MT. TODD GOLD PROJECT

Resource Update
Northern Territory, Australia

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Prepared for
VISTA GOLD CORP.

VISTA GOLD CORP.

February 27, 2009

Prepared by:

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1.0 SUMMARY

Tetra Tech, Inc. (“Tt”) was commissioned by Vista Gold Corp. ("Vista") in September 2008 to prepare an update to the March 2008 Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) compliant Technical Report on the Mt Todd Gold Project (the "Project") located in the Northern Territory, (“NT”) Australia. On March 1, 2006, Vista purchased the Mt Todd property, and the acquisition was completed on June 16, 2006, when the mineral leases transferred to Vista and funds were released from escrow. An initial NI43-101 Technical Report was completed on June 26, 2006, a Preliminary Economic Assessment report was completed on December 29, 2007, an update to the resource report in March 2008, and this report is an update of the March 2008 Technical Report and is based on additional exploration drilling completed by Vista during 2008. The Mt Todd property contains a number of known occurrences of gold, which have been explored and/or exploited to various degrees. The largest and best-known deposits are the Batman and Quigleys Deposits. Both of these have had historic mining, with Batman having the most production and exploration completed. Currently, only the Batman Deposits has CIM compliant reported resources.

Location

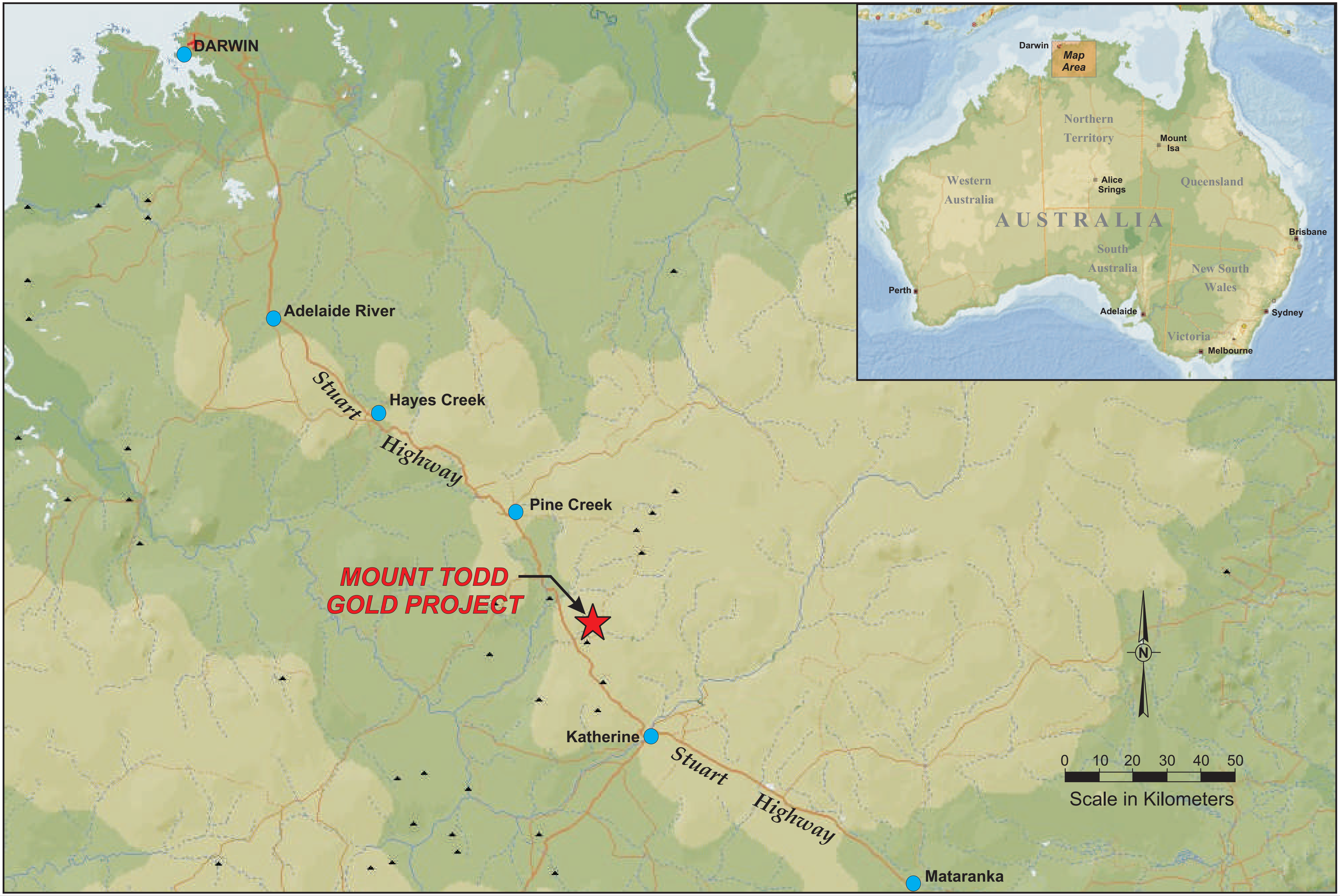
The Mt Todd Project is located 50 kilometers (km) northwest of Katherine, and approximately 250 km southeast of Darwin in the NT of Australia (FIGURE 1-1). Access to the property is via high quality, two-lane paved roads from the Stuart Highway, the main arterial within the territory.

History

The Mt Todd Gold Project has a long, well-documented history as presented in TABLE 1-1. In addition, it has a well-preserved and meticulously maintained database and supporting file system. The care and quality of these data speak well to the trust and integrity of the resultant studies that have been completed since the deposit was discovered.

While the property operated and closed due to bankruptcy, the failure of the project was not a result of a failure of the deposit and/or the resource estimate. The failure of the project was primarily a result of improper crushing and grinding, poor recovery which resulted in higher than expected operating costs, and low gold prices. Had proper bulk sampling and testing been completed, a different processing plant would have been built which would have been more appropriate for the deposit conditions.

The Batman resource estimate reconciled very well on a “global” basis, but had difficulties on a local basis. This was primarily due to improper modeling techniques that “over-smoothed” the grades and poor sampling techniques of the blast holes. The improper modeling of the resource was rectified in their original Technical Report (dated June 26, 2006) when the entire deposit was remodeled. Vista has continued to use modelling procedures that ensure the continued integrity of the resource estimates. Prior to closure in 2000, it appears that all of the sampling problems, as specified by the various consultants and reports, had been addressed and corrected. The improper processing techniques are also currently being reviewed and revised. A brief write up of this work is presented in Section 16.0 of this report. It is Tt’s opinion that this information is very important when examining the Mt Todd Gold Project as envisaged by Vista.



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig1-1.dwg	**Figure 1-1** **General Location Map** **Mt. Todd Gold Project**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

TABLE 1-1: PROPERTY HISTORY VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT February 2008	
1986 October 1986 – January 1987:	Conceptual Studies, Australia Gold PTY LTD (Billiton); Regional Screening; (Higgins), Ground Acquisition by Zapopan N.L.
1987 February: June-July: October:	Joint Venture finalized between Zapopan and Billiton. Geological Reconnaissance, Regional BCL, stream sediment sampling. Follow-up BCL stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling and geological mapping (Geonorth)
1988 Feb-March: March-April: May: May-June: July: July-Dec:	Data reassessment (Truelove) Gridding, BCL grid soil sampling, grid based rock chip sampling and geological mapping (Truelove) Percussion drilling Batman (Truelove) - (BP1-17, 1475m percussion) Follow-up BCL soil and rock chip sampling (Ruxton, Mackay) Percussion drilling Robin (Truelove, Mackay) - RP1-14, (1584m percussion) Batman diamond, percussion and RC drilling (Kenny, Wegmann, Fuccenecco) - BP18-70, (6263m percussion); BD1-71, (8562m Diamond); BP71-100, (3065m R.C.)
1989 Feb-June: June: July-Dec:	Batman diamond and RC drilling:BD72-85 (5060m diamond); BP101-208, (8072m RC). Penguin, Regatta, Golf, Tollis Reef Exploration Drilling : PP1-8, PD1, RGP132, GP1-8, BP108, TP1-7 (202m diamond, 3090m RC); TR1-159 (501m RAB). Mining lease application (MLA's 1070, 1071) lodged. Resource Estimates; mining-related studies; Batman EM-drilling: BD12, BD8690 (1375m diamond); RC pre-collars and H/W drilling, BP209-220 (1320m RC); Exploration EM and exploration drilling: Tollis, Quigleys, TP9, TD1, QP1-3, QD1-4 (1141 diamond, 278m RC); Negative Exploration Tailings Dam: E1-16 (318m RC); DR1-144 (701. RAB) (Kenny, Wegmann, Fuccenecco, Gibbs).
1990 Jan-March:	Pre-feasibility related studies; Batman Inclined Infill RC drilling: BP222-239 (2370m RC); Tollis RC drilling, TP10-25 (1080m RC). (Kenny, Wegmann, Fuccenecco, Gibbs)
1993 - 1997 Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd.	Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd reported investing more than US$200 million in the development of the Mt Todd mine and operated it from 1993 to 1997, when the project closed as a result of technical difficulties and low gold prices. The deed administrators were appointed in 1997 and sold the mine in March 1999 to a joint venture comprised of Multiplex Resources Pty Ltd and General Gold Resources Ltd.
1999 - 2000 March - June	Operated by a joint venture comprised of Multiplex Resources Pty Ltd and General Gold Resources Ltd. Operations ceased in July 2000, Pegasus, through the Deed Administrators, regained possession of various parts of the mine assets in order to recoup the balance of purchase price owed it. Most of the equipment was sold in June 2001 and removed from the mine. The tailings facility and raw water facilities still remain at the site.
2000 – 2006	Ferrier Hodgson (the Deed Administrators), Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd; the government of the NT; and the Jawoyn Association Aboriginal Corporation (JAAC) held the property.
2006 March to Present	Vista Gold Corp. acquires concession rights from the Deed Administrators.

Ownership

The mineral leases consist of three individual tenements, MLN 1070, MLN 1071, and MLN 1127 comprising some 5,365 hectares. FIGURE 1-2 illustrates the general location of the tenements and the relative position of the two primary mineral deposits: Batman and Quigleys.

The agreement with the Territory is for an initial term of five years commencing January 1, 2006, with an extension of five years at Vista's option and three additional years possible at the option of the Territory. During the first five-year term, Vista must undertake a comprehensive technical and environmental review of the project to evaluate current site environmental conditions to develop a program to stabilize the environmental conditions and minimize offsite contamination. Vista must also review the water management plan and make recommendations and produce a technical report for the re-starting of the operations. During the term of the agreement, Vista must examine all technical, economic, and environmental issues, estimate the cost to rehabilitate the site, explore and evaluate the potential of the project, and prepare a technical and economic feasibility study for the potential development of the entire Mt Todd Project site.

As part of the agreement, the Territory has acknowledged its commitment to rehabilitate the site and that Vista has no obligations for pre-existing conditions until it submits and receives approval of a Mine Management Plan for resumption of mining operations.

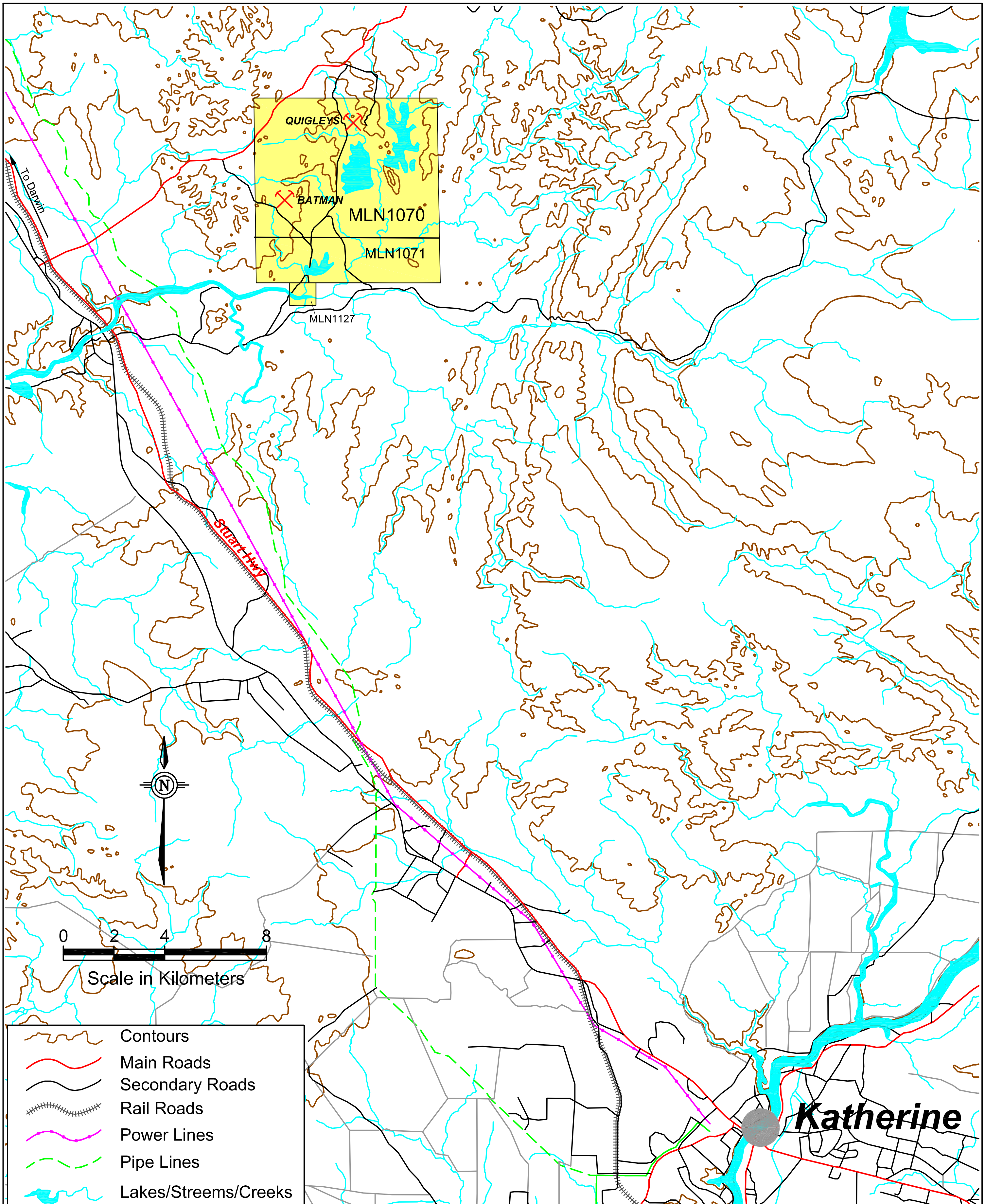
Geology

The Mt Todd Project is situated within the southeastern portion of the Early Proterozoic Pine Creek Geosyncline. Meta-sediments, granitoids, basic intrusives, acid and intermediate volcanic rocks occur within this geological province.

The geology of the Batman Deposit consists of a sequence of hornfelsed interbedded greywackes, and shales with minor thin beds of felsic tuff. Bedding is striking consistently at 325^o, dipping at 40^o to 60^o to the southwest. Minor lamprophyre dykes trending north-south pinch and swell, crosscutting the bedding.

The deposits are similar to other gold deposits of the Pine Creek Geosyncline (PCG) and are classified as orogenic gold deposits in the subdivision of thermal aureole gold style. The Batman Deposit shares some characteristics with intrusion-related gold systems, especially in terms of the association of gold with bismuth and reduced ore mineralogies. This makes the deposit unique in the PCG. The mineralization within the Batman Deposit is directly related to the intensity of the north south trending quartz sulfide veining. The lithological units impact on the orientation and intensity of mineralization.

Sulfide minerals associated with the gold mineralization are pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, bismuthinite and arsenopyrite. Galena and sphalerite are also present but appear to be post-gold mineralization and are related to calcite veining, bedding and the east-west trending faults and joints.



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig1-2_4-2.dwg	**Figure 1-2** **Concessions and Infrastructure Map**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

Estimated Resources

At the present time, resources have only been estimated for the Batman Deposit. Tt created three-dimensional computerized geologic and grade models of the Batman Deposit. While the global model area also contains the Golf-Tollis and Quigleys Deposits, no geologic resource estimate has been made for these deposits at the present time.

Tt used the geologic model that has evolved over the last few years, as adjusted by each exploration program, to guide the statistical and geostatistical analysis of the gold assay data. This model is a combination of lithologic and alteration data. The rock model was assigned a tonnage factor based on the oxidation state (i.e. oxidized, transition, primary). The tonnage factors are based on a number of tests from the core and, in Tt's opinion, are representative of the various rock units, and are acceptable for estimation of the in-place geologic resources.

Estimation has been completed by using whole-block kriging techniques. This is the same estimation procedure as the previous Tt resource models, adjusted according to each successive drilling program. The estimation is completed as a "two-pass" process. That is, the first pass is for the resources within the main core complex only using data from this zone. The second pass is for the material outside of the main core complex only using assays from outside the core complex. The estimated gold resources were classified into measured, indicated, and inferred categories. The classification was accomplished by a combination of kriging variance, number of points used in the estimate, and number of sectors used. TABLE 1-2 details the results of the classification.

TABLE 1-2: BATMAN RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
May 2008 and February 2009

Category	Kriging Variance	No. of Sectors	No. of Points/Sector
Measured	Core Complex< 0.30	4	4-16
Indicated	Core Complex >= 0.30 and <0.55	4	4-16
Inferred	Outside Core Complex <0.45	3	2-8

TABLE 1-3 details the estimated in-place resources by classification and by cutoff grade for the Batman Deposit. All of the resources quoted are contained on Vista's mineral leases. The base case cutoff for the resource reporting is 0.5 g Au/t and is bolded in the table.

TABLE 1-3: BATMAN DEPOSIT CLASSIFIED GOLD RESOURCES VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT February 2009			
Cutoff Grade g Au/tonne	**Tonnes (x1000)**	**Average Grade g Au/tonne**	**Total Au Ounces (x1000)**
MEASURED			
2.00	1,977	2.38	151
1.75	3,676	2.14	253
1.50	6,469	1.91	398
1.25	10,163	1.71	560
1.00	16,119	1.49	774
0.90	19,764	1.39	885
0.80	24,262	1.29	1,007
0.70	29,616	1.19	1,136
0.60	36,700	1.09	1,284
0.50	**44,645**	**0.99**	**1,424**
0.40	52,919	0.91	1,543
INDICATED			
2.00	3,238	2.49	259
1.75	5,773	2.21	410
1.50	10,140	1.95	637
1.25	17,532	1.70	961
1.00	30,873	1.45	1,437
0.90	39,308	1.34	1,694
0.80	50,410	1.23	1,996
0.70	64,371	1.13	2,332
0.60	82,412	1.02	2,707
0.50	**105,936**	**0.92**	**3,121**
0.40	138,020	0.81	3,581
MEASURED + INDICATED			
2.00	5,215	2.45	410
1.75	9,449	2.18	663
1.50	16,609	1.94	1,035
1.25	27,695	1.71	1,521
1.00	46,992	1.46	2,210
0.90	59,072	1.36	2,578
0.80	74,672	1.25	3,003
0.70	93,987	1.15	3,468
0.60	119,112	1.04	3,991
0.50	**150,581**	**0.94**	**4,545**
0.40	190,939	0.84	5,125

INFERRED RESOURCES			
Cutoff Grade g Au/tonne	Tonnes (x1000	Average Grade g Au/tonne	Total Au Ounces (x1000)
2.00	2,058	2.76	183
1.75	3,056	2.47	242
1.50	4,808	2.16	333
1.25	7,936	1.84	470
1.00	14,280	1.52	696
0.90	18,878	1.38	836
0.80	25,593	1.24	1,018
0.70	35,885	1.10	1,266
0.60	48,503	0.98	1,529
0.50	**66,725**	**0.86**	**1,849**
0.40	94,008	0.74	2,244

The results of the 2008 Vista exploration program continue to provide strong support that the current geologic model and resource estimates are indicative of the mineralization present at Mt. Todd. In addition, the 2008 exploration program appears to have identified an additional “sympathetic” structure and mineralization east of the main Batman mineralized zone. This new resource area may have significant impact on the waste to ore ratio should Vista proceed with additional mining studies. The 2008 exploration program was designed to complete four main objectives:

1) Confirmation of the existing geologic and grade model at depth;
2) Confirmation of the previous assaying programs and grades in the assay database;
3) Development of additional definition in the short-range portion of the variogram; and
4) Development of additional measured and indicated mineral resources.

All of these objectives were met and/or exceeded. The results of the 2008 exploration program added approximately 78,000 ounces of gold to the measured resource class and approximately 1,572,000 ounces to the indicated resource class at a 0.5 g Au/t cutoff grade. Measured and indicated resources now account for approximately 71% of the known resources at the Batman deposit. Approximately 318,000 ounces of gold were added to the inferred resource class as compared to the March 2008 inferred resource estimate.

Exploration Potential

The following discussion details by deposit some of the more important areas that have been identified by Tt that are likely to result in increases in either the confidence of the resource estimate and/or the amount of the resource estimate for the individual deposits located on the Mt Todd mineral leases.

Batman Deposit

One of the results of the statistical and geostatistical analysis of the blasthole gold data and resulting creation of independent gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc, iron, and sulfur grade models was the identification of areas within the existing defined deposit that continue to be “under drilled” with regard to classification of the estimated resources. In general, as the depth of the main mineralized host and structure increases, the density of drilling decreases, although the

2008 exploration program did improve the deep drilling. This has resulted in a number of areas that contain no estimated resources, but in all likelihood, based on the geology and surrounding drillhole data, are mineralized and would contain resources if additional drilling were completed. In addition to these areas, the Batman deposit continues to be open in both the north and south directions. The last fence on the north and south sides of the deposit are mineralized and suggest that more "stepout" drilling is still needed.

Another feature that came to light from the 2007 and 2008 exploration-drilling program is the potential existence of a new "parallel and/or sub-parallel" structures and mineralization to the east of the main core complex at the Batman deposit. Both of these parallel and/or sub-parallel structures warrant additional exploration drilling to better define these zones.

Quigleys and Golf-Tollis Deposits

The Quigleys and Gold-Tollis deposits appear to be more structurally controlled than Batman with the mineralization occurring in narrower bands. Because of this, additional work will need to be undertaken in order to develop an accurate resource estimate. Tt proposes that the following items be considered when preparing the work plan:

1) Surface mapping and subsequent re-interpretation of the footwall contact relationship to the shear zone mineralization is recommended. Any additional structural complexity that results should, where appropriate, be used to refine the mineralized envelope upon which modeling updates are based;
2) Optimization of the resource provides a focus to define areas requiring further investigation or infill drilling. Due to the high degree of variability in the deposit, infill drilling is best targeted at key areas of geological complexity;
3) A model should be developed for the area outside the shear zone. This will require separation of areas of mineralization from unmineralized areas using a suitable constraining envelope; and
4) The cause of the apparent bias between some of the old and new RC drilling should be confirmed to validate the inclusion of all samples in the resource calculation.

Other Mineralized Occurrences

Several other known mineral occurrences occur on the concession. These are the Golf-Tollis, and Horseshoe deposits. There are some indications of prior exploration work, based on maps and minor references that have involved geologic, geochemical, geophysical, and drilling work. While a lower priority than Batman and Quigleys, efforts should be undertaken that:

1) Locate all available data and confirm, if possible, the validity;
2) Re-assess the data to determine if additional exploration work is warranted; and
3) Develop appropriate programs that systematically attempt to define the size and tenor of the mineralization present.

Existing Environmental Conditions

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Mt Todd mine (Zapopan, 1992) gave the following as the specific environmental issues to be considered for the project: conservation of the Gouldian Finch in the Yinberrie Hills; control of acid drainage; heap leach solution containment; tailings containment; water management; rehabilitation planning; impacts of noise, dust and blasting; impacts on vegetation and fauna; impacts on Aboriginal sites of cultural significance; impacts on historical and Aboriginal archaeological sites; impacts on regional urban and social infrastructure; and general site management issues, such as weeds, mosquito-borne diseases, wildlife, and workforce behavior.

The major environmental considerations for the Mt Todd site currently and going forward could be regarded as site water management and, potentially, the conservation of the Gouldian Finch. The Gouldian Finch was classified as "Endangered" in 2001 by the NT Parks and Wildlife Commission (NT PWC, 2001). There are currently believed to be no specific conservation practices enforced at Mt Todd for the finch. The primary environmental challenge for Mt Todd is the area of water management. The site contains several sources of acidic water high in dissolved metals. These include the Batman Pit and the waste rock dump. Acidic waters are currently collected and/or stored in the Batman Pit, waste rock dump repository (RP1), heap leach pad (HLP) moat and low-grade ore dump pond (RP2). This water is managed through a combination of evaporation, pumping for containment, and controlled discharge to streams during major flow events. Similar conditions will need to be avoided for closure of a new mining operation at the site.

A database has been constructed for the collation of Mt Todd hydro-chemical data, and potentially for other data types (e.g. groundwater levels and pumping rates) in the future. The "guidelines" referenced in the following discussion of Mt Todd waters chemistry are the ANZECC and ANZMARC (2000) guidelines for aquatic ecosystem protection (at the 95% species protection level) and for recreation.

In all the water retention ponds (excluding the raw water dam) and in the Batman Pit, the median concentrations of all metals measured (except arsenic) exceed the guideline levels, usually by a considerable margin. Copper and zinc have the highest levels relative to guidelines, requiring dilution factors of approximately 9000 and 5000 respectively to meet the guidelines. This demonstrates why the compliance focus for Mt Todd is on copper concentrations. Metal levels in all the ponds and pits (except the rock waste dump) are generally within the same order of magnitude. The pH of the waters ranges from approximately 3 to 4.5.

The ephemeral streams on site (Stow, Horseshoe, and Batman) exhibit metal concentration records (particularly copper and zinc) indicative of periodic flushing of contaminants from site into the streams.

The impact of the Mt Todd site on the perennial Edith River is apparent in the monitoring results from sites along the river. Sulphate concentrations progress from very low upstream of site (less than 1 mg/L) to approximately 10 mg/L downstream of site during the wet season, with occasional excursions above 100 mg/L. This seasonality is not observed upstream of site and likely represents flushing of mine waters to the river with wet season rainfall. There are similar indications for copper. A license criteria for the site is that the copper concentration at downstream monitoring site SW10 be no more than 10 ug/L higher than at background site SW2. This criteria was breached numerous times in each of the previous four wet seasons. In the 2005/06 wet season it is understood that this was due in part to delays in installation of the water management infrastructure. With Vista operating the site, the number of breaches reduced significantly and were limited to four events during the 2006/07 wet season. The increased precipitation received in the 2007/08 wet season resulted in an increase in the number of breaches with 16 individual samples exceeding the limit. The results also suggest significant intermittent contributions of zinc to the Edith River from the Mt Todd site, and lesser contributions of aluminum, cadmium, and cobalt. The upstream water quality occasionally transgresses the aquatic guideline value for copper.

The hydro-chemical monitoring data displays no clear indication of seepage from the facilities. However, surface seeps are visible around the tailings dam, the heap leach pond, and RP1. This suggests seepage to groundwater is either currently not detected or will occur in the future.

Further work, including installation of new monitoring bores, is required to characterize the occurrence of seepage with more confidence.

Water Management

The site contains several ponds with acidic water high in dissolved metals which include Batman Pit (RP3), the waste rock dump repository (RP1), the tailings dam (RP7), the heap leach pad moat (HLP), and the low grade ore dump pond (RP2). This water is managed through a combination of evaporation, pumping for containment, and controlled discharge to streams during major flow events.

The license conditions for the site have been breached several times during each wet season while the site has been under care and maintenance. These breaches have taken the form of uncontrolled discharges of wastewater from several ponds, and occasional exceedences of the downstream copper concentration limit. They have occurred despite significant effort and resources applied to water management on the site by Vista and the NT government, demonstrating the water management challenges for Mt Todd.

The overflows were caused largely by lack of pumping capability from the heap leach facility and RP5, inadequate pumping capability from RP1 and RP2, and undersizing of the RP1 pond.

During 2006 the NT government installed pumps at the heap leach facility and RP5, which should greatly reduce the future overflows from these ponds. A new pumping system was installed at RP1 in 2006 as part of a strategy to pump excess water from RP1 to RP3, rather than to RP7 as previous. At the time of writing, this pumping system is reportedly operating at a rate of 450m^3/hr, which is lower than the 540m^3/hr design pumping rate.

A new water balance model for Mt Todd was constructed by MWH in 2006 using the GoldSim platform. The key findings of scenarios run with the model are:

- The current water management strategy has a probable lifetime of two to four years (until RP3 fills). During this time the management strategy should decrease, but not eliminate, the occurrence of overflows and ARD releases from the site;
- The water balance excess (defined as pumped water, excluding controlled discharges, plus overflowed water) for the site ranges from 1.5 to 2.1 million cubic meters per year;
- The breakdown in excess water contribution from the ponds is approximately: RP1 - 80%, RP2 - 11%, RP5 - 8%, heap leach facility - 1%;
- The controlled discharge to Edith River from RP1 is a relatively small proportion of the balance, being around 60,000 to 100,000 m^3/year, or 5% of the water balance excess;
- Catchment inflow to RP7 and RP3 is potentially significant. Diversion of catchment flow around RP7 could make the tailings dam a net sink for approximately 1 million m^3/year. However, uncertainty in the catchment flow parameters needs to be resolved;
- The Raw Water Dam overflows an average volume of approximately 8,700,000 m^3/year of good quality water. This represents a potential dilutant source;
- A water treatment plant designed to treat the excess water from site (without mitigation measures) should have a peak design rate of 10,000 m^3/d and an average throughflow of 6,800 m^3/day; and

- It appears that the volumes of uncontrolled discharges from RP1 may have been significantly underestimated by water balance modeling in previous years. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that the reported overflow volumes for the 2006/07 wet season will increase from previous years despite similar management strategies.

The major uncertainties in the model relate to:

- Water levels in RP3, RP2, RP5 and the heap leach pond, none of which are currently recorded; and
- Catchment runoff contributions (particularly for RP3 and RP7).

The plan codifies the current water management practices by the NT government.

Beyond the 2008/2009 wet season, some form of treat and release practice will be required. Vista has evaluated the use of enhanced evaporation systems and concluded that the technology is cost prohibitive and not a viable long-term solution. Vista has acquired the equipment for a water treatment facility that will utilize lime. This facility is in construction and should be commissioned in March or April 2009. In the immediate future, the treated water will be stored in the tailings impoundment facility, but it is expected that permits will be granted authorizing the discharge of the treated water to Horseshoe Creek.

Reclamation and Closure

Vista commissioned MWH to prepare the conceptual closure plan ("CCP") to support a preliminary feasibility study of the restart of mining operations. This CCP evaluates the closure liabilities that will transfer to Vista should a decision be made to restart mining operations at Mt Todd and is supported by separate reports prepared by MWH on the environmental status and water management at the site.

There are five primary facilities that currently exist that will be carried forward as part of the new mine plan, as well as ancillary facilities and disturbed ground. These are included in this CCP, as listed below:

- Batman Pit and pit lake (RP3);
- Waste Rock Dump (WRD), waste rock dump pond, and runoff containment pond (RP1);
- The existing Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), and tailings pond (RP7);
- Plant Area (not including stockpiles);
- Miscellaneous facilities (e.g., pipelines); and
- Disturbed ground (e.g., stockpile footprints).

In addition to the above-listed mine features, it is anticipated that a small lined tailings facility and a second unlined large tailings storage facility will be constructed during operation to contain sulfide-bearing and benign tailings, respectively. The mine pit and WRD will be significantly enlarged.

The closure costs were estimated based on the proposed design (areas and volumes) of each of the closure facilities and MWH's experience with similar projects. Using MWH's experience on similar projects, including current reclamation programs, unit rates were developed for each element of the closure strategy, which were then applied to the area or volume of each feature. The majority of the unit rates is per unit volume or area and has been applied to conditions where mine labor is used to conduct the reclamation. Based on this, the conceptual estimated costs for implementing this CCP are US**$30,500,000** including ten years of post-closure care and maintenance but before contingency, as summarized in TABLE 1-4

Option 2, which includes a more robust cover on the TSF increases the capital closure cost by approximately $4,100,000. The total cost difference including the engineering and construction management components is approximately $4,800,000. Post-closure care and maintenance between the two options is not considered to be significantly different.

TABLE 1-4 summarizes the MWH estimated closure costs for the Mt Todd site.

TABLE 1-4: MWH CONCEPTUAL CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
As of December 29, 2006

Area	Cost (US$)
Batman Pit	$200,000
Waste Rock Dump	$9,200,000
Tailings Storage Facility - Existing	$4,200,000
Tailings Storage Facility - New	$3,500,000
Sulfide Tailings Facility Lined – New (option 1)	$1,300,000
Plant Area	$500,000
Disturbed Ground	$600,000
Water Management	$300,000
Subtotal	**$19,800,000**
Engineering & Construction Management	$3,200,000
Total Capital Cost for Closure	**$23,000,000**
Operations & Maintenance	$7,500,000
Total Cost	**$30,500,000**
Annual O&M costs until full closure accepted	$300,000

Notes: (1) Cost rounded to nearest $100,000 in current US$.

(2) Lower cost option 1 components included.

(3) Assumes that closure of the HLP estimated to cost $6,900,000 will be completed by the NT prior to project development.

It was necessary to make various assumptions in developing the CCP. Some of the key assumptions, which must be better understood as the closure process proceeds include the following:

- The heap leach pad will not be used in any way by the restart of mining operations and will be reclaimed by the NT at some date prior to commencement of mining operations;
- Sufficient water resources will be available to flood Batman Pit in a reasonable time period (e.g., 6 years or less);
- The Batman Pit lake limnology and watershed hydrology will allow for the establishment of a long-term stable closure condition without long-term water treatment;
- The inert waste rock that will be placed under the cover for the waste rock dump will be suitable to support the soil cover as plant growth media both chemically and in terms of water holding capacity (i.e. it will provide enough water storage to effectively eliminate infiltration);

- Sufficient inert waste rock will be available to allow for TSF embankment construction and for encapsulation of potentially acid generating waste rock;
- The heap leach pile will not have to be rinsed or otherwise treated prior to closure;
- In one scenario, the stabilized sulfide tailings will not interfere with the establishment of vegetation in a 1 m soil cover section will be demonstrated to be chemically stable long-term, and will be of sufficiently low permeability to act as a low-permeability layer;
- The “rougher tailings” that will be placed over the tailings disposal facility will be suitable as a plant growth media both in terms of water holding capacity and chemically;
- Burial by benign rougher tailings will be sufficient for limiting any future ARD production from the existing tailings;
- The proposed water treatment plant that will be part of the proposed mining facility will be available for closure and early post-closure water treatment; and
- Potential impacts to groundwater are assumed to be minimal and therefore no closure activities associated with groundwater are included in this CCP.

While it is assumed the HLP will be closed by the NT prior to mine construction, another important assumption is that the HLP material will not have to be rinsed or otherwise treated prior to closure.

Several studies to gather information to confirm these assumptions and to provide the other necessary input parameters to model and finalize the design for the various mine facilities will be required prior to construction and closure.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Tetra Tech, Inc. ("Tt") was commissioned by Vista Gold Corp. ("Vista") in September 2008 to prepare an update of the March 2008 Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) compliant Technical Report on the Mt Todd Gold Project in the NT, Australia. On March 1, 2006, Vista purchased the Mt Todd property and the acquisition was completed on June 16, 2006, when the mineral leases transferred to Vista and funds were released from escrow.

2.1 Terms of Reference

This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101"), Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The Qualified Person responsible for this report is Mr. John W. Rozelle P.G., Principal Geologist at Tt.

2.2 Scope of Work

The Mt Todd Mine property is made up of several gold deposits occurring in an area of some 5,365 hectares in the NT of Australia. The most prominent of these deposits are the Batman and Quigleys Deposits. The other mineral occurrences do not have sufficient data available at this time to develop classified mineral resource estimates.

The scope of work undertaken by Tt involved an update to the gold resource model to include exploration, geology, and assay work completed by Vista as part of their 2007 exploration program. Based on these additional data, Tt re-estimated the gold mineral resources of the Batman Deposit.

2.3 Effective Date

The effective date of the mineral resource and mineral reserve statements in this report is March 15, 2008.

2.4 Units

For the purpose of this report the exchange rates are CDN$1.00 = US$0.75 and A$1.00 = US$0.65. Common units of measure and conversion factors used in this report include:

Linear Measure

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 foot = 0.3048 meter
1 yard = 0.9144 meter
1 mile = 1.6 kilometers

Area Measure

1 acre = 0.4047 hectare
1 square mile = 640 acres = 259 hectares

Capacity Measure (liquid)

1 US gallon = 4 quarts = 3.785 liter
1 cubic meter per hour = 4.403 US gpm

Weight

1 short ton	= 2000 pounds	= 0.907 tonne
1 pound	= 16 oz	= 0.454 kg
1 oz (troy)	= 31.103486 g	

Analytical Values

	percent	**grams per metric tonne**	**troy ounces per short ton**
1%	1%	10,000	291.667
1 gm/tonne	0.0001%	1.0	0.0291667
1 oz troy/short ton	0.003429%	34.2857	1
10 ppb			0.00029
100 ppm			2.917

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	=	atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	=	silver
Au	=	gold
°C	=	degrees Centigrade
CIC	=	Carbon-in-column
CIM	=	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum
CIP	=	Carbon-in-pulp
°F	=	degrees Fahrenheit
FA	=	Fire Assay
ft	=	foot or feet
g	=	gram(s)
g/kWh	=	grams per kilowatt hour
g/t	=	grams per tonne
h	=	hour
ICP	=	Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
km	=	kilometer
kV	=	kilovolts
kWh	=	Kilowatt hour
kWh/t	=	Kilowatt hours per tonne
L	=	liter
m	=	meter(s)
m^2	=	square meter(s)
m^2/t/d	=	square meters per tonne per day
m^3	=	cubic meter(s)

m^3/h	=	cubic meter(s) per hour
mm	=	millimeter
MW	=	megawatts
NSR	=	net smelter return
oz Ag/t	=	troy ounces silver per short ton (oz/ton)
oz Au/t	=	troy ounces gold per short ton (oz/ton)
ppm	=	parts per million
ppb	=	parts per billion
RC	=	reverse circulation drilling method
SAG	=	semi-autogenous grinding
ton	=	short ton(s)
tonne	=	metric tonne
t/m^3	=	tonne per cubic meter
tpd	=	tonnes per day
tph	=	tonnes per hour
µm	=	micron(s)
%	=	percent
tpy	=	tons (or tonnes) per year
tpm	=	tons (or tonnes) per month
tpd	=	tons (or tonnes) per day

Abbreviations of the Periodic Table

actinium = Ac	aluminum = Al	amercium = Am	antimony = Sb	argon = Ar
arsenic = As	astatine = At	barium = Ba	berkelium = Bk	beryllium = Be
bismuth = Bi	bohrium = Bh	boron = B	bromine = Br	cadmium = Cd
calcium = Ca	californium = Cf	carbon = C	cerium = Ce	cesium = Cs
chlorine = Cl	chromium = Cr	cobalt = Co	copper = Cu	curium = Cm
dubnium = Db	dysprosium = Dy	einsteinum = Es	erbium = Er	europium = Eu
fermium = Fm	fluorine = F	francium = Fr	gadolinium = Gd	gallium = Ga
germanium = Ge	gold = Au	hafnium = Hf	hahnium = Hn	helium = He
holmium = Ho	hydrogen = H	indium = In	iodine = I	iridium = Ir
iron = Fe	juliotium = Jl	krypton = Kr	lanthanum = La	lawrencium = Lr
lead = Pb	lithium = Li	lutetium = Lu	magnesium = Mg	manganese = Mn
meltnerium = Mt	mendelevium = Md	mercury = Hg	molybdenum = Mo	neodymium = Nd
neon = Ne	neptunium = Np	nickel = Ni	niobium = Nb	nitrogen = N
nobelium = No	osmium = Os	oxygen = O	palladium = Pd	phosphorus = P
platinum = Pt	plutonium = Pu	polonium = Po	potassium = K	prasodymium = Pr
promethium = Pm	protactinium = Pa	radium = Ra	radon = Rn	rhodium = Rh
rubidium = Rb	ruthenium = Ru	rutherfordium = Rf	rhenium = Re	samarium = Sm
scandium = Sc	selenium = Se	silicon = Si	silver = Ag	sodium = Na
strontium = Sr	sulphur = S	technetium = Tc	tantalum = Ta	tellurium = Te
terbium = Tb	thallium = Tl	thorium = Th	thulium = Tm	tin = Sn
titanium = Ti	tungsten = W	uranium = U	vanadium = V	xenon = Xe
ytterbium = Yb	yttrium = Y	zinc = Zn	zirconium = Zr	

2.5 Qualifications of Consultant

John W. Rozelle of Tt visited the Mt Todd property in June 2005, June 2008, and November 2008. During his visits Mr. Rozelle examined the Mt Todd mine site, core storage facility at the mine site, the data repository in Darwin, observed the 2008 exploration core drilling, sampling, sample preparation and security, and inspected the overall project site. In addition, Mr. Rozelle also visited the ALS Chemex laboratory in Adelaide, Australia. This report has been prepared based on a technical review and preparation of resource estimates by consultants based in Tt's

Golden, Colorado, office. These consultants are specialists in the fields of geology, mineral resource and mineral reserve estimation and classification, mining and mineral economics.

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

The individuals who have provided input to this technical report, who are listed below, have extensive experience in the mining industry and are members in good standing of appropriate professional institutions.

The key project personnel contributing to this report are listed in TABLE 2-1.

TABLE 2-1: KEY PROJECT PERSONNEL
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
February 2009

Company	Name	Title
Vista Gold Corp.	Fred Earnest	President & COO
	Frank Fenne	Vice President, Exploration
Tetra Tech MM, Inc.	John Rozelle	Principal Geologist
	Stephen Krajewski	Senior Geologist
	Rex Bryan	Principal Geostatistician
Resource Development Inc.	Deepak Malhotra	President, Metallurgist

2.6 Basis of Report

Tt has prepared this report exclusively for Vista. The information presented, opinions and conclusions stated, and estimates made are based on the following information:

- Information available at the time of the preparation of the report as provided by Vista;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in the report;
- Data, reports, and opinions from prior owners and third-party entities; and
- Data, reports, and opinions from Vista exploration work and consultants.

Tt has not independently conducted any title or other searches, but has relied upon Vista for information on the status of the claims, property title, agreements, and other pertinent conditions.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Mt Todd mining property, having been an operating mine for several years, has been the subject of numerous written reports. The Trustee for the NT has provided Vista with an inventory of the available documentation for the property. Many of these reports and other documents were prepared by mining consulting firms on behalf of the operators of the mine/property at the time. Tt has used a number of the references in the preparation of the mineral resource estimate detailed herein. The reports referenced have each been reviewed for materiality and accuracy, as they pertain to Vista's plans for property development. Specific experts that had an important role in the preparation of this report include:

Dr. Stephen A. Krajewski

Graduated with Geography (B.S.-1964), Geology (M.S.-1971) and Earth Science (Ed.D.-1977) degrees from The Pennsylvania State University

Is a Member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, Member Number 4739, member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc. (SME); member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists; and a member of the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists.

Has worked with computers to map and model mineral deposits since 1983. His geologic career has included 42 years of domestic and international experience in the employ of Major and Junior Mining Industry Companies, Major and Minor Oil & Gas Companies, environmental consulting companies, a state geological survey, and universities.

Dr. Rex C. Bryan

Graduated with a Mineral Economics Ph.D. from the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, in 1980. Graduated in 1976 from Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, with M.Sc. Geology. Graduated from Michigan State University with a MBA (1973) and a BS in Engineering (1971).

Is a member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc. (SME).

Has worked as a geostatistical reserve analyst and mineral industry consultant for a total of 26 years since graduating from Colorado School of Mines. He is an expert witness to industry and for the U.S. Department of Justice on ore-grade control, reserves, and mine contamination issues. He is currently a consultant to the industry in mine valuation, ore reserve estimation, and environmental compliance.

Mr. John W. Rozelle, P.G. has personally reviewed the available reports and the extracted data in order to ensure that these items meet all of the necessary reporting criteria as set out in the NI43-101 guidelines.

4.0 LOCATION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

4.1 Location

The Mt Todd Project is located 56 km by road northwest of Katherine, and approximately 250 km southeast of Darwin in the NT of Australia. Access to the property is via high quality, two-lane paved roads from the Stuart Highway, the main arterial within the territory (FIGURE 4-1).

Tenements

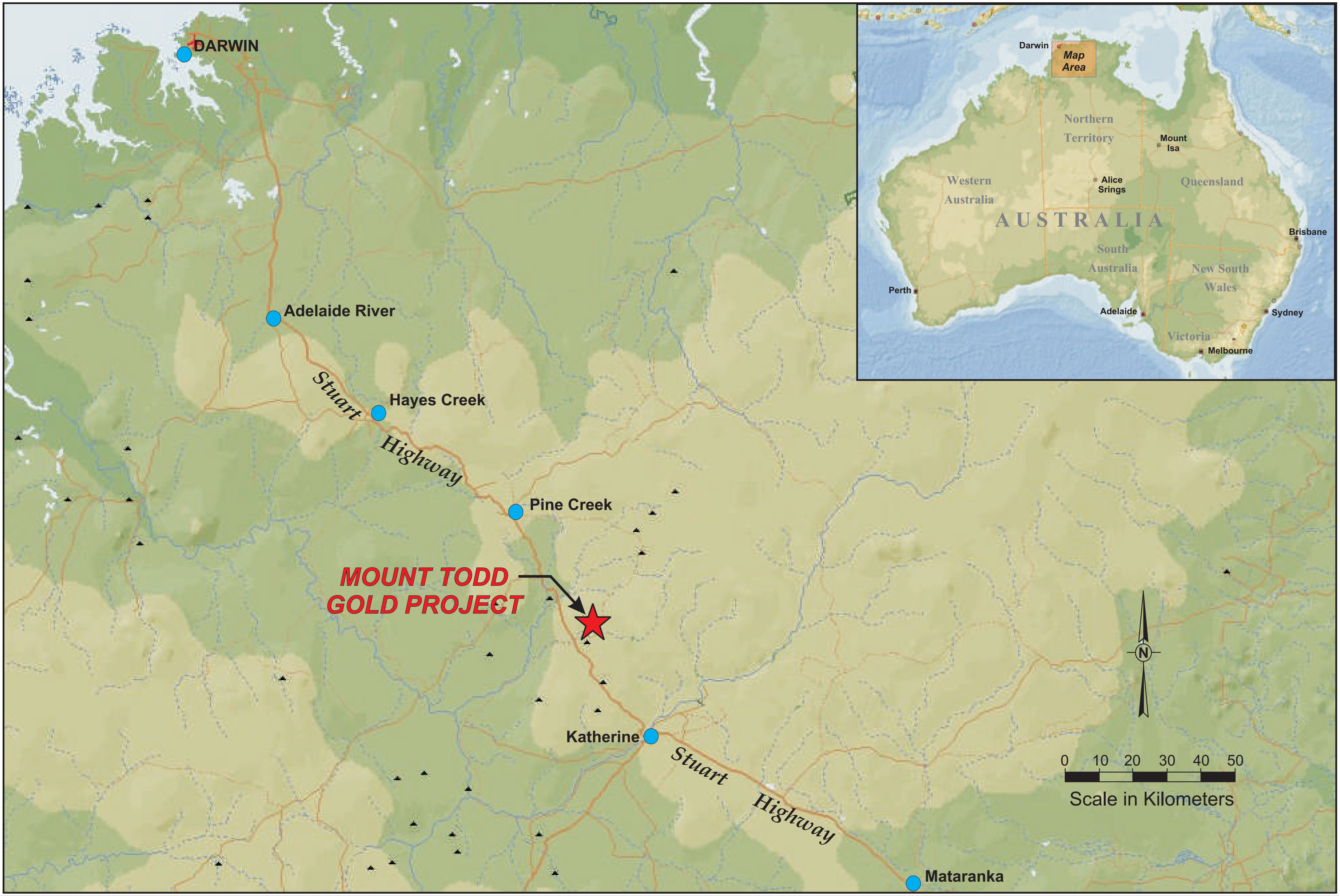
The concession consists of three individual tenements, MLN1070, MLN1071, and MLN1127 comprising some 5,365.27 hectares. FIGURE 4-2 illustrates the general location of the tenements and the relative position of the two primary mineral deposits: Batman and Quigleys.

Lease and Royalty Structure

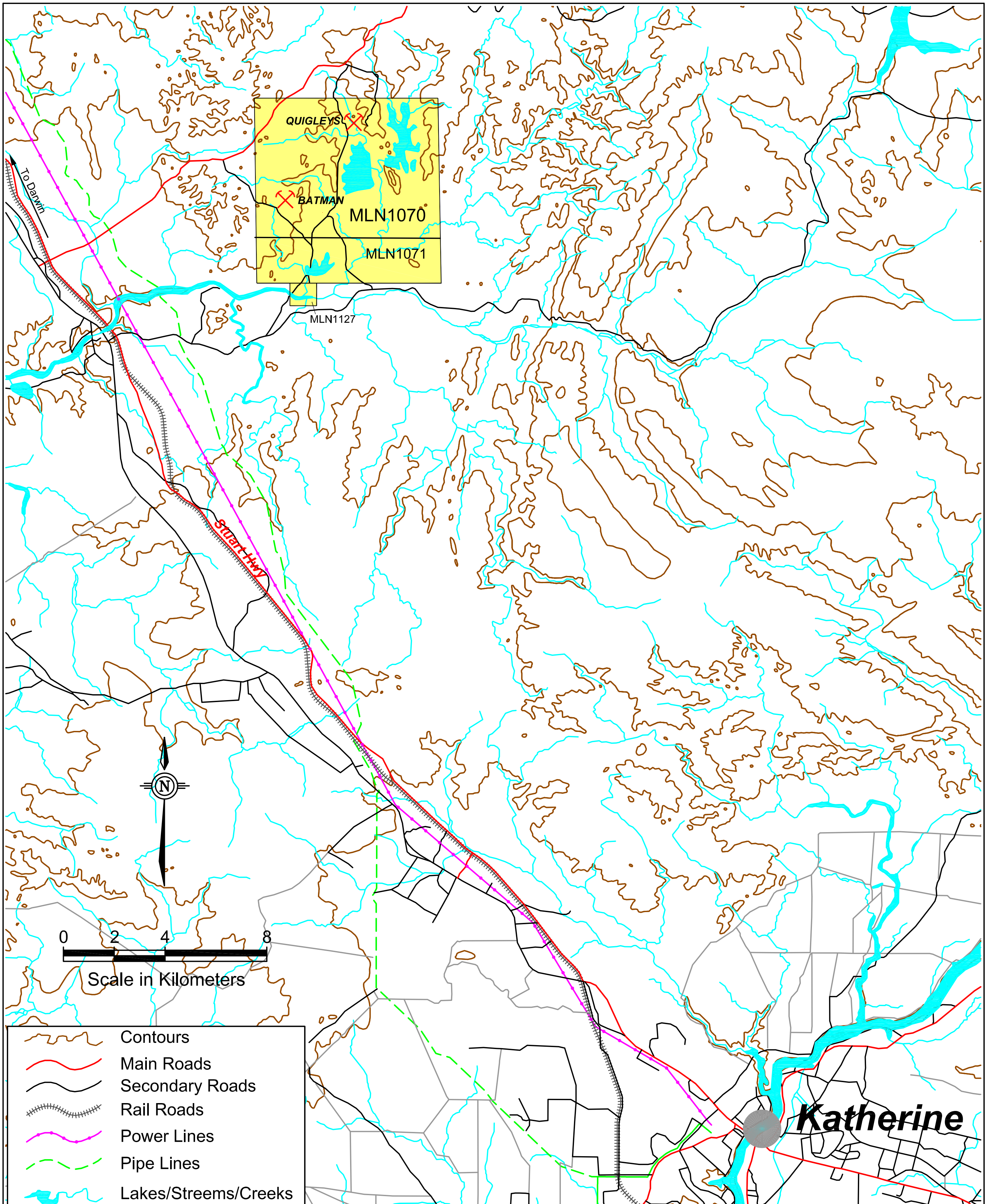
The agreement with the Territory is for an initial term of five years commencing January 1, 2006, with an extension of five years at Vista's option and three additional years possible at option of the Territory. During the first five-year term, Vista must undertake a comprehensive technical and environmental review of the project to evaluate current site environmental conditions to develop a program to stabilize the environmental conditions and minimize offsite contamination. Vista must also review the water management plan and make recommendations and produce a technical report for the re-starting of operations. During the term of the agreement, Vista must examine all technical, economic, and environmental issues, estimate the cost to rehabilitate the site, explore and evaluate the potential of the project, and prepare a technical and economic feasibility study for the potential development of the entire Mt Todd Project site.

Vista will pay the Territory's costs of management and operation of the Mt Todd site up to a maximum of A$375,000 during the first year of the term, and assume site management and pay management and operation costs in following years. In the agreement, the Territory acknowledges its commitment to rehabilitate the site and that Vista has no rehabilitation obligations for pre-existing conditions until it submits and receives approval of a Mine Management Plan for the resumption of mining operations. Recognizing the importance placed by the Territory upon local industry participation, Vista has agreed to use, where appropriate, NT labor and services during the period of the agreement in connection with the Mt Todd property, and further, that when a production decision is reached, to prepare and execute a local Industry Participation Plan.

The agreement with the Jawoyn Association Aboriginal Corporation (JAAC) calls for Vista to issue common shares of Vista with a value of CAD $1.0 million as consideration for the JAAC entering into the agreement and for rent for the use of the surface overlying the mineral leases during the period from the effective date until a decision is reached to begin production. Vista will also pay the JAAC A$5,000 per month in return for consulting with respect to Aboriginal, cultural and heritage issues. The JAAC will provide Vista with an office in Katherine (a regional center of population 11,000 approximately 50 km from the mine site) and with secretarial services for a minimum of A$2,000 per month.



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig4-1.dwg	**Figure 4-1** **General Location Map** **Mt. Todd Gold Project**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig1-2_4-2.dwg	**Figure 4-2** **Concessions and Infrastructure Map**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

If the Mt Todd Project proves feasible for economic development of the mineral leases including a fully funded site reclamation bond, Vista will establish a technical oversight committee with representatives of the Territory and the JAAC. Additionally, Vista will offer the JAAC the opportunity for joint venture participation in the operation on a 90% Vista / 10% JAAC basis. For rent of the surface during production, Vista (or the Joint Venture if formed) will pay the JAAC an annual amount equal to 1% of the annual value of production with an annual minimum of A$50,000. As part of the agreement, Vista will endeavor to use services and labor provided by the JAAC when feasible. Vista and the JAAC may form a 50 / 50 exploration joint venture to explore JAAC lands outside the mineral leases.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Mt Todd Project is located 50 km northwest of Katherine, and approximately 250 km southeast of Darwin in the NT of Australia (see FIGURE 4-2). Access to the mine is via high quality, two-lane paved roads from the Stuart Highway, the main artery within the territory.

5.2 Climate

The Mt Todd area has a sub-tropical climate with a distinct wet season and dry season. The area receives most of its rainfall between the months of January and early March. The temperature usually ranges from 25° to 35° C (77° to 95° F). Between November and December, temperatures can reach 40° C (104° F). Winter temperatures in the dry season are warm in the daytime, but can drop to 10° C (50° F) at night.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Access to local resources and infrastructure is excellent. The Mt Todd Project is located sufficiently close to the city of Katherine to allow for an easy commute for workers. Because the area has both historic and current mining activity, the area contains a skilled mining workforce. In addition, Katherine offers all of the necessary support functions that are found in a medium sized city with regard to supplies, hotels, communications, etc.

The property has an existing high-pressure gas line and an electric line that was used by previous operators. In addition, both wells for potable water and a dam for process water are also located on or adjacent to the site. Finally, a fully functioning tailings dam is also present on site.

The concessions are within 2 to 3 km of the Nitmiluk Aboriginal National Park on the east. This National Park contains a number of culturally and geologically significant attractions. Some of these are:

> **The Katherine Gorge** is one of Katherine's main attractions. Katherine Gorge isn't just one spectacular gorge, but consists of 13 gorges separated by rapids.
>
> **The Katherine Hot Springs** is located close to the Katherine River bed and consists of various pools.
>
> **The Katherine Low Level Nature Reserve** is comprised of pathways and contains birds and other kinds of wildlife.
>
> **Edith Falls** is located 60 km by road north of Katherine. The falls consist of a series of cascading waterfalls and beautiful rock pools.
>
> **Cutta Cutta Caves Nature Park** covers 1,499 hectares of limestone and caves close to Katherine.

The proximity to the National Park has not historically yielded any impediments to operating. It is not expected to yield any issues to renewed operation of the property in the future.

5.4 Environmental Conditions

The following environmental section has been prepared by MWH Consultants (MWH) of Perth, Australia. MWH has had significant experience with mining projects both internationally and in Australia.

5.4.1 Existing Environmental Conditions

A comprehensive directory of reports exists for Mt Todd and is detailed in the March 2008 report entitled “Mt Todd Gold Project, Gold Resource Update”. The process of cataloguing and reviewing these documents is ongoing.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the mine released in 2002 gave the following as the specific environmental issues to be considered for the project: conservation of the Gouldian Finch in the Yinberrie Hills; control of acid drainage; heap leach solution containment; tailings containment; water management; rehabilitation planning; impacts of noise, dust and blasting; impacts on vegetation and fauna; impacts on Aboriginal sites of cultural significance; impacts on historical and Aboriginal archaeological sites; impacts on regional urban and social infrastructure; and general site management issues, such as weeds, mosquito-borne diseases, wildlife and workforce behavior.

The conservation of the Gouldian Finch was an important consideration at the start of mining operations in 1993, when it was thought that the finch was confined to the Yinberrie Hills. However, the range of the finch is now believed to be broader and less emphasis is placed by the NT government on this issue.

The Jawoyn people (an Aboriginal group) have strong involvement in the planning for the future of Mt Todd. Vista Gold has a good relationship with the Jawoyn, and at this time they have raised no concerns about re-opening the mine.

The Batman Pit, waste rock dump, heap leach pad and low-grade ore dump are all on-site sources of acidic water containing dissolved metals. This water is managed through a combination of evaporation, containment, and controlled discharge to streams during major flow events. Batman Pit has been used as a repository for ARD waters since 2005 and is a major part of the NT government’s current acid drainage controls at the site. The acidic waters stored in Batman Pit must be removed before mining can begin. The reliance on Batman Pit as a repository for contaminated waters could not be continued under mining conditions.

The challenges posed by the ARD environment of the site are significant but are believed to be manageable. Vista Gold has engaged consultant MWH to conduct a preliminary assessment of the water management issues which will include preparation of a water balance model, investigation of low-cost mitigation measures and development of a conceptual closure plan.

5.4.2 Comments on Existing Known Liabilities

An in-depth discussion of the specific environmental liabilities that currently exist at the Mt Todd site can be found in the March 2008 report entitled “Mt Todd Gold Project, Gold Resource Update”.

5.4.3 Permitting and other Regulatory Requirements

Permitting requirements have been discussed with the Department of Primary Industries, Fisheries and Mines (DPIFM) and are divided into exploration and mine development activities.

Exploration

The following applications, forms, and plans are mandatory as part of the exploration approvals process:

- Application for an authorization;
- Nomination for an Operator of a Mining Site;
- Security calculation form; and
- Small Mining/Exploration Operations Mining Management Plan.

The completion of applications and forms are likely to be straightforward. The Mining Management Plan is required to be submitted with the Application for an authorization of Mining Activities. Briefly, the plan will contain:

- Description of mining activities to be carried out;
- Safety, health and environmental issues relevant to the mining activities and the management system to be implemented at the mine site; and
- A plan and costing of closure activities.

The NT government division advised that the key to approval at this phase is the existence of an effective safety and environment management plan. With such a plan in place to demonstrate good handling of safety and environmental issues, approvals can be expected to proceed.

Mining Development

The exact requirement for mining development approval for the site is currently unknown as three possible approvals paths may apply. The potential costs and timing of the three paths are addressed here and in Section 7.0 following.

The first step in all cases is the submission of a Notice of Intent ("NOI") to the NT government. The NOI is intended to cover all the major issues relating to the mine development and provide sufficient information (background and technical) to allow a preliminary assessment by the DPIFM. FIGURE 5-1 on the following page shows various possible process paths, which may follow from the assessment by the DPIFM. The flow chart is taken from the DPIFM Advisory Note "Environmental Assessment of Mining Proposals".

Notice of Intent (NOI)

The Notice of Intent for the mining development is mandatory as part of the mining development application. The components of a NOI broadly include:

- A General Description of the Mine;
- Description of the Existing Environment;
- Description of the Proposed Works;
- Identification of Issues; and
- Environmental Management of Impacts.

This document should be as thorough as possible to minimize the amount of time taken to assess the document by government.

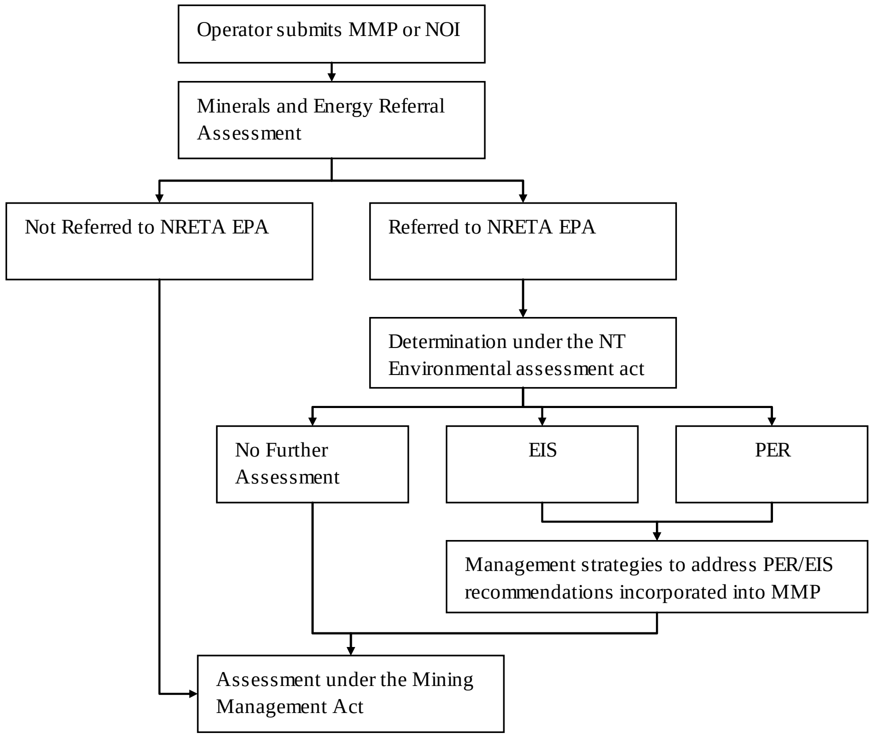


FIGURE 5-1: Permitting Process

Public Environmental Report ("PER") and Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS")

If the DPIFM recommends referral to Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts ("NRETA"), NRETA will advise on the requirement for either a PER or EIS. The guidelines provided by NRETA indicate that:

- A PER is required to assist in assessing environmental impacts that are considered significant but limited in extent; while
- An EIS is required to assist in assessing environmental impacts that are significant either in terms of site-specific issues, off-site issues and conservation values and/or the nature of the proposal.

5.4.4 Estimated Permitting Costs and Spending Schedule for Developing the Project

Exploration

The required exploration program permits are estimated to take approximately 2 weeks to prepare and will cost between $9,000 and $19,000. Time needed for the government approval process is not included in this estimate.

Mine Development

Depending on which permitting path the Mt Todd project follows (FIGURE 5-1) the time and expenditure required to secure a permit will vary. TABLE 5-1 details the various possibilities.

TABLE 5-1: ESTIMATED MINE DEVELOPMENT PERMITTING COSTS VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT As of December 29, 2006		
Task	**Time[1]**	**Cost ($)[2]**
Case 1: Assessment under the Mining Management Act (not referred to NRETA)		
Notice of Intent	1 month	$23,000
Total	1 month	$23,000
Case 2: Referred to NRETA, Public Environmental Review Required		
Notice of Intent	1 month	$23,000
Public Environmental Report	3 – 4 months	$93,000 - $168,000
Total	4 – 5 months	$117,000 - $191,000
Case 3: Referred to NRETA, Environmental Impact Statement Required		
Notice of Intent	1 month	$23,000
Environmental Impact Statement	3 – 6 months	$140,000 - $234,000
Total	4 – 7 months	$163,000 - $257,000

Note: [1]preparation time only, does not include time for government approval process
[2]if preparation is outsourced

Dewatering Requirements and Costs

Future development of Mt Todd will require further hydrogeological investigations to improve the understanding of dewatering requirements. The investigations would form part of the general hydrogeological investigation needed to characterize existing groundwater conditions and establish a groundwater-monitoring program for the site.

It is noted that dewatering has been minimal and very manageable during previous operations at Mt Todd. However, the hydrogeology of the mining area has not been investigated in sufficient detail to comment conclusively on the future dewatering requirements or provide a dewatering cost estimate at this time.

5.4.5 Reclamation and Closure

Vista commissioned MWH to prepare the Conceptual Closure Plan (CCP) to support a preliminary feasibility study of the restart of mining operations. This CCP evaluates the closure liabilities that will transfer to Vista should a decision be made to restart mining operations at Mt Todd and is supported by separate reports prepared by MWH on the environmental status and water management at the site.

The primary closure objectives for site facilities are to provide physical, chemical, and hydrologic stabilization of mine source components to help ensure that waters of the NT are not degraded and human health and the environment are protected. Environmental risk factors are addressed and minimized to the extent practicable, and long-term maintenance is reduced to the maximum extent practicable. Other closure objectives include protecting public safety, providing a stable, final landform that is compatible with the natural surroundings, and promotes growth of native plant species. A final detailed closure plan will need to be developed and submitted for NT review and approval prior to the beginning of the closure period.

The estimated closure costs were based on the proposed design (areas and volumes) of each of the closure facilities. Using MWH's experience on similar projects, including current reclamation programs, unit rates were developed for each element of the closure strategy. These rates were then applied to the area or volume corresponding to each feature. The unit rates assume that mine labor is used to conduct the reclamation. The conceptual estimated costs for implementing this CCP are **$30,500,000** including ten years of post-closure care and maintenance but before contingency, as summarized in TABLE 5-4.

A second plan includes a more robust cover on the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) increases the capital closure cost by approximately $4,100,000. The total cost difference including the engineering and construction management components is approximately $4,800,000. The total cost of this plan would be $35,300,000. Post-closure care and maintenance between the two options is not considered to be significantly different.

TABLE 5-2 details the estimated closure costs for the Mt Todd Project.

TABLE 5-2: MWH CONCEPTUAL CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
As of December 29, 2006

Area	**Cost ($)**
Batman Pit	$200,000
Waste Rock Dump	$9,200,000
Tailings Storage Facility - Existing	$4,200,000
Tailings Storage Facility - New	$3,500,000
Sulfide Tailings Facility Lined – New	$1,300,000
Plant Area	$500,000
Disturbed Ground	$600,000
Water Management	$300,000
Subtotal	**$19,800,000**
Engineering & Construction Management	$3,200,000
Total Capital Cost for Closure	**$23,000,000**
Operations & Maintenance	$7,500,000
Total Cost	**$30,500,000**
Annual O&M costs until full closure accepted	$300,000

Notes: (1) Cost rounded to nearest $100,000 in current US$.
(2) Lower cost option 1 components included.
(3) Assumes that closure of the HLP estimated to cost $6,900,000 will be completed by the NT prior to project development.

Further information regarding details of the CCP can be found in the March 2008 report entitled “Mt Todd Gold Project, Gold Resource Update”.

6.0 HISTORY

The Mt Todd Project area has significant gold deposits located on it and is located 250 km southeast of Darwin in the NT of Australia. It is situated in a well-mineralized historical mining district that supported small gold and tin operations in the past.

The Shell Company of Australia (Billiton), who was the managing partner in an exploration program in joint venture with Zapopan NL, discovered the Mt Todd mineralization, or more specifically the Batman Deposit, in May 1988. Zapopan acquired Shell's interest in 1992 by way of placement of shares to Pegasus Gold. Pegasus progressively increased their shareholding until they acquired full ownership of Zapopan in July 1995.

Feasibility studies for Phase I, a heap leach operation which focused predominately on the oxide portion of the deposit, commenced during 1992 culminating in an EPCM award to Minproc in November of that year. The Phase I project was predicated upon a 4 million tonne per annum heap leach plant designed to recover 90,000 ounces per annum over a life of 4 years. This came on stream in late 1993. The treatment rate was subsequently expanded to a rate of 6 million tonnes per annum in late 1994.

A comparison of actual and predicted production figures is printed in TABLE 6-1.

TABLE 6-1: HEAP LEACH – FEASIBILITY ESTIMATES VS. ACTUAL PRODUCTION
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
May 2008

Category	Feasibility Study	Actual Production
Tonnes Leached - million	13.0	13.2
Head Grade – g Au/t	1.2	0.96
Recovery - %	65	53.8
Gold Recovered - oz	320,000	220,755
Cost/tonne – A$	7.13	8.33
Cost/oz – A$	281	500

Note: All tonnages and grades shown in TABLE 6-1 are historical numbers and are not NI43-101 compliant.

Phase II involved expanding to 8 million tonnes per annum and treatment through a flotation and CIL circuit. The feasibility study was conducted by a joint venture between Bateman Kinhill and Kilborne (BKK) and was completed in June 1995. The feasibility study indicated that treatment of transitional and primary ore from the Batman pit would provide an 8-year mine life to recover 2 million ounces at a cost of $A369 ($US266) per ounce. Capital cost for Phase II was estimated at $A207.8 million.

The Pegasus Board approved the project on 17 August 1995 and awarded an EPCM contract to BKK in October 1995. Commissioning commenced in November 1996. Final capital cost to complete the project was $A232 million (US$181 million).

Design capacity was never achieved due to inadequacies in the crushing circuit. An annualized throughput rate of just under 7 million tonnes per annum was achieved by mid 1997. However, problems with high soluble copper necessitated the closure of the flotation circuit which resulted in reduced recoveries. Operating costs were above those predicted in the feasibility study.

The spot price of gold deteriorated from above $US400 in early 1996 to below $US300 per ounce during 1997. According to the 1997 Pegasus Gold Inc. Annual Report, the economics of the project were seriously affected by the slump. Underperformance of the project and higher operating costs led to the mine being closed and placed on care and maintenance on 14 November 1997.

In February 1999, General Gold agreed to form a joint venture with Multiplex Resources and Pegasus Gold Australia to own, operate, and explore the mine. Initial equity participation in the joint venture was General Gold 2%, Multiplex Resources 93%, and Pegasus Gold Australia 5%. The joint venture appointed General Gold as mine operator, which contributed the operating plan in exchange for a 50% share of the net cash flow generated by the project, after allowing for acquisition costs and environmental sinking fund contributions. General Gold operated the mine from March 1999 to July 2000.

6.1 History of Previous Exploration

The Batman gold prospect, located about 3.5 km west of Mt Todd, is part of a goldfield that was worked from early in the 20^{th} century. Gold and tin were discovered in the Mt Todd area in 1889. Most deposits were worked in the period from 1902 to 1914. A total of 7.80 tonnes of tin concentrate was obtained from cassiterite-bearing quartz-kaolin lodes at the Morris and Shamrock mines. The Jones Brothers reef was the most extensively mined gold-bearing quartz vein, with a recorded production of 28.45 kg. This reef consists of a steeply dipping ferruginous quartz lode within tightly folded greywackes.

The Yinberrie Wolfram field, discovered in 1913, is located 5 km west of Mt Todd. Tungsten, molybdenum and bismuth mineralization was discovered in greisenised aplite dykes and quartz veins in a small stock of the Cullen Batholith. Recorded production from numerous shallow shafts is 163 tonnes of tungsten, 130 kg of molybdenite and a small quantity of bismuth.

Exploration for uranium began in the 1950s. Small uranium prospects were discovered in sheared or greisenised portions of the Cullen Batholith in the vicinity of the Edith River. The area has been explored previously by Esso for uranium without any economic success.

Australian Ores and Minerals Limited (“AOM”) in joint venture with Wandaroo Mining Corporation and Esso Standard Oil took out a number of mining leases in the Mt Todd area during 1975. Initial exploration consisted of stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling, and geological reconnaissance for a variety of commodities. A number of geochemical anomalies were found primarily in the vicinity of old workings.

Follow-up work concentrated on alluvial tin and, later, auriferous reefs. Backhoe trenching, costeaning, and ground follow-up were the favored mode of exploration. Two diamond drillholes were drilled at Quigleys Reef. Despite determining that the gold potential of the reefs in the area was promising, AOM ceased work around Mt Todd. The Arafura Mining Corporation, CRA Exploration, and Marriaz Pty Ltd all explored the Mt Todd area at different times between 1975 and 1983. In late 1981, CRA Exploration conducted grid surveys, geological mapping and a 14-diamond drillhole program, with an aggregate meterage of 676.5 m, to test the gold content of Quigleys Reef over a strike length of 800 m. Following this program CRAE did not proceed with further exploration.

During late 1986, Pacific Gold Mines NL undertook exploration in the area which resulted in small-scale open cut mining on the Quigleys and Golf reefs, and limited test mining at the Alpha, Bravo, Charlie and Delta pits. Ore was carted to a CIP plant owned by Pacific at Moline. This continued until December 1987. Pacific Gold Mines ceased operations in the area in February 1988 having produced approximately 86,000 tonnes grading 4 g Au/t gold **(Historic reported quantity, not NI43-101 compliant.)**. Subsequent negotiations between the Mt Todd JV partners (Billiton and Zapopan) and Pacific Gold Mines resulted in the acquisition of this ground and incorporation into the Joint Venture.

TABLE 6-2 presents the most important historical events in a chronologic order.

TABLE 6-2: PROPERTY HISTORY
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
February 2009

1986 October 1986 – January 1987:	Conceptual Studies, Australia Gold PTY LTD (Billiton); Regional Screening; (Higgins), Ground Acquisition by Zapopan N.L.
1987 February: June-July: October:	Joint Venture finalized between Zapopan and Billiton. Geological Reconnaissance, Regional BCL, stream sediment sampling. Follow-up BCL stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling and geological mapping (Geonorth)
1988 Feb-March: March-April: May: May-June: July: July-Dec:	Data reassessment (Truelove) Gridding, BCL grid soil sampling, grid based rock chip sampling and geological mapping (Truelove) Percussion drilling Batman (Truelove) - (BP1-17, 1475m percussion) Follow-up BCL soil and rock chip sampling (Ruxton, Mackay) Percussion drilling Robin (Truelove, Mackay) - RP1-14, (1584m percussion) Batman diamond, percussion and RC drilling (Kenny, Wegmann, Fuccenecco) - BP18-70, (6263m percussion); BD1-71, (8562m Diamond); BP71-100, (3065m R.C.)
1989 Feb-June: June: July-Dec:	Batman diamond and RC drilling:BD72-85 (5060m diamond); BP101-208, (8072m RC). Penguin, Regatta, Golf, Tollis Reef Exploration Drilling: PP1-8, PD1, RGP132, GP1-8, BP108, TP1-7 (202m diamond, 3090m RC); TR1-159 (501m RAB). Mining lease application (MLA's 1070, 1071) lodged. Resource Estimates; mining-related studies; Batman EM-drilling: BD12, BD8690 (1375m diamond); RC pre-collars and H/W drilling, BP209-220 (1320m RC); Exploration EM and exploration drilling: Tollis, Quigleys, TP9, TD1, QP1-3, QD1-4 (1141 diamond, 278m RC); Negative Exploration Tailings Dam: E1-16 (318m RC); DR1-144 (701. RAB) (Kenny, Wegmann, Fuccenecco, Gibbs).
1990 Jan-March:	Pre-feasibility related studies; Batman Inclined Infill RC drilling: BP222-239 (2370m RC); Tollis RC drilling, TP10-25 (1080m RC). (Kenny, Wegmann, Fuccenecco, Gibbs)
1993 - 1997 Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd.	Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd reported investing more than US$200 million in the development of the Mt Todd mine and operated it from 1993 to 1997, when the project closed as a result of technical difficulties and low gold prices. The deed administrators were appointed in 1997 and sold the mine in March 1999 to a joint venture comprised of Multiplex Resources Pty Ltd and General Gold Resources Ltd.
1999 - 2000 March - June	Operated by a joint venture comprised of Multiplex Resources Pty Ltd and General Gold Resources Ltd. Operations ceased in July 2000, Pegasus, through the Deed Administrators, regained possession of various parts of the mine assets in order to recoup the balance of purchase price owed it. Most of the equipment was sold in June 2001 and removed from the mine. The

	tailings facility and raw water facilities still remain at the site.
2000 – 2006	Ferrier Hodgson (the Deed Administrators), Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd, the government of the NT, and the Jawoyn Association Aboriginal Corporation (JAAC) held the property.
2006 March to Present	Vista Gold Corp. acquires concession rights from the Deed Administrators.

6.2 Historic Drilling

The following discussion centers on the historic drillhole databases that were provided to Tt for use in this report. Based on the reports by companies, individuals and other consultants, it is Tt's opinion that the drill-hole databases used as the bases of this report contain all of the available data. Tt is unaware of any drillhole data that have been excluded from this report.

Batman Deposit

There are 730 historic drillholes in the Batman Deposit assay database. FIGURE 6-1 shows the drillhole locations for the Batman Deposit. These holes include 225-diamond drill core ("DDH"), 435 reverse circulation holes ("RVC"), and 70 open rotary holes ("OP"). Nearly all of the DDH and RVC holes were inclined 60° to the west. Samples were collected in one-meter intervals. DDH holes included both HQ and NQ core diameters. Core recoveries were reported to be very high with a mean of 98%. The Central area of the deposit was extensively core-drilled. Outside of the Central area, most of the drillholes were RVC and OP holes. All drillholes collars were surveyed by the mine surveyor. Down-hole surveys were conducted on most drillholes using an Eastman single shot instrument. All holes were logged on site.

A series of vertical RVC infill holes were drilled on a 25-meter-by-12.5-meter grid in the core of the deposit to depths between 50 and 85 meters below the surface. Zapopan elected to exclude these holes from modeling the Batman Deposit because the assays from these holes seemed to be downwardly biased and more erratic compared to assays from inclined RVC holes. Of the possible reasons cited as to why vertical RVC holes might report lower grades and have a more erratic character, the 1992 Mining & Resource Technology Pty Ltd ("MRT") report states that "*the orientation of vertical holes sub-parallel to mineralization caused preferential sampling of barren host rocks...*". This statement was, at least in part, borne out by the later sampling work done on the blastholes as it was credited with part of the reproducibility problems that were encountered when the Batman Deposit was being mined.

Drillhole Density and Orientation

Pegasus was aware of the problem of drillhole density within the Batman Deposit. According to Pegasus management, the decision to not drill out the lower portion of the Batman Deposit was based on economic considerations. Section 7.0 of the 1995 BKK feasibility study detailed the decrease in drillhole density with depth. At the time of that study, there were 593 holes in the assay database of which 531 were used in the construction of the MRT block model. Reserve Services Group ("RSG") reported that the drilling density in the Central area oxide and transition zone ore was generally 25 meters by 25 meters. The spacing was wider on the periphery of the ore envelope. The drilling density in the Central area of the primary ore ranged from 50 meters by 50 meters, but decreased to 50 meters by 100 meters and greater at depth.

At the time of The Winters Company's ("TWC") site visit in 1997, the drillhole database numbered 730 holes. It is not known if any holes were excluded from the Pegasus exploration models. Most of the new drilling that had been added since the 1994 MRT model was relatively shallow. TWC reviewed PGA's 50-meter drill sections through the Batman Deposit and saw that there was a marked decrease in drillhole spacing below 1000 RL (the model has had constant 1000 meters added to it in order to prevent elevations below 0 (sea level) and have been denoted as RL for relative elevation) and another sharp break below 900 RL. The drillhole spacing in the south of 1000 N on the 954 RL bench plan approached 80 meters by 80 meters. Pegasus was able to get around this problem by using very long search ranges in its grade estimation. In the main ore zone, Pegasus used maximum search distances in the north and east directions of nearly 300 meters.

Another potential problem related to drilling is the preferred orientation of the drillholes. Most of the holes in the assay database are inclined to the west to capture the vein set which strikes N10° to 20°E, dips east, and which dominates the mineralized envelope. This orientation is the obvious choice to most geologists since these veins are by far the most abundant. Ormsby (1997) discussed that while the majority of mineralization occurs in these veins, the distribution of gold mineralization higher than 0.4 g Au/t is controlled by structures in other orientations, such as east-west joints and bedding. For this reason, Ormsby stated, *"The result is that few ore boundaries (in the geological model) actually occur in the most common vein orientation."* If this is truly the case, the strongly preferential drilling orientation has not crosscut the best mineralization and in cases may be sub-parallel to it.

Vertically oriented RVC holes were not included in the drillhole database for the 1994 MRT model because their assay results appeared to be too low compared to other hole orientations. If vertical hole orientations were actually underestimating the gold content during exploration drilling, the vertical and often wet blastholes, which are used for ore control, pose a similar problem and will need to be addressed prior to commencing any new mining on the site.

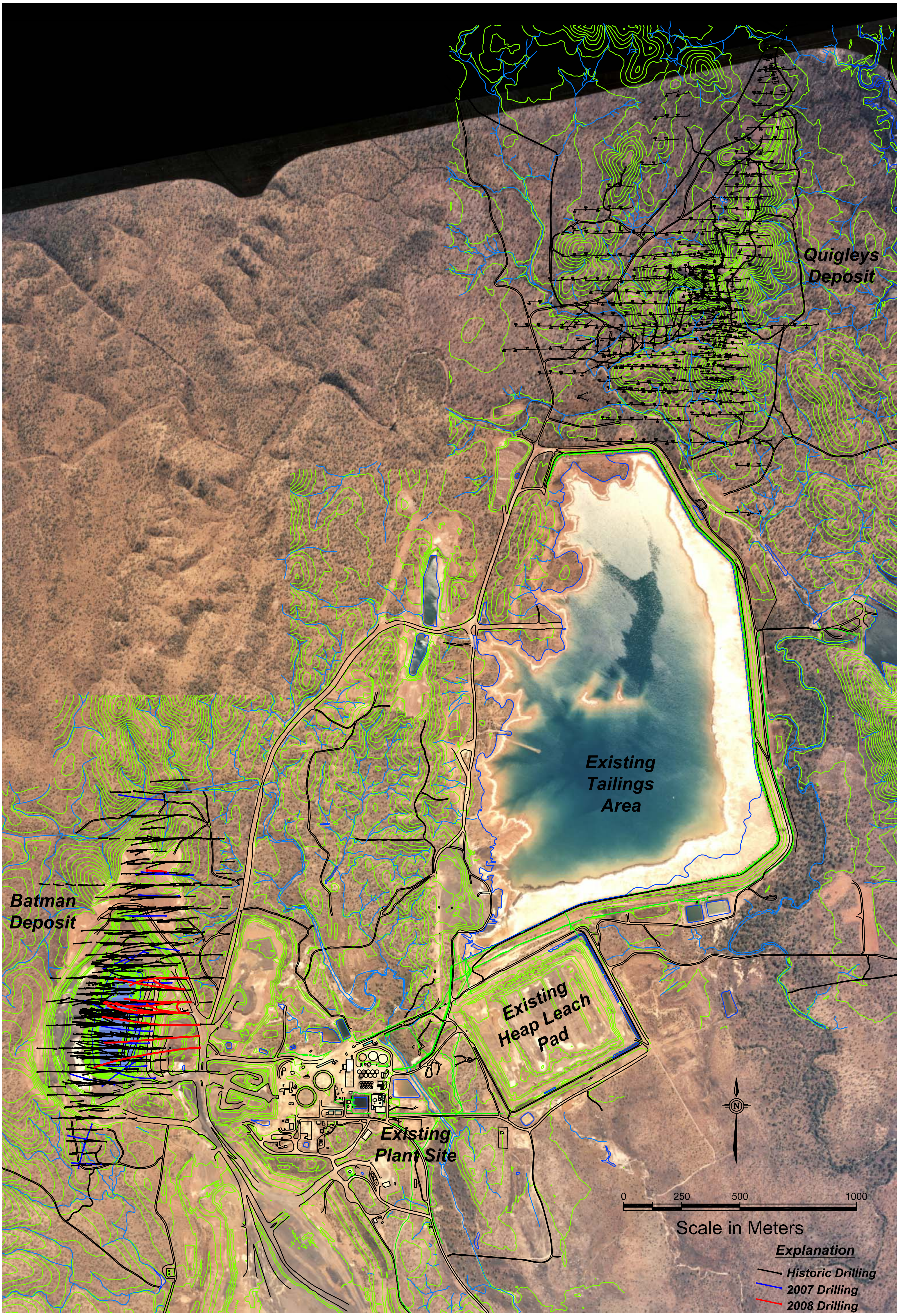
Quigleys

TABLE 6-3 details the Quigleys exploration database as of the time of this report. FIGURE 6-1 also shows the drillhole locations for the Quigleys Deposit.

TABLE 6-3: SUMMARY OF QUIGLEYS EXPLORATION DATABASE
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
February 2009

Drillholes	Gold Assays (approx 1m)	Copper Assays (approx 1m)	Lithologic Codes
632	49,178	41,673	51,205

Snowden completed a statistical study of the Quigleys drillhole database in order to bias test it. A comparison of historic and recent data by Snowden suggested that a bias might exist. Further study concluded that a bias is not apparent where all drilling is oriented in a similar direction (and not clustered). This suggests the inclusion of assay data from all phases of drilling is reasonable. The March 2008 report entitled “Mt Todd Gold Project, Gold Resource Update” contains additional information regarding the Snowden findings.



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Vista Gold Corp.	Fig6-1.dwg	Figure 6-1
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	Drillhole Location Map
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	Batman & Quigleys Deposits

6.3 Historic Sampling Method and Approach

NQ core intervals were sawed lengthwise into half core. HQ core was quartered. RVC samples were riffle split on site and a 3- to 4-kg sample was sent to an assay lab. The 1992 MRT resource report commented that many of the RVC holes were drilled wet and that Billiton and Zapopan were aware of possible contamination problems. Oddly, in some comparison tests, DDH holes had averaged assays 5% to 6% higher than RVC holes; for that reason, MRT elected to exclude RVC holes from the drillhole database for grade estimation of the Central area of the Batman Deposit.

Since the property is currently not operating, Tt did not witness any drilling and sampling personally. We have taken the following discussion from reports by the various operators and more importantly, from reports by independent consultants that were retained throughout the history of the property to audit and verify the sampling and assaying procedures. It is Tt's opinion that the reports by the various companies and consultants have fairly represented the sampling and assaying history at the site and that the procedures implemented by the operators, most notably GGC, have resulted in an assay database that fairly represents the tenor of the mineralization at Batman.

6.4 Historic Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

The large number of campaigns and labs used in the Mt Todd drilling effort has resulted in a relatively complex sampling and assaying history. The database developed prior to August of 1992 was subjected to a review by Billiton, and has been subjected to extensive check assays throughout the project life. Furthermore, a number of consultants have reviewed the integrity of the database and have been content with the data for modeling purposes.

Drillhole samples were taken on one-meter intervals, though there are instances of two-meter intervals in the typically barren outlying holes. The procedure involved sawing the NQ core lengthwise in half. HQ core was quartered. RVC samples were riffle split on site and a 3- to 4-kg sample was sent to the laboratory for analyses. PAH stated that they actually witnessed the sample preparation process at a number of steps and concured with the methods in use; however, PAH also noted that they would prefer that the sample cuts following the ring grinding process be conducted with a splitter rather than a scoop. While free gold is not a problem in this deposit, the potential does exist for segregation based upon particle hardness, which could bias assay results.

Pegasus (and Zapopan NL, before) conducted a check assay program which is consistent with prudent practice. Every 20th assay sample was subjected to assay by an independent lab. Standards were run periodically as well, using a non-coded sample number to prevent inadvertent bias in the labs.

Billiton conducted an audit/analysis of the data set available in 1992, which resulted in a number of recommendations. Generally, factoring of any kind, particularly upward, can be a source of problems and is not recommended practice. The 4% adjustment applied to a portion of the pre-1989 data set is unlikely to introduce a significant problem. Similarly, averages of multiple samples were placed into the assay field designated AU_PREF, which is also a potential source of error, as it creates a set of samples whose variance will be somewhat lower than the single-assay population. Again, the number of samples subjected to averaging is less than one in ten, so the net effects are negligible.

While the concerns mentioned thus far are relatively minor, It was PAH's feeling that a more detailed examination of the assay set would be in order. The first concern focused on the integrity of the AU_PREF assays, which were calculated from a number of methods depending upon date drilled and the existence of check assays. PAH ran regressions and correlations on AU_PREF against the primary and repeat assays of the Batman Deposit and noted that their data set contained 39% more samples than the feasibility dataset, most of which have been prepared under the more stringent and repeatable guidelines as specified by Pegasus and others.

The results indicated that at higher grades, the AU_PREF assay differed by less than 1% (on average) from the primary and repeat assays. Agreement with the primary assay was within 1% over the entire range, which, indicates that AU_PREF, even with the averaged data, does not materially differ from the source assays. The average difference between the regressed grade and AU_PREF becomes larger at lower grades, particularly at less than 0.5 g au/t. This effect is probably due to detectability differences between the different labs and the mathematical effect of even small differences on low-grade samples.

Sample Analysis

According to reports by Pegasus, various consultants, and others, the early exploration assays were largely done at various commercial labs in Pine Creek and Darwin. Later assays were done at the Mt Todd mine site lab. At least three different sample preparation procedures were used at one time or another. All fire assays were conducted on 50-gram charges. Based on these reports, it appears that the assay labs did use their own internal assay blanks, standards, and blind duplicates.

Assay laboratories used for gold analysis of the Batman drill data were Classic Comlabs in Darwin, Australia Assay Laboratories in Pine Creek and Alice Springs and Pegasus site Laboratory.

The exploration data consist of 91,225 samples with an average and median length of 1 meter. The minimum sample length is 0.1 meters and the maximum sample length is 5 meters. 137 samples are less than 1 meter and 65 samples are over one meter in length.

All exploration drill data were used for the resource estimate. Four-meter down hole composite samples were calculated down hole for the resource estimate. The assay composited data were tabulated in the database field called “Comp”. The weighted average grades, the length, and the hole were recorded.

Check Assays

Extensive check assaying was carried out on the exploration data. Approximately 5% of all RVC rejects were sent as duplicates and duplicate pulps were analyzed for 2.5% of all DDH intervals. Duplicate halves of 130 core intervals were analyzed as well. Overall, Mt Todd's check assay work is systematic and acceptable. The feasibility study showed that the precision of field duplicates of RVC samples is poor and that high errors exist in the database. The 1995 feasibility study stressed that because of the problems with the RVC assays, the RVC and OP assays should be kept in a separate database from the DDH assays. However, since that time, the majority of the identified assaying issues have been corrected by GGC based on recommendations of consultants. It is Tt’s opinion that the assay database used in the creation of the current independent resource estimation exercise is acceptable and meets industry standards for accuracy and reliability.

Security

Tt is unaware of any "special" or additional security measures that were in place and/or followed by the various exploration companies, other than the normal practices of retaining photographs, core splits, and/or pulps of the samples sent to a commercial assay laboratory.

6.5 Historic Process Description

The process flowsheet as designed utilized four-stage crushing, ball mill grinding, flotation, and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit gold recovery. A more detailed description of the process components and flowsheet can be found in the March 2008 report entitled "Mt Todd Gold Project, Gold Resource Update".

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Geological and Structural Setting

The Mt Todd Project is situated within the southeastern portion of the Early Proterozoic Pine Creek Geosyncline (FIGURE 7-1). Meta-sediments, granitoids, basic intrusives, acid and intermediate volcanic rocks occur within this geological province.

Within the Mt Todd region, the oldest outcropping rocks are assigned to the Burrell Creek Formation. These rocks consist primarily of interbedded greywackes, siltstones, and shales of turbidite affinity, which are interspersed with minor volcanics. The sedimentary sequence incorporates slump structures, flute casts and graded beds, as well as occasional crossbeds. The Burrell Creek Formation is overlain by interbedded greywackes, mudstones, tuffs, minor conglomerates, mafic to intermediate volcanics and banded ironstone of the Tollis Formation. The Burrell Creek Formation and Tollis Formation comprise the Finniss River Group.

The Finniss River Group strata have been folded about northerly trending F1 fold axes. The folds are closed to open style and have moderately westerly dipping axial planes with some sections being overturned. A later north-south compression event resulted in east-west trending open style upright D2 folds.

The Finniss River Group has been regionally metamorphosed to lower green schist facies.

Late and Post Orogenic granitoid intrusion of the Cullen Batholith occurred from 1789 Ma to 1730 Ma, and brought about local contact metamorphism to hornblende hornfels facies.

Unconformably overlying the Burrell Creek Formation are sandstones, shales and tuffaceous sediments of the Phillips Creek sandstone, with acid and minor basic volcanics of the Plum Tree Creek Volcanics. Both these units form part of the Edith River Group, and occur to the south of the Project Area.

Relatively flat lying and undeformed sediments of the Lower Proterozoic Katherine River Group unconformably overlie the older rock units. The basal Kombolgie Formation forms a major escarpment, which dominates the topography to the east of the Project Area.

7.2 Local Geology

The geology of the Batman Deposit consists of a sequence of hornfelsed interbedded greywackes, and shales with minor thin beds of felsic tuff. Bedding is striking consistently at 325^{o}, dipping at 40 to 60^{o} to the southwest. Minor lamprophyre dykes trending north-south pinch and swell, cross cutting the bedding.

Nineteen lithological units have been identified within the deposit and are listed in TABLE 7-1 below from south to north (oldest to youngest).

TABLE 7-1: GEOLOGIC CODES AND LITHOLOGIC UNITS VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT February 2009		
Unit code	**Lithology**	**Description**
1	GW25	greywacke
2	SH24	shale
3	GW24A	greywacke
4	SHGW24A	shale/greywacke
5	GW24	greywacke
6	SHGW23	shale/greywacke
7	GWSH23	greywacke/shale
8	GW23	greywacke
9	SH22	shale
10	T21	felsic tuff
11	SH21	shale
12	T20	felsic tuff
13	SH20	shale
14	GWSH20	greywacke/shale
15	SH19	shale
16	T18	felsic tuff
17	SH18	shale
18	GW18	greywacke
int	INT	lamprophyre dyke

Bedding parallel shears are present in some of the shale horizons (especially in units SHGW23, GWSH23 and SH22). These bedding shears are identified by quartz/ calcite sulphidic breccias. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite are the main primary sulfides associated with the bedding parallel shears.

East west trending faults and joint sets crosscut bedding. Only minor movement has been observed on these faults. Calcite veining is sometimes associated with these faults. These structures appear to be post mineralization.

Northerly trending quartz sulfide veins and joints striking at 0^{o} to 20^{o}, dipping to the east at 60^{o} are the major location for mineralization in the Batman Deposit. The veins are 1 to 100 mm in thickness with an average thickness of around 8 to 10 mm. The veins consist of dominantly quartz with sulfides on the margins. The veining occurs in sheets with up to 20 veins per horizontal meter. These sheet veins are the main source of mineralization in the Batman Deposit.

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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig7-1.dwg	**Figure 7-1** **General Geologic Map**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

According to Hein (2003), the Batman and Quigleys gold deposits of the Mt Todd Mine are formed by hydrothermal activity, concomitant with retrograde contact metamorphism and associated deformation, during cooling and crystallization of the Tennysons Leucogranite and early in D2 (Hein, submitted for publication). It is speculated that pluton cooling resulted in the development of effective tensile stresses that dilated and/or reactivated structures generated during pluton emplacement and/ or during D1 (Furlong et al., 1991), or which fractured the country rock carapace as is typical during cooling of shallowly emplaced plutons (Knapp and Norton, 1981). In particular, this model invokes sinistral reactivation of a northeasterly trending chanalization basement strike–slip fault, causing brittle failure in the upper crust and/or dilation of existing north–northeasterly trending faults, fractures, and joints in competent rock units such as meta-greywackes and siltstones. The generation of dilatant structures above the basement structure (i.e., along a northeasterly trending corridor overlying the basement fault), coupled with a sudden reduction in pressure, and concomitant to brecciation by hydraulic implosion (Sibson, 1987; Je´brak, 1997) may have facilitated chanalization of predominantly metamorphic fluid in the intermediate contact metamorphic aureole (possibly suprahydrostatic-pressured) and into the upper crust (Furlong et al., 1991; Cox et al., 2001). Rising fluids decompressed concurrent with mineral precipitation. Throttling of the conduit or fluid pathways probably resulted in over pressuring of the fluid (Sibson, 2001), this giving way to further fracturing, etc. Mineral precipitation accompanied a decrease in temperature although, ultimately, the hydrothermal system cooled as isotherms collapsed about the cooling pluton (Knapp and Norton, 1981).

Gold mineralization is constrained to a single mineralizing event that included:

- Retrogressive contact metamorphism during cooling and crystallization of the Tennysons Leucogranite;
- Fracturing of the country rock carapace;
- Sinistral reactivation of a NE-trending basement strike-slip fault;
- Brittle failure and fluid-assisted brecciation; and
- Channelization of predominantly metamorphic fluid in the intermediate contact metamorphic aureole into dilatant structures.

The deposits are similar to other gold deposits of the PCG and are classified as orogenic gold deposits in the subdivision of thermal aureole gold style. The Batman Deposit shares some characteristics with intrusion-related gold systems, especially in terms of the association of gold with bismuth and reduced ore mineralogies. This makes the deposit unique in the PCG.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

A variety of mineralization styles occur within the Mt Todd area. Of greatest known economic significance are auriferous quartz-sulfide vein systems. These vein systems include the Batman, Jones, Golf, Quigleys and Horseshoe prospects, which occur within a north-northeast trending corridor, and are hosted by the Burrell Creek Formation. Tin occurs in a north-northwest trending corridor. The tin mineralization comprises cassiterite, quartz, tourmaline, kaolin, and hematite bearing assemblages, which occur as bedding parallel breccia zones and pipes. Polymetallic Au, W, Mo, and Cu mineralization occurs in quartz-greisen veins within the Yinberrie Leucogranite; a late stage highly fractionated phase of the Cullen Batholith.

9.1 Batman Deposit

Local Mineralization Controls

The mineralization within the Batman Deposit is directly related to the intensity of the north-south trending quartz sulfide veining. The lithological units impact on the orientation and intensity of mineralization.

Sulfide minerals associated with the gold mineralization are pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser amounts of chalcophyrite, bismuthinite and arsenopyrite. Galena and sphalerite are also present, but appear to be post-gold mineralization, and are related to calcite veining in the bedding plains and the east-west trending faults and joints.

Two main styles of mineralization have been identified in the Batman Deposit. These are the north-south trending vein mineralization and bedding parallel mineralization.

North-South Trending Corridor

The north-south trending mineralization occurs in all rock units and is most dominant in the shales and greywackes designated SHGW23. Inspection of grade control and exploration data, drill logs, diamond core and the pit has shown that the north-south trending mineralization can be divided into 3 major zones based on veining and jointing intensity.

Core Complex

Mineralization is consistent and most, to all, joints have been filled with quartz and sulfides. Vein frequency per meter is high in this zone. This zone occurs in all rock types.

Hanging Wall Zone

Mineralization is patchier than the core complex due to quartz veining not being as abundant as the core complex. The lithology controls the amount of mineralization within the hanging wall zone. The hanging wall zone doesn’t occur north of T21. South of reference line T21 to the greywacke shale unit designated GWSH23, the mineralization has a bedding trend. A large quartz/ pyrrhotite vein defines the boundary of the hanging wall and core complex in places.

Footwall Zone

Like the Hanging Wall Zone, the mineralization is patchier than the core complex and jointing is more prevalent than quartz veining. Footwall Zone mineralization style is controlled by the lithology and occurs in all lithological units.

Narrow bands of north-south trending mineralization also occur outside the three zones, but these bands are patchy.

Bedding Parallel Mineralization

Bedding parallel mineralization occurs in rock types SH22 to SH20 to the east of the Core complex. Veining is both bedding parallel and north south trending. The mineralization appears to have migrated from the south along narrow north-south trending zones and “balloon out” parallel to bedding around the felsic tuffs.

9.2 Quigleys Deposit

The Quigleys Deposit mineralization was interpreted by Pegasus and confirmed by Snowden to have a distinctive high-grade shallow dipping 30°-35° NW shear zone extending for nearly 1 km in strike and 230m vertical depth within a zone of more erratic lower grade mineralisation. The area has been investigated by RC and diamond drilling by Pegasus and previous explorers on 50m lines with some infill to 25m.

Drillhole intersections generally revealed an abrupt change from less than 0.4 g Au/t to high grade (>1 g Au /t) mineralization at the hanging wall position of the logged shear, but also revealed a gradational change to lower grade mineralisation with depth. Some adjacent holes were also noted with significant variation in the interpreted position of the shear zone, and some of the discrepancies appeared to have been resolved on the basis of selection of the highest gold grade. While the above method may result in a valid starting point for geological interpretation, the selection of such a narrow high grade zone is overly restrictive for interpretation of mineralization continuity and will require additional work prior to estimating any resources.

It was further thought that while the shear might be readily identified in diamond drillholes, interpretation in RC drilling, and in particular later interpretation from previously omitted RC holes, must invoke a degree of uncertainty in the interpretation.

The conclusion was that, while the shear zone was identifiable on a broad scale, the local variation was difficult to map with confidence and therefore difficult to estimate with any degree of certainty at this time.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Vista exploration staff conducted a surface exploration program, including prospecting, rock sampling and gps surveying of drillhole collars and grid pickets on the Mt. Todd Exploration Licenses from April to July, 2008. Equipment and personnel were mobilized from the Mt Todd Mine site. The work was conducted by geologists and field technicians.

During the 2008 field season, the exploration effort was focused on four areas: Red Kangaroo Dreaming (“RKD”), Mt Todd mine site area, Tablelands area and Wolfram Hill. All prospects can be accessed from the Mt Todd mine site easily via existing roads. A total of 216 rock samples were collected from all areas (see table below). These prospect areas were chosen for further exploration as they were along strike (or proximal) of a mineralized northeast regional trend which hosts the Batman Pit and numerous gold prospects.

TABLE 10-1: 2008 ROCK SAMPLES
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
February 2009

Prospect	Samples Collected
Red Kangaroo Dreaming	145
Mt Todd Mine Site Area	52
Tablelands Area	6
Wolfram Hill Area	13
Total Samples	**216**

RKD was previously explored by the previous operator (Pegasus: 38 RC holes, 58 RAB holes). Mineralization was defined along a south trending 575 meter strike length. The area sampled during the 2008 program is west and south of the main RKD mineralized zone. The rock sampling was conducted to confirm both historical gold anomalies and soil anomalies from the 2007 Vista soil sampling program. At RKD, 145 samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

Prospecting and rock sampling was conducted at the Mt Todd mine site to locate mineralization proximal to Batman pit. Approximately 52 samples were collected and submitted for analysis. The area sampled includes the area south of the waste dump and heap leach pad. The sampled area contains historical soil and rock chip Au anomalies that have seen limited exploration.

In the Wolfram Hill area, 13 samples were collected and submitted for analysis. There are numerous historical gold anomalies in the Wolfram Hill area that have seen limited exploration. The area that was sampled includes historical shafts and adits from previous tungsten mining operations.

Limited sampling at Tablelands area, 33 km northeast of the Batman pit (14 km northeast of RKD), comprised only 6 samples. Previous drilling by past operators returned a near surface assay of 36 g/T Au as well as other anomalous values.

All observations and sampling are recorded as “stations” which have UTM coordinates that are located in the field with a GPS unit.

An ICP multi-element suite was utilized to analyze the rock samples from RKD, Mt Todd mine site area, Tablelands area and Wolfram Hill prospect by ALS Chemex Labs in Adelaide, South Australia. The ICP analysis consist of a multi-element suite that reports analyses for base and precious metals, pathfinder elements for these commodities, as well as elements useful for mapping bedrock geology.

Concurrent with the rock sampling, from April to July 2008, drillhole collar locations and grid pickets were surveyed at Tablelands prospects using a GPS unit. Accurate drillhole locations has enabled the compilation of an accurate database for further drill planning and geological interpretation.

RESULTS

Approximately 1100 meters due west of the RKD prospect, a 600 meter long arsenic soil anomaly was prospected and sampled during the 2008 exploration program. Historical rock samples have assayed up to 17.37 g Au/t within the anomaly. During the program, a topographic ridge corresponding within the southern portion of the anomaly was explored. The ridge was sampled along 500 meters with 41 samples collected. Of the samples collected almost half (46%) were over 0.3 g Au/t (ranging from 0.3 to 2.36 Au/t). No known drilling has been conducted on the anomaly and the mineralized ridge, although historical drillholes are collared 500 meters west and 200 meters south of the current target. Further field work is recommended including mapping, rock sampling and further soil sampling to define the anomaly and develop a drill target.

At the Wolfram Hill prospect, the 2008 rock sampling located anomalous gold, silver, copper, and tungsten anomalies including one sample which assayed 2.33 g Au/t, 738 g Ag/t, 37.8 %Cu and 0.21 %W. Only preliminary work was conducted in 2008; further work is warranted due to the significant gold, silver and copper values that were delineated in 2008 and by previous operators. It should also be noted that other historic tungsten occurrences, similar to the Wolfram Hill prospect, in the Pine Creek Orogen, also have significant enrichment of tantalum (it is currently unclear if the Wolfram Hill prospect has been explored for or historic samples have been analyzed for tantalum). Tantalum mineralization is present in a number of deposit styles including pegmatites and polymetallic veins of which both are found at the Wolfram Hill prospect.

Preliminary reconnaissance exploration was completed at the Tablelands prospect and additional work is recommended to follow up anomalous gold mineralization identified by previous operators.

South of the waste dump at the Mt Todd mine site, a spot gold anomaly of 1.2 g Au/t confirms historical gold anomalies of 1.99 to 14.2 g Au/t. All three samples occur along a 200 meter strike length which trends north-south. The area sampled south of the heap leach pad also had isolated spot gold anomalies up to 2.29 g Au/t. Further work is required and recommended to locate and further refine known areas of gold mineralization proximal to the Mt Todd mine site.

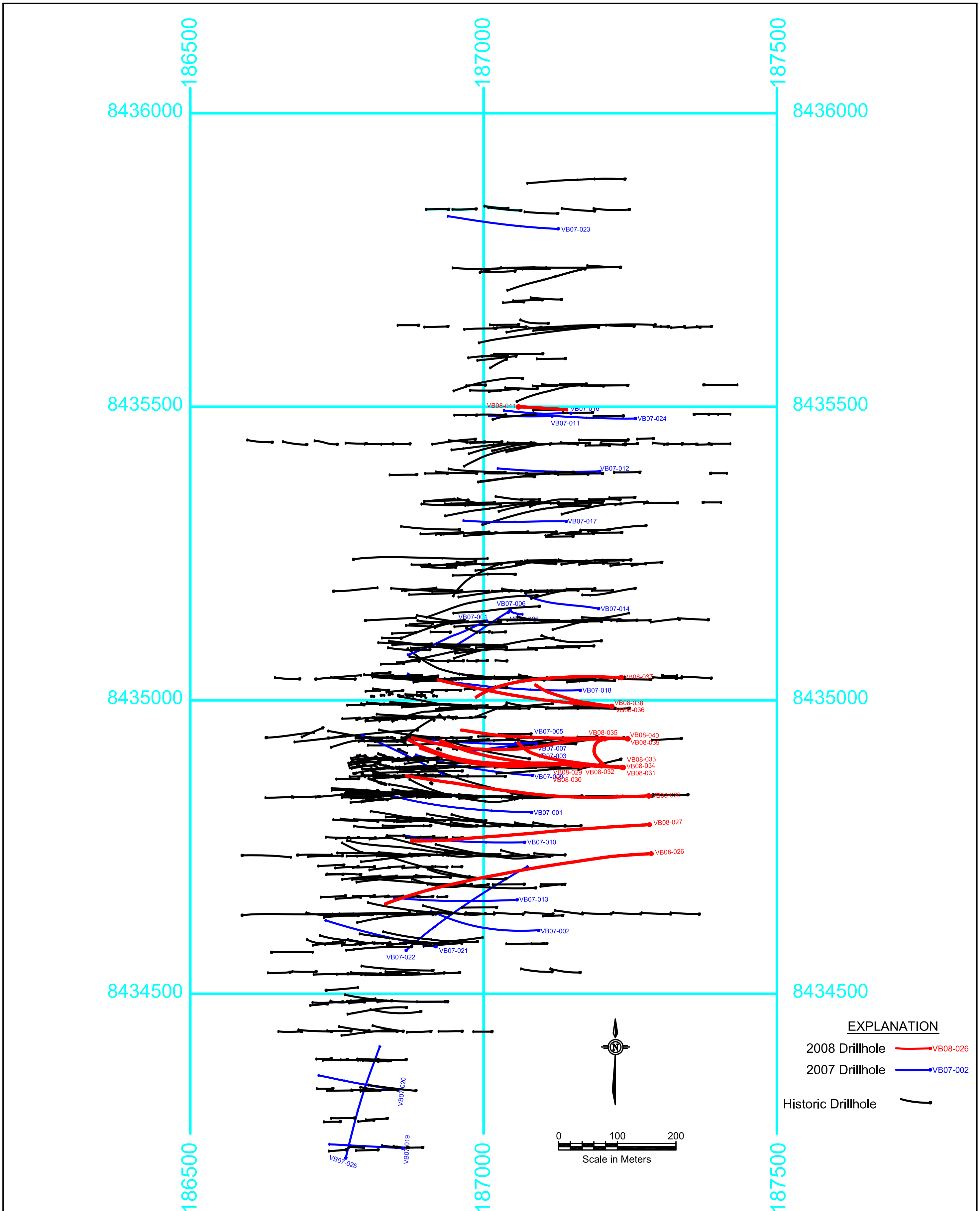
11.0 DRILLING

The 2008 Vista exploration program at the Batman deposit consisted of 16 diamond core drillholes containing some 9,037.4 meters that targeted both infill definitional drilling and stepout drilling. TABLE 11-1 contains information of the 16 drillholes completed. A total of 7,367 assays were submitted from the program to the ALS Chemex for analyses. Core holes VB08-029 and VB08-033 were terminated early due to poor ground conditions.

TABLE 11-1: 2008 EXPLORATION DRILLHOLE SUMMARY
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation (m above msl)	Bearing (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
VB08-026	8434739.0	187386.1	144.9	267.2	49.2	700.5
VB08-027	8434788.0	187282.8	146.0	266.6	51.7	661.3
VB08-028	8434837.0	187282.0	146.4	268.1	52.9	647.8
VB08-029	8434888.0	187166.0	146.0	266.3	59.1	26.8
VB08-030	8434890.0	187165.9	146.3	275.1	59.6	599.1
VB08-031	8434886.0	187236.4	146.3	273.0	60.6	640.6
VB08-032	8434888.0	187201.0	146.4	273.0	58.2	632.7
VB08-033	8434886.0	187237.0	146.3	278.2	72.7	42.0
VB08-034	8434886.0	187238.1	146.3	274.7	73.2	750.0
VB08-035	8434934.0	187206.5	141.8	268.6	59.8	678.0
VB08-036	8434990.0	187218.3	143.3	274.1	60.0	657.1
VB08-037	8435039.0	187234.6	153.2	272.5	60.5	655.1
VB08-038	8434990.0	187218.7	143.3	278.3	76.3	730.7
VB08-039	8434934.0	187245.4	147.3	272.4	59.5	615.3
VB08-040	8434934.0	187246.1	147.3	274.7	73.7	700.0
VB08-041	8435500.0	187059.7	171.3	88.6	75.4	300.4

FIGURE 11-1 is a plan map that details the locations of the drillholes completed as part of the 2008 exploration program.



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig11-1.dwg	**Figure 11-1** **Drillhole Location Map** **Batman Deposit**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The sampling method and approach was similar to what has historically been used at Mt Todd. The drill core, upon removal from the core barrel, photographed, geologically logged, geotechnically logged, and placed into metal core boxes. The metal core boxes are transported to the sample preparation building where the core is marked and sawn into halves. One-half is placed into sample bags as one-meter sample lengths, and the other half retained for future reference. The only exception to this is when a portion of the remaining core has been flagged for use in the ongoing metallurgical testwork.

The bagged samples have sample tags placed both inside and on the outside of the sample bags. The individual samples are grouped into “lots” for submission to ALS Chemex for preparation and analytical testing. All of this work was done under the supervision of a Vista geologist.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Vista and Tt developed an assay protocol for the analyses of the 2008 exploration drill core and for validation of the historic assays.

13.1 Sample Preparation

The diamond drilling program was conducted under the supervision of the Geologic Staff which was composed of a Chief Geologist, several contract expatriate geologists, and a core handling/cutting crew. The core handling crew was casual labor recruited locally.

Facilities for the core processing included an enclosed logging shed and a covered cutting and storage area that was fenced in. Both of these facilities were considered to be limited access areas and kept secured when work was not in progress.

The diamond drill core was boxed and stacked at the rig by the drill crews. Core was then picked up daily by members of the core cutting crew and transported directly into the logging shed.

Processing of the core included photographing, geotechnical and geologic logging, and marking the core for sampling. The nominal sample interval was 1 meter. When this process was completed, the core was moved into the core cutting/storage area where it was lined out for sampling. The core was laid out for the following procedures:

- One-meter intervals were marked out on the core by a member of the geologic staff;
- Geotechnical logging was done in accordance with the instructions received from SRK;
- Geologic logging was then done by a member of the geologic staff. Assay intervals were selected at this time and a cut line marked on the core. The standard sample interval was one-meter. During the early part of the program some flexibility was allowed for portions of the core that were not expected to return significant values based on visual inspection. These portions of the core were sampled in two-meter intervals. This was discontinued when numerous > 1 ppm assays were received from the 2 meter intervals;
- Blind sample numbers were then assigned and sample tickets prepared. Duplicate sample tickets were placed in the core tray at the appropriate locations; and
- Each core tray was photographed and restacked on pallets pending sample cutting.

The core is then cut using diamond saws with each interval placed in marked plastic bags. At this time, the standards and blanks were also placed in plastic bags for inclusion in the shipment. When a sequence of 5 samples was completed, they were placed in a shipping bag and closed with a zip tie. All of these samples were kept in the secure area until crated for shipping.

Samples were then placed in crates for shipping with 100 samples per crate (20 shipping bags). The crates were secured with padlocks and numbered globe seals as soon as they were loaded. The secured crates were stacked outside the core shed until picked up for transport.

13.2 Sample Analyses

After the samples were prepared, a split of the pulp was shipped directly to the ALS Chemex laboratory located in Perth for analysis.

ALS Chemex

31 Denninup Way
Malaga
Perth, Western Australia
Australia, 6090

The ALS Chemex sample preparation facility also prepared splits of the designated pulps and coarse rejects for cross laboratory checks. Genalysis was selected as the secondary laboratory to do the QA/QC checks. When a batch of samples had been prepared, the selected pulps and coarse rejects were shipped via TNT to the Genalysis sample preparation facility if Adelaide for the cross laboratory check work.

Genalysis

11 Senna Road
Wingfield South Australia 5013

ALS Chemex sent Vista an e-mail list of samples transmitted to Genalysis when they were shipped. When this notification was received by Vista, sample transmittals were prepared and e-mailed to Genalysis.

When the additional sample preparation work was completed, the Genalysis sample preparation facility in Adelaide shipped the pulps to their laboratory in Perth for the analytical work.

Genalysis

15 Davison Street
Maddington Western Australia 6109

13.3 Sample Security

ALS Chemex was selected as the primary laboratory for all further preparation and analysis. The closest ALS Chemex facility with the capability of preparing the samples to the desired specifications was their sample preparation facility located in Adelaide. A series of padlocks were purchased for the sample crates and keys to these padlocks were sent to the sample preparation facility. ALS Chemex was instructed to notify Vista immediately if a crate of samples arrived without the padlocks or if the globe seals were missing or showed evidence of tampering.

ALS Chemex

Unit 1, Burma Road
Pooraka
Adelaide, South Australia
Australia, 5095

Sample shipments were scheduled for approximately once a week. The sealed crates were picked up on site by the transport company for road transport to the preparation facility. A con note was prepared and signed by both the shipping company and the geologist supervising the loading. These con notes were attached to the sample inventory and filed in the geologist office on site.

When the shipment left site, sample transmittals were prepared and e-mailed to ALS Chemex. When the shipment arrived at the preparation facility the samples were lined out and a confirmation of sample receipt was e-mailed back to Vista.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 Drill Core and Geologic Logs

As stated earlier in this report, the Mt Todd Project has an excellent drillhole database comprised of drill core, photographs of the drill core, assay certificates and results, and geologic logs. The meticulous preservation of the drill core and associated "hard copies" of the data are a testament to the originators of the project and the subsequent companies that have looked at the project. All data are readily available for inspection and verification. In addition, most of the subsequent companies or their consultants that have examined the project have completed checks of the data and assay results. Other than the "normal" types of errors inherent in a project this size, (i.e. mislabeled intervals, number transpositions, etc.), which were corrected prior to Tt's resource estimation, it is Tt's opinion that the databases and associated data are of a "high quality" in nature.

Tt found no significant discrepancies with the existing drillhole geologic logs and is satisfied that the geologic logging, as provided for the development of the three-dimensional geologic models, fairly represents both the geologic and mineralogic conditions of each of the deposits that comprise the Mt Todd Project.

14.2 Topography

The topographic map of the project area was delivered electronically in an AutoCAD® compatible format and is dated December 1999. The surveyed drillhole collar coordinates agree well with the topographic map; it is Tt's opinion that the current topographic map is accurate and fairly represents the topography of the project area. In addition, it is suitable for the development of the geologic models, resource estimates, and potentially mineable resources.

14.3 Verification of Analytical Data

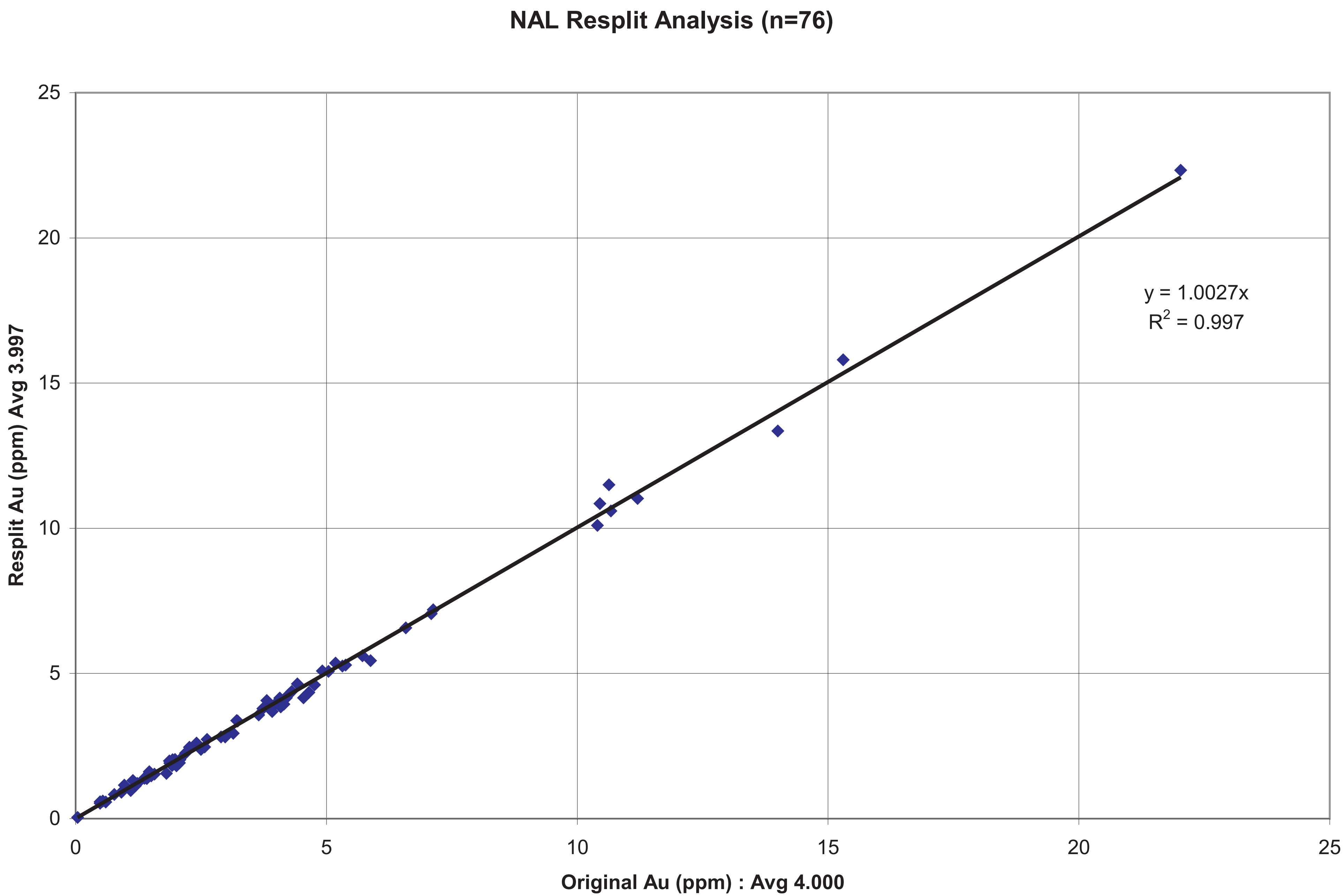
As part of the 2007 exploration program, Vista embarked on a program to both verify the historic assay results and ensure that any future analytical work meets all current NI 43-101 standards for reporting of mineral resources. This program consisted of two components; re-assaying of a portion of the historic drillholes, and assaying of the new core drillholes.

Vista completed a multi-phase program to evaluate the accuracy of gold assays generated by North Australian Labs (NAL) on Mt Todd core samples. The test involved three phases including, 1) cross checking assay standards used in the program between NAL and ALS-Chemex, 2) preparing and assaying 30 1-meter intervals of remaining half-core and detailed analysis of crushing and analytical performance between the two labs, and 3) screen sieve assay analysis of 45 coarse reject samples plus the 45 comparable remaining half core samples.

Analysis of the results from the two labs confirmed that finer material tends to be higher grade and that this fine material had been preferentially lost through the coarse-weave sample bags during storage and handling of the coarse reject samples. The test also showed good reproducibility between labs in all tests at grade ranges typical of the deposit. Greater variance, which is not unexpected, showed up in the few samples assaying in the 5-20 g Au/t range.

FIGURES 14-1, 14-2, and 14-1 detail the results of the analytical check program that was completed on the 2007 exploration drillholes. The program was designed to check both internal laboratory accuracy and inter-laboratory accuracy. NAL was the primary laboratory for completion of the sample analyses. ALS Chemex in Sydney, Australia performed the inter-laboratory analyses. As can be seen from the plats, the correlation coefficient for was 99.7% for the resplits of original assays, 99.2% for pulp repeats, and 98.6% for inter-laboratory analyses, respectively.

Vista continued their verification program as part of the 2008 exploration program.



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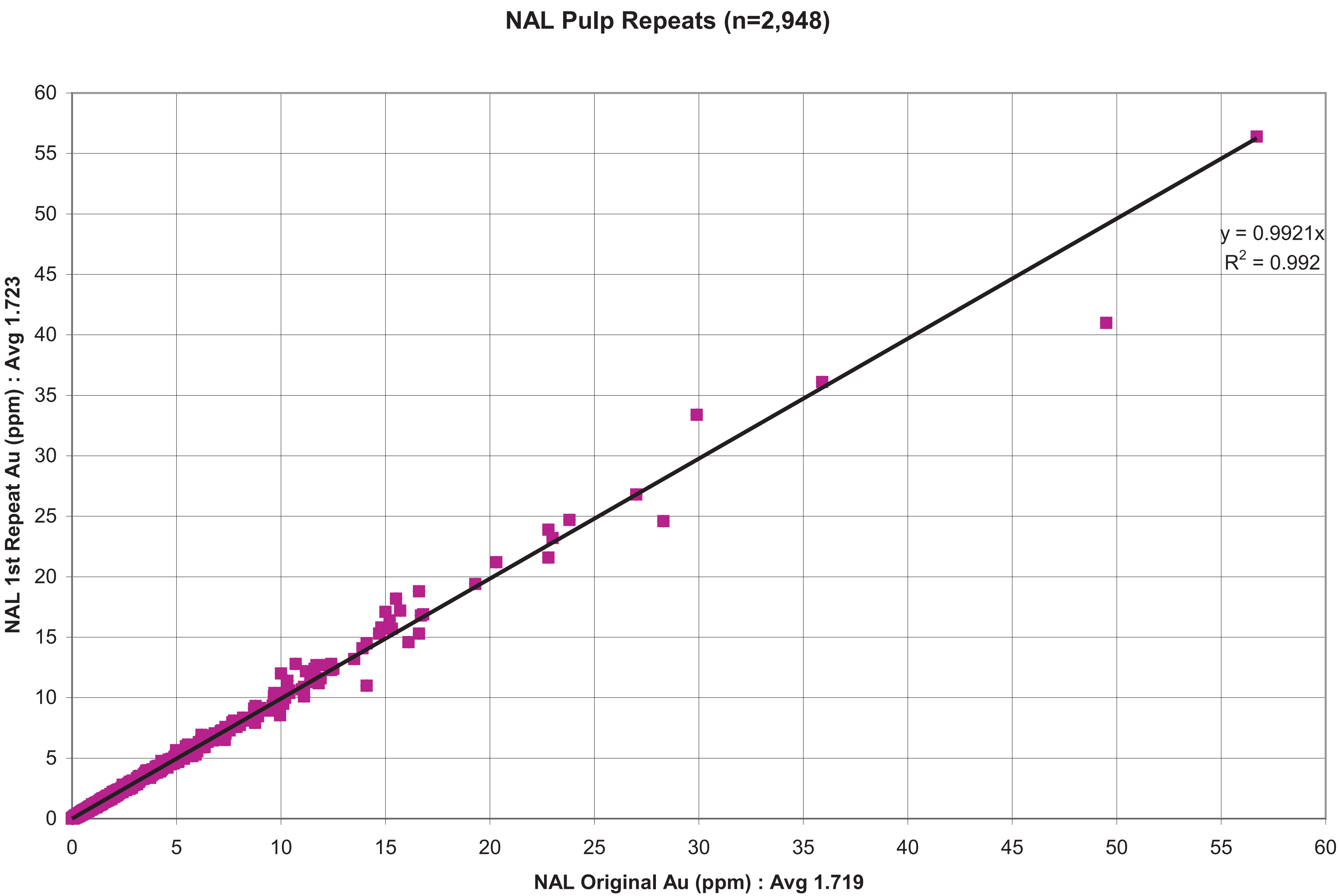
Prepared for: *Vista Gold Corp.*	File Name: Fig14-1.dwg	**Figure 14-1** **NAL Resplit Analysis (n=76)**
Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



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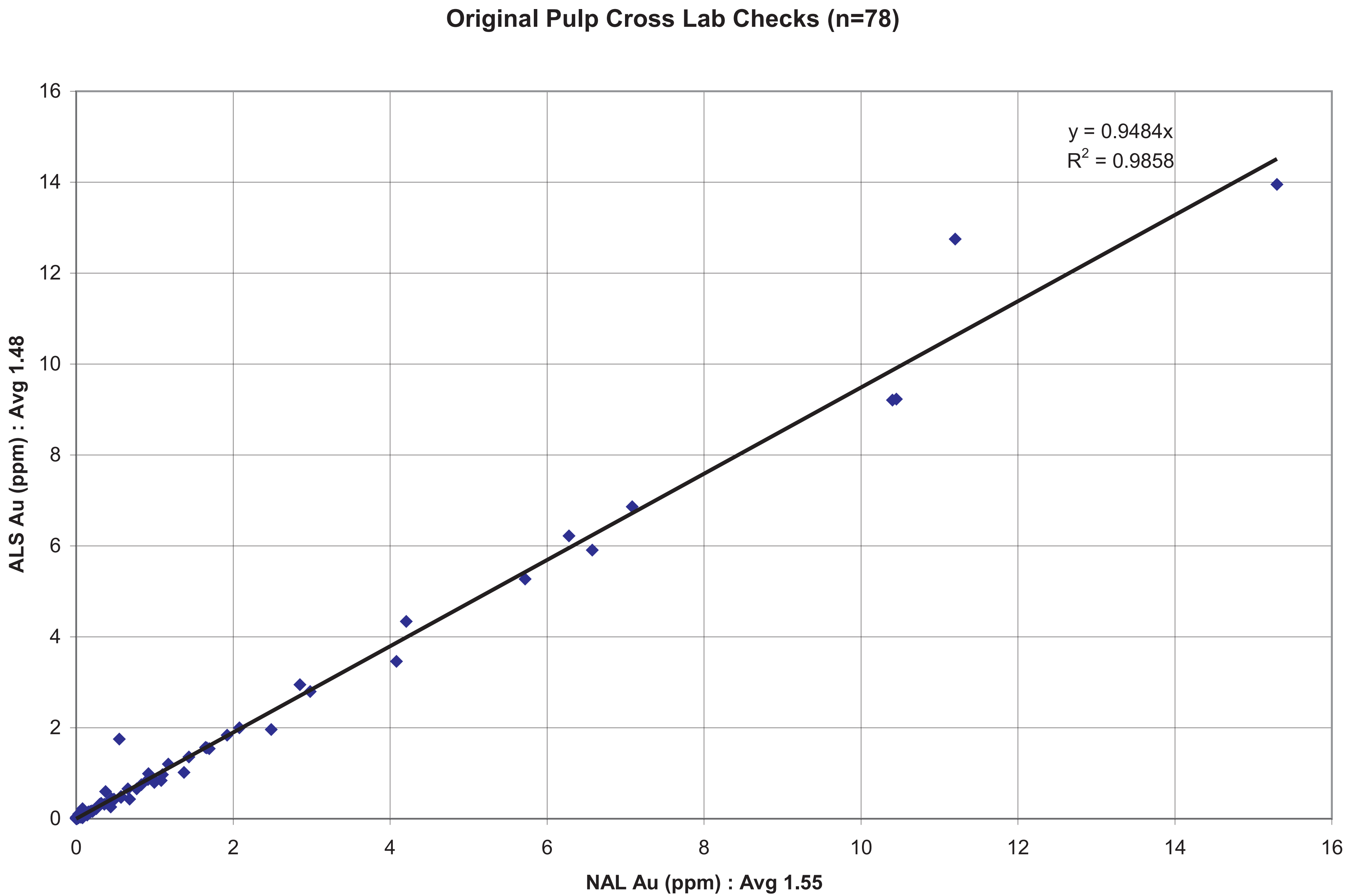
Prepared for: ***Vista Gold Corp.***	File Name: Fig14-2.dwg	**Figure 14-2**
Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	**NAL Pulp Repeats (n=2,948)**
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig14-3.dwg	**Figure 14-3** **Original Pulp Cross Lab Checks (n=78)**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are two major structural trends in the area (see FIGURE 15-1) that control most of the mineralization in the district. The northeast trending Cullen-Australus Corridor extends northeast and controls the deposits in the Pine Creek area including East Brilliant (Au), Saunders Rush (Au), Aston Hill (Au), etc. The Batman-Driffield trend within the tenements is northeast and is clearly defined by combined Landsat-Spot-aeromagnetic linear zones. There is a flexure in this trend around the Mountain View area that is associated with the Granitic Intrusive. The linear trends swing northwest in this area and define another mineralized linear zone linking Wandie-Moline and which is sub parallel to the Pine Creek linear.

Mineralization in the tenement blocks consists mainly of gold, tin, tungsten, with minor copper, lead, and zinc shows at Mountain View, Silver Spray, Tableland and Mt Diamond. Gold is usually associated with quartz veins and with chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and at Batman, minor bismuth and bismuthinite. At Batman, mineralization occurs as stockworks and sheeted quartz-sulfide veins. In other areas such as Quigleys, better grade mineralization is related to distinct shear zones that can have surrounding stockworks.

Yinberrie-EL 9733

Previous work defined two gold prospects. At Anomaly One, RC drilling by Billiton returned peak gold intercepts of 5 m of 2.93 g Au/t and 33 m of 1.21 g Au/t (including 6 m @ 2.54 g Au/t). Pegasus drill tested Anomaly One with 16 RC holes, for 1599 m on four sections between 10200N to 10700N. Intersections were from 2 to 8 m wide, grades from 1.05 to 3.14 g Au/t in strongly hornfelsed metasediments.

Horseshoe - EL 9735

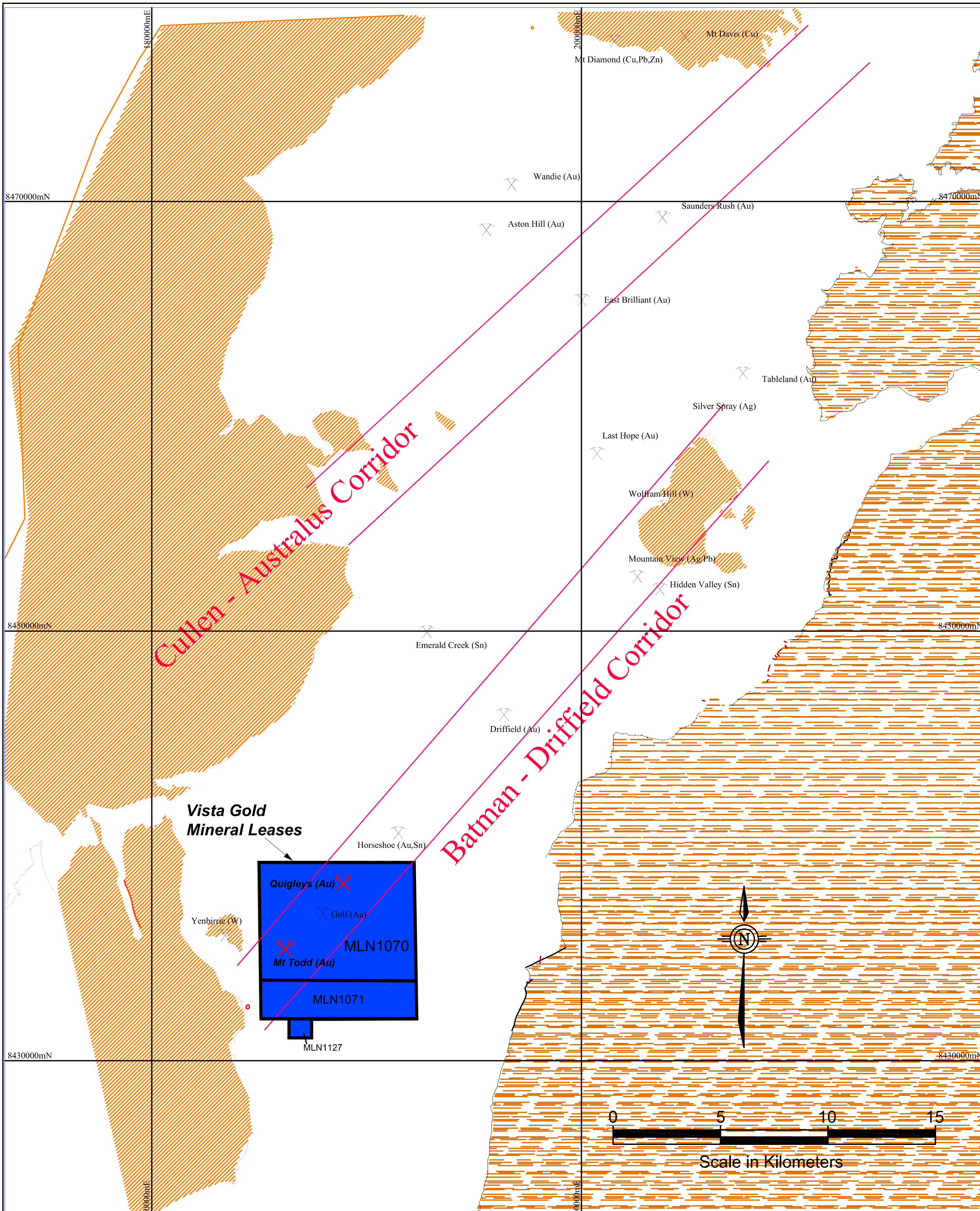
This area was previously held as EL 7635 and Mineral Claims N1918 to N1923 and N3676 to N3683 (inclusive). Billiton work defined two significant gold anomalies: Central, at the northern end, now held under BJV tenement SEL9679, and Horseshoe at the south. At Central the best RC drill result was 9 m @ 4.2 g Au/t Au while 15 m @ 1.8 g Au/t gold at Horseshoe was drilled. The Pegasus work performed over 5 years downgraded the Central Prospect. RC drilling at Horseshoe, based on detailed mapping, indicates the prospect consists of a number of thin high-grade shears with minimal stockwork mineralization in foot and hanging wall.

Driffield-EL 9734

Previous mining at Driffield produced about 5,300 oz of gold. Alluvial gold has also been worked on the EL and there are numerous small tin workings. Systematic exploration work carried out over previous years was collated, assessed and followed up. One diamond and sixty-six RC holes at six prospects were drilled by Pegasus for 4794 m at the Driffield Mining Center. Results indicated narrow lodes are only present. A further eleven RC holes were drilled at the Emerald Creek Prospect (670 m). No significant results were recorded.

Other prospects tested included Driffield North, Driffield West, Golden Slipper, and Driffield South. Results of five drillholes at Driffield North were disappointing. At Driffield West, nine RC holes were weakly anomalous, the best being DWRC 001 from 12 m, a length of 21 m @ 0.46 g Au/t; and from 45 m, 6 m @ 0.62 g Au/t. RAB drilling at Golden Slipper returned poor results and, while the bulk of rock chips at Driffield South were disappointing, some significant anomalies (+100 g Au/t) were recorded.

While 1997 results failed to locate a significant deposit, exploration is incomplete and other anomalies remain to be evaluated and drill tested.



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Vista Gold Corp.	Fig15-1.dwg	**Figure 15-1** **Structural Trends with Mines & Prospects**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

Barnjarn - SEL 9679

This tenement is a large block of ground (353 sub-blocks totaling 1,136 sq.km). Compilation of previous exploration data defined targets at Australis (flanks Mt Davis), Wandie/Saunders Rush/Brilliant, Everest, and Triple Bull. Further anomalies were defined at six other areas. Rock chip sampling by Pegasus at eight areas returned results from 0.76 to 24.3 g Au/t gold in fourteen samples. Soil sampling at nine prospects outlined anomalous zones. Preliminary RAB drilling was carried out at Everest, RKD extensions and GT prospects with inconclusive results. At RKD, 38 RC holes were drilled which intersected 1 to 4 m of mineralisation, grading between 1.3 and 14.3 g Au/t Au. An airborne magnetic survey at 100 m spacing at 60 m mean terrain clearance was flown, and GLS and remote sensing studies completed. A total of 65 anomalies were defined by geochemical and/or structural means. A small resource has been interpreted at RKD and drilling at Mountain View, Cullen and Highway was proposed.

Summary

The Mt Todd region, and particularly the Batman style of mineralization, is one of sheeted veins that develop into a broad two-to-three dimensional stockwork. The grade of the > 200 million mineralized tonnes averages a little less than 1 g Au/t **(Historical Pegasus estimate, not NI43-101 compliant (circa 1997)),** and is associated with low grade copper, mostly as chalcopyrite.

At Cadia Hill in New South Wales, the mineralisation is similarly a sheeted vein, two to three dimensional stockwork grading around 0.9 g Au/t, associated with chalcopyrite grading < 0.2% copper. Exploration at Cadia was vigorously prosecuted and extremely persistent in testing of deeper combined magnetic/geochemical anomalies. This ultimately resulted in discovery, at depth, of the Ridgeway deposit (over 26 million tonnes at > 3 g Au/t and > 1% copper) **(Historical estimate, not NI43-101 compliant**).

Ridgeway is hosted by rocks similar to Cadia Hill, but there is a distinct increase in the quantity of mineralising fluid. Quartz veining with chalcopyrite-gold mineralization increases very significantly in proportion to the hosting altered, but unmineralized granitioid. It indicates an area of more forceful injection of fluids and an area of greater structural preparation. The Mt Todd region has a large endowment of gold.

Whatever the source of the fluids that caused the Mt Todd mineralization, it is the view of others that there is a high probability that somewhere in the ground currently under lease, may be a far more significant moderate to high grade economic deposit.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Resource Development Inc., (RDi) was contracted by Vista to undertake a metallurgical testing study to confirm the conceptual process flowsheet developed earlier and presented in the Preliminary Economic Assessment report published December 29, 2006 and available for reviewing on the SEDAR website. In addition, it was envisioned that this testwork, outlined in NI 43-101 Technical Report dated May 15, 2008, will develop a metallurgical balance for the process circuit and generate data for future economic studies.

The metallurgical test work is currently on-going at RDi. Preliminary results so far indicate no changes from previous work with regard to anticipated gold recoveries. Gold extraction of more than 80 percent are expected to be achieved at a relatively coarse grind with reasonable cyanide consumption. This phase of the test work is anticipated to be completed in the next two to three months and a report will be issued at that time.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The following sections detail the thought processes, procedures, and results of Tt's independent estimate of the contained gold resources of the Batman Deposit. Only the Batman Deposit currently has classified resource estimates. As detailed elsewhere in this report, the Quigleys Deposit, even though considerable data are available, will require additional work prior to estimation of a resource.

17.1 Batman Deposit

A total of 16,373 samples were tested for bulk density (diamond core). These bulk densities were carried out on a 10 to 15 cm piece of core from a meter sample. Based on this work, the bulk densities applied to the resource model are presented in TABLE 17-1.

TABLE 17-1: SUMMARY OF BATMAN SG DIAMOND CORE DATA BY OXIDATION STATE
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

Oxidation	No of samples	Min	Max	Mean	Variance	CV
Oxide	2,341	1.77	3.28	2.47	0.04	0.08
Transitional	1,316	2.07	3.55	2.67	0.01	0.04
Primary	12,716	1.58	3.90	2.77	0.006	0.03

In addition, one hundred fist-sized grab samples (50 from 1060 level and 50 from 1040 level) were collected and sent to Assay Corp for moisture and bulk density determination and are presented in TABLE 17-2. Results show that the average moisture content is less than 1% and the average SG for the 1060 RL (all primary) is 2.77 and 1140 RL (mixture of primary and transitional) is 2.74. These results match the predicted specific gravity within the existing and new block models.

TABLE 17-2: BATMAN PIT SAMPLE SG DATA
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

	1060-1068 RL		1146- 1140RL	
	SG	Moisture%	SG	Moisture%
Number of samples	50	50	50	50
Average bulk density (t/cm)	2.77	0.01	2.74	0
Median bulk density (t/cm)	2.78	0	2.76	0
Maximum bulk density (t/cm)	2.88	0.18	2.83	0.07
Minimum bulk density (t/cm)	2.54	0	2.52	0
Standard deviation.	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.01

17.2 Quigleys Deposit

Bulk density data were supplied by Pegasus for two ore types and waste within the oxide, transition and primary zones, based on a total of 39 samples collected from recent RC drilling. The two ore densities supplied were for stockwork and shear, with the density of the shear material substantially higher, particularly in the transition and primary zones. These samples were over 1-m to 2-m intervals and thus selected the narrow high grade portion of the shear zone as originally interpreted by Pegasus. The final mineralization envelope was much broader than this, and the bulk density was therefore estimated by assuming the final envelope contained 15% shear and 85% stockwork and weighting the density values accordingly. TABLE 17-3 contains the SG data assigned to the Quigleys area according to oxidation state.

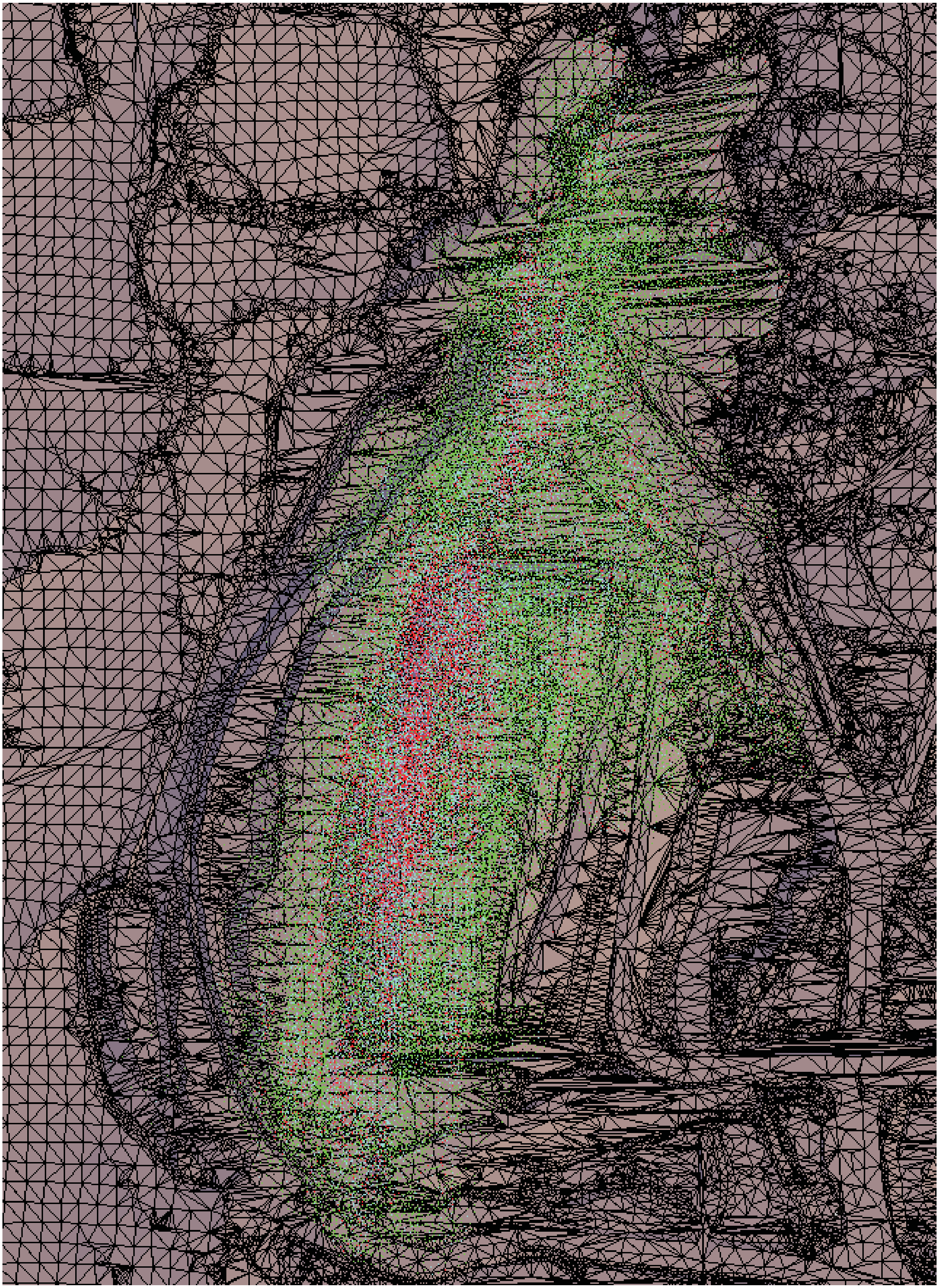
TABLE 17-3: QUIGLEYS DEPOSIT SG DATA
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

Oxide within modeled shear (t/cm)	2.60
Oxide Waste (t/cm)	2.62
Transition within modeled shear (t/cm)	2.65
Transition Waste (t/cm)	2.58
Primary within modeled shear (t/cm)	2.70
Primary Waste (t/cm)	2.61

More confidence in the geological interpretation would be needed to ascertain the geometry of the high-grade portion of the shear zone. Alternatively, it may be appropriate, with a more detailed density study, to weight the high-grade blocks with a higher density.

17.3 Geostatistical Analysis of Blasthole Data

A new geostatistical study was initiated with the objective being the refinement of the variograms derived solely from exploration gold samples. Vista Gold re-entered blasthole data produced during the mining of Mt. Todd by Pegasus Minerals and General Gold. The data includes a total of 158,640 gold samples from blasthole cuttings on 28 mining benches. The 8-m benches were mined in two 4-m mining lifts, producing two blasthole samples for each lift. FIGURE 17-1 is a screen capture of the Mt. Todd mine looking from above. The figure’s size is approximately 1200 m in the N-S direction and 860 m in the W-E direction. Each blasthole is shown as a colored dot.



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-1.cdr	**Figure 17-1** **Screen-Capture Illustrating the Blasthole Locations**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

The blasthole grade intervals shown in FIGURE 17-1 are as shown in TABLE 17-4.

TABLE 17-4: GRADE RANGES OF BLASTHOLE DATA IN FIGURE 17-1 VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT March 2008	
0.01 and <= 0.5g Au/t	Green
> 0.5 and <= 1.0g Au/t	Cyan
>1.0 and <= 2.0 g Au/t	Red
>2.0 g Au/t	Magenta

Note that at the screen capture resolution individual blastholes smear into a cloud of colors. The higher grade blasthole show a north-south trend, which when plotted against the geologic model discussed earlier in this report, appear to fall within the core complex.

TABLE 17-5 shows the statistics for all of the data above a minimum cutoff of 0.01 gpt gold. The data is lognormal-like as shown in FIGURE 17-2, and a coefficient of variation (CV) of 1.41, which is a measure of overall variability of the data. This level of CV is common for lower grade gold deposits.

TABLE 17-5: OVERALL STATISTICS FOR BLASTHOLE DATA (ALL ROCK TYPES)

```
RUNTIME TITLE : Calculate Statistics
PROJECT TITLE : mt_todd blast hole study

    DATA TYPE IS SAMPLE
    CURRENT LABEL : Au

    THIRD PARAMETER FOR LOG TRANSFORM =        0.000000
```

ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE COUNT: MISSING	BELOW LIMITS	ABOVE LIMITS	INSIDE LIMITS	UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS: MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS: LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	LOG-DERIVED: MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
ALL	1	4915	0	153724	0.01000	98.910	0.68585	1.0970	1.0474	1.5271	-0.8996	1.0948	1.0463	0.70315	1.4101

FIGURE 17-3 shows a log-probability plot with subtle breaks in a straight-line fit. These separate straight-line segments suggest that there is a mixture of several gold populations. Presented are three possible breakpoints shown with a circle symbols.

There are 66 rock codes in the computerized resource model. The blasthole data was further broken out using codes 3000 through 3018 for the Hanging Wall (HW), 2000 through 2018 for the Foot Wall (FW) and codes 1000 through 1018 for the Core. The data showed a similar lognormal distribution for each; however, gold grades are more similar when they are partitioned to be within their respective zones. The HW and FW zones have CVs of 1.35 and 1.39 respectively. The CV for the Core was even lower, with a value of 1.1, indicating less variability than the HW and FW. TABLE 17-6 details the basic statistics of the blasthole data by zone.

```
RUNTIME TITLE : Calculate Statistics
PROJECT TITLE : mt_todd blast hole study

     CURRENT LABEL : Au




    LOWER BOUND    UPPER BOUND          4000      8000      12000     16000     20000     24000     28000
         >=             <       +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+----
         0.0100         0.0158|*
         0.0158         0.0251|**
         0.0251         0.0397|**
         0.0397         0.0630|***********
         0.0630         0.0997|*************
         0.0997         0.1580|**************************************
         0.1580         0.2502|*****************************************************
         0.2502         0.3964|**********************************************************
         0.3964         0.6279|***********************************************************************
         0.6279         0.9946|**********************************************************
         0.9946         1.5755|******************************************
         1.5755         2.4956|**********************
         2.4956         3.9531|*********
         3.9531         6.2618|***
         6.2618         9.9189|*
         9.9189        15.7118|
        15.7118        24.8881|
        24.8881        39.4235|
        39.4235        62.4481|
        62.4481        98.9199|
                                +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+----
                                0       4000      8000      12000     16000     20000     24000     28000
```

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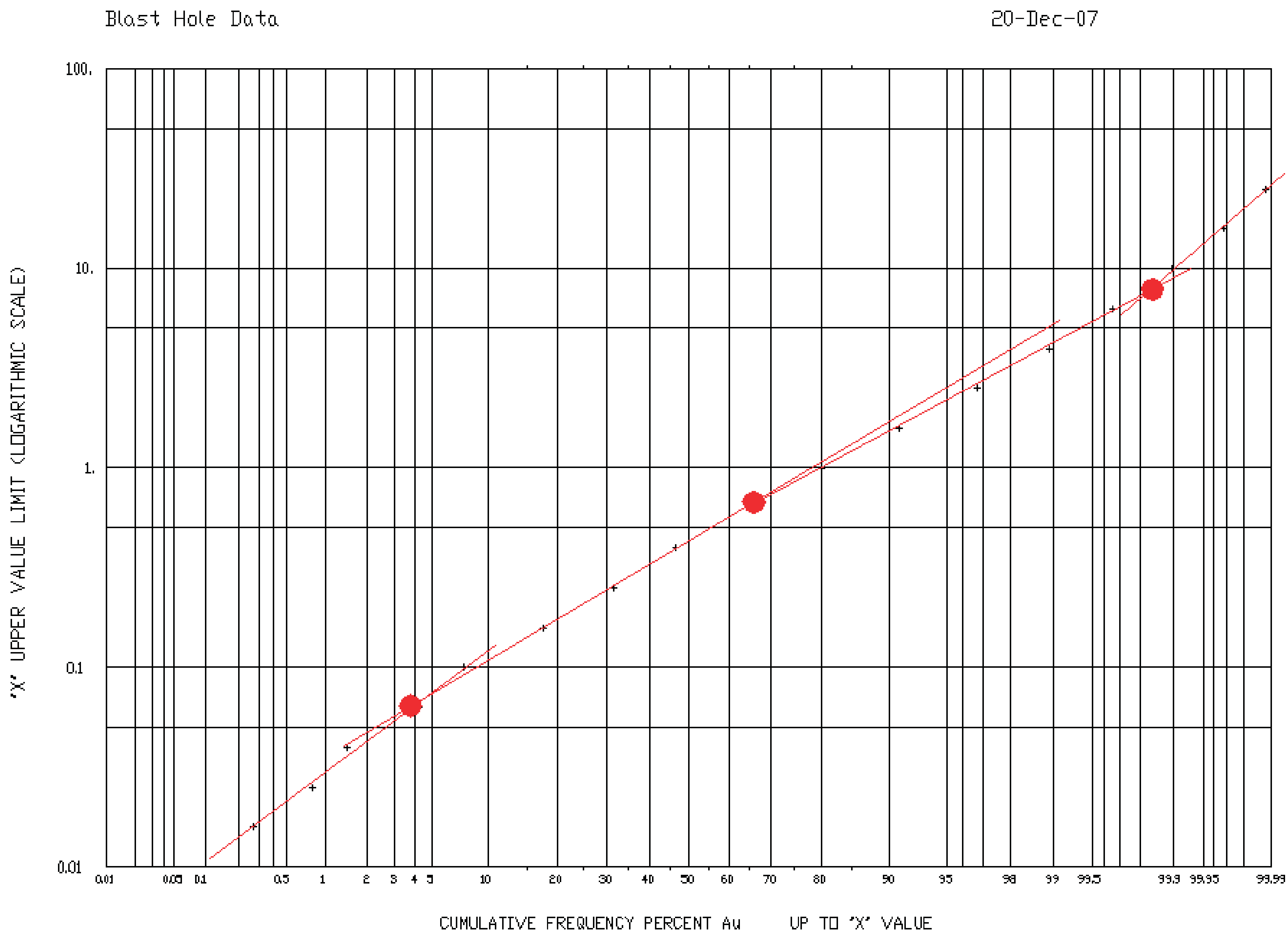
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-2.dwg	**Figure 17-2** **Log Histogram of Blasthole Data** **(all rock types)**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	**Vista Gold Corp.**	Fig17-3.dwg	**Figure 17-3** **Log Probability Plot of Blasthole Data** **(all rock types)**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

TABLE 17-6: BASIC STATISTICS ON BLASTHOLE DATA BY ZONE VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT February 2009										
	Composite Count				Untransformed Statistics					
Rock Code	Missing	Below Limits	Above Limits	Inside Limits	Min	Max	Mean	Var	Std Dev	Coef Of Var
1000	30626	658	0	37130	0.010	48.5	0.929	1.03	1.0189	1.096
2000	11582	189	0	12693	0.010	22.2	0.530	0.51	0.7179	1.354
3000	13844	561	0	15238	0.010	33.2	0.639	0.79	0.8905	1.393

Twelve directional variograms were calculated for the blasthole data for the combined zones. In all cases, the variogram were calculated with log transformed data which was then recalibrated into relative variograms. These variograms showed a large nugget effect with a relative variance of 1.2 which is almost 2/3 of the final sill. The variograms were modeled with a spherical function. Two nested spherical functions were nested. The first was modeled with a short range of between 10 and 20 m. The longer range was modeled with ranges from 200 to 600 m. A geometric anisotropy was observed with the longest ranges in the N-to-N-E and vertical directions which follow the mineralization package along strike enclosed between the HW and FW.

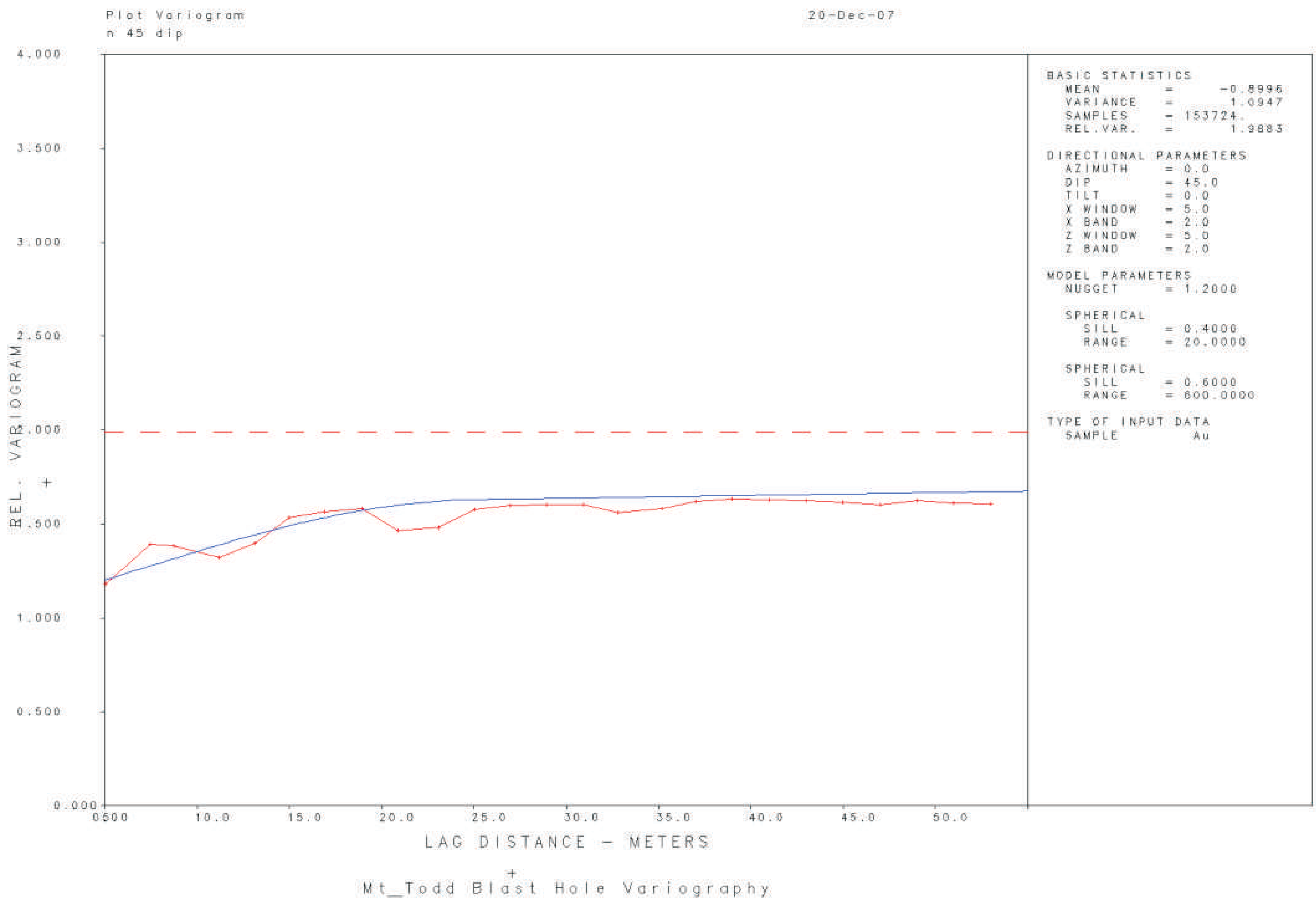
FIGURES 17-4 and 17-5 show representative variograms for N-S and E-W directions. The N-S has a short-range of 20 m and a long range of 400 m. FIGURE 4 has a short range of 10 m and a longer range of 200 m.

The other directional variograms show the same pattern as these two. Variograms using the FW, HW, or Core data alone shows lower sills than the combined data. The general geometry of ranges does not change. While geologic modeling does not appear to alter variogram ranges, it can have impact on final estimate quality. It is important, therefore to use geologic codes in all estimations.

A standard rule-of-thumb is that kriged blocks to be classified as “Measured” must have samples that are near the variogram range. In this case, the shorter of the two ranges is the appropriate distance for this rule. This distance is approaching 20 m. To classify resources at the “Indicated” level will require a single sampling distance to be no less than as 20 m. For a kriging estimate that uses at least 16 samples, this condition is met by setting the unitized relative kriging variance to a maximum of 0.30.

A standard rule-of-thumb is that kriged blocks to be classified as “Indicated” must have samples that are near the variogram range. In this case, the shorter of the two ranges is the appropriate distance for this rule. This distance is approaching 20 m. To classify resources at the “Indicated” level will require a single sampling distance to be no less than as 20 m. For a kriging estimate that uses at least 16 samples, this condition is met by setting the unitized relative kriging variance to a maximum of 0.30 to 0.55.

All blocks that were either unestimated and/or had kriging variances that exceeded the above variance parameters were re-estimated as “Inferred” resources. A single sampling distance of approximately 2 times the variogram range (i.e. 40 m) was used. For the krigied grade estimate, a maximum of 12 samples was used and a relative kriging variance of 0.0 to 0.45 was applied.



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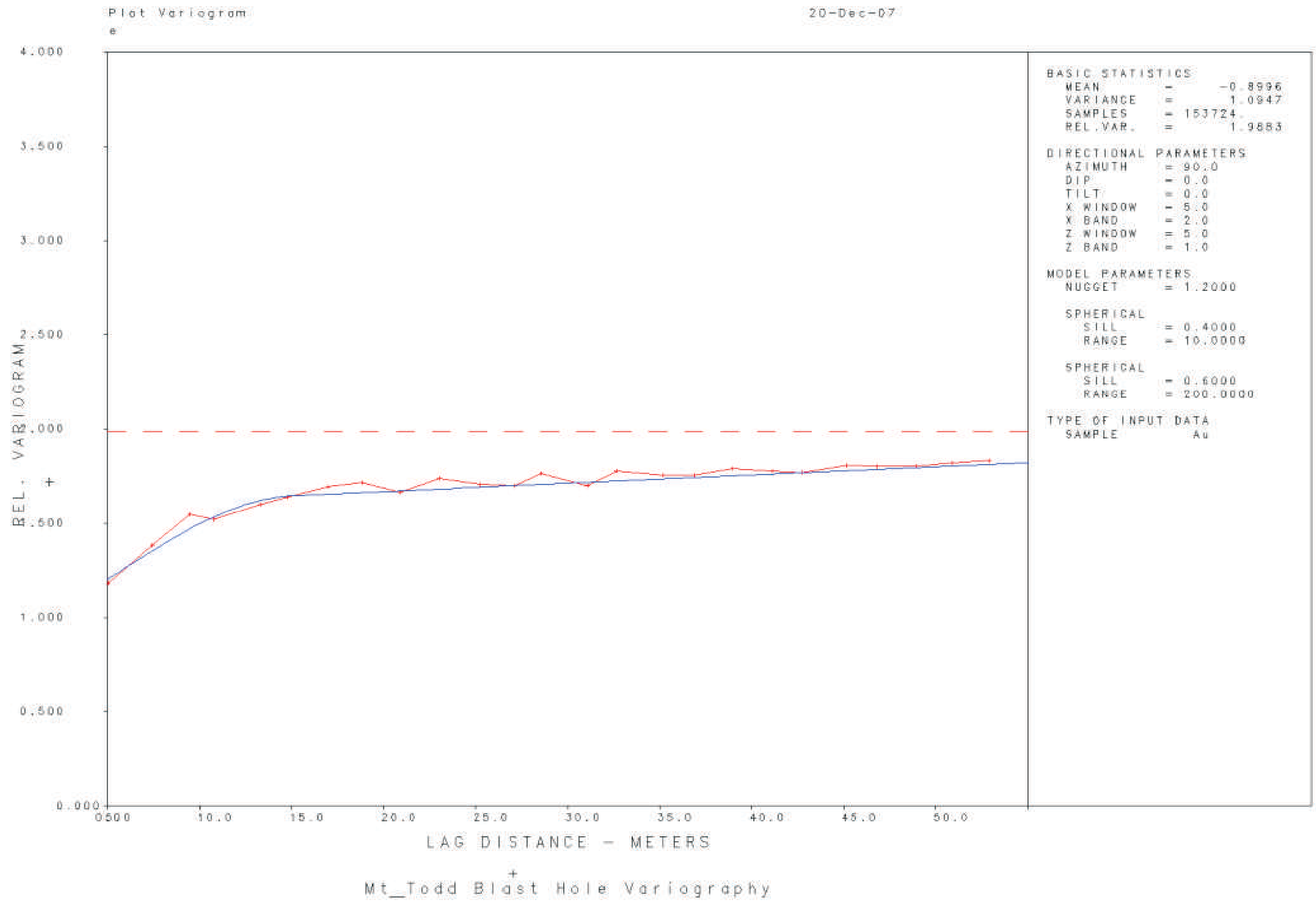
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig17-4.dwg	**Figure 17-4** **N-S Trending Relative Variogram of Blasthole Data (all rock types)**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-5.dwg	**Figure 17-5 E-W Trending Relative Variogram of Blasthole Data (all rock types)**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

Blasthole Study Conclusions:

The blasthole study provided a better understanding of the shorter range components to the gold variograms derived from only exploration holes. This better understanding was incorporated into the updated grade model discussed in the next sub-section of this report. Important contributions from the blasthole study include:

- The sill values are related to the CV of the data population which has an impact on the quality of kriged estimation. This in turn supports the continuation of using rock code to partition the deposit;
- The high nugget modeled using exploration holes is corroborated by this blasthole study;
- A short range of from 10 to 20 m using BH data is consistently seen within the core;
- A longer range of 200 to 600 m using BH is also consistently seen;
- These observations also corroborate the previous geostatistical modeling; and
- The anisotropy directions are controlled by the geologic HW, Core, and FW structure, with the longest ranges along strike.

17.4 Drillhole Data

An Access database set up in Gemcom has been recreated from the old exploration database. Tables for the grade control database have been inserted into this database.

Batman Exploration Database

The pre-2007 exploration database consisted of 730 drillholes, 226 diamond holes and 504 percussion holes. A total of 47,029 samples existed within that exploration database. Diamond core is a combination of NQ and HQ, with the NQ core being sawed into half splits and the HQ core being sawed into quarter splits.

Problems have been identified from the original Batman exploration database:

- Only one gold field existed in the database called “Au Preferred”. Au Preferred was a factored gold grade;
- Zones of non-assayed mineralized core were incorrectly coded and given 0 grade; and
- Some samples with assays below detection have been incorrectly coded as not sampled.

Original assays from logs and/or laboratory assay sheets have shown that there are up to 15 gold assay fields (five different splits with three gold fields). The Au preferred is usually the average of the gold assay, but with the early data, notably the Billiton data, the Au Preferred has been factored. Exactly how this factoring was calculated is a question. Billiton reports suggest that different laboratories along with the orientation of drillholes have impacted on the grade returned from the laboratory and factors to counter this have been applied in the calculation of the Au Preferred field.

MicroModel® files have been found containing 80% of the original assay data. Inspection of these data has shown codes, in some cases, were used for below detection (- 0.800 or - 0.008) while other times below detection was given a grade (0.005 or 0 or 0.001) instead of the code. Missing samples were given a code (- 0.900 or - 0.009 or - 0.700). Sometimes these codes have been misused with below detection codes being used instead of missing samples and vice versa. This has impacted on the Au Preferred field in the database. Original lab assay data sheets and logs have been used to fix this problem.

After going through all the logs and laboratory assays, the data have now been corrected and reloaded into the database. Codes have been allocated, with below detection assays given a grade of 0.005, which is half the detection limit of 0.01 and missing samples given a code – 9.000.

The assays in the database have been split into different tables to save room and make the processing of the data more efficient. The gold fields have been split up into six different tables, depending on the number of duplicate samples. Gold1 is the first assay taken, Gold2 the second assay taken and so on to Gold5. An Auav (average gold grades) table has also been added for the average gold grade from the five gold assay tables. The Au Preferred field has been retained in the present dill hole database. A separate table has also been created for the multi-element data.

The existing lithology tables in the database are split into two tables, Extra and More (containing lithology, mineralization, oxidation structural data etc.).

In 2008 an additional sixteen (16) core holes were drilled. Gold was analyzed along with thirty-three (33) elements and added to the database. In addition, pulps from thirteen (13) of the pre-2007 holes were analyzed for the same suite of multi-elements.

Quigleys Exploration Database

TABLE 17-7 details the Quigleys exploration database.

TABLE 17-7: SUMMARY OF QUIGLEYS EXPLORATION DATABASE
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

Drillholes	Gold Assays (approx 1m)	Copper Assays (approx 1m)	Lithologic Codes
632	49,178	41,673	51,205

At the present time, no resource estimates have been made for the Quigleys Deposit.

Validation of the Batman Exploration Database

The exploration database has been validated in Gemcom for missing intervals, missing holes, invalid interval lengths, and erroneous azimuth, dip, and collar co-ordinates. The assay file was validated against the collar and survey file for interval length errors. No significant errors were encountered.

17.5 Batman Solids

In previous resource models, the Batman Deposit resource was calculated either non-constrained, or with a grade shell for grade interpolation. Lithological units had not fully been taken into account. The GGC resource model and the pre-2009 Tt resource model both incorporate the lithological unit's interaction with mineralization within the deposit. The 2009 Tt resource model uses a simpler zoning scheme that consolidates the lithologic and oxide zones. However, the original coding has been maintained within the Tt database for cross-reference and comparison purposes.

Solids have been created in Gemcom to flag the assay data and block model for oxidation state, lithological boundaries, and mineralized zone.

The following discussion describes the statistical analysis using both pre-2009 and 2009 coding schemes.

Oxidation Solids

Pegasus oxidation solids were found for oxide, transitional, and primary. Close inspection of exploration data, pit inspections, and specific gravity test work showed these solids to predict the oxidation states with a high degree of certainty. These oxidation solids have been used to flag the block model and assay data. Coding of oxidation is the same as the block model rock type coding. TABLE 17-8 details the codes and SGs assigned to the oxidation solids.

TABLE 17-8: OXIDATION MODEL CODES & ASSOCIATED SG – BATMAN DEPOSIT
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

Oxidation State	Code	SG (t/cm)
OXIDE	100	2.47
TRANSITIONAL	200	2.67
PRIMARY	300	2.77

Lithological Solids

Close inspection of the grade control and exploration data shows that the lithology interacts with the orientation and nature of mineralization. Pegasus mine geologists had created a solid interpretation of the lithology using Gemcom®. These lithological solids predict the lithological boundaries well. The Pegasus lithological solids were then extracted into a Gemcom® polygon database and projected to fit the size of the entire block model. These polygons were extracted as three-dimensional rubber sheets (3drs) and solids were created that were then used to code both the assay data and the block model. Some units, notably lithologic unit SHGW23, could be broken up into sub units of shale and greywacke, but the grade distribution within the unit is relatively consistent.

Mineralization Zoning

Close inspection of the grade control and exploration data, shows that the mineralization can be zoned in to areas that have similar characteristics. Four major zones exist, the core, the hanging wall, the footwall and outside. All these zones show changes in mineralization characteristics across lithological boundaries.

These zones were created visually using a combination of assay data (both grade control and exploration assays), quartz percent, quartz veining per meter, vein orientation, fractures per meter and lithology and sulfides. Below are the details describing these zones. The Core Zone, Footwall Zone, and Hanging wall Zone together comprise the core complex.

Core Zone (GGC Code = 10000, Tt Code = 1000)

This zone is the main mineralized zone within the deposit. It is characterized by having a high quartz percentage with a high vein frequency. Veins are orientated at 0^0 to 20^0 to the north and dipping at around 80° to 60° to the east. Mineralization within the core zone is more consistent than in the other zones.

Footwall Zone (GGC Code = 20000, Tt Code = 2000)

The Footwall zone is adjacent to and to the west of the core zone. Less quartz veining and patchier grade, distinguish the footwall zone from the core complex. The north south jointing is present, but not all joints are filled with quartz/sulfides. Lithology tends to control the intensity of mineralization. The western boundary of the footwall zone is where the north-south jointing intensity decreases dramatically.

Hanging wall Zone (GGC Code = 30000, Tt Code = 3000)

The Hanging wall zone is adjacent to and to the east of the core zone. As with the Footwall zone, less quartz veining and patchier mineralization distinguish the hanging wall zone from the core zone. The north-south jointing is present but not all joints are filled with quartz/sulfides. Lithology tends to control the intensity and style of mineralization. The hanging wall Zone doesn't occur north of T21 and south of T21 to GWSH23 the mineralization has a bedding trend. A large quartz-sulfide vein, up to 2 m in thickness, consisting of quartz and pyrrhotite marks the boundary of the Hanging wall Zone and the core zone in places (it is possible source of large magnetic anomaly). This vein is only slightly mineralized. The eastern boundary of the hanging wall zone is marked by the last (eastern most) of the consistent quartz filled joints.

Outside Zone (Above and below the core complex, Tt Codes = 500 & 3500)

The Outside zone is all material outside the other zones. Narrow inconsistent north-south trending zones are present, as well as bedding parallel mineralization around bedding faults and areas of shale and felsic tuff, namely SH22 to SH20. For the 2009 resource estimate Tt assigned a rock code of 3500 to material below the Footwall Zone. Tt assigned a rock code of 500 to material above the hangingwall of the core complex.

FIGURE 17-6 provides a detailed picture of these three main mineralized zones for the Batman Deposit. The Hanging Wall zone is blue, the Core is yellow and Foot Wall is green. The 3-D view shows partial drillholes within a given lower and upper elevation horizontal slice.

17.6 Batman Drillhole Coding

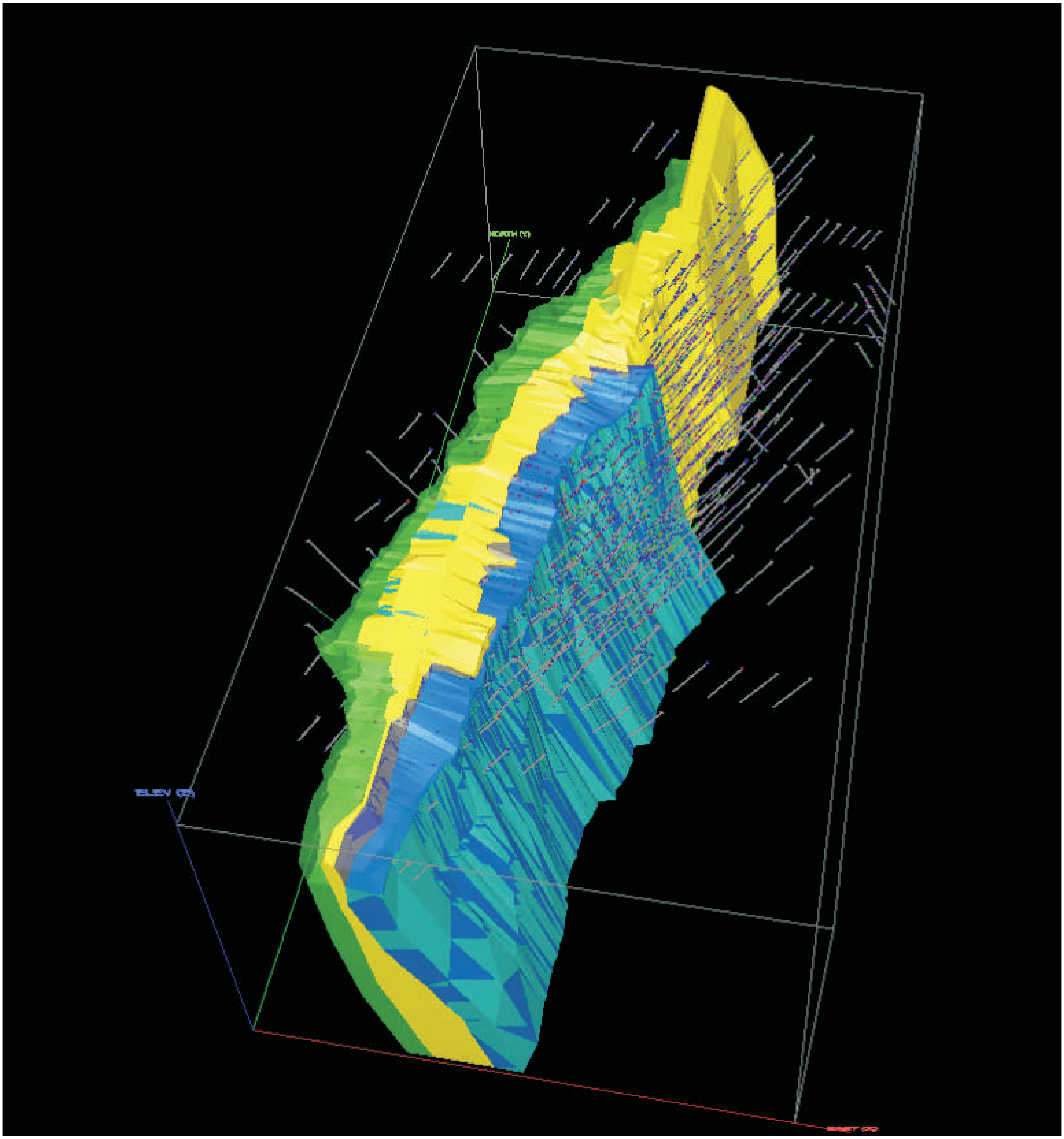
The drillhole databases were coded for oxidation, geological zone and mineralized zone, into separate tables in the database. These tables were named;

- Complith: geological zone coding;
- Compox: oxidation coding; and
- Compzone: mineralization zones coding.

Coding was checked visually in section, plan, and 3D for errors.

Lithological Coding

GGC modeled eighteen lithological units identified within the deposit and are listed in TABLE 17-9 from south to north (oldest to youngest). These lithological codes were further consolidated into five codes within mineralization zones. FIGURE 17-7 shows the pattern of the 18 lithologies. The N-S trend of the "mineralized zones" crosscuts across a NW-SE pattern of lithologies. FIGURE17-2 illustrates the relationship of the individual units that comprise the core complex.



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-6.cdr	**Figure 17-6** **Core Complex**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

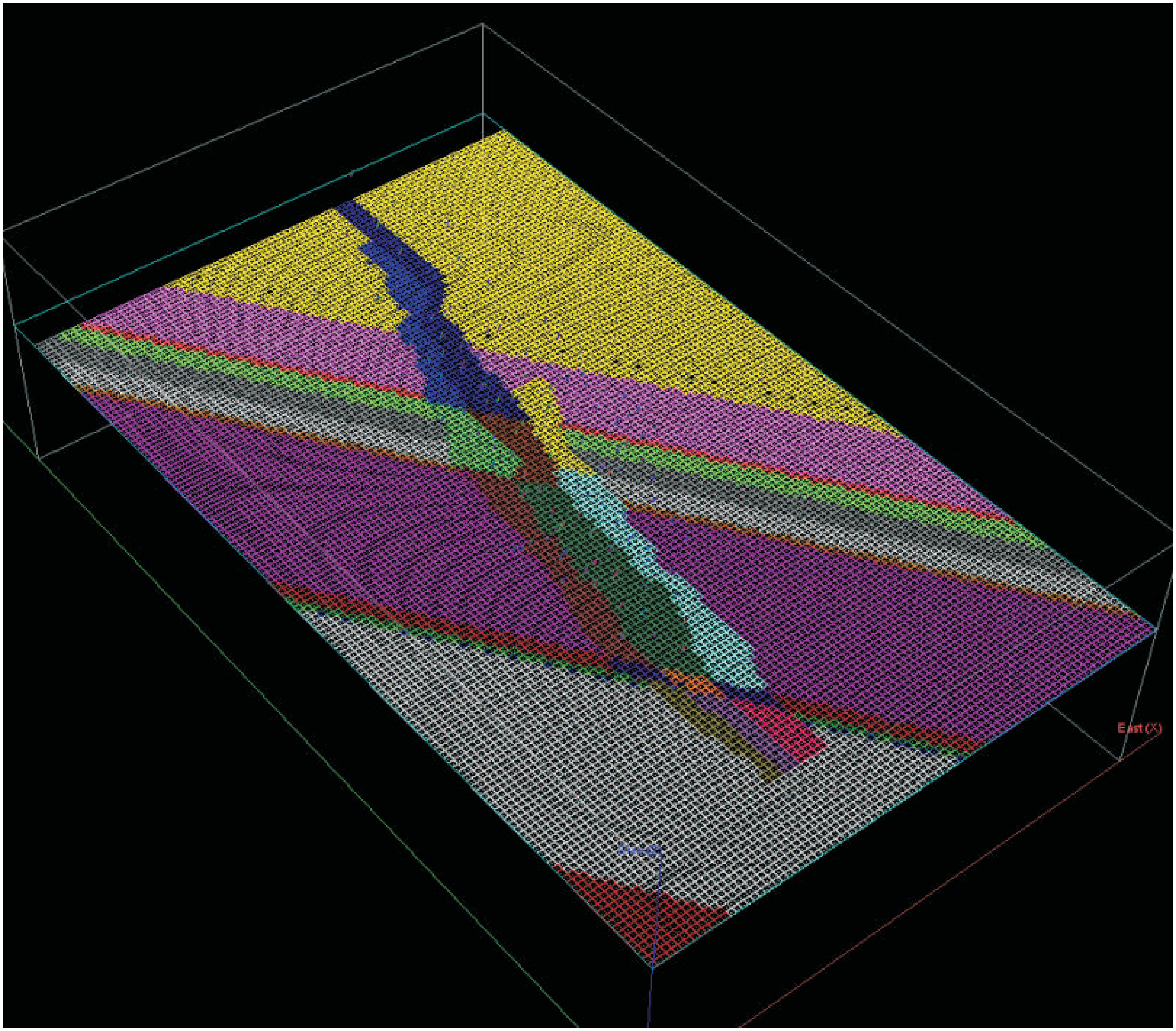
TABLE 17-9: SUMMARY OF GEOLOGIC MODEL CODING – BATMAN DEPOSIT VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT March 2008				
Lithology	**Lithologic Unit Code**	**Description**	**Geological Zone Code (core, footwall, outside)**	**Geological Zone Code (hangingwall)**
GW25	1	greywacke	1	1
SH24	2	shale	1	1
GW24A	3	greywacke	1	1
SHG24A	4	shale/greywacke	1	1
GW24	5	greywacke	1	1
SHGW23	6	shale/greywacke	2	2
GWSH23	7	greywacke/shale	3	3
GW23	8	greywacke	3	3
SH22	9	shale	4	3
T21	10	felsic tuff	4	
SH21	11	shale	4	
T20	12	felsic tuff	4	
SH20	13	shale	4	
GWSH20	14	greywacke/shale	5	
SH19	15	shale	5	
T18	16	felsic tuff	5	
SH18	17	shale	5	
GW18	18	greywacke	5	

North-South Trending Corridor

The north-south trending mineralization occurs in all rock units. Inspection of grade control and exploration data, drill logs, diamond core and the pit has shown that the north-south trending mineralization can be divided into three major zones based on veining and jointing intensity. These three zones were given Compzone codes that have values in the ten thousands, i.e. 10000, 20000, and 30000 by GGC, which Tt has modified to be 1000, 2000, and 3000, respectively. Outside of the corridor, the code is 0. Note that in FIGURE 17-2, two sets of lithology produce a striped pattern. The first pattern is one of NW-SE, while the other is a pattern of N-S. The major gold mineralization falls within the latter pattern which allows the Complith codes to be simplified and remapped as codes 1 to 5 depending on whether they fall within the Hanging Wall, Core, or Footwall Zones. The relationship between the detailed and simplified Complith codes is shown in TABLE 17-6.

Mineralization Zone Coding

The mineralized zones were coded in the drillhole database in field designated as COMPZONE (as in TABLE 17-10). Tt changed the GGC codes to 1000 series numbers in order to be compatible with the GEMCOM software.



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Prepared for: ***Vista Gold Corp.***

Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project

Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia

File Name: Fig17-7.cdr

Project Number: 114-310912

Date of Issue: Feb/2009

Figure 17-7
The 18 "detailed" Complith Codes Show a General Pattern

TABLE 17-10: MINERALIZED ZONE MODEL CODES – BATMAN DEPOSIT VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT February 2009		
Zone	**GGC ID**	**TT ID (2009)**
CORE	10000	1000
COREHW	30000	3000
COREFW	2000	2000
OUTSIDECORE (above HW)*	0	500
OUTSIDECORE (below FW)*	0	3500
* Code added for 2009 Estimation		

Rock Type Model

A block model was created for oxidation, lithology and mineralized zones. The blocks were coded by intersecting with solids. A minimum of 51% intersection with the solids was the block coding criteria.

Density Model

The density model was coded from the oxidation model. Blocks were coded on the specific gravity given to the solids as presented in TABLE 17-5.

17.7 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mt Todd gold resource estimate was independently developed by Tt using the MicroModel® software package. This updated gold resources estimate used the twenty-five (25) core holes completed by Vista Gold Corp. in 2007, the fourteen (14 of the 16) core holes completed in 2008, thirteen re-assays of pre-2007 holes and information gained from the blasthole study. The assay data were carefully reviewed and incorporated with the existing data from 730 drillholes (225 core, 435 reverse circulation, 70 rotary holes) from previous drill campaigns by BHP Resources Pty, Ltd., Zapopan NL and Pegasus Gold Australia Pty, Ltd. Many fundamental model parameters including: topography, drill assay and composite location, and the rock model developed by GGC were found to be acceptable. This included the interpretation by GGC of the lithologic rock designation, the oxidation level and the type and location of mineralized zones. The three-part designation of lithology, oxidation, and zone (LOZ) was incorporated into a block model framework used by GEMCOM® software and then transferred to MicroModel. Crucial differences between the GGC and Tt resource classification are found within the interpretation of variogram and kriging parameters and the use of different block sizes (GGC=12x12x12 versus Tt=12x12x6). Data from an additional forty-one (41) core holes drilled in 2007 and 2008 were added to the database. Gold values follow a three-parameter lognormal distribution and were modeled with general relative (genRel) variograms retransformed from log variograms. This interpretation included analysis of the drillhole and blasthole data. The results from the blasthole study resulted in a considerable shortening of variogram ranges. However, blasthole data was not used in the estimation of the mineral resource estimate. The estimating technique used geologically controlled, multiple pass ordinary kriging (OK) of gold values. This technique is supported by observations of Tt and other consultants (PAH, Snowden) that the primary variogram ranges are short (rarely longer than 50 m). The GGC model and currently the Tt model have no copper assays results. This is a crucial shortcoming in that the existence of copper appears to have had a negative impact on the earlier Pegasus Mt Todd operation. A copper to gold regression relationship was developed from a nearby-mineralized deposit

(Quigleys). The resultant block kriging gold estimation errors were in turn used to classify estimated blocks into measured, indicated, and inferred categorizations. Until existing core from Mt Todd is re-assayed for copper, the regression relationship will be used for imputing inferred copper values. Finally, a sampling program was designed to efficiently upgrade the gold indicated and inferred blocks to a measured class.

In conclusion, Tt's interpretation of the data had impacts on the resource estimation. They are:

4) Gold values follow a three-parameter lognormal distribution, which was modeled with log normal variograms translated into general relative (genRel) variograms.
5) Tt geostatistical interpretation used data from blastholes to produce variograms resulting in a considerable shortening of ranges (1/3 in most case) when compared to GGC. The blasthole data was not utilized for the purposes of estimating the grade of remaining mineralized material.
6) 91,225 assays from 730 drillholes (225 core, 435 reverse circulation and 70 rotary holes) were used in estimating remaining mineralized material. In addition 9,460 assays from 25 core holes drilled by Vista were also used. Block size was halved in the vertical direction (GGC's 12x12x12 m versus Tt's 12x12x6 m.)
7) Tt used a maximum of 12 samples in an octant search versus GGC's 30 samples.
8) Tt variogram models were also simplified, utilizing a nugget and the nesting of two spherical models as compared to the multiple nested structures (up to 10) proposed by GGC. Tt used a multiple-pass kriging approach producing a JAS and Halo model
9) Tt used kriging variance for determining whether a kriged block falls within a measured, indicated or inferred resource class. GGC used a resource classification solely on distance and number of drillholes used in the estimation.
10) The previous block model by GGC did not have copper estimates. This deficiency goes back to a failure to analyze for copper. An imputed inferred copper value was included in the Tt block model. The copper values were estimated by a regression relationship derived from the nearby Quigleys Deposit. These copper values will not be used in any resource tabulation.
11) Jackknife calculations were used to validate the inferred classification scheme.
12) Kriging variance was used to propose future sampling locations which were drilled and used in the Tt estimation.

Model Dimensions

TABLE 17-11 provides the details associated with the Batman block model.

TABLE 17-11: BLOCK MODEL* PHYSICAL PARAMETERS – BATMAN DEPOSIT VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT February 2009				
Direction	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Block size**	**#Blocks**
x-dir	186,492 mE	187,548 mE	12m	84
y-dir	8,434,188 mN	8,435,952 mN	12m	146
z-dir	-994 m	224m	6	203
* Model changed from previous Tt estimates to reflect the new 2008 drillhole locations and depths.				

Geostatistics of the Batman Deposit

The drilled resource forming the Batman Deposit is situated within a rectangular area approximately 1,500 m N-S, and 1,125 m E-W (FIGURE 17-1). Note that the 2009 model has approximately the same size in the northing and easting directions, but is almost twice as deep. geology of the Batman Deposit consists of a sequence of hornfelsed interbedded greywackes, and shales with minor thin beds of felsic tuffs. Minor lamprophyre dykes trending north-south crosscut the bedding. The mineralized lithologic package" consists of a tabular deposit striking at 325^o with a dip of 40^o to 60^o to the southeast. The majority of drilling slants at a dip of approximately 65^o with an azimuth of 270^o. FIGURE 17-8 shows a 3-D image of the Batman Deposit, with topography shown in green, drillholes shown in red (gold assay >= 0.6 g Au/t) and blue (gold assays < 0.6 g Au/t). The Batman mine is now an abandoned open pit resulting in drillhole traces that are shown above the present topography.

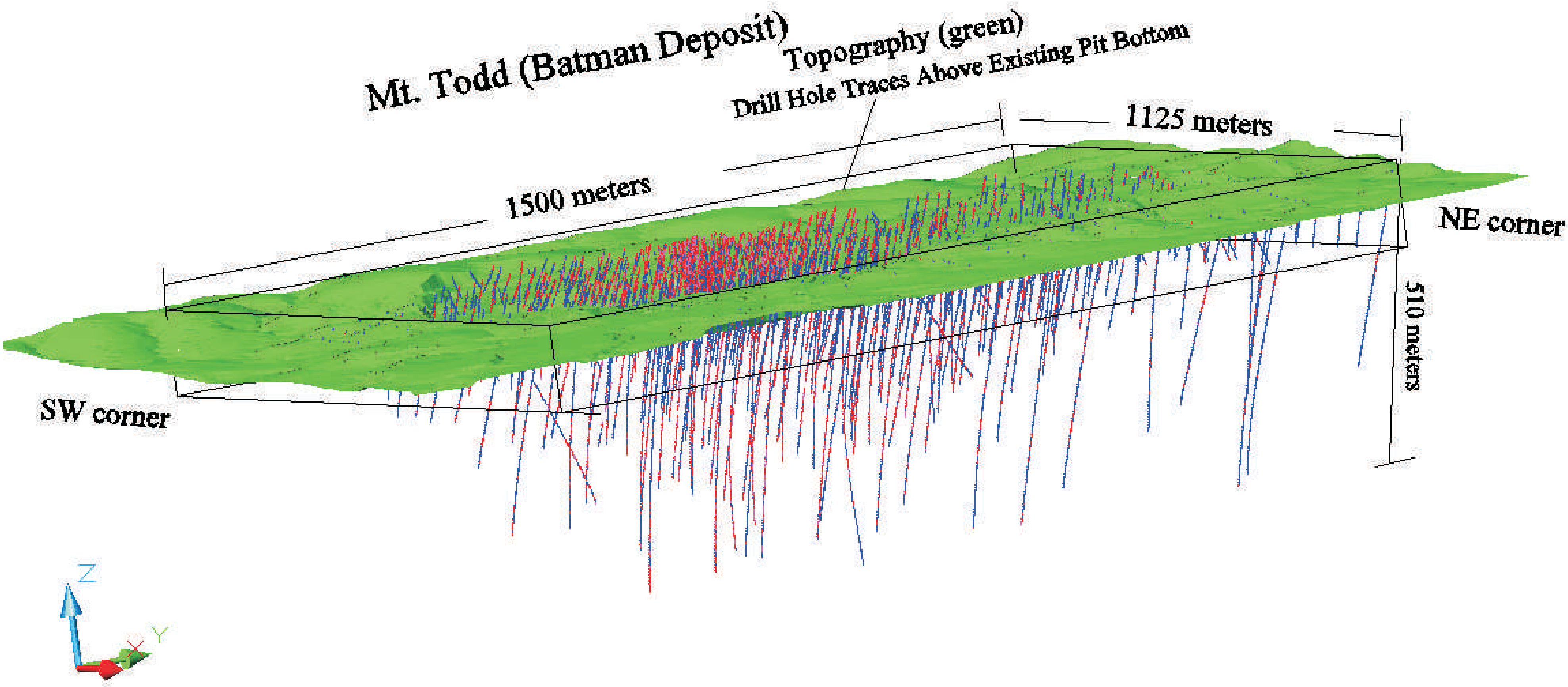
Bedding parallel shears are present in some of the shale horizons (especially in lithologic units SHGW23, GWSH23, and SH22). These bedding shears are identified by quartz/ calcite sulfidic breccias. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcoprite, galena, and sphalerite are the main primary sulfides associated with the bedding parallel shears.

East-west trending faults and joint sets crosscut bedding. Only minor movement has been observed on these faults. Calcite veining is sometimes associated with these faults. These structures appear to be post mineralization.

Northerly trending quartz sulfide veins and joints striking at 0^o to 20^o, dipping to the east at 60^o are the major location for mineralization in the Batman Deposit. The veins are 1 to 100 mm in thickness with an average thickness of around 8 to 10 mm. The veins consist of dominantly quartz with sulfides on the margins. The veining occurs in sheets with up to 20 veins per horizontal meter. These sheet veins are the main source of mineralization in the Batman Deposit.

The mineralization within the Batman Deposit is directly related to the intensity of the north-south trending quartz sulfide veining. The lithological units impact on the orientation and intensity of mineralization.

Sulfide minerals associated with the gold mineralization are pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, bismuthinite and arsenopyrite. Galena and sphalerite are also present but appear to be post gold mineralization and are related to calcite veining bedding and the east-west trending faults and joints.



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig17-8.dwg	**Figure 17-8** **Key Map of the Batman Deposit**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

There have been several previous resource studies, with the most recent being GGC in the year 2000, Snowden in 1997, PAH, in 1995 and Pegasus (MRT) also in 1995. The PAH study was a Due Diligence Review of Mt Todd. In their report, PAH recommend that the down-hole assay data be composited to 4 m. PAH examined the variogram interpretations by Pegasus for their Mt Todd Feasibility Study. PAH concluded that Pegasus (MRT) interpreted variogram ranges to be too long and the variogram nugget effect was too low. The report commented:

> *" … the Feasibility Study…(had) … interpreted a second structure to the variogram data that extends the range significantly beyond the more obvious range, working on a portion of the structure that represents ten percent of the total sill (PAH, 1995).*

The present review by Tt finds that GGC's variogram modeling has the same problems. GGC's variograms were modeled with multiple nested structures, all within the last 10% of the sill. While GGC appears to have followed PAH recommendation in using log-variography, this may have contributed to GGC overestimating the variogram ranges, which in turn were used to specify overly optimistic search ellipsoids sizes, which were used in kriging. A final PAH recommendation that indicator kriging be used was explored by GGC. In the end, GGC used ordinary kriging (OK) with log-variograms on the exploration data for their kriged block model. Tt has also used ordinary kriging for the development of our independent resource estimate for the Batman Deposit.

GGC compared mineralized zones with each other and with the simplified lithological zones. The mineralized zones showed a straight-line graph (i.e., lognormal distribution), with hangingwall and footwall having lower grades than the core zone, suggesting that the sample populations are similar with a lower mean. For this reason, GGC decided to do the variography on the lithology zone (apart from Zones 3 and 4 in the footwall and core zones). GGC separated the sample codes and block model codes into ten zones for variography and interpolation (TABLE 17-12A). The 2009 Tt study consolidated these ten zones into five (TABLE 17-12B).

TABLE 17-12A: VARIOGRAPHY AND INTERPOLATION DOMAINS – BATMAN DEPOSIT
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
February 2009

zone	description	Block model codes	Sample codes
Os1	Outside mineralized zones in lithological zone 1	1,2,3,4,5	1,
Os2	Outside mineralized zones in lithological zone 2	6,	2,
Os3	Outside mineralized zones in lithological zone 3	7,8	3,
Os4	Outside mineralized zones in lithological zone 4	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013	4,
Os5	Outside mineralized zones in lithological zone 5	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 3014, 3015, 3016 , 3017, 3018	5,
Zone1	Mineralized zones in lithological zone 1	1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005	10001, 20001, 30001
Zone2	Mineralized zones in lithological zone 2	1006, 2006, 3006	10002, 20002, 30002
Zone3	Mineralized zones apart from hanging wall in lithological zones 3 and 4	1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013	10003, 10004, 20003, 20004
Zone3a	Hanging wall zone in lithological zone 3	3007, 3008, 3009	30003,
Zone5	Mineralized zones apart from hanging wall in lithological zones 5	1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018	10005, 20005

TABLE 17-12B: CONSOLIDATED VARIOGRAPHY AND INTERPOLATION DOMAINS
February 2009

zone	description	Block model codes	Sample codes
OUT-FW	Outside Core Complex below FW	3500	3500
CORE-FW	Core Complex Lower Zone (Foot Wall)	2000	2000
CORE	Core Complex Central Zone	1000	1000
CORE-HW	Core Complex Upper Zone (Hanging Wall)	3000	3000
OUT-HW	Outside Core Complex above HW	500	500

The following statistical discussion uses the March 2008 MinZone Codes for the ten Interpolation Domains are shown in TABLE 17-13. These ten domains were further studied with variogram analysis. GGC used a computer program called Visor to analyze the variograms. Tt broke out the statistical analysis using different codes based on the previously discussed LOZ coding. It was determined that there are 96 possible combinations of Complith (6 = Codes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Compox (4= Codes 0, 100, 200, 300) and Compzone (4= codes 0, 1000, 2000, 3000).

TABLE 17-13: SUMMARY NORMAL STATISTICS (PRE-2007) - INTERPOLATION DOMAINS - GGC MODEL
VISTA GOLD CORP. - MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

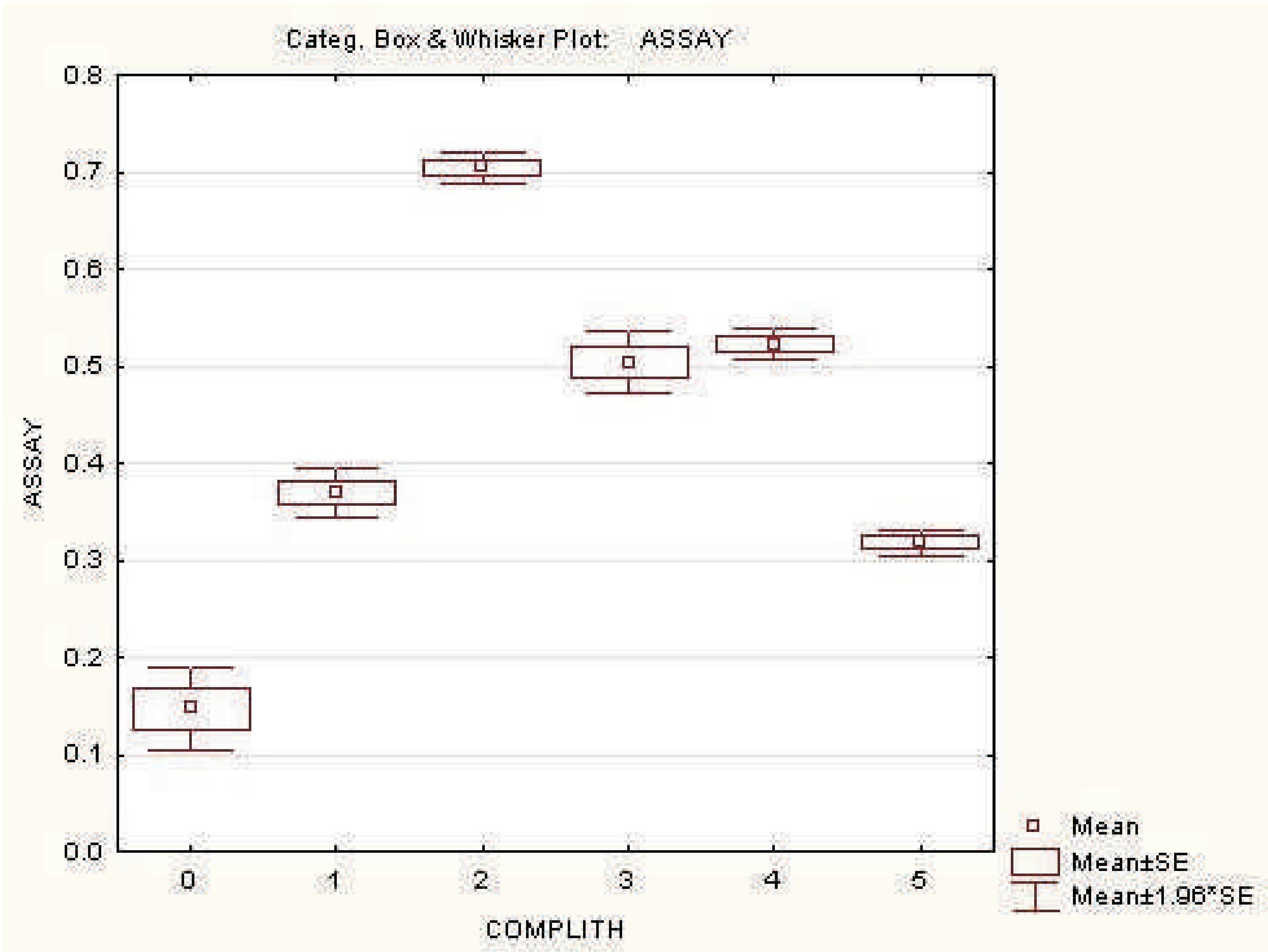
Zone	Os1	Os2	Os3	Os4	Os5	Zone1	Zone2	Zone3	Zone3a	Zone5
Count	296	2064	837	1703	5346	1353	7450	650	294	2175
Maximum (g Au/t)	1.868	6.628	6.22	10.59	7.27	6.75	15.37	7.88	5.33	7.88
Minimum (g Au/t)	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Mean (g Au/t)	0.098	0.247	0.297	0.453	0.32	0.436	0.866	0.796	0.526	0.593
Median g Au/t)	0.05	0.155	0.175	0.265	0.195	0.294	0.673	0.592	0.323	0.429
Std dev	0.16	0.365	0.44	0.685	0.436	0.543	0.865	0.815	0.664	0.633
Coeff var	1.66	1.478	1.48	1.513	1.361	1.208	0.96	1.024	1.262	1.067
97.5 %tile	0.9	0.98	1.1	1.95	1.38	1.77	3.04	2.72	2.33	2.35
99 %tile	1.7	1.43	1.75	3.94	2.09	2.77	4.1	4.05	3.74	3.22

The spread of gold grades at each Complith (Lith designation) is shown in FIGURE 17-9. The small box encloses the mean, and the larger box all values within one standard error of the mean. The “whiskers” represent composites with a range of values that go from 1.96 times the standard error (SE). Note that the highest mean grade is within Complith Code 2, which has an average value above 0.70 g Au/t.

FIGURE 17-10 is a more detailed box-and-whisker plot breaks out gold grades by Complith Codes 1 through 5 and by Zone codes 0 and 10000 through 30000. Note that the highest grades are again in Complith 2, with zone 10000 having averages approaching 1.2 g Au/t.

Looking north in FIGURE 17-11, shows the majority of the drillholes slanting approximately 65^{o} to the west. In the following variogram analysis, drill data that are in areas that have been mined are not discarded. The information of the missing data is still useful in producing spatial statistics for application to the remaining mineralization.

TABLE 17-14 contains ten LOZ codes that contain more than 70% of gold content of the Batman Deposit. In fact, the LOZ code 10302 contains over 20% of the total gold content. Within this particular LOZ code, the highest gold value of 15.373 g Au/t was analyzed.



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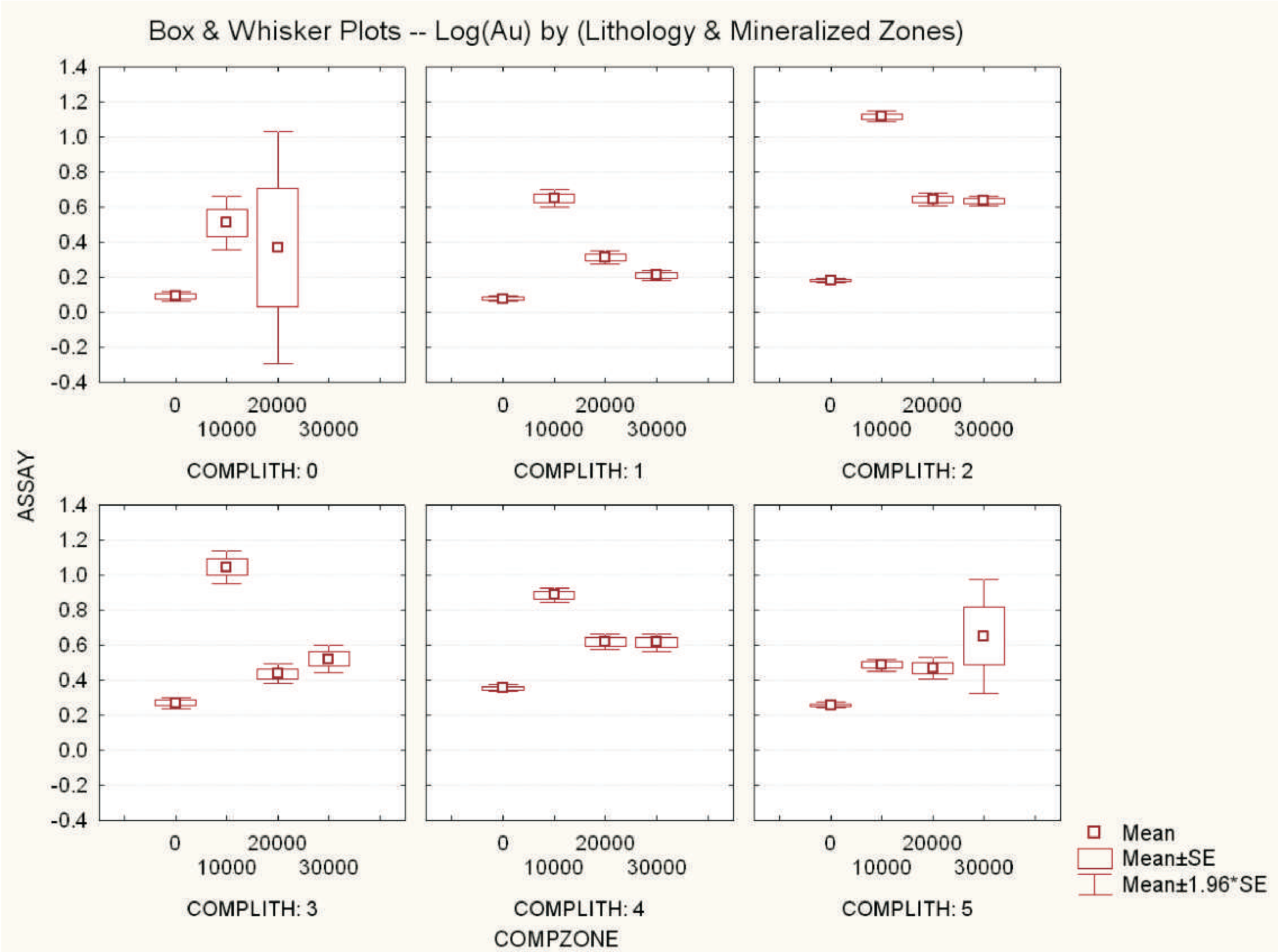
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-9.dwg	**Figure 17-9** **Box and Whisker Plots of** **Assay Versus Complith (Tt Analysis)**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



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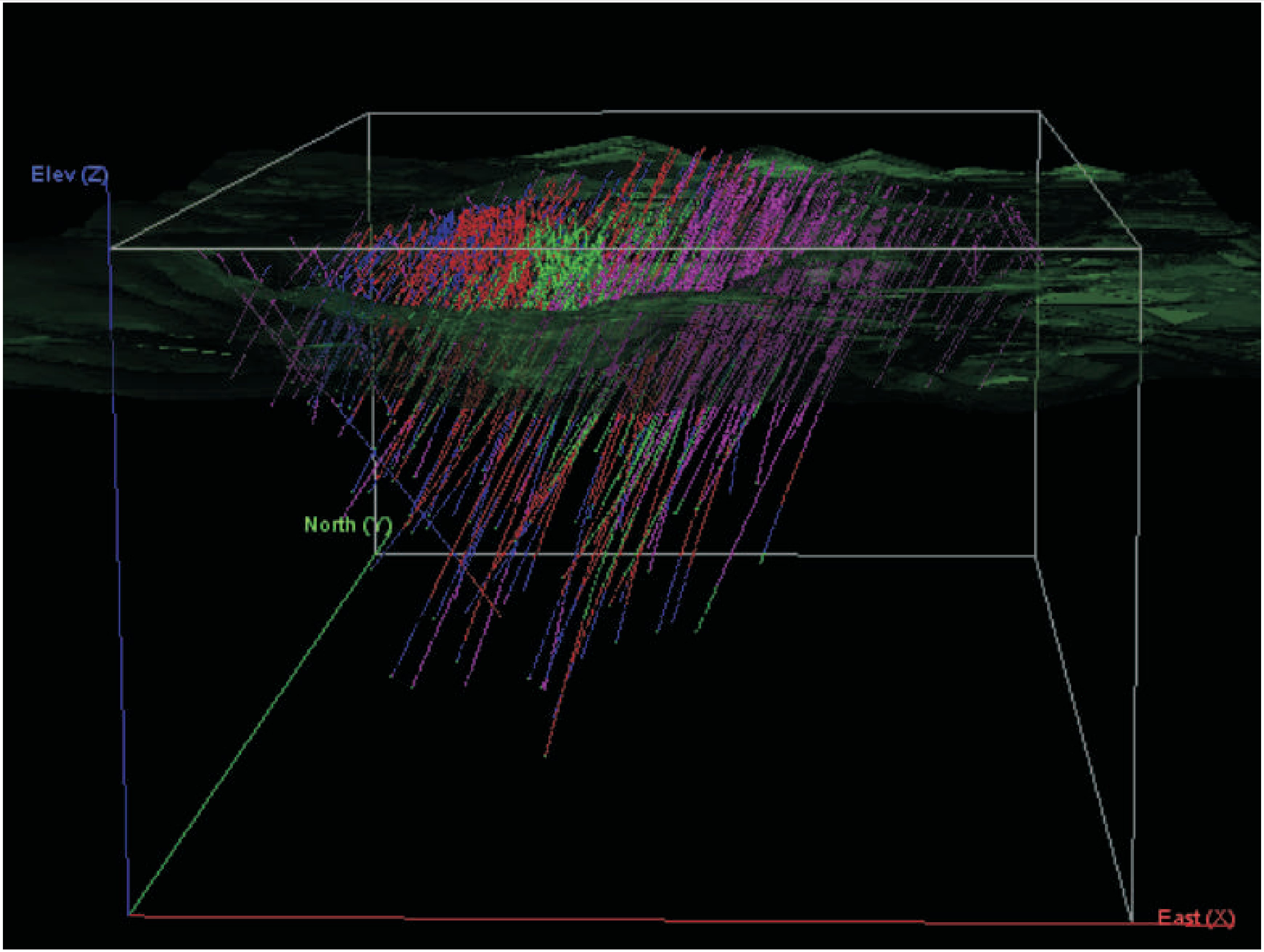
Vista Gold Corp.	Fig17-10.dwg
Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009

Figure 17-10
Box and Whisker Plots of
Assay Versus Complith, and Zone (Tt Analysis)



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	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

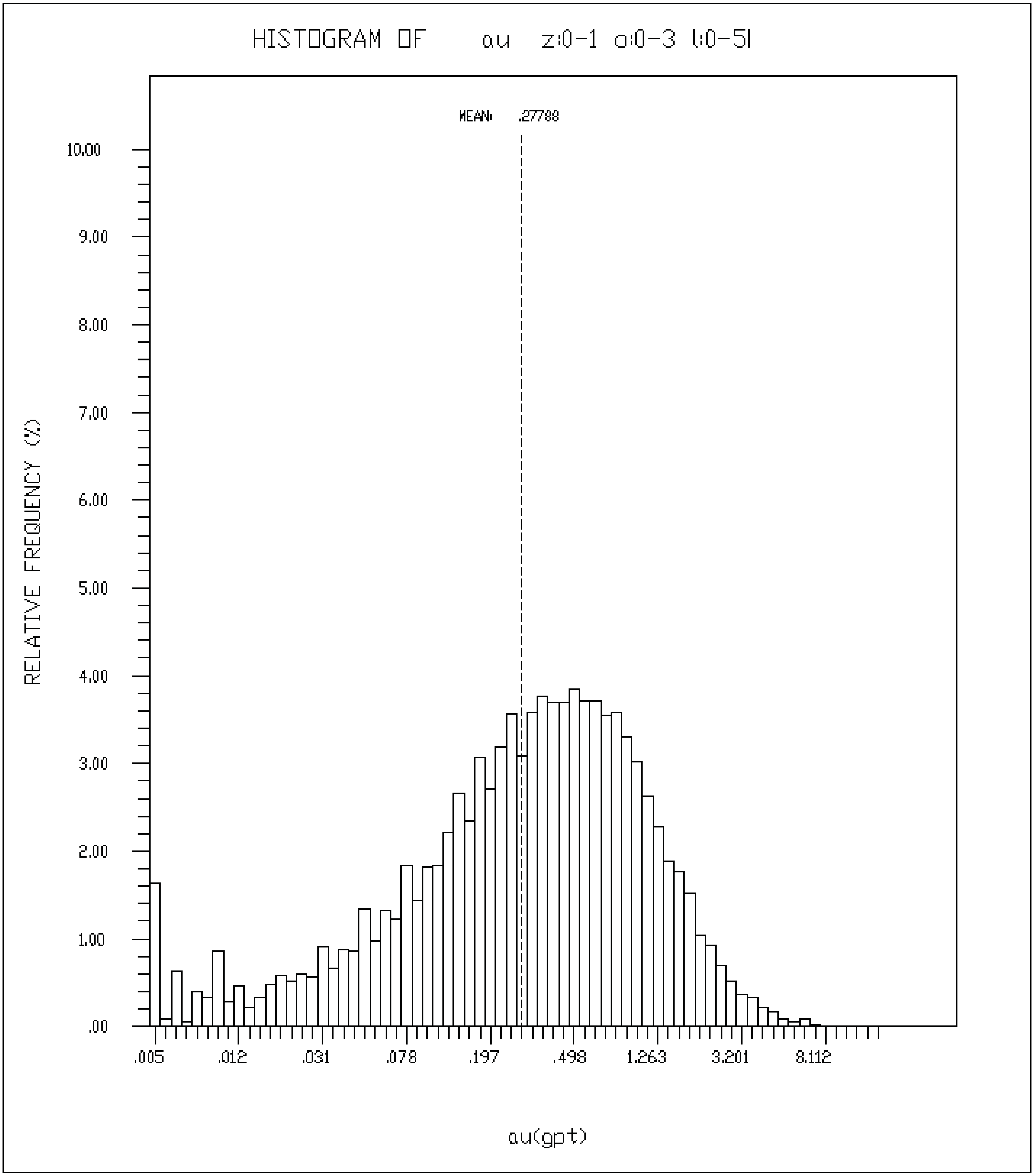
TABLE 17-14: TOP 10 GROUPS OF LOZ WITH GREATER THAN 70% OF GOLD CONTENT – BATMAN DEPOSIT (PRE-2007)
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

Rank	Lith Code	Ox Code	Zone	Assay Mean g Au/t	No. Assay	proxy metal content g*t	% of Total gold	Assay Std. (g Au/t)	Assay Min. (g Au/t)	Assay Max. (g Au/t)	Assay Q25 (g Au/t)	Assay Median (g Au/t)	Assay Q75 (g Au/t	%tile	%tile
									.	.				95	99
1	2	300	1000	1.223	2169	2653.1	20.10%	1.022	0.005	15.373	0.578	0.973	1.573	3.01	4.9
2	4	300	1000	0.919	1266	1163.7	8.80%	0.823	0.045	6.818	0.42	0.665	1.1	2.598	3.888
3	2	100	1000	1.117	889	993.3	7.50%	0.723	0.015	7.105	0.635	0.95	1.48	2.38	3.665
4	4	300	0	0.369	2670	984.6	7.50%	0.568	0.005	10.595	0.085	0.215	0.438	1.195	2.833
5	2	300	3000	0.678	1235	837	6.30%	0.736	0.005	6.725	0.203	0.45	0.885	2.13	3.49
6	2	300	2000	0.608	1182	718.3	5.40%	0.782	0.005	12.115	0.16	0.399	0.768	1.905	3.85
7	4	300	2000	0.648	755	489.1	3.70%	0.692	0.015	7.78	0.238	0.448	0.808	1.905	3.503
8	2	200	1000	1.121	334	374.3	2.80%	0.72	0.009	4.225	0.62	0.985	1.475	2.605	3.517
9	3	300	1000	1.13	313	353.6	2.70%	0.958	0.115	7.88	0.578	0.875	1.35	2.648	4.548
10	2	100	2000	0.711	475	337.5	2.60%	0.606	0.01	4.363	0.303	0.57	0.92	1.953	2.958
	Top 10 Groups			0.789	11288	8904.6	71.70%			15.373					
	All Groups			0.581	22709	13183.1	100.00%	0.732	0.005	15.373	0.133	0.348	0.76	1.91	3.517
		notes:					top 10					>10 Au g Au/t			
							% metal								

FIGURE 17-12 shows a histogram of g Au/t for all LOZ classes. The height of the vertical bars charts the relative frequency (y-axis) of composites falling within grade classes (x-axis). Note that the grade classes (bins) are log scaled. FIGURE 17-13 charts the same data on a log-probability plot. This is a specialized form of a cumulative frequency plot such that a lognormal distribution will plot as a straight line. A break from a normal curve occurs around 0.1 g Au/t. The gentle flexure of the curve exists above 0.1 Au g Au/t. A second break point has been modeled at 0.5 g Au/t. TABLE 17-15 lists the statistics of the curve, with 5% of the gold is below 0.15 g Au/t, 20% below 0.095 g Au/t and 95% below 1.83 g Au/t. FIGURE 17-14 shows the cumulative probability plot of a three-parameter lognormal model, with 0.1 g Au/t as the third parameter. Note that the curve is essentially a straight line, implying a single mode, lognormal distribution.

Variography

MicroModel® was used to calculate 3-D variograms. FIGURE 17-15 contains examples of these variograms. Gold grades were log transformed before the variograms were calculated. They were then back transformed into relative variograms.



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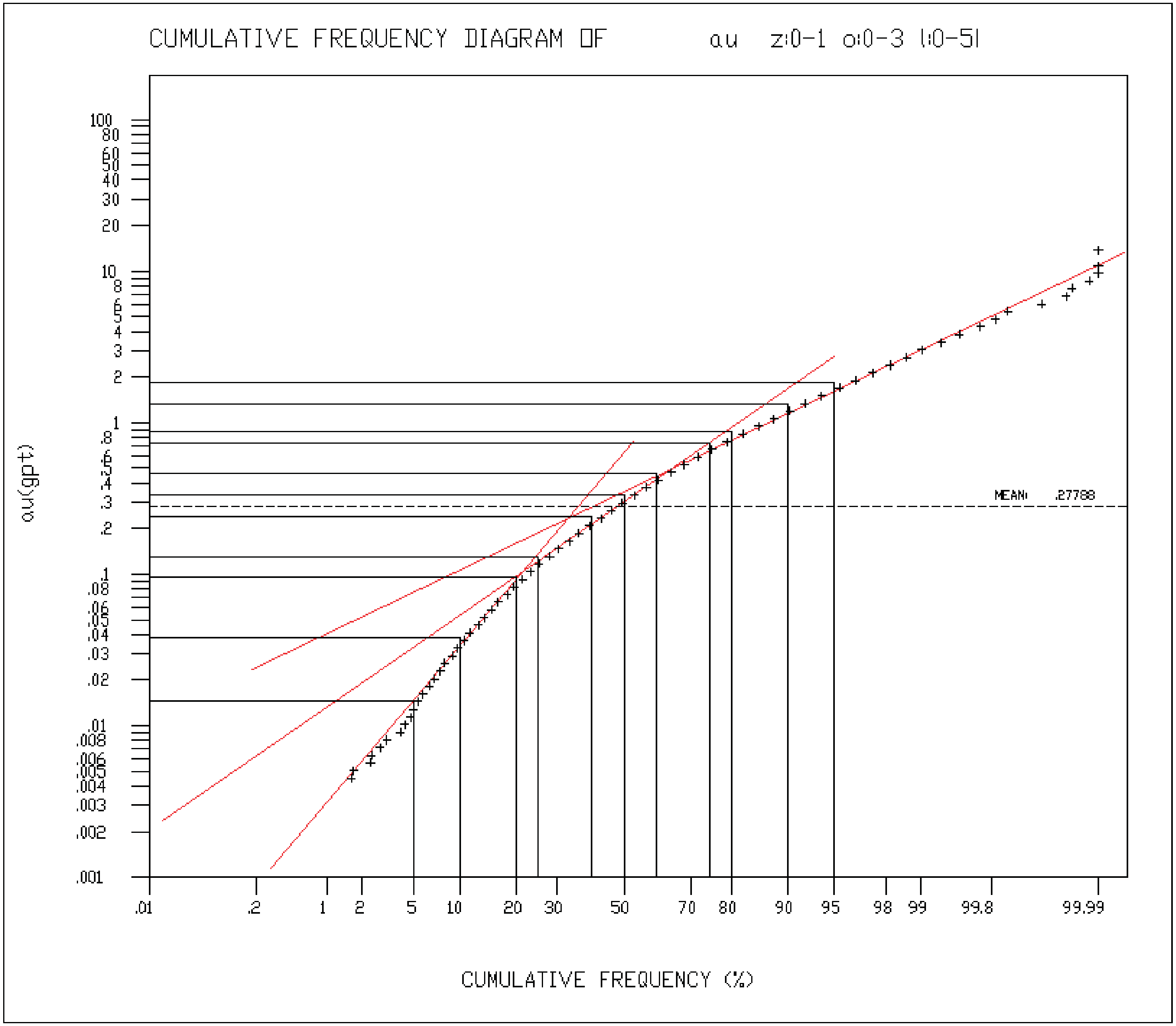
Prepared for: **Vista Gold Corp.**	File Name: Fig17-12.cdr
Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009

Figure 17-12
Histogram of Gold in g Au/t for all LOZ



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Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009

Figure 17-13
Cumulative Probability Plot of Gold Grades in g Au/t for all LOZ

TABLE 17-15: STATISTICS ALL LOZ – BATMAN DEPOSIT
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

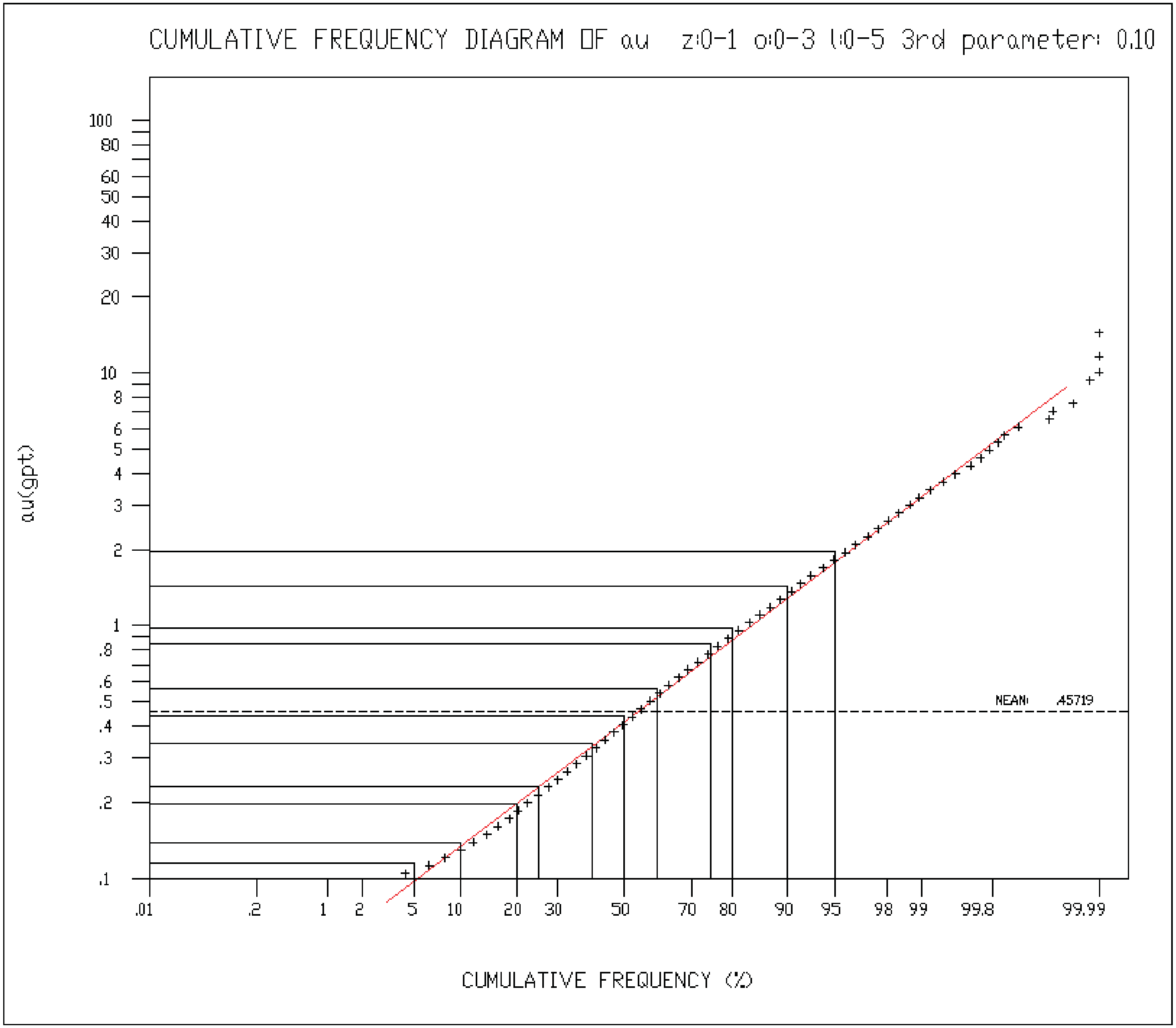
```
mt-todd au z:0-1 o:0-3 l:0-5|
au  z:0-1 o:0-3 l:0-5|
Limits on the variable  : ** NONE **
Limits on the data axis : -.5403678E+01  .2732580E+01
Limits on the freq axis :  .0000000E+00  .3848694E+01

SAMPLES DISTRIBUTION INFORMATIONS
Number of samples     :        22709
Samples under minimum :            0
Samples over maximum  :            0
Missing values        :            0
Out by restrictions   :            0
Out by logarithm      :            0
Minimum               :             .00450
Percentile   5%       :             .01463
            10%       :             .03848
            20%       :             .09573
            25%       :             .12877
            40%       :             .23978
            50%       :             .33697
            60%       :             .46070
            75%       :             .73707
            80%       :             .86924
            90%       :            1.31928
            95%       :            1.83121
Maximum               :           15.37250


STATISTICS INFORMATION                      LOGARITHMIC STATISTICS

Samples kept  :     22709                   Samples kept  :     22709

Median        :             .33697          Median        :           -1.08775
Average       :             .58052          Average       :           -1.28055
Mode          :             .49844          Mode          :            -.69627
Variance      :             .53522          Variance      :            2.01357
Std deviation :             .73159          Std deviation :            1.41900
Coefficient                                 Coefficient
of variation  :            1.26021          of variation  :           -1.10810
Skewness      :            3.69785          Skewness      :            -.77127
Kurtosis      :           30.47623          Kurtosis      :            3.42226
```



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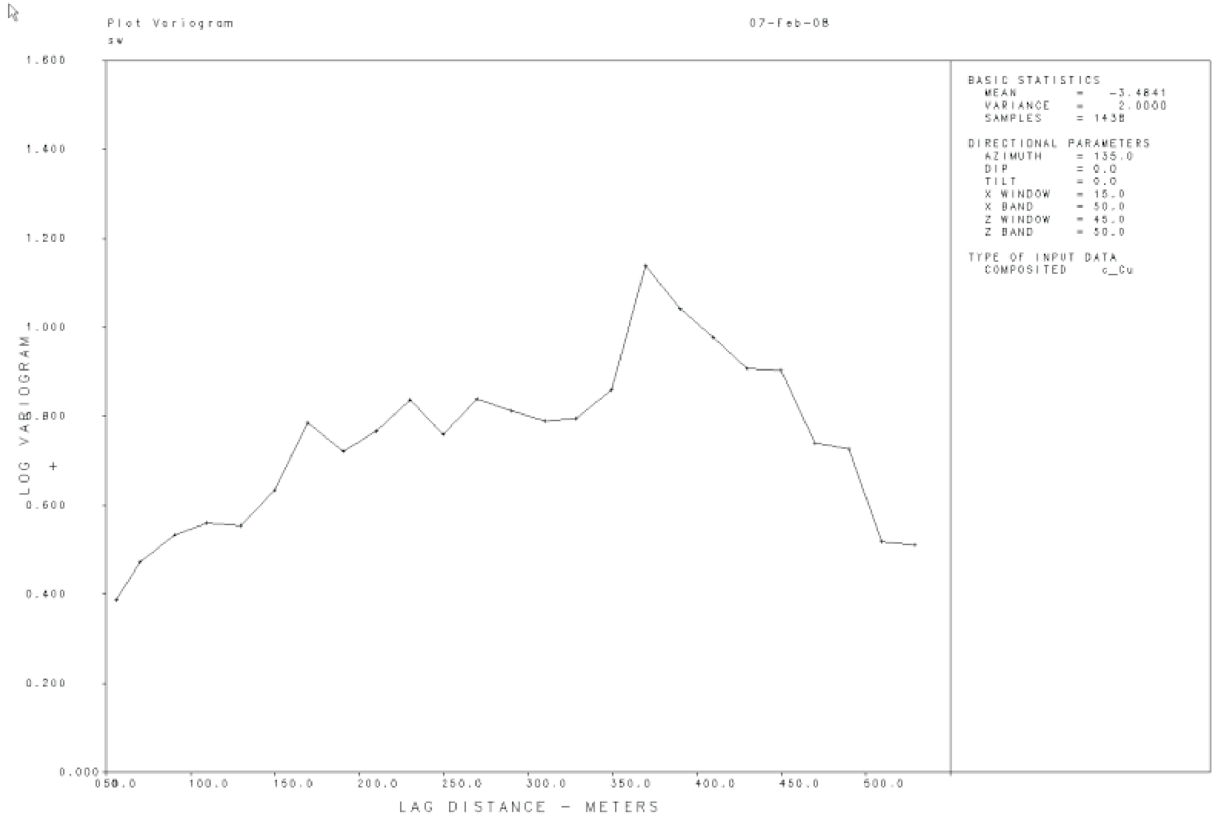
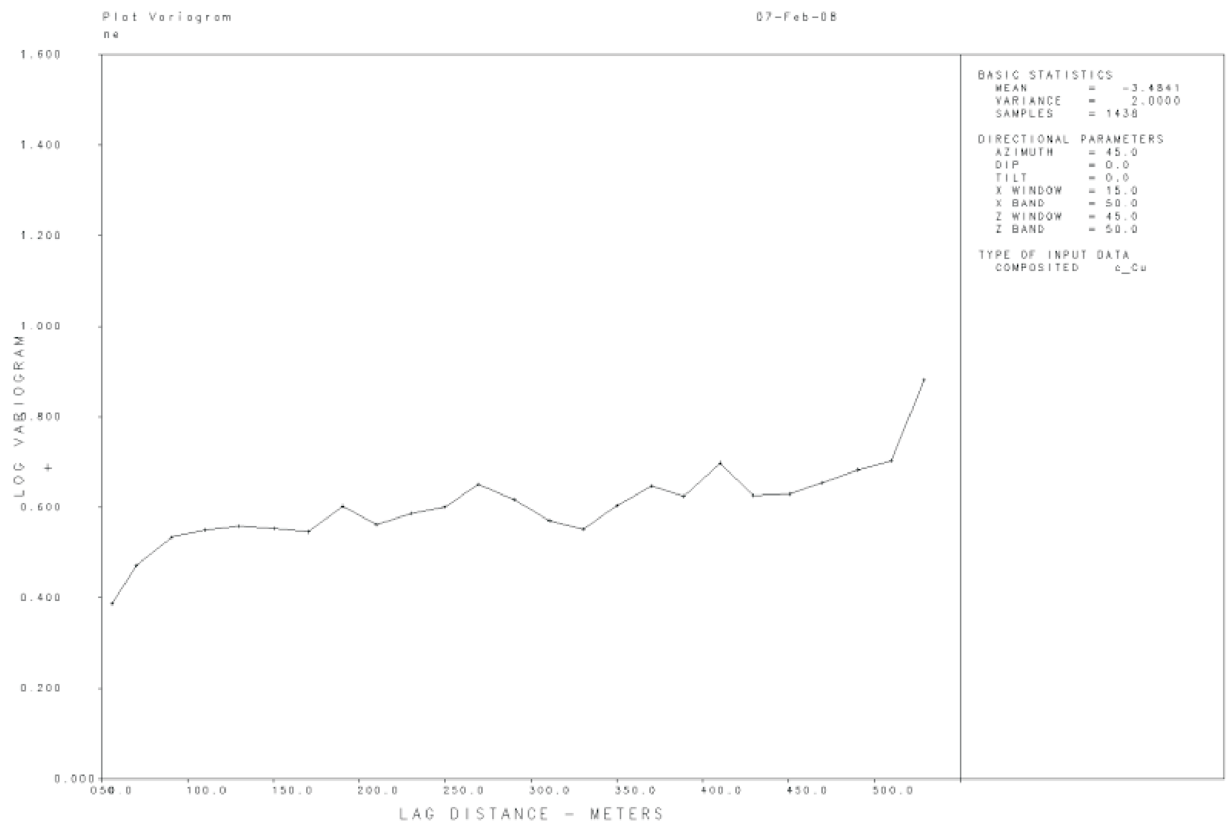
Prepared for: ***Vista Gold Corp.***	File Name: Fig17-14.dwg	**Figure 17-14**
Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	**Cumulative Frequency Diagram of 3-Parameters Lognormal Distribution for Gold with all LOZ Composites**
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	





Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: **Vista Gold Corp.**	File Name: Fig17-15.cdr	**Figure 17-15 General Relative Variograms**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

FIGURE 17-16 is an extract of the printer listing from Micro Model®. It shows the logarithmic variograms in the 0° directions, with a 90° angular window. The nugget for the log variogram is 60% of the sill, and the range is 50 m.

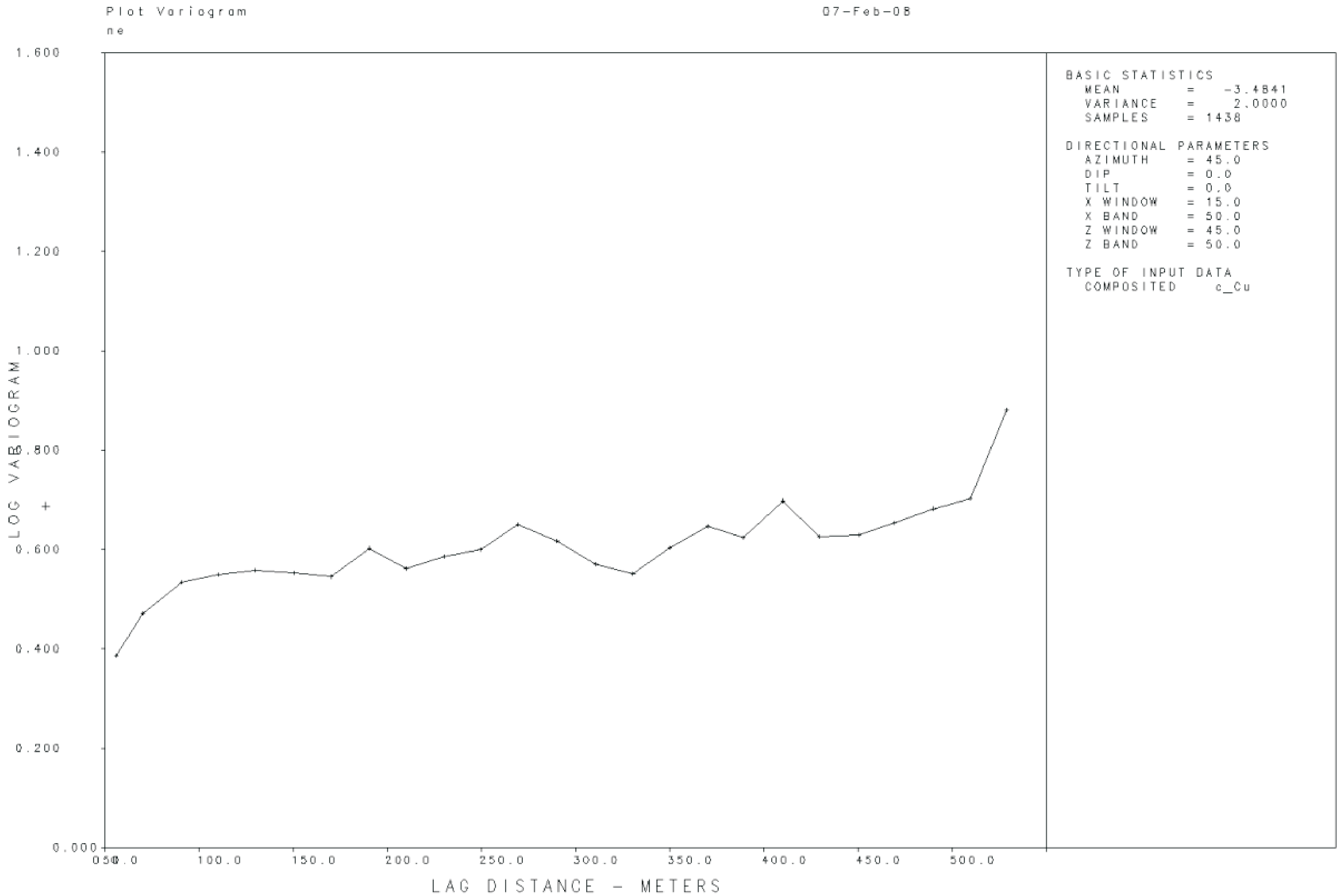
TABLE 17-16 contains the variogram parameters written in red, which were modeled by Tt. In general, the variograms ranges used by GGC are almost three times longer than those modeled by Tt. In addition, the Tt modeled variogram structures as a simple nugget of 60% of the sill and single spherical curve, while GGC tended to have multiple nested variogram structures in the last 10% of the sill. GGC utilized Visor, an automatic variogram modeler. It is noted by GGC that GEMCOM has a limit of 8 variogram structures. At times Visor defined up to 10 structures. The GGC variogram range issue becomes doubly important in that it is used to specify the search ellipse. GGC's search parameters are typed in black and Tt in red.

Octant Search, Target Codes, and Ellipsoids

GGC used a minimum of 4 sample points and a maximum of 30 sample points for kriging within an ellipsoid search. Tt used a minimum of 3 sample points and a maximum of 12 sample points. Tt, as well as other independent consultants, believes that the maximum of 30 points is "over-smoothing" the grade model and providing an inaccurate picture of the actual distribution and tenor of the mineralization.

TABLE 17-16A shows the March 2008 target code for blocks and the required LOZ code for composites for each interpolation zone using GemCom®. For example, a zone3ok has block codes 1007, 2007,1008, 2008, 1009, 2009, 1010, 2010,1011, 1011, 1012, 2012, 1013, 2013, 3007, 3008, or 3009. Only Composites with LOZ codes 10002, 20002, 10001, 20001, 30001, 10003, 20003, 30004, 10004, or 20004 that fall within the search ellipse and meet the octant search criteria can be to estimate the block. The codes in red were found missing from GGC's technical write-up of their kriging procedure. FIGURE 17-17 is a GEMCOM generated "photo" that illustrates the matching that takes place between the drillhole composites and the block model.

Note that GEMCOM uses ZYZ (relative rotation) rotation method to specify 3-D orientation of both variogram anisotropy and search ellipsoids. MicroModel® uses an orientation scheme such that the ellipsoid axes are referenced to true coordinates in space. FIGURE 17-18 shows a set of rectangular boxes that would contain search or anisotropy ellipsoids. Generalized size and orientation of search ellipsoids are shown from various 3-D views-the large rectangular box would enclose GGC and the larger ellipsoid used to estimate inferred blocks. The small rectangular box is 1/3 the larger one's size. It would enclose the search ellipsoid that is used to estimate measured and indicated blocks. The cube represents the scale and orientation of a 12x12x12 m mining block. The line intersecting large block illustrates general drill-hole direction. (Left panel is a SW view; top right panel is a NE view and bottom right panel is a top view.)



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-16.dwg	**Figure 17-16** **Printer Output of a Logarithmic Variogram for LOZ**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

TABLE 17-16A: GGC VERSUS TT SEARCH AND VARIOGRAM PARAMETERS – BATMAN DEPOSIT
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

Kriging Profile	Block Model target rock codes	Composite File sample rock codes	Zrot	Yrot	Zrot	r1 (m)	r2 (m)	r3 (m)	Co	C1
os1ok	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1, 2, 30001, 20001	165	85	-5	**150** **168**	**105** **63**	**60** **18**	**0.60**	**0.40**
os2ok	6	1, 2, 3, 30002, 20002	170	105	-30	**150** ***228***	**105** **45**	**60** **29**	**0.60**	**0.40**
os3ok	7,8	2, 3, 4, 30003, 20003	-10	90	-20	**150** 44	**105** 22	**60** 18	**0.60**	**0.40**
os4ok	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013	3, 4 ,5, 30004, 20004	-144	50	-70	**150** 46	**105** 5	**60** 14	**0.60**	**0.40**
os5ok	14,15.16,17,18, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018	4, 5, 30005, 20005	175	109	-9	**150** **169**	**105** **64**	**60** **53**	**0.60**	**0.40**
zone1ok	1001,2001,3001,1002,2002, 3002, 1003,2003, 3003,1004,2004, 3004, 1005, 2005, 3005	10001, 20001, 30001,10002, 20002, 30002	**170**	**-80**	**-30**	**50** **121**	**35** **41**	**20** **18**	**0.60**	**0.40**
zone2ok	1006.2006, 3006	10002, 20002, 30002, 10001, 20001, 30001, 10003, 2000, 30003	**170** **165**	**-80** **100**	**-30**	**50** ***128***	**35** ***98***	**20** ***29***	**0.60**	**0.40**
zone3aok	3007, 3008, 3009	10002, 30002, 10004, 30004, 30003, 10003, 3, 4	**170** **50**	**-80** **125**	**-30** **-80**	**50** ***36***	**35** ***30***	**20** **18**	**0.60**	**0.40**
zone3ok	1007, 2007,1008, 2008, 1009, 2009, 1010, 2010,1011, 1011, 1012, 2012, 1013, 2013, 3007, 3008, 3009	10002, 20002, 10001, 20001, 30001, 10003, 20003, 30004, **10004, 20004**	**170** **165**	**-80** **95**	**-30**	**50** **137**	**35** **122**	**20** **38**	**0.60**	**0.40**
zone5ok	1014, 2014, 1015, 2015, 1016, 2016, 1017, 2017, 1018, 2018	10004, 20004, 10005, 20005	**170**	**-80** **100**	**-20**	**50** **156**	**35** **130**	**20** **120**	**0.60**	**0.40**

Note: Gemcom® ZYZ rotation

Key: **Red: Tt search and variogram parameters that are different**

Black: GGC search parameters unchanged

TABLE 17-16B shows the February 2009 consolidated target code for blocks and the code for composite for each 2009 interpolation zone using MicroModel®.

TABLE 17-16B: CONSOLIDATED TT SEARCH AND VARIOGRAM PARAMETERS – BATMAN DEPOSIT VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT February 2009											
Kriging Profile	**Block Model target rock codes**	**Composite File sample rock codes**	**1st axis rotation (Azimuth)**	**2nd Rotation (dip)**	**3rd Rotation (Tilt)**	**r1 (m)**	**r2 (m)**	**r3 (m)**	**Co**	**C1**
CORE COMPLEX	1000, 2000, 3000	1000, 2000, 3000	110	80	0	**150**	**105**	**60**	**0.60**	**0.40**
OutSide CORE COMPLEX	500, 3500	500, 3500	110	80	0	**150**	**105**	**60**	**0.60**	**0.40**

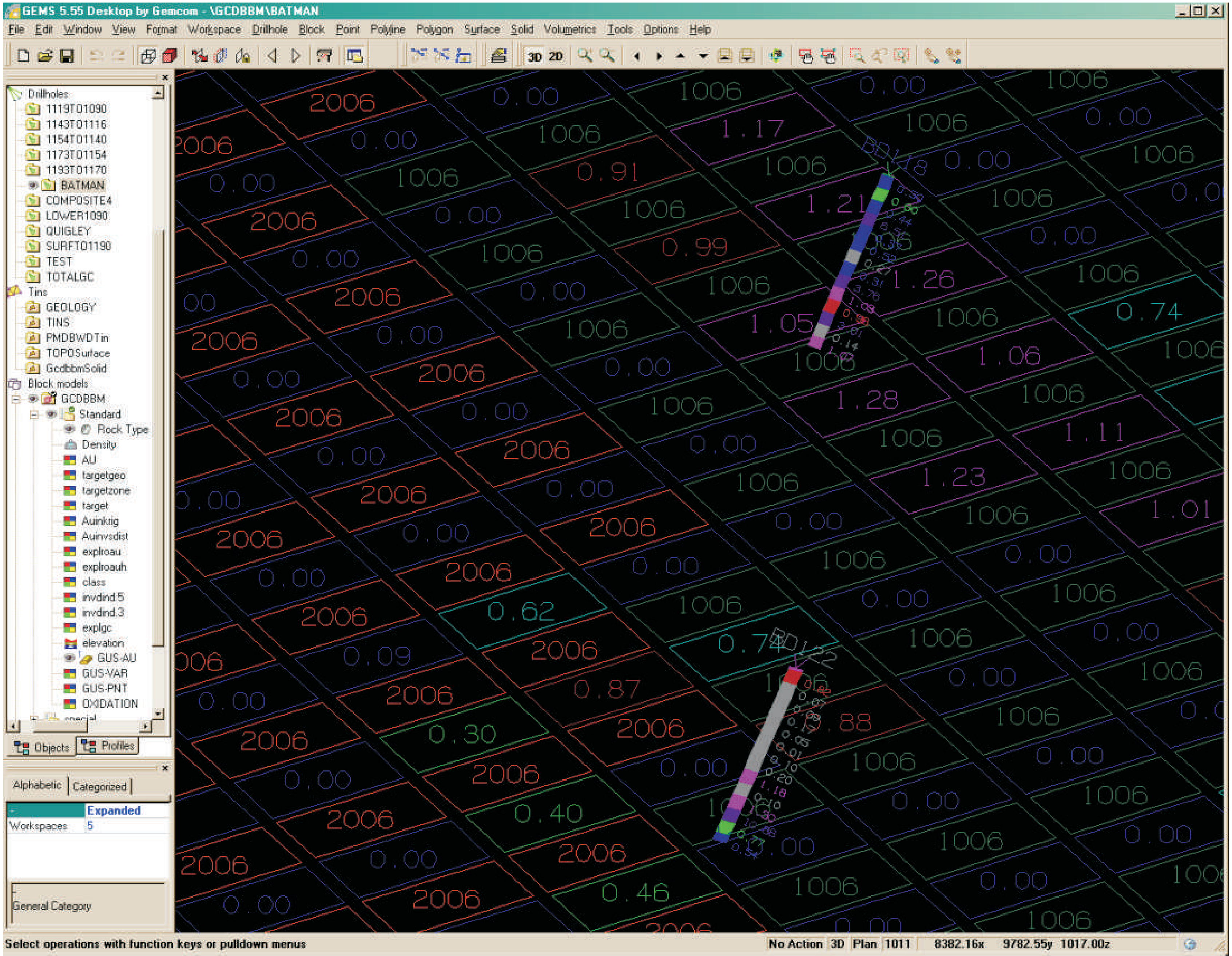
Note: MicroModel® Azimuth/Dip/Tilt Rotation

TABLE 17-17 provides a comparison between the GGC and the Tt gold grade models and the base data used to create them.

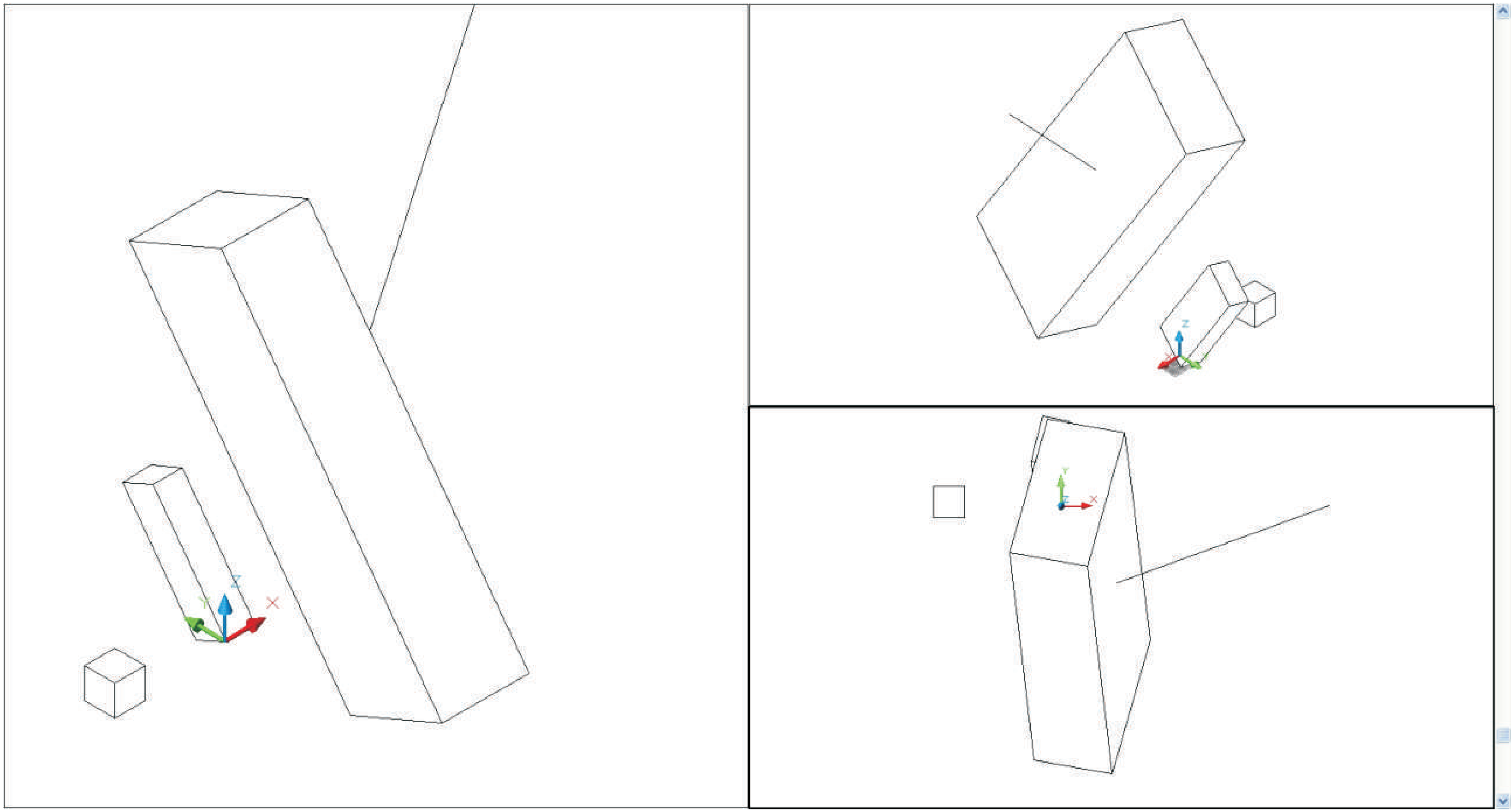
TABLE 17-17: COMPARISON OF GGC AND TT BLOCK MODELS – BATMAN DEPOSIT VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT March 2008 & February 2009	
GGC. Explroau	OK using exploration data only. -- Long Ranges; multiple structures
Tt-JAL	OK using exploration data only. -- Long Ranges; two structures
Tt-JAS	OK using exploration data only. -- Short Ranges; two structures
Tt-HALO	HALO=JAL-JAS

Additional differences are as follows:

- GGC's Explroau model uses 4-m composited exploration data. It has been used as the template for the two Tt models. The first is the Tt-JAS that uses search ellipses specified in TABLE 17-13. During kriging the minimum distance of a valid sample point used in the estimate and the kriging variance were written out to a file. Analysis of the kriging variance using cumulative frequency plots shows a reasonable break at 0.30 krige_var. This kriging variance was chosen as the break between Measured and Indicated resources. Only a small number of blocks are above 0.55 krige_var. Hence the break point of Inferred was found by producing the Tt-JAL model.
- The model Tt-JAL is similar to GGC's model in that the ranges are three times the values shown in TABLE 17-13. FIGURE 17-19 shows the relative difference in search ranges. Once again the minimum distance of a valid sample point used in the estimate and the kriging variance was written out to a file. The break between Measured and Indicated is when the closest sample is 10 m.
- The final step was to produce a Tt-HALO model by doing a Boolean subtraction of *Tt*-JAS from Tt-JAL (FIGURE 17-20). This leaves a void where blocks are for the most part measured and indicated. Blocks that remain with a krige_var less than 0.45 krige_var were classified as inferred.



Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: ***Vista Gold Corp.***	File Name: Fig17-17.dwg	**Figure 17-17**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	**GEMCOM "photo" Showing the Process of Matching Composite Codes to Block Model Codes for Kriging**
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



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Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project

Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia

File Name: Fig17-18.dwg

Project Number: 114-310912

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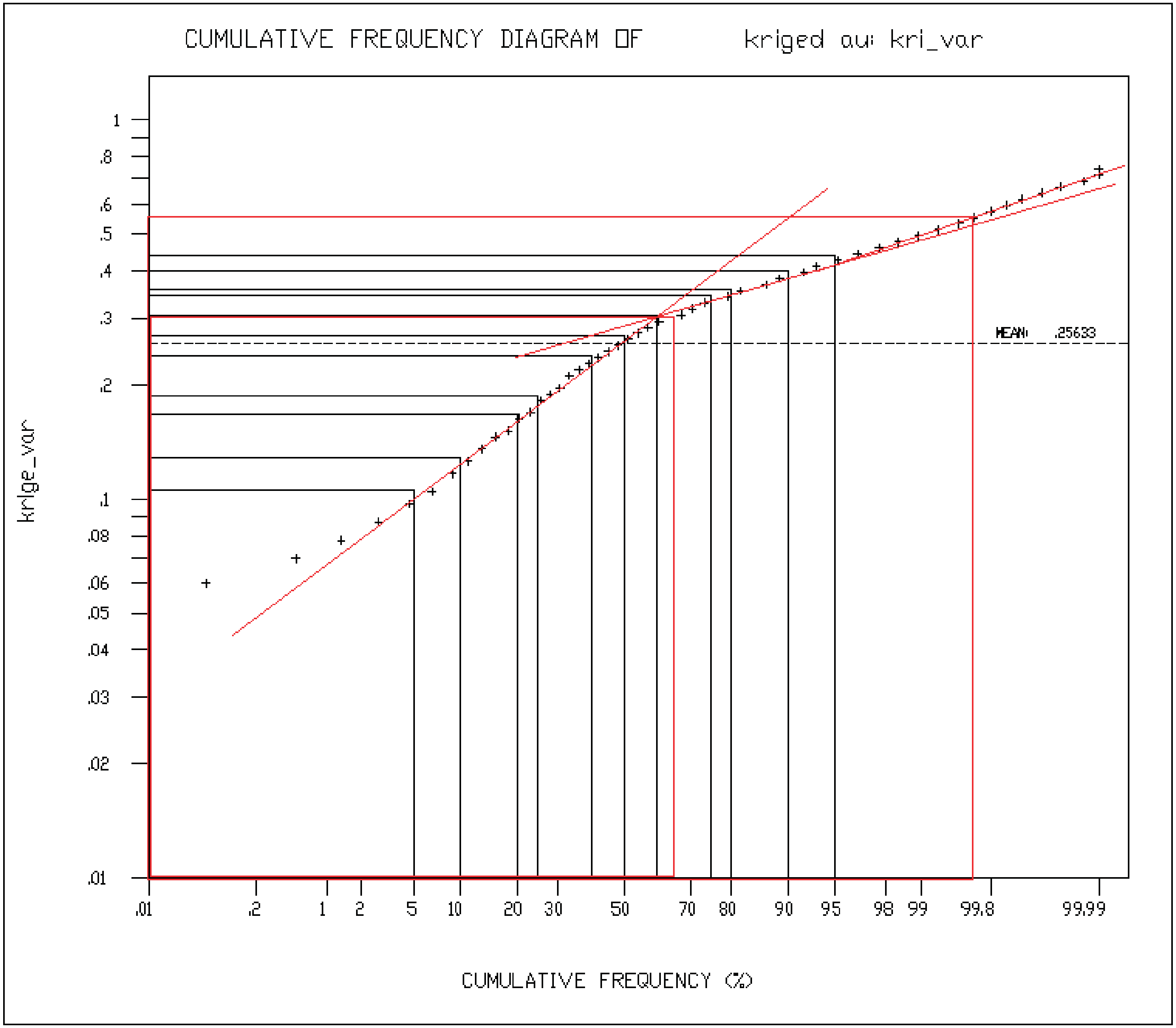
Figure 17-18
Generalized Size and Orientation of Search Ellipsoids



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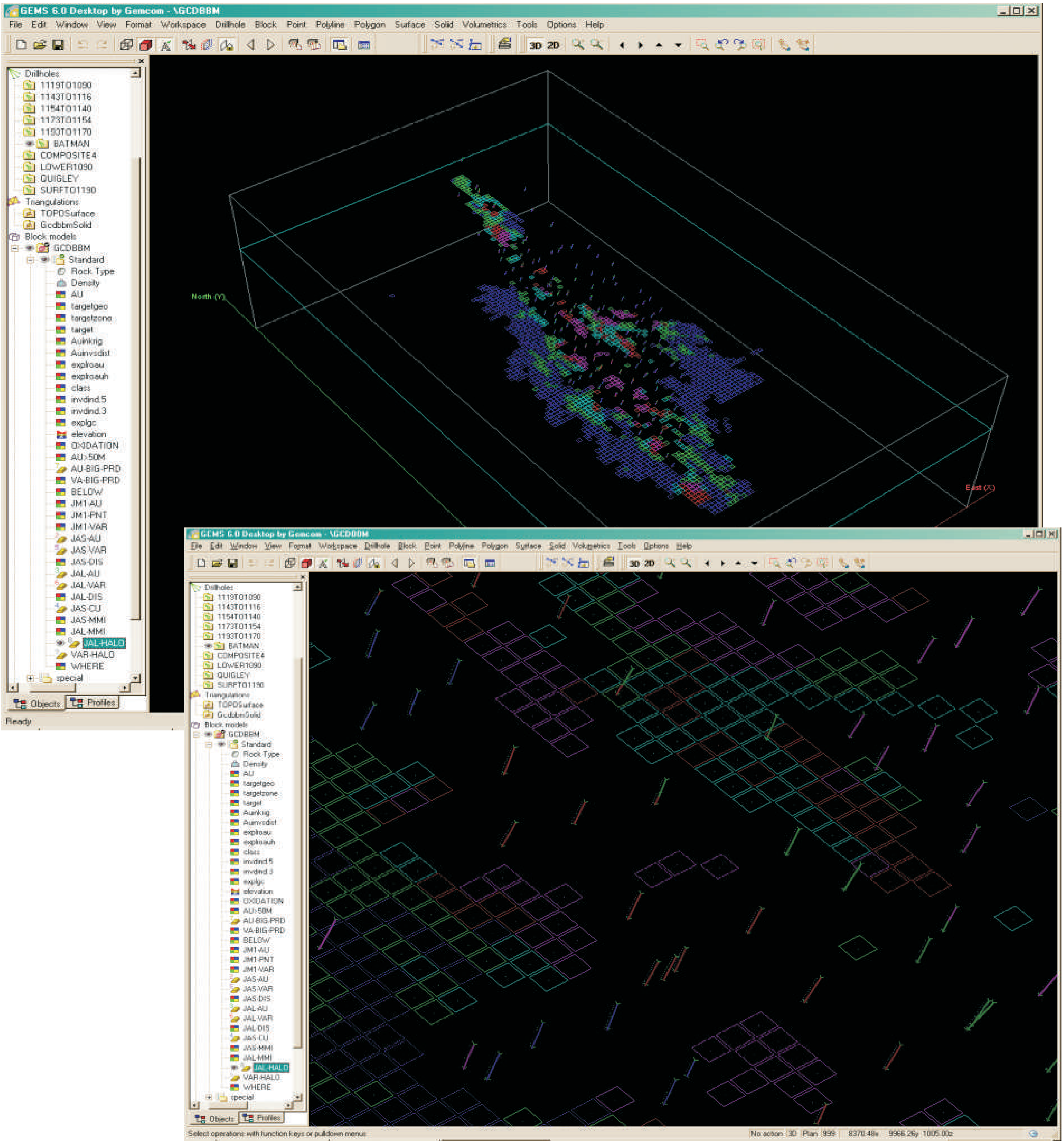
Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

Figure 17-19
Cumulative Frequency Plot of Tt-JAS Kriging Variance



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TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig17-20.cdr	**Figure 17-20** **HALO, Tt-JAL Minus Tt-JAS Leaves a Void where Blocks are Measured and Indicated**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

TABLE 17-18 details the differences in the determination of the resource classification between the GGC and the Tt grade models. It is important to note that the Tt classification uses significantly shorter searches, fewer points, and incorporates the block variances. Tt has retained the same classification criteria for this updated resource as was used in the March 2008 resource update and as presented in TABLE 17-18.

TABLE 17-18: COMPARISON OF GGC AND TT CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA– BATMAN DEPOSIT
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008 & February 2009

Resource Class	GGC Model	Tt Model
Measured (Class 30)	Within 25 m of data point. At least 16 samples used to estimate the block grade. At least 2 two drillholes used to provide data	**Core Model Kriging (JAS) within 50 m of data point and Unitized Relative Variance: < .30**
Indicated (Class 20)	Between 25 and 50 m of a data point. At least 10 samples used to estimate the block grade.	**Core Model Kriging (JAS) within 50 m of data point and Unitized Relative Variance: >= .30 & < .55**
Inferred (Class 10)	Greater than 50 m from a data point. At least 4 samples used to estimate the block grade	**Halo Model Kriging within 150 m of data point and Unitized Relative Variance: <= 0.45**

TABLE 17-19 shows a MicroModel® printout of the statistics for the kriged gold grades (combined JAS and Halo models). The rock codes within the core (1000, 2000, and 3000) have been consolidated to simplify presentation. The final gold grades have a distribution that is skewed to towards lower grades but still lognormal-like in shape.

FIGURE 17-21 is a plan map detailing the locations of the cross sections presented in this report. FIGURES 17-22 and 17-23 are east-west cross sections looking north that illustrate the drillhole traces, estimated gold blocks, and primary mineralized zones for the Batman Deposit. FIGURES 17-24 and 17-25 are north-south longitudinal sections looking east that show the drillhole traces, the estimated gold blocks, and the primary mineralized zones. It is important to note that the cross sections and longitudinal sections show estimated gold blocks above the current topographic surface. This is because all of the drillhole assay data were used to estimate the gold grades. These blocks have been removed prior to tabulating the in place geologic resources.

Finally, FIGURES 17-26 and 17-27 are plan view maps of the estimated gold grades with drillhole pierce points and the primary mineralized zones.

17.8 Other Metals and Sulfur Resource Estimate

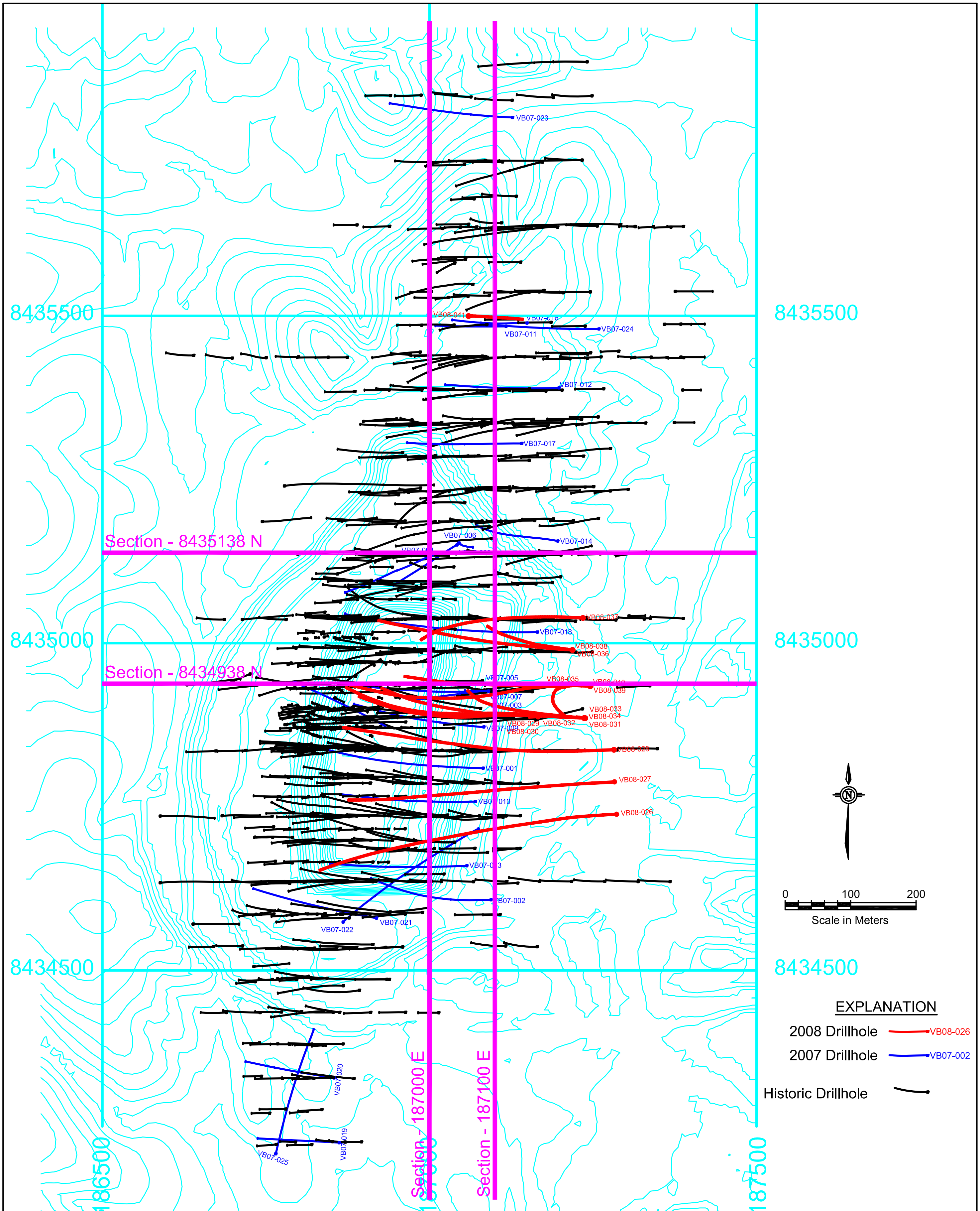
17.8.1 Summary of Study:

1. Mt Todd is a poly-metallic deposit containing significant grades of gold and copper along with lower concentrations of lead, zinc, arsenic, iron, and silver.
2. Significant concentrations of sulfur also exist.
3. The metals and sulfur generally follow lognormal-like distributions.
4. There is generally poor correlation amongst these metal concentrations within samples with the exceptions of lead/zinc and silver/lead.
5. Of the 771 drill-holes used to estimate gold, 38 were used to estimate the other metals.

TABLE 17-19: BASIC STATISTICS ON KRIGED BLOCKS BY ZONE AND A COMBINED HISTORAM
VISTA GOLD CORP. - MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
Feb/2009

ROCK TYPE	BLOCK COUNT MISSING	BELOW LIMITS	ABOVE LIMITS	INSIDE LIMITS	UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	LOG-DERIVED MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
500	0	673566	0	129416	0.00500	3.6330	0.22644	0.04516	0.21251	0.9385	-1.9817	1.2895	1.1356	0.2626	1.6220
1000	0	103883	0	49687	0.00600	5.1640	0.78684	0.31351	0.55992	0.7116	-0.4970	0.5811	0.7623	0.81346	0.8877
2000	0	80305	0	58912	0.00600	4.7450	0.63124	0.21032	0.45861	0.7265	-0.6918	0.4929	0.7020	0.64058	0.7981
3000	0	62733	0	26732	0.01600	4.3010	0.51411	0.11607	0.34069	0.6627	-0.8633	0.4295	0.6553	0.52281	0.7324
3500	0	1059011	0	93483	0.00500	1.7720	0.17018	0.02692	0.16407	0.9641	-2.2699	1.2645	1.1245	0.1944	1.5942
ALL	0	1979498	0	358230	0.00500	5.1640	0.37752	0.16475	0.40590	1.0752	-1.5554	1.5027	1.2258	0.4475	1.8691

```
LOWER BOUND  UPPER BOUND      5000      10000     15000     20000     25000     30000     35000     40000     45000     50000
     >=           <      +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
   0.0050       0.0071|********
   0.0071       0.0100|*******
   0.0100       0.0142|**************
   0.0142       0.0200|***********
   0.0200       0.0283|**************
   0.0283       0.0401|********************
   0.0401       0.0567|*****************************
   0.0567       0.0803|****************************************
   0.0803       0.1136|************************************************
   0.1136       0.1607|**************************************************************
   0.1607       0.2274|*******************************************************************************
   0.2274       0.3217|*****************************************************************************************
   0.3217       0.4551|******************************************************************************************
   0.4551       0.6439|********************************************************************************
   0.6439       0.9110|**************************************************************
   0.9110       1.2889|************************************
   1.2889       1.8236|*******************
   1.8236       2.5800|*******
   2.5800       3.6503|**
   3.6503       5.1645|
                         +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
                         0       5000      10000     15000     20000     25000     30000     35000     40000     45000     50000
```



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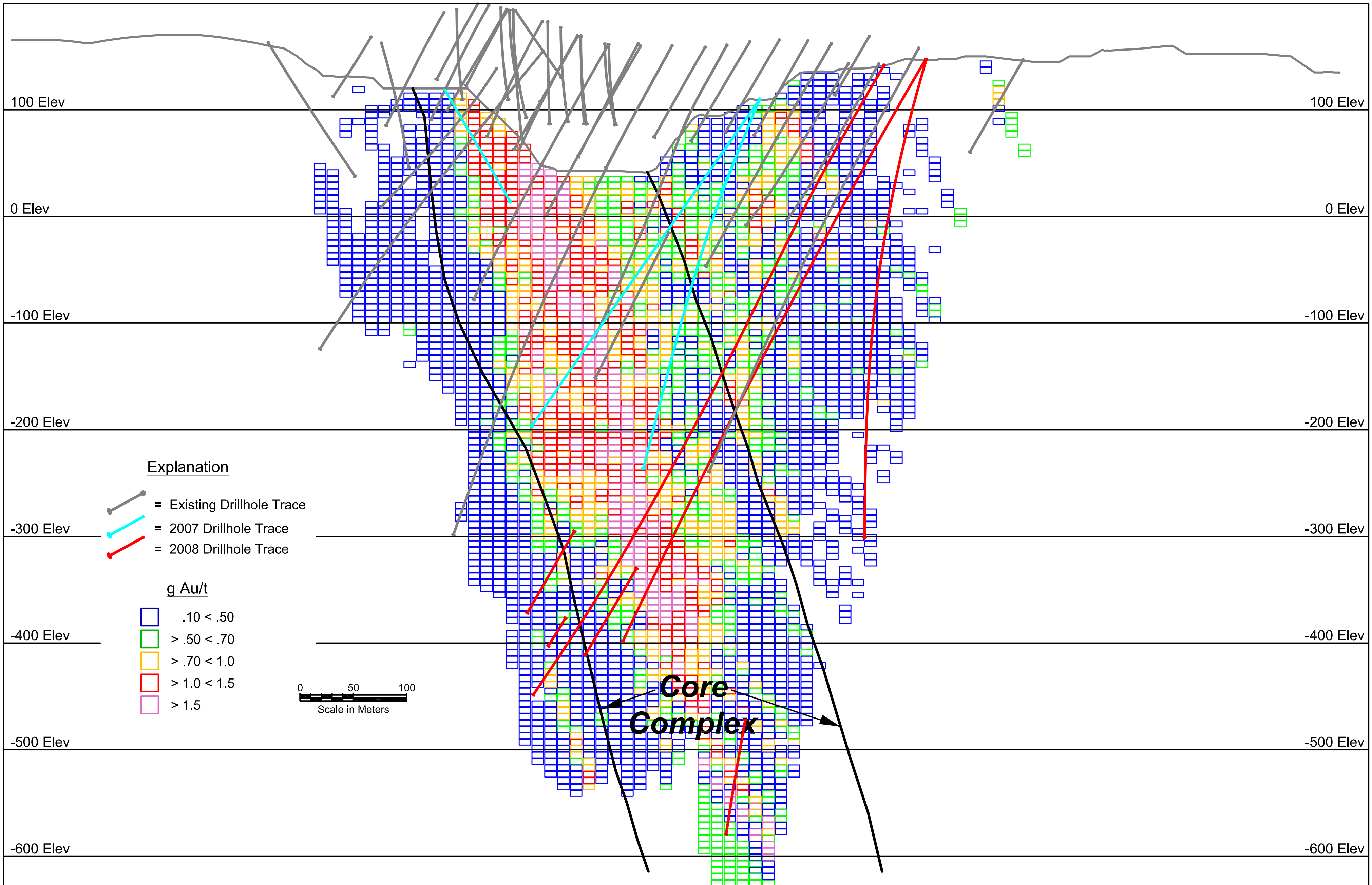
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-21.dwg	**Figure 17-21** **Cross Section Location Plan Map**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	**Project Number:** 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	**Date of Issue:** Feb/2009	



Note: All drillhole data were used for resource estimation.

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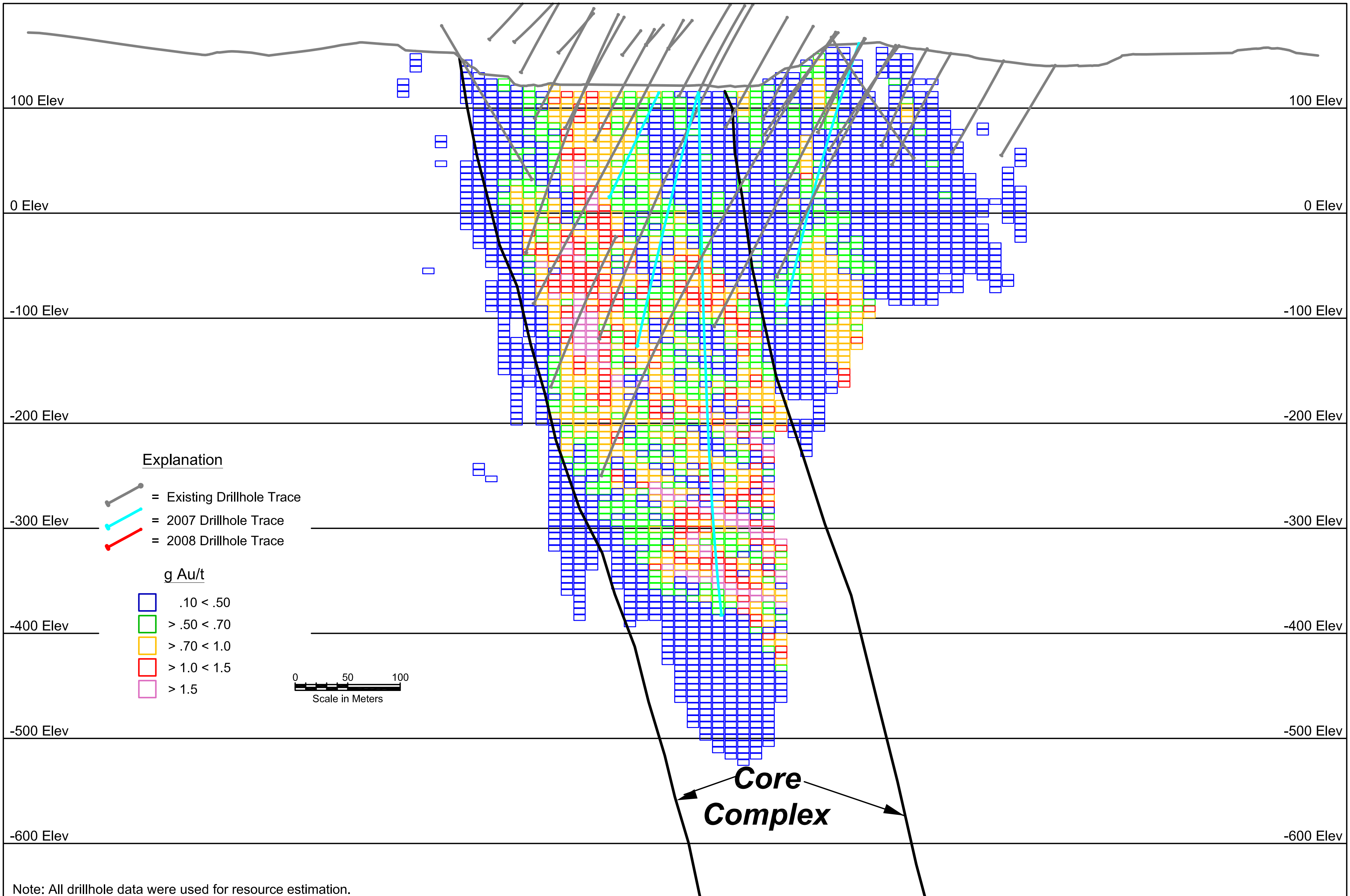
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-22.dwg	**Figure 17-22** **East-West Section 8,434,938N** **(Looking North)**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



Note: All drillhole data were used for resource estimation.

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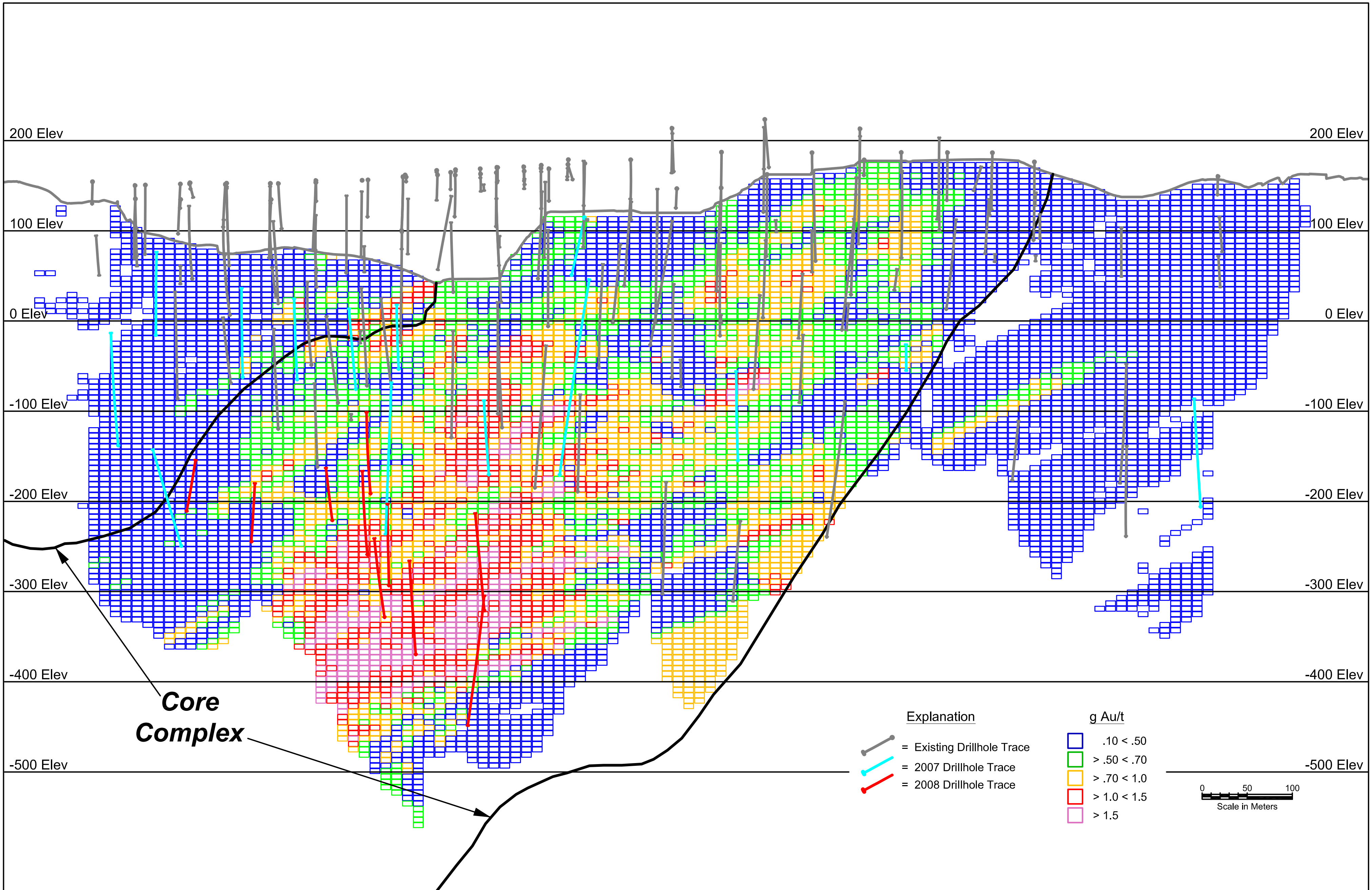
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-23.dwg	**Figure 17-23** **East-West Section 8,435,138N** **(Looking North)**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



Note: All drillhole data were used for resource estimation.

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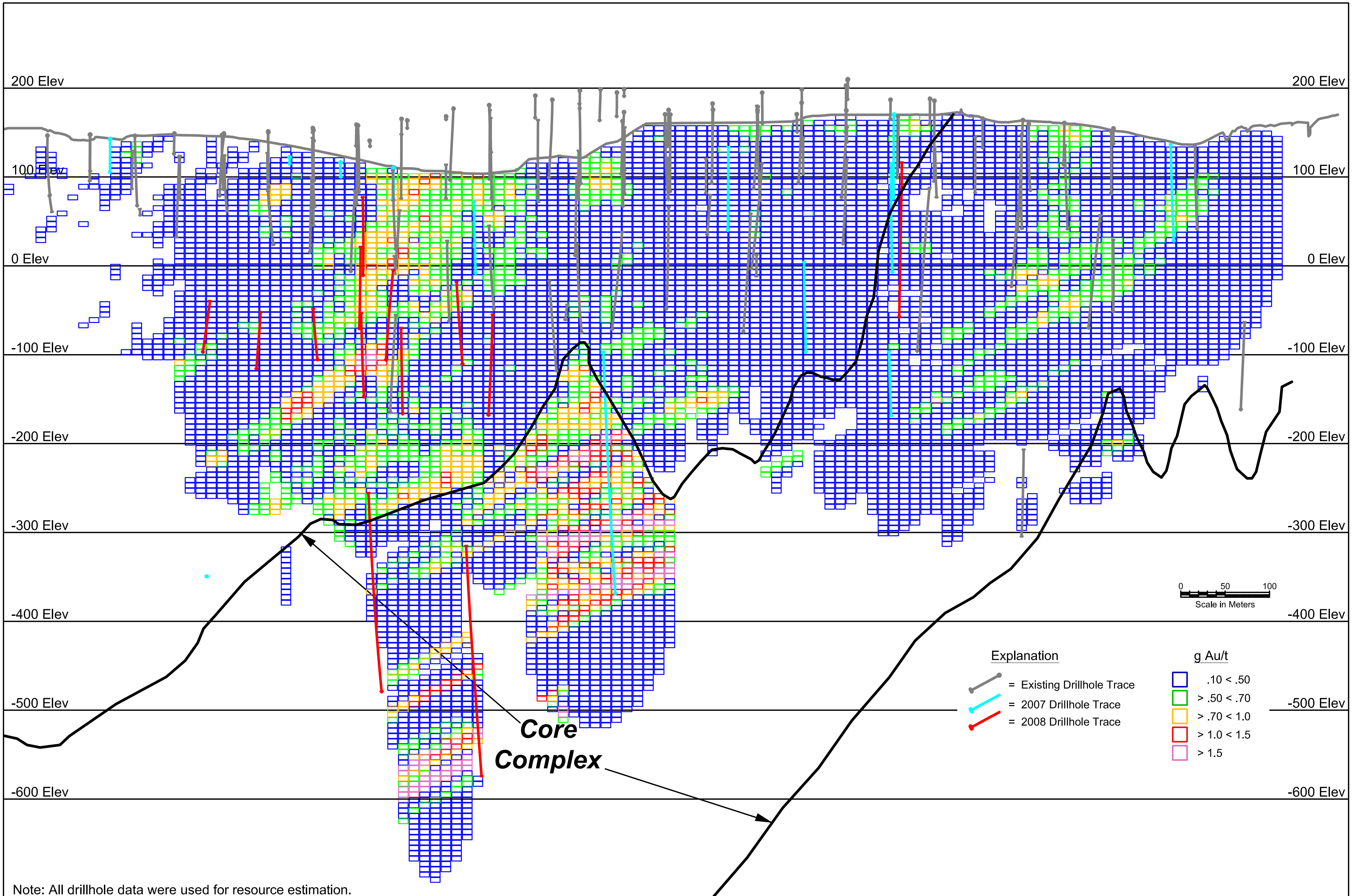
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-24.dwg	**Figure 17-24** **North-South Section 187,000E** **(Looking West)**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



Note: All drillhole data were used for resource estimation.

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Project: Mt Todd Gold Project

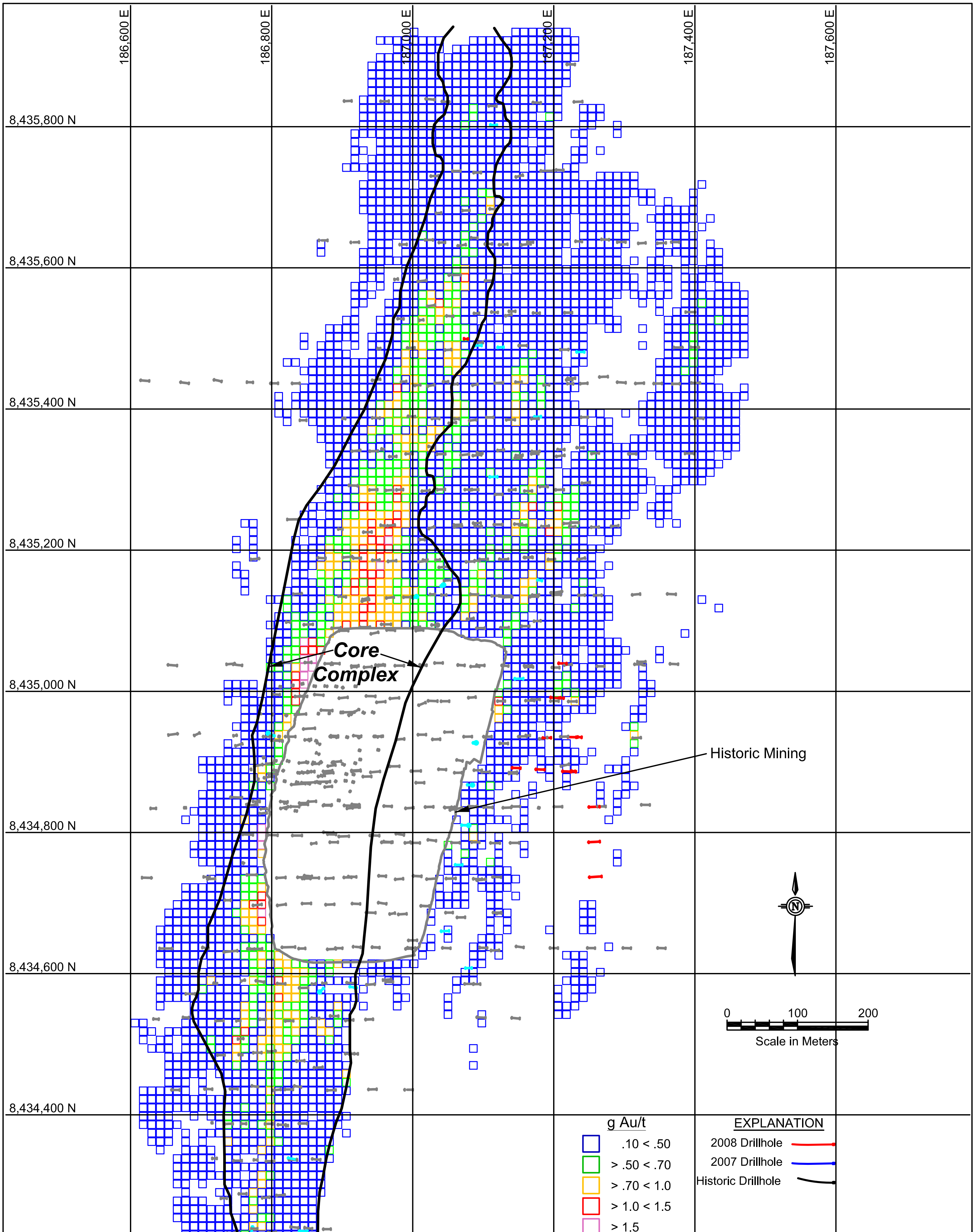
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia

File Name: Fig17-25.dwg

Project Number: 114-310912

Date of Issue: Feb/2009

Figure 17-25
North-South Section 187,100E
(Looking West)



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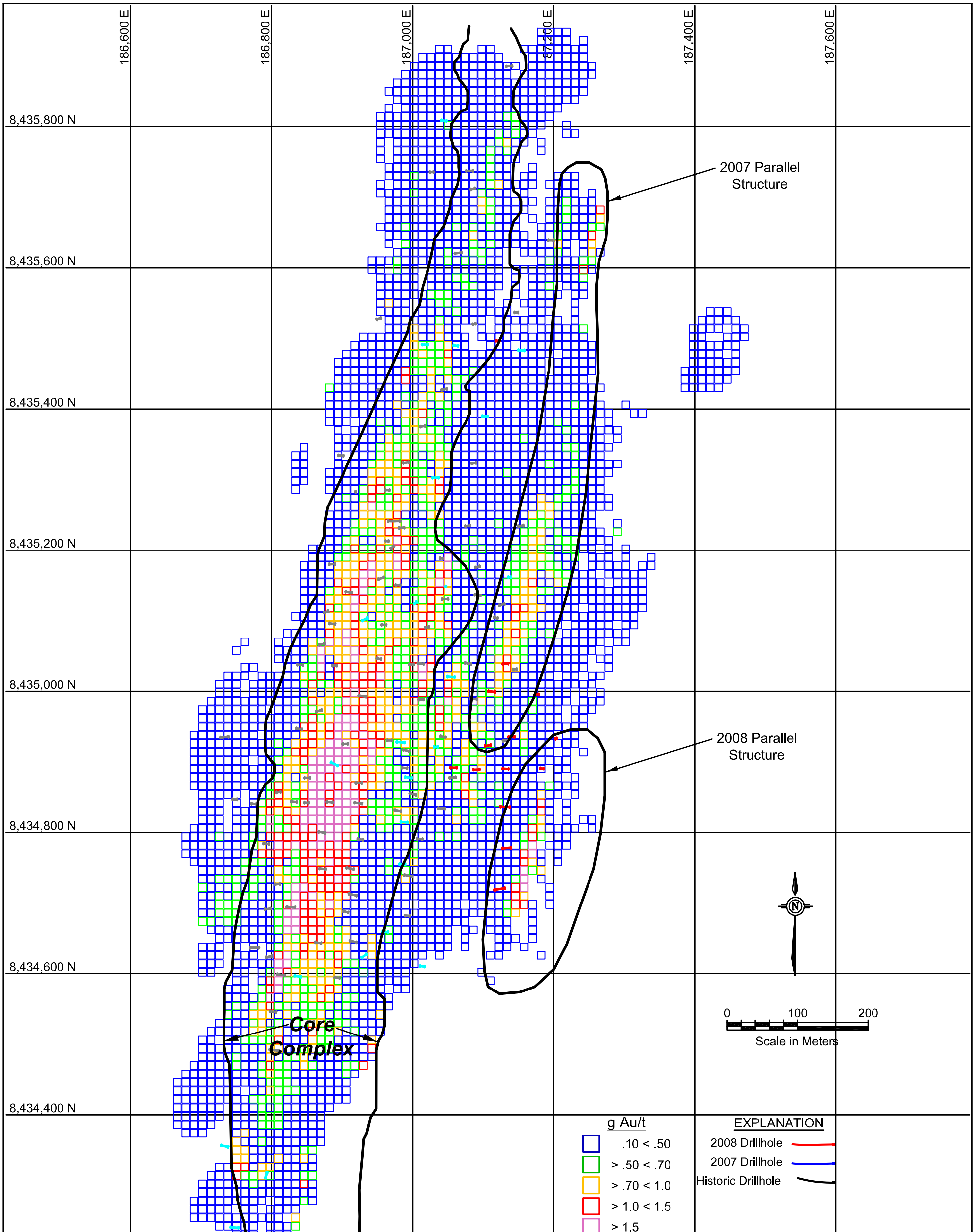
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig17-26.dwg	**Figure 17-26** **Plan View of Gold Grades (g Au/t) at the 113m Elev.**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



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Prepared for: **Vista Gold Corp.**

Project: Mt Todd Gold Project

Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia

File Name: Fig17-27.dwg

Project Number: 114-310912

Date of Issue: Feb/2009

Figure 17-27
Plan View of Gold Grades (g Au/t) at the -43m Elev.

6. The 38 drill-holes are located in such a way as to provide a representative spatial sample.
7. The variography of each of the metals follows much the same pattern shown by gold, with longer ranges along the strike of the mineralized zones.
8. General Relative Kriging was used to estimate the six additional metals and sulfur at the blocks previously estimated for gold.
9. Resources of the other metals and sulfur are categorized by gold resource class and by gold cutoff grades; however all of the other metals resource estimates are classified as inferred.
10. Data from core hole VB07-13 was removed from the statistical analysis and kriging as an outlier

17.8.2 Detailed Discussion of Study

Mineralization at Mt Todd is poly-metallic; hence an additional study was done to produce resources for six other metals along with sulfur. The elements chosen for further analysis have either a potential positive impact (Ag, Cu) or a possible negative one (Cu, Zn, As, Fe, S, Pb). Only a subset of thirty-eight holes was analyzed for the additional metals and sulfur. Sample rejects from thirteen historical holes were re-assayed (BD-series) along with the twenty-five 2007 drilling (VB-series). The multi-element analysis for the 2008 data was not yet available for this study.

The holes used are listed in TABLE 17-20.

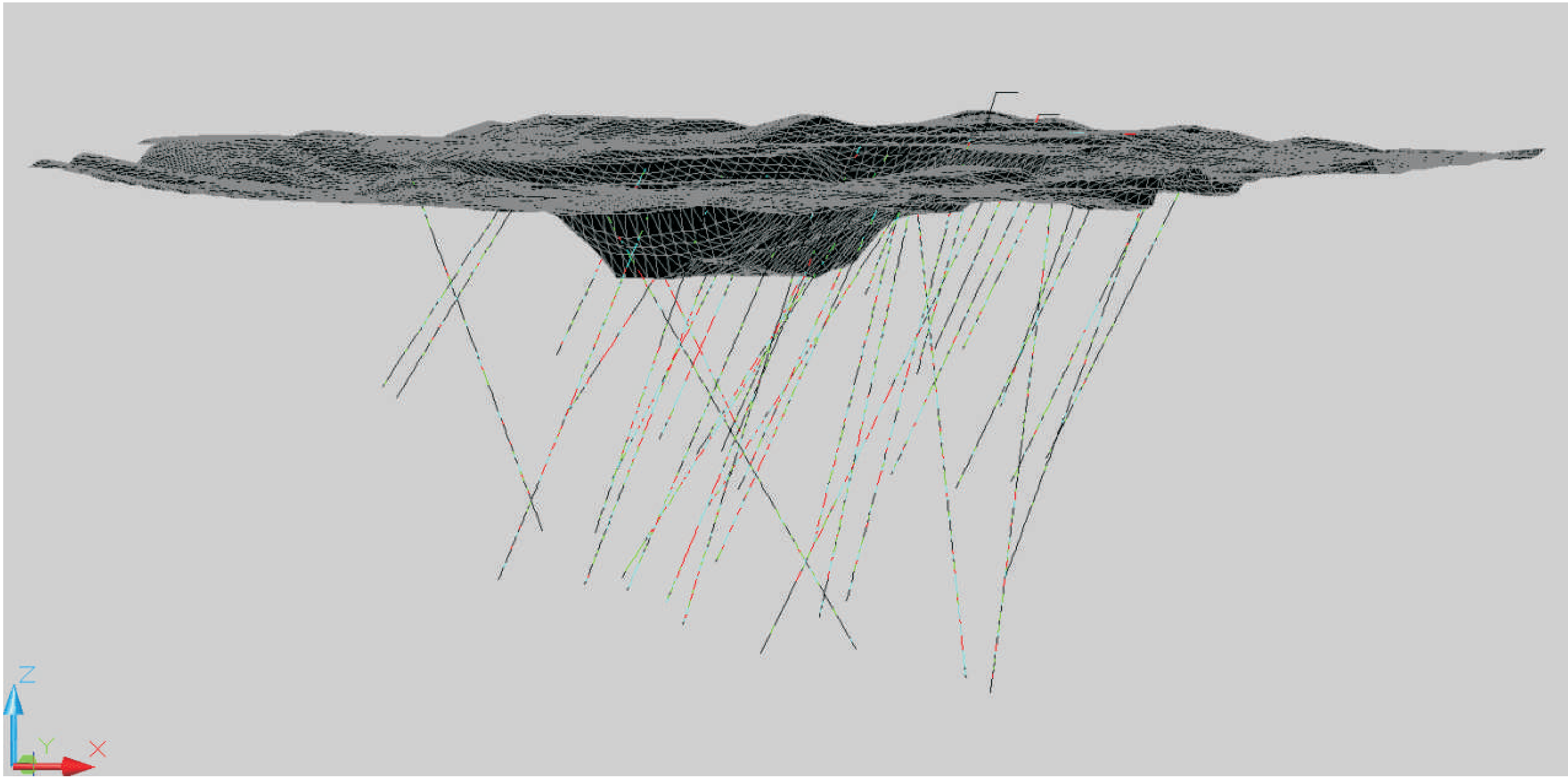
TABLE 17-20: LIST OF DRILLHOLES WITH MULTI-METAL ANALYSIS DATA
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
May 2008

Old Holes with re-assay data	New 2007 Holes	
BD077	VB07-001	VB07-014
BD080	VB07-002	VB07-015
BD090	VB07-003	VB07-016
BD110	VB07-004	VB07-017
BD113	VB07-005	VB07-018
BD123	VB07-006	VB07-019
BD124	VB07-007	VB07-020
BD127	VB07-008	VB07-021
BD130	VB07-009	VB07-022
BD131	VB07-010	VB07-023
BD132	VB07-011	VB07-024
BD184	VB07-012	VB07-025
BD186	VB07-013*	

* Data removed from statistics and estimation as an outlier

The holes spatially cover the Mt Todd model area fairly well. FIGURE 17-28 shows schematically the general location of the holes as a side-view looking west. The changing colors along the drillhole traces represent gold grades which are also shown schematically in this figure. The current mined topography is shown as a grey-colored mesh.

Multi-spectral Atomic adsorption (AA) was done on more elements than was studied geostatistically in this report. The total database included along with gold (au), copper (cu), lead (pb), zinc (zn), sliver (ag), aluminum (al), arsenic (as), barium (ba), beryllium (be), bismuth (bi), calcium (ca), cadmium (cd), cobalt (co), chromium (cr), iron (fe), gallium (ga), potassium (k), lanthium (la), magnesium (mg), manganese (mn), molybdenum (mo), sodium (na), nickel (ni), phosphorous (p), sulfur (s), antimony (sb), scandium (sc), strontium (sr), thorium (th), titanium (ti), thallium (tl), uranium (u), vanadium (v), and tungsten (w). Of these elements, eight were selected for statistical and geostatistical study. TABLE 17-21 shows the selected list of nine metals and sulfur along with general statistics of the group. Gold assays have the largest number of analysis with over 100,000 samples above detection. This came from a database comprised of 771 drillholes. As discussed earlier, the other elements come from a more limited database. The statistical and geostatistical analysis of gold has been reported in a previous part of this report. From the 37 BD and VB07 drillholes kept, each metal had a valid count of samples above its detection limit.



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Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

Figure 17-28
Location Map of Other Metals Drilling (looking West)

TABLE 17-21: GENERAL STATISTICS OF SAMPLE (ONE-METER INTERCEPT DATA)* All Zone Codes (3500, 2000, 1000, 3000, 3500) VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT February 2009					
	Count	**Average**	**Max**	**Min**	**CV**
Au (ppm)	107,013	0.582	55.37	0.001	2.09
Cu (%)	20,062	0.041	2.40	0.001	1.51
Pb (ppm)	17,779	271.5	73,500	0.5	5.45
Zn (ppm)	20,069	401.9	44,500	1	3.46
Ag (ppm)	14,534	1.019	44	0.250	1.45
As (ppm)	11,810	136.1	9,350	2.5	3.92
Fe (%)	11,861	6.01	23.0	1.880	0.24
S(%)	11,868	0.984	11.80	0.001	1.00
Ni(ppm)	11,868	36.14	368.0	.024	0.46
V(ppm)	11,867	75.08	309.00	0.34	0.38
* Excluding Hole VB07-13					

These data were composited to an average over 4-meters and assigned rock codes according to the geologic model discussed earlier. TABLE 17-22 shows more detailed statistics for the composited copper (cCu). The first portion of that table presents statistics according to the rock codes discussed in a previous section of this report. The second part shows a histogram, plotting the frequency of measured concentrations within each listed grade range. Note that the graph is plotted with log-transformed grades. Hence the “bell-shaped” curve represents a lognormal-like distribution for cCu.

TABLE 17-23 shows more detailed statistics for the composited silver (cAg). The statistics are broken out by rock code. A detailed study of silver indicates that multiple populations might exist. The graph shown in this figure only hints at this possibility. A spike of assays at the lowest interval complicates an interpretation of a simple lognormal distribution. This indicates that there are a large number of silver assays near the detection limit.

FIGURE 17-29 shows histograms of the log transformed data for the nine selected elements. Note that most of the histograms appear approximately lognormal with an additional detection limit spike at the lowest grade reported.

FIGURE 17-30 shows histograms for the log transformed gold composites broken out by mineralized zone.

FIGURE 17-31 shows the same gold composites as box-and-whisker plots. The gold means for the core complex all fall within the boxes representing the mean+/- one standard deviation.

This multi-element study shows low correlations amongst the selected metals and sulfur, with the exception of lead to zinc and lead to silver. Analysis was done using natural log transformed data. Of particular interest are the low correlations between gold and the rest of the elements

TABLE 17-22: DETAILED STATISTICS FOR THE 4-METER COMPOSITED Cu (cCu) DATA
VISTA GOLD CORP. - MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
Feb/2009

```
RUNTIME TITLE : Calculate Statistics
PROJECT TITLE : mt_todd 2009 12x12x6 au_cu_pb_zn_fe_S etc
    DATA TYPE IS COMPOSITE
    CURRENT LABEL : cCu
```

	COMPOSITE COUNT				UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS						LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS			LOG-DERIVED	
ROCK TYPE	MISSING	BELOW LIMITS	ABOVE LIMITS	INSIDE LIMITS	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
500	4718	0	0	1913	0.00100	0.35475	0.02013	0.000685	0.02617	1.3002	-4.5769	1.5822	1.2578	0.0227	1.9661
1000	3786	0	0	1092	0.00275	0.44050	0.05470	0.00251	0.05012	0.9162	-3.2406	0.7090	0.8420	0.0558	1.0159
2000	3174	0	0	918	0.00100	0.36450	0.05508	0.00203	0.04501	0.8173	-3.2407	0.8406	0.9168	0.0596	1.1479
3000	1403	0	0	836	0.00200	0.87220	0.04048	0.00242	0.04918	1.2147	-3.5955	0.7621	0.8730	0.0402	1.0690
3500	1410	0	0	391	0.00150	0.26225	0.04307	0.00145	0.03810	0.8845	-3.5187	0.8564	0.9254	0.0455	1.1639
ALL	14491	0	0	5150	0.00100	0.87220	0.03874	0.00188	0.04338	1.1199	-3.8157	1.4353	1.1981	0.0451	1.7892

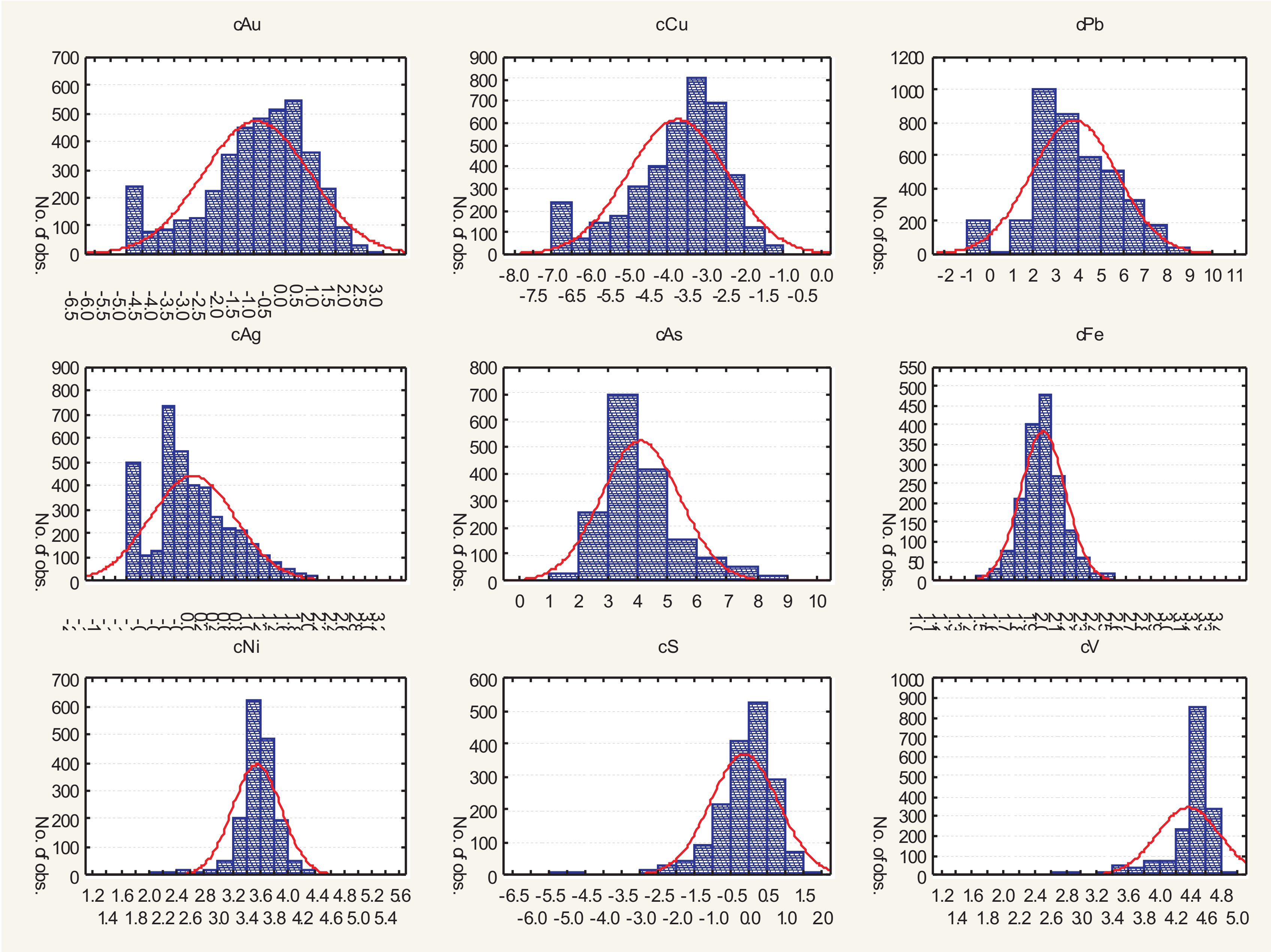
```
LOWER BOUND  UPPER BOUND         80        160        240        320        400        480        560        640        720        800
    >=           <      +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
  0.0010       0.0014|**************************
  0.0014       0.0020|*****
  0.0020       0.0028|*************
  0.0028       0.0039|**************
  0.0039       0.0054|**********************
  0.0054       0.0076|*********************************
  0.0076       0.0107|*******************************************
  0.0107       0.0150|*****************************************************
  0.0150       0.0211|***************************************************************
  0.0211       0.0295|*************************************************************************
  0.0295       0.0414|*************************************************************************************
  0.0414       0.0581|*********************************************************************************
  0.0581       0.0816|**************************************************************
  0.0816       0.1144|***************************************
  0.1144       0.1605|*******************
  0.1605       0.2252|*********
  0.2252       0.3159|***
  0.3159       0.4432|*
  0.4432       0.6218|
  0.6218       0.8723|
                        +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
                        0        80        160        240        320        400        480        560        640        720        800
```

TABLE 17-23: DETAILED STATISTICS FOR THE 4-METER COMPOSITED SILVER (cAg) DATA
VISTA GOLD CORP. - MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
Feb/2009

```
RUNTIME TITLE : Calculate Statistics
PROJECT TITLE : mt_todd 2009 12x12x6 au_cu_pb_zn_fe_S etc
    DATA TYPE IS COMPOSITE
    CURRENT LABEL : cAg
    THIRD PARAMETER FOR LOG TRANSFORM =        0.000000
    MINIMUM CUT-OFF ENTERED           =        0.250000
    MAXIMUM CUT-OFF ENTERED           =       50.000000
```

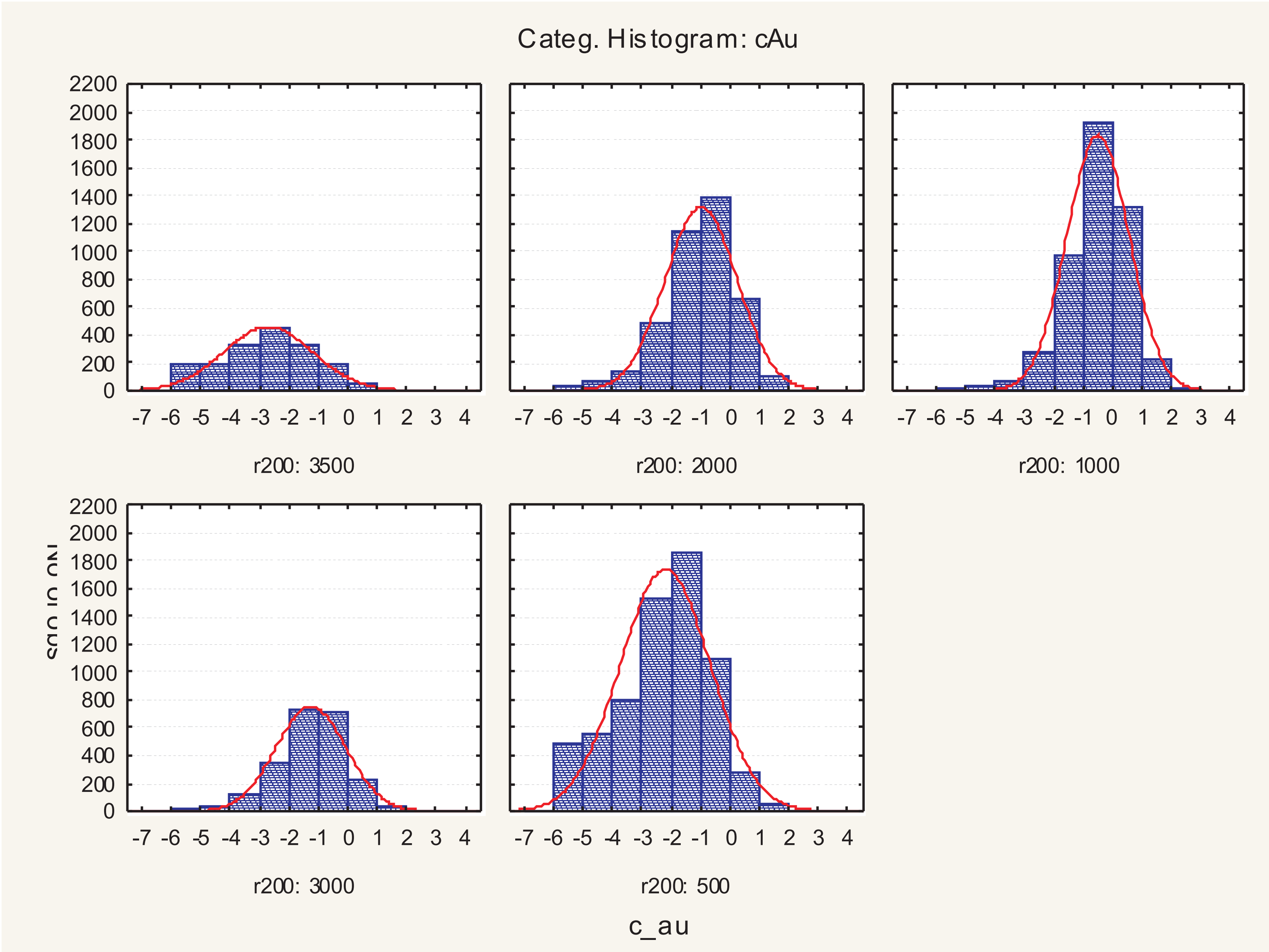
ROCK TYPE	COMPOSITE COUNT MISSING	BELOW LIMITS	ABOVE LIMITS	INSIDE LIMITS	UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	LOG-DERIVED MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
500	5076	0	0	1555	0.25000	20.220	0.74665	0.64034	0.80021	1.0717	-0.5166	0.3628	0.6024	0.71524	0.6614
1000	4056	0	0	822	0.25000	21.300	1.3562	2.6784	1.6366	1.2067	-0.0477	0.6225	0.7890	1.30157	0.9293
2000	3412	0	2	678	0.25000	20.447	1.1119	1.5244	1.2347	1.1104	-0.1909	0.5388	0.7340	1.08167	0.8450
3000	1682	0	2	555	0.25000	22.167	1.1286	1.7730	1.3315	1.1798	-0.1500	0.4354	0.6598	1.07006	0.7386
3500	1553	0	0	248	0.25000	4.5000	0.80113	0.40702	0.63798	0.7964	-0.4748	0.4937	0.7026	0.79616	0.7989
ALL	15779	0	4	3858	0.25000	22.167	0.99917	1.4365	1.1985	1.1995	-0.3040	0.5077	0.7125	0.95107	0.8133

```
 LOWER BOUND   UPPER BOUND        100       200       300       400       500       600       700       800       900      1000
     >=             <       +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
   0.2500          0.3258|********************************************************
   0.3258          0.4247|*********
   0.4247          0.5535|*****************************************************************************************
   0.5535          0.7214|**********************************************************
   0.7214          0.9402|*************************************************
   0.9402          1.2253|*****************************************
   1.2253          1.5970|****************************
   1.5970          2.0814|**********************
   2.0814          2.7127|***************
   2.7127          3.5355|*********
   3.5355          4.6079|*****
   4.6079          6.0056|***
   6.0056          7.8273|*
   7.8273         10.2014|
  10.2014         13.2957|
  13.2957         17.3286|
  17.3286         22.5848|
  22.5848         29.4352|
  29.4352         38.3635|
  38.3635         50.0000|
                            +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
                            0        100       200       300       400       500       600       700       800       900      1000
```



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-29.dwg	
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

Figure 17-29
Histograms of Log Values
(Au, Pb, As, Ag, Ni, V are in ppm;
Cu, Fe and S are in %)



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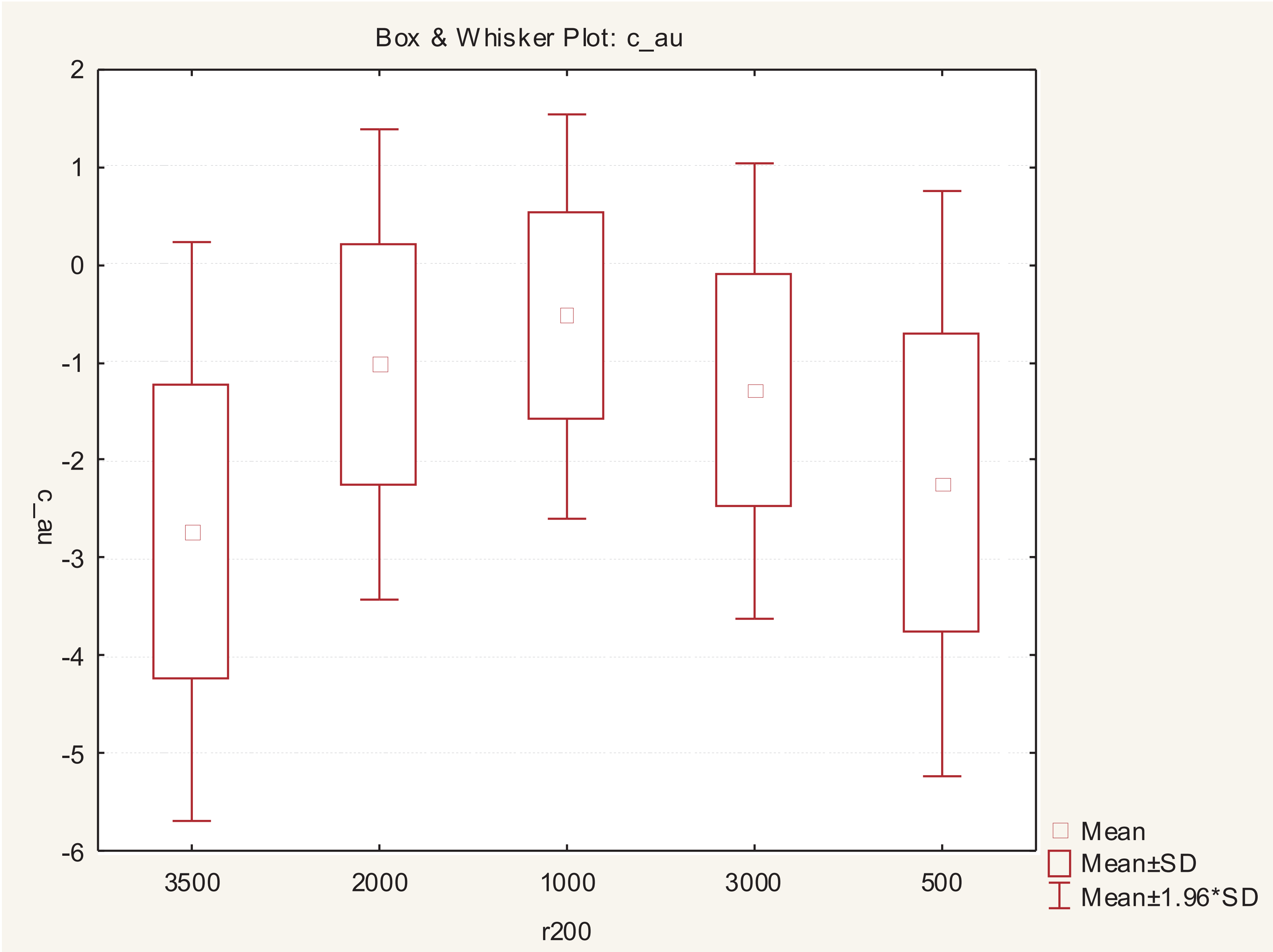
Prepared for: **_Vista Gold Corp._**	File Name: Fig17-30.dwg	**Figure 17-30**	
Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	**Histograms of Gold Composites by Zone**	
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009		



Issued by:

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

Prepared for: ***Vista Gold Corp.***

Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project

Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia

File Name: Fig17-31.dwg

Project Number: 114-310912

Date of Issue: Feb/2009

Figure 17-31
Box-and-Whisker Plots of Gold Composites by Zone

TABLE 17-24 is shown as a correlation matrix with the columns and rows indicating each of the elements. For example, the first row is listed as LAu, i.e. log-transformed gold. The column headers indicate each of the elements. The first column is also LAu, and has a correlation of 1.00, correctly indicating that gold is perfectly correlated with itself. The next column is LCu, and cell intersecting the first row shows a correlation of 0.39.

TABLE 17-24: CORRELATION AMONGST ONE-METER INTERVAL DATA
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
May 2008

	LAu	LCu	LPb	LZn	LAg	LAs	LFe	LS
LAu	1.00	0.39	0.05	0.04	0.31	0.07	0.27	0.43
LCu	0.39	1.00	0.06	0.08	0.47	0.04	0.35	0.64
LPb	0.05	0.06	1.00	**0.86**	**0.61**	0.38	-0.19	-0.05
LZn	0.04	0.08	**0.86**	1.00	0.51	0.35	-0.14	0.03
LAg	0.31	0.47	**0.61**	0.51	1.00	0.31	0.10	0.28
LAs	0.07	0.04	0.38	0.35	0.31	1.00	-0.04	-0.07
LFe	0.27	0.35	-0.19	-0.14	0.10	-0.04	1.00	0.48
LS	0.43	0.64	-0.05	0.03	0.28	-0.07	0.48	1.00

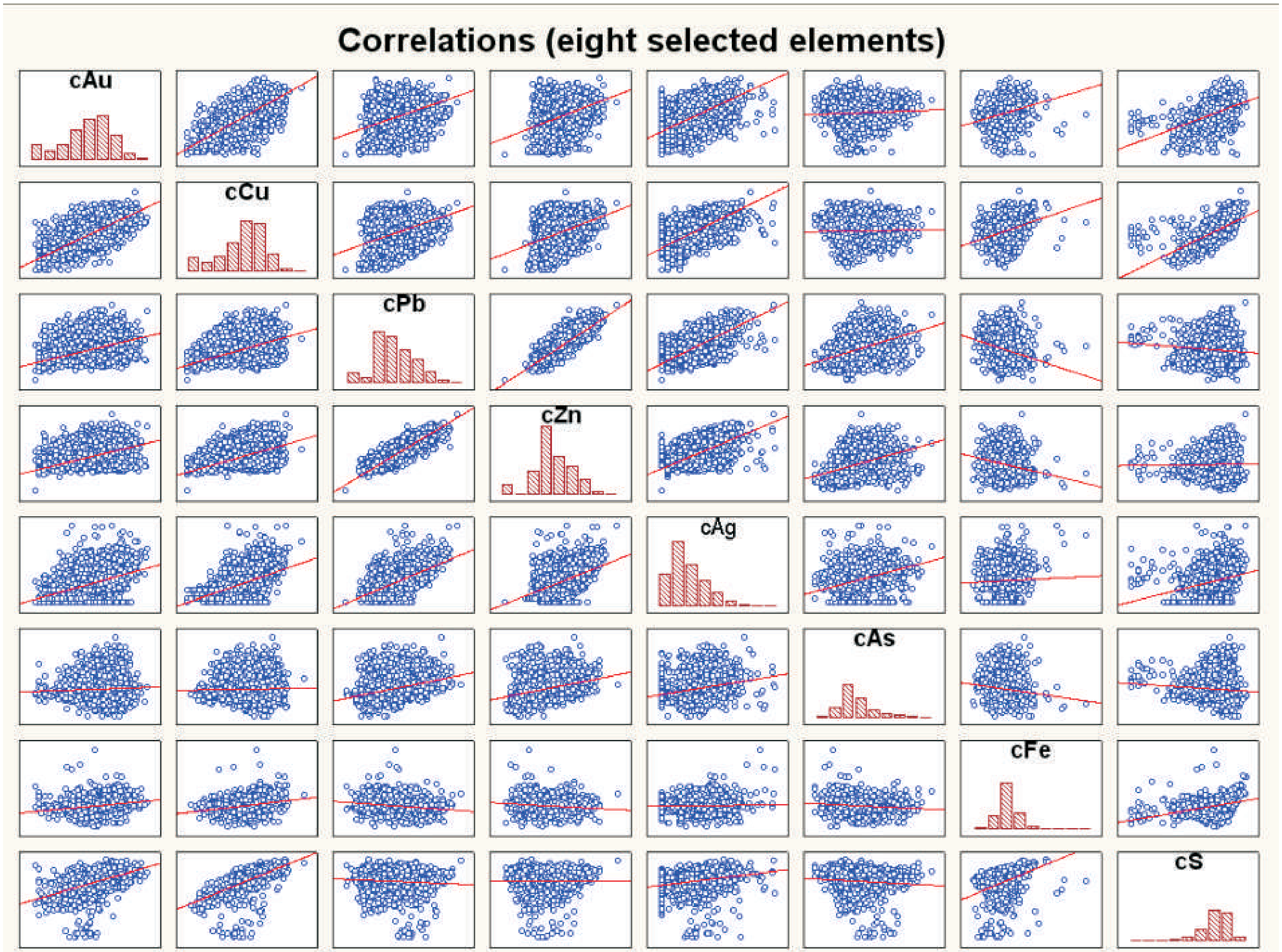
FIGURE 17-32 shows correlation in a graphical way using scatter-plots. The order of the elements is the same as in TABLE 17-24. If the scatter of points falls along a positively sloped line, it will have a high positive correlation, while a negative slope signifies a negative one. Note that most of the points are scattered. This indicates a low correlation. The histogram of the element is shown along the diagonal in FIGURE 17-32.

FIGURES 17-33, 17-34 and 17-35 show more detailed scatter plots for the 4-meter composites of copper to gold (cCu to cAu), silver to gold (cAg to cAu) and lead to zinc (cPb to cZn) respectively.

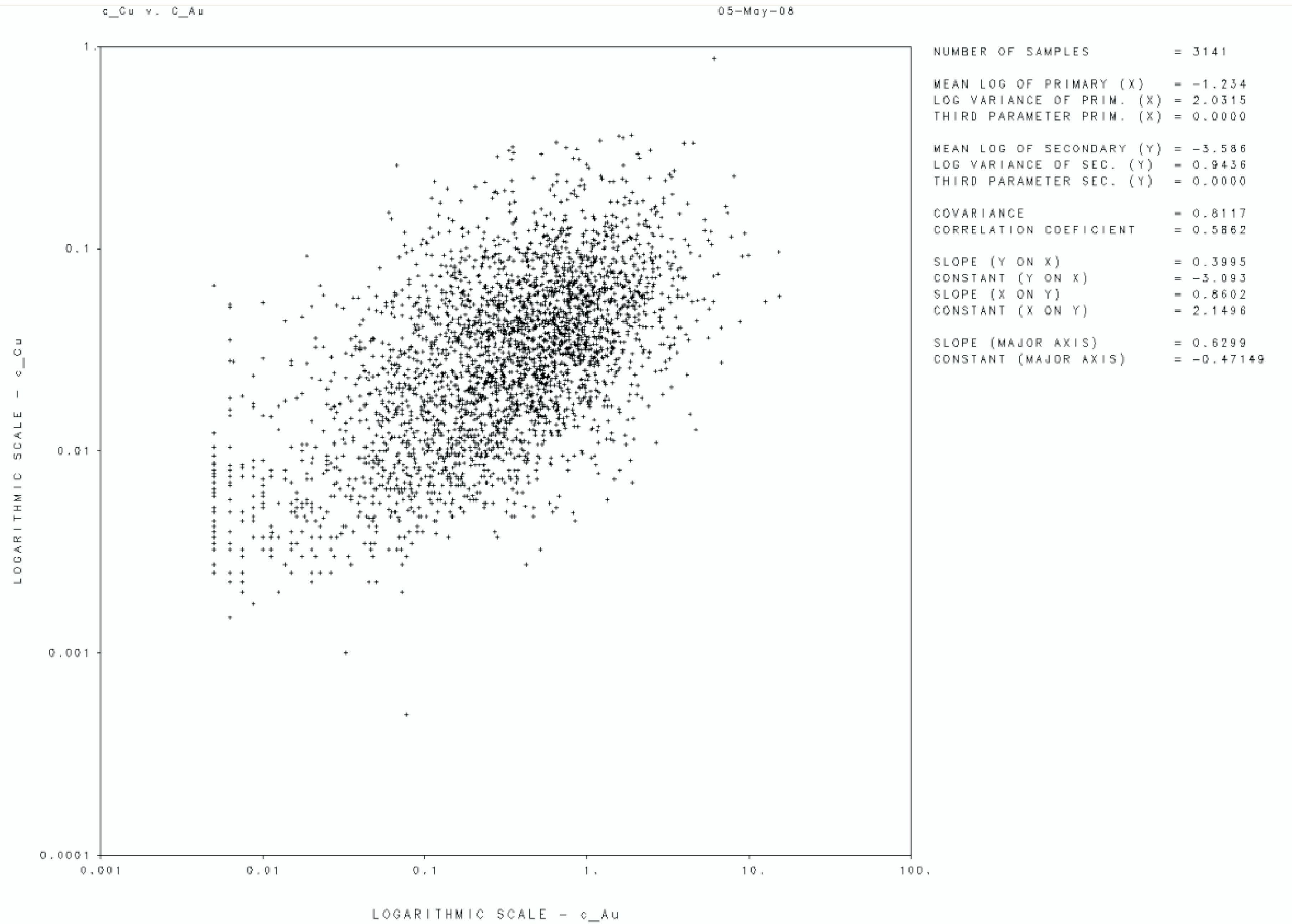
FIGURE 17-36 shows the average omni-directional relative variogram of silver composites for all rock codes.

17.8.3 Multi-metal kriging

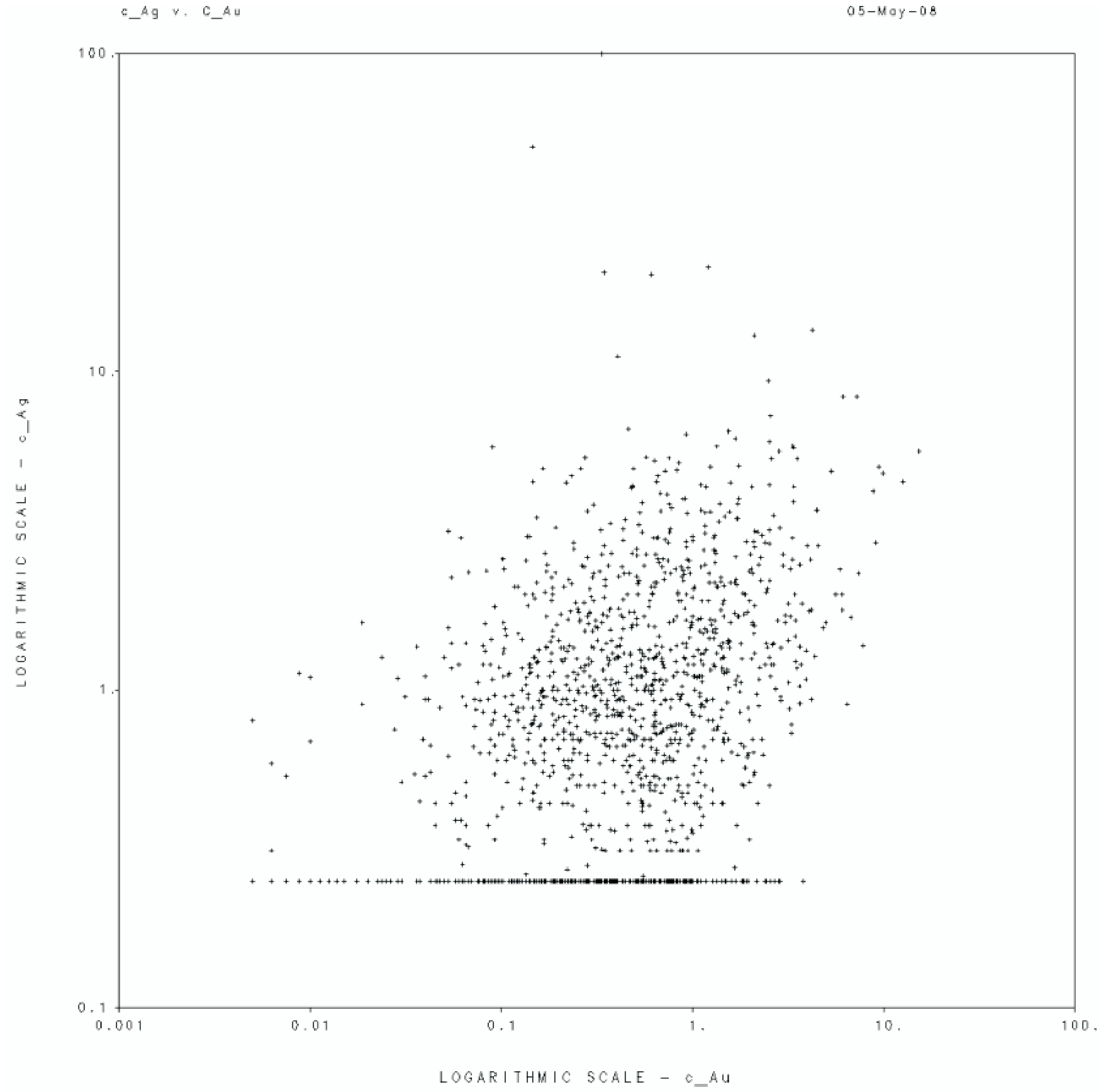
Each metal and sulfur was modeled with same anisotropy and ranges as gold. Each metal and sulfur was kriged using a sector search with four points per sector and a maximum of three points from a single drillhole. The blocks estimated for gold were used to select the blocks estimated in this study.



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig17-32.cdr	**Figure 17-32** **Correlation Relationships for the Metals & sulfur**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-33.cdr	**Figure 17-33** **Detailed Scatterplot of Log Transformed Composited Cu and Composited Au**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



NUMBER OF SAMPLES = 1371

MEAN LOG OF PRIMARY (X) = -0.842
LOG VARIANCE OF PRIM. (X) = 1.5496
THIRD PARAMETER PRIM. (X) = 0.0000

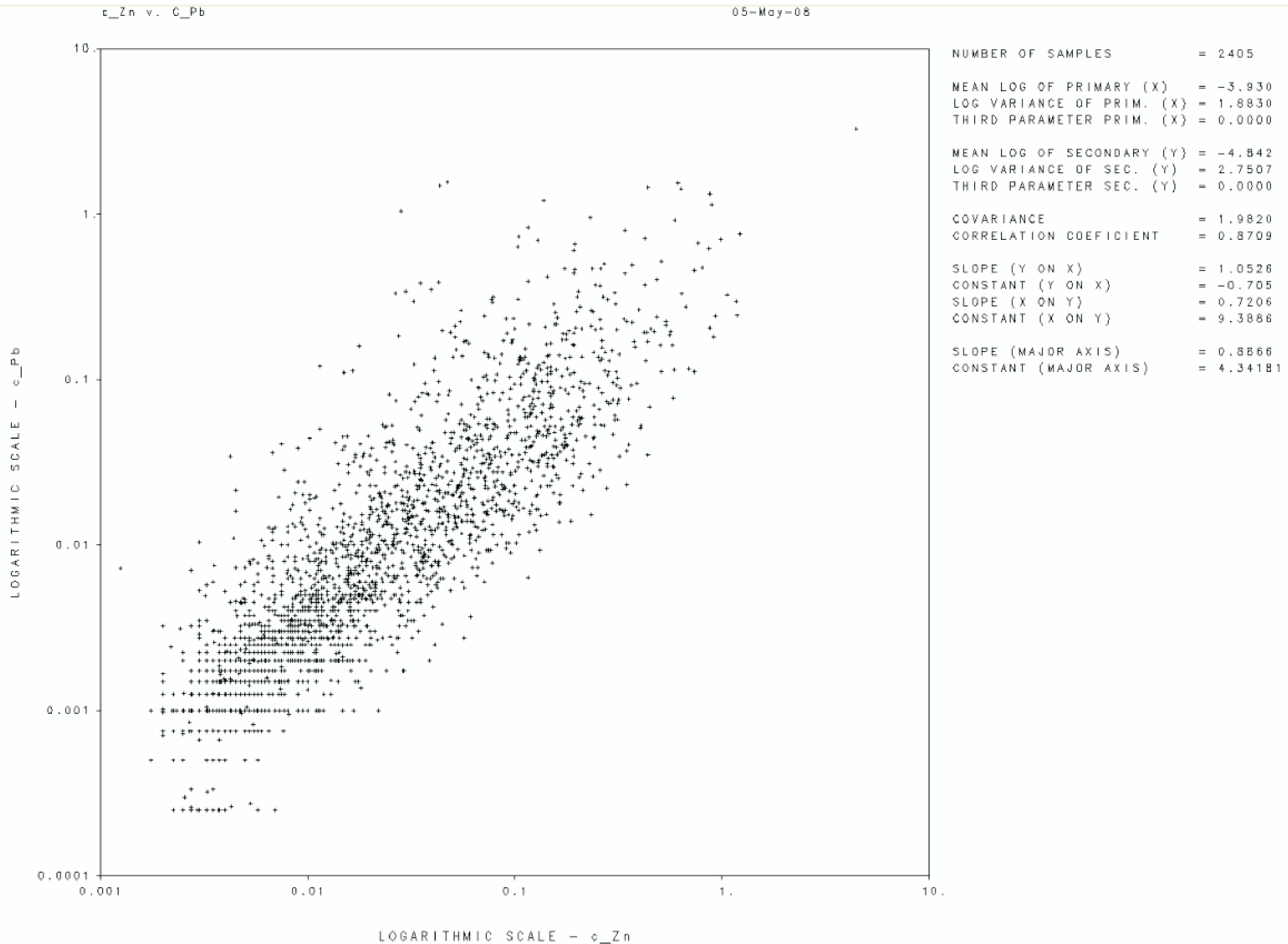
MEAN LOG OF SECONDARY (Y) = -0.158
LOG VARIANCE OF SEC. (Y) = 0.8080
THIRD PARAMETER SEC. (Y) = 0.0000

COVARIANCE = 0.3814
CORRELATION COEFICIENT = 0.3409

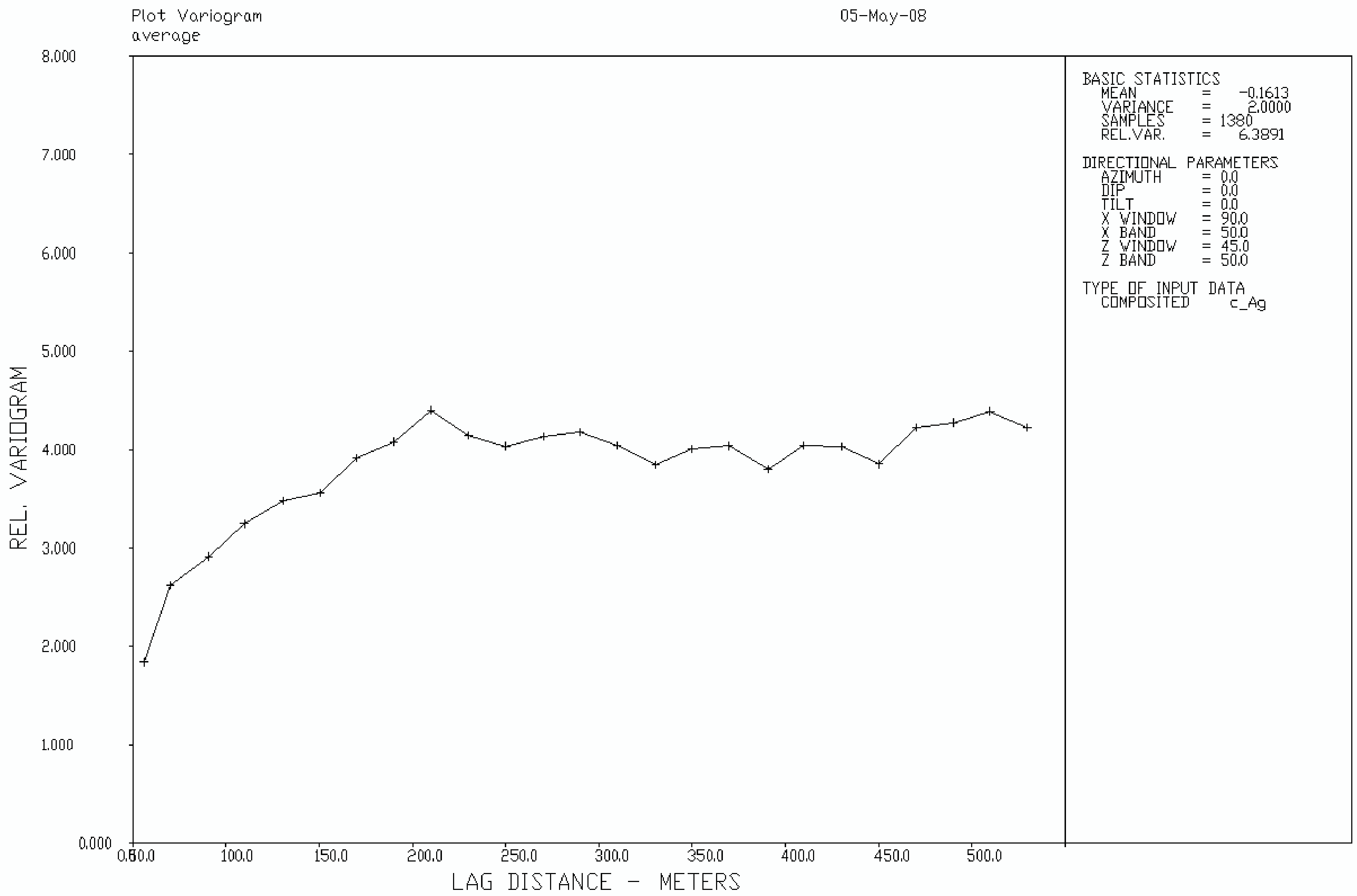
SLOPE (Y ON X) = 0.2461
CONSTANT (Y ON X) = 0.0494
SLOPE (X ON Y) = 0.4720
CONSTANT (X ON Y) = -0.715

SLOPE (MAJOR AXIS) = 0.3591
CONSTANT (MAJOR AXIS) = -0.33258

Issued by: TETRA TECH, 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	Prepared for: ***Vista Gold Corp.***	File Name: Fig17-34.cdr	**Figure 17-34**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	**Detailed Scatterplot of Log Transformed**
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	**Composited Ag and Composited Au**



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	*Vista Gold Corp.*	Fig17-35.cdr	**Figure 17-35** **Detailed Scatterplot of Log Transformed Composited Pb and Composited Zn**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-36.cdr	**Figure 17-36** **Omni-directional Relative Variogram for 4-meter Composited Silver (cAg)**
	Project: Mt. Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	

TABLE 17-25 shows the detailed statistics of the kriged silver. The average grade of silver blocks is 1.46 ppm (grams per tonne), with a coefficient of variation of 0.42.

FIGURE 17-37 shows a plan view of the kriged copper on the -43m elevation. The grades are in percent (%) and indicated as:

- 0.001 – 0.005	Grey
- 0.005 -- 0.010	Blue
- 0.010 – 0.030	Green
- 0.030 – 0.075	Yellow
- 0.075 – 0.500	Red
- 0.500 – 99.00	Magenta

FIGURE 17-38 shows a plan view of the kriged silver on the -43m elevation. The grades are in g Ag/t and indicated as:

- 0.10 -- 0.20	Grey
- 0.20 – 0.50	Blue
- 0.50 – 1.00	Green
- 1.00 – 3.00	Red
- 3.00 – 99.00	Magenta

FIGURE 17-39 shows a plan view of the kriged iron on the -43m elevation. The grades are in percent (%) and indicated as:

- 1.00 – 3.00	Grey
- 3.00 – 5.00	Blue
- 5.00 – 6.00	Green
- 6.00 – 7.00	Orange
- 7.00 – 10.00	Red
- 10.00 – 99.00	Magenta

FIGURE 17-40 shows a plan view of the kriged lead on the -43m elevation. The grades are in ppm and indicated as:

- 10 – 50	Grey
- 50 – 100	Blue
- 100 – 500	Green
- 500 – 1,000	Yellow
- 1,000 – 5,000	Red
- 5,000 – 9,999	Magenta

FIGURE 17-41 shows a plan view of the kriged sulfur on the -43m elevation. The grades are in percent (%) and indicated as:

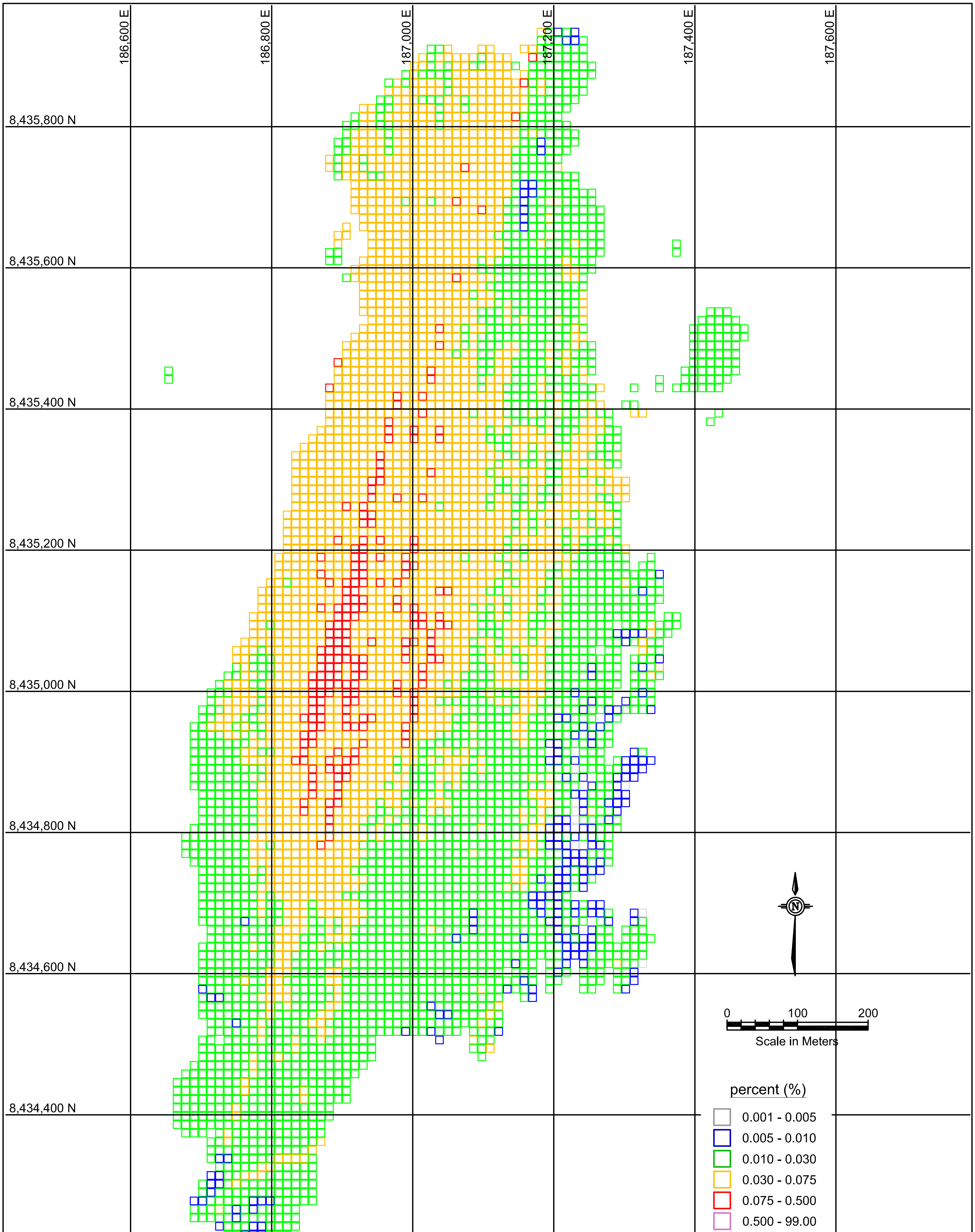
- 0.10 – 0.50	Grey
- 0.50 -- 0.80	Blue
- 0.80 – 0.95	Green
- 0.95 – 1.10	Orange
- 1.10 – 1.50	Red
- 1.50 – 99.00	Magenta

TABLE 17-25: DETAILED STATISTICS OF BLOCK KRIGED SILVER (kAg)
VISTA GOLD CORP. - MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
Feb/2009

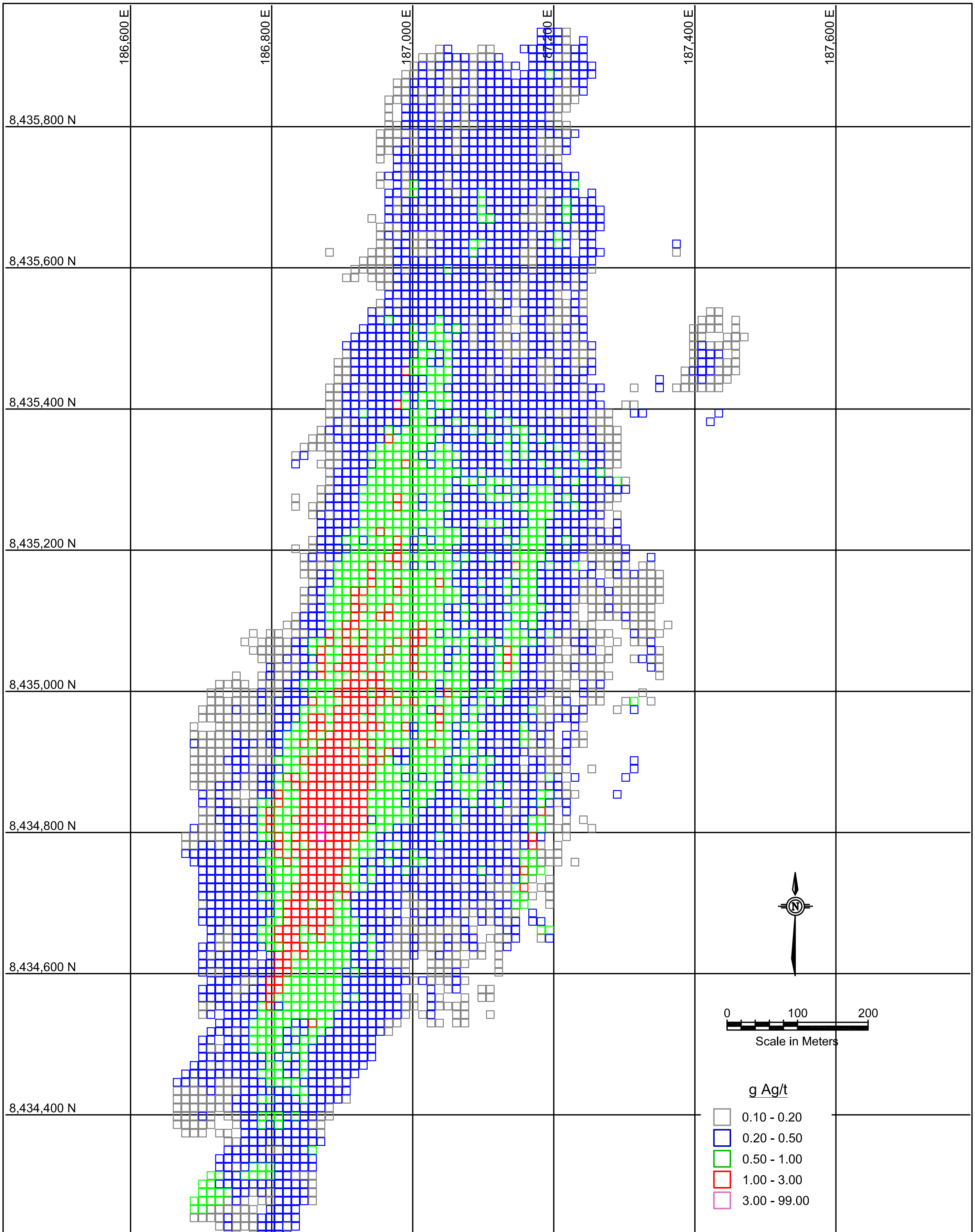
```
RUNTIME TITLE : Calculate Statistics
PROJECT TITLE : mt_todd 2009 12x12x6 au_cu_pb_zn_fe_S etc
CURRENT LABEL : (G106) Kriged Grade kAg
```

ROCK TYPE	BLOCK COUNT: MISSING	BLOCK COUNT: BELOW LIMITS	BLOCK COUNT: ABOVE LIMITS	BLOCK COUNT: INSIDE LIMITS	UNTRANSFORMED STATISTICS: MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD. DEV.	COEF. OF VAR	LOG-TRANSFORMED STATS: LOG MEAN	LOG VAR.	LOG STD.DEV	LOG-DERIVED: MEAN	COEF. OF VAR.
500	673566	0	0	129416	0.00594	3.0260	0.24777	0.03439	0.18543	0.7484	-1.7090	0.7622	0.8730	0.2650	1.0691
1000	103883	0	0	49687	0.06912	4.1316	0.76706	0.21534	0.46404	0.6050	-0.4524	0.3991	0.6318	0.77659	0.7004
2000	80305	0	0	58912	0.03310	4.1529	0.57932	0.13014	0.36075	0.6227	-0.7158	0.3423	0.5851	0.58004	0.6389
3000	62733	0	0	26732	0.02475	2.9138	0.52860	0.06604	0.25698	0.4861	-0.7613	0.2704	0.5200	0.53467	0.5572
3500	1059011	0	0	93483	0.00500	1.5980	0.19120	0.01949	0.13959	0.7301	-1.9227	0.6062	0.7786	0.1980	0.9129
ALL	1979498	0	0	358230	0.00500	4.1529	0.38051	0.11828	0.34392	0.9038	-1.3564	0.9012	0.9493	0.4042	1.2094

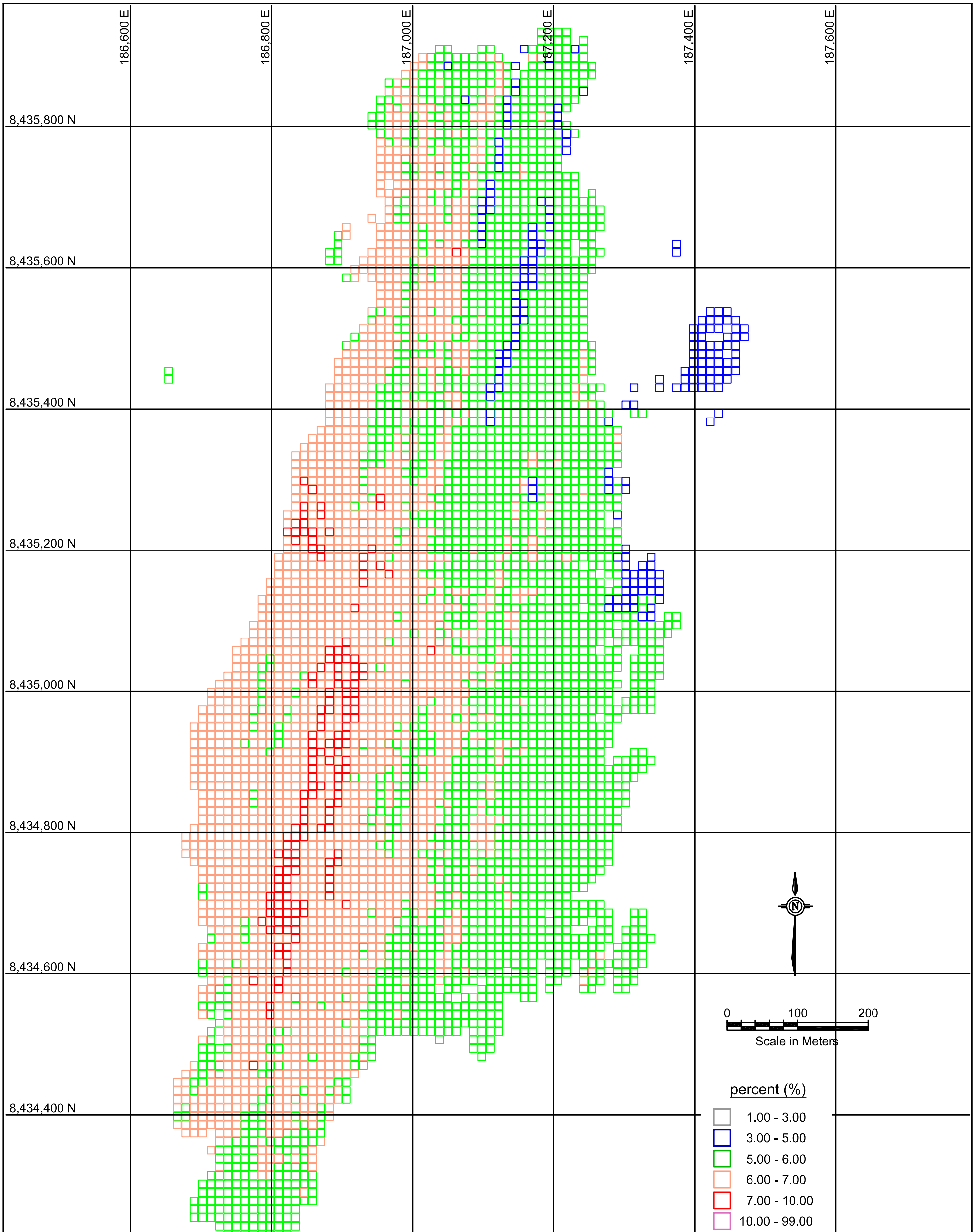
```
LOWER BOUND   UPPER BOUND         6000      12000      18000      24000      30000      36000      42000      48000      54000      60000
     >=             <       +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
   0.0050         0.0070|
   0.0070         0.0098|
   0.0098         0.0137|*
   0.0137         0.0192|**
   0.0192         0.0268|*******
   0.0268         0.0376|*************
   0.0376         0.0526|*****************
   0.0526         0.0736|************************
   0.0736         0.1030|********************************
   0.1030         0.1441|**********************************************
   0.1441         0.2017|**********************************************************************
   0.2017         0.2822|*****************************************************************************************
   0.2822         0.3950|******************************************************************************************
   0.3950         0.5528|******************************************************************************
   0.5528         0.7736|*************************************************************
   0.7736         1.0827|*************************************
   1.0827         1.5153|********************
   1.5153         2.1206|********
   2.1206         2.9678|*
   2.9678         4.1534|
                        +---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+
                        0       6000      12000      18000      24000      30000      36000      42000      48000      54000      60000
```



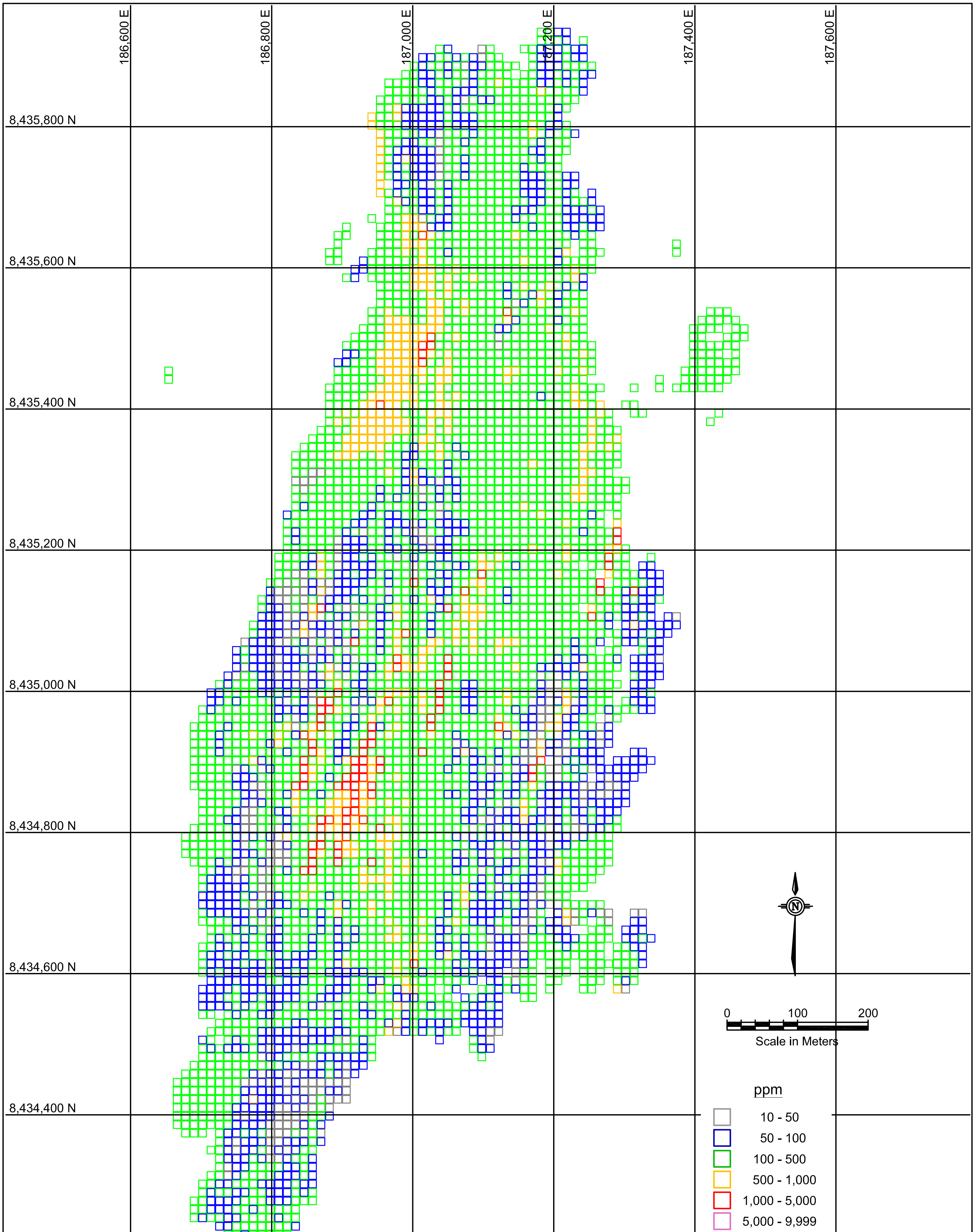
Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-37.dwg	**Figure 17-37** **Plan View of Copper Grades (%Cu) at the -43m Elev.**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



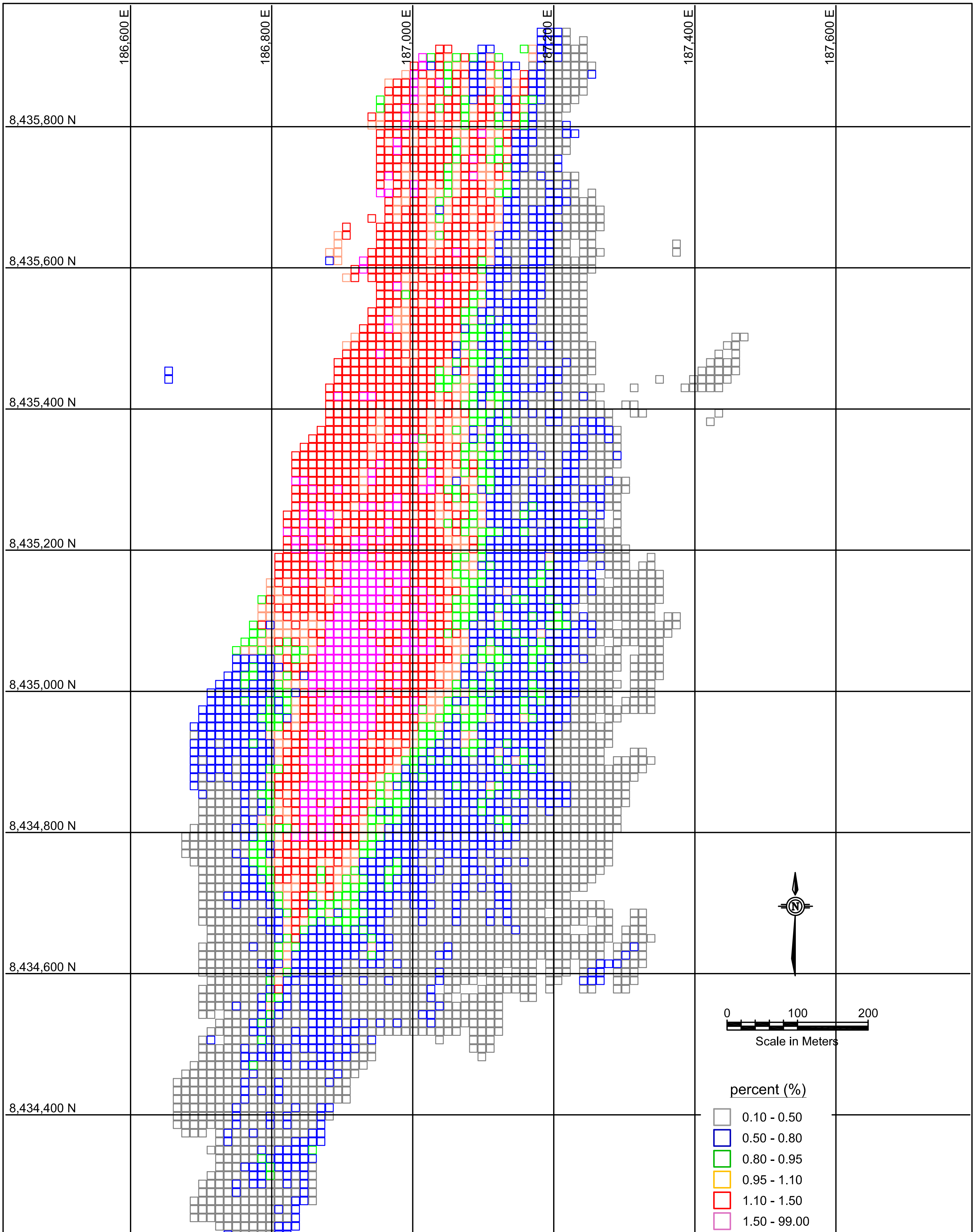
Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-38.dwg	**Figure 17-38** **Plan View of Silver Grades (g Ag/t) at the -43m Elev.**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	**Project Number:** 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	**Date of Issue:** Feb/2009	



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-39.dwg	**Figure 17-39** **Plan View of Iron Grades (%Fe) at the -43m Elev.**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



Issued by:	Prepared for:	File Name:	
TETRA TECH 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax	***Vista Gold Corp.***	Fig17-40.dwg	**Figure 17-40** **Plan View of Lead Grades (ppm) at the -43m Elev.**
	Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912	
	Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009	



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Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 217-5700 (303) 217-5705 fax

Prepared for:	File Name:
Vista Gold Corp.	Fig17-41.dwg
Project: Mt Todd Gold Project	Project Number: 114-310912
Project Location: Northern Territory, Australia	Date of Issue: Feb/2009

Figure 17-41
Plan View of Sulfur Grades (%S) at the -43m Elev.

17.9 Resource Estimate Tables

At the present time, resources have only been estimated for the Batman Deposit. Tt created three-dimensional computerized geologic and grade models of the Batman Deposit. While the deposit model also contains the Quigleys Deposit, no geologic resource estimate has been made for this deposit at the present time.

The geologic model of the Batman Deposit was created by GGC and audited by Tt. The geologic model was constructed by creating three-dimensional wire-frames of the main geologic units, oxidation types, and mineralizing controls and super-imposing them on each other to create an overall numeric code that details all of the input parameters. GGC created the model based on the prior work of others, recommendations of other consultants, and General Gold's own experience. It is Tt's opinion that the GGC geologic model accurately portrays the geologic environment of the Batman Deposit.

Tt used the geologic model to guide the statistical and geostatistical analysis of the gold assay data. The analysis of the gold assays further confirmed the geologic divisions made by GGC in the geologic model. Gold grades were estimated into the individual blocks of the model by ordinary, whole-block kriging.

The rock model was then assigned a tonnage factor based on the oxidation state (i.e., oxidized, transition, primary). The tonnage factors were based on a number of tests from the core and, in Tt's opinion, are representative of the various rock units, and are acceptable for estimation of the in-place geologic resources.

The estimated gold resources were classified into measured, indicated, and inferred categories according to the parameters detailed in TABLE 17-26.

TABLE 17-26: BATMAN RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008 & February 2009

Category	Kriging Variance	No. of Sectors	No. of Points/Sector
Measured	Core Complex < 0.30	4	4-16
Indicated	Core Complex >= 0.30 and <0.55	4	4-16
Inferred	Outside Core Complex <0.45	3	2-8

The classification was accomplished by a combination of kriging variance, number of points used in the estimate, and number of sectors used. TABLES 17-27 and 17-28 detail the results of the classification. Copper, lead, zinc, and silver quantities and grades are presented using the gold cutoff grades and classification. All of the resources quoted are contained on Vista's mineral leases.

TABLE 17-27 details the estimated in-place resources by classification and by cutoff grade for the Batman Deposit. All of the resources quoted are contained on Vista's mineral leases. The base case cutoff for the resource reporting is 0.5 g Au/t and is bolded in the table.

TABLE 17-27: BATMAN DEPOSIT CLASSIFIED GOLD RESOURCES VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT February 2009			
Cutoff Grade g Au/tonne	**Tonnes (x1000)**	**Average Grade g Au/tonne**	**Total Au Ounces (x1000)**
MEASURED			
2.00	1,977	2.38	151
1.75	3,676	2.14	253
1.50	6,469	1.91	398
1.25	10,163	1.71	560
1.00	16,119	1.49	774
0.90	19,764	1.39	885
0.80	24,262	1.29	1,007
0.70	29,616	1.19	1,136
0.60	36,700	1.09	1,284
0.50	**44,645**	**0.99**	**1,424**
0.40	52,919	0.91	1,543
INDICATED			
2.00	3,238	2.49	259
1.75	5,773	2.21	410
1.50	10,140	1.95	637
1.25	17,532	1.70	961
1.00	30,873	1.45	1,437
0.90	39,308	1.34	1,694
0.80	50,410	1.23	1,996
0.70	64,371	1.13	2,332
0.60	82,412	1.02	2,707
0.50	**105,936**	**0.92**	**3,121**
0.40	138,020	0.81	3,581
MEASURED + INDICATED			
2.00	5,215	2.45	410
1.75	9,449	2.18	663
1.50	16,609	1.94	1,035
1.25	27,695	1.71	1,521
1.00	46,992	1.46	2,210
0.90	59,072	1.36	2,578
0.80	74,672	1.25	3,003
0.70	93,987	1.15	3,468
0.60	119,112	1.04	3,991
0.50	**150,581**	**0.94**	**4,545**
0.40	190,939	0.84	5,125

INFERRED RESOURCES			
Cutoff Grade g Au/tonne	**Tonnes (x1000**	**Average Grade g Au/tonne**	**Total Au Ounces (x1000)**
2.00	2,058	2.76	183
1.75	3,056	2.47	242
1.50	4,808	2.16	333
1.25	7,936	1.84	470
1.00	14,280	1.52	696
0.90	18,878	1.38	836
0.80	25,593	1.24	1,018
0.70	35,885	1.10	1,266
0.60	48,503	0.98	1,529
0.50	**66,725**	**0.86**	**1,849**
0.40	94,008	0.74	2,244

18.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

At the present time, the Mt Todd gold project contains no CIM definable mineral reserves

18.1 Pit Slope Geotechnical Data

An existing pit at Mt. Todd was excavated during the period from 1992 to 1997. This excavation reached a depth of approximately 130 meters and was terminated at the end of the first ore phase, at which time the second phase had been essentially stripped. Water (pumped in from RP1) currently fills the pit to a depth of approximately 80 meters, leaving only the slopes of the second phase exposed.

The pit has been standing for eleven years, essentially as excavated, and there is no evidence of slope deterioration during this period (except in the upper 50 meters of weathered materials where small failure scarps can be seen locally). Within the exposed pit wall there are local sections of the slope that are defined by geologic structure (bedding and/or joints), particularly on the eastern walls, but for the most part the slopes are standing as they were excavated and the bench faces reflect the equipment utilized for excavation.

Pit Wall Design

With today's technology, the design of pit slopes is based on a review of geologic conditions that might limit the stable slope angle. These conditions include geologic structures, rock strength, and groundwater. If no limiting conditions are found during the investigation, the designer usually falls back to some sort of "fail-safe" recommendation.

For all but the weakest rock (as long as geologic conditions don't change over spatial distance), a slope that will stand over a nominal height, say 10 meters, will also stand over a considerably greater height (several tens of meters) at the same angle. In practice, however, we usually leave residual benches in the slope profile to "catch" rockfalls, hoping to protect men and equipment working at lower elevations. For the most part, rockfall is the result of careless excavation practice and can easily be minimized if the operators attend to good blasting and excavating practice during mining. With rockfall minimized, so the need for catch benches is minimized, and benches can be safely stacked to improve the inter-ramp slope angle by as much as 15 degrees. There is generally a significant economic benefit to this and it more than covers the slightly increased mining cost that results from the improved practice.

Given the discussion above, it is apparent that the key parameter in pit slope design is the bench face angle, or the angle from the horizontal at which the bench face will stand in a stable fashion. This angle will either directly reflect the structural conditions within the rock mass; i.e., bedding, foliation, faults and joints, or the method of excavation; i.e., rope shovels, hydraulic excavators, backhoes, etc., as well as the blasting practice employed.

With an existing pit available for inspection, the determination of bench face angles and the governing structural conditions becomes a simple matter.

Geologic Structures

Bedding in the host rock metasediments is the single pervasive structural condition of concern. Through the pit area, bedding strikes consistently at 145 degrees (N35W) and dips southwesterly between 40 and 60 degrees. In the northeast corner of the present pit, bench faces are locally determined by bedding. Elsewhere along the east wall, bedding, in combination with northwesterly dipping joints, forms adversely oriented wedges which define the bench face angle. These structural conditions determine the geometry of the benches along the east wall, which are standing typically around 50 degrees but are locally flatter than that. For design, bench faces on the east wall should not be considered to stand at angles steeper than 50 degrees. Careful excavation should minimize rockfall, enabling inter-ramp slopes of around 40 degrees or slightly steeper.

Elsewhere around the pit, limiting conditions are rarely in evidence and most of the structures dip away from the pit. Bench faces are typically at 65 degrees or greater and often as steep as 80 degrees. There is no reason that these slopes shouldn't be planned at 70 degrees, with inter-ramp slopes in the 55- to 60-degree range. Diligent excavation practice will be required to minimize rockfall.

Rock Strength

As it stands within the ground, rock is under stress: gravitational assuredly, but most likely tectonic as well. As a general rule, the horizontal stress is about 1.5 times the vertical stress near the earth's surface. The effect of excavating an open pit is fundamentally to relieve this stress through unloading. The horizontal stress realigns around the excavation while the vertical stress is reduced. The only significant part of the pit in which stress levels increase is the region of the toe. Elsewhere, as the stress level reduces, simple elasticity considerations dictate a tendency for the slopes to move upward and toward the excavation. This trend is most noticeable at the pit crest and diminishes both with distance behind the slope and at depth within the pit. This general observation largely determines the behavior of the pit walls as excavation proceeds, including the development of surficial instabilities.

The metasediments at Mt. Todd are unusually strong: compressive strength is typically greater than 100 MPa (about 14,500 psi), but does drop to perhaps 70 MPa in local units. However, the stress levels to be generated in the toe area of the proposed approximately 500-meter-deep pit should not exceed 10 or 20 MPa, so failure of the rock materials is not likely.

Groundwater

The groundwater regime at Mt. Todd is poorly defined at present. But the rock has a very low porosity and water will be largely confined to and controlled by fracture systems within the rock mass. Permeability should be sufficient to encourage natural drainage towards the excavation and thereby reduce the influence of water pressures on wall stability. The affect of groundwater can be ignored for this stage of the project study.

Pit Slope Recommendations

To summarize, the limiting factors on slope performance at Mt. Todd are geologic structures; primarily bedding, but jointing as well to a lesser degree. Rock strength and groundwater do not appear to be significant considerations at this time.

Bench faces on the east wall should be designed at 50 degrees, with inter-ramp slopes not to exceed 40 degrees. Elsewhere, bench faces can be designed at 70 degrees, with inter-ramp slopes in the 55- to 60-degree range.

19.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

A Preliminary Economic Assessment report was completed and submitted on December 29, 2006 and is available on the SEDAR website. This report used the previous geologic model as a basis for the results developed and presented. In addition, Vista has metallurgical Testwork currently underway at Resource Development Inc. of Wheat Ridge, Colorado and the next round of exploration drilling which are both part of the planned work program detailed in SECTION 21 of this report..

Tt is unaware of any other data and/or information that would be relevant to this report and is not contained in one of the SECTIONS of this report.

20.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

20.1 Interpretation

It is Tt's opinion that all of the current Vista work meets and/or exceeds the current CIM standards for reporting of mineral resources. Any historic work that does not meet current standards has either been replaced with new data by Vista as part of their ongoing exploration program and/or has been identified within the body of this report. The work completed prior to Vista, was been completed by well-qualified technical professionals, reputable mining companies, and independent third-party contractors and laboratories according to standards that meet most of today's requirements; however, all of the Vista work completed meets and/or exceeds all of the current requirements.

The results of the 2008 Vista exploration program continue to provide strong support that the current geologic model and resource estimates are indicative of the mineralization present at Mt. Todd. In addition, the 2008 exploration program appears to have identified an additional "sympathetic" structure and mineralization east of the main Batman mineralized zone. This new resource area may have significant impact on the waste to ore ratio should Vista proceed with additional mining studies. The 2008 exploration program was designed to complete four main objectives:

1) Confirmation of the existing geologic and grade model at depth;
2) Confirmation of the previous assaying programs and grades in the assay database;
3) Development of additional definition in the short-range portion of the variogram; and
4) Development of additional measured and indicated mineral resources.

All of these objectives were met and/or exceeded. The results of the 2008 exploration program added approximately 78,000 ounces of gold to the measured resource class and approximately 1,572,000 ounces to the indicated resource class at a 0.5 g Au/t cutoff grade. Measured and indicated resources now account for approximately 71% of the known resources at the Batman deposit. Approximately 318,000 ounces of gold were added to the inferred resource class as compared to the March 2008 inferred resource estimate.

20.2 Conclusions

It is Tt's opinion that the data used in support of and for the estimation of the geologic resources quoted in this Technical Report are compliant with CIM definitions and that the geologic resources presented meet the requirements of measured, indicated, and inferred resources under current CIM definitions. All work completed by Vista to date has followed a reasoned, logical approach and additional investigation into this mineral property is warranted.

21.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on Tt's review of the database, previous studies and work products, and as an outgrowth of the geologic modeling and grade estimation work, Tt has developed the following list of recommendations for Vista's consideration.

Batman Deposit

Vista's 2008 exploration program on the Batman Deposit provided answers to three major questions; improvement of the short range portion of the gold variogram, infill drilling for improvement in the quantity of measured and indicated resources, and confirmation of the work completed by previous owners/operators. With this in mind, the following recommendations are made for future exploration programs:

1. A prefeasibility study is in progress and should be completed as all requisite data are now available;.
2. Additional exploration drilling, as the deposit is still open to the north, south, and at depth.
3. The 2007 and 2008 exploration drillhole programs have identified what appear to be parallel and/or sub-parallel structures to the east of the main core complex. Additional exploration and definition of these structures is warranted.
4. Completion of additional geologic and geotechnical mapping to increase the understanding of the larger system.

Quigleys and Golf-Tollis Deposits

The Quigleys and Golf-Tollis Deposits appear to be more structurally controlled than Batman with the mineralization occurring in narrower bands. Because of this, additional work will need to be undertaken in order to develop an accurate resource estimate. Tt proposes that the following items be considered when preparing the work plan:

1. Surface mapping and subsequent re-interpretation of the footwall contact to the shear zone mineralization are recommended. Any additional structural complexity that results should, where appropriate, be used to refine the mineralized envelope upon which modeling updates are based.
2. Optimization of the resource provides a focus to define areas requiring further investigation or infill drilling. Due to the high degree of variability in the deposit, infill drilling is best targeted at key areas of geological complexity.
3. A model should be developed for the area outside the shear zone. This will require separation of areas of mineralization from unmineralized areas using suitable envelope constraints.
4. The cause of the apparent bias between some of the old and new RC drilling should be confirmed to validate the inclusion of all samples in resource calculations.

Other Mineralized Occurrences

Several other known mineral occurrences occur on the concession; these are Golf, Tollis, and Horseshoe deposits. There are some indications of prior exploration work, based on maps and minor references that has involved geologic, geochemical, geophysical, and drilling. While a lower priority than Batman and Quigleys, efforts should be undertaken that:

1) Locate all available data and confirm, if possible, the validity;
2) Re-assess the data to determine if additional exploration work is warranted; and
3) 7Develop appropriate programs that systematically attempt to define the size and tenor of the mineralization present.

Water Management Recommendations

MWH has prepared the following recommendations (TABLE 21-1) for dealing with the water management issues at the Mt Todd Project site.

TABLE 21-1: PROPOSED WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
March 2008

No.	Mitigation Methods	Cost Estimate (Aus$)
Care and Maintenance Phase		
1	Installation of monitoring instrumentation at Edith River gauging sites SW2 and SW4 to increase discharge from RP1 and improve the hydrological dataset	$20,000 Completed Sept 2007 at SW4
2	Construction of a water treatment plant to allow year-round release of ARD excess and reduce the pit water removal requirements in advance of mining	$450,000
Operational / Closure Phases		
1	Continued application of care and maintenance mitigation methods as appropriate	As above
2	Wetland polishing of *moderately contaminated* waters prior to discharge	ND
3	Land application of *treated* wastewater to reduce sulphate levels before discharge	ND
4	Closure of the Heap Leach facility to remove one source of ARD generation	See conceptual closure plan (in prep.)
5	Incorporation of ARD generation considerations during further development of the waste rock dump.	ND

ND = Not Determined

Closure Recommendations

There are opportunities during the Mt Todd Project to conduct closure of a number of the facilities prior to or during operation, including the current HLP. Once the final raises of both TSFs are completed, then revegetation of the embankments can be initiated. In addition, it may be possible to close portions of the WRD, but this opportunity may be limited by the need for a selective waste rock placement program to help mitigate potential ARD.

As the closure plan develops, the following considerations should be made, some of which are discussed above:

- Immediate closure of the HLP (responsibility of the NT Government by agreement);
- Early closure of existing TSF (once deposition complete);
- Locating and evaluating sources of borrow materials;
- A waste rock management strategy to reduce ARD concerns;

- Stockpiling benign waste materials for use in closure (e.g., for rock cover);
- Final placement of tailings in the TSF to minimize the need for regrading during closure;
- Vegetation test plots on TSF to determine its suitability as a growth medium, and/or amendment requirements; and
- Consideration of waste rock placement to facilitate a geomorphic slope (i.e., convex at the top and concave on the lower slopes); such designs are more erosionally stable and have a more “natural” appearance.

Major assumptions had to be made regarding the properties of the waste materials and soils that could be used for cover materials. Characterization of the waste and borrow materials which should include the physical and chemical properties should be initiated before the closure process can proceed beyond this conceptual level. The results from the characterization testing would then be used with climate and plant data to finalize the cover designs. Additional assumptions regarding the physical and erosional stability and the short and long-term water treatment requirements should also be checked using site-specific information.

Planned Work Commitments

Vista, based on the above recommendations and their own work commitments, has developed a proposed work program to be completed during the next 18 months. This program is detailed in TABLE 21-2. As with these types of programs, some of the specific work items are dependent on the results of earlier items, and it is expected that some adjustments to the program will be made based on initial results. It is Tt’s opinion that the proposed program is designed to address many of the issues detailed in the recommendations above, is logical in its approach and well thought out, and is representative of the level of financial commitment necessary to complete the proposed work.

TABLE 21-2: PROPOSED WORK PLAN AND BUDGET
VISTA GOLD CORP. – MT TODD GOLD PROJECT
February 2009

Description	**#/Units**	**Units**	**US$/Unit**	**Cost (US$)**
Infill & Exploration Drilling	7,000	m	US $275/m	1,050,000
Metallurgical Testing				100,000
Assess Previous Exploration on the mineral Leases				25,000
Geochemical Sampling				15,000
Geophysical Studies				15,000
Geologic Mapping and Prospecting				50,000
Technical Scoping Study on Batman				50,000
TOTAL				**1,305,000**

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23.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

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CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

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

1. I am currently employed by Tetra Tech MM, Inc. at:

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2. I graduated with a degree in Geology (BA) from the State University of New York at Plattsburg, New York, in 1976. In addition, I graduated from the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, with a graduate degree in Geochemistry (M.Sc.) in 1978.
3. I am a Member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG-07216), a registered Geologist in the State of Wyoming (PG-337), a member of Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc. (SME) and the Society of Economic Geologists.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of twenty-nine years since my graduation from university; as a graduate student, as an employee of a major mining company, and as a consultant for more than 25 years.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "*MT TODD GOLD PROJECT – RESOURCE UPDATE, NORTHERN TERRITORY, AUSTRALIA.*" and dated 27 February 2009 (the "Technical Report"). I visited the subject property on June 20, 2005, June 12-14, 2008, and November 10-12, 2008.
7. I have either supervised the data collection, preparation, and analysis and/or personally completed an independent review and analysis of the data and written information contained in this Technical Report.
8. I have not had prior involvement with Vista Gold Corp. on the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

10. I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the properties that are the subject of this report or in the properties themselves, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with the issuer, nor to the best of my knowledge do I have any interest in any securities of any corporate entity with property within a 2-km distance of any of the subject properties.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchanges or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on the websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 27th Day of February, 2009.

[signature]

Signature of Qualified Person

"John W. Rozelle"

Print name of Qualified Person

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

There is no information to report for this section of this report.