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DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date

1. Mine Five groups known as the Camp B, Golden Gate, Keystone, Unida and Monte Christo #2.
2. Location Four miles to fifteen miles northeast of Wickenburg, Ariz and on the Constellation road.
3. Mining District & County Black Rock and Blue Tank districts in Yavapai county
4. Former name —
5. Owner N. S. Berman
6. Address (Owner) 112 Jefferson St, Wickenburg Ariz. Box F1
7. Operator
8. Address (Operator)
9. President, Owning Co.
9A. President, Operating Co.
10. Gen. Mgr.
14. Principal Minerals copper and gold
11. Mine Supt.
15. Production Rate
12. Mill Supt.
16. Mill: Type & Cap.
13. Men Employed
17. Power: Amt. & Type
18. Operations: Present
19. Operations: Planned

20. Number Claims, Title, etc. Camp B has 16 claims; Golden Gate has 9 claims Keystone has ten (10) claims, Unida has eleven (11) claims and the Monte Christo #2 has ten (10) claims. almost all of the claims are patented

21. Description: Topography & Geography Most of the claims are below 3500' elevation and the topography is from rolling to fairly steep. The claims are south and east of the Hassayampa river

22. Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition Camp B has two shafts 200 and 300 ft deep on a 57° incline. They are about 300 feet apart and connected on the 200 ft level. The Unida has three adit tunnels from 230 to 600 ft long. Also two shafts, one 365 and one 296 ft deep. The Keystone has a vertical shaft 500 ft deep with a crosscut on the 150 ft level thru three parallel veins. The Golden Gate has a large open cut. The Monte Christo #2 has (over) shaft 450 ft deep. There are also numerous open cuts and shafts that are now caved.

23. Geology & Mineralization The country rock is granite somewhat locally altered on surface Dikes of diabase, rhyolite and diorite porphyry cut the granite. The dikes have a northwesterly direction on strike and vary in width from a few to over a hundred feet. The veins are fissure veins that carry oxide carbonates that turn to sulphides at depth.

24. Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings An engineers report states that there is 40,000 tons of ore in sight on the Unida with much more probable and very much possible. The Golden Gate is an open cut and has lots of ore in sight and much more possible. The camp B has considerable ore in sight, much probable and very much possible. The possible ore is great as there are a number of parallel veins

24A. Dimensions and Value of Ore body The engineers report on the Unida gives an average of seven cut samples of 3.5 ft in width and 4.16% Cu with $11.55 in gold value. The Camp B shows values in Cu from 0.5% to 37%. One 100 ft cut of 50 ft shows 8% Cu. Twenty two carloads of samples from the Golden Gate went 2.97% Cu and $2.85 in gold. The cross cut in the keystone shaft cut one vein twenty feet wide, one eleven feet and one seven feet wide. Average value of twenty feet was 3%

25. Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow-Sheet

26. Road Conditions, Route There is a good county road to the Unida, Golden Gate and the Camp B. You drive up a sandy wash for ½ to ¾ mile to get to the Monte Cristo #2. To get to the Keystone you must walk about ¼ mile over an old road.

27. Water Supply There is domestic water from springs on the different groups and water in the shafts.

28. Brief History

29. Special Problems, Reports Filed

30. Remarks For further information get in touch with W. S. Abiran who will be glad to give you any data that he has.

31. If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate. Mrs. Abiran is asking $200,000 for the Golden Gate group and $250,000 for each of the other groups. He wants $10,000 cash and the rest in royalties

32. Signature L. R. Harley, Kingman, Ariz

33. Use additional sheets if necessary.

25

(copy)

WILLARD C. LACY
4034 E. Burns St.
Tucson, Arizona

July 26, 1955

F. N. Spencer, Jr., Resident Engineer
Cerro de Pasco Corporation
40 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

"Nick" Oberon's "Golden Gate" and "Camp B" file
Mines - Wickenburg, Arizona

I. Summary and Conclusions:

A preliminary examination of the adjoining "Golden Gate" and "Camp B" properties of N. S. Oberon, lying ten miles northeast of Wickenburg, Arizona discloses a promising mineralized area with as yet completely untested enriched and sulphide zones.

A granite intrusive into a series of pre-Cambrian gneisses and schists is broken by a system of strong north-south structures converging to the north in the vicinity of the "Golden Gate" prospect and to the south in the vicinity of the "Camp B" prospect. There is a tendency for the vein structures to "horsetail" and lose identity as they approach the contact and pass out of the granite into the gneiss.

The contact zone of the intrusive is shattered and mineralized though the gossan indicates that pyrite and hematite predominated in the unoxidized material.

Examination of the leached outcrops indicates that there may be two possibilities for commercial orebodies: (1) high-grade copper ores in the vein structures, and (2) low-grade ores available by open-pit mining methods in the areas of converging and horsetailing vein structures in the "Golden Gate" and "Camp B" areas.

The "Camp B" underground workings (now flooded) are in the contact zone within the gneiss. These workings are the only ones which have penetrated the enriched zone (on the 270' level) but little exploratory work was done and assay records are of little value. A sample of the sulphide rejects on the dump assayed:

0.06% cu 0.4 oz. ag 0.01 oz. au

Specimens from these workings showed chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite with pyrite. Native copper is common in the enriched ore, and occasional molybdenite and scheelite is found. Oxides show cuprite, malachite and azurite and chrysocolla. Gold values are erratic but appear to be somewhat higher in the "Golden Gate" area. Radioactive matierals are present but erratic and low grade.

A general sample of reject oxides from the dump of the "Golden Gate' open-cut assayed:

1.15% cu	0.4 oz. ag	0.01 oz. au

It is believed that these prospects offer excellent chances of developing into a major copper producing district, and it is recommended that the Corporation acquire an option to purchase or lease this property.

Additional examination and development should include: (1) Detailed geological map, utilizing colored aerial photographs; (2) Testing of vein structures by cross-cuts from a 1300 meter tunnel joining the King Solomon Gulch ("Golden Gate") with the Humlin Wash ("Camp B"). This would give about 150 meters of back under the divide area, and might total about 2000 meters of underground work. (3) Surface diamond drilling of the "Golden Gate" prospect, to be supplemented by churn drilling should the diamond drill holes indicate ore potentialities, and (4) Rehabilitation and sampling of the "Camp B" workings with diamond drilling to check ore values in the walls. (5) A study of a water supply should be made.

II. Scope:

At the request of F. N. Spencer Jr. the writer visited the Nick Oberon prospects near Wickenburg, Arizona. A full two days were spent on the property, July 22, 23 and 24, studying and mapping the surface outcroppings. N. S. Oberon was very cooperative in furnishing what information he had in his files and from his experiences in the development work.

III. Location:

Oberon's claims are located ten miles northeast of Wickenburg, Arizona, in the Blue Tank Mining District, Yavapai County, T8N, R3W, Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21 at an elevation of about 3,600 feet. Wickenburg lies on the Topeka-Atchison-Santa Fe Railway and on U.S. Highway #60-70-89, 54 miles north of Phoenix.

To reach the prospects, turn northeast on the gravel Constellation Road, just south of the Hassayampa River Bridge on U.S. Highway #60-70-89. When 7.5 miles from the Highway, turn east on a sand road for one mile. At this point there is a fork. The north fork leads up the King Solomon Gulch to the "Golden Gate" prospect; the south fork up the Humlin Wash to the "Camp B" prospect - each about 2 miles from the fork. The mineralized area occupies the ground adjacent to and between these two prospects.

IV. Property - Ownership - History:

The claims covering the mineralized area, about one square mile, belong to N. S. Oberon. The titles are not as yet clear, and there are fractions which are still open and should be covered before any work is begun. The details of the claims and ownership fall outside the province of this report.

The history of the properties is a complex one of "Nick" Oberon's 40 years of determined effort to put the mines in operation on a "shoestring," and of wild promotion schemes of lessees.

V. Physical Features:

The Oberon properties lie in the Wickenburg Mountains in an area of late youth stage of dissection with moderate relief - about 500 to 600 feet in the mineralized area.

The country is typical of Central Arizona with all streams having intermittent flow limited to short flashes during a few months of the year.

The property is connected to Wickenburg by about ten miles of County maintained gravel roads with gentle grades. Construction of a haulage road would present no great problem.

The Topeka-Atchison-Santa Fe Railway passes through Wickenburg and connects with the Southern Pacific in Phoenix.

The Magma copper smelter lies about 120 miles southeast of Wickenburg.

Timber is not available in the vicinity of the prospects and would have to be brought in.

There is no equipment at the property except a headframe suitable for exploration work at "Camp B" and a couple of shacks which could be made useable for temporary housing at "Camp B".

VI. General Geology:

The Oberon prospects lie in an area of pre-Cambrian gneisses and schists (Pinal Schist) of sedimentary and igneous origin which have been intruded by an irregular granite mass. Its contact with the gneiss is irregular and usually accompanied by a wide zone of injection gneisses. Zenoliths and pendants of the schists and gneisses within the granite are common. Pegmatite, apparently related to the granite, occurs as dikes 50 to 60 feet wide in the contact zone and in pockets within the intrusive. These pegmatites carry tourmaline, and in the district contain lithim minerals and values in uranium. Dike extensions of the granite intrusive have a north-south trend.

The granite intrusive is broken by a system of nearly north-south trending fractures, which appear to "horsetail" and lose strength as they approach the contact of the intrusive, and die out in the gneiss. These fractures have controlled the distribution of mineralization.

The contact zone between the intrusive and gneisses is shattered and mineralized.

VII. Mineral Deposits:

Only a very limited amount of work has penetrated sulphides in the southernmost part of the district. These workings are flooded and were not accessible for examination. So the appraisal of ore potential of the district must be dependent upon oxidized and leached outcrop study.

At least six--and detailed mapping may reveal twice this number--major north-south, steeply dipping vein structures cut the granite intrusive. These tend to converge and horsetail out to the south in the region of "Camp B" and to the north in the region of the "Golden Gate". Short adits have poked into these veins in their leached portions and revealed erratic pockets of high-grade oxide copper ores. No exploration of the sulphide zone has been attempted. The nature of the oxide exhibited at the surface indicates a good possibility that most of these veins will carry ore grade in the enriched zone, and many of them in the primary ore zone.

The vein structures range from 5 to 50 feet wide and at their north and south extremities expand into wide zones of intense shattering up to 200 feet in width.

Exploration from the "Camp B" shafts has revealed sulphide mineralization in the 270' level in chalcopyrite, bornite and steely chalcocite (probably secondary after bornite) with minor

molybdenite and scheelite. Native copper is present in the upper enriched zone, and the oxide minerals include the usual cuprite, malachite, azurite and chrysocolla. The mineralization where explored was in the intrusive contact area within the gneiss. Assay information is sketchy--shown on the attached sketch of underground workings--and means little other than high-grade pockets are present. A grab sample from the dump area of sulphide rejects assayed:

0.06% cu 0.4 oz. ag 0.01 oz. au

Considerable oxide ore has been mined at the "Golden Gate" pit in a 30' portion of a 200 foot shatter zone. A grab sample of the reject material on the dump assayed:

1.15% cu 0.4 oz. ag 0.01 oz. au

Miscellaneous assay results from grab samples and smelter returns mean little other than giving an idea of gold and silver values accompanying the copper. Gold values appear to be consistently higher at the "Golden Gate" prospect. These are shown on Page 6.

A geiger counter shows the sulphide portion of the "Camp B" dump to be about twice normal background--0.05 mr/hr--and a few pieces give readings up to 0.10 mr/hr. Some of the pegmatite facies give moderate but very spotty kicks.

Mineralization in the eastern contact zone of the intrusive is extensive up to 200 feet in width. However the nature of the limonite indicates that primary mineralization is high in pyrite and hematite with poor copper values.

It appears from the nature of the structures and interpretation of the leached outcrops that there are two possibilities that have a good chance of yielding commercial ore:

(1) The veins are shattered and leaching has been intensive. Much of the limonite is the "relief" type believed to be due to the oxidation of chalcocite. I believe that it is probable that most of the vein structures will have pockets of ore, or continuous ore, in the enriched zone. Some of the veins show "Limonite pitch" which is indicative of high-grade copper values. These are the ones which usually carry copper oxides at or near the surface, since there was insufficient pyrite to furnish the acid to complete the leaching. These vein structures should carry ore values in the primary zone.

(2) In the areas of converging and "horsetailing" of the vein structures there is developed wide zones on intense shattering which show the relief type limonite over 200 feet width and 1200 feet length at the "Golden Gate". A similar situation occurs at "Camp B", but outcrops are lacking. These two localities have a good chance of yielding a large tonnage of low-grade commercial ore which can be extracted by open cut methods.

Mineralization appears to be of mesothermal type in strong fractures. It is anticipated that ore will have good depth possibilities.

VIII. Development:

Both underground work and diamond drilling will be required to test the ore possibilities.

Miscellaneous Assay Information

"Golden Gate"	wd/T	%Cu	oz.AG	oz. Au	%Fe	%Ca	$\%Al_2O_3$	$\%SiO_2$	%S
4/9/34	36.6T	3.78	1.0	.47	12.3	1.0	6.2	60.6	0.4
7/3/29	25.5T	10.57	0.7	.16	12.2	0.7	3.6	52.4	0.6
11/17/17	-	7.8	0.7	.26			-- 68.5 --		
9/19/43	-	5.45	0.1	.21					
"	-	5.05	0.1	.30					
"	-	13.46	0.5	.22					
"	-	2.25	0.1	.18					
"	-	8.84	0.4	.46					
		7.15							
"Camp B"									
5/4/43	12"	10.35	Tr	.04					
"	6"	13.95	0.3	.02					
"	24"	0.31	Tr	Tr					
"	30"	1.66	0.1	.02					
"	30"	2.44	Tr	.02					
6/17/43	-	2.6	0.2	Tr					
"	-	3.8	0.4	Tr					
"	-	3.0	0.2	Tr					
"	-	8.3	0.03	.02					
"	-	2.7	0.2	.02					
"	-	2.4	0.2	.01					
"	-	2.0	0.1	.01					
7/4/43	-	5.85	0.4	.40 ?					
9/19/43	-	6.00	0.8	.80 ?					
		4.64							

After a detailed geological map has been made of the area--utilizing colored photographs, since the vein structures show clearly due to their coloring--the following minimum program is recommended:

(1) Tunnel from the King Solomon Gulch--from a point just west of "Golden Gate" about where Oberon has an adit started--southward to "Camp B". This can be driven on structure. Cross-cuts to explore the various vein structures should be driven every 200 meters, or possibly diamond drilling would give dependable results on this lateral exploration. This could be decided when more was known as to the nature of the vein material. About 3,000 meters of work would be required.

(2) Initial drilling of the large shattered zone at "Golden Gate" could be done by diamond drilling--and carried on with churn drilling should the initial holes indicate this to be worthwhile.

(3) The underground workings at "Camp B" should be rehabilitated, mapped and sampled, and the wallrock ore grade determined by flat northeast and southwest diamond drill holes from the 270' level.

(4) A study should be made of water sources by competent engineers for mining and concentrator requirements. Oberon recalled that it required about one hour per day with a 60 gpm pump to dewater the sump in the mine workings. The water all came from the 160' level. The 270' level was dry.

IX. Metallurgy:

There is no evidence in the leached outcrops to indicate that there will be any minerals in the primary or enriched ores that will cause metallurgical difficulties.

X. Ore Reserves and Possibilities:

No ore reserves can be estimated from the data available. However, with reasonable ore expectancy from these strong well-mineralized vein structures, this district should become a major copper producer with both high-grade and low-grade possibilities.

(signed) W. C. Lacy

(copy)

DONALD P. McCARTHY
GEOLOGIST
523 W. Clark St.
Mesa, Arizona

April 18, 1959

Mr. Bruce Amos
115 E. 14th St.
Tempe, Arizona

Dear Mr. Amos:

The following account describes the geology of the Camp B and Golden Gate, patented mining properties owned by Mr. Nick Oboron of Wickenburg, Arizona which we visited on April 17, 1959. The properties are located about 12 miles by good gravelled road northeast of Wickenburg. The few hours available for the reconnaissance limited my observations to very general impressions of the types and associations of vein and country rocks. Fortunately, the veins are easily distinguishable as red-brown lineaments which can be followed visually for several thousand feet.

Topography consists of steep ridges separated by intermittent washes, relief exceeds 500 feet and elevation ranges from 3250 to 3750 feet above sea level. Vegetation is sparse, desert variety and excludes any usable timber. Local water supply is undeveloped but ground water would probably be adequate for most requirements.

Approaching the area of the properties from the southwest, the road traverses a large outcrop area of granite. This is succeeded northwestward by metamorphic rocks which include Mr. Oberon's property.

The first-visited Camp B, includes a 400 foot deep shaft situated on a bench above a dry wash. The shaft is now flooded and inacessible. About 800 feet east-northeast from the shaft I came upon a General Land Office section marker: Secs. 16, 17, 20, and 21, 8 N. - 3 W.

Country rock consists of prominent white quartzite outcrops with less resistant intervening areas of gneiss. No evidence was seen of mineralization (replacement) within the country rock except very near the veins where some may occur. A dip reading on a quartzite bed about 500 feet east of the

shaft showed strike N 35° W, dip 69° NE. This seems to be a representative measure of the attitude of the country rock throughout the area.

The veins are numerous, long, parallel, and steeply dipping. Maximum distance between veins is probably 200 feet, but locally they converge or become more numerous so that wide areas show heavy almost uniform mineralization. The Camp B shaft is located near one such area. A vein outcrop situated about 1000 feet northeast of the shaft was visited. It strikes N 55° W, dips N at 80+°. The vein minerals include oxides of iron - limonite, earthy hematite, and some specular hematite; oxidized copper minerals - chrysacolla, and malachite concealing small kernals of sulfides of copper - bornite and chalcocite. The dump at the Camp B shaft shows some native copper, azurite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite in addition to the minerals above mentioned. Gangue in the veins is mostly quartz with some weathered clay minerals. Vein widths are variable on outcrop from less than one foot up to a few feet.

North-northwest of the Camp B is the Golden Gate area separated from the former by about 3/4ths of a mile and a 500-foot high east-west extending ridge. The parallel veins cross the ridge and develop in a close parallel pattern (horsetail) at the Golden Gate mine working which is a shallow bull-dozer open cut. A vein showed a strike N 20° W, dip 60°+ W. Country rock at the Golden Gate includes an intrusive which is cut by the veins. Mineral constituents of the intrusive are those of granite. Contact between intrusive and metamorphics is obscured by weathering. A narrow basic dike striking northwest occurs northwest of the bulldozer cut. Veins also continue to the northwest for a distance of several thousand feet at least.

Prospect pits and shafts have explored many of the veins on these two properties to depths ranging from a few feet to a few hundred feet. Shipments of many carloads of ore over a period of several years are reported by the owner. The owner also furnished samples from the Camp B shaft. Secondary enrichment is apparent in some specimens reported from the 200 foot level. Primary chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in a sample reported from the 270 foot level.

Further exploration of these properties is recommended. The veins are expected to extend to good depth and surface dips indicate that they may converge with depth. Exploration may reveal a porphyry-type disseminated primary replacement deposit in addition to the veins. Exploration should include both cross-cutting the veins at depth and drilling.

At the present time, the properties would probably support underground mining of the better developed veins at least to the lower depths of the secondary enriched zone. Open pit operations on a limited scale probably could be sustained in areas where veins are closely spaced forming a wide mineralized area containing oxidized copper minerals.

Yours truly,

(s) Donald P. McCarthy

Donald P. McCarthy
Geologist

(SEAL)

REGISTERED GEOLOGIST

Donald P. McCarthy

ARIZONA U.S.A.

(copy)

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON
Camp B and Golden Gate Group of claims of the property held by the N. S. Oberan interest, and situated in the Blue Tank area (Black Rock Mining District) of Yavapai County, Arizona.

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION.

The examination and study made between Feb. 25 and April 15, 1967 of the property was undertaken primarily for the purpose of investigating and analyzing the extent, future development possibilities and general geological relations of the vein structures within the above ownership specifically and of the mineral occurrences of neighboring holdings in a more general manner.

LOCATION AND EXTENT OF PROPERTY.

As outline on the accompanying map, the property consists of eleven patented claims and 25 unpatented claims, situated in sections 4, 5, 6, 9, 16, 17, 20 and 21 of Township 8 North and Range 3 West, eleven to thirteen miles east of Wickenburg, Arizona, the nearest shipping point. Of these, section 16 is the only school section. Claims on it should of course be checked carefully for legality.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

The area is the southward continuation of the Bradshaw Range, and is a complex of Pre-Cambrian and a few post Cambrian formations, schists, gneiss, quartzite, and a small area of dolomitic limestones all intruded by granite,

monzonite, diorite, intrusive rhyolites and andesites. All of this has been invaded by many small dikes of northwest-southeast trending diabases which have had a marked effect on the localization of the ore bodies, particularly the older copper bearing ones. The entire area is surrounded by the underlying pre-Cambrian complex made up of granitic rocks liberally cut up by pegmatites and splite dikes and sills.

MINERALIZATION.

As very complete leaching and alteration of the ores has occurred in the upper two hundred or more feet of all the ore bodies, this cannot be overlooked as a source of commercial mineralization. In the past it has always been customary to consider this material as chrysocolla bearing and discard it as unusable except for that which could be sorted up to shipping grade for the smelters. As hand sorting has become completely uneconomical it is important to consider it from the stand-point of large scale commercialization.

It was noted in the field that the blue mineral which makes up the greater part of the copper has a hardness of 3.5 and a specific gravity of 3.38. The green mineral into which it sometimes grades has a hardness of 5.0 and a specific gravity of 3.36, making them Plancheite and diptase, respectively. The former has a copper content of 47.5% and the latter 40.3%. Chrysocolla, none of which was found under

the microscope, has a hardness of 2.0, a specific gravity of 2.2 approx. and a copper content of only 35.7%. Under the microscope the indices of refraction are so widely different that no difficulty was had in confirming that the oxidized copper minerals were planche'ite and dieptase. As any of the other copper oxide and carbonate minerals are still heavier as well as higher in copper content, they would come out in any gravity concentrates and raise the grade still higher.

To date there have been no leaching process perfected which will attack these silicate copper minerals directly. To free the copper from these minerals all the processes must resort to some one of various reduction roasts, which of course make for high costs of operation. The concentrates from gravity processes would go direct to the smelters and because of their silicate content should command good smelting rates, especially since they would be entirely freed from the high alumina bearing rock minerals which smelters object to receiving. It seems quite evident that gravity concentration of these oxidized ores should be given consideration.

RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT

There are four main areas which stand out as having exceptionally good chances of yielding large tonnages of commercial ore. These have been outlined and labelled on the accompanying map.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT - Oberan Properties

Area No. 1. - At the inclined shaft 650 feet South 30° east of the Camp B main shaft the work was done entirely in a stringer of possibly gold bearing ore in the hanging wall and the main vein was left entirely under the footwall of the incline. This vein strikes directly toward the Camp B shaft, and is probably the same Burrige Vein that was worked in the Camp B mine. If this is true there may be a wide orebody under the gravel overburden of the gulley for this entire distance. Development of this vein which has an apparent width of some 12 to 15 feet at the incline is well justified.

At about 100 feet North 65° East a wide vein has been uncovered in the past and piles of some of the best oxidized ore seen on the property are visible under the debris covering this vein. Just north of the shaft this vein makes a crossing with the above mentioned Burrige vein and promises a large tonnage of very good ore. Past studies and experience show that vein crossings show increases in value 74% of the time, remain the same 12% and are poorer in 14% of the crossings, (including 5% in which crossings are barren). This crossing should be thoroughly explored and the unexplored wide Norty 65° East vein given a good checking in the same operation.

Area No. 2. - As shown on the Albert No. 9 claim there is a wide contact zone in which intrusive granite makes contact with a Cambrian or later dolomitic limestone. This contact is completely oxidized vein material 50 to 100 feet wide and

very sunken as if overlying a thoroughly oxidized orebody of large dimensions. It is well outlined for several hundred feet up the hill. Some copper staining is showing. Its strike is North 30° West and to the north strikes under the wide gulley toward a wide flat lying orebody on the north side. Remains of a small placering operation many years past in the contact material indicate that it was prospected for gold. Dolomitic contacts with granite are generally considered quite favorably for gold deposits. A day or two with a bull dozer should prove or dis-prove its importance.

Area No. 3 - This area lies along and partially occupies the Golden Gate-Camp B Fault which is clearly shown for the entire length of the gulley connecting the two areas. The fault, which has had considerable vertical throw, has strike of almost due North-South and continues across the country to the north. Camp B Hill is the downthrown side.

The orebearing area, which has a length of about 1350 feet and a width of 20 to 30 feet, starts about 300 feet east of the piped corner No. 1 of Albert Extension No. 1, this being also the corner No. 4 of Albert Extension No. 2, along the road from Camp B to the Golden Gate area. Just before the fault crosses the Golden Gate vein there is another ore body about 250 feet long and 20 to 30 feet wide of the same type ore. As the strike of this ore is from N 6° E to N 15° E it leaves the fault and has several long runs of the same width and character of ore all the way through the Unida

Extension No. 7, on which the length of one orebody is 800 feet and width of 10 to 40 feet. Both the Unida Extension No. 6 and Unida Extension No. 7 are located crosswise of the vein structure. They should eventually be corrected to parallel them to insure full dip rights. As practically no exploration has been done on this type of ore at any point, its value is completely unknown. The quartz is of the low to medium temperature type and carries a very high percentage of leached cavities. Because of the very large tonnage involved it justifies some carefully planned exploration.

Area No. 4 - This is the vein that occupies the center of the Golden Gate No. 2 and has been open pitted for a few feet in depth. This orebody seems to be a replacement of an intrusive dike rock which has been so altered as to be indeterminable. It is suspected that it is a diabase with a high percentage of very calci feldspar. This calcic feldspar has been responsible for the precipitation of the blue mineral mistakenly called chrysocolla, but which is really planche'ite. It is almost always accompanied by the green mineral dioptase. The vein is exposed for some 800 feet in length and 5 to 10 feet in width. There appears to be good commercial concentrating ore throughout the length of the vein.

There are of course other smaller areas of mineralization which for the present purposes are unimportant but which may later be explored for that ore they can be made to yield.

Among these are areas in which small veinlets of what appear to be gold ore are bunched in what are called stockworks. These have a strike of N 65° E and may be responsible for spotty gold mineralization in the larger basemetal areas.

A clearly shown fact of some importance in exploration of the district is that no orebody of any size outcrops above an elevation 3800 feet above sea level. This seems to have been the level to which the orebodies reached regardless of the part of the district in which they occur.

As no underground workings were accessible at the time of this examination no conclusion can be drawn as to depth of mineralization, increase or decrease in size, oxidation, etc.

Respectfully submitted by the undersigned,

/s/ C. C. Doyle, EM..
C. C. Doyle

(Copy)

MOUNTAIN COPPER COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA

100 Mococo Road
Martinez, Calif.
94553
Phone: 228-5530
Area Code: 415

May 4, 1967

Mr. Everett L. King
316 E. Ocotillo Road
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Everett:

Sorry I have taken so long in writing with regard to your Camp B property which E. H. Lindsey and I visited April 13, 1967, but I waited for the results of tests run on samples from the Albert Pit. The total copper content of the samples that Lindsey took from the Albert Pit was in the one percent range. A twenty hour leach with mild sulfuric acid removed 90% of the copper. The high iron content of the samples we took did not show any adverse effects in our laboratory leach test and our chemist feels that it would make pretty good material.

What it will take now is to thoroughly check and see at what minimum tonnage and grade of ore a leaching operation is feasible. We (Lindsey and I) made a rough estimate that the Albert Pit vicinity could provide 800,000 tons, but this is not much more than a guess. It will have to be drilled to provide a more accurate determination.

I thank you and Nick for showing us the Camp B, and I will let you know our ideas on the property as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Vince

V. P. Bluege
Director of Exploration

VPB:ps

(copy)

Per ton of 2,000 LBS.
Gold values at $20.67 oz.
Silver " " "
Copper " " lb.
Lead " " "

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

G. H. PRATT & CO.
CHEMISTS - METALLURGISTS - ASSAYERS
N. E. Corner First and Main Sts.
Phone 829552

SAMPLE DEPOSITED BY MR. N. OBERAN
Wickenburg, Ariz. Sayers Station
Los Angeles, Calif. Oct. 20th, 1923.

LABORATORY NUMBER	OWNERS MARK	OZ. PER TON	VALUE OZ.	PER TON	VAL.	PERCENT VAL.		
18735	Sample No. 1#	1.40	28.94	2.04	1.29	89.0%	231.40	261.63
18735	" " 2#	0.66	13.64	3.30	2.08	96.0%	249.60	265.32

Signed George H. Pratt
Chemist and Assayer

SEAL

MARKED COPY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 1-22-1919

I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT THE SAMPLES OF ORES HEREIN DESCRIBED, ASSAYED FOR COPPER AND GOLD GAVE THE FOLLOWING RESULTS.

COPPER PER CENT	VALUE PER TON AT 23¢ per lb.
62.0	282.50

signed
C. E. Drew
V. C. Assayer.

ARIZONA SAMPLING AND REDUCTION COMPANY
WICKENBURG, ARIZONA
TO HUMBOLDT SMELTER

			Deductions	Totals
GROSS WEIGHT		62020		
Moisture Deduction 2%	lbs.	1200	Insoluble 68.5% 6¢ lbs.	145.67
Tons 30.4 Net weight		10780		

(copy)

NO. 3045

Phoenix, Arizona Nov. 22, 1917.

GEO. D. DIEHL
SUCCESSOR TO
REX W. DUNLAP & CO.
MINING ENGINEERS, ASSAYERS AND ANALYSTS
PHONE 672 18 N. 2nd Ave.

ASSAYS FOR MR. MINNEAPOLIS MFG. CO.

MARKS	GOLD OUNCES		VALUE	Copper
Charges $2.00 paid	0.40	@	$20.67 Per Oz.	3.78
	0.16		8.26	
			3.30	

(sgd) Geo. D. Diehl

Phoenix, Arizona February 13, 1923

MINING ENGINEERS, ASSAYERS AND ANALYSTS
Phone 2072 230 East Adams St.

Certificate of Assay for SNELL DOGGETT.

VALUE PER TON OF 2000 POUND			PERCENTAGE
SILVER VALUE	GOLD VALUE OUNCES	AT	$20.67 Per Oz.
	4.20		$86.81

Signed Geo. D. Diehl

COPY

CABLE ADDRESS " ACCURACY STANDARD CODES

JOHN HERMAN LABORATORY
339 SOUTH LOS ANGELES STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
U. S. A.

TELEPHONE VANDIKE 6232 Ore TREatment tests

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY GOLDEN GATE MINE, MADE FOR MR. N. S. OBERAN
Giving Results per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Date August 2, 1929.

GOLD OZ.	VALUE	SILVER OZ.	VALUE	COPPER	VALUE	TOTAL
$ 0.30	$6.20	$ 0.1	$0.05	$9.0	$31.50	$35.75

I DO NOT GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. I GUARANTEE ACCURACY. CHARGES $

Signed John Herman, Chemist

(copy)

ASSAY		TOTAL VALUE
GOLD 4 oz.	1900 Per oz.	231.04
Silver oz		
Copper 7.	6.3% Lbs. 1942 @ 756.65	
	Total Value	987.69
	Charges	363.35
		624.34

TREATMENT	TONS	
	5.50	167.20
Assay Iron	8.5%	312.87
Iron	8.5 @ 4¢	10.32
		302.35
Transportation to Humbolt		60.80
Total Value		363.35

(copy) LEACHING AND FLOTATION ANALYSIS

Phoenix, Arizona Feb. 13, 1923.

Geo. D. Diehl
Mining Engineer, Assayer, Analyst
230 East Adams St.

Certificate of Assay for Snell Doggett

Value Per ton of 2000 lbs.		Percentage
Silver Value	Gold Value @ $20.67 per oz.	
	oz.	
	4.20 $86.81	

Signed Geo. D. Diehl

John Herman, Laboratory
339 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.
U.S.A. Ore Treatment Tests

Certificate of assay Golden Gate Mine.
Made for Mr. N. S. Oberan, giving results per ton of 2000 lbs.
August 2, 1929

Gold oz.	Value	Silver oz.	Value	Copper	Value	Total
0.30	$6.20	0.1	$0.05	9.0	$31.50	$37.75

(sgd) John Herman, Chemist

Assay Certificate
G. H. Pratt & Co.
Chemists, Metallurgists, Assayers
NE Cor. First & Main
Los Angeles, Cal.

Oct. 30, 1924.

Sample deposited by Mr. N. S. Oberan, Wickenburg, Arizona

	Gold oz. per ton	Value
Sample of concentrates	1.72	$35.00

Signed Geo. H. Pratt Co.

Magma Copper Company
Superior, Ariz.
Mine Assay Certificate

March 13, 1930.

N. S. Oberan,
Constellation

8/4

CABLE ADDRESS "ACCURACY" (copy) STANDARD CODES.

JOHN HERMAN LABORATORY
339 SOUTH LOS ANGELES STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
U.S.A.

TELEPHONE VANDIKE 6232

ORE TREATMENT TESTS.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY MADE FOR MR. N. C. OBERAN

Giving results per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Date August 2, 1929.

OWNER'S MARK	Gold Ore	$ Value	Silver Oz.	$ Value	Copper %	$ Value	Total
	0.30	6.20	0.05		9.0	31.58	$37.75

I DO NOT GUARANTEE SATISFACTION -- I GUARANTEE ACCURACY

CHARGES $_____

Pulps under $10 per ton can be checked by Ledoux, or other high class assayers. If it varies over 42 cents I pay assays. If over $1, I pay $5.

QUOTATIONS) GOLD..... $ 20.67 Oz.
) SILVER... .50 Oz.
) COPPER... .17-1/2 Lb.
) LEAD..... Lb.

ALL VALID CERTIFICATES BEAR THIS SEAL

SIGNED JOHN HERMAN, CHEMIST

SEAL IN CERTIFICATE

JOHN HERMAN LABORATORY
MADE FOR N. S. OBERAN

MARKED COPY On Laboratory Stationary.

Date August 1, 1928

SAME AS ABOVE

OWNERS MARK	GOLD OZ.	VALUE	COPPER % REMARK:	VALUE FOR COPPER	TOTAL AND GOLD ONLY
A No. 1	0.20	$4.13	10.7%	$29.96	$34.09
A. No. 1			33%	92.40	92.40

Remark: For copper only.
Signed on typewriter
John Herman.

Do not have seal.

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY
Superior, Arizona

Settlement No. 289
DATE 9-13-34

Smelter Lot 622
Shipper Lot M-124
BOUGHT OF Golden Gate Trust & Mining Co., N. S. Oberan,
ADDRESS Wickenburg, Arizona.

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
AT	174287	112260	47480	64780	6.8	60375
				32.39		30.1875

N. Y. QUOTATIONS
DATE 9-5-34
Copper (per lb.) .08775
Less .025
Gold (per oz.) 32.20
(92% of 35.00)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS			DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	2.36 Pct.	47.2 Lbs. per ton, Less 8# 39.2 lbs.		2.4598
Silver	0.30 Oz.	at .06275 per lb.		
Gold	0.41 Oz.	0.41 oz. per ton at 32.20 per oz.		13.2020
Iron	11.6 Pct.			
Lime	0.3 "			
Alumina	6.0 "			
Silica	66.0 "			
Sulphur	None			
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	15.6618
		Net Value Per Ton		12.1618
				367.13

Total Value of 30.1875 Dry Tons at $12.1618
Less Freight 32.39 Tons at $2.40 From Wickenburg, Arizona. Ave. value per ton 11.27 — 77.74

Less Additional Treatment Charge of 10% of metals paid for in excess of $15.00. Excess is .6618 - .06618 x 30.1875 — 2.00

TOTALS	79.74	367.13
Amount Due Shipper -- Voucher No. 96.70		287.39

52

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY
Superior Arizona

Smelter Lot 278
Shipper Lot M-29

Preliminary Settlement No. 115
DATE 4-9-34

BOUGHT OF Bryton Commercial Co.,
ADDRESS Wickenburg, Ariz.

CAR Initial	Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	Tare	Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
AT	39241	121100	45160	75940	3.5	73282
				37.97		36.641

(This shipment was graded for gold.)

N. Y. QUOTATIONS
DATE 4-4-34
Copper (per lb.) .07775

Less .025
Silver (per oz.) .45875
Gold (per oz.) 32.20
(92% of 35.00)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	3.78 Pct.	75.61 lbs. per ton, less 8# 67.6 lbs.		3.5659
Silver	1.05 Oz.	at .05275 per lb.		.4576
Gold	0.47 Oz.	1.05 oz. per ton, less 5% .9975 oz.		15.1340
Iron	12.3 Pct.	at .45875 per oz.		
Lime	1.0 "	.47 oz. per ton at 32.20 per oz.		
Alumina				
Silica		Treatment Charge	3.50	
Sulphur		TOTALS	3.50	19.1757
		Net Value Per Ton		15.6576
				573.71
Total Value of 36.641 Dry Tons at $15.6575			91.13	
Less Freight 37.97 Tons at $2.40 from Wickenburg, Ariz. Ave. Value per ton 14.87				
Less Additional Treatment Charge of 10% of metals paid for in excess of $15.00. Excess is 4.1575-.41573 x 36.641			15.23	
		TOTALS	106.36	573.71

Amount Due Shipper--Voucher No. 9150

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY
Superior, Arizona

Smelter Lot 621
Shipper Lot M-123
BOUGHT OF Brayton Commercial Company
ADDRESS Wickenburg, Arizona.

Settlement No. 287
DATE 9-8-34

CAR		WET WEIGHT			MOISTURE	DRY
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	WEIGHT
AT	84327	116080	43600	72480	2.0	71030
				36.24		35.515

N.Y. QUOTATIONS

DATE 9-5-34
Copper (per lb.) .08775
Less .025
Silver (per oz.)
Gold (per oz.) 32.20
(92% of 35.00)

ASSAY AND ANALYSIS			PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	1.97	Pct.	39.4 lbs. per ton, less 8# 31.4 lbs.		
Silver	0.10	Oz.	at.06275 per lb.		1.9704
Gold	0.33	Oz.			
Iron	11.6	Pct.	0.33 oz. per ton at 32.20 per oz.		10.6260
Lime	1.0	"			
Alumina	6.6	"	(This shipment was graded for gold)		
Silica	63.8	"			
Sulphur	none				
			Treatment Charge	3.50	
			Totals	3.50	12.5964
					9.0964

Total Value of	35.515	Dry Tons at $9.0962			323.06
Less Freight	36.24	Tons at $2.00 from Wickenburg, Arizona		72.48	
		Ave. value per ton 8.91			
			Totals	72.48	323.06
		Amount Due Shipper - Voucher No. 9658			250.58

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY
Superior, Arizona

Smelter Lot 570
Shipper Lot M-100
BOUGHT OF Brayton Commercial Company
ADDRESS Wickenburg, Arizona

Settlement No. 254
DATE July 19, 1934

CAR Initial	Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	Tare	Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
AT	173805	109720	47260	62460	3.1	60524
				31.23		30.262

N.Y. QUOTATIONS
DATE July 13, 1934
Copper (per lb.) .08775
Less .025
Silver (per oz.) 32.20
(92% of 35.00)

ASSAY AND ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	1.98 Pct.	39.6 lbs. per ton, less 8#		
Silver	0.10 Oz.	31.6 lbs. at .06275 per lb.		1.9829
Gold	0.38 Oz.	0.38 oz. per ton, at 32.20 per oz.		12.2360
Iron	12.0 Pct.			
Lime	1.5 "			
Alumina	6.3 "			
Silica	63.6 "			
Sulphur	0.3 "			
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	14.2189
		Net Value Per Ton		10.7189

Total Value of #0.262 Dry Tons at $10.7189		324.38
Less Freight 31.23 tons at $2.40 from Wickenburg, Ariz.	74.95	
Val. per T 10.39		
TOTALS	74.95	324.38
Amount Due Shipper--Voucher No. N9481		249.43

57

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY
Superior, Arizona

Smelter Lot 519
Shipper Lot M-223
BOUGHT OF Brayton Commercial Co.
ADDRESS Wickenburg, Arizona

Settlement No. 370
DATE 5-23-35

CAR Initial	Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	Tare	Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
AT	171889	106120	46160	61960	6.7	59667
				38.98		29.5335

N. Y. QUOTATIONS
Date 5-15-35
Copper (per lb.) .08775
Less .025
Silver (per oz.)
Gold (per oz.) 32.20
(92% of 35.00)

ASSAY AND ANALYSIS			PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	2.90	Pct.	58.0 lbs. per ton, less $# 50.00 lbs.		
Silver	0.26	Oz.	at .06275 Per lb.		3.1575
Gold	0.40	Oz.	0.40 oz. per ton at 32.20 Per oz.		12.8600
Iron	10.4	Pct.			
Lime	1.4	"			
Alumina	5.8	"			
Silica	65.2	"			
Sulphur	none				
			Treatment Charge	3.50	
			TOTALS	3.50	16.0175
			Net Value Per Ton		12.5175

Total Value of 29.8355 Dry Tons at $12.5175 373.44
Less Freight 30.98 Tons at $2.40 from Wickenburg, Arizona 74.35
Ave. value per ton on two lots $13.55

Less additional Treatment Charge of 10% of metals paid for in excess of $5.00. Excess is $1.0175 - .10175 x 20.9335 3.06

77.41 373.44

Amount Due Shipper--Voucher No.------- 296.03

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY
Superior, Arizona

Smelter Lot 654
Shipper Lot M-284
BOUGHT OF Williamson & Duenas
c/o N. S. Oberan
ADDRESS Wickenburg, Arizona

Settlement No. 460
DATE June 17, 1938

CAR Initial	Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	Tare	Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
AT	83200	125060	43520	70540	2.5	77352
				39.77		38.776

N. Y. QUOTATIONS
Date 6-18-35

Copper (per lb.) .08775
Less .025
Silver (per oz.)
Gold (per oz.) 32.20
(92% of 35.00)

ASSAY AND ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	0.96 Pct.	19.2 lbs. per ton, less 8# 11.2 lbs.		
Silver	0.30	at .06175 per lb.		.7028
Gold	0.37	0.37 oz. per ton, at 32.20 per oz.		11.9140
Iron	10.1			
Lime	0.8			
Alumina	6.0			
Silica	62.2			
Sulphur	none			
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	12.6168
		Net Value Per Ton		9.1168

Total Value of 38.776 Dry Tons at $9.1168 353.51
Less Freight 39.77 Tons at $2.00 from Wickenburg, Ariz. 79.54
Ave. value per ton $8.89

Amount Due Shipper -- Voucher No. ---- 273.97

93

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY
Superior, Arizona

Smelter Lot 327 — Settlement No. 327
Shipper Lot 805 — DATE June 17, 1938
BOUGHT OF Lee Solomon CAMP "B" MINE — Classification Lessee.
ADDRESS Wickenburg, Ariz.

CAR Initial	Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	Tare	Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
AT	83387	108520	44220	64300	1.7	63207
				32.15		31.6035

N.Y. QUOTATIONS

DATE	June 14, 1938
Copper (per lb.)	.08775
Less	.025
Silver (per oz.) 92% of 35.00	32.20

ASSAY AND ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	5.32 Pct.	106.40 lbs. per ton, less 10.64		
Silver	.40 Oz.	at .06275 per lb.		6.0089
Gold	.04 Oz.	.04 oz. per ton, at 32.20 per oz.		1.2880
Iron	16.40 Pct.			
Lime	.50 "			
Alumina	9.30 "			
Silica	50.20 "			
Sulphur	.30 "			
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	7.2969
		Net Value Per Ton		3.7969

Total Value of 31.6035 Dry Tons at $3.7969 — 120.00
Less Freight - 32.15 Tons at $2.20 from Wickenburg, Ariz. — 70.73
Ave. val. per ton 3.73

Less trucking of $2.00 per ton to R. A. Bryan Hillside, Ariz.

	64.30	
Available	42.27	
Due trucking	22.03	22.03
TOTALS		

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
El Paso Smelting Works
ORE SETTLEMENT

El Paso, Texas 11-30-49
Smelter Lot 3569
Shipper's Lot
Classification Ore Purchased

Bought of Wickenburg Ore Market
Address Wickenburg, Ariz. CAMP "B" ORE
Shipping Point " "

CAR No.	Initial	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS Gross	Sacks No.	Sacks Weight	Net Weight	Moisture %	Dry Weight
171736	AT				79760	6.3	74735

N.Y. METAL QUOTATIONS
Settlement Date 11-18-49
B/L Date 11/14/49
Silver 90.0 Cts. per oz.
P'ga Silver 73.25
Lead Per 100 lb.

Elements	Assay per ton 2000 Lbs.	Deducted	Net Assay	Equivalent in Lbs.	Percent Paid For	Net Paid For	Rate	Amount Per Ton	Amount Total
Gold									
Silver									
Lead									
Copper	7.155 %	.4	6.755	135.1	95	128.345 lbs.	.15075	19.35	
						TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS			19.35

DEDUCTIONS			DEBITS	CREDITS
Base Charge: F.O.B. El Paso, for Metal Payments not exceeding $15.00 per ton			3.00	
10% of $4.35 excess over $15.00 per ton			.44	
Bullion Freight Tax	128.345	.00032	.04	
		TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	3.48	3.48
		Net Value Per Ton		15.87

	DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on 37.3675 Dry Tons @ 15.87 Per Ton		593.02
Less Freight on 39.88 Hayden Wet Tons @ 3.08 per ton 122.83		
+ 3.68 Tax	126.51	
Hawley	9.00	
Balance Due Shipper	457.51	
Valuation for freight per wet ton $10.38 (Agreed)	593.02	593.02

Chas. A. Diehl
ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE
815 North First Street

Phone 3-4001

Phoenix, Arizona

Feb. 20, 1943

P. O. Box 1148

This certifies that samples submitted for assay by Mr. Nick Oberon contain as follows per ton of 2000 lbs.

MARKS	Silver Ounces	Tenths	Value (Oz.)	Gold Oz.	Hundths	Value (Oz.)	Total Value of Gold and Silver	% COPPER
								31.70

Charges $1.00

Assayer ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE
C. A. D.

Chas. A. Diehl
ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE
815 North First Street

Phone 3-4001

Phoenix, Arizona

May 4, 1943

This certifies that samples submitted for assay by Mr. James H. Gazier contain as follows per ton of 2000 lbs.

No.	Marks OBERON	Width	Silver Ounces	Tenths	Value Oz.	Gold Ounces	Hundths	Value Oz.	% Copper
1		12"	Trace				.04	$1.40	10.35
2		C"	.3				.02	.70	13.85
3		24"	Trace				Trace		.51
4		30"	.1				.02	.70	1.63
5		38"	Trace				.02	.70	2.44
									29.01

6/0

Charges $ 10.00

Assayer ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE
C. A. D.

WICKENBURG ORE MARKET
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Certificate No. 50-200

Wickenburg, Arizona, July 4, 1950

Roy Allen
Wickenburg, Arizona

Samp. No.	Owner's Mark on Sample	GOLD Ozs. Ton	GOLD Val. Ton	SILVER Ozs. Ton	SILVER Val. Ton	Percent of Cop'r	Percent of Lead	Total Value Per Ton
	Sample	0.40	$12.88	0.4	none	5.85		$32.50

Charges $ 2.00

Silver and copper figured as smelter settles
(N.Y. copper market $0.22 per pound)

Gold at $32.20 Per Oz.
Copper at Smelter Settlement

/s/ R. A. Willoughby Assayer

WICKENBURG ORE MARKET
ASSAY CERTIFICATE
Robert A. Willoughby, Prop.
Phone 270-J

Certificate No. 50-282

Wickenburg, Arizona, Sept. 19, 1950

John Allen
Wickenburg, Arizona

Samp. No.	Owner's Mark on Sample	GOLD Ozs. Ton	GOLD Val. Ton	SILVER Oza. Ton	SILVER Val. Ton	Percent of Cop'r	Percent of Lead	Total Value Per Ton
	Sample	0.06	$25.00	0.8	$0.26	6.0		$48.46

All dollar values figured as smelter settles before Freight and treatment charged
N.Y. Copper Market $0.24 per pound
Silver at $0.885 per ounce

Gold at $32.3185 per oz. Charges $2.00

/s/ R. A. Willoughby Assayer

49

WICKENBURG ORE MARKET
ASSAY CERTIFICATE
John C. Herr, Assayer

Wickenburg, Arizona, March 17, 1950

N. Oberon
Wickenburg

Samp. No.	Owner's Mark on Sample	GOLD Ozs. Ton	GOLD Val. Ton	SILVER Ozs. Ton	SILVER Val. Ton	Percent of Cp'r.	Lead	Total Value Per Ton
1	Sample Stroied	10.04		0.2			nil	G.W.
2	Sample	0.04		0.1		6.7		27.30
3	Sample	0.12		0.7		4.4		22.58
4	Sample					5.9		27.10
5	Sample					4.7		22.70
6	Sample					2.0		18.35
7	Sample					3.2		17.38
	Charges	$9.00		$85.40				

Gold at $.....Per Oz.

Copper at Smelter Settlement

/s/ John C. Herr Assayer

69

CAMP 'B' AND ALBERT PIT PROSPECTS

Blue Tank Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona

Sections 8, 9, 16, 17, 20 and 21

T8N-R3W

EVALUATION REPORT

for

INSPIRATION MINERALS INC.

626, 744 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, B.C.

V6C 1A5

REC 3/83

Prepared by:

Herb Wahl, P.Eng., B.C.
R.R. #4 Gower Point Road
Gibsons, B.C. VON 1VO
(604) 886-8522

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

During the period 28 March to 8 April 1981, a preliminary evaluation of the Camp 'B' and Albert Pit prospects was made for Inspiration Minerals Inc. of Vancouver, B.C.

The property consists of patented and unsurveyed mineral claims plus Arizona State Prospecting permits located within the Blue Tank Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona.

The patented claims were located around the early 1900's, and small shipments of selected high-grade copper-gold ores were made to custom smelters over the subsequent 30 year period.

Adequate production and engineering records are lacking, but smelter returns of ores ostensibly shipped from Camp 'B' returned a weighted average of 3.28% Cu, 0.26 oz/ton Ag, and 0.26 oz/ton Au from shipments totalling 370 tons.

The current evaluation consisted of detailed geological mapping of the main showings at 1" = 50 feet, chip and channel sampling of oxidized mineralized exposures, trial soil geochemical survey, and IP survey over the Camp 'B' zone. Some of the better mineralized exposures at Camp 'B' were:

ACB - 1 and 2: 42 feet at 0.61% Cu

ACB - 3 and 4: 36 feet at 0.36% Cu

ACB - 17 to 17B: 180 feet at 0.22% Cu

The 17-series samples also showed the highest Au values at 0.04 and 0.08 ppm.

All the foregoing were cut from leached and oxidized croppings with spotty surface mineralization of secondary copper minerals. Gold-silver values were very low and not correlative with past production records, thus the existence of auriferous zones in the flooded mine workings and remainder of the shear zone can only be ascertained by drilling.

The IP survey located a very good PFE conductor on L4NW/BL coincident with the intersection of the Solomon and Camp 'B' structures. This conductor-structural intersection area is targeted for drill testing.

The Camp 'B' propsect is an altered and sheared shatter structure at the contact of fine and coarse grained facies of Precambrian quartz monzonite. Metasediments, basic dikes, and gabbroic intrusives are also associated.

The Albert Pit is similar to Camp 'B', although more restricted in lateral dimension, suggestive of a pipe-like shatter zone. The best assays from two point samples of the cleaned pit floor, 50 feet apart were 7.2% Cu and 8.5% Cu respectively. Gold values were somewhat higher here, with a single sample maximum of 0.024 oz/ton. Minor showings of autinite were noted on

the periphery of this zone, while anomalous U_3O_8 results in the 6-7 ppm range were identified in the central pit area. Both prospects offer interesting geological parallels with criteria diagnostic of hydrothermal vein-type uranium deposits, and this possibility should be monitored during drilling.

Additionally, a significant portion of a prominent quartz vein/shear zone structure shows potential for some +400,000 tons of secondary copper mineralization that may average 3% Cu or higher. Surface assays over a 10-15 foot wide x 200 foot long portion of this zone ran 13.6% Cu, 0.23 oz/ton Ag, and 0.03 oz/ton Au.

An initial $230,000 USF drilling program is recommended to more accurately determine the value of the Inspiration prospects.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

At the request of Mr. Jack S. Redmond, President of Inspiration Minerals Inc., the writer was retained to conduct a preliminary, but fairly detailed evaluation of the Camp 'B' and Albert Pit prospects located in Arizona. This examination was undertaken during the period 28 March to 8 April 1981.

Detailed grids were constructed in the immediate vicinity of the principal showings and these were geologically mapped at 1" = 50 feet. Some 200 lbs. of samples were shipped to Barringer Resources Inc. at Reno to be assayed for Cu, Mo, Au, Ag, and U_3O_8. This shipment included 64 soil samples.

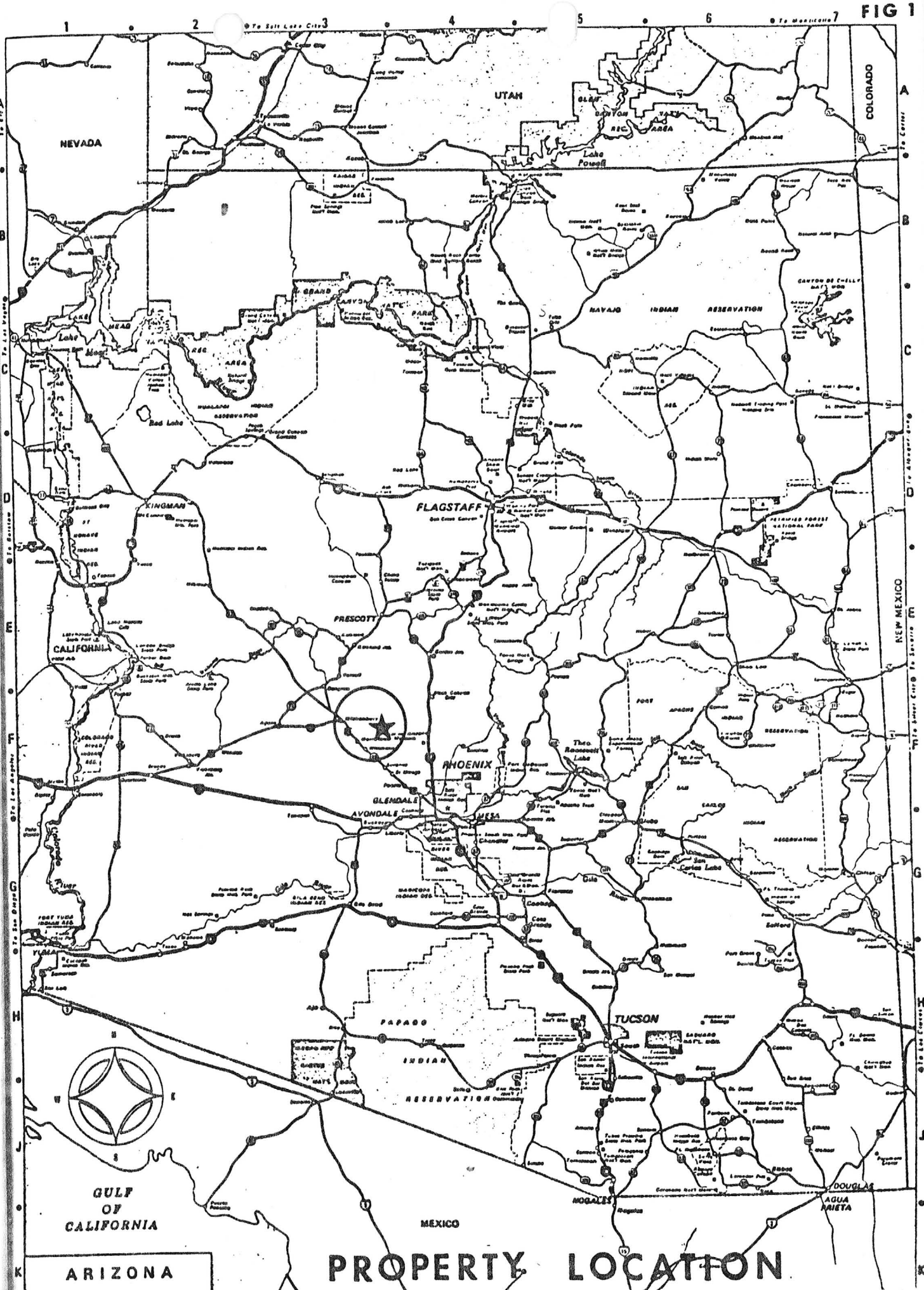
LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figure 1)

The property is located some 11 miles east of Wickenburg, Arizona, and is accessible by 2-wheel drive vehicles over well maintained gravel roads. Wickenburg lies on the Santa Fe Railway and on U.S. Highway No. 60-70-89, 54 miles north of Phoenix. Specific details are:

Blue Tank Mining District; Yavapai County, Sections 8, 9, 16, 17, 20 and 21; T8N-R3W.

Map Quadrangle: Morgan Butte 1:24,000.

FIG 1


UTAH
NEVADA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
Lake Powell
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION
Lake Mead
Red Lake
KINGMAN
FLAGSTAFF
PRESCOTT
CALIFORNIA
PHOENIX
GLENDALE
AVONDALE
MESA
Theo. Roosevelt Lake
San Carlos Lake
TUCSON
PAPAGO INDIAN RESERVATION
NOGALES
DOUGLAS
AGUA PRIETA
MEXICO
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
PROPERTY LOCATION

Maximum elevation on the property is 3,912 feet ASL with a local base elevation of 3,400 feet ASL. Slopes are moderate to locally steep with the terrain being dissected by numerous erosion gullies. A variable cover of cactus and thorn brush is present throughout the property. Water is found at depths of 50 to 60 feet in existing mine openings. As the bedrock is highly fractured, it is inferred that a good supply of subsurface water is present, particularly within regional shatter zones.

PROPERTY (Figure 2)

According to the claim map furnished the writer, the property consists of the undernoted patented claims, located claims, and Arizona State Prospecting Permits:

Patented Claims	Ownership
Batholdi (2418)	Jeanette Oberan et al
Chadwick (2418)	30% Everett L. King
Meter Hill (2418)	7.5 ~~15%~~ Robert G. Begam
Nogi (2418)	7.5 ~~15%~~ Frank Lewis
Scorpion (2418)	~~40%~~ 55% Jeanette Oberan
Amalgamated Copper (2418)	
Lawson (2418)	
Montai Hill (2418)	
W.H. Burage (2418)	

Patented Claims	Ownership
The Accident (2418)	
San Fransisco (2973)	Sophie Katich 6015 Chariton Avenue Los Angeles, California 90056
Gilbert House (2973)	Sophie Katich 6015 Chariton Avenue Los Angeles, California 90056

Located Claims

Albert No. 5 (MC 105520)

Albert Wedge No. 1 (105513)

Golden Gate Wedge (105535)

Golden Gate Annex (105538)

Golden Gate (105531)

Golden Gate No. 2 (105532)

Albert No. 3 (105518)

Golden Gate Annex No. 2 (105539)

Wedge No. 3 (105515)

Golden Gate No. 4 (105534)

Golden Gate No. 3 (105533)

Albert No. 4 (105519)

Golden Gate Extension No. 2 (105537)

Golden Gate Extension No. 1 (105536)

Extension No. 1 (105510)

Extension No. 2 (105511)

Extension No. 3 (105512)

Wedge No. 2 (105514)

Wedge No. 1 (105513)

Albert No. 9 (105521)

Albert No. 10 (105522)

Albert No. 11 (105523)

Albert No. 12 (105524)

Albert No. 13 (105525)

Albert No. 14 (105526)

Albert No. 15 (105527)

Albert No. 16 (105528)

Albert No. 17 (105529)

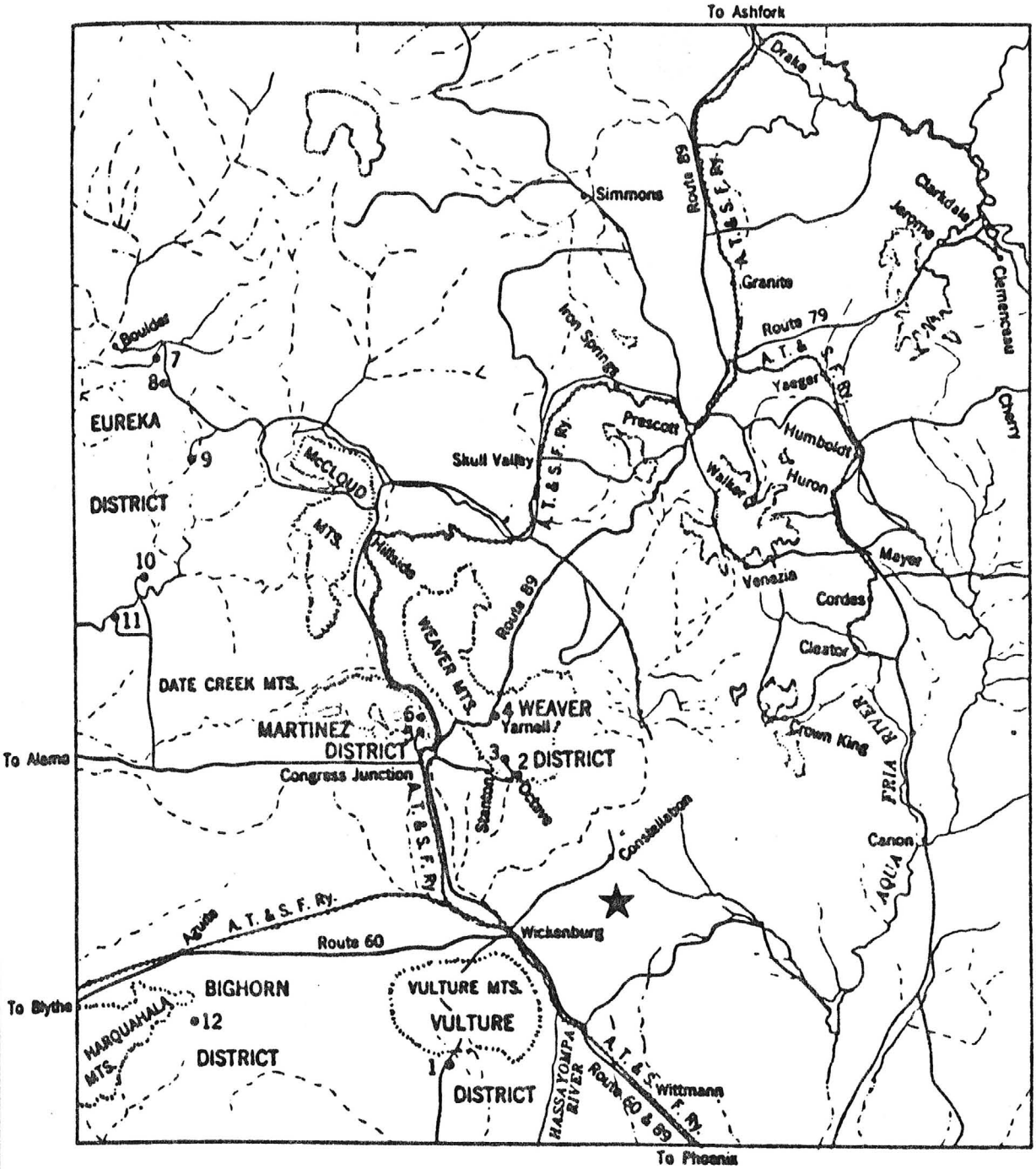


Figure 1.–Map of Wickenburg area and surronding territory. Mines: 1, Vulture; 2, Octave; 3, Johnson; 4, Yarnell; 5, Congress; 6, Reese; 7, Hillside; 8, Bagdad; 9, Comstock Dexter; 10, Oro Bueno; 11, Arizona Homestake; 12, Pump.

ARIZONA STATE PROSPECTING PERMITS

Abstract of Journal Entries (no map available at present):

> "3-6-80, Prospecting Permit #78516, Lots 6 - 13, 249.41 Ac., Everett L. King, approved 4-10-80, begins 4-25-80, expires 4-24-85."
>
> "6-23-80, Prospecting Permit #79571, Lots 2 - 5, SW NW, 178.57 Ac., Stephen L. Oberan, approved 7-24-80, begins 8/18/80, expires 8-7-85."

It should be noted that the located claims are double-registered at the Bureau of Land Management in Phoenix and are assigned differing MC numbers. The numbers shown are those for Mr. Stephen L. Oberan. The same claim names are also registered to Mr. Everett King under different MC numbers.

Additional located claims registered to both Mr. Oberan and Mr. King have been recorded for Section 16. These are not shown on Figure 2 as mineral rights in this section belong to the State of Arizona and have been duly assigned to both Messrs. King and Oberan via Prospecting Permits.

The description of property recounted above is based upon data furnished to the writer by Inspiration Minerals Inc. and by verification of public records at the county seat, Yavapai County in Prescott, and the Bureau of Land Management at Phoenix. This description is not meant nor implied to be a guarantee of title.

SYNOPSIS OF HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The patented claims were located around 1900, and small shipments of selected high-grade copper-gold ores were made to custom smelters over the following 30 year period.

Total development work amounts to some 1,200 feet consisting of two inclined shafts dipping 57° westward, a connecting level at 160 feet, and a second connecting level at 270 feet. As the workings are in disrepair and flooded, sub-surface conditions cannot be evaluated at this time.

The sulphide zone reportedly occurs about 120 feet below surface and allegedly includes chalcocite, bornite, native copper and dominantly pyrite. Cross-cuts are reported to indicate a mineralized width of 12 feet to 47 feet.

The water flow was given as 35 gpm in February, 1943; however, a later report (1949) quoted 10 to 15 gpm.

It is reported that 28 carloads were shipped during World War II with an unweighted average grade of 5.42% Cu, 0.483 oz/ton Au, and 0.49 oz/ton Ag. No smelter returns were seen to verify this data.

Smelter returns that are available show:

Date	Net Dry Tons	% Cu	oz/ton Ag	oz/ton Au
April 9, 1934	36.6	3.78	1.05	0.47
Sept 13, 1934	30.2	2.36	0.30	0.41
Sept 8, 1934	35.5	1.97	0.10	0.33
July 19, 1934	30.3	1.98	0.10	0.38
June 25, 1935	29.8	2.90	0.20	0.40
Oct 29, 1951	30.0	5.07	0.11	-
June 21, 1955	38.8	0.96	0.50	0.57
June 17, 1938	31.6	5.32	0.40	0.04
Nov 30, 1949	37.4	7.15	-	-
Sept 10, 1943	33.3	1.52	0.07	0.17
Sept 14, 1951	35.8	3.07	-	0.05
TOTAL	369.3			
WEIGHTED AVERAGE		3.28	0.26	0.26

Previous exploration by drilling was performed by Cerro Corp. in the late 1950's. Several cemented drill collars were located during field mapping and these are shown on Figures 3 and 4. The earliest drilled hole appears to be located at 3N-L00, which has the date 11-1-43 inscribed in the collar. The latest period of drilling is indicated by the date (1976)

inscribed on core boxes located near the powder magazine, L2SE-3NE. The property vendors are unable to furnish logs of any previous drilling.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

There are no published geological maps that relate specifically to the area in question. First-hand examination shows that lithologically the area is fairly simple. Quartz-biotite-feldspar gneisses and lesser biotite schist (Precambrian Pinal Schist?) have been invaded by a large quartz monzonite intrusive consisting of a fine and coarse grained phase. Remnants of schist and gneiss now occur as pendants and inclusions of limited lateral extent primarily within the fine grained quartz monzonite. Little alteration of these remnants is evident except in shatter zones. Occurring with the monzonitic intrusive are random dikes and zones of pegmatoid material. These appear to be more numerous in the fine grained monzonite. Within the pegmatoids, individual feldspar grain sizes increase to 1" or more. An occasional tourmaline crystal to 1" is the only other mineral of note, beside quartz, feldspar, and mica. In a few instances the pegmatoids show pyrite impregnation.

One small outcrop of pink tuff cut by quartz monzonite was observed at the NW end of the Camp 'B' base line.

Aside from alteration effects accompanying regional shatter zones, the intrusive rocks are fresh and unaltered. The second youngest rock unit

appears to be minor intrusives of diorite-gabbro composition, which were only observed near Camp 'B'. These may be related genetically to fine grained gabbroic/lamprophyre dikes, which appear to be the youngest rock unit.

STRUCTURE

Within the overall area, bedrock is highly fractured, with the greatest intensity of fracturing occurring within regional shear zones that are pyritized and altered (sericite, K-spar, kaolin, silica). Pyrite and silica are the dominant alterations present. These shatter zones have lengths of a mile or more and widths to several hundreds of feet. They are characterized by prominent hematitic gossans or rusty soil zones, and occur intermittently over many miles of strike length. Some of the more prominent zones on the Oberan property are shown on Figure 3.

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

As indicated above, the main features of mineral interest are certain of the shatter zones which are silicified, pyritized, and variably mineralized with secondary Cu minerals on surface. Secondary copper minerals are erratically distributed, with the better concentrations localized at the Camp 'B' zone, Albert Pit, and the quartz vein near elevation 3,858 feet immediately SE of the Solomon Mine. Secondary Cu minerals favour

silicified and carbonated basic dikes and the more calcic intrusives (diorite, gabbro).

The shatter zones have very sharp boundaries, and altered, pyritized rock grades into barren, unmineralized rock within a few feet.

DETAILED PROSPECT DESCRIPTIONS

Camp 'B': (Figure 4) Mineralization at Camp 'B' is related to a shear/shatter zone occurring at the contact of coarse grained and fine grained quartz monzonite. This zone is 1,800 feet long as mapped and is open for extensions to the NW and SE. The maximum width of this zone ranges between 100 and 200 feet. To the SE, the zone is covered and its probable extension underlies Hamlin Wash. Mineralized zones mined previously, appear to constitute a more restricted width within the shear, although these are allegedly still substantial (50 to 70 feet).

The exact nature of the structure is uncertain, but it may represent a time-extensive feature as it includes the entire suite of regional rock types, biotite gneiss, biotite schist, pegmatoid , plus basic intrusives in the form of gabbros and diorites.

Alteration within the shear zone consists of silica, sericite, K-spar, chlorite, carbonate and pyritization.

The zone is marked in part by leached hematitic gossans bearing variable amounts of secondary copper minerals. Based upon examination of dump material, sulphide mineralization likely consists of dissemination, stringers, and heavy impregnations of pyrite. A small amount of chalcopyrite and bornite was observed in association with some fragments of pyrite.

Whether or not the entire zone is mineralized or whether significant mineralization is limited to shoots or lenses can only be determined by drilling.

Albert Pit: (Figure 5) In many respects, the Albert Pit is similar to the Camp 'B' occurrence. The principal area of copper mineralization appears to be a blow-out along a pyritized shatter zone many thousands of feet long. The east wall of the surface cut is marked by a pyritized, silicified shear zone in quartz monzonite. This fades outward to less fractured quartz monzonite and finally to fresh unaltered rock. West of this primary shear the geology is more complex consisting of a melange of altered gneiss and quartz monzonite. A multiplicity of narrow basic dikes occurs in this area, and the one near the pit centre is highly silicified and carbonated which likely accounts for the good showing of secondary copper minerals associated with it. As mapped, the Albert zone has overall dimensions of 200 x 200 feet. To the north the zone thins markedly and is bounded by fresh unaltered country rock. The main shear structure dips steeply (80°) NW. There is a possibility that this feature is a pipe-like

disturbed zone which may have considerable depth extent. Secondary uranium mineralization (autinite) was observed at surface in both fine grained quartz monzonite and biotite gneiss. The occurrences are spotty, but may indicate that these units are uraniferous source rocks.

RESULTS OF SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A trial program of soil sampling was conducted on the NE side of the base line, above Hamlin Wash. The utility of soil sampling in the arid, leached environment is variable; however, the generally thin soil covering in the area surveyed suggests that the results in this particular instance should be valid as a general guide to mineralization or the original presence of mineralization, now leached.

No new targets were identified by this survey. The silicified zone extending from L6NW-BL to L10NW-3NE and beyond, shows little in the way of elevated copper-gold-molybdenum-uranium content.

Anomalous copper results were detected along the base line at lines 00 and 2NW; however, this is within the disturbed area and likely reflects contamination.

Except for the 17 ppm U result at BL/00, all other sites are less than 1 ppm U, which is typical for this metal in the leached zone. The anomalous result quoted above is also from the disturbed area and may represent contamination of the surface zone by mined material.

The presence of the Camp 'B' shear zone within the Precambrian (?) intrusives, with its chlorite, silica, carbonate, and hematite alteration may be significant in terms of potential uranium mineralization, which may exist below the oxidized zone.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

An induced polarization survey was performed over the Camp 'B' grid by Phoenix Geophysics of Denver, Colorado. This survey employed frequency domain equipment operating at 0.3 and 2.5 Hz with 200 foot dipoles.

In general, anomalous zones detected do not show a close relationship to the principal structure as defined by geological mapping. Anomalies NE of the base line may be due to gabbroic zones or highly fractured pyritized areas. An exception is the strong anomaly on L4NW which may mark the intersection of the Solomon zone with the Camp 'B' structure. This could be a very favourable place for deformation and sulphides. There are no signs of previous drilling in this area.

The other anomaly of interest, although weak, is the weak PFE response on L2SE (0-4SW). This coincides closely with the main shear zone, thus there may be mineralization at depth.

MINERALIZATION AND ASSAY RESULTS

Due to the highly leached and oxidized surface conditions, the primary mode of mineralization is unknown. However, it is inferred that sulphides occur at depth likely in both disseminated and semi-massive form over variable areas within the altered sheared rocks and the voids and interstices thereof.

The secondary quartz vein structures which traverse the property that are hematite stained, likely carry variable concentrations of pyrite and spotty zones of copper sulphides at depth.

Sampling conducted on the property consisted of:

-- 62 soil samples from NE side of Camp 'B' grid
-- 19 rock samples (Camp 'B') of both dump and mineralized exposures
-- 22 channel and point samples from the Albert Pit
-- 7 rock samples from dumps and showings in the NW/SE at Section 17

Camp 'B' Area: (Figure 4)

ACB-1 and 2: Averaged 42 feet at 0.61% Cu; nil Au

ACB-3 and 4: Averaged 36 feet at 0.36% Cu; nil Au

ACB-5: 0.67% Cu; grab of Cu-stained gossan material from small pit in chloritized mafic gneiss and pegmatite; nil values for Au

ACB-6:	1.32% Cu; grab of chloritized gabbro dike, cut on L2NW; nil values for Au
ACB-7:	0.32% Cu; grab of gossan exposure; nil values for Au
ACB-8:	61 ppm Cu; grab of silicified hematitic gossan L6NW-1NE; nil values for Au
ACB-9:	710 ppm Cu; same zone as ACB-8, but located at L8NW-2NE; nil values for Au
ACB-10 to 13:	Average 725 ppm Cu over 80 foot width of shear zone; nil values for Au
ACB-14:	456 ppm Cu, 0.06 ppm Au; grab of fresh pyrite on dump
ACB-15:	0.15% Cu, <0.02 ppm Au; sample around margin of main dump, mostly oxidized material; does not include sulphide sampled in 14
ACB-16:	Nil values all metals; apparent waste rock from U/G 20 feet north of shaft, consisting of chloritized, sericitized quartz monzonite with minor carbonate and epidote
ACB-17:	Chips over 65 feet 1,720 ppm Cu
ACB-17A:	Chips over 50 feet 4,930 ppm Cu
ACB-17B:	Chips over 65 feet 671 ppm Cu
	Average 0.22% Cu over 180 feet

Samples 17 and 17B showed the highest Au values at 0.04 and 0.08 ppm respectively.

Albert Pit: (Figure 5) Sampling in the Albert Pit area consisted primarily of channel samples across the primary shear (GG 18-24) and point samples of bedrock on the shallow pit floor. No samples were taken from spoil or loose material not in place. None of the channel samples returned any values of significance. although uranium values (up to 7.3 ppm) were well above those found at Camp 'B'. Two samples in the pit 50 feet apart returned values of 7.2% and 8.5% Cu. Gold values were very low, with the single highest result being 0.024 oz/ton. There were four uranium values between 5.6 and 6.1 ppm U_3O_8, which while low, may be significant in terms of sub-surface mineralization, given the high mobility of this element and its susceptibility to leaching.

Solomon Quartz Vein/Shear Zone: This prominent iron-stained quartz zone extends from the NW end of the Camp 'B' shear (vicinity L4NW-BL) and extends to hill 3858 (centre of SE 1/4 section 17). On the basis of adits due north of hill 3858, there appears to be an additional 1,500 feet of strike length to this feature, for an aggregate length of +3,500 feet. Where observed, the zone has a near vertical dip.

Rock samples collected from this feature near Camp 'B' showed copper levels of 61-710 ppm. The undernoted samples collected from the structure at hill 3858 assayed as follows:

Sample #	oz/t Ag	oz/t Au	Cu ppm
A17-1	0.23	0.03	(13.6%)
A17-2	ND	0.006	1700
A17-3	ND	0.008	2300

Sample A17-1 is a chip-grab along a 10-15 foot wide by +200 foot long silicified, cross-fractured zone at the top of hill 3858. Judging by the abundance of secondary Cu minerals this portion of the zone has the best mineralization. Samples A17-2 and 3 are from separate dumps of short adits which tap into the zone north of hill 3858. The levels of copper mineralization identified here (0.17% and 0.23%) are also much higher than levels seen at the south end, near Camp 'B'. Subsequent to the writer's work, one of the above adits was re-opened and nine character samples were cut across the ribs and backs by Mr. Mike Cooper. (Refer to enclosed assay report of Arizona Testing Laboratories). These nine samples averaged 3.8% Cu, 0.03 oz/ton Au, 0.04 oz/ton Ag, across reported widths of 5-6 feet. While this sampling was not performed by the writer, the values appear consistent with the potential of the zone.

On the basis of its intersection with topographic contours, the Solomon Copper zone has an apparent depth extent of some 300 feet below surface. Based upon a 15 foot width, 1,000 feet of strike length, there is close to a +400,000 ton tonnage potential indicated. The grade and continuity of potential mineralization and the zoning of primary copper sulphide vis a vis possible precious metals content can only be ascertained by drilling.

King Solomon Prospect:

	oz/t Ag	oz/t Au	Cu ppm
A17-4	0.27	0.048	63
A17-5	0.29	0.006	118
A17-6	0.27	0.052	47

Sample 17-4 is from the 4 foot thick King Solomon quartz vein; number 17-5 is the combined foot and hanging wall material, while 17-6 is a grab of hand cobbed quartz laying in front of the shaft.

The quartz vein strikes 294° with a 45° dip easterly. The results of this sampling indicate little potential.

CONCLUSIONS

The Camp 'B' and Albert Pit prospects are shatter zones contained within quartz monzonitic intrusives of apparent Precambrian age. The monzonites consist of two phases, a coarse grained type, and a finer grained variety containing more included metasediments (biotite, schist, quartz biotite gneiss), pegmatite dikes, and basic dikes and intrusions.

These structures have been altered (silica, pyrite, hematite, K-spar, chlorite, epidote, carbonate) and variably mineralized by copper sulphide minerals, which are now totally oxidized to secondary copper carbonates and silicates.

The continuity of mineralization within these structures is likely erratic but may be locally of higher grade (+2% Cu). The Camp 'B' structure has been traced by IP survey for some 1,600 feet. Much of this interval is covered by the alluvium of Hamlin Wash.

Gold values on surface are very low and not consistent with the records of past production which indicate a weighted average of 3.28% Cu, 0.26 oz/ton Ag, and 0.26 oz/ton Au. There is evidence of previous drilling, however, no records are available.

The IP survey shows weak responses which seem inconsistent with the presence of sulphides at 300 feet below surface based upon dump material. This feature is inconsistent with oxidation conditions in Arizona, where depths to fresh sulphides of 500 feet or more are common. The best gold values as such, from surface sampling, come from the large cut at L8SE which averaged 0.22% Cu over 180 feet in leached and altered shear zone. This would be an obvious area for future drilling.

The Albert Pit zone is similar in many respects to Camp 'B', but seems to be a localized blow-out along a strong regional fracture zone. The presence of secondary uranium mineralization nearby, and the fairly high surface uranium values (to 7.3 ppm) suggest potential for possible sub-surface mineralization. The Albert zone may be a pipe-like body plunging steeply NW. The fracturing, alteration and sulphide content of such a structure would form an excellent reducing medium for downward migrating uranium fluids.

The best copper bearing quartz zone (Solomon zone) has returned high grade copper values (13.6% Cu over an area 10-15 feet wide x 200 feet long). From hill 3858 north this zone may have a potential for some 400,000 tons

or more of relatively good grade secondary copper mineralization. This potential of course, needs to be tested by drilling.

Precious metals results for this area are disappointing. Whether there could be any pick-up in values with depth, say in a possible enriched zone is conjectural and requires a drilling evaluation.

There are a number of additional quartz veins on the property, and the better ones have been sampled with little significance in terms of precious metals. They carry non-significant spotty concentrations of secondary copper minerals of no consequence.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

Drilling is required to provide a definitive appraisal of Inspirations' Camp 'B' and Albert Pit prospects. The objective of the proposed drill test is to test for grade and continuity of mineralization in general, verification of reported gold-bearing material, and a test for potential high grade hydrothermal type uranium mineralization. The location, directions, and depths of proposed holes (6 in all) are shown on Figures 4 and 5.

Additionally, the high grade copper bearing quartz vein/shear zone at hill 3858 should be tested for grade, continuity, and primary sulphide/precious metals content by drilling. A series of short cat trenches, geological mapping, and several fans of short angle holes should

BUDGET FOR INITIAL EXPLORATION ($USF)

$175,000	5,000 feet NQ core drilling at $35/ft all inclusive contract charge
15,000	Cat trenching, drill site preparation, and clean-up
5,000	Assaying charges, Cu, U_3O_8, Au, and Ag
5,000	Field equipment and supplies
5,000	Accommodation and travel expenses for site geologist (2 months)
15,000	Engineering and supervision
$220,000	Sub Total
10,000	Contingency and/or extra hole allowance
$230,000	Grand Total Initial Program

Prepared by:

Herb Wahl

Herb Wahl, P.Eng., B.C.

REFERENCES

1. Unpublished data and old engineering reports furnished by Inspiration Minerals Inc.

2. Report on the Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey on the Camp 'B' Prospect, Yavapai County, Arizona, by Bruce S. Bell, Phoenix Geophysics Inc., May 1981.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that:

1. I, Herbert J. Wahl, am a resident of British Columbia and live at R.R. #4 Gower Point Road, Gibsons, B.C. VON 1VO.

2. I am a graduate of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honors in Geology (1957).

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and have practiced my profession continuously from 1961 to the present.

4. I have not, directly or indirectly, received or expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect in the property of Inspiration Minerals Inc., nor of any affiliate, or beneficially own, directly or indirectly any securities of the company or of any affiliate.

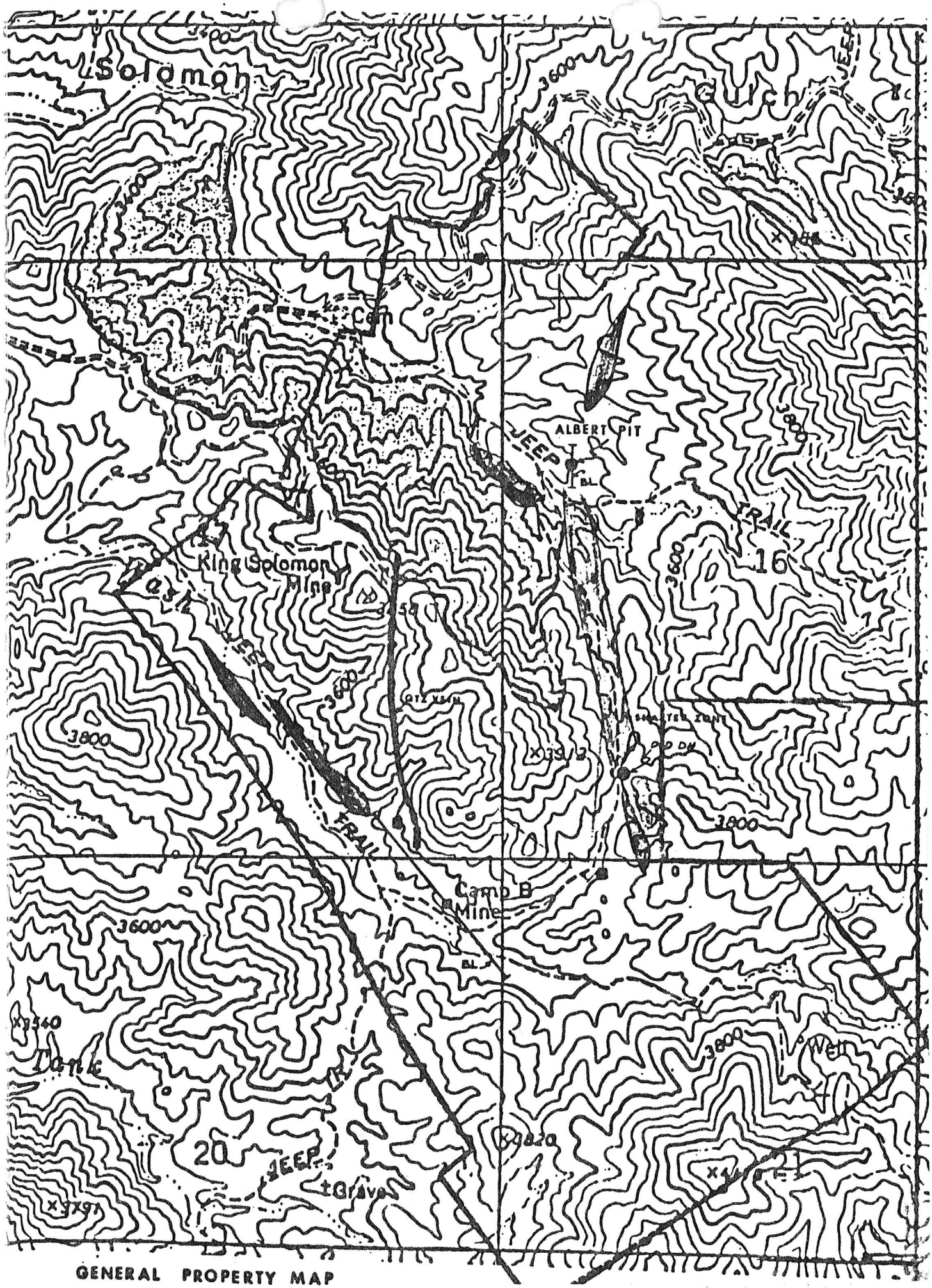
5. This report is based upon field work performed entirely by myself and upon unpublished data furnished by Inspiration Minerals Inc.

6. Consent is given to submit this report as herein presented, to the Vancouver Stock Exchange in support of a Statement of Material Facts.

Herb Wahl

21 December 1981

Herb Wahl, P.Eng., B.C.



GENERAL PROPERTY MAP

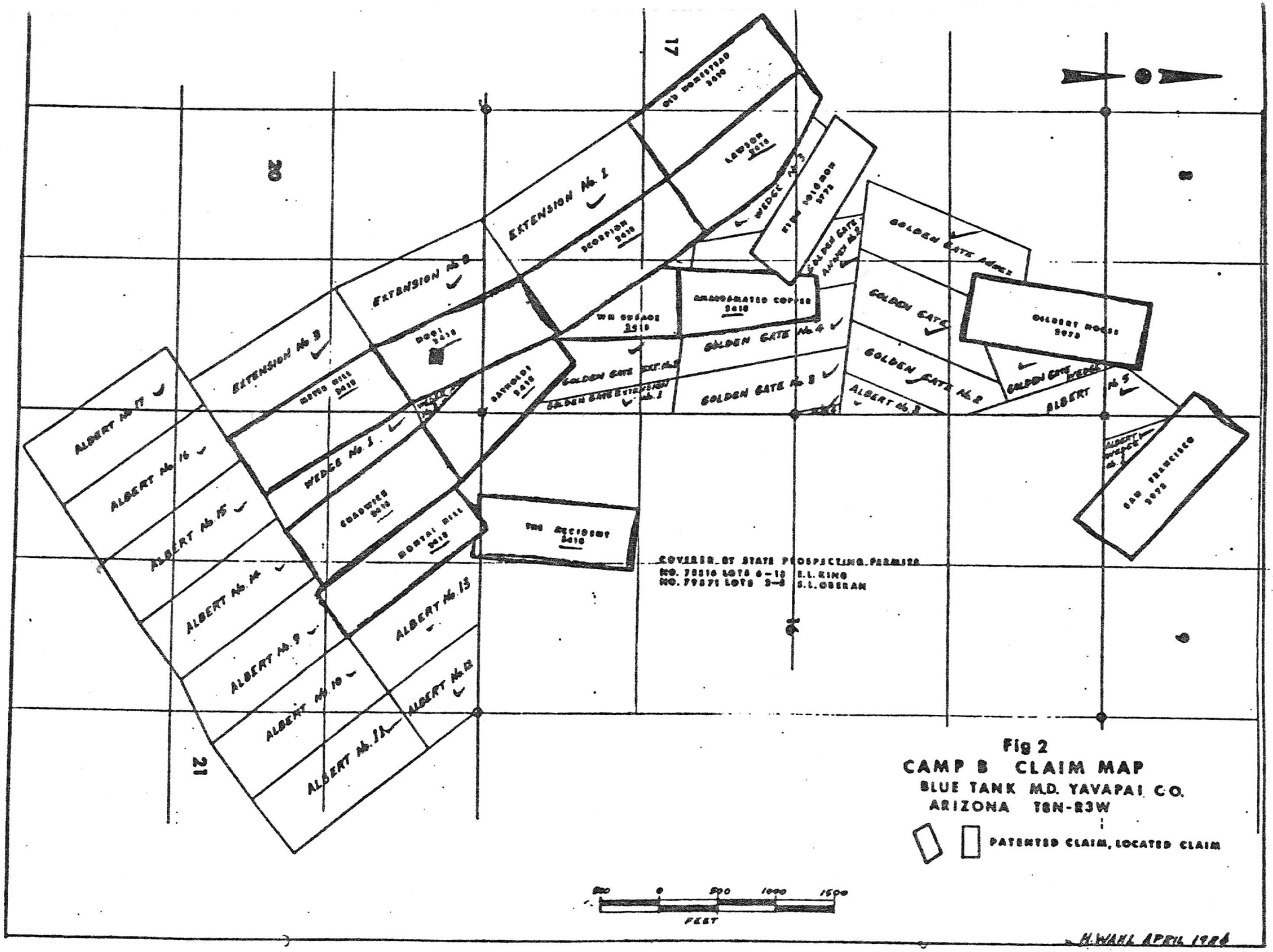


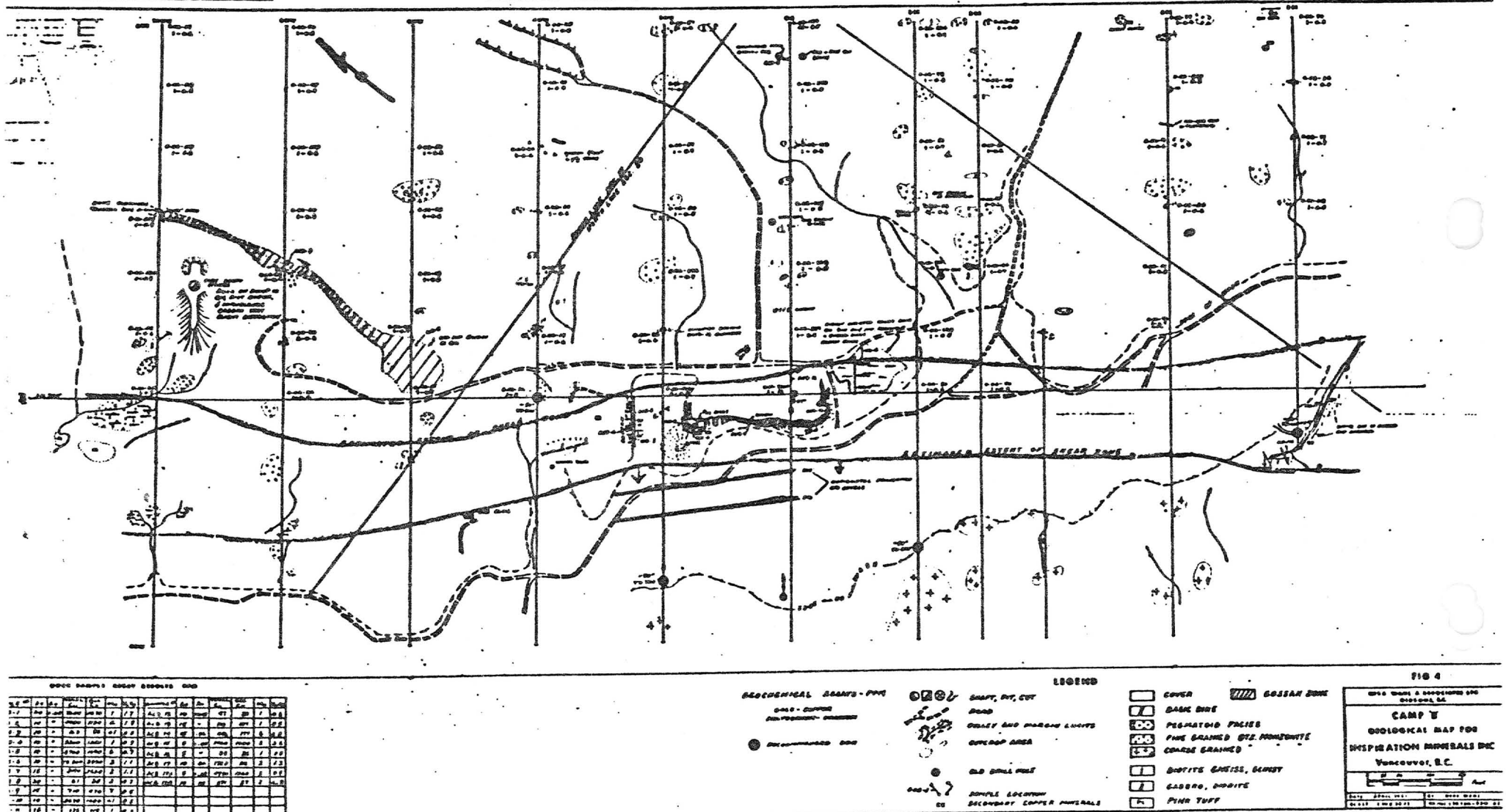
Fig 2

CAMP B CLAIM MAP

BLUE TANK M.D. YAVAPAI CO.
ARIZONA T8N-R3W

PATENTED CLAIM, LOCATED CLAIM

H. WAHL APRIL 1986



LEGEND

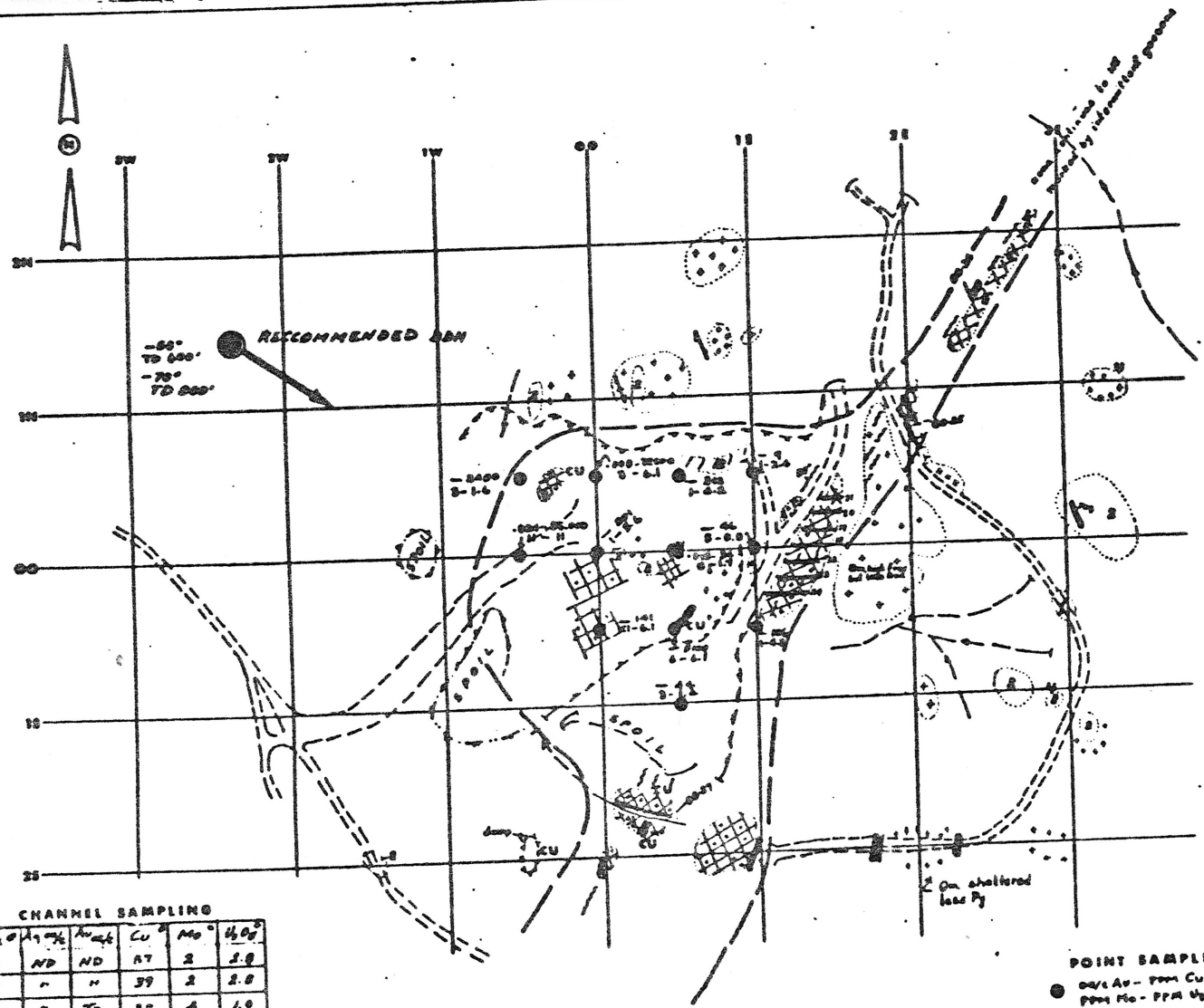
FIG 4

CAMP 'B'

GEOLOGICAL MAP FOR

INSPIRATION MINERALS INC

Vancouver, B.C.



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

- Qal or Light residual cover
- B — Basic dike: altered where mineralized (silica, carb.)
- Shattered, sheared, pyritized zone
- Quartz monzonite: fine to coarse grained, some sub-foliation, inclusions of quartz biotite gneiss and schist, random si… pegmatoid facies. Gen… ally un-altered exce… in shatter zones.
- 1 — Biotite schist
- 2 — Quartz-biotite-feldspar gneiss
- Cu, U — Copper, uranium showings
- Edge of pit, spoil heap
- Gulley
- Outcrop area
- Road
- 80-26 — Sample location
- Approximate limits shattered and mi… alized zone

CHANNEL SAMPLING

Sample #	Au oz/t	Au g/t	Cu %	Mo %	U_3O_8 %
18	ND	ND	87	2	1.8
19	"	"	39	2	2.8
20	"	Tr	28	4	1.9
21	ND	ND	33	1	2
22	"	"	70	2	1.6
23	"	"	.27	<1	0.6
24	"	"	22	2	0.8
25	"	"	208	11	7.3
26	"	"	72	28	3.3
27	"	"	1960	4	1.6

% = ppm

NIELS WAHL & ASSOCIATES LTD.
DISSONS, B.C.

ALBERT PIT
GEOLOGY AND SAMPLING PLAN
FOR
INSPIRATION MINERALS INC.
Vancouver, B. C.

0 200 400 600 Feet

DATE: APRIL 1981 | BY: N. J. WAHL
SCALE: 1 IN. = 200 FT. | SW/NW S16 T8N - R3W A2

FIG 5

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP

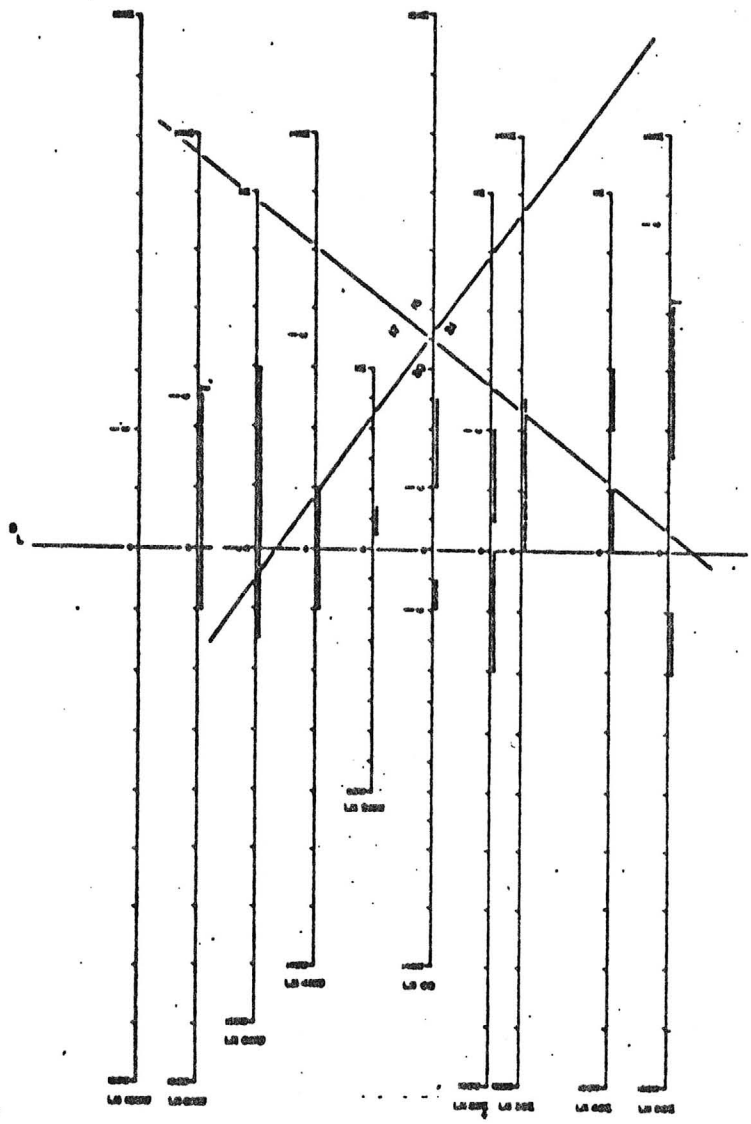


FIG 6

INSPIRATION MINERALS INC.

GRAP II PROJECT YAVAPAI COUNTY,

ARIZONA

SCALE

1 INCH EQUALS 500 FEET

5/1/81

DWG. LAR-U-5116

CAMP "B" FEASIBILITY

ASSUMPTIONS:

Reserves - 186,000+ tons
Grade - 5.0% Cu recoverable (no Au considered)
Dimensions - 40' x 100' x 500', open horiz. & vertical
Ratios - 10.0% sulphides in ore conc. 10:1
Mill - 200 tpd, 52,000 tpy.
Operating - 260 days per year
Concentrates - 5200 tpy, Cu 50% - 1000 pounds
Costs, $U.S. - capital, $1.6 MM U.S.
development, $0.4 MM U.S.
operating, $32.00 per ton
Revenue -$1.00 U.S. per pound Cu
-GSR $1000.00 per ton conc.
-Smelter & Transportation charge $100.00 U.S.
-NSR $900.00 per ton conc.

OPERATION:

-5200 tons Cu conc. per year

-260 days per year

-operating cost $32.00 per ton ore

MINERALS:

(Economic)	Formula	%Cu	
Bornite	Cu_5FeS_4	63.3	59.2
Chalcocite	Cu_2S	79.8	
Chalcopyrite	$CuFeS_2$	34.5	
Malachite	$Cu_2CO_3(OH)2$	57.4	
Azurite	$Cu_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$	55.3	
Chrysocolla	$CuSiO_32H_2O$	45.2 (CuO)	

	REC. % Cu	SULF.%	CONC. RATIO	Cu CONT.	90% EFF.	TPY CONC.
CASE I	3.0	6.0	16.5:1	1000 lbs.	900 lbs.	3150
CASE II	4.0	8.0	12.4:1	1000 lbs.	900 lbs.	4160
CASE III	5.0	10.0	10:1	1000 lbs.	900 lbs.	5200
CASE IV	6.0	12.0	8.5:1	1000 lbs.	900 lbs.	6120
CASE V	10.0	20.0	5:1	1000 lbs.	900 lbs.	10400

Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison · Phoenix, Arizona 85007 · Telephone 254-6181

For Inspiration Minerals, Inc.
1704-1755 Haro Street
Vancouver, B.C.

Date November 12, 1981

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
4052	23481	0.06	0.10	10.			
	23482	0.03	Trace	1.5			
	23483	0.03	0.05	3.8			
	23484	0.04	Nil	6.8			
	23485	0.04	0.05	4.1			
	23486	0.03	0.05	2.1			
	23487	Trace	0.05	0.42			
	23488	0.01	0.10	4.9			
	23489	Trace	Trace	0.18			
	Sand	Trace					

SAMPLES CUT BY
MR. MIKE COOPER

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Registered Assayer
Signed
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

RE 3.0% Cu REC.
CPY 3150

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GSV (3150 x $900)	2835000						
SMELT. + TRANS	315000						
NSR	2520000						
ROY. 8%	202000						
GROSS INCOME	2318000						
OPER. COST + ADMIN.	1904000						
NET INCOME	414000	414000	414000				414000
DEBT RETIRE	400000	400000	400000				253000
NET INCOME	14000	14000	14000				161000
TAXES	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ				40000
N.P.	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	121000
DEBT	1850000	1668000	1458000	1217000	940000	620000	253000
" RETIRE	400000	400000	400000	400000	400000	400000	253000
" BALANCE	1450000	1268000	1058000	817000	540000	220000	ϕ
ROY. 8%	1427500	1225500	1023500	821500	619500	417500	215500
" PAYMENT	202000	202000	202000	202000	202000	202000	202000
" BALANCE	1225500	1023500	821500	619500	417500	215500	13500
ROY 5%							
CUMU N.P.		28000	42000	56000	70000	84000	205000

E 4.0% Cu REC.
PY 4160

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GSV (4160 X 900)	3744000						
SMELT. + TRANS.	416000						
NSR	3328000					3328000	3328000
ROY. 8%	266000					203000	166400
GROSS INCOME	3062000					3125000	3161600
OPER. COST + ADMIN.	1904000					1904000	1904000
NET INCOME	1158000	1158000	1158000			1221000	1255600
DEBT RETIRE	1100000	863000	ϕ				
NET INCOME	58000	295000	1158000			1221000	1255600
TAXES	ϕ	74000	290000			305000	314000
N.P.	58.000	221000	868000	868000	868000	916000	941600
DEBT	1850000	863000					
" RETIRE	1100000	863000					
" BALANCE	750000	ϕ					
ROYALTY 8%	1427500	1161500	895500	629500	363500	97500	
" PAYMENT	266000	266000	266000	266000	266000	97500	
" BALANCE	1161500	895500	629500	363500	97500	ϕ	
ROY. 5%						105500	166400
CUMM N.P.		279000	1147000	2015000	2883000	3799000	4740600

5.0% Cu [illegible] grade
900 lbs Cu per ton
5200 tpy

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GSV ($200/t*/100)		4680000				4680000	4680000
SMELT + TRANS ($200/100)		520000				520000	520000
NSR		4160000				4160000	4160000
NSR (Roy 8.0%)		332800				244100	208000
GROSS INCOME		3827200				3915900	3952000
OPERATING COST		1664000				1664000	1664000
NET INCOME (1)		2163200				2251900	2288000
ADMIN		240000				240000	240000
NET PROFIT (BEFORE TAX)		1923200	1923200	1923200	1923200	2011900	2048000
DEBT RETIREMENT		1850000	⊖				
PROFIT		73200	1923200	1923200	1923200	2011900	2048000
TAXES (25%)		18300	480800	480800	480800	503000	512000
NP		54900	1442400	1442400	1442400	1508900	1536000
DEBT (15%) $1.6mm	1720000	1850000	⊖				
DEBT RETIREMENT		1850000	⊖				
ROYALTY DUE 8%		1427500	1094700	761900	429100	96300	
" PAYMENT		332800	332800	332800	332800	96300	
" BALANCE		1094700	761900	429100	96300	⊖	
Royalty DUE 5%						147800	208000
CUMM NP			1497300	2939700	4382100	5891000	7427000

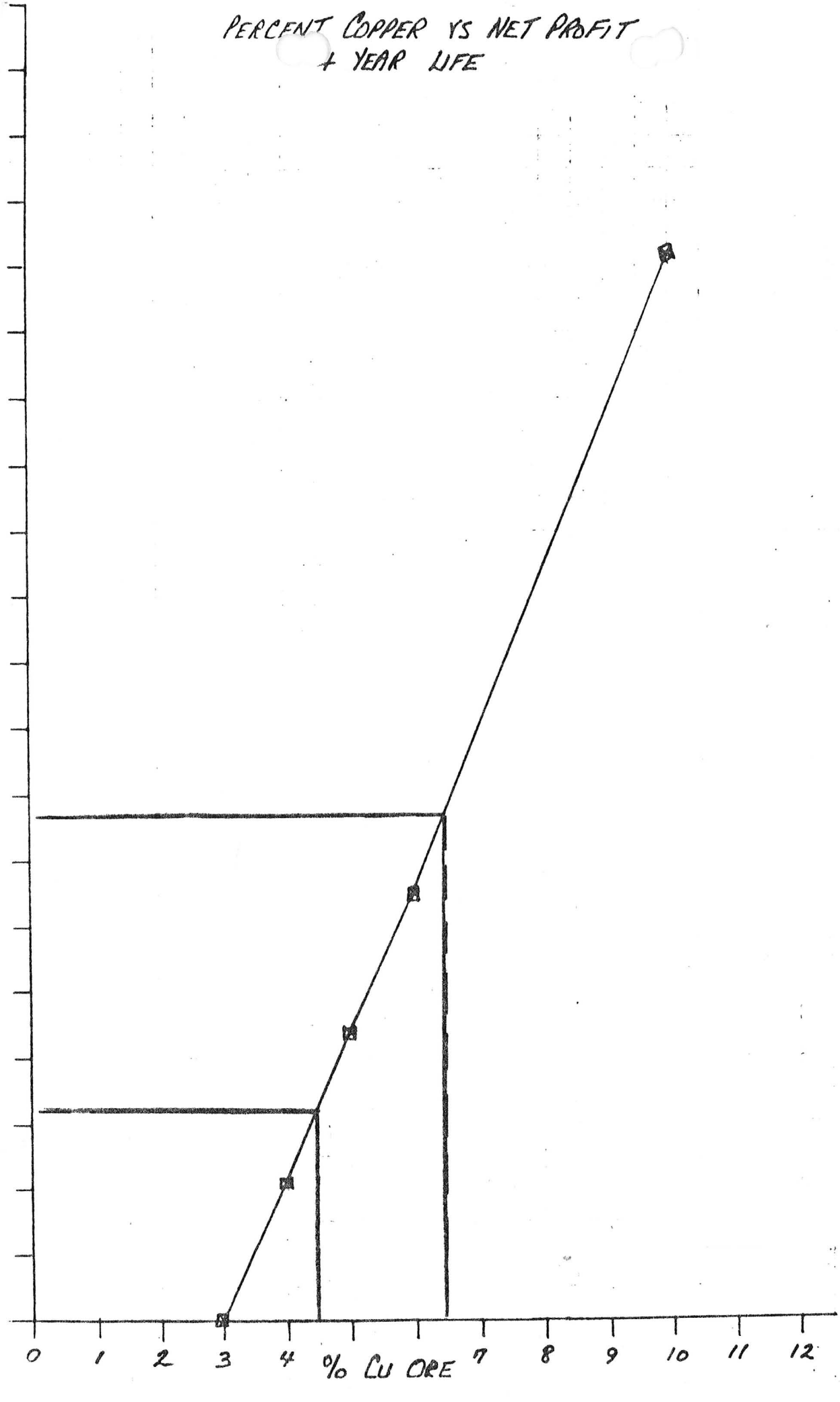
REC. % Cu SULF. % CONC. RATIO Cu CONT. 90% EFF. TPY CONC.

E 6.0% Cu REC.
OY 6120

	2	3	4	5	6
GSV (6120 x $900)	5508000				
SMELT. + TRANS.	612000				
NSR	4896000			4896000	4896000
ROY. 8%	392000			339000	245000
GROSS INCOME	4504000			4557000	4651000
OPER. COST + ADMIN.	1904000			1904000	1904000
NET INCOME	2600000	2600000		2653000	2747000
DEBT RETIREMENT	1850000	ϕ			
NET INCOME	750000	2600000		2653000	2747000
TAXES	187500	650000		663000	687000
N.P.	562500	1950000	1950000	1990000	2060000
DEBT	1850000	ϕ			
" RETIRE	1850000				
" BALANCE	ϕ				
ROY. 8%	1427500	1035500	643500	251500	
" PAYMENT	392000	392000	392000	251500	
" BALANCE	1035500	643500	251500	ϕ	
ROY. 5%				87500	245000
CUMM. N.P.		2512500	4462500	6452500	8512500

PE 10.0% Cu. Rec.
PY 10400

	2	3	4	5	6
GSV (10400 x $9/00)	9360000				
SMELT. + TRANS.	1040000				
NSR	8320000		8320000	8320000	
ROY. 8%	665600		452100	416000	
GROSS INCOME	7654400		7867900	7904000	
OPER. COST + ADMIN.	1904000		1904000	1904000	
NET INCOME	5750400	5750400	5963900	6000000	
DEBT RETIRE	1850000	ϕ			
NET INCOME	3900400	5750400	5963900	6000000	
TAXES	975100	1437600	1491000	1500000	
N.P.	2925300	4312800	4472900	4500000	
DEBT	1850000				
" RETIRE	1850000				
" BALANCE	ϕ				
ROY. 5%	1427500	761900	96300		
" PAYMENT	665600	665600	96300		
" BALANCE	761900	96300	ϕ		
" 5%			356800	416000	
CUMM. N.P.		7238100	11711000	16210000	

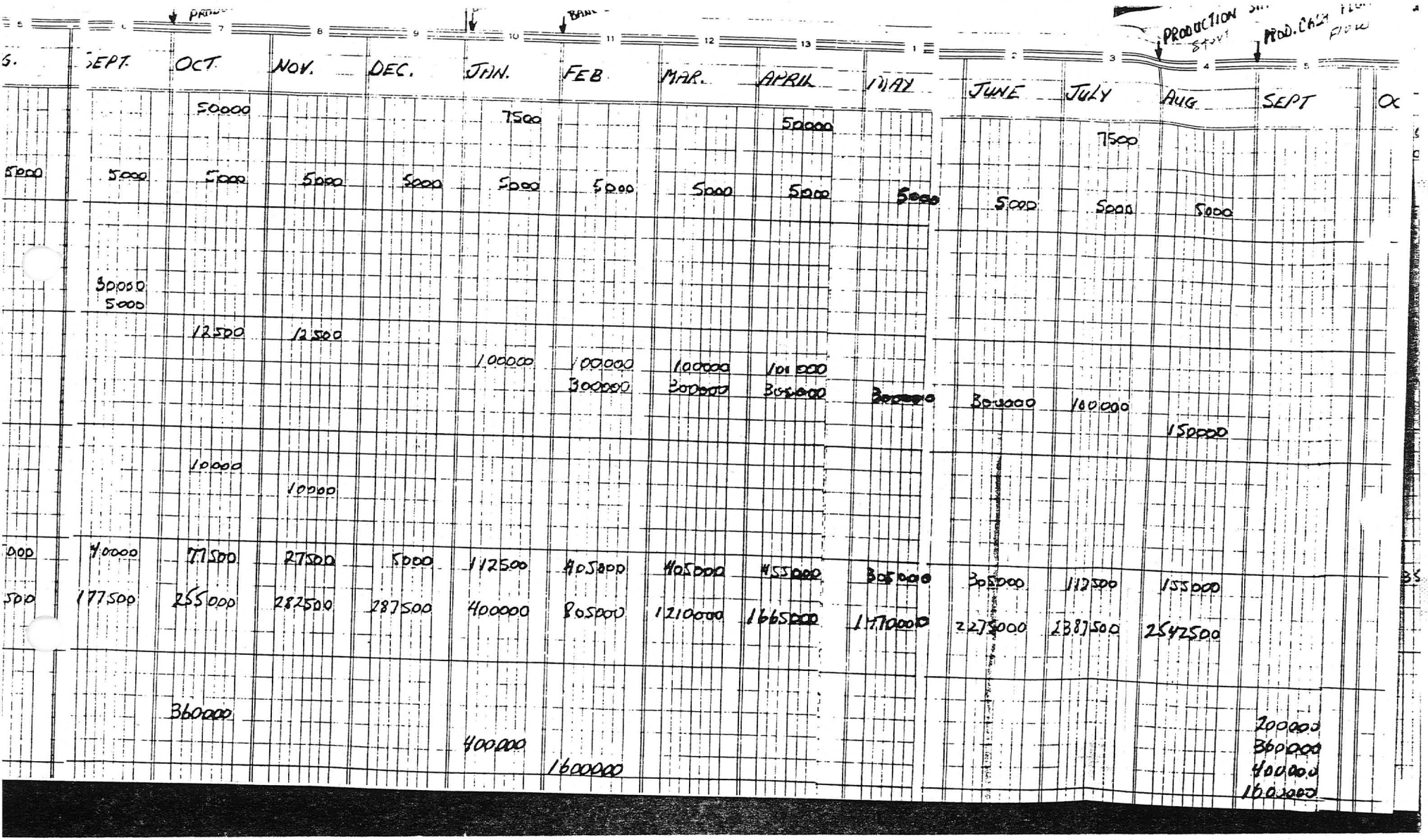

PERCENT COPPER VS NET PROFIT
+ YEAR LIFE
0
1
2
3
4
% CU ORE
7
8
9
10
11
12

MINE, YAVAPAI Co., ARIZ. 1982

PRIMARY ↓ PROSPECTUS SUBMITTAL ↓

	1 APRIL	2 MAY	3 JUNE	4 JULY	5 AUG.	SEP.
ACQUISITION	50000			7500		
L			5000			
PECTUS		5000	5000			
NISTRATION	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5
WATER	10000					
HAB		5000				
OL. MAPPING, SAMPLING			5000			
ILLING (25 HX 50')						3
OL. SUPER.						
ASIBILITY REPORT						
DEV						
WC. CONSTR.						
RE-PROD.						
AGNETOMETER SURV.		5000	5000			
ACER	5000	5000				
BERT PIT (4HX100')						
IALGAMATE (4HX100')						
ASH FLOW (OUT)	90000	25000	25000	12500	5000	4
UMM. CFO		95000	120000	132500	137500	17
H FLOW (IN)						
PRIMARY	200000					
UNDERW I						
" II						
BANK						
ANCE CFI-CFO	130000	105000	80000	67500	62500	2

REHAB		5000	5000		30000							
GEOL. MAPPING, SAMPLING					5000							
DRILLING (25 Hx 50')						12500	12500		100000	100000	10	
GEOL. SUPER.										300000	20	
FEASIBILITY REPORT												
UG. DEV												
CONC. CONSTR.												
PRE-PROD.												
MAGNETOMETER SURV.		5000	5000									
PLACER	5000	5000				10000						
ALBERT PIT (4Hx100')							10000					
AMALGAMATE (4Hx100')												
CASH FLOW (OUT)	10000	25000	25000	12500	5000	40000	77500	27500	5000	112500	405000	40
CUMM. CFO		95000	120000	132500	137500	177500	255000	282500	287500	400000	805000	121
CASH FLOW (IN)												
PRIMARY	200000						360000					
UNDERW I										400000		
" II											160000	
BANK												
BALANCE CFI-CFO	1300000	1050000	800000	675000	625000	22500	305000	277500	272500	560000	1755000	13


PRODUCTION START
PROD. CASH FLOW
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB
MAR.
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG
SEPT
5000
5000
5000
5000
5000
5000
5000
5000
5000
5000
5000
5000
7500
50000
7500
50000
30000
5000
12500
12500
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300000
300000
100000
150000
10000
10000
40000
77500
27500
5000
112500
405000
405000
455000
305000
305000
112500
155000
177500
255000
282500
287500
400000
805000
1210000
1665000
1770000
2275000
2387500
2542500
360000
400000
1600000
200000
300000
400000
1600000