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PRINTED: 03/06/2003

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: LIGHT HALL MILLSITE

ALTERNATE NAMES:
HASSAYAMPA ORE PILE

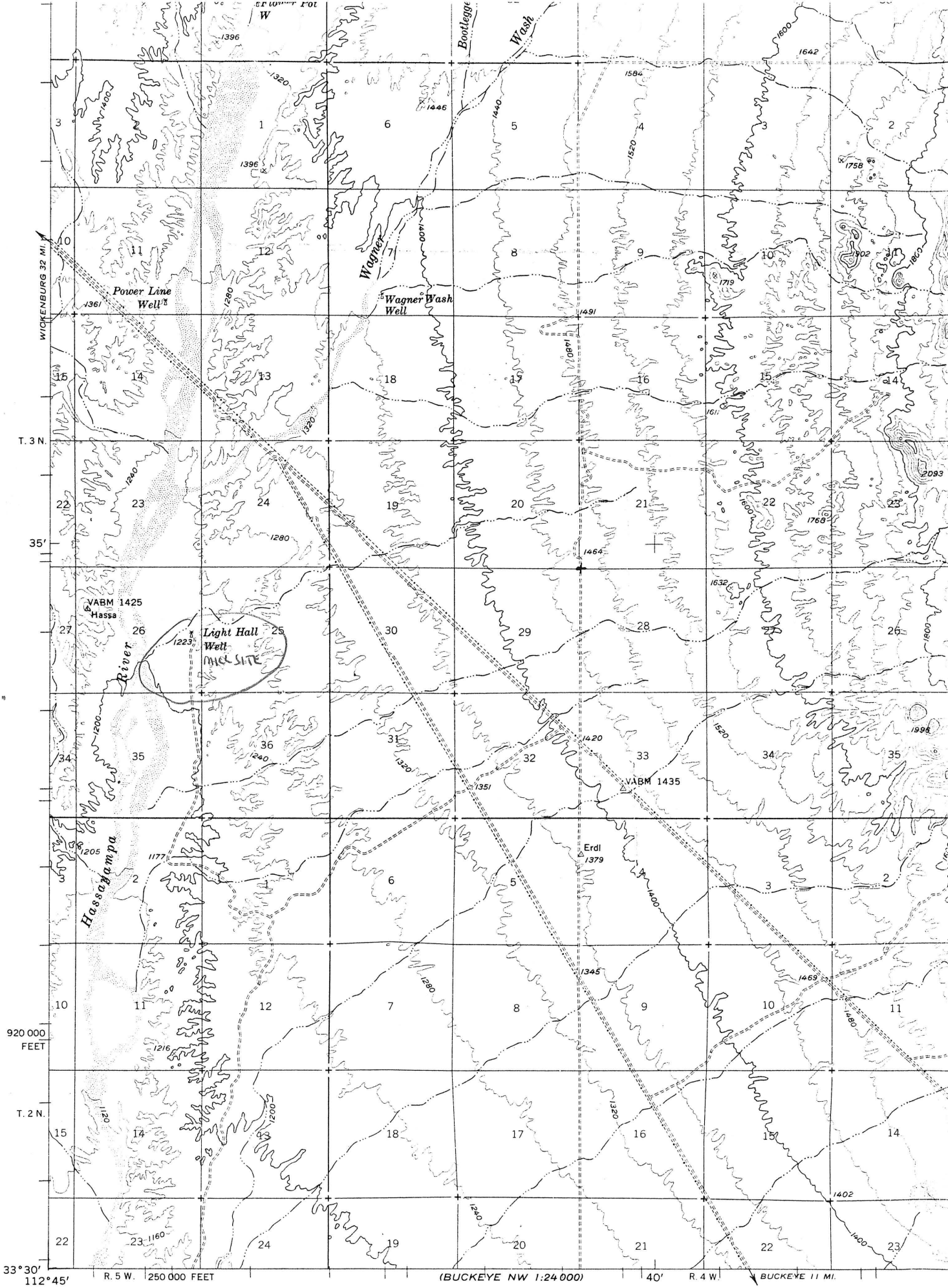
MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 781

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 3 N RANGE 5 W SECTION 26 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 34MIN 10SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 43MIN 58SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: WHITE TANK MTS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: OTHER

COMMODITY:
MILL

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR LIGHT HALL MILLSITE FILE
SEE: FERBER MINING COMPANY FILE



WHITE TANK MTS. 15°

T3N R5W Sec 26 SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods

Aerial photographs taken 1954–1955. Field check 1957

SCALE

1 0 1

3000 0 3000 6000

LIGHT HALL MILLSITE
#1 MARICOPA

<Picture>Headlines <Picture>Next Story

Global Platinum + Gold's Pilot Production Run Produces $1,000 in Precious Metals Per Ton

PR Newswire - June 25, 1998 09:16

GPGI %MNG V%PRN P%PRN

SALT LAKE CITY, June 24 /PRNewswire/ -- Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. (OTC Bulletin Board: GPGI). Nine tons of screened ore from Global's Hassayampa head ore stockpile were leached, and precipitated. This precipitate was then smelted using the Company's standard process which involves the use of a catalyst and inquarts. The resultant granulated copper containing the precious metals was then dissolved and processed through two resin columns.

The procedure was monitored at all times and a portion of the impregnated resin was taken and the precious metals were extracted partially by elutriation and partially by ashing. A sample of the impregnated resin was sent to Sabin Metal Corporation for processing. Global has the option of improving its elutriating and ashing procedures or it may be more efficient, when in continuous production to send the impregnated resin directly to the Sabin, which has an elaborate ashing facility where losses in processing (which GPGI presently suffers) are eliminated. The material recovered below will be sent to Sabin for the final refining process.

July 15th is the target date when continuous operation is expected to be instituted. Equipment is presently in place at the mill capable of processing 15 tons of ore per day.

Calculating the results from the procedure above and extrapolating back to head ore after subtracting the added inquarts, the following figures are considered to be fairly accurate. The cost of chemicals and materials was $232 per ton of screened ore. These chemical costs are expected to be reduced as full production is achieved.

1 ton of screened ore produced:

Platinum 28.79 grams	@ $355	=	$340.58
Gold 6 grams	@ 295	=	58.98
Rhodium 24.79 grams	@ 640	=	528.77
Palladium 8.26 @grams	@ 297	=	81.77

Total metal prices	= $1,010.10
Less chemical cost per ton	<$232>
Gross profit per ton (less refining costs)	$ 778.10

Production Costs;

LIGHT HALL MILLSITE
(f) MARICOPA

Current News - Global Platinum

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 11 /PRNewswire/ -- Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. (OTC Bulletin Board: GPGI - news), the company is in receipt of a ``Notice of Violation" dated September 4, 1998 from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, which alleges the Company is a ``discharging facility" with respect to the Company's milling and leaching operations; and therefore have been ordered to temporarily discontinue any further milling and leaching activity. An informal hearing on this matter has been scheduled for September 16, 1998 to discuss the matter.

For the past several months, the Company has been monitoring and testing its water through an independent laboratory in anticipation of applying for an ``aquifer protection permit." The Company is certain however, that it is not discharging any pollutants into the immediate environment. The Company intends to take any and all remedial action required to put the Company's milling and leaching operations back into compliance and cooperate fully with Arizona environmental authorities.

On a more positive note, the Company has made its seventh consecutive weekly shipment to its refiner, Sabin Metals, Inc., and has sufficient materials on hand, without further milling or leaching, to make its regular shipments over the next thirty days.

Management intends to keep its shareholders fully apprised as to all material developments as they occur with respect to resolving this water permit problem. In the meantime, the Company will not lose sight of the positive aspects of its operations. Sabin will soon have ten or eleven shipments to refine and the Company feels the results will confirm that Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. will have a significant role to play in the precious metals market.

SOURCE: Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.

Light Hill Mines N/f/
(f) Maricopa Co.

Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. Announces Production Ramp-Up

PR Newswire - August 31, 1998 15:29

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 31 /PRNewswire/ -- Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. (OTC Bulletin Board: GPGI). The board of directors is pleased to announce that ramping up of its current production of gold, platinum, palladium and rhodium is being implemented. Late last week four additional resin tanks were successfully installed which will double Global's resin processing capability. The benefit of this latest addition should show itself in the weekly resin shipment to Sabin Metals scheduled for the week of September 7th. (Global made its fifth consecutive weekly shipment on August 24th and the sixth is being made this date.)

Additionally Global has ordered, and paid for, additional equipment including twelve resin columns along with all necessary plumbing, fittings, pumps, tanks as well as all ancillary equipment required for supporting four additional resin systems bringing the total number of resin systems up to six. This will eliminate our present bottleneck, which is our inability to fully process the fifteen-tons of leached ore per day through the resin columns.

Authorization has been given to hire four additional plant employees. Once these employees have been brought on board the plant shall operate on a three-shift basis.

With the addition of the four resin systems and the four additional employees operating three shifts, Global shall have the capability and intends to fully process fifty-tons of screened ore per day from leaching through the final resin process.

This communication to shareholders and the public contains certain forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated by such statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including, without limitation, statements regarding future production, are forward looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

For additional information contact Dennis DeNoble at Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. 801-277-0744, e-mail denoble@aros.net

SOURCE Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.

/CONTACT: Dennis DeNoble of Global Platinum + Gold, Inc., 801-277-0744, denoble@aros.net/

(GPGI)

Global Platinum + Gold's Pilot Production Run Produces $1,000 in Precious Metals Per Ton

PR Newswire - June 25, 1998 09:16

SALT LAKE CITY, June 24 /PRNewswire/ -- Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. (OTC Bulletin Board: GPGI). Nine tons of screened ore from Global's Hassayampa head ore stockpile were leached, and precipitated. This precipitate was then smelted using the Company's standard process which involves the use of a catalyst and inquarts. The resultant granulated copper containing the precious metals was then dissolved and processed through two resin columns.

The procedure was monitored at all times and a portion of the impregnated resin was taken and the precious metals were extracted partially by elutriation and partially by ashing. A sample of the impregnated resin was sent to Sabin Metal Corporation for processing. Global has the option of improving its elutriating and ashing procedures or it may be more efficient, when in continuous production to send the impregnated resin directly to the Sabin, which has an elaborate ashing facility where losses in processing (which GPGI presently suffers) are eliminated. The material recovered below will be sent to Sabin for the final refining process.

July 15th is the target date when continuous operation is expected to be instituted. Equipment is presently in place at the mill capable of processing 15 tons of ore per day.

Calculating the results from the procedure above and extrapolating back to head ore after subtracting the added inquarts, the following figures are considered to be fairly accurate. The cost of chemicals and materials was $232 per ton of screened ore. These chemical costs are expected to be reduced as full production is achieved.

1 ton of screened ore produced:

Platinum 28.79 grams	@ $355	= $340.58
Gold 6 grams	@ 295	= 58.98
Rhodium 24.79 grams	@ 640	= 528.77
Palladium 8.26 @grams	@ 297	= 81.77

Total metal prices	= $1,010.10
Less chemical cost per ton	<$232>
Gross profit per ton (less refining costs)	$ 778.10

Production Costs;

Fixed mill costs are estimated at $2,000 per day or $10,000 per five-day week at a production level of ten-tons per day. The incremental cost to increase production to fifteen-tons per day is estimated at $400 per day or $2,000 per week.

(10 -tons / day (15-tons / day = 216 ton / month) = 324 ton / month)

Metal value	$218,181	$327,272
Chemical cost	<50,112>	<75,168>
Fixed overhead	<43,000>	<64,500>
Profit before refining fees	$125,069	$187,604

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SOURCE Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.

/CONTACT: Global Platinum + Gold, 801-277-0744, denoble@aros.net/

(GPGI)

LIGHT GRAY MILLSITE
OF MARICOPA CO.

. . . <Picture>

To: Zeev Hed (6314)
From: Ed Fishbaine Wednesday, Jun 24 1998 1:58PM ET
Reply # of 6351

To all:

The following is an expanded version of a news release which will appear on either the PR newswire or the Business wire today. It wil also be sent to McIntyre to put on the Web site.

GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD INC

8421 Top of the World Drive Salt Lake City, UT 84121
Tel: 801-943-6884

6/23/98

PILOT PRODUCTION RUN PRODUCES $1,000 OF PRECIOUS METALS PER TON

9 tons of screened ore from the Hassayampa head ore stockpile was pulverized in the ball mill, leached, filtered and the pregnant liquor pumped into the precipitation tanks where the precious metals were precipitated. This precipitate was then smelted using the Company1s standard process which involves the use of a catalyst and inquarts. The resultant granulated copper containing the precious metals was then dissolved and processed through two resin columns.

After being precipitated and smelted 1 ton of head ore reduces to approximately 18 pounds which, in solution, is introduced into the resin column. The impregnated resin is treated by either an ashing or elutriating process which separates the resin from the precious metals. The net product is an amalgam of precious metals which then requires a professional refiner to separate. The determination of the breakdown of the metals reported below is accomplished by assay. The material recovered below will be sent to Sabin for separating, with a consequent refiner charge.

The cost of chemicals and materials was $232 per ton of screened ore. This will be less when full production is achieved. This cost does not include weekly operational charges incurred in the mill operation (approximatley $15,000 per week).

The procedure was monitored at all times and samples were taken at certain intervals. A portion of the impregnated resin was taken and the precious metals were
extracted partially by elutriation and partially by ashing. In addition to this work at the Global mill a sample of impregnated resin was sent to the Sabin Metal Corporation for processing. (Our current communication with Sabin includes the determination of specific turn-around time.)

The GPGI mill is not at the level of proficiency of a professional refiner. Therefore it is possible (not certain) that Sabin will achieve a better result than the numbers reported below. Global has the option of improving its elutriating and ashing procedures or it may be more efficient to send the impregnated resin directly to a refiner such as Sabin. Sabin has an elaborate ashing setup where losses in processing (which GPGI presently suffers) are eliminated.

At this moment the ball mill is not in operation. Repairs are underway. With the ball mill working, 10 tons of head ore can be processed per day and a continuous flow through the resin columns can be instituted. However, ramping up to a high level of production is not possible at this time because of the shortage of financing. With adequate funding, and with our confidence in our procedure, additional

infrastructure would be put in place. As you know , our reserves are very extensive and therefore there is ample room for production expansion. Nonetheless, July 15th is the target date to begin a continuous operation at the level at which we are presently capable.

Calculating the results from the procedure above and extrapolating back to head ore after subtracting the added inquarts, the following figures are considered to be fairly accurate.

1 ton of screened ore produced:

Platinum 28.79 grams @ $355 = $340.58
Gold 6 grams @ $295 = 58.98
Rhodium 24.79 grams @ $640 = 528.77
Palladium 8.26 grams @ $297 = 81.77

Total metal prices $1,010.10

This communication to shareholders and the public contains certain forward looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated by such statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including, without limitation, statements regarding future production, are forward looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. . . . <Picture>

To: Richard Mazzarella (6316)
From: thall Wednesday, Jun 24 1998 2:38PM ET
Reply # of 6351

Richard, this is indeed a very interesting process.

<First they screen the ore.> I believe the bulk assays of the pile did not require screening and were still very rich. Isn't the pile already screened material?

<Next they leach, filter, etc. and then precipitate> I do not know what they use to leach, but if they are successful in leaching all of the precious metals wouldn't they be ionic in the solution. Why not just run this solution over the resin? What do they add to precipitate? Obviously the precipitant would have to be some compound and since some of these precious metals are reluctant to form compounds, what is added to initiate precipitation.

<Next they add copper and secret sauce and smelt> Do they use any flux when they do this? I would think they would have to or the copper would oxidize. How do they get pellets instead of dore?

<Now they dissolve again>> What do they use to disolve this time?

Professor Zeev, please help me here with your comments on this process.

Tim Hall

D-1
LIGHT HALL MILLSITE
(f) MARICOPA CO.

AN EXPLORATORY PAPER TO EXAMINE THE CREDIBILITY OF CERTAIN MINING & TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES WHO HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED IN THE "DESERT SAND" CATEGORY

By: Russell Twiford

In this article I intend to "dissect" the Slanker Report. I have never read such an inane piece of tripe in my life. This report is probably the most vicious, spiteful and disgusting attack on one company, GPGI, that I am very familiar with, among others. The author is attempting to slander, malign, revile and abuse two companies, GPGI and IPM, among others, even though he doesn't name names, there is no doubt of who he is discussing.

I intend to re-adjust the General Public's thinking regarding junior mining companies, re: "Desert Sand" companies. I intend to show the advantage of being an investor in certain mining stocks, however, I would recommend a very thorough investigation into any company that might prove interesting. I have restricted stock in GPGI. However, this article is based on years of experience, personal observations and actual situations, and as far as I am concerned, an impartial report. After you absorb the contents of this report, then it is up to you, the reader, to act or not to act. Your call!

Today, 6/01/98, gold is down, $289.00 bid, $289.50 asked. Platinum is $367 bid and $368 asked. Palladium is $283.50 bid and $293.50 asked. Rhodium is $640 bid, $690 asked.

Gold is down. Mining shares are down. Central banks have sold off their gold reserves and investors are all but gone from the gold stock market. However, the following predictions were made in 1997 by AMPLATS, the world leader in platinum production: Platinum - Jewelry - steady growth, bright prospects particularly in Asia-Pacific - Catalytic Converters - net platinum demand flat in the short term - palladium supply effects in the medium term, Industrial - solid growth, driven by capital formation and new products, increasing investor interest - Fuel cells, potentially largest area of demand growth in the long term outside of jewelry. Palladium: Continued strong growth for catalytic converter use - reduced demand from the electronics industry, a risk of serious supply imbalances.

Once gold starts moving back up and the demand for platinum and palladium stays steady, investors will pile in and ratchet stock prices to the extremes. Guess who they buy from, the investors who had the foresight and the courage to stay put.

Stock in mining companies are cheap. The bad press has scared most people away. You, the reader, probably don't feel like buying after the past year. All of the negative press the precious metals have been receiving can be a little intimidating. However, no guts, no glory.

Warren Buffet once said, "Never buy a share that you wouldn't be delighted to see drop by 20% - so you could buy even more of it."

It is very tough, for you , the reader, to assimilate the real facts, when a lot of financial publications are either trumpeting sensational stories about the Bre-X and Delgratia mining scandals or simply lacking coverage of this sector completely, and that is why I will explain in plain lay person's language, what is really happening in the "Desert Sand" sector and other areas basically facing the same problems.

The four things that I think is really responsible for the drop in the stock prices in this sector are: (1) The recent scandals, (Bre-X, Delgratia, and others), (2) The vicious and inaccurate reports and papers slamming the problem areas by people that have no scientific background, (3) The yo-yo effect in the price of the precious metals and (4) typical seasonal slowdowns.

What most mainstream investors do not understand, the above are four factors that are going to put the juice back into mining shares over the coming months, all the scandals that drove prices down are also leading to the most strict assaying and valuing standards in the history of mining, and thanks to the brilliant use of modern technology, a few innovative companies will make huge inroads over the coming years.

I feel that the clamor for natural resources, and especially precious metals, is a megatrend reaching way beyond the year 2010 and it's sure not going away tomorrow, or next year or in the next 50 years.

I have an inherent interest in writing about situations where I perceive the underdog is being attacked unjustly, whether by bureaucratic/corporate entities or by persons bent on personal gain or revenge. Not necessarily mining exclusively but in many situations where there are many victims of IRS abuse, victims of abuse by the Justice System, victims of certain scientific communities, victims of the media, victims of the medical society, just to mention a few, and they are not able to defend themselves, because what the General Public absorbs through the media is what they believe. Because the "experts" represent themselves as the last word in whatever the field they are representing, the media makes him or her, an entity or person, the epitome of truth and they can do no wrong. What they say is gospel and that is that. They have the credentials and that is all the public or media cares about. But wait until they mess up. Do they ever get a roasting!

It would appear that the assay and recovery technology of the precious metals has remained quite stagnant and neglected during the past years for pertinent reasons, reasons that are better left unsaid at this time.

However, the industry has developed new and better ways of using much more sophisticated equipment to mine the base metals, more technology has been developed in the recovery of the base metals and also much tighter environmental controls have been improved and invoked but the recovery of the precious metals is still based on the old ways. No major mining company wants to have to "revamp" their entire system just to accommodate new ways of recovery of the precious metals. The same for major assay

houses. They have no intention of changing their procedures for anybody. They are making money, why "rock the boat"?

However, the determination and recovery of the precious metals using the "new technology", what Mr. Slanker calls a mythical methodology, can be proven by scientific methods and can be explained in a scientific manner, much to my surprise.

Digressing from mining somewhat and in answer to some of the allegations contained in the "Slanker Report" whereby the author claims everything has to be based on scientific fact, the following examples are the numerous events chronicled by dreams, not scientific facts. Robert Louis Stevenson dreamed the entire plot for "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde". The entire poem "Kubla Khan" came to Samuel Taylor Coleridge while asleep. Mary Shelley dreamed the entire plot of Frankenstein. Inventor Elia Howe worked for many years to build a sewing machine using a conventional needle. Every attempt failed. Then one night Howe had a nightmare in which he was attacked by savages. As the dream warriors raised their spears, the inventor noticed holes through the tips of their weapons. That was his answer. A needle with a hole at the point instead of at the shank. Franklin Roosevelt had a dream vision that the Nazis were getting close to developing an atomic bomb. Roosevelt immediately stepped up the Manhattan Project, which produced the bomb that helped America and its allies win the war.

Acupuncture is another science that I looked at very closely some years ago. I have talked to many people that have been helped by acupuncture, including myself, (I had a bulging disk in the back and could not hardly walk for two years, and after going through all of the traditional medical treatments, a Dr. Yau, in Mesa, started treatments which along with the herbs, completely cured my ailment) and certain acupuncturists, both Chinese, Black and White, I found that acupuncture could actually cure a myriad of ills, among them shingles, back problems, arthritis, allergies, etc.... but it was not until November of 1997, that a committee of the National Institute of Health "cited clear evidence that acupuncture effectively treats pain after surgery or dental procedures and controls nausea and vomiting caused by pregnancy or chemotherapy treatments for cancer". Committee chairman Dr. David J. Ramsay said, "I view that as a beginning to a better integration of acupuncture into traditional Western medicine and to start to take it seriously."

When I first started looking at the acupuncture procedure most people looked at it as a myth, an "ol wives tale", etc. Took a lot of time to bring the scientific community around.

As an outsider and a consultant, to some extent, I have been working with Global Platinum + Gold, Inc., off and on for some 18 years, so I have been privy to most of the events that have occurred during the past years. Naxos, Maxam and International Precious Metals, I know a little about, especially IPM, due to interviews with certain people that have worked on the ore and my own personal observations. Naxos, I know very little except for interviews with Al Johnson, whom I respect as an assayer and chemist, and who has proven that the precious metals really exist in their ores, and Maxam Gold, who has a

gentleman by the name of Dale Runyon as CEO, whom I both admire and respect as one of the very few intelligent and honest people in this business.

A business, I am finding out to my utter dismay, that is rife with scams, "black box procedures", con artists, and people that have a very limited amount of knowledge about the precious metals. "Backyard assayers" if you may, also letter writers and so-called experts who simply like to "parrot" incompetent "experts", and who are fond of quoting from old and outdated text books, determined to convince the public they are correct and they get very upset when their veracity is questioned, and I, for one, wouldn't mind doing the questioning..

After tearing the Slanker Report apart and examining other reports and letters that are almost as bad, I decided not to wait to start letting the public know both sides of the story, and determine who is accurate, the "slammers" or the "slammees".

I find that the authors' of most of the slanderous and non-scientific letter and/or reports, either have, what I am fond of calling, a "cave-man" mentality, do not have the slightest idea of what they are talking about, or are simply out to "get" the desert sand companies, whether by their own volition or by the direction of other entities.

Are the people that write letters like the "Slanker Report" really that incompetent? By competent I mean simply this: Have they visited the properties in question? Have they talked in person to the active management of such a company? Have they examined in depth the methods of recovery? Have they talked to the real scientists, and checked their track record, or do they just parrot mainstream geologists and assayers? Are the companies actually producing and marketing their product? Who do they sell to?, etc., etc. & etc.

I know, on a personal basis, various members of the management of the above companies. I have visited with people in charge of actual research and of production. I have talked to a number of "real scientists" and gotten their assessment of the so-called "desert sands. Consequently I will put together a definitive picture from the way I see it, as basically an outsider, one who is not an officer or director in any of the above companies. I have no stock in any of the above companies except GPGI and I certainly do not have an axe to grind. I would simply like to see the whole picture clarified for the investor's and the public's peace of mind, regarding the "desert sand" companies, and let an accurate portrayal of the mining industry begin to filter through and into the public's awareness.

BOGUS SCIENCE THE DESERT SAND SCAM

The preceding is the headline from the "Slanker Report, RR2, Box 175, Powderly, Texas on May 8, 1998, Vol. 7 No. 3(#62). I assume the author of this report is Mr. Slanker,

however, there are so many fallacies contained in this report, that I have a bad taste in my mouth after just reading it.

It is time for somebody to examine both sides of the story and write an impartial opinion. Even though I am and have been an outside consultant for GPGI for many years, I still feel that I am qualified to do an impartial examination of the entire "Slanker Report", even though I am certain that some of the readers will start to point fingers, but that is their prerogative.

For some unknown reason, the report starts off by stating that the author does not imagine anybody holding stock in any desert sand company and he also casts aspersions on using the term, pgm, which is a term for platinum group metals, used in most of the text books that are available in the library for you, the reader's perusal.

This report reminds me of somebody from the middle ages, on a "witch hunt" persay, and the statements reek of "caveman mentality". If all the technicians in the world accepted this author's opinion's years ago, we would still be in the Dark Ages, no cel phones, no computers, no flat television sets and certainly no space shuttles.

The author keeps reminding us that certain fundamental laws of science must be followed, and only new discoveries can be made using that philosophy, which is inane on the face of it. He is now sounding like the mainstream scientific community, with a mind set second to none. There are exceptions of course. As an example, if it won't fire assay, it ain't there. Talk about a myth.

On page 2, second paragraph, the author states that the new technology, whatever, is based on a mythical methodology that cannot be proven by conventional knowledge. By making a statement like that the author is only proving his ignorance of the entire situation. If you are calling an accredited scientist like Professor Claude Lupis of the MIT University in Boston a liar and such well known assayers and metallurgists as Al Johnson, Greg Iseman, The Saskatchewan Research Council of Canada, Robert Fischer of the Simplot Mining Company and many others, liars, then I certainly feel sorry for you. To further demonstrate his ignorance, the author calls our President, Mr. Bill Clinton and his associates thugs. What a very stupid statement for a professional writer to make.

Now the author is using the "Bre-X" fiasco to make the comparison to the "desert sands", and he further expounds on the law suit incurred by Crystallex/Placer Dome. What do those situations have to do with the "desert sand" companies, except to try and throw more dirt on the credibility of the Desert Sand companies.

I have read almost every paper put out regarding the "micro-cluster" theory. I still do not know if the theory is sound or not but a prestigious University, The Georgia Institute of Technology, has isolated a new series of highly stable and massive gold-cluster molecules that possess a set of "extraordinary" quantum properties. "With these properties, the molecules are very attractive building blocks for testing one type of ultra miniaturized

architecture envisioned by some for 21st-century nanoelectronics, as well as for other chemical and molecular-biological applications," said Dr. Robert L. Whetten, Professor of Physics and Chemistry at Georgia Tech., supported by the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Office of Naval Research, the Packard Foundation, and the Georgia Tech Foundation. Also there is a definitive paper published entitled, "CLUSTER CHEMISTRY AND ITS RELEVANCE TO THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE PGE IN MAGMATIC SYSTEMS." It was written by M. Tredoux and NM Lindsay, Dept of Geology, U.C.T., Rondebosch, South Africa, 7700. Did Slanker read it? Did Slanker check their credentials? So much for the author's assessment of "hocus-pocus"micro-clusters.

Professor Claude Lupis, Visiting Senior Lecturer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology examined samples taken from the stockpile at the Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.'s facility and stated: "After an analysis of the ore at the Electron Microprobe Facility of MIT's Department of Earth, Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences, we found that palladium and silver was contained in an iron oxide containing significant amounts of titanium oxide. Pd and rhodium are also contained in a mixed silicate (corresponding to a feldspar). Ag and Au also occur jointly in a silicate and a feldspar." He also goes on to state that, "the sample examined contained significant amounts of silver, gold and platinum group metals, palladium and rhodium being the most visible."

Granted, the sample was not COC, however, I took grab samples from the around the stock pile, split the entire sample through a regular splitter until I had several pounds and that is what I sent to Dr. Lupis..

Do I have a theory of what form the precious metals are in? No, I do not. The closest theory that makes any sense at all is the micro-cluster theory, advanced by qualified scientists. I have to be content that the precious metal is recoverable in a marketable form. If we could convince some of the brilliant scientists that I have been exposed to, and they knew all of the idiosyncrasies that occur with this type of material, to get into the research end, then I feel that all of the answers would be forthcoming in a hurry.

On page 3 in the second to last paragraph the author makes reference to the Oro Grande Mine, an old and proven gold mine owned by GPGI and located some 4 miles north of Wickenburg, Arizona. Ownership of this property automatically takes GPGI out of the "desert sand" classification as the Oro Grande mine proper consists of huge hard rock vein type structures. I have seen reports from the 1900's where gold was sold to the U. S. Mint in San Francisco and the platinum was not paid for. I believe that platinum was considered a contaminant. I have been in the adits of the mine some 100 to 200 feet below ground and have personally chipped samples from the old pillars, that not only assayed gold and platinum but would pan free gold and small, round silver balls of platinum. Some of these "balls" were taken in hand by the President of GPGI, Richard Jensen, to the Bureau of Mines in Salt Lake City, Utah, and they assayed out as "mostly platinum", or around 800 purity. I have also personally chipped small pieces of "wire or metal" from the inside of rock faces in the ore areas, which most geologists will claim cannot and do not exist, but

whenever one of those people visit the mine they can do the same as I did, and they do. Proof is in the pudding, an old adage.

Regarding the Weaver Creek Project, also belonging to GPGI, I worked for McFarland & Hullinger, years ago, and in doing my usual assays on the placer samples taken on a daily basis, I found platinum at various times but could not get the assays to repeat on a regular basis. That is what started me on this trial and error project. A lot of gold was shipped to Johnson/Matthey in SLC, Utah, by M & H but they were unable to make a profit on the operation due to the problems of recovery.

In answering the paragraph beginning with: "So Many Claims.....", I have been with GPGI for many years and they have cried "Wolf" a good many times but in further investigations I have found that the main reason for the lack of production is the fact that the technology that we are using keeps constantly evolving and when we have a better way to recover the precious metals then we have to change the recovery process. This takes time and money.

Wayne Palmer and myself, admit to the problems, so the blame falls on us, not the management of GPGI, even when we feel that we are on the right track and then we find a better way to recover the precious metals we have to make a change. As an example, during the latter part of April and most of May, myself and Paul Skinner, the engineer recently hired by GPGI, did the due-diligence on two ion exchange resins that would pull the precious metals from copper solutions and let the copper go on through the resin. This eliminated the electroplating problem and consequently GPGI discontinued the marketing of the anode sludge with all of its problems.

Granted, as far as GPGI is concerned, I feel that many people are just getting fed up with all the promises and nothing great ever happens as far as production is concerned. Don't blame management, blame us. However, the future looks brighter than I have ever seen it.

The company has produced anode sludge and marketed it to refiners such as Auric in Salt Lake City, Utah, Union Minere in Belgium, Eastern Smelting in Mass. and Sabin in New Jersey, but never on a continuing basis, day in and day out. However, in conversations with Paul Skinner, the new engineer hired by GPGI, I have the feeling that GPGI is finally back on track. I found that the company has been operating on about a 20% efficiency at their plant using their methods of electroplating and smelting. The electroplating system is presently being phased out and they are presently installing the ion exchange system at their facility. Production and marketing should be continuous in a month or two.

I have yet another "bone" to pick with the author of the Slanker Report. He states, albeit he does not use names, that GPGI is claiming the fines, from a screened gravel pile, contain the precious metals. Lets face it, Mr. Slanker, if the metallic pms were in the pile then the pile would have been gone a long time ago. Apparently you do not know what form or compounds containing the pms GPGI is after, and neither do I, all I know is that the metals, in whatever form they are in, can be recovered. As far as where the pile came

from, it came from the Hassayampa river basin, known to contain free gold at different intervals during it's long and twisting march to the south.

The author apparently delights in constantly deriding and poking fun at the ideas set forth by the various companies, without even doing the slightest bit of investigating on his own. This author is constantly propounding information that may or may not be correct, and his reasoning is so "ludicrous" to use his own acronyms', as to be laughable, if not completely inane.

Granted, there are companies which employ the use of a "black box" technique, which is always suspect, and there are companies that participate in outright fraud, but the companies I am talking about have good reason to believe that they are correct in the assumption that the precious metals, in some form or another, exist in ores on their properties.

On page 5, the author talks about the State of Arizona, Canadian stock exchanges and professional mining societies shutting down "scams". If I were the author, I would be very careful about naming names, and careful he is. I have had a lot of conversations with so-called "experts", from the geologists and so-called "assayers" employed by the bureaucratic entities, to the people employed by the so-called "expert consulting companies", such as the company used by IPM in their "investigation" of methods to recover the precious metals from the IPM sands, and I have been extremely disappointed in their "mind set" and their knowledge.

I have a copy of a letter that was sent to the Security Exchange Commission regarding GPGI from a member of the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources, where he stated outright that GPGI was a scam and he thought that they (SEC) should investigate. The crux of the matter is that they did investigate, found nothing wrong and it just ended up costing GPGI around $15,000.

I just happened to be in Las Vegas at the time IPM had a lot of work done at the Noble Metal's facility by a very reputable consulting firm and I have never seen so many so-called engineers, geologists or whatever, that had absolutely no knowledge of what they were about and very little experience but relied solely on old technology gotten from the college text books. Their mind set was virtual reality, not actual reality.

Some of the people I know, great scientists in their own right, have the mind set of a ten year old child. If something does not conform to the scientific community's ideas or parameters, then it is not worth while examining. What a waste of mind power. These people, if they would only open up their minds, could do wonders in their fields, but it will never happen.

And to the last sentence or so in this "smear report", and sometimes I wonder who is paying the person doing the authoring, I have this to say, Mr. Author, or Mr. Slanker, you are still in the "stone age" and you certainly show it with your opinionated discussions.

Enough about the Slanker Report. Let's just digress for a few moments to another company commonly know as I.P.M. (International Precious Metals). Several years ago Lee Furlong, then the president of IPM and Paul Mentzer, project manager, visited me at my lab. I am quite familiar with their ore, having assisted Greg Iseman, of the Iseman Consulting Company, run some of their ore samples, as a favor to him. They asked me to help find a fire assay method that would prove that they had at least .05 au in their ore. I did so, several methods, verified by Greg Iseman.

Then I did 5 assays in front of everybody, using a certain technique that is available to anybody, all you have to do is ask for it. Using .5 grams of their ore, COC, I recovered, by fire, cupels with a seeable and weighable precious metal bead in the center. Later, I was told that they had taken the beads to a local electron microscope facility for analysis and they assayed the precious metals in varying percentages. Well, if the bead weighed .10 mgs and you used .5 grams, .1 x 60 (.5 grams into a 30 gram assay ton) you would have 6 opt of precious metals in the ore.

What I am wondering is why didn't Furlong or Mentzer show their high-priced consulting company what they could do. In querying Furlong, his retort was this, "Our investors have to be able to have us produce numbers using the old tried and true methods. If I was in charge, I would go ahead with this type of info, but I am not in charge,". At that time he was the President!!! A lot of trusting investors really took a shellacking.

This mentality is what I call "caveman" mentality. IPM could have been in production years ago instead of where they are now. No wonder their stock is down from $14 to .25 cents. However, they DO have precious metals in their ores, and it can be proven using quasi-scientific methods.

Perhaps this is a good time to bring up another reason why I dwell on the happenings and occurring events in the life of GPGI much more than with the other desert sand companies.

I worked for McFarland & Hullinger on the Weaver Creek property for a long time before I became actively involved on a personal consulting basis with GPGI, in solving the metallurgical problems.

I knew Stan Bracken very well, a partner in McFarland & Hullinger, a Tooele, Utah trucking and mining company, a finer person never existed, until he was killed in a freak accident. I also respected Fet McFarland, a very fine and honest person and Wimpy Nelson, their mine manager for years and years until he retired. They stayed with me and my "experimenting"/trial and error" methods for a long time while I worked on the sands from the "Weaver Creek Project", (2 sections of public land located about 10 miles north of Wickenburg, Arizona), helping GPGI to finance the project, until all of the Senior Partners passed away and Bracken took his trip to the other side. Then, M & H, because of dwindling resources and other pertinent happenings, decided to sell out to the Belgiums'

and finally GPGI ended up with the whole shebang. Nobody, but nobody, would ever dare to suggest that M&H ever crossed the white line into any type of gray or black area. They have a record of honesty that surpasses any company that I am familiar with, but of course, they are a private entity.

One last thing before I end this report. Just lately myself, in the company of Paul Skinner, took another tour of the plant owned by GPGI and this is an unbiased and professional opinion on their procedures, leaving nothing out.

There is a huge screened stockpile to the south of the plant from which ore is being taken for processing. The stockpile is the remnants of mined material screened by the Tanner Company, with the larger gravel used on the nearby freeway. This material was taken from the old Hassayampa River plain.

5 tons of this material is transferred to a rubber lined ball mill and ground to a 100 mesh fineness. This slurry is then transferred to a large leach tank and leached with a simple chemical and a proprietary catalyst for 45 minutes. The pregnant liquor was then transferred to a number of smaller precipitation tanks where the pregnant liquor was precipitated with proprietary chemicals and let set until all working stopped. The solution was then filtered through a filter press and the resultant precipitant dried and weighed. My theory, and until somebody proves me wrong I am going to stick with it, is that the precious metals exist in an "unstable", "incomplete" form, in the ore, in the pregnant leach solution, and in the precipitate (to learn more about this "form" examine the third edition of the Basic Inorganic Chemistry, by Cotton, Wilkinson and Gaus). The precipitant was then smelted using copper as the collector and inquarted with small amounts of the precious metals they are after. Note: The inquartation process is commonly used in the industry, by many, many companies, both private and public. Each inquart is carefully documented by Skinner and Palmer and subtracted from the final metal recovery, but it helps "stabilize," to a certain extent, the precious metals contained in the precipitate. Certain people are claiming that GPGI is just adding precious metal and selling it as represented coming from the ore. That is not true. Let them come out to the plant, with permission of course from management, and watch the whole procedure, like I have done. Stop throwing stones!!!!!!!!!!!

The granulated copper Dore' metal, or rather the copper metal containing the precious metals, (Dore' would mean a high degree of pms would have to be in the copper) and this is not the case in point, is then dissolved in dilute combinations of acids and processed through a newly developed ion exchange resin, which takes the precious metals out, platinum, gold and palladium, letting the copper flow through. Then the solution is transferred to another ion exchange resin column containing a new resin that takes the rhodium out, letting the copper flow through. This, Skinner and myself, have observed first hand, in the lab and at the plant. The pregnant resin can then be sold as is to a refiner or GPGI can "fume", which means reduce the resin to nothing but the precious metals and then they can be sold to refiner's like Johnson/Matthey or Engelhard Metals for further refining to the 999 purity.

At the present time, the first of June, 1998, they have started two 5 ton leach batches and will document everything, from the time of the leach and costs, the time of the precipitating and costs, the weight of the precipitate, the estimated values that they should recover, the drying time of the precipitate, the smelting time and costs, inquarts added, pounds of granulated copper metal recovered from pounds of precipitate, time to dissolve the granulated copper and costs, time to process the pregnant liquor through the resin beds and the cost, actual recovery of the metals by fuming the pregnant resin and costs and finally the interpolation back to head ore, after deducting the inquartations, thereby giving us, and you, the public, the actual percentage of the precious elements contained in the ore taken from the stockpile.

The above is being documented by both Wayne Palmer, supervisor of the project and Paul Skinner, engineer in charge. When the above has been accomplished, yours truly will write a very short article on the results, whether positive or negative and make certain it is published, so you, the reader, can arrive at your own conclusions.

Author's Note: Even though I am presently employed by GPGI as an consultant it is to my best interests as well as the companys', to stop all of the inaccurate and slanderous allegations that have been directed against us. I have tried to be as exact and accurate as I can be and try to conform, as much as possible, to scientific parameters. I do not mind being criticized by my peers and I can certainly learn from that, but I draw the line against criticism from people that I have no respect for, at all.

I do not have an exacting scientific background, not graduating but attending the University of Wyoming and Nebraska. I have studied under many competent and qualified persons and most of my actual experience has been in the field. I have spent 18 years of my life trying to make GPGI a successful company by contributing as much as I could, as an outsider, and now, that the company has finally come to a point where it stands a chance of becoming very successful, I understand that there a few people out there, that are on a "seek and destroy" mission, whether by a hostile takeover or simply a growing resentment and animosity against the management of GPGI.

Nyal Niemuth

From: "Nyal Niemuth" <njn22r@hotmail.com>
To: "Terence Nelson, ACC Sec. Div." <tgn@ccsd.cc.state.az.us>; "Wendy Coy" <wc@ccsd.cc.state.az.us>
Sent: Monday, August 27, 2001 3:24 PM
Subject: GPGI annouces $32 billion reserves
This amount should be big enough to garner addtional interest from securities I would think. Nyal

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LIGHT HALL MILLSITE
(A) MARICOPA

Monday August 27, 8:30 am Eastern Time

Press Release

SOURCE: Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.

Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. Announces Estimated Reserves of $32 Billion Located on Hassayampa and Oro Grande Properties

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 27 /PRNewswire/ -- The following is being issued by Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. (OTC: GPGI - news):

Global's platinum group metal reserves are estimated on the Oro Grande property in an Assay Report prepared for Global by Michael P. Thomas BA, MS, ACS, AIME, dated January 29, 1988, which report is being relied upon by Global. Mr. Thomas indicates in his comprehensive Report that he performed 837 assays on samples obtained at the 375 foot level, the 100 foot level and at various surface locations. Mr. Thomas concludes his report by estimating there are 62,109,152 short tons of ore that could be mined with an estimated value of approximately $30 billion, using an average short ton value of $487.40.

Global's Hassayampa property has on site stockpiled ore consisting of approximately one million tons, which at 8 ounces per ton of platinum adds another approximate two billion to estimated reserves, but does not take into account the other platinum group metals we expect to extract, such as palladium, and rhodium, as well as gold and silver. In laboratory samples, we show approximately 5 ounces of rhodium, 5 ounces of palladium, 3 ounces of gold and 5 ounces of silver. As indicated in an earlier Press Release, Global has made a verifiable sale of its product to a major refiner that showed 8 ounces of platinum per ton of ore.

The foregoing estimates should not be construed to be actual reserves. The estimates stated above are not the same as ``proven,'' ``proven developed'' or ``probable'' reserves. Proven reserves can only be stated as such after a comprehensive analysis of a mining location has been undertaken by certified geologists and others expert in the field utilizing objective criteria to measure the actual tonnage and values contained therein. Global intends to prepare such reserve information as soon as practicable and funds are available to do so.

Next week we shall have out information regarding pro forma production data and publish a report prepared by an independent, certified, professional metallurgist that verifies our in house results of 8 ounces of platinum per ton.

This communication to shareholders and the public contains certain forward looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated by such statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including, without limitation, statements regarding estimated reserves and the value thereof, and future production, are forward looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statement will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

For information contact: Robert J. Nielson, 801-277-0744

SOURCE: Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.

LIGHT HALL MILLSITE MARICOPA COUNTY

NJN WR 4/29/88: Started Light Hall Millsite file and added it to Maricopa MILS. This is the site of Ferber's 10-ton pilot mill and previous operation of Wayne Palmer.

Message From The Chairman

During the past years, Global Platinum + Gold has continued its progress of moving from research and development to production. This has proven to be a challenging objective. Never the less, we have made significant progress toward our goal. Our achievements are highlighted by:

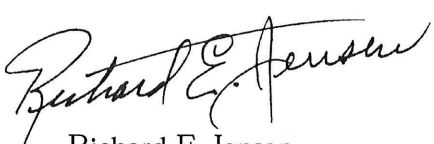
- The consummation of an Agreement with Mike McKay, who has extensive and varied experience in the industry, to direct our activities to reach our production goal quickly by redirecting our resources
- The hiring and training of additional staff
- Bringing in the required specialists and consultants
- The purchase and installation of additional equipment and the integration of our efforts with various state agencies

We have achieved encouraging results along the way with several shipments to our refiner. The results from our refiner confirm the presence of platinum group metals in our ore and that our process extracts them. Our present emphasis is proving that we can process the complex ore in a production mode and can do so profitably. I am confident that we can and will.

The recent addition of the Oro Grande Mine to Global's holdings represents a significant increase in our potential and reserves. The Oro Grande is thought, by some, to be the source of the platinum group metals in the ore at the Weaver Creek and its exploration and development will be a high priority in 1999.

We have had our successes and set backs, all part of the sometimes painful process of giving life to a new mining technology. Both have provided valuable feedback and helped us in forging our future which is very exciting. Our present accomplishments have been reached without a joint venture partner or long term debt.

We want to thank each of our shareholders for their support of Global Platinum + Gold and confirm once more our confidence that our future prospects are exciting and hold substantial opportunities to increase shareholder values.



Richard E. Jensen
President and CEO

MANAGEMENT

Richard E. Jensen, President and CEO: Dick has over 27 years project management experience in the resource industry. The last 20 with GP have been difficult to say the least. Hi persistence and vision have maintaine the company during this most difficul research and development period.

Russell H. Twiford has been a minir consultant since 1956 and owns and operates Global Ventures, a private consulting company. He has develope managed, and promoted various Nort American precious metals mining projects and was instrumental in GPG property acquisitions.

E. Wayne Palmer, President, C & W Mining Company, has been involved i research, technical and administrative aspect of the mining industry since 1965. He has been an independent precious metals producer since 1979

MDM Insurance Services Inc., of Canada has assumed management responsibility for getting Global's Hassayampa Mining facility into commercial production and developin a refining process for the ores found the Oro Grande and Weaver Creek.

Mike McKay, President, MDM, has extensive experience in chemical metallurgy. His experience in projects ranges from the treatment of slags/ dross, the addition of titanium/boron compounds to aluminum, wetting agents to remove non-metallic inclusions from molten metals, sulfur removal in steel and iron and molding parting agents for anode casting machines.

PROCESS PROCEDURE

1. The ore is pulverized
2. The ore is roasted
3. The ore is then fired along with fluxes and a copper alloy as a collector
4. The copper is then cast into anode bars
5. These anode bars are electrowinned producing anode slimes
6. The anode slimes are then sold to Sabin Metal Corporation for final refining

CURRENT EVENTS

Mr. McKay first became involved with Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. (Global) in late summer of 1997, and has a significant monetary investment in the future of Global. Since that time he has visited the Hassayampa facility on several occasions and has been instrumental in incorporating a number of material and significant changes in Global's method of operations.

A complete review of all facets of the Hassayampa Facility has been completed. Production began on April 19, 1999. Production will be increased with the hiring and training of additional employees. The facility will be operating on a 20 shift per week basis by the end of May. The average recovery to date indicated by our extensive sampling program shows 7.96 oz of precious metals per ton of screened head ore. Regular shipments to Sabin Metal Corporation are scheduled to start on May 17, 1999.

In addition to our present process, R&D is finalizing a method of concentrating our ore through leaching and precipitating. Some of our ores are very amenable to this process. Once this process is finalized, production will be implemented at an initial rate of 15 tons per day with the aim of processing 100 tons per day within two months.

Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.

A High Tech Natural Resource Company

The company has spent 12 years in research & development perfecting a process that enables the user to recover the precious metals from complex ores and ores not amenable to the standard methods of assay and recovery.

GPGI has a pilot plant capable of processing up to 150 tons per day of precious metal bearing material, located on the Hassayampa project, 120 acres of leased land with over 500,000 tons of screened material stockpiled on site.

GPGI has purchased the Oro Grande mining property, 150 acres of fee land and 35 unpatented mining claims, for cash and stock. The Oro Grande mine is located about 4 miles north of Wickenburg, Arizona. Numerous high grade gold shipments, also containing platinum, were made to the U.S. Mint in San Francisco, in the early 1900's.

GPGI leases 2 sections of BLM unpatented mining claims known as the Weaver Creek project, containing 14,000,000 tons of placer ground carrying free and very fine gold and over 200,000,000 tons of reserves, amenable to the process used by gpgi at their Hassayampa plant.

Property and equipment is debt free except for a $200,000 mortgage on the Oro Grande.

General Information

Corporate Information: Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. was incorporated in Nevada on 06/01/78, is listed on the OTC Bulletin Board as GPGI.

Executive Officers:
Richard E. Jensen, President & CEO
Robert G. Maples, Director & VP
Frank Fornelius, Sec./Treasurer

Corporate Offices:
4625 S. 2300 E., Suite 103
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
(801) 277-0744
Fax (801) 277-0799
Web page www.globalplatinum.com

Shares Authorized:	50,000,000
Stock Issued:	32,687,122
As of April 1, 1999 Estimated Float:	19,520,000
Shareholders as of 1998:	Estimated 3,200

Transfer Agent:
American Registrar & Transfer Company
P. O. Box 1798
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110
(801)363-9065

Note: The above information regarding shares and number of shareholders may or may not be accurate.

GPGI

An Emerging American Producer of Platinum Group Metals

PLATINUM

PALLADIUM

RHODIUM

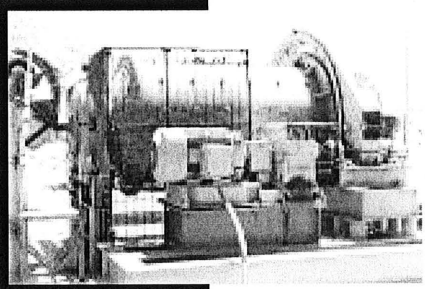
GOLD

Global Platinum + Gold Inc.

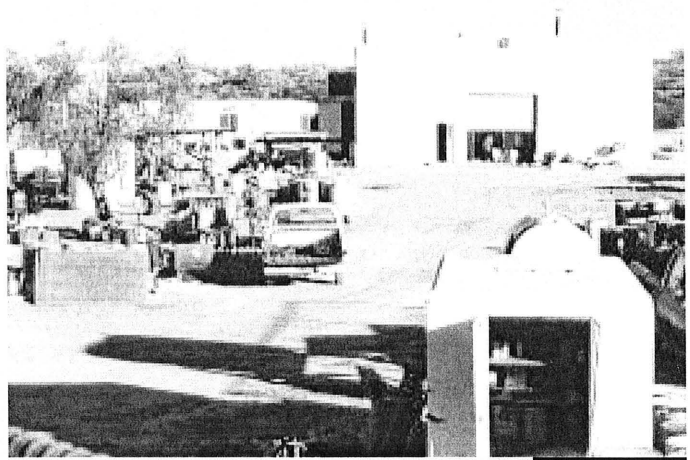
The Hassayampa is located about 60 miles west of Phoenix on the Hassayampa River.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The Hassayampa Project consists of some 120 acres of leased land owned by C & W Mining Company, Inc. and operated by Wayne Palmer. It has been a known fact for many years that gold in commercial form exists in the ores on the property but it wasn't until 1993-94 that the platinum group metals were found to exist also in commercial quantities. Originally Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. leased the mill from C & W Mining Company to process some 200 tons of ore hauled from the Weaver Creek Project to the mill site, a distance of some 120 miles round trip. During this time the Tanner company leased the gravel from Mr. Palmer in order to use the gravel on a State highway project. This left an enormous tonnage of about 500,000 - 1,000,000 tons of stockpiled and screened ore containing values comparable to the Weaver Creek Project. Global made the decision to process the Hassayampa ores and leased the ore and mill site from C & W Mining Company. The present facility capacity has been upgraded and a small refinery erected.



Ball mill/crusher



Hassayampa mil
— metal building
Contains smeltin
refining and lab
facilities

Part of Hassayampa ore pile and Michigan 5 yard loader

The Oro Grande is located approximately 70 miles northwest of Phoenix and about 4 miles from the Weaver Creek.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The geology of the area is extremely complex. The oldest rocks exposed are a mafic schist and a granite. The mafic schist appears as huge blocks within the diorite and are mineralized, carrying commercial values of the noble metals, proven by recent sampling and assaying. The main ore body is a hydrothermally altered and mineralized. Gold, silver and the platinoid mineralization occurs along three main shear zones in a Late Cretaceous diorite pluton.

The shear zones are intensely to moderately brecciated and traceable for over 3,000 feet in length and 200 feet in width. The width of the main shear seems to increase with depth as evidenced by exposures at the 100 and 200 foot levels of the mine. The shears are characterized by intense hematitic alteration after pyrite; silica and calcite flooding, copper, tourmalene and epidote mineralization. The shears appear to be epithermal and have been altered by hydrothermal fluids. A few NE trending hornblendite dikes were intruded in the Late Cretaceous and could be responsible for the platinoid mineralization.

Oro Grande facil and shop

Sampling and assaying programs have shown commercial mineralization in the mafic schist that abuts the main shear zone and extends some 1 mile to the northeast, forming an apparent "halo" around the main shear zones. Free gold has been found in drill hole cuttings adjoining the main shears and also in the drilling done about a mile to the northeast of the main shear. Samples taken when the water well was deepened to 750 feet showed commercial values and contained fairly heavy concentrations of sulfides.

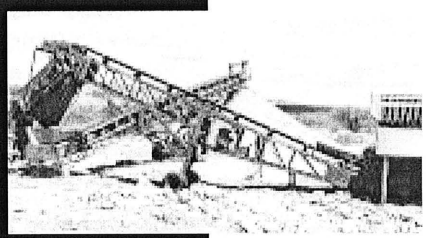
Michael P. Thomas, BA., MS., ACS., AIME of M.H.S. Laboratories, Denver, Colorado conducted extensive assays in 1987. He estimates reserves of 62,109,152 short tons in his report of January 29, 1988.

Oro Grande North view from shop facility

The Weaver Creek is located approximately 77 miles northwest of Phoenix on the headwaters of the Hassayampa River.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The ore body consists of "tan sands" located about 10 miles north of Wickenburg, Arizona, and appears to be centered in a gigantic basin where Weaver Creek abuts the granite and limestone of the Round Mountain complex on the far western edge of the property. The ore body, an alluvial deposition of fairly fine-grained sand with cementations of "caliche", lies under a 2-6 foot clay "barrier". The tan sands exposed in eroded creek banks on the southern side of Weaver creek show it to be at least 50 feet deep. There is some evidence that it is considerably deeper including the fine sands found at the bottom of a 513 foot well.



Weaver Creek screening operation

The deposit appears to extend the length of the property, a distance of two miles, and is exposed in certain areas with an overall width of 500 to perhaps 2,000 feet. Sampling was done primarily on the far western portion of the deposit but a few samples were taken in various areas along the entire property. All samples showed commercial values and appears to compare in values to the Hassayampa property.

The ore contains platinum group metals and small amounts of chrome, nickel, copper, titanium, iron and other base metals.

Surficial area: 1,280 acres. Potential yardage well over a billion yards. Of this total, only a small portion has been proven to contain commercial values.

Weaver Creek sands deposit

LIGHT HALL ALLSITE (A)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Governor Jane Dee Hull

Jacqueline E. Schafer, Director

NOTICE OF PRELIMINARY DECISION OF DENIAL OF AN INDIVIDUAL AQUIFER PROTECTION PERMIT NUMBER P-103613

Public Notice No. 57-00 Denial

Published on Thursday, May 25, 2000 in the Arizona Business Gazette and the Buckeye Valley News & Office Supply

Pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 1, the Director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality intends to deny an individual Aquifer Protection Permit Number P-103613 for the following facility for failure to correct deficiencies in the permit application to the following permittee:

C&W Mining/Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.
Hassayampa Mine
P.O. Box 566
Buckeye, Arizona 85326

Public Notice No. 57-00 Denial

The C&W Hassayampa Mine is located approximately 23 miles northwest of Buckeye in Maricopa County, Arizona. The site conducts a milling and leaching operation to recover precious metals. The site is located as described below using the Gila and Salt River Base Line and Meridian:

Township 3 North, Range 5 West, Section 35

Latitude	33° 33' 45" North
Longitude	112° 43' 49" West

The site conducts a milling and leaching operation to recover precious metals (i.e., gold, platinum, rhodium, palladium) from waste rock already excavated from a former sand and gravel operation. The facility intends on discharging raffinate from the leach tanks to two lined evaporation ponds and stockpiling tailings onto low permeability clay and compacted soil. Notices of Administrative Deficiencies were sent to the C&W Mining/Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. on September 7, 1999, November 19, 1999, February 9, 2000, March 14, 2000, and April 24, 2000. However, the information requested was not received by the Water Permits Section.

The application and related materials are available for public review, with 24 hour notice, Monday through Friday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 3033 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012-2809, Records Management Center, Lower Level. Please call 602-207-4378 to schedule an appointment to review the file.

Persons may submit written comments or request a public hearing on the proposed action within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice to: Lisa Richey, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Aquifer Protection Permit Program, Mail Code M0401A, 3033 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, 85012. Public hearing request must be in writing and include the reason for such a request.

Inventory No: 103032

Date Sent: 7-21

Date Received : 7-27

Re: 99-406

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

SENDER: PCF/99-406/7-21-99/505 103032

- ☐ Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services. Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.
- ☐ Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.
- ☐ Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.
- ☐ Write *"Return Receipt Requested"* on the mailpiece below the article number.
- ☐ The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):

1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
JUL 27 1999
WATER QUALITY ENFORCEMENT UNIT

3. Article Addressed to:
E. Wayne Palmer
C+W Mining
P.O. Box 560
Buckeye AZ 85326

4a. Article Number 444 935 487

4b. Service Type
☐ Registered ☑ Certified
☐ Express Mail ☐ Insured
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ COD

7. Date of Delivery

5. Received By: *(Print Name)* Candice Federico

8. Addressee's Address *(Only if requested and fee is paid)*

6. Signature *(Addressee or Agent)* X Candice Federico

PS Form **3811**, December 1994 102595-99-B-0223 Domestic Return Receipt

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

Inventory No: 103032

Date Sent: 7-21

Date Received : 7-29

Re: 99-406

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

SENDER: PCP/99-406/7-21-99/505

- ☐ Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services. Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.
- ☐ Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.
- ☐ Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.
- ☐ Write *"Return Receipt Requested"* on the mailpiece below the article number.
- ☐ The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.

103032

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
JUL 29 1999
WATER QUALITY ENFORCEMENT UNIT

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):

1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

3. Article Addressed to:
Robert J. Nielson
4625 S. 2300 E
Salt Lake City UT
Robert J Nielson 84117

4a. Article Number
Z 444 935 486

4b. Service Type
☐ Registered ☑ Certified
☐ Express Mail ☐ Insured
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ COD

5. Received By: *(Print Name)*

7. Date of Delivery

8. Addressee's Address *(Only if requested and fee is paid)*

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

6

F

urn Receipt

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Governor Jane Dee Hull Russell F. Rhoades, Director

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ref #: EU98-0485

September 4, 1998

E. Wayne Palmer
C & W Mining
P.O. Box 566
Buckeye, Arizona 85326

Re: **Inspection Complaint Concerning Global Platinum + Gold Inc., Inventory No. 103032**

Dear Mr. Palmer:

Enclosed is an inspection report prepared by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality's (ADEQ's) Water Quality Enforcement Unit (WQEU) concerning the inspection conducted at the mining facility on August 11, 1998. The inspection was conducted in accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) §49-221 et seq, A.R.S. § 49-241 et seq and with Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-101 et seq.

As indicated in the enclosed "Summary of Inspection," several deficiencies were observed during the inspection. As a result of these deficiencies, a Notice of Violation (NOV) is being issued to C & W Mining which is doing business as Global Platinum + Gold Inc. The NOV is attached to this letter. Cease operation and obtain an Aquifer Protection Program permit before resuming any discharging activity.

Your mining operation is currently considered to be in Significant Non-compliance with the Statutes and Rules administered by the Department. Hopefully, your continued efforts will soon bring your system into full compliance with all environmental rules and regulations.

ADEQ thanks you for your efforts in protecting the public health and the environment.

Sincerely,

Patrick Finton
Environmental Engineering Specialist
Water Quality Enforcement Unit

PCF:pcf

cc: Maricopa County Health Department
Dennis Turner, Mining Permits Unit, ADEQ
Water Quality Enforcement Unit Facility File, Inventory # 103032
WQEU Reading File

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY DIVISION - WATER QUALITY COMPLIANCE SECTION
Water Quality Enforcement Unit

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION

FACILITY: C & W Mining d.b.a.
Global Platinum + Gold Inc.

WW System No.: N/A

Aquifer Protection Permit (APP) No.: N/A

NPDES Permit No.: N/A

Reuse Permit No.: N/A

Inspected by: Patrick Finton, Environ Engr Spec

Inspection Date: August 11, 1998

Accompanied by: E. Wayne Palmer, C&W Mining
Paul Skinner, Global Platinum + Gold Inc.

Report Date: September 4, 1998

	YES	NO	N/A	UNKNOWN
1. Effluent quality meets the following permit requirements:				
A. Aquifer Protection Permit		X		
B. Reuse Permit			X	
C. NPDES Permit			X	
2. A certified operator is employed by the owner as by ADEQ regulations.			X	
3. This system meets ADEQ requirements for operation and maintenance.		X		

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

C & W Mining is operating a milling and/or leaching operation as Global Platinum + Gold Inc. at the Light Hall Well site on the Hassayampa River in Township 3 North, Range 5 West, Section 26. The site is accessed by exiting I-10 at milepost 110 (Palo Verde Road), going north 1½ mile to the American Telephone and Telegraph/McDowell Road, going west 3 miles to the dirt section line road and then north 7 miles to the Light Hall Well site. The site is an old sand and gravel pit that was used as a construction material source for the I-10 interstate highway. At this time the site has several hundred acres of alfalfa under cultivation, and a milling/leaching complex. The complex has several mills, numerous leach tanks, electrowinning tanks, belt filter, diesel generator set, pumps, a large metal building, an office trailer and other associated pieces of equipment. Waste solutions along with some solids are discharged to an unlined containment pit down gradient from the complex.

Summary of Field Observations

ADEQ received a complaint that Global Platinum + Gold Inc. was conducting a mining operation at the Light Hall Well site and that this operation did not have an APP permit. A file search did not find any company named Global Platinum + Gold Inc. and the enforcement unit was not aware of any metal mining operation that was occurring at this location. An unannounced site visit was conducted at about 10 am on August 11, 1998. It was observed that the site did contain a mill and several sets of connected tanks. A pit, about 50 feet by 100 feet, had been constructed on the down gradient side of the operation and several pipes were discharging into the depression. The pipe discharges contained both solids and liquids. The solid material appeared to be fairly sandy, while the liquid left some staining in the pit. The liquid staining did not appear to be a petroleum type stain. The liquid volume in the pit was very minor, 50 to 100 gallons, and the vegetation around the pit edge and bottom showed that the pit had not been cleaned out for some time.

Patrick Finton met with Wayne Palmer and Paul Skinner in the office trailer and discussed general aspects of the mining operation. During this conversation, Mr. Skinner stated that the plant tailings would be placed in the alfalfa fields as a soil amendment. Although the alfalfa fields were not walked, there was no readily visible indication that any processed material had been placed on the fields at the time of the inspection. Mr. Skinner also stated that the plant had process a total of 85 tons of ore in 3 runs and he showed the inspector a pile of processed material that had been placed back in the old pit area. At this time I believe all processed material has either been placed back in the old sand and gravel pit or it is in the small constructed pit.

During the office meeting, it was learned that there were no sulfides in the ore that the operation processed. The leaching was conducted in 6,000 gallon tanks. Global has submitted raffinate and pregnant leach solutions to Del Mar Analytical for solution determinations. The depth to groundwater in the area was about 65 feet. ADEQ has issued a "certificate" to the operation for the handling of hazardous materials at the site. I am not sure what the certificate allows the facility to do.

Mr. Skinner stated that they had operated a 5 foot by 8 foot rubber lined mill at the site, but the mill bearings were out and the mill had not operated for the last 2 months. During the inspection it was observed that the bearing caps had been removed and were laying by the mill. Currently they were by-passing the mill, screening the ore and putting it directly into a leaching column. The leached ore was then filtered with a belt filter and placed on the ground as wet sand. Belt filter wash water and some sands were discharged to the constructed pit.

A detailed inspection of the processing complex was not conducted. The limited inspection and conversation with Mr. Palmer confirmed that leaching and milling had occurred at the site which requires an APP permit. The limited inspection showed that hazardous chemicals were being used in the process, process tanks were siting on the ground, and some tanks and electrowinning cells were on concrete slabs but these slabs do not have spill containment curbs. In addition to the 5 X 8 mill, there were several other possible mills on the site. The site also contains a large metal building that was not inspected.

Compliance Summary

1. **Construction Requirements.** C & W Mining doing business as Global Platinum + Gold Inc. has constructed and operated a leaching and milling operation without an APP permit. **Rating: Noncompliance.**

2. **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.** Since a permit has not been issued to the operation, there are no monitoring or reporting requirements at this time. **Rating: Not Applicable.**

3. **Operator Certification Requirements.** A certified operator is not required. **Rating: Not Applicable.**

4. **Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Requirements.** The facility is operating a discharging facility without obtaining an APP permit. **Rating: Noncompliance.**

Required Corrective Action(s)

See attached Notice of Violation.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Governor Jane Dee Hull Jacqueline E. Schafer, Director

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

EU99-0406
July 21, 1999

Robert J. Nielson
Global Platinum + Gold Inc.
4625 South 2300 East - Suite 103
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117

E. Wayne Palmer
C & W Mining
P.O. Box 566
Buckeye, Arizona 85326

RE: Request for APP Application Extension for C & W Mining, Inventory No. 103032

Dear Mr. Nielson and Mr. Palmer:

A Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued to Global Platinum + Gold Inc., which required the facility to submit an Aquifer Protection Permit application for the mining operation. A 180 day submittal extension was granted on October 8, 1998. In Mr. Nielson's April 14, 1999, FAX, Mr. Nielson asked for an additional 180 day extension to submit a complete APP permit application. The time extension was "to determine the actual mining processes and procedures it intends to adopt."

Based on the lack of progress in submitting an APP application for the mining operation, your request for an application extension is denied. C & W Mining or Global Platinum + Gold Inc. needs to submit an APP permit application or an APP closure application. An APP closure application is required for the facility because discharging operations have occurred at the site. If an application submittal is not received within 30 days of receipt of this letter, then this facility will be referred to the Enforcement Team of the Water Quality Enforcement Unit for compliance.

In the October 8, 1998 letter to C & W Mining, ADEQ stated that as long as the facility meets the exemption requirements of Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 49-250(B)(21), placing all solutions in tanks that can be visually inspected for leaks, there would be no discharge from the facility. Under this operating condition, C & W Mining or Global Platinum + Gold Inc. could continue to operate with proper disposal of stored solutions. Even if the facility elects to operate under this exemption, the facility will continue to need to obtain an operating APP permit or a closure APP permit because of past operational discharge practices.

If you need any additional help, please feel free to contact me at (602) 207 - 4693.

Sincerely,

Patrick Finton

Patrick Finton, Environmental Engineering Specialist
Water Quality Enforcement Unit

PCF:pf

cc: Reza Azizi, ADEQ
Kim McDaniel, ADEQ Enforcement Team
Jay Das, ADEQ Mining Unit

LIGHT HALL MILLSITE/PINAL MARICOPA

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Governor Jane Dee Hull Jacqueline E. Schafer, Director

July 14, 2000

Director
AZ Department of Mineral Resources
1502 West Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

RE: Publication Date Correction
C&W Mining/Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.
Hassayampa Mine
Public Notice No. 57-00 Denial

Dear Madam/Sir:

This letter is a notification regarding Public Notice No. 57-00 that was sent to you on May 17, 2000. The applicant, C&W Mining/Global Platinum + Gold, Inc., Hassayampa Mine, withdrew their application for an Aquifer Protection Permit before the public notice was published.

Should you have any question concerning this matter, please contact **Lisa Richey** in the Water Permit Section - Mining Unit at 602-207-4621.

Sincerely,

Lisa A Richey

Lisa Richey, Project Manager
Water Permits Section - Mining Unit

LR:sf

Enclosure

☑ DS
☐ Nyd

NOTICE OF PRELIMINARY DECISION OF DENIAL OF AN INDIVIDUAL AQUIFER PROTECTION PERMIT NUMBER P-103613

Public Notice No. 57-00 Denial

Published on Thursday, May 25, 2000 in the Arizona Business Gazette and the Buckeye Valley News & Office Supply

Pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 1, the Director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality intends to deny an individual Aquifer Protection Permit Number P-103613 for the following facility for failure to correct deficiencies in the permit application to the following permittee:

C&W Mining/Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.
Hassayampa Mine
P.O. Box 566
Buckeye, Arizona 85326

Public Notice No. 57-00 Denial

The C&W Hassayampa Mine is located approximately 23 miles northwest of Buckeye in Maricopa County, Arizona. The site conducts a milling and leaching operation to recover precious metals. The site is located as described below using the Gila and Salt River Base Line and Meridian:

Township 3 North, Range 5 West, Section 35

Latitude	33° 33' 45" North
Longitude	112° 43' 49" West

The site conducts a milling and leaching operation to recover precious metals (i.e., gold, platinum, rhodium, palladium) from waste rock already excavated from a former sand and gravel operation. The facility intends on discharging raffinate from the leach tanks to two lined evaporation ponds and stockpiling tailings onto low permeability clay and compacted soil. Notices of Administrative Deficiencies were sent to the C&W Mining/Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. on September 7, 1999, November 19, 1999, February 9, 2000, March 14, 2000, and April 24, 2000. However, the information requested was not received by the Water Permits Section.

The application and related materials are available for public review, with 24 hour notice, Monday through Friday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 3033 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012-2809, Records Management Center, Lower Level. Please call 602-207-4378 to schedule an appointment to review the file.

Persons may submit written comments or request a public hearing on the proposed action within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice to: Lisa Richey, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Aquifer Protection Permit Program, Mail Code M0401A, 3033 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, 85012. Public hearing request must be in writing and include the reason for such a request.

LIGHT HALL MILLSITE P1 HOME

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Governor Jane Dee Hull   Russell F. Rhoades, Director

MU98:0320 **Inventory No.:103613**

October 1, 1998
Mr. E. Wayne Palmer
P.O. Box 566
Buckeye, AZ 85326

Re: Determination of Applicability for Precious Metal Leaching and Concentration Operation Proposed by Global Platinum and Gold Inc. at the Hassayampa Mine Site in Maricopa County, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Palmer:

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Water Permits Section, Mining Unit (WPS-MU) has reviewed the information submitted by you for the precious metal mining operation in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona. The information was submitted to WPS-MU on September 23, 1998 and includes the following:

- A completed Determination of Applicability (DOA) form,
- Attachment A containing:

  1. process description,
  2. a site plan,
  3. a flow diagram of the process, and
  4. laboratory test results of the ore, tailings and barren solution with the QA/QC documents.

Based on our review, the WPS-MU has made a preliminary determination that your proposed operation requires an individual Aquifer Protection Permit (APP). Our preliminary determination is based on the following information:

- The proposed operation involves "surface impoundments", which is considered a discharging activity per Arizona Revised Statute (A.R.S.) § 49-241.B.1. Therefore the facility is subject to an individual permit.

- The proposed operation involves "mine tailings pile" and is considered a discharging activity per A.R.S. § 49-241.B.6.

- The proposed operation involves "mine leaching " and is considered a discharging activity per A.R.S. § 49-241.B.7.

Activities other than those specifically mentioned above may require you to obtain an individual APP after a proper characterization is done. Performance of any activities without prior notification and approval from ADEQ may lead to enforcement actions prescribed in A.R.S. Title 49.

Should information or comment become available to ADEQ in future to conclude that the DOA or the information relied upon for the DOA is inaccurate, ADEQ may modify or withdraw its determination after written notice to the person who requested the DOA per Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-106.D.

I am enclosing a copy of the APP application form and a copy of the **ADEQ Water Quality Division Permit and Compliance Fees** for your convenience. Please note that WPS-MU cannot start to review your application until you remit the appropriate fees per A.A.C. R18-14-103. Schedule A through C (enclosed).

You are encouraged to schedule a meeting with WPS-MU to discuss the matters mentioned above. If you have any questions please contact me at (602) 207-4592.

Sincerely,

Jay Das, Hydrologist
Water Permits Section-Mining Unit

Enclosure

cc: Patrick Finton, Compliance and Enforcement Unit

JYD:DT1:jmw

j:app\mining\mu980320.wpd

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

September 4, 1998

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Water Quality Division, Water Quality Enforcement Unit, has determined that **C & W Mining doing business as Global Platinum + Gold Inc. near Buckeye, Arizona**, is in violation of the Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.), Title 49-101 et seq and applicable rules.

I. FINDINGS OF FACT AND DESCRIPTION OF VIOLATION(S)

1. C & W Mining is operating a milling and leaching facility which is considered to be a discharging facility according to A.R.S. § 49-241(B)(6) and A.R.S. § 49-241(B)(7).

2. C & W Mining is operating a discharging facility without a valid permit which is a violation of A.R.S. § 49-241(A) and Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-107(A).

II. CITATIONS OF AUTHORITY

1. The Department shall prevent and abate all water pollution [A.R.S. 49-104(A)(11)].

2. When the Department determines that a person is in violation of any provision of Article 3, Chapter 2 of A.R.S. Title 49 (including A.R.S. § 49-241(A) and 49-241(B)), or a rule adopted pursuant to Article 3, Chapter 2, of A.R.S. Title 49 (including A.A.C. R18-9-107(A)), the Department may issue an enforcement order to the owner or operator requiring compliance [A.R.S. § 49-261(A)].

3. A person who violates any provision of Article 3, Chapter 2 of A.R.S. Title 49 (including A.R.S. § 49-241(A) and 49-241(B)), or a rule adopted pursuant to Article 2 or 3, Chapter 2, of A.R.S. Title 49 (including A.A.C. R18-9-107(A), A.A.C. R18-11-108(A), A.A.C. R18-11-108(B) and A.A.C. R18-11-109), is subject to a civil penalty of not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per day per violation [A.R.S. 49-262(C)].

III. REQUIRED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Immediately upon Receipt of This Notice:

Cease all milling and leaching operations at the site until a permit has been obtained or the director determines that the facility has been designed, constructed and operated so that there will be no migration of pollutants directly to the aquifer or vadose zone.

Within Ten (10) Days of Receipt of This Notice:

Schedule an Aquifer Protection Permit preapplication meeting with the ADEQ Mining Unit to establish the application submittal requirements for your mining operation.

Within Ninety (90) Days of Receipt of This Notice:

Submit an Aquifer Protection Permit application for the mining operation at Light Hall Well.

IV. REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

1. Compliance documentation shall include: invoices, photographs, logs, laboratory analyses, sealed engineering plans and technical drawings, permits and any other documents necessary to establish compliance.

2. All reports, studies, explanations, summaries, proposals and other written correspondence shall be sent to ADEQ at the following address:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Attn: Patrick Finton
Water Quality Enforcement Unit
3033 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85012

3. The above documentation shall be deemed "submitted" when received by ADEQ.

V. STATEMENT OF CONSEQUENCES

Failure to achieve timely compliance with this notice may result in any or all of the following actions by ADEQ:

1. An order requiring compliance with the above-cited laws and rules.

2. A civil action in Superior Court for injunction and civil penalties up to $25,000 per day per violation.

Achieving compliance does not preclude ADEQ from seeking civil penalties for the above-cited violations.

VI. OFFER TO MEET

ADEQ personnel are willing to schedule a meeting to discuss the violations and corrective actions. If you would like to meet, please contact **Patrick Finton at (602)-207-4693.** Prior to the meeting, please submit the following: 1) an agenda that specifies the issues that you wish to discuss and 2) the names and affiliations of the participants that will be accompanying you.

Patrick Finton
Environmental Engineering Specialist
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Light Hall Millsite (F)

Global Platinum + Gold, Inc.

Announcements from Richard E. Jensen, President of GPGI

You are visitor # [redacted] to this update!

One of our stockholders is offering a novelty item.

31 March 1998

The following will appear in the wire services today.

"BONANZA" IS WHAT SOUTH AFRICAN

MINING EXPERT CALLS HASSAYAMPA ORE PILE.

Mr. Richard Jensen, CEO of Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. (OTC:BB, GPGI) announced today that in a chain of custody test conducted by Mr. Brian Russell, a world-renowned South African metallurgist, 0.704 ounces / ton of PGM's Gold and Silver was the value obtained in the test of the Hassayampa ore. The Hassayampa has an estimated 500,000 tons of ore on the surface.

On February 5th Mr. Russell took a chain of custody sample of the Hassayampa ore, performed the preparation, and under his direction and supervision, ordered Mr. Greg Iseman in Mr. Iseman's laboratory to perform the analysis. (It should be noted that the analysis performed used standard methods and did not utilize the proprietary catalytic methodology developed by Global Platinum and Mr. Russell Twiford.)

In summary, the results were as follows on oz / ton calculated to the head ore.

Head ore in grams / ton
Gold.....1.82
Silver.....11.01
Platinum....5.69
Palladium..2.40
Rhodium...3.22

Total gold and PGM's
Grams / ton.....13.13
Ounces / ton.....0.383

Total PGM's, Gold and Silver
Grams / ton.....24.14
Ounces / ton.....0.704

Mr. Russell comments that "the Hassayampa dump represents a very valuable ore body"

In his written report Mr. Russell further states, "At 13.13g (0.38 oz.) per ton of gold and PGM's the Hassayampa is a bonanza. South African mines are extracting 0.25 ounces per ton of gold from hard rock at three to four kilometers below surface and still making a profit. The platinum mines operate very profitably at 6g (0.175ozs)/ton PGM's"

Brian Russell has a degree in geology and chemistry and has been active in the South African mining

industry for forty seven-years. In that time Mr. Russell has been employed by Goldfields, of South Africa as the official in charge of consulting to other mining houses. Mr. Russell was director of the South African Minerals Bureau for a period of twelve-years. Mr. Russell has spent nineteen-years with the Council for Mineral Technology, MINTEK, directing analytical research. In his final years at MINTEK Mr. Russell directed the development of metallurgical process technologies. At MINTEK Mr. Russell published numerous scientific papers and he has supervised many candidates for doctorate degrees

CONTACT: Dennis DeNoble.....801-277-0744.....(denoble@aros.net)

Date Printed: 02/02/98

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

INFORMATION SUMMARY

Information from: **Ray A. Phillips**

Company:

Address: 5442 N. Charlotte Ave
City, State ZIP: San Gabriel, California 91776
Phone: 818-287-3928

MINE: **Light Hall Millsite**

ADMMR Mine File: Light Hall Millsite
County: **Maricopa**
AzMILS Number: **781**

SUMMARY

Received copies of reports, pictures, and releases from Ray Phillips. He has printed them from Global Platinum and Gold's website. The received information pertains to the company's work at the Oro Grande Mine (Yavapai AZMILS 327) and the company's mill site on the Hassayampa River in Maricopa County which is believed to be the Light Hall Millsite (Maricopa AZMILS 781)

The five pages of color pictures of the mill or plant printed from the internet site (labelled Jan. 1998 mill website 1 of 5, etc.) are included in the Light Hall Millsite file.

Ken A. Phillips, Chief Engineer Date: January 27, 1998

TECHNICAL RESEARCH REPORTS inc.

Specializing in Corporate Communications

70-50 Austin St., Ste 104, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375 (718) 268-3300

June 9,1997

Thank you for your interest in Global Platinum + Gold Inc. A reading of the enclosed material will provide you with the background of the company and familiarize you with the significant highlights. The company has been working on its desert sand properties in Arizona for almost 15 years with the problem of extraction of precious metals absorbing most of this time. Fortunately it is now at the cusp of being able to produce these metals in commerciai quantities. We are available to answer questions by telephone and will also place you on our mailing list.

FACT SHEET FOR GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD INC.

Traded: NASD Bulletin Board; symbol: GPGI

52 week range : $1.00---$3.375

All time range: 8¢---$4.00

Recent price: $2.00

Shares outstanding: 22.4 million

Float: 13 million (approximate)

Long term debt: 0

Corporate organization: 1982

President: Richard E. Jensen

Corporate Address: 1841 Top of the World Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84121
(801) 943-6884

TECHNICAL RESEARCH REPORTS inc.

Specializing in Corporate Communications

70-50 Austin St., ste 104, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375 (718) 268-3300

June 9, 1997

REVIEW OF THE SETTLEMENT REPORTS RECEIVED FROM REFINERS BY GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD INC. FOR SHIPMENTS OF TEST SAMPLES OF ITS PROCESSED ORE.

The following enumeration of the settlement reports received by GPGI over the years is testimony to the reality that the company's ore is reducible to precious metals using the company's procedures and its proprietary catalyst. The use of the 100-150:1 ratio to extrapolate from the concentrate back to the ore is a ball park estimate which may ultimately turn out to be either lower or higher but only by a minimal amount. This ratio refers to the anode sludge method. The leaching method is very new and appears to result in a more favorable ratio. The calculations have been made by myself and I accept responsibility for the arithmetic.

There is wide variation in the reports which is due largely to the various ways in which the material shipped to the refiners was made. Nonetheless what you will read is that the values in metals recovered are astounding and the value of the head ore (enhanced ore at the mill site) is hard to believe. But these numbers are factual, and if anything, are understated.

Ultimately the metals market will have to adapt to the reality of the desert sands and the sea change that is imminent in the manner in which precious metals have been produced for the past several thousand years. From hard rock mining deep within the earth, at huge expense, for returns in the fractions of an ounce per ton, to surface sands, which can be processed at minimum cost, and produced in ounces per ton. One may expect that the adaptation will be painful and take some time.

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1. The first shipment was a large bulk shipment of lead anode sludge (330 pounds) to Union Miniere, a refiner in Belgium in April, 1994. The approximate ratio of ore required to produce the sludge was at a rate of 100-150: 1. This sludge was sent in April, 1994. The material assayed at the following rate:

Silver	1322 ounces per metric ton
Gold	16 ounces per metric ton
Platinum	164 ounces per metric ton
Palladium	16 ounces per metric ton
Rhodium	161 ounces per metric ton

While the above values amounted to about $19,000 at then prices for the metals. Global received a check for approximately $3,000. The difference was the charges levied by the refinery.

This was unacceptable to Global on three counts.

a. The charges were excessive.
b. Union Miniere refused to refine the sludge in accordance with Global's instructions.
c. The assay results were far below what Global's assays were for this material.

From this experience Global realized that refineries do not handle sludge well. Ultimately the company realized that its concentrates had to be cast into dore metal. This required Global to reduce its sludge to this form.

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2. However, prior to this realiza . Global made a shipment of sludg a refinery in Massachusetts and received a settlement report in September 1996 which yielded values in platinum, palladium and rhodium at about 25% of Global's in-house assay values.

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3. The next shipment was to the same refinery in November, 1996 which was in the form dore metal reduced from copper anode sludge (Global switched from using lead as a collector to copper for environmental reasons---it had used lead initially because Union Miniere wanted the material with lead as the collector). This shipment consisted of a dore bar weighing 5.59 troy ounces (about 1/2 a troy pound). Again, the ratio of reduction from ore was about 1:125. However, in reducing the copper anode sludge to dore metal approximately 1/2 of the original material was lost in the firing. Thus this 5.59 ounces of dore metal is derived from ore at a ratio of 1:250.

The bar assayed at 17.22523% Platinum and 9.00901% Palladium. While both gold and rhodium were known to be present in this sample, the manner in which the company prepared the dore bar deliberately eliminated these two metals because recovery of the platinum and palladium was the easier for refiner to manage.

The 5.59 oz bar was reduced to pure platinum and palladium and Global was paid at the spot rate for metals at that time. It received $321.64 for the platinum and $52.41 for the palladium less refinery charges. Extrapolating back to the head ore value:
24000 troy oz per ton/5.59 = 4,294(321.64) = 1,380,923/250= $5,523.

i.e. there are 24,000 troy ounces in one ton. Divide this number by 5.59 and one gets 4,294 sets of 5.59 ounces of material per ton. Multiply by the settlement for platinum of $321.64 and one gets $1,380,923. Divide by the amount of ore required to get the 5.59 ounces which is 250 tons and the result is extrapolation to $5,523 of platinum per ton of ore.

One can make the corresponding calculation for Palladium.

This result is the best of the refinery settlement reports the company has received without allowance for gold and rhodium. The numbers are admittedly astounding.

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3. The next settlement report from the eastern refinery was in January, 1997 for approximately 39 pounds of low grade concentrate which was reduced with moderate heat to 7 bars of dore metal. Global was testing to see how low grade material would fare. The dollar amount of platinum and palladium extracted by the refiner was $384, a very low return and not economic. The company assays of this material were approximately 4 times the platinum and palladium values and includes values in gold and rhodium.

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4. The next settlement report from eastern was received in February 1997 and was for dore metal reduced by high heat. 12.96 ounces were sent and returned 2.98008% gold, 6.03442% platinum and 6.42373% palladium. Global was paid $113.32 for the gold, 217.00 for the platinum and 83.82 for the palladium. Extrapolating back, these values indicate a per ton of head ore value of $3,068. This is without rhodium which was found in large values in-house. The in-house assays for the other metals were also larger.

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5. Also on February 5 1997 the company received a settlement report from eastern for 29.166 oz of partially reduced material. Total payment for gold, platinum and palladium was $484. At 29.166 oz using a ratio of 200:1 this extrapolates back to head ore value of $1805 per ton.

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6. The next settlement report was from Kitco Minerals and Metals Inc. , Montreal, Canada received in February. The report does not indicate the size of the two samples sent but shows gold at 1.7% and platinum at 1.1% in the first sample and in the second sample gold at 2.5% platinum at 1.8% and palladium and 4.7%.

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6. The next settlement report was from the Royal Mint of Belgium in March 1997 based on a small sample of several ounces which was delivered to the mint by a Global shareholder who lives in Belgium and who acquired a small sludge sample on visit to the mine and mill site. For the first time the results from this refiner were close to the in-house assays and included values in all four metals. The report indicated on a per ton

basis:

gold	$724 oz/ton
platinum	1240 oz/ton
palladium	1319 oz/ton
rhodium	632 oz/ton

Of considerable interest is the fact that this was a sludge sample, not dore metal. Hence the results are very surprising. Using 1: 150 ratio, extrapolating back, the head ore is valued at $6,949 using prices in March and without allowance for refiner charges. This is an unusually high result for sludge and would require repetition to be considered valid.

In summary: Global has moved from sending anode sludge to refiners to gradually adapting its product to the requirement of refiners. Refiners do not make adaptations to the material sent to them. The material has to be adapted to their procedures and since they have been doing things a certain way for decades they are not going to make adjustments for individual companies. Global repeatedly asked Union Miniere to process the 330 pounds sent to them in the same way that Global processes it. This was to no avail.

As of this date the anode sludge method has been replaced by the leaching procedure which can process tons at a time in contrast to the sludge method which processes pounds at a time and requires more steps. The company has been casting the leach precipitate into dore metal using various combinations of flux and temperature. It has arrived at the ability to produce a product which it is satisfied can be sent to its refiner with minimum different valuation from its own in-house valuation. However, a test sample must be first sent before production shipments are made. Should this test be satisfactory the company will get into commercial production immediately. Should further modifications be necessary more time will elapse before production.

If all goes as expected a guesstimate of when commercial shipments will begin should be August-September. However, cash flow will be delayed from that point in time for between 4-6 weeks. This is because the refinery takes that long to process material and report back on the test and issue a check.

The settlement reports above indicate the capacity of the ore to be converted to precious metal. The range of results has been wide using the anode sludge method. But at its worst it is commercial (with the exception of # 3 above). The leach method is expected to yield a higher return than the sludge method. It is expected that when production begins the cash flow and the profits created will be quite impressive to put it mildly. It should be realized that Global's procedures are primarily an earth moving and chemical and metallurgical treatment operation. Heavy infrastructure costs associated with hard rock mining are not involved in working with surface desert sands. Hence costs will be low and the margin between costs and income will be very wide.

The quantity of available ore on Global's properties is huge and the method of processing does not pollute the environment.

Very truly yours,

Ed Fishbaine
Editor

The settlement reports referred to above have been received by the company and reported on its web site: http://www. gpgi.com. The company has estimated the ratio of metal to the head ore at 150:1 but has not calculated the extrapoluation back to the value of the head ore.These calculations (above) have been made by Ed Fishbaine.

TECHNICAL RESEARCH kEPORTS inc.

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June 9, 1997

Dear Investor,

Global Platinum + Gold inc. is truly an unusual situation with extraordinary leverage because the metals values in its sands exceed, by a wide margin, the values in the best of hard rock situations. The available ore to the company is practically inexhaustible. Until recently the sticking point has been the problem of extraction of the metals.

It may help you to understand this company if I spell out a bit of its history, provide you with some details about its technology and finally give you a current status report. But the first thing you should understand is that the length of time which has elapsed in Global's efforts at extraction is far from unusual in the business of reducing complex ores to their component metals. For example, Stillwater Mines, in Minnesota, has been working on the refining process for over 20 years. It is notorious in the platinum mining industry that companies vigorously guard their procedures for dealing with these ores.

Global started out in 1982 as Global Energy Ltd. with the intention of developing certain uranium claims. But with the Three Mile Island disaster the market for uranium collapsed and the company shifted its focus to other avenues of revenue. Global entered into a joint venture agreement with a mining oriented trucking company, McFarland & Hullinger based in Utah, on an alluvial placer to be known as the Weaver Creek Project, consisting of some 1280 acres. A little later they they decided to evaluate the ore bodies on the Oro Grande, some 1150 acres located about 4 miles north of Wickenburg, Az. This property had been mined for gold earlier in this century.

The presence of complex ores containing platinum and platinum group metals along with gold and silver and a host of non-precious metals of limited value had been episodically reported to pervade much of the sands in the deserts of southwestern U.S. It is well known that ores containing gold values extracted in Arizona and sent to be refined in California were penalized early in this century because the presence of platinum complicated the refining process. This includes dore bars shipped from the Oro Grande Mine.

Despite the persistence of indications that these sands contained complex ores much skepticism prevailed because it was not possible to demonstrate their presence using standard fire assaying methods. One hard rock miner I spoke with some 20 years ago about a company which claimed to have these complex ores in its sands told me that if it did not fire assay it did not exist. And furthermore, if it did exist in these sands, he continued, it would destroy the hard rock mining business. He was quite prescient.

Weaver Creek is an alluvial deposit located about 10 miles north of Wickenburg. Global now owns 100% of the property. The company continued to work on the Oro Grande and in 1987 entered into an option agreement with the owner of the Oro Grande which gave Global the right to acquire the property for $15 million. This agreement was later amended and then dropped. In 1995 another option agreement was entered into and in November of this year Oro Grande was acquired by GPGI.

After many years frustration and endless efforts to ver the metals Global, working with ore of the Weaver Creek, hit on a procedure using a catalyst, now a proprietary secret, which stabilized the metals. This enabled the collection of aggregates of platinum, rhodium, palladium, gold and silver. Global is the first, and as far as we know, the only company involved with these sands throughout the south west to have succeeded in doing this.

The next step was to develop a method of extracting the metals on a commercial basis. Moving from the laboratory to the industrial plant involves assorted complexities. Global located a mill site which could be used to move to a commercial level and it began to ship ore from the Weaver Creek some 55 miles to this site, located along the Hassayampa River. It soon became clear that at the site itself there were deposits of sands which assayed in the same range as the Weaver Creek. Although the Weaver Creek deposit is much larger than the Hassayampa deposit it was convenient for Global to arrange a perpetual lease on the mill site, expand its equipment, build the required infrastructure and acquire the ore material. This eliminated the shipping costs. The quantity of enhanced ore (ore which has been screened for detritus and boulders) and raw ore is sufficient for many years of production at typical mining rates. But the company plans to develop both Weaver Creek and the Oro Grande after it establishes consistent production at the current mill site (which is referred to as the Hassayampa Project).

While it may sound exaggerated, with these three properties in its fold GPGI will have enough ore to last for many decades and possibly more than 100 years.. Costs of recovery will be minuscule compared with hard rock mines and the ore will yield recovered values in platinum, rhodium, palladium, gold and silver. While again it will sound exaggerated, the value of the screened ore will easily exceed $2,000 per ton. The margin of profits compared with costs far exceeds the highest grade and most efficient of the hard rock precious metals mines.

After experimenting with various recovery procedures the company initially developed a method through the creation of a sludge which contains the precious metals and involves a series of steps which use the proprietary catalyst. For several years the company experimented with various ways of converting the sludge into a refinable product. Small test samples sent to refiners confirmed the presence of commercial quantities of precious metals, primarily platinum. (see the accompanying summary of refiner's settlement reports). While the company was elated that it demonstrated the ability to extract the precious metals from the sands, the sludge process is slow, time consuming and is essentially a retail method of extraction.

While the sludge method was being developed the company was also working on a leaching method as an alternative process. After some two years of research a breakthrough was achieved just about the time the company was gearing up to expand to sludge production. With this breakthrough the company elected to delay sludge production and perfect the leaching method. Leaching is faster, less costly, basically simpler and above all huge quantities can be processed. It is a wholesale method.

Arriving at the leaching method brings us up to date.The first test treatment using the leaching method began in April and involved starting with 10 tons of head ore (screened ore). This produced a primary precipitate of many hundreds of pounds containing concentrations of both precious metals and extraneous metals. The next step was to find the right combination of temperature and fluxes to use in casting the concentrate into dore metal. Multiple combinations were tried. The intention was to find the best method to draw out the precious metals in a form which would be uncomplicated for the refiner to cast into a final, saleable product.

To date the procedure has advanced to a point where a portion of the precipitate can be recovered in dore metal which is extremely rich in precious metals. It is believed that it can be easily treated by refiners. The remaining content of the precipitate contains precious metal but it also contains multiple extraneous metals which would interfere with final recovery. Global plans to ship a test sample of the rich material for final refining with the expectation that there will be no problem. Should there be a problem, further modification will be needed. The remaining concentrate will be stockpiled and research will be continued to find a method for removing the unwanted metals.

Meanwhile the company is leaching 5 to 10 tons of head ore per day and stockpiling the resulting precipitate. Leaching capacity is upwards of 100 tons per day. Initial production runs, once the refiner demonstrates that he can handle the dore metal is expected to begin at between 10 and 20 tons per day. The quantity of recoverable metal per ton of head ore is very large and the margin of profitability is likewise very large. The company will not comment regarding payments it expects. It will immediately announce its first payment from the refiner when received. The refiner is a bottleneck because it takes 4-6 weeks to complete the refining.

In addition to shipping its product to outside refiners Global can do its own in-house refining and ultimately plans to sell its products to end users of the precious metals in the form of salts. The production will be custom designed to meet the specifications of the end user. The necessary equipment is at the mill and the company has demonstrated its ability to accomplish its own refining. However, the in-house refinery is small and as a condition for any agreement end users will require consistent production and availability. This will develop as the company moves into a reliable and continuous production mode.

To sum up, the quantity of precious metals recoverable by the leaching method is extremely impressive. This, combined with the huge amount of ore reserves, makes this company a very valuable holding for investors with a speculative bent who are interested in outstanding leverage.

The shares are presently trading at around $2.00. It is difficult to grasp the extraordinary potential of this company which has only 22+ million shares outstanding and no long term debt. Call us at the above number or at 1-800-309-5545 for further information and to be added to our mailing list. There are details about this company which we will be glad to tell you about.

The company web site is http://www.gpgi.com

Very truly yours,

Ed Fishbaine
Editor

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FERBER MINING CORP.
TSX-V: [illegible]

November 25, 1996

NEWS RELEASE

The Company has reached an agreement with Texas Northern Oil & Gas Inc. in which they will earn up to 50% interest on the Company's Tom Wells property located in South Western Arizona. The property comprises of 800 acres and a further 4,000 acres currently under negotiation will be added to the agreement once acquired.

The Company has carried out sampling of the property and has returned results assaying .05 oz. to .09 oz. gold per ton across 20 and 60 foot widths. A bulk leach test completed last week returned .25 oz. of gold per ton after a three week cyanide leach.

Ferber Mining Corp. will remain as operator of the property and will commence further exploration immediately.

The extraction plant has now arrived at the Company's site in Arizona and production should commence in early December. Production should exceed $100,000 during tune up operations in December and full production commencing in late January. Over $90,000 in sulphide ore concentrates are now on location and ready to be processed.

The Company's new 200 TPD Roaster is nearing completion and should be in operation during the second quarter of 1987.

Mr. Floyd Bleak has been hired as regional manager in charge of material and property acquisitions. He has been granted an employee stock option of 15,000 shares at $3.30 per share.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

G.B. Mann, President

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein.

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FERBER MINING CORP.

March 26, 1987

PROGRESS REPORT

Due to numerous technical delays in completion of the auxiliary extraction unit and electro winning equipment production progress in December, January and February totalled approximately $50,000.00 in gold and silver bullion at its Phoenix plant site.

In March the Plant acheived 80% production and subsiquently has produced $75,000.00 in gold and silver bullion over the last 20 days.

Upon completion and hook-up of one more piece of recovery unit now being installed, continuous production of the small Pilot Plant over the next 30 days should exceed $125,000.00 in bullion.

J.D. MacDonald
Director

This Progress Report has neither been approved nor disapproved by the Vancouver Stock Exchange.