

15

(7) Understand geologic controls on mineralization, so the highest grade deposits can be identified and mined, if found by exploration, first.

(8) A rough estimate of the cost of an early phase of exploration program is \$175,000.00, exclusive of aeromagnetics, induced polarization, land acquisition, and drilling.

(9) I would also recommend additional title work to protect any discovery of mineralization that could be made in the future. This step would logically follow identification of mineralization by drilling.

(10) Identify all claims with corner posts and discovery monuments.

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15

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I Stephen D. Olmore, U.S. Citizen with passport No. 27134388 and Resident of Venezuela with cedula I.D. No. 82.117.026, with office address of 1746 Cole Blvd., Suite 225, Golden, Colorado, U.S.A. and Residencia Angostura, no. 182-B, Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela, hereby certify that:

(1) I have the following degrees: a B.A. (geology) from the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, 1966; a M.S. degree (geology) from the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, 1969, and a Ph.D. degree (geology, mineralogy) from the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, 1971.

(2) I am a Certified Professional Geologist, American Institute of Professional Geologists, AIPG No. 7384, since 1987.

(3) I have been President of S.D. Olmore & Assoc., Inc. since 11/88. During this period I have evaluated properties and contracted geologic work as an independent consultant for geologic reconnaissance, mineral exploration, and development. I am approved to write mineral exploration reports for the Vancouver Stock exchanges.

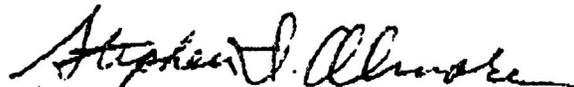
(4) I have been continuously active in Exploration and Mining geology since 1971.

(5) I am author of this report entitled "Geologic review of the Silver Bar Claim Block and Prospects, Mineral Mountain District, Pinal County, Arizona."

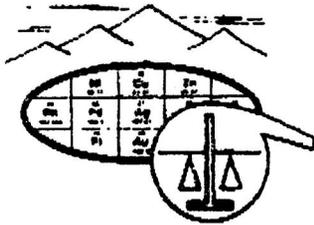
(6) I have no interest, direct or indirect in the Silver Bar Property or Mineral Mountain district as it is now known, nor do I expect to receive any.

(7) I hereby consent to the use of this report by Frank B. Barnes and his Associates of L.B. Mining Company for any purpose that they deem necessary, provided that no portion is used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing materially from that set out in the whole.

Dated in Golden, Colorado, this 14th day of June 1995.



Stephen D. Olmore, Ph.D.



SKYLINE LABS, INC.

1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106
Tucson, Arizona 85703
TEL. (520) 622-4836 FAX: (520) 622-6065

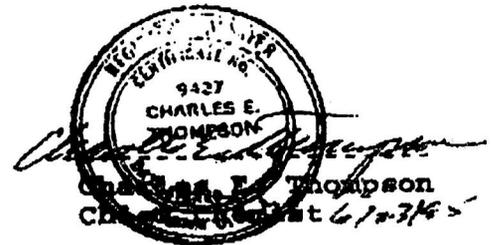
REPORT OF ANALYSIS

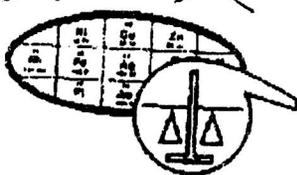
JOB NO. WJS 001
June 23, 1995
PROJECT: AZ-2
SDO-0166 TO SDO-0400
PAGE 1 OF 1

MR. STEVE OLMORE
1746 Cole Blvd.
Suite #225
Golden, Co. 80401

Analysis of 13 Rock Chip Samples

ITEM	SAMPLE NUMBER	FIRE ASSAY					
		Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mo (%)
1	SDO-0166	<.002	<.01	.01	<.01	.01	<.005
2	SDO-0167	.008	<.01	.05	.02	.02	<.005
3	SDO-0168	<.002	.16	.07	.02	.06	<.005
4	SDO-0169	<.002	.32	.06	.03	.04	<.005
5	SDO-0170	<.002	4.58	.18	.07	.02	<.005
6	SDO-0171A	<.002	.54	.13	.02	.04	<.005
7	SDO-0172A	<.002	.19	.03	.04	.04	<.005
8	SDO-0395	<.002	<.01	.05	<.01	.01	<.005
9	SDO-0396	<.002	<.01	.02	.01	.01	<.005
10	SDO-0397	<.002	<.01	.03	<.01	.01	<.005
11	SDO-0398	.006	<.01	.23	<.01	<.01	<.005
12	SDO-0399	.012	<.01	1.05	<.01	.01	<.005
13	SDO-0400	<.002	.28	<.01	.04	.05	<.005





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REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. WUS 002
June 27, 1995
PROJECT: AZ-2
151551-151561
PAGE 1 OF 1

MR. STEVE OLMORE
1746 Cole Blvd.
Suite #225
Golden, Co. 80401

Analysis of 11 Rock Chip Samples

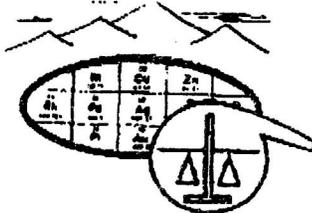
ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	FIRE ASSAY					
		Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mo (%)
1	151551	.004	.05	.43	.03	.04	<.005
2	151552	<.002	.01	.02	<.01	.08	<.005
3	151553	<.002	<.01	<.01	.01	.02	<.005
4	151554	<.002	<.01	.01	.02	.12	<.005
5	151555	.014	<.01	.04	.02	.06	<.005
6	151556	.004	.01	.02	.01	.03	<.005
7	151557	.010	.08	.03	.01	.04	<.005
8	151558	.120	.23	.12	.02	.02	<.005
9	151559	.012	.05	.03	.03	.02	<.005
10	151560	.800	.45	.13	.03	.03	<.005
11	151561	.004	<.01	.02	.01	.02	<.005

[Signature]
William L. Lehbeck
Manager
6/27/95

Charles E. Thompson
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9427

William L. Lehbeck
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9425

James A. Martin
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 11122



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REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. WUS 003
June 27, 1995
151562-151570
PAGE 1 OF 1

MR. STEVE OLMORE
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Suite #225
Golden, CO 80401

Analysis of 9 Rock Chip Samples

ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	FIRE ASSAY					
		Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mo (%)
1	151562	3.990	2.42	.21	.04	.01	<.005
2	151563	.130	.47	.03	.22	.63	<.005
3	151564	.004	<.01	<.01	.01	.02	<.005
4	151565	<.002	<.01	<.01	.01	.01	<.005
5	151566	.008	<.01	.02	<.01	<.01	<.005
6	151567	.012	<.01	.93	<.01	<.01	<.005
7	151568	.022	<.01	.01	<.01	<.01	<.005
8	151569	<.002	<.01	.01	.06	.14	<.005
9	151570	.002	.08	<.01	.10	.02	<.005

William L. Lehmbeck
Manager

Charles E. Thompson
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9427

William L. Lehmbeck
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9425

James A. Martin
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Job 95-0693
 6-Jun-95
 Page 1

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Stephen D. Olmore, PhD
 S.D. Olmore & Assoc., Inc.
 1746 Cole Blvd., Ste. 225
 Golden, CO 80401

PO #
 PROJECT
 AZ

SAMPLE NUMBER	PPM AU	PPM CU	PPM AG	PPM MN
SDO 0388	1.70	460	42.1	40
SDO 0389	5.55	5200	38.3	62
SDO 0390	0.156	43	155	4500
SDO 0391	0.083	4600	3.3	6000
SDO 0393	0.013	1180	2.6	93
SDO 0394	0.066	1.47%	4.8	510

METHOD
DIGESTION
PRECISION

A.A.
FA/20G
6%

A.A.
4Acid
5%

AA/BC
4Acid
5%

A.A.
4Acid
7%

CONE
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 Lakewood, Colorado 80215
 (303) 232-0371

Job 95-0693

6-Jun-95

Page 1

STATISTICS

Stephen D. Olmore, PhD
 S.D. Olmore & Assoc., Inc.
 1746 Cole Blvd., Ste. 225
 Golden, CO 80401

PO #
 PROJECT
 AZ

GENERAL

Analysis	n	\bar{X}	s	Low	High	$\bar{X}+s$	$\bar{X}+2s$
PPM AU	6	1.261	2.199	0.013	5.550	3.460	5.659
PPM CU	6	4363.	5507.	43.00	14700	9870.	15377
PPM AG	6	41.01	58.66	2.600	155.0	99.68	158.3
PPM MN	6	1867.	2668.	40.00	6000.	4535.	7204.

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

	AU	CU	AG	MN
AU	1.0000			
CU	-0.0331	1.0000		
AG	-0.0022	-0.4704	1.0000	
MN	-0.4255	-0.1790	0.3378	1.0000

Values below the detection limit are assigned a value of one half of the detection limit for purpose of calculating these statistics

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Job 95-0713
 12-Jun-95
 Page 1

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Stephen D. Olmore, PhD
 S.D. Olmore & Assoc., Inc.
 1746 Cole Blvd., Ste. 225
 Golden, CO 80401

FO #
 PROJECT
 AZ

SAMPLE NUMBER	PPM PB	PPM ZN
SDO 388	190	80
SDO 389	400	205
SDO 390	1.24%	3.00%
SDO 391	1.18%	3000
SDO 393	10	25
SDO 394	8	90

METHOD
 DIGESTION
 PRECISION

A.A.
 4Acid
 7%

A.A.
 4Acid
 9%

CONE
GEOCHEMICAL INC.
 610 Quail Street, Suite 1
 Lakewood, Colorado 80215
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Job 95-0713
 12-Jun-95
 Page 1

Stephen D. Olmore, PhD
 S.D. Olmore & Assoc., Inc.
 1746 Cole Blvd., Ste. 225
 Golden, CO 80401

STATISTICS

PO #
 PROJECT
 AZ

GENERAL

Analysis	n	\bar{X}	s	Low	High	$\bar{X}+s$	$\bar{X}+2s$
PPM PB	6	4134.	6174.	8.000	12400	10309	16483
PPM ZN	6	5566.	12026	25.00	30000	17592	29618

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

	PB	ZN
PB	1.0000	
ZN	0.7256	1.0000

Values below the detection limit are assigned a value of one half of the detection limit for purpose of calculating these statistics

CONE
GEOCHEMICAL INC.
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Job 95-0694
 9-Jun-95
 Page 1

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Stephen D. Olmore, PhD
 S.D. Olmore & Assoc., Inc.
 1746 Cole Blvd., Ste. 225
 Golden, CO 80401

PO #
 PROJECT
 AZ

SAMPLE NUMBER	% CAO	% NA2O	% K2O
SD0 0392	0.12%	0.41%	9.05%

METHOD
 DIGESTION
 PRECISION

A.A.
 LMB
 4%

A.A.
 LMB
 8%

A.A.
 LMB
 5%

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES



CONSULTING ENGINEERING & RESEARCH
10 EXCHANGE PLACE SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

801-359-5042

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
GEOGRAPHY	2
CLAIMS	3
HISTORY	3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	9
LOCAL GEOLOGY	10
WORK TO DATE	12
ENVIROMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS	20
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	20
BIBLIOGRAPHY	22
CERTIFICATES	23

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1: INDEX MAP	4
FIGURE 2: LOCALITY MAP	5
FIGURE 3: CLAIM MAP	8
FIGURE 4: LOCAL GEOLOGY	15
FIGURE 5: GOLD HILL ROAD SYSTEM	16
FIGURE 6: GOLD HILL ROAD SYSTEM AND TOPOGRAPHIC BASE	17

TABLES

	Page
TABLE 1: CLAIM GROUPS	6
TABLE 2: SAMPLING and ASSAYING	18
TABLE 3: SAMPLING and GEOCHEMISTRY	19

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A:	RECOMMENDED ASSAY PROCEDURE FOR COARSE GOLD DEPOSITS
APPENDIX B:	LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS

**GOLD HILL PROPERTY
MINERAL MOUNTAIN AREA
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA**

SUMMARY

In April 1992, the writer, at the request of Mr. Anthony Bogdanich, President of PB Gold, Inc., assessed the potential for commercial gold and associated minerals on and adjacent to the Gold Hill property, Pinal County, Arizona. The property includes 30 unpatented lode claims and two unpatented mill sites in the Mineral Hill Mining District. All claims will expire on September 1, 1992, unless assessment work affidavits are filed.

The area has a long history of prospecting for and removal of precious metals and copper. No production of gold has been reported for the property, but numerous shafts, drifts, and other workings record a substantial history of mining activity at Gold Hill and adjacent holdings.

The property was examined, and development work was completed for copper and probably for coarse gold, but no production records are known to exist.

Geologically, the area is mostly underlain by thrust-faulted, sheared, intruded and mineralized units of the Precambrian Pinal Schist. Intrusives include Precambrian, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic hypabyssal plugs and dikes and two major granitic bodies exposed in contiguous areas south of the property. The Pinal Schist is the main host for many of the precious metals deposits in Arizona. Major "porphyry" copper deposits occur adjacent to and within the Mesozoic and Cenozoic intrusives in nearby areas.

Sampling for gold and other metals has been accomplished on the property during various leasehold operations and by the present owners. Results of these samplings (some of which are shown on Tables 2 & 3) show some spotty high grades of gold and copper, but a well designed and completed program of sampling and carefully controlled analysis is not known to have been accomplished. Results of the writer's sampling accomplished during the preliminary phase of the present study are also shown on Tables 2 & 3.

Examinations by the writer in April 1992, confirm the assertions of previous workers that strong showings of gold and copper are present and underdeveloped on the property. The local geology and style of mineralization are closely comparable to those at other properties in the region where commercial gold and copper have been, or are being produced.

The Gold Hill and adjacent properties merit further examination in a carefully designed and accomplished field study to assess the real potential for development of the clearly manifested coarse gold and deeper subsurface copper occurrences.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Anthony Bogdanich, President of PB Gold, Inc., the writer has assessed by field examination, discussion, and literature search the Silver Bar, Juanita, and Omega claims of the Gold Hill property. The writer made a field examination during April 2-4, 1992. During this time of examination the writer was accompanied at various times by Anthony Bogdanich. Additional information was acquired from the owner and his associates, Bureau of Land Management, and Pinal County Court House records. The writer's work on this property has been intermittent to date, beginning March 19, 1992.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Silver Bar, Juanita, and Omega claims are situated in upper Cottonwood Canyon in the northeast area of Mineral Mountain, in the north central part of Pinal County, Arizona, and wholly within lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The claims are principally located in Sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10; Township 3 South, Range 11 East; Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian. All the property is located within the Mineral Mountain Area. The property is located approximately 42 miles east of Phoenix, Arizona. It is 12 miles northeast of Florence, Arizona, the county seat of Pinal County.

The most direct access to the property is five miles south of Florence Junction by Highway 80, 89 to Cottonwood Canyon drainage. It is 6.4 miles east on a good all weather gravel road along drainage to the entrance to the canyon. Another 2 miles to the property is over a 4-wheel drive drainage road.

Another access is located 3-1/2 miles east of Florence Junction on Highway 60, 70. It is 8 miles to the south and southeast over a good all weather gravel road to the center of the property in Cottonwood Canyon.

GEOGRAPHY

The claims are located northeast of and adjacent to Mineral Mountain, in the upper area of Cottonwood Canyon. The elevations range from 2,000 feet in the valley to the west to 3,000 feet in the southeast portion of the property. The elevation of Mineral Mountain is 3,351 feet.

The terrain is moderate but a few steep grades and drainage roads may require a 4-wheel drive.

The property is covered by a wide diversity of desert shrub, forbs, and cacti from giant saguaro to small creeping or sessile species, yuccas and agaves of various kinds, and thorny shrubs such as the cat's claw, mesquite and paloverde, all of which give character to the landscape and at times of bloom adorn it with distinctive beauty (Ransome, 1919).

No record of precipitation is known but from the record of adjacent locations the annual rainfall is likely to be 8-15 inches. Temperature reports for the general area show temperatures beyond 100° Fahrenheit and no freezing.

CLAIMS

The property consists of 30 unpatented lode claims, Silver Bar 1-20, Juanita A 1-6, and Omega 1-4. Additionally, there are two mill site locations, the South Mill site and the Silver Bar Mill site. All of these claims are in the Mineral Hill Mining District. The claims adjoin, creating one contiguous group located on the northeastern flank of Mineral Mountain and beyond. Claims are located in Sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, T 3 5, R 11 E; GSM.

The claim data presented has been acquired from B. L. M. and Pinal County Courthouse records. These records and field examination of the claim corners verify that the Silver Bar and Omega groups of claims have been properly staked. More time is required to obtain a more accurate location of the Juanita A claims and the two mill site claims. All claims expire September 1, 1992 unless assessment worked is filed. A total of \$3,000 dollars worth of work will be required. The claims are located on Public Land administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix District Office, 2015 West Dear Valley Road, Phoenix, AZ 85027, (602) 863-4464.

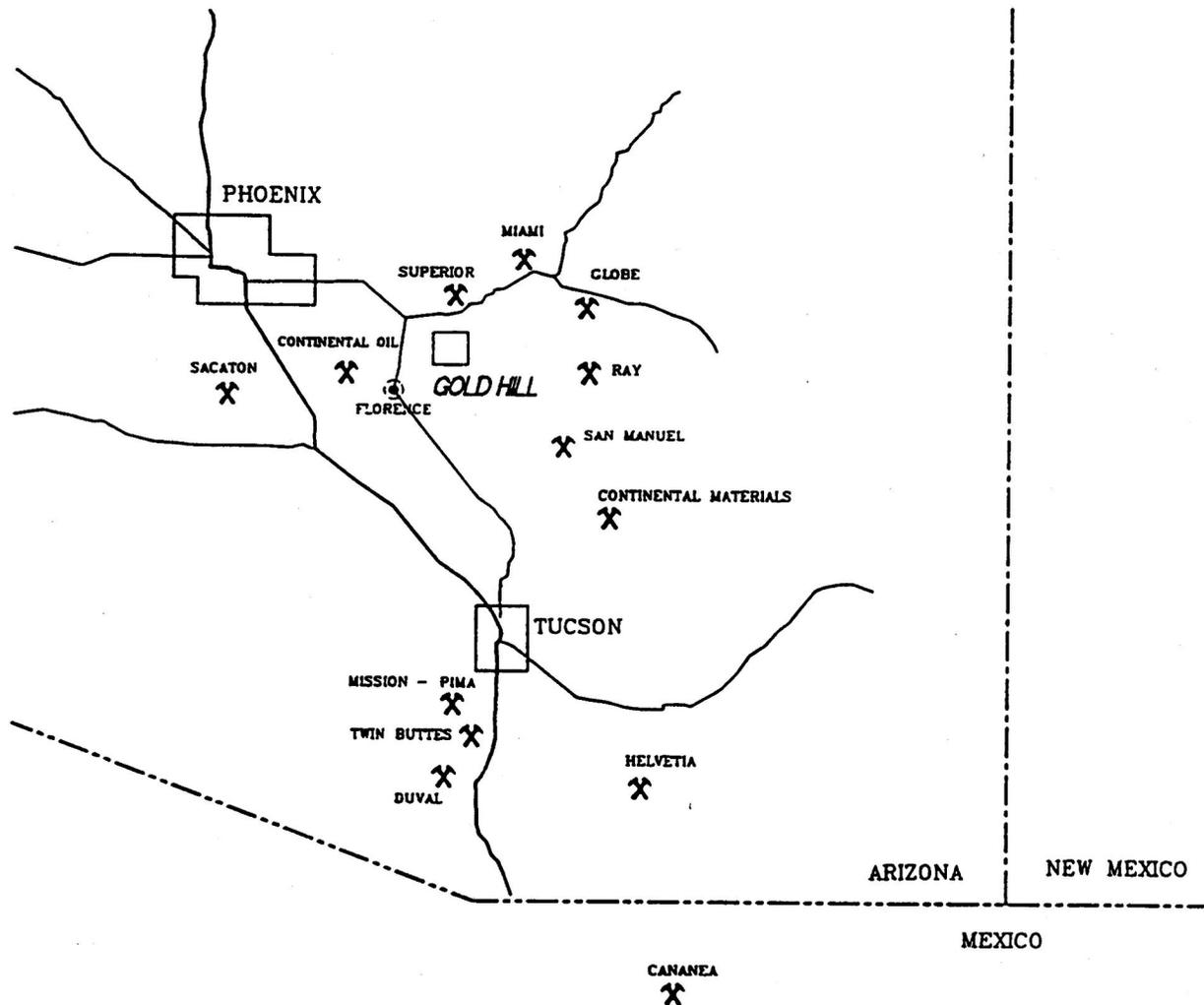
HISTORY

The area of the property, together with the region, was generally prospected for precious metals during the early Territorial Period. Significant production is reported from nearby mines, although no production of record is reported from the properties that were under lease.

Although no production is reported, numerous workings are present on the property. Shafts, drifts, and trenches have been developed on mineralized structural features. Some extensive cuts have been developed producing copper, mostly oxides of copper. There is no history of significant mining from the property. Limited mining was done on one or more of the copper, silver, gold veins, that cut the Pinal Schist, but no shipment records exist.

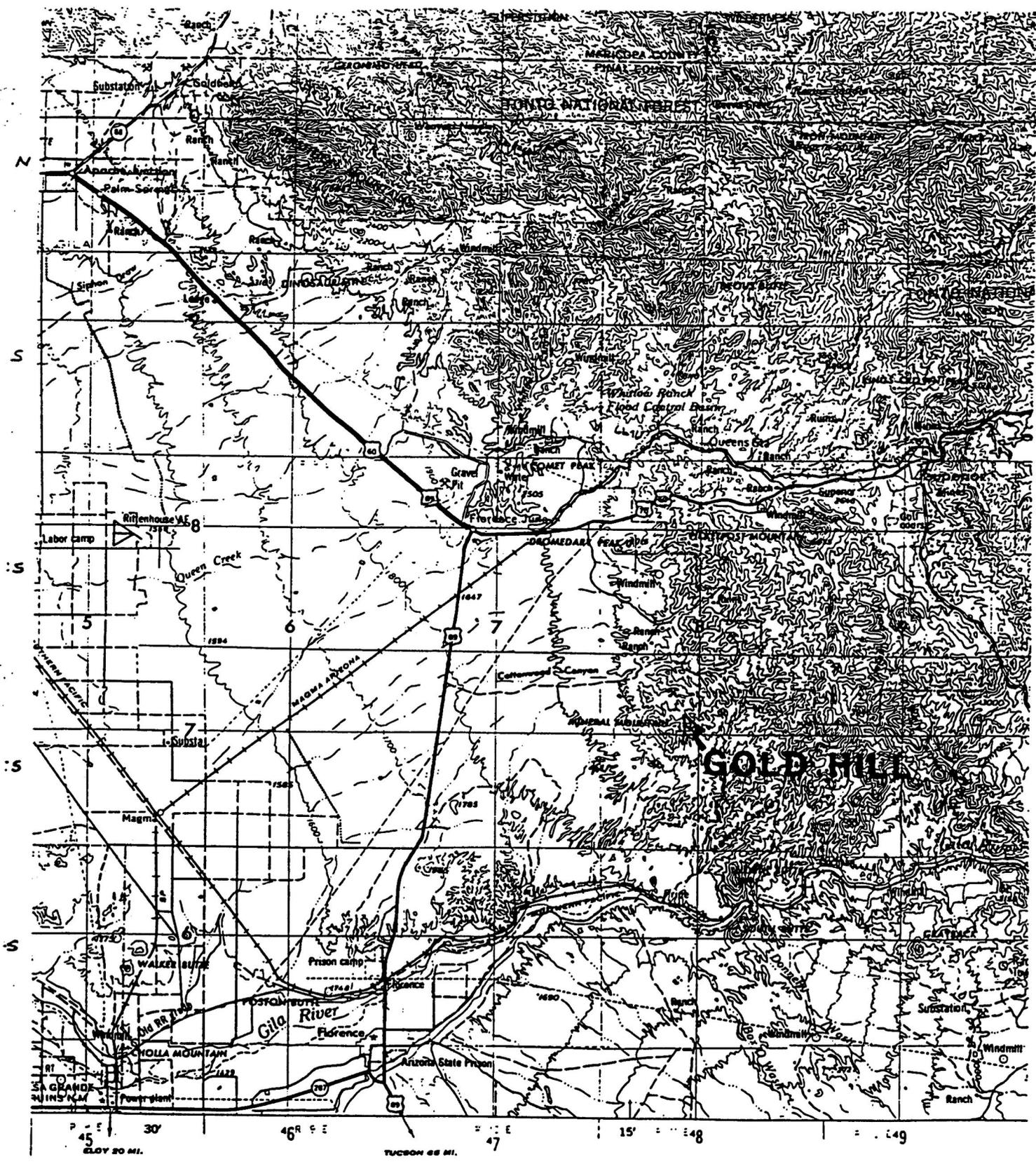
During 1969-71, the adjacent property was leased to a Canadian based exploration company. Reports indicate geophysical and geochemical surveys were completed. The complete results of these surveys are not available. However, the areas of anomaly are known and evidenced on the ground and these were recommended for deep drilling.

The Polaris Mining Company completed extensive work including the development of copper areas, which were intended for leaching purposes. A pilot plant leach facility has been constructed and several tons of ore have been mined, crushed and ready for leaching (Lane 1976).



[Handwritten signature]

FIGURE 1: INDEX MAP



Mesa Quadrangle
Scale 1:250,000

Pinal County, AZ

FIGURE 2: LOCALITY MAP

TABLE 1

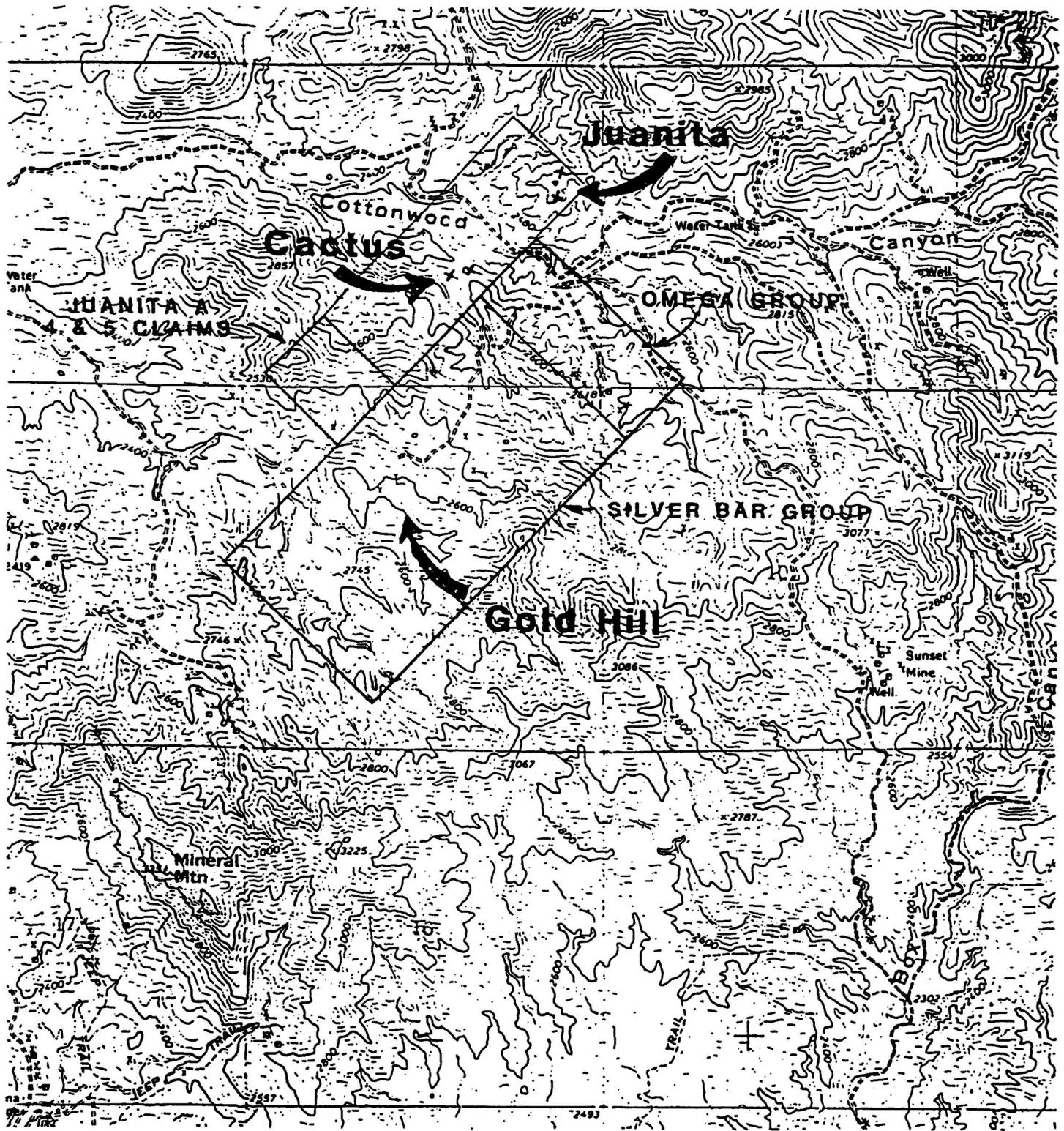
CLAIM GROUPS
GOLD HILL PROPERTY
MINERAL HILL MINING DISTRICT
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

Owned by: Wayne W. and/or Juanita A. Hansen

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF LOCATION</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SILVER BAR 1	11-29-67	524	321
SILVER BAR 2	11-27-67	524	322
SILVER BAR 3	11-29-67	524	323
SILVER BAR 4	11-29-67	524	324
SILVER BAR 5	11-29-67	524	325
SILVER BAR 6	11-29-67	524	326
SILVER BAR 7	11-29-67	524	327
SILVER BAR 8	11-29-67	524	328
SILVER BAR 9	11-29-67	524	329
SILVER BAR 10	11-29-67	524	330
SILVER BAR 11	11-29-67	524	331
SILVER BAR 12	11-29-67	524	332
SILVER BAR 13	11-29-67	524	333
SILVER BAR 14	11-29-67	524	334
SILVER BAR 15	11-29-67	524	335
SILVER BAR 16	11-29-67	524	336
SILVER BAR 17	11-29-67	524	337
SILVER BAR 18	11-29-67	524	338
SILVER BAR 19	11-29-67	524	339
SILVER BAR 20	11-29-67	524	340

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>AMENDED DATE</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>A MC</u>
SILVER BAR 1	9-26-80	1036	76	64852
SILVER BAR 2	9-26-80	1036	78	64851
SILVER BAR 3	9-26-80	1036	80	64850
SILVER BAR 4	9-26-80	1036	82	64849
SILVER BAR 5	9-26-80	1036	84	64848
SILVER BAR 6	9-26-80	1036	86	64847
SILVER BAR 7	9-26-80	1036	88	64846
SILVER BAR 8	9-26-80	1036	90	64845
SILVER BAR 9	9-26-80	1036	92	64844
SILVER BAR 10	9-26-80	1036	94	64843
SILVER BAR 11	9-26-80	1036	96	64842
SILVER BAR 12	9-26-80	1036	98	64841
SILVER BAR 13	9-26-80	1036	100	64840
SILVER BAR 14	9-26-80	1036	102	64839
SILVER BAR 15	9-26-80	1036	104	64838
SILVER BAR 16	9-26-80	1036	106	64837
SILVER BAR 17	9-26-80	1036	108	64836
SILVER BAR 18	9-26-80	1036	110	64835
SILVER BAR 19	9-26-80	1036	112	64834
SILVER BAR 20	9-26-80	1036	114-115	64833

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF LOCATION</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>A MC</u>
JUANITA A 1	1-2-85	1266	343	235426
JUANITA A 2	1-2-85	1266	345	235427
JUANITA A 3	5-1-85	1285	693	238578
JUANITA A 4	9-15-89	1636	683	299698
JUANITA A 5	9-15-89	1636	685	299699
JUANITA A 6	5-15-91	1756	967	315520
OMEGA 1	5-1-85	1285	685	238574
OMEGA 2	5-1-85	1285	687	238575
OMEGA 3	5-1-85	1285	689	238576
OMEGA 4	5-1-85	1285	691	238577
SILVER BAR MILL SITE	3-1-81	1055	930	128025
SOUTH MILL SITE	10-15-88	1569	485	291018



 Area of Silver Bar and Omega claim groups- locations verified.

 Area of Juanita claim group- locations need further verification.

Mineral Mountain Quadrangle
 Scale 1:24,000

T 3 S, R 11 E; GSM
 Pinal County, AZ

FIGURE 3: CLAIM MAP

B. L. M. records indicate that Phelps Dodge had the area covered with a large claim block in the time period around 1972. At a later date Houston Oil and Minerals Corporation likewise covered the area with a large claim block, including the leasing of the Silver Bar group of claims. It appears that Crown Resource Corporation of Denver, Colorado joint-ventured these Houston claims about 1980. Also, the records show that Crown Resource Corporation was also in what was called the Silver Bar Joint Venture with Ice Station Resources, Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.. This joint venture was apparently terminated in August, 1984. In any event the writer is attempting to contact various concerns and others for further views.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The general area is part of the Basin and Range Province and Proterozoic basement. The regional geologic setting includes a north- north-westerly trending system composed of schists and granitic intrusives. These Pinal Schists have been uplifted and are contacted to the south-west by the Precambrian granites, intruded by dikes and plugs and overlain by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks to the north-east, near Superior.

Structurally, the region is an intersection of the west-north-westerly trending Texas Lineament and north-north-westerly trend of a high angle fault zone, which extends from Cananea to Superior.

These regional trends are reflected in the localized conditions within the property. The series of paralleling dikes tends to follow the north-northwest regional trend, whereas the underlying crystalline series appears to follow the westerly trending features (Lane 1976).

The Pinal Schist (Precambrian X) is the most extensive and oldest formation in the region. With various granitic intrusive it constitutes a basal complex upon which the Paleozoic sediments and Tertiary volcanics were laid down, and is particularly important as being the general country rock of some of the world's great ore deposits. " By far the greater part of the ore in both districts is metallized schist,..." Ransome (1919).

Like most crystalline metamorphic formations, the Pinal Schist is not uniform in appearance. Certain subordinated bands of green amphibolite schist occur near the contacts with intrusive masses where there is an increase in crystallinity and development of additional minerals.

In general, the Pinal Schist is light- to blue-gray, with a more or less satiny luster on the cleavage surfaces. In texture the varieties range from very fine grained slaty quartz sericitic schist to imperfectly cleavable, coarsely crystalline quartz-muscovite schist.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Mineral Mountain quadrangle area was mapped at a scale of 1:24,000 by the U. S. Geological Survey (Theodore, 1978). The area of interest is mostly underlain by two major Precambrian rock bodies, a younger micaceous spotted schist that is thrust over an older psammitic schist. Both of these rock units, along with their several mappable subunits, are referred to the Pinal Schist. The whole sequence is a metamorphic complex derived from sandstones and mudstones of Precambrian "X" age. The Pinal Schist has been broken down into the following units.

PINAL SCHIST (Precambrian X)

*	Xpw	White-Mica Rich Spotted Schist-Mostly gray to silver.
	Xpw ₁	White-Mica Rich Marker Unit.
	Xwq	Quartzite.
	Xpwa	Amphibolite, White-Mica Rich Spotted Schist.
	Xpw ₂	Quartz-Rich Marker Unit.
*	Xps	Psammitic Schist-Mostly brown.
	Xpsa	Amphibolite, Psammitic Schist.
	Xpsq	Quartz-Rich Marker Unit.

* Most Dominate

The psammitic schist (Xps on the map) is a brown, foliated rock that locally contains mappable subunits of amphibolite (Xpsa) and a quartz-rich stratum mapped as (Xpsq). The younger micaceous spotted schist (Xpw) is gray to silver-colored, with mappable subunits of abundant white-mica schist (Xpw₁), quartzite (Xwq), amphibolite-white-mica spotted schist (Xpwa) and a quartz-rich marker unit (Xpw₂). The compositional differences in these stratified rock bodies allow many of the major and minor structures to be delineated and mapped.

Minor rock bodies in the claim block area include a few north-northeasterly trending diabase dikes of precambrian "Y" age and some small, irregularly shaped, fine-grained, intrusive siliceous igneous rocks of Tertiary age.

Structurally, the rocks in the area north and northeast of Mineral Mountain are divisible into two terranes separated by the Mineral Mountain thrust. The thrust generally trends WNW-ESE and separates older psammitic schist on the southwest from the younger

white-mica spotted schist. Minor structures in the younger schist to the northeast are predominantly open to overturned folds plunging from 5° to 40° to the northwest. Foliation strikes generally N40°-55°W and lies essentially parallel to original bedding. This northern (northeastern) block is further cut by scattered N to NNE-trending fissure veins that are locally strongly mineralized and altered over lengths of up to 1,000 feet. A few faults are mapped, mainly near the thrust boundary. Most of these faults are N to NNW-trending and are probably associated with Basin and Range deformation.

The southern terrane, beneath the Mineral Mountain thrust, is relatively much more deformed. These older psammitic schists contain several minor fold trends that suggest at least one re-folded set of fold axes. In addition, mineralized quartz veins and fissure veins are numerous, and some extend for over a mile in length. These vein structures continue to be more numerous toward Mineral Mountain to the south and eventually become swarms of veins and faults on the south side of Mineral Mountain. Clearly, deformation (and probably younger mineralization) is more intense in progressively older terranes at the surface.

The trace of the Mineral Mountain thrust trends generally southeastward from the boundary of sections 5 and 8 (west side of geologic map) across section 9 to the southcentral part of section 10. From this point southward the trace, although complicated by cross-faulting and multiple thrust slices, indicates a circular pattern over a mile in diameter. The center of the circular area is in the northwest quarter of section 14, and is occupied by the older psammitic schist. The periphery of the circular is occupied by discontinuous fault blocks of younger spotted schist (Xpw) of the overriding plate of the thrust, dips on the thrust plane tend to radiate away from this central core. The origin of this circular window feature may be merely an irregularity in the sole of the thrust, or it may represent a domal uplift reflecting a substantial intrusion at relatively shallow depth below the feature.

Both thrust blocks are variously intruded by essentially aphanitic, siliceous igneous rocks. An intrusive rhyolite phase of Tertiary age (Tir on map) forms small, irregularly shaped masses in sections 4 and 9 but is typically manifested by dike swarms further south in the more intensely deformed zones. A quartz latite intrusive is also exposed in scattered locations in the area, particularly in section 3. Both of these aphanites are Miocene in age (Theodore, 1978).

Two miles south of the property, in the southwestern border area of the Mineral Mountain quadrangle, a large mass of two-mica granite (Ygr) intrudes the older psammitic schist (Xps) of the Pinal Schist. An associated biotite quartz monzonite known as the Ruin granite (Yr) also occurs, and it appears to be a slightly

younger phase of the intrusive complex. However, the most interesting intrusive system in the area is the quartz monzonite of Mineral Mountain (Theodore, 1978) and some apparently related younger, more tabular masses of granodiorite and dacite. This intrusive complex ranges in age from middle Cretaceous to early Tertiary. Mappable age relationships in this complex are complicated by numerous faults, veins and dike swarms that collectively suggest an active mineralization phase, perhaps related to the younger intrusive.

Quaternary deposits in the area are not extensive, except for the variously thin colluvium that mantles the hillsides. As is typical of arid regions in the southwestern U.S., narrow bodies of gravel and valley-fill silt occur along intermittent drainages.

WORK TO DATE

There is not an abundance of technical data covering previous work on the property. Therefore, some of the work performed on adjoining properties is referenced because the geology and mineralization are essentially similar and because some of the views for further exploration are recommended for this adjoining area.

Bradley Peek, 1983, geologist for Crown Resource Corporation, noted two types of mineralization at the Gold Hill property. The first type is associated with the northwest through-going shear structures dipping 40-50° northeast. The shear zone is brecciated quartz-mica schist heavily iron stained with hematite, and stringers and knots of quartz are common. Copper minerals are present and visible gold exists, especially at crossing structures. Calcite veins, 2-10 feet thick occur in the upper limit of the structure, sometimes with barite. The shear zones are 15-20 feet thick.

According to Peek, samples on the adjoining property from the shear zone and area of crossing structures have yielded the best gold assays and later sampling confirmed these good assays. It is not known what "best" or "good" means, but records do show assays as high as 11 oz per ton Au, and 30 oz per ton Ag. However, it can reasonably be assumed that Peek is referring to the more abundant assays of 0.25 oz per ton Au, or less.

The other type of mineralization seen at Gold Hill is an intense silicification of the schist. He reports that the property owners shipped higher-grade silver ore from this type of mineralization. The silicification may be structurally controlled, generally striking westerly and dipping 55° south. However, the white "bull" quartz, or quartz blow out, sampling did not yield encouraging results. This was also true for the diabase where sampled.

On the adjoining property Lane, 1976, reports "The mineralization is directly associated with the north-south quartz vein system, together with the vein system in the cross faulting system..... Manganiferous siliceous zones prevail in the north-south vein systems, which have been mined for the precious metal content. However, high grade zones of lead, copper and fluorspar are associated with these manganiferous systems". Some of these systems are 2,500 feet long having commercial grade materials.

In 1983, Bradley Peek drilled 630 feet of percussion holes. He advised the lab that coarse gold may be present and steps were taken to visually inspect the samples during sample preparation. No coarse gold was noted by the laboratory. Also some of the higher gold assays were repeated. The results of the repeats were acceptably close to the first assays indicating that coarse gold was not a problem in the samples that were repeated. The assay results and drill logs were attached as his Appendix A & B. The writer does not have access to these records. However, he did refer to two intercepts of 20 feet each assaying 0.040 and 0.067 oz per ton Au. These two intercepts were at depths of 30-50 feet.

Peek frequently refers to the erratic nature of the gold, the importance of the gold values (ore grade) at shallow depths and in summary concludes that the work program has succeeded in outlining a zone of potential economic importance. He further warranted additional work to delineate the deposit. The writer has no knowledge that this work was done.

Other work done on the property is incomplete, such as work done by Bill Palmer, geologist, Mine Evaluation, Inc. for Hubert Vestal, Houston, Texas. Numerous remarks are made to the large tonnage and rich veins and rocks of the area, but little of this is meaningful, or it is confusing at best.

The results of the writer's sampling and examination of the property is expressed in Tables 2 & 3 listing the values of grab sampling over the entire property. The geochemical results shown in Table 3 were done to determine the merits of any gold signatures. The higher grade samples of the geochemical analyses were repeated by fire assay as shown in Table 2. These results were somewhat lower, but acceptable. All sampling as reported was done by the writer or otherwise supervised by him.

The results confirm the significance of the gold mineralization and two areas are of immediate interest. The larger area is that of Gold Hill proper and the maps enclosed, Figures 5 & 6, are included to show only in general the location and extent of the road system since this will be one of two approaches to future sampling. The other approach will include specific site sampling, such as, veins, dikes, etc.

The second area of interest is the exposure referred to as the "Cactus". This is a small group of mine workings having very good gold values as sampled, see tables.

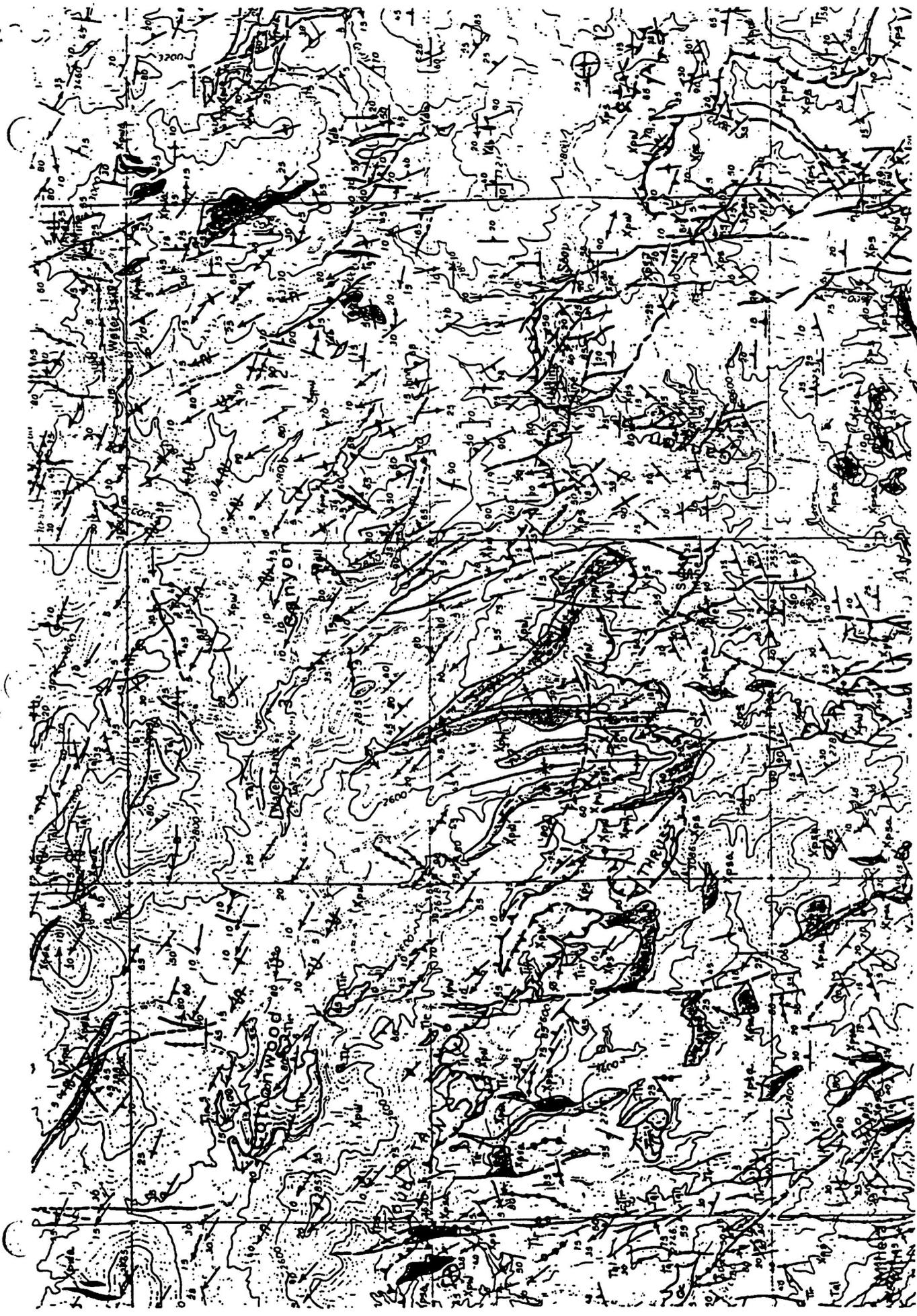
Copper mineralization prevails at numerous locations. The copper occurs mostly as malachite and chrysacolla coatings of fractures and joints and where best developed it may fill some cavities. The copper values may reach several percent but nothing has been done to develop tonnage. Some shipments of high grade copper sulphides are reported. The copper appears to have been moved and deposited by ground water. Specular hematite occurs throughout the area wherever there has been mineralization.

Copper mineralization could be massive in the area of the granite-schist contacts. In the granitic rock units the mineralization is most likely disseminated, suggested by the history of the Arizona metallogenic province.

The induced polarization anomalies discovered by Fred Syberg, 1970, on the adjoining property were recommended for a core drilling program with minimum hole depths of 800 feet.

General references to value are restricted to gold unless otherwise noted.

The only reasonable pathfinder with gold appears to be bismuth and it is limited to gold showing high bismuth, but not vice versa. The writer began a program of measured sampling and these are shown on Table 3. Lack of time prevented the continuation of this sampling.



Mineral Mountain Quadrangle
 Scale 1:24,000

T 3 S, R 11 E; GSM
 Pinal County, AZ

FIGURE 4: LOCAL GEOLOGY

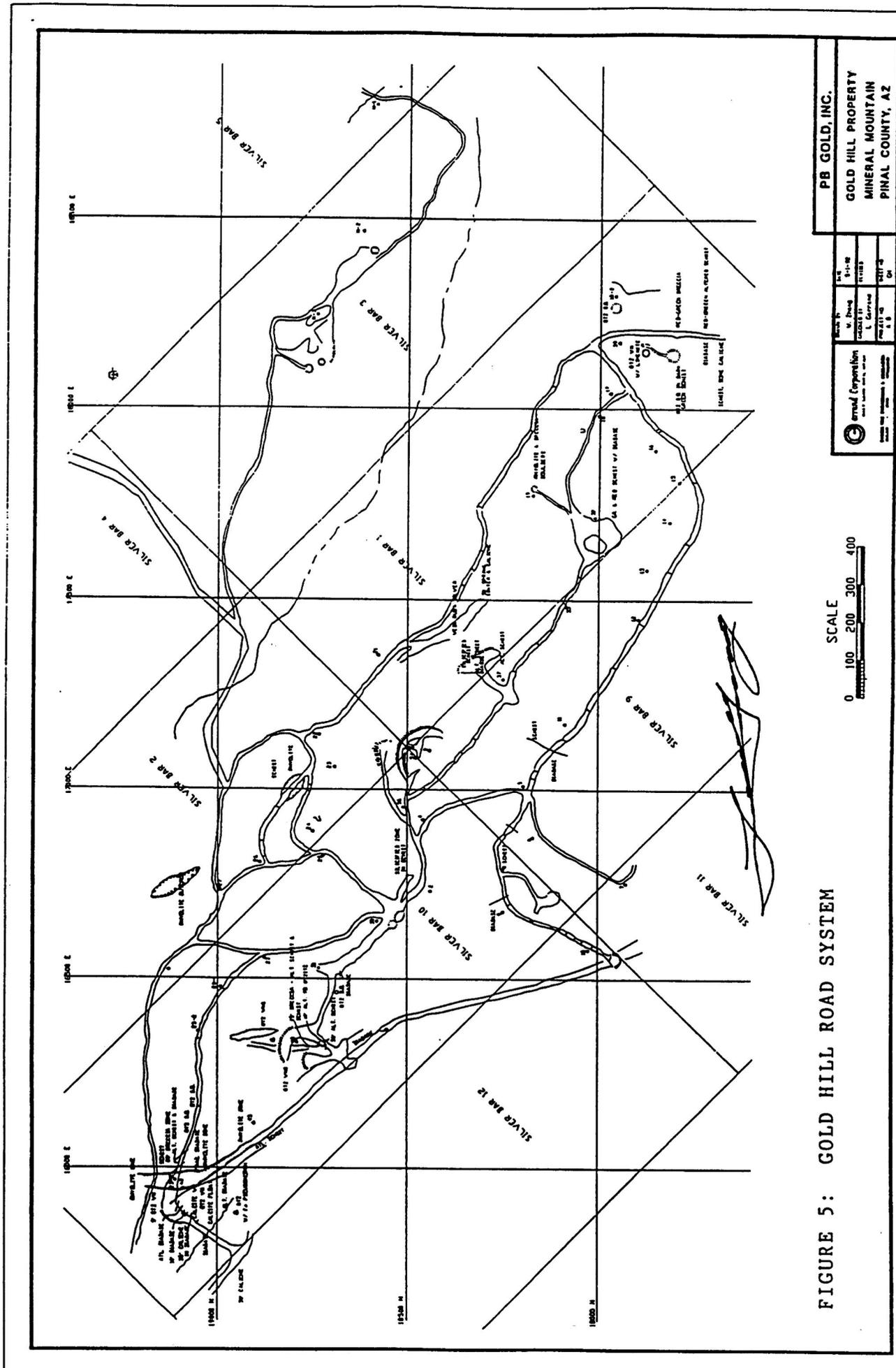


FIGURE 5: GOLD HILL ROAD SYSTEM



		Grand Corporation 1000 N. 10th St. Phoenix, AZ 85003
Date 11-1-78	Drawn by L. G. Brown	Check by J. S. Brown
Title Gold Hill Property	Scale 1" = 400'	Sheet No. 1 of 1
PB GOLD, INC. GOLD HILL PROPERTY MINERAL MOUNTAIN PINAL COUNTY, AZ		

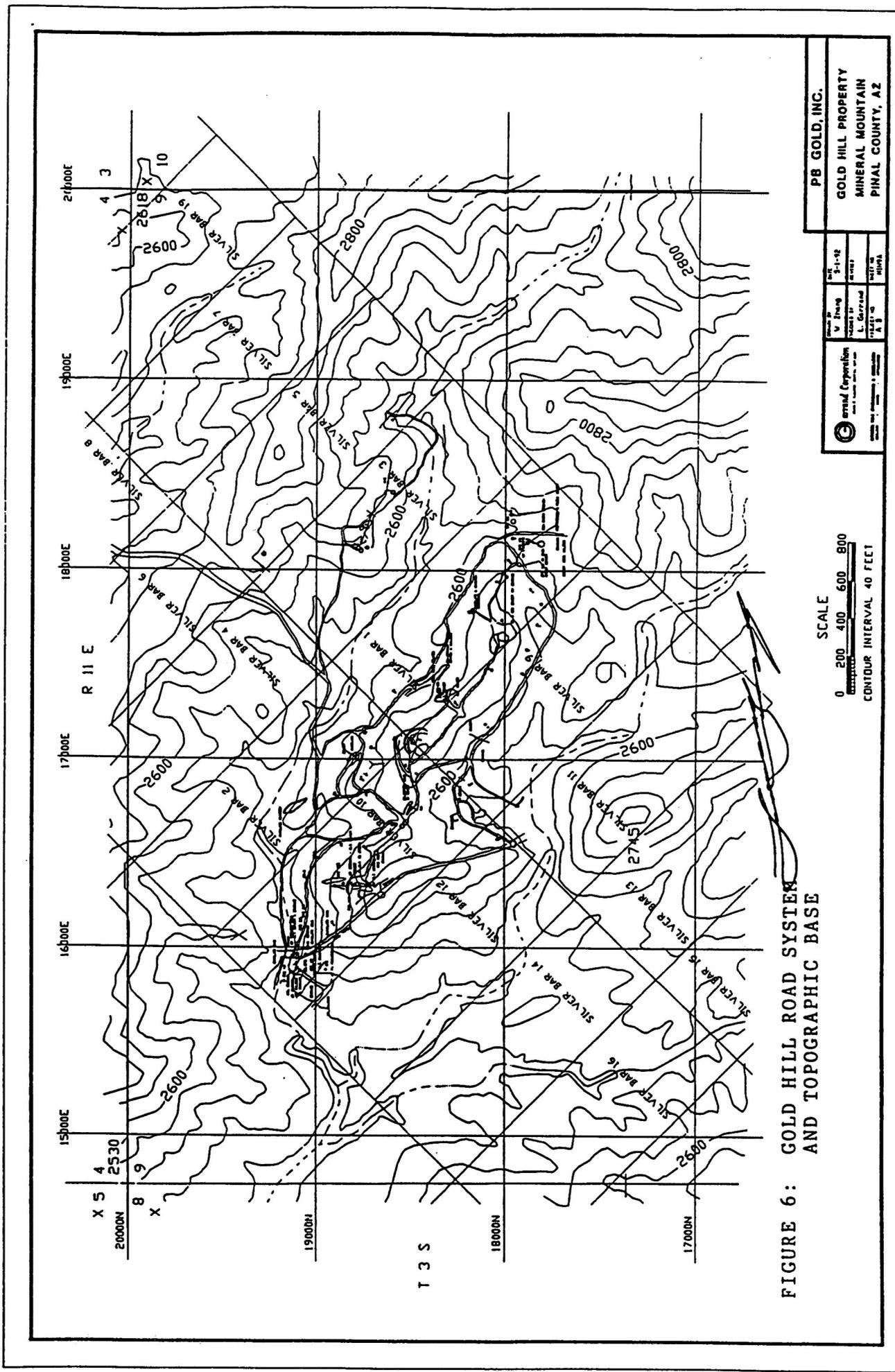


FIGURE 6: GOLD HILL ROAD SYSTEM AND TOPOGRAPHIC BASE

TABLE 2

SAMPLING and ASSAYING
GOLD HILL PROPERTY
MINERAL MOUNTAIN AREA
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

<u>GRAB SAMPLES</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Au opt</u>	<u>Ag opt</u>	<u>Cu %</u>
Copper Zone (original sample, in box)	1	0.010	0.6	3.57
High Grade Cut (original sample, in box, higher grade excluded)	2	0.190	0.3	0.10
Silver	3	trace	2.1	0.17
Dike (Pt)	4	0.010	0.1	0.02
Silver-Lead	5	0.020	0.4	0.03
Juanita	6	0.060	0.3	0.07
Cactus (cut)	7	0.290	none	0.03
Cut 3 (HGF fines)	8	0.005	none	0.02
Cut 3 (HGF)	9	0.440	0.2	0.38
Cactus w/AB & WH	16	0.640	0.2	
Cactus by WH	17	0.340	none	
Gold Hill Cut 3 FeOx 3.5'	18	0.060	1.2	
Juanita AB sample duplicate	20	0.300	0.2	

TABLE 3
SAMPLING and GEOCHEMISTRY
GOLD HILL PROPERTY
MINERAL MOUNTAIN
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

<u>GRAB SAMPLES</u>	No.	Au	Ag	Cu	(ppm)						
					Pb	Zn	As	Sb	Mo	Bi	Hg
Silver-Lead dike rock	13	0.92	17	60	61180	73130	17	1.9	6	3	1.85
Copper East special site on ridge	15	0.002	<0.1	23	138	131	2	0.2	5	7	0.05
Cactus w/AB & WH	16	28.50	5	495	144	75	5	0.2	47	74	0.80
Cactus by WH	17	13.20	2	97	131	63	5	0.2	59	136	0.17
Gold Hill Cut 3 FeOx 3.5'	18	2.75	45	246	379	631	2	0.4	4	12	0.03
Juanita AB sample duplicate	20	12.90	7	382	47	31	4	0.4	5	194	0.08
 <u>MEASURED SAMPLES</u>											
Copper Pit 5'	1	0.24	<0.1	1583	6	58	3	0.3	3	1	<0.02
Copper Pit 5'	2	0.29	<0.1	4879	5	46	3	0.2	3	6	<0.02
Copper Pit 5'	3	0.035	<0.1	939	4	47	2	0.1	1	1	<0.02
Copper Pit 5'	4	0.01	<0.1	1950	4	63	3	<0.1	2	1	0.05
Copper Pit 5'	5	0.29	<0.1	9302	8	78	3	0.2	1	2	0.06
Copper Pit 5'	6	0.35	7	10820	7	101	3	0.1	3	2	0.40
Copper Pit 5'	7	0.82	0.8	6480	4	99	7	0.1	4	3	0.03
Copper Pit 0.5'	8	0.07	0.2	8320	12	51	3	0.1	1	1	0.02

Thallium (Tl) values were 0.1 ppm or less, except sample 13 was 1.5 ppm.

TO CONVERT TO OUNCES PER TON AND PERCENT:

ppm x 0.029 = troy oz per ton
 10,000 ppm = one percent

NOTE: All sampling performed by,
 or supervised by, the writer.

absq

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

The claims are located within the B. L. M. Management Area of the Phoenix District Office. Mineral related operations will be accorded via approved operating plans. There has been, and continues, to be active mining within the area. There has been no regulatory difficulties with the past exploration activities. Normal good housekeeping and environmental awareness will be required.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer's examination confirms the strong showing of gold mineralization on the Silver Bar, Juanita and Omega claims, and the writer concurs with the views of Bradley Peek and other investigators on the adjoining properties.

The geology and mineralization on the property and adjoining area are strongly suggestive of that which produced the famous orebodies at Ray and Miami just to the east. The writer concludes that the wide-spread and extensive copper showings occurring over several square miles could have downward extensions somewhere in the near vicinity, especially in association with the granitic intrusives.

At this time, the most attractive area for the development of gold reserves is the area of Gold Hill proper. It is recommended that a measured sampling program be done over the existing roads, pits, and mine workings, Figure 6. Where feasible and necessary, additional sampling of soil and bedrock should be included to determine the geochemical signature in the undisturbed soils, relative to the underlying bedrock. This may become important in extending the possibly prospective zones into areas adjacent to Gold Hill. Because of substantial, local surface disturbances in the primary target areas, probably only 5-10 percent of total sampling points would require soil co-sampling. cursory examination of the area indicates that 200 or more samples will be required to ascertain the merits of gold mineralization at Gold Hill and immediate surroundings. It is also recommended that after the relatively higher grade gold samples are identified by geochemical analyses, further assays be completed. Specifically, if this is a coarse gold deposit a sample preparation and assaying procedure is designed to partially eliminate any "nugget effect", see Appendix A.

A second area recommended for further investigation is the small area named "cactus". The shear structure there and the associated high-grade assays warrant a more detailed measured sampling program, Tables 2 & 3.

The impressive copper mineralization and associated geologic characteristics suggest at least a preliminary investigation to ascertain and evaluate previous work and to determine the probability of discovering major copper ore deposits in the Mineral Mountain area. The latter would be accomplished by limited field and literature examinations and some selective sampling and analyses.

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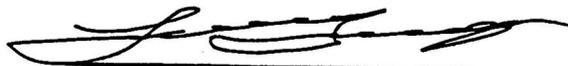
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CERTIFICATE

I, LEONARD J. GARRAND, of the City of Salt Lake, State of Utah, U.S.A., hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with Garrand Corporation at 10 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
2. I am a registered Professional Geologist of the State of Idaho, Certificate Number 134.
3. I am a 1960 graduate of the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho with a Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering (mining and metallurgy option).
4. I have practiced my profession for more than forty years; and in consulting for the past 28 years.
5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in PB Gold, Inc., or any of its affiliates, nor any of the properties involved, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.
6. This report dated May 1, 1992, is based on field examination and data research and on data and information provided by Wayne Hansen, owner, and associates Dalton Foster, and Robert Dierking.
7. I hereby grant permission for Anthony Bogdanich and PB Gold, Inc., to use this report in any statement of material facts relating to the application for listing on the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah this 1st day of May, 1992.



Leonard J. Garrand
Geological Engineer
Professional Geologist

APPENDIX A:

RECOMMENDED ASSAY PROCEDUARE
FOR COARSE GOLD DEPOSITS



APPENDIX A

RECOMMENDED ASSAY PROCEDURE FOR COARSE GOLD DEPOSITS

- A) For geochemical Au results of >5 ppm employ metallic assay procedures with gravimetric finish.
- B) For results of 2-5 ppm gold, use standard fire assay (Pb fusion) with AA finish.

Metallic assay procedures are necessary in coarse gold samples to at least partially eliminate any "nugget effect". Specifically, the following is recommended.

1. Crush the entire sample (at least 300 grams) to -10 mesh.
2. Grind the entire sample to 90% -150 mesh.
3. Collect all of the sample remaining on the 150 mesh screen and examine and describe the physical appearance of the gold fragments (including color) and any other pertinent aspects of the coarse sample fraction under the microscope. Then fire assay this sample using gravimetric finish (fuse all of this sample).
4. Take -150 mesh fraction and split out (after mixing well) a one-assay-ton sample for standard Pb fusion fire assay with gravimetric finish; add results of both fusions to determine the final assay value for the sample.
5. Make certain that the geochem and assay labs maintain full sample integrity, i.e., examine, clean and re-examine crusher and grinder plates for each sample.

APPENDIX B:
LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS



ASSAY REPORT
UNION ASSAY OFFICE, Inc.

Telephone 363-3302

Hand Sample Serial.....223-231.....

BRYANT L. LARSEN, President
 JAMES G. STRATTON, Vice President
 A.S. JOLLIFFE, Treasurer
 JAMES W. GARRETT, Secretary
 P.O. Box 1528
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84110
 (801) 363-3302

Mine Mr. A. Bogdanich
 c/o Garrard Corp
 S.L.C. UT

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

Mar 25, 1992

NUMBER	GOLD Ozs. Per Ton	SILVER Ozs. Per Ton	LEAD Per Cent	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
1 AB	0.010	0.6		3.574							
2 AB	0.190	0.3		0.102							
3 AB	Trace	2.1		0.174							
4 AB	0.010	0.1		0.015							
5 AB	0.020	0.4		0.029							
6 AB	0.060	0.3		0.073							
7 AB	0.290	none		0.029							
8 AB	0.005	none		0.015							
9 AB	0.440	0.2		0.377							

Remarks.....

Charges \$..... 279.00



CHEMICAL & MINERALOGICAL SERVICES • 445 WEST 2700 SOUTH • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84115 • (801) 485-0711

ANALYTICAL REPORT FOR:

L. GARRAND	Invoice # 23979
10 EXCHANGE PLACE	Date 04/13/92
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84101	Customer #

Sample #	Au PPB	As PPB	As PPB	Sb PPB	Cu PPB	Pb PPB	Zn PPB	Mo PPB	Bi PPB	Tl PPB
1	240	< .1	3.1	.3	1582.8	6.4	58.3	2.5	.6	.1
2	290	< .1	2.8	.2	4879.0	4.6	45.9	2.9	5.5	.1
3	35	< .1	2.3	.1	938.5	4.1	47.2	1.3	.2	< .1
4	10	< .1	2.5	< .1	1950.0	4.1	62.5	1.9	.4	.1
5	290	< .1	3.0	.2	9392.0	7.7	78.2	1.4	1.5	.1
6	350	6.6	3.0	.1	10820.0	6.8	101.4	3.2	1.9	.1
7	820	.8	6.6	.1	6480.0	4.1	98.8	4.2	2.8	.1
8	70	.2	2.8	.1	8320.0	11.7	50.5	1.2	.7	< .1
10CN	280	24.0	3.3	.8	141.2	22290.0	63030.0	2.6	5.9	.7
11CN	2730	1.3	4.8	.2	27.3	37.2	89.2	7.4	125.7	< .1
12CN	270	< .1	4.6	.1	428.2	85.0	145.9	3.3	193.0	< .1
21CN	840	11.7	5.7	.4	52.6	118.2	143.9	7.0	19.0	< .1
22CN	3	< .1	1.5	.1	23.1	63.2	121.7	1.2	.5	.1
13LG	920	16.6	17.1	1.9	59.9	61180.0	73130.0	6.3	3.3	1.5
14LG	2	< .1	2.4	< .1	15.3	261.3	264.8	.9	.6	.1
15LG	2	< .1	2.1	.2	23.1	137.5	130.9	4.5	7.1	< .1
16LG	28500	5.3	4.9	.2	494.5	143.5	74.5	46.8	74.3	< .1
17LG	13200	1.5	4.9	.2	96.7	131.1	62.9	58.5	135.9	< .1
18LG	2750	45.0	2.2	.4	245.6	378.8	630.9	3.7	12.2	< .1
19LG	< 2	< .1	1.2	< .1	14.2	63.5	77.2	.9	1.9	.1
20LG	12900	6.7	3.6	.4	382.1	47.1	30.9	4.5	193.8	< .1

J. Rosche
 Your Consulting Chemist



CHEMICAL & MINERALOGICAL SERVICES • 445 WEST 2700 SOUTH • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84115 • (801) 485-0711

ANALYTICAL REPORT FOR:

L. GARRAND

10 EXCHANGE PLACE

SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84101

Invoice # 24008

Date 04/27/92

Customer #

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Hg Ppb</u>
1	< 20
2	< 20
3	< 20
4	45
5	60
6	400
7	25
8	20
10CN	220
11CN	270
12CN	30
21CN	490
22CN	20



CHEMICAL & MINERALOGICAL SERVICES • 445 WEST 2700 SOUTH • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84115 • (801) 485-0711

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Hg PPb</u>
13LG	1850
14LG	110
15LG	50
16LG	800
17LG	170
18LG	30
19LG	30
20LG	80

L. Broadhead

Telephone 363-3302

Hand Sample Serial.....309-313.....

ASSAY REPORT
UNION ASSAY OFFICE, Inc.
BRYANT L. LARSEN, President
JAMES G. STRATTON, Vice President
A.S. JOLLIFFE, Treasurer
269 Brooklyn Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
(801) 363-3302

MineGarrand Corp.....
10 Exchange Place
.....S.L.C., UT.....

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

Apr 17, 1992

NUMBER	GOLD Ozs. per Ton	SILVER Ozs. Per Ton	LEAD Per Cent	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
11 CN	0.060	none									
16 LG	0.640	0.2									
17 LG	0.340	none									
18 LG	0.060	1.2									
20 LG	0.300	0.2									

Remarks.....
Report 6/4

Charges \$ 100.00



Arizona Testing Laboratories

810 East Hammond Lane □ Phoenix, Arizona 85034 □ 602/254-6181

For: ROBERT DIERKING
1630 E 4TH AVE
APACHE JCT AZ 85219

Date: January 23, 1992

Lab. No.: 7558

Sample: Ore

Marked: See Below

Received: 01-21-92

Submitted by: Same

REPORT OF LABORATORY TESTS

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

<u>SAMPLES MARKED</u>	<u>GOLD</u> <u>troy oz/ton</u>	<u>SILVER</u> <u>troy oz/ton</u>
Wayne Hansen New Discovery, 60' vein	< 0.01	---
Wayne Hansen, Gold Hill	8.2 ✓	---
Wayne Hansen, Middle of Big Copper Deposit	0.11 ✓	---

< = less than the detection
limit given

7/10

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.
Claude E. McLean, Jr.

ASARCO

Ray Complex
Hayden Operations

January 24, 1996

James Brown
Mineral Mountain Mining Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 2490
Apache Junction, Arizona 85217

Mr Brown:

Recently you delivered a sample to be assayed for use as a flux at the ASARCO Hayden Smelter. In general, fluxes at the Hayden Smelter must contain a minimum of 90 % Silica (SiO_2) and less than 5 % Alumina (Al_2O_3). The sample provided to us met these limits with a 92 % silica assay and 1.9 % Alumina Assay.

As for precious metals in the flux, the sample provided to us had 0.098 ounces of gold per ton and 0.94 ounces of silver per ton. In our flux contracts we pay approximately as follows:

Deduction of 1.0 ounce per ton of silver
and pay 90% of remaining silver value

Deduction of 0.10 ounces per ton of gold
and pay 90% of the remaining gold value

Fluxes are delivered to the plant 85% - 10 mesh. Monthly usage of flux is approximately 6000 tons per month. Currently we are paying \$12.00 per ton of flux delivered.

If you are interested in selling flux to Hayden Smelter, the following things will need to take place:

1. A contract needs to be worked out for a test shipment (usually 20 - 50 tons)
2. Based on results of a test shipment, a longer term contract may be worked out.

Sincerely,


Alex Gort



Arizona Testing Laboratories

810 East Hammond Lane □ Phoenix, Arizona 85034 □ 602/254-6181

For: ROBERT J. DIERKING
1630 E. 4th AVE.
APACHE JCT. AZ. 85219

Date: October 18, 1991

Lab. No.: 731901-02

Sample: Ore

Marked: See Below

Received: 10/15/91

Submitted by: Same

REPORT OF LABORATORY TESTS

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE MARKED

COPPER

%

1000' by 1/2 mile #1
1000' by 1/2 mile #2

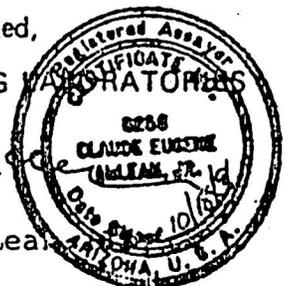
4.0
1.6

WAYNE HANSEN
20 CLAIMS

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean



February 18, 1937

LOCATION

The claims Silver Bar Group #1 thru 20 inclusive are located in Pinal county, Arizona, on a paved road 2 miles east of Florence Jct., then 7 miles on a dirt road to the property.

SURFACE INDICATIONS

Outcroppings of altered porphyry: Random sampling of surface outcrops was assayed by Arizona Testing Labs. and is as follows Cu-4.0%, Au Gold Hill 8.2oz. per ton, middle of big copper deposit is 0.11, per ton. This surface sample indicates excellent copper and certainly the gold and silver should cover the the cost of developopment. Surface outcrops are porphyritic overlay. This type of host rock can yield extensive deposits.

GEOLOGY

Precambrian with the usual surface oxidation. As depth is attained mineralization should prove to be more concentrated, and primary in nature. The elevation provides for year round operations. The proximity to Superior should help provide available services for any mining or milling services.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, extensive development of these claims is strongly recommended.



By

Frank H. Buchella, Jr. P.E.
Mining Consultant



CROWN RESOURCE CORPORATION

SYMES Building, Suite 415
820 Sixteenth Street
Denver, Colorado 80202
303-534-2110

November 18, 1983

Mr. Frank Roberts
Ice Station Resources Ltd.
625 Howe Street, Suite 1120
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V6C 2T6

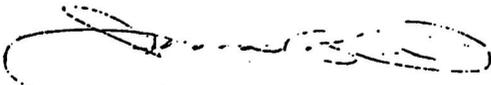
Dear Mr. Roberts:

At the request of Brad Peek, we are forwarding the final version of the Silver Bar report.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call. Thank you.

Yours truly,

CROWN RESOURCE CORPORATION



James B. Dixon
Vice President Exploration

JBD/em
Enc.

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL MAPPING,
SOIL AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY,
AND PERCUSSION DRILLING
SILVER BAR CLAIM GROUP
MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
T2S, R11E, S 32 & 33
T3S, R11E, S 4, 5, 8, 9, & 10

Prepared for
ICE STATION RESOURCES LTD.

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES

Locke B. Goldsmith, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

April, 1984

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY 1
INTRODUCTION 2
GEOLOGY 2
LOCATION MAP 3
CLAIM MAP 4
MINERALIZATION 5
SOIL AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY 5
PERCUSSION DRILLING 6
CONCLUSIONS 7
RECOMMENDATIONS 7
ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE 8
REFERENCES 9

APPENDIX:

1983 DRILLING SUMMARY, CROWN RESOURCE CORPORATION

**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES: SOIL AND ROCK
PERCUSSION DRILL CUTTINGS**

MAPS: (Pocket inside back cover)

GEOLOGY

**GEOCHEMISTRY: GOLD
SILVER
ARSENIC
COPPER**

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL MAPPING,
SOIL AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY,
AND PERCUSSION DRILLING
SILVER BAR CLAIM GROUP
MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

SUMMARY

Exploration within the central part of the claim group did not locate indications of economic gold or silver mineralization other than minor amounts in the previously known occurrence.

No further work is planned. The option should be terminated without additional expenditures.

COPPERSTATE MINING CO.

1630 E. 4th Avenue, Apache Junction, AZ 85033

Phone: 802/982-2140

Other Key Staff: R. J. Dierking, Gen. Mgr.

If we calculate the tonnage and grade in the various "Cree Block" we reach the following conclusions. Including only the areas the three separate blocks, and using a worst case scenario, we come up with a total of 780,000 tons with an estimated gross value over 39 million dollars. If we use the more optimistic 50 foot depth, we can estimate 3.9 million tons, with a gross value almost 200 million dollars.

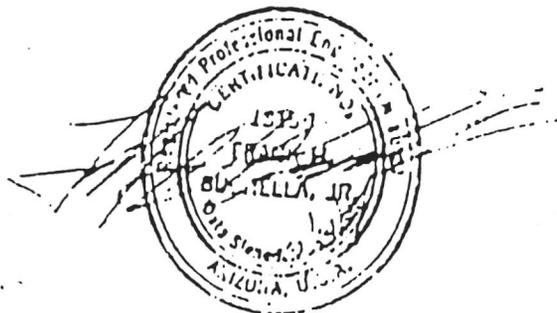
If we assume that the entire ridge can be mined as one ore body the tonnage for the worst case scenario of ten foot thickness increases to 1,050,000 tons with a gross value of \$48,000,000.00. If the entire ridge can be mined to a depth of 50 feet, there could be 5,200,000 tons with a gross value of \$241,500,000.00.

You will note that there are many IFB in this discussion. There are several other IFB to consider. Are the samples representative? I believe that they are because I tried to get truly random samples. Are the assay results accurate? Again, I believe they are, because Mr. Iseman's work has always been carefully done, and his results have been reliable. Also these results compare favorably with assays done by other assay labs, on samples obtained from the same area.

In summation of the various rough estimates we find that all 4 samples that we collected on the Silver Bar claims averaged 0.06 ounces per ton gold. Those samples covered a wide area, and I believe there is truly that much gold there, that will be an impressive ore body.

If we assume a worst case scenario in which the mineralization is indeed "surface enrichment" and is only ten feet thick, there could be 1,050,000 tons of rock containing \$48,000,000.00 worth of gold and silver. If the mineralization persists to a depth of 50 feet there could be 5,200,000 tons containing more than \$240,000,000.00 worth of gold and silver.

We did some excavating at the Mill Site and Cactus areas, but none of those samples were unusual or close enough to be included in the final estimates. The results were averaged in with the other assays for the over all average.



INTRODUCTION

Location, history, geology, and mineralization were summarized in an earlier report (Goldsmith, 1983). An option agreement was subsequently negotiated with Crown Resource Corporation. Geological mapping and soil plus rock geochemical sampling were completed on the central part of the claim group by the author and an assistant between August 16-26, 1983. Crown undertook to drill percussion holes beneath the known mineralization during the same period.

GEOLOGY

Mapping by Theodore and Keith (1978, 1979) was used to place the property geology into the regional setting. Stratigraphy is shown on the geology map which accompanies this report. Precambrian Pinal schist forms the preponderance of exposures within the mapped area. A flat thrust fault appears to juxtapose two suites of Pinal schist. The lower (older) block consists of brown-weathering, psammitic schist of a low-grade metamorphic facies; the upper (younger) block has a quartzite or chert near or at the sole, and micaceous grey to silver schist of a higher metamorphic rank (Keith, 1979). The thrust is exposed near the access road at 4+25N, 0+50W. A remnant of the quartzite or chert may remain at 00,00 on the hilltop near the shear zones which contain traces of gold and silver. Diabase dykes cut the older schist within the map area. Theodore *et al.* (1978) show these dykes to be amphibolite; with only one exception, the dykes are diabase except for a small outcrop of altered diabase or amphibolite near 1+00W, 0+25N.

Tertiary rhyolites are both intrusive and extrusive, and in this mapping were only partially differentiated. A dip of 23° northeasterly on a rhyolite tuff near 3+00W, 3+60N may be a flow attitude rather than a fold.

The thrust fault described earlier is inferred to be pre-Tertiary in age. Northwesterly trending, steeply dipping shears and breccia zones appear to control the location and shape of both diabase and rhyolite dykes. Easterly and northeasterly steeply dipping faults offset rhyolite dykes. Silicification occurs along both directions of movement.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

NEW TELEPHONE 303-294-0218

2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201

April 28, 1983

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Wayne W. Hansen
Box 2 M
Pietown, New Mexico 87827

*About 1 barrel for
from ...
Hill*

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Oz.	Hds.		Dollars	Cents
#1	Gold	trace			none	
	Silver	trace				
#2	Gold		.06		\$27.00	
	Silver	trace				
#3	Gold	39.26			\$17,667.00	
	Silver	12.70			\$139.70	

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

GOLD AT _____ PER OUNCE SILVER AT _____ PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT COPPER AT _____ PER UNIT

By *Ed Phillips*

OUR MOTTO: — WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE NO LESS.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

NEW TELEPHONE 303-294-0218

2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201

March 30, 1983

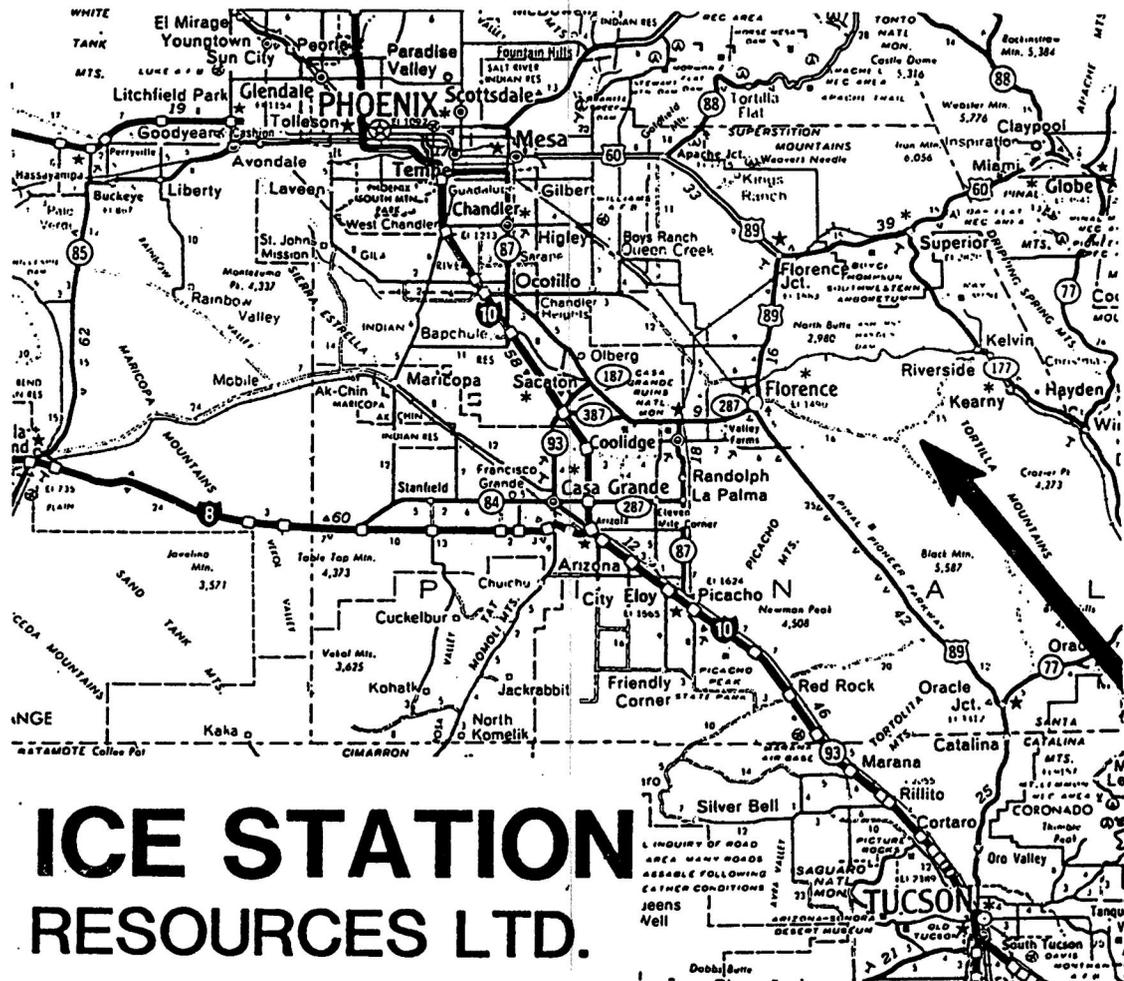
REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Wayne W. Hansen
Box 2 M
Pie Town, New Mexico 87827

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Oz.	Hds.		Dollars	Cents
#1 <i>Gold Hill</i>	Gold		.56		\$292.00	
	Silver		.40		\$4.40	
#2 <i>Below Gold Hill</i>	Gold		.01		.50	
	Silver		.40			

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

LOCATION MAP

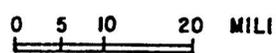
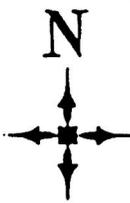


**ICE STATION
RESOURCES LTD.**

SILVER BAR PROJECT

COTTONWOOD CANYON, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

T. 3S R. 11E S. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 & 10
T. 2S R. 11E S. 32 & 33



To accompany report by L.B. GOLDSMITH, P.Eng.,
Consulting Geologist



ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES

OCTOBER 1983.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY
 (INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

NEW TELEPHONE 303-294-0218

224 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201

April 28, 1933

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Wayne W. Hansen
 Box 2 M
 Piectown, New Mexico 87827

Handwritten notes:
 All in E...
 17...
 4/10

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Oz.	Hds.		Dollars	Cents
#1	Gold Silver	trace trace			none	
#2	Gold Silver		.06 trace		\$27.00	
#3	Gold Silver		39.26 12.70		\$17,667.00 \$139.70	

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

GOLD AT _____ PER OUNCE SILVER AT _____ PER OUNCE
 LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT COPPER AT _____ PER UNIT

By *Ed Phillips*

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY
 (INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

NEW TELEPHONE 303-294-0218

224 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201

March 30, 1933

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Wayne W. Hansen
 Box 2 M
 Pie Town, New Mexico 87827

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Oz.	Hds.		Dollars	Cents
#1 <i>Hold Hill</i>	Gold Silver		.56 .40		\$27.00 \$139.70	
#2 <i>Pie Town Hill</i>	Gold Silver		.01 .40			

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

MINERALIZATION

Gold and silver were reported from shear zones in the vicinity of 00,00. These were not resampled on surface but were tested by drilling (see later section). Other narrow shear zones or quartz veins in shear zones were sampled (assays SB-R-01 to -08). Geochemically anomalous amounts of copper, silver, and gold were obtained but the occurrences are small and not of economic interest.

SOIL AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 318 soil and rock chip samples were taken on a 50-m spacing from lines 100 m apart. All samples were analysed by Chemex Labs, North Vancouver, B.C., for gold-silver-arsenic-copper. Probability graphs of values were not prepared because a subjective scan indicates that all but one of the few anomalous values are related to observed mineralization.

Gold

The highest value of 140 ppb at 1+00E, 2+50N is downslope from pits and trenches which contain minor epidote and malachite mineralization. One isolated rock sample containing 40 ppb at 2+00E, 7+00N is unexplained. Anomalous values were not present in the vicinity of the reported gold showings, nor in areas of silicified Pinal schist.

Silver

One unexplained anomalous value of 25 ppm corresponds with the gold value of 40 ppb at 2+00E, 7+00N. There were no anomalous values near the reported silver occurrence.

Arsenic

Values are slightly higher above the lower (older) block of Precambrian schist. The observation may be more apparent than real because rhyolite and silicification are more prevalent in the lower schist. The highest but sub-

OUR MOTTO. — WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE NO LESS

EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres.—Gen. Mgr.

M. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

244 BROADWAY

303-294-0218

DENVER, COLORADO 80201

June 14, 1988

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Wayne W Hansen
Box 2 - M
Pie Town, New Mexico 87827

Charges \$18.50, Paid \$25.00, Credit \$6.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Oz.	Hrs.		Dollars	Cents
<i>New Discovery East of Gold Hill on Silver Bar</i>	Gold	0.11			\$49	50
	Silver	1.80			11	70
	Copper			8.65%	103	80

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY 165

GOLD AT \$450. PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT

SILVER AT \$6.50 PER OUNCE
COPPER AT \$12. PER UNIT

By *E. Phillips*

OUR MOTTO. — WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE NO LESS

EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres.—Gen. Mgr.

M. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

244 BROADWAY

303-294-0218

DENVER, COLORADO 80201

January 23, 1989

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Wayne W. Hansen
Box #522
Superior, Arizona 85273

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Oz.	Hrs.		Dollars	Cents
<i>1st test in red hole on top of Gold Hill</i>	Gold	1.84			\$735	00
	Silver	1.20			\$7	50

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

GOLD AT \$400. PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT

SILVER AT \$6.25 PER OUNCE
COPPER AT _____ PER UNIT

By *E. Phillips*

anomalous value of 19 ppm occurs in the vicinity of the adits and pits near 1+00W, 0+50N.

Copper

Slightly elevated values are present near showings of quartz and malachite.

Geochemistry was unsuccessful in locating a target for precious metal mineralization within silicified areas of the Pinal schist.

PERCUSSION DRILLING

The staff of Crown Resource Corporation wished to drill test holes beneath the shear zones which are reported to host patches of gold and silver mineralization. The drilling was contracted without the knowledge and consent of Ice Station Resources, and was undertaken prematurely. Samples were collected by Arctex Engineering Services and analysed for gold-silver-arsenic-copper, also by Chemex (series DSB-2 to DSB-9). Holes SB-2 and -3 contain 20' sections of 1200 ppb Au (~ 0.036 oz Au/ton) and 1520 ppb Au (~ 0.045 oz Au/ton) respectively. True widths would be appreciably less than 20'. Grade and dimensions suggest a very low potential for an economic gold deposit under present market conditions. The Main (reportedly silver-bearing) Zone and North Zone were drilled without encouragement. The report from Crown is included in the Appendix.

Assay No. ✓

Date 6/8/90

New Mexico Bureau of Mines & Mineral Resources
 Socorro, New Mexico 87801

REPORT OF ANALYSES

Lab. No.	Identification	oz per Ton		Percent			
		Gold	Silver	Copper			
7472-1	Cactus	1.38	2.36	4.0	✓		
7472-2	"	1.46	1.50	2.7	✓		
	Cactus - Ave.	1.42	1.93	9.6	✓		
7473-1	Gold Hill	10.68	0.02				
7473-2	Gold Hill	10.46	0.04				
	Gold Hill - Ave	10.57	0.03				

The NM&MR is not responsible for how the sample was taken, exact sample location nor any sample pretreatment prior to sample submission

Name and Address

Submitted by/assay requested by:

MR. WAYNE HENSEN
P.O. BOX 211
PIETOWN, NM 87827

Ave.

Approved by:

Charges: N/C

J. Jundiles

CONCLUSIONS

Geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry, and percussion drilling have not generated a target for precious metal exploration within the central portion of the Silver Bar claim group where silicification in Pinal schist was considered earlier to be a possible host for gold.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The author does not agree with the recommendations contained in the Crown report. No further work should be done and the option should be terminated.

Respectfully submitted,



Locke B. Goldsmith
Locke B. Goldsmith, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

Vancouver, B. C.

April 23, 1984

JOHN D. WILBURN & ASSOCIATES

Geological Evaluation & Feasibility Reports

1575 E. 18th Avenue
Apache Junction, Arizona 85220

8-6-93

GEOLOGY OF THE MINERALIZED ZONES

The Silver Bar Group of lode mining claims is located in the Mineral Mountain Mining District in central Pinal County, Arizona. Most of the district has been highly productive in silver and lead related to Tertiary hydrothermal mineralization. However, the Silver Bar Group of claims are mineralized with copper-bearing quartz veins and gold bearing quartz veins of probable Cretaceous and Pre-Cambrian age respectively occurring in Pinal Schist approximated with unmineralized metamorphogenic quartz veins typical of the region. The two mineralized quartz zones are separated about a quarter mile apart.

COPPER WITH MINOR GOLD-BEARING VEINS

The copper bearing quartz veins (with low gold values) are localized on the lower west flanks of a long steep hill trending north and south. The veins trend north and south with the lineation of the schist and tilt easterly with the diastrophic schist. Veins in the lode are several feet wide, crushed by regional compression, and are intercalated with schist. The lode has several dozer cuts exposing quartz veins bearing copper oxides of chrysocolla and malachite. All of the copper minerals are oxidized with copper oxides transported into the Pinal Schist near the vein walls. Width of the lode has not been exposed by the dozers. however the copper-bearing veins have been exposed on the surface for a length of about 300 feet. No Sulphides or disseminated pyrites occur within this lode zone, and probably occur below the limits of oxidation.

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

LOCKE B. GOLDSMITH

1. I, Locke B. Goldsmith, am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario and a Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Oregon. My address is 301, 1855 Balsam Street, Vancouver, B. C.
2. I have a B.Sc. (Honours) degree from Michigan Technological University and have done postgraduate study in Geology at Michigan Tech, University of Nevada and the University of British Columbia. I am a graduate of the Haileybury School of Mines and am a Certified Mining Technician. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, the AIME, and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I have been engaged in mining exploration for the past 25 years.
4. I have authored the report entitled, "Reconnaissance Geological Mapping, Soil and Rock Geochemistry, and Percussion Drilling, Silver Bar Claim Group, Mineral Mountain Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona", dated April 23, 1984. The report is based upon fieldwork and research supervised by the author.
5. I have no ownership in the property, nor in the stocks of Ice Station Resources Inc.
6. I consent to the use of this report in a prospectus or in a statement of material facts related to the raising of funds.

Respectfully submitted,

*Locke B. Goldsmith*Locke B. Goldsmith, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

Vancouver, B. C.

April 23, 1984

JOHN D. WILBURN & ASSOCIATES

Geological Evaluation & Feasibility Reports

1575 E. 18th Avenue
Apache Junction, Arizona 85220

PRE-CAMBRIAN GOLD BEARING VEINS

The large steep hill, or ridge, a quarter mile west of the copper zone is referred to as "Gold Hill". The principal host rock is Pinal schist, a fine compact variety. This hill lacks the numerous metamorphogenic quartz veins prevalent in the district, but contains epigenetic veins clearly of Pre-Cambrian age. The schist is a favorable host rock, allowing distal migration at hydrothermal solutions along faults trending north and south within lineations of the regional schist. Total length of the veins has not been revealed, but it is very probable they strike for some distance below the surface. Cross faults may be responsible for varying displacements along the vein. Width of the vein may be one to three feet or more, further cuts in the vein are necessary. The main vein contains abundant hematite, limonite with manganese, gold, and a little spotty copper oxide derived from former chalcopyrite. The prevalent oxidized ferric pseudomorphs accompanied by manganese indicates good mineralization relative to gold values associated with Pre-Cambrian quartz veins. Gold values probably extend into the schist walls transported with the limonite and hematite. Mr. Hansen reports recovering 70 to 80 ounces of gold from gold-bearing pockets in quartz from surface outcroppings in the ridge. He reports high-grade ore assays of 9 ounces per ton with low-grade ore assaying no less than 0.08 ounces per ton. The rich gold-bearing pockets are localized near cross faults cutting the vein and ridge dipping steeply both NE and SW. Gold Hill warrants farther geological investigation.

REFERENCES

- Bohmer, Harold, 1965, Geology of a rhyolite plug, Pinal County, Arizona; Geol. Soc. Amer. Bull., V 76, pp. 1309-1314.
- Goldsmith, L.B., March 1983, Preliminary Report, Silver Bar Claim Group, Mineral Mountain Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona; private report, Ice Station Resources Ltd.
- Keith, W.J., and Theodore, T.G., 1979, Tertiary volcanic rocks of the Mineral Mountain and Teapot Mountain quadrangles, Pinal County, Arizona; U.S.G.S. Open-File Report 79-716.
- Peek, B.C., November 1983, Silver Bar prospect, Mineral Mountain District, Pinal County, Arizona; private report, summary of percussion drilling, Crown Resource Corporation.
- Theodore, T.G., Keith, W.J, *et al.*, 1978, Preliminary geologic map of the Mineral Mountain 7½-minute quadrangle, Arizona; U.S.G.S. Open-File Report 78-468.

JOHN D. WILBURN & ASSOCIATES

Geological Evaluation & Feasibility Reports

1575 E. 18th Avenue
Apache Junction, Arizona 85220

Length width and depth of the vein or veins should be determined with a drilling and assay program. This prospect has the potential of becoming a profitable gold mine.

CONCLUSION

The quality of gold and copper ore is excellent. The quantity can be determined only by drilling. The property certainly warrants such an endeavor.

John D. Wilburn

SILVER BAR PROSPECT
MINERAL MOUNTAIN DISTRICT
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

Introduction

Under an agreement between Crown Resource Corporation (Crown) and Ice Station Resources, Inc. (Ice Station), responsibility for performing the 1983 annual assessment work on the Silver Bar property was given to Crown. Assessment work required a minimum of \$12,700 (U.S.) be spent on the property to hold the 127 unpatented claims involved in the land package. Time was a limiting factor, since the work had to be completed by August 31, 1983.

For these reasons a percussion drilling program, supplemented by geologic mapping and sampling, was outlined by Crown and approved by Ice Station. Additionally, a geochemical soil sampling and geologic reconnaissance program was undertaken by Ice Station. The latter program was supervised by Locke Goldsmith, Consulting Geologist. Although the programs were somewhat independent of each other, they were coordinated to best conserve time and vehicle expenses.

Previous Work

Materials available to the geologists at the outset of the 1983 program included preliminary geologic mapping, assay results and sample locations from 75 rock grab samples (Figure 3), a drill log (with assays) from diamond drill hole SB-1 and various preliminary geologic reports. The data indicated several zones of mineralization yielding ore grade gold and silver assays in grab samples. The zones were narrow, linear and seemed to occur at regular intervals. This led some geologists to speculate that the mineralization is stratabound. Additional encouragement is offered by shipments of hand-cobbed good-grade silver and gold ore mined by the property owners. Clearly, further work was warranted.

Geology

The Silver Bar prospect occurs in a broad band of Precambrian Pinal Schist that extends across Arizona. In the prospect area the schist is a sequence of intensely deformed metapelites and metasandstones. These have been intruded by irregularly-shaped diabase bodies and Tertiary rhyolite dikes and sills. In part of the prospect area the schist is overlain by rhyolite flows and laminated tuffs. The intrusive rhyolite is very similar in appearance to the flows and tuffs and can only be distinguished after careful study and only where sufficient outcrop is present.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine WEDGE CLAIM NO. 2 Date August 28, 1943
District Mineral Hill, Pinal County Engineer A. Macfarlane
Subject: Examination

OWNERSHIP:

Mr. L. Greenhaw now of Phoenix, Arizona states he is the owner of the four unpatented claims, herein after referred to as Wedge Lead group, and recently these claims have been leased to Mr. Louis N. Rahn, also of Phoenix, Arizona.

LOCATION:

These claims and the workings thereon are situated nearly 18 miles easterly from Florence, the County Seat of Pinal County, Arizona, and about 6 miles north of the Gila River and at the south foot of a high eminence, named Mineral Hill.

Adjoining claims on the north and east are of the Alta patented group and on the west and south, claims of the Troxel holdings.

The Old Oklahoma mine at one time formally worked by the Shannon Copper Company during the early early of this century, now part of the Troxel group, forms the southwest boundary of the Wedge claims.

ROADS:

From the paved main highway about 5 miles north of Florence a bladed county road extends eastward into the Mineral Hill belt a distance of about 17 miles, thence stub or mine roads fork and end at each mine. Practically all the road up to the Wedge tunnel is in fair condition and only needs minor repairs, prior to ore trucking.

VEIN DESCRIPTION:

From inspection of the croppings it is determined that, three veins roughly parralialing and about 50 and 80 feet apart, strike up a hill side from south to north.

The general course of these veins being N. 25 degrees west and dip about 70 degrees west; on sketch have marked these fissures as East Vein, Center Vein and West Vein, and describe them as follows: The East Vein cropping is bold well defined and has a surface width of 5' to 12', the stope at the southern foot made on the vein cropping shows high silica content of the gangue and from this stope Mr. Greenhaw states he shipped to Magma Smelter a carlot assaying about 2% Cu and a little gold and silver, and due to the high silica content, this material is desirable as converter flux. Following up hill for 900' to the hill crest the cropping is continuous and shows some carbonate of copper mineralization. Another shallow surface cut made at the hill crest on East Vein, shows similar characteristics, although the Crest cut is about 175' higher elevation than the south stope.

The material mined at the Hill Crest stope seems to be in pile there and this pile is distant from the road by 300' and fully 150' higher than the road, it is presumed the grade of same was not high enough to permit of the marketing of this carlot.

This East Vein is structurally very attractive at the surface, but requires drifting and sinking in order to obtain sampling faces, for determination of the value of the vein filling.

Structure on the property is complex. The schist has been tightly folded. Fold axes plunge N25 - 45 west at 25-40. Faulting is difficult to detect because of the lack of exposure and the complex folding. Two brecciated and highly contorted zones in the schist were noted during the geologic mapping. These structures trend approximately N45W and dip approximately 30 degrees and 50 degrees to the northeast. One of these zones passes through the Main Zone (Figure 2).

Mineralization

Two types of mineralization are seen at the Silver Bar property. The first, and most important type is associated with the N45W through-going structures. Where the structure crosses the Main Zone it is dipping at 40-50 degrees to the northeast. It consists of highly contorted and brecciated quartz-mica schist that is iron stained with considerable hematite. Stringers and knots of quartz are common to numerous in the zone. Occasionally copper minerals are present. The Main Zone contains visible gold where the structure crosses it. The true thickness of the structural zone varies considerably, but in the Main Zone it appears to be 15-20 feet thick. A vein of calcite, sometimes containing barite, marks the upper limit of the structure where it crosses the Main Zone. The thickness of the calcite vein in the Main Zone varies from approximately 2 feet to approximately 10 feet.

Samples from the structural zone where it crosses the Main Zone have yielded the best gold assays yet obtained from the property. The assays from the recent sampling are no exception. (Figure 2).

The other type of mineralization seen at Silver Bar is an intense silicification of the schist. The silicified zone produced the higher-grade silver ore shipped by the property owners. In the Main Zone the silicification may also be structurally controlled. It generally strikes westerly and dips 55 degrees to the south. It may be bounded on its footwall side by a fault. The zone appears to be offset by a younger north-south fault (Figure 2).

Although the relationship is somewhat sketchy, there is a spacial relationship between the diabase intrusive and the silicified zone where it is exposed in the Main Zone. A similar relationship was noted in other areas between the diabase and poorly defined zones of white "bull" quartz. The quartz was observed to occur at the upper contact of the diabase with the schist. Chip samples taken across the silicified zone and the diabase did not yield encouraging results.

NOTE FOR MINE FILE

June 11, 1942

MINERAL HILL OR MINERAL MOUNTAIN

Pinal County

Alta Group and Vicinity

Group of Claims owned mostly by Alex Hamilton and two or three claims owned by McMechan of Los Angeles, both of whom called. Trying to get Government loan for development.

Claims include: Junco, Carbonate Azurite, Silverado, Black Copper and others all patented. Adjoin Oklahoma Group which lies east of them.

Several car loads shipped from workings to El Paso and Hayden. Average about 3% copper and 0.10 oz. gold with 1.00 to 4.00 silver.

All oxidized ore and one car load carried:

SiO ₂	42.3%
Fe	24.00
S	trace

Shafts (2) now full of water and only accessible workings are a number of surface pits and two long adit tunnels in hill side in which it is claimed that veins can be seen and sampled.

Shannon Copper Company had option during World War but dropped it after sinking one of the shafts and cross-cutting to a vein which was only 13" wide and carried about 10% copper.

Showings are not likely to be as attractive as claimed by owners although the owner (engineer) advised spending \$130,000 for development etc. and there is a favorable report on the geology made in 1908.

It should be emphasized that results to date, coupled with the presence of visible gold in the structural zone, indicate that a nugget effect probably exists. One should not emphasize any one sample or small group of samples. Only a statistically large number of samples will give meaningful results.

Some silicification occurs along with copper and gold mineralization in the North Zone (Figure 3). This mineralization has yielded some high grade gold and silver assays in previous sampling. Copper mineralization is best developed in pits and trenches in this Zone. The form and structural relationships of the North Zone mineralization is very poorly understood at this time.

Drilling Program

The 1983 percussion drilling program consisted of eight holes, four vertical and four angle holes, for a total of 630 feet. The holes ranged in length from 50 feet to 110 feet. The holes were drilled by Palmer Drilling Company of Safford, Arizona. The down-the-hole hammer rig drilled a 2-3/4 inch hole. A sample splitter was used to collect three samples from each 10-foot interval. A large 15-20 pound sample was collected for assay. Additionally, two smaller samples were taken, one lithologic sample and one to be analyzed geochemically by Locke Goldsmith as an independent check of the assay results.

The large assay samples were analyzed for Au and Ag in Denver by Chem Assay using fire assay methods. The lab was advised that coarse gold may be present in the samples and steps were taken to visually inspect the samples for coarse gold during sample preparation. No coarse gold was noted by the laboratory. Also some of the higher gold assays were repeated. The results of the repeats were acceptably close to the first assays to indicate that coarse gold was not a problem in the samples that were repeated. The assay results are attached as Appendix A.

Cuttings from the lithologic sample of each interval were washed and logged visually. The drill logs with assay results are attached as Appendix B.

Results and Conclusions

The most significant results obtained by the 1983 assessment work are the intersections of the mineralized shear zone in drill holes SB-2 and SB-3. Hole SB-2 averaged 0.040 oz/ton Au over a 20-foot interval between depths of 30 and 50 feet. Hole SB-3 averaged 0.067 oz/ton Au also for 20 feet between depths of 30 and 50 feet. While these values are marginally ore grade, the probable nugget effect discussed earlier makes them encouraging. The drill intercepts apparently did not contain any visible gold or the assay results would have been higher. If the structural zone carries values which average in the 0.04 to 0.07 oz/ton Au range, pockets of higher grade material containing the visible gold could easily boost this zone into the ore-grade category.

Five surface chip samples (samples SB-110, SB-111, SB-116, SB-117 and SB-119) (Figure 2) taken from the structural zone average 0.047 oz/ton Au, indicating it may well average in the 0.04 to 0.07 oz/ton Au range.

What appears to be the same structural zone is present in core hole SB-1 as well. An intensely sheared interval at 203.4 to 217 feet carried gold values. The values were low, 0.035 oz/ton Au or less but due to the sheared nature of the rock, core recovery for much of the interval was 30-45%. This leaves open the possibility that values may have been lost. Considering the erratic nature of gold in most environments, the important factor is that gold (and silver) mineralization persists at this depth. Only a much larger sample or group of samples will determine if the mineralization at this depth is ore grade.

Other drilling aimed at intersecting silicified intervals in both the Main Zone (SB-5 and SB-6) and the North Zone (SB-8 and SB-9) gave only trace amounts of gold and silver. The disparity between the drilling results and higher grade surface samples in these areas is not understood and should be investigated further.

Recommendations

After assessing the results of this program, the mineralized structure which crosses the Main Zone currently offers the most potential for developing into an orebody. Indications from drilling and from surface sampling show that the zone carries ore-grade mineralization. Because of the erratic nature of gold, only a larger statistical sampling program will determine with any certainty whether mining is viable.

To assess the continuity, grade and thickness of the mineralized structure, a program of backhoe trenching and additional percussion drilling is recommended. A series of ten trenches, each approximately 30 feet long, should be excavated on 50-foot centers along the structure. Each trench will reach bedrock at a relatively shallow depth and will allow sampling and visual inspection of the mineralized zone. Some 500 feet of strike length can be evaluated using this method.

Also recommended is a series of approximately ten 50- to 100-foot percussion drill holes (reverse circulation preferred). The holes would be drilled on 100-foot spacings along two lines of five holes each, paralleling the strike of the structure. The lines would also be 100 feet apart, the first being 100 feet downhill from (northeast of) the row of trenches (Figure 4). The second row would be 200 feet from the trenches. The holes should be drilled at -45 degrees to the southwest to cross the structure at right angles.

The proposed drilling and trenching would give a good statistic sampling of an area 600 feet by 250 feet (extrapolating an additional 50 feet on three sides of the rectangle). Assuming the program is successful in finding ore-grade material and the structure continues to average 20 feet in thickness, the recommended program could indicate 300,000 tons of ore.

In conjunction with the above program, additional drilling and/or trenching should be undertaken on the hillside immediately southwest of drillholes SB-2, SB-3 and SB-4. Assays of outcrop samples along the hillside have yielded some extremely high values (10.95 oz/ton Au and 30.4 oz/ton Ag), yet the zone has not yet been tested below the outcrop level.

Previous sampling has uncovered several areas within the claim block which gave very encouraging assays, but have not yet been fully evaluated. Additional mapping, sampling and, perhaps, trenching should be undertaken in these areas.

At this writing the results of the soil geochemical survey completed by Locke Goldsmith are unknown. These may indicate additional areas for investigation.

In summary, it is believed that the 1983 assessment work program has succeeded in outlining a zone of potential economic importance. Based on the data collected, another phase of exploration is warranted in order to delineate the zone and test its grade and continuity.

Respectfully submitted,

Bradley C. Peek
Sr. Geologist

BCP/em

APPENDIX

KEY TO DRILL LOGS

SILVER BAR PROPERTY

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA



MICA SCHIST - COMMONLY
BROWN, GREEN OR SILVER-GRAY

* TRACE MAGNETITE



QUARTZ-RICH MICA SCHIST
COMMONLY BROWN-TAN

*
* MINOR MAGNETITE



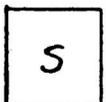
QUARTZITE WITH MINOR
SCHISTOSE MATERIAL - BROWN

*
*
* CONSIDERABLE
MAGNETITE



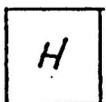
WHITE MILKY VEIN QUARTZ

| C COPPER MINERALS

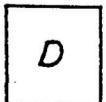


GRAY QUARTZ AND/OR HIGHLY
SILICIFIED WALL ROCK

| M DARK GRAY, NON-MAGNETIC
METALLIC MINERAL
(SPECULAR HEMATITE?)



REDDISH HEMATITIC ALTERATION
IN SCHIST OR ON QUARTZ

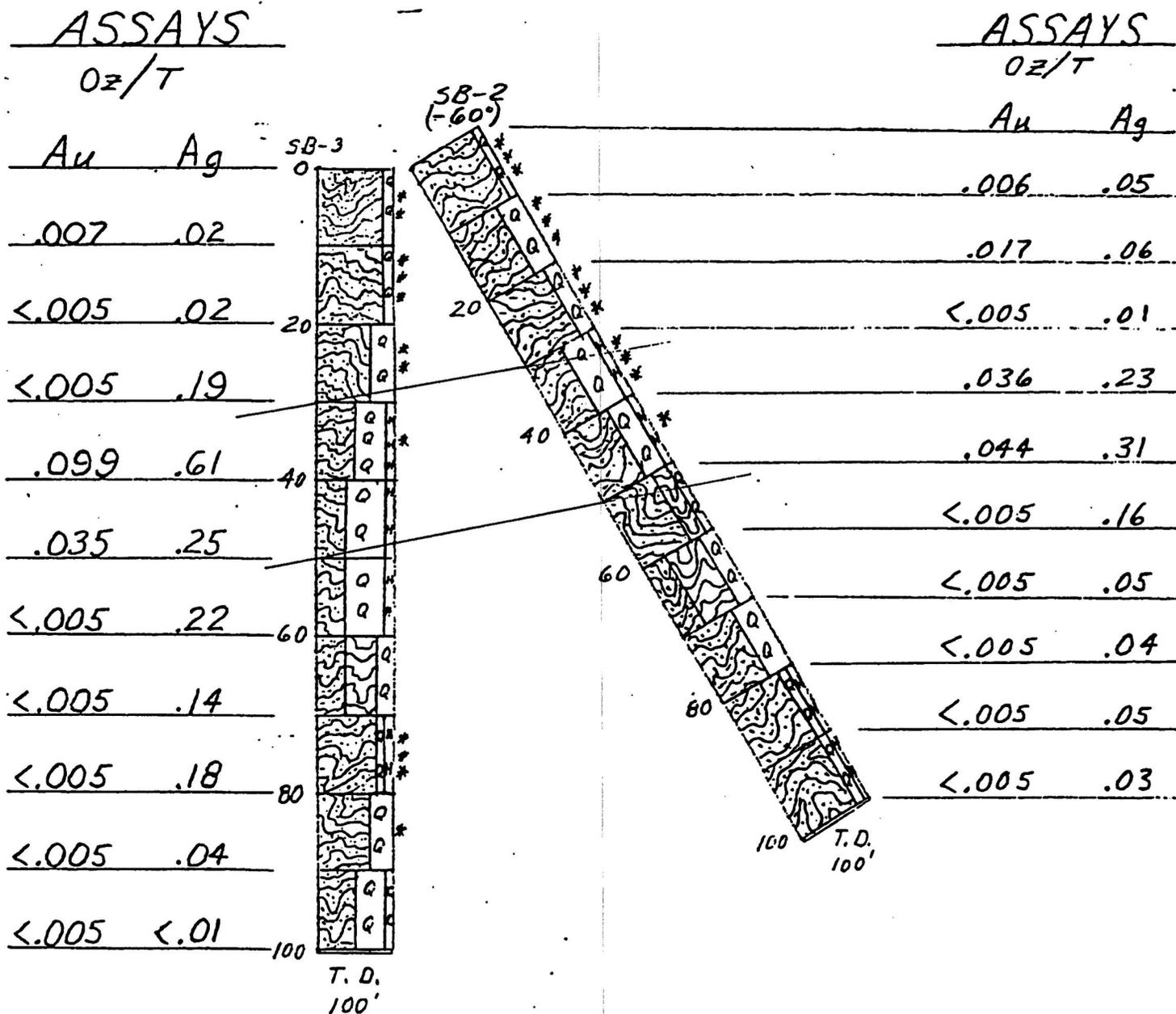


DIABASE INTRUSIVE
DARK GREEN

SILVER BAR PROPERTY
 PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
 CROSS SECTION LOOKING N45°E
 THROUGH DRILL HOLES SB-2 AND SB-3

NW

SE



SCALE: 1" = 20'

DRILL LOGS FROM PERCUSSION DRILL CUTTINGS

SILVER BAR PROSPECT CROSS SECTION

SW

NE

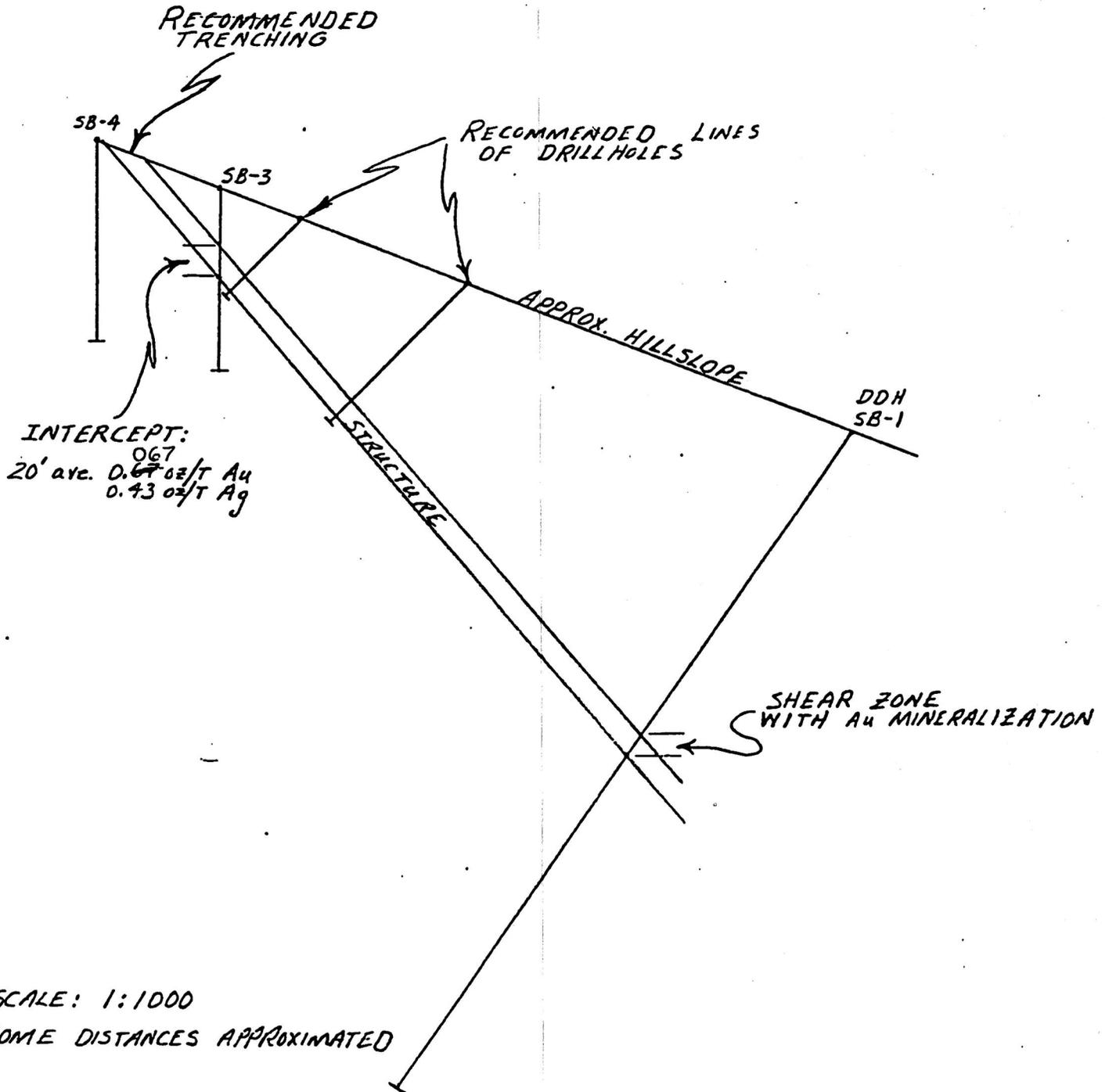
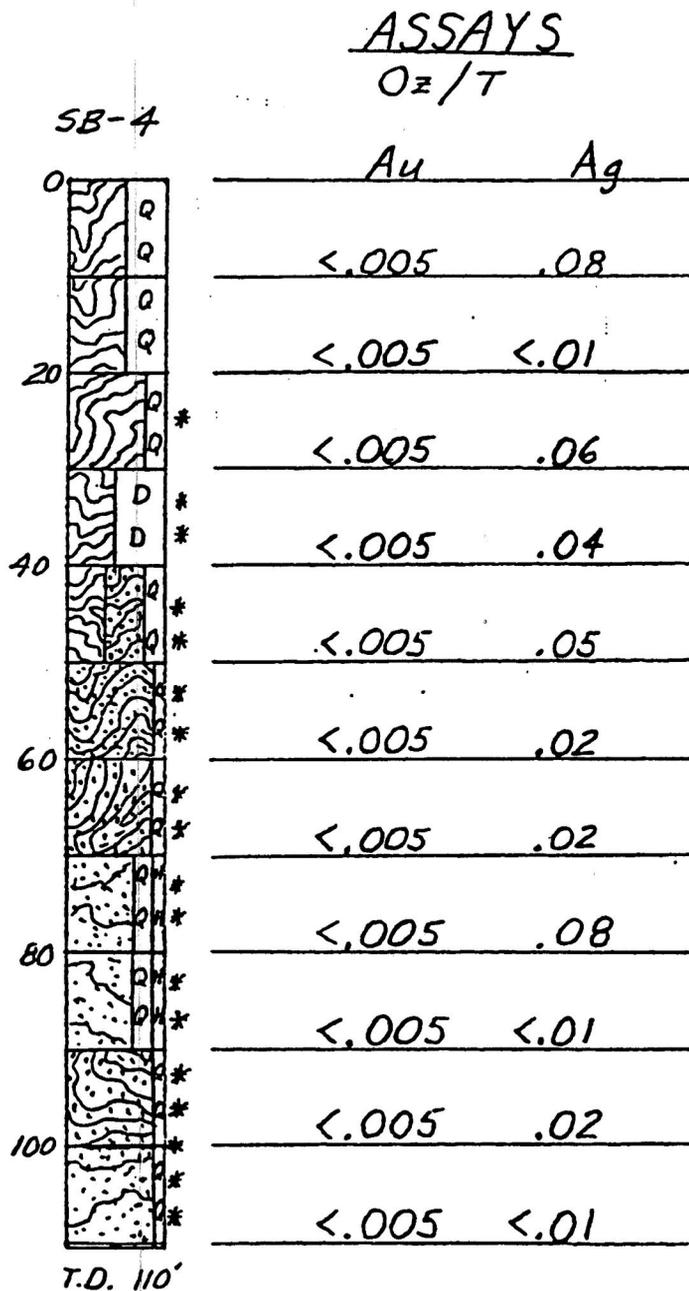


FIGURE 4

SILVER BAR PROPERTY
 PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
 SB-4 DRILL LOG

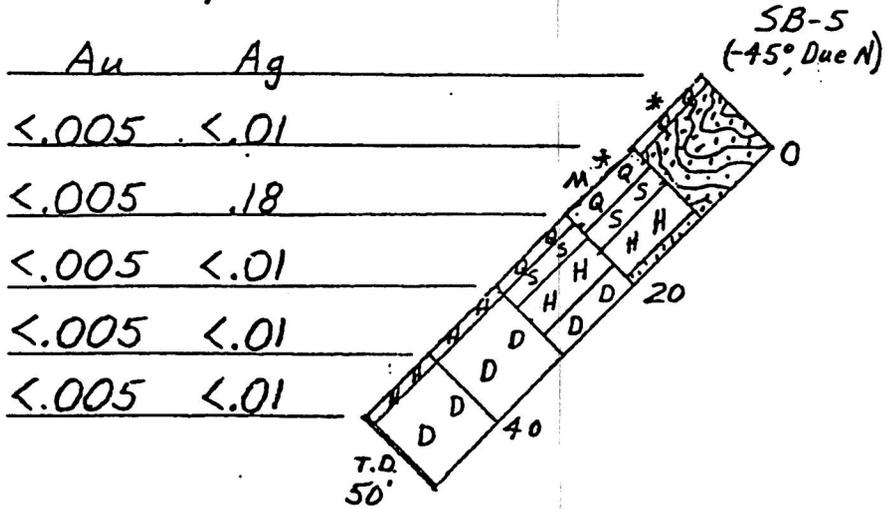


SCALE: 1"=20'
 DRILL LOG FROM PERCUSSION DRILL CUTTINGS

SILVER BAR PROPERTY
 PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
 SB-5 DRILL LOG

N

ASSAYS
 OZ/T

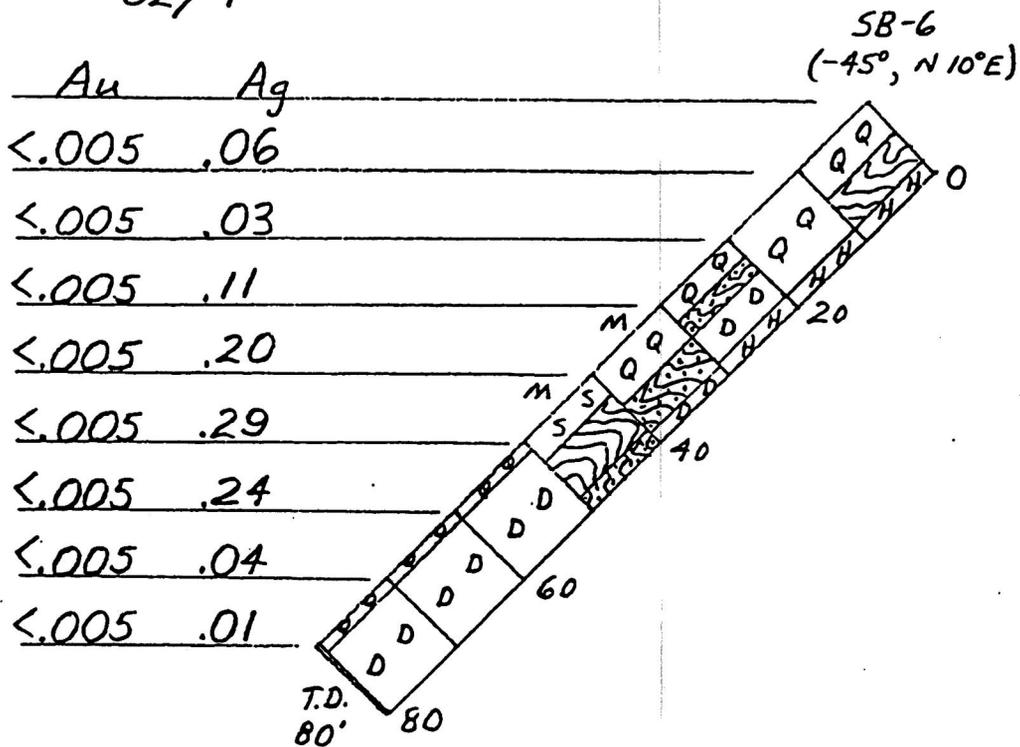


SCALE: 1" = 20'
 DRILL LOG FROM PERCUSSION DRILL CUTTINGS

SILVER BAR PROPERTY
 PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
 SB-6 DRILL LOG

5

N ASSAYS
 Oz/T

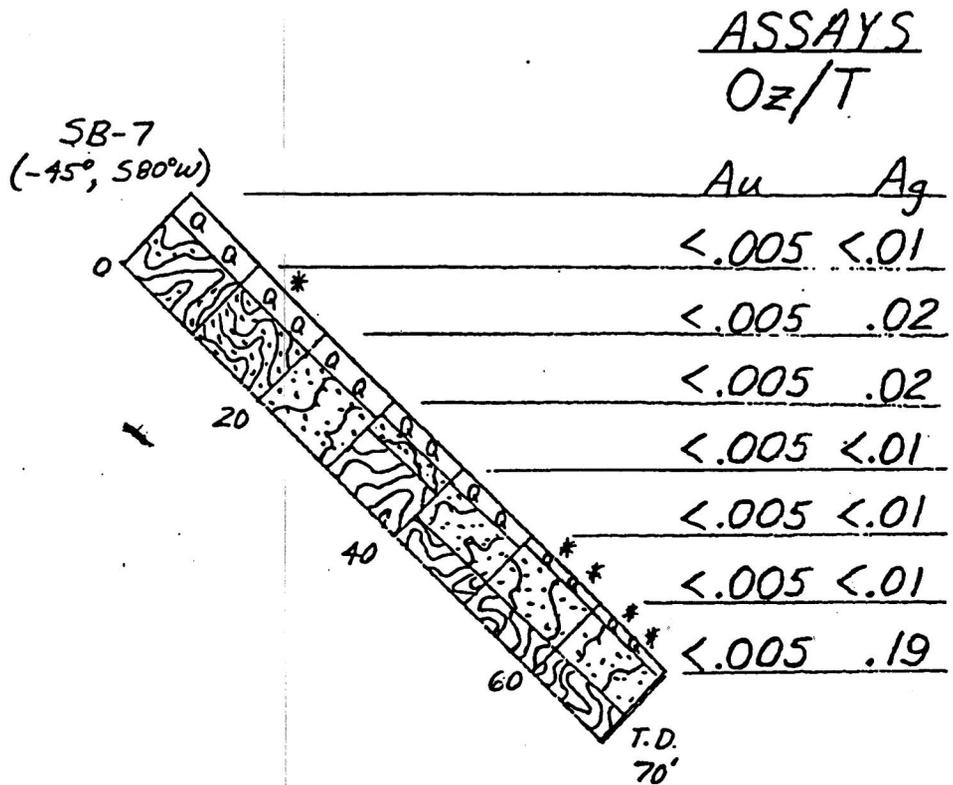


SCALE: 1" = 20'

DRILL LOG FROM PERCUSSION DRILL CUTTINGS

SILVER BAR PROPERTY
 PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
 SB-7 DRILL LOG

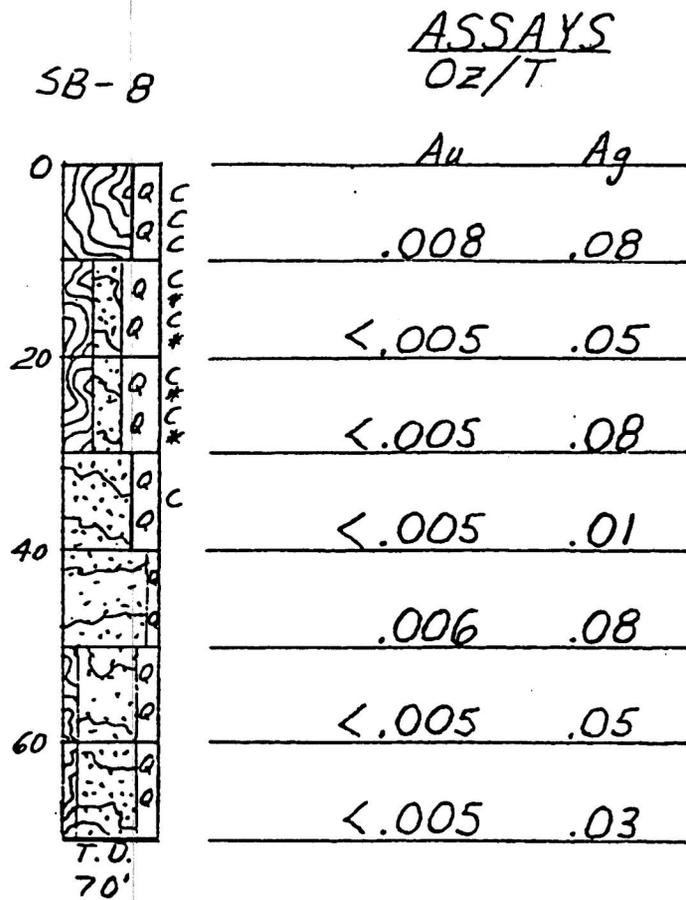
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SCALE: 1"=20'

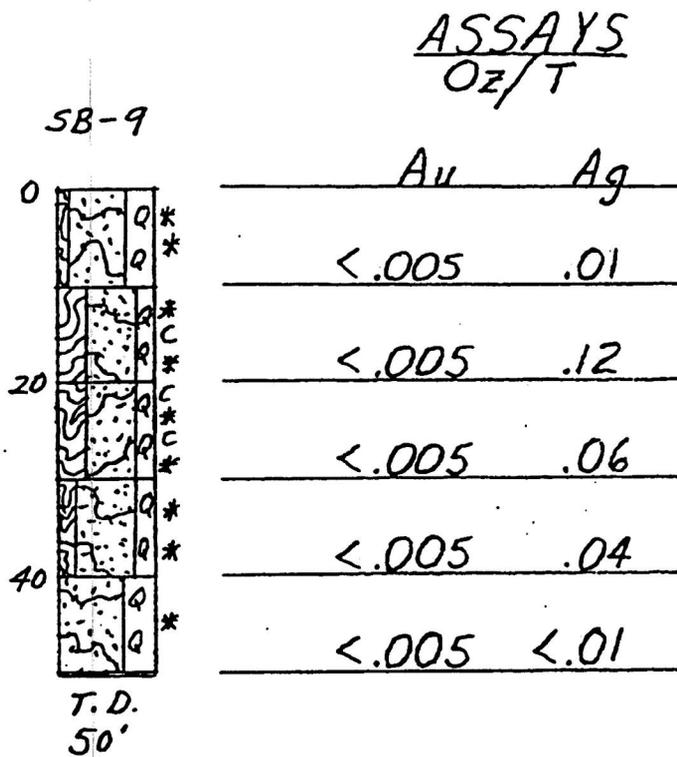
DRILL LOG FROM PERCUSSION DRILL CUTTINGS

SILVER BAR PROPERTY
 PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
 SB-8 DRILL LOG



SCALE: 1"=20'
 DRILL LOG FROM PERCUSSION DRILL CUTTINGS

SILVER BAR PROPERTY
 PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
 SB-9 DRILL LOG



SCALE: 1"=20'

DRILL LOGS FROM PERCUSSION DRILL CUTTINGS

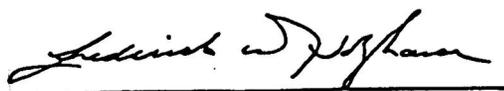
A CHEM ASSAY

1295 S. Lipan Street
Denver, Colorado 80223
Phone 303-744-6909
9/8/83

Bradley C. Peek

Crown Resource Corporation

Item	Sample No.	Au (oz/T)	Ag (oz/T)
1	SB-5- 0-10	<.005	<.01
2	SB-5- 10-20	<.005	.18
3	SB-5- 20-30	<.005	<.01
4	SB-5- 30-40	<.005	<.01
5	SB-5- 40-50	<.005	<.01
6	SB-7- 0-10	<.005	<.01
7	SB-7- 10-20	<.005	.02
8	SB-7-20-30	<.005	.02
9	SB-7-30-40	<.005	<.01
10	SB-7-40-50	<.005	<.01
11	SB-7-50-60	.008	<.01
12	SB-7-60-70	.005	.19
13	SB-8- 0-10	.005	.06
14	SB-8- 0-10 Repeat	.010	.10
15	SB-8-10-20	<.005	.05
16	SB-8-20-30	<.005	.08
17	SB-8-30-40	<.005	.01
18	SB-8-40-50	.006	.08
19	SB-8-50-60	<.005	.05
20	SB-8-60-70	<.005	.03
21	SB-9- 0-10	<.005	.01
22	SB-9-10-20	<.005	.12
23	SB-9-20-30	<.005	.06
24	SB-9-30-40	<.005	.04
25	SB-9-40-50	<.005	<.01


Frederick W. Holzhauser



CHEM ASSAY

1295 S. Lipan Street
Denver, Colorado 80223
Phone 303-744-6909

II.

Item	Sample No.	Au (oz/T)	Ag (oz/T)
28	SB2- 0-10	.006	.05
29	SB2- 10-20	.017	.06
30	SB2- 20-30	<.005	.01
31	SB2- 30-40	.036	.23
32	SB2- 40-50	.044	.31
33	SB2- 50-60	<.005	.16
34	SB2- 60-70	<.005	.05
35	SB2- 70-80	<.005	.04
36	SB2- 80-90	<.005	.05
37	SB2- 90-100	<.005	.03
38	SB3- 0-10	.007	.02
39	SB3- 10-20	<.005	.02
40	SB3- 20-30	<.005	.19
41	SB3- 30-40	.113	.61
42	Repeat	.085	.61
43	SB3- 40-50	.035	.25
44	SB3- 50-60	<.005	.22
45	SB3- 60-70	<.005	.14
46	SB3- 70-80	<.005	.18
47	SB3- 80-90	<.005	.04
48	SB3- 90-100	<.005	<.01
49	SB4- 0-10	<.005	.08
50	SB4- 10-20	<.005	<.01
51	SB4- 20-30	<.005	.06
52	SB4- 30-40	<.005	.04
53	SB4- 40-50	<.005	.05
54	SB4- 50-60	<.005	.02
55	SB4- 60-70	<.005	.02

GA CHEM ASSAY

1295 S. Lipan Street
Denver, Colorado 80223
Phone 303-744-6909

III.

Item	Sample No.	Au (oz/T)	Ag (oz/T)
56	SB4- 70-80	<.005	.08
57	SB4- 80-90	<.005	<.01
58	SB4- 90-100	<.005	.02
59	SB4-100-110	<.005	<.01
60	SB6- 0-10	<.005	.06
61	SB6- 10-20	<.005	.03
62	SB6- 20-30	<.005	.11
63	SB6- 30-40	<.005	.20
64	SB6- 40-50	<.005	.29
65	SB6- 50-60	<.005	.24
66	SB6- 60-70	<.005	.04
67	SB6- 70-80	<.005	.01

Cherie Mondragon

Cherie' Mondragon

GA CHEM ASSAY

1295 S. Lipan Street
Denver, Colorado 80223
Phone 303-744-6909
9/9/83

Bradley C. Peek
Crown Resources Corporation

Item	Sample No.	Au (oz/T)	Ag (oz/T)
8	SB-101	<.005	.48
9	SB-102	<.005	<.01
10	SB-103	<.005	.06
11	SB-104	<.005	<.01
12	SB-105	<.005	<.01
13	SB-106	<.005	.05
14	SB-107	<.005	<.01
15	SB-108	<.005	.08
16	SB-109	<.005	<.01
17	SB-110	.144	.38
18	Repeat	.127	.31
19	SB-111	.039	.18
20	SB-112	.020	.86
21	SB-113	<.005	.04
22	SB-114	<.005	.28
23	SB-115	.010	.01
24	SB-116	.033	.16
25	SB-117	.013	.20
26	SB-118	<.005	.16
27	SB-119	.016	.28



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
 NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
 CANADA V7J 2C1
 TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
 TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ICE STATION RESOURCES LIMITED

1120-625 HOWE STREET
 VANCOUVER, B.C.
 V6C 2T6

*L. B. Goldsmith
 Arctic Engineering
 301-1855 Balsall St
 Van, B.C.*

CERT. # : A8314098-001-A
 INVOICE # : I8314098
 DATE : 31-AUG-83
 P.O. # : NONE

CC: L. B. GOLDSMITH

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
SB 02	201	183	0.6	10	<10	--	--
SB 07	201	52	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB 09	201	300	0.2	5	<10	--	--
SB 46	201	133	0.5	10	<10	--	--
SB 48	201	40	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB 49	201	76	0.9	9	<10	--	--
SB 50	201	85	0.5	15	<10	--	--
SB 51	201	48	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB 52	201	58	0.1	12	<10	--	--
SB 53	201	40	0.1	15	<10	--	--
SB 54	201	35	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB 56	201	58	0.2	17	<10	--	--
SB 57	201	42	0.5	11	<10	--	--
SB 61	201	46	0.4	7	<10	--	--
SB 62	201	90	0.2	10	<10	--	--
SB 63	201	63	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 64	201	42	0.3	7	<10	--	--
SB 68	201	49	1.4	11	<10	--	--
SB 69	201	70	0.5	14	<10	--	--
SB 70	201	44	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB 71	201	37	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB 72	201	66	1.5	6	<10	--	--
SB 73	201	30	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 75	201	42	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 76	201	44	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB 77	201	38	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB 79	201	30	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB 80	201	75	0.7	6	<10	--	--
SB 84	201	57	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 86	201	45	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 88	201	228	0.1	7	140	--	--
SB 89	201	155	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 90	201	190	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 91	201	50	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 92	201	60	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 93	201	49	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 94	201	45	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 95	201	58	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 96	201	62	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 97	201	40	0.1	6	<10	--	--

Certified by *Hart Bichler*



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221

TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ICE STATION RESOURCES LIMITED

1120-625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

*L. B. Goldsmith
c/o Arctex Inc. 301-1855
Vancouver, BC
Balcan St*

CERT. # : A8314099-001-1
INVOICE # : 18314099
DATE : 31-AUG-83
P.O. # : NONE

CC: L. B. GOLDSMITH

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
SB 01	205	30	2.6	7	<10	--	--
SB 03	205	50	0.2	6	<10	--	--
SB 04	205	49	0.2	6	<10	--	--
SB 05	205	45	0.1	3	<10	--	--
SB 06	205	13	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 08	205	19	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 10	205	16	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 11	205	20	0.2	6	<10	--	--
SB 12	205	33	0.2	4	<10	--	--
SB 13	205	12	0.1	2	<10	--	--
SB 14	205	19	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 15	205	24	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 16	205	12	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 17	205	25	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 18	205	16	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 19	205	25	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 20	205	13	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 21	205	14	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 22	205	26	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 23	205	15	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 24	205	24	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 25	205	26	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 26	205	26	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 27	205	19	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 28	205	48	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 29	205	17	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 30	205	22	0.1	3	<10	--	--
SB 31	205	12	0.1	3	<10	--	--
SB 32	205	30	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 33	205	10	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 34	205	26	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 35	205	66	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 36	205	20	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 37	205	24	0.1	3	<10	--	--
SB 38	205	66	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB 39	205	37	0.5	4	<10	--	--
SB 40	205	23	0.2	4	<10	--	--
SB 41	205	11	1.4	19	<10	--	--
SB 42	205	22	0.2	4	<10	--	--
SB 43	205	305	1.8	4	10	--	--

Certified by *Hart Buchler*





CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ICE STATION RESOURCES LIMITED

1120-625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

CERT. # : A8314099-002-A
INVOICE # : I8314099
DATE : 31-AUG-83
P.O. # : NONE

CC: L. B. GOLDSMITH

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
SB 44	205	26	0.4	6	<10	---	---
SB 45	205	32	0.2	3	<10	---	---
SB 47	205	10	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 55	205	7	0.6	4	<10	---	---
SB 58	205	22	0.3	5	<10	---	---
SB 59	205	16	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 60	205	27	0.5	4	<10	---	---
SB 65	205	25	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 66	205	12	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 67	205	23	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 74	205	17	0.5	4	<10	---	---
SB 78	205	9	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 81	205	16	0.1	3	<10	---	---
SB 82	205	93	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 83	205	26	0.4	4	<10	---	---
SB 85	205	22	0.1	2	<10	---	---
SB 87	205	16	0.1	2	<10	---	---
SB 102	205	28	0.1	3	<10	---	---
SB 105	205	26	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 106	205	41	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 107	205	22	0.1	2	<10	---	---
SB 110	205	26	0.1	4	40	---	---
SB 111	205	20	0.1	3	<10	---	---
SB 112	205	20	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 113	205	20	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 114	205	19	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 115	205	16	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 117	205	29	0.1	3	<10	---	---
SB 119	205	7	0.1	3	<10	---	---
SB 120	205	22	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 122	205	37	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 123	205	53	0.5	4	<10	---	---
SB 124	205	28	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 130	205	23	0.1	3	<10	---	---
SB 131	205	23	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 134	205	20	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 148	205	15	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 149	205	11	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 158	205	20	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 159	205	18	0.1	6	<10	---	---

Hart Buchler

Certified by



MEMBER
CANADIAN TESTING
ASSOCIATION



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ICE STATION RESOURCES LIMITED

1120-625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

CERT. # : A8314098-002-A
INVOICE # : I8314098
DATE : 31-AUG-83
P.O. # : NONE

CC: L. B. GOLDSMITH

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
SB 98	201	55	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 99	201	47	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 100	201	47	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 101	201	68	0.1	7	<10	---	---
SB 103	201	51	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 104	201	110	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 108	201	70	0.1	7	<10	---	---
SB 109	201	36	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 116	201	73	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 118	201	90	0.1	10	<10	---	---
SB 121	201	38	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 125	201	51	0.4	6	<10	---	---
SB 126	201	45	0.3	6	<10	---	---
SB 127	201	40	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 128	201	38	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 129	201	50	0.1	9	<10	---	---
SB 132	201	40	0.1	7	<10	---	---
SB 133	201	63	0.1	9	<10	---	---
SB 135	201	52	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 136	201	51	0.1	9	<10	---	---
SB 137	201	61	0.1	7	<10	---	---
SB 138	201	60	0.1	7	<10	---	---
SB 139	201	36	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 140	201	53	0.1	7	<10	---	---
SB 141	201	53	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 142	201	51	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 143	201	72	0.1	7	<10	---	---
SB 144	201	53	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 145	201	40	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 146 A	201	55	0.3	16	<10	---	---
SB 146 B	201	50	0.1	9	<10	---	---
SB 147	201	52	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 150	201	55	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 151	201	46	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 152	201	52	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 153	201	46	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 154	201	60	0.1	5	<10	---	---
SB 155	201	52	0.1	6	<10	---	---
SB 156	201	55	0.1	4	<10	---	---
SB 157	201	49	0.1	7	<10	---	---



Certified by *Hart Bichler*



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ICE STATION RESOURCES LIMITED

1120-625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

*L. B. Goldsmith
Archer Engineering Sr.
301-1855 Balsam St
Van BC*

CERT. # : A8314098-003-
INVOICE # : I8314098
DATE : 31-AUG-83
P.O. # : NONE

CC: L. B. GOLDSMITH

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
SB 162	201	60	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB 165	201	35	0.2	5	<10	--	--
SB 166	201	52	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 168	201	45	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 169	201	45	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 170	201	47	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 171	201	68	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 173	201	70	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 174	201	22	0.1	2	<10	--	--
SB 175	201	50	0.1	3	<10	--	--
SB 176	201	55	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 177	201	50	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 178	201	46	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 179	201	48	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 180	201	47	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 181	201	54	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 182	201	47	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 183	201	58	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 184	201	44	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 185	201	45	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 187	201	50	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 188	201	45	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 189	201	42	0.1	3	<10	--	--
SB 190	201	43	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 191	201	46	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 193	201	33	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 194	201	40	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 195	201	49	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 197	201	42	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 198	201	50	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 201	201	49	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 202	201	58	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB 203	201	52	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 204	201	53	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 206	201	42	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB 208	201	63	0.1	6	<10	--	--



MEMBER
CANADIAN TESTING
ASSOCIATION

Certified by *Hait Buchler*



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ICE STATION RESOURCES LIMITED

CERT. # : A8314099-003-
INVOICE # : 18314099
DATE : 31-AUG-83
P.O. # : NONE

1120-625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

CC: L. B. GOLDSMITH

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
SB 160	205	11	0.1	3	<10	--	--
SB 161	205	14	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 163	205	22	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 164	205	20	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB 167	205	22	1.3	5	<10	--	--
SB 182	205	22	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 186	205	12	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 192	205	21	0.1	3	<10	--	--
SB 196	205	23	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 199	205	17	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 200	205	24	0.1	3	<10	--	--
SB 205	205	29	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB 207	205	24	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB R 01	205	8500	42.0	4	100	--	--
SB R 02	205	1350	44.0	4	140	--	--
SB R 03	205	115	15.8	9	140	--	--
SB R 04	205	990	35.0	4	480	--	--
SB R 05	205	>10000	9.8	14	440	--	--
SB R 06	205	850	1.0	9	<10	--	--
SB R 07	205	540	1.3	5	30	--	--
SB R 08	205	195	0.1	4	<10	--	--

Certified by *Hart Bichler*





CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AV.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-02
TELEX: 043-5259

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TC : ICE STATION RESOURCES LIMITED

1120-625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

CERT. # : A8314276-001
INVOICE # : I8314276
DATE : 8-SEP-83
P.C. # : NONE
NONE

CC: L.B. GOLDSMITH, ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppm		
SB-209	201	58	0.1	7	20	--	--
SB-210	201	82	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB-211	201	62	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB-213	201	65	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB-214	201	45	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB-215	201	35	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB-216	201	38	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB-217	201	70	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB-218	201	50	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-219	201	65	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB-220	201	60	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB-221	201	55	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-222	201	57	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB-224	201	92	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB-225	201	55	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB-226	201	79	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB-227	201	86	0.1	5	20	--	--
SB-228	201	88	0.1	7	10	--	--
SB-229	201	102	0.1	6	10	--	--
SB-231	201	90	0.1	7	10	--	--
SB-232	201	80	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-233	201	114	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB-234	201	58	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-235	201	68	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB-236	201	59	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-237	201	64	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-238	201	42	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB-239	201	70	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB-241	201	47	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB-242	201	44	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB-243	201	44	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB-244	201	50	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB-246	201	41	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB-247	203	56	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB-248	201	73	0.3	7	<10	--	--
SB-251	201	97	0.2	7	<10	--	--
SB-252	201	102	0.2	5	<10	--	--
SB-254	201	41	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB-255	201	62	0.1	12	<10	--	--
SB-256	201	44	0.7	5	<10	--	--



Certified by *Heidi B...*



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVI
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-022
TELEX: 043-5259

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ICE STATION RESOURCES LIMITED

1120-625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

CERT. # : A8314276-002
INVOICE # : I8314276
DATE : 8-SEP-83
P.C. # : NONE
NONE

CC: L.B. GOLDSMITH, ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppm		
SB-257	201	60	0.1	6	<10	--	--
SB-258	201	50	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-259	201	125	0.8	9	<10	--	--
SB-260	201	44	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-261	201	56	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-262	201	83	0.3	9	<10	--	--
SB-263	201	95	0.3	7	<10	--	--
SB-264	201	58	0.2	7	<10	--	--
SB-266	201	50	0.2	5	10	--	--
SB-267	201	52	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-269	201	34	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-271	201	65	0.1	4	<10	--	--
SB-272	201	55	0.1	7	<10	--	--
SB-273	201	50	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB-274	201	67	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB-275	201	40	0.1	6	10	--	--
SB-276	201	58	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB-277	201	65	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB-278	201	55	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB-279	201	60	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB-280	201	50	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB-281	201	61	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB-282	201	69	0.2	14	10	--	--
SB-283	201	55	0.1	11	10	--	--
SB-284	201	62	0.1	9	<10	--	--
SB-285	201	62	0.1	12	<10	--	--
SB-286	201	54	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB-287	201	52	0.1	14	<10	--	--
SB-288	201	46	0.1	14	<10	--	--
SB-289	201	82	0.1	15	<10	--	--
SB-290	201	46	0.1	10	<10	--	--
SB-291	201	59	0.1	14	<10	--	--
SB-293	201	62	0.1	14	<10	--	--
SB-294	201	85	0.1	11	10	--	--
SB-295 1E/3S	201	107	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB-295 5W/8.L.	201	48	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB-296	201	41	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB-297	201	60	0.1	12	10	--	--
SB-298	201	62	0.1	11	<10	--	--
SB-299	201	63	0.1	10	<10	--	--



Certified by ... *Robert B. ...* ...



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AV
NORTH VANCOUVER, B
CANADA V7J 2V

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-02
TELEX: 043-525

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ICE STATION RESOURCES LIMITED

1120-625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

CERT. # : A8314277-00
INVOICE # : I8314277
DATE : 5-SEP-83
P.O. # : NONE

CC: L.B. GOLDSMITH, ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
SB 212	205	30	1.6	6	<10	--	--
SB 223	205	155	25.0	6	<10	--	--
SB 230	205	63	2.2	5	<10	--	--
SB 240	205	18	8.0	6	<10	--	--
SB 245	205	20	2.7	16	<10	--	--
SB 249	205	15	2.3	6	<10	--	--
SB 250	205	19	0.6	5	<10	--	--
SB 253	205	21	0.8	5	<10	--	--
SB 265	205	94	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 268	205	12	0.9	4	<10	--	--
SB 270	205	30	0.1	5	<10	--	--
SB 292	205	17	0.2	5	<10	--	--
SB 302	205	18	0.2	3	<10	--	--
SB 309	205	12	1.4	7	<10	--	--



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V6C 2T6

CERT. # : A8314278-00
INVOICE # : 18314278
DATE : 5-SEP-83
P.C. # : NONE

CC: L.B. GOLDSMITH, ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
DSB-2 000-010	205	38	1.7	4	<10	--	--
DSB-2 010-020	205	40	0.6	7	<10	--	--
DSB-2 020-030	205	25	0.5	3	10	--	--
DSB-2 030-040	205	77	3.9	5	1660	--	--
DSB-2 040-050	205	160	5.5	3	740	--	--
DSB-2 050-060	205	136	3.3	3	20	--	--
DSB-2 060-070	205	55	1.7	3	10	--	--
DSB-2 070-080	205	20	1.0	4	10	--	--
DSB-2 080-090	205	8	0.5	4	<10	--	--
DSB-2 090-100	205	22	0.4	3	<10	--	--
DSB-3 000-010	205	58	0.4	5	40	--	--
DSB-3 010-020	205	18	0.4	6	<10	--	--
DSB-3 020-030	205	29	3.1	5	60	--	--
DSB-3 030-040	205	355	5.4	4	2000	--	--
DSB-3 040-050	205	147	3.5	4	1040	--	--
DSB-3 050-060	205	74	1.6	4	80	--	--
DSB-3 060-070	205	350	2.5	5	50	--	--
DSB-3 070-080	205	180	2.0	6	<10	--	--
DSB-3 080-090	205	26	0.3	3	<10	--	--
DSB-3 090-100	205	23	0.4	4	<10	--	--
DSB-4 000-010	205	49	1.6	5	<10	--	--
DSB-4 010-020	205	10	1.6	4	<10	--	--
DSB-4 020-030	205	25	0.6	3	<10	--	--
DSB-4 030-040	205	235	0.7	5	<10	--	--
DSB-4 040-050	205	21	0.2	4	<10	--	--
DSB-4 050-060	205	24	0.4	5	<10	--	--
DSB-4 060-070	205	20	0.4	5	<10	--	--
DSB-4 070-080	205	22	0.1	5	<10	--	--
DSB-4 080-090	205	20	0.6	5	<10	--	--
DSB-4 090-100	205	17	0.1	5	<10	--	--
DSB-4 100-110	205	19	0.1	6	<10	--	--
DSB-5 000-010	205	178	2.0	6	<10	--	--
DSB-5 010-020	205	305	3.0	6	10	--	--
DSB-5 020-030	205	183	0.7	5	<10	--	--
DSB-5 030-040	205	118	0.2	5	<10	--	--
DSB-5 040-050	205	100	0.1	6	<10	--	--
DSB-6 000-010	205	270	1.2	6	<10	--	--
DSB-6 010-020	205	60	0.9	5	10	--	--
DSB-6 020-030	205	230	2.8	6	<10	--	--
DSB-6 030-040	205	135	3.0	6	<10	--	--



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INVOICE # : I8314278
DATE : 5-SEP-83
P.O. # : NONE

CC: L.B. GOLDSMITH, ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
DSB-6 040-050	205	205	4.8	2	<10	--	--
DSB-6 050-060	205	76	0.3	3	<10	--	--
DSB-6 060-070	205	95	0.1	4	<10	--	--
DSB-6 070-080	205	90	0.1	4	<10	--	--
DSB-7 000-010	205	65	0.7	4	10	--	--
DSB-7 010-020	205	72	0.8	2	<10	--	--
DSB-7 020-030	205	70	0.5	2	<10	--	--
DSB-7 030-040	205	31	0.2	1	<10	--	--
DSB-7 040-050	205	93	0.5	3	<10	--	--
DSB-7 050-060	205	57	0.2	2	<10	--	--
DSB-7 060-070	205	28	0.2	3	<10	--	--
DSB-8 000-010	205	7800	1.6	3	140	--	--
DSB-8 010-020	205	710	0.5	3	<10	--	--
DSB-8 020-030	205	330	0.1	2	<10	--	--
DSB-8 030-040	205	645	0.1	3	<10	--	--
DSB-8 040-050	205	1350	0.2	2	10	--	--
DSB-8 050-060	205	365	0.1	2	<10	--	--
DSB-8 060-070	205	170	0.1	3	<10	--	--
DSB-9 000-010	205	2350	0.3	3	<10	--	--
DSB-9 010-020	205	1000	0.4	3	<10	--	--
DSB-9 020-030	205	1580	0.3	4	<10	--	--
DSB-9 030-040	205	355	0.4	2	<10	--	--
DSB-9 040-050	205	205	0.1	2	<10	--	--



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Telex:

COPIES TO : KEN CUNNINGHAM

: DAN LAUX

CLIENT REFERENCE No: VGH-1/58

RECEIVED : 3 MAR 1995

LABORATORY JOB No. : SP032805

REPORTED : 7 MAR 1995

SAMPLE TYPE :

No. SAMPLES : 58

ANALYSIS	ANALYTICAL METHOD	QUALITY PARAMETER	UNIT	DETECTION
Au	FA30	15%	ppb	5
Au(R)	FA30	15%	ppb	5

AMERICAN ASSAY LABORATORIES

PROVISIONAL REPORT

CLIENT : URANERZ USA INC.
 PROJECT : MM
 REFERENCE : VGH-1/58
 JOB NUMBER : SPO32805
 REPORTED : 7 MAR 1995

A4 CU

VGH-1	<5				
VGH-2	590	603	24'		
VGH-3	14			162	249
VGH-4	<5				
VGH-5	<5				
VGH-6	<5				
VGH-7	28				
VGH-8	304				
VGH-9	<5				
VGH-10	22				
VGH-11	10				
VGH-12	4134	4348	20'	74.9	
VGH-13	241				
VGH-14	18				
VGH-15	<5				
VGH-16	158				
VGH-17	134				
VGH-18	46				
VGH-19	DIF				
VGH-20	1300		12'		
VGH-21	184				
VGH-22	154				
VGH-23	172				
VGH-24	3998		12'	25	
VGH-25	40				

AMERICAN ASSAY LABORATORIES

PROVISIONAL REPORT

CLIENT : URANERZ USA INC.
 PROJECT : MM
 REFERENCE : VGH-1/58
 JOB NUMBER : SP032805
 REPORTED : 7 MAR 1995

VGH-26	145		
VGH-27	274		
VGH-28	3942	6'	
VGH-29	90		
VGH-30	3628	3864	GRAB
VGH-31	64		
VGH-32	6278	GRAB	
VGH-33	4000	3'	COVERED
VGH-34	1382	30'	FW of STR
VGH-35	960	16'	
VGH-36	<5		
VGH-37	620		
VGH-38	1892	GRAB	
VGH-39	28	80%	JV
VGH-40	6	DRILL ?	
VGH-41	18	3-4 yr	#1.6 MM
VGH-42	60		
VGH-43	900	9'	
VGH-44	180		
VGH-45	100		
VGH-46	124		
VGH-47	307		
VGH-48	8		
VGH-49	<5		
VGH-50	756		

MINERAL ECONOMICS CORPORATION

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND GEOLOGISTS

HALE C. TOGNONI, P.E. 2048
MINING AND GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER
GEORGE-ANN TOGNONI, CARTOGRAPHER

1828 WEST NORTHERN AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA - 85021
WI 4-2124

GEOLOGICAL REPORT OF THE MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CLAIMS

For the Moon Development Company

By Hale C. Tognoni, P.E. 2048

I

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Moon Development Company owns 42 patented lode mining claims, herein referred to as the "Juno Group", and 21 unpatented mining claims, herein referred to as the "Moon Claims". The Juno Group are situated on the western foothill ridge in the Mineral Hill Mining District and the Moon Claims adjoin them on the west as the hills blend into the gently rolling alluvial plain, all in Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, Township 3 South, Range 11 East, G&SRB&M, Pinal County, Arizona. Mineral Mountain is about 10 miles east of Florence Junction and approximately 11½ miles southwest of Superior, Arizona.

II

FORWARD

This report is based upon information gathered by the author, Hale C. Tognoni, Arizona Registered Professional Mining Engineer, #2048, during the summer and fall of 1965 for the purposes of writing a geological report to be used for assessment work on the 21 Moon Claims (unpatented mining claims). Approximately 20 days were spent on the ground and in various governmental departments gathering information.

Aerial photographs were taken by Arizona Aerial Photo Co. A property map was compiled from existing mineral surveys. A geological map made from the aerial photographs, the Pinal County Geological Map, and surface observations.

Other reports relied upon for background information are as follows:

1. Red Top Mining Claim report written on June 18, 1945 by A. Macfarlane.
2. Ajax Mine Report, a report of the examination by Gerald A. Russell, B. Sc., P.E.M., for the Alba Mines, Ltd., in January of 1957.
3. A report on the Mineral Mountain Mining & Milling Co., Mineral Mountain Mining District, by Travis P. Lane, on March 29, 1951.
4. A report on the Key and Woodpecker claims by J. S. Coupal on August 6, 1948.
5. Notes of the geology of Mineral Creek District, Pinal County, by F. L. Gowing, Mining Reporter, May 19, 1904.
6. Abstracts from Bluebird Mine Report by Hale C. Tognoni, P.E. #2048, July, 1955.

Maps used are as follows:

1. Mineral Mountain Quadrangle 7½ minute series, 1964, U.S.G.S.
2. Geological Map of Pinal County prepared by the Arizona Bureau of Mines in 1959.
3. Township plat, General Land Office, U. S. Department of the Interior.
4. Mineral Surveys No. 2419, 3752, 2829, 2787 and 3894.

III

ABSTRACT

The Moon mining property, herein separated into Moon claims, the unpatented claims, and the Juno Group, patented claims, are in a Pre-Cambrian schist area criss-crossed by a network of diabase, and diorite dikes and silicified shear zones containing ore chutes.

In the Juno Group the mineralized shear zones form prominent ridges, one of which is Mineral Mountain. These shear zones are north-south striking and have paralleling and at angles to them quartz veins, diabase, and diorite dikes. Numerous small workings

appear along this system of veins, silicified zones and dikes and show silver, lead, zinc and copper mineralization. Evidently, these mine workings have produced some silver, although none of them have sufficiently large or perhaps recent enough production to be recorded in the Arizona Bureau of Mines metal production records.

The Moon Claims are to the west of the prominent shear zones and the western portion of them are covered by a thin mantle of alluvial material.

Occasionally, on the surface of this thin alluvial cover, are concentrations of quartz float indicating quartz veins beneath. The schist in the southern portions of the Moon Claims has a more granular appearance and grades into a granitic intrusion. Silver, lead, zinc and copper mineralization is found in mineralized chutes in the silicified shear zones and in quartz veins on the surface. Elongated iron stained semi-ellipse shaped areas lap out from the silicified shear zones onto the pearly white schist as the hills level out into the valley and the alluvium.

It is recommended that detailed geology mapping followed by geophysical work be done across the shear zone areas and out onto the pediment areas followed by drilling with a possibility of developing an economic mineral concentration.

IV

ACCESSABILITY, ROADS AND CLIMATE

The property of the Moon Development Company is located in the Mineral Hill Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona. The property is reached by 6.1 miles of graded dirt road from a point on U. S. Highway 80 and 89, 5.7 miles southerly by paved roads from Florence Junction, 20.7 miles southerly and westerly by paved road from the smelter of the Magma Copper Company at Superior, Arizona, and 45 miles easterly from Phoenix, Arizona. The roads are passable at all times of the year.

The region is typically southwest arid desert with light rainfall and scant vegetation and no timber. The topography is moderately rugged with sharp gullies and ridges and a few flat areas. Elevation at the property ranges from 2,500 to 3,350 feet (Mineral Mountain) above sea level.

to approximately 450 tons, most of which was sent to copper smelters as silver ore and assayed 16 oz. of silver and about 3½% lead per ton. Three lots sent to a lead smelter averaged 7.7 oz. of silver and 11.9% lead.

A. Macfarlane reported in 1945 that the immediate area of the Red Top and Moon Property is well known as a silver belt and for many years has yielded an important silver production through frequent operating periods. The veins are of substantial mining widths but the silver content is often sub-marginal, so that only such ore chutes as contain 20 ounces of silver and upwards are being mined.

VII

ORE MARKETS

The Magma smelter at Superior, distant by road 26.8 miles, has purchased much of the production from this locality, also the Hayden Custom Smelter, distant 50 miles east of Florence rail siding, and from the Moon properties to the rail siding, about 22 miles by truck road. This provides this mining section with reasonable transportation costs to the two markets.

VIII

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The principal rock of the region in which the Moon Claims and the Juno Group are located is Pre-Cambrian Pinal schist. The schist is intersected by numerous silicified shear zones, the general trend of which is northwest-southeast with dips averaging nearly vertical with slight variations to southwest dips.

Diabase and diorite sills and dikes intrude the schist and appear to run approximately parallel with the silicified shear zones and the planes of schistosity of the schist.

The shear zones or veins as they are locally referred to, range from several feet to 30 feet in width and are readily traceable on the surface because of their precipitous outcrops which often rise many feet above the surface. The walls are well defined and the structure of the silicified zones is of the ribbon rock type with numerous small quartz veinlets and parallel longitudinal bandings of alternating type of vein materials. Quartzite, quartz and coarse crystalline calcite are the most common constituents of the zones with manganese, limonite, copper oxides

and carbonates occurring as coatings and as fillings in the cavities in the veinlets. Amethystine quartz in drusy cavities is a common occurrence in the silicified zones.

Numerous quartz veins nearly parallel the shear zones and intersect them at very small angles. Some of these quartz veins are traceable for hundreds of feet on the surface and are as much as eight feet in width.

The Moon Claims are to the west of the prominent shear zones and the western portion of them are covered by a thin mantle of alluvial material.

Occasionally, on the surface of this thin alluvial cover, are concentrations of quartz float indicating quartz veins beneath.

Elongated iron stained semi-ellipse shaped areas within the schist lap out from the silicified shear zones onto the pearly white schist as the hills level out into the valley. The schist in the southern portions of the Moon Claims has a more granular appearance and grades into a granitic intrusion.

IX

GEOLOGY, ROCK TYPES

Pinal schist is a foliated metamorphic rock and varies from dark brown when adjacent to igneous activity in the Juno Group to a white with a pearly lustre on the west side of the Moon Claims. Near the shear zones lit-par-lit injections of quartz are found within the planes of schistosity.

In the Lexicon of 'Geologic Names of The United States', U.S.G.S. Bulletin 896, Pinal Schist is described as follows:

"Pinal Schist

Pre-Cambrian: Central Arizona

F. L. Ransome, 1903 (U.S.G.S. PP 12). Pinal Schists-Crystalline schists of pre-Camb. age. The oldest rocks in Globe quad. Are broken by granite intrusions into very irregular masses. Are at least in part derived from quartzose sediments. Are abundantly present and well exposed in Pinal Mtns. whence their name. The largest single body of schistose rocks is that underlying greater part of W. slope of the range. Are unconformably overlain by Apache group.

F. L. Ransome, 1904 (U.S.G.S. Globe folio, No. 111). Pinal Schist consists of quartz-sericite and quartz muscovite schists.
F. L. Ransome, 1904 (U.S.G.S. Bisbee folio, No. 112). Pinal Schist Light to dark-gray or greenish schists; very fine-grained; uniform texture; imperfect cleavage; surfaces commonly have a satinlike sheen; essential constituents quartz and sericite; biotite and tourmaline rare; amphibole not observed. General character indicates the schist was at one time arkosic sands or silts. Vastly older than Camb. May-Vishnu schist of Grand Canyon. Thickness unknown."

Diabase The diabase dikes or intrusions on the Moon property have to be more closely mapped. It appears to be the same rock as studied by the author at Superior, Arizona, and has bladed light colored feldspar crystals oriented at random in the black or near black matrix.

C. M. Rice, in the "Dictionary of Geological Terms", defines diabase as follows:

"diabase. A basic igneous rock usually occurring in dikes or intrusive sheets, and composed essentially of plagioclase feldspar and augite with small quantities of magnetite and apatite. The plagioclase forms lath-shaped crystals lying in all directions among the dark irregular augite grains, giving rise to the peculiar diabasic or ophitic texture, which is a distinctive feature in the coarser-grained occurrences..."

Diorite. The diorite rock found on the Moon property was rather scant but closer mapping may reveal a more extensive dike pattern as has been reported on neighboring properties. Diorite, as defined by C. M. Rice in his "Dictionary of Geological Terms" is as follows:

"diorite. A granitoid rock composed essentially of hornblende and feldspar which is mostly or wholly plagioclase, with accessory biotite and augite or augite alone. Minute grains of magnetite and titanite may be visible..."

X

GEOLOGY VEIN MINERALIZATION AND SAMPLES

Due to the fact that this geology report was written to comply with the annual assessment work requirement for 1964-1965 on the Moon Claims and that these claims occupy an area where few

veins outcrop only a few samples were taken on the veins.

Sample #1604, a piece of quartz typical of the vein with copper and silver staining apparent was taken from a dump on the White Carbonate claim and assayed 1.2 oz. of silver, .04 oz. of gold, 4.9% copper and 2.8% zinc.

Sample #194, taken from a quartz veinlet injected area at the place marked #3 on the geology map, assayed .5 oz. of silver, 1.91% copper and 3% zinc.

Sample #195, taken across a five foot width of quartz vein at the place marked #4 on the geology map, assayed .7 oz. of silver, .24% copper and 4.32% zinc.

Sample #478, taken 50 feet southeast of claim survey #3752, corner #1 of the Copper claim in a schist outcrop of iron stained quartz vein assayed .3 oz. of silver, .045% copper, 0.2% lead and 0.50% zinc.

Red Top Vein. A. Macfarlane, in his 1945 report, reported that the Red Top vein is now developed by a 100 foot tunnel 2 winzes and a prospect shaft, all driven on the apparent fissure which has a between walls width of about 5 feet, in all, 275 linear feet of vein development has been made.

One general sample taken by Macfarlane across a copper bearing portion of the vein within the tunnel assayed silver 28.2 ozs., gold .01 ozs., and Cu 3.0% with a gross value in 1945 of \$25.10 per ton.

Travis Lane reported that "these veins all carry an appreciable amount of silver in the form of cerargyrite and probably some argentite and lead in the form of cerussite, anglesite and galena. Some zinc as sphalerite is also present. Portions of the veins which carry a substantial amount of silver are more silicious than those parts which are higher in lead content and where calcite and generally manganese stained is the principal gangue mineral. Bleaching and oxidized mineralization is evident on the surface in all the veins. At shallow depth, however, and often on the surface, galena is the predominant lead mineral. A sprinkling of galena is often present with low silver values, across the full width of the vein, but the better mineralization is generally found in a band several feet wide against the hanging wall with a clay gouge seen in the wall."

Travis Lane reported that "some oxidized copper mineralization is generally found in a band several feet wide against the hanging wall. . . but the occurrences of copper are sporadic and unimportant in the mountain.

"A small amount of development on the Orphan Boy group discloses in one place two closely paralleled shear zones in rhyolite. The veins are separated by a small intrusive mass of monzonite and the mineralization is similar to that of the Hall Gorham group except that there is less manganese. An appreciable amount of zinc is present in the form of sphalerite of the black jack type."

Mr. Lane lists a number of veins to the east of Mineral Hill among which are the Woodpecker vein, the Grandfather vein, the Silver Pick vein, and the Jumbo vein, from which chutes or pockets of silver have been mined.

Shipments of ore from these veins showed silver at 22 oz., 5.3 oz., 1.7 oz., 2.6 oz., 17 oz., with lead varying from 3.5% to 39%.

The surface to the west of Mineral Hill and in the area of the Moon Claims is covered by a mantle of gravel wash and detrital material from the hills to the east and the vein croppings are rare.

XI

MINERALIZATION, DIABASE AND GRANITIC INTRUSIVES

Diabase is exposed in a number of places on the Juno Group and the Moon Claims. Usually on either side of the silicified shear zones some diabase can be found. In an exposure on the southern end of the Moon Claims the diabase is approximately 100 feet wide.

Mineralization in the Superior area is closely associated with the diabase intrusion. In the Magma mine diabase is one of the more favorable wall rocks of the vein.

This relationship between the diabase and mineralization is not confined to the copper, lead, zinc, silver and manganese deposits of the Superior area but is evident in the asbestos deposits along the Salt River Canyon where the diabase cuts along the base of and into the Mescal lime. This zone of metamorphism

just above the diabase in the Mescal lime is the most favorable for the asbestos deposits of that region.

In the Sierra Anchas, it is also being found that a zone directly above the diabase intrusion in the Dripping Springs quartzite is favorable for deposition of primary uranium ores.

A granitic intrusion is exposed approximately one-half mile south of the Moon claims. Sample #192 was taken from an exposure of this granite on the south side of the road to Florence and assayed 0.6 oz. of silver, 0.60% copper and 0.65% zinc.

Sample #193 was taken across the zone of granite with schist just north of Sample #192 and assayed .4 oz. of silver, .10% copper and .85% zinc.

XII

GEOLOGICAL THEORY AND MINERALIZATION PROSPECTS OF THE MOON PROPERTIES

The fact that the Juno claims are dissected by a series of quartz veins and mineralized shear zones and that they have diabase dikes running roughly parallel to the zones and veins does result in favorable structure worth investigation with a view of discovery of an economic mineral deposit.

The copper mineralization on the south edge of the Moon property in the granitic rock indicates that not far below this dissected schist roof pendent may lie a mineralized intrusive with possible secondary enrichment by leaching of the overlying rock.

An additional set of geologic indications worth investigating on its own merit is the diabase dike which possibly has a mineralized zone on each side.

Present knowledge of these claims does not add up to economic production at this time, but they do merit detailed geologic mapping, geophysics and exploration drilling which could prove any one of the following:

1. That large ore chutes of economic silver, zinc, lead and copper exist in the veins and shear zones.
2. That underlying the dissected schist roof pendent is

an intrusive that could contain a low grade copper deposit.

3. That the zones of metamorphism on each side of the diabase dike could be large enough and have sufficient mineralization to be mineable on a large scale.

XIII

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the whole geologic picture, and the few known facts of the geology on the Moon property, I feel that it merits a detailed geologic mapping program from which should come recommendations for preliminary geophysics, drilling and a core drilling program. Such a preliminary exploration program should bring to light additional facts upon which a more extensive drilling program could be based.

The Moon property is a likely prospect and is characterized by the following four general features:

1. Favorable rock type combinations which have been known to carry economic mineral deposits.
2. Mineralization of a type that is found in such rock combinations plus a limited past silver production.
3. Structural conditions which could have made room for an economic mineral deposit.
4. Proximity to other mines where a combination of the first three features have produced an economic mineral deposit.

Respectfully submitted,

Hale C. Tognoni

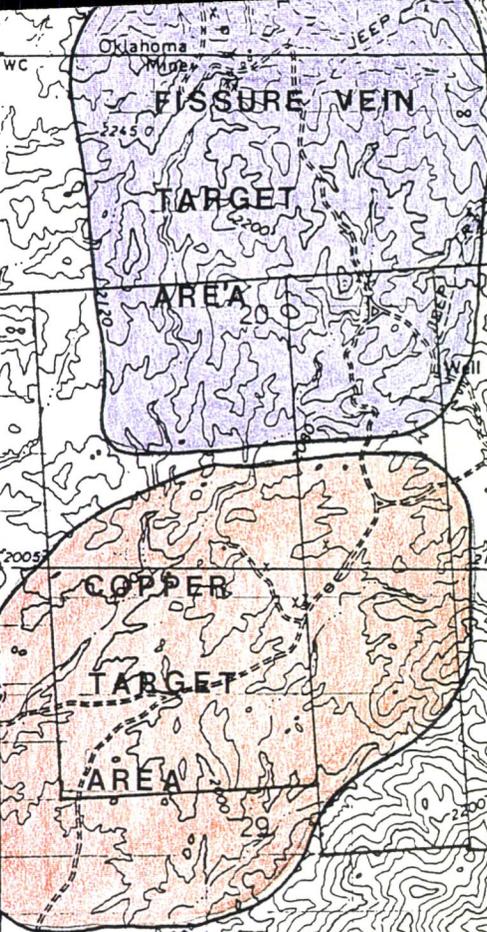
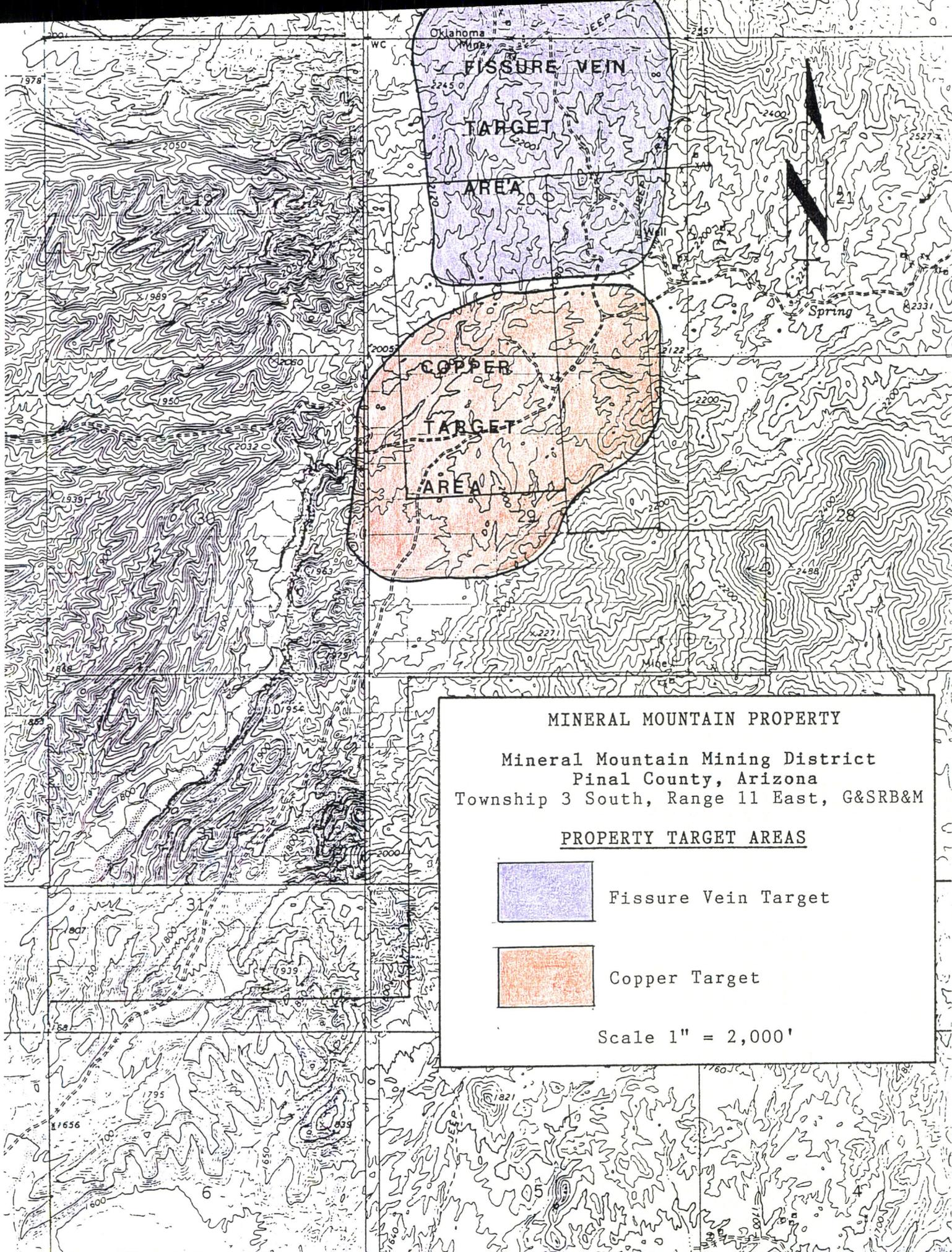
Hale C. Tognoni
Registered Professional
Mining Engineer
Arizona Registration
Number 2048





PROPERTY ABSTRACT SUMMARY SHEET KEY INFORMATION

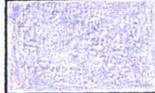
1. **PROPERTY NAME:** Mineral Mountain Property.
2. **COMMODITIES:** Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Flourite (Flour spar) and Molybdenum.
3. **INDEX and PROJECT NUMBER:** Alanco Mineral Mountain Property.
4. **LOCATION:** STATE Arizona, COUNTY Pinal.
SECTION(s): 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, and 31.
TOWNSHIP: 3 South RANGE: 11 East
BASE and MERIDIAN: Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian.
5. **NUMBER OF FEDERAL CLAIMS (Bureau of Land Management Land)**
LODE: 69
PLACER: None
MILLSITES: None
TOTAL ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: Approximately 1,300 acres.
CLAIM GROUPS OWNED BY ALANCO ENVIRONMENTAL-refer to Claim Map
 1. Lost Gorilla Claims
 2. Big Bonanza Claims
 3. Lew Claims
 4. CZ Claims
6. **NUMBER OF STATE CLAIMS:**
PROSPECTING PERMITS: None Needed MINERAL LEASES: None Needed
7. **TYPE OF WORKINGS:**-----underground Operations (from 100' to 700' in depth) from 1880's to the 1940's. Several Adits on property. Intermittent development and mining from 1940 to the mid 1970's. Minor open pit operations conducted in the 70's.
8. **RESERVES:**
PROVEN: None at this time
PROBABLE: None at this time
INFERRED: 500,000 Tons
9. **GEOLOGY:**-----The regional geological setting is a series of Northwest striking fissure vein systems transecting Precambrian Metamorphosed schists and amphibolite in the Northern portion of the claim block with a Tertiary Quartz Monzonite intrusive in the Southern portion of the claim block.
10. **DATE OF EXAMINATION:** Ongoing by Alanco Environmental Resources Corp.



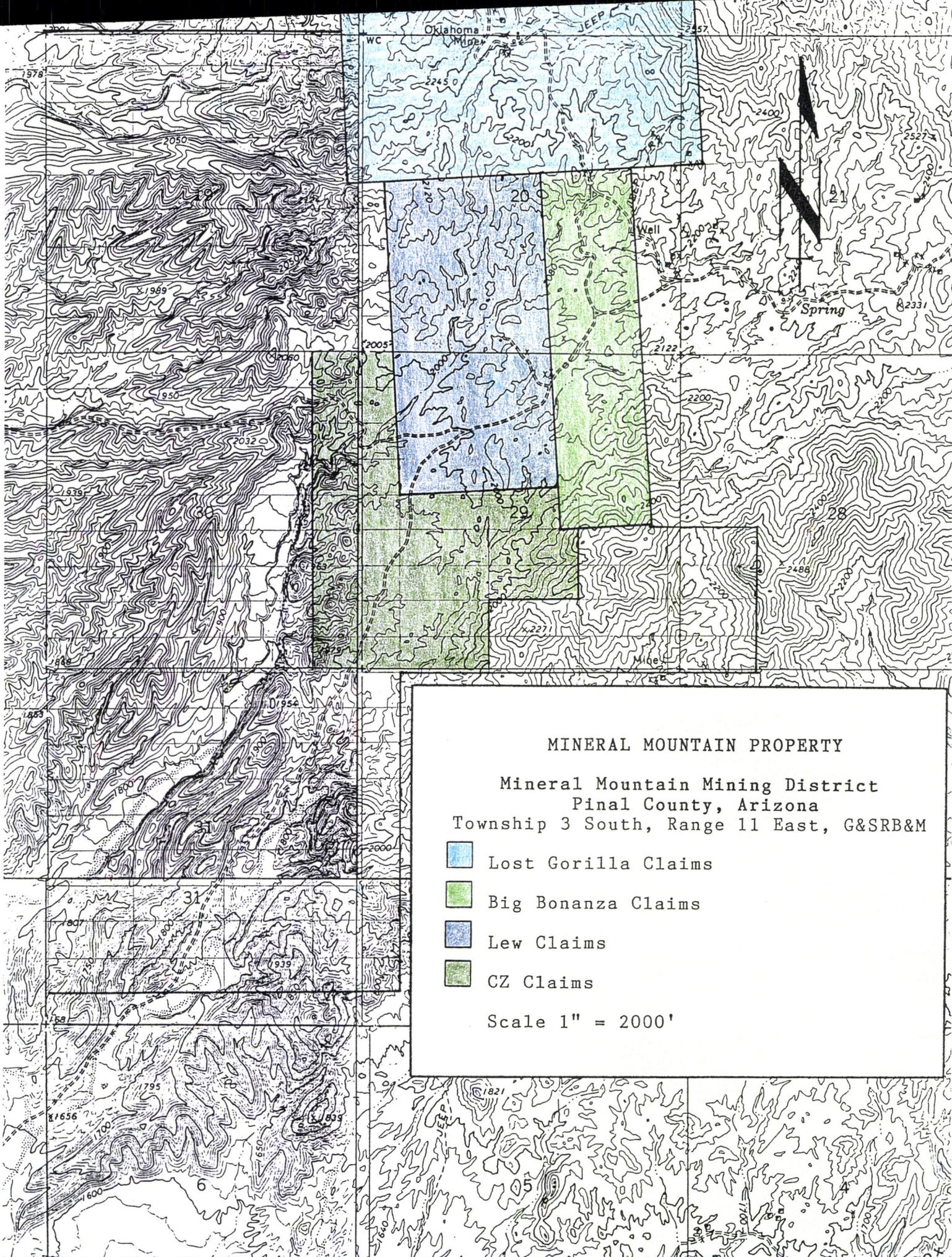
MINERAL MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Mineral Mountain Mining District
Pinal County, Arizona
Township 3 South, Range 11 East, G&SRB&M

PROPERTY TARGET AREAS

	Fissure Vein Target
	Copper Target

Scale 1" = 2,000'



MINERAL MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Mineral Mountain Mining District
Pinal County, Arizona
Township 3 South, Range 11 East, G&SRB&M

-  Lost Gorilla Claims
-  Big Bonanza Claims
-  Lew Claims
-  CZ Claims

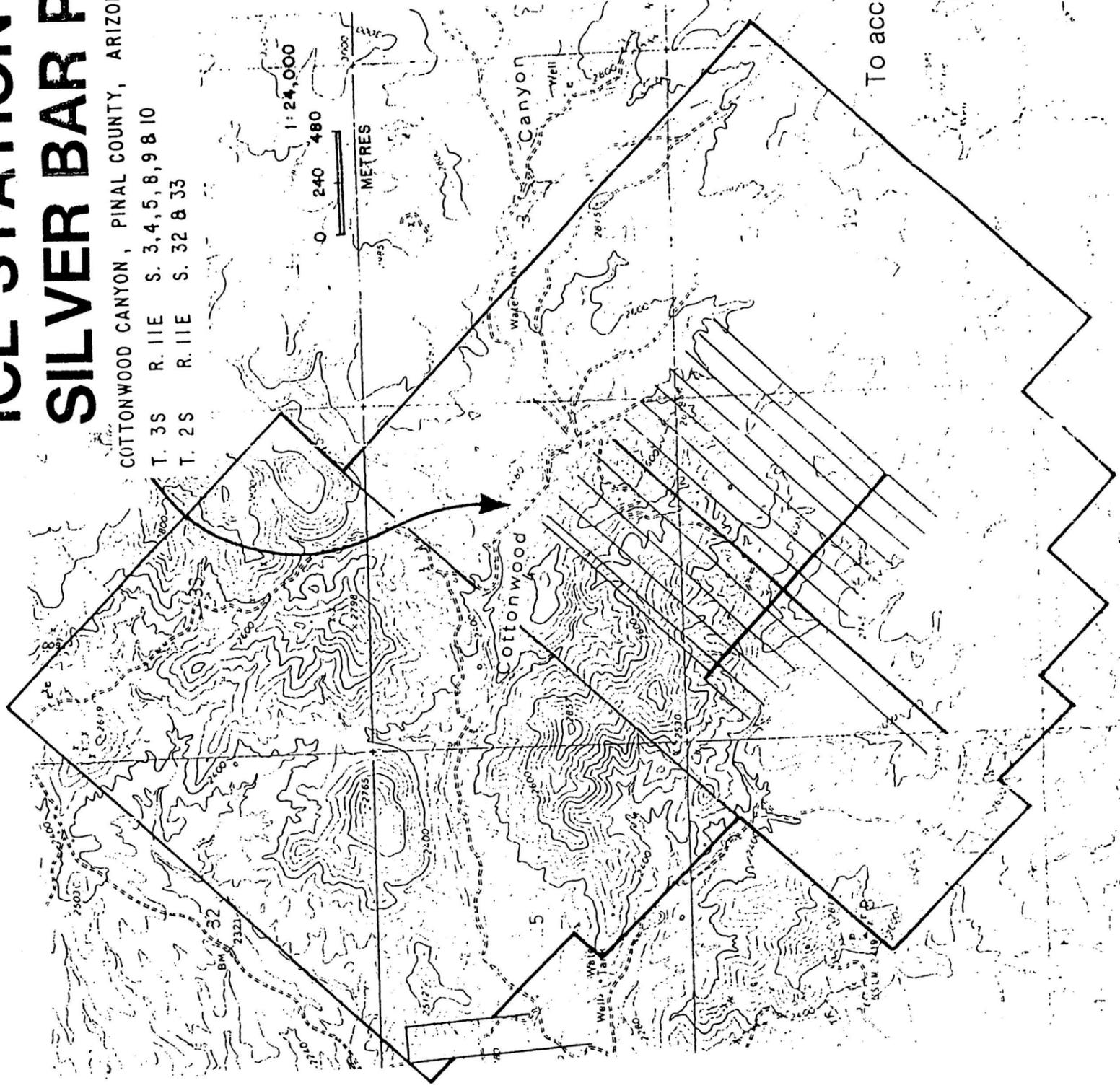
Scale 1" = 2000'

ICE STATION RESOURCES LTD. SILVER BAR PROJECT

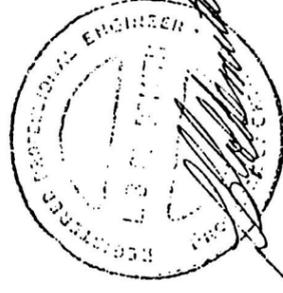
COTTONWOOD CANYON, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

T. 3S R. 11E S. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 & 10

T. 2S R. 11E S. 32 & 33



CLAIM MAP



To accompany report by L.B. GOLDSMITH, P.Eng.,
Consulting Geologist

OCTOBER 1983.

ARCTEX
ENGINEERING SERVICES