



Wings Enterprises – Pea Ridge Ore Body

Fully Permitted Mine
Proven Reserves – 150 mmt +58% Fe
Proven Reserves – 600,000 mt +12% HREO

Wings Enterprises Inc., is a fully permitted iron mine with 38 years of operating history (formerly as Pea Ridge). Today the mine is reopening as a multi product, value added producer of specialty iron oxides, pig iron, rare earth oxides and other valuable byproducts. Wings will be the only domestic producer for all of these products.

Pig Iron: Wings plans to produce approximately 2 million tons of pig iron per year. Currently 100% of the pig iron consumed by American's Electric Arc Furnace steel mills (EAF) is imported. Assuming a \$400 per ton price for pig iron, Wings domestic production would offset approximately \$800 million per year in foreign trade.

Specialty Iron Oxides: Wings other primary iron product is 'chemical quality,' specialty iron ore oxides and heavy media products. In the absence of the Wings / Pea Ridge deposit the United States is 100% import dependent for these 'chemical quality' oxides. They are used to produce safe drinking water and air emission 'green' catalysts. Wings will sell approximately 1 million tons of specialty oxides per year. Specialty iron oxides have hundreds of industrial applications and typically sell for 2 to 10 times steel grade iron oxides.

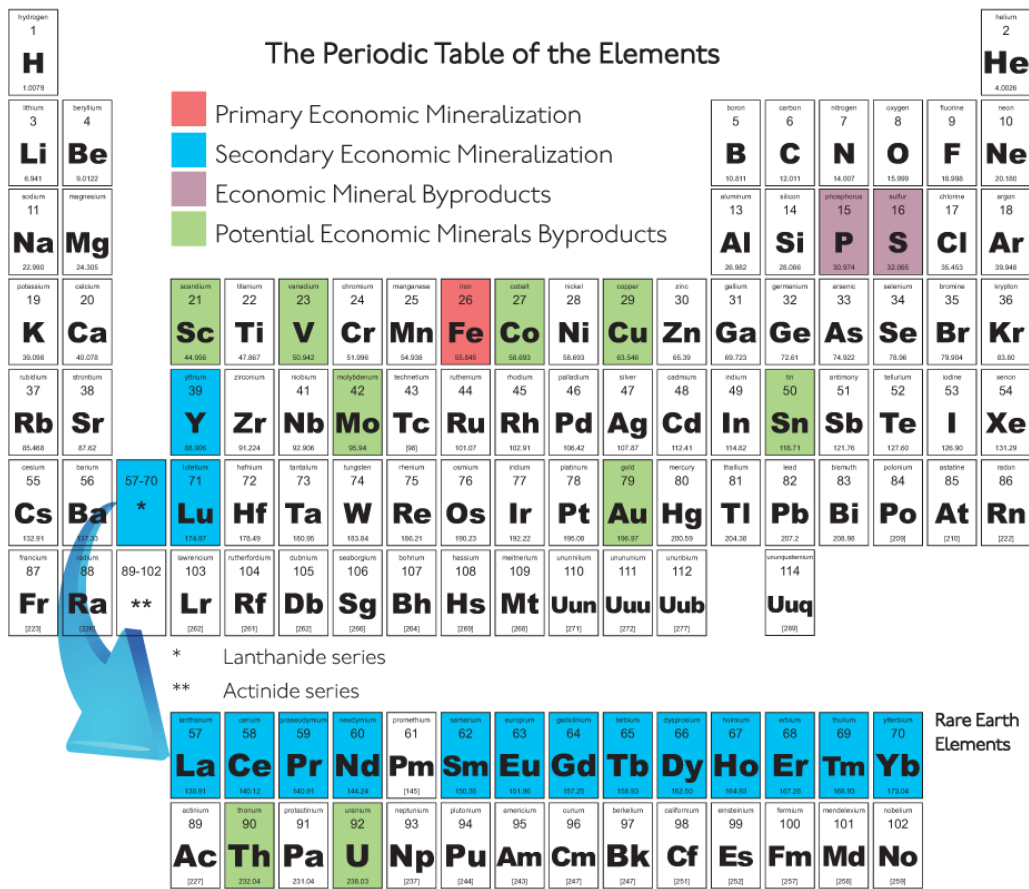
Rare Earth Oxides: "Strategic and Critical to the Defense of the United States" The mine's former management compiled nearly two decades of data and research on its Rare Earth ore body. Most of this work was done in conjunction with the United States Geological Survey (USGS), United States Bureau of Mines (USBM) and the State of Missouri's Geological Survey Department. This work included successful recovery and concentrations from the primary REO ore body. This work also included recovery and concentrations of the REO values associated within the primary iron ore body. The USGS and USBM work completed in the 1990s showed that these REOs could be recovered and concentrated economically, with +90% recovery rates and 70% concentrations. Today Wings is conducting a full assay and reserve audit of this work in conjunction with the USGS, DNR and other interests. Results will be published in 2009.

By reopening this mine Wings Enterprises will initiate production of 3 of the 19 materials that the United States does not produce and remains 100% dependent upon foreign



suppliers for. All of these minerals are vital to our industrial and military interests. To be more specific, Wings has all of the 15 distinct Rare Earth oxides (listed as a single category) in addition to Yttrium and Thorium, or +15% of the materials America is 100% import dependent upon. Rare Earths were determined to be "Strategic and Critical to the Defense of the United States" in 2008 report to Congress by the National Materials Advisory Board. The Department of Defense, the OSD and NDS have confirmed these findings.

Below are all primary, secondary, byproduct and potential mineral resources of the mine



Below is the USGS list of Mineral Reliance included in the study above. The list shows that the United States is 100% reliant on Rare Earths and 18 other elements. Wings can produce all items in **RED**.

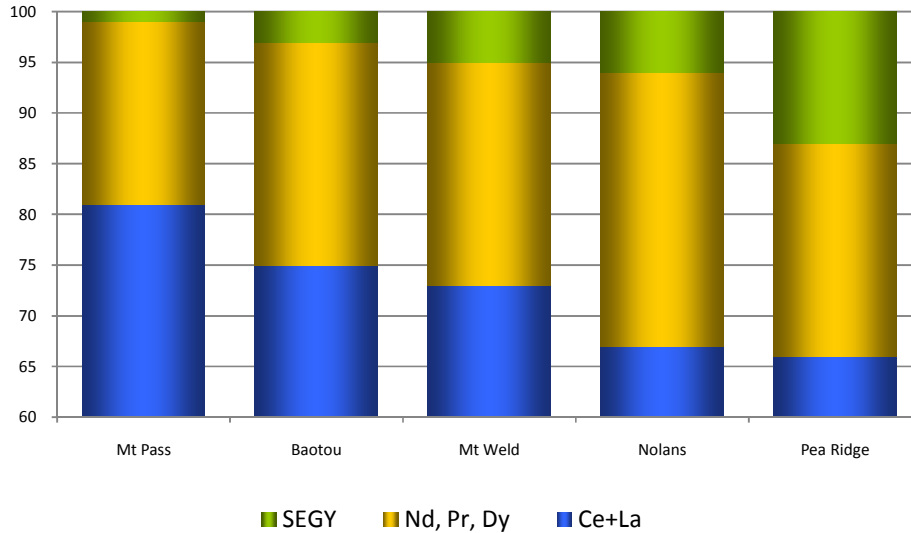


2007 U.S. NET IMPORT RELIANCE FOR SELECTED NONFUEL MINERAL MATERIALS

Commodity	Percent	Major Import Sources (2003-06) ¹
ARSENIC (trioxide)	100	China, Morocco, Hong Kong, Chile
ASBESTOS	100	Canada
BAUXITE and ALUMINA	100	Guinea, Jamaica, Australia, Brazil
CESIUM	100	Canada
FLUORSPAR	100	China, Mexico, South Africa, Mongolia
GRAPHITE (natural)	100	China, Mexico, Canada, Brazil
INDIUM	100	China, Japan, Canada, Belgium
MANGANESE	100	South Africa, Gabon, Australia, China
MICA, sheet (natural)	100	India, Belgium, China, Brazil
NIOBIUM (columbium)	100	Brazil, Canada, Estonia, Germany
QUARTZ CRYSTAL (industrial)	100	Brazil, Germany, Madagascar, Canada
RARE EARTHS	100	China, France, Japan, Russia
RUBIDIUM	100	Canada
STRONTIUM	100	Mexico, Germany
TANTALUM	100	Australia, Brazil, China, Germany
THALLIUM	100	Russia, Netherlands, Belgium
THORIUM	100	United Kingdom, France
VANADIUM	100	Czech Republic, Swaziland, Canada, Austria
YTTRIUM	100	China, Japan, France, Austria
GALLIUM	99	China, Ukraine, Japan, Hungary
GEMSTONES	99	Israel, India, Belgium, South Africa
BISMUTH	95	Belgium, Mexico, China, United Kingdom
PLATINUM	94	South Africa, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada
STONE (dimension)	90	Italy, Turkey, China, Mexico
DIAMOND (natural industrial stone)	88	Botswana, Ireland, Namibia, South Africa
ANTIMONY	86	China, Mexico, Belgium
RHENIUM	86	Chile, Germany
BARITE	83	China, India
TITANIUM MINERAL CONCENTRATES	82	South Africa, Australia, Canada, Ukraine
POTASH	81	Canada, Belarus, Russia, Germany
TIN	79	Peru, Bolivia, China, Indonesia
COBALT	78	Norway, Russia, Finland, China
PALLADIUM	73	Russia, South Africa, United Kingdom, Norway
TUNGSTEN	70	China, Canada, Germany, Portugal
TITANIUM (sponge)	64	Kazakhstan, Japan, Russia, Ukraine
CHROMIUM	62	South Africa, Kazakhstan, Russia, Zimbabwe
PEAT	60	Canada
ZINC	58	Canada, Peru, Mexico, Australia
MAGNESIUM COMPOUNDS	57	China, Canada, Austria, Australia
GARNET (industrial)	56	Australia, India, China, Canada
SILICON (ferrosilicon)	56	China, Venezuela, Russia, Norway
SILVER	55	Mexico, Canada, Peru, Chile
MAGNESIUM METAL	54	Canada, Russia, Israel, China
DIAMOND (dust, grit and powder)	52	China, Ireland, Russia, Ukraine
NITROGEN (fixed), AMMONIA	44	Trinidad and Tobago, Canada, Russia, Ukraine
VERMICULITE	40	South Africa, China
COPPER	37	Chile, Canada, Peru, Mexico
MICA, scrap and flake (natural)	32	Canada, China, India, Finland
PERLITE	30	Greece
ALUMINUM	26	Canada, Russia, Brazil, Venezuela
GYPSUM	26	Canada, Mexico, Spain, Dominican Republic
SULFUR	24	Canada, Mexico, Venezuela
PUMICE	20	Greece, Italy, Turkey
SALT	18	Canada, Chile, The Bahamas, Mexico
CEMENT	17	Canada, China, Thailand, Republic of Korea
NICKEL	17	Canada, Russia, Norway, Australia
PHOSPHATE ROCK	14	Morocco
BROMINE	13	Israel, United Kingdom
IRON and STEEL	12	Canada, European Union, Mexico, Brazil
IRON and STEEL SLAG	7	Canada, Italy, France, Japan
LIME	1	Canada, Mexico



**Relative REO Distribution of Lanthanides
Pea Ridge vs. Other Deposits**



Deposit	Mt Pass	Baotou	Mt Weld	Nolans	Pea Ridge
Kg/\$	\$11	\$13	\$14	\$16	+\$17

Pea Ridge Elemental Values: **Ce+La = 66%** **Nd, Pr, Dy = 21%** **SEGY = 13%**

SEGY: The Heaviest and Most Valuable (Samarium, europium, gadolinium, yttrium, terbium)

Nd, Pr, Dy: The Middle REO values

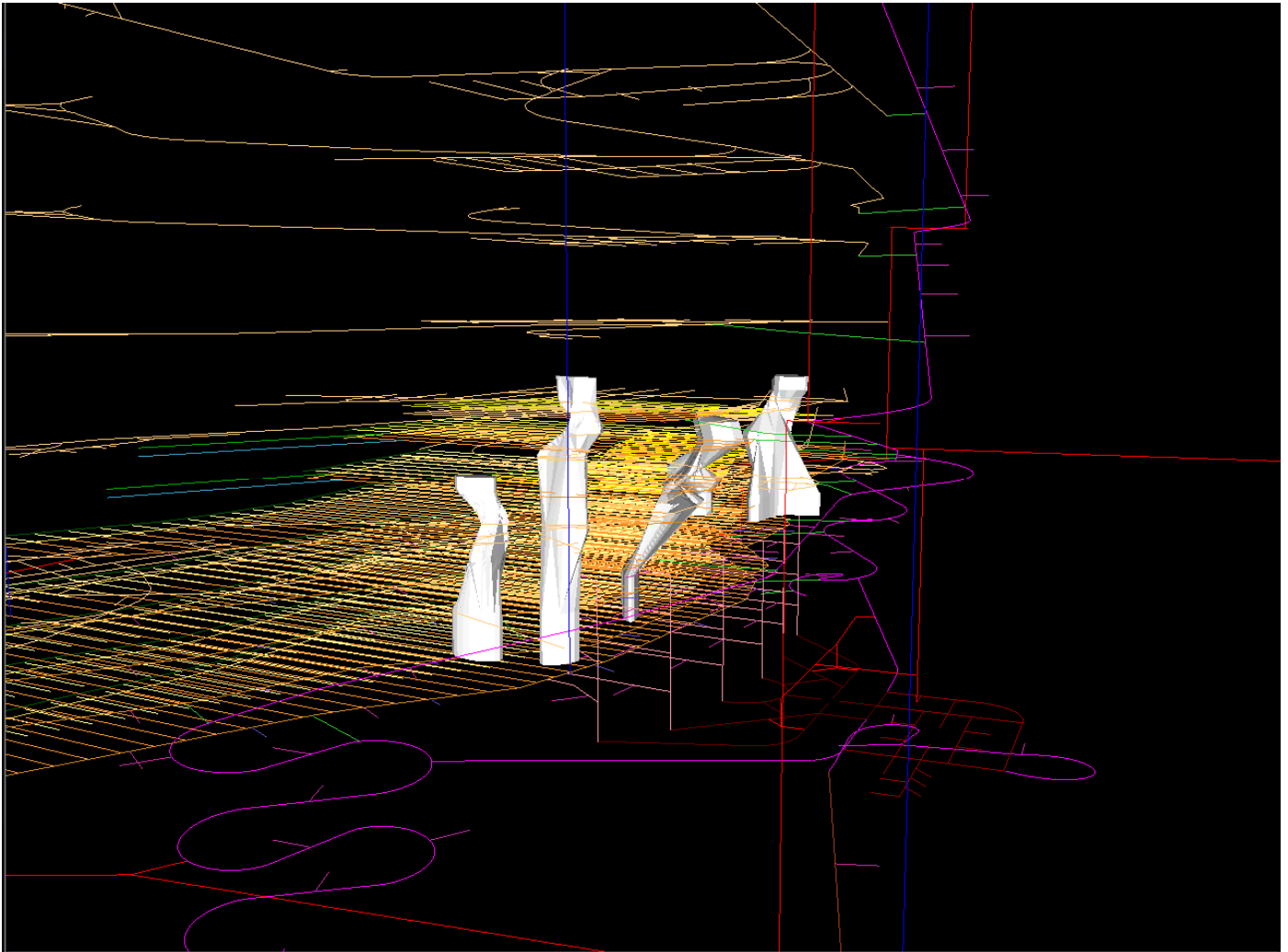
Ce + La: The Light, Abundant and Lowest Value

There is a severe global shortage of the ‘middle’ and ‘heavy’ REOs. The relative distribution of middle and heavy REOs makes the Pea Ridge deposit potentially the most valuable in the world. The relative cost of REO production will be quite low, as the primary iron ore deposit will carry nearly all of the development, permit and overhead cost of mining.

*Data above developed and provided by Arafura



Below is the Breccia Pipes in 3-D. The Breccia Pipes are open at depth and potentially continue to the upper extent of the Precambrian host rock (about 900 ft.). The discovery was the result of intersecting them during development work for the main ore body. Although the USGS, USBM and the Missouri Geological Survey provided extensive research and assistance to the former Pea Ridge Mine, financial conditions prevented the former owners from ever developing the ore body.



Another source of REO is from the flotation of apatite from the iron ore in the beneficiation process. REO enriched apatite will be a byproduct of the primary mining process for the life of the reserve.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines was able to produce a 70% Lanthanide with 90% recovery by gravitational methods from the apatite tailings. The 20 million ton tailings lake contains over 7% apatite running at about .5% REO, along with +20% Fe and other valuable minerals.

The domestic production of Rare Earth Oxides, Elements and Alloys is a National Security Issue.