

Eastern Resources, Inc.
Form 8-K/A
May 31, 2012

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K/A

Amendment No. 2

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): April 6, 2012

EASTERN RESOURCES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	333-149850	45-0582098
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

1610 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400

Denver, CO 80202

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(303) 893-2334

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(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions (see General Instruction A.2. below):

☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Current Report contains forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, in the sections captioned “Description of Business,” “Risk Factors,” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Plan of Operations,” and elsewhere. Any and all statements contained in this Report that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed forward-looking statements. Terms such as “may,” “might,” “would,” “should,” “could,” “project,” “estimate,” “pro-forma,” “predict,” “potential,” “strategy,” “anticipate,” “attempt,” “develop,” “plan,” “help,” “believe,” “continue,” “inter,” “future,” and terms of similar import (including the negative of any of the foregoing) may be intended to identify forward-looking statements. However, not all forward-looking statements may contain one or more of these identifying terms. Forward-looking statements in this Report may include, without limitation, statements regarding (i) the plans and objectives of management for future operations, including plans or objectives relating to exploration programs, (ii) a projection of income (including income/loss), earnings (including earnings/loss) per share, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure or other financial items, (iii) our future financial performance, including any such statement contained in a discussion and analysis of financial condition by management or in the results of operations included pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC, and (iv) the assumptions underlying or relating to any statement described in points (i), (ii) or (iii) above.

In addition to the specific statements referenced above and the factors identified under “**Item 1A. Risk Factors**” in this Current Report below, other uncertainties that could affect the accuracy of our forward-looking statements include:

	§	The effect of government regulations on our business;
	§	Our ability to secure additional capital;
§	Unexpected changes in business and economic conditions, including the rate of inflation;	
	§	Changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates;
	§	Timing and amount of production, if any;
	§	Technological changes in the mining industry;
	§	Our costs;
	§	Changes in exploration and overhead costs;
§	Access and availability of materials, equipment, supplies, labor and supervision, power and water;	
	§	Results of current and future feasibility studies;
	§	The level of demand for our products;
	§	Changes in our business strategy, plans and goals;
§	Interpretation of drill hole results and the geology, grade and continuity of mineralization;	
§	The uncertainty of mineralized material estimates and timing of development expenditures;	
	§	Commodity price fluctuations;
§	Operational and environmental risks associated with the mining industry; and	
	§	Lack of clear title to some of our mineral prospects.

The forward-looking statements are not meant to predict or guarantee actual results, performance, events or circumstances and may not be realized because they are based upon our current projections, plans, objectives, beliefs, expectations, estimates and assumptions and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties and other influences, many of which we have no control over. Actual results and the timing of certain events and circumstances may differ materially from those described by the forward-looking statements as a result of these risks and uncertainties. Factors that may influence or contribute to the inaccuracy of the forward-looking statements or cause actual results to differ materially from expected or desired results may include, without limitation, our inability to obtain adequate financing, insufficient cash flows and resulting illiquidity, our inability to expand our business, government regulations, lack of diversification, volatility in the price of gold, zinc, silver, lead and copper, increased competition, results of arbitration and litigation, stock volatility and illiquidity, and our failure to implement our business plans or strategies. A description of some of the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those described by the forward-looking statements in this Report appears in the section captioned “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Report.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements because of the risks and uncertainties related to them and to the risk factors. We disclaim any obligation to update the forward-looking statements contained in this Report to reflect any new information or future events or circumstances or otherwise.

Readers should read this Report in conjunction with the discussion under the caption “Risk Factors,” our financial statements and the related notes thereto in this Report, and other documents which we may file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K/A of Eastern Resources, Inc. amends in its entirety the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Eastern Resources, Inc. with the SEC on April 12, 2012, as supplemented by Amendment No. 1 to the Current Report on 8-K/A filed with the SEC on May 16, 2012 (“Amendment No. 1”), in response to comments received from the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”).

This Amendment No. 2 reflects changes made in response to comments from the Staff of the SEC and includes the combined financial statements of MTMI and EGI for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 and related management discussion and analysis of financial condition. Unless otherwise indicated, it does not update the disclosures contained in the Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on April 12, 2012 (and amended on May 16, 2012), to reflect any events that have occurred after those dates.

We were incorporated as Eastern Resources, Inc., in Delaware on March 15, 2007. Prior to the Merger (as defined below), our business was to engage in the acquisition, production and distribution of independent films.

As used in this Current Report, unless otherwise stated or the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term “ESRI” refers to Eastern Resources, Inc., before giving effect to the Merger, the term “MTMI” refers to Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc., a Delaware corporation, the term “EGI” refers to Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc., a Montana corporation, and the terms “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Eastern Resources, Inc., and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including MTMI and EGI, after giving effect to the Merger.

On April 6, 2012, (i) MTMI Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation formed on February 27, 2012 and a wholly-owned subsidiary of ESRI (“MTMI Acquisition Sub”), merged with and into MTMI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Elkhorn Goldfields LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“EGLLC”), with MTMI as the surviving corporation and (ii) EGI Acquisition Corp., a Montana corporation formed on February 27, 2012 and a wholly-owned subsidiary of ESRI (“EGI Acquisition Sub”), merged with and into EGI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EGLLC, with EGI as the surviving corporation (collectively, the “Merger”). As a result of the Merger and the Split-Off (as defined below), ESRI discontinued its pre-Merger business and acquired the business of MTMI and EGI, and will continue the existing business operations of MTMI and EGI as a publicly-traded company under the name Eastern Resources, Inc.

This Current Report contains summaries of the material terms of various agreements executed in connection with the transactions described herein. The summaries of these agreements are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by, reference to these agreements, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

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This Current Report is being filed in connection with a series of transactions consummated by the Company and certain related events and actions taken by the Company.

This Current Report responds to the following Items in Form 8-K:

Item 1.01 Entry into a Material Definitive Agreement

Item 2.01 Completion of Acquisition or Disposition of Assets

Item 3.02 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

Item 5.01 Changes in Control of Registrant

Item 5.02 Departure of Directors or Certain Officers; Election of Directors; Appointment of Certain Officers; Compensatory Arrangements of Certain Officers

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits

Item 1.01 Entry into a Material Definitive Agreement

On April 6, 2012, ESRI, MTMI Acquisition Sub, EGI Acquisition Sub, MTMI, EGI and EGLLC entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization (the “Merger Agreement”), which closed on the same date. Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, (i) MTMI Acquisition Sub merged with and into MTMI with MTMI as the surviving corporation and (ii) EGI Acquisition Sub merged with and into EGI with EGI as the surviving corporation. MTMI and EGI became wholly-owned subsidiaries of ESRI. For a description of the Merger and the material agreements entered into in connection with the Merger, see the disclosures set forth in Item 2.01 to this Current Report, which disclosures are incorporated into this Item by reference.

Item 2.01 Completion of Acquisition or Disposition of Assets

THE MERGER AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Merger Agreement

On April 6, 2012, ESRI, MTMI Acquisition Sub, EGI Acquisition Sub, MTMI, EGI and EGLLC entered into the Merger Agreement, which closed on the same date, and pursuant to which (i) MTMI Acquisition Sub merged with and into MTMI with MTMI as the surviving corporation and (ii) EGI Acquisition Sub merged with and into EGI with EGI as the surviving corporation. MTMI and EGI became wholly-owned subsidiaries of ESRI.

Pursuant to the Merger, we ceased to engage in the acquisition, production and distribution of independent films and acquired the business of MTMI and EGI to engage in exploration and production activities in the precious metals mining industry, as a publicly-traded company under the name Eastern Resources, Inc. See “Split-Off” below.

At the closing of the Merger, (i) each of the 100 shares of MTMI’s common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the Merger was converted into 45,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share

(“Common Stock”), and 5,000,000 shares of Series A preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share (“Series A Preferred Stock” and, together with the Common Stock, the “Capital Stock”), of the Company and (ii) each of the 100 shares of EGI’s common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the Merger was converted into 45,000,000 shares of Common Stock and 5,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock. As a result, an aggregate of 90,000,000 shares of our Common Stock 10,000,000 shares of our Series A Preferred Stock were issued to EGLLC, as the sole stockholder of each of MTMI and EGI. MTMI and EGI did not have any stock options or warrants to purchase shares of their capital stock outstanding at the time of the Merger.

At the closing of the Merger, EGLLC will be the parent of ESRI holding 90,000,000 shares of our Common Stock and 10,000,000 shares of our Series A Preferred Stock. There were 109,085,000 issued and outstanding shares of Capital Stock as of the close of the Merger.

The Merger Agreement contained customary representations and warranties and pre- and post-closing covenants of each party and customary closing conditions. Breaches of the representations and warranties will be subject to customary indemnification provisions, subject to specified aggregate limits of liability.

The Merger will be treated as a recapitalization of the Company for financial accounting purposes. MTMI and EGI will be considered the acquirers for accounting purposes, and the historical financial statements of ESRI before the Merger will be replaced with the historical combined financial statements of MTMI and EGI before the Merger in all future filings with the SEC.

At this time, the Company is not changing its name; however it reserves the right to revisit that decision as the Company's geographic location or operations are not consistent with the moniker "Eastern".

The parties have taken all actions necessary to ensure that the Merger is treated as a tax-free exchange under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

The issuance of shares of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock to holders of MTMI's and EGI's capital stock in connection with the Merger was not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act, which exempts transactions by an issuer not involving any public offering, and Regulation D promulgated by the SEC under that section. These securities may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from the registration requirement.

Merger Related Agreements

At the closing of the Merger, Dylan Hundley, a holder of 5,751,000 shares of our Common Stock prior to the Merger, surrendered to us for cancellation all of her shares. Ms. Hundley agreed to the surrender of her shares to enhance our ability to complete the Merger and the Split-Off (discussed below).

Also at the closing of the Merger, holders of approximately \$270,000 of ESRI convertible promissory notes surrendered these notes to ESRI for cancellation. These note holders agreed to release ESRI from any obligations to them relating to the notes.

Minerals Produce Receivables Purchase Agreement

On April 15, 2011, EGI, EGLLC and Black Diamond Holding, LLC (“BDH”) entered into a Minerals Product Receivables Purchase Agreement (the “MPRPA”) pursuant to which EGI agreed to sell a certain percentage of the gold output from the Golden Dream Mine to BDH for the life of the Golden Dream Mine. On that date, EGI and BDH also entered into a security agreement to secure the payment of EGI’s obligations under the MPRPA pursuant to which EGI granted BDH a continuing security interest in all of the assets and property of EGI.

In accordance with the terms of the MPRPA, EGI has agreed to sell BDH eighty percent (80%) of the first 41,700 ounces and six and one-half percent (6.5%) of the ounces produced over 250,000, of the gold produced from the Golden Dream Mine, subject to certain specified reductions, free and clear of any liens and encumbrances. Under this agreement, BDH paid EGI “pre-closing payments” of \$525,000 and additional “balance payments” of \$9,475,000 to meet EGI’s cash flow needs prior to the commencement of commercial production at the Golden Dream Mine.

For each ounce of gold delivered to BDH under the MPRPA, BDH will pay EGI, subject to certain adjustments, (i) with respect to 80% of the first 41,700 ounces sold to BDH, the lesser of \$500 per ounce or the latest COMEX spot gold price at the time of sale and (ii) with respect to each ounce of gold over 250,000 ounces, the lesser of \$600 or the latest COMEX spot gold price at the time of sale. All pricing is subject to adjustment by an agreed upon inflation factor.

The MPRPA and related security agreement have been filed as Exhibits 10.23, and 10.25, respectively, to this Current Report and are incorporated herein by reference.

Tri-Party Agreement; Security Interest in MTMI and EGI Assets; and Pledge of Series A Preferred Stock

From time to time between 2006 and 2009, EGLLC and MFPI Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company whose sole members are Michael Feinberg and Patrick Imeson ("MFPI"), raised approximately \$6,000,000 and \$13,000,000, respectively, through the sale of promissory notes to certain investors (the "Secured Lenders"). The notes issued by EGLLC included a \$5,000,000 secured note issued in 2006 and a \$1,000,000 secured bridge note issued in 2009 and subsequently repaid in April, 2011. The \$5,000,000 secured note was revised in May of 2009 to include accrued interest. The revised note is in the principal amount of \$5,800,000. The notes issued by MFPI included an \$8,000,000 note issued in 2007 and a \$5,000,000 note issued in 2008. The MFPI notes were revised in May of 2009 to include accrued interest. The revised notes are in the principal amounts of \$9,700,000 and \$6,100,000 respectively. During that time, EGLLC raised an additional \$16,500,000 from the sale of unsecured bonds issued at a 40% discount to face value to certain investors, including MFPI, which invested \$8,000,000 in the unsecured EGLLC bonds from the proceeds of the \$13,000,000 it borrowed from the Secured Lenders.

EGLLC used \$5,000,000 from the 2006 notes to purchase a loan and mortgage on property owned by an unrelated mining company and used \$14,250,000 of the \$16,500,000 in proceeds from the issuance of the unsecured bonds to complete a joint venture with Apollo Gold, Inc. that entitled EGLLC to 50% of the assets and distributions of Montana Tunnels Mine – See Description of Business for additional information. In October 2009, EGLLC paid \$250,000 in cash and in February 2010 assigned that loan and mortgage on the property owned by the unrelated mining company to Apollo Gold, Inc. for 100% ownership in MTMI (owner of Montana Tunnels Mine) and, concurrently with the closing of that payment and assignment, EGLLC and Apollo dissolved their joint venture.

In May 2009, as a condition to the additional \$1,000,000 bridge loan (that was subsequently repaid) from the Secured Lenders to EGLLC and as an inducement for the Secured Lenders to stand still regarding an event of default on the part of EGLLC, (i) the \$5,000,000 secured notes issued by EGLLC, (ii) the \$8,000,000 loan to MFPI to purchase the unsecured bonds, (iii) a \$5,000,000 loan to MFPI whose proceeds were used to make an unrelated investment¹ and (iv) a redemption right allowing the Secured Lenders to obligate MFPI to purchase from the Secured Lenders a \$5,950,000 equity investment made in one of the investment funds that is an owner of EGLLC and is managed by Black Diamond have been included under a security agreement with the Secured Lenders.

Currently, the notes and rights secured by the Company's assets include (i) approximately \$21,600,000 in principal amount of notes, including the \$5,800,000 issued by EGLLC in 2006, \$9,700,000 issued by MFPI in 2007 and \$6,100,000 issued by MFPI in 2008, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon through May 2009, and (ii) the redemption rights on the Secured Lenders' \$5,950,000 equity investment in EGLLC. The approximate amount of principal, accrued but unpaid interest and redemption rights as of December 31, 2011 was approximately \$46,350,000.

The notes and rights have been secured by two first lien mortgages on all of the property and assets of EGI and MTMI. Under the terms of these mortgages, the administrative agent representing the Secured Lenders was required to consent to the transfer by EGLLC to ESRI of the capital stock of EGI and MTMI. Pursuant to the terms of a tri-party agreement by and among the Company, EGLLC and the administrative agent dated as of the Merger closing date, the administrative agent consented to this transfer and ESRI acknowledged and agreed to cause EGI and MTMI to perform and keep all the covenants and obligations set forth in the two mortgages.

¹ MFPI invested \$5,000,000 in Global VR, Inc. a private company managed by Black Diamond Holdings, LLC, which is managed by Patrick Imeson and Eric Altman, principals of the Company

Additionally, because certain of the secured notes were in default prior to the Merger closing date, the administrative agent required that EGLLC and MFPI enter into a loan reinstatement and modification agreement, effective as of the Merger closing date, pursuant to which EGLLC agreed to pledge, in accordance with the terms of a separate pledge agreement, to the Secured Lenders all of its interest in the Series A Preferred Stock. Under the tri-party agreement, the Company acknowledged and agreed to treat the administrative agent as the owner and holder of the Series A Preferred Stock upon notice from the administrative agent of a default by EGLLC under the pledge agreement.

Under the Merger Agreement, EGLLC has covenanted that, for so long as any of its payment obligations under the loan restatement and modification agreement remain outstanding, EGLLC will designate all proceeds derived from the Series A Preferred Stock, including from preferential dividends that may be paid on this stock, to repay principal and interest due on the secured loans.

Each of the tri-party agreement, loan reinstatement and modification agreement and pledge agreement has been filed as Exhibit 10.4, 10.3, and 10.5, respectively, to this Current Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

MFPI

MFPI, which is managed by Patrick Imeson and whose sole owners are Patrick Imeson and Michael Feinberg, is the holder of \$13,400,000 in principal amount of Series A Convertible Bonds issued by EGLLC. These bonds are unsecured, may convert into approximately 10% of EGLLC's membership units and have about \$5,400,000 of accrued and unpaid interest outstanding. Additionally, MFPI, through its investments managed by Black Diamond Financial Group, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Black Diamond"), indirectly owns about 18% of EGLLC's outstanding membership units. Fully diluted, MFPI either directly or indirectly would own about 23% of EGLLC's outstanding membership units and, therefore, directly or indirectly own about 21% of ESRI Common Stock. MFPI indirect ownership is not explicitly stated in the Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Managements on pages 67 and 68, however its beneficial ownership is included on those pages in Note 4 and Note 6 in Patrick Imeson and Michael Feinberg's beneficial ownership disclosure.

The EGI Bridge Financing

Prior to the closing of the Merger, EGI completed a number of closings of a bridge financing with BDH, our beneficial stockholder through holdings in EGLLC, and another investor. In this bridge financing, EGI sold an aggregate of \$300,000 in principal amount of its 12% unsecured convertible bridge notes (the "Bridge Notes") to BDH and \$1,500,000 in principal amount of these Bridge Notes to the other investor. The Bridge Notes mature on August 29, 2012 and, prior to that date but after the closing of the Merger, may be converted, at the sole discretion of each of the note holders, including accrued but unpaid interest, into units of the Company's securities (the "Units") at a

conversion price of \$2.00 per Unit, each Unit consisting of: (i) one share of Common Stock, (ii) and a five year warrant to purchase one-half share of Common Stock, exercisable at a price of \$3.00 per whole share, and (iii) a special warrant exercisable upon the closing of the Company's planned private placement, provided the share price of the Common Stock offered in the private placement is less than \$2.50 per share, so that the exercise of the special warrant will reduce the lender's effective conversion price for the Common Stock at a 25% discount to the private placement offering price, such special warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.01 per share

Split-Off

In conjunction with the Merger and concurrent with the closing of the Merger, ESRI split off (the “Split-Off”) its wholly owned subsidiary, Buzz Kill, Inc., a New York corporation (“Split Corp.”). Split Corp. had been formed to produce the feature length film entitled “*BuzzKill*” and to market the film to distributors in the United States and abroad. The Split-Off was accomplished through the exchange of 5,793,000 shares of our Common Stock held by certain existing ESRI shareholders, including Thomas H. Hanna JR., our former sole officer and director (the “Split-Off Shareholders”), for all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Split Corp. Thomas H. Hanna, Jr., our sole officer and director prior to the Merger, exchanged 5,755,000 shares of our Common Stock for Split Corp. shares as part of the Split-Off. We executed a Split-Off Agreement and General Release Agreement with Split Corp. and the Split-Off Shareholders, copies of which are attached to this Current Report and are incorporated herein by reference.

The Split-Off Shareholders purchased their shares of common stock of Split Corp. pursuant to the exemption from registration contained in Section 4(1) of the Securities Act.

As an inducement to the Split-Off Shareholders to agree to the Split-Off, ESRI and Buzz Kill terminated and cancelled an investment agreement between them dated May 1, 2007. Pursuant to this agreement cancellation, ESRI relinquished its right to recoup its \$800,000 investment in Buzz Kill and Buzz Kill no longer is required to share 50% of its net revenue from sales of the film *BuzzKill* with ESRI.

At the closing of the Merger, holders of approximately \$233,755 of Split Corp. promissory notes agreed to release ESRI from any obligations ESRI might have had with respect to these notes having been the parent company of Split Corp. prior to the Split-Off.

2012 Equity Incentive Plan

Before the Merger, our Board of Directors (sometimes referred to herein as the “Board”) adopted, and our stockholders approved, the Company’s 2012 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2012 Plan”), which provides for the issuance of incentive awards of up to 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock to officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company and its affiliates. Effective as of the closing of the Merger, option awards for an aggregate of 5,445,000 shares of our Common Stock were granted under the 2012 Plan. See “Market Price of and Dividends on Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters—Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans” below for more information about the 2012 Plan.

Departure and Appointment of Directors and Officers

Our Board consists of five members. On the Closing Date, Thomas H. Hanna, Jr., the sole director of the Company before the Merger, resigned his position as a director of the Company, and Patrick Imeson, Robert Trenaman, Michael Feinberg and Kenneth Hamlet were appointed to the Company's Board. Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, the stockholders of ESRI before the Merger have the right to designate one person as a director to fill the vacancy on the Board prior to the next annual meeting of stockholders of the Company.

Also on the Closing Date, Mr. Hanna, the sole officer of the Company before the Merger, resigned his position as an officer of the Company, and Patrick Imeson was appointed as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert Trenaman was appointed as our President and Chief Operating Officer, Eric Altman was appointed as our Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Vice President–Finance, and Timothy G. Smith was appointed as a Vice President–General Manager–Montana Tunnels Mine. See “Management – Directors and Executive Officers.”

Lock-up Agreements and Other Restrictions

In connection with the Merger, holders (the “Pubco Holders”) of the free trading shares of ESRI immediately prior to the Merger (the “Public Float Shares”) entered into lock-up agreements with ESRI whereby the Pubco Holders agreed that forty percent (40%) of their Public Float Shares may not be sold for a period of twelve (12) months following the Merger closing date.

Further, for a period of twelve (12) months after the Merger closing, the Public Holders have agreed to be subject to restrictions on engaging in certain transactions, including effecting or agreeing to effect short sales, whether or not against the box, establishing any “put equivalent position” with respect to the Public Float Shares, borrowing or pre-borrowing any shares of Common Stock, or granting other rights (including put or call options) with respect to the Public Float Shares or with respect to any security that includes, relates to or derives any significant part of its value from the Public Float Shares, or otherwise seeking to hedge their position in the Public Float Shares.

In addition, all officers, directors, stockholders holding ten percent (10%) or more of the Common Stock of ESRI after giving effect to the Merger and the Split-Off, and certain key employees (the “Restricted Holders”) have agreed that, for a period of twelve (12) months after the Merger closing date, the Restricted Holders will be subject to restrictions on engaging in certain transactions, including effecting or agreeing to effect short sales, whether or not against the box, establishing any “put equivalent position” with respect to shares of our Common Stock, borrowing or pre-borrowing any shares of Common Stock, or granting other rights (including put or call options) with respect to our Common Stock or with respect to any security that includes, relates to or derives any significant part of its value from our Common Stock, or otherwise seeking to hedge their position in the Common Stock.

Pro Forma Ownership

Immediately after giving effect to (i) the closing of the Merger and (ii) the cancellation of 5,793,000 shares of Common Stock in the Split-Off and an additional 5,751,000 shares of our Common Stock surrendered for cancellation by Dylan Hundley, there were 109,085,000 issued and outstanding shares of Capital Stock, as follows:

EGLLC, as the sole stockholder of each of MTMI and EGI, held an aggregate of 90,000,000 shares of Common Stock and 10,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock; and

· The stockholders of the Company prior to the Merger held an aggregate of 9,085,000 shares of Common Stock.

In addition,

The 2012 Plan authorized issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock as incentive awards to officers, directors, employees and consultants; awards totaling 5,445,000 shares of Common Stock have been granted under the 2012 Plan; and

The Bridge Notes, may be converted, at the sole discretion of each of the note holders, including accrued but unpaid interest, into Units of the Company's securities at a conversion price of \$2.00 per Unit, each Unit consisting of: (i) one share of Common Stock, (ii) a warrant to purchase one-half share of Common Stock, exercisable at a price of \$3.00 per whole share, and (iii) a special warrant exercisable upon the closing of the Company's planned private placement, provided the share price of the Common Stock offered in the private placement is less than \$2.50 per share, so that the exercise of the special warrant will reduce the lender's effective conversion price for the Common Stock at a 25% discount to the private placement offering price, such special warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.01 per share

No other securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Stock (including options or warrants) are outstanding.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "ESRI".

Accounting Treatment; Change of Control

The Merger is being accounted for as a "reverse merger," and MTMI and EGI are deemed to be the acquirers in the reverse merger. Consequently, the assets and liabilities and the historical operations that will be reflected in the financial statements prior to the Merger will be those of MTMI and EGI and will be recorded at the historical cost basis of MTMI and EGI, and the consolidated financial statements after completion of the Merger will include the assets and liabilities of MTMI and EGI, historical operations of MTMI and EGI and operations of the Company and its subsidiaries from the closing date of the Merger. As a result of the issuance of the shares of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock pursuant to the Merger, a change in control of the Company occurred as of the date of consummation of the Merger. Except as described in this Current Report, no arrangements or understandings exist among present or former controlling stockholders with respect to the election of members of our Board of Directors and, to our knowledge, no other arrangements exist that might result in a change of control of the Company.

We continue to be a "smaller reporting company," as defined under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), following the Merger.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Immediately following the Merger and the Split-Off, the business of MTMI and EGI, to engage in the exploration and production activities in the precious and base metal industry, became the business of the Company.

MTMI owns the “M” Pit deposit – a production project – (an expansion of the Montana Tunnels Mine) which incorporates a proven reserve of 27.6 million tons and a probable reserve of 10.1 million tons. All necessary regulatory agencies required to allow for the commencement of production on the “M” Pit deposit have provided positive records of decision to permit the “M” Pit expansion. Subject to financing, which currently is unavailable to the Company, the Company intends to commence development and production of the “M” Pit deposit.

EGI owns the Elkhorn Project – an exploration project – on which four mineralized bodies of material have been identified through approximately 500,000 feet of mainly core drilling since the mid-1980s. EGI commenced an exploration decline in 2011 to further delineate and potentially extract material from one of these four mineralized bodies – the Golden Dream deposit. The Golden Dream deposit has been fully permitted and reclamation bonds posted to allow for mine production from the Golden Dream deposit of between 500 – 1,000 tons per day. Additional development of the Golden Dream deposit will require financing which is currently unavailable to the Company.

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“MTMI”), was formed in 1998 to own and operate the Montana Tunnels gold-zinc-silver-lead open pit mining operation (the “Montana Tunnels Mine”). The Montana Tunnels Mine has been in operation since 1987. Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc., a Montana corporation (“EGI”), was formed in 1998 and owns the Elkhorn Project, which includes the Golden Dream mine – a planned gold-copper underground mining operation (“Golden Dream Mine”). Prior to the Merger, MTMI and EGI were wholly-owned subsidiaries of Elkhorn Goldfields, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“EGLLC”). EGLLC is a mining holding company and is owned by the private equity investment funds that are managed by Black Diamond. As a result of the Merger, MTMI and EGI became our wholly owned subsidiaries and EGLLC became our largest shareholder owning more than 90% of our outstanding capital stock.

Ownership Structure

Black Diamond is owned and managed by Patrick Imeson and Eric Altman and is the manager of BDH. In addition to their roles, through Black Diamond, in managing BDH, Messrs. Imeson and Altman also serve as board members,

advisors, officers and, occasionally, as employees of the companies that are owned by BDH. Black Diamond receives a management fee from BDH and is entitled to a percentage of BDH's distributions after BDH's investors receive the return of their invested capital.

BDH is owned by about 40 accredited investors, primarily investment funds. Approximately 53% of BDH is owned by Michael Feinberg either directly or through trusts, family members or his partnership with Patrick Imeson, MFPI. Additionally, Patrick Imeson and Eric Altman own about 5% of BDH.

EGLLC's is currently greater than 99% owned by BDH, however convertible debt and warrant holders have the right to convert or exercise warrant rights into approximately 25% of EGLLC. Prior to the Merger, EGLLC owned 100% of EGI and MTMI and had no other operating activities. EGLLC's officers consisted of Patrick Imeson, Eric Altman and Robert Trenaman. After the Merger, EGLLC owns 90,000,000 shares of Common Stock and 10,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock of ESRI, and the officers of the company include only Patrick Imeson and Eric Altman.

EGLLC does not plan on initiating any other operating activities and will use the proceeds generated from the dividends or sale of the ESRI Common and Preferred Stock to satisfy any trade payables, accrued interest and debt obligations. Once this is completed, EGLLC is planning on distributing its holdings of ESRI Common and Preferred Stock to its members and dissolving the entity.

Corporate History

Pegasus Gold Inc., a Province of British Columbia corporation (“Pegasus”), had operations in Montana, Nevada and Australia. Pegasus commenced operations at the Montana Tunnels Mine in 1987. In January 1998, due to struggling mine operations external to the Montana Tunnels Mine, Pegasus was unable to service approximately \$238 million in debt and filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. Under the reorganization plan, Pegasus incorporated a holding company named Apollo Gold Inc., a Delaware corporation, and Apollo Gold Inc. became the owner/operator of the Montana Tunnels Mine.

During the second quarter of 2002, Apollo Gold Inc. was acquired by a Toronto Stock Exchange listed company – Nevoro Gold Inc. – which, upon closing of the acquisition, changed its name to Apollo Gold Corporation (“Apollo”) and traded publicly on the Toronto Stock Exchange as such.

On July 28, 2006, EGLLC earned a 50% interest in the Montana Tunnels Mine and related assets by providing \$14,250,000 to establish a joint venture with Apollo to remediate the “L” Pit and put the Montana Tunnels Mine back into production. Montana Tunnels Mine is an open pit mine. Each pit expansion shell is named in alphanumeric order. The “L” Pit was the south and west wall layback. Before that was the “K” Pit which was the east wall layback.

In July 2006, EGLLC established, and owned 100% of, Elkhorn Tunnels, LLC to facilitate the joint venture with Apollo. The “L” pit was mined out in November 2008. In June 2009, Apollo advised EGLLC that it intended to market its position in the joint venture. EGLLC optioned to purchase Apollo’s interest which it exercised in the fall of 2009 and paid \$250,000 as the first installment on the purchase. In February 2010, EGLLC and Apollo renegotiated the form of payment and the terms of the purchase of Apollo’s 50% interest in MTMI was modified to include the \$250,000 cash already paid plus an assignment to Apollo of EGLLC’s interest in a certain loan and mortgage on a property owned by an unrelated mining company. Elkhorn Tunnels, LLC was dissolved following EGLLC’s completion of its acquisition of the remaining interest in MTMI.

EGI is the operator of the Golden Dream Mine located at 2725-A Elkhorn Road, Boulder, Montana. The mine is located near the historic town of Elkhorn which dates back to the 1870s. The Golden Dream Mine is located about 15 air miles south east of the Montana Tunnels Mine and the over-the-road distance between the mines is approximately 30 miles. EGI was purchased by Calim Private Equity, LLC from Elkhorn Gold Mining Corporation, a Canadian

corporation, in October 2000. Calim Private Equity, LLC, a private equity company, later created EGLLC and assigned its 100% interest in EGI to EGLLC.

montana tunnels mine

MTMI is an integrated mining company which is seeking to recommence mining and milling operations at the Montana Tunnels Mine. Currently, MTMI's operations are limited to care and maintenance functions. MTMI's staff engineers, in association with outside independent mining consultants, have designed a mine plan around the "M" Pit deposit of the Montana Tunnels Mine incorporating a proven reserve of 27.6 million tons and a probable reserve of 10.1 million tons (a ton is equal to 2,000 pounds) of ore (the "M" Pit Mine Plan"), as documented in the Montana Tunnels Technical Report dated November 2010 (the "Nov. 2010 MTTR"). Table 21.3 M-Pit Production Schedule below:

Activity for Nine-Year M-Pit Deposit Life of Mine**(Projected commencement planned for Autumn 2012)**

	M-Pit Totals
TONS MOVED	
Ore	20,166,779
Lowgrade Ore	17,562,688
Waste - Rock	136,143,834
Waste - Alluvium	-
Rehandle/Other/Topsoil	6,304,696
Total Tons Moved	180,177,997

TONS MILLED	37,820,640
Grade: Au (oz/ton)	0.0129
Ag (oz/ton)	0.218
Pb (%)	0.164
Zn (%)	0.473

PRODUCTION (GROSS)	
Gold (oz)	487,886
Silver (oz)	8,244,900
Lead (lbs)	124,051,699
Zinc (lbs)	357,783,254

PRODUCTION PAYABLE SOLD	
Gold (oz)	346,681
Silver (oz)	4,651,964
Lead (lbs)	87,971,673
Zinc (lbs)	238,955,526

Source: Montana Tunnels Technical Report – Table 21.3 (page 113)

During 2011, gold prices peaked at \$1,895 per ounce on the London Metal Exchange (“LME”) and silver prices reached levels not seen since 1980, exceeding \$30 per ounce on the LME, although it should be noted that gold and silver prices have historically been volatile and subject to significant price declines below current prices. Notwithstanding the potential for gold and silver price volatility, management believes that now is the ideal time to recommence development and production at the Montana Tunnels Mine.

A common misconception is that the current gold prices and predictions are in record territory; however, in 1980 gold traded at an average of \$1,849 and peaked at \$2,337 in 2011 dollars. The chart below reflects this inflation adjusted pricing.

The Montana Tunnels Mine lies within Jefferson County, Montana – approximately 5 miles west of Jefferson City. Access to the mine site is from U.S. Highway #15 at the Jefferson City exit approximately 19 miles south of Helena, Montana. From Jefferson City the mine is located 3.5 miles along Spring Creek road.

Aerial view of the existing open pit Mine at the Montana Tunnels Site.

History of the Montana Tunnels Mine

To a large extent, mining activity developed and settled much of Montana during the 1860s and 1870s, including the historic “Wickes-Corbin” silver district in which the current Montana Tunnels Mine is centrally located. The Wickes-Corbin district thrived from the 1860s into the early 1890s, at which time the U.S. Government repealed the Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1893) sending silver prices plummeting and spelling the eventual demise of many silver producing mining camps, including the Wickes-Corbin camp.

In the early 1980s, with the price of silver trading at \$50 per ounce on the LME, many historic silver camps were re-examined employing modern exploration techniques. It was during this period that the Montana Tunnels deposit – a named derived from the boring of two exploratory tunnels driven into the deposit in the early 1900s – was discovered. By 1986 Pegasus had commenced development of the Montana Tunnels Mine and construction of a 15,000 ton per day milling facility.

View of the Montana Tunnels Milling Facility, Crushing Facility and Administrative offices.

The open pit mine is located to the top and left of this photograph.

Since the commencement of production at Montana Tunnels Mine in early 1987, the mine has produced, under its previous owners, 99.6 million tons of ore containing 1.7 million ounces of gold, 30.9 million ounces of silver, 551,400 tons of zinc and 202,800 tons of lead, as reported through public filings of the parent companies. All metals mined at the Montana Tunnels Mine were sold prior to 2010.

The table below sets forth the Montana Tunnels Mine production history from 1987 to 2009.

Montana Tunnels Technical Report - November 2010

Table 1.1 Montana Tunnels Production History (Page 2)

Year	Mill Tons 000's	Au oz Au/t	Oz Au 000's	Ag oz Ag/t	Oz A 000's	Pb %	Tons Pb 000's	Zn %	Tons Zn 000's
1987	2,018	0.0198	39.9	0.485	979.7	0.377	7.6	0.923	18.6
1988	3,982	0.0228	90.7	0.430	1,711.4	0.281	11.2	0.788	31.4
1989	4,047	0.0204	82.5	0.488	1,974.5	0.250	10.1	0.674	27.3
1990	4,149	0.0184	76.2	0.451	1,872.8	0.222	9.2	0.627	26.0
1991	4,271	0.0185	78.9	0.428	1,829.7	0.233	10.0	0.638	27.2
1992	4,573	0.0199	91.2	0.441	2,014.9	0.217	9.9	0.609	27.9
1993	5,045	0.0173	87.5	0.440	2,218.5	0.195	9.8	0.523	26.4
1994	5,411	0.0185	100.3	0.323	1,746.5	0.240	13.0	0.555	30.0
1995	5,474	0.0202	110.8	0.314	1,716.4	0.200	11.0	0.582	31.8
1996	5,467	0.0167	91.4	0.274	1,497.9	0.186	10.2	0.509	27.8
1997	5,145	0.0194	100.0	0.242	1,245.3	0.224	11.5	0.576	29.6
1998	4,833	0.0188	91.0	0.207	998.8	0.189	9.1	0.686	33.2
1999	5,078	0.0174	88.2	0.225	1,142.7	0.203	10.3	0.614	31.2
2000	5,384	0.0145	77.9	0.375	2,020.5	0.177	9.5	0.481	25.9
2001	5,424	0.0168	91.0	0.281	1,525.2	0.182	9.9	0.552	29.9
2002	2,881	0.0156	45.0	0.238	684.9	0.167	4.8	0.470	13.5
2003	4,695	0.0157	73.5	0.202	947.4	0.193	9.1	0.440	20.6
2004	5,394	0.0096	51.7	0.318	1,713.0	0.138	7.4	0.374	20.2
2005	4,955	0.0130	64.3	0.190	939.8	0.155	7.7	0.337	16.7
2006	1,427	0.0077	11.0	0.169	240.4	0.097	1.4	0.201	2.9
2007	3,971	0.0123	49.0	0.221	876.4	0.197	7.8	0.466	18.5
2008	4,510	0.0144	64.9	0.175	788.0	0.221	10.0	0.629	28.4
2009	1,430	0.0100	14.3	0.176	251.0	0.160	2.3	0.442	6.3
Totals	99,563	0.0164	1,671.4	0.30	30,935.6	0.20	202.8	0.54	551.4

Products and mining industry trends

The deposit type to be exploited at the Montana Tunnels Mine is precious and base metal mineralization (gold, silver, zinc and lead) occurring as disseminated and veined sulfides internal to a volcanic diatreme. Through the mining and treatment of the Montana Tunnels deposit, the mine will produce (i) gold, (ii) silver, (iii) zinc and (iv) lead. Minor amounts of other metals are also contained within the deposit but not of marketable quantities.

Cross section cartoon depicting the Montana Tunnels deposit showing current Pit development.

I. Gold

Under the “M” Pit Mine Plan, over the 9 years that MTMI is planning to mine and treat ore at the Montana Tunnels Mine (the “Life of Mine”), we expect that 37.8 million tons of ore containing 488,000 ounces of gold will be mined and processed at the Montana Tunnels Mine, as documented in the Nov 2010 MTTR. Table 21.3 M-Pit Production Schedule. Considering associated dilution and deletion, mill recovery losses and smelter losses and deductions which are all within industry standards, we estimate that the Montana Tunnels Mine will produce 347,000 recoverable ounces of gold over the Life of Mine of the “M” Pit.

The Gold Market

The market for gold is large, liquid and global. Gold continues to see demand in the jewelry, industrial and health science industries; however, gold’s main demand comes in the form of safe haven investment. From economic, political and social uncertainty to a hedge against inflation, gold is, and has long been, considered by many a commodity of refuge from concerns with fiat currencies and their corresponding economies.

The World Gold Council (“WGC”), a leading international gold industry research organization, published on its website that total gold demand for the fourth quarter of 2011 rose 21% to 1,017 metric tonnes (a metric tonne is equal to 2,204.6 pounds) year-on-year. Of this increase, investment demand posted the largest segment increase, more than offsetting the decline in gold jewelry demand. Gold prices can be extremely volatile and may fall significantly below current levels.

Gold prices over the past five years (courtesy Kitco).

II. Silver

Over the planned Life of Mine for “M” Pit, we expect to mine and process 37.8 million tons of ore containing 8.24 million ounces of silver at Montana Tunnels Mine, as documented in the Nov. 2010 MTTR. (Source: Table 21.3 M-Pit Production Schedule). Taking Montana Tunnels Mine historical mine deletion, mill recoveries and industry-standard smelter payment terms into consideration, we estimate recovering 4.65 million recoverable ounces of silver (losses from reserve ounces to payable ounces are within industry standards).

The Silver Market

Unlike the gold market, demand within the silver market has been predominantly for fabrication – mainly industrial application, photography and jewelry – with investment making up only a small portion of total yearly demand. Nevertheless, silver prices can be extremely volatile and may fall significantly below current levels.

Silver prices over the past five years (courtesy Kitco).

III. Zinc

Over the planned Life of Mine for “M” Pit, we project total payable zinc production to be in excess of 239 million pounds, as documented in the Nov. 2010 MTTR. (Source: Table 21.3 M-Pit Production Schedule). At planned production rates, Montana Tunnels Mine should produce approximately 0.2% of the current annual global demand for zinc.

The Zinc Market

Zinc is fourth in terms of tonnage on the list of metals produced globally on an annual basis. Zinc is mainly used as coating to protect iron and steel from corrosion, as alloying metal to make bronze and brass, as zinc-based die casting alloy and as rolled zinc.

Pie chart depicting the various uses of Zinc.

As documented by the International Lead and Zinc Study Group, global zinc supply has been in a surplus situation since late 2007. This supply surplus is forecast to continue through 2012. It is currently projected that a supply shortfall will occur during 2013 and continues until 2017. As a result, due to the lengthy time to restart mine production, a zinc supply shortfall may likely exist for some years after Montana Tunnels Mine is anticipating a restart of its operations.

Global Zinc supply and demand for years 2005 through 2010 (actual) and years 2011 through 2017 (forecast).

As of January 26, 2012, zinc prices were trading at around U.S. \$1.00 per pound on the LME which is slightly above zinc's 5-year average price, although zinc prices are subject to volatility and may fall substantially below the 5-year average price. The five year spot zinc price is depicted in the chart below;

Zinc prices over the past five years (courtesy Kitco)

IV. Lead

Over the planned Life of Mine for "M" Pit, we project total recoverable lead production to be approximately 88 million pounds, as documented in the Nov. 2010 MTTR. Table 21.3 M-Pit Production Schedule.

The Lead Market

As with the other metals that the Montana Tunnels Mine will produce, the market for lead is global in nature and active in terms of participants. Due to the large and liquid global market for lead and the other commodities that will be produced from the Montana Tunnels Mine following recommencement of operations, we believe that prices received for the metals produced from the Montana Tunnels Mine will be competitive.

Lead has been mined and used in daily life for at least 5,000 years, mainly for corrosion-resistant items such as roofs, pipes and windows. Lead's use increased through the 1900s in items such as batteries and as an additive in gasoline until the mid-1980s when environmental regulations significantly reduced the use of lead in non-battery products. Per various public research publications, by the early 2000s the total demand for lead for use in battery-related items represented 88% of lead production. Other uses include ammunition, casting metals and oxides in glass and ceramics.

As of January 26, 2012, lead prices are trading at around U.S. \$1.00 per pound on the LME which is slightly above lead's 5-year average price as depicted in the chart below:

Lead prices over the past five years (courtesy Kitco)

In total, we project that the Montana Tunnels Mine "M" Pit deposit will produce 347,000 ounces of gold, 4.65 million ounces of silver, 239 million pounds of zinc and 88 million pounds of lead over the planned Life of Mine, as documented in the Nov. 2010 MTTR.

OPERATIONS SUMMARY

Mission. MTMI is an integrated mining company focused on the exploration, development and mineral extraction of the Montana Tunnels Mine. MTMI has produced gold, silver, zinc and lead from the Montana Tunnels Mine starting in 1987. Although we believe that extracting the remaining deposit will be more than ample to provide sufficient mineral resources to establish a mine plan to continue profitable mining and milling operations on the current target at Montana Tunnels Mine for approximately 9 years, there is no guarantee that the Montana Tunnels Mine operation will ever be profitable.

The Operations. Upon the planned recommencing of operations, the Montana Tunnels Mine will be a fully integrated open-pit mine and concentrating facility. The goal in any successful metal mining operation is to take a lower concentration of metals per ton of rock – raw ore – and upgrade the valuable metal content per ton – while minimizing the loss of that metal content – thereby improving, or “concentrating” the value per ton.

This process is generally done in three steps – (1) mining, (2) beneficiation (concentration) and (3) smelting.

1. Planned Mining Operations at the Montana Tunnels Mine. There will be four distinct stages to planned production mining at the Montana Tunnels Mine upon commencement of mining operations – (i) drilling, (ii) blasting, (iii) loading and (iv) hauling.

- Drilling – Following directions provided by the engineering, geological and technical staff, workers will drill 6.75-inch diameter holes to depths of usually 20 feet on what are called “benches” using rotary percussion drills.
- (i) Samples of the rock retrieved from these drill holes are planned to be taken for analysis at the onsite assay lab to determine the ore value component of the rock to ensure, once the rock is blasted, that ore is being taken to the concentrator and waste is taken to the waste areas.
- (ii) Blasting – Once the planned drilling is completed on a “bench”, the drilled out holes will be filled with ANFO explosive (ammonium nitrate/fuel oil mixture) and, following a detonation pattern, will be blasted.
- (iii) Loading – The blasted rock material will be loaded by 21 yard shovels or by 13 yard front-end loaders into waiting haul trucks.
- (iv) Hauling – It is planned to use a fleet of haul trucks capable of hauling between 85 to 150 tons of ore or waste material per load to work in unison with the loaders to quickly remove the blasted rock to the crushing facility, in the case of ore or, in the case of waste, to the waste rock dump for eventual reclamation. Once the blasted material is removed, the next cycle of drilling will commence again.

2. Beneficiation Operations at Montana Tunnels. Beneficiation is the act of crushing and separating ore into valuable substances by any of a variety of techniques so that metal can be recovered at a profit. Montana Tunnels Mine beneficiation plant is rated at 15,000 tons per day and consists of three distinct stages – (i) crushing, (ii) grinding and (iii) flotation & filtration.

- (i) Crushing – Upon the planned commencement of operations, ore grade material from the mine is planned on being delivered to the crushing circuit where primary and secondary “jaw crushers”, used in series, will crush the rock to between 5” and 7” in size. Certain ore, which may be too large to enter the mouth of the jaw crusher, will be broken

into smaller size using pneumatic rock breakers which will enable the rock to enter the jaw crusher. The crushed rock is planned to be stored on the “coarse ore stockpile” to await entry into the grinding circuit.

Grinding – Upon planned recommencement of operations, ore from the coarse ore stockpile would be fed via apron feeders onto conveyor belts and delivered to a semi-autogenous grinding mill where it would be mixed with water and 5” steel balls and ground to create coarse slurry. This slurry will discharge from the semi-autogenous mill and, dependent upon size, will be either sent to a cone crusher if oversized, or sent to the ball mill for further size reduction. The oversized material, once treated by the cone crusher, would then re-enter the semi-autogenous mill for additional grinding before being directed to the ball mill for additional size reduction.

The ground ore material/slurry from the ball mill would be pumped to the gravity circuit where gravity cyclones (funnel-shaped devices that separate particles entering the funnel by density), Knelson concentrators (machines that utilize the principles of a centrifuge to enhance gravitational force experienced by feed particles to effect separation based on particle density), sluices (troughs with riffles in the bottom that provide a lodging place for heavy or dense material such as gold) and separating tables would work to separate the coarse gold-silver particles from the slurry. This gold-silver concentrated product would be smelted onsite to produce doré bullion bars or flats.

Material passes from the gravity circuit to hydrocyclones where it is once again separated. The oversized material from this separation would report back to the ball mill for further grinding while the fine slurry or pulp material would be pumped to the lead flotation circuit to commence the flotation and filtration process.

Montana Tunnels Semi-Autogenous Mill (left) and Ball Mill (right).

Flotation and filtration – The flotation circuit is made up of a series of large tanks, or cells, with each cell containing an agitator and air blower. There is a set of cells for concentrating the lead minerals and an independent set of cells for concentrating the zinc minerals.

The process for concentrating the minerals occurs as the mineralized pulp enters the first in this series of tanks. Upon planned recommencement of operations it is at this point that two reagents – a frothing reagent and a collecting reagent – are added to the pulp. These reagents would create the conditions within the tanks to compel the lead and lead-associated minerals to attach to “bubbles” created by the frothing reagent mixed with air from the air blower. These mineral-laden bubbles would be collected through this series of cells, cleaned, thickened and filtered using a drum filter to make a final lead concentrate. Historically, the Montana Tunnels Mine lead concentrates would contain 50% to 55% lead, 2.0 to 3.5 ounces per ton gold and 20 to 50 ounces per ton silver. Moisture content has been between 8% and 10%.

After the pulp exits the final lead cell, reagents would again be introduced to the pulp which would activate the zinc minerals to attach to bubbles. As with the lead circuit, these zinc-laden bubbles would be collected, cleaned, thickened and filtered – this time using a pressure filter – to make a final zinc concentrate. The Montana Tunnels Mine final zinc concentrate traditionally have contained 52% to 56% zinc, 0.1 to 0.3 ounces per ton gold, 5 to 20 ounces per ton silver with a moisture content of between 8% and 10%.

Finally, with this pulp denuded of minerals it would be pumped to a designed approved and built area for storing the treated waste fraction of an ore or the “Tailings Impoundment Area” for eventual reclamation.

Schematic of planned Montana Tunnels beneficiation operations

3. Smelting and Refining of the Montana Tunnels Mine Products. We project that for the Life of Mine of the “M” Pit deposit, annual production of lead concentrate will be 16,000 tons and annual production of zinc concentrate will be approximately 46,000 tons, based upon historical production and the Nov. 2010 MTTR. Smelting of these concentrates has traditionally been carried out at a smelter facility in Trail, British Columbia, Canada which is owned by mining conglomerate Teck Corp. While we anticipate competitively shopping for alternative smelter facilities, we have identified Teck Corp. as the best situated smelting facility for the Montana Tunnels Mine.

From the Montana Tunnels Mine, it is planned that lead and zinc concentrates would be loaded separately into over-the-road haul trucks and delivered to railheads near Helena, Montana. From there, the concentrate products are planned to be delivered to Teck Corp.’s lead and zinc smelter approximately 400 miles via rail from Helena, Montana where they would be smelted and refined into saleable lead and zinc products. MTMI currently does not have a smelter contract with Teck Corp. or any other smelter.

A third product that would be planned on being produced from the Montana Tunnels Mine is gold doré flats (a mold of semi-pure alloy consisting of gold and silver created at the mine site). Historically, between 8% to 12% of the gold recovered at Montana Tunnels has reported to the gravity circuit and has been smelted onsite into doré flats. In the past, these doré flats have been refined into gold bars by Johnson Matthey Inc.'s refining facility in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Montana Tunnels Mine "M" Pit Expansion

In December 2008, Montana Tunnels Mine was placed into a care and maintenance operational mode at the completion of the "L" Pit permit. The newly permitted "M" Pit will be an expansion of the existing "L" Pit to enable the Company to continue to mine an additional 37.8 million tons of ore as an extension to the same ore body that has been previously mined since the inception of the Montana Tunnels Mine operation. The expansion plan will "layback" or expand the perimeter of the current pit making it wider, and making an additional 7.0 years of ore available to be mined from the bottom of the expanded pit.

We have completed ore-delineation drilling beneath the current pit elevation and have identified proven reserves and probable reserves of the "M" Pit expansion as detailed separately in the table below:

Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves
Montana Tunnels Technical Report
Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc.

Pit Design	Classification	Grade				
		Tons	Gold	Silver	Lead	Zinc
M – Pit	Proven	27,673,000	0.0129	0.212	0.164 %	0.487 %
M – Pit	Probable	10,105,000	0.0129	0.211	0.160 %	0.434 %

Gold and Silver grades in ounces per ton, Lead and Zinc grades as percentage mineral content.

No mine dilution or mining recovery has been incorporated in reserve estimates.

The cutoff grade or "economic limit" used to define the "M" Pit reserves is material with a combined \$9.00 per ton value.

Metallurgical Recovery:

Metal	Gold	Silver	Lead	Zinc
Mill Recovery	79.9 %	73.7 %	86.0 %	84.7 %

Prices used in Internal Technical Report:

Gold	US\$ 1,150.00 per ounce
Silver	US\$ 17.50 per ounce
Zinc	US\$ 1.00 per pound

Lead US\$ 1.00 per pound

The area encompassed in MTMI's M-Pit Permit Boundary and outlying facilities is 2,385 acres of which greater than 90% is privately owned by MTMI. Within this Permit Boundary 332 acres are designated for the M-Pit Mine open-pit area and perimeter of which greater than 99% is overlain by private property wholly owned by MTMI. Within the M-Pit Mine open-pit area lays one 0.3 acre Unpatented Mineral Claim (MF-1) and three leased Patented Mineral Claims (Mineral Survey numbers 6758, 6634 and 6640). The three leased Patented Mineral Claims carry a 4.5% Net Smelter royalty but overlie minor amounts of mineralization and insignificant royalty payments are anticipated when this area is eventually mined.

No resources listed, only proven and probable reserves.

In 2004, MTMI commenced the process of permitting the “M” Pit expansion by filing a major amendment to the Montana Tunnels Operating Permit #00113 to expand the open pit and process ores from the “M” Pit mine design. An updated Environmental Impact Statement was completed and Records of Decisions to mine and process the “M” Pit were finally received in November 2008, subject to the addition of approximately \$16 million to the current \$18 million of reclamation bonds pledged by MTMI with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (“MDEQ”). The reclamation bond can be in the form of cash, surety bond, letter of credit, company-owned land or a combination of any of these subject to the approval of the MDEQ.

The “M” Pit Mine Plan calls for an 18 to 24 month period of pit expansion development in which 53 million tons of waste rock will be removed to access the ore below the waste rock. The “M” Pit Mine Plan is contingent on the Company obtaining the capital required to begin the expansion development. The Company will seek to obtain funding from debt and the capital markets. If the Company is unable to secure acceptable terms from these markets the expansion development will begin only when the cash flow from the Golden Dream Mine (discussed below) can support the capital needs of the Plan.

Although we expect that some fringe ores will be encountered during the pit expansion, this ore will be stockpiled during the pit expansion phase. Only after primary ores are being mined from the pit on a continuous and sufficient basis to maintain continuous operation of the concentrator, will ore processing through the concentrator begin. It is planned that this will occur approximately 18 to 20 months after commencement of “M” Pit expansion development. Cash flow is expected to begin the month after the concentration mill is restarted.

Currently, MTMI has eight staff individuals working at the mine site conducting care and maintenance of the mine. This team also supports operations at the Golden Dream Mine (see discussion below). These individuals occupy the key positions in management, engineering, environmental, human resources and accounting. Upon financing, MTMI will quickly increase the number of full-time hourly employees to approximately 160 and 190 individuals. Being within commuting distance from Montana’s capital city – Helena – and the major mining communities of Butte and Whitehall should allow for a quick filling of these hourly positions. In August 2006, when MTMI re-commenced operations, it took approximately 4 weeks to hire 125 qualified mine equipment operators and mechanics. In August 2006, the unemployment rate in Montana was 3.3%. As of December 2011, unemployment in Montana was approximately 6.6%, according to the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The existing Montana Tunnels Mine mining equipment has been in use since the early-to-mid 1990s and, as such, now is prone to maintenance costs and associated downtime. We plan to use the existing mining fleet at Montana Tunnels Mine augmented with new equipment as it becomes available. The existing and new planned equipment are listed in the tables below:

Existing Equipment Description	Size	Quantity
Caterpillar 5230 Hydraulic Front Shovel	21 cubic yard	2

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Caterpillar 992 Loader	13.5 cubic yard	3
Caterpillar 785 Truck	150 ton	12
Caterpillar 777 Truck	85 ton	2
Caterpillar D9N Bulldozer	370 Horsepower	2
Ingersoll-Rand DN45E Drill	6.75 inch hole	3
Caterpillar 16-G Motor Grader	16 foot blade	2
Caterpillar 950 F11 Loader		1
Caterpillar 325B Excavator		1
Existing Montana Tunnels Mining Equipment		

New Equipment Description	Size	Quantity
Shovel – Terex, Komatsu, Caterpillar	20 cubic yard	2
Caterpillar 993K Loader	15 cubic yard	1
Caterpillar 785D Truck	150 ton	9
Caterpillar D10T Bulldozer		1
Caterpillar D9T Bulldozer		1
Caterpillar D25KS Drill		2
Caterpillar 16-M Motor Grader	10.1 foot blade base	2
Light Plant		4
Lube Truck		2
Stemming Truck		1
Caterpillar 777D/Water Truck		2
New Equipment planned for Montana Tunnels Mine “M” Pit expansion		

As described above under the beneficiation section, the existing Montana Tunnels Mine concentrating and processing facility equipment consists of a number of components used in the crushing, grinding, flotation and filtration of gold, zinc, silver, lead and copper ores. In April 2009, the MTMI concentrator was turned off in a systematic way over a period of three weeks to ensure that recommencement of the facility would be seamless. All components of the MTMI concentrating facility are intact and the only piece of equipment contemplated to be replaced is the zinc pressure filter. Replacement of this component will be carried out in conjunction with the restart of the MTMI concentrating facility.

The Montana Tunnels Mine operation has been through several phases of exploration, development and production since the mid-1980s. Through this quarter century of operational experience, our management team has acquired the skills and knowledge to accurately plan and project development and operations timelines and costs.

The operational and cost components with the greatest influence relate to: (i) grade of the ore; (ii) mill recoveries; (iii) development and mining costs; and (iv) smelting and outside treatment costs. The grade of Montana Tunnels Mine “M” Pit has been delineated to standards employing defined requirements as set by the mining industry.

Historical – 1988 through 2009 – Montana Tunnels Mine mill recoveries for each of the payable metals are compiled in the table below (mill recovery is a calculation showing the percentage of recovered metals by analyzing the grade of pre-processed rock (heads) and comparing that with the grade of the same post-processed rock (tails)):

Metal	Gold	Silver	Lead	Zinc
Mill Recovery	79.9%	73.7 %	86.0%	84.7%
Montana Tunnels Mine Historical Mill Recoveries (1988 through 2009)				

MTMI's engineering and management staff have projected development and operating costs combining a mix of the planned new equipment and existing equipment applying each particular piece of equipment's operating specifications.

Over the 20-plus years of operations at Montana Tunnels Mine, various smelting and outside treatment options have been explored and utilized. Because of its relative proximity and its smelter payment terms, the most appropriate smelter for Montana Tunnels' zinc and lead concentrates, found to date, is Teck Corp.'s Trail, B.C. Smelter. World benchmark smelter treatment charges are established annually between miners and smelters for both zinc and lead concentrates.

The ELKHORN project and the Golden Dream Mine

The Golden Dream Mine lies within the boundaries of EGI's Elkhorn Project approximately 35 road miles to the south-east of the Montana Tunnels Mine. The Elkhorn Project consists of a collection of patented and unpatented mineral claims totaling approximately 4,500 acres.

Similar to the area in which the Montana Tunnels Mine is located, the area in which the Golden Dream Mine is located was extensively explored and settled during the 1870s through the 1890s. The present ghost town of Elkhorn, which lays just outside the Elkhorn Project property boundaries, once boosted a population in excess of 2,000 people in the 1880s. The major operating mine during this period was the Elkhorn Mine, a silver-lead mine, but several smaller silver, gold and copper mines were also being worked in the area. By 1894, the town's population had diminished to 600 people and mining activity – due in large part to the collapse in silver prices – steadily declined through the 1890s.

During the early 1980s reconnaissance exploration started on the Elkhorn Project. Over the next decade extensive core drilling, analysis, planning and design work was carried out by Gold Fields Corp. (NYSE: GFI) and Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corp ("Santa Fe") on the Elkhorn Project. In 1997 Newmont Corp (NYSE: NEM) acquired Santa Fe thereby creating the opportunity for EGI to acquire the Elkhorn Project.

At the time EGI acquired the Elkhorn Project from Newmont in 1998, exploration work and reports completed by Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corporation had reported mineralized material containing 1.653 million ounces of gold located within four deposits on the Elkhorn Project – Carmody, Gold Hill, East Butte and Golden Dream. Currently, no proven reserve exists on any claim within Elkhorn Project and all work being carried out by the Company is exploratory in nature.

During EGI's ownership of the Elkhorn Project it has focused its ore delineation drilling, analysis, design, planning and permitting on the Golden Dream deposit. EGI staff engineers have outlined in an internal feasibility study of the Golden Dream deposit a probable underground mineral reserve of 1.17 million tons containing 258,000 ounces of gold and 8.3 million pounds of copper and designed a Mine Plan around this probable reserve as depicted below in computer-generated Mine Plan model.

Computerized schematic of the proposed Golden Dream Mine showing planned tunnels (green shaded thick bands) and actual drill holes.

The colored blocks represent estimated mineral deposits but do not represent actual location of grade minerals.

Unlike the Montana Tunnels Mine, the Golden Dream Mine is an underground mine with tunnels being approximately 14 feet high and 14 feet wide. The solid green bands in the above computer model represent the tunnels accessing the initial ore and the various other ore levels. It will be through these tunnels that the mined ore will be transported to the surface and then transported by haul trucks to the Montana Tunnels Mill Facility for processing (once the Montana Tunnels Mill Facility is up and running). We note that the colored blocks representing mineral deposits in the computer model above are only estimates, based on our exploratory information, and do not represent the actual location or grade of minerals expected to be found in this mine. Prior to the restart of the Montana Tunnels Mine Facility the ore may be shipped to other regional mills for processing.

Production mining is planned to be undertaken using two different methods – cut-and-fill and sub-level stopping. The cut-and-fill method is planned to be utilized on the upper levels of the Golden Dream Mine which are more oxidized or weathered.

Although the cut-and-fill method of mining is more expensive on a per ton basis, it is used in mining situations where waste rock, or country rock, around the ore to be mined is weaker and subject to falling in and diluting the ore. In the cut-and-fill mining method, ore is mined or “cut” along strike by driving a tunnel to remove the ore. This “cut” is then backfilled with cemented “fill” and another cut in the ore is driven alongside or above the cemented fill. The cemented backfill provides additional support to the country rock. Utilizing this mining method in the oxidized portions of the Golden Dream Mine should reduce dilution to the ore and provide a stable pillar that will not collapse or subside as the deeper sub-level areas are opened and mined.

As the mine reaches a depth below the first 150 feet of ore, the country rock turns from an oxidized, or weathered, material to a more solid, competent rock. At this point it is planned that production mining will move from the cut-and-fill method to a sub-level stopping method. In the sub-level mining method, two drifts are driven, one at the top and one at the bottom of a block of ore 45 to 60 feet thick. Holes can then be drilled between the two levels and loaded with explosives and the ore blasted out. The mined out areas remaining from this procedure would be backfilled with loose rock or cemented backfill, if needed, for ground support.

The broken ore from either method of mining would be planned to be loaded into underground haul trucks and transported to the surface where it will be transferred into 30 ton covered over-the-road haul trucks and transported to the Montana Tunnels Mill Facility for processing (once the Montana Tunnels Mill Facility is up and running). Prior to the restart of the Montana Tunnels Mine Facility the ore may be shipped to other regional mills for processing.

Whereas in an open-pit operation the general goal is to move material for the lowest cost per ton – a bulk mining exercise – the general goal in an underground operation is to move fewer tons of material with the highest grade – an ore control exercise. Using the geologic model determined by core drilling analysis, staff engineers and geologists completed a production model and associated financial pro-forma employing capital and operating costs, mill recoveries and outside smelting and refining charges.

The current Golden Dream Mine Plan extends only to a depth of approximately 850 feet below surface. Drill intercepts by the prior owners of the Elkhorn Project have intersected ore grade mineralization on the Golden Dream deposit to depths of 1,400 feet below surface. EGI has also completed drilling and analysis laterally along the Golden Dream Mine deposit mineralized structure with encouraging results.

In addition to the mineralization in and around the Golden Dream Mine deposit, EGI and the property's predecessors have completed drilling on the other mineralized deposits on the Elkhorn Project, namely Gold Hill, East Butte and Carmody. The current Elkhorn Project probable reserves are outlined in the table below:

Deposit	Classification	Tons	Gold oz/ton	Copper %	Gold Ounces
Golden Dream	Probable	1,171,000	0.221	0.406%	258,872
Gold Hill	Mineralized Material	-	-	Not Assayed	-
East Butte	Mineralized Material	-	-	Not Assayed	-
Carmody	Mineralized Material	-	-	Not Assayed	-
Sub-total		1,171,000			258,872

Reserve estimates include a 1% deletion of ore tons and a 10% dilution of zero valued tons.

Gold cut-off grade using \$850 per ounce of gold and \$2.50 per pound of copper was 0.125 ounces per ton.

Metallurgical Recovery:

Golden Dream Ores	Mill Recoveries Applied			
	Gold		Copper	
Oxide	91	%	0	%
Pyrrotite	84	%	95	%
Magnetite	91.5	%	65	%

Prices used in the Internal Feasibility study:

Gold US\$ 850.00 per ounce

Copper US\$ 2.50 per pound

The Golden Dream Mineral claim (US Mineral Survey #7176) is 100% owned by EGI with no royalties. Only the Golden Dream is considered a “reserve” (probable). The remaining deposits are classified as mineralized material or resources.

Golden Dream Project Underground Development

During the third quarter of 2011, EGI commenced development of the Golden Dream deposit. As of May 17, 2012, EGI has developed approximately 650 feet of 14’ X 14’ main underground access tunnel and 350 feet of 12’ X 12’ underground ore access tunnel to reach a specific level of the ore body. We are currently working on completing underground and surface water treatment and disposal infrastructure pursuant to our Operating Permit and, upon completion of this work and subject to financing we will recommence development of the next stage at the decline into the lower level ore zones.

Golden Dream Main Access Decline (September 2011) during the development stage

Company's Two-Boom Jumbo working in 6500 level ore access ramp at Golden Dream Deposit (November 2011) during the development stage

Trench being completed for Golden Dream water disposal (January 2012). During the development stage

Golden Dream Main Access Decline and Mine shop buildings in background

Golden Dream Mine plant and equipment.

The Golden Dream operation, which is fully permitted and bonded for mining operations of between 500 and 1,000 tons per day, commenced an exploration decline in July, 2011. The current operation consists of a Caterpillar 800 KW diesel power generator set (s/n DWB00131) which provides power to the underground and surface facilities. An electric 990 CFM EPE200 Compressor (s/n FF2606U06048) provides compressed air for drilling and other mine and surface functions (air pumps, cleaning drill holes, etc.). Fresh air is supplied via a 40 Horsepower electric fan.

The decline is supported by an Oldenburg Cannon diesel/electric two boom Jumbo Drill (s/n 202760) and two Load-Haul-Dumps (Wagner ST-3.5 s/n DAO4P0755 and Eimco 903 (4 yard) s/n 903-0364). Additional support for bolting and screening is supplied by a Minecat 100 LPC Tractor with mancarrier/loader (s/n 1F100E6201). A 26 ton Tamrock EDJ-426/30 underground Truck (s/n 1470) allows for material to be removed from the workings to the surface waste dump areas.

The surface is supported by a Caterpillar IT38 front-end loader with forks (s/n 7B500825) as well as any other required surface equipment (excavators, graders and plows) which is provided by the Montana Tunnels Mine operation.

Pursuant to the Operating Permit, water from the underground workings is treated for both nitrates – through a “component-constructed” bio-reactor – and for arsenic – through a Bayoxide E33 Media Arsenic Treatment Plant. Treated water discharging from these treatment centers is allowed to leach into the ground, pursuant to our permit, along leach lines.

The Golden Dream has back-up/emergency power supplied by a Caterpillar XQ225 Generator Set (s/n 8JJ00370), back-up/emergency compressed air supplied by a Sullair 375 CFM Compressor (s/n 004-135353). Jackleg drills can be placed into service if the Jumbo goes down for any length of time. All equipment is either owned outright by the Company or is being rented with a purchase option.

Compliance with Government and Environmental Regulation

The Company’s mining, processing operations and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment (federal regulator is the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) and state regulator is the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (“MDEQ”), exploration (BLM and MDEQ), mine safety, development and production (federal regulator is the Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”), exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health (MSHA), waste disposal (BLM and MDEQ), toxic substances, water rights (federal regulator is the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (“DNRC”), explosives (federal regulator is the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (“ATF”) and other matters. New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations or more stringent implementation of existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on the Company, increase costs, cause a reduction in levels of, or suspension of, production and/or delay or prevent the development of new mining properties.

The Company believes it is currently in compliance in all material respects with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. Such compliance requires significant expenditures and increases mine development and operating costs. Mining is subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of

waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration and production. Environmental liability may result from mining activities conducted by others prior to the Company's ownership of a property. To the extent the Company is subject to uninsured environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce the Company's otherwise available earnings and could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Should the Company be unable to fully fund the cost of remedying an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, the Company does not have coverage for certain environmental losses and other risks, including relating to nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism, radioactive material & nuclear energy liability, intellectual property rights, and liability involving asbestos, silica or similar compounds including mixed dust, as such coverage cannot be purchased at a commercially reasonable cost.

Licenses and Permits

The Company's operations require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. The Company believes it holds all material licenses and permits required under applicable laws and regulations and believes it is presently complying in all material respects with the terms of such licenses and permits. However, such licenses and permits are subject to change in various circumstances. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or operation of mining facilities and properties under exploration or development or to maintain continued operations that economically justify the cost.

Mine Safety and Health Administration Regulations

We consider health, safety and environmental stewardship to be a core value for the Company.

Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, issuers that are operators, or that have a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine in the United States are required to disclose in their periodic reports filed with the SEC information regarding specified health and safety violations, orders and citations, related assessments and legal actions, and mining-related fatalities. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, the Company reported no lost time accidents. During this same fiscal year the Company incurred nine MSHA citations, seven of which have been cleared. The remaining two citations are being contested. All of the citations are covered by Section 104 (a) of the Mine Safety Act.

Competition

Because the life of a mine is limited by its mineral reserves, the Company is continually seeking to replace and expand its reserves through the exploration of existing properties as well as through acquisitions of interests in new properties or of interests in companies which own such properties. The Company encounters competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties and with the engaging and maintaining of qualified industry experienced personnel. This competition may increase the cost of acquiring suitable properties and retaining qualified industry experienced personnel.

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, we had 18 full-time employees and two part-time employees, including our executive officers. We believe the relationship we have with our employees is good. In 2012 we anticipate the need to hire additional technical, mining and administrative personnel. Although demand for quality staff is high in the mining industry, we believe we will be able to fill these positions in a timely manner.

Financial Statements and “Going Concern” Opinion

The auditor’s report accompanying our audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, included in Item 9.01 of this Current Report, contained an explanation that our financial statements were prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern. The report cites the generation of significant losses from operations, an accumulated stockholders’ deficit, and a working capital deficit. Our ability to continue operating as a going concern will depend on our ability to derive sufficient funds from sales of equity and/or debt securities or our creation of a source of recurring revenue, to generate operating capital in excess of our required cash expenditures and, thereafter, to generate sufficient funds to allow us to effectuate our business plan. Further, to the extent that funds for our operations and business plan are required that exceed our gross revenues, our ability to continue operating as a going concern will also depend on our ability to obtain sufficient financing, whether in the form of debt or equity. We cannot provide any assurance that we will have sufficient sales or that sufficient financing will be available to us on terms or at times that we may require. Failure in any of these efforts may materially and adversely affect our ability to continue our operations or for you to receive any positive return on your investment in us.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

Montana Tunnels Mine, Jefferson City, Montana

The Montana Tunnels Mine is an open pit poly-metallic mine located about five miles west of Jefferson City, Montana and operated between 1987 and 2009. The mine is located in the historic “Wickes-Corbin” mining district in Section 8 of Township 7 North, Range 4 West, with approximate latitude of 46° 22’ and longitude 112° 8’. The administrative offices are located at 270 Montana Tunnels Road, Jefferson City, Montana. Electrical power to the mine site is supplied by Montana Power via overhead power lines. Typical power demand during planned operations is 10,000Kw.

The total land area controlled by the Montana Tunnels Mine is 9,293 acres consisting of 2,404 acres of wholly or partially owned Patented Mineral Claims², 45 acres of leased Patented Mineral Claims, 2,584 acres of fee land, and 4,260 acres of Unpatented Mineral Claims.

The area encompassed in MTMI’s M-Pit Permit Boundary and outlying facilities is 2,385 acres of which greater than 90% is privately owned by MTMI. Within this Permit Boundary 332 acres are designated for the M-Pit Mine open-pit area and perimeter of which greater than 99% is overlain by private property wholly owned by MTMI. Within the M-Pit Mine open-pit area lays one 0.3 acre Unpatented Mineral Claim (MF-1) and three leased Patented Mineral Claims (Mineral Survey numbers 6758, 6634 and 6640). The leases were entered into in March, 2004 requiring the Company to pay the annual real estate taxes; In addition, the Company is obligated to annual payments to the lessor. The lease has no expiration date as long as the lessor is not in default of the lease, which is the current status. The three leased Patented Mineral Claims carry a 4.5% Net Smelter royalty but overlies minor amounts of mineralization and insignificant royalty payments are anticipated when this area is eventually mined.

In October and November, 2008 MTMI was granted positive Records of Decisions by the lead government regulating agencies – the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (“MDEQ”) and the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) – approving a major amendment – the M-Pit Expansion Plan – to Operating Permit #00113, subject to the placement of a Reclamation Bond pursuant to the approved Mining and Reclamation Plan.

Mortgages on MTMI Property

A Mortgage, Security Agreement, Assignment of Leases and Rents, and Fixture Filing in favor of the administrative agent of certain Secured Lenders to EGLLC and MFPI has been executed and delivered by MTMI, as mortgagor for

the benefit of the Secured Lenders, recorded on February 22, 2010 in the official records of Jefferson County, Montana as documents numbered 236384 (mortgage) and 236385 (UCC filing).

² A Patented Mineral Claim is a claim on which a patent has been secured from the United States Government and exclusive title has passed to the claimant. It gives the owner title to the surface rights, locatable minerals and other resources. An Unpatented Mineral Claim is a parcel of Federal land on which the claimant is provided rights to locatable minerals but no land ownership rights are conveyed to the claimant.

Elkhorn Project – The Golden Dream Mine, Boulder, Montana

The Elkhorn Project consists of four known gold and gold-copper mineral deposits which we are planning to operate using underground mining methods. The property is located 22 miles southeast of Helena, Montana and occupies portions of Sections 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16 in Township 6 North, Range 3 West with approximate latitude of 45° 15' and longitude of 111° 55'. The administrative offices are located at 2725-A Elkhorn Road, Boulder, Montana. Electrical power to the mine is currently supplied via 800 Kw generator set.

The Elkhorn Project consists of 236 Unpatented Mineral Claims encompassing approximately 4,000 acres and 35 wholly or partially owned Patented Mineral Claims encompassing an additional 573 acres.

In 2007 EGI applied for a Mine Operating Permit to allow for the extraction of between 500 and 1,000 tons per day from an underground mine located on its 100% owned Golden Dream Mineral Claim (US Mineral Survey #7176). The Company's application sought a Mine Permit boundary consisting of 382.5 acres of Patented Mineral Claims surrounding the Golden Dream Claim. Approximately 40% of the Patented Mineral Claims contained within the Mine Permit boundary are subject to a Mining Lease Agreement with Mt. Heagan Development Inc. whereby EGI leases the Mineral Claims from Mt. Heagan subject to a "3% Net Return royalty from any ores, mineral or other products removed" from the Mineral Claims covered under the terms of the Agreement. EGI pays to Mt. Heagan an "advanced minimum royalty" of \$5,000 per month which is "creditable and recoupable" against any production royalty payments. The remaining 60% of the Patented Mineral Claims contained within the Mine Permit Boundary are 100% owned by EGI.

In July, 2008 the Company was granted an Operating Permit by the lead government regulating agency – the MDEQ – subject to the placement of a Reclamation Bond pursuant to the approved Mining and Reclamation Plan. In November 2011, upon EGI posting the necessary Reclamation Bond in the amount of \$591,474, the MDEQ approved the Golden Dream Operating Permit #00173.

Mortgages on EGI Property

A Mortgage, Security Agreement, Assignment of Leases and Rents, and Fixture Filing in favor of the administrative agent of certain Secured Lenders to EGLLC and MFPI has been executed and delivered by EGI, as mortgagor for the benefit of the Secured Lenders, recorded on May 29, 2009 in the official records of Jefferson County, Montana as documents numbered 233612 (mortgage) and 233614 (First Priority UCC filing).

In connection with the MPRPA and a related security agreement of the same date by and between EGI and BDH, a UCC-1 (#584640340) was filed with Montana Secretary of State on November 17, 2011 with BDH as the secured party. This UCC-1 covers certain of EGI's assets and property pursuant to the security agreement dated April 15, 2011.

Description of Corporate Offices

The Company's corporate offices are located at 1610 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400, Denver, Colorado 80202 in space provided by Black Diamond. The corporate offices are maintained by two of the Company's officers and accounting, finance and administrative support staff. Currently, the Company's cost for this office space is covered under its Management Services Agreement with Black Diamond pursuant to which it pays Black Diamond \$15,000 per month. See Executive Compensation – Management Services Agreement for additional information.

RISK FACTORS

Our business is to engage in exploration and production activities in the precious minerals mining industry, which is a highly speculative activity. An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should not invest in our securities if you cannot afford to lose your entire investment. In deciding whether you should invest in our securities, you should carefully consider the following information together with all of the other information contained in this Current Report. Any of the following risk factors can cause our business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations to suffer and you to lose all or part of your investment.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Estimates of mineralized material are based on interpretation and assumptions and may yield less mineral production under actual conditions than is currently estimated.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of mineralized material such as gold, zinc, lead, copper and silver, including many factors beyond our control and no assurance can be given that the recovery of mineralized material will be realized. In general, estimates of mineralized material are based upon a number of factors and assumptions made as of the date on which the estimates were determined, including:

§ geological and engineering estimates that have inherent uncertainties and the assumed effects of regulation by § governmental agencies;

§	the judgment of the engineers preparing the estimates;
§	estimates of future metals prices and operating costs;
§	the quality and quantity of available data;
§	the interpretation of that data; and

§ the accuracy of various mandated economic assumptions, all of which may vary considerably from actual results.

Until mineralized material is actually mined and processed, it must be considered an estimate only. These estimates are imprecise and depend on geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. We cannot assure you that these mineralized material estimates will be accurate or that this mineralized material can be mined or processed profitably. Any material changes in estimates of mineralized material will affect the economic viability of placing a property into production and such property's return on capital. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small scale metallurgical tests will be recovered at production scale.

We may have difficulty meeting our current and future capital requirements.

Our management and our board of directors monitor our overall costs and expenses and, if necessary, adjust our programs and planned expenditures in an attempt to ensure we have sufficient operating capital. We continue to evaluate our costs and planned expenditures for our on-going development and care and maintenance efforts at our mineral properties. We raised in excess of \$10 million during our 2011 fiscal year from that certain MPRPA dated as of April 15, 2011 between EGI, EGLLC and BDH, and increased our cash and cash equivalent assets by \$296,774. In February 2012, we raised an additional \$1.8 million in bridge financing. However, the continued development and care and maintenance of our mineral properties will require significant amounts of additional capital. As a result, we may need to explore raising additional capital during fiscal 2012 and beyond so that we can continue to fully fund our planned activities. Our ability to obtain this financing will depend upon, among other things, the price of gold and the industry's perception of its future price. The extraordinary conditions in the global financial and capital markets have currently limited the availability of this funding. Therefore, availability of funding is dependent largely upon factors outside of our control, and cannot be accurately predicted. If the disruptions in the global financial and capital markets continue, debt or equity financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. If we are unable to fund future operations by way of financing, including public or private offerings of equity or debt securities, our business, financial condition and exploration activities will be adversely impacted.

The Minerals Product Receivables Purchase Agreement (MPRPA) can result in limiting our ability to take advantage of increased gold prices while increasing our exposure to lower gold prices and may have a negative impact on our revenues if gold prices decline.

During 2011, the Company entered into an MPRPA with a related party to sell 80% of the first 41,700 ounces of gold produced from the Golden Dream Mine for an up-front payment of \$10,000,000. The agreement requires the Company sell 80% of the first 41,700 ounces of gold produced for \$500 per ounce, if any, to the related party. Additionally, the related party may purchase 6.5% of the ounces produced after the mine has produced in excess of 250,000 aggregate ounces for a purchase price of \$600 per ounce. The MPRPA transaction provided us with the capital to finance the beginning stages of the Golden Dream Mine. The impact of this transaction, however, could limit our ability to realize the full benefit of rising gold prices in the future. The future pricing mechanism of these agreements constitutes an embedded derivative, which is bifurcated and separately marked to estimated fair value at the end of each period. Changes to the fair value of embedded derivatives related to gold sales agreements are included in sales revenue in the determination of net income. To the extent final prices are higher or lower than what was recorded on a provisional basis, an increase or decrease to sales, respectively, is recorded each reporting period until the date of final pricing. Accordingly, in times of rising gold prices, our revenues benefit from higher prices received for contracts priced at current market rates and also from an increase related to the final pricing of provisionally priced sales pursuant to contracts entered into in prior years; in times of falling prices, the opposite occurs.

There can be no assurance that the Golden Dream Mine will reach production stages and may not be able to produce 41,700 ounces of gold in order to deliver 33,333 ounces of gold per the MPRPA to the related party. The related party shall have the right, upon written notice, at its option, to demand repayment of the upfront cash payment, without interest for any shortfall in delivered ounces.

The outstanding debt instruments of our largest shareholder (EGLLC) and its affiliate (MFPI) contains restrictive covenants relating to our operations.

Pursuant to secured mortgages encumbering all of the assets and property of EGI and MTMI, the secured lenders to our largest shareholder, EGLLC, and the secured lender to EGLLC's affiliate, MFPI, imposed restrictions as a condition to the additional \$1,000,000 bridge loan made in May 2009 (that was subsequently repaid) from the Secured Lenders to EGLLC and as an inducement for the Secured Lenders to stand still regarding an event of default on the part of EGLLC that affect our ability to incur additional debt. Further, the Tri-Party Agreement by and among EGLLC, the Secured Lenders and the Company requires us to comply with various financial covenants set forth in the mortgages encumbering all of the assets and property of EGI and MTMI. A breach of the covenants could result in an acceleration of the debt obligations of EGLLC and MFPI and if a waiver or modification is not agreed upon with the Secured Lenders, our ability to continue as a going concern would be affected and the Secured Lenders would be able to foreclose on the assets and property of EGI and MTMI as provided for in the loan reinstatement and modification agreement by and among EGLLC and the Secured Lenders.

The volatility of the price of gold, zinc, lead, copper or silver could adversely affect our future operations and, if warranted, our ability to develop our properties.

The potential for profitability of our operations, the value of our properties and our ability to raise funding to conduct continued exploration and development, if warranted, are directly related to the market prices of gold, zinc, lead, copper, silver and other precious metals. The prices of such metals fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including interest rates, expectations for inflation, speculation, currency values (in particular the strength of the U.S. dollar), global and regional demand, political and economic conditions and production costs in major metal producing regions of the world. The price of gold may also have a significant influence on the market price of our common stock and the value of our properties. Our decision to put a mine into production and to commit the funds necessary for that purpose must be made long before the first revenue from production would be received. A decrease in the prices of gold, zinc, lead, copper or silver may prevent our property from being economically mined or result in the write-off of assets whose value is impaired as a result of lower gold, zinc, lead, copper or silver prices. The prices of gold, zinc, lead, copper and silver is affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including inflation, fluctuation of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional demand, the sale of gold, zinc, lead, copper and silver by central banks, and the political and economic conditions of major gold and silver producing countries throughout the world.

The volatility in gold, silver and copper prices is illustrated by the following table, which sets forth for each of the past five calendar years, the average annual market prices in U.S. dollars per ounce of gold and silver, based on the daily London P.M. fixing, and per ounce of copper, based on the Mundi Index:

Mineral	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gold	\$695.39	\$871.96	\$972.35	\$1,224.52	\$1,571.52
Silver	\$13.41	\$15.00	\$14.69	\$20.20	\$35.26
Copper	\$3.23	\$3.16	\$2.34	\$3.42	\$4.00

The volatility of mineral prices represents a substantial risk which no amount of planning or technical expertise can fully eliminate. In the event gold prices decline or remain low for prolonged periods of time, we might be unable to develop our properties, which may adversely affect our results of operations, financial performance and cash flows

The nature of mineral exploration and production activities involves a high degree of risk and the possibility of uninsured losses.

Exploration for and the production of minerals is highly speculative and involves greater risk than many other businesses. Many exploration programs do not result in the discovery of mineralization, and any mineralization discovered may not be of sufficient quantity or quality to be profitably mined. Our operations are, and any future

development or mining operations we may conduct will be, subject to all of the operating hazards and risks normally incident to exploring for and development of mineral properties, such as, but not limited to:

§	Economically insufficient mineralized material;
§	Fluctuation in production costs that make mining uneconomical;
§	§ Labor disputes;
§	Unanticipated variations in grade and other geologic problems;
	§ Environmental hazards;
	§ Water conditions;
§	Difficult surface or underground conditions;

	§	Industrial accidents;
§		Metallurgic and other processing problems;
§		Mechanical and equipment performance problems;
	§	Failure of pit walls or dams;
	§	Unusual or unexpected rock formations;
§		Personal injury, fire, flooding, cave-ins and landslides; and
§		Decrease in the value of mineralized material due to lower gold, zinc, lead, copper or silver prices.

Any of these risks can materially and adversely affect, among other things, the development of properties, production quantities and rates, costs and expenditures, potential revenues and production dates. We currently have limited insurance to guard against some of these risks. If we determine that capitalized costs associated with any of our mineral interests are not likely to be recovered, we would incur a write down of our investment in these interests. All of these factors may result in losses in relation to amounts spent which are not recoverable, or result in additional expenses.

Difficult conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally may materially adversely affect our business and results of operations, and we do not expect these conditions to improve in the near future.

Our results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the domestic capital markets and the economy generally. The stress experienced by domestic capital markets that began in the second half of 2007 has continued and substantially increased into the present. Recently, concerns over inflation, energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market and a declining real estate market in the U.S. have contributed to increased volatility and diminished expectation for the economy and the markets going forward. These factors, combined with volatile oil and gas prices, declining business and consumer confidence and increased unemployment, have precipitated an economic slowdown and fears of a continued recession. In addition, the fixed-income markets are experiencing a period of extreme volatility which has negatively impacted market liquidity conditions.

Initially, the concerns on the part of market participants were focused on the subprime segment of the mortgage-backed securities market. However, these concerns have since expanded to include a broad range of mortgage and asset-backed and other fixed income securities, including those rated investment grade, the U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally and a wide range of financial institutions and markets, asset classes and sectors. As a result, capital markets have experienced decreased liquidity, increased price volatility, credit downgrade events, and increased probabilities of default. These events and the continuing market upheavals may have an adverse effect on us because our liquidity and ability to fund our capital expenditures is dependent in part upon our access to the private and public capital markets. In addition, in the event of extreme prolonged market events, such as the global credit crisis, we could incur significant losses. Even in the absence of a market downturn, we are exposed to substantial risk of loss due to market volatility. The forgoing factors may have a negative impact on the value of our company, our assets, and our common stock resulting in illiquidity of our shares and potentially a total loss to our shareholders and a failure of our business.

Failure to extend the life of the Montana Tunnels Mine or Golden Dream Mine would significantly reduce our gold production.

Although our Montana Tunnels Mine has been in production from 1987 through 2008 the mine is currently on care and maintenance waiting financing to recommence production. During its productive period the Montana Tunnels Mine produced in excess of 1.7 million ounces of gold. As of December 2011, we declared a proven reserve of approximately 375,000 ounces of gold and a probable reserve of 130,000 ounces of gold remaining at the Montana Tunnels Mine and probable reserves of 260,000 ounces of gold at the Golden Dream Mine recoverable by open pit or underground mining methods. Development of these reserves is dependent upon financing at reasonable terms and a sufficient gold price to provide a reasonable return on investment. The ultimate success of both mines depends largely on our ability to raise the necessary capital to recommence mining activities on the current mine lives (9 years for Montana Tunnels Mine and 5 years for Golden Dream Mine) and, in due course, expand the mine lives of both operations.

Title to our properties may be challenged or defective.

Our planned future operations, including our activities at the Golden Dream Mine and Montana Tunnels Mine projects and other exploration activities, may require amendments to our currently approved permits from various governmental authorities. Our operations are and will continue to be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, mineral exploration, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety, mining royalties and other matters. There can be no assurance that we will be able to acquire all required licenses, permits, amendments or property rights on reasonable terms or in a timely manner, or at all, and that such terms will not be adversely changed, that required extensions will be granted, or that the issuance of such licenses, permits or property rights will not be challenged by third parties.

We attempt to confirm the validity of our rights of title to, or contract rights with respect to, each mineral property in which we have a material interest. However, we cannot guarantee that title to our properties will not be challenged. Our mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, interests or native land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects. There may be valid challenges to the title of any of the claims comprising our mineral properties that, if successful, could impair possible development and/or operations with respect to such properties in the future. Challenges to permits or property rights, whether successful or unsuccessful; changes to the terms of permits or property rights; or a failure to comply with the terms of any permits or property rights that have been obtained, could have a material adverse effect on our business by delaying or preventing or making continued operations economically unfeasible.

A title defect could result in EGI or MTMI losing all or a portion of its right, title, and interest in and to the properties to which the title defect relates. Title insurance generally is not available, and our ability to ensure that we have obtained secure title to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. In addition,

we may be unable to operate our properties as permitted or to enforce our rights with respect to our properties. We regularly monitor the official land records in the counties in which our mineral properties lie to determine if there are annotations indicating the existence of a legal challenge against the validity of any of our concessions. As of December 31, 2011, there were no such annotations, nor are we aware of any challenges from the government or from third parties.

We are subject to complex environmental and other regulatory risks, which could expose us to significant liability and delay, and potentially the suspension or termination of our development efforts.

Compliance with environmental quality requirements and reclamation laws imposed by federal, state, provincial, and local governmental authorities may:

	§	require significant capital outlays;
§		materially affect the economics of a given property;
§		cause material changes or delays in our intended activities; and
	§	expose us to lawsuits.

These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Applicable authorities may require us to prepare and present data pertaining to the effect or impact that any proposed exploration for or production of minerals may have upon the environment. The requirements imposed by any such authorities may be costly, time consuming, and may delay operations. Future legislation and regulations designed to protect the environment, as well as future interpretations of existing laws and regulations, may require substantial increases in equipment and operating costs and delays, interruptions, or a termination of operations. We cannot accurately predict or estimate the impact of any such future laws or regulations, or future interpretations of existing laws and regulations, on our operations.

Historic mining activities have occurred on certain of our properties. If such historic activities have resulted in releases or threatened releases of regulated substances to the environment, potential for liability may exist under federal or state remediation statutes. Such liability would include remediating any damage that we may have caused, including costs for removing or remediating the release and damage to natural resources, including ground water, as well as the payment of fines and penalties. Except as discussed in our periodic filings with the SEC, we are not aware of any such claims under these statutes at this time, and cannot predict whether any such claims will be asserted in the future.

We may produce air emissions and pollutions that could fall under the jurisdiction of U.S. federal laws.

Under the U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, mining companies may incur costs for generating, transporting, treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste, as well as for closure and post-closure maintenance once they have completed mining activities on a property. Our mining operations may produce air emissions, including fugitive dust and other air pollutants, from stationary equipment, storage facilities, and the use of mobile sources such as trucks and heavy construction equipment which are subject to review, monitoring and/or control requirements under the Federal Clean Air Act and state air quality laws. Permitting rules may impose limitations on our production levels or create additional capital expenditures in order to comply with the rules.

Legislation has been proposed that would significantly affect the mining industry.

Periodically, members of the U.S. Congress have introduced bills which would supplant or alter the provisions of the General Mining Law of 1872, which governs the unpatented claims that we control with respect to our U.S. properties. One such amendment has become law and has imposed a moratorium on the patenting of mining claims, which reduced the security of title provided by unpatented claims such as those on our U.S. properties. If additional legislation is enacted, it could substantially increase the cost of holding unpatented mining claims by requiring payment of royalties, and could significantly impair our ability to develop mineral estimates on unpatented mining claims. Such bills have proposed, among other things, to make permanent the patent moratorium, to impose a federal royalty on production from unpatented mining claims and to declare certain lands as unsuitable for mining. Although

it is impossible to predict at this time what royalties may be imposed in the future, the imposition of such royalties could adversely affect the potential for development of such mining claims, and the economics of existing operating mines on federal unpatented mining claims. Passage of such legislation could adversely affect our business.

Our operations are subject to permitting requirements which could require us to delay, suspend or terminate our operations on our mining properties.

Our operations, including ongoing exploration drilling programs, require permits from the state and federal governments, including permits for the use of water and for drilling wells for water. We may be unable to obtain these permits in a timely manner, on reasonable terms or on terms that provide us sufficient resources to develop our properties, or at all. Even if we are able to obtain such permits, the time required by the permitting process can be significant. If we cannot obtain or maintain the necessary permits, or if there is a delay in receiving these permits, our timetable and business plan for exploration of our properties will be adversely affected, which may in turn adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We may face a shortage of water.

Water is essential in all phases of the exploration, development and operation of mineral properties. With the nature of our operations, water is used in such processes as exploration, drilling, testing, dust suppression, milling and tailings disposal. Although currently both of our contemplated operations have adequate water supplies under permit for use in the operations, the lack of available water and the cost of acquisition may make an otherwise viable project economically impossible to complete.

Global climate change is an international concern, and could impact our ability to conduct future operations.

Global climate change is an international issue and receives an enormous amount of publicity. We would expect that the imposition of international treaties or federal, state or local laws or regulations pertaining to mandatory reductions in energy consumption or emissions of greenhouse gasses could affect the feasibility of our mining projects and increase our operating costs.

Because access to the mineral property may be restricted by inclement weather or other hazards, we may be delayed in our development efforts.

We are subject to risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, the encountering of unusual or unexpected geological formations, cave-ins, flooding, earthquakes and periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions. As a result, access to our mineral properties may be restricted during parts of the year. The properties are in a mountainous area in the Jefferson County and Broadwater County, Montana which is accessible by county roads, BLM roads, and private roads. Although these roads have been used for exploration, forestry and mining operations in the past, they are best traveled by four-wheel drive vehicles from spring to the beginning of winter. During the winter months, heavy snowfall can make it difficult to undertake work programs. We do not currently plan exploration drilling operations in the winter months. Frequent inclement weather in the winter months can make development and mining activities difficult for short periods of time.

We may face a shortage of supplies, equipment and materials.

The mineral industry has experienced from time to time shortages of certain supplies, equipment and materials necessary in the exploration, evaluation, development and production of mineral deposits. The prices at which such supplies and materials are available have also greatly increased. Our planned operations could be subject to delays due to such shortages and further price escalations could increase our costs for such supplies, equipment and materials.

Our experience and that of others in the industry is that suppliers are often unable to meet contractual obligations for supplies, equipment, materials, and services, and that alternate sources of supply do not exist.

The market for obtaining desirable properties, investment capital, and outside engineers and consultants is highly competitive.

Presently, we employ a limited number of full-time employees, utilize outside consultants, and in large part rely on the personal efforts of our officers and directors. Our success will depend, in part, upon the ability to attract and retain qualified outside engineers and other professionals to develop and operate our mineral properties, in addition to obtaining investment capital to conduct our mining operations. We believe that we will be able to attract competent employees and consultants, but no assurance can be given that we will be successful in this regard as competition for these professionals is highly competitive. If we are unable to engage and retain the necessary personnel, our business would be materially and adversely affected.

We depend upon a limited number of personnel and the loss of any of these individuals could adversely affect our business.

If any of our current executive employees were to die, become disabled or leave our company, we would be forced to identify and retain individuals to replace them. Messrs. Patrick W.M Imeson, Robert Trenaman, Eric Altman and Timothy Smith are our critical employees at this time. In addition to the executives, our company relies heavily on a several staff people that have extensive knowledge of our properties and mine plans. There is no assurance that we can find suitable individuals to replace them or to add to our employee base if that becomes necessary. We are entirely dependent on these individuals as our critical personnel at this time. We have no life insurance on any of our employees, and we may be unable to hire a suitable replacement for them on favorable terms, should that become necessary.

Some of our directors may have conflicts of interest as a result of their involvement with other natural resource companies or with equity, preferred equity, or lost positions in the company.

Through their holdings in BDH, Patrick Imeson, Michael Feinberg and Eric Altman have an interest in a privately held limited liability company that has an interest in a mine exploration project in Paraguay that could present conflicts of interest with their roles at the Company. These associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time.

In the event that any such conflict of interest arises, a director who has such a conflict is required to disclose the conflict to the board of directors of the company in question and to abstain from voting for or against approval of any matter in which such director may have a conflict. In appropriate cases, we will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which any director or member of management may have a conflict. The Company does not have an agreement with its officers and directors stipulating that conflicts will be resolved in the Company's favor.

We have incurred substantial losses since our inception and may never be profitable.

We have accumulated substantial losses, and we have very limited revenue from operations since the previous owners of Montana Tunnels Mine shut down the mill in 2009. During the fiscal years ended 2011 and 2010, we have reported net losses of approximately \$30 million and \$10 million, respectively. We had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$71 million and an accumulated stockholders' deficit of \$59 million as of December 31, 2011. We expect to continue to incur losses unless and until we generate sufficient revenue from production to fund continuing operations including exploration and development costs. There is no assurance we will be profitable for any quarterly or annual period. Our failure to report profits may adversely affect the price of our common stock and you may lose

all or part of your investment.

Except for the MPRPA (discussed below), we currently have not entered into forward sales, commodity, derivatives or hedging arrangements with respect to our gold production and as a result we are exposed to the impact of any significant decrease in the gold, zinc, lead, copper and silver prices.

We expect to sell the gold, zinc, lead, copper and silver we expect to be producing at prevailing market prices. Currently, we have not entered into forward sales, commodity, derivative or hedging arrangements to establish a price in advance for the sale of future production, although we may do so in the future. As a result, we may realize the benefit of any short-term increase in the gold price, but we are not protected against decreases in gold, zinc, lead, copper and silver prices, and if gold, zinc, lead, copper and silver prices decrease significantly, our expected future revenues may be materially adversely affected.

If we are unable to achieve mineral production levels anticipated from our Montana Tunnels Project and Elkhorn Goldfields Project, our financial condition and results of operation will be adversely affected.

We are proceeding with the development of the Montana Tunnels open-pit mine expansion and the development of the Golden Dream underground mine based on estimates of mineralized material identified in our drilling programs and estimates of mineral recovery based on, in the case of Montana Tunnels, historical operating results and, in the case of the Golden Dream Mine, test work developed during our internal feasibility studies. However, risks related to metallurgy are inherent when working with extractable minerals. Sales of minerals, if any, that we realize from future mining activity will be less than anticipated if the mined material does not contain the concentration of minerals predicted by our geological exploration. This risk may be increased since we have not sought or obtained a feasibility study or reserve report with regard to any of our properties. If sales of our minerals are less than anticipated, we may not be able to recover our investment in our property and our operations may be adversely affected. Our inability to realize production based on quarterly or annual projections may adversely affect the price of our common stock and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Our existing planned production is limited to two properties and our ability to become and remain profitable over the long term will depend on our ability to identify, explore and develop additional properties.

Gold, zinc, lead, copper and silver properties are wasting assets. They eventually become depleted or uneconomical to continue mining. Under our current production plan and design at our open pit Montana Tunnels Mine, there are approximately eight years of commercial production from operations commencement. Accordingly, our ability to become and remain profitable over the long term depends on our ability to finalize the design, permit, development and profitable extraction and recovery of mineral resources beyond the current planned nine year mine life for the Montana Tunnels Mine. At the Golden Dream Mine our current permitted production plan encompasses approximately five years of commercial production from operations commencement. As with the Montana Tunnels Mine our ability to become and remain profitable over the long term depends on our ability to finalize the design, permit, development and profitable extraction and recovery of mineral resources beyond the current five year mine life. If our ability to expand the operations beyond their current planned mined lives doesn't occur we may seek to acquire other precious and base metals properties beyond our current properties. The acquisition of precious and base metals properties and their exploration and development are subject to intense competition. Companies with greater financial resources, larger staff, more experience and more equipment for exploration and development may be in a better position than us to compete for such mineral properties. If we are unable to find, develop, and economically mine new properties, we most likely will not be profitable on a long term basis and the price of our common stock may suffer.

Since we have a very limited operating history, investors have little basis to evaluate our ability to operate.

Our activities to date have been focused on raising financing, exploring our properties and preparing those properties for production. Although our mine and concentrating facilities at the Montana Tunnels operation have operated from 1987 through to 2009, these operations were carried out under different ownership and, as a consequence we face all of the risks commonly encountered by other businesses that lack an established operating history, including the need for additional capital and personnel, and intense competition. There is no assurance that our business plan will be successful.

The construction of our mines and optimization and continued operation of our mills are subject to all of the risks inherent in construction, start-up and operations.

These risks include potential delays, cost overruns, shortages of material or labor, construction defects, breakdowns and injuries to persons and property. We expect to engage self-employed personnel, subcontractors and material suppliers in connection with the construction and development of the Montana Tunnels Mine and Golden Dream Mine projects. While we anticipate taking all measures which we deem reasonable and prudent in connection with construction of the mines and the operation of the mills, there is no assurance that the risks described above will not cause delays or cost overruns in connection with such construction or operation. Any delays would postpone our anticipated receipt of revenue and adversely affect our operations, which in turn may adversely affect the price of our stock.

Our operations are subject to permitting requirements which could require us to delay, suspend or terminate our operations.

Our operations require permits from the State of Montana and the U.S. federal government. If we cannot obtain or maintain the necessary permits, or if there is a delay in receiving future permits, our timetable and business plan will be adversely affected.

We do not insure against all of the risks to which we may be subject in our operations.

While we currently maintain insurance against general commercial liability claims and the physical assets at our projects, we do not maintain insurance to cover all of the potential risks associated with our operations. We might be subject to liability for environmental, pollution or other hazards associated with mineral exploration and development, which risks may not be insured against, which may exceed the limits of our insurance coverage, or which we may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. We may also not be insured against interruptions to our operations. Losses from these or other events may cause us to incur significant costs which could materially adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to fund activities on our property. A significant loss could force us to reduce or terminate our operations.

We may require significant additional capital to fund our business plan.

We will be required to expend significant funds to determine if proven and probable mineral reserves exist at some of our properties, to continue exploration and if warranted, develop our existing properties and to identify and acquire

additional properties to diversify our property portfolio. There can be no assurance that any of the development properties we now hold, or which we may acquire, will contain a commercial ore reserve, and therefore, no assurance that we will ever generate a positive cash flow from the sale of production on such properties. In addition, once we decide to place a property into production, risks still exist that the amount and grade of the reserves may be significantly less than predicted. We have spent and will be required to continue to expend significant amounts of capital for drilling, geological and geochemical analysis, assaying and feasibility studies with regard to the results of our exploration. We may not benefit from these investments if we are unable to identify commercially exploitable mineralized material. If we do locate commercially mineable material or decide to put additional properties into production, we may be required to upgrade our milling facility at the Montana Tunnels Mill Complex or construct new milling facilities.

Our ability to obtain necessary funding for these purposes, in turn, depends upon a number of factors, including the status of the national and worldwide economy and the prices of gold and other precious and base metals. Capital markets worldwide have been adversely affected by substantial losses by financial institutions, in turn caused by investments in asset-backed securities. We may not be successful in obtaining the required financing, or if we can obtain such financing, such financing may not be on terms that are favorable to us. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further mining operations or exploration and development and the possible partial or total loss of our potential interest in our properties.

We have significant obligations at the Montana Tunnels Mine, which may adversely impact liquidity.

Our Montana Tunnels Mine in Montana operates under a number of permits issued by local, state and federal agencies. Those agencies require us to post a total of \$33.6 million in reclamation bonds in order to commence development of our “M” Pit expansion. We have partially collateralized the surety bonds at the Montana Tunnels Mine with \$16 million in cash and reclamation bonds, \$3.6 million in a security interest in real property mineral interests. In addition, the Golden Dream Mine has provided the regulatory agencies \$604,021 in cash for its reclamation obligations pursuant to our operating and exploration permits.

Our operating costs could be adversely affected by inflationary pressures especially to labor and fuel costs.

The global economy is currently in a period of high commodity prices and as a result the mining industry is attempting to increase production. This has caused significant upward price pressures in the operating costs of mining companies especially in the area of skilled labor. The skilled labor needed by the mining industry is in tight supply and its cost is increasing. Many of our competitors have lower costs and their mines are located in better locations that may give them a competitive advantage in employee hiring and retention.

The cost of fuel to run machinery and generate electricity is closely correlated to the price of oil and energy. Over the past two years the price of oil has risen significantly and has increased the operating cost of mines dependent on fuel to run their business. Continued upward price pressures in our operating costs may cause us to generate significantly less operating cash flows than expected which would have an adverse impact to our business.

Our continuing reclamation obligations at the Montana Tunnels Mine and our other properties could require significant additional expenditures.

We are responsible for the reclamation obligations related to disturbances located on all of our mineral properties. We have posted bonds in the amount of the estimated reclamation obligation at the properties. The reclamation bond amount is an estimation based upon mine closure plans which have been designed by our employees and consultants and submitted to, and approved by, the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (“MDEQ”). Every five years the regulatory authorities review the reclamation plans and apply new costs based upon inflation rates and updated rates and costs for reclamation activities. There is a risk that we will be unable to fund these additional bonding requirements, and further that increase reclamation and bonding requirements may increase to such a degree that it would not be commercially reasonable to continue exploration activities, which may adversely affect our results of operations, financial performance and cash flows.

We will continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future.

Prior to completion of the development and pre-production stage, we anticipate that we will incur increased operating expenses without realizing any revenues. We expect to incur continuing and significant losses until such time as we achieve commercial production from our mining operations on our mineral claims. As a result of continuing losses, we may exhaust all of our resources and be unable to complete development of our planned mining operations. Our accumulated deficit will continue to increase as we continue to incur losses. We may not be able to generate profits or continue operations if we are unable to generate significant revenues from future mining of the mineral claims and our business will most likely fail.

We will exhaust our current cash balances if we do not raise additional capital.

The Company had \$358,125 of Cash and Cash Equivalents as of December 31, 2011 and \$99,362 as of March 31, 2012. The monthly care and maintenance “burn rate” is approximately \$300,000 which includes primarily salaries, utilities, and equipment leases. In February of 2012, prior to the closing of the Merger, EGI completed a bridge financing, wherein it sold an aggregate of \$1,800,000 in principal amount of its 12% unsecured convertible Bridge Notes to two accredited investors, one of whom is an affiliate of the Company. EGI sold an additional \$100,000 of these bridge notes in April 2012 and we sold \$150,000 of our shares and warrants in May 2012. We will continue to pursue additional capital in the short term related to the \$7.5 million private placement offering discussed below. Without additional capital the company will exhaust its cash resources in June of 2012.

We have a going concern opinion from our auditors, indicating the possibility that we may not be able to continue to operate.

At December 31, 2011, the Company has not generated any revenues to fund operations. The continuation as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to meet financial requirements for mine development and raise additional capital, which will likely involve the issuance of debt and/or equity securities. These factors raise substantial doubt as to the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to raise additional capital and continue as a going concern our stockholders may lose their entire investment in us.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

There currently is no public market for our Common Stock. Failure to develop or maintain a trading market could negatively affect the value of our Common Stock and make it difficult or impossible for you to sell your shares.

There is currently no public market for shares of our Common Stock and one may never develop. Our Common Stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board operated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The OTC Bulletin Board is a thinly traded market and lacks the liquidity of certain other public markets with which some investors may have more experience. We may not ever be able to satisfy the listing requirements for our Common Stock to be listed on an exchange, which are often a more widely-traded and liquid market. Some, but not all, of the factors which may delay or prevent the listing of our Common Stock on a more widely-traded and liquid market include the following: our stockholders’ equity may be insufficient; the market value of our outstanding securities may be too low; our net income from operations may be too low; our Common Stock may not be sufficiently widely held; we may not be able to secure market makers for our Common Stock; and we may fail to meet the rules and requirements mandated by the several exchanges and markets to have our Common Stock listed. The last trade of our Common Stock was on May 30, 2012 at price of \$1.70 per share.

We cannot assure you that the Common Stock will become liquid or that it will be listed on a securities exchange.

Until our Common Stock is listed on a national securities exchange such as the New York Stock Exchange or the Nasdaq Stock Market, we expect our Common Stock to remain eligible for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board, or on another over-the-counter quotation system such as OTC Markets, Inc. In those venues, however, an investor may find it difficult to obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our Common Stock. In addition, if we fail to meet the criteria set forth in SEC regulations, various requirements would be imposed by law on broker-dealers who sell our securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. Consequently, such regulations may deter broker-dealers from recommending or selling our Common Stock, which may further affect the liquidity of the Common Stock. This would also make it more difficult for us to raise capital.

Our Common Stock is subject to the “Penny Stock” rules of the SEC and the trading market in the securities is limited, which makes transactions in the stock cumbersome and may reduce the value of an investment in the stock.

The SEC has adopted Rule 15c-9 which establishes the definition of a “penny stock,” for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require:

- that a broker or dealer approve a person’s account for transactions in penny stocks; and

the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person’s account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must:

- obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and

make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form sets forth:

- the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and

- that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the “penny stock” rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of common stock and cause a decline in the market value of stock.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

Our common stock is controlled by one shareholder.

EGLLC beneficially owns approximately 88.2% of our capital stock, on a fully diluted basis. Such concentrated control of the Company may adversely affect the price of our Common Stock. Investors who acquire Common Stock may have no effective voice in the management of the Company. Sales by this stockholder, along with any other market transactions, could affect the market price of the Common Stock. In addition, the Pubco Holders of our free trading shares of Common Stock immediately prior to the Merger, the Public Float Shares, entered into lock-up agreements with ESRI whereby the Pubco Holders agreed that forty percent (40%) of their Public Float Shares may not be sold for a period of twelve (12) months following the Merger closing date. These lock ups may also adversely affect the price of our Common Stock

The price of our Common Stock may become volatile, which could lead to losses by investors and costly securities litigation.

The trading price of our Common Stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate in response to factors such as:

- actual or anticipated variations in our operating results;
- announcements of developments by us or our competitors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- adoption of new accounting standards affecting our Company's industry;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- sales of our Common Stock or other securities in the open market; and
- other events or factors, many of which are beyond our control.

The stock market is subject to significant price and volume fluctuations. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been initiated against the company. Litigation initiated against us, whether or not successful, could result in substantial costs and diversion of our management's attention and resources, which could harm our business and financial condition.

Compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley may result in our inability to achieve profitability.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 was enacted to increase corporate responsibility and accountability, to provide for enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties relating to publicly-traded companies, and to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures pursuant to U.S. federal securities laws. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act generally applies to all companies that file or are required to file periodic reports with the SEC, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Upon becoming a publicly reporting company, we are

required to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and its costs to remain in compliance with the federal securities regulations. The enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act has resulted in a series of rules and regulations by the SEC that increase responsibilities and liabilities of directors and executive officers. The perceived increased personal risk associated with these recent changes may make it more costly to attract or may deter qualified individuals from accepting these roles. If we are unable to attract and retain qualified officers, directors and board committee members, which are required pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we may not be able to provide effective management or comply with federal law. Additionally, significant costs incurred as a result of being a public company could divert the use of finances from our operations resulting in our inability to achieve profitability.

We are required to annually evaluate our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and any adverse results from such evaluation could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

Under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we are additionally required to furnish a report by our management on internal control over financial reporting. Such a report must contain, among other matters, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, including a statement as to whether or not our internal control over financial reporting is effective. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified by our management. In addition, our evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal controls will be subject to an annual audit by our independent registered public accounting firm and there is no assurance that they will agree with our assessment. If we are unable to maintain and to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if we disclose material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, or if our independent registered public accounting firm does not agree with our assessment, investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could have a material adverse effect on our stock price. Furthermore, if our efforts to comply with new or changed laws, regulations, and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to practice, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us and our business may be harmed.

Compliance with U.S. securities laws, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, will be costly and time-consuming.

After completion of the Merger, we will continue as a reporting company under U.S. securities laws, and we will be obliged to comply with the provisions of applicable U.S. laws and regulations, including the Securities Act, the Exchange Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related rules of the SEC, and the rules and regulations of the relevant U.S. market. Preparing and filing annual and quarterly reports and other information with the SEC, furnishing audited reports to stockholders and other compliance with these rules and regulations will involve a material increase in regulatory, legal and accounting expenses and the attention of management, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to comply with the applicable regulations in a timely manner, if at all.

We expect to be engaging in the near future in capital raising efforts to raise working capital for our two ongoing mining projects, although there can be no assurances that we will be successful in these efforts. A portion of the proceeds of these offerings will be used to absorb the additional costs associated with being a public reporting company.

We do not anticipate dividends to be paid on our Common Stock, and investors may lose the entire amount of their investment.

Cash dividends have never been declared or paid on the Common Stock, and we do not anticipate such a declaration or payment for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, in accordance with the terms of our outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, we cannot pay dividends on the Common Stock so long as the Series A Preferred remains outstanding. We expect to use future earnings, if any, to fund business growth and pay our obligations under our Series A Preferred Stock. Therefore, stockholders will not receive any funds absent a sale of their shares. We cannot assure stockholders of a positive return on their investment when they sell their shares, nor can we assure that stockholders will not lose the entire amount of their investment.

If securities analysts do not initiate coverage or continue to cover our Common Stock or publish unfavorable research or reports about our business, this may have a negative impact on the market price of our Common Stock.

The trading market for the Common Stock will depend on the research and reports that securities analysts publish about our business and the Company. We do not have any control over these analysts. There is no guarantee that securities analysts will cover the Common Stock. If securities analysts do not cover the Common Stock, the lack of research coverage may adversely affect its market price. If we are covered by securities analysts, and our stock is the subject of an unfavorable report, our stock price and trading volume would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases to cover the Company or fails to publish regular reports on the Company, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

State Blue Sky registration: potential limitations on resale of the shares.

The holders of the shares of the Company and persons who desire to purchase the shares in any trading market that might develop in the future, should be aware that there may be significant state law restrictions upon the ability of investors to resell the securities. Accordingly, investors should consider the secondary market for the Company's securities to be a limited one. It is the intention of our management to seek coverage and publication of information regarding the Company in an accepted publication which permits a "manuals exemption." This manual exemption permits a security to be sold by shareholders in a particular state without being registered if the company issuing the security has a listing for that security in a securities manual recognized by that state. The listing entry must contain (i) the names of issuers, officers, and directors, (ii) an issuer's balance sheet, and (iii) a profit and loss statement for either the fiscal year preceding the balance sheet or for the most recent fiscal year of operations. The principal accepted manuals are those published by Standard and Poor's and Mergent, Inc. Many states expressly recognize these manuals. A smaller number of states declare that they recognize securities manuals, but do not specify the recognized manuals. Among others, the following states do not have any provisions and, therefore, do not expressly recognize the manuals exemption: Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

You may experience dilution of your ownership interests because of the future issuance of additional shares of our Common Stock.

In the future, we may issue our authorized but previously unissued equity securities, resulting in the dilution of the ownership interests of our present stockholders. We are currently authorized to issue an aggregate of 310,000,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of 300,000,000 shares of Common Stock and 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock with preferences and rights to be determined by our Board of Directors. As of April 6, 2012, there were 99,085,000 shares of our Common Stock (including an aggregate of 90,000,000 shares entitled to be received by EGLLC in the Merger) and 10,000,000 shares of our Series A Preferred Stock (all entitled to be received by EGLLC in the Merger) issued and outstanding. There are 10,000,000 shares of our Common Stock reserved for issuance under our 2012

Equity Incentive Plan. As of the Merger Closing Date, stock options exercisable for 5,445,000 shares of our Common Stock have been granted under the 2012 Plan. The 5,445,000 options were granted on April 6, 2012. There are also, \$1,800,000 of EGI bridge loans outstanding that have the right to convert into 900,000 shares of Common Stock, warrants to purchase 450,000 shares of Common Stock at \$3.00 per share and special warrants to purchase an indeterminate number of additional shares of Common Stock exercisable upon the closing of the Company's next private placement, provided the share price of the Common Stock offered in that private placement is less than \$2.50 per share, so that the exercise of the special warrant will reduce the lender's effective conversion price of the bridge loan for the Common Stock by a 25% discount to the private placement offering price, such special warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.01 per share.

Any future issuance of our equity or equity-backed securities may dilute then-current stockholders' ownership percentages and could also result in a decrease in the fair market value of our equity securities, because our assets would be owned by a larger pool of outstanding equity. As described above, we may need to raise additional capital through public or private offerings of our common or preferred stock or other securities that are convertible into or exercisable for our common or preferred stock. We may also issue such securities in connection with hiring or retaining employees and consultants (including stock options issued under our equity incentive plans), as payment to providers of goods and services, in connection with future acquisitions or for other business purposes. Our Board of Directors may at any time authorize the issuance of additional common or preferred stock without common stockholder approval, subject only to the total number of authorized common and preferred shares set forth in our articles of incorporation. The terms of equity securities issued by us in future transactions may be more favorable to new investors, and may include dividend and/or liquidation preferences, superior voting rights and the issuance of warrants or other derivative securities, which may have a further dilutive effect. Also, the future issuance of any such additional shares of common or preferred stock or other securities may create downward pressure on the trading price of the common stock. There can be no assurance that any such future issuances will not be at a price (or exercise prices) below the price at which shares of the common stock are then traded.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR PREFERRED STOCK

We have issued 10,000,000 shares of our Series A Preferred Stock, which may limit your rights as a holder of our Common Stock.

We currently have 10,000,000 shares of our Series A Preferred Stock issued and outstanding. These shares carry, among other things, liquidation preferences redemption rights and dividend rights that preclude the issuance of dividends on our Common Stock so long as any shares of Series A Preferred Stock remain outstanding. These terms of the Series A Preferred Stock could adversely affect the rights of the holders of our Common Stock and, therefore, reduce the value of the Common Stock.

If we are unable to generate sufficient funds or obtain financing for future capital commitments, we may not be able to pay for redeemed Series A Preferred Stock, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

EGLLC, as the sole shareholder of the Series A Preferred Stock has the option, exercisable in whole or in part at any time and from time to time prior to the third anniversary of the issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock as provided in the certificate of designation, to require us to purchase for cash, out of legally available funds, any or all of the then-outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock at a price equal to \$6.00 per share of an aggregate total of \$60,000,000, subject to certain limitations. If we are unable to pay for EGLLC's redeemed shares, such failure could result in an event of default under the loan reinstatement and modification agreement and a potential remedy of the Secured Lenders would be a foreclosure on all of the assets and property of EGI and MTMI. Our inability to fund these future commitments could have a material adverse effect on us.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PLAN OF OPERATIONS

The following management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with MTMI's and EGI's historical combined financial statements and the related notes. The management's discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, such as statements of our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. Any statements that are not statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. When used, the words "believe," "plan," "intend," "anticipate," "target," "estimate," "expect" and the like, and/or future tense or conditional constructions ("will," "may," "could," "should," etc.), or similar expressions, identify certain of these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements in this Current Report. The Company's actual results and the timing of events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of several factors. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this Current Report. Please see "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these forward-looking statements.

As the result of the Merger and the change in business and operations of the Company to engaging in exploration and production activities in the precious metal industry, a discussion of the past financial results of ESRI is not pertinent, and the historical financial results of MTMI and EGI, the accounting acquirers, prior to the Merger are considered the historical financial results of the Company.

The following discussion highlights our plan of operations and the principal factors that have affected our financial condition as well as our liquidity and capital resources for the periods described. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. The following discussion and analysis are based on MTMI's and EGI's financial statements, which we have prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. You should read the discussion and analysis together with such financial statements and the related notes thereto.

The following discussion and analysis provides information which management believes is relevant for an assessment and understanding of the statements of financial condition and results of operations presented herein. The discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited and unaudited financial statements and related notes and the other financial information included elsewhere in this report.

General Overview

Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. (“EGI”) and Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. (“MTMI”) (or combined as “Elkhorn”) were formed for the purpose of acquiring, holding, operating, selling, and otherwise dealing in assets of mining operations with gold and other metal reserves and exploration potential. Elkhorn’s objective is to operate mines and expand its interests through acquisition and exploration. Elkhorn has one mineral property, the Golden Dream Mine, that has completed the permitting process, is in the process of installing required infrastructure and has developed the 650 foot underground access ramp to reach the upper levels of the ore body and a second property, the Montana Tunnels Mine, that has completed the permitting except for posting the required reclamation bond. In addition, Elkhorn has several mineralized targets which are in the exploration stage. The permitted and nearly permitted mines consist of the Golden Dream Mine (formerly referred to as the Sourdough Mine) and the Montana Tunnels Mine. The mineralized targets are the East Butte, Gold Hill/Mount Heagan, Carmody, and the expansion of the previously operated Diamond Hill Mine. All the mines and properties are located in Jefferson County, Montana with the exception of the Diamond Hill Mine which is in Broadwater County, Montana. Elkhorn maintains its principal executive office in Denver, Colorado.

Results from Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2011, Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2010

Revenue from the Sale of Gold

Elkhorn had no revenues from the sale of gold from the Montana Tunnels Mines in 2011 or 2010. In August, 2011, The Company did realize revenue (net of ore processing costs) of approximately \$573,942 from the sale of 874 tons of stockpile of rock from past mining (resulting in 303 oz. of gold) from the East Butte mine, part of the Golden Dream Mine properties. The sale was outside of the ordinary business operations and is not indicative of revenue generated from operations. The related ore processing costs of \$133,863 are included in direct operating costs in 2011. Elkhorn had no revenues from the sale of gold from the Golden Dream Mine in 2010.

Operating Expenses

Mine care and maintenance for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$1,037,199, compared to \$1,236,832 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease is a result of lower repairs and maintenance costs in 2011 as compared to 2010.

General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$850,616, compared to \$1,580,991 for the year ended December 31, 2010. In June, 2011, development of the Golden Dream Mine commenced which resulted in the capitalization of payroll and related costs.

Accretion expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$1,327,221, compared to \$1,535,632 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in 2011 as compared to 2010 is due to a reduction in accretion expense for the L-Pit at Montana Tunnels Mine. Management re-evaluates annually the timing of the deferred site closure and reclamation costs related to Montana Tunnels Mining mill and mine sites. They anticipate that reclamation of the mine and mill would be completed in 2024 which is extended several years from previous estimates. This extension is due to management pursuing financing to commence development of the M-Pit, which would extend the mine life by 9 years. The total cost of reclamation is consistent with previous estimates, however by extending the timeline, has reduced the related accretion expense. Estimated future costs are discounted to their present value using a 12% discount rate.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$6,604, compared to \$11,129 for the year ended December 31, 2010. Depreciation, depletion and amortization is calculated on the units of production basis over the remaining proven and probable reserves of the mine. Montana Tunnels Mine ceased mining during 2008 after completion of the L-Pit and completed milling of stockpiled ore during April, 2009 at which time the mine was placed on care and maintenance. Accordingly, there was no depreciation expense related to Montana Tunnels Mine for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. For the year ended, December 31, 2011, \$60,100 of depreciation expense for EGI was capitalized to mine and development costs.

Total operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$3,355,503, compared to \$4,364,584 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Other Income and Expense

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$8,083,445, compared to \$5,546,184 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase from 2010 to 2011 of interest expense is a result annual compounding of accrued interest related to the push down debt, interest and redemption obligation of the parent and its affiliate.

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$47,705, compared to \$33,384 for the year ended December 31, 2010. Interest income is earned from restricted cash held directly by a surety in the form of certificates of deposit related to reclamation obligations. Interest income earned throughout the year is remitted to the company in the fourth quarter of each year. Slightly higher interest rates in 2011 resulted in addition interest income as compared to 2010.

Other income for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$71,987, compared to \$6,628 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Loss on related party ore purchase agreement for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$13,025,932, compared to nil for the year ended December 31, 2010. The loss relates to MPRPA as the Company recognized the difference in the fair value of gold at the agreement date and the contract price of gold in the agreement. See Exhibit 99.1 hereto for related calculations.

The change in fair value of the embedded derivative for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$5,793,013, compared to nil for the year ended December 31, 2010. The loss relates to the change in the fair value of the commodity future prices of the MPRPA from the date of closing to December 31, 2011 to reflect the loss in the change in fair value of the derivative instrument. See Exhibit 99.1 for related calculations.

Going Concern

The attached annual report contains explanatory language that substantial doubt exists about Elkhorn's ability to continue as a going concern. This means that there is substantial doubt that Elkhorn can continue as an on-going business for the next twelve months unless we obtain additional capital to pay for development and operations. We believe that the completion of the proposed \$7.5M Private Placement will be sufficient to get the company into a position that the Golden Dream Deposit will begin extracting and selling mineral and providing sufficient cash flow for operations of the Golden Dream Mine, care and maintenance of the Montana Tunnels Mine and other general and administrative expenses; however, since we have not generated revenues since Montana Tunnels Mine shuttered

mining in 2008, there is no assurance we will ever reach that point.

Quarter Ended March 31, 2012 Compared with Quarter Ended March 31, 2011.

Revenue from the Sale of Gold

Elkhorn had no revenues from the sale of gold from the Golden Dream or the Montana Tunnels Mines for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 or March 31, 2011.

Operating Expenses

Mine care and maintenance expenses for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 were \$99,695, compared to \$218,366 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011. The decrease in mine care and maintenance from the first quarter 2012 compared to the first quarter 2011 was due to certain expenses that were capitalized as part of the development of the Golden Dream Mine.

General and administrative expenses for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 were \$431,478, compared to \$386,184 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011. General and administrative expenses increased in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2011 due to an increase in professional fees relating to the Merger and the annual financial audit.

Accretion expense for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 was \$363,240, compared to \$339,476 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011. The increase in first quarter 2012 as compared to first quarter 2011 was due to the addition of accretion of the reclamation obligation relating to the Golden Dream Mine. Accretion of the reclamation obligation for the Golden Dream Mine began in June of 2011.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 were \$1,041, compared to nil for the quarter ended March 31, 2011. Depreciation, depletion and amortization is calculated on the units of production basis over the remaining proven and probable reserves of the mine. Montana Tunnels Mine ceased mining during 2008 after completion of the L-Pit and completed milling of stockpiled ore during April, 2009 at which time the mine was placed on care and maintenance. Accordingly, there was no depreciation expense related to Montana Tunnels Mine for the quarters ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. EGI purchased equipment in May of 2011 that is depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, ranging from 3 to 39 years.

Total operating expenses for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 were \$895,454, compared to \$944,026 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

Other Income and Expense

Interest expense for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 was \$1,956,095, compared to \$2,020,861 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

Interest income for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 was \$72, compared to \$308 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

Other income for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 was \$10,385, compared to \$601 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

The change in fair value of the embedded derivative for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 was \$284,223, compared to nil for the quarter ended March 31, 2011. The loss relates to the change in the fair value of the commodity future prices of the MPRPA from December 31, 2011 to March 31, 2012 to reflect the loss in the change in fair value of the derivative instrument.

Financing Operations and Capital Plan

In addition to the bridge financing we completed prior to the closing of the Merger, we will need to raise additional capital to move the Golden Dream Mine into full operations and commence the expansion and restart of the Montana Tunnels Mine. To accomplish this, we expect to engage in two private placement offerings to raise approximately \$7.5 million and approximately \$30 million for our two ongoing mining projects, respectively.

Completed Bridge Financing

In February of 2012, prior to the closing of the Merger, EGI completed a number of closings of a bridge financing with BDH, one of our beneficial stockholders through their holdings in EGLLC, and another investor. In this bridge financing, EGI sold an aggregate of \$300,000 in principal amount of its 12% unsecured convertible Bridge Notes to BDH and \$1,500,000 in principal amount of these Bridge Notes to the other investor. The Bridge Notes mature on August 29, 2012 and, prior to that date but after the closing of the Merger, may be converted, at the sole discretion of each of the note holders, including accrued but unpaid interest, into Units of the Company's securities at a conversion price of \$2.00 per Unit, each Unit consisting of: (i) one share of Common Stock, (ii) and a warrant to purchase one-half share of Common Stock, exercisable at a price of \$3.00 per whole share, and (iii) a special warrant exercisable upon the closing of the Company's planned private placement, provided the share price of the Common Stock offered in the private placement is less than \$2.50 per share, so that the exercise of the special warrant will reduce the lender's effective conversion price for the Common Stock at a 25% discount to the private placement offering price, such special warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.01 per share. Funds raised through this financing are being used by EGI to advance Golden Dream Mine operations and for general working capital purposes.

In April of 2012, after the closing of the Merger, EGI completed an additional closing of a bridge financing with another investor. In this bridge financing, EGI sold an aggregate of \$100,000 in principal amount of its 12% unsecured convertible Bridge Notes to an investor. The Bridge Note matures on August 29, 2012 and may be converted, at the sole discretion of the note holder, including accrued but unpaid interest, into Units of the Company's securities at a conversion price of \$2.00 per Unit, each Unit consisting of: (i) one share of Common Stock, (ii) and a warrant to purchase one-half share of Common Stock, exercisable at a price of \$3.00 per whole share, and (iii) a special warrant exercisable upon the closing of the Company's planned private placement, provided the share price of the Common Stock offered in the private placement is less than \$2.50 per share, so that the exercise of the special warrant will reduce the lender's effective conversion price for the Common Stock at a 25% discount to the private placement offering price, such special warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.01 per share. Funds raised through this financing are being used by EGI to advance Golden Dream Mine operations and for general working capital purposes.

We believe we will be successful in our capital raising efforts; however, there can be no assurance we will be successful in raising additional debt or equity financing to fund our operations on terms agreeable to us.

Plan of Operations and Capital Requirements

The planned objective for the remainder of 2012 is the full development of the Golden Dream Mine and preparations to begin the "M" Pit Expansion at Montana Tunnels Mine. Achieving this plan will occur in two stages summarized below. The 2012 budget calls for approximately \$37.5M in new capital which we expect to raise through the proposed private placement offerings described above.

Stage 1

June 2012 – September, 2012

Elkhorn Property - Golden Dream Mine

The continued development of the Golden Dream Mine will accelerate the necessity of installation of the water treatment system (near completion as of May 16, 2012) to deal with water encountered higher in the mine workings than pre-production testing had indicated. Once complete, and subject to financing, Elkhorn is planning on continuing to mine the oxide ores if an economical mill agreement can be reached with a third party mill. Concurrent with the potential oxide zone mining the Company will continue development of the primary access ramp into the main ore body. In order to reduce mill processing costs during Stage 1, the Diamond Hill Mill at Montana Tunnels will be recommissioned to process sulfide ore shipments from the Golden Dream Mine.

Montana Tunnels Mine

During Stage 1, Montana Tunnels is planning to complete equipment maintenance and preparations to commence the “M” Pit Expansion with an intended start date of September, 2012. This will include bringing the shovels, loaders, and haul trucks up to operational standards and necessitate the hiring of several additional mechanics.

Financing Requirements - \$7.5M

Golden Dream Mine (\$6.1 Million)

(Water Treatment System, Access Ramp Development, Operations, Diamond Hill Mill Preparations, Contingency)

MTMI (\$1.4 Million)

(Operations, Equipment Refurbishment)

Stage 2

October, 2012 – January, 2013

The objective of Stage 2 is to incrementally increase ore production at the Golden Dream Mine during the third and fourth quarters of 2012, and to significantly move forward the “M” pit expansion plan.

Golden Dream Mine

During Stage 2 Elkhorn will continue development of the primary access ramp at the Golden Dream mine with the objective of accessing the deeper pyrrhotite ore zones at the end of the third quarter 2012. Elkhorn’s plan of continuing to mine the oxide zones will be dependent upon an economical mill agreement with a third party mill. The Diamond Hill Mill at Montana Tunnels is planned on being fully refurbished and \$5M in bonding will be placed with the MDEQ prior to startup of the mill. Elkhorn plans on completing a raise bore tunnel from the main access ramp to

surface as a secondary egress and escapeway. The objective of this development is to be at or near commercial production sometime in fourth quarter 2012 or first quarter 2013.

Montana Tunnels Mine

The objective for Montana Tunnels Mine at the outset of Stage 2 is to commence the “M” Pit expansion utilizing MTMI’s existing haul fleet and equipment. In part, this is dependent on the availability of capital resources, and it is also dependent on equipment deliveries which are backlogged due to industry pressures. This plan reduces the burn rate at MTMI to approximately \$2 million per month and will remove about 2 million tons of waste rock per month (total strip is 60 million tons). As additional equipment and financing becomes available, the plan is to accelerate production by doubling the size of the fleet to remove 4 million tons of waste rock per month. The plan is to complete mine development and mill start up by January 2014.

Financing Requirements - \$30.0 Million

Golden Dream Mine (\$9.0 Million)

(Raise Bore, Primary Ramp Development, Operations, Diamond Hill Mill Preparations, Diamond Hill Bond)

MTMI (\$21.0 Million)

(“M” Pit Expansion, “M” Pit Bond)

These projections are based on certain assumptions including, but not limited to, our success in raising the required capital in our planned private placements. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in our capital raising efforts. Failure to reach our capital targets could adversely affect our ability to achieve our three-year target projections.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

We have funded our operations and mine development primarily through issuances of debt and equity securities. However, to reach full production of the Golden Dream Mine and begin the “M” pit production at Montana Tunnels Mine, we plan to raise \$37.5 million in additional capital in 2012, which will be deployed in two stages.

During Stage 1, we will continue the development of the Golden Dream Mine focusing on installation of the water treatment system and continuing to develop the primary access ramp into the main ore body. Additionally, a portion of the capital raised will be deployed to complete equipment maintenance and begin the “M” Pit Expansion at the Montana Tunnels Mine.

During Stage 2, Elkhorn plans to complete a raise bore tunnel as a secondary egress and escapeway. Elkhorn also plans to continue development of the primary access ramp and incrementally increase ore production at the Golden Dream Mine. Concurrently, we also plan to significantly move forward the “M” Pit expansion plan and fully refurbish the Diamond Hill mill at Montana Tunnels.

As additional equipment and financing becomes available in 2013, the plan is to accelerate development of the “M” Pit by doubling the size of the fleet to remove 4 million tons of waste rock per month. The plan is to complete Montana Tunnels mine development and full mill start up by January 2014.

These projections are based on certain assumptions including, but not limited to, our success in raising the required capital in our planned private placements. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in our capital raising efforts. Failure to reach our capital targets could adversely affect our ability to achieve our target projections.

Cash

To date, the Company has funded its exploration, development and operations primarily through issuances of debt and equity securities. At March 31, 2012, the Company had cash of \$99,362, compared to cash of \$47,804 at March 31, 2011. The increase in cash since March 31, 2011 included operating cash inflows of \$9,169,771, investing cash outflows of \$5,883,555 financing cash outflows of \$3,234,658. The primary source of cash inflows in April of 2011 was from the MPRPA with consideration of \$10,000,000.

Liabilities

At March 31, 2012, the Company had liabilities of \$107,106,061 compared to liabilities of \$67,694,760 at March 31, 2011. Total current liabilities were \$64,828,027 at March 31, 2012 as compared to \$45,889,338 at March 31, 2011. Liabilities increased during 2011 primarily due to the Company recognizing a MPRPA liability totaling \$10,000,000 and \$19,103,168 embedded derivative based on the contract terms, projected future gold prices and discount rate commensurate with estimates of contemporary credit risk using a discounted cash flow model. The increase in liabilities from March 31, 2011 to March 31, 2012 is also attributable to an increase in push down debt, interest and the redeemable obligation of the parent and its affiliate of \$6,979,615 and the addition of \$1,800,000 in bridge loans. The remainder of the increase is from the reclamation liability of \$1,351,005.

During April of 2011, the Company entered into an MPRPA with a related party to sell 80% of the first 41,700 ounces of gold produced from the Golden Dream Mine for an up-front payment of \$10,000,000. The agreement requires the Company sell 80% of the first 41,700 ounces of gold produced for \$500 per ounce, if any, to the related party. Additionally, the related party may purchase 6.5% of the ounces produced after the mine has produced in excess of 250,000 aggregate ounces for a purchase price of \$600 per ounce. The term of this agreement runs through the closure of the Golden Dream Mine, which is expected at least 5 years following the start of production.

The related party ore purchase liability is comprised of \$10,000,000 of up-front consideration, a recognized loss of \$13,025,932 reflecting the difference between the fair value of the commodity future prices of the gold at the agreement date and the contract price of gold. The change in fair value of the embedded derivative of \$6,077,236 is a reflection of the change in the fair value of the derivative instrument contract from the date of closing to March 31, 2012. The change in fair value of the derivative instrument contract from December 31, 2011 to March 31, 2012 was \$284,223.

The Company's assets serve as collateral for multiple loans and a redemption obligation of EGLLC and MFPI. Although the Company is not a maker or guarantor on the secured loans or redemption obligation, these loans and obligation have been "pushed down" to the Company as reflected in its audited financial statements. The redemption obligation was extended by MFPI to compensate and induce certain of its lenders who are also the Secured Lenders of EGLLC, obligating MFPI to purchase, at the Secured Lenders' option, the \$5,950,000 equity investment made in an investment fund that is an owner of EGLLC and is managed by Black Diamond. The Company's mining properties and equipment have been pledged as collateral to the Secured Lenders under two filed and recorded mortgages. The loans of the EGLLC and MFPI are accruing interest between 15% and 18% per year. At March 31, 2012 and 2011, the outstanding principal and interest was \$48,281,829 and \$41,272,214, respectively.

EGI also owes \$949,779 in Series A 8% bonds. The bonds mature during July 2012, with interest accruing at 8%. In the case of default, interest on the bonds accrues at 12%. The Company recorded accrued interest of \$27,821 as of March 31, 2012 and \$61,068 as of March 31, 2011.

On May 24, 2010, the Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) issued an “Action Memorandum” which documented the determination that soil removal was necessary to mitigate threats posed by soils containing elevated levels of lead and arsenic located in historic mining areas near the MTMI property (the “Site”). Site clean-up commenced in June 2010 and was completed by August 2010 at a total cost to the EPA of approximately \$1,700,000. On August 26, 2010, MTMI and the EPA entered into an Access and Compensation Agreement (“A&C Agreement”) pursuant to which MTMI has agreed to pay to the EPA a total of \$380,000. MTMI will remit \$2,500 per month with a balloon payment due at month 36. The total amount due to the EPA is included in Accrued Liabilities in the audited financial statements. It is expected that MTMI will start making these monthly payments by the third quarter of 2012.

Series A Preferred Stock

As of the closing of the Merger and pursuant to the Merger Agreement, we issued 10,000,000 shares of our designated Series A Preferred Stock to EGLLC (as more fully described in the certificate of designations). EGLLC is entitled to receive, out of funds legally available, cumulative non-compounding preferential dividends at the rate of 12% of the stated value of \$6.00 per share *per annum* (the “Preferential Dividend”). In the event of any defined liquidation event, no distribution can be made to holders of shares of our capital stock ranking junior to the Series A Preferred Stock, including the Common Stock, unless, prior thereto, EGLLC shall have received an amount per share equal to \$6.00 (the “Liquidation Amount”) per share, plus the amount of any accrued and unpaid Preferential Dividend owed to EGLLC. EGLLC has the option, exercisable in whole or in part at any time and from time to time prior to the third anniversary of the issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, to require us to purchase for cash, out of legally available funds, any or all of the then-outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock at a price equal to \$6.00 per share. We have the option, exercisable in whole or in part at any time and from time to time prior to the third anniversary of the issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, to redeem any or all of the then-outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock at a price equal to \$7.00 per share.

Provided that neither EGLLC nor the Company has exercised its redemption options in full by the third anniversary of the issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, each share of then-outstanding Series A Preferred Stock shall automatically and immediately convert into one fully paid and non-assessable share of Common Stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the loan reinstatement and modification agreement between EGLLC and the Secured Lenders, EGLLC has informed us that it may exercise its redemption rights in accordance to the following schedule:

Date	Series A Convertible Preferred Stock
9/30/2012	500,000
12/31/2012	583,333
3/31/2013	666,667
6/30/2013	750,000
9/30/2013	833,333
12/31/2013	916,667
3/31/2014	1,000,000
6/30/2014	1,000,000
9/30/2014	1,000,000
12/31/2014	1,000,000
2/28/2015	1,000,000

We believe our cash on hand, anticipated operating cash flow from the Golden Dream Mine, proceeds from the potential sale of mineral interests pursuant to the MPRPA and the proceeds from the EGI bridge financing and proposed private placements will be sufficient to meet EGLLC's redemption exercises over the next year.

Recent Developments

The EGI Bridge Financing

In February of 2012, prior to the closing of the Merger, EGI completed a bridge financing, wherein it sold an aggregate of \$1,800,000 in principal amount of its 12% unsecured convertible Bridge Notes to two accredited investors, one of whom is an affiliate of the Company. The Bridge Notes mature on August 29, 2012 and, prior to that date but after the closing of the Merger, may be converted, along with accrued but unpaid interest, at the sole discretion of the lender, into Units of the Company's securities at a conversion price of \$2.00 per Unit, each Unit consisting of: (i) one share of Common Stock, (ii) and a warrant to purchase one-half share of Common Stock, exercisable at a price of \$3.00 per whole share, and (iii) a special warrant exercisable upon the closing of the Company's planned private placement, provided the share price of the Common Stock offered in the private placement is less than \$2.50 per share, so that the exercise of the special warrant will reduce the lender's effective conversion price for the Common Stock at a 25% discount to the private placement offering price, such special warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.01 per share. EGI sold an additional \$100,000 of these Bridge Notes in April 2012. Funds raised through this financing are being used by EGI to advance Golden Dream Mine operations and for EGI's general working capital purposes.

On May 25, 2012, we closed a private placement in which we sold 150,000 units of our securities for \$150,000. Each unit consisted of one share of our Common Stock and a warrant, representing the right to purchase one-half share of Common Stock, exercisable for a period of five (5) years from issuance, at an exercise price of \$1.50 per whole share. The purchase price for the units, exercise price for the warrants and the number of units and warrants issued in the offering gave retroactive effect to a 2:1 forward stock split presently being effected by us. The shares of Common Stock contained in the units and underlying the warrants carry mandatory registration rights. The offering was conducted pursuant to the exemption from the registration requirements of the federal securities laws provided by Regulation D and Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act. Commissions were paid to a registered broker-dealer in connection with the offering.

Capital Needs - Availability of Additional Funds

We expect to be engaging in two private placement offerings to raise approximately \$7.5 million and approximately \$30 million for our two ongoing mining projects. The successful completion of the \$7.5 million private placement will be critical to reaching full operations at the Golden Dream Mine, completing the necessary maintenance and restart protocols at the smaller of the Company's two mill circuits and repaying certain debt that is due in 2012. In addition, some of these proceeds may be used to complete safety and maintenance checks and engine rebuilds, if necessary of the haul trucks, loaders and shovels in anticipation of the Montana Tunnels Mine restart. Once the Golden Dream Mine reaches full production, we believe the expected cash flow from that operation will significantly diminish our need to rely on further issuance of debt and equity securities.

If these assumptions prove correct, our second, planned private placement to raise up to \$30 million will become less critical, because proceeds from the Golden Dream Mine would be used to develop the Montana Tunnels Mine. However, proceeds from a second private placement would enable us to advance the development of the Montana Tunnels Mine on a pace more accelerated than we could achieve from waiting for the cash flow to be generated from the Golden Dream Mine.

We plan to continue raising capital in order to meet our liquidity needs. However, we may be unable to raise sufficient additional capital when we need it or to raise capital on favorable terms. If we are unable to obtain adequate funds on reasonable terms, we may be required to significantly curtail or discontinue operations or obtain funds by entering into financing agreements on unattractive terms.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheets arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Inventory

Doré inventory is stated at the lower of weighted-average production cost and net realizable value. Production costs for doré inventory include direct production costs, attributable overhead, and depreciation incurred to bring the material to its current point in the processing cycle. Stockpiled ore inventory represents ore that has been mined and is available for further processing. Work-in-process inventory, including stockpiled ore and in-circuit gold inventory, is valued at the lower of weighted average production cost and net realizable value. Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of average direct cost of acquisition and net realizable value.

Buildings and Equipment

MTMI buildings and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost and amortized on a units-of production basis over the remaining proven and probable reserves of the mine. Equipment under capital lease is valued at the lower of fair market value or net present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. Equipment that is mobile is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the equipment ranging from five to ten years, not to exceed the related estimated mine lives.

EGI buildings and equipment are stated at cost. Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is provided utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives for owned assets taking into account estimated salvage values, ranging from 3 to 39 years.

Mine Development

The costs of removing overburden and waste materials to access the ore prior to the production phase are referred to as "mine development costs." Mine development costs are capitalized during the development of the mine. Mine development costs are amortized using the units-of-production method based on estimated recoverable tons of proven and probable reserves. To the extent that these costs benefit the mine, they are amortized over the estimated life of the mine. Development costs incurred after the first saleable ore is extracted from the mine (i.e. post-production costs) are a component of mineral inventory cost. All post-production costs are considered variable production costs that are included in the costs of the inventory produced during the period that the mining costs are incurred.

Mining Properties and Mine Development

For new projects without established reserves, all costs, other than acquisition costs, are expensed prior to the establishment of proven and probable reserves. Reserves designated as proven and probable are supported by a feasibility study, indicating that the reserves have had the requisite geologic, technical, and economic work performed and are legally extractable at the time of reserve determination. Once proven and probable reserves are established, all development and other site-specific costs are capitalized, including general and administrative charges for actual time and expenses incurred in connection with site supervision. Development drilling costs incurred to infill mineralized material to increase the confidence level in order to develop or increase proven and probable reserves are capitalized. If subsequent events or circumstances arise which would preclude further development of the reserves under the then existing laws and regulations, additional costs are expensed until the impediments have been removed and the property would be subject to ongoing impairment reviews. When a mine is placed into production, the capitalized acquisition and mine development costs are reclassified to mining properties and are amortized to operations using the units-of-production method based on the estimated metals that can be recovered.

Mineral Interests

Mineral interests include the cost of obtaining patented and unpatented mining claims and the initial cost of acquiring mineral interests. If a mineable ore body is discovered, such costs are amortized when production begins using the units-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. If no mineable ore body is discovered or such rights are otherwise determined to have no value, such costs are expensed in the period in which it is determined the property has no future economic value. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, there are no mineral interest impairments.

Reclamation Liability

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various federal and state laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in all material respects. The company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations, but cannot predict the full amount of such future expenditures. Estimated future reclamation costs are based principally on legal and regulatory requirements. Estimated future costs are discounted to their present value using a 12% discount rate. Reclamation obligations are secured by cash held directly by a surety or certificates of deposit. The following table summarizes the activity for the Company's asset retirement obligation for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011:

	March 31,	
	2012	2011
Asset retirement obligations at January 1	\$22,793,187	\$21,465,966
Accretion expense	363,240	339,476
Liabilities incurred - -		
Liabilities assumed - -		
Liabilities settled - -		
Revision in estimates - -		
Asset retirement obligations at December 31	23,156,427	21,805,442
Less current portion of asset retirement obligations - -		
Asset retirement obligations at December 31, less current portion	\$23,156,427	\$21,805,442

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments including cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximated fair value as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, because of the relatively short maturity of these instruments.

The Company applies the guidance to non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The guidance establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available in the circumstances. The financial and non-financial assets and liabilities are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of the inputs as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability; or

Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which requires the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The following assets are measured at fair value as of March 31, 2012:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Certificate of deposits	\$553,971	\$ -	\$-	\$553,971
Reclamation bonds	\$-	\$ -	\$ 16,190,556	\$ 16,190,556
Embedded derivative	\$-	\$ -	\$(19,103,168)	\$(19,103,168)

The following assets are measured at fair value as of March 31, 2011:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Certificate of deposits	\$284,467	\$ -	\$-	\$284,467
Reclamation bonds	\$-	\$ -	\$ 15,842,403	\$ 15,842,403

Certificates of deposit: Recorded at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short duration of the investment.

Reclamation Bonds: Recorded at the amount provided by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, which is based upon the fair value of the cash underlying the bond.

There were no changes to the valuation techniques used during the year ended March 31, 2012.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2011-04, *“Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).*” This pronouncement was issued to provide a consistent definition of fair value and ensure that the fair value measurement and disclosure requirements are similar between U.S. GAAP and IFRS. ASU 2011-04 changes certain fair value measurement principles and changes the disclosure requirements to include quantitative information about unobservable inputs used for level 3 fair value measurements. This pronouncement is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011 (early adoption is prohibited). The Company is evaluating the potential impact of adopting this guidance on its combined financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and disclosures.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, "*Presentation of Comprehensive Income*." ASU 2011-05 eliminates the option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in stockholders' equity and requires an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. This pronouncement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011 (early adoption is permitted). The Company is evaluating the potential impact of adopting this guidance on its combined financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and disclosures.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, "*Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05*." ASU 2011-12 indefinitely defers certain provisions of ASU 2011-05 relating to the presentation of reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. This pronouncement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

Subsequent Events

On May 8, 2012, we declared that our Board of Directors had approved a 2 to 1 forward stock split on our Common Stock outstanding in the form of a dividend, with a record date of May 17, 2012. The payment date, ex-dividend date and due bill redeemable dates on this forward split dividend are all subject to FINRA approval.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following tables sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our Common Stock and our Series A Preferred Stock as of April 6, 2012, by (i) each stockholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our Common Stock or our Series A Preferred Stock, (ii) each of our directors and executive officers, and (iii) all of our directors and executive officers as a group. We have two classes of voting securities - the Common Stock and the Series A Preferred Stock. To the best of our knowledge, except as otherwise indicated, each of the persons named in the table has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by such person, except to the extent such power may be shared with a spouse. To our knowledge, none of the shares listed below are held under a voting trust or similar agreement. Other than the Merger, to our knowledge, there is no arrangement, including any pledge by any person of securities of the Company or any of its parents, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Company.

Unless otherwise indicated in the following tables, the address for each person named in the tables is c/o Eastern Resources, Inc., 1610 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400, Denver, CO 80202.

Title of Class: Common Stock

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount	Percentage	
	of	of	
	Beneficial	Class ²	
	Ownership ¹		
Patrick Imeson	3,177,000 (3)(4)	3.21	%
Robert Trenaman	—	—	
Eric Altman	144,000 (3)(5)	*	
Tim Smith	—	—	
Michael Feinberg	45,441,000 (6)	45.86	%
Kenneth Hamlet	—	—	
All directors and officers as a group (6 persons)	48,762,000	49.21	%
Elkhorn Goldfields, LLC	90,000,000 (3)	90.84	%

* Less than 1%.

Title of Class: Series A Preferred Stock

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount		Percentage	
	of		of	
	Beneficial		Class ⁸	
	Ownership ¹			
Patrick Imeson	353,000	(3)(4)	3.53	%
Robert Trenaman	—		—	
Eric Altman	16,000	(3)(5)	*	
Tim Smith	—		—	
Michael Feinberg	5,049,000	(6)	50.49	%
Kenneth Hamlet	—		—	
All directors and officers as a group (6 persons)	5,418,000		54.18	%
Elkhorn Goldfields, LLC	10,000,000	(7)	100.0	%

* Less than 1%.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally includes having or sharing voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of Common Stock or Series A Preferred Stock, as the case may be, subject to options or warrants currently exercisable or convertible, or exercisable or convertible within 60 days of April 6, 2012, are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such option or warrant but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person.

Percentages are based upon 99,085,000 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding as of April 6, 2012, after giving effect to the Merger, the Split Off and the cancellation of 5,751,000 shares of our Common Stock surrendered by Dylan Hundley.

Patrick Imeson and Eric Altman are the managers of Black Diamond. Black Diamond is the manager of BDH. BDH is the owner of ninety-nine percent (99%) of the membership interests of EGLLC. As such, Patrick Imeson and Eric Altman have sole voting and investment power with respect to our Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock owned by EGLLC and may be deemed to beneficially own all of that stock owned by EGLLC. Messrs. Imeson and Altman disclaim beneficial ownership of this stock.

Patrick Imeson owns indirectly, through certain investment funds that comprise BDH, 3.53% of the membership interests of EGLLC. As such, Mr. Imeson is deemed to beneficially own 3.21% of the Common Stock of ESRI (3,177,000 shares) and 3.53% of Series A Preferred Stock of ESRI (353,000 shares) owned by EGLLC.

Eric Altman owns indirectly, through certain investment funds that comprise BDH, 0.16% of the membership interests of EGLLC. As such, Mr. Altman is deemed to beneficially own 0.15% of the Common Stock of ESRI (144,000 shares) and 0.16% of the Series A Preferred Stock of ESRI (16,000 shares) owned by EGLLC.

Michael Feinberg owns directly 0.49% and indirectly, through certain investment funds that comprise BDH, 50% of the membership interests of EGLLC, for a total of 50.49%. As such, Mr. Feinberg is deemed to beneficially own 45.86% of the Common Stock of ESRI (45,441,000 shares) and 50.49% of the Series A Preferred Stock of ESRI (5,049,000 shares) owned by EGLLC.

Percentages are based upon 10,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock issued and outstanding as of April 6, 2012, after giving effect to the Merger.

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

Directors and Executive Officers

Below are the names and certain information regarding the Company's executive officers and directors who were appointed effective upon the closing of the Merger:

Name	Age	Position(s)	Date Named to Board of Directors
Patrick Imeson	63	Chief Executive Officer and Director	April 6, 2012
Robert Trenaman	51	Chief Operating Officer, President and Director	April 6, 2012
Eric Altman	42	Chief Financial Officer, Vice President-Finance and Treasurer	
Timothy G. Smith	55	Vice President – Operations and General Manager – Montana Tunnels Mine	
Michael Feinberg	67	Director	April 6, 2012
Kenneth Hamlet	67	Director	April 6, 2012

Directors are elected to serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualified. Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, the parties agreed that the Company's Board of Directors, as of the closing of the Merger, would consist of five members. Our Board of directors is now comprised of four members, all of whom have been designated by EGLLC. One member of the Board of Directors remains to be appointed. That person shall be designated by the stockholders of ESRI prior the Merger, pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement. Executive officers are appointed by the Board of Directors and serve at its pleasure.

The principal occupation and business experience during the past five years for our executive officers and directors is as follows:

Patrick Imeson has served as our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our Board of Directors since April 6, 2012. Mr. Imeson began assembling the Elkhorn properties and management team in 2000. Mr. Imeson draws upon a

diverse career in finance and company operations. As a senior vice president of a midsized asset management firm, he led initiatives in sales and marketing of alternative investments as well as building international relationships. He has also held senior executive and entrepreneurial responsibilities in sectors including engineering, regional airlines, insurance, food & beverage, and mining. Imeson was educated at New Mexico Military Institute and attended two years at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD prior to leaving to pursue a career in business and finance. Mr. Imeson has been the Managing Director of Black Diamond for the last five years.

Robert Trenaman has served as our President, Chief Operating Officer and a director since April 6, 2012. Mr. Trenaman brings over 25 years of experience within the mining industry. Mr. Trenaman has spent over 12 years in Montana initially acquiring the Elkhorn Project nearby the Montana Tunnels Mine for Treminco Resources Ltd from Newmont in 1998. Mr. Trenaman was part of the team that successfully completed the U.S. \$14.25 million investment in MTMI in 2006 on behalf of EGLLC. As a result, MTMI restarted commercial production in March 2007 with EGLLC being a 50% Joint Venture partner. In February 2010, EGLLC acquired a full interest in the Montana Tunnels Mine through the 100% acquisition of the MTMI.

From 1986 through to 2000, Mr. Trenaman was involved in building Treminco Resources, Ltd. Under his leadership, Treminco evolved from an exploration company listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, to a two-operation, 120-employee, underground-focused mining company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. He has successfully managed corporate, financial and operational affairs, negotiated smelter contracts, union contracts, term lending facilities and public company financings. Mr. Trenaman is a graduate of the University of British Columbia.

Eric Altman has served as our Chief Financial Officer, Vice President – Finance and Treasurer since April 6, 2012. Mr. Altman brings experience in financing companies that are the developmental stage along with public, tax and industry accounting/finance experience. In his career as the CFO and Portfolio Manager of a private equity firm and as a senior accountant with Coopers & Lybrand, Fidelity Investments, and several smaller firms, he has worked with companies in sectors such as software, biotechnology, energy consulting, construction, real estate and lodging, mutual funds, and venture capital. Altman holds a BS in industrial economics from Union College and a joint MS/MBA degree from the Graduate School of Professional Accounting at Northeastern University. Mr. Altman has been the CFO of Black Diamond for the last five years.

Timothy G. Smith has served as our Vice President – Operations and General Manager – Montana Tunnels Mine since April 2011. From 2007 until February 2010 Mr. Smith was Vice President U.S. and Canadian Operations for Apollo Gold Corp. In addition to his capacity as Vice President of Operations and General Manager, Mr. Smith has also served as a Vice President and Chief Operating Officer for Fire River Gold Corporation since 2011. Previous to these appointments, Mr. Smith was Vice President – U.S. and Canadian Operations of Apollo Gold and, before that, was Vice President and General Manager of Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. Mr. Smith has over 35 years of mine operations experience in gold, copper, coal and lead and zinc mining. Mr. Smith holds a Bachelor of Engineering –Metallurgical, from McGill University and is a Professional Engineer registered in British Columbia.

Michael Feinberg has served as a director since April 6, 2012. Mr. Feinberg, draws on a 40 year experience as a property developer and owner and investor in growth companies. He has owned and/or developed residential and office buildings in the greater metropolitan New York and South Florida areas. Additionally, Mr. Feinberg currently as a director of Rackwise Inc. (a public company) and Transnetyx Inc. (a privately held company) and is the owner and designed the course at The Club at Emerald Hills in Hollywood, Florida, was one of the earlier financiers of Ultimate Software, a leading provider of end-to-end strategic human resources, payroll, and talent management solutions; invested in the 2006 recapitalization of the Indian Wells Tennis Tournament and is an investor in the funds managed by Black Diamond. For the last five years Mr. Feinberg has been the President of The Club at Emerald Hills.

Kenneth Hamlet has served as a director since April 6, 2012. Mr. Hamlet has a wide spectrum of executive experience, notably his tenure as president and CEO of Holiday Inns Inc. Hotel Group. After the sale of Holiday Inns, Inc., Mr. Hamlet founded, in 1990, and became chairman and CEO of Hamlet Holdings LLC, which held interests in a diverse set of industries including: real estate development, manufacturing, services, retail, investment banking, agriculture and computer-based entertainment in hotel rooms. Mr. Hamlet has also served in a variety of leadership roles of not-for-profit organizations including the co-chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee for the Mid-South Region, president of the Boy's Club of Memphis, vice chairman of the United Way's mid-South fundraising campaign,

club master for the Boy Scouts of America, board member of the UCSD Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies. He has been an active board member of the Conrad Foundation since July 2009, a Senior Advisor at Crestview Partners since July 2010, an advisory board member of BDH since October 2011 and is also currently the co-managing member of Monalex Partners, LLC. From 2009 to present Mr. Hamlet has been a Senior Advisor for Crestview Partners. From 2007 to 2009 Mr. Hamlet has worked as a private entrepreneur.

Key Employees

Chris Frank, Chief Engineer – Golden Dream Mine. After studying mining engineering at the Montana College of Mineral Sciences and Technology Mr. Frank commenced his career with Diamond Hill Mines, Inc. as an engineering tech at the Diamond Hill mine near Townsend, MT. The Diamond Hill mine was a 500 ton-per-day underground gold mine producing from a skarn deposit utilizing long-hole open stopping. After Diamond Hill closed Mr. Frank became the Senior Mine Engineer at the Montana Tunnels mine: a 15,000 ton per day open pit gold, zinc, silver and lead operation where he was responsible for grade control, short to medium term planning, mine budgeting, drill and blast design, and cost tracking. After operations were suspended at Montana Tunnels, Frank became the Senior Mine Engineer at the Black Fox mine near Matheson, Ont. The Black Fox mine is a 2,000 metric tonne per day underground and open-pit gold operation. Frank was responsible for short to medium term planning, drill and blast design, locating and collapsing underground workings within the pit, ore grade control, updating the block model with definition drilling, and assisting in the design and building of infrastructure at the mine site to support open pit and underground operations.

Shane Hanninen, Mine Operations Manager – Golden Dream Mine. Mr. Hanninen commenced his career in the mining industry with Newmont Mining Corp. in 1992 where he expanded upon his hands-on knowledge operating all aspects of open-pit mine equipment as well as gaining field supervisory experience. In 2005, Mr. Hanninen oversaw open pit mine operations at the molybdenum mine owned by Montana Molybdenum Corp.'s in the capacity of Mine Foreman. In 2006 he joined Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. as Safety Director and in 2011 became Mine Operations Manager for the Golden Dream Mine. Mr. Hanninen is a Certified Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") instructor.

Shane Parrow, Advisor. Mr. Parrow led the team that developed the Golden Dream Mine plan and obtained the operating permit. He has over 15 years of mining experience and has established excellent public relations within the local community. Mr. Parrow will bring his extensive knowledge regarding rock mechanics, blasting, materials handling, mine valuation, ventilation, environmental considerations, mine safety, and the design and operation of surface and underground mines. This includes: project management for start-up underground mining operations; general manager responsible for underground mine planning, designs, budgeting, permitting, and exploration; production foreman/mine engineer with task of short and long-range mine planning; production engineer for oil and gas company; and underground mine manager/mill process production foreman. In addition to serving as an advisor to us, Mr. Parrow is an Associate Professor in the Mine Engineering department of Montana Tech.

We intend to hire independent geologists, engineers, landmen and various subcontractors on an as-needed basis. We have not entered into any negotiations or contracts with any such persons.

John Schaefer, previously listed as our Environmental Manager – Montana Tunnels Mine, left our employ on May 18, 2012.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

During the past ten (10) years, none of the above individuals has:

been subject to a petition under the federal bankruptcy laws or any state insolvency law, filed by or against, or a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer was appointed by a court for the business or property of such person, or any partnership in which he was a general partner at or within two years before the time of such filing, or any corporation or business association of which he was an executive officer at or within two years before the time of such filing;

been convicted in a criminal proceeding or is a named subject of a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

been the subject of any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from, or otherwise limiting, the following activities:

acting as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, any other person regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or an associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment adviser, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, director or employee of any investment company, bank, savings and loan association or insurance company, or engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity;

engaging in any type of business practice; or

engaging in any activity in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or commodity or in connection with any violation of Federal or State securities laws or Federal commodities laws;

been the subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any federal or state authority barring, suspending or otherwise limiting for more than 60 days the right of such person to act as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, any other person regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or an associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment adviser, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, director or employee of any investment company, bank, savings and loan association or insurance company, or engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity, or to be associated with persons engaged in any such activity;

been found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commission to have violated any federal or state securities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated; or

been found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated any federal commodities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated.

Director Independence

We are not currently listed on any national securities exchange or quoted on an inter-dealer quotation system that has a requirement that certain of the members of the Board of Directors be independent. However, the Board of Directors has made a determination as to which of its members are independent. In evaluating the independence of its members and the composition of the committees of the Board of Directors, the Board utilizes the definition of “independence” developed by the Nasdaq Stock Market and in SEC rules, including the rules relating to the independence standards in audit committee members and the non-employee director definition of Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act.

The Board of Directors expects to continue to evaluate whether and to what extent the members of the Board and its committees are independent. The Company intends to appoint persons to the Board and committees of the Board who will meet the corporate governance requirements imposed by a national securities exchange. Therefore, the Company expects that a majority of its directors will be independent directors of which at least one director will qualify as an “audit committee financial expert,” within the meaning of SEC rules.

Additionally, the Board of Directors is expected to appoint an audit committee, governance committee and compensation committee and to adopt charters relative to each such committee.

We believe that Mr. Hamlet is currently an “independent” director as that term is defined in the listing standards of the Nasdaq Stock Market and SEC rules, including the rules relating to the independence standards for audit committee members and the non-employee director definition of Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act.

Board Committees

The Company currently has not established any committees of the Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors may designate from among its members an executive committee and one or more other committees in the future. We do not have a nominating committee or a nominating committee charter. Further, we do not have a policy with regard to the consideration of any director candidates recommended by security holders. To date, no security holders have made any such recommendations. The entire Board of Directors performs all functions that would otherwise be performed by committees. Given the present size of our board it is not practical for us to have committees. If we are able to grow our business and increase our operations, we intend to expand the size of our board and allocate responsibilities accordingly.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

We have no separate audit committee at this time. The entire Board of Directors shall oversee our audits and auditing procedures.

Shareholder Communications

Currently, we do not have a policy with regard to the consideration of any director candidates recommended by security holders. To date, no security holders have made any such recommendations.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a written Code of Ethics. We believe that the Code of Ethics is reasonably designed to deter wrongdoing and promote honest and ethical conduct; provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in public reports; comply with applicable laws; ensure prompt internal reporting of code violations; and provide accountability for adherence to the code. A copy of our Code of Ethics will be provided to any person requesting same without charge. To request a copy of our Code of Ethics, please make written request to our Chief Executive Officer, c/o Eastern Resources, Inc., 1610 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400, Denver, CO 80202.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Our Common Stock is not registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act. Accordingly, our officers, directors and principal shareholders are not subject to the beneficial ownership reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth information concerning the total compensation paid or accrued by us during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 to (i) all individuals that served as our principal executive officer or acted in a similar capacity for us at any time during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011; (ii) all individuals that served as our principal financial officer or acted in a similar capacity for us at any time during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011; and (iii) all individuals that served as executive officers of ours at any time during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 that received annual compensation during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 in excess of \$100,000.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
Patrick Imeson, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman	2011	0	0	0				0	0
	2010	0	0	0				0	0
Eric Altman, Chief Financial Officer	2011	0	0	0				0	0
	2010	0	0	0				0	0
Robert Trenaman, President and Chief Operating Officer	2011	132,500	0	0					132,500
	2010	90,000	0	0					90,000

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

We have one compensation plan approved by our stockholders, the 2012 Plan. As of the closing of the Merger, we have granted option awards under the 2012 Plan to certain of our officers, directors and employees for a total of 5,320,000 shares of our Common Stock. We have also granted options for a total 50,000 shares of our Common Stock to our independent director and option for a total of 75,000 shares to certain contractors and advisors. The total options of 5,445,000 were granted on April 6, 2012.

We have no plans in place and have never maintained any plans that provide for the payment of retirement benefits or benefits that will be paid primarily following retirement including, but not limited to, tax qualified deferred benefit plans, supplemental executive retirement plans, tax-qualified deferred contribution plans and nonqualified deferred contribution plans.

Except as indicated below, we have no contracts, agreements, plans or arrangements, whether written or unwritten, that provide for payments to the named executive officers listed above.

Employment Agreements

Robert Trenaman salary for 2010 and 2011 was paid by EGLLC pursuant to an offer of employment letter dated July 1, 2011 according to which EGLLC agreed to pay Mr. Trenaman an annual base salary of \$180,000. This letter was modified as of that same date by a side agreement between EGLLC and Mr. Trenaman, which reduced Mr. Trenaman's monthly salary, beginning July 1, 2011, to \$12,500, until the Gold Dream Mine enters commercial production.

We have entered into employment agreements with certain of our executive officers effective April 6, 2012, upon the closing of the Merger.

On April 6, 2012, we entered into executive employment agreements with (i) Patrick Imeson, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, (ii) Robert Trenaman, our President and Chief Operating Officer, (iii) Eric Altman, our Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, and (iv) Tim Smith, our Vice President – Operations and General Manager of MTMI. The term of each of these employment agreements is three (3) years. Mr. Imeson's agreement provides for annual compensation of \$60,000 and an option grant of 1,000,000 shares of our Common Stock under our 2012 Plan; Mr. Altman's agreement also provide for annual compensation of \$60,000 and an option grant of 500,000 shares of our Common Stock under the 2012 Plan; Mr. Trenaman's agreement provides for compensation that includes an annual base salary of \$225,000 and an option grant under the 2012 Plan of 3,000,000 shares; and Mr. Smith's agreement provides for compensation that includes an annual base salary of \$100,000 and an option grant under the 2012 Plan of 500,000 shares.

Base salaries will be subject to annual review by our Board of Directors and increase (but not decrease) as the Board determines. Our Board shall determine in its sole discretion, following the closing of the Merger, what bonuses, if any, our executive officers shall be entitled to, based on milestones to be agreed upon by the Board and each of the executives. Each of our executive officers shall be eligible to participate in any other bonus or incentive program established by us for executives of the Company and shall be entitled to other benefits as may be adopted by us from time to time for the benefit of our executives, as determined by our Board.

The employment agreements with each of Messrs. Imeson, Altman, Trenaman and Smith are filed as Exhibits to this Current Report and are incorporated herein by reference.

Management Services Agreement

Effective April 6, 2012 upon the closing of the Merger, Black Diamond, owned and managed by Messrs. Imeson and Altman, entered into a management services agreement with us pursuant to which Black Diamond has agreed to provide certain management, financial and accounting services to us and to make available Messrs. Imeson and Altman to serve as our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, respectively. In addition to their duties at the Company, Messrs. Imeson and Altman will continue to spend time working for Black Diamond. The agreement has an initial term of three years and may be extended thereafter for successive one-year terms. The agreement may be terminated (i) by either party upon thirty (30) days' notice prior to the end of the then-current term or earlier if one of the parties commits a material breach of the agreement and (ii) by us for any reason provided that we pay Black Diamond all fees due through the end of the then-current term. Under this agreement, we have agreed to pay Black Diamond \$15,000 per month plus further compensation at a rate of \$200 per hour for each additional hour that Black Diamond renders services to us under the agreement in excess of 125 hours. We have also granted to certain employees of Black Diamond options to purchase up to 50,000 shares of our Common Stock under the 2012 Plan. The

agreement also provides for the provision of office space for our executive offices at 1610 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400, Denver, Colorado 80202, our deemed principal place of business. This agreement replaces and supersedes a similar agreement dated November 1, 2010 between Black Diamond and EGLLC.

This management services agreement has been filed as Exhibit 10.21 to this Current Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

Director Compensation

Prior to the Merger, ESRI did not pay its directors any cash compensation for services on its Board of Directors.

Following the consummation of the Merger, our directors will be entitled to receive compensation as follows: Each non-employee director will receive an initial grant under our 2012 Plan of options to purchase 50,000 shares of our Common Stock. Each non-employee director will also receive an annual retainer of \$25,000. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, if a non-employee, will receive an additional annual retainer of \$15,000. The audit committee chairman will receive an annual fee of \$10,000 and other committee chairpersons will receive \$5,000 annually, once these committees are established. Members of the Board of Directors will receive a fee of \$750 for each Board meeting that they attend in person and \$500 for a meeting attended telephonically. Each director will receive a travel fee of \$500 per day, not including the day of the Board meeting, and related travel and out-of-pocket expenses will be reimbursed.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Transactions involving ESRI and/or ESRI Stockholders

Split-Off and Release

Concurrent with the closing of the Merger, ESRI exchanged with certain of our former stockholders all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Split Corp that it previously held for 5,793,000 shares of our Common Stock .

Related to the Split-Off, ESRI and Buzz Kill terminated and cancelled an investment agreement between them dated May 1, 2007. Pursuant to this agreement cancellation, ESRI relinquished its right to recoup its \$800,000 investment in Buzz Kill and Buzz Kill no longer is required to share 50% of its net revenue from sales of the film *BuzzKill* with ESRI.

At the closing of the Merger, holders of approximately \$233,000 of Split Corp. promissory notes agreed to release ESRI from any obligations ESRI might have had with respect to these notes having been the parent company of Split Corp. prior to the Split-Off.

Employment Agreements

On April 6, 2012, we entered into executive employment agreements with (i) Patrick Imeson, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, (ii) Robert Trenaman, our President and Chief Operating Officer, (iii) Eric Altman, our Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, and (iv) Tim Smith, our Vice President – Operations and General Manager of MTML. The term of each of these employment agreements is three (3) years. Mr. Imeson's agreement provides for annual compensation of \$60,000 and an option grant of 1,000,000 shares of our Common Stock under our 2012 Plan; Mr. Altman's agreement also provides for annual compensation of \$60,000 and an option grant of 500,000 shares of our Common Stock under the 2012 Plan; Mr. Trenaman's agreement provides for compensation that includes an annual base salary of \$225,000 and an option grant under the 2012 Plan of 3,000,000 shares; and Mr. Smith's agreement provides for compensation that includes an annual base salary of \$100,000 and an option grant under the 2012 Plan of 500,000 shares.

Lock-up Agreements

In connection with the Merger, the Pubco Holders entered into lock-up agreements with ESRI whereby they agreed that forty percent (40%) of their Public Float Shares may not be sold for a period of twelve (12) months following the Merger closing date.

Forgiveness of Debt; Share Surrender and Cancellation

At the closing of the Merger, holders of ESRI promissory notes discharged and forgave notes, including all accrued but unpaid interest, in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$276,000.

Additionally, Dylan Hundley, a holder of 5,751,000 shares of ESRI Common Stock prior to the Merger, surrendered to us for cancellation all of her shares.

Transactions involving EGLLC and/or EGLLC Related Parties

Minerals Product Receivables Purchase Agreement

On April 15, 2011, EGI, EGLLC and BDH entered into a Minerals Product Receivables Purchase Agreement (the “MPRPA”) pursuant to which EGI agreed to sell a certain percentage of the gold output from the Golden Dream Mine to BDH for the life of the Golden Dream Mine. On that date, EGI and BDH also entered into a security agreement to secure the payment of EGI’s obligations under the MPRPA pursuant to which EGI granted BDH a continuing security interest in all of the assets and property of EGI.

In accordance with the terms of the MPRPA, EGI has agreed to sell BDH eighty percent (80%) of the first 41,700 ounces and six and one-half percent (6.5%) of the ounces produced over 250,000, of the gold produced from the Golden Dream Mine, subject to certain specified reductions, free and clear of any liens and encumbrances. Under this agreement, BDH paid EGI “pre-closing payments” of \$525,000 and additional “balance payments” of \$9,475,000 to meet EGI’s cash flow needs prior to the commencement of commercial production at the Golden Dream Mine.

For each ounce of gold delivered to BDH under the MPRPA, BDH will pay EGI, subject to certain adjustments, (i) with respect to 80% of the first 41,700 ounces sold to BDH, the lesser of \$500 per ounce or the latest COMEX spot gold price at the time of sale and (ii) with respect to each ounce of gold over 250,000 ounces, the lesser of \$600 or the latest COMEX spot gold price at the time of sale. All pricing is subject to adjustment by an agreed upon inflation factor.

The MPRPA and related security agreement have been filed as Exhibits 10.23, and 10.25, respectively, to this Current Report and are incorporated herein by reference.

Employee Leasing Agreement between EGI and MTMI

On August 1, 2011, EGI and MTMI entered into an employee leasing agreement pursuant to which EGI retained the services of certain employees of MTMI so that these MTMI employees could work on properties and projects owned by EGI. Pursuant to the terms of this agreement, EGI agreed to pay a certain percentage of MTMI's wages and employee benefit costs associated with the MTMI employees identified in the agreement.

Management Services Agreement with Black Diamond

Effective April 6, 2012 upon the closing of the Merger, Black Diamond, owned and managed by Messrs. Imeson and Altman, entered into a management services agreement with us pursuant to which Black Diamond has agreed to provide certain management, financial and accounting services to us and to make available Messrs. Imeson and Altman to serve as our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, respectively. In addition to their duties at the Company, Messrs. Imeson and Altman will continue to spend time working for Black Diamond. The agreement has an initial term of three years and may be extended thereafter for successive one-year terms. The agreement may be terminated (i) by either party upon thirty (30) days' notice prior to the end of the then-current term or earlier if one of the parties commits a material breach of the agreement and (ii) by us for any reason provided that we pay Black Diamond all fees due through the end of the then-current term. Under this agreement, we have agreed to pay Black Diamond \$15,000 per month plus further compensation at a rate of \$200 per hour for each additional hour that Black Diamond renders services to us under the agreement in excess of 125 hours. We have also agreed to grant to certain principals and employees of Black Diamond options to purchase up to 100,000 shares of our Common Stock under the 2012 Plan. The agreement also provides us with office space allocation at 1610 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400, Denver, Colorado 80202 for our principal place of business. This agreement replaces and supersedes a similar agreement dated November 1, 2010 between Black Diamond and EGLLC.

Contributions and Distribution between EGLLC and its subsidiaries (EGI and MTMI)

In 2011 and 2010, EGLLC made equity contributions of \$260,000 and \$870,000 to EGI and MTMI, respectively. Also, EGI and MTMI made distributions to EGLLC of \$4,377,779 and 964,091, respectively. These distributions were to repay certain bridge loans and accrued operating expenses of EGLLC.

EGI 2010 Private Placement – Series A Bonds Outstanding

During 2010 and 2011, EGI issued an 8% Series A Bond to Black Diamond Bridge Capital Fund I, LLC (an entity controlled by Black Diamond) in the principal amount of \$1,199,779. This bond matures in July, 2012 and accrues interest at a rate of 8% per annum.

The EGI Bridge Financing

Prior to the closing of the Merger, EGI completed a number of closings of a bridge financing with BDH, one of our beneficial stockholders through holdings in EGLLC, and another investor. In this bridge financing, EGI sold an

aggregate of \$300,000 in principal amount of its 12% unsecured convertible Bridge Notes to BDH and \$1,500,000 in principal amount of these Bridge Notes to the other investor. The Bridge Notes mature on August 29, 2012 and, prior to that date but after the closing of the Merger, may be converted, at the sole discretion of each of the note holders, including accrued but unpaid interest, into Units of the Company's securities at a conversion price of \$2.00 per Unit, each Unit consisting of: (i) one share of Common Stock, (ii) and a warrant to purchase one-half share of Common Stock, exercisable at a price of \$3.00 per whole share, and (iii) a special warrant exercisable upon the closing of the Company's planned private placement, provided the share price of the Common Stock offered in the private placement is less than \$2.50 per share, so that the exercise of the special warrant will reduce the lender's effective conversion price for the Common Stock at a 25% discount to the private placement offering price, such special warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.01 per share.

Tri-Party Agreement; Security Interest in MTMI and EGI Assets; and Pledge of Series A Preferred Stock

From time to time between 2006 and 2009, EGLLC and MFPI Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company whose sole members are Michael Feinberg and Patrick Imeson ("MFPI"), raised approximately \$6,000,000 and \$13,000,000, respectively, through the sale of promissory notes to certain investors (the "Secured Lenders"). The notes issued by EGLLC included a \$5,000,000 secured note issued in 2006 and a \$1,000,000 secured bridge note issued in 2009. The notes issued by MFPI included an \$8,000,000 note issued in 2007 and a \$5,000,000 note issued in 2008. During that time, EGLLC raised an additional \$16,500,000 from the sale of unsecured bonds issued at a 40% discount to face value to certain investors, including MFPI, which invested \$8,000,000 in the unsecured EGLLC bonds from the proceeds of the \$13,000,000 it borrowed from the Secured Lenders.

EGLLC used \$5,000,000 from the 2006 notes to purchase a loan and mortgage on property owned by an unrelated mining company and used \$14,250,000 of the \$16,500,000 in proceeds from the issuance of the unsecured bonds to complete a joint venture with Apollo Gold, Inc. that entitled EGLLC to 50% of the assets and distributions of Montana Tunnels Mine – See Description of Business for additional information. In February 2010, EGLLC paid \$250,000 in cash and assigned that loan and mortgage on the property owned by the unrelated mining company to Apollo Gold, Inc. for 100% ownership in MTMI (owner of Montana Tunnels Mine) and, concurrently with the closing of that payment and assignment, EGLLC and Apollo dissolved their joint venture.

In May 2009, as a condition to the additional \$1,000,000 bridge loan (that was subsequently repaid) from the Secured Lenders to EGLLC and as an inducement for the Secured Lenders to stand still regarding an event of default on the part of EGLLC, (i) the \$8,000,000 loan to MFPI to purchase the unsecured bonds, (ii) a \$5,000,000 loan to MFPI whose proceeds were used to make an unrelated investment³ and (iii) a redemption right allowing the Secured Lenders to obligate MFPI to purchase from the Secured Lenders a \$5,950,000 equity investment made in one of the investment funds that is an owner of EGLLC and is managed by Black Diamond have been included under a security agreement with the Secured Lenders.

Currently, the notes and rights secured by the Company's assets include (i) \$21,600,000 in principal amount of notes, including the \$5,800,000 issued by EGLLC in 2006, \$9,700,000 issued by MFPI in 2007 and \$6,100,000 issued by MFPI in 2008, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon through May 2009, and (ii) the redemption rights on the Secured Lenders' \$5,950,000 equity investment in EGLLC. The approximate amount of principal, accrued but unpaid interest and redemption rights as of December 31, 2011 was \$46,350,000. The notes and rights have been secured by two first lien mortgages on all of the property and assets of EGI and MTMI. Under the terms of these mortgages, the administrative agent representing the Secured Lenders was required to consent to the transfer by EGLLC to ESRI of the capital stock of EGI and MTMI. Pursuant to the terms of a tri-party agreement by and among the Company, EGLLC and the administrative agent dated as of the Merger closing date, the administrative agent consented to this transfer and ESRI acknowledged and agreed to cause EGI and MTMI to perform and keep all the covenants and obligations set forth in the two mortgages

Additionally, because certain of the secured notes were in default prior to the Merger closing date, the administrative agent required that EGLLC and MFPI enter into a loan reinstatement and modification agreement, effective as of the Merger closing date, pursuant to which EGLLC agreed to pledge, in accordance with the terms of a separate pledge agreement, to the Secured Lenders all of its interest in the Series A Preferred Stock. Under the tri-party agreement, the Company acknowledged and agreed to treat the administrative agent as the owner and holder of the Series A Preferred Stock upon notice from the administrative agent of a default by EGLLC under the pledge agreement.

Under the Merger Agreement, EGLLC has covenanted that, for so long as any of its payment obligations under the loan restatement and modification agreement remain outstanding, EGLLC will designate all proceeds derived from the Series A Preferred Stock, including from preferential dividends that may be paid on this stock, to repay principal and interest due on the secured loans.

³ MFPI invested \$5,000,000 in Global VR, Inc. a private company managed by Black Diamond Holdings, LLC, which is managed by Patrick Imeson and Eric Altman, principals of the Company

MARKET PRICE OF AND DIVIDENDS ON COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our Common Stock is currently eligible for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “ESRI.OB.” The trading of our common stock began on September 2, 2008. There has been very limited trading in our Common Stock to date. As of the date of this Current Report, we had 99,085,000 shares of Common Stock outstanding held by approximately 11 stockholders of record. To date, we have not paid dividends on our common stock. As of the date of this Current Report, we have 10,000,000 outstanding shares of our Series A Preferred Stock held by one stockholder of record.

Trades in our Common Stock may be subject to Rule 15c-9 under the Exchange Act, which imposes requirements on broker/dealers who sell securities subject to the rule to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. For transactions covered by the rule, broker/dealers must make a special suitability determination for purchasers of the securities and receive the purchaser’s written agreement to the transaction before the sale.

The SEC also has rules that regulate broker/dealer practices in connection with transactions in “penny stocks.” Penny stocks generally are equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 (other than securities listed on certain national exchanges, provided that the current price and volume information with respect to transactions in that security is provided by the applicable exchange or system). The penny stock rules require a broker/dealer, before effecting a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the SEC that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker/dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker/dealer and its salesperson in the transaction, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer’s account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker/dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing before effecting the transaction, and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer’s confirmation. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for shares of Common Stock. As a result of these rules, investors may find it difficult to sell their shares.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid any cash dividends on our capital stock and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on the Common Stock in the foreseeable future. Also, the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock restrict our ability to pay dividends. (See “Description of Securities—Series A Preferred Stock” below.) We intend to retain future earnings to fund ongoing operations and future capital requirements. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the

discretion of our Board of Directors and will be dependent upon financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the Board of Directors deems relevant.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Plan Category	Number of shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding shares reflected in the first column)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	5,445,000	\$ 2.00	4,555,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	5,445,000	\$ 2.00	4,555,000

The Company had no equity compensation plans as of the end of fiscal year 2011.

2012 Equity Incentive Plan

On February 1, 2012, our Board of Directors of the Company adopted, and on February 29, 2012, our stockholders approved, the 2012 Equity Incentive Plan, which reserves a total of 10,000,000 shares of our Common Stock for issuance under the 2012 Plan. If an incentive award granted under the 2012 Plan expires, terminates, is unexercised or is forfeited, or if any shares are surrendered to us in connection with an incentive award, the shares subject to such award and the surrendered shares will become available for further awards under the 2012 Plan.

In addition, the number of shares of Common Stock subject to the 2012 Plan, any number of shares subject to any numerical limit in the 2012 Plan, and the number of shares and terms of any incentive award are expected to be adjusted in the event of any change in our outstanding Common Stock by reason of any stock dividend, spin-off, split-up, stock split, reverse stock split, recapitalization, reclassification, merger, consolidation, liquidation, business combination or exchange of shares or similar transaction.

Administration

The compensation committee of the Board, or the Board in the absence of such a committee, will administer the 2012 Plan. Subject to the terms of the 2012 Plan, the compensation committee has complete authority and discretion to determine the terms of awards under the 2012 Plan.

Grants

The 2012 Plan authorizes the grant to participants of nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, performance grants intended to comply with Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (as amended, the “Code”) and stock appreciation rights, as described below:

Options granted under the 2012 Plan entitle the grantee, upon exercise, to purchase a specified number of shares from us at a specified exercise price per share. The exercise price for shares of Common Stock covered by an option cannot be less than the fair market value of the Common Stock on the date of grant unless agreed to otherwise at the time of the grant.

Restricted stock awards and restricted stock units may be awarded on terms and conditions established by the compensation committee, which may include performance conditions for restricted stock awards and the lapse of restrictions on the achievement of one or more performance goals for restricted stock units.

The compensation committee may make performance grants, each of which will contain performance goals for the award, including the performance criteria, the target and maximum amounts payable, and other terms and conditions.

The 2012 Plan authorizes the granting of stock awards. The compensation committee will establish the number of shares of Common Stock to be awarded and the terms applicable to each award, including performance restrictions.

Stock appreciation rights ("SARs") entitle the participant to receive a distribution in an amount not to exceed the number of shares of Common Stock subject to the portion of the SAR exercised multiplied by the difference between the market price of a share of Common Stock on the date of exercise of the SAR and the market price of a share of Common Stock on the date of grant of the SAR.

Duration, Amendment, and Termination

The Board has the power to amend, suspend or terminate the 2012 Plan without stockholder approval or ratification at any time or from time to time. No change may be made that increases the total number of shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance pursuant to incentive awards or reduces the minimum exercise price for options or exchange of options for other incentive awards, unless such change is authorized by our stockholders within one year. Unless sooner terminated, the 2012 Plan would terminate ten years after it is adopted.

As of the closing of the Merger, we have granted option awards under the 2012 Plan to certain of our officers, directors and employees for a total of 5,320,000 shares of our Common Stock. We have also granted options for 50,000 shares of our Common Stock to our independent director and 75,000 to certain advisors and consultants. Each of these options has been granted with a term of ten years and an exercise price of \$2.00 per share, which price the Board of Directors has deemed to be the fair market value of the Company's stock on the date of grant. Each option vests in three equal installments on the first, second and third anniversary of the Merger closing date.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

We have authorized capital stock consisting of 300,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value. As of the date of this Report, we had 99,085,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding and 10,000,000 shares of Series A preferred stock issued and outstanding.

Common Stock

The holders of outstanding shares of common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of assets or funds legally available for the payment of dividends of such times and in such amounts as the board from time to time may determine. Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. There is no cumulative voting of the election of directors then standing for election. The common stock is not entitled to pre-emptive rights and is not subject to conversion or redemption. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our company, the assets legally available for distribution to stockholders are distributable ratably among the holders of the common stock after payment of liquidation preferences, if any, on any outstanding payment of other claims of creditors. Each outstanding share of common stock is duly and validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

Preferred Stock

Shares of preferred stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series, each of which will have such distinctive designation or title as shall be determined by our Board of Directors prior to the issuance of any shares thereof. Preferred stock will have such voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and such preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights and such qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, as shall be stated in such resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such class or series of preferred stock as may be adopted from time to time by the Board of Directors prior to the issuance of any shares thereof. The number of authorized shares of preferred stock may be increased or decreased (but not below the number of shares thereof then outstanding) by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all the then outstanding shares of our capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of the directors, voting together as a single class, without a separate vote of the holders of the preferred stock, or any series thereof, unless a vote of any such holders is required pursuant to any preferred stock designation.

We are authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of “blank check” preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share. As of the closing of the Merger and pursuant to the Merger Agreement, we issued 10,000,000 shares of our designated Series A Preferred Stock to EGLLC with the following terms (as more fully described in the certificate of designations):

Voting Rights. Each share of Series A Preferred Stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of the holders of our common stock;

Dividends. The holder of the Series A Preferred Stock is entitled to receive, out of funds legally available therefor, cumulative non-compounding preferential dividends at the rate of 12% of the stated value of \$6.00 per share *per annum* (the “Preferential Dividend”). No dividends may be declared or paid on the shares of common stock or any other capital stock of the Company so long as any shares of Series A Preferred Stock remain outstanding;

Liquidation Preference. In the event of any defined liquidation event, no distribution can be made to holders of shares of our capital stock ranking junior to the Series A Preferred Stock, unless, prior thereto, the holders of shares of Series A Preferred Stock shall have received an amount per share equal to \$6.00 (the “Liquidation Amount”) per share, plus the amount of any accrued and unpaid Preferential Dividend owed to holders of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock;

Holder Optional Redemption. The holder of the Series A Preferred Stock has the option, exercisable in whole or in part at any time and from time to time prior to the third anniversary of the issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, to require us to purchase for cash, out of legally available funds, any or all of the then-outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock at a price equal to \$6.00 per share ;

Company Optional Redemption. We have the option, exercisable in whole or in part at any time and from time to time prior to the third anniversary of the issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, to redeem any or all of the then-outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock at a price equal to \$7.00 per share;

Automatic Conversion. Provided that neither the holder nor the Company has exercised their redemption options in full, by the third anniversary of the issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, each share of then-outstanding Series A Preferred Stock shall automatically and immediately convert into one fully paid and non-assessable share of common stock of the Company; and

Protection Provisions. So long as any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock are outstanding, the Company cannot take any of the following corporate actions (whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise) without first obtaining the approval of the holder of the Series A Preferred Stock: encumber the assets of the Corporation; alter or change the rights, preferences or privileges of the Series A Preferred Stock, or increase the authorized number of shares of Series A Preferred Stock; alter or change the rights, preferences or privileges of any capital stock of the Corporation so as to affect adversely the Series A Preferred Stock; create or issue any securities senior to or *Pari Passu* with the Series A Preferred Stock; issue any additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock; issue any debt securities, incur any indebtedness or enter into any other agreement or arrangement that would entitle any third party to any preferences over the Series A Preferred Stock upon the occurrence of a Liquidation Event; enter into any agreement, commitment, understanding or other arrangement to take any of the foregoing actions; or cause or authorize any subsidiary of the Corporation to engage in any of the foregoing actions

The certificate of designations, preferences and rights of the Series A Preferred Stock is filed as Exhibit 4.1 to this Current Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

Options under the Plan

The Company has adopted its 2012 Equity Incentive Plan pursuant to which 10,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock are reserved for issuance to employees, directors, consultants, and other service providers of the Company and its affiliates. On April 6, 2012, we authorized for issuance an aggregate of 5,445,000 options exercisable at \$2.00 per share to certain of our executive officers, directors, employees and advisors. Each of these options has been granted with a term of ten years and an exercise price of \$2.00 per share, which price the Board of Directors has deemed to be the fair market value of the Company's stock on the date of grant. Each option vests in three equal installments on the first, second and third anniversary of the Merger closing date.

Warrants

As of the date hereof, the Company has no warrants outstanding.

Convertible Securities

As of the date hereof, the Company has not issued any convertible securities other than the convertible notes issued by ESRI prior to, and cancelled upon, the closing of the Merger.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent for the Common Stock is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company. The transfer agent's address is 17 Battery Place, New York, New York 10004, and its telephone number is (212) 845-3212.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm business.

Except for the matter described below, we are currently not aware of any pending legal proceedings to which we are a party or of which any of our property is the subject, nor are we aware of any such proceedings that are contemplated by any governmental authority. Although there can be no assurance as to the ultimate outcome, we have denied liability in the case pending against us, and we intend to defend vigorously such case. Based on information currently available, we believe the amount, or range, of reasonably possible losses in connection with the action against us not to be material to our consolidated financial condition or cash flows. However, losses may be material to our operating results for any particular future period, depending on the level of income for such period.

On May 24, 2010, the EPA issued an "Action Memorandum" which documented the determination that soil removal was necessary to mitigate threats posed by elevated levels of lead and arsenic in the soil located on property in close proximity to MTMI. The work of clean-up conducted by the EPA of the Site commenced in June 2010 and was completed by August of the same year. On August 26, 2010, MTMI and the EPA entered into an "Access and Compensation Agreement" which detailed the responsibilities of both the EPA and MTMI with respect to the clean-up and disposal of contaminated soils from the Site. On October 26, 2011 the EPA proposed a settlement of \$380,000. On November 04, 2011, MTMI agreed to the EPA proposed amount of \$380,000 but added a stipulation that the amount be payable over time depending upon the status of MTMI's operations. On February 21, 2012, MTMI heard back from the EPA tacitly agreeing to the total amount of \$380,000 on a monthly schedule of \$2,500 per month with a balloon payment at month 36.

INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Delaware General Corporation Law and our Certificate of Incorporation allow us to indemnify our officers and directors from certain liabilities and our Bylaws state that we shall indemnify every (i) present or former director, advisory director or officer of us, (ii) any person who while serving in any of the capacities referred to in clause (i) served at our request as a director, officer, partner, venturer, proprietor, trustee, employee, agent or similar functionary of another foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise, and (iii) any person nominated or designated by (or pursuant to authority granted by) the Board of Directors or any committee thereof to serve in any of the capacities referred to in clauses (i) or (ii) (each an “Indemnitee”).

Our Bylaws provide that we shall indemnify an Indemnitee against all judgments, penalties (including excise and similar taxes), fines, amounts paid in settlement and reasonable expenses actually incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with any proceeding in which he was, is or is threatened to be named as defendant or respondent, or in which he was or is a witness without being named a defendant or respondent, by reason, in whole or in part, of his serving or having served, or having been nominated or designated to serve, if it is determined that the Indemnitee (a) conducted himself in good faith, (b) reasonably believed, in the case of conduct in his official capacity, that his conduct was in our best interests and, in all other cases, that his conduct was at least not opposed to our best interests, and (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful; provided, however, that in the event that an Indemnitee is found liable to us or is found liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received by the Indemnitee, the indemnification (i) is limited to reasonable expenses actually incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with the proceeding and (ii) shall not be made in respect of any proceeding in which the Indemnitee shall have been found liable for willful or intentional misconduct in the performance of his duty to us.

Other than in the limited situation described above, our Bylaws provide that no indemnification shall be made in respect to any proceeding in which such Indemnitee has been (a) found liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received by him, whether or not the benefit resulted from an action taken in the Indemnitee's official capacity, or (b) found liable to us. The termination of any proceeding by judgment, order, settlement or conviction, or on a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, is not of itself determinative that the Indemnitee did not meet the requirements set forth in clauses (a) or (b) above. An Indemnitee shall be deemed to have been found liable in respect of any claim, issue or matter only after the Indemnitee shall have been so adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction after exhaustion of all appeals therefrom. Reasonable expenses shall, include, without limitation, all court costs and all fees and disbursements of attorneys for the Indemnitee. The indemnification provided shall be applicable whether or not negligence or gross negligence of the Indemnitee is alleged or proven.

Other than discussed above, neither our Bylaws nor our Certificate of Incorporation includes any specific indemnification provisions for our officers or directors against liability under the Securities Act. Additionally, insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the small business issuer pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the small business issuer has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

Item 3.02 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

Shares Issued in Connection with the Merger

On the closing date of the Merger, EGLLC, the sole holder of common stock of MTMI and EGI, surrendered all of its 100 issued and outstanding MTMI shares and 100 issued and outstanding EGI shares, and received an aggregate of

90,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock and 10,000,000 shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock.

The ESRI stockholders retained 9,085,000 shares of Common Stock in the Merger.

The transactions described above were exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and Rule 506 of Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC. None of the securities were sold through an underwriter and, accordingly, there were no underwriting discounts or commissions involved.

Item 5.01 Changes in Control of Registrant.

See Item 1.01 and Item 2.01.

Item 5.02 Departure of Directors or Certain Officers; Election of Directors; Appointment of Certain Officers; Compensatory Arrangements of Certain Officers.

See Item 1.01 and Item 2.01.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(a) Financial statements of business acquired.

In accordance with Item 9.01(a), audited combined financial statements of MTMI and EGI as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2011 and 2010 are included in this Report beginning on Page F-1.

(b) Pro forma financial information.

In accordance with Item 9.01(b), unaudited pro forma combined financial statements of MTMI and EGI as of, and for the year ended, December 31, 2011 are included in this Report beginning on Page F-26.

(d) Exhibits

SEC **Description**

Report

Exhibit Reference

Number Number

2.1	2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, dated as of April 6, 2012, by and among the Registrant, MTMI Acquisition Corp., (a Delaware corporation), EGI Acquisition Corp., (a Montana corporation), Elkhorn Goldfields LLC, (a Delaware limited liability company), Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. (a Montana Corporation) (1)
2.2	2.2	Certificate of Merger dated as of April 5, 2012, filed with Delaware Secretary of State for the merger of MTMI Acquisition Corp. into Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. (1)
2.3	2.3	Articles of Merger dated as of April 6 2012, filed with Montana Secretary of State for the merger of EGI Acquisition Corp. into Elkhorn Goldfields LLC (1)
3.1	3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (2)
3.2	3.2	Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on April 4, 2012 (1)
3.3	3.2	Bylaws of the Registrant (2)
4.1	4.1	Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock of the Registrant (2)
4.2	4.2	Form of 2012 Bridge 12% Unsecured Convertible Promissory Note of Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. (3)

- 4.3 4.3 Form of 8% Series A Bond due July 31, 2012 of Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. (3)
- 10.1 10.1 Share Cancellation Agreement dated April 6, 2012 between the Registrant and Dylan Hundley (3)
- 10.2 10.2 Form of Note Cancellation and General Release Agreement dated April 6, 2012 by and between the Registrant and certain note holders (3)
- 10.3 10.1 Loan Reinstatement and Modification Agreement between Gordon Snyder as Administrative Agent of Certain Note Holders, MFPI Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and Elkhorn Goldfields, LLC (1)
- 10.4 10.2 Tri-Party Agreement by and among the Registrant, Elkhorn Goldfields LLC and Gordon Snyder as Administrative Agent of Certain Note Holders (1)
- 10.5 10.3 Pledge Agreement between Gordon Snyder as Administrative Agent of Certain Note Holders, MFPI Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and Elkhorn Goldfields, LLC (1)
- 10.6 10.6 Split-Off Agreement dated as of April 6, 2012, by and among the Registrant, Buzz Kill, Inc. (a New York corporation) and the Buyers listed on Exhibit A thereto (3)
- 10.7 10.7 General Release Agreement dated as of April 6, 2012, by and among the Registrant, Buzz Kill, Inc. and the Buyers listed on Exhibit A thereto (3)
- 10.8 10.8 Termination of Investment Agreement dated April 6, 2012 by and between the Registrant and Buzz Kill, Inc. (3)
- 10.9 10.9 Form of General Release of the Registrant by Certain Note Holders of Buzz Kill, Inc. (3)
- 10.10 10.10 Form of Public Float Shares Lock-Up Agreement between the Registrant and certain stockholders (3)
- 10.11 10.11 Form of Public Float Shares Escrow Agreement between the Registrant and certain stockholders (3)
- 10.12 10.12 Form of No Short Selling Agreement between the Registrant and the officers, directors, certain employees and certain stockholders (3)
- 10.13 10.13 Form of Indemnification Escrow Agreement between the Registrant. and the officers, directors and employees party thereto (3)
- 10.14 10.4 Registrant's 2012 Equity Incentive Plan (1)
- 10.15 10.15 Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement (3)

10.16 10.16 Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (3)

Executive Employment Agreement for Patrick Imeson (3)

10.17 10.17

10.18	10.18	Executive Employment Agreement for Robert Trenaman (3)
10.19	10.19	Executive Employment Agreement for Eric Altman (3)
10.20	10.20	Executive Employment Agreement for Tim Smith (3)
10.21	10.21	Management Services Agreement between the Registrant and Black Diamond Financial Services Group, LLC (3)
10.22	10.22	Form of Subscription Agreement for 8% Series A Bond of Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. (3)
10.23	10.23	Mineral Product Receivables Purchase Agreement dated April 15, 2011 by and among Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc., Elkhorn Goldfields, LLC and Black Diamond Holdings LLC (3)
10.24	10.24	Mining Lease with Option to Purchase between Mt. Heagan Development, Inc. and Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. and Extension Letter (3)
10.25	10.25	Security Agreement dated April 15, 2011 between Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. and Black Diamond Holdings LLC (3)
10.26	10.26	Employee Leasing Agreement dated August 1, 2011 by and between Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. and Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. (3)
14.1	14.1	Code of Ethics (4)
21.1	21.1	List of Subsidiaries (3)
99.1	*	Loss on related party ore purchase agreement

* Filed herewith.

(1) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit numbered as indicated above to the Registrant's Form 8-A, File Number 000-54645, filed with the SEC on April 6, 2012.

(2) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit numbered as indicated above to the Registrant's Form S-1, File Number 333-149850, filed with the SEC on March 21, 2008.

(3) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit numbered as indicated above to the Registrant's Current Report Form 8-K, File Number 000-54645, filed with the SEC on April 12, 2012

(4) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit numbered as indicated above to the Registrant's Annual Report Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, File Number 333-149850, filed with the SEC on March 31, 2009.

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Stockholders of

Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. and Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc.

Denver, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying combined balance sheets of Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. and Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. (collectively the "Company") as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the related combined statements of operations, changes in stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended. These combined financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these combined financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the combined financial statements and assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall combined financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The accompanying combined financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the combined financial statements, the Company has not generated any revenues to fund operations and has a working capital deficit and a stockholders' deficit of \$60,324,303 and \$59,310,302 respectively, which raises substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding those matters also are described in Note 2. The combined financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

In our opinion, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined financial position of Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. and Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Ehrhardt Keefe Steiner & Hottman PC

March 15, 2012

Denver, Colorado

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Combined Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2011	2010
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$358,125	\$61,351
Inventory, net	912,676	1,038,524
Other current assets	12,433	9,242
Total current assets	1,283,234	1,109,117
Non-current assets		
Buildings, equipment, and land, net	5,621,186	4,588,602
Mine development	3,869,342	-
Mining properties and mineral interests, net	16,380,747	16,358,839
Restricted cash	604,021	284,467
Reclamation bonds	16,190,556	15,842,403
Total non-current assets	42,665,852	37,074,311
Total assets	\$43,949,086	\$38,183,428
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$282,141	\$86,040
Accrued liabilities	3,247,232	2,650,486
Current portion of capital lease obligation	335,093	-
Series A 8% bonds	1,399,779	1,235,500
Deferred revenue, related party ore purchase agreement	10,000,000	-
Push-down redeemable obligation of Parent and its affiliate	11,085,960	10,117,659
Push-down interest of Parent and its affiliate	13,677,484	7,071,953
Push-down debt of Parent and its affiliate	21,579,848	22,498,576
Total current liabilities	61,607,537	43,660,214
Non-current liabilities		
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	39,719	-
Reclamation liability	22,793,187	21,465,966
Related party ore purchase derivative contract	18,818,945	-
Total non-current liabilities	41,651,851	21,465,966
Total liabilities	103,259,388	65,126,180

Commitments and contingencies

Stockholders' deficit	(59,310,302)	(26,942,752)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$43,949,086	\$38,183,428

See notes to combined financial statements.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Combined Statements of Operations

	December 31, 2011	2010
Metal sales	\$573,942	\$-
Operating expenses		
Direct operating costs	133,863	-
General and administrative	850,616	1,580,991
Accretion expense	1,327,221	1,535,632
Mine care and maintenance	1,037,199	1,236,832
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	6,604	11,129
Total operating expenses	3,355,503	4,364,584
Loss from operations	(2,781,561)	(4,364,584)
Other (expense) income		
Interest expense	(8,083,445)	(5,546,184)
Interest income	47,705	33,384
Other income	71,987	6,628
Loss on related party ore purchase derivative	(13,025,932)	-
Change in fair value of derivative instrument contract	(5,793,013)	-
Total other expense	(26,782,698)	(5,506,172)
Net loss	\$(29,564,259)	\$(9,870,756)

See notes to combined financial statements.

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.**Combined Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Deficit****For the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010**

		Capital Stock Amount	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
Balance - December 31, 2009	200	\$11,280,392	\$(31,948,297)	\$(20,667,905)
Non-cash contributions	-	3,690,000	-	3,690,000
Cash distributions	-	(964,091)	-	(964,091)
Cash contributions	-	870,000	-	870,000
Net loss	-	-	(9,870,756)	(9,870,756)
Balance - December 31, 2010	200	14,876,301	(41,819,053)	(26,942,752)
Non-cash contribution	-	1,314,488	-	1,314,488
Cash distributions	-	(4,377,779)	-	(4,377,779)
Cash contributions	-	260,000	-	260,000
Net loss	-	-	(29,564,259)	(29,564,259)
Balance - December 31, 2011	200	\$12,073,010	\$(71,383,312)	\$(59,310,302)

See notes to combined financial statements.

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.**Combined Statements of Cash Flows**

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$(29,564,259)	\$(9,870,756)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		
Inventory reserve	242,329	601,241
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	6,604	11,129
Accretion expense	1,327,221	1,535,632
Loss on related party ore purchase derivative	13,025,932	-
Change in fair value of derivative instrument	5,793,013	-
Push-down redeemable obligation of Parent and its affiliate	968,301	3,240,579
Push-down interest of Parent and its affiliate	7,001,291	2,254,375
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Mineral sales receivable	-	111,704
Inventory	(116,481)	5,570
Other current assets	(3,191)	56,414
Accounts payable	196,101	(517,592)
Accrued liabilities	596,746	1,570,400
Deferred revenue	10,000,000	-
	39,037,866	8,869,452
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9,473,607	(1,001,304)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of building and equipment	(622,319)	(79,480)
Cash received from acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in Montana Tunnels Mine	-	44,044
Additions to mine development	(3,809,242)	-
Additions to mining properties and mineral interests	(82,008)	(41,149)
Change in restricted cash	(319,554)	(478)
Change in reclamation bonds	(348,153)	(92,687)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,181,276)	(169,750)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Series A 8% bonds	164,279	1,235,500
Payments on capital lease obligations	(42,057)	(80,197)
Proceeds from stockholder contributions	260,000	870,000
Payments of distributions	(4,377,779)	(964,091)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(3,995,557)	1,061,212
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	296,774	(109,842)

Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	61,351	171,193
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$358,125	\$61,351

(Continued on the following page)

See notes to combined financial statements.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Combined Statements of Cash Flows

(Continued from the previous page)

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$45,708 and \$13,017, respectively.

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activity:

During 2011, the Company acquired \$416,869 of equipment through a capital lease.

During 2011, \$60,100 of depreciation expense was capitalized to mine development.

During 2011, Elkhorn Goldfields, LLC (the "Parent") paid on behalf of the Company \$1,314,488 of accrued pushed-down interest and debt.

During 2010, the Parent transferred the value of its Calais Resources, Inc. investment for the remaining 50% interest of the net assets of Montana Tunnels. The following is the allocation of the remaining 50% interest of the assets and liabilities acquired of Montana Tunnel as of December 31, 2011:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$44,044
Mineral sales receivable	78,704
Inventory	822,456
Other current assets	543
Buildings and equipment, net	2,210,717
Mining properties, mine development, and mineral interests, net	3,123,652
Restricted cash	8,184,845
Accounts payable	(306,398)
Accrued liabilities	(471,698)
Capital lease obligations	(35,716)

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Reclamation liability	(9,961,149)
Investment in debt securities, at estimated fair value	\$3,690,000

See notes to combined financial statements.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. (“EGI”) and Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. (“MTMI”) (collectively, the “Company”) were formed for the purpose of acquiring, holding, operating, selling, and otherwise dealing in assets of mining operations with gold and other metal reserves and exploration potential. The Company’s objective is to operate mines and expand its interests through acquisition and exploration. The Company has one mineral property that has completed the permitting process. That property has developed the 650-foot underground access tunnel to reach the top of the ore body and is in the process of installing required infrastructure to allow the Company to access the lower levels of ore. In addition, a second property has completed the permitting, except for posting the required reclamation bonding. Lastly, the Company has several mineralized targets in the exploration stage. The permitted or nearly permitted mines include Golden Dream Mine (formerly referred to as the Sourdough Mine) and Montana Tunnels Mine (“Montana Tunnels”), and the mineralized properties available to develop mine plans are East Butte, Gold Hill/Mount Heagan, and Carmody (collectively, the “Elkhorn Project”), and the expansion of the previously operated Diamond Hill Mine. All the mines and properties are located in Jefferson County, Montana, with the exception of the Diamond Hill Mine, which is in Broadwater County, Montana. The Company maintains its principal executive office in Denver, Colorado.

During July 2006, Elkhorn Goldfields, LLC (the entity that wholly owns the Company) (the “Parent”) entered into a 50% joint venture interest (the “JV”) with the former owner of MTMI). The JV agreement called for the Parent to contribute \$14,250,000 in return for a 50% interest in the assets relating to Montana Tunnels, including the mining equipment and mill. Montana Tunnels is an open pit mine that produced gold doré, lead-gold, and zinc-gold concentrates. Montana Tunnels ceased mining in an area referred to as the L Pit and completed milling of stockpiled ore at the end of April 2009, at which time the mine was placed on care and maintenance. The Company is currently completing plans to enlarge the L Pit. The enlargement and further mine development is referred as the M Pit.

On February 1, 2010, the Parent acquired the remaining 50% interest in Montana Tunnels and the related assets, plus acquired Diamond Hill Mine and Mill and has pushed-down the assets to the Company as of February 1, 2010 (Note 3).

Principles of Combination

For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the accompanying combined financial statements include the accounts of EGI and MTMI. EGI includes the property and equipment relating to the Golden Dream Mine and the mineralized targets of the Elkhorn Project. MTMI includes the property, mill, and equipment relating to Montana Tunnels and Diamond Hill Mine. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company continually monitors its positions with, and the credit quality of, the financial institutions with which it invests. As of the balance sheet dates, and periodically throughout the years, the Company has maintained balances in various operating accounts in excess of federally insured limits.

Inventory

Doré inventory is stated at the lower of weighted-average production cost and net realizable value. Production costs for doré inventory include direct production costs, attributable overhead, and depreciation incurred to bring the material to its current point in the processing cycle. Stockpiled ore inventory represents ore that has been mined and is available for further processing. Work-in-process inventory, including stockpiled ore and in-circuit gold inventory, is valued at the lower of weighted-average production cost and net realizable value. Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of average direct cost of acquisition and net realizable value.

Buildings and Equipment

MTMI buildings and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost and amortized on a units-of-production basis over the remaining proven and probable reserves of the mine. Equipment under capital lease is valued at the lower of fair market value or net present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. Equipment that is mobile is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the equipment ranging from five to ten years, not to exceed the related estimated mine lives.

EGI buildings and equipment are stated at cost. Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is provided utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives for owned assets taking into account estimated salvage values, ranging from 3 to 39 years.

Mine Development

The costs of removing overburden and waste materials to access the ore prior to the production phase are referred to as “mine development costs.” Mine development costs are capitalized during the development of the mine. Mine development costs are amortized using the units-of-production method based on estimated recoverable tons of proven and probable reserves. To the extent that these costs benefit the mine, they are amortized over the estimated life of the mine. Development costs incurred after the first saleable ore is extracted from the mine (i.e., post-production costs) are a component of mineral inventory cost. All post-production costs are considered variable production costs that are included in the costs of the inventory produced during the period in which the mining costs are incurred.

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Mining Properties and Mineral Interests

Mining Properties

For new projects without established reserves, all costs, other than acquisition costs, are expensed prior to the establishment of proven and probable reserves. Reserves designated as proven and probable are supported by a feasibility study, indicating that the reserves have had the requisite geologic, technical, and economic work performed and are legally extractable at the time of reserve determination. Once proven and probable reserves are established, all development and other site-specific costs are capitalized, including general and administrative charges for actual time and expenses incurred in connection with site supervision as mine development costs. Development drilling costs incurred to infill mineralized material to increase the confidence level in order to develop or increase proven and probable reserves are also capitalized as mine development costs. If subsequent events or circumstances arise that would preclude further development of the reserves under the then existing laws and regulations, additional costs are expensed until the impediments have been removed and the property would be subject to ongoing impairment reviews. When a mine is placed into production, the capitalized acquisition and mine development costs are reclassified to mining properties and are amortized to operations using the units-of-production method based on the estimated metals that can be recovered.

Mineral Interests

Mineral interests include the cost of obtaining patented and unpatented mining claims and the initial cost of acquiring mineral interests. If a mineable ore body is discovered, such costs are amortized when production begins using the units-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. If no mineable ore body is discovered or such rights are otherwise determined to have no value, such costs are expensed in the period in which it is determined the property has no future economic value. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, there are no mineral interest impairments.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of cash held in certificates of deposit for the reclamation of the Elkhorn Project. The restriction will be released when the reclamation is completed, which the Company does not expect to happen prior to 2018.

Bond Reclamation

Bond reclamation consists of cash held directly by a surety for reclamation of Montana Tunnels and the Elkhorn Project. The restriction will be released when the reclamation is completed, which the Company expects to be in 2024 and 2018, respectively.

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recovered. The Company looks primarily to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows in its assessment of whether or not long-lived assets have been impaired. If impairment has occurred, the long-lived assets are written down to its estimated fair value.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments, including cash, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities, approximated fair value as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 because of the relatively short maturity of these instruments.

The Company applies the guidance to non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The guidance establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available in the circumstances. The financial and non-financial assets and liabilities are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of the inputs as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability; or

Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which requires the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The following assets are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2011:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Certificate of deposits	\$604,021	\$ -	\$-	\$604,021
Reclamation bonds	\$-	\$ -	\$16,190,556	\$16,190,556
Embedded derivative	\$-	\$ -	\$(18,818,945)	\$(18,818,945)

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following assets are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2010:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Certificate of deposits	\$284,467	\$ -	\$-	\$284,467
Reclamation bonds	\$-	\$ -	\$15,842,403	\$15,842,403

Certificates of Deposit: Recorded at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short duration of the investment.

Reclamation Bonds: Recorded at the amount provided by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, which is based upon the fair value of the cash underlying the bond.

Embedded Derivatives: Based on contract terms, projected future gold prices, and discount rate commensurate with estimates of contemporary credit risk using a discounted cash flow model. The model is most sensitive to the future price of gold.

There were no changes to the valuation techniques used during the year ended December 31, 2011.

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The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) during the period ended December 31, 2011:

	Embedded Derivative	Reclamation Bonds
Beginning balance	\$-	\$ 15,842,403
Issuances	(13,025,932)	-
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized)		
Included in earnings	(5,793,013)	-
Included on the balance sheet	-	348,153
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	-	-
Ending balance	\$(18,818,945)	\$ 16,190,556

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Reclamation Liability

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various federal and state laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in all material respects. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations, but cannot predict the full amount of such future expenditures. Estimated future reclamation costs are based principally on legal and regulatory requirements. Estimated future costs are discounted to their present value using a 12% discount rate. Reclamation obligations are secured by cash held directly by a surety or certificates of deposit.

The following table summarizes the activity for the Company's asset retirement obligations:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Asset retirement obligations at January 1	\$21,465,966	\$19,930,334
Accretion expense	1,327,221	1,535,632
Liabilities incurred	-	-
Asset retirement obligations at December 31	22,793,187	21,465,966
Less current portion of asset retirement obligations	-	-
Asset retirement obligations at December 31, less current portion	\$22,793,187	\$21,465,966

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets based on the differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts in the combined financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years. The Company's temporary differences result primarily from net operating losses and depreciation. A valuation allowance is established for deferred tax assets to the extent there is uncertainty regarding the ultimate utilization. To date, no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the accompanying combined financial statements because of the uncertainty of the realization of those assets.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

The Company applies guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. Under this guidance, the Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. The application of income tax law is inherently complex. Laws and regulations in this area are voluminous and are often ambiguous. As such, the Company is required to make many subjective assumptions and judgments regarding income tax exposures. Interpretations of and guidance surrounding income tax law and regulations change over time and may result in changes to its subjective assumptions and judgments that can materially affect amounts recognized in its combined balance sheets and statements of operations.

Interest and penalties associated with tax positions are recorded in the period assessed as general and administrative expenses. No interest or penalties have been assessed for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. The Company's returns for tax years subject to examination by tax authorities include 2007 and 2008 through the current period for state and federal tax reporting purposes, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of gold and co-products when the following conditions are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred in accordance with the terms of the arrangement, the price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue for gold is recognized at the time of delivery and transfer of title to counterparties.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company sold trailings from past mining operations for \$573,942. The sale was outside of the ordinary business operations and is not indicative of revenue generated from operations.

The Company received an up-front payment of \$10,000,000, through an ore purchase agreement from a related party dated April 15, 2011 (Note 9) to sell 80% of the first 41,700 ounces of gold and 6.5% of the gold produced after 250,000 ounces from the Golden Dream Mine at the Elkhorn Project. The \$10,000,000 payment has been recognized as deferred revenue until the gold is sold. For each ounce of gold delivered under the ore purchase agreement, the Company will pay the related party, subject to certain adjustments, (i) with respect to 80% of the first 41,700 ounces sold, the lesser of \$500 per ounce or the latest COMEX spot gold price at the time of sale and (ii) with respect to each ounce of gold over 250,000 ounces, the lesser of \$600 or the latest COMEX spot gold price at the time of sale. All pricing is subject to adjustment by an agreed upon inflation factor.

The deferred revenue is considered current due to the uncertainty of the commencement of ore production and the price of gold.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the 2011 combined financial statements have been reclassified to conform to presentation for the amended Super 8-K.

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of combined financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the combined financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 - Management's Plan

At December 31, 2011, the Company has not generated any revenues to fund operations. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to meet financial requirements for mine development and raise additional capital, which will likely involve the issuance of debt and/or equity securities. These factors raise substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The combined financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Note 3 - Acquisition of the Remaining 50% in Montana Tunnels

On February 1, 2010, the Parent acquired the remaining 50% interest in MTMI, from Apollo Gold ("Apollo") in exchange for certain promissory notes from Calais Resources, Inc. ("Calais") held by the Parent and certain investors in the Parent or its affiliates with an aggregate outstanding face balance and a carrying value of \$3,440,000 and \$250,000 deposit reflected in mining properties. Such value was based upon the appraised value of the real estate collateralizing the notes. The acquisition allows the Company to own and develop Montana Tunnels. The acquisition of the remaining 50% has been "pushed down" and reflected as a non-cash contribution as on February 1, 2010 in the combined financial statements.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 3 - Acquisition of the Remaining 50% in Montana Tunnels (continued)

The Company ascribed a value of \$3,690,000 to the remaining 50% interest and the net assets acquired from MTMI representing the value of the Calais investment. The following is the allocation of the remaining 50% interest of the assets and liabilities acquired at February 1, 2010:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$44,044
Mineral sales receivable	78,704
Inventory	822,456
Other current assets	543
Buildings and equipment, net	2,210,717
Mining properties, mine development, and mineral interests, net	3,123,652
Restricted cash	8,184,845
Accounts payable	(306,398)
Accrued liabilities	(471,698)
Capital lease obligations	(35,716)
Reclamation liability	(9,961,149)
	\$3,690,000

The results of operations related to the 50% interest of MTMI has been included in the combined statements of operations from the date of acquisition, February 1, 2010, and summarized in the information for the 12 months ended December 31, 2010. January 2010 has been omitted as there were no mining operations during the month.

Note 4 - Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

Inventory

Inventory is summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Materials and supplies	\$2,136,302	\$2,168,717
Stockpiled ore	693,700	544,804
Allowance for obsolete materials and supplies inventory	(1,917,326)	(1,674,997)
	\$912,676	\$1,038,524

There were no mineral inventory impairments during 2011 or 2010.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 4 - Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures (continued)

Buildings, Equipment, and Land

Buildings, equipment, and land consist of the following:

	December 31, 2011	2010
Mining equipment	\$8,886,851	\$8,886,851
Crushers	2,371,808	2,371,808
Buildings	871,703	871,703
Equipment	1,380,173	280,885
Land	164,752	164,752
Office equipment	113,542	113,542
Vehicles	117,830	117,830
Software	39,899	39,899
Computer equipment	17,972	17,972
	13,964,530	12,865,242
Less accumulated depreciation	(8,343,344)	(8,276,640)
	\$5,621,186	\$4,588,602

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$6,604 and \$11,129, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2011, \$60,100 of depreciation expense was capitalized.

Montana Tunnels ceased mining during November 2008, after completion of the L-Pit, and completed milling of stockpiled ore at the end of April 2009, at which time the mine was placed on care and maintenance until finances are secured to initiate the mine pit (M-Pit) expansion. Accordingly, there was no depreciation expense relating to Montana Tunnels for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.**Notes to Combined Financial Statements**Note 4 - Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures (continued)Net Mining Properties, Mine Development, and Mineral Interests

Mine development and mineral interests consist of the following:

	December 31, 2011			2010		
	Mine Development	Mining Properties and Mineral Interest	Total Book Value	Mine Development	Mining Properties and Mineral Interest	Total Book Value
Montana Tunnels	\$-	\$ 13,129,669	\$ 13,129,669	\$-	\$ 13,167,893	\$ 13,167,893
Golden Dream Mine	3,869,342	2,615,195	6,484,537	-	2,615,195	2,615,195
Gold Hill/Mount Heagan	-	635,883	635,883	-	575,751	575,751
Total mine development and mineral interest, net	\$3,869,342	\$ 16,380,747	\$ 20,250,089	\$-	\$ 16,358,839	\$ 16,358,839

Depletion expense related to MTMI mining properties for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was zero. MTMI ceased mining during November 2008 and completed milling of stockpiled ore at the end of April 2009, at which time the mine was placed on care and maintenance. Accordingly, there was no depletion for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Other Mine Development and Mineral Interests

EGI owns the Elkhorn Project, located in the Elkhorn Mountains of Jefferson County, Montana. The Elkhorn Project consists of one permitted mine and three known gold mineralized deposits – Golden Dream Mine (formerly referred to as the Sourdough Mine), and the Elkhorn Project mineralized deposits. The Company developed a five-year mine plan

on the Golden Dream Mine deposit, which is projected to mine and process 1.2 million tons of gold and copper bearing ore. The permit process has been completed, and the Company has initiated mine development activities. The Elkhorn Project are in the preliminary stages of drilling to define the ore body, developing the mine plan, and applying for the required permits from the regulatory agencies before proceeding with mining operations.

The costs associated with the Mount Heagan mineral property are net smelter royalty payments with a monthly minimum to allow for the development of the property. The monthly minimum payments are \$5,000. The total payments made under the agreement from the inception of the agreement are \$640,000 and will not exceed \$1,500,000.

The costs associated with the Golden Dream Mine property were used to establish the viability of the mine site. These include all direct costs of development since the Company's internal evaluation established proven and probable reserves.

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 4 - Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures (continued)

Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Property and mining taxes payable	\$2,630,365	\$2,502,663
Environmental remediation	380,000	-
Payroll and related expenses	130,509	109,610
Other expenses	106,358	38,213
	\$3,247,232	\$2,650,486

Note 5 - Notes Payable

Series A 8% Bonds

During July 2010, the Company entered into Series A 8% bonds for a total of \$5,000,000, of which \$1,235,500 was funded during 2010 and \$164,279 was funded during 2011. The bonds mature during July 2012, with interest accruing at 8%. In the case of default, interest on the bonds accrues at 12%. The unpaid interest on the bonds shall be due and payable quarterly in arrears on the last day of each October, January, April, and July commencing in October 2010. The Company will make a bonus payment of \$50,000 per bond upon maturity. The Company has not made the quarterly interest payments on the

December 31,
2011 2010

bonds; thus, an event of default is present. Because of the non-payment of interest, the Company has classified the bonds as current.

The holders each received five-year warrants to purchase 0.67 membership units of the Parent per \$50,000 bond at a purchase price of \$37,500 per membership unit. If the 2010 issuance is not paid prior to July 31, 2011, then the Company will issue separate four-year warrants to purchase 0.67 equity units per \$50,000 bond at a purchase price of \$37,500 per membership unit. The warrants expire July 31, 2015.

Less current portion	(1,399,779)	(1,235,500)
	\$-	\$-

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 5 - Notes Payable (continued)

Current Notes Payable Maturities

Maturities of notes payable obligations are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Related Party	Other
2012	\$ 1,199,779	\$200,000

Note 6 - Push-Down Debt, Interest, and Redemption Obligation of Parent and Its Affiliate

On May 15, 2010, the Company entered into a pledge agreement with the Parent and an investors group. Through the agreement the Company's assets serve as collateral for multiple loans of the Parent to the investors group. The agreement states that all loans and redeemable interest are jointly and severally obligations of the Parent and the investor group may allocate payments at its discretion. Although the Company is not a maker or guarantor on the loans, the loans have been "pushed down" to the Company in the accompanying combined financial statements in accordance with Statement of Accounting Bulletin No 54. The following is a summary of the loans as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Series A Convertible Notes

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
\$5,000,000, 12% Series A convertible notes. These notes were due in December 2007.	\$5,791,701	\$5,791,701
The notes pay interest at the rate of 12% per annum, payable on the maturity date or within 30 days after conversion. In the case of default, interest on the notes accrues at 18%.		

During 2007, the notes were extended to December 2009. During May 2009, the accrued and unpaid interest was included in the revised notes. Included in the revision, the convertible notes accrue interest at 18% per annum compounded quarterly and are due in November 2013. Interest only payments equivalent to 12% of the face amount commenced during April 2010 and were to be made quarterly. At the election of the holder, principal amounts of the notes are convertible into membership units at \$50,000 per membership unit or into membership interests of the Parent. The Company's mining properties and equipment have been pledged as collateral to these notes.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.**Notes to Combined Financial Statements**Note 6 - Push-Down Debt, Interest and Redemption Obligation of Parent and Its Affiliate (continued)Series A Convertible Notes (continued)

	December 31, 2011	2010
On May 14, 2007, an affiliate of the parent entered into a loan for \$8,050,000. The loan was due May 2009. The loan pays interest at the rate of 12% per annum, payable monthly. During May 2009, the accrued and unpaid interest was included in the revised notes. Included in the revision, the loans accrue interest at 18% per annum compounded quarterly and are due November 2013. At the election of the holder, the principal amount of the loan can be exchanged for \$13,416,666 of Series A Bonds of the Parent that is held by the affiliate. The Company's mining properties and equipment have been pledged as collateral to this note.	9,680,125	9,680,125
On January 22, 2008, an affiliate of the Parent entered into a loan for \$5,000,000. The loan was due January 2009. The loan pays interest at the rate of 12% per annum, payable monthly. During May 2009, as part of the \$1,000,000 note agreement, the accrued and unpaid interest was included in the revised notes. Included in the revision, the loans accrue interest at 18% per annum compounded quarterly and are due November 2013. At the election of the holder, the principal amount of the loan can be exchanged for shares of an investment of the Parent at \$1.00 per share, exchanged for \$1,350,000 of Series A Convertible Bond, or exchanged for bonds of an investment of the Parent at \$1.00 principal for each \$1.00 par amount of a bond. The Company's mining properties and equipment have been pledged as collateral to this note.	6,108,022	6,108,022
On May 13, 2009 the Company entered into a promissory note ("Promissory Note") for a total of \$1,000,000. As of December 31, 2011, the Promissory Note and accrued interest were paid in full.	-	918,728
Total push-down debt of Parent and its affiliate	21,579,848	22,498,576

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.**Notes to Combined Financial Statements**Note 6 - Push-Down Debt, Interest and Redemption Obligation of Parent and Its Affiliate (continued)Series A Convertible Notes (continued)

	December 31, 2011	2010
An affiliate of the Parent offered redeemable options to certain debt holders ("Optionee") to purchase membership units in a equity owner of the Parent. The affiliate as Optionor grants to each Optionee the option to put all or any portion of the membership units to the affiliate, whereupon the affiliate shall have the obligation to purchase the put units at the Optionees' cost plus 15% annualized return, less cash distributions or the fair market value of in-kind distributions, which shall first be deducted from the 15% annualized return from each Optionee's date of acquisition of the units. The affiliate will satisfy the put by executing and delivering to each Optionee the affiliates' fully amortized 60-month note in the amount of the put price bearing interest at 12% per annum. The Optionees have the right to exercise the put at any time until 60 days after all push-down debt and related interest have been repaid in full. The Company's mining properties and equipment have been pledged as collateral to the redeemable interest.	11,085,960	10,117,659
Push-down accrued interest of Parent and its affiliate	13,677,484	7,071,953
	\$46,343,292	\$39,688,188

During 2011, the Company has not made the interest payments on the notes or bonds; thus, an event of default is present. Because of the non-payment of interest, the Company has classified the notes and bonds as current.

Note 7 - Capital Leases

The Company has acquired equipment under the provisions of long-term capitalized leases. For financial reporting purposes, the present value of future minimum lease payments relating to the assets has been capitalized. The leases expire in September 2013. Amortization of the leased property is included in depreciation expense.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 7 - Capital Leases (continued)

The assets under capital lease have cost and accumulated amortization as follows at December 31, 2011:

Equipment	\$416,869
Less accumulated depreciation	(9,993)
	\$406,876

Maturities of capital lease obligations are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,

2012	\$385,358
2013	49,780
Total minimum lease payments	435,138
Amount representing interest	(60,326)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	374,812
Less current portion	(335,093)
Long-term capital lease obligation	\$39,719

Note 8 - Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes have been provided for temporary differences that exist between the financial reporting and income tax bases of assets and liabilities and have been classified as either current or non-current based upon the related assets or liabilities. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, primary components of the net deferred tax liabilities include accrued reclamation, inventory reserves, depreciation, amortization, and net operating loss carryforwards. The effective tax rate in 2011 and 2010 differs from the expected federal statutory rate primarily due to change in valuation allowance, state income taxes, and deductions disallowed for tax purposes, primarily penalties, and losses

from transactions with related parties.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, EGI had federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$1.9 million. These losses may be carried forward and will expire over the period from 2023 through 2030. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, MTMI had federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$6.8 million and \$5.9 million, respectively. These losses may be carried forward and will expire over the period from 2018 through 2031. The annual utilization of the net operating carryforwards may be subject to certain limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and other limitations under state tax laws.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 8 - Income Taxes (continued)

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company has a valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets, since it cannot conclude that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be fully realized on future income tax returns. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers past history, the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, available taxes in carryback periods, future taxable income projections, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The Company will continue to evaluate whether the valuation allowance is needed in future reporting periods.

The Company did not have any unrecognized tax benefits as of the years ended December 31, 2011 or 2010.

Deferred income taxes have been provided for temporary differences that exist between the financial reporting and income tax bases of assets and liabilities and have been classified as either current or non-current based upon the related assets or liabilities.

The sources of income (loss) before income taxes were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
United States	\$(29,564,259)	\$(9,870,756)
Foreign	-	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(29,564,259)	\$(9,870,756)

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 8 - Income Taxes (continued)

Income tax expense (benefit) attributable to income (loss) before income taxes consists of:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Current		
Federal	\$-	\$-
State	-	-
	-	-
Deferred		
Federal	(700,962)	(1,387,348)
State	(149,235)	(295,367)
Valuation allowance	850,197	1,682,715
	-	-
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$-	\$-

Income tax expense (benefit) attributable to income (loss) before income taxes differed from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 34% to income (loss) before income taxes as a result of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Computed expected tax expense (benefit)	\$(10,051,848)	\$(3,356,057)
Increase (reduction) in income taxes resulting from		
State and local income taxes, net of federal impact	(98,495)	(194,942)
Non-deductible penalties	192,044	-
Non-deductible related party losses	6,398,441	-
Non-deductible push down interest and redeemable obligation	2,709,661	1,868,284
Change in valuation allowance	850,197	1,682,715

Income tax expense (benefit)	\$-	\$-
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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.**Notes to Combined Financial Statements**

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Net operating loss and carry-forwards	\$ 3,338,941	\$ 2,986,894
Accrual to cash	179,939	46,846
Inventory	1,275,910	1,182,722
Accrued reclamation	7,685,342	7,174,959
Other	500	500
Total deferred tax assets	12,480,632	11,391,921
Property, plant, and equipment	(2,837,270)	(2,598,756)
Other	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	(2,837,270)	(2,598,756)
Net deferred tax asset (liability) before valuation allowance	9,643,362	8,793,165
Valuation allowance	(9,643,362)	(8,793,165)
Total net deferred tax assets	\$-	\$-

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 9 - Related Party Transactions

During 2011, the Company entered into an ore purchase agreement (“Agreement”) with an affiliate of the Parent to sell 80% of the first 41,700 ounces of gold produced from the Golden Dream Mine for an up-front payment of \$10,000,000 of consideration. The Agreement requires the Company to pay all proceeds from the sale of gold in excess of \$500 per ounce or the latest COMEX spot gold price, if any, to the related party. Additionally, the related party may purchase 6.5% of the ounces produced by the mine after the mine has produced in excess of 250,000 aggregate ounces for a purchase price of the lesser of \$600 per ounce or the latest COMEX spot gold price. The term of the Agreement is through the closure of the Golden Dream Mine. Currently the Company estimates reserves at approximately 258,000 ounces of gold. On that date, the Company entered into a security agreement with its Parent to secure the payment of EGI’s obligations under the Agreement pursuant to which EGI granted the Parent a continuing security interest in all of the assets and property of EGI.

The Agreement included an embedded derivative, which is valued using a discounted cash flow model with the major inputs of: (i) a 25% discount rate, (ii) gold future pricing, (iii) April 15, 2011 measurement date, and (iv) and management’s forecast to produce 41,700 ounces by December 2013. The Company recognized a \$13,025,932 loss on related party ore purchase agreement to reflect the difference between fair value of gold at the agreement date and the contract price of gold in the agreement. As the result, the offering will be amortized by the Company with the delivery of the gold. The fair value of the embedded derivative fluctuates with changes in the price of gold. The change in fair value of the embedded derivative from the date of closing to December 31, 2011 resulted in a loss of \$5,793,013, which was recorded in the combined statements of operations in the change in fair value of the derivative instrument.

Note 10 - Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

In the normal course of business, the Company is party to litigation from time to time. The Company maintains insurance to cover certain actions and believes that resolution of such litigation will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Environmental Matters

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect the public health and environment and believes its operations are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in all material respects. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations, but cannot predict the full amount of such future expenditures.

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 10 - Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Environmental Matters (continued)

Estimated future reclamation costs are based principally on legal and regulatory requirements. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, approximately \$22,800,000 and \$21,500,000, respectively, were accrued for reclamation costs relating to currently producing mineral properties in accordance with asset retirement obligation guidance.

Property Taxes

The Company is not current with its 2010 and 2009 property taxes. The total amount past due as of December 31, 2011 is approximately \$2,600,000.

Note 11 - Subsequent Events

During February 2012, the Company entered into three convertible bridge loans with a related party for \$1,800,000. The loans are unsecured and call for 12% annual interest on the outstanding unpaid principal. The loans are convertible into common stock of the potential acquirer if the acquisition consummates at \$2.00 per share. The holder will receive one five-year warrant attached to each share of acquirer. Two warrants will acquire an additional share of common stock for \$3.00 of acquirer. In addition, the holder will be issued warrants exercisable at \$0.01 per share, exercisable at the time of closing a private placement offering ("PPO") of acquirer or the next round of funding of acquirer. If the share value is less than \$2.50, an appropriate number of warrants may be exercised by the holder giving the holder additional shares at the cost of \$0.01 per share to effect conversion at a 25% discount from the share price of the PPO or the next round of funding. Assuming the public transaction completes, but the PPO or other equity financing is not completed within six months, the holder may put the shares to the Company at \$4.00 per share. The loans mature on August 29, 2012, and prior to that date, but after the closing of the PPO.

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC. (UNAUDITED)

Combined Balance Sheets

March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

Assets

Current assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$99,362
Accounts receivable other	30,610
Inventory, net	894,130
Other current assets	12,658
Total current assets	1,036,760

Non-current assets

Buildings, equipment, and land, net	5,581,013
Mine development	4,812,364
Mining properties and mineral interests, net	16,395,780
Restricted cash	553,971
Reclamation bonds	16,190,556
Total non-current assets	43,533,684

Total assets	\$44,570,444
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Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit

Current liabilities

Accounts payable	\$346,865
Accrued liabilities	3,326,561
Convertible bridge loan	1,800,000
Current portion of capital lease obligation	152,993
Series A 8% bonds	949,779
Deferred revenue, related party ore purchase agreement	10,000,000
Push-down redeemable obligation of Parent and its affiliate	11,306,023
Push-down interest of Parent and its affiliate	15,365,958
Push-down debt of Parent and its affiliate	21,579,848
Total current liabilities	64,828,027

Non-current liabilities

Capital lease obligations, less current portion	18,439
Reclamation liability	23,156,427
Related party ore purchase derivative contract	19,103,168
Total non-current liabilities	42,278,034

Total liabilities	107,106,061
Commitments and contingencies	
Stockholders' deficit	(62,535,617)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$44,570,444

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC. (UNAUDITED)

Combined Statements of Operations

For the Periods Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

(Unaudited)

	For the Periods Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Operating expenses		
General and administrative	\$431,478	\$386,184
Accretion expense	363,240	339,476
Mine care and maintenance	99,695	218,366
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	1,041	-
Total operating expenses	895,454	944,026
Loss from operations	(895,454)	(944,026)
Other (expense) income		
Interest expense	(1,956,095)	(2,020,861)
Interest income	72	308
Other income	10,385	601
Change in fair value of derivative instrument contract	(284,223)	-
Total other expense	(2,229,861)	(2,019,952)
Net loss	\$(3,125,315)	\$(2,963,978)

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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC. (UNAUDITED)**Combined Statements of Cash Flows****(Unaudited)**

	For the Periods Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$(3,125,315)	\$(2,963,978)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	1,041	-
Accretion expense	363,240	339,456
Change in fair value of derivative instrument	284,223	-
Push-down redeemable obligation of Parent and its affiliate	220,063	220,069
Push-down interest of Parent and its affiliate	1,688,474	1,453,236
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable other	(30,610)	
Inventory	18,546	70,144
Other current assets	(225)	(5,972)
Accounts payable	(44,549)	454,505
Accrued liabilities	79,329	190,593
	2,579,532	2,722,031
Net cash provided used in operating activities	(545,783)	(241,947)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to mine development	(794,617)	(42,288)
Additions to mining properties and mineral interests	(15,033)	(15,033)
Change in restricted cash	50,050	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(759,600)	(57,321)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payments on Series A 8% bonds	(450,000)	-
Payments on capital lease obligations	(203,380)	-
Proceeds from bridge loans	1,800,000	-
Proceeds from stockholder contributions	-	285,721
Payments of distributions	(100,000)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	1,046,620	285,721
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(258,763)	(13,547)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	358,125	61,351

Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$99,362	\$47,804
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ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC. (UNAUDITED)

Combined Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

(Continued from the previous page)

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest for the period ending March 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$123,640 and zero, respectively.

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activity:

During the period ended March 31, 2012, \$109,273 in mine development cost was included in accounts payable.

During the period ended March 31, 2012, \$39,132 of depreciation expense was capitalized to mine development.

During the period ended March 31, 2011, Elkhorn Goldfields LLC (the "Parent") paid on behalf of the Company \$89,279 of push down debt.

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC. (UNAUDITED)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Basis of Presentation

The combined statements of operations, combined balance sheets, and the combined statements of cash flows included in this report have been prepared by Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. and Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. In management's opinion, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the financial position at March 31, 2012 and results of operations and cash flows for all periods have been made.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes thereto included in our filing on Form 8-K filed on April 6, 2012. The results of operations for the period ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

Bridge Loans

During February 2012, the Company entered into three convertible bridge loans with a related party for \$1,800,000. The loans are unsecured and call for 12% annual interest on the outstanding unpaid principal. The loans are convertible into common stock of the potential acquirer if the acquisition consummates at \$2.00 per share. The holder will receive one five-year warrant attached to each share of acquirer. Two warrants will acquire an additional share of common stock for \$3.00 of acquirer. In addition, the holder will be issued warrants exercisable at \$0.01 per share, exercisable at the time of closing a private placement offering ("PPO") of acquirer or the next round of funding of acquirer. If the share value is less than \$2.50, an appropriate number of warrants may be exercised by the holder giving the holder additional shares at the cost of \$0.01 per share to effect conversion at a 25% discount from the share price of the PPO or the next round of funding. Assuming the public transaction completes, but the PPO or other equity financing is not completed within six months, the holder may put the shares to the Company at \$4.00 per share. The loans mature on August 29, 2012, and prior to that date, but after the closing of the PPO.

Subsequent Events

On May 25, 2012, the Company closed a private placement in which it sold 150,000 units of its securities for \$150,000. Each unit consisted of one share of the Company's Common Stock and a warrant, representing the right to purchase one-half share of Common Stock, exercisable for a period of five (5) years from issuance, at an exercise price of \$1.50 per whole share. The purchase price for the units, exercise price for the warrants and the number of units and warrants issued in the offering gave retroactive effect to a 2:1 forward stock split presently being effected by the Company. The shares of Common Stock contained in the units and underling the warrants carry mandatory registration rights. The offering was conducted pursuant to the exemption from the registration requirements of the federal securities laws provided by Regulation D and Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act. Commissions were paid to a registered broker-dealer in connection with the offering.

On May 8, 2012, the Company declared that the Board of Directors of the Company had approved a 2 to 1 forward stock split on its Common Stock outstanding in the form of a dividend, with a record date of May 17, 2012. The payment date, ex-dividend date and due bill redeemable dates on this forward split dividend are all subject to FINRA approval.

EASTERN RESOURCES, INC. AND

ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

SELECTED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

Explanatory Notes

The unaudited pro forma financial data set forth below at and for the year ended December 31, 2011 is based upon Eastern Resources, Inc (ERSI) historical financial statements, adjusted to give effect to:

• The transaction with Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. (EGI) and Montana Tunnels Mining Inc. (MTMI) and

• The contemporaneous sale of the corporation to the purchasing corporation.

On April 6, 2012, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with ESRI a public company. ERSI was merged into EGI and MTMI. EGI and MTMI, as the Surviving Corporation, became a wholly-owned subsidiary of ERSI. We issued 90,000,000 shares of our common stock and 10,000,000 preferred stock to acquire EGI and MTMI, which resulted in the stockholders of EGI and MTMI owning approximately 91.6% of our outstanding common stock after the consummation of the Merger.

The pro forma financial information at and for the year ended December 31, 2011 has been developed from ERSI's audited financial statements and EGI and MTMI audited financial statements, and the notes to those financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this document.

The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to represent what ERSI's actual consolidated results of operations or ERSI's financial position would have been had the transaction and corporation sale occurred on the dates assumed, nor is it necessarily indicative of future consolidated results of operations or financial position.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial data is based on estimates and various assumptions that EGI and MTMI and ERSI believe are reasonable in these circumstances. Because the former stockholders of EGI and MTMI will own approximately 92% of the combined company on completion of the exchange, calculated on a fully diluted basis and ERSI is selling its existing operations in conjunction with the transaction, the transaction and corporation sale will be accounted for as a recapitalization through a reverse acquisition, with no goodwill or other intangibles recorded. As such, the pro forma financial information reflects the historical financial information of EGI and MTMI and the

remaining assets and liabilities of ERSI brought over at historical cost. Costs of the transaction will be charged to operations. ERSI does not anticipate that any cost savings, revenue enhancements or synergies will be realized in connection with the transaction and corporation sale. The unaudited pro forma financial statements reflect the EGI and MTMI accounting policies, as those accounting policies will govern EGI and MTMI accounting after the transaction and corporation sale.

The summary consolidated statement of operations data for the year ended December 30, 2011 gives effect to the transaction and corporation sale as if each had occurred on January 1, 2011.

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Pro Forma Balance Sheet (Unaudited)

	March 31, 2012 Elk Gold	March 31, 2012 ERSI	March 31, 2012 Total	Adjustments to Reflect Reverse Acquisition	Pro Forma Combined
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 99,362	\$ 3,791	\$ 103,153	\$ -	\$ 103,153
Accounts receivable - other	30,610	-	30,610	-	30,610
Inventory, net	894,130	-	894,130	-	894,130
Other current assets	12,658	-	12,658	-	12,658
Total current assets	1,036,760	3,791	1,040,551	-	1,040,551
Non-current assets					
Buildings, equipment, and land, net	5,581,013	-	5,581,013	-	5,581,013
Mine development	4,812,364	-	4,812,364	-	4,812,364
Mining properties and mineral interest, net	16,395,780	-	16,395,780	-	16,395,780
Restricted cash	553,971	-	553,971	-	553,971
Reclamation bonds	16,190,556	-	16,190,556	-	16,190,556
Prepaid expenses	-	16,274	16,274	-	16,274
Total non-current assets	43,533,684	16,274	43,549,958	-	43,549,958
Total assets	\$ 44,570,444	\$ 20,065	\$ 44,590,509	\$ -	\$ 44,590,509
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 346,865	\$ 196,516	\$ 543,381	\$ -	\$ 543,381
Accrued liabilities	3,326,561	-	3,326,561	-	3,326,561
Bridge loans	1,800,000	-	1,800,000	-	1,800,000
Current portion capital lease obligation	152,993	-	152,993	-	152,993
Series A 8% bonds	949,779	-	949,779	-	949,779
Deferred revenue, related party ore purchase agreement	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
Push-down redeemable obligation of Parent and its affiliate	11,306,023	-	11,306,023	(11,306,023)	(1) -
Push-down interest of Parent and its affiliate	15,365,958	-	15,365,958	(15,365,958)	(1) -
Push-down debt of Parent and its affiliate	21,579,848	-	21,579,848	(21,579,848)	(1) -
Loan payable-stockholder	-	40,000	40,000	(40,000)	(2) -
Notes payable	-	304,827	304,827	(304,827)	(2) -

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8.25% Convertible debenture	-	55,748	55,748	(55,748)(2)	-	
10% Convertible debenture	-	172,997	172,997	(172,997)(2)	-	
Compensation payable	-	355,462	355,462	(355,462	)(2)	-
Total current liabilities	64,754,677	1,125,550	65,583,548	(49,180,863	)	16,772,714
Non-current liabilities							
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	18,439	-	18,439	-		18,439	
Reclamation liability	23,156,427	-	23,156,427	-		23,156,427	
Related party ore purchase derivative contract	19,103,168	-	19,103,168	-		19,103,168	
Notes payable, non-current	-	8,978	8,978	(8,978	)(2)	-
10% Convertible debenture, net discount of \$845 and \$1,295 as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively	-	84,539	84,539	(84,539	)(2)	-
Derivative liability	-	181	181	(181	)(2)	-
Total non-current liabilities	42,278,034	93,698	42,371,732	(93,698	)	42,278,034
Total liabilities	107,106,061	1,219,248	108,325,309	(49,274,561	)	59,050,748
Preferred stock	-	-	-	60,000,000		60,000,000	
Commitments and contingencies							
Stockholders' deficit							
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value	-	-	-	-		-	
Common stock, \$.001 par value	11,973,010	20,629	11,993,639	99,085	(3)	99,085	
				(20,629	)(2)	
				(11,973,010	)(3)	
Additional paid-in capital	-	903,771	903,771	(99,085	)(3)	1,749,303
				20,629	(2)		
				(2,123,583	)(2)	
				11,973,010	(3)		
				1,022,732	(2)		
				48,251,829	(1)		
				(60,000,000	)(1)	
				1,800,000	(4)		
				(1,800,000	)(4)	
Accumulated deficit	(74,508,627) (2,123,583) (76,632,210) 2,123,583	(2)	(76,308,627)
Total stockholders' deficit	(62,535,617) (1,199,183) (63,734,800) (11,095,468)	(74,460,239)
	\$ 44,570,444	\$ 20,065	\$ 44,590,509	\$ -		\$ 44,590,509	

Total liabilities and
stockholders' deficit

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EASTERN RESOURCES, INC. AND**ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.****Pro Forma Statement of Operations (Unaudited)**

	March 31, 2012 Elkhorn Gold	March 31, 2012 ERSI	March 31, 2012 Total	Adjustments to Reflect Reverse Acquisition		Pro Forma Combined			
Operating expenses									
General and administrative	431,478	132,390	563,868	(132,390	)(2)	431,478		
Accretion expense	363,240	-	363,240	-		363,240			
Mine care and maintenance	99,695	-	99,695	-		99,695			
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	1,041	-	1,041	-		1,041			
Total operating expenses	895,454	132,390	1,027,844	(132,390	)	895,454		
Loss from operations	(895,454)	(132,390)	(1,027,844) 132,390	(895,454)	
Other (expense) income									
Interest expense	(1,956,095)	(14,060)	(1,970,155) 14,060	(2)	(1,956,095)
Interest income	72	1	73	(1)(2)	72			
Other income	10,385	-	10,385			10,385			
Change in fair value of derivative instrument contract	(284,223)	290	(283,933)	(290)(2)	(284,223)
Amortization of discount	-	(195)	(195)	195	(2)	-	
Total other (expense) income	(2,229,861)	(13,964)	(2,243,825) 13,964		(2,229,861)
Preferred stock dividend				1,800,000	(4)	1,800,000			
Net loss attributable to common stockholder	\$ (3,125,315)	\$ (146,354)	\$ (3,271,669) \$ (1,653,646)	\$ (4,925,315)
Basic and diluted loss per share									
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (15,626.58)	\$ (0.01)				\$ (0.05)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	200	20,629,000				99,085,000			

EASTERN RESOURCES, INC.

AND ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

PRO FORMA

Adjustment #1

Additional paid-in capital	\$ 60,000,000	
Preferred stock liability		\$ 60,000,000
Push-down redeemable obligation of Parent and its affiliate	\$ 11,306,023	
Push down interest of Parent and its affiliate	\$ 15,365,958	
Push down debt of Parent and its affiliate	\$ 21,579,848	
Additional paid-in capital		\$ 48,251,829

Memo: To record the 60,000,000 shares of redeemable preferred stock to the Company's parent. The preferred stock has a 12% per annum dividend and can be redeemed for 1,000,000 shares per quarter (\$6,000,000). The preferred stock is issued to provide cash flow to the Parent to service the debt of the Parent, which is collateralized by the Company's assets. The debt, redeemable LLC interest and accrued interest "pushed down" from the Parent of \$47,651,017 is eliminated with the issuance of the preferred stock so that the debt is not recorded twice.

Adjustment #2

	\$ 2,123,583	
Additional paid-in capital		\$ 2,123,583
Equity	\$ 20,629	
Common stock, \$0.001 par value (ERSI)		\$ 20,629
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 1,022,732	
ERSI liabilities		\$ 1,022,732
Additional paid in capital		

Memo: Elimination of ERSI liabilities, equity, and common stock as well as its expenses. ERSI is the public shell. This is accounted for as a reverse acquisition and none of the equity or liabilities of ERSI continue in the new entity.

Adjustment #3

Common stock, \$0.001 par value (EGI and MTMI)	\$ 11,973,010	
Additional paid-in capital		\$ 11,973,010
Common stock, \$0.001 par value	\$ 99,085	
Additional paid in capital		\$ 99,085

Memo: Elimination of EGI and MTMI common stock and the issuance of 99,085,000 shares of common stock. Elkhorn Goldfields, Inc. and Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc. assigns 100% of the stock to ERSI (or subsidiary). ERSI assigns 90M shares of common stock and 10M shares of preferred stock to Elkhorn Goldfields Inc. and Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc.

Adjustment #4

Equity	\$ 1,800,000	
Additional paid-in capital		\$ 1,800,000

Memo: Preferred stock dividend \$60,000,000 at 12% interest first quarter expense.

EASTERN RESOURCES, INC. AND ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.
Statement of Operations (Unaudited)

	December 31, 2011 Elkhorn Gold	December 31, 2011 ERSI	December 31, 2011 Total	Adjustments to Reflect Reverse Acquisition	Pro Forma Combined
Metal sales	\$573,942	\$-	\$573,942	\$-	\$573,942
Cost of revenue					
Write-off of capitalized film costs	-	(1,284,867)	(1,284,867)	1,284,867 (1)	-
Total costs of revenue	-	(1,284,867)	(1,284,867)	1,284,867	-
Gross profit (loss)	573,942	(1,284,867)	(710,925)	1,284,867	573,942
Operating expenses					
Direct operating costs	133,863	-	133,863	-	133,863
General and administrative	850,616	164,815	1,015,431	(164,815)(1)	850,616
Accretion expense	1,327,721	-	1,327,221	-	1,327,221
Mine care and maintenance	1,037,199	-	1,037,199	-	1,037,199
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	6,604	-	6,604	-	6,604
Total operating expenses	3,356,003	164,815	3,520,318	(164,815)	3,355,503
Loss from operations	(2,782,061)	(1,449,682)	(4,231,243)	1,449,682	(2,781,561)
Other (expense) income					
Interest expense	(8,083,445)	(46,486)	(8,129,931)	46,486 (1)	(8,083,445)
Interest income	47,705	15	47,720	(15)(1)	47,705
Other income	71,987	-	71,987		71,987
Loss on related party ore purchase derivative	(13,025,932)		(13,025,932)		(13,025,932)
Change in fair value of derivative instrument contract	(5,793,013)	924	(5,792,089)	(924)(1)	(5,793,013)
Amortization of discount	-	(1,625)	(1,625)	1,625 (1)	-
Gain on forgiveness of debt	-	86,956	86,956	(86,956)(1)	-
Total other (expense) income	(26,782,698)	39,784	(26,742,914)	(39,784)	(26,782,698)
Preferred stock dividend				7,200,000 (2)	7,200,000
Net loss attributable to common stockholder	\$(29,564,759)	\$(1,409,898)	\$(30,974,157)	\$(5,790,102)	\$(36,764,259)

Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$(147,821.40)	\$(0.07)	\$(0.37)
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Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	200	20,629,000	99,085,000
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EASTERN RESOURCES, INC.

AND ELKHORN GOLDFIELDS, INC. AND MONTANA TUNNELS MINING, INC.

PRO FORMA

Adjustment #1

Additional paid-in capital	\$ 1,080,268	
Equity		\$ 1,080,268

Memo: Elimination of ERSI expenses. ERSI is the public shell. This is accounted for as a reverse acquisition and none of the equity or liabilities of ERSI continue in the new entity.

Adjustment #2

Equity	\$ 7,200,000	
Additional paid-in capital		\$ 7,200,000

Memo: Preferred stock dividend \$60,000,000 at 12% interest.

GLOSSARY OF RELEVANT MINING TERMS

Acre - A measure of surficial area, usually of land. The statute acre of the United States and England contains 43,560 ft² (4,840 yd²; 4,047 m² ; or 160 square rods).

Base Metal - Any of the more common and more chemically active metals, e.g., lead, zinc and copper.

COMEX - Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Commercial Production - normally considered to be the first day of the first ninety-day period throughout which the mill operated consistently at 60% capacity or more.

Decline – A tunnel driven at a downward slope.

Doré Flat – A mold of semi-pure alloy consisting of gold and silver created at the mine site.

Grade of ore - The relative quantity or the percentage of ore-mineral or metal content in an ore body

Life of Mine - The time in which, through the employment of the available capital, the ore reserves—or such reasonable extension of the ore reserves as conservative geological analysis may justify—will be extracted.

Metric Tonne -a unit of weight equivalent to 1,000 kilograms (or 2,204.6 pounds).

Mill Recovery - that portion of the metal contained in the ore that is successfully extracted by processing, expressed as a percentage.

Mine Plan – A plan of the mine operations detailing development and operating schedules and parameters.

Patented Mineral Claim - A claim to which a patent has been secured from the U.S. Government, in compliance with the laws relating to such claims.

Payable metals – The amount of metal - in ounces or pounds - paid out by the Smelter and/or Refiner.

Poly-metallic – holds significant resources in more than one base metal.

Precious Metal - Any of several relatively scarce and valuable metals, such as gold, silver, and the platinum-group metals.

Probable reserves means reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

Recoverable Metal – the portion of metal contained in a whole ore or concentrated mineral product which is paid to the product supplier by a smelter or refiner.

Refiner -A facility in which relatively crude smelter products are refined and emerge as acceptably pure products.

Smelter - An establishment where ores are smelted to produce metal.

Sulfide - A mineral compound characterized by the linkage of sulfur with a metal or semimetal.

Ton - a unit of weight equivalent to 2,000 pounds (907 kg).

Unpatented Mineral Claim - Mining claim to which a deed from the U.S. Government has not been received. A claim is subject to annual assessment work, to maintain ownership.

Volcanic Diatreme - A breccia-filled volcanic pipe that was formed by a gaseous explosion.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

EASTERN RESOURCES, INC.

Dated: May 31, 2012 By: /s/ Patrick W. M. Imeson
Name: Patrick W. M. Imeson
Title: Chief Executive Officer