NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
on the

MORGAN PEAK COPPER PROPERTY

GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA

August 2, 2010

For

Toro Resources Corp.
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1.0 SUMMARY

This report is a summary of the Morgan Peak Copper Project (previously known as Copper Springs) and was prepared at the request of Bernie Stannus and Bill Galine of Toro Resources Corporation (Toro). This document is a geologic report being submitted to the Exchange as partof a Change of Business transaction. As so, descriptions of current status and historic activity of the property are given in appropriate sections.

The Optionor (MinQuest) entered in to a letter of intent with the Optionee (Toro) dated December 10, 2009 (the "**LOI**"), pursuant to which the Optionee has the exclusive option to acquire an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to certain mineral claims as set out in Appendix I. This includes all mining claims currently contained in the Morgan Peak Property, which in the past have been known as the "**MinQuest Concessions**" (all the MinQuest 100% controlled claims) and the "**Corn Concessions**", which is a separate lease between MinQuest and 'Corn'. By the terms of the December 10, 2009 agreement, Toto may earn 100% control of all properties within the Morgan Peak project subject only to the underlying royalties retained by Minquest and Corn.Each of these Royalties is 3% net smelter return. Toro must make cash payments to MinQuest of an escalating nature, but totaling $135,000 (USD) over the first 4 years of the agreement. In addition, Toro must make exploration expenditures on the Morgan Peak property of at least $250,000 the first year of the agreement escalating to at least $500,000 during the fourth year.

Prior to optioning the Morgan Peak Property to Toro, Minquest had optioned the property to American Copper Corporation (ACCO) who spent over $540,000 exploring and evaluating the Morgan Peak Property in the years 2008 and 2009. This summary report does not include a resource estimate. Non-compliant NI43-101 resource estimates by previous workers on the property are referenced in this report. None of these historic resource estimates were intended to be 43-101 compliant, rather they were used as decision tools by major mining and exploration companies to determine the validity of continuing with exploration programs based on grade and ultimate size potential. Since all of the exploration companies dropped the property after several years exploration efforts, it can be assumed that the project did not meet the objectives of the exploration groups operating in the 1960s and 1970s.

The Morgan Peak Copper property is located within the Miami-Globe Mining District of Arizona, a highly productive porphyry copper district. Significant ongoing exploration programs are being carried out within 10 miles (16 km) of the Morgan Peak project by ASARCO, BHP, Rio Tinto, Freeport, Quadra and others. The Morgan Peak Copper property covers a large area of classic "porphyry style" alteration similar to other nearby mines and containing at least two reported non-compliant NI43-101 copper resources as indicated by wide spaced historic drilling. Host rocks and potential host rocks for mineralized zones at Morgan Peak include the Schultze Granite, the Madera Diortie and the Pinal Schist The mineralized areas are composed of near-surface chalcocite and copper oxide zones which due to the relatively shallow depths, may be amenable to open pit mining. Initial test results indicate the mineralization may be susceptible to

leaching with acid.

Toro has defined a 'Potential Exploration Target' on the Morgan Peak property (section 19.) This exploration target is estimated to contain a range of approximately 91 to 229 million tons of material with a grade range of 0.10 to 0.40 % Cu. It is recommended that an initial exploration program of approximately $475,000 be conducted to evaluate the identified potential targets as well as verify some of the historic drilling in the mineralized zones. If successful, this would be followed by a Phase II exploration program of approximately $600,000. Phase II expenditures and work plans would be designed after evaluating results of Phase I.

Investors are cautioned that the potential quantity and grade described as 'Potential Exploration Target' is conceptual. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Morgan Peak Copper project is located in Gila County, Arizona within the productive Miami-Globe mining district. The project was acquired by MinQuest, Inc. because of a reported near-surface copper oxide/chalcocite zone containing grades of 0.40% copper. This type of deposit may be bulk mined and processed cheaply when tonnage and grade are present in sufficient quantities.

The project is located within a few miles of several producing mines (Figure 2). Historic drilling, coupled with recent mapping, IP surveys and drilling programs have identified an area roughly 10,000 feet (3050 m) in length and 4,000 feet (1220 m) in width. This area is divided into the East and West Lobes. The West Lobe has received most of the exploration to date. However, the East Lobe may have significant potential for copper oxide and chalcocite mineralization.

An initial land position was acquired by MinQuest around the margins of the known mineralized area (West Lobe Resource) in mid-2006. A lease was consummated with Russell and Brian Corn for the main portion of the west resource area in December, 2006. In early 2007 an option agreement was consummated with American Copper Corporation (ACCO). ACCO initiated an IP survey consisting of two lines spaced approximately 400 meters apart in early 2007. The positive results led to permitting a 15 hole test of the northerly most IP line. Permitting and archeological and biological surveys were completed by December, 2007, six months from the start of the permitting process. Fourteen of the fifteen holes were completed by April 2008, for a total of 3,905 feet. One hole (CS 0810) failed to reach the target depth. The incomplete hole was abandoned early because of excessive ground water. Planned hole CS 0815 was not drilled due to potential excess water based on its proximity to hole CS 0810.

ACCO explored the property through 2008, and returned the property to MinQuest in late 2009, due to funding issues. Consequently, Toro entered into a Letter of Intent (LOI) dated December 10, 2009, to acquire a 100% interest in Minquest's holdings at Morgan Peak, including the Minquest and Corn holdings. ACCO's work included geologic mapping, re-evaluation of historic geophysical data, new geophysical surveys, compilation of historic drill data and drilling. The Morgan Peak Copper exploration programs through 2008 were intended to identify potential size and grade of copper oxide and chalcocite mineralization within the West Lobe zone and indicate potential for recovery of copper. Information was collected from the lessors and the Arizona Department of Mines and Minerals (ADMMR). The data was compiled for the entire property position. After the initial compilation and drilling were complete, several items became clear.

1. The previous exploration programs utilized wide spaced drill patterns to identify the reported mineralization, leaving potential to upgrade the size and grade of the mineralized zones.

2. Drilling by various groups indicated a significant difference in size and grade between older drilling and drilling conducted in 1972 by Humble. Kerr-McGee calculated a resource of 17.5 million tons grading 0.37% copper based on seven wide spaced core holes. Humble calculated a resource to 37 million tons grading 0.26% copper based on their additional drilling. *These historic resource estimates have not been verified by current author, and are not treated or presented as current mineral resource estimates. None of theresources listed above or elsewhere in this report meet the criteria of any of the 'resource' categories defined by NI43-101 standards or CIM definitions. Consequently, these historic resource estimates should not be relied upon for current property evaluations or investment recommendations.* Humble's resource estimate included eight holes from their program and the initial seven holes completed by Kerr McGee. Humble's drill spacing utilizes a rough 800 foot (245 m) grid pattern. ACCO drilled an additional 14 holes within the above mentioned resource area. ACCO's drilling confirmed both Kerr McGee's and Humble's drilling results within acceptable limits. However, Humble's initial 20 drill holes were completed using a conventional churn drill. It is believed that this process diluted copper values and contaminated down hole, giving longer intervals of lower grade. ACCO also identified grade inconsistencies between their drilling and Humble's drilling. ACCO geologists believe these inconsistencies were due in part to poor core recoveries (where core was used), averaging errors, differences in assay labs, drill procedures (all core versus part churn and part core), and differences in sampling lengths. It is also believed that Humble's use of a churn drill may have washed some chalcocite from the chips either leaving it behind, or driving it off in sludge. When taken individually, each item listed makes only a minor difference. When taken in total, the differences can cause a significant loss in grade.

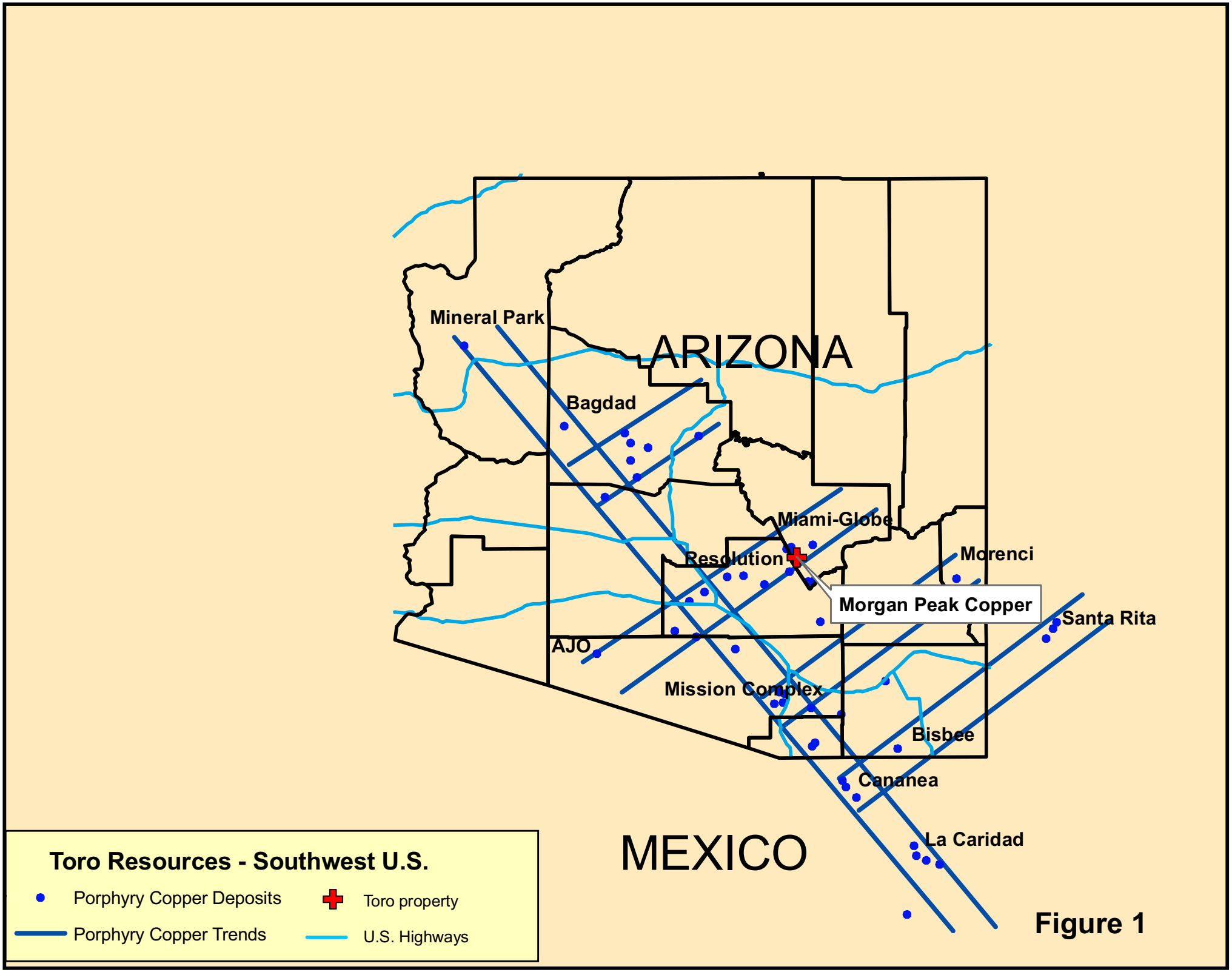
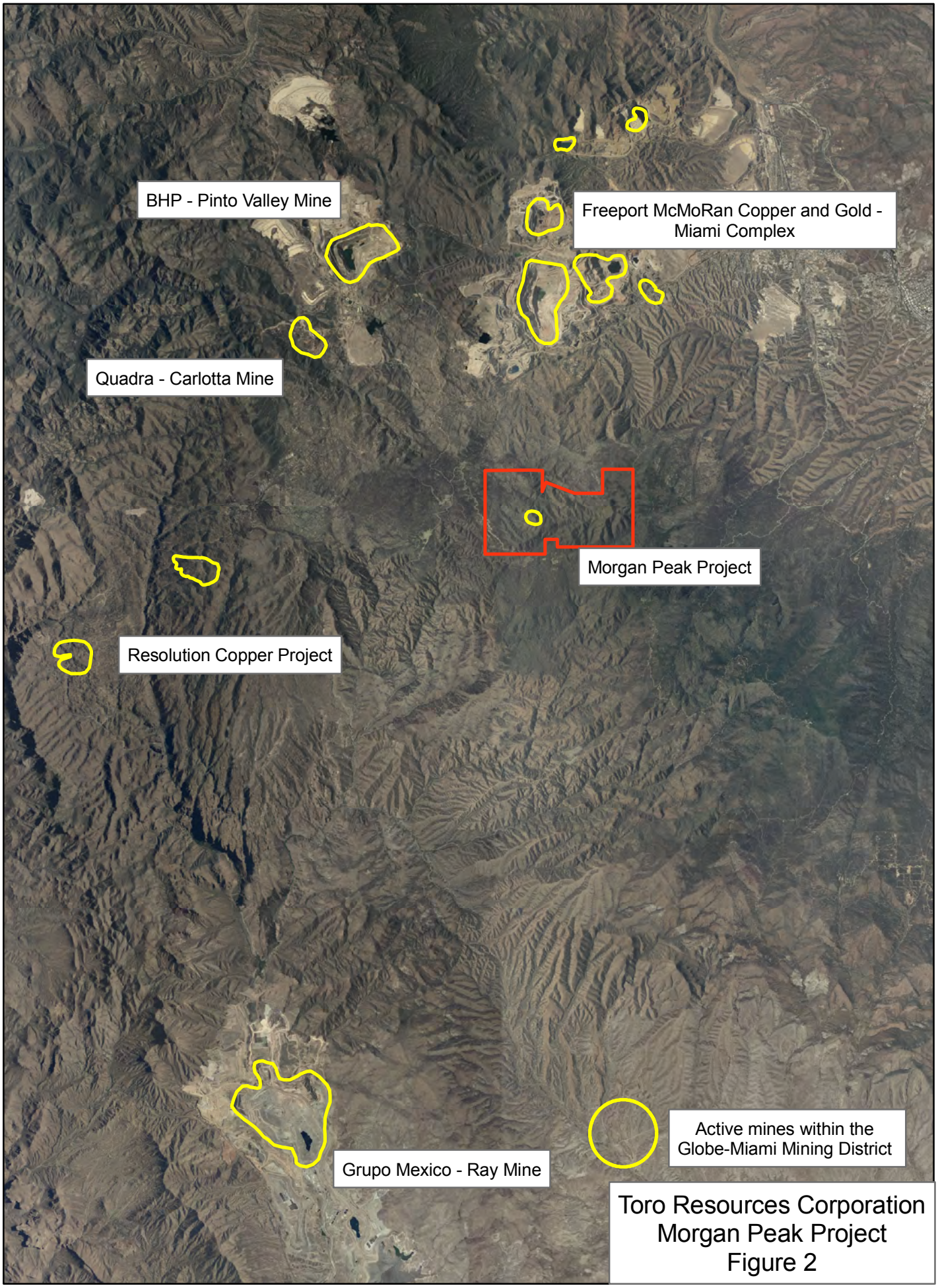

Mineral Park
ARIZONA
Bagdad
Miami-Globe
Resolution
Morenci
Morgan Peak Copper
Santa Rita
AJO
Mission Complex
Bisbee
Cananea
La Caridad
MEXICO
Toro Resources - Southwest U.S.
Porphyry Copper Deposits
Toro property
Porphyry Copper Trends
U.S. Highways

Figure 1



Toro Resources Corporation
Morgan Peak Project
Figure 2

3. No metallurgy was known to have been conducted on any of the historic drilling. Since most of the visible copper mineralization was either chalcocite or copper oxides (malachite and azurite), it was believed that leaching copper from the host rock was not an issue. ACCO's metalurgical tests indicate excellent recovery of both chalcocite and copper oxide minerals (see Table 3).

4. The compilation clearly defined two separate areas of mineralization. Although considerable drilling had taken place within the West Lobe Resource, there was no evidence that anyone had compiled the drilling for the surrounding area. In fact, the various reports generally separated the two areas and ignored the intervening ground. ACCO's compilation indicates similar near-surface enriched copper zones within the East Lobe. However, the drilling is wide spaced and many of the drill holes are composited over their entire length. Also, the bulk of the wide spaced holes were drilled by Humble with a churn drill during validation of claims. This method was shown to decrease grades within some portions of the chalcocite zone by 15% or more in the West Lobe. Therefore, the eastern drilling is currently only indicative of possible blanket mineralization with a small non-compliant NI 43-101 resource (4 to 7 million tons grading 0.4%) in the area of the Ellis "Vein".

MinQuest subsequently optioned the Morgan Peak Copper Property to Toro Resources in February 2010. This report is a summary of all available data and evaluations currently available from all previous sources. The conclusions and recommendations of this report are entirely those of the author, Paul D. Noland. Paul D. Noland visited the Morgan Peak Property on February 25 and 26, 2010.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

As described below in Section 6, History, the Morgan Peak property has been drilled and evaluated by numerous mining companies during the past 60 plus years. In many cases within this report, data from these past efforts is referenced and summarized. Geologists from MinQuest and ACCO added to the geologic knowledge with more recent field investigations and drill logging. All of their data and interpretations have been made available for the compilation of this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This property is located in Gila County, Arizona, about 10 miles east northeast of Superior, Arizona within Sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 24, Township 1 South, Range 14 East and Sections 18 and 19 Township 1 South, Range 14½ East. Access is via paved highway and well maintained U.S. Forest Service gravel roads (See Figure 1, Location Map). The property is located near the towns of Miami and Globe, supplying infrastructure and workforce.

The property consists of 131 unpatented mining claims, currently controlled by Toro. Toro entered into a letter of intent with Minquest in December 2009 which allows Toro the exclusive option to acquire an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to all mining claims listed in Appendix I subject to an underlying 3% net smelter return royalty to either MinQuest or Corn. In order to keep this option valid, Toro must make an annual work commitment of at least $250,000 during the first year of the agreement, escalating to $500,000 by year 4. The claims cover 4.0 square miles or 1035 hectares. Annual fees to keep the property in good standing are approximately $15,000. The property is administered by the U.S. Forest Service Tonto National Forest with a local office in Globe, Arizona. The U.S. Forest Service controls all surface rights within the unpatented claims. Access via public roads to and across the property is currently available. Further exploration disturbances must be permitted through the U.S. Forest Service. Current exploration on the property is conducted within an existing permit from local U.S. Forest Service (USFS). Additional disturbances may be approved under this permit pending USFS evaluation and approval. Claims must be kept in good standing by filing notices and paying annual fees to both the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation (BLM) and to Gila County, Arizona. These filings must be made annually by Toro in order to keep the option agreement and claims status in good standing.

A complete listing of the claims comprising the Morgan Peak Copper Property is given in Appendix I (see Figure 3, Claim Map). All the claims listed are considered to be valid by the BLM, with the 2009–2010 claim maintenance fees having been paid according to BLM's website LR2000. All claims have also reportedly been kept in good status with Gila County, Arizona. No legal survey of the claims has been undertaken nor has a title search been conducted. Figure 3 also shows the approximate locations ofseveral, unpatented claims not controlled by Toro (senior claims, status uncertain). A records search of these claims in the Gila County, Arizona courthouse reveals that past annual filings and fee payments have not been made for all claims in all years. Consequently, the status of these 'senior' claims is uncertain. A search of the ground by MinQuest and ACCO personnel did not find markings or posts identifying these claims. Consequently, their exact locations are not certain. Mine workings on the property consists of a few exploratory adits (historic), none of which produced any recorded mineral production. There are no tailings, waste deposits or other significant structures within or immediately adjacent to the Morgan Peak Property. There are no known existing environmental issues on the property which need to be monitored or otherwise addressed.

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

Access to the Morgan Peak Copper Property is via U.S. Highway 70 between the towns of Globe and Superior, Arizona (see Figure 1, Location Map). At a point approximately six miles west of Globe, Arizona, turn south from Highway 70 onto numbered USFS-maintained gravel road 349. This USFS road dissects the claim block, and intersects any number of secondary USFS roads and the numerous drill roads extant on the property.

The property ranges from approximately 4,500 feet (1371 m) elevation in the drainages to over 8,000 feet (2438 m) along the upper ridges. Topography is marked by steep hillsides and linear ridges. Drainages are intermittent. Vegetation is a mix of deciduous, evergreen and brush species, with numerous cacti interspersed. Conifers are mostly restricted to the higher elevations. The property borders the Sonoran Desert, but climate is tempered by elevation. It is best described as semi-arid. Precipitation occurs primarily as winter snow and late winter-early spring rain. Occasional thunderstorms occur in summer months. Daytime highs are in the 90's during the summer and 40's to 50's during winter. Overnight lows may be below freezing during the winter, but typically does not stay below freezing into daylight hours. Summer evenings are warm.

A labor force and ancillary necessities are available in the nearby communities of Globe and Superior. Phoenix, a major metropolitan complex, is about a one and one-half hour commute to the west (approximately 80 miles or 129 km) (see Figure 1, Location Map).

No infrastructure is present within the property boundaries. Several large scale copper mines are operating across US Highway 70 and within 10 miles (16 km) of the property.

6.0 HISTORY

The property is situated within a well mineralized mining district with historic production over 120 years. Historic mining within the Morgan Peak property is limited to a few non-producing adits and exploration trenching and drilling. This district is centrally located within a broad northeasterly trend of operating copper-molybdenum mines stretching over 110 miles (177 km) from the Miami Mine Complex to the Ajo Mine (Figure 1). The district has had a long history of mining which was initiated for copper, silver and gold as early as the 1850’s. Exploration for porphyry copper deposits started in the early 1900’s. The Miami-Globe area witnessed the start of several of the larger mining companies in the United States. Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company (eventually bought by Superior), Miami Copper Company (merged with Magma), and International Smelting and Refining Company (later Asarco) became large companies from the exploitation of low grade porphyry copper mines within the Miami-Globe mining districts (Figure 2).

Recent exploration began on the Morgan Peak property in the 1940’s. Copper oxide mineralization was discovered leaching from natural springs in the canyon leading to the Morgan Peak Project. In 1947-48 Miami Copper drilled five widely spaced churn holes to an average depth of 515 feet (157 m) within the property boundaries. Since that time, Kerr-McGee, Humble, American Copper and others have drilled at least 96 holes averaging 299 feet in depth. A potential resource calculated by Kerr McGee from drilling to 1967 was estimated to contain a non-compliant NI43-101 resource of 17.5 million tons grading 0.37% copper. This non-43-101 resource is based on a 40 to 100 foot (12 to 30 m) thick “blanket” of chalcocite lying from 25 to 250 feet (8 to 76 m) below surface. This figure is reported in USGS Open File Report 98-206 under the name Lonesome Pine. The following table lists the known drilling within the property:

Table 1 Historical Drilling Activity, Morgan Peak Copper Property

● Miami Copper	1947-50	5 drill holes for a total of 2,568.7' (782.9 m)
● Consolidated Uranium	1957	3 drill holes for a total of 797' (242.9)
● Kerr McGee	1964-67	12 drill holes for 4,011.3' (1222.6 m)
● Phelps Dodge	1967	1 drill hole for a total of ~1,500' (457 m)
● Phoenix Ventures	1967	25 shallow holes unknown depths
● Humble	1969-72	32 drill holes for a total of 10,396.5' (3168.8 m)
● E&E Exploration	1970	4 drill holes for a total of 2,205' (672 m)
● American Copper Corp.	2007-2009	14 drill holes for 3,856.2' (1175.4 m)

These historic 'resources' are not 43-101 compliant, nor do they meet standards, categories, or definitions detailed by NI 43-101 or CIM. They have not been verified by Toro or by the current author. As such, they are not presented here as 'mineral resource estimates' and are not intended to be utilized as such. These historic mineral resources should not be relied upon for current resource estimates, nor for investment purposes. The resources were calculated by industry professionals using accepted practices of the time. The resource calculations used wide spaced drilling to estimate potential for size and grade of an exploration property. These estimations were used to prioritize exploration programs going forward.

In 1969 Humble drilled 32 holes, 30 of which were short rotary holes testing the blanket of chalcocite discovered by Kerr-McGee and others. Humble estimated 37 million tons grading 0.26% copper from drilling on roughly 800 feet centers (again, a non-43-101 compliant resource). Humble's drilling increased the size, but reduced the overall grade of the mineralization. It is believed by ACCO geologists that Humble's drilling combined several techniques that ultimately reduced the grade while increasing the tonnage. These methods included averaging values less than 0.1% copper, sampling over ten feet lengths, using a churn drill exclusively for the first 20 holes and later to pre-collar for core holes. Poor core recoveries are also blamed for additional losses. A failure to adequately penetrate the desired zone in several holes was also described by Luria (1970) in the final Humble report.

Three deep drill holes (>1000 feet or 305 m) are known to have been completed on the property. This drilling tested for hypogene mineralization related to the near surface

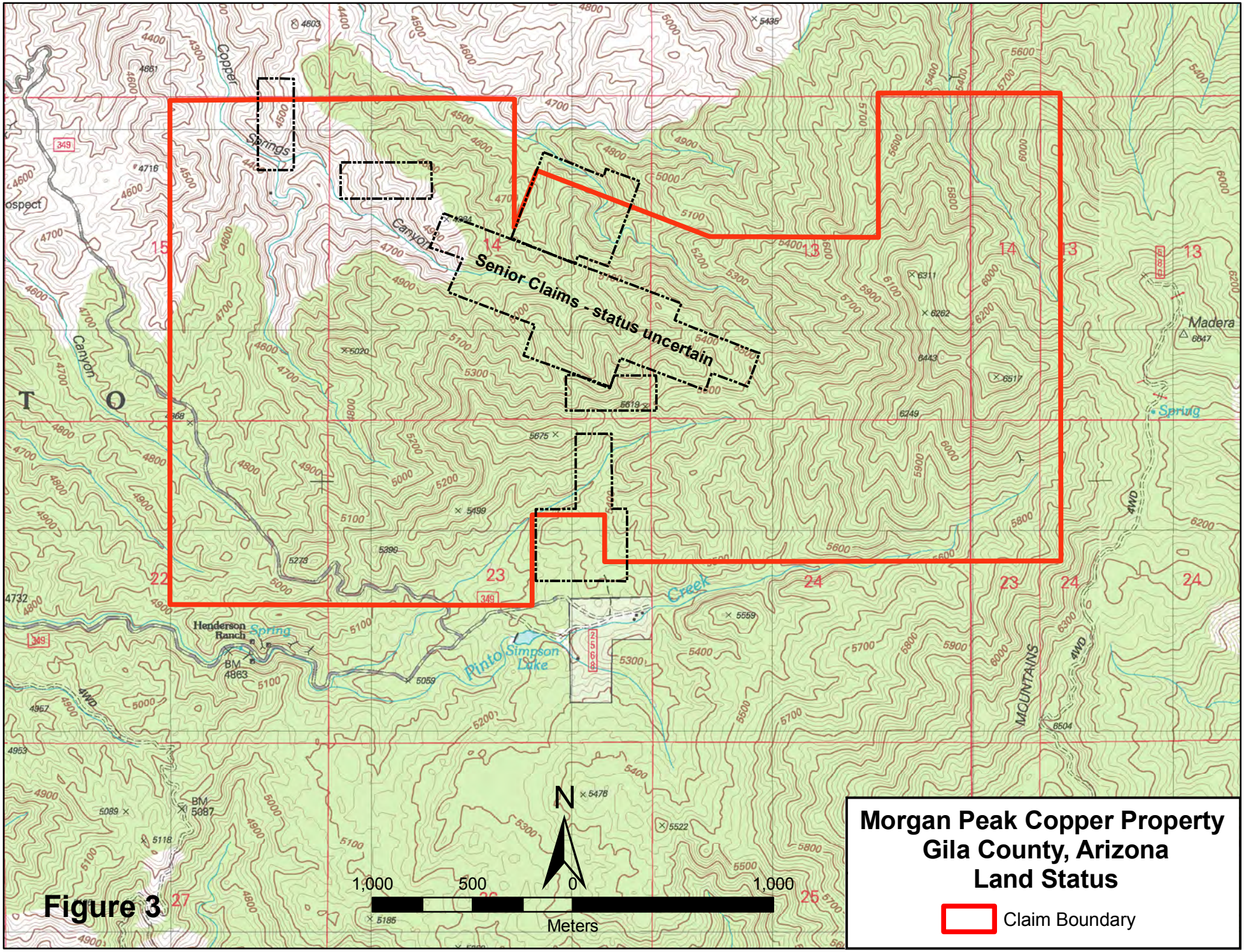

Senior Claims - status uncertain
Copper Springs
Canyon
Pinto Simpson Lake
Creek
Henderson Ranch Spring
Madera
Spring
MOUNTAINS
4WD
BM 4863
BM 5087
T
O
N
1,000
500
0
1,000
Meters
Morgan Peak Copper Property
Gila County, Arizona
Land Status
Claim Boundary

Figure 3

chalcocite and oxide copper mineralization. Phelps Dodge completed a drill hole on the north side of the property within the Schultze Granite. This hole is reported to be about 1,500 feet (457 m) deep and tested the granite near the contact of the Pinal Schist. No other information is available on this hole. Two deep drill holes were completed on the property by Humble. Hole CS A penetrated to a depth of 2,057 feet (627 m) and CS B penetrated to a depth of 1488 feet (454m). Hole CS A was on the south side of the property marginal to the eastern chalcocite target, while hole CS B tested the west side of the property within the western chalcocite target. Both holes encountered near surface oxide copper and chalcocite mineralization then ended in propylitic alteration.

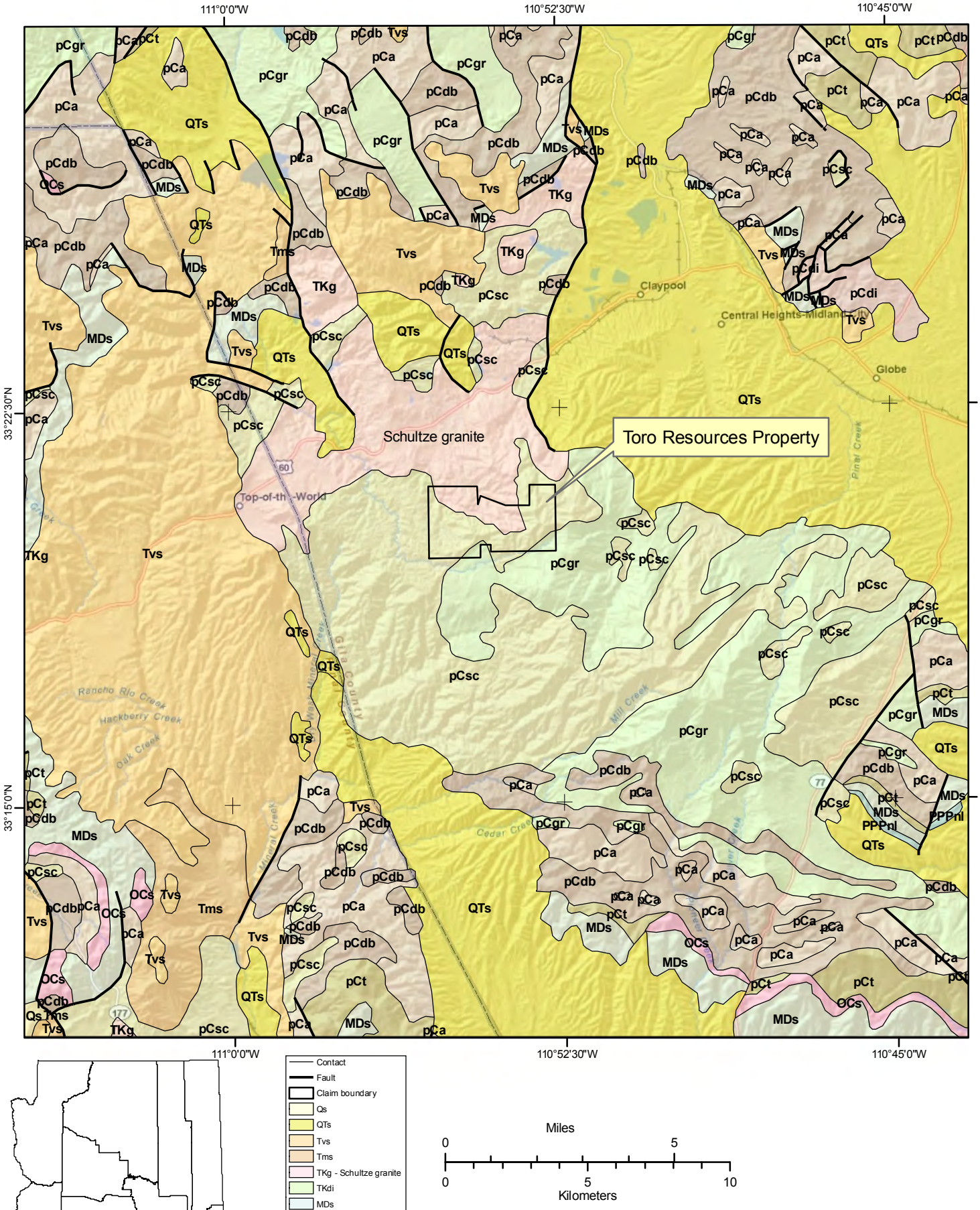
The property sat dormant from the mid-70's to 2003 when Phelps Dodge came back into the property. Phelps Dodge completed an IP survey over the East Lobe then let the property lapse in 2006 when MinQuest took an active interest. MinQuest then leased the project to American Copper Corporation (ACCO). During the time that ACCO held the property, it initiated geologic mapping and sampling, completed an IP survey over the western target area (West Lobe Resource), then drilled 14 shallow core holes testing the continuity of the West Lobe mineralization, the accuracy of previous samples from the Humble and Kerr-McGee drill programs, and metallurgical testing of the chalcocite and copper oxide mineralization.

7.0 GEOLOGY

7.1 Regional Geology

The Morgan Peak property is located within the western margin of the Globe-Miami Mining District, a northeast trending belt of porphyry copper deposits, copper veins and exotic copper deposits. These deposits are clustered around a multiphase intrusive event commonly known as the Schultze Granite. The various phases range from the oldest granodiorite to the youngest phase of a porphyritic quartz monzonite. The ore deposits of the district are all related to this youngest phase of the Schultze Granite.

The Globe-Miami district covers an area composed of middle Proterozoic supracrustal rocks and younger middle Proterozoic plutonic rocks depicted in Figure 4 (Creasey, 1980). This belt forms a Transition Zone between two major structural provinces, the Colorado Plateau province in north-central and northeastern Arizona, and the Basin and Range province in the southwest and western part of the state. The oldest reported unit in the area is Precambrian X age (2.5-1.6 Ga.) Pinal Schist, which has been intruded from oldest to youngest by the granite of Manitou Hill, Madera Diorite, Solitude Granite, Ruin Granite and Lost Gulch Quartz Monzonite. The above intrusions are all Precambrian in age ranging from 1.6 Ga. to 1.4 Ga.



Toro Resources Corporation, USA

June 15, 2010

FIGURE 4 Regional Geology

The area was uplifted and eroded over the next 300 Ma. Portions of the Madera Diorite and Ruin Granite were unroofed during this period. The area underwent subsidence during which the Precambrian Y sequence Apache Group and Troy Quartzite (1.6-0.8 Ga.) were deposited. The Apache Group consists of conglomerate, quartzite, shale and carbonates capped by basalt flows. The Troy Quartzite unconformably overlies the Apache. About 1.1 Ga. Ago, dikes and sills of diabase intruded the Apache Group and Troy Quartzite. Uplift and erosion followed this event and continued into the Paleozoic.

Subsidence occurred late in the Silurian. The district was covered during the Devonian to Pennsylvanian ages allowing limestone, dolomite and shale to accumulate. No Mesozoic age rocks have been identified except for some small intrusive bodies of probable Cretaceous age.

The early part of the multiphase Schultze Granite intruded the area ~63 Ma. Copper mineralization is reported to have developed in the waning stages of Schultze Granite (~59 Ma) intrusion (Creasey, 1980). The porphyritic to quartz monzonite porphyries are mainly coincident with copper mineralization. Current theories indicate that the mineralization may have occurred at depths ranging from two to four kilometers below the surface.

It has been recognized for over forty years that the Globe-Miami district represents a cluster of porphyry copper deposits aligned along a northeasterly trend. This trend can be traced for nearly 110 miles along strike and reaches up to thirty miles in width. This realization has been followed up with astute geologic detective work which caused discoveries to be made through barren cap rock.

The Schultze Granite is recognized as complexly faulted and variably tilted throughout the district. Recent work in the district and along trend has shown that extension and resultant tilting and dismemberment of the several porphyry systems within the district may have occurred as recently as mid-Miocene. This series of events caused low angle faults, disrupting the mineral deposits. Continued movement along these faults caused the intrusive body and resultant mineralized zones to become fanned out like a deck of cards.

7.2 Local Geology

7.2.1 Lithologies

The lithologies directly relevant to the Morgan Peak mineralization fall within middle Proterozoic and Laramide age. Both are represented within the property boundaries (Figure 5). In the vicinity of the Morgan Peak property, a southerly lobe of the Schultze Granite (porphyritic quartz monzonite to porphyry), intrudes a series of thin bedded shale, quartzite, schist and diabase. This unit is locally referred to as the Pinal Schist. This unit is flanked on the south by Madera Diorite which is locally an intermediate intrusive of equigranular nature. The following lithologies discussed begin with the oldest rocks at the mine.

Proterozoic Pinal Schist

The Pinal Schist is recognized as the oldest formation within the property boundary. Regionally it has been divided into two distinct assemblages. The eastern assemblage comprises a bimodal volcanic sequence of basalt, rhyodacite and rhyolite. The western assemblage is dominated by quartz wacke turbidites. Within the property, this unit ranges from a mudstone to recrystallized quartzite, and is consistent with the western assemblage.

The rocks are generally tan to light brown at surface with laminations and bedding planes visible in outcrop. In drill core, the mineral assemblages are even more clearly developed. The schist can vary from quartz-sericite to quartz-biotite with many variations between. The principle mineral constituents are quartz, sericite, biotite, muscovite, and chlorite. Considerable muscovite and sericite are recognized in altered outcrops. However, drill logs do not reflect this alteration at depth. The rocks are well folded in outcrop and drill core. The unit is locally cut by quartz, epidote and quartz-orthoclase feldspar veins and stringers. In many places the veins and stringers form a stockwork of cross-cutting veinlets.

The Pinal Schist is intruded by diabase sills and dikes from one to ten feet thick. The Madera Diorite intrudes the south margin of the unit along the southern portion of the property. The Schultze Granite intrudes the northern part of the unit along the northern part of the property boundary. Along the southern border of the Pinal Schist, alteration consists of large muscovite selvages, white quartz veining and local areas of schist and gneiss development. Along the northern border the Pinal Schist has undergone silcification, potassic flooding and has been variably cut by stockwork veinlets.

Proterozoic Madera Diorite

The Madera Diorite intrudes and forms the southern boundary of the Pinal Schist. Various age dates put the Madera at ~1,600 Ma. The rock is massive, equigranular, phaneritic, light brown to beige, and at the surface it is often weathered to a crumbly grus. It is composed of quartz, plagioclase feldspar, and biotite.

Diabase Dikes

Fine grained diabase dikes and sills intrude the Pinal Schist. Although none have been recognized in outcrop, several have been identified in core, especially near the northern Schultze Granite contact. The dikes are aphanitic dark green to black and are composed of plagioclase feldspars, augite, olivine and hornblende. At least one area of diabase is noted by Peterson to cut the Madera Diorite, suggesting a post-1,600 Ma age. This rock is soft and tends to weather recessively, providing few clues to its time line.

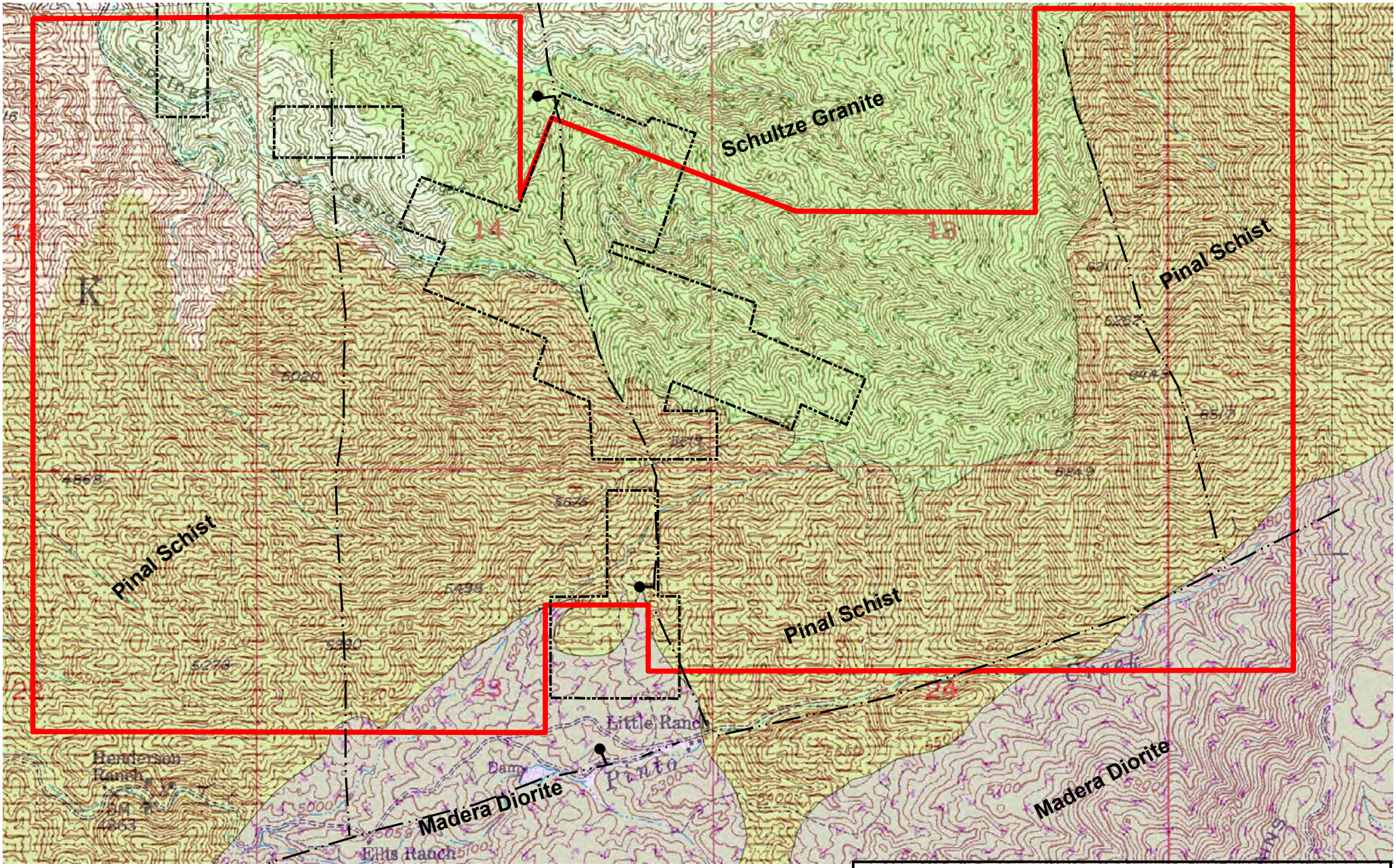

Schultze Granite
Pinal Schist
Pinal Schist
Pinal Schist
Madera Diorite
Madera Diorite
Little Ranch
Ellis Ranch
Henderson Ranch
Dam
Pinto
14
13
23
24
N
0 120 240 480 720 960
Meters
Property Geology Morgan Peak Project
Gila County, Arizona
Pinal Schist
Schultze Granite
Madera Diorite
Claim Boundary

Figure 5

Laramide Intrusive

The Schultze Granite intrusion is represented by at least three phases recognized in the field. Quartz monzonite forms the main body of the intrusive within the project area. It is equigranular and composed of quartz, plagioclase and orthoclase feldspars, biotite and minor hornblende. The quartz monzonite (Tkqm) intrudes the Pinal Schist along the northern portion of the property.

A second intrusive event is represented by quartz monzonite porphyry (Tkqmp). Although the two intrusive events have similar compositions, the porphyritic phase has large quartz crystals throughout its mass distinguishing it from the equigranular phase. Intense quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration and quartz veining with copper are often within or in close proximity to the porphyry intrusive phase. Both of the intrusive phases contain from 20% to 50% quartz, 20% to 40% plagioclase and 10% to 30% orthoclase with minor amounts of magnetite, pyrite, apatite and hubnerite.

A third intrusive phase is evident within the porphyritic phase. A buff to tan aplite has been mapped as small stocks and dikes within the porphyritic phase of the quartz monzonite.

Small to medium areas of brecciated Pinal Schist from 30 to 750 feet in rough diameter occur mainly on the western side of the property. The breccia fragments are mainly of schist with some small fragments of Schultze Granite inclusions. The central core of the largest body is rock flour. Although the timing is unknown for these events, it is believed that the pipes may be contemporaneous with the Schultze Granite intrusive event.

7.2.2 Structure

Pre-Laramide Structural Elements

The Pinal Schist has undergone at least two episodes of foliation, the first of which occurred during the Mazatzal orogeny (~1650 Ma). Folding has occurred on a regional and local scale within the district and property. The Madera Diorite has no visual foliation or gneissic texture. Most foliation of the schist is fine-grained and occurs along bedding planes. The dominant grain of the schist trends northeast. Most of the faults, fractures and strongest joint sets both inside and outside the mineralized area trend northeast. The dominant dips are southeast and northwest. The age of these brittle structures are uncertain, but the orientation of the above mentioned elements indicate that they are probably long lived and controlled some Laramide and post-Laramide structures that are discussed below.

A local anticline was mapped by Humble's geologists. It is located in the west-central portion of the property. This anticline strikes northeasterly and plunges to the southwest. It is truncated by a north trending post-mineral fault (Santa Anna Fault). Much of the historic drilling resource is located along the north and south limbs of this anticlinal feature. It is possible that this anticlinal feature is part of the Laramide

intrusive event and therefore part of the next section. The anticline may have formed during the Laramide intrusion when the Pinal Schist was squeezed between the Schultze Granite and the Madera Diorite.

Laramide Structures

The most noteworthy structural feature thought to be Laramide age is the stockwork, shearing and mineralization associated with emplacement of the Schultze Granite. The Schultze Granite is actually a multiphase intrusive. Locally, the intrusive ranges from a quartz monzonite to quartz monzonite porphyry. A zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration and coincident stockwork quartz-sulfide veining occurs over roughly 10,000 feet in length by 5,000 feet in width. The zone is elongated east-northeasterly along the dominant structural trend. Mineralization is hosted mainly in the Pinal Schist with lesser amounts contained in the Schultze quartz monzonite porphyry and Madera Diorite. The weak to moderate alteration at surface has been explored with wide spaced shallow drilling that confirms the existence of copper oxide and chalcocite over widths of 20 to 120 feet in thickness. Within this zone higher grades of copper (+1%) have been intersected locally in workings and drill holes, leading to speculation of further structural enhancement of grades by one or more syn to post-Laramide structures.

At least three breccia pipes have been mapped on the west side of the property. The “pipes” are composed of rotated and rounded clasts of schist and porphyry partially suspended in rock flour composed of milled porphyry. Although no significant mineralization is noted within the breccias, historic workings exploring copper oxide occurrences surround the pipes. Only two holes have been drilled in proximity to the pipes.

Post-Laramide Structure

Past exploration and recent geologic work in the area indicates the entire district has undergone extension during the early to middle Miocene. This extensional movement caused low angle faulting with later rotation and tilting of the fault blocks. This event has left several mines with floors to the mineralization. Within the property it appears that a well developed porphyry copper alteration system is laid on end with a possible tilt of 50 degrees or more to the east. This rotation has partially unroofed the system exposing the “barren” potassic core. The general trend of the mineralization mimics the northeast structural trend of the district and the regional trend of porphyry deposits as depicted on the Figure 2. This relation suggests the northeasterly trending mineralization may follow a preexisting, long lived corridor of structural weakness.

At least three northerly trending structures have been identified within the property boundary. Near the center of the property, a high angle shear zone, locally named the Santa Anna Fault, has offset the porphyry system. The strike is roughly north-south with a reported dip of 65 degrees to the west. Movement appears to be dip slip with normal movement, causing the western section to drop down, preserving a substantial

thickness of Pinal Schist and truncating the Schultze Granite on the east side. This shear zone ranges from 100 to 500 feet wide. Two drill holes, Kerr McGee KM 9 and Humble drill hole CS 27, explored this fault. KM 9 had to be repositioned at least four times due to poor recoveries and bad drilling conditions. Both holes encountered significant zones of low grade oxide copper that transitioned into chalcocite enrichment, then chalcopyrite. A third hole was drilled adjacent to and parallel with the Santa Anna fault zone (KM A12). The hole remained within the Schultze Granite the entire way. Reported recovery of the core was poor, averaging ~50% for the entire hole. Copper sulfides were encountered below 200 feet.

A northerly trending structure in the eastern part of the property, referred to as the Ellis "Vein", also dips westerly at 60 to 70 degrees. Movement on the fault is not as readily apparent as the Santa Anna, but is suggestive of both strike slip and dip slip because of the apparent offset of the Madera Diorite at the south end. An adit and four drill holes have encountered oxide copper to nearly 200 feet, followed by chalcocite, then chalcopyrite. A company report by Blucher indicates increasing alteration in several drill holes surrounding the structure. Two of the holes ended in increasing copper grades, one with 0.21% over five feet and another with 0.78% over six feet. A 1969 IP survey also indicates a significant anomaly surrounding the Ellis "Vein".

A third northerly trending fault is suggested from drilling within the western portion of the property (West Fault). The dip and movement directions are unclear due to the lack of exposure. However, drilling within the area indicates a demarcation of copper values in various drill holes along the proposed trend of the fault. Drilling within the suspected fault zone has identified a thick zone of low grade copper oxide mineralization grading into a mix of copper oxide and chalcocite, then into chalcocite and sulfides. Drilling to the west has failed to intersect any significant chalcocite to date, while drilling to the east has encountered a moderately thick chalcocite blanket with only minor copper oxide minerals above. Numerous workings west of the proposed fault zone explore copper oxide mineralization along bedding planes. Copper bearing springs also occur to the west of this fault zone. It is currently hypothesized that the fault may have dropped the western side down as indicated along the Santa Anna fault. If so, drilling on the west side may not be deep enough to intersect the chalcocite zone.

The apparent increase in chalcopyrite within structural zones and adjacent wall rocks suggests the fault zones may represent long lived structures open during the Laramide and possibly reactivated in the Miocene.

Easterly trending shear zones have been identified by mapping and drilling within the property boundaries. These faults exhibit substantial shearing of the Pinal Schist with oxidation products of iron and copper at surface. The zones of faulting range from 100 to 500 feet wide and can be followed for at least 4,000 feet on surface before becoming lost in soil and talus cover. Drill holes penetrating these faults have encountered thick intercepts of oxide copper overlying relatively thick intervals of chalcocite similar to the northerly trending faults described above. The easterly trending shears generally have southerly dips and may have strike-slip movement. The structures appear to have less

chalcopyrite at depth and overall copper grades are lower than within the northerly trending faults.

The above mentioned post-Laramide fault zones weather recessively. The surface manifestations of the easterly and northerly faults are drainages. Drilling and road building have helped with identification since outcrops are rare. As will be discussed in the "Exploration" and "Deposit Types" sections, MinQuest geologists consider both fault sets to be in part, post-Laramide in nature since they appear to cut Laramide age rocks. At present, the relationship between the Miocene extensional structures and the high angle shear zones is not apparent. However, the apparent relationship to thicker zones of mineralization starting at or near surface, is evidenced by late secondary migration of metals along these shear zones, either by gravity from an uphill source or from a deeper source of mineralization.

To summarize, the dominant trend or strike of the Laramide age structure is east-northeasterly following a district wide and regional trend. Additional trends include syn to post-mineral northerly and easterly shears that appear to cut all rock types described above. Dips on these structures are reported to range from southerly through vertical to westerly depending on orientation.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Morgan Peak mineralization is considered to have developed within a classic porphyry copper alteration system by most geologists. At least since the Kerr McGee program, exploration on the property has been largely conducted for a blanket type copper oxide/chalcocite zone amenable to open pit mining and/or in-situ leach. This model was largely driven by ongoing exploration and exploitation of the nearby Bluebird mine where Ranchers Exploration started with an in situ leach, then pioneered the first commercial leach operation using a solvent extraction/electro winning (SX/EW) process for the recovery of copper.

The geologic characteristics of the Morgan Peak property that identify it as a porphyry-type copper prospect are typical of many other Laramide porphyry copper deposits in Arizona. The cogent features are as follows:

- Concentric zonal patterns of alteration ranging from an inner potassic zone, a quartz-sericite-sulfide (phyllic) zone, pyritic zone, and an outer propylitic zone surrounding a porphyritic quartz monzonite stock emplaced along a deep seated structural zone;

- Mineralization appears to be genetically associated with a multiphase quartz monzonite to porphyritic quartz monzonite intrusion;

- Copper and molybdenum sulfides dominate the primary economic mineral suite;

- Sulfides typically have a homogeneous distribution as disseminations or stockwork/crackle fractures/veinlets within the Precambrian Pinal Schist and adjacent porphyritic quartz monzonite;

- Mineralization has gradational distribution especially to the south and west;

- Local sheared and brecciated zones host spotty mineralization with a direct relationship between degree of fracturing and the intensity of sulfide mineralization;

- Chalcopyrite grades typically average less than 0.3% and overall molybdenum grades average less than 0.02%.

Within the above criteria, numerous drill programs by exploration groups have identified a broad area of oxidation and enrichment of copper minerals which overprint parts of the potassic, phyllic and pyritic alteration zones. The previous drill programs have outlined two significant areas of chalcocite and copper oxide mineralization with reasonable drill density. These two areas are referenced in this report as the Ellis "Vein" (east part of property) and West Lobe (west part of property). The enriched "blankets" of copper are near surface and of sufficient thickness to warrant additional testing of its economic viability (i.e. equal to or less than 3:1 strip with >0.3% grade). Table 2 highlights the various grades and thicknesses of copper intersected by previous exploration companies. Figure 5 depicts the location of the same drilling in relation to the alteration. Based largely on these criteria, the Morgan Peak property represents a porphyry-type copper-molybdenum prospect with a near surface chalcocite/copper oxide blanket. Current geologic opinion favors this theory, but there are differences of opinion regarding genesis of the near surface mineralization.

The Toro Resources exploration program will initially be aimed at further exploration and definition drilling within the currently known bounds of the alteration system. This program may be designed to extend the known mineralization on the western side to the south and east in order to increase the known area of near surface copper oxide and chalcocite mineralization.

Additional exploration funds may also be employed to identify a deep seated economic ore body underlying the known area of alteration and mineralization. Thus far, deeper exploration drilling in the area of the east chalcocite zone have identified a reported increase in alteration and grade with at least one hole (M-4) ending in 0.78% copper over 6 feet. To date, no drilling has tested the underside of the phyllic core for additional sulfide mineralization. This target and the mapped breccia pipes to the west reflect potential for a deeper source of metals underlying this large alteration system.

Toro's exploration model for Morgan Peak is based on the current trend toward leaching and SX/EW processing of chalcocite and copper oxide minerals. The program takes advantage of relatively recent advances in modeling post-mineral structural development of the district. The recent discovery of the Resolution copper deposit at

the Magma Copper Mine (currently owned by BHP) at Superior, Arizona, about 8 miles west of Morgan Peak (Figure 2) suggests all porphyry systems in the general area should be reviewed for deeper potential.

The economic model for leachable copper has changed over the last thirty years. Most sulfide deposits require large amounts of energy to process the sulfide ores into economic products. Many of the larger mines in Arizona are undergoing a shift to SX/EW technology where geologic properties permit. This method of relative passive leaching of copper minerals can be economically viable on grades averaging 0.3% copper or less using a cutoff of 0.1% copper. Many of the drill holes within the Morgan Peak property contain grades equal to or greater than similar properties that are operating within the district (Table 5). The table of drill holes and associated map (Figure 8) indicate a wide sampling of the property has already occurred. Drill spacing is sparse in many parts of the property. Intercepts vary in some parts of the property indicating inconsistencies in grades and thicknesses. The inconsistencies are believed to be due to structure, lithology, shallow drilling, and poor recoveries in past drill programs. Further drilling is necessary to assure that the various intercepts equate to one or more cohesive bodies of mineralization and that the bodies will contain enough tonnage, grade and susceptibility for leaching to be economical.

A secondary target, but equally economic is a large porphyry copper zone which has been segmented by extension during the Miocene. The eastern portion of alteration and mineralization known as the East Lobe is hypothesized as a tilted portion of a porphyry copper system. The system has been tilted at roughly 50 degrees exposing the core of the system. Mineralization should surround the upper part of the core resulting in a preserved mineral-rich zone of chalcopyrite and molybdenite. The best potential for preserved sulfide mineralization should occur below and eastward of the exposed core. Two deep holes attempted to test the protore within the East Lobe. Humble drill hole CS A was drilled on the southern edge of the Pyritic-Propylitic boundary to a depth of 2,057 feet. Although the hole intersected chalcocite mineralization near surface, alteration and mineralization trailed off after the first 200 feet. The summary log suggests the hole pierced the Pyritic zone then transitioned into the Propylitic zone at about 1,500 feet. The second hole was drilled by Phelps Dodge to a reported depth of 1,500. The hole was located on the north-central portion of the property. There are no records of this drill hole. At surface the hole was collared at the Potassic-Phyllic boundary. Abundant copper oxides and veining are apparent at surface. The hole may have tested a portion of the root zone of the porphyry system based on the location of the drill hole in relation to the exposed core.

The other half of the bisected porphyry system may have moved to the west along a low angle fault during a period of extension. The West Lobe portion may be represented by a down dropped block of Pinal Schist on the western side of the Santa Anna fault zone. This area contains wide spread quartz-sericite-sulfide alteration associated with chalcocite and copper oxide mineralization. Deep drilling has not taken place within this block faulted segment. However, numerous holes have penetrated the chalcocite blanket and entered a zone of low sulfide content within the Pinal Schist. There is an

apparent increase in alteration and mineralization in drill holes within the north and east portions of this zone. This increase may be due to the Santa Anna Fault.

A third faulted block is hypothesized further to the west. The third block is marked by a sudden decrease in the chalcocite blanket and an increase in copper oxide mineralization in various drainages through out the area. Several small to medium size breccia pipes have been mapped in this area. The breccias appear to be devoid of mineralization, but are encircled by shallow adits, shafts and pits exploring copper oxides occurring along bedding planes and faults. Humble hole CS B penetrated to a depth of 1488 feet. It is located approximately 1200 feet (365 meters) east of the larger breccia pipe exposure. This hole contained copper oxides from about 30 feet to 60 feet in depth then transitioned to chalcocite to a depth of 100 feet. Beyond this point, week chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization was intersected averaging less than 0.15% copper and 0.01% molybdenum. Humble believed that hole CS B provided an adequate test of mineralization associated with the breccia pipes. Mapping of the oxide copper showings in conjunction with alteration within the western portion of the property may provide further understanding of the relationship between the breccias, oxide copper showings and faulting.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The known copper mineralization of economic interest in the Globe-Miami District occurs along the margins of a large multiphase intrusive, ranging from quartz monzonite to porphyritic quartz monzonite. The porphyritic phase of the intrusive is spatially related with nearly all of the mines in the district (Figure 4) and forms the northern portion of the Morgan Peak property. The distribution of copper and molybdenum sulfides is most conveniently described as an inner “barren” potassic core, a mixed potassic-phyllic zone, a pyritic zone, and an outer propylitic zone (Corn, 1992). The general pattern of alteration can be roughly delineated outward in concentric rings of potassic, phyllic, pyritic and propylitic mineral assemblage best identified in the East Lobe of the property as shown on Figure 6. The alteration types and zoning pattern are in keeping with the porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit model (Sillitoe, 2010) Data used to define the boundaries of the various zones comes from compiled historic and recent drilling, mapping, soil and rock geochemical surveys, and geophysical surveys.

9.1 Inner “Potassic” Zone

The Inner “barren” potassic core is characterized by low sulfides, flooded with feldspar and secondary biotite, and cut by occasional to close spaced quartz veinlets. Copper grades are believed to be low in this zone, although no drilling has been undertaken within the potassic core. Copper oxides have been observed at surface circling the reported margins of the core during several generations of mapping. The dimensions of the core are roughly 2,500 feet in an east-west orientation and no more than 800 feet in a north-south cross-section. It is exposed and visible within the eastern lobe of alteration. It has presumably been exposed by a combination of faulting described above and erosion after being uplifted and tilted 50 degrees or more to the east.

9.2 "Potassic/Phyllic" Zone

Potassic and phyllic alteration comingle with pervasive local silicification resulting in a halo surrounding the potassic core. Both types of alteration occur together forming an indistinct boundary best defined by microscopic investigation. In the potassic-altered porphyry, secondary orthoclase and biotite occur in veins that sometime extend far beyond the potassic zone. Secondary biotite is reportedly found as shreddy masses and primary biotite has been degraded to muscovite and clay. The sulfide mineralization is frequently associated with quartz veinlets encased with potassic feldspar.

The phyllic alteration is characterized by quartz, sericite, and pyrite either individually or together in veinlets and quartz veins. The alteration zones have been mapped from drill hole logs, surface geochemistry, and geologic mapping. Copper has been noted at surface as copper oxide and in drilling as copper oxide, chalcocite and chalcopyrite-molybdenite.

The potassic/phyllic zone extends away from the core on the east portion of the property for 1,000 to 1,500 feet around the north, east and south sides of the potassic core. On the west side the core is truncated (down dropped) by the Santa Anna Fault. Quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration extends 4,500 feet southwesterly from the Santa Anna Fault and is over 3,000 feet in width. The combination of the East and West lobes is roughly 10,500 feet in an east-northeast direction and about 4,500 feet in a north-northwest direction.

Other metals are reported in drilling from the Phyllic zone, mostly at trace levels. These include zinc as sphalerite, silver, tungsten (as scheelite), and molybdenum as molybdenite. Silver is typically less than one ppm. Tungsten occurs in sporadic, minor amounts (>650 ppm over 5 feet) within the western portion of the property. It may occur elsewhere, but no geochemical data are available to confirm this fact. Molybdenum values range from less than 10 ppm to over 5,000 ppm from drill intervals around the Ellis "Vein". Gold values are also reported in drilling from this area (>0.02 opt, 0.75 g/t).

9.2.1 Sulfide Mineralization

Chalcopyrite-pyrite ratios are indicated as 2:1 in available reports. Average protore is estimated as 0.10 to 0.30% copper making this a low sulfide system. The majority of the protore intersected is hosted within the Pinal Schist. Protore intersected within various portions of the porphyry are significantly higher grade. This is probably due to preferential drilling within and adjacent to fault zones identified in Section 7.2.2. On the other hand, several porphyry copper deposits within the Globe-Miami district have been hosted within the porphyritic phase of the Schultze Granite.

Most of the drilling within the property has been within the Pinal Schist. The schist is generally deficient in sulfides when unaltered. Most of the drill holes (68 of 75) have

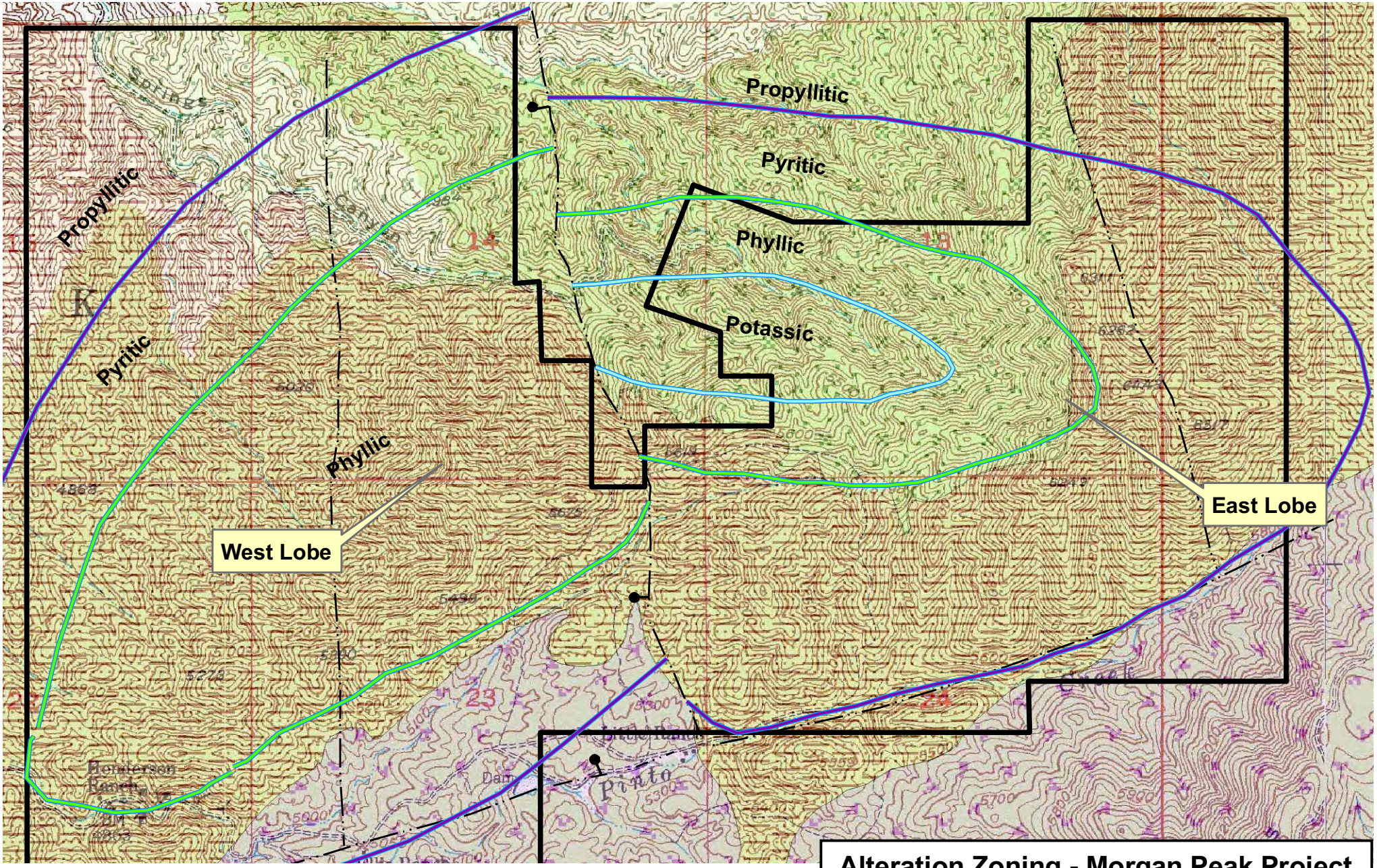

Propyllitic
Pyritic
Phyllic
Potassic
Propyllitic
Pyritic
Phyllic
West Lobe
East Lobe
N
0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Meters
Alteration Zoning - Morgan Peak Project
Potassic
Phyllic
Pyritic
Claim Boundary
Pinal Schist
Madera Diorite
Schultze Granite

Figure 6

been less than 700 feet deep and average about 400 feet in depth when the deep holes are included. Two deeper holes drilled by Humble were drilled within the pyrite zone and remained in the Pinal Schist. These holes intersected modest amounts of sulfide mineralization comprising an average grade of less than 0.1% copper. This is due to collaring in the pyrite zone adjacent to the propylitic zone (see Sections 9.3 and 9.4). Hole CS A was drilled to 2,057 feet and hole CS B penetrated to 1488 feet.

The single Phelps Dodge hole was collared in an altered and mineralized porphyry near the Potassic-Phyllic boundary. Unfortunately, there is no available data for this hole. Two holes drilled in the vicinity of the Ellis "Vein" reached 787 and 726 feet respectively (M-2 and M-3). These holes encountered increased alteration and sulfide mineralization based on available logs. This may represent the upper portion of a mineralized porphyry system or may be due to their proximity to the Ellis "Vein".

A geologic model based on the known stratigraphy and structural relationships of the district provide a template indicating where the Morgan Peak mineralization may fit. The abundance of copper within younger structures, a tilted core, geologic mapping, alteration, evidence of breccia pipes, indications of increasing alteration and sulfide content in drilling, and geophysical surveys all suggest a potential for economic sulfide mineralization at depth within the property boundaries. Initially, a copper-molybdenum rich porphyry system was developed along the margin of a porphyritic phase of the Schultze Granite. Subsequently, the system was bisected by faults then tilted during extension. This event peeled off the western portion of the system exposing the core. The western portion moved westerly and was down dropped along the Santa Anna, and again west of the West Fault. Oxidation and erosion of the exposed mineralization surrounding the core of the system caused copper rich fluids to migrate downward developing a chalcocite enriched zone near surface.

An intact sulfide rich porphyry system surrounding the upper portions of the core may exist. This portion of the system remains undrilled. Since the system was bisected, two potential areas of exploration exist. The most straight forward target lies within the East Lobe where a Potassic core has been unroofed. The area marginal to this core has seen little drilling. Most of the drilling has either been shallow testing for chalcocite with a single hole testing the pyritic zone and entering the propylitic zone. The western portion of the bisected system appears to lie to the west. Alteration of the West Lobe coincides with this theory. Deep testing along the southern portion of the West Lobe remained in propylitic alteration. Shallow drilling generally encountered sulfide deficient Pinal Schist.

9.2.2 Chalcocite/Copper Oxide "Blanket"

Supergene enrichment within the potassic/phyllic zone has created a "blanket" of higher grade copper at or near the water table. This style of mineralization is almost completely hosted within the Pinal Schist as defined by present drilling. Copper minerals have leached from surface mineralization and migrated downward, depositing on fresh pyrite and chalcopyrite that were preserved below the water table. This

process increased the available copper within a sub-horizontal bed that typically sub-parallels the topography. Kerr McGee and Humble report that the copper grades increased 3.5:1 to 4:1 by the above described process (Fitzgerald, 1964; Burton, 1969). The twinning of both Kerr McGee and Humble holes by American Copper's drill program appears to confirm this reported increase by supergene enrichment (see Table 2).

9.3 "Pyritic" Zone

Pyritic alteration is readily visible to the eye with brown and red iron oxides at surface. The pyritic halo contains only minor secondary orthoclase veins and no secondary biotite. Pyrite is the dominant sulfide mineral with pyrite-chalcopyrite ratios in the 10:1 range. Few quartz sulfide veins are noted. Pyrite and quartz sulfide veins become less frequent until they diminish completely. Supergene enrichment takes place within the pyrite zone as copper solutions coat and replace pyrite. As a result, copper grades are significantly less within this zone of alteration.

Minimal drilling within the pyritic alteration zone has shown the chalcocite development to be weak, low grade and thin. Average grades and widths from drilling within this zone range from 10 feet of 0.1% to 30 feet of 0.17% copper mainly as chalcocite. Copper oxides have also been noted at surface in historic workings. No drilling has taken place within the clustered copper oxide workings of the West Lobe.

9.4 Outer "Propylitic" Zone

The Propylitic-Pyritic boundary coincides with a dominance of propylitic alteration. The alteration mineralogy is characterized by weak chlorite and epidote alteration in the Pinal Schist. Mineralogy of the Madera Diorite and Schultze Granite appear to be virtually unchanged. No economic copper mineralization has been identified within the propylitic zone. However, sparse disseminated copper oxides have been noted in the propylitic zone within the Schultze Granite on the northern part of the property. Also, small, possibly dismembered portions of the Phyllic and Pyritic zones occur displaced from the main body and are surrounded by propylitic altered rock along the southwest portion of the property.

The outside margin of the propylitic zone is gradational and disappears over a distance of 2,500 to 4,000 feet from the Propylitic-Pyritic boundary. The overall oval shape of the outer alteration zone is over four miles in length east-west and two miles in width north-south.

In summary, the known mineralized zone at Morgan Peak is elongate along an east-northeast trend with the porphyritic quartz monzonite intrusion occupying the northeastern portion of the alteration zoning pattern. A supergene copper zone of +0.25% ("blanket") occurs coincident with a zone of potassic/phyllic alteration with poorly defined dimensions of roughly 10,500 feet long by 4,500 feet wide. The blanket mineralization is relatively shallow and sub-parallels the topography. A thickening of the supergene blanket occurs within shear zones striking both north and east. These

shears contain oxide copper minerals with marginal grades averaging 0.17% overlying thick sections of chalcocite mineralization averaging greater than 0.3%. The marginal grades of copper oxide material would add to the tonnage and reduce stripping in the event this property was deemed minable. Potential for a deep sulfide target has been noted by previous exploration groups. Drilling in the southeastern portion of the property has identified sulfide copper mineralization with increasing alteration intensity in several drill holes. This area corresponds with the upper portion of a hypothesized porphyry system based on alteration haloes and tilting. Breccia pipe development in the western part of the property may indicate additional deep potential for a blind porphyry copper deposit.

10.0 EXPLORATION

In the summer of 2007, American Copper-MinQuest hired Zonge Engineering to complete an IP survey consisting of two lines on 250 meter dipole centers. The two lines crossed the western lobe of mineralization and the southern most line also covered a portion of the western breccia pipe. Geologic mapping was undertaken during the same period to confirm the evaluation of previous exploration companies. All previous work took place prior to 2001 and, as such, is historical.

The current exploration program at Morgan Peak will be managed and conducted by the MinQuest geology staff including Herb Duerr and experienced professional consultant geologists. The expenses for the recent (2007-2008) IP geophysical survey and 14 core holes are summarized below.

Table 2	
Cost of 2007 to 2008 Work - Morgan Peak Property	
IP geophysical survey	$47,500
Drilling, core splitting and assaying	$433,658
Geophysical interpretation	$12,388
Total	$483,536

10.1 IP Geophysical Survey

In the summer of 2007, Zonge Engineering of Tucson, Arizona conducted an IP survey consisting of two lines. The data was interpreted by Fritz Geophysics of Loveland, Colorado (Fritz, 2007). The IP lines were run at a north 60^{o} west attitude to cut known structural trends. The IP lines were approximately 2,000 meters long each, with a dipole spacing of 250 meters. The survey was designed so that the first line tested a

set of drill holes with positive results, and the second line tested the southerly portion of the property where little drilling had been completed, but alteration mapping suggested potential. The interpretation summarized below is from the Fritz report describing a 1969 IP survey that he reinterpreted covering the Ellis "Vein" area and comparing it to the new lines on the west.

> *"……Heinrichs Geoexploration Co. collected six lines of dipole-dipole IP lines to the east of the current property in September 1969. The locations of these lines are not well known but both the eastern and Copper Springs targets are interpreted to be a down faulted block of the same type of Copper oxide mineralization. The resistivities on the six lines show limited contrasts with probable topographic effects. The schist and granite hosts would be expected to have similar resistivities. The oxide mineralization is probably not a sufficient volume percent to significantly alter the host resistivities.*
>
> *The IP effects for the older six lines were measured as PFE's from 0.1 to 3.0 Hz. The conversion factor from the PFE's to the current survey mrads should be about PFE*(6 or7) = mrads. The largest measured PFE's were typically 13 to 15 with some erratic and possibly noisy values up to 28. Consequently, typical PFE highs would equate to about 80+ mrads. The highest measured mrads in the current survey were about 47. This would suggest a source with about ½ the values of the eastern survey.*
>
> *The current two lines show much the same resistivity contrasts of the eastern survey, also with the significant topographic effects. The IP effects are also similar but with lower magnitudes, in the area surveyed. The attached figure shows the property, the IP line locations, the stacked 2D model sections for the two IP lines, and an interpreted rough outline for a source at a depth of less than 100m. The 2D models show a possible bottom to the IP source that is probably not reliable. The source is open to the southwest and the IP effects are increasing to the southwest.*
>
> *The two lines of IP-Resistivity outlined a significant IP source at a shallow depth that appears to be improving to the southwest but may have been tested by at least one drill hole. Additional IP-Resistivity lines would be needed to completely define this target source."*

After American Copper's drill program was completed, a review of the IP and resistivity data was conducted. The nearest drill holes to each IP line were plotted on the IP and resistivity pseudo-sections compiled by Fritz (Figure 7). The results along line 1 of the IP survey identify the known mineralization with coincident IP and resistivity highs. Line 2 indicates an open ended zone of mineralization widening and increasing in intensity to the south and west as identified in Figure 7. This is corroborated by sparse drilling. A separate IP response near the end of line 2 coincides with a mapped breccia pipe. The geophysical survey suggests significant structural disruptions where IP responses drop

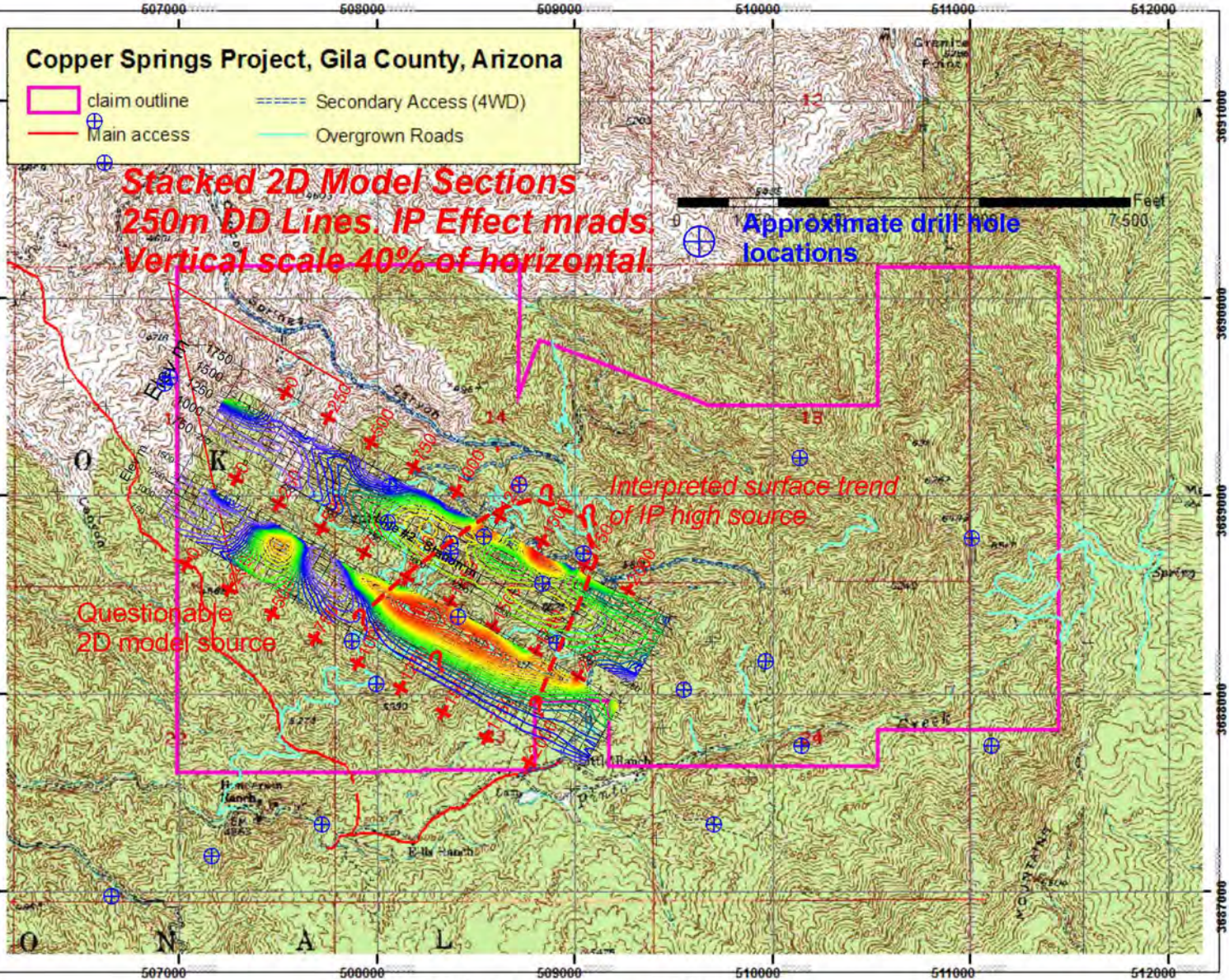


Figure 9

Fritz Geophysics May 2007

off dramatically. These proposed structures agree in part with structures mapped by previous exploration groups and interpreted from drilling. Drilling results near these structures indicate a deepening of oxidation as the structure is approached from each side. These structures represent targets in their own right due to thicker intervals of mineralization that generally occur from surface to depths of 170 feet or more.

10.2 Historic Geological Mapping Results

The earliest known geological mapping was completed by Miami Copper in 1947. This work and others from 1957 to 1971 have identified a large area of hydrothermal alteration within the Morgan Peak area. The alteration is regarded as similar to several nearby productive porphyry copper systems that were being exploited at the time the mapping was conducted. Most of the mapping enterprises ended in a positive report and at least one round of drilling in spite of segmented land ownership.

After Miami Copper mapped and drilled five holes, Consolidated Uranium, Incorporated drilled three underground drill holes testing the viability of the Ellis “Vein” in 1957. Bear Creek entered the property in 1962 and carried out a mapping and sampling program of the West Lobe. Information on this program is second hand garnered from later reports.

In 1963 Kerr McGee took on the property, mapped, sampled and drilled 12 core holes throughout the area during two campaigns. In 1967 the property was leased by Kerr McGee to Phoenix Ventures. The group reportedly drilled as many as 25 short BX holes, mostly on the north slope of the western lobe. At the same time, Phelps Dodge drilled a single deep core hole on the northern portion of the property. No data is available on either program. However, the deep Phelps Dodge hole was located and it is likely that the various drill holes completed by Phoenix Ventures were placed along a series of switchbacks located below holes CS 0804 and 0805. Also during this period, claims were held by E&E Management and four core holes drilled around the Ellis “Vein”.

In 1969, Humble Oil and Refinery (later known as Exxon) obtained the property, mapped and sampled it, and then drilled 32 holes scattered throughout the current property position. Humble’s program consisted of an initial 22 churn holes primarily located for validation of mining claims. An additional ten holes were drilled to provide coverage on 800 feet centers throughout the main area of reported resource by Kerr McGee. The last ten holes were drilled using a combination of churn and core. In 1971, Cities Service examined portions of the property, during which they mapped, sampled and summarized the Ellis “Vein” area. Since that time, little known substantive work took place until MinQuest.

10.3 2008 Geological, Structural and Alteration Mapping

In January of 2008, MinQuest completed a detailed geologic evaluation of the property to prioritize the drill program. David Eastwood completed detailed outcrop mapping, alteration and structure for the western half of the property. Mr. Eastwood used limonite

concentrations in conjunctions with fracture intensity and alteration type to estimate potential copper content at depth. This work indicated substantial potential for the south side of the west lobe mineralization, essentially doubling the footprint of the mineralized zone. This work corroborated the IP interpretation by Fritz indicating increasing potential to the southwest. The last historic report written by Humble Oil indicated the south and west areas were closed off to further expansion by negative assay results in several drill holes in the vicinity. The author of the Humble Oil report based his conclusions on five widely scattered, shallow drill holes that failed to intersect substantial mineralization. Humble's drill holes CS 1, 2, 5, 6, and 20 were used to condemn the southern side of the west lobe. The holes are spaced on roughly 2,000 feet spacing. Most of the holes appear to be either too shallow to have encountered the mineralization, or in the case of hole CS 20, did intersect a narrow zone of chalcocite at 245 feet depth. The report dismisses or ignores substantial intercepts found in a Miami Copper hole and three Kerr McGee holes. MinQuest believes the geophysical and geological work conducted by American Copper sufficiently proves the merit of the southern area as a drill target of continued interest. The other generations of geologic mapping identified some important structural controls for mineralization, including the Santa Anna Fault and an anticline on the western portion of the property as mentioned in Section 7.2.2 above.

11.0 DRILLING

There has been no drilling reported on the Morgan Peak property between 1970 and 2008 when American Copper initiated its drill program. Most historic drill hole locations and the recent American Copper drill holes are shown on Figure 8. The drill results for historic and recent holes are discussed below and included in Appendix 2. The compilation includes all reliable historical drill hole data including mineralized intervals and type of mineralization. Additional planned drilling for Morgan Peak is summarized in section 20.0 Recommendations.

11.1 Historic Drilling

The property has undergone historic exploration drilling on two primary targets. Total known drilling for the property is 33,561.7 feet. Of this amount, 29,705.5 feet are deemed historic. The historic drilling was undertaken between 1947 and 1971 by at least six separate companies. The bulk of the drill holes were concentrated in two distinct areas referred to in this report as the West Lobe and East Lobe.

The West and East Lobes were initially drilled by Miami Copper in 1947 and 1948. The drilling was conducted with a churn drill to depths ranging from 383 feet to 650 feet in depth. Five holes were completed on the property for a total of 2,568 feet. Information on the holes has been summarized in a 1949 report for Miami Copper, a USGS Bulletin 1141-H by N. P. Peterson, and a 1972 company report for Humble Oil. Drill results for CDH 301 include a probable chalcocite zone between 75 and 150 feet in depth grading 0.36% copper and again between 305 and 360 feet grading 0.36% copper. Hole CDH 302 intersected 25 feet grading 0.31% between 150 and 180 feet of depth. Hole CDH

305 intersected 40 feet grading 0.31% copper. All of these holes were drilled within the Western Lobe. CDH 303 encountered a zone 15 feet thick of 0.21% copper. CDH 304 intersected an 85 foot thick zone of 0.35% copper between 230 and 315 feet. It is suspected the hole intersected some oxide and some chalcocite minerals. Both CDH 303 and 304 were drilled in the East Lobe. This was the only previous period of time that both the Ellis "Vein" and the West Lobe were controlled by one company.

In 1957 the Consolidated Uranium Corporation drilled three underground core holes along the Ellis "Vein" in the East Lobe to test continuity and grade of mineralization. The three holes totaled 796 feet. CUDH 1 and 2 were drilled nearly flat off the back of the Pinal Adit. Hole 3 was drilled vertically about two thirds of the way back from the portal of the adit. The Pinal Adit is 520 feet long and explored the copper rich structural zone known as the Ellis "Vein". Adit sampling and drill holes show relatively consistent 0.4% copper values as chalcocite and copper oxides throughout the area. When CDH 304 and the sampling of the adit are included with the above drill holes, an area roughly 1,000 feet long by 800 feet wide by 85 feet thick can be ascertained as a mineralized zone with average grades of 0.40% copper. An additional thick lens of copper oxide material is located immediately above the chalcocite zone. Location maps, drill logs and assays are available from reports by Blucher (1970) and Meritz (1958, 1974).

Kerr McGee picked up most of the current property in 1962 and drilled during 1963 and 1964. The drilling was by core and primarily conducted within the West Lobe and along the Santa Anna Fault. Total footage for the program was 4,311 feet in 12 core holes. Holes KM 1-5, A6, A7, 9 and A12 were located within the West Lobe. KM 8, 10 and 11 were drilled within the East Lobe. The drill results for the West Lobe indicated a significant shallow copper oxide and chalcocite blanket that sub-paralleled existing topography. This drilling provided Kerr McGee with enough information to calculate a non NI 43-101 compliant resource for the property. Kerr McGee intended to develop enough material to in-situ leach. A similar process was underway at the nearby Bluebird mine. The three holes that tested the East Lobe were drilled west of the Ellis "Vein". This drilling identified a copper rich zone near surface. KM 8 encountered the zone near the bottom of the hole and ended in increasing grades with five feet grading 0.14% copper at the end of the hole.

Phelps Dodge drilled a single deep hole in the north-central portion of the property around 1967. No data is available for this hole other than its location. At surface the rock type is porphyritic quartz monzonite. The porphyry is highly altered to quartz-sericite-muscovite with abundant quartz and secondary feldspar veining. Abundant copper oxide minerals are noted at surface related to a stockwork of quartz veinlets.

E&E Management drilled 4 core holes encircling the Ellis "Vein" around 1969. Cities Service reviewed the property in 1971 and relogged the drill holes (Beaumont, 1971). All holes encountered protore ranging from 0.05 to 0.78% copper. Two of the four holes ended in increasing alteration and significant copper. M-4 ended in 6 feet grading 0.78% copper at the bottom of the hole. M-3 ended in 0.21% copper. These holes were drilled adjacent to the Ellis "Vein".

After Kerr McGee dropped the main part of the property in 1968, Humble Oil acquired Kerr McGee's property position. Humble drilled an additional 32 holes. Total footage is reported as 6,859.5 feet for the 30 shallow holes and 3,545 for the two deep holes, with combined total of 10,396.5 feet. The first 22 holes were reportedly drilled to validate the newly acquired mining claims. A churn drill was used for this process. The additional 10 holes were drilled with a combination of churn and core. Two of these holes were drilled to test the deep potential of the sulfide zone. Hole CS A was drilled within the southwest portion of the East Lobe and encountered 25 feet of chalcocite near surface grading 0.34% copper. Average copper sulfide content was less than 0.10% copper. Hole CS B was located within the western edge of the West Lobe. CS B intersected 30 feet of oxide copper grading 0.16% and an additional 25 feet of chalcocite grading 0.34% copper from 50 to 105 feet. The rest of the hole averaged less than 0.1% copper in the sulfide zone. Booth holes encountered propylitic alteration before ending.

Ten shallow holes were drilled in a grid pattern on roughly 800 foot spacing within previously recognized areas of mineralization outlined by Kerr McGee. Seven of the ten holes drilled intersected significant low grade copper as chalcocite. These holes provided a basis for Humble to estimate a non-compliant in-situ resource of 37 million tons grading 0.26% copper. Humble's drill holes were found to contain substantially less grade than the Kerr McGee drill holes. Humble's final report on the property indicated that extreme care was taken with the drilling. Humble also resampled Kerr McGee's core and reported similar grades within 0.1%. However, there is no data available to ascertain the actual recoveries obtained from Humble's drill program

Compilation of historical drilling data indicates two distinct areas of mineralization have been defined by drilling within a larger area of alteration. The author feels the drilling is inadequate due to wide spaced holes and lack of data to provide an economic resource assessment. The area between the two reported resources was not tested due to property boundary issues.

Humble reported significant differences in drill results from previous exploration programs. Humble's average drill results are generally 30% lower than Kerr McGee's results. Kerr McGee estimated a potential for 17.5 million tons of material at an average grade of 0.37% copper from 7 widely spaced drill holes, KM 1-6 and A7. Humble's grid drilling brought more definition to the mineralized area. However, the estimated 37 million tons of 0.26% copper is substantially lower grade and larger tonnage. The above estimates are not considered NI 43-101 compliant and are used in this reference only to illustrate the differences between previous exploration efforts. MinQuest geologists believe that drilling results may be skewed by the use of churn drilling and poor recoveries. Humble may also have averaged thicker intervals than Kerr McGee and Miami Copper. It also appears that certain areas within the West Lobe may contain erratic thicknesses and grades based on the differences in drilling results.

In summary, compilation of historic data indicates two specific areas of coincident alteration and mineralization. These areas are referred to as the Ellis "Vein" and the

West Lobe mineralized bodies. Historic reports, cross-sections and drill data support the existence of a mixed copper oxide and chalcocite zone that is sub-parallel to topography and partially enhanced or controlled by high angle faults. Sparse drilling between the two widely separated zones of mineralization suggests potential to add to the total area of "blanket" copper mineralization. The total area of potential is defined by a hydrothermally altered zone which extends for 10,500 feet east-west by 4,500 feet north-south within the property boundaries. The West Lobe mineralization and the Ellis "Vein" represent approximately one fourth of the total area of mapped alteration. During the 1960's and early 70's when the bulk of the work was completed, the grade of mineralization identified was not economical. The property was further troubled by discrepancies in copper grades between Humble's drill program and other exploration programs. These discrepancies are believed to be due to a combination of factors including poor recoveries, use of a churn drill for portions of the drilling, differences in sampling lengths and averaging errors.

11.2 Recent Drill Results

American Copper Corporation (ACCO) obtained a position covering the West and East Lobes. After review and compilation of all of the data, a drill program was designed to answer several questions. The drill program was planned to twin two Humble holes and a single Kerr McGee hole. The rest of the drill holes would test areas to the north and west for possible expansion. The drilling would also provide a metallurgical test of copper mineralization to encountered to determine the potential for profitable leach characteristics.

ACCO completed 14 core holes for a total of 3,856.2 feet of drilling. The drill program began in late February, 2008 testing the north slope of the West Lobe. The holes tested a supergene enriched zone of copper previously identified by at least four separate exploration groups. The drill program twinned at least two drill holes testing for continuity and grade. Holes CS 22 and KM 4 were twinned (within 10 feet or 3 meters) to allow direct comparison of ACCO drill results with those of Humble and Kerr McGee. A comparison of the drilling is as follows;

CS 0804 intersected 0.44% copper over 65' twinning KM 4 with 80' of 0.40% copper

CS 0807 intersected 0.33% copper over 70' twinning CS 22 with 80 feet of 0.30% copper

Although there are some discrepancies between thickness and grades from historic and recent drilling, the author believes the results are reasonably consistent between the twinned holes and can be reconciled through averaging of assay intervals and length of sample collected.

The ACCO drilling of both CS 0804 and 0807 reported excellent core recoveries averaging 98% for each hole. Other holes with +95% core recoveries include CS 0802, 0803, 0808, 0813 and 0814. All of the above holes encountered significant copper

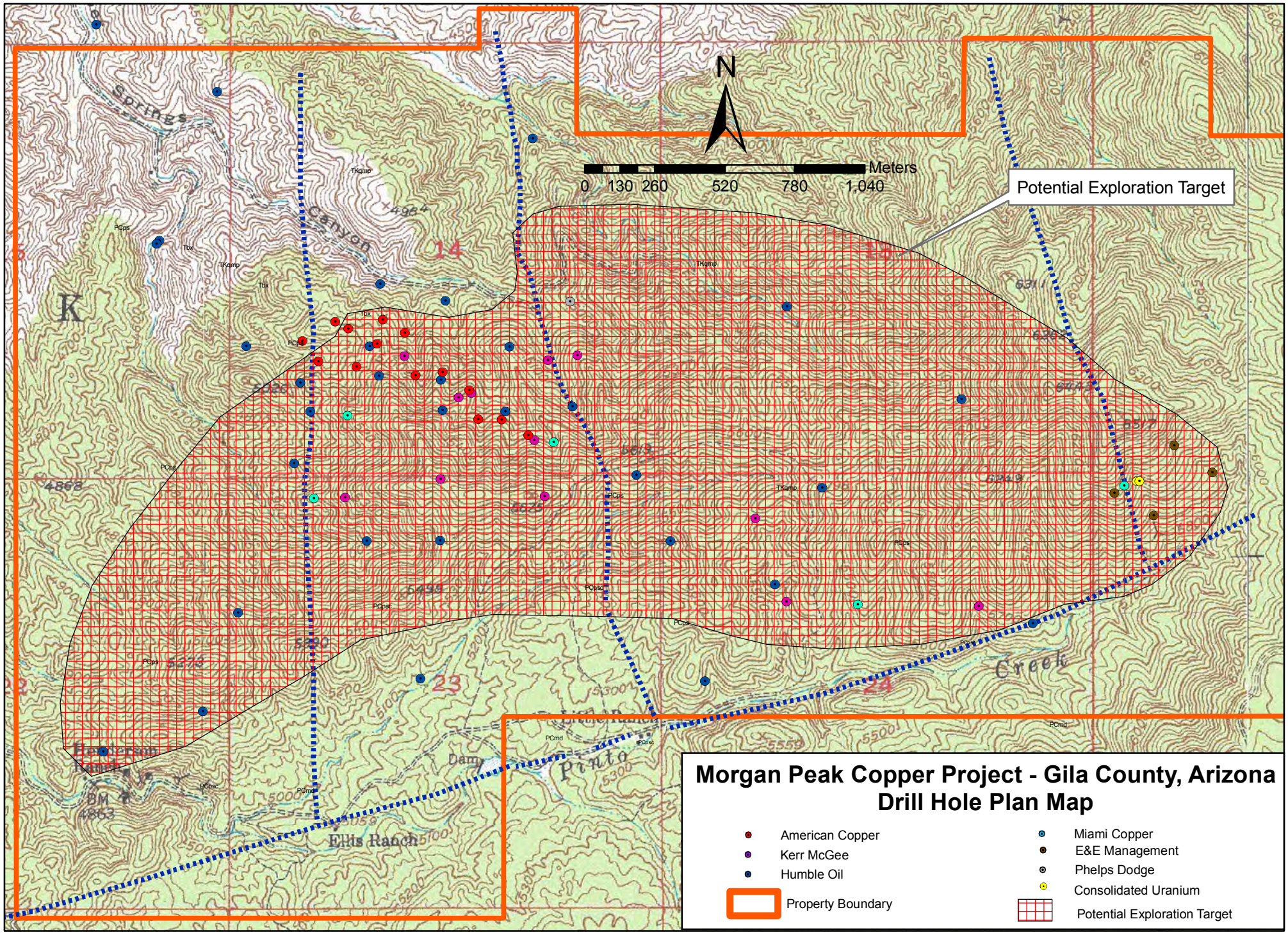

N
Meters
0 130 260 520 780 1,040
Potential Exploration Target
Morgan Peak Copper Project - Gila County, Arizona
Drill Hole Plan Map
American Copper
Kerr McGee
Humble Oil
Property Boundary
Miami Copper
E&E Management
Phelps Dodge
Consolidated Uranium
Potential Exploration Target

Figure 8

values over similar widths reported in drill holes located within the West Lobe mineralization. Geologists associated with the drilling believe that poor recoveries on certain ACCO holes may have impacted the reported grade and thickness (CS 0805 and 0806). If so, it is reasonable to assume that some of the historic holes may have been impacted by similar recovery problems elsewhere throughout the property. Currently there is no conclusive evidence that directly relates core recovery with grade.

The ACCO program also provided metallurgical data to identify mineralogy and leach characteristics. Some of ACCO's drill program was aimed at expansion of the known mineralization and infill drilling.
Table 3 lists the results for ACCO's drill program and its leaching characteristics defined by pulps derived from the core.

Table 3 – American Copper Drill Results

Hole No.	Depth	Interval	Thickness	Grade % Cu	Leach recovery
CS 0801	204.0	70-95	25	0.11	86%
		105-170	65	0.13	65%
CS 0802	303.7	110-130	20	0.50	100%
CS 0803	228.1	110-160	50	0.54	87%
			Incl. 20	0.87	91%
CS 0804	254.0	130-195	65	0.44	89%
CS 0805	274.0	140-175	35	0.21	75%
CS 0806	303.8	105-110	5	0.53	92%
CS 0807	404.0	170-230	70	0.33	94%
CS 0808	303.7	15-75	60	0.15	106%
		75-155	80	0.36	97%
CS 0809	303.6	175-200	25	0.12	108%
CS 0810	174.0	169-174	5	0.11	19%
CS 0811	251.0			NSV*	NSV*
CS 0812	303.6	135-140	5	0.14	43%
CS 0813	298.7	95-125	30	0.17	100%
		140-165	25	0.15	87%
CS 0814	250.0	30-50	20	0.32	100%

*NSV – No significant Values

11.3 Cross-sections

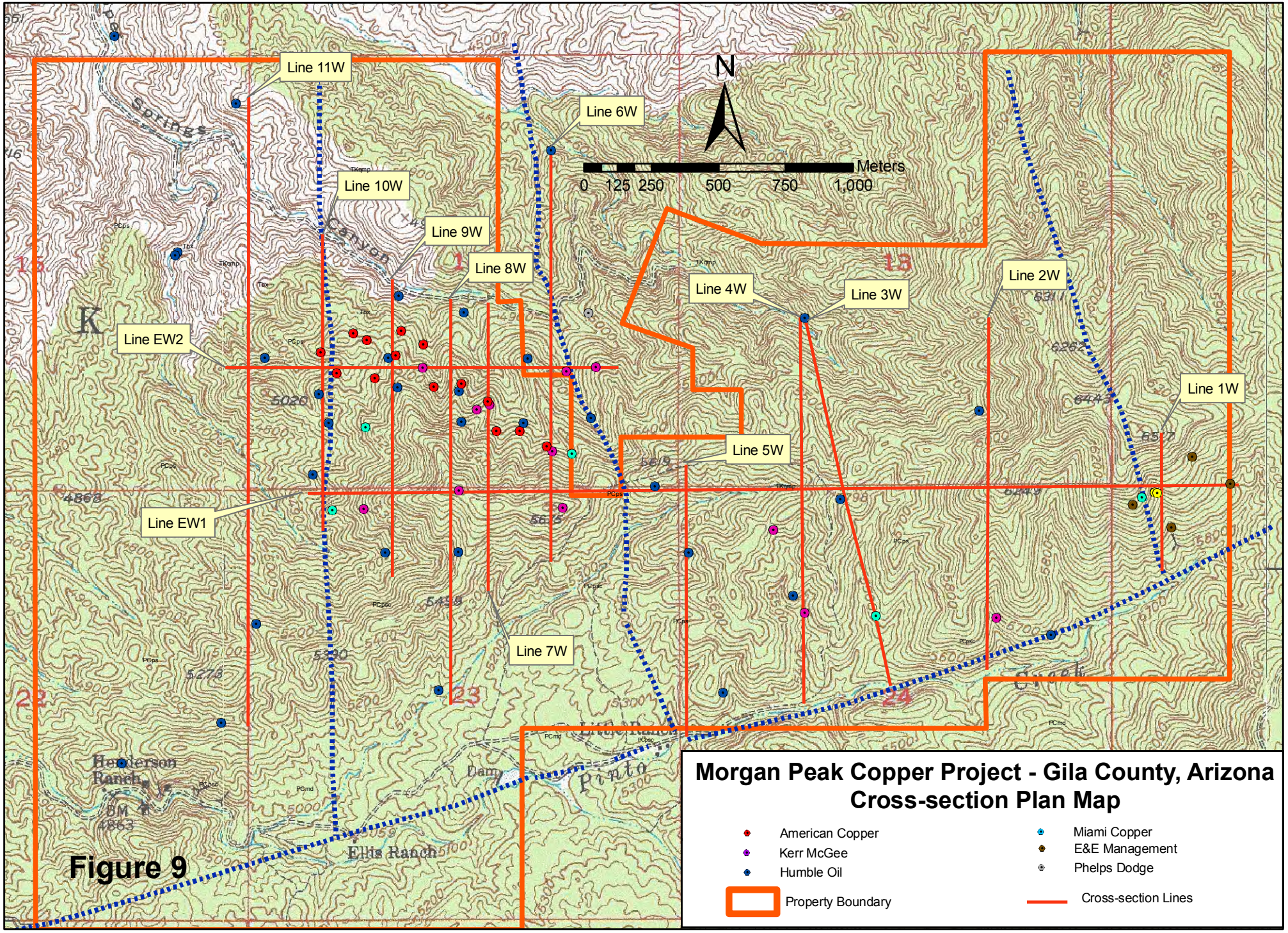
Humble Oil produced a set of cross-sections from drilling of the project area. The company defined a relatively flat lying chalcocite zone that could be projected between drill holes. The sections depicted Pinal Schist bedding as bowed from the mapped anticline. The cross-sections and plan map were based on 800 foot spacing throughout the West Lobe area and included only the Kerr McGee and Humble drill holes.

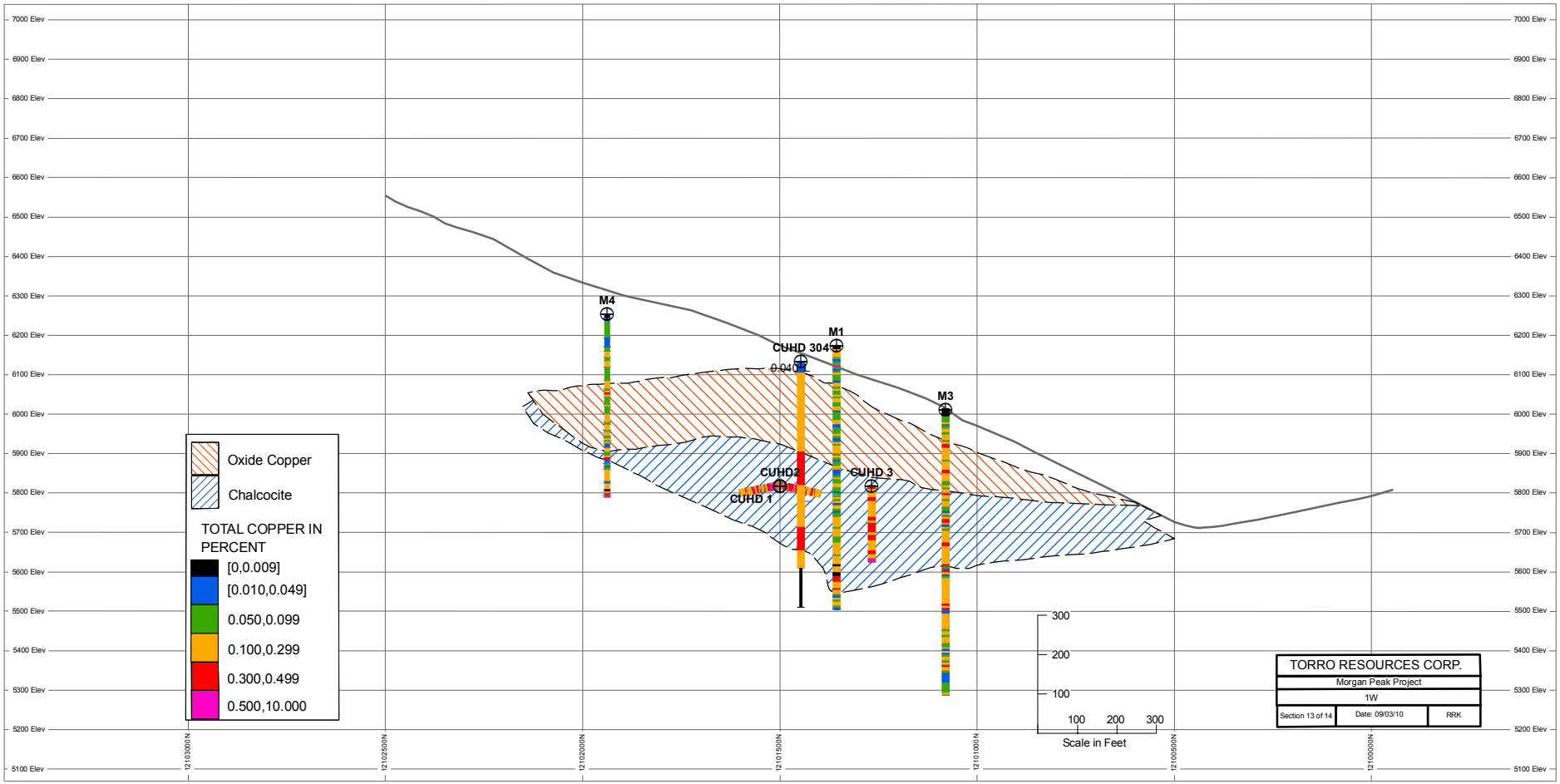
Cross-sections were produced for Toro in conjunction with this report (Figure 9). These sections cover the length of the project area and include all of the available drilling included in Appendix III. The new sections identified the same near-surface “blanket” of chalcocite mineralization identified in the Humble sections. With the addition of more drill holes, it becomes apparent that mineralization is sub parallel to the topography and daylights on the north and south slopes. Fault zones appear to control deposition increasing the thickness of chalcocite mineralization. Within the fault zones additional low grade copper oxide material caps the chalcocite zone reducing the stripping ratio. The cross-sections suggest the chalcocite zone pinches and swells due to lithology and structure. The addition of copper oxide material reduces the stripping in certain areas. The East Lobe mineralization contains similar chalcocite and copper oxide material to the West Lobe. However, the lack of drilling prevents projection of a “blanket” of chalcocite throughout the entire area. Further drilling is necessary to make a determination of the extent and quality of mineralization.

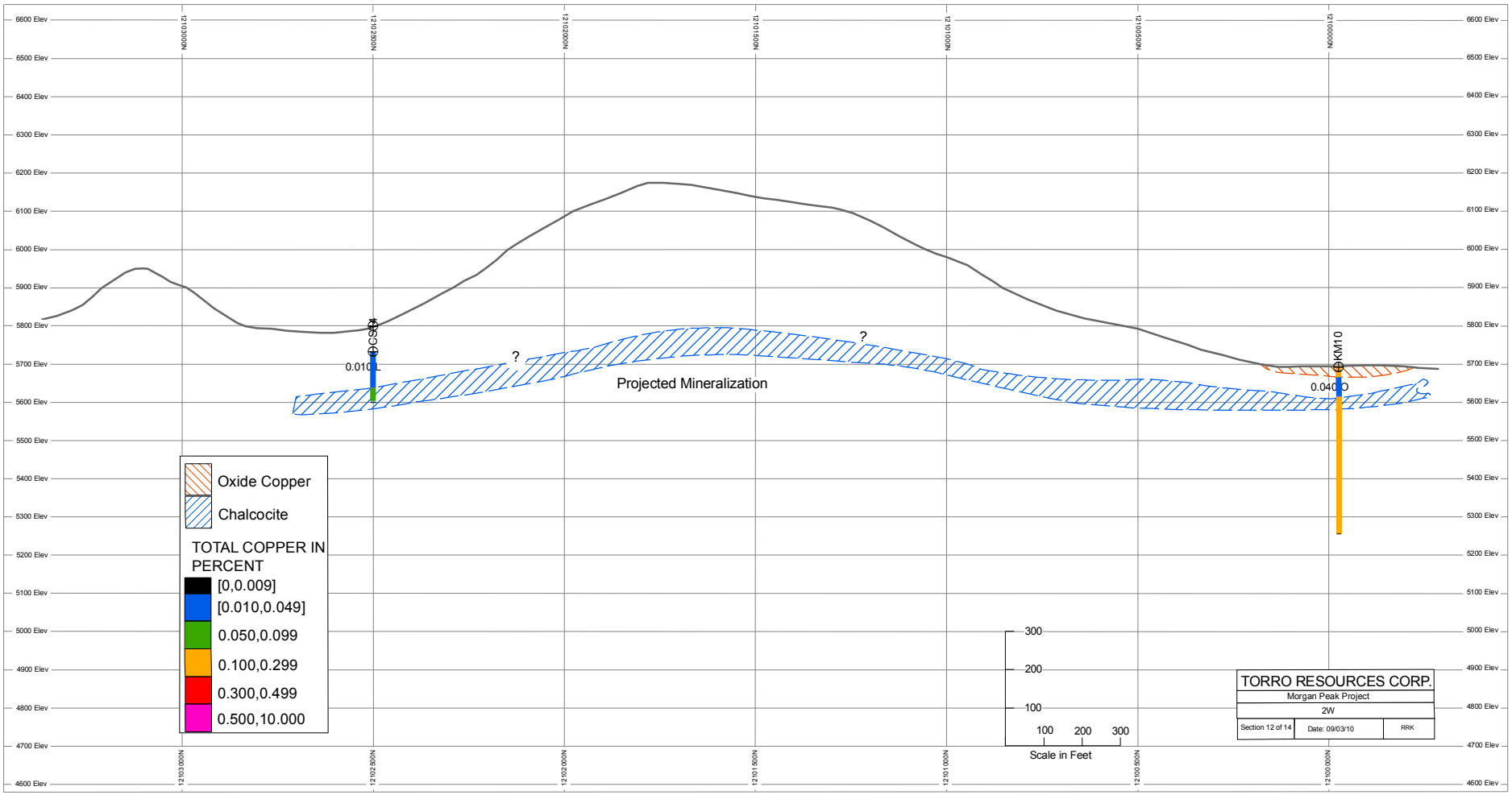
12.0 SAMPLING METHOD, APPROACH, SECURITY

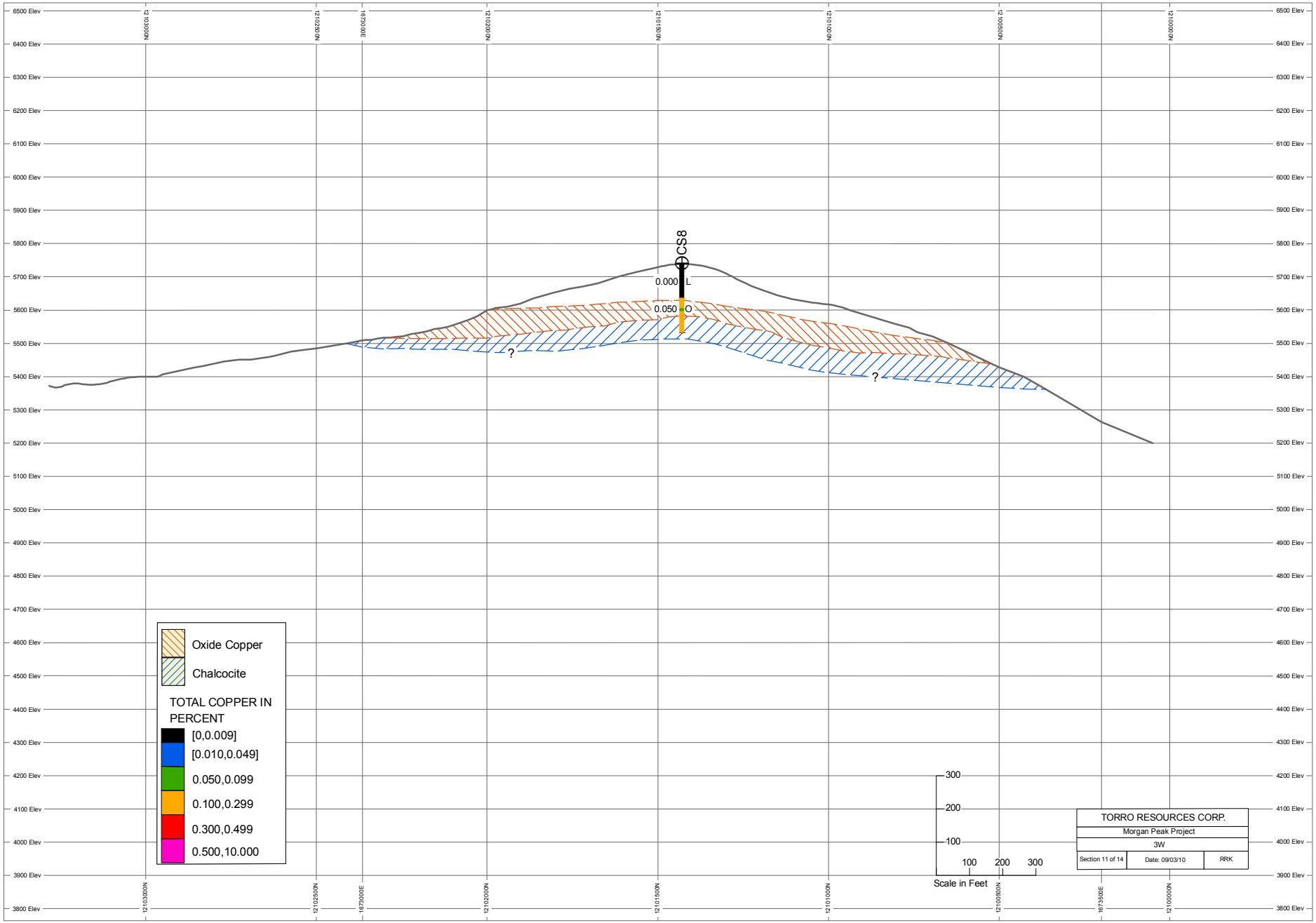
No attempt was made to duplicate or verify the extensive historic sampling data. The fact that several major mining firms conducted the work over a 20 year period with similar results indicates a positive reinforcement of the data. The geological staff of the high-profile mining companies identified section 6.0 used professional sampling techniques prevalent in the 1960s and 1970s. The geochemical data predates NI 43-101 QA/QC protocols. There were no descriptions of sample or field QA/QC with the historic documents available to the author. The author deems that samples obtained by the various professional members of the mining companies were of sufficient quality and quantity to verify the analytical results and support the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report. The historic database was examined for content and industry standard procedures by the author and was found to be acceptable. The site visit indicated that many of the past drill hole locations were readily obvious and recoverable and the author deemed that sampling results obtained by the various professionals and mineral resource companies were of sufficient quality to support the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report.

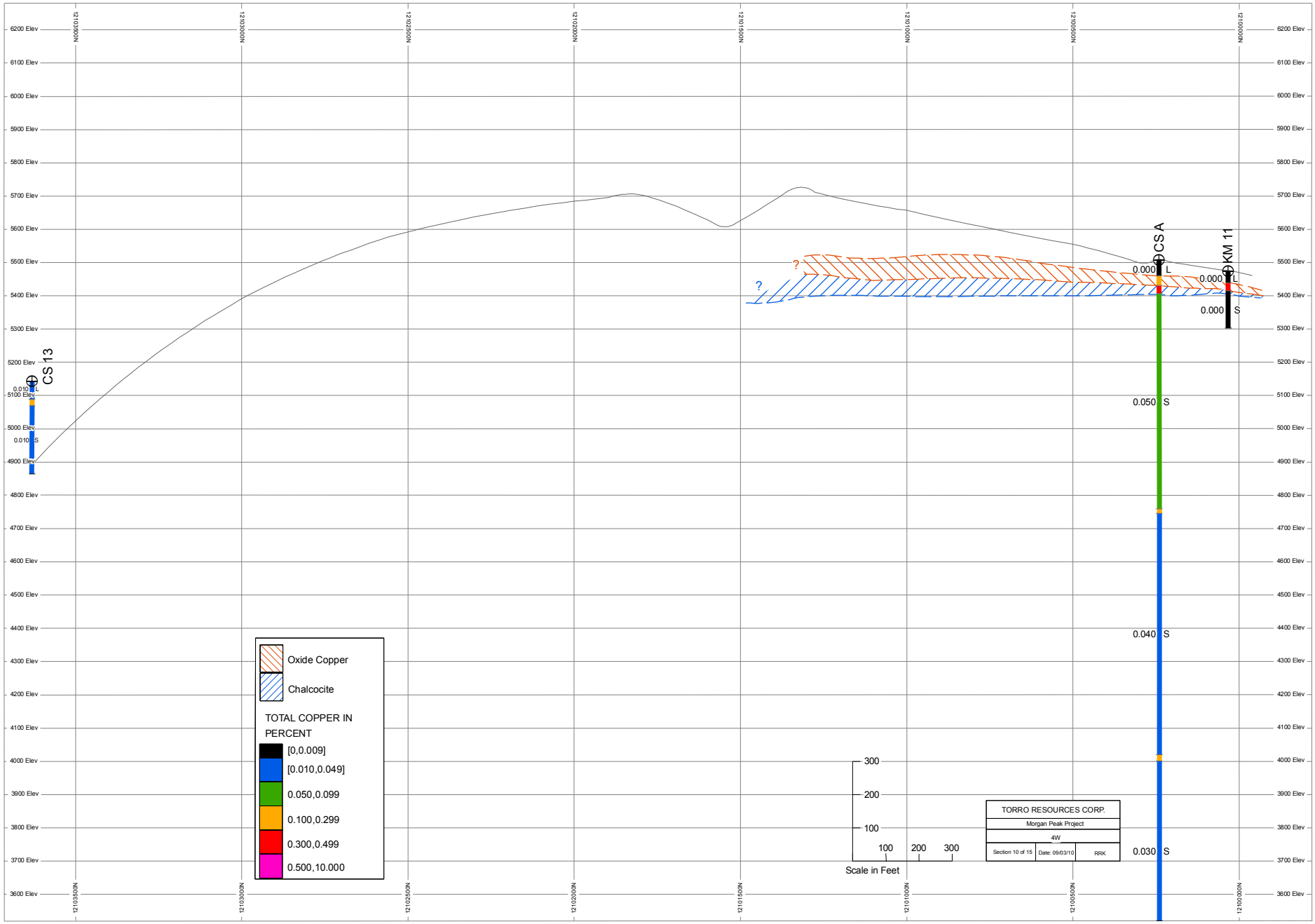
ACCO utilized a custom made core drill owned and operated by Altar Geologic Services (owner - Dan Lajack). The core drill provided HQ core from a wire line center tube assembly. Core was removed in five foot lengths unless the tube became plugged requiring shorter intervals of extraction. The recovered samples were immediately boxed in HQ size core boxes and stacked nearby. Drilling occurred during the entire 24

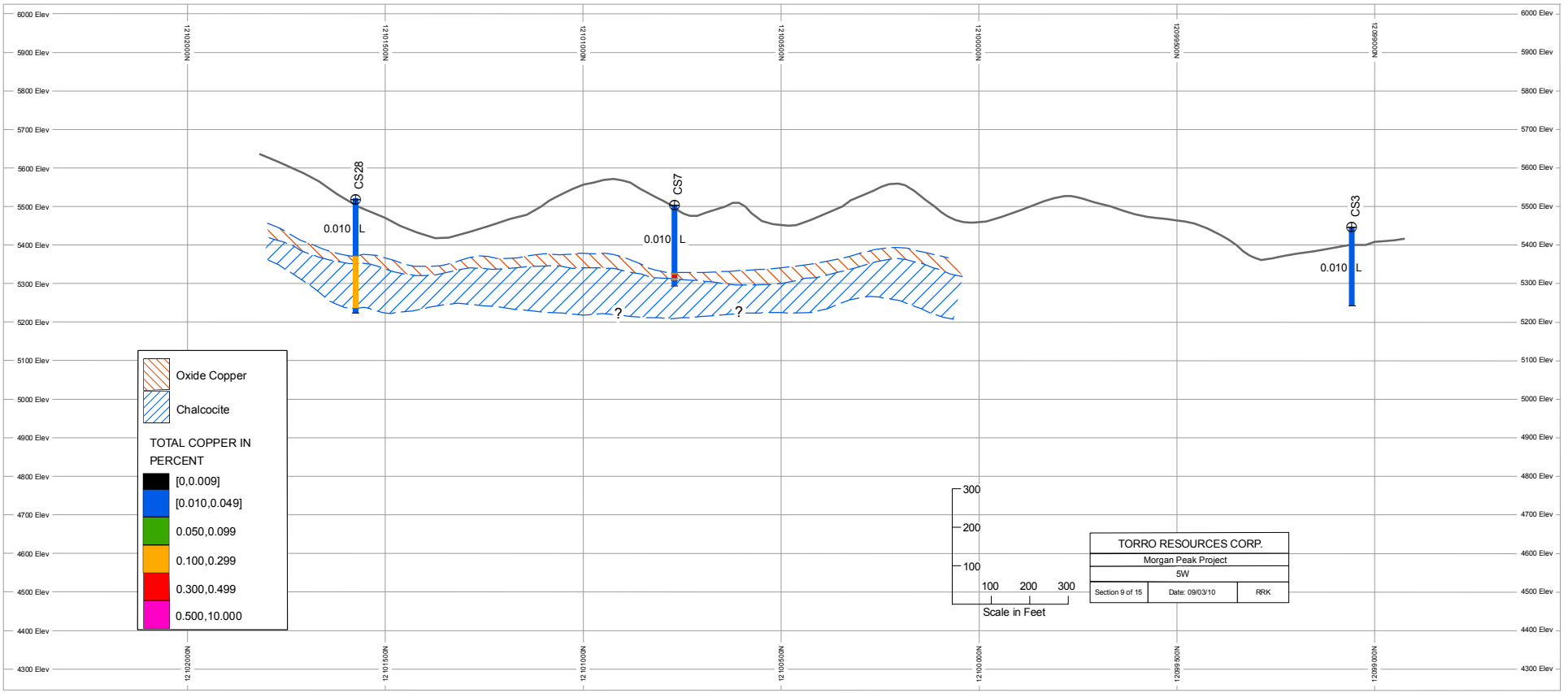

Line 11W
Line 10W
Line 9W
Line 8W
Line 6W
Line 4W
Line 3W
Line 2W
Line 1W
Line 5W
Line 7W
Line EW2
Line EW1
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Meters
0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Morgan Peak Copper Project - Gila County, Arizona
Cross-section Plan Map
American Copper
Kerr McGee
Humble Oil
Miami Copper
E&E Management
Phelps Dodge
Property Boundary
Cross-section Lines
Figure 9

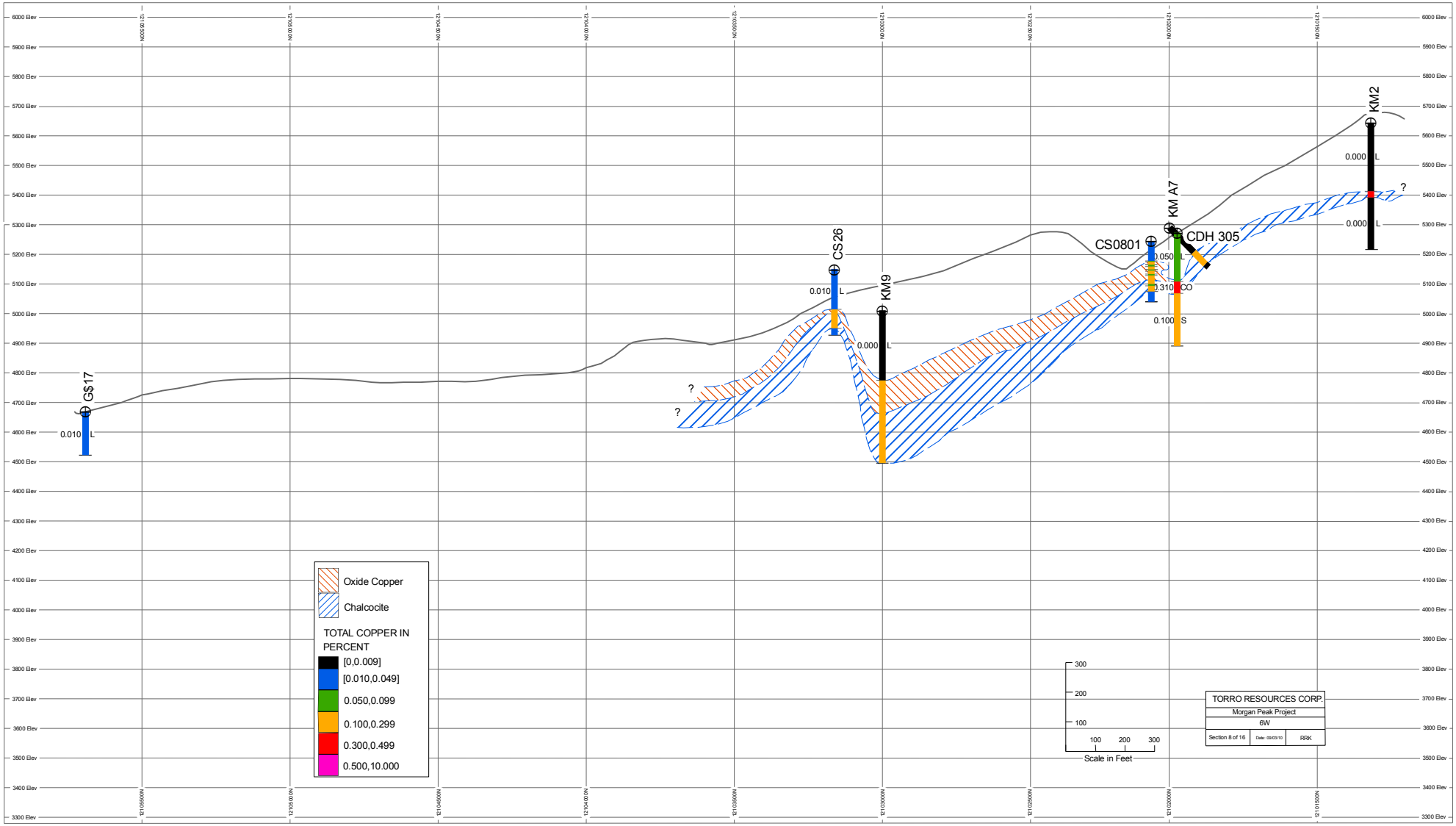

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5400 Elev
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M4
M1
CUHD 304
0.04
M3
CUHD2
CUHD 3
CUHD 1
Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
TOTAL COPPER IN PERCENT
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[0.010,0.049]
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0.100,0.299
0.300,0.499
0.500,10.000
300
200
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100 200 300
Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP.
Morgan Peak Project
1W
Section 13 of 14
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RRK
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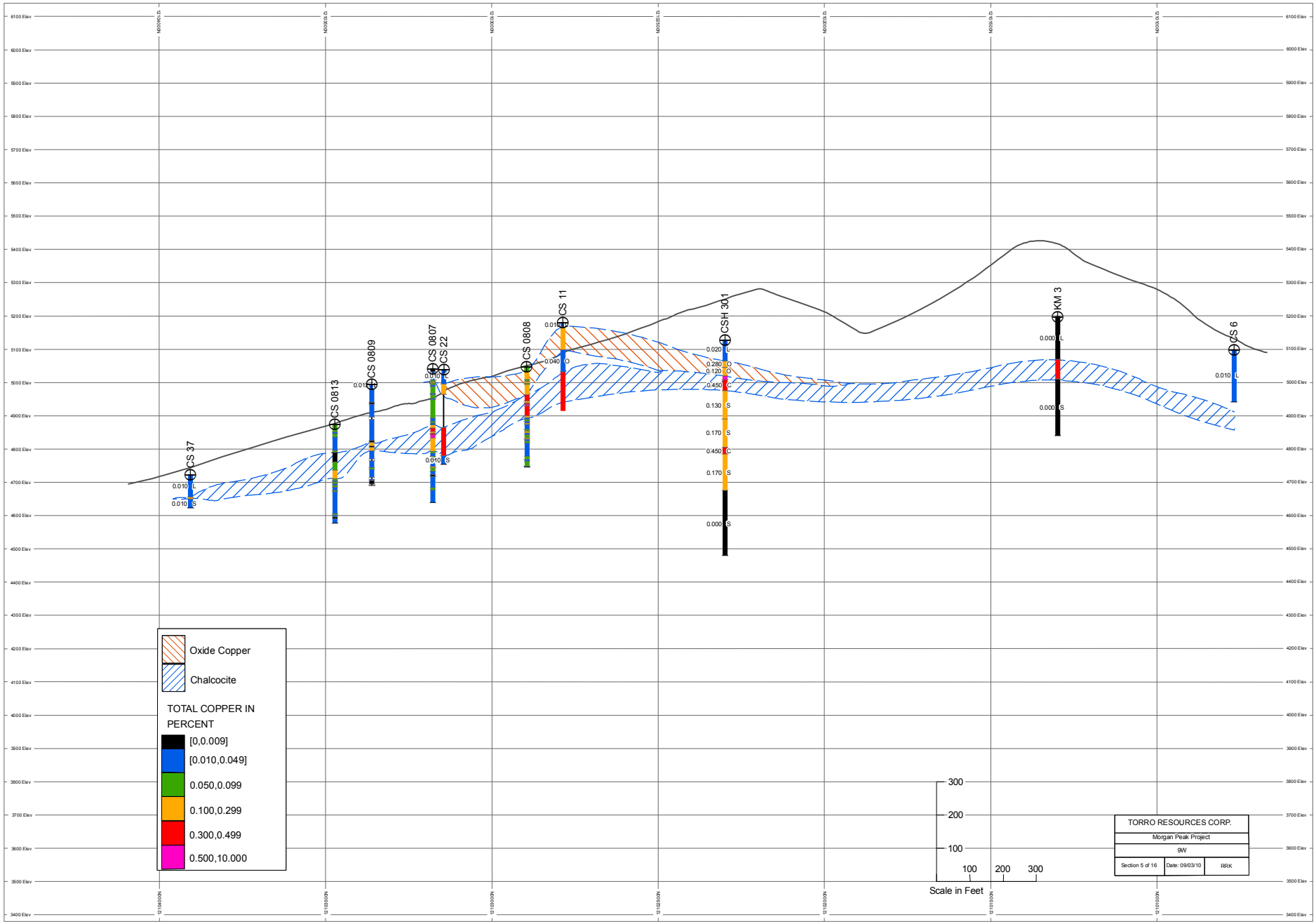

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12100000N
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?
Projected Mineralization
Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
TOTAL COPPER IN PERCENT
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[0.010,0.049]
0.050,0.099
0.100,0.299
0.300,0.499
0.500,10.000
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Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP.
Morgan Peak Project
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Section 12 of 14
Date: 09/03/10
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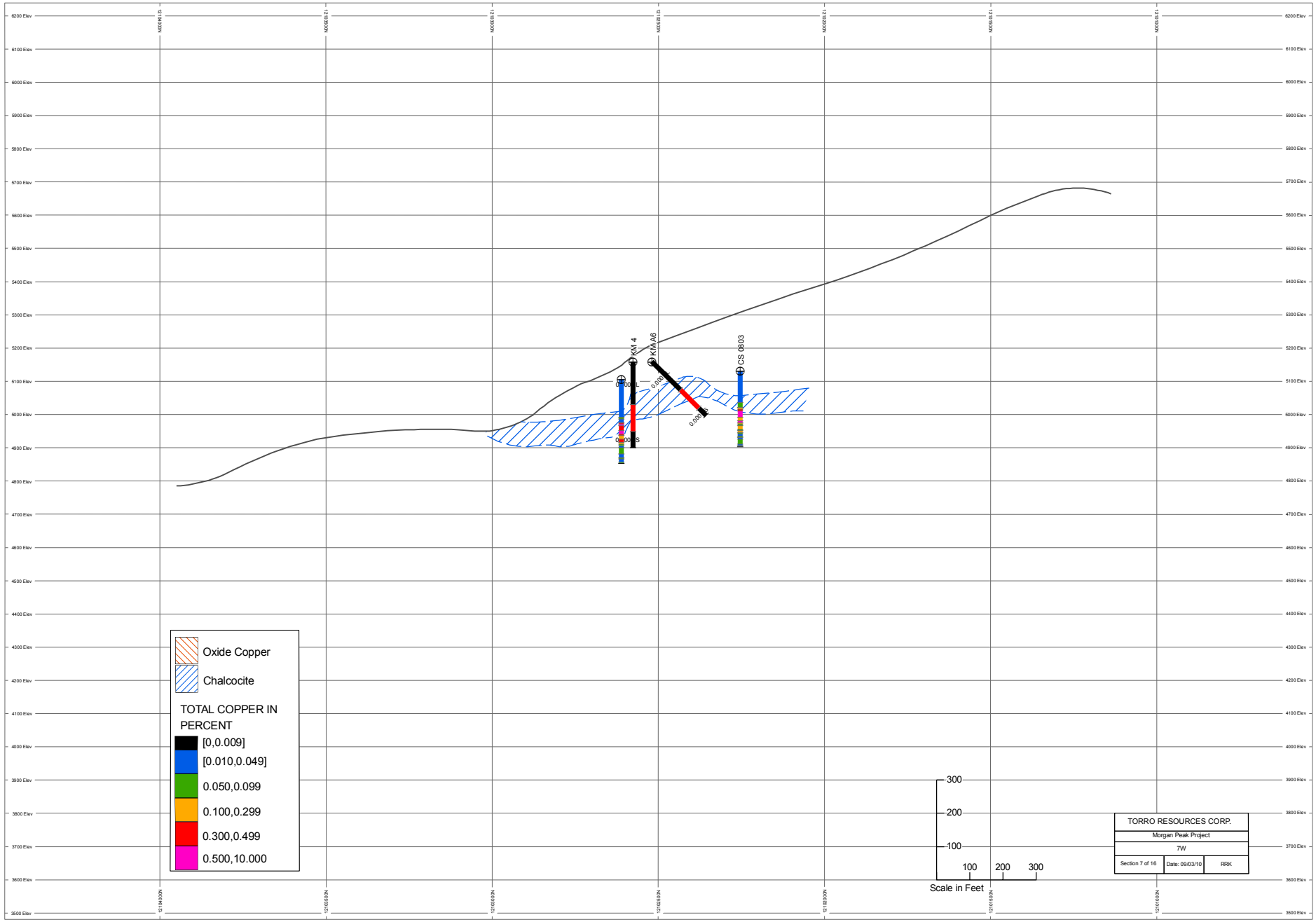

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12102000N
12101500N
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CS8
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?
?
Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
TOTAL COPPER IN PERCENT
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[0.010,0.049]
0.050,0.099
0.100,0.299
0.300,0.499
0.500,10.000
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Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP.
Morgan Peak Project
3W
Section 11 of 14
Date: 09/03/10
RRK

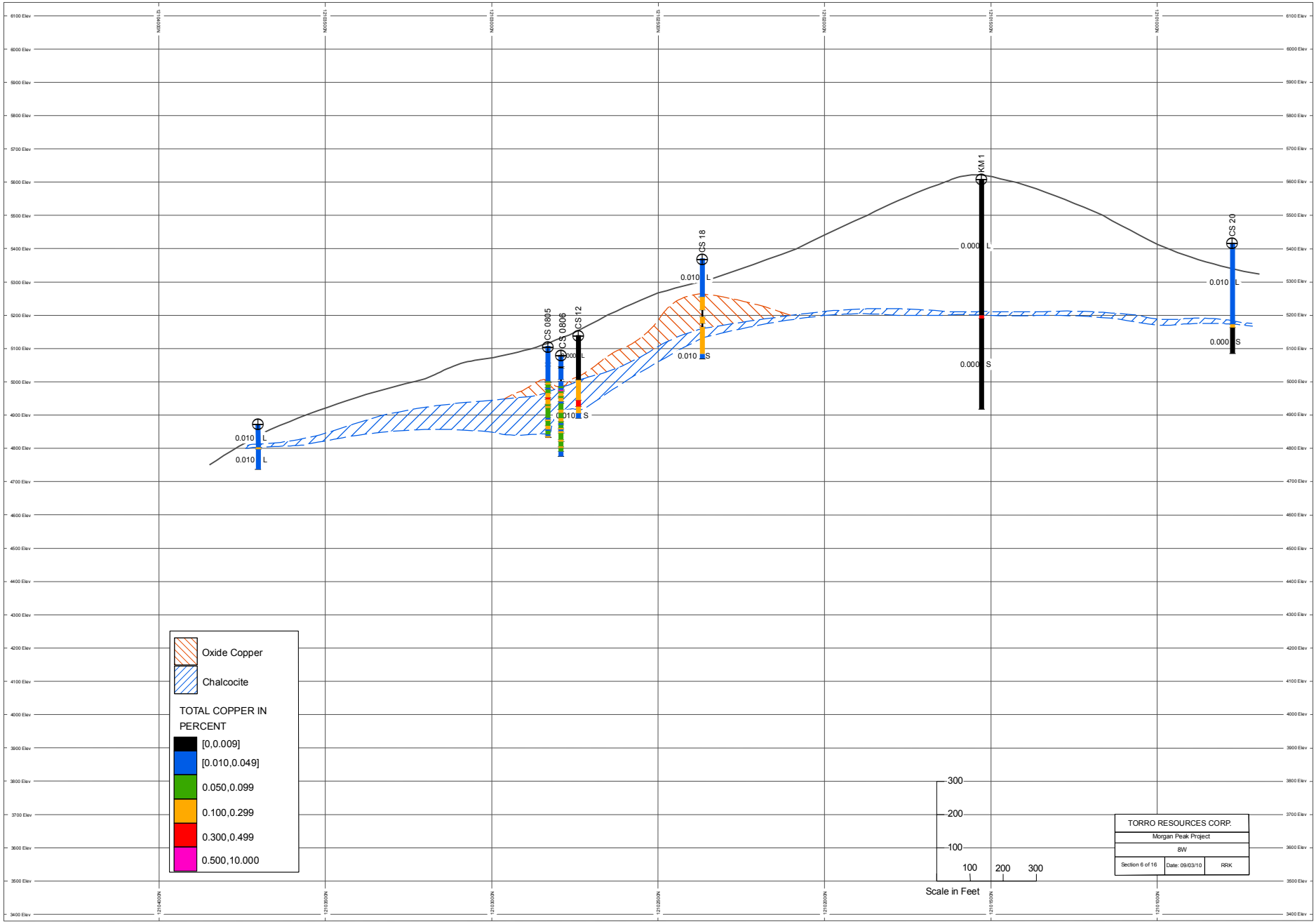

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4500 Elev
4400 Elev
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4200 Elev
4100 Elev
4000 Elev
3900 Elev
3800 Elev
3700 Elev
3600 Elev
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12101000N
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0.010 S
CS A
0.000 L
0.050 S
0.040 S
0.030 S
KM 11
0.000 L
0.000 S
?
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Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
TOTAL COPPER IN PERCENT
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Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP.
Morgan Peak Project
4W
Section 10 of 15
Date: 09/03/10
RRK

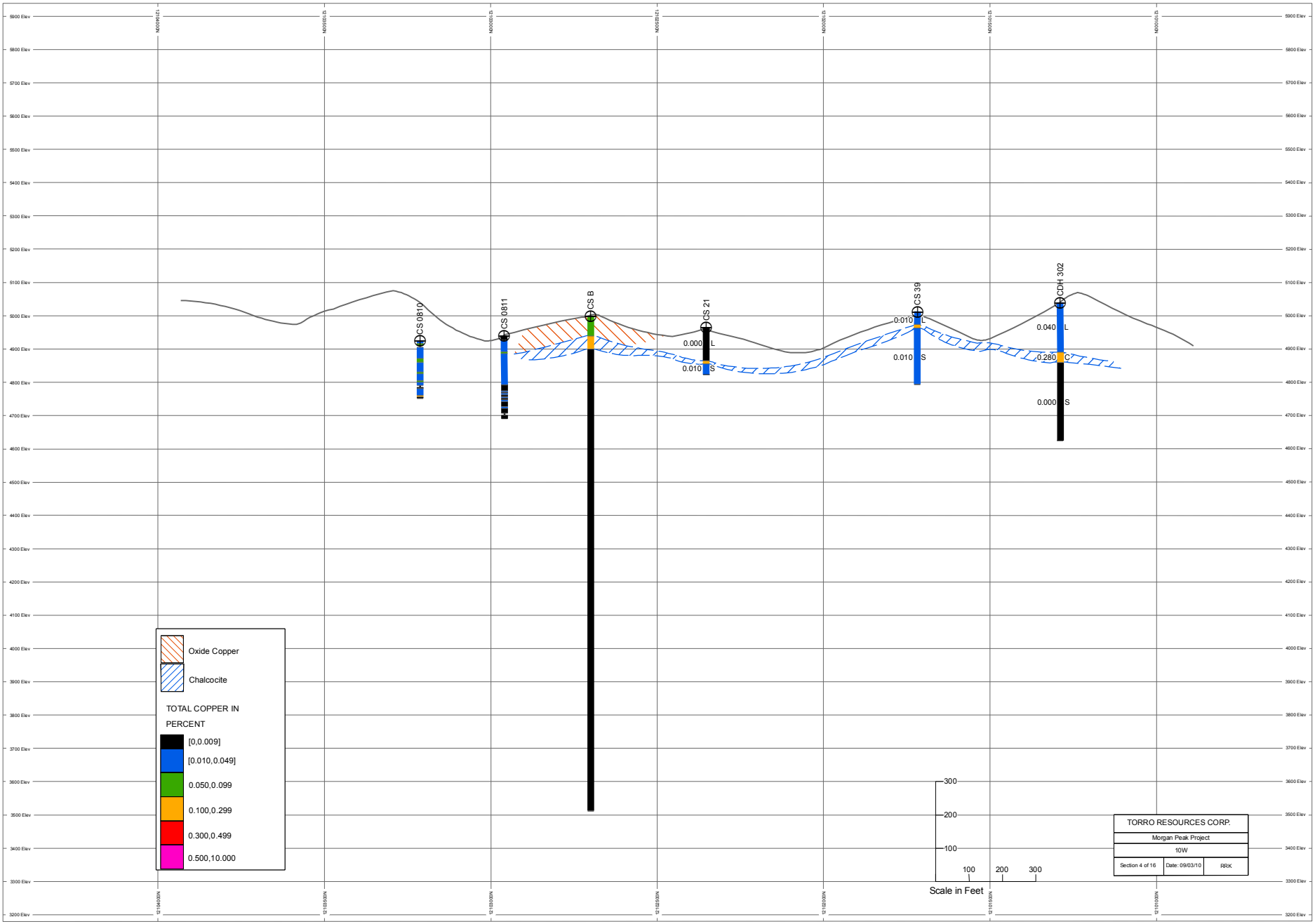

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4800 Elev
4700 Elev
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4500 Elev
4400 Elev
4300 Elev
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12101500N
12101000N
12100500N
12100000N
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12099000N
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CS7
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Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
TOTAL COPPER IN PERCENT
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Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP.
Morgan Peak Project
5W
Section 9 of 15
Date: 09/03/10
RRK

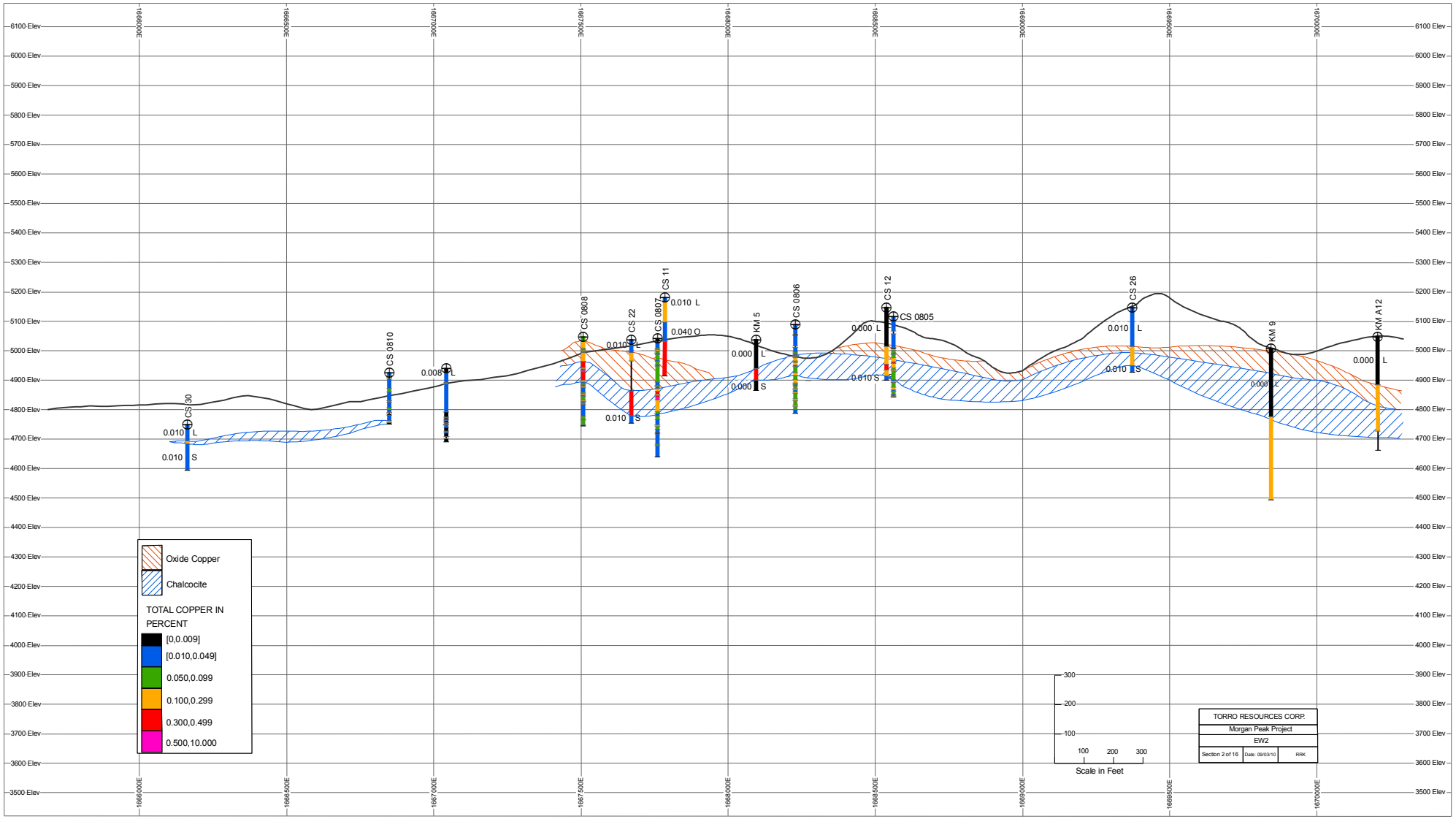

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KM9
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?
?
CS0801
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0.100 S
KM A7
CDH 305
KM2
0.000 L
0.000 L
?
Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
TOTAL COPPER IN PERCENT
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[0.010,0.049]
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0.500,10.000
300
200
100
100 200 300
Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP
Morgan Peak Project
6W
Section 8 of 16
Date: 09/03/10
RRK


CS 37
CS 0813
CS 0809
CS 0807
CS 22
CS 0808
CS 11
CSH 301
KM 3
CS 6
Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
TOTAL COPPER IN PERCENT
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300
200
100
100 200 300
Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP.
Morgan Peak Project
9W
Section 5 of 16
Date: 09/03/10
RRK


KM 4
KMA6
CS 8803
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0.050
Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
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0.500,10.000
300
200
100
100
200
300
Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP.
Morgan Peak Project
7W
Section 7 of 16
Date: 09/03/10
RRK


6100 Elev
6000 Elev
5900 Elev
5800 Elev
5700 Elev
5600 Elev
5500 Elev
5400 Elev
5300 Elev
5200 Elev
5100 Elev
5000 Elev
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4300 Elev
4200 Elev
4100 Elev
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3700 Elev
3600 Elev
3500 Elev
3400 Elev
CS 0805
CS 0806
CS 12
CS 18
KM 1
CS 20
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Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
TOTAL COPPER IN PERCENT
[0,0.009]
[0.010,0.049]
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0.100,0.299
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300
200
100
100
200
300
Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP.
Morgan Peak Project
8W
Section 6 of 16
Date: 09/03/10
RRK


CS 0810
CS 0811
CS B
CS 21
CS 39
CDH 302
0.010 L
0.000 L
0.010 S
0.010 L
0.010 S
0.040 L
0.280 C
0.000 S
Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
TOTAL COPPER IN PERCENT
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[0.010,0.049]
0.050,0.099
0.100,0.299
0.300,0.499
0.500,10.000
300
200
100
100
200
300
Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP.
Morgan Peak Project
10W
Section 4 of 16
Date: 09/03/10
RRK


6100 Elev
6000 Elev
5900 Elev
5800 Elev
5700 Elev
5600 Elev
5500 Elev
5400 Elev
5300 Elev
5200 Elev
5100 Elev
5000 Elev
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1666000E
1666500E
1667000E
1667500E
1668000E
1668500E
1669000E
1669500E
1670000E
CS 30
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0.010 S
CS 0810
0.008 L
CS 0808
CS 22
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0.010 S
CS 0807
CS 11
0.010 L
0.040 O
KM 5
0.000 L
0.000 S
CS 0806
CS 12
0.000 L
0.010 S
CS 0805
CS 26
0.010 L
0.010 S
KM 9
0.000 L
KM A12
0.000 L
Oxide Copper
Chalcocite
TOTAL COPPER IN PERCENT
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[0.010,0.049]
0.050,0.099
0.100,0.299
0.300,0.499
0.500,10.000
300
200
100
100 200 300
Scale in Feet
TORRO RESOURCES CORP.
Morgan Peak Project
EW2
Section 2 of 16
Date: 09/03/10
RRK

hours of each day. Filled core boxes were collected and stored at a secure storage facility in Miami, Arizona on a daily basis. Core was transported to Superior, Arizona where it was cut in half and then shipped via United Parcel Service to ALS Chemex's Elko, Nevada facility. Detailed logging was completed in the field and at the Miami storage facility. The remainder of the core (half core) remains boxed and locked in the Miami storage facility and available for review.

Drill sampling by ACCO was done on a nominal 5 foot (1.3 m) interval, with occasional intervals of up to ten feet (approx 3 m) in visually non-mineralized rock, or where recovery was not sufficient for smaller intervals. Core recovery during the ACCO programs of 2008-2009 was generally very good (greater than 90%). Historic accounts of rotary drilling, as detailed above, often indicate poor recoveries and/or suspected contamination of cuttings within the hole. Since historic drill cuttings and core are not available to current author or owners, it is part of the recommended exploration program to 'twin' or duplicate some of the more pertinent historic drill holes. Future drill programs will adhere to a regular protocol of QA/QC including duplicate samples and known standards.

There is no evidence of any sample bias in any of the ACCO drill samples. Raw data from historic drilling is not available, but Humble did make note of suspected down-hole contamination is some of the historic rotary drilling. This type of down-hole contamination would tend to decrease grades, and increase thickness of mineralization. Duplicate or 'twin' drill holes at some of these historic sites are proposed for upcoming exploration.

Both historic and 2008-2009 ACCO drill sampling relied primarily on sampling on regular intervals rather than geologic breaks. This is justified since all rock types at Morgan Peak are amenable to hosting mineralization.

Furthermore, the mineralization model concept at Morgan Peak is that of a bulk minable, relatively large tonnage, 'porphyry-type' deposit. Consequently, sampling on very narrow intervals or small geologic features adds little to the interpretation and is considered unjustified.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES

Copies of historical reports and data that are available for this report do not adequately describe or verify sampling procedures and results, nor is there quality control information available. The historic sample preparations and analyses were carried out during exploration by several professional mining companies who used laboratories with standards accepted industry-wide. No laboratory reports are available to review the methods or preparation procedures.

American Copper Corporation (ACCO) completed a core drilling program in 2008. A description of ACCO's sample handling procedure is given here. Core was removed daily to secure storage offsite, sawed in half and one half sent to the lab. The samples

were shipped by United Parcel Service (UPS) to ALS Chemex in Elko, Nevada. All ALS Chemex facilities in Nevada are ISO 9000:2000 accredited laboratories and reflect the consistency and accuracy necessary for exploration programs. ALS Chemex laboratories are certified in North and South America.

The samples were crushed and 1000 gm splits pulverized at the lab. A prepared sample (0.25 g) was digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue was topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution was analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP). Results were corrected for spectral inter-element interferences.

Repeat analyses were done on all samples containing +1.0 % copper values. Additional repeat samples, blanks and standards were used also. The pulps were returned to ACCO for potential future analysis such as a possible desire to check for associated pathfinder elements. They are currently held in a secure storage facility.

Additional tests were initiated on all samples containing more than 1,000 parts per million (ppm) of copper. These tests were initiated on existing pulps to define the leachable characteristics of the copper minerals using various reagents. ALS Chemex applied their AA05 method of leaching non-sulfide copper from each sample. The sample (~1.0 g) is shaken (in automatic shaker) in 5% sulphuric acid at room temperature for an hour. The solution is subsequently filtered into a flask ensuring the residue is well washed with warm water. The filtrate is diluted to volume with water, mixed and copper content is measured by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). A straight sulfuric acid digestion was completed first. Once the copper content was determined from the sulfuric acid leach, the pulp was rinsed and then 0.5% cyanide solution was applied and the sample is shaken until homogenized. The bottle is then rolled for 2 hours and the leach solution is subsequently centrifuged until clear. The solution is then analyzed by atomic absorption (method AA17).

The combined results were compared to the original AA results and a recovery was determined by dividing the combined results by the AA result. Although this method would only provide characteristics of leaching on finely ground material, it represents the makeup of the copper minerals and their tendency to leach. The data obtained will require column tests to determine predictable recoveries. Initially, the first six holes were tested with separate acid digestions using only the sulfuric acid method. The cyanide method was run on a separate pulp and therefore obtained more copper than if it had been completed after the sulfuric acid leach.

An additional technique was used on excess pulps from hole CS 0803 whereby an agitated hot acid leach was applied for one hour and ferric sulfate was added. The hot acid digestion outperformed the straight sulfuric acid leach test when leaching chalcocite, but failed to leach the oxide copper. Overall, the cyanide leach was the most effective method used. Each method diagnosed various amounts of sulfide and oxide copper minerals

None of the various assay determinations, analytical or metallurgical tests were conducted by employees, officers, directors or associates of ACCO.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The historic data was compiled from former reputable mining companies including Kerr McGee, Humble Oil, Cities Service, Miami Copper (aka Inspiration Copper), and Consolidated Uranium. It was usual practice with these companies to ensure their sampling methods from drilling and surface geochemical surveys were compatible with industry standards, to prove a credible case in the public market place for reliability and continued financing, as well as to provide proof of their exploration motives.

Geologic mapping was compiled from at least four separate sources including the United States Geological Survey. A field review of this mapping showed that outcrops were accurately located and that the most recent map using a working scale of 1:12,000 was adequate to capture much of the relevant mapping information using 15m (50 foot) topographic contour interval. Lithology, structure and alteration were accurately recorded on the map and transferred to the final map legend and explanation.

Two of the historic geology maps contained locations of drill holes providing evidence of location of same. The data from the various drilling programs in the 1960's and 1970's can indirectly be given credence by comparing drill intercepts of mineralization from each of the companies' programs and the most recent drilling conducted in 2008 by American Copper Corporation. During the author's field inspection, it became obvious that many historic drill hole locations were identifiable through extrapolation of historic drill hole location maps coincident with historic drill pads, dead end spur roads and sumps used to catch sludge from previous core drilling. Spot checks of drill logs and drill locations revealed no significant inconsistency with data sources utilized for this report. However, exact hole locations are restrained to only a few sites with remaining steel casing. Most historic drill hole locations are interpreted from existing roadways, road widths, and existing sumps. Many of the hole positions are believed to be within a ten feet (three meter) radius of their original location. The historical results from the various laboratories suggest no bias by any one assay laboratory when comparing overall results. Re-assay of a representative suite of samples to provide a comparison of laboratory performance was not deemed necessary.

Author Noland collected seven rock grab samples from the altered outcrops of Pinal Schist above known copper mineralization in drilling (see Figure 10 for sample locations). Table 4 below presents the verification sample results. Analytical results from these samples are provided in Appendix II.

Table 4
Verification Rock Samples - Morgan Peak Property

Sample	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Sample Type	Location
PNCS-1	339	377	Chip	outcrop above CS 0801
PNCS -2	122	33	Chip	outcrop above CS 0802
PNCS -3	163	41	Chip	outcrop above CS 0803
PNCS -4	139	295	Chip	outcrop above CS 0804
PNCS -5	197	30	Chip	outcrop above CS 0805
PNCS -6	211	95	Chip	outcrop above CS 0806
PNCS -7	227	76	Chip	outcrop above CS 0807

Each sample was prepared and analyzed at Skyline Laboratories of Tucson, Arizona for total copper by total acid digestion and atomic adsorption and ICP results on 31 additional elements. The samples contained no visible copper oxides or sulfides. The samples were collected from various parts of the property to determine the validity of surface sampling compared to visual estimates of copper represented by limonite content and fracture spacing.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The property resides within the Globe-Miami mining district with numerous past and present mines. There are numerous historic and working mines within 5 miles (8 km) of the property boundary. These mines include the Miami Complex, currently operated by Freeport McMoRan Copper and Gold, the Carlota Mine of Quadra Mining, and the Pinto Valley Mine of BHP. Further out are the Resolution Copper deposit and Superior copper deposits owned by the Resolution Copper Company which are under construction, and the Ray mine under control of Grupo Mexico (Table 5). These descriptions of adjacent properties are from published, public domain sources (Internet, published NI43-101 and/or publicly circulated maps and reports). None of the resources or deposit details on adjacent properties has been verified by the author of this report. These deposits are not necessarily indicative of mineralization amounts or types on the Morgan Peak Property.

Table 5
Adjacent Mineral Properties to
Morgan Peak Property

Property	Company	Distance and Location
Miami Complex	FMCG	5 miles (8 km) northeast of Morgan Peak
Pinto Valley Mine	BHP Mining	4 miles (6.4 km) north of Morgan Peak
Carlota Mine	Quadra Mining	4.5 miles (7 km) northwest of Morgan Peak
Resolution-Superior	Resolution Copper Co.	8 miles (12.8 km) west of Morgan Peak
Ray Mine	Grupo Mexico	11 miles (17.7 km)southwest of Morgan Peak

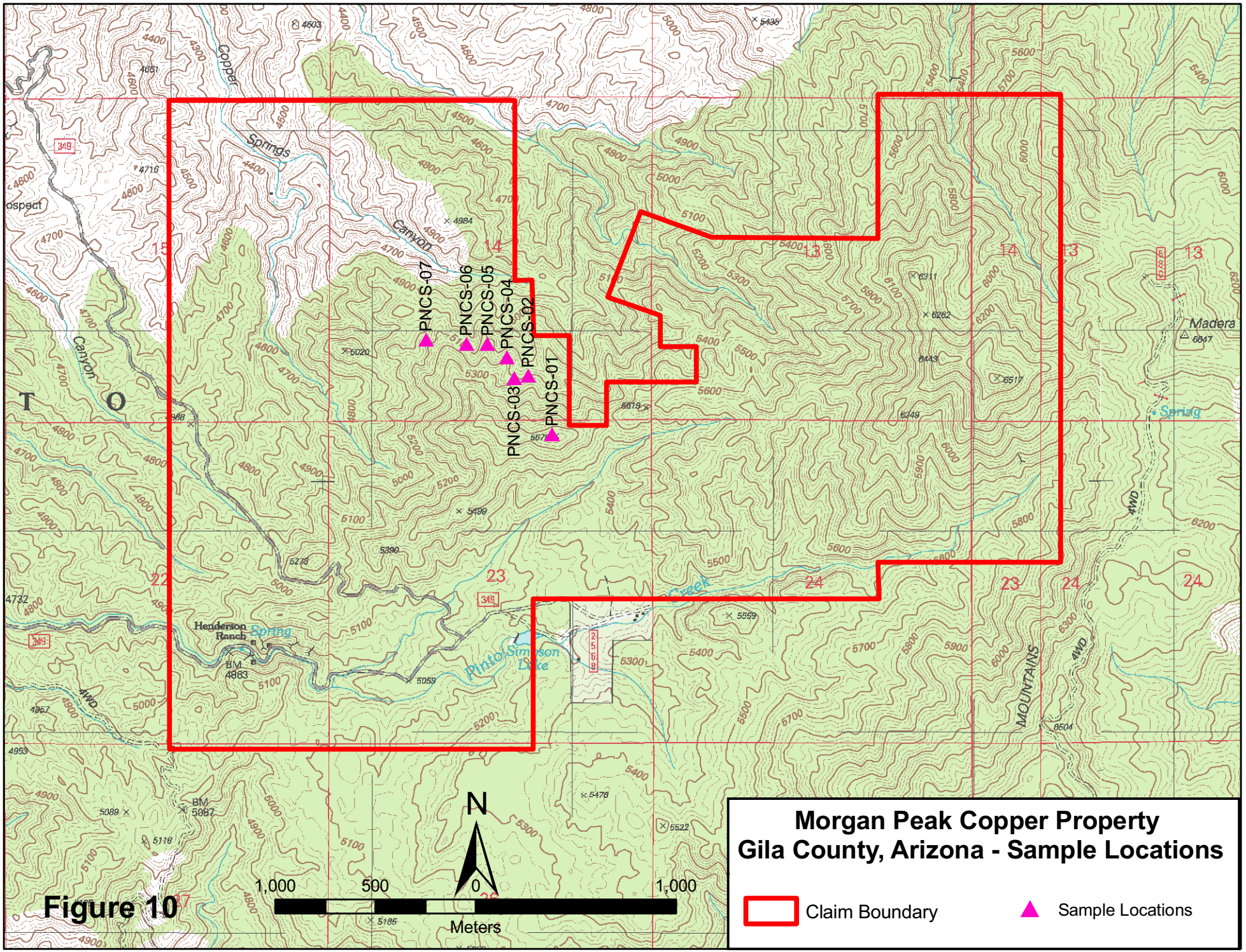

PNCS-07
PNCS-06
PNCS-05
PNCS-04
PNCS-02
PNCS-03
PNCS-01
Copper Springs Canyon
Canyon
Henderson Ranch Spring
BM 4863
BM 5087
Pinto Simpson Lake
Creek
Madera
Spring
MOUNTAINS
4WD
T O
N
1,000 500 0 1,000
Meters
Morgan Peak Copper Property
Gila County, Arizona - Sample Locations
Claim Boundary
Sample Locations

Figure 10

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Although numerous historic adits and pits abound within the property limits, there has been no significant production from the property. Metallurgical testing has reportedly been conducted by Kerr McGee, but no reports are available on this work. American Copper recently conducted acid leach tests on core collected during their drilling program. These tests were very preliminary and examined processed core (pulps). The results of the testing were positive with 43% to 106% recoveries of copper as chalcocite and copper oxides and further identified in Table 3 and Appendix II. (Laboratory results indicating recoveries of greater than 100% are attributed to acceptable ranges of error and repeatability in both initial assay and recovery testing). This work suggests further metallurgical testing should be undertaken in the event that a minable quantity of ore is defined. These tests were representative of mineralized intervals from ACCO drilling. However, since this limited metallurgical testing was conducted on sample pulps, future testing should be conducted on unprocessed core samples to better represent potential mine recoveries.

No further metallurgical information was available from other sources.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

As previously stated in the History section, any estimates of “resources” and/or “reserves” from past exploration will not satisfy the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101. All resource estimates stated above are historical. These historic 'resources' are not 43-101 compliant, nor do they meet standards, categories, or definitions detailed by NI 43-101 or CIM. They have not been verified by TORO or by the current author. As such, they are not presented here as 'mineral resource estimates' and are not intended to be utilized as such. These historic mineral resources should not be relied upon for current resource estimates, nor for investment purposes.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other data or information is available to the author.

19.0 INTREPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Morgan Peak project represents a porphyry copper prospect with associated Laramide intrusive, zoned alteration and low grade disseminated copper and molybdenum mineralization typical of this deposit type. Historic exploration carried out on the project by mining companies from the late 1940’s to early 1970’s suggested the existence of an uneconomic (at the time) supergene copper deposit hosted in Precambrian Pinal Schist. Recent changes in the price of copper and cheaper methods

of recovery through SX/EW technology caused renewed interest in these historic resources in general and this area in particular by MinQuest and others. This interest culminated in the consolidation of the current property position. American Copper Corporation leased the Morgan Peak project in 2007 through 2009 from MinQuest. Due to funding issues, American Copper relinquished the property to MinQuest in late 2009. This review and additional work completed on the property by MinQuest in conjunction with ongoing development and mining of nearby projects containing similar grades, caused Toro Resources to acquire the property.

While completing the present report, Toro commissioned MinQuest to complete a set of sections for the project area incorporating all of the known drill holes. The lines include 11 north-south cross sections and two east-west sections (see Figure 9, above). These cross-sections provide a well distributed evaluation of the mineralization throughout the property where drilling has been completed. Since the central and northern portions of the property are sparsely drilled, several of the sections contain only a few drill holes. Most of the cross-sections are presented in Appendix IV of this report. The author has evaluated the new cross-sections along with sections developed by Humble. It is apparent that copper mineralization has developed in one or more sub-horizontal beds from 10 to 150 feet thick. Much of this mineralization is within the first 200 feet of surface. The mineralization exists on all but two sections. The most westerly section (11W) appears to delineate the western boundary of the mineralization. Section 3W is more indicative of a lack of drilling within the section as opposed to proof that no mineralization exists.

Within the blanket of apparent supergene enrichment, it is reasonable to suggest that certain structural zones have enhanced grades over thicker intervals. Copper values of 0.87% over 20 feet and 0.33% over 140 feet have been intersected in various drill holes. The average grade of mineralization within the supergene zone over 40 feet or more in thickness varies from 0.17% to 0.54% copper. The possible late stage structures identified in Section 7.2.2 should be examined in detail to determine future drilling targets.

During a field exam conducted by Noland and others in early 2010, it was noted that much of the area bounded by the Santa Anna Fault to the west and the Ellis “Vein” to the east has characteristics similar to the two known areas of mineralization. Although drilling is very wide spaced between the West Lobe and Ellis “Vein” (over 2,000 feet between drill holes), the existing drill holes generally intersected similar grades and thickness. It is suggested that geologic mapping, and drilling of the East Lobe be carried out to better understand its potential. Geochemical analyses of seven rock chip samples collected by Noland in early 2010 revealed no reliable correlation between surface geochemistry and copper mineralization at depth (see Table 7 and Appendix II). It is suggested, that Phase I drilling be targeted on proven methods of detection including limonite and fracture mapping combined with geophysics with no further detailed road-cut geochemistry. Implementation of Phase II would be largely based on results of Phase I. In other words, Phase II exploration may be scaled back or expanded based on results of Phase I.

The basic findings of this report suggest a supergene blanket of copper mineralization may exist at various depths throughout the property. The grades and thickness are consistent with other economic deposits located in the immediate vicinity. It is not within the scope of this report to calculate a tonnage or assess the grade necessary for this project to be profitable. The current drill density for the Morgan Peak property is too sparse and the historic data are too incomplete to evaluate the potential for a resource if one exists.

Toro has calculated a 'Potential Exploration Target' for the Morgan Peak Property. This exploration target is defined by existing drill results which indicate a continuity of both favorable geology (suitable host rocks are known to be present throughout the exploration target), and copper mineralization at regular, predictable horizons.

The lateral extent of this potential exploration target is depicted in the plan map presented in Figure 8. The lateral extent of the exploration target is defined and constrained by mapped alteration features and drilling results as described in sections 9. Mineralization and 11. Drilling. Cross sections of Figure 9 demonstrate the continuity of mineralization at different locations throughout the bounds of the Potential Exploration Target. Close scrutiny of these cross sections (Figure 9) demonstrate the continuity of mineralization at different locations throughout the bounds of the Potential Exploration Target. The cross sections of Figure 9 demonstrate mineralized thickness ranging from a few tens of feet up to greater than 200 feet. For purposes of a potential exploration target, a range of average thicknesses is given as 20 to 50 feet.

The estimated grade ranges of this target are derived from the grade ranges demonstrated by past drilling to exist within the target bounds. Examination of the cross sections in Figure 8, as well as American Copper's drill results given in Table 3, reveals copper values through the primary mineralized zone range from 0.11% Cu to over 0.50% Cu (and sometimes much higher). Conservatively, then, the range of grades assigned to the Morgan Peak 'Potential Exploration Target' is 0.10 to 0.40 %Cu.

Given the area of the Potential Exploration Target of approximately 55,000,000 square feet, a range of mineralization thickness of 20 to 50 feet, and a conservative density factor of 12.0 cubic feet per short ton, a range of potential tons and grade for this exploration target is given as may be calculated as 92 to 229 million tons with a potential grade range of 0.10 to 0.4 % Cu.

Investors are cautioned that the potential quantity and grade described in this report for the Morgan Peak Property is conceptual in nature and does not meet the NI 43-101 classification of 'measured', 'indicated', or 'inferred' mineral resource as defined by NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definitions Standards, and that the potential quantity and grades presented are based on a lower level of certainty than the 'inferred' mineral resource category of NI 43-101. There has been insufficient exploration to define a NI 43-101 categorized 'measured',

'indicated', or 'inferred' mineral resource on the Morgan Peak Property, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the target being delineated as such a categorized resource. Further, no economic evaluation of the potential copper exploration target at Morgan Peak was completed by the author.

ACCO's drilling in 2008-2009 successfully demonstrated the occurrence of copper mineralization within targeted areas and zones at Morgan Peak. Furthermore, these copper occurrences appear to be in zones predicted by the model concept of an enriched zone from earlier porphyry mineralization.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

MinQuest has re-evaluated the earlier available exploration data, including geophysical surveys, drilling results, field observations, and surface sampling. This evaluation and interpretation of Morgan Peak has taken advantage of updated geologic concepts and recent mineral discoveries in similar geologic settings. The author supports this new geological concept and target. Recommendations for exploration of the property include further work to expand the known surface mineralization and explore for porphyry copper mineralization beyond the known mineralized zones. Toro's exploration program may include the following:

- American Copper's drill program was designed to define resources within the West Lobe suitable for near-term exploitation and expand mineralization to the south and east. Additional exploration should consider that the region underlying the Potassic Core as potential ground for a large mineralizing system as discussed in the "Deposit Types" section. Below are general targets that might be considered for future exploration.

    1. Vertical holes spaced regularly along the east access road are recommended to further define the grade and extent of mineralization within the East Lobe. This area is largely without drill hole definition.

    2. Angle holes may be considered across several identified faults such as the Santa Anna, Ellis and West Fault. This would establish the grade, depth and width of mineralization associated with known faults.

    3. Drilling is also recommended north and east of the Potassic Core within the Schultze Granite. This area is also largely without drill hole definition.

    4. A deep vertical hole sited along the Ellis "Vein" at the eastern end of the Potassic Core is recommended to test for a preserved portion of the porphyry system. This hole is recommended to approximately 2,000 feet if possible.

5. An angle hole sited south and west of the breccia pipe is recommended to penetrate the western breccia pipe and determine plunge.

- A program of mapping and sampling copper oxide workings on the western side of the property is recommended to better understand the occurrence.

- Analytical results of road cut samples collected at several of the 2008 drill sites revealed no reliable correlation between surface geochemical signatures and copper mineralization at depth. Road cut geochemical sampling does not appear to be a cost-effective tool for selecting favorable drill targets. However, detailed mapping of limonite content and fracture intensity of the East Lobe and western most portion of the property have proven successful alternatives to surface geochemistry in determining potential for mineralization at depth.

- Projected Phase 1 exploration costs are estimated at US$450,000 and are listed in Cost Estimates in the next section of this report.

21.0 Cost Estimates

A first phase is recommended to test the area between the West Lobe and Ellis "Vein". The first phase would include a 10 hole core program for approximately 6,000 feet (1800 m) of drilling. This program would also include geologic mapping and sampling of underground workings on portions of the property. Drilling would target areas of known alteration with limited drilling. Phase Two would be contingent on successful or positive results from Phase One. Phase Two details and expenditures could change to reflect results from Phase One.

Phase one

Item	**Cost**
Geological Mapping, 1:12,000	15,000.
Sampling and mapping of adits 1:2,400	5,000
Archeological and Biological Surveys (estimate)	20,000.
Bonding	60,000.
Road and drill site construction	15,000.
Drilling 6,000 feet @ $50 / ft	300,000
Assays: drill holes @ 5' intervals, 600 @ $25 ea	15,000.
Drilling Supplies: bags, core boxes, etc	5,000.
Geologic Supervision, drill program	40,000.
ESTIMATED TOTAL COSTS (US$)	**475,000.**

A **second phase** of exploration is proposed to further test West and East Lobe. The second phase would include a 20 to 25-hole core drill program for 10,000 ft (3,048 m).

This program would explore targets based on both the current available information and information developed from the first phase of exploration described above. Phase Two expenditures and execution would be contingent on results of Phase One.

Estimated cost of the proposed 10,000' (3,048 m) reverse circulation drill program is US$600,000.00 as listed below:

Phase two

Item	**Cost**
Drilling: 10,000' (3048 m) @ $50 / ft	500,000.
Assays: drill holes @ 5' intervals, 2,000 @ $25 ea	50,000.
Drilling Supplies: bags, chip trays, etc	5,000.
Geologic Supervision, drill program	25,000.
Report Preparation	10,000.
Reclamation	10,000.
ESTIMATED TOTAL COSTS (US$)	**600,000.**

22.0 REFERENCES

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23.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Paul D. Noland, 821 Sage St., Elko, Nevada, U.S.A., hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of Lamar University (1971) with a B.Sc. degree in geology, and am a Certified Professional Geologist with certification through AIPG (#11293).

2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with MinQuest, Inc. of 4235 Christy Way, Reno, Nevada, U.S.A.

3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since 1974.

4. I have read the definitions of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), (Certified Professional Geologist, #11293 from AIPG, member of Geological Society of Nevada) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for all sections of this report, utilizing in part the data summarized in the References section of this report.

7. This certificate applies to the technical report titled *'Morgan Peak Copper Property, Gila County, Arizona for Toro Resources Corporation, August 2, 2010'*.

8. I have visited the Morgan Peak Copper property on Februray 25 and 26, 2010. I had no prior involvement with the Morgan Peak Property before these dates.

9. I hold no office with Toro Resources Corp., and am therefore independent of all ownership in the Morgan Peak Property and all its subsidiaries as defined in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and in Section 3.5 of the Companion Policy to NI43-101.

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

11. I have read NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F1, and this report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

12. I consent to the filing of this 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.

Paul D. Noland

Dated at Elko, Nevada this 2nd day of August, 2010.



APPENDIX I

MINERAL CLAIM DOCUMENTATION 2009-2010

GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA – GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

CLAIM NAME	CLAIMANT'S NAME	AMC #	LOC. DATE	SEC,T,R
CSC 1	MinQuest Inc.	373211	05/04/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 2	MinQuest Inc.	373212	05/04/06	14,1S,14E
CSC 3	MinQuest Inc.	373213	05/04/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 4	MinQuest Inc.	373214	05/04/06	14,1S,14E
CSC 5	MinQuest Inc.	373215	05/04/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 6	MinQuest Inc.	373216	05/04/06	14,1S,14E
CSC 7	MinQuest Inc.	373217	05/04/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 8	MinQuest Inc.	373218	05/04/06	14,1S,14E
CSC 9	MinQuest Inc.	373219	05/04/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 10	MinQuest Inc.	373220	05/04/06	14,1S,14E
CSC 11	MinQuest Inc.	373221	05/04/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 12	MinQuest Inc.	373222	05/04/06	14,1S,14E
CSC 13	MinQuest Inc.	373223	05/04/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 14	MinQuest Inc.	373224	05/04/06	14,1S,14E
CSC 15	MinQuest Inc.	373225	05/04/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 16	MinQuest Inc.	373226	05/04/06	14,1S,14E
CSC 17	MinQuest Inc.	373227	05/04/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 18	MinQuest Inc.	373228	05/04/06	14,1S,14E
CSC 19	MinQuest Inc.	373229	05/04/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 20	MinQuest Inc.	373230	05/04/06	23,1S,14E
CSC 21	MinQuest Inc.	373231	05/04/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 22	MinQuest Inc.	373232	05/04/06	23,1S,14E
CSC 23	MinQuest Inc.	373233	05/04/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 24	MinQuest Inc.	373234	05/04/06	23,1S,14E
CSC 25	MinQuest Inc.	373235	05/04/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 26	MinQuest Inc.	373236	05/04/06	23,1S,14E
CSC 27	MinQuest Inc.	373237	05/02/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 28	MinQuest Inc.	373238	05/02/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 29	MinQuest Inc.	373239	05/02/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 30	MinQuest Inc.	373240	05/02/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 31	MinQuest Inc.	373241	05/02/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 32	MinQuest Inc.	373242	05/02/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 33	MinQuest Inc.	373243	05/02/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 34	MinQuest Inc.	373244	05/02/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 35	MinQuest Inc.	373245	05/02/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 36	MinQuest Inc.	373246	05/02/06	13,1S,14E
CSC 37	MinQuest Inc.	373247	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 38	MinQuest Inc.	373248	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 39	MinQuest Inc.	373249	05/02/06	24,1S,14E

CLAIM NAME	CLAIMANT'S NAME	MC #	LOC. DATE	SEC,T,R
CSC 40	MinQuest Inc.	373250	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 41	MinQuest Inc.	373251	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 42	MinQuest Inc.	373252	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 43	MinQuest Inc.	373253	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 44	MinQuest Inc.	373254	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 45	MinQuest Inc.	373255	04/25/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 46	MinQuest Inc.	373256	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 47	MinQuest Inc.	373257	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 48	MinQuest Inc.	373258	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CSC 49	MinQuest Inc.	373259	05/02/06	24,1S,14E
CUSP 15	MinQuest Inc.	372560	04/04/06	23,1S,14E
CUSP 16	MinQuest Inc.	372561	04/04/06	23,1S,14E
CUSP 17	MinQuest Inc.	372562	04/04/06	23,1S,14E
CUSP 19	MinQuest Inc.	372563	04/07/06	15,1S,14E
CUSP 20	MinQuest Inc.	372564	04/07/06	15,1S,14E
CUSP 21	MinQuest Inc.	372565	04/07/06	15,1S,14E
CUSP 22	MinQuest Inc.	372566	04/07/06	15,1S,14E
CUSP 23	MinQuest Inc.	372567	04/07/06	15,1S,14E
CUSP 24	MinQuest Inc.	372568	04/07/06	15,1S,14E
CUSP 25	MinQuest Inc.	372569	04/06/06	22,1S,14E
CUSP 26	MinQuest Inc.	372570	04/06/06	22,1S,14E
CUSP 27	MinQuest Inc.	372571	04/06/06	22,1S,14E
CUSP 28	MinQuest Inc.	372572	04/06/06	22,1S,14E
CUSP 30	MinQuest Inc.	372574	04/04/06	23,1S,14E
CUSP 48	MinQuest Inc.	372575	04/09/06	15,1S,14E
CUSP 49	MinQuest Inc.	372576	04/09/06	15,1S,14E
CUSP 50	MinQuest Inc.	372577	04/09/06	15,1S,14E
CUSP 51	MinQuest Inc.	372578	05/05/06	14,1S,14E
CUSP 52	MinQuest Inc.	372579	06/06/06	14,1S,14E
CUSP 53	MinQuest Inc.	372580	04/27/06	14,1S,14E
CUSP 54	MinQuest Inc.	372581	04/27/06	14,1S,14E
CUSP 55	MinQuest Inc.	372582	04/27/06	14,1S,14E
CUSP 56	MinQuest Inc.	372583	04/27/06	14,1S,14E
CUSP 58	MinQuest Inc.	372584	04/26/06	23,1S,14E
CUSP 201	MinQuest Inc.	372585	05/06/06	14,1S,14E
CUSP 202	MinQuest Inc.	372586	05/06/06	14,1S,14E
CUSP 203	MinQuest Inc.	372587	05/06/06	14,1S,14E
CUSP 204	MinQuest Inc.	372588	05/06/06	14,1S,14E
CUSP 18	MinQuest Inc.	377618	11/06/06	22,1S,14E
CUSP 57	MinQuest Inc.	377619	11/06/06	23,1S,14E
CUSP 59	MinQuest Inc.	377620	11/06/06	23,1S,14E
CUSP 60	MinQuest Inc.	377621	11/06/06	23,1S,14E
CUSP 200	MinQuest Inc.	377622	11/06/06	23,1S,14E
CUSP 205	MinQuest Inc.	377623	11/06/06	14,1S,14E

CLAIM NAME	CLAIMANT'S NAME	AMC #	LOC. DATE	SEC,T,R
Leased from Russell and Brian Corn (AKA CORN)				
COPR 2	CORN	355089	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 34	CORN	355090	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 8	CORN	372859	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 10	CORN	372860	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 32	CORN	372861	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 33	CORN	372862	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 1	CORN	375921	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 3	CORN	375922	10/27/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 4	CORN	375923	10/27/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 5	CORN	375924	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 6	CORN	375925	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 7	CORN	375926	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 9	CORN	375927	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 11	CORN	375928	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 12	CORN	375929	10/26/06	14,1S,14E
COPR 13	CORN	375930	10/26/06	23,1S,14E
COPR 35	CORN	375931	10/26/06	23,1S,14E
COPR 36	CORN	375932	10/26/06	23,1S,14E

APPENDIX II
Geochemical Analyses of Rock Chip Samples

Analyte	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co
SAMPLE ID									
PNCS-01	<0.2	0.46	25	58	1.6	<5	0.02	3	4
PNCS-02	<0.2	1	<5	90	0.8	<5	0.04	2	9
PNCS-03	<0.2	0.9	<5	55	0.6	<5	0.02	2	8
PNCS-04	<0.2	0.36	44	42	<0.5	<5	0.01	1	3
PNCS-05	<0.2	0.61	<5	55	0.8	<5	0.02	2	5
PNCS-06	<0.2	0.86	11	65	1.4	<5	0.01	2	7
PNCS-07	<0.2	0.41	6	63	<0.5	<5	0.01	1	4

Analyte	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo
SAMPLE ID									
PNCS-01	353	339	4.03	<1	0.26	29	0.09	71	377
PNCS-02	328	122	2.83	<1	0.62	32	0.51	266	33
PNCS-03	379	163	2.85	<1	0.34	27	0.28	172	41
PNCS-04	430	139	2.27	<1	0.17	17	0.06	69	295
PNCS-05	315	197	2.4	<1	0.29	28	0.18	174	30
PNCS-06	308	211	2.73	<1	0.47	31	0.33	276	95
PNCS-07	427	227	2.08	<1	0.27	18	0.12	148	76

Analyte	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
SAMPLE ID									
PNCS-01	0.02	11	0.032	59	0.07	5	1	27	14
PNCS-02	0.03	24	0.043	22	0.09	<5	1	21	14
PNCS-03	0.01	19	0.028	8	<0.01	<5	1	5	12
PNCS-04	0.01	8	0.021	52	0.02	5	<1	6	8
PNCS-05	0.01	11	0.027	9	0.03	<5	1	15	14
PNCS-06	0.01	20	0.042	7	0.02	<5	1	5	14
PNCS-07	0.01	11	0.023	8	0.12	<5	1	6	8

Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Zr
SAMPLE ID							
PNCS-01	0.02	<10	<10	29	<10	9	2
PNCS-02	0.07	12	<10	23	<10	36	2
PNCS-03	0.05	<10	<10	21	<10	20	2
PNCS-04	0.02	<10	<10	13	<10	5	2
PNCS-05	0.04	<10	<10	17	<10	19	2
PNCS-06	0.05	11	<10	18	<10	44	2
PNCS-07	0.02	<10	<10	10	<10	17	2

APPENDIX III

DRILL HOLE SUMMARIES

Hole #	TD Feet	Min Interval	thickness	% Cu	Ore Type	Recovery %	Company
CDH 301	650	75-150	75	0.36			Miami Copper
		305-360	55	0.36			
CDH 302	415	150-175	25	0.31			Miami Copper
			85	0.34			
			310	0.22			
CDH 305	383	165-205	40	0.30	Mix		Miami Copper
		165-175	10	0.55	Mix		
KM 1	692	412-421	9	0.33	Mix		Kerr McGee
KM 2	430	232-252	20	0.34	Mix		Kerr McGee
KM 3	360	130-195	65	0.35	Mix		Kerr McGee
KM 4	260	130-210	80	0.40	Mix		Kerr McGee
KM 5	175	100-141	41	0.45	Mix		Kerr McGee
KM A6	230	120-198	78	0.35	Mix		Kerr McGee
KM A7	187	117-173	56	0.24	Mix		Kerr McGee
KM 9	215	0-75	75	0.27	Ox		Kerr McGee
		75-140	65	0.38	Mix		
KM A12	549	234-515	281	0.26	Sul		Kerr McGee
CS B	1488	0-60	60	0.07	Ox		Humble Oil
		60-99	39	0.14	Mix		
CS 1	24			NSM	Ox		Humble Oil
CS 1A	187	155-187	32	0.12	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 2	146			NSM	Ox		Humble Oil
CS 5	105			NSM	Ox		Humble Oil
CS 6	159			NSM	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 9	103			NSM	Ox		Humble Oil
CS 10	110			NSM	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 10A	35			NSM	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 11	268	53-168	115	0.30	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 12	249	178-216	38	0.29	Ox		Humble Oil
CS 15	70			NSM	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 15A	140			NSM	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 16	146			NSM	ND		Humble Oil
CS 17	148			NSM	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 18	311	115-195	80	0.14	Ox		Humble Oil
		195-238	43	0.16	Mix		
		225-238	13	0.24	Mix		
CS 20	334	246-255	9	0.28	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 21	142	100-120	20	0.13	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 22	286	45-75	30	0.17	Ox		Humble Oil
		177.2-257.7	80.5	0.31	Mix		
CS 26	223	136-200	64	0.21	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 27	225.6	25-43	18	0.17	Ox		Humble Oil
		70-225.6	155.6	0.20	Sul		

Hole #	TD Feet	Min Interval	thickness	% Cu	Ore Type	Recovery %	Company
CS 28	297	150-283	123	0.14	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 30	155	55-65	10	0.10	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 32	136.8	70-75	5	0.13	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 36	296.7	60-110	50	0.20	Mix		Humble Oil
		Avg.					Humble Oil
CS 37	102.3	150ppm		NSM	Mix		
CS 39	219.5	40-50	10	0.13	Ox		Humble Oil
CSC 1	1500	Unknown	NA	NA	NA		Phelps Dodge
CS 0801	204	70-95	25	0.11	Ox	86%	ACCO
		105-170	65	0.13	Mix	65%	
CS 0802	303.7	110-130	20	0.5	Mix	100%	ACCO
CS 0803	228.1	110-160	50	0.54	Mix	87%	ACCO
			Incl. 20	0.87	Mix	91%	
CS 0804	254	130-195	65	0.44	Mix	89%	ACCO
CS 0805	274	140-175	35	0.21	Mix	75%	ACCO
CS 0806	303.8	105-110	5	0.53	Mix	92%	ACCO
CS 0807	404	170-230	60	0.33	Mix	94%	ACCO
CS 0808	303.7	15-75	60	0.15	Ox	106%	ACCO
		75-155	80	0.36	Mix	97%	
CS 0809	303.6	175-200	25	0.12	Mix	108%	ACCO
CS 0810	174	169-174	5	0.11	Sul	19%	ACCO
CS 0811	251			NSM		NSV	ACCO
CS 0812	303.6	135-140	5	0.14	Mix	43%	ACCO
CS 0813	298.7	95-125	30	0.17	Ox	100%	ACCO
		140-165	25	0.15	Mix	87%	
CS 0814	250	30-50	20	0.32	Mix	100%	ACCO
CS A	2057	50-85	35	0.16	Ox		Humble Oil
		85-105	20	0.34	Mix		
		750-770	20	0.18	Sul		
		1490-1510	20	0.20	Sul		
CS 3	205			NSM	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 4	205	200-205	5	0.15	Mix		Humble Oil
CS 7	210	175-195	20	0.22	Ox		Humble Oil
		180-190	10	0.34	Mix		
CS 8	210	105-135	30	0.20	Ox		Humble Oil
		145-210	65	0.20	Mix		
		170-210	40	0.24	Mix		
CS 13	280	0-280	280	0.12	Mix		Humble Oil
		56-73	17	0.21	Mix		
CS 14	132	95-128	33	0.10	Ox		Humble Oil
M-1	670	0-225	225	0.10	Ox		E&E Manag.
		225-310	85	0.14	Mix		
		573-622	49	0.28	Sul		
M-2	787	552-567	15	0.38	Sul		E&E Manag.
M-3	726	66-102	36	0.31	Ox		E&E Manag.
		148-171	23	0.29	Mix		
		200-668	468	0.16	Mix		
M-4	465	197-213	15	0.31	Mix		E&E Manag.
		458-465	7	0.57	Sul		

Hole #	TD Feet	Min Interval	thickness	% Cu	Ore Type	Recovery %	Company
CUDH 1	300	0-220	220	0.29	Ox		Con. Uranium
CUDH 2	301	0-255	255	0.37	Ox		Con. Uranium
CUDH 3	195	0-195	195	0.27	Mix		Con. Uranium
CDH 303	495	0-320	320	0.11	Ox		Miami Copper
		320-340	20	0.21	Mix		
CDH 304	625	0-230	230	0.16	Ox		Miami Copper
		230-315	85	0.34	Mix		
		315-420	105	0.18	Mix		
		420-480	60	0.31	Mix		
		480-625	145	0.22	Sul		
KM 8	300.3	115-125	10	0.10	Mix		Kerr McGee
		295-300.3	5.3	0.14	Sul		
KM10	440	0-30	30	0.11	Ox		Kerr McGee
		80-115	35	0.23	Mix		
		0-440	440	0.14	Mix		
KM11	173	36-60	24	0.30	Mix		Kerr McGee