The following file is part of the

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BREANNA

ALTERNATE NAMES:
        L.C.
        TOMPKINS CANYON

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 861

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 16 N RANGE 13 W   SECTION 6 QUARTER C
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 45MIN 25SEC   LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 39MIN 36SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: GUNSIGHT CANYON 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: OTHER

COMMODITY: UNK

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
        ADMMR BREANNA FILE
        L.C. CLAIMS, OF SAME PROJECT ARE IN SEC 5

Gunsight

Canyon

Tompkins

Canyon

TRAIL

JEEP

2680
2730
2600
2606
2600
2730
2800
2800
2600
2720
2600
2520
2600
2647
2520
2672
2600
2520
2600
2400
2364
2455
2480
2485
2400
2423
2200
2263
2265
2260
2280
2274
2442
2340
2280
2200
2400

19
30
31
1
6
5

R.14 W.   40' R.13 W.
255   257   258   259000m.E.   113°37'

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON D C—1949

1 MILE
7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
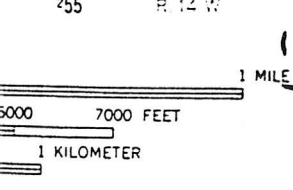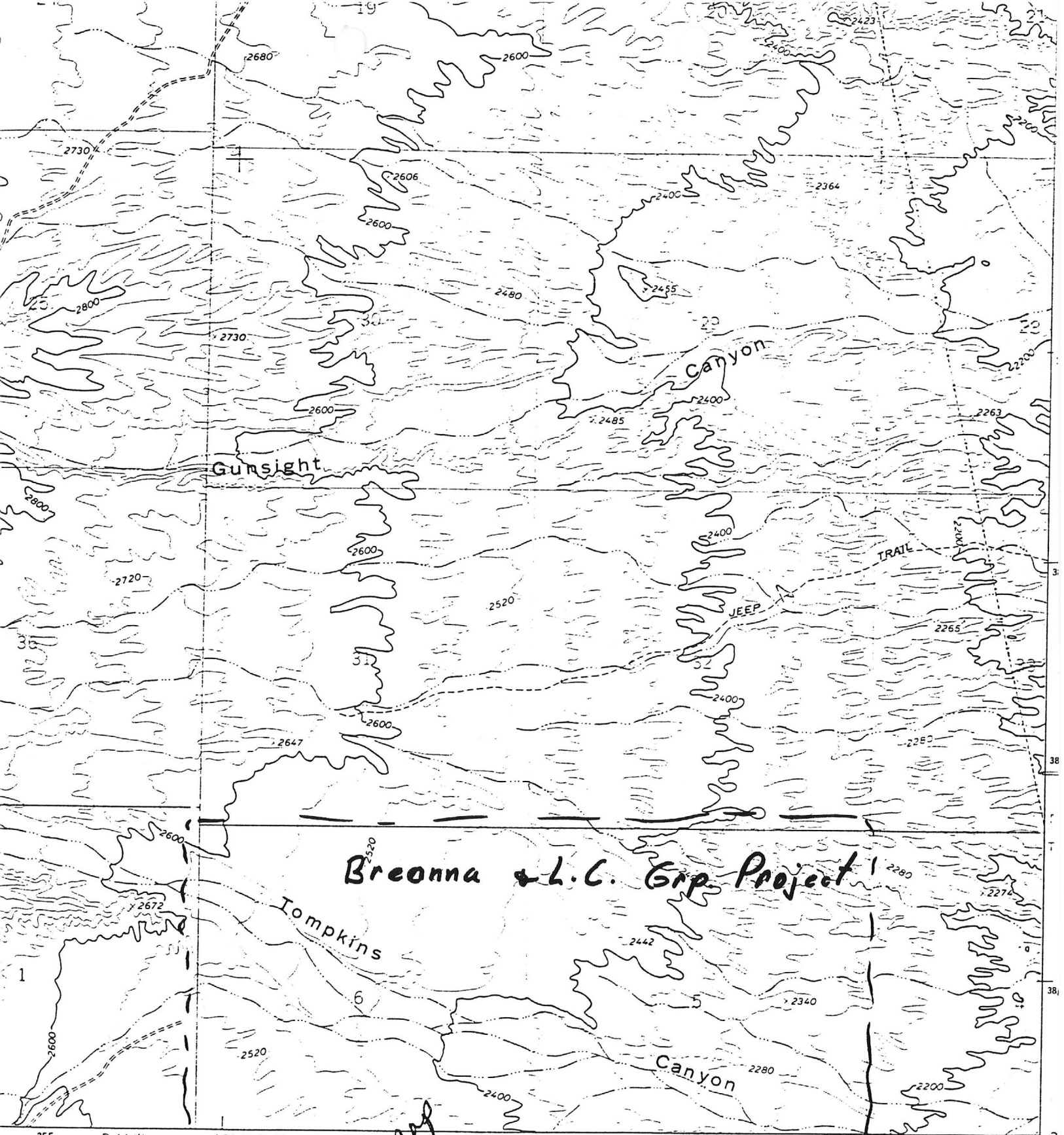
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Medium-duty ———— Light-duty ════

Unimproved dirt ========

U. S. Route

GUNSIGHT CANYON, ARIZ.

5

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

INFORMATION SUMMARY

Information from: **Detective Dennis Cornett**

Company: Kingman Police Department

Address:
City, State ZIP: Kingman, Arizona
Phone: 520-753-8178

MINE: **Breanna**

ADMMR Mine File: Breanna
County: **Mohave**
AzMILS Number:

SUMMARY

Detective Dennis Cornett of the Kingman Police Department reported on money raising activities of Anath E. Jackson doing business as P. M. Exploration and Mining, Inc. 129 Church Street, Suite 200, New Haven Conn. Mr. Jackson is currently operating out of a motel in Kingman. He is trying to raise money for a placer gold mine near Wickieup.

Detective Cornett had been contacted by the Connecticut Attorney General's Office regarding a Connecticut attorney named Herbert R. Scott. Attorney Scott reported invested a clients $200,000 in P.M. Exploration and Mining.

Detective Cornett sent a copy from a portion of a report on what is supposedly the property being promoted. No author is sited for the report.

The property is purported to be a gold and platinum group placer called the L.C. & Breanna Group Project. It is located in Secs. 5 and 6, T.16N.,R13W. in Mohave County. The property position consists of eight association placer claims, each with eight locators. The claims are: L.C. #1-8, L.C. #9-16, L.C. #17-24, and L.C. #25-32 in section 5 and Breanna #1-8, Breanna #9-16, Breanna #17-24, and Breanna #25-32 in section 6.

The report contains abundant wording that condenses to a statement that the claims cover an area 2 miles by 1 mile, that it is all ore down through the first 40 feet, and the material runs $45.47 per yard in gold (at $390 per troy ounce). It is highly unlikely that such an alluvial deposit exists anywhere on Planet Earth.

Because activity is likely to take place on the ground a new AZMILS location will be made with the current status field listed as "OTHER".

Ken A. Phillips, Chief Engineer   Date: October 1995

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

KINGMAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
2730 E. ANDY DEVINE AVE
KINGMAN AZ   86401
520 ~~(602)~~ 753-2191
FAX # ~~(602)~~ 753-2542
520

DATE: 09-28-95

TIME: _____

TO: Ken Phillips

FAX#: 602 255 3777

ATTENTION: _____

FROM: Detective Cornett

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 9

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

PROVEN ORE RESERVES

Summary and Calculations-Sections 5 and 6
Township 16 North, Range 13 West

Mineralized Area:
10,560 Feet x 5280 Feet x 40 Feet

Gold Content Per Ton
.1166 Ounces

Current LME Gold Price (Approximate):
Three Hundred Ninety dollars ($390.00)

Gross Value Gold Content Per Ton:
Forty five Dollars and forty seven cents (45.47)

Discount Factor:
Seventy-five Percent (75%)

Proven Reserves Value Calculation:

10,560 Feet x 5,280 Feet x 40 Feet = 2,230,272,000 cubic feet.

2,230,272,000/24 = 92,928,000 - 75% (discount factor) =

23,232,000 tons of Ore in place.

Proven Reserves:

23,232,000 Tons of Ore in place x .1166 (Gold Content per ton) =

2,708,851 ounces of Gold in place.

Approximate Property Value:

2,708,851 ounces Gold x $390 (Current Price) = $1,056451,968.

The evaluation of a desert placer mining property is substantially different from the the evaluation of other Mining Properties. Desert placer evaluations contain modifiers and discounts that are not normally found in the evaluation of standard Mining properties.

These modifiers include a wide use of averaging involving the metal content of the Ore found on the property. The final figures are then discounted by an amount that the evaluater considers to be adequite in his estamation. This discount is a judgement call on the part of the evaluater based on the tests that he has run on the property.

One of the most important test run by the evaluater concerns the depth of the Ore throughout the property and how large a varience is involved. The test encompases how much of the surface contains metal bearing Ore and how the ore content varys on the surface.

It should be pointed out that the absence of mineralized ore on the surface of the property is not evidence of the absence of mineralization below the surface. There are portions of the property that show slight or no evidence of mineralization on the surface and increased mineralization underneath.

As described above, the formulars normally used to determine the tonage of ore in place in normal mining operations have to be modified to be made applicable for desert placers.

The normal formular used to determine ore tonage is to multiply the length of the Mineralization times the width of the Mineralization times the depth of the Mineralization. This figure would normally yeild the cubic feet of the ore in place.

This figure would then be converted into tonage of ore in place within the area of Mineralization.

The normal manner is which cubic feet is converted to tonage is to divide the figure by twelve (12) as twelve (12) cubic feet equal one ton. However, in dealing with a desert placer we will use a figure of twenty-four (24) cubic feet as we are dealing with sand that is loosely compacted.

Although the above is true in the evaluation of a desert placer, other things must also be taken into consideration. The first is that the area of Mineralization is not consistant throughout the property. Therefore there must be a means of compensating for the disparity within the area of Mineralization. This is usually accomplished by averaging the metal content found in the samples taken throughout the property.

Normally the depth of an ore deposit is calculated as one half the length of the area of Mineralization. Because of the inconsistancies in the area of Mineralization in a Desert placer this measurement cannot be used.

The only way that the depth of ore in a desert placer can be measured is to drill a series of holes into the ore and continue testing until Mineralization ceases to occur. In our case we have drilled to a depth in excess of one hundred (100) feet into the mineralized area and Mineralization is still occuring.

To insure a conservative evaluation we will only ineasure the ore to depth of forty (40) feet.

We have no desire to confuse the reader but at this time we should point out that there are different types of assays and analytical reports.

An assay shows the content of the metal in the ore or concentrate. The assay however does not show how much of the metal cab be economically extracted from the ore or the concentrate in question.

The best way to place a value on the property in question is to base the value on what can realistically be extracted from the ore.

In this case because of the type of ore in question the consultants and assayer that we have chosen have recommended that we use chemical means. There are other methods but the ore in question lends itself to chemical extraction.

For us to accertain the tonage of Ore contained in the mineralized area based on the information above we have to multiply the length of the property, 10,560 feet times the width of the property, 5,280 feet times the depth of the property, 40 feet. This yields 2,230,272,000 cubic feet of ore. To convert this figure to tons we divide it by twenty-four (24). This will yield a figure of 92,928,000 tons of ore.

If you recall the area of Mineralization in a desert placer is inconsistant. We therefore have to develope some method of compensating for this inconsistancy. We accomplish this by discounting the amount of ore in place by seventy-five (75) percent. This will yield us 23,232,000 tons of ore in place.

The tonage of ore in place (23,232,000) is then mulitplied by the gold content per ton (.1166). This converts the tonage of the ore to the amount of ounces of gold in place 2,708,851 ounces. By mulitplying the total ounces of gold in place (2,708,851) by the current price ($390) we arrive at the value of the property, as One billion fifty six million four hundred fifty one thousand eight hundred ninety (1,056,451,890) dollars.

To provide the figures and ratios used in this evaluation we have relied on two reports. They are an assay done by Roger Smid of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas and on a extraction analysis perfounded by the same person. Copies of three reports are provided for the reader in section thirteen (13) of this presentation.

The reader is aware that an assay identifies the presence and the Concentration of a metal in the ore in question. The assay is the result of a specific test for each metal. It should be mentioned that an assay only indicates the presence of the metal it does not indicate whether or not the metal can be successfully extracted from the ore. It also does not indicate if the metal can be extracted will the extraction be economically practical.

On the other hand the extraction analysis solves many of the problems and with the assay. It also indentifies the presence and the concentration of a metal in the ore. It shows the exact amount of the metal that can be extracted from the ore and the most economical method of performing the extraction.

It should be pointed out the extraction analysis performed on our ore proves the existance of gold, silver, platinum, palladium copper and silica in numerable quanities. The company was unaware of the presence of copper on the property before the extraction analysis was performed.

As we have already informed the reader for the purposes of this evaluation we are only concerned with the values of the gold.

We have used an average of the gold content of the six samples submitted for the assay. This average gold content for the property is .1166 ounces per ton of ore.