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PACIFIC
REGIONAL
OPERATIONS, INC. P.O. Box 716 • Scottsdale, Arizona 85252 • (602) 994-3147

March 12, 1982

Notes On the Mineralization At Aricana
(Black Canyon District)
And
The Mineralization At Goodwin
(Turkey Creek District)
Yavapai County, Arizona

Time was the limiting factor in this investigation, consequently, only the most cursory examination could be made and the following report is based primarily on the author's specific knowledge of the area and general familiarity with published literature concerning the districts.

The Aricana, as herein considered, consists of two prospect pits and a shallow shaft exposing a thin (six inches wide) vein of massive arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite undoubtedly admixed with sulfosalts of arsenides, antimonides and bismuthides. The vein cuts pre-Cambrian rocks of the Yavapai schists series, here being of sedimentary origin. A zone of highly altered schist, invaded by quartz strings and limonitic masses, accompanies the vein. The mine dump at the shaft shows the altered schist to contain many veinlets of coarsely crystalline arsenopyrite in quartz which at the surface, would account for the red-yellow expression of the altered zone.

The Trend of the vein alligns with the trend of cleavage in the Yavapai schist and is traceable, by prospect pits and shallow workings, for a considerable distance. This ore is probably of contact-metamorphic origin, and represents alteration of a limestone lens in the schist by emanations from neighboring granitic masses. If so, similar deposits in the vacinity would be likely.

The vein is reported to contain one-half percent cobalt and a third ounce gold per ton. The mineral assemblage would support values of this magnitude. However, the vein is very complex mineralogically and sufficient tonnage would have to be developed to justify the inherent costs of processing this ore.

A prudent endeavor at this time would be to map the vein on the surface and propose a drilling plan, first to test the ore at optimum locations and, if successful, next to block out quantities of ore which would justify a mining venture.

Factors influencing mining in the Black Canyon District are favorable. The geology, geography, hydrology and climate of the area support mining activity. The manpower and technologic conditions, markets, land, and politics are condusive to mining operations.

The Goodwin, as herein considered, consists of two shafts, the Roach and the Burmister, reportedly connected by a 400 foot drift in the vein at a depth of 100 feet. Both shafts are inaccessible. A four-foot wide vein composed primarily of quartz but heavily stained with oxides of iron is visible from the collar of the shafts. The mine dumps show blue copper carbonate, reportedly admixed with silver clorides and bromides, in crushed and recemented quartz. Of the primary ore at depth, none was seen, although, judging from the oxidation products, it probably consists of quartz and argentiferous tetrahedrite.

The vein strikes slightly west of north and is traceable for a considerable distance. Much development work has been done on this long vein in the oxide zone which extends to a depth of at least 200 feet, judging from the dump material. This oxide ore should be amenable to cyanidation, an efficient and economical processing method. Reportedly, two similar veins parallel the Goodwin and drilling results indicated oxide ore of fair grade and tonnage. Thus it may be possible to develop tonnage enough to warrant an underground mining venture and heap leach processing plant. Whether the primary ore at depth is of mill grade is unknown.

There are several factors which suggest a good value to this property:

(a) It lies in a mining district which has produced extensive tonnages of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.
(b) There is abundant evidence of mineralization.
(c) A number of mines have produced from the property.
(d) Assays and drill hole data show good values indicating mineable ore in place.

Exploration and evaluation should take the form of:

(a) Geological mapping and sampling.
(b) Geophysical exploration.
(c) Drilling.
(d) Exploratory mining.

Factors influencing mining in the Turkey Creek District are complex. The geology, geography, hydrology and climate are conducive to mining, however, the property is located within the Prescott National Forest and land and political considerations could cause delays and be restrictive as to surface distrubances. Manpower, marketing and technologic facilities are available nearby.

On the basis of cursory surface observations and conversations with men who purport to be familiar with the ore deposits and mine

workings in the area, the Author concludes the properties contain well developed structures with, reportedly, strong to moderate mineralization.

Respectfully Submitted:

PACIFIC REGIONAL OPERATIONS, INC.

William C. Vanderwall
Registered Geologist #GIT34
State of Arizona

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Respectfully Submitted:

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William C. Vanderwall
Registered Geologist #GIT34
State of Arizona

R E P O R T

O N

GOODWIN - SILVER KEY CLAIMS

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

F O R

OCTOBER 16, 1981 J.E. LONDRY. P. ENG.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

R E S U M E

The Goodwin - Silver Key veins in the Bradshaw Mountains of Yavapai County Arizona have been the site of intermittent mining activities during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The present property consists of eight mining lode claims which cover a strike length (longitudinal extent) of three to four thousand feet of three parallel silver bearing veins which are three to four hundred feet apart. They are known as the Goodwin vein, between the Silver Key vein on the west and the Dekon vein on the east.

The veins occur in a volcanic basin within the Yavapai schists, strike slightly east of north, dip about 70 deg. W., and are remarkable persistant in their lateral dimension. Silver mineralization is present throughout the exposed areas of the veins, in sufficient concentrations to be mined at a profit at today's price of silver.

Samples taken across the vein material in the area of the two most southerly of the three shafts on the Goodwin vein, indicate that the vein material in place should average about 30 oz. silver per ton, suggesting a probable ore reserve of 43,000 tons down to the 200 foot level. This would give a gross value of over $ 12,000.000 with silver priced at $ 9.50 per ounce U.S. Two rock dumps on surface contain more than 8000 tons of material averaging above 6 oz. of silver per ton which would produce a gross value of $ 457.000. U.S.

RESUME - continued

The remaining veins; i.e. the northern extension of the Goodwin vein on the Silver Key # 3 claim, the Silver Key vein and the Dekon vein, contain a possible 375,000 tons down to the 200 foot level, with a possible gross value of $ 106,875.000. U.S.

It is recommended that a 5000 foot diamond drill program be inaugurated in order to block out additonal tonnage prior to preparing for production.

GOODWIN SILVER KEY CLAIMS
YAVAPAI COUNTY - ARIZONA.

INTRODUCTION

This report is written at the request of Newbury Explorations Ltd., of Vancouver B.C. The subject is the Goodwin and Silver Key mining claims located in Yavapai County in the State of Arizona, U.S.A. which were located because of the silver mineralization in veins within their boundaries.

The purpose of the report is to describe and evaluate the property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The property consists of 8 contiguous lode mining claims comprising an area of approximately one hundred & fifty (150) acres. The names of the mining claims are " Goodwin, - Silver Key and Silver Key claims No.'s 1 thru 6 inclusive, and are held by right of location in the name of Dekon Corporation, a company incorporated in the State of Arizona with offices in Prescott, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY: - continued. -

The claims are recorded in the Yavapai County Recorder's office, Prescott, Ariz. The book and page numbers are shown on Exhibit "A" attached hereto. The claims are also recorded with the Bureau of Land Management, - (B.L.M.) federal offices, Phoenix, Arizona.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the Bradshaw mountains in the Turkey Creek Mining District and includes parts of Sections 16 & 21, Township 12 North, Range 1 West, Yavapai County. (See plan of claims)

Access is by the Senator Highway, south from Prescott, Ariz., a distance of twenty miles, or from the Town of Mayer, Ariz. on U.S. highway # 69, the property may be reached by the Pine Flat Road; a distance of about twelve miles.

TOPOGRAPHY

The area is mountainous, as the property is situated on the east flank of the Bradshaw Mts. at an elevation of 5500 feet.

TOPOGRAPHY : continued -

Pine forests abound which can supply any timber necessary for a mining operation, and adequate water is also available.

FACILITIES

The communities of Prescott and Phoenix have always been sources of materials and equipment; mining supplies are readily available in the area.

HISTORY: GOODWIN MINE

The history of mining on the Goodwin property goes back in time for more than a century. Old newspaper articles published in the " Prescott Miner ", in Prescott during the the 1880's report that the original " Goodwin " vein was discovered by a prospector known as "Burro Jack " in 1863 and was subsequently named the " Goodwin in honour of the Governor of the Territory of Arizona.

Shaft sinking was in progress by November, 1864.

HISTORY - GOODWIN MINES: continued -

By March, 1877, two shafts, 60 feet apart were put down to depths of 60 feet and 90 feet. A connecting drift had also been driven on the 60 foot level and the construction of a mill was planned.

Development was then started on the 90 foot level in what was described as $ 200.00 ore, but had to be abandoned when a flow of water was encountered and adequate pumping facilities were not available at that time.

The details of further development are lacking, but a survey plat of the Goodwin mining claim, dated 1877, is indicated as Lot # 37 and shows the location of three shafts spaced about 400 feet apart along the vein. The shafts are all shown as being at least two hundred feet deep.

The next reported activity at the property was during 1926, at which time leasees reopened the underground workings and made several ore shipments through 1928.

HISTORY - SILVER KEY VEIN: continued -

During 1972, Probe Mines, a Canadian Company, optioned the Silver Key portion of the property and drilled four diamond drill holes on the Silver Key vein.

Dekon Corporation acquired its interest in the properties during 1979.

GEOLOGY

The rocks underlying the general area consist mainly of Yavapai schists, part of sedimentary and part of igneous origin.

The schists have been intruded and tilted to almost vertical dips by the Bradshaw granite of Brady Butte and by the monzonite porphyry of Battle Flat, both in the general area of the property.

Locally, the rocks are altered acid to intermediate volcanics lying in a basin referred to as the Lower Spud Mountain volcanics.

MINERALOGY

Several quartz-carbonate veins striking N. 20 Deg. E., cut the schists and volcanics throughout the region.

MINERALOGY: continued -

The veins dip approximately 70 deg. to the west and the widths pinch and swell from a foot or two up to as much as twelve feet, with an average of four to five feet.

Three such veins, parallel and about three hundred feet apart are known on the Goodwin and Silver Key claims, - and there may be others, as no lateral exploration has been carried out from these veins to check for other parallel structures

The mineralization is primarily silver in the form of argentite, freibergite, silver - bromide and chloride as well as some native silver and argentiferous galena.

Copper oxides are evident in the forms of malachite and azurite, although the copper values in these veins are low.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

As previously stated in the "History" there have been sporadic mining operations conducted on the Goodwin and neighboring veins over - -

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS: continued -

the last half of the nineteenth century, and one short period of production on the Goodwin vein during the 1920's.

Even though these veins with their mineralizstion have been traced and are known to persist for thoussands of feet, there has never been an effort to plan for any consistant type of production. The ore was always shipped out to a custom mill or smelter and during the 1880's the transportation was by burro or mule trains, and extremely costly per ton; therefore only unusually high-grade cobbed ore could be sent out at a profit. There was no thought of mining a uniform daily tonnage and a drop in the price of silver could easily, and did put this type of operation out of business.

From 1926 to 1928, when the mine was reopened by leasees, the Yavapai Miner reported shipments from the Goodwin that averaged $ 240.00 per ton. Assuming a price of .70¢ per ounce for silver at that time, the grade was approximately 340 oz. of silver per ton.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS: continued -

Further shipments of ores valued from $ 600.00 to $ 800.00 per ton are reported in Bulletin 782, U.S.G.S. and in the Yavapai Miner circa 1877.

It is obvious that the mineralization remaining in place today which assays from 25 to 50 oz. silver per ton was too low a grade to be considered ore during the previous periods of mining activity.

Today, when 30 oz. grades can be extracted at a profit, there is no doubt that many more of these high grade lenses will be encountered.

ESTIMATE OF MINING POTENTIAL

GOODWIN VEIN.

Of the three known veins on the property, the Goodwin vein has been the scene of most of the mining activity and most of the underground development has been on the Goodwin vein.

Three shafts have been put down to a depth of at least 200 feet each, and at intervals of about 400 feet. A tunnel is reported to have connected the two most southerly shafts, but little is known of the underground workings.

ESTIMATE OF MINING POTENTIAL: GOODWIN VEIN.

continued. -

However, the the size of the main dump on surface at the # 1 shaft is evidence of the extent of the mining in the past. At present there are between 5000 and 6000 tons of broken rock on the dump.

Sinking the shaft 200 feet, drifting 400 feet and other underground development should have produced over 3000 tons; so there are only two to three thousand tons left on the dump that would be the result of mining. If half of the ore had been cobbed and shipped, it follows that the perhaps 6000 tons of ore was the maximum that has ever been mined from this claim.

Since the shafts are 200 feet deep, an estimate of the available tonnage on the Goodwin claim down to this depth, and at a four foot mining width would be as follows:

860' (length of Goodwin claim) x 200'x4'

$$= \frac{688{,}000 \text{ cubic feet}}{12 \text{ (12 cubic foot per ton)}}$$

= 57,333 tons.

If $\frac{1}{4}$ of this tonnage is subtracted for the mined out areas and the poorly mineralized areas, the calculated tonnage becomes 3/4 x 57,333 -

= about 43,000 tons, to the 200 foot level.

ESTIMATE OF MINING POTENTIAL - GOODWIN VEIN.

continued -

It is apparent, from reading the literature on the mining projects in this area, that the previous miners did not attempt to exploit the veins down into the sulphides below the oxidization zone, and in the case of the Goodwin claim, there is no suggestion that the old workings have reached the bottom of the oxide zone.

A series of diamond drill holes, directed to cut the vein at a vertical depth of 400' will possibly double the indicated tonnage on the Goodwin claim.

The Silver Key # 3 claim is located on the Goodwin vein from 2500 feet to 4000 feet farther north. The vein in this area has been exposed on the surface by means of several uniformly spaced trenches, and the vein appears to have similar mineralization as that on the Goodwin claim.

SILVER KEY VEIN --(Silver Key, Silver Key 1 & 2 claims.)

The Silver Key vein is parallel to the Goodwin vein and is located about 400 feet to the west.

SILVER KEY VEIN: continued

The vein has been traced along the surface for at least 3000 feet and is exposed in about 12 trenches along the strike.

During 1972, four diamond drill holes were drilled across the vein at 100 foot intervals. They were designed to cut the vein at a vertical depth of 100 feet. One hole cut a zone that assayed over 50 oz. of silver and 40% lead over a true width of 12 feet. The average for the other three holes was about 28 oz. of silver and 20% lead across an average true width of six feet.

DEKON VEIN: (Silver Key #'s 4, - 5, & 6 claims)

The Dekon vein lies about 300 feet east and parallel to the Goodwin vein. There has been no recent work on this vein within the property, but a shaft was put down farther south on the "Heatherstone " claim, and the dump shows mineralization similar to that on the Goodwin dump.

ESTIMATE OF GRADE: GOODWIN VEIN.

Various reports of the old production have indicated unusual highgrade silver ore that was shipped from this vein, and they are undoubtedly true, because there are certainly lenses of much higher grades and wider widths scattered throughout the vein.

However, to attempt to establish grade that would more closely approximate the average for the whole vein, four samples were chipped uniformly across the vein at different locations in the # 1 and # 2 shafts. (See sketch)

Over five lbs. of rock was taken in each sample, and the samples were sent to Arizona Testing Laboratories in Phoenix, Az. to be assayed for silver.

The results are as follows:

SAMPLE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION	OZ. AG.
# 1	26"	# 1 shaft, 50' below surface. 10' south of shaft in brow of small stoped area. Mineralized quarts.	56 oz.
# 2	42"	6' below surface on north side of # 1 shaft. Mineralized quartz.	29 oz.

ESTIMATE OF GRADE: GOODWIN VEIN. - continued

SAMPLE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION	OZ. AG.
# 3	36 "	20' below surface, 60' north of # 1 shaft, on brow of partially caved raise to surface. - No vein material except two ½" streaks about three feet apart.	2.6 oz.
# 4	42 "	# 2 shaft, 20' below surface on south wall of shaft.	40 oz.

When these assays are adjusted to a uniform 48" mining width, the values are as follows: -

1 - $\frac{26}{48}$ x 56 = 30.3. oz Ag. per ton.

2 - $\frac{42}{48}$ x 29 = 25.4. oz Ag. per ton.

3 - $\frac{36}{48}$ x 2.6 = 2.0 oz Ag. per ton.

4 - $\frac{42}{48}$ x 40 = 35.0 oz Ag. per ton.

DISCUSSION & EXPLANATION OF SAMPLING RESULTS.

The two most southerly shafts on the Goodwin claim are dry for at least sixty feet below the surface; so the vein can be seen on the walls down to this depth.

EXPLANATION OF SAMPLING RESULTS: continued -

Samples # 1, - 2 and 4 were taken from the vein showing in these shafts and they are representative of the mineralization throughout the vein where it is exposed.

Sample # 3 was taken from the brow in a partially caved raise about 50' north of the shaft # 1 (most southerly). No mineralized material was observed here and the assay results bear out the fact that the sample was not in vein material.

TONNAGE AND GRADE ESTIMATE: GOODWIN CLAIM.

The average grade of the 43,000 tons of probable ore to a depth of 200' on the Goodwin claim, can reasonably be assumed to be 30 oz. of silver per ton across a mining width of four feet, according to the sampling results.

At this grade the total ounces of silver = 30 x 43,000 = 1,290,000 oz. silver.
With a price of silver at $ 9.50 per oz. U.S.
The gross value = 1,290,000 x $ 9.50 = $ 12,225.000.

TONNAGE & GRADE ESTIMATE - SILVER KEY CLAIMS.

continued. -

The Silver Key claims include a total strike length of the three veins of at least 7,500 feet. The possible tonnage in these veins down to 200' and 4' wide is:

$\frac{7500 \times 200 \times 4}{12}$ = 500,000 possible tons.

If it is assumed that 3/4 of 500,000 = 375,000 tons will carry 30 oz. silver per ton.

= 30 x 375,000 = 11,250,000 oz. of silver.

Therefore at a value of $ 9.50 per oz. Ag. U.S. the gross value of the possible tonnage

= 11,250,000 x $ 9.50. = $ 106,875.000.

ESTIMATE OF GROSS VALUE

DUMPS - GOODWIN CLAIM.

There are two surface dumps on the Goodwin claim that carry silver values that will be recovered when a mill is in operation.

They were sampled and evaluated during 1976 by Mr. Joe Wilkins of Tuscon. Ariz., and later during 1980 by Mr. C. Wuest, who shipped a bulk sample of 40 tons to a custom mill to attempt to establish an average grade.

ESTIMATE OF GROSS VALUE: DUMPS - GOODWIN CLAIM.

continued -

The estimated tonnage and grade of the two dumps is 8800 tons @ 6.3 oz. silver per ton.

The bulk sample recovered about 6 oz. silver per ton, but the exact grade is difficult to determine because of high losses in the mill circuit and the tailings. It appears that the actual grade should be somewhat higher.

Therefore a conservative estimate of the silver in the dumps on surface is 8000 tons @ 6 oz. silver per ton. = 48,000 oz. Ag. @ $ 9.50 per oz. = a gross value of $ 456.000.

CONCLUSIONS

The Goodwin and Silver Key claims contain at least three well mineralized silver bearing veins.

1. The Goodwin vein has been opened by means of three shafts to a depth of 200' on the Goodwin claim, which has a length of 860' The vein also extends along the Silver Key # 3 claim for 1500' but should be explored by diamond drilling to confirm the silver mineralization below the surface.

CONCLUSIONS ; continued

2. The Silver Key vein was explored by diamond drilling at a true depth of 100' for a length of 300'. The results confirmed good silver values according to verbal communications, but the vein should be more extensively explored by diamond drilling to confirm the feasibility of planning a full scale mining operation along the known 3000' that has been traced along the surface.
3. The Dekon vein should also be tested by diamond drilling, with the expectation that the drill results will indicate the same mineralization as that of the other two veins along a strike length of over 3000'

The dumps can be milled at a profit, and the revenue from this source can be used to instal the equipment and supplies necessary for mining.

The total ore estimate for the property may be summarized as follows:

CONCLUSIONS: continued

TONNAGE	GRADE AG.	VALUE
Proven		
8,000 (dumps)	6 oz.	$ 456.000.
Probable		
43,000 (Goodwin)	30 oz.	12,225.000.
Possible		
375,000 (other veins	30 oz.	106,875.000.
Totals (all catagories)		$ 119,557.000.
426,000 tons.		

RECOMMENDATIONS

PHASE 1

1. Provide portable living accommodation to the site.
2. 5000' drilling program to check the Goodwin and Silver Key veins to a depth of 200'
3. Reestablish water supply.
4. Rent/lease a Bulldozer and Backhoe for constructing and repairing roads, drill sites and stripping.

RECOMMENDATIONS: continued -

PHASE II : contingent upon the results of Phase I

1. Start mill construction.
2. Recollar shafts on the Goodwin claim and reopen underground workings.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF PHASE I

1.	Purchase or rent 2 trailers	$ 10,000.
2.	5000' diamond drilling @ 25.	125,000.
3.	Reestablish water supply	10,000.
4.	4 wheel drive pick-up	10,000.
5.	Rent. - Bulldozer & Backhoe for 1 mos. together with purchase of culverts and road materials	25,000.
6.	Labour	4,000.
7.	Engineering & supervision	7,000.
8.	Assaying	3,500.
9.	Transportation	2,000.
10.	7.5 KVA. electric generator	2,000.
11.	Misc. supplies, food, tools, gas, diesel, propane, etc.	7,000.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF PHASE I. continued. -

12.	Administrative, (office, clerical, telephone, etc.	$ 2,000.
		$ 207,500.
	15% contingency	31,125.
TOTAL		$ 238,750.

Respectfully submitted

J.E. Londry

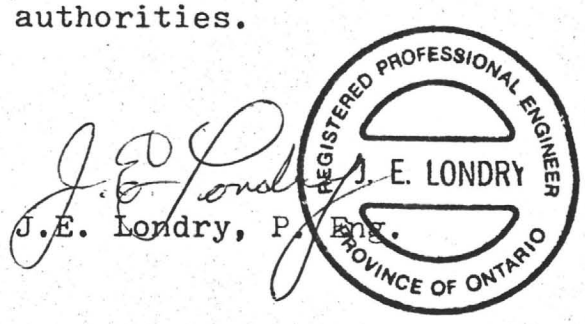
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

October 16, 1981
Prescott, Arizona.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, John Emerson Londry, residing at 77 Howard St., P.H. # 3, Toronto, Ontario, certify that :

1. I am a a consulting geological engineer, and have been practicing my profession continuously for the past 32 years.
2. I graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., with a degree of B.Sc., in Geology and Mineralogy in 1949.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario.
4. I have no interest, either directly or indirectly in Newbury Explorations Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.
5. The information contained in this report was gained from personal visits to the property on Oct. 9, and Oct. 11, 1981: from Bulletin 782, of the U.S.G.S. by Waldemar Lindgren; from extracts from the Yavapai Miner, Prescott, Ariz.; as well as personal conversations with Mr. G.A.Russel and Mr. C. Wuest of Prescott, concerning ore deposits in the area of Bradshaw Mts.
6. Newbury Explorations Ltd. is authorized to use this report or any part of it for the purpose of financing or as otherwise required by regulatory authorities.

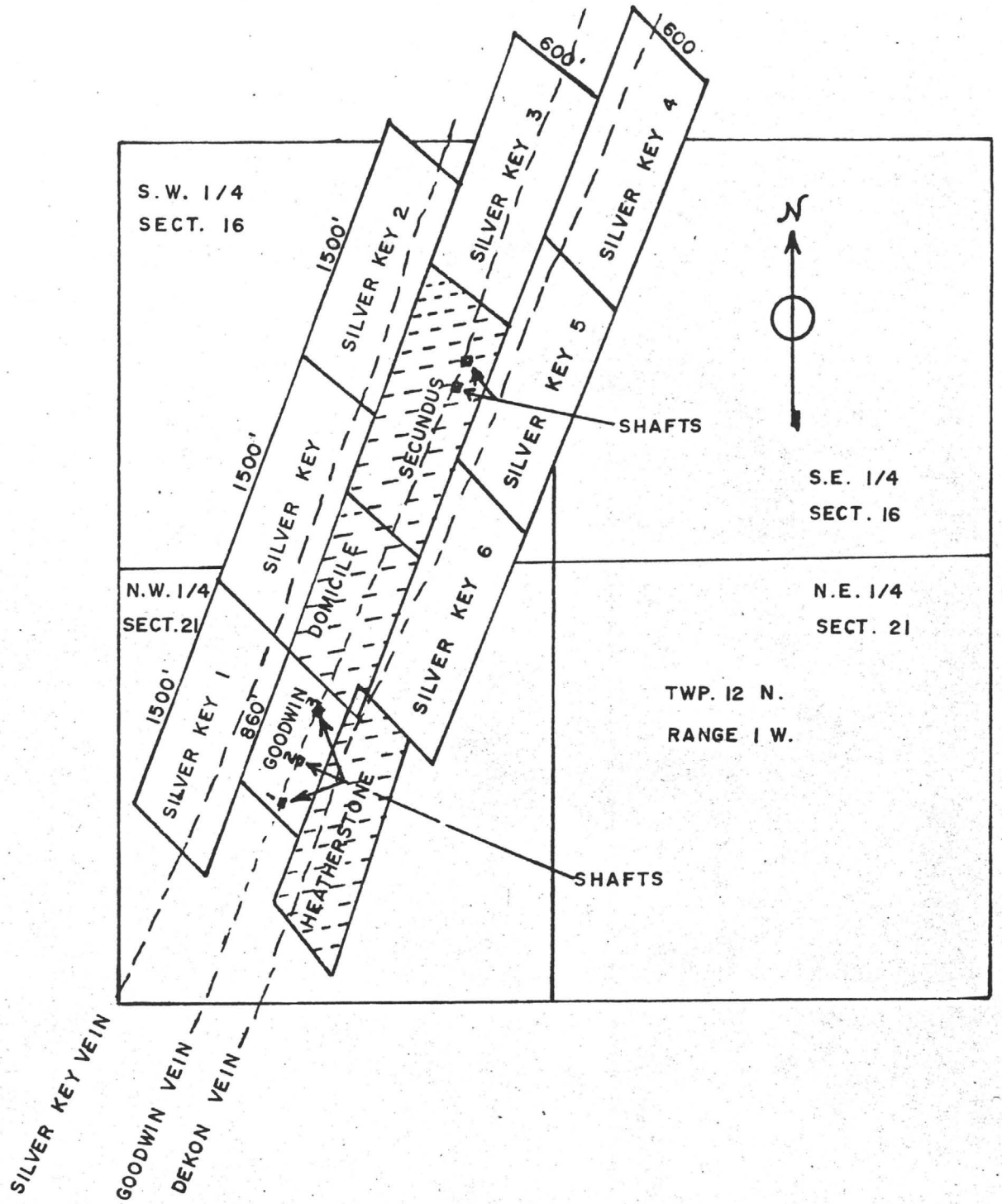


October 16th. 1981
Prescott, Arizona.

J.E. Londry, P. Eng.

E X H I B I T " A "

CLAIMS	SECTION	TWP.	RANGE	BOOK	PAGES	BLM # AMC
Goodwin Mineral patent, Lot 37. Turkey Creek Minind District	16	12 N	1 W	996	451	70820
Silver Key and Silver Key # 1 thru 6 incl.	16	12 N	1 W	1235	826 thru 839	70807 thru 70813



PLAN SHOWING

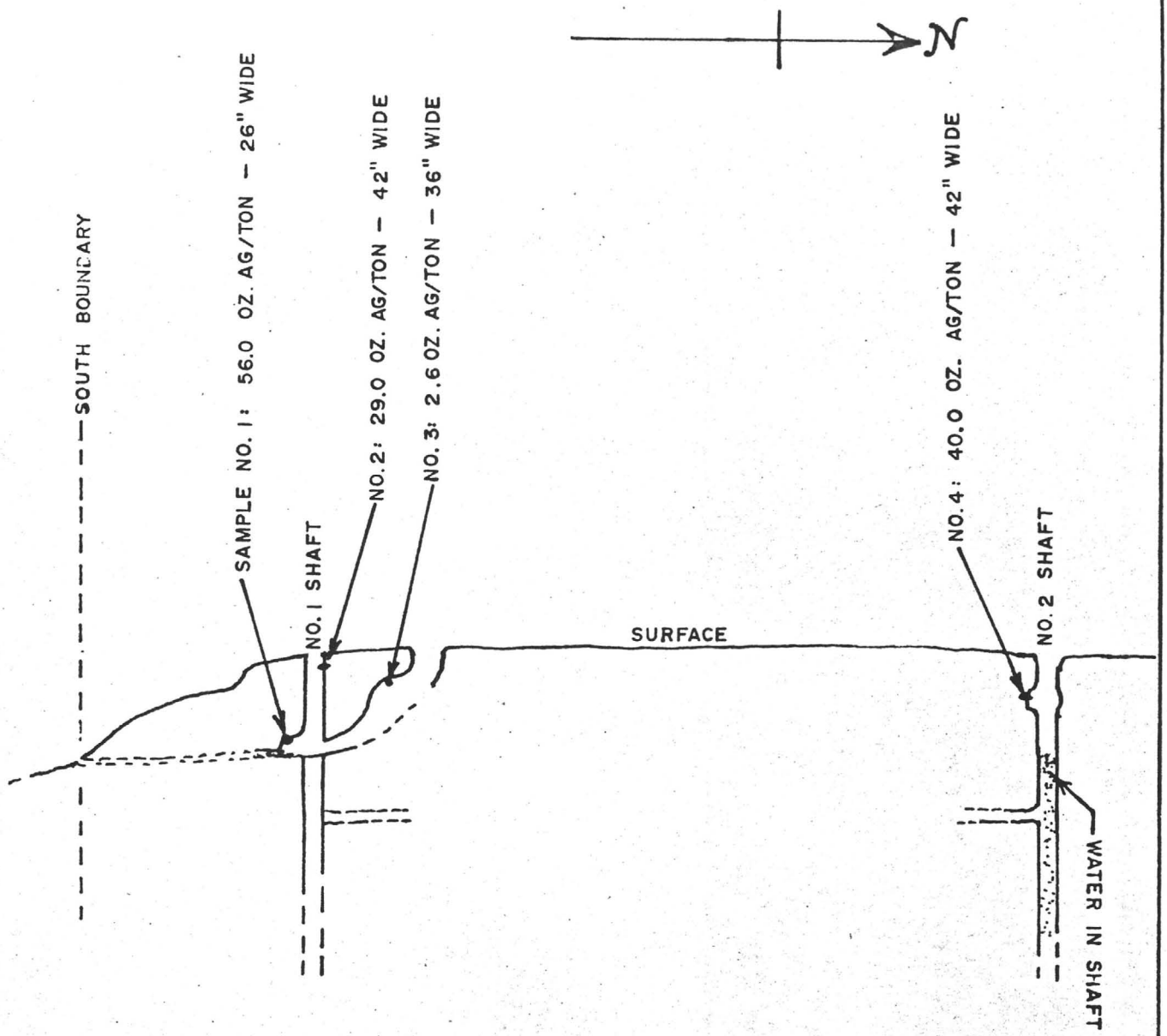
GOODWIN—SILVER KEY CLAIMS

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

SCALE: 1" = 1000' (APROX)

OCT. 1981

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. E. LONDRY
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



LONG SECTION SHOWING

SAMPLING – GOODWIN CLAIM

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

SCALE: 1" = 100'

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
OCT. 1981
J. E. LONDRY
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
J. E. LONDRY

Arizona Testing Laboratories

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

For Dekon Corp.
237 North Pleasant Street
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Date October 15, 1981

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
3643	#1		56.				
	#2		29.				
	#3		2.6				
	#4		40.				

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Registered Assayer
CERTIFICATE NO.
6258
CLAUDE EUGENE
McLEAN, JR.
Signed 10/15/81
ARIZONA, U.S.A.


1"=16 MILES APPROX.
GOODWIN
SILVER KEY

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, John Emerson Londry, residing at 77 Howard St., P.H. # 3, Toronto, Ontario, certify that :

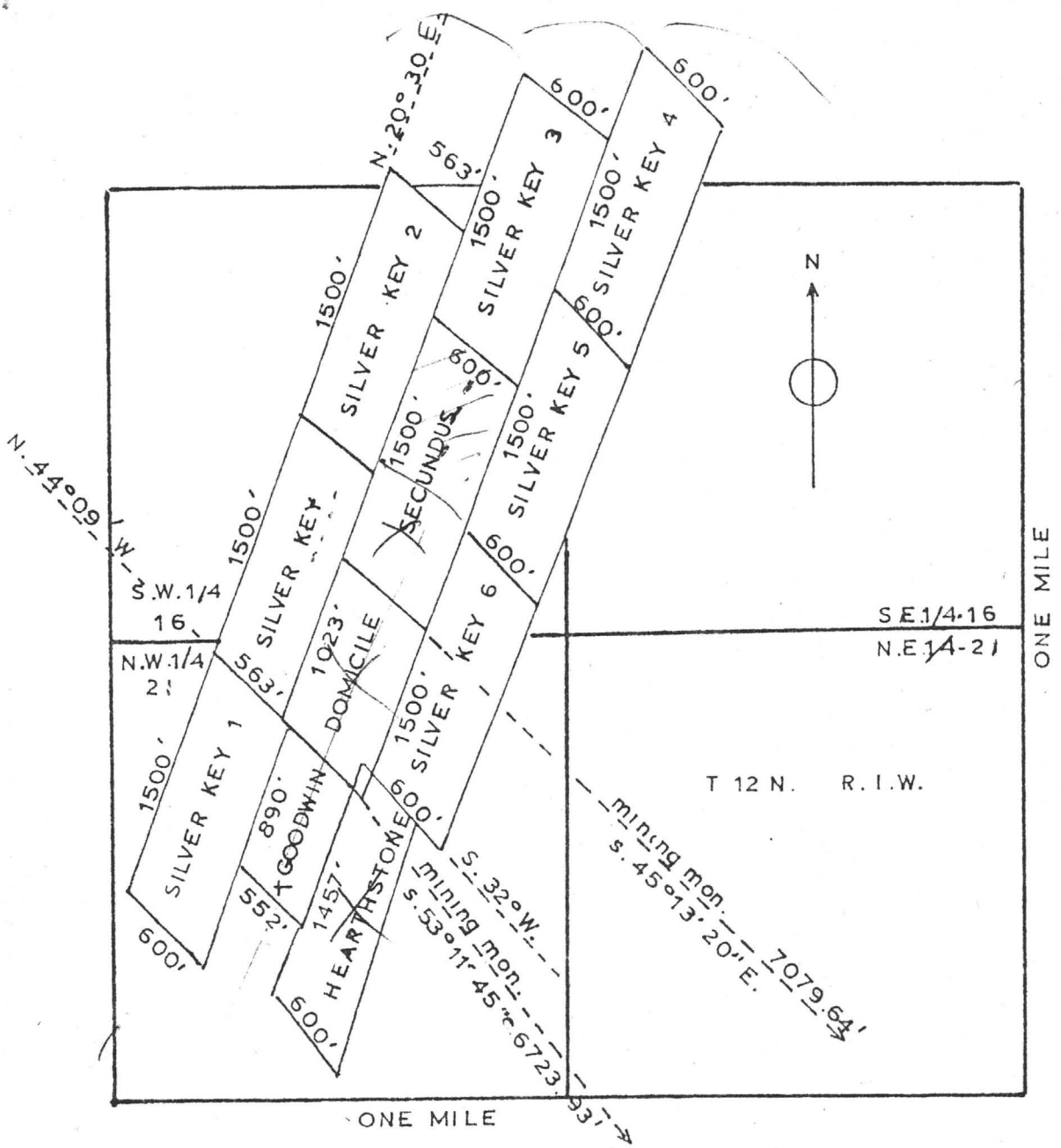
1. I am a a consulting geological engineer, and have been practicing my profession continuously for the past 32 years.
2. I graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., with a degree of B.Sc., in Geology and Mineralogy in 1949.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario.
4. I have no interest, either directly or indirectly in Newbury Explorations Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.
5. The information contained in this report was gained from personal visits to the property on Oct. 9, and Oct. 11, 1981; from Bulletin 782, of the U.S.G.S. by Waldemar Lindgren; from extracts from the Yavapai Miner, Prescott, Ariz.; as well as personal conversations with Mr. G.A.Russel and Mr. C. Wuest of Prescott, concerning ore deposits in the area of Bradshaw Mts.
6. Newbury Explorations Ltd. is authorized to use this report or any part of it for the purpose of financing or as otherwise required by regulatory authorities.

October 16th. 1981
Prescott, Arizona.

J.E. Londry, P.Eng.

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION
OF THE
GOODWIN MINE DUMPS
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

Joe Wilkins
Tucson, Arizona
Feb. 23, 1976


N. 20° 30' E.
563'
600'
1500'
SILVER KEY 2
SILVER KEY 3
SILVER KEY 4
SILVER KEY 5
SILVER KEY 6
SILVER KEY 1
SILVER KEY
SECUNDUS
DOMICILE
1023'
GOODWIN
890'
HEARTHSTONE
1457'
552'
N. 44° 09' W.
S.W.1/4
16
N.W.1/4
21
S.E.1/4-16
N.E.1/4-21
ONE MILE
N
T 12 N. R. I. W.
mining mon.
S. 32° W.
mining mon.
S. 53° 11' 45" E. 6723'
mining mon.
S. 45° 13' 20" E. 7079.64'
93'
ONE MILE

SUMMARY

The 2 principle mine dumps at the Goodwin Mine contain an estimated tonnage varying from 4160 to 14,350 tons of silver-bearing rock at 6.3 oz/ton. Three catagories of tonnage based on the postulated depth of the dump material and their probable yields are as follows:

	Maximum	Minimum	Probable
Tonnage	14,350	4160	8800
Silver, oz	90,417	26,200	55,440
Value(in situ)	$406,880	$ 117,940	$ 249,480
Ag yield 80%, oz	72,330	20,960	44,350
Value	$325,500	$ 94,350	$ 199,580
Capital Cost	$ 61,500	$ 61,500	$ 61,500
Operating Cost	$ 17,950	$ 5,200	$ 11,000
Net	$246,050	$ 27,650	$ 127,080

Although all costs, tonnages, and grades are simply best guess estimates, it is apparent that such an operation, if carefully conceived and executed will yield an excellent pre-tax profit.

In addition, the equipment will be available for operations at other selected sites with similar yields. At least 10 additional sites could be easily selected and in operation within a 2 year period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Goodwin Mine dumps should be completely evaluated; the depth and size of each dump determined for accurate tonnage calculations and the silver grade, both vertically and laterally is needed. The depth probes can be made pounding an iron pipe down thru the dump material yielding vertical samples and the dump thickness. The lateral variations can be made by taking numerous channel samples.

Approximately 22 sample sites (10 channel and 12 depth probes) yielding 34 samples would be needed for each dump. About one week would be required to evaluate and collect the samples. An approximate cost is as follows:

5 days @ $ 250/day	$ 1500.00
68 Ag assays @ $ 4.50	306.00
Sample prep. @ $ 2.10	142.80
Total	$ 1948.80

Additional areas should be investigated as soon as possible for additional dump mining sites.

INTRODUCTION

The Goodwin Mine dumps were briefly reconnoitered January 23, 1976 accompanied by the owner, Mr. Lee Bender and by my mapping assistant, Joseph Wilkins. The main dump was mapped and channel and grab samples were taken. The secondary dump was briefly examined but not mapped or sampled because of time limitations.

The purpose of this examination was to evaluate the mine dumps as possible sites for re-working to recover precious metal values.

The Goodwin Mine is located in the Bradshaw Mountains in the Turkey Creek Mining District; specifically in Section 21(unsurveyed), T.12 N., R.1 W. Access is by the Senator Highway from Prescott or from Mayer by the Pine Flat road.

PAST-PRODUCTION

According to Lindgren(1926), production was small but fairly high-grade. Two mines are present in the area; the Roach and the Burmister. They are along the same vein-reportedly connected by a 400 feet drift-and produced about $ 60,000 in ore. One carloadaveraged $ 600 per ton.

If we consider all of the past-production to be derived from silver at the circa 1920 price of $ 0.90 per oz., the $ 600 per ton carload would average 660 oz of silver per ton. Then the total production of $ 60,000 of ore at 660 oz/ton results in about 100 tons of ore produced at the Roach Mine. An equal production from the Burmister is a reasonable estimate.

Both mine shafts are currently caved and the northern shaft is flooded--a possible source of water for the leach operation--but both could easily be cleaned out providing acess to the workings.

GEOLOGY-MINERALOGY

The mine is situated in the Lower Spud Mountain Volcanics within the Yavapai Schist, Precambrian greenstone belt. Rocks on the dump suggest a silicic, intermediate to acidic host rock. The orebody is apparently of the volcanogenic, syngenetic massive sulfide type.

The mineralogy, as derived from dump specimen , in

decreasing order of abundance is as follows:

Hypogene	Supergene	Gangue
Tetrahedrite(M)	Malachite (M)	Ankerite (M)
Galena	Azurite (M)	Quartz (M)
Chalcopyrite	Horn Silver	Talc
Pyrite	Native Silver	Chlorite
Bornite	Cerrusite-anglesite	
	Covellite-chalcocite	

The silver values occur predominately in the tetrahedrite but with significant silver in the copper oxides and the horn silvers(silver chlorides).

The channel sample taken at the dump, was separated into 2 separate size factions; greater than ½ inch and less than ½ inch, in order to determine the size distribution of the silver values. The assays show that the silver is related to the larger particle size with minor but significant values in the fines. The larger particles are generally more silicic indicating a quartz-silver association. Copper values vary from 0.05 to 0.14 % (non-recoverable) with 25 to 30 % of the value as acid soluble copper. Gold assays are always less than 0.001 oz/ton. Sample assays and locations are shown on figure 1.

TONNAGE and GRADE

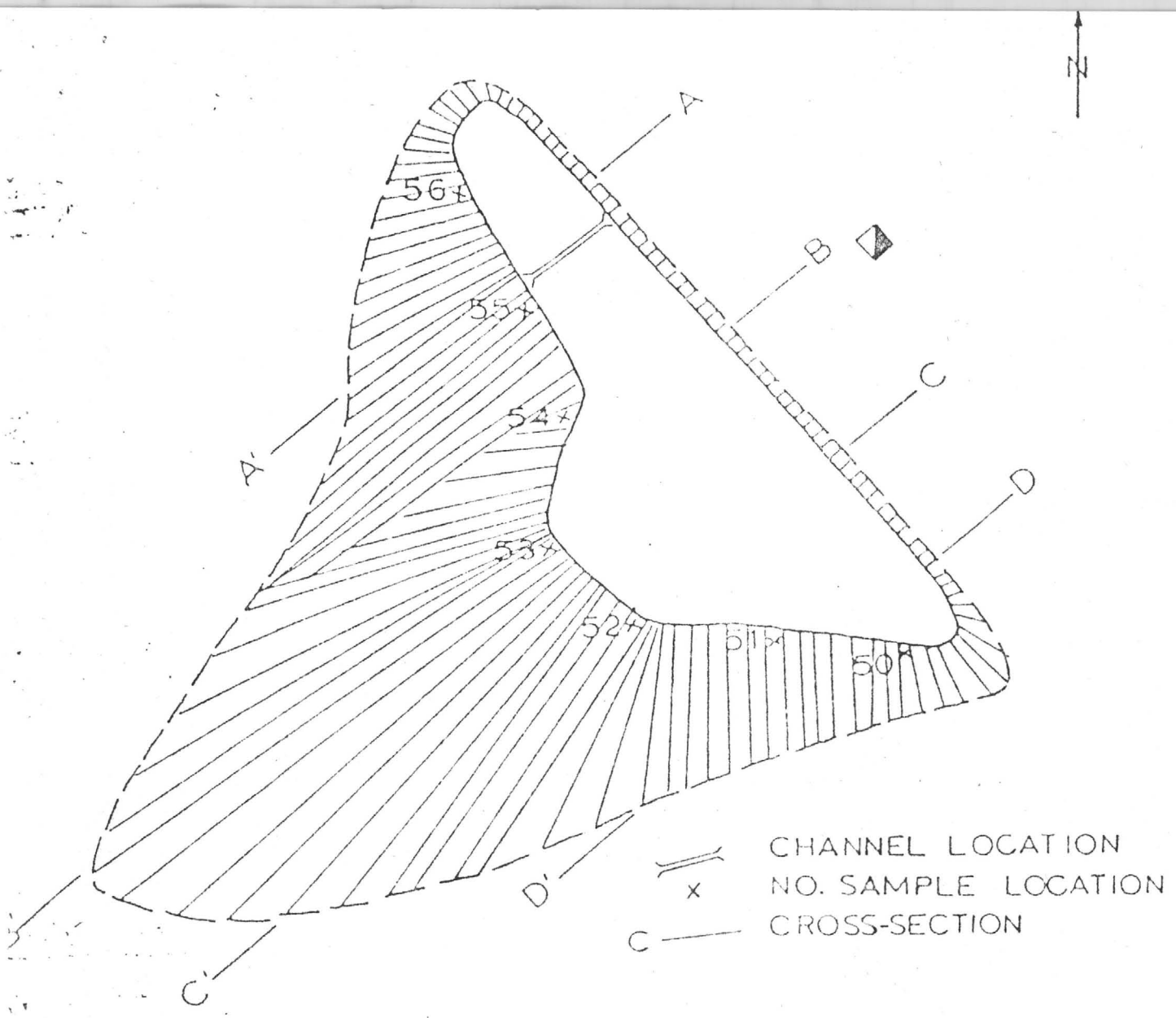
Tonnage estimates were made by cross-sectional analyses as shown on figures 1 and 2. Each section represents a 20 feet thick slice through the dump. The thickness of the dump is an unknown factor, so maximum and minimum tonnages were calculated by assigning a maximum and a minimum floor to the dump as shown on figure 2. The minimum floor assumes that the dump material was deposited on a steep slope and the maximum floor assumes deposition into a 90 cut. The actual tonnage is somewhere between these 2 extremes; the probable tonnage should approximate the actual tonnage.

The tonnages calculated are as follows:

Maximum tonnage: 8970 tons
Minimum tonnage: 2600
Probable tonnage: 5500

The probable tonnage is a best guess figure based on an average between extremes.

The tenor of the dump ore is also a tenous estimate but is probably more accurate than the tonnage figure. Values range from 1.3 to 13.0 oz/ton resulting in an arithmetic average of 6.3 oz/ton(standard deviation: 4.2). This value was used in the value calculations. The channel and



ASSAY	oz / ton Ag.
CHANNEL +1/2"	8.0
-1/2"	3.3
GRAB	8.5
NO. 50	4.6
51	3.4
52	2.4
53	1.3
54	5.7
55	12.8
56	13.0
AVERAGE	6.3

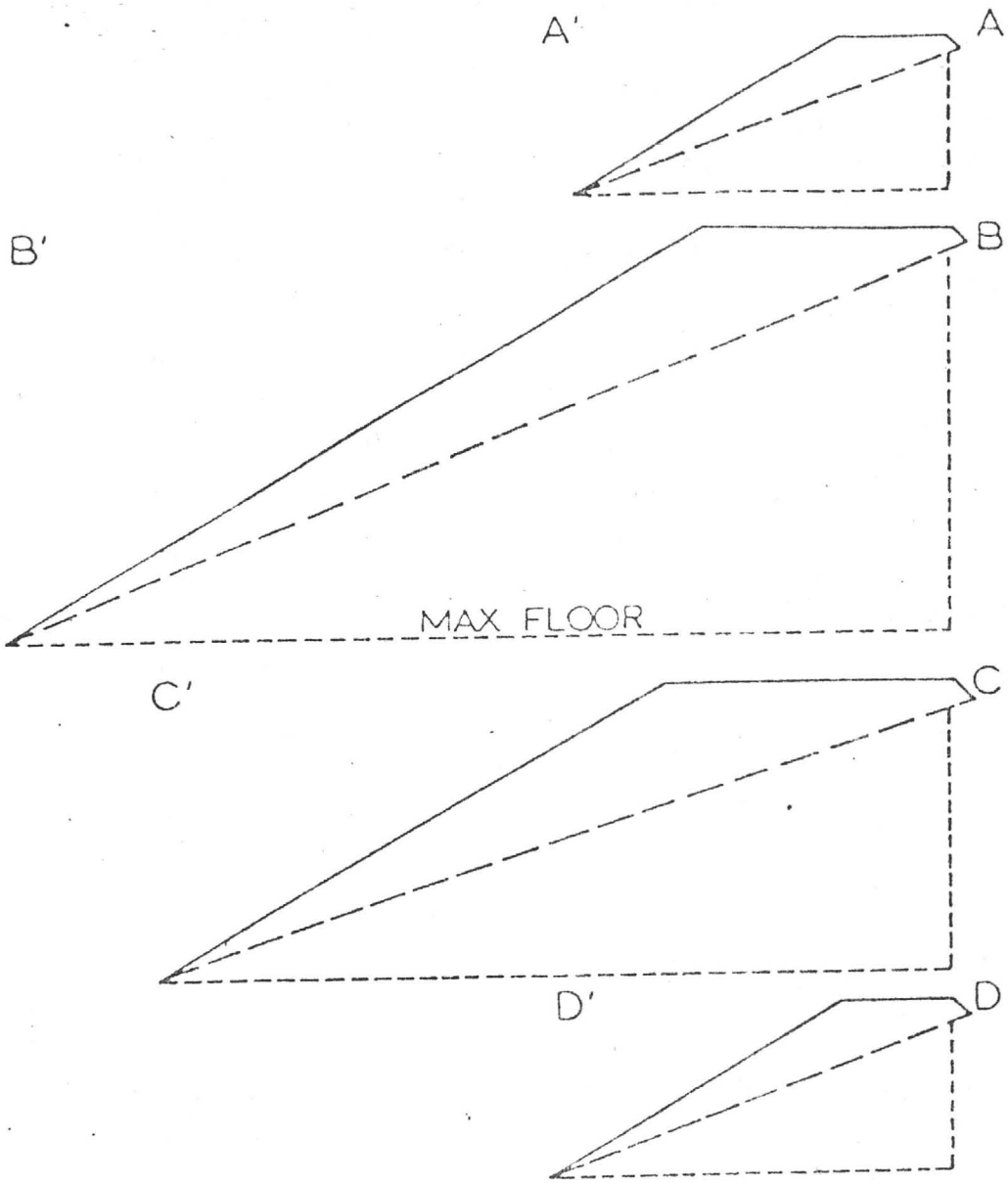
MINE DUMP
GOODWIN MINE
YAVAPAI CO ARIZONA

SCALE 1 IN. = 20 FT.

JOE WILKINS 1/23/76

Jo Wilkins

Figure 1



TONNAGE

A
MAX 760
MIN 260

B
MAX 4350
MIN 1050

C
MAX 2940
MIN 980

D
MAX 920
MIN 310

	TONNAGE	GRADE	Oz Ag	VALUE
MAX	8970	6.3	56,511	$254,299
MIN	2600	"	16,380	$ 73,710
PROB	5500	"	34,650	$155,925

CROSS SECTIONS
GOODWIN MINE DUMP
YAVAPAI CO ARIZONA

SCALE 1 IN = 20 FT

JOE WILKINS 2/76

Figure 2

the grab sample are thought to be more representative of the surficial silver values than the numbered samples which were small, about 1 pound grabs, samples. A grade of 8.0 to 8.5 oz/ton silver, as indicated by the channel and grab samples, would represent a 20 to 25 % increase over the 6.3 oz average value.

Moreover, all assays represent only the surficial layer, a highly leached and picked-over by rock-hounds, of the dump.. The surface is probably deficient in silver with respect to the lower horizons.

The secondary dump, 400 feet north of the main dump, is situated in an arroyo and is partially eroded. It is estimated at 60 % of the size of the main dump but at roughly the same grade. At 60 % tonnage, 6.3 oz per ton silver, and at $ 4.50/oz silver the value of the secondary dump is as follows:

	Tonnage	oz.-Ag	Value
Maximum	5,380	33,906	$ 152,580
Minimum	1,560	9,820	$ 44.230
Probable	3,300	20,790	$ 93,550

The sum of both dumps yields the values shown below:

	Tonnage	oz.-Ag	Value
Maximum	14,350	90,417	$ 406,880
Minimum	4,160	28,208	$ 117,940
Probable	8,800	55,440	$ 249,480

Although the value of the dump material is but a tenous estimate, the value of $ 117,940 is substantial and worthy of further pursuit.

MINING-PROCESSING

At least 3 different mining-processing methods are suggested for the mine dumps:

1. Cyanide leaching--as is
2. Cyanide leaching--crush
3. Crush--floatation

Each method has its specific merits and there is a definite increase in recovery, progressing from method 1 thru method 3. However, with the same increase there is a dramatic increase in costs. An optimum method should be determined by metallurgical testing prior to production.

Mining: Mining consists of moving the muck on the mine dump to either a prepared leach pad or to the crushing unit, according to the processing method chosen. The required equipment would be a small cat and a front-end loader.

Cyanide leach--as is: Leach pads would be prepared using an impermeable base of concrete, asphalt, or polyvinyl plastic and the dump material spread evenly onto the pad. Appropriate strength cyanide solution would be sprayed evenly onto the surface of the dump material, allowed to percolate through the rock leaching the silver values, and the silver-rich solution collected and processed to remove the silver.

Cyanide leach--crush: This is essentially the same as the previous method except that the rock would be crushed prior to leaching. Crushing would liberate additional silver by providing a larger number of surfaces containing silver exposed to solution action.

Crush--floatation: The dump rock is crushed, finely ground, and the sulfides floated, yielding a silver-rich sulfide concentrate. The remaining rock is leached as in the previous methods to recover the oxides and halides. This method should recover 100 % of the recoverable silver but it is expensive and will require a greater capital outlay.

ECONOMICS

A complete cost analysis is beyond the scope of this report. The following estimates are made for method 2, the crush--leach method. These estimates are preliminary only and may be in error as much as 100 % but will provide guidelines for further investigations.

Capital Outlay

Equipment, Mining

Front-end loader (used)	$ 15,000
D-6 cat Or equivalent (used)	10,000

Equipment, Processing

Tractor and low-boy trailer	$ 20,000
Jaw crusher (rebuilt)	5,000
Secondary crusher(rebuilt)	5,000
Ancillary equipment	1,500
Power plant	5,000
Total	$ 61,500

Operating Costs

	Unit cost	Max.	Min.	Prob.
Mining	$ 0.25/ton	3590	1040	2200
Processing	$ 0.50/ton	7180	2080	4400
Overhead	$ 0.50/ton	7180	2080	4400
Total	$ 1.25/ton	17950	5200	11000

Assuming an 80 % recovery of silver values, the following total costs and pre-tax, pre-royalty profit is possible:

	Max	Min.	Prob.
Silver value	$ 325,500	$ 94,350	$ 199,580
Capital cost	$ 61,500	$ 61,500	$ 61,500
Operating cost	$ 17,950	$ 5,200	$ 11,000
Net	$ 246,050	$ 27,650	$ 127,080

According to how well the leach-solution moves through the dumps, payout will vary from 6 months to 2 years.

This is a quick-in, quick-out proposition with high-profit, low-investment possibilities. Following preparation of the leach-pads, most of the equipment could be moved to another dump site to begin processing another deposit.

Incidently, there are 166 mines in the Bradshaw Mountain area, many with extensive dumps that could be easily acquired and re-worked. In addition the number of dumps in southern Arizona and New Mexico is in excess of 2000.

Joe Wilkins

Joe Wilkins
Tucson, Arizona
Feb. 23, 1976

Hawley & Hawley Assayers and Chemists Division
1700 W. Grant Rd. P.O. Box 50106 Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

William L. Lehenbauer
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9475

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

ITEM NO.	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Ag oz/ton	Cu %	Acid Sol. Cu %	Sample weight grams					
1	Sample #1	8.48	0.12	0.03						
2	Sample #2 +1/2 inch	7.96	0.14	0.04	8122					
3	Sample #2 -1/2 inch	3.26	0.05	0.02	79					
					8201	Total weight				

TO
Mr. Joe Wilkins
5450 North Kennaver Drive
Tucson, Arizona 85704

REMARKS
Fire Assay
Single analysis

CERTIFIED BY

2/11/76

DATE RECD	DATE COMPL	JOB NUMBER
2/3/76	2/11/76	760235

• CHEMICAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
• CONTRACT LABORATORIES

TECHNICAL SERVICE LABORATORIES
DIVISION OF ACADEMY TECHNICAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
618 EVANS AVE., TORONTO, ONT., M8W 2V4 CANADA
TELEPHONE 252 5895 - AREA 416
CABLE ADDRESS TECSERV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM Thomas Skimming & Associates Ltd.,
Suite 1417,
52 Mabelle,
Islington, Ontario.

REPORT NO.
T - 9448

Inv. #0015

SAMPLE(S) OF SOIL & ROCK

Sample No.	Gold (Au) oz/t	Silver (Ag) oz/t	Lead (Pb) %
5350	<0.001	4.58	-
5351	<0.001	3.42	-
5352	<0.001	2.40	-
5353	<0.001	1.29	-
5354	<0.001	5.73	-
5355	<0.001	12.76	-
5356	<0.001	13.02	-
5357	0.407	5.54	17.90
5358	0.015	0.41	0.33
5359	0.002	0.31	0.09

...mples, Pulps and Rejects discarded after two months

DATE May 22nd, 1975

SIGNED

1/11/(RD)

DEKON CORPORATION - MINING CLAIMS

GOODWIN - SILVER KEY CLAIMS. (Silver - Lead)

CLAIMS 1 patented mineral rights claim (10 acres)
7 unpatented claims. (140 acres)

DESCRIPTION Sections 16 & 21, Twp. 12 N. Range 1 W. Turkey Creek Mining District, Yavapai County. Arizona.

REGISTRATION Goodwin Lot # 37. Surveyed, recorded in Yavapai County Registry Offices, Prescott Ariz. Book 996, page 451 and with the Bureau of Land Management Federal offices Phoenix, Az. as # AMC 70820.
Silver Key & Silver Key #'s 1 thru 6 incl. recorded in Yavapai County Registry offices, Prescott, Az. Book 1235, pages 826 thru 839 and with the Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, Az. as #'s AMC 70807 thru 70813.

ACCESS Located 23 miles south of Prescott, Az. via the Senator Road or 10 miles west of Mayer Az. via the Pine Flat Road. Approx one mile of interior roads to development sites.

GEOLOGY Altered acid to intermediate volcanics lying in a basin, mainly schists of sedimentary and igneous origin intruded with rhyolite porphyry and silicious host rocks.

DEVELOPMENT 3 shafts and 1 adit with depths of over 200' Recently completed one mile of interior roads giving access to production areas.

continued -

GOODWIN-SILVER KEY - continued

DEVELOPMENT continued

Shaft # 1 and Shaft # 2, approx 450' north, are connected by a drift on the 100' level.

ASSAYS

1 shaft - approx 60' depth. 56 oz. Silver p/t. across 26"

1 shaft - near surface. across 42" 29 oz. silver p/t.

2 shaft - approx. 20' depth across 42" 40 oz. silver p/t/ taken by J. Londry, P. Eng. Oct. 1981 - See Londry report.

Dumps approx. 9000 tons of waste ore dumps averaging 8.3 oz. silver p/t. see J. Wilkens P. Eng. report. 1975.

During 1979 - 40 tons of dump ore was tested in a floatation mill, - recovery better than 6 oz. silver per ton.

Excerpts from Sharlot Hall Archives Prescott, " Yavapai Miner cira 1870's report shipments from 200 oz to 600 oz. silver during previous production.

DEKON CORPORATION - MINING CLAIMS.

SAN CARLOS & MOTHERLODE CLAIMS. (Gold - Silver - Copper)

CLAIMS 79 unpatented claims, 1580 acres. An amalgamation of three previous producing gold silver mines.

DESCRIPTION Sections 7,-8,-9,-17,-18,-20. Township 12 N. Range 1 W. Yavapai County. Ariz.

REGISTRATION (San Carlos) - 17 claims. recorded in Yavapai County Registry office, Prescott. Az. Book 1309, pages 620 thru 670. and with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Federal offices, Phoenix as #'s AMC - 100433 and AMC 111561 thru AMC 111577.
(Mother Lode) - 62 claims. recorded in Yavapai County Registry office, Prescott Book 1407, pages 636 thru 758.

ACCESS Located 20 miles south of Prescott, Az. via the Senator Road, or 12 miles west of Mayer, Ariz. via the Pine Flat Road.

GEOLOGY Schistose diorite and amphibolite on a granite contact. Intrusions of quartz veins and rhyolite porphyry in the schists.

DEVELOPMENT 5 shafts and 4 adits with depths of 100' to 300'. Recently completed over 2 miles of interior roads giving access to old areas of previous production.

ASSAYS Approx 3000 tons dump material assays average 9 oz. silver per ton. Shaft # 1 at 50 foot level 46.38 silver per ton. # 1 adit face 17.83 oz. silver per ton. Quartz vein .328 Gold - 13.21 silver # 2 adit .346 gold - 4.05 oz. silver.

DEKON CORPORATION - MINING CLAIMS

PROVINCIAL CLAIMS. (Gold - Silver - Copper)

CLAIMS	18 unpatented claims. - (360 acres)
DESCRIPTION	Sections 7, - 8, - & 19 Township 14 North, Range 2 E. Yavapai County Arizona.
REGISTRATION	Recorded in the Yavapai County Registry offices, Prescott, Ariz. Book 1407, pages 524 thru 577. and with the Bureau of Land Management, Federal offices in Phoenix.
ACCESS	Approx. 14 miles south of Prescott, on highway 69, then approx. 3 miles by dirt road paralleling the Black Hill Range.
GEOLOGY	Granite contact with Yavapai schists fissile sedimentary schist and greenstone, in part andesite and fine grained diorite. The property covers zones of copper, silver and gold mineralization along a strike length of 2½ miles. Pits and shafts indicate that there may be several parallel or " en echelon " zones. A diamond drilling program designed to cross section the structure may reveal open pit mining potential.
DEVELOPMENT	4 shafts, upward to 300' in depth. Good roads to all mining locations.

continued -

PROVINCIAL CLAIMS. continued -

ASSAYS: Selected vein material 22% copper.
Vein samples 3.9% copper, 4.6 oz. silver, .01 Gold. across 8' section
Vein exposed in the area of # 4 shaft assayed 1 oz. gold. 5 oz. silver and 1.3% copper across a 12' section.
Vein exposed in # 2 shaft 10' wide assayed 3.0 copper, 4.6 oz. silver and .1 gold.

DEKON CORPORATION - MINING CLAIMS.

ARICANA CLAIMS. (Cobalt - Gold - Silver, - Antimony and Bismuth)

CLAIMS 4 unpatented claims - (80 acres)

DESCRIPTION Sections 8 & 17, Township 9 N., Range 2 E., Yavapai County, Ariz.

REGISTRATION Recorded in Yavapai County Registry offices, Prescott, Ariz. Book 1414, pages 67 thru 74, and recorded with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Phoenix, Ariz.

ACCESS: Approx. 45 miles south of Prescott via highway 69. Exit at Bumble-Bee west via gravel road a distance of approx. 4 miles.

GEOLOGY North-south shearing in granite; shear zones filled with veins and stringers of white sulphides. (arseno-pyrite and cobalt sulphides) which carries good gold and silver values, with minor antimony and bismuth. There are no outcrops between showing and large north-south striking quartz-te dike about 150' west of showing. Showing should be drilled across the structure and extended to dike to check for lateral extension of mineral-ization.

continued -

ARICANA CLAIMS. continued. -

DEVELOPMENT 1 shaft approx. 30' in depth, with numerous diggings along the strike of vein.

ASSAYS Skyline Labs Inc. Oct. 1981 assays approx. 1% cobalt. (10,000 parts per million) See spectrographic analysis. Assays - .65% Cobalt - by Newbury Explor. Vancouver B.C.

DEKON CORPORATION - MINING CLAIMS.

LITTLE BEAVER CLAIMS (Gold)

CLAIMS	8 unpatented mining claims. approx. 160 acres.
DESCRIPTION	Sections 25 and 36, Township 11½ N. Range 1 E., Big Bug Mining District, Yavapai County Az.
REGISTRATION	Recorded in the Yavapai County Registry offices, Prescott, Ariz. Book 1313 pages 824 thru 840 & Book 1320, pages 422 thru 425. and recorded with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Federal offices, Phoenix, as AMC 112015 thru 112020.
ACCESS	Approx 32 miles south of Prescott Az. on Highway 69, or 4 miles south of Mayer, Az. via all weather gravel road.
GEOLOGY	Yavapai schists intruded by quartz porphyry and quartzite dikes.
DEVELOPMENT	3 shafts in excess of 100' depth. Numerous open cuts across the strike of the vein. Vein can be traced on surface over 3000'
ASSAYS:	# 1 Shaft at a depth of 50' exposes 4' vein assaying .5 gold per ton. Surface quartz veins .1 to .25 gold.

DEKON CORPORATION - MINING CLAIMS.

SPARKS SILVER LODE (Silver - Copper)

CLAIMS. 10 unpatented claims. (200 acres)

DESCRIPTION Section 21, Township 12½ north, Range 2 W., Yavapai County Ariz.

REGISTRATION Recorded in the Yavapai County Registry offices, Prescott, Ariz. Book 1414, pages 37 thru 66 and Book 1275, pages 26 & 27. and recorded with the Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, AMC 100424-AMC 100425.

ACCESS Located 5 miles west of Prescott, via White Spar Highway, then 3 miles via gravel road to property.

GEOLOGY Lower Showing : An east west quartz vein in granite carrying values in silver, copper and lead.
Upper showing : 200' along side of mountain shows brecciated granite stain. Should be geologically mapped to determine the total extent of the mineralization.

ASSAYS Dump samples assay an average of 20 oz. silver per ton.

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
SPECIALISTS IN EXPLORATION GEOCHEMISTRY
12090 WEST 50TH PLACE • WHEAT RIDGE, COLORADO 80033 • TEL.: (303) 424-7718

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. NQS 003
November 9, 1981

Four Corners Resources Corporation
Attn: G. A. Russell
11059 East Bethany Drive
Aurora, Colorado 80014

Analysis of 1 Pulp Sample

ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	FIRE ASSAY Au (oz/T)	Ag (oz/T)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Ni (%)
1	1384	.45	.01	.051	.60	.015

Gordon H. VanSickle
Manager

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone:253-3158

To:

DTX Consultants
201 - 744 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

File No. 81-1570
Type of Samples Rock
Disposition

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Attn.: Mr. Dave Taylor

No.	Sample	Pb%	Zn%	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton	Co%	As%	Sb%	No.	Bi%
1	002943	.10	.02	.35	.390	.63	.25	.02	1	.02
2									2	
3									3	
4									4	
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All reports are the confidential property of clients.

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED Oct. 7, 1981
DATE REPORTS MAILED Oct. 9, 1981

ASSAYER

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

DEKON CORPORATION - MINING CLAIMS

CHAUTEMOC MINES (Gold - Silver - Copper)

CLAIMS 20 unpatented claims - (400 acres)

DESCRIPTION Sections 6, - 7, - and 25. Township 12 & 12½ North, Range 1 E. Yavapai County, Arizona.

REGISTRATION Recorded in the Yavapai County Recorder's offices, Prescott, Az. Book 1314, pages 593 thru 610 and Book. - 1388, pages 716 thru 748 incl. and recorded with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Federal offices in Phoenix, Az. as #'s AMC 109158 thru AMC 109166 incl.

ACCESS pprox. 8 miles north-west of Mayer Ariz. of which 4 miles is on paved # 69 highway and 4 miles on newly constructed roads.

GEOLOGY Yavapai schists of sedimentary origin with numerous quartzite lenses; dikes of rhylolite porphyry with interbedded schists of igneous origin.

DEVELOPMENT 2 shafts in excess of 100' depth 1 adit approx. 80' in length. Veins have been cross cut on surface.

VALUES Assays 20 to 37 oz. silver p/t. Lead upward to 30%, gold upward to .25 oz. p/t.

DEKON CORPORATION - MINING CLAIMS.

GOLDEN FLEECE PLACER (Placer-Gold)

CLAIMS	2 unpatented placer claims. (40 acres)
DESCRIPTION	Section 23, Township 12 North, Range 1 E., Yavapai County, Ariz.
REGISTRATION	Recorded in the Yavapai County Registry offices, Prescott, Ariz. Book 1298, Pages 744 thru 747, and recorded with the Bureau of Land Management. (BLM) Phoenix, Ariz. AMC 108139 and AMC 108140.
ACCESS	Along the Big Bug River 200' off 69 Highway, east of Mayer.
GEOLOGY:	Stream gravel.
ASSAYS	Bulk sampling $ 8.00 per yard.