



CONTACT INFORMATION

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Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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PRINTED: 05/31/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: ORO GRANDE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

PLATNA GRANDE GROUP
FRENCHMAN PATENTED
MAY PATENTED

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 327

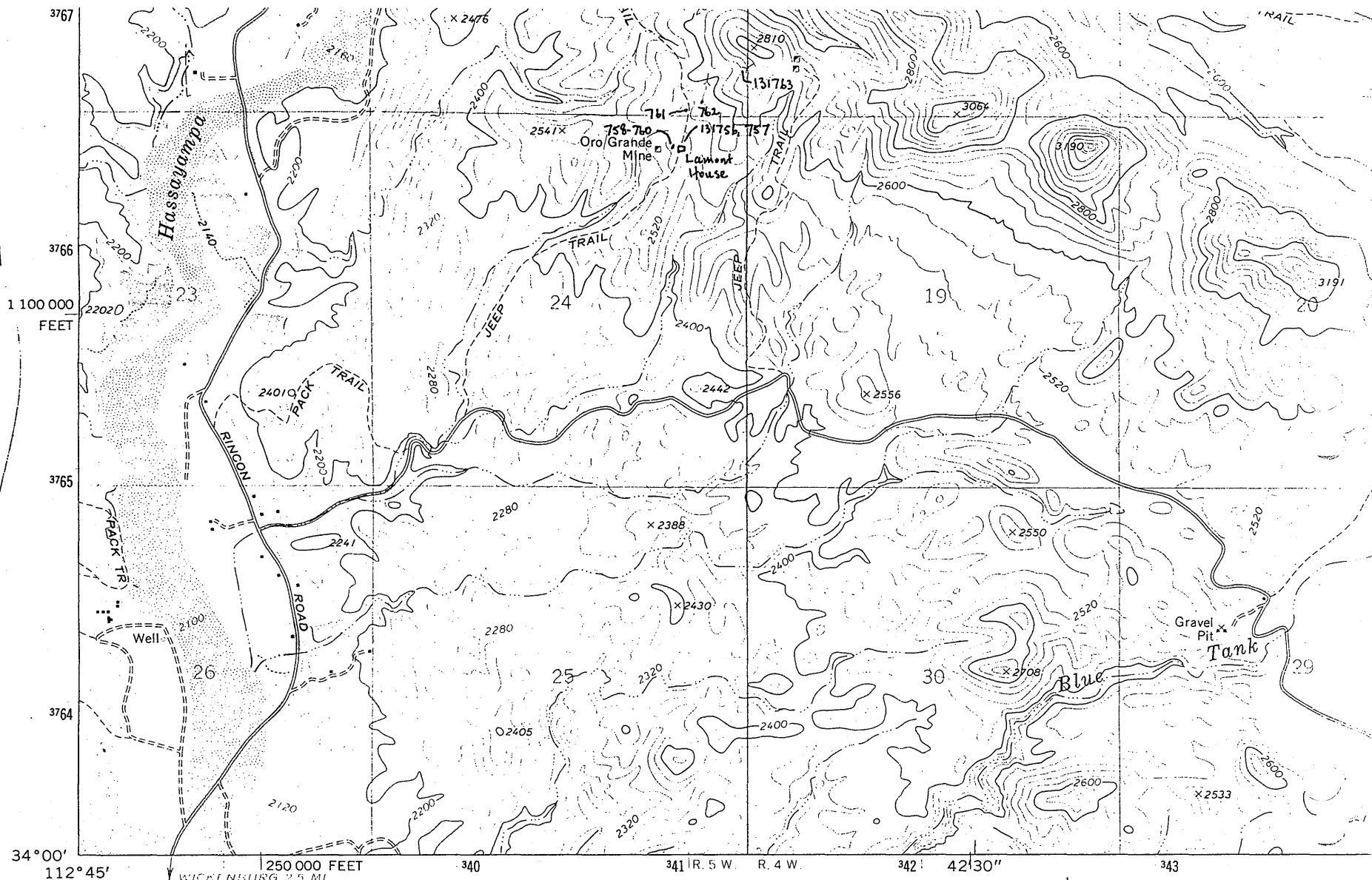
LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 8 N RANGE 5 W SECTION 24 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 01MIN 39SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 43MIN 24SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SAM POWELL PEAK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS SAM POWELL PEAK QUAD
ADMMR ORO GRANDE FILE
ADMMR WICKENBURG CORRESPONDENCE FILE MINES OF
WICKENBURG P 6
AZ MINING JOURNAL DEC. 1918 P 7
ADMMR ORO GRANDE MINE COLVO FILE



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

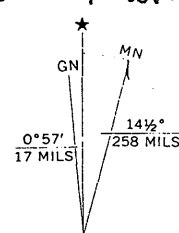
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1968. Field checked 1969

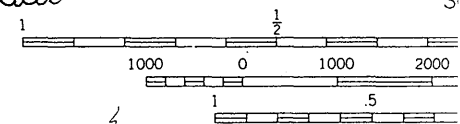
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

Sam Powell Peak 7 1/2' Quad



UTM GRID AND 1969 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR
DOTTED LINES R
NATIONAL GEODE

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
A FOLDER DESCRIBING

(VULTURE MTS. 1:62,500)
3451 IV

MINING - CLAIMS		
NAME	SURVEY NO.	TOTAL AREA
FRENCHMAN	1587A	20.462A
DUTCHMAN	"	20.661
MONTANA	"	11.019
COLOSSAL	"	20.661
ALMA	"	20.661
MAY	"	16.281
ORO GRANDE	"	20.661
NIGGER BEN	"	19.950
COPPER HEAD	"	20.661

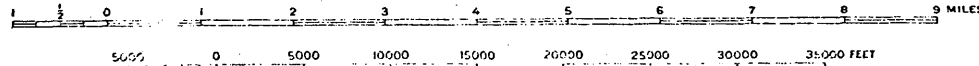
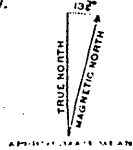


DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1962
MR 1221

Mineral Survey No 1397A.

Lot No
Preston

PLAT

OF THE CLAIM OF

Shirley Grande Mining Co
KNOWN AS THE

Dutchman, Colossal, Frenchman, Al
Clara, Copperhead, Viggerben, Cro
and Montana Lode.

IN
Yacupai CHUTE
Containing an Area of 152,000
Sect to the inch.

770000
July 13 to Sept 14, 1900

Francis D. Jacobs

The Original Field Notes of the Survey of the
Shirley Grande Mining Co
known as the

Dutchman, Colossal, Frenchman, Al
Clara, Copperhead, Viggerben, Cro
and Montana Lode.

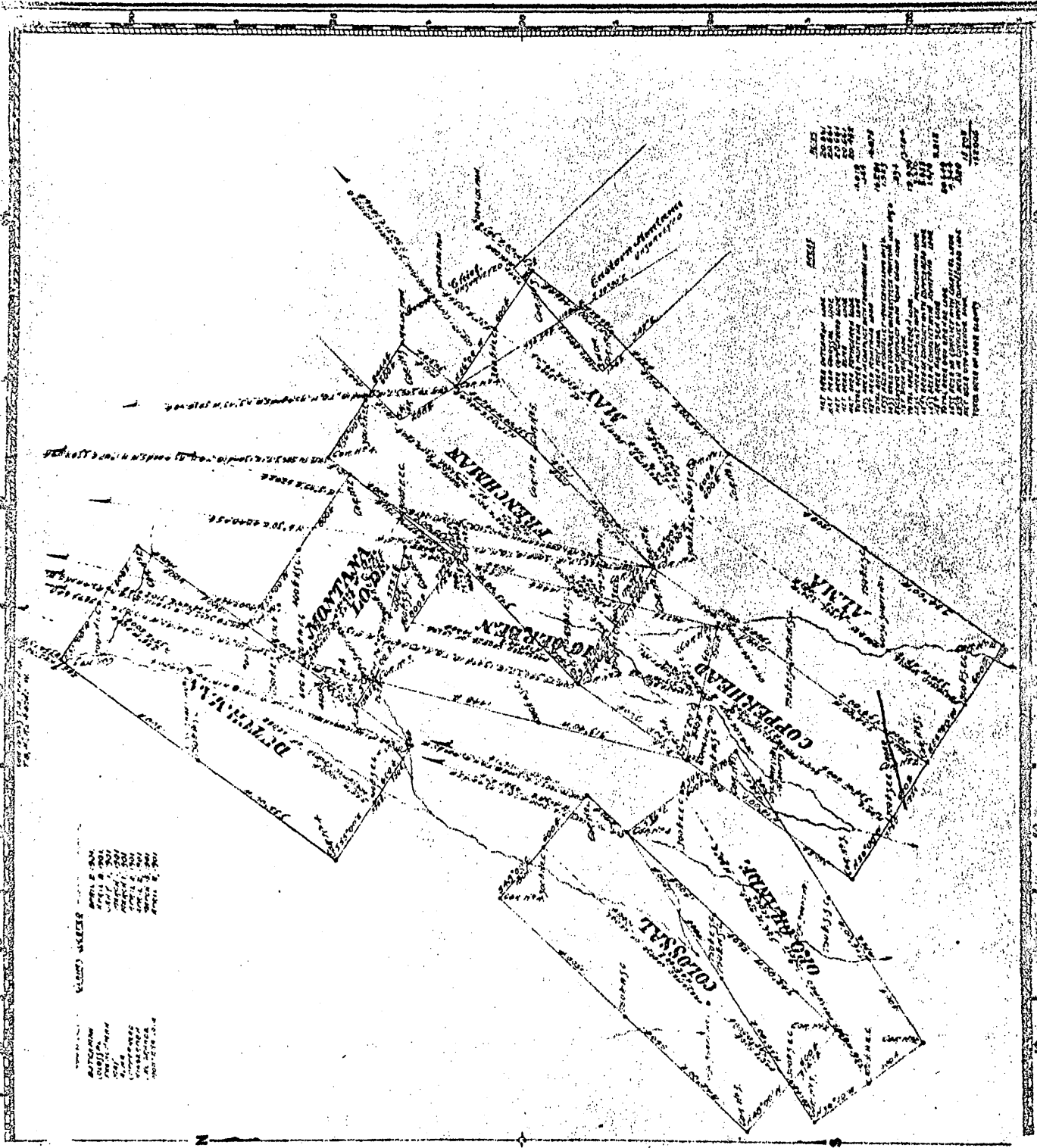
from which this plat has been made under my direction
have been examined and approved, and upon file in the
and hereby certify that the Frenchman, Colossal, Al
Clara, Copperhead, Viggerben, Cro and Montana Lode
of said Mining Claim as well as the incorporated inter
survey to identify the premises, and that such re
is made thereon in natural objects or permanent mon
as will perpetuate and fix the locus thereof.
I further certify that the Frenchman, Colossal, Al
Clara, Copperhead, Viggerben, Cro and Montana Lode
claim is distinct and is 125 acres, and that the
said improvements consist of 5 shafts, 1 tunnel
and 111 buildings, houses, etc.

that the location of said improvements with
upon this plat, and that no portion of
improvements has been included in the plat of
this upon any other claim.

And I further certify that this is a correct plat of an
claim made in conformity with said original field no
survey thereof, and the same is hereby approved.

W. S. Thompson, Recorder of Deeds
Phoenix, Arizona
1900

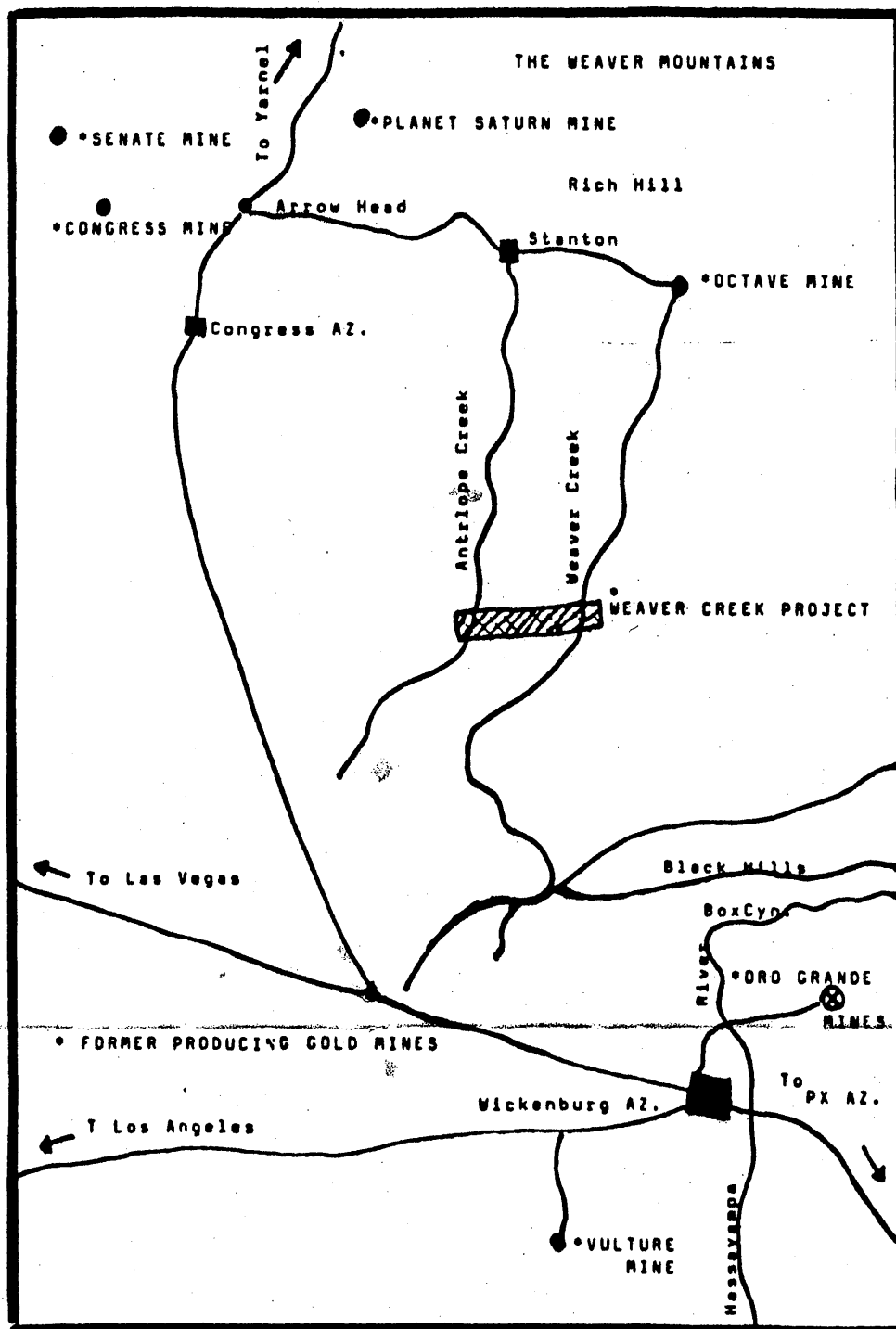
Arizona



SECTION	ACRES
1	125.00
2	125.00
3	125.00
4	125.00
5	125.00
6	125.00
7	125.00
8	125.00
9	125.00
10	125.00
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87	125.00
88	125.00
89	125.00
90	125.00
91	125.00
92	125.00
93	125.00
94	125.00
95	125.00
96	125.00
97	125.00
98	125.00
99	125.00
100	125.00

GLOBAL PLATINUM+GOLD, INC.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY



Idealized Fault Geometry for Normal Dip-Slip Displacement in Homogeneous Rocks

plan view + cross section view (rotate 50°)

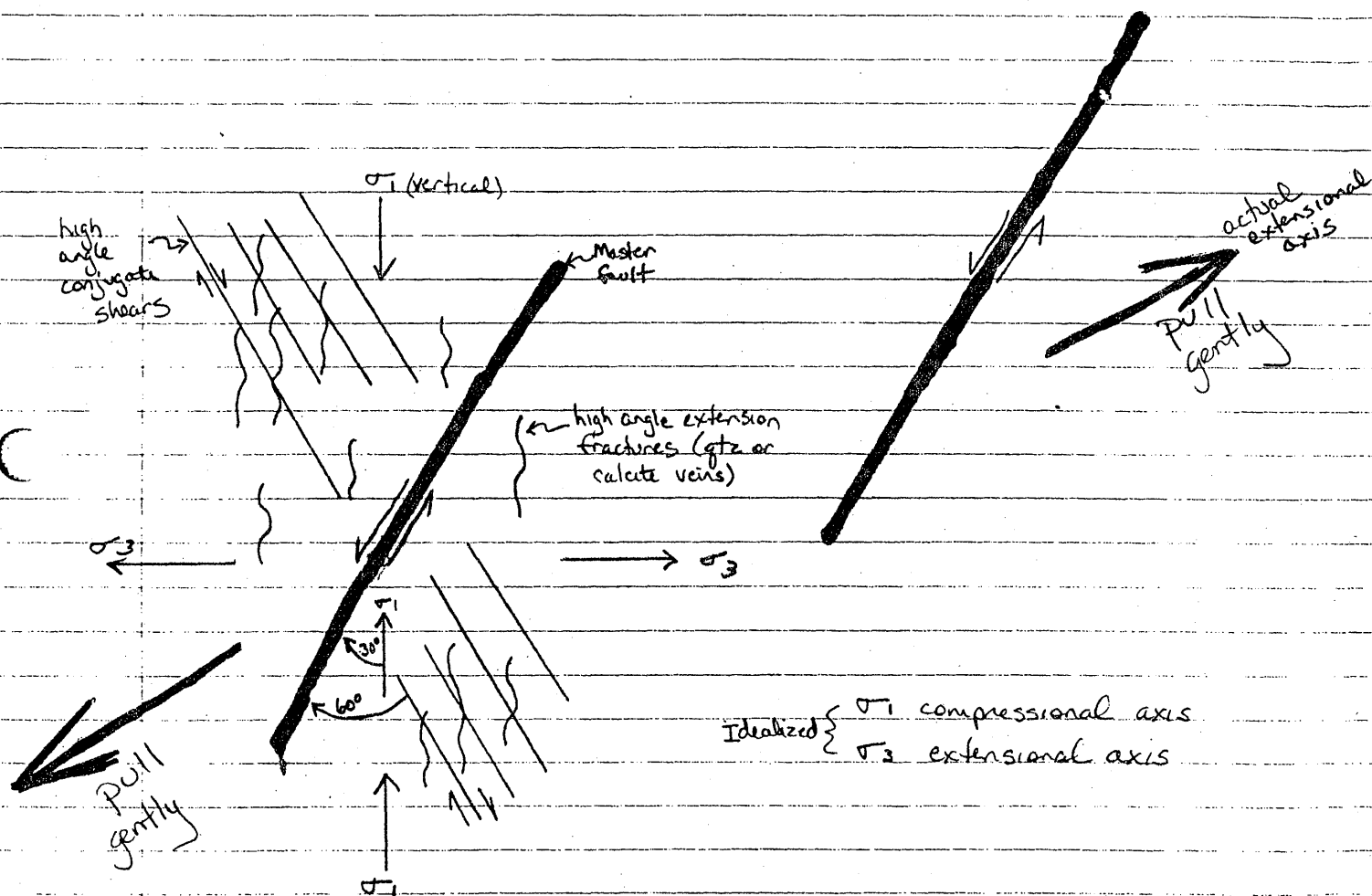


Figure 1

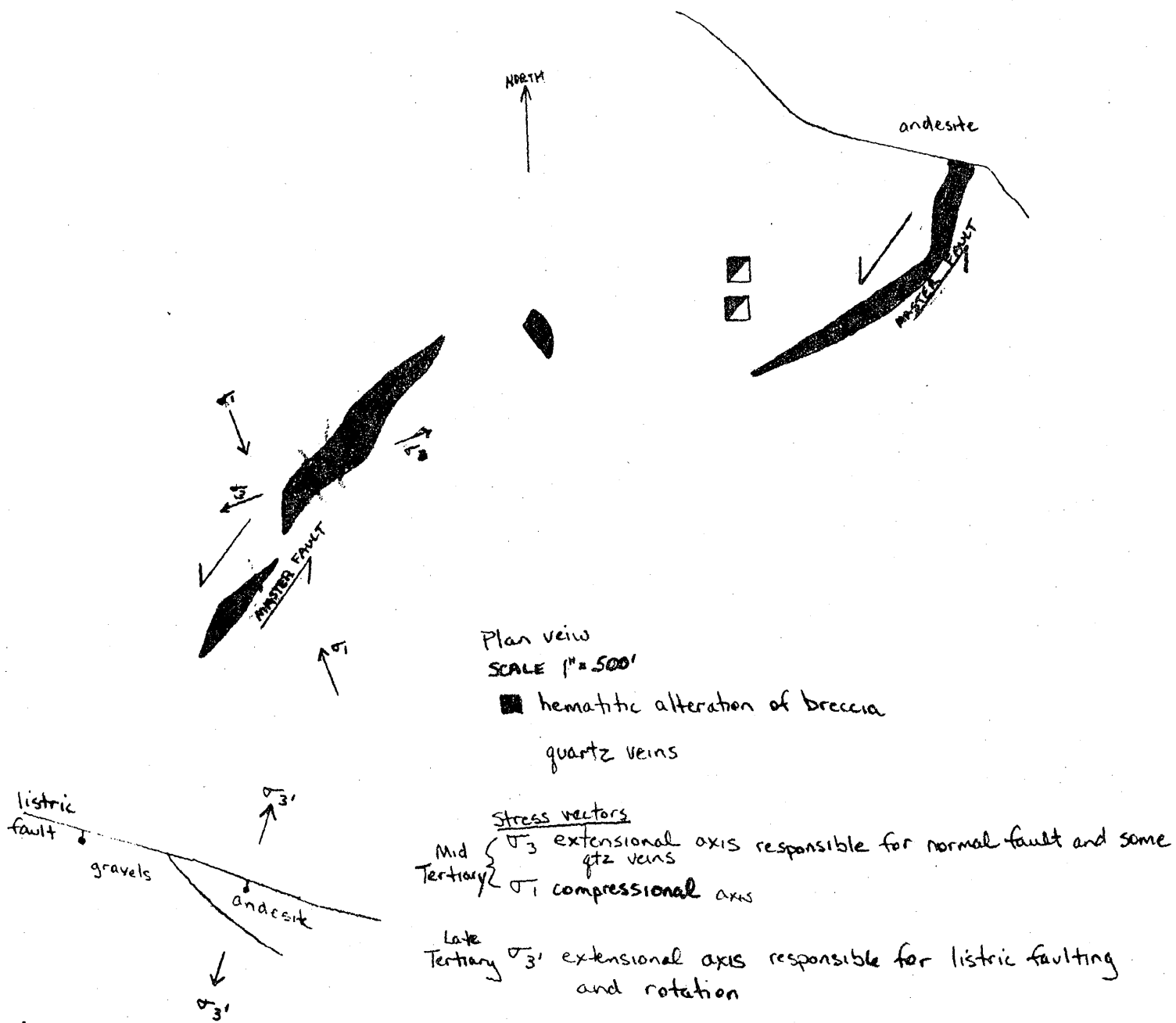


FIGURE 2

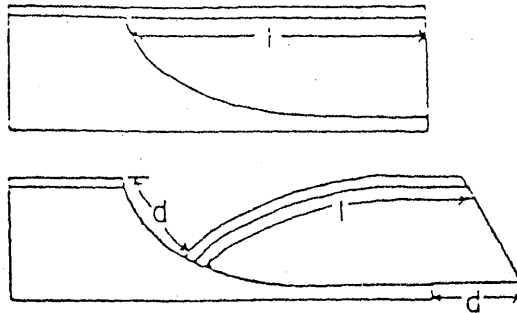


Figure 3 Listric normal fault with reverse drag. From Wernicke and Burchfiel (1982).

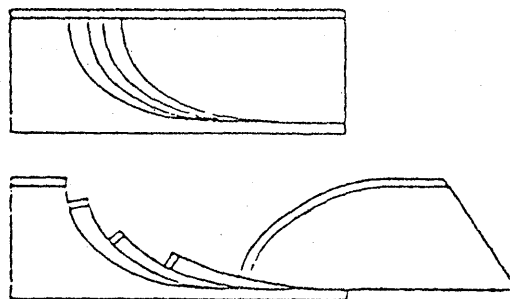


Figure 3. Imbricate listric normal faults. From Wernicke and Burchfiel (1982).

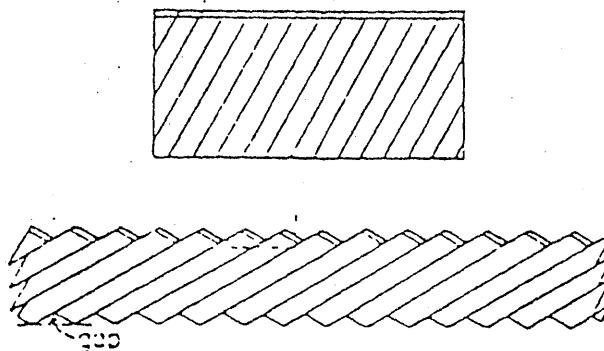
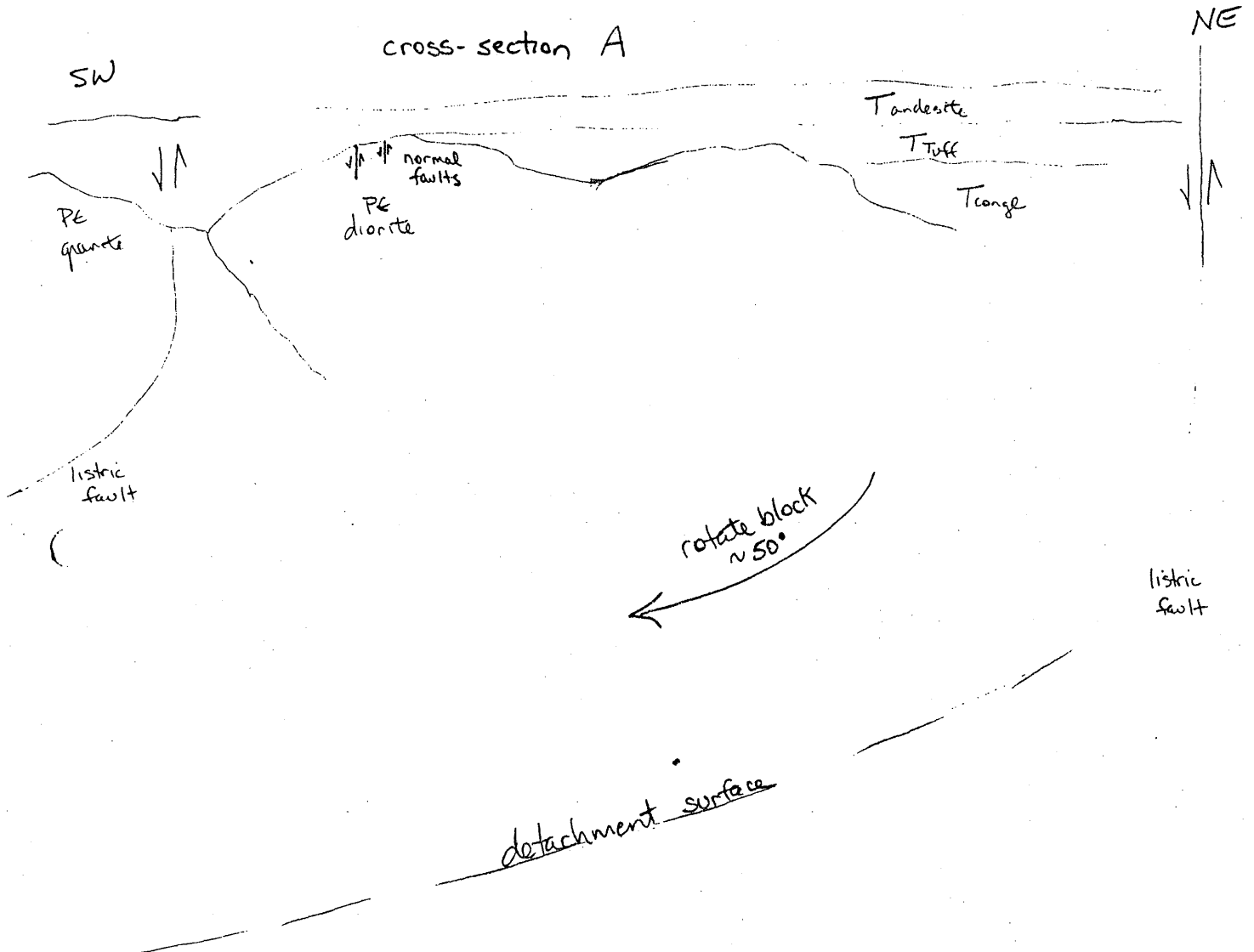


Figure 3 Rotational planar normal faults. From Wernicke and Burchfiel (1982).

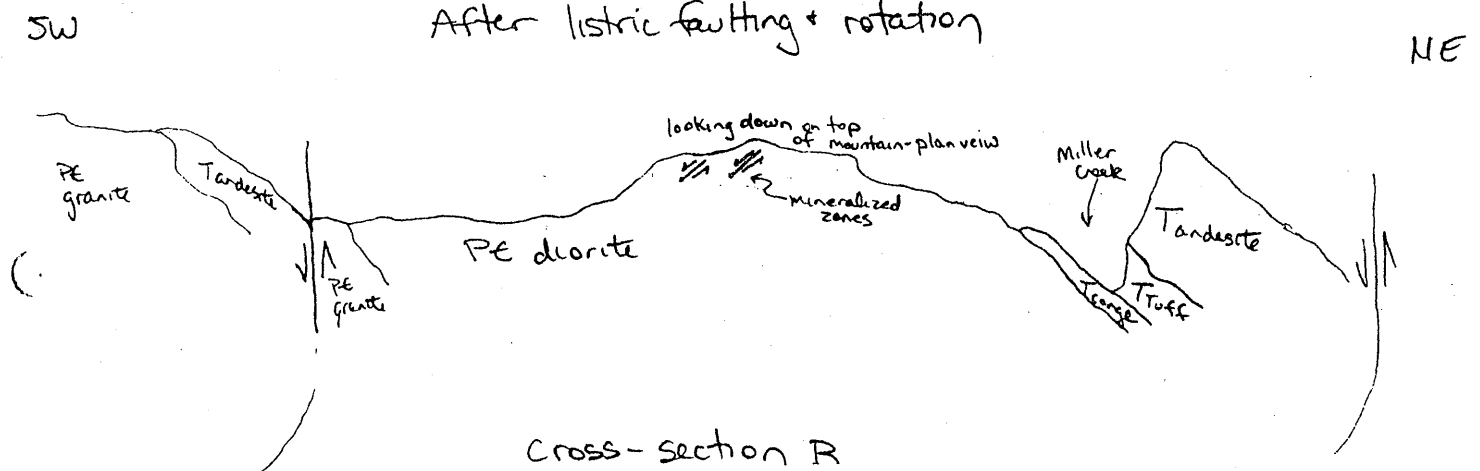
Figure 4

Before listric faulting + rotation

cross-section A



After listric faulting + rotation



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: Oro Grande

ADMMR Mine File: Oro Grande file
County: Yavapai
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 information printed from the internet site (labelled Global net site January 1998 1 of 30, etc) Copies The five pages of color pictures of the mill or plant printed from the internet site (labelled Global mill Jan. 1998 website 1 of 5, etc.) are included in the Light Hall Millsite file.
and black and white copies of the mill site plant have been added to the Oro Grande mine file.

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

Date Printed: 09/12/97

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

INFORMATION SUMMARY

Information from: Jim Currie

Company:

Address:

City, State ZIP: Florida

Phone: 407-293-4099

MINE: Oro Grande Mine

ADMMR Mine File: Oro Grande File

County: Yavapai

AzMILS Number: 327

SUMMARY

Jim Currie was in to review the Oro Grande Mine file.

He explained he has both a interest in the company, Global Platinum and Gold, and publishes an investor newsletter called the "Ten Bagger" (I believe).

He explained that was concerned that certain negative negative information about the property was was over emphasized because of the number of copies of it distributed through the file. He also provided some copies of recent news letter clippings for inclusion in the file.

On August 15, 1997 I sorted, organized, and indexed the Oro Grande Mine file into five separate files, and removed duplicate copies of clippings, reports, etc.

Ken A. Phillips, Chief Engineer Date: August 18, 1997

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

1. Information from: John Lukens, Senior Geologist
Company: American Copper & Nickel Co., Inc.
Address: 24 Glen Carran Circle
Sparks, NV 89431
2. Phone: (702) 331-7331
3. Mine: ORO GRANDE
4. ADMMR Mine File:
5. County:
6. Summary of information received, comments, etc.:

The attached letter and data refer to samples taken by American Copper and Nickel Company Inc. which is the United States subsidiary of International Nickel, North America's largest producer of platinum. The samples were taken as part of an effort by American Copper and Nickel to evaluate the Oro Grande Mine for possible acquisition and development.

Date: December 21, 1988

Ken A. Phillips, Chief Engineer

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

1. Mine file: ORO GRANDE
2. Mine name if different from above:
3. County: Yavapai
4. Information from: John Lucas

Company: Gold Commodity Specialist USBM

Address: Columbus Plaza, 2401 E. St. NW

Washington, DC 20241

Phone: 202-634-1070

5. Summary of information received, comments, etc.:

Mr. Lucas reported that the New York Times newspaper, 11/21/88, contained an article which reported on Global Gold and Platinum activities in Arizona. The focus was on establishment of a pilot plant which had purportedly operated producing 14 ounces of gold and 13 ounces of platinum. Mr. Lucas was inquiring about our and the various securities regulators investigation of this group and any pending actions.

Date: November 29, 1988

Nyal J. Niemuth, Mining Engineer

ORO GRANDE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

RRB WR 6/17/88: Patrick Canadian of Engelhard called to discuss the Oro Grande Mine (file). He said he thought that Global's numbers appeared strange but that he had to check it out.

MG WR 5/3/85: Mr. J. D. Ingram, Vice President, Global Energy Ltd., 6005 South Palomino Road, Tucson, Az. 85706, phone 883-7556, reports that about 70 rotary holes, averaging 150-200 feet deep, have been drilled this year on the Oro Grande property (Yavapai County).

NJN WR 4/3/85: Allan St. James reports that he recently visited the Oro Grande Mine (f) Yavapai County. The ground of the decline is slabbing and dangerous and the water level is just below the 100' level.

KAP WR 7/24/87: Mark Seyler, 3500 Place St. Charles, 201 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70170 reported he has a client interest in investing in the Oro Grande Mine (file) Yavapai County and requested any information we might be able to provide. Copies from the file were sent along with a copy of our circulars on scams and platinum were sent.

MG WR 9/18/87: Global Platinum + Gold (c) securities (Oro Grande mine, Yavapai County) are sold by Mr. Les Reid, Cenpac Securities, Phoenix, AZ phone 957-0000.

MG WR 2/19/88: Dr. Greenfield of New York reports that promotion of the Oro Grande mine, Yavapai County by Global Energy (aka Global Platinum + Gold, Inc) is accelerating.

MG WR 2/26/88: Ms. Kevinne Moran of the Tucson Citizen called for information on the Oro Grande Mine (file) Yavapai County. She had received a complaint from someone who stated that the assays for platinum-group metals, given in an advertisement in Barrons.

RRB WR 5/13/88: Glen Palmer, Bureau of Mines Research Center, Salt Lake City, Utah called to inquire about Global's operation at the Oro Grande (file) Yavapai County. He said that MHS Laboratory is at Mullen High School which is a parochial school in Denver run by the Christian Brothers. He wants to keep informed about anything at the Oro Grande.



GLENN R. PALM
METALLURGICAL ENGINEER

801-524-6149
FTS 588-6149

U.S. Bureau of Mines
Salt Lake City Research Center
729 Arapahoe Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108

57

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Oro Grande

Date May 18, 1983

District Black Rock, Yavapai County

Engineer Ken A. Phillips

Subject: Recorded production

Recorded production from the Black Rock Mining District, Yavapai County according to an abstract of U.S. Bureau of Mines data was obtained from the Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology.

Production is recorded for the period 1904-1932

Cumulative totals are:	Tons of ore	5903
	Pounds of copper	
	Pounds of lead	
	Troy ounces of gold	1381
	Troy ounces of silver	122

The following mines or mining claims in the district contributed to the production: Oro Grande only.

ORO GRANDE MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Mr. Weigand, Illinois, has apparently been induced by Mr. Freistad of the Oro Grande to put up a considerable sum to purchase that property but the money wasn't used for that purpose. Mr. Friestad is reported to have made a down payment on Bill Dean's mill and mine; he was asking \$50,000 for it GW WR 6/22/76

KAP WR 7/8/83: A firm known as Pola Resources of Vancouver, B. C. has reportedly announced the discovery of 630,000 tons of gold ore at 0.7 troy oz/ton at the Oro Grande Mine near Wickenburg.

RRB WR 8/19/83: Mrs. Whitten of Bedford, Texas called to inquire about the Oro Grande Mine. She said that a Mr. Walker and M. T. Collins sold her a 5% interest in 3750 tons of ore from the Oro Grande for \$25,000 on March 22, 1983. The ore was supposedly recovered in February and was supposed to be processed by a new method developed by a Ronnie Westmoreland.

NJN WR 6/8/84: Rick Renn (c) supplied an abstract of a thesis by Mary Post, Colorado State University for the Oro Grande Mine (file) Yavapai County.

RRB WR 2/1/85: Dick Jensen of Albuquerque called for information on the Oro Grande (Black Rock District). He reports that a company by the name of Global Energy has acquired the property and that they should be in operation soon (Global Energy is listed in "Canadian Mines Handbook" and our card file shows a Tucson address.

NJN WR 3/1/85: Archie Stutenroth reported he has processed a bulk sample for McFarland and Hullinger (c) from the Oro Grande Mine (f) Yavapai County. This concurs with Allan St. James who also reported that McFarland and Hullinger are active there.

Mr. Chester Millar of C.F. Millar Limited, 1758 West 8th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C., has plans to move his drilling rig onto the Oro Grande property near Wickenburg and then to the dry placers in the Quartzsite area. KAP Reported dated 8/13/73

Bill Flowers, General Delivery, Wickenburg, reported that Mrs. Orphier Baker now owns the Oro Grande Mine in the Black Rock District and that the property contains 650,000 tons of blocked out 1/3 oz. gold ore. KAP WR 7/29/75

As per office visit on September 4, 1975, Francis Friestad, 1016 Lexington Way, Rockford, Illinois, 61108, (815) 399-7845, has an option to buy this property.

Mr. Friestad said he had bought the Oro Grande Au mine. He has a lab operated by Wm. Flowers in Wickenburg. GW WR 3/22/76

Went to Wickenburg and accompanied Mr. Wm. Flowers to the old Oro Grande mine about 4½ miles NE. There has been no recent work except trail dozing, therefore, there is no geologic information other than that in the office file. A few selected surface samples mainly from dumps have been analyzed which indicate Au values ranging from 0.10 oz. to .28 oz/ton. There appears to be an extensive brecciated zone beginning near the deep shaft and trending north and east for several hundred feet. Mr. Friestad heads an organization that purportedly has purchased the patented claims and will commence a mining operation, Mr. Flowers is his local representative. They have also taken over the sink-float mill on the site of the old manganese mill 3 miles up the Hassayampa River from Wickenburg where there is some controversy over the use of a well drilled several years ago in the river bottom. It was suggested that at least two lines of test holes be drilled in the hanging wall of the deposit to determine its extent and value. GW WR 3/25/76

Went on to the Oro Grande Au mine about 4½ miles NE of Wickenburg where there was no activity, however, there had been considerable recent dozing done throughout the outcrop area but no drilling. GW WR 4/29/76

Bill Flowers called to give an invitation to visit the Oro Grande where he claims he has drilled 20 holes ranging from 30 to 128 feet in depth. He said the best assay from hole samples was 0.09 oz. Au/ton. GW WR 5/6/76

Mr. H.E. Hodl, Phoenix, called to inquire about the drill results at the Oro Grande, saying he had been informed that the assays averaged 0.18 oz. Au/ton. He didn't know how many holes had been drilled or their locations or depths. GW WR 6/14/76

ORO GRANDE MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Sec. 24, T8N, R5W
Sam Powell Peak

ABM Bull. 137 p. 62

Wickenburg correspondence (file)
"Mines of Wickenburg"

Eagle-Picher (geology file) George M. Fowler report

DMR - Fluorspar p.39

Skillings Mining Review, January 26, 1974, p. 22

11-23-77 - Map of Black Rock District, map of Wickenburg showing points of interest,
filed in Wickenburg general file. 11-23-77 bh

Office Interview 6/5/78 - Romanus and Leone LaMont, Box F-3, Wickenburg, Arizona, has
purchased the Oro Grande Mine from Orpha Baker in April, 1978. 6/5/78 sef

RECNO M800211
 REC_TYPE S
 REP_DATE 81 10
 FIL_LINK USBM 004 025 0957
 REP LARABA, PETER (DEWITT, ED)
 REP_AFF ABGMT
 DIST BLACK ROCK DISTRICT
 COUNTY YAVAPAI
 STATE_CODE AZ
 CTRY_CODE US
 PHYS 12
 DRAIN 15070103
 QUAD1 SAM POWELL PEAK (1969)
 Q1_SCALE 24000
 ELEV 2520 FT
 UTM_N 3766340
 UTM_E 340920
 UTM_Z +12
 TOWNSHIP 008N
 RANGE 005W
 SECTION 24
 SECT_FRACT NW OF NE
 MERIDIAN GILA AND SALT RIVER
 POSITION 4.5 MILES N NE OF WICKENBURG, ARIZONA
 SITE ORO GRANDE MINE
 LAT 34.0275
 LONG -112.7231
 CTRY_NAME UNITED STATES
 COMMOD AU AG CU
 ORE_MAT GOLD, SILVER (?) AURIFEROUS PYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE
 MAJOR AU
 MINOR AG
 TRACE CU
 PROD S
 LOC_STRUCT VEINS AND GENETICALLY-RELATED (?) DIKES TREND N-S OR
 SUBPARALLEL (N30E) TO SCHIST
 STATUS 8
 DISC POSSIBLY GEORGE UPTON
 YR_DISC 1900
 NAT_DISC B
 YRFST_PROD 1904
 YRLST_PROD 1932
 OWNER GEORGE UPTON, WICKENBURG (1950'S)
 OPER ORO GRANDE CONS
 EXPL_COM PROPERTY CONSISTS OF 9 PATENTED CLAIMS: COPPER HEAD, MAY,
 DUTCHMAN, FRENCHMAN, NIGGER BEN, COLOSSAL, ALMA, MONTANA,
 AND ORO GRANDE
 DEP_TYPE VEINS, SHEAR ZONE
 DEP_FORM TABULAR
 DEPTH_BOT 340
 D_B_U FT
 MAX_LEN 3000
 M_L_U FT
 MAX_WID 340
 M_W_U FT
 MAX_THICK 150
 M_T_U FT
 DEP_SIZE S
 STRIKE N37E
 DIP 90 OR NEAR-VERTICAL

USGS ARDS

From: DDS 20

PRINTED: 7/98

DDESC_COM DEPOSIT IS SHEAR ZONE SEPARATING GRANODIORITE OR MASSIVE
AMPHIBOLITE ON THE WEST FROM A MIXTURE OF SCHIST AND
AMPHIBOLITE ON THE EAST.
QUAD250 PRESCOTT
DEPTH_WK 340
D_W_U FT
LEN_WK 2700
L_W_U FT
OV_LEN_WK 900
O_L_U FT
OV_WID_WK 90
O_W_U FT
OV_AREA_WK 81000
O_A_U SQ FT
DWORK_COM ORO GRANDE SHAFT ON COPPERHEAD CLAIM, WHICH CONTAINS MAIN
WORKINGS. FRENCHMAN CLAIM AND OREBODY IS 1100 FT NORTH OF
THE COPPERHEAD. 3 SHAFTS ON PROPERTY
MIN AGE LCRET-TERT UNDATED, POSSIBLY PALEOCENE TO MIOCENE
NORE_MINS QUARTZ, CALCITE, HEMATITE(?)
REG_STRUCT FOLIATION IN PRECAMBRIAN SCHIST TRENDS N35E
CONC OXIDATION AT NEAR-SURFACE (LESS THAN 300 FT DEPTH)
HRU_AGE PROT
HRU_NAME AMPHIBOLITE AND SCHIST (UNNAMED)
NAME LARABA, PETER (DEWITT, ED)
DATE 10/01/81
ARU_AGE PROT UNDATED|TERT UNDATED, POSSIBLY PALEOCENE OR
MIOCENE
ARU_NAME AMPHIBOLITE-GRANODIORITE|UNNAMED ANDESITE DIKES
CONT_CODE NA
GEOL_COM DEPOSIT IS UNLIKE OTHER VEINS IN BLACK ROCK DISTRICT DUE TO
ITS GREAT WIDTH, HIGH-ANGLE ORIENTATION, AND SHEAR ZONE-LIKE
GEOMETRY
GEN_COM ORO GRANDE VEIN TRENDS NE, PARALLEL TO PRECAMBRIAN
FOLIATION. MOST VEINS IN BLACK ROCK DISTRICT TREND NW,
PERPENDICULAR TO PRECAMBRIAN FABRIC. THE ORO GRANDE AND
GRIJALUA MAY BE OLDER VEINS THAN THE REMAINDER OF THE BLACK
ROCK DISTRICT ; INFO.SRC : 1 PUB LIT; 2 UNPUB REPT
REF AZ MINING JOUR, 1918, VOL. 6, #7, P. 7.|ABM BULL 137 P.
62|AZ. DEPT MIN. RESOURCES FILE DATA|ABGMT CLIPPINGS FILES
CONT_NAME NORTH AMERICA
STATE_NAME ARIZONA
WORK_TYPE U
COMMOTYP M
DATE_ISSUE 95/5/18
PROF_ID 100
PROF_LOC 100
PF_COMMOD 100
PROF_EXPL 100
PFDESC_DEP 50
PFDESC_WRK 100
PROF_GEOL 78
PROF_REF 100
PROF_ALL 80
HR_AGE_MV PROT, TERT UNDATED, BUT PROBABLY 1750 MILLION YEARS OR OLDER
; UNDATED, POSSIBLY MID TERTIARY
HR_TYPE_MV GRANODIORITE-DIORITE, AMPHIBOLITE
AR_AGE_MV PROT TERT UNDATED, BUT PROBABLY 1750 MILLION YEARS OR
OLDER; UNDATED, PROBABLY MID-TERTIARY
AR_TYPE_MV APLITE, PEGMATITE, ANDESITE OR TRACHYTE
TYPE R

AFFIL
DEP_CODE
HUC

ABGMT
11200
15070103

REFERENCE 1 F1 < AZ MINING JOUR, 1916, VOL. 6 #2 >
 REFERENCE 2 F2 < ADM BULL 13, 1962 >
 REFERENCE 3 F3 < AZ DEPT MIN. RESOURCES FILE DATA >
 REFERENCE 4 F4 < ABGMT CLIPPINGS FILES >

F5 < USBM-ABGMT FILE DATA >

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER B10 < > RECORD TYPE B20 < X, I, M > DEPOSIT NUMBER B40 < >
 REPORT DATE G1 < 8.1.10 > INFORMATION SOURCE B30 < 1.2 > FILE LINK IDENT. B50 < USBM 004 025 0957 >
 YR. MO.
 REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) G2 < LARABA PETER > (DEWITT, ED)
 (last, first, middle initial) (last, first, middle initial)
 REPORTER AFFILIATION G5 < ABGMT > SITE NAME A10 < ORO GRANDE MINE >
 SYNONYMS A11 < >

LOCATION

MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 < BLACK ROCK DISTRICT >
 COUNTY A60 < YAVAPAI > STATE A50 < AZ > COUNTRY A40 < U.S. >
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV A63 < 1.2.4 >
 DRAINAGE AREA A62 < 1.50.7.0.1.0.3.4 >
 QUADRANGLE NAME A90 < SAM POWELL PEAK > LAND STATUS A64 < 0.0.4 >
 SECOND QUAD NAME A92 < > QUADRANGLE SCALE A100 < 24.0.0.0 >
 ELEVATION A107 < 2520.4 FT > SECOND QUAD SCALE A91 < >

UTM
 NORTHING A120 < 3766340 >
 EASTING A130 < 340920 >
 ZONE NUMBER A110 < 18 >

* ACCURACY

ACCURATE ☒ (circle)
 ESTIMATED EST < >

GEODETIC

LATITUDE A70 < N >
 LONGITUDE A80 < W >

CADASTRAL

TOWNSHIP(S) A77 < 0.0.8 N > RANGE(S) A78 < 0.0.5 >
 SECTION(S) A79 < 34 >
 SECTION FRACTION(S) A76 < NW OF NE >
 MERIDIAN(S) A81 < GILA AND SALT RIVER >

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY A82 < 4.5 MILES N NE OF WICKENBURG ARIZONA >
 LOCATION COMMENTS A83 < >

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT	C10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOLD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SILVER (?)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE
MINERALS	C30			
COMMODITY SUBTYPES	C41			
GEN. ANALYTICAL DATA	C43			
COM. INFO. COMMENTS	C50			

SIGNIFICANCE

PRODUCER		NON-PRODUCER	
MAJOR PRODUCTS	MAJOR	MAIN COMMODITIES PRESENT	C11
MINOR PRODUCTS	MINOR	MINOR COMMODITIES PRESENT	C12
POTENTIAL PRODUCTS	POTEN		
CURRENCES	OCCUR	OCCURRENCES	OCCUR

*PRODUCTION

PRODUCER		NON-PRODUCER	
PRODUCTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (circle)	PRODUCTION	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (circle one)
PRODUCTION SIZE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SMALL <input type="checkbox"/> MED <input type="checkbox"/> LGE (circle one)		

STATUS

EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT

PRODUCER		NON-PRODUCER	
STATUS AND ACTIVITY	A20	STATUS AND ACTIVITY	A20

DISCOVERER L20 POSSIBLY GEORGE UPTON

YEAR OF DISCOVERY L10 ~1900 NATURE OF DISCOVERY L30 (B) YEAR OF FIRST PRODUCTION L40 1904 YEAR OF LAST PRODUCTION L45 1932

PRESENT/LAST OWNER A12 GEORGE UPTON, WICKENBURG (1950'S)

PRESENT/LAST OPERATOR A13 ORO GRANDE CONS

EXPL./DEV. COMMENTS L110 PROPERTY CONSISTS OF 9 PATENTED CLAIMS; COPPERHEAD, MAY, DUTCHMAN, FRENCHMAN, NIGGER BEN, COLDSAL, ALMA, MONTANA, AND ORO GRANDE

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPE(S) C40 VEINS, SHEAR ZONE

DEPOSIT FORM/SHAPE M10 TABULAR

DEPTH TO TOP M20 340 UNITS M21 FT MAXIMUM LENGTH M40 3000 UNITS M41 FT

DEPTH TO BOTTOM M30 340 UNITS M31 FT MAXIMUM WIDTH M50 340 UNITS M51 FT

DEPOSIT SIZE M15 SMALL M15 MEDIUM M15 LARGE (circle one) MAXIMUM THICKNESS M60 150 UNITS M61 FT

STRIKE M70 N 34 E DIP M80 90 OR NEAR VERTICAL

DIRECTION OF PLUNGE M100 PLUNGE M90

DEP. DESC. COMMENTS M110 DEPOSIT IS SHEAR ZONE SEPARATING GRANODIORITE OR MASSIVE AMPHIBOLITE ON THE WEST FROM A MIXTURE OF SCHIST AND AMPHIBOLITE ON THE EAST.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

Workings are: SURFACE M120 UNDERGROUND (M130) BOTH M140 (circle one)

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE M160 340 UNITS M161 FT OVERALL LENGTH M190 900 UNITS M191 FT

LENGTH OF WORKINGS M170 2700 UNITS M171 FT OVERALL WIDTH M200 90 UNITS M201 FT

DESC. OF WORK. COM. M220 ORO GRANDE SHAFT ON COPPERHEAD CLAIM, WHICH CONTAINS MAIN WORKINGS, FRENCHMAN CLAIM AND PREBODY IS 1100 FT NORTH OF THE COPPERHEAD. 3 SHAFTS ON PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCK(S) K1 (P.R.D.T., T.E.R.T.V. UNDATED, BUT PROBABLY 1750 MILLION YEARS OR OLDER; UNDATED, POSSIBLY MID TERTIARY)

HOST ROCK TYPE(S) K1A GRANODIORITE - DIORITE, AMPHIBOLITE

AGE OF IGNEOUS ROCK(S) K2 (P.R.D.T., T.E.R.T.V. UNDATED, BUT PROBABLY 1750 MILLION YEARS OR OLDER; UNDATED, PROBABLY MID-TERTIARY)

IGNEOUS ROCK TYPE(S) K2A ALBITE, PEGMATITE, ANDESITE OR TRACHYTE

AGE OF MINERALIZATION K3 (L.C.R.E.T., T.E.R.T.V. UNDATED, POSSIBLY PALEOCENE TO MIOCENE)

PRT. MINERALS (NOT ORE) K4 QUARTZ, CALCITE, HEMATITE (?)

ORE CONTROL/LOCUS K8

MAJ. REG. TRENDS/STRUCT. N8 FOLIATION IN PRECAMBRIAN SCHIST TRENDS N35 E

TECTONIC SETTING N15

SIGNIFICANT LOCAL STRUCT. N70 VEINS AND GENETICALLY-RELATED (?) DIKES TEND N-S OR SUBPARALLEL (N30E) TO SCHIST

SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION N75

PROCESS OF CONC./ENRICH. N80 OXIDATION AT NEAR-SURFACE (LESS THAN 300 FT DEPTH)

FORMATION AGE N30 P.R.D.T., F.

FORMATION NAME N30A AMPHIBOLITE AND SCHIST (UNNAMED)

SECOND FM AGE N35 F.

SECOND FM NAME N35A

IGNEOUS UNIT AGE N50 P.R.D.T., F. UNDATED

IGNEOUS UNIT NAME N50A AMPHIBOLITE - GRANODIORITE

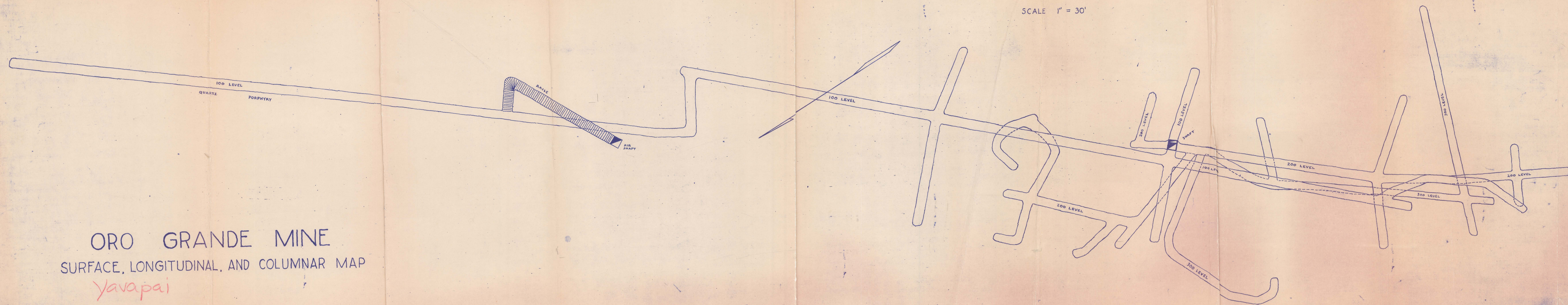
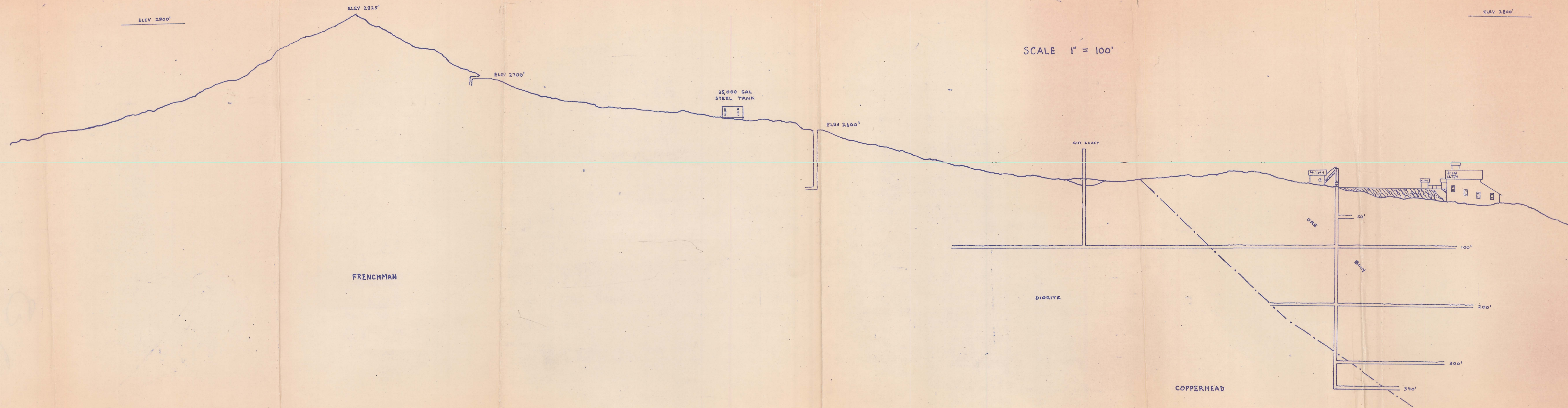
SECOND IG. UNIT AGE N55 T.E.R.T., F. UNDATED, POSSIBLY PALEOCENE OR MIOCENE

SECOND IG. UNIT NAME N55A UNNAMED ANDESITE DIKES

GEOLOGY COMMENTS N85 DEPOSIT IS UNLIKE OTHER VEINS IN BLACK ROCK DISTRICT DUE TO ITS GREAT WIDTH, HIGH-ANGLE ORIENTATION, AND SHEAR ZONE-LIKE GEOMETRY

GENERAL COMMENTS

GENERAL COMMENTS GEN ORO GRANDE VEIN TRENDS NE, PARALLEL TO PRECAMBRIAN FOLIATION. MOST VEINS IN BLACK ROCK DISTRICT TEND NW, PERPENDICULAR TO PRECAMBRIAN FABRIC. THE ORO GRANDE AND GREATVA MAY BE OLDER VEINS THAN THE REMAINDER OF THE BLACK ROCK DISTRICT



ORO GRANDE MINE
SURFACE, LONGITUDINAL, AND COLUMNAR MAP
Yavapai

Plan Map

Oro Grande Mine.

Scale 1" = 16 ft.

Surveyed and Drawn by Geo. B. Upton, M.E.



16

REPORT ON THE ORO GRANDE GOLD MINE
Oro Grande Mining District, Southern
part of Yavapai County, Arizona, U.S.A.

Garrett E. Lamb,
Clinton, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

In conformity with your request to make a thorough examination and detailed report on Oro Grande Mine, I hereby submit the result of my investigations and conclusions.

Situation. This property is situated about four miles and a half due north of the town of Wickenburg, on the S.F.P. & R.R., and one and a half miles from the Hassayampa River.

Location. The claims are all located in the Black Rock Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, (now the Oro Grande Mining District) and comprise nine mining claims, named as follows:

Copper Head	Nigger Ben	Alma
May	Colossal	Montana
Dutchman	Frenchman	Oro Grande

Since this examination was made the following claims have been added to the property, some being unpatented, the above are all patented Hawkeye, Bessie, Hatfield, Wickenburg, and second South Extension).

Mill Sites. In addition to the above are also three mill sites connected with the property and named

Copper Head	Frenchman	Dutchman
-------------	-----------	----------

All the above claims are surveyed and completed for patenting.

Roads. A good wagon road extends from Wickenburg right to the dump of the mine, which makes it very accessible.

Water. Sufficient amount of water exists in the Hassayampa River for reduction and all other purposes. On the Copperhead Mill Site claim in the River at the head of Box Canon is a flow of water equivalent to about 400 miner's inches. This point is distant from the principal claim that now has the works upon it 7000 to 8000 feet. The elevation from the river bed to the claim is 450 feet.

Fuel. The most effective and efficient fuel for the generation of power is distillate and is generally used in this district.

Conditions. The economic conditions for working the property are all that could be desired, being in close proximity to the R.R. and supplies, and abundant water supply.

SURFACE IMPROVEMENTS

The surface improvements at the shaft comprise shaft house with 15 H.P. Fairbanks Morse Gasoline hoist, carpenter shop and blacksmith shop, bunk house 26 x 56 feet, containing 14 rooms and office, dining room and kitchen 16 x 40 feet, two dwellings 24 feet square and the buildings being of lumber, neatly and well finished and accomodatively situated.

TOPOGRAPHY

The majority of the claims are situated in a broken chain of abrupt hills transverse to the water course and intersected occassionally by deep gulches. Behind these foothills the surface rises quite acutely to the crown of the range.

GEOLOGY

The country rock on the west of the ore bearing zone is micaceous dioritic schist, and on the east diorite and feldspathic porphyritic granite from which the feldspar has been greatly decomposed. There are occassional spots and outbursts of rhyolite and clear quartz silica. These occur irregularly and have no uniformity of trend. As far as the works have proved in depth the formation on the west holds its original characteristic. On the east however, the diorite has lost its originality and merges in a hornblende quartz syenite. It is evident the change of feldspar orthoclase in the syenite to obligeoclase has formed the diorite.

VEIN TREND

Through this formation forces the main auriferous bearing vein system with a trend of N. 37° W.

CROPPINGS.

The main croppings on the Copperhead and Frenchman can be traced from below the present working shaft to almost the apex of the range and are composed chiefly of red and black ferruginous quartz strong in brown hematite. They are very bold, persistent and continuous, and hold their good general character wherever exposed.

As the more abrupt slopes are approached the ground is detritus and talus capped obliterating the cropping at intervals but in all instances have been found existent where this capping has been removed. Outside and below the main cropping proper where the gulches have deeply cut the formation is exposed large croppings of ledge matter identical with the material forming the ore body. These croppings are especially prominent at the apexing of the fault thrust which has been encountered in the vein and which has an inclination of 75 degrees to the south. At the north end of the Frenchman and about 1600 feet from the shaft, and

14

on a continuation of the main lead a drift has been run mostly all in ore for about 30 feet midway in the drift a winze has been sunk 16 feet. This shows quite a strong body of good quality ore.

Running at right angles to the main lode are numerous small ore veins, varying in width from a few inches to a few feet.

On the Dutchman claim the croppings are quite prominent and continuous, and show ledge material four to five feet wide, heavily charged with pyrolusite (manganese dioxide). An incline shaft has been sunk on the croppings to a depth of 20 feet showing the same nature of ore. This cropping is suggestive of a silver bearing lode.

MONTANA. This is a cross claim transverse to the Frenchman and Dutchman claims and abutting their side lines. The croppings show stringers of carbonate of copper ore, but are mainly composed of prominent outbursts of quartz.

COLOSSAL. Shows a vein on the surface similar in its nature to the main lode. On this a shaft has been sunk 20 feet. The vein is visible the full depth and it can be traced on the surface for fully 1500 feet.

Oro Grande has broken croppings but not at all clearly or well defined and sufficient work has not been performed to demonstrate the vein in place.

Nigger Ben appears to be a spur from the main ledge forcing a little east of North. On this cropping a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet. Approaching the bottom of this shaft the quartz contracts but the ledge space nearly the full height of the shaft is charged with ledge matter similar to the main exposed body.

Alma and May claims have stringers and ribbons of quartz upon them, but only possessory work has been performed. These two claims were located mainly for the protection to the adjoining ground. All the surface has an excellent appearance and exhibits a strength of mineralization to a very marked degree.

MAIN WORKINGS.

On the Copperhead claim the main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 300 feet.

At a depth of 18 feet from the collar of the shaft a cross cut has been run for 20 feet to the east all in ore.

At 50 feet in depth a cross cut exists 40 feet to the west all in very high grade ore.

At 100 ft. level cross cut from shaft to the east 54 ft all in high grade ore.

To the west 67 ft. all in high grade ore, this also on 100 ft.

Drift south from the shaft 265 ft penetrates solid ore of 142 ft. At this point the ledge appears to be split by an intrusion

of diorite. This has the appearance of a horse and probably ore will be found on both sides.

From 142 ft. the draft has followed a seam of vein material for the remainder of the distance.

North from the shaft extends a drift for 400 ft, 210 of which is in solid ore.

At 160 ft. north from the shaft in this drift are cross cuts to the east 62 ft and west 75 ft. driven entirely in ore.

At 335 ft. from the shaft is a cross cut 46 ft in length following an ore stringer and from the face of the cross cut the north drift is continued for 65 ft.

A new shoot of high grade ore was encountered on the last day of my examination. The continuity and extent will be proved by continued development.

200 F. Level. A drift continues north 34° west for 80 ft. At a point 50 feet from the shaft in this drift the workings continue in ore. At the end of this spur drift crosscutting is being performed each way for 16 feet all of which is in high grade ore. From the shaft is a drift running 24 ft. to the north, from the face of which is a crosscut east continuing for 34 ft. Both of these workings are in ore with no wall encountered. Drift south 140 ft is entirely in ore. From the face of this drift is a cross cut 48 ft. to the west in ore encountering diorite at the face. To the east is a crosscut 30 feet all in ore. 300 ft. level. At a depth of 270 ft. the shaft penetrates the diorite. In drifting south 73 ft. the ore was met with 30 feet from the shaft. The remainder of the working for 43 ft. is in ore. From this drift is a crosscut started to the east 25 ft in length all in ore.

From the drift a cross cut is run to the west for 114 ft all in country rock. This was run for demonstration purposes only and an ascertainment of the permanency or otherwise of the intrusive diorite.

(Blanks illegible)

ORE OCCURRENCE.

The ore body is mainly constituted of a yellow ochrous friable quartz with innumerable pockets of brown and black ferrug xide.

The entire ore system is a regular breccia mass composed of the very as above stated, decomposed diorite and silvery talcoze schist. of the component parts have undergone a strong action of kalclini ion which makes the ore very easy to mine or mill.

The highest auriferous values are found in the oxide pockets which completely crumble on being disturbed. These pockets carry heavy and coarse gold. In fact all through the formation free gold can be discerned with the naked eye.

The talcoze schist appears to carry the lower values in the ore structure. In the vein material are found rounded boulders from 8 to 18 inches in diameter and occasionally even larger.

12

That the vein has undergone and been subjected to movement is sufficiently exemplified by the nature of the breccia and that it has emanated from below is beyond question. There is very little doubt in my mind that the vein will extend to depth and probably be more defined as depth is attained.

However within 200 or 300 ft of the surface, (taking the surface indications for my conclusion), I think the ore body will have wide ramifications and other bodies will be encountered outside of the large ore body already uncovered.

ORE VALUES

The number of assays taken proves the presence of high values in the mine, the lowest average amounting to \$6.20 per ton. It is needless to append any results as there is little question about the ore body or values as far as developed. Taking the measurements of the ore body as given under the head of workings returns a presumed tonnage of 503,166 tons of available ores to be mined. Promising this to only give a net return of \$5.00 per ton it would leave the very substantial amount of \$2,515,830.00

FUTURE WORKINGS AND DEVELOPMENTS

I would suggest a shaft being sunk about midway between the present workings and the workings on the Frenchman claim, the shaft to follow the ledge or ore body to a depth and drifts run to connect with the present workings.

This, in my opinion should be the main and primary object in view.

Eventually this shaft to be enlarged to triple compartment and made the main working shaft of the system.

Immediately below this at a point designated to your manager Mr. Upton should be the reduction works.

The ore could be gravitated, could be crushed, plated, passed over the concentrator (if found necessary) and finally cyanized and disposed of with very little handling.

This position would also afford ample dump room on both sides of the benches.

ORE TREATMENT

On account of the quantity of coarse gold found in the ore it will be absolutely essential (for the closest recovery to be made) to pass them through the mill for plate amalgamation, where the preponderance of the gold values will be saved. In my opinion a 20 mesh screen would be sufficiently small to pass this class ore and for the release of the coarse gold.

The effect of cyanidation on this ore I think would percolate perfectly through a much larger grain than that passing a 20 mesh screen.

11

My reason for suggesting space for concentrators to be installed is founded on the belief that sulphides will be encountered at depth. This is suggested already by the cubes of marcasite being prevalent through the lower ore formation.

All through the country rock pass numberless seams and veins of pyritic deposition.

CONCLUSION

The natural position of this property could not well be surpassed for its easy and economical working, being in such close proximity to a town, R.R. facilities, supplies in general and water.

The future of the mine is already established and insured beyond doubt by the proving of the present large ore zone. This in itself without any further exploration, or proving the future extent of the ore body, is sufficient to establish it as a very large property. However the size of the property is difficult to portend and its huge ore system can only be proven by systematic and extensive exploratory work for all the surface shows great strength of character and other bodies of ore will undoubtedly be uncovered outside of the predominating ore system.

The mine has a great future before it is my decided opinion and at present only awaits the installment of a sufficiently sized plant commensurate with the mine's extensive magnitude.

My recommendation would be a plant treating not less than 100 tons a day. Economy would be exercised by the handling and reducing of 250 tons per day. And this sized plant, I feel sure, will not be sufficiently large after the main works and shaft have been opened up as previously suggested. In fact I think it would be a wise discretion to await the instalment of reduction works until the above exploratory work has been accomplished.

(Signed) W. E. DEFTY M.E.

Dated Phoenix March 24th 1902.

"Desert Sands" Overview

In the five months since my last visit, "Desert Sands" companies I am following have continued to perfect their respective recovery processes. Great strides have been made in fine tuning recovery processes using leaching methods to convert unconventional gold molecules into a conventional state so that recovery of the metallic metal can occur. While impossible to predict the precise timing of world recognition of the new revolutionary methods to recover gold and other precious metals and the existence of vast ore bodies, I believe the time is approaching and the recognition could occur sooner rather than later. "Desert Sands" precious metal stocks have suffered along with conventional mining stocks and the gold bear market. Share prices are down across the board presenting a buying opportunity for investors interested in speculating in the "Desert Sands" golds.

The following companies were visited:

GLOBAL PLATINUM & GOLD (BULLETIN BOARD-GPGI \$ 1.718)

Shares Outstanding - 21 million with a 10 million float **Market Capitalization**
36 million

52 week High \$3.437 Low \$1.062

The management of Global has been in a R & D mode for about seventeen years in the search for a method to recover precious metals. Small commercial shipments of concentrates have been made to a Belgium refiner and to a refiner on the East Coast and payments have been made to the company. GPGI leases land at the Hassayampa project in Arizona and has a plant on site which can process 100 tons of ore every 24 hours via a leaching process. Also, on site is a small refining plant where material can be refined as well as sent to a major refiner. GPGI has 500 thousand tons of screened and stockpiled ore ready to process, which is a 15 year supply. GPGI in the words of Norm Haber "has kept the recovery process simple and has achieved success".

The gem for GPGI could be the Oro Grande property outside of Wickenburg, Arizona where there is historical evidence of large reserves of high-grade gold and platinum group metals. Weaver Creek near Wickenburg is estimated to contain over 200 million tons of ore of relatively high grade gold and platinum group metals. The Oro Grande and Weaver Creek area is 2500 acres.

The evening we arrived in Arizona, Global received an offer by fax from Engelhard Minerals to purchase all the platinum group metal concentrates and dore metal the company can produce. By the middle of the month GPGI expects to make the first commercial shipment which will be the beginning of revenue and earnings. For Global this development is a milestone and the company should go down in history as the first "Desert Sands" company in production.

3

Recommendation: The shares have to be still categorized as speculative until earnings are actually established. However, I believe the stock will enter a period of revaluation in the not too distant future. Telephone for a copy of the T. Hoare & Co. report which does an excellent job of presenting the potential for Global. In my opinion the stock is a good speculative BUY at these levels.

MAXAM GOLD COPORATION (BULLETIN BOARD-MXAM \$.718)

Shares Outstanding - 42 million with a 2 million float **Market Capitalization**
30 million.

52 Week High \$3.125 Low \$.10

The Maxam presentation included a number of announcements. First was a press release announcing a permit from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality granted to Maxam for the Peroria Seven Mining Co. A leaching facility is being installed and the company believes production could begin in 90 days. Also the company has reportedly located a large Pluton intrusion west of the Peroria Seven and Peroria South ore bodies which is believed to be a probable source of precious metals. Recently completed reverse circulation drilling has reportedly revealed that gold values are probably double those previously announced. If this is confirmed, gold reserves in the proven and probable category could be 8.3 million ounces in an ore body depth of 50 to 99ft. As of July 14, 1997, Maxam reported a total of 530 mining claims (one claim = Approximately 160 acres) or a total of 84,800 acres.

Recommendation: The market reaction to the above announcements has been muted because of the negative overall conditions for gold and gold shares. However, if Maxam is in production shortly and can reach its projected 1,000-tons-per-day-throughput, it will be the second "Desert Sands" company to begin production. A revaluation of the share price should then begin. Along with a diversified "Desert Sands" portfolio, Maxam shares are an attractive speculation at current low levels.

U S POWER SYSTEMS INC. (BULLETIN BOARD-USPS \$.07)

Shares Outstanding - 41 million with a 15 million float **Market Capitalization**
2.8 million.

52 Week High \$.375 Low \$.03

U S Power Systems presented a Saturday high noon luncheon presentation in an unusual venue. Other mining related companies made brief presentations and then USPS presented an update on its developments. At the meeting Dr. Alvin Johnson, an experimental Geochemist, described his process of recovering gold through mechanical attrition or nanotritition technology. Dr. Johnson has worked with USPS ore and is assisting with the work currently underway on Naxos ore (Naxos highlight will follow).

U S Power, though its wholly owned subsidiary Acquarius Mineral, told us they expect to be in production by year end, processing initially 3 to 5 tons per day. Financing has been

obtained to conclude the testing program and an investor has agreed to fund a production facility at the Acquarius site if the test results are satisfactory.

U S Power stated that using a bromide extraction method, recovery grades of 1.3 ounces and up to 3 ounces of gold per ton of head ore are being realized. The company believes production will produce 4-5 ounces per ton of combined precious metals. Presently the Acquarius property has supposedly identified 7 million tons of probable reserves and projects another 15 million tons will be also identified. U S Power through Acquarius has two other properties with high ore tonnage.

U S Power forecasts that to scale up to commercial production, funding of \$1 million will be needed. At the meeting there were indications that U S Power may eventually merge with the precious metals explorer, Rockline, Inc.

Recommendation: As stated previously, I believe USPS continues to be a high risk speculation with the potential for significant returns if production can be achieved. Even if production is delayed, I feel the shares will rise with the industry in a "rising tide lifts all boats" situation. Having said that, this is still not one for widows and orphans.

L S CAPITAL COPORATION (BULLETIN BOARD-CHIP \$.69)

Shares Outstanding - 11 million with a 4 million float Market Capitalization 7.5 million

52 Week High \$2.406 Low \$.07

We found L S Capital in the middle of a move to a new lab and bulk testing plant in the Amargosa Valley in Nevada, just over the California line. The new plant is serviced by three phase electrical power, has its own water source and is twenty acres in size.

L S management estimates the new plant will be completed shortly after the middle of August and initially will process between 1,000 pounds and 2,000 pounds of ore a day on a pilot basis. Between 45-60 days after the plant is built management is expects bulk testing to begin.

L S estimates that between one-third and one-half of the ore deposit is platinum group metals. The company intends to produce core metal for shipment to a refinery.

At the Tekopa lab, which is being dismantled and moved to Nevada, we viewed a gold bead which had just been produced. We were told that the in-house produced beads are running about five grams per ton. Although not yet officially announced, it is my understanding that recovery grades in initial bulk testing at Tekopa Springs have been considerably higher.

The L S chemist at the Tekopa lab was a bit more conservative in his timetable and said he envisioned bulk testing would be at full capacity between 6 and 12 months out.

It is through L S subsidiaries Griffin Gold Group, Shoshone Mining Co., and Desert Minerals Inc. that the in-house micro fine gold recovery process has been developed. Moreover, L S appeared interested in the Haber Gold Process recovery method and I would be surprised if L S management doesn't investigate the Haber process thoroughly. Paul Montle CEO of L S is aggressive and in my opinion will opt for commercial production sooner rather than later if it is possible.

Recommendation: CHIP has just hired a good public relations firm to help disseminate the developments taking place at the company and may receive a settlement involving a breach of contract lawsuit which would provide the company with several millions of dollars. With the potential of becoming well cashed up, and with a huge ore body and bulk testing at hand, the stock appears to be an undervalued interesting and speculative BUY.

INTERNATIONAL PRECIOUS METALS (NASDAQ - IPMCF \$ 4.625)
Shares Outstanding 18 million, 19.2 million fully diluted **Market Capitalization**
83.2 million
52 Week High \$14.5 Low \$1.875

I had originally requested a presentation by IPM in Phoenix. Shortly before the meeting date was established, Bloomberg news service ran a report questioning the research lab IPM was using in Las Vegas. IPM put out a press release on June 24 revealing that Friendship Metals of Las Vegas was conducting tests on IPM ore and concentrates produced were being sent to Auric Metallurgical Laboratories in Salt Lake City for refining. Apparently, Bloomberg couldn't locate a telephone number for Friendship Metals and the immediate question arose as to the existence of the facility. IPM's share price was cut in half as a result of the controversy.

To clear the air, IPM decided to invite our group to visit Friendship Metals for a presentation. However, based on what I have been told, the proprietor of Friendship did not want anyone with a technical background from my group to visit his lab. He wanted only financial people like myself. Five members from my group were excluded and those of us who were invited were told they must sign confidentiality agreements. The majority of my group refused to sign the agreements and, as it ended up, only three people who turned out to be only fringe members of the group, actually visited Friendship and were briefed by the lab proprietor and IPM.

Had I been IPM management I would have salvaged the occasion by offering to meet with my group at the hotel for a presentation, skipping the Friendship Metals invitation altogether. The whole thing ended in pretty much of a public relations fiasco and it didn't have to happen that way.

Lee Furlong, IPM President at the time of the confusion, was just returning from Australia where he had been visiting seriously ill family members so perhaps he wasn't in the best frame of mind to practice damage control.

Although we did not meet with management of IPM, we received an update package. Officially Behre Dolbear & Company, mining engineers, have signed off on 0.046 oz/ton gold and 0.09 oz/ton platinum on ore taken at IPM's Black Rock property in Arizona. Preliminary work by Friendship Metals was released at IPM's AGM on June 24 and came in at ranges from 0.26 oz./ton to as high as 0.376 oz./ton gold. Behre Dolbear, as reported by IPM, was supposedly going to be in a position to sign off on the higher values 30 to 45 days after the AGM but that has not happened. IPM has now announced that another 30 days is necessary to complete the tests so now around September 5th is the new deadline for the Behre Dolbear acknowledgment.

IPM shares have suffered because of the recent negative press and delay on the outside sign off. There doesn't appear to be anything else behind the decline.

Recommendation: The T. Hoare & Co., report on IPM concludes there is recoverable gold and other precious metals at IPM's properties and I would certainly go along with those conclusions. Whether IPM has arrived at a recovery method to get precious metals out in economic values is another story. If Behre Dolbear confirms the previously mentioned higher values, IPM shares should recover nicely. If there are further delays look for the share price to weaken again. I believe potential buyers should hold off until the short-term picture becomes clearer. I would not, however, go so far as to advise the sale of IPM long positions at this time.

NAXOS RESOURCES (BULLETIN BOARD - \$2.125)

Shares Outstanding 24.9 million Market Capitalization 52.9 million

52 Week High \$5.00 Low \$.75

We found the mood at Naxos to be far more encouraging in late July than when we visited last February. For starters, the Alberta Stock Exchange charges against Naxos have been dropped and Naxos President and CEO, Jimmy John, reported that the company should be listed on the Bulletin Board in 3-4 weeks.

To date, Ledoux Laboratories, one of the most prestigious in the country, has confirmed gold, platinum and palladium in the Franklin Lake Playa ore. Behre Dolbear has just completed taking 5 chains of custody samples and assaying is underway. If the results are good, in 6 months' time it looks like Naxos could be processing 5,000 to 10,000 tons of ore at its pilot plant facility in Nevada, 25 miles from the ore body. At the moment Naxos has \$1.5 million in the bank.

At the present time three different recovery methods are being perfected: (A) The Paul Blumberg Ledoux method which is a chemical method, is getting between .25 and .27 oz./ton. (B) Doug Farley, who works for Naxos is also working on a chemical recovery method and reportedly is realizing results of .1 to 1.09 oz./ton. (C) The Alvin Johnson method (we met Dr. Johnson at the U S Power presentation) is using a mechanical

7

method and Dr. Johnson is coordinating his efforts through Ledoux. Work on the Johnson method is reportedly going well.

We were advised that permitting is far advanced and should be completed this month.

Recommendation: Naxos has made significant progress since our visit in February and the whole situation has taken on a new feel. Successful results from Behre Dolbear will result in additional drilling and I believe will set the stage for a quick move to bulk testing. Naxos shares have been depressed for a long time on shaky fundamentals, but now things are beginning to go right. The Franklin Lake ore body is + or - 1.4 billion tons, the stock is cheap and I believe represents a good speculative BUY at this time.

General Field Trip Summary

We found "Desert Sands" companies are moving closer to the time in which the recoverability of precious metals from desert sands becomes accepted. The picture is getting clearer as to who are the leaders in the budding industry and it appears that Global Platinum and Gold is in first place at this time. The Haber Gold Process, if it can be applied to the various refractory ores which characterize the desert sands, could produce a giant leap forward in the progress to recover precious metals. Haber Inc. would most likely work on a royalty basis which means the company would also benefit handsomely and may end up a good indirect way to invest in certain "Desert Sands" companies. The remainder of the year could prove interesting and I will endeavor to keep you apprised of developments.

I hope the foregoing has been helpful.

Sincerely,



Barry J. Downs

Senior Vice President-Investments

The foregoing information has been prepared from sources believed to be reliable but is not guaranteed by us. It is not a complete summary or statement of all available data, nor is this to be considered as an offer to buy or sell securities referred to herein. Opinions expressed are subject to change. From time to time, Legg Mason Walker, Incorporated and/or one or more of its employees may have a position in the securities discussed.

August 7, 1997

From the Desk of Richard Jensen
President: Global Platinum+ Gold Inc.

There has been some confusion on the part of shareholders following our announcement of Global's very important contract with Engelhard Industries which will do the refining of our metal.

Global is presently processing its head ore by means of leaching. This produces a precipitate which is then fired into dore metal. This metal can then be electroplated in the company's electroplating tanks to an anode sludge which is then semi-refined in Global's in-house refinery. It is this product which will be the initial product shipped to Engelhard for final refining.

However, Global will also be sending Engelhard test samples of its material in different forms. For example, dore metal with copper as a collector will be sent for testing. Also anode sludge will be sent directly to Engelhard as a test thereby by-passing the in-house refinery process.

The in-house refinery has a capacity approaching 100 ounces per day, however, it will take some time before the system is ramped up to this level of production.

The first shipment of the semi refined metal produced in the in-house refinery will go out around the 16th of August.

Engelhard requires 12 weeks from the time it receives a shipment until the date of payment to us. Global will not make any estimate of the value of its head ore based on the returns from Engelhard until constant production has been achieved for a minimum of 3 months. At such time the pipeline should be full and regular payments will be coming in from Engelhard.

What Global can now assure its shareholders is that it has solved the long-standing problem of the extraction of precious metals from the desert sands and that it is now in production of precious metals in semi-refined form.

It goes without saying that Global plans to expand its productive capacity. The huge quantity of its reserves supports an expansion, by a major multiple, of present capacity through the most efficient and profitable means of production.

I want to thank all shareholders for their patience. It has taken a long time for Global to develop the technology which it now has. But I believe the returns to shareholders will be well worth their patience and will exceed their expectations.

TECHNICAL RESEARCH REPORTS inc.

Specializing in Corporate Communications

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

July 29, 1997

To All GPGL shareholders and fellow travelers.

EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD NEWS!!!

We have all been waiting for Global to establish a commercial relationship with a refiner so that the company would get into production, cash flow and profitability. Well this has happened but with a relationship which far exceeds the initial expectations of the company! Engelhard is the major refiner in this country.

We do not have the details as yet but the establishment of a relationship has been made. Engelhard likes our material and this is further confirmation of the reality of the PGMS in the desert sands.

Global Platinum + Gold (GPGL NASDAQ Bulletin Board) wishes to announce that on July 23rd it received notification from Engelhard West (subsidiary of Engelhard Industries that it wishes to serve as a refiner for Global. Engelhard Industries is one of the largest refiners in the United States and one of the companies which establishes the daily buy sell prices for precious metals.

The test sample of which Engelhard made its decision was a concentrate produced from Global's head ore reduced to dore metal in Global's in-house refinery. The return achieved by Engelhard was:

Rhodium----- 85% of the assayed content

Platinum-----90% of the assayed content

Palladium-----90% of the assayed content

Engelhard requires a minimum of 50 ounces per shipment. Global, at this time, can produce 100 ounces per day in its refinery. Upon gearing up Global plans to begin weekly shipments. Expansion of present productive capacity is also planned.

As Engelhard turns out the PGMS Global will be the only PGM producing mine in the U.S. at this time other than Stillwater Mines.

Contact Dick Jensen 801-943-6884 or Ed Fishbaine at the number above.

7-28-1997 8:05AM

FROM GLOBAL PLATINUM/GOLD 801 942 7045

P. 1



GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD INC.



8421 TOP OF THE WORLD DRIVE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84121

This notice is in reference to a significant news release a few days prior and based on the communication received from Engelhard West on July 23rd, 1997. Engelhard West is a subsidiary of Engelhard Industries, one of the largest refiners in the world of precious metals and one of the companies who determines the daily established spot price of the precious metals.

The test samples on which Engelhard made their decision to offer continuous refining services to Global Platinum + Gold, Inc., was based on a semi-refined concentrate produced by Global's in-house refinery on previous anode sludge produced by the Company. At the present time Global is working on putting the primary concentrate obtained from the leach into a Dore metal that will be accepted by the industry as refineable metal, which will probably be copper, zinc or perhaps a combination of both. Iron has been used in the past but it appears that there might be a problem in the refining due to the preponderance of iron in the Dore, but no results have been received by the Company from the end users/refineries that have had lots sent to them for analysis.

Engelhard requires minimum shipment quantities of 50 ounces. Global's in-house refinery can probably produce 100 ounces of precious metal per day. Weekly shipments to Engelhard is expected to begin in the near future. Expansion of the present capacity of the in-house refinery is planned.

leave out the metal return achieved by engelhard. it is erroneous.

leave out the stillwater mines sentence.

It is nobody's business what Engelhard got or how it was made. Only that they issued a contract to purchase.

We will not be a Stillwater until we are in a constant production mode

7-27-1997 12:27PM FROM GLOBAL PLATINUM/GOLD 801 942 7245

P. 1

JUL 23 1997 5:07PM ENGELHARD WEST INC 714-6935292

NO. 956 P.1/6

ENGELHARD

ENGELHARD WEST INC.
8910 EAST LA PLATA AVENUE
JACKSON, CALIFORNIA 92027
(714) 719-7000 TELEPHONE
FAX (714) 719-4000

JUL 23, 1997

Wayne Palmer
C/O W Mining
c/o Global Au & Pt
8411 Top of the World Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84121

Dear Mr. Palmer:

Engelhard is pleased to quote the following terms for the refining of your Platinum group metals:

Material suitable for ball milling, screening, and blending

Quantity:

Approximately 50 ton lots

Quality:

Rh black - 5%

Platinum by formic / Platinates - 80%

Palladium by formic - 40%

Palladium DMG - 95%

Treatment Charge:

\$2.25 per pound on the net weight received

Refining Charge:

Rhodium - \$75.00 per troy ounce returned

Platinum - \$25.00 per troy ounce returned

Palladium - \$25.00 per troy ounce returned

ENGELHARD

Metal Return:

Rhodium ~ 85.00% of the assayed content
Platinum ~ 90.00% of the assayed content
Palladium ~ 90.00% of the assayed content

Assay Charge:

\$250.00 per sampled lot

Minimum Treatment Charge:

\$400.00 per lot

Settlement:

Twelve (12) weeks from date of receipt

Metal Purchase:

Engelhard is prepared to purchase any quantities credited to your metal accounts at the following markets:

Rhodium - The Engelhard Buy Price
Platinum - The Engelhard Buy Price
Palladium - The Engelhard Buy Price

Delivery Point:

FOB: Engelhard West Inc.
5510 East La Palm Avenue
Anaheim, California 92807-2120

Special Terms:

1. On settlement your metal accounts with Engelhard will be credited with the returnable ounces due you.
2. You represent that the material that you deliver does not contain elements that are deleterious to our refining process.
3. No return is made if the amount otherwise due is less than one troy ounce of any metal.

4. On credit of any settlement to your pool account, a sufficient amount of metal will be priced and retained by Engelhard to cover the amount of refining charges. Any difference between the value retained and your refining charges will be sent to you by check.

ORO GRANDE MINE
CEN. AC Securities Corporation

Investment Bankers
A Subsidiary of Century Pacific Corporation

RECEIVED

JUN 23 1986

DEPT. OF MINES &
MINERAL RESOURCES

THE URGENT SEARCH FOR PLATINUM

A REVIEW OF GLOBAL ENERGY LTD.

PROLOGUE: - PLATINUM, among the rarest of metals, is becoming ever more precious as the free world's supply is threatened. Now more valuable than gold, PLATINUM is the object of an almost desperate international search. PLATINUM, for which no substitute has been found, is a strategic and industrial metal which is most likely to skyrocket in price should events continue their current course. For this reason there is profound interest in exploring for PLATINUM.

GLOBAL ENERGY LTD., a small mining company, is working toward becoming a diversified gold and PGM (Platinum Group Metals) exploration and production company. Here is their story:

In January 1985, GLOBAL acquired an option on a property known as the ORO GRANDE MINE in Central Arizona. Several geologists had reported there were 2.6 million tons of proven reserves of mineable gold and PGMS. The gold reserves alone would make this a major property. GLOBAL entered a 50-50 joint venture with MCFARLAND & HULLINGER, a private mining company of Tooele, Utah, whereby M&H would pay for further exploration and would operate the property in return for its interest. M&H was then developing a small promising alluvial gold deposit several miles away called WEAVER CREEK. This property was brought into the joint venture, thereby balancing the deal.

During 1985, drilling and testing was carried on at both sites. Early in that year attention was focused on ORO GRANDE because of the suspected presence of PGMS. Random samples were taken and sent to Mr. Siegfried Bremer of A.S.T. Laboratories in Scottsdale, Arizona. Mr. Bremer is a recognized authority in the field of precious metals, including the identification of PGMS. The first quantitative reports of PGM findings were so astounding that GLOBAL management was reluctant to make any announcement until:

1) Other certified assayers verified the initial report.
GLOBAL now has corroborating reports of other independent labs which confirm the presence of PGMS as well as gold and other metals.

and 2) There was satisfactory proof that the ores could be mined profitably. This required a determination that they be amenable to a commercial extraction process. Since PLATINUM has not been regularly mined in North America, there is a scarcity of expertise on the subject. IT NOW APPEARS THAT THIS HURDLE IS ABOUT TO BE OVERCOME!

The joint venture partners are both small companies. They lack the resources to properly develop this huge find. They have invited a number of major (and financially stronger) companies to examine the ORO GRANDE, take their own samples and test them any way they wished. After conducting THEIR OWN TESTS, several major companies have indicated strong interest. Negotiations are now in progress. An announcement is expected shortly.

BUT NOW, to make the story even more interesting, late in 1985 further drilling at WEAVER CREEK indicated the presence of many more millions of tons of micron and sub-micron size gold ore!

Having major holdings in two large gold properties is an enviable position to be in, but the real attention-grabber is that GLOBAL could leap from the status of a virtual "unknown" to becoming one of the free world's handful of PLATINUM producers!

Due to space limitations I have written this summary to avoid filling it with details. Further information is available by calling the undersigned or Mr. Richard Jensen of GLOBAL ENERGY LTD.

LESTER REID/Mining Analyst

In Ariz: (602) 957-0000 or 285-0880; Outside Ariz: (800) 431-3949.

*Dr. Dean
April 81* *Agenda both names*
GLOBAL ENERGY INFORMATION

PRESIDENT & CEO
VICE PRESIDENT, DIRECTOR
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Richard E. Jensen
Robert G. Maples
Frank Fornelius

AUDITOR Edwin H. Funkhausen, Salt Lake City, UT.

Company offices: 7835 Newport Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84121
Phone: (801) 943-6884

MARKET MAKERS

Baird & Patrick, New York
Brown Securities, Salt Lake
CENPAC Securities, Phoenix
Dillon Securities
Salt Lake & Spokane

Greentree Securities
New York & Boca Raton
Marshall Davis, Denver
Midland Dougherty, Vancouver
National Securities, Spokane
Russo Securities, New York

GLOBAL ENERGY LTD. was incorporated in Nevada 6/1/78.

Shares authorized - 50 million. Shares issued - 20 million.
Estimated float - 7 million. Shareholders (a/o 1984) 1160.

Bid prices: '82: .02-.03; '83: .03-.08; '84: .04-.10
'85: .10-.20; '86: .08-.15.

*Russ
Twiford
963-0682
Global Eng.*

Oro Grande (F) a MS
KC

CENPAC Securities Corporation

Investment Bankers
A Subsidiary of Century Pacific Corporation

THE URGENT SEARCH FOR PLATINUM

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GLOBAL ENERGY LTD., a small mining company, is working toward becoming a diversified Gold and PGM (Platinum Group Metals) exploration and production company.

In January 1985, GLOBAL acquired an option on a property known as the ORO GRANDE MINE in Central Arizona. The ore body reputedly contains 2.6 million tons of proven reserves of mineable Gold and PGM,s. The Gold reserves alone would make this a major property. GLOBAL entered a 50-50 joint venture with MCFARLAND & HULLINGER, a private company of Tooele, Utah, whereby M&H would pay for further exploration and operate the ORO GRANDE in return for its interest.

M&H was then developing a small promising alluvial gold deposit several miles away. This property, called the WEAVER CREEK CLAIMS, was brought in the joint venture thereby balancing the deal. Late in 1985 further drilling at WEAVER CREEK indicated the presence of many millions of tons of micron and sub-micron size Gold AND MORE PGM,s!

During 1985, drilling and testing was carried on at both sites. Early in the year attention was focused on ORO GRANDE because of the suspected presence of PGM,s. Random ore samples were taken and sent to Mr. Siegfried Bremer of A.S.T. Laboratories of Scottsdale, Arizona. Mr. Bremer is a recognized authority in the field of precious metals, including the identification of PGM,s. The first quantitative reports of PGM findings were so astounding that GLOBAL management was reluctant to make any announcement until: 1) other certified assayers verified the initial report, and 2) it was firmly established that the ores could be mined profitably.

GLOBAL now has the corroborating reports of other independent labs which confirm the presence of PGM,s as well as gold and other metals. As to the actual mining, this required a determination that the ores be amenable to a commercial extraction process. Since PLATINUM has not been regularly mined in North America, there is a scarcity of extraction process expertise. IT NOW APPEARS THAT THIS HURDLE IS ABOUT TO BE OVERCOME!

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 commercial 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.

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.

- The charges were excessive.
- Union Miniere refused to refine the sludge in accordance with Global's instructions.
- 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.

2. However, prior to this realization, Global made a shipment of sludge from 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.

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:
 $24000 \text{ troy oz per ton} / 5.59 = 4,294(321.64) = 1,380,923 / 250 = \$5,523.$

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.

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.

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.

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.

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%.

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.

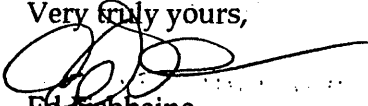
As of this date the anode sludge method has been replaced by the leaching procedure which can process tons at a time in contrast to the sludge method which processes pounds at a time and requires more steps. The company has been casting the leach precipitate into dore metal using various combinations 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 extrapolation back to the value of the head ore. These calculations (above) have been made by Ed Fishbaine.

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

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 GPGL.

After many years of frustration and endless efforts to recover 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

This corporate outline has been prepared from public documents and discussions with the principals of the company. The information on which this report is based is believed to be reliable but is not guaranteed as to its accuracy or completeness. GLOBAL PLATINUM AND GOLD has retained the services of TECHNICAL RESEARCH REPORTS INC. for the purpose of publication and dissemination of corporate information to the investment public and has paid a fee to TECHNICAL RESEARCH REPORTS INC. which may consist in whole or in part of options on the stock of the company, cash or company shares. TECHNICAL RESEARCH REPORTS INC. and its employees and principals hold a position in the shares of this company. The contents of this report have been approved by the management of GLOBAL PLATINUM AND GOLD. This report is for information purposes and does not constitute a solicitation to purchase shares in the company. TECHNICAL RESEARCH REPORTS INC. does not solicit nor does it accept any fees from any source other than sponsors of the publications it issues.

Septem. 1989.

Dear Global shareholder,

Subject: A current review of the pluses and negatives for Global and an improved outlook.

This is a personal letter. I am not quite sure how proper it is. A securities broker is expected to get facts about a company and pass them along to whomever might be interested, leaving a final decision to the client. As I am sure I have pointed out to you, known facts about a company, and the resulting possibilities they create, are not a guarantee of success. I am sure I have told you that Global Platinum + Gold is a speculative stock. What I have never said, because I did not want to unduly influence you, is just about all stocks have elements of speculation. We invest in stocks because we seek a larger reward than can be had in bank savings or other investment. We are in Global because we are hoping for an even greater reward. When you come to the end of this letter, you will read my personal opinion of this company. (Don't peek). That's why I'm not sure how proper it is. I stress this is my personal opinion. Here goes.

As the years' long labors of Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. appear to be approaching their climax, it seems to be a proper time to look at the company once more, this time with a fresh eye and with a view backward over the extensive, and sometimes weary, trail they have covered. Many of us are astounded by the magnitude of the claims which the company makes. "Can all this really be true?" we ask. "Is it possible that this little, non-listed, pink sheet mine exploration company has located a deposit worth **\$80 BILLION?**" What has the company accomplished in point of fact?

They located the property. If you know even a little about exploration you know it isn't always a matter of back-packing into the wilderness looking for the right rocks. Good finds are to be had if you know where to look and how to acquire permission to explore. One excellent method is to look in places where gold has been found before. Quite often all the treasure has not been taken out. Global found a former producing mine which had been shut down about 1905, before it was ever mined thoroughly, and which, because of litigation, flooding, and an artificially low gold price, was never reopened. Finally it was purchased as residential land before the significant gold and platinum price rise of the late seventies and early eighties. No one else had seriously sought to explore it since it was closed down!

They secured an option and they explored. An agreement was made which permitted Global to do whatever was necessary to determine if there truly might be a mineable deposit. They took surface and underground samples. They cut trenches and sampled them. They drilled test holes all over the property to get a picture of values from hundreds of different points. They sampled the entire surface exposure, and down into the old mine (even though at times that did not always appear to be the safest thing to do), to sample the the previous workings.

They assayed the samples. This is where problems started. One lab would report encouraging values. Then a second assay of the same samples, often using a different method, and a different assayer, reported different values. Not only did several assayers give different, often conflicting reports, bulk tests, using all the standard techniques, were not conclusive. **HOWEVER, ALL THIS TIME GLOBAL HAD ACCESS TO OLD RECORDS FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT WHICH REPORTED THAT ALONG WITH THE GOLD THAT HAD BEEN SHIPPED FROM THE MINE, THERE WAS SILVER AND PLATINUM.** This information, along with other indicators, told them not to quit. Assaying, and assayers, are human. Though the rules may be the same, the application, measuring, instrument cleanliness, heating controls, measuring devices, mathematical calculation, even carelessly typed reports, often yield varying answers. They had a right, even a duty to doubt. Few of the "experts" they had available had hands-on experience with platinum group metals.

They tested. Fed up with the lack of results encountered from self-styled "experts", Global engaged the best independent metallurgist they could find. A comprehensive, and scientifically reliable study was commissioned in early 1988. First, studies were done to establish test validity. After that over eight hundred sixty assays were performed on newly

Mr/Mrs Orville Reichert
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Rugby, ND 58368

The shares are not listed. This turns many people off. They conclude that because the company does not have the assets, the shareholder base, or the rather large sum of money required to pay for listing, there must be something wrong with it. They assume, incorrectly, that small companies can do anything they want, that they are not subject to NASD or SEC oversight. That is not the case. All companies that issue shares to the public must submit annual financial statements. Not being listed also creates other negatives. News services seldom print news about the company. If important news is to be gotten out, the company must pay the cost. With any letter costing close to fifty cents these days, that can become a large cost. Several a year? Well, put yourself in the President's shoes. Are you going to spend large sums sending out letters, or are you going to put the shareholders' money to work for the company? You have to do both.

There have been shortcuts. The company had to use them. It does not have the millions a well mounted exploration and development program costs. It relied on a geologic study done several years earlier instead of paying for a new one of its own. It performed a less-than-text book drilling and sampling program. Many samples were gathered initially, to be sure, but they were not gathered in the fashion trained geologists like to see. Later samples for the 1988 testing were gathered properly. The final work has included no shortcuts.

Small companies face another obstacle. There are tens of thousands of public companies. Investors hear about them through newspapers, magazines, newsletters, and subscriber informational services. The most common media, the newspapers, magazines, radio & TV, cannot carry all the stories they receive. They are only interested in stories with the largest readership. Small companies don't qualify. The result is small companies have to blow their own horn. Because they do, the "news" they release is often suspect. "If it's so important, why didn't I see it in the newspapers?" Even if it might be important, it is usually ignored.

I have concluded that our fears are mostly psychological. They are in our heads. We are often told that the chances of winning a lottery are almost nil. How could we be lucky enough to hear about a company that might make it big? What about the big boys? If it's such a deal, why haven't they jumped on? In short, we are *afraid* to trust our own judgement. We are *afraid* we might be misinformed. We are *afraid* we might be taken in. In short, we are *afraid*..

I have personally concluded Global will make it. When asked for an opinion, I must still, in fairness, note that nothing is written in stone. But I am now personally convinced that investment in Global Platinum will reward patient investors. I can make no promises, or even hints, about potential share values. Certainly not \$10, \$20 even \$50 I have heard. I only know that I am satisfied that: 1. There is a substantial size rich deposit. 2. Management of the company is honest and is not trying to "pull a scam". 3. Eventually it will be brought to production. 4. Eventually the shares will be worth a lot more than today's price. I am continuing to buy more shares whenever I can afford them. I hope you do the same and tell your friends about it.

Sincerely yours,

LES REID

THE MINING DESK,
CENPAC SECURITIES, INC. PHOENIX, ARIZONA. (602)957-0000. TOLL-FREE 1-800-423-6722

FOOTNOTE: TO GLOBAL STOCKHOLDERS.

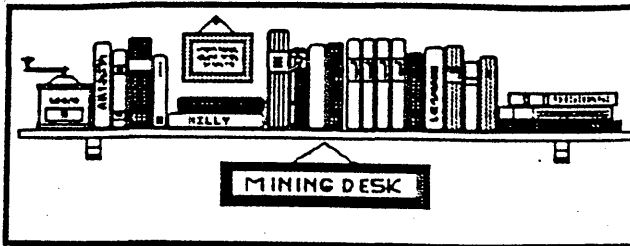
HERE IS WHAT A WELL KNOWN MINING ANALYST HAS TO
SAY ABOUT OUR COMPANY- HE HAS BEEN FOLLOWING THE COMPANY
FOR MANY YEARS. WE THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE TO READ IT.

BEST REGARDS

REJ

RECEIVED

OCT 31 1988



CENPAC SECURITIES CORPORATION
3200 EAST CAMELBACK ROAD STE 177
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85018

GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD, INC.

RESEARCH REPORT - CURRENT UPDATE - FALL 1988

INTRODUCTION: Incorporated in Nevada, June 1, 1978. Purpose: Uranium exploration. Result: Deposit discovered; arrangement proposed to GPU; Three Mile Island accident, proposal abandoned. Following years were devoted to locating other mineral deposits. Enjoyed only modest results until January, 1985.

In past reports we have told you how GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD acquired an option on the Oro Grande Mine, a former gold producer near Wickenburg in central Arizona. This mine, closed since 1905, had shipped Dore bars to the mint which were reported, by the mint, as containing 10% Platinum for which there would be no payment since there was no market. **THIS WAS THE TIP-OFF THAT LED TO THE SEARCH FOR PLATINUM!** Historically, Arizona had produced 72% of the total U.S.A. production of all platinum, mostly as a by-product of copper mining.

With South Africa, the source of 90% of our Platinum, becoming unstable, and with value and demand rising, along with a perceived need for a domestic source, platinum exploration was indicated **EVEN THOUGH A COMMERCIAL DEPOSIT OF GOLD AND OTHER METALS WAS ALREADY BELIEVED TO BE PRESENT!** The original mine had been closed because of the death of one of the owners, and shortly thereafter, the deaths of two of the heirs. This created extensive probate and litigation. During this time the lower levels flooded and \$20 gold did not justify the cost to reopen the mine. At that point the mine had barely been worked! Old-timers took only the most obvious ore leaving everything else in place. Modern technology and machinery, along with higher prices, make mining of much lower grades very practical. The original workings never were deeper than 400 feet and were not very extensive. Although values have been found to 700 feet, one can only guess at how deep this deposit truly is. Its original source is volcanic. Modern mines frequently extend a mile or more in vertical depth.

It took a year and a half of exploration and testing before GLOBAL had enough results to feel comfortable announcing that not only were Platinum and PGM's present, but that they could also be successfully extracted. (See Barrons and Forbes various issues in September and October 1986 and Investors Daily, Financial World and other publications in the Spring of 1987. Assay and extraction procedures had been conducted using innovative techniques developed by the company's consultants and by the U.S. Bureau of Mines working with ORO GRANDE ores. By the fall of 1987, with continued disbelief being encountered, GLOBAL decided to commission MHS Laboratories of Denver, Colorado, to do a comprehensive evaluation and report on the metallurgy and geology of the entire ore body. MHS Laboratories, a specialist in the analysis of Platinum Group Metals has done consulting work for Marathon Oil, ARCO (Anaconda-Stillwater Project) and Mining Corp. (Noranda Group) among others. This was to be the definitive report which would lay to rest all questions of exaggeration and all uncertainties about the size and

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quality of the deposit as well as its amenability to commercial extraction.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS. The commissioned report, which might be described as a pre-feasibility study, was delivered to GLOBAL in early February 1988. In a Corporate Report published in Barrons and Investors Daily on February 20 and 26 respectively, GLOBAL's President and CEO, Richard Jensen, stated, "...delighted to report to our friends and shareholders exciting news about our huge and exceptionally rich open pit gold, platinum and platinum group metal mine in Ariz." After a brief statement of the qualifications of Mr. Michael P. Thomas of MHS Laboratories, and an overview of the geological characteristics of the deposit, it stated "There is estimated to be about 62 million tons of ore ...to a depth of 350 feet *from the surface* (italics supplied). An additional 100 million tons is available from the 350 ft level to the deepest level assayed, 700 ft." One may conclude that approximately 40% of the deposit is immediately accessible to low cost open pit mining methods with the remainder having to be mined with underground techniques.

The deposit consists of 150 acres of patented land and an additional 1000 acres of surrounding federal land on which claims have been staked. 500 preliminary assays were run on samples taken from the 150 acres to establish analytical procedures. The final report was based on a total of 862 assays run on six elements, Au, Pt, Pd, Os, Ir, & Ag. The raw data was treated statistically to reject outliers and to calculate a final set of assay averages. The results were: Gold-.205 oz/ton, Platinum-.863 oz/ton, Osmium-24.23 oz/ton, Iridium-13.65 oz/ton and Silver-1.12 oz/ton. The report goes on to conclude: "The estimated ore value for all ore types is nearly \$500/st." If you multiply that number by the estimated tonnage, you can calculate the upper 350 feet of the deposit is valued, in situ, approximately \$30 BILLION! The remaining deposit (down to 700 ft) would be valued at \$50 BILLION MORE!. The total is \$80 BILLION!!! Of course, this is the value as it lies (in situ). Recovering and processing and time involved, will reduce that value...say as much as half? The recoverable value of the deposit works out to over TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS PER OUTSTANDING SHARE! NONE! - NOT ONE of the mining companies operating today, anywhere in the world, have anything near that value!

Then why, you are entitled to ask, are this company's shares so cheap? Answer: A number of reasons. To start with, the company is virtually unknown. It is certainly not in the portfolio of the major institutional investors. Secondly, the find is so vast as to be unbelievable. There has never been anything like it! Only time will correct that. There has never been any production - at least not of the Platinum Group Metals, which are four times as rich as the gold and silver, and its greatest value. There is considerable uncertainty that platinum, in any significant quantities, even exists in North America. There is even more uncertainty about how it is properly assayed, extracted, and smelted. On this continent only base metals, gold and silver have been the subject of extensive metallurgical study. We believe these conditions are soon to change. For instance, by way of comparison, in North America there have been only five companies to ever produce more than 10 million ounces of gold. With estimated reserves of 162 million tons on only the 150 patented acres, and with .20 oz/ton, the gold reserve is estimated at 32.4 million ounces! This does not even consider platinum group metals. If nothing else, ORO GRANDE IS A FABULOUS GOLD MINE ALONE! These calculations do not include the potential values in the 1000 acres of surrounding federal claims, which seem equally as extraordinary.

GLOBAL has no debt. This may not seem important to many, but it means that if a major partner is accepted, the risk of losing money to a prior debtor is not a concern. This is very important when a smaller company, lacking big cash reserves, is negotiating with a major mining company. Is GLOBAL doing that? Yes! A number of major companies have indicated they would like to sit down and talk. IT'S ONLY A MATTER OF TIME!

LATEST EVENTS. Management at GLOBAL has been conservative. Since there has always been doubt among outsiders that there was an economic deposit at the ORO GRANDE, not to mention whether PGMs could be extracted, (It has always been assumed gold and silver extraction could be done), management decided, in early 1988, to proceed with a pilot extraction plant to demonstrate PGMs could be taken out economically. On September 27, 1988, the crusher facility was finished and the plant all but ready to start up. The entire operating team, officers, metallurgists and technicians, are confident of success. After a short period of operation, (about one month) they will probably make a public report of the results.

Of course, there is still considerable work to be done, but management is looking forward to mining 500 tons/day. The most conservative estimate of ore value to date is \$489/ton. That ore would be reduced to a 50 to 1 concentrate yielding 10 tons of concentrates having a value of \$24,450 per ton, or \$ 244,500. Management has conservatively estimated that only 10% of those values should be counted on this early in the game. Therefore they are projecting a possible \$24,450 potential income per day. They calculate that all costs, mining, shipping, personnel, corporate and otherwise would not exceed \$5000 per day, leaving net profit of \$19,450 per day. Operating 300 days per year, profit computes to \$5,835,000 per year before taxes. Divide this amount by approximately 32.5 million shares issued and you arrive at .18 cents/share initially. A proven junior producer will regularly be priced at six times annual earnings. In this case that is \$1.08. Once in production, we might expect to see a bid value of \$1.06 to \$1.10 per share, 288% of its current bid price. Once production flows regularly, added value will be attributed to potential earnings in future years and the share price should go higher.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION: GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD INC. at this point, is true to its name...platinum PLUS gold. It still remains, however, a speculative investment. More must still be accomplished. A business and mining plan has been created and is being followed. **THE COMPANY MUST ELEVATE ITSELF FROM THE NATIONAL QUOTATION SERVICE AND LIST ON A REGIONAL EXCHANGE OR NASDAQ.**

A great step forward has been taken in the form of a demonstration project that economic mining is practicable. We believe this can and WILL be accomplished. The extraordinarily large number of issued shares which keep the price of the stock extremely low, are a concern. No doubt a recapitalization might be done at a time in the company's growth when a share reduction would not have an adverse effect on share price. On the other hand, many of the large majors have three and four times GLOBAL's issued shares. Perhaps GLOBAL can grow into that group. Therefore we recommend investment for aggressive individuals and accounts seeking major long term capital gains.

STATUS: Exploration/Development. **TRADES:** Daily Quotation Service.
SHARES AUTHORIZED: 50 Million. **SHARES ISSUED:** 32.5 Million
ESTIMATED FLOAT: 9 Million. **RECENT PRICE:** Bid 5/16, Offer 7/16.

For further information, contact:

Richard Jensen, Pres., GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD, INC. 8421 Top of the World Dr.,
Salt Lake City, UT 84121. (801)943-6884.

Or,

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Phone (602) 957-0000. National WATS (800) 423-6722.

The information in this report has been taken from published reports, interviews with company officers and personal visits to the property. The conclusions and recommendations are those of the author and do not represent an official position of CENPAC Securities Corp. although individuals may, from time to time, take positions. GLOBAL PLATINUM has neither solicited nor paid for this report. The author has invested in shares of this company.

Note: Mailed in Phoenix w/no return address /
Oro Grande (F)

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THE GLOBAL TIMES



May 1988

Volume VI

Number 4

THE FACTS

Discussions with stockholders, brokers, mining personnel, public relations consultants and careful review of the news releases, ads and reports that have been generated in the past few years suggest that we may not have been successful in getting our message across.

As you know, the Company has spent thousands of dollars exploring, researching and developing the ores from the Oro Grande and Weaver Creek Project. Those findings can be summarized:

1. We have four separate ore bodies on the Oro Grande property. Our estimate of more than 5,000,000 tons of reserves containing precious metals worth around \$500.00/ton was arrived at by surface sampling, sampling from the 100 foot level and from samples taken from 70 drill holes, ranging from 70 to 750 feet in depth. This represents some \$2.5 billion in gross value at today's metal prices. There are some 62,000,000 tons of probable and proven ore and some 100,000,000 tons of ore with potential commercial value surrounding the 150 acres of patented land.
2. The alluvial basin known as the Weaver Creek project has 100,000,000 tons of probable reserves and another 100,000,000 tons of potential ore reserves.
3. Your company and its agents have developed analytical methods and extractive processes which have been proven to recover up to 80% of assay value. This emerging technology may be able to recover precious metals from ores that have not been amenable to conventional methods of assay and recovery but is not yet generally accepted in the mining industry.
4. Among those who have contributed to this new technology are Michael Thomas, BS MA ACS, AIME; Jeffrey P. Kurtz, PhD; Phoebe L. Hauff, MS; Phil Russell, MS. All are individuals of the highest credibility, excellent reputation and unimpeachable background.
5. M.H.S. Labs, the entity which has developed the latest analytical procedures and recovery methods on all five of the ores, is run by Mr. Thomas. Even though M.H.S. Labs is a subsidiary of Mullen High School, it is rated as one of the better labs available and does professional analysis for major companies including Arco, Marathon Oil, and Noranda. The money earned from these analyses goes back into equipment for the lab. Your management has visited the lab and find it to be better equipped than most professional assay houses. The students are well trained, work under the direct supervision of Mr. Thomas as all times and most could go to work in any professional assay house after graduation.
6. According to Mr. Thomas of M.H.S. Labs, your company has the largest and richest known deposit of osmium and iridium metal. Osmium is used primarily for alloys, hardener for platinum, phonograph needles, instrument pivots, laboratory catalyst, pen points and fine machine bearings; iridium for alloy with platinum, electrical contacts and thermocouples, commercial electrodes, resistance wires, laboratory ware, extrusion dies or glass fibers, jewelry, and nibs for fountain pen points. Though there is not a great demand for either metal at this time, if the supply were assured, uses might multiply as they have done for uranium and platinum.

THE REACTION

The latest report from M.H.S. Labs with assay results from more than 800 samples and information relating to the Oro Grande mining property has been sent to a number of major mining companies. While the reaction has been on the negative side for the most part with companies content to stay with ores amenable to conventional methods of assay and recovery, several companies have exhibited real interest. Some of them will be visiting the mine sites in the very near future.

Copies of the report were also sent to several government agencies including the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources and the US Department of mines. Their spokespeople have been definitely skeptical and have exhibited absolutely no interest in checking further. Since these bureaus are the source of most of the public information, our message has not gotten far.

Our attempts to interest papers including the Arizona Republic and Tucson Citizen in an in depth report of the company and its activities have also apparently floundered on these shoals of government indifference. On the bright side, the report sent to Mining News (Boise, ID) led to an investigation and an excellent article in this up and coming mining industry publication.

THE RESULT

After consideration of the technical data and our public image, we have concluded that both can best be served if we go into production. We will extract silver, gold, platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium and osmium metals at a small pilot plant built to M.H.S. Lab specifications. If everything proceeds smoothly, we plan to have this on stream within 90 days.

A marketable product with sales receipts from buyers such as Engelhard Industries, Johnson, Mathhey & Co., De Gussa Corporation, Handy & Harmon or Sandow Refining should satisfy skeptics and detractors and yield positive proof that our recovery process does work. At that point we should be able to interest a large mining or mining related company in obtaining an interest in our important platinum metal reserves.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As you can see, we have a tremendous project ahead of us. We are looking forward to doing something positive about disproving the skeptics. I personally feel that evaluation of the M.H.S. Lab report, inspection of the sites and observation of the continuous production we will have on stream, at least one of two major mining companies scheduled to visit the mine site will be interested in a joint venture or purchase of the properties and I am confident of a long and prosperous life for Global Platinum + Gold.

I am often asked why Global stock is so volatile and why there is such a large margin between the bid and asked price. The answer is that the law of supply and demand is at work here. Our market-makers are just not financially powerful enough to retain a large inventory of Global stock to even out the market. This means that when a large block of stock hits the market, the price drops until the stock is sold but when the demand for the stock is high, the price rises accordingly, and the margin between bid and asked decreases. We have managed to remain fairly stable even in the a market in which even "blue chip" stocks have been volatile. The price of our stock is higher bid and asked than it was in October when the market "crashed." In the end, it is the value of our stock that is important and I believe that will be established beyond a shadow of a doubt as we begin production. We welcome legitimate investigation of our claims and expect them to be proved as we begin production.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD, INC.

1987 Executive Officers

Richard E. Jensen, President & Chief Executive Officer

Robert G. Maples, Director & Vice President

Frank Fornelius, Secretary-Treasurer

AUDITOR: Edwin H. Fankhauser, Salt Lake City, UT

COMPANY OFFICES: 8421 Top of the World Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84121

Telephone: 801-943-6884

Oro Grande

GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD INC.
(formerly Global Energy Ltd.)

1987 RESEARCH REPORT - CURRENT UPDATE II - FALL, 1987

STATUS:	Exploration/Development
TRADES:	Daily Quotation Service
SHARES AUTHORIZED:	50 Million
SHARES ISSUED:	28 Million
ESTIMATED FLOAT:	7 Million
BID PRICE HISTORY:	'82: .02-.03 cents; '83: .03-.08 cents '84: .04-.10 " '85: .10-.20 " '86: .08-.30 " '87: .05-.25 "
CURRENT PRICE:	Bid-3/16 (.1875 cents); Ask-1/4 (.25)

INTRODUCTION. Incorporated in Nevada, June 1, 1978. Purpose: Explore for Uranium. Result: Deposit discovered. Arrangement proposed to General Public Utilities. Three Mile Island Accident. Proposal abandoned. Following years devoted to locating other mineral deposits. Enjoyed only modest results until January, 1985.

"POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE." Hardly an objective conclusion, yet quite appropriate in view of the most recent developments. We have reported to you before about this small exploration company. This is the picture today:

FACTS. In past reports we have told you how GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD INC. acquired an option on the Oro Grande Mine, a former gold producer near Wickenburg in Central Arizona. Modern day prospectors have learned that many of these former producers are excellent places to look for new mines. This mine, closed since 1905, had shipped Dore bars to the mint which were reported as containing 20% Platinum and Silver in equal quantities. The mint required the operators to waive any payment for the Platinum This was the tip-off that Platinum was there!

With South Africa, the primary source for Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) facing real problems, and with the value and demand rising, exploration for Platinum was strongly indicated even though a commercial deposit of Gold and other precious metals was already known to be present. The original mine had been closed because of the death of one of the principals and shortly thereafter, the deaths of two of the heirs which created extensive probate and litigation. During this time, the lower levels flooded. Gold, at \$20 an ounce, did not justify the cost of reopening the mine. Turn of the century miners only removed "high-grades", leaving all but the most precious ores in place. Modern technology and prices make mining of lower grades practical. The original workings never went deeper than 400 feet nor were they very extensive. One can only guess how deep the deposit truly is! Modern mines frequently extend to over a mile of vertical depth.



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1661 EAST CAMELBACK SUITE 178 PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85016 (602) 957-0000

Simultaneously in 1985, another deal had also been made. McFarland & Hullinger, a private mining concern based in Utah, and GLOBAL agreed to cooperate, on a 50-50 basis, on another promising deposit, known as the Weaver Creek Claims, also near Wickenburg. GLOBAL issued some shares to pay for their interest. The result was that M&H now also had an interest in the Oro Grande mine through their share ownership. They participated in early exploration.

Late in 1986, Simplot Minerals of Pocatello, Idaho indicated interest in developing the Weaver Creek Claims. Why Weaver Creek? Why would a company select that rather than Oro Grande? What is there appears to be a surprisingly large deposit - much larger than had been envisioned when it was first identified. Being an alluvial deposit, this property could be brought to production quicker and at far less cost than Oro Grande. Old records at the Arizona Bureau of Mines describe the U.S. RICH HILL and WEAVER CREEK placer deposits containing .910 fine Gold. They report nuggets being found worth \$450 and \$1088 (when Gold was worth \$20 per oz.).

A recent report by Russell Twiford, consultant for GLOBAL, says about the Weaver Creek Claims: "Due to adverse publicity connected with all so-called "Platinum strikes", the following information was not released until actual PGMs were being extracted in metallic form, and confirmation was made by a major mining concern. Using techniques developed by the reliable U.S. Bureau of Mines, average values from 50 lb. samples were as follows: Gold, from .21 to .36 oz/ton; Platinum, from .22 to 1.4 oz/ton; Palladium, from .04 to .20 oz/ton, and Rhodium, from .10 to .18 oz/ton. (Rh sells from \$1100 to \$1400 per oz.) Other PGMs, Ruthenium, Osmium, Iridium, are unknown factors at this time." He further reports, "Weaver Creek has its origin just below Rich Hill, the site of a 1900's Gold Rush. This huge basin...carries a blanket of alluvial sands and gravels containing placer gold. Directly under the blanket lies what could possibly be the largest and most valuable gold deposit in the western hemisphere. The costs of mining, pretreatment, leaching and refining should not exceed \$100 per ton, which would permit a very profitable operation." Negotiations are still pending.

At the outset however, initial emphasis was placed on exploring Oro Grande. PGMs were located and identified. It took a year and a half before GLOBAL had enough facts, supported by successful test results, to feel comfortable enough to announce that not only were PGMs present, but that they could also be extracted. (See Barrons Sept 1, 15, 29, Oct 13, 1986 & May 2, 1987; Forbes Sept 22, 1986; Investors Digest April 27, 1987, Financial World and other publications around those dates). Assay and extraction tests have been conducted using several innovative techniques developed by the company's own consultants and/or by the U.S. Bureau of Mines working with GLOBAL's ores.

Then, early in 1987, some new findings were announced. Originally, the main ore body, exposed on the surface in a vein 300 feet wide and 3000 feet long, was examined and found to contain commercial quantities of Platinum, other PGMs, Gold, Silver and other valuable metals. Test results were reported in Barrons, Forbes and other publications in 1986 as mentioned above. This main vein has been described as a well brecciated hydrothermal intrusion of oxide gres. Subsequent exploration has verified a many times larger "halo" deposit adjoining the original vein on the north and west. The halo deposit, described as a "mafic schist", was found to be comprised of sulphides ores. Early tests of samples taken from the sulphides have yielded in the range of .60 oz/ton Platinum, .20 oz/ton Gold, .20 Palladium and .22 oz/ton

Rhodium. Whereas the original oxide deposit, known to extend to a depth of at least 400 feet and geologically inferred deeper, has been estimated to contain 2.6 Million tons, the later discovery of sulphide ores has been drilled to over 700 feet and is believed to be four to five times larger! Although more exploration work must still be done, the current belief is the Oro Grande Mine contains 12 to 15 Million tons of very rich mineable ores! A third area within the property boundaries was uncovered in mid 1987 which yielded a "malleable whitish metal". Unidentified at first, it is now reported as being a chemical compound never before found. Called "Osmiridium," it is comprised of Osmium and Iridium, two valuable Platinum Group Metals. This has been found in a very rare pure metallic form.

MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS. It is considered bad form for a Mining Analyst to become overly enthusiastic about any property reported. We will attempt restraint. WITHIN ONLY THE PAST WEEKS, AN ARRANGEMENT HAS BEEN CONCLUDED WITH AN UNCONDITIONALLY QUALIFIED ASSAYING AND GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY TO PROVIDE WHAT MIGHT BE DESCRIBED AS A "PRE-FEASIBILITY" CONSULTANT'S STUDY. The goal of the study will be to 1) provide absolute proof of the presence of PGMs and other precious metals, including precise estimates, supported by statistics, of the precise quantities of each metal present. Each metal is to be identified by a minimum of three assaying techniques, including fire assay, atomic adsorption and X-Ray microscopy, and each technique is to be duplicated by no less than three other independent assayers; 2) provide at least one verifiable and proven formula by which the metals, particularly the PGMs, can be readily and commercially extracted, this too, to be duplicated by three competent, qualified individuals or firms. (All individuals and firms to be involved have already been selected.); 3) execute a comprehensive geological history and mapping of the ore body; 4) provide a professional educated estimate of the "in situ" value of the ore body.

The goals stated above are not simply a hope to "get lucky" or create something out of nothing. They are the goals agreed upon by management and the aforementioned consulting firm AFTER A SUBSTANTIAL SAMPLE OR ORE WAS PROVIDED AND SUBJECTED TO INITIAL ASSAYING. All assay, extraction and geological work is to be conducted using all of the most recent technology available. This condition was set by the consultant. All further samples taken for testing are to be selected and collected by the consulting firm to avoid any question of "hand-picked" or "selected" samples. The current target date for the report has been chosen as being between mid-September and mid-November. The report is to be published in the Journal of Economic Geology and the Mining Journal. ~~The current target date for the report has been chosen as being between mid-September and mid-November. The consulting firm plans to publish the report in the Journal of Economic Geology and the Mining Journal.~~

? MIKE THOMAS, MHS FIRE ASSAY & GEOCHEMICAL LAB

? In conversation with the consultant, he stated to us that he believes the report will support his preliminary judgement that the Platinum Group Metals ALONE will establish the Oro Grande as a deposit richer than any yet discovered in South Africa and probably richer than North America's only proven deposit in Stillwater, Montana. In short, it may be able to state this to be the "richest deposit of PGMs ever discovered."

CONCLUSION: Why should a company in control of such rich holdings be selling for pennies? The answer is a variety of reasons. 1. The world hardly knows GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD INC. even exists. It trades in the National Quotation Bureau listings (Pink Sheets). Many brokers (the people who actually introduce investment opportunities to clients) never even know about these companies. Ask yourself, had you heard of Global before a broker told you about it? 2. GLOBAL does not yet have absolute control of the Oro Grande. It is the property of a private individual who has granted an option which requires GLOBAL stock to trade at \$1 before shares will be exchanged for title to the 1200 acres and other claims involved. Fortunately, there is no time limit on the option and the owner is cooperating fully with GLOBAL to see a deal made. 3. While not in severe financial straits, GLOBAL does not have access to the millions of dollars that would be required to bring the Oro Grande to production. Large, well-off mining companies do drive hard bargains. Recently information has surfaced that a number of private individuals are prepared to finance development and production WHEN THE REPORT CONFIRMS THE ORE BODY.

To sum up...GLOBAL PLATINUM + GOLD INC. has "EXPLOSIVE POTENTIAL". The pieces of the puzzle are coming together. The properties are too valuable to be ignored. This is a speculative situation, but because of the current price of the shares, the outlook for Precious Metals prices, and especially the uncertainty about Platinum and Palladium supplies, once the report is published, the share price can be expected to move quickly and dramatically. In any event you are entitled to know I have invested in this company's shares with my own funds.

Last item: I calculate (and this is just a wild guess), the report will conclude the Oro Grande ore body will have an "in situ" value of about \$1000 a ton. With 15 million tons and 28 million shares outstanding, each share would have an in-ground ore value of \$535! Don't let that mislead you. It will take a considerable investment to extract and additional cost in the process along with many years of production. At the present time, there is no mine in the world with such massive reserves. *Does not include whatever CREEK, 2 to 100 Million TONS. Use 50,000,000 cu. yds x .02 oz/cu yd*

September 1, 1987. Received Aug. 29, 1987

Russ TURFORD 963-0682

LESTER REID, MINING ANALYST/"THE MINING DESK", CENPAC SECURITIES,
PHOENIX, AZ. (602) 957-0000 or 285-0880.
National WATS (800) 431-3949. Az.WATS (800) 432-3722

While information in this report is from sources believed to be reliable and accurate, the writer is not responsible for any factual error supplied by others.

$$\frac{15 \text{ mill Tons} \times 1000/\text{T}}{28 \text{ mill Shares}} = \frac{15,000}{28 \text{ sh}} = \$535/\text{sh.}$$

B.O. Ask
8/31/87 .44-.56
9/17/87 .44-.50



NEW NAME: Global Energy Ltd is pleased to announce a name change. We will now be known as Global Platinum+Gold. The Board of Directors has taken this step because the Company (1) is committed to precious metal mining; (2) wishes to be more closely identified with mining noble metals; (3) wants to take advantage of the position the Oro Grande platinum reserves give us in the United States platinum group metal industry; and, perhaps most important, (4) the name should more closely reflect our endeavors.

Global Energy Ltd stock certificates will be honored in perpetuity. However, if you wish your certificate to reflect the name change, contact American Registrar & Transfer (the address appears at the end of this letter). The charge is \$5.00 per certificate.

PRODUCTION PROSPECTS: A Southeastern metal refining company has recently performed extensive testing on our ore and has asked for a preliminary quote on a long term purchase contract for considerable tonnage of our raw ore to be shipped some 1200 miles. At this time we do not have the exact results of their tests but the preliminary negotiations look very promising. If the negotiations are successfully completed, the company would have quickly have a positive cash flow since we have mined and stockpiled some 3000 tons of ore.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Richard E. Jensen

Dear Shareholders, Investors, Employees and Friends of Global Platinum+Gold, Inc.

We have come a long way since we first broke ground at Oro Grande 3-1/2 years ago. I believe we have reached yet another milestone in concluding an agreement with MHS Fire Assay and Geochemical Laboratories. MHS has been commissioned to:

1. Find methods for analyzing the ores. The goal will be for accuracy and repeatability of fire assay, atomic absorption and one additional method for each ore type which can be performed in any conventional laboratory.
2. Determine the best and most economical method(s) for metallurgical extraction of precious metals from the four ore types.
3. Estimate the extent of the ore deposits and prepare papers on the presence of the platinum group metals and gold on the property to be submitted to appropriate journals including "The Journal of Economic Geology" and "Mining Engineering Journal".

Sim - For your info Best - Ethot *Oro Grande (f) J. Co.*

THE GLOBAL TIMES

GLOBAL PLATINUM+GOLD, INC.

July 1987

Volume V

SUPPLEMENT

CORPORATE PROFILE

HIGHLIGHTS

GLOBAL PLATINUM+GOLD, INC. IS A PRECIOUS METAL RESOURCE COMPANY CONTROLLING WHAT MAY BE AMONG THE RICHEST PLATINUM, GOLD AND PRECIOUS METAL PROPERTIES IN NORTH AMERICA. MULTIPLE ASSAYS BY CERTIFIED ASSAYERS HAVE INDICATED THE PROBABILITY OF WORLD CLASS DEPOSITS OF GOLD, PLATINUM AND OTHER RELATED PRECIOUS METALS ON THESE PROPERTIES. MASSIVE TONNAGES AT OR NEAR THE SURFACE HAVE BEEN DELINEATED AND SUGGEST THE POTENTIAL OF HUGH RESERVES AMENABLE TO LOW COST OPEN PIT MINING ON BOTH PROPERTIES. DOCUMENTS FROM THE TURN OF THE CENTURY SHOW THAT GOLD CONTAINING PLATINUM AND SILVER WAS SHIPPED TO THE MINT FROM THE ORO GRANDE MINE. PLATINUM, CONSIDERED USELESS AT THE TIME FIRST SHIPMENTS WERE MADE, HAS BEEN CONFIRMED ON BOTH PROPERTIES IN CONCENTRATIONS EQUAL TO OR BETTER THAN THE BEST ORE OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS.

HISTORY

Global Platinum+Gold, Inc. was incorporated as Global Energy Ltd in Nevada in June 1978 and immediately merged with Gold Coin Mining and Leasing Company, a Colorado corporation, to develop major uranium deposits controlled by the Company. After the Three Mile Island incident interrupted the uranium market, the Company began looking for other interests to pursue. In the later part of 1985, it entered into a joint venture agreement with McFarland & Hullinger, a mining-oriented company with 50 years of successful operations, to develop the Weaver Creek Project and the Oro Grande Mining property. In 1987, the Company name was changed to reflect its primary interest in precious metals.

The Weaver Creek Project consists of some 1280 acres of unpatented placer mining claims located in Sections 34 & 35, T9N, R5W, Yavapai County, Arizona. Weaver Creek has its origin just below Rich Hill, site of a fantastic gold strike in the early 1900s. The deposit is contained in a huge basin lined with bedrock 20 to 513 feet below the surface. A blanket of alluvial sand and gravel containing placer gold separates the two ore zones. The bottom ore zone, which contains the noble metals,

could be the largest and most valuable precious metal deposit in the Western Hemisphere.

The Oro Grande mining property consists of some 9 patented lode mining claims surrounded by 1000 acres of unpatented lode claims and located in Section 24, T8N, R5W, Yavapai County, about 4 miles northeast of Wickenburg, Arizona. Published reports show that the mine shipped Dore bars containing gold with approximately 20% silver and platinum to the U.S. Mint in San Francisco before it closed in 1941. There has been only sporadic mining since. In early 1987, McFarland & Hullinger decided to concentrate on Weaver Creek and other independent business interests leaving Global as the sole operator of the Oro Grande mining project.

PROPERTIES

A. THE ORO GRANDE MINING PROPERTY

Classified as a volcanic intrusion, 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 in the noble metals, proven by old assays, mining, recent drilling, sampling and assaying. The main ore body is a Laramide-age composite batholith that has been sheared, hydrothermally altered and mineralized. Gold silver and platinum mineralization occurs along three main shear zones in a late Cretaceous diorite pluton.

1. Main Shear Zone. The shear zones are intensely to moderately brecciated and traceable over an area more than 3000 feet in length and 200 feet in width. The width of the main shear seems to increase with depth as evidenced by exposures on the 100 foot and 200 foot levels of the mine. The shears are characterized by intense hematitic alteration after pyrite; silica and calcite flooding with copper, tourmaline and epidote mineralization. The shears appear to be epithermal. Hornblende dikes were intruded in the Late Cretaceous and could be responsible for the platinum mineralization. This zone contains proven reserves of 2,6000,000 tons of ore containing gold, platinum, palladium, rhodium and other precious metals.

2. Sulfide Zone. The discovery of a huge deposit of sulfide ore abutting and extending into the main shear zone and containing commercial values of the noble metals was announced in the May 24 issue of Barron's Financial Paper. The ore body appear to be approximately 300 feet in width and some 4000 feet long. Sulfides have been found to a depth of 750 feet. This discovery implies a huge increase in potential and probable reserves.

3. The Halo Ore Zone. The drilling, sampling and assaying programs carried on by McFarland & Hullinger showed commercial mineralization in the mafic schist surrounding both the main

shear zone and the sulfide ore body like a "halo" with widths from 300-500 feet and extending approximately a mile northeast of the main ore bodies. Free gold has been panned from some of the drill hole samples. The potential reserves suggested by this discovery are staggering and could run into many millions of tons. Additional drilling and assaying is anticipated in this zone in the near future.

B. THE WEAVER CREEK PROJECT

Placer sands and gravels (containing free gold estimated in the range of \$8-\$12 per yard) overlays the "tan sands" ore body. A number of "blocks" of gravels containing 7,000,000 yard of commercial gold mineralization each have been identified.

The main "tan sand" ore body is located just under the red clay that separates the placer gravels from the "tan sand." This ore body is centered in a huge basin with bedrock at 20 feet on the western boundary and 513 feet one and a half miles to the east. The deposit appears to extend the length of the property and is exposed in ares from 600 feet to 2000 feet in width. The ore body is an alluvial deposit consisting of fine grained sand interposed with "caliche cementations" and few small boulders. The ore body is also exposed by eroded creek banks some 50 feet high.

The noble metals are contained in complex compounds or alloys, which are currently being analyzed by x-ray diffraction and scanning electron microscopy to help define how the precious metals occur and in what form. This is followed by analytical research (fire assay-ICP-wet chemistry) and extractive metallurgy research and is being conducted by MHS Fire Assay and Geochemical Laboratories in Denver, Colorado. At this time only about 5,000,000 tons of commercial material has been delineated from this vast ore body but estimates of the total tonnage runs into hundreds of millions of tons.

VALUE OF THE PROPERTIES

The Company is continually researching new technology by modification of standard techniques to achieve more accurate values in the assaying procedure and the leaching processes. The research lab for the Company has developed a proprietary leach that is recovering an average .8 ounces of gold and platinum per ton from the Weaver Creek ores in 4-5 hours and 1.2 ounces of gold and platinum per tone from the Oro Grande ores, again in 4-5 hours. More tests are currently being conducted to "streamline" the leaching processing. A method of pre-treating the ore has also been developed by the research lab. This tends to break down the complex alloys and silicate bonds surrounding the precious metals so that the leaching liquor can reach the metals. Multiple assays conducted by outside certified assayers and recovery in metallic form by the Company's research lab yields the following results for areas listed (the Stockpile, Sulfide and Halo zones are all on the Oro Grande property; the tan sands

are part of the Weaver Creek project). Values are given in oz/ton.

<u>Element</u>	<u>Stockpile*</u>	<u>Sulfide</u>	<u>Halo zone</u>	<u>Tan Sands</u>
Gold	.25-.60	.15-.20	.20	.16-.86
Platinum	.28-.50	.24-.70	.60	.30-1.10
Palladium	.20-.30		.20	.20-.40
Rhodium	.07-.22		.22	.08-.26
Silver	.59-3.50		2.00	1.00-4.0

*Brecciated surface material bulldozed into a 2000 ton stockpile by Hullinger & McFarland in 1986.

With 2,600,000 tones of proven reserves and more than 25,000,000 tons of probable and potential reserves (including the sulfide and halo ore bodies) in the Oro Grande mine and more than 100,000,000 tons of probable reserves in the Weaver Creek Project, it is very probable that Global Platinum+Gold, Inc. controls two of the largest and most valuable deposits of precious metals in North America. These platinum deposits could be the first real counterweight to South African and Russian domination of this market.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

GLOBAL PLATINUM+GOLD, INC. was incorporated in Nevada on 6/01/78.
1987 Executive Officers

Richard E. Jensen, President & Chief Executive Officer
Robert G. Maples, Director & Vice President
Frank Fornelius, Secretary-Treasurer

AUDITOR: Edwin H. Fankhauser, Salt Lake City, UT

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

Shares Authorized - 50,000,000. Shares issued - 20,000,000
Estimated float: 7,000,000 shares. Shareholders (as of 1984):
1,160.

GLOBAL PLATINUM+GOLD, INC. is currently traded over the counter.
Counsel for the Company is currently evaluating the advisability
of applying for listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

For further information about Global Platinum+Gold, Inc., please
contact:

Richard E. Jensen
8421 Top of the World Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84121
Telephone: 801-943-6884

Elliot Nelson
Evans & Co., Inc.
300 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10022
Telephone: 800-334-6696
212-735-1211

TRANSFER AGENT

American Registrar & Transfer Co., Dwain Knigge, President.
PO Box 1798, Salt Lake City, UT 84110 Tele: 801-363-9065

THE GLOBAL TIMES is the official publication of Global Platinum+
Gold, Inc., 8421 Top of the World Drive, Salt Lake City, UT
84121.

(12) 255-3777
Oro GRANDE (F) 7AV

From: fbrost
Full-Name: Fred B. Brost
X-Status: New

To: Mason Coggin/ Nyal Nelumuth, ADMMR
From: Fred Brost
Re: PGM scams
Date: May 18, 1998

I contacted an acquaintance of mine, who is well connected in the South African mining industry, regarding the credentials of Martyn Hays (or Hay), a "widely-respected metallurgist associated with the brokerage firm of T. Hoare & Co." and "winner of the SAIMM silver medal", and Mr. Brian Russell, formerly of Mintek, "world-renowned South African metallurgist" who "has supervised numerous doctoral candidates". An analysis of the IPM property was attributed to Mr. Hay, while Mr. Russell is one of Global Platinum + Gold's "experts".

The response I received is quoted verbatim below:

"Firstly, Martyn Hays used to be Senior Consulting Metallurgist at Lonrho. Approximately two years ago he emigrated to Australia to work for Bateman Kinhill in Brisbane, but left soon after and is believed to be back in England. He is extremely knowledgeable on PGMs, believed to be very honest and a man of great integrity, and comes with impeccable credentials by those who know him. It is believed that his name may be being used without his knowledge.

"On the other hand, from the information that you supplied, Brian Russell is another story. He worked at Mintek for nine years, left in the late 1960s. During this time he worked in the Analytical Department as an atomic absorption operator, eventually became head of the AA section. He was, however, never anything more than an analyst - certainly only has two reports to his name (both on AA technique) and certainly never supervised any doctoral candidates. He apparently "left" Mintek under rather a cloud. The details are a bit hazy after so long, but it seems that he was involved in some underhand dealings involving PGM analyses here. He would get in ore samples to assay, then based on the analysis buy large holdings of shares on the Johannesburg stock exchange, publish reports in popular financial magazines and drive the price of the shares up, and then get out. After leaving Mintek he worked for the Minerals Bureau here (again no metallurgy) and recently spent 7 years in Washington as the South African Economic Consultant for the Minerals Industry. He is now in retirement in South Africa.

"Another interesting side to your story is that he contacted Mintek about 6 months ago regarding a 200 g/t PGM deposit in an undisclosed location, with a theory about "unassayable" PGMs and wanting some support for development. Mintek told him in no uncertain terms that there is no such thing as unassayable PGMs and to go away. The feeling here is that this man is not to be trusted, he certainly is not a metallurgist at all, probably rather stupid and "victim to delusions of his own grandeur" as it was put to me."

I have sent the same info to Ted Slanker, a newsletter writer, who has taken these PGM scams on. I hope this info will be of some use to you. Congratulations on getting IPM delisted! If I can be of help, let me know!

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**.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, APRIL 13, 1998

Mr. Richard Jensen, CEO of Global Platinum + Gold, Inc. (OTC:BB, GPGI) announced today that the company has received notification from two refiners regarding the values of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold which were refined from Global's shipments of anode sludge.

From AuRIC Metallurgical Laboratories, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The following values were from 35 pounds of sludge shipped early February

Metal	Platinum	Palladium	Phodium	Gold
Troy Ounces	5.98	7.92	5.54	4.29
\$ per ounce *411	274	575	309	
Value	\$2,458	\$2,170	\$3,186	\$1,326

These total \$9,140 in metals recovered in 35 pounds of anode sludge. => \$ 261 per pound.

From a presently un-named refiner in the United States.

The following values were from 10 pounds of sludge shipped early in March

Metal	Platinum	Palladium	Rhodium	Gold
Troy Ounces	2.74	2.84	1.96	2.92
\$ per ounce *411	274	575	309	
Value	\$1,126	\$778	\$1,128	\$903

These total \$ 3,935 in metals recovered in 10 pounds of anode sludge..... \$ 393 per pound.

Total from both sources = \$ 13,075

***London fix Monday 4/6/98**

Global management is very pleased to report these results which add confirmation to Global's ability to extract precious metals from the desert sands. The values from both AuRIC and the un-named refiner, while gratifying, were based on anode sludges of a preliminary nature. The company continues to work on the improvement of it's precious metals product. As can be seen an improvement of \$132 per pound of sludge, 50%, has been accomplished from these two shipments made approximately thirty days apart.

Management is also very pleased to announce that Global Platinum has retained the services of Mr. Paul Skinner, Consulting Mining Engineer to serve at the Hassayampa facility as production manager under Mr. Wayne Palmer. Mr. Skinner is a highly respected graduate mining engineer from the University of Nevada with more than 35-years experience in all aspects of mining including production management, mineral processing plant design, process control, project management, materials handling and a variety of functions

associated with mining and metal operations. Mr. Skinner's goals shall include bringing the Hassayampa facility into full production producing a uniform refinable product. Management at Global is very pleased to have been able to attract a person with Mr. Skinner's credentials and reputation for this needed position.

Contact: Dennis DeNoble (801) 227-0744 or email me at Shareholder Relations



UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE
1801 CALIFORNIA STREET
SUITE 4800
DENVER, COLORADO 80202-2648

POLARIS MINING CO. (P)
BRX (P) LA PAZ

ORO GRANDE (P) YANPAI C.

IN REPLYING PLEASE QUOTE

D-

DMA

February 15, 1995

Nyal J. Niemuth
Arizona Department of Mines & Mineral Resources
1502 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Re: Russell H. Twiford, Jr.

Dear Mr. Niemuth,

Russell H. Twiford, Jr. was a defendant in both civil and criminal cases related to Polaris Mining Co. The Denver office of the SEC brought the civil case in which Twiford consented to the entry of a permanent injunction against further violations of the federal securities laws on 11/29/75. He was also criminally convicted and imprisoned in the criminal case in 1975. Unfortunately I don't have further details readily available to me via the Commission's computer system, from which the foregoing was obtained. The reference in our computer system is SV-53062 (the SV stands for Securities Violation). There also may be some information in Phoenix as the case involved Arizona mining properties near Florence. If you need further information on this matter, please call me at 303-391-6900.

Very truly yours,

David M. Abbott, Jr.
Regional Geologist

AMERICAN COPPER & NICKEL COMPANY, INC.

Western District Office
#24 Glen-Carran Circle
Sparks, Nevada 89431
702-331-7331

December 21, 1988

Ken Phillips
Arizona Department of Mineral Resources
Mineral Bldg., Fairgrounds
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Ken:

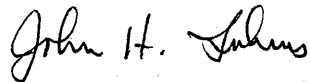
Enclosed are sample results, locations and descriptions from
my sampling on the Oro Grande platinum prospect near Wickenburg.

Sonny La Mont assured me there was platinum ore where I took my
samples.

Thank you for your information regarding possible dozer operators
in the Buckeye area.

Sincerely,

AMERICAN COPPER & NICKEL COMPANY, INC.



John Lukens
Senior Geologist

JL/klwr
Enclosures

RECEIVED

DEC 27 1988



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES

729 ARAPEEN DRIVE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84108
Salt Lake City Research Center

September 22, 1987

State of Arizona
Department of Mines and Mineral Resources
Mineral Building
State Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Attn: Richard R. Beard

Dear Mr. Beard:

Thank you for your letter of September 17, 1987, regarding an inquiry from Mr. Brunst. I am amused, but at the same time somewhat chagrined, that Mr. Brunst is still interested almost a year later in the "Oro Grande Project."

Of the two articles I sent to Mr. Brunst, one was your Circular No. 11, "Mining Scams"; the other was an article titled "Platinum, Platinum Everywhere...but Is It?" by Ken Bright, Senior Geochemist, Bondar-Glegg & Co., and which appeared in the September 19, 1986, issue of North American Gold Mining Industry News. I have enclosed a copy of the latter.

I much appreciate the copy of your Circular No. 3, "Platinum in Arizona." We also perform a free mineral identification service for the prospector, and already distribute copies of your Circular No. 11 and the Ken Bright article to the ones we feel need to see that kind of information. From now on, your Circular No. 3 will be included in our handouts.

Sincerely,

A. B. Whitehead
Research Supervisor

Enclosure

RECEIVED

SEP 25 1987

DEPT. OF MINES &
MINERAL RESOURCES



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES

729 ARAPEEN DRIVE

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84108

Salt Lake City Research Center

December 3, 1986

William Brunst
418 Faxon Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94112

Dear Mr. Brunst:

Thank you for your inquiry into Global Energy's claim that the U. S. Bureau of Mines has verified the presence of platinum in their Oro Grande ore. Global's claim is not true.

Mr. Richard Jensen, Global's President, on several occasions has brought samples to our mineralogist who performed qualitative mineral or metal identifications. This kind of work is provided routinely by the Bureau of Mines as a free service to the public.

We can neither prove nor disprove the validity of Global's claims of owning a platinum deposit, because we have no information on the history of the samples we examined for Mr. Jensen. None of his samples were raw rock or ore. They all had undergone some treatment or process in an attempt to recover or concentrate the noble metals. Most were barren, but we did find visible platinum in a few of the samples alleged to be heavy mineral concentrates. These samples contained tiny, polished perfectly formed spheres of platinum, a suspicious form for native platinum. Both of our mineralogists told Mr. Jensen bluntly that they thought the sample had been salted.

We have no information on the Ore Grande mine. You might be able to get more information from the Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources, Mineral Building, Fairgrounds, Phoenix, AZ, 85007, telephone (602) 255-3791. I have enclosed two articles which you may find of interest. They deal with the dangers of mining investment. You will also find the name and telephone number of a Utah Attorney General special agent. If you have lost or lose money on a Utah mining investment which you think was fraudulent, he would appreciate a call.

I hope this information is of value. If you have any questions, please write again, or feel free to call me at (801) 524-6110.

Sincerely,

A. B. Whitehead
Research Supervisor

Enclosures (2)

Mr. William Brunst
418 Faxon Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94112

Dear Mr. Brunst:

Thank you for your letter of August 25 and the Bureau of Mines reply to your earlier inquiry. I believe that the latter just about says it all. I can find no mention of "tiny polished perfectly formed spheres" in our Oro Grande file and I find it hard to believe that none of the previous operators ever noticed any in their concentrates. It is not likely that they were all blind or stupid.

I am enclosing copies of Circular No. 3 "Platinum in Arizona", Circular No. 11 "Mining Seams", pages 62+63 of Bulletin 137 and pages 243+244 of Bulletin 160.

Will you please send me the name of the writer of the letter that you enclosed from the U.S. Bureau of Mines so that I can correspond directly with him? His name was omitted from the copy of the letter that you sent.

Thanks again for your letter and if I can be of any further assistance to you please contact me again.

Sincerely,



54

DEPT. OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Oro Grande Mine

Date Nov. 5, 1953

District

Engineer Mark Gemmill

Subject: Present Status

I dont have much first hand information concerning the property. There is nothing in the files here at Prescott on it. I took a casual look at the mine about 20 years ago. This did not include any sampling. However as I remember it, I did have records of sampling by competent people which included some drilling. I believe there is large block of ground which will average around .10 to .12 oz. gold. There are some small areas or streaks which might run twice that good, but the tonnage of this grade would be small.

During a number of years past several attempts were made to operate the mine. I dont know the circumstances but do know that none were apparrently profitable. I believe that in the early days of the property there was some fairly good ore found near the surface, all of which was mined out.

I think that Mr. Upton had some extensive maps and reports on the property but rather doubt if they could be considered very reliable. I think that Mr. Allison might have something on the property in the old Colvocrresses files.

It might pay the people interested to make an examination. The property may have some possibilities.

Mark Gemmill

10-1-70 Mr. Jerry Baker, Box 64, Wickenburg was in office today and said he had purchase the Oro Grande mine on 9-21-70.

58
April 1975

ORO GRANDE MINE
Wickenburg, ARIZ.

For sale

150 acres patented land.

\$600.00 per acre.

by Jimmy Alessi
Red Carpet Realtors
Wickenburg, Ariz

ph. 602, 684-5575

Info. from -
M. H. Jones
Box 406
Wickenburg, Az
85358

Oro Grande Assessment Sheet.



Mining machinery,	\$	2250.00
Pipe lines		250.00
Nine patented mining claims:	5575.00	
Imps.	1200.00	
		<u>6775.00</u>
	\$	9275.00

Dutchman, Collossal,
Alma, Copper Head,
Frenchman, May, Oro
Grande, Montano, Nigger
Ben.

all in Gansai Co.

54

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Oro Grande Mine

Date Nov. 5, 1953

District

Engineer Mark Gemmill

Subject: Present Status

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During a number of years past several attempts were made to operate the mine. I don't know the circumstances but do know that none were apparently profitable. I believe that in the early days of the property there was some fairly good ore found near the surface, all of which was mined out.

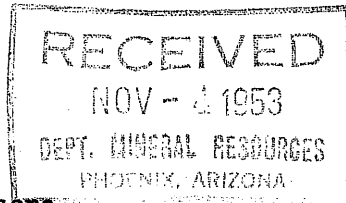
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It might pay the people interested to make an examination. The property may have some possibilities.

Mark Gemmill

10-1-70 Mr. Jerry Baker, Box 64, Wickenburg was in office today and said he had purchase the Oro Grande mine on 9-21-70.

213 $\frac{1}{2}$ South Olive Ave
Alhambra California
November 2nd 1953



State of Arizona
Phoenix
Arizona

attention Minin Bureau

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly advise us about the Oro Grande Mine $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles from Wickenburg that was owned by Georeg Upton at Stanton Arizona but now owned by his Neice, Miss Sanborne of Stanton, Arizona.

The owners claim there is 650,000 tons of ore blocked out in this mine averaging \$8.75 per ton- that the ore width is 90 ft on the surface and nearly 200 ft on the 300 ft level; that there is a 50 ton mill on the property witha mile and half of 4inch water line to the property from the Hassayampa River.

If these figures are correct we may put a crew to work at once and greatly enlarge the mill.

We will appreciate anything you can tell us about this property especially why there has been very little ore milled thru that 50 ton mill.

Hoping to see you shortly I am,

yours truly
George L. Gaskell
George L. Gaskell

*Copy Made - 7.21.70 owner.
(for sale)*

No. 131759

DATE 11/20/88

GEOL. JL PROJ. Don Grande
 LOCATION On cut below 758
 Sam Powell Peak 7 1/2' STATE Az CO Yavapai
 NE 1/4 SECTION 24 T 8N R 7 SW
 SAMPLE TYPE: CHAN; CHIP; SOIL; CORE; GRAB; 20'x20'
 ROCK TYPE select of FeOx mtrl from
 surface - some OC, some sitting
 on cut; gtz common
 MINERALIZATION, ALTERATION

REMARKS

SKETCH

ANAL FOR

No. 131758

DATE 11/20/88

GEOL. JL PROJ. Don Grande
 LOCATION Cut into rk, just below house to W - middle
 Sam Powell Peak 7 1/2' STATE Az CO Yavapai
 NE 1/4 SECTION 24 T 8N R 5W
 SAMPLE TYPE: CHAN; CHIP; SOIL; CORE; GRAB; 4'x4'
 ROCK TYPE grn ss met rk w. wht
 FeOx bearing gtz stringers (random);
 some gneiss diking
 MINERALIZATION, ALTERATION

REMARKS

SKETCH

ANAL FOR

No. 131757

DATE 11/20/88

GEOL. JL PROJ. Don Grande
 LOCATION at 752
 Sam Powell Peak 7 1/2' STATE Az CO Yavapai
 NE 1/4 SECTION 24 T 8N R 5W
 SAMPLE TYPE: CHAN; CHIP; SOIL; CORE; GRAB; 2'x2'
 ROCK TYPE mg granitic dike rk w
 FeOx after py; magnetite in rk bed
 MINERALIZATION, ALTERATION

REMARKS

SKETCH

ANAL FOR

No. 131756

DATE 11/20/88

GEOL. JL PROJ. Don Grande
 LOCATION Cut below Lamont House
 Sam Powell Peak 7 1/2' STATE Az CO Yavapai
 NE 1/4 SECTION 24 T 8N R 5W
 SAMPLE TYPE: CHAN; CHIP; SOIL; CORE; GRAB; Conc.
 ROCK TYPE Magnetic mtrl from granitic
 dike rk; w. gtz xls; FeOx after
 py
 MINERALIZATION, ALTERATION

REMARKS

SKETCH

ANAL FOR

No. 131763

DATE 11/20/88

GEOL. JL PROJ. Don Grande
 LOCATION Face below adit
 Sam Powell Peak 7 1/2' STATE Az CO Yavapai
 SE 1/4 SECTION 13 T 8N R 5W
 SAMPLE TYPE: CHAN; CHIP; SOIL; CORE; GRAB; 5'x5'
 ROCK TYPE Altd, gtz vined, FeOx st
 met rk, xtlane gtz vns; Cu sleeps;
 see Cu mine
 MINERALIZATION, ALTERATION

REMARKS

SKETCH

No. 131762

DATE 11/20/88

GEOL. JL PROJ. Don Grande
 LOCATION Dump @ small prospect below shaft up hill
 Sam Powell Peak 7 1/2' STATE Az CO Yavapai
 SE 1/4 SECTION 13 T 8N R 5E
 SAMPLE TYPE: CHAN; CHIP; SOIL; CORE; GRAB; dump select
 ROCK TYPE wht, coarse grained xtl gtz;
 FeOx after py
 MINERALIZATION, ALTERATION

REMARKS

SKETCH

No. 131761

DATE 11/20/88

GEOL. JL PROJ. Don Grande
 LOCATION In road cut in wash N of House
 Sam Powell Peak 7 1/2' STATE Az CO Yavapai
 SE 1/4 SECTION 13 T 8N R 5E
 SAMPLE TYPE: CHAN; CHIP; SOIL; CORE; GRAB; 2'x2'
 ROCK TYPE FeOx st, argy altd micaceous-
 ss ss rk
 MINERALIZATION, ALTERATION

REMARKS

SKETCH

No. 131760

DATE 11/20/88

GEOL. JL PROJ. Don Grande
 LOCATION "Ore" stockpile below house
 Sam Powell Peak 7 1/2' STATE Az CO Yavapai
 NE 1/4 SECTION 24 T 8N R 7 SW
 SAMPLE TYPE: CHAN; CHIP; SOIL; CORE; GRAB; select
 ROCK TYPE FeOx soaked rk w. xtl
 gtz
 MINERALIZATION, ALTERATION

REMARKS

SKETCH

ANAL FOR

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR NG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AN DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: PdIp AU** PT** PD** BY FA-MS FROM 20 GM SAMPLE. AU* ANALYSIS BY FA-MS FROM 20 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 5 1988 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec 14/88 SIGNED BY: C. Long D. TOYK, C. LEONG, B. CHAN, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

A.C.N.C (SPARKS) PROJECT 103-180 BATCH 1272 File # 88-6145 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au**	Pl**	Pd**
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB
131756	28	304	67	136	.1	115	264	3181	21.58	17	5	ND	85	144	1	3	2	140	.28	.015	17	196	.19	392	.05	2	.74	.04	.13	7	4	1	4
131757	7	63	16	21	.1	5	2	422	.55	2	5	ND	13	24	1	2	2	7	.20	.003	4	79	.06	68	.01	1	.32	.02	.10	1	6	1	2
131758	12	74	7	131	.1	158	19	709	3.43	2	5	ND	1	37	1	2	2	55	2.55	.070	7	369	2.70	210	.10	5	2.20	.03	.68	1	1	5	3
131759	15	309	9	60	1.2	8	12	45	20.09	22	5	ND	2	161	1	2	2	212	.25	.065	9	89	.09	114	.01	8	.41	.04	.25	2	224	2	4
131760	11	151	10	27	.2	6	8	36	10.02	19	5	ND	2	58	1	2	2	168	.09	.028	15	95	.08	71	.01	7	.37	.01	.12	2	55	1	2
131761	2	63	3	117	.1	22	13	767	3.79	2	5	ND	6	49	1	2	2	44	4.67	.130	15	29	1.13	90	.02	4	1.89	.02	.19	1	5	1	3
131762	19	74	362	94	4.9	15	9	163	12.60	11	5	ND	2	252	1	2	9	121	.11	.057	16	73	.06	207	.01	4	.50	.01	.19	1	70	2	4
131763	21	5072	64	119	2.4	41	18	663	6.05	18	5	ND	1	34	1	2	5	39	1.51	.067	16	92	.12	82	.01	5	.59	.01	.26	5	274	1	3

Dro
Grande

693 P01

ACME LABS

DEC 14 '88 16:19

Abstract

Assay Report to Global Platinum and Gold, Inc.

Re: The Oro Grande Mine, Wickenburg, Arizona

By: Michael P. Thomas, M.H.S. Laboratories, Denver

January 29, 1988

An assay report, five months in preparation, has been presented to Global Platinum and Gold, Inc. by Mr. Michael P. Thomas BA, MS, ACS, AIME of M.H.S. Laboratories in Denver.

Mr. Thomas has over ten years background in the analysis of platinum group metals and has done consulting work for Marathon Oil Co., ARCO Refining Co., ARCO (Anaconda-Stillwater Project), and Mining Corporation, Inc. (Noranda Group), among others.

The ores at the mine site exist along three shear zones. Hematitic breccias (likely altered sulfides), sulfides in acid matrices, mafic schists and diorites are the primary ores. These contain various platinoid minerals and gold, likely including iso-ferroplatinum, laurite, and various unidentifiable minerals. Reduced iron complexes on the property (150 acres) and the surrounding 1000 acres also contain platinum group metals in high concentrations.

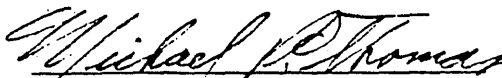
There is estimated to be about 62,000,000 tons of ore at the mine site to a depth of about 350 ft. An additional 100,000,000 tons is available between the 350 ft level and the deepest level assayed, 700 ft. The surrounding area, 1000 acres of lode claims, appears to contain similar values on the basis of lithologic similarities, structural similarities, and some random assays.

Five hundred preliminary assays were run on the ores of the Oro Grande mine site (150 acres) in order to establish analytical procedures. The final procedures included flame AA, flameless AA, nickel sulfide and classical fire assays.

The final assay report was based upon 862 assays distributed among seven elements: Au, Pt, Pd, Rh, Os, Ir, and Ag. Raw data were treated statistically in order to reject outliers and generate a final set of assay averages. The following are the assay averages: Au - 0.205 opt, Pt - 0.863 opt, Pd - 0.128 opt, Rh - 0.086 opt, Os - 24.23 opt, Ir - 13.65 opt, and Ag - 1.12 opt. The Os and Ir values were further reduced on the basis of sample weights for each ore type considered in the assays.

The estimated average value for all ore types is nearly \$500/st. The reduced iron complexes, when considered apart from other materials, have an estimated value approaching \$7000/st.

A full report on the analytical methods and extractive methods will be forwarded to the president of Global Platinum and Gold, Inc. in the next thirty days.


Michael P. Thomas
M.H.S. Laboratories

71
1920 Washington Ave.
Golden, CO 80401

May 23, 1983

Mr. Ken Phillips
Geologist
Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources
Mineral Building
Fairgrounds
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Ken:

Enclosed are copies of the two letters I promised to send you
regarding the Oro Grande Mine.

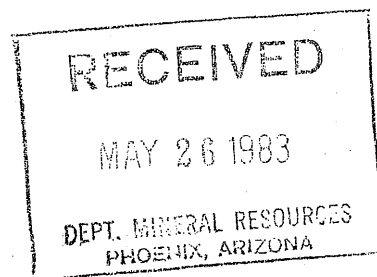
I am looking forward to meeting you in the next few weeks.

Kind regards,

Harry Gair

Harry S. Gair

HSG/av



September 21, 1946

Mr. P. R. Bradley Jr.
1022 Crocker Bldg.
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

In 1901 either your father, Phillip Bradley, or Fred Bradley visited the Oro Grande Mine near Wickenburg. This mine at that time was owned by the Lamb family, wealthy lumbermen of Clinton, Iowa, Ben Hatfield of Montana, and myself. It was attracting world wide interest on account of the exceptionally coarse free gold and the immense size of the ore body. If I am not mistaken Mr. Bradley was representing a large mining syndicate of England which I believe later bought the Stratton Independence Mine of Cripple Creek.

I remember talking with Mr. Bradley while he was quartering down his samples when he showed me a small pile of very coarse gold that he was removing from all samples before tying up. At that time there were three other prominent mining engineers there sampling the property. They were Leo Von Rosenberg representing Wells Fargo Express Co., and Cohen representing Captain D. Le Mar of Salt Lake City, and Pitcarin from Broken Hills Mine in Australia. Pitcarin was chief engineer at that time for both the Australian Mine and The Rio Tinto Mine in Spain; the headquarters of this company I believe was Edinburgh, Scotland.

We had offers for the mine ranging from \$250,000 to \$600,000. I was Vice President and General Manager of the Oro Grande Mining Co. and preferred to retain the property and operate it as also was the Lamb family who was amply able to finance large operation. Hatfield was willing to sell his interest which was one sixth for \$100,000; this was bought by the Lamb family, who then had two thirds interest and I one third. Lamb wrote to me that if an offer was made for a million dollars to turn it down. My contract with the Lamb family following my discovery of the mine was they were to have five eighths interest for the development and equipment of a 100 stamp mill.

The development work was pushed and we blocked out over one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) tons of free milling gold ore. During this time Artemus Lamb, grandfather of Artous Gates, was injured in a railroad wreck on the Union Pacific road, dieing at Hotel Coronado, California. One of his sons Dwight Lamb a little later was drowned in the Mississippi. Marvin Gates, a son-in-law, and B. B. McCoy another son-in-law both died soon after. This left four widows, three of them having a number of children. This so complicated matters that the trustees could not go ahead with the original Lamb family contract with me. Which contract required an expenditure of \$475,000 for a 100 Stamp mill, a 1000 ft. shaft, a large pumping plant and pipe line.

I advised that a ten stamp pilot mill with a pumping plant at Box Canyon in the Hassayampa river with a mile and a half of 4" pipe line be constructed. This was to sample the ore body by mill tests. The trustees agreed and we installed mill and pumping plant in 1904. On my mine map in the office I marked cross cuts, raises, and winzes on the 50, 100, and 200 foot levels. The water level was at 296 ft. but as the character of the ore body on the 300 foot level was the same as above we decided to avoid the pumping of water and confine our test runs to the upper levels.

We milled 8000 tons of ore (in 1904-07 period). Every car was weighed that went into the mill and we also measured in car lots the waste. From some parts of the mine one third of the ore which is a brecciated mass consists of diorite and schist which carries no value. This brecciated material is vertical and we found that even where we did some stoping no timbers whatever were required. In our mill runs we made a 96% recovery by straight amalgamation. The average of all ore run was approximately \$5.32.

Our operating costs were from \$1.86 to \$2.50 per ton. When the costs run above \$2.15 it was in places where we were sinking winzes and raising ore by hand windlass to the different levels.

All work in the mine was single jack work. Engine distillate was used in the engines. The distillate costing 27¢ per gal. delivered to the mine.

Our bullion which was sent direct to the mint was 800/1000 fine. The balance being platinum and silver in equal parts. Whenever we would send in a brick of about \$5000 the mint would send us a waiver to sign waving any claim for platinum contained in the bullion.

In 1906 we put on a Sullivan straight line air compressor and a diamond drill of 1500 ft. capacity. The drill was used to determine the thickness of a large intrusive body consisting of diorite, schist, quartz porphyry and lenses of granite pegmatite. This intrusive mass has a dip on the upper side of about 42 degrees. This forms the bottom of the present developed ore body. This intrusion crushed into the west wall of the ore body about 30 ft. All south of this contact the west wall is hard unaltered diorite. To the north on the surface the vertical cropping shows about 100 ft. of ore between the intrusive and the west wall. This cropping shows that the strike of the ore body is north 37 degrees east. The same as in our underground workings, 2400 ft. to the north east from our present working shaft the ore body cuts thru the top of a hill 328 ft. higher than the collar of our shaft. There is very little surface work on the ore body.

On the 200 ft. level 200 feet south of our working shaft in a cross cut 40 feet east of the drift we put down a vertical diamond drill hole 550 feet. This hole was put down to determine the thickness of the intrusive mass at that point. The drill entered the intrusive mass at 100 feet below the 300 ft. level passing out of it 200 feet below where the drill hole entered. Our cuttings and the water that came back were red showing that we had again entered the ore body. We continued drilling about 150 ft. more when we lost our water thru an open water course. There are many of these courses in the ore body. We encountered one where we had to put down long cartridges made of heavy hardware paper filled with dry cement. We plugged the end of our drill holes and churned this into the black sands. Later when we continued this hole we cored right thru it.

My principal reason for using the diamond drill was to learn the extent of the ore body below this intrusive mass. We found a very unusual condition in the developed ore body consisting of lenses of very high grade ore. When we made our first strike that created so much interest in the property we had only sunk 8 ft. in our shaft. The shaft was originally sunk to a depth of 24 ft. and had a 15 ft. cross cut from the bottom. When I first went on to the property the soft formation had caved and was about 15 ft. in diameter on the surface. When we cleaned it out and timbered it we found [?] at the bottom of the shaft was on top of a large diorite horse. At 8 ft. we went into very rich ore. A grab sample of this was taken which assayed 1980 ounces. Later thru-out our development work we would encounter lenses where free gold could be seen along the walls, cross cuts and shafts. After starting our mill tests we found in following up iron stained drainage areas that these areas came over the edge of large horses in the ore body and that gold had been precipitated beneath the horses.

We also found this same condition along fractured wall rock in protected places. As the whole ore body is oxidized and leached I was convinced that the gold had migrated and had been precipitated in protected zones. There is a good deal of manganese, calcite, and the mine waters contains chlorides. Evidently sulphates assisted in the precipitation of the gold.

My theory is that there will be a large body of high grade ore beneath this large intrusion. Our plan was to sink a large three compartment working shaft 1000 ft. north of our present shaft. On the 200 ft. level we would drive south 240 ft. at which point we would connect with a main haulage level at the 100 ft. level in our old shaft. Another proposed drift was from the 500 ft. level of the new shaft south into the intrusion at what would be the 400 ft. level on the old shaft.

Some years later in place of working the mine by shrinkage stope system I decided to raise an incline shaft beneath the ore body on the intrusive to the surface. Above this shaft I would put in large ore pockets and run finger raises to the surface. And glory hole the entire mass north of the old shaft; the ore is capped with diorite and schist south of the shaft. A portion of this could be drawn into the incline shaft and the balanced mined by shrinkage stopes. A specially built conveyor would carry the ore to crushers on top of a 1000 ton ore bin; the crushed ore to be conveyed by another belt to a point 280 ft. to a second 1000 ton bin to the mill.

By this method of surface mining one man could break 125 tons per shift. This should cost about 8¢ per ton. The primary crushing would be attrition as fully 90% of our ore is very soft and friable. When we were breaking our ore by hand about 40% of the ore would come to the surface fine enough to pass thru a 40 mesh screen when mixed with water and splashed thru the screen by stamps.

The cost of milling should not exceed 18¢ per ton. The gold is absolutely free milling; but in place of straight amalgamation as practised in my mill tests I would treat the ore the same as I would treat placer by using a J. B. Girand centrifical placer concentrator. This machine will save all gold from microscopic up; a small concentrator costs less than \$2000. The particular machine I have in mind will handle 100 yds. per hour of placer dirt. A Marcey 10 X 10 Ball mill would handle close to 500 tons of our ore per 24 hrs. Of if a company preferred to use a shovel they could start at once on over 120,000 tons that lies above the collar of the shaft where erosion shows the ore body to be 250 ft. in width and to the north there would be very little stripping.

The present mill is large enough if the ten stamps are removed and replaced by one ball mill and a Girand concentrator.

My reason for writing this lengthy explanation is that it contains information that would not appear in any mining engineers report and also because of my age which is nearly eighty three. I am very anxious to have a large mining company take over the property. As yet I have not submitted the Oro Grande Mine to any other company. The property is open for a deal on a reasonable basis.

If you are interested I would like very much to have you come and look over the property along with the data I have. I can substantiate every statement I have made in this letter. I have copies of numerous reports made by reliable engineers. With one exception these reports were made for other companies, some who were unable to raise capital, and, one of the biggest copper companies in this state after their chief engineer, and geologist had examined the property, refused to break their rule one-no cash payments. They requested one year in which to operate the ten stamp mill and they were to retain all bullion to cover cost of operation. I refused their request and later received a letter from their chief geologist requesting me to reconsider my decision and explained it would mean a great deal to me if their company

took hold of it. As I had just put in \$22,000 in repair work in mill, mine and buildings I required them to pay me at least half that in cash as it would have saved them at least four months work preparatory to active operation. The mill is in perfect condition but we have no power. The Fairbanks engine was worn out when we did our diamond drilling.

The Arizona Power Company's line carrying 43000 volts is a mile and three quarters from the mine and the same distance from the pumping plant which is a mile and one half from the mine. Our water right is one of the best in the states.

Trusting you will give this letter your personal consideration and advise me as soon as possible whether or not you or one of your engineers will visit the mine.

Very truly yours,

(signed by)

G. B. Upton

GBU/ms

THIS LETTER FROM GEORGE B. UPTON IS A COPY TYPED AUGUST 25, 1987. SPELLING AND GRAMMAR ARE THAT OF MR. UPTON.

ARIZONA DEPT. OF MINES & MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
416 W. CONGRESS, ROOM 161
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85701

LOCATION:- The Oro Grande lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town of Wickenburg, Arizona. It consists of 9 patented and 5 unpatented claims and 3 mill sites on the Hassayampa River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the mine, all in the Black Rock Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona. The mine is reached by a fair road from Wickenburg. No power line is close to the mine, but a diesel plant can be installed at Wickenburg.

DEVELOPMENT:- The development consists of a vertical shaft 340 feet deep and an inclined air shaft 100 feet and three levels. The 100 foot level connects the 2 shafts and consists of 900 feet of drifts and 300 feet of cross-cuts, of which 600 feet are in good ore.

The 300 foot level consists of 220 feet of drifts and 370 feet cross-cuts, 400 feet of which are in ore. At the bottom of the shaft (340') a drift 35 feet penetrates a fault that shows up in the ore body. The 200 foot level consists of 900 feet of drifts and cross-cuts, 700 feet of which are in ore.

The workings prove the ore shoots in the Copperhead claim to be 435 feet long and from 90 to 190 feet in width to the 300 foot level. The ore shoot on the Frenchman Claim is over 300 feet long on the surface, but only developed by a short drift and winze.

GEOLOGY:- The country rock is diorite on the west wall of the main vein and hornblende and other schists and diorites on the east wall. All these rocks are metamorphosed and are probably of the Pre-Cambrian in age. The diorite seems to be intrusive and consists of hornblende and soda lime feldspar, probably labradorite. It varies from as much as 90% hornblende to as low as 40%. The accessory original minerals, such as Pyroxens are scarce, but secondary minerals, such as epidote are common, due to the metamorphism. The diorite carries inclusions of schists which may have been sedimentary rocks originally, or may have been developed by shearing and metamorphism of the diorite.

DYKES:- The diorite is intruded by a series of aplite and permatite dykes which have a general east and west strike and consist of quartz, orthoclase and black tourmaline and are extremely irregular in shape and composition. There are also small intrusions of basic pegmatite, consisting of plagioclase, feldspar, pyroxene, and hornblende. A series of small nearly vertical dykes of hard, fine-grained, dark rock locally called synite has an east and west trend, dipping north. These rocks may be andesite, trachylite or diorite, but require a microscope for determination. They are evidently associated with the ore deposition and are much younger than the diorites. The diorite was metamorphosed at the time of the aplite intrusion forming epidote, chlorite, and other minerals along joint planes; but the most important result was the changing of the diorite to schists along shearing planes having a NE and SW trend.

VEINS:- The veins are zones of shearing in the schist and diorite. The Oro Grande vein is from 100 feet to 200 feet wide and traceable on the surface for more than 3,000 feet, being terminated on the south by a fault and covered on the north by Tertiary andesite flows. The strike is north 30 degrees east and dips approximately vertically or nearly parallel to the schist. Two other similar veins outcrop on the property.

Ascending solutions in the shear zones decomposed the broken schists and diorites, forming aerinite and kaolin and depositing quartz, calcite, pyrite, chalcopyrite
And ? then ? forming the ore bodies. These bodies elliptical in shape

on any level and dips south about 40 degrees. There followed a long period of oxidation by surface waters which completely removed the sulphides and copper, leaving oxidized iron and native gold with a few small bunches of rich oxidized copper ores and a small amount of silver chlorides to indicate what the original sulphides were. This oxidation is known to exist at the 625 feet vertical depth, or more than 300 feet below the present development on the Hassayampa River, one mile to the west. After the oxidation the veins were broken down and displaced by Pose-Miocene AND quartz.

ORE BODIES:- Two such ore bodies are known, one on the Copperhead Claim and one on the Frenchman's Claim. The Copperhead is developed to a depth of 340 feet by the Oro Grande shaft and its 3 levels. It is from 90 feet wide on the 200 foot level to 150 feet wide on the 300 foot level. Its greatest length is 435 feet on the 100 foot level, where it is terminated on both ends by faults, but there is every reason to believe that it does continue both north and south. The 300 foot level has not been driven far enough to the south to determine the length of the ore shoot at this depth. The body contains "Horses" and small bunches of country rock, forming as much as 1/3 of the mass on the 200 foot level and less in proportion as depth is attained, being less than 20% on the 200 foot level. This shoot contains at least 635,000 tons of proven ore above the 300 foot level of an average value of \$5.27 per ton in gold. This value was determined by milling 8,861 tons of ore which yielded \$45,709.81 in bullion, the tailings contained only 20 cents per ton.

The west wall is solid diorite, but the east wall contains stringers, bunches and fair sized bodies of rich ore for at least 500 feet beyond the wall of the ore shoot proper. It is probable that part of this great mass can be profitably mined. It contains more than 2,000,000 tons and may average from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton. It can be caved and removed at a small cost.

The Copperhead shoot is known to continue below the 300 foot level. It is shown in the drift at 340 foot depth, the drill core to the depth of 325 feet below the 300 foot level is still oxidized and the gold in a free state. It contains at least 900,000 tons probable ore to the depth. The values are as yet unknown, but there is no reason to believe that they will decrease to any extent.

OTHER ORE SOURCES:- Pay ore is now exposed north of the fault on the 200 foot level and the surface. It is probable that nearly as much ore lies to the north of this fault. It can be easily picked up by cross-cutting on the 100 foot level. The same condition exists to the south end of the Copperhead shoot on all levels. The ore shoot on the Frenchman Claim lies 1,100 feet to the north of the Copperhead shoot. It outcrops for more than 300 feet on the surface. A short tunnel and shallow winze shows 6 feet of excellent ore. This may be equally as important as the Copperhead shoot when developed.

These shoots are known to extend to great depths and hold their values. The Congress Mine to the NW was mined to 4200 feet in depth.

EQUIPMENT:- Equipment consists of a pumping plant, 8000 feet of 4 inch water line, 100,000 gal. Steel water tank, 25 HP gasoline engine, 25hp gasoline hoist, cage and buckets, blacksmith shop and tools, 50-ton capacity 10-stamp mill, 4-drill Sullivan air compressor ore cars, track and mining tools, bunkhouses, camp, etc.

49

CONCLUSION:- The Oro Grande Consolidated Mine is probably the most valuable semi-developed free milling gold mine in the Western United States. It has proven ore reserves of 635,000 tons of gross value of \$3,175,000.00 above the 300 feet level. By sinking the Oro Grande shaft 100 feet, extending the 400 feet level more than 340,000 tons of the same ore will be added to this figure, or a gross value of \$1,700,000.00 for each 100 feet of this ore shoot alone. By continuous development ore reserves can be easily kept ahead of a 1,000 ton mill on the Copperhead shoot alone. The certainty of developing ore beyond the north and south faults and in the Frenchman Claim makes this mine as valuable as the Vulture Mine to the south or the Congress Mine to the NW. The Vulture produced \$16,000,000.00 and the Congress Mine produced \$14,000,000.00.

COSTS:- Careful records of the costs of mining and milling of 5,645 tons of ore was kept by the former owner, Geo. B. Upton. These records show an average of \$1.04 for mining and \$1.16 for milling, with an extraction of 98%. One test run of 660 tons show a cost of \$.83 for milling and \$.85 for mining. These results were obtained without the use of air drills.

The old fashioned stamp mill treated 50 tons per day. Gasoline was used for power. It is reasonably certain that these costs can be greatly reduced with cheap power and a modern mill of large capacity, together with a caving system of mining the ore. The writer predicts a total cost not to exceed \$1.75 per ton can be obtained on a 1,000 ton per day basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS:- The writer recommends the purchase of the mine and the expenditure of at least \$400,000.00 for a new power plant, new working shaft and new equipment for the mine together with a mill of at least 500 tons capacity, initial, to be increased to 1,000 tons at a later date.

(Signed) International Engineering Company

By J. Carlton, Bray, E. M.

El Paso, Texas
September 15, 1932.