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01/30/97

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: ALAMO MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:
ORO BLANCO PLACERS
ALAMO PLACERS

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 21A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 23 S RANGE 10 E SECTION 10 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 31DEG 26MIN 10SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 19MIN 00SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: ORO BLANCO - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD PLACER
SILVER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
INDEX OF MINING PROPERTIES OF SANTA CRUZ CTY.
SANTA CRUZ RECORDER'S RECORDS
USBM FIELD NOTES, AUG. 26
AZBM BULL. 168, P. 76, ARIZONA GOLD PLACERS
AND PLACERING
ADMMR ALAMO MINE FILE

ALAMO MINE

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
ORO BLANCO DISTRICT
T23S R10E Sec. 10

Structure & Mineralization of the Oro Blanco Mining District, Santa Cruz County, Arizona. By Dr. Louis H. Knight, Jr. 1970 Geology file

See: ABM Bull. 191, Pg. 62, T23S, R10E, Sec. SE 1/4 9, SW 1/4 10.

AKA: Oro Blanco Placers; Alamo Gold Placer

Santa Cruz County MILS Index #21

USBM Field Notes Aug. 26

ABM Bull. 168, p. 76

Index of Mining Properties of Santa Cruz Cty.

Oro Blanco 15' Topo (included in file)

Oro Blanco 15'

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

July 10, 1958

To the Owner or Operator of the Arizona Mining Property named below:

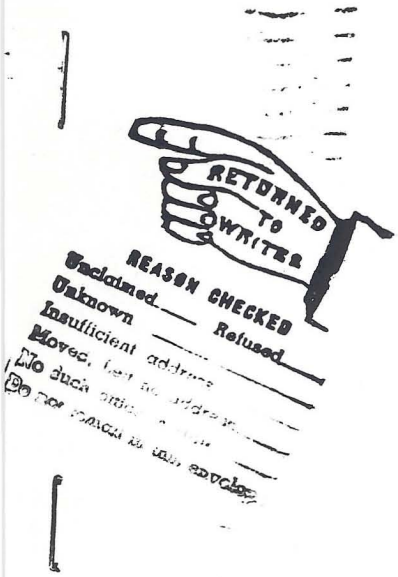
Pye Placer (Santa Cruz. Co.) — placer gold
(Property) — (ore)

ich we would like to have

t form with as complete detail

assay returns, shipment returns

and which might interest a



Mr. George Pye

Ruby Star Rt., Box 63

Tucson, Arizona

Not on DL
CEB

Frank P. Knight

FRANK P. KNIGHT,
Director.

Enc: Mine Owner's Report

August 9, 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: George A. Ballam

FROM: Chas. H. Dunning

On July 20 you made a gas approval for George Pye, Pye Placer, Ruby Star Route, Tucson.

The Mining Journal (Gloria) went into this for news and got a reply back from a Jos. W. Turner who owns the Alamo Placer that Pye does not have any property or any equipment.

Perhaps you better investigate - especially as Pye seems to also have a Los Angeles address.

CHD:LP

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

REPORT TO OPA ON ACTIVE MINING PROJECT

Date 7/20/45

Name of Mine Pye Placer

Owner or Operator George Pye

Address ~~2969 Pythian Ave LA~~ Org Placer Dist. Ruby Star Rt Box 53 Tucson

Mine Location ✓

Filing Information

File System.....

File No.....

This chart to be used for gallons of gasoline required per month.

PRESENT OPERATIONS: (check X)

Production.....; Development ✓; Financing.....; Sale of mine.....;

Experimental (sampling).....; Owner's occasional trip.....;

Other (specify).....

PRODUCTION: Past and Future.

	Tons
Approx. tons last 3 months	
Approx. present rate per 3 months	
Anticipated rate next 3 months	
If in distant future check (X) here	

EQUIPMENT OPERATED:

Type	Quantity or Horse Power	Miles or Hours Per Month	Gallons Required Per ~~Month~~ qtr
Personal Cars			
Light or Service Trucks			
Ore Hauling Trucks			
Compressors	5 gas engines as shown on application		
Other Mine or Mill Eqpt.			1350 gal per qtr

PRODUCT PRODUCED OR CONTEMPLATED: Name metals or minerals.

Placer gold.

REMARKS:

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

By George A Callaw

ALAMO MINE

SANTA CRUZ.
ORO BLANCO DIST.

Harvey Riggs reported that Doc Blanchard of Aztec N. M and Tom (?) of Phoenix, had been doing assessment work at the Alamo Mine, Secs. 9 and 10, R10E, T23S. (Oro Blanco Quadrangle).

GWI Arivaca Meeting 4/3/66

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Alamo Mine Date April 5, 1960

District Oro Blanco, Santa Cruz Co. Engineer Axel L. Johnson

Subject: Field Engineers Report. Information from Ray C. Abbott, lessee.

Location: About 19 miles S of Arivaca and 4 miles E of Tres Bellotas Canyon, near Mexican border.

Number of Claims: (a) 8 placer claims leased from Mrs. Hester Sikes, et al
(b) 2½ sections of placer ground located by Ray C. Abbott & Mrs. Lucille Randolph.

Owners: (a) Mrs. Hester Sikes, Rte. #1, Globe Ariz. & 2 sisters, owners of the 8 original placer claims.
(b) Ray C. Abbott, Arivaca, Ariz. and Mrs. Lucille Randolph, 1100 3/4 Cloverdale Ave., Los Angeles, 19 Calif., owners of the 2½ sections of additional placer ground.

Operators: Ray C. Abbott & Mrs. Lucille Randolph, address as above.

Principal Minerals: Gold placers.

Topography: Rolling hills, valleys, and canyons.

Present Mining Activity: No work being done at present. Operators expect to interest a large company to resume mining operations later on this summer.

Ore Values: Mr. Abbott reports that the placers run from 17¢ to 47¢ per ton on the surface.

Old Mine Workings: 1 old shaft in bottom of gulch, reported to be almost 300 ft. deep, sunk by Fraser Bros. 1909 to 1918. Bottom of shaft did not reach bed rock.

Review of Recent Operations: Mr. Abbott reports that he worked the placer claims for a short time last year, doing dry placering, but found that dry placering was too slow, and there was not sufficient water for wet placering.

Proposed Plans: Mr. Abbott states that he is planning on associating with a company who can furnish sufficient capital for large scale operations. He expects this company to sent engineers and geologists to map and evaluate the property for the purpose of doing wet placering with heavy duty equipment.

As a large amount of water would be required for such operations, Mr. Abbott proposes to develop water supplies by building a dam across one of the canyons on the property, and was concerned about how to acquire the water rights. Engineer suggested that he contact the State and Federal agencies dealing with water rights, and also take it up with his attorney.

ALAMO MINE

PIMA OR
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
ORO BLANCO DIST.

Ray C. Abbott, Arizona, Ariz. (Home Addr: c/o Mrs. Lucille Randolph, 1100 3/4 Cloverdale Ave., Los Angeles 19, California) Partner -- Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Abbott stated that he had a lease on the Alamo Mine, near the Mexican border, 19 miles S. of Arivaca and 4 miles E. of Tres Bellotas. The owners of the property are Mrs. Hester Sikes, Rte. #1, Globe, Ariz., and two sisters.

Mr. Abbott states that this is a Gold placer, running from 17 cents to 47 cents per ton on the surface. Besides 8 placer claims, leased from Mrs. Sikes, et al., he has staked out an additional 2 1/2 sections of placer ground. He states that he had worked the placer for a short time last year, doing dry placering, but that it proved to be too slow.

Mr. Abbott stated that he now wishes to take a company in with him, doing wet placering with heavy duty equipment, starting some time this summer. He plans to develop water for the operation by building a dam across one of the canyons on the property, and was concerned about how to go about getting water rights. Engineer suggested that he contact the State and Federal agencies dealing with water rights, and also take it up with his attorney (State Land Dept. & Dept. of Interior suggested).

As Mr. Abbott did not have the legal descriptions of the property with him, the field engineer gave him copies of our Mine Owner's Report to fill out, giving the details of his property, and asked him to mail these to the office of Arizona Department of Mineral Resources, Phoenix, Ariz.

AXEL L. JOHNSON, Arivaca Conference - April 5, 1960

ALAMO MINE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

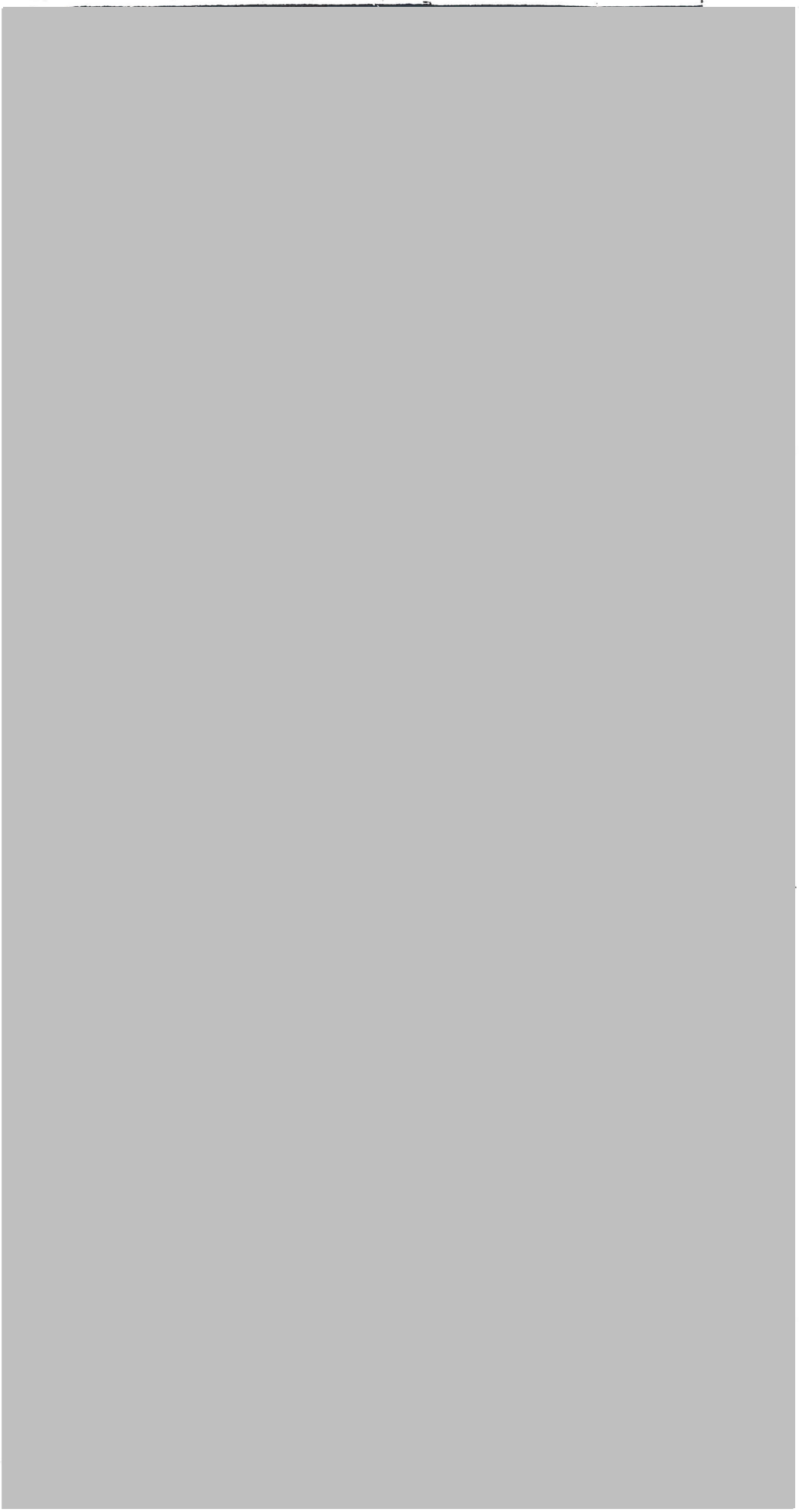
CJH WR 11/7/86: Visitor: Diane G. Beatty, Secretary Treasurer and Business Manager, Tyro Co. (as yet unicorporated), 8815 E. 70th St., Tucson, Arizona 85710, phone 881-6752. Her ex-husband, Cecil L. Beatty, is the president of Tyro Co and principal claimant of a half-section of association Au placer claims which comprise part of the old Alamo placers, Secs. 21 and 16, T23S R10E, Oro Blanco district, Santa Cruz Co. Supplied her with file data on the Alamo Placers. To quote Ms. Beatty "Tyro Co intends to continue prospecting on its claims in Alamo Wash; get information on locating and developing a water source for operations; obtain all required permits for placer operations. When all permits are obtained and water developed and the best location to develop and mine determined we intend to start placer mining on a small to moderate scale to develop cash flow. Our current time-table for starting mining is one year to obtain permits and develop a water source." Gravity concentration and amalgamation were the indicated recovery methods at present with the concentrates sold to an appropriate buyer.

MG WR 2/13/87: Discussed the Alamo gold placer (file, Santa Cruz Co) with Messrs Walt Schott and Jay Roeder. They are attempting to raise funds to develop the mine. They left some literature which I copied for the Phoenix office. Later, Chuck Jameson, co-owner of the mining claims, called to inquire about the validity of Schott and Roeder's literature.

MG WR 7/24/87: Chuck Johnson measured the old Fraser shaft on the Alamo gold placer (file) Santa Cruz County. It is 227 feet deep and may have some fill material in the bottom. There are no workings off the shaft.

Western Prospector
News - April 1979

(1)



REPORT ON THE CONDITION GOLD PLACER CLAIMS
ORO BLANCO MINING DISTRICT
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

for

ARIMEX MINING

by

ANNAN COOK
Consulting Mining Geologist

August 4, 1988

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Condition gold placer claims have been described before as the Alamo placer claims. This names comes from the Alamo shaft on the property, reportedly sunk to a depth of 300 feet in gravels. Its depth, probably because of caving, is now 227 feet.

I was asked to examine and sample the property and to estimate the possible reserves of gold in the placers. For the first 1½ days I was assisted by Mr. Harrison E. Matson of the Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resource, Tucson. Mr. Matson took most of the gravel samples while he was on the property. After his departure, samples, all but one being gravel, were taken under my observation by Mr. Marvin C. Jameson, president of the Condition Placer Association.

I arrived on the property on July 23, 1988 with Messrs. Jameson, Matson, and several of Mr. Jameson's associates. While Mr. Matson and the rest of the party left the camp in the late afternoon of the 24th, Mr. Jameson and I stayed on until July 28, after spending 4½ days sampling and panning gravel samples.

Original plans were to map and sample the Alamo shaft. Unfortunately, the cage made for access to the shaft was too large. A few boulders protruding from the side of the shaft prevented the cage from getting below a depth of 18 feet.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Panning of 20 samples taken from gravel beds in Sierra Canyon and from Alamo Wash showed only occasional gold colors, the maximum being three. Because of this only six of the first eight samples taken were submitted to Jacobs Assay Office, Tucson, for determination of their free gold content. Samples that showed no colors ran zero gold, while the other three ran an estimated 0.00066, 0.0035, and 0.0020 troy ounces per cubic yard. Converted to a dollar value—using $400 per ounce

gold—these figures were $0.26, $1,40, and $0.60 per cubic yard, respectively.

Except for one sample taken down the shaft and another from an oxidized shear zone, samples in the gravels were taken over thicknesses ranging from 2.6 to 20 feet. It is thus apparent to me that whatever gold is present is probably confined to a narrow band or bands (beds or paystreaks) within the gravel beds. Because of the width of the samples of gravel taken, such a richer zone did not show up in the sampling.

It is known that the Frasier brothers worked the claims for 17 years, so their gold must have come from narrower and richer beds. This is apparent from the old workings on the property.

In addition to testing one area of gravels, some tests in 1987 by the owners of the two washes showed interesting gold content. Samples, unfortunately, were not weighed, so the results have to be considered as only field estimates.

In conclusion, there is obviously gold on the property. The questions are: How much is present and what is the grade of the placers? The owners will have to find out themselves by prospecting or treating the gravels or wash material.

SUBMITTED BY

Mr. Marvin C. Jameson, president of the Condition Placer Association, submitted all the data to me. His address is 4717 West Calle Don Antonio, Tucson, AZ 85746.

DATA SUBMITTED

The submitted data included:

1. A portion of the Bartlett Mtn., Arizona, topographic map enlarged to an approximate scale of 1"=1200' showing the outline of the placer claims.
2. Two USDA colored aerial photographs of the area, dated 10-12-77. Scale appears to be 1"=1000'.

3. An undated report on the claims by a Canadian placer consultant, G. M. Byerly, describing his visit to the property on 11 and 12 October 1986. (Because of misspellings and a few incorrect dates, Mr. Jameson feels that the report, except for the last page, may have been altered.)
4. Affidavit of performance of annual work on the claims for 1987.
5. A daily journal on the feasibility of the property by Barney M. Barco (one of the associates) dated 3-9-87. The journal describes the use of a Gold Claimer on seven samples taken from three different sites on the property. Three samples were from a wash running into Bonita Creek near the camp, one was from Saucito Wash, and three were from the Upper Turner Tank vicinity (all areas show on the attached map). Except for the Turner Tank samples, which were taken from a 2.6-ft-cut of the partially exposed gravels, the rest were taken from the bed of the two washes.

   Samples were not weighed, so estimates only were made of weight and cubic yardage by counting the number of 5-gallon buckets of gravel collected. Gold weight recovered was also estimated by counting the number of medium- and coarse-size particles of gold in each concentrate.

   Using a value for gold of $450 per troy ounce, estimated values were as follows:

For Bonita Creek tributary wash	$22.11 per yd^3 (average)
For Saucito Wash	$22.50 per yd^3
For Turner Tank	$ 3.00 per yd^3 (average)

LOCATION

The placer claims are located in the Coronado National Forest about 10 airline miles south of Arivaca in sections 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, and 22, R. 10 E., T. 23 S., G&SRM. Claims adjoin the Mexican border and stretch northward for an average distance of 2.7 miles. Most of the width is 1.25 miles, except in sections 21 and 22 where it is 1.0 mile

wide. A grazing lease—held by Lyle Robeson, the owner of the Tres Bellotas Ranch—overlaps the claims.

The Alamo shaft, the only deep working on the claims, is ±78 miles from Tucson; the campsite is an additional 2 miles farther south. Elevation of the claims ranges from 3,740 to 4,640 feet, a difference of 900 feet. Most of Bonita Canyon as well as about 8,000 feet of Alamo Wash, with their numerous tributaries, lies on the claims. In addition, about 2,000 feet of Sierra Canyon cuts the northwest corner of the claims.

The ground rises to the north and to the east culminating in the northwest-trending Cobre Ridge. About 2 miles north-northeast is Black Peak with an elevation of 5,086 feet, the highest point in the immediate area.

The climate is typical of that of southern Arizona. Despite occasional snow in the winter, mining operations could be carried on throughout the year—if water is available. Timber is scarce being confined to scrub oak trees.

ACCESS

To reach the property from Tucson, proceed south on I 19 to Arivaca Junction (±36 miles). From this point take a paved road to Arivaca (±23 miles). From Arivaca a gravel road continues south to the Tres Bellotas Ranch (±14 miles). The last 7 miles to the campsite is mostly a jeep trail requiring a four-wheeled-drive vehicle. Total distance from Tucson by my estimate is 80 miles.

In Mr. Jameson's loaded 1952 Dodge truck, the total trip took about 4 hours. The slowest part of the trip was the last 7 miles, which took just over 1 hour.

AREA

Fourteen (14) 160-acre "association" placer claims were stake by Mr. Jameson in 1986. Eleven of the claims are full size, while three of them are cut off by the US-Mexican border line.

Total acreage covered by the claims is approximately 2,037. All claim corners are either on USGS section corners or on quarter corners.

TITLE

Claims are owned by the Condition Placer Association under the presidency of Mr. Marvin C. Jameson. Names and addresses of the other seven associates were not obtained.

Assessment work through September 1987 was completed and filed in the Santa Cruz County Recorder's office and with the US Bureau of Land Management in Phoenix. Enough funds have recently been spent on the property to cover assessment work for the current year.

HISTORY

As is frequently the case in many mining districts, accurate records of the history and metal production are unavailable. According to Wilson and Fansett (1961) (quoting from other sources), the Oro Blanco placer district produced about $2,000 per year for eight years from 1896 to 1904. Gold price over this period was about $18 per troy ounce.

According to Blake (1899), in a report not seen by me, "most of the placer mining was carried out in a desultory way, often with small and wholly inadequate water supply and in certain places with dry washing machines . . ." Rainfall is quoted as being about 15 inches per year, but Mr. Jameson believes that it is closer to 20 inches.

Most of the work on the Alamo (now the Condition) claims was done from 1903 to 1920 around the Alamo shaft area by the Frasier brothers (Alex and J. A.), one of whom was said to have been a mining engineer. While no records are available on how much gold they recovered, they did work the property for 17 years before being killed in 1920 (for their gold?) by Mexican bandits. Although the Frasiers were initially being grubstaked, they must have produced enough gold to pay for the sinking of the 300-foot shaft, to pay for the cement used in the concrete to build the wall of a dam (12 feet high) on one of the washes

above the shaft, to pay for the water pipe, and to pay for all their other mining operations.

Blake (1899) also reported that "in almost every ravine or gulch gold can be found by panning." Wilson and Fansett (1961) also stated that Alamo and neighboring gulches . . . contained the richest gravels."

After the death of the Frasiers, a couple (Pearson by name) took over the store that had been erected at Ruby, Arizona. The following year—1921—they met the same fate as the Frasiers, being murdered by bandits. From 1934 to 1951 a man by the name of Joe Turner lived on the property until his death. From 1953 or 1954 until 1962 a Tucson man (Ted Wallace by name) lived on the claims. Once more no records of any gold production are available since the death of the Frasiers.

In 1986 Marvin C. Jameson staked the "association" placer claims around the Alamo shaft. Mr. Jameson had been a former US Border Patrol agent and became familiar with the area around the Alamo shaft while he was with this agency.

GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

Keith (1975) pointed out that the district has only been covered by reconnaissance-type geologic investigations, no detailed mapping having been done either by the US Geological Survey or by the Arizona Geological Survey. Most of the district, however, appears to be covered by Mesozoic rhyolite and quartz latite ash flows, intruded by quartz monzonite and granodiorite. During the Tertiary later intrusions of quartz monzonite and rhyolite intruded the preexisting rocks, while during the Quaternary the gravels began to accumulate.

Almost no time was spent looking at rock outcrops because the placer gold is all in either the gravels or in the stream beds. The gravel beds may be flat or may dip southward at about 5 degrees. They may reach an observed thickness on the hillsides of about 200 feet. The shaft evidently penetrated 300 feet of gravel, so they may also have this thickness in some of the valleys. The beds consist of alternating layers of sand with or without angular pebbles. Some places the peb-

bles reach boulder size and may even be 4 to 6 feet in diameter. Some clay is always present.

During panning, an occasional color (up to three) of gold was observed. Almost invariably a tail of black sand (hematite) was also present. The gravels were fairly well cemented but when wet (according to Mr. Jameson) become crumbly and easier to break or to sample They are exposed along the sides of the Alamo Wash, the Alamo tributary washes, and along the other canyons mentioned earlier.

SAMPLING OF GRAVELS

Twenty samples averaging 39 lb were taken from vertical cuts of clean gravel exposures. Near-surface soil was excluded as was any sloughed material. The average thickness of the samples was 9.8 feet, but actual sample width varied from 2.6 to 20 feet. One sample taken in the shaft (over 2.5 feet) is not included in the averages. Another sample taken from a narrow shear zone in quartz monzonite near the camp is also not included in these figures.

It was originally intended to treat the samples as follows:

1. Weigh and screen the material through ¼-inch screen.
2. Discard the coarse material and screen the -¼-inch through a 12-mesh screen.
3. Pan the balance of the sample and take it to Jacobs Assay office for amalgamation, retorting, and weighing of the end product.

Because of the presence of considerable clay, it became necessary to pan every sample. The 12-mesh screen was only used during the final stages of panning.

Results of the panning showed only a few samples with any colors, so only six of the first eight samples were given to the assay office.

Where no colors has been observed in three samples, no gold was found to be present. The other three ran as follows:

Number	Troy oz/yd^3	Values at \$400/yd^3
1926	0.00066	\$0.26
1927	0.0035	\$1.40
1929	0.0020	\$0.80

Gold figures were reported in milligrams from the gravel samples. These were converted to troy ounces per yd^3—assuming a weight of 3,000 lb of gravel per cubic yard. The sample from the shear zone averaged 0.002 oz gold and less than 0.05 oz silver per ton.

WATER SUPPLY

The Frasiers had a well above the Alamo shaft in the central tributary to the Alamo Wash. This is 22 feet deep but could have been deeper. No one knows how long their concrete dam lasted or how much water it supplied.

At the campsite Mr. Jameson has a 15-foot well, which struck water at 8 feet. After a few days of rain storms during my visit, Bonita Creek was running and the upper part of Alamo Wash had begun to flow. As with the gold, however, no records are in existence about water supply.

To operate the placers, catchment dams would have to be constructed. Only by experience can the water problem be solved.

Respectfully submitted,

Annan Cook

Annan Cook
Consulting Mining Geologist

August 4, 1988

REFERENCES

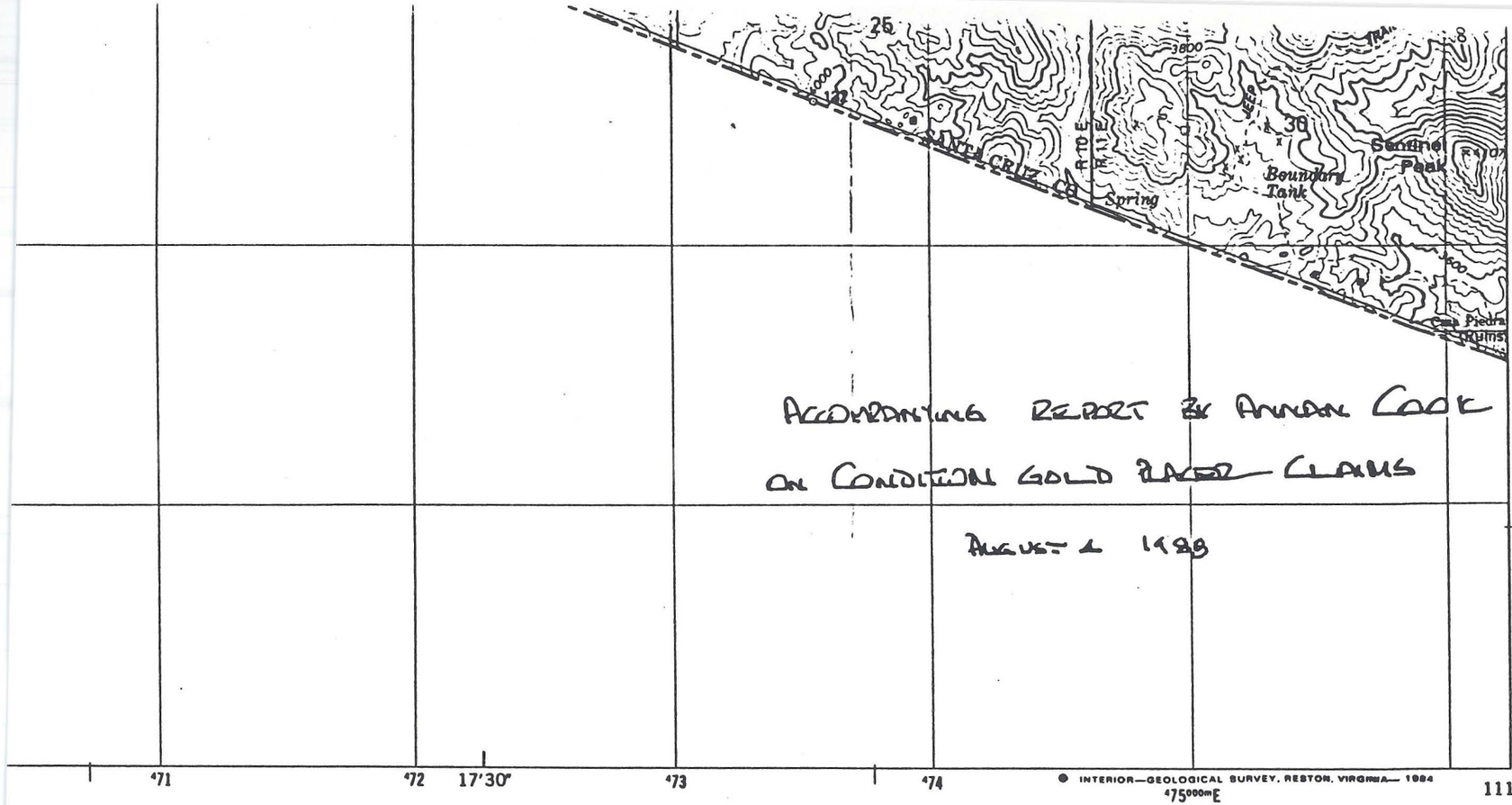
Blake, W. P., 1899, Historical sketch of mining in Arizona. Report of the Territorial Geologist, in Report of Governor of Arizona to Secretary of Interior, Washington, p. 43-153,

Keith, Stanton B., 1975, Index of mining properties in Santa Cruz County, Arizona: Tucson, Arizona Bureau of Mines Bull. 191.

Wilson, E. D., and Fansett, G. R., 1961, Gold placers and placering in Arizona: Tucson, Bureau of Mines Bull. 168.

MAP ATTACHED

Bartlett Mtn.: U.S. Geological Survey topographic map, scale 1"=2000'.



000

1 MILE

4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

AL 40 FEET
CAL DATUM OF 1929

L MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
OLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
ND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Map photoinspected 1982
No major culture or drainage changes observed

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

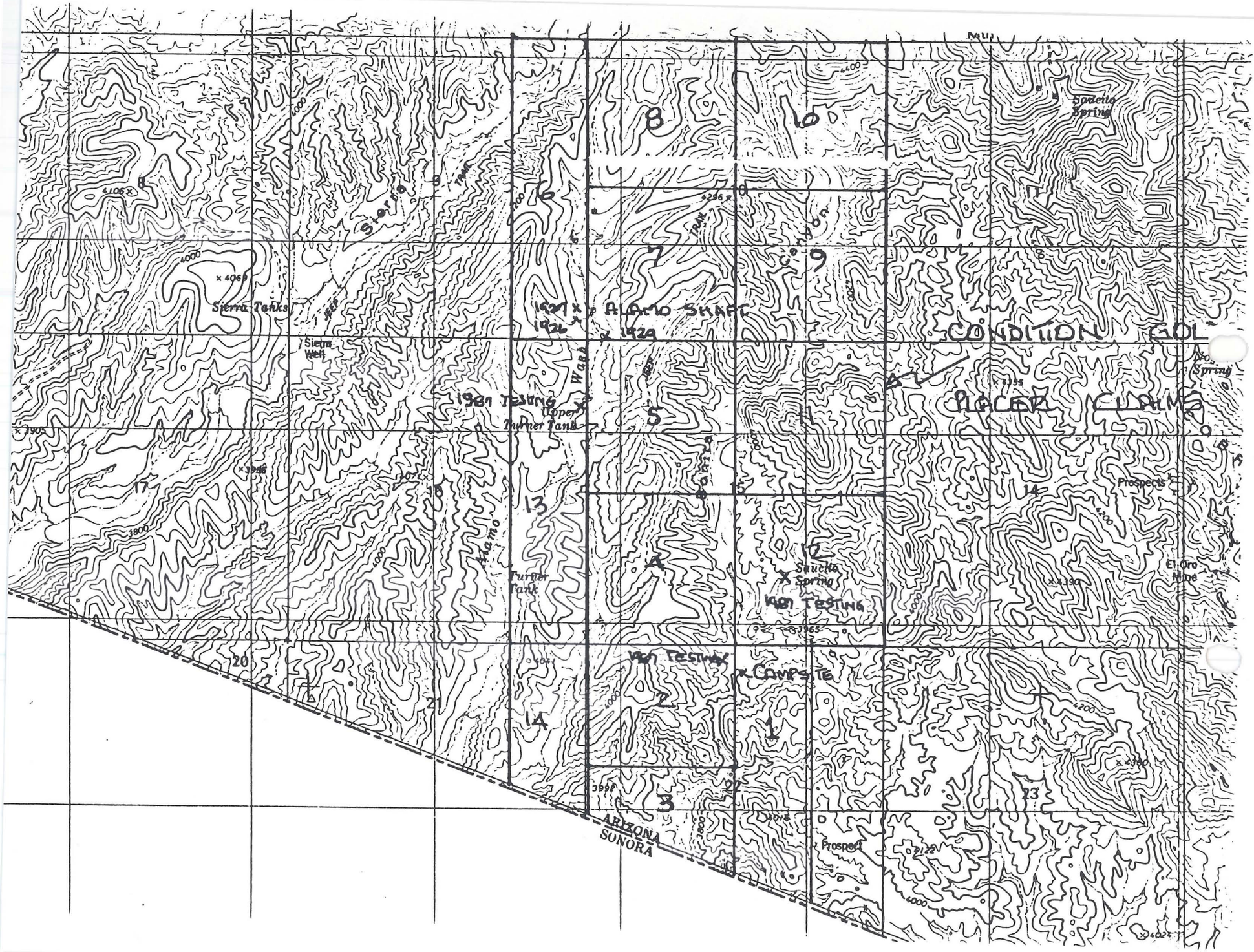
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

BARTLETT MTN., ARIZ.

NE/4 ORO BLANCO 15' QUADRANGLE
N3122.5—W11115/7.5

1979
PHOTOINSPECTED 1982
DMA 3746 IV NE—SERIES V898

X SHOWING LOCATION OF GOLD-BEARING SAMPLES AND TESTING DONE IN 1989.


Sierra Tanks
Sierra Well
1931 Testing
(Upper)
Turner Tank
Alamo
Turner Tank
Alamo Shaft
1929
1927 ×
1926
Condition Gol
Placer Claims
Sedella Spring
Prospects
El Oro Mine
Sauceda Spring
1931 Testing
1931 Testing
Campsite
Prospect
ARIZONA
SONORA

Would You Invest $5,000^00 Tax Dollars for a possible 300% return within 18 months?

Call or Write: **ALAMO GOLD CORP.**
Marvin C. Jameson
4717 W. Calle Don Antonio, Tucson, Arizona 85746
(606) 883-9670

GOLD MINE VENTURE AND HOW IT WORKS

An association of investors have formed an Arizona Corporation which will be a wholly owned subsidiary of a Canadian Venture Capital Corporation with the intention of filing for a listing on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, to become a publicly traded company. In Canada the legal costs of filing for a public company is about $30,000.00 and usually takes between 90 and 120 days to get approval. In the United States the cost is about $250,000.00 and seven to nine months.

The Canadian Company will own 100% of the Alamo Gold Corp..... The purpose of the Public company in Canada is to have a place for original (SEE MONEY) subscribers to trade their shares.

"SEED SHARES" are offered for sale by the officers and directors of the Canadian Company to a limited number of friends and investors at a price of $.25 per share with a minimum investment of $1000.00. The Canadian Company will file for listing when $100,000.00 has been subscribed and deposited in the bank account. It is reasonable to believe that a public offering price of $1.25 per share can be expected based on the present evaluation and history of the Alamo Gold Corp.'s property. Th two WATERFALLS and the 300 FOOT ALAMO SHAFT located on approximately 300 acres of placer gold property. (see MURDER FOR GOLD news article).

CURRENT HISTORY

Mr. Marvin "Chuck" Jameson is a former Border Patrol Officer. About 11 years ago while on patrol he located the ALAMO SHAFT and started his investigation as to who controlled the ownership of the mineral claims. The mineral claims have been kept in control by the Frasier and Wallace heirs since 1920. The Frasier Brothers, the original prospectors turned miners, were murdered for their gold in 1920. In April 1986 Jameson was successful in acquiring title to the claims. Mr. Jameson has staked and worked the claims during the past year. One Geologist has inspected the property. The assessment work has been completed and recorded in Nogales County Recorders Office and filed with the Federal Bureau of Land Management. All claims are in good standing and fully recorded through September 30, 1987.

Mr. Jameson has completed the field work and has become associated with a Financial Group who are undertaking to raise sufficient funds to start commercial mining operation at the TWO WATERFALLS and complete the evaluatiion of the 300 FOOT ALAMO SHAFT. At the time of this printing the Financial Group has invested $25,000.00.

ALAMO GOLD CORP. POOLING AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT dated for reference the _____ day of _____, 1987

BETWEEN: _____ and
The Undersigned Shareholders of *** ALAMO GOLD CORP. ***

(hereinafter called the "Undersigned")

OF THE FIRST PART

AND: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA
800 West Pender Street, , of Vancouver, B.C. V6C-2V7
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada,

(hereinafter called the "Trustee")

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS in contemplation of a public offering of shares by prospectus the Undersigned are desirous of placing in Pool the shares owned by them in *** ALAMO GOLD CORP ***(hereinafter called the "Company"), being in respect of each of the Undersigned the number of shares set opposite his name in Schedule "A" hereto attached, upon and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter more particularly set out;

1. The Undersigned hereby severally agree each with the other and with the Trustee that they will respectively deliiver or cause to be delivered to the Trustee certificates for their shares in the Company as set out in the said Schedule "A" to be held by the Trustee and released, subject as hereinafter provided, on the following basis:
(a) 25% of the shares on the Approval Date;
(b) 25% of the shares three (3) months following the Approval Date;
(c) 25% of the shares six (6) months following the Approval Date;
(d) the balance of the shares nine (9) months following the Approval Date;

2. Each of the Undersigned shall be entitled to a letter or receipt from the Trustee stating the number of shares represented by certificates held for him by the Trustee subject to the terms of this Agreement, but such letter or receipt shall not be a ssignable.

3. Except with the written consent of the Superintendent of Brokers for the Province of British Columbia (the "Superintendent") the Undersigned shall not sell, deal in, assign, transfer in any manner whatsoever or agree to sell, deal in, assign or transfer in any manner whatsoever any of the said shares or beneficial ownership of or any interest in them and, except with the written consent of the Superintendent, the Trustee shall not accept or acknowledge any transfer, assignment, declaration of trust or any other document evidencing a change in legal and beneficial ownership or of interest in the said shares, except as may be required by reason of the death or bankruptcy of any one or more of the Undersigned, subject to this Agreement for whatever person or persons, firm or corporation may thus become legally entitled thereto.

4. The parties hereto acknowledge and agree that the Superintendent shall have the right, at his sole discretion, to accelerate the releases referred to herein on a pro-rata basis and may from time to time notify the Trustee of such acceleration. Such acceleration may be based on whatever consideration the Superintendent, in his sole discretion, considers advisable, provided however that in all cases the releases shall be on a pro-rata basis.

5. It is acknowledged that the Company is preparing a prospectus whereby shares of the Company will be offered to the public and that upon completion of the sale of the said shares, the Company intends to make application to list all of its common shares for trading on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. If such listing of shares does not occur within 12 months from the date of the prospectus and the primary distribuition under the prospectus has ceased, then this pooling agreement shall be terminated and the Trustee shall release all shares deposited hereunder to the Undersigned.

6. It is further acknowledged that no pooling is required where shares sold for cash prior to the issuance of a prospectus have been sold at prices equal to or greater than 50% of the price at which shares are to be offered to the pubic on the prospectus now in preparation. Upon issuance by the Superintendent of a receipt for the said prospectus, the Trustee accordingly shall release to the Undersigned any shares deposited hereunder which were sold at prices equal to or greater than 50% of the price at which shares were distributed under the prospectus.

7. This Agreement shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto, their and each of their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and permitted assigns.

8. This Agreement may be executed in several parts in the same form and such part as so executed shall together constitute one original agreement, and such parts, if more than one, shall be read together and construed as if all the signing parties hereto had executed one copy of this Agreement.

9. The parties hereto agree that in consideration of the Trustee agreeing to act as Trustee as aforesaid, the Undersigned do hereby covenant and agree from the time to time and at all times hereinafter well and truly to save, defend, and keep harmless and fully indemnify the Trustee, its successors and assigns, from and against all loss, costs, charges, damages and expenses which the Trustee, its successors or assigns, may at any time or times hereafter bear, sustain, suffer or be put to for or by reason or on account of its acting as Trustee purssuant to this Agreement.

10. It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto and, without restricting the foregoing indemnity, that in case proceedings should hereafter be taken in any Court respecting the shares hereby pooled, the Trustee shall not be obliged to defend any such action or submit its rights to the Court until it shall have been indemnified by other good and sufficient security in addition to the indemnity hereinbefore given agaisnt costs of such proceedings.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Undersigned and the Trustee have executed these presents as and from the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED
by

X_____
Authorized Signature
Name of Shareholder

_____
Authorized Signature
Guarantee Trust Company of Canada

Please sign at the X and complete SCHEDULE "A" Below.

SCHEDULE "A" (see Paragraph 8 above)

Social Security of FID No. _____

Amount of Check $ _____ Ck # _____

No. of Shares _____ Date _____

_____
Print Shareholder's Name

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Telephone (____) _____

Mail signed copy with check:
ALAMO GOLD CORP.
4717 W. Calle Don Antonio
Tucson, Arizona 85746
Tel: (602) 883-9670

YOUR CHECK IS YOUR RECEIPT — KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR FILE.

THE ALAMO GOLD PERSONNEL TEAM

Marvin C. Jameson, former Border Patrol, Gold Mining Security Expert
4714 W.. Calle Don Antonio, Tucson, AZ 85706 (602) 883-9740
Walter E. Schott, Entroupeanure, Investor
2506 Vera View, Cincinnati, Ohio 45244 (513) 321-1969
John W. Roeder, Financial Planning, Securities, Investments
4675 Kellogg Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45226 (513) 321-6860
Ruben H. Fast, Canadian Mining Exploration, Mine Property Manager
Chase, British Columbia, Canada (604) 682-5101
BANKING:
Valley National Bank, Williams Center, Tucson, Arizona (602) 792-7143
ARIZONA LEGAL REPRESENTATION:
Hill & Savoy, 34 W. Monroe, Suite 512, Phoenix, Arizona (602) 258-7523
CANADIAN LEGAL REPRESENTATION:
James O. McInnes, 10143 Pacific Centre, Vancouver, B.C. V7Y-1G2 (604) 682-6535
CANADIAN CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS:
Charles O. Poole, 2500-1177 W. Hastings, Vancouver, B.C. V6C-3A6 (604) 685-3511
Gerry Byerlay, Geologist, 6295 Sumas Prarie Road, Sardis, B.C. V2R-1B3 (604) 823-6730
Victor V. Spencer, Canadian Director, 24-2214 Folkstone Way, W. Vancouver, B.C. V7F-2X7 (604) 926-4426

ALAMO GOLD CORP.

To complete the Exploration of the 300 FOOT ALAMO SHAFT and to recover the gold from the TWO WATERFALLS the following expenses are anticipated.

Cash bond to National Forest Service	$3,000.00
Bulldozer rental 30 days	6,000.00
Set up temporary camp	2,000.00
Clean out and test drinking water well	1,000.00
Shaft winch and installation	4,000.00
Communications to bottom of shaft	800.00
Materials to crib shaft	8,000.00
Labor to crib shaft (3 men contract $15.00 per foot)	4,500.00
Taking samples assays every 3 feet both sides	1,200.00
Generator	2,500.00
Rental water pumps and hoses	3,000.00
Build sluice boxes	4,000.00
Fuel for dozer, backhoe, trucks and generator	4,400.00
3 men x 30 days = 90 days x $50.00 per day	4,500.00
Rental Backhoe or small dragline for waterfall 30 days	8,000.00
Food and rations 6 men x $5.00 x 30 days	900.00
SUBTOTAL	57,800.00
20% contingent overrun	11,560.00
TOTAL ESTIMATE OF EXPLORATION COSTS	69,360.00

ESTIMATED COSTS OF TAKING COMPANY PUBLIC IN CANADA	6,000.00
INCORPORATION FEES	1,200
LEGAL FEES & OPINIONS	15,000,00
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FEES	7,000.00
TITLE OPINION	3,500.00
GEOLOGISTS REPORTS ON THE PROPERTY	6,000.00
PRINTING PROSPECTUS, STATIONERY, miscellaneous	5,000.00
Administration	3,000.00
Travel expenses	2,000.00
Total estimate of Legal etc. to be Public Comapny	48,700.00
15% contingent overrun	7,305.00
TOTAL ESTIMATE OF LEGAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	56,005.00

Money needed to ALAMO GOLD PROJECT	125,365.00
Funds invested by Financial Group	25,000.00
Funds to be raised by "seed money subscribers"	100,365.00

This Plan has been presented to:
Arizona Bureau of Mines, Mr. Hicks tel. 628-5399
Tucson Chamber of Commerce tel 792-1212
Tucson Better Busines Bureau tel 622-7651

REPORT ON

ALAMO GOLD CORP'S

ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Prepared by G.M. Byerlay, M.E.A.C.
Placer Consultant

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1. INTRODUCTION

The writer visited the Alamo Gold Corp's placer claimes in Oro Blanco Mining District, Arizona, U.S.A. The claims are located in Coronado National Forest, 18 miles south of Arivaca, 84 miles S.W. of Tucson, Arizona, 3 miles north of U.S. - Mexican Border. I was guided and accompanied by Mr. C. Jameson, Mr. Schott and Mr. R. Fast. This visit took place 11th and 12th of October, 1986.

2. HISTORY

a. Early history of the Oro Blanco placers is summarized in the Arizon Bureau of Mines Bulletin No. 191. Placer mining was active in the area as early as 1806. Most of the production was the result of dry washing methods due to scarcity of rainfall - about 15 inches per year.

b. W. P. Blake report of the Territorial Geologist, Arizona 1899, states that in almost every ravine or gulch, gold can be found by panning, and every hillside and on the surface generally, especiially where the soil is reduced by decomposed pyrite, gold can be obtained by dry washing.

3. BASIC GEOLOGY OF AREA

a. The property, 14 quarter section claims lies on the west side of the Oro Blanco Mountains at an elevation of 4000 feet above sea level.

b. The area is described as consisting mainly of pre-Cambrian granite, cretaceous sedimentary rocks, tertiary lavas and minor Intrusives; and containing numerous gold bearing Quartz veins and stringers, which have formed placers in most of gulches that issue from the Mineralized Zone.

c. In the Alamo Gold area sand and gravels cover a weak consolidated conglomerate and no Igenous rock out crops were observed. Placer gold is found not only in stream beds but also in gravel banks along gulches.

4. CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

a. While an elevation of 4000 above sea level makes the Alamo Gold area cooler than flanking valleys in Arizona and Sonora, normal rainfall is insufficient to support a timber cover. The landscape presents grass slopes broken by occasional clumps of scrubs trees, with heavier growth in the gravel bottoms of the gulches.

5. **THE ALAMO MINE**

a. The Alamo Mine specifically is a 300 ft. shaft located on the point of a ridge between two canyons just before they intersect and become the Alamo wash. The two canyons head about 1 mile higher in the mountains where the elevation is approximately 1000 feet higher. The canyons are fed by hundreds of smaller ones providing an excellent base for concentration in the main wash during natural runoff periods.

b. The shaft was sunk through a weak consolidated conglomerate as mentioned in paragraph 3c above. Dug by hand using Mexican labor and a hand windlass. From 1909 until 1920 a depth of 300 feet had been achieved with the last report being the owners -were into heavy black sands and felt they were getting close to bedrock. It has been reported and recorded that there was pay all the way down. With the best to be found on bedrock.

c. While on the site, the author with the other principals inspected the shaft. A light was shone down the shaft, we could see the bottom and several shiny cans that had been thrown in the hole. The shaft was measured an found to be 223 feet deep. The original owners were murdered for their gold in 1920 and the shaft has never been worked since that time. During the past 66 years it is reasonable to assume that the annual rains has caused the sides to sluff into that depth.

d. While on the shaft site a discussion was had as to the best method to determine exactly what depth bedrock was at. It was decided the quickest method would be to set a diamond drill on timbers over the shaft and drill to bedrock and about 20 feet into it. This would give us the depth and samples all the way down. Two bids were requested from Boyls Brothers and Joy diamond drilling companies. At the time of writing a contract to have this done is being arranged. Another method to determine exactly what depth the shaft is and to find bedrock is to crib the present shaft thaking samples from both sides of the shaft as the cribbing to the bottom of the shaft is completed. The samples taken, after assay, will reveal the real values of the gold bearing gravels and black sand concentrates.

e. It is the writers opinion that the shaft is in a large basin providing a natural spot for the gold bearing gravels to accumulate after washing at fair speed out of the steep canyons. This happened during the Tertiary period about 100 million years ago, since that time the errosion and rains have carried the materials down the canyons and has meandered across this basin filling it in and building higher in depth the material in the basin. The older materials over the years became weakly cemented together to become a conglomerate. If this theory proves true, then there is a large body of conglomerate gravels in the basin and should be just as rich as the material in the shaft.

6. **TESTING**

a. *Jameson Camp* This is the site where the first samples submitted for testing were obtained from. I had Jameson and his personnel along with Mr. Fast, run a duplicate sample over the vibrating screen deck and sluice box that had been used the first time. The material came from the Face where they had quit after the first test. At no time was bedrock reached during the test, although bedrock is exposed on both banks. Results gave 10 lbs. of black sand concentrate to the cubic yard of material with a gold value in the $16.00 U.S. per cubic yard being obtained. This would increase on bedrock and likely much less near the surface. It was agreed by all that it would likely average 16+ dollars per cu. yd. for the length of the Ravine.

b. Water was obtained from a well that was dug on the site. Bedrock is exposed in the main wash area where a simple dam could be errected to catch water during the rainy season and recycled for a local mining operation.

c. *Water Falls* There a[illegible] sites where

i. The water during the seasonal runoff pour over a Rock Face into a fairly large basin approximately 95 feet in diameter before running on down the washes or going underground. The basin below this water fall should provide a rich pocket of precious metals.

ii. *Waterfall No.1* is approximately 1200 yards down stream from the Jameson Camp towards the Mexican Border; it is fed from two (2) main canyons with numerous small ones feeding the larger ones. Large boulders are visible in the beds of the washes. The basin, approximately 75 feet in diameter, below this water fall should provide a rich pocket of precious metals. Pan tests were carried out all along the wash and from the sides with gold colour being obtained in each pan.

iii. *Water Fall No. 2* is 1½ miles up the canyon from the Jameson Camp and is similar to the first falls, except the basin is 2 times larger. Sufficient water was available in the pool below the falls for panning. Five pans were sampled, all showed fine gold colour.

7. FINDINGS

a. The writer found the claims to be as reported by the owners and geological reports and articles.

b. Gold was found on the surface, in the banks and beds of the washes. Several short canyons in the Jameson Camp area can be successfully hydraliced from recycled water that can be captured in 3 settling ponds during the runoff period, suplimented from well water for clean up. A 3" pump would be sufficient for a small operation. The nature and narrowness of the canyons prohibits a backhoe or loader for feeding. These canyons should be profitable.

c. Several sites exist where rock filled earth covered dams with rock spillways can be easily constucted with mainly man hours and equipment. These would retain sufficient water for several months operation, recycling the water.

d. Water has been found at 15 and 25 feet in the Alamo Wash and a dug well should provide sufficient water for the Alamo shaft.

8. CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that:

a. Gold does exist on the claims and can be recovered using normal methods.
b. In the past, lack of water has prevented a sustained mining programme.
c. Water can be captured and retained with minimum expenditure of time and funds.

d. Bedrock depth in the Alamo shaft can be determined quickly by drilling.
e. By cribbing from surface to the bottom of the Alamo shaft and taking samples as the cribbing progresses, the resulting assays will provide information to complete a plan for commercial mining operations.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

a. It is recommended that catchment dams be constructed at Jameson Camp, that plans and equipment for a small Hydraulic programme on the 2 short canyons be completed before the seasonal runoff happens.

b. That the drilling, cribbing sampling of the Alamo shaft be carried out. This will provide information for drawing up a plan of operations and priority programme.

Beaver Research and Analytical Labs Phone (604) 823-6730

6295 Sumas Prarie Road
Sardis, B.C. V2R 1B3

RE: Analysis of Geological Samples from
Alamo Gold Claims, Arizona, U.S.A.

1. **General**
   a. The writer received 1 place sample for testing at the lab.
   b. The sample is described as follows:
      i. One bag weighing 10 lbs. of fine gravel and black sand, panned concentrate from a sluice concentrate. Sample was from the site refered to as Jameson Camp.
2. **Sample Preparation**
   a. The sample was weighed and washed through a #4 mesh screen to remove coarse material.
   b. The sample was run through the Vardax Reverse Spiral Concentrator, at the lab, to upgrade the concentrate. Concentrate was reduced to 1 pound. Visable gold was seen throughout the concentrate.
3. **Testing**
   a. Several fire assays were run on this sample and fired in our Aldergrove Laboratory. Beads were obtained from each sample.
   b. A 1 assay ton sample (29.6 gms.) was fired in our laboratory and the bead was taken to Quanta Trace Labs of Vancouver, B.C. for parting.
   c. The above steps were witnessed by Mr. Schott, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Rowe at the Aldergrove Laboratory.
4. **Results**
   a. Two Fire assays ran in lab resuslted in the following: 75.02 oz. per ton of total metals, and 51.6 oz. per ton of total metals.
   b. The bead from the 1 assay ton submitted to Quanta Trace for analysis resulted in: Gold 35.9 plus ozs. per ton concentrate Silver 115.4 ozs. per ton concentrate.
5. **Conclusions**
   a. The sample concentrated well. A higher ration could be expected in the field, usng full size equipment.
   b. Samples the writer conducted during October, 1986 on site verified the above results.
   c. Values obtained certainly warrant a mining operation on a scale that local water will support.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. Byerlay, M.E.A.C.
Placer Consultant