Golden West Patents, Executive Summary

La Paz County, Arizona, Santa Maria Mining District

Area Potential For Open Pit Gold Mining and Cyanide Heap Leaching

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Golden West property is located 26 miles southeast of Lake Havasu City, La Paz County Arizona. The project consists of 2 patented claims the Golden West and Golden West 1, totaling 40 acres. A small open pitable resource of 12,000 ounces has been drilled on the property. Anomalous oxide gold is found throughout the area and significant potential exists on the Golden West properties as well as adjoining private and Bureau of Land Management land. The right company could consolidate a significant land package at minimal cost that contains numerous near surface oxide gold targets. A recent search on the BLM Mineral & Land Record System indicates the land surrounding the Golden West patents is unclaimed and open to mineral entry.

This report was prepared at the request of BD & C LLC to describe and summarize the mineral potential of the Golden West Property, La Paz County, Arizona. The report describes the claim status, regional and property geology, history, and work by previous operators. The report is based on published and unpublished literature. The goal is to option or sell the property to a mining company for further exploration and development.

The report provides details not only for the Golden West Patents but also properties nearby that have shown potential for gold bearing mineralization in oxide material. There is potential to develop a district scale project in the area. Gold mineralization occurs as native gold in coarse flakes and fine microscope particles associated with earthy red hematite and chrysocolla and in hematite rich breccia zones within brittle quartzite units. Low and high angle faults which are truncated by a major detachment fault have provided conduits for mineralized solutions.

There was extensive work done in the 1990s including surface and underground sampling, drilling, and geophysics. The exploration history, geology and drill assay results to date are well covered in numerous reports of Nadia Caira, March 31, 1991; G.H. Giroux, August 31, 1993, Nigel Hulme, November 6, 1995, and Michael Brady, August 1, 1996. Information and data from these past reports has been utilized to complete this summary of the Golden West and nearby property potential.

2.0 LOCATION

The Golden West property is in the Santa Maria mining district, Township 10N, Range 16 and 17W, La Paz county, Arizona, just south of the Bill Williams River, approximately 30 miles southeast of Lake Havasu City. The area is on the Black Peak and Swansea, 15-minute Quadrangle map sheets. Coordinates are Latitude 34°14'N and Longitude 113°58'W. (Figure 1: location of the property within La Paz County)

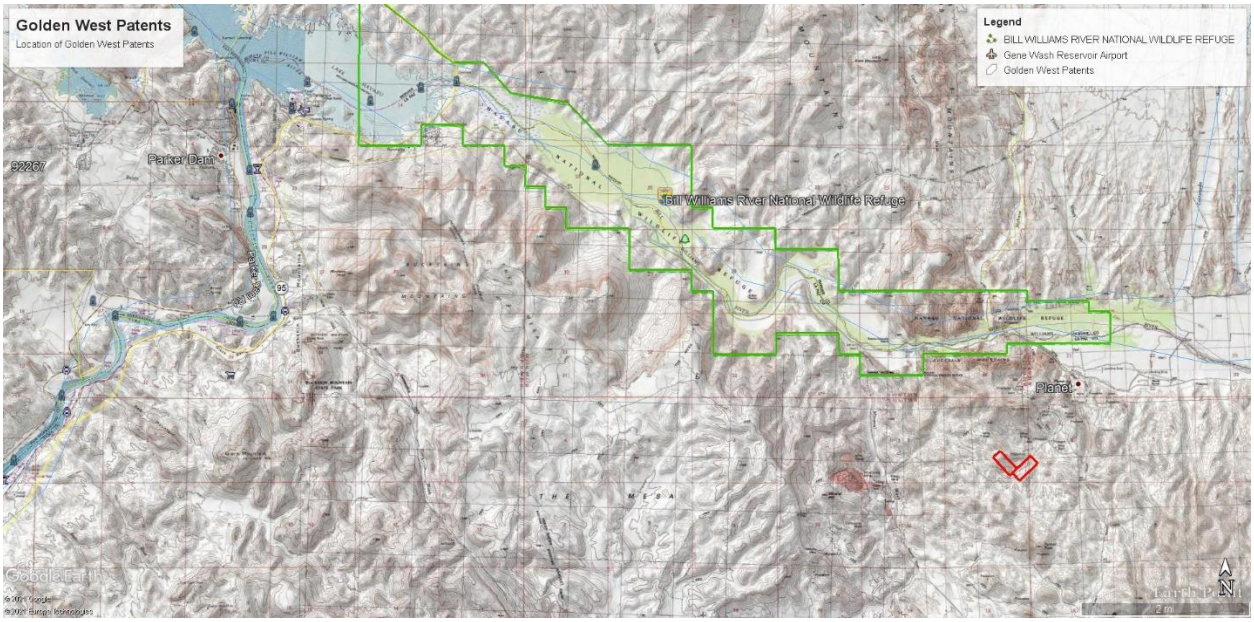

Figure 1 Golden West Patents Southeast of Lake Havasu Arizona

2.1 ACCESS

There is one access from Lake Havasu and two options from Parker Arizona. Not that the ake Havasu access is currently not open to the public. The area road department has indicated that the road will be reopened to the public soon. From Lake Havasu travel south on Highway 95 (HWY 95) for approx. 35 miles to the Planet Ranch road turnoff to the left. From Parker travel north on HWY 95 for approximately 28 miles to the Planet Ranch road turnoff to the right. Take the Planet Ranch Road (Bill Williams Wildlife Sanctuary Road), a well-maintained gravel road for approx. 15.7 miles. Turn right to the south which becomes the Mineral Wash Road, a less well-maintained dirt road which accesses Mineral Hill Mine and the town of Parker. Approximately 1 mile along Mineral Wash Road, a steep four-wheel drive dirt road leads west for 1 mile to access the Golden West area . A second route from Parker which was taken by the author, take HWY95 south for approx. 1 mile and turn left north on Shea road for approximately 30 miles. Shea road is paved to the Arizona Aqueduct. At the Aqueduct the road turns to gravel and becomes the Mineral Mine Road. Travel approx. 6 miles to the Swanse Cut off. Turn right on the Swanse Cutoff and travel approx. 4.5 miles. Turn right onto the Planet Mine Road for approx. 4.5 miles.

Then turn left onto the Planet Ranch Road for approx. 5.7 miles to the Golden West turn off left towards the west. (Figure 2 highlights two routes into the Golden West Area from Parker.)

Additional adjacent areas that have been previously investigated and contain anomalous gold values are the Sheep area accessed from Mineral Wash Road, across from the Mineral Hill mine entrance. The Vampire north and Vampire south areas are located approximately 1.2 miles south-southwest along Mineral Wash Road from the Mineral Hill mine entrance. Also, the Bank zone located approximately 1,000 feet from the northwest corner of the Golden West claim.

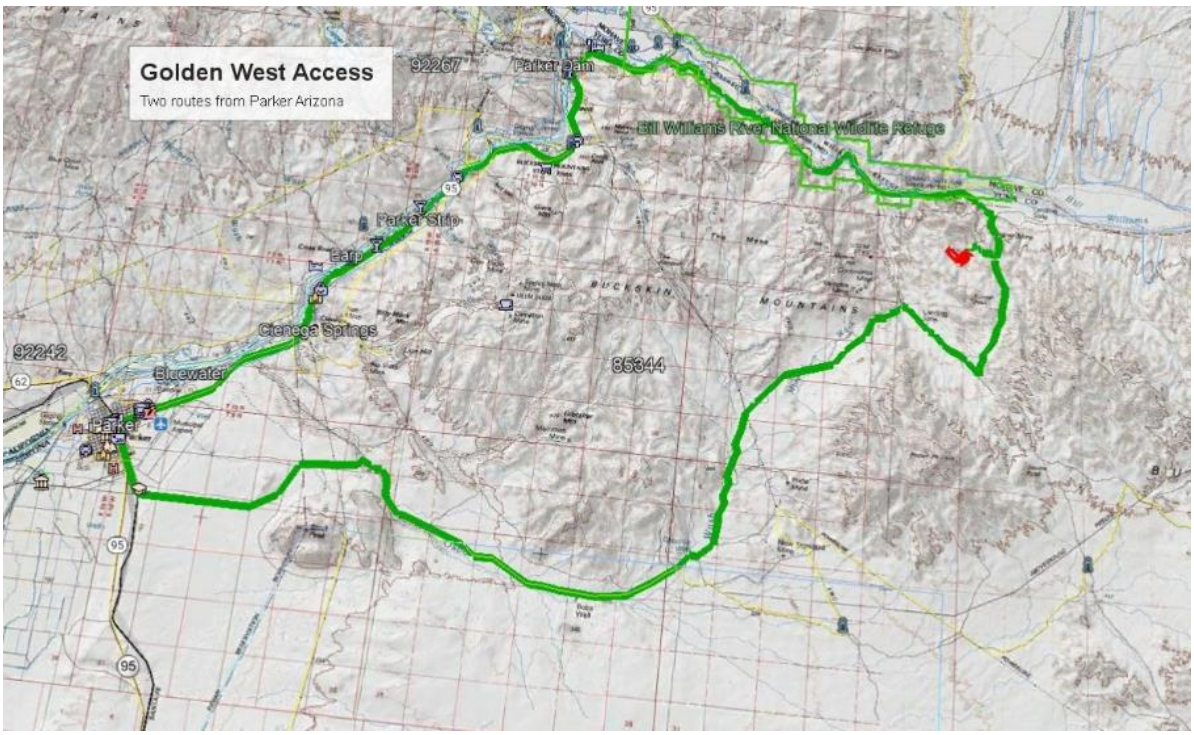

Figure 2 Access from Parker Arizona to the Golden West Patents

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Golden West project area is in the Buckskin Mountains, which consist of an irregular and broken group of mountains, ridges and scattered jagged peaks, ranging locally to over 6,150 feet elevation. Several major and minor washes and extensive alluvial fans are scattered throughout the range. The slopes are gentle to moderate with local steep areas.

4.0 CLIMATE

The project area has a typical desert climate with mean daily summer temperatures ranging from 86° to 104° F, and maximums frequently above 115° F. Winter brings daily maximum temperatures in, the 68° F range, with night temperatures reaching as low as 32° F. During the summer, occasional heavy rains and thunderstorms occur, but are of short duration.

5.0 OWNERSHIP

The Golden West group consists of two patented claims The Golden West and Golden West No. 1, totaling approximately 40 acres. Mineral survey # 4619. See Figure 3 for Patent Survey and survey details. The property owner is BC & D LLC a Nevada Licensed Corporation. There are three owners of BC & D, LLC . Bart Toporowski 50 percent, Dean Cain 25 percent, and Caprice Toporowski 25 percent. Caprice Toporowski is also the managing member. The property contact is Robert Toporowski, robertjosephtoporowski@gmail.com , 480-467-8511.

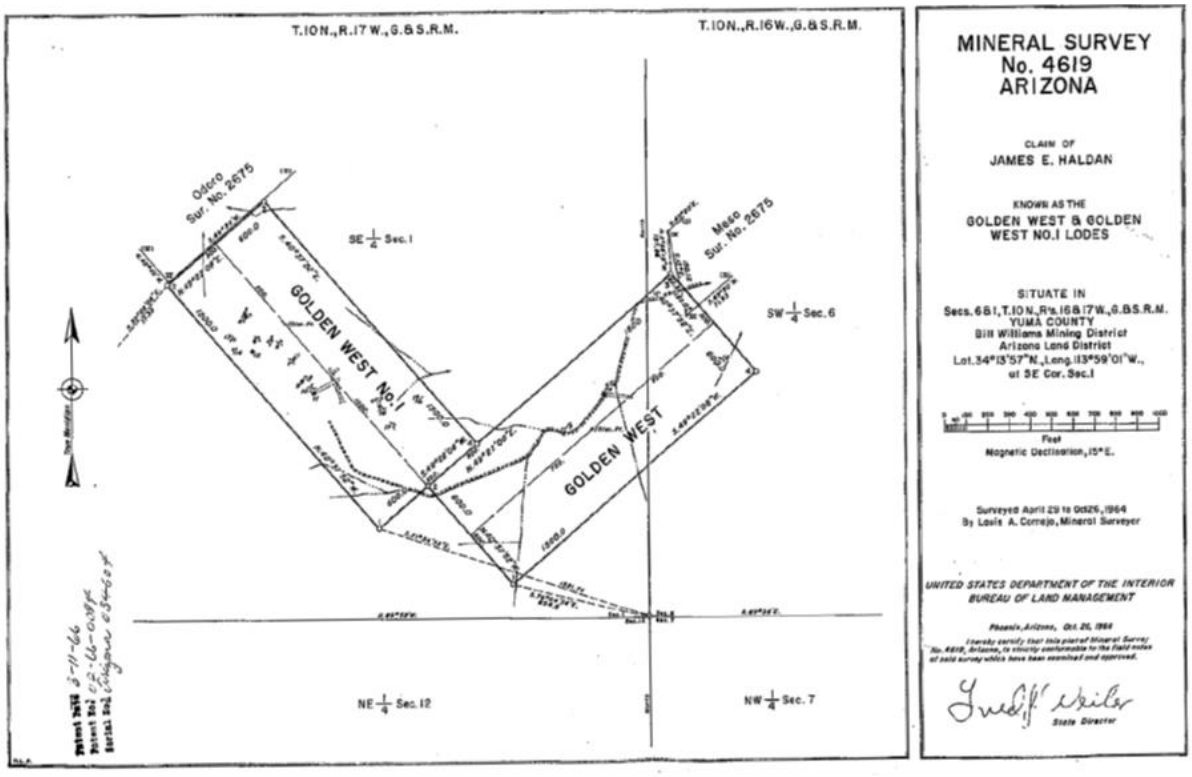

Figure 3 Golden West Patents Survey No. 4619

5.1 POTENTIAL FOR CONSOLIDATION OF SURROUNDING PROPERTIES

Robert Toporowski (Golden West Contact) has had negotiations for several years with the adjoining patented land holder Waterton Global Resource Management. Waterton does not have significant interest in the area as they are overwhelmed with properties and projects in Nevada and Arizona. They are amenable to optioning the property at reasonable terms. The addition of this property would add approximately 500 acres of patented land comprised of 31 Patented Claims (See Figure 4). In addition, much of the surrounding land is open to mineral location on Federal Bureau of Land Management Lands.

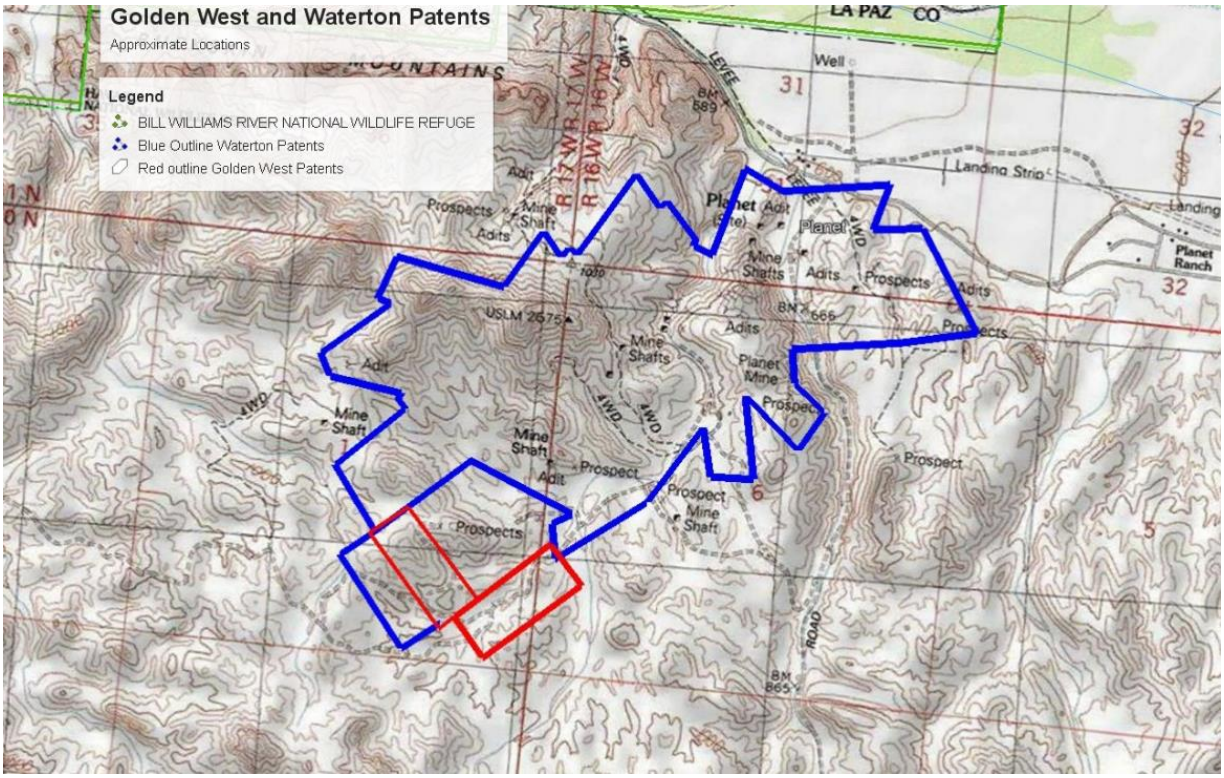

Figure 4 Showing approximate location of Golden West and Waterton Patents

6.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The project area is in the Santa Maria mining district, historically known as a copper mining district with limited gold production. Circa 1850s Direct-shipping copper ores were first mined. During World War II, the U.S. Bureau of Mines completed a drilling program to test for deposits of hematitic iron ore. At the Golden West and numerous surrounding properties, gold placer mining in washes around the project claims is mentioned in historic reports. Numerous underground excavations are found on the project claims, but there are no known records of gold production.

1940's, the Planet Mine group, located 1 mile east of the Golden West project area, was mined for copper contained in irregular lenses of cupriferous specular and massive hematite in replacement bodies in carbonate rocks. Numerous scattered shafts, tunnels, adits, and open cuts produced 60,000 tons of ore averaging 10% copper and minor silver and gold. The ores were shipped by paddlewheel boat down the Colorado River and then to San Francisco and Swansea for smelting.

1960's, copper was leached from ore from the nearby Mineral Hill Mine. The Mineral Hill Mine produced copper, gold, and iron by means of numerous pits, adits, and shafts. The ore consisted of malachite, azurite and chrysocolla in fractures, small veins, and disseminated in replacement lenses of specular hematite in fault bound limestone slivers. Total production approached one million tons of ore averaging 1.7% copper with minor silver and gold.

1970's, Codex Inc held mineral claims in the area. According to information supplied by the Arizona State Geological Survey, Cordex completed induced polarization (IP) surveys and used the results to target the drilling of percussion holes, one of which intersected 10 feet grading 0.130 oz Au/t.

1983-1984, AMAX Inc completed geochemical surveys and a six-hole drilling program, which indicated 80% of the known gold occurrences and the best developed alteration were located within a 3,280 ft wide, northeast-trending zone that crosses the project claims coincident with a synform within the underlying detachment fault surface.

1989-1990, PIC Prospectors International Corp and Almaden Resources Corp conducted rock chip sampling, primarily at the Golden West gold zone. Thirty-seven 10 ft chip samples collected from the Golden West main adit averaged 0.062 opt gold. Of these 37 samples, 12 were collected along a crosscut perpendicular to the main Golden West fault. Poliquin (1990) reported that these 12 samples averaged 0.126 opt gold across 120 ft (approximately 51 ft true width). Sampling on the Bright Star claims, 500 ft from the Golden West adit, averaged 0.023 opt gold over 80 ft.

1990 During July to December, Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp conducted a field exploration program

consisting of grid establishment, detailed geological mapping, rock sampling and soil sampling. Analysis of rocks and soils was performed by Bandar Clegg of Reno, Nevada.

Two bottle roll tests were conducted on two composite samples from underground workings and assay rejects averaging .063 and 0.32 ounces/ton gold. Recoveries were 96 and 99 percent after 48 hours of leaching, indicating that the material is amenable to heap leaching (Poliquin, 1990). All analyses were performed by Bondar-Clegg in Reno, Nevada.

Five survey grids were laid out over five areas of favorable Vampire Formation, commonly fractured, brecciated, and with quartz- hematite alteration. Total gridline surveyed to date is 73.56 miles

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF WORK Through 1990

Grid	Soil Samples	Rock Samples	Survey Line (ft)
Golden West	1,835	464	9,432
Golden West Extension	2,155	405	109,908
Sheep	1,138	604	65,617
Vampire South	862	120	49,213
Tunnel Peak	1,700	50	154,200
Totals	7,690	1,674	388,370

In 1991, Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. conducted a 34-hole drill program in the area, of which nine holes, GW-1 - 8, and GW-14 were drilled on the Golden West Zone.

1991-1996 A total 48 drill holes were completed by HRC development Co. and previous exploration groups. Only 12 of the holes returned completely barren assay results (less than 5 feet@ 0.010 opt Au) while several intersected attractive mineralized intervals (hole GH-4; 60-190 feet @ 0.035 opt Au and hole GH-3; 55-140 feet@ 0.017 opt Au). Both core and reverse circulation drilling methods were attempted and a reasonable correlation between the two is evident. All the holes are vertical.

Based on the completed drilling and the geologic interpretation, several areas of laterally continuous gold mineralization, incompletely explored mineralized target areas and postulated exploration targets remain to be tested.

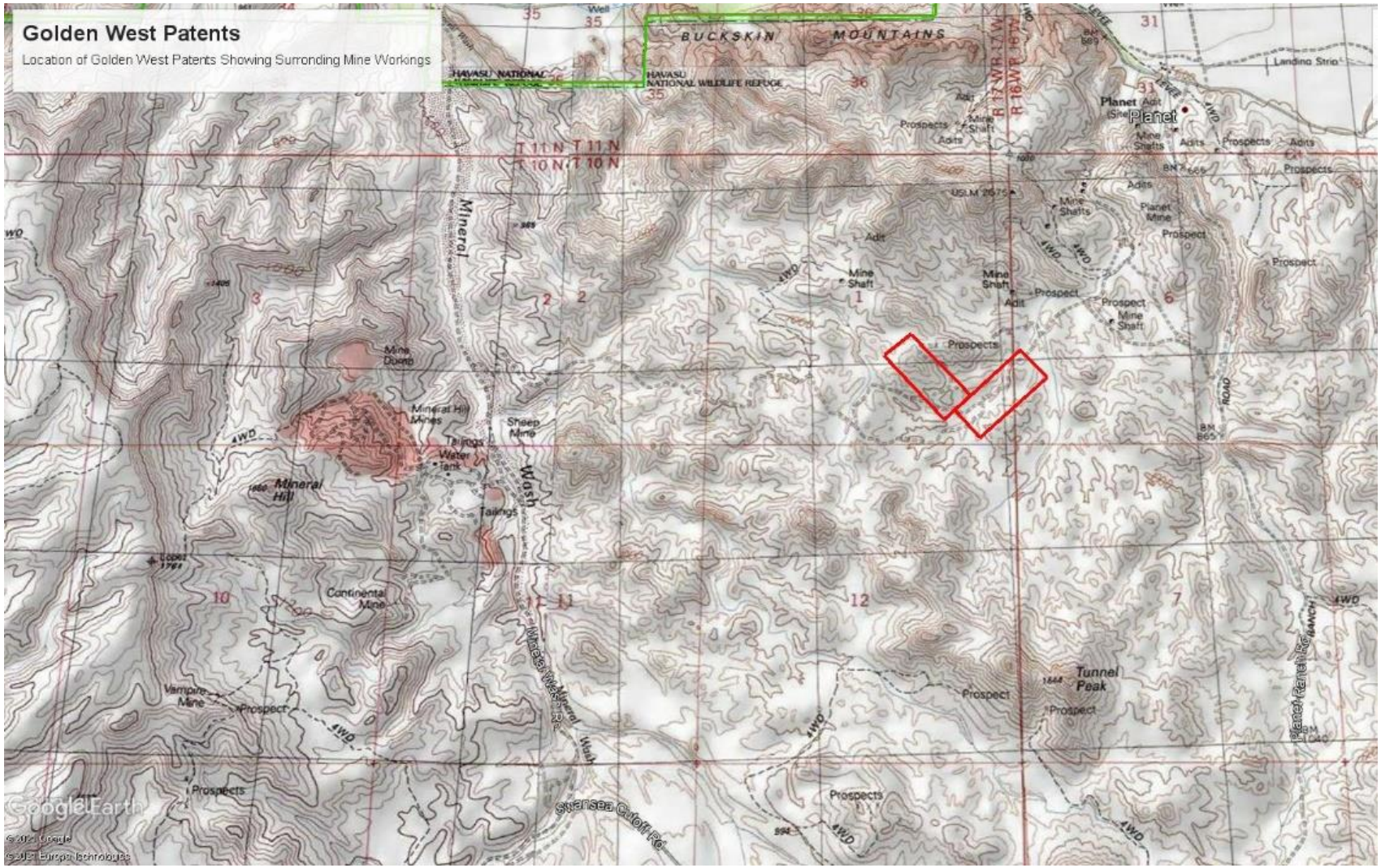

Figure 5 Golden West Patents showing surrounding historic mines and prospects.

7.0 Local Resources and Infrastructure

A power line is within 1.2 miles of the property and could be evaluated for possible connection.

Water is available from the Bill Williams River which is 1.2 miles to the north. A well adjacent to the Bill Williams River had been utilized in the past for Golden West water. (Figure 6 Indicates known water wells within 2 miles of the property.)

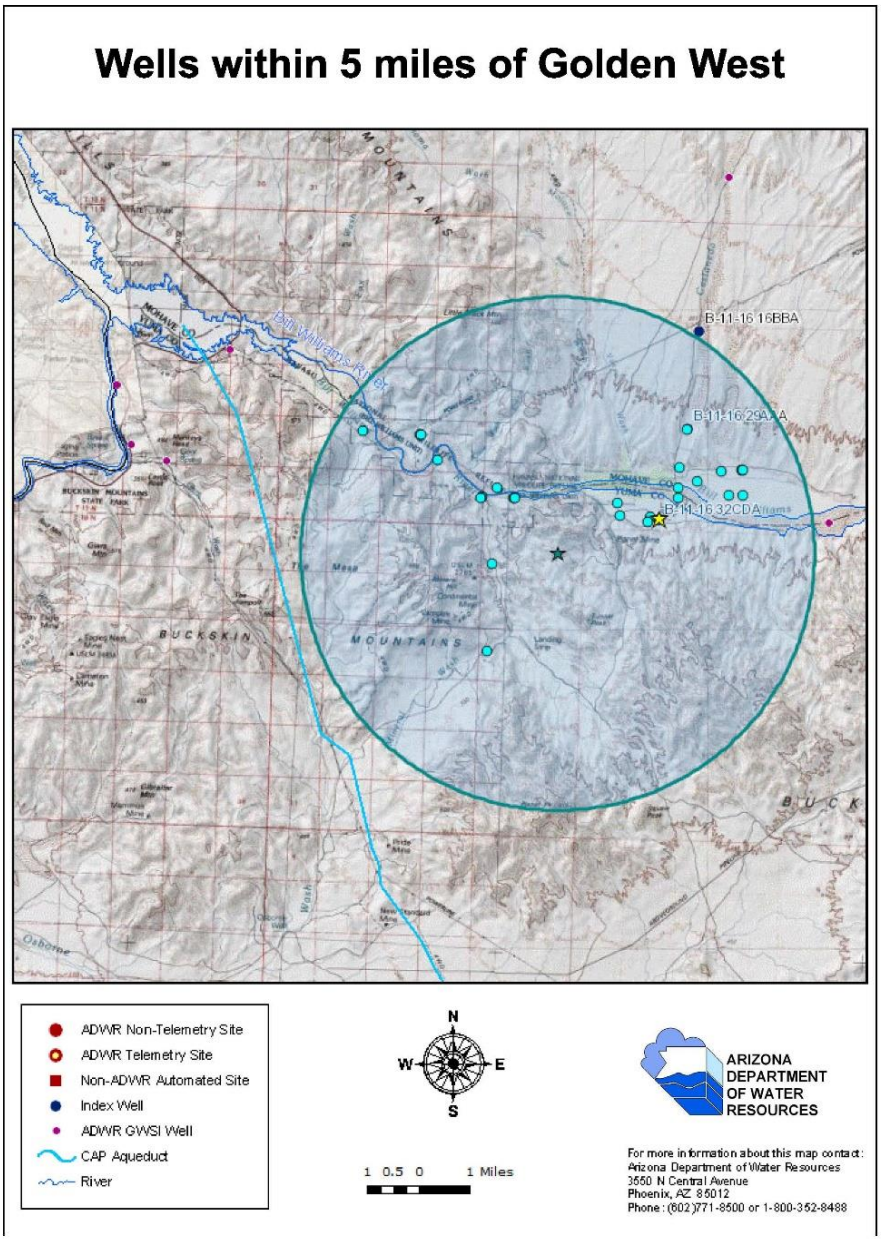

Figure 6 All Registered Water Wells within 5 miles of the project

8.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the Planet-Mineral Hill district is discussed in detail by Spencer and Reynolds (Arizona Geological survey Bulletin 198, 1989). The Golden West project area is dominated by several northwest and northeast trending low angle listric normal faults that host significant concentrations of gold mineralization. Most of the mineralization is located along a 3,000-foot wide, northeast-trending belt that overlies a synformal groove in the underlying detachment fault.

The upper-plate rocks are comprised of Mesozoic and Triassic- Jurassic and possible younger Mesozoic aged metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks together with assorted Tertiary sedimentary rocks. High angle faulting has rotated and tilted the once continuous stratigraphic horizons into three southwest-inclined, northwest trending faults exposing a repeating stratigraphic sequence consisting of Planet Volcanics, Vampire Formation Metasediments and Buckskin Formation Metasediments. Linear northwest trending, resistant, hematitic-silicic sedimentary fault scarp talus breccias fill the grabens between each fault block.

Regionally, the lower Buckskin Formation hosts massive, fracture filling, disseminated specular hematite and younger fracture filling chrysocolla. Quartzites of the Vampire Formation host fewer and smaller iron and copper deposits but contain greater concentrations of gold. The gold mineralization is associated with earthy red hematite, chrysocolla and locally chlorite.

Hydrothermal alteration is extensive throughout the area. Alteration styles are controlled in part by lithologic type, structural preparation, proximity to major and minor faults, and degree of erosion. Massive orange-red ridges comprised of intensely silicified, iron oxide-stained quartzite is the most obvious hydrothermally altered features in the project area. These altered quartzites consistently carry weakly to strongly anomalous gold values.

Mineralization on the Golden West Property is associated with a series of breccias including planar low angle listric fault breccias, high angle hematite breccias, quartz specularite stockwork breccias and dip slip breccias related to competency differences. Additionally, reactive calcareous rocks locally form pervasively hematized zones adjacent to fault zones hosting fracture slip controlled coarse native gold.

Rock composition and style of strain ultimately controls distribution of gold mineralization in proximity to faults. The brittle Vampire quartzite and calcareous quartzite of the Buckskin Formation tends to shatter, forming enhanced porosity and permeability for mineralizing solutions, whereas the more fissile, schistose Planet Volcanics (quartz-feldspar-muscovite-magnetite schist) form slip surfaces with muscovite clogging potential pore spaces, resulting in less receptivity to mineralizing solutions. The importance of host rock composition in determining gold grades is significant.

Mineralization associated with low angle faults is best exposed along the Golden West Fault and the Sheep Fault. Along the Golden West fault gold-copper mineralization occurs mainly as

microscopic dustings within a hematitic matrix. In Upper Buckskin quartzite footwall rocks, gold-copper is located along hematitic fracture slips. In hanging wall Vampire quartzites, gold-copper mineralization occurs within drusy oxide-hematite pockets within breccias. Visible mineralization consists of erratic pockets of black sooty oxide, earthy red hematite and chrysocolla. The apparent thickness of the mineralized zone ranges from 50 to 100 feet in the footwall zone and 72 to 100 feet in the hanging wall zone.

8.1 GEOCHEMISTRY

In general, high gold values greater than .015 oz Au/t show a direct correlation with high copper values 0.1%, although high copper values are not necessarily associated with high gold values. The copper is derived from widespread chrysocolla mineralization on the property. The high gold values also show a strong relationship with areas of brecciation and hematization. Gold results from surface sampling tend to be somewhat erratic due to a nugget effect. Gold is erratically distributed along slip surfaces and within hematite gouge.

Golden West Zone:

Four 464 rock samples were collected, most of which were selected grab samples. Sixty-five samples assayed over .015 oz Au/t gold, with 44 results over 0.029 oz Au/t and a high result of 0.467 oz Au/t.

Ten-foot chip samples were collected along the main drift in Adit A3 along 280 feet and averaged 0.037 oz Au/t. The crosscut perpendicular to the main drift averaged 0.083 oz Au/t along 125 feet. The zone is overlain by a well-defined 1,500 x 500 ft gold soil anomaly.

Golden West Extension:

This zone is located immediately north and along strike from the Golden West Zone. Gold is hosted in east and northeast trending faults within brittle fractured strongly hematized-silicified Vampire quartzite hosts. Overlying the favorable geology in the south area of the grid is a 1,200 ft x 600 ft east-west trending gold anomaly in soils which coincides with highly fractured and brecciated Vampire quartzite. A total of 405 five samples were collected. Of which 64 assayed over 0.15 oz Au/t gold, including 50 over 0.32 oz Au/t and 9 over 0.292 oz Au/t. The highest value obtained was 2.967 oz Au/t.

Sheep Zone:

The Sheep Zone is roughly parallel and 2,600 ft southwest of the Golden West Zone. The zone is centered along the low angle Sheep fault, within brecciated, hematite-silica altered Vampire quartzites. A northeast-southwest gold soil anomaly, 1,600 X 400 ft, overlies the Sheep fault area, and is open to extension. A total of 635 samples were collected. One hundred thirty-seven of these samples assayed over 0.15 oz Au/t gold, including 88 results exceeding 0.292 oz Au/t with 8 results exceeding 0.292 oz Au/t. Highest value was 2.338 oz Au/t gold.

Continuous 6 ft chip samples were collected underground at the Sheep main workings. Twenty-one samples collected from the footwall of the Sheep fault average 0.039 oz Au/t gold along 170 ft. Continuous 10ft wide chip samples were collected from Adit 1, up dip from the main workings

along the hanging wall. Nine samples along 100 ft averaged 0.043 oz Au/t. Five discontinuous 10 ft chip samples along the footwall averaged 0.039 oz Au/t.

Two areas with significant gold values were located on the southeast grid area. Four chip samples average 0.039 oz Au/t over a 6 ft width and a 60 ft length. Two chip samples average 0.132 oz Au/t over a 3.5 ft width and 25 ft length.

North Sheep Zone:
This zone (north of the Sheep Grid) is located approximately 2,500 ft north of the main Sheep underground workings. Gold mineralization is associated with low angle faulting, and with brecciation and hematite-silica alteration. Twenty chip samples approximately 6 ft wide were collected underground and averaged 0.059 oz Au/t. Eleven chip and grab samples were collected from surface trenches and averaged 0.064 oz Au/t.

Vampire Zone:
Ninety-one rock samples were collected from this grid. Twelve results were above 0.15 oz Au/t gold, including a high result of 0.056 oz Au/t.

Coyote Zone:
The Coyote zone, located on the northeast part of the Golden West Extension grid. The high angle Coyote fault is typified by strong silicification and hematization within brecciated quartzites of the Vampire Formation. A round bullseye gold soil anomaly 400 ft in diameter overlies the zone. Seven grab and chip samples from the zone are significant, averaging 0.181 oz Au/t. Chip sampling of the zone had an average value of 0.082 oz Au/t gold over 40 feet.

Bank Zone:
A NW-SE lineated area with surface dimensions of 300 feet x 1,000 feet centered at the Bank Prospect. It is defined by 10 mineralized drill holes on relatively wide spaced centers while the perimeter is outlined by only two dead holes and several faults. The mineralization appears to be localized at the intersection of the NW-SE trending listric faults with the NE-SW trending high angle faults. Lower grade stockwork mineralization is hosted in the Vampire quartzites. The completed drilling is not on a sufficiently tight spacing to calculate a geologic resource. Also, since several faults are implied which intersect the Vampire quartzites, the mineralization appears to be more structurally confined and angle rather than vertical drilling would be a more reliable test. A geologic potential of 200,000-400,000 tons @ 0.025-0.035 oz Au/t is thought to be a reasonable estimate.

8.2 GEOLOGIC SUMMARY

Gold mineralization on the Golden West Property is associated with the following geologic features:

1) Low angle (listric) and high angle normal faults which may be truncated by a major low angle detachment fault at depth (500 ft).

2) Mesozoic aged upper plate rocks (hanging wall to the detachment fault), mainly the brittle deformed vampire Quartzite Formation.

3) Intense brecciation of wall rocks adjacent to low and high angle normal faults.

4) Pervasive, strong to intense, hematite-silica and carbonate alteration. Chrysocolla is normally present in gold-bearing zones.

The geological features present ideal routes for hydrothermal transport deposition of gold, thus creating a favorable environment for bulk tonnage gold mineralization. Examples of detachment fault related gold deposits in the subject area include the Copperstone, Mesquite and Picacho deposits. The Copperstone deposit (30 miles southwest). The deposit is in brecciated metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks which form part of the hanging wall to the Moon Mountains detachment fault. Gold is associated with quartz specular hematite, red earthy hematite, chrysocolla, barite, and malachite within breccia zones. Mineralization at the Mesquite and Picacho deposits in southeastern California (90 miles southwest of Golden West) is also associated with low angle detachment faults.

9.0 EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

To date a total of 48 drill holes have been completed on the Golden West Patents and surrounding area by several exploration groups during the 1990s. Only 12 of the holes returned completely barren assay results less than 5 feet 0.010 oz Au/t while several intersected attractive mineralized intervals, hole GH-4; 60-190 feet 0.035 oz Au/t and hole GH-3; 55-140 feet 0.017 oz Au/t. Both core and reverse circulation drilling methods were attempted and a reasonable correlation between the two is evident. Unfortunately, all the holes are vertical and in the future some angle holes perpendicular to the mineralized fracture trends is needed.

Golden West Zone

A NW-SE lineated area with surface dimensions of 200 feet x 600 feet located at the Golden West Mine. it is defined by 8 mineralized drill holes on rough 100-foot centers while the perimeter is outlined by 4 dead holes and several faults. The mineralization is focused on the intersection of a NW-SE trending listric fault with a NE-SW trending high angle fault with lower grade stockwork mineralization hosted in the Vampire quartzites. Little direct expansion potential is evident. Calculations reveal a geologic resource of 450,000 tons @ 0.027 oz Au/t based on a tonnage factor of 13 ft^3/t.

Table 2
Random Sampling of Golden West Intersections for general reference.

Hole No.	Drill Interval	Au oz./ton	From – To(ft)
GH-1	5	0.014	25 - 30
	20	0.10	45 - 65
GH-3	85 ft	.017	55 - 140
GH-4	15ft	0.018	0 - 15
	130ft	0.035	60 - 190
GH-14	30 ft	0.017	85 - 110

East Golden West Zone
Drill hole GH-6; 10-30 feet @ 0.033 oz Au/t was completed at a listric/high angle fault intersection 900 feet east of the Golden West Zone. The Vampire quartzite also outcrops throughout the area. As previous experience indicates this is the classic setting for laterally continuous mineralized zones and additional drilling is justified.

Conclusions
Based on the completed drilling and the geologic interpretation, several areas of laterally continuous gold mineralization, incompletely explored mineralized target areas and postulated exploration targets where no drill support is available remain to be tested including the Sheep, Bank, Coyote and Vampire Areas.

Exploration work completed at the Golden West Patents has identified one laterally continuous zone of gold mineralization with a geologic resource potential of 450,000 tons@ 0.027 oz Au/t. The Bank zone with incomplete drilling also may contain a combined additional geologic potential of 300,000-500,000 tons of similar grade.

The mineralization is low grade but potentially mineable through shallow open pits with a relatively favorable stripping ratios. All the mineralization is oxidized with attractive leach characteristics based on the metallurgical test results obtained to date.

Numerous reports and technical data are available for review upon request.