GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT

AURUM AND GOLD ROCK UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

PLOMOSA MOUNTAINS
T3N R18W, Section 1
LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

PREPARED FOR:

ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GROUP

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Executive Summary

GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT AURUM AND GOLD ROCK, UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS PLOMOSA MOUNTAINS, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

the ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GROUP properties are located in the central portion of the souther PlomosaMountains and consist of overlapping load and placer claims covering approximately 1100 acres withinT2N R18W, Section 1 near Quartzsite, Arizona in La Paz County.

Under the guidelines of the Bureau ofLand Management (BLMand Environmental Assessment for the Plomosa Placer Mine was filed andaccepted by BLM in 2008. Access the property is from Interstate I - 10 at the Gold Nugget Road exit to the Apache Wash Road south approximately 2.7 miles on a periodicly improved dirt road.

The Plomosa Mountains were first surveyed in 1884 with the main trade route from Ehrenberg (Colorado River Ferry Crossing (Parker, Arizona) to Wickenburg, Arizona passing though the Plomosa Pass (location of Interstate I-10). This trade route was established from well location to well location with the location of Tyson Well (Quartzsite, Arizona) being the nearest location for water to the Plomosa Pass. The first reported mining in the area was in 1888 with the founding of the Town of Plomosa on the western side of the Plomosa Pass. By 1899, Sniders Camp was established and processing ores from six patented mining claims. There is no record of the total production, but lead, silver, and gold are reported from Sniders Camp. The Town of Plomosa is reported to have produced gold from placer mining operations. Exploration of the region is reported to have been conducted from the 1790's by the Spanish, but until 1871 when the warring of the Chiricahuca Apache Indians was put under control by the United States Army.

The first land survey of the region was conducted from 1914 through 1919. The official survey plats of 1919 indicated only the patented lands were the six patented mining claims of Sniders Camp. The 1919 survey plats indicates that these public lands had with no Indian Reservations, Indian Allotments, Military Reservations or separate water rights. Thus, the placer and lode claims have no conflicts with patented lands.

Exposed lode structures are found in the regional Dos Picachos thrust fault with mineralization along most of its exposed length and the two vertical (normal) faults (Apache Chief and Italian faults) have mineralization in the rock exposures of the faults. The higher gold and silver concentrations are closely associated with base metal ratios greater than 250:1 for lead, copper and Zinc to bismuth, mercury and molybdenum.

The main placer area within the claim area is along Italian Fault, which has been historically mined for placer. Most of the exposure of the Italian fault on the ground surface is west of the claimed area within Section 2 and again 2,000 feet to the east of Section 2. The fault zone within the property is mostly covered with an alluvial sediment. The wash that the sediment is contained in, appears to be a result of vertical (normal) fault movement and later erosion.

Exploration of the faults should be conducted through a combination of reflection seismic geophysics and induced potential (IP) and self potential (SP) electrical geophysics to develop potential targets for drilling and sampling. The placer area along the Italian Wash fault needs to be defined as to the actual location of the fault, the depth and width of the placer sediments. Exploration of the placer area should be conducted through bucket auger sampling to define the economic zones within the placer area.

SIGNATURE PAGE

GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT AURUM AND GOLD ROCK, UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS PLOMOSA MOUNTAINS, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

This geologic and mineral potential assessment of the Aurum and Gold Rock unpatented mining claims in the Plomosa Mountains, La Paz county, Arizona has been prepared by Beck Environmental and Remediation, Ltd. (BEAR) for the express use of the Rouge Mountain Mining Group as it pertains to the mining claims located in T3N R18W, Section 1 located in La Paz County, Arizona. Our professional services have been performed using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances by other geologists, engineers, and environmental consultants practicing in this field. No other warranty, express or implied, is made as to the professional advice in this report. *Any use of or reliance on this report by a third party shall be at such a party's sole risk.*

BEAR can offer no assurances and assumes no responsibility for site conditions or activities outside the scope of the inquiry requested by Rouge Mountain Mining Group .. as outlined in this document. It should be understood by all parties that BEAR has relied on the accuracy of documents, oral information, and other materials, services, and information provided in published documents and other associated parties. Any subsequent modification, revision or verification of this report must be provided in writing by BEAR.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This geologic and mineral potential assessment of the Aurum and Gold Rock unpatented mining claims in the Plomosa Mountains, La Paz county, Arizona has been prepared by Beck Environmental and Remediation, Ltd. (BEAR) for the Rouge Mountain Mining Group of Las Vegas Nevada. The Rouge Mountain Mining Group properties are located in the central portion of the southern Plomosa Mountains and consist of overlapping load and placer claims covering approximately 495 acres within T2N R18W, Section 1 near Quartzsite, Arizona in La Paz County. Under the guidelines of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Environmental Assessment for the Plomosa Placer Mine was filed and accepted by BLM in 2008. Access the property is from Interstate I-10 at the Gold Nugget Road exit to the Apache Wash Road south approximately 2.7 miles on a periodicly improved dirt road. See Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 for the general location of the subject area, location on a topographic map and a Land-Sat plot of the subject area. See Appendix A for data on the Claims and Appendix B for site photographs.

1.1 Scope of Services

The purpose of this Geologic and Mineral Potential Assessment is to provide information on the apparent existing conditions for the presence of locatable and leasable minerals. This assessment is based solely on published, public data and samples collected from this property. BEAR was not tasked with, nor any part of researching any aspect of the property title or status of any rights that may be associated with the subject property.

1.2 Sources of Information

Three different sources were considered and used for this project and these were:

1. Internet search of available documents and data sources
2. Contacting key governmental agencies and individuals for available documents and current available data
3. Review of published documents
4. Site visit and sample collection

The materials used in the preparation of this report are provided in the Reference Section of this report.

The available published information for the subject property was found to range in publications from 1884 through 2019. The geologic, engineering and mining methods during this period varied widely with new developments in geologic thought, engineering methods and mining activities throughout the subject area and around the world in general. Our approach to the information presented in this report is to present the most current published understanding of the region and mineral resources that have been found to date.

2.0 LAND USE AND TYPE

Arizona territory was first claimed by the Spain in 1539 and became part of Mexico when Mexico became a country in 1821. After the Mexican War (1848), most of the Arizona territory became part of the U.S., and the southern portion of the territory was added by the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. The first surveys of the Arizona territory were conducted 1849 and patents were issued as early as 1849. (References 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 40 to 47)

From the BLM - Arizona Office, existing patent surveys for Arizona are available on CD. BEAR obtained copies of these CDs and was able to find the initial and last accepted survey for the subject property. These surveys show the physical features of each of the Townships including road, railways, fenced parcels, wells, houses and owners, and stream drainages. See Figures 5 and 6. (References 13, 14, 36 & 37)

Survey of Township 3 North, Range 18 West:
Initial Survey was started in 1914 and final plat was filed June 16, 1919

Survey of Township 4 North, Range 18 West:
Initial Survey was started in 1914 and final plat was filed June 16, 1919

The survey plat indicates that this is public land with no Indian Reservations, Indian Allotments, or separate water rights. There are six patented mining claims listed with T3N R18W in Sections 2 & 3. The first land survey of the region was conducted from 1914 through 1919. The official survey plats of 1919 indicated only the patented lands were the six patented mining claims of Sniders Camp. The 1919 survey plats indicates that these public lands had with no Indian Reservations, Indian Allotments, Military Reservations or separate water rights. See Appendix A, Figures 5 and 6.

The Plomosa Mountains were first surveyed in 1884 with the main trade route from Ehrenberg (Colorado River Ferry Crossing (Parker, Arizona) to Wickenburg, Arizona passing though the Plomosa Pass (location of Interstate I-10). This trade route was established from well location to well location with the location of Tyson Well (Quartzsite, Arizona) being the nearest location for water to the Plomosa Pass. The first reported mining in the area was in 1888 with the founding of the Town of Plomosa on the western side of the Plomosa Pass. By 1899, Sniders Camp was established and processing ores from six patented mining claims. There is no record of the total production, but lead, silver, and gold are reported from Sniders Camp. The Town of Plomosa is reported to have produced gold from placer mining operations. Exploration of the region is reported to have been conducted from the 1790's by the Spanish, but until 1871 when the warring of the Chiricahuca Apache Indians was put under control by the United States Army. See Figure 7 for a partial copy of the 1884 map of the region (20).

2.1 General Discussion of Land Types, Use and Rights

"Not all land is created equal." Statement the Director of the United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM)- Arizona Office in the 1979 conference on mineral deposits. Within the United States and especially in the western states, there are 7 different types of deeded land and 3

different types of public land. (References 40, 42, 44, & 47)

In addition to these patents, in the western United States, we have pre-existing lands which were land grants from nations that owned the regions prior to the United States. These land grants have various rights, but generally have surface, water and mineral rights.

For this report, we are providing a limited description of mining claims.

Mineral Certificates, Mining Patents and Mining Claims: In order to find a way to develop the mineral resources of the United States, Congress passed the 1872 mining law and is still in force today. The three types of mining patents and claims were established and these are:

Mill Site Claims have surface and water rights only.

Placer Claims have surface and water rights with the resources found in the placer material. The definition of placer has changed throughout the years and today, the general description of a placer is any material that can be moved without blasting.

Lode Claims are for any materials that may require blasting. After 1894, the United States started to change the definition of a locatable mineral and leasable mineral/resource. At the present time, most non-metallic materials (sand and gravel), coal, oil and gas, and other natural gases (carbon dioxide and helium) are leased separately from the United States. All other deposits are locatable through mining claims.

3.0 REGIONAL SETTING

Before a discussion of mineral potential can be presented, an understanding of the geologic settling is a must, since different mineral deposits occur in different geologic conditions, units, and ages. For this report, the geologic discussion will be limited to Plomosa Mountain area in La Paz County, Arizona.

3.1 Basin and Range Geomorphic Province

The western United States has fourteen distinct geomorphic provinces and the State of Arizona is generally divided into three provinces: the Colorado Plateau, Central Highlands and the Basin and Range Provinces. The subject property is located in the western portion of the Basin and Range Province (Basin and Range). (References 1, 16, 17, 19 & 31)

The Basin and Range is one of the most distinctive geomorphic and geologic features of North America. The Basin and Range consists of block-faulted mountain ranges and intervening deep alluvial valleys. The formation of these mountains and valleys has been through a wide spread up-warping of the region. This up-warping or crustal extension has thinned the upper part of the earth's crust. This thinning of the crust has resulted in high heat flows and wide spread geothermal activity. The subject property is located within a low to moderate geothermal area.

3.2 Geomorphic Features

Within La Paz County Arizona, the mountains and valleys generally trend from the southeast to the northwest. The mountains typically are rugged and steep with deep, internal erosional valleys. The mountains range up to an elevation of nearly 2,700 feet. The intervening valleys have sediment fills to depths greater than 5,000 feet.

The limited differential relief has created a limited range of climatic conditions and is the semi-arid Sonoran Desert. The subject property is located at an elevation of approximately 2,000 feet and is within the mid, semi-arid range. (References 43, 44, & 47)

The Precambrian rocks are between 1.2 and 1.7 billion years old and would appear to be related to the formation of the North American Plate along the western boundary in a similar to the modern northwest Pacific region of the United States. This area is with very active volcanic activities from a sub-ducting plate boundary and sediments derived from the volcanic activities and the ocean. These rock have under gone extensive metamorphism, where the former volcanic rock and sediments are mainly exposed regionally as gneisses and schists. Some volcanic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits formed from the volcanic activity and are scattered along the entire Precambrain exposures. No VMSs have been observed in the Plomosa Mountains, but may be present in the exposed rocks to the east and south. Several economic deposits are known to have been formed through the VMS actions: Jerome and Bagdad (southern pit area) in Arizona.

The Mesozoic rocks would appear to be granitic intrusions and volcanic flows into and over a highly eroded surface with some deposition of limestone and sandstone. The intrusions would appear to have been related to several mountain building events with extension of the crust locally. This extension would appear to have been the cause of widespread faulting, both vertical and thrust faulting. The thrust faults having over 20 kilometers (km) of movement (from east to west) and the vertical faults with more than 4km vertical movements. Additionally, the recent work by the Arizona Geological Survey has shown that there are numerous large and small scale gravity slide blocks with extensive high energy, alluvial fan development from the erosion of all of the exposed rocks at that time.

In the Tertiary, there are at least three separate large scale tectonic events that impacted the Plomosa Mountains. The first is the apparent reactivation of the thrust faulting and vertical faulting and most likely is associated with the regional Basin and Range faulting. Superimposed upon this faulting is moderately wide spread volcanic activity in the region with numerous flows and ash tuffs that cover more than 30 percent of the area. The third event is an another apparent reactivation of the vertical faulting and more gravity slide block movement and the development of large alluvial fans, which have been highly dissected recently.

4.0 Ore Deposits - Lode Mineralization

The known lode deposits within the southern Plomosa Mountains are associated with the Dos Picachos thrust fault and some of the vertical faults. It has been suggested that the Dos Picachos thrust mineralization may have occurred either in the late Jurassic or Cretaceous. The vertical faults that appear to have been present during this same period, also appear to have mineralized.

No other mineralization has been observed in southern Plomosa Mountains. See Figure 10.

Thrust Fault(s)

Within the subject property the Dos Picachos thrust would appear to be present. The mineralization associated with the Dos Picachos thrust fault occurs mainly along the lower thrust surface, where the thrust surface has been broken into several fragments. The style of mineralization is similar to replacement mineralization. The observed mineralization along this thrust is intense siderite and sericitic alteration development with galena and various copper minerals. Argentiferous galena is common with relic pyrite and quartz development along the outer edges of the mineralized areas. The average observed mineralized zone was 0.1 to 2 meters

in thickness and 10 to 30 meters in length. These mineralized zones appeared to occur in series of 3 to 5 along the thrust surface. No depth was observed, but for the reports of the Sniders Camp area, the depth of the zone could extend more than 200 meters.

The exposed thrust surface on the northeastern side of Dos Picachos peak is mainly, bedded granular hematitic, red and yellow hydrothermal calcite and siderite within a sericitic alteration. When quartz is present in this area, sparse copper mineralization was observed and no galena.

The exposed Dos Picachos thrust within Aurum Claims 10, 11, 13, and 14 (Figures 2 and 10) is mainly a dipping to the west at 10 to 20 degrees with three distinct mineralized area over a distance of 350 feet. Each of these mineralized areas have slightly different mineralization:

1) Northern Exposure: The northern most exposure of the Dos Pichachos thrust on Claim 10 has been trenched mined with an inclined adit and a vertical shaft. The exposure is of a bedded siderite and quartz along an apparent brecciated zone. Within the quartz zones replaced pyrite was commonly observed. Within the massive siderite and galena was commonly observed in variable masses from narrow stingers a few feet in length to masses up to 5-inches across. Copper minerals ranging for tennorite to malachite were observed in bands between the siderite and quartz zones. The fault further to the north of this area is covered a gravelly alluvial cover at least 20 feet thick.

2) Central Exposure: The central exposure on Aurum Claims 10 and 11 has been trenched explored for a distance of nearly 60 feet. The mineral exposure at this location showed core siderite develop with galena. The upper part of the exposure had quartz with replaced pyrite. Within and around the quartz was extensive earthly hematite development. At the bottom of the exposure, the rock has extensively sericitic alteration with considerable iron oxides.

3) Southern Exposure: The southern exposure within Aurum Claims 10 and 14 is mainly massive sericitic alteration of the fault area with minor quartz development throughout the exposure in a trench. No galena was observed, but several thin zones (0.5 to 3 inches) of what is suspected to the anglesite was observed. Iron oxides were developed along the lower portion of the exposure.

4) This sequence of exposures was observed again in the central portion of Aurum Claim 14 and onto Claim 13. The thrust fault exposure from Aurum Claim 13 through 14 is very irregular.

5) Within Aurum Claim 13 the Dos Pichachos thrust appears to have been broken into several imbricated portions. The upper or western portion of the thrust is highly sericitic with extensive earthly hematite development and scattered exposures of galena, anglesite, and various copper sulfide and carbonate minerals. Calcite is widespread in this area and appears to be secondary development. The lower portion of thrust is a mixture of sericitic development massive siderite with earthly hematite, galena and various copper minerals. Quartz appears to be in small veinlets with pyrite casts.

   Most of the Dos Pichachos thrust on Aurum Claim 13 has been trenched and there are several adits with several hundred feet of workings. The adits were in the sericitic altered rock.

A total of 5 samples were collected during the field inspection of the Dos Pichachos thrust. These samples were collected at the two distinct mineralization sequences. The HE samples were collected within the hematitic-sericitic mineralization at the upper Dos Pichachos thrust on Aurum Claims 13 and 14. The GV samples were collected within the sericitic-siderite mineralization at the lower Dos Pichachos thrust on Aurum Claims 10 and 11. A summary of the sample analyses is provide on Table 1 and a copy of the laboratory report is provided in Appendix C.

The laboratory report for the HE and GV samples confirmed the published reports on the general mineralization of the area and provides a guide for future exploration. The analyses of the HE and GV samples clearly shows a relationship of metal occurrences. In general, the associations are:

- Mercury, Bismuth and Molybdenum are at higher concentrations with the higher concentrations of Gold and Silver.
- Copper and Lead are at higher concentrations with the higher concentrations of Gold and Silver.

The ratio of Lead, Copper and Zinc to Bismuth, Mercury and Molybdenum is about 250:1 with the higher Gold and Silver concentrations. This ratio is about 40:1 with the lower concentrations of Gold and Silver.

Vertical Faults

Two vertical faults were observed within the subject property with apparent mineralization. One fault was at the Apache Chief Mine with a north-south trend and the other was trending northeast-southwest in Italian Wash.

1) The Apache Chief Mine or the Apache Chief fault appears to be a series of echelon shears with various stages of sericitic alteration and breccia development. Secondary shears appear to be present in several locations and may represent stress-strain fractures along the fault sidewalls. Quartz is common as primary and secondary fillings within the breccias. Earthly hematite and limonite is very common. Some stockwork like structures were observed with pyrite casts in the quartz. In the northern portion of the exposed fault, microcrystalline quartz with malachite was observed in the secondary shears.

2) The unnamed fault in the Italian Wash area was observed in the north central portions of Aurum Claims 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 22 and will be referred as the Italian fault. The central portion of the fault has a alluvial cover and appears to be at least 30 feet as exposed in the excavations conducted by Plomosa Placer, LLC. This is area has at least 14 adits and pits within the alluvial sediment near this fault. The fault in the western portion of Aurum

Claim 5 is mainly sericitic altered with minor earthly hematite and various iron oxides. Exposures of the fault in this area shows a brecciated zone between 1 to 4 feet wide with

numerous stress/strain fractures from a few inches in width to several feet. From the field observations this fault has had vertical movement with the southern side of the fault being the up side and at least 100 feet of movement based on displaced geologic units.

The exposure of the fault to the east in Aurum Claims 17 and 22, shows a brecciated zone that is 40 feet wide. The brecciated materials at this area has mild, sericitic alteration.

Only one sample (PV-1) was obtained for the limited exposures of the secondary fracture system of the Italian Wash fault. Similar metal ratios to the Dos Pichachos thrust were observed.

4.1 Placer Deposits

The Plomosa Mountains have history of placer mining from 1888. From the work by the Arizona Geological Survey in 1993 on the Southern Plomosa Mountains, local prospectors report that the gold is associated with galena nuggets. A number of drainages in the outcrop area of the Tc conglomerate unit in the southern part of the map area *(Figures 8, 9 and 10)* have been worked by dry washing and probably yield some gold as well. Local prospectors report that gold nuggets have been found in surficial deposits near the northwest-trending fault that bounds the conglomerate on the southwest. (33)

The Rouge Mountain Mining Group property contains a similar fault and conglomerate unit contact within the placer claims Gold Rock Claims 2 & 3 (Aurum Claims 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 & 22). From the field exposures, it would appear that the northern side of the fault (Italian fault) was eroded to form the wash/valley found on the Gold Rock Claims 2 & 3 (Aurum Claims 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 & 22). There are at least 14, historical adits and pits from prior placer mining in the alluvial sediment on the north side of this fault.

Rouge Mountain Mining Group established a small screen and trammel plant for processing the alluvial sediment and testing various areas for value content and methods for recovery of the metals in the sediments. The limited work by The Rouge Mountain Mining Group exposed a sediment column of nearly 30 feet deep. (verbal comm. Keith Jay).

The apparent available placer along the Italian fault is an area nearly 1,800 feet long and averaging 50 feet in width. The depth of the material is unknown, but the exposure by the work of Rouge Mountain Mining Group indicates that there is at least 30 feet of sediment along the fault for a potential available placer of 100,000 cu yd or 135,000 tons

5.0 SUMMARY

5.1 General - Historical

- The area became part of the United States in 1848 with mining starting in the Plomosa Mountains in 1888 and placer mining by 1889.
- This area was first surveyed by the United States for the State of Arizona in 1914 for the purpose of disposal of public land.
- The 1919 survey plats covering these properties indicates that this was public land with no Indian Reservations, Indian Allotments, Mineral Claims, or separate water rights. There are no conflicts of the lode and placer claims with patented lands.

5.2 Geology - General

- The region is part of the Basin and Range geomorphic province.
- The formation of these mountains and valleys has been through a wide spread up-warping of the region, which has thinned the upper part of the earth's crust.
- The geology within the claim areas is complex, but there are two types of faults that appear to be sources of mineralization for the area.

5.3 Lode Mineralization

- The regional Dos Picachos thrust fault has mineralization along most of its exposed length.
- The two vertical faults (Apache Chief and Italian faults) have mineralization in the rock exposures.

5.4 Placer

- The Italian fault area has been historically mined for placer.
- Most of the exposure of the Italian fault on the ground surface is west of the claimed area within Section 2 and again 2,000 feet to the east of Section 2.
- The fault zone within the property is covered with an alluvial sediment.
- The wash that the sediment is contained in appears to be a result of vertical (normal) fault movement and later erosion.

- Based on the observed limited exposures, there is potential available placer of 100,000 cu yd or 135,000 tons along the Italian Wash fault.

5.5 Recommendations

I. Dos Picachos Thrust Fault

The Dos Picachos thrust needs to be laterally and vertically explored. This exploration may best be conducted through a combination of induced potential (IP)/self potential (SP) electrical geophysics and refractive seismic geophysics. The IP/SP geophysics would provide information on the relative amount of metals present in the subsurface. The IP/SP geophysics are generally conducted together and measure the relative amount of conductive geologic materials in the subsurface. In this specific area, the higher the concentrations of metals in the mineralized areas should be delineated sufficiently to provide the apparent width and depth of each mineralized area for further exploration through drilling. The IP/SP geophysics may not provide a complete picture of the mineralized areas due to the sericitic alteration. When the sericitic alterations are converted into clays, "dead zones" in the IP/SP profiles can develop. Therefore, combining an IP/SP geophysical survey with a refractive seismic geophysical survey would provide information on how the fault trends in the subsurface and potential thickness of the fault zone. These two methods should identify the relative size and metal content of the mineralized areas.

Once the mineralized areas are outlined (width, thickness, and depth to), a drilling program can be devised to provide vital information on the mineralized area. Samples collected from the drilling would need to the analyzed for determining the economic nature of the each of the mineralized areas. Additional analysis for all of the major metals should be conducted at the same time for a further guide to the trends of economic mineralization.

We recommend that a drilling program to be conducted in three separate phases:

a. The first phase would be to drill, log and sample one boring in the apparent thickest and most mineralized portion of each apparent mineralized area. These samples would provide an initial evaluation point for determining the gross economic potential of give mineralized area.

b. The second phase would be to drill, log and sample three to six additional borings to define the lateral extent and apparent mineral content over a given mineralized area. This would provide a gross determination on the potential minable materials and the overall economic grade.

c. The third phase of drilling, logging and sampling would be to complete the definition of the mineralized area for design of a mining project and permitting.

Given the known history of the region and observed surface exposures, drilling along the Dos Picachos thrust would range from 30 to 200 feet below grade. If the fault surface dips more steeply, then deeper drilling may be required.

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II. Italian Fault

The most of the exposure of the Italian fault on the ground surface is west of the claimed area and again 2,000 feet to the east. The fault zone within the property is covered with an alluvial sediment. The wash that the sediment is contained in appears to be a result of vertical fault movement and later erosion.

The actual location of the fault most likely can be defined by refractive geophysics and this method would also provide a depth of the alluvium. Once the fault zone has been defined, limited drilling with a bucket auger is recommended. A bucket auger allows for sampling vertical intervals as small as 1 foot and the volume is usually sufficient to process on a bench scale for total metals. This method usually provides sufficient information on where economic concentrations of metals can be found in the sediment.

Since the fault is the apparent source for the metals, sediment development nearer to the actual fault should have a higher concentration of metals. Thus, knowing the actual location of the fault provides the first exploration target area for placer evaluation.

Given the apparent covered length of the Italian fault, we recommend the drilling to be conducted in two phases:

a. The first phase would be to drill and sample along the edge of the fault as defined through the refractive geophysics on the deeper side (north edge). This should provide the best overall picture of the highest potential for economic content in the gravels. An initial drilling location of every 300 to 400 feet along the defined fault should be considered. From the initial drilling and sampling, a relative locations of economic gravels should be located.

b. The second phase would be to drill north and south of the fault every 20 feet to provide a lateral profile of the apparent economic gravels. This data would provide a good definition of the vertical and lateral extent of the apparent economic gravels. This would allow for estimation of the volumes, grades and provided data for planning, permitting and mining of the area.

Based on the observation of the area and the known history of the region, drilling along the Italian fault would range from 20 to 60 feet below grade. If the fault movement is greater than the apparent surface exposures, then deeper drilling may be required

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Internet Web Sources (short list)

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41. azdeq.gov (Arizona Department of Environmental Quality)

42. azgs.state.az.us (Arizona Geological Survey)

43. azwater.gov (Arizona Department of Water Resources)

44. blm.gov (Bureau of Land Management)

45. lib.az.us/archives (Arizona State Library)

46. Minedat.org

47. mines.az.gov (Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources)

4.2 MINERAL TRENDS AND MINING

The southwestern United States and northern Mexico have been prospected and mined by various cultures for thousands of years. It has been shown that the area around Ajo and Bisbee Arizona were mined for copper and turquoise for at least 3,000 years. Yuma County has a written history of mining by the Spanish from the later 1790's through the 1800's for mainly silver and gold. Production records from these sources are mostly nonexistent, but references to the mining activities are found in many difference references. (References 1 to 13, 24, 25, 26, 40, 44, &47)

The Plomosa Mountains were not explored until the late 1870's due to warring Apache Indians. The first reported mining in the mountains was shortly after the trade route was firmly established between Ehrenberg and Wickenburg, Arizona, based the location of various water resources. The discovery of water at the former town site of Plomosa allowed for limited development of the load deposits at Sniders Camp and the dry placer mining at the Plomosa town area.

Two types of mining are reported for the southern Plomosa Mountains from three different areas:

1) The Sniders Camp area mined six different patented lode claims along the apparent Dos Picachos thrust fault mineralization - lead, silver, gold and copper.
2) The Apache Chief Mine mined a mineralized vertical fault - lead and silver.
3) The Plomosa Placer region - gold and lead.

4.3 Geology of the Area

By knowing the age and type of the rock one can make general statements as to the likelihood of certain mineral potential to be present. This area has been geologically mapped by the State of Arizona and the USGS a total of nine times starting in 1919 with the last comprehensive work being completed in 1993. The overall geology character has changed with each new mapping and as a result of a better understanding of the overall relationships of the geologic units and geologic forces that shaped this area. (References 18, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 & 35)

The geologic map of 1993 by Richard, Spencer, Tosdal and Stone presented in the Preliminary Geologic Map of the Southern Plomosa Mountains, La Paz County, Arizona is latest and best geologic map published on the area to date. In Figure 8, the geologic map of T3N R18W, Section 1 is reproduced (Figures 8, 9, and 10) from the 1993 report and shows a fairly complex geology. The extensive work conducted through various thesis's and work by the Arizona Geological Survey of the region has provided what appears to be sound geologic relationships of the exposed rocks. A limited discussion of the geology will be presented here and is solely based on the current mapping and the published discussions by the Arizona Geological Survey. For a detail discussion of the region, the reader is referenced to the 1993 work listed above.

Geologic Structure

This area is composed of three distinct ages of rocks: 1) Precambrain granites and gneisses, 2) Mesozoic granites, volcanics and sediments, and 3) Tertiary volcanics and modern erosional sediments.

BRIAN A. BECK, PG, CRS

Mr. Beck has over 32 years of experience in the geological and groundwater sciences relating to mining, mine permitting, water resources, waste management, site characterization, property assessments, design and permitting of remediation systems, soil and groundwater remediation. He has been responsible for managing projects to ensure regulatory compliance, quality assurance and maintenance of project schedule and costs. His project experience includes extensive work in soils and groundwater investigations, mine development and modeling, site mitigation modeling and site closure.

Specific areas of experience are:

MINING
For 10 years Mr. Beck was the lead exploration geologist and manager of site heap leaching operations for three gold properties in Nevada and Arizona. He has undertaken numerous mineral assessments and mine planning projects. Under the direction of the Bureau of Land Management, he conducted some of the first leach pad reclamation and mine site closures in Nevada. In Arizona, he was the technical manager for the reclamation of three copper smelter reclamations. As part of the smelter reclamation, he established programs for control and tracking regulated materials, programs to establish background levels of various metals for final site assessment, plans and specifications for storm water control of the reclaimed sites, and final preparation of the site documentation. In New Mexico, he managed placer exploration teams in the central and western slope baja environments. This work also included land position resolution, water right evaluation, water resource development right-of-way contracting and mineral disposition.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT
He has conducted numerous groundwater investigations from initial discovery, aquifer testing, and groundwater modeling for project site development. He has developed groundwater programs to control impacted groundwater plumes and site closure. This work has included bioventing/sparging, mass transport, dispersion modeling, and modeling for remediation designs for organic compounds. He has also prepared and installed systems to control inorganic compound migration and wellhead treatment for water supply wells.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS AND REMEDIATION
Over 650 environmental investigations of impacted soils and groundwater sites have been conducted over the last 15 years. These investigations have included modeling of impacted soil and groundwater conditions for remediation or risk assessment. He has designed, permitted, installed, and operated 121 soil and groundwater remediation systems to obtain regulatory closure for petroleum and halogenated compound release sites.

EXPERT WITNESS
Mr. Beck has been an expert witness in mining fraud and environmental cases by the United States Attorney Offices of Wyoming and Southern California.

REGISTRATIONS

Professional/Registered Geologist: Arizona, Alaska, California, and Oregon
Certified Remediation Specialist: Arizona
Certified Professional Geologist: AIPG
Registered Environmental Assessor: California
Listed Arizona Mining Consultant (Arizona State Mines)

HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, 40-hour OSHA training with current 8-hour update

EDUCATION

M.S., Structural and Economic Geology - Long Beach State University, California 1984
B.S., Economic and Petroleum Geology - San Diego State University, California 1976
A.A., Geology - Rancho Santiago College, Santa Ana, California 1974

PUBLICATIONS AND SEMINARS

o Mining Papers

Beck, 2010, *Copperopolis - A Study in Mine Development in the 1880's*, National Mining History Conference, July Seminar

Beck, 2010, *Bradshaw Mountains and the Crown King Mineral Deposits*, National Mining History Conference, July Seminar

Beck, 2010, *Crown King Ore Deposits and Minerals*, AMMF Annual Conference, March

Beck, 2006, *Mines, Permits, and Environmental Madness,* AMMF Annual Conference, March

Beck, 2005, *Mineral Identification Methods,* AMMF Annual Conference. March

Beck, 1999, *Mine Property Evaluation and Permitting,* AIME, July Seminar

Beck, 1998, *Mine Closures and Hidden Environmental,* AIME, August Seminar

Beck, 1986, *Evaluation of the Barstow Area*, Calico Early Man Conference, October. Seminar

Beck, 1985, *Determination: What is a Minable Property, Leases, Sells, and Financing for Small Mines,* Western Mining Counsel, June. Seminar

Beck, 1985, *Geologic Evolution of Southern California and Neotectonics of the Mojave Desert,* Western Association of Vertebrate Paleontologist, February. Seminar

Beck, 1984, *Ore Trends in the Southwest and Economic Considerations and Determinations for the Small Miner,* Western Mining Counsel, May. Seminar

Beck, 1982, *Cyanide Heap Leaching of Volcanic Derived Ores and Reclamation of Cyanide Heap Leaching Operations,* Nevada Mining Association, October. Seminar

Beck, 1981, *The Windfall Mine,* AIME Gold Conference, March. Seminar

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Beck, 2002, *Environmental Impacts to Phoenix, Arizona*, Red Cross Disaster Response, May. Seminar

Kroll and Beck, 1995, *Hydrology, Water Quality and Structural Evolution of the Arlington Basin Western Riverside County, California*, Groundwater Professionals of Southern California.

Beck, 1991, *Methanol used as alternative fuel comes with hopes and headaches*, May, Hazamat World.

Beck, 1990, *Decommissioning and Disposal of Industrial Plants: Environmental Complications Part I & II*, September, Western Council of Construction Consumers. Seminar

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

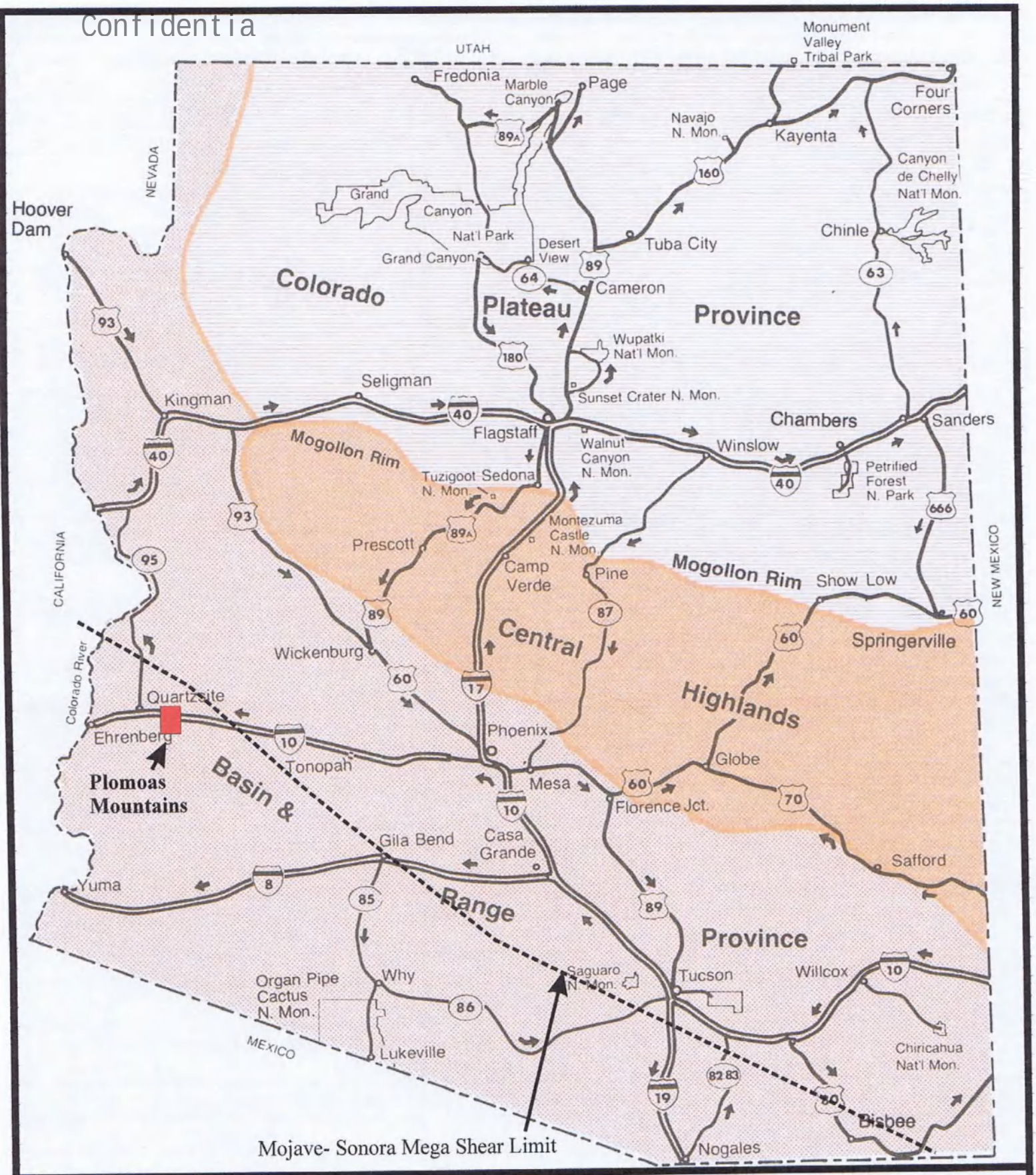
Claim Information

APPENDIX B

Photographs

APPENDIX C

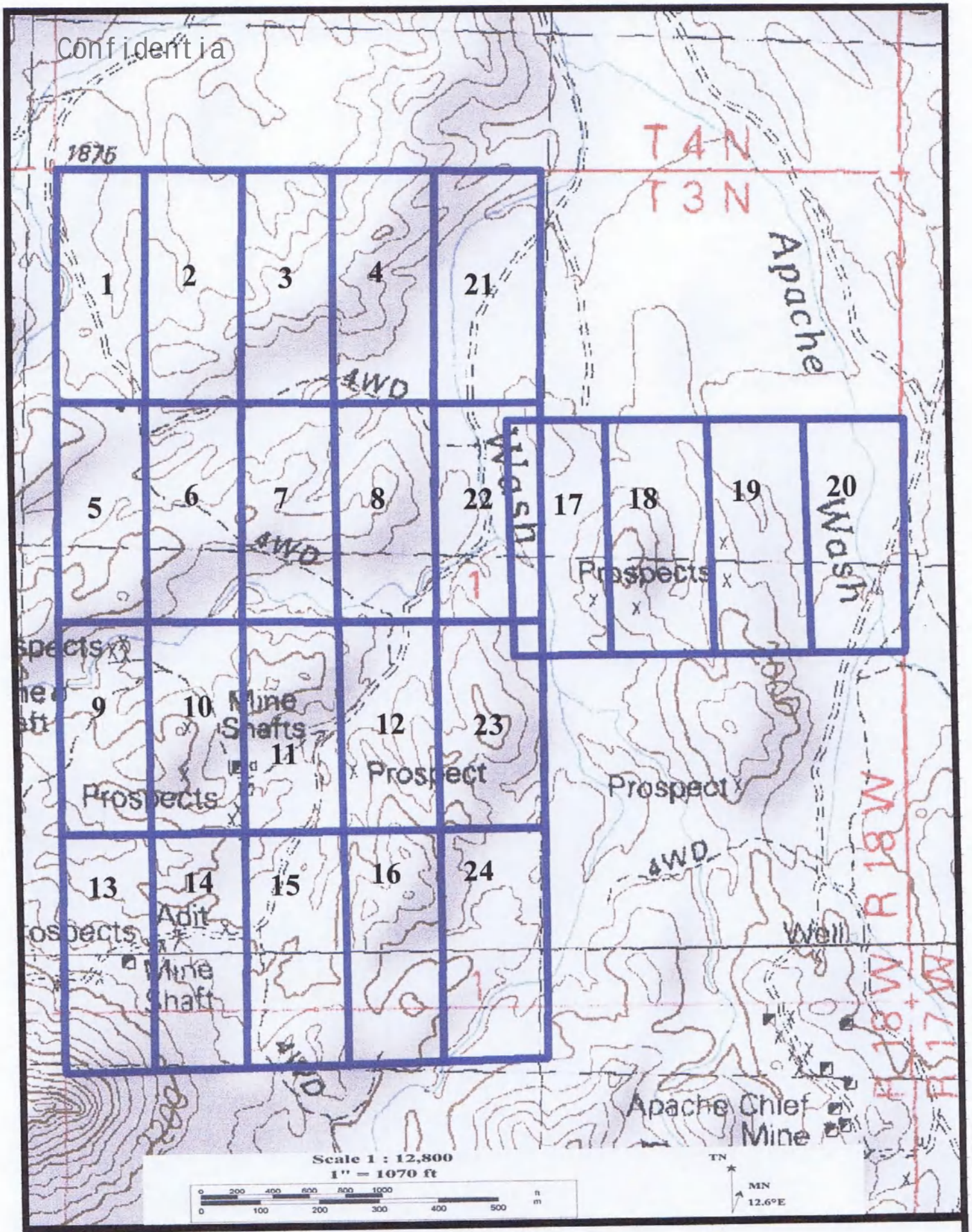
ALS Mineral Laboratory Report



Plomoas Mountains and Arizona Geologic Provinces

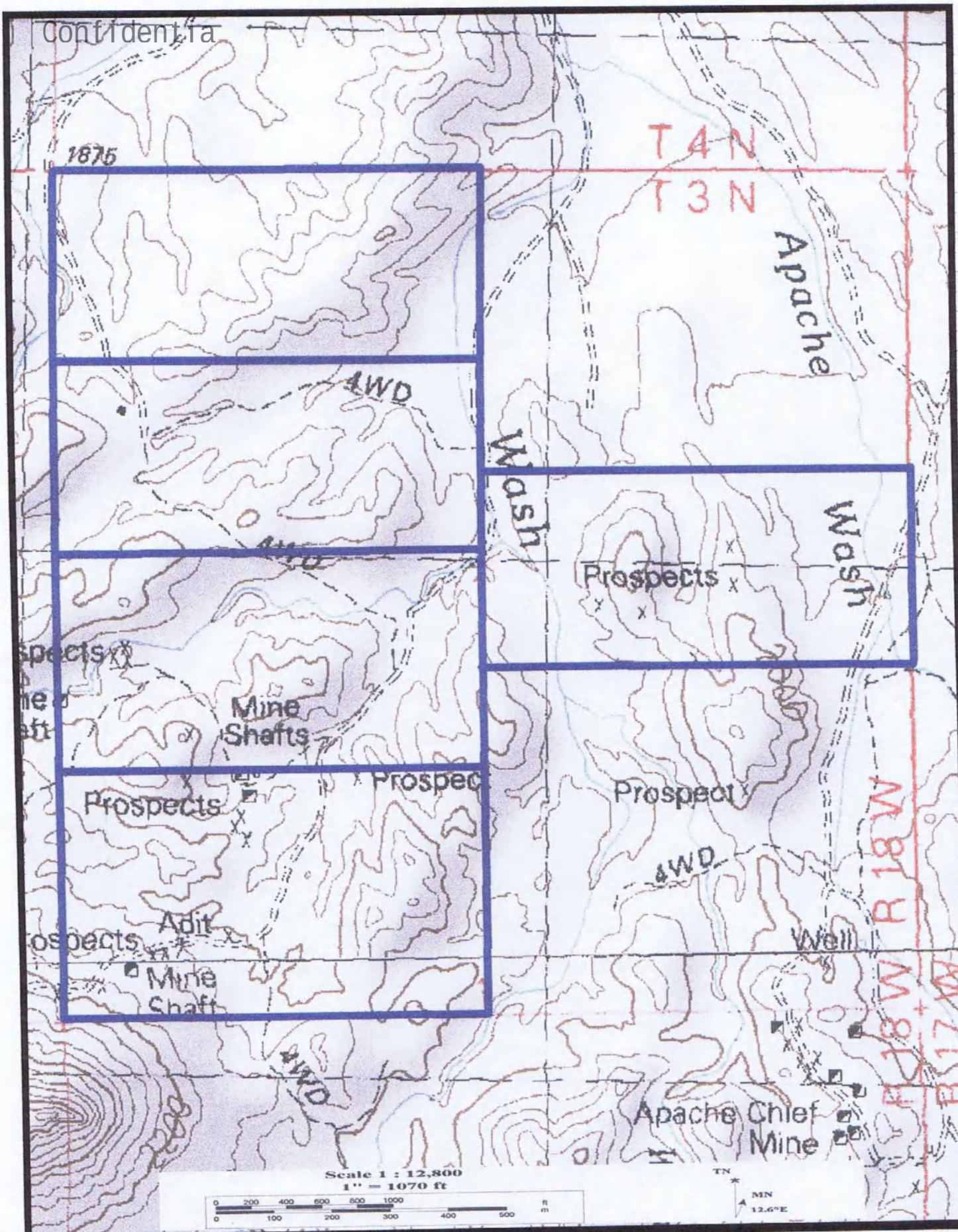
Figure 1

Map Source: Roadside Geology of Arizona 1983



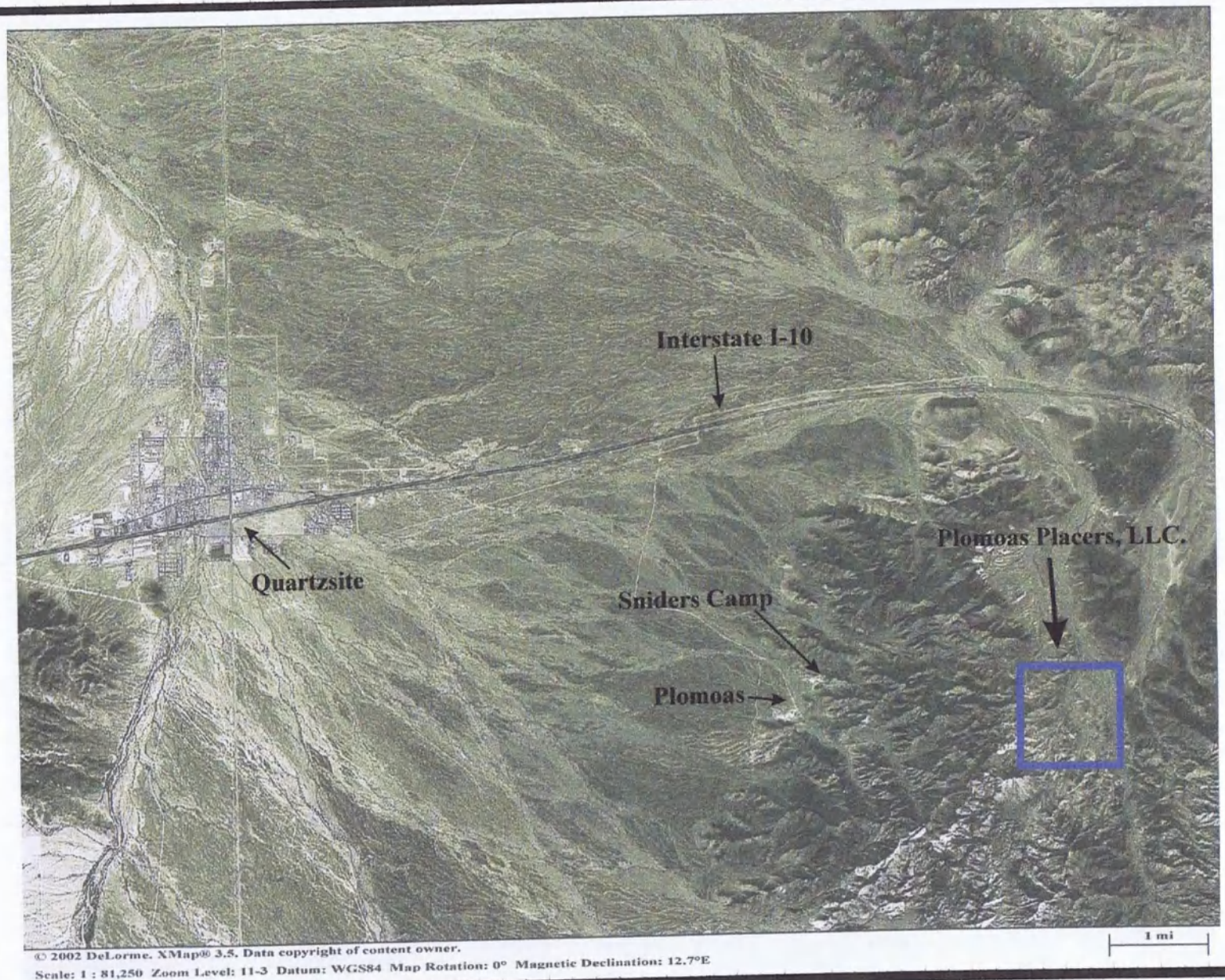
AURUM LODE CLAIM LAYOUT

Figure 2



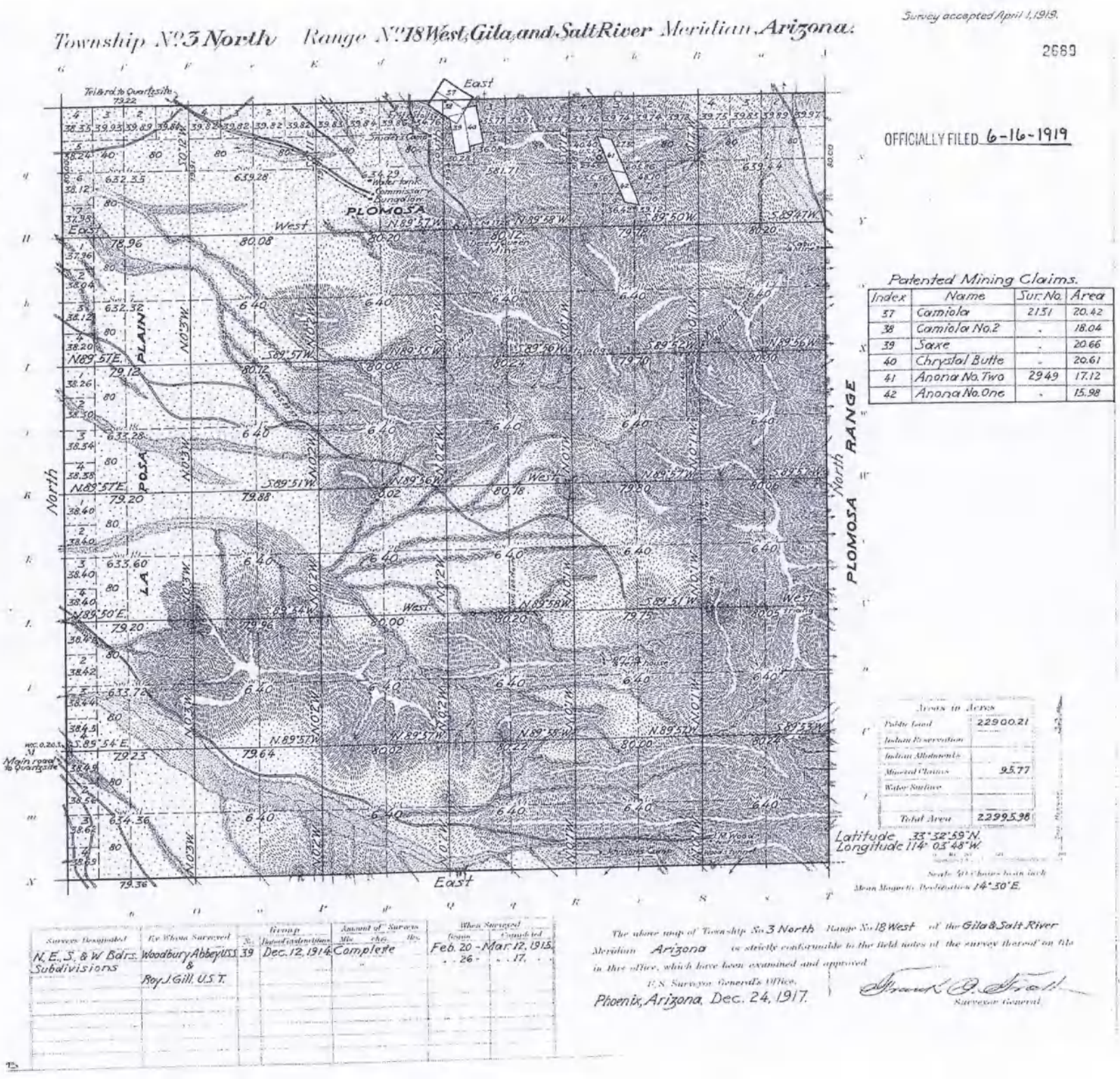
GOLD ROCK PLACER CLAIM LAYOUT

Figure 3



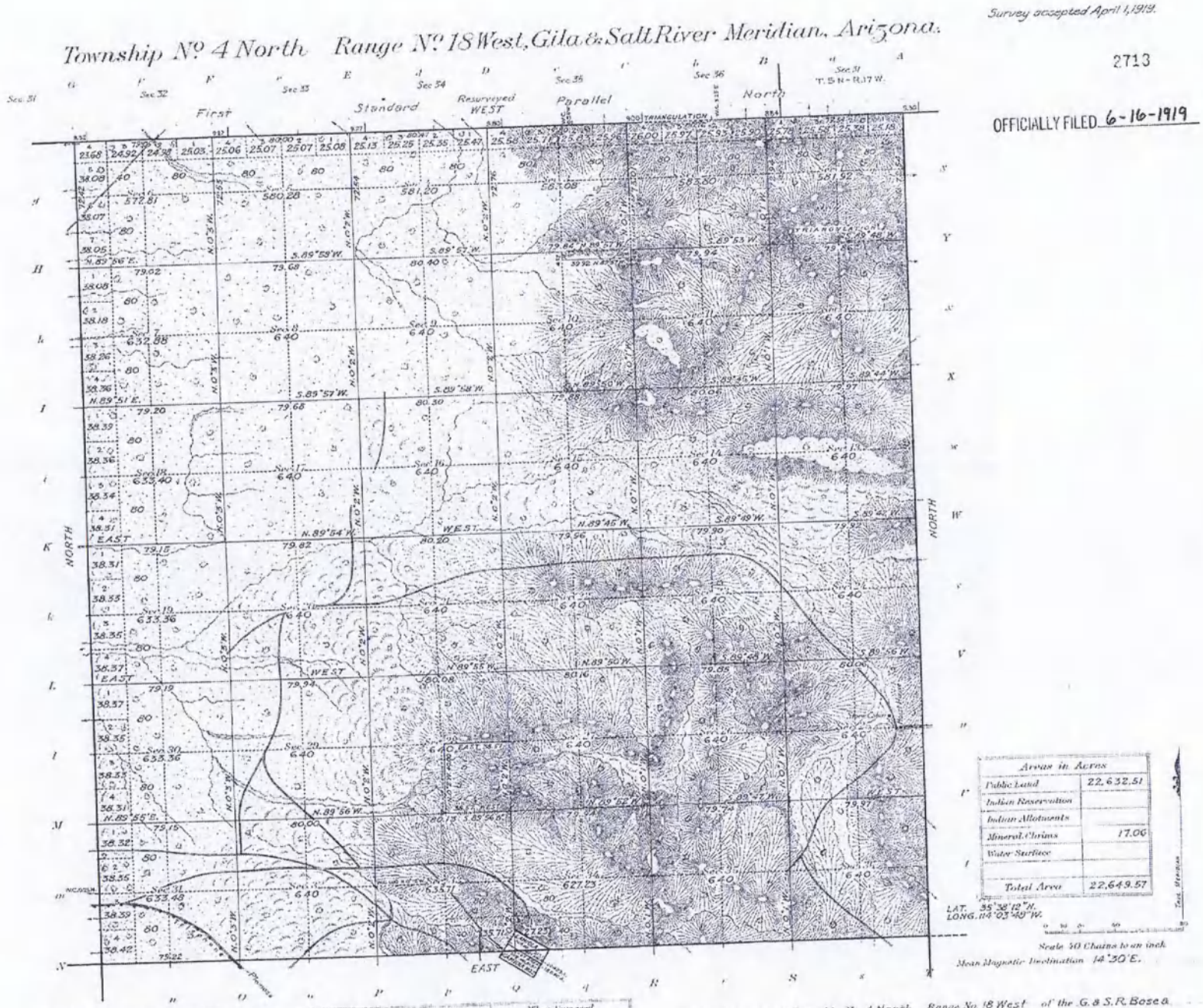
Land-Sat Photograph with Property Location

Figure 4



Survey Plat of
T3N R18W
June 6, 1919

Figure 5



Survey Plat of
T4N R18W
June 6, 1919

Figure 6

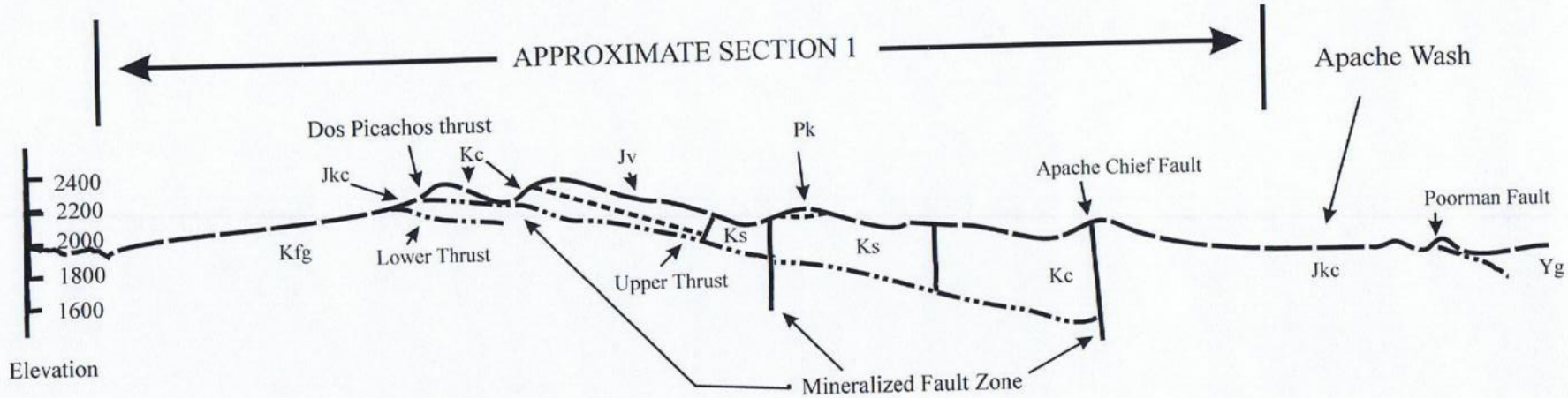
1884 Map of Arizona

Map Source: The Resources of Arizona, 1884

Figure 7

Geology of
T3N R18W

Figure 8



Thrust Fault

Gravity Slide Surface or Possible Thrust

Normal Fault

Cretaceous
Kfg - Fine grained sandstone and mudstone
Kc - Conglomerate
Ks - Sandstone

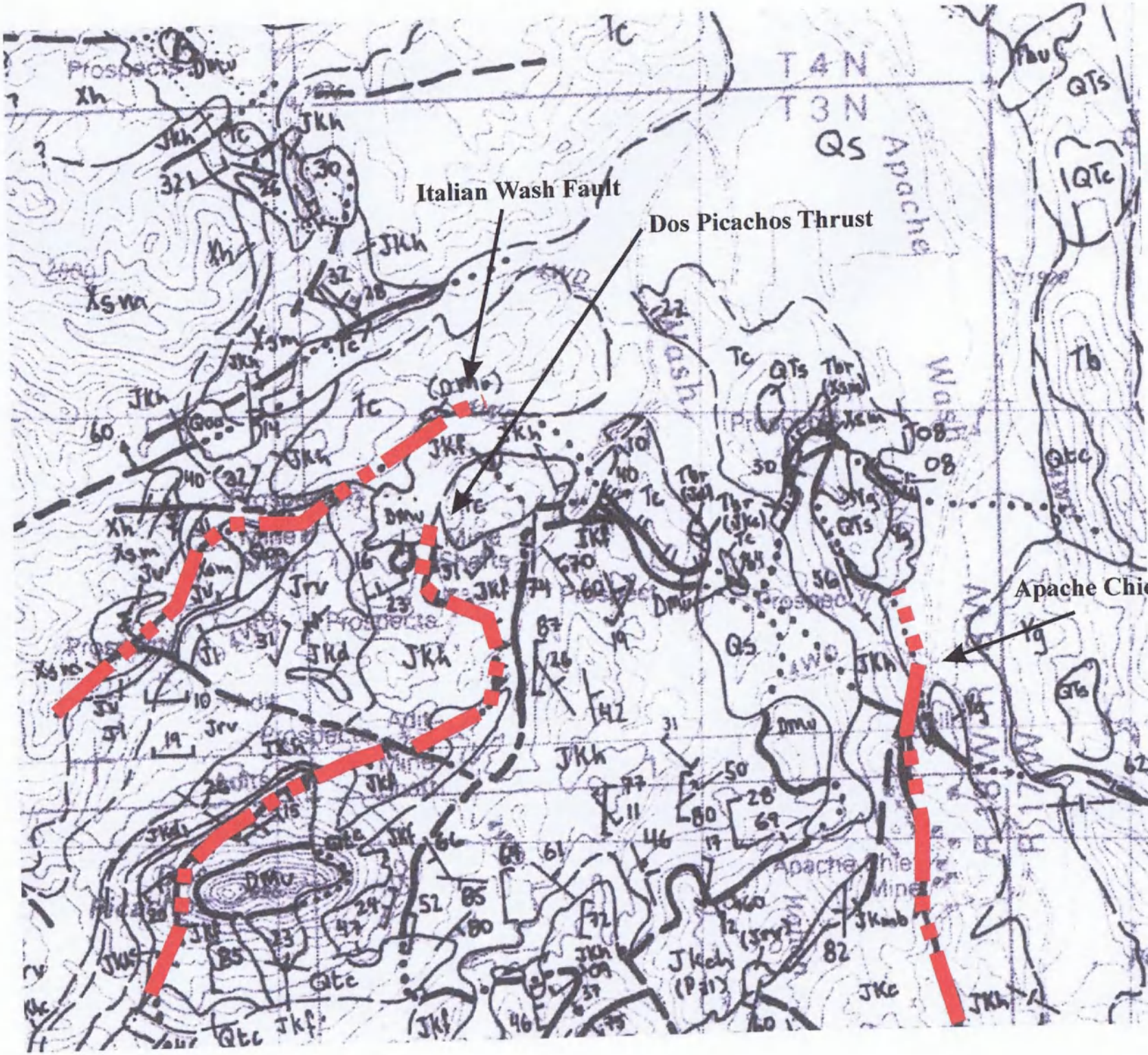
Juriassic
Jkc - Crystal Hill Formation
Jv - Vampire Conglomerate
Yg - Granite

Permian
Pk - Supai Formation

Cross-section after Az Geological Survey Open File Report 92-2, Line B

North View Cross-section of South End of Section 1 Geology

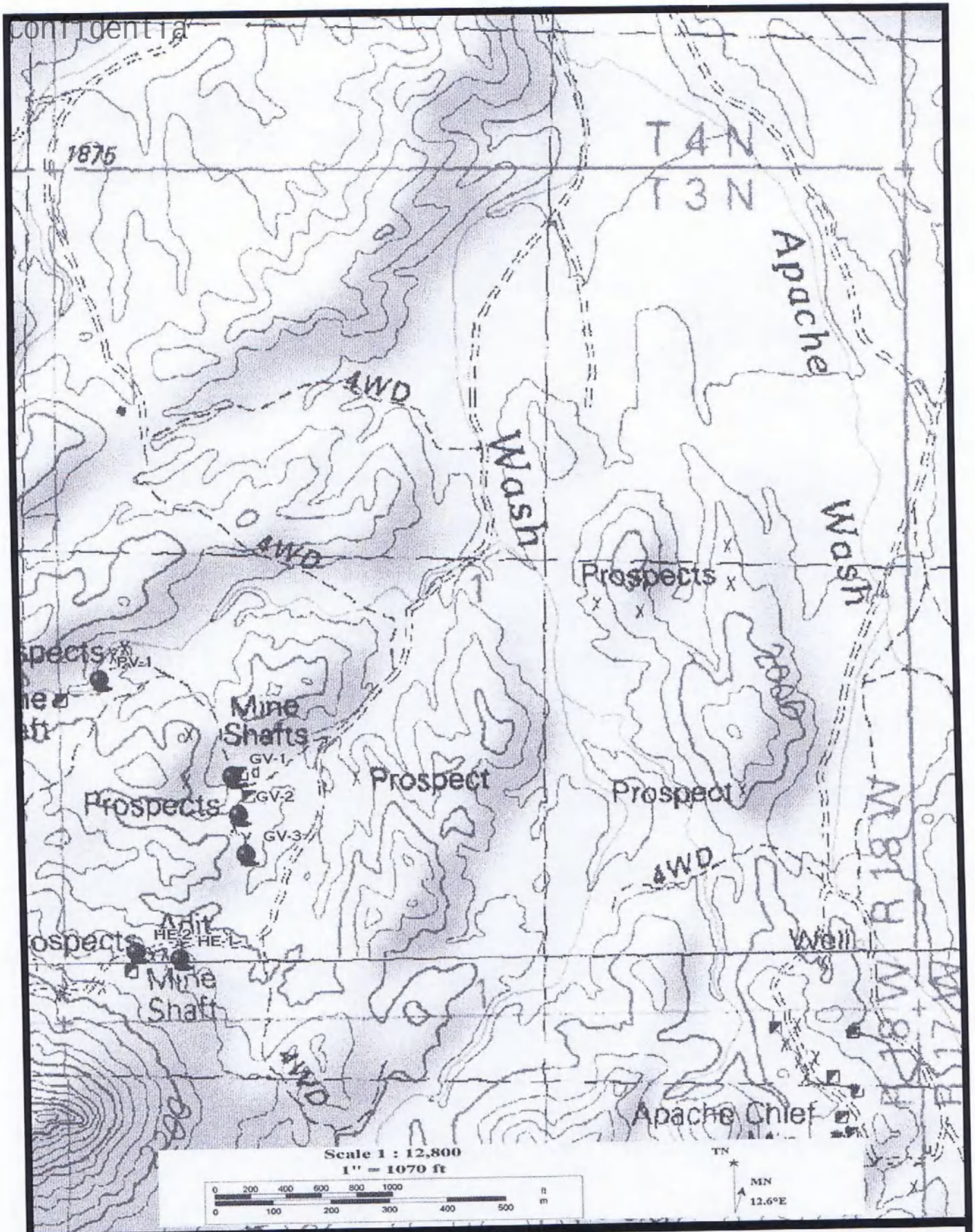
Figure 9



Geology of
T3N R18W

Showing the
Observed
Mineralized Faults

Figure **10**



SAMPLE COLLECTION LOCATION
JULY 23, 2010

Figure **11**

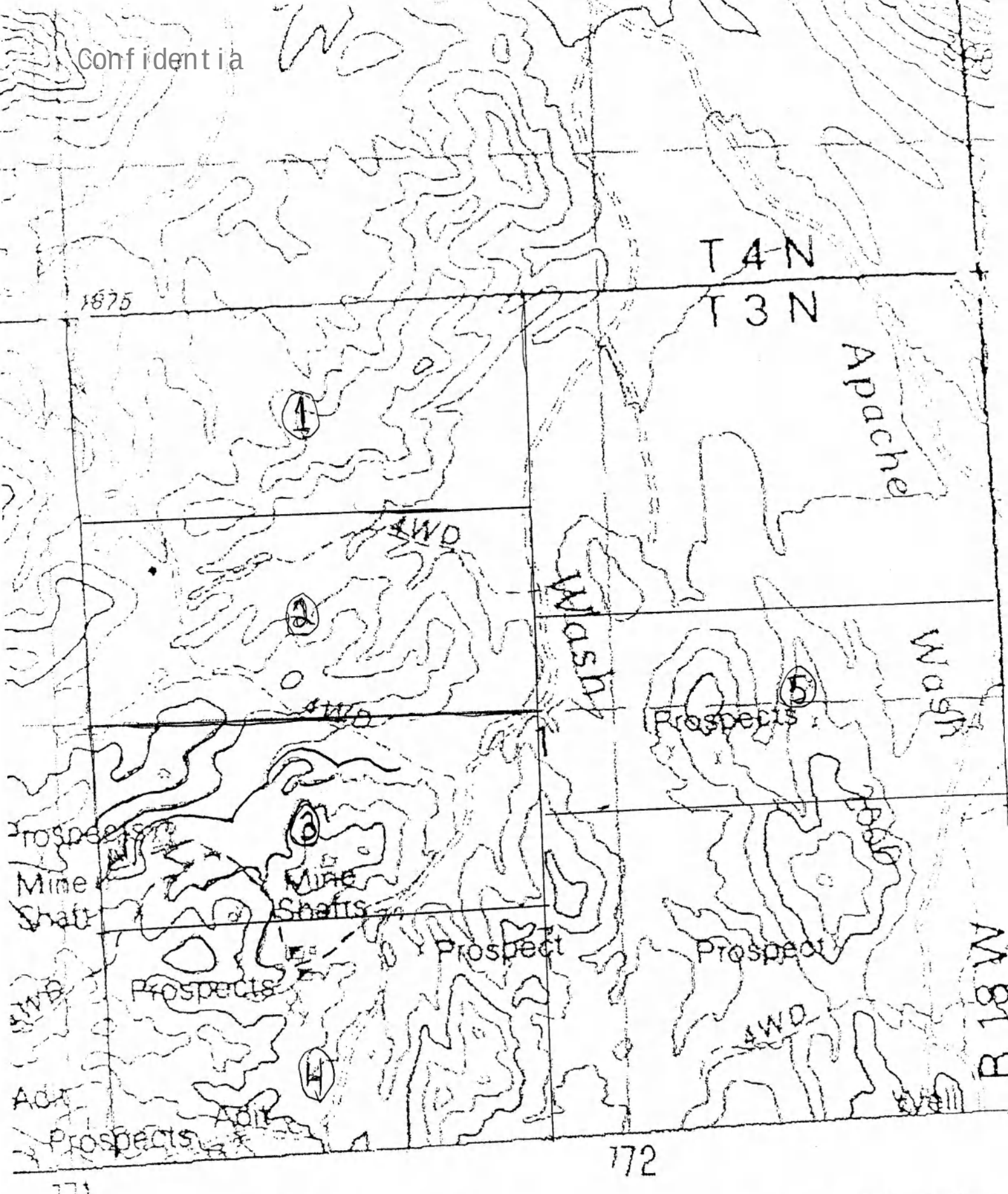
U.S Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Total Claims: 54

Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant Name
AMC399036	AURUM #1	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399037	AURUM #2	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399038	AURUM #3	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399039	AURUM #4	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399040	AURUM #5	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399041	AURUM #6	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399042	AURUM #7	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399043	AURUM #8	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399044	AURUM #9	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399045	AURUM #10	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399046	AURUM #11	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399047	AURUM #12	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399048	AURUM #13	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399049	AURUM #14	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399050	AURUM #15	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399051	AURUM #16	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399052	AURUM #17	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399053	AURUM #18	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399054	AURUM #19	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399055	AURUM #20	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399056	AURUM #21	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399057	AURUM #22	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399058	AURUM #23	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC399059	AURUM #24	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC402972	AC-1-12W	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC402973	AC-2-12W	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC402974	AC-3-1	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC402975	AC-4-1	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC402976	AC-5-12E	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC402977	AC-6-12E	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC402978	DP-1	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC402979	DP-2	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC402980	DP-3	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC402981	DP-4	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC433751	RMM-1	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC433752	RMM-2	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP
AMC433753	RMM-3	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP

This is a listing of claims selected for payment for the 2020 assessment year and not an official receipt. You will receive a receipt from the BLM office managing the lands where the claim is located

Serial Number	Claim Name	Claimant Name	Amount
AMC433754	RMM-4	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433755	RMM-5	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433756	RMM-6	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433757	RMM-7	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433758	RMM-8	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433759	RMM-9	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433760	RMM-10	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433761	RMM-11	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433762	RMM-12	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433763	RMM-13	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433764	RMM-14	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433765	RMM-15	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433766	RMM-16	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433767	RMM-17	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433768	RMM-18	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433769	RMM-19	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	
AMC433770	RMM-20	ROUGE MOUNTAIN MINING GP CORP	

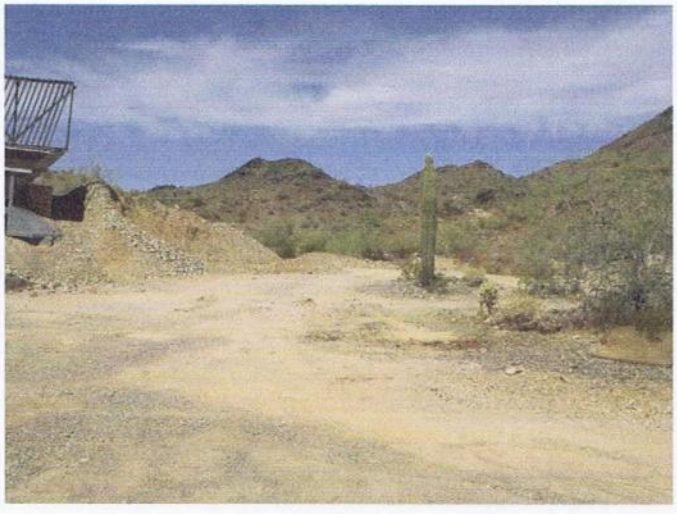


GOLD ROCK PLACERS (1-5)

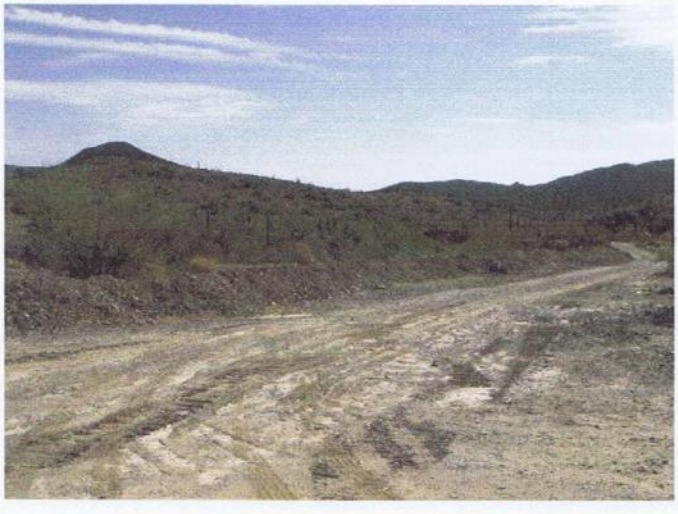
SCALE 1:24

KILOMETERS

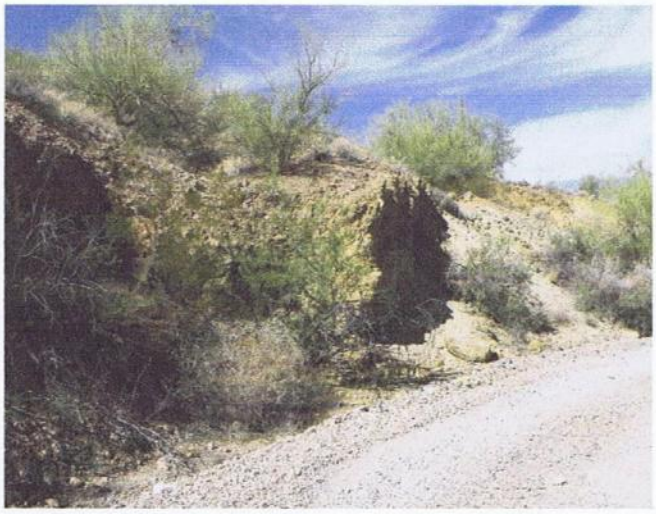
Plomoas Placer, LLC. placer processing area.



Italian Wash Fault western exposure and placer processing area

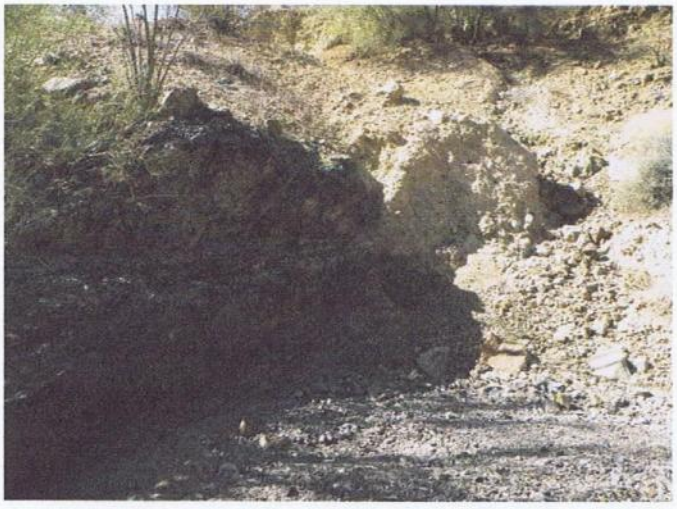


Eastern view of Italian Wash Fault area



Italian Wash Fault outcrop at eastern end of wash.

Italian Wash Fault contact with Precambrain Granite

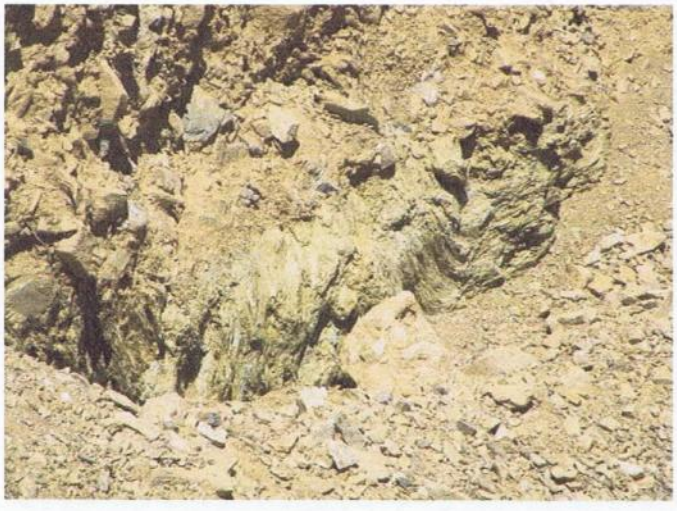


Mesozoic Sediment slide block on top of Italian Wash Fault

Plomoas Placer, LLC
T3N R18W, Section 1
La Paz County, Arizona

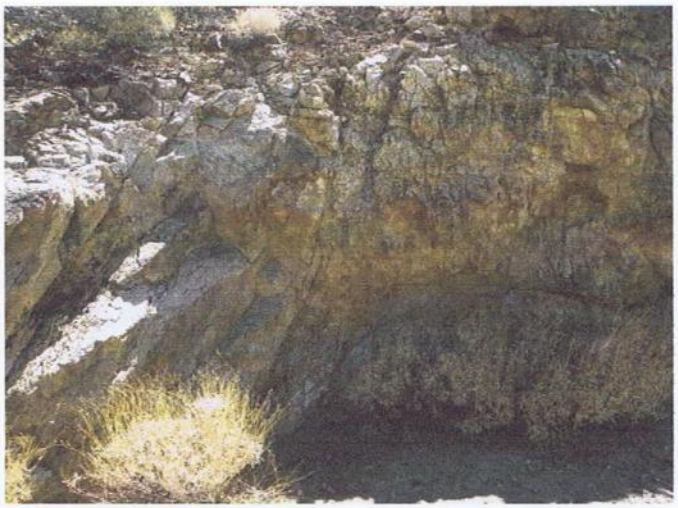
Italian Wash Fault Zone

Alluvial sediment development along
Western end of Italian Wash Fault



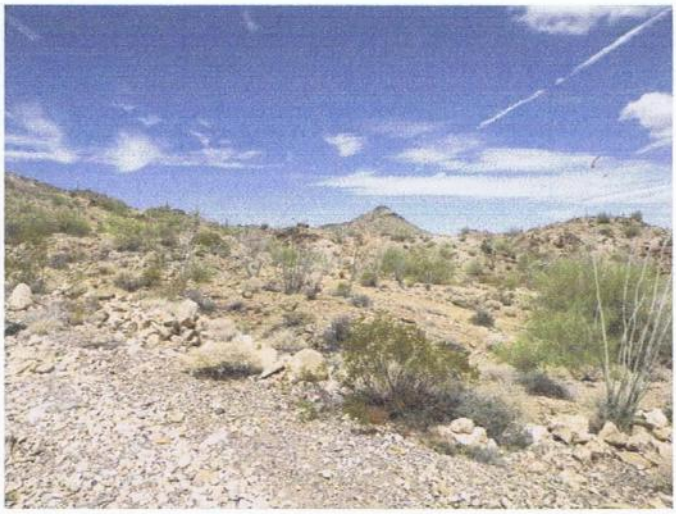
Alluvial sediment contact with lower thrust
Precambrain gneisses

Italian Wash Fault shear zone with
siderite and sericite-earthly hematite

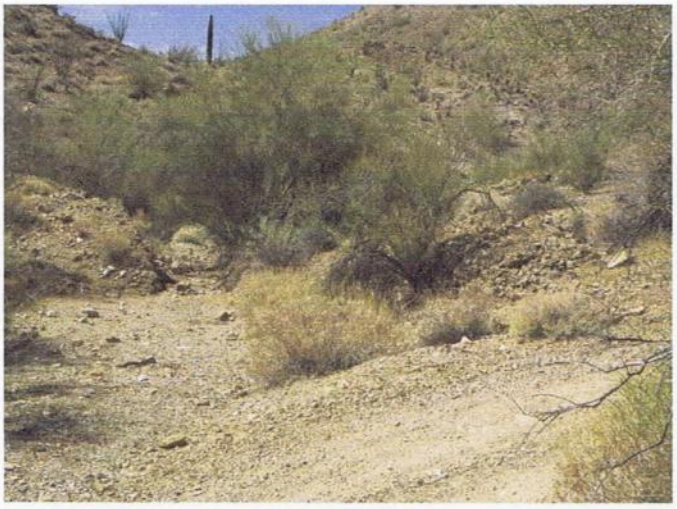


Italian Wash Fault contact

Italian Wash Fault silicified fault breccia with
Sericite-hematite alteration



North view of the Dos Picachos thrust
on Claim 10 and 11.

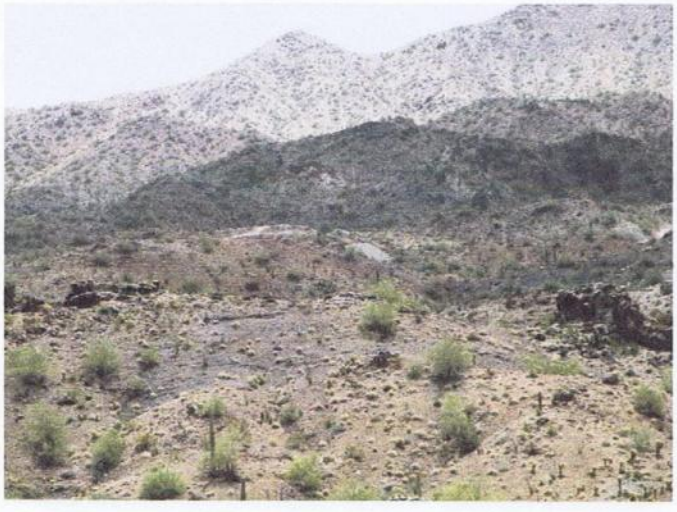


South view of the Dos Picachos thrust
on Claim 10 to Claim 14. Note trenching

Dos Picachos thrust with siderite and galena
on Claim 10

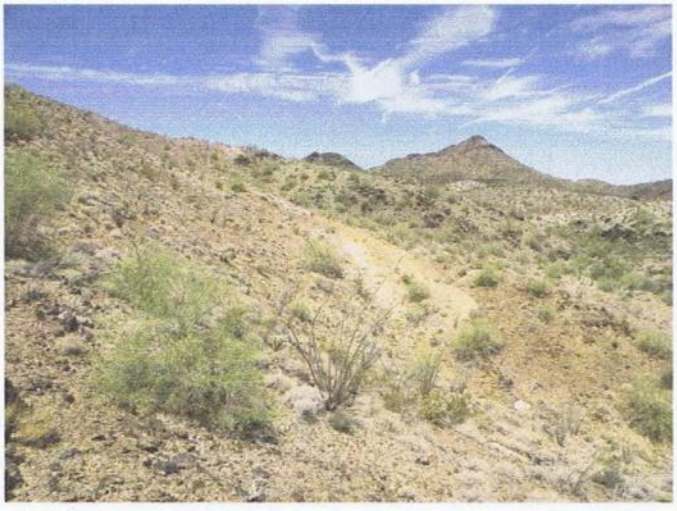
Stone cabin on Claim 14

Stone Wall on Claim 14

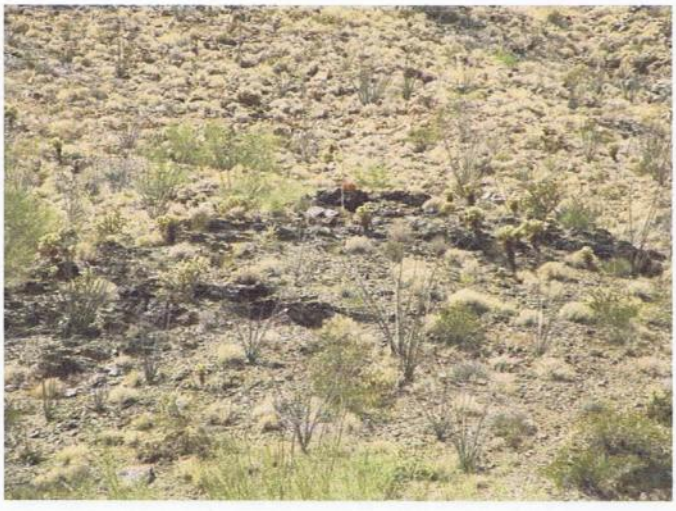


Eastern view of Apache Chief Mine

North view of the Dos Picachos thrust on Claim 10 with alluvial sediment cover and adits

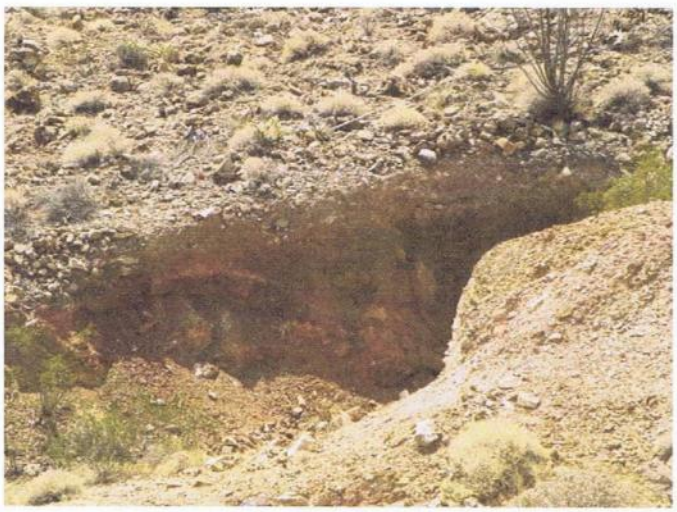


West view of the Dos Picachos thrust on Claim 13



South view of the Dos Picachos thrust on Claim 13

Southeast view of the Dos Picachos thrust on Claim 13 and 14.



Dos Picachos thrust on Claim 13

Dos Picachos thrust on Claim 13 silicified fault breccia with sericite-hematite alteration