NEWS RELEASE – Mansfield-Martin Exploration and Mining Inc. 3/4/2017

Mansfield-Martin has initiated their 2017 exploration program in Tombstone, Arizona with a review of historic data by two consulting geologists that have 90 years of combined geological experience in base and precious metal exploration. After a review of extensive historic data, it has become apparent that significant untested mineral potential remains in the Tombstone Mining District. Permitting for proposed drilling in 2017 has begun. The first proposed target to be tested is silver/gold mineralization that lies on the Lucky Cuss claim (Table 2). A preliminary field exam of mine dumps and outcrops found on the Lucky Cuss claim also shows a significant amount of zinc and lead mineralization that is poorly documented. Two separate target types comprise the majority of the historic mineralization. The first of these is vein deposits. The second of these are stratabound mantos.

Although Tombstone is well known as a high-grade silver district, it is apparent that gold is also an important component of the mineralization, especially at greater depths. Blake (1902), Staunton (1902), and Church (1903) all have provided ample documentation that gold values increase with depth, based partially upon historic production records. In the Contention Mine, Blake (1902) remarked that:

The shafts themselves were extended downward for approximately 100 feet below the water level, an important fact, showing that water can be controlled by proper pumping. High grade gold ore was found in the winze upon the east ledge, about 400 feet north of the Contention pump shaft. A letter from the then president of the Contention Company stated that at a depth of 75 feet in this winze, a drift was run for a distance of 140 feet, and that the ore taken therefrom averaged over \$100 per ton in gold (at US\$20.67 per ounce gold). Ore of excellent grade was found in the other winzes, but this winze was the only one in which any considerable amount of drifting was done. In a recent letter from Engineer Staunton (Sept. 4, 1902) he says: "We are now running a drift on this east ledge northward from the top of the winze on the 600foot level, and are getting a good showing of ore, an assay from which, received that morning, showed 22.6 ounces silver and 2.9 ounces gold....".

The main reason that underground mining ceased in the Tombstone area nearly a century ago was due to excessive pumping costs and a resulting bankruptcy that dragged on from 1911-1914. Recent work in the Tombstone area focused primarily on porphyry copper exploration and cyanide leaching of near-surface low grade ores and dumps. Underground, high-grade, gold and silver targets were not generated and tested since low cost open pit mines became more fashionable. Currently, the focus of miners is returning to overlooked, underground resources that have a small operational footprint and a minimal environmental impact. Mansfield-Martin

management believes that the high-grade resources of the Tombstone District, overlooked by recent investigators, may still constitute a viable, economic resource, especially in light of the robust, historic production grades.

TABLE 1

| <u>Tombstone Arizona-Major Mines-Early Production Summary (1880-1957)</u> | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| <u>Claim Name</u> | Production (tons) | <u>Opt Ag Av.</u> | <u>Opt Au Av.</u> | Info Source | | | |
| Good Enough | 174,447 | 30.77 | 0.043 | USBM/Tenney | | | |
| Contention | 105,173 | 51.67 | 0.012 | USBM | | | |
| Grand Central | 155,000 | 31.89 | 0.031 | USBM | | | |
| & Emerald | | | | | | | |
| Tough Nut | 114,196 | 40.17 | 0.067 | USBM/Staunton | | | |

<u>TABLE 2</u>

| <u> Tombstone Arizona – Gold-rich Producer Summary (1888-1894)</u> | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| <u>Claim Name</u> | Production (tons) | <u>Opt Ag. Av.</u> | <u>Opt Au Av.</u> | Info Source | | | |
| Lucky Cuss | 14,156 | 40.25 | <mark>0.447</mark> | Staunton | | | |
| West Side | 5,157 | 67.42 | <mark>1.273</mark> | Staunton | | | |
| Northwest | 3,882 | 85.70 | <mark>0.231</mark> | Staunton | | | |

TABLE 3

| Tombstone Arizona-Major Producers (1899-1931) | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| <u>Company Name</u> | Production (tons) | <u>Opt Ag. Av.</u> | <u>Opt Au Av.</u> | Info Source | | | |
| Tombstone Cons. | 329,781 | 10.90 | 0.14 | Staunton/Tenney | | | |
| Bunker Hill Mines | 384,629 | 11.93 | 0.093 | USBM/Tenney | | | |

<u>References</u>

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Butler, B.S., Wilson, E.D., and Rasor, C.A., 1938, "Geology and Ore Deposits of the Tombstone District, Arizona: Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin 143, 114 p.

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Staunton, W.F. Personal Papers, Special Collection, University of Arizona

Tenney, J.B., 1927-29, History of Mining in Arizona: Unpublished manuscript, Special Collections, Univ. of Arizona, 401 p.

USBM = US Bureau of Mines