

# RISING STAR MINE

## NI 43-101 Technical Report

SEPTEMBER 23, 2016

PRESENTED BY:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

September 26, 2016

## Table of Contents

1.	CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS .....	1-1
2.	SUMMARY .....	2-2
	Project Overview .....	2-2
	Joint Venture .....	2-3
	Summary of Valuations and Assays .....	2-3
3.	HISTORY OF ASSETS .....	3-1
4.	AREA DESCRIPTION AND MAPS .....	4-1
	MEDICINE BOWL MOUNTAIN RANGE .....	4-1
	South French Creek Canyon Area .....	4-2
	Rising Star Mining Claims .....	4-3
5.	WYOMING STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STUDIES .....	5-1
	Precious Metal Discoveries Reported in Wyoming .....	5-1
	1999 Mineral Resource Survey of the Medicine Bow National Forest .....	5-3
	State Survey Completes Mineral Inventory of Medicine Bow Forest .....	5-6
	Wyoming State Geological Survey .....	5-6
	Geologist Expects Platinum Rush in Wyoming .....	5-7
6.	Deleted due to out of date data	
7.	UNITED STATES BLM MINING CLAIMS OWNERSHIP .....	7-1
	Snowy Range BV#A-01 .....	7-2
	Snowy Range DV#A-02 .....	7-4
	Snowy Range BV#A-03 .....	7-6
8.	APPENDIX C .....	8-1
	Top 3 Platinum Metal Deposits Letter .....	8-1
9.	WYOMING STATE GEOLOGICAL STUDIES .....	9-1
	Precious Metal Discoveries Report in Wyoming .....	9-1
	1999 Mineral Resource Survey of Medicine Bow National Forest .....	9-3
	State Survey Completes Mineral Inventory of Medicine Bow Forest .....	9-7

Geologist Expects Platinum Rush in Wyoming .....	9-8
Medicine Bow Resources Geological Overview .....	9-10
GENERAL GEOLOGY.....	9-10
10. PGM SUPPLY INFORMATION .....	10-1
Introduction .....	10-1
Matthey May 2016 Platinum Report Excerpts .....	10-1
11. GEOLOGIST VALUATION REPORTS .....	11-1
SPOONER & Associates, Inc. ....	11-2
ROBERT J. HAYEK .....	11-4
Robert Hayek Original Valuation .....	11-6
SESPE CONSULTING, INC. ....	11-8
SESPE Original Valuation Report.....	11-12
12. PLAT MAP AND ASSAYS .....	12-1
Plat Maps .....	13-2
Assays .....	13-4
Alternative Testing Laboratories Assay Reconstructed.....	13-4
Alternative Test Laboratories Original Assay #1 .....	13-5
Alternative Testing Laboratories, Reconstructed Assay .....	13-6
Alternative Test Laboratories Original Assay #2.....	13-7
Alternative Testing Labs Invoice .....	13-8
Activation Laboratories Assay, Reconstructed Report.....	13-9
Activation Laboratories Original, Certificate of Analysis .....	13-10
Activation Laboratories Assay, Reconstructed Invoice.....	13-11
Activation Laboratories Original, Original Invoice .....	13-12
Wyoming State Dep.t of Environmental Quality.....	13-13
Core Drilling Application.....	13-13
Mine Engineering Services Valution .....	13-16
Global Ventures Assay Report #1 .....	13-17
Global Ventures Assay Report #2 .....	13-18
Applied Technical Services Assay Report #1 .....	13-19
Applied Technical Services Assay Report #2 .....	13-20

Hydrogen Plasma Assay Report ..... 13-21  
Assay Lab Inc. Assay Report .....22  
Rogers Research & Analysis Company Assay ..... 13-23



## 1. CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

██████████ is not responsible for market fluctuation of metal price quotes at time of sale as the market prices change continuously and are dependent on multiple economic factors globally.

The presentation of assays is as presented to ██████████. These assays have many possible variables involved including the techniques used to recover the precious metals from the ore. Due to new technologies much higher results are being achieved from Platinum Group Metals throughout the industry. With the advent of new fluxes and refinery processes, old refining techniques are becoming obsolete. As presented in this document, we plan on plasma refining techniques as they have proven to provide the highest recoverable rate of precious metals from the ore.

## 2. SUMMARY

### Project Overview

██████████ is a Wyoming licensed corporation with precious metals holdings in Wyoming, U.S.A. located in South French Creek area. ██████████ leased the original property about 12 years ago from the United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under 99 year perpetual leases. The claim holdings are unpatented and include three (3) 20.66 acre parcels totaling 61.98 acres.

In 1994 approximately 72 holes were Core Drilled to an average depth of 60 feet (18.28 meters) with one hole being drilled to 600'. Metal samples are consistent through all depths.

Random samples of the Core Drilling were assayed by several different assayers resulting in ounces per ton averages of:

- 18.26 Gold (AU)
- 15.74 Silver (AG)
- 316.61 Platinum (PT)
- 155.58 Rhodium (RH)
- 39.46 Palladium (PD)
- 86.06 Iridium (IR)
- 82.18 Osmium (OS)
- 5.71 Ruthenium (RU).

Additional assays have been performed since and all are included in this document for reference. The latest assays were conducted using spectrometry/interferometry and atomic absorption techniques. Gold and Platinum assayed out at over 200 ounces per ton this way. Plasma recovery needs to be used to refine the ore to achieve the highest recoverable yield rate.

Assays have been established by several recognized assayers in industry.

A former owner of our South French Creek Mining Claims, ██████████, is a highly reputable Geologist, having a B.S. degree from University of Nebraska, with further post graduate work at Colorado School of Mines Research Institute, and further Statistical Analysis in mineral exploration from Wharton College (University of Pennsylvania). His career included employment with Amoco (now BP) Chief field Geologist, Gulf Oil Corp. Chief Field Geologist, United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.)

And the most recent assay report was made by a prestigious Laboratory of Pennsylvania:

Alternative Testing Laboratories, Inc.

████████████████████  
████████████████████  
████████████████████

██████████ is seeking to place the assets for collateral and obtain a credit facility. Funds from the credit facility will be used to execute private banking transactions whereby the profits will be used to place the mine in operation.

Once Rising Star Mine is successfully and profitably operating, we will develop additional mining projects for precious metals.

Rising Star Mine will create hundreds of high paying, long term employment opportunities.

██████████ would like to leverage the mining claims in ground assets as collateral to obtain credit facilities.

The valuation of the mine is based on multiple valuations done since 1985. The table below is a summary of the values. The highest and lowest valuations have been removed due to their values be so disproportionate to the other valuations.

## Summary of Valuations and Assays

### Valuations Removed (Highest)

Metallurgical Research and Assay Laboratory *	<u>4,111,737,422,190</u>
---	--------------------------

### Valuations

Alternative Testing Laboratories	\$ 27,247,158,410
Spooner and Associates	10,773,995,352
SESPE Consulting, Inc.	3,411,318,930
Mine Engineering Services - Colorado	97,860,323,907
Global Ventures	<u>40,758,998,276</u>
<b>Average Valuation</b>	<b><u>\$ 36,010,358,975</u></b>

\*The MRAL valuation dramatically exceeded a normal deviation and was excluded from the average valuation calculations. See Attached Valuation Worksheet for more details.

### 3. HISTORY OF ASSETS

The Rising Star Mine US Bureau of Land Management Claims are currently held by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] acquired the claims from [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] spent a significant amount of time working with the claims and obtained permitting from the state of Wyoming to drill core holes on these and other claims he held from 1988 through the 1990's. Multiple assays were conducted by professional assayers for [REDACTED]. We have had additional assays completed since that time. The assays are set forth in this document.

72 holes were drilled by [REDACTED] and his partners at that time. Ore samples showed consistent precious metal deposits throughout all depths from top to bottom of holes. 71 holes were drilled to 60 feet and one to 600' depth with consistent metal samples found through all core material.

[REDACTED] and we hold the three claims listed below. We filed the claims with the US Bureau of Land Management in 2002 after [REDACTED] sold the claims to us for cash payment. Claims are assigned to [REDACTED] to be used for monetization and funding of the corporation.

Following info is list of claims:

Snowy Range, BV # A-01	WMC 259 294
Snowy Range, DV # A-02	WMC 259 295
Snowy Range, DV # A-03	WMC 259 296

Location: Latitude N 41 degrees, 16.485', Longitude. W 106 degrees 21.289'

Map Coordinates (41.16485, -106.21289)

Location Elevation: 9,186.88 Feet Above Sea Level

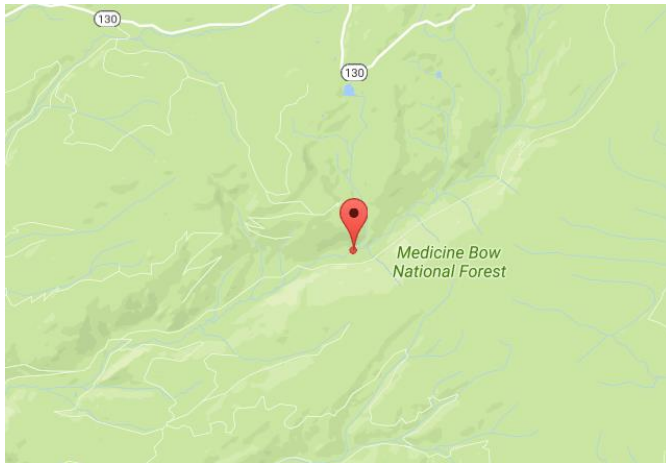
See Appendix B for complete documentation.

## 4. AREA DESCRIPTION AND MAPS

### MEDICINE BOWL MOUNTAIN RANGE

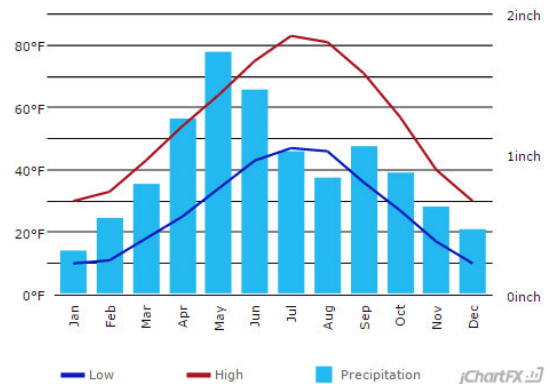
The Rising Star Mine mining claims are located in the headwaters of the South French Creek Canyon in Eastern Carbon County, Medicine Bow Mountains Range, located approximately 35 miles west of Laramie, Wyoming.

The area is a forest and the claims are located in close proximity to US Forest Service Roads. There is little to no infrastructure due to its remote proximity



Medicine Bow Mountain (13,025 ft. (3,970 m)) is located in the northern Wind River Range in the U.S. state of Wyoming. Situated 1 mi (1.6 km) west of American Legion Peak, Bow Mountain is in the Bridger Wilderness of Bridger-Teton National Forest. Stroud Glacier lies just to the north of the peak. Bow Mountain is the 29th tallest peak in Wyoming.

Medicine Bow Climate Graph - Wyoming Climate Chart



<http://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/medicine-bow/wyoming/united-states/uswv0116>

Due to the elevation of over 8,500 feet, the weather in the area will limit the ability to mine the claims to the late spring to early fall months until deep shaft mining has begun which will extend the mining season somewhat.

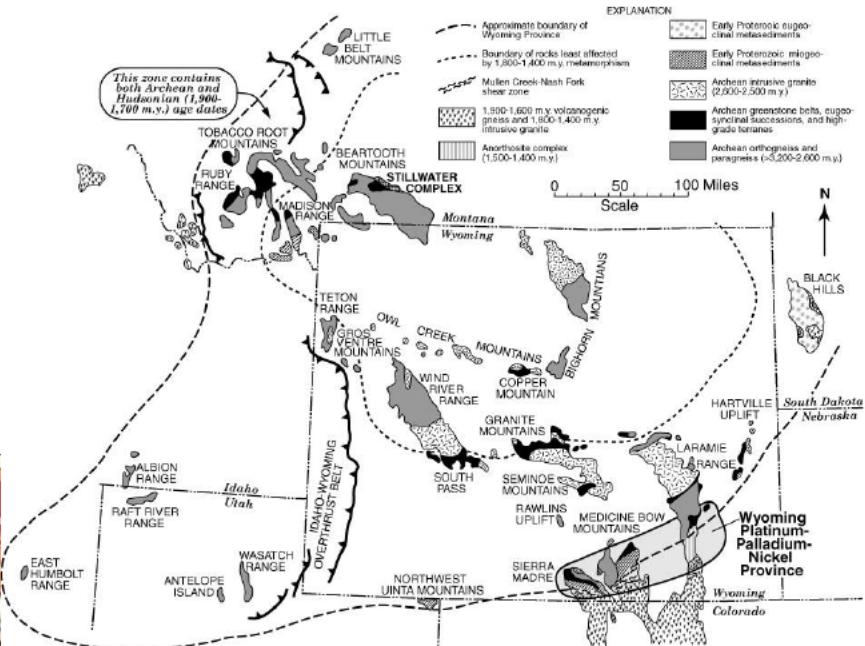
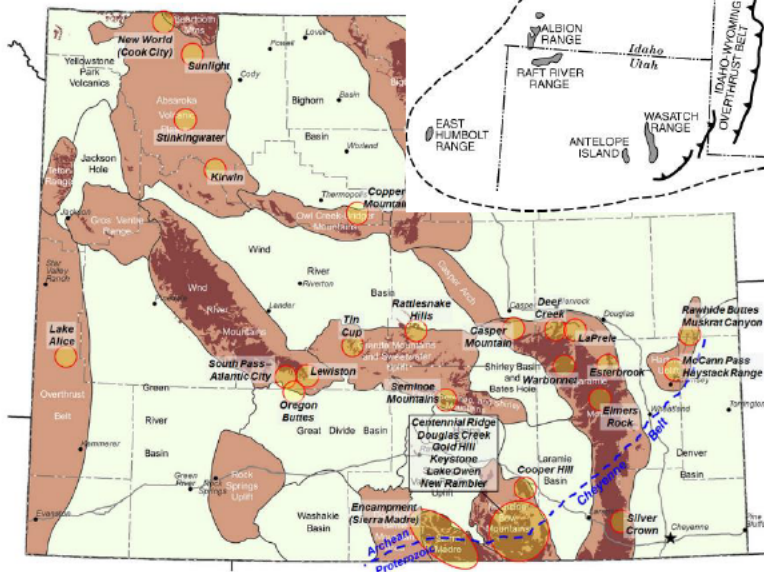
## South French Creek Canyon Area

The South French Creek Canyon area is the locale of the Rising Star Mine claims. Significant findings of platinum group metals have been found in the Medicine Bow Mountains area.



The claims are within the Wyoming Platinum-Palladium-Nickel Province identified by the Wyoming State Geological Services and according to one geologist from the Wyoming State Geological Services, these claims contain one of the most significant finds in the United State and in the top 3 platinum group mineral deposits in the world. (See Appendix C)

The Centennial mine is one of the most significant mines in the Medicine Bow Mountain area and mining has extended to the west with significant precious metal ores being found.



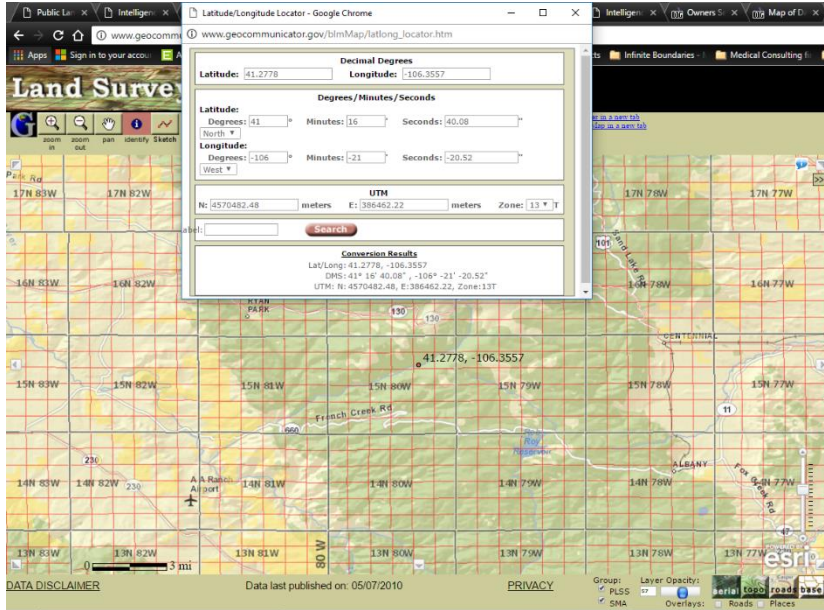
The Cheyenne Belt is a tectonic suture zone between the Archean and Proterozoic age cratons to the north and south respectively.

The mineralization is rich in multiple metals including gold, platinum, palladium, rhodium and others.

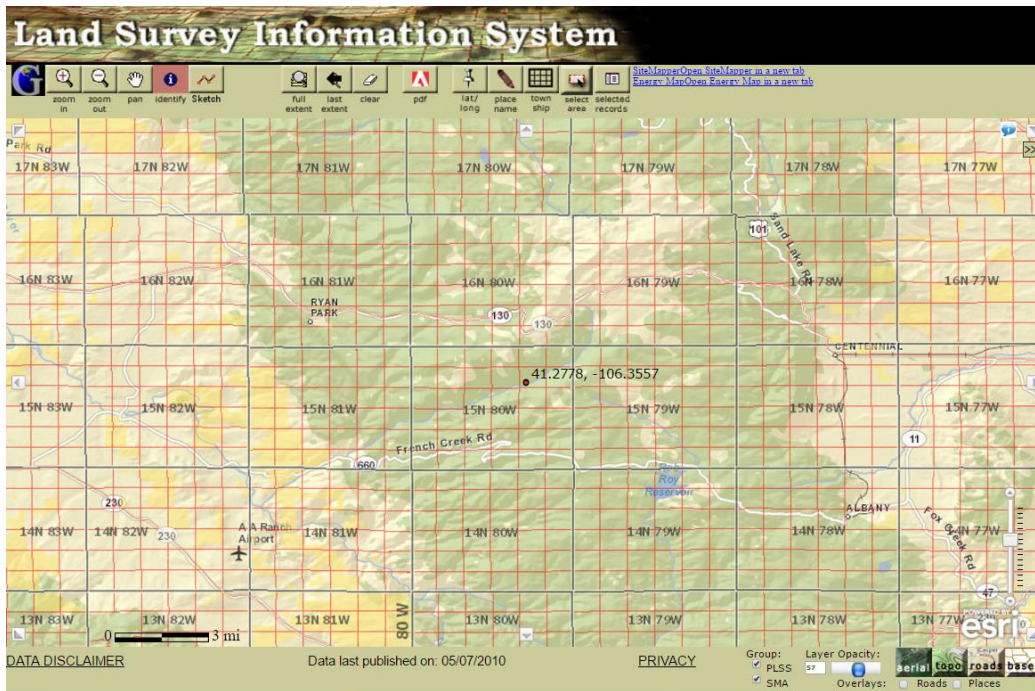


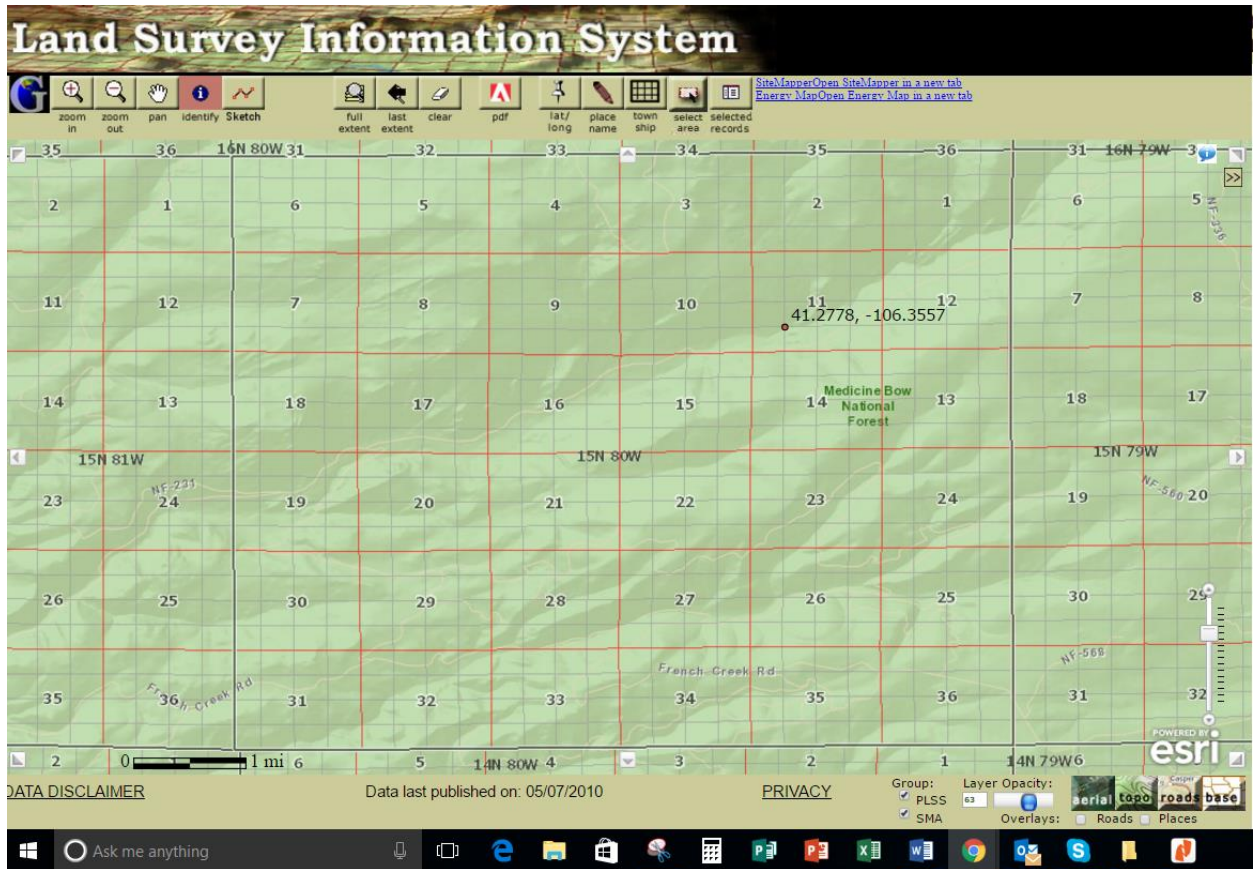
## Rising Star Mining Claims

The mining claims are located at the geo position 41.2778,-106.3557. The area is a valley which is known as South French Creek.



The mining claims are located on the 6<sup>th</sup> Meridian, Range 80 West, Township 15N SW ¼ Section as shown on the map below.







## 5. WYOMING STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STUDIES

The Medicine Bow Mountain area has an extensive history of mining dating back to the late 1800s and early 1900s. Below are several reproduced documents from the Wyoming State Geological Survey and the originals are attached in Appendix D.

### Precious Metal Discoveries Reported in Wyoming

---

Wyoming State Geological Survey

Press Release from the Office of the Wyoming State Geologist

Lance Cook, State Geologist September 22, 2000

Significant amounts of palladium, platinum, and copper were recently discovered in the Medicine Bow Mountains of southeastern Wyoming by Ursa Major International Inc. According to a press release reported by STOCK WATCH (September 13, 2000), Ursa Major, one of the companies exploring the Wyoming platinum province, has recovered samples containing significant metal contents. Eleven samples collected over a strike length of 1500 feet assayed 10.97 to 89.22 grams per ton (0.35 to 2.9 ounces per metric ton) palladium, 3.23 to 20.24 grams per ton (0.1 to ounce per metric ton) platinum, and 2.92 to 32.5% copper.

Exploration for platinum-group metals is also occurring in the Puzzler Hill area of the Sierra Madre, west of the Medicine Bow Mountains. The Wyoming State Geological Survey (WSGS) made a significant palladium-platinum-nickel discovery at Puzzler Hill in 1995.

Through a number of publications, the WSGS, has indicated favorable geology for significant platinum-group metals as well as gold. These precious metals are considered very important to the U.S. economy because they are used in more than 20% of all manufactured goods in the world, including computer hard drives, catalytic converters in automobiles, and jewelry.

Anomalous gold was recently detected in samples from both South Pass (southern Wind River Range) and the Medicine Bow Mountains. Both areas are considered to have high potential for the discovery of commercial gold mineralization. Seven samples collected by 2 Lander prospector from a discovery in a hidden shear zone of the South Pass greenstone belt contained anomalous gold.

The assayed samples averaged 1414 parts per billion (ppb) gold (Au), with one sample containing 3066 ppb Au or about 0.1 ounces of Au per ton.

Six samples recently collected by the WSGS in the Gold Hill district of the Medicine Bow Mountains contained highly anomalous gold values. The sample assays ranged from 20 to 25,240 ppb Au and averaged 8255 ppb Au. Three samples assayed 0.24, 0.5, and 0.8 ounce per ton Au, respectively.

During several WSGS-led field trips this summer, some interesting gold finds were made. On a field trip to the South Pass gold district, a few attendees found some quartz specimens with visible gold. One of the specimens contained considerable gold. On another trip, small amounts of gold were panned by

some intrepid prospectors along the Middle Fork of the Little Laramie River in the Medicine Bow Mountains.

Some pyrope garnets (a diamond indicator mineral) were also recovered at this locality. Both diamond indicator minerals and diamonds had been found earlier in this same region.

-----

Wyoming State Geological Survey Established 1933

## 1999 Mineral Resource Survey of the Medicine Bow National Forest

---

Wyoming State Geological Survey

by Wayne M. Sutherland and W. Dan Hausel

Fifty-six scale topographic quadrangles for the Medicine Bow National Forest (MBNF) were prepared and annotated with mineral occurrence, prospect, and historic mine data. An accompanying extensive spreadsheet was also completed with assay, production, rock-type, and other data. These maps and the spreadsheet information provide a general overview of our current knowledge of the known occurrences and mineral potential of the MBNF. The data supports that much the MBNF is highly mineralized and may be one of the most highly mineralized Proterozoic-Archean mobile belts in North America. All future planning policies of the US Forest Service should consider the mineral potential of the lands contained within the Forest. In particular, the data supports that the MBNF has high potential for the discovery of significant diamond, base, and precious metal resources. The presence of several 'blind', or hidden ore deposits, is likely.

Many more mines and prospects appear on the 75 minute topographic maps than are recorded on the spread sheet. The location of these were derived from various sources that contained no information on the type of mineral commodity found at the site. Where mineral and/or metal notations accompany mine and prospect locations, the information is noted on both the spreadsheet and the respective map. If assay data is available, the metal occurrences are noted on the maps when assay values meet or exceed the following values:

Au, Ag, Pt, Pd, REE, Th, U = 500 ppb

Cu, Co, Cr, Ni, Pb, Zn = 500 ppm

Mn, MO = 1000 ppm.

Placer metals, gemstones, and kimberlitic indicator minerals (i.e., pyrope garnet, chromian diopside, picroilmenite, chromian spinel, diamond) are noted where they have been recovered.

As an example of this data, the Encampment Quadrangle shows many occurrences, mines, and prospects. The other 5.5 quadrangles are available for examination at the Wyoming State Geological Survey Building on the University of Wyoming Campus, or at the US Forest Service office in Laramie. An extensive list of references was used to compile this data.

The entire MBNF is considered to have high to moderate potential for the discovery of diamondiferous kimberlite. This is based on the favorable geology (i.e. cratonic terrain with a major suture zone), the discovery of kimberlitic indicator minerals, and the presence of the two largest kimberlite districts in the US within 10 to 20 miles of the MBNF boundary. To date, minimal sampling has resulted in the identification of several kimberlitic indicator mineral anomalies within the MBNF, resulted in the discovery of two placer diamonds on Cortez Creek, and the reported discovery of a diamond from a Proterozoic Inetacong10111erate within the Medicine Bow Mountains, and another diamond immediately north of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The large concentration and widespread occurrence of kimberlitic indicator minerals in the Eagle Rock-Happy Jack area east of Laramie, and the Elmers Rock greenstone belt north of Sybille Canyon in the Laramie Range, supports the potential for the discovery of several kimberlitic intrusions (and possibly diamonds) in those regions.

The Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre Mountains are bisected by a major Precambrian suture locally known as the Mullen Creek-Nash Fork Shear Zone which is part of the Cheyenne Belt, this suture separates the Medicine Bow, Sierra Madre, and Laramie Ranges into a Proterozoic volcanic island arc to the south, and an Archean cratonic margin to the north. Although mineralization has been found throughout the region, the broad region underlain by sheared rocks of the Cheyenne Belt is especially abundant with prospects and mines. The presence of common mineralization in this area is thought to be primarily due to the increased permeability of the rocks due to shearing. This is especially prevalent on the Encampment Quadrangle.

To the south of the Cheyenne Belt, volcanogenic island arc volcanoclastic rocks provide excellent hosts for magmatic massive sulfide mineralization (copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold), and some shear zone copper, gold, and associated gold placers. Several massive sulfide deposits were recognized in the Huston-Fletcher Park region of the Sierra Madre Mountains by Conoco Minerals in the early 1980s, and by later thesis studies at the University of Wyoming. This area in all probability hosts some economic mineral deposits which apparently were not considered significant enough during past planning processes by the USFS to outweigh the wilderness potential of this region. As commercial ore deposits are an extreme rarity, such significant mineralization should be given higher priority in future planning processes.

Layered mafic-ultramafic intrusives, ultramafic massifs and fragments with anomalous platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), titanium (Ti), chromium (Cr), and vanadium (V) anomalies occur within this Proterozoic terrain — most notable are the Mullen Creek, Lake Owen, and Puzzler Hill complexes. The Mullen Creek mafic-ultramafic complex in the Medicine Bow Mountains hosts one of the only known historic Pt-Pd mines in North America, known as the New Rambler mine. This property lies adjacent to the Savage Run Wilderness (see Keystone Quadrangle), and the host ultramafic-mafic complex extends into the nearby Savage Run wilderness. The complex is considered to have high potential for the discovery of platinum-palladium mineralization.

South of the Mullen Creek complex, the Lake Owen layered mafic complex is a Proterozoic gabbroic intrusion which hosts significant mineralization that only recently come to focus during modern exploration efforts. Lake Owen is one an example of a hidden ore deposit, which may be the rule rather than an exception within this geologically complex terrain of the MBNF. Loucks and Glasscock (1989) noted 18 cyclic units within the Lake Owen complex that were defined by large scale repetitions of two or more lithologic units, and by compositional variations in the rock mineralogy. At least 12 stratigraphic horizons in the complex exhibit cumulus sulfide mineralization: four of which are known to contain PGE + Au at grades > 1 ppm (part per million)! One bornite rich stratiform unit with anomalous Au + Pt +Pd is continuous for at least 2 km, while similar mineralization in another unit extends for 10 km!

Loucks and Glascock (1989) examined the vanadiferous magnetite horizons within the complex ignoring the value of other metals. An estimate of surface mineable oxide cumulates of 1.4 billion tons valued at \$33 billion in 1988, was made! This does not include the platinum metals or gold values within the deposit.

Much of the surface within the MBNF was prospected during the late 1800's and early 1900's. Many areas show an almost continuous coverage by historic prospects and mines. Even though most mines and prospects were not developed to any great extent, a few yielded attractive base and/or precious

metal assays and were developed into commercial ventures. These included the Ferris-I-laggarty, Doane-Ran1bler, Keystone, New Rambler, Centennial and Douglas Creek, The Ferris-Haggarty mine, in particular, was considered a major mine during its lifetime in the first decade of the 20th century. Several other mines were also developed within the MBNF on a smaller scale than these; and of course, there were many failures. It should be noted that there is no evidence that any of the significant commercial mines (with the exception of the Centennial mine), were ever mined out. Mine operations ceased at many of these mines due to a variety of circumstances including declining metal prices and values, ore complexity below the zone of oxidation, outbreak of war, and other political or human-related factors. The Centennial mine ceased operations because the mineralized lode was off-set by faulting \_the extension of the ore deposit was never found.

It is the conclusion of this study, that the MBNF may be one of the more highly mineralized forests in the United States. As such, the US Forest Service needs to seriously consider and weigh the potential of the mineral resources in any and all future planning processes. The attached maps and table should provide the USFS planners with the basic surface data on known mineral resources and occurrences, but the USFS also needs to go one step further and consider the potential for the discovery of hidden mineral deposits and evaluate this potential based on the geology of the area. In sh01t, the USFS planners need to consult their geologists as well as 'economic geologists' in the US Geological Survey and the Wyoming State Geological Survey. This is especially important in a resource-minded State such as Wyoming.

-----

## State Survey Completes Mineral Inventory of Medicine Bow Forest Wyoming State Geological Survey

---

Established 1933

Press Release from the Office of the Wyoming State Geologist

Lance Cook, State Geologist December 9, 1999

The Medicine Bow National Forest of southeastern Wyoming appears to have potential for the discovery of diamond, base, and precious metal resources in both visible and blind (hidden) ore deposits. According to a new study by W.M. Sutherland and W. D. Hausel of the Wyoming State Geological Survey, the forest contains several mineralized areas and is one of the more highly mineralized terrains of Precambrian (ancient) rocks in North America.

A 2,700-square-mile area covering portions of the Laramie, Medicine Bow, and Siena Madre mountains was investigated for mineral occurrences, prospects, and historic mines. The project was funded by the U.S. Geological Survey. The results of the project, including evaluation of minerals on some 56 topographic quadrangle maps (1:24,000scale) and a data sheet, are available for public examination at the Wyoming State Geological Survey building on the IJW campus in Laramie.

The entire Medicine Bow National Forest is considered to have high to moderate potential for discovery of diamondiferous kimberlite. This is based on favorable geology, the discovery of both kimberlitic indicator (pathfinder) minerals and diamonds in several samples, and the presence of the two largest kimberlite districts in the United States located within 10 to 20 miles of the forest boundary.

South of a major shear zone, in the southern portion of the Medicine Bow Mountains and the Sierra Madre, ancient volcanic rocks provide excellent hosts for massive sulfide mineralization (copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold) of magmatic origin, with some shear zone copper, gold, and associated gold placers. A massive sulfide copper deposit was developed (and like most areas, never mined out) at the Ferris-Haggarty mine, which was a major, world class mine during the last decade of the 20th century.

Many gold and copper deposits, prospects, and historic mines lie along the shear zone. Dark-colored, magnesium-rich, ultramafic rocks contain anomalous amounts of the strategic metals platinum, palladium, gold, silver, copper, titanium, chromium, and vanadium and were identified at a few localities, including the Mullen Creek, Lake Owen) and Puzzler Hill areas.

-----

## Geologist Expects Platinum Rush in Wyoming

---

Wyoming State Geological Survey

Press Release

From the Office of the Wyoming State Geologist

Lance Cook, State Geologist February 18, 2000

Price increases in platinum-group metals may cause a platinum rush in Wyoming, according to W, Dan Hausel, Senior Economic Geologist with the Wyoming State Geological Survey. More than 90% of the platinum-group metals are currently mined in South Africa and Russia, but a significant decrease in Russian reserves has added to the world shortfall of these very rare metals. Possibilities for replacing the declining Russian production are limited, and it will take years of exploration throughout the world to find and develop new sources of the metals.

Platinum-group metals are strategic metals (those for which the U.S. is almost entirely dependent on sources outside the country), and the platinum-group metals are also known as environmental metals (those used in manufacturing and the operation of anti-pollution devices. The year 2000 began with nearly 20% of all manufactured products using some platinum-group metals. The metals are used in catalytic converters for automobiles, in computer hard drives, and in various pharmaceuticals and chemicals for cancer treatment and other ailments.

Prices for platinum-strategic metals on February 9, 2000 were \$553 per ounce for platinum, \$570 per ounce for palladium, and \$2,375 per ounce for rhodium, two years ago (1998), the average price was \$372 per ounce for platinum, palladium was \$384 per ounce, and rhodium was \$574 per ounce. For comparison with other precious metals, gold was selling for \$3 10 per ounce and silver for only \$5.40 per ounce in early 2000.

Hausel believes that the current situation should benefit Wyoming, in that a platinum palladium metal province underlies the southeastern part of the state, only a few places in the world have platinum-metal provinces, but these metals have been detected in some ancient igneous rocks at several localities in southeastern Wyoming. The Mullen Creek and Lake Owen areas in the Medicine Bow Mountains have the highest potential and could host significant deposits of platinum-group metals. A significant platinum-palladium-nickel anomaly in the Puzzler Hill in the Sierra Madre was discovered by the WSGS in 1995. Several areas west and south of Puzzler Hill are also potential targets, but many are unexplored. Other possible areas of interest are the Centennial Ridge district and the Laramie anorthosite complex.

Already, some of these localities are receiving interest by exploration groups, which means money is being spent in Wyoming. If any of these exploration projects were placed into production, it would also mean considerable tax revenue and high-paying jobs for many years to come.

6.1 - Deleted due to out of date information



## 7. UNITED STATES BLM MINING CLAIMS OWNERSHIP

See documentation below

# Snowy Range BV#A-01

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 MINING CLAIMS  
 (MASS) Serial Register Page

Run Date/Time: 09/21/16 11:15 PM

Page 1 of 1

01 05-10-1872;017STAT0091;30USC26,28,34

Total Acres

Serial Number

Case Type 384101: LODE CLAIM

20.660

WMC259294

Claim Name: SNOWY RANGE BV#A-01

Lead File Number

Case Disposition: ACTIVE

WMC259294

Name & Address

Int Rel

[REDACTED]

CLAIMANT

CLAIMANT

County / State

District

CARBON County, WY

WYOMING HIGH DESERT DIST

Mer Twp Rng Sec

Subdivision

06 0150N 0800W 011

SW

Act Date

Code

Action Text

Action Remarks

Receipt Number

12/02/2002

403

LOCATION DATE

12/02/2002

395

RECORDATION NOTICE RECD

\$25.00;1

599906

NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY BLM FOR USE OF THE DATA FOR PURPOSES NOT INTENDED BY BLM

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 MINING CLAIMS  
 (MASS) Serial Register Page

Run Date/Time: 09/21/16 11:15 PM

Page 2 c

08/29/2016	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2017	
08/29/2016	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2016	3644384
08/19/2015	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2016	
12/08/2015	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2015	3449645
08/28/2014	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2015	
11/25/2014	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2014	3175834
08/23/2013	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2014	
08/23/2013	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2013	2862805
08/17/2012	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2013	
08/17/2012	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2012	2633005
08/23/2011	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2012	
08/23/2011	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2011	2412386
08/23/2010	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2011	
08/23/2010	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2010	2196970
08/24/2009	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2010	
08/24/2009	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2009	1984978
08/15/2008	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2009	
08/15/2008	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2008	1762219
08/13/2007	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2008	
08/13/2007	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2007	1542918
09/01/2006	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2007	
09/01/2006	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2006	1350570
08/16/2005	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2006	
08/16/2005	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2005	1129297
09/02/2004	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2005	
12/07/2004	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2004	1129297
08/29/2003	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2004	
12/19/2003	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2003	802830
12/11/2002	484	LOCATION YEAR / MAINTENAN	2003	599906
02/05/2013	170	ADDRESS CHANGE FILED		
01/07/2010	113	ADDITIONAL INFO RECEIVED		
12/18/2009	104	ADDL INFO REQUIRED		
10/01/2008	669	LAND STATUS CHECKED		
08/16/2005	113	ADDITIONAL INFO RECEIVED		
08/16/2005	396	TRF OF INTEREST FILED		1224459
12/11/2002	501	ACCT ADV IN LEAD FILE		

Line Nr      Remarks

NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY BLM FOR USE OF THE DATA FOR PURPOSES NOT INTENDED BY BLM

## Snowy Range DV#A-02

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 MINING CLAIMS  
 (MASS) Serial Register Page**

Run Date/Time: 09/18/16 08:09 AM

Page 1 of 1

01 05-10-1872;017STAT0091;30USC26,28,34

Total Acres

Serial Number

Case Type 384101: LODE CLAIM

20.660

WMC259295

Claim Name: SNOWY RANGE DV#A-02

Lead File Number

Case Disposition: ACTIVE

WMC259294

Name & Address

Int Rel



CLAIMANT

CLAIMANT

County / State

District

CARBON County, WY

WYOMING HIGH DESERT DIST

Mer Twp Rng Sec

Subdivision

06 0150N 0800W 011

SW

Act Date	Code	Action Text	Action Remarks	Receipt Number
12/04/2002	403	LOCATION DATE		
12/02/2002	395	RECORDATION NOTICE RECD	\$25.00;1	599906

NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY BLM FOR USE OF THE DATA FOR PURPOSES NOT INTENDED BY BLM

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 MINING CLAIMS  
 (MASS) Serial Register Page

Run Date/Time: 09/18/16 08:09 AM

Page 2 of 2

08/29/2016	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2017	
08/29/2016	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2016	3644384
08/19/2015	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2016	
12/08/2015	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2015	3449645
08/28/2014	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2015	
11/25/2014	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2014	3175834
08/23/2013	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2014	
08/23/2013	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2013	2862805
08/17/2012	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2013	
08/17/2012	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2012	2633005
08/23/2011	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2012	
08/23/2011	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2011	2412386
08/23/2010	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2011	
08/23/2010	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2010	2196970
08/24/2009	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2010	
08/24/2009	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2009	1984978
08/15/2008	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2009	
08/15/2008	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2008	1762219
08/13/2007	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2008	
08/13/2007	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2007	1542918
09/01/2006	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2007	
09/01/2006	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2006	1350570
08/16/2005	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2006	
08/16/2005	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2005	1129297
08/24/2004	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2005	
12/07/2004	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2004	1129297
08/15/2003	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2004	
12/19/2003	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2003	802830
12/11/2002	484	LOCATION YEAR / MAINTENAN	2003	599906
02/05/2013	170	ADDRESS CHANGE FILED		
01/07/2010	113	ADDITIONAL INFO RECEIVED		
12/18/2009	104	ADDL INFO REQUIRED		
10/01/2008	669	LAND STATUS CHECKED		
12/11/2002	501	ACCT ADV IN LEAD FILE		WMC259294

Line Nr      Remarks

NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY BLM FOR USE OF THE DATA FOR PURPOSES NOT INTENDED BY BLM

# Snowy Range BV#A-03

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 MINING CLAIMS  
 (MASS) Serial Register Page

Run Date/Time: 09/18/16 08:09 AM

Page 1 c

01 05-10-1872;017STAT0091;30USC26,28,34

Total Acres

Serial Number

Case Type 384101: LODE CLAIM

20.660

WMC259296

Claim Name: SNOWY RANGE DV#A-03

Lead File Number

Case Disposition: ACTIVE

WMC259294

Name & Address

Int Rel



CLAIMANT

CLAIMANT

County / State

District

CARBON County, WY

WYOMING HIGH DESERT DIST

Mer Twp Rng Sec

Subdivision

06 0150N 0800W 011

SW

Act Date	Code	Action Text	Action Remarks	Receipt Number
12/04/2002	403	LOCATION DATE		
12/02/2002	395	RECORDATION NOTICE RECD	\$25.00;1	599906

NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY BLM FOR USE OF THE DATA FOR PURPOSES NOT INTENDED BY BLM

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 MINING CLAIMS  
 (MASS) Serial Register Page

Run Date/Time: 09/18/16 08:09 AM

Page 2 c

08/29/2016	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2017	
08/29/2016	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2016	3644384
08/19/2015	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2016	
12/08/2015	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2015	3449645
08/28/2014	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2015	
11/25/2014	480	EVID OF ASSEMT FILED	2014	3175834
08/23/2013	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2014	
08/23/2013	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2013	2862805
08/17/2012	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2013	
08/17/2012	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2012	2633005
08/23/2011	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2012	
08/23/2011	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2011	2412386
08/23/2010	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2011	
08/23/2010	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2010	2196970
08/24/2009	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2010	
08/24/2009	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2009	1984978
08/15/2008	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2009	
08/15/2008	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2008	1762219
08/13/2007	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2008	
08/13/2007	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2007	1542918
09/01/2006	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2007	
09/01/2006	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2006	1350570
08/16/2005	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2006	
08/16/2005	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2005	1129297
08/24/2004	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2005	
12/07/2004	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2004	1129297
08/15/2003	483	SMALL MINER CERT FILED	2004	
12/19/2003	480	EVID OF ASSMT FILED	2003	802830
12/11/2002	484	LOCATION YEAR / MAINTENAN	2003	599906
02/05/2013	170	ADDRESS CHANGE FILED		
01/07/2010	113	ADDITIONAL INFO RECEIVED		
12/18/2009	104	ADDL INFO REQUIRED		
10/01/2008	669	LAND STATUS CHECKED		
12/11/2002	501	ACCT ADV IN LEAD FILE		WMC259294

Line Nr      Remarks

NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY BLM FOR USE OF THE DATA FOR PURPOSES NOT INTENDED BY BLM

## 8. APPENDIX C

### Top 3 Platinum Metal Deposits Letter

[REDACTED]  
Consulting Professional Geologist  
Mineral Exploration Energy Resources  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Gentlemen:

As per your request, I have reviewed the Certificates of Analyses on the mineral ore from the South French Creek, Carbon County Wyoming lode mining claims.

Due to the time restraints in getting this report to you, the plat maps, geologic maps and mining claim coordinates will be completed and sent at a later date.

This report and analysis is based upon the income capabilities of lode mining claims in the South French Creek, Wyoming mineralized area owned by [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

#### PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION:

[REDACTED] mineral property on South French Creek, Wyoming consists of lode mining claims identified as WMC 259294 (Snowy Range BV#A-01); WMC 259295 (Snowy Range BV#A-02) and WMC 259296 (Snowy Range BV#A-03). Each lode mining claim is 600 feet in width and 1500 feet in length, comprising 20 acres each for a total of 60 acres of areal extent.

#### LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

The total 60 acres is located in the SW ¼ of Section 7 in Township 15 North --Range 80 West, 6 th Principal Meridian, Carbon County Wyoming USA.

#### MINERAL EVALUATION:

The assay test results that [REDACTED] have are very, very conservative.

I have personally conducted exploration and diamond core drilling on adjoining claims and my tests and assays are VERY much higher. I core drilled to a depth of over 600 feet and was still in high grade ore to that depth. Some of the studies with geophysical methods show the depth of the ore body to extend to a depth of over 5000 feet.

Again, the ore reserve figures compiled by [REDACTED] are very conservative also. He is using only 5 acres of mineralized area. I strongly believe that the total 60

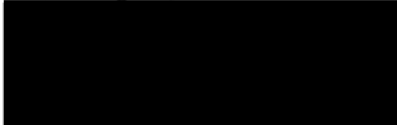


acres is mineralized. The geography of the area and the slope of the subject mineral property probably requires that the mining be conducted in under ground operations.

This is an immense ore deposit of gold and the platinum group metals, extending downward several thousands of feet and is exceedingly rich in ore tenor.


I sincerely and professionally believe that the South French Creek mineral deposit will rank with the other 3 platinum group mineral deposits on the planet.

Best Regards,



Post Script:

I have over 51 years as an Exploration Geologist in the Rocky Mountains area, from Mexico to British Columbia. I first became involved in geological exploration in the South French Creek area in the late 1960s and the 1970s in uranium exploration. It wasn't until the 1980s that I was able to identify the platinum group minerals. I filed on mining claims for gold and the platinum minerals at that time. I have spent the last 20 years doing geological and metallurgical research on this South French Creek mineralized area.

My tests on the mineralized ore here show a magnitude of much more than the very conservative assays presented by 



## 9. WYOMING STATE GEOLOGICAL STUDIES

### Precious Metal Discoveries Report in Wyoming

*Wyoming State Geological Survey*  
Established 1933

*Press Release*  
*from the Office of the Wyoming State Geologist*  
*Lance Cook, State Geologist*  
**September 22, 2000**

#### Precious Metal Discoveries Reported in Wyoming

Significant amounts of palladium, platinum, and copper were recently discovered in the Medicine Bow Mountains of southeastern Wyoming by Ursa Major International Inc. According to a press release reported by STOCKWATCH (September 13, 2000), Ursa Major, one of the companies exploring the Wyoming platinum province, has recovered samples containing significant metal contents. Eleven samples collected over a strike length of 1500 feet assayed 10.97 to 89.22 grams per ton (0.35 to 2.9 ounces per metric ton) palladium, 3.23 to 20.24 grams per ton (0.1 to 0.65 ounce per metric ton) platinum, and 2.92 to 32.5% copper.

Exploration for platinum-group metals is also occurring in the Puzzler Hill area of the Sierra Madre, west of the Medicine Bow Mountains. The Wyoming State Geological Survey (WSGS) made a significant palladium-platinum-nickel discovery at Puzzler Hill in 1995.

Through a number of publications, the WSGS, has indicated favorable geology for significant platinum-group metals as well as gold. These precious metals are considered very important to the U.S. economy because they are used in more than 20% of all manufactured goods in the world, including computer hard drives, catalytic converters in automobiles, and jewelry.

Anomalous gold was recently detected in samples from both South Pass (southern Wind River Range) and the Medicine Bow Mountains. Both areas are considered to have high potential for the discovery of commercial gold mineralization. Seven samples collected by 2 Lander prospector from a discovery in a hidden shear zone of the South Pass greenstone belt contained anomalous gold.

The assayed samples averaged 1414 parts per billion (ppb) gold (Au), with one sample containing 3066 ppb Au or about 0.1 ounces of Au per ton.

Six samples recently collected by the WSGS in the Gold Hill district of the Medicine Bow Mountains contained highly anomalous gold values. The sample assays ranged from 20 to 25,240 ppb Au and averaged 8255 ppb Au. Three samples assayed 0.24, 0.5, and 0.8 ounce per ton Au, respectively.

During several WSGS-led field trips this summer, some interesting gold finds were made. On a field trip to the South Pass gold district, a few attendees found some quartz specimens with visible gold. One of the specimens contained considerable gold. On another trip, small amounts of gold were panned by some intrepid prospectors along the Middle Fork of the Little Laramie River in the Medicine Bow Mountains.

Some pyrope garnets (a diamond indicator mineral) were also recovered at this locality. Both diamond indicator minerals and diamonds had been found earlier in this same region.

-----  
[http://www.wgsweb.uwyo.edu/pressrel/Sept22\\_00b.htm](http://www.wgsweb.uwyo.edu/pressrel/Sept22_00b.htm)

# 1999 Mineral Resource Survey of Medicine Bow National Forest

*Wyoming State Geological Survey*  
Established 1933

## 1999 Mineral Resource Survey of the Medicine Bow National Forest

by Wayne M. Sutherland and W. Dan Hausel  
Wyoming State Geological Survey

Fifty-six 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangles for the Medicine Bow National Forest (MBNF) were prepared and annotated with mineral occurrence, prospect, and historic mine data. An accompanying extensive spreadsheet was also completed with assay, production, rock-type, and other data. These maps and the spreadsheet information provide a general overview of our current knowledge of the known occurrences and mineral potential of the MBNF. The data supports that much the MBNF is highly mineralized and may be one of the most highly mineralized Proterozoic-Archean mobile belts in North America. All future planning policies of the US Forest Service should consider the mineral potential of the lands contained within the Forest. In particular, the data supports that the MBNF has high potential for the discovery of significant diamond, base, and precious metal resources. The presence of several 'blind', or hidden ore deposits, is likely.

Many more mines and prospects appear on the 7.5 minute topographic maps than are recorded on the spread sheet. The location of these were derived from various sources that contained no information on the type of mineral commodity found at the site. Where mineral and/or metal notations accompany mine and prospect locations, the information is noted on both the spreadsheet and the respective map. If assay data is available, the metal occurrences are noted on the maps when assay values meet or exceed the following values:

Au, Ag, Pt, Pd, REE, Th, U = 500 ppb

Cu, Co, Cr, Ni, Pb, Zn = 500 ppm

Mn, Mo = 1000 ppm.

Placer metals, gemstones, and kimberlitic indicator minerals (i.e., pyrope garnet, chromian diopside, microilmenite, chromian spinel, diamond) are noted where they have been recovered.

As an example of this data, the Encampment Quadrangle shows many occurrences, mines, and prospects. The other 55 quadrangles are available for examination at the Wyoming State Geological Survey Building on the University of Wyoming Campus, or at the US Forest Service office in Laramie. An extensive list of references were used to compile this data.

The entire MBNF is considered to have high to moderate potential for the discovery of diamondiferous kimberlite. This is based on the favorable geology (i.e. cratonic terrain with a major suture zone), the discovery of kimberlitic indicator minerals, and the presence of the two largest kimberlite districts in the US within 10 to 20 miles of the MBNF boundary. To date, minimal sampling has resulted in the identification of several kimberlitic indicator mineral anomalies within the MBNF, resulted in the discovery of two placer diamonds on Cortez Creek, and the reported discovery of a diamond from a Proterozoic metaconglomerate within the Medicine Bow Mountains, and another diamond immediately north of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The large concentration and widespread occurrence of kimberlitic indicator minerals in the Eagle Rock-Happy Jack area east of Laramie, and the Elmers Rock greenstone belt north of Sybille Canyon in the Laramie Range, supports the potential for the discovery of several kimberlitic intrusions (and possibly diamonds) in those regions.

The Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre Mountains are bisected by a major Precambrian suture locally known as the Mullen Creek-Nash Fork Shear Zone which is part of the Cheyenne Belt. This suture separates the Medicine Bow, Sierra Madre, and Laramie Ranges into a Proterozoic volcanic island arc to the south, and a Archean cratonic margin to the north. Although mineralization has been found throughout the region, the broad region underlain by sheared rocks of the Cheyenne Belt is especially abundant with prospects and mines. The presence of common mineralization in this area is thought to be primarily due to the increased permeability of the rocks due to shearing. This is especially prevalent on the Encampment Quadrangle.

To the south of the Cheyenne Belt, volcanogenic island arc volcanoclastic rocks provide excellent hosts for magmatic massive sulfide mineralization (copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold), and some shear zone copper, gold, and associated gold placers. Several massive sulfide deposits were recognized in the Huston-Fletcher Park region of the Sierra Madre Mountains by Conoco Minerals in the early 1980s, and by later thesis studies at the University of Wyoming. This area in all probability hosts some economic mineral deposits which apparently were not considered significant enough during past planning processes by the USFS to outweigh the wilderness potential of this region. As commercial oredeposits are an extreme rarity, such significant mineralization should be given higher priority in future planning processes.

Layered mafic-ultramafic intrusives, ultramafic massifs and fragments with anomalous platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), titanium (Ti), chromium (Cr), and vanadium (V) anomalies occur within this Proterozoic terrain – most notable are the Mullen Creek, Lake Owen, and Puzzler Hill complexes. The Mullen Creek mafic-ultramafic complex in the Medicine Bow Mountains hosts one of the only known historic Pt-Pd mines in North America, known as the New Rambler mine. This property lies adjacent to the Savage Run Wilderness (see Keystone Quadrangle), and the host ultramafic-mafic complex extends into the nearby Savage Run wilderness. The complex is considered to have high potential for the discovery of platinum-palladium mineralization.

South of the Mullen Creek complex, the Lake Owen layered mafic complex is a Proterozoic gabbroic intrusion which hosts significant mineralization that only recently come to focus during modern exploration efforts. Lake Owen is one an example of a hidden ore deposit, which may be the rule rather than an exception within this geologically complex terrain of the MBNF. Loucks and Glasscock (1989) noted 18 cyclic units within the Lake Owen complex that were defined by large scale repetitions of two or more lithologic units, and by compositional variations in the rock mineralogy. At least 12 stratigraphic horizons in the complex exhibit cumulus sulfide mineralization: four of which are known to contain PGE + Au at grades > 1 ppm (part per million)! One bornite-rich stratiform unit with anomalous Au + Pt +Pd is continuous for at least 2 km, while similar mineralization in another unit extends for 10 km!

Loucks and Glascock (1989) examined the vanadiferous magnetite horizons within the complex ignoring the value of other metals. An estimate of surface mineable oxide

accumulates of 1.4 billion tons valued at \$33 billion in 1988, was made! This does not include the platinum group metals or gold values within the deposit.

Much of the surface within the MBNF was prospected during the late 1800's and early 1900's. Many areas show an almost continuous coverage by historic prospects and mines. Even though most mines and prospects were not developed to any great extent, a few yielded attractive base and/or precious metal assays and were developed into commercial ventures. These included the Ferris-Haggarty, Doane-Rambler, Keystone, New Rambler, Centennial and Douglas Creek mines. The Ferris-Haggarty mine, in particular, was considered a major mine during its lifetime in the first decade of the 20th century. Several other mines were also developed within the MBNF on a smaller scale than these; and of course, there were many failures. It should be noted that there is no evidence that any of the significant commercial mines (with the exception of the Centennial mine), were ever mined out. Mine operations ceased at many of these mines due to a variety of circumstances including declining metal prices and values, ore complexity below the zone of oxidation, outbreak of war, and other political or human-related factors. The Centennial mine ceased operations because the mineralized lode was off-set by faulting - the extension of the ore deposit was never found.

It is the conclusion of this study, that the MBNF may be one of the more highly mineralized forests in the United States. As such, the US Forest Service needs to seriously consider and weigh the potential of the mineral resources in any and all future planning processes. The attached maps and table should provide the USFS planners with the basic surface data on known mineral resources and occurrences, but the USFS also needs to go one step further and consider the potential for the discovery of hidden mineral deposits and evaluate this potential based on the geology of the area. In short, the USFS planners need to consult their geologists as well as 'economic geologists' in the US Geological Survey and the Wyoming State Geological Survey. This is especially important in a resource-minded State such as Wyoming.

-----  
[http://www.wsgsweb.uwyo.edu/metals/Mineral\\_survey\\_medbow/survey\\_med\\_bow.htm](http://www.wsgsweb.uwyo.edu/metals/Mineral_survey_medbow/survey_med_bow.htm)



## State Survey Completes Mineral Inventory of Medicine Bow Forest

*Wyoming State Geological Survey*  
Established 1933

*Press Release*  
*from the Office of the Wyoming State Geologist*  
*Lance Cook, State Geologist*  
December 9, 1999

### State Survey Completes Mineral Inventory of Medicine Bow Forest

The Medicine Bow National Forest of southeastern Wyoming appears to have potential for the discovery of diamond, base, and precious metal resources in both visible and blind (hidden) ore deposits. According to a new study by W.M. Sutherland and W. D. Hausel of the Wyoming State Geological Survey, the forest contains several mineralized areas and is one of the more highly mineralized terrains of Precambrian (ancient) rocks in North America.

A 2,700-square-mile area covering portions of the Laramie, Medicine Bow, and Sierra Madre mountains was investigated for mineral occurrences, prospects, and historic mines. The project was funded by the U.S. Geological Survey. The results of the project, including evaluation of minerals on some 56 topographic quadrangle maps (1:24,000-scale) and a data sheet, are available for public examination at the Wyoming State Geological Survey building on the UW campus in Laramie.

The entire Medicine Bow National Forest is considered to have high to moderate potential for discovery of diamondiferous kimberlite. This is based on favorable geology, the discovery of both kimberlitic indicator (pathfinder) minerals and diamonds in several samples, and the presence of the two largest kimberlite districts in the United States located within 10 to 20 miles of the forest boundary.

South of a major shear zone, in the southern portion of the Medicine Bow Mountains and the Sierra Madre, ancient volcanic rocks provide excellent hosts for massive sulfide mineralization (copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold) of magmatic origin, with some shear zone copper, gold, and associated gold placers. A massive sulfide copper deposit was

developed (and like most areas, never mined out) at the Ferris-Haggarty mine, which was a major, world class mine during the first decade of the 20th century.

Many gold and copper deposits, prospects, and historic mines lie along the shear zone. Dark-colored, magnesium-rich, ultramafic rocks contain anomalous amounts of the strategic metals platinum, palladium, gold, silver, copper, titanium, chromium, and vanadium and were identified at a few localities, including the Mullen Creek, Lake Owen, and Puzzler Hill areas.



## Geologist Expects Platinum Rush in Wyoming

Wyoming State Geological Survey Studies  
(Continued)

*Wyoming State Geological Survey*  
Established 1933

*Press Release*  
*from the Office of the Wyoming State Geologist*  
*Lance Cook, State Geologist*  
February 18, 2000

### Geologist Expects Platinum Rush in Wyoming

Price increases in platinum-group metals may cause a platinum rush in Wyoming, according to W. Dan Hausel, Senior Economic Geologist with the Wyoming State Geological Survey. More than 90% of the platinum-group metals are currently mined in South Africa and Russia, but a significant decrease in Russian reserves has added to the world shortfall of these very rare metals. Possibilities for replacing the declining Russian production are limited, and it will take years of exploration throughout the world to find and develop new sources of the metals.

Platinum-group metals are strategic metals (those for which the U.S. is almost entirely dependent on sources outside the country), and the platinum-group metals are also known as environmental metals (those used in manufacturing and the operation of anti-pollution devices). The year 2000 began with nearly 20% of all manufactured products using some platinum-group metals. The metals are used in catalytic converters for automobiles, in computer hard drives, and in various pharmaceuticals and chemicals for cancer treatment and other ailments.

Prices for platinum-strategic metals on February 9, 2000 were \$553 per ounce for platinum, \$570 per ounce for palladium, and \$2,375 per ounce for rhodium. Two years ago (1998), the average price was \$372 per ounce for platinum, palladium was \$384 per ounce, and rhodium was \$574 per ounce. For comparison with other precious metals, gold was selling for \$310 per ounce and silver for only \$5.40 per ounce in early 2000.

Hausel believes that the current situation should benefit Wyoming, in that a platinum-palladium metal province underlies the southeastern part of the state. Only a few places in the world have platinum-metal provinces, but these metals have been detected in some

ancient igneous rocks at several localities in southeastern Wyoming. The Mullen Creek and Lake Owen areas in the Medicine Bow Mountains have the highest potential and could host significant deposits of platinum-group metals. A significant platinum-palladium-nickel anomaly in the Puzzler Hill in the Sierra Madre was discovered by the WSGS in 1995. Several areas west and south of Puzzler Hill are also potential targets, but many are unexplored. Other possible areas of interest are the Centennial Ridge district and the Laramie anorthosite complex.

Already, some of these localities are receiving interest by exploration groups, which means money is being spent in Wyoming. If any of these exploration projects were placed into production, it would also mean considerable tax revenue and high-paying jobs for many years to come.

-----

Reconstructed Document

## Medicine Bow Resources Geological Overview

Medicine Bow - Snowy Range Mountains

South French Creek Prospect

Carbon County, Wyoming, USA

Geological Review of the Medicine Bow Mountains

Location and Accessibility:

The Medicine Bow Mountains are located 30 miles west of the city of Laramie in southwestern Wyoming. The mountains are a complex of Precambrian rocks that is the core of a large asymmetric anticline bounded by west dipping thrusts on the east flank. It is bordered on the east by the north-trending Laramie Basin that contains sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Paleozoic to Recent and on the west by the northwest trending Saratoga Valley that principally contains sedimentary rocks of Tertiary Age.

The Medicine Bow Mountain Range is readily accessible to motor vehicles, however some secondary roads may need snow clearing maintenance during the snow season. The mountain range is traversed by two main paved highways that cross it in an east-west direction; Wyoming State Highways 130 crossing the central part and 230 crossing the southern part. In addition to these highways there are two graded and graveled access roads into the South French Creek Mining area. A Union Pacific railhead is located at Saratoga, Wyoming just 41 miles away over good roads.

The subject precious metals lode mining claims are situated in the headwaters of the

South French Creek Canyon near the county line separating western Albany County and eastern

Carbon County, and are located in Section 11, Township 15 North, Range 80 West; on the 6<sup>th</sup> Principal Meridian.

### GENERAL GEOLOGY

---

Few areas in the United States contain as complete a geologic record as the Medicine Bow Mountains. Precambrian rocks range in age from older than 2.4 billion years to 1.3 billion year# old Paleozoic and Mesozoic Sedimentary Include units from Mississippian Age to Late Cretaceous: and Tertiary rocks are present that are representative of every epoch. Locally all of these units are covered by continental Quaternary deposits including extensive deposits of glacial drift.

The Medicine Bow Mountains have basement rocks of different geologic ages that are separated by a zone of intense shearing termed the MULLEN CREEK-NASH FORK SHEAR ZONE. (See map 2.2) Calciastics of this Precambrian shear zone are exposed 15 to 25 miles north of the Colorado-Wyoming state line and form good exposures in the Mullen Creek and South French Creek drainage areas.

Basement rocks north of this shear zone are Archean (early Precambrian, more than 2.5 billion years old and are overlain by thick successions of miogeosynclinal metasediments and metavolcanics of Late Archean to Early Proterozoic Age (middle Precambrian, 1.8 to 2.5 billion years old.) Some of the fluvial metaconglomerates in these miogeosynclinal sequences are compared to those of Central Canada and the Witwatersrand of South Africa.

The basement rocks south of this shear zone are Proterozoic (late Precambrian, 8 to 16 billion years old), and are a complex sequence of gneiss and igneous rocks. The Shear zone has been interpreted as a fossil suture where island arcs accreted to the Archean Craton about 1.7 billion years ago. None of the rock units here can be correlated with those north of the Shear Zone.

Recognized base and precious metals in these rocks occur as fracture and breccia fillings intimately associated with mafic rocks less commonly with calc-alkaline intrusive as well as fissure filling veins.

The present form of the Medicine Bow Mountains is a north-trending anticline. Structure on flanks the range trend north, northwest, and northeast, and generally show thrusting on their east flanks. Blocks at Precambrian basement are uplifted and displaced to the northeast on west-dipping fault planes. Bedding dips steeply on the thrust (northeast) side of the block and gently on the back side of the block (southwest.) Some blocks are also thrust to the southeast, but most thrust blocks terminate on the southeast in a northeast-trending transverse fault. Some of these transverse faults break out of the Precambrian shear zone (Mullen Creek-North Fork Shear).

NOTE. The South French mineral zone (see map #2) is located in one of the transverse faults breaking out of the shear zone and trending northerly into a thrust block of the French Creek Slate (a black highly carbonaceous slate and phyllite.)

In the Medicine Bow Mountains area north of the MULLEN CREEK - NASH FORK SHEAR zone is an area or belt of Archean Supracrustal rocks representative worldwide as "Greenstone Belts" Greenstone Belts throughout the world are known for their important resources of precious metals well as base, iron, and ferroalloy metals. Gold in particular, is enriched in anomalous amounts in these supracrustal terrains, so that the terms "gold belt" and "greenstone belt" are essentially synonymous. Typical examples are the well known producing belts of Central Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

#### GREENSTONE BELT MINERALIZATION - MODEL FORM

THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE OF A MODEL "GREENSTONE BELT: CAN BE DIVIDED INTO A (1) UNDERLYING PREDOMINATELY ULTRA MAFIC TO MAFIC IGNEOUS ROCK SERIES. (2) MIDDLE MAFIC TO CALC-ALKALINE IGNEOUS SERIES, AND (3) AN OVERLYING SEDIMENTARY SERIES. CHARACTERISTIC MINERAL DEPOSITS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH EACH SERIES.

MINERALIZATION CHARACTERISTICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH UNDERLYING ULTRA-MAFIC ROCKS INCLUDE NICKEL, SULFIDES IN MAGNESIUM-RICH DUNITES AND PERIDOTITES. THESE DEPOSITS OCCUR AS MAGMATIC SEGREGATES IN THE OLIVINE-RICH MAGMA. ASBESTOS AND TALC OCCUR AS HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION PRODUCTS OF AND ULTRA-MAFIC ROCKS. CHROMITE OCCURS

IN STRATIFORM ULTRA-MAFIC INTRUSIVES PERIDOTITES AND GABBROIC ANORTHOSITES. GOLD AND SILVER ARE RELATED TO POST-DEPOSITIONAL REGIONAL FRACTURES, QUARTZ-BEARING FISSURES CLOSE TO OR WITHIN METAGNEOUS ROCKS. THE ULTIMATE SOURCE OF THE GOLD IS ASSUMED TO HAVE BEEN THE VAST PILES OF MAFICS AND ULTRA-MAFICS.

IMPORTANT MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE MIDDLE IGNEOUS SERIES ARE STRATIFORM COPPER-ZINC MASSIVE SULFIDES. THESE SULFIDES ALSO SOME GOLD AND SILVER. THEY ARE RESTRICTED TO CALC-ALKALINE METAGNEOUS ROCKS.

BOTH SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC SERIES OF GREENSTONE BELTS OFTEN HAVE BANDED FORMATIONS INTERSTRATIFIED WITH A VARIETY OF VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY UNITS SOME OF THESE IRON FORMATIONS MAY CONTAIN ANOMALOUS GOLD.

FINALLY, IN GREENSTONE SUCCESSIONS WORLDWIDE, METALS ARE FOUND IN LATE TECTONIC PEGMATITE, AND DIAMOND OCCURS IN KIMBERLITE THESE ULTRABASIC INTRUSIVES HAVE INTERMITTENTLY INVADDED THE OLD CRATONS THROUGHOUT GEOLOGIC HISTORY.

NOTE: MOST IF NOT ALL, OF THE ABOVE ARE DESCRIBED CHARACTERISTICS OF A MODEL. "GREENSTONE BELT" ARE PRESENT IN THE NORTHERN AREA OF THE MEDICINE BOW MOUNTAINS. THE THRUST BLOCKS OF BOTH ARCHEAN AND PROTEROZOIC PRECAMBRIAN ROCK THAT TERMINATE AGAINST MULLEN CREEK-NASH FORK SHEAR OR ARE CUT BY THIS SHEAR ZONE PROVIDE BOTH A HOST ROCK THAT IS FRACTURED THE SHEARING AS WELL AS CONDUIT FOR MINERALIZED HYDROTHERMAL SOLUTIONS EMANATING FROM DEEP SEATED PORTIONS OF THE GREENBELT ZONE. THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF THE SOUTH FRENCH CREEK VALLEY IS UNDERLAIN BY BLACK CARBONACEOUS SLATES OF THE FRENCH CREEK SLATE MEMBER OF LIBBY CREEK GROUP OF ROCK (MEDIAL-PRECAMBRIAN IN AGE: 1.8 TO 2.5 BILLION YEARS OLD).

## PRECAMBRIAN METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Metasedimentary rocks of the central Medicine Bow Mountains were first described by Blackwelder (1926) and for the most part his measured and described units were retained by R. S. Houston, MEMOIR 1, Wyoming State Geological Survey, (1968, Second Printing - 1978) and terminology and dating were changed very little.

Three successions of Precambrian metasediments are recognized in the Medicine Bow Mountains immediately north of the MULLEN CREEK NASH FORK SHEAR Zone containing epicontinental, miogeosynclinal, and eugeosynclinal successions. These contain thick sequences (up to 8 miles thick) of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks deposited on the edge of the Archean craton 2.5 to 1.7 billion years ago.

From the oldest to the youngest, the three successions are:

1. The PHANTOM LAKE Suite which is composed of metaconglomerates, quartzites, metalimestones, metadolomites, and felsic and mafic schists.
2. The DEEP LAKE GROUP contains metaconglomerates, quartzites, phylitic schists, and metatillite.
3. The LIBBY CREEK GROUP contains metadolomite, metaphyllite, and quartzite.

These metasediments suggest epicontinental and miogeosynclinal deposition in a stable environment.

These rocks form the north limb of a syncline, with the south limb having been sheared off by the 11MULLEN CREEK - NASH FORK SHEAR zone (a Precambrian shear) In most of the project area, the rocks are either highly inclined and dipping to the southeast or they are vertical. A major unconformity separated by the PHANTOM LAKE GROUP from the two younger groups, as is evidenced by the higher degree of metamorphism of the PHANTOM LAKE GROUP. The rocks that outcrop in the South French Creek Project area are those of the LIBBY CREEK GROUP and not all of the formations in this group are exposed within the area.

No Metasedimentary rocks are found south of the MULLEN CREEK - NASH FORK SHEAR. Instead the rocks to the south are a series of eugeosynclinal Middle Proterozoic (1.9 to 1.6 billion years) metamorphics that apparently formed in an island arc environment and then accreted to the Archean craton 1.7 billion years ago.

#### STRUCTURE-OF ROCKS OF THE PRECAMBRIAN AGE

The structure of the rocks of Precambrian age be reviewed by considering two major divisions: (1) rocks north and (2) Rocks of the MULLEN CREEK - NASH FORK SHEAR Zone.

##### Northern Division

The northern division is divided into three provinces: (4) quartzofeldspathic gneiss of the northwest; (2) older Metasedimentary rocks of the northeastern part of the mountains; and (3) younger metasedimentary rocks of the central part of the mountains. (This is the area of the South French Creek Project.)

##### Southern-Division

The southern division is subdivided into six domains- No metasediments have been found and most are gneisses, granites mafic sills and dikes, diorites, pegmatites and gabbros. The description, of these rocks and

units, are too comprehensive and lengthy for this review. Since the area of interest in (he South French Creek Project is in the northern division, no further description of the rocks south of the Shear Zone be made in this report.

No large scale mining has been conducted in the past in the Medicine Bow Mountains, certain factors prohibited extensive prospecting. The altitude is high, the snowfall heavy, the winters severe. and roads were sparse. Mining activity was historically restricted to summer months. Much of the area of the Medicine Bow Mountains is heavily timbered and characterized by very poor exposure. The northern and central area is covered with glacial deposits. Also in the French Creek area, the area is deeply weathered, heavily timbered, and up until only a few years ago, highly inaccessible except by foot or pack mule.

Prospecting, which was done chiefly from 1880-1910, was by surface methods and on foot only and only have modern prospecting methods, photogeology, geochemical and geophysical, been tried.

"I BELIEVE IT (MEMOIR No. 1) SERVES TO SHOW ONCE THAT THE MEDICINE MOUNTAINS IS A REMARKABLE AREA WHERE MORE GEOLOGIC HISTORY IS COMPRESSED INTO A SMALL AREA THAN IN MOST OTHER PARTS OF THE PLANET. "

Dr. R. S. Houston. JUNE. 1978

EXCERPT THE PREFACE OF; "MEMOIR NO 1" 2<sup>nd</sup> PRINTING 1978

A REGIONAL STUDY OF Rocks of the Precambrian Age in the Medicine Bow Mountains

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING, D. N. MILLER, JR, STATE GEOLOGIST

## GENERAL GEOLOGY

Few areas in the United States contain as complete a geologic record as the Medicine Bow Mountains. Precambrian rocks range in age from older than 2.4 billion years to 1.3 billion years old. Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks include units from Mississippian Age to Late Cretaceous, and Tertiary rocks are present that are representative of every epoch. Locally all of these units are covered by continental Quaternary deposits including extensive deposits of glacial drift.

The Medicine Bow Mountains have basement rocks of two different geologic ages that are separated by a zone of intense shearing termed the *MULLEN CREEK-NASH FORK SHEAR ZONE*. (See map 2.2) Cataclastics of this Precambrian shear zone are exposed 15 to 25 miles north of the Colorado-Wyoming state line, and form good exposures in the Mullen Creek and South French Creek drainage areas.

Basement rocks north of this shear zone are Archean (early Precambrian, more than 2.5 billion years old) and are overlain by thick successions of miogeosynclinal metasediments and metavolcanics of Late Archean to Early Proterozoic Age (middle Precambrian, 1.8 to 2.5 billion years old.) Some of the fluvial metaconglomerates in these miogeosynclinal sequences are compared to those of Central Canada and the Witwatersrand of South Africa.

The basement rocks south of this shear zone are Proterozoic (late Precambrian, 1.8 to 1.6 billion years old), and are a complex sequence of gneiss and igneous rocks. The shear zone has been interpreted as a fossil suture where island arcs were accreted to the Archean Craton about 1.7 billion years ago. None of the rock units here can be correlated with those north of the Shear Zone.

Recognized base and precious metals in these rocks occur as fracture and breccia fillings intimately associated with mafic rocks and less commonly with calc-alkaline intrusive as well as fissure filling veins.

The present form of the Medicine Bow Mountains is a north-trending anticline. Structure on the flanks of the range trend north, northwest, and northeast, and generally show thrusting on their east flanks. Blocks of Precambrian basement are uplifted and displaced to the northeast on west-dipping fault planes. Bedding dips steeply on the thrust (northeast) side of the block and gently on the back side of the block (southwest.) Some blocks are also thrust to the southeast, but most thrust blocks terminate on the southeast in a northeast-trending



transverse fault. Some of these transverse faults break out of the Precambrian shear zone (Mullen Creek-North Fork Shear.)

**NOTE:** The South French Creek mineral zone (see map #2) is located in one of the transverse faults breaking out of the shear zone and trending northerly into a thrust block of the French Creek Slate (a black highly carbonaceous slate and phyllite.)

### GREENSTONE BELTS

In the Medicine Bow Mountains area north of the MULLEN CREEK - NASH FORK SHEAR zone is an area or belt of Archean Supracrustal rocks representative worldwide as "Greenstone Belts". Greenstone Belts throughout the world are known for their important resources of precious metals as well as base, iron, and ferroalloy metals. Gold, in particular, is enriched in anomalous amounts in these supracrustal terrains, so that the terms "gold belt" and "greenstone belt" are essentially synonymous. Typical examples are the well known producing belts of Central Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

#### GREENSTONE BELT MINERALIZATION -- MODEL FORM

THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE OF A MODEL "GREENSTONE BELT" CAN BE DIVIDED INTO A (1) UNDERLYING PREDOMINATELY ULTRA-MAFIC TO MAFIC IGNEOUS ROCK SERIES, (2) A MIDDLE MAFIC TO CALC-ALKALINE IGNEOUS SERIES, AND (3) AN OVERLYING SEDIMENTARY SERIES. CHARACTERISTIC MINERAL DEPOSITS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH EACH SERIES.

MINERALIZATION CHARACTERISTICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH UNDERLYING ULTRA-MAFIC ROCKS INCLUDE NICKEL SULFIDES IN MAGNESIUM-RICH ROCKS (DUNITES AND PERIDOTITES.) THESE DEPOSITS OCCUR AS MAGMATIC SEGREGATES IN THE OLIVINE-RICH MAGMA. ASBESTOS AND TALC OCCUR AS HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION PRODUCTS OF MAFIC AND ULTRA-MAFIC ROCKS. CHROMITE OCCURS IN STRATIFORM ULTRA-MAFIC INTRUSIVES (PERIDOTITES AND GABBROIC ANORTHOSITES.) GOLD AND SILVER ARE RELATED TO POST-DEPOSITIONAL REGIONAL FRACTURES, QUARTZ-BEARING FISSURES CLOSE TO OR WITHIN META-IGNEOUS ROCKS. THE ULTIMATE SOURCE OF THE GOLD IS ASSUMED TO HAVE BEEN THE VAST PILES OF MAFICS AND ULTRA-MAFICS.

IMPORTANT MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE MIDDLE IGNEOUS SERIES ARE STRATIFORM

COPPER-ZINC MASSIVE SULFIDES. THESE SULFIDES ALSO CARRY SOME GOLD AND SILVER. THEY ARE RESTRICTED TO CALC-ALKALINE META-IGNEOUS ROCKS.

BOTH THE SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC SERIES OF GREENSTONE BELTS OFTEN HAVE BANDED IRON FORMATIONS INTERSTRATIFIED WITH A VARIETY OF VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY UNITS. SOME OF THESE IRON FORMATIONS MAY CONTAIN ANOMALOUS GOLD.

FINALLY, IN MANY GREENSTONE SUCCESSIONS WORLDWIDE, METALS ARE FOUND IN LATE TECTONIC PEGMATITE, AND DIAMOND OCCURS IN KIMBERLITE. THESE ULTRABASIC INTRUSIVES HAVE INTERMITTENTLY INVADDED THE OLD CRATONS THROUGHOUT GEOLOGIC HISTORY.

NOTE: MOST, IF NOT ALL, OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED CHARACTERISTICS OF A MODEL "GREENSTONE BELT" ARE PRESENT IN THE NORTHERN AREA OF THE MEDICINE BOW MOUNTAINS. THE THRUST BLOCKS OF BOTH ARCHEAN AND PROTEROZOIC PRECAMBRIAN ROCKS THAT TERMINATE AGAINST THE MULLEN CREEK - NASH FORK SHEAR OR ARE CUT BY THIS SHEAR ZONE PROVIDE BOTH A HOST ROCK THAT IS FRACTURED BY THE SHEARING AS WELL AS A CONDUIT FOR MINERALIZED HYDROTHERMAL SOLUTIONS EMANATING FROM DEEP SEATED PORTIONS OF THE GREENBELT ZONE. THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF THE SOUTH FRENCH CREEK VALLEY IS UNDERLAIN BY BLACK CARBONACEOUS SLATES OF THE FRENCH CREEK SLATE MEMBER OF THE LIBBY CREEK GROUP OF ROCKS (MID-PRACAMBRIAN IN AGE: 1.8 TO 2.5 BILLIONS YEARS OLD.)

#### PRECAMBRIAN METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Metasedimentary rocks of the central Medicine Bow Mountains were first described by Blackwelder (1926) and for the most part his measured and described units were retained by R. S. Houston, MEMOIR 1, Wyoming State Geological Survey, (1968, Second Printing - 1978) and terminology and dating were changed very little.

Three successions of Precambrian metasediments are recognized in the Medicine Bow Mountains immediately north of the MULLEN CREEK - NASH FORK SHEAR Zone containing epicontinental, miogeosynclinal, and eugeosynclinal successions. These areas contain thick sequences (up to 8 miles thick) of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks deposited on the edge of the Archean craton 2.5 to 1.7 billion years ago.

From the oldest to the youngest, the three successions are:

1. The PHANTOM LAKE Suite which is composed of metaconglomerates, quartzites, metalimestones, metadolomites, and felsic and mafic schists.
2. The DEEP LAKE GROUP contains metaconglomerates, quartzites, phylitic schists, and metatillite
3. The LIBBY CREEK GROUP contains metadolomite, metaphyllite, and quartzite.

These metasediments suggest epicontinental and miogiosynclinal deposition in a stable environment.

These rocks form the north limb of a syncline, with the south limb having been sheared off by the MULLEN CREEK - NASH FORK SHEAR Zone ( a Precambrian shear.) In most of the project area, the rocks are either highly inclined and dipping to the southeast or they are vertical. A major unconformity separated by the PHANTOM LAKE GROUP from the two younger groups, as is evidenced by the higher degree of metamorphism of the PHANTOM LAKE GROUP. The rocks that outcrop in the South French Creek Project area are those of the LIBBY CREEK GROUP and not all of the formations in this group are exposed within the area.

No Metasedimentary rocks are found south of the MULLEN CREEK - NASH FORK SHEAR. Instead the rocks to the south are a series of eugeosynclinal Middle Proterzoic (1.9 to 1.6 billion years) metamorphics that apparently formed in an island arc environment and then accreted to the Archean craton 1.7 billion years ago.

#### STRUCTURE OF ROCKS OF PRECAMBRIAN AGE

The structure of the rocks of Precambrian age may be reviewed by considering two major divisions: (1) Rocks north and (2) Rocks south of the MULLEN CREEK - NASH FORK SHEAR Zone.

##### Northern Division

The northern division is divided into three provinces: (1) quartzo-feldspathic gneiss of the northwest; (2) older Metasedimentary rocks of the northeastern part of the mountains; and (3) younger meta-sedimentary rocks of the central part of the mountains. (This is the area of the South French Creek Project.)

##### Southern Division

The southern division is subdivided into six domains. No meta-sediments have been found and

most are gneisses, granites, mafic sills and dikes, diorites, pegmatites and gabbros. The description of these rocks and units, are too comprehensive and lengthy for this review. Since the area of interest in the South French Creek Project is in the northern division, no further description of the rocks south of the Shear Zone will be made in this report.

No large scale mining has been conducted in the past in the Medicine Bow Mountains, certain factors prohibited extensive prospecting. The altitude is high, the snowfall heavy, the winters severe, and roads were sparse. Mining activity was historically restricted to summer months. Much of the area of the Medicine Bow Mountains is heavily timbered and characterized by very poor exposure. The northern and central area is covered with glacial deposits. Also in the French Creek area, the area is deeply weathered, heavily timbered, and up until only a few years ago, highly inaccessible except by foot or pack mule.

Prospecting, which was done chiefly from 1880-1910, was by surface methods and on foot only and only recently have modern prospecting methods, photogeology, geochemical and geophysical, been tried.

"I BELIEVE IT (MEMOIR NO. 1) SERVES TO SHOW ONCE AGAIN THAT THE MEDICINE BOW MOUNTAINS IS A REMARKABLE AREA WHERE MORE GEOLOGIC HISTORY IS COMPRESSED INTO A SMALL AREA THAN IN MOST OTHER PARTS OF THE PLANET."

DR. R. S. HOUSTON, JUNE, 1978

EXCERPT FROM THE PREFACE OF: "MEMOIR NO. 1", 2ND PRINTING (1978)  
A REGIONAL STUDY OF ROCKS OF PRECAMBRIAN AGE IN THE MEDICINE BOW MOUNTAINS"  
THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING, D. N. MILLER, JR., STATE GEOLOGIST - 1988

## 10. PGM SUPPLY INFORMATION

### Introduction

██████████ has discovered platinum in Wyoming. Most individuals familiar with the precious metal industry know that the vast majority of platinum comes from South Africa and Russia. ██████████ is poised to change all that. ██████████ has discovered vast deposits of platinum, platinum family or PGM (platinum group metals).

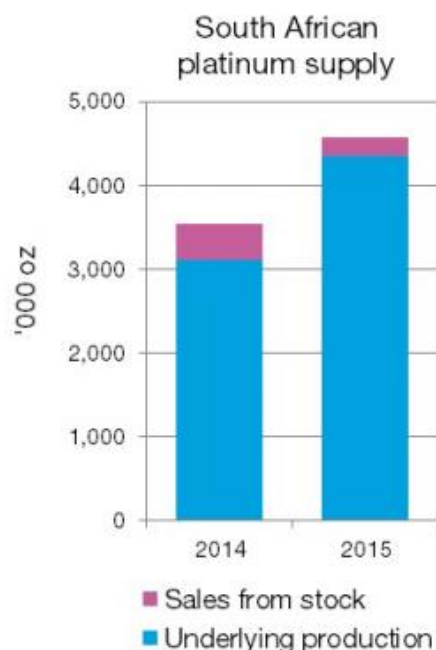
#### Matthey May 2016 Platinum Report Excerpts

<http://www.platinum.matthey.com/documents/new-item/pgm%20market%20reports/pgm-market-report-may-2016.pdf>

##### SUMMARY: PLATINUM

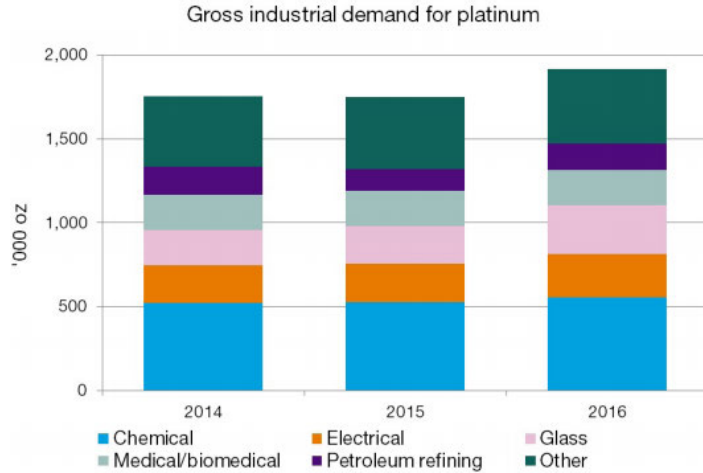
- Growth in auto and investment demand helped keep the platinum market in significant deficit in 2015.
- South African shipments reached a four-year high, with a strong recovery in mine production and further destocking by producers.
- Recycling fell by 17%, as low prices hit scrap volumes in the autocatalyst and jewellery sectors.
- Autocatalyst demand rose by 6%, as Euro 6b legislation was phased in and global diesel car output hit record highs.
- 2015 saw exceptional levels of physical investment in Japan, while Chinese jewellery demand proved more resilient than expected.

Platinum Supply and Demand '000 oz			
Supply	2014	2015	2016
South Africa	3,537	4,569	4,288
Russia	700	670	679
Others	871	837	932
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>5,899</b>
Gross Demand			
Autocatalyst	3,241	3,433	3,497
Jewellery	2,897	2,827	2,929
Industrial	1,755	1,749	1,919
Investment	277	451	332
<b>Total Gross Demand</b>	<b>8,170</b>	<b>8,460</b>	<b>8,677</b>
<b>Recycling</b>	<b>-2,071</b>	<b>-1,725</b>	<b>-1,917</b>
<b>Total Net Demand</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>6,735</b>	<b>6,760</b>
<b>Movements in Stocks</b>	<b>-991</b>	<b>-659</b>	<b>-861</b>



Platinum Demand: Autocatalyst '000 oz									
	Gross			Recycling			Net		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Europe	1,487	1,657	1,726	-530	-470	-522	957	1,187	1,204
Japan	500	471	461	-62	-62	-64	438	409	397
North America	356	383	376	-571	-460	-494	-215	-77	-118
China	140	141	148	-25	-30	-33	115	111	115
Rest of World	758	781	786	-94	-100	-106	664	681	680
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>3,497</b>	<b>-1,282</b>	<b>-1,122</b>	<b>-1,219</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,278</b>

Platinum Demand: Jewellery '000 oz									
	Gross			Recycling			Net		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Europe	204	203	200	-5	-5	-5	199	198	195
Japan	313	314	313	-275	-256	-252	38	58	61
North America	220	240	244	-23	-11	-5	197	229	239
China	1,935	1,796	1,850	-455	-298	-400	1,480	1,498	1,450
Rest of World	225	274	322	-4	-4	-4	221	270	318
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>-762</b>	<b>-574</b>	<b>-666</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>2,263</b>



Platinum’s move to a significant discount to gold in mid-2015 also appears to have had a positive impact on the coin market. We expect platinum consumption in this sector to rise significantly in 2016, as mints increase production in order to satisfy pent-up consumer demand. The US Mint expects to strike both bullion and numismatic platinum coins this year, while the Austrian Mint intends to launch a one-ounce platinum version of their Vienna Philharmonic bullion coin, and the Perth Mint will offer a 2016 version of its Platypus

one-ounce coin.

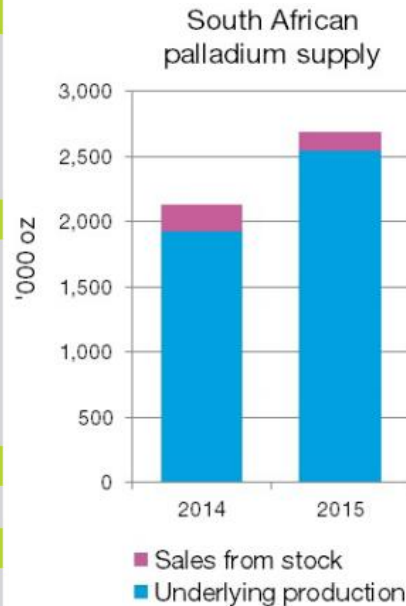
Overall, assuming positive investment demand as discussed above, we believe that the market is likely to remain in significant deficit in 2016. We currently project that the shortfall of supply over demand will widen to around 860,000 oz. It should be noted that this figure is based on the assumption that there will be some recovery in the collection and processing of scrapped autocatalysts during the second half

SUMMARY: PALLADIUM

- A recovery in production and further sales from stocks in South Africa lifted primary palladium supplies by 6% to 6.43 million oz.
- A steep decline in autocatalyst recovery and weak jewellery recycling led to an 11% fall in secondary supplies.
- Gross demand plunged by 13% due to a 1.6 million oz reversal in ETF purchasing between 2014 and 2015.
- Sales to automakers rose to a record 7.63 million oz, as gasoline vehicle production outperformed expectations in China and Europe.
- Despite negative investment demand, the palladium market remained in a fundamental deficit of 447,000 oz

The palladium market moved closer to balance last year, due to a strong recovery in South African supplies during a year in which investment demand moved abruptly into negative territory. Global primary supplies of palladium rose by 6%, while gross demand plunged by 13%, almost entirely due to a dramatic reversal in ETF purchasing: investors, who had acquired over 940,000 oz of palladium the previous year, sold around 660,000 oz of their holdings in 2015. This greatly offset overall improvements in automotive and industrial demand, and a steep fall in the recovery of palladium from scrapped catalytic converters: the market deficit shrank from nearly 2 million oz in 2014 to under 500,000 oz last year.

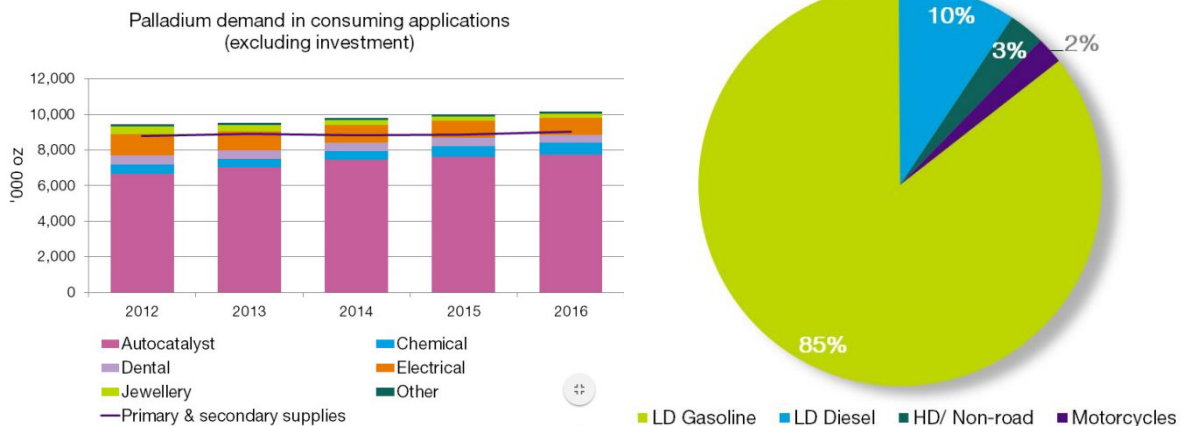
Palladium Supply and Demand '000 oz			
Supply	2014	2015	2016
South Africa	2,125	2,683	2,521
Russia	2,589	2,434	2,487
Others	1,374	1,309	1,382
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>6,390</b>
<b>Gross Demand</b>			
Autocatalyst	7,462	7,629	7,757
Jewellery	272	225	215
Industrial	2,076	2,138	2,185
Investment	943	-659	-295
<b>Total Gross Demand</b>	<b>10,753</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>9,862</b>
<b>Recycling</b>	<b>-2,752</b>	<b>-2,460</b>	<b>-2,629</b>
<b>Total Net demand</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>6,873</b>	<b>7,233</b>
<b>Movements in Stocks</b>	<b>-1,913</b>	<b>-447</b>	<b>-843</b>





Palladium Demand: Autocatalyst '000 oz									
	Gross			Recycling			Net		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Europe	1,583	1,625	1,658	-469	-397	-424	1,114	1,228	1,234
Japan	769	722	741	-119	-106	-114	650	616	627
North America	1,961	2,063	1,937	-1,335	-1,110	-1,196	626	953	741
China	1,623	1,680	1,913	-82	-116	-140	1,541	1,564	1,773
Rest of World	1,526	1,539	1,508	-184	-210	-238	1,342	1,329	1,270
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,462</b>	<b>7,629</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>-2,189</b>	<b>-1,939</b>	<b>-2,112</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>5,645</b>

Palladium demand by auto sector 2016



Overall, we are confident that 2016 will see further growth in gross demand for palladium in its ‘consuming applications’ (automotive, industrial and jewellery). It is likely that combined demand from these sectors will exceed 10 million oz for the first time: this represents a gain of over 1 million oz in the last five years.

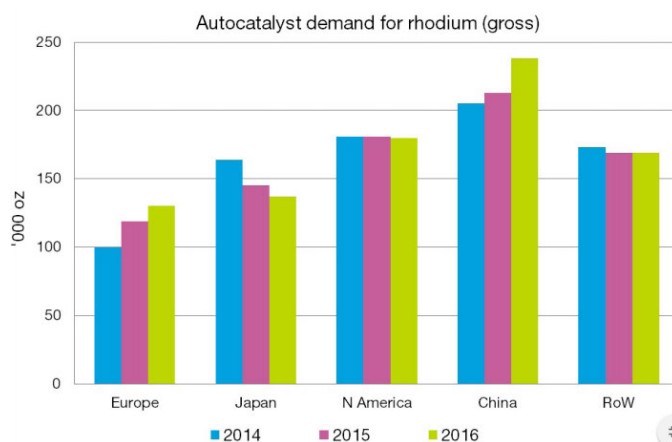
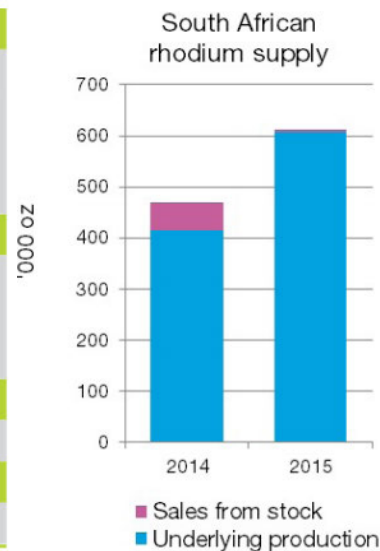
There is much more uncertainty about palladium investment. ETFs account for almost all palladium investment demand: unlike platinum, palladium does not benefit from over-the-counter sales to Japanese investors, nor is there any significant use of palladium in coins. In the first quarter of 2016, ETF investors sold around 110,000 oz of palladium, with liquidation occurring in European, North American and South African funds. However, this was significantly lower than the rate of redemptions seen in the October to December 2015 period, when investors sold nearly 500,000 oz of palladium. Our forecast assumes that a repeat of last year’s heavy selling is unlikely, but that uncertainty over world economic growth and the size of palladium inventories will continue to weigh upon investor sentiment, leaving total investment demand in negative territory again.

SUMMARY: RHODIUM

- A rebound in South African supplies to four-year highs pushed rhodium into a surplus of 33,000 oz.
- Primary supplies rose by 23% to 754,000 oz, but rhodium recovered from autocatalysts fell by 12%.
- Auto demand grew slightly, as gasoline catalyst thrifting was offset by an increase in rhodium on European diesels.
- Other demand shrank, due to lower sales of rhodium to glass makers and negative ETF investment.

The rhodium market moved back into surplus in 2015, after two years of deficit. Gross demand fell slightly: small gains in autocatalyst consumption were offset by a fall in purchasing by glass makers and investors. Meanwhile, supplies rose strongly, as South African production returned to near-normal levels following the AMCU strike in 2014. This outweighed a decline in the recycling of rhodium from scrapped vehicles, leaving combined primary and secondary shipments up 11%.

Rhodium Supply and Demand '000 oz			
Supply	2014	2015	2016
South Africa	469	611	600
Russia	80	80	73
Others	65	63	66
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>739</b>
Gross Demand			
Autocatalyst	823	827	854
Other	176	164	194
<b>Total Gross Demand</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1,048</b>
<b>Recycling</b>	<b>-307</b>	<b>-270</b>	<b>-293</b>
<b>Total Net Demand</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>755</b>
<b>Movements in Stocks</b>	<b>-78</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-16</b>



Mine shipments of rhodium are forecast to fall by 2% to 739,000 oz in 2016. In South Africa, rhodium output is likely to underperform versus platinum and palladium. Expansions that are forecast to come on-stream this year – including Royal Bafokeng Platinum’s Styldrift and Platinum Group Metals Limited’s Maseve – will mine mainly from the Merensky reef, and will therefore produce only modest amounts of rhodium.

Russian output of rhodium is also likely to fall this year, due to the changes in the processing flowsheet at Norilsk Nickel, which are discussed in more

detail on pages 26 and 27. This is expected to result in a significant lengthening of the processing pipeline, and a temporary decline in production of all metals.

In contrast, we predict that recoveries of rhodium from scrapped autocatalysts will rise by 9% to 293,000 oz. This is based on an assumption that we will see some improvement in recycling rates during the second half of 2016. While the prices of all three autocatalyst pgm have risen during the first quarter of this year, steel prices remain depressed, and this is likely to delay any rebound in scrap collection volumes.

As a result, growth in combined primary and secondary supplies will be weak this year, and will fail to keep pace with demand. We forecast that the market will move into a deficit of 16,000 oz in 2016.

## 11. GEOLOGIST VALUATION REPORTS

## SPOONER & Associates, Inc.

Environmental, Geotechnical, & Civil Engineering

Att: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

CC: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Date: August 13, 2008

CURRENT MARKET VALUE PRICE USD \$3,591.331.784 (Three Billion Five Hundred Ninety-One Million Three Hundred Thirty-One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty Four United States Dollars)

### EXECUTIVE VALUATION SUMMARY

Dear [REDACTED]:

I address this updated Executive Valuation Summary for your attention to summarize in brief the valuation of the described asset below.

#### LEGAL

##### ASSET DESCRIPTION (Brief Summary)

Gold and Platinum Group metals in-ground ores. One 20 acre claim located on South French Creek, Snowy Range, Carbon County, Wyoming, USA, in the SW 1/4 of section 11, Township 15 North, Range 80 West, 6<sup>th</sup> PM, Carbon County. Claim allocated to this project is: Snowy Range BV # A-01 , WMC 259294. GPS coordinates are Long. W 106 Degrees 21.289' Latitude N 41 Degrees 16.485' Altitude 8,910'. **(It should be noted the gps coordiantes are incorrect and accurately stated in Section 1.)**

As per the valuation report done on the 9/22/2000 which we have attached to this updated letter, we hereby confirm that the combined commercial valuation of the above described asset's has been calculated by us and may be considered at TODAY'S CURRENT MARKET VALUE PRICE to be valued at a minimum of \$3,591.331.784 (Three Billion Five Hundred Ninety One Million Three Hundred Thirty One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty Four United States Dollars) as at 8/13/2008.

Kind Regards,

[REDACTED]  
Registered Professional Geologist (TN 3322)

Attached 1. Copy of original Valuation Report dated 9/22/2000

2. Valuer's Company Profile (Valuer's profile, Certificates, Memberships etc.)

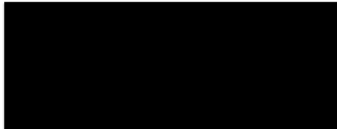
SPOONER & Associates, Inc.  
Environmental, Geotechnical, & Civil Engineering

---

Att:



CC



Date August 13, 2008

**CURRENT MARKET VALUE PRICE USD \$3,591,331,784 (Three Billion Five Hundred Ninety One Million Three Hundred Thirty One Thousand Seven Hundred Eight Four United States Dollars)**

**EXECUTIVE VALUATION SUMMARY**

Dear 

I address this updated Executive Valuation Summary for your attention to summarize in brief the valuation of the described asset below.

**LEGAL ASSET DESCRIPTION (Brief Summary)**

Gold and Platinum Group metals in-ground ores. One 20 acre claim located on South French Creek, Snowy Range, Carbon County, Wyoming, USA, in the SW 1/4 of section 11, Township 15 North, Range 80 West, 6<sup>th</sup> PM, Carbon County. Claim allocated to this project is: Snowy Range BV # A-01, WMC 259294. GPS coordinates are Long. W 106 Degrees 21.289' Latitude N 41 Degrees 16.485' Altitude 8,910'.

As per the valuation report done on the 9/22/2000 which we have attached to this updated letter, we hereby confirm that the combined commercial valuation of the above described asset/s has been calculated by us and may be considered at TODAY'S CURRENT MARKET VALUE PRICE to be valued at a minimum of **\$3,591,331,784 (Three Billion Five Hundred Ninety One Million Three Hundred Thirty One Thousand Seven Hundred Eight Four United States Dollars)** as at 8/13/2008.

Kind Regards,



Registered Professional Geologist (TN 3322)

**Attached**

1. Copy of original Valuation Report dated 9/22/2000
2. Valuer's Company Profile (Valuer's profile, Certificates, Memberships etc)



Reconstructed Document

[REDACTED]

Consulting Professional Geologist  
Mineral Exploration Energy Resources

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Gentlemen:

As per your request, I have reviewed the Certificates of Analyses on the mineral ore from the South French Creek, Carbon County Wyoming lode mining claims.

Due to the time restraints in getting this report to you, the plat maps, geologic maps and mining claim coordinates will be completed and sent at a later date.

This report and analysis is based upon the income capabilities of lode mining claims in the South French Creek, Wyoming mineralized area owned by [REDACTED]

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION:

[REDACTED] mineral property on South French Creek, Wyoming consists of lode mining claims identified as WMC 259294 (Snowy Range BV#A-01); WMC 259295 (Snowy Range DV#A-02) and WMC 259296 (Snowy Range DV#A-03).

Each lode mining claim is 600 feet in width and 1500 feet in length, comprising 20 acres each for a total of 60 acres of areal extent.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

The total 60 acres is located in the SW <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 7 in Township 15 North —Range 80 West, 6<sup>th</sup> Principal Meridian, Carbon County Wyoming USA.

MINERAL EVALUATION:

The assay test results that [REDACTED] have are very, very conservative. I have personally conducted exploration and diamond core drilling on adjoining claims and my tests and assays are VERY much higher. I core drilled to a depth of over 600 feet and was still in high grade ore to that depth. Some of

the studies with geophysical methods show the depth of the ore body to extend to a depth of over 5000 feet.

Again, the ore reserve figures compiled by [REDACTED] are very conservative also. He is using only 5 acres of mineralized area. I strongly believe that the total 60 acres is mineralized. The geography of the area and the slope of the subject mineral property probably requires that the mining be conducted in underground operations.

This is an immense ore deposit of gold and the platinum group metals, extending downward several thousands of feet and is exceedingly rich in ore tenor.

I sincerely and professionally believe that the South French Creek mineral deposit will rank with the other 3 platinum group mineral deposits on the planet.

Best Regards,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Post Script:

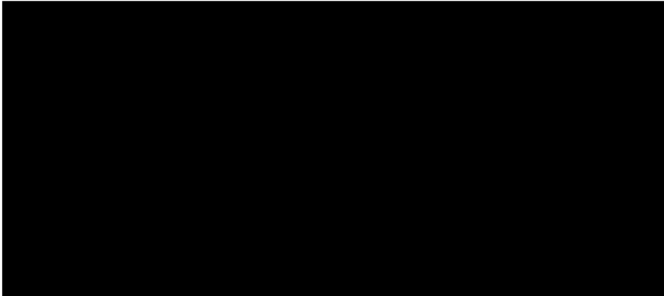
I have over 51 years as an Exploration Geologist in the Rocky Mountains area, from Mexico to British Columbia. I first became involved in geological exploration in the South French Creek area in the late 1960s and the 1970s in uranium exploration. It wasn't until the 1980s that I was able to identify the platinum group minerals. I filed on mining claims for gold and the platinum minerals at that time. I have spent the last 20 years doing geological and metallurgical research on this South French Creek mineralized area.

My tests on the mineralized ore here show a magnitude of much more than the very conservative assays presented by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED] Original Valuation



Gentlemen:

As per your request, I have reviewed the Certificates of Analyses on the mineral ore from the South French Creek, Carbon County Wyoming lode mining claims.

Due to the time restraints in getting this report to you, the plat maps, geologic maps and mining claim coordinates will be completed and sent at a later date.

This report and analysis is based upon the income capabilities of lode mining claims in the South French Creek, Wyoming mineralized area owned by [REDACTED]

**PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION:**

[REDACTED] mineral property on South French Creek, Wyoming consists of lode mining claims identified as WMC 259294 (Snowy Range BV#A-01); WMC 259295 (Snowy Range BV#A-02) and WMC 259296 (Snowy Range BV#A-03).

Each lode mining claim is 600 feet in width and 1500 feet in length, comprising 20 acres each for a total of 60 acres of areal extent.

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:**

The total 60 acres is located in the SW ¼ of Section 7 in Township 15 North --Range 80 West, 6 th Principal Meridian, Carbon County Wyoming USA.

**MINERAL EVALUATION:**

The assay test results that [REDACTED] have are very, very conservative.

I have personally conducted exploration and diamond core drilling on adjoining claims and my tests and assays are VERY much higher. I core drilled to a depth of over 600 feet and was still in high grade ore to that depth. Some of the studies with geophysical methods show the depth of the ore body to extend to a depth of over 5000 feet.

Again, the ore reserve figures compiled by [REDACTED] are very conservative also. He is using only 5 acres of mineralized area. I strongly believe that the total 60

acres is mineralized. The geography of the area and the slope of the subject mineral property probably requires that the mining be conducted in under ground operations.

This is an immense ore deposit of gold and the platinum group metals, extending downward several thousands of feet and is exceedingly rich in ore tenor.


I sincerely and professionally believe that the South French Creek mineral deposit will rank with the other 3 platinum group mineral deposits on the planet.


Best Regards



Post Script:

I have over 51 years as an Exploration Geologist in the Rocky Mountains area, from Mexico to British Columbia. I first became involved in geological exploration in the South French Creek area in the late 1960s and the 1970s in uranium exploration. It wasn't until the 1980s that I was able to identify the platinum group minerals. I filed on mining claims for gold and the platinum minerals at that time. I have spent the last 20 years doing geological and metallurgical research on this South French Creek mineralized area.

My tests on the mineralized ore here show a magnitude of much more than the very conservative assays presented by 



Reconstructed document

## SESPE CONSULTING, INC.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
October 22, 2009

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Re: Mineral Property Valuation  
Claim: Snowy Range, DV #A-03 WMC 259296  
Carbon County, Wyoming

Dear [REDACTED]:

Sespe Consulting, Inc. (Sespe) presents this Mineral Property Valuation summary of claim Snowy Range, DV #A03 WMC 259296 within the South French Creek Property in Carbon County, Wyoming. This valuation is based on conversations and correspondence between [REDACTED] of Sespe and [REDACTED] Wyoming Corp. [REDACTED]. The documents reviewed by [REDACTED] were provided by [REDACTED] and include the following:

- [REDACTED] Consulting Professional Geologist: Mineral Evaluation Report dated June 15, 2008 • BLM Affidavit of Annual Labor and Maintenance Fee Waiver Certification: Snowy Range, DV #A-03 WMC 259296
- Alternative Testing Laboratories, Inc: Analysis Report dated April 17, 2008
- Alternative Testing Laboratories, Inc: Analysis Report dated April 10, 2006
- Activation Laboratories LTD: Certificate of Analysis dated April 3, 2006

This Mineral Property Valuation was prepared by [REDACTED], whom has over 25 years' experience in the mining industry.

### PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

The property evaluated in this report consists of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on South French Creek, Wyoming. The property consists of lode mining claims identified as Snowy Range, DV #A-03 WMC 259296. The lode claim is 600 feet wide and 1500 feet long, comprising 20.7 acres.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The lode mining claim is located in Sections 11 and 14, Township 15 North, Range 80 West, Carbon County, Wyoming, USA.

MINERAL EVALUATION

Previous workers indicate the subject property contains an estimated 10 million tons of ore. At a typical approximate density of two tons per cubic yard, the ore material would occupy five million cubic yards, or 135 million cubic feet of volume. A lode mining claim is 600 feet by 1500 feet and a 100-foot setback should be maintained from property boundaries. The mineable portion of the claim is thus 400 feet by 1300 feet, for a total area of 520,000 square feet. A block of ore comprising 135 million cubic feet and overlying an area of 520,000 square feet would extend to a depth of 260 feet. However, the engineered open-pit mine wall would be at a specified angle from vertical to maintain slope stability and operational safety. Therefore, the ultimate pit depth would be greater than 260 feet. The Hayek report states the property has been core drilled to over 600 feet and was still in "high grade ore to that depth". This implies there is adequate depth of mineralized material to accommodate a 10 million-ton block of ore.

COMMODITY VALUATION


The laboratory analyses reports reviewed by ██████████ provided the results in both parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb), the analyses included both fire assay and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP), and the detection limits were variable. From the analytical results provided to Sespe. ██████████ was able to identify the likely average grade of the various metals contained within the ore samples. The metal grades are provided in the table below after converting ppm and ppb to the mining industry standard "ounces per ton". The total ounces of metal are based on 10 million tons of ore, as stated above. Sespe obtained current metal prices from Kitco for October 22, 2009, and these are also listed below.

	Metal Grade (ounces per ton)	Total Ounces	Price (\$/ounce)	Value (\$US)
Gold	.001	10,000	1060	10.60 million
Silver	.120	1.2 million	17.60	21.12 million
Platinum	.0001	1000	1366	1.366 million
Palladium	.0001	1000	336	336,000
Ruthenium	.690	6.9 million	90	621 million
Rhodium	.120	1.2 million	1700	2.04 billion
<hr/>				
Total Value of Ore				\$2,694,422,000

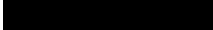
Based on the documents reviewed and at current prices, the 10 million tons of mineable rock material containing gold, silver, platinum, palladium, ruthenium, and rhodium resources underlying claim Snowy Range, DV #A-03 WMC 259296 has an in-place gross estimated value of approximately \$2,694,422,000 (Two Billion, Six Hundred Ninety-Four Million, Four Hundred Twenty-Two Thousand Dollars). This value is rounded to a nominal \$2.7 billion.

The in-place gross value of \$2.7 billion for the metal resources on the Snowy Range, DV #A-03 WMC 259296 claim provided in this evaluation report is based on the assumption that the information provided to Sespe is accurate and reliable, the assay results from the laboratories are valid, the sample test results represent the entire property, and previous workers have conducted their evaluations using a standard professional level of care for the mining industry.

Sincerely,



Wyoming Registered Professional Geologist #2717 Project Manager I I  
Sespe Consulting, Inc.



Geology and Mining Professional Sespe Consulting, Inc.

---

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

**EDUCATION**

Degree	Discipline	Institution	Specialization
Master of Science Hydrogeology	University of Nevada, School of Mines	Specialized in Groundwater and Environmental Management	
Master of Science	Mining Geology	University of Idaho, College of Mines	Specialized in Mineral Exploration and Mining Operations
Bachelor of Science	Geology	Cornell College	Specialized in Hard Rock Geology, Chemistry, and Physics

**PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Certified Professional Geologist

American Institute of Professional Geologists No. 10098

Registered Licensed Professional Geologist

Alaska	466	Idaho	811
Arizona	30843	Oregon	1571
Arkansas	1823	Ivania	3836
California	6058	Utah	5284871
Florida	2113	Washington	1214
Georgia	1584	Wyoming	2717

Licensed Engineering Geologist and Hydrogeologist  
Washington 1214

Certified Hydrogeologist  
California 563

Certified Environmental Manager  
Nevada 1534

## SESPE Original Valuation Report

**SESPE**  
CONSULTING, INC.

[REDACTED]

October 22, 2009

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Sespe Consulting, Inc. (Sespe) presents this Mineral Property Valuation summary of claim Snowy Range, DV #A-03 WMC 259296 within the South French Creek Property in Carbon County, Wyoming. This valuation is based on conversations and correspondence between [REDACTED] Wyoming Corp. [REDACTED]. The documents reviewed by [REDACTED] were provided by [REDACTED] and include the following:

- [REDACTED] Consulting Professional Geologist: Mineral Evaluation Report dated June 15, 2008
- BLM Affidavit of Annual Labor and Maintenance Fee Waiver Certification: Snowy Range, DV #A-03 WMC 259296
- Alternative Testing Laboratories, Inc: Analysis Report dated April 17, 2008
- Alternative Testing Laboratories, Inc: Analysis Report dated April 10, 2006
- Activation Laboratories LTD: Certificate of Analysis dated April 3, 2006

This Mineral Property Valuation was prepared by [REDACTED] whom has over 25 years experience in the mining industry.

#### PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

The property evaluated in this report consists of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on South French Creek, Wyoming. The property consists of lode mining claims identified as Snowy Range, DV #A-03 WMC 259296. The lode claim is 600 feet wide and 1500 feet long, comprising 20.7 acres.

#### LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The lode mining claim is located in Sections 11 and 14, Township 15 North, Range 80 West, Carbon County, Wyoming, USA.

#### MINERAL EVALUATION

Previous workers indicate the subject property contains an estimated 10 million tons of ore. At a typical approximate density of two tons per cubic yard, the ore material would occupy five million cubic yards, or 135 million cubic feet of volume. A lode mining claim is 600 feet by 1500 feet and a 100-foot setback should be maintained from property boundaries. The mineable portion of the claim is thus 400 feet by 1300 feet, for a



October 22, 2009

total area of 520,000 square feet. A block of ore comprising 135 million cubic feet and overlying an area of 520,000 square feet would extend to a depth of 260 feet. However, the engineered open-pit mine wall would be at a specified angle from vertical to maintain slope stability and operational safety. Therefore the ultimate pit depth would be greater than 260 feet. [REDACTED] report states the property has been core drilled to over 600 feet and was still in "high grade ore to that depth". This implies there is adequate depth of mineralized material to accommodate a 10-million ton block of ore.

#### COMMODITY VALUATION

The laboratory analyses reports reviewed by [REDACTED] provided the results in both parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb), the analyses included both fire assay and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP), and the detection limits were variable. From the analytical results provided to Sespe, [REDACTED] was able to identify the likely average grade of the various metals contained within the ore samples. The metal grades are provided in the table below after converting ppm and ppb to the mining industry standard "ounces per ton". The total ounces of metal are based on 10 million tons of ore, as stated above. Sespe obtained current metal prices from Kitco for October 22, 2009, and these are also listed below.

	<u>Metal Grade</u> <u>(ounces per ton)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Ounces</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>(\$/ounce)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(\$US)</u>
Gold	.001	10,000	1060	10.60 million
Silver	.120	1.2 million	17.60	21.12 million
Platinum	.0001	1000	1366	1.366 million
Palladium	.0001	1000	336	336,000
Ruthenium	.690	6.9 million	90	621 million
Rhodium	.120	1.2 million	1700	2.04 billion
Total Value of Ore				\$2,694,422,000

Based on the documents reviewed and at current prices, the 10 million tons of mineable rock material containing gold, silver, platinum, palladium, ruthenium, and rhodium resources underlying claim Snowy Range, DV #A-03 WMC 259296 has an in-place gross estimated value of approximately \$2,694,422,000 (Two Billion, Six Hundred Ninety Four Million, Four Hundred Twenty Two Thousand Dollars). This value is rounded to a nominal \$2.7 billion.



[REDACTED]  
October 22, 2009

The in-place gross value of \$2.7 billion for the metal resources on the Snowy Range, DV #A-03 WMC 259296 claim provided in this evaluation report is based on the assumption that the information provided to Sespe is accurate and reliable, the assay results from the laboratories are valid, the sample test results represent the entire property, and previous workers have conducted their evaluations using a standard professional level of care for the mining industry.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Wyoming Registered Professional Geologist #2717  
Project Manager II  
Sespe Consulting, Inc.

**Geology and Mining Professional  
Sespe Consulting, Inc.**

---

**PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

**EDUCATION**

<u>Degree</u>	<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Institution</u>
Master of Science <i>Specialized in Groundwater and Environmental Management</i>	Hydrogeology	University of Nevada, School of Mines
Master of Science <i>Specialized in Mineral Exploration and Mining Operations</i>	Mining Geology	University of Idaho, College of Mines
Bachelor of Science <i>Specialized in Hard Rock Geology, Chemistry, and Physics</i>	Geology	Cornell College

**PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

**Certified Professional Geologist**

American Institute of Professional Geologists No.10098

**Registered - Licensed Professional Geologist**

Alaska	466	Idaho	811
Arizona	30843	Oregon	1571
Arkansas	1823	Pennsylvania	3836
California	6058	Utah	5284871
Florida	2113	Washington	1214
Georgia	1584	Wyoming	2717

**Licensed Engineering Geologist and Hydrogeologist**

Washington 1214

**Certified Hydrogeologist**

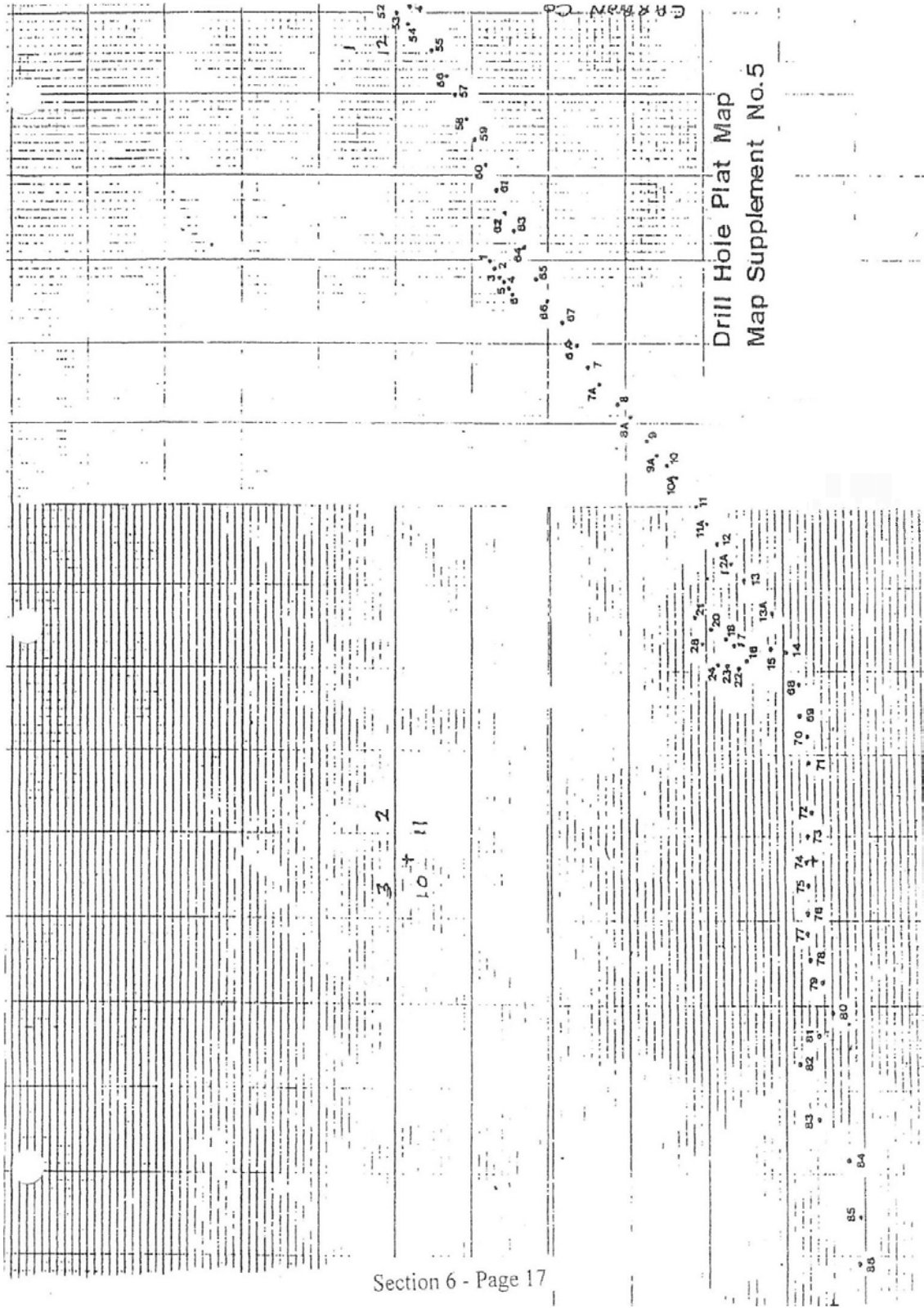
California 563

**Certified Environmental Manager**

Nevada 1534

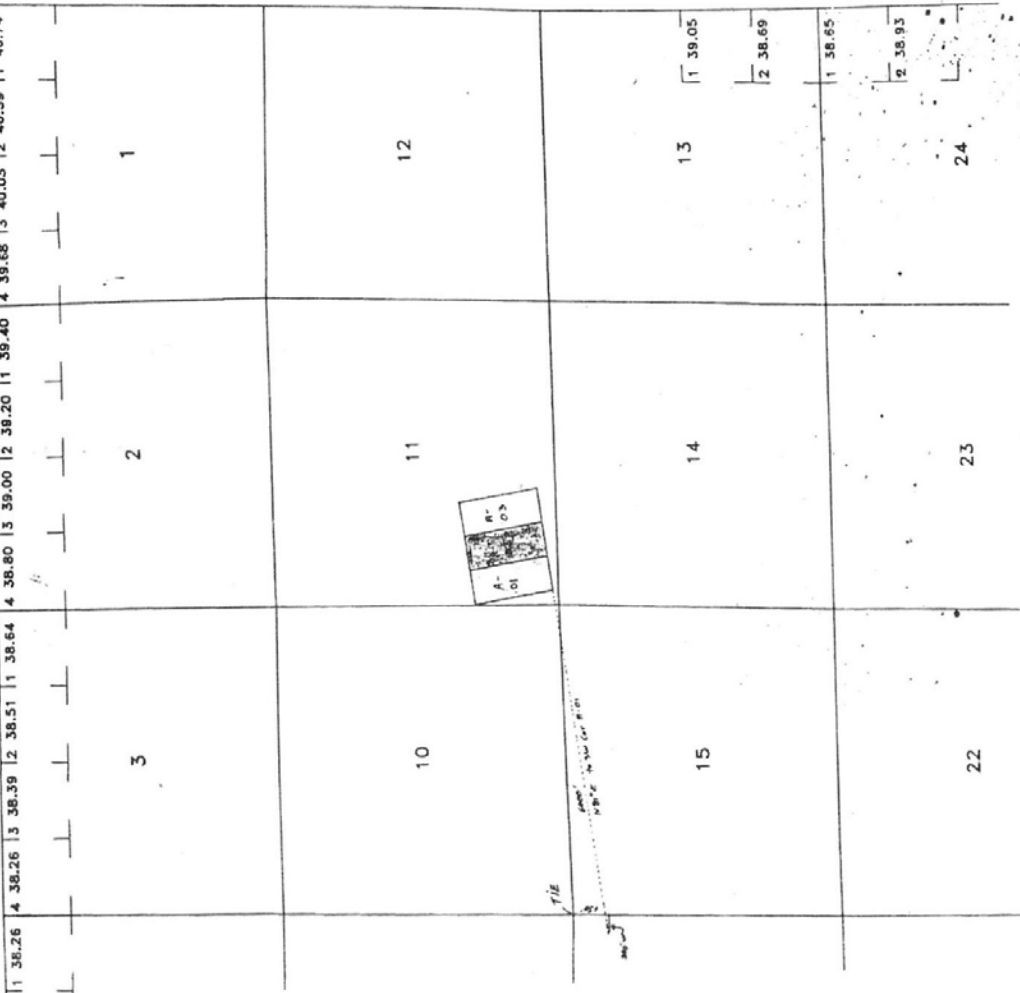
## 12. PLAT MAP AND ASSAYS

# Plat Maps



LAND AND MINERAL TITLES

MT PLAT



INDEX TO SEGREGATED TRACTS			
RESURVEY TRACT NO	ORIGINAL SURVEY SUBDIVISION		
	T	R	SEC

FOR ORDERS EFFECTING DISPOSAL OR USE OF UNIDENTIFIED LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR CLASSIFICATION, MINERALS, WATER AND/OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES, REFER TO INDEX OF MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

Some resurveyed lots shown on private land apply to federal mineral ownership only. Complete status information can only be obtained through the use of all plats and HI pages.

All Trp included in Wdl Medicine Bow NF Proc 7/1/1910

All Trp included in WYW0125349 Determination PL 187 (Act of Cong 7/23/1955) Completed 7/27/1966. All NF surface management by USFS

WYW97334, Savage Run Wilderness Area (PL 88-577) M&B's affects the following lands. As of 12/31/1983 lands will be sear from Min Loc. & Min lease laws in: Secs: 31,32,35,36

Snowy Range BPA-A-01

Snowy Range DPA-A-02

Snowy Range DPA-A-03

## Assays

### Alternative Testing Laboratories Assay Reconstructed

---

Alternative Testing Laboratories, Inc.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

#### ANALYSIS REPORT

TO:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

DATE: 4-17-06

JOB NO.: 08-0804

PO. NO.: VERBAL

Environmental Lab ID: 426-00852

LAB NO	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS REQUIRED	ANALYTICAL RESULTS	METHOD OF ANALYSIS
--------	-------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------

5546-56574	CORE SAMPLE RECEIVED 4-07-06	GOLD PLATINUM RHODIUM RUTHENIUM SILVER	< 5 ppm < 5 ppm < 5 ppm < 5 ppm < 5 ppm	ICP ICP ICP ICP ICP
------------	---------------------------------	--	---	---------------------------------

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - President

Alternative Test Laboratories Original Assay #1

*Alternative Testing Laboratories, Inc.*



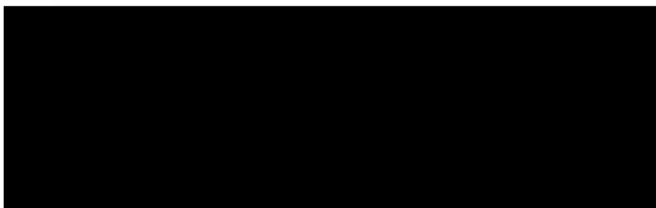
ANALYSIS REPORT

TO:



DATE 04-17-08  
JOB NO. 08-0804  
P.O. NO. VERBAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL LAB ID #26-00852

LAB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS REQUIRED	ANALYTICAL RESULTS	METHOD OF ANALYSIS
946-36974	GOLD & PLATINUM ORE	GOLD	< 5 ppm	ICP
		PLATINUM	< 5 ppm	ICP
		RHODIUM	< 5 ppm	ICP
		RUTHENIUM	< 5 ppm	ICP
		SILVER	< 5 ppm	ICP



Alternative Testing Laboratories, Reconstructed Assay

---

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

ANALYSIS REPORT

TO: [REDACTED] DATE 4-10-06  
[REDACTED] JOB NO. 06-0669  
[REDACTED] PO. NO. VERBAL

---

LAB NO	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS REQUIRED	ANALYTICAL RESULTS	METHOD OF ANALYSIS
546-43971	CORE SAMPLE RECEIVED 4-07-06	GOLD	< 10 ppm	ICP
		PLATINUM	< 10 ppm	ICP
		RHODIUM	< 10 ppm	ICP
		RUTHENIUM	23 ppm	ICP
		SILVER	< 10 ppm	ICP

---

[REDACTED]



Alternative Test Laboratories Original Assay #2

---

*Alternative Testing Laboratories, Inc.*



ANALYSIS REPORT

TO:

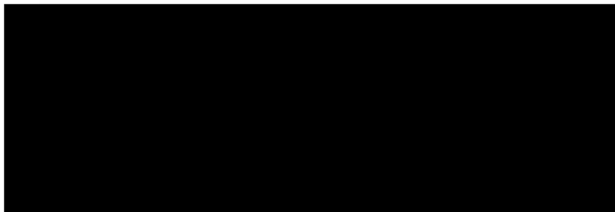


DATE 4-10-06  
JOB NO. 06-0669  
P.O. NO. VERBAL

---

LAB NO	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS REQUIRED	ANALYTICAL RESULTS	METHOD OF ANALYSIS
546-43971	CORE SAMPLE RECEIVED 4-07-06	GOLD PLATINUM RHODIUM RUTHENIUM SILVER	< 10 ppm < 10 ppm < 10 ppm 23 ppm < 10 ppm	ICP ICP ICP ICP ICP

---



Alternative Testing Labs Invoice

ALTERNATIVE TESTING LABS INC.

**Invoice**



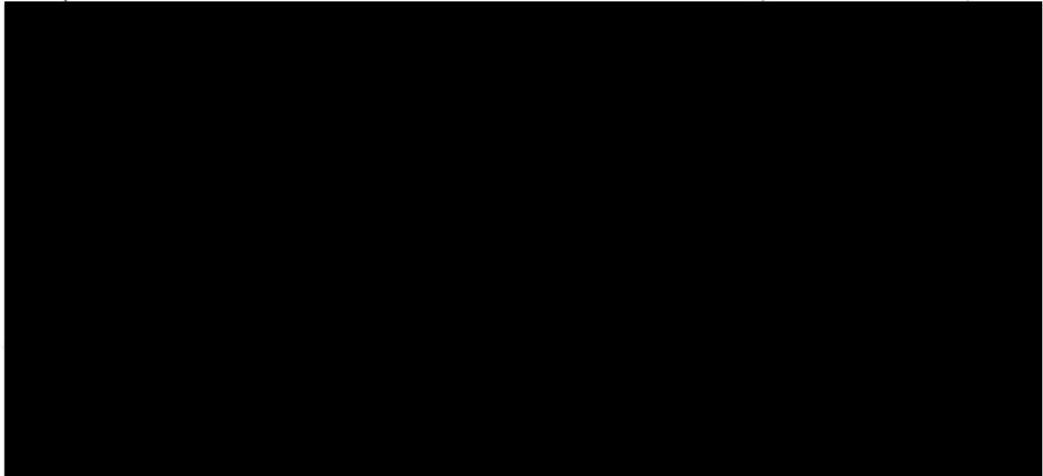
Date	Invoice #
4/11/2006	20436

Bill To



P O No	Terms	Project
VERBAL	Net 30	

Quantity	Description	Rate	Amount
1	CORE SAMPLE RECEIVED 4-07-06 FOR GOLD, PLATINUM, RHODIUM, RUTHENIUM, SILVER  ATL JOB NO. 06-0669	95 00	95 00
Thank you for your business.		<b>Total</b>	\$95.00



## Activation Laboratories Assay, Reconstructed Report

---



Quality Analysis

Innovative Technologies

Date Submitted: 4/3/2006 11:42:29AM

Invoice No.: A06-1012

Invoice Date: 4/12/2006

Your Reference:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

1 Pulp sample was submitted for analysis

The following analytical package was requested: Code IC-Exp Fire Assay-ICP/MS

REPORT A06-1012

This report may be reproduced without our consent if only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

We recommend reanalysis by fire assay Au, Pt, Pd Code 8 if values exceed upper limit.

[REDACTED]

CERTIFIED BY  
Laboratory Manager

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES I-TO.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Activation Laboratories Original, Certificate of Analysis

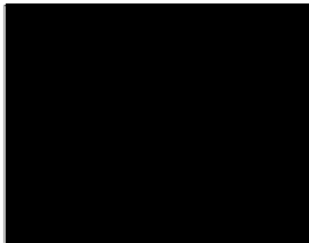
---

Quality Analysis ...



*Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted: 4/3/2006 11:42:29 AM  
Invoice No.: A06-1012  
Invoice Date: 4/12/2006  
Your Reference:



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

1 Pulp sample was submitted for analysis

The following analytical package was requested: Code 1C-Exp Fire Assay-ICP/MS

REPORT A06-1012

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

We recommend reanalysis by fire assay Au, Pt, Pd Code 8 if values exceed upper limit.

CERTIFIED BY :



# Activation Laboratories Assay, Reconstructed Invoice



Quality Analysis

Innovative Technologies

Invoice No: AOB-1012B  
Purchase Order:  
Invoice Date: 26-Apr-06  
Date submitted: 3-Apr-06

Your Reference.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] 28  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

## INVOICE

No. samples	Description	Unit Price	Total
	COLLECT FEDEX CHARGES	\$29.28	\$29.28
		Subtotal:	\$29.28

Additional Fees:

AMOUNT DUE: (USO);\$29.28

Import duty fees to Canada because  
Declared Value is greater than \$50.

Charged to Charge Card

Net 30 days. 1 1/2 % per month charged on overdue accounts

Bank Transfers can be made to:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

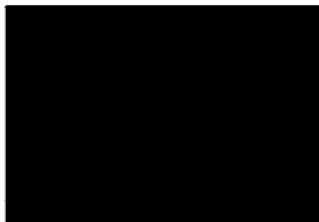
Activation Laboratories Original, Original Invoice

Quality Analysis ...



Innovative Technologies

Invoice No : A06-1012B  
Purchase Order:  
Invoice Date: 26-Apr-06  
Date submitted: 03-Apr-06  
Your Reference:



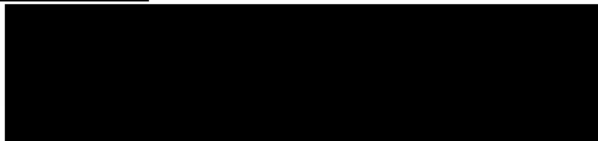
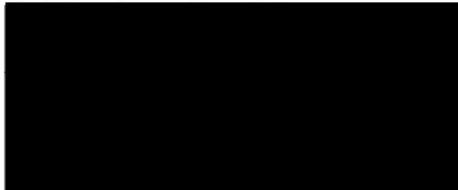
INVOICE

No. samples	Description	Unit Price	Total
1	COLLECT FEDEX CHARGES	\$29.28	\$29.28
		Subtotal: :	\$29.28

*Additional Fee:  
Import Duties  
to Canada because  
declared value was \$50  
charged to charge card*

AMOUNT DUE: (USD) : \$29.28

Net 30 days. 1 1/2 % per month charged on overdue accounts



Wyoming State Dep.t of Environmental Quality  
Core Drilling Application

OCT-26-2001 03:43 FROM:  
09/24/2014 01:14 FAX

TO: 17072022048

P.009/018  
008



MIKE SULLIVAN  
GOVERNOR



**Department of Environmental Quality**

Administration (307) 777-7937	Air Quality Division (307) 777-7391	Land Quality Division (307) 777-7756	Solid Waste Management Program (307) 777-7752	Water Quality Division (307) 777-7781
----------------------------------	--	---	--	--

August 25, 1987



RE: TFN 2 1/76  
Drilling Notification #218

Dear 

Your notification for intent to explore for non-coal minerals by drilling has been assigned Drilling Notification Number 218.

Your cash bond for five hundred dollars (\$500.00) has been accepted.

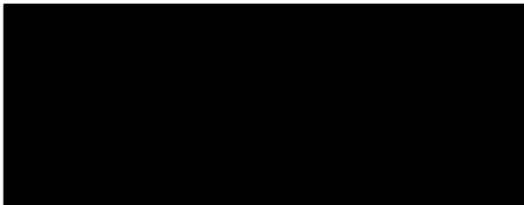
You may proceed with the drilling project. We have accepted the Forest Service plan of operations and maps for our file.

A copy of your notice is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,



~~Ed Francis~~  
Abandoned Drill Site Program Supervisor  
Land Quality Division



RISING STAR MINE  
NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

CT-26-2001 03:45 FROM:

TO: 17072022048

P.015/018

09/24/2014 01:15 FAX

- 4) The Discoverer hereby posts a bond to assure and secure performances of the discoverer's obligations to Chapter XV of the Wyoming Land Quality Rules and Regulations in the amount of \$ 10,000.00 For the exploration area described below:

K/2 & SW/4 of Section 12, S/2 Section 11, S/2 Section 10, K/2 Section 15  
& the NE/4 of Section 16, Township 15 North, Range 80 West 6th P.M.,  
Carbon County, Wyoming

- 5) Per Cooperative Agreement between the State of Wyoming and Bureau of Land Management (43 CFR 3809) relative to locatable Federal minerals, and per W.S. 35-11-404 a., indicate ownership by checking the appropriate boxes:

Surface	Mineral	If Federal Surface is involved, locate lands by Township, Range, and Section per Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976 and 43 CFR 3809 Regs. Add additional sheets if necessary. Sections 10, 11, 12, 15 & 16 <u>Township 15 North, Range 80 West, 6th P.M., CARBON COUNTY, WYOMING</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ....Federal.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> ....State.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> ....Private.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	

- 6) Disposal of Dangerous Material: All acid-forming or toxic materials, or materials constituting a fire, health or safety hazard uncovered during or created by the exploration process will be promptly treated or disposed of during the exploration.

- 7) Reporting Requirements:

As required by W.S. 35-11-404(d)\* and (e) and under the authority of W.S. 35-11-110(a) (x), a report, in duplicate, containing the information indicated below will be submitted to the Land Quality Division and the State Engineer within twelve months after the drill holes have been capped, sealed, and/or plugged:

- a) Name and address of operator.
- b) Drilling Notification Number.
- c) Original USGS Quad or other maps in duplicate, of adequate detail depicting the following:
  - i) Outline of the general area of activity.
  - ii) Approximate location of any constructed access roads, temporary roads, and drill hole locations.
- d) A tabulated listing of the drill holes showing:
  - i) The locations of each drill hole to the nearest 40 acre subdivision, (to the nearest 200 feet for artesian holes).
  - ii) The total depth of each drill hole.
  - iii) Methods of capping, sealing and/or plugging for each drill hole.
  - iv) Indicate Surface Ownership (Federal, State, or Private) for each drill hole location.
- e) Description of the nature and extent of disturbances, and a description of the reclamation of those locations indicated in c. above.
- f) Tabulation of the following:
  - (1) Seed mixture used.
  - (2) Method and date of seeding.
  - (3) Location(s) where seed mixture was used.

\* Note that this report is due within 60 days of the completion of the exploration.

Signature of Discoverer: \_\_\_\_\_

Typed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Above Signee: \_\_\_\_\_

Form 9  
April, 1985 Revision  
Page 2 of 2

For Land Quality Division Use:  
Temporary Filing No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Drilling Notification No. \_\_\_\_\_  
District \_\_\_\_\_



OCT-26-2001 03:44 FROM:  
09/24/2014 01:14 FAX

TO: 17072022048

P. 011/018  
WYD



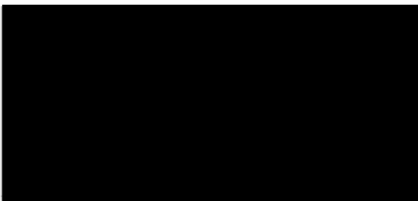
MIKE SULLIVAN  
GOVERNOR



## Department of Environmental Quality

Administration (307) 777-7937	Air Quality Division (307) 777-7391	Land Quality Division (307) 777-7766	Solid Waste Management Program (307) 777-7752	Water Quality Division (307) 777-7781
----------------------------------	--	---	--	--

September 4, 1987



RE: Drilling Notification #218, 2800  
Your letter of September 2, 1987

Dear [REDACTED]

The Land Quality Division is able and willing to administer any further bond you might require for [REDACTED] project and to hold it until you verify release.

The field work for archeologic clearance has been completed by Greg Smith, Principal Environmental Analyst, Land Quality Division.

It appears that your office is taking the same approach as our Division, in that the drilling is one project and trenching is another, with its own requirements and bond.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]  
Ed Francis  
Abandoned Drill Site Program Supervisor  
Land Quality Division

277-2055

EF/jh

Mine Engineering Services Valution

26-2001 06:54 FROM:

TO: 12083795918

P.001/001

08/24/2014 01:12 FAX

002



August 13, 1985



Subject: French Creek Wyoming Proven Ore Reserves

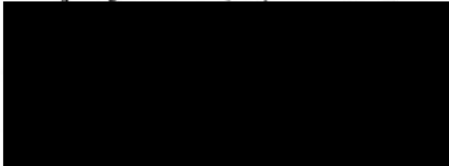
Dear [REDACTED]

In reviewing the data provided by the Godbe drilling report of 1980 on Thor Minerals' French Creek properties, I find the reserve picture most encouraging. Using a conservative figure of 2.5 tons per cubic yard of ore, I find that in the top 230' of the vein material there are 20,231,481 cubic yards of material, all of which is unquestionably ore. In light of this fact and assuming the 2.5 ton per cubic yard figure, there are 50,578,704 tons\* of proven ore reserves which, based on a statistical studies of the core-drilled assay results, will average 2.55 ounces of gold and 42 ounces of silver per ton. The statistical curve for the samples from the drill core shows that one skewed deviation below the mean is .72 ounces per ton gold and 3 ounces per ton silver. Using two skewed deviations (92% confidence level) the minimum ounce per ton for gold is 1.11 and for silver is 24. Using gold and silver values only, the gross value of the ore reserves is 24.1 billion, represented by \$16.0 billion (56 million ounces) in gold and 37.7 billion (1.2 billion ounces) in silver, using \$300 per ounce gold and \$6.00 per ounce silver.

In view of the results of the 1981 exploratory drilling report, there is no doubt that the French Creek property is of a quality which will be highly economical to mine and mill. The attitude of the ore body is such that an open pit operation will be possible for the 230' depth, and, if conditions warrant, will be conducive to mining at much deeper depths. There are some difficulties in recovering the platinum minerals, however, the free gold content is such that even without constructing a recovery system for these metals the vein material is a high grade ore.

\* This tonnage represents 51 acres.

I hereby certify that my interpretation of the French Creek ore body is based on the facts of the 1981 exploratory drilling program as presented by Godbe:

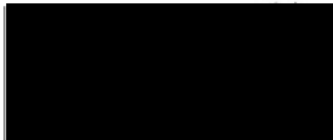


Global Ventures Assay Report #1

GLOBAL VENTURES



*French Creek*



*Palmerston  
Associates*

1/23/98

Sorry to be so long in doing the samples that you sent me but we have been backed up for weeks. However, I finally got them done. Following are the results:

ASSAY REPORT

I was submitted two metallic buttons. These were taken up in aqua regia, the solutions diluted and a standard addition was done on each metal value reported.

*2 small buttons*

#1. 1 small button weighing 1.6 grams. Pt: 1875 opt - Au: 135 opt - Rh: 675 opt  
Pd: 240 opt.

#2. 1 larger button weighing 15.7 grams. Pt: 524 opt - Au: 50 opt - Rh: 278 opt  
Pd: 32 opt.

*new sample*

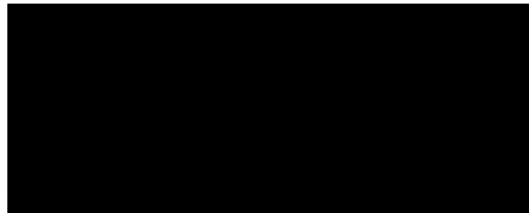
#3. A sample of the material submitted (drill core) was first roasted to remove the excess of sulphur, etc. to about 1300oF for several hours and a fire assay run using standard fluxes with silver as a collector. A very small amount of gold and pt showed up, less than .5 opt.

Another sample of the same roasted material was then smelted using copper as a collector and our proprietary flux which includes a catalyst. Results are as follows:  
Pt: 394 opt - Au: 84.7 opt - Rh: 329.9 opt - Pd: 73.1 opt.

Note: I really hate to put down the above assays but we have 5 AA machines and they showed the same on all machines. The above assays do not mean that we could recover the total amount of values from the ores but in our own case, we have been able to recover around 1/2 of the values or more.

I did not do a leach as that would require a lot of time and work and at \$125 per hour I don't think you need that now. Anyway, the values are excellent and I am impressed!

Hope the above helps.



Global Ventures Assay Report #2

1/23/98

Sorry to be so long in doing the samples that you sent me but we have been backed up for weeks. However, I finally got them done. Following are the results:

ASSAY REPORT

I was submitted two metallic buttons. These were taken up in aqua regia, the solutions diluted and a standard addition was done on each metal value reported.

#1 1 small button weighing 1.6 grams. Pt: 1875 opt - Au: 135 opt - Rh: 675 opt  
Pd: 240 opt.

#2. 1 larger button weighing 15.7 grams. Pt: 524 opt - Au: 50 opt - Rh: 278 opt  
Pd: 32 opt.

#3. A sample of the material submitted (drill core) was first roasted to remove the excess of sulphur, etc. to about 1300oF for several hours and a fire assay run using standard fluxes with silver as a collector. A very small amount of gold and pt showed up, less than .5 opt.

Another sample of the same roasted material was then smelted using copper as a collector and our proprietary flux which includes a catalyst. Results are as follows:  
Pt: 394 opt - Au: 84.7 opt - Rh: 329.9 opt - Pd: 73.1 opt.

Note: I really hate to put down the above assays but we have 5 AA machines and they showed the same on all machines. The above assays do not mean that we could recover the total amount of values from the ores but in our own case, we have been able to recover around 1/2 of the values or more.

I did not do a leach as that would require a lot of time and work and at \$125 per hour I don't think you need that now. Anyway, the values are excellent and I am impressed!

Hope the above helps.



Applied Technical Services Assay Report #1

ENT BY: PLASMA CHEM, INC.;

4042610847;

NOV-13-00 14:58;

PAGE 2



**APPLIED TECHNICAL SERVICES, INCORPORATED**

**CHEMICAL TEST REPORT**

Ref. C74560

Date July 17, 1997

Page 1 of 2

Customer: Plasma-Chem Inc.

Attention:

Purchase Order # Verbal Part #/Name: #1

Material Designation: N/A

Special Requirement: N/A

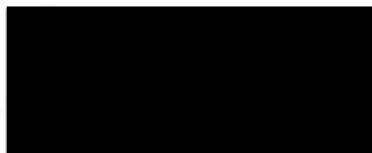
Lab Comment: Analyzed by (ICP) atomic emission techniques

**Test Results**

Composition: Weight %

Identification	Ag	Au	Pt	Cu	RH				
Alloy or Spec. Req. (1)									
#1	77	21.9	<0.01	2.4					
****LAST ITEM****									
FRENCH GREEN					4%				
KELLY FURNACE OPE					4.8%				

(1) Accuracy of technique is approximately ±5%.



Prepared by...

Approved by...



Applied Technical Services Assay Report #2

SENT BY: PLASMA CHEM, INC.;

4042610847;  
 H. ROE / R. O. E. CORP.

NOV-13-00 14:58;  
 T788841125.

PAGE 3/5  
 P. 01



APPLIED TECHNICAL SERVICES, INCORPORATED

CHEMICAL TEST REPORT						
Date November 17, 1999			Page 1		of 1	
Purchase Order n. Verbal			Material: See Below			
<p><i>FRENCH CREEK ORE (WY)</i></p>						
Test Procedure						
Spectrographic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Specifications: Determino: Au, Ag, Pt & Pd  * Revised to include sample mass				
Atomic Absorption	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Wet Chemical	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Infrared	<input type="checkbox"/>					
X-Ray/Microprobe	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Combustion	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Test Results						
Part Identification	Quantity	Results (See Below)				
		Au%	Pt%	Pd%	Ag	Carats**
Concentrate <i>FRENCH CREEK ORE WY.</i>	1	85.8	<0.1	<0.1	ND*	21
<i>PLASMA client SAMPLE AT 4300 F.</i>	1	93.6	<0.1	<0.1	ND*	23
*ND = Not detected ** Based on: 24 Carat = 100%; 18 Carat = 75%						



Prepared by:

Approved by:

This report may not be reproduced except in full. This represents interpretation of the results obtained from the test performed and it may be assumed as a guarantee or warranty of the condition of the entire material lot.

ATS201, 02/99

Hydrogen Plasma Assay Report



FRENCH CREEK  
ROBERT HAYEK  
1000 TEST RUN

NO RHODIUM  
WAS RUN IN TESTS

Site was hand selected for its high sulfide content, which allowed our results in the negative direction. There are at least six primary ore types on the property, with widely varying values. In addition, the surface layers have been badly leached by ground water, and are not of significant economic value.

We have located some of our original records. The following table indicates the values observed in the ore by an independent testing organization after the application of our Hydrogen Plasma technology to the ore. None of these samples would have shown economic values by the assay methods prior to our treatment.

Ore - Independent Test Results after Hydrogen Plasma Processing

Sample	Gold	Silver	Palladium	Platinum
Sample 1	18.2	1.8	85.0	23.0
Sample 2	3.2	4.1	20.1	0.1
Sample 3	18.0	1.6	82.5	0.1
Sample 4	14.0	7.5	30.0	0.1
Sample 5	11.0	10.0	6.4	1.6
Sample 6	10.0	2.0	17.0	0.2
Sample 7	10.0	2.0	10.0	0.1
Sample 8	10.0	1.0	21.0	0.1
Sample 9	10.0	1.0	51.4	0.2

(All values reported in Tons ounces per Ton)

It is obvious from these values that this ore shows an of considerable interest to us, assuming we can locate a suitable source, and that a small pilot system can be constructed to apply our new Hydrogen Plasma technology to this material. The new technology is much improved, and should yield improved results. In my opinion we should envisage a joint venture relationship, with technical people, which would allow us to make use of the knowledge in hand regarding this deposit, as well as the new technology now available to process the ore. Please advise me if additional questions arise.

Sincerely,



FRY, 12, 1999 21:50 PM

FROM : S DELDIN LEMER

11/17/2004

11/17/2004


11-17-2004 13:05 FROM:


Assay Lab Inc. Assay Report

ASSAY REPORT SHEET



Client:  Date Reported: 8-25-00

 FRENCH CREEK ORE

Sample Identification	g Au	g Ag	Oz/ton Au	Oz/ton Ag
Filings From Bar 	14.438	3.06	4210.98	892.50



Rogers Research & Analysis Company Assay

Oct. 13 2001 08:16AM P1

  
**ROGERS RESEARCH & ANALYSIS COMPANY**

[REDACTED]

OCTOBER 9, 2001

*FRENCH  
CREEK*  
CUSTOMERS ID#

[REDACTED]

PRECIPITATE

*CORE  
SAMPLE*

GOLD

80.9 %

CONCENTRATE ORE  
PLASMA TORCH AAC

ABOVE XRF ANALYSIS REPRESENTS METALS PRESENT IN THE SAMPLE.  
IT DOES NOT REPRESENT METALS EXTRACTED.

[REDACTED]