

Review of Data Base

Introduction

Geneva Partners, LLC requested my geological consulting services to review the Darwin Property reports and database. The objective of the review was to determine the validity of the information and the exploration potential. The property is owned by Jack Stone of Tonopah, Nevada. In Tonopah I was able to acquire extensive data, from the abundance of available information. The reports and data I obtained, I felt were pertinent to evaluating the database on the property. To complete this report I am reviewing 15 reports.

I concentrated my efforts on geological reports, although I was able to review some of the maps that are in storage to determine if they were of good quality. I also copied a complete catalog of all available maps. These maps will eventual need to be organized and filed into flat files and map drawers, so they will be more accessible for compiling information from them.

Peter Hahn, consulting geologist, spent many months working with the data when it was still in the old Anaconda office in Darwin. He compiled extensive information on the reserves and exploration potential. Unfortunately his data was loaned to Gassaway Brown in 2002 to do an exploration potential report (G. Brown Excellent Zinc Opportunity report). The data was never returned and is still Gassaway's possession. I worked with Gassaway for several years and was able to locate him through a mutual acquaintance. After locating Gassaway, I put him in touch with Peter Hahn to see if the data could be returned.

A report on ore reserves and exploration potential will need to be completed, but will require extensive time and the use of the Peter Hahn data compilation. To expedite the due diligence process I am putting together a summary report, which includes an evaluation of geological reports.

Location

The Darwin property is located in the Darwin Hills of Inyo County, California, approximately 37 miles southeast of the town of Lone Pine, California (Figure 1). The property consisting of 58 patented mining claims are primarily in sections 1, 12, 13, and 24, T.19S. R.40E., MDBM of the Darwin 7 1/2 minute quadrangle.

Mining Overview

The Darwin district produced 1.1 million short tons of Ag-Pb-Zn ore from 1875 to 1976. Although this is not a large tonnage production, its significance is that the majority of the production was by Anaconda between 1945-1957. Indicating that Anaconda averaged approximately 80,000 tons/year. It appears feasible with updated mining equipment, improved mining techniques and by deepening of shaft to make more levels available that a much higher mining rate could be obtained.

The last documented ore reserve calculation in 1970 states 129,375 tons at 5.7 oz/ton Ag, 4.1% Pb, and 10% Zn. The majority of this reserve is believed to be sulfide milling ore. Anaconda was more interested in sulfide Ag/Pb ore during their mining operations than the zinc potential. They later became interested in the Tungsten potential of the property. Although there is little information about the tungsten potential Anaconda did stockpile hi-grade tungsten, so the tungsten was probably present throughout much of ore, but they only separated and stockpiled the higher grade portions of the tungsten. There is a possibility that much oxide and Zn ores were not calculated in the reserve and were left unmined. Also there has been little underground exploration on the deeper levels of the mine as later operators concentrated on easily accessible ore off the 400 level. Even though there are good grade reserves calculated on the lower levels, the later operators never revamped the shaft and hoist to allow them mining access to these lower levels.

Geology

Upper Paleozoic rocks of the Keeler Canyon formation consisting mostly of limestones have been deformed into broad anticlinal folds during the Triassic time they were subsequently intruded by Jurassic alkaline intrusives (Darwin stock). The Darwin stock, 174 ma, intruded the sequence from the east and appears to have followed folded bedding planes within the limestones (figure 2). The Darwin stock caused a widespread hornfels alteration of the limestone. The anticlinal folding and subsequent intrusion of the Darwin stock give the Paleozoic limestone section a domal configuration.

Thrusting of the Davis fault system took place at 154 to 148 Ma. This low angle reverse fault brought older units over the top of the younger Paleozoic and intrusive rocks. Figure 3 displays the simplified geologic conditions at the mine. It gives the relationships of the northeast trending faults that localized the ore deposits with the Darwin stock (stippled). The 400 level is superimposed on the map to show its relative position to the geology. It also shows where figure 4, cross section B-B' is located. The Pb-Ag-Zn mineralization and associated varying suites of skarn alteration occur as bedded replacements, pipelike breccias and high angle east-west to northeast trending fractures/veins. Figure 4 is a vertical cross section cut through the Essex mine, it gives the relationship of the Darwin stock to the; ore stopes, underground workings, and the Davis thrust fault. The mineralizing event took place after the Davis Thrust movement. Figure 5 shows the structural setting, the variations of the skarn mineralization and their

relationship to the deposits. The age relationship of tungsten bearing skarns is not yet clearly understood, but does clearly represent a separate pulse of mineralization into the system. Since the mill did not recover tungsten there are no records as to what the average grade might be for the deposit. The fact that Anaconda did stockpile the higher grade portions and that it can be visibly seen with fluorescent blacklight as both disseminations in the ore and as high grade zones would indicate that the tungsten should be a significant by product in the mining operation.

Data Review

The reports will be reviewed in Chronological order starting with oldest reports and working toward the most recent. The header for each section will start with the title, author with company affiliation and year of each report. Then a brief summary as to the contents of the report. Then a section regarding what aspects of the property, (ie: underground geology or scientific studies), the report pertains and a final conclusion as to validity and quality of the report.

1954 Darwin Mines – Ore Reserves as Jan. 1, 1954 by Dudley Davis - Does not state who the Report was completed for, most likely Anaconda.

Good update and qualification, including location, of reserves at that time. The report refers to 13 maps that show the location of the reserves, but the maps are not in the report. These maps are more than likely in storage. It classifies the reserves as shipping ores, sulfide milling ore and oxide milling ores. Total combined reserve in probable and possible categories was 124,976 tons @ 5.2 opt Ag, 7% Pb, and 6.9% Zn.

Table V in the report is a very detailed description of the location of the reserves and will be extremely useful when it comes time to do a new reserve estimate. This report will be invaluable when trying to estimate how much of these reserves have been mined and what has been added by later underground drifting and exploration drilling.

This is an excellent starting ore reserve report, everything is well documented and referenced on maps.

1958 Economic Geology of Darwin Quadrangle, Inyo Co., Cal. Cal. Division of Mines & Geology. Special Report 51 by Hall & Mackevett – October 1958

This is an excellent report on the history and production numbers of the district. Good regional geological report as it discusses the entire quadrangle. The Darwin Mine info has to be selected out of the text. Gives a historical record of pre-1958 metals produced by year at the Darwin Mine. Noteworthy in the report is that the average grade of sulfide milling ore at Darwin from 1942 on was 6% Pb, 6% Zn and 6 opt Ag, but a considerable amount of high-grade ore at 20-30% Pb was direct shipped from 1944-1952. If Table 3 would have included tonnages for each year instead of just metal recoveries then average grades could have been back calculated.

This is a good historical overview of the entire district, especially information about surrounding mines. The district geology and discussions about the ore deposits has been updated by more recent publications.

1970 Darwin Mines – Geology, Ore Reserves and Proposed Development by J.M. Cormie, Consulting Engineer for Mexicanus Explorations Limited. November 11, 1970

Good engineering evaluation of the property. There is a considerable amount of historical data taken out of Special Report 51. It recommends areas in the mine where additional reserves might be encountered. It lays out drift work and diamond drilling programs that would increase the reserves and a cost estimate of the work.

It states that last ore reserve in April 1969 of 129,375 tons @ 5.7 opt Ag, 4.1% Pb and 10% Zn are probably minimum's based upon historical records. Implying that the reserves may be underestimated. Anaconda never kept more than one year of ore reserve supply and operated profitable for ten years while keeping production ahead of the mill. Good report documents reserves, although not as defined as Dudley Davis report, it does bring reserve calculations up to 1970.

1980 Progress Report - Darwin District by R. J Newberry, University of Alaska June 1980

This report is more of a proposal than a progress report. It states what his objectives for the next field season and some of his preliminary thoughts about the geology and mineralization.

Good academic report, but updated by later progress reports.

1981 Progress Report - Darwin District by R. J Newberry, University of Alaska July 1981

Progress report on the geologic mapping on the Thompson 200, 3A, 3B, 500 & 600 levels at a 1"=200' scale and geologic mapping on the 400 level at a 1"=100' scale. Academic related, but a good report that is well documented. The significant geological input is that the mapping determined the Paleozoic limestone beds are not overturned. Previous reports based upon surface mapping believed that the Paleozoic section was overturned or upside down. This would mean that deeper rocks with less carbonates would be less amenable to the ore bearing solutions and the deep ore potential would be limited.

Additionally, one of the first reports to document that the skarn mineralization at Darwin is not related to the Darwin quartz monzonite stock. The mineralizing intrusive event, the granite porphyry found in the deeper workings in the central portions of the breccia pipes means the deep ore potential could be tremendous. The entire mine could be looking at just the top of a major mineralized system. It could be a skarn deposit or a porphyry copper deposit, as skarn deposits are known to form above and peripheral to porphyries.

1982 Concentration of Complex Tungsten Ores by Keith Long- Metallurgist -Anaconda Minerals Company – July 1982

This report is a metallurgy report on the concentration of Darwin tungsten ores. It is useful in fact that it does state that the ores can be concentrated if a large enough resource was discovered. It is also useful because it the only report that actually states that Anaconda was very interested in the tungsten potential and were stockpiling high grade tungsten reserves. Unfortunately this was close to the time that the tungsten market price took a big decline.

This is an internal company memo, it will much more useful to metallurgist, but does some interesting comments in regards to tungsten.

1981 Darwin Project – 1981 Annual Summary Report by Geoffrey Wilson, Anaconda May 1982

Excellent review of the geologic setting at Darwin and its implication to the exploration potential. Noteworthy is that supports the fact the geologic units are not overturned, therefore a more carbonate-rich section may be found at depth. The carbonate-rich section would be an excellent host rock for deeper skarn with Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization, possibly becoming richer in zinc and copper at depth. He also notes the existence of multiple late stage intrusives within the breccia pipes. Indicating the real mineralization event was not the Darwin Stock, but a later stage intrusive that is just now being recognized. This recognition could be tremendously important in the modeling of exploration efforts attempting to discover new reserves.

This report appears to be an excellent justification report to the Anaconda management in an effort to convince them to approve the expenditure for the two deep diamond drill holes that were later drilled in 1982.

1983 Darwin Project – Second Quarter Report G.E. Wilson 1983

This report is a summary of the results of the two deep core holes, DA 1+2 drilled in 1982. It contains a drill location map, a summary of assay results and brief discussion on the results. This report is way to short and brief considering the cost of drilling the two deep core holes.

It appears that Anaconda had already made their decision to the sell the property when this report was written.

The report although having summaries of the drill holes needed much more detailed information than it contains. Drill hole DA-2 had really significant Pb/Zn/Ag intercepts, (79' of 1.4%Pb, 3.6% Zn, & +2.0 oz/ton Ag) but the results did not fit the hi-grade tungsten skarn exploration model that Anaconda was hoping to discover. Brown 2002 reports a 177' interval of 5.5% Zn which included 20 feet of 10% in drill hole DA-2. Wilson's report states that a final report and data review package are in preparation, but the report appears to never have been finished. This strongly supports the concept that

Anaconda was only interested in the deep tungsten potential and when these holes did not hit the tungsten zone the project was terminated and there were no funds set aside for report writing. As stated earlier Anaconda was never interested in zinc even during the mining operations, so these good intercepts were of no consequence to them, but are very significant for future plans for the mine.

**1986 Bulk-Mineable Silver-Gold Targets at the Darwin Project, Inyo County, California
V. DeRuyter, Quintana Minerals – 1986**

This report was looking at the potential for developing a bulk mineable Ag/Au deposit in the Darwin area. Considerable surface and underground sampling was completed and several targets defined.

Data will be very useful if a district exploration program is initiated. It does indicate that there may significant gold credits in portions of the Darwin mine and good exploration potential in places like the Lucky Jim Mine.

The report seems to be a little promotional. Some of the proposed targets are not well described or located. Several of the figures showing sample locations and targets are missing from the report. These figures would be very useful in helping to identify his targets. Without the figures most of the data is not much use.

1987 Results of Sampling at Radiore 400 Level and Lucky Jim Area Darwin Mines, Inyo County, California V. DeRuyter consultant for Quintana Minerals - September 1987

This report summarizes the results of extensive sampling in the Defiance and Lucky Jim areas. The report recommends drilling nine drill holes to test the proposed targets. Again the figures and maps for this report are not included. The appendixes do have the samples descriptions and results with grid coordinates, so that is useful information. Location of the figures and maps to go with this report would be significant.

Possibly real good information if maps can be located.

1988 Results of Drillwork During 1988 in the Lucky Jim Mine Area, Darwin Project, Inyo County, California by V. DeRuyter Consultant for Quintana Minerals – November 1988

Short report on the three shallow (max. depth 125') percussion drill holes drilled in the Lucky Jim area. Although shallow the holes did have some encouragement with a 10' intercept of 1.1 opt Ag and 1.1% Pb. This indicates the Darwin Pb/Ag skarn mineralization extends for at least two miles in length.

The data in the report will be good if a regional exploration program is initiated.

1989 Darwin Project - Weekly Geologic Progress Report W.F. Brazelton Jr. Blue Range Mining Co. September 1989

Report on the underground drilling of 15 holes and a sampling program. Has good drill hole and sample locations, but contains no assay results.

If results from drill holes can be located then this will be good data to use in ore reserve calculations. No geological or interpretative information in the report

1989 Mineral and Metal Zoning And A Re-Interpretation of Isotopic Zoning at the Darwin Pb-Zn-Ag Skarn Deposit, California. Newberry and Einaudi - Professors 1989

This is a very academic inclined report using high tech methodology to determine geological and mineralogical events at the Darwin Mine. The majority of the data in this report is later updated and enhanced in their Economic Geology report in 1991. Excellent work that was further advanced.

1991 Zoning and Genesis of the Darwin Pb-Zn-Ag Skarn Deposit, California: A Reinterpretation Based on New Data - Newberry, Einaudi and Eastman. 1991

This is a highly academic study, very scientific, but very important in dealing with a model for future exploration efforts. It helps put age restraints on the mineralization as well as further defines the granite porphyry plug in the core of the breccias. It sets the temperature gradient of mineralization at $325^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 55^{\circ}\text{C}$. Metal zoning studies indicate the Pb/Zn ratio is decreasing at depth indicating a higher percentage of zinc at depth. Ag is also decreasing at depth along with the Pb. Copper forms a core to the deposit and is increasing at depth. The conclusion is that there is a possibility for a Cu porphyry system at depth instead of tungsten bearing manto skarn type deposit that Anaconda was drill testing. Some additional deep core drill holes would be warranted to further test this hypothesis. These holes would be designed to drill the core of the breccia pipes and hit thicker portions of the granite porphyry, the likely host for the copper porphyry system.

This is an excellent academic report, lots of high tech geology and good conclusions more useful if you looking to do a major deep exploration program looking for a large tonnage deposit.

2002 An Excellent Zinc Exploration Opportunity, Darwin Mine Inyo County, Cal. by Gassaway Brown, Consulting Geologist, June 2002.

Good exploration type report if you are looking at big picture, not much help if you are trying start up operation. Peter Hahn did most of the background work for this report, when he was with Cyprus, but there joint venture partner pulled out of the project and Cyprus lost there funding so Peter was unable to finish the report. Gassaway states there is excellent potential for 10 million tons of zinc ore grading 8-10% Zn. He goes on to

define four target areas that should be drill tested and highly recommends that drilling should be started on the two higher priority targets.

Good report needs back-up info of Peter Hahn's

Summary and Recommendations

The reports are all of very high quality, most done by well qualified and highly regarded geologist. Some of the reports seem to be missing maps and assay information, but his data might be located in the storage unit with the maps. There is a tremendous amount of data available on the mine. It will need to be organized and properly stored in map cases.

From the quick perusal of the maps in storage and what I have seen of the maps, they appear to be of high quality. Anaconda was a leader in geologic tabulation and mapping, so I would expect the data to be excellent. Updating Anaconda's data after the later companies had mined on the property may take considerable work, much of which Peter Hahn may have completed. The acquiring of the data compilation of Peter Hahn's will expedite any near future exploration activities.

The Darwin Property represents a large Pb-Ag-Zn and Tungsten property that has only been cursory explored over the past twenty years. It appears to an excellent opportunity for a quick start-up mining operation and the exploration potential for a much larger operation. Although reserves quoted as 129,000 to 170,000 tons of good grade ore will only last 1-2 years under the current plan. The underground has excellent opportunities to increase reserves during the mining operation. Anaconda who operated for twelve profitable years never had over one years mine life of reserves at any one time. It would be beneficial to the operation to try to generate more reserves early on in the mining effort. Underground drilling, surface drilling and sinking shafts to deeper depths to prove up more reserves may accomplish this objective.

First priority of this operation would to be to get the database in shape. A good computer geotech should be hired to input all drill data, sample data, and underground mapping data and surface geology into a computer system, such as a Vulcan computer system, so the data can easily be handled. This would allow you to generate cross sections, ore reserves and a get a better understanding of the controls on mineralization. The deposit could be looked at in a 3 dimensional picture. Grade cut-offs could be changed and new ore reserves calculated almost immediately as price of metals changed or as cost of the mining operations varied.



Fred Saunders
Consulting Geologist
June 26, 2007

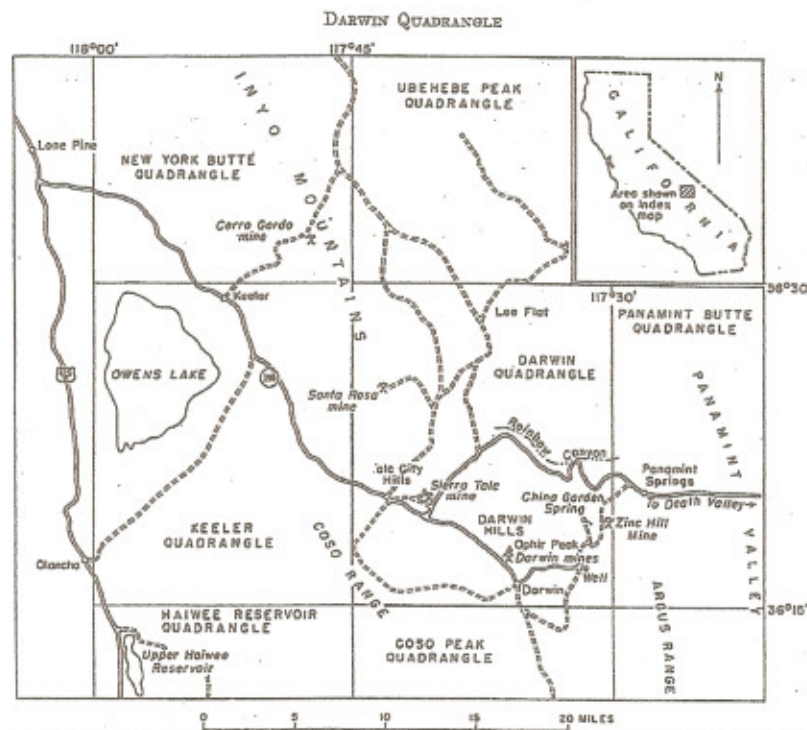
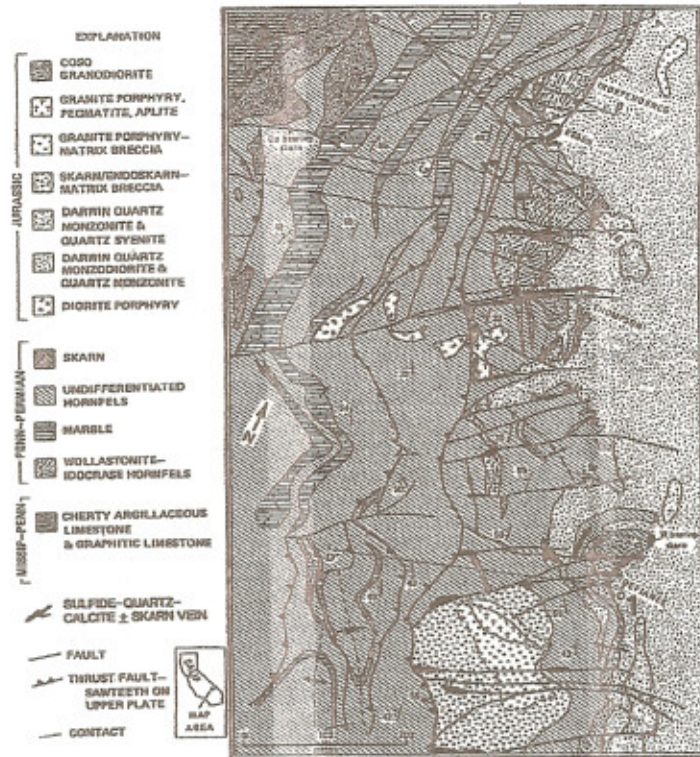


Figure 1 Index map to the Darwin area showing major geographical features. Taken from Economic geology of the Darwin Quadrangle. special Report 51.



Detailed geologic map of the Darwin mine area, based on unpublished mapping by R. Newberry and T. Sisson (1980-1982). Note the Pb-Zn-Ag skarn veins that cut and displace the Darwin pluton.

Figure 2. Detailed Geologic map of the Darwin mine area from Newberry, Einaudi, And Eastman Econ Geol. Vol 86.1991

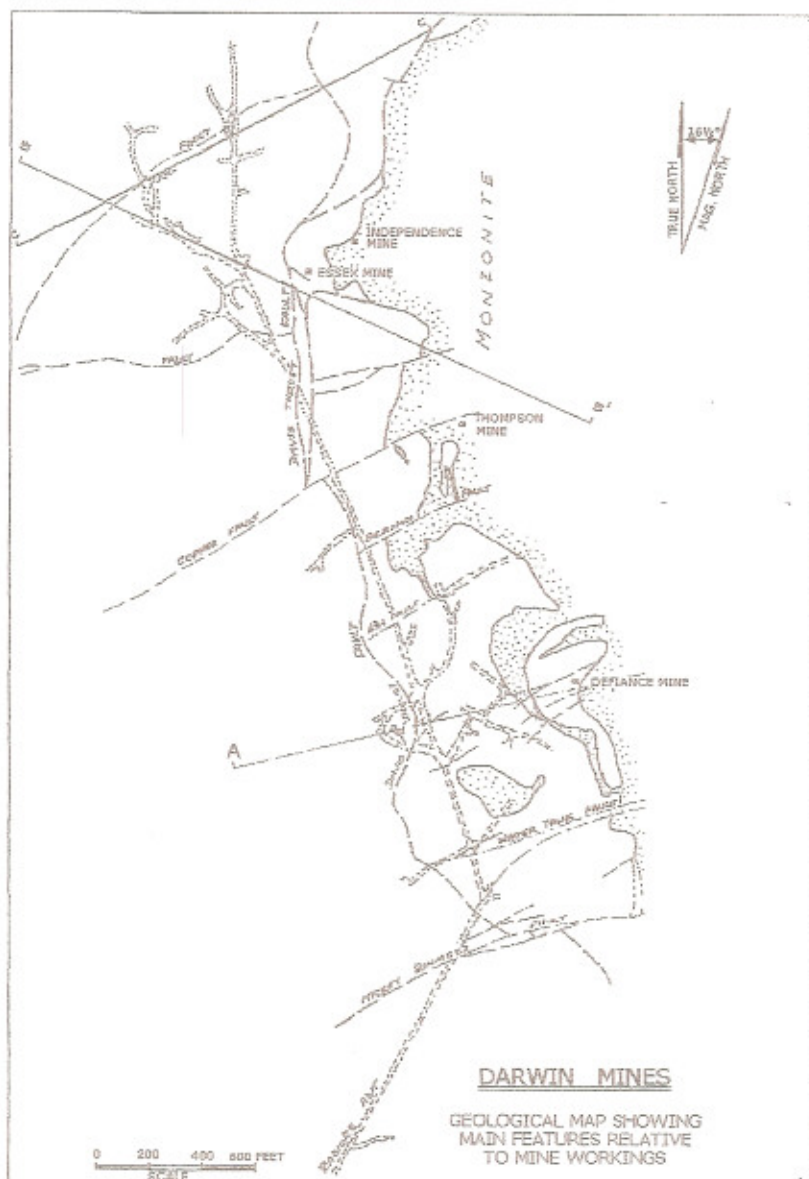


Figure 3. 400 level of Radiore tunnel showing cross faults and Darwin Stock.

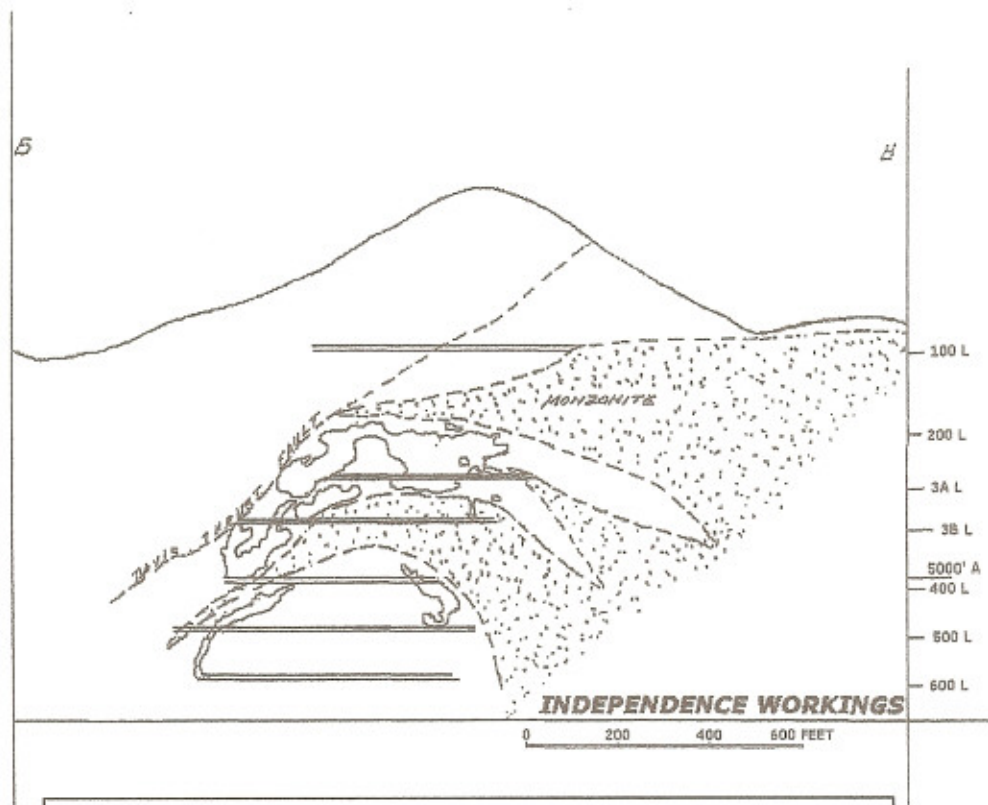


Figure 4 From Cormie 1970 Shows mine workings and stopes, Davis fault and intrusive monzonite relationships. Note: Intrusive follows folding in the Paleozoics.

DARWIN Pb-Zn-Ag SKARN DEPOSIT

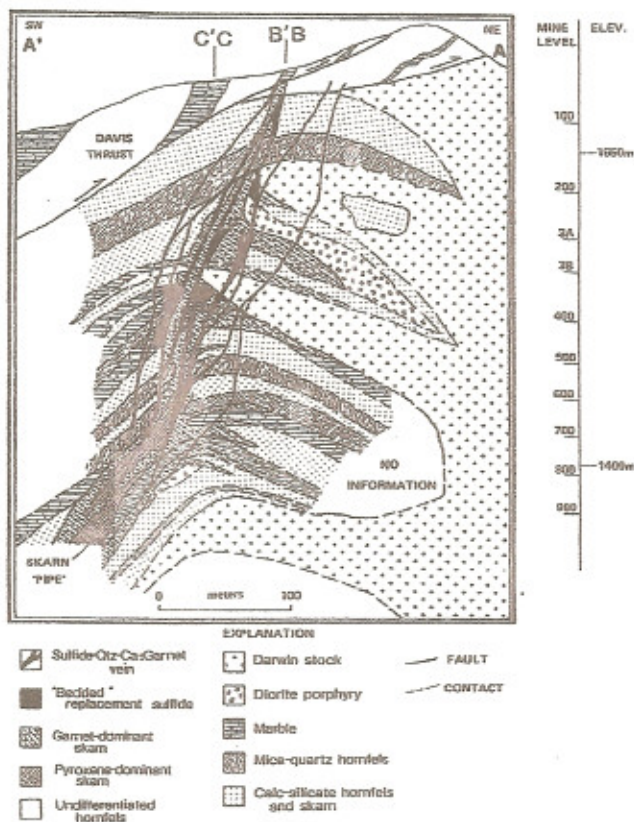


FIG. 5. Northeast-southwest cross section through the Essex pipe, at approximately right angles to the pipe elongation, showing pipe morphology and southwest rise to the pipe. Skarns dominantly replace marble, but narrow replacements of calc-silicate hornfels also are present. Massive sulfide replacements and veins are more abundant toward the surface; sulfide-bearing skarns are present throughout the vertical exposure. Based on underground mapping by R. Newberry and C. Wilson (unpub. map, 1982).

Figure 5 From Newberry, Einaudi, And Eastman
Econ Geol. Vol 86.1991

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BACKGROUND

Over twenty-five years experience in mineral exploration, mostly for precious metals in Nevada and adjoining states with international experience in Peru and Mexico. Responsible for discoveries at McCoy, Manhattan and Tonopah districts of Nevada and the Randsburg, Bagdad Chase and Radcliff Districts of California. Extensive experience in managing and directing all phases of gold and silver exploration programs. Managed exploration offices for Houston Oil and Minerals in Tonopah, Nevada and for Tenneco Minerals in Carson City, Nevada

2006 – 2007

Consulting Geologist

- Worked full-time mapping, sampling and generating targets on gold properties in the Trinity Range of Nevada. Evaluating a joint venture project for Tournigan Gold of Vancouver, Canada and AuEx Exploration of Reno Nevada.
- Worked with Thunder Mountain Gold on a gold / silver property I have generated in the Tonopah area of Nevada.
- Worked for AuEx Exploration evaluating submittals in Central Nevada.

1998 - 2006

Realtor/Consulting Geologist

- Worked part-time as a consulting geologist mostly for two main clients, Mineral Processing Company of Nevada and Endo Tool Company of Las Vegas. I put together a gypsum exploration program in the Lovelock area for Mineral Processing Company.
- For Endo Tool Company I was involved with a large land acquisition and evaluation program. Endo Tool purchased 20 properties from Echo Bay in various locations in Nevada.

Echo Bay Exploration Regional Geologist- Reno, NV

1986-1998

- Acquired and directed exploration program on the Buffalo Valley Project Lander Co., Nevada.
- Responsible for acquisition and evaluation of a stockwork/vein silver-gold deposit at the Cross Mine in Nederland, Colorado.
- Project manager of the Radcliff Project, Inyo County, California. Responsible for generating and managing the project, involving both helicopter supported core and RC drilling, geologic mapping, sampling and resource estimation. Successful in defining a 300,000 ounce exhalative gold deposit.
- Initiated reconnaissance exploration programs in Nevada, Oregon, Southern California, and Arizona. Involved data compilation, area selection and extensive field work that resulted in generating numerous projects.
- Generated and recommended acquisition of the Three Hills Project in Esmeralda County, Nevada. Performed detailed geologic mapping that led to reinterpretation of the model and the discovery of 180,000 oz. disseminated/stockwork hosted gold deposit.

Tenneco Minerals Corporation Regional Manager/ Carson City, NV

1981-1986

- Responsible for the discovery of the Baltic deposit in the Randsburg District in California. The Rand Mining Company mined the 500,000 oz. shear zone hosted Au deposit.

- Proposed and implemented a grass roots flat fault reconnaissance exploration program in Mojave Desert of California, southern Nevada and western Arizona. The project explored the spatial and genetic relationships of low angle structures and their control on mineralization in the region. The project resulted in the acquisition of several high quality prospects and a new discovery in the Bagdad Chase District of So. California.

- Conducted exploration programs in central Nevada and northern Washoe County, Nevada that resulted in generating several projects.

- Regional Manager of the Western Regional Office located in Carson City, Nevada. Duties involved supervising geologist and office staff, overseeing projects and project generation.

1977-1981

**Houston Oil & Minerals
District Manager/Senior Geologist
Tonopah, Nevada**

- District Manager of the Tonopah, Nevada field office. Supervised six geologist, a landman, secretaries and a draftsman.

- Managed the McCoy Project, Lander County, Nevada. Reinterpreted the geologic mapping and all drill hole data and built the original "Skarn Model" for the deposit. The subsequent drilling program based on the new model led to the discovery of 1.5MM tons of 0.15 opt Au to the existing low-grade resource.

- Directed the exploration program of the Tonopah District. Compiled underground mining data for the entire district onto one base. Supervised core and reverse circulation drilling, geologic mapping, geochem sampling and underground mapping and sampling programs.

- Member of group that evaluated and recommended acquisition the Summa Corp. properties.

1973-1976

**Summa Corporation
Geologist
Tonopah, Nevada**

- Conducted exploration drilling in the Manhattan District, Nye County, Nevada.

Member of the expoloration team that did the geologic mapping, sampling, underground mapping and drilling that led to the discovery of the McCoy Mine.

- Mine Geologist at the Manhattan Mine, responsibilities included; grade control, surveying, and geology and exploration.

Education

Bachelor Degree in Geology 1973
California State University-Chico

Professional on Development

- Northwest Mining Assoc. Silver Symposium - Presented talk
the Tonopah Mining District- 1999
- Geological Society of Nevada Symposium 2000. Guidebook
Editor and Field Trip Organizer & Tour Leader. Led tours of
The Three Hills Deposit and the Tonopah Mining District
- Volcanic rocks and vent areas Univ. of Nevada
- Fluid Inclusions Case Studies Colo. School of Mines
- Zoning in Volcanic and Subvolcanic Mineral Deposits
- Metamorphic Core Complexes of the Southwestern U.S.
- Economic Evaluation and Investment Decisions Methods
- Applied Geostatics – R Mohan Srivastuan
- Low Angle Tectonic and Mineralization in Southwestern U.S.