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SKYLINE LABS, INC.
1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106
Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

Sampling by J. Hutchism in the Big Horn Mtns.

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. UGH 219
April 26, 1989
PROJECT NO. 0035
SHIPMENT NO. 036511400
48001 TO 48092
PAGE 1 OF 4

WESTMONT MINING, INC.
Attn: Mr. Hugo Dummett
2341 S. Friebus, Suite 12
Tucson, AZ 85713

Analysis of 90 Rock Chip and Tail Samples

ITEM	SAMPLE NUMBER	FIRE ASSAY Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	
1	48001	.370	.85	Main shaft Pump.
2	48002	.275	.14	
3	48003	.195	.52	
4	48004	.016	.16	
5	48005	.050	<.01	1-76 Pump
6	48006	.060	.34	
7	48007	<.002	<.01	
8	48008	<.002	.22	
9	48009	.280	.10	Old workings east of main shaft 4'
10	48010	<.002	<.01	
11	48011	<.002	<.01	
12	48012	<.002	<.01	
13	48013	<.002	<.01	
14	48014	.120	.01	~~2000~~ 1400' east of main shaft (old pit).
15	48015	.055	.13	
16	48016	.020	.57	
17	48017	.595	1.10	Shaft #2 on top of hill at Pump.
18	48018	.290	.06	
19	48019	.010	<.01	shaft #3.
20	48020	<.002	<.01	
21	48021	<.002	<.01	
22	48022	<.002	<.01	
23	48023	.100	.70	
24	48024	<.002	<.01	
25	48025	.095	.37	

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
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JOB NO. UGH 219
April 26, 1989

ITEM	SAMPLE NUMBER	FIRE ASSAY Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	
26	48026	.010	.15	
27	48027	.024	.23	
28	48028	.008	<.01	
29	48029	.100	<.01	
30	48030	.002	<.01	
31	48032	<.002	<.01	
32	48033	.080	.09	
33	48034	.275	1.87	#4 shaft.
34	48035	<.002	<.01	
35	48036	.024	.28	
36	48037	<.002	<.01	
37	48038	.014	1.02	
38	48039	.050	.35	
39	48040	<.002	<.01	
40	48041	.120	<.01	
41	48042	<.002	<.01	
42	48043	.004	<.01	
43	48044	.450	.27	Down in #3 shaft. 6' → 6'
44	48045	.110	<.01	
45	48046	.145	.40	
46	48047	.006	.66	
47	48048	.030	.66	
48	48049	.030	.68	
49	48050	.130	.14	
50	48051	.130	.60	

Charles E. Thompson
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9427

William L. Lehmbeck
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9425

James A. Martin
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 11122

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106
Tucson, Arizona 85703
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JOB NO. UGH 219
April 26, 1989

ITEM	SAMPLE NUMBER	FIRE ASSAY Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	
51	48052	.010	.35	
52	48053	.360	.73	
53	48054	.120	.46	
54	48055	.175	.31	
55	48056	.022	.32	
56	48057	.320	.36	Main shaft workings
57	48058	<.002	<.01	
58	48059	.004	<.01	
59	48060	<.002	<.01	
60	48061	.850	.69	50' down in main shaft
61	48062	<.002	.18	
62	48063	.235	.42	
63	48064	<.002	<.01	
64	48065	.010	.03	
65	48066	.020	.42	
66	48067	<.002	<.01	
67	48068	<.002	<.01	
68	48069	<.002	.02	
69	48070	<.002	<.01	
70	48071	<.002	<.01	
71	48072	<.002	<.01	
72	48073	<.002	<.01	
73	48074 *	.000	.00	
74	48075	<.002	<.01	
75	48076	<.002	<.01	

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JOB NO. UGH 219
April 26, 1989
PAGE 4 OF 4

ITEM	SAMPLE NUMBER	FIRE ASSAY Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
76	48077	<.002	<.01
77	48078	<.002	<.01
78	48079	<.002	<.01
79	48080	<.002	<.01
80	48081	<.002	<.01
81	48082	<.002	<.01
82	48083	<.002	<.01
83	48084	<.002	<.01
84	48085	<.002	<.01
85	48086	<.002	<.01
86	48087	<.002	<.01
87	48088	<.002	<.01
88	48089	<.002	<.01
89	48090	<.002	<.01
90	48091	<.002	<.01
91	48092	<.002	<.01

Trench in Granite

XNOTE: Sample not received.

cc: MINEX COMPANY
P.O. Box 1949
Glendale, AZ 85311

Charles E. Thompson
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William L. Lehmbeck
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James A. Martin
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SKYLINE LABS, INC.
1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106
Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. UGH 220
April 28, 1989
PROJECT NO. 0035
SHIPMENT NO 036511400
48093 TO 47600
PAGE 1 OF 4

WESTMONT MINING, INC.
Attn: Mr. Hugo Dummett
2041 S. Friebus, Suite 12
Tucson, AZ 85713

Pum P

Analysis of 76 Rock Chip and 3 Pulp Samples

ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	FIRE ASSAY Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
1	48093	<.002	<.01
2	48094	<.002	<.01
3	48095	<.002	<.01
4	48096	<.002	<.01
5	48097	<.002	<.01
6	48098	<.002	<.01
7	48099	<.002	<.01
8	48100	<.002	<.01
9	48101	<.002	<.01
10	48102	<.002	<.01
11	48103	<.002	<.01
12	48104	<.002	<.01
13	48105	<.002	<.01
14	48106	<.002	<.01
15	48107	<.002	<.01
16	48108	<.002	<.01
17	48109	.002	<.01
18	48110	<.002	<.01
19	48111	<.002	<.01
20	48112	<.002	<.01
21	48113	<.002	<.01
22	48114	<.002	<.01
23	48115	<.002	<.01
24	48116	<.002	<.01
25	48117	<.002	<.01

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106
Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

JOB NO. UGH 220
April 28, 1989

ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	FIRE ASSAY Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
26	48118	<.002	<.01
27	48119	<.002	<.01
28	48120	<.002	<.01
29	48121	<.002	<.01
30	48122	<.002	<.01
31	48123	<.002	<.01
32	48124	<.002	<.01
33	48125	<.002	<.01
34	48126	<.002	<.01
35	48127	<.002	<.01
36	48128	.002	<.01
37	48129	<.002	<.01
38	48130	<.002	<.01
39	48131	<.002	<.01
40	48132	.004	<.01
41	48133	<.002	7.47
42	48134	<.002	<.01
43	48135	<.002	.25
44	48136	<.002	.12
45	48137	<.002	.77
46	48138	<.002	<.01
47	48139	<.002	<.01
48	48140	<.002	.42
49	48141	.020	<.01
50	48142	<.002	<.01

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106
Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

JOB NO. UGH 220
April 28, 1987

ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	FIRE ASSAY Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	
51	48143	.002	.42	
52	48144	<.002	<.01	
53	48145	.002	<.01	
54	48146	.018	<.01	
55	48147	<.002	1.12	
56	48148	<.002	<.01	
57	48149	<.002	<.01	
58	48150	.020	1.12	
59	48151	<.002	<.01	
60	48152	<.002	<.01	
61	48153	<.002	.04	Blue Hope. 800' east of main shaft.
62	48154	.120	<.01	
63	48155	.040	<.01	
64	48156	<.002	<.01	
65	48157	<.002	<.01	
66	48158	<.002	<.01	
67	48159	.028	<.01	
68	48160	.006	<.01	
69	48161	.006	<.01	*JH Jr. saw VG.
70	48162	.042	.34	Main shaft Pump.
71	48163	.255	.14	
72	48164	.004	<.01	
73	48165	.028	.33	Nbg
74	48166	.044	1.52	Nbr. Standards.
75	48167	.345	<.01	RRD.

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James A. Martin
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 11122

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106
Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

JOB NO. UGH 220
April 28, 1982

ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	FIRE ASSAY Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
76	48168	<.002	<.01
77	47598	<.002	<.01
78	47599	<.002	<.01
79	47600	<.002	<.01

cc: MINEX COMPANY
P.O. BOX 1949
Glendale, AZ 85311

Pump mine
Pages 1 Thur 5

P-1

Page-02 Blank

Color indi Above .04

Color Below .04

Page-01

SAMPLE

Pump mine & Blue Hope

T05N - R08W sec 17, 18, 19, 20, 30, 31

sample # 48001 — 48167

standards		std	SkyLAB
48165	NBS	.023	.028
48166	NBR	.045	.044
48167	RR-D	.359	.345

Pre-Test samples

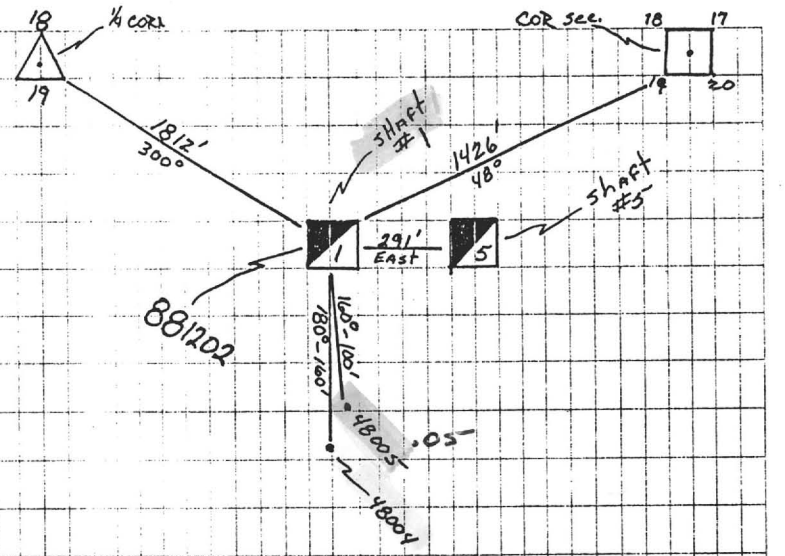
88120	88120
88120	88120
88120	88120
88120	0

MAIN shaft ; Refered To AS shaft #1

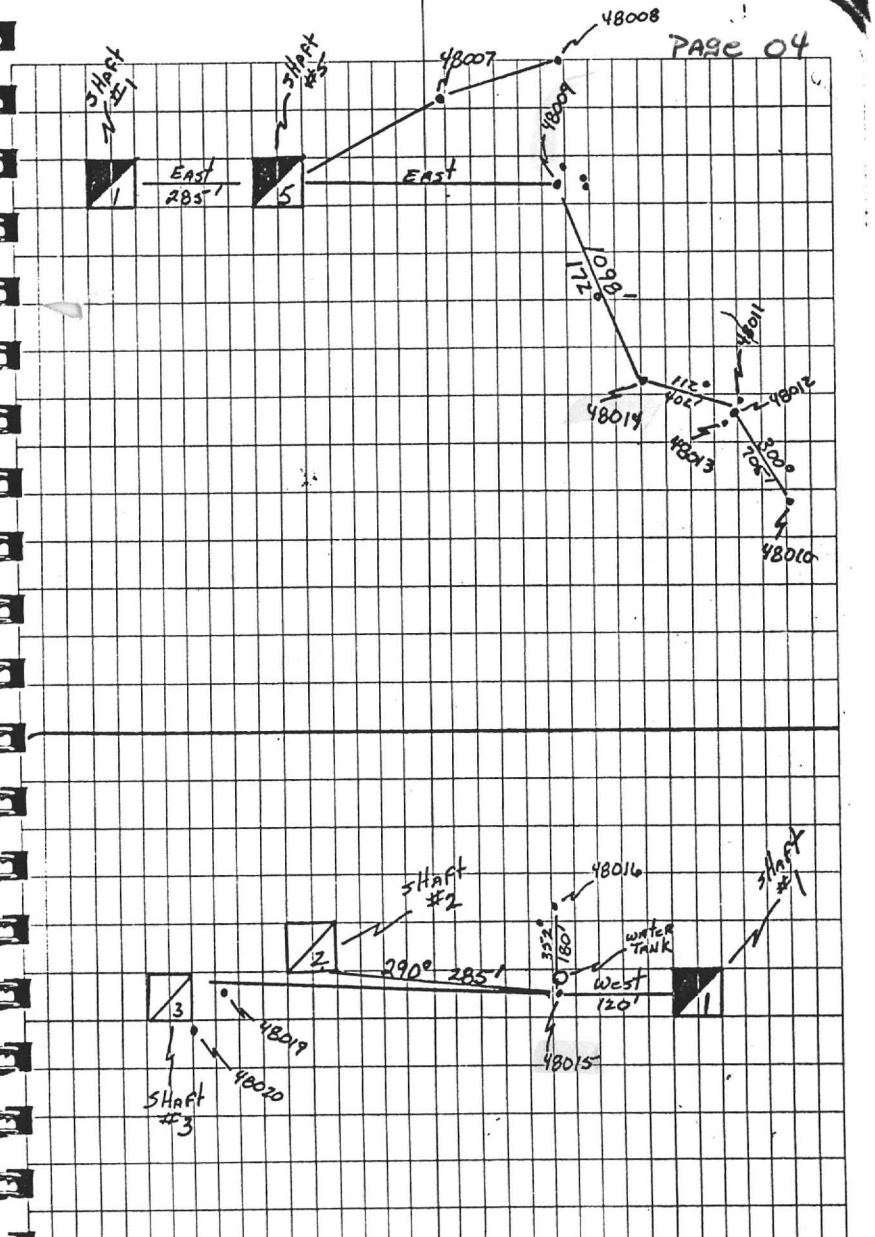
All samples start from center of shaft

.37	48001	30' DOWN, 140' west ACROSS BACK WALL			
.275	02	25' DOWN, 50' west 7' Top To Bottom of PILLAR	7'		
.195	03	25' DOWN, MAIN shaft East WALL	4'		
.13	48050	25' DOWN, 50' west ACROSS ROOF	5'		
.13	51	15' " , 75 " Top To Bottom of Pillar	6'		
.01	52	25' " , 75 " ROOF Between wood Pillars	6'		
.36	53	25' " 95' " ROOF	5'		
.12	54	25' " 100' " DOWN WALL	6'		
.175	55	30' " 110 " ROOF TO FLOOR	5'		
.022	56	30' " 110 " 20' N/W ACROSS Back wall	6'		
SHAFT # .32	57	60' " 28 " East wall		0-10'	
<	58	60' " 28 " "		10-20'	SAMP
.004	59	48' " 40 " south wall		0-10'	
<	60	48' " 35 " " "		10'-20'	
.850	61	53' " 42 " High grade		6'	SAMP.
<	62	60' " 45 " North wall		0-10'	
.235	63	60' " 52' " "		10-20	
.042	48162	45' " East wall	4'		
.255	48163	63' " ACROSS ROOF	5'		

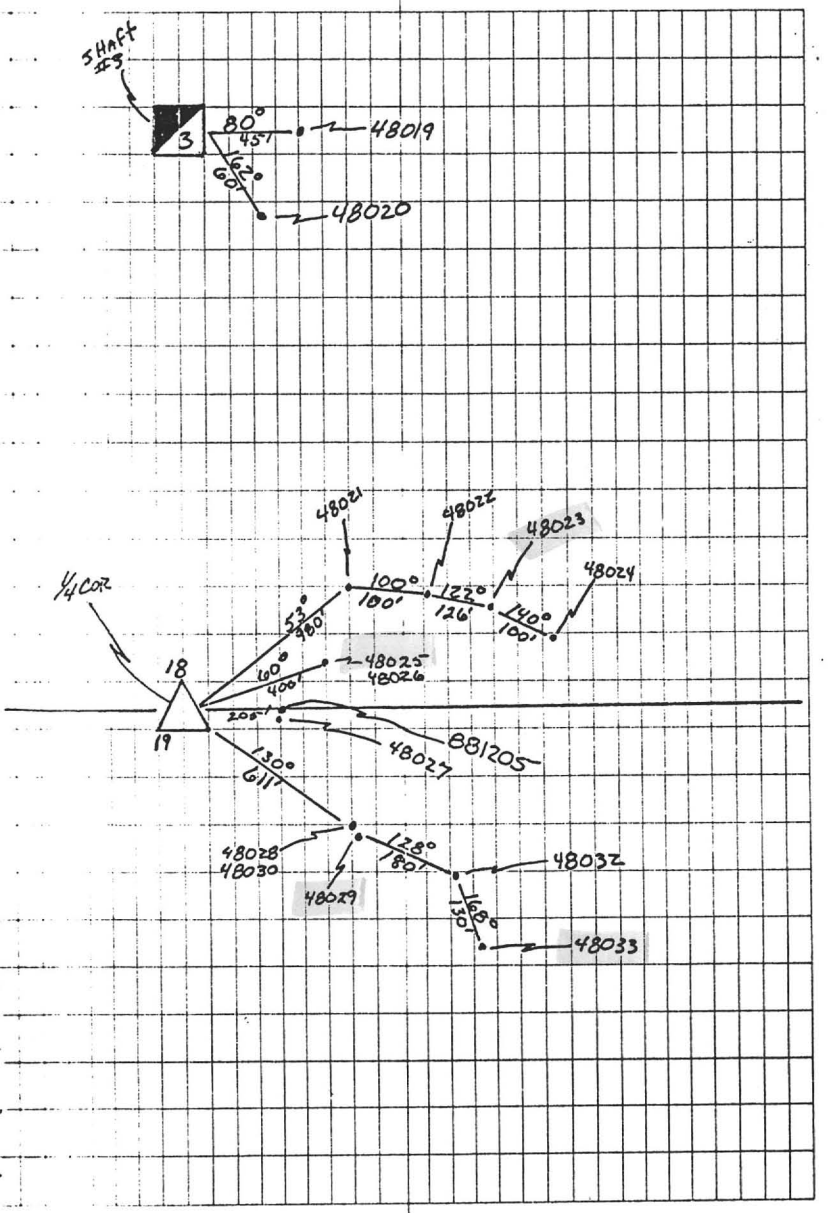
.016	48004	CENTER OF STERLING POUND	3" x .18"
.05	48005	CENTER OF CRUSHED TAILS	3" x .18"



		Shaft #5	
.06	48006	2' DOWN West WALL	4' SAMPLE
<	48064	2' DOWN ACROSS ROOF	"
.01	48065	" " EAST WALL	"
.02	48066	ACROSS South WALL	6' SAMPLE
<	48007	Rock out CROP	3' SAMPLE
<	48008	" "	"
.00	48009	old working Dump	SAMPLE
<	48010	Rock out CROP	3' SAMPLE
<	48011	Dozer Cut	6' SAMPLE
<	48012	" "	"
<	48013	" "	"
.12	48014	old working	4' SAMPLE
.035	48015	Tailes FROM Dump	
.02	48016	Taken ACROSS ROAD	3' SAMPLE
		Shaft #2	
.595	48017	ENTRANCE EAST WALL	4' SAMPLE
.145	48046	Dump sample	
		Shaft #3 80' Deep 42° INCLINE	
.29	48018	30' DOWN west WALL	4' SAMPLE
.45	48044	70' " west WALL	5' SAMPLE
.11	48045	70' " ROOF	"
	5		



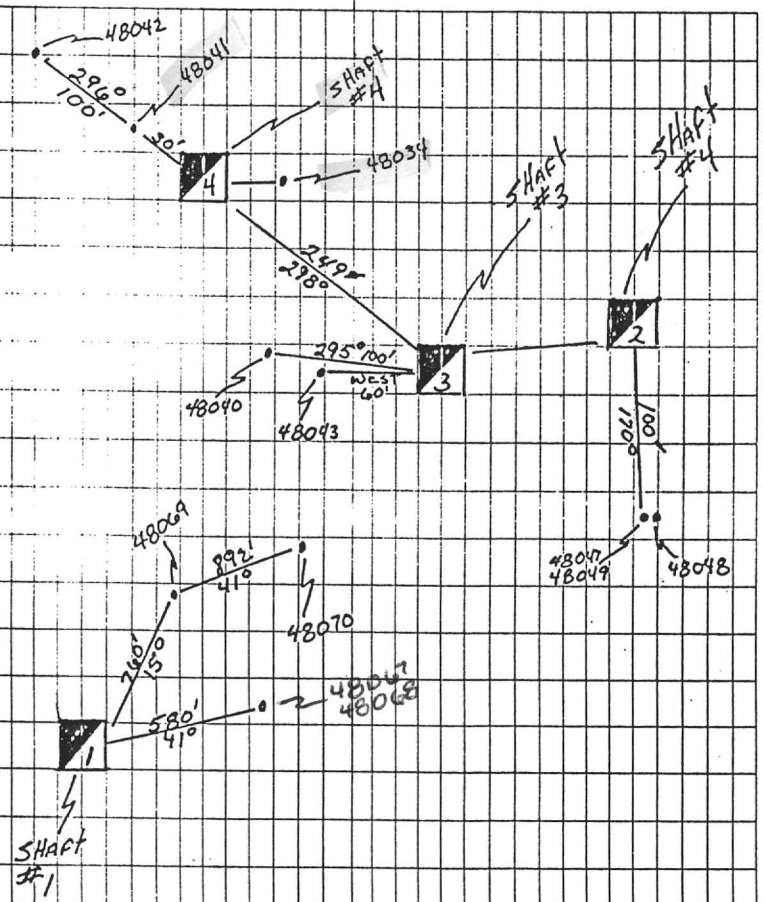
			8' SAMPLE
.01	48019	TRENCH 50' LONG 2' WIDE	TAKEN FROM BOTTOM 8' SAMPL
<	48020	" " "	" "
<	48021	OLD WORKING	3' SAMPLE
<	48022	ROCK OUT CROP	"
.10	48023	DUMP SAMPLE	4 SAMPLE
<	48024	OLD WORKING 10'X4'X4'	
.095	48025	OLD WORKING HIGH GRADE FROM DUMP	
.01	48026	" " WAST " "	
.024	48027	40' SOUTH/EAST OF 881205	8' SAMPLE
.008	48028	TRENCH 10'X4' NORTH SIDE	4' SAMPLE
.10	48029	" 5'X4 BOTTOM	4' SAMPLE
.002	48030	SAME AS 48028 FROM BOTTOM	4 SAMPLE
<	48032	CREEK OUT CROP	
.08	48033	OLD WORKING DUMP SAMPLE	



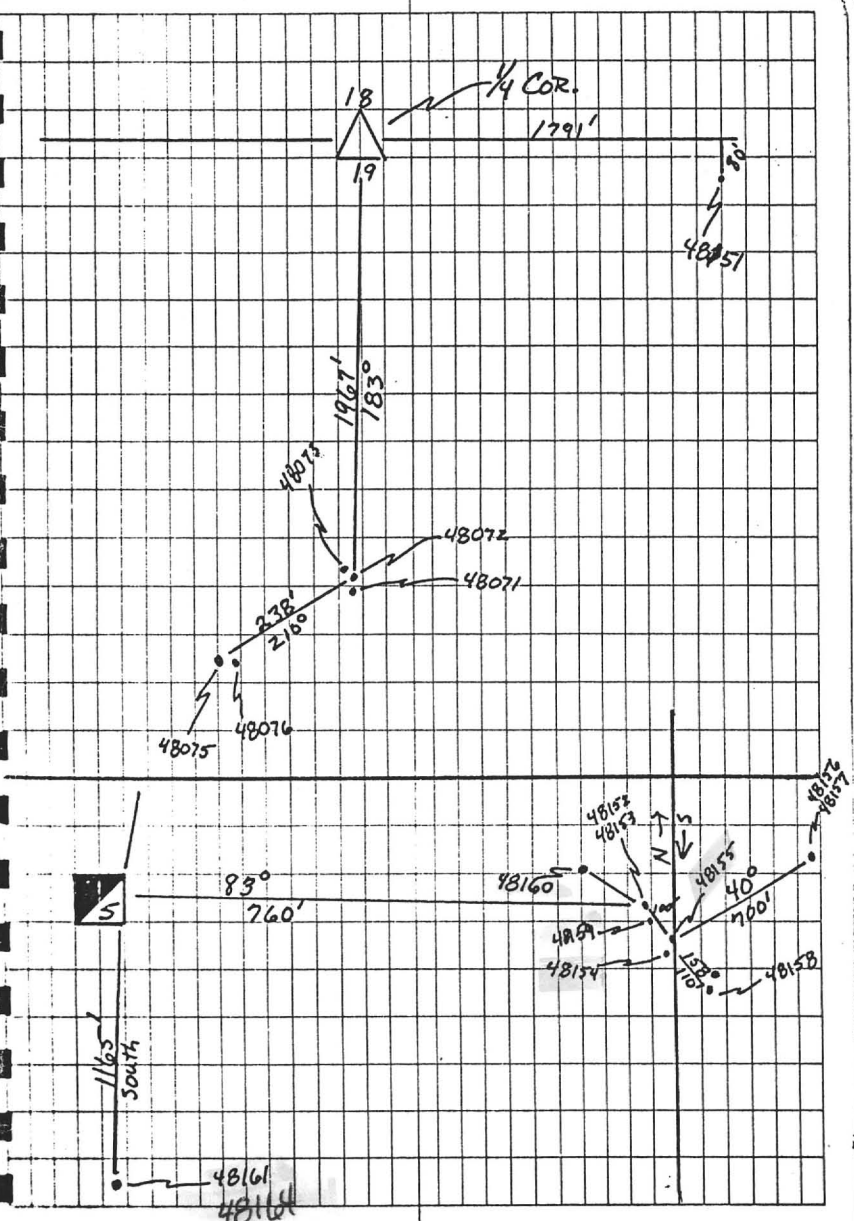
.275 48034 old working 60' East of shaft #4
< 48035 10' East of Road 60' South of Turn To #4
SHAFT #4
.024 48036 25' Down East wall
< 48037 " " across Roof
.014 48038 15' " Floor
.005 48039 At Entrance East wall

< 48040 old working 10X4X3 creek Bottom
.12 48041 30' Dozer cut
< 48042 Rock out crop
.004 48043 old working
< 48067 old working 10X4X4 west wall
< 48068 Dump sample from (0167)
< 48069 Rock out crop East Side of Road
< 48070 Rock out crop

.006 48047 old working 5X5X2 west wall
.03 48 " " " " " 15' East of 48047
.03 49 " " " East wall same 48047



48071	Rock out crop	
48072	" "	
48073	" "	
48074	" "	Lost sample?
48075	" "	
48151	Rock out crop E/side of Road	
48152	Dozer cut	
48153	" "	
.12 48154	OLD workin FLOOR sample	
.04 48155	" " 4X4X2	N/WALL
48156	Rock out crop	
48157	" "	10' S/E of (156)
48158	" "	N/BANK creek Chanel
.028 48159	OLD working 4X4X2	
.006 48160	Dozer cut E/W	
.006 48161	OLD working 4X4X3	N/WALL
	COPPER, Rust Red color	
	GREEN, V.S. GOLD	
.004 48164	High GRADE (48161)	



BLUE HOPE
&
TRENCHES

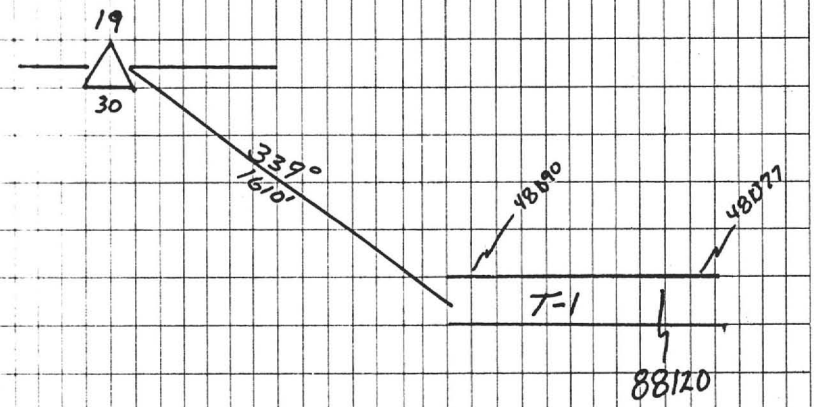
COLOR SILVER

COLOR GOLD

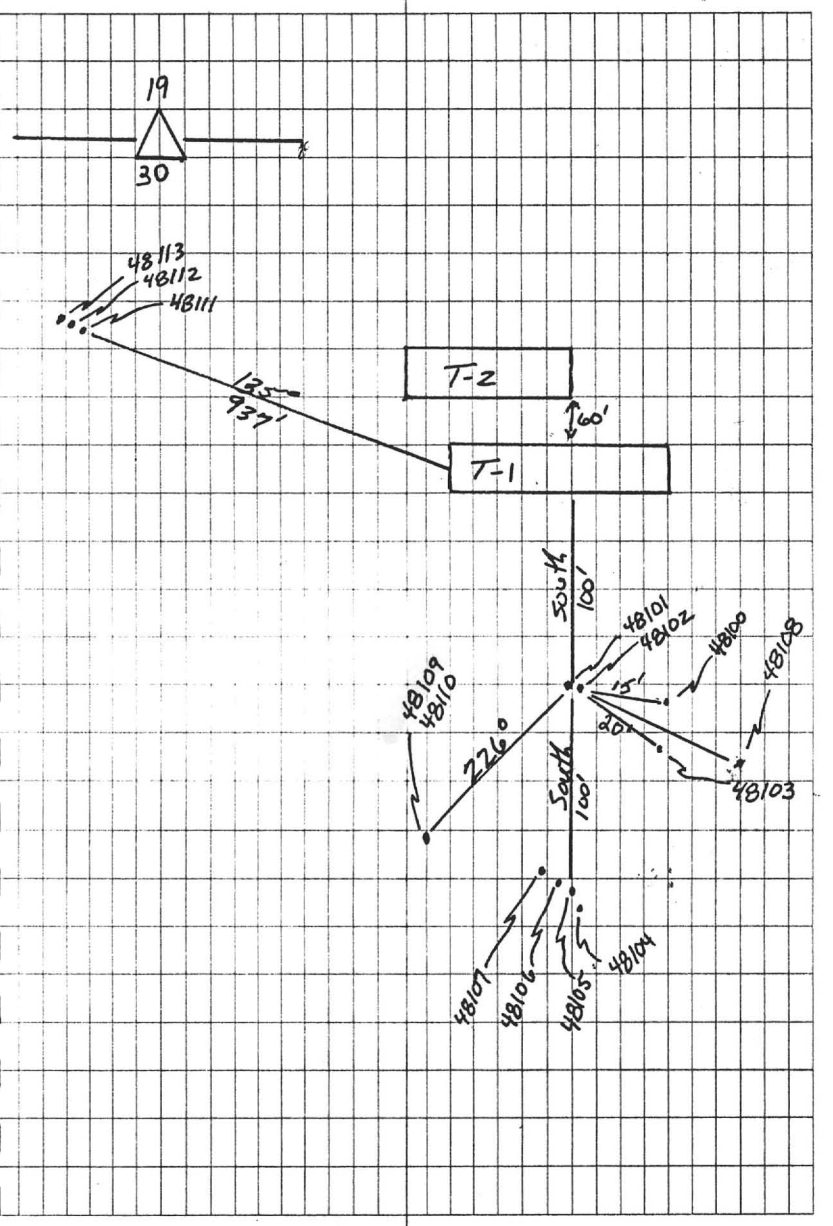
Trench 30' wide 165' Long

T-1 East To west

48077	Granit	10'-20'
78		20'-30'
79		30'-40'
80		40'-50'
81		50'-60'
82		60'-70'
(CBS) 83		70'-80'
84		80'-90'
85		90'-100'
86		100'-110'
87		110'-120'
88		120'-130'
89		130'-140'
90		140'-150'

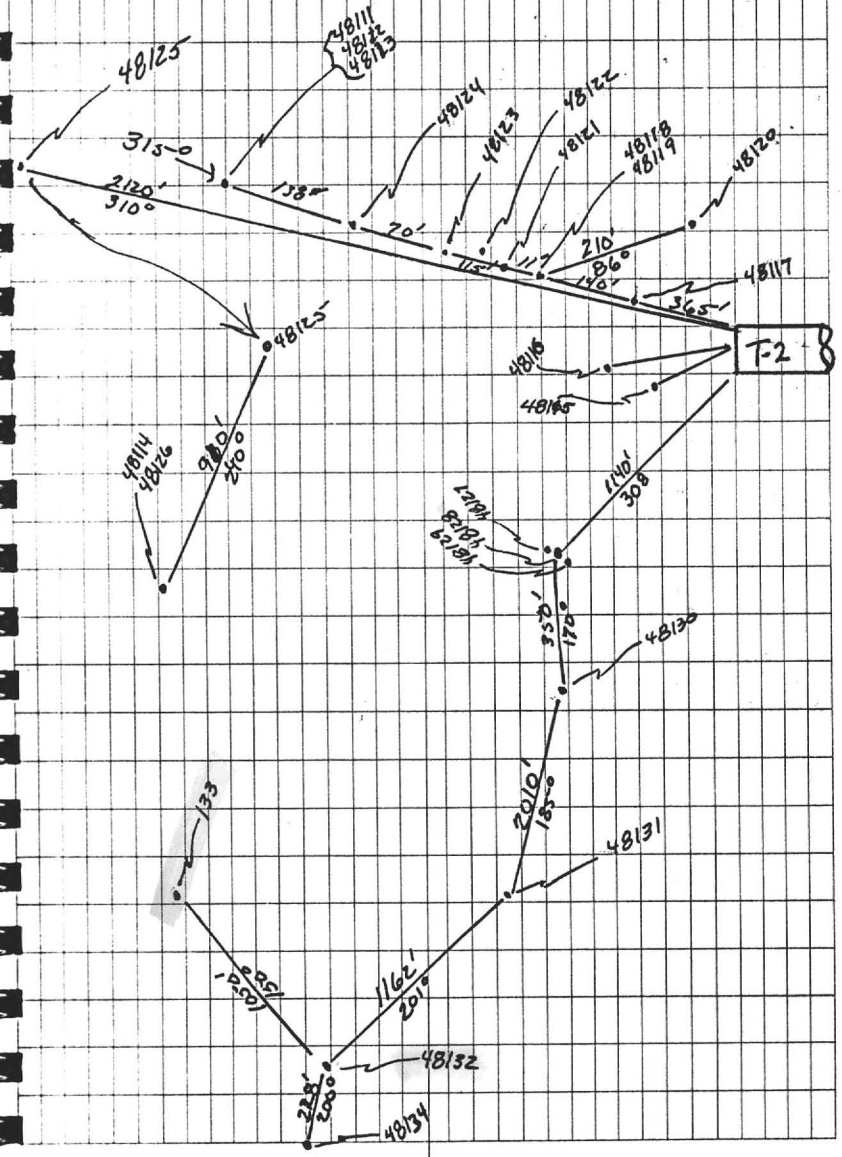


	TRENCH #2	25'W x 115'L
48091		5'-15'
92		15'-25'
93		25 35
94		35'-45'
95		45'-55'
96		55'-65
97		65'-75'
98		75-85'
99		85'-95'
	NO SAMPLE FROM 0-5', 95'-115'	
48100	15' S/E FROM 101	
48101	Rock outcrop 100' S/OF T-1	0-6'
102	" " "	6'-16'
103	25' S/E FROM (101)	
104	Rock out crop 240' S/OF T-1	
105	" " 220' " "	
106	" " 200' " "	
107	" " 120' " "	
108	FLOAT FROM DOZER CUT	
.002 109	DOZER CUT	0-10'
110	" "	10'-20'
111	Rock out crop	
112	" "	
113	" "	

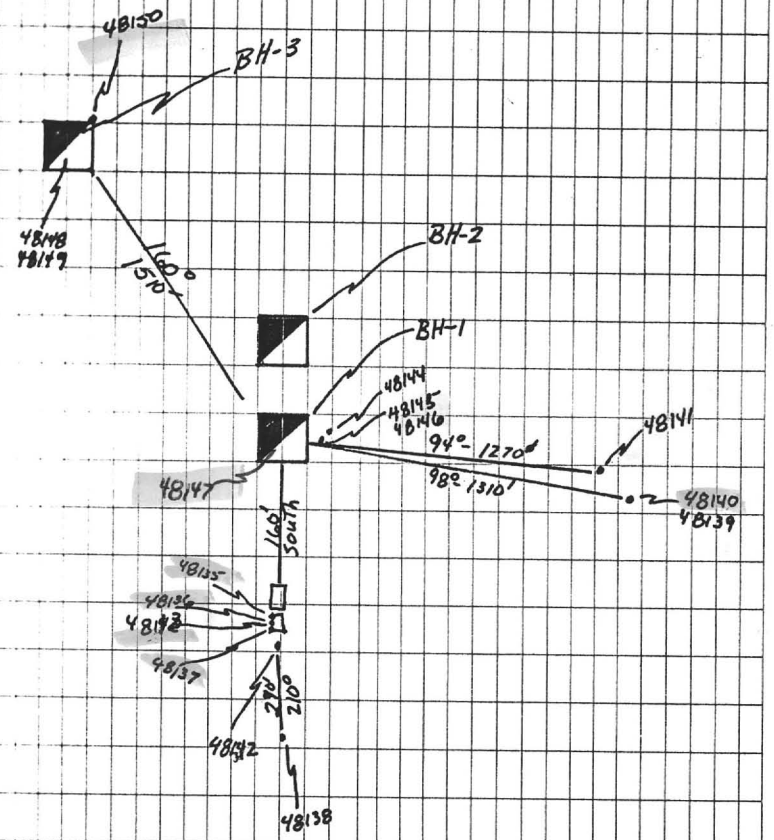


48115 75° 70' To T-2
116 73° 100' To T-2
117 135° 365' " "
118 " 505' " "
119 " 516 " "
120 " " , N88° 210' To T-2
121 " 610' To T-2
122 " 680' " "
123 " 725' " "
124 " 792 " "
125 138° 2120' " "
126 280° 910' To 48125
127
128
48127 308° 1140° To T-2
128 " " "
128 " " "
130 350° , 170' From 48128
131 185° 2010' From 48130
132 201° 1162° From 48131
133 150° 1050' To 48132
134 200° 228' From 48132

7.47 AS



			Ag
48135	Dozzer Trench South 160' From BH-1		.25
136	"	"	.12
137	"	"	.77
138	210° - 210'	From 48135	
139	98° - 1310'	" BH-1	
140	98° - 1310'	" "	.42
.02 141	94° - 1270'	" "	
142	South 249'	" "	
.002 143	Dozzer Trench South 160'	From BH-1	.42
144	East 65'	N/S Dozzer cut From BH-1	
.002 145	" 48'	4x4x3 Pit E/wall	
.018 146	" "	" " N/wall	
147	Entrance To BH-1	Roof	1.12
148	BH-3	Roof	
149	"	3" off Floor west wall	
.020 150	Dump	Sample	1.12



PHONE CALL

FOR Mark DATE 3/27 TIME 10 A.M. (P.M.)

M ~~Hook~~

OF Jon Hutchison

PHONE
AREA CODE NUMBER EXTENSION
685-2242

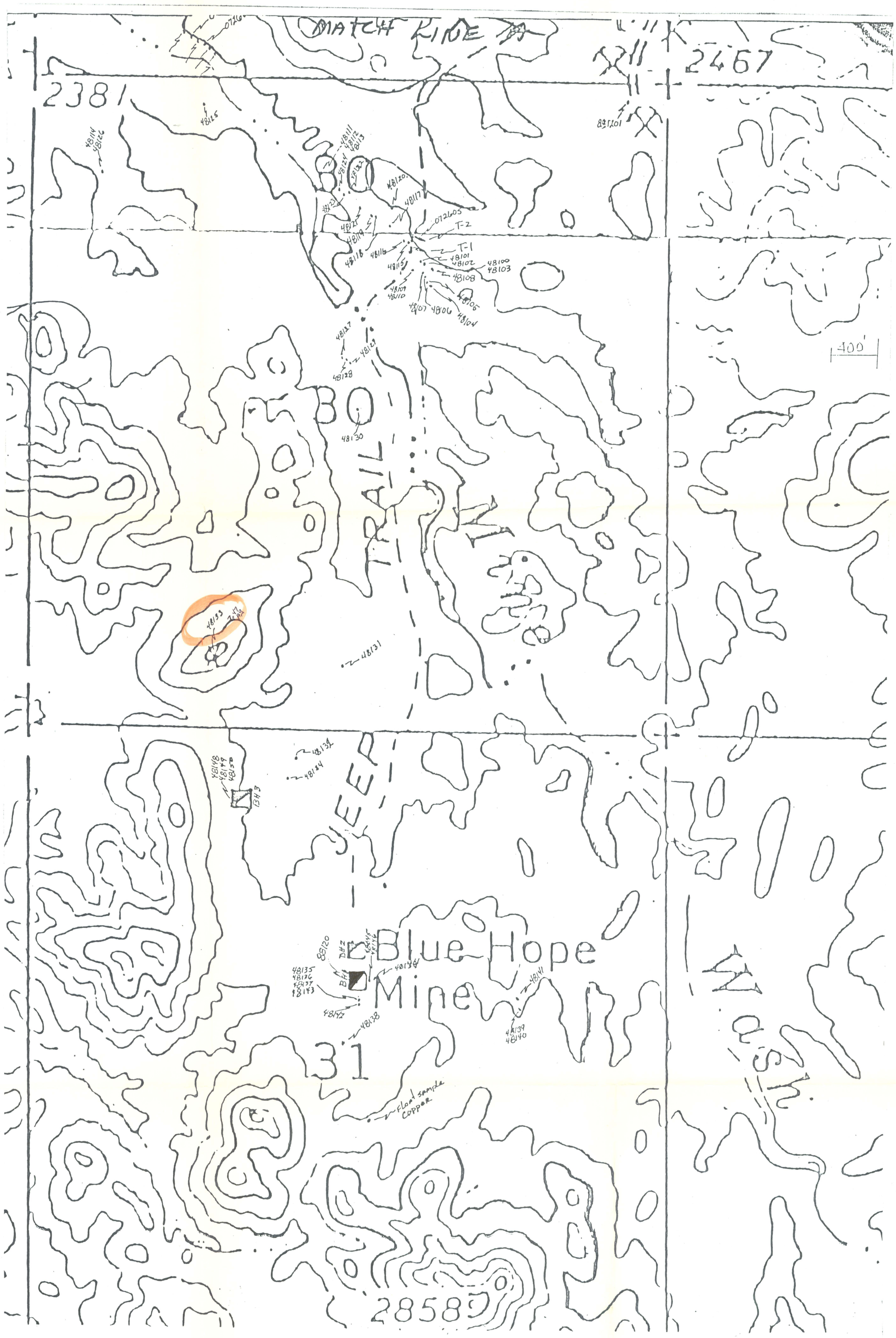
MESSAGE Alton Powell →
PO Box 202, Agila, 85320
BB

Note: Extremely hard of hearing!

SIGNED

X	PHONED
	RETURNED YOUR CALL
	PLEASE CALL
	WILL CALL AGAIN
	CAME TO SEE YOU
	WANTS TO SEE YOU

TOPS FORM 4003


MATCH RIDE
2381
2467
0726
48115
48114
48126
48111
48112
48113
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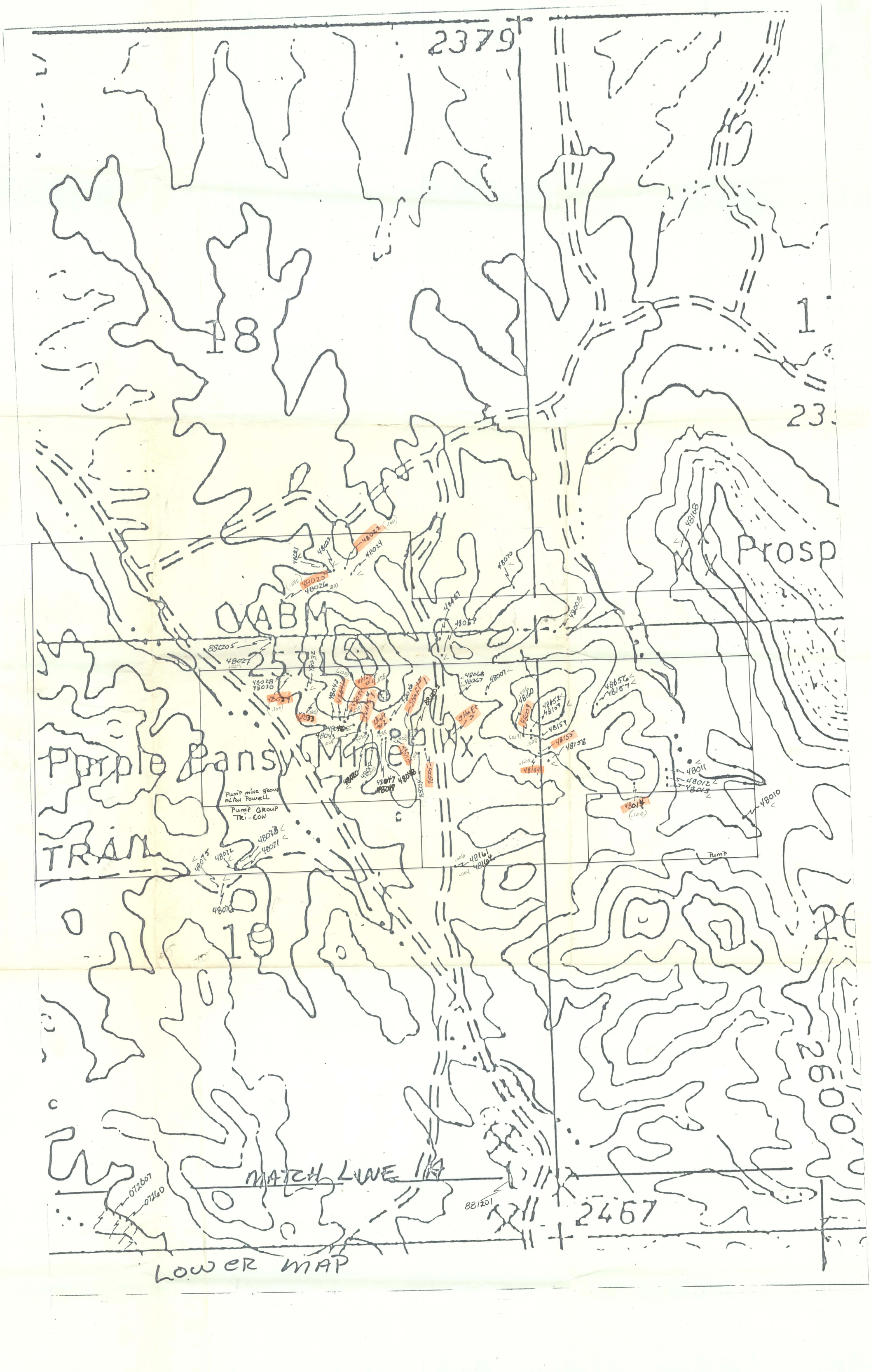
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Purple Pansy Mine
Pump mine group
Alton Powell
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Pump
MATCH LINE
2467
LOWER MAP

03/29/89

PREPARED BY: DIETZ AND ASSOCIATES, 4706 N. 31ST DRIVE
PHOENIX, AZ. 85017, (602) 841-1744

PRIMARY NAME: PUMP

ALTERNATE NAMES:
PROGRESS
FORTUNATE FILEDS
ALICE
PYRAMID GROUP

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 156B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 N RANGE 8 W SECTION 31 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 44MIN 18SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 08MIN 07SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BIG HORN MTS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: DEVEL DEPOSIT

COMMODITY:

GOLD	LODE
IRON	SULFIDE
LEAD	SULFIDE
ZINC	SULFIDE
COPPER	SULFIDE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS BIG HORN MTS QUAD
METZGER O USBM IC 6991 P 60-61
ADMMR PUMP MINE FILE
ADMMR FORTUNATE FIELDS MINE FILE
ADMMR "U" FILE
ADDITIONAL WORKINGS SEC 30-T5N-R8W
WELL LOCATED IN SEC 3-T5N-R9W

A screen analysis of the stamp discharge showed 100 percent of the material to be minus-40 mesh and 54 percent minus-200 mesh. Water was consumed at the rate of 3 tons per ton of ore when no water was reclaimed. When water was reclaimed from the tailings pond, the consumption was 1.6 tons per ton of ore.

Metallurgical and cost data are not available.

The mill is powered by a 60-horsepower gasoline engine, which is belt-connected to all units by means of countershafts. A compressor of 173 cubic feet capacity also is operated by the engine from a countershaft. In the 5 months during which the mill operated, the compressor was run on day shift only. On night shift the mill operator took care of the engine, but on day shift an extra man was required to take care of the engine and compressor.

Prospects in the Big Horn and Vulture Districts

South Vulture

The South Vulture property is about a mile south of the original Vulture mine. It consists of 10 unpatented claims owned by Mrs. Seidletz of Wickenburg and held under lease and option by the South Vulture Mining Co. Chas. S. Flursheim, of Los Angeles, is the president of the company and is furnishing all the money.

The claims cover a low ridge about 3/4 mile long by 1/4 mile wide and about 150 feet higher than the surrounding plane. The ridge probably is a dike of volcanic eruptives. The most conspicuous rock is a white porphyrytic material very low in density and resembling pumice or scoria.

Development consists of a 1-compartment shaft 120 feet deep timbered with 8- by 8-inch Oregon fir. There are several short adits and small open-cuts that were made by early prospectors, but none of these show much evidence of mineralization.

The shaft is entirely in the white porphyrytic material that is so common at the surface. It is said there is a vein about 10 feet in from the footwall side of the shaft, but there is little or no evidence of it on the surface.

Equipment consists of a small gasoline hoist, a gasoline compressor of 190 cubic feet capacity, and several rock drills. A boarding house and an office had been built recently at the base of the ridge just below the collar of the shaft, and a blacksmith shop and hoist house were in the course of construction. Water for drilling purposes was hauled from the Vulture mine.

In November 1936, 8 men were employed at building and road construction and 4 were working in the shaft.

At the well is storage capacity of 25,000 gallons, consisting of two concrete tanks of 12,500 gallons capacity each. At the mine is a storage capacity of 36,500 gallons, consisting of two concrete tanks of 12,500 gallons capacity each and two of 5,750 gallons capacity each.

The floors of the tanks are 8 inches thick and were made from a mixture of seven parts of sand to one part of cement. The walls are 6 inches thick and were made from a mixture of six parts of sand to one part of cement. Silo forms were used for pouring the concrete, and the floors and walls were reinforced with 1/2-inch steel.

The large tanks cost $147 each and the small ones $83 each. These costs include all labor and material.

Development

Development consists of an inclined shaft 320 feet deep on the dip of the vein, with three main levels at approximately 100-foot intervals and an intermediate level about half-way between the first and second. There is 40 feet of drifting on the first level, 160 feet on the second, 50 feet on the third, and 170 feet on the intermediate. The vein has been prospected for 4,000 feet on the surface by a number of shafts, the deepest of which is 125 feet on the dip of the vein, and a great number of open cuts.

Mining

Up to November 1936 very little systematic mining had been done. The mine and mill had been in operation for only about a month and most of the ore milled was from development work.

Mining is by the open-stope overhead method. Raises are run every 75 feet and chutes are installed every 25 feet. The raises are about 4 by 6 feet in section and are generally connected with the level above before stoping starts. The vein is steep enough so that the ore runs by gravity. Round stulls are used in the stopes for holding up the hanging wall wherever necessary. The chutes are built from Oregon fir timber.

Self-rotating stoping machines with 1-inch hexagon steel are used in the stopes and raises. Mounted jackhammers with 7/8-inch hexagon steel are used in the drifts.

Detachable bits are used with all machines. Careful measurements taken over a considerable period of time and in all parts of the mine indicate that a bit drills 15.75 feet. It is said that the saving over hand- or machine-sharpened steel amounts to $8 a day in labor and material, besides eliminating a considerable capital investment for steel shanks. The expense incurred through threads on the shank wearing out is negligible. Bits are used until they are dull and then are discarded.

The ore is hoisted in a 1-ton skip and dumped from the top of the headframe into a mill bin of 85 tons capacity. The waste is dumped into a waste bin about half way between the collar of the shaft and the top of the headframe. Dumping into the waste bin is effected by spreading the rails of the main track about 4 inches. This permits the front wheels to run on the lower rails while the back wheels run on the rails of the main track. The spreading of the rails is done from the bottom of the headframe by means of a lever arrangement.

The mine payroll consists of:

			Per day
3 miners	@	$4.25	$12.75
3 muckers	@	3.50	10.50
1 hoistman	@	4.00	4.00
Total			27.25

The mill payroll, including water, is:

2 operators	@	4.50	9.00
2 helpers	@	4.00	8.00
1 engineer	@	4.50	4.50
1 crusherman	@	3.50	3.50
1 pumpman	@	3.50	3.50
Total			28.50

Quarters are furnished free, but $1.25 a day is deducted for board.

Milling

The mill has a capacity of 50 tons a day. It consists of ten 1,250-pound stamps, two amalgam plates, and two Deister tables. The stamps drop 6-1/2 inches and 94 times per minute. The plates are 48 inches wide and 54 inches long.

The ore runs from the 85-ton bin through small chutes and into the stamp batteries. Mercury is added at the stamps according to the grade of the ore. Each battery of five stamps is in open circuit with an amalgam plate and a Deister table. The amalgam is melted at the mill and the bullion shipped to the mint in San Francisco.

Milling operations were begun in September 1936. During January 1937 stoping was started on the deeper levels, where the ore consists almost entirely of gold-bearing sulphides. Recovery dropped so low that it was considered advisable to stop operating until a new flow sheet could be worked out and new machinery installed.

During the 5 months that the mill operated, the heads ran about $12 a ton, and it is estimated that total recovery was 90 percent. About 75 percent of the recovery was from the amalgam plates and 25 percent from the tables. The table concentrates ran from $80 to $100 a ton in gold.

Labor

The mine has been idle since 1934. Never more than from 10 to 15 men were employed, and these were mostly underground. Miners were paid $4 a day and common laborers $3.25 a day, with $1 a day deducted for board and lodging.

Equipment

Equipment consists of a 25-horsepower gasoline hoist, a compressor of 110 cubic feet capacity, a small jaw crusher operated by an 8-horsepower gasoline engine, an ore bin of 35 to 40 tons capacity, and several rock drills.

The nearest commercial power is at Wickenburg, 25 miles to the east.

Pump Mine

Situation

The Pump mine is in the Big Horn mining district 14 miles due south of the village of Aguila, the nearest railroad shipping point. The property consists of 17 claims held by location. Nine of the claims belong to the Fortunate Fields Mining Co., which is operating the property, and eight are leased from T. B. Atkins of Aguila. Bailey Grigsby, of Phoenix, is the president of the company.

Topography and Geology

The property is in a comparatively level country with a few low ridges of schist and granite. The elevation at the collar of the shaft is about 2,800 feet. The vein bears approximately east and west and dips to the north at about 46°. The country rock is granite with bands of schist running approximately parallel with the vein. The ore in the upper levels has been oxidized to a considerable extent, although it contains some gold-bearing sulphide minerals. The ore in the lower levels is oxidized very little and the gold is associated almost entirely with sulphides of iron, copper, lead, and zinc.

Water Supply

The water supply is from a well 10 inches in diameter and 500 feet deep. The collar of the well is 360 feet below the mine and a distance of 4-1/2 miles to the northwest. The water is pumped into storage tanks at the well by a 15-horsepower gasoline pump. From the storage tanks at the well to the storage tanks at the mine it is pumped through a 4-inch welded pipe line by a triplex pump powered by a 25-horsepower gasoline engine.

Fortunate Fields Mine (aka Pomp Mine) (aka Progress Mine)
@ Lat. & Long. 12-13 miles S.E. of [illegible]
Maricopa County

reference: Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources
Fortunate Fields Mine (file) + Pomp Mine (file)
and Gold Mining and Milling in the Weaver district, Maricopa + Yavapai Counties, Ariz
present owner
by O.H. Metzger Bureau of Mines
I.C. 6991 Dept of the Interior 1938

minerals: gold; sulfides of iron, copper, lead and zinc

history of the area:
the property was worked by Mexicans in the mid to late 1800's. Later, Mr Pomp milled the ores extracted from the surface workings in the arroyos. In 1929 Thos. B. Atkins worked the mine. Up until 1936 very little systematic mining had been done. Milling operations began late in 1936. Recovery was so low that by early 1937 operations began. The table concentrate ran from $80 to $100 a ton in gold. In 1968 the property was owned by Grace Almstead and E.C. MacVeagh and called the Progress Mine.

property consists of 8 unpatented claims

J. J. MURRAY
Mining and Metallurgical Engineer

Reference:
Pump Mine (file)
IC 6991

REPORT

on

FORTUNATE FIELDS MINE

The property of the Fortunate Fields Mining Company is located in the Big Horn Mining District, Maricopa County, Arizona, approximately thirteen miles, by fair automobile road, south from the settlement of Aguila, the nearest post office and railroad point. The camp is located at an elevation of about 2800 feet among a series of small rolling hills of east-west trend, between the Big Horn Mountains on the east and the Harquahala Mountains on the west.

The property consists of seventeen mining claims, or approximately 330 acres, covering a mineralized zone in an east-west direction for an extreme length of 7500 feet. These mining claims, as shown on the accompanying sketch map, are unpatented, being held by mineral locations of various locators and dates of location.

The property, being in an arid desert country, is devoid of any timber growth for mine purposes, and the vegetation consists of the usual desert growth of greasewood, mesquite, and various varieties of cactus, including the "giant cactus", or sahuara. No water is available on the surface of the property, but two bored wells show enough water for camp use.

HISTORY

This mine is reputed to have been worked by Mexicans over fifty years ago and, later, by a Mr. Pump, who milled the ores extracted from the surface workings in Arrastras.

Later, in October, 1929, the present owner, Thos. B. Atkins, located the ground showing the principal mine development, and worked the mine by high-grading but, on account of the lack of water for milling practices, the product was shipped to a smelter.

Some two years ago, this ground was leased to the present holding Company, who bored a well for water south of the main working shaft, and then, believing that the well would produce the necessary water for milling purposes, proceeded in the erection of a ten-stamp mill. This No. 1 well, however, did not furnish the water necessary for the mill, and other wells were drilled towards the north of the camp, until water in sufficient quantity was encountered in a well about 4½ miles to the north-west of the main working shaft. This well appears to maintain a capacity of about 45 gallons of water per minute.

GEOLOGY

The mineralization on this property occurs along a fractured zone in a gneissic schist formation, and having a strike of, approximately, N. 65° E. with an average dip of 45° towards the north. Interbedded in this schist, and showing principally to the north of the mineralized zone, are

lenses of more basic amphibolite schist while, to the south, are a series of more acid dikes cuttinginto the mineralized zone at an acute angle (about 20). These dikes vary from felsitic to porphyritic in character, and are generally narrow and show as long irregular lenses.

Cutting across the gneissic schist formation in a north-south direction on both the east and west boundaries of the property, are a series of more basic eruptive rocks which outcrop prominently to form the hills and ridges toward the east. These eruptives appear to have acted as a dam to the subsequent mineralizing solutions, so that the mineralized zone appears to be confined to the space between these eruptives, or about one mile in length in the east and west direction.

The ore formation consists of a series of thin silicious over-lapping lenses in a gouge of more clayey material. These quartz lenses show a pitch of several degrees steeper than that of the "vein", so that they gradually cross the formation from hanging to footwall as one descends into the workings.

The ore is composed of quartz base and, as the present workings are all within the oxidation zone, the ore varies in color from yellow to red, due to the oxidised iron bearing minerals, hematite, and limonite, with which the quartz is associated.

As will be noted from the distribution of gold and silver values, on the accompanying assay map, the pay-shoot, showing at No. 1 shaft, has a rake of about 70 towards the east, and continues below the 175-ft. level. There is considerable evidence that a number of such pay-shoots can be developed on the property along the main fractured zone, and there are indications that ore will also be found in the fractures branching off from the main fracture zone, though such branch veins will be narrower in width.

DEVELOPMENT AND ASSAYS.

Practically all of the mine development work has been confined to the Alice and Alice No. 1 locations, with the principal workings on the Alice claim.

The principal, or No. 1 Shaft, is located 513 feet west of the end center of the Alice - Alice No. 1 monument. This shaft is 320 feet deep on an average pitch of 45 . Below the 175-ft. level, the shaft is flatter than the "ledge", so that it is necessary to crosscut into the footwall at the bottom of the shaft to cut the ore. Judging from the assay map data, the pay-shoot developped at this shaft will be found to the east of the shaft. From this shaft the following levels have been driven:

At 18 feet depth from the surface a level 92 ft. long from center of the shaft towards the west.

At 34 ft.	depth	a	level	50	ft.	towards	the	west
at 75	"	"	"	26	"	"	"	west
" 100	"	"	"	69	"	"	"	east
" 100	"	"	"	101	"	"	"	west
" 155	"	"	"	50	"	"	"	west
" 155	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	east
" 175	"	"	"	58	"	"	"	east
" 175	"	"	"	27	"	"	"	west

This development at present indicates a pay-shoot 120 feet in length along the strike of the ledge, and shows a depth of over 175 feet as the pay valued still show at that level. Omitting sample No. 38 as high grade, and omitting samples taken of the gouge from slips in the walls, an average of twenty-five samples taken from this development work shows an average sample width of 46.7 inches, with an average assay of .326 oz. gold and .60 oz. silver which, with gold figured at $35.00 per oz. and silver at 70¢ per oz., gives an average gold and silver value of $11.83 per ton.

About 200 feet to thewest of the main shaft are several shallow pits, up to 8 feet in depth, sunk along the outcrop of the ledge, and which show commercial ore values.

At a distance of about 325 feet west from the main shaft, a shaft 125 feet deep has been sunk on a branch-vein which cuts into the main ledge from the north at an acute angle. This 125 ft. shaft shows ore, the samples from which show an average width of 30 inches, and an average assay of .214 oz. gold and .65 oz. silver per ton.

About 70 feet towards the west from the 125-ft. shaft, and on the main ledge, is a shallow pit designated as the Peggy shaft, and showing 52 inches of ore assaying .14 oz. gold with .86 oz. silver.

At a distance of 250 feet east of the main shaft, a shaft 85 feet deep has been sunk on the main ledge, and the samples taken from this shaft show an average thickness of 52 inches, with an average assay of .24 oz. gold and .44 oz. silver.

Further to the east for a distance of 2000 feet from the No. 1 Shaft, are a number of shallow shafts and trench pits which show the ledge matter with fair assay values.

The accompanying assay map, showing a longitudinal section along the mine development, shows the various samples taken, the samples being designated by the sample number within a circle, and a line from the circle shows the location of the sample.

The following list gives the record of these samples, which were taken so as to include both ore and gouge matter as it would be broken down in the course of regular mining operations.

These samples were broken so as to have not less than five pounds of sample per foot of width, and were later crushed down to 3/8" size material which, in turn, was quartered down in a Jones sampler, and then bucked through 100-mesh screen for assay pulp.

METALLURGY

The ores from this property, developed and treated to date, have been confined to the oxidised zone and thus show much of the gold in the free state. This free metallic gold accounts for much of the variation in the assays obtained from the mine samples. Several small laboratory tests have been made of these ores, besides a series of mill runs through the 10-stamp milling plant on the ground.

233 tons run through this plant gave total mint credits of $1452.53 for the gold content and $13.13 for the silver content in the amalgam produced. This bullion showed an average fineness of 621 gold and 351 silver, and represented an amalgamation recovery of $6.29 per ton of ore. A 350# sample of tailings from this mill run showed an assay value of $4.20, thus indicating a total value of mill heads of $10.49. This tailings sample was concentrated over a standard table, and showed a recovery of $2.98 leaving $1.22 as final table tailings. This would indicate a total recovery of $9.27 per ton by amalgamation and table concentration, or 60% by amalgamation and 27.9% by concentration of the gold and silver content of the ore which was mined as representative of the mine run ore.

Other general samples representing the run of mine ore, as developed in the workings of the No. 1 Shaft, were tested by the Southwestern Engineering Company of Los Angeles, the Pan American Engineering Company of San Francisco, and the Denver Equipment Company of Denver, Colorado.

On the samples submitted to the Denver Engineering Company, a recovery by amalgamation of 75.7% of the gold and 31% of the silver was obtained by grinding the ore to pass 65 mesh. On the same mill heads that Company obtained a recovery of 89.1% of the gold and 45.8% of the silver values by straight flotation on the ore ground to pass 95% through 65 mesh. By using a unit cell flotation and pilot table, that Company obtained a recovery of 95.4% of the gold and 44.7% of the silver with the ore ground 95% to pass 200 mesh.

On the same ore, the Pan American Engineering Company obtained an extraction of 65.6% of the gold and 8.9% of the silver by amalgamation and an additional 22.3% of the gold and 23.1% of the silver by flotation of the tailings after amalgamation, or a total extraction of 87.9% of the gold and 32% of the silver, with the ore ground to pass 28 mesh, equal to #30 screen as used in stamp milling.

The Southwestern Engineering tests on the ore showed a recovery by amalgamation of 62.83% of the gold, with a recovery of 11.6% by gravity concentration, or a total recovery of 74.4%. By following the gravity concentration with flotation, they obtained an additional receovery of 21.8%.

These various tests and mill runs would indicate that on stamp mill product an average of 62% of the gold can be recovered by simple amalgamation, and an additional average of 18% can be recovered by gravity concentration.

A gravity concentration test was made on Sample No. 51. and showed a recovery of 60% of the values.

EQUIPMENT

The property is equipped with tent houses, sufficient to house and feed all employees required for normal operations.

The property is also equipped with gasoline hoist, belt driven compressor of two Jackhammer capacity, Jackhammers and mountings, drill steel, mine cars, skip, and small mining tools, such as picks and shovels.

A well-housed ten-stamp mill, 1200# stamp, is complete with power crusher, ore bin, feeder, and amalgamating plates, as well as concrete water supply tanks.

The blacksmith shop is equipped with the necessary tools for small mine requirements.

At the well, 4½ miles northwest of the camp, is a gasoline driven pumping plant of sufficient power for all operating requirements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The mineralization, and values showing on the surface for a distance of about 2000 feet along the outcrop, amply warrants the investment of the capital necessary to put the property on a producing basis.

To this end, I would recommend that the following changes and improvements be made, so as to economise in operating labor.

The hoisting speed of the present hoisting plant is very slow, and should be speeded up to twice the present rope speed by changing the gear ratio from the gasoline engine to the drum.

As at present installed, the ore is received into the mill by being dumped on to a platform, from which it is shovelled into the crusher.

I would advise that the headframe structure be extended not less than twelve feet, so as to permit the erection of a small receiving bin into which the skip would dump the ore. This bin should be provided with grizzley to drop out the fines, and the coarser, over-size, ore would feed by gravit to the crusher.

To the milling plant should be added a trap at the lower end of the amalgamating plates to catch amalgam, mercury, etc., and a No. 6 Wilfley, or a Plato table, should be installed in the mill below the amalgamating plates.

An automatic wet tailings sampler should be installed at the tailings discharge from the mill. Such a smmpler would give a continuous check on the tailings losses, and would furnish reliable samples on which to figure the savings and economies to be had by the installation of additional equipment at a later date.

These mill changes and additions would cost about $1000.

To pipe the water from the well to the N.W. of the mine to the storage tank, will require 4½ miles of main line pipe. At present quotations the most economical line, as regards operating cost, would be a welded 4" boiler tube line. This size of line would permit sufficient water to be pumped with the present engine in one shift to keep operations going at the mine throughout the 24-hour day. A smaller engine should be provided to pump from the well to the well storage tank.

Such a pipeline installed and buried would, with the necessary storage and additional power at the well, require an estimated expenditure of $6000. An additional $500. should be provided for storage capacity and distributing pipes at the mine.

Work of drifting on the 175-foot level, especially towards the east, should be immediately started, and inclined raises should be started at regular intervals, of say 30-foot centers, to provide chutes for stoping operations at a later date.

Under this program of development, whereby the 175-foot level would be the first main working level, there would be quite a tonnage of muck coming from both east and west of the shaft and, in order to prevent delays - of the muckers waiting for the skip, and the hoistman waiting for the muckers to load the skip directly from the mine cars underground - a small loading picket should be made in the hanging wall below the 175-foot level. This would permit the muckers to work steadily, and would permit the hoistman to do other duties than the hoisting when the ore pocket was filled.

In this way, with a crew of two machine miners and two muckers, with one hoistman-mechanic, and a superintendent who would act as foreman and assayer, a development progress of not less than 200 feet per month can be made (working one shift perday). This development would produce fifteen tons of muck per day, at a total estimated cost of $3.20 per ton of muck. After one month's drifting and raises have been started, one shift in the mine, as above, should produce enough muck (20 tons) to keep the mill operating two eight-hour shifts as an amalgamating and gravity concentrating plant, the tailings from which should be impounded for further treatment. Under this program, the mill would employ one man per shift, and the cost of milling, including power, would be $1.30 per ton, or a total development operation cost of $4.50 per ton. After the development work shall have been sufficiently advanced, so as to connect with the 85-ft. shaft and 125-ft. shaft, the production can be increased to the capacity of the milling plant by stoping, and the costs can be reduced below $4.00 per ton.

To more easily, and economically, make the upraises for chutes and for stoping, a light stoper drill should be provided.

Under this development program, the payroll would amount to about $800. per month and, with one month's development ahead of the starting of milling, the mine would be in a position to keep the mill going two shifts per day as a sampling plant for the development muck. With the average grade of ore showing in the property, and with the mill extraction which has been obtained, there is no reason why the project should not immediately become self-sustaining, and gradually pay back the capital of, say, $10,000. necessary to start the above operations.

CONCLUSIONS

The property shows sufficient mineralization over an extended distance, and shows sufficient gold and silver values, to amply warrant the expenditure of additional capital to put the property on an operating basis. For this purpose, not less than $10,000. should be provided.

The block of ore at present available between the 175-ft. level and the 34-ft. level, shows sufficient values to give a recovery of $9.00 per ton under the proposed initial milling program, and there is more profit in that block than would be required to repay the new capital. As the 85-ft. shaft and the 125-ft. shaft both show pay ore, it would only require a few months of development work to connect them, and then the mine would easily maintain the milling plant running at capacity.

Later, the present stamps can be utilized as a secondary crusher and a ball mill installed for the finer grinding necessary to make better metallurgical recoveries by flotation methods.

Part of the profits from the initial milling could be utilized for such plant improvements.

I, therefore, recommend the property as well worthy of the investment of the additional capital required to put it into production, and feel confident that, with good management, it will prove very profitable to the investors.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) J. J. Murray

E. M. Michigan College of Mines, 1898

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
OWNERS MINE REPORT

Date Oct. 1, 1939 (8-30-40)

1. Mine Alice & Pyramid Group

2. Mining District & County Big Horn Mining

3. Former name Pump Mine

4. Location 13 miles south of Aguila

5. Owner T. B. Atkins

6. Address (Owner) Aguila, Arizona

7. Operator

8. Address (Operator)

9. President

10. Gen. Mgr.

11. Mine Supt.

12. Mill Supt.

13. Principal Metals Gold

14. Men Employed

15. Production Rate 50 tons per day

16. Mill: Type & Cap. 50 ton stamp

17. Power: Amt. & Type 60 HP Westinghouse Gas

18. Operations: Present None

19. Operations Planned

MA-20 Dec.19,1939

GOLD - 8 claims unpatented; good road, 13 miles to paved highway and railroad; 3 shafts 300', 165', 85'; 300' drifts, accessible; claim 20,000 tons positive ore, 1,200 tons tailings; 10-ton stamp mill; need flotation; ample water; for sale (royalty basis), for royalty terms apply to owner; Big Horn Mining District, Yavapai County? MA-20 OR

20. Number Claims, Title, etc. 8 - clear title, but not patented

21. Description: Topography & Geography

22. Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition 3 shafts - 1 - 300 feet, 165 feet and 85 feet
300 or more drifts - condition very good

(over)

23. Geology & Mineralization

24. Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings Positive 20,000 tons - 1200 tons tailings dumps

24-A Vein Width, Length, Value, etc.

25. Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet 10 ton stamp mill - 2 concentrating tables

26. Road Conditions, Route Very good - via Aguila, Arizona.

27. Water Supply Very good

28. Brief History 1200 tons milled, 50% recovery made - by amalgamation only

29. Special Problems, Reports Filed Ball mill and flotation required

30. Remarks Flow sheets have been made showing 95% recovery - by grinding to 60 mesh and flotation

31. If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate. Royalty basis

32. Signed T. B. Atkins,
Aguila, Arizona.

33. Use additional sheets if necessary.

March 21, 1968

Mine: Pump Mine (Progress Mine Co.)

District: Big Horn, Maricopa Engineer: C.L. Hoyt

Subject: Interview and phone call with Mrs. Grace Almstead and Mr. E.C. MacVeagh.

On the morning of March 20, 1968 I took a call from Mrs. Grace (Mrs. F.A.) Almstead of 1246 E. Willetta St., Phoenix, (Phone 254-1445) regarding her Progress Mine which she said she owns and which was once called the Pump Mine. She said she had a buyer and wanted historical data and production records. She also wanted information on the old R.F.C. loan on the property.

Data on the Pump Mine from the office files and an article on the mine from U.S.B.M. Information Circular 6991 "Gold Mining and Milling in the Wickenburg Area, Maricopa and Yavapai Counties, Arizona" were read to her on the phone.

The following morning she came to the office with Mr. E. C. MacVeagh, 3025 W. Caminito Drive, Phoenix. (Phones Res. 944-5479, Bus. 277-9863 & 276-4321). They were shown the file and the article in question. Mr. MacVeagh was particularly anxious to find out something on the R.F.C. loan. It was explained to him that when the Phoenix R.F.C. office was closed the files were transferred to Los Angeles and later to Washington, D.C.

Pump (6)

CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
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PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

1987 proved a significant year for the company. Five of Can-Ex's gold properties in S.W. Arizona have been optioned to Billiton Minerals (U.S.A.), Inc., who are currently active in the exploration of these properties. In addition, the company has secured an option to purchase the Socorro Reef Gold Mine and surrounding area. Initial sampling and geologic results have indicated the presence of a large and rich gold and silver bearing formation. Exploration of this area is continuing.

The company has ample funds to conduct its programs. 1988 promises to be an exciting and rewarding year for Can-Ex.

On Behalf of the Board
CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.

Larry L. Anselmo

G.L. Anselmo, B.A.
President

April 12, 1988

1. MINERAL PROPERTIES AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Mineral claims and options

The Company's mineral claims and options consist of the following Arizona and British Columbia properties. Substantially all of the costs incurred to date relate to the Arizona properties.

Arizona properties

Gold Crown prospect

This gold prospect, consists of 10 contiguous mining claims, located in the Big Horn District, Maricopa County, Arizona, U.S.A., and comprises the Gold Crown and Gold Crown Nos. 1 - 9 claims. The property is situated some 20 kilometres south of Aguila, a small village approximately 100 kilometres west of Phoenix on Highway 60.

Pump prospect

This gold prospect consisting of 18 contiguous mining claims is located in the Big Horn District, Maricopa County, Arizona, U.S.A., and comprises the Pump Mine, Pump Mine 1 - 6, and Pump 1 - 11 claims. The property is situated 24 kilometres south of Aguila, Arizona.

Overshot prospect

This property consists of 8 contiguous mining claims located in the Ellsworth Mining Division, La Paz County, Arizona, U.S.A., known as the Overshot and Overshot 2 - 8 claims. The property is a gold prospect situated approximately 15 kilometres south of Salome adjacent to the old Harquahala Mine.

Gold Hill West prospect

This gold prospect consists of 30 mining claims located in the Ellsworth Mining District, La Paz County, Arizona, U.S.A., comprising the Gold Hill West 1 - 8, Gold Hill West 18A through 28A and 30A to 40A. The property is situated some 12 kilometres southeast of Salome, Arizona.

Big Horn property

This gold property consists of 107 full sized and fractional federal lode mining claims and one federal placer mining claim in the Big Horn District, Maricopa County, Arizona, U.S.A. The property was acquired in three separate parcels known as the Mollie D which comprises 71 claims, the Knabe which comprises 23 claims, and the El Tigre which comprises 14 claims. The property is situated approximately 24 kilometres south of Aguila, Arizona.

3. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) Authorized share capital
10,000,000 common shares of no par value

(b) Issued and outstanding
The issued capital stock is as follows:

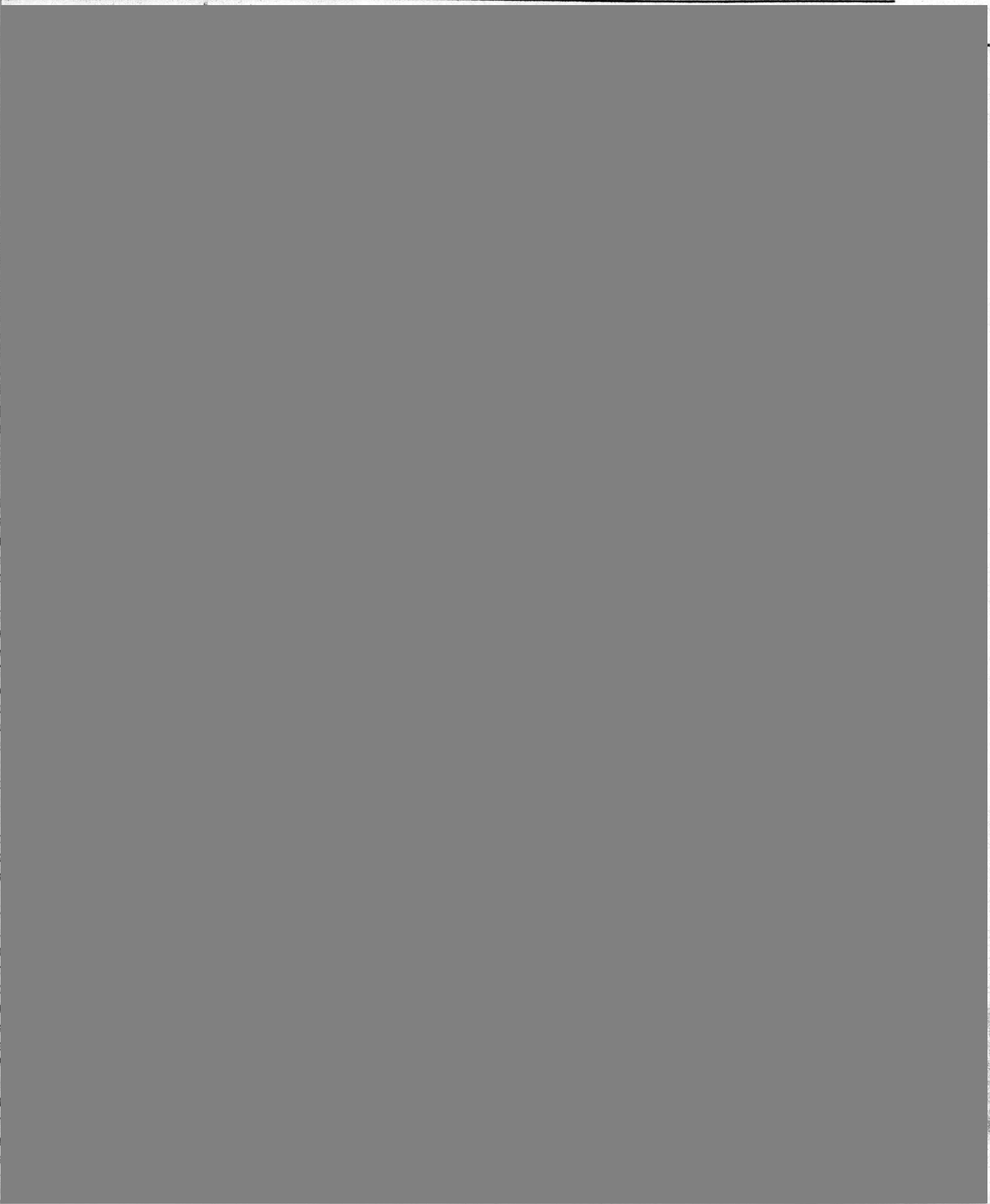
	Number of shares	Amount
Balance at November 30, 1986	4,099,000	$1,430,932
Year ended November 30, 1987		
Shares issued		
As option payments for mineral claims (note 3(d))	154,638	86,597
For cash on exercise of share purchase options (note 3(e))	187,100	46,775
For settlement of accounts payable (note 3(f))	200,000	70,000
For cash (note 3(g))	990,000	393,300*
For cash (note 3(h))	600,000	270,000**
Balance at November 30, 1987	6,230,738	$2,297,604

*Net of commissions of $18,000
**Net of commissions of 30,000

$48,000

(c) Escrowed shares
750,000 common shares issued in 1982 for mineral properties (note 1(b)) are subject to an escrow agreement and cannot be released without the consent of regulatory authorities.

(d) Shares issued as option payments
Pursuant to agreements of December 19, 1986, the Company issued 123,611 shares to the optionors of the Gold Hill West, Overshot, Gold Crown and Pump prospects in settlement of option payments owing to December 31, 1986, which total $49,800 U.S. The Company also issued 31,027 shares in settlement of the January 1, 1987 Knabe parcel property payment of $12,500 U.S.



Investment

1. MINERAL PROPERTIES AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)

(a) Mineral claims and options (Continued)

	Annual fixed payment U.S $	Annual contingent payment U.S. $	Aggregate payment U.S. $
Arizona properties			
Gold Crown prospect	$ 3,600	7.5% of net smelter returns in excess of $3,600	$ 50,000
Pump prospect	3,600		50,000
Overshot prospect	12,000	7.5% of net smelter returns in excess of $12,000	1,000,000
Gold Hill West prospect	12,000		1,000,000
Big Horn property			
Mollie D parcel	6,000	7% of net smelter returns in excess of $6,000	500,000
El Tigre parcel	-	15% of net profits	3,000,000
		Royalty of 2% of net profits subsequent to payment of aggregate amount	
Knabe parcel	-	15% of net profits	2,000,000
		Royalty of 2% of net profits subsequent to payment of aggregate amount	
Socorro Reef property	42,000	5% of net smelter returns	5,500,000
	$79,200		

The Company has also agreed to issue up to 75,000 shares of the Company to the optionors of the Knabe parcel (see note 3(i)).