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PRINTED: 07/20/2001

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: GOLD STRIKE #2-#4

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 406

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 2 N RANGE 9 E SECTION 19 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 29MIN 47SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 27MIN 50SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: GOLDFIELD - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:
UNKNOWN

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR GOLD STRIKE #2-4 FILE

NUMBER	FILE	CONT	CONT1	PRINAME
406	**F**	**0**	**N**	**GOLD STRIKE #2-4**

ALTNAME1	ALTNAME2
ALTNAME3	ALTNAME4
ALTNAME5	ALTNAME6

CURSTAT	MNAME	NLATDEG	NLATMIN
UNKNOWN	**GOLDFIELD - 7.5 MIN**	**33**	**29**

NLATSEC	WLONGDEG	WLONGMIN	WLONGSEC	TOWN	RANGE	SECTION	QUARTER	COM1
47	**111**	**27**	**50**	**2 N**	**9 E**	**19**	**SW**	**UNK**

MODI1	COM2	MODI2	COM3	MODI3	COM4	MODI4

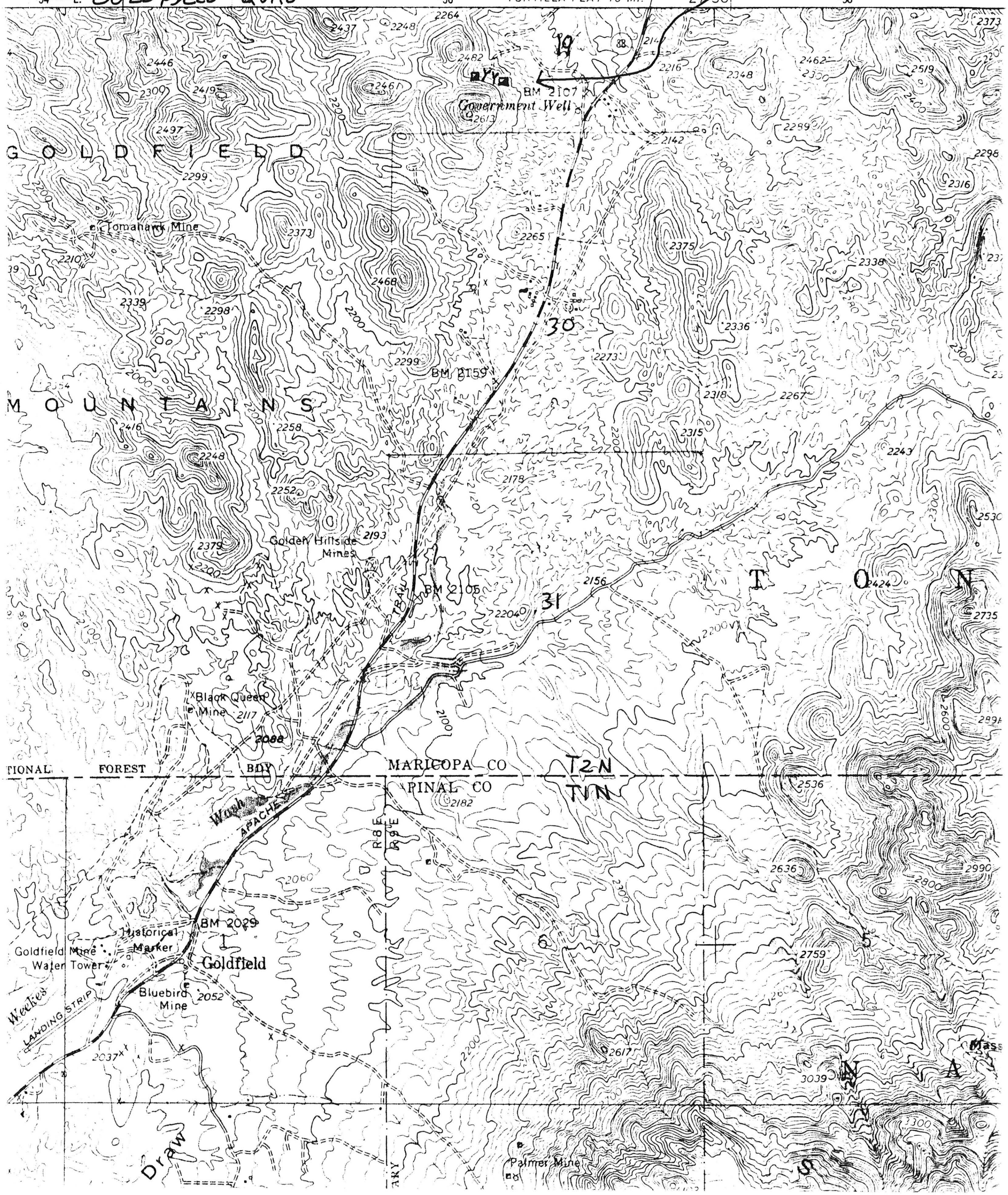
COM5	MODI5	COM6	MODI6	COM7	MODI7

BIB1
ADMMR GOLD STRIKE #2-4 FILE
BIB2
BIB3
BIB4
BIB5
BIB6
BIB7
BIB8

UNITED STATES
RTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEP.

454000m.E. GOLDFIELD QUAD — GOLD STRIKE CLAIM



NE D PROSPECT FIELD VISIT DA SU RY

Sheet 1 of 3

COMMODITIES Gold (?)

MILS ID No. 406 DATE 4/6/82

ENGINEER Nyal Niemuth

INFORMATION FROM:

PROPERTY SUMMARY

I. MINE NAME Gold Strike

OTHER POSSIBLE NAMES Gold Strike #2-4 Claims

Formerly MILS #406 Unknown Adit

II. LOCATION: T 2N R 9E SEC(S) 19,30 MINE DISTRICT

ELEV. 2300 COUNTY Maricopa TOPO QUAD. Goldfield

DIRECTIONS

MAP ATTACHED Yes

III. OWNERSHIP: NAME Ralph D. Lewis Jr. PHONE

ADDRESS:

COMPANY NAME

PERTINENT PEOPLE

IV. PROPERTY AND HOLDINGS: 3 unpatented mining claims AMC # 66624-6

V. HISTORY: FIRST LOCATED: OPERATED BY

DISCUSSION Gold Strike Claims located between 1936 and 1947

VI. PAST PRODUCTION Likely

DISCUSSION:

VII. CURRENT STATUS: Assessment work being done on raods. No underground activity apparent.

VIII. WORKINGS: As shown on copy of map attached to this report. They include 2 shafts, West shaft sunk in volcanics, no mineralization cut; East shaft sunk on vertical vein in granite. 2 adits, 1 to West is crosscut thru volcanics, the other inclined down fault plane.

IX. GEOLOGY: DEPOSIT TYPE: Vein VEIN STRIKE: Irregular-poor exposures

LENGTH: WIDTH: DIP: AGE:

HOST ROCK: AGE: ORE:

CONTROL: Fault contact between granite and volcanics

COMMENTS:

X. MINEROLOGY: ECONOMIC MINERALS: Gold, silver are likely target.

GANGUE MINERALS:

GOSSAN MINERALS:

ALTERATION:

DISCUSSION:

XI. METALLURGICAL OBSERVATIONS

XII. EQUIPMENT ON SIGHT: None

XIII. SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLING TECHNIQUE None

SAMPLES TAKEN BY: _____ NUMBER OF SAMPLES: _____

DATE: _____

DRILLING: _____ TYPE: _____ TOTAL FOOTAGE: _____

WHEN DRILLED: _____

XIV. RESERVES: PROVEN _____ DIMENSIONS _____ PROBABLE _____

DEMENSION _____ POSSIBLE _____ DEMENSIONS _____

DISCUSSION _____

XV. REFERENCES AND REMARKS Insufficient time and lack of lights prevented more thorough description of vein and mineralization.

cc: Tucson office

PLATINUM PLUS
CLAIMS

JACK H. QUAY, P.E.

LOCATION/ACCESS:

The Platinum Plus Property is located within sections 18 and 19,T2N,R9E, G and S.R.M. of the Superstition/ Goldfield Mining Districts. The property consists of five (5) unpatented claims totaling one hundred (100) acres, lying thirty-five (35) miles east of Phoenix, and seven (7) miles north of Apache Junction in Maricopa County, Arizona (Map 1).

The Property is reached by following State Highway 88 North seven (7) miles, from Apache Junction to mile marker sign post 204, and then Northwest (left off highway onto unimproved dirt road) and proceeding seven-tenths (7/10) of a mile on the road to **Willow Springs Well**, and the property. which lies due east of the well.

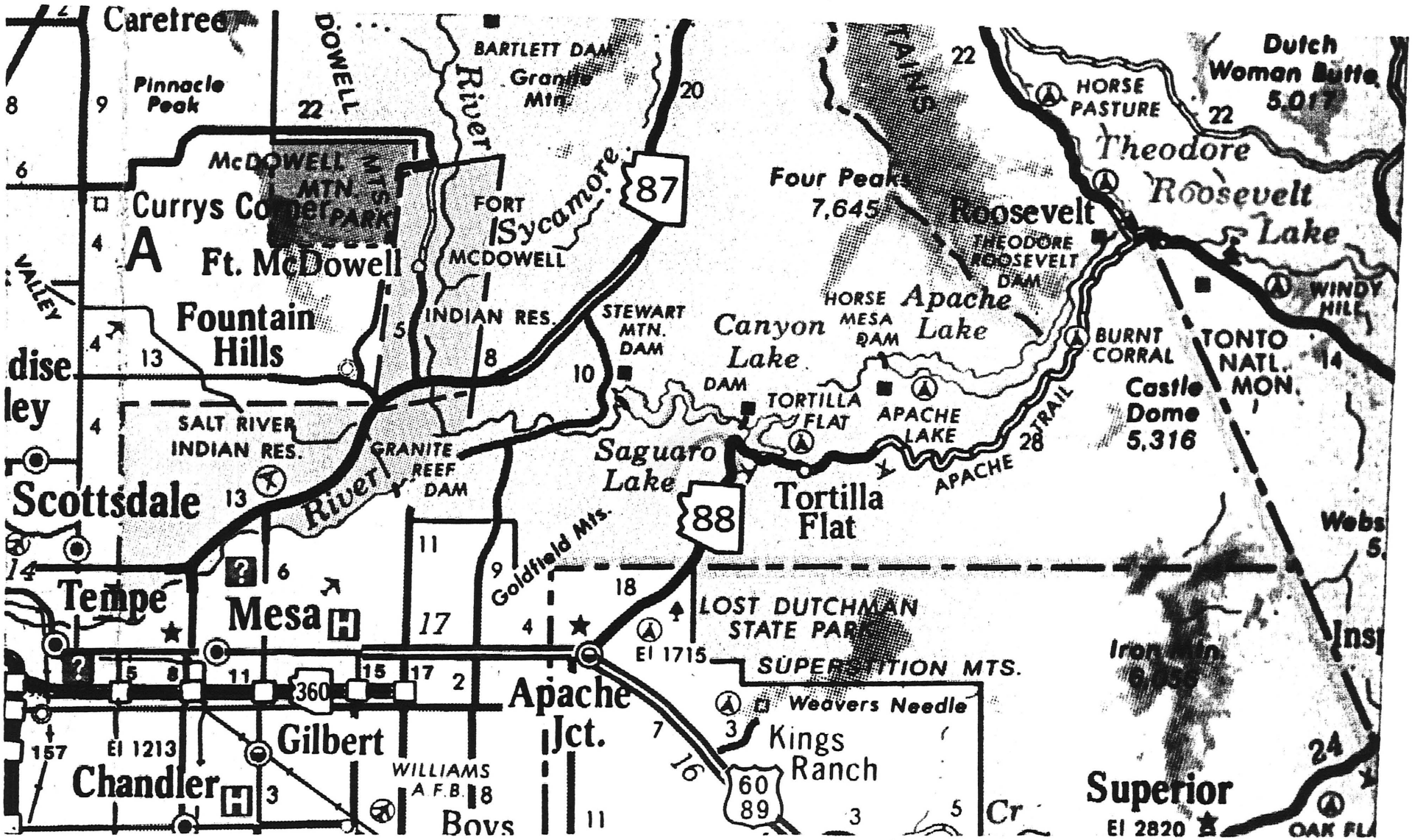
OWNERSHIP

Ownership of these mining claims (unpatented) are held by:

Warren Konemann
Jack Quay
Kerrin Bates

Mailing address:
4629 E. McLellan Road
Mesa, Arizona 85205-3217

Records of ownership are recorded at the Maricopa County Recorder's Office. and the Bureau Of Land Management, Phoenix, Arizona. County Recorder numbers: #92-0105695 thru 92-010568, and #92-0209294. BLM-AMC #319623-319626, #320878.


Carefree
Pinnacle Peak
McDOWELL MTN. REGIONAL PARK
Currys Corner
A
Ft. McDowell
FORT McDOWELL INDIAN RES.
Fountain Hills
SALT RIVER INDIAN RES.
Scottsdale
Tempe
Mesa
Gilbert
Chandler
El 1213
Williams A.F.B.
Boys
Apache Jct.
360
87
88
60
89
BARTLETT DAM
Granite Mtn.
Sycamore
STEWART MTN. DAM
Canyon Lake
DAM
TORTILLA FLAT
APACHE LAKE
Saguaro Lake
GRANITE REEF DAM
Goldfield Mts.
Four Peaks 7,645
HORSE PASTURE
Dutch Woman Butte 5,017
Theodore Roosevelt Lake
Roosevelt
THEODORE ROOSEVELT DAM
HORSE MESA DAM
Apache Lake
BURNT CORRAL
TONTO NATL. MON.
WINDY HILL
Castle Dome 5,316
APACHE TRAIL
Tortilla Flat
LOST DUTCHMAN STATE PARK
El 1715
SUPERSTITION MTS.
Weavers Needle
Kings Ranch
Superior
El 2820
OAK FL
Webs
Ins
Cr

MAP #1

AREA HISTORY:

The Goldfield Mining District located northeast of present-day Apache Junction along State Highway 88 is one of the areas that experienced intensive gold mining activity during the past one hundred and thirty years. Presently there are no large mining operations active in the area, and the majority of claims are privately-owned holdings, either not worked or worked only on a small-scale.

TOPOGRAPHY/VEGETATION

The topography in the area is moderate, with an elevation ranging from two thousand (2000) feet to two thousand two hundred (2200) feet above sea level. The vegetation is typical for the southwest desert of the U.S., and consists for the most part of cactus, palo verde and desert bush. The climate ranges from the 40's (degrees) in winter to 118 degrees during the summer months, June thru September.

GEOLOGY:

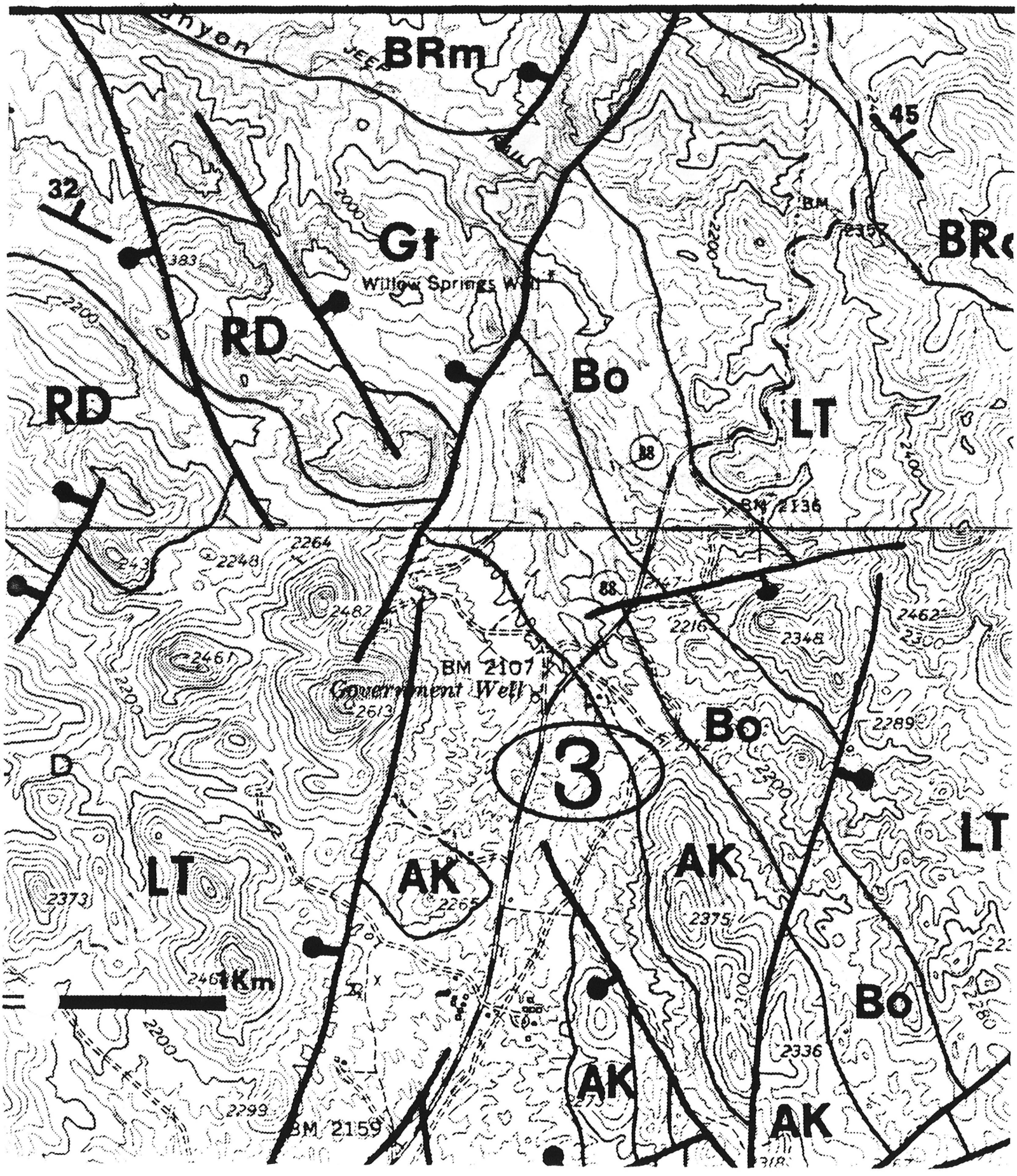
The Superstition/Goldfield Mountains comprise a Mountain and Basin and Range Province. The rocks consist primarily of Cenozoic volcanic ash that were consolidated (welded Tuff), older basalts, rhyodacite lavas, and breccias and domes. Precambrian granite and quartz monzonite form the basement rocks in the area. The basement is overlain by conglomerate and believed to be early tertiary period. Intense volcanic and tectonic activity forced the major geological features of the area. The Superior Volcanic

Field covers the area with five (5) volcanic centers. The Superstition cauldron is the major center; the others being the Black Mesa, Florence Junction, Haunted Canyon, and Willow Springs. During the volcanic period some four thousand (4000) cubic kilometers of volcanic ash and lava were extruded covering an area of approximately eight thousand (8000) square kilometers. The history of the volcanic activity can be summarized as follows: 1. Formation of early intermediate to mafic domes and composite volcanos. 2. Caldera collapse with formation of welded tuffs. 3. Resurgence of central dome and intrusion of ring dikes. It is believed that the ring fracture caused by the caldera collapse was the plumbing mechanism for the migration of hydrothermal solutions containing dissolved metals which eventually formed ore deposits. The gold mineralization appears to be related to the major faults passing through the property (Map 2). An in-depth geological study of the Goldfield Mining District is contained in Appendix A.

OREBODY:

The Platinum Plus Claims cover an area of approximately one hundred (100) acres. The orebody is exposed at the surface, and can be followed for approximately three thousand (3000) feet, and a width of over six hundred (600) feet wide, and a visible depth of one hundred twenty (120) feet (contour line intervals). The estimated surface ore reserves are approximately fourteen million, four hundred thousand (14,400,000) tons.

MAP #2


BRm
Gt
Willow Springs Well
RD
RD
Bo
LT
45
32
BM 2136
BM 2107
Government Well
3
Bo
LT
AK
LT
AK
AK
Bo
AK
1Km
BM 2159

The following calculation was used to obtain this figure:

3000 ft. x 600 ft. x 120 ft. divided by 15 cu. ft./ton

= **14,400,000 tons**.

PROVEN ORE RESERVES:

Bulk sampling (chip) of the orebody was carried out in an area approximately two hundred eighty five (285) feet long, by one hundred sixty (160) feet wide, and an estimated surface thickness of one hundred twenty (120) feet. The following figures show the estimated tonnage of bulk ore:

285 ft. x 160 ft. x 120 ft. = **5,472,000 cu. ft.**
5,472,000 divided by 15 cu. ft./ton = **364,800 tons**.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

Five tons of ore (bulk sample/chip) was mined from an area approximately one hundred sixty (160) feet wide, by two hundred eighty-five (285) feet long.This ore was milled, at Black Canyon Milling, a gravity concentration circuit (see attachment one), and assayed in order to determine the economical mineral percentage, and its estimated value per ton. A series of evaluative procedures are presently being carried out at Johnson and Sons Laboratories, Tempe, Arizona. At the time of this writing the tests are continuing. A final report has not been made.

One five (5) pound head ore sample was fluxed and fired into lead in a gas furnace. The lead bar was subsequently put into a plating tank where the lead was plated onto stainless steel and the residue caught in a muslin sack. The muslin sack was rinsed into a filter, dried and

ATTACHMENT ONE

ARIZONA ZINC PLATERS
117 W. FOREST GROVE
PHOENIX, AZ 85041

1. FEED HOPPER
2. FEEDER
3. 24 in. DISCHARGE BELT - 10 HP ELECTRIC
4. 42 in. X 96 in. DOUBLE DECK SCREEN 5 HP ELECTRIC
5. 10 in. X 36 in. CEDAR RAPID JAW 651 DIESEL POWER
6. 1 in. MINUS DISCHARGE BELT 1 in. OVER TO JAW
7. DISCHARGE BELT. 3 HP ELECTRIC
8. HOPPER
9. 18 X 48 SUNTRON VIBRATOR FEEDER
10. SHUTE IMPACT FEED
11. 24 in. IMPACT MILL 50 HP ELECTRIC
12. 14 in. X 8 ft. DIAMETER SAND WHEEL, 20 MESH SCREEN 2HP ELECTRIC
13. OVERSIZE DISCHARGE BACK TO DISCHARGE
14. PASSING SIZE TO DINGS MAGNETIC DRUM
15. DINGS MAGNETIC DRUM 18 in. X 30 in. 2HP ELECTRIC
16. MAGNECTIC DISCHARGE TO 5 GAL. CONTAINERS
17. NONE MAGNETIC DISCHARGE TO ROUGHING TABLE
18. 4 ft. X 12 ft 6 in. DUNNMAN VIBRATING TABLE 3 HP ELECTRIC

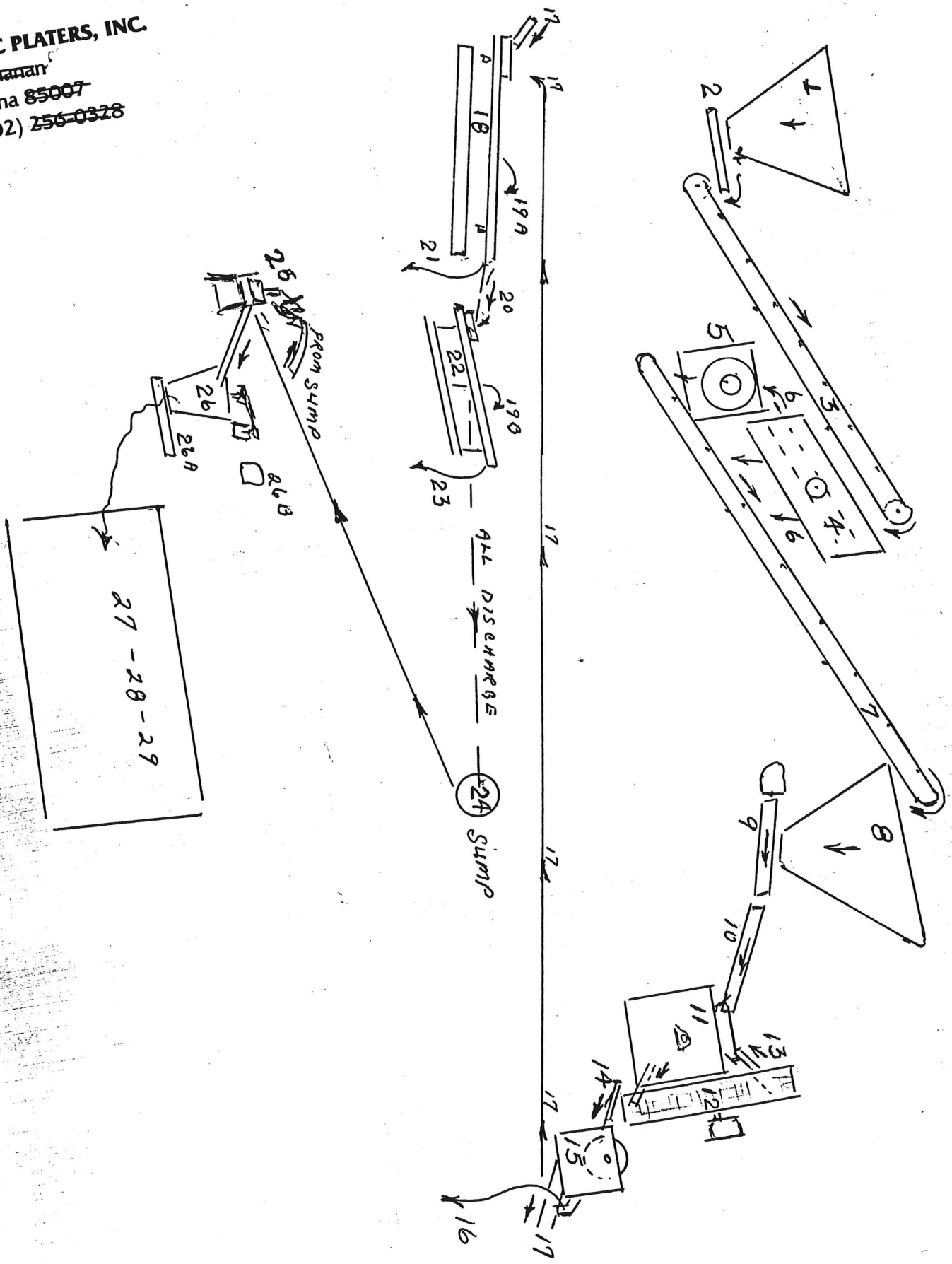
19a/19b. ALL DISCHARGE TO SUMP.

20. DISCHARGE TO 4 X 8 VIBRATORY TABLE
21. HIGHLINE CON TAKEN OFF ROUGHING TABLE
22. 4 X 8 VIBRATORY FINISH TABLE 1/2 HP ELECTRIC
23. CONCENTRATES FROM FINISHING TABLE
24. SUMP - IS TOTAL DISCHARGE FROM ALL WATER AND SOLIDS FROM TOTAL PRODUCTION OTHER THAN CONS.
25. 4 in. DIAPHRAGM PUMP 5 HP ELECTRIC
26. DUAL CONE 7 1/2 HP ELECTRIC
    LAST CONCENTRATE IS CREATED IN THE CONE APPROX 7 PHYSICAL GALS.

26A. HOLDING PAN FOR CONE CONCENTRATES
26B. SAND FILTER FOR BACK PRESSURE WATER FOR CONE
27-28-29. SETTLING PONDS

ATTACHMENT ONE

ARIZONA ZINC PLATERS, INC.
~~918 West Buchanan~~
Phoenix, Arizona ~~85007~~
Telephone (602) ~~256-0328~~



cupelled. The combined metal button (#4) was delivered to Iseman Consulting Inc. for independent analysis (see attachment two). Included are the reports of two (2) chemical assays (DCP) made on 02 September 1986, and 15 January 1987 (see attachments three & four), containing a breakdown of the mineral identification, and estimated ounces per ton based upon head ore. An average of the three Au results indicate that the proven ore reserve potential gross value for Au at .97 oz./t would be $120,664,896 dollars. Deducting forty (40 %) percent of the Au for exploration and mining costs, a profit of $72,398,937 dollars can be realized from the Au alone. Including the average of the Platinum Group Metals (PGM) from the three assays will enhance the outcome considerably.

ASSAY SHEET AVERAGES:

Pt.-2.54, .62, .015 =1.05 oz/t. @ $460.00 oz. = $483.00/ton

Pd.-.82, .11, .002 = .31 oz/t @ $84.00 oz. = $26.04/ton

Ir.-6.12, 1.25,.004 = 2.46 oz/t @ $230.00 oz. = $565.80/ton

Os.-.35,.86 = .60 oz/t @ $400.00 oz. = $240.00/ton

Ru.-2.36, .35 = oz/t @ $46.00 oz. = $62.10/ton

Rh.-2.30, .32, .003 = .87 oz/t @ $2,950.00 oz.=$2,566.50/ton

Total PGM =$3,944.44/ton

Ag.-.75, 2.68, 91.23 = 31.55 oz/T @ $4.11 oz. = $129.67/ton

Au.-.64, .26, 2.00 =.96 oz/T @ $341.00 oz. = $330.77/ton

TOTAL $4,404.88/ton

x proven ore reserves (364,800 ton)

=$1,606,900,224.00

Iseman Consulting, Inc.

LABORATORY REPORT
(ANALYTICAL)

CLIENT: Eddy Dharma/Warren K.
PROJECT: Warren Konemann

SAMPLE # 9204024
DATE : 04/14/92

PROCESS		CONDITIONS	
ASSAY		STRENGTH OF REAGENT	
CYANIDE		% SOLIDS	
THIOUREA		TIME OF TEST	
OTHER		AGITATION	
Microwave Technique		TEMPERATURE	
		MILLIVOLT	
ORE/MATERIAL USED		pH	
Head Ore (from #4 Bead)		SAMPLE WEIGHT	1.6228 grams

ORE SIZE USED

(listed in Milligrams)

RESULTS

ID OF SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Pt	Pd	Ir	Rh
from Nitric	.088	1544.800	.100	.008	.005	.035
from Aqua Regia	34.375	19.155	.150	.029	.062	.024
TOTAL	34.463	1563.955	.250	.037	.067	.059

Calculated back to head ore (Based on 5 lbs) - listed in troy Oz/Ton

Head Ore	2.010	91.232	.015	.002	.004	.003

The foregoing results were ran using standard analytical procedures and are based solely on the samples submitted. Iseman Consulting strives to do the best to its knowledge and ability but makes no warrantees or promises, written or implied.

945 W. Portobello ☐ Mesa, Arizona 85210 ☐ (602) 820-4655

ATTACHMENT TWO

END

J. B. LABORATORY

Specialists in Precious Metal Recovery

2702 S. 45TH ST. PHOENIX, AZ 85034 (602) 966-8103

PROJECT Jack Quay Ken Calder **PP** _____

SAMPLE #	DATE	PROCESS TO RUN	WT TO USE	CON WT	DOR'E WT	DRILL WT	VOL ML
2893	9/2/86	ORE SAMPLE D.C.P.	2.5				250

ELEMENT	PPM	OZ PER TON HD ORE	OZ PER TON CON	OZ PER TON DOR'E	VALUES
Au		.64			
Os		.35			
Pt		2.54			
Ag		.75			
Pd		.82			
Ir		6.12			
Ru		2.36			
Rh		2.30			

COMMENTS LAB.CHG. 178.00 Paid

Please note: This report is prepared for and distribution is limited to the party specified above. J.B. Laboratory reserving the authorization right for publication of this report pending our written approval. This is for the protection of our clients, ourselves, and the public. R. Holladay.

ATTACHMENT THREE

J. B. LABORATORY

Specialists in Precious Metal Recovery

2702 S. 45TH ST. PHOENIX, AZ 85034 (602) 966-8103

PROJECT BOX ENTERPRISES **PP** _____

SAMPLE #	DATE	PROCESS TO RUN	WT TO USE	CON WT	DOR'E WT	DRILL WT	VOL ML
3586	1/15/87	Ore Sample	5gm				250

ELEMENT	PPM	OZ PER TON HD ORE	OZ PER TON CON	OZ PER TON DOR'E	VALUES
Au		.26			
Os		.86			
Pt		.62			
Ag		2.86			
Pd		.11			
Ir		1.25			
Ru		.35			
Rh		.32			

COMMENTS

Charges $180.00 Paid

Steve Hunter
RH-

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Iseman Consulting, Inc.

LABORATORY REPORT
(ANALYTICAL)

CLIENT: Eddy Dharma
PROJECT: Bates-Dharma

SAMPLE # 9204033
DATE : 04/18/92

PROCESS

ASSAY
CYANIDE
THIOUREA
OTHER
Microwave Technique

ORE/MATERIAL USED
Head Ore

ORE SIZE USED

CONDITIONS

STRENGTH OF REAGENT
% SOLIDS
TIME OF TEST
AGITATION
TEMPERATURE
MILLIVOLT
pH
SAMPLE WEIGHT 5.36 grams

(listed in Troy Ounces per Ton)

RESULTS

ID OF SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Pt	Pd	Ir	Rh
from Nitric	.040	.091	.026	.022	.025	.006
from Aqua Regia	.217	.046	.038	.050	.072	.012
from fusion	.144	3.089	.264	.168	.128	.047
TOTAL	.401	3.226	.328	.240	.225	.065

The foregoing results were ran using standard analytical procedures and are based solely on the samples submitted. Iseman Consulting strives to do the best to its knowledge and ability but makes no warrantees or promises, written or implied.

ATTACHMENT FIVE

945 W. Portobello ☐ Mesa, Arizona 85210 ☐ (602) 820-4655

less 40% operating and exploration expenses:

Profit=$964,140,134.40

RECOMMENDATION:

Development of this property should continue in phases. The first phase consisting of access improvement and bulk sampling to determine the best recovery system for the ore. The second phase should consist of a core drilling program with appropriate analysis of the value at depth, including geological reports. The third phase should consist of feasibility study conducive to strip mining along with a environmental impact study. These phases can be implemented and/or changes when necessary.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT:

A. Lease or Sale

B. To be negotiated

Presently, the Platinum Plus group is interested in obtaining financing to develop this orebody.

SUPPLEMENTAL:

An additional analytical report from Iseman Consulting has been included (see attachment five).

Respectfully submitted,

Jack H. Quay, P.E.

APPENDIX A

GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE

GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE OF THE GOLDFIELD MINING DISTRICT, CENTRAL ARIZONA

by

Thomas Ryan Kilbey

A Thesis Presented in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

August 1986

OCCURRENCES OF MINERALIZED ZONES

The Goldfield mining district contains several small gold mines. Most of these were mined only at the turn of the century and the 1920's, but a few are still being exploited. Some of the older shaft mines include the Black Queen, Bulldog, Bluebird, Mammoth, and Palmer Mines. The more recent small-scale open pit activity occurs at the Old Wasp Mine near Goldfield, at Golden Hillsides, and at a site near Government Well. There are also countless prospect pits throughout the field area. More recent prospecting has occurred at quartz hydrothermal plugs in the granitic rocks and at locations in the older volcanics west of Goldfield.

The major exploited occurrences of ore in the Goldfield mining district occur along north trending, steeply dipping fault zones. One of these fault zones passes west of Goldfield. Another occurs at the Bulldog Mine location. A third occurs at Government Well. Still another occurs at Golden Hillsides. A fifth occurs at the old Palmer Mine, east of Goldfield.

The ore occurrences in the fault zone at Goldfield seem typical of the mineralization in the district. This fault zone is made up of two parallel faults about 100 meters apart (Wilson et al., 1967). The eastern fault is discontinuous and only propagates for a few 100 meters. The western one is continuous for about 1 km and contains most of the

gold mineralization. South of Goldfield, the western main fault trends to the southeast where it eventually is covered by colluvium. West of Goldfield, it trends northward where it intersects the Goldfield Caldera fault at the Black Queen Mine. Although the trend of this fault varies, its dip remains very steep to the west.

The units present in the fault zone at Goldfield are primarily Whitetail Conglomerate and Ruin Granite, plus some older bimodal units at the top of the hanging wall. Most of previously and presently worked higher grades of gold exist in the upper levels of the fault to depths of about 100 ft., mainly in the Whitetail and older bimodal volcanics. At the Old Wasp, there is an altered rhyolite dike along the fault plane, which is slightly older than the mineralized vein and contains good ore grades (M.F. Sheridan, oral comm.).

In most locations, the mineralized fault plane consists of barren manganese stained carbonates, plus quartz stringers. In areas where other faults intersect the main fault plane, there are abundant quartz pods. In the past, the main source of gold was gold-rich limonite in the pods along the fault that probably represent vestiges of pyrite that originally occurred in the fault (Wilson et al., 1967). The actual mineral association in these quartz pods are quartz, galena, limonite (pyrite), and electrum (M.F. Sheridan, oral comm.). Therefore, the metallogenic association of the main Goldfield fault appears to be Au-Ag-Pb.

Related ore occurrences in the pits at Government Well and at Golden Hillsides have the same Au-Ag-Pb associations, but occur along the en echelon Goldfield Caldera faults. The fault zone at Golden Hillsides is very complex and lacks subsurface geologic information. At the surface, the fault zone consists of a pair of parallel faults 2 meters apart, which trend N10-0W. The western normal fault is west directed and brings latites in contact with the older basalts. The eastern normal fault is also west directed and brings basalt in contact with the Whitetail and granite. This eastern fault is intersected by a series of altered porphyritic dikes along its trend and appears to be a tear fault that compensates for movement along two en echelon caldera faults.

At Government Well, the main ore occurrence is in a siliceous vein along a shallow dipping (55-40W), north trending caldera fault under a large hill of latite lava. There is also a small open-pit operation along a NW trending fault about 100 meters east of the main caldera fault at Government Well. This secondary fault is down-dropped to the south and brings Whitetail in contact with granite.

Little is known about ore relationships in the Bulldog Mine fault zone. From my reconnaissance of the surface around the mine, the structural setting appears to be slightly different than that of the fault zone at Goldfield. The Bulldog Mine shaft is also along a north-south trending,

near vertical fault, but only granite is exposed in the fault zone. The fault itself is truncated by the caldera faults around it, but along its trend to the north there is a large mass of manganese stained carbonate near a gravel pit and several prospects northeast of Blue Ridge.

The fifth of the main mineralized fault zones in the district is at Palmer Mine. This fault zone is distinctive from other Goldfield mineralized faults, as is its mineral association. The Palmer Mine shaft occurs along a north trending siliceous vein in a breccia zone in the center of a latite volcanic neck. The vein is vertical and lies at the site of the main Superstition Caldera fault. In surface exposures, the vein contains quartz, limonite, malachite, galena, and carbonate that surround pieces of brecciated latite material that have been severely seriticized. There is also a thin (1-2 cm) basaltic dike that locally appears in the fault zone.

In the past, the Palmer Mine was exploited for copper and silver, but a recent assayed sample from the mine dump and breccia vein contained quantities of copper, silver, gold, lead, and tungsten (Peterson and Jinks, 1983). Therefore, the metallogenic association of this fault zone is Cu-Ag-Au-Pb-W (Zn?), making it slightly different from the main Goldfield faults 1 km to the west.

All these gold producing faults are north trending and are associated with hydrothermal activity related to caldera

collapse. With this in mind, Sheridan and Prowell (1986) present a logical argument for the creation of these gold occurrences. They conclude that gold and other metals originally occurred as placer material in the Whitetail Conglomerate that possibly originated from the erosion of ore-bearing Laramide plutons that occurred to the south during the late Eocene.

During the post-caldera collapse hydrothermal phase, these metals were mobilized out of the conglomerate and transported along faults to favorable chemical environments where they were precipitated (Sheridan and Prowell, 1986). After the Superstition collapse, late-stage hydrothermal activity produced the Cu-Ag-Au-Pb-W (Zn?) mineralization at the Palmer Mine, whereas late-stage hydrothermal activity of the Goldfield collapse produced Au-Ag-Pb veins around Goldfield. The ideal areas for precipitation of metal bearing fluids seems to have been at fault contacts with overlying volcanics. Other parts of the fault planes contain only manganese-stained carbonates. Subsequent supergene leaching of these mineralized fault zones moved gold back down the fault into the Whitetail Conglomerate and the granite.

The origin of mineralization in the Goldfield district proposed by Sheridan and Prowell (1986) fits available physical evidence and seems to be the most plausible theory.

On the other hand, it is possible that gold mineralization simply originated from the volcanic source without

external remobilization of alluvial gold. This is proposed because Au-Ag-Pb siliceous and carbonate veins, like those around Goldfield, are typical of ring fracture zone veins in calc-alkaline silicic calderas surveyed by Rytuba (1981). Such veins originate after a major ash-flow eruption, when the remaining magma becomes enriched in Au, Ag, Pb, and Cu (Zn?), which are elements easily mobilized in the vapor phase and precipitated in deep-seated siliceous and carbonate hydrothermal veins (Rytuba, 1981). The volcanic source of metals is also supported by metallogenic-tectonic relationship existing in Arizona during the mid-Tertiary. This relationship is outlined by Sillitoe (1981), who states that Pb-Ag-Au-Cu (Zn?) associations, which would correlate with mineralization at the Palmer Mine, is typical of mineralization linked to igneous activity in continental extensional terranes, such as the mid-Tertiary flareup.

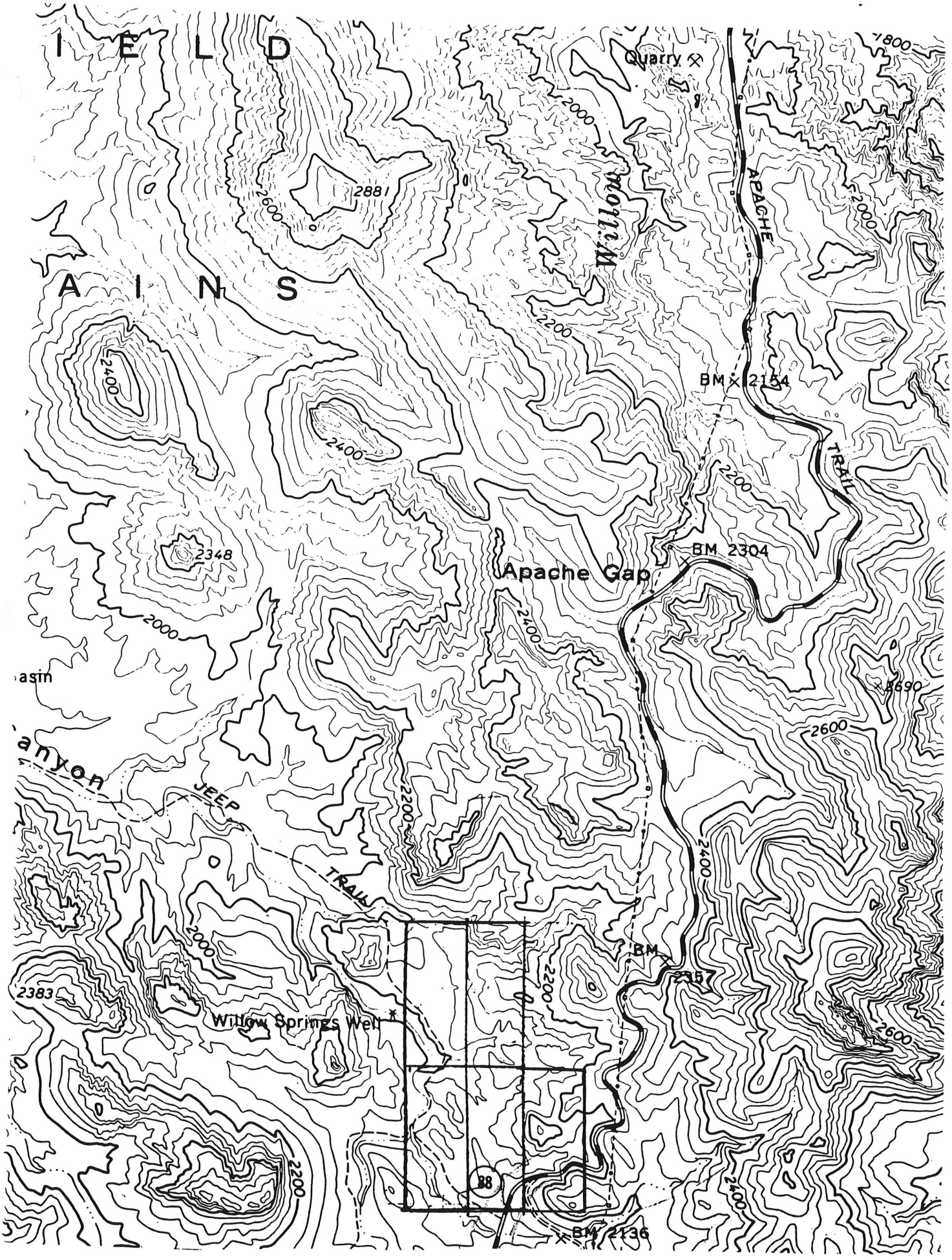
This study does not try to resolve the arguments concerning the origins of mineral zones in the Goldfield district. The lack of exposure, lack of historical documentation on the mining operations in the area, and the excessive amount of hydrothermal carbonate that masks the actual geologic relationships of mineralization, host rocks, and volcanism makes attempts at resolving this problem difficult.

Long and expensive studies could probably resolve the question of the source of these gold occurrences

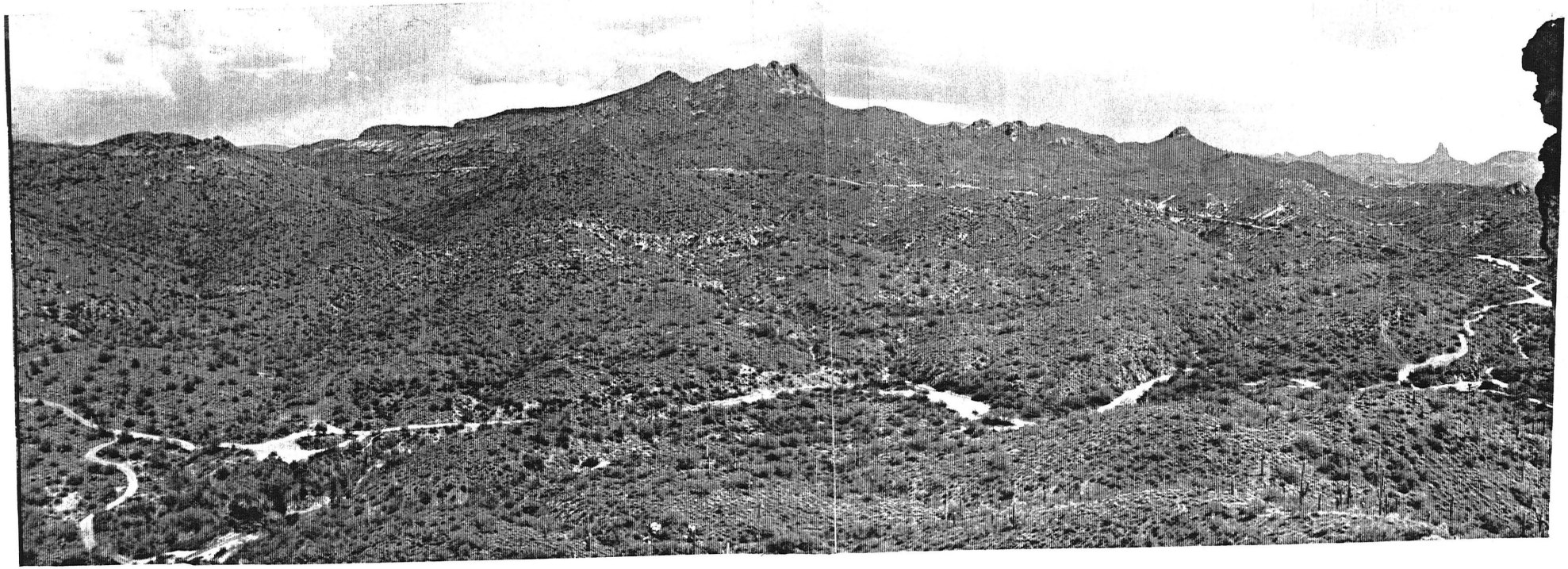
APPENDIX B

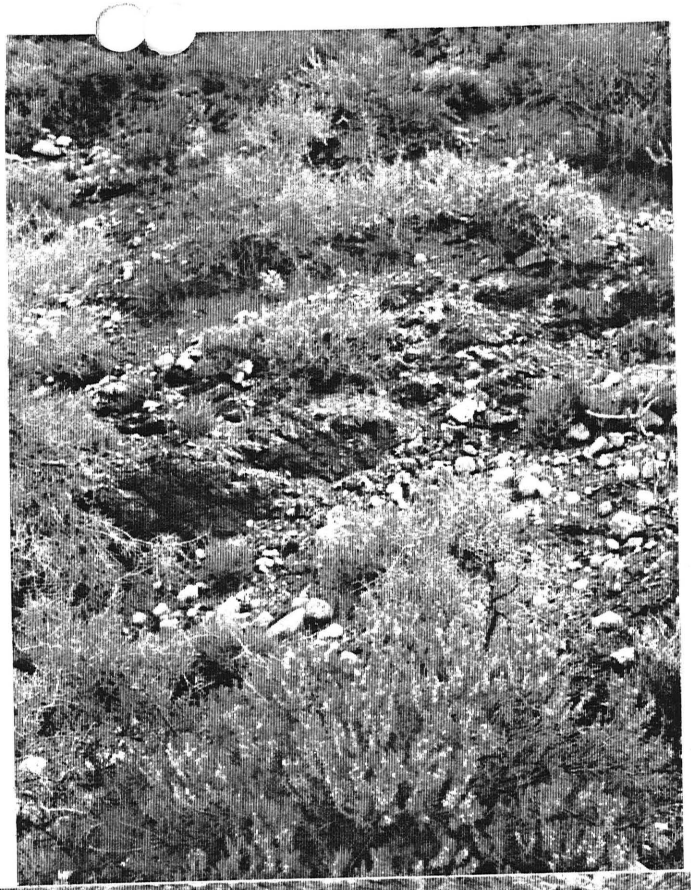
CLAIM LAYOUT

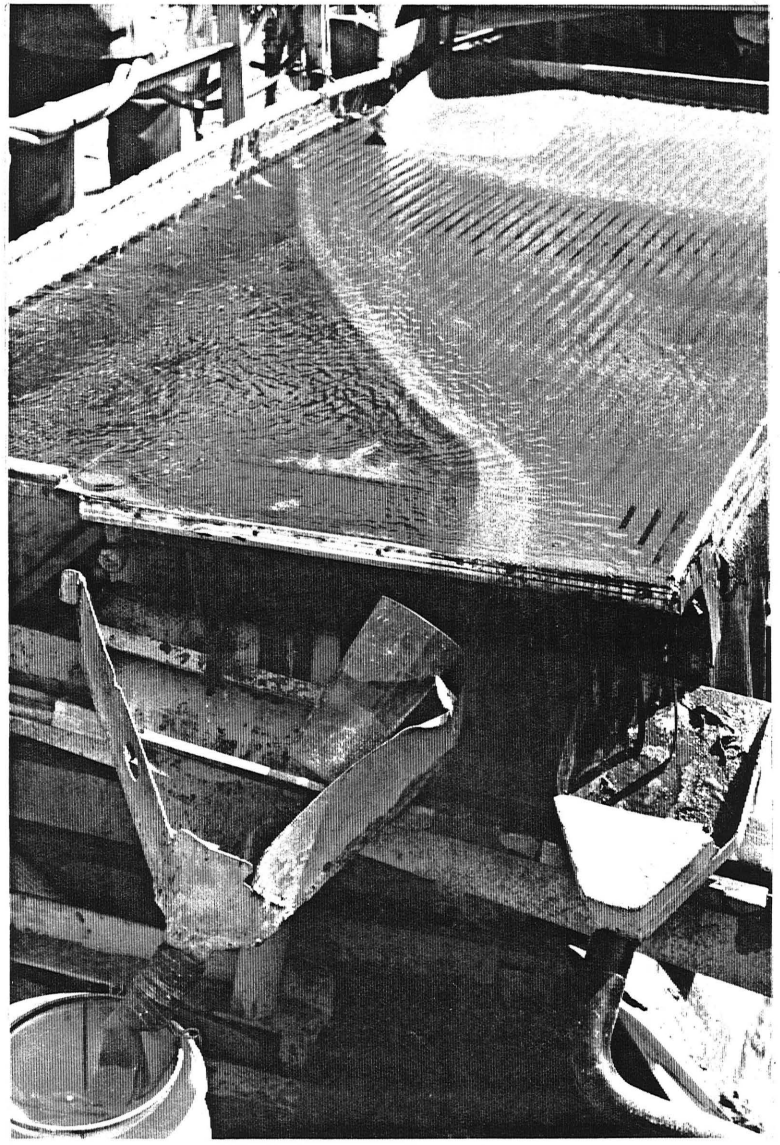
AND PHOTOGRAPHS


I E L D
A I N S
Quarry
2000
2881
2600
Willow
APACHE
TRAIL
2200
BM 2154
2400
2348
BM 2304
Apache Gap
asin
anyon
JEEP
TRAIL
2383
Willow Springs Well
BM
2357
5690
88
BM 2136

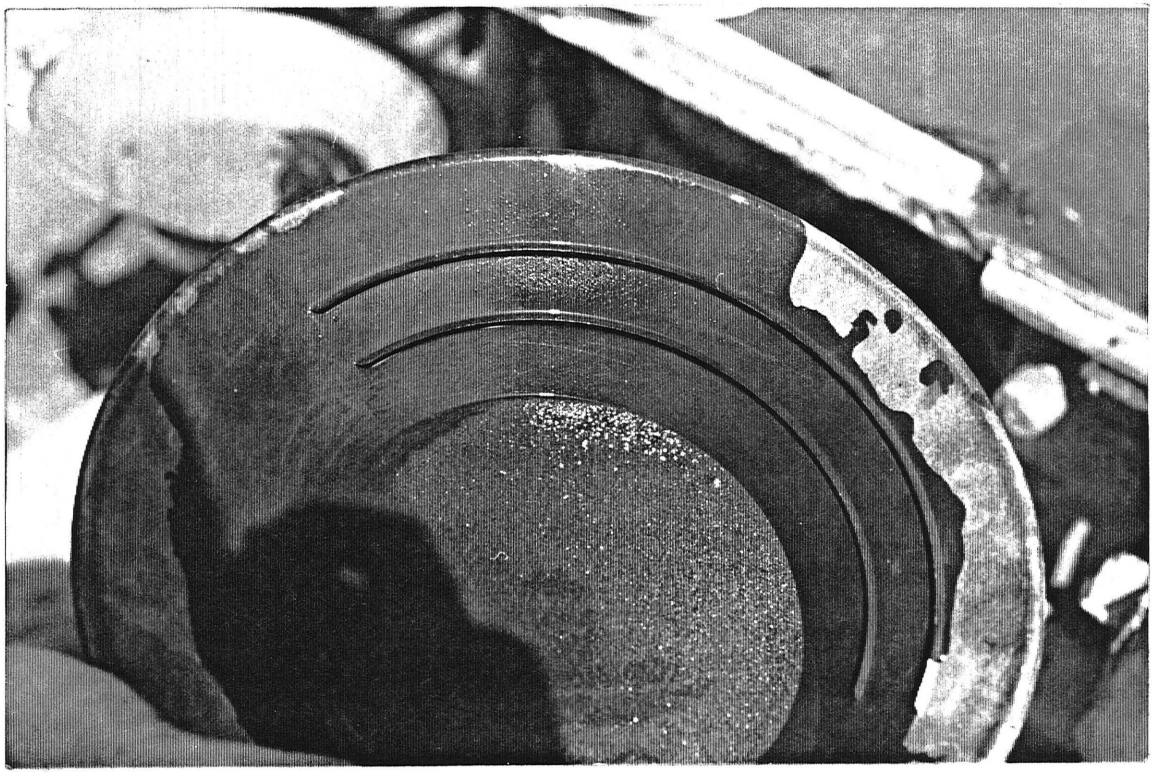
Panorama of Platinum Plus Claim.



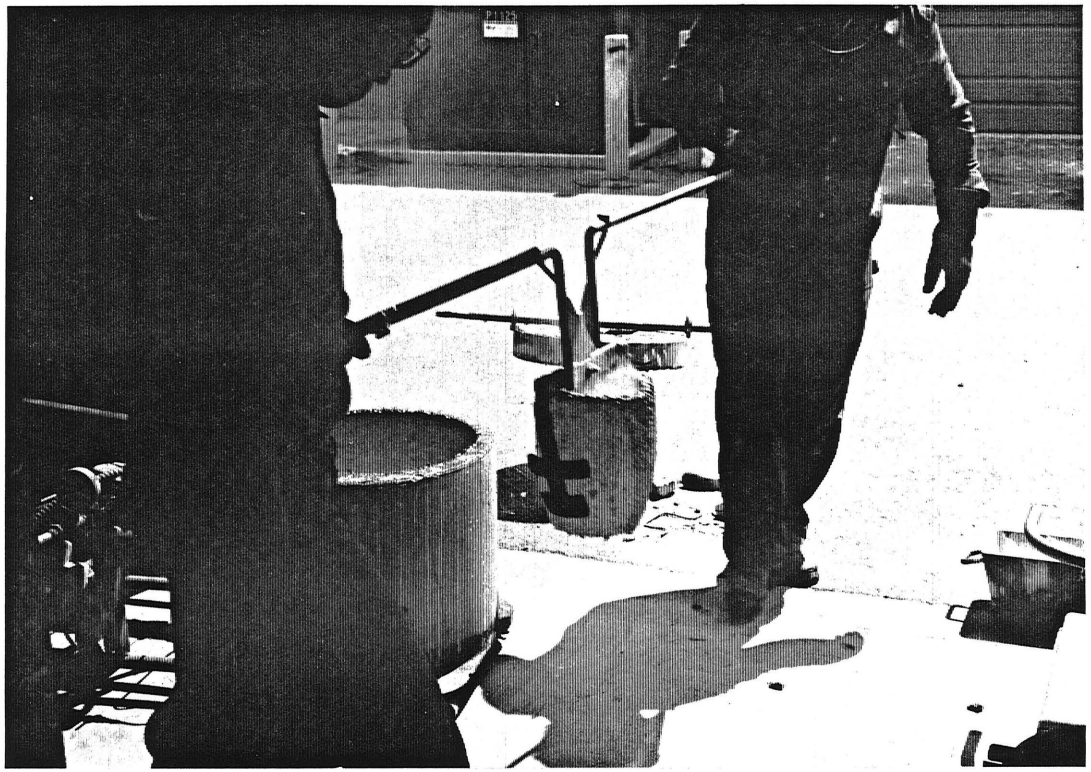




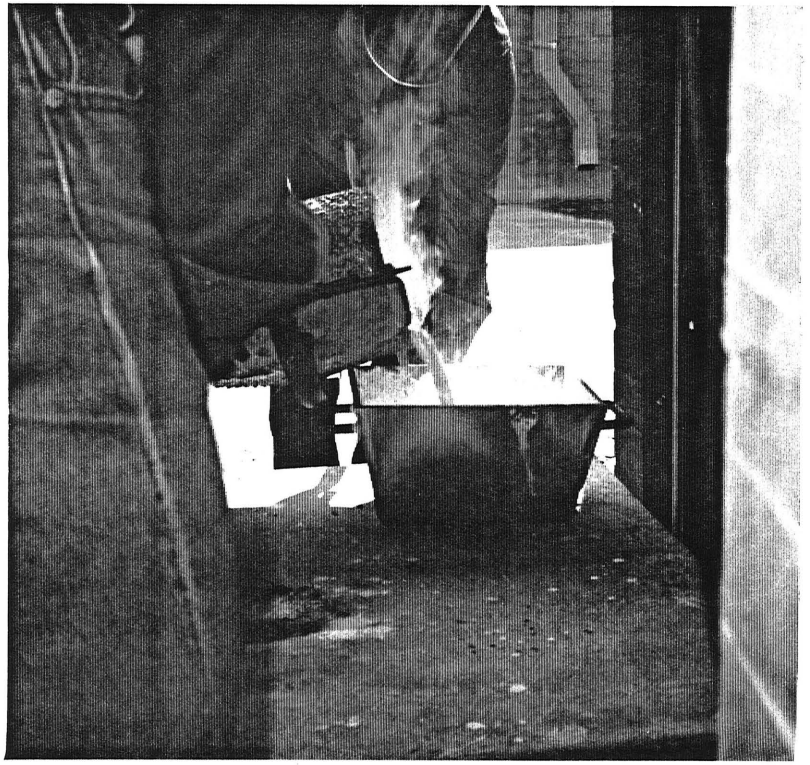
BLACK CANYON MILLING
Rock Springs, Arizona

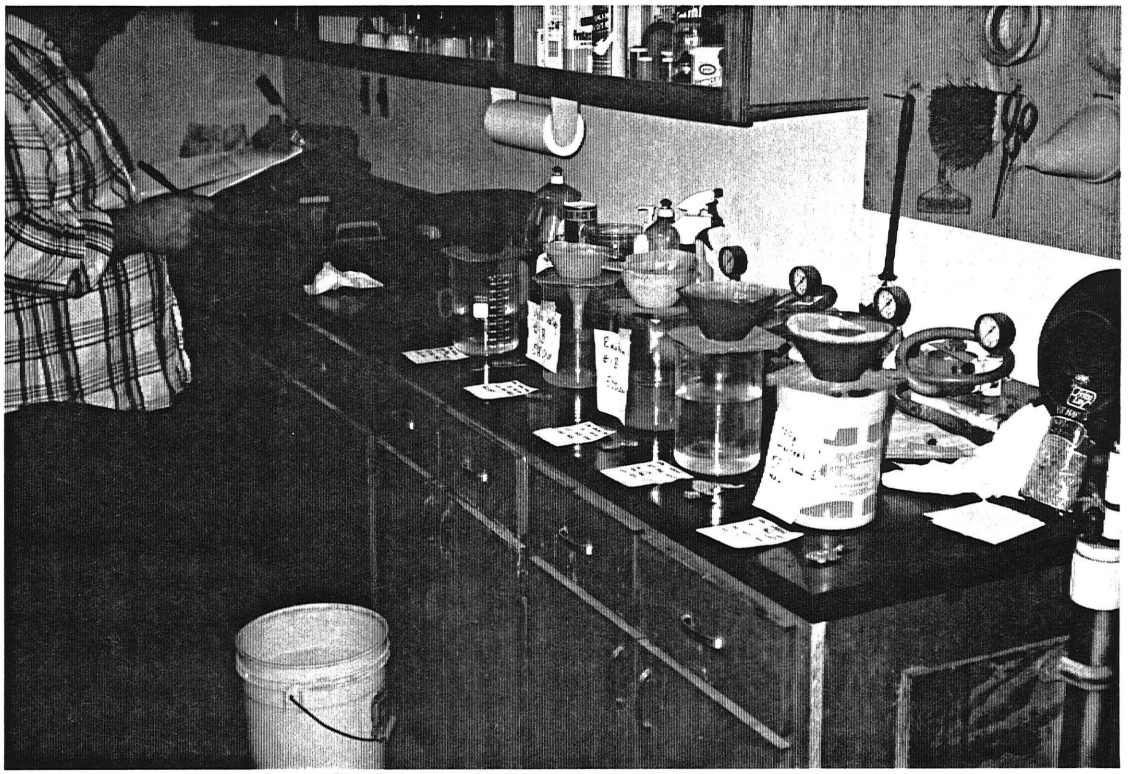


A "pinch" of concentrates.

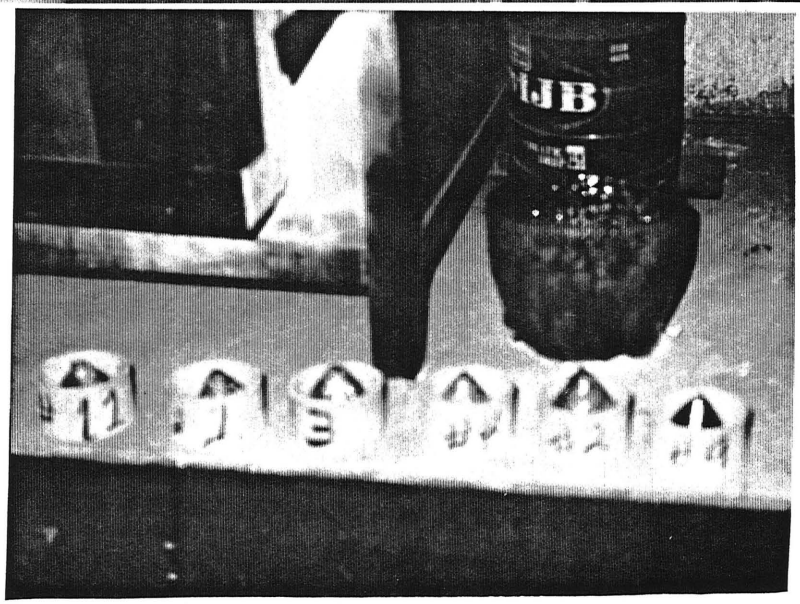


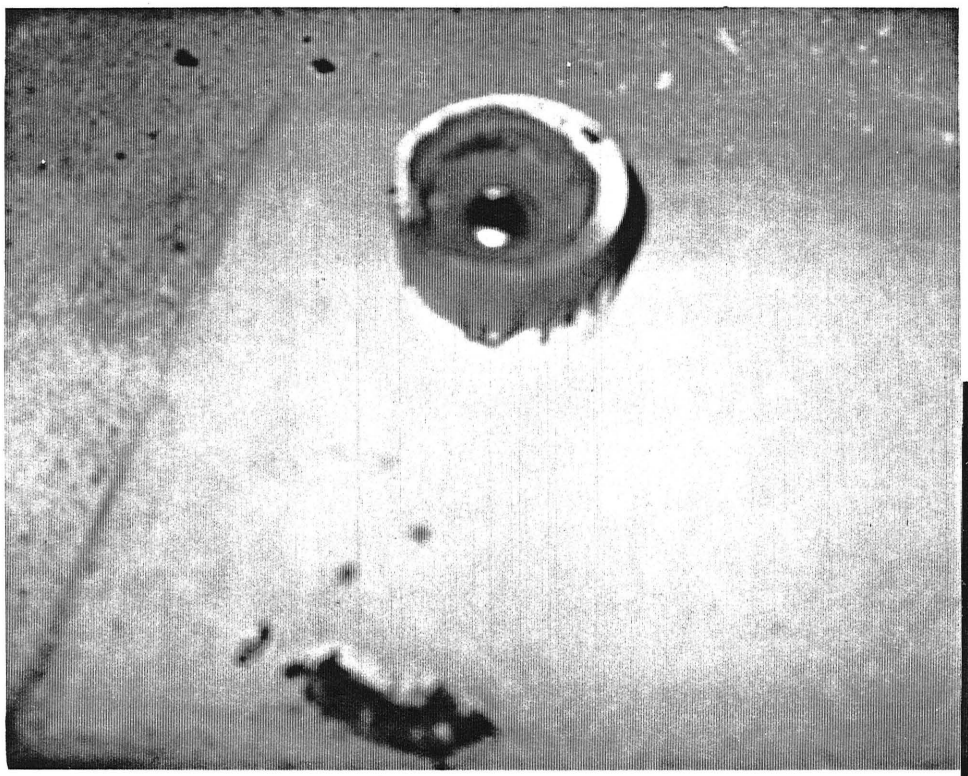
Five pound Head Ore--pour.





Head Ore
Button #4





Head Ore Button #4

PLATINUM PLUS
MINING PROPERTY

Beneficiation Test

April 18, 1997

Respectfully Submitted by

Warren Konemann
Mining/Milling
Consultant

Beneficiation Test Results

On 5 March 1997 two hundred eighty five (285) lbs. of Mine Run ore was extracted by pick and shovel for a beneficiation test. The ore was crushed, impact milled screened to four different screen sizes and various tests were performed to determine the amount of au (gold) in each fraction. Determined au values range from .05 oz/t (sample A screen analysis) to as high as 2.91 oz/t (sample A5 mill run) with a wide range of values in between. Samples were also tested for pgm's with positive results. However, oz/t pgm's were not calculated.

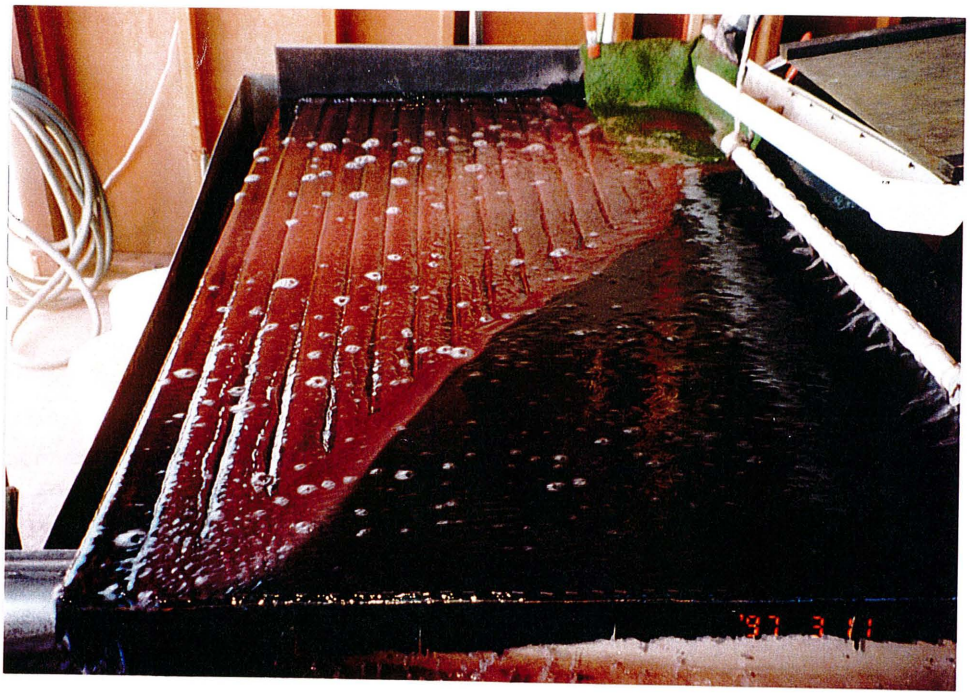
Screen Analysis

After crushing and impact milling was complete the ore was screened to four sizes: +30, -30 +50, -50 +80, and -80 mesh. Twenty nine point one gram samples (29.1g = 1 assay ton) were taken, then fluxed and fired at 2050° (samples A,B,C). The best values appear to be contained in the -50+80 fraction, but did not appear to concentrate well. Therefore, this fraction should be re-examined.

Gravity Concentration

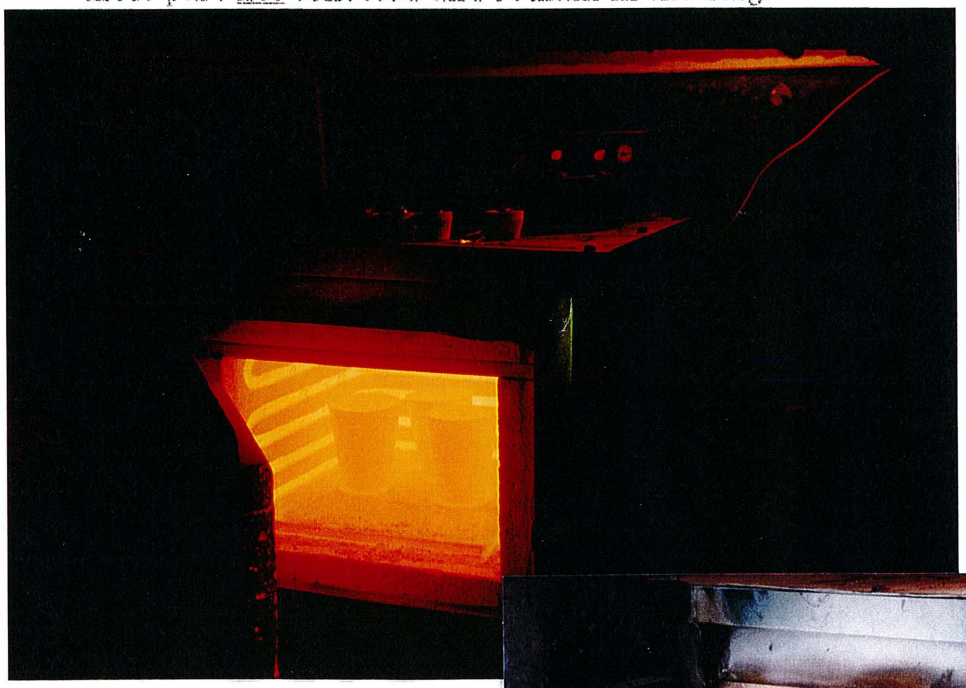
When screening was complete the 4 screen sizes were weighed in their respective fractions then individually run over a gravity concentration system (table). Mill run samples were taken from the head ore feed, the concentrate line and the tailings, during their individual run. Concentrates were dried and weighed to ascertain head ore to concentrate ratios.

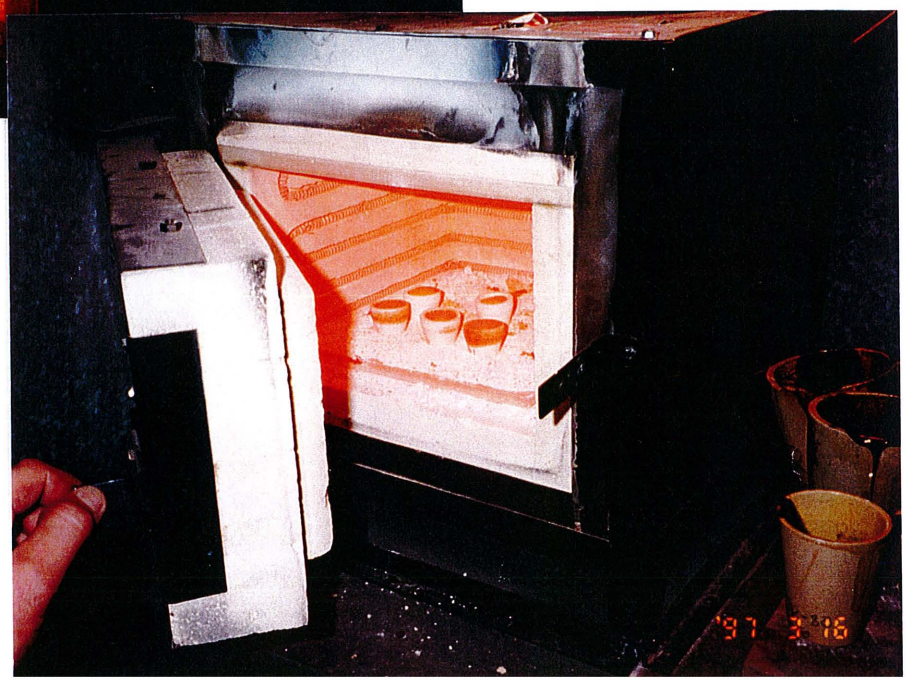
At these screen sizes the majority of the values appear to remain locked in gangue material and carried to the tailings pond. Mine run head ore left over from previous testing (Quays Report) was ground to -300 at Johnson's lab and recently concentrated at my facility. Two head ore samples were fired and averaged .25 oz/t au. The concentrate sample fired at this mesh resulted in 15 oz/t au concentrates. Refiners require a minimum of 10 oz/t concentrate before they will purchase. However, it would be feasible to refine concentrates ourselves with lower values than a refiner requires.



Fire Assays

Mill run samples were dried and split from each fraction for further analysis. Head ore, concentrate and tailings samples were fluxed and fired, from each fraction, at 2050°. Head ore samples appear to be lower than tailings samples, this is probably due to the presence of magnetics in the ore which interferes in the fusion process sending a percentage of the au value into the slag. It is a common problem in assaying and steps will be taken in any further testing to remove the magnetics and hopefully solve the problem of low head ore, and concentrate results. When mill run head ore samples are averaged they run 1.07 oz/t au. Tailings when averaged show a loss of .372 oz/t au at these fractions, but could be recovered by a finer grind or leach process in a mill circuit. Indications of pgm's were present in the cupels after cupellation. However, in a lead fusion pgm's are for the most part <u>not</u> collected and remain in the slag.





Aqua Regia

Samples taken from mill run fractions for acid digestion, basically, show higher results. Samples were digested in a 4:1 aqua regia solution and heated to accelerate digestion. Nitrates were removed by evaporation and sodium sulfite was used to precipitate the au. The precipitate was then filtered, dried, scorified in lead then cupelled to achieve the subsequent results. Ammonium Chloride was used to precipitate the platinum from the solutions. Head ore and concentrates precipitated ammonia chloroplatinate residue (black). The residue (or sponge) can be collected and sold.


H2 -50+80
HEADS

Amalgamation

Microscopic observation of concentrates revealed native au ag and cu. An attachment factor to magnetite, hematite and calcite were also observed. This could explain losses in the tailings as specific density would be lighter proportional to material size causing loss in hydraulic sorting during separation of concentrate and host material. Concentrates were barrel amalgamated, mercury removed, pressed through a chamois and the amalgam was cupelled in lead foil. All concentrate fractions produced a small button of au. This tells us the ore is conducive to amalgamation, after liberation.

Summary

This beneficiation test determined the Platinum Plus claims have considerable precious metal values. The presence of pgm's has also been re-affirmed. At this grind, however, it does not appear to be fine enough to bring full liberation of contained values. Even though magnetics appear to be interfering with head ore and concentrate results, it has been determined the ore will fire assay. Furthermore, it has been determined that the ore (au) is conducive to amalgamation after liberation from host material.

Recommendation

Based on this Beneficiation test I would recommend a finer grind than -80 of head ore be performed to maximize liberation of au for amalgamation of the concentrates. I would also recommend leach tests (Chlorination or Cyanide) be performed on head ore, concentrates and tailings (especially tailings) for recovery of remaining "locked" values. It is easier and faster to obtain permits for gravity separation than for leaching procedures. Considering previous work has shown similar results with a large proven tonnage block focus, at this point, should remain on analysis to ascertain the most beneficial recovery system. It's my opinion with a finer grind the values can be liberated, amalgamated, then leached, -- feasibly to obtain a good return on an investment.

Respectfully Submitted,

Warren Konemann

BENEFICIATION TEST RESULTS

SAMPLE	MESH	AU OZ/T	AG OZ/T	SAMPLE WEIGHT	TEST	HD:CONS	NOTES
Head ore	-300			24 LBS	Gravity Con	9:1	278g con
HA	-300	0.12	---	29.1g	Fire		Head Ore
HB	-300	0.36	---	29.1g	Fire		Head Ore
#1C	-300	15	---	29.1g	Fire		oz/t cons
SCRN ANAL.							
A	-30+50	0.056	0.01	29.1g	Fire		Head Ore
B	-50+80	0.363	0.315	29.1g	Fire		Head Ore
C	-80	0.22	0.20	29.1g	Fire		Head Ore
D	+30	---	---	---			no test

BENEFICIATION TEST
RESULTS

SAMPLE	MESH	AU OZ/T	AG OZ/T	SAMPLE WEIGHT	TEST	HD:CONS	NOTES
MILL RUN							
Head ore	-80			200 LBS.	Gravity Con	20:1	10 lbs con
A1	-80	0.165	1.60	29.1g	Fire		Head Ore
B1	-80	0.165	1.59	29.1g	Fire		Tailings
C1	-80	2.91	8.49	29.1g	Fire		oz/t cons
D1	-80	*	---	10 lbs.	Amalgamation		*am au from cons
A2	-80	0.495	---	29.1g	Aqua Regia		Head Ore
B2	-80	0.495	6.59	29.1g	Aqua Regia		Tailings
C2	-80	0.402	11.75	29.1g	Aqua Regia		oz/t cons
Head Ore	-30+50			45 lbs	Gravity con	19.5:1	1043.26g con
A3	-30+50	0.165	---	29.1g	Fire		Head Ore
B3	-30+50	0	0	29.1g	Fire		Tailings
C3	-30+50	0.286	1.03	29.1g	Fire		oz/t cons
D3	-30+50	*	11.78	2.3 lbs. cons	Amalgamation		*am au from cons
A4	-30+50	0.601	---	29.1g	Aqua Regia		Head Ore
B4	-30+50	0.495	---	29.1g	Aqua Regia		Tailings
C4	-30+50	1.35	---	29.1g	Aqua Regia		oz/t cons
Head Ore	-50+80			20 lbs	Gravity Con	62:1	147g con
A5	-50+80	2.91	62.09	29.1g	Fire		Head Ore
B5	-50+80	0.253	3.74	29.1g	Fire		Tailings
C5	-50+80	0	2.20	29.1g	Fire		Con/heavy mags
D5	-50+80	*		105g	Amalgamation		*am au from cons
A6	-50+80	2.02	---	29.1g	Aqua regia		Head Ore
B6	-50+80	0.601	---	29.1g	Aqua regia		Tailings
C6	-50+80	0.495	---	29.1g	Aqua regia		oz/t con
Head Ore	+30			35 lbs	Gravity con	17:1	2.4 lbs
A7	+30	---	---	none taken			Head Ore
B7	+30	---	---	none taken			Tailings
C7	+30	0.106	---	29.1g	Fire		oz/t con
D7	+30	*	---	802g	Amalgamation		* am au from cons
F1	All	1.35	---	29.1	Fire		Midlings