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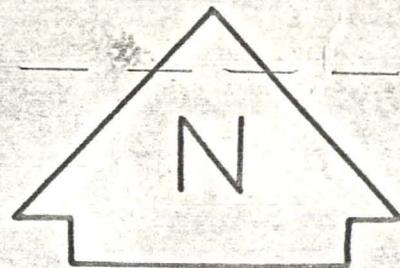
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71GC #1 = 151' W of 69-3



1052855
D/C

DECLINATION -13°

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 100 FT.

(96)
71-GC-1
70 S
75 T

671 (106)
98 S
104 T

69-3
(168)
168 S
168 T
28

PROSPECT

4600

71-GC-2 (70)
30 S
50 T

196 (65)
SC
40 S 200
56 T
(50) 68-30
48 S
18

14 08 7
1 NW (110)
5 S
66 T
2 SE (70)
58 08

71-GC-3 (95)
7 08
83 S
85 T

71-GC #3 = 82' - S36°E

From NW - E 8° S to 71-GC

71-GC #2 = 165' - S55°E

± 60' to E side line

S65°E from GC #3 to -

2 SE = S25°W to Post

4700

4800

4900

5000

5100

5200

5300

5389
A

68-2 (130)
90 08
90 08

106-SC = 190' - S-55°E

21'

8

R25E

T23S

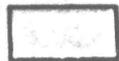
T24S

Road on SC²⁵ to saddle = ±1300' up 10° or 19% grade

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND:



ALLUVIAL, SAND, GRAVEL, CALICHE



CINTURA SANDSTONE



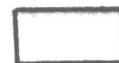
UPPER MURAL LIMESTONE, CLIFFS SHOWING



RELATIVELY PURE MURAL LIMESTONE



CONTAMINATED MURAL LIMESTONE



LOWER MURAL SANDY AND MARLY LIMESTONE



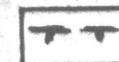
GLANCE CONGLOMERATE



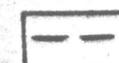
NACO LIMESTONE, CLIFFS SHOWING



NACO DOLOMITIC AND SILICEOUS LIMESTONE



NACO OVERTHRUSTED BLOCK



FAULTS



STRIKE AND DIP OF FORMATION

SUBJECT

4600

5200

5300

A

REPLY TO

2940 N. CASA TOMAS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85016
TELEPHONE (602) 277-6053

Richard E. Mieritz

MINING CONSULTANT

ARIZONA REGISTERED
MINING ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST

GEOLOGY
EXPLORATION
EVALUATION
FEASIBILITY
OPERATION

May 5, 1980

Mr. Robert A. Barbero, President
Can-Am Corporation
Paul Lime Division
Douglas, Arizona

At your request and authorization, the writer completed a grid type surface sampling program on the limestone exposures in the Glance Creek area as a means to determining the most promising areas for the existence of good to excellent grade limestone for feed at the Paul Spur Lime Plant.

The writer spent March 3 thru 7, 1980 taking 67 samples in two areas on the Glance Creek claims. Forty one samples were taken on the State Leases No. 2 - 3, Six Cousins No. 7 area and twenty six samples were taken on State Lease No. 1 area.

The samples were assayed by Can-Am's laboratory and the results of LOI and Available CaO reported as a File Memo by J. J. Philippine under March 20, 1980.

STATE LEASE NO. 2 - 3 AREA:

A random surface sampling program was completed by the writer on this area in April of 1977 as part of the assessment improvement work. Since then hole 78-15 was drilled a few feet away from old drill hole P-20, a pretty good check, percussion vs. diamond core.

A base line of N.50°W. was established along the toe of the existing drill road (see Map No. 1) passing through or near the holes drilled on this road.

Near perpendicular grid lines (N.40°E., S.40°W.) were established 100 feet apart to correspond to the writer's Sections established in year 1977. Samples were taken at 50 foot intervals in a southwest direction along four lines starting at the base line (road). The grid lines - or Sections - sampled were 1 + 00, 2 + 00, 3 + 00 and 4 + 00.

Section 1 + 00 was sampled for 850 feet and the other three lines were each sampled for 400 feet. The shorter lines covered a rise in elevation of approximately 160 feet - 4560 to 4720. The longer line had a difference in elevation of some 350 or more feet.

SAMPLING RESULTS:

The results of the samples indicate that the "better material" outcrops southwest of the drill road from 200 to 250 feet and dips under the alluvium northeast of the road. (See Map No. 1.) This outline very closely follows the strike and dips of the limestone as taken and plotted by the writer in year 1977.

The sampling also indicated that a very "poor" (37 to 57% CaO) limestone bed underlies the "better" bed. Below the "poor" is another "poor" bed of 64 to 75% available lime. Underlying these two "poor" beds, the limestone grade increases to a range of 88 to 92% available CaO, but is so high up the mountain that mining is not now practicable.

EXPLORATION:

To date, exploration by drilling has been concentrated in a narrow northwest-southeast band along and near the "main" drill road. Drill hole results indicate that a "good" bed of about 60 feet or more thick does exist at depth and beneath the alluvium. See Sections. (Maps Nos. 2 thru 10)

Drill hole exploration is needed in an area northeast of the main drill road and also with a few holes southwest of the drill road.

The writer suggests quite a few holes be drilled, however, such drilling should be completed in "stages" or phases - if you like. Overburden-alluvium and/or "poor" rock overlies the "better" limestone bed as shown on the various included Sections. (Maps Nos. 2 thru 10)

In view of that condition, the writer recommends a "wide" spaced drill program as the initial phase. These locations are colored red. Such holes - a minimum number - would provide information as to existence of the "better" bed in the northeast direction, information as to grade and thickness of the bed and information as to the kind and thickness of "overburden" that could be expected in this area. Such information would, after evaluation, determine if drilling should continue to complete the second phase (green) and third phase (yellow) or if the area should be forgotten for any one of several reasons such as poor grade, insufficient tonnage, too much overburden, etc.

Phase II would be a program of "fill-in" drilling to delimit the deposit and determine over-all grade of the tonnage involved as well as to obtain information on the type and thickness of overburden present on top of the deposit.

The minimum area to be explored would be 800 feet northeast-southwest and 700 feet northwest-southeast. Such a block could result in a deposit of approximately 3,000,000 tons.

STATE LEASE NO. 1:

In 1977, a similar random surface sampling was completed by the writer

on the limestone knob covered by State Lease No. 1 in the Glance Creek area. Since then, drill hole 78-16 was drilled on the old railroad grade west of the other two drill holes GC-1 and 69-3. Drill holes GC-1, 69-3 and 67-1 show good limestone intercepts of 70 to 168 feet. The last drill hole - only 40 feet deep - showed "no usable limestone." (See Map No. 12.)

Here also, surface outcrop samples were taken on a grid type pattern. Grid lines in a S.19°W. direction through the three drill holes located on the old railroad grade were established. These lines are approximately 150 feet apart. Samples were taken at 50 foot intervals commencing 50 feet southwest of the drill hole locations. (See Map No. 12, and Sections (Maps Nos. 13 and 14).) Two lines, 2 + 00 and 3 + 50, were sampled southwest for 500 feet - to cliff's edge. The third line was sampled for a 300 foot distance before encountering alluvium.

The sampling program here, as in the State Lease 2 - 3 area, indicates a "better" bed of limestone at and just south of the old railroad bed, a thin layer of "poorer" material (66 to 75% available CaO), then a slightly improved thin bed (81 to 87% available CaO) and at and near the top of the hill a bed containing 63 to 79% available CaO.

EXPLORATION:

The minimal surface area (300 feet east-west and 400 feet north-south) of the "better" zone or bed lies in the northeast corner of the Lease. Ordinarily, this small surface area would be of no interest, however, the great thickness of "better" limestone encountered in the three drill holes GC-1, 69-3 and 67-1 must not be ignored.

The area must be test drilled to a degree before rejecting the Lease for any of a few reasons, - too small, too deep, etc. To this end, the writer suggests a two stage or phase program of deep holes - the depth being dictated by the early holes.

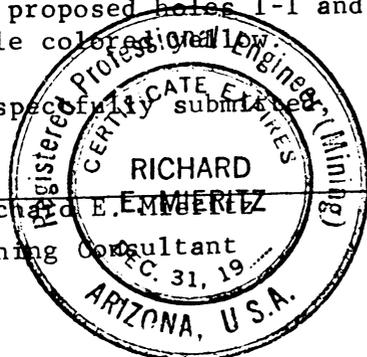
A first phase program is to drill the holes colored red on the Drill Hole Location Map No. 15. If the results of these holes are good, continue the program by drilling the holes colored green.

Unfortunately, the better limestone is located in the northeast corner of the claim, thus the property line on the north and east limits the exploration area - which is quite small - 400 feet north-south and 300 feet east-west. Were the "better" limestone to average a 110 foot thickness (indicated by the drill holes) a million ton reserve might be anticipated.

The writer is of the opinion that the balance of the hill to the south is composed of low grade limestone, however, drilling one hole south of proposed holes 1-1 and 1-2 would prove or disprove this opinion. Hole colored red.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD
E. EMMERITZ
Mining Consultant
DEC. 31, 19...



CAN-AM CORPORATIONPAUL LIME DIVISION
PAUL SPUR**Date:** December 9, 1980**To:** R. A. Barbero**Subject:** Limestone samples designated
Richard Mieritz #5231, #5232,
#5233**From:** J. J. Philippine

SAMPLE #5231

A white crystalline rock with pink to bluish stains. The crystals are very large, many measuring 1mm or more per side. This rock is very friable and the attrition of rock against rock produced a good quantity of coarse white powder in the sample bag. This stone was heated in the electric muffle to 2000°F and held for one hour. It burned to a grayish white color and showed no sign of decrepitation. After cooling the lump lime produced was very susceptible to mechanical abrasion. This sample assayed as follows:

Insol	5.38
R ₂ O ₃	.89
CaO	92.37
MgO	1.76
LOI	42.27
Available CaO	90.11

This stone produces a highly reactive lime

Reactivity

Initial Temp.	21°C
1 minute	69
2 minutes	73
3 minutes	75

SAMPLE #5232

A white crystalline rock stained heavily with iron. The stone is not as friable as sample #5231 but is susceptible to mechanical abrasion. The sample was heated to 2000°F in the electric muffle and held for one hour. The lump lime thus produced showed no sign of decrepitation during heating but upon cooling the lump developed numerous fractures and displayed no mechanical strength whatever. The assay for this stone is as follows:

TO: R. A. Barbero

Page 2

Insol	.68
R ₂ O ₃	.80
CaO	98.41
MgO	Nil
LOI	44.02
Available CaO	96.79

The lime produced from this stone is highly reactive.

Reactivity

Initial Temp.	19°C
1 minute	68
2 minutes	72
3 minutes	72

SAMPLE #5233

A blue gray crystalline rock with very small crystals. This rock is relatively hard and withstands impact and abrasion in the raw state. The stone was heated to 2000°F in the electric muffle and held for one hour without decrepitation. The stone burns to a brilliant snow white color and upon cooling shows no fractures and resists both impact and abrasion. This stone assayed as follows:

Insol	.49
R ₂ O ₃	.05
CaO	97.73
MgO	2.08
LOI	43.86
Available CaO	95.04

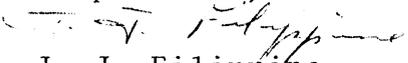
This material produces a highly reactive lime.

Reactivity

Initial Temp	19°C
1 minute	72
2 minutes	74
3 minutes	74

cc: O. H. Gorbali

Respectfully submitted:


J. J. Filippine
Chemist

Glance Creek D.D. Holes

6-15-79

D.D. Hole	#	LOI	Avail. CaO
	17-79		
	0' - 15'	43.52	95.39
	15' - 25'	43.53	95.31
	25' - 35'	42.94	92.85
	35' - 40'	43.05	92.17

9-28-78

D.D. Hole	#	LOI	Avail. CaO
	15-78		
	0' - 40'		93.44

D.D. Hole

16-78

No useable Limestone

CAN-AM CORPORATION

P. O. DRAWER T
DOUGLAS, ARIZONA 85607
TELEPHONE (602) 364-2429

March 20, 1980

Memo To: The File
From: J. J. Philippine
RE: Geological Exploration of the Glance Creek Area

On March 4, 5, and 6, 1980 Geologist Richard E. Mieritz conducted exploratory work in the Glance Creek area. Sixty-seven samples were submitted for assay and the following results were obtained:

Sample No	LOI	Avail. C _a O	Sample No	LOI	Avail. C _a O
1677	43.29	93.16 ✓	1710	42.81	91.40 ✓
1678	43.35	93.34 ✓	1711	42.98	89.33 ✓
1679	42.90	90.98 ✓	1712	43.22	90.88 ✓
1680	42.78	85.68 ✓	1713	42.97	87.78 ✓
1681	41.99	94.59 ✓	1714	43.22	92.17 ✓
1682	38.03	48.96 ✗	1715	43.23	89.96 ✓
1683	35.65	37.13 ✗	1716	42.95	92.05 ✓
1684	35.85	40.51 ✗	1717	39.21	64.31 ✗
1685	39.55	65.44 ✗	1718	43.10	90.03 ✓
1686	43.09	84.18 ✗	1719	42.49	87.33 ✓
1687	41.56	87.15 ✓	1720	42.71	89.30 ✓
1688	36.79	47.13 ✗	1721	41.56	82.48 ✗
1689	36.18	38.86 ✗	1722	41.94	81.95 ✗
1690	38.80	57.94 ✗	1723	41.22	74.50 ✗
1691	41.83	86.57 ✓	1724	41.32	82.50 ✗
1692	42.71	89.89 ✓	1725	43.46	93.69 ✓
1693	42.91	89.84 ✓	1726	43.61	95.41 ✓
1694	43.49	91.95 ✓	1727	41.63	82.15 ✗
1695	42.32	88.20 ✓	1728	42.66	90.25 ✓
1696	42.70	93.74 ✓	1729	39.80	65.76 ✗
1697	43.55	94.78 ✓	1730	42.11	87.56 ✓
1698	43.02	90.78 ✓	1731	41.75	79.49 ✗
1699	42.21	88.87 ✓	1732	39.11	62.91 ✗
1700	38.24	53.84 ✗	1733	41.47	78.13 ✗
1701	41.73	86.18 ✓	1734	41.99	80.97 ✗
1702	42.65	89.98 ✓	1735	41.08	74.88 ✗
1703	43.35	92.35 ✓	1736	40.77	74.11 ✗
1704	38.31	51.38 ✗	1737	38.77	65.01 ✗
1705	36.37	47.93 ✗	1738	38.41	61.62 ✗
1706	39.13	76.73 ✗	1739	41.05	74.83 ✗
1707	42.51	89.98 ✓	1740	42.48	85.84 ✓
1708	39.60	78.49 ✗	1741	39.90	69.76 ✗
1709	39.78	79.82 ✗	1742	40.96	74.56 ✗
			1743	42.22	82.94 ✗

April 26, 1980

Mr. Robert A. Barbero, Pres.
Can-AM Corporation
Paul Lime Division
Douglas, Arizona, 85607

Dear Mr. Barbero:

During the early part of March 1980, the writer was on the Glance Creek area taking surface samples of the two potential limestone areas for the purpose of evaluating said limestone as to mineral impurities, available lime grade, such characteristics which may influence mine production, kiln treatment, acid reactivity and any other behaviors.

When taking each sample, I can note the mineral impurities, physical characteristics such as hardness, type of fracture, crystallization, compactness, fossilization, etc. I must however, rely on the Company Laboratory to provide the desired chemical analysis for grade as well as some information as to the kiln treatment characteristics, reactivity ability and rate and any other favorable or detrimental characteristic which might be observed by the chemist during his test work on the samples.

On March 22 I received the chemical assay results of the 67 samples taken on the Glance Creek area. This was fine - appreciating the "fast service"-knowing of course that the Lab. has its many routine daily samples to run. However, I have been awaiting-to a degree-for the descriptive notes on each sample, which to date, have not been received. Such notes, coupled with my own "field notes", help me considerably as to "bed" identification and to isolate any problem which might be indicated.

I am writing - not to complain - but to ask if the past procedure - initiated by Mr. Brinker - could be continued on future samples I might send to the Lab for analysis? If you have operational problems which might prevent continuance of the procedure, I would understand - and would have to assume if the grade (available CaO) was sufficiently high, that the material would be good feed for the plant.

I would like to ask your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

R. E. Mieritz, Mining Consultant

71-SC-1
70S
75T

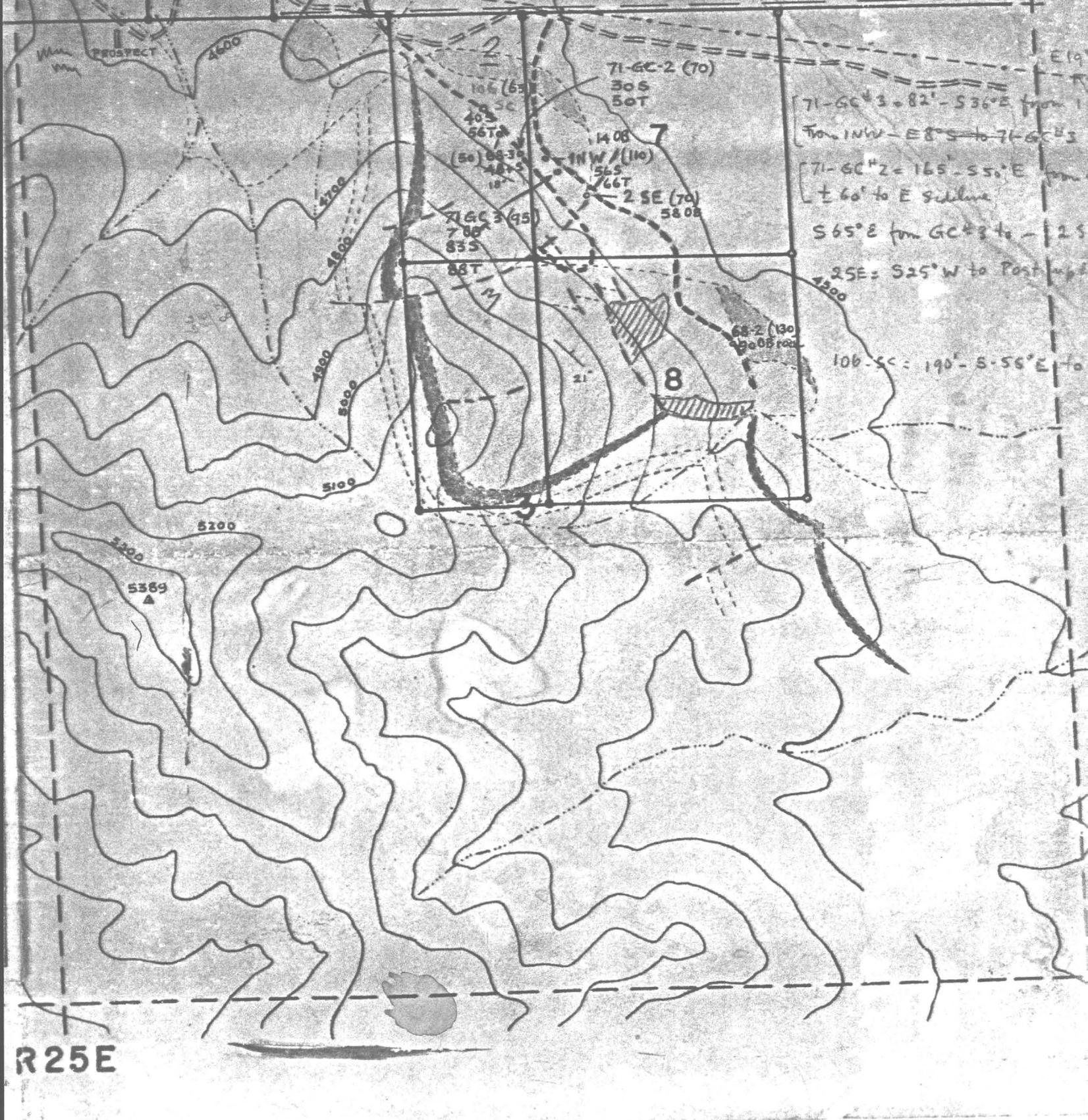
63-3
(168)
68
85
28

1052855
D/C



DECLINATION -13°

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT.

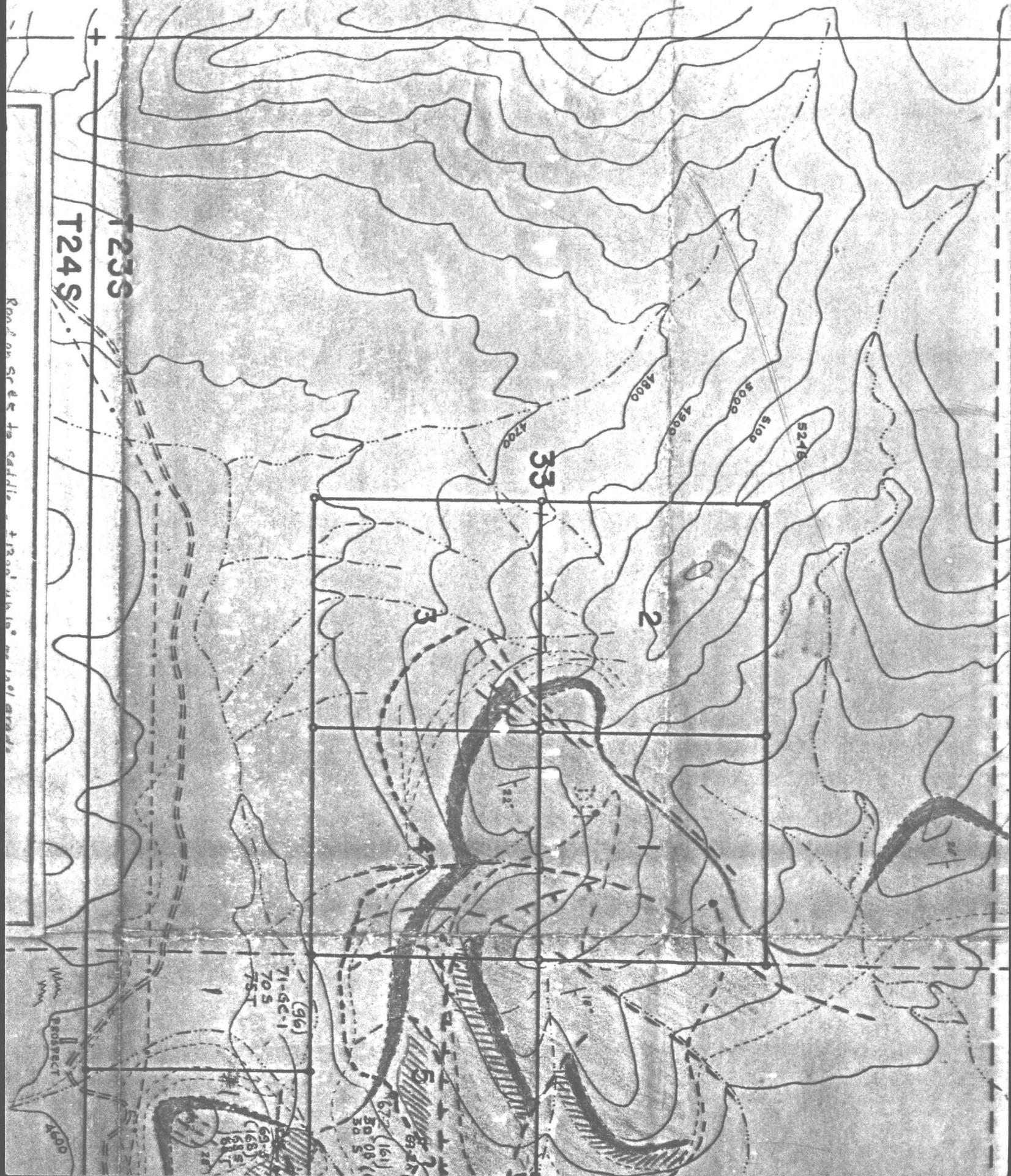


71-GC#3 = 82° - S36°E from
To NW - E 8° S to 71-GC#3
71-GC#2 = 165° - S55°E from
± 60° to E schline
S65°E from GC#3 to - 2 S
2SE = S25°W to Post
106-SC = 190° - S-55°E to

R25E

Read on Sheet to saddle + road + view to + road + grade

T233S
T24S



Can-Am Corporation

Robert A. Barbero
President-C.E.O.

Drawer T
Douglas, Arizona 85607
Telephone (602) 432-4301

December 31, 1979

Richard E. Mieritz
2940 N. Casa Tomas
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

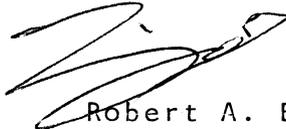
Dear Dick:

I just got a chance to go over your report of December 17 regarding R/W and water rights. I appreciate your immediate follow-thru on these items. I find it almost impossible to get things done without the help of someone like yourself.

In addition to Liz: we might need a good deal of drilling and geological work done down here on Glance Creek. Hansen and I have been putting the pencil to a new complete installation of all required items vs the addition of an MCV kiln here at Paul Spur (considering the mileage charge on cost of production of the MCV). You would be surprised at the results.

I'll be seeing you in the next few days so we can visit then.

Very truly yours,



Robert A. Barbero

RAB:hb

CAN-AM CORPORATION

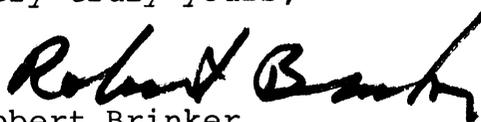
PAUL LIME DIVISION
PAUL SPUR
P. O. DRAWER T
DOUGLAS, ARIZONA 85607
TELEPHONE (602) 364-2429
April 15, 1977

Mr. Richard E. Mieritz
2490 N. Casa Tomas
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Dear Mr. Mieritz:

Enclosed are copies of results on surface samples
taken at Glance Creek area on 4/11 and 4/12, 1977
by you and our Mr. John Ames.

Very truly yours,



Robert Brinker
Chemist

CC: R. A. Barbero
John Ames

RB:hb

Enclosure

CAN-AM CORPORATION
PAUL LIME DIVISION

April 15, 1977

SURFACE SAMPLES - GLANCE CREEK AREA TAKEN 4/11 and 4/12, 1977
JOHN AMES AND RICHARD MIERITZ

<u>SAMPLE NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT LOSS ON IGNITION</u>	<u>PERCENT AVAILABLE CALCIUM OXIDE OF RESIDUE AFTER IGNITION</u>
1	42.85%	89.0%
2	42.28%	81.9%
3	42.39%	85.7%
4	40.94%	79.5%
5	41.31%	79.2%
6	38.16%	74.2%
7	37.28%	57.9%
8	42.59%	85.7%
9	39.62%	74.8%
10	38.84%	73.5%
11	42.33%	86.0%
12	38.79%	57.5%
13	37.42%	49.9%
14	42.15%	85.1%
15	43.09%	86.7%
16	42.99%	85.8%
17	41.71%	87.9%
18	42.76%	88.2%
19	42.10%	87.0%
20	42.34%	86.7%
21	39.17%	84.0%
22	42.99%	87.5%
23	42.95%	88.1%
24	43.26%	89.5%
25	43.46%	90.6%
101	41.87%	81.8%
102	43.22%	90.7%
103	41.60%	80.8%
104	41.44%	80.5%
105	41.80%	83.5%
106	43.24%	89.8%
107	42.43%	84.5%
108	40.77%	81.2%
109	40.94%	84.8%
110	41.48%	80.5%
111	42.12%	84.7%
112	43.41%	91.3%
113	42.71%	85.5%
114	41.96%	84.6%

S.S. # 2-3

S.S. # 1

State Lease No. 2-3

- #1 - Pit 4' vert - SE cor. ^{light} gry - crystalline - hard
- #2 - Sur E of fault - ~~light~~ ^{dark} grayish - pitted erosion
- #3 - Sur light gry sur - dk gray break, streaks of calcite splks dissem ^{blk} Marker Hard
- #4 - Surf slightly dk gray #5 - real dk gry on break - coarse - hard, more calcite. near main outcrop.
- #5 - Surf outcrop good bed - light gry. slight calcite - some silica nodules. dk gry break - some calc. seams
- #6 - Surf outcrop - good bed " " " " " " " " " " " "
- #7 - Surf " " bad dark gray - break also - (Thin bad bed.)
- #8 - Surf outcrop - good bed? med gry sur - dk gry break crystalline - hard
- #9 - Surf outcrop - dissem silica - light gray - clots of silica - light gry on break - med. hard
- #10 - Surf outcrop - gray - dk gry break, some calc. seams - weathers ragged. Some sil. nod. hard.
- #11 - Surf outcrop - light gry - calc seams some sil. nod. blk sil. dk gry break. x line. Marker Hard
- #12 - Surf out - light gry - very platy - pinkish wash - in dk gry break - Med (hardness)
- #13 - Surf out - ~~as~~ #12 but not so platy.
- #14 - Surf out - same as #11 & 3
- #15 - Surf out - light gry some shell nodules - rings med calcite. bed below marker. Good?
- #16 - Surf out - light gry - " " " " " " " " " " " " Good?
- #17 - " " " " " " " " " " " " like 16
- #18 - " " lt gry - dk gry break - hard x line fine - calcite - in drainage - smooth.
- #19 - " " lt gry - dk gry - Feby sil nod., calcite ^{seams} - irreg weathering,
- #20 - " " " " - " " sil nod - Calc seams. blk specks - Marker - as # 11 & 3
- #21 - " " " " Med gry - Med sil nod. irreg weathering
- #22 - " " " " var color (red gray) Med calc. sparse sil nod. irreg weathering.
- #23 - " " " " dk gry break - dissem. sil nod (small.) some calc. seams. partial irreg weathering
- #24 - " " " " dk gry - dk gry break - calc. little sil nod. smooth weathering reddish irreg weathering bed.
- #25 - " " " " light gry - calcitic surf. med gry brk - Med calc seams. smooth weathering

CAN-AM CORPORATION
PAUL LIME DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 1, 1976

S.L. # 2-3

GLANCE CREEK TEST HOLE WAGON DRILL
SAMPLES - AUGUST 25, 26 - 1976 - ASSESSMENT WORK

	<u>FOOTAGE</u>	<u>L.O.I.</u>	<u>AVAILABLE CAO OF RES.</u>	
HOLE #1	0-10'	40.02%	73.1%	P
	10-20	41.99%	84.4%	
	20-30'	43.04%	90.2%	
	30-40'	43.10%	89.9%	
HOLE #2	0-10'	43.63%	94.2%	G
	10-10'	43.33%	92.4%	
	20-30'	43.38%	91.3%	
	30-40'	43.25%	90.2%	
HOLE #3	0-10'	43.29%	89.8%	P
	10-20'	42.83%	88.4%	
	20-3-	41.35%	35.9%	
	30-40'	42.57%	84.3%	
HOLE #4	0-10'	39.49%	66.8%	G
	10-20	44.18%	91.6%	
	20-30	42.82%	90.5%	
	30-40	42.93%	90.6%	
HOLE #5	0-10'	40.21%	78.4%	P
	10-10'	42.69%	89.4%	
	20-30	42.80%	88.1%	
	30-40	42.68%	87.7%	

THE ABOVE TEST RESULTS WERE MADE ON WAGON DRILL SAMPLES AT 10 FOOT INTERVALS IN THE GLANCE CREEK AREA. THE PATTERN AND LOCATION OF THE TEST HOLES IS SHOWN ON THE ATTACHED SKETCH. THE HOLE LOCATIONS WERE LAID OUT BY FRED BAKARICH.


ROBERT BRINKER, CHEMIST

GLANCE CREEK TEST RESULTS (CONTINUED)

	<u>FOOTAGE</u>	<u>L.O.I.</u>	<u>AVAILABLE CaO OF RES.</u>
HOLE #6	0-10'	43.54%	91.4%
	10-20	43.32%	89.2%
	20-30	43.66%	92.8%
	30-40	43.22%	90.7%
HOLE #7	0-10'	42.97%	90.1%
	10-20'	42.99%	88.9%
	20-30	42.66%	85.0%
	30-40	42.56%	86.2%
HOLE #8	0-10'	43.51%	92.2%
	20-20	43.52%	91.9%
	20-30	43.40%	91.2%
	30-40	43.01%	89.4%

} G

P

G

GLANCE CREEK #2 AND 3

Start	End	Ft.	Core	DIAMOND DRILL LOG	ANALYSIS	IN PERCENT
0	10	10	10	No Overburden Light grey and beige limestone with ostra fossils and some iron stain and porous sections. Fairly massive as a whole. ✓	SiO ₂ R ₂ O ₃ CaO MgO CaCO ₃	1.60 0.40 54.80 0.10 <u>97.80</u>
10	20	10	10	Light and slightly dark grey lime- stone with some caliche and iron- stain in fractures and pores Some calcite veinlets ✓	SiO ₂ R ₂ O ₃ CaO MgO CaCO ₃	1.68 0.44 54.62 0.39 <u>97.47</u>
20	30	10	10	Light grey and beige fairly solid limestone, some iron stain and caliche on fracture planes Some calcite veinlets. ✓	SiO ₂ R ₂ O ₃ CaO MgO CaCO ₃	1.32 0.40 55.24 Tr. <u>98.58</u>
30	40	10	10	Light grey somewhat granular but massive lime stone Res contamination on fractures ✓	SiO ₂ R ₂ O ₃ CaO MgO CaCO ₃	1.92 0.52 54.72 0.14 <u>97.65</u>

COMMENTS: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Date Aug 16 66

Selected Stone 40 ft
 Available Hole Feed 56 ft. T.
 Total Depth of Hole 65

N. Side of #2 claim
 GLANCE CREEK #2 & 3 LEASE

Description None

1 page of 2 pages

Hole No. S-106

GLANCE CREEK #2 AND #3

Start	End	Ft.	Cases	DETAILED DRILL LOG	ASSAY	
					IN PERCENT	
40	50	10	10	Six ft. of light grey and beige massive limestone with some calcite veins. Last four feet getting darker grey but still massive	SiO ₂	3.72
					R ₂ O ₃	0.80
					CaO	53.22
					MgO	0.40
					CaCO ₃	94.97
50	56	6	6	Six feet of darker grey limestone with some calcite along fracture planes that are recemented and massive	SiO ₂	2.68
					R ₂ O ₃	1.56
					CaO	53.48
					MgO	0.10
					CaCO ₃	95.44
56	65			Dark grey fine grained and massive limestone with some calcite along fracture planes and wrench joints	SiO ₂	10.24
					R ₂ O ₃	4.00
					CaO	45.28
					MgO	0.94
					CaCO ₃	80.81

COORDINATES:

North

East

Date Aug '66

Entered State 40 ft.
 Available Hole Feet 56 ft. T.
 Total Depth of Hole 65 ft.

Cracks/Seals None

N. Side #2 claim

GLANCE CREEK #2 & 3 LEASE

South end of upper road

0 10 10 8

light grey and beige vuggy and fractured limestone with some caliche on breaks.

	10	<u>47.31</u>
SiO ₂	1.48	
R ₂ O ₃	0.40	
MgO	0.17	

10 20 10 10

Solid light grey and beige limestone with some caliche on fractures and brown iron stain spots

		<u>97.74</u>
SiO ₂	1.20	
R ₂ O ₃	0.52	
MgO	0.17	

20 30 10 10

light grey and beige massive limestone, fine grained with some iron stain spots and fossils (Ostrea).

	30	<u>98.08</u>
SiO ₂	1.92	
R ₂ O ₃	0.12	
MgO	0.17	

30 40 10 10

light grey solid fine grained limestone with some calcite recrystallization along fractures

	40	<u>99.01</u>
SiO ₂	1.00	
R ₂ O ₃	0.10	
MgO	Tr.	

40 50 10 10

Solid light grey fine grained limestone with brown ankerite? spots increasing, last 5 ft of hole

	50	<u>97.14</u>
SiO ₂	1.44	
R ₂ O ₃	0.20	
MgO	0.78	

48 ft +

50 ft. (Should be deepened)

none.

1 1

68-3

GLANCE CREEK LEASE

ASSESSMENT WORK TO SEPT 18, '68

Name

Total Depth of Hole

Selected Stone Available Run Feet

DRILLED ON DIP OF 18°

COORDINATES:

North

East

Date

3/26/71

Depth	Interval	Notes	Side	Run	Core
30	40 - 10	Right grey "Hamm" fairly massive limestone fine white calcite fused fractures at top of depth and other cementations	9 1/2	9.3-4.0	NA
20	30 - 10	Broken grey limestone some "Hamm" section and calcite fused with calcite or calcite some porosity along fractures	9 1/2	4.0 - 9.1	NA
10	20 - 10	Right grey "Hamm" with fairly massive murie limestone gradually turning darker light grey	9 1/2	9.1 - 9.21	NA
0	10 - 10	Right grey fairly massive murie limestone with white and dark fossil shells and some nodules of white calcite	10	9.21 - 9.27	NA

DETAILED WITH LOG

IN PRESENCE

DATE

Core	Top Ft.	Core	DESCRIPTION	ASSAY IN PERCENT	
SERVICED DRILL LOG					
40	50	10	9	Light grey and beige "flamed" Mural limestone with some porosity and tags along fractures towards the end of this run.	CaCO_3 96.95 SiO_2 } 2.57 R_2O_3 } CaO - 87.8 MgO 0.93
50	60	10	8	gradually turning darker grey but massive lower section Mural linst. Some calcite and reddish pink contamination at 55 ft.	CaCO_3 96.99 SiO_2 } 2.77 R_2O_3 } CaO - 89.0 MgO 1.18
60	70	10		60-62 ft steel fairly good rock. turning black at that depth with white calcite filled fractures rest of the way.	CaCO_3 87.60 SiO_2 } N.A. R_2O_3 } CaO - 54.6 MgO N.A.
END OF HOLE					

Coordinates: North _____ East _____ Date 3/26 '71

Selected Stone 30
 Available Hole Feet 50
 Total Depth of Hole 70

DRILLED ON DIP OF 18°

Contamination NONE

2 page of 2 pages

Hole No. 71-GC #2

ASSESSMENT WORK ON GC #2
 AND GC #3, STATE LEASES

Start	End	Ft.	Core	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS
DIAMOND DRILL LOG					
7	20	13	12	7-10 ft. grey limestone with hair line fractures and some red contaminant 10-20 ft. Marbleized white and light grey limestone and some Calcite in fractures.	CaCO_3 97.54 SiO_2 } 1.39 Fe_2O_3 } CaO - 92.4 MgO - 0.67
20	30	10	10	White and light grey marbleized limestone, quite dense appearing with calcite and distorted fossil shells	CaCO_3 98.85 SiO_2 } 1.35 Fe_2O_3 } CaO - 92.4 MgO 0.84
30	40	10	10	Light grey and white marbleized limestone with black fossil shells contrasting with the white calcite veinlets.	CaCO_3 99.26 SiO_2 } 0.95 Fe_2O_3 } CaO - 93.5 MgO 0.59
40	50	10	10	Fine grained dense light grey marble with shell fragments dispersed and broken,	CaCO_3 98.74 SiO_2 } 1.15 Fe_2O_3 } CaO - 93.0 MgO 0.25
		<u>43</u>			

COORDINATES: North _____ East _____ Date 3/26/71

Selected Stone 83
 Available Min Feed 88
 Total Depth of Hole 95
 Orientation 7' 06"

DRILLED ON DIP OF 18°

1 page of 3 pages

Hole No. 71-GC #3

ASSESSMENT WORK ON
 SIX COUSINS # 7 & 8

Start	End	Th. Cases	DIAMOND DRILL LOG	ANALYSIS	
50	60	10	10	Light grey and white marbled limestone, massive with white calcite in fracture or fault at the end of this run.	CaCO_3 97.83 SiO_2 } 1.31 Fe_2O_3 } CaO - 93.3 MgO - 0.50
60	70	10	10	Grey and light grey massive limestone partly marbled but relatively pure.	CaCO_3 98.24 SiO_2 } 1.96 Fe_2O_3 } CaO - 91.3 MgO - 0.50
70	80	10	10	Finegrained dense light grey and white marble with calcite towards end of run. 70-80 better looking rock than from 60-70.	CaCO_3 96.83 SiO_2 } 3.41 Fe_2O_3 } CaO - 88.4 MgO 0.50
80	90	10	83	Light grey porous limestone grading to darker grey towards end of run. Brown contaminant and calcite in veinlets	CaCO_3 98.66 SiO_2 } 2.56 Fe_2O_3 } CaO - 90.1 MgO 0.33

CORRECTED:

North _____

East _____

Date 4/22/71

Selected Stone 83

Available Kiln Feed 88

Total Depth of Hole 95

Overburden 7 ft.

2 page of 3 pages

DRILLED ON DIP OF 18°

Hole No. 71-GC #3

ASSESSMENT WORK ON
SIX COUSINS # 7 & 8

Year	Rad	Ht.	Core	TEST
DIAMOND DRILL LOG				ON REPORT
90	95	5	Darker grey porous limestone with brown contamination and fractured at end of run Fine hair line fractures.	CaCO ₃ 96.22 SiO ₂ y N.A. FeO - 07.5 NA
END OF HOLE				

COORDINATE: North _____ East _____ Date 4/22/71

Selected Stone 83
 Available Min Feed 88
 Total Depth of Hole 95
 Production 7 ft.

DRILLED ON DIP OF 18°
Total 1055 ft. drilled to date in 1971

3 page of 3 pages

Hole No. 71-GC #3

ASSESSMENT WORK ON
 SIX COUSINS #7 & 8

HEADWATER MARINE LIME

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

80	90	10	10	Dark grey massive limestone with a few streaks of calcite	$CaCO_3$ 94.5 $MgCO_3$ 2.10 H_2O 0.62 MgO
90	100	10	10	Dark grey massive limestone with some calcite stringers and some brown contaminants on joint planes Lower part of this section in lighter grey in color	$CaCO_3$ 94.6 $MgCO_3$ 2.34 H_2O 0.64 MgO
100	110	10	10	Black gritty limestone, but massive with some white calcite stringers and some brown ironstain on joints	$CaCO_3$ 84.1 $MgCO_3$ 10.04 H_2O 1.60 MgO

GENERAL REMARKS:

ANALYSIS

1964

8/14/64

Reflected Strata 56 ft.
 Available Kiln Feed 66 ft.
 Total Depth of Hole 110 ft.

Overburden 14 ft.

2 PAGE OF 2 PAGES

Northwest #1
 Glance Canyon Creek
 Six Cousins Claim #7

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
RI6

2940 N. Casa Tomas

April 27, 1977

Mr. R. A. Barbero, President
Can-Am Corporation
P/ O. Drawer "T"
Douglas, Arizona, 85607

Dear Mr. Barbero:

Thank you for your telephone call of yesterday reference my report on the Glance Creek area, specifically State Lease No. 1 area and State Lease No. 2 area. Initially, the question to me was "what do we have here?" With that in mind, the field work progressed by sampling the two areas where some exploration was done in past years.

My 2-4 million ton estimate - as explained in the report - is limited to the partially explored areas. The Sections included in the report indicate where this potential tonnage would lie. The material encountered in the drill holes on State Lease No. 1 should, with little exception, carry through from the old railroad grade south to the outcrop at the hill-top. The situation at State Lease No. 2 is different - the good bed appearing to end slightly uphill from the upper drill road. It is very likely - due to dip changes - that the "good" bed would appear again further up the hill to the south.

As to your current concern of the low tonnage, please consider the areas the writer considered in the report. It was not my understanding that a "total estimated" reserve or potential was desired. Dirk Den-Baars provided that in his Revised Summary of Reserves dated November 6, 1974. Eight percussion holes on State Lease No. 2 drilled in August of 1976 was the only additional work completed and the results of the short holes appears to add confusion when compared to the diamond drill hole results. Since both those areas were soon to be drilled and developed - State Lease No. 1 as a "very quick" source of "easy production" and State Lease No. 2 as a "stand-by", "down-the-line" source of larger tonnage with more "staying power", a recommended drilling program was submitted and when completed - with satisfactory results - would provide a firm basis to develop mining or quarrying plans to put the areas into production.

Any tonnage figure submitted by the writer would be in the category of "inference", strictly geologic in nature. Based on outcrops and visual existence of the good bed within the claims, the writer can ascribe tonnages to the various areas

as follows:

State Lease No. 2	2.5 million
State Lease No. 3	2.5 million
Six Cousins No. 8	1.5 million
Six Cousins No. 7	Included in Report
Six Cousins No. 1 thru 5	8-10 million
Six Cousins No. 6	<u>Nil</u>

Total inferred potential 14.5-16.5 million tons.

The 2 to 4 million tons shown in the report are in addition to the 14.5 - 16.5 million above stated.

During our telephone conversation you mentioned the surface sampling results. Permit me to explain that surface chip sampling is merely a means to provide a relative guide as to the several beds within a formation. Surface samples will always be lower than expected - 2 to 3 or more percentage points. This comes about by the erosional factors of climatic conditions, etc. We have a situation of "dilution" (reduction of CaCO_3) by subtraction - rather than by additional. Basically, the removal of CaCO_3 and the "staying power" of the less soluble minerals. Crystallization of the limestone is also an important aspect. The surface sample results are a guide only, - 2 to 3 feet below the surface an 88% CaO surface sample could well be 90 to 91% CaO, an 86% CaO content could well be 88 to 89%.

You also mentioned "clay" seams in the diamond drill holes. The drill hole logs - no authors name, but I assume Dirk Den-Baars, makes no mention of clay seams. Caliche is usually mentioned in each of the hole logs but appear to be limited to the first 10 or 20 feet of the "good bed". The caliche appears to have some reducing effect on the CaO content - core-wise at least, - but perhaps in the mining operation some of the caliche might be lost in the "fines" to the extent that the overall effect is reduced, thus, still making a good kiln feed.

Perhaps these thoughts may ease your concern for the time being. I shall await your contacting me after you return from Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

R. E. Mieritz
Mining Consultant



PHOTOGRAPH - Showing type of Sample Collector and use of same in conjunction with a percussion type drill at an iron ore deposit in Australia.

S. h - #1

Start	End	Th. Ft.	Core	GLANCE'S DRILL LOG	ANALYSIS IN PERCENT
0	10	10	10	light and darker light grey broken and recemented limestone calcite and caliche and brown stains, mottled appearance.	$CaCO_3$ <u>96.52</u> % SiO_2 2.12 R_2O_3 0.72 CaO 54.08 MgO 0.40
10	20	10	10	Broken and recemented light grey limestone with calcite in fractures and some caliche	$CaCO_3$ <u>95.98</u> % SiO_2 2.48 R_2O_3 0.68 MgO 0.50
20	30	10	10	Same as above more calcitic material in fractures	$CaCO_3$ <u>96.34</u> % SiO_2 1.88 R_2O_3 0.48 MgO 0.80
30	40	10	10	light grey with less fractures and calcite, becomes more massive	$CaCO_3$ <u>97.97</u> % SiO_2 0.88 R_2O_3 0.20 MgO 0.80

COORDINATES: North _____ East _____ Date _____

Selected Stone 168
 Available Xlin Feed 168
 Total Depth of Hole 168

GLANCE CREEK LEASE

Geological None

1 page of 4 pages

Hole No. 69-3
 200 ft South of 67-1

STAMP	IN	FT.	COFO	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS
				DESCRIBED CORE LOG	
40	50	10	10	gradually more massive and lighter grey limestone	CaCO_3 97.11% SiO_2 2.48 R_2O_3 1.00 MgO 0.74
50	60	10	10	light grey mottled limestone with ironstain on fracture planes, some calcite, not very massive	CaCO_3 96.75% SiO_2 3.68 R_2O_3 0.95 MgO 0.57
60	70	10	10	Fine grained increasingly massive limestone, less fractures but still some ironstain	CaCO_3 96.22% SiO_2 3.68 R_2O_3 0.72 MgO 0.97
70	80	10	10	light grayed fine grained and increasingly massive limestone some calcite, marbled appearance	CaCO_3 99.98% SiO_2 1.48 R_2O_3 0.44 MgO TR.

COORDINATES:

North _____ East _____

Date 9/5/69

Selected Stone 168
 Available Blk. Feed 168
 Total Depth of Hole 168

GLANCE CREEK

Fractured None

2 page of 4 pages

Hole No. 69-3

200 ft South of 67-1

Start	End	ft.	Core	DIAMOND DRILL LOG	ASSAY IN PERCENT
80	90	10	10	Light grey molded and massive limestone, with some calcite and possibly ankerite on fractures	CaCO_3 99.64% SiO_2 1.96 R_2O_3 0.54 MgO 0.36
90	100	10	10	Light grey and beige massive lime stone, finegrained with some calcite stringers.	CaCO_3 99.64% SiO_2 1.52 R_2O_3 0.60 MgO 0.72
100	110	10	10	Light grey and beige massive limestone with calcite veinlets with some iron stain on fractures	CaCO_3 99.46% SiO_2 2.16 R_2O_3 0.56 MgO 0.25
110	120	10	10	Fine grained and massive light grey and beige limestone with some iron stain and calcite veinlets	CaCO_3 100.53% SiO_2 1.12 R_2O_3 0.40 MgO 0.30

9/10 '69

COORDINATES: North _____ East _____ Date 9/9 '69

Salaried Stone 168
 Available Kila Feed 168
 Total Depth of Hole 168

GLANCE CREEK

Overburden None

3 page of 4 pages

Hole No. 69-3

Start	End	Ft.	Core	DIAMOND DRILL LOG	ASSAY	
					IN PERCENT	
120	130	10	10	Right grey and beige solid limestone with some contamination along fracture planes	CaCO ₃	99.642
					SiO ₂	1.48
					R ₂ O ₃	0.60
					CaO	—
					MgO	0.40
(A) 130	140	10	10	Right grey and beige massive limestone, gradually getting darker towards 150 ft depth, some light brown sections at 142 and 145 ft.	CaCO ₃	(A) 98.71
(B) 140	150	10	10		(B) 98.36	
					SiO ₂	2.04
					R ₂ O ₃	0.92
					MgO	0.70
150	160	10	10	Darker light grey limestone, still massive with some red contaminant in fractures and some calcite	CaCO ₃	96.362
					SiO ₂	3.56
					R ₂ O ₃	0.92
					MgO	1.16
160	168	8	8	light and dark grey limestone with some calcite and contamination at 167 ft. Hole bottoms in cavity of about 3 ft deep.	CaCO ₃	95.642
					SiO ₂	4.28
					R ₂ O ₃	1.40
					MgO	0.50

RECOMMENDATIONS:

North

East

Date

9/16/69

Selected Stone 168
 Available Rim Feed 168
 Total Depth of Hole 168

GLANCE CREEK

Corrosion None

4 page of 4 pages

Hole No. 69-3

GLANCE CREEK #1 CLAIM

Start	End	Ft.	Core	DIAMOND DRILL LOG	ASSAY IN PERCENT
0	2	2	—	Loose rock	CaCO ₃ - 97.37 SiO ₂ 1.88
2	10	8	8	Darker and lighter grey massive and dense limestone, with some caliche in vugs and fractures. Some yellow stain at 6 ft.	R ₂ O ₃ 0.88 CaO 54.56 MgO TR.
10	20	10	10	Light grey dense limestone with some yellow and brown contaminants. Fairly fine grained and calcite veinlets @ 16 to 17 ft.	CaCO ₃ - 96.51 SiO ₂ 2.24 R ₂ O ₃ 1.12 CaO 54.08 MgO TR.
20	30	10	10	Light grey and light brownish grey limestone with some caliche and calcite veinlets and light brown contamination	CaCO ₃ - 95.22 SiO ₂ 3.08 R ₂ O ₃ 1.36 CaO 53.36 MgO TR.
30	40	10	10	Light grey massive limestone with some caliche and iron stain. Some very light flamed and marbleized stone at 37 ft deep.	CaCO ₃ 98.24 SiO ₂ 1.04 R ₂ O ₃ 0.36 CaO 55.05 MgO 0.17
		38			

COORDINATES:

North _____ East _____

Date 9/12/67

Selected Stone 98
 Available Kiln Feed 104
 Total Depth of Hole 106

Assessment work for period from
 Sept. 1st 1966 - Sept. 1st 1967

Overburden —

See Map

1 page of 3 pages

Hole No. 671
 State Lease Claim
 Glance Creek #1

Start	End	Ft.	Core		ASSAY IN PERCENT
		38		DIAMOND DRILL LOG	
40	50	10	10	Light grey flamed fine grained limestone. Some beige and yellow contaminants. and some calcite specks and in vugs.	CaCO_3 98.24 SiO_2 1.12 R_2O_3 0.36 CaO 55.05 MgO TR.
50	60	10	10	Light grey and beige massive and dense limestone, with calcite and some red stain	CaCO_3 98.26 SiO_2 0.92 R_2O_3 0.68 CaO 55.06 MgO TR.
60	70	10	10	Light grey and beige massive and dense limestone with some caliche. Very fine grained	CaCO_3 98.21 SiO_2 0.68 R_2O_3 0.48 CaO 55.03 MgO 0.34
70	80	10	10	Light grey and beige limestone. with red and yellow contamination throughout rock. Not just limited to fracture planes	CaCO_3 97.42 SiO_2 0.84 R_2O_3 0.44 CaO 54.59 MgO 0.51
		<u>78</u>			

COORDINATES:

North _____

East _____

Date 9/12/67

Selected Stone 98
 Available Kiln Feed 104
 Total Depth of Hole 106

Overburden 2 ft

2 page of 3 pages

Hole No. 671

State Lease claim
 Glance Creek #1

Start	End	Ft.	Core	DIAMOND DRILL LOG	ASSAY
					IN PERCENT
80	90	10	10	Light grey and beige finegrained and dense limestone with very fine veinlets of brown carbonate or silicate? also brown wustain like contamination	CaCO_3 97.19 SiO_2 1.28 Fe_2O_3 0.56 CaO 54.46 MgO 0.34
90	100	10	9	fine grained and dense grey and light grey limestone with brown and yellow silicates?	CaCO_3 96.78 SiO_2 1.96 Fe_2O_3 0.60 CaO 54.23 MgO 0.34
100	106	6	6	Light and darker grey wuggy limestone with, calcite and caliche, plus red silicate? contamination	CaCO_3 93.17 SiO_2 4.80 Fe_2O_3 0.80 CaO 52.21 MgO 0.34

COORDINATES:

North _____

East _____

Date 9/12/67

Selected Stone 98 ft.
 Available Kiln Feed 104
 Total Depth of Hole 106

Overburden 2 ft.

3 page of 3 pages

Hole No. 671
 State Lease Claim
 Glance Creek #1

COORDINATES

NORTH

EAST

DATE 3/26/71

SALIENT STRIKE

70

No. 03.

PLANNED STRIKE

75

REMARKS

None

TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE

96

R.R. BED

DRILLED ON DIP OF 18° AT

71-GC#1

ASSESSMENT WORK ON GC #1

Upper mural limestone with shaly fossil shells, some calcite and some pink concretion but mostly light grey.

CaCO₃ 795.2
SiO₂
MgO
CaO 81.2

light grey "laminar" limestone with less concretion some free-burning with calcite but very good appearance.

CaCO₃ 98.58
SiO₂ 1.08
MgO 0.67
CaO 94.1

light grey and large massive limestone, very clean without fractures or concretion fine (shaly) shaly.

CaCO₃ 98.99
SiO₂ 1.48
MgO 0.76
CaO N. 93.0

light grey to white massive mural limestone some yellow stains but other with perfect msh.

CaCO₃ 98.60
SiO₂ 1.88
MgO 0.76
CaO 91.8

0

10

10

9 1/2

10

20

10

10

20

30

10

10

30

40

10

10

40	50	10	9 1/2	<p>light grey to white limestone with porous and raggy zone at 46 ft incl calcite to 47'.</p> <p>47-50 ft. light grey and pink limest.</p>	<p>CaCO₃ 98.13</p> <p>SiO₂ } 2.09</p> <p>R₂O₃ } <u>90.7</u></p> <p>MgO 0.76</p>
50	60	10	9 1/2	<p>light grey and white "flamed" limestone with some porosity at 51 ft. but otherwise good appearing rock.</p>	<p>CaCO₃ - 97.40</p> <p>SiO₂ } 2.21</p> <p>R₂O₃ } <u>90.4</u></p> <p>CaO - 0.74</p>
60	70	10	9 1/2	<p>Massive light grey & white "flamed" limestone with pinkish cast towards end of run.</p>	<p>CaCO₃ 98.58</p> <p>SiO₂ } 1.72</p> <p>R₂O₃ } <u>91.3</u></p> <p>CaO - 0.93</p>
70	80	10	10	<p>Light grey and white "flamed" limestone. Massive and dense looking rock.</p> <p>No contaminants</p>	<p>CaCO₃ 98.42</p> <p>SiO₂ } 2.11</p> <p>R₂O₃ } <u>90.4</u></p> <p>CaO - 0.93</p>

COORDINATES: North _____ East _____ Date 3/26/71

Wellbore Status 70 No Overburden

Wellbore Size 75

Well Depth at Date 96 DRILLED ON DIP OF 18°

Completion None

2 _____ 2 _____ 71-GC #1

ASSESSMENT WORK ON GC #1

STATE LEASE

80 90 10 9 1/2

gradually turning from light grey
to grey limestone but still very
Massive with little contamination

CaCO₃ 96.26
NH₄
- 81.8
N.A.

90 96 6 4

grey limestone with Calcite filled
cavity at 92 ft

CaCO₃ - 91.83
CaO - 74.9. A

END OF HOLE

COMPLETION: North East Date 3/26 '71

Refracted Stone 70
Actual Depth of Hole 75
Total Depth of Hole 96 ft

DRILLED ON DIP OF 18°

Notes None

hole no. 71-GC #1

3 3

ASSESSMENT WORK ON
GC #1 STATE LEASE

REVISED SUMMARY OF LIMESTONE RESERVES OF PAUL LIME PLANT, INC.

DATE: NOVEMBER 6, 1974

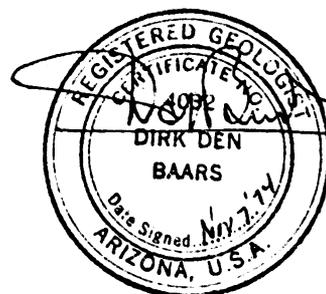
Mr. Robert A. Barbero, President. —

Paul Lime Plant, Inc.

P.O. Drawer T

DOUGLAS, Az. 85607

Adl. Hansen - 364-2429



By: Dirk Den-Baars.

DEN-BAARS & ASSOCIATES
MINERAL EXPLORATION AND RESEARCH CONSULTANTS

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CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
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TUCSON, ARIZONA 85710
[902] 298-3551

REVISED SUMMARY OF LIMESTONE RESERVES OF PAUL LIME PLANT, INC.

DATE: NOVEMBER 6, 1974

The total tonnage of available limestone reserves of Paul Lime Plant, Inc. , has been revised and amended to include lower grade limestone with a cut-off grade of 90% Calcium carbonate. This lower grade stone was not included in previous reserve calculations.

A further increase in total tonnage of limestone was obtained by including limestone reserves down to below 80 ft of overburden where recoverable limestone was proven by diamond drilling.

Reference is hereby made to previous reports by the writer, on the subject of limestone reserves of Paul Lime Plant, Inc. dated: Sept. 15, 1974, Jan. 14, 1974, May 15, 1973, March 16, 1971 and Nov. 1, 1968, Earlier reports have been omitted.

As is normal at any mine, the reserve tonnage figures vary from year to year due to depletion caused by production and increases in reserves are usually due to exploration and discovery, acquisition of new areas, lowering of the cut-off grade, new technology and other causes.

Recoverable limestone tonnage figures will be given for high calcium limestone, with a lower cut-off grade of 90.0% Calcium Carbonate. The average "available lime" content after calcining will be maintained at + 85.0% Ca O, through blending with the lime produced from the average and higher grade limestone.

A. Paul Spur Area:

This area includes the following contiguous mining claims, all located within one and a half miles from the crushing plant: Quarry # 1, Quarry # 2 (Both Patented.), Alison # 1, Nancie # 1, Tracy # 1, Meredith # 1, Lisa # 1, Susan # 1, Howard Sidney # 1, Howard Sidney # 2, (All unpatented.) and the Clarkson Patent.

These tonnage figures are supported by diamond drill logs, from 112 diamond drill holes and a number of percussion drill holes, exposures in quarries and measurements of outcrops, in area A.

Total Recoverable Tonnage-----	12,315,258 Short Tons
Of which the Non Overburden tonnage is ----	3,249,975 Sh. T.
Under up to 80ft of overburden -----	9,065,283 Sh. T.
Overburden tonnage to - 80 ft. -----	5,580,000 Sh. T.

Additional limestone reserves are indicated at the unexplored hills on the Quarry # 2 Patent, located in the SE 1/4 of section 1, T 24 S, R 25 E, immediately south of the railroad track. Potential estimated tonnage in this location is about one million tons. Exploration drilling is recommended and will be detailed in a separate report.

B. Lime Hill claim area:

There has been no increase in the limestone reserve figure for this claim. The diamond drilling information is limited to three holes, which were not indicative of continuous occurrence of good limestone under overburden.

The tonnage figure given, is based on sampling, measurements of outcrops and the three diamond drill holes mentioned.

Total Recoverable Tonnage, No overburden --- 1,040,000 Sh. T.

There is additional potential on this 80 acre claim, which could be explored. Immediately to the north of this claim, in section 36, there appears to be good limestone outcropping on State Mineral land (T 23 S, R 25 E). Also across Highway 80 to the east in section 31, T 23 S, R 26 E. These outcrops appear sufficiently large and should be sampled and drilled, if the land is available for claim location.

Both the Lime Hill claim and the potential areas to the north and east are within two miles of the crushing plant, if a direct road could be built extending north from the old road on the west side of the two northern-most hills on Quarry # 2 Patented claim, mentioned under area A, and from there across the railroad to connect with the Powerline road, south and west of Lime Hill. This proposed road will be plotted on a map and will be included in the exploration report.

C. Glance Creek Area:

This area is located about four miles West-North-West of the Paul Lime Plant and includes the following claims: Glance Creek # 1,2, and 3 (These are State Mineral Leases of 20 acres each, The Six Cousins # 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 and # 8, these are Federal Placer mining claims of 40 acres each.

These claims are located in the E 1/2 of section 33 and the SW 1/4 of section 34, T 23 S, R 25 E and the N 1/2 of section 3, T 24 S, R 25 E. (See claim map and Geologic map of July '62)

The tonnage figure given is for semi proven limestone reserves with an 80% recoverability. This tonnage figure is based on sampling, measurements of outcrops and 12 diamond drill holes.

Total Recoverable Tonnage ----- 20,861,328 Short Tons.
Of which Non Overburden Tonnage is ----- 15,460,125 Short Tons.

No accurate tonnage figure can be given at this time for overburden, because of the lack of drill holes.

This area is highly recommended for further exploration and development. Minimum potential for additional reserves is estimated at six million Tons of limestone.

Additional areas which could be acquired are: The SE 1/4, SW 1/4 of section 34, T 23 S, R 25 E. (40 acres.) This parcel is part of Patent # 1052855 D/C which includes the mineral rights. (Owner unknown.) Also limestone of good quality is available on the NE 1/4, NE 1/4 of section 33, T 23 S, R 25 E, and on the NE 1/4, SE 1/4 of section 3, T 24 S, R 25 E.

The availability of these last two 40 acre parcels should be looked into, they may be available for location.

D. Quarry # 5 claim:

This claim is located about 17 miles east of Paul Lime Plant, along US highway 80, north-east of Lee checking station. The claim consists of an old abandoned quarry on 80 acres, being the N 1/2, NW 1/4 of section 11, T 23 S, R 28 E.

Tonnage figure given is based on sampling, measurements of outcrops and two diamond drill holes

Total Recoverable Tonnage, No overburden --- 488,080 Short Tons.

This limited tonnage could possibly be mined, crushed and sold to road building and maintenance contractors in the area, or to the Arizona Highway Department who maintains a storage facility for road materials nearby along US 80.

No areas of potential limestone sources were found, during a brief prospecting period, except for a number of small outcrops on the hills to the north-west of Quarry # 5.

E. LIZ # 1 through # 19 claims:

These claims contain 2800 acres and are located in Gila County, Arizona, about 200 miles north of Paul Lime Plant by road. The sections in which these claims are located are, # 10,11, 12,13,14,15,23 and 24, T 3 S, R 15 E and section 18, T 3 S, R 16 E., along Ariz. highway # 77, between the mining towns of Winkelman and Globe.

The tonnage figure given is a conservative estimate, based on sampling, measurements of outcrops and four rotary drill holes:

Total Non overburden Tonnage ----- 70,877,200 Short Tons.

Since outcrops of good limestone are large and abundant in the area, no attempt was made to estimate the tonnage of good limestone buried under overburden.

Potential total tonnage of available limestone from these claims is estimated at over 100 million Tons. Additional drilling would be needed to further explore and prove the estimated tonnage figure given.

For further details of these claims, reference is made to my " Memorandum on the Liz claims Limestone deposit, Gila County, State of Arizona, " dated April 25, 1972.

These limestone reserves are located in the middle of a most active copper mining district in the State, being close to the mines and smelters of Kennecott, Asarco, Magma, Inspiration and Cities Service company, all within 30 miles distance.

RECAPITULATION OF LIMESTONE RESERVES:

Area A. -----	12,315,258 Short Tons.
Area B. -----	1,040,000 Sh. T.
Area C. -----	20,861,328 Sh. T.
Area D. -----	488,080 Sh. T.
Area E. -----	70,877,200 Sh. T.

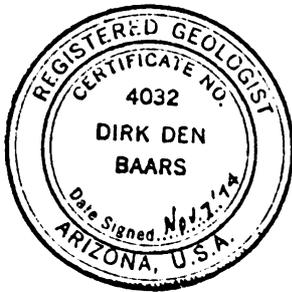
Total	105,581,866 Short Tons.
-------	-------------------------

Recommendations:

To further explore, prove and develop the semi proven reserves in Areas B and C, which are so close to the Paul Spur Area A, a number of recommendations will be made in a separate report, which will be supported by topographic maps with drill locations and connecting roads plotted to scale.

It is recommended that even though no immediate production from the LIZ claims is anticipated, the assessment work be kept up. A sale or lease of these claims to one of the major Copper Companies mentioned is a possibility.

It is also recommended that the unpatented mining claims in the areas described in this report under A, B and C, and which contain 34 million Tons of Proven and semi proven limestone reserves, within 5 miles distance from Paul Lime Plant, be Patented to secure the title to the mineral and surface rights of these claims, while this is still possible under the present Mining Law



Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dirk Den Baars".

By: Dirk Den-Baars.

Tucson, November 6, 1974

Appended: List of available maps by area.

LIST OF AVAILABLE MAPS BY AREA:

Area A:

1. Claim and property map, Scale 1" = 600 ft.
2. USGS topographic maps, 7.5 minute Quadrangle. Paul Spur.
3. Map of Limestone Quarries of Paul Lime Plant, Inc. 3/4 " = 100 ft.
4. Work sheet West side Quarries, 1" = 100 ft.
5. Worksheet South and South-West Quarries , 1" = 100 ft.
6. Diamond drillhole and data map Quarry Hill Center Section.
7. Set of Profiles through main Quarry areas, 1" = 100 ft.

Area B:

1. USGS topographic map, 7.5 minute Quad., Double Adobe.
2. Claim and drill hole location map.

Area C:

1. The Six Cousins claim map , 1" = 100 ft.
2. Topographic map with Geology and diamond drilling data, 1" = 100 ft.
3. Glance Creek Area map on Topo. with Drilling information.
4. Glance Creek Area claim map North side. 1" = 100 ft.
5. Glance Creek # 1, 2 and 3 Type B claim map. 1" = 800 ft.
6. USGS topographic map, 7.5 minute Quad. Bisbee NE and SE.

Area D:

1. USGS topographic map, 15 minute Quad. College Peak.
2. Quarry # 5 claim map with drill holes and Geology. 1" = 300 ft.

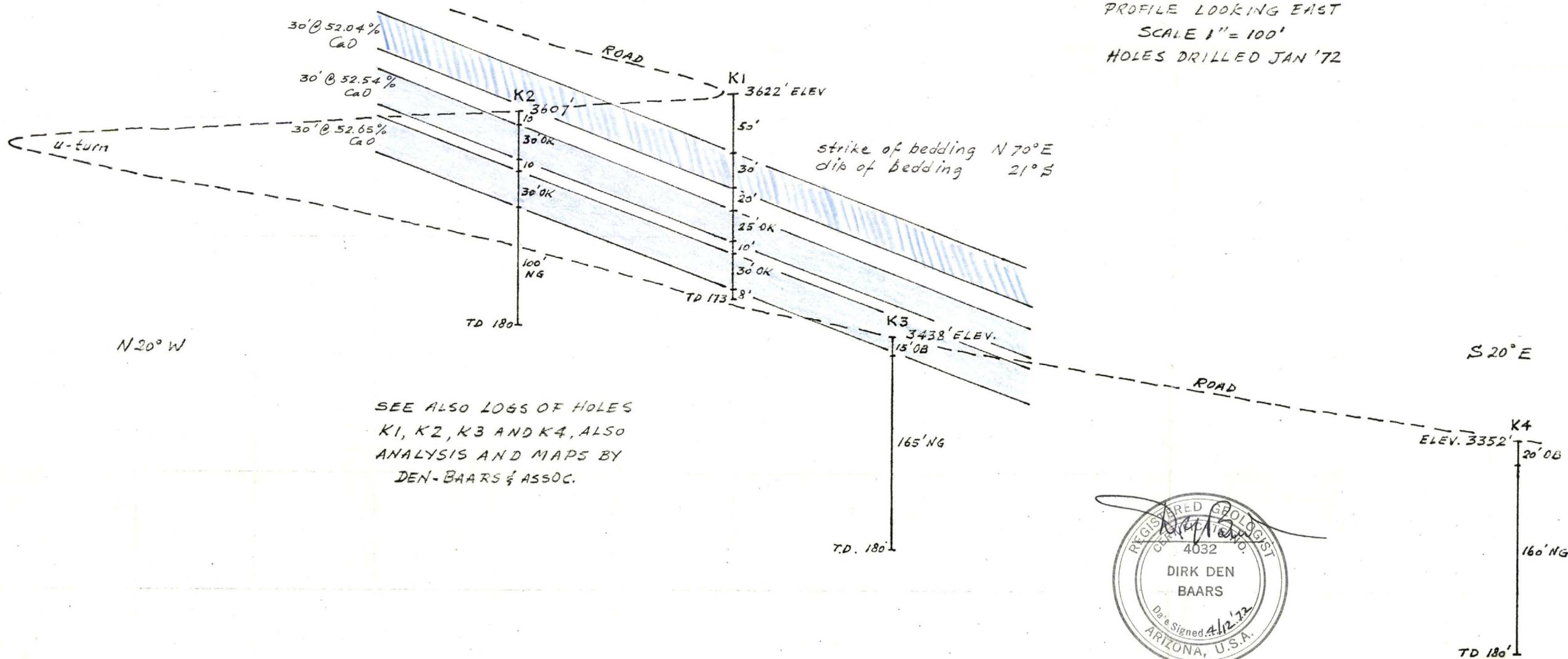
Area E:

1. USGS El Capitan Mnt. Quadrangle, 7.5 minute Topographic map.
2. LIZ # 1 - 19 incl. Placer Claim map. 1" = 600 ft.
3. Liz Claims drill hole location map. 1" = 100 ft.
4. Liz Claims, section 14. Profile through drill holes. 1" = 100 ft.
5. Liz # 1 - 19 claim map, 1" = 2000 ft. with outcrops.
6. BLM Land and Mineral title map, T 3 S, R 15 E, July 5, 1966.

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PAUL LIMIE PLANT, INC
 LIZ CLAIMS, SECTION 14,
 T35, R15E, GILA COUNTY

PROFILE LOOKING EAST
 SCALE 1" = 100'
 HOLES DRILLED JAN '72



Don ~~Keller~~

Donn Table

Red	1.479	→ #1
Gr	1.003	→ .6
Org	1.272	→ .4
Yel		→ .2
	<u>816</u>	



The Arizona Biltmore

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3-5-305- 15

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America's Tradition of Elegance

Phoenix, Arizona 85002 • (602) 955-6600

Garbus - 297-1109
Paul - 364-2429

AN
EXPLORATION STATUS APPRAISAL

REPORT

of a portion

of the

GLANCE CREEK AREA

LIMESTONE DEPOSITS

Cochise County, Arizona

by

Richard E. Mieritz
Mining Consultant
Phoenix, Arizona

April 23, 1977

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SAMPLING	3
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INCLUDED EXHIBITS

- Photograph - Showing simple sample collector for percussion drill samples.
- MAP No. 1 - SURFACE MAP - STATE LEASES No. 2 - 3.
 - MAP No. 2 - VERTICAL SECTION - 0 + 00 and 0 + 50.
 - MAP No. 3 - VERTICAL SECTION - 1 + 00 and 1 + 50.
 - MAP No. 4 - VERTICAL SECTION - 2 + 00 and 2 + 50.
 - MAP No. 5 - VERTICAL SECTION - 3 + 00 and 3 + 50.
 - MAP No. 6 - VERTICAL SECTION - 4 + 00 and 4 + 50.
 - MAP No. 7 - VERTICAL SECTION - 5 + 00 and 5 + 50.
 - MAP No. 8 - VERTICAL SECTION - 6 + 00 and 6 + 50.
 - MAP No. 9 - VERTICAL SECTION - 7 + 00 and 7 + 50.
 - MAP No. 10 - VERTICAL SECTION - 8 + 00 and 8 + 50.
 - MAP No. 11 - PROPOSED DRILLING MAP - STATE LEASES No. 2 - 3.
 - MAP No. 12 - SURFACE MAP - STATE LEASE No. 1.
 - MAP No. 13 - VERTICAL SECTION - 2 + 00 and 2 + 50.
 - MAP No. 14 - VERTICAL SECTION - 3 + 00 and 3 + 50.
 - MAP No. 15 - PROPOSED DRILLING MAP - STATE LEASE No. 1.

INTRODUCTION:

By a verbal telephone request of and authorization by Mr. R. A. Barbero, President, Can-Am Corporation, the writer field examined a portion of the limestone deposits in the Glance Creek area about four miles west of the Company's lime plant in Cochise County, Arizona.

Accompanied by Mr. John Ames, he and the writer took many surface samples in two specific areas on April 11, 12th and 13th. In addition, the writer has compiled, studied and analyzed data from previous drill hole exploration in the areas, prepared necessary maps and sections and herewith provides the concluded findings and recommendations for required, adequate exploration to indicate the presence of good limestone which can be mined and used for plant feed to produce a saleable product of high quality lime.

PROPERTY OF INTEREST:

The Glance Creek area consists basically of two parts or sub-areas which are covered by normal placer claims and State Mineral Leases and include:

Sub-area 1, State Leases No. 2 and 3 and claims Six Cousins No. 7 and 8.

Sub-area 2, State Lease No. 1 and claims Six Cousins No. 1 thru 6. This Sub-area can be divided into (a) State Lease No. 1 and (b) Six Cousins No. 1 thru No. 6.

Although the entire area was visually observed, specific efforts of surface sampling and examination were centered in the areas of greater previous exploration of diamond drilling and percussion drilling - all having been completed as assessment improvements during the past decade. Such work was concentrated on State Lease No. 1 (Sub-area 2a) and State Leases No. 2 and 3 (Sub-area 1).

Six diamond drill holes and eight percussion holes were drilled on State Lease No. 2. Three diamond drill holes were drilled on State Lease No. 1.

The results of this exploration and the results of surface sampling completed by Mr. John Ames and the writer in the two areas has been studied and analyzed to herewith present the limestone plant feed situation as it exists at this moment for the two areas. Exploration recommendations contained herein are based on the present analyzed known data.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

Arizona Registered Geologist Dirk Den-Baars, Tucson, has previously described the limestones in the Glance Creek area as being those of the Mural and Naco series. A portion of the Mural series contains

a relatively pure limestone with good available lime (CaO) and few impurities. This good bed probably averages 50 to 60 feet or more in thickness.

This "specific" bed outcrops on the "dip" slopes of the mountains and hills in the Glance Creek area. The general strike and dip of the bed is predominately N. 45-50° W., 20-25° NE., however, there are many local variations in the strike and dip due to structural features which causes some thinning and thickening, displacements, etc. The physical observable characteristics of the "good" bed are not conspicuously eye discernable - thus, assaying is the positive means of identification.

POTENTIAL AREAS:

Previous limited exploration has identified separate areas on State Leases 1 and 2, where good limestone appears to occur in quantity and easily accessible as well as having a small amount of overburden as sand-gravel (alluvium) and "waste" rock - not suitable for plant feed. (See Surface Map No. 1 and Surface Map No. 12, as well as Vertical Section Maps No. 2 thru 10, 13 and 14). Coloring on the Sections is blue for the "good" bed, yellow for alluvium and brown for solid waste rock.

In the case of State Lease No. 2 and 3 area, the "good" bed appears to "crop out" along and parallel to the highest or upper "drill access" road and tends to dip underneath the valley fill (sand-gravel) to the northeast. Local strike and dip variations as well as faults could easily expose this "good" bed again further uphill to the south but the writer believes consideration of that situation is for the future, at least until the lower portion has been explored and tested.

As for State Lease No. 1, the three drill hole results, surface sampling results, strike and dip measurements of the bedding indicate the "good" bed potential is uphill south of the old railroad grade where two holes were drilled.

This "knob" is very readily accessible with very little overburden (sand-gravel) and waste rock to contend with. If existing as indicated on Maps 13 and 14 (Vertical Sections), a good plant feed source is readily available, but not necessarily in great abundance.

LIMESTONE RESERVE:

The exploration of the two specific areas to date is quite limited and does not really cover a sufficient broad area in horizontal dimensions - or depth - on which to base a calculation for tonnage. Overburden factors, consistency of beds as to attitude, content, etc. are not clearly defined at this stage and time.

The writer believes a round figure guess for each of the two areas of interest at the moment might be 1 - 2,000,000 tons for each.

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION:

To initially explore, expand and develop the limestone potential at this time, the writer recommends drilling 12 holes on State Lease No. 2 - 3 area and 17 holes on State Lease No. 1 area. (See Proposed Drilling Maps Nos. 11 and 15 respectively).

This drilling can be completed by the percussion type with a drill capable of drilling to 120 to 130 feet. It is understood Can-Am has a quite large Joy drill and with a 600 CFM compressor the above mentioned depth should be possible with that drill rig.

Only a few access drill roads need be constructed and mostly in alluvium at both areas.

This drilling and sampling should be field supervised by the writer or an equivalent professional person who can complete surveying of drill hole locations, call sampling points when needed other than at 10 foot intervals, describe samples, etc. Drilling sequence should start with the check holes and then gradually proceed outward from known, confirmed information.

SAMPLING:

Collection and preparation of samples at the drill location is very important to obtain good reliable accurate samples.

It is understood that samples from previous percussion holes were merely gathered from the cuttings which collected around the collar of the hole after each 10 feet drilled. Basically, this method is not bad, but it is subject to criticism and promotes sample dilution, mixture, etc. A sample collector should be used to insure the best possible collection of the sample and as free of contamination as possible. There are several sample collectors on the market but a simple one can be fabricated in Can-Am's shop. It consists of a "collar" venturi, hose connected to a legged cyclone with a bottom sample discharge opening hand operated by the person sampling and built at a convenient working height. The writer used a sample collector manufactured by a drilling company while drilling iron ore deposits in Australia. A Photo of this unit is included in this report.

SAMPLE ASSAYING:

During the study and analysis of sample assays, the writer found some assays were reported as calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) and others were reported as available lime (CaO). In a few cases, some samples were reported both ways and when so done, it was found that the calcium carbonate figure was approximately 6% higher - in true value - than the calcium oxide figure, viz, a 98% CaCO_3 contained only 92% available CaO . Your present method of reporting contents is the available CaO route and it is on this content that a plant feed is mined. It would be best to have all contents reported on

the same basis. This is also one reason for drilling the two check holes, one on each of the two areas.

To identify the calcium carbonate assays on the Vertical Sections, the writer has used the letter "T" as a suffix to the assay. Those figures which represent available CaO are not suffixed or prefixed.

It should be noted that the writer has recommended two check holes be drilled close to diamond drill holes which reported the assays as calcium carbonate (CaCO_3). This is quite important from the standpoint of true, correct and accurate analysis of the facts.

COST ELEMENT - TIME ELEMENT:

The fact that Can-Am corporation would probably accomplish the suggested exploration using their own equipment, their own personnel and their own assaying facilities, it would not be proper for the writer to forward his estimates of cost.

Time-wise, to drill 30 holes of depths to 130 feet, to move drill and equipment, to construct some access roads could be dependent on the availability of Can-Am's equipment and personnel. Under normal contractual situations, a program such as this could require about 6 to 8 weeks, barring of course, frequent drilling difficulties, climatic conditions and any other unforeseeable incidents.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard E. Mieritz
Mining Consultant
Phoenix, Arizona

April 23, 1977



PHOTOGRAPH - Showing type of Sample Collector and use of same in conjunction with a percussion type drill at an iron ore deposit in Australia.