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ROBERT GILMORE
Mineral Land Consultant
1765 North Fountain Park Drive
Tucson, Arizona 85715
(520) 296-8693

April 9, 1998

Randy Moore
Senior Geologist
Cambior Exploration USA, Inc.
230 South Rock. Blvd. Suite 23
Reno, Nevada 89502-2345

Re: Gold Prospect Arizona

Dear Randy:

I have enclosed a copy of a technical briefing of a gold prospect located in T5N R10W section 34 and T4N R10W section NE 4. The map shows the prospect in SE of section 34, I think it may be in the SW.

If you are interested in looking at the property give me a call. I will put you in touch with the owner.

If you have any questions please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert Gilmore

(Ray)
Chasseman Ex/In Co., Inc
1163 Ridgewood Dr
Aiken, S.C. 29803
803-648-9218

TECHNICAL BRIEFING

Geologic History

The geologic and tectonic history of the area around the Big Horn and Harquahala Mountains is relatively complex. Magmatism and compressional deformation occurred during Middle to Late Cretaceous through early Tertiary time and was relatively intense along the Maria Fold and Thrust Belt. Extension, denudation and formation of broad arch-like uplifts of lower plate rocks forming metamorphic core complexes formed during Middle Tertiary time and are superimposed on the earlier deformation. High angle normal faulting and basaltic magmatism is believed to be post 13 MA (Spencer and Reynolds 1989).

The area of the LM Lode claims roughly falls on the boundary of the Vulture and Whipple Tertiary tilt block domains as described by Spencer and Reynolds (1989). This boundary marks the change from west to SW dipping blocks in the Whipple domain to east and NE dipping tilt blocks in the Vulture Domain. Thrust faults, detachment faults and high angle normal faults have been mapped in the Harquahala Mountains to the west. A major detachment is delineated along the western margin of the Harquahala Mountains and inferred in the alluvial covered area between the Big Horn and Harquahala Mountains. NW trending normal faults project from the upper plate rocks of the Big Horn Mountains into the trace of the NE trending segment of the detachment. Similar structures are also found in the lower plate rocks projecting into the detachment.

Breccias exposed along the west side of the Big Horn Mountains are thought to be related to detachment faulting. Some breccias at the base of Basalt and andesite flows may be basal flow breccias and/or pyroclastic eruption products. Fault scarp derived breccias may also exist along traces of high angle normal faults. Brecciation may also be present along thrust faults and reactivated thrust faults. All of these breccias are potential host rocks for Au mineralization. Brittle zones in the upper plate of detachment faulted areas and intersections of detachments with older thrust faults may be mineralized and part of the overall "plumbing system" for epithermal Au mineralization in the area.

LONE MOUNTAIN, ARIZONA GOLD AND SILVER DEPOSIT

Lone Mountain claims LMA, LMB, LMC, LMD, LMF and LMG are underlain by altered basalts and breccias with barite veining. These rocks as well as sediments and metamorphic rocks underlie new claims LMO, LMP, LMQ, LMR, LMT, LMU, LMW, LMX, LMY, LMZ, LM8, LM9, LM10 and LM12 which have been staked along a newly-found altered jasperoid hostrock trend.

Gold and silver occur with associated bismuth, mercury and arsenic. Gypsum, barite, pyrite, jasper, chalcedony, adularia, hematite, fluorite, copper oxides-hydroxides, copper carbonates, chlorite and epidote occur as alteration and mineralization products.

Alluvium covers four geophysical anomalies which could indicate possible orebodies in most of the LMA through LM12 claimblock.

Previous drilling results produced one interval with 0.016 oz./ton Au in DH6. Intervals in DH2, DH3, and DH6 also had Au values ranging from 0.008 to 0.012 oz./ton. Surface samples collected near previous drill sites returned Au values up to 0.008 oz./ton, silver values ranging from 1-5 ppm and Hg up to 0.4 ppm.

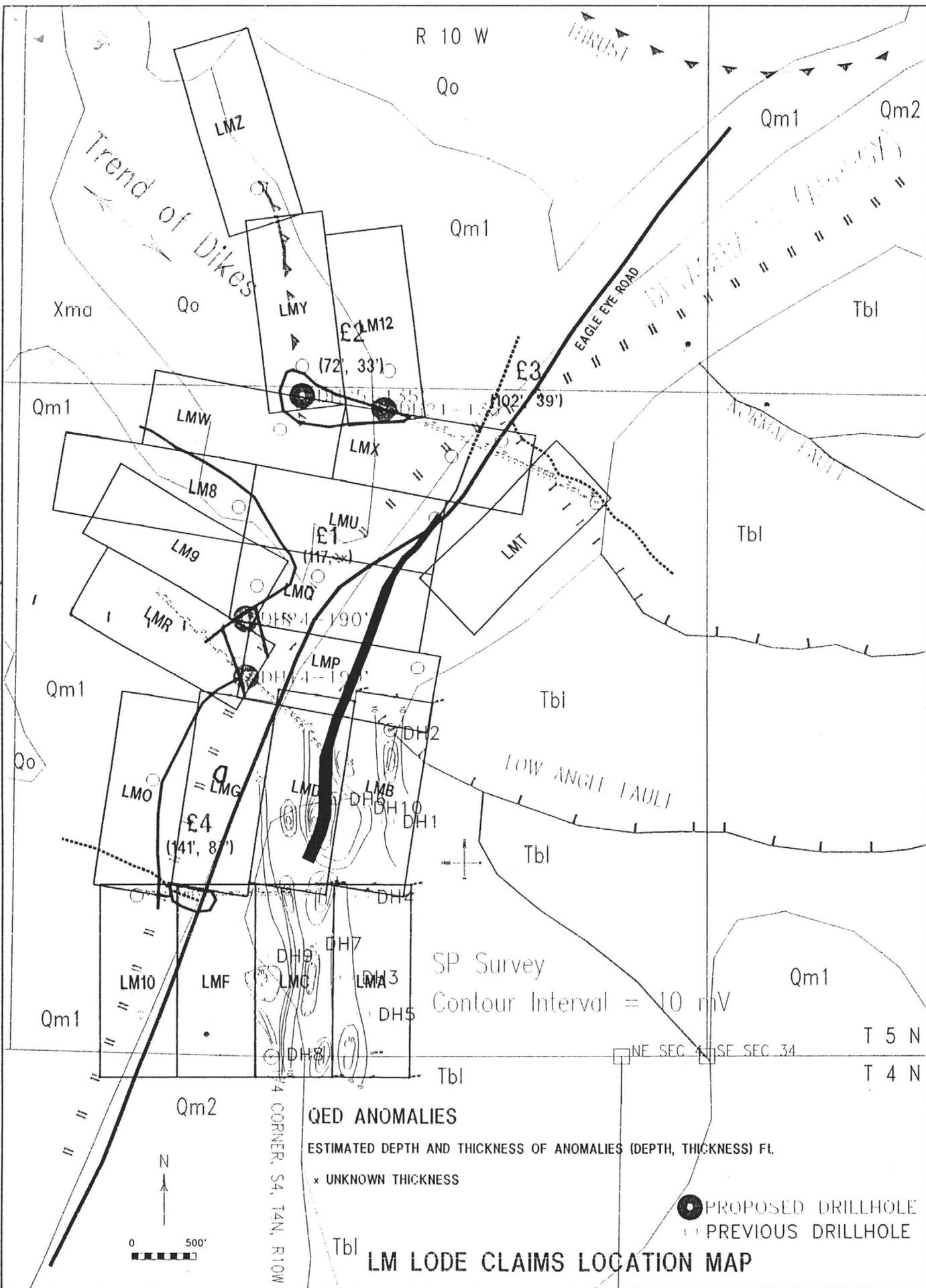
Drill data suggest a possible mineral assemblage zonation of deposits in the area. Barite and fluorite occur in the highest level of the system. A sulfide+jasper+chalcedony +/- adularia-Au zone underlies the barite-fluorite zone. The barite-fluorite zone has probably been removed by erosion in the northern part of the claimblock. Drilling suggests a gold+quartz+adularia stockwork zone underlies the sulfide+jasper+chalcedony+/-adularia-Au zone. A bonanza type gold zone is inferred to underlie the gold+quartz+adularia zone. Drill results also indicate that the gold-quartz-adularia stockwork zone and the underlying bonanza zone is nearer to the surface to the north and west possibly due to being nearer to the core of the system or to structural uplift and erosion of areas in the lower plate rocks, exposing lower levels of the mineralized system. All 10 previous drillholes encountered sulfide-jasper potential ore-body type hostrock at 100 to 225 foot depths. A silica cap and sulfide zone were penetrated and possibly the upper gold stockwork zone.

Thrust faults, detachment faults and high angle normal faults occur throughout the area in exposed outcrops and are altered/mineralized to varying degrees. These structures are thought to be the "plumbing system" pathways for mineralizing fluids. Some sedimentary and metamorphic rocks may also be preferred host rocks. Intrusive rocks ranging from rhyolitic to basaltic at depth are thought to be the heat source driving the system. Dikes and sills are exposed in the lower plate rocks west of the claims. Drilling would target intersections of these structures at depths thought to be in the gold-quartz-adularia stockwork zones and underlying bonanza zone.

Four drillholes are proposed for the next round of drilling. Three near the detachment in the lower plate and one near the intersection of a thrust fault and the detachment. We believe that the reserves potential could be tested with these holes. Geophysical anomalies and previous drilling results indicate an extension of mineralization in this direction and that mineralization may be at shallower depths in the area of the proposed holes. The predicted top of the ore zone in the northern two holes should be between 60 and 135 feet deep (DH21 and DH25, claims LMY and LMX-LM12). The predicted top of the ore zone in the southern two holes should be at 115 to 190 feet deep (DH14 and DH24, claims LMR-LMP and LM9-LMQ).

Intercepts of high-grade ore in bonanza+stockwork zones could mean 2 million+ ounces Gold with possible silver. There also would be, in addition, probable lower-grade gold stockwork zones in two areas with possibly 0.4 million ounces Au and considerable silver content.

This estimate could gross \$627+ million at present gold prices. Mine life including development would not exceed 10 years. Preliminary "pre-permitting" clearances have been obtained and assurances received that mining could proceed without undue costs or delays in this particular area. A partial year of production could be expected beginning within two years of the discovery.



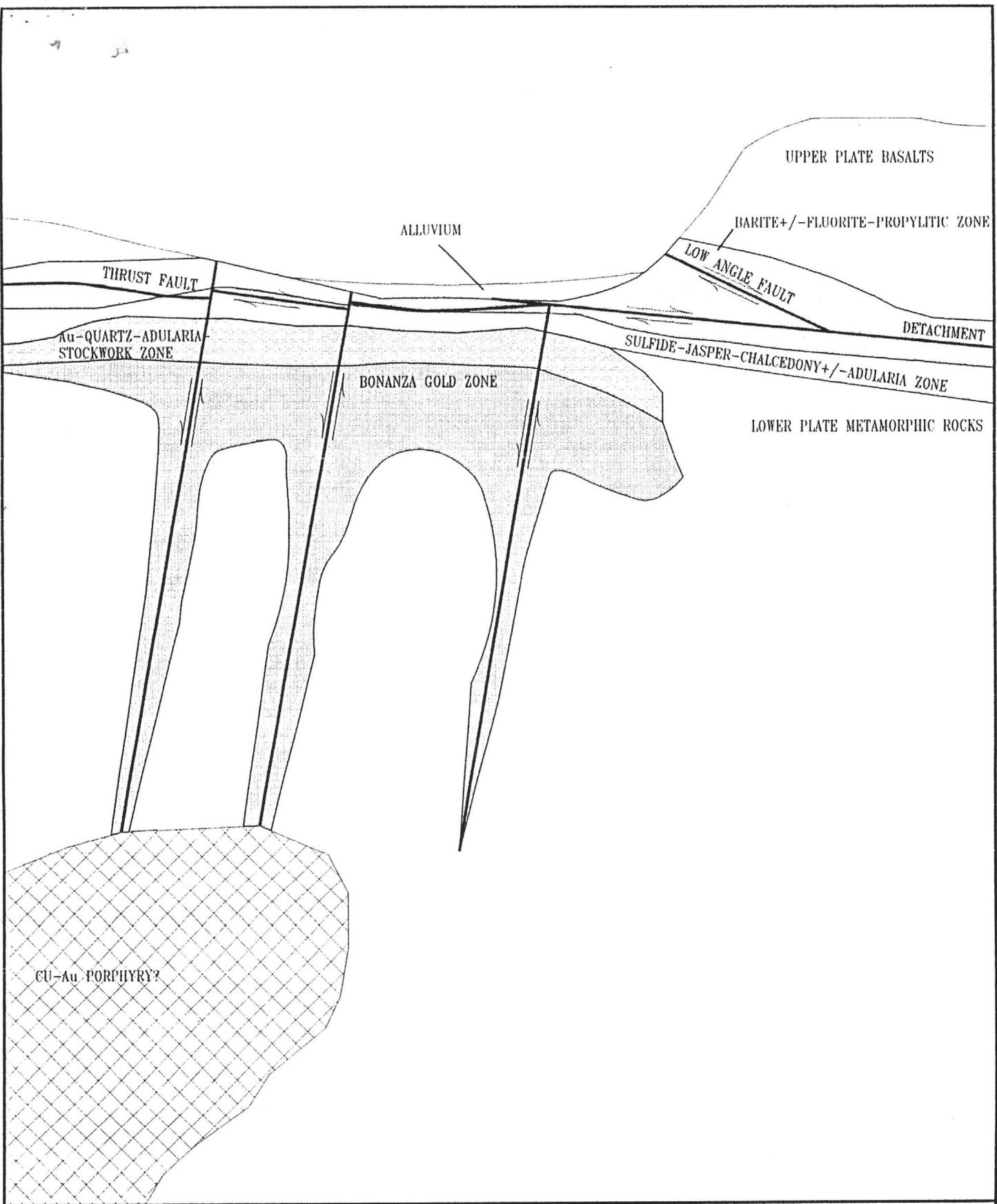
QED ANOMALIES

ESTIMATED DEPTH AND THICKNESS OF ANOMALIES (DEPTH, THICKNESS) FT.

x UNKNOWN THICKNESS

● PROPOSED DRILLHOLE
○ PREVIOUS DRILLHOLE

LM LODGE CLAIMS LOCATION MAP



SCHEMATIC MODEL OF ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION ZONES, LONE MOUNTAIN GOLD DEPOSIT