Recommendation Report

Fairburn Mining

Alan Roberts
Rockhead Consultants

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Walt Amick

From: Alan Roberts [robertswyo@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, April 06, 2008 5:06 PM
To: Walt Amick; info@fairburnmining.com
Subject: Recommendations report & expenses

Attachments: ROCKHEAD INVOICE 2008-002.doc; RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT - FAIRBURN MINING 06-APR-08.doc


ROCKHEAD 'OICE 2008-002.doc

RECOMMENDATI NS REPORT - FAIRE

Walt,

Please find attached a draft recommendation report and expense claim. If you feel it needs anything else please let me know asap.

If you seal a deal in the near future please contact me and I will help you put together a budget and contact the necessary contractors.

I am also working on a farm-in type agreement that I'll send thru later in the week as part of an offer for the project thru investors I know.

If you have any questions or comments please contact me.

Regards,

Alan.

SUMMARY REPORT – FAIRBURN MINING & EXPLORATION

RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAM – FAIRBURN LODE.

This recommendations report follows upon a site visit made on Friday 28th March, 2008 to Fairburn Mining's office and the existing workings on the Fairburn Lode. It intends to take into account the character of mineralization exhibited at the Fairburn Lode, within the Colorado Mineral Belt, manifesting as a Tertiary epithermal gold-telluride system hosted by deep crustal shear zones in Proterozoic biotite and sillimanite gneisses.

After reviewing the available data and visiting the mine site, which consists of a single excavated 164m (540ft) long tunnel, with limited underground and surface sampling, the recommendations that follow are made to enable Fairburn Mining to calculate inferred, indicated and measured resources, as required by financial institutions and stock exchanges to prepare a bankable feasibility study. It is understood that at this time none of the above has been calculated due to the lack of any systematic and industry norm exploration work carried out on the prospect.

Recommendations are as follows:

1) Ground magnetic geophysical surveys have indicated a number of sub-parallel targets at surface that warrant immediate follow-up to assess their future exploration potential. To this end a detailed ground geologic reconnaissance mapping and rock sampling program is recommended immediately above the underlying geophysical anomaly. It is understood that much of the area is covered by varying depths of quaternary colluvium.
2) If outcropping rock is too sparse it is recommended that an oriented soil survey across the colluvium assess local potential for anomalous geochemical trails. To this end multi-element ICP-AES is recommended with Fire-assay for gold. Soil lines should be oriented perpendicular to the indicated magnetic anomalies; the length of the lines should be sought as a recommendation from the geophysicist. Sample spacing along lines should be in the order of 10 meters (33 ft) or less. Note: the soil sampling phase can be removed if sufficient confidence in the lode's surface location exists and exploration can proceed directly to trenching.
3) Continued geophysical surveying can be conducted at the discretion of Fairburn Mining and in consultation with the geophysicist; however, at this stage there does not appear the need with the possible exception of a detailed ground magnetic survey over the Fairburn Lode to clearly define trenching and drilling section lines.
4) Surface trenching at Fairburn along at least 1000m (3280ft) of the known length of the Fairburn lode. Trenches should be approximately 100m (328ft) apart and across near surface rock exposure if possible. Trench depth will depend on depth to bedrock but the aim will be to collect as fresh a sample of rock as possible; understanding that the near surface portions of the lode are heavily oxidized but near surface rain and snow effects need to be excluded from the sample.
5) Phase 1 drilling with either a reverse-circulation drill (cheaper) or diamond core (expensive) to include up to 20 drill holes along 10 drill sections, each approximately

100m (328ft) apart. If a combination drill rig is available it may be possible to pre-collar drill holes with RC and finish the interval of interest with drill core; to reduce cost in the initial phase RC holes are recommended. At each site two inclined drill holes (45° to 65°) will test the down-dip continuity of the Fairburn lode. The upper hole should aim to target approximately 50m (164ft) down dip and a lower hole should aim to target 100m (328ft) down dip. Prior to drilling each proposed drill section line will require accurate surveying to establish the surface topography; this step will need to be conducted prior to permitting. A sample from every meter (3.28 ft) will be sent for analysis at this stage of exploration. Total drilling in phase 1 would be in the order of 1750m (5,741 ft): 150m (492ft) of drilling on each section (50m/ 164ft and 100m/328ft holes) with a 25m (82ft) contingency for each section – it is customary to drill at 10m (33ft) past the target to be sure of capturing the mineralized zone. The section and down-dip drilling will give an initial inferred resource of the lowest category; sufficient sample data from the 30 intercept points on the Fairburn lode to define the subsequent drilling phase. With the shallow depths envisaged in phase 1 it will only be necessary to employ a small drill rig, possible track or helicopter transported to reduce the initial surface impact. An advantage of using an RC rig in the initial phase is that it negates the requirement for water discharge and the associated permitting requirements.

The above recommendations are given with the intent of developing the Fairburn Lode only but the strategy adopted is equally applicable to other adjacent lodes that have been identified in the area.

The exploration method adopted here is relatively straight-forward and systematic and is intended to look at the Fairburn Lode as an underground bulk mine-able target. It is not intended to be used if the aim is a small and high-grade underground operation based upon currently existing workings.

These recommendations focus on the Fairburn Lode as an example of the type of mineralized system sought, namely an epithermal gold-telluride system hosted in Proterozoic high grade metamorphosed sediments and volcanics, now biotite and sillimanite gneisses. Different deposit types should be evaluated separately taking into account all available factors i.e. geology, mineralization style and type of mining envisaged.