

Brian Goss has acted as a director of our company since May 30, 2014. Mr. Goss acted as president, treasurer, secretary and director of our company since August 13, 2014. Mr. Goss resigned as president, treasurer and secretary of our company on February 7, 2017. Mr. Goss served as president, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, treasurer and a director of Graphite Corp. July 9, 2012 through August 12, 2014. Mr. Goss graduated from Wayne State University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology in 2003. Mr. Goss worked the 2002-2003 field seasons for Kennecott Exploration during the early exploration stages of the Eagle Project, a Duluth Type high grade nickel and copper deposit in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. At the end of 2003, he moved to Northeast Nevada to explore for Carlin Type gold deposits. From 2004-2007, he worked as a staff geologist for Cameco Corporation, and subsequently in its spin out company, Centerra Gold Inc., on the REN deposit where the exploration team drilled deep exploration holes using pre-collars with core tails to contribute to the expansion of the +1 million ounce gold deposit that was subsequently taken over by Barrick Gold. Mr. Goss also held several other project geologist positions before founding Rangefront Geological in early 2008. Mr. Goss has built Rangefront into a premier geological services company that caters to a large spectrum of clients in the mining and minerals exploration industries.

On February 6, 2017 Chief Judge Gloria M. Navarro of the United States District Court, District of Nevada dismissed with prejudice the case against Lithium Corporation and the other defendants.

On March 8, 2017 in the Fifth Judicial District Court of Nevada, Judge Wanker dismissed the appeal stemming from May 3, 2016, and upheld the defendant's right to costs, and pending submittal of additional costs for council to attend that hearing will make a written final ruling shortly with respect to costs, and the Anti-Slapp sanctions. At the same time a trial date was set for May 8<sup>th</sup> 2018 where the court will hear Summa's petition for "Quiet Title" with respect to its Tonopah properties.

<http://www.noalamina.org> Latina en general, se trata de un caso único.

En materia de minería, América Latina ha ingresado en un nuevo proceso de drenaje por sus venas.

Los nuevos dueños de la corona resultan menos

glamorosos que los de la época de la colonia. Son

empresas transnacionales en su mayoría de Canadá,

los EEUU, el Reino Unido y Australia. Entre otras,

las que operan en la región son Río Tinto, Barrick

Gold Corporation, Freeport Mac Moran, BHP-Billiton, Newmont, PlacerDome, Meridian Gold, Exeter

Resource Corporation, Freeport McMoran Copper

& Gold inc. y Minera Andes. El Observatorio de

Conflictos Ambientales (OLCA) y la Coordinación

Ejecutiva del Observatorio de Conflictos Mineros

en América Latina (OCMAL) han contabilizado un

total de 337 proyectos mineros a cielo abierto a lo

largo de toda la cordillera de los Andes desde

México a Ushuaia. Más de la mitad están en conflicto con las comunidades vecinas. El denominador común de estos conflictos es la violación de

derechos humanos y ambientales denunciados por

las poblaciones aledañas, reclamos sistemáticamente ignorados por estados y empresas implicadas. Contrariamente a la minería tradicional, que

cavan cráteres gigantescos que llegan a tener 150

hectáreas de extensión y hasta 200 metros de profundidad. Este método de extracción permite que la

minería se lleve no solamente oro o plata, sino cualquier metal que considere estratégico para ser

comercializado. Por los daños que provoca, ninguna

actividad industrial es tan devastadora como la

minería a cielo abierto.1

Maristella Svampa y Mirta Antonelli, Minería transnacional, narrativas del desarrollo y resistencias sociales. Buenos Aires: Biblos, 2009.

Elmar Altvater, Das Ende des Kapitalismus, wie wir ihn kennen. Eine radikale Kapitalismuskritik. Münster: Westfälisches Dampfboot, 2005.

Véase Maristella Svampa y Mirta Antonelli, Minería

transnacional, narrativas del desarrollo y resistencias sociales, op. cit., p. 292.

**Luis Hernández Navarro**, La Jornada, México, 21.7.2008

Mirta Antonelli realiza un deslumbrante análisis semiótico de las diferentes estrategias discursivas de las empresas destinadas a lavar su imagen, prevenir conflictos y

sentar las bases del mito minero como generador de

riquezas para todos. En Maristella Svampa y Mirta Antonelli, Minería transnacional, narrativas del desarrollo y resistencias sociales, op. cit.

<http://www.iiied.org/pubs/pdfs/G00977.pdf>

<http://www.americaeconomia.com> (30.10.2009)

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16.09.2010

tuviere noticia instrúyale cosas y lo necesario de nuestra fe católica. Y si por sus preguntas pareciere que está sacramento instructo, pase adelante con la confesión: mas en artículo de necesidad, cuando hay poco tiempo, debe instruirle brevemente en lo substancial de nuestra fe, y luego confesarle. Y lo primero diga la confesión general, y luego le pregunte.

Primer Mandamiento: Amarás a Dios sobre todas

las cosas

¿Te has curado con algún hechicero? ¿Lo has llamado o hecho llamar para tus necesidades?

<http://doczz.es/doc/80779/titel-spanisch-neuneu-layout-1---principio-potos%C3%AD>

<https://seekingalpha.com/filing/3502678>

### Seven Gold and Silver Stocks from Soros' 13F

**AuRico Gold Inc.** (NYSE: [AUQ](#)) was a new position for Soros in Q1. Soros accumulated 1,587,650 AUQ shares valued at \$6,906,000 in Q1 2014. Founded in 1986 and based in Toronto, Canada, AUQ is a gold producer with mines and projects throughout North America. Its core operation is the Young-Davidson gold mines, consisting of mineral leases and claims totaling 11,000 acres in northern Ontario. Additional mines are located in Mexico.

**Barrick Gold Corp.** (NYSE: [ABX](#)) is the world's largest producer of precious metals. It's also involved in exploration and mine developments. The Toronto, Canada-based company has interests in properties dotted around the globe from Australia to Zambia. Over the last two years, Barrick has moved to clean up its balance and pay off debt. The company is reportedly ready to shed its aging Golden Sunlight Mine in southwestern Montana. Meanwhile, Barrick has assembled a diverse portfolio of potentially lucrative projects. Soros held 6,770,100 shares valued at \$120,711,000 at the end of Q1 2014. ABX is up 8.5% year to date.

<https://moneymorning.com/2014/07/10/7-gold-and-silver-stocks-that-george-soros-bought-in-q1/>