Ten Sleep Gypsum Project

Eastern Side of Bighorn Basin,
Ten Sleep, Wyoming

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Executive Summary

Ms. Marian Porter controls the largest, high purity gypsum resource in North America, estimated at slightly more than one billion tons, on five mining claim groups. The claims total 17,000 acres with 9,725 acres underlain of gypsum. The gypsum deposits are secured by 108 association mining claims, all staked before 1990. The claims are properly located and assessment work has been performed.

The project is the largest in North America, with purity of 98% plus and a cheap energy source (a natural gas processing plant is approximately 15 miles from the project) located nearby.

The property also holds one of North America's largest sulfur deposits, containing over 180 million tons, at 18% contained value.

The Business Opportunity

There could not be a more favorable time to invest in the multi-billion dollar gypsum market. Gypsum is everywhere. It covers the interior of more than 97% of the new homes constructed in the United States and Canada. In addition, it is used by the farming community as a fertilizer and soil conditioner, increasing the productivity of farm land throughout the world. It also is used for plaster of Paris, cement, added to paint as filler, and even used as a coagulant for tofu.

Currently, the nation and world economies are coming out of a deep recession that once reduced gypsum-related construction market. Moreover, recessions in the construction industry have typically been followed by periods of strong recovery and growth. This cycle appears to be repeating itself with this current economic recovery as gypsum sales around the United States and globe are at record levels.

Indeed, the United States and global gypsum supply cannot keep up with demand. Large imports from Canada augment domestic supplies for wallboard manufacturing in the United States, particularly in the eastern and southern coastal regions. Furthermore, as China and other developing nations' housing markets remain poised for recovery and development, the increased need for gypsum will only increase further.

Executive Summary

In addition, there is an enormous opportunity to sell gypsum into the agricultural market. Gypsum allows farmers to reduce or eliminate tillage in farm soil, reducing its carbon footprint, thereby generating substantial carbon credits back to the farmers. In addition, it Increases drought tolerance of plants.

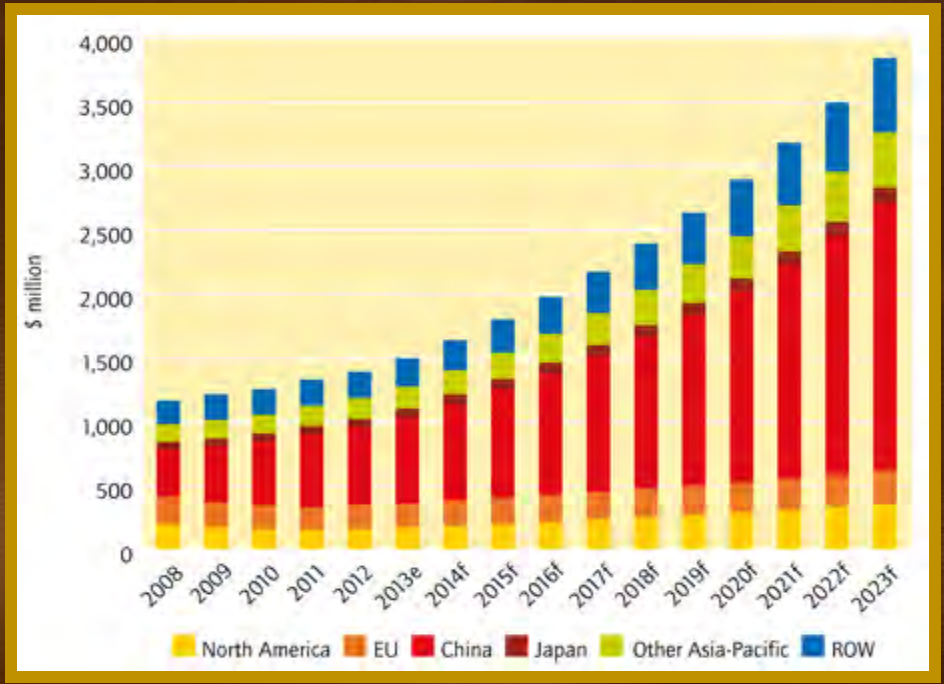
Furthermore, other gypsum-related businesses, not associated with the construction or agricultural industry, are poised to increase their usage of this product, as its diversity becomes better known.

Indeed, this is an opportune time to take advantage of the impending global economic recovery and the high demand for gypsum. Because, as noted throughout this overview, the Ten Sleep Project's strong competitive advantages are compelling.

And, with its broad diversity of uses, it is a wise investment into an industry that caters to two high revenue and long-term production producing markets: construction and agriculture.

The Gypsum Market

The gypsum market is forecast to grow at a CAGR of 9.9% to reach approximately $2.4 billion by 2018, and $3.8 billion by 2023, according to a major new report by Smithers Apex. ***The Future of Gypsum: Market Forecasts to 2023*** reports that 252 million tonnes of gypsum were expected to be consumed in the year 2013 alone, with 31.9% and 62.5% being consumed in the plasterboard and cement industries respectively. This Report (*The Future of Gypsum: Market Forecasts to 2023*), is a brand new study and contains essential details about the drivers behind this growth as well as quantitative market forecasts by geography. The market study reports that almost all gypsum is currently used in three prime applications: building construction, cement, and agriculture. It further notes that the patterns of gypsum consumption vary with geography. About 75% of gypsum is used in wallboard in the US and Western Europe. Conversely, in the rest of the world, this type of dry construction is in its infancy, but is growing rapidly, especially in developing countries like China and India. Moreover, *The Future of Gypsum: Market Forecasts to 2023* reports that huge investments in infrastructure have led to booming markets in cement. Much of the developed world exists somewhere on the scale between these two extremes, like Southern Europe.



Forecast worldwide gypsum consumption by region 2008-2023 (million tonnes)

Popular Uses for Gypsum

One of the major factors driving gypsum consumption is population growth, particularly in India and China. Subsequent large-scale industrialization creates a need for rapid improvements in infrastructure, and increasingly prosperous populations demand higher quality housing and better living conditions. Developing countries are also moving away from traditional wet construction techniques and towards dry construction, using prefabricated drywall. Countries such as China are also gravitating towards drywall construction, encouraged by government policies.

U.S. Gypsum Production

The most recent data released from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) provides an overview of gypsum production and consumption in the United States during 2012. This shows that a total of 9.9Mt of crude gypsum, 11.8Mt of synthetic gypsum and 12.1Mt of calcined gypsum was produced during the year. In 2011, the totals were 8.9Mt (crude), 11.8Mt (synthetic) and 11.9Mt (crude). Total consumption came to 24.6Mt, a 3.8% rise from 2011, when the country consumed 23.7Mt.

The leading crude gypsum-producing States were, in descending order, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Nevada, and California, which together accounted for 58% of total output. Overall, 47 companies produced gypsum in 34 states and around 90% of all gypsum was used in wallboard and plaster production. Around 12% of the gypsum consumed was imported. The USGS pointed to increased construction activity as the main driver of the increased demand, consumption (up 4%) and production (up 11%) of gypsum in the US in 2012. The average price of gypsum remained static at ~US$7/t crude (at mine) and ~US$30/t calcined (at plant). The USGS added that the US gypsum wallboard capacity in 2012 was in the region of 33Bn ft^2 (3.07Bn m^2).

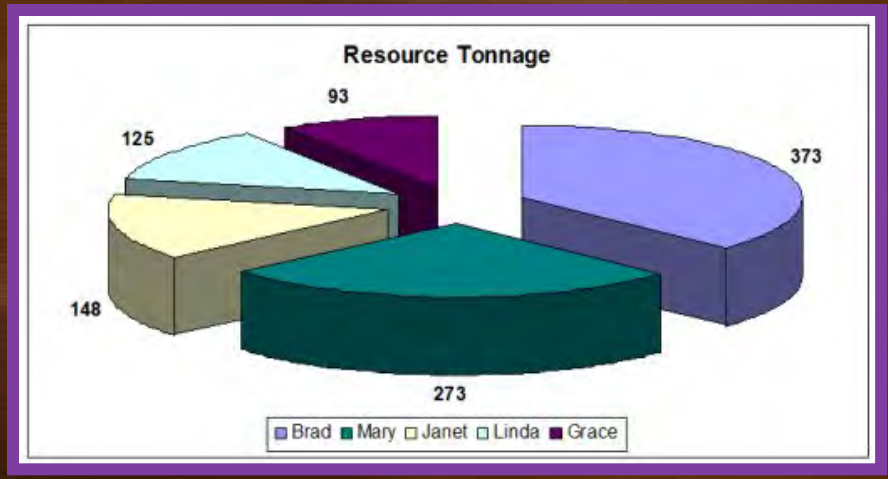
Ten Sleep Gypsum Project Overview

There is a good potential to develop large measured reserves, within this resource, by drilling and trenching known zones of thick massive gypsum beds, with minimal overburden and waste. In addition, it is possible to produce several value added products from Natural Gypsum, with high values including: sulfur, sulfuric acid, soda ash, ammonium sulphate, calcium chloride, and sodium hydrosulfide.

The gypsum deposits offer promising potential as a major raw material supply for a wall-board manufacturing facility with by-product gypsum production for cement retardant, agricultural gypsum, filler, and other uses.

Considering the readily available local natural gas supply and favorable rail and highway transport accessibility, they would also offer promise as major limestone, sulfur, sulfuric acid, and ammonium sulfate raw material sources, under favorable market conditions.

The project offers particular promise to large natural resource companies who have strategic plans to tie up major construction material and/or chemical mineral resources for long-term development.



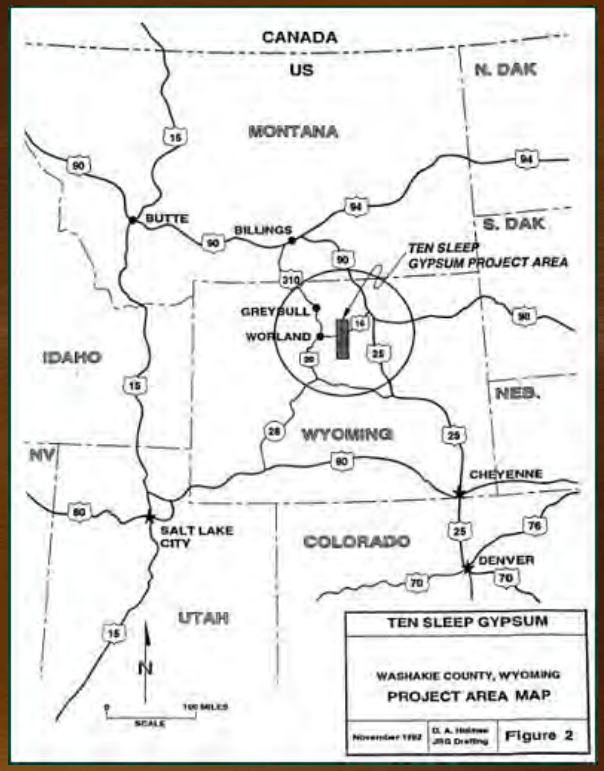
The deposits lie in an area with no apparent major environmental constraints or permitting restrictions, except one wildlife preserve area on one of the claim groups. Extensive bentonite mining in areas immediately to the West over a long period has established a pattern of open-pit mining activity in this area.

The following summarizes the five mining claims – by gypsum bed thickness, tons of ore availability – and resource area acreage:

Mary Claim	• Gypsum Bed Thickness = 27-93 Feet Resource Area = 2,205 Acres
Linda Claim	• Gypsum Bed Thickness = 32 Feet Resource Area = 2,516 Acres
Brad Claim	• Gypsum Bed Thickness = 60-82 Feet Resource Area = 2,205 Acres
Grace Claim	• Gypsum Bed Thickness = 82-102 Feet Resource Area = 632 Acres
Janet Claim	• Gypsum Bed Thickness = 80 Feet Resource Area = 1,190 Acres

Infrastructure

Worland is the county seat and principal supply point within the region. It has a population of 8,000 and an economy based on agriculture, ranching, tourism, oil and gas production, and mineral mining and processing. Manderson is a small community offering excellent plant site potential on rail and highway routes. Water is available in Worland and Manderson from established water districts, as well as from nearby groundwater sources in the Bighorn River Valley. Natural gas and electricity are available in the region from Wyoming Gas and Pacific Power & Light, respectively. Natural gas may also be available from small gas fields, up to 15 miles west of the Ten Sleep gypsum deposits. A ready labor force exists in the Worland-Manderson-Basin area.



State View

County View

Location

The project is located in Big Horn County, Northern Wyoming, near the town of Worland (see state and county maps above). The claims total about 17,000 acres. Four of the five mining claim groups lie between or near Ten Sleep and Hyattsville, Wyoming, which are about 18 miles apart. The fifth claim group lies about 40 road miles south of Ten Sleep. County roads provide access to all claim groups, and BLM roads reach more inaccessible areas. Paved highways from Ten Sleep and Hyattsville allow easy truck transport to Worland and Manderson, respectively at a distance of 25 to 35 miles from most deposit areas. The Burlington Northern Railroad provides North-South rail freight service through Worland and Manderson, with ready connections to mainline service near Billings. Worland is 450 road miles from Denver and 162 road miles from Billings. Commuter air service is available from Worland, with several flights daily from Denver and Riverton.

Gypsum Project Advantage's

Advantage 1

A mine's yield is directly correlated to the purity of its gypsum. Most gypsum contains 10% to 15% impurities. **Our gypsum purity is exceptionally high at 98%.**

Advantage 2

Because Ten Sleep gypsum's purity is 98%, it is then less difficult and time-consuming to remove impurities at the factory; the yields are then higher; the process then more efficient; and the costs then lower than competitors.

Advantage 3

Producing high-quality gypsum requires the removal of several unwanted byproducts; chief among these are silica, iron, and aluminum oxide. The importance of removing the byproducts is crucial because the gypsum must maintain a purity of 95% in order to be sold to produce wallboard. Ours is 98% pure.

Ten Sleep Financial Projections

Ten Sleep Financial Projections	
Estimated gypsum core tonnage	1,012,000,000
Average crude, f.o.b. mine, dollars per metric ton*	$8.50
Taxes, acquisition and operating costs, dollars per metric ton	$5.33
Net value per ton	$3.17
Estimated net value (US $)	**$3,208,040,000**

Market Value

The project's net value is based on the estimated 1Bn core ton gypsum deposit located within the 17,000 acre project. Gypsum can be mined and delivered to customers as crude/crushed rock or as a calcined powder. Calcined gypsum is used as the base for gypsum plaster, gypsum board and other gypsum products.

The above Table outlines net value for crude gypsum. If the project was placed into full-scale, long-term production and the gypsum mined fully, the project's estimated net value, after taxes and acquisition costs, would be more than $3 billion.

Ten Sleep Financial Projections

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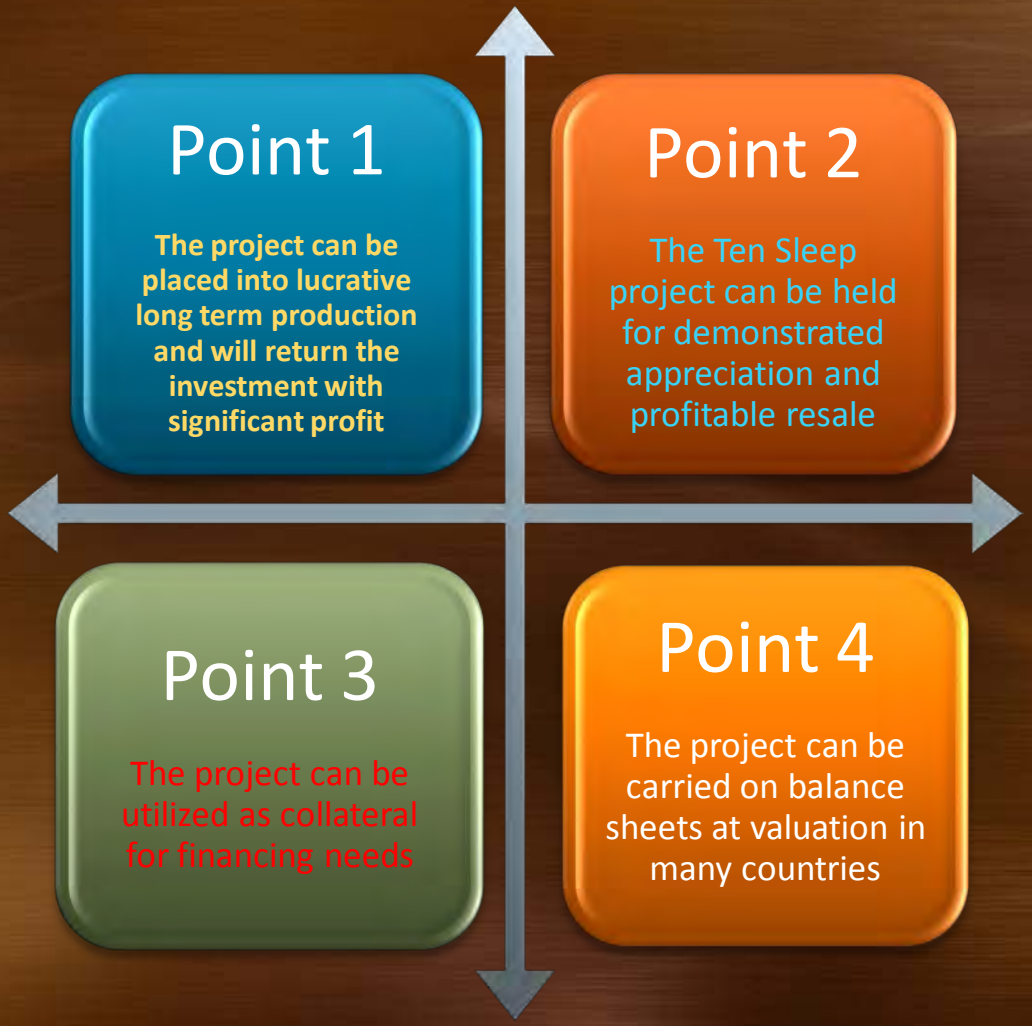
Estimated gypsum core tonnage	1,012,000,000
Average crude, f.o.b. mine, dollars per metric ton*	$40.05
Taxes, acquisition and operating costs, dollars per metric ton	$25.11
Net value per ton	$14.94
Estimated net value (US $)	**$15,119,280,000**

Market Value

This Table outlines net value for calcined gypsum. If the project was placed into full-scale, long-term production and the gypsum fully mined, the project's estimated net value, after taxes and acquisition costs, would be more than $15 billion.

*The project's net value is based on the estimated 1Bn core ton gypsum deposit located within the 17,000 acre project. Gypsum can be mined and delivered to customers as crude/crushed rock or as a calcined powder. Calcined gypsum is used as the base for gypsum plaster, gypsum board and other gypsum products. Average calcined, f.o.b. plant, dollars per metric ton currently is approximately $40.05 Average crude, f.o.b. plant, dollars per metric ton currently is approximately $8.50.

Ten Sleep Investment Opportunity



NEGOTIABLE TERMS; seller will consider a variety of options.

Ten Sleep Business Proposition

Business terms are negotiable, and the seller will consider a variety of options. The Seller verifies that:

- Ms. Porter is the sole invested owner and attorney in fact.
- Claims are current.
- Letters from the **U.S. Bureau of Land Management** (from the Rocky Mountain State involved), certify that the Mining Claim is considered Real Property and can be sold.
- These are Mineral Rights only.
- There are no encumbrances or liens.
- Also receipts from the **Department Of The Interior and U.S. Bureau of Land Management** (from the Rocky Mountain State involved) state that all Mining Claims Maintenance Fees have been paid.

If the buyer is acceptable to our client, she is seeking $225 million for the Mineral Rights, worth over $23 billion in long term production, her terms are negotiable.