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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

June 18, 2017

To whom it may concern:

Nevada Minerals (Hong Kong) is set up for the sole purpose of exploiting the gold market, in general, and specifically in the trading, trade desk transactions, gold property identification, mine processing and refining gold up to 99% purity levels before shipping it to a LBMA certified refinery located anywhere in the world for conversion to tradable grade bullion gold.

While the company core business model was conceived in 2006 in Africa, it was not until 2015 that we were able to test the mining systems in small scale, in Nevada and to check processes with the Nevada and California regulations for gold mining extraction and processing.

We therefore, have a mining plan for Africa in specific countries where we can mine for gold with the local communities, its people and governments in a small scale, environmentally friendly and able to give back to the local communities.

Countries In Africa For Gold Mining & Trading.

The Gambia	(Gold & Diamonds)
Mali	(Gold & Diamonds)
Guinea	(Gold & Diamonds) Local Sourcing Office
Sierra Leone	(Gold & Diamonds)
Liberia	(Gold & Diamonds)
Ivory Coast	(Gold & Diamonds)
Ghana	(Gold & Diamonds)
Nigeria	(Gold & Diamonds) (Mined in other countries)
South Africa	(Gold & Diamonds) Local Sourcing Office
Zimbabwe	(Gold & Diamonds)
Zambia	(Gold & Diamonds) (Mined in other countries)
DRC Congo	(Gold & Diamonds) (Copper, Coltan, Cobalt) Local Sourcing Office
Tanzania	(Gold & Diamonds)
Kenya	(Gold & Diamonds) Local Sourcing Office
Uganda	(Gold)
Sudan	(Gold)
Namibia	(Diamonds)
Angola	(Diamonds)

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Countries, Logistics, Ports

Based on existing logistics companies and frameworks we intent to use the same for importation and storage of turnkey format mining equipment and upon a mining location being confirmed we can move aequipment as needed from such warehouses locations.

Country	City	City	City	City
Africa				
Ghana	Accra			
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	San Pedro		
La Réunion	La Réunion			
Malawi	Blantyre	Lilongwe		
Morocco	Casablanca			
Mozambique	Beira	Nacala	Tete	
Sierra Leone	Freetown			
South Africa	Cape Town	Durban	Johannesburg	Musina
Tanzania	Dar Es Salaam			
Zambia	Lusaka	Ndola		
Zimbabwe	Harare			

Map Of Africa



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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

### HISTORICAL EVENTS (PROCESS TESTING)

In 2014 tests were conducted on the steps, procedures, methods and results, in-line with the Nevada EPA and BLM and NDEP regulations.

- Photos / Information Of Sites Where Tests Were Conducted.

#### THE ROSE CREEK PROJECT

The Rose Creek Project is located in Humboldt County, Nevada, approximately 70 miles from Lovelock. The company has the mineral lease rights to two, adjacent five-acre private land properties in Rose Creek, with the exclusive right and privilege to explore, develop, and mine any ores, minerals, and material on, or under, the properties.

Both properties are placer gold prospective properties that have had limited artisanal type gold recovery activities undertaken on them historically.



#### THE LOKEL PROJECT

The Lokel mine is the source for most of the gold in the Gene Baum collection, and the story of its discovery is something very nearly out of the Old West. One fateful morning in November 1994, Gene showed his friend Rod Pearce how to use a metal detector, and then sent him to Blue Mountain, about a half-hour west of Winnemucca, to try his luck. After a bit of time on Blue Mountain, figuring-out the basics of metal detecting and finding nothing of interest, Rod decided to try something different. Scanning the vast expanses of mountains and valleys around him, he noticed a recent bulldozer cut on a hill to the southwest, drove his truck half-an-hour across the valley, and parked at the bottom of the cut. He walked about 10 feet from his truck, in order to ground the detector away from the influence of his vehicle, pressed the “on” switch, and was startled to hear a large squelch from the machine. Uncertain of his equipment and skills, Rod waved the equipment over a pile of rock debris at the bottom of the cut, and the machine sounded at the same place as before. Both dubious and curious as to what might be beneath, he leaned forward as he swung the detector aside,

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and was astounded to find a rusty cobble of quartz and gold! After cleaning and weighing, it was determined that the specimen contains 52 troy ounces of gold. This discovery piece remains one of the larger found during the ensuing years of work on newly dubbed "Lokel Hill," named for Lois Calder-Baum and her sister Kelley.

Gene and Rod returned to the spot the next morning, and started filling five-gallon buckets with sand- to cobble-sized pieces of crystalline gold, commonly associated with milky quartz and earthy hematite coatings on fractures in the quartz. Together, they found gold all the way up the dozer cut and berms, to the top of Lokel Hill, where they discovered a sub-cropping quartz vein exposed by the earthwork.

They immediately located and filed six claims covering the bulldozer cut and vein exposures, before spending the next month working the surface. Gene and Rod used a track loader to expose more of the vein from late 1994 to early 1995, and recovered an estimated 600 to 800 troy ounces of gold out of a single pocket in the vein right away.

Excited by the potential of their finds, but having deep understanding of the risks and rewards of mining in general, Gene and Rod decided to add Norm Sweeney as a working partner, in exchange for Norm excavating a large cut on the quartz vein. The partnership found a few significant pieces of crystallized gold to three troy ounces during their brief tenure, but Gene says "nothing like the earlier discoveries." For the next year, the crew kept working float exposures to the south and east, again finding gold with detectors, this time with individual pieces with up to 30 troy ounces of contained gold. Ultimately, low gold prices and general lack of funding to continue excavations forced the group to abandon activities on the site around 1997, leaving a last round of shot muck un-mined. The cut was partially backfilled to successfully discourage metal detectors and/or artisanal mining at the site.

Since 1997, several major and minor companies have reviewed the site, leading to multiple exploration drilling programs with limited success. Most recently, a small group of investors blasted and excavated another level deeper on the quartz vein, exposing a number of smaller veins associated with the main, hereby named "JGB" main vein. This effort recovered approximately 7.0 troy ounces of coarse, crystalline gold, with maximum dimensions to approximately 2.7 centimeters all within a small enough area to be found within a couple of bucket-dumps from the excavator. The claims are currently under a lease agreement with a private group intent on mining the JGB vein.

Lokel gold commonly occurs as large, complex crystalline masses up to 100-plus troy ounces, associated with quartz and iron oxides after pyrite, and as non-visible grains in associated veins that assay up to 0.25 troy ounces per ton in limited grab samples of samples with no visible gold. The gold-quartz veins cut weakly metamorphosed Triassic argillites belonging to the system. At Lokel, the veins strike (???) and dip [???]. Widths along the continuous veins range from six inches to more than three feet. Associated alteration and mineralization includes weak argillization and sulfidation on the immediate margins of the vein, extending as far as five feet outwards based on exposures during recent mining.



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### THE BLACK CANYON PROJECT

Black Canyon is in the northern Humboldt Mountains, Pershing County, Nevada. The entire range is riddled with numerous orogenic/mesothermal quartz-gold  $\pm$  silver  $\pm$  antimony  $\pm$  mercury veins (Johnston, 2010a and 2010b), and includes gold-silver deposits at Spring Valley, Unionville, Black Canyon, and Imlay Canyon, large silver deposits at Packard and Rochester, antimony deposits at the Blackjack and Black Warrior mines, and mercury deposits at the south end of the range (Figure 3 Humboldt Map). Mapping and associated research conducted in 2005-2006 revealed that most of these deposits are temporally and structurally related, and resulted in definition of the Humboldt gold belt (Johnston, 2010). Most of the orogenic deposits along the belt are hosted in deformed, moderately metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The bulk of known mineralization is hosted in the volcanic and deeper units, extending shallowly into the base of the overlying recrystallized limestone, sandstone, and argillite (Figure 3a Strat with Veins and Deposits).

Black Canyon, like most others in the range, is a photogenic wonder (Figure 4 Black Canyon Photo). Several late 1800s-vintage stone cabins are the most obvious testaments to Black Canyon's mining history, which also manifests as a collapsed tramway that used to haul ore from several mines high in the canyon. The best-developed mines are located on the Camp Bird, Indian Ike, Lois, and Midas veins. All of these veins strike approximately N60E, and dip (???) Widths range from less than an inch to more than six feet.

In recent time, Black Canyon gold has typically been found using a metal detector, although many visitors have found visible gold in the Lois vein and on various dumps. Gold is found in a variety of associations, most commonly as small, subhedral crystals in the quartz veins (Figure 5 Photo of Gold in Lois Vein), but can range to masses more than one centimeter across.

This type of occurrence is all that had been found in the Indian Ike, Lois, and Midas veins until last year (Figure 6 Photos of gold slabs from these veins). The deep golden color indicates low silver-content, and accessory minerals in the quartz veins include tourmaline, pyrite, galena, and tetrahedrite. A second type of gold occurrence has been found only in two specimens from the Camp Bird mine dumps, and comprises a breccia of variably altered lithic fragments, broken sulfide crystals, and abundant small, anhedral gold grains in a silica matrix, with minor copper staining (Figure 7 Camp Bird slab). Both of these gold types make for excellent collector slabs, and jewelry-grade material, and it should be noted that (??? Need reference material from Baum's) indicates that at least some of the ore mined in (??? Need reference material from Baum's) was shipped directly to Tiffany's (??? Reference from Baum's).

2010 prospecting along the Lois vein produced gold-quartz specimens that exceed anything known through recent mining or recorded production in Black Canyon. The best piece from this small production consists of a strongly colored gold crystal on the side of a moderately well-formed quartz crystal (Figure 8 Au-qtz point). While not of the quality of the best Motherlode golds from California, these recent specimens certainly indicate that the potential for world-class specimens exists at Black Canyon.

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### THE WADLEY MINE & WILLOW CREEK PROJECT

The Wadley mine occurs in the larger Willow Creek district. Unlike Black Canyon and Lokel, lode gold at the Wadley occurs as gold-calcite veins and veinlets along irregular, oxidized fractures. Host rocks include phyllite, quartzite, chert, and possibly diabase. Gold from Wadley was found over the last several decades using metal detectors on the dumps, and in the walls of a slot-cut leading to an adit. Specimens of this gold (Figure nn MKJ specimen) have a particularly leafy character that is decidedly dissimilar from Black Canyon and Lokel, but not unlike smaller, clustered versions of gold leaves from Grass Valley and Jamestown, California. The largest piece found on the dumps is estimated at around eight ounces of contained gold. Most gold specimens attributed to the Willow Creek placers are compacted, leafy placer nuggets. Their high-degree of crystallinity, despite intense physical abuse endured during weathering and erosion, implies that they have experienced little of either, and are likely locally sourced (i.e. associated with the Wadley mine). Gene has found pieces to 22 troy ounces in the placers below Wadley, and probably 50 to 60 troy ounces in total. Locals repeat stories of much larger pieces being found in the placers, for which the author has no proof but little doubt. Typical Willow Creek placer specimens are somewhat pale in color, probably owing to a moderate silver content. Small nuggets of nearly pure gold are also attributed to these placers, which may imply a second source for gold specimens within the drainage. Quartz veins similar to those at Black Canyon and Lokel occur locally, but they are sparsely distributed, not well mapped, and the author possesses no data regarding any sampling or assaying that could support or negate any relationship between the nearly pure gold nuggets and these particular veins.

### THE ARABIA PROJECT

The Arabia Project is in the Arabia Mining District in the foothills of the Trinity Mountains, 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of Lovelock, Nevada. Arabia contains numerous occurrences of mesothermal high-grade, poly-metallic, gold and silver-rich deposits in a fractured intrusive and metasedimentary rock. Targets include replacement deposits, fissure veins, sheeted veins and vein stockwork at or proximal to contact zones beneath impermeable metasedimentary caprock. Mining in the Arabia District dates back to discovery in 1859. Nevada's first smelter was built nearby at Oreana to treat ore from the Arabia district and began production in 1867. The principal mines in the area include the West Workings, Montezuma, Electric and Jersey. These mines are all located along veins with some having strike lengths in excess of 330 meters (1,000 feet) mined by traditional underground stoping methods. Geology of the project is that within the 4 kilometer (2.5 miles) long district, granodiorite stocks intrude the overlying metasediments of slate, quartzose and calcareous slate to meta-carbonates. The metasediments are seen to form an effective caprock to the intrusions and to ore. Mineralization and alteration tends to follow faulting oriented both north to south and east to west within the district. Favorable carbonate stratigraphy in the metasediment package potentially forms interesting replacement targets along faults and marginal to intrusions.

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After the mineralizing hydrothermal event, erosion occurred thereby exposing parts of the granodiorite intrusions. Tertiary latite and latite tuff then flowed into the area in places as cover-rock followed by more erosion. Younger Tertiary sediments and tuffs fill in low areas peripheral to the district.

### GOLD RECOVERED FROM SAMPLE TESTS IN ROSE CREEK





# NEVADA

## MINING RESOURCES

TWO INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CENTER  
8 FINANCE STREET  
CENTRAL. HONG KONG. SAR. CHINA

40 BANK STREET  
CANARY WHARF  
LONDON. UNITED KINGDOM

### NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

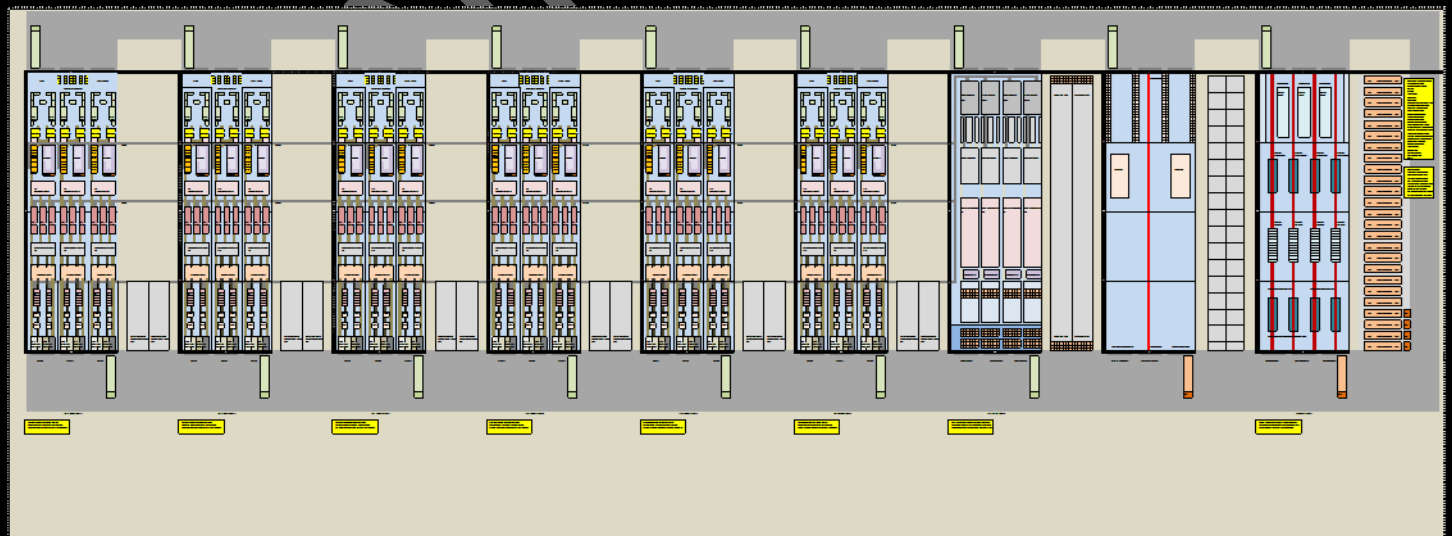
READY FOR LARGE SCALE MINING & PROCESSING IN NEVADA

In 2015 the company reviewed the state of Nevada and decided to purchase and setup the first regional processing plant in Winnemucca, Nevada and applied in the city of Winnemucca for the lot and the needed licenses and permits.

- Local Winnemucca News Copy.



Proposed Processing Plant In Full Operational Scale



## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

### THE PROCESSING SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED

Nevada Mining Resources uses a dry air separation system in order to gross separate the ore on site as well as to further upgrade the ores in the regional processing plants.

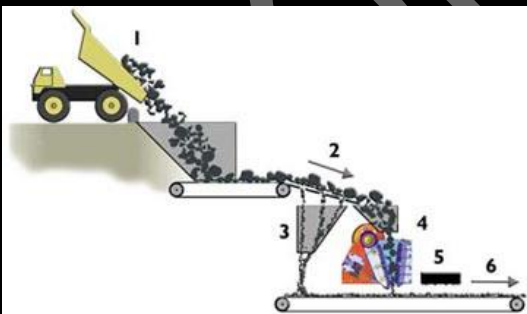
The production flow is:



Gross ore from mine sites are processed on site depending on the type and size of the material or they are trucked to the regional facility.



If gross ore separation is possible on site then it will be separated via a four stage dry separation to remove the free gold and to pack and ship the fines.



In detail the process in site. Truck to conveyor to hopper to the dry separator to conveyor to four separated ore piles ready to process.

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At the regional processing plant we can store and separate a wide range of original ore types as we can crush them to the needed size for the dry air separation to work.



From the separated ore silos the ore is moved via conveyors to the primary crusher



The crushed ore is moved via conveyors to the secondary crusher



The crushed ore now is greatly reduced in size and it is uniform in size but still targeted material is bonded and freed therefore we gross separated via a four stage dry separation unit to remove the waste material.



The targeted material which is now upgraded again, removed from the free material and the waste is grinded (crushed) to the range of 200 to 400 mesh where all materials are “freed” via the crushing/grinding stage.

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The crushed material can enter the dry air separation chamber which removes the waste from the targeted material and it collects it. Upgraded material now is above 60%



The material now is uniform and of high purity but still mixed with other elements therefore it is refined further.



Fig. 4 - "Exploded popcorn" grains



Fig. 5 closeup of grains

The gold ore now is further refined in a closed loop system (Aqua Regia) where the gold is now above 99% pure.



High Grade Gold Grains are realized after the above process takes place.



## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2



Once the material has reached purity of 999% it can be melted and made into a wide range size of gold bullion bars.



The finished product ready for sale or to be shipped and re-melted via a registered refinery so to receive certification and authentication and to be stored or sold as investment grade gold bullion of 999.9% pure.



Closing the gross ore processing loop, we produce a wide range of blocks and bricks for the local communities for bulding homes, warehouses, curbs, sidewalks, parks, etc.

Note: The document represents correctly the production flow and its flexibility but the photos do not represent the actual and equipment to be used as well as the methods and means of connecting and automating the various stages of the process.

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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

### THE PROCESSING SYSTEMS IN NUMBERS

The Target: GOLD!

#### Gold Characteristics

Symbol:	Au
Atomic Weight:	196.966
Hardness:	2.5 of 10
Density:	19.30
Electromagnetic:	Fine
Specific Gravity:	1930 Kg/m3
Atomic Number:	79
Melting Point F:	1.948
Melting Point C:	1.064
Types of Gold:	Alluvial placers, lobe veins

#### How:

By a large scale dry air separation system which doesn't use chemicals and water, target the ore DNA

- Specific hardness (Gross separation of the ore body(rock) components via crushing and grinding)
- Specific gravity (Of Gold)
- Specific electromagnetic signature (Of Gold)
- Specific density (Of Gold)

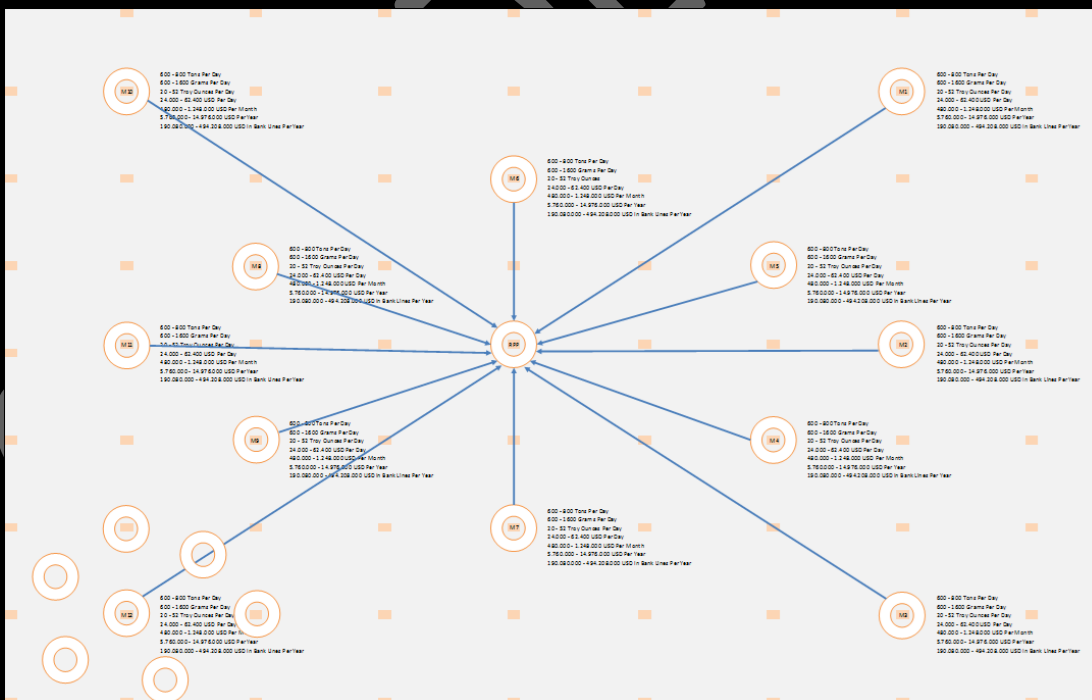
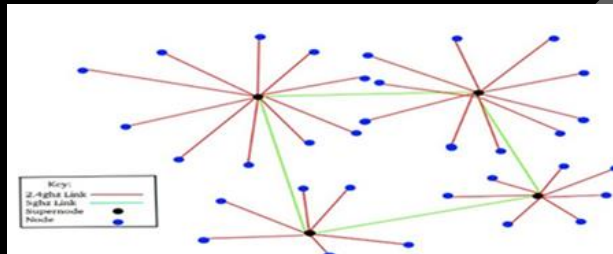
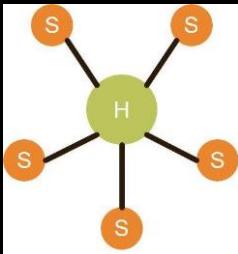
Our gold dry gravity separation system is based and designed for:

- Modularity (Plug & Play Equipment lines for full processing & refining)
- Flexibility (Able to work under any terrain on and off the grid)
- Mobility (Able to setup full operations off the grid from ore to refining)
- Plug and play regional resources (Hiring local workers, managers, consultants, engineers etc.)
- Regional satellite processing plants (Modular designed plant for up to 1200 miles operating radius)
- Processing with no water (Dry Air Separation System)
- Processing with no chemicals (Dry Air Separation System & upgrading)
- Producing our own energy needs (For off the grid we can setup solar energy and water production)
- Reprocessing ore tailings into products (Reprocessing the waste rock to blocks and bricks)
- Managing all the mine development stages (From Scouting to refining and storing)

## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

Nevada Mining Resources business model and production systems are based on years of research and development working in various mining platforms designs which can reduce the cost per ounce explored, recovered, processed and refined, under the following parameters:

- To work individually or as group (operations) any of the three processing platforms:
  - On site for upgrading ore for transportation to a regional plant for further processing
  - On site ore upgrading with a team on site to process up to refining gold to dore' status
  - Regional plants within a 600 to 1.200-mile radius so to be fed with upgrade ore from multiple sites using a "hub & spoke" system with 6 or more regional plants covering the western United States and east and west coast of Mexico operating within a 600 to 1.200 transportation radius.



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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

General area of operations:

Continent: Any

Countries: Any

States: Any

Estimated mines: More than 1 million small gold mines are estimated to be available worldwide

Regional plants: As per country and regional project needs

Operating radius: 600 - 1.200 miles

2. To operate on site, remotely or via a grid of power, water and fuel with a team up to 30 workers on site or in a close by town or city and to able to process within the regulations, up to 600 metric tons of gross ore and to upgraded to 17 tons for transportation to the regional processing plant where at a value of 1 gram of gold per ton, the 17 tons would hold 600 grams of gold.
3. The process to be environmentally friend and closed loop, meaning to be able to process on site via a dry air separation, therefore using a dry gravity system and to be able to further process the ore in the regional plant with minimum chemical processes. As the 17 tons represent 17 tons of dirt, via the process the 17 tons will be processed to blocks and bricks therefore creating another byproduct instead of storing dirt or transporting back to each site.
4. To explore and finally to process via using the natural characteristics of the minerals composition in all its various forms via:
  - Specific hardness
  - Specific gravity (weight)
  - Specific electromagnetic signature
  - Specific density

Therefore, regardless of the type of ore body that we are to work with, we will be able to separate it to a point where it is liberated from any other minerals and therefore we are able to separate it from the other minerals via its specific gravity.



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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

In our case, we are singling out only Gold.

The system is based on:

Modularity

Flexibility

Mobility

Plug and play regional resources

Regional satellite processing plants

Processing with no water

Processing with no chemicals

Producing our own energy needs

Reprocessing ore tailings into products

Managing all the mine development stages

The key motivators for such a system is the reduction of not only chemicals and other difficult to permit processes but also to be able to tailor the process to a targeted group of mines which are in a category that no one is developing. Such as:

Small mines (Of various stages of development or no development)

Government and private owned sites (Contaminated or not)

Historical mines (Contaminated or not)

Unproven or underdeveloped mines

Bankrupt mines

New possibly gold bearing sites

These small mines which are from 1 acre and above which still represent a lot of gross tonnage depending on the depth of the ore to the bedrock which could be up to 3 years processing at the small mine permit which allows 36.500 tons per year extraction.

Therefore, the system is targeting the thousands of such mines, properties, foreclosed, historical and new discoveries which hold gold but there are too small for the major gold mining companies to develop them and as the owners of them can't get any financing as the process is expensive and time consuming, all such sites are left underdeveloped.

We are able to get on site and process on site up to 600 tons per day and to reduce the 600 tons of gross ore to 17 tons of high grade gold ore for transportation to the processing plant so it can be further upgraded and refined up to 99.90% pure gold dore'.

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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

On-site we use:

- Grizzly screens (Replaceable sized screens)
- Conveyor system
- A four (4) stage vibrating dry separation screen system with interchangeable screens (on site)
- High powered metal detectors for nugget identification and collection
- A dry air separation so to reduce the final ore piles to a high grade 17 tons ore body
- A GPS locator, GPR three overlapping systems via an on-site laptop 3D software system so to identify the ground as much as 300 feet below.

At the regional plant, we use:

A complex but simple varied sourced component systems integration which allows the company to efficiently upgrade the incoming ore, store it, refine it and reprocess the tailings, so that the cost per ounce recovered and refined to be at the minimum and to be able to scale up the process thus reducing the price per ounce even more.

The system is housed in a 30 meter by 100 meters by 8 meters high and it is separated into three large sections of 10 meters by 100 meters each and each section is separated into four 10 meters by 25 meter sections with their own electrical power, security and air circulation and dust collection.

Therefore:

30 meters width

100 meters length

8 meters high

3 sections of 10 meters x 100 meters

Each section of 10x100 has 4 sections of 10 meters x 25 meters, 12 sections per building

The process starts from the incoming ore which is trucked and via a hose it is pumped in a separated fiberglass tank of 1 meter x 3 meter x 6-meter tank which holds 18 tons of dry ore.

The design has 12 separated lines of ore per 17 sections per line of 1mx3mx6m tanks which each holds 18 tons of upgraded ore.

This way we have identified and barcoded the ore and its origin, thus also the property owner.

Such system gives us flexibility and scalability on:

Hours per day from 8 hours to 20 hours

Days per week from 5 days to 7 days

Up to 12 mines at the same time, processing each mine every 60 days

Crushing per hour from 50 tons to 150 tons per 2 crushers per section and 6 crushers per building

Inside silo storage of 80 tons per silo per 12 silos for a total of 1.000 metric tons of high grade ore

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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

The ore will be pumped via a vacuum conveyor system which also contains dust and noise and it is pumped in the internal ore storage silo which can hold 80 tons of the same type of ore arriving from the same property. There are 4 such silos per section, therefore 12 silos per building.

The ore can move either via the crusher 1 or crusher 2 or both or bypass them and go via the 4-stage dry separation or also bypass it and go to the second storage silo.

The ore if needed will go through a planetary grinding process so to liberate the gold from its host which can be in the range of 20 mesh to 1200 mesh. Once grinding if needed or it has bypassed the process, it is stored in the next silo, still separated from any other ore from any other site and its being tested so to be ready for the final dry separation stage which is via the dry air separation unit.

Once it has gone through the system, the 17 tons have been reduced to 16.90 tons of dirt and they have been pumped to the blocks and bricks building storage silo for further mixing and production.

The gold ore now is above 85% purity and it will go through a closed loop Aqua Regia system which will bring the gold to above 90% and in uniform size in dust form and it will be ready to be refined in another closed loop system and produce high grade gold dore' bars which will be secured in the buildings vault.

Within the process there are many ways and much flexibility build into the system for not only to contain dust, noise, security and safety but to also to reduce true dirt arriving at the processing plant but to also move the ore from stage to stage in as much possible automated way.

The ore arrives in an enclosed type truck and it's being sucked / pumped into an individual storage tank where it remains until it is pumped into the first storage silo awaiting its means of further processing.

The ore will be processed via:

Crusher 01

Crusher 02

Four stage screens

Planetary micro grinding

Dry air separation

Refining

High grade Dore production

Tailings go to the blocks and bricks building for mixing and production

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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

The whole system is targeting gold particles in a wide range of sizes with a recovery rate above 85% and the system can handle a total of 3.500 metric tons of high grade ore in its storage area arriving from as many as 12 mine sites at the same time while keeping them separated from each other until they the gold that each contains has been refined to dore' bars.

- At 1 gram per ton, it is equal to 2.100 kilos in total gold ore.  
At ½ a gram per ton, it is equal to 1.200 kilos in total gold ore.

- Each 17 tons holds 600 grams @ 1 gram per ton  
Each storage line has 17 tanks of 17 tons each  
There are 12 such lines, of 17 tanks of 17 tons each of 600 grams each 17 tons

Basic calculations of recovery and gross earnings per one regional plant and one building.

- One Processing building with 12 upgrading lines able to process from 50 tons per hour to 150 tons per hour per line per day.  
Able to process 17 tons per hour per line per day per upgraded type ore of 600 grams of gold per 18 tons.
- Working 12 lines of 17 tons of upgraded ore with 600 grams per load (derived from on-site ore upgrading from 600 gross ore) at 10 hours per day with 12 lines representing 12 different small mine operations, which are small mines (as small as 1 acre lots)

One (1) line @ 17 tons @ 600 grams per hour @ 10 hours is 6.000 grams of gold per day or 6 kilos worth about 40.000 dollars per kilo, per 12 processing lines.

To put the above into context, the major gold operators move 300 tons of ore per truck, per hour, 24/7 while we only transport 12 trucks per day of 17 tons each for a total of 204 upgraded gold ore.

Therefore, the number of mines in operation and the ore moved to the processing site per day is minute compared to the large operators. Note that the 1 gram per ton gold is very small compared to the average gold values per ton for the whole region covering the Western United States and Mexico.

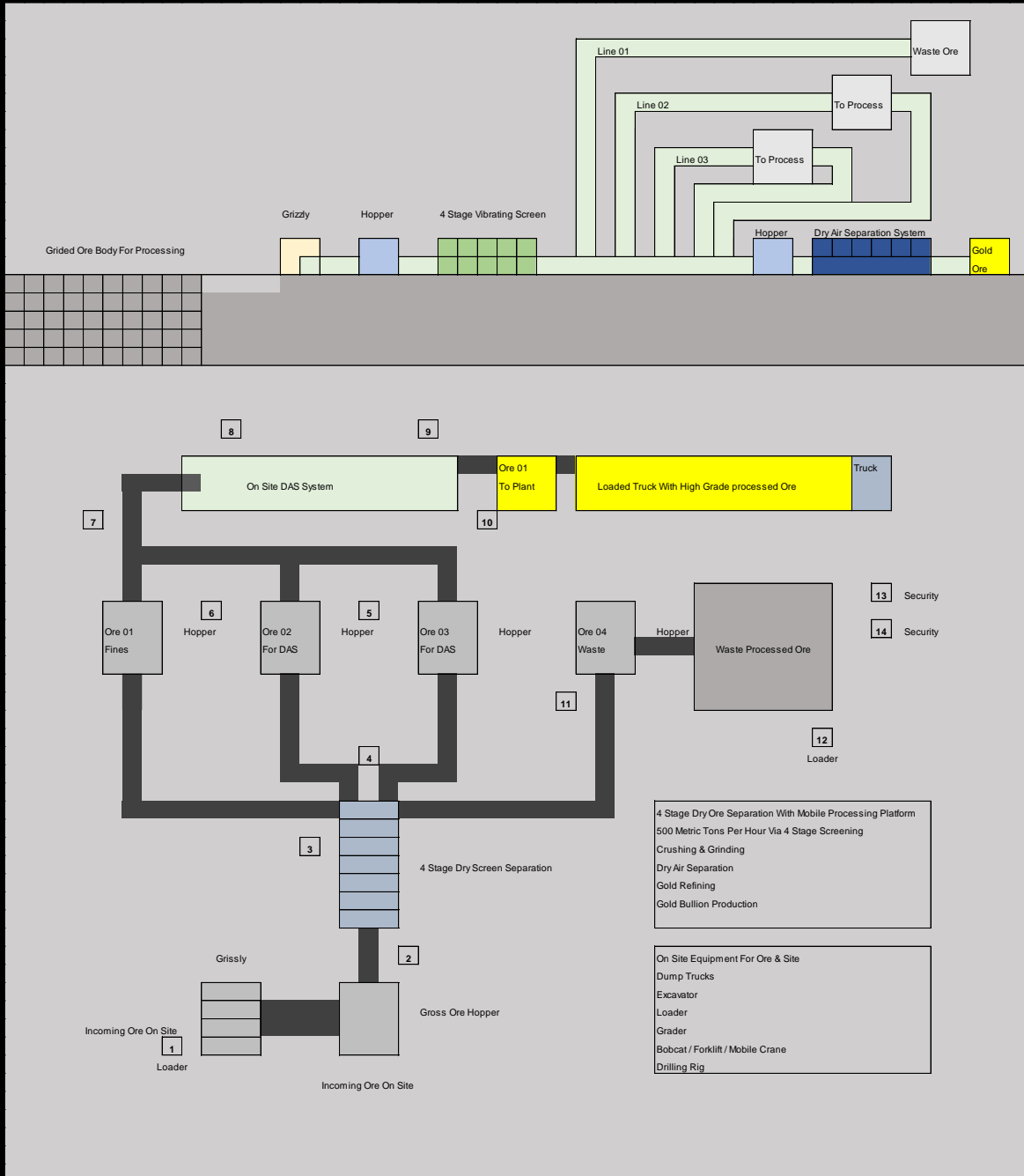
Our plans and steps forward are based on very low breakeven points and can operate profitably as low as 0.25 grams per ton.



**NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2**

**PROCESSING PLATFORM DESIGNS**

**Regional On-Site Processing Mobile Plant**



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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

### EQUIPMENT & EQUIPMENT MODULES

The process on-site and for the regional plants includes and not restricted to:

1. Exploration Unit (As needed per site location & requirements)

Roads & Paths Creation  
Fencing & Gates  
Perimeter Lighting  
Perimeter Security System  
Generator System  
Septic System  
Water Supply  
Container Offices / Equipment & Safe  
Trailer Home  
General Supplies  
On Site Mini Laboratory  
Earth Moving Equipment

2. Mapping / Surveying (As needed per site location & requirements)

All-Terrain Vehicle with Trailer  
Geological Equipment & GPR System  
XRF Gun & On-Site Ore Analysis Laboratory  
Mapping & Tracking Equipment  
Camping & Emergency Equipment  
Test Drill for Exploration  
Generator / Water Supply  
Spare Vehicle & Human Supplies

3. Drilling & Testing (As needed per site location & requirements)

All-Terrain Vehicle With Trailer  
Geological Equipment & GPR System  
XRF Gun & On-Site Ore Analysis Laboratory  
Mapping & Tracking Equipment  
Camping & Emergency Equipment  
Test Drill For Exploration  
Generator / Water Supply  
Spare Vehicle & Human Supplies

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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

### 4. Site Preparation

All-Terrain Vehicle With Trailer  
Geological Equipment & GPR System  
XRF Gun & On-Site Ore Analysis Laboratory  
Mapping & Tracking Equipment  
Camping & Emergency Equipment  
Test Drill For Exploration  
Generator / Water Supply  
Spare Vehicle & Human Supplies

### 5. Mine Site Preparation & Exploration

Team On-Site Via Nearby Support Site / Apartment  
Levelling & Clearing Site  
GPR Mapping & Target Identification  
Samples & Testing  
Fencing & Gates  
Lighting System & Perimeter Security  
On Site Office Container & Equipment  
Generator System  
Water System & Septic System  
On Site Mining Equipment

### 6. Mine site Mining Support

Team On-Site Via Nearby Support Site / Apartment  
Levelling & Clearing Site  
GPR Mapping & Target Identification  
Samples & Testing  
Fencing & Gates  
Lighting System & Perimeter Security  
On Site Office Container & Equipment  
Generator System  
Water System & Septic System  
On Site Mining Equipment  
Support vehicles  
On site security

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## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

### 7. Mine site (On-Site) Processing

Excavator(s)  
Backhoe(s)  
Grader(s)  
Loader(s)  
Dump truck(s)  
Generator(s)  
Conveyor system(s)  
Hoppers and feeders  
Four stage dry separation unit(s)  
Container offices(s)  
Support vehicles(s)  
On site security

Although the lists and tasks listed above seem complicated, they can easily manage and manned by mining professionals working for NMR, working in sequence and in tandem as needed on a case per case basis, with equipment manufactured and/or resourced by the company, therefore reducing cost, time and operations substantially, thus, we are able to work fast, overlapping systems and people, reducing time and costs and understanding how to process each site.

Once ready and have secured the site from in and out possible risks and unauthorized removal of gold, we can start processing the ore in a grid pattern based on the maps produced from our team via a three stage GPR (ground penetrating radar) system which "reads" and maps on real time and on rear coordinates via a computer system software and GPS, therefore having a visual map of what is in the ground as deep as 300 feet.

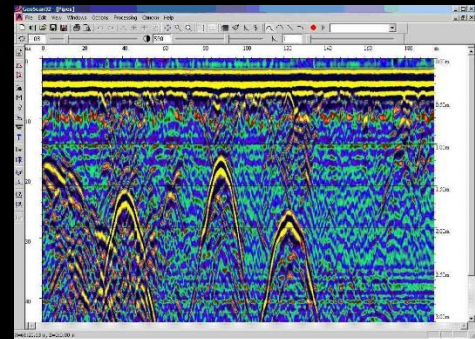
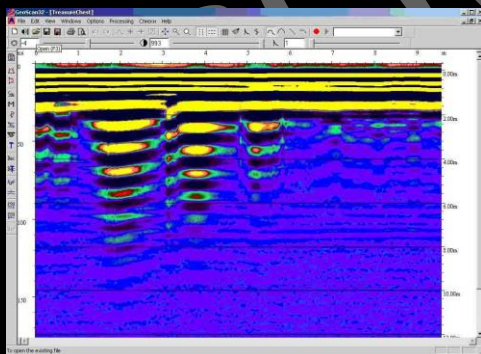
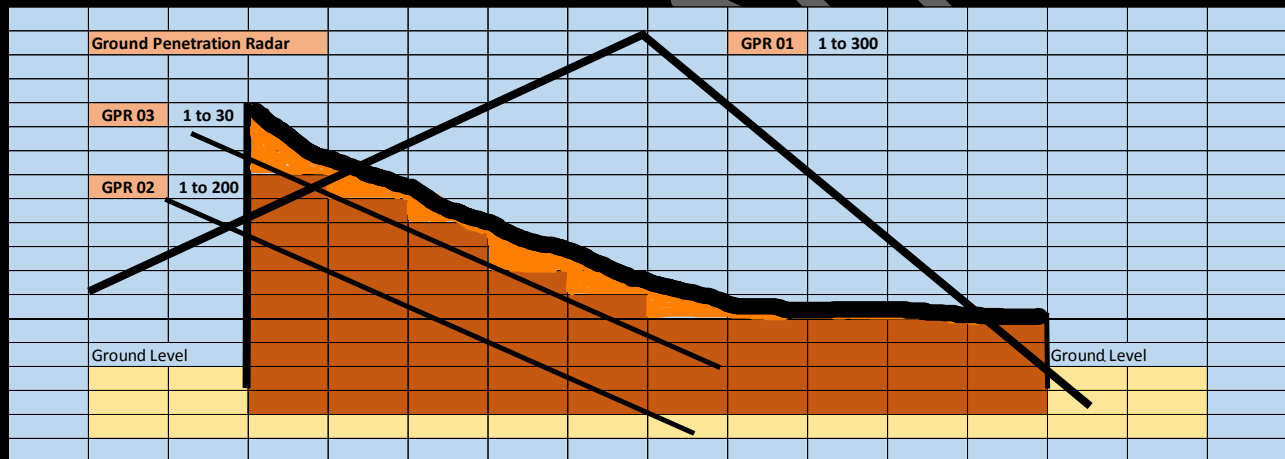
**NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2**

Overlapping Ground Penetrating Radar System

The company has also spent substantial effort in the means and ways of understanding what is in the ground especially for placer type and river beds where traditional drilling practices cannot be executed.

We use a three-stage different systems Ground Penetrating Radar systems where one can penetrate deep but not in detail but gives us a complete overview of the terrain and the underground formations and deposits and the second one defines and concentrates on the specific and smaller targets with focus only on gold and the third one scans the ground to the depth of 30 meters where we can “see” the locations and concentrations of the gold targets.

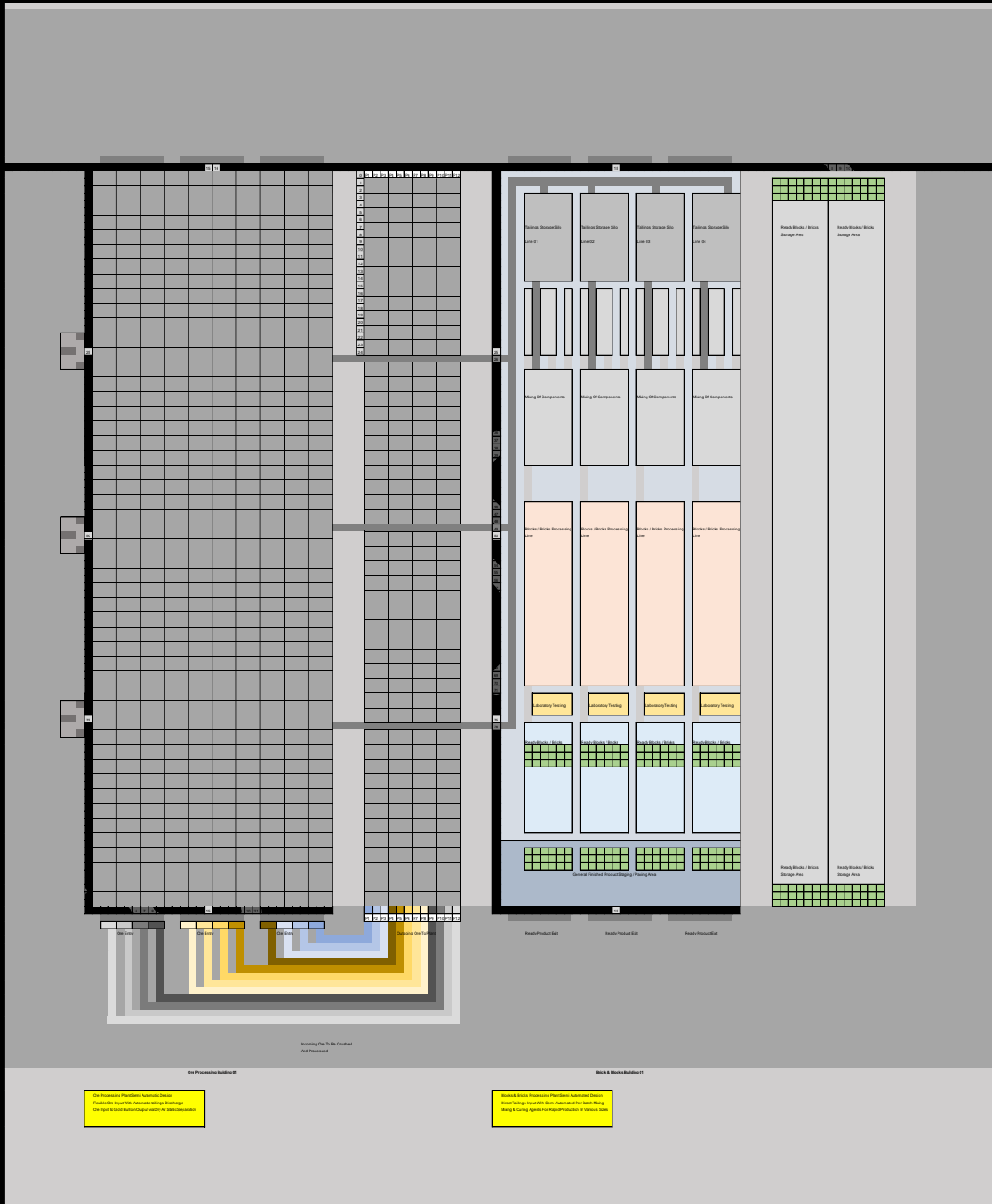
This overall system which is linked with GPS and on real time on a computer gives us imagines, grids and calculations of how to process the site.





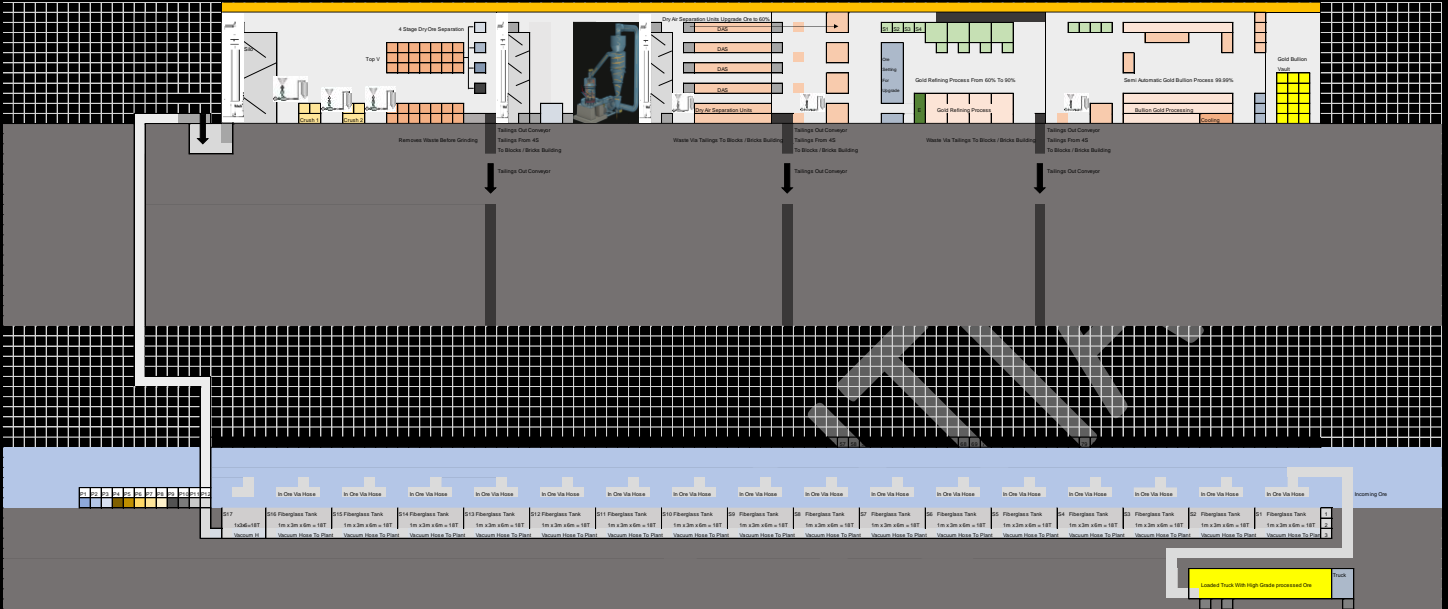
**NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2**

Regional Plant Removable Cement Foundation



**NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2**

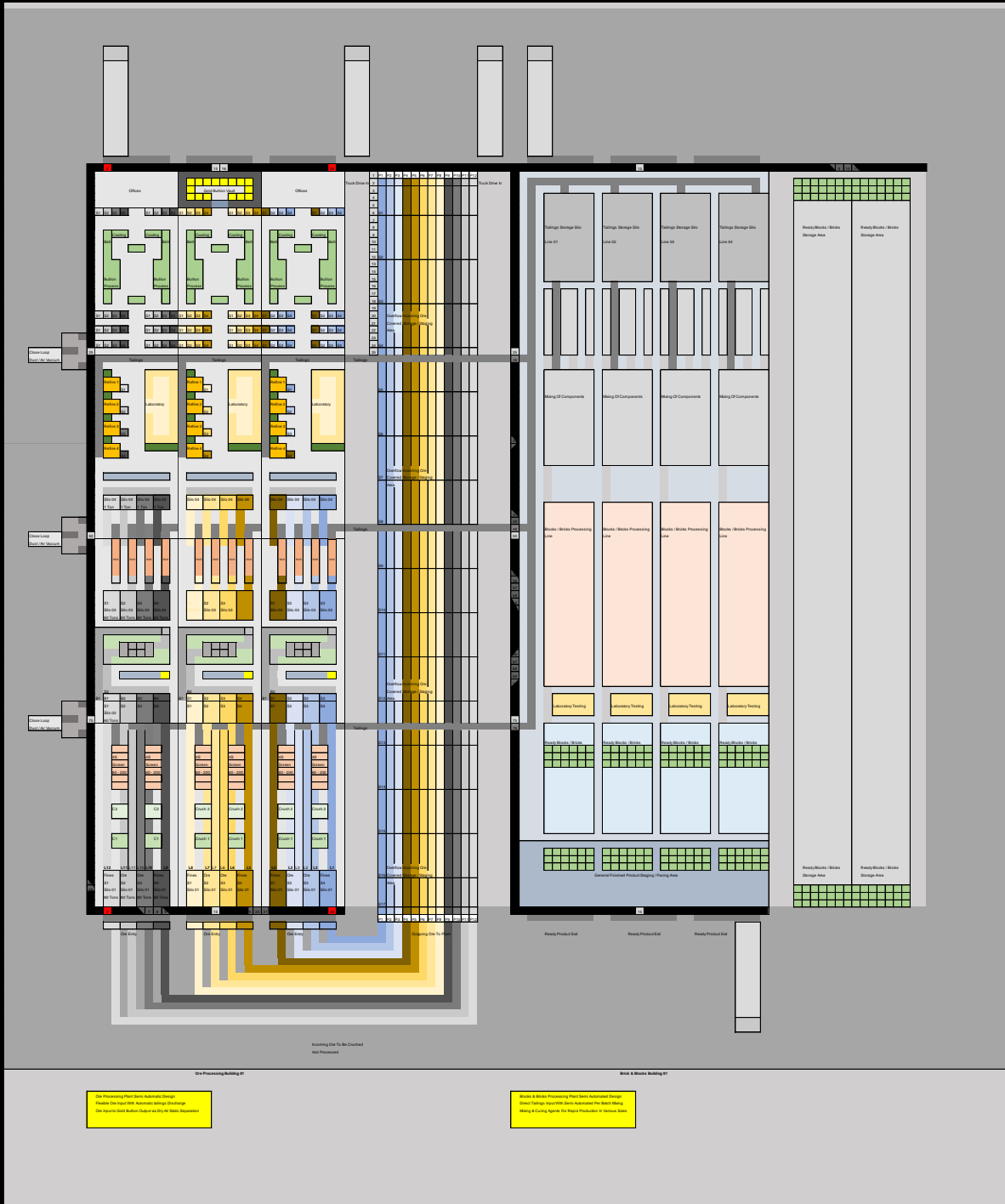
Side View Of Regional Processing Plant



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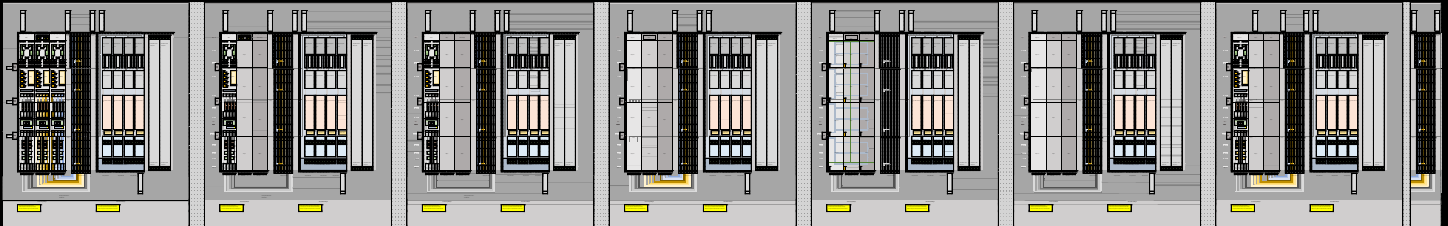
**NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2**

Regional Processing Plant With 12 Separated Processing Lines & Blocks/Bricks Production

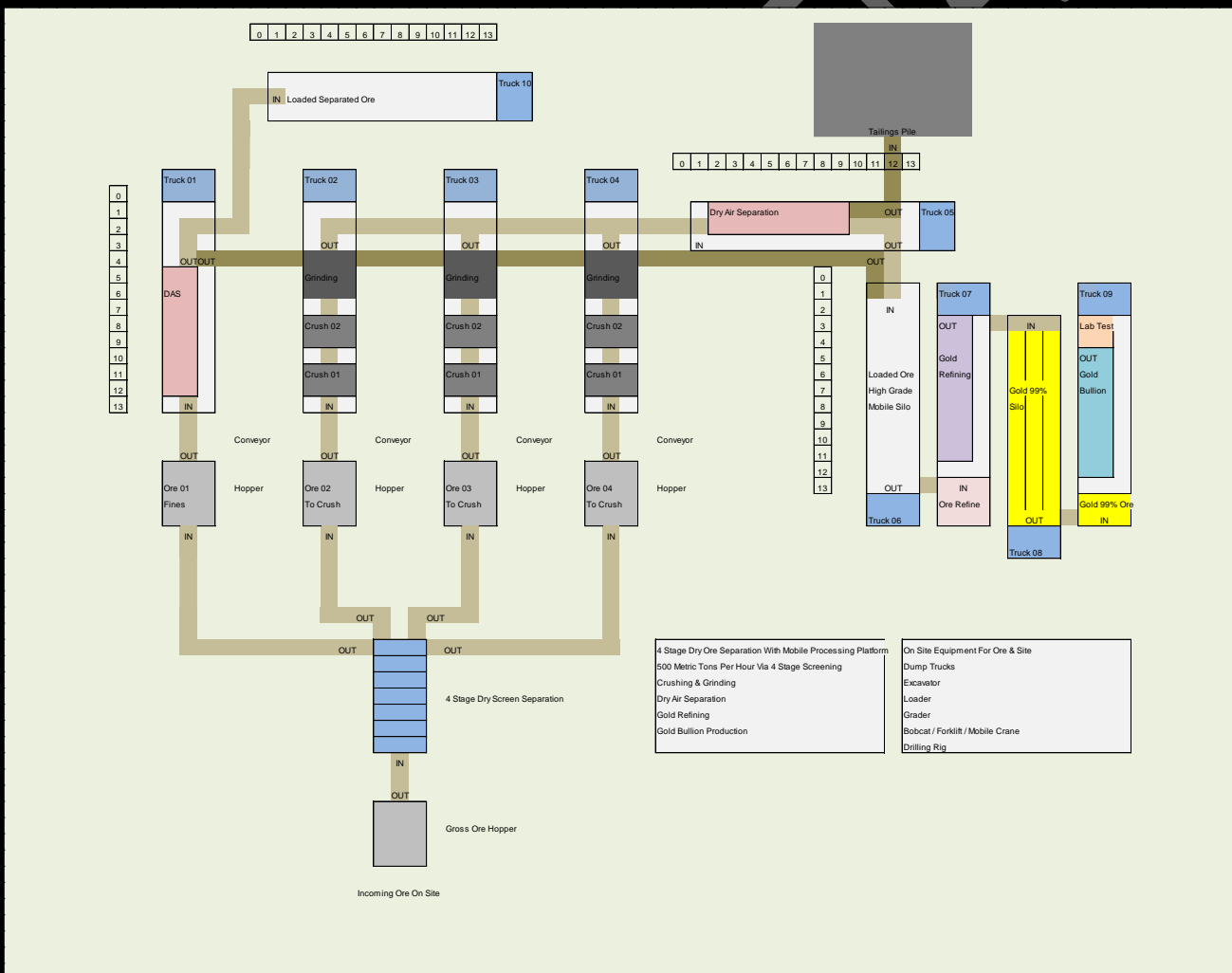


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### Progressional Building Stages

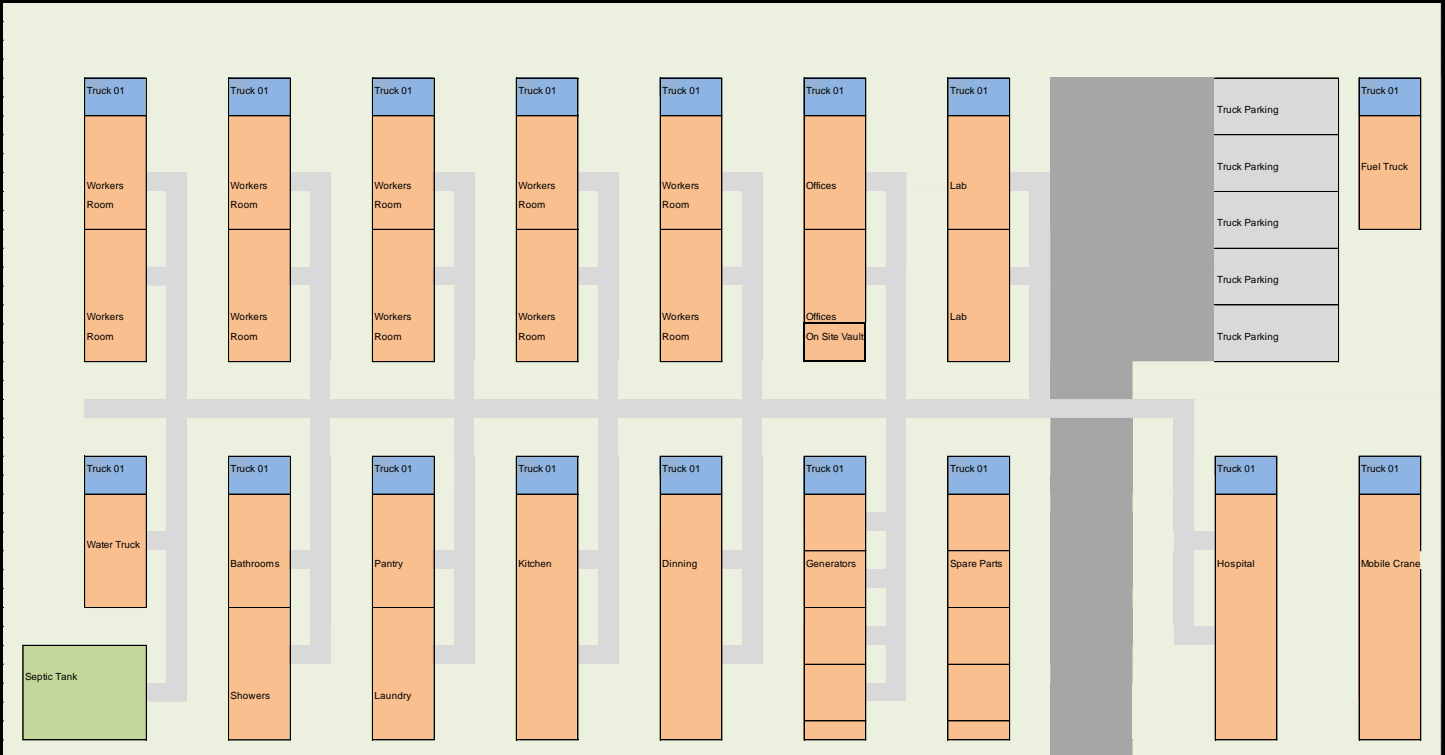


### Off The Grid On Site Mobile Processing Platforms



**NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2**

Off The Grid On Site Mobile Processing Platforms

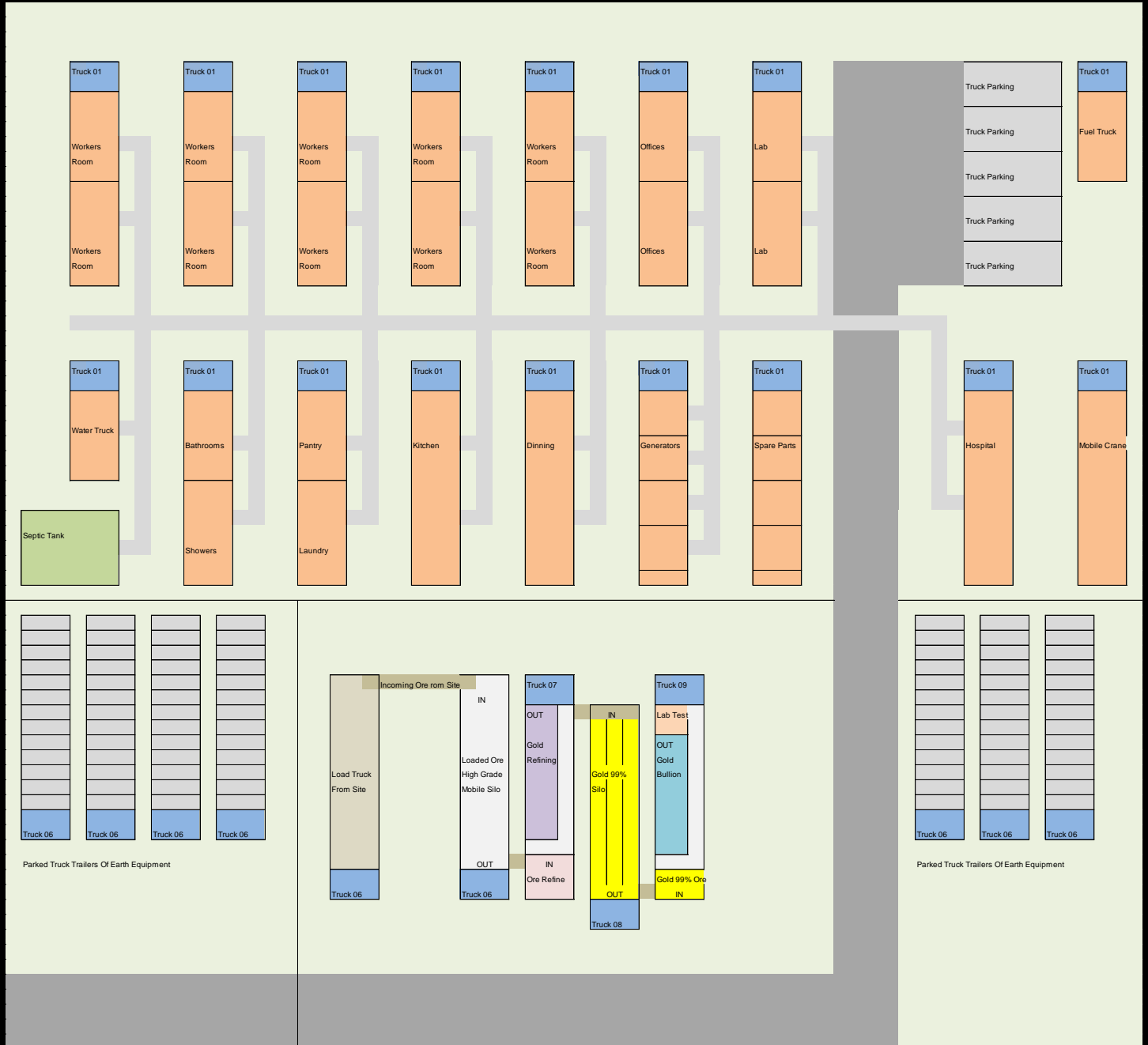


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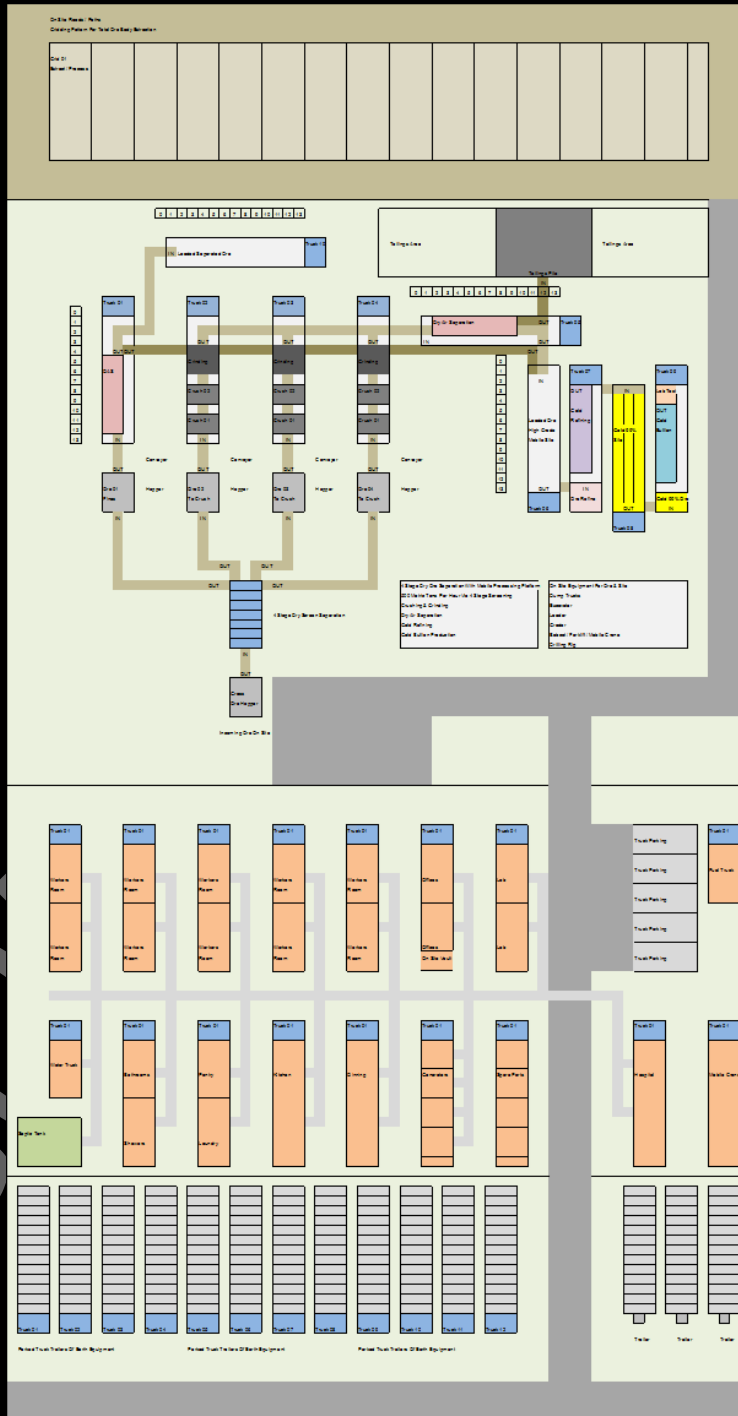
**NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2**

Off The Grid On Site Mobile Processing Platforms



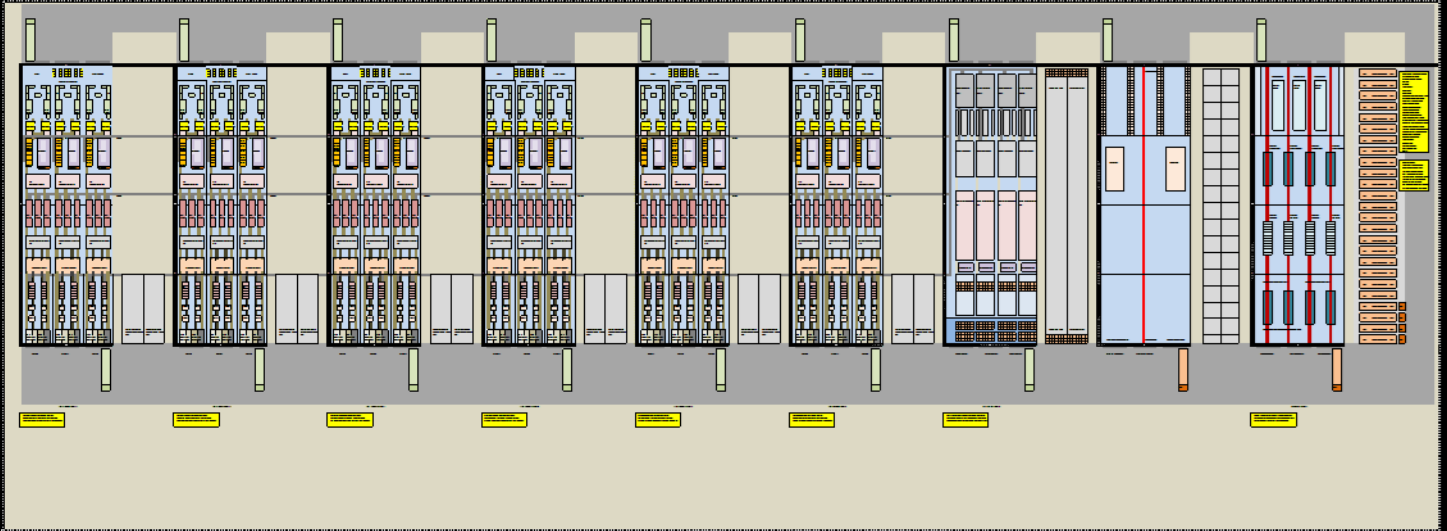
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### Off The Grid On Site Mobile Processing Platforms



## NEVADA MINING RESOURCES FOR AFRICA PROCESSING SYSTEMS v2

### Full Scale Regional Processing Plant



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For Nevada Minerals and Companies

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