacent (± 10 ft) to existing RC drillholes completed by Teck. Core hole numbers reflect the adjacent Teck drillhole number with the addition of the letter "A".

Core Drilling – 2010 An additional four, shallow, vertical HQ core holes were completed in December 2010 for metallurgical samples. The drilling contractor was KB Drilling Company, Inc. of Virginia City, NV using a KMB 1.4 Versa Drill mounted on a Hatachi CG70 rubber track chasis and rated at 2,100 ft for PQ core. Two holes were drilled on the Wheeler (WR-131c, WR-132c) and two holes were drilled on the Wilson (WL-104c, WL-105c) for a total footage of 710 ft. Data from these holes were not available at the time of this Technical Report.

11.2.2 Confirmation and Edge Drilling

Lincoln initiated RC drilling in November 2009 to confirm past RC drilling by Teck Resources on both the Wheeler and Wilson deposits and to test the edges of the two deposits on the patented claims. The first phase of RC drilling by Lincoln was conducted using a track-mounted Drill Tech Model D25K with 4.0-inch pipe and 4.75-inch to 5.25-inch drill bits. The air compressor was 900cfm/350psi. The mast was capable of handling 20 ft rods. A second phase of RC drilling was conducted using a DLD 1000 mounted on a Cat E-70E with a separate carriage for the compressor and rotary splitter. The rod diameter was 4.0 inches and the bit diameter was 4.5-inch to 5.25-inch. The air compressor was 900cfm/350psi.

Initial drilling commenced in November 2009 and was completed in February 2010. Drilling was resumed in July 2010 but was shut down shortly thereafter due to poor driller performance. Diversified Drilling LLC ("Diversified Drilling") of Missoula, MT was contracted for both phases of drilling. All drilling was "wet" (water injected) owing to State of Nevada requirements. A face-return RC hammer bit was used as the primary bit and a Tricone bit with skirt was used occasionally when poor ground conditions were encountered. All holes were collared using a 15-ft length of casing. At the completion of each drillhole, the hole was plugged with a 10-ft cement cap and a 12-inch wooden stake with a scribed hole number of a metal label placed into the cement. All holes were surveyed by Summit Engineering of Reno, NV utilizing Nevada State Plane Coordinates (in feet). Owing to the shallow nature of the RC holes, no down-hole surveys were conducted. A total of 74 RC holes were drilled in 2010 for 18,356 ft with an average hole depth of 248 ft. Forty-one holes were drilled on the Wilson and 33 holes were drilled on the Wheeler (two holes lost).

To confirm Teck RC drilling on the Wilson deposit, 11 RC holes were drilled largely as "five spots" (in middle of box of four Teck holes). In addition, two metallurgical core holes were drilled on the Wilson in 2008 that semi-twined Teck RC holes WL-10 and WL-34. To confirm Teck RC drilling on the Wheeler deposit, 11 RC holes were also drilled largely as "five spots". In addition, two metallurgical core holes were drilled on the Wheeler in 2008 that semi-twinned Teck RC holes WR-2 and WR-82.

Edge drilling on the Wilson patent encountered significant gold which warrants follow-up drilling. Edge drilling on the Wheeler patent did not identify significant gold.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 Drilling by Prior Operators

There is no information regarding the sampling method and approach for the single hole drilled by Quintana in the late 1960's. All information presented for prior operators is in regard to the 188 RC holes and two core holes drilled by Teck Resources. None of the Teck drillhole cuttings, core, assay rejects, assay pulps, and chip trays remain. Much of the following information has been taken from the technical report by Stone (2008).

12.1.1 RC Sampling Procedures - Teck Resources

RC drillholes completed during Teck's exploration programs were sampled over the entire length of most holes at regular intervals of 5 ft. For the vertical drilling at the Wheeler mine, where the mineralization dips at 30 degrees, the samples represent a true length of about 4 ft. The angle holes at the Wheeler intercepted the mineralization at 90 degrees, and these samples represent true widths. Because the mineralization at the Wilson mine is essentially flat, samples there represent true widths.

All of the material returned by the drill from each sample interval was collected in 5-gallon buckets by personnel from the drilling company under the supervision of a Teck geologist. The samples were then divided with a Jones (?) splitter to produce two sample splits, each weighing roughly 11 to 22 pounds for each sample interval. The sample splits were transferred to olefin sample bags and labeled on the outside in permanent marker with the drillhole number and footage. The bagged sample splits were then piled in two separate areas at the drill site.

One set of sample splits (the "assay sample") was transported to Chemex Lab's sample receiving facility in Sparks, Nevada. The assay samples were transported to the lab at the end of each day, or every other day at the most. At the beginning of the program, the assay samples were transported to the lab by Teck personnel directly from the drill site. Later in the drilling program, personnel from the lab picked up the samples each day.

The other pile of samples (the "second splits") remained at the drill site where some samples from each hole were selected for check assaying at various times during the drilling program. At the end of the program the second splits were retrieved from the drill sites and discarded.

A handful of material from each sample interval was collected by the supervising geologist as the sample was collected and split. The material was examined and described on a logging sheet at the drill site. A portion of the material was transferred to a plastic chip-tray and labeled. The chip trays were transported to Teck's office in Reno, Nevada for storage.

12.1.2 Core Drilling Sampling Procedure - Teck Resources

Two core holes, WD-1 and WD-2, were drilled by Teck on the Wheeler deposit. No core drilling was conducted on the Wilson deposit. There is no surviving description of the Teck sampling procedure. The top of each hole (15 to 19 ft) was rotary drilled to set casing. All information is taken from detail Teck core logs. Core recoveries are summarized below:

- WD-1: Vertical, total depth 314 ft. Up-hole core recoveries were poor in gouge zones with typical recoveries of 25 To 65% with the worst interval of 6%. Biotized granodiorite had acceptable recoveries on the order of 95 to 100%. Andesite recoveries ranged from 40 to 66%. Mineralized zones in granodiorite with quartz veinlets and gouge had variable recoveries ranging from 25% to 70% and locally up to 100%. Core recovery became noticeably better (95-100%) below 100 ft in hole depth.

- WD-2: Vertical, total depth 300 ft. Overall core recoveries are excellent with most at 100%. Core recovery in the overlying Morgan Ranch Formation (sedimentrary breccia and marl) was 100%. Core recovery in the underlying granodiorite was mostly 100%. Mineralized zones were spotty with recoveries from 80 to 100%.

12.1.3 Sample Quality – Teck Resources

Tt believes that Teck's RC sample quality meets industry standards and has been verified by RC drilling conducted by Lincoln. RC 5-ft sample intervals are appropriate. Tt also believes that Teck's core sampling meets industry standards for quality. Core sample intervals were determined by rock type and mineralization. Overall, Tt believes that the sampling was conducted in a careful and professional manner and that the samples are representative of the mineralized material that was drilled.

12.2 Drilling by Lincoln Gold US Corp.

Core drilling for metallurgical samples was conducted in 2008 with two shallow, vertical holes completed on the Wilson deposit and one vertical hole and one angle hole completed on the Wheeler deposit for a combined total of 799 ft. An additional four core holes were drilled for metallurgical samples in late 2010. Two vertical holes were cored on the Wilson deposit and two vertical holes were cored on the Wheeler deposit for a combined total of 710 ft. Data from these last four core holes remains pending. In 2009-2010, 41 RC holes were drilled on the Wilson deposit and 33 were drilled on the Wheeler deposit for a total of 18,356 ft.

12.2.1 Core Drilling Sampling Procedures - Lincoln

After each core run, PQ and/or HQ core was carefully removed from the core barrel by the drill crew and put into waxed cardboard core boxes. Core run intervals were clearly marked on wooden dividers within each box. Both the box and lid were clearly marked with the hole number, box number, and core interval. When full, each core box was tied shut with heavy duty string. After each drill shift, the Lincoln project geologist personally transported the core to a locked storage facility in Yerington, NV. At the storage facility, the core was photographed by the geologist and logged. The core was later transported by Lincoln personnel directly to McClelland Laboratories Inc. ("McClelland") in Sparks, NV. At McClelland, a Lincoln geologist selected 40 hand-sized core specimens of various rock units for density measurements. The geologist also determined intervals for assay. The core was crushed by McClelland to an appropriate size from which splits were sent to ALS Chemex in Reno, NV for gold analyses (fire assay with AA finish). Subsequent assay data were used to determine mineralized zones which were composited from the core for column leach testing by McClelland. One core hole from the Wilson deposit, hole WL-10A, did not provided an adequate volume of mineralization for column leach testing. All other holes provided sufficient material for five column leach tests. No intact core survived the metallurgical testing program.

Two core holes, WR-2A and WR-82A, were drilled on the Wheeler deposit for metallurgical samples. These holes were semi-twins of RC holes WR-2 and WR-82.

- WR-2A: Vertical, total depth 149 ft. Gold mineralization was present in multiple zones throughout the hole. Nearly the entire hole was in highly broken granodiorite. Overall core recoveries were on 70 to 80% with short internal zones of 90 to 100%.
- WR-82A: Angle (-45°), total depth 250 ft. Gold mineralization was present in multiple zones throughout the hole. Core recovery in the overlying Morgan Ranch Formation was good at 90 to 100%. Mineralized zones below the Morgan Ranch

were badly broken with core recoveries of 50 to 70% with local intervals of 80 to 100%.

Two core holes, WL-10A and WR-34A, were drilled on the Wilson deposit for metallurgical samples. These holes were semi-twins of RC holes WL-10 and WL-24.

- WR-10A: Vertical, total depth 199 ft. Sparse gold mineralization was encountered. Core recovery up hole in the rhyolite porphyry was 60 to 80%. Core recovery in the underlying granodiorite was good at 90 to 100%.
- WR-34A: Vertical, total depth 201 ft. Core recovery in the overlying rhyolite porphyry was about 60%. The rhyolite was highly broken. Similarly, the "pink" feldspar porphyry was highly broken with recoveries on the order of 60%. Overall core recovery in the granodiorite was good at 90 to 100%. Core recovery in the broken mineralized zones ranged from 50 to 60%.

Data for Wilson 2010 core holes WL-104c and WL-105c and Wheeler 2010 core holes WR-131c and WR-132c remain pending at the time of this report.

12.2.2 RC Drilling Sampling Procedures - Lincoln

All holes were sampled at 5-ft intervals except in cases where there was a change from hammer bit to tricone bit or where mine workings and voids were encountered. Owing to 15 ft of casing in each hole, the first three samples in each hole were collected dry. All sampling below the casing was done "wet" as per Nevada State law. All sampling and drilling were done under the supervision of Lincoln geologists or experienced field technicians trained by Lincoln geologists. A sample log sheet was made for each drillhole that included down-hole sample intervals with sample numbers, the certified standards, blanks and duplicates insertion depths, time of rod changes, depth of hole, presence of voids or recovery problems, and other pertinent information. When each hole was completed, information on the field sheet was entered into an excel worksheet to provide electronic format and backup copy.

Wilson holes WL-63 through WL-96 and Wheeler holes WR-98 through WR-112 were sampled in the following manner. Rock cuttings were discharged from the center return tube into a cyclone and then through a rotary wet splitter where the sample was separated into waste discharge and assay sample discharge tubes. The volume of material directed to the assay side of the splitter was controlled by "sample dividers" as to not overflow the 5 gallon buckets catching the sample. The remainder of the sample was discharged as waste. A "Y" splitter was used at the sample discharge side of the wet splitter to capture the primary "assay" sample of and a "duplicate" sample. After decanting the water and drying the samples in a lab oven, sample weights were commonly 7 to 12 lbs. The assay sample was always collected from the same side of the "Y" splitter. A sample for geologic logging was always collected from the waste discharge side of the wet splitter. Sample bags were labeled with consecutive numbers down the hole for each sample interval. Within each sample interval a "duplicate" sample was given the same number as the primary assay sample with the addition of the letter "d." Duplicate samples were collected for additional analyses and metallurgical work. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream in 50-g plastic sample packets and is further discussed in Section 13. All drill samples were transported by Lincoln staff to the Yerington field office where they were inspected and prepared for transport to ALS Chemex in Reno, NV. All drill samples were kept under lock and key. ALS Chemex made weekly trips for sample pickup.

Owing to an increasing awareness of a "nugget effect," Lincoln determined that larger RC drill samples would produce more reliable gold assay results. Wilson holes WL-97 through WL-103 and Wheeler holes WR-113 through WR-130 were sampled in the following manner. Rock

cuttings were discharged from the center return tube into a cyclone and then through a rotary wet splitter where the sample was separated into waste discharge and assay sample discharge tubes. No “duplicate” sample was collected and the size of the primary assay sample was increased so as to nearly fill a 5-gallon bucket. After decanting the water and drying the samples in a lab oven, sample weights were commonly 15 to 40 lbs.

12.2.3 Sample Quality - Lincoln

Lincoln core drilling produced adequate and representative mineralized sample for two 8-inch and three 4-inch column leach tests conducted at McClelland Laboratories (see Section 16). The core also verified the geology and mineralization in adjacent RC drillholes. Tt believes that the quality of Lincoln’s RC drillhole samples meets industry standards and is acceptable for confirmation of past Teck RC holes. Rock units and mineralized zones encountered in Lincoln’s RC drillholes correlate reasonably well with those identified in past Teck RC drillholes. Overall, Tt believes that Lincoln sampling was conducted in a careful and professional manner and that the samples are representative of the mineralized material that was drilled.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

13.1 Drilling by Prior Operators - Teck Resources

The following information is summarized from various documents from Teck Resources and written communication with Mr. Phil Jackson, ex-Teck project geologist (June 27, 2008).

13.1.1 Sample Preparation and Analyses - Teck Resources

Teck Resources submitted all of their RC drill cuttings to Chemex Labs, Inc. in Sparks, NV over a period beginning in October 1989 through February 1991. Chemex Labs, now ALS Chemex Labs, is an ISO certified, Quality Management System registered facility and runs a variety of internal certified standards, blanks, and check assays. No aspect of the sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, or associate of Teck Resources.

Teck RC drill samples were assayed for gold and copper, with assumed waste rock intervals not assayed in several holes. Initial oven-dried sample weights commonly ranged from 4 to 10+ lbs. Using standard preparation methods, gold was assayed by 1-assay-ton fire assays with AA finish. Most gold assay results were reported in ounces gold per ton (oz Au/t). No information is available on the method of copper analyses. Copper assays were reported in ppm copper. Assay rejects and pulps were returned to Teck Resources; none of these materials remain. Copies of all original Certificates of Analysis and drillhole logs are available.

13.1.2 Check Assaying - Teck Resources

Teck Resources conducted a check assay program only on samples from the Wheeler deposit. No samples from the Wilson deposit were involved. Check assaying was accomplished at the Wheeler in four phases:

- Phase 1 – Check assays on 47 samples from Wheeler underground panel samples and pulps
- Phase 2 – Check assays on 24 pulp samples from 14 RC drill holes from initial Wheeler drilling
- Phase 3 – Check assays on fine and coarse fractions from second splits from RC drill samples (45 samples)
- Phase 4 – Check assays on larger samples, finer crushing, larger pulps, and larger assay charges on 158 samples from 23 holes in the second round of RC drilling on the Wheeler

The primary laboratory in all check assay phases was Chemex Labs in Sparks, NV. Additional laboratories utilized in the various phases of check assaying were GSI Labs in Sparks, NV and American Assay Labs in Sparks, NV.

Phase 1 check assays on the Wheeler underground samples produced acceptable results for a deposit containing discrete gold grains with non-uniform distribution. The check assays are fairly consistent across grade. Check assay pulps show an overall correlation coefficient of 0.982 (Chemex vs GSI) and 0.893 (Chemex vs American Assay). Check assays in the higher portion of the deposit (6,715 level) showed better reproducibility than did samples from the lower level (6,600 level).

Phase 2 check assays on 24 RC drill hole pulps (Chemex vs American Assay) show an overall correlation coefficient of 0.907 with oxidized samples showing 0.914 and unoxidized samples showing 0.806.

Phase 3 check assays showed an overall correlation coefficient of 0.889, oxidized 0.916, and unoxidized 0.708 (Chemex vs American Assay). Screen analyses revealed that original assays on the >10 mesh fraction correlate better with their check assays (0.951) than did the correlation of original assays on the <10 mesh fraction with their check assays (0.906). It was also determined that larger pulps improved the reproducibility of assays.

Phase 4 check assays suggested that larger, 2-kg pulps with 5-assay ton fire assays would produce the most reliable assays. This would require collecting all of the material from 5-ft drillhole sample intervals in 5-gallon buckets.

Teck Resources concluded that consistent variations seen in the check assay results likely reflect the natural variability of gold in the rocks, rather than problems with the sampling, preparation, or assaying procedures. Considering that the Wheeler deposit mine core holes contain visible gold, the check assay program appears to give acceptable reproducible results, and indicates a satisfactory level of accuracy in the assays.

13.1.3 Security - Teck Resources

Drill samples were safeguarded on site by Teck personnel until they were transferred to Chemex Labs in Reno, NV. Periodically, a Chemex truck picked up the samples and transported them to the lab. Chemex was responsible for safeguarding the samples under their control. Given the competence of Teck Resources, sample security is presumed to have been excellent.

13.1.4 Quality Control - Teck Resources

Teck Resources did not include certified reference material (blanks and standards) in their sample stream. Teck conducted significant check assaying at the Wheeler deposit but none at the Wilson deposit. Duplicate samples were not included in the check assaying program.

13.1.5 Statement of Adequacy - Teck Resources

All Teck work was completed prior to the establishment of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 in February 2001. Although Teck conducted an extensive check assay program, they lacked a formal quality control program with certified reference material (standards, blanks) and duplicates. Tt believes that all work was done in a professional manner but does not meet the standards required by NI 43-101.

13.2 Drilling by Lincoln Gold US Corp.

The following information was provided by Lincoln professional staff.

13.2.1 Sample Preparation and Analyses - Lincoln

All RC drill samples were delivered to ALS Chemex Labs Inc. in Reno, NV. The Nevada laboratory is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited for gold assays and a Quality Management System registered facility and runs a variety of internal certified standards, banks, and check assays. No aspect of sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director, or associate of Lincoln.

Initial dry sample weights were about 7 to 12 lbs. Later in the drill program, Lincoln ceased collecting duplicate samples and the primary sample weights increased to about 15 to 40 lbs. All Lincoln samples were analyzed for gold and copper.

All drill samples were logged into the lab system and inventoried to confirm correctness of the sample transmittal sheet. Samples were then dried under high temperature (code DRY-21) and

weighed. After weighing, the samples were fine crushed to 70% <2 mm (code CRU-31) and then split with a Boyd Rotary Splitter (code SPL-22Y). The 1000 g split was then pulverized to 85% <70 um (code PUL-32).

Gold was analyzed by a 30-gram 1-assay ton fire assay with AA finish (code Au-AA23). Samples returning over 10 grams per ton gold (over limit) were re-assayed by fire assay with gravimetric finish (code Au-GRA21). Gold assay results are reported in ounces Au per ton.

Copper was analyzed by inductively coupled plasma with atomic emission spectroscopy ("ICP-AES"). Samples were digested by a four acid "near total" digestion method and analyzed by ICP-AES (code ME-ICP61). Assays over 10,000 ppm Cu (over limit) were re-run with a higher copper assay method (code Cu-OG62). All copper assays are reported in ppm.

13.2.2 Check Assaying - Lincoln

Lincoln ran three check assay programs on samples from the Lincoln's RC drilling.

- Program 1: Same-lab (ALS Chemex) duplicate pulp assays from 63 drillholes (249 samples). Gold, FIGURE 13-1a. Copper, FIGURE 13-1b.
- Program 2: Second-lab (Inspectorate America) assays on new pulps from rejects from 63 drillholes (286 samples). Gold, FIGURE 13-1c. Copper, FIGURE 13-1d.
- Program 3: Screen assays (ALS Chemex) on samples from 11 drillholes (28 samples). FIGURE 13-1e.

The figures show a generally good correlation between different checks, with a lowest accuracy of 80% (RMS 0.796). Copper assays were the most reliable, with RMS errors of 0.961 to 0.992. Gold assays were less accurate, but within tolerable RMS errors of 0.796 to 0.828. The difference between the gold and copper assays can be explained by the large nugget effect that is present at Pine Grove.

13.2.3 Security - Lincoln

At the end of each drill shift, all samples were removed from the drill site by the project geologist or geotechnician and taken to a secure warehouse and office facility maintained by Lincoln in Yerington, Nevada. At the warehouse, all samples were inventoried and prepared for transport to ALS Chemex in Reno, NV. Upon completion of five to six holes, ALS Chemex picked up the samples and transported them by truck to their lab in Reno. Security of the samples was the responsibility of ALS Chemex once the samples were removed from the Lincoln facility in Yerington. Sample security procedures are very tight at ALS Chemex.

All sample rejects and pulps have been returned to Lincoln and are presently stored in Lincoln's field office-storage facility in Yerington, NV. When no Lincoln personnel are present, the facility gate and building are locked.

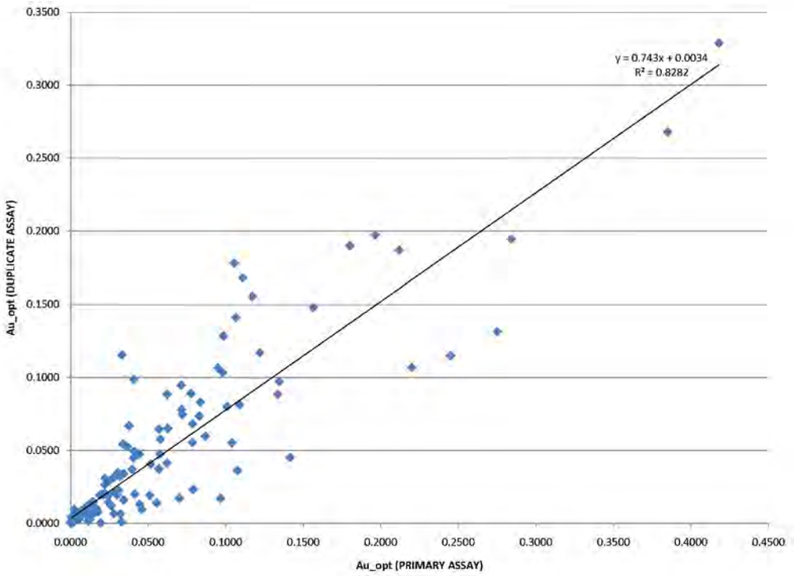

FIGURE 13-1a: Scatter Plot Primary vs Duplicate Au Samples

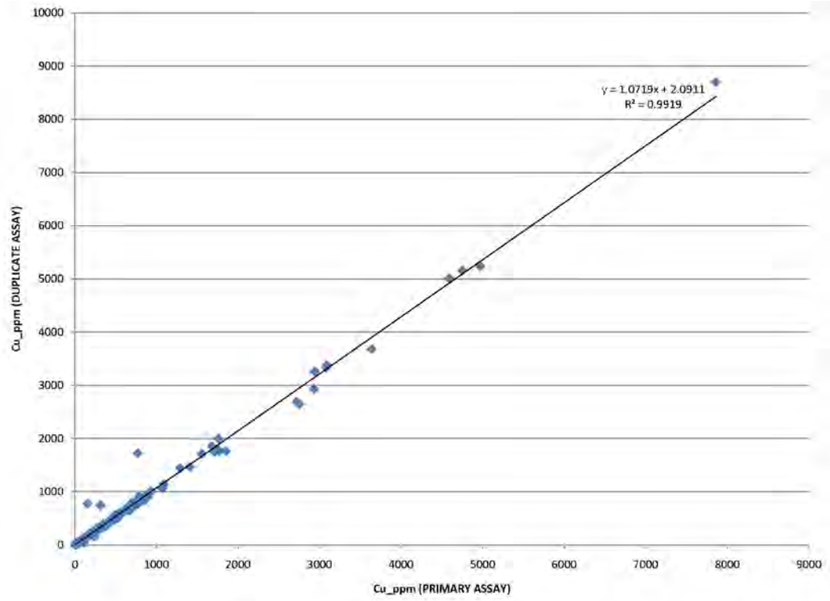

FIGURE 13-1b: Scatter Plot Primary vs Duplicate Cu Samples

FIGURE 13-1c: Scatter Plot ALS vs Inspectorate Au Samples

FIGURE 13-1d: Scatter Plot ALS vs Inspectorate Cu Samples

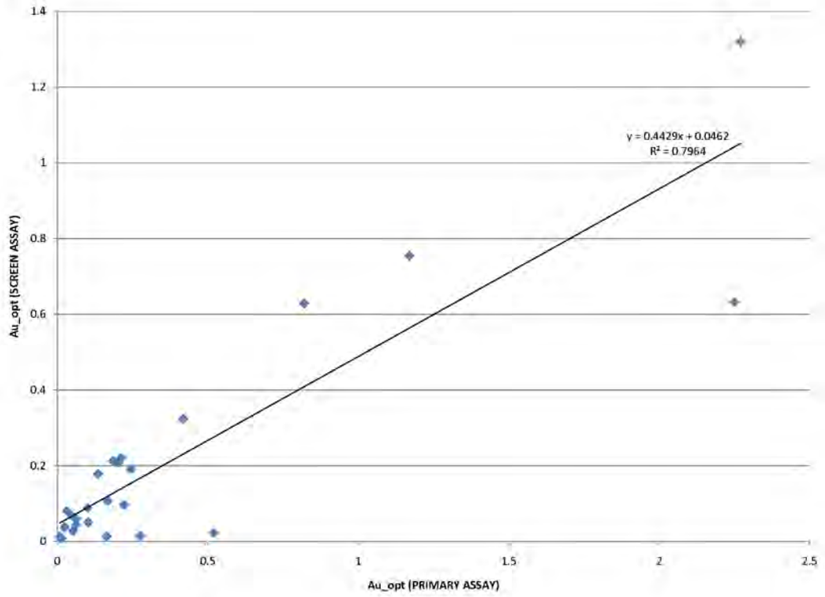

FIGURE 13-1e: Scatter Plot Primary vs Screen Au Samples

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	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 12/16/2010

Figure 13-1
Check Assaying
Pine Grove Gold Project

13.2.4 Quality Control - Lincoln

Lincoln utilized certified reference material (standards and blanks) and two check assay programs as its primary quality control for the RC drilling at Pine Grove. The check assay programs are described in Section 13.2.2. Duplicate drill samples were also collected.

Certified reference material was purchased from WCM Minerals of Burnaby, B.C., Canada. This material consisted of granitic rock containing gold and copper values associated with porphyry copper mineralization and is similar to the granodiorite host rock at Pine Grove which contains both gold and copper. Four certified gold-copper standards were utilized which contained values of 0.008, 0.033, 0.083, and 0.127 oz Au/t (FIGURE 13-2a through 13-2d). The standards also contained 0.21, 0.31, 0.35, and 1.06% copper (FIGURE 13-3a through 13-3d). A single blank was utilized with a certified assay of <5ppb gold and 3 ppm copper. The standards and blanks were provided in 50-g plastic packets. The figures show results less than a 3% deviation from the known value in most cases, with a few outliers less than a 5% deviation.

Standards and blanks were entered into the RC drilling sample stream on roughly 100 ft intervals and/or where deemed appropriate by the geologist or geotechnician. Standards were numbered as part of the normal drillhole sample sequence and identified in a drillhole sample record. Standards represent approximately 5% (1 in 20) of all samples submitted for assay. Blanks represent approximately 2% (1 in 50) of all samples. Duplicate samples were collected in the initial phase of drilling and designated by original sample number followed by a “d.”

ALS Chemex also ran sample preparation and analytical quality control for every sample batch. These controls included sieve measurements and the inclusion of blanks, certified standards and analytical duplicates. Crushing (code CRU-QC) and pulverizing (code PUL-QC) tests are routinely run to test preparation. For regular fire assay methods, ALS Chemex runs two standards, 3 duplicates, and one blank for a rack size of 84 samples. For regular ICP-AES assay methods, the lab runs two standards, one duplicate, and one blank for a rack of 40 samples. These data are reported in a *QC Certificate of Analysis* for each hole drilled by Lincoln at Pine Grove and are all available.

13.2.5 Statement of Adequacy – Lincoln

Tt believes that sampling, sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures conducted by Lincoln have been in a professional manner and meet the standards set by Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

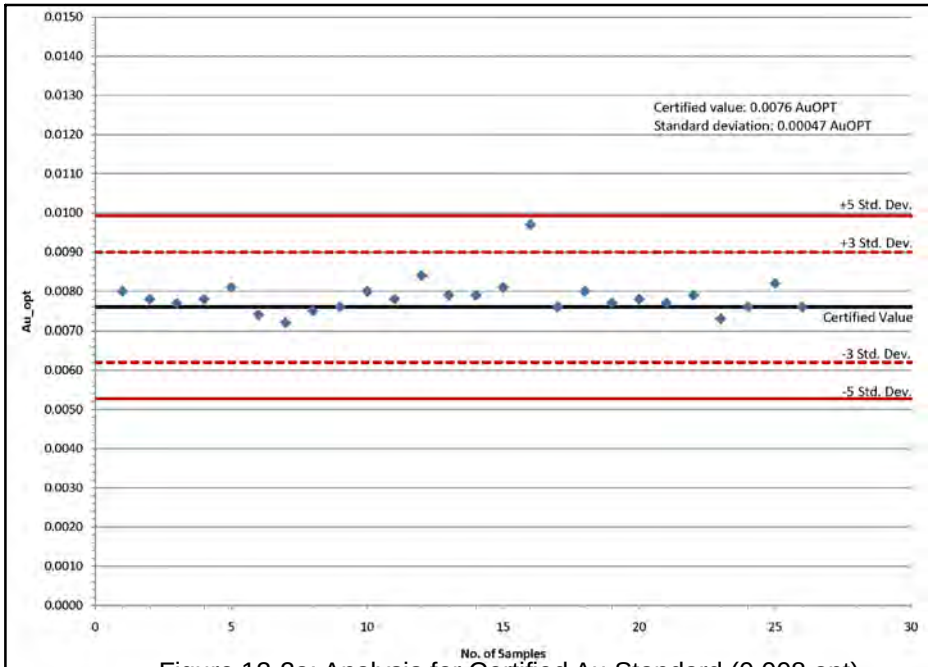

Figure 13-2a: Analysis for Certified Au Standard (0.008 opt)

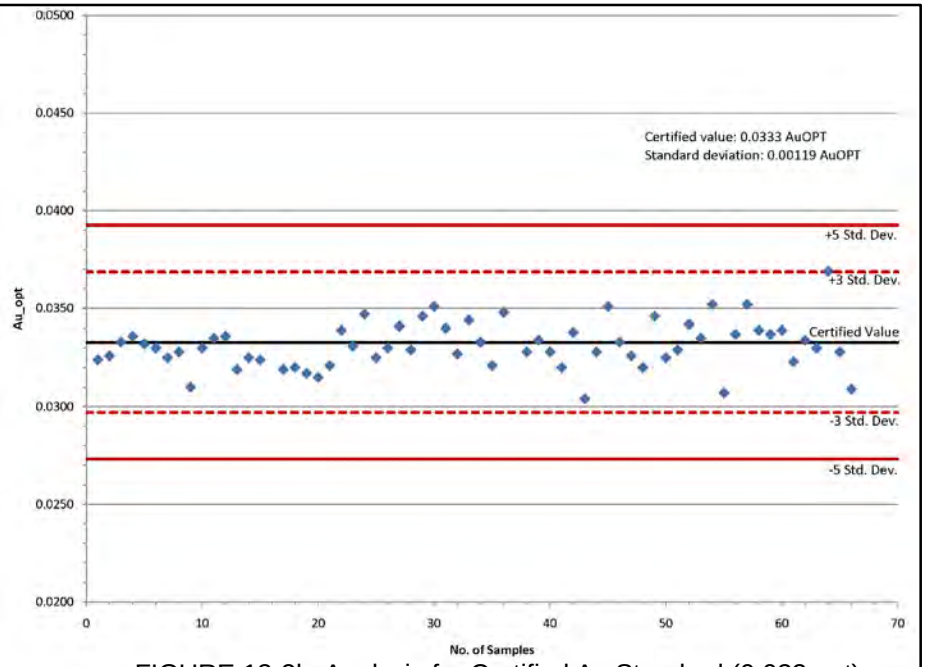

FIGURE 13-2b: Analysis for Certified Au Standard (0.033 opt)

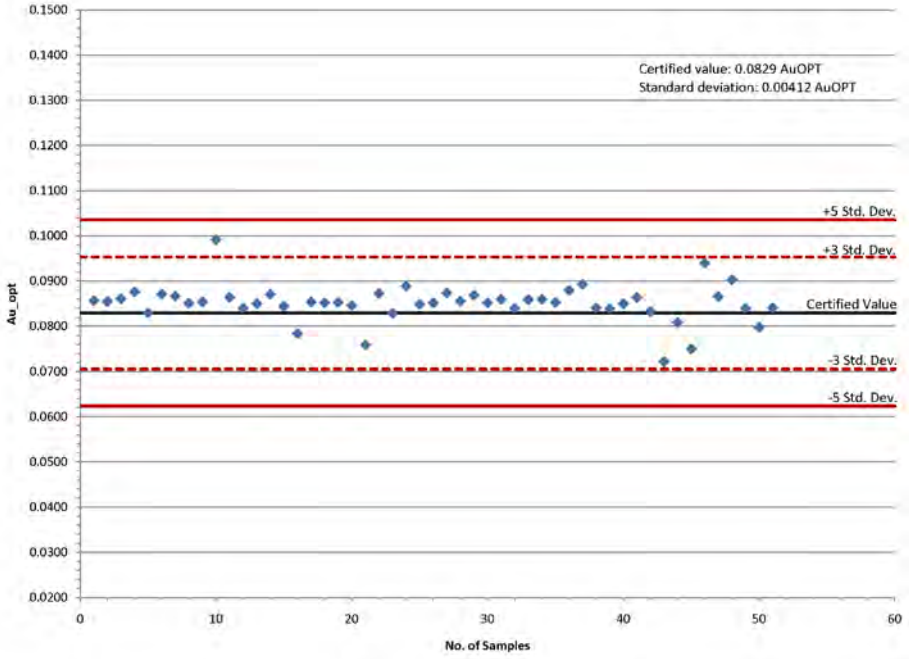

FIGURE 13-2c: Analysis for Certified Au Standard (0.083 opt)

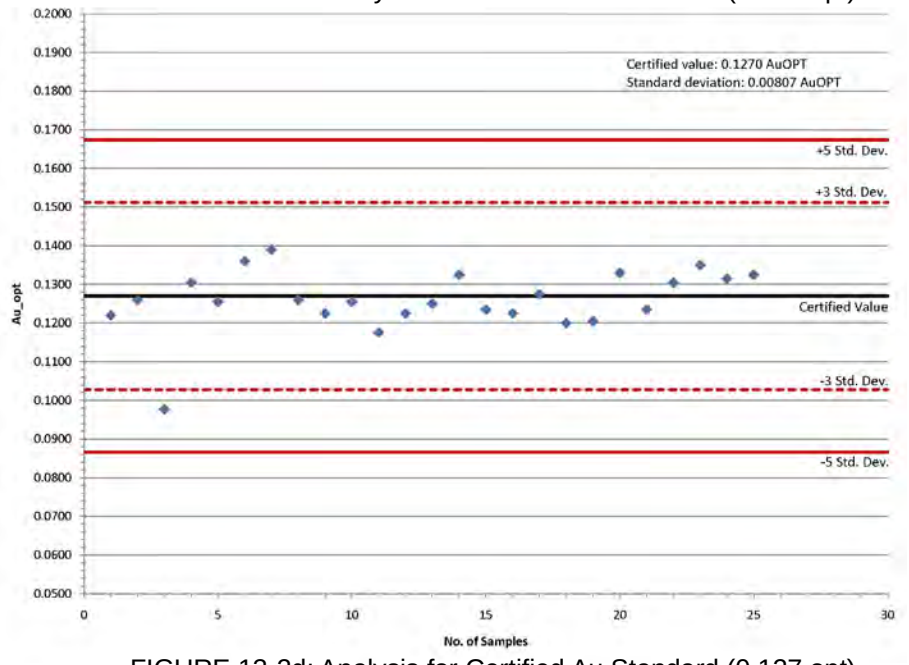

FIGURE 13-2d: Analysis for Certified Au Standard (0.127 opt)

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	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 12/16/2010	

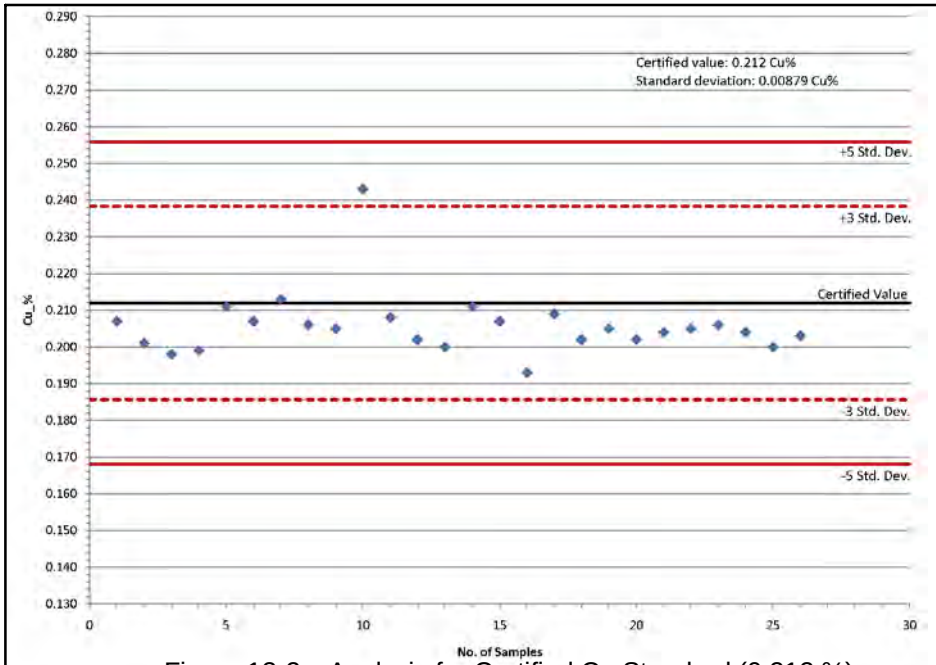

Figure 13-2a: Analysis for Certified Cu Standard (0.212 %)

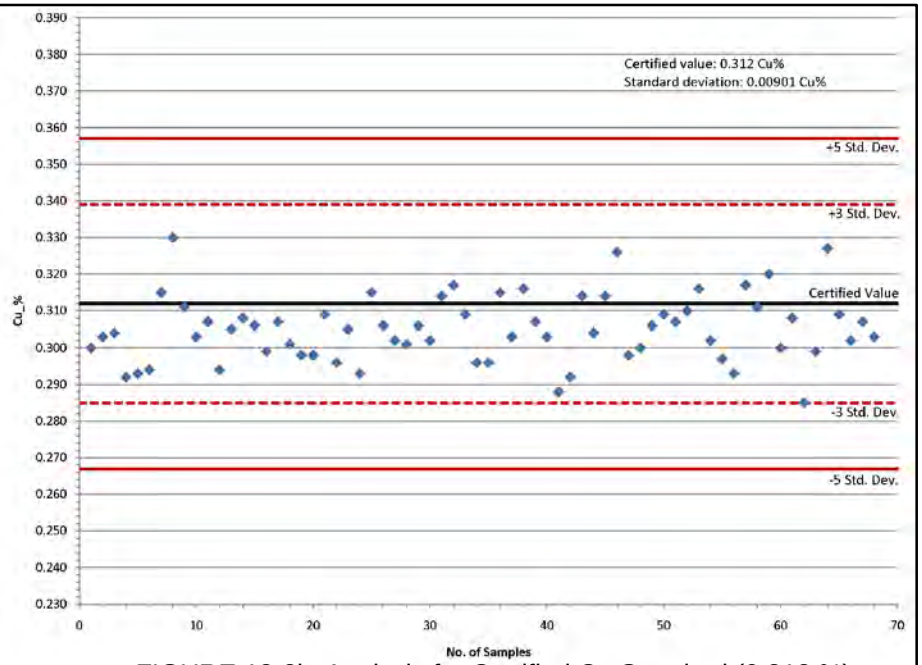

FIGURE 13-2b: Analysis for Certified Cu Standard (0.312 %)

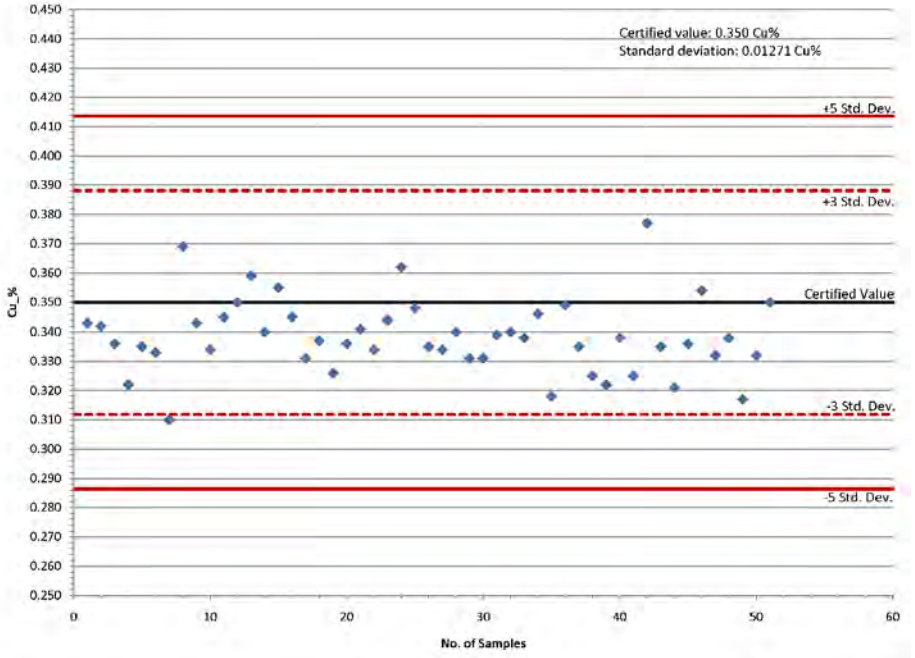

FIGURE 13-2c: Analysis for Certified Cu Standard (0.350 %)

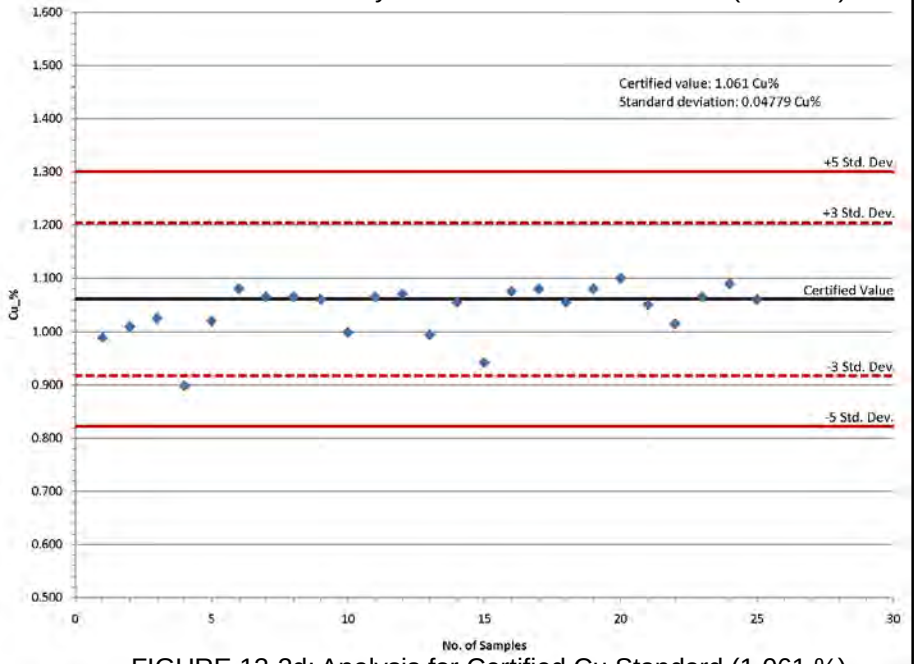

FIGURE 13-2d: Analysis for Certified Cu Standard (1.061 %)

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	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 12/16/2010

Figure 13-3
Analysis for Certified Cu Standard Pine Grove Gold Project

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

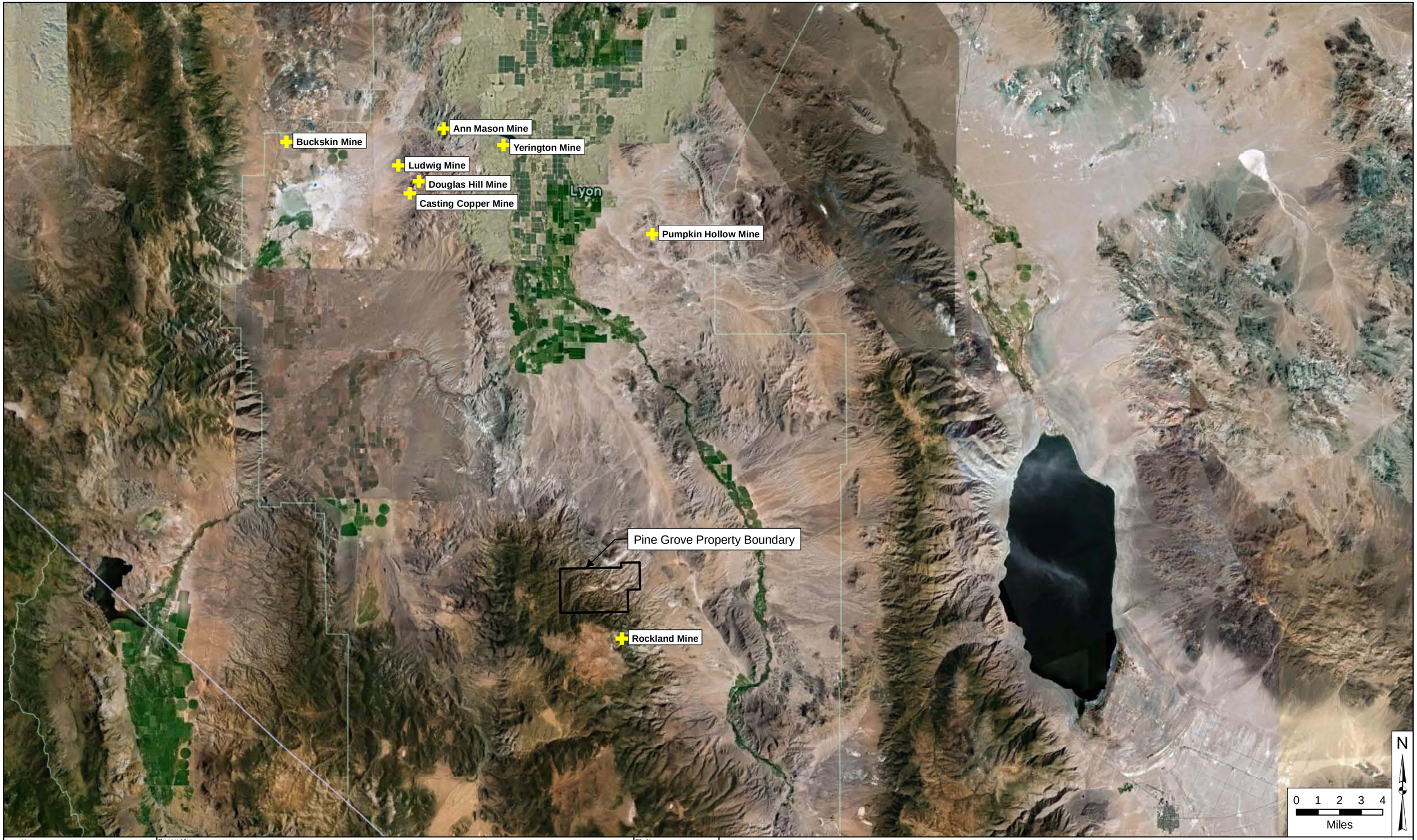
Tt has independently checked the data available for internal consistency and has found it to be good quality and indicative of the databases generated at the time the original data was collected. Data verification has been accomplished by the following:

- Detailed review of assay certificates from commercial analytical laboratories that confirm the presence of gold mineralization and the values in Lincoln's electronic assay database.
- Visual inspection of alteration, rock types, and structure in outcrops on the property.
- Comparison of collar elevations to recent digital topography.
- Comparison of historical geologic and drillhole data from several different companies, indicating general corroborative results.
- Review of all historical documents related to the project area.
- Review of all geologic, base, soil geochemical, and underground maps.
- Review of all reports from JBR and Kappes, Cassiday & Associates, and McClelland Laboratories.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following information is taken from the 2008 technical report (Stone, 2008). The Pine Grove district also includes the Rockland mine, which had estimated historic production of between 18,000 and 35,000 ounces of gold from the 1870s to the 1930s but which is not part of Lincoln's property. Mineralization at Rockland is hosted in banded epithermal veins, in contrast to the Wilson and Wheeler mineralization. Previous drill programs at Rockland have identified a bulk-mineable low-grade, open-pit gold target, but Tt has no further information about this property.

Several other properties (FIGURE 15-1) have been mined within the surrounding areas, mainly to the north in the Yerington District. Properties that have been mined include the Buckskin Mine, Ann Mason Mine, Ludwig Mine, Douglas Hill Mine, Casting Copper Mine, Yerington Mine, and Pumpkin Hollow Mine.



Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***	File Name: Fig15-1.mxd	Figure 15-1 Locations of Adjacent Mineral Properties Pine Grove Gold Project
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 11/29/2010	

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Graphic representation of the solids modeling for the Wheeler and Wilson deposits taken in conjunction with the graphic representations of the sampling locations has allowed visual observation of the locations from which the metallurgical samples were taken relative to the gold deposits.

The bulk of the recent test work has been five column leach tests and 45 bottle roll leach tests. Although bottle roll leach tests are good for fatal flaw and worst case considerations with regard to gold recovery and reagent consumption, such tests do not produce the same results as static column leach tests. The best column leach gold recoveries were on -3/8-inch material. The Wilson yielded 62.5% gold recovery after 164 days of column leaching. The Wheeler yielded 85% and 87.5% gold recoveries after 146 and 166 days, respectively. Additional column leach tests are clearly warranted.

The process flowsheet for the Pine Grove Project is given in FIGURE 16-1.

Secondary and tertiary copper minerals in the ore are a concern in that test work had shown samples containing copper to be a cyanide consumer. Higher cyanide consumptions have been tied directly to higher copper contents.

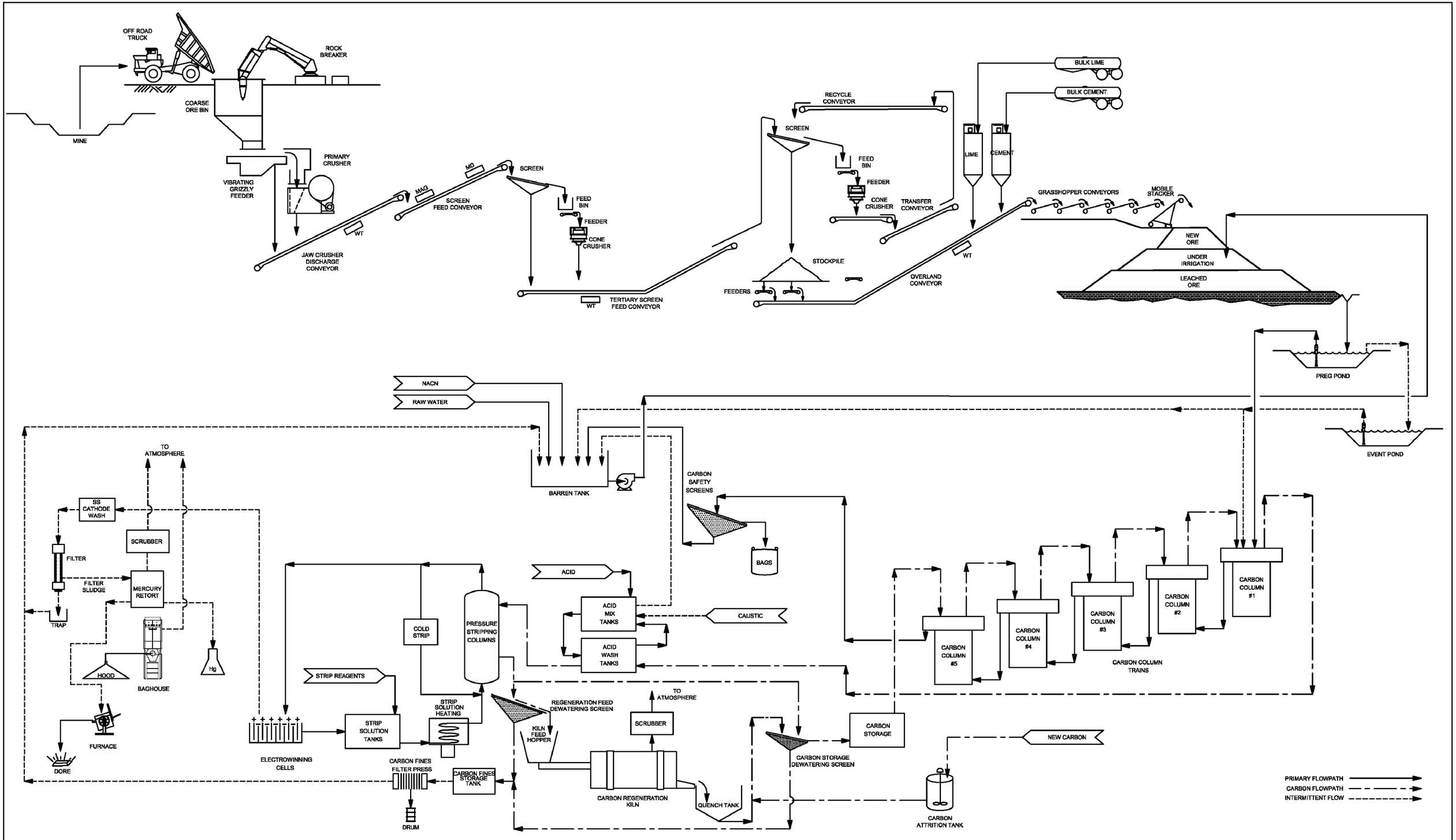
It has been demonstrated that best gold extractions from the samples tested occurred when the ore was crushed to a nominal size of 1/4". At this crush size, gold extraction from a heap leach is estimated to be approximately 68%.

In November 2010, Lincoln submitted 78 coarse reject samples (5-ft drill intervals) to McLelland Laboratories for bottle roll tests. These samples were crushed to10 mesh and compiled into 10 ft composites by weight. The 39 subsequent composites came from a total of 23 holes. The Wheeler deposit contributed 18 composites (36 5-ft samples) from nine drillholes and the Wilson deposit contributed 21 composites (42 5-ft samples) from 14 drillholes. Composites from the Wheeler deposit showed 96-hr bottle roll gold recoveries ranging from 55.0 to 93.6%. Composites from the Wilson deposit showed 96-hr bottle roll gold recoveries ranging from 44.6 to 79.6%. (TABLES 16-3 & 16-4) The composites consisted of oxide, mixed, and sulfide material.

16.1 Metallurgical Testing by Prior Operators

The following information has been taken primarily from McClelland Laboratories' ("McClelland") review of prior metallurgical work on the Pine Grove property (McPartland, 2009) and from the 2007 and 2008 technical reports (Stone, 2007, 2008), with additional information as cited.

McClelland reviewed metallurgical results from cyanidation tests on 14 Pine Grove samples (McPartland, 2009), of which most had been taken by Teck during their work on the property, and noted that the testing reviewed was considered to be very preliminary and limited in scope They recommended significant future metallurgical testing prior to development of the project. TABLE 16-1, taken from the McPartland (2009) report summarizes the results on these 14 samples. Teck and Atlas Corporation ("Atlas") undertook programs of bottle roll tests on 11 samples of minus ¼-inch rotary drill cuttings (McClelland, 1991; McClelland Laboratories, Inc., 1991). The seven samples labeled WR- on TABLE 16-1 appear from hand-written results to have been Teck samples; the four composite samples on TABLE 16-1 appear to have been composites of Teck samples that were analyzed at the request of Atlas. The samples were taken from different portions of the deposit, from various depths, and various grades in order to get a representative composite sample. Most of the samples were individual 5-ft assay intervals as indicated in TABLE 16-1, but three were composites from more than one hole.



From KCA, 2010.

Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***	File Name: Fig16-1.mxd	Figure 16-1 Process Flowsheet Pine Grove Gold Project
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 12/10/2010	

Composite 1 on TABLE 16-1 was from holes WL-51 and WL-52; Composite 2, from WR-13 and WR-14; Composite 3 from WR-83 and WR-85; and Composite 4 was from 100-105 and 105-110ft from WR-13 (McClelland Laboratories, Inc., 1991). The seven WR- samples all came from the Wheeler mine (McClelland, 1991). Leach times were extended to 144 hours due to the presence of coarse gold, but it was found that the bulk of the gold was in solution within 48 hrs.

In addition to the Teck testing of samples from drill cuttings, additional bottle roll tests were conducted on a waste dump sample from the Wilson mine and a "concentrate" sample. In addition a single column leach test was conducted on screened undersized (-1/2") material generated at the project site (McPartland, Historical Summary, 2009). A summary of the all of these results is presented in TABLE 16-1 below.

TABLE 16-1: Bottle Roll Tests, McPartland 2009
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Sample	Mine	Depth, ft	Nominal Crush Size, in	Leach Time, hrs	Au Extraction, %	Calculated Head Grade, oz Au/ton	Cyanide Consumed, lb/ton ore	Lime Addition, lb/ton ore
WR-2	Wheeler	15-20	1/4	144	73.7	0.057	0.2	12.4
WR-2	Wheeler	30-35	1/4	144	67.1	0.155	0.16	7.5
WR-2	Wheeler	175-180	1/4	144	75	0.008	0.73	9.9
WR-2	Wheeler	195-200	1/4	144	73.2[a]	0.123	4.37	5.4
WR-13	Wheeler	25-30	1/4	144	84.3	0.07	1.61	5.4
WR-13	Wheeler	125-130	1/4	144	63.6	0.464	1.74	5.8
WR-13	Wheeler	140-145	1/4	144	83.5	0.121	3.75	7.6
WL-51/52	Wilson	85-125, 95-100	1/4	144	81.30	0.064	3.65	14.4
WR-13/14	Wheeler	110-125, 10-15	1/4	144	82.4	0.017	1.37	19.4
WR-83/85	Wheeler	115-150, 115-120	1/4	144	80.9	0.068	4.96	29.8
WR-13	Wilson	100-110	1/4	144	57[b]	0.135	8.42	20.8
LWD-1	Wilson		1/2	96	68.1	0.069	0.9	NA
W-2	Black sand concentrate		-200m	72	99.2	41.92	1.5	NA

a - This sample contained 0.34 ounce silver per ton with a recovery less than 20%.
b - This composite contained 0.26 ounce silver per ton with a recovery of 34.6%.

The recoveries for just Teck's 11 drill cuttings samples range from 57 to 84 percent. Teck concluded there did not appear to be a relationship between recovery and the sample depth. For just the seven Wheeler (WR-) samples, McClelland (1991) noted the following trends:

- Gold and copper recovery was independent of grade.
- Cyanide consumption and consumption rate increased with copper dissolution and copper dissolution rate.
- Lime requirements tended to be high for intervals which consumed small quantities of cyanide.
- Intervals which consumed higher quantities of cyanide required smaller quantities of lime for alkalinity control.
- Based on study of just the Wheeler samples, McClelland (1991) concluded:
    - Wheeler mine cuttings intervals were amenable to agitated cyanidation treatment at the cuttings feed size.
    - Gold recovery rates were generally fairly slow.
    - Copper recovery tended to be low.
    - Cyanide consumptions varied from low to high, and increased with increase in dissolved copper.
    - Lime requirements were moderate to high.

The Wilson dump sample LWD-1 shown on TABLE 16-1 was studied at the request of Crown Development and Mining Co. and was amenable to direct cyanidation at a nominal ½" feed size with a gold extraction of 68.1% (Macy, 1987). Cyanide consumption was low; lime requirements were moderate. The gold extraction rate was fairly rapid, with extraction substantially complete in 24 hours.

The concentrate sample W-2 shown on TABLE 16-1 was also studied at the request of Crown Development and Mining Co. and yielded gold extraction of 99.2% and silver extraction of 99.5% (Clem, 1983a). Reagent consumption was modest.

The column-percolation cyanide leach test was performed on previously agglomerated ore (MD-NS-2 on TABLE 16-1) and was also studied at the request of Crown Development and Mining Co. (Clem, 1983b). In addition to the 78% gold extraction, 100% of the silver was extracted (calculated head assay of 0.0178 oz Ag/t). Reagent consumption was modest.

McClelland concluded that "Overall, the available metallurgical test results indicate significant potential for heap leaching of the Pine Grove ore" (McPartland, 2009). They noted that bottle roll test cyanide consumptions and lime demand tended to be high and variable; cyanide consumptions were strongly correlated to copper dissolution during leaching. For future testing, McPartland (2009) recommended a detailed heap-leaching testing program on the four HQ and PQ samples collected by Lincoln, with waste intervals from the same core to be used for waste-rock characterization testing. He further recommended preliminary metallurgical testing of samples from known waste dumps and tailings deposits.

Although a 1990 Teck report (Jackson, 1990) indicated there were plans to take bulk samples from surface exposures of mineralization for column leach tests, Lincoln has reported that this bulk sampling was never done.

16.2 Metallurgical Testing by Lincoln

Core from four metallurgical holes drilled by Lincoln in February 2008 was submitted to McClelland Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, for heap-leach cyanidation testing and environmental characterization. Two holes were from the Wilson deposit and two from Wheeler. Two 8-inch columns (for -1 ¼" crush) and three 4-inch columns (for -3/8" crush) were completed in July 2010. A summary of all results are presented in TABLE 16-2. A total of 37 density measurements have been made on different rock units.

As shown in TABLE 16-2, the Wheeler deposit achieves good extraction near 75% at a -1 ¼ inch crush size which improves to over 87% at a -3/8 inch crush size. The Wilson deposit exhibits poor recovery at a coarse crush and achieves only greater than 62% extraction when crushed to -3/8".

TABLE 16-2: Column Leach Testing
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Sample ID	Feed Size, P_{80}	Leach/Rinse Time, days	Extracted, opt	Head Screen Assay, opt	Extracted, %	NaCN Consumed, lb/ton ore	Lime Addition, lb/ton ore
Wilson Comp	-1 1/4"	141	0.024	0.069	37.5	4.40	4.6
Wilson Comp	-3/8"	164	0.040	0.062	62.5	5.95	4.6
Wheeler Comp	-1 1/4"	141	0.035	0.054	74.5	3.71	3.6
Wheeler Comp	-3/8"	166	0.042	0.043	87.5	6.24	3.6
Surface Comp	-3/8"	146	0.068	0.109	85.0	6.60	3.6

TABLES 16-3 and 16-4 are the results from Lincoln bottle roll leach tests conducted during 2010 by McClelland Laboratories in Sparks, NV. Gold extraction rates were slow, likely due to the effect of coarse gold. Significant additional gold could likely be extracted if the tests were extended beyond 96 hours.

TABLE 16-3: Bottle Roll Tests, Wheeler Deposit 2010
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Sample No.	Hole	Depth, ft	Nominal Crush Size, in	Leach Time, hrs	Au Extraction, %	Calculated Head Grade, oz Au/ton	Cyanide Consumed, lb/ton ore	Lime Addition, lb/ton ore
CY-1	WR-105	55-65	-10 M	96	93.6	0.047	0.25	3.7
CY-2	WR-106	30-40	-10 M	96	78.0	0.159	0.26	3.3
CY-3	WR-106	80-90	-10 M	96	84.6	0.013	0.49	3.1
CY-4	WR-106	140-150	-10 M	96	57.6	0.059	1.33	2.2
CY-5	WR-108	115-125	-10 M	96	61.7	0.047	1.04	1.7
CY-6	WR-110	45-55	-10 M	96	59.6	0.047	0.73	3.7
CY-7	WR-110	55-65	-10 M	96	65.5	0.055	0.17	4.7
CY-8	WR-111	175-185	-10 M	96	60.9	0.046	0.45	2.6
CY-9	WR-113	115-125	-10 M	96	56.1	0.139	0.60	3.0
CY-10	WR-116	15-25	-10 M	96	86.2	0.029	<0.14	6.4
CY-11	WR-116	50-60	-10 M	96	85.0	0.020	0.46	4.4
CY-12	WR-118	25-35	-10 M	96	55.0	0.020	0.15	3.2
CY-13	WR-118	115-125	-10 M	96	74.4	0.043	0.88	3.4
CY-14	WR-118	150-160	-10 M	96	58.8	0.017	0.63	3.4
CY-15	WR-118	210-220	-10 M	96	79.1	0.043	1.19	4.4
CY-16	WR-118	220-230	-10 M	96	78.6	0.014	0.59	2.7
CY-17	WR-119	30-40	-10 M	96	78.9	0.057	0.19	5.3
CY-18	WR-119	55-65	-10 M	96	79.3	0.029	1.78	4.3

TABLE 16-4: Bottle Roll Tests, Wilson Deposit 2010
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Sample No.	Hole	Depth, ft	Nominal Crush Size, in	Leach Time, hrs	Au Extraction, %	Calculated Head Grade, oz Au/ton	Cyanide Consumed, lb/ton ore	Lime Addition, lb/ton ore
CY-19	WL-63	180-190	-10 M	96	77.3	0.088	1.48	2.2
CY-20	WL-66	125-135	-10 M	96	59.1	0.022	0.22	2.5
CY-21	WL-66	145-155	-10 M	96	44.6	0.139	2.30	1.9
CY-22	WL-85	155-165	-10 M	96	60.2	0.103	2.08	1.8
CY-23	WL-87	85-95	-10 M	96	55.6	0.018	0.60	3.6
CY-24	WL-90	90-100	-10 M	96	60.0	0.020	0.32	2.5
CY-25	WL-91	140-150	-10 M	96	76.9	0.039	0.14	2.7
CY-26	WL-92	90-100	-10 M	96	79.6	0.049	0.45	3.8
CY-27	WL-92	155-165	-10 M	96	57.5	0.040	0.14	2.2
CY-28	WL-93	75-85	-10 M	96	72.2	0.018	0.15	3.3
CY-29	WL-93	90-100	-10 M	96	63.6	0.033	0.45	2.9
CY-30	WL-94	140-150	-10 M	96	66.7	0.006	0.18	1.8
CY-31	WL-98	135-145	-10 M	96	78.4	0.037	0.18	3.7
CY-32	WL-99	95-105	-10 M	96	78.0	0.050	<0.14	7.9
CY-33	WL-100	85-95	-10 M	96	66.7	0.015	<0.14	2.5
CY-34	WL-100	285-295	-10 M	96	50.0	0.022	0.30	3.1
CY-35	WL-101	120-130	-10 M	96	67.9	0.159	3.70	4.6
CY-36	WL-101	160-170	-10 M	96	71.6	0.081	0.15	2.7
CY-37	WL-102	55-65	-10 M	96	72.1	0.043	<0.14	4.1
CY-38	WL-103	140-150	-10 M	96	64.7	0.017	0.14	2.2
CY-39	WL-103	270-280	-10 M	96	64.8	0.054	0.14	2.2

Lincoln files indicate metallurgical studies of the dumps and tailings were undertaken in 2009. Scoping bottle-roll tests on two dump samples from Wheeler and four dump samples from Wilson yielded gold extractions ranging from 58.8% to 87.0%. Silver extractions from the same samples were 25% and 40%.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Tt has produced an independent evaluation of the contained gold resources within the Wheeler and Wilson deposits at Pine Grove (FIGURE 17-1). Geostatistics and resource estimation was done with MicroModel. Additional analysis utilized Statistica, and Excel. Three-dimensional wireframes and model visualization used GemCom software.

The Wheeler and Wilson deposits have resources classified as indicated and inferred.

This section discusses the following related to the resource estimates:

- Drillhole assays and 10 foot composites received from the project exploration geologist. These data were coded for the model by Tt and assigned to areas that either fall within or outside the three-dimensional wireframes.
- Block model development
- Statistics for surface samples, drillhole assay and composite data.
- Log and relative variograms generated using composite data.
- Model validation used to determine the geostatistical ranges, direction and search parameters in estimating grade values.
- Ordinary kriging used to estimate gold grades.
- Visual inspection of the kriged grade values in cross- and plan-section compared to composite data.
- Classification of inferred resources developed and assigned based on a combination of jackknifing and kriging error analyses.
- Validation of the kriged model using statistics and visual inspection.
- Grade-tonnage tables and graphs developed from the block model at various cutoff grades and resource classification code.

Before 1915, the Pine Grove property produced as much as 250,000 ounces of gold. To estimate the potential remaining resources, information from drillhole and underground channel samples has been utilized. However, the volume of the areas historically mined at both Wheeler and Wilson have not been removed and therefore currently remain included in the resource estimate.

17.1 Wheeler and Wilson Geologic and Block Models

The Wilson and Wheeler deposits are separated by approximately 2,000 feet (FIGURE 17-1). Lithologic models of the two deposits were constructed by digitizing cross sections through each of the respective deposits from which three-dimensional solids outlining individual lithologic units were created. Wireframes of each mineralized deposit (FIGURES 17-2 and 17-3) were constructed to represent model volumes within which gold resources have been estimated; the wireframes were then superimposed on the lithologic model to complete the overall geologic model used for control of grade estimation.

Issued by:

TETRA TECH
350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax

Prepared for:	***Lincoln Mining***	File Name: Fig17-1.mxd
Project:	Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058
Project Location:	Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 01/04/2011

Figure 17-1

Location of the Wheeler and Wilson Deposits Pine Grove Gold Project

Block model parameters (TABLE 17-1) for the Pine Grove resource models have been chosen to respect the complex shapes of the wireframes as developed based on geologic interpretation.

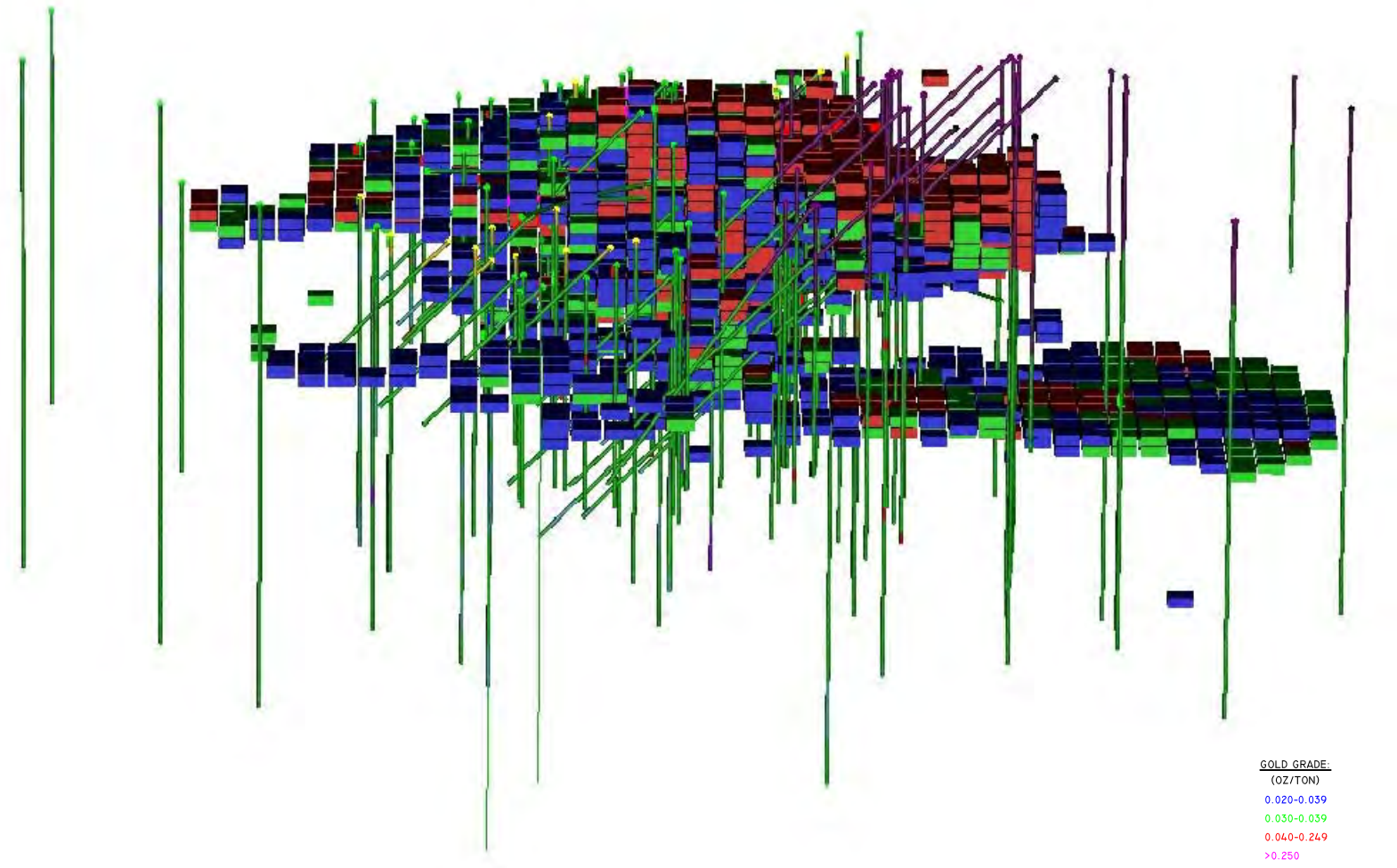
TABLE 17-1: Block Model Parameters
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Pine Grove Model Parameters	X (columns)	Y (rows)	Z (levels)
Wheeler Deposit			
Origin (lower left corner):	2471800	14553750	7100
Block Size (feet):	25	25	10
Number of Blocks:	84	96	110
Rotation:	-60 degrees		
Composite Length:	5		
Wilson Deposit			
Origin (lower left corner):	2468800	14553500	7100
Block Size (feet):	25	25	10
Number of Blocks:	80	100	90
Rotation:	0 degrees (no rotation)		
Composite Length:	5		

FIGURES 17-2 and 17-3 show the wireframes of the Wheeler and Wilson Deposits respectively. Rock Codes (TABLE 17-2) were established in the resource model for the Wilson and Wheeler deposits. Granodiorite (Code 14) is the only mineralized zone for the Wheeler deposit and is the primary one for the Wilson deposit. Wilson also has gold mineralization within the Rhyolite Porphyry (Code 11).

TABLE 17-2: Detailed Rock Codes
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Code	Description
1	Alluvium
2	Mine Dump
4	Rhyolite Dikes and Flows
5	Basalt Dikes and Flows
6	Morgan Ranch Formation
9	Andesite Dikes
11	Rhyolite Porphyry
12	Rhyolite Porphyry Dikes
14	Granodiorite
20	Feldspar Porphyry Dikes
9999	Unassigned



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LINCOLN
MINING CORPORATION

TSX.V:LMG

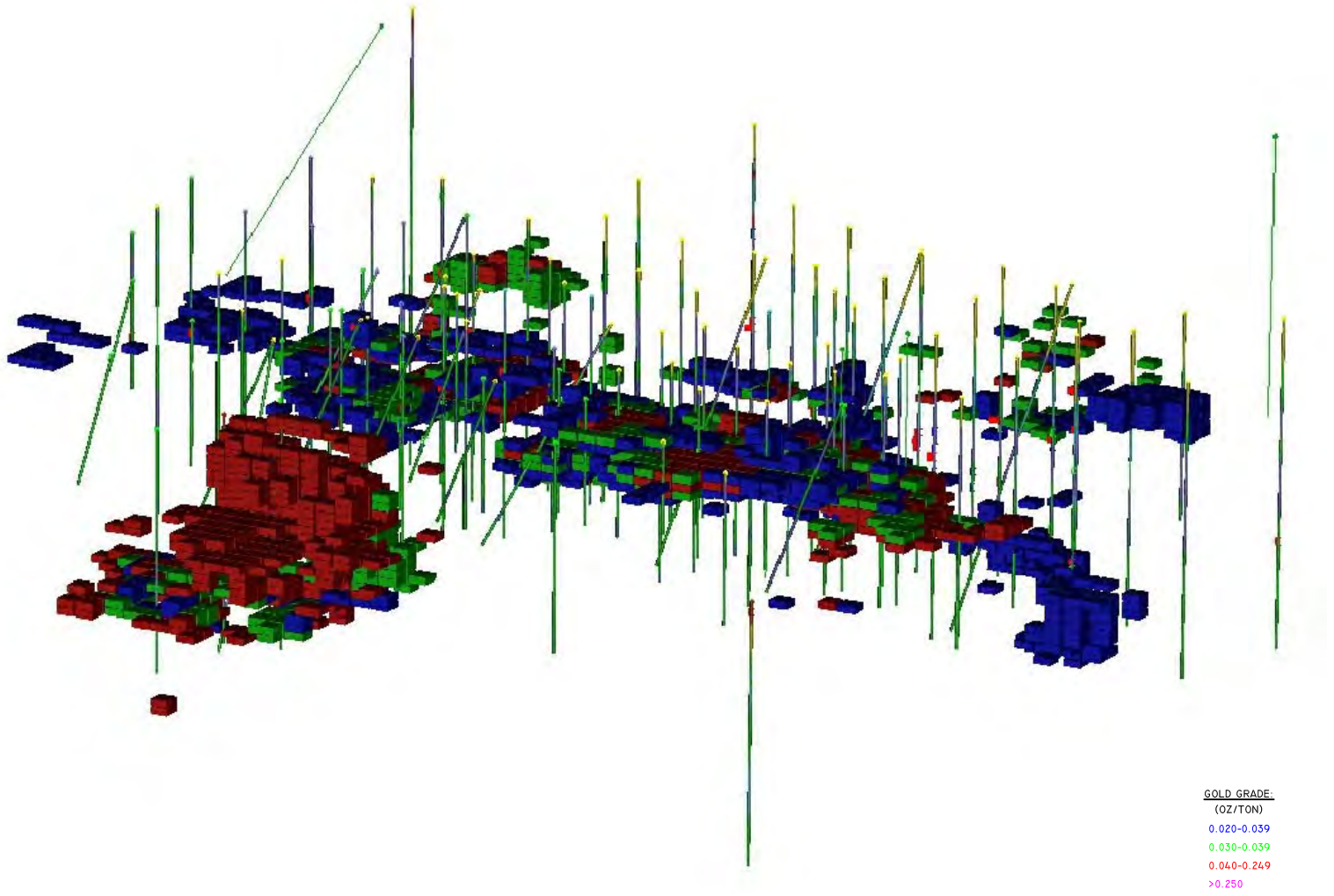
350-885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1N5
CANADA

Phone: 604.688.7377
Direct: 604.629.8219
Fax: 604.688.7307

Issued by:
TETRA TECH
350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax

Prepared for: *Lincoln Mining Corporation*	File Name: FIG-17-2-Wheeler-3D.dwg
Project: Pine Grove Project	Project Number: 114-311058
Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: February, 2011

FIGURE 17-2.
Distribution of Wheeler Gold Block Grades



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LINCOLN
MINING CORPORATION

TSX.V:LMG

350-885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1N5
CANADA

Phone: 604.688.7377
Direct: 604.629.8219
Fax: 604.688.7307

Issued by:
TETRA TECH
350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax

Prepared for: *Lincoln Mining Corporation*	File Name: FIG-17-3-WILSON-3D.dwg
Project: Pine Grove Project	Project Number: 114-311058
Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: February, 2011

FIGURE 17-3.
Distribution of Wilson Gold Block Grades

17.2 Drillhole Assay and Composite Data Database

The resource estimate was generated from historic and recent drillhole and underground channel assay data. The spatial distribution and geostatistical analysis of gold relative to drillhole spacing within the deposits was interpreted within lithologic constraints of the geologic model. The mineral resources were then classified by a combination of their proximity to the sample locations and in consideration of kriging errors.

Drillhole and underground channel assay samples were variable in length, but were nominally 5-feet. Samples were collected from a total of 150 and 99 drillholes (or channels) in the Wheeler and Wilson Deposits, respectively (TABLE 17-3).

Gold and copper were assayed in 8,446 samples from Wheeler. Gold (only) was assayed on 5,267 samples at Wilson. Assay statistics are noted below (TABLE 17-4).

TABLE 17-3: Drillhole, Surface, and Underground Statistics
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
Wheeler Deposit						
Minimum	2472557.5	14552405.0	6587.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	2473854.5	14554267.0	6928.8	253.0	90.0	681.0
Average	2473344.3	14553343.7	6737.2	55.4	72.1	289.1
Range	1297.0	1862.0	340.9	253.0	90.0	681.0
Total Count*	150					
Total Length	43369.0					
Wilson Deposit						
Minimum	2469233.2	14554089.0	6697.4	0.0	45.0	0.0
Maximum	2470557.0	14555150.0	7029.0	200.0	90.0	600.0
Average	2469876.4	14554572.7	6878.8	25.9	84.4	284.0
Range	1323.8	1061.0	331.6	200.0	45.0	600.0
Total Count*	99					
Total Length	28118.0					

*notes total number of drillholes and channels from which 5-foot samples were taken

TABLE 17-4: Sample Assay Statistics
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

	Total Number Samples	Average	Std Deviation	Min. Value	Max. Value	# Miss.
Wheeler Deposit						
oz Au/t	8446	0.00884	0.05898	0.00005	2.27000	86
CuPPM	8446	213	599	0.50000	15000.00000	86
Wilson Deposit						
oz Au/t	5267	0.00664	0.03832	0.00005	1.44000	268

Granodiorite (Code 14) represents the dominant assigned rock code of assayed samples in the Wheeler and Wilson Deposits (TABLE 17-5).

TABLE 17-5: Detailed Rock Code Count
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Code	Count	MinCol	MaxCol	MinRow	MaxRow	MinLev	MaxLev
Wheeler Deposit							
0	309774	1	84	1	96	2	110
1	443	18	69	32	59	55	87
2	4	19	19	37	38	59	60
5	389	18	27	32	53	1	61
6	29104	13	74	42	82	30	89
9	213	50	67	34	57	38	69
11	291	18	54	20	57	35	74
12	223	23	50	35	54	50	74
14	542198	1	84	1	96	1	107
20	4401	23	67	21	58	11	75
Total	887040						
Wilson Deposit							
0	162455	1	80	1	96	45	90
1	4141	18	70	11	79	45	83
2	16	60	60	16	28	47	50
4	2940	43	68	61	80	61	82
5	56	59	67	70	77	69	73
9	209	17	42	60	80	64	82
10	1814	19	70	26	62	34	69
11	24450	17	70	19	80	17	74
14	207075	17	70	11	80	4	83
20	2672	19	68	20	76	21	73
9999	314172	1	80	1	100	1	90
Total	720000						

17.3 Assay Statistics

Log transformed statistics and a histogram (TABLE 17-6) analysis was performed for 8,446 gold assays in the data set for the Wheeler deposit. The histogram follows a lognormal distribution with an average of 0.009 oz Au/t. The coefficient of variability (CV) for this distribution is 6.67.

Similar analysis (TABLE 17-7) on the Wilson assay data set indicates an average of 0.007 oz Au/t and a CV of 5.77.

TABLE 17-6: Wheeler Assay Statistics and Histogram
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

```
 RUNTIME TITLE : Sample Stats Based on Back Marked Rock
 PROJECT TITLE : Pinegrove - WHEELER Mine (final)
     DATA TYPE IS SAMPLE
     STATISTICS FOR LABEL : AuOPT     ROCK TYPE = BMRock
```

ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE COUNT MISSING	BELOW LIMITS	ABOVE LIMITS	INSIDE LIMITS	UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	LOG-DERIVED COEF. MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
0	0	0	0	4	0.000050	0.04700	0.01202	0.000544	0.02332	1.9394	-7.4431	7.9065	2.8119	0.0305	52.0957
1	0	0	0	72	0.000050	0.09100	0.00632	0.000194	0.01391	2.2029	-6.6384	3.3166	1.8212	0.0069	5.1543
5	0	0	0	23	0.000500	0.00100	0.000609	0.000000	0.000211	0.3464	-7.4502	0.0817	0.2858	0.0006	0.2918
6	8	0	0	805	0.000050	0.20900	0.00215	0.000200	0.01413	6.5643	-7.7096	1.4509	1.2045	0.0009	1.8075
9	0	0	0	21	0.000050	0.03300	0.00507	0.000090	0.00948	1.8700	-6.6342	2.7347	1.6537	0.0052	3.7954
11	0	0	0	32	0.000500	0.01000	0.00130	0.000003	0.00186	1.4321	-7.0831	0.6081	0.7798	0.0011	0.9148
12	2	0	0	43	0.000500	0.12200	0.00603	0.000355	0.01883	3.1238	-6.4371	1.7843	1.3358	0.0039	2.2261
14	74	0	0	7109	0.000050	2.2700	0.01010	0.00410	0.06399	6.3364	-6.5320	2.3815	1.5432	0.0048	3.1339
20	2	0	0	247	0.000050	0.00480	0.000800	0.000000	0.000422	0.5273	-7.3003	0.5097	0.7139	0.0009	0.8153
9999	0	0	0	90	0.000500	0.00400	0.000583	0.000000	0.000412	0.7067	-7.5239	0.0903	0.3004	0.0006	0.3074
ALL	86	0	0	8446	0.000050	2.2700	0.00884	0.00348	0.05898	6.6681	-6.6830	2.3510	1.5333	0.0041	3.0816

```
    LOWER BOUND    UPPER BOUND         400       800       1200      1600      2000      2400      2800      3200      3600      4000
         >=             <      +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
         0.0000         0.0001|********
         0.0001         0.0001|*
         0.0001         0.0001|
         0.0001         0.0002|***
         0.0002         0.0003|
         0.0003         0.0004|****
         0.0004         0.0006|************************************************************************
         0.0006         0.0009|**
         0.0009         0.0012|*****************************************************************
         0.0012         0.0018|**
         0.0018         0.0026|************
         0.0026         0.0036|********
         0.0036         0.0052|*********
         0.0052         0.0075|*****
         0.0075         0.0107|****
         0.0107         0.0152|*****
         0.0152         0.0218|***
         0.0218         0.0311|***
         0.0311         0.0445|***
         0.0445         0.0636|**
         0.0636         0.0910|**
         0.0910         0.1301|*
         0.1301         0.1860|*
         0.1860         0.2659|*
         0.2659         0.3801|
         0.3801         0.5434|
         0.5434         0.7769|
         0.7769         1.1107|
         1.1107         1.5879|
         1.5879         2.2702|
                               +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
                               0       400       800       1200      1600      2000      2400      2800      3200      3600      4000
```

TABLE 17-7: Wilson Assay Statistics and Histogram
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

```
 NUMBER OF SAMPLE DRILLHOLES CURRENTLY ENTERED    :        99          NUMBER OF COMPOSITE DRILLHOLES CURRENTLY ENTERED :        99
 NUMBER OF SAMPLE ASSAY VALUES                    :      5535          NUMBER OF COMPOSITE ASSAY VALUES                 :      3007

 RUNTIME TITLE : Sample Stats Base on Back Marked Rock
 PROJECT TITLE : Pinegrove - WILSON Mine
     DATA TYPE IS SAMPLE
     STATISTICS FOR LABEL : AuOpt
```

	SAMPLE COUNT			UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS						LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS			LOG-DERIVED	
ROCK TYPE	MISSING	BELOW LIMITS	ABOVE LIMITS	INSIDE LIMITS	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
1	43	0	0	286	0.000050	0.28200	0.00185	0.000287	0.01695	9.1581	-7.8336	1.2232	1.1060	0.0007	1.5485
2	0	0	0	11	0.000400	0.08000	0.01434	0.000571	0.02389	1.6663	-5.4547	2.6713	1.6344	0.0163	3.6687
9	0	0	0	12	0.000500	0.00500	0.000917	0.000002	0.00129	1.4116	-7.3513	0.4195	0.6477	0.0008	0.7220
10	1	0	0	256	0.000050	0.09400	0.00206	0.000084	0.00915	4.4340	-7.5675	1.6149	1.2708	0.0012	2.0068
11	92	0	0	780	0.000050	0.38500	0.00308	0.000590	0.02429	7.8782	-7.8886	1.9639	1.4014	0.0010	2.4752
14	7	0	0	3615	0.000050	1.4400	0.00827	0.00192	0.04383	5.2989	-6.6867	2.8226	1.6800	0.0051	3.9774
18	103	0	0	1	0.10800	0.10800	0.10800	0.	0.	0.0000	-2.2256	0.0000	0.0000	0.1080	0.0000
19	1	0	0	15	0.00100	0.18000	0.02903	0.00206	0.04537	1.5630	-4.4743	2.2340	1.4947	0.0348	2.8874
20	20	0	0	291	0.000050	0.31000	0.00305	0.000478	0.02185	7.1643	-7.6008	1.4553	1.2063	0.0010	1.8126
9999	1	0	0	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.	0.0000
ALL	268	0	0	5267	0.000050	1.4400	0.00664	0.00147	0.03832	5.7726	-7.0121	2.7518	1.6588	0.0036	3.8302

```
    LOWER BOUND   UPPER BOUND         200       400       600       800      1000      1200      1400      1600      1800      2000
         >=            <      +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
         0.0000         0.0001|********************
         0.0001         0.0001|
         0.0001         0.0001|*****
         0.0001         0.0002|
         0.0002         0.0003|***************
         0.0003         0.0004|***********
         0.0004         0.0005|*************************************************************************************************
         0.0005         0.0008|******
         0.0008         0.0011|*********************************
         0.0011         0.0015|******
         0.0015         0.0022|*************
         0.0022         0.0030|**********
         0.0030         0.0043|********
         0.0043         0.0060|********
         0.0060         0.0085|******
         0.0085         0.0119|*****
         0.0119         0.0168|*****
         0.0168         0.0237|****
         0.0237         0.0334|****
         0.0334         0.0470|***
         0.0470         0.0662|**
         0.0662         0.0932|*
         0.0932         0.1312|*
         0.1312         0.1847|*
         0.1847         0.2601|*
         0.2601         0.3663|
         0.3663         0.5158|
         0.5158         0.7263|
         0.7263         1.0227|
         1.0227         1.4401|
                               +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
                               0       200       400       600       800      1000      1200      1400      1600      1800      2000
```

17.4 Composite Statistics

Statistics (TABLE 17-8) for 4,287 composites in the Wheeler deposit indicate that an individual assay maximum of 2.27 oz Au/t is reduced by averaging over a 10 foot composite to a value of 1.14 oz Au/t. The CV is reduced to 4.75. The mean gold grade contained within the composites identified by code 14 (granodiorite mineralized zone) is generally greater than in adjacent bedrock zones.

TABLE 17-8: Wheeler Composite Statistics and Histogram
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

CURRENT TIME : 31-Dec-10 06:02 PM
PROJECT TITLE : Pinegrove - WHEELER Mine (final)
DATA TYPE IS COMPOSITE
STATISTICS FOR LABEL : AuOPT

	COMPOSITE COUNT			UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS						LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS			LOG-DERIVED	
ROCK TYPE	MISSING	BELOW LIMITS	ABOVE LIMITS	INSIDE LIMITS	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
0	0	0	0	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.	0.0000
1	0	0	0	54	0.000050	0.19825	0.00750	0.000786	0.02804	3.7390	-7.0313	3.5965	1.8964	0.0053	5.9556
2	0	0	0	15	0.000500	0.07805	0.01807	0.000394	0.01984	1.0982	-4.7893	2.2769	1.5089	0.0260	2.9574
5	0	0	0	1	0.000500	0.000500	0.000500	0.	0.	0.0000	-7.6009	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0000
6	0	0	0	419	0.000050	0.15000	0.00142	0.000074	0.00861	6.0622	-7.6978	1.2181	1.1037	0.0008	1.5429
9	0	0	0	11	0.000050	0.00719	0.00130	0.000004	0.00204	1.5709	-7.4179	1.5486	1.2444	0.0013	1.9248
11	0	0	0	28	0.000500	0.05170	0.00409	0.000104	0.01018	2.4867	-6.6005	1.4291	1.1955	0.0028	1.7819
12	0	0	0	30	0.000500	0.03450	0.00906	0.000091	0.00954	1.0529	-5.4031	1.7576	1.3257	0.0108	2.1905
14	1	0	0	3275	0.000050	1.1352	0.00931	0.00210	0.04585	4.9259	-6.4634	2.2628	1.5043	0.0048	2.9343
20	0	0	0	178	0.000050	0.00491	0.000829	0.000000	0.000554	0.6682	-7.2622	0.4006	0.6330	0.0009	0.7020
9999	12	0	0	276	0.000500	0.27000	0.01868	0.00128	0.03577	1.9151	-5.2214	2.5894	1.6092	0.0197	3.5103
ALL	13	0	0	4287	0.000050	1.1352	0.00874	0.00172	0.04150	4.7500	-6.5349	2.4035	1.5503	0.0048	3.1721

LOWER BOUND >=	UPPER BOUND <	200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000
0.0000	0.0001	******
0.0001	0.0001	
0.0001	0.0001	*
0.0001	0.0002	*
0.0002	0.0003	***
0.0003	0.0004	**
0.0004	0.0005	**********
0.0005	0.0007	***
0.0007	0.0010	**********
0.0010	0.0014	******
0.0014	0.0020	**********
0.0020	0.0028	**********
0.0028	0.0039	********
0.0039	0.0054	*******
0.0054	0.0075	*******
0.0075	0.0105	*****
0.0105	0.0147	*****
0.0147	0.0205	*****
0.0205	0.0287	****
0.0287	0.0401	****
0.0401	0.0560	***
0.0560	0.0782	**
0.0782	0.1093	*
0.1093	0.1527	*
0.1527	0.2133	*
0.2133	0.2981	*
0.2981	0.4164	
0.4164	0.5817	
0.5817	0.8127	
0.8127	1.1353	

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000

Statistics (TABLE 17-9) for 2,488 composites in the Wilson deposit indicate that an individual assay maximum of 1.44 oz Au/t is reduced by averaging over a 10-foot composite to a value of

0.72 oz Au/t. The CV is reduced to 4.36. As with the Wheeler deposit, the mean gold grade contained within the code 14 composites is generally greater than in adjacent bedrock zones.

TABLE 17-9: Wilson Composite Statistics and Histogram
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

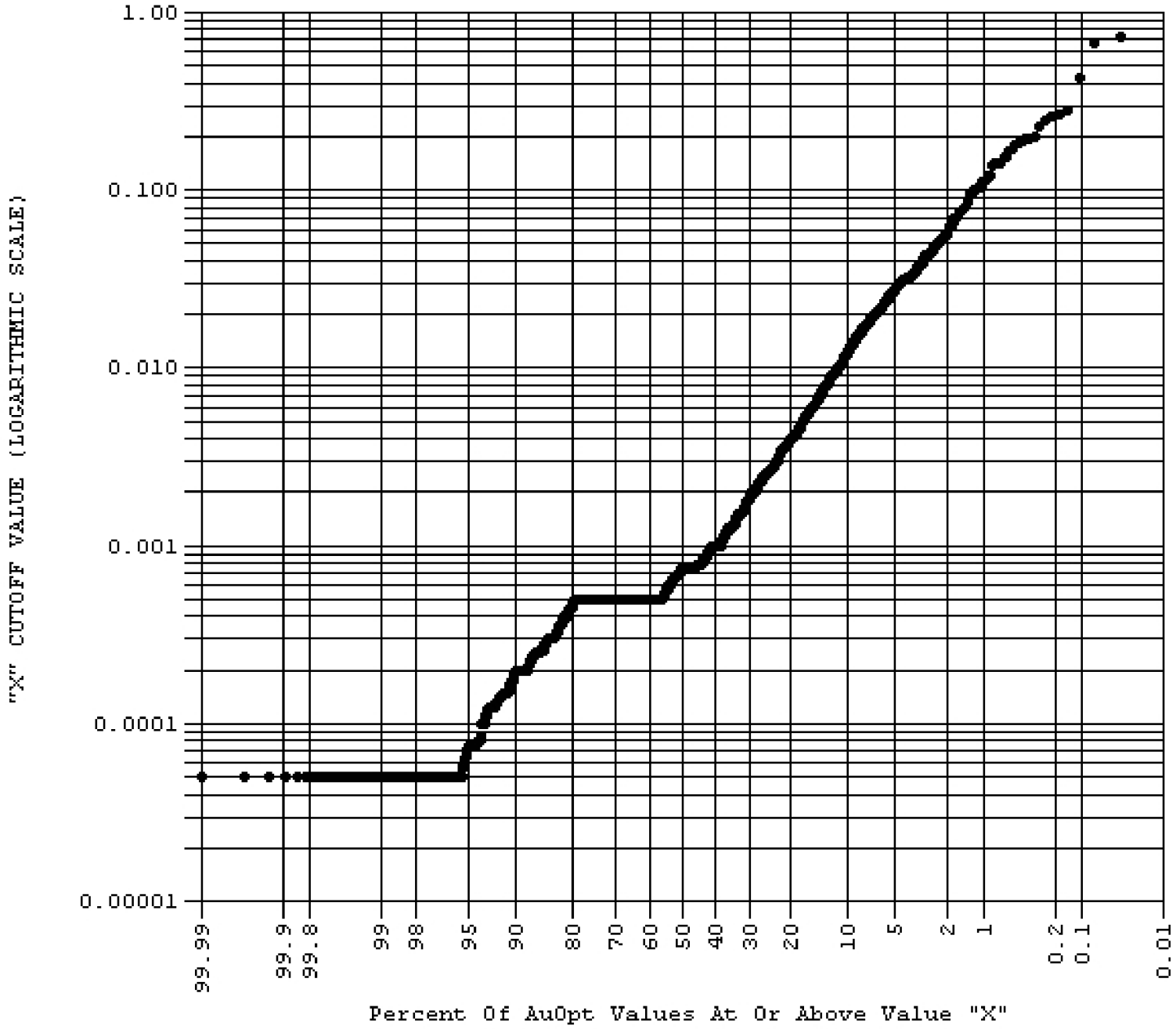
```
 NUMBER OF SAMPLE DRILLHOLES CURRENTLY ENTERED    :        99          NUMBER OF COMPOSITE DRILLHOLES CURRENTLY ENTERED :        99
 NUMBER OF SAMPLE ASSAY VALUES                    :      5535          NUMBER OF COMPOSITE ASSAY VALUES                :      3007

 RUNTIME TITLE : Calculate Statistics
 PROJECT TITLE : Pinegrove - WILSON Mine
     DATA TYPE IS COMPOSITE
     STATISTICS FOR LABEL : AuOpt     ROCK TYPE = BMRock
```

ROCK TYPE	COMPOSITE COUNT MISSING	BELOW LIMITS	ABOVE LIMITS	INSIDE LIMITS	UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	LOG-DERIVED MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
1	35	0	0	134	0.000050	0.16600	0.00218	0.000208	0.01443	6.6106	-7.7322	1.4252	1.1938	0.0009	1.7772
2	0	0	0	3	0.000773	0.00160	0.00112	0.000000	0.000427	0.3802	-6.8370	0.0908	0.3013	0.0011	0.3083
9	0	0	0	4	0.000500	0.00167	0.000792	0.000000	0.000583	0.7368	-7.2999	0.2718	0.5213	0.0008	0.5588
10	3	0	0	124	0.000050	0.10388	0.00280	0.000117	0.01081	3.8642	-7.2118	1.6014	1.2655	0.0016	1.9900
11	79	0	0	382	0.000050	0.22720	0.00537	0.000474	0.02178	4.0577	-7.3452	2.8438	1.6864	0.0027	4.0226
14	59	0	0	1698	0.000050	0.72350	0.00760	0.00101	0.03175	4.1769	-6.5687	2.7677	1.6636	0.0056	3.8629
18	0	0	0	2	0.000500	0.01940	0.00995	0.000179	0.01336	1.3431	-5.7717	3.3460	1.8292	0.0166	5.2335
19	0	0	0	4	0.000220	0.000500	0.000430	0.000000	0.000140	0.3261	-7.8066	0.1269	0.3563	0.0004	0.3679
20	8	0	0	109	0.000050	0.09735	0.00271	0.000118	0.01087	4.0127	-7.4035	1.6348	1.2786	0.0014	2.0319
9999	14	0	0	28	0.000500	0.05285	0.00386	0.000103	0.01017	2.6319	-6.7242	1.4228	1.1928	0.0024	1.7744
ALL	198	0	0	2488	0.000050	0.72350	0.00644	0.000787	0.02806	4.3555	-6.8238	2.7289	1.6519	0.0043	3.7836

```
    LOWER BOUND    UPPER BOUND          80        160       240       320       400       480       560       640       720       800
         >=             <       +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
         0.0000         0.0001|***************
         0.0001         0.0001|***
         0.0001         0.0001|*****
         0.0001         0.0002|*******
         0.0002         0.0002|**********
         0.0002         0.0003|************
         0.0003         0.0005|*********
         0.0005         0.0006|************************************************************************************************
         0.0006         0.0009|*********************************
         0.0009         0.0012|******************
         0.0012         0.0017|****************
         0.0017         0.0023|**************
         0.0023         0.0032|**************
         0.0032         0.0044|************
         0.0044         0.0060|**********
         0.0060         0.0083|*********
         0.0083         0.0114|********
         0.0114         0.0157|******
         0.0157         0.0216|*******
         0.0216         0.0297|*****
         0.0297         0.0409|*****
         0.0409         0.0562|***
         0.0562         0.0774|**
         0.0774         0.1065|*
         0.1065         0.1466|*
         0.1466         0.2017|*
         0.2017         0.2776|*
         0.2776         0.3820|
         0.3820         0.5258|
         0.5258         0.7236|
                               +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
                               0        80        160       240       320       400       480       560       640       720       800
```

Probability plots (FIGURES 17-4, 17-5) of the composited gold for Wheeler and Wilson show that the distribution of gold at the highest grades appears to follow a linear trend. This implies that the grade distribution follows the lognormal distribution established by the majority of higher grade assay values. Hence no cap or high-cut was applied to the composite values for either deposit.

FIGURE 17-4: Wheeler Composite Cumulative Frequency Plot Indicating No Top Cut Required



Wilson Deposit (Au 10' Composites)

Number of Samples:	3007	Minimum Value:	0.000
Number Missing:	242	Maximum Value:	0.724
Number Below Limits:	0		
Number Above Limits:	0	Mean Value:	0.006
Number in Range:	2765	Median Value:	0.001
		Variance:	0.001
		Standard Deviation:	0.028

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File Name: Fig17-5.mxd

Project: Pine Grove Gold Project

Project Number: 114-311058

Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA

Date of Issue: 01/03/2011

Figure 17-5
Wilson Composite Cumulative Frequency Plot (No Top Cut)
Pine Grove Gold Project

17.5 Variography and Kriging Parameters

Geostatistical modeling of spatial relationships of the assay data was completed by variogram analysis. Numerous log-variograms (variograms of the log-transformed data), relative, and indicator variograms were generated and interpreted. These variograms were calculated in 5 directions *(i.e. multiple 3d directions)* to explore three-dimensional space (TABLE 17-10).

FIGURE 17-6 shows two directional relative variograms for the Rock Code 14 of the Wheeler deposit. Panel (a) is vertical-oriented and panel (b) looks horizontally. These experimental variograms were modeled with two spherical structures and a nugget, ranges, and variances used as kriging parameters as noted (TABLE 17-10).

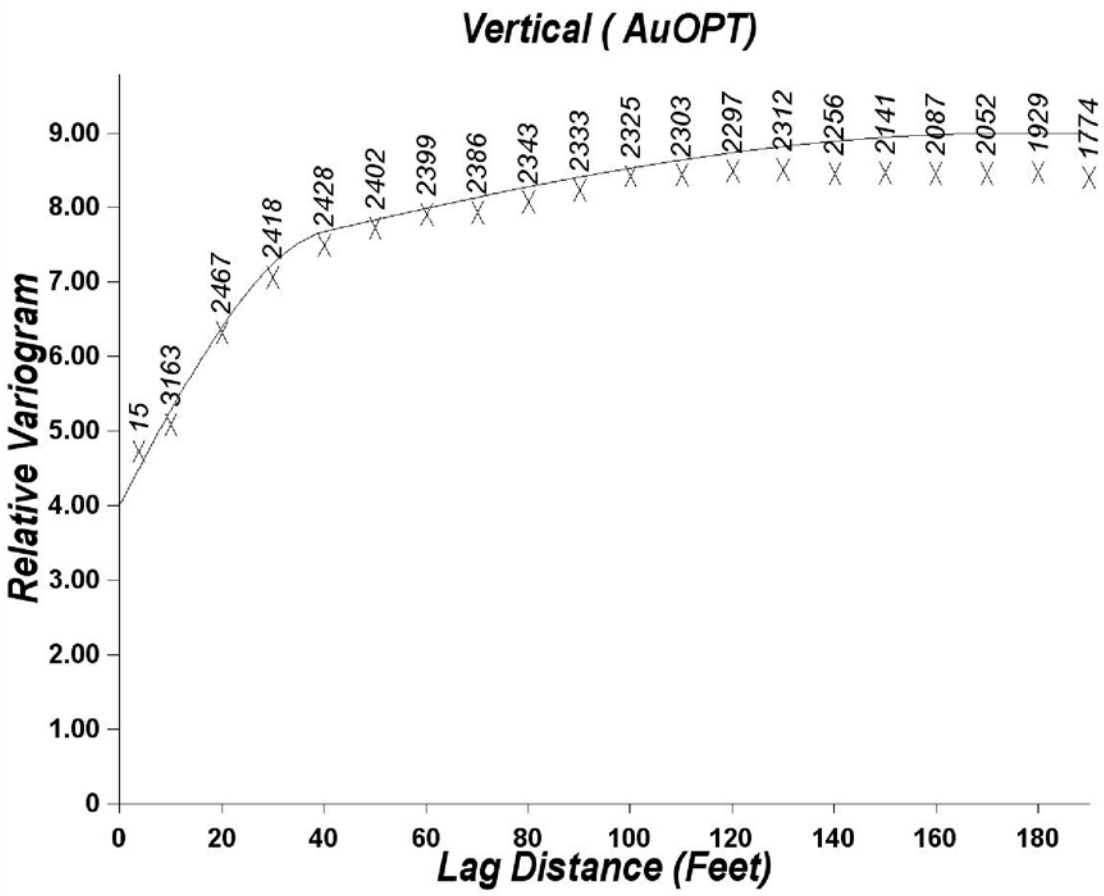
Ordinary kriging was used to estimate blocks 25 x 25 x 10 feet in size. A three pass kriging was done to estimate grades in blocks at different search ranges. The estimation was also constrained to blocks within the code 14 (Granodiorite) wireframe for Wheeler, and codes 11 (Rhyolite Porphyry) and 14 for Wilson.

TABLE 17-10: Wheeler Resource Classification
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

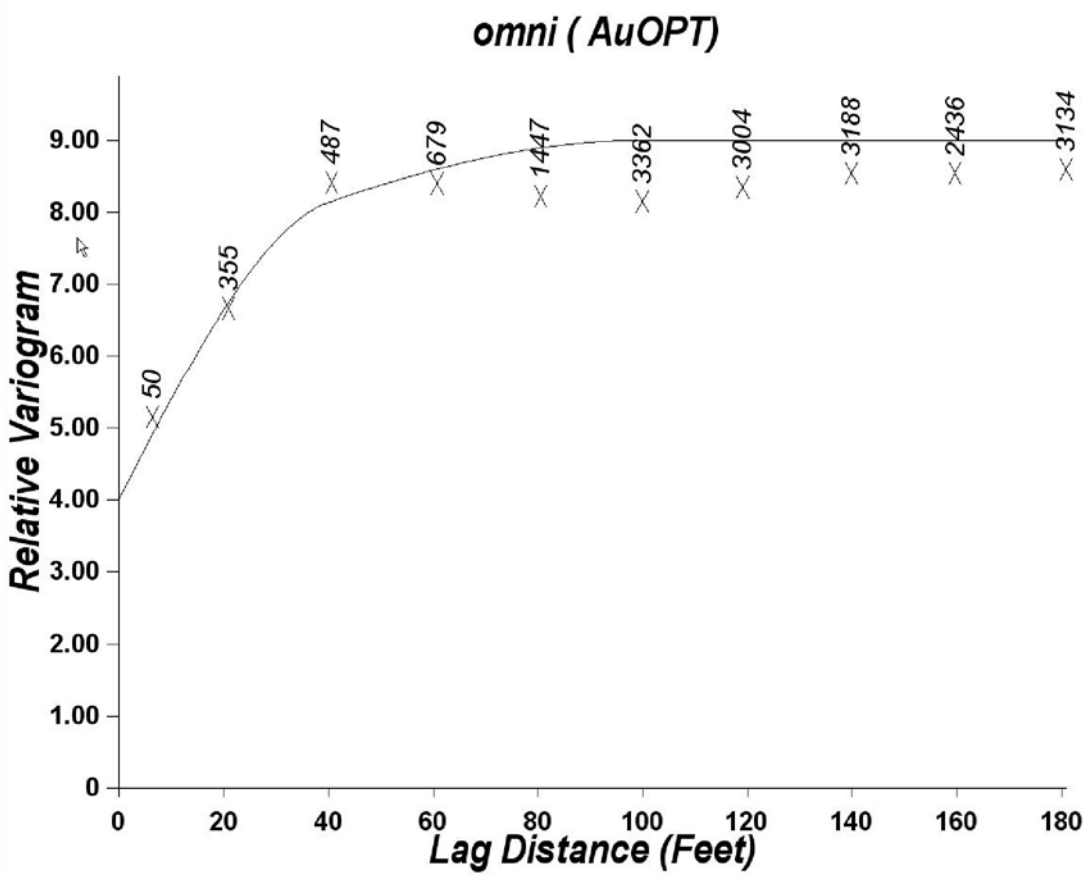
Blocks with Rock Code 14:	**Search Criteria:**
Maximum Composites / sector:	**3 (Rock Code 14)**
Maximum Composites / drillhole:	**2**
Minimum Composites Required / block:	**4**
Anisotropic Search Ellipse Axis:	**150/100/100 (ft)**
Azimuth (primary axis):	**0°**
Dip (primary axis):	**12.5°**
Spherical Variogram:	**C0: 2.10 (Nugget)**
	C1: 2.00 R1:22.0 (1st structure)
	C2: 1.23 R2:100 (2nd structure)

Radius	Correlation	Class Index	Class Designation
Pass 1: 0-50 ft	0.69	1	Indicated
Pass 2: 50-100 ft	0.70	2	Indicated
Pass 3: 100-200 ft	0.20	3	inferred

Similar variogram analysis was completed for Wilson, but included rock type 14 (FIGURE 17-7) and type 11 (FIGURE 17-8) based on kriging parameters noted (TABLE 17-11).

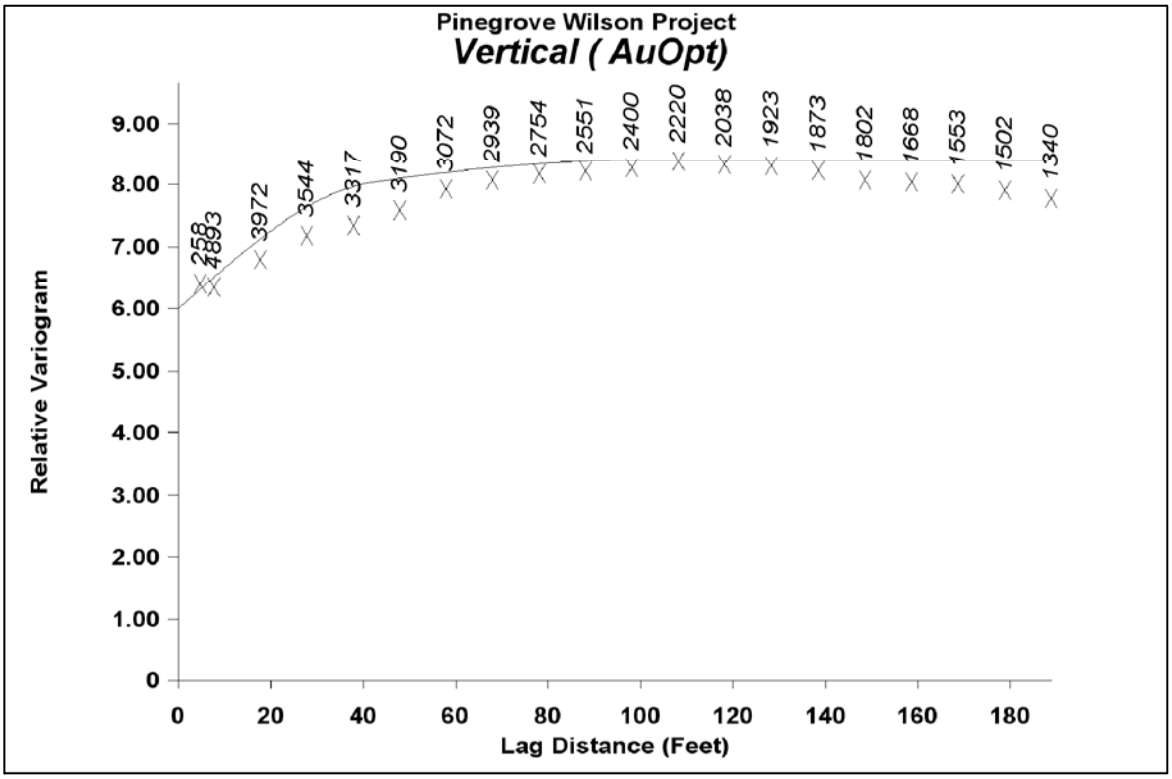


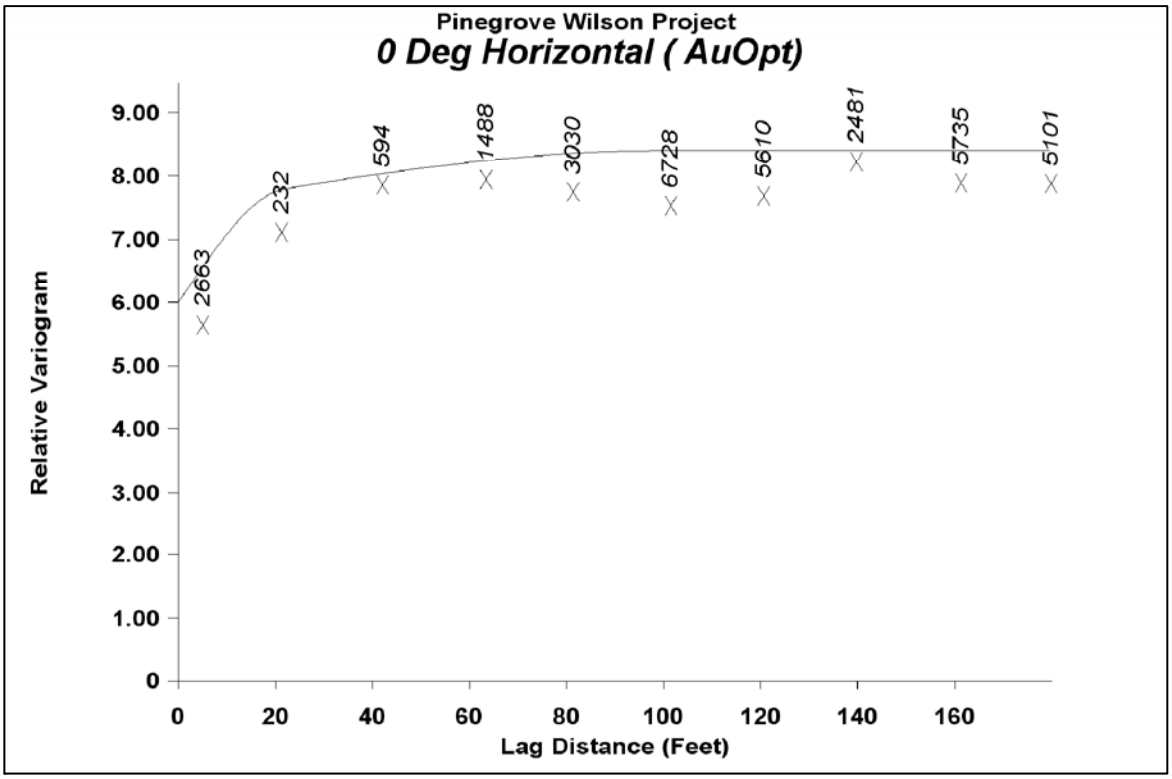
(a) Wheeler Vertical



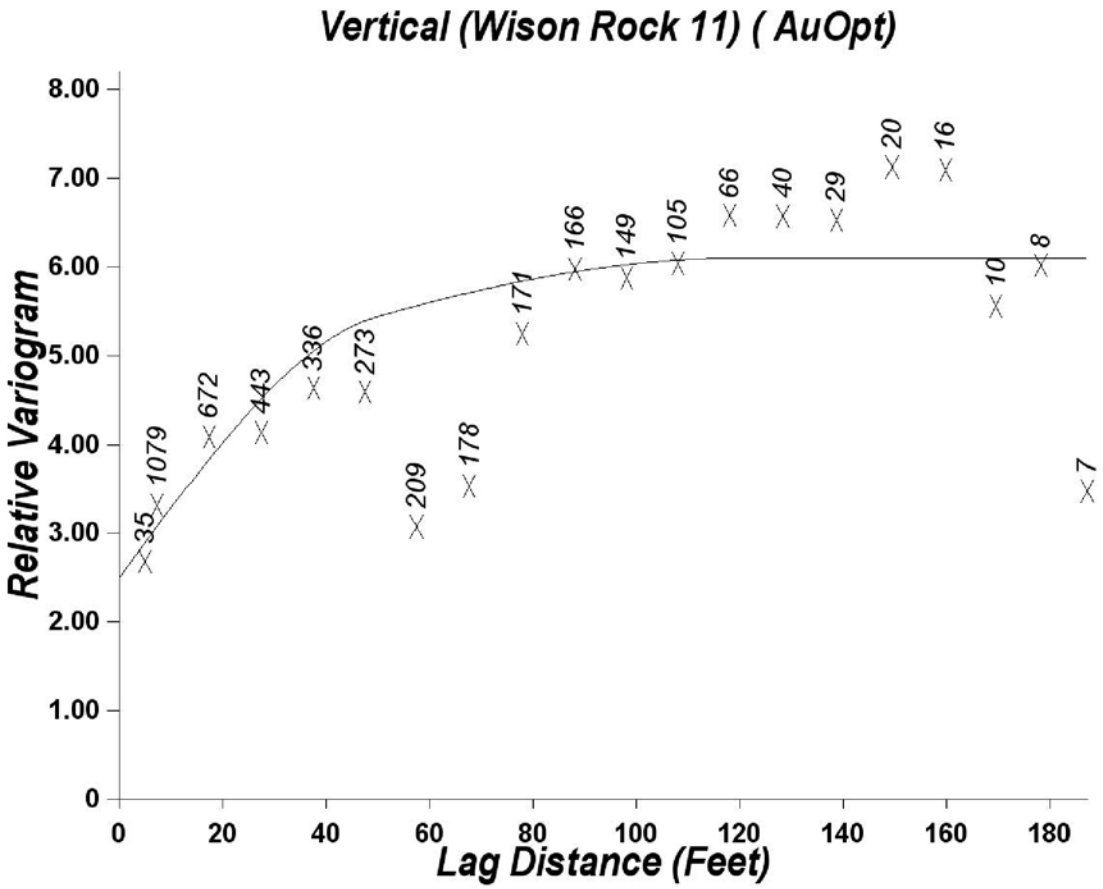
(b) Wheeler Omni Horizontal

Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***	File Name: Fig17-6.mxd	Figure 17-6
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	Wheeler Relative Variograms (Rock 14) Pine Grove Gold Project
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 01/04/2011	

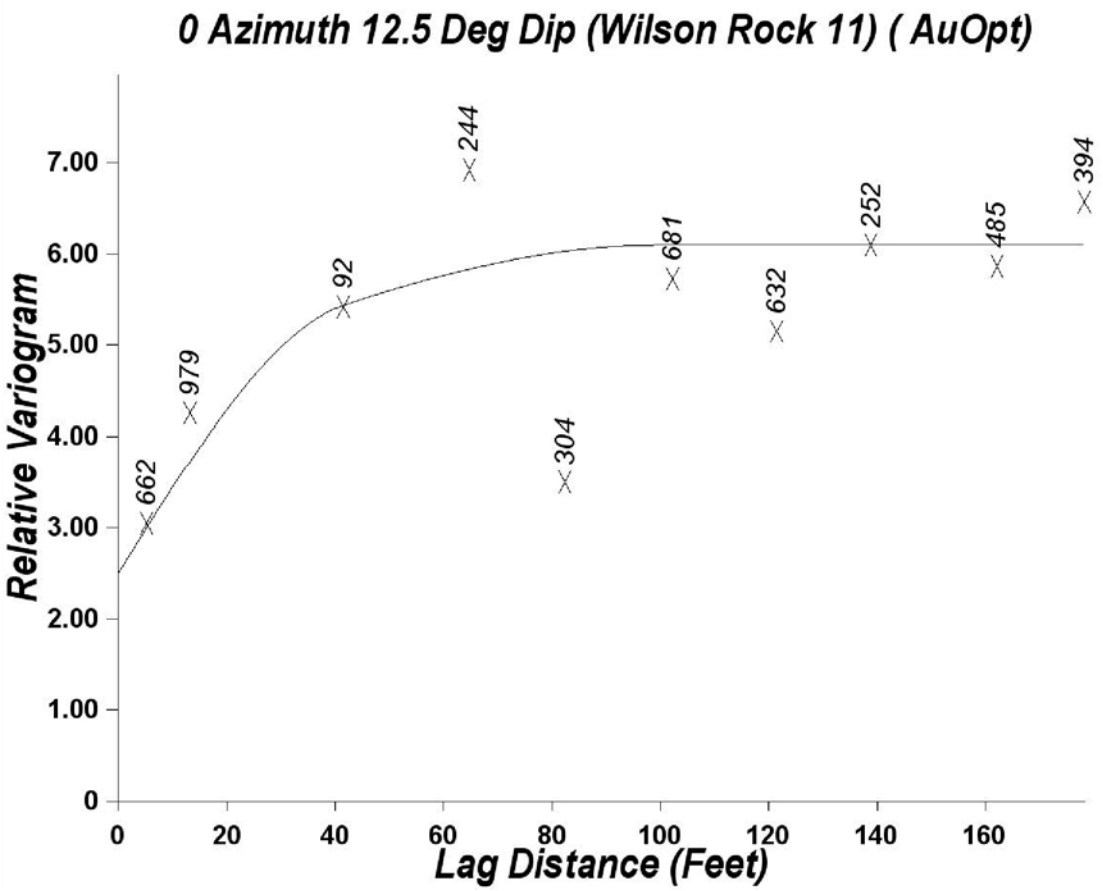




Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: *Lincoln Mining*	File Name: Fig-17-7.dwg	Figure 17-7 **Wilson Relative Variogram (Rock 14)**
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
	Project Location: Lyon COunty, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 03/08/2011	



(a) Wilson Vertical (Rock 11)



(b) Wilson 0 Azimuth 12.5 Degree Dip (Rock 11)

Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: **Lincoln Mining**	File Name: Fig17-8.mxd	Figure 17-8
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	Wilson Relative Variograms (Rock 11) Pine Grove Gold Project
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 01/04/2011	

TABLE17-11: Wilson Resource Classification
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Blocks with Code 14:

Search Criteria:

Maximum Composites / sector:	3
Maximum Composites / drillhole:	2
Minimum Composites Required / block:	4
Anisotropic Search Ellipse Axis:	150/100/100 (ft)
Azimuth (primary axis):	0°
Dip (primary axis):	12.5°
Spherical Variogram:	C0: 2.10 (Nugget)
	C1: 2.00 R1: 22.0 (1st structure)
	C2: 1.90 R2: 100 (2nd structure)

Radius	Correlation	Class Index	Class Designation
Pass 1: 0-50 ft	0.66	1	Indicated
Pass 2: 50-100 ft	0.64	2	Indicated
Pass 3: 100-200 ft	0.49	3	inferred

Blocks with Code 11:

Search Criteria:

Maximum Composites / sector:	3
Maximum Composites / drillhole:	2
Minimum Composites Required / block:	4
Anisotropic Search Ellipse Axis:	150/100/100 (ft)
Azimuth (primary axis):	0°
Dip (primary axis):	12.5°
Spherical Variogram:	C0: 2.10 (Nugget)
	C1: 2.00 R1: 41.7 (1st structure)
	C2: 1.60 R2: 100 (2nd structure)

Radius	Correlation	Class Index	Class Designation
Pass 1: 0-50 ft	0.61	1	Indicated
Pass 2: 50-100 ft	0.61	2	Indicated
Pass 3: 100-200 ft	0.33	3	inferred

17.6 Kriged Block Statistics

Statistics for the kriged blocks for the Wheeler and Wilson deposits (TABLES 17-12 and 17-13) show that gold grades follow a single mode, lognormal-like distribution at lower gold values with a heavy tail at higher grades. FIGURES 17-9 and 17-10 show the probability plots for the kriging error.

TABLE17-12: Wheeler Block Data
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

RUNTIME TITLE : Calculate Statistics
PROJECT TITLE : Pinegrove - WHEELER Mine (final)
CURRENT LABEL : (G101) Kriged Grade AuOPT

ROCK TYPE	BLOCK COUNT MISSING	BELOW LIMITS	ABOVE LIMITS	INSIDE LIMITS	UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	LOG-DERIVED MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
14	444900	0	0	97298	0.000050	0.39685	0.00354	0.000170	0.01303	3.6782	-6.6965	1.0875	1.0429	0.0021	1.4025
ALL	444900	0	0	97298	0.000050	0.39685	0.00354	0.000170	0.01303	3.6782	-6.6965	1.0875	1.0429	0.0021	1.4025

LOWER BOUND >=	UPPER BOUND <	
0.0000	0.0001	
0.0001	0.0001	
0.0001	0.0001	
0.0001	0.0002	
0.0002	0.0002	
0.0002	0.0003	**
0.0003	0.0004	****
0.0004	0.0005	**************************
0.0005	0.0007	**
0.0007	0.0010	**
0.0010	0.0013	**
0.0013	0.0018	*************
0.0018	0.0024	**********
0.0024	0.0033	*******
0.0033	0.0045	******
0.0045	0.0060	*****
0.0060	0.0081	*****
0.0081	0.0109	****
0.0109	0.0147	***
0.0147	0.0199	***
0.0199	0.0268	**
0.0268	0.0362	**
0.0362	0.0488	**
0.0488	0.0659	*
0.0659	0.0889	*
0.0889	0.1199	
0.1199	0.1617	
0.1617	0.2181	
0.2181	0.2942	
0.2942	0.3969	

0 4000 8000 12000 16000 20000 24000 28000 32000 36000 40000

17.7 Block Model Statistical Validation

A validation tests was done on the block model to determine if the grade of estimated blocks appear statistically consistent through the sequence of assays, composites, and kriging. The statistical distribution of composites should be similar to assay values and blocks should follow a similar distribution as composites.

Log-probability plots (FIGURES 17-11 and 17-12) for samples, composites and blocks for Wheeler and Wilson show consistent trends and statistical validity. Differing slopes of the probability plots indicate the expected successive lowering of variance of the distributions comparing samples to blocks.

TABLE17-13: Wilson Block Data
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

```
 RUNTIME TITLE : Calculate Statistics 11 & 14
 PROJECT TITLE : Pinegrove - WILSON Mine
 CURRENT LABEL : (G101) Kriged Grade AuOpt
```

ROCK TYPE	BLOCK COUNT MISSING	BELOW LIMITS	ABOVE LIMITS	INSIDE LIMITS	UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	LOG-DERIVED MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
11	15180	0	0	9270	0.000075	0.10864	0.00449	0.000118	0.01087	2.4213	-6.8460	1.9950	1.4124	0.0029	2.5203
14	148541	0	0	58534	0.000050	0.28490	0.00490	0.000170	0.01303	2.6594	-6.4180	1.7147	1.3095	0.0038	2.1342
ALL	163721	0	0	67804	0.000050	0.28490	0.00485	0.000163	0.01276	2.6338	-6.4765	1.7752	1.3324	0.0037	2.2140

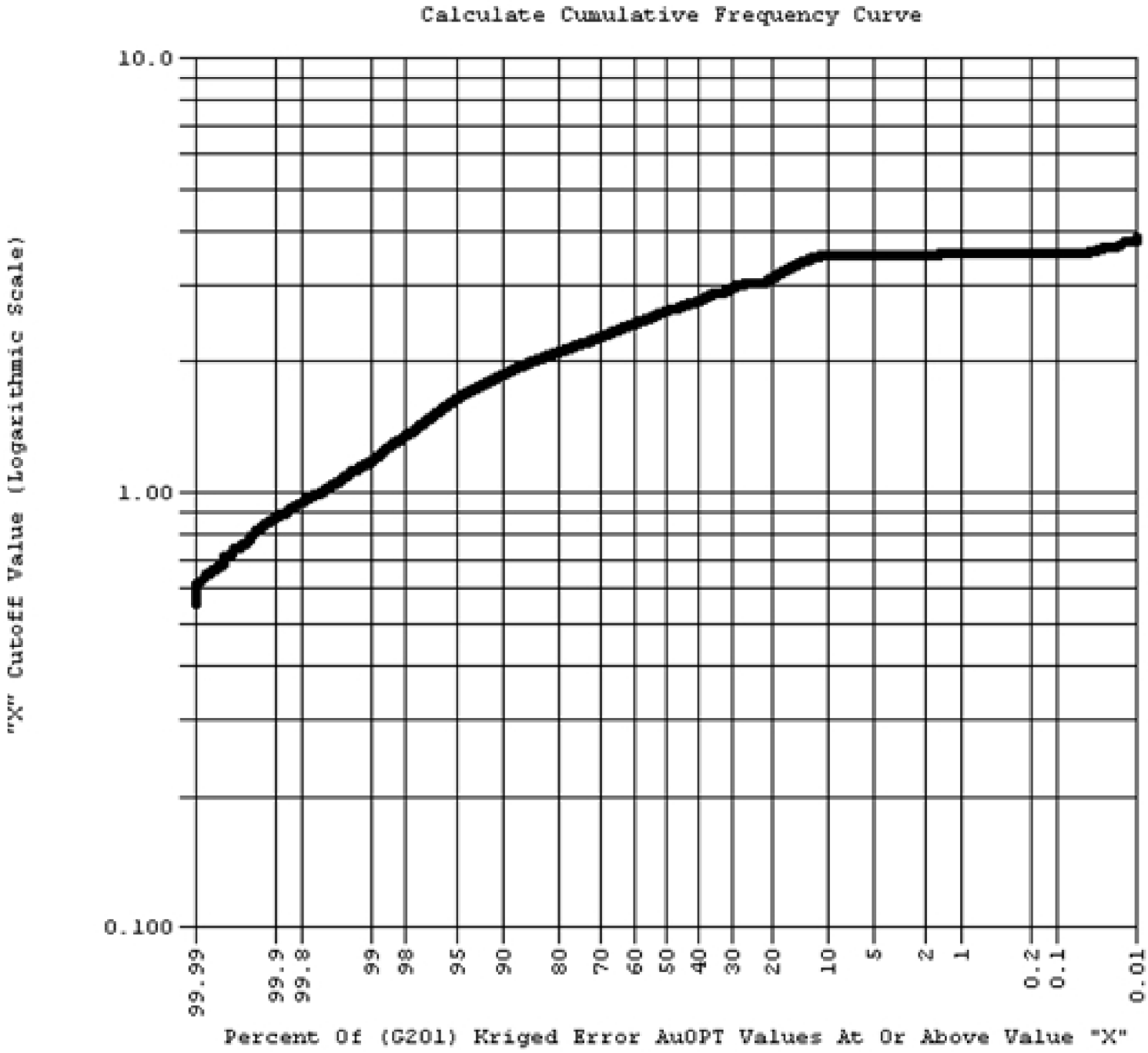
```
    LOWER BOUND   UPPER BOUND        2000      4000      6000      8000      10000     12000     14000     16000     18000     20000
         >=            <      +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
         0.0000         0.0001|
         0.0001         0.0001|*
         0.0001         0.0001|*
         0.0001         0.0002|*
         0.0002         0.0002|***
         0.0002         0.0003|******
         0.0003         0.0004|****************
         0.0004         0.0005|****************************
         0.0005         0.0007|************************************************
         0.0007         0.0009|********************************************************
         0.0009         0.0012|**********************************
         0.0012         0.0016|********************
         0.0016         0.0021|******************
         0.0021         0.0028|******************
         0.0028         0.0038|***************
         0.0038         0.0050|*************
         0.0050         0.0067|************
         0.0067         0.0090|**************
         0.0090         0.0120|***********
         0.0120         0.0160|**********
         0.0160         0.0213|*******
         0.0213         0.0284|*****
         0.0284         0.0379|***
         0.0379         0.0505|***
         0.0505         0.0674|**
         0.0674         0.0899|**
         0.0899         0.1200|
         0.1200         0.1601|
         0.1601         0.2136|
         0.2136         0.2849|
                               +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
                               0      2000      4000      6000      8000      10000     12000     14000     16000     18000     20000
```

17.8 Block Model Sectional Validation

A second validation test was completed by visual review of the block models for the Wheeler and Wilson deposits in section (FIGURES 17-13, 17-14). Comparison of block values with composite values and the location of drillhole data was done in both plan and cross section. The blocks models follow the expected geologic controls and estimation parameters. As such, the models pass this qualitative test.

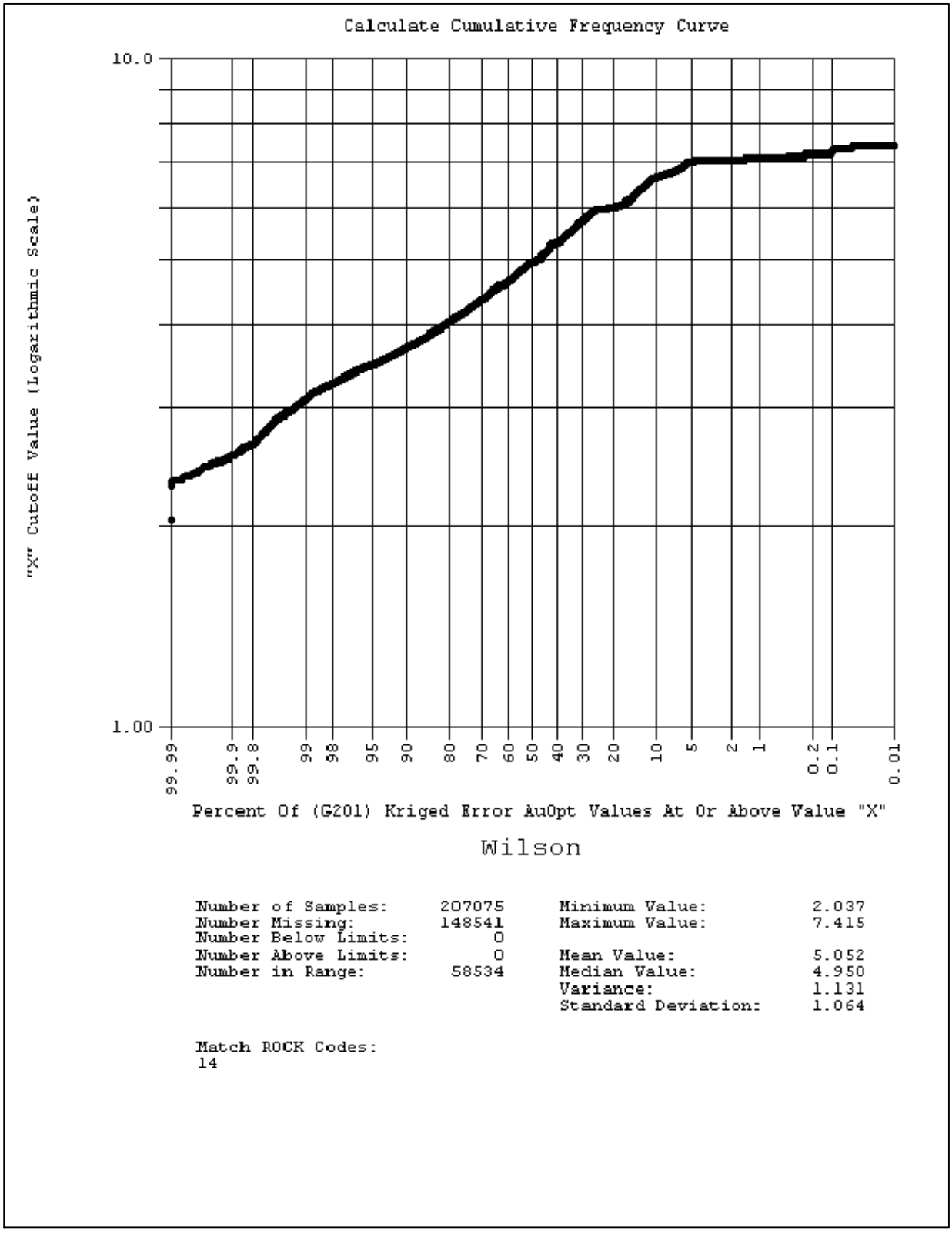
17.9 Tonnage Factor

A tonnage factor of 12.5 cubic feet per ton was used for all zones.

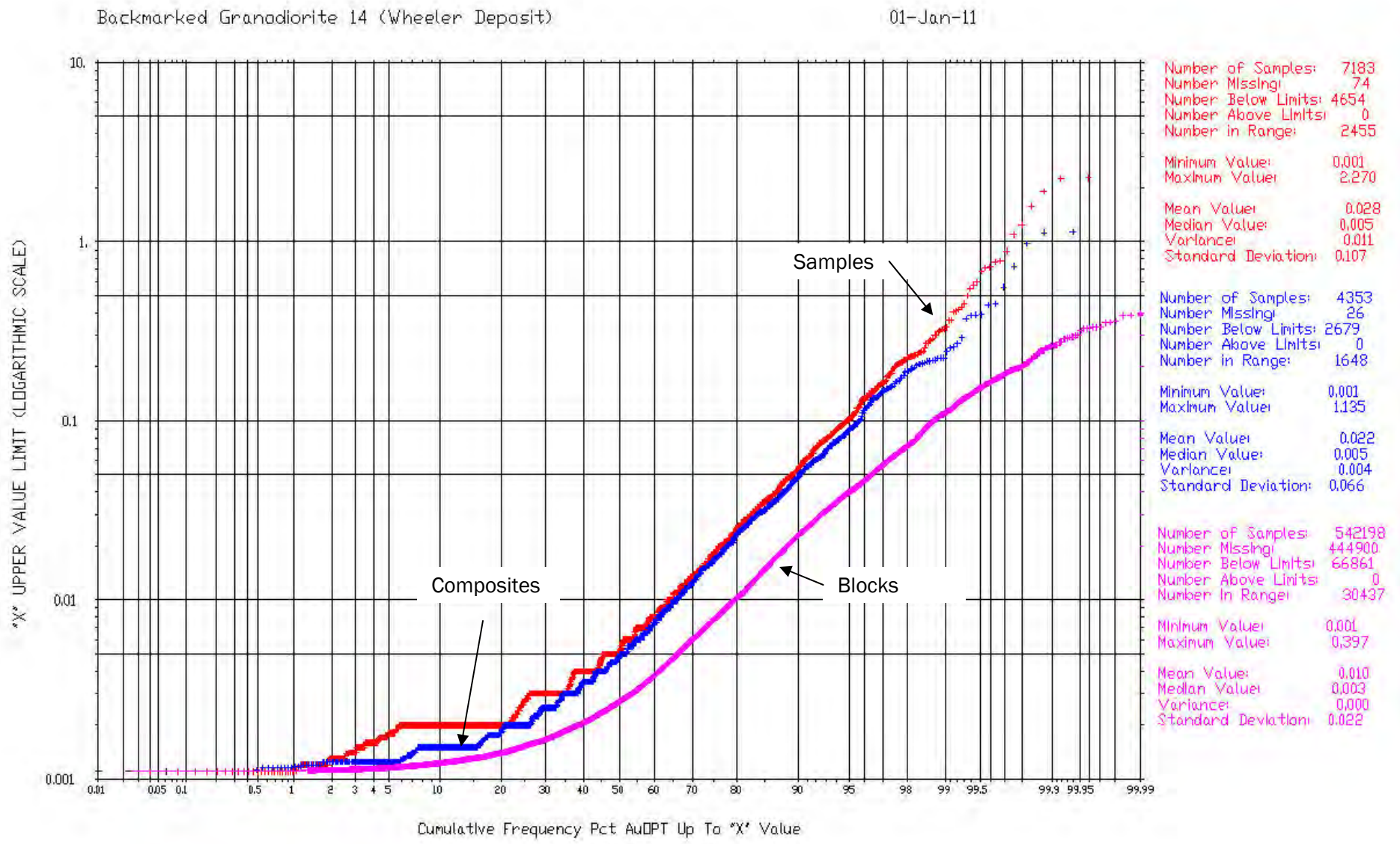


Number of Samples:	542198	Minimum Value:	0.552
Number Missing:	444900	Maximum Value:	3.845
Number Below Limits:	0		
Number Above Limits:	0	Mean Value:	2.608
Number in Range:	97298	Median Value:	2.615
		Variance:	0.341
		Standard Deviation:	0.584

Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***	File Name: Fig17-9.mxd	Figure 17-9 Kriging Error (Wheeler Rock 14) Pine Grove Gold Project
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 01/03/2011	



Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: *Lincoln Mining*	File Name: Fig-17-10.dwg	**Figure 17-10**
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	**Kriging Error (Wilson Rock 14)**
	Project Location: Lyon COunty, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 03/08/2011	



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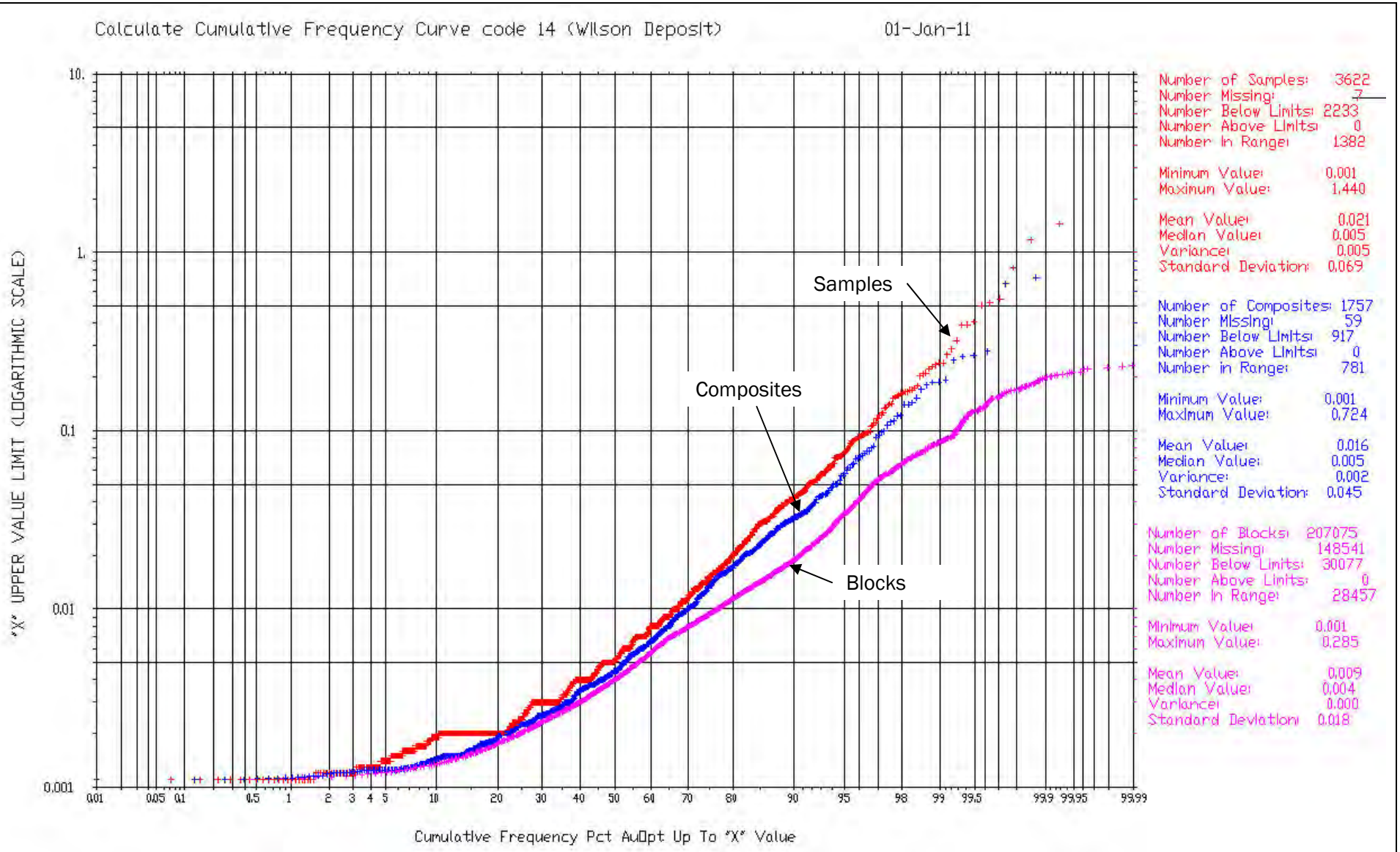
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 03/02/2011	



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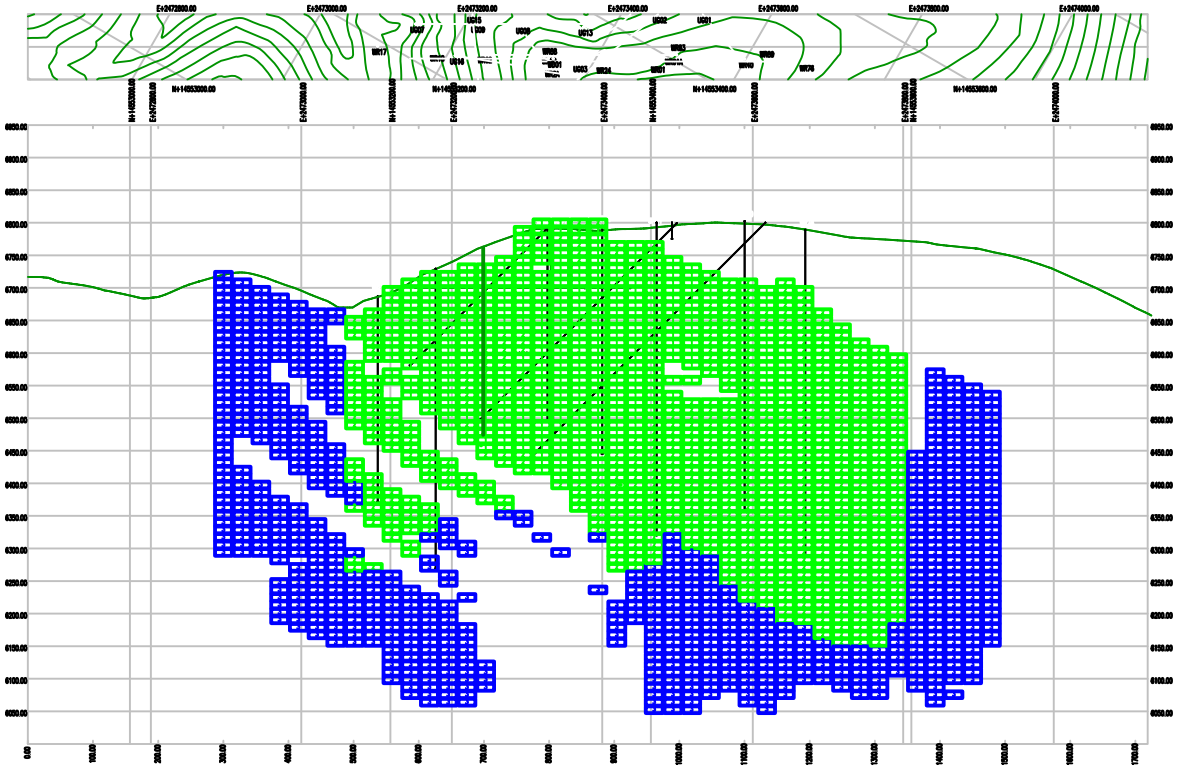
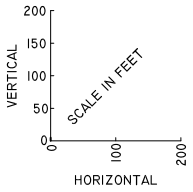
Drawing Provided by/Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***	File Name: Fig 17-12.doc
Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058
Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 03/02/2011

Figure 17-12
Comparing Samples, Composites and Blocks
(Wilson Rock 14)

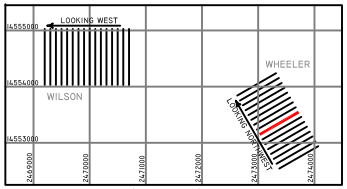
SOUTHWEST

NORTHEAST





RESOURCE CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED



LINCOLN MINING CORPORATION
TSX.V:LMG
350-885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1N5
CANADA
Phone: 604.688.7377
Direct: 604.629.8219
Fax: 604.688.7307

Issued by:
TETRA TECH
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Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax

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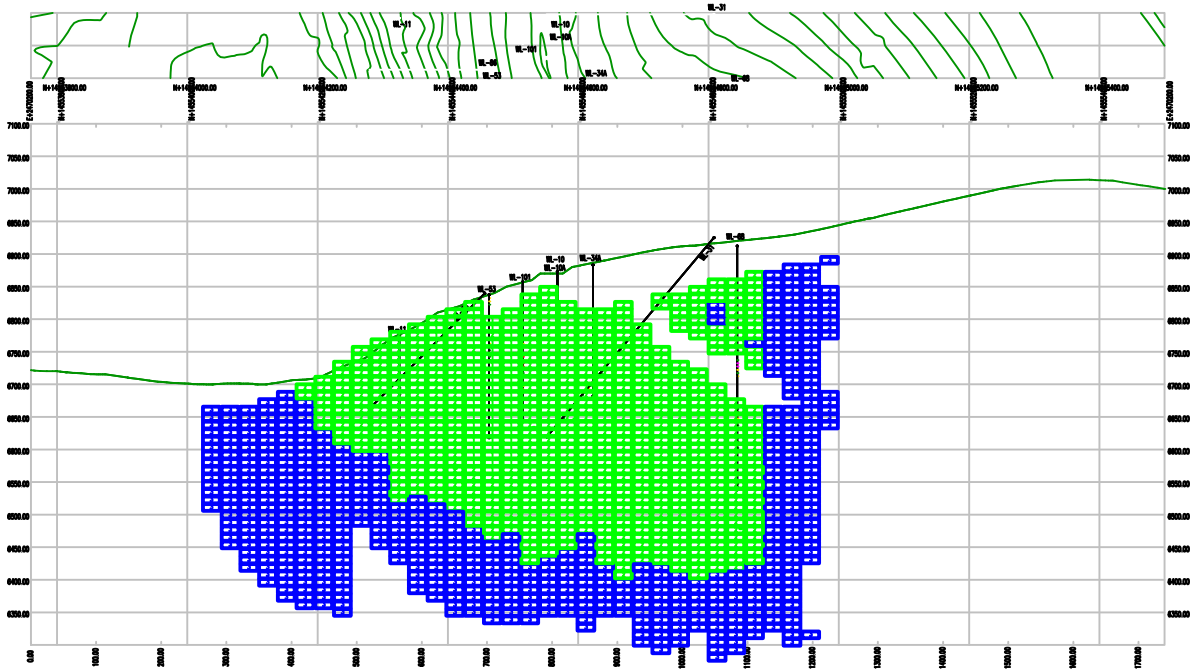
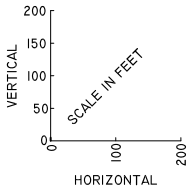
Project: Pine Grove Project	Project Number: 114-311058
Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: February, 2011

FIGURE 17-13.
Block Distribution on
Wheeler Vertical Section 1600

SOUTH

NORTH

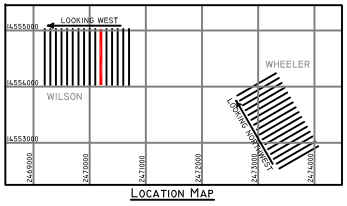




RESOURCE CLASS

INDICATED

INFERRED



LOCATION MAP

LINCOLN MINING CORPORATION

TSX.V:LMG

350-885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1N5
CANADA

Phone: 604.688.7377
Direct: 604.629.8219
Fax: 604.688.7307

Issued by:

TETRA TECH
350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax

Prepared for: *Lincoln Mining Corporation*

Project: Pine Grove Project

Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA

File Name: 1470200WL.dwg

Project Number: 114-311058

Date of Issue: February, 2011

FIGURE 17-14.
Block distribution on
Wilson Vertical Section 2470200

17.10 Classification of Resource Blocks

As noted previously (Section 17.5), a three pass kriging was used from which 25 x 25 x 10 feet blocks were estimated. The acceptability of parameters utilized in the kriging passes such as maximum search radii, maximum number of points allowed in a search, and block discretation was validated using jackknifing. The jackknifing process involves comparison of a known gold assay value to a kriged gold value for the same location. After many iterations of the jackknifing selected parameters, a set was chosen showing good correlation between estimated and measured values.

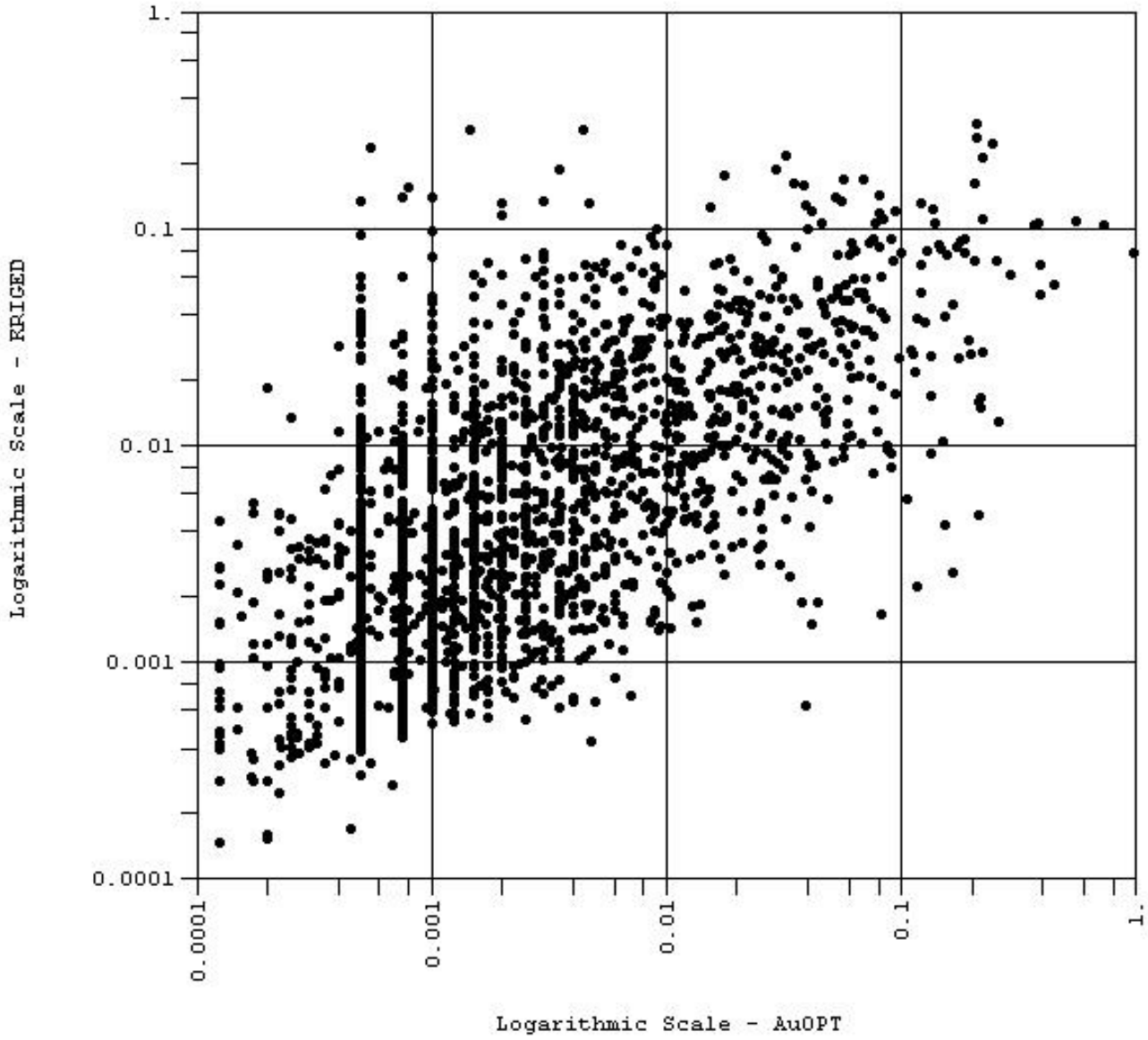
In classification of mineral resources to CIM standards, a correlation approaching 0.90 is categorized as "Measured". Generally, increasing the search radius results in a decrease in correlation and a resulting re-classification. As such, a correlation of 0.70 is classified as indicated and 0.50 as inferred **.**

Grade blocks for the Wheeler and Wilson deposits were classified as either indicated or inferred based on the results of jackknife studies; no measured category was identified. A representative correlation plot of jackknifed Wheeler data (FIGURE 17-15) using a 50-100 foot search radius and other search parameters (TABLE 17-10) shows a resultant correlation of 0.67. As it approaches 0.70, Tt considers these blocks at Wheeler as indicated category. Increasing the search radius to 200 feet gave a correlation of 0.49 and a resulting classification as Inferred.

A representative correlation plot of jackknifed Wilson data (FIGURE 17-16) using a 50-100 foot search radius and other search parameters (TABLE 17-11) shows a resultant correlation of 0.61. As it approaches 0.70, Tt considers these blocks as inferred category.

17.11 Estimated Resource Tables

Results of the Indicated and Inferred category resource estimates for the Wheeler and Wilson deposits are summarized below (TABLES 17-14 and 17-15). A base case cutoff grade of 0.010 oz Au/t has been selected for reporting purposes and is highlighted in the tables. A three-year trailing average gold price of US$1,000 was used in the determination of the base case cutoff grade. Tt has completed a review of producers and found that this review confirms the use of a US$1,000 per ounce three-year average price and a 0.010 oz Au/t cutoff grade. Finally, as Tt was unable to definitively identify and verify the location and quantity of the historic underground workings, none of the historic mined material was removed from the resource estimate; therefore, caution should be exercised with regard to the total estimated contained ounces of gold.



Number Of Samples	2667	Covariance	1.5038
		Correlation Coeficient	0.6695
Mean Log Of Primary (X)	-6.267		
Log Variance Of Prim. (X)	2.3535	Slope (Y On X)	0.6390
Third Parameter Prim. (X)	0.0000	Constant (Y On X)	-1.630
		Slope (X On Y)	0.7014
Mean Log Of Secondary (Y)	-5.634	Constant (X On Y)	5.8133
Log Variance Of Sec. (Y)	2.1441		
Third Parameter Sec. (Y)	0.0000	Slope (Major Axis)	0.6702
		Constant (Major Axis)	2.09168

Match ROCK Codes: (ALL)

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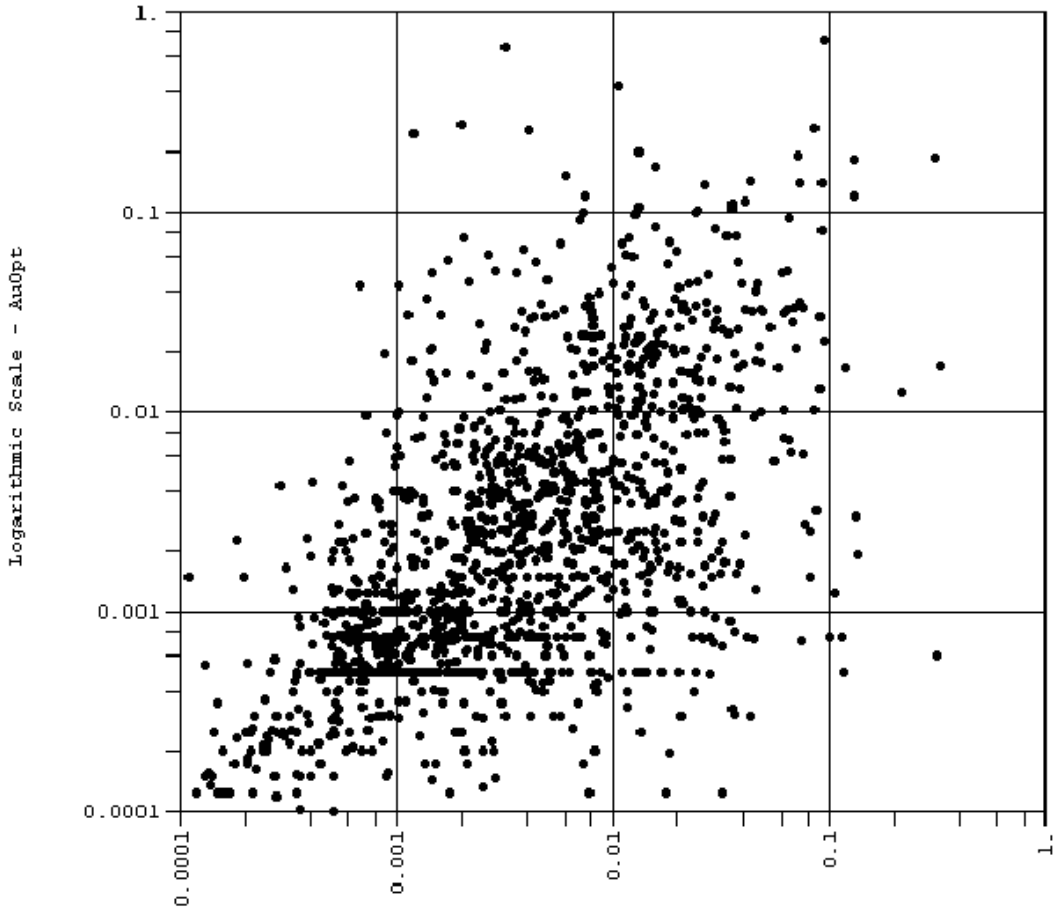
Drawing Provided by/Prepared for: **Lincoln Gold US Corp.**	File Name:	FIGURE 17-15: Correlation Plot of Jackknife Results (50-100') Wheeler Indicated
Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
Project Location: Nevada	Date of Issue: 04/01/2011	



Number Of Samples	1535	Covariance	1.4073
		Correlation Coeficient	0.6117
Mean Log Of Primary (X)	-5.798		
Log Variance Of Prim. (X)	2.1267	Slope (Y On X)	0.6617
Third Parameter Prim. (X)	0.0000	Constant (Y On X)	-2.392
		Slope (X On Y)	0.5655
Mean Log Of Secondary (Y)	-6.229	Constant (X On Y)	9.7021
Log Variance Of Sec. (Y)	2.4883		
Third Parameter Sec. (Y)	0.0000	Slope (Major Axis)	0.6136
		Constant (Major Axis)	3.65485

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Prepared for: *Lincoln Mining*	File Name: Fig-17-16.dwg
Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058
Project Location: Lyon COunty, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 03/08/2011

Figure 17-16
Correlation Plot of Jackknife Results
(50-100') Wilson Indicated

TABLE 17-14:Indicated Resources for the Pine Grove Gold Project
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Rock Code	Cutoff Grade oz Au/t	Tons	Avg. Grade oz Au/t	Contained Ounces
Wheeler				
14	0.100	181,000	0.158	29,000
14	0.050	519,000	0.099	51,000
14	0.020	1,532,000	0.054	83,000
14	0.015	1,955,000	0.046	91,000
14	0.010	2,680,000	0.037	99,000
14	0.005	4,274,000	0.026	111,000
Wilson				
11+14	0.100	-	-	-
11+14	0.050	-	-	-
11+14	0.020	1,227,000	0.047	58,000
11+14	0.015	1,755,000	0.038	67,000
11+14	0.010	2,636,000	0.030	78,000
11+14	0.005	4,249,000	0.021	89,000
Total				
ALL DEPOSITS	0.100	181,000	0.158	29,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.050	519,000	0.099	51,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.020	2,759,000	0.051	141,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.015	3,710,000	0.043	158,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.010	5,316,000	0.033	177,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.005	8,523,000	0.023	200,000

*Tons and ounces reported with appropriate significant figures

In summary, 177,000 and 115,000 oz Au are estimated in the indicated and inferred categories, respectively for the combined Wheeler and Wilson deposits. The grade-tonnage relationship of the estimated inferred resources is shown in FIGURE 17-17.

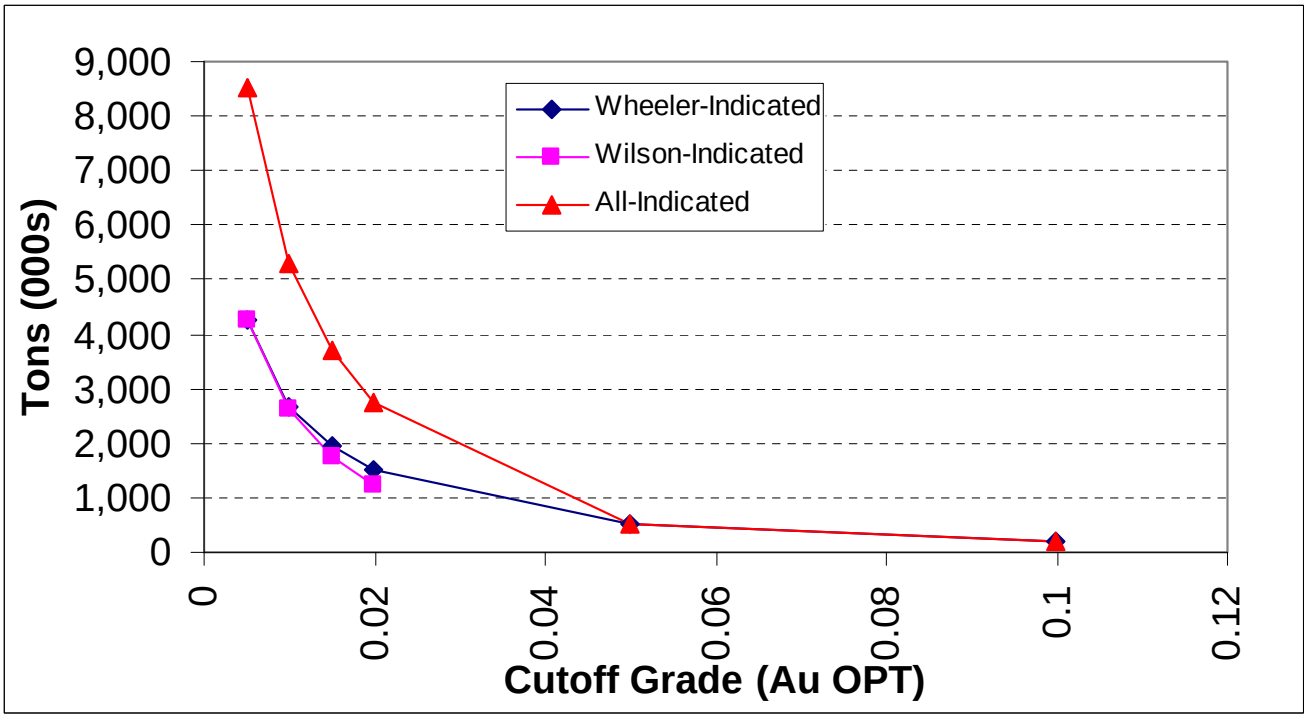
17.12 Mineral Reserves

The Pine Grove Gold Project contains no mineral reserves as defined by CIM standards.

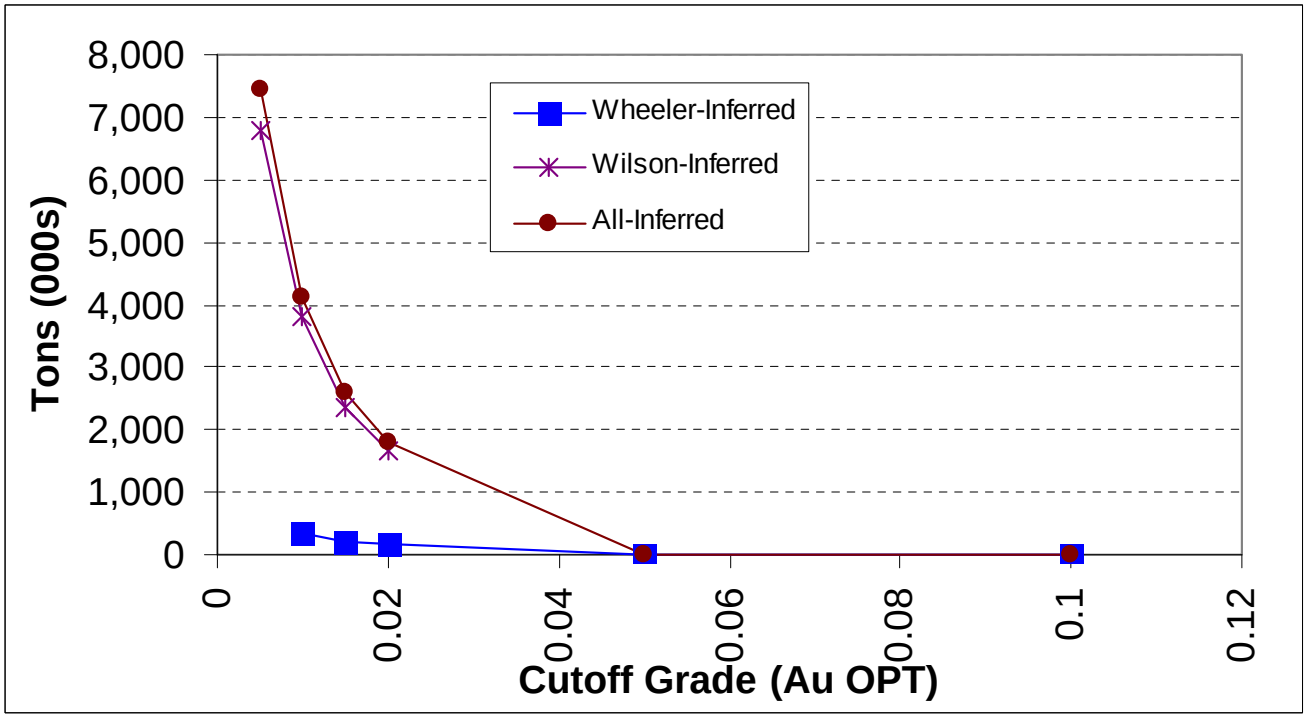
TABLE 17-15: Inferred Resources for the Pine Grove Gold Project
LINCOLN GOLD US CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Rock Code	Cutoff Grade oz Au/t	Tons	Avg. Grade oz Au/t	Contained Ounces
Wheeler				
14	0.100	2,000	0.125	250
14	0.050	5,000	0.092	460
14	0.020	156,000	0.031	5,000
14	0.015	223,000	0.027	6,000
14	0.010	336,000	0.022	7,000
14	0.005	687,000	0.014	10,000
Wilson				
11+14	0.100	-	-	-
11+14	0.050	-	-	-
11+14	0.020	1,651,000	0.047	78,000
11+14	0.015	2,365,000	0.038	90,000
11+14	0.010	3,800,000	0.028	108,000
11+14	0.005	6,776,000	0.019	129,000
Total				
ALL DEPOSITS	0.100	2,000	0.125	250
ALL DEPOSITS	0.050	5,000	0.092	460
ALL DEPOSITS	0.020	1,807,000	0.046	83,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.015	2,588,000	0.037	96,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.010	4,136,000	0.028	115,000
ALL DEPOSITS	0.005	7,463,000	0.019	139,000

*Tons and ounces reported with appropriate significant figures



(a). Indicated Resources



(b). Inferred Resources

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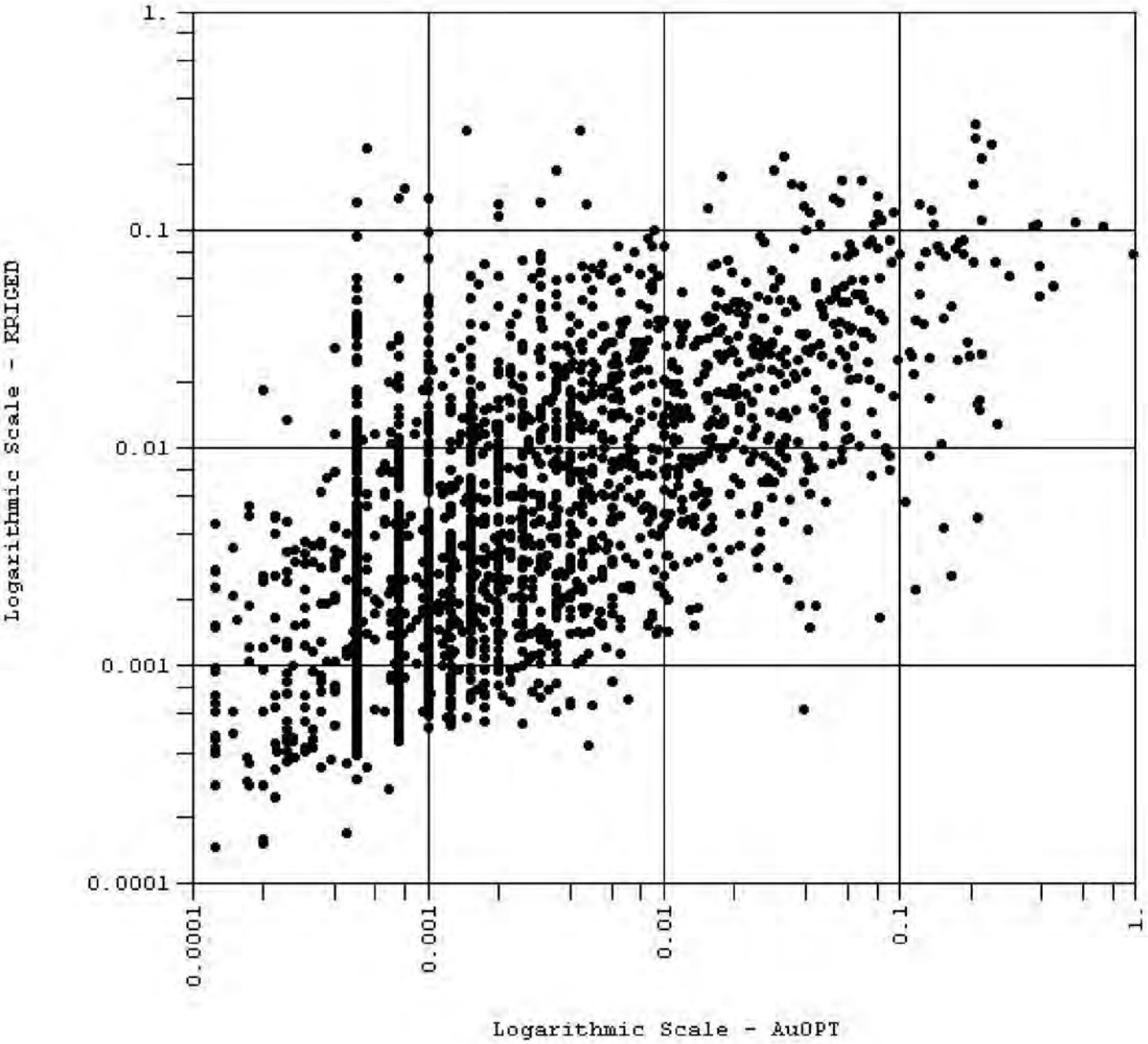
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, CO 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Lincoln Gold US Corp.***		FIGURE 17-17: Grade Tonnage Estimate of Indicated and Inferred Resources
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
	Project Location: Nevada	Date of Issue: 04/01/2011	



Number Of Samples	2667	Covariance	1.5038
		Correlation Coeficient	0.6695
Mean Log Of Primary (X)	-6.267		
Log Variance Of Prim. (X)	2.3535	Slope (Y On X)	0.6390
Third Parameter Prim. (X)	0.0000	Constant (Y On X)	-1.630
		Slope (X On Y)	0.7014
Mean Log Of Secondary (Y)	-5.634	Constant (X On Y)	5.8133
Log Variance Of Sec. (Y)	2.1441		
Third Parameter Sec. (Y)	0.0000	Slope (Major Axis)	0.6702
		Constant (Major Axis)	2.09168

Match ROCK Codes: (ALL)

Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: ***Lincoln Mining***	File Name: Fig17-18.mxd	Figure 17-18 Correlation Plot of Jackknife Results (50-100') Wheeler Indicated Pine Grove Gold Project
	Project: Pine Grove Gold Project	Project Number: 114-311058	
	Project Location: Lyon County, Nevada, USA	Date of Issue: 01/03/2011	

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The authors are not aware of any other data or additional information that would be relevant to this report, the omission of which would make this Technical Report not understandable or misleading.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

19.1 Interpretation

It is Tt's opinion that most of the past work and all of the current Lincoln work meets and/or exceeds the current standards and those areas that do not meet current standards have been identified within the body of this report. The work has been completed by well-qualified technical professionals, reputable mining companies, and independent third-party contractors and laboratories according to standards that meet most of today's requirements.

19.2 Conclusions

It is Tt's opinion that the Pine Grove Gold Project warrants additional study and evaluation. There are sufficient recent and historic data to have produced inferred and indicated resources that are of sufficient tenor and size that a "prudent man" would continue to invest in the exploration and development of the project. The next step in Lincoln's work plan involves expanding existing gold resources and upgrading the confidence in the metallurgy.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

To continue evaluation of the Pine Grove Project, Tt recommends that Lincoln undertake several additional exploration investigations as detailed in TABLE 20-1. These investigations represent the next logical progression of the project as Lincoln determines the development future.

TABLE 20-1: Proposed Budget for Plan of Work
LINCOLN MINING CORP. – PINE GROVE GOLD PROJECT
March 2011

Task	Estimated Completion Date*	Estimated Cost (US$) to Complete*	Notes
Permitting/Bonding	Q2 2011	150,000	
Step-out Drilling – Wilson Deposit	Q4 2011	500,000	50+ RC holes
Drill existing targets	Q4 2011	250,000	25 RC holes
Additional Au-Cu Soil Surveys	Q3 2011	50,000	Cover granodiorite areas
Column Leach Tests	Q2 2011	130,000	Recent core available
Environmental Base Line Work	Q2-Q4 2011	100,000	
Contract Geologist + Labor + Veh	Q1-Q4 2011	150,000	
Field Office/Warehouse	Q1-Q4 2011	10,000	
		Total: $1,340,000	

* Completion dates and expenditures represent minimum programs based on depressed economic and market conditions and are subject to the availability of funding.

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22.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

John W. Rozelle, P.G.
Tetra Tech
350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
Golden, Colorado 80401
USA
Telephone: 303-217-5700
Email: john.rozelle@tetratech.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, John W. Rozelle, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Geologist of:
   Tetra Tech
   350 Indiana Street, Suite 500
   Golden, Colorado 80401
   USA

2. This certificate relates to the "Pine Grove Gold Project – Lyon County, Nevada, USA, NI 43-101 Technical Report" dated March 16, 2011.

3. I graduated from the State University of New York at Plattsburg, New York with a degree in Geology (BA) in 1976. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science degree in Geochemistry from the Colorado School of Mines in 1978.

4. I am a Member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG-07216), a register Geologist in the State of Wyoming (PG-337), and a member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration (SME).

5. I have practiced my profession as a geologist continuously since graduation for a total of 30 years.

6. 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.

7. I am responsible for and prepared, or contributed to, all sections of the report titled "Pine Grove Gold Project – Lyon County, USA, NI 43-101 Technical Report" dated March 14, 2011 ("the Technical Report") relating to the Pine Grove Gold property. I visited the subject property on June 16, 2010.

8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests of Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and that form.

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

Dated this 16th Day of March 2011.

John W. Rozelle, P.G.

Digitally signed by John W. Rozelle, P.G.
DN: cn=John W. Rozelle, P.G., o=Tetra Tech Inc., ou=Manager, Mineral Resource Division, email=john.rozelle@tetratech.com, c=US
Date: 2011.03.18 10:17:50 -06'00'

Signature of Qualified Person

John W. Rozelle

Print name of Qualified Person

23.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

As the Pine Grove project is an advanced-stage exploration project, there are no data and/or reports that are applicable to this section of the NI 43-1011 report.

24.0 ILLUSTRATIONS

All illustrations are presented in the report in their respective sections.