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ZEBRA PROSPECT

T20S, R22E
Sections 27, 28, 29, 33, & 34
Cochise County, AZ

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1981. Energy Reserves Group. Geochem sampling

1983 Consolidated Raymasters. Drill Holes 28-1 thru 28-3 & 34-1 Thru 34-7.

1986. 1985 Drilling Report by Leroy Halterman
Consolidated Raymasters 10-hole program results.

1987. 1986 Proposed Program, with data on Wellington Finance drill hole 28-4, by Leroy Halterman.

Feb 1987, revised Sept 29, & re-revised Feb 1988. Report on the Zebra Property - A Gold Prospect, by Leroy Halterman.

Jan. 1989. Drill Project Report for holes 89-1 thru 89-7, by Tempo Resources Ltd.

Jan 1989. Drill Project Report covering Drill Holes 28-1 thru 28-4, 34-1 thru 34-7, and 89-1 thru 89-7.

continued

Feb 1989. Zebra Property Summary Report by Tempo Resources Ltd.

Mar. 1990. Zebra Property Summary Report to Wellington Financial, by Leroy Holterman.

Aug 1990. Mineral Appraisal for the Zebra Property, by MinSearch Inc.

Jan. 1991. Zebra Soil Geochemical Survey, with maps. Samples ZBS-1 thru 496.

Mar. 1991. Zebra Property Report prepared for Primo Gold Ltd. 12 Hole program; Drill Holes 90-1 thru 90-12.

Individual Drill Hole Information 1989 → 1992 with assays. (& location maps).
28-1 thru 28-4
34-1 thru 34-7
89-1 thru 89-7
90-1 thru 90-12
92-1 thru 92-3

Separate folder

Reports/Assays from Visiting Companies.
Atlas Precious Metals, Inc. April 4, 1989
Dufort Management Aug. 27, 1989.
KCC, May 14, 1990.

Zebra Prospect

Summary sheets by Energy Resource Group

Energy Reserves Group

1981

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Richard Renn

Date: August 11, 1981

TO: Ruffin Rackley

Subject: Quarterly Summary Sheet
Zebra Prospect

The Zebra Prospect is located in T20S, R23E, Sections 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34 and was acquired for its gold potential. This prospect is located on a southeast extension of the Tombstone Hills and is six miles southeast of the town of Tombstone in Cochise County, southeastern Arizona. All or part of the five state sections, consisting of approximately 2,355 acres, were filed for on August 3, 1981, by E.R.G. for a $125.00 filing fee. The two state leases in Section 27 and 28 (800 acreas) have been acquired uncontested. However, a simultaneous filing by E.R.G. and James Briscoe and Associates of Tucson, Arizona occurred on Sections 29, 33 and 34 and a drawing will be held by the State of Arizona and the winner notified before the end of August, 1981. Rentals on state leases are $1.00 per acre per year, with the first two years rentals pre-paid. Work commitments are $10.00 per acre per year for the first two years and $20.00 per acre per year for the next three years. In addition, land personnel are working on acquiring the mineral rights to the fee land in the S/2, S/2 of Section 34, which will capture any mineral potential in that area.

Access to the area can be obtained by traveling south from Tombstone on Highway 80 for 5 miles then turning east on an unimproved county road to the Zebra Prospect. The topography in the prospect area is moderatley hilly to relatively flat. Pre-existing roads cross most of the prospect area and any additional road building could be accomplished with a minimum of expense. Prickly pear cactus, cat claw and mesquite are the principal vegetation types and the area is presently utilized only for grazing.

The Zebra Prospect area was first recognized as a potential gold prospect in June, 1981. Geochemical sampling of the Zebra Prospect yielded several anomalous to ore grade gold analysis and it was at this time that the prospect's potential as a Carlin disseminated gold deposit was recognized. A land take-off indicated that most of the geologically favorable areas were situated on state leases held by Mr. Briscoe, but Mr. Briscoe's rentals were not paid and the state lands were coming up for renewal on August 1, 1981. Additional verification samples were collected over the entire Zebra Prospect area and favorable assay results were again obtained. As a result, it was determined that E.R.G. should file for the state leases on the renewal date. It was at this time that the simultaneous filing with Mr. Briscoe occurred, necessitating the drawing. E.R.G. personnel have now completed detailed sampling and geologic mapping of the Zebra Prospect and have greatly reduced our area of interest. As a result, we will file on only a small portion of the acreage that we applied for.

Rocks outcropping in the Zebra Prospect consist primarily of the Colina Formation which is an upper member of the Naco Group and early Permian in age. The Colina is a medium to dark gray, massive to thin-bedded, fossiliferous, marine limestone. Rhyolitic Tertiary intrusives cut a northwest trending ridge of Colina Limestone in Section 28 and 29, and are found in the southwest quarter of Section 29. Jasperoids outcrop sporadically throughout the Colina in the prospect area, but are mostly concentrated in the southwest quarter of Section 34. The prospect received its name from the striped appearance of the jasperoids in this area. Structurally, the prospect area is cut by numerous normal faults formed by Basin and Range age deformation.

The mineralization at the Zebra Prospect consists of gold mineralization in association with silica, jasperoid development and fluorite and barite mineralization. Alteration includes the argillization of thin-bedded shales and massive limestones that are poorly exposed in a small basin that is related to faulting and these faults served as the conduits for the upward migration of mineralizing solutions.

Drilling targets in the prospect area include the Colina Limestone and the underlying Earp Formation. Although the Colina Formation appears massive at the surface, nearby roadcuts in the Colina Limestone show a sequence of unaltered, thin-bedded limestones that are interbedded with argillically altered, thin-bedded shales and calcareous mudstones. Drilling should intercept this sequence within the first 100 feet and the Colina-Earp contact in much less than 500 feet. The Earp Formation consists of units of pale red, calcareous siltstones and mudstones, with medium gray, thin-bedded limestone and marl. The Earp Formation obtains thicknesses ranging from 350 to 540 feet.

000005

R 23E

Energy Reserves Group

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT OFFICE

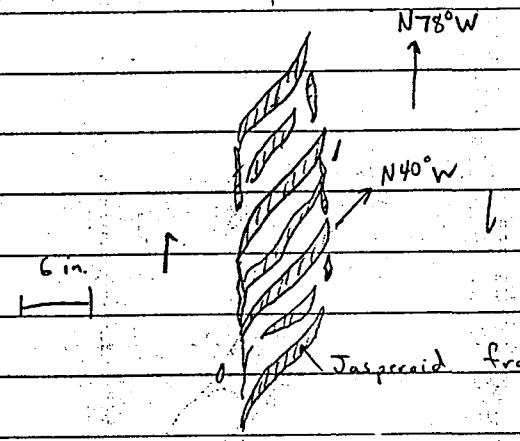
ZEBRA PROSPECT

SCALE: 1" = 1 Mile	BY: SELKE	DATE: 8/5/81

Thoughts on the structure of the Zebra Prospect -

The ubiquitous presence of enechelon, sigmoidal-shaped veins on the Zebra prospect suggests a strong influence on mineralization by shear induced dilution. Mesocopic examples of sigmoidal, shear zones are commonly observed on an outcrop scale (Fig 1). Jasperoid is the most common vein filling.

Fig. 1



Sketch of part of a sigmoidal shear seen in the NW/4 NW/4, sec 34, indicating right-lateral shear

A partial sketch of a well-developed dextral shear is shown in fig. 1. The strike of the zone is N 78° W, with the sygmoidal gashes striking about N 40° W. Several other shears were observed with similar trends.

Applying small-scale observations to larger structures possibly offers a model for the development of many of the structures seen in the area. Fig. 2 is a rough tectonic overlay for the prospect. A tentative structural hierarchy is used to classify those structures at the scale of this prospect. These are as follows:

1) 1st order shear- shear zones on the order of 100 ft. or longer.

2.) Second order shears - shears on a mesocopic scale, as in fig. 1.

3.) 1st order extensional faults - faults and fractures on the order of hundreds of yards long, with significant offset of strata ($\geq$ several feet). Both mineralized and unmineralized.

4.) Second order extensional faults and fractures - Mineralized dilation faults with minor displacement or fractures on the order of 10's of feet.

1st and second order extensional faults appear to have acted as primary conduits for mineralizing fluids, with permeable bedding horizons also important. The range-bounding fault bounding the SW edge of the area should not be overlooked as a possible target, especially in the vicinity of the Zebra rock locality.

This model does not explain all the structures in the area (E.G. NE trending mag. anomaly in the W/2 of sec. 34, and other N-NNE trending structures), but offers a starting point for predicting target localities.

- Possible targets based on structure

1.) Range bounding fault, especially in the SW/4, sec 34 and SE/4, sec 33.

2.) 1st order shears and associated 1st and second order dilation fractures + faults in the NE/4, Sec 28, and the S/2 of sec 28 and 27, and the NE/4, sec 33.

Jim Walker
705 E. Wood Ave.
Carlsbad, NM 88220
(505) 884-6518

1982-3

ENERGY RESERVES GROUP, INC.

JOINT VENTURE - FARM-OUT
PROSPECT SUMMARY

ZEBRA PROSPECT

Energy Reserves Group

000007

ZEBRA PROSPECT

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ZEBRA PROSPECT

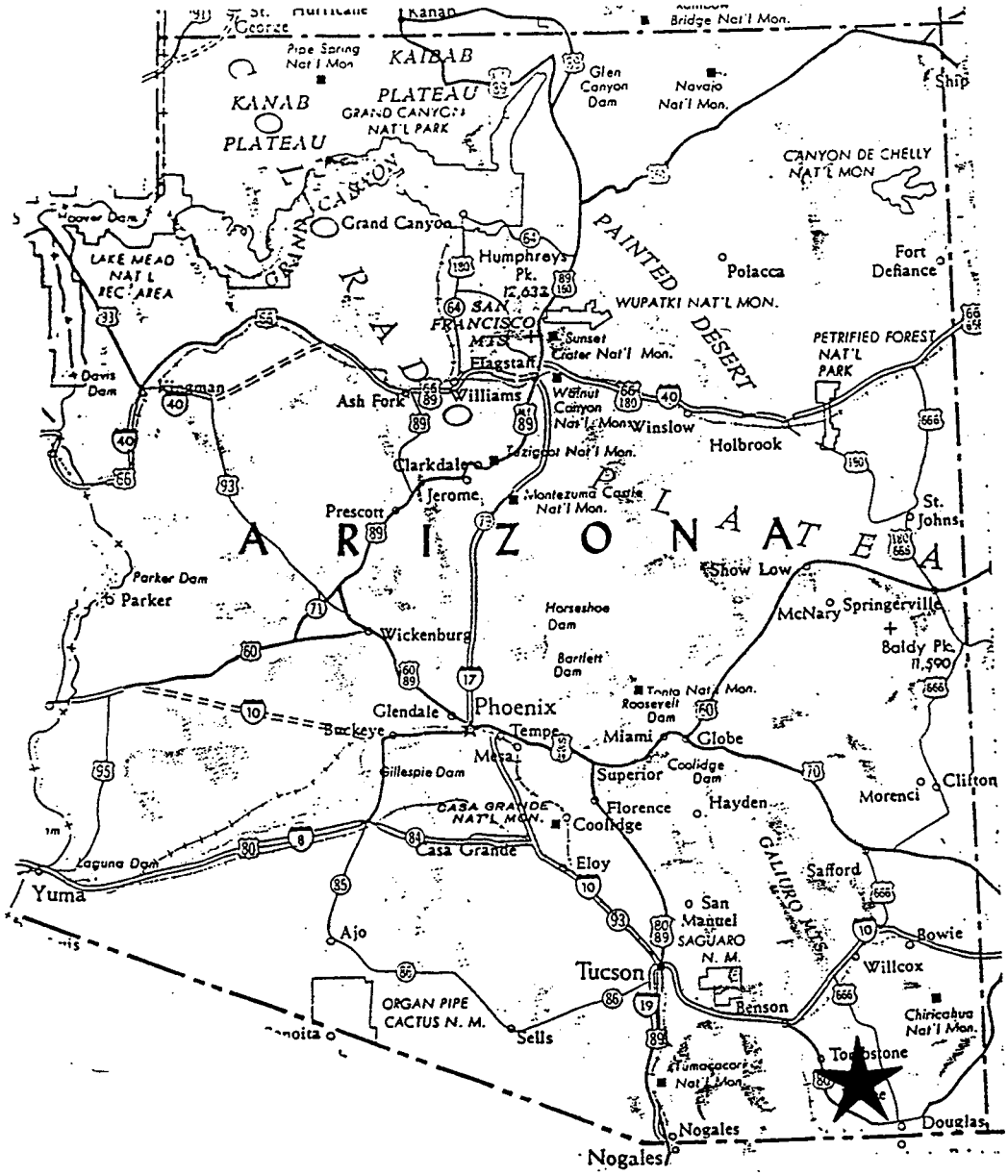
Introduction

The Zebra Prospect is a Carlin model, hot spring, disseminated gold target located in southeast Arizona (Figure 1). The property includes all or portions of Sections 27, 28 and 34, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona. Tombstone, Arizona is the nearest town and is located six miles northwest of the Zebra Prospect.

Access to the property is gained by traveling five miles south from Tombstone on Highway 80, then three miles east on an unimproved county road to the southeastern portion of the prospect. The topography in the prospect area is moderately hilly to flat with pre-existing roads crossing most of the low-lying terrain.

The Zebra Prospect lies in a small group of unnamed hills which form a southeast extension of the Tombstone Hills. The Mule Mountains, dominated by Mesozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary units, are located several miles south of the Zebra Prospect and the Dragoon Mountains, characterized by Tertiary volcanic rocks and Paleozoic sediments, are situated to the north and east.

The heart of the historic Tombstone mining district, first discovered in 1877, lies approximately five miles northwest of the Zebra Prospect. The Tombstone district was



ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

Fig. 1

worked almost continuously for silver, gold and base metals from 1877 until the beginning of the Second World War. Since then work has continued intermitently and at present there are two sizeable mining operations being conducted in the Tombstone district. At the State of Maine mine, located in the northwest portion of the district, operators are leaching the old mine dumps and have begun mining and processing low-grade ore from underground and open-pit mines. Tombstone Exploration Inc. has begun open-pit mining and are recovering silver and gold via cyanide heap-leach. This operation is located east of Tombstone and three miles north of the Zebra Prospect.

Stratigraphy

Rocks exposed in the vicinity of the Zebra Prospect range from Permian to Quaternary in age. The oldest rock outcropping on the prospect is the Colina Formation of the Pennsylvanian-Permian Naco Group. The Colina is a dark gray fossiliferous, marine limestone and shale sequence that reaches a thickness of over 600 feet in the prospect area. Due to the thin-bedded and shaly nature of the Colina Formation and the high degree of silicification and alteration found on surface outcrops, the Colina is considered to be an excellent potential host for precious metal mineralization.

The Earp Formation conformably underlies the Colina Formation and was deposited in a shallow marine environment

that was transitional to a continental environment. As a result, the Earp Formation contains a much higher percentage of clastic material than any other member of the Naco Group. The type section for the Earp Formation in the Tombstone area was measured and described from outcrops that are located less than two miles west of the Zebra property boundary (Appendix 1). The upper portion of this formation is a thin-bedded shale and limestone sequence that is lithologically similar to the rocks that host the Carlin disseminated gold deposits in Nevada and represents a secondary potential host for precious metal mineralization in the Zebra Prospect area.

In the stratigraphic description of the Colina Formation (Appendix 1), unit #7 is described as being a 2 to 4 foot thick limestone that contains many gastropods and "... a little chert in nodules about the size of a walnut". This is a distinctive feature of the Colina hills that form the dip slope that surrounds the mineralized outcrops found in the southwest quarter of section 34. With the aid of this correlation, the potential host rocks described in units #9 and #12 can be expected to occur within a short drilling distance (<100 feet) of the surface. The secondary target, the Colina-Earp contact, would be intercepted at a depth of less than 225 feet.

Tertiary rhyolite porphyry intrusives, occurring as small plugs, have been intruded along the northwest trending ridge of Colina limestone in Sections 28 and 29, and are found in abundance in the west half of Section 28 (Figure 2). The rock

is pinkish gray and composed of medium to fine grained phenocrysts in a devitrified groundmass. These intrusives probably supplied a heat source around which meteoric waters began circulating. As these hot waters circulated, they began leaching the surrounding Paleozoic sediments of trace elements which were subsequently redeposited when the heated waters were allowed to boil. The amount of alteration, silicification and precious metal mineralization found in the southwest quarter of section 34 and possibly at other localities on the property suggest that boiling and precious metal deposition has occured in this fashion.

The youngest rock found in the vicinity of the Zebra Prospect is the Quaternary valley fill referred to as the Gila conglomerate. This unit is probably an early Tertiary fanglomerate and is several hundreds of feet thick. The Gila conglomerate contains boulders up to three feet in diameter as well as cobbles and pebbles, all of which are set in a matrix of fine sand. The unit is generally poorly sorted and becomes finer grained and vaguely bedded in its upper part.

Structure

The Zebra Prospect is dominated by a number of normal faults that cut the low hills that constitute the prospect area and in some cases have resulted in the development of broad intervening valleys. Alteration and mineralization of the Colina Formation is most intense along these faults

with the most intensely mineralized portion of the property occuring in the southwest quarter of Section 34. In Section 34, the network of faults consist of two northeast trending normal faults and a pair of secondary, northwest trending faults that form a small graben (Figure 3). Strata of the Colina Formation dip a maximum of 20° into these normal faults which apparently also served as conduits for the upward migration of mineralizing fluids.

Mineralization and Alteration

Mineralization at the Zebra Prospect includes gold mineralization that occurs in both silicified and argillized Colina limestones and shales, as well as minor fluorite, barite and calcite mineralization. Calcite mineralization takes the form of veins that are generally less than 2 inches wide and cut fresh limestones that are adjacent to jasperoid bodies. These veins most likely formed as a result of the expulsion of $CaCO_3$ when the country rock was replaced by silica bearing hydrothermal solutions. Minor fluorite and barite mineralization occurs at two localities in Section 34. In both instances the barite and fluorite minerals occur as fracture fillings along faults and neither mineral has been observed more than 25 feet from any fault zone. The significance of the barite mineralization is that it indicates that boiling of the meteoric waters associated with the hot spring system has occurred which is considered to be the triggering mechanism for the deposi-

tion of gold in Carlin model hot spring systems. In addition, fluid inclusion work conducted on the jasperoids by ERG confirms that boiling has occured and was quite intense.

By far the most prevalent and distinctive type of mineralization is the auriferous jasperoid. The Zebra Prospect received its name from the striped appearance of these jasperoids and one theory as to the development of the banded or "Zebra" jasperoid contends that two separate pulses of silica were necessary. The initial pulse of silicification leached the surrounding rock and the impurities in the silica bearing solutions caused a deep rust coloration of the resulting jasperoids. Subsequent cooling and contraction of the silica replaced rock caused parallel cracks to form. Following contraction, a second pulse of silica occured that filled the open spaces that were provided by contraction. Because the first silica replaced rock was chemically inert, the second pulse of silicification remained uncontaminated forming the alternating white and rust colored jasperoids.

Alteration in the Zebra Prospect area includes the argillization of shales and limestones of the Colina Formation and probably the upper Earp Formation where they were in contact with the faults that traverse the property. Argillization is most intense immediately adjacent to the faults but has been observed extending at least one hundred feet away from the faults in sediments that were condusive to lateral fluid migration. In the basin located in the southwest quarter

of Section 34, the argillized sediments are somewhat encircled by the "zebra" jasperoids suggesting that the silica was deposited on the periphery of the hot spring system (Figure 4, Cross Sections A-A′; B-B′).

Precious metal mineralization encountered through geochemical sampling of the Zebra Prospect consists primarily of gold mineralization with minor amounts of silver (Appendix 2, Figure 4). Gold values from jasperoid samples have assayed as high as 4.5 ppm gold (.138 oz/ton) and from argillized samples .17 ppm gold has been detected. In almost all cases, samples of siliceous rock have been found to contain anomalous values of gold. This is especially true of the jasperoids that surround the argillites found in the basin located in the southwest quarter of Section 34. In this area, almost every sample of jasperoid was anomalous to strongly mineralized in gold. Samples of the argillically altered limestones and shales found in the same basin have ranged from barren to .17 ppm gold. The fact that the argillically altered rock contains gold mineralization is especially encouraging as it is this material that supplies the bulk of the ore in the Nevada Carlin-type gold mines.

Model For the Deposition of Gold at the Zebra Prospect

The deposition of gold at the Zebra Prospect probably occured as a result of the boiling of meteoric waters

that were associated with a hot spring system. The heat source for the system was probably supplied by a Tertiary age rhyolitic intrusive or series of intrusives that underly the prospect area. The high angle structures that resulted from the emplacement of these intrusive bodies supplied the necessary plumbing system for meteoric waters to migrate along. As the hot meteoric waters migrated along these structures and through the enclosing host rocks they leached gold and other trace elements. These solutions became super heated and as they approached the surface they began to boil. That they did boil is confirmed by the precense of barite and ERG's fluid inclusion work. Upon boiling the hot meteoric waters that had been in equilibrium prior to boiling began depositing gold in both the argillically altered limestones and shales in the center of the hot spring and in the silica replaced limestones or jasperoids that were on the periphry of the hot spring.

Conclusions

The Zebra Prospect represents a Carlin model, hot spring, disseminated gold target. Although small in surface area, the potential for the lateral migration of mineralizing fluids into favorable host rocks that adjoin the hot spring center, the hot spring center itself and the potential mineralization that may occur in the underlying Earp Formation place the overall potential of the Zebra Prospect in the 3-5 million ton category. In addition, the prospect could be drill

tested with as few as 3 to 5 drill holes drilled to a depth of no more than 250 feet.

APPENDIX 1

TOP OF COLINA FORMATION IN SECTION 34; T20S, R23E

	Thickness
Limestone, like unit 6 but in beds 2 to 4 feet thick, forming a slope. Contains a little chert in nodules about the size of a walnut.	37 feet
Limestone, like unit 6, beds as thick as 10 feet; forms a ledge	51 feet
Limestone, black, in beds 1 to 6 inches thick, with a buff sandstone 8 inches thick about 6 feet above the base and with about 8 feet of shaly limestone that forms a slight saddle at the top	30 feet
Limestone, very dark-gray, weathers light gray, aphanitic, in beds 2 to 4 feet thick that form a ledge	45 feet
Sandstone, limy, weathers brown	1 foot
Limestone, black, weathering dark gray, dense, in beds 6 to 12 inches thick, showing a few sandy streaks that emphasize the bedding. A few thin shale and dolomite layers in the lower 40 feet	58 feet
Total	222 feet

TOP OF EARP FORMATION IN SECTION 34; T20S, R23E

	Thickness
Dolomite, thinly laminated, varvelike, sandy, pink on fresh fracture, weathers to conspicuous orange-tan, dense, with sporadic nodules of coarse calcite as much as 2 inches across, but averaging ½ inch	5½ feet
Limestone, blue-gray on weatered surface, very dark-gray on fresh fracture. Forms ledge	11 feet
Limestone, red shaly, poorly exposed, forms slope	10½ feet
Limestone, dark-gray, forms a low ledge	2½ feet
Limestone (or limy shale), red shaly, poorly exposed, forms slope	5½ feet
Limestone, dark-gray, dense, in beds about 2 feet thick, forms very prominent ledge	23 feet
Sandstone, soft, shaly, weathers to red-brown, slope-former, with a few thin limestone ledges	17 feet
Sandstone, brown, well-cemented, caps ledge	1/3 feet
Dolomite, like unit 1 except that no calcite nodules occur	1 2/3 feet
Limestone, blue-gray, dense, with beds from 2 to 10 inches thick	4½ feet
Concealed, probably limestone	2 feet
Dolomite, pink on fresh fracture, weathers orange tan, varvelike laminations, with some crossbedding, slightly sandy, with thin intra-formational breccia at top	3 feet
Concealed	1 foot
Dolomite, like unit 1	2½ feet
Concealed, probably shale or thin-bedded limestone	4½ feet
Dolomite, like unit 1	3 feet
Alternations of thin-bedded (less than 6 inches) limestone and dolomite at the base, passing upward into maroon shale which constitutes most of the member	18 feet
Total	116½ feet

APPENDIX 2

ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

PROSPECT ZEBRA

1

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	DESCRIPTION
1574	20S	23E	34			RR	6-30-81	1.020	0.5	48.0	0.9	Jasperoid in limestone, rust to white, significant FeOx mineralization, jasperoid looks banded or striped.
1981	"	"	"	4100	4500	MKP	8-8-81	0.16	6.4	6.9	<0.5	12'bed of jasperoid conforms to vertical bedding of limestone,jasperoid is pink & white, drusy, "zebra" moderate limonite outcrop 1'-2' wide.
1982	"	"	"	3900	4200	"	"	2.35	3.7	62.0	2.8	From prospect pits on fault, zebra jasper pink & white.
1983	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	8-9-81	1.32	3.2	240.0	<0.5	Gray-red jasperoid, not too drusy,some banding,crystals of quartz as a coating.
1984	"	"	"	5000	2350	"	"	0.197	4.0	69.0	1.6	Silicified limestone,dk.red& gray,abund. hematite & MnO stain moderate limonite can see fresh pyrite,gold? flakes & lim. after pyrite.
1985	"	"	"	3650	3500	"	"	0.150	6.9	14.0	3.1	Fine to med.grained,silicified limestone, grayish white inside,pink on outside, abund. hematite, not zebra striped,came up through fractures in rock, mod-abund. limonite.
1986	"	"	"	4050	3950	"	"	<0.003	1.6	3.7	3.2	Very argillized,pinkish-red limestone, also brown limestone w/ barite,hem & lim abund., mod MnO in valley head, above zebra outcrop.
1987	"	"	29	1100	2100	"	"	0.007	0.5	4.7	1.8	Argillized limestone hematite stained,red & gray,vuggy, in places,white calcite coating in places.
1988	"	"	28	3300	4600	"	8-10-81	0.003	1.1	5.4	2.4	Hematitic limestone,brown outside,gray-rd inside, somewhat fractured, cryptoclyst near intrusive.
1989	"	"	"	2400	4100	"	"	0.560	0.5	57.0	1.3	At Contact between intrusive & limestone limestone is dk.brown to red,has small quartz phenocrysts,calcite.
4401	"	"	"	4650	2700	MLL	8-8-81	0.003	<0.5	3.6	1.2	Frothy brown(Hematite-stained)fracture fillings in limestone, pervasively fractured,although sample is spotty, near faults and jasper. sample is more prominent and grades into siliceous jasper.
4402	"	"	"	4650	1850	"	"	0.077	0.5	41.0	3.2	Partially silicified, calcite veined, argillized limestone in fault zone,some hematite and limonite staining(sample taken w/in an 8'area)not distinguishable enough to take separate sample.

Page ___ of ___

000023

ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO., AZ

PROSPECT ZEBRA

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
4403	20S	23E	28	4850	1600	MLL	8-8-81	0.005	0.5	21.0	6.1					Slightly Fe-stained, somewhat banded in spots jasperoid developed at top of massive limestone, w/in & between two normal faults cleaner, white jasperoid contains specks of galena(?) Ag(?)
4404	"	"	33	200	1000	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	5.8	3.3					red siltstone below thick capping limestone, partially argillized some limonite staining along w/ the hematitic(red) color topography suggested a fault, but beds were continuous where observed, possibly just a valley formed by folding.
4405	"	"	"	2550	500	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	1.9	2.9					Fe-stained(limonitic)slightly argillized limestone, occurs along bedding planes, spotty jasperoid occurs nearby, but small area of alteration (minor fault ENE, possible, but not able to find concrete evidence.
4406	"	"	34	3600	4050	"	"	0.030	0.5	9.2	1.8					Argillic limestone next to fluorite, bearing jasperoid. Some fluorite in argillic matter. Located on S. hill along fault, going up W. valley.
4407	"	"	"	3600	4050	"	"	0.100	0.5	7.0	1.5					Fluorite-bearing jasperoid, clean surfaces, well developed crystals w/color zones of purple-green-white-pink. Along fault & zone of #4406
4408	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	< 0.5	36.0	2.7					Fe-stained argillized limestone adjacent to jasperoid along W. valley fault of S. hill.
4409	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	< 0.5	42.0	2.3					Extensive argillized limestone(?) closer to jasperoid in pit of #4408, more Fe staining and argillization than #4408.
4410	"	"	"	1800	2000	"	8-9-81	< 0.003	< 0.5	15.0	1.3					Limonitic stained, white jasperoid from prospect pit about 50' from road on W.
4411	"	"	27	5000	3400	"	"	< 0.003	< 0.5	3.3	2.0					Hematite-stained argillically altered limestone, frothy, some limonite, calcite veins.
4412	"	"	"	1390	1650	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	27.0	1.2					Hematite stained cryptocrystis limestone siltstone above massive limestone on N. hill (No intrusive found)

000024

ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO. AZ

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
4413	20S	23E	27	1600	1950	MLL	8-10-81	< 0.003	< 0.5	7.7	1.0					Hematite stained, completely argillized limestone(?) appears as a shale, but in contact w/massive limestone
4414	"	"	28	2100	4300	"	"	0.003	< 0.5	6.9	<0.5					Rhyolite-quartz latite w/gray aphanitic groundmass and quartz phenocrysts.
4415	"	"	"	2600	3950	"	"	0.003	<0.5	26.0	3.0					Highly fractured, calcite veined, crypto-crystalline limestone, argillically altered but still hard, hematite and limonite staining.
1584	"	"	24	2400	4150	RR	7-29-81	(4.38 ppm) .14 oz/ton								Dump sample of jasper from large prospect pit w/ outcrop. Heavy Fe mineralization, adjacent to rhyolite
1585	"	"	24	2400	4150	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								Intrusive near #1584, white w/ Fe staining, rhyolite?
1586	"	"	24	3500	2900	"	"	(3.54 ppm) .11 oz/ton								Jasperoid, white in limestone, partially brecciated some Fe staining.
1587	"	"	24	3900	4000	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, heavy concentration of Fluor-ite, lt. green-deep purple.
1588	"	"	24	4000	4000	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton.								argillically altered limestone w/fluorite. Inter-bedded w/fresh limestone Fe mineralization
1589	"	"	34	3800	4750	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, white-pink, whole quartz crystals visible
1590	"	"	"	4300	3900	"	"	(0.71 ppm) .024 oz/ton								Prospect pit, jasper massive w/barite. recrystallized limestone & jasperoid, white-rust heavy Fe mineralization, fluorite & barite.
1591	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, jasperoid, red-white, fluorite mineralization prevalent, some limestone appears cherty and banded.
1592	"	"	"	4000	3150	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Fe stained limestone w/fluorite, gypsum.
1593	"	"	"	4100	1900	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton								Jasperoid, whitedrusy, breccaited & Fe stained.
1594	"	"	"	1900	2350	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, jasperoid, Fe stained
1595	"	"	"	3800	4500	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Rhyolite?, white to rust, Fe stained, intrusive at base of ridge

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise Co., NM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
1843	20S	23E	31	3200	3400	RR	8-5-81	<0.003	1.5	1.9	2.1					Roadcut 50' channel sample of limestone fresh to argillically altered, gray to pink, some Fe staining, same as in Section 34.
1844	"	"	"	2200	2500	"	"	0.003	2.6	6.3	5.8					40' Channel sample of intrusive rock, (rhyolite?) adjacent to Precambrian limestone, has forced limestone beds to turn up as it intruded.
1845	"	"	"	1500	2400	"	"	0.003	3.6	15.0	5.0					60' sample of limestone(Pc) interbedded w/ thinbedded shales & calcareous mudstones, slight Fe stains gray-green to pink.
1846	"	"	"	600	2400	"	"	<0.003	3.7	11.0	9.0					Penn. colina limestone interbedded w/thin-bedded shales & calcareous mudstones, some argillic alteration, heavy Fe stain gray-rust.
1847	"	"	19	2200	2200	"	"	0.003	2.1	6.6	4.7					P. colina limestone w/heavy Fe stain some argillic alteration, gray-rust 50' channel sample.
1848	"	"	18	3000	4400	"	"	0.080	2.1	10.0	4.2					Jasperoid in limestone(Pc), Fe mineralization, white-red, limestone is recrystallized in vicinity.
1849	"	"	"	2500	4800	"	"	<0.003	2.8	2.7	2.0					Intrusive rock in limestone(Pc) intermediate in composition, Fe stained.

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5701	20S	23E	34	3390	4370	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone with minor hematite staining, Petroliferous
5702	20S	23E	34	3480	4350	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5701 but contains megafossils at this locale
5703	20S	23E	34	3580	4330	RR	1/4/83	.06	<.1	12	<.5					Colina limestone with moderate hematite stains in fractures
5704	20S	23E	34	3680	4290	RR	1/4/83	.02	<.1	<10	<.5					Gray to pink limestone with, at times, good to very good hematite, some limonite, also beginning to show silicification
5705	20S	23E	34	3775	4270	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					same description as #5701
5706	20S	23E	34	3865	4250	RR	1/4/83	.04	.1	10	2.0					Limestone, pink (light) with good iron staining, very slight silicification.
5707	20S	23E	34	3970	4220	RR	1/4/83	.08	.1	<10	<.5					Colina with minor iron staining, gray to light pink, zebra jasperoid in float all around
5708	20S	23E	34	4060	4200	RR	1/4/83	.64	.5	77	1.5					Zebra jasperoid, iron mineralization prevalent, anpanitic to phaneritic, type section
5709	20S	23E	34	4160	4160	RR	1/4/83	.06	.2	24	.5					50/50 of zebra jasperoid and colina limestone. Limestone is fresh, no signs of alteration, minor iron stains in fractures.

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5710	20S	23E	34		4150	RR	1/4/83	.03	<.1	10	<.5					Limestone with some jasperoid in fractures, (2") limestone shows none to moderate hematite staining
5711	20S	23E	34	4240	4070	RR	1/4/83	.03	.1	<10	1.0					Colina limestone, fresh with good to very good hematite-limonite minerals in fractures
5712	20S	23E	34	4140	4090	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone, fresh with moderate hematite in fractures.
5713	20S	23E	34	4030	4110	RR	1/4/83	.25	.2	<10	1.0					50/50 limestone (fresh) and zebra jasperoid
5714	20S	23E	34	3940	4130	RR	1/4/83	.40	.3	15	11.5					Silicified limestone and jasperoid, similar appearance as zebra jaspes but striations not as discernible, probably float material
5715	20S	23E	34	3845	3150	RR	1/4/83	.05	.3	<10	<.5					Limestone with moderate hematite-limonite staining
5716	20S	23E	34	3750	3170	RR	1/4/83	.02	<.1	<10	1.0					Unaltered limestone with very little iron stains
5717	20S	23E	34	3650	4200	RR	1/4/83	.02	.2	11	.5					Soil sample
5718	20S	23E	34	3560	4220	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	26	<.5					Soil sample.
5719	20S	23E	34	3450	4250	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.2	31	<.5					Soil sample

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5720	20S	23E	34	3360	4280	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.2	30	<.5					Soil sample
5721	20S	23E	34	4270	4250	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone, heavy calcite veining, only minor hematite
5722	20S	23E	34	4180	4280	RR	1/4/83	.05	.1	<10	<.5					Fresh limestone with very minor hematite
5723	20S	23E	34	4080	4310	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5722
5724	20S	23E	34	3980	4330	RR	1/4/83	.10	.2	16	<.5					Small outcrop of silicified limestone and jasperoid, white to iron stained, appears to trend same as limestone
5725	20S	23E	34	3890	4350	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, fresh, some is partially bleached white
5726	20S	23E	34	3795	4380	RR	1/4/83	.02	.2	16	.5					Limestone, heavy to moderate calcite veining, heaviest veining reveals strongest iron mineralization, some is silicified and iron stained.
5727	20S	23E	34	3695	4400	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					unaltered, colina limestone
5728	20S	23E	34	3600	4425	RR	1/4/83	.05	.2	22	<.5					Fresh to partially silicified limestone, iron staining good to moderate where silicified
5729	20S	23E	34	3770	3930	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillic unit in limestone, iron stained, some $CaCo_3$ veins, about 3' thick

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5730	20S	23E	34	3830	4100	RR	1/5/83	.08	<.1	33	<.5					Bleached, argillic unit in arroyo, 1' thick, very small outcrop
5731	20S	23E	34	3660	4070	RR	1/5/83	.05	<.1	40	<.5					Silicified limestone, jasperoid, white, with very good flourite development, large to small crystals, green to purple.
5732	20S	23E	34	3710	4020	RR	1/5/83	.06	.6	10	<.5					Float sample near outcrop of silicified limestone, weak flourite mineralization, silica is white to pink, fine-grained
5733	20S	23E	34	3790	3800	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Subtley iron stained, sandy limestone with very slight argillic alteration
5734	20S	23E	34	3960	3720	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Same material as #5733, but with a slight increase in calcite veining
5735	20S	23E	34	3880	3280	RR	1/5/83	.03	.2	17	<.5					Small outcrop of Zebra style silica (1' to 2' in width) hematitic layers are lighter (pink), fairly concordant to bedding
5736	20S	23E	34	3760	3330	RR	1/5/83	.52	.3	50	1.0					Zebra type silica filling 12" wide fracture in Colina limestone, more iron staining, discordant nature
5737	20S	23E	34	3770	2880	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	10	<.5					Argillic unit at least 5' in thickness, iron staining, some minor limonite

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5738	20S	23E	34	3180	2590	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Iron stained, sandy limestone along possible fracture or fault, $CaCo_3$ veining moderate
5739	20S	23E	34	3570	4110	RR	1/5/83	.13	<.1	96	.5					Small pod of silicified limestone, with good iron staining, fine to coarse grained, good $CaCo_3$ in area.
5740	20S	23E	34	3590	4140	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	26	.5					Soil sample, rust colored
5741	20S	23E	34	3880	4060	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	28	<.5					Soil sample
5742	20S	23E	34	3830	4000	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	36	<.5					Soil sample
5743	20S	23E	34	3740	4060	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	17	<.5					Soil sample
5744	20S	23E	34	3660	4120	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	21	<.5					Soil sample
5745	20S	23E	34	3570	4160	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	28	<.5					Soil sample
5746	20S	23E	34	3490	4200	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	41	<.5					Argillite, bleached, white, very faint iron staining
5747	20S	23E	34	3970	4800	RR	1/6/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Samples #5748 thru #5752 are argillite, white to rust where iron stained, along fault, possibly a bedding plane fault
5748	20S	23E	34	4180	4460	RR	1/6/83	.02	<.1	25	<.5					

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	DESCRIPTION
5749	20S	23E	34	4180	4420	RR	1/6/83	.05	<.1	<10	2.0	Same as #5748
5750	20S	23E	34	4180	4370	RR	1/6/83	.02	<.1	35	<.5	Same as #5748
5751	20S	23E	34	4170	4320	RR	1/6/83	<.01	<.1	71	.5	Same as #5748
5752	20S	23E	34	4170	4260	RR	1/6/83	.17	<.1	47	1.0	Same as #5748
5753	20S	23E	34	4300	4100	RR	1/6/83	.41	<.1	29	1.0	Jasperoid, white to red, anphanitic to phaneritic, good to moderate flourite mineralization
5754	20S	23E	34	4380	3950	RR	1/6/83	.13	<.1	18	1.0	Jasperoid along same trend as #5753, description similar, but less flourite as distance from fault increases, crystals of flourite are white and large
5755	20S	23E	34	4010	3980	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	74	1.0	Argillic material with good iron stains, just bordering, silica and flourite
5756	20S	23E	34	4030	4030	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	55	1.0	Soil sample
5757	20S	23E	34	3990	3930	RR	1/7/83	.03	1.7	32	<.5	Soil sample
5758	20S	23E	34	4070	3950	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	29	.5	Soil sample
5759	20S	23E	34	4080	4000	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5	Limestone, fresh, gray

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5760	20S	23E	34	4040	3910	RR	1/7/83	.20	<.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5759
5761	20S	23E	34	4110	3930	RR	1/7/83	.13	<.1	35	.5					Argillite, rust to white, iron staining good to very good
5762	20S	23E	34	4130	3980	RR	1/7/83	<.01	.1	<10	.5					Limestone in beginning state of argillization, good iron minerals (hematite/limonite), minor coarse grained silica
5763	20S	23E	34	4090	3880	RR	1/7/83	.04	.2	31	1.0					Argillite under float, moderate to good iron stains, pink to salmon
5764	20S	23E	34	4150	3910	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	61	<.5					Very good argillic alteration, with good iron staining
5765	20S	23E	34	4170	3960	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	61	<.5					Same as #5764
5766	20S	23E	34	4130	3860	RR	1/7/83	<.01	.1	<10	1.0					Limestone in middle state of argillic alteration bleached white with iron stains in small concentrated areas
5767	20S	23E	34	4190	3880	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	104	1.5					Argillically altered limestone, deep rust, very good iron staining, completely argillized.
5768	20S	23E	34	4210	3930	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	58	.5					Argillite, pink to salmon with white streaks, hard at times
5769	20S	23E	34	4170	3835	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, unaltered

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE ~~Cochise County, Arizona~~

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5770	20S	23E	34	4490	3680	RR	1/7/83	.74	<.1	268	3.5					Jasperoid with good to strong iron staining sugary to coarse grained texture, vuggy
5771	20S	23E	34	4220	3710	RR	1/8/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillite, still well consolidated, with g iron staining marbled with bleached areas
5772	20S	23E	34	4250	3680	RR	1/8/83	<.01	<.1	18	<.5					Poor to moderately iron stained argillite, hard, well consolidated
5773	20S	23E	34	4300	3650	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, primarily fresh with very sligh traces of argillic altered in fractures
5774	20S	23E	34	4200	3640	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	12	<.5					Argillically altered limestone, bleached w with moderate iron stains, well marbeled
5775	20S	23E	34	4150	3630	RR	1/8/83	.03	.1	29	.5					Argillite, well to poorly consolidated, ve good to moderate iron staining, marbleing
5776	20S	23E	34	4000	3790	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Argillically altered limestone with very g pockety iron staining, large calcite cryst some limonite

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1982-3

	oz/ton	
1007 –	.011	lt gray white jasp
1008 –	.034	jasp, gr, white pink
1009 –	.013	tan gray red jasp
5402 –	.022	jasp by
5407 –	.019	band chal, ca + jasp vn
5413 –	.017	jasp bx

	PPM	
1574 –	1.02	~~red to white~~ zebra jasp, Fcox
1982 –	2.35	zebra, ppit
1983 –	1.32	gray red jasp, minor banding

oz
.02958
.068
.038

	oz/ton	
1584 –	.141	jasp dump from pit, heavy Fe, non alty
1586 –	.114	white jasp, bx, Fc
1589 –	.010	white-pink jasp
1590 –	.024	p. pit, jasp with barite, flourite, heavy Fc, red-white
1593 –	.010	white jasp bx, drusy

	PPM	
5736 –	.52	zebra jasp 12" vn
5753 –	.41	~~red~~ white jasp, flourite
5770 –	.74	jasp, Fc

oz
.015
.012
.022

ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT ZEBRA 1 (III) COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
1574	20S	23E	34			RR	6-30-81	1.020	0.5	48. 0	0.9					Jasperoid in limestone, rust to white, significant FeOx mineralization, jasperoid looks banded or striped.

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PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise Co., NM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
1843	20S	23E	31	3200	3400	RR	8-5-81	<0.003	1.5	1.9	2.1					Roadcut 50' channel sample of limestone fresh to argillically altered, gray to pink, some Fe staining, same as in Section 34.
1844	"	"	"	2200	2500	"	"	0.003	2.6	6.3	5.8					40' Channel sample of intrusive rock, (rhyolite?) adjacent to Precambrian limestone, has forced limestone beds to turn up as it intruded.
1845	"	"	"	1500	2400	"	"	0.003	3.6	15.0	5.0					60' sample of limestone(Pc) interbedded w/ thinbedded shales & calcareous mudstones, slight Fe stains gray-green to pink.
1846	"	"	"	600	2400	"	"	<0.003	3.7	11.0	9.0					Penn. colina limestone interbedded w/thin-bedded shales & calcareous mudstones, some argillic alteration, heavy Fe stain gray rust.
1847	"	"	19	2200	2200	"	"	0.003	2.1	6.6	4.7					P. colina limestone w/heavy Fe stain some argillic alteration, gray-rust 50' channel sample.
1848	"	"	18	3000	4400	"	"	0.080	2.1	10.0	4.2					Jasperoid in limestone(Pc), Fe mineralization, white-red, limestone is recrystallized in vicinity.
1849	"	"	"	2500	4800	"	"	<0.003	2.8	2.7	2.0					Intrusive rock in limestone(Pc) intermediate in composition, Fe stained.

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

PROSPECT ZEBRA 1 COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
15742	20S	23E	34			RR	6-30-81	1.020 (0.038)	0.5	48. 0	0.9					Jasperoid in limestone, rust to white, significant FeOx mineralization, jasperoid looks banded or striped.
1981	"	"	"	4100	4500	MKP	8-8-81	0.16	6.4	6.9	<0.5					12'bed of jasperoid conforms to vertical bedding of limestone,jasperoid is pink & white, drusy, "zebra" moderate limonite outcrop 1'-2' wide.
1982	"	"	"	3900	4200	"	"	2.35 (0.068)	3.7	62.0	2.8					From prospect pits on fault, zebra jasper pink & white.
1983	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	8-9-81	1.32 (0.039)	3.2	240.0	<0.5					Gray-red jasperoid, not too drusy,some banding,crystals of quartz as a coating.
1984	"	"	"	5000	2350	"	"	0.197	4.0	69.0	1.6					Silicified limestone,dk.red& gray,abund. hematite & MnO stain moderate limonite can see fresh pyrite,gold? flakes & lim. after pyrite.
1985	"	"	"	3650	3500	"	"	0.150	6.9	14.0	3.1					Fine to med.grained,silicified limestone, grayish white inside,pink on outside, abund. hematite, not zebra striped,came up through fractures in rock, mod-abund. limonite.
1986	"	"	"	4050	3950	"	"	<0.003	1.6	3.7	3.2					Very argillized,pinkish-red limestone, also brown limestone w/ barite,hem & lim abund., mod MnO in valley head, above zebra outcrop.
1987	"	"	29	1100	2100	"	"	0.007	0.5	4.7	1.8					Argillized limestone hematite stained,red & gray,vuggy, in places,white calcite coating in places.
1988	"	"	28	3300	4600	"	8-10-81	0.003	1.1	5.4	2.4					Hematitic limestone,brown outside,gray-red inside, somewhat fractured, cryptoclyst near intrusiv e.
1989	"	"	"	2400	4100	"	"	0.560	0.5	57.0	1.3					At Contact between intrusive & limestone limestone is dk.brown to red,has small quartz phenocrysts,calcite.
4401	"	"	"	4650	2700	MLL	8-8-81	0.003	<0.5	3.6	1.2					Frothy brown(Hematite-stained)fracture fillings in limestone, pervasively fractured,although sample is spotty, near faults and jasper. Sample is more prominent and grades into siliceous jasper.
4402	"	"	"	4650	1850	"	"	0.077	0.5	41.0	3.2					Partially silicified, calcite veined, argillized limestone in fault zone,some hematite and limonite staining(sample taken w/in an 8'area)not distinguishable enough to take separate sample.

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ENERGY RESERVES GROUP

ROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO., AZ

.M-E D.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COL-LEC-TOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)				DESCRIPTION
4403	20S	23E	28	4850	1600	MLL	8-8-81	0.005	0.5	21.0	6.1				Slightly Fe-stained, somewhat banded in spots jasperoid developed at top of massive limestone, w/in & between two normal faults cleaner, white jasperoid contains specks of galena(?) Ag(?)
4404	"	"	33	200	1000	"	"	<0.003	0.5	5.8	3.3				red siltstone below thick capping limestone, partially argillized, some limonite staining along w/ the hematitic(red) color topography suggested a fault, but beds were continuous where observed, possibly just a valley formed by folding.
4405	"	"	"	2550	500	"	"	<0.003	0.5	1.9	2.9				Fe-stained(limonitic) slightly argillized limestone, occurs along bedding planes, spotty jasperoid occurs nearby, but small area of alteration (minor fault ENE, possible, but not able to find concrete evidence.
4406	"	"	34	3600	4050	"	"	0.030	0.5	9.2	1.8				Argillic limestone next to fluorite, bearing jasperoid. Some fluorite in argillic matter. Located on S. hill along fault, going up W. valley.
4407	"	"	"	3600	4050	"	"	0.100	0.5	7.0	1.5				Fluorite-bearing jasperoid, clean surfaces, well developed crystals w/color zones of purple-green-white-pink. Along fault & zone of #4406
4408	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	<0.5	36.0	2.7				Fe-stained argillized limestone adjacent to jasperoid along W. valley fault of S. hill.
4409	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	<0.5	42.0	2.3				Extensive argillized limestone(?) closer to jasperoid in pit of #4408, more Fe staining and argillization than #4408.
4410	"	"	"	1800	2000	"	8-9-81	<0.003	<0.5	15.0	1.3				Limonitic stained, white jasperoid from prospect pit about 50' from road on W.
4411	"	"	27	5000	3400	"	"	<0.003	<0.5	3.3	2.0				Hematite-stained argillically altered limestone, frothy, some limonite, calcite veins.
4412	"	"	"	1390	1650	"	"	<0.003	0.5	27.0	1.2				Hematite stained cryptocrysts limestone siltstone above massive limestone on N. hill (No intrusive found)

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ENERGY RESOURCES GROUP

PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO. AZ

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	DESCRIPTION
1413	20S	23E	27	1600	1950	MLL	8-10-81	< 0.003	< 0.5	7.7	1.0	Hematite stained,completely argillized limestone(?) appears as a shale,but in contact w/massive limestone
1414	"	"	28	2100	4300	"	"	0.003	< 0.5	6.9	<0.5	Rhyolite-quartz latite w/gray aphanitic groundmass and quartz phenocrysts.
1415	"	"	"	2600	3950	"	"	0.003	< 0.5	26.0	3.0	Highly fractured,calcite veined,crypto-crystalline limestone, argillically altered but still hard,hematite and limonite staining.
1584	"	"	28 ~~24~~	2400	4150	RR	7-29-81	(4.38 ppm) .14 oz/ton				Dump sample of jasper from large prospect pit w/ outcrop. Heavy Fe mineralizat adjacent to rhyolite.
1585	"	"	28 ~~27~~	2400	4150	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton				Intrusive near #1584, white w/ Fe staining, rhyolite?
1586	"	"	28 ~~24~~	3500	2900	"	"	(3.54 ppm) .11 oz/ton				Jasperoid,white in limestone,partially brecc some Fe staining.
1587	"	"	24	3900	4000	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton				Silicified limestone,heavy concentration of -ite,lt.green-deep purple.
1588	"	"	24	4000	4000	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton.				argillically altered limestone w/fluorite. In bedded w/fresh limestone Fe mineralization
1589	"	"	34	3800	4750	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton				Silicified limestone,white-pink, whole quart crystals visible.
1590	"	"	"	4300	3900	"	"	(0.74 ppm) .024 oz/ton				Prospect pit, jasper massive w/barite. recrystallized limestone & jasperoid,white-r heavy Fe mineralization, fluorite & barite.
1591	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton				Silicified limestone,jasperoid,red-white,flu mineralization prevalent, some limestone app cherty and banded.
1592	"	"	"	4000	3150	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton				Fe stained limestone w/fluorite,gypsum.
1593	"	"	"	4100	1900	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton				Jasperoid,whitedrusy,breccaited & Fe stained
1594	"	"	"	1900	2350	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton				Silicified limestone,jasperoid, Fe stained.
1595	"	"	"	3800	4500	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton				Rhyolite?,white to rust,Fe stained,intrusive base of ridge.

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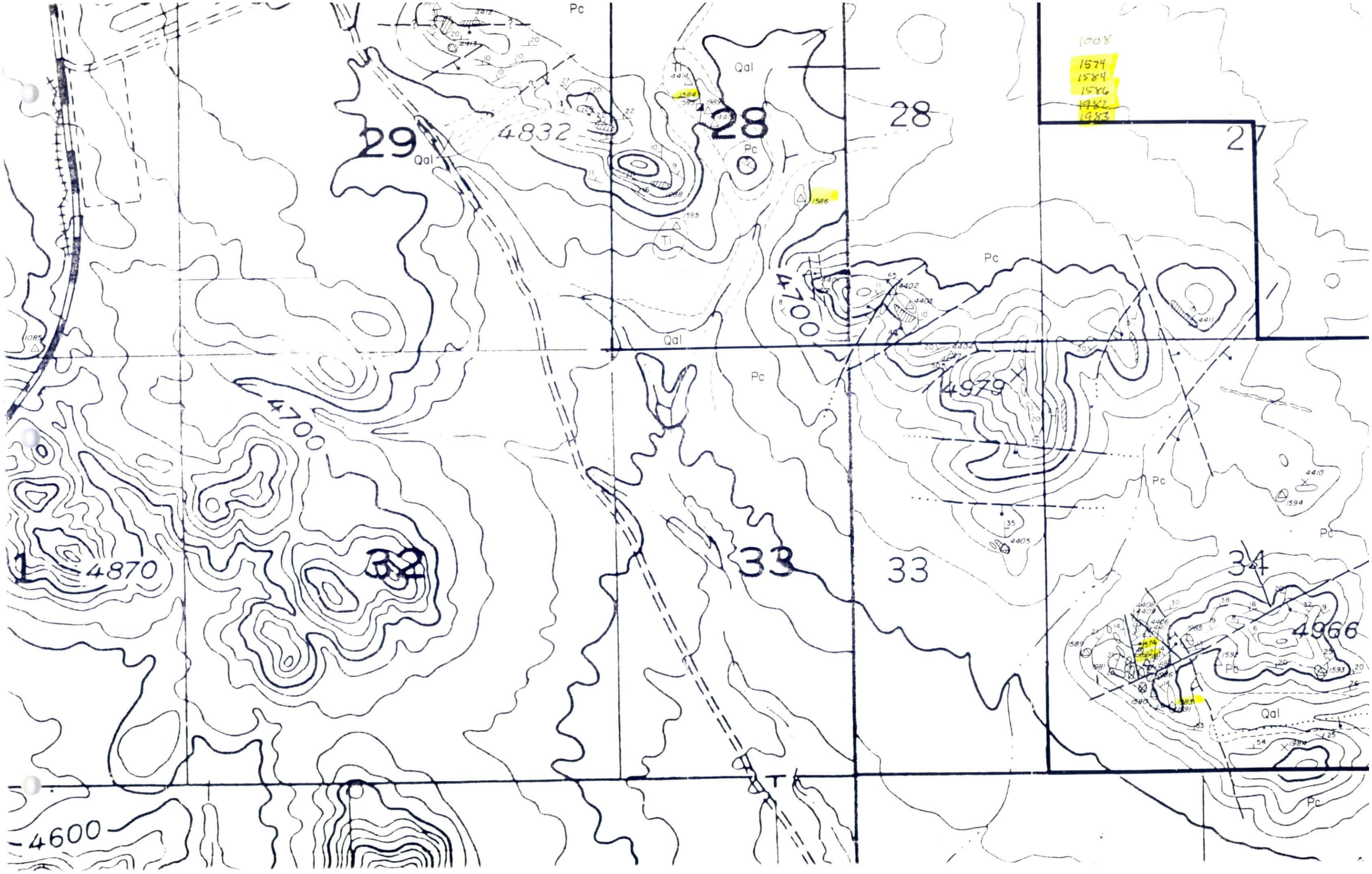
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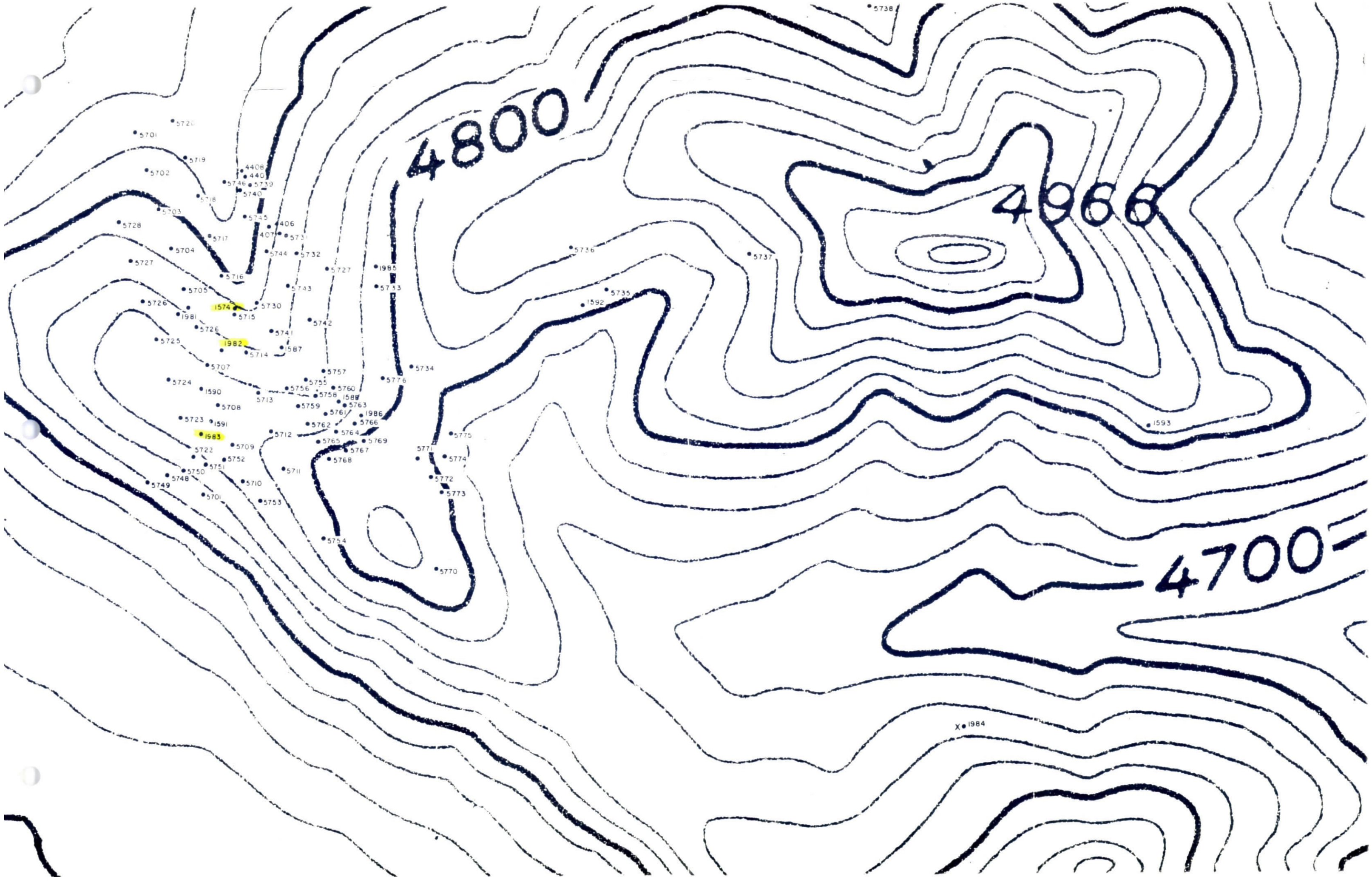
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Zebra Prospect
Consolidated Raymaster

Sept 23, 1983

1983

ZEBRA PROSPECT

Consolidated Paymaster

September 23, 1983

Drill Holes:
28-1 thru 28-3
34-1 thru 34-7.

Prepared for Consolidated Paymaster

By Rick Renn, Senior Geologist
Goldsil Resources (USA), Inc.

LIST OF FIGURES

Plate I	-	Zebra Prospect Geologic Map with Drill Holes
Plate II	-	Drill Hole Map - Section 28
Plate III	-	Drill Hole Map - Section 34
Plate IV	-	Proposed Phase II Drill Hole Locations
Table I	-	Assay Data for 1983 Drill Holes
Table II	-	1983 Drill Hole Lithologic Descriptions

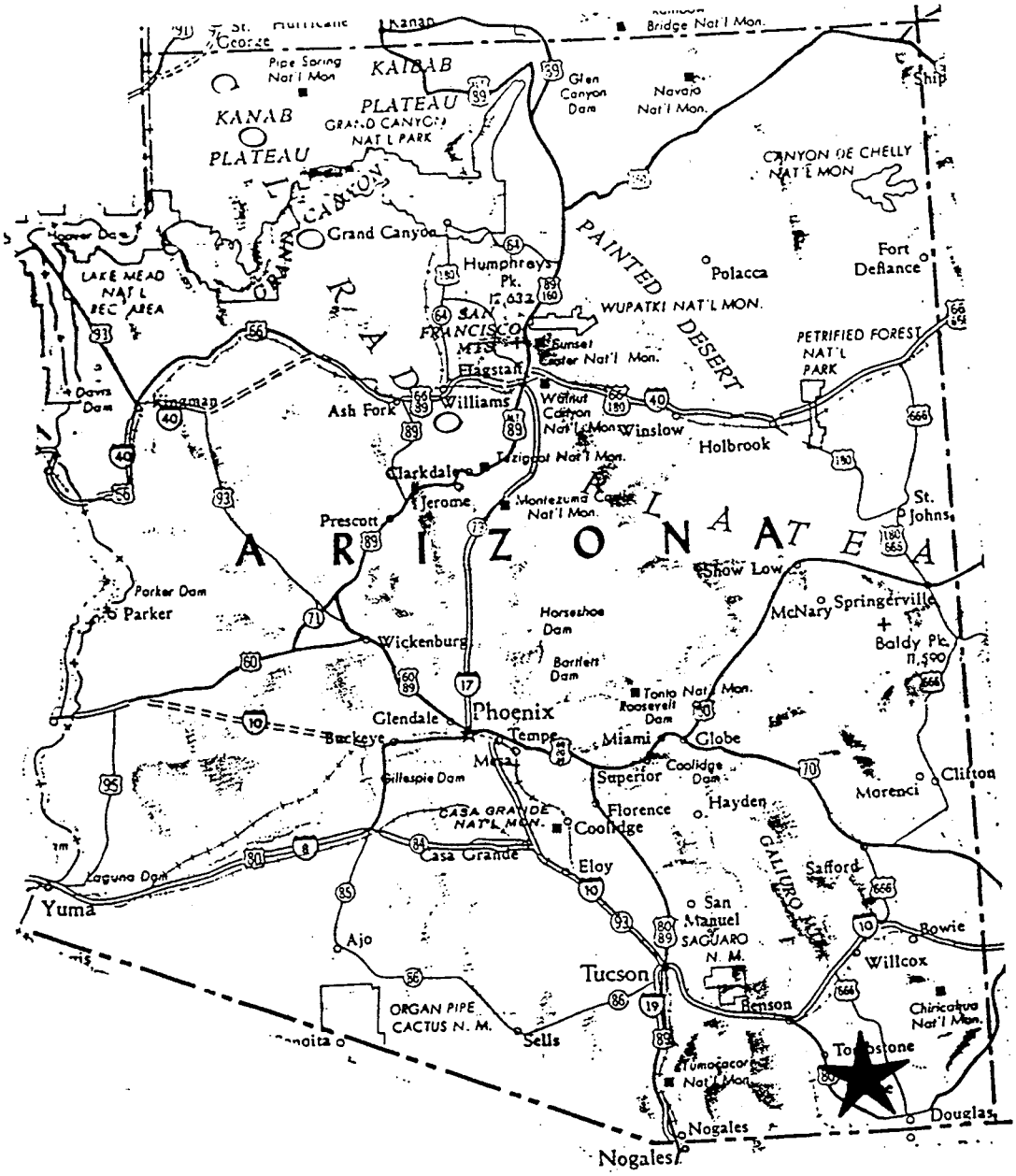
ZEBRA PROSPECT

Introduction

The 1983 Zebra Prospect drilling program commenced on July 17 and was completed on July 31. The total cost was approximately $35,000. During this 14 day period, a total of 2,465 feet were drilled in 10 holes. Seven drill holes totaling 1,910 feet were completed on the southern mineralized area in Section 34, T20S, R23E and three holes totaling 555 feet were completed on the northern mineralized area in Section 28, T20S, R23E (Plate 1). All samples were collected at ten foot intervals, split and tested for gold and silver mineralization.

The area explored by the 1983 Zebra drilling program is located in Sections 27, 28, and 34 of T20S, R23E, of Cochise County, Arizona. The northern portion of the property is best accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 for three miles, then proceeding east on the well-maintained county road to McNeil for two miles, and finally south on an unimproved dirt road for three-fourths of a mile. The topography in the prospect area is moderately hilly to flat with primitive roads crossing most of the low-lying terrain.

The Zebra Prospect is composed of three Arizona State Prospecting Permits and one parcel of fee land. The State Prospecting Permits include the southwest quarter of Section 27, all of Section 28, and the northern three quarters of Section 34. The southern quarter of Section 34 is leased from Mr. Kris Cowan of Tombstone.



ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

Drilling Procedure and Cost Analysis

Specifications of the drilling program to be performed on the Zebra Prospect were submitted to numerous drilling contractors for cost per foot bids. After several replies, Cissell Drilling Co. of Casa Grande, Arizona was awarded the contract for its low bid of $6.50 per foot. The rate included a 1750 rotary drilling unit, one water truck, sampling equipment, rig mobilization, bits and a three man crew.

The first twenty foot section of each hole was spud-in using rock or button bits, at which time the crew changed to either a 200 p.s.i. or 400 p.s.i. high pressure hammer bit to complete the hole. Compressed air was used as a circulating medium except when cavernous or fractured rock conditions warranted the addition of foam. On the initial drill hole (28-1), such conditions were encountered at 120 feet, circulation was lost, and the drill bit was stuck. After the use of considerable foam and numerous attempts to free the stuck pipe, the decision was made to abandon the location and recover the downhole equipment and pipe after the program was completed. Except for occasional zones of lost circulation, drilling continued smoothly through the end of the program.

Drill cuttings were sampled on every hole at ten foot intervals using a cyclone collector which was 95% effective in the collection of cuttings. The sample was then passed through a sample splitter four times until approximately 15 pounds of cuttings remained. At this point, the sample was placed in a plastic bag and submitted for gold and silver analysis to North American Assayers, located in Tempe, Arizona.

An itemized breakdown in U.S. dollars of the expenses incurred while drilling this property are listed below.

Item	Total Cost	Cost/Foot
Drilling	$16,022.50	$ 6.50
Dirt Work	4,160.00	1.69
Assaying	3,478.75	1.42
Geologist (including expenses)	6,436.78	2.61
Miscellaneous	134.30	0.50
Overhead	4,534.85	1.83
Totals	$34,767.80	$14.10

Data Interpretation

The mineralized occurrence in the west half of Section 28 was the first area tested with three drill holes (28-1, 2 and 3) taken to depths of 120, 200 and 225 feet, respectively (Plate II). Assay data for holes drilled in Section 28 are listed in Table I.

Drill holes 28-1 and 28-2 tested a Tertiary rhyolite porphyry and resulted in numerous slight to moderate anomalous gold values at various intervals. The fact that this rhyolitic intrusive carries anomalous gold values points to it as a probable heat source responsible for the generation of the mineralizing hydrothermal system in this area.

Of all the holes completed during the 1983 Zebra drilling program, drill hole 28-3 gave the most encouraging results of a possible discovery of an economic, gold ore deposit. The hole was collared in Colina Limestone and slightly anomalous to ore grade gold mineralization was encountered in the interval from 10 to 100 feet. The highest gold values were in the 50 to 70 foot

interval. This 20 foot section assayed 0.045 oz/ton gold which, with adequate tonnage, can be considered ore grade material. Operators worldwide have been able to successfully recover precious metals, using heap leach procedures, from material grading as low as 0.03 oz/ton gold. The high assay values reported in 28-3, together with ore grade geochemical, surface samples (No. 1586/.114 oz/ton gold and No. 524/0.65 oz/ton gold) collected at distances of approximately 1,000 and 600 feet respectively from hole 28-3, are evidence of a mineralized gold occurrence existing within the Colina Limestone in this vicinity. Only further exploratory drilling to define the extent of gold mineralization will determine if adequate tonnage exists for this deposit to be considered economic. A geological estimate using the data available such as surface samples and geological mapping shows that a large block of similar bleached and iron-stained limestone exists and the potential appears to be good for a medium size ore body with sufficient grade to be recovered by heap leach techniques.

Sample descriptions from drill hole cuttings presented in Table II show the section in 28-3 to be oxidized throughout the entire hole, making it potentially amenable to a cyanide heap leach operation. In addition, no interfering substances have been observed such as cyancides (partially oxidized sulphides of As, Sb, Fe and Cu that consume cyanide from the leach solution), carbonaceous material (which absorbs precious metal cyanides and causes premature gold and silver precipitation), or organic substances (which consume the vital oxygen from the leach solution).

The southern mineralized area located in the southwest quarter of Section 34 had a total of 1,910 feet drilled in seven holes. Four holes (34-1, 2,

5 and 7) were drilled to a depth of 300 feet, hole 34-4 to a depth of 250 feet, and 34-3 and 6 were drilled to 230 feet. Of the seven holes drilled in Section 34, only one, 34-6, did not have anomalous gold values (+.05 ppm gold) at various intervals. Table I displays the assay results at ten foot intervals for each drill hole in the section (refer to Plate III for exact Section 34 hole locations).

All drill holes were collared in the Pennsylvanian-Permian Colina Limestone. The Colina Limestone is a dark gray, fossilferous, marine limestone and shale sequence that attains a thickness of over 600 feet in the prospect area. Using techniques discussed at length in the Zebra Prospect Acquisition Report, it was determined that potential host rock units, thinly-bedded limestones and shales, would occur within 100 feet of the surface. Indeed, five of the six anomalously mineralized drill holes in this section did indicate gold mineralization had occurred in the upper 100 feet where predicted; however, due to preexisting chemical or physical conditions in the rock, potential host units did not react vigorously with upward migrating, auriferous solution. Hence, only minor anomalous gold depositions took place in these units with the bulk remaining in solution. Lithologic descriptions for samples collected from drill holes in Section 34 are contained in Table II.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Drilling on the mineralized showing in the southwest quarter of Section 34, T20S, R23E, did not produce any indications of strong concentrations of gold mineralization down to 300 feet in depth. Therefore, this area should assume a low priority in any future drilling activity.

Exploratory drilling did produce very positive results on the northern mineralized showing in the west half of Section 28, T20S, R23E. Drill hole 28-3, which was collared in Colina Limestone, was strongly mineralized in gold and yielded a 20 foot interval of 0.045 oz/ton gold. The drill hole results, plus favorable surface showings hint toward the emplacement of a sizable ore body within 100 feet of the surface. Ore from this deposit may be amenable to a low grade gold recovery process, such as open pit mining and heap leach operations. This area should receive the bulk of any further exploratory drilling efforts.

Is is recommended that a ten hole/two week Phase II exploratory drill program be instituted. An itemized breakdown of probable costs involved, based on 2,000 feet of drilling, includes:

Item	Total Cost	Cost/Foot
Drilling	$14,000	$ 7.00
Dirt Work	4,000	2.00
Assaying	$ 3,000	1.50
Geologist	2,850	1.43
Travel/Room and Board	1,650	0.83
Overhead	3,835	1.92
Totals	$29,375	$14.68

Proposed drill locations are plotted on Plate IV.

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It is further recommended that four gold bearing samples from this drill program be sent to Mountain State Engineers for leachability testing. Cost for this valuable information is relatively low: $350/sample.

TABLE I

ASSAY DATA FOR 1983

DRILL HOLES

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
28-1 0-10	0.07	<.1
28-1 10-20	0.09	<.1
28-1 20-30	0.06	<.1
28-1 30-40	0.05	<.1
28-1 40-50	0.11	<.1
28-1 50-60	0.09	<.1
28-1 60-70	0.03	<.1
28-1 70-80	0.01	<.1
28-1 80-90	0.02	<.1
28-1 90-100	0.01	<.1
28-1 100-110	0.01	<.1
28-1 110-120	<.01	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
28-2 0-10	0.03	0.1
28-2 10-20	0.11	0.1
28-2 20-30	0.03	<.1
28-2 30-40	0.02	<.1
28-2 40-50	0.06	<.1
28-2 50-60	0.01	<.1
28-2 60-70	0.01	<.1
28-2 70-80	0.01	<.1
28-2 80-90	0.04	<.1
28-2 90-100	0.01	<.1
28-2 100-110	0.01	<.1
28-2 110-120	<.01	<.1
28-2 120-130	<.01	<.1
28-2 130-140	<.01	<.1
28-2 140-150	0.01	<.1
28-2 150-160	<.01	<.1
28-2 160-170	<.01	<.1
28-2 170-180	<.01	<.1
28-2 180-190	<.01	<.1
28-2 190-200	<.01	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
28-3 0-10	0.03	0.1
28-3 10-20	0.24	0.1
28-3 20-30	0.11	0.1
28-3 30-40	0.05	<.1
28-3 40-50	0.27	0.1
28-3 50-60	1.52	<.1
28-3 60-70	1.40	<.1
28-3 70-80	0.08	<.1
28-3 80-90	0.06	<.1
28-3 90-100	0.14	<.1
28-3 100-110	0.04	<.1
28-3 110-120	0.03	<.1
28-3 120-130	0.01	<.1
23-3 130-140	<.01	<.1
28-3-140-150	0.01	<.1
28-3 150-160	0.02	<.1
28-3-160-170	<.01	<.1
29-3 170-180	<.01	<.1
28-3 180-190	<.01	<.1
28-3 190-200	<.01	<.1
28-3 200-210	<.01	<.1
28-3 210-220	<.01	<.1
28-3 220-225	0.01	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
34-1 0-10	0.02	0.1
34-1 10-20	0.01	<.1
34-1 20-30	0.02	0.1
34-1 30-40	0.04	<.1
34-1 40-50	0.05	<.1
34-1 50-60	<.01	<.1
34-1 60-70	<.01	<.1
34-1 70-80	<.01	<.1
34-1 80-90	<.01	<.1
34-1 90-100	<.01	<.1
34-1 100-110	<.01	<.1
34-1 110-120	<.01	<.1
34-1 120-130	<.01	<.1
34-1 130-140	<.01	<.1
34-1 140-150	<.01	<.1
34-1 150-160	<.01	<.1
34-1 160-170	<.01	<.1
34-1 170-180	0.02	<.1
34-1 180-190	<.01	0.1
34-1 190-200	<.01	<.1
34-1 200-210	<.01	<.1
34-1 210-220	<.01	<.1
34-1 220-230	<.01	<.1

cont.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
34-1 230-240	<.01	<.1
34-1 240-250	<.01	0.1
34-1 250-260	<.01	<.1
34-1 260-270	<.01	<.1
34-1 270-280	<.01	<.1
34-1 280-290	<.01	<.1
34-1 290-300	0.04	0.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
34-2 0-10	0.14	<.1
34-2 10-20	0.04	<.1
34-2 20-30	<.01	<.1
34-2 30-40	<.01	<.1
34-2 40-50	<.01	<.1
34-2 50-60	0.18	<.1
34-2 60-70	<.01	<.1
34-2 70-80	<.01	0.1
34-2 80-90	<.01	<.1
34-2 90-100	<.01	<.1
34-2 100-110	<.01	<.1
34-2 110-120	<.01	0.1
34-2 120-130	<.01	0.1
34-2 130-140	<.01	<.1
34-2 140-150	<.01	<.1
34-2 150-160	<.01	<.1
34-2 160-170	<.01	0.1
34-2 170-180	<.01	<.1
34-2 180-190	<.01	<.1
34-2 190-200	<.01	<.1
34-2 200-210	<.01	0.1
34-2 210-220	<.01	<.1
34-2 220-230	<.01	<.1
34-2 230-240	<.01	0.2

cont.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
34-2 240-250	<.01	<.1
34-2 250-260	0.04	<.1
34-2 260-270	<.01	<.1
34-2 270-280	<.01	<.1
34-2 280-290	<.01	0.1
34-2 290-300	<.01	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
34-3-0-10	0.06	<.1
34-3-10-20	0.10	<.1
34-3-20-30	0.06	<.1
34-3-30-40	0.02	<.1
34-3-40-50	0.04	<.1
34-3-50-60	0.04	<.1
34-3-60-70	0.08	<.1
34-3-70-80	<.01	<.1
34-3-80-90	<.01	<.1
34-3-90-100	<.01	<.1
34-3-100-110	0.02	<.1
34-3-110-120	0.01	<.1
34-3-120-130	0.02	<.1
34-3-130-140	0.02	<.1
34-3-140-150	<.01	<.1
34-3-150-160	<.01	<.1
34-3-160-170	<.01	<.1
34-3-170-180	<.01	<.1
34-3-180-190	0.02	<.1
34-3-190-200	0.02	<.1
34-3-200-210	<.01	<.1
34-3-210-220	0.02	<.1
34-3-220-230	0.02	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
34-4-0-10	0.02	<.1
34-4-10-20	<.01	<.1
34-4-20-30	0.02	<.1
34-4-30-40	<.01	<.1
34-4-40-50	0.04	<.1
34-4-50-60	0.02	<.1
34-4-60-70	0.04	<.1
34-4-70-80	<.01	<.1
34-4-80-90	0.02	<.1
34-4-90-100	0.10	<.1
34-4-100-110	0.02	<.1
34-4-110-120	<.01	<.1
34-4-120-130	<.01	<.1
34-4-130-140	< 01	<.1
34-4-140-150	<.01	<.1
34-4-150-160	<.01	<.1
34-4-160-170	0.02	<.1
34-4-170-180	<.01	<.1
34-4-180-190	<.01	<.1
34-4-190-200	0.02	<.1
34-4-200-210	<.01	<.1
34-4-210-220	<.01	<.1
34-4-220-230	0.02	<.1
34-4-230-240	0.04	<.1
34-4-240-250	0.04	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
34-5-0-10	0.02	0.1
34-5-10-20	<.01	0.1
34-5-20-30	<.01	<.1
34-5-30-40	0.02	<.1
34-5-40-50	<.01	<.1
34-5-50-60	<.01	<.1
34-5-60-70	<.01	<.1
34-5-70-80	<.01	<.1
34-5-80-90	0.02	<.1
34-5-90-100	0.02	<.1
34-5-100-110	0.12	<.1
34-5-110-120	0.32	<.1
34-5-120-130	<.01	<.1
34-5-130-140	<.01	<.1
34-5-140-150	<.01	<.1
34-5-150-160	<.01	<.1
34-5-160-170	<.01	<.1
34-5-170-180	<.01	<.1
34-5-180-190	<.01	<.1
34-5-190-200	<.01	<.1
34-5-200-210	<.01	<.1
34-5-210-220	<.01	<.1
34-5-220-230	<.01	0.1

cont.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
34-5-230-240	0.02	<.1
34-5-240-250	<.01	<.1
34-5-250-260	<.01	<.1
34-5-260-270	<.01	<.1
34-5-270-280	<.01	<.1
34-5-280-290	<.01	<.1
34-5-290-300	<.01	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
34-6-0-10	<.01	<.1
34-6-10-20	<.01	<.1
34-6-20-30	<.01	<.1
34-6-30-40	<.01	<.1
34-6-40-50	0.02	<.1
34-6-50-60	<.01	<.1
34-6-60-70	<.01	<.1
34-6-70-80	<.01	<.1
34-6-80-90	0.02	<.1
34-6-90-100	0.02	<.1
34-6-100-110	0.02	<.1
34-6-110-120	<.01	<.1
34-6-120-130	<.01	<.1
34-6-130-140	<.01	<.1
34-6-140-150	<.01	<.1
34-6-150-160	<.01	<.1
34-6-160-170	<.01	<.1
34-6-170-180	<.01	<.1
34-6-180-190	<.01	<.1
34-6-190-200	0.02	<.1
34-6-200-210	<.01	<.1
34-6-210-220	<.01	<.1
34-6-220-230	<.01	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
34-7 0-10	<.01	<.1
34-7 10-20	0.04	0.1
34-7 20-30	<.01	<.1
34-7 30-40	<.01	<.1
34-7 40-50	<.01	<.1
34-7 50-60	<.01	<.1
34-7 60-70	<.01	<.1
34-7 70-80	<.01	<.1
34-7 80-90	<.01	0.1
34-7 90-100	<.01	<.1
34-7 100-110	0.02	<.1
34-7 110-120	<.01	0.1
34-7 120-130	<.01	0.1
34-7 130-140	<.01	0.1
34-7 140-150	<.01	0.1
34-7 150-160	<.01	<.1
34-7 160-170	<.01	<.1
34-7 170-180	<.01	0.1
34-7 180-190	<.01	<.1
34-7 190-200	0.06	<.1
34-7 200-210	<.01	0.1
34-7 210-220	<.01	<.1
34-7 220-230	<.01	<.1
34-7 230-240	<.01	0.1

cont.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
34-7 240-250	<.01	<.1
34-7 250-260	<.01	<.1
34-7 260-270	<.01	0.1
34-7 270-280	<.01	<.1
34-7 280-290	<.01	<.1
34-7 290-300	<.01	<.1

TABLE II

1983 DRILL HOLE LITHOLOGIC

DESCRIPTIONS

FEL ¼ FNL ¼, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

Subject: Zebra
County: Cochise
State: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 34-1
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave.Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	30				Gray Ls, very minor FeOx, some good calcite, 20-30% red-brown calcareous mudstone-Ls.		
30	40				Med. gray Ls and red-brown Ls (30%) with some minor silicification, moderate FeOx, calcite.		
40	50				Medium gray Ls, grayish pink silicified Ls (?) 10% fine grained and occassional FeOx, calcite veining in Ls.		
50	110				Medium gray to brownish gray Ls, fresh, minoe FeOx and calcite.		
110	130				Slight increase in calcite, FeOx more orange.		
130	140				Medium gray Ls, with 10% red-brown mudstone, calcareous, good FeOx stained calcite.		
140	180				Decrease in orange calcite.		
180	190				Medium gray Ls, minor calcite and FeOx.		
190	210				Dark gray Ls, minor calcite and FeOx.		
210	280				Medium gray to brownish gray Ls.		
280	290				Medium to light gray Ls with 20% dark tan calcareous mudstone, minor FeOx and calcite.		
290	300				Medium gray Ls, minor FeOx and calcite.		

000070

'EL ½, FNL ½, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

ubject: Zebra
ounty: Cochise
tate: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 34-2
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave.Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

rom eet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	10				Ls grayish brown, fresh with abundant FeOx stained calcite, some silica white-clear (10%)		
10	40				Ls gray to reddish brown, still abundant orange (FeOx stained), calcite, 50-50 gray to red-brown Ls.		
40	60				Red-brown Ls - calcareous mudstone. Increase to 60-70% with remainder as gray Ls, no calcite fracture was reported here.		
60	100				All gray Ls with minor FeOx stains, 1-2% orange calcite (FeOx stains)		
100	110				Same as above with some darker gray Ls (10%) mixed in, darker gray Ls has no FeOx staining.		
110	120				Dark gray-medium gray; reddish gray Ls with very little FeOx staining, very minor calcite.		
120	130				Same as 110-120 section but with some very minor white, coarse grained silica observed.		
130	140				Same as 110' to 120'.		
140	150				Medium gray Ls with 3% orange calcite.		
150	160				Ls, medium-dark gray, very minor orange calcite.		
160	190				Ls, gray (90%) - reddish brown (10%), minor FeOx calcite veins in Ls.		
190	200				Medium gray Ls, very minor FeOx staining.		
200	230				Dark gray Ls, with minor FeOx staining, 10-20% red-orange brown mudstone.		
230	250				Mudstone drops out.		
250	290				Medium gray Ls, with minor FeOx staining and calcite.		

000071

NL ½, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

Subject: Zebra
County: Cochise
State: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 34-2
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave.Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
290	300				Dark gray Ls and 20% red-brown Ls - mudstone, some FeOx staining and calcite.		

000072

EL ~~N~~, FNL ~~N~~, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

ubject: Zebra | Logged By: R. Renn | Hole No. 34-3 | Ave.Grade Au.

ounty: Cochise | Type Drill: | Date Started: | Collar Elev:

tate: Arizona | Hole size: | Date Completed: | Bearing:

Contractor: | Total Depth: | Inclination:

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	10				Fresh gray Ls with minor white calcite, red-brown mudstone 10%.		
10	60				Ls with minor FeOx stained calcite in fractures, 10% red-brown mudstone.		
60	90				Ls and mudstone the same but slight increase to 2-3% heavy FeOx stained calcite.		
90	100				Plain Ls, gray, fresh.		
100	140	see attached			Ls. and 10% mudstone, red-brown 10-15%, minor FeOx stained calcite.		
140	150				Calcareous mudstone and argillics, 50% with same Ls and minor FeOx calcite.		
150	170				Ls, dark gray, minor calcite.		
170	200				Dark gray Ls and 20% red-brown mudstone; Ls, no calcite.		
200	230				Same Ls and red-brown mudstone-Ls combinations and descriptions but a return to minor FeOx stained calcite.		
230					Hit fracture (?), lost all circulation and cuttings.		

000073

EL ___, FNL ___, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E

Subject: Zebra | Logged By: R. Renn | Hole No. 34-4 | Ave. Grade Au. ___

County: Cochise | Type Drill: ___ | Date Started: ___ | Collar Elev: ___

State: Arizona | Hole size: ___ | Date Completed: ___ | Bearing: ___

Contractor: ___ | Total Depth: ___ | Inclination: ___

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	10				Dark gray to gray Ls, fresh with calcite development along fractures, calcite has some FeOx staining, 50% calcareous, red-brown mudstone, all in a red-brown dust.		
10	150	see attached			Dark gray to gray Ls, fresh with calcite that has FeOx staining, 10%-20% calcareous mudstone.		
150	170				Increase in amount of FeOx stained calcite to a couple of %, Ls is the same.		
170	190				Same as interval 10'-150'.		
190	200				Calcite with good FeOx picks up again to 1%-2%, Ls and mudstone the same.		
200	220				Ls as previously described and 10%-20% red-brown mudstone or sub Ls, minor FeOx stained calcite.		
220	250				Dark gray Ls with calcite, very little FeOx staining, some calcite is white with no FeOx, red-brown mudstone; sub Ls is only ≈ 5%.		

000074

'EL ¼, FNL ¼, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

ubject: Zebra | Logged By: R. Renn | Hole No. 34-5 | Ave.Grade Au.

ounty: Cochise | Type Drill: | Date Started: | Collar Elev:

tate: Arizona | Hole size: | Date Completed: | Bearing:

Contractor: | Total Depth: | Inclination:

rom eet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Sym hol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	20				Fresh, gray Ls with red-brown argillite (calcareous)		
20	110				Ls, dark gray to grayish rust, very minor calcite and FeOx indications.		
110	120				50% Ls, gray, fresh, 50% red-brown mudstone, no noticeable calcite.		
120	210				Gray Ls, very minor FeOx stained calcite, 10-20% red-brown mudstone; sub Ls.		
210	220				Increase in red-brown mudstone; Ls to 50%		
220	260				Same as 120'-210' interval.		
260	270				60%-70% reddish-brown shale mudstone, 30% fresh gray Ls, some calcite.		
270	280				Decrease to 50% red-brown mudstone.		
280	300				Further decrease to 30% of mudstone, Ls is still as previously described.		

000075

EL ___, FNL ___, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

ubject: Zebra | Logged By: R. Renn | Hole No. 34-6 | Ave.Grade Au. ___

ounty: Cochise | Type Drill: ___ | Date Started: ___ | Collar Elev: ___

tate: Arizona | Hole size: ___ | Date Completed: ___ | Bearing: ___

Contractor: ___ | Total Depth: ___ | Inclination: ___

rom eet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	10				Dark gray Ls., fresh with minor Fe staining, along with 30% reddish brown calcareous mudstone, also FeOx staining calcite.		
10	30				Dark gray Ls. with FeOx stained calcite on fracture surfaces, almost no reddish brown mudstone.		
30	50				Increase to 30% again red-brown calcareous mudstone.		
50	70				Increase to 45% of red-brown mudstone, gray Ls. has less calcite.		
70	120				10-20% red-brown mudstone, Ls is still dark gray with minor FeOx. Stained calcite fracture surfaces.		
120	140				Increase to 50% red-brown mudstone; still very effervesent.		
140	190				Dark gray, fresh Ls with very minor FeOx stained calcite, 10% red-brown mudstone.		
190	200				Increase to 50% of red-brown, calcareous mudstone.		
200	230				Ls as previously described, ≤10% red-brown, calcareous mudstone.		
230	-				Lost circulation and cuttings.		

000076

FEL ___ ¼, FNL ___ ¼, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

Subject: Zebra
County: Cochise
State: Arizona

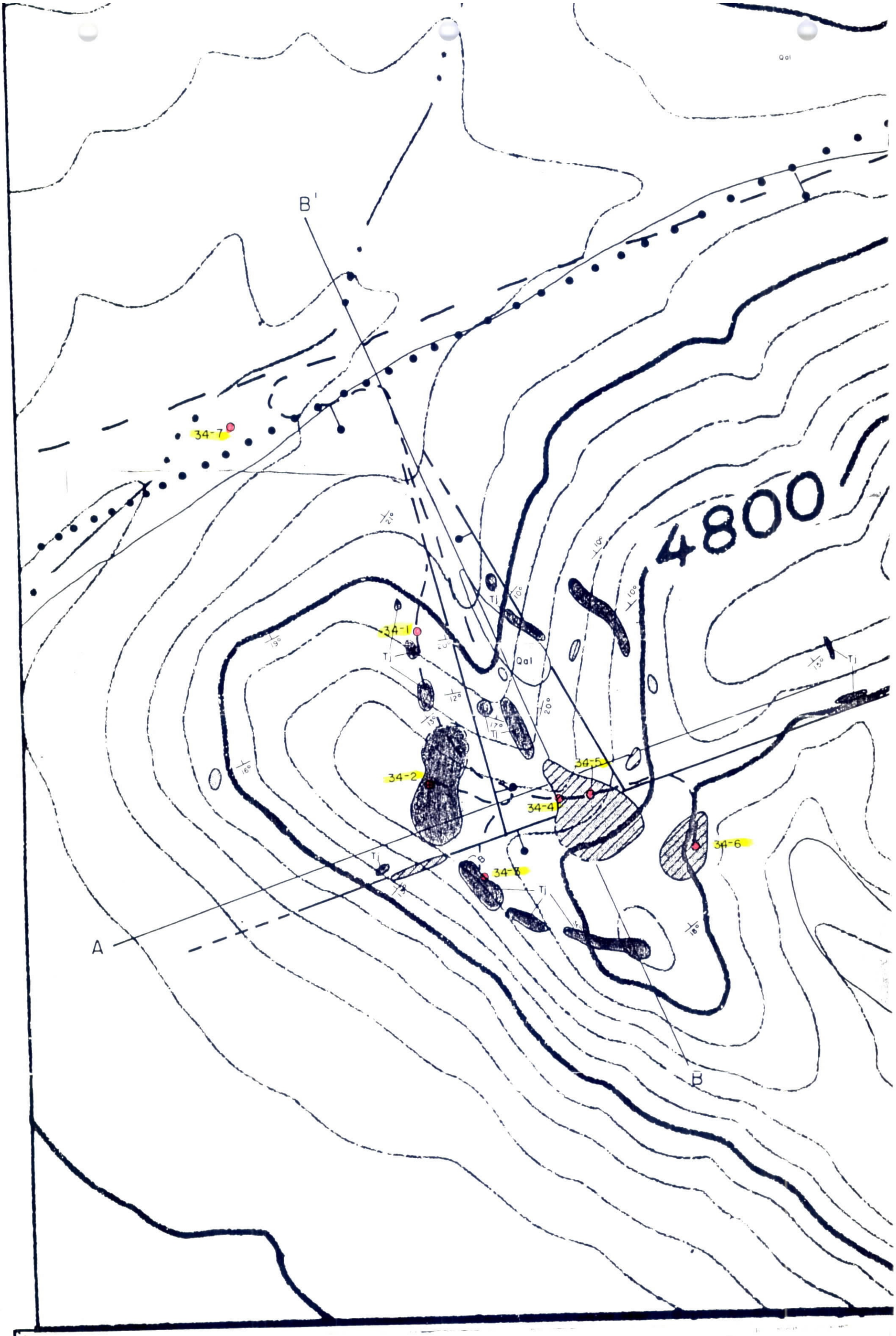
Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 34-7
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave. Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

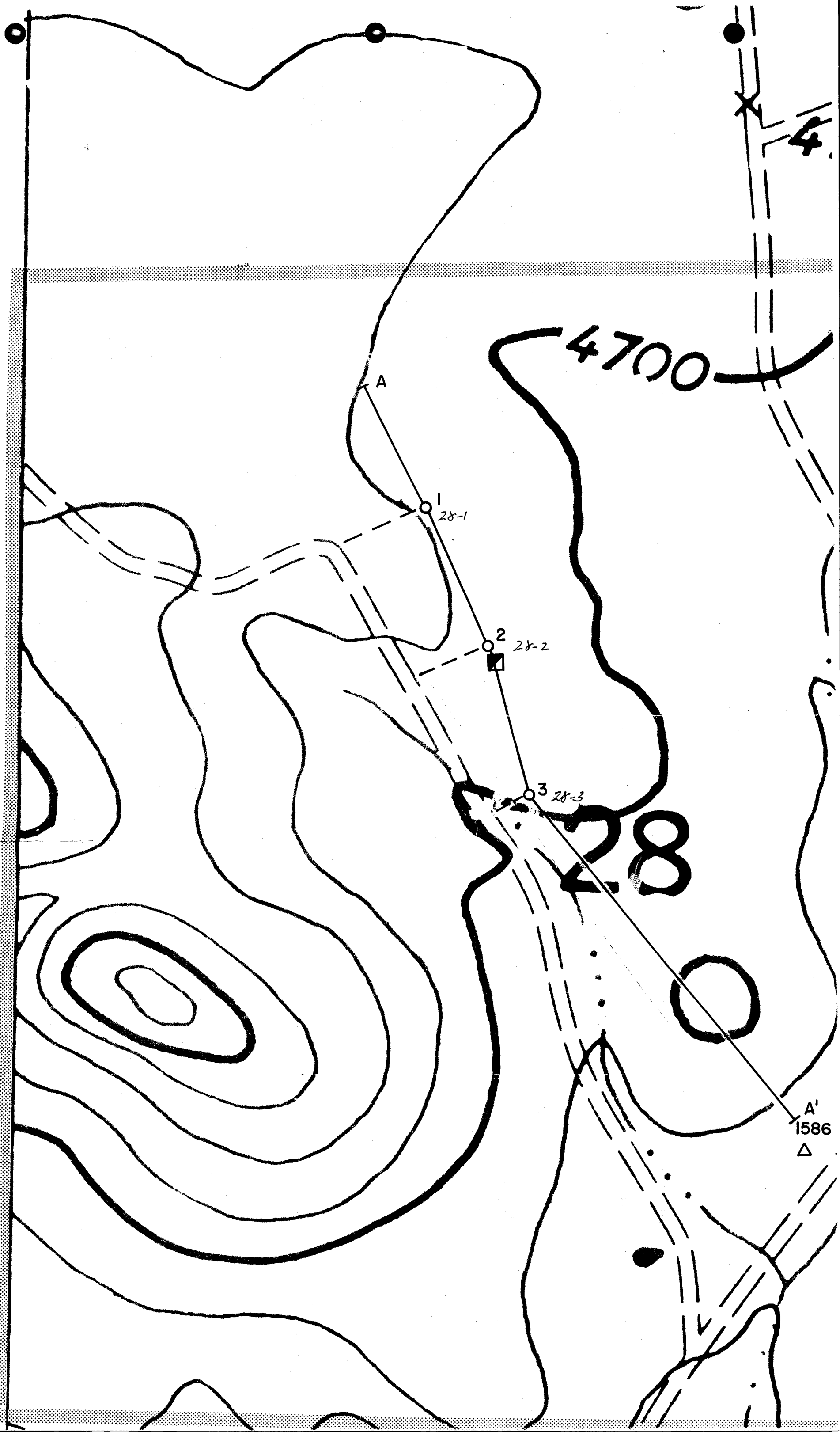
From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	S
0	20				Medium gray Ls, mostly alluvial.		
20	70				Medium gray Ls with minor FeOx stained calcite.		
70	80				80% red-brown mudstone - Ls with 20% gray Ls and minor FeOx stained calcite.		
80	90				Same as 70'-80' but decrease to 40% red-brown mudstone.		
90	110				Medium-dark gray Ls, 15-20% red-brown mudstone-Ls, very minor calcite.		
110	170				Medium gray to grayish brown Ls, very minor, occassional calcite.		
170	190				10% red-brown mudstone-Ls, rest is same gray Ls, some good size pieces (2-4 mm) of FeOx stained calcite.		
190	200				Medium gray Ls, minor calcite and FeOx staining.		
200	220				Same as 190'-200' interval but Ls is a little darker gray.		
220	240				Medium gray Ls, very minor white calcite.		
240	280				Medium gray Ls, with some FeOx stained calcite.		
280	300				Medium gray Ls, 10% red-brown mudstone-Ls with gray Ls having very minor FeOx stains and also some free orange (FeOx stains) calcite.		

000077



Section 34

Section 34



Section 28
Drill Holes

Zebra Prospect Drilling Report of 1985
on the 10-hole program of Consolidated
Oxymaster, by Leroy Holterman

1986

ZEBRA PROSPECT REPORT
1985 DRILLING REPORT
JANUARY 21, 1986

by Leroy Halterman

Consolidated Raymaster 10 hole program
7 in Sec. 34
3 in Sec. 28

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Figure 2	In Pocket

ZEBRA PROSPECT REPORT
1985 Drilling Program
January 21, 1986

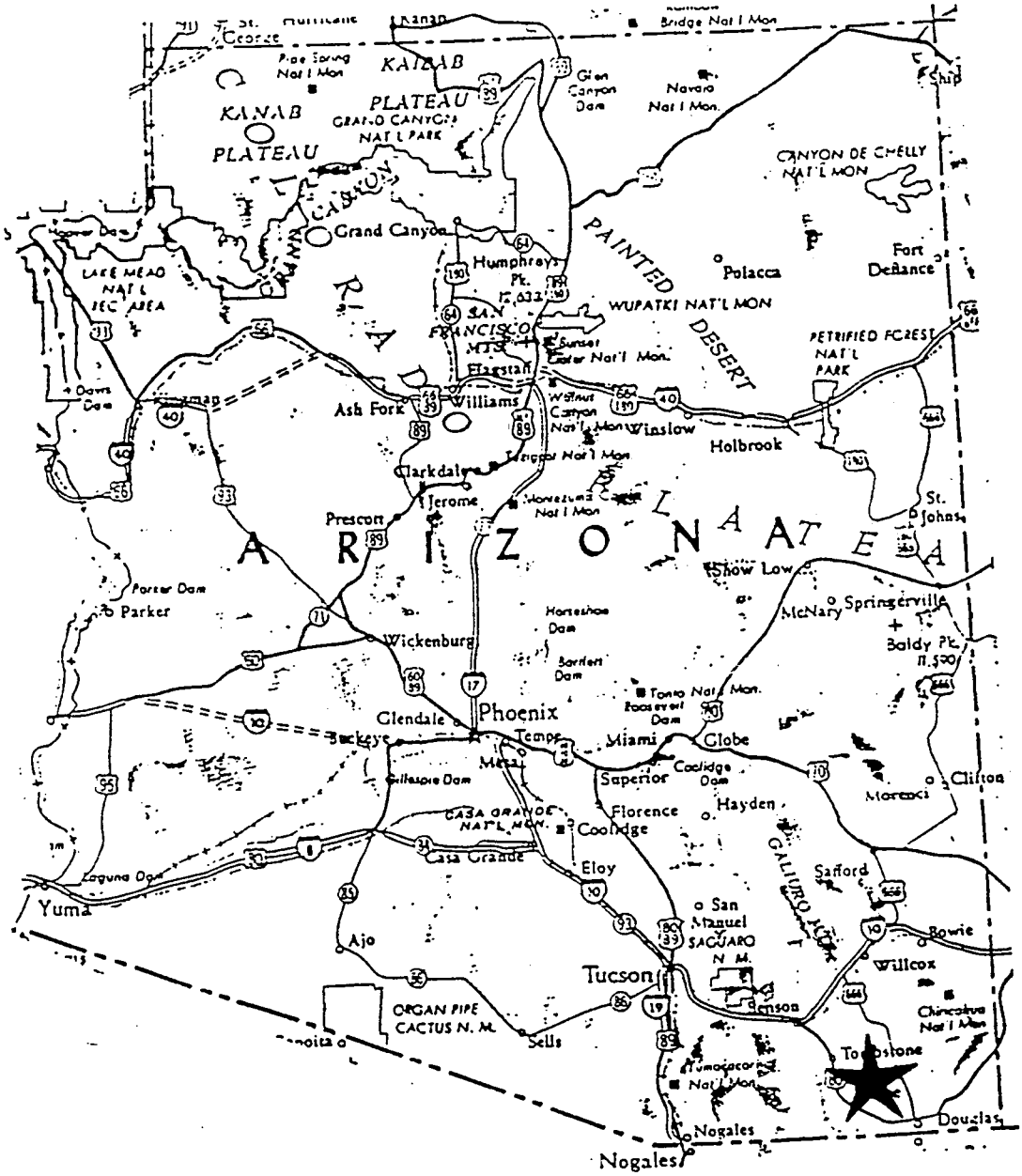
At the request of Ken Cabianca of Wellington Financial Corp, a one hole drill program was conducted on the Zebra prospect on November 7 and 8, 1985. This hole was drilled to a depth of one hundred feet and sufficient funds were expended in this effort to satisfy the Arizona State Annual Work Requirements of $10 per acre per year. The hole was placed so that it would be a 20 meter, south, updip offset of a mineralized hole that was drilled during a program conducted by a previous operator. Results of this hole confirmed the presence of mineralization discovered in an earlier program and further indicated that the mineralization in this area may be associated with a feeder structure and not a small rhyolite intrusive as earlier thought. Should this idea be hold true it would mean that the Zebra prospect will have much greater potential than earlier thought and that past drilling (which consisted of only 2,465 feet concentrated in a relatively small portion of the three square mile mineralized area) merely scratches the surface of the prospect. When one examines the prospect area on the ground, they cannot help but be impressed with the pervasive alteration, silicification, and gold mineralization. The shallow mineralization intercepted thus far is relatively thick, but not very high grade. However, the probability of intercepting anything more than just the fringe of the mineralization with these two close spaced-holes seems unlikely. There were two other holes drilled in the mineralized area, but they were placed in the intrusive which probably was intruded along the structures and they do not give additional information about the mineralization of the carbonates in the area.

Introduction

The Zebra prospect is located in sections 28 and 33 T20S, R23E, of Cochise County, Arizona and consists entirely of Arizona State Prospecting Permits. It contains a total of 480 acres which are described as the W 1/2 of Section 28 and the NE 1/4 Section 33. The closest major inhabitation is Tombstone which is only a few miles away, and the nearest good air service is Tuscon, approximately one and a half hours away (Figure 1). The northern portion of the property is best accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 for three miles, then proceeding east on the well-maintained county road for two miles to McNeil, and finally south on an unimproved dirt road for three-fourth of a mile. The topography in the prospect area is moderately hilly to flat, with primitive roads crossing most of the low-lying terrain. Mild arid winters make year-around operations possible, although mid-summer temperatures are somewhat distressing for both men and machines.

General Geology

The Zebra prospect lies along the axis and slightly west of the deepest portion of the Sonoran geosyncline in an area know as the Pedregosa Basin. It also lies within a belt of north-northwest trending mountain ranges that are separated by broad alluvial-filled valleys and extend from the Colorado Plateau in central Arizona to Sonora, Mexico. Major faults within the prospect area generally aligned with this basin and range direction, and minor faults general trend perpendicular to this trend direction. The prospect area itself is underlain by a relatively thick blanket of Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments with outcrops of predominately Permian Colina



ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

Limestone on the surface. Numerous small Tertiary rhyolite intrusives, which are the only other outcropping rocks, are located in and near the west half of section 28, T20S R23E. Nearby rhyolite intrusives of similar composition have been age dated at 63 M.Y.

Stratigraphically, only two Permian formations will be covered in this report. Logically, they are the only two potential targets for mineralization of economic size and grade orebodies. In ascending order, these formations are the Earp Formation and the Colina Limestone.

The Earp Formation is Pennsylvanian and Permian in age and is composed of interbedded siltstone, sandstones, and light-gray limestone and dolomite beds. To the west, the limestone content is sparse. However, to the east, which is the Zebra prospect area, the limestone content increases upsection. Consequently, making the change from the Colina limestone to the Earp more of a transition than a sharp brake. In the nearby Tombstone hills, a 584 foot section of Earp Formation was measured.

The Colina Limestone is a dark-gray, sparsely cherty rock with some dolomitic beds present. It is usually a relatively thin formation varying from 250 to 650 feet. However, in the Zebra prospect area, it approaches it's maximum thickness. In the nearby Tombstone hills, a 633 foot section of Colina Formation was measured.

Previous Work

The Zebra property was held in the recent gold boom by two other companies: Energy Reserves Group from 1982 thru mid- 1983, and Consolidated Paymaster from mid-1983 thru mid-1985. Energy Reserves Group work consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling which delineated a number of targets, some of which are still untested today. Consolidated Paymaster work consisted of a 10-hole program totaling 2,465 feet designed to test several of the surface anomalies located on the property. Seven of these holes were clustered in a twelve acre area in Section 34 and three were located in and near a rhyolite intrusive in section 28. Overall, this program tested only a small percentage of the prospective area of the Zebra Prospect. Most holes in the 1983 Paymaster program did encountered minor mineralization with one hole, 28-3, encountering 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold within fifty feet of the surface. Sample descriptions indicate this material to be oxidized and may be heap leachable.

The average cost of the Paymaster program was $14.10 per foot. This figure includes drilling, dirt work, assaying, geologist, travel, and a 15 percent overhead charge. This work was done during the recent boom, and some prices may be somewhat inflated. Based on a review of these expenses, it seems likely that a similar sized program, without adding on an overhead charge, should cost about $11 per foot or less.

000007

To date the previous operators have spent a total of $33,375(US). Most of this sum was expended by Consolidated Paymaster during there 1983 drilling program, the rest was expended by Energy Reserves Group which was predominately geological mapping and geo-chemical sampling. The Wellington Financial, 1985 program expended an additional $2,600 in their one hole program. This brings the total expenditure as January 1, 1986, for the development of the Zebra property to $35,975(US) or $50,699(Canadian).

Fall 1985 Program

The fall 1985 program was designed to test the continuity of the mineralization located by hole 28-1. This hole was drilled to also test the hypothesis that the mineralization was located within a favorable stratigraphic horizon which was mineralized from fluids migrating up a feeder structure and then along the favorable horizon. This is much the same hypothesis that is being used to explain many of the Nevada gold deposits and also successfully used to explore for them.

The postulated feeder structure is a fault which strikes approximately north 40 degrees west and has a near vertical dip. This structure is primarily evidenced by a topographic lineament which can be traced across the property, changes in dip, and altered and intruded areas such as the rhyolite intrusion located near the mineralization (Figure 2, in pocket). Earlier thoughts were that this intrusion was the source of the mineralization, but now it appears that the feeder structure was simply the path of the least resistance for the intrusion to follow. It should also be noted that the intrusion itself is elongated in the same direction as the postulated feeder structure.

000008

The site that was picked to be drilled, hole 28-4, was located approximately 60 feet southwest of hole 28-3. The contractor used was Cissell Drilling from Casa Grande, Arizona. He was also the same contractor used by Consolidated Paymaster in their 1983 program. Cost of drilling this 100-foot hole was approximately $2,600, which included mobilization of both the geologist and the drillers, the actual work on the property, and assaying. One should keep in mind that the per foot cost would have been drastically reduced if the program had of consisted several more holes and would have been more in line with the earlier estimated figure of $11 per foot.

Program Results

The fall 1985 program successfully illustrated that the mineralization was continuous and related to a feeder structure versus a rhyolite intrusive as earlier through. Further, the assays listed in Table 1 give evidence that the mineralization is not only continuous but also appears to dip, as a host bed would, at a direction and rate similar to those observed on the surface outcrop. To further illustrate this; if one observes that the bottom of the higher grade mineralization is 70 feet in hole 28-3 and 30 feet in hole 28-4, this indicates a dip of approximately 30+ degrees to north. Nearby surface measurements indicate a north to northwesterly dip, although most of the dip angles are from 9 to 26 degrees versus the subsurface estimate of 30 degrees. Further evidence of this stratigraphic relationship of the mineralization may also be gathered from the assay data. It appears that the upper horizon was a favorable host rock. However, it appears that the next stratigraphic horizon was unfavorable in that both the holes bottom in a sequence of barren rocks.

000009

Lithological descriptions were not available for hole 28-3. However, samples form the mineralized portion of hole 28-4 were composed of argillically altered hemitite stained limestone with some hemitite stained shale. While the unmineralized rock was gray limestones with some hemitite staining, all of the samples had some indications of narrow quartz and calcite veining present.

Table 1

Depth	North Hole 28-3 (1983) Oz/ton/Au	South Hole 28-4 (1985) Oz/ton/Au
0-10	Trace	.069
10-20	.007	.002
20-30	.004	.041
30-40	.002	.002
40-50	.008	.014
50-60	.047	N.D.
60-70	.043	N.D.
70-80	.002	N.D.
80-90	.002	N.D.
90-100	.004	N.D.
100-110	N.D.	
110-120	N.D.	
120-130	N.D.	
130-140	N.D.	
140-150	N.D.	

000010

Conclusions and Recommendations

The 1985 drilling program successfully illustrated that the mineralization discovered in hole 28-3 in 1983 was continuous. More importantly, it gave a chance to re-look at the past data generated and also take an on-the-ground, fresh look, at the prospect. From this fresh look it became apparent that the mineralizaton in section 28 was not related to the rhyolite intrusive as earlier though, but related to a feeder structure which mineralized a host bed. This discovery, which conforms to the epithermal gold model, gives the prospect, as a whole, considerably more potential than earlier thought. It also forces a reassessment of the past program and a re-evaluation of the prospect.

The past program tested only two small areas, totaling only 20 acres of a prospect that has several thousand mineralization acres associated with it. Further, the seven hole drilled in section 34 were drilled on top of a hill, on top of jasperoids with anomalous gold mineralization associated with minor structures. At first glance, this appears to be logical; however, if this mineralization is related to stratigraphic horizons mineralized at depth from feeder structures, the ore body would probably be located at some distance from this point. The program would have merely tested surface manifestations of a possible orebody located at some distance away, both laterally and vertically. Finally, previous work may have suffered from the common mistake of not looking in the valleys. Virtually all of the past sampling and related work has been confined to the jasperoid outcrops which occur almost everywhere on the property. There has been no sampling or work on the low areas which may be present because of argillic or other types of

000011

alteration and may also be the location of possible orebodies. The area tested by holes 28-3 and 28-4 are in a low area which has been altered and may illustrate the need for a harder look at them along with soil sampling.

Some attention should also be focused on the potential of the Earp Formation as well as the Colina Limestone. All of the surface mineralization and the mineralization discovered in drill holes 28-3 and 28-4 were in the Colina Limestone. However, from the brief description included in this report of the Earp Formation and field observations, indication are that it may be as good or even a better host than the Colina. The maximum thickness of Colina is a over 600 feet, but considering erosion, structure, and the relief present in the prospect area it should be located within several hundred feet of the surface in some areas of the prospect. In future, programs some holes should be dedicated to test this lower target as well as the Colina.

Recommended Programs

The further exploration and possible initial development drilling should follow the two-phase program listed below:

Phase One: Additional geological mapping and soil sampling of the low relief areas. This program should develop additional targets to drill test in phase two along with the ones already present.

000012

Cost Estimate Phase One

Item	Estimated Cost	
	US	Canadian
Geologist 10 days@ $225.00/day(US)	$2,250.00	$3,125.00
Vehicle 2,000 miles@ $.35/mile	700.00	972.00
Per Diem $50.00 per day, 11 days	550.00	763.00
Geochemical samples 150@ $12.00 per samp.	1,800.00	2,500.00
Total	$5,300.00	$7,360.00

Phase Two: Drill testing of the ore grade mineralization located by holes 28-3 and 28-4. Four additional holes totaling 400 feet, are recommended to be placed near the original discovery. Another six holes, totaling 1200 feet, should be drilled along the structure to test for additional mineralized areas.

Drill testing of previous known anomalies and new ones discovered during Phase One should be done. The holes should not be drilled directly on the anomaly but rather on the downdip projection toward the feeder structure. Approximately 10 holes, totaling 3,000 feet, should be allocated to this portion of Phase Two. This brings the total footage recommended to be drilled in a Phase Two program to 4,600 feet.

000013

Cost Estimates, Phase Two

Item	Estimated Cost US	Estimated Cost Canadian
Drilling, 4,600 feet@ $6.50/foot	$29,900.00	$41,527.00
Dirt Work, @ $1.00/foot	4,600.00	6,388.00
Assaying, 460 samples@ $12.00/samp	5,520.00	7,666.00
Geologist 30 days@ $225.00/day	6,750.00	9,375.00
Per Diem 30 days@ $50.00/day	1,500.00	2,083.00
Vehicle 2500 miles@ $.35/mile	875.00	1,216.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	694.00
Total	$49,645.00	$68,949.00

000014

CERTIFICATION

I, Leroy Halterman of Albuquerque, New Mexico, do hereby state:

1. I am a consulting Geologist. I graduated from Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri in 1968 with a B.S. in Geology.
2. My address is 12800 Comanche NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111.
3. I am a member in good standing of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, and I am a Certified Professional Geologist, #3444.
4. I am employed by PetroSearch, Inc., 7849 N. Wadsworth, Arvada, CO 80003.
5. I have practiced geology since graduation for 18 years, mainly in the Western United States.
6. My report is based on a visit to the Zebra property on November 7 and 8, 1985.
7. I have no direct or indirect interest in the Zebra property or in Wellington Financial Corp.

Dated at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the 20th day of January 1986.

PetroSearch, Inc.

Leroy Halterman,
Certified Professional
Geologist, #3444

000015

Zebra Prospect 1984 Prospecting proposal
with data on Wellington Duck Hole
28-4.

1987

ZEBRA PROSPECT

1986 PROGRAM

JANUARY 22, 1987

Wellington Fiend Drill Hole 28-4

Prepared by,

Leroy Halterman
PetroSearch, Inc.

000084

November 19th, 1985.

Mr. Lee Halterman
Petrosearch
Suite 123
7849 W. Wadsworth
Arvada, Colorado
80003
U.S.A.

Dear Lee;

Thankyou for your report and the encouraging results. The west ½ of section 28 the the NE ¼ of section 33 were available so I have secured both.

Could you let me know what the next phase should consist of and what data I could expect from it. At this point I would like to do it as inexpensively as possible. As we discussed I don,t know what I,m going to do with the property but I don,t want to give it up to cheap. I quess this is the usual dilemma.

Yours truly,

K.A. Cabianca

KAC/bsw

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ZEBRA PROSPECT REPORT
1986 Program
January 22, 1987

At the request of Ken Cabianca of Wellington Financial, a soil sampling program was conducted on the Zebra prospect during the week of November 4 through November 11, 1986. This program was designed to test the idea that the gold mineralization on this prospect was associated with "feeder faults" and not with an intrusive as earlier thought. Sufficient funds were expended in this effort to satisfy the Arizona State Annual Work Requirements of $10 per acre per year. Results of this program confirmed the presence of mineralization discovered in an earlier program extended for at least a distance of 400 feet along this structure before it went below a filled valley, which as anticipated contained no anomaly, and may be connected with a second and third anomaly located 1600 and 2600 feet away. This gives further strength to the idea that the mineralization in this area may be associated with a feeder structure and not a small rhyolite intrusive as earlier thought. Should this idea hold true it would mean that the Zebra prospect will have much greater potential than earlier thought and that past drilling (which consisted of only 2,465 feet concentrated in a relatively small portion of the three square mile mineralized area) merely scratches the surface of the prospect. When one examines the prospect area on the ground, they cannot help but be impressed with the pervasive alteration, silicification, and gold mineralization. The shallow mineralization intercepted thus far is relatively thick, but not very high grade. However, the probability of intercepting anything more than just the fringe of the

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mineralization with these two close spaced-holes seems unlikely. There were two other holes drilled in the mineralized area, but they were placed in the intrusive which probably was intruded along the structures and they do not give additional information about the mineralization of the carbonates in the area.

Introduction

The Zebra prospect is located in sections 28 and 33 T20S, R23E, of Cochise County, Arizona and consists entirely of Arizona State Prospecting Permits. It contains a total of 480 acres which are described as the W 1/2 of Section 28 and the NE 1/4 Section 33. The closest major inhabitation is Tombstone which is only a few miles away, and the nearest good air service is Tuscon, approximately one and a half hours away (Figure 1). The northern portion of the property is best accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 for three miles, then proceeding east on the well-maintained county road for two miles to McNeil, and finally south on an unimproved dirt road for three-fourth of a mile. The topography in the prospect area is moderately hilly to flat, with primitive roads crossing most of the low-lying terrain. Mild arid winters make year-around operations possible, although mid-summer temperatures are somewhat distressing for both men and machines.

General Geology

The Zebra prospect lies along the axis and slightly west of the deepest portion of the Sonoran geosyncline in an area know as the Pedregosa Basin. It also lies within a belt of north-northwest trending mountain ranges that

are separated by broad alluvial-filled valleys and extend from the Colorado Plateau in central Arizona to Sonora, Mexico. Major faults within the prospect area generally aligned with this basin and range direction, and minor faults general trend perpendicular to this trend direction. The prospect area itself is underlain by a relatively thick blanket of Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments with outcrops of predominately Permian Colina Limestone on the surface (figure 2). Numerous small Tertiary rhyolite intrusives, which are the only other outcropping rocks, are located in and near the west half of section 28, T20S R23E. Nearby rhyolite intrusives of similar composition have been age dated at 63 M.Y.

Stratigraphically, only two Permian formations will be covered in this report. Logically, they are the only two potential targets for mineralization of economic size and grade orebodies. In ascending order, these formations are the Earp Formation and the Colina Limestone.

The Earp Formation is Pennsylvanian and Permian in age and is composed of interbedded siltstone, sandstones, and light-gray limestone and dolomite beds. To the west, the limestone content is sparse. However, to the east, which is the Zebra prospect area, the limestone content increases upsection. Consequently, making the change from the Colina limestone to the Earp more of a transition than a sharp brake. In the nearby Tombstone hills, a 584 foot section of Earp Formation was measured.

The Colina Limestone is a dark-gray, sparsely cherty rock with some dolomitic beds present. It is usually a relatively thin formation varying from 250 to 650 feet. However, in the Zebra prospect area, it approaches it's maximum thickness. In the nearby Tombstone hills, a 633 foot section of Colina Formation was measured.

Previous Work

The Zebra property was held in the recent gold boom by two other companies: Energy Reserves Group from 1982 thru mid- 1983, and Consolidated Paymaster from mid-1983 thru mid-1985. Energy Reserves Group work consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling which delineated a number of targets, some of which are still untested today. Consolidated Paymaster work consisted of a 10-hole program totaling 2,465 feet designed to test several of the surface anomalies located on the property. Seven of these holes were clustered in a twelve acre area in Section 34 and three were located in and near a rhyolite intrusive in section 28. Overall, this program tested only a small percentage of the prospective area of the Zebra Prospect. Most holes in the 1983 Paymaster program did encountered minor mineralization with one hole, 28-3, encountering 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold within fifty feet of the surface. Sample descriptions indicate this material to be oxidized and may be heap leachable.

During 1985 Wellington Financial conducted a one hole drilling program to test the continuity of the mineralization located by hole 28-3. This offset drill hole, 28-4, also intercepted mineralization of similar grade but

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thicker than that found in Paymaster's 28-3 drill hole. The results of this hole are tabulated in Table 1.

Table 1

Depth	North Hole 28-3 (1983) Oz/ton/Au	South Hole 28-4 (1985) Oz/ton/Au
0-10	Trace	.069
10-20	.007	.002
20-30	.004	.041
30-40	.002	.002
40-50	.008	.014
50-60	.047	N.D.
60-70	.043	N.D.
70-80	.002	N.D.
80-90	.002	N.D.
90-100	.004	N.D.
100-110	N.D.	
110-120	N.D.	
120-130	N.D.	
130-140	N.D.	
140-150	N.D.	

000090

The Wellington Financial 1985 program was originally designed to test the continuity of the mineralization located by hole 28-3. However, the most important development of this program was that the geologist in the field recognized that the mineralization was probably not related to a small intrusive as was earlier though. Rather this mineralization and other mineralization on the property is related to a feeder fault. This hole could then be used to not only test for continuity but also test the hypothesis that the mineralization was located within a favorable stratigraphic horizon which was mineralized from fluids migrating up a feeder structure and then along the favorable horizon. This is much the same hypothesis that is being used to explain many of the Nevada gold deposits and also successfully used to explore for them.

The postulated feeder structure is a fault which strikes approximately north 40 degrees west and has a near vertical dip. This structure is primarily evidenced by a topographic lineament which can be traced across the property, changes in dip, and altered and intruded areas such as the rhyolite intrusion located near the mineralization (Figure 2). As mentioned earlier, the previous geologist thought that this intrusion was the source of the mineralization, but now it appears that the feeder structure was simply the path of the least resistance for the intrusion to follow. It should also be noted that the intrusion itself is elongated in the same direction as the postulated feeder structure.

The average cost of the Paymaster's 1983 program was $14.10(US) per foot. This figure includes drilling, dirt work, assaying, geologist, travel, and a 15 percent overhead charge. This work was done during the recent boom, and some prices may be somewhat inflated. Based on a review of these expenses, it seems likely that a similar sized program, without adding on an overhead charge, should cost about $11 per foot or less.

To date the previous operators have spent a total of $33,375(US). Most of this sum was expended by Consolidated Paymaster during there 1983 drilling program, the rest was expended by Energy Reserves Group which was predominately geological mapping and geo-chemical sampling. The Wellington Financial 1985 program expended an additional $2,600(US) in their one hole program and $4,800(US) in their 1986 soil sampling program. This brings the total expenditure as January 1, 1987, for the development of the Zebra property to $40,775(US) or $56,600(Canadian).

Program Results

The 1985 and 1986 program illustrates that the mineralization is related to a feeder structure versus a rhyolite intrusive as earlier through. The results from the 1985 program, listed in Table 1 from hole 28-3 and 28-4 give evidence that the mineralization is not only continuous but also appears to dip, as a host bed would, at a direction and rate similar to those observed on the surface outcrop. To further illustrate this point; if one observes that the bottom of the higher grade mineralization is 70 feet

in hole 28-3 and 30 feet in hole 28-4, this indicates a dip of approximately 30+ degrees to north. Nearby surface measurements indicate a north to northwesterly dip, although most of the dip angles are from 9 to 26 degrees versus the subsurface estimate of 30 degrees. Further evidence of this stratigraphic relationship of the mineralization may also be gathered from the assay data. It appears that the upper horizon was a favorable host rock. However, it appears that the next stratigraphic horizon was unfavorable in that both the holes bottom in a sequence of barren rocks.

The 1986 soil sampling program also illustrates that the mineralization appears to occur in other places along the feeder fault. It is unfortunate that along the trend tested and within 400 feet of the starting place of the sampling program a wide valley with associated valley fill not related to the structure had to be crossed. The presence of the fill probably mask any anomaly which might exist. However, the program did extend the anomaly +400 feet from the starting point, 0,0, which is hole #28-4, before it then went under the valley fill and then further along the trend it located two other soil anomalies at a considerable distance from the original mineralization (figure 3). The location and strength of the soil anomalies are listed in table 2.

TABLE 2

Coordinates (From Drill Hole 28-4)	Gold
200, 200E	50 PPB
200, 200W	30 PPB
200, 300W	200 PPB
400, 300E	30 PPB
1600, 200E	50 PPB
2600, 500E	270 PPB

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Conclusions and Recommendations

The 1985 drilling program successfully illustrated that the mineralization discovered in hole 28-3 in 1983 was continuous. More importantly, it gave a chance to re-look at the past data generated and also take an on-the-ground, fresh look, at the prospect. From this fresh look it became apparent that the mineralization in section 28 was not related to the rhyolite intrusive as earlier though, but related to a feeder structure which mineralized a host bed. This discovery, which conforms to the epithermal gold model, gives the prospect, as a whole, considerably more potential than earlier thought. It also forces a reassessment of the past program and a re-evaluation of the prospect.

Although the 1986 soil sampling program showed only spotty anomalies, which can in a large part be attributed to poor surface condition not inducive to a soil sampling program, the program did encounter several anomalies along the trace of the structure. Further indicating that the structure and not the intrusive should be the focus for exploration. I believe that additional soil sampling with better attention paid to surface conditions and not relying on a strict grid as is normal, should delineate a number of new targets.

The past drilling program tested only two small areas, totaling only 20 acres of a prospect that has several thousand mineralization acres associated with it. Further, the seven hole drilled in section 34 were drilled on top of a hill, on top of jasperoids with anomalous gold mineralization associated with minor structures. At first glance, this appears to be logical; however, if this mineralization is related to

stratigraphic horizons mineralized at depth from feeder structures, the ore body would probably be located at some distance from this point. The program would have merely tested surface manifestations of a possible orebody located at some distance away, both laterally and vertically. Finally, previous work may have suffered from the common mistake of not looking in the low relief areas. Virtually all of the past sampling and related work has been confined to the jasperoid outcrops which occur almost everywhere on the property. There has been no sampling or work on the low areas which may be present because of argillic or other types of alteration and may also be the location of possible orebodies. The area tested by holes 28-3 and 28-4 are in a low area which has been altered and may illustrate the need for a harder look at them along with more soil sampling.

Some attention should also be focused on the potential of the Earp Formation as well as the Colina Limestone. All of the surface mineralization and the mineralization discovered in drill holes 28-3 and 28-4 were in the Colina Limestone. However, from the brief description included in this report of the Earp Formation and field observations, indication are that it may be as good or even a better host than the Colina. The maximum thickness of Colina is a over 600 feet, but considering erosion, structure, and the relief present in the prospect area it should be located within several hundred feet of the surface in some areas of the prospect. In future, programs some holes should be dedicated to test this lower target as well as the Colina.

Recommended Programs

The further exploration and possible initial development drilling should follow the two-phase program listed below:

Phase One: Additional geological mapping and soil sampling of the low relief areas. This should develop additional targets to drill test in phase two along with the ones already present. Also, initial drill testing of existing targets.

Cost Estimate Phase One

Item	Estimated Cost US	Estimated Cost Canadian
Drilling, 2,000 feet@ $6.50/ft	$13,000.00	$18,055.00
Dirt Work @ $1.00/ft	2,000.00	2,780.00
Drill Cutting Assaying, 200 samp@$12.00	2,400.00	3,330.00
Geologist 20 days@ $225.00/day(US)	4,500.00	6,250.00
Vehicle 2,250 miles@ $.35/mile	787.00	1,095.00
Per Diem $50.00 per day, 20 days	1,000.00	1,390.00
Geochemical samples 150@ $12.00 per samp.	1,800.00	2,500.00
Total	$25,487.00	$35,400.00

Phase Two: Drill testing of the mineralization located by Phase one offset drilling near holes 28-3 and 28-4. Additional holes totaling 1600 feet, are recommended to be placed in this area near the original discovery. An

additional six holes, totaling 1200 feet, should be drilled along the structure to test for additional mineralized areas.

Additional drill testing of previous known anomalies and new ones discovered during Phase One should be done. The holes should not be drilled directly on the anomaly but rather on the downdip projection toward the feeder structure. Approximately 10 holes, totaling 3,000 feet, should be allocated to this portion of Phase Two. This brings the total footage recommended to be drilled in a Phase Two program to 4,600 feet.

Cost Estimates, Phase Two

Item	Estimated Cost	
	US	Canadian
Drilling, 4,600 feet@ $6.50/foot	$29,900.00	$41,527.00
Dirt Work, @ $1.00/foot	4,600.00	6,388.00
Assaying, 460 samples@ $12.00/samp	5,520.00	7,666.00
Geologist 30 days@ $225.00/day	6,750.00	9,375.00
Per Diem 30 days@ $50.00/day	1,500.00	2,083.00
Vehicle 2500 miles@ $.35/mile	875.00	1,216.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	694.00
Total	$49,645.00	$68,949.00

CERTIFICATION

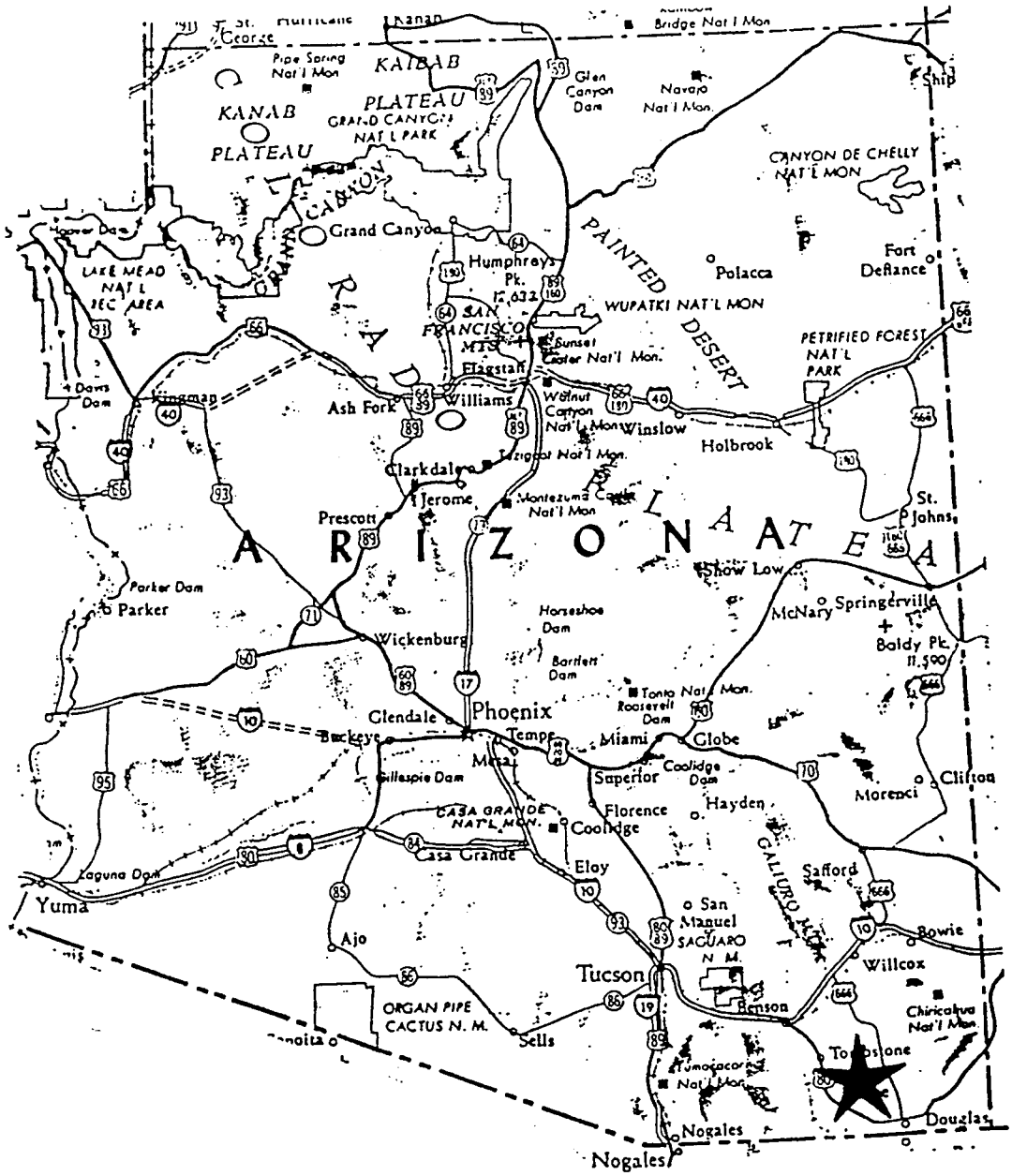
I, Leroy Halterman of Albuquerque, New Mexico, do hereby state:

1. I am a consulting Geologist. I graduated from Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri in 1968 with a B.S. in Geology.
2. My address is 820 Piedra Vista NE, Albuquerque, NM 87123.
3. I am a member in good standing of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, and I am a Certified Professional Geologist, #3444.
4. I am employed by PetroSearch, Inc., 7849 N. Wadsworth, Arvada, CO 80003.
5. I have practiced geology since graduation for 19 years, mainly in the Western United States.
6. My report is based on a visit to the Zebra property the week of November 4, 1986.
7. I have no direct or indirect interest in the Zebra property or in Wellington Financial Corp.

Dated at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the 22th day of January 1987.

PetroSearch, Inc.

Leroy Halterman,
Certified Professional
Geologist, #3444



ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

15-Nov-86

LAB JOB #: MSC01116

Client name: Hydrosearch

Billing address: 10832 Prospect Ave., N.E.
Suite A
Albuquerque, NM 87112

Phone number: (505) 298-8235

No. Samples: 100
Date Received: 11-7-86
Submitted by: Rick Renn

INVOICE ATTACHED

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC01116	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	Fire Assay Ag oz/ton
200,200E	1116- 1	0.05	<.01
200,100E	1116- 2	<.01	<.01
200,0	1116- 3	<.01	<.01
200,100W	1116- 4	<.01	<.01
200,200W	1116- 5	0.03	<.01
200,300W	1116- 6	0.20	<.01
400,300E	1116- 7	0.03	<.01
400,200E	1116- 8	<.01	<.01
400,100E	1116- 9	<.01	<.01
400,0	1116- 10	<.01	<.01
400,100W	1116- 11	<.01	<.01
400,200W	1116- 12	<.01	<.01
600,300E	1116- 13	<.01	<.01
600,200E	1116- 14	<.01	<.01
600,100E	1116- 15	<.01	<.01
600,0	1116- 16	<.01	<.01
600,100W	1116- 17	<.01	<.01

000100

Client ID MSC01116	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	Fire Assay Ag oz/ton
600,200W	1116- 18	<.01	<.01
800,200E	1116- 19	<.01	<.01
800,100E	1116- 20	<.01	<.01
800,0	1116- 21	<.01	<.01
800,100W	1116- 22	<.01	<.01
800,200W	1116- 23	<.01	<.01
800,300W	1116- 24	<.01	<.01
1000,300	1116- 25	<.01	<.01
1000,200E	1116- 26	<.01	<.01
1000,100E	1116- 27	<.01	<.01
1000,0	1116- 28	<.01	<.01
1000,100W	1116- 29	<.01	<.01
1000,200W	1116- 30	<.01	<.01
1200,200E	1116- 31	<.01	<.01
1200,100E	1116- 32	<.01	<.01
1200,0	1116- 33	<.01	<.01
1200,100W	1116- 34	<.01	<.01
1200,200W	1116- 35	<.01	<.01
1200,300W	1116- 36	<.01	<.01
1400,200E	1116- 37	<.01	<.01
1400,100E	1116- 38	<.01	<.01
1400,0	1116- 39	<.01	<.01
1400,100W	1116- 40	<.01	<.01
1400,200W	1116- 41	<.01	<.01
1400,300W	1116- 42	<.01	<.01
1600,200E	1116- 43	0.05	<.01

Client ID MSC01116	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	Fire Assay Ag oz/ton
1600,100E	1116- 44	0.01	<.01
1600,0	1116- 45	<.01	<.01
1600,100W	1116- 46	<.01	<.01
1600,200W	1116- 47	<.01	<.01
1600,300W	1116- 48	<.01	<.01
1800,400E	1116- 49	<.01	<.01
1800,300E	1116- 50	<.01	<.01
1800,200E	1116- 51	<.01	<.01
1800,100E	1116- 52	<.01	<.01
1800,0	1116- 53	<.01	<.01
1800,100W	1116- 54	<.01	<.01
1800,200W	1116- 55	<.01	<.01
2000,500E	1116- 56	<.01	<.01
2000,400E	1116- 57	<.01	<.01
2000,300E	1116- 58	<.01	<.01
2000,200E	1116- 59	<.01	<.01
2000,100E	1116- 60	<.01	<.01
2000,100W	1116- 61	<.01	<.01
2000,200W	1116- 62	<.01	<.01
2200,600E	1116- 63	<.01	<.01
2200,500E	1116- 64	<.01	<.01
2200,400E	1116- 65	<.01	<.01
2200,300E	1116- 66	<.01	<.01
2200,200E	1116- 67	<.01	<.01
2200,100E	1116- 68	<.01	<.01
2200,0	1116- 69	<.01	<.01

Client ID MSC01116	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	Fire Assay Ag oz/ton
2200,100W	1116- 70	<.01	<.01
2200,200W	1116- 71	<.01	<.01
2600,800E	1116- 72	<.01	<.01
2600,700E	1116- 73	<.01	<.01
2600,600E	1116- 74	<.01	<.01
2600,500E	1116- 75	0.27	<.01
2800,700E	1116- 76	<.01	<.01
2800,600	1116- 77	<.01	<.01
2800,500E	1116- 78	<.01	<.01
2800,400E	1116- 79	<.01	<.01
3000,900E	1116- 80	<.01	<.01
3000,800E	1116- 81	<.01	<.01
3000,700E	1116- 82	<.01	<.01
3000,600E	1116- 83	<.01	<.01
3000,500E	1116- 84	<.01	<.01
3000,400E	1116- 85	<.01	<.01
3200,1000E	1116- 86	<.01	<.01
3200,900E	1116- 87	<.01	<.01
3200,800E	1116- 88	<.01	<.01
3200,700E	1116- 89	<.01	<.01
3200,600E	1116- 90	<.01	<.01
3200,500E	1116- 91	<.01	<.01
3200,400E	1116- 92	<.01	<.01
3400,1000E	1116- 93	<.01	<.01
3400,900E	1116- 94	<.01	<.01
3400,800E	1116- 95	<.01	<.01

Client ID MSC01116	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	Fire Assay Ag oz/ton
3400,700E	1116- 96	<.01	<.01
3400,600E	1116- 97	<.01	<.01
3400,500E	1116- 98	<.01	<.01
3400,400E	1116- 99	<.01	<.01
3400,300E	1116- 100	<.01	<.01

The Zelna Property

A Gold Prospect
prepared for Willington Financial
by Leroy Hallerman

1987-88

Report on

THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

A Gold Prospect,
Cochise County, Arizona

Section 28 and 33,
Twonship 20 South, Range 23 East

Prepared for:

Wellington Financial

by

Leroy Halterman,
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MinSearch, Inc.

February 1987
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THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

A Gold Prospect

This report was prepared at the request of Mr. Ken Cabianca of Wellington Financial. It was based on two visits to the property by the author. The first visit was from November 4 through 11, 1986 and the second February 3 through 7, 1987. On February 6, I was accompanied by Mr. John Payne, a consulting geologist from Vancouver, British Columbia. In addition to the field examination, data complied by Energy Reserves Group, Consolidated Paymaster and Wellington Financial was also used in the preparation of this report.

The Zebra prospect is an epithermal, disseminated gold target which appears to possess potential for both a low grade heap-leach deposit and a higher grade occurrence which may be recoverable by conventional milling. The property as a whole was examined, but this report will deal primarily with one main zone of alteration and epithermal mineralization.

Location, Topography, Vegetation and Access

The Zebra prospect is located in sections 28 and 33 T20S, R23E, (31° 39'N, 110° W) of Cochise County, Arizona. Elevations range between 4600 and 5000 feet.

The closest major inhabitation is historic Tombstone which is only a few miles north of the property, and the nearest commercial air service is Tuscon, approximately one and a half hours from the prospect (Figure 1). It should be noted that Tombstone was a major producer of silver, gold and lead from veins and replacement deposits. Production from these mines totaled over 30,000,000 ounces of silver and 200,000 ounces of gold.

The northern portion of the Zebra property is best accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 from Tombstone for three miles, then proceeding east on a well maintained county road for two miles towards McNeil, and finally south on an unimproved dirt road for three-fourths of a mile. The topography in the prospect area is moderately hilly to flat, with primitive roads crossing most of the low-lying terrain. Vegetation consists of sparse desert grasses, cacti, yucca, creasote bushes, cat claws and occasional mesquite tree. Mild arid winters make year-around operations possible, although mid-summer temperatures are somewhat distressing for both men and machines.

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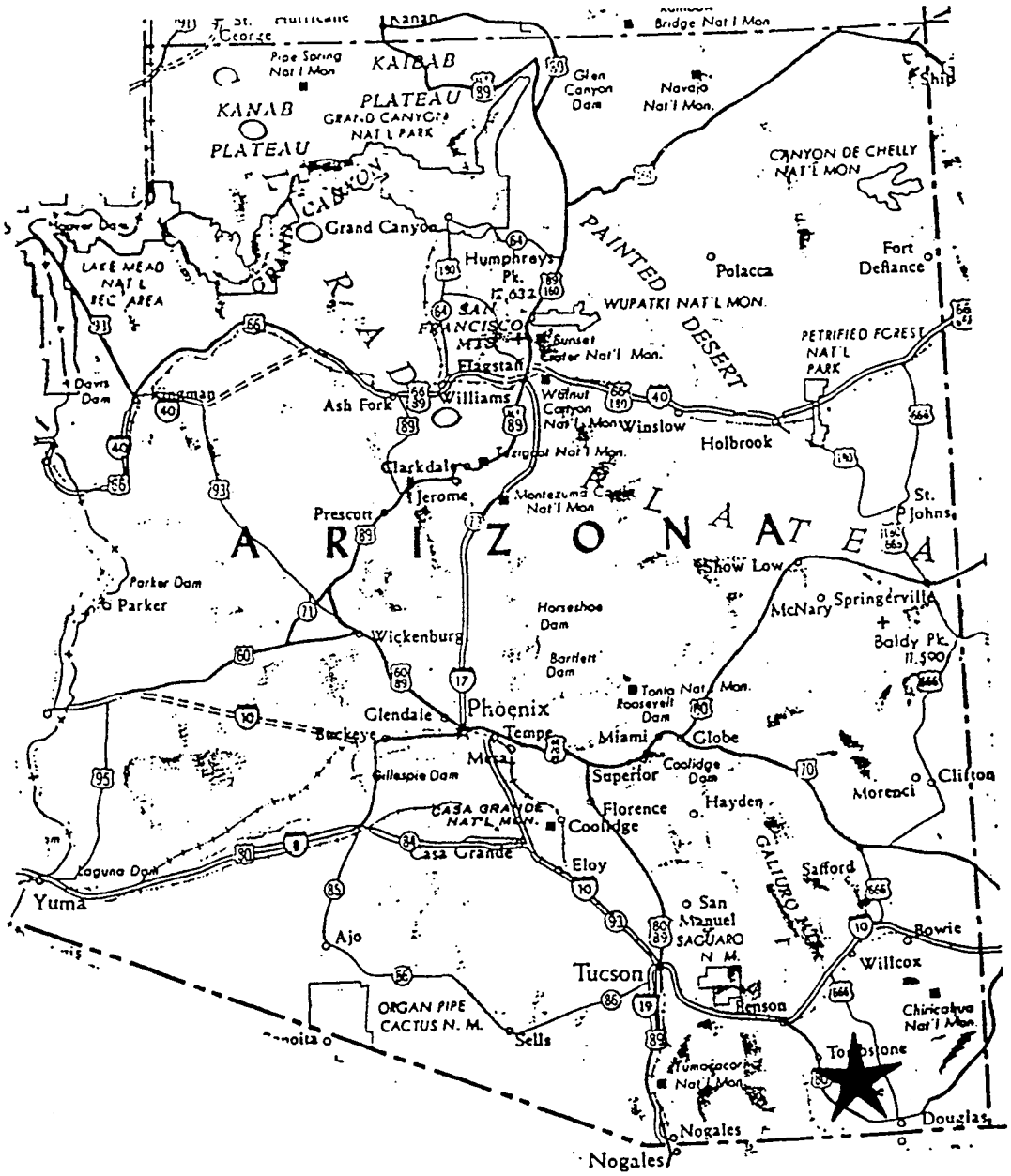

ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

Property Status

The property includes the W 1/2 of Section 28 and the NE 1/4 of Section 23 Township 20S, R23E and consists entirely of Arizona State Prospecting Permits. Details are as follows:

1. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 90382, S/2SW, and N/2SW, Section 28, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

2. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 92584, S2/NW, and N2/NW, Section 28, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

3. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 92585, NE/4, Section 33, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

Wellington Financial owns a 100% interest in these properties. The prospecting permits require an annual rental payment of $1 per acre and an annual work requirement of $10 per acre. When the prospecting permits are converted to state leases, they will be subject to a 5% net value production royalty.

General Geology

The Zebra prospect lies along the axis and slightly west of the deepest portion of the Sonoran geosyncline in an area known as the Pedregosa Basin. It also lies within a belt of north-northwest trending mountain ranges that are separated by broad alluvial-filled valleys and extend from the Colorado Plateau in central Arizona to Sonora, Mexico. Major faults, within the prospect area, are generally aligned with this basin and range trend, and minor faults general strike perpendicular to this trend direction. The prospect area itself is underlain by a relatively thick blanket of Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments with outcrops of predominately Permian Colina Limestone on the surface (figure 2). Numerous small Tertiary rhyolite intrusives, which are the only other outcropping rocks, are located in and near the west half of section 28, T20S R23E. Nearby rhyolite intrusives of similar composition have been age dated at 63 M.Y.

Stratigraphically, only two Permian formations will be covered in this report. Considering their lithologies, they are the only two potential targets for mineralization of economic size and grade orebodies. In ascending order, these formations are the Earp Formation and the Colina Limestone.

The Earp Formation is Pennsylvanian and Permian in age and is composed of interbedded siltstone, sandstones, and light-gray limestone and dolomite beds. To the west, the limestone content is sparse. However, to the east, which is the Zebra prospect area, the limestone content increases upsection. Consequently, making the change from the Colina limestone to the Earp more of a transition than a sharp contact. In the nearby Tombstone hills, a 584 foot section of Earp Formation was measured.

The Colina Limestone is a dark-gray, sparsely cherty rock with some dolomitic beds present. It is usually a relatively thin formation varying from 250 to 650 feet. However, in the Zebra prospect area, it approaches it's maximum thickness. In the nearby Tombstone hills, a 633 foot section of Colina Formation was measured.

Geology-Epithermal Model

The epithermal model has been used to explain the origin of many low-temperature, disseminated precious-metal deposits and has been used numerous times to successfully guide exploration for these types of deposits. Although the Zebra prospect already has an identified target which conforms to this model and should be tested, this same model can be used to further explore the deeper targets and numerous other areas on the property which have the characteristics of this model.

The epithermal model implies that a buried intrusive or other heat source acts as a thermal pump to circulate meteoric waters. These fluids leach trace amounts of metals from the country rock along their circulating path. The metal enriched solutions then rise along the paths of least resistance and as the solutions cool precipitate their dissolved metals content along with other elements. A vertical zonation of metals, gangue and alteration forms within this system. The precious metals and their associated gangues are normally the last economic important elements to precipitate, which is often associated with boiling, by these ascending solutions. In addition to gold and silver, barium, arsenic, antimony and mercury are common pathfinder elements which also precipitate in association with precious metal mineralization. These elements are used to assist in the exploration for hidden epithermal deposits.

Wall rock alteration and its zoning are important guides in exploration for deposits within the epithermal system. In disseminated epithermal deposits, such as those which may underlay the zebra prospect, silicification and argillic alteration of the limestones along and near structures, introduction of iron sulfides, barite, flourite, arsenic and antimony compounds along with trace amounts of gold and silver are common. The Zebra prospect possess most of these characteristics.

Previous Work

The Zebra property was held in the recent gold boom by two other companies: Energy Reserves Group from 1982 thru mid- 1983, and Consolidated Paymaster from mid-1983 thru mid-1985. Energy Reserves Group work consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling which delineated a number of targets, some of which are still untested today. Consolidated Paymaster work consisted of a 10-hole program totaling 2,465 feet designed to test several of the surface anomalies located on the property. Seven of these holes were clustered in a twelve acre area in Section 34 and three were located in and near a rhyolite intrusive in section 28. Overall, this program tested only a small percentage of the prospective area of the Zebra Prospect. Most holes in the 1983 Paymaster program did encounter minor mineralization with one hole, 28-3, encountering 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold

within sixty feet of the surface. Sample descriptions indicate this material to be oxidized and may be heap leachable.

During 1985 Wellington Financial conducted a one hole drilling program to test the continuity of the mineralization located by hole 28-3. This offset drill hole, 28-4, also intercepted mineralization of similar grade but thicker than that found in Paymaster's 28-3 drill hole. The results of these two holes are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Depth	West Hole 28-3 (1983) Oz/ton/Au	East Hole 28-4 (1985) Oz/ton/Au
0-10	Trace	.069
10-20	.007	.002
20-30	.004	.041
30-40	.002	.002
40-50	.008	.014
50-60	.047	N.D.
60-70	.043	N.D.
70-80	.002	N.D.
80-90	.002	N.D.
90-100	.004	N.D.
100-110	N.D.	
110-120	N.D.	
120-130	N.D.	
130-140	N.D.	
140-150	N.D.	

Expenditure for the Benefit of the Property

To date the previous operators have spent a total of $33,375(US). Most of this sum was expended by Consolidated Paymaster during there 1983 drilling program, the rest was expended by Energy Reserves Group which was predominately geological mapping and geochemical sampling. The Wellington Financial 1985 program expended an additional $2,600(US) in their one hole program, $5,050(US) in their 1986 soil sampling program and 4,200(US) in the most recent evaluation. This brings the total expenditure as of mid February, 1987, for the development of the Zebra property to $45,225(US) or $60,300(Canadian). These cost do not include acquisition or leasehold expenditures.

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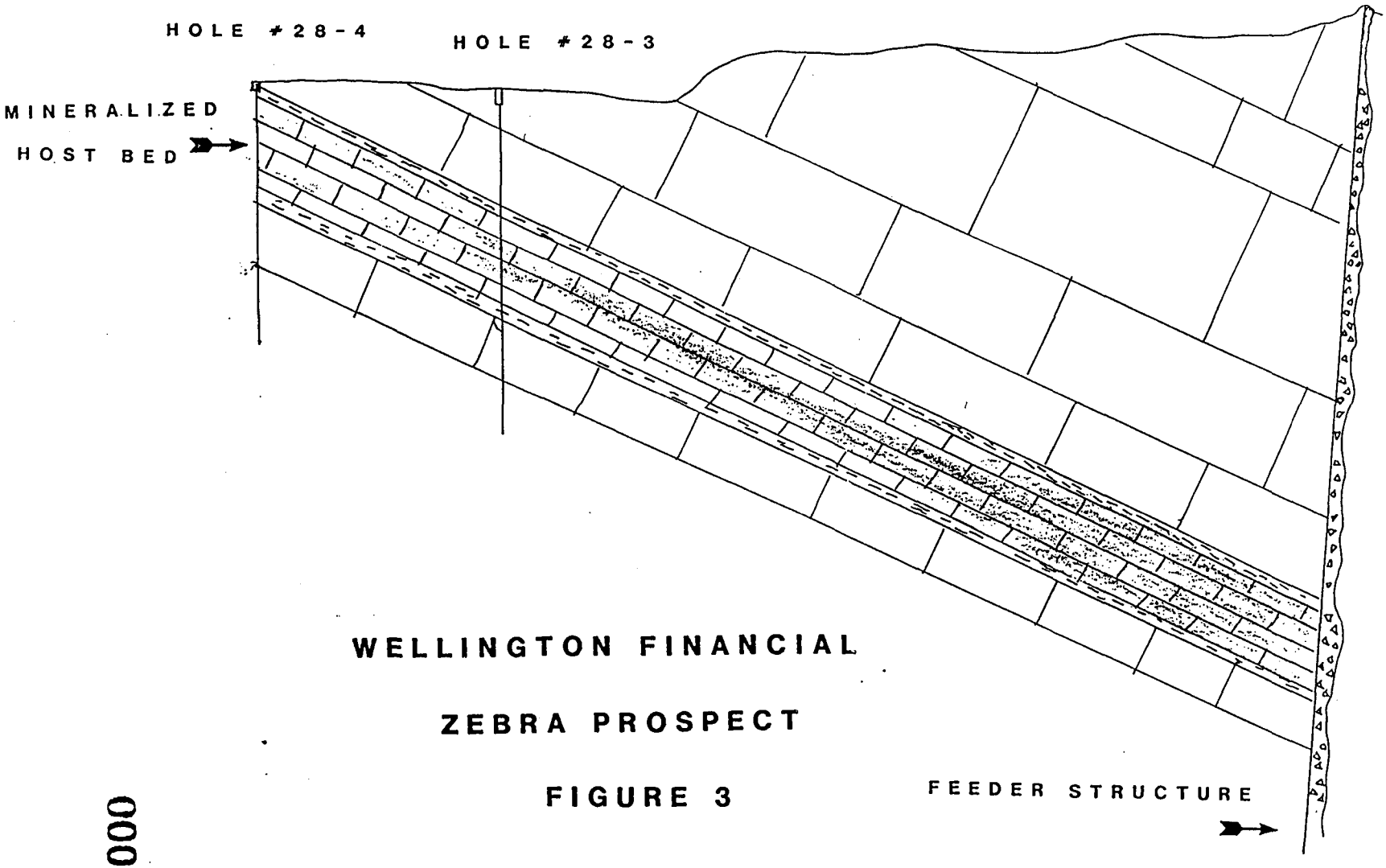
Geology, Mineralization and Economic Potential
Section 28

The mineralization in section 28 apparently is associated with a feeder structure which strikes approximately north 40 degrees west and has a near vertical dip. Silicification associated with this structure has been sampled with several samples containing in excess of 2 ppm gold. It is believed that this structure was not only mineralized but also served as a feeder structure to supply the solutions that mineralized the host bed intercepted by drill holes 28-3 and 28-4. According to the epithermal model, these mineralizing solutions would rise along the structure to the zone of boiling where they would begin to precipitate their precious metals content. However, because permeable beds within the Colina Limestone were present these solutions also migrated laterally along bedding planes; mineralizing it as well as the structure (Figure 3). The result of this lateral migration is the mineralization we see in drill holes 28-3 and 28-4. Referring back to table 1, the drill hole data indicates that the mineralization is not only continuous but also appears to dip, as a host bed would, in a direction and rate similar to those observed on the surface outcrop. To further illustrate this point, the bottom of the higher grade mineralization is at 70 feet in hole 28-3 and 30 feet in hole 28-4, this indicates a dip of approximately 25 degrees to the east. Nearby surface measurements indicate a north to northeasterly dip, although most of the dip angles are from 9 to 26 degrees versus the subsurface estimate of 25 degrees. Additional evidence of this stratigraphic relationship of the mineralization may also be gathered from the assay data. It appears that the upper horizon was a favorable host rock. However, the lower stratigraphic horizon was unfavorable in that both the holes bottom in a sequence of barren rocks.

The favorable bed and the associated mineralization can be traced for over 2000. This length is evidenced by red, hemitite rich with some limonite, altered limestone float and outcrop. One good outcrop exist and extends for almost 500 feet. However, the rest of the trend is predominately float (Figure 4). In addition to the drill hole assays, one sample which assayed 1.2 PPM gold has been taken from this material 1000 feet north of the drill holes. This is the only other known assay of this material.

The development of this model indicates that in addition to the potential for the development of a moderate size, shallow, disseminated gold orebody, there are two other potential economic targets to be tested. First, the mineralization thus far intercepted by the drilling has been at a distance of 400-500 feet from the feeder structure. It is possible that as the host bed approaches the structure the grade of the mineralization may also increase. If this is true than there is the possibility of developing an ore body of sufficient size and grade to be milled at one of the two nearby conventional mills. Second, the Earp Formation and the transition interval between the the Colina and Earp Formations may represent an even better target than the one that has already been found and partially tested. The thin bedded nature of these formations would lead one to believe that they should be better



WELLINGTON FINANCIAL

ZEBRA PROSPECT

FIGURE 3

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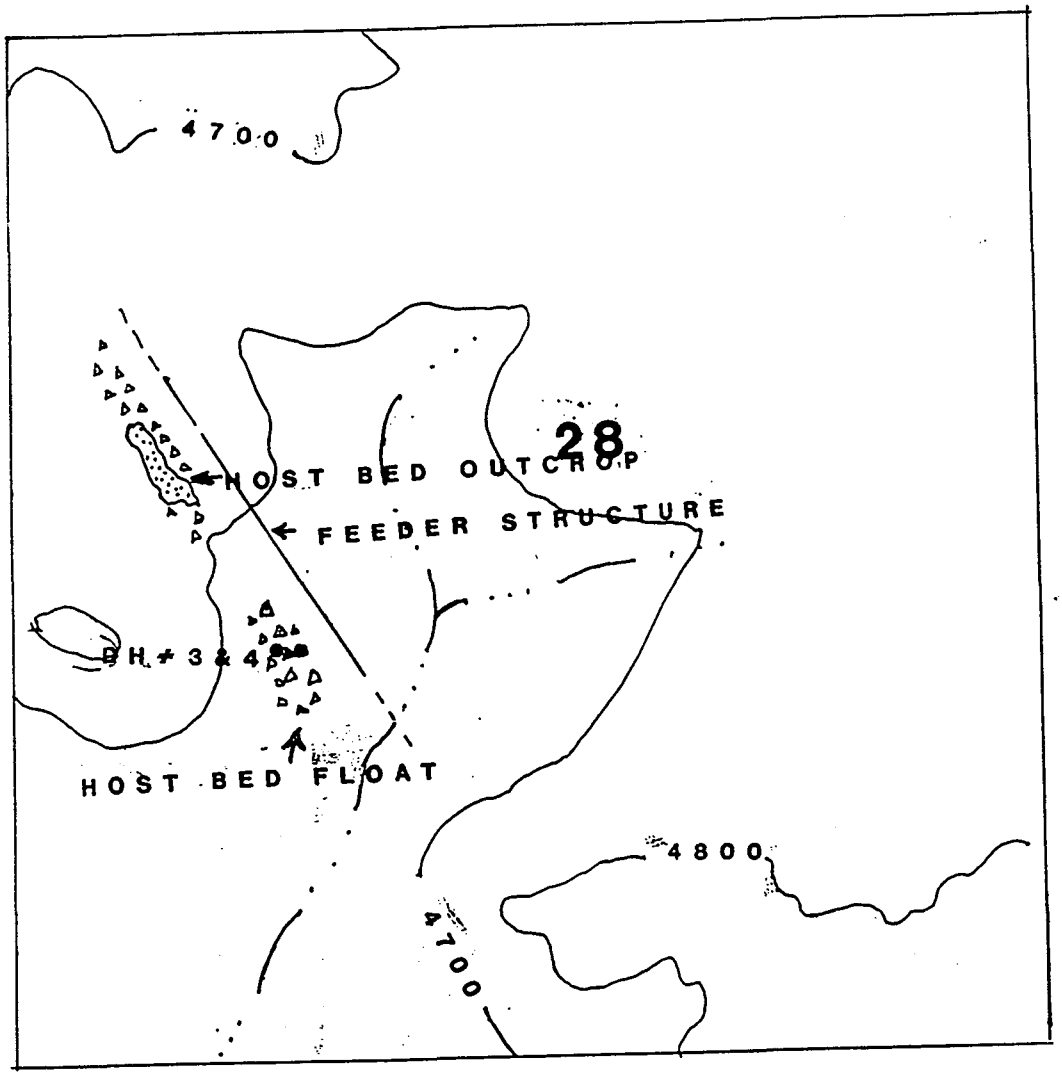
R23E



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WELLINGTON FINANCIAL

ZEBRA PROSPECT

SECTION 28

N

0 2000

FEET

FIGURE 4

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potential hosts for gold mineralization that the one we are presently testing. Depth to this horizon should be approximately 300 feet with the test holes drilled at least 100 feet beyond that point. This depth should still be within the vertical column of the epithermal system. Should either of these targets prove to be mineralized than there are numerous other occurrences both on and off the property which should be tested.

It should also be noted that many of the described characteristics of the Zebra property are present in the Tombstone deposits. However, the carbonate replacement deposits at Tombstone are within a different formation. Also, because of the base metal content, these deposits were evidently deposited below or at the bottom of the epithermal system as we understand it. At Zebra, only three miles away, silver values are low but gold values are high. This may indicate a district wide zonation which could have important implication in an expanded exploration program.

Recommended Programs

1. Detail map the geology over the entire property on a scale of 1"= 50'.

2. Collect additional geochemical samples, with emphasis on the area of the altered bed.

3. Place several soil sample test grids across the north extension of the altered bed.

4. Drill two lines of holes.
   A. Approximately 10 holes along the strike of the mineralized bed at 300 foot intervals. Depths should be approximately ± 100 feet.

   B. Drill two holes to complete a line of holes from 28-4 to the structure to test if the grade of the mineralization increases as the structure is approached. Depth of these will be 150 and 200 feet.

5. Phase two will depend on positive results from the first stage. This stage should include at least two Earp tests, plus delineation drilling of the existing mineralization.

Cost Estimate Phase One and Two on Following Page

Cost Estimate Phase One

Item	Estimated Cost US	Estimated Cost Canadian
Drilling, 1,500 feet@ $7.50/ft	$11,250.00	$15,000.00
Dirt Work @ $1.50/ft	2,250.00	3,000.00
Drill Cutting Assaying, 150 samp@$12.00	1,800.00	2,400.00
Geologist 30 days@ $225.00/day(US)	6,750.00	9,000.00
Vehicle 2,750 miles@ $.35/mile	963.00	1,284.00
Perdiem $60.00 per day, 30 days	1,800.00	2,400.00
Geochemical samples 150@ $20.00 per samp.	3,000.00	4,000.00
Total	$27,813.00	$37,084.00

Cost Estimates, Phase Two

Item	Estimated Cost US	Estimated Cost Canadian
Drilling, 4,000 feet@ $7.50/foot	$30,000.00	$40,000.00
Dirt Work, @ $1.50/foot	6,000.00	8,000.00
Assaying, 400 samples@ $12.00/samp	4,800.00	6,400.00
Geologist 40 days@ $225.00/day	9,000.00	12,000.00
Perdiem 40 days@ $60.00/day	2,400.00	3,200.00
Vehicle 4,000 miles@ $.35/mile	1,400.00	1,866.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	666.00
Total	$54,100.00	$72,132.00

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CERTIFICATION

I, Leroy Halterman of Albuquerque, New Mexico, do hereby state:

1. I am a consulting Geologist. I graduated from Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri in 1968 with a B.S. in Geology.
2. My address is 820 Piedra Vista NE, Albuquerque, NM 87123.
3. I am a member in good standing of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, and I am a Certified Professional Geologist, #3444.
4. I am employed by MinSearch, Inc., 10832 Prospect NE, Suite A, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112
5. Since graduation, I have practiced geology for 19 years, mainly in the Western United States.
6. My report is based on a visit to the Zebra property the week of November 4, 1986.
7. I have no direct or indirect interest in the Zebra property or in Wellington Financial Corp.

Dated at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the 17th day of February 1987.

MinSearch, Inc.

Leroy Halterman,
Certified Professional
Geologist, #3444

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Report on

THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

A Gold Prospect,
Cochise County, Arizona

Section 28, 33 and 34
Township 20 South, Range 23 East

Prepared for:

Tempo Resources Limted

← change of company names & an additional State Prospecting Permit, Otherwise same as for Wellington Financial Feb 1987.

by

Leroy Halterman,
Certified Professional Geologist #3444
MinSearch, Inc.

February 1987
Revised September, 29 1987

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Appendix A at back of report

THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

A Gold Prospect

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Location, Topography, Vegetation and Access

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The closest major inhabitation is historic Tombstone which is only a few miles north of the property, and the nearest commercial air service is Tuscon, approximately one and a half hours from the prospect (Figure 1). It should be noted that Tombstone was a major producer of silver, gold and lead from veins and replacement deposits. Production from these mines totaled over 30,000,000 ounces of silver and 200,000 ounces of gold.

The northern portion of the Zebra property is best accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 from Tombstone for three miles, then proceeding east on a well maintained county road for two miles towards McNeil, and finally south on an unimproved dirt road for three-fourths of a mile. The topography in the prospect area is moderately hilly to flat, with primitive roads crossing most of the low-lying terrain. Vegetation consists of sparse desert grasses, cacti, yucca, creasote bushes, cat claws and occasional mesquite tree. Mild arid winters make year-around operations possible, although mid-summer temperatures are somewhat distressing for both men and machines.

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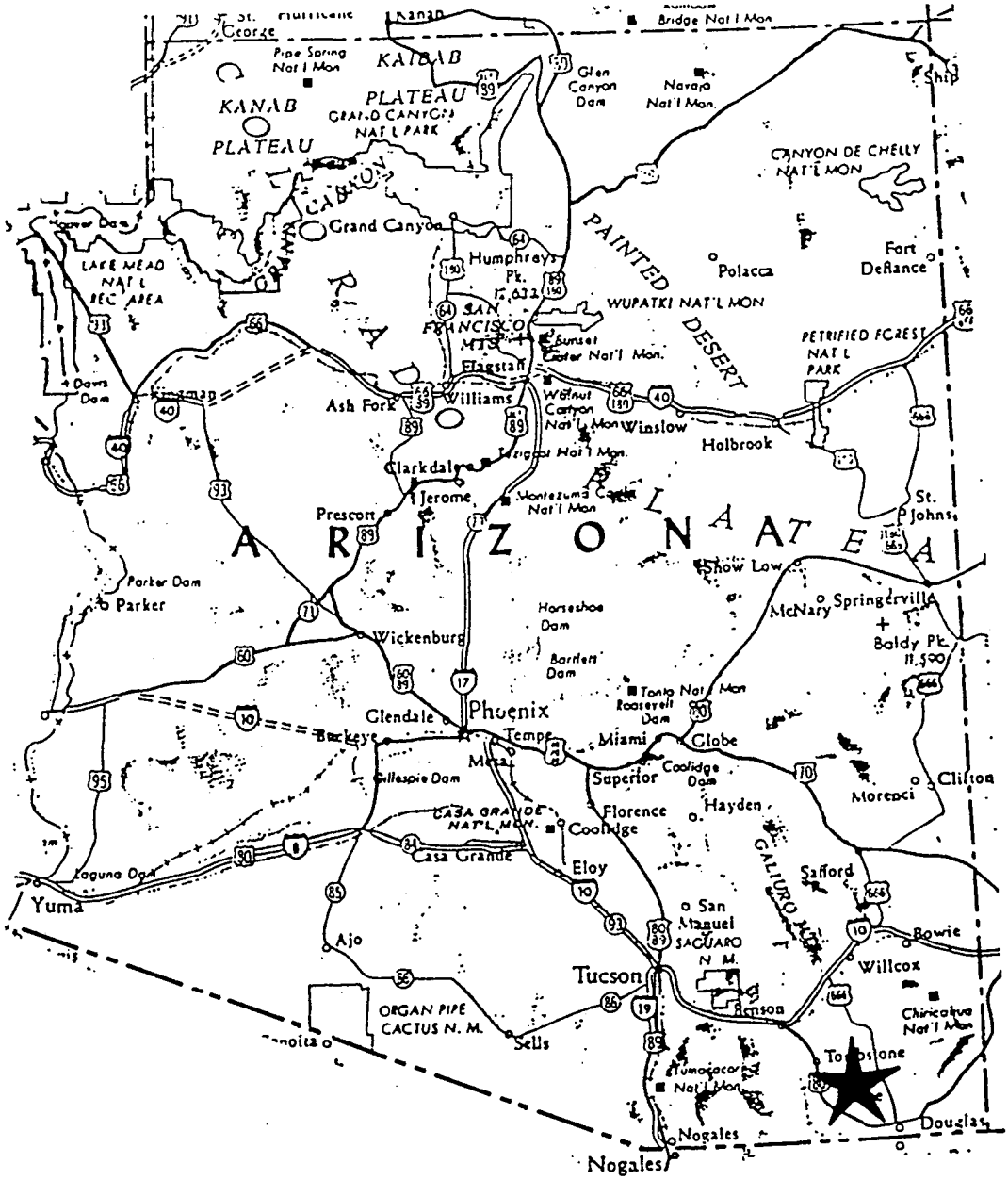

ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

Property Status

The property totals 720 acres and includes the W 1/2 of Section 28, the NE 1/4 of Section 23, and the NW/4 and N/2 SW/4 Section 34 Township 20S, R23E and consists entirely of Arizona State Prospecting Permits. (Figure 2) Details are as follows:

1. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 90382, S/2SW, and N/2SW, Section 28, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

2. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 92584, S2/NW, and N2/NW, Section 28, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

3. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 92585, NE/4, Section 33, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

4. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit NO. 95362, NW/4 and N/2, SW/4, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

Tempo Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Tempo Resources Ltd., owns a 100% interest in these properties. The prospecting permits require an annual rental payment of $1 per acre and an annual work requirement of $10 per acre. When the prospecting permits are converted to state leases, they will be subject to a 5% net value production royalty.

General Geology

The Zebra prospect lies along the axis and slightly west of the deepest portion of the Sonoran geosyncline in an area known as the Pedregosa Basin. It also lies within a belt of north-northwest trending mountain ranges that are separated by broad alluvial-filled valleys and extend from the Colorado Plateau in central Arizona to Sonora, Mexico. Major faults, within the prospect area, are generally aligned with this basin and range trend, and minor faults general strike perpendicular to this trend direction. The prospect area itself is underlain by a relatively thick blanket of Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments with outcrops of predominately Permian Colina Limestone on the surface (Figure 3). Numerous small Tertiary rhyolite intrusives, which are the only other outcropping rocks, are located in and near the west half of section 28, T20S R23E. Nearby rhyolite intrusives of similar composition have been age dated at 63 M.Y.

Stratigraphically, only two Permian formations will be covered in this report. Considering their lithologies, they are the only two potential targets for mineralization of economic size and grade orebodies. In ascending order, these formations are the Earp Formation and the Colina Limestone.

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MinSearch, Inc.

Report on

THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

A Gold Prospect,
Cochise County, Arizona

Sections 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34
Township 20 South, Range 23 East

Prepared for:

Tempo Resources Limited

by

Leroy Halterman,
Certified Professional Geologist #3444
MinSearch, Inc.

February 1987
Revised February 1988

000132

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THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

A Gold Prospect

This report was prepared at the request of Mr. Ken Cabianca of Tempo Resources Ltd. It was based on three visits to the property by the author. The first visit was from November 4-11, 1986, the second was from February 3-7, 1987 and the third visit was from January 12-15, 1988. On February 6, 1987 the author was accompanied by Mr. John Payne, a consulting geologist from Vancouver, British Columbia. In addition to the field examination, data compiled by Energy Reserves Group, Consolidated Paymaster and Wellington Financial was also used in the preparation of this report.

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Location, Topography, Vegetation and Access

The Zebra prospect is located in sections 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34 of T20S, R23E, (31 39'N, 110 W) in Cochise County, Arizona. Elevations range between 4,600 and 5,000 feet.

The closest major habitation is the historic town of Tombstone which is three miles northwest of the property. The nearest commercial air service is Tucson, Arizona approximately seventy miles northwest of the prospect (Figure 1). It should be noted that Tombstone was a major producer of silver, gold and lead from veins and replacement deposits. Production from these mines totaled over 30,000,000 ounces of silver and 200,000 ounces of gold.

The northern portion of the Zebra property is best accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 from Tombstone for three miles, then proceeding east on a well maintained county road for two miles towards McNeil, and finally turning south on an unimproved dirt road for three quarters of a mile. The topography in the prospect area is moderately hilly to flat, with primitive roads crossing most of the low-lying terrain. Vegetation consists of sparse desert grasses, cacti, yucca, creosote bushes, cat claw and occasional mesquite trees. Mild arid winters make year-around operations possible, although mid-summer temperatures are somewhat distressing for both men and machines.

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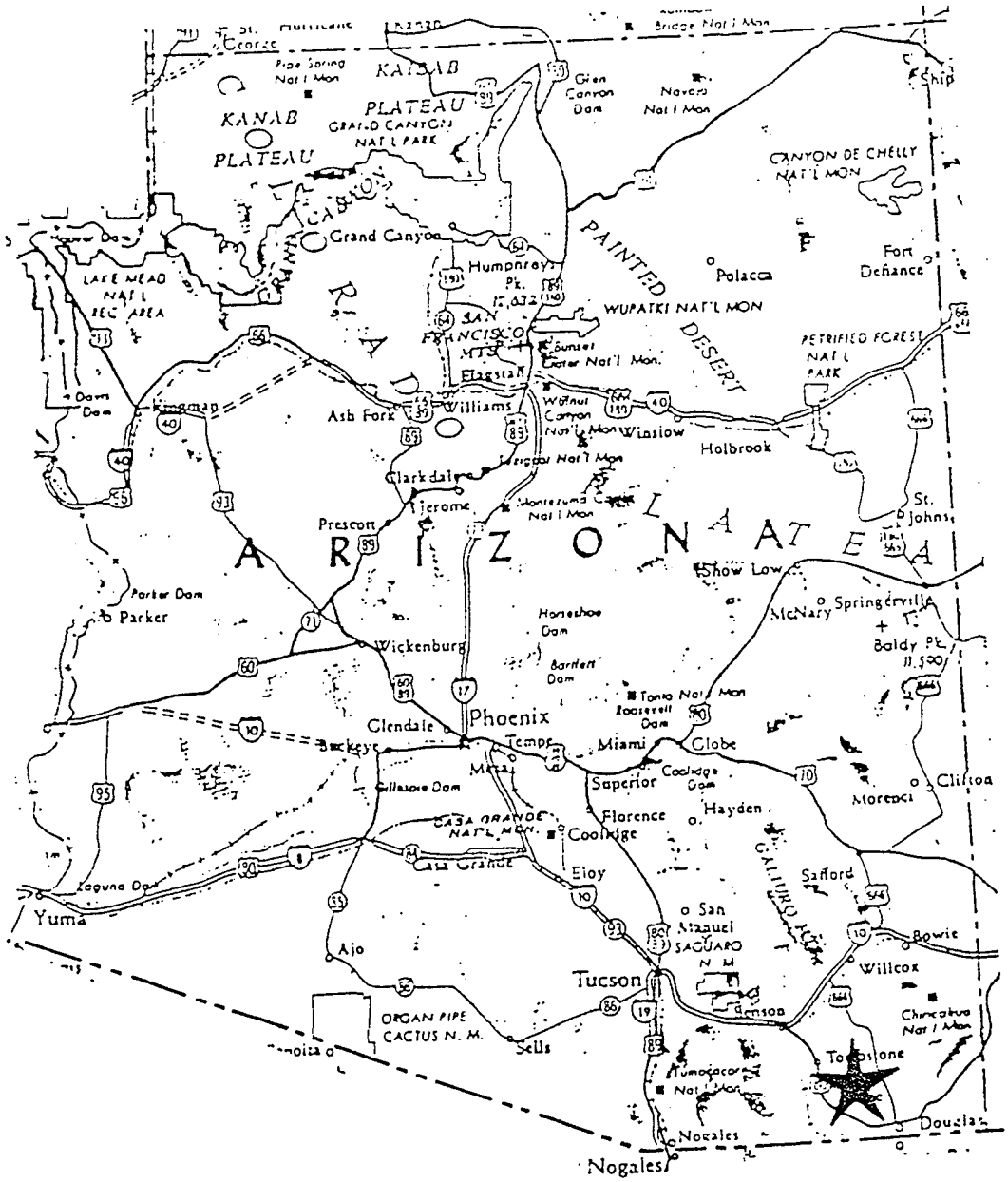

ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

Property Status

The property totals 1,440 acres and includes the NE/4 of section 29, all of section 28, the NE/4 of section 33, the SW/4 and S/2 of the SE/4 of section 27, and the NW/4 and N/2 of the SW/4 of section 34, T20S, R23E and consists entirely of Arizona State Prospecting Permits (Figure 2). Some Prospecting Permit Numbers are still pending. Details of permits with numbers assigned are as follows:

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3. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 95539, NE/4, Section 33, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

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Stratigraphically, only two Permian formations will be discussed in this report. Considering their lithologies, they are the only two economic targets for mineralization when considering size and grade of the potential orebodies. In ascending order, these formations are the Earp Formation and the Colina Limestone.

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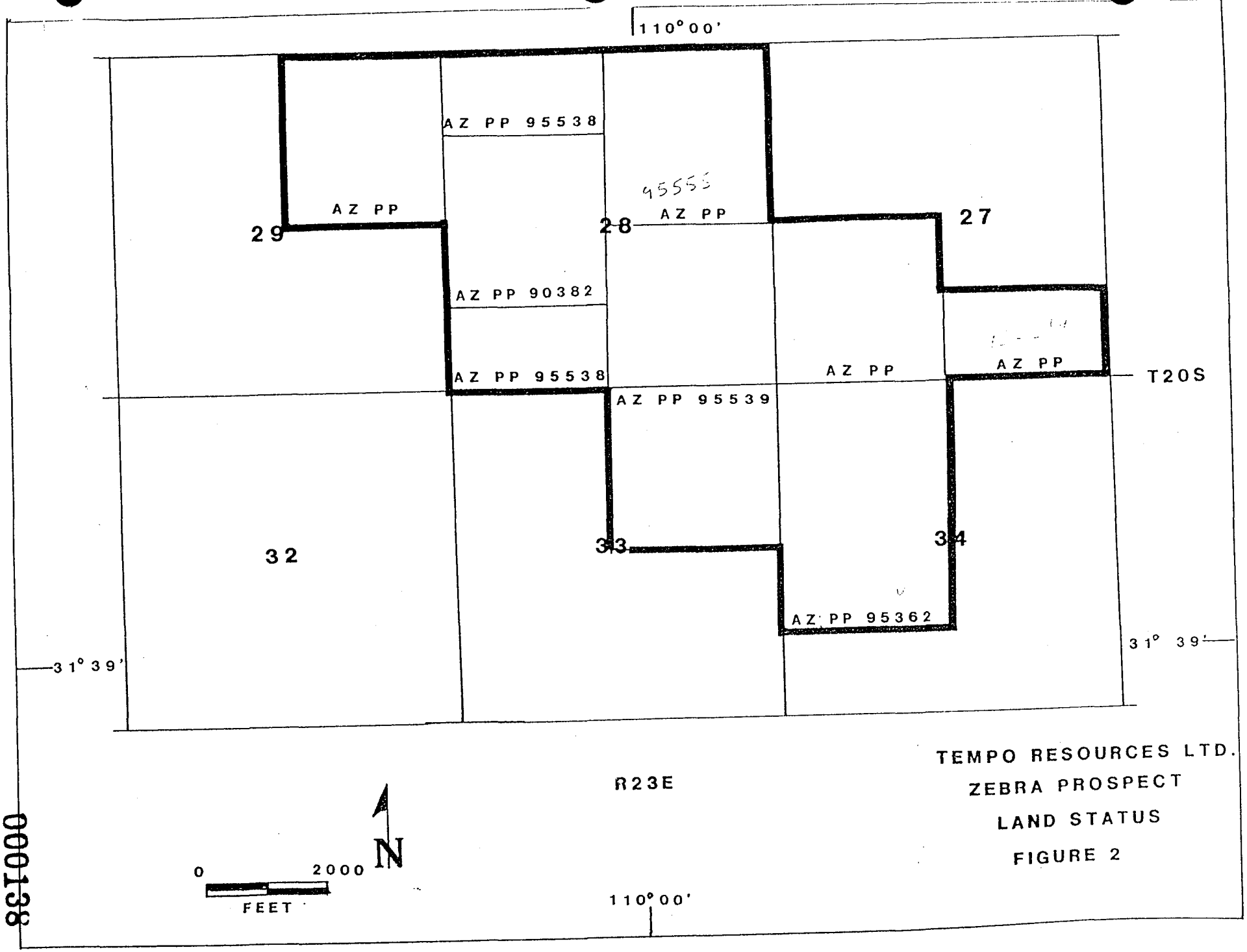
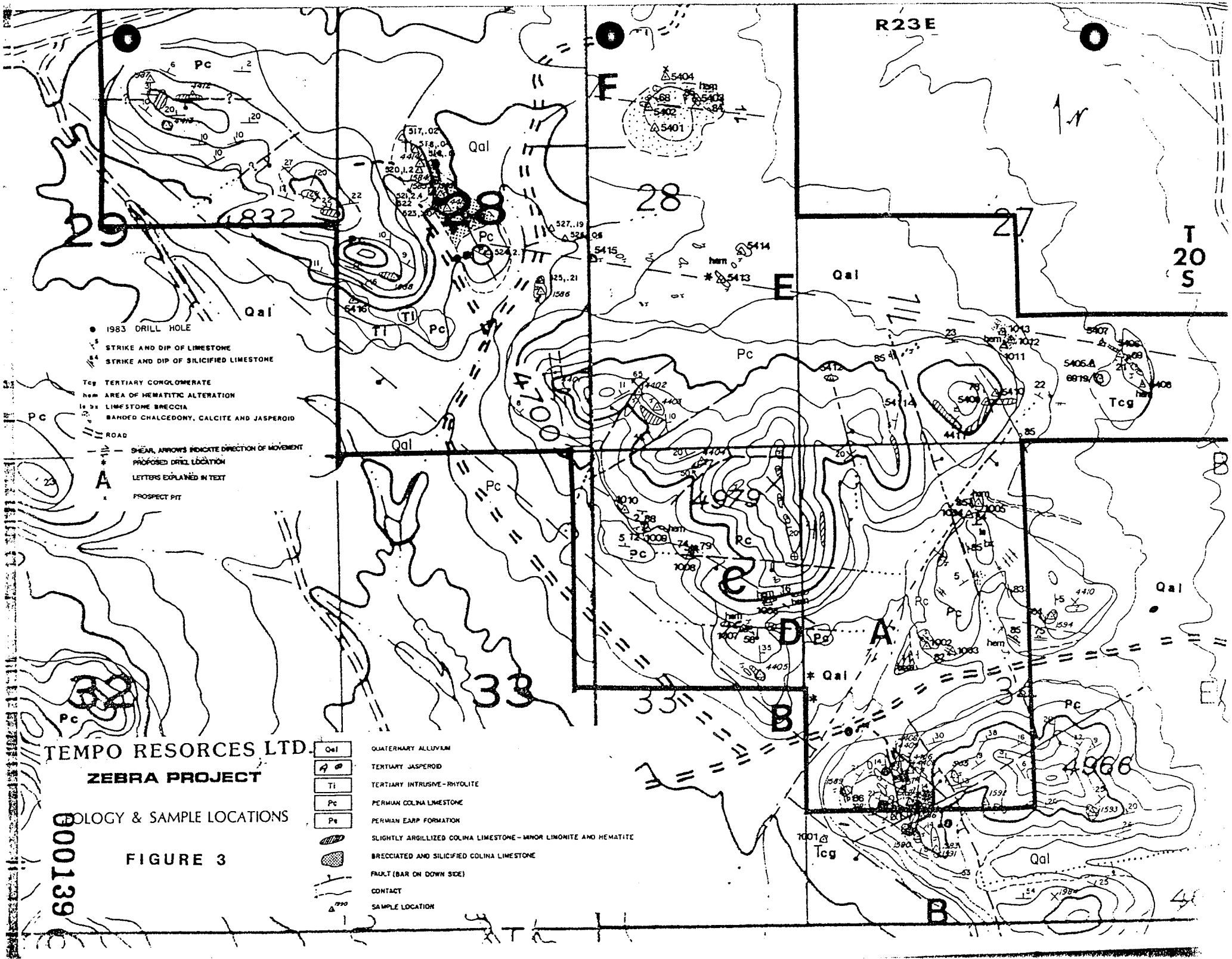


TEMPO RESOURCES LTD.
ZEBRA PROSPECT
LAND STATUS
FIGURE 2

000138


R23E
T 20 S
1983 DRILL HOLE
STRIKE AND DIP OF LIMESTONE
STRIKE AND DIP OF SILICIFIED LIMESTONE
Tcg TERTIARY CONGLOMERATE
hem AREA OF HEMATITIC ALTERATION
ls bx LIMESTONE BRECCIA
BANDED CHALCEDONY, CALCITE AND JASPEROID
ROAD
SHEAR, ARROWS INDICATE DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT
PROPOSED DRILL LOCATION
A LETTERS EXPLAINED IN TEXT
PROSPECT PIT
Qal QUATERNARY ALLUVIUM
TERTIARY JASPEROID
Ti TERTIARY INTRUSIVE-RHYOLITE
Pc PERMIAN COLINA LIMESTONE
Pe PERMIAN EARP FORMATION
SLIGHTLY ARGILLIZED COLINA LIMESTONE - MINOR LIMONITE AND HEMATITE
BRECCIATED AND SILICIFIED COLINA LIMESTONE
FAULT (BAR ON DOWN SIDE)
CONTACT
SAMPLE LOCATION
TEMPO RESORCES LTD.
ZEBRA PROJECT
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATIONS
FIGURE 3
000139

The Earp Formation is Pennsylvanian and Permian in age and is composed of interbedded siltstone, sandstones, and light-gray limestone and dolomite beds. To the west, the limestone content is sparse. However, to the east, in the Zebra prospect area, the limestone content increases upsection. Consequently, moving upsection there is a transitional contact rather than a sharp contact between the Colina Limestone and the Earp Formation. In the nearby Tombstone hills, a 584 foot section of Earp Formation was measured.

The Colina Limestone is a dark-gray, sparsely cherty rock with some dolomitic beds present. It is usually a relatively thin formation varying from 250 to 650 feet. However, in the Zebra prospect area, it approaches it's maximum thickness. In the nearby Tombstone hills, a 633 foot section of Colina Formation was measured.

Geology-Epithermal Model

The epithermal model has been used to explain the origin of many low-temperature, disseminated precious-metal deposits and has been used numerous times to successfully guide exploration for these types of deposits. Although the Zebra prospect already has an identified target which conforms to this model and should be tested, this same model can be used to further explore the deeper targets and numerous other areas on the property which have the characteristics of this model.

The epithermal model implies that a buried intrusive or other heat source acts as a thermal pump to circulate meteoric waters. These fluids leach trace amounts of metals from the country rock along their circulating path. The metal enriched solutions then rise along the paths of least resistance and as the solutions cool they precipitate their dissolved metals content along with other elements. A vertical zonation of metals, gangue and alteration forms within this system. The precious metals and their associated gangues are normally the last economically important elements to precipitate. The precipitation is often associated with boiling of these ascending solutions. In addition to gold and silver, barium, arsenic, antimony and mercury are common pathfinder elements which also precipitate in association with precious metal mineralization. These elements are used to assist in the exploration for hidden epithermal deposits.

Wall rock alteration and its zoning are important guides in exploration for deposits within the epithermal system. In disseminated epithermal deposits, such as those which may comprise the Zebra prospect, silicification and argillic alteration of the limestones along and near structures is prevalent. Also, the introduction of iron sulfides, barite, flourite, arsenic and antimony compounds along with trace amounts of gold and silver is common.

Previous Work

The Zebra property was held in the recent gold boom by two other companies: Energy Reserves Group from 1982 thru mid-1983 and Consolidated Paymaster from mid-1983 thru mid-1985. Energy Reserves Group work consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling which delineated a number of potential targets, some of which are still untested today. Consolidated Paymaster's work consisted of a 10-hole drill program totaling 2,465 feet designed to test several of the surface anomalies located on the property. Seven of these holes, five of which are on Tempo Resources property, were clustered in a twelve acre area in section 34 and three were located in and near a rhyolite intrusive in section 28. Later work performed in the 1988 program revealed that the holes in section 34 probably tested only the surface remnant of mineralization that occurs at depth to the north of the drilling. Overall, this program tested only a small percentage of the prospective mineralized area in the Zebra prospect. Most holes in the 1983 Paymaster program did encounter minor mineralization, less than .01 ounces of gold per ton, with one hole, 28-3, encountering 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold within sixty feet of the surface. Sample descriptions indicate this material to be oxidized and may be heap leachable.

During 1985 Wellington Financial conducted a one hole drilling program to test the continuity of the mineralization located by hole 28-3. This offset drill hole, 28-4, also intercepted mineralization of similar grade but thicker than that found in Paymaster's 28-3 drill hole. The results of these two holes are presented in Table 1.

Table 1
DRILL HOLE DATA

Depth	West Hole 28-3 (1983) Oz/ton/Au	East Hole 28-4 (1985) Oz/ton/Au
0-10	Trace	.069
10-20	.007	.002
20-30	.004	.041
30-40	.002	.002
40-50	.008	.014
50-60	.047	N.D.
60-70	.043	N.D.
70-80	.002	N.D.
80-90	.002	N.D.
90-100	.004	N.D.
100-110	N.D.	
110-120	N.D.	
120-130	N.D.	
130-140	N.D.	
140-150	N.D.	

000141

In 1986 a soil sampling program was conducted on the property. This program started at hole 28-4 and covered a width of 600 feet and extended 3,400 feet to the southwest in a line striking approximately south 30 degrees west. Only five samples, four of which were located within 500 feet of drill hole 28-4, contained anomalous gold. The best sample was located 200 feet south and 300 feet west of hole 28-4 and contained 200 ppb gold.

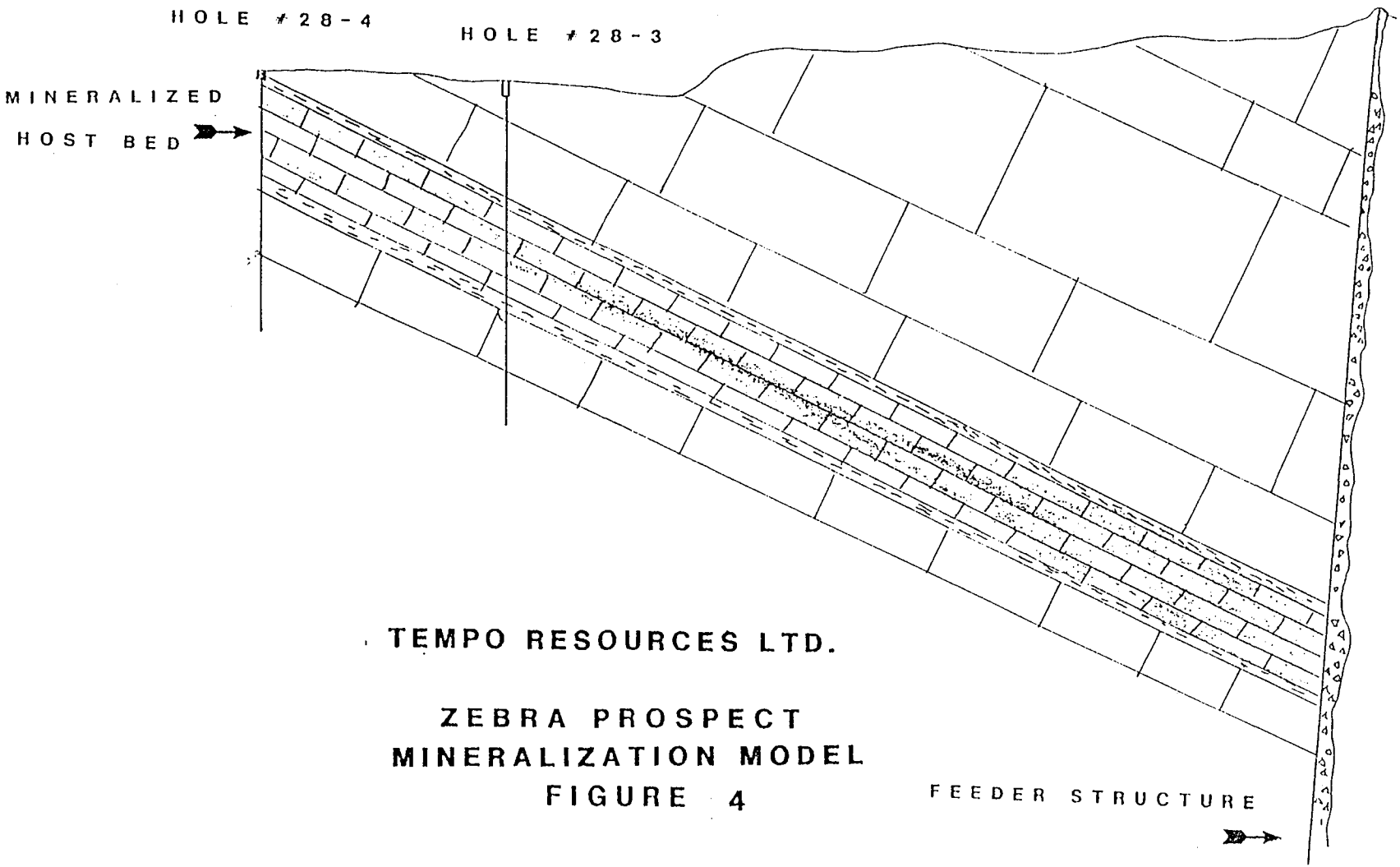
Expenditure for the Benefit of the Property

Expenditures by Wellington Financial and Tempo Resources prior to the 1988 program total $18,002.00 (Canadian). These funds were used for drilling, geochemical sampling, assaying and geological mapping. The 1988 program consisted of geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling and detailed geological mapping. The expenditure totaled $32,834.00 (U.S.) or $42,641.00 (Canadian). This brings the total expenditure for the evaluation of the Zebra property to $60,643.00 (Canadian). These expenditures did not include any monies that were used for lease acquisition, annual land payment or legal fees.

Geology, Mineralization and Economic Potential
Section 28

The mineralization in section 28 apparently is associated with a feeder structure which strikes approximately north 40 degrees west and has a near vertical dip. Silicification associated with this structure has been sampled with two samples containing in excess of 2 ppm gold. (Sample #521- 2.4 ppm and Sample #524- 2.1 ppm, Figure 3) Additional sample information, gathered by Energy Reserves Group and MinSearch, Inc. is available in Appendix A. It is believed that this structure was not only mineralized but also served as a feeder structure to supply the solutions that mineralized the host bed intercepted by drill holes 28-3 and 28-4. According to the epithermal model, these mineralizing solutions would rise along the structure to the zone of boiling where they would begin to precipitate their precious metals content. However, because permeable beds within the Colina Limestone were present these solutions also migrated laterally along bedding planes mineralizing them as well as the structure (Figure 4). The result of this lateral migration is the mineralization we see in drill holes 28-3 and 28-4. Referring back to Table 1, the drill hole data indicates that the mineralization is not only continuous but also appears to dip, as a host bed would, in a direction and rate similar to those observed on the surface outcrop.

000142



TEMPO RESOURCES LTD.

ZEBRA PROSPECT
MINERALIZATION MODEL
FIGURE 4

000143

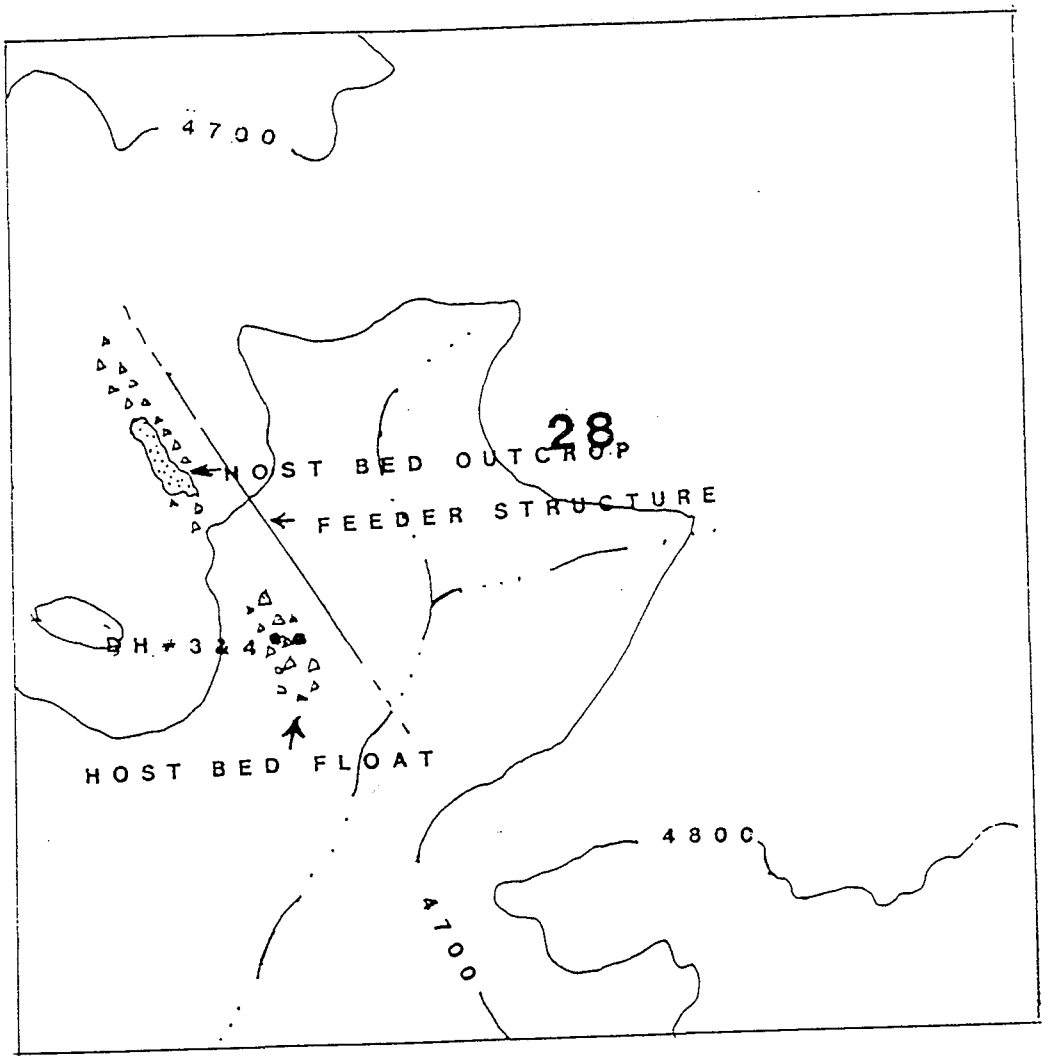
To further illustrate this point, the bottom of the higher grade mineralization is at 70 feet in hole 28-3 and 30 feet in hole 28-4, this indicates a dip of approximately 25 degrees to the east. Nearby surface measurements indicate a north to northeasterly dip, although most of the dip angles are from 9 to 26 degrees versus the subsurface estimate of 25 degrees. Additional evidence of this stratigraphic relationship of the mineralization may also be gathered from the assay data. It appears that the upper horizon was a favorable host rock. However, the lower stratigraphic horizon was unfavorable in that both the holes bottom in a sequence of barren rocks.

The favorable bed and the associated mineralization can be traced for over 2,000 feet. This length is evidenced by altered limestone outcrop and float which exhibits moderate red hematite and minor orange limonite staining. One good altered outcrop extends for almost 500 feet. However, the rest of the trend is predominately float (Figure 5). In addition to the drill hole assays, one rock sample which assayed 1.2 ppm gold (sample #520, Figure 3) was taken from this altered limestone material 1,000 feet north of the drill holes.

This model indicates that in addition to the potential for the development of a moderate sized, shallow, disseminated gold orebody, there are two other potential economic targets to be tested. First, the mineralization thus far intercepted by the drilling has been at a distance of 400-500 feet from the feeder structure. It is possible that as the host bed approaches the structure the grade of the mineralization may also increase. If this is true then there is the possibility of developing an ore body of sufficient size and grade to be milled at one of the two nearby conventional mills. However, it should be noted that the operational status of these mills is not known and there can be no assurance that within the normal time frame of the exploration and development of the Zebra property that these mills would be operating or even exist. Second, the Earp Formation and the transition interval between the the Colina and Earp Formations may represent an even better target than the one that has already been found and partially tested. The thin bedded nature of these formations suggests that they should be better potential hosts for gold mineralization than the horizon previously tested. Depth to this horizon should be approximately 300 feet and the test holes drilled during Phase Two should be completed at least 100 feet beyond that point. This depth should still be within the vertical column of the epithermal system. Should either of these targets prove to be mineralized then numerous other occurrences on the property should be tested.

It should also be noted that many of the described characteristics of the Zebra property are present in the Tombstone mineral deposits. However, the carbonate replacement deposits at Tombstone are within a different formation. Also, because of the base metal content, these deposits were evidently deposited below or at the bottom of the epithermal system as we understand it. At Zebra, only three miles away, silver values are low but gold values are high. This may indicate a district wide zonation which could have important implications in an expanded exploration program.

R23E



T20S

TEMPO RESOURCES LTD.

ZEBRA PROSPECT

SECTION 28
FEEDER STRUCTURE

FIGURE 5

N

0 2000
FEET

1988 Geophysical Programs

During the month of January, 1988, personnel of MinSearch, Inc. performed two geophysical surveys to gather more detailed geologic information and to identify additional targets on newly acquired acreage. A magnetic survey and a VLF survey were conducted using a EM 16 VLF and a G8 16 magnetometer. A grid system was emplaced over the entire property utilizing 300 foot centers which resulted in 655 stations with a total of 36 line miles being walked for each survey. The two surveys were run independently of each other in order to eliminate the possibility of electromagnetic interference. A reading was taken at each of the 655 stations and the collected data has been computerized and contoured for interpretation. Appendices B and C contain the raw data gathered from the surveys. It should be noted that two parcels of land (the NE/4 of section 28 and the S/2 of the SE/4 of section 27) were added to the property after completion of the geophysical surveys, therefore these parcels are not evaluated on the geophysical maps.

Magnetometer Data and Interpretation

The magnetometer data has been contoured in Figure 6. The contour interval is 10 gammas. It should be noted, that for both the magnetometer and the VLF maps, the scale is not true due to photo-reduction processes. The contoured data depicts a magnetic high where the contour lines form a closure or near closure and a magnetic low where the closure exhibits hatch marks along the inside border. Varying degrees of anomalies can thus be delineated.

The map reveals a good magnetic high along the western edge of section 34 which extends into the middle of the section. Two faults (labeled A and B on Figure 3) have been mapped in this area. If this magnetic high indicates a buried intrusive at depth this area could represent a source for the heat and mineralization in relationship with feeder structures and localize significant gold mineralization. Another magnetic high was found to extend east-west across the middle of sections 27 and 28. A large shear zone (labeled E on Figure 3) has been mapped along this anomaly and several jasperoid samples contained significant gold. Another interesting area occurs along the north-south property boundary located in the middle of section 33. The contour lines begin to become closely spaced perhaps indicating a change in the depth of the basement. A large basin and range fault (labeled B on Figure 3) cuts through this portion of the map. The rhyolite intrusive, which is exposed due to erosion, in the NW/4 of section 28 appears as a moderately low magnetic anomaly. This is because the rhyolite has been altered and presently contains few fresh magnetic minerals.

Magnetic Survey Zebra Prospect, Tempo Resources Ltd.

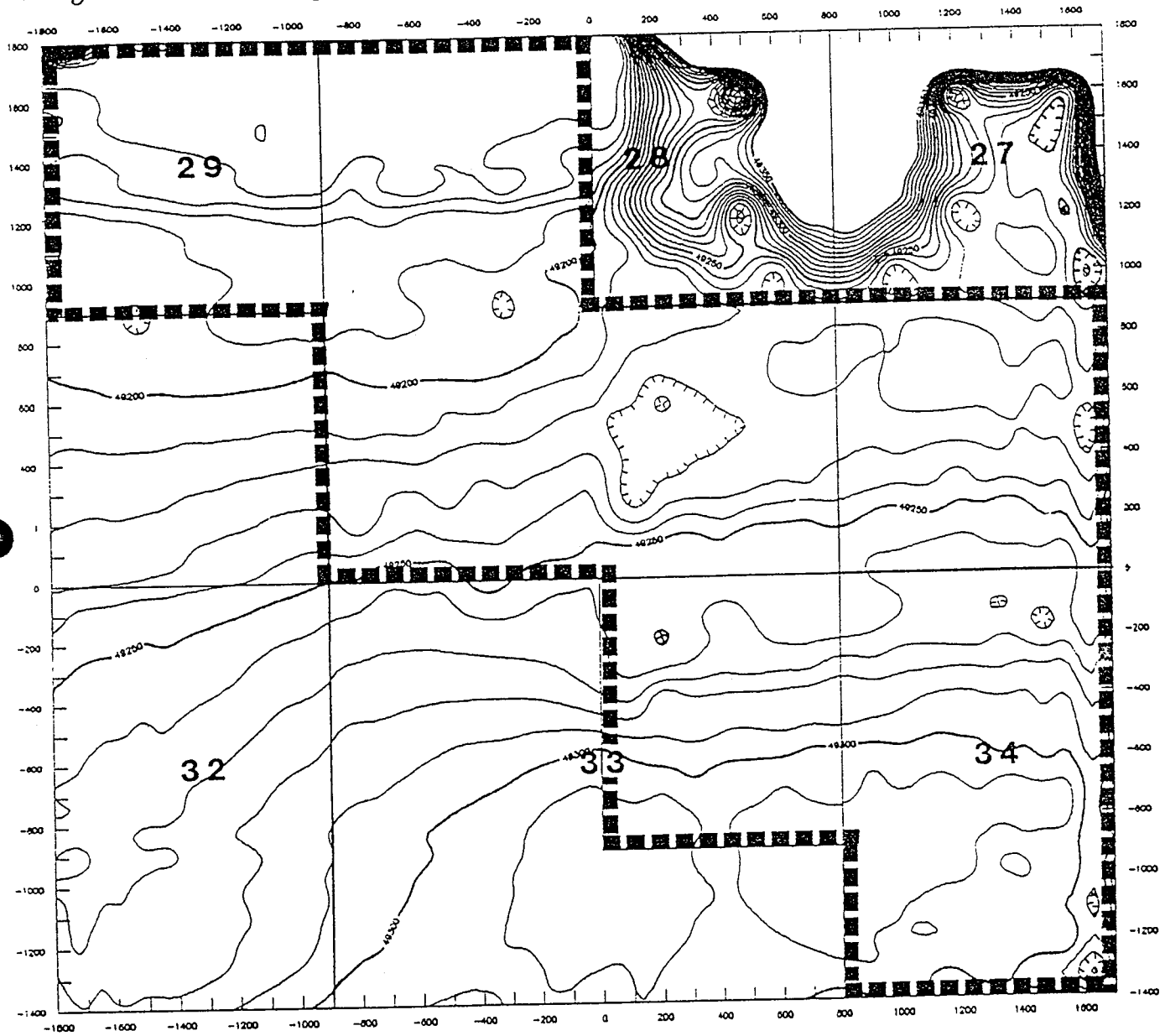


FIGURE 6

VLF Data and Interpretation

The VLF data has been contoured in Figure 7. The contour interval is 1 degree. The VLF contour map is interpretated much the same way as the magnetic map. The areas of successive closure or "mountains" indicate VLF highs which are zones of greater conductivity. The closures with the hatch marks along the inside are "valleys" or low conductivity areas.

The map reveals a good VLF high near the western edge of section 34. This VLF high corresponds to the magnetic high discussed in the preceding section. The intersection of two faults has been mapped in this location (faults A and B in Figure 3). Another magnetic high to the north-northeast further supports the directional trend of fault A under the cover of the alluvial valley. A smaller VLF high situated to the northwest of the large high corresponds to fault D in Figure 3. A jasperoid sample collected in this area assayed .011 ounces of gold per ton. Another VLF high seems to correspond to fault C in Figure 3. All the samples collected along this structure exhibited anomalously high gold concentrations. Four other significant highs can be delineated on the map. One in the SW/4 of section 27 and the other three in the NW/4 of section 28. These highs represent conductive bodies possibly associated with shear zones E and F in Figure 3. Anomalous concentrations of gold are associated with these shear systems.

1988 Geological and Geochemical Programs

Detailed geologic mapping and geochemical sampling was conducted in conjunction with the geophysical surveys. The detailed outcrop and alteration mapping yeilded six new target areas of potential gold mineralization (sample results from 1988 are located at the front of Appendix A). In accordance with the geophysical studies, large areas of alteration and jasperoid mineralization were mapped along structures delineated by the geophysics. The six targets generated are described below in descending order of merit.

The first of these fault structures mapped, and also delineated by the geophysics, was a large basin and range fault (labeled B on Figure 3) which bounds the low hills along the southwestern edge of the property and appears to be a fault with a significant vertical component. The fault is slightly offset to the southwest along it's southern portion possibly due to the northeast trending fault A. The basin and range fault has no surface expression in limestone outcrop, rather it is obscured by Quaternary alluvium composed of limestone, jasperoid, rhyolitic and dacitic intrusive rocks, sandstone and conglomerate. It is possible that portions of this large fault could have been the conduit for ascending hydrothermal fluids and gold mineralization. Of special interest would be the area of offset along the southern portion of the fault where it intersects fault A. This area corresponds to the maximum magnetic and VLF highs and is an good drill target.

VLF Survey Zebra Prospect, Tempo Resources Ltd.

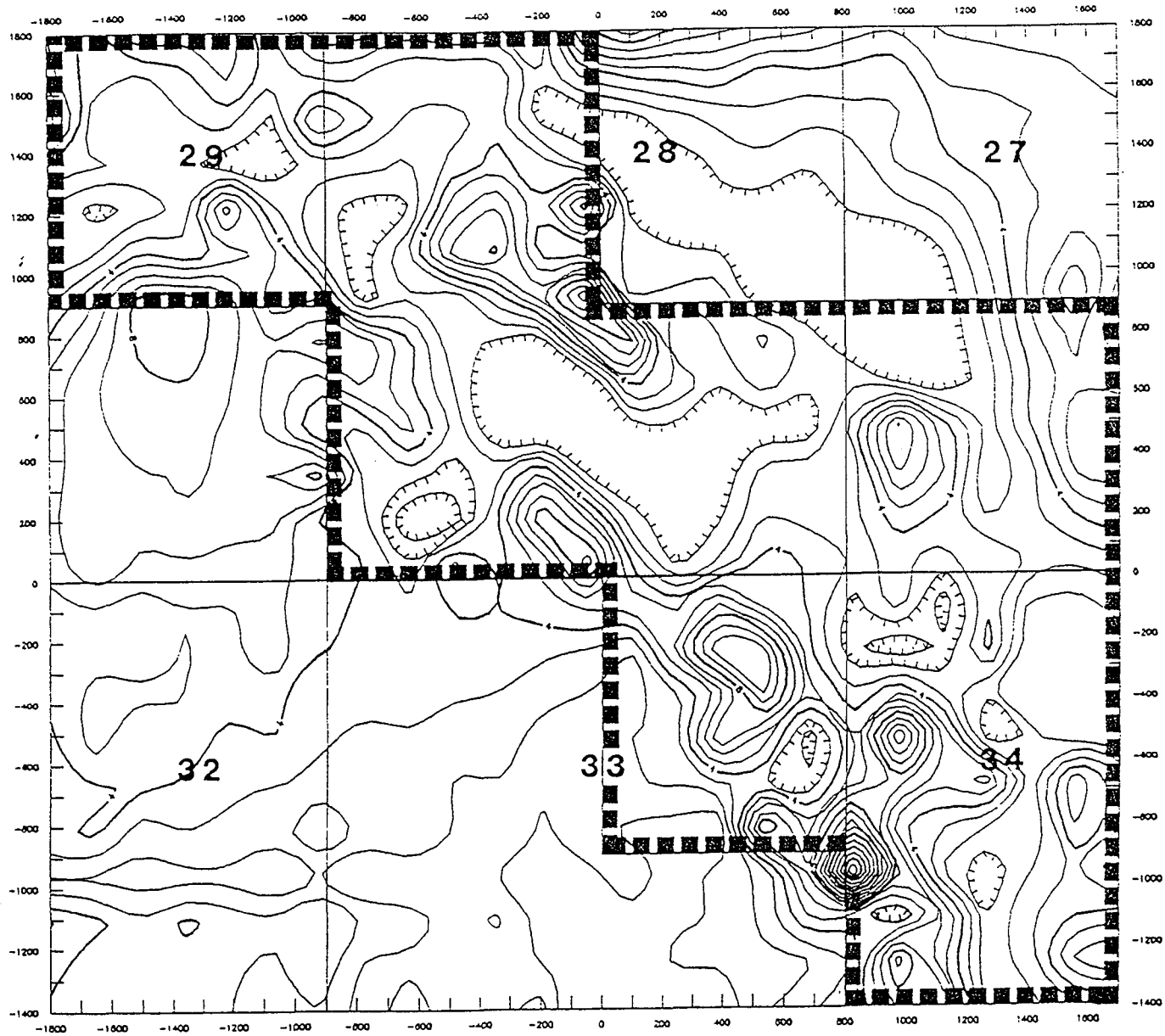


FIGURE 7

Fault A trends north 34 degrees east through the northwest corner of section 34 (labeled A on Figure 3). Limestone breccia cemented with calcite, argillic and iron oxide alteration of the limestone and silicification and jasperoid development in the area immediately south of the fault indicate the presence of hydrothermal fluids. Although the geochemical samples collected at the northern end of this structure did not yield significant gold quantities, the area is still a reasonable target due to the alteration associated with the fault zone.

Nearly parallel to the basin and range fault and several hundred feet to the northeast is another heavily mineralized area associated with a fault (labeled C on Figure 3). Three rock chip samples were collected from the southeast to the northwest along this mineralized trend. The samples assayed .034, .013 and .004 ounces per ton gold respectively. These samples were collected in grey to white to dark red jasperoids and jasperoid breccia with moderate to abundant vugs and open spaced quartz fillings. Chalcedony and moderate iron oxides are also present. This target has a surface exposure of at least 1,000 feet and is 10 to 20 feet wide. The structure is covered by alluvium to the northwest but could continue for some distance.

Another structure identified by the geological and alteration mapping trends north 81 degrees west through the center of section 28 and continues into section 27 (labeled E on Figure 3). This shear zone can be traced for at least 8,500 feet on the surface. Associated with this shear zone are oblique dilation or extension structures which have been filled with jasperoid, jasperoid breccia and banded chalcedony, quartz and calcite. Several assays along this structure showed anomalous gold values with the greatest being .019 ounces of gold per ton. Because this shear zone continued in outcrop to the east off of the land held by Tempo Resources, an additional 80 acres was added to the property. This shear zone represents an another drill target for disseminated gold mineralization.

Located to the south of the fault C, approximately 1,000 feet, is a fault (labeled D on Figure 3) which trends north 82 degrees west through a saddle and has associated argillic alteration and jasperoid development along its length. A sample collected of the light grey to white jasperoid with minor iron oxides, white secondary silica veins and microveins with open space quartz filling assayed .011 ounces per ton gold. This is another possible drill target.

The last area found to be very interesting, yet out of the property boundary, was located in the NE/4 of section 28 (labeled F on Figure 3). After field examination of this area, 160 acres of land was added to the property. An area of roughly 40 acres consists of jasperoid and jasperoid breccia. At this location a smaller shear zone may parallel the major shear zone located to the south. Four samples were collected over the jasperoid with the best assay being .022 ounces per ton gold. This was the sixth and last drill target located by the 1988 field investigations.

000150

Recommended Programs

It is recommended that a two phase drilling program be established to test the probable auriferous targets which were delineated by the previous drilling programs, the geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical studies. Reverse circulation rotary drilling is the suggested exploration method with the drill cuttings being collected in a cyclone and then separated in a sample splitter to insure a homogeneous sample. One drill cutting sample should be collected for every 5 foot interval during the offset drilling in section 28. A sample can be collected for every 10 foot interval on the exploration holes drilled on other parts of the property. All samples should be assayed for gold.

Phase One, Section 28

1. Drill one line of 8 holes along the strike of the mineralized bed at 300 foot intervals. Depths should be approximately ± 100 feet.

2. Drill two holes to complete a line of holes from 28-4 to the structure to test whether the grade of the mineralization increases as the structure is approached. Depths of these holes will be 150 feet and 200 feet.

Phase One, Other Targets

1. Drill two holes in the area where faults A and B intersect (Figure 3). The holes should be completed to a maximum depth of 400 feet in this area. This area corresponds to a magnetic and VLF high indicating that there could be a zone of intense brecciation here which could host significant gold mineralization, the surface expression of which has aclready been explored. A number of holes were drilled on the hill to the south where good surface gold anomalies were encountered. However, drilling at depth showed that the feeder structure for this area had not been delineated and these holes were merely being drilled through surface remnants of the mineralization. It is now believed that the feeder structure possibly lies at or near the intersection of faults A and B where the two new drill holes have been located.

2. The second drill target would be along the fault marked C in Figure 3. A jasperoid sample collected at this location assayed .034 ounces per ton. There appeared to be a slight magnetometer and VLF high in the area. It is recommended that one hole should be drilled to a maximum depth of 300 feet along this structure.

3. The last primary gold mineralization drill target is the large shear zone labeled E in Figure 3. One (or two holes if additional footage is needed) drilled to a maximum depth of 300 feet should begin the testing of this large structure.

000151

Phase Two

1. Phase Two would depend upon positive results from the first stage. This stage would include at least two Earp Formation tests plus delineation drilling of the existing or newly discovered mineralization found in Phase One.

Cost Estimate, Phase One and Two On Following Page

CERTIFICATION

I, Leroy Halterman of Albuquerque, New Mexico, do hereby state:

1. I am a consulting Geologist. I graduated from Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri in 1968 with a B.S. in Geology.
2. My address is 820 Piedra Vista NE, Albuquerque, NM 87123.
3. I am a member in good standing of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, and I am a Certified Professional Geologist, #3444 and a Registered Geologist #540 in the State of South Carolina.
4. I am employed by MinSearch, Inc., 11930 Menaul NE, Suite 112, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112
5. Since graduation, I have practiced geology for 20 years, mainly in the western United States.
6. My report is based on numerous visits to the Zebra property. It was prepared in February 1987 revised in February, 1988. During the 1988 program the work was directed by myself and I was assisted by Richard Renn, Certified Professional Geologist #6229. Other MinSearch staff geologists were used to conduct the geophysical surveys.
7. Consolidated Paymaster has given permission to use the data they acquired in this evaluation and report.
8. This report entitled "THE ZEBRA PROPERTY" revised February 8, 1988, may be used by Tempo Resources in a public financing.
9. I myself, MinSearch, Inc. or Richard Renn have no direct or indirect interest in the Zebra property or in Tempo Resources Ltd.

Dated at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the 8th day of February, 1988.

MinSearch, Inc.

Richard M. Renn
Certified Professional
Geologist, #6229

MinSearch, Inc.

Leroy Halterman
Certified Professional
Geologist, #3444

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS
3444
LEROY HALTERMAN

APPENDIX A

PROSPECT Zebra

MINSEARCH

COUNTY/STATE Cochise, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au oz/ton	Ag	As	Sb					DESCRIPTION
1001	20S	23E	34	4300	5030	MB	1/88	<.001								ls congl, minor-mod feox, angular to sub-frags, matix orag-red, ca, ca vns too
1002			34	2200	3750			.004								white to pink si vn, abund drusy qtz & ca, abund vugs, minor red-pink si ls in vn
1003			34	2300	3500			<.001								white, gr-pink jasp, qtz x, asso. microvns and vns of si in ls, minor-mod vugs
1004			34	800	3250			<.001								white chal & jasp flt, si vns cut jasp, hemg
1005			34	700	3150			<.001								red alt ls flt, mod feox, ls is very frac'd white si vns up to 1" in ls, also ca vns
1006			33	1700	350			<.001								red arg ls with tan to white opal & chal pod ca vns, ls is "sandy", crumbles easily
1007			33	2000	680			.011								lt grey to white jasp, minor feox, white si vns & open spaced qtz
1008			33	1150	1350			.034								grab sample from arroyo, grey, white, pink jasp, abund drusy qtz & vugs, jasp frac'd
1009			33	800	1850			.013								tan-grey-red jasp, drusy si & ca, mod vugs, bx in places, zone is 10' wide
1010			33	700	2000			.004								grab sample along dk red-grey jasp, drusy qtz vns, mod vugs, tan-gr-wh chal, mod feox
1011			27	4250	2850			.002								dk grey-red jasp bx, drusy, mod vugs, bx is clast rich, matrix poor, abund feox
1012			27	4220	2780			.009								same as sample # 1011, more drusy qtz here, chal, also minor zebra tex
1013			27	4200	2900			.006								same as #1011, more si vns here, open sp qtz
6919	20S	23E	27	4650	1700	RR		<.001								ls congl, poorly sorted, ca cement, ang to round, includes ls, int rx, chal, ca sand

000155

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

0

LAB JOB #: MSC02192

Attn: Mary Barraco

Client name: Min-Search, Inc.

No. Samples:

Date Received: 01-25

Billing address: 11930 Menaul Blvd. NE
Suite 112
Albuquerque, NM 87112

Submitted by: M. Ba

Phone number: (505) 298-8235

INVOICE ATTACHED

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC02192	Lab ID	FA/AA Au oz/ton
ZEBRA PROJECT		
#1001	2192- 1	<.001
#1002	2192- 2	0.004
#1003	2192- 3	<.001
#1004	2192- 4	<.001
#1005	2192- 5	<.001
#1006	2192- 6	<.001
#1007	2192- 7	0.011
#1008	2192- 8	0.034
#1009	2192- 9	0.013
#1010	2192- 10	0.004
#1011	2192- 11	0.002
#1012	2192- 12	0.009
#1013	2192- 13	0.006
#6919 Rick	2192- 14	<.001

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE No. 15583 JIM ROY WEATHERBY Signed ARIZONA, U.S.A.

0001

P.O. Box 56 • Humboldt, Arizona 86329 • Phone (602) 632-7410

PROSPECT Zebra

MINSEARCH

COUNTY/STATE Cochise, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au oz/ton	Ag	As	Sb					DESCRIPTION
5401	20S	23E	28	1750	1600	JW	1/88	<.001								bx and si ls, ang. frags of ls, micro X qtz frac fillings, 3.5' chip sample
5402			28	1500	1650			.022								jasp bx and frac fillings in ls, ls is silicified, bx frags 5-4" diam.
5403			28	1400	1120			.002								massive jasperoid, minor hematite stain, 15' chip sample
5404			28	1180	1480			<.001								si ls bx with white to gr ca, si vns & frac fillings, from prospect pit, slicks
5405			27	4400	1825			.002								ang jasp bx, frags .25-5", hem stained 8' chip sample
5406			27	4300	1580			.003								banded chal, ca and jasp vn, no vugs, massive, white, 25' sample
5407			27	4150	1700			.019								sampled same vn to the NW 150', same description as sample 5406
5408			27	4650	1220			.002								jasp & jasp bx, mod hem, vn from above ends in this jasp, 30' sample
5409			27	4800	3050			<.001								arg alt red ls, coarsley rex, 1-4' thick alt continues 100' along strike
5410			27	4720	2950			<.001								qtz- ca- chal vn; banded white to grey, vug poor, some jasp near vn edges
5411			27	4800	3880			.002								jasp-chal-qtz-ca vn, white, vug poor, 3.5' sample across vn
5412			27	4550	4850			<.001								mod arg alt ls, lt red to yellow, coarsely X, ca in fracs, 4' sample
5413			28	3400	875			.017								jasp bx, lt to mod hem, ang frags up to 5", 15' sample across outcrop
5414			28	3100	600			.002								jasp bx, same as sample # 5413 15' sample across outcrop
5415			28	3150	2320			.007								jasp bx, mod hem, circular outcrop, 12' sample
5416			28	3550	5050			<.001								dense, dk gr ls, slightly si., in contact with intrusive, 1.5' sample

0001157

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

25-Jan-88

LAB JOB #: MSC02176

Attn: Richard Renn

Client name: Min-Search, Inc.

No. Samples: 16
Date Received: 01-18-88
Submitted by: Richard Renn

Billing address: 11930 Menaul Blvd. NE
Suite 112
Albuquerque, NM 87112

Phone number: (505) 298-8235

INVOICE ATTACHED

Zebra
Jim Wilker

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC02176	Lab ID	FA/AA Au oz/ton
5401	2176- 1	<.001
5402	2176- 2	0.022
5403	2176- 3	0.002
5404	2176- 4	<.001
5405	2176- 5	0.002
5406	2176- 6	0.003
5407	2176- 7	0.019
5408	2176- 8	0.002
5409	2176- 9	<.001
5410	2176- 10	<.001
5411	2176- 11	0.002
5412	2176- 12	<.001
5413	2176- 13	0.017
5414	2176- 14	0.002
5415	2176- 15	0.007
5416	2176- 16	<.001

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE
15583
JIM ROY
WEATHERBY
Registered 1-20-88
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

P.O. Box 56 • Humboldt, Arizona 86329 • Phone (602) 632-7410

PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
1574	20S	23E	34			RR	6-30-81	1.020	0.5	48.0	0.9					Jasperoid in limestone, rust to white, significant FeOx mineralization, jasperoid looks banded or striped.
1981	"	"	"	4100	4500	MKP	8-8-81	0.16	6.4	6.9	<0.5					12' bed of jasperoid conforms to vertical bedding of limestone, jasperoid is pink & white, drusy, "zebra" moderate limonite outcrop 1'-2' wide.
1982	"	"	"	3900	4200	"	"	2.35	3.7	62.0	2.8					From prospect pits on fault. zebra jasper pink & white.
1983	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	8-9-81	1.32	1.2	240.0	<0.5					Gray-red jasperoid, not too drusy, some banding, crystals of quartz as a coating.
1984	"	"	"	5000	2350	"	"	0.197	4.0	69.0	1.6					Silicified limestone, dk. red & gray, abund. hematite & MnO stain, moderate limonite can see fresh pyrite, gold? flakes & lim. after pyrite.
1985	"	"	"	3650	3500	"	"	0.150	6.9	14.0	3.1					Fine to med. grained, silicified limestone, grayish white inside, pink on outside, abund. hematite, not zebra striped, came up through fractures in rock, mod-abund. limonite.
1986	"	"	"	4050	3950	"	"	<0.003	1.6	3.7	3.2					Very argillized, pinkish-red limestone, also brown limestone w/ barite, hem & lim abund, mod MnO in valley head, above zebra outcrop.
1987	"	"	29	1100	2100	"	"	0.007	0.5	4.7	1.8					Argillized limestone hematite stained, red & gray, vuggy, in places, white calcite coating in places.
1988	"	"	28	3300	4600	"	8-10-81	0.003	1.1	5.4	2.4					Hematitic limestone, brown outside, gray-rd inside, somewhat fractured, cryptocryst near intrusive.
1989	"	"	"	2400	4100	"	"	0.560	0.5	57.0	1.3					At contact between intrusive & limestone limestone is dk. brown to red, has small quartz phenocrysts, calcite.
4401	"	"	"	4650	2700	MLL	8-8-81	0.003	<0.5	3.6	1.2					Frothy brown (hematite-stained) fracture fillings in limestone, pervasively fractured, although sample is spotty, near faults and jasper, sample is more prominent and grades into siliceous jasper.
4402	"	"	"	4650	1850	"	"	0.077	0.5	41.0	3.2					Partially silicified, calcite veined, argillized limestone in fault zone, some hematite and limonite staining (sample taken w/in an 8' area) not distinguishable enough to take separate sample.

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COUNTY/STATE Cochise Co., AZ

PROSPECT ZEBRA

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
1843	20S	23E	31	3200	3400	RR	8-5-81	<0.003	1.5	1.9	2.1					Roadcut 50' channel sample of limestone fresh to argillically altered, gray to pink, some Fe staining, same as in Section 16
1844	"	"	"	2200	2500	"	"	0.003	2.6	6.3	5.8					40' Channel sample of intrusive rock, (rhyolite?) adjacent to Precambrian limestone, has forced limestone beds to turn up as it intruded
1845	"	"	"	1500	2400	"	"	0.003	3.6	15.0	5.0					60' sample of limestone(Pc) interbedded w/ thinbedded shales & calcareous mudstones, slight Fe staine gray-green to pink.
1846	"	"	"	600	2400	"	"	<0.003	3.7	11.0	9.0					Penn. colina limestone interbedded w/thin-bedded shales & calcareous mudstones, some argillic alteration, heavy Fe stain gray-rusty
1847	"	"	19	2200	2200	"	"	0.003	2.1	6.6	4.7					P. colina limestone w/heavy Fe stain some argillic alteration, gray-rust 50' channel sample.
1848	"	"	18	3000	4400	"	"	0.080	2.1	10.0	4.2					Jasperoid in limestone(Pc), Fe mineralization, white-red, limestone is recrystallized in vicinity.
1849	"	"	"	2500	4800	"	"	<0.003	2.8	2.7	2.0					Intrusive rock in limestone(Pc) intermediate in composition, Fe stained

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PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO., AZ

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
4403	20S	23E	28	4850	1600	MLL	8-8-81	0.005	0.5	21.0	6.1					Slightly Fe-stained, somewhat banded in spots jasperoid developed at top of massive limestone, w/in & between two normal faults cleaner, white jasperoid contains specks of galena(?) Ag(?)
4404	"	"	33	200	1000	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	5.8	3.3					Red siltstone below thick capping limestone, partially argillized some limonite staining along w/ the hematitic(red) color topography suggested a fault, but beds were continuous where observed, possibly just a valley formed by folding.
4405	"	"	"	2550	500	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	1.9	2.9					Fe-stained(limonitic) slightly argillized limestone, occurs along bedding planes, spotty jasperoid occurs nearby, but small area of alteration (minor fault ENE, possible, but not able to find concrete evidence.
4406	"	"	34	3600	4050	"	"	0.030	0.5	9.2	1.8					Argillic limestone next to fluorite bearing jasperoid. Some fluorite in argillic matter. Located on S. hill along fault, going up W. valley.
4407	"	"	"	3600	4050	"	"	0.100	0.5	7.0	1.5					Fluorite-bearing jasperoid, clean surfaces, well developed crystals w/color zones of purple-green-white-pink. Along fault & zone of #4406
4408	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	< 0.5	36.0	2.7					Fe-stained argillized limestone adjacent to jasperoid along W. valley fault of S. hill.
4409	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	< 0.5	42.0	2.3					Extensive argillized limestone(?) closer to jasperoid in pit of #4408, more Fe staining and argillization than #4408.
4410	"	"	"	1800	2000	"	8-9-81	< 0.003	< 0.5	15.0	1.3					Limonitic stained, white jasperoid from prospect pit about 50' from road on W.
4411	"	"	27	5000	3400	"	"	< 0.003	< 0.5	3.3	2.0					Hematite-stained argillically altered limestone, frothy, some limonite, calcite veins.
4412	"	"	"	1390	1650	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	27.0	1.2					Hematite stained cryptocrystalline limestone siltstone above massive limestone on N. hill (No intrusive found)

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PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO. AZ

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
4413	20S	23E	27	1600	1950	MLL	8-10-81	< 0.003	< 0.5	7.7	1.0					Hematite stained, completely argillized limestone(?) appears as a shale, but in contact w/massive limestone
4414	"	"	28	2100	4300	"	"	0.003	< 0.5	6.9	< 0.5					Rhyolite-quartz latite w/gray aphanitic groundmass and quartz phenocrysts.
4415	"	"	"	2600	3950	"	"	0.003	< 0.5	26.0	3.0					Highly fractured, calcite veined, cryptocrystalline limestone, argillically altered but still hard, hematite and limonite staining.
1584	"	"	"	2400	4150	RR	7-29-81	(4.38 ppm) .14 oz/ton								Dump sample of jasper from large prospect pit w/ outcrop. Heavy Fe mineralization, outcropt to rhyolite
1585	"	"	"	2400	4150	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								Intrusive near #1584, white w/ Fe staining, rhyolite?
1586	"	"	"	3500	2900	"	"	(3.84 ppm) .11 oz/ton								Jasperoid, white in limestone, partially brecciate some Fe staining.
158	"	"	"	3900	4000	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, heavy concentration of Fluorite, lt. green-deep purple.
1588	"	"	"	4000	4000	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								argillically altered limestone w/fluorite. Interbedded w/fresh limestone Fe mineralization
1589	"	"	34	3800	4750	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, white-pink, whole quartz crystals visible
1590	"	"	"	4300	3900	"	"	(0.71 ppm) .024 oz/ton								Prospect pit. jasper massive w/barite. recrystallized limestone & jasperoid, white-rust heavy Fe mineralization, fluorite & barite.
159	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, jasperoid, red-white, fluorite mineralization prevalent, some limestone appears cherty and banded.
1592	"	"	"	4000	3150	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Fe stained limestone w/fluorite, gypsum.
1593	"	"	"	4100	1900	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton								Jasperoid, whitedrusy, breccaited & Fe stained.
1594	"	"	"	1900	2350	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, jasperoid, Fe stained.
1595	"	"	"	3800	4500	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Rhyolite?, white to rust, Fe stained, intrusive at base of ridge.

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5701	20S	23E	34	3390	4370	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone with minor hematite staining, Petroliferous
5702	20S	23E	4	3480	4350	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5701 but contains megafossils at this locale
5703	20S	23E	34	3580	4330	RR	1/4/83	.06	<.1	12	<.5					Colina limestone with moderate hematite stains in fractures
5704	20S	23E	34	3680	4290	RR	1/4/83	.02	<.1	<10	<.5					Gray to pink limestone with, at times, good to very good hematite, some limonite, also beginning to show silicification
5705	20S	23E	34	3775	4270	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					same description as #5701
5706	20S	23E	34	3865	4250	RR	1/4/83	.04	.1	10	2.0					Limestone, pink (light) with good iron staining, very slight silicification.
5707	20S	23E	34	3970	4220	RR	1/4/83	.08	.1	<10	<.5					Colina with minor iron staining, gray to light pink, zebra jasperoid in float all around
5708	20S	23E	34	4060	4200	RR	1/4/83	.64	.5	77	1.5					Zebra jasperoid, iron mineralization prevalent, aphanitic to phaneritic, type section
5709	20S	23E	34	4160	4160	RR	1/4/83	.06	.2	24	.5					50/50 of zebra jasperoid and colina limestone. Limestone is fresh, no signs of alteration, minor iron stains in fractures.

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5710	20S	23E	34		4150	RR	1/4/83	.03	<.1	10	<.5					Limestone with some jasperoid in fractures, (2") limestone shows none to moderate hematite staining
5711	20S	23E	34	4240	4070	RR	1/4/83	.03	.1	<10	1.0					Colina limestone, fresh with good to very good hematite-limonite minerals in fractures
5712	20S	23E	34	4140	4090	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone, fresh with moderate hematite in fractures.
5713	20S	23E	34	4030	4110	RR	1/4/83	.25	.2	<10	1.0					50/50 limestone (fresh) and zebra jasperoid
5714	20S	23E	34	3940	4130	RR	1/4/83	.40	.3	15	11.5					Silicified limestone and jasperoid, similar appearance as zebra jaspes but striations not as discernible, probably float material
5715	20S	23E	34	3845	3150	RR	1/4/83	.05	.3	<10	<.5					Limestone with moderate hematite-limonite staining
5716	20S	23E	34	3750	3170	RR	1/4/83	.02	<.1	<10	1.0					Unaltered limestone with very little iron stains
5717	20S	23E	34	3650	4200	RR	1/4/83	.02	.2	11	.5					Soil sample
5718	20S	23E	34	3560	4220	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	26	<.5					Soil sample.
5719	20S	23E	34	3450	4250	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.2	31	<.5					Soil sample

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5720	20S	23E	34	3360	4280	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.2	30	<.5					Soil sample
5721	20S	23E	34	4270	4250	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone, heavy calcite veining, only minor hematite
5722	20S	23E	34	4180	4280	RR	1/4/83	.05	.1	<10	<.5					Fresh limestone with very minor hematite
5723	20S	23E	34	4080	4310	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5722
5724	20S	23E	34	3980	4330	RR	1/4/83	.10	.2	16	<.5					Small outcrop of silicified limestone and jasperoid, white to iron stained, appears to trend same as limestone
5725	20S	23E	34	3890	4350	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, fresh, some is partially bleached white
5726	20S	23E	34	3795	4380	RR	1/4/83	.02	.2	16	.5					Limestone, heavy to moderate calcite veining, heaviest veining reveals strongest iron mineralization, some is silicified and iron stained.
5727	20S	23E	34	3695	4400	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					unaltered, colina limestone
5728	20S	23E	34	3600	4425	RR	1/4/83	.05	.2	22	<.5					Fresh to partially silicified limestone, iron staining good to moderate where silicified
5729	20S	23E	34	3770	3930	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillic unit in limestone, iron stained, some $CaCO_3$ veins, about 3' thick

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5730	20S	23E	3/4	3830	4100	RR	1/5/83	.08	<.1	33	<.5					Bleached, argillic unit in arroyo, 1' thick, very small outcrop
5731	20S	23E	3/4	3660	4070	RR	1/5/83	.05	<.1	40	<.5					Silicified limestone, jasperoid, white, with very good flourite development, large to small crystals, green to purple.
5732	20S	23E	3/4	3710	4020	RR	1/5/83	.06	.6	10	<.5					Float sample near outcrop of silicified limestone, weak flourite mineralization, silica is white to pink, fine-grained
5733	20S	23E	3/4	3790	3800	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Subtley iron stained, sandy limestone with very slight argillic alteration
5734	20S	23E	3/4	3960	3720	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Same material as #5733, but with a slight increase in calcite veining
5735	20S	23E	3/4	3880	3280	RR	1/5/83	.03	.2	17	<.5					Small outcrop of Zebra style silica (1' to 2' in width) hematitic layers are lighter (pink), fairly concordant to bedding
5736	20S	23E	3/4	3760	3330	RR	1/5/83	.52	.3	50	1.0					Zebra type silica filling 12" wide fracture in Colina limestone, more iron staining, discordant nature
5737	20S	23E	3/4	3770	2880	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	10	<.5					Argillic unit at least 5' in thickness, iron staining, some minor limonite

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5738	20S	23E	34	3180	2590	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Iron stained, sandy limestone along possible fracture or fault. $CaCo_3$ veining moderate
5739	20S	23E	34	3570	4110	RR	1/5/83	.13	<.1	96	.5					Small pod of silicified limestone, with good iron staining, fine to coarse grained, good $CaCo_3$ in area.
5740	20S	23E	34	3590	4140	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	26	.5					Soil sample, rust colored
5741	20S	23E	34	3880	4060	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	28	<.5					Soil sample
5742	20S	23E	34	3830	4000	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	36	<.5					Soil sample
5743	20S	23E	34	3740	4060	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	17	<.5					Soil sample
5744	20S	23E	34	3660	4120	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	21	<.5					Soil sample
5745	20S	23E	34	3570	4160	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	28	<.5					Soil sample
5746	20S	23E	34	3490	4200	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	41	<.5					Soil sample
5747	20S	23E	34	3970	4800	RR	1/6/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillite, bleached, white, very faint iron staining
5748	20S	23E	34	4180	4460	RR	1/6/83	.02	<.1	25	<.5					Samples #5748 thru #5752 are argillite, white to rust where iron stained, along fault, possibly a bedding plane fault

000167

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5749	20S	23E	34	4180	4420	RR	1/6/83	.05	<.1	<10	2.0					Same as #5748
5750	20S	23E	34	4180	4370	RR	1/6/83	.02	<.1	35	<.5					Same as #5748
5751	20S	23E	34	4170	4320	RR	1/6/83	<.01	<.1	71	.5					Same as #5748
5752	20S	23E	34	4170	4260	RR	1/6/83	.17	<.1	47	1.0					Same as #5748
5753	20S	23E	34	4300	4100	RR	1/6/83	.41	<.1	29	1.0					Jasperoid, white to red, amphanitic to phaneritic, good to moderate flourite mineralization
5754	20S	23E	34	4380	3950	RR	1/6/83	.13	<.1	18	1.0					Jasperoid along same trend as #5753, description similar, but less flourite as distance from fault increases, crystals of flourite are white and large
5755	20S	23E	34	4010	3980	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	74	1.0					Argillic material with good iron stains, just bordering, silica and flourite
5756	20S	23E	34	4030	4030	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	55	1.0					Soil sample
5757	20S	23E	34	3990	3930	RR	1/7/83	.03	1.7	32	<.5					Soil sample
5758	20S	23E	34	4070	3950	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	29	.5					Soil sample
5759	20S	23E	34	4080	4000	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, fresh, gray

000168

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5760	20S	23E	34	4040	3910	RR	1/7/83	.20	<.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5759
5761	20S	23E	34	4110	3930	RR	1/7/83	.13	<.1	35	.5					Argillite, rust to white, iron staining good t very good
5762	20S	23E	34	4130	3980	RR	1/7/83	<.01	.1	<10	.5					Limestone in beginning state of argillization, good iron minerals (hematite/limonite), minor coarse grained silica
5763	20S	23E	34	4090	3880	RR	1/7/83	.04	.2	31	1.0					Argillite under float, moderate to good iron stains, pink to salmon
5764	20S	23E	34	4150	3910	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	61	<.5					Very good argillic alteration, with good iron staining
5765	20S	23E	34	4170	3960	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	61	<.5					Same as #5764
5766	20S	23E	34	4130	3860	RR	1/7/83	<.01	.1	<10	1.0					Limestone in middle state of argillic alteration bleached white with iron stains in small concentrated areas
5767	20S	23E	34	4190	3880	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	104	1.5					Argillically altered limestone, deep rust, very good iron staining, completely argillized.
5768	20S	23E	34	4210	3930	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	58	.5					Argillite, pink to salmon with white streaks, hard at times
5769	20S	23E	34	4170	3835	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, unaltered

000169

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5770	20S	23E	34	4490	3680	RR	1/7/83	.74	<.1	268	3.5					Jasperoid with good to strong iron staining, sugary to coarse grained texture, vuggy
5771	20S	23E	34	4220	3710	RR	1/8/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillite, still well consolidated, with good iron staining marbled with bleached areas
5772	20S	23E	34	4250	3680	RR	1/8/83	<.01	<.1	18	<.5					Poor to moderately iron stained argillite, hard, well consolidated
5773	20S	23E	34	4300	3650	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, primarily fresh with very slight traces of argillic altered in fractures
5774	20S	23E	34	4200	3640	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	12	<.5					Argillically altered limestone, bleached white with moderate iron stains, well marbeled
5775	20S	23E	34	4150	3630	RR	1/8/83	.03	.1	29	.5					Argillite, well to poorly consolidated, very good to moderate iron staining, marbleing
5776	20S	23E	34	4000	3790	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Argillically altered limestone with very good pockety iron staining, large calcite crystals, some limonite

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APPENDIX B

-1600 1800 49158
-1500 1800 49157
-1400 1800 49155
-1300 1800 49152
-1200 1800 49147
-1100 1800 49145
-1000 1800 49140
-900 1800 49146
-800 1800 49162
-700 1800 49149
-600 1800 49137
-500 1800 49143
-400 1800 49140
-300 1800 49137
-200 1800 49145
-100 1800 49144
0 1800 49136
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-1700 1700 49159
-1600 1700 49155
-1500 1700 49152
-1400 1700 49150
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APPENDIX C

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000177

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IRON KING ASSAY INC.

14-Dec-87

LAB JOB #: MSC02070

ATTN: Richard Renn

Client name: Minsearch Inc.

No. Samples: 40
Date Received: 11-30-87
Submitted by: Richard Renn

Billing address: 11930 Menaul Blvd. N.E.
Suite #112
Albuquerque, NM 87112

Phone number: (505) 298-8235

INVOICE ATTACHED

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC02070	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	Fire Assay Ag oz/ton
0 N - 0 W	2070- 1	0.27	<.10
0 N - 100 W	2070- 2	0.15	<.10
0 - 500 W	2070- 3	0.12	<.10
0 N - 600 W	2070- 4	0.01	<.10
0 N - 700 W	2070- 5	0.02	<.10
100 N - 0 W	2070- 6	0.02	<.10
100 N - 100 W	2070- 7	0.04	<.10
100 N - 500 W	2070- 8	<.01	<.10
100 N - 700 W	2070- 9	0.08	<.10
100 S - 0 W	2070- 10	0.04	<.10
100 S -100 W	2070- 11	<.01	<.10
100 S - 200 W	2070- 12	<.01	<.10
100 S - 500 W	2070- 13	0.01	<.10
100 S - 600 W	2070- 14	0.03	<.10
100 S - 700 W	2070- 15	0.01	<.10
20[illegible] - 0 W	2070- 16	0.34	<.10
200 S - 100 W	2070- 17	<.01	<.10

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE NO. 15583
JIM ROY WEATHERBY C.
Date Signed 12-14-
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

000179

P.O. Box 56 • Humboldt, Arizona 86329 • Phone (602) 632-7410

MS.	Client ID 2070	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	Fire Assay Ag oz/ton
	200 S - 200 W	2070- 18	<.01	<.10
	200 S - 300 W	2070- 19	<.01	<.10
	200 S - 400 W	2070- 20	<.01	<.10
	200 S - 500 W	2070- 21	<.01	<.10
	200 S - 600 W	2070- 22	<.01	<.10
	300 S - 0 W	2070- 23	<.01	<.10
	300 S - 100 W	2070- 24	<.01	<.10
	300 S - 200 W	2070- 25	0.03	<.10
	300 S - 300 W	2070- 26	<.01	<.10
	300 S - 400 W	2070- 27	<.01	<.10
	300 S - 500 W	2070- 28	<.01	<.10
	20 W - 0 N	2070- 29	0.02	<.10
	2[illegible] W - 100 N	2070- 30	0.01	<.10
	300 W - 0 N	2070- 31	<.01	<.10
	300 W - 100 N	2070- 32	<.01	<.10
	400 W - 0 N	2070- 33	<.01	<.10
	400 W - 100 N	2070- 34	<.01	<.10
	600 W - 100 N	2070- 35	<.01	<.10
	600 W - 200 N	2070- 36	<.01	<.10
	700 W - 200 N	2070- 37	<.01	<.10
	700 W - 300 N	2070- 38	<.01	<.10
	300 W - 100 S	2070- 39	<.01	<.10
	400 W - 100 S	2070- 40	<.01	<.10

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE No.
1558
JIM ROY
WEATHERBY
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Zebra Project, Tango Resources Ltd
drilling results of holes 89-1 thru 89-7.

Jan. 1989

MinSearch, Inc.

ZEBRA PROPERTY
DRILL PROJECT REPORT
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

Prepared for:

Tempo Resources Limited

by

MINSEARCH, INC.

January, 1989

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Zebra Project Drill Report, Cochise County, Arizona

The Zebra Property Drill Project commenced January 16, 1989 and was completed four days later on January 19, 1989. Seven holes of various depths were drilled into altered and silicified limestone. The total footage attained was 1,311 feet. The project is located in southeastern Arizona in Cochise County, Township 20 South, Range 23 East (Figure 1). The property totals 1,440 acres and includes the NE/4 of section 29, all of section 28, the NE/4 of section 33, the SW/4 and S/2 of the SE/4 of section 27 and the NW/4 and N/2 of the SW/4 of section 34. The Zebra property consists entirely of state land for which prospecting permits have been secured. Figure 2 is a map of the Zebra property land status showing the locations and numbers of the prospecting permits and also the expiration dates of said permits.

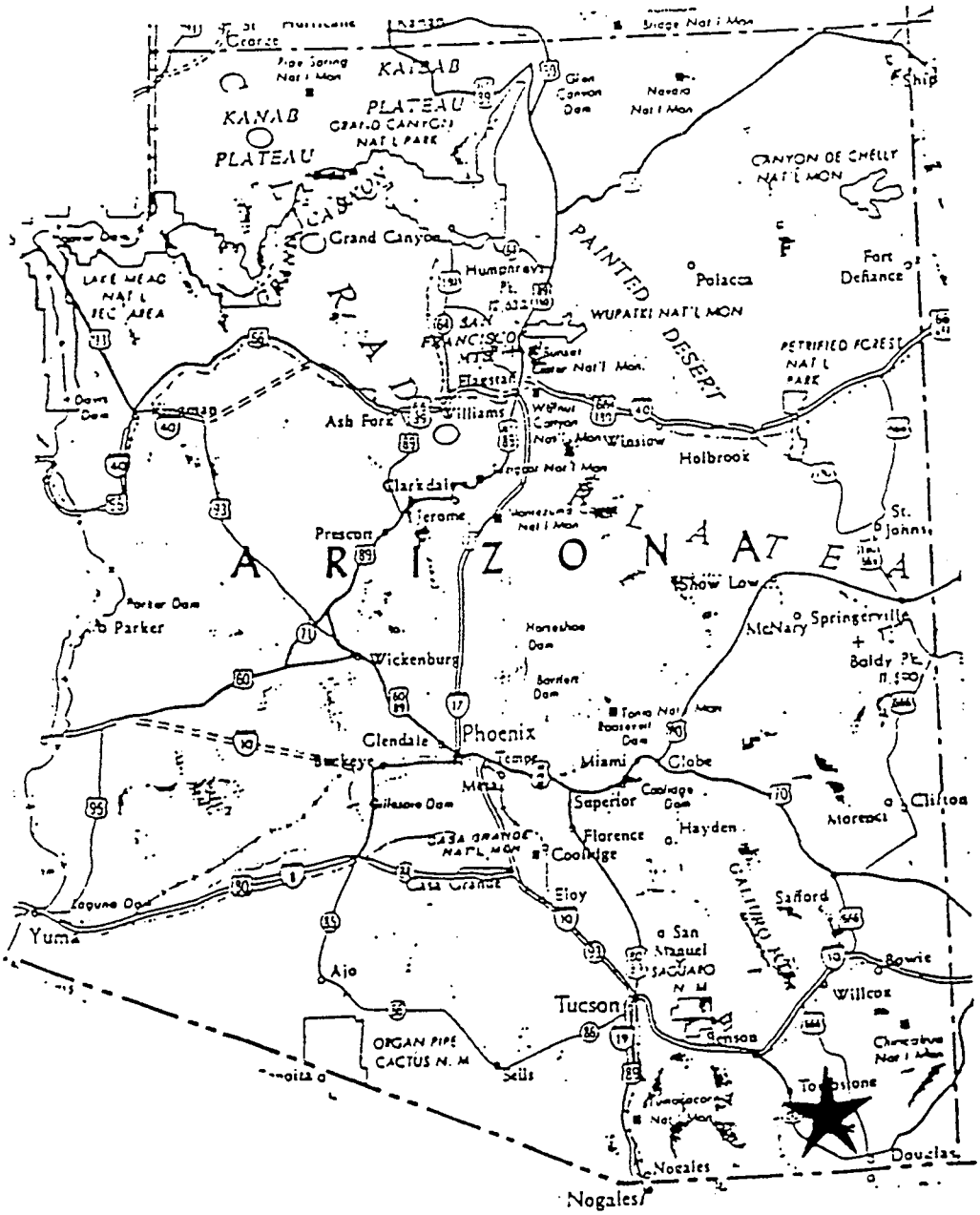
The closest major habitation is the historic town of Tombstone which is three miles northwest of the property. The nearest commercial air service is Tucson, Arizona approximately seventy miles northwest of the prospect. The northern portion of the Zebra property is best accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 from Tombstone for 3 miles then proceeding east on the Davis Road for approximately 3.7 to a cattle guard then turning south on a ranch road for three quarters of a mile. The topography in the project area is moderately hilly to flat with elevations ranging from 4,600 feet to 5,000 feet. Vegetation consists of sparse desert grasses, cacti, yucca, creosote bushes, cat claw and occasional mesquite trees.

Geology and Structure

The Zebra prospect lies along the axis and slightly west of the deepest portion of the Sonoran geosyncline in an area known as the Pedregosa Basin. It also lies within a belt of north-northwest trending mountain ranges that are separated by broad alluvial-filled valleys which extend from the Colorado Plateau in central Arizona to Sonora, Mexico. The prospect area itself is generally underlain by a relatively thick blanket of Paleozoic sediments with outcrops of predominately Permian Colina Limestone on the surface (Plate 1). Numerous small Tertiary rhyolitic and dacitic intrusives, which are the only other types of rock which form outcrops, are located in and near the western and northern halves of section 28, T20S, R23E. Nearby rhyolite intrusives of similar composition have been age dated at 63 M.Y.

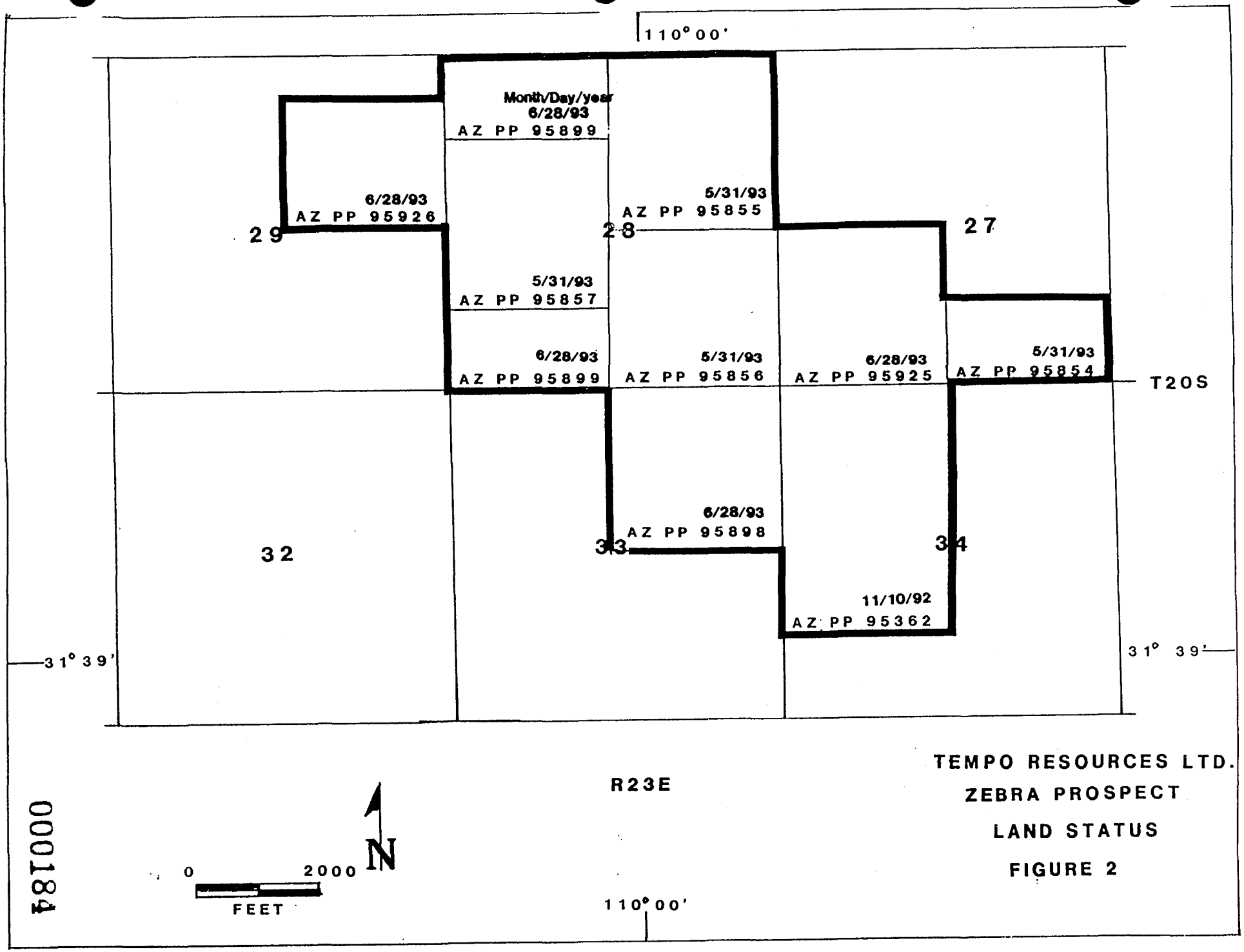
The Permian Colina Formation is composed of limestones, silty limestones, siltstones and dolomite beds. The sediments are generally medium tannish grey to grey and the limestone is often fossiliferous and contains light to dark grey chert nodules. Deformation of the sediments has occurred through folding and faulting.

000182



ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1



TEMPO RESOURCES LTD.
ZEBRA PROSPECT
LAND STATUS
FIGURE 2

000184

In 1988, a detailed geologic mapping and geochemical sampling program was conducted in conjunction with two geophysical surveys. In accordance with the VLF and magnetometer surveys, large areas of alteration and jasperoid mineralization were mapped along structures delineated by the geophysics. The studies revealed three major faults (labeled A, B and E on Plate 1) and two minor faults (labeled C and F) never before mapped on the property.

Fault A trends north 34 degrees east through the northwest corner of section 34. Limestone breccia cemented with calcite, argillic and iron oxide alteration and jasperoid development in the area immediately south of the fault indicate the presence of hydrothermal fluids.

Fault B bounds the low hills along the southwestern edge of the property. This fault is a basin and range structure which appears to have a significant vertical component. The fault is slightly offset to the southwest along it's southern portion possibly due to the northeast trending fault A. The basin and range fault has no surface expression in limestone outcrop, rather it is obscured by Quaternary alluvium composed of limestone, jasperoid, rhyolitic and dacitic intrusive rocks, sandstone and conglomerate.

Fault E trends north 81 degrees west through the center of section 28 and continues into section 27. This shear zone can be traced for at least 8,500 feet on the surface. Associated with this shear zone are oblique dilation or extension structures which have been filled with jasperoid, jasperoid breccia and banded chalcedony, quartz and calcite.

A minor fault (labeled C on Plate 1) is nearly parallel to the basin and range fault but several hundred feet to the northeast. Grey to white to dark red jasperoid and jasperoid breccia with moderate to abundant vugs and open spaced quartz is associated with this structure. Chalcedony and moderate iron oxides are also present in the area. The fault has a surface exposure of at least 1,000 feet and the associated alteration is 10 to 20 feet wide. The structure is covered by alluvium to the northwest but could continue for some distance.

Fault F is located in the NE/4 of section 28. An area of approximately 40 acres consists of jasperoid and jasperoid breccia. It is hypothesized that in this location a smaller shear zone may parallel the major shear zone located to the south.

Mineralization and Alteration

Previous drill projects on the Zebra property performed by Consolidated Paymaster and Wellington Financial encountered economic gold mineralization in two drill holes. Drill hole 28-3 encountered 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold from 50 to 70 feet and a later offset, 28-4, encountered .037 ounces per ton gold from the surface to 30 feet. The ore horizon occurs in pink to red oxidized silty limestones.

The Carlin model of disseminated precious metal mineralization can be used to illustrate how possible economic concentrations of gold have been deposited on the Zebra property (Figure 3). The model implies that a buried intrusive acts as a thermal pump to circulate meteoric waters. These fluids leach trace amounts of metals from the country rock along their circulating paths. The metal rich hydrothermal solutions then rise rapidly up high angle structures dissolving calcite and precipitating silica (the formation of jasperoid). As the solutions cool they precipitate their dissolved metals content along with other elements. A vertical zonation of metals, gangue and alteration forms within this system. The precious metals and their associated gangue are usually the last economically important elements to precipitate. The precipitation is often associated with boiling of these ascending hydrothermal solutions. In addition to gold and silver, barium, arsenic, antimony and mercury are common pathfinder elements which also precipitate in association with precious metal mineralization.

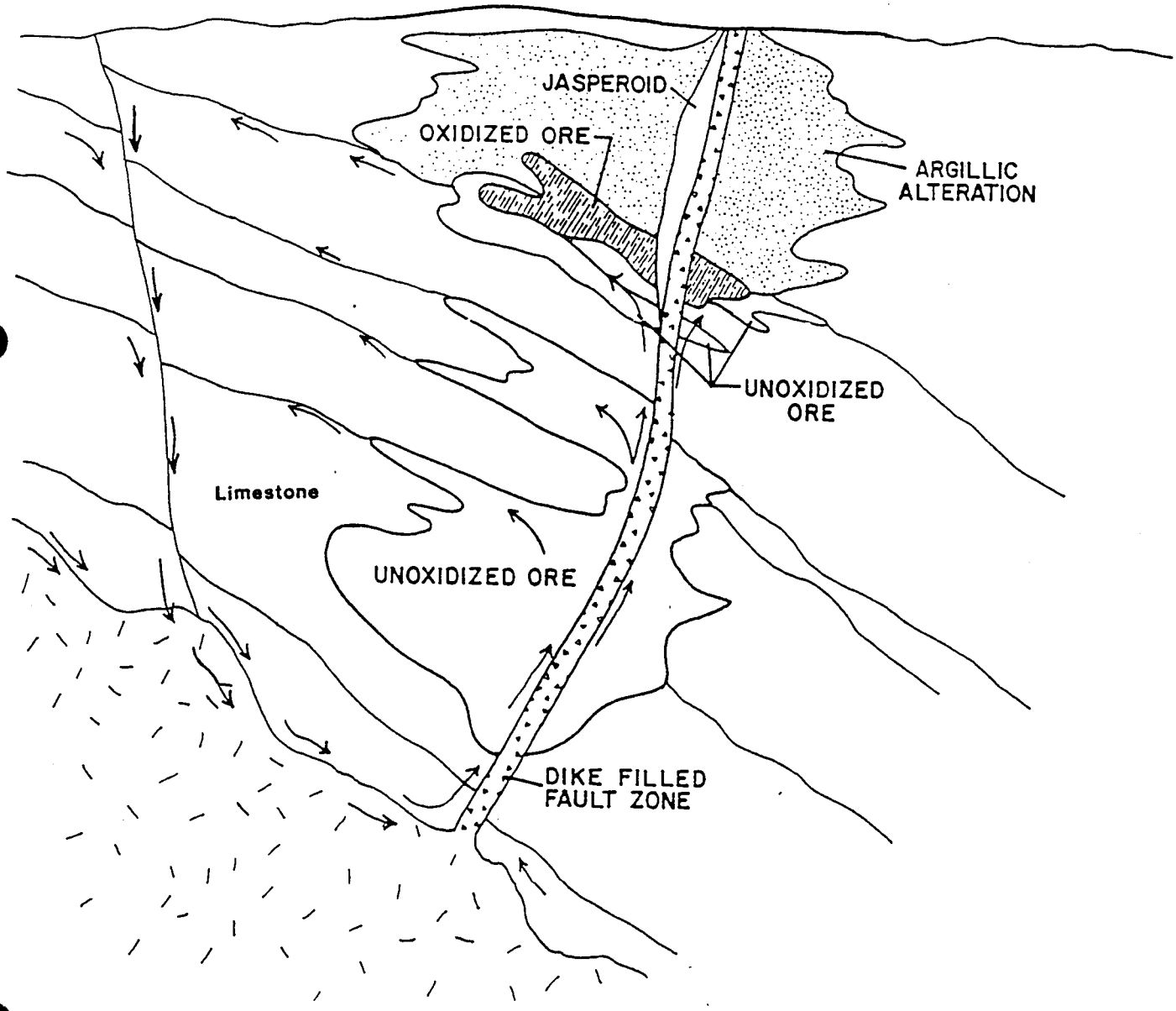
Silicification and argillization of the limestones along and near structures occurs on the Zebra property. Dark red to grey to white jasperoids and jasperoid breccia has been sampled which assayed .07 ounces per ton gold. Jasperoids have been widely used as exploration guides for the location of disseminated replacement type ore deposits.

1989 Drill Program

Seven holes were drilled on the Zebra property using a reverse circulation, Cyclone Model TH 60 drill rig mounted on a diesel powered carrier. The drill unit was equipped with air compressors that delivered 750 CFM free air at 250 PSI. Dual walled drill pipe was employed which had an outside diameter of 4.5 inches and an inside diameter of 2.25 inches. One hammer drill bit that was capable of drilling a 5.25 inch hole was used on the project. The drilling contractor was Drilling Services Company of Chandler, Arizona. Pictures of the drilling operations can be found in Appendix D.

Carlin Model of Precious Metals

Disseminated Replacement Type Deposit



Arrows Show Solution Paths

Figure 3

A field inspection of the Zebra property made prior to the start of the 1989 drill program by Mr. Brian Kenny, the Natural Resource Manager of the State Land Department of Arizona concluded that drill sites 89-1 through 89-4 were located near an archeological site that was protected under federal and state law. Mitigation was accomplished by employing a junior archeologist to be present while drilling these locations. Mr. Paul Herberman of McNeal, Arizona was contracted for $188.80 as the site archeologist. Mr. Herberman's letter of archeological clearance for the project is included as Appendix A. Mr. Herberman not only cleared the intended drill sites, but he walked the entire property and if further exploration is merited, no additional archeological clearance will be needed.

Water for the project was purchased from the nearby town of Tombstone. Nine hundred gallons of water was utilized during the drilling operations. The approximate cost of the water is $1.56. Excavation work for the program was conducted by the ranch foreman, Mr. Marvin Gasho, at a cost of $50.00 per hour. Approximately 11 hours of cat work were necessary to repair some roads and build new roads and pads for four of the drill sites. After the successful completion of the drill program, reclamation was performed which consisted of clearing all sites of trash, raking them flat, dispersing the cuttings, and burying any oil, diesel or grease spills. Pictures of the reclaimed drill sites are located in Appendix D. Six pounds of various types of Lovegrass was purchased and given to the ranch foreman for later planting.

A total of 1,311 feet was drilled during the program and drill cuttings were collected in a cyclone and then dumped through a four-tiered Jones-type splitter to insure a homogeneous representative sample for each five foot interval. A total of 261 samples were picked up by Iron King Assay for analysis (DH 89-2 had one ten foot sample from 85 to 95 feet).

The locations of the seven holes drilled in the 1989 drill program are identified on Plate 1. The locations of the two mineralized holes, 28-3 and 28-4, drilled during previous programs are also identified on Plate 1. Figure 4 gives a more precise arrangement of 28-3 and 28-4 and the holes drilled as offsets to these holes during the 1989 program. The total depth (TD) for each of these holes is also listed on Figure 4. A brief summary of the zones of oxidation and jasperoid development encountered in each hole appears in the Table 1. More precise geologic descriptions for each five foot interval appears in Appendix B. A budget sheet was kept daily for the Zebra Drill Project and is included as Appendix C. It should be noted that the drill project was brought in under budget.

Drill Hole Offsets

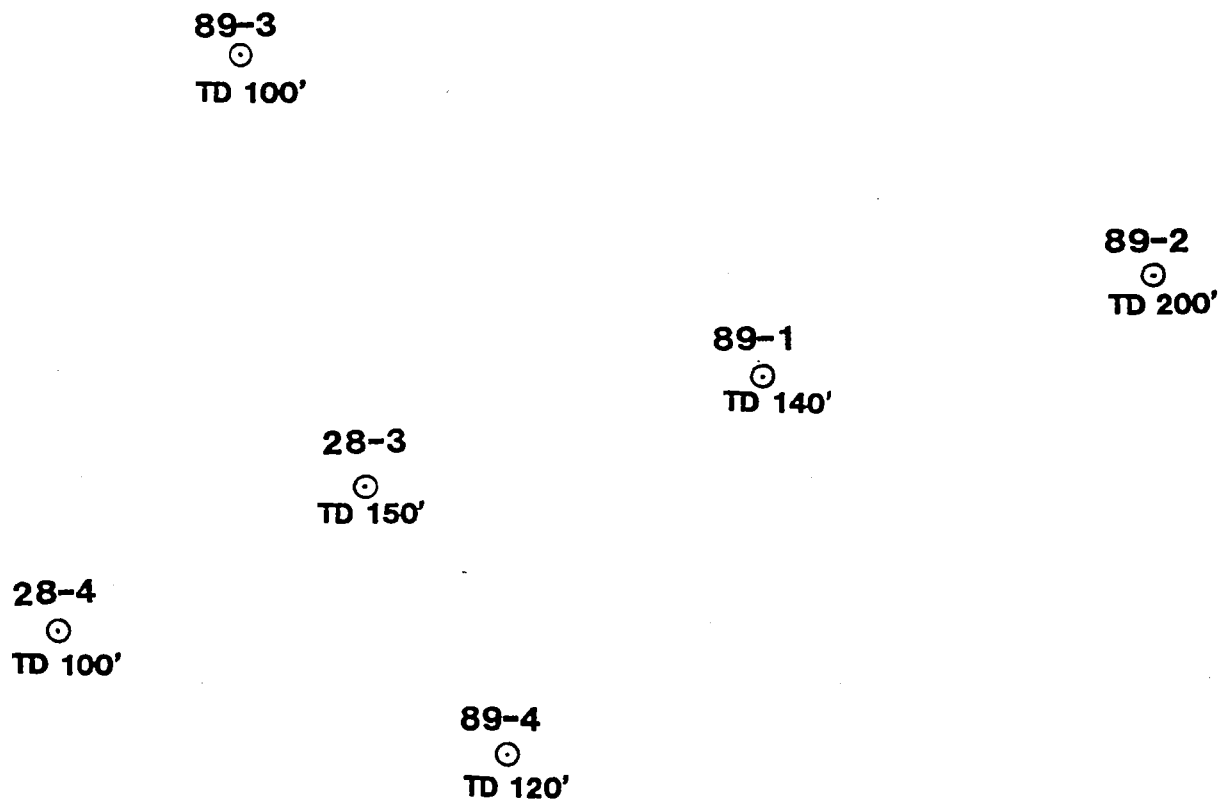


Figure 4

N

Scale 1" : 60'

TABLE 1

Hole #	Total Depth	Mineralized Interval	Type of Alteration
89-1	140'	35'-40'	Iron Oxide
		50'-65'	Iron Oxide
		100'-105'	Jasperoid
89-2	200'		No Significant Alteration
89-3	100'	65'-75'	Iron Oxide
89-4	120'	20'-45'	Iron Oxide
89-5	340'	105'-110'	Jasperoid
		125'-130'	Jasperoid
		135'-140'	Jasperoid
		145'-150'	Jasperoid
		160'-165'	Jasperoid
		185'-205'	Jasperoid
		220'-225'	Jasperoid
		250'-255'	Iron Oxide
		265'-266'	Iron Oxide
		280'-300'	Iron Oxide
		300'-320'	Jasperoid
89-6	111'	Had to Abandon Hole Due to Drilling Difficulties	
89-7	300'	45'-55'	Iron Oxide
		60'-65'	Iron Oxide
		85'-90'	Iron Oxide
		135'-140'	Jasperoid

Conclusions and Recommendations

Drill holes 89-1, 2, 3, and 4 were drilled as offsets to drill holes 28-3 and 4, which encountered economic concentrations of gold mineralization. Good iron oxide alteration zones such as the ones associated with the ore horizon in 28-3 and 4 appeared in drill holes 89-1, 3 and 4. Minor jasperoid development was noted in 89-1. It is believed that the drilling tested more than one ore horizon. It is possible that the economic gold mineralization is disseminated through several receptive limestone intervals rather than just the interval delineated by the earlier drilling programs. The proposed ore body appears to have a 20 to 25 degree plunge the northeast where a major fault and possible feeder structure bisects a small rhyolitic plug. Drill hole 89-2 encountered minor hematite and limonite along fractures in the limestone and as selvages along some calcite veins and microveins, however no heavily altered iron oxide zones were encountered. Pending assay values, further drilling in this area can further delineate ore reserves and aid in the understanding of the mineralization in relation to structures and the intrusive.

Drill hole 89-5 was located along a major northwest-southeast shear zone in the limestone. Jasperoids are prevalent on the property along the entire length of the fault. Many intervals of medium grey to dark red jasperoid were encountered in this hole as well as several good iron oxide zones. The jasperoid was vuggy and contained open spaced quartz crystals over some intervals. Pending assay results, this major shear structure should be further explored and delineated.

Drill hole 89-6 was to test a VLF and magnetometer high which was located by the 1988 geophysical surveys. This hole had a prescribed depth of 300 to 400 feet. However, at 110 feet the drilling encountered a very fractured section of the limestone and the bit became offset and could no longer drill effectively. The hole had to be abandoned at 111 feet. The rig was moved in a northeasterly direction 242 feet. Movement in this direction would hopefully still be able to test the geophysical high and also a northeast trending shear structure which occurs in the valley. Iron oxide zones were encountered in the upper portion of the hole but relatively unaltered crystalline limestone was drilled from 200 to 300 feet. This hole was terminated at 300 feet because of the lack of alteration in the cuttings over the previous 100 feet. Also, in order to continue this hole a new hammer bit would have to be utilized at a cost of $765 for only 100 or 200 feet of additional drilling. The additional cost outweighed the exploration objective at this point. However, pending assay values, it is believed that this is still a good exploration target and further drilling in this area is warranted.

000191

APPENDIX A

Rt. #1 Box 59B
McNeal, AZ 85617
January 18, 1989

Mary Borraco
MinSearch, Inc.
11930 Menual NE, Suite 112
Albuquerque, NM 87112

Re: Tempo Resources, Zebra Project, Cochise County, AZ.

Dear Mrs. Borraco:

The proposed drill sites (Prospecting Permits #08-95857, 08-95896 and 08 95362) were surveyed before drilling. The only artifacts were located in Section 28 and consisted of three potsherds and several lithics. No archeological sites of any significance were observed. The existing artifacts were left in place and were not disturbed during the exploration or drilling.

The following is a request for payment to Paul Herberman fro archeological services rendered.

January 14, 16 and 17--16 hours @ 8.50	$136.00
Travel--3 round trips of 80 miles each @ .22 per mi.	52.80
Total due	$188.80

Sincerely,

Paul Herberman

Paul Herberman

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-1
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 28
ENL 3050 FEL 3650
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION 4700'
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION Vertical
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-1
SHEET 1 of 3
DATE STARTED 1/17/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/17/89
FINAL DEPTH 140'
DRILLED BY Drilling Services
LOGGED BY [illegible]

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			tan lime rich dust, also small chips of tannish gray x ls			
5-10			tan-gray x ls, mod ca vns + micro vns, veins are generally white with minor Feox in them, 1/2", microvns are clear, ls has small specks of orange hem in it, mina amount to moderate			
10-15			same as 5-10 but small amount of hem in some of clear ca microvns			
15-20			same as 5-10 but no small specks of hem in ls			
20-25			tan-gray-green ls x, with minor hem along fracs, clear ca microvns minor reddish brown ls that has no vns			
25-30			tannish red ls, slightly silty, also tan-gray ls with clear qtz microvns, + minor amo Feox's			
30-35			tannish gray ls, with white ca vns with nice Feox, minor clear ca microvns			
35-40		Oxide zone ↓	powder is pinkish, rock is red slightly silty ls with clear ca microvns, rock is orangish red			
40-45			minor red ls - but generally back in the tan-gray ls with minor clear ca microvns, very minor Feox			
45-50			tan gray ls with white + clear microvns + vns - minor to locally mod + some hem also with white ca vns			
50-55		oxide zone	at ~ 541 a color change in powder have ls of 45-50 but also red ls with white ca vns 1-2mm, ls has minor silt content			
55-60			good oxide red dust at 60' have pink to red ls with minor hem microvns minor silt content minor to locally mod black specs of hem also white rhomb ca crystals in red ls			
60-65			still in red silty ls, no vns here, no Feox of fracs			

000195

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-1
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-1
SHEET 2 of 3
DATE STARTED
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70		sts	tan calc siltstone, no microvuing visible - no FeOx			
70-75		↓	tannish grey calc siltstone - minor FeOx as hem in sts, also some orange chips that have abund lim in sts, overall abund lim + minor hem in sts			
75-80			tan silty ls with dun & ca vns + microvns with minor lim blebs in them, distinctive black hem on some faces, open space vns, lim on points of crystals, overall minor FeOx, local mod vuing			
80-85			back in tan-grey - brown ls, minor clear ca microvns, very minor FeOx along some faces			
85-90		sts with lim + ca	white to light grey silty ls, slightly argillic, especially where lim occurs in vns, also patchy sts - good stuff			
90-95		↓	same as above, lim associated with large ca blowout, argillic near ca blowout, large chunks of ca with mod to abund FeOx, also tan-grey ls with ca microvns			
95-100			tan grey x ls with clear ca microvns + chunks of white ca, minor red hem along faces, vuing is mod.			
100-105		jasp?	still alot of ca flooding, course ca x, have mod hem in some chips, others are pure white ca, rock is tan to red jasp, this appears minor - most is tan grey x ls	only one	chip was s.	
105-110			tan-grey x ls, very minor FeOx (hem) along faces + in microvns, very minor microvns -			
110-115			Same as above - dull looking rock			
115-120			tan grey x ls, minor white + clear ca vns + microvns, extremely minor orange FeOx along faces			
120-125			tan grey x ls with abund white ca vns, mod red hem asso with ca minor lim,			
125-130			ls has some fossils here, more hem, pervasive into ls, more clear ca microvns, minor black hem blebs			

000196

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-1
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-1
SHEET B of 3
DATE STARTED 1/17/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/17/89
FINAL DEPTH 149'
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
130-135			pinkish gray ls, foss, also ls like 125-130, clear + white ca minors			
135-140			fossiliferous gray-tan ls, minor tan asso with white ca uns, uns minor,			
140-145						
145-150						
150-155						
155-160						

0001397

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-2
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 28
FNL 3060 FEL ~~3325~~ 3525
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION 4710'
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION Vertical
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-2
SHEET 1 of 2
DATE STARTED 1/16/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/17/89
FINAL DEPTH 200'
DRILLED BY Drilling Service
LOGGED BY M. Barraco

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			med brown silty, ls also tannish grey x ls minor ca microvns with asso. lim, microvns are clear to tannish yellow, minor hem blebs in ls			
5-10			pinkish red ls, clear ca microvns, clear ca laths in ls, powder is still tan even if chips are red, not an alteration, microvns are minor			
10-15			tannish grey x ls, white ca vn 1/4", also minor ca microvns, also have pinkish ls described in 5-10			
15-20			greyish tan x ls with clear + white ca vns + microvns, local mod lim in ca vns - overall minor vning, overall minor Feox, minor hem in some of x ls			
20-25			tannish grey x ls, white ca vns with small hem along edge of vn, also clear ca microvns - some have hem, vning is minor, so is Feox			
25-30			Same as 20-25			
30-35			tannish grey x ls with very minor white ca vns, very boring rock			
35-40			Same as 30-35			
40-45			tannish grey x ls - no vning present			
45-50			tannish grey x ls - minor local Feox in ls, minor white + clear ca blebs or vns			
50-55			tan-grey x ls - no microvns or Feox			
55-60			Same as 50-55			
60-65			tan-grey x ls - minor microvns of ca, ~~with~~ some with hem most microvns are clear			

000198

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-2
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 28
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-2
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/16/89
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70			lt tannish gray x ls with slight pinkish cast, has clear ca microvns also pink argillized ls			
70-75			lt gray and tannish gray x ls, chunks of clear + white si			
75-80			tannish gray x ls with minor clear ca microvns, very minor hem on frac surfaces			
80-85			tannish gray x ls with local areas of ca blowout with asso Feox in ca, minor clear ca microvns			
85-90			tannish gray x ls with minor clear microvns of ca no Feox			
90-95			Skip - No sample for 85'-90' - sample was 10' sample 85'-95'			
95-100			Same as 90-95			
100-105			tannish white silty ls + ls like 90-95			
105-110			Same as 90-95, but very minor hem disposed in ls			
110-115			tan-gray x ls, very boring, no Feox, very minor clear ca vs + microvns			
115-120			same as 110-115 but minor hem along + in some of clear ca microvns some large clear ca x			
120-125			tan-gray x ls, has very minor hem ~~etc~~ coloring to it, minor hem along some of the fracs otherwise very clear			
125-130			Same as 110-115, minor white to cream ca with very minor hem			

000199

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-2
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-2
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/10/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/17/89
FINAL DEPTH 200'
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
130-135			same as 125-130			
135-140			same as above but with red x ls			
140-145			Same as 125-130			
145-150			"			
150-155			"			
155-160			tan silty ls, no min vns, minor hem specs throut			
160-165			tan-gray x ls + tan silty ls, same as above			
165-170			tan gray x ls with syngenetic py cubes that have altered to limy, clear ca vns + minor microvns, also silty tan ls, fossiliferous			
170-175			Same as 165-170			
175-180			dk greenish gray foss. ls, minor clear ca vns, minor local hem on free surfaces			
180-185			dk gray-green ls, minor fossils, minor Feox along faces			
185-190			dk gray green x ls, no Feox, very minor Ca microvns. clear			
190-195			Same as 185-190 but minor Feox along some faces hem			
195-200			tannish gray x ls with very minor hem specs + minor hematite along some faces			

000200

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-3
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 28
ENL 2910 FEL 3790
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION 4685'
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION vertical
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-3
SHEET 1 of 2
DATE STARTED 1/16/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/16/89
FINAL DEPTH 100'
DRILLED BY Drilling Services
LOGGED BY M. Barraco

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			lt tan powder, calcareous - chips of med. grey ls			
5-10			med grey crystalline ls ca vns with local hem halos, also lt grey x ls, also pink ls with clear rhombs of ca, white ca vns up to 1/2"			
10-15			some dk grey to med grey x ls with white ca vns, local med red-org hem along frac surfaces,			
15-20			lt to med grey x ls with white + clear ca vns < 1/4", minor hem along frac surfaces, also tan silty ls, small fossils in some chips, minor lim along ca vns			
20-25			tannish grey x ls, minor hem along fracs, ~~no veins visible in chips~~ very minor ca vning in chips, some have lim halo			
25-30			med grey ls with mod reddish-red hem halos along clear ca microvns also have white ca vns with no halos, 1-2 mm, mod amt of clear ca microvning			
30-35			tannish grey x ls, coarse white ca vns 3-4 mm with clear ca crystals in center of vn, lim microvns, slot more vning + microvning here, mod Fe ox overall			
35-40			med grey ls, minor hem along ca vns, vns up to 1/4", slot of ca microvns, clear + white			
40-45			med grey x ls with clear + white ca vns + microvns, vns 1-2 mm minor lim along microvns some tan silty ls with hem microvns, minor hem along fracs			
45-50			med grey-tan ls, x, with clear + hem vns + microvns, ca vns + microvns with Fe ox halos, minor Fe ox overall, fracture in rock here			
50-55			med grey-tan x ls, small clear ca microvns, & hem blotches in ls up to 1/4"			
55-60			med grey x ls, sort of tannish, clear ca vns + veinlets, some with lim halos ls bleached yellow ~~and~~ around some ca vns			
60-65			lt grey x ls, clear ca vns with bleached halos, 1mm, 2 periods of clear ca ~~vning~~, microvning very mina hem here			

000201

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-3
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 28
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-3
SHEET 2 of 2
DATE STARTED
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70		oxidized zone	darker grey ls with abund hem throut, also lim after py?, not si but has lots of ca vns + microvns,	ore horizon		
70-75		↓	powder is red now, same as 65-70, more lim here, chips very small	↓		
75-80			back into med grey x ls, minor hem + minor lim along white ca vns, out of ore horizon			
80-85			med grey ls, local orange ca vns with hem in them, some chips of yellow orange crystal ca, dist of vns + microvns of ca, local hem in limestone			
85-90			med grey x ls, clean ca microvns, "clean", very minor Fe ox ore chip of granular ls with mod hem in matrix			
90-95			med grey x ls, also pinkish grey ls with mod Fe ox - but most of sample is clean x ls, minor vns - microvns			
95-100			clean med grey x ls, very minor orange lim along fracs, white ca vns + microvns			

000202

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No.	89-4			DDH NO.	89-4
				SHEET 1 of 2	
PROPERTY	Zebra	COLLAR ELEVATION	4690'	DATE STARTED	1/16/89
LOCATION	T 20S R 23E S 28	SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION		DATE COMPLETED	1/16/89
	ENL 3145 FEL 3645	AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING		FINAL DEPTH	120'
LATITUDE		INCLINATION	vertical	DRILLED BY	Drilling Services
LONGITUDE		CORE SIZE		LOGGED BY	M. Barraza

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			lt tannish grey X ls, fossiliferous, minor hem + lim in ls, minor white calcite,			
5-10			pinkish tan ls, hem in ls, some chips are quite pink, also have tan grey X ls, have clear ca vns + blebs with orange lim mineral, also yellowish tan ls			
10-15			tannish grey X ls, clear ca microvns, mod hem in the limestone locally some chips are brownish red, hem along fracs also, microvns are minor to Xlod in amount some have hem halo			
15-20			same as 10-15 - more hem along fracs, in some chips, chips are tannish grey with red spidery inlets, microvns of ca minor			
20-25		Oxide zone, fault?	getting into an oxide zone, some brick red chips of X ls, ca vns + microvns abund, ca is clear + white, vns up to 1/4", also have tannish grey X ls			
25-30			powder is tannish red color, have tan silty ls + bright brick red ls also lt grey sugary ls - good oxidation here - abund hem			
30-35			in heart of oxide zone, majority of chips are lt brick red color, rock is Si partially, has several episodes of microvning, from microvns, the ls almost looks like a fine ss, sugary texture also minor chips of lt grey ls, hem along fracs			
35-40			still in partially Si oxide zone, same as 30-35 except all chips are oxidized, have black dendritic on fracs, good looking stuff hem			
40-45			starting to get out of oxide zone, still have pinkish red partially Si ls, has darker red hem blebs in it, also have tannish grey X ls that has a slight pink casts to it, minor ca microvns, ex lines 1/8" white to orangish ca vn, coarse, has dendritic black hem on vn wall			
45-50			tannish grey ls with slight pink cast, has clear ca microvns + also bright red hem microvns - spidery, also just chips of tan grey X ls - still a little in the oxide zone			
50-55			tannish grey ls, X, has minor pink tint, mod amount of hem microvns same as 45-50			
55-60			tannish pinkish grey ls, has abund ca vns + microvns - clear + white, has locally mod orange + red microvns, also have grey-tan X ls, fossiliferous in places			
60-65			grey-tan X ls with locally abund bright red hem along fracs + in microvns also orange microvns, large coarse grained white ca with lim on it, hem fizzes	vns		

000203

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

DDH NO. 89-4

SHEET 2 of 2

HOLE No. 89-4

PROPERTY Zebra

LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 28

ENL FEL

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION

SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION

AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING

INCLINATION

CORE SIZE

DATE STARTED

DATE COMPLETED

FINAL DEPTH

DRILLED BY

LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70			med grey X ls - no minovns, also tan-grey X ls with white ca vns + minovns minor orange + red Feox, asso with white ca			
70-75			tarnish grey X ls, very minor red hem on frac surfaces, rock is pretty clean here - not altered very much at all			
75-80			small chips of tan-grey X ls, minor ca minovns, clear + white, very minor Feox			
80-85			ls from above with locally abund ca vns + minovns with asso hematite not all vs + minovns have Feox, overall minor Feox			
85-90			same as 80-85 but a slight bit more Feox asso with white ca vns			
90-95			same as 85-90			
95-100			tan grey X ls with good ca vns + minovns with mod Feox asso with them, small chips of ~~[illegible]~~ totally oxidized bright red slightly si ls			
100-105			tan grey fossiliferous ls with slight pink tint, hem specs throughout ls, clear ca vns minor			
105-110			same as 100-105 but more hem specs here - syngenetic ?			
110-~~120~~ 115			dk grey X ls, mod to minor ca ~~[illegible]~~ minovns, + vns - minor Feox asso with them,			
115-120			dk tarnish grey X ls with ca vns + minovns locally moderate, some lim + hem asso with ca vns, overall Feox is minor			

000204

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No.	89-5	COLLAR ELEVATION	4740'	DDH NO.	89-5
PROPERTY	Zebra	SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION		SHEET 1 of	
LOCATION	T 20 S R 23 E S 28	AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING		DATE STARTED	1/17/89
	ENL 3530' FEL 500'	INCLINATION	Vertical	DATE COMPLETED	1/18/89
LATITUDE		CORE SIZE		FINAL DEPTH	340'
LONGITUDE				DRILLED BY	Drilling Services
				LOGGED BY	M. Barraco

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			lt grey jasp, med grey jasp - no minerals or vns visible whole chlorite			
5-10			pinkish tan ls, has minor ca minerals, white clay, tan-grey x ls with ca vns + minerals mica, no Feox			
10-15			Still have minor amounts of white clay, lt grey calc sts + white calc sts with clay along fracs, also tan-grey x'l ls, has minor silt content			
15-20			greyish green silty ls, very minor hem along frac surfaces, no visible veining			
20-25			greenish grey siltstone, very fine grained, has ca vns + crystals on frac faces, minor local hem in sts, sts is calc - could be a silty ls			
25-30			Same as 20-25 but a bit more hem here, no veining			
30-35			grey-greyish-grey silty ls, has minor hem throughout (localized) - hem along fracs, very minor clear ca minerals			
35-40			Same but more vns here - more and pervasive Feox, also just green-grey silty ls			
40-45			tannish gr silty ls - doesn't fizz very much, has ca pockets rimmed by orange lim, minor local lim in matrix			
45-50			Same as 40-45, more silty here, very minor Feox			
50-55			grey green sts, has white ca pockets, no minerals, no Feox massive			
55-60			grey green sts, + minor tannish red sts, no other Feox, no minerals			
60-65			lt tan dolomite, no vns, no Feox			

000205

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-5
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-5
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70			lt tannish grey dolomite, no vns, no Feop			
70-75			lt tannish grey silty dolomite, no vns, no Feop			
75-80			same as 70-75			
80-85			tan to slightly pinkish tan ~~dolo~~ siltstone with clear ca microvns			
85-90			same as 80-85, more hem in matrix here, also clear + white Ca vns with hem			
90-95			purplish-grey silty dolomite, some portions have mod Feop to idn rock pinkish-red, minor Feop overall, no vns			
95-100			same as 90-95 more hem here			
100-105			tan-grey ls, x, no microvns, minor hem as matrix frac			
105-110		jasp	same as 100-105 - more hem here, silicification! clear center, milk white boundary of si rn, 1-2 mm, si pink jasp, si lt grey jasp			
110-115			pinkish white argillized ls, tannish grey sts, minor ~~to~~ locally mod hem, some white sts has pink specs of ox pyrite?			
115-120			tannish grey calc sts, no vns, no Feop			
120-125			lt tannish grey sts, some areas are si to med grey, minor hem blebs in sts, minor pink sts with ca microvns, sts is calcareous, minor argillic, white silty ls			
125-130		jasp	~~same as above~~ pink powdery white argillic sts → alt of a silty ls, fizzes a little bit, also white si - silicified sts? alot of white clay here, also pink to purple white jasp, have red-purple influx (like a vn) of si with abund ~~small~~ small hem blebs after py also tan jasp	also grey to brown jasp	orangish red	compact, massive sts,

000206

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-5
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

RGH NO. 89-5
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
130-135			lt-gray, white + pink calc sts, partially si? chips very small white si with minor pink tint - no microvns seen			
135-140		jasp	tannish brown si sts with white si vns + microvns minor, also tannish brown siltstone - calc, also pink + white calc sts, jasp is minor			
140-145			Minor white clay, red hematite sts, calc, also gray-tan x ls, minor Ca microvns + silicate calc sts			
145-150		jasp	pink + white banded jasp, mod clay, lt to med gray jasp - no microvns visible			
150-155			tan-gray x ls, minor ca microvns, white, also lt gray calc sts very minor Fe oxs			
155-160			Same as 150-155, mostly tan gray x ls, lt gray calc sts has mod clear qtz microvns			
160-165		jasp	tannish pink jasp, very minor qtz microvns, also have x ls described above, overall minor Fe oxs			
165-170			tan-gray ls described above			
170-175			tan-gray ls minor white calc sts			
175-180			tan gray ls with white ca vns			
180-185			tan gray x ls no vs			
185-190		jasp	white to light gray jasp, minor clear qtz microvns, Slighty tan tint to some jasp, whole si interval is jasp no Fe oxs			
190-195		jasp	Same as above, darker gray, chips very small			
195-200		jasp	jasp like above also chips of tan gray x ls			

000207

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-5
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-5
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/17/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/18/89
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

Clay is due to bentonite

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
200-205		jasp	white to med. grey jasp, massive, clear open spaced qtz crystals, also tannish grey ls with clear ca microvns with very minor hem			
205-210			out of jasp into tan grey x ls, locally mod clear ca microvns with mod amt of assp. hem			
210-215			same as 205-210, less hem here, also white ls with white to clear + pink calcite vns - minor, varing in tan grey ls is less also			
215-220			lt grey to grey green silty ls + x ls, minor ca microvns, clear, minor ca vns that are white + have x, minor hem + hem assp with some ca vns very minor	alt of silty	lm to hem	silty hem with clear ca mica
220-225		jasp	white to light grey jasp with minor white qtz microvns, also mod grey x ls, no vns or microvns visible, no Feoxs, jasp is minor			
225-230			tan-grey x ls, minor silt content, clear ca microvns minor, no Feoxs			
230-235			tan grey x ls, minor white ca vns + clear ca microvns			
235-240			~~Sa~~ Same as 230-235			
240-245			Same as 230-235, but minor amt of reddish pink hem in ls matrix of some chips			
245-250			Same as 240-245, slightly more hem			
250-255		Oxide zone	pink powder at 250', same ls as 245-250 ~~also~~ but some chips are reddish brown ls, mod to locally abund hem			
255-260			out of oxide zone, back in rock like 240-245, very minor hem			
260-265			grey green x ls, has ~~most~~ locally mod amt of hem veinlets, other chips have no Feoxs, minor clear ca microvns			

000208

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-5
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-5
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/17/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/18/89
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
265-270		Smear oxide zone !!	tan grey x ls, some of chips have minor to mod hem in ls matrix no vns visible			
270-275			tan-grey x ls, minor clear-white ca microvns, no Feox			
275-280			same as 270-275, very minor hem in chip - matrix			
280-285		oxide	tan + red silty ls, minor clear ca microvns oxide zone			
285-290			good brick red sts, slightly calcareous, has clear ca microvns minor amount,			
290-295			Same red sts, sugary texture, abund tiny red hem specs in sts, no microvns visible			
295-300		good oxide	zone keeps getting redder, have brick red sts also lt grey sts with hem + lim on fracs, also orange sts - looks like the grey to white sts has been induced with oxidizing fluids to turn it red + orange			good looking stuff!
300-305		jasp	and silicified sts? brick red + red grey striped in locations abund hem, white si with clear ca microvns in it, also hem, also open sp Qtz microvns, sugary texture			
305-310		jasp	Same as 300-305 but have reintroduction of x ls; silty has abund hem in it in places, no vns			
310-315		jasp	Same, x ls + jasp, red + red grey, sugary texture, not so many microvns here			
315-320		jasp	good jasp, tan to red brown + pink, good open space qtz vns 2-3 mm, open sp x in vns, jasp is heavy minor to locally mod hem, also have 2nd si sts, locally heavy hem in jasp, also have tan grey x ls, sugary tex, with clear ca vns			
320-325			brick in grey-tan x ls, minor hem on frac surfaces, minor white ca vns that have hem and/or lim pods in center, minor amt of vuggs			
325-330			Same as 320-325, less Feox, only have very minor amt of hem on fracs			

000209

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-5
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-5
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/17/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/18/89
FINAL DEPTH 340'
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
330-335			gry-tan x ls, no vns, no Fe ox, very "clean", unaltered			
335-340			same as 330-335, pristine x ls			

000210

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No.	89-6	COLLAR ELEVATION	4640'	DDH NO.	89-6
PROPERTY	Zebra	SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION		SHEET 1 of	
LOCATION	T 20S R 23E S 34	AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING		DATE STARTED	1/18/89
	ENL 2850 FEL 5110	INCLINATION	vertical	DATE COMPLETED	1/18/89
LATITUDE		CORE SIZE		FINAL DEPTH	111'
LONGITUDE				DRILLED BY	Drilling Services
				LOGGED BY	M. Barraco

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			light tan to grey x ls, also pink to tan jasp, jasp has mod amt of white to clear ca vns			
5-10			same with some dk grey + dk red jasp			
10-15			med grey ls, also lt grey calc sts, no Feox, no vns			
15-20			~~tan sandy arg calc matrix, also lt grey x ls, matrix of siltstone is tan-red, has some silt grains in it~~			
15-20			good lt grey limestone with Feox veining, Feox ~~[illegible]~~ asso with ca vns, good lim + hem vns + microvns			
20-25			good lim + hem vns in tan-grey x ls, ~~[illegible]~~ lim 2-3mm hem also lt tan ls with white ca vns			
25-30			same as 20-25 still good lim veining			
30-35			lt pink ls, also ls like 20-25, minor to mod Feox			
35-40			tan-grey ls with abund Feox (lim + hem vns) also clear ca vns ls is lt tan to lt grey ca is white + pink, vns + fracs			
40-45			lt tan, pink, tinnish grey ls with abund Feox in fracs, vns microvns + in ls itself, best veining I've seen so far, little bit of bx,	small ls clasts, rounded in	red calc sandy matrix	
45-50			lt tannish grey x ls with clear + white qtz vn, however ls is not si, Feox + veining dropped down to minor locally mod			
50-55			lt tan with a slight pink tint x ls, mod Feox in ls, ls is fossil, very minor Feox microvns also much ca microvns, clear			
55-60			tan-grey x ls, ~~no Feox~~ very minor Feox on frac surfaces minor clear ca microvns			

000211

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-6

PROPERTY

LOCATION T R S

ENL FEL

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION

SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION

AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING

INCLINATION

CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-6

SHEET 1 of

DATE STARTED 1/18

DATE COMPLETED 1/18

FINAL DEPTH 111'

DRILLED BY

LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
60-65			tannish grey ls, slightly silty, mod clear ca microvns, minor hem along vns in the ls itself			
65-70			same as 60-65			
70-75			same as 60-65 but a bit more lim + hem here, also some areas of ls that has been si, has pale red hem halo,			
75-80			tannish grey x ls with mod amt of clear + white ca vns + microvns 3 episodes of vns, locally mod hem also with some of ca vns - on inside of vn also along ledges of vns			
80-85			lt tannish grey ls with lim microvns, minor amt, also white ca pods + vns ~~quartz~~ Feox very minor			
85-90			same tan grey x ls with white ca vns, orange lim vns + clear qtz? microvns, ca si lim - 3 vning episodes also some whitish-tan silty ls with blacker dk red blotches of hem			
90-95			tannish grey x ls, clear qtz microvns minor + tannish amber partially si ls with clear qtz microvn minor, si is minor, minor hem + lim in jasp			
95-100			tannish grey x ls with very minor hem along fracs, minor clear + white ca vns 1-2 mm			
100-105			tannish grey x ls, minor cream to white color ca vns, 2 mm no Feox			
105-110			Same as 100-105 T.D. 111'			
110-115						
115-120						
120-125						

000212

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-7
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 34
ENL 2750 FEL 4900
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION 4640'
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION Vertical
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-7
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/19/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/19/89
FINAL DEPTH 300'
DRILLED BY Drilling Services
LOGGED BY M. Barcarse

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			medium grey x ls, calcite, brownish tan soil, calcareous			
5-10			dk tan grey x ls, + tan-grey x ls, minor bx along vns, have ca rich matrix, tan color, + ls angular frags, also tarnish red sts, ls has clear ca microvns + minor hem specs in it			
10-15			tan grey x ls, minor hem along fracs, minor Feox overall, minor lim along fracs + in microvns, minor clear ca microvns			
15-20			tan-grey x ls, mod lim vns 1mm, minor clear ca microvns overall minor Feox			
20-25			tan grey x ls, minor to mod hem specs + flakes in ls, also gray to pink sts, minor white ca vns with lim halos, + selvages,			
25-30			same as above with some partial silty ls with mod hem throughout also a lt tan grey x ls with clear microvns of ca + white vns of ca with mod lim in them			
30-35			tan-grey x ls, light tan silty ls locally mod. hem asso with ca vns + fracs., also white to clear ca vns with lim selvages, vns 2-3 mm			
35-40			lt tan-grey x ls with minor lim microvns, also tan grey x ls white calc sts, + chips of clear to white si with abund hem + qtz x (very small) + brown red calc sts			
40-45			lt tarnish grey slightly calc sts very minor lim in sts			
45-50		opale	pink powder, chips are tarnish orange calc sts			
50-55		↓	Same as above - more white ca shearing evident here			
55-60			tarnish grey silty ls, minor hem throughout, locally mod hem, black dendrites of hem, minor clear ca vns with hem selvage			
60-65		opale	good tarnish red sts, + lt tan sts, minor white ca vns 4-5mm have asso hem in them			

000213

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-7
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-7
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70			med tan siltstone, no calc, minor hem along frac surfaces			
70-75			tan gray x ls + tan ~~[illegible]~~ dolomite, minor hem + asso ca minouns in ls			
75-80			tannish pink silty ls, hem along fracs + in ls, mod amt of hem white ca rhombs on fracs, also some med gray si pebs, 1/2", rest to white ca pod 4/4"			
80-85			tan to red-tan siltstone with abund ca minouns + vns, mod hem asso with the veins, black + red hem in vns			
85-90		oxide	~~tan to~~ pinkish sts with abund hem after py blebs + mod ca minouns (clear) ~~red hem~~ hem is not dispersed - its in discrete blebs - syngenetic?			
90-95			tannish green to pinkish silty ls, abund fracs with hem, also hem in matrix, ~~also [illegible]~~ many white ca pod 2 1/2" ls has mottled appearance			
95-100			white calc sts, very minor hem along fracs, no vns			
100-105			~~tan~~ gray x ls with mod clear ca minouns, locally minor hem to locally abund hem - gives chip a pink color, minor hem blebs after py? abund hem along some fracs, hem halos of clear cavns			
105-110			lt gray to tan x ls, mod hem crosswith white ca ~~[illegible]~~ pockets, + minor hem hem in ls matrix, vns are scarce here			
110-115			tannish gray x ls, minor clear cavns with asso hem, minor Fe ox overall			
115-120			lt tannish white silty ls, minor hem + hem blebs after py, locally, abund hem along fracs, saw first ox (black) py cube corner, silty ls had syngenetic py which ox and leaves hem halos as large spheres			
120-125			~~tan to~~ tannish pink calc sts, locally mod to abund Fe ox, along ~~[illegible]~~ minouns + fracs, ox above frac, small hem specs in sts, some sts has very minor hem			
125-130			burnt orange ls, has mod amt of hem minor vns, mod clear ca minouns, also gray tan x ls no vns			

000214

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-7

PROPERTY

LOCATION T R S

ENL FEL

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION

SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION

AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING

INCLINATION

CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-7

SHEET 1 of

DATE STARTED

DATE COMPLETED

FINAL DEPTH

DRILLED BY

LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
130-135			tan-gray X ls with locally mod hem + lim microvns, clear ca X fill voids, also white ca vns with minor lim			
135-140		susp	lt tan fasp, no microvns, massive, also ls from above, has lim vns 1-2 mm, + white ca vns 2-4 mm, also clear ca, fasp appears to be minor			
140-145			tan gray X ls with white to clear ca vn with brick red hem in center also orange, clear ca microvns, large lim vn 2 mm, ca using moderate hem		also also of inset X ls	
145-150			X tan gray ls, minor clear ca microvns + minor Fesp			
150-155			Same as 145-150, very minor Fesp			
155-160			same as 150-155			
160-165			Same as 150-155 - large 3/4" clear ca vn with minor limonite in it			
165-170			tannish green ls with locally abund hem microvns, white + clear ca microvns + vns, large chip (1") of ca X with abund hem, overall mod Fesp, ca flooding			
170-175			one 1/2" chip of white si from qtz vn ?, tan gray ls with clear ca microvns earlier episode of clear + hem ca microvns, minor hem along fracs			
175-180			tan-gray to pinkish, X ls, white to clear ca vns 2-3 mm with minor also limonite, hem along fracs, + also in matrix, minor ca microvns			
180-185			Same as 175-180, also tan-gray ls with no vns + minor Fesp			
185-190			pinkish tan X ls, minor ca microvns + vn, some with mod lim minor hem in matrix + along microvns + fracs			
190-195			Same as 185-190			
195-200			same as 185-190			

000215

89-7

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

D.D.H. No. 89-7

SHEET ____ of ____

DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH	CORE ANGLE	REMARKS, SAMPLES, ETC.
200-205		tan gray x ls, very minor hem + lim along fracs, very minor vns			
210		same as 200-205			
215		same as 200-205			
220		tan gray x ls, local good microvns of hem, also large vns of white ca with minor hem + ca void filling			
225		tan gray x ls with minor clear ca microvns, also red ls with clear ca microvns cut by later lim stained ca microvns			
230		tannish silty ls, minor white ca vns, very minor Fe ox			
235		same as 225-230 but has minor hem along fracs + microvns also tan-gray x ls, clear, minor Fe ox blebs			
240		tan gray x ls, minor ca (clear) microvns, minor lim along microvns,			
245		tan gray x ls, local area of minor hem in ls, white ca vns 2-2mm with very thin selvage of lim, minor clear ca microvns - no other alt.			
250		same as above - very clean			
255		same as 245-250			
260		tan gray x ls, very minor clear ca microvns, no Fe ox			
265		tannish gray to slightly pinkish x ls, minor to locally mod hem in ls, no fracs or vns			
270		tannish gray x ls, minor hem along fracs, + locally minor hem in ls itself			
275		tannish pink silty ls, white ca vns + microvns minor, minor hem along fracs and in ls			
280		powder had slight pink tint have same rock as 270-275 have minor Fe ox microvns, also have vuggy x ls			
285		same as 270-275 also have tan gray x ls with white ca vns ~~that~~ have mod. lim			

000216

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

D.D.H. NO. 89-7

SHEET ____ of ____

DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH	CORE ANGLE	REMARKS, SAMPLES, ETC.
290		tan gray XLS, minor clear ca microvns, very minor hem along frac surfaces			
295		Same as 285-290			
300		tarnish gray XLS minor hem along faces, very minor specs of hem in ls are chip of white cd with asso hem + hem locally moderate very minor clear ca microvns, overall very minor FRAC			
305					
310					
315					
320					
325					
330					
335					
340					
345					
350					
355					
360					
365					
370					

000217

MB 1

Zebra Drill Project Budget Estimate

Date	Hole #	Footage Drilled per Hole	Footage Drilled each Day	Total Footage to Date	Cost of Drilling $8.50/ft.	Cost to Date	Mob/Demob	Misc. Drill. Time $190/hr	cement/ chemicals	water	Bit Cost	Cat Cost $50/hr	Archeologist $8.50/hr + mileage	Assays $12/sample	Total Cost per Day	Total Cost To Date
1/14/89													51.60		51.60	51.6
1/15/89																
1/16/89	89-3	100					1200			1.50	765.45		85.60			
	89-4	120														
	89-2	130	350	350	2975	2975			25.32						505.287	510.4
1/17/89	89-2	70											51.60			
	89-1	140														
	89-5	200	410	760	3485	6460									353.660	864.10
1/18/89	89-5	140														
	89-6	111	251	1011	2133.50	8593.50		570	65.04						276.854	1140.96
1/19/89	89-7	300	300	1311	2550	11.143.50		285				550		31.32.00	651.700	1792.66
								855.00	90.36	1.50	765.45	550.00	188.80	31.22.00		

00002219

DSI DRILLING SERVICES INC.

DRILLER'S DAILY DRILL REPORT

DRILLING INFORMATION AND DRILLING STATISTICS

EMPLOYEE'S NAMES		TOTAL HOURS
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED	DRILLER	10
	HELPER	
	HELPER	10
	HELPER	
	HELPER	10

EQUIPMENT EMPLOYED	DESCRIPTION	UNIT NO.
	Drill unit	427
	Flatbed truck	
	Water truck	
	Pickup truck	14
	Fuel trailer	
	Mud pump	
	Comp/booster	
	Light Plant	
	Welder	X
	Hammer drill	X

Dual wall drill pipe serial numbers

ACCOUNTING FOR DAILY ACTIVITY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	HOURS
1.	Mob: ☐ Demob: ☐ travel.	
2.	Daily travel to the field.	1
3.	Set blowout preventer.	
4.	Set surface casing.	
5.	Pull surface casing.	
6.	Move between holes.	1
7.	Drilling & sampling (tricone).	
8.	Drilling & sampling (hammer).	
9.	Drilling (diamond coring).	
10.	Reaming.	
11.	Running into hole.	
12.	Pulling out of hole.	1
13.	Hole stabilization.	
14.	Drilling out stabilized hole.	
15.	Water haulage.	
16.	Water tests..	
17.	Weather delay.	
18.	Repair & service equipment.	
19.	Logging operations.	
20.	Standby with crew.	
21.	Standby without crew.	
22.	Working on stuck pipe.	
23.	Plugging drill pipe	1
24.		
25.		
26.		
27.		
	TOTAL	11

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF MAINT. HRS. (give unit no.)

427 drill

GENERAL REMARKS:

DISTRIBUTION OF DAILY AND/OR SHIFT HOURS

SHIFT: DAY ☒ AFT'N ☐ NIGHT ☐

FROM	TO	ITEM #
7:00 AM	7:30 AM	
7:30 AM	8:00 AM	
8:00 AM	8:30 AM	
8:30 AM	9:00 AM	
9:00 AM	9:30 AM	
9:30 AM	10:00 AM	
10:00 AM	10:30 AM	
10:30 AM	11:00 AM	
11:00 AM	11:30 AM	
11:30 AM	12:00 N	
12:00 N	12:30 PM	
12:30 PM	1:00 PM	
1:00 PM	1:30 PM	
1:30 PM	2:00 PM	
2:00 PM	2:30 PM	
2:30 PM	3:00 PM	
3:00 PM	3:30 PM	
3:30 PM	4:00 PM	
4:00 PM	4:30 PM	
4:30 PM	5:00 PM	
5:00 PM	5:30 PM	
5:30 PM	6:00 PM	
6:00 PM	6:30 PM	
6:30 PM	7:00 PM	
7:00 PM	7:30 PM	
7:30 PM	8:00 PM	
8:00 PM	8:30 PM	
8:30 PM	9:00 PM	
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11:00 PM	11:30 PM	
11:30 PM	12:00 PM	
12:00 PM	12:30 AM	
12:30 AM	1:00 AM	
1:00 AM	1:30 AM	
1:30 AM	2:00 AM	
2:00 AM	2:30 AM	
2:30 AM	3:00 AM	
3:00 AM	3:30 AM	
3:30 AM	4:00 AM	
4:00 AM	4:30 AM	
4:30 AM	5:00 AM	
5:00 AM	5:30 AM	
5:30 AM	6:00 AM	
6:00 AM	6:30 AM	
6:30 AM	7:00 AM	2

Client: [illegible] Date: 1-12 198[illegible]

Drilling Location: [illegible] Job No. [illegible]

Hole No.	Ft/Meters Casing set OR Recovered This Hole	Previous Shift Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole	Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole This Shift Today	Total of All Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole	Total Ft/Meters Chargeable Today This Shift	FORMATION: overburden, sand, gravel, clay, shale, sandstone, limestone, water, etc. (describe briefly). FROM	TO	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]							
TOTAL FT. AND/OR METERS CHARGEABLE TODAY					251			

CHARGEABLE SERVICES

MOB & DEMOB: Total miles _____ and/or _____ hours

DAILY Travel time to & from job: _____ hours

Stand by: day ☐ with crew _____ hours

without crew _____ hours

REFER TO CONTRACT OR JOB SHEET & COMBINE ALL APPLICABLE CHARGEABLE HOURS (ITEM DESCRIPTION) AND REPORT AS:

Tricone/button bit drilling: _____ hours

Rotary down the hole hammer drilling: _____ hours

Diamond drilling: _____ hours

Other chargeable hours record separately: _____ hours _____ hours

DRILLING SUPPLIES SUPPLIED/CONSUMED

RECORD ALL DRILLING SUPPLIES CONSUMED
CHECK OFF NON-CHARGEABLE ITEMS (NC)

DRILLING SUPPLIES			DRILLING BIT RECORD			
NC	QTY.	DESCRIPTION	Make	Type	Size	Serial No.
	4	bags sand				
	3	bags cement				

_____ hours

TOTAL CHARGEABLE HOURS THIS SHIFT AND/OR THIS DAY _____ Total hours

DRILLER/SUPERVISOR REMARKS & APPROVAL: [illegible]

CLIENT'S REMARKS:

ALL APPLICABLE HOURS, FOOTAGE & SUPPLIES CONSUMED ARE CHARGEABLE AS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ABOVE.

CLIENT'S APPROVAL OF CHARGES: [illegible] Date 1/20 198[illegible]

FIELD OFFICE COPY

FORM NO. DSI-3

000220

DSC DRILLING SERVICES INC.

DRILLER'S DAILY DRILL REPORT

DRILLING INFORMATION AND DRILLING STATISTICS

Client _____ Date _____ 198__

Drilling Location: _____ Job No. _____

Hole No.	Ft/Meters Casing set OR Recovered This Hole	Previous Shift Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole	Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole This Shift Today	Total of All Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole	Total Ft/Meters Chargeable Today This Shift	FORMATION: overburden, sand, gravel, clay, shale, sandstone, limestone, water, etc. (describe briefly). FROM	TO

TOTAL FT. AND/OR METERS CHARGEABLE TODAY ( )

CHARGEABLE SERVICES

MOB & DEMOB: Total miles _____ and/or _____ hours

DAILY Travel time to & from job: _____ hours

Stand by: day ☐ with crew _____ hours

without crew _____ hours

REFER TO CONTRACT OR JOB SHEET & COMBINE ALL APPLICABLE CHARGEABLE HOURS (ITEM DESCRIPTION) AND REPORT AS:

Tricone/button bit drilling: _____ hours

Rotary down the hole hammer drilling: _____ hours

Diamond drilling: _____ hours

Other chargeable hours record separately: _____ hours _____ hours

TOTAL CHARGEABLE HOURS THIS SHIFT AND/OR THIS DAY _____ hours

DRILLING SUPPLIES SUPPLIED/CONSUMED

RECORD ALL DRILLING SUPPLIES CONSUMED
CHECK OFF NON-CHARGEABLE ITEMS (NC)

DRILLING SUPPLIES			DRILLING BIT RECORD			
NC	QTY.	DESCRIPTION	Make	Type	Size	Serial No.

DRILLER/SUPERVISOR REMARKS & APPROVAL:

CLIENT'S REMARKS:

ALL APPLICABLE HOURS, FOOTAGE & SUPPLIES CONSUMED ARE CHARGEABLE AS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ABOVE.

CLIENT'S APPROVAL OF CHARGES: _____ Date _____ 198__

FORM NO. DSI-5

ACCOUNTING FOR DAILY ACTIVITY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	HOURS
1.	Mob: ☐ Demob: ☐ travel.	
2.	Daily travel to the field.	
3.	Set blowout preventer.	
4.	Set surface casing.	
5.	Pull surface casing.	
6.	Move between holes.	
7.	Drilling & sampling (tricone).	
8.	Drilling & sampling (hammer).	
9.	Drilling (diamond coring).	
10.	Reaming.	
11.	Running into hole.	
12.	Pulling out of hole.	
13.	Hole stabilization.	
14.	Drilling out stabilized hole.	
15.	Water haulage.	
16.	Water tests.	
17.	Weather delay.	
18.	Repair & service equipment.	
19.	Logging operations.	
20.	Standby with crew.	
21.	Standby without crew.	
22.	Working on stuck pipe.	
23.		
24.		
25.		
26.		
27.		
	TOTAL	

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF MAINT. HRS. (give unit no.)

GENERAL REMARKS:

DISTRIBUTION OF DAILY AND/OR SHIFT HOURS

SHIFT: DAY ☐ AFT'N ☐ NIGHT ☐

FROM	TO	ITEM #
7:00 AM	7:30 AM	
7:30 AM	8:00 AM	
8:00 AM	8:30 AM	
8:30 AM	9:00 AM	
9:00 AM	9:30 AM	
9:30 AM	10:00 AM	
10:00 AM	10:30 AM	
10:30 AM	11:00 AM	
11:00 AM	11:30 AM	
11:30 AM	12:00 N	
12:00 N	12:30 PM	
12:30 PM	1:00 PM	
1:00 PM	1:30 PM	
1:30 PM	2:00 PM	
2:00 PM	2:30 PM	
2:30 PM	3:00 PM	
3:00 PM	3:30 PM	
3:30 PM	4:00 PM	
4:00 PM	4:30 PM	
4:30 PM	5:00 PM	
5:00 PM	5:30 PM	
5:30 PM	6:00 PM	
6:00 PM	6:30 PM	
6:30 PM	7:00 PM	
7:00 PM	7:30 PM	
7:30 PM	8:00 PM	
8:00 PM	8:30 PM	
8:30 PM	9:00 PM	
9:00 PM	9:30 PM	
9:30 PM	10:00 PM	
10:00 PM	10:30 PM	
10:30 PM	11:00 PM	
11:00 PM	11:30 PM	
11:30 PM	12:00 PM	
12:00 PM	12:30 AM	
12:30 AM	1:00 AM	
1:00 AM	1:30 AM	
1:30 AM	2:00 AM	
2:00 AM	2:30 AM	
2:30 AM	3:00 AM	
3:00 AM	3:30 AM	
3:30 AM	4:00 AM	
4:00 AM	4:30 AM	
4:30 AM	5:00 AM	
5:00 AM	5:30 AM	
5:30 AM	6:00 AM	
6:00 AM	6:30 AM	
6:30 AM	7:00 AM	

EMPLOYEE'S NAMES	TOTAL HOURS
DRILLER	
HELPER	
HELPER	
HELPER	
HELPER	

EQUIPMENT EMPLOYED: DESCRIPTION	UNIT NO.
Drill unit	
Flatbed truck	
Water truck	
Pickup truck	
Fuel trailer	
Mud pump	
Comp/booster	
Light Plant	
Welder	X
Hammer drill	X

Dual wall drill pipe serial numbers

FIELD OFFICE COPY

000221

DSI DRILLING SERVICES INC.

DRILLER'S DAILY DRILL REPORT

DRILLING INFORMATION AND DRILLING STATISTICS

EMPLOYEE'S NAMES		TOTAL HOURS
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED	DRILLER	10.0
	HELPER	
	HELPER	10.0
	HELPER	
	HELPER	10.0

DESCRIPTION	UNIT NO.
EQUIPMENT EMPLOYED: Drill unit	478
Flatbed truck	531
Water truck	
Pickup truck	149
Fuel trailer	
Mud pump	
Comp/booster	
Light Plant	
Welder	X
Hammer drill	X

Dual wall drill pipe serial numbers

ACCOUNTING FOR DAILY ACTIVITY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	HOURS
1.	Mob: ☐ Demob: ☐ travel.	3.0
2.	Daily travel to the field.	
3.	Set blowout preventer.	
4.	Set surface casing.	
5.	Pull surface casing.	
6.	Move between holes.	
7.	Drilling & sampling (tricone).	
8.	Drilling & sampling (hammer).	5.50
9.	Drilling (diamond coring).	
10.	Reaming.	
11.	Running into hole.	
12.	Pulling out of hole.	1.0
13.	Hole stabilization.	
14.	Drilling out stabilized hole.	
15.	Water haulage.	
16.	Water tests..	
17.	Weather delay.	
18.	Repair & service equipment.	
19.	Logging operations.	
20.	Standby with crew.	
21.	Standby without crew.	
22.	Working on stuck pipe.	
23.	Plugging drill holes	1.0
24.		
25.		
26.		
27.		
	TOTAL	10.0

(give unit no.)

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF MAINT. HRS.

Hydraulic [illegible]

Table bolts changed

GENERAL REMARKS: [illegible]

DISTRIBUTION OF DAILY AND/OR SHIFT HOURS

SHIFT: DAY ☒ AFT'N ☐ NIGHT ☐

FROM	TO	ITEM #
7:00 AM	7:30 AM	
7:30 AM	8:00 AM	1
8:00 AM	8:30 AM	1
8:30 AM	9:00 AM	1
9:00 AM	9:30 AM	
9:30 AM	10:00 AM	1
10:00 AM	10:30 AM	13
10:30 AM	11:00 AM	13
11:00 AM	11:30 AM	23
11:30 AM	12:00 N	
12:00 N	12:30 PM	8
12:30 PM	1:00 PM	8
1:00 PM	1:30 PM	13
1:30 PM	2:00 PM	23
2:00 PM	2:30 PM	5
2:30 PM	3:00 PM	
3:00 PM	3:30 PM	
3:30 PM	4:00 PM	5
4:00 PM	4:30 PM	5
4:30 PM	5:00 PM	
5:00 PM	5:30 PM	
5:30 PM	6:00 PM	
6:00 PM	6:30 PM	
6:30 PM	7:00 PM	
7:00 PM	7:30 PM	
7:30 PM	8:00 PM	
8:00 PM	8:30 PM	
8:30 PM	9:00 PM	
9:00 PM	9:30 PM	
9:30 PM	10:00 PM	
10:00 PM	10:30 PM	
10:30 PM	11:00 PM	
11:00 PM	11:30 PM	
11:30 PM	12:00 PM	
12:00 PM	12:30 AM	
12:30 AM	1:00 AM	
1:00 AM	1:30 AM	
1:30 AM	2:00 AM	
2:00 AM	2:30 AM	
2:30 AM	3:00 AM	
3:00 AM	3:30 AM	
3:30 AM	4:00 AM	
4:00 AM	4:30 AM	
4:30 AM	5:00 AM	
5:00 AM	5:30 AM	
5:30 AM	6:00 AM	
6:00 AM	6:30 AM	
6:30 AM	7:00 AM	

Client: [illegible] Date: [illegible] 198[illegible]

Drilling Location: [illegible] Job No. [illegible]

Hole No.	Ft/Meters Casing set OR Recovered This Hole	Previous Shift Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole	Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole This Shift Today	Total of All Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole	Total Ft/Meters Chargeable Today This Shift	FORMATION: overburden, sand, gravel, clay, shale, sandstone, limestone, water, etc. (describe briefly). FROM	TO
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	100	100	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	130	130	30		
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	130	130	130		
TOTAL FT. AND/OR METERS CHARGEABLE TODAY					350		

CHARGEABLE SERVICES

MOB & DEMOB: Total miles _____ and/or _____ hours

DAILY Travel time to & from job: _____ hours

Stand by: day ☐ with crew _____ hours

without crew _____ hours

REFER TO CONTRACT OR JOB SHEET & COMBINE ALL APPLICABLE CHARGEABLE HOURS (ITEM DESCRIPTION) AND REPORT AS:

Tricone/button bit drilling: _____ hours

Rotary down the hole hammer drilling: _____ hours

Diamond drilling: _____ hours

Other chargeable hours record separately: _____ hours _____ hours

DRILLING SUPPLIES SUPPLIED/CONSUMED

RECORD ALL DRILLING SUPPLIES CONSUMED
CHECK OFF NON-CHARGEABLE ITEMS (NC)

NC	QTY.	DRILLING SUPPLIES DESCRIPTION	DRILLING BIT RECORD Make	Type	Size	Serial No.
	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 1/4	731138
		bit	[illegible]			
	3	bags [illegible]				

TOTAL CHARGEABLE HOURS THIS SHIFT AND/OR THIS DAY _____ hours (total hours)

DRILLER/SUPERVISOR REMARKS & APPROVAL: [illegible]

CLIENT'S REMARKS:

ALL APPLICABLE HOURS, FOOTAGE & SUPPLIES CONSUMED ARE CHARGEABLE AS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ABOVE.

CLIENT'S APPROVAL OF CHARGES: [illegible] Date [illegible] 198[illegible]

FORM NO. DSI-3

FIELD OFFICE COPY

000222

DSI DRILLING SERVICES INC.

DRILLER'S DAILY DRILL REPORT

EMPLOYEE'S NAMES		TOTAL HOURS
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED	DRILLER	10.0
	HELPER	
	HELPER	10.0
	HELPER	
	HELPER	10.0

DESCRIPTION	UNIT NO.
EQUIPMENT EMPLOYED: Drill unit	431
Flatbed truck	431
Water truck	
Pickup truck	1441
Fuel trailer	
Mud pump	
Comp/booster	
Light Plant	
Welder	X
Hammer drill	X

Dual wall drill pipe serial numbers

ACCOUNTING FOR DAILY ACTIVITY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	HOURS
1.	Mob: ☐ Demob: ☐ travel.	
2.	Daily travel to the field.	
3.	Set blowout preventer.	
4.	Set surface casing.	
5.	Pull surface casing.	
6.	Move between holes.	0.5
7.	Drilling & sampling (tricone).	
8.	Drilling & sampling (hammer).	8.5
9.	Drilling (diamond coring).	
10.	Reaming.	
11.	Running into hole.	
12.	Pulling out of hole.	1.5
13.	Hole stabilization.	
14.	Drilling out stabilized hole.	
15.	Water haulage.	
16.	Water tests.	
17.	Weather delay.	
18.	Repair & service equipment.	
19.	Logging operations.	
20.	Standby with crew.	
21.	Standby without crew.	
22.	Working on stuck pipe.	
23.	Plugging Drill hole	0.5
24.		
25.		
26.		
27.		
	TOTAL	10.0

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF MAINT. HRS. (give unit no.)

GENERAL REMARKS:

DISTRIBUTION OF DAILY AND/OR SHIFT HOURS

SHIFT: DAY ☒ AFT'N ☐ NIGHT ☐

FROM	TO	ITEM #
7:00 AM	7:30 AM	
7:30 AM	8:00 AM	1
8:00 AM	8:30 AM	1
8:30 AM	9:00 AM	
9:00 AM	9:30 AM	8.5
9:30 AM	10:00 AM	8.5
10:00 AM	10:30 AM	
10:30 AM	11:00 AM	
11:00 AM	11:30 AM	
11:30 AM	12:00 N	1.5
12:00 N	12:30 PM	
12:30 PM	1:00 PM	8.5
1:00 PM	1:30 PM	8.5
1:30 PM	2:00 PM	
2:00 PM	2:30 PM	
2:30 PM	3:00 PM	
3:00 PM	3:30 PM	1.5
3:30 PM	4:00 PM	1.5
4:00 PM	4:30 PM	
4:30 PM	5:00 PM	
5:00 PM	5:30 PM	
5:30 PM	6:00 PM	
6:00 PM	6:30 PM	
6:30 PM	7:00 PM	
7:00 PM	7:30 PM	
7:30 PM	8:00 PM	
8:00 PM	8:30 PM	
8:30 PM	9:00 PM	
9:00 PM	9:30 PM	
9:30 PM	10:00 PM	
10:00 PM	10:30 PM	
10:30 PM	11:00 PM	
11:00 PM	11:30 PM	
11:30 PM	12:00 PM	
12:00 PM	12:30 AM	
12:30 AM	1:00 AM	
1:00 AM	1:30 AM	
1:30 AM	2:00 AM	
2:00 AM	2:30 AM	
2:30 AM	3:00 AM	
3:00 AM	3:30 AM	
3:30 AM	4:00 AM	
4:00 AM	4:30 AM	
4:30 AM	5:00 AM	
5:00 AM	5:30 AM	
5:30 AM	6:00 AM	
6:00 AM	6:30 AM	
6:30 AM	7:00 AM	

DRILLING INFORMATION AND DRILLING STATISTICS

Client: [illegible] Date: [illegible] 198[illegible]

Drilling Location: [illegible] Job No. [illegible]

Hole No.	Ft/Meters Casing set OR Recovered This Hole	Previous Shift Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole	Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole This Shift Today	Total of All Ft/Meters Drilled This Hole	Total Ft/Meters Chargeable Today This Shift	FORMATION: overburden, sand, gravel, clay, shale, sandstone, limestone, water, etc. (describe briefly). FROM	TO
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
TOTAL FT. AND/OR METERS CHARGEABLE TODAY					[illegible]		

CHARGEABLE SERVICES

MOB & DEMOB: Total miles _____ and/or _____ hours

DAILY Travel time to & from job: _____ hours

Stand by: day ☐ with crew _____ hours

without crew _____ hours

REFER TO CONTRACT OR JOB SHEET & COMBINE ALL APPLICABLE CHARGEABLE HOURS (ITEM DESCRIPTION) AND REPORT AS:

Tricone/button bit drilling: _____ hours

Rotary down the hole hammer drilling: _____ hours

Diamond drilling: _____ hours

Other chargeable hours record separately: _____ hours _____ hours

DRILLING SUPPLIES SUPPLIED/CONSUMED

RECORD ALL DRILLING SUPPLIES CONSUMED
CHECK OFF NON-CHARGEABLE ITEMS (NC)

DRILLING SUPPLIES			DRILLING BIT RECORD			
NC	QTY.	DESCRIPTION	Make	Type	Size	Serial No.

_____ hours

TOTAL CHARGEABLE HOURS THIS SHIFT AND/OR THIS DAY _____ hours

DRILLER/SUPERVISOR REMARKS & APPROVAL: [illegible]

CLIENT'S REMARKS:

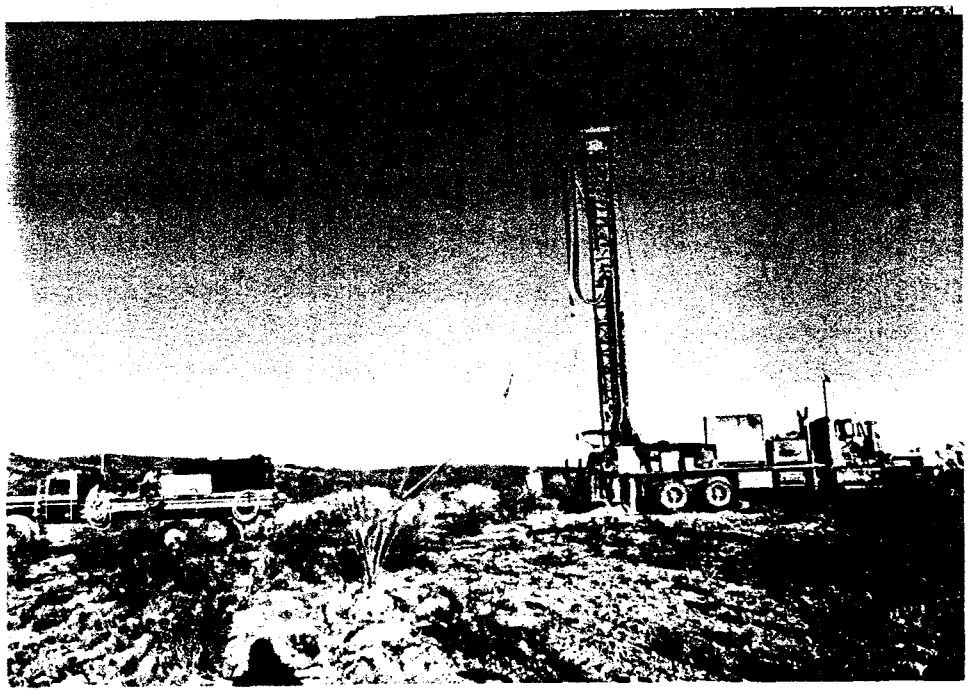
ALL APPLICABLE HOURS, FOOTAGE & SUPPLIES CONSUMED ARE CHARGEABLE AS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ABOVE.

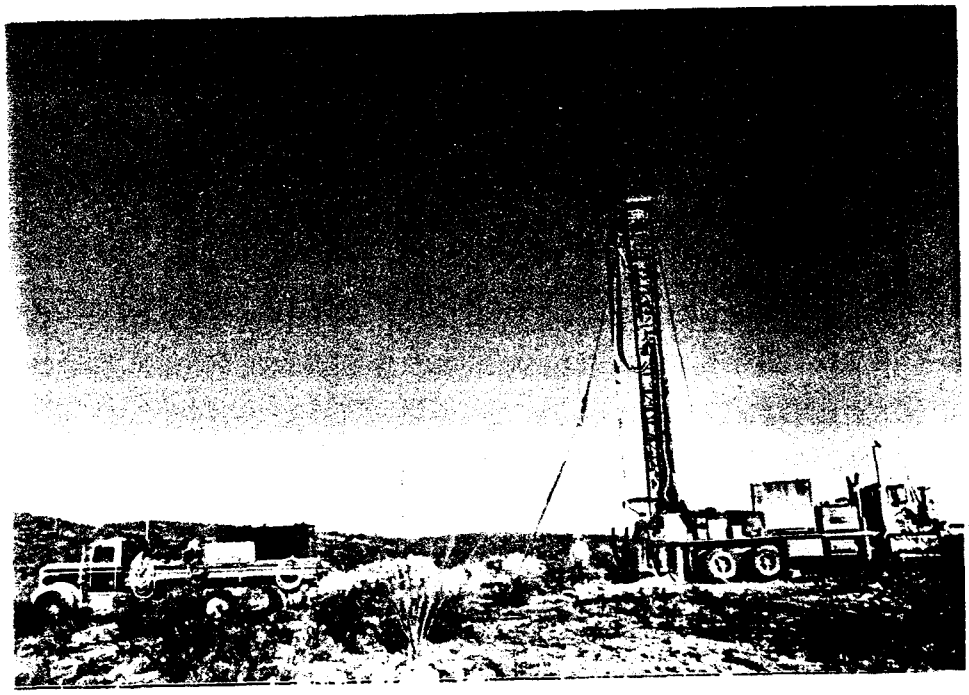
CLIENT'S APPROVAL OF CHARGES: [illegible] Date [illegible] 198[illegible]

FORM NO. DSI-5

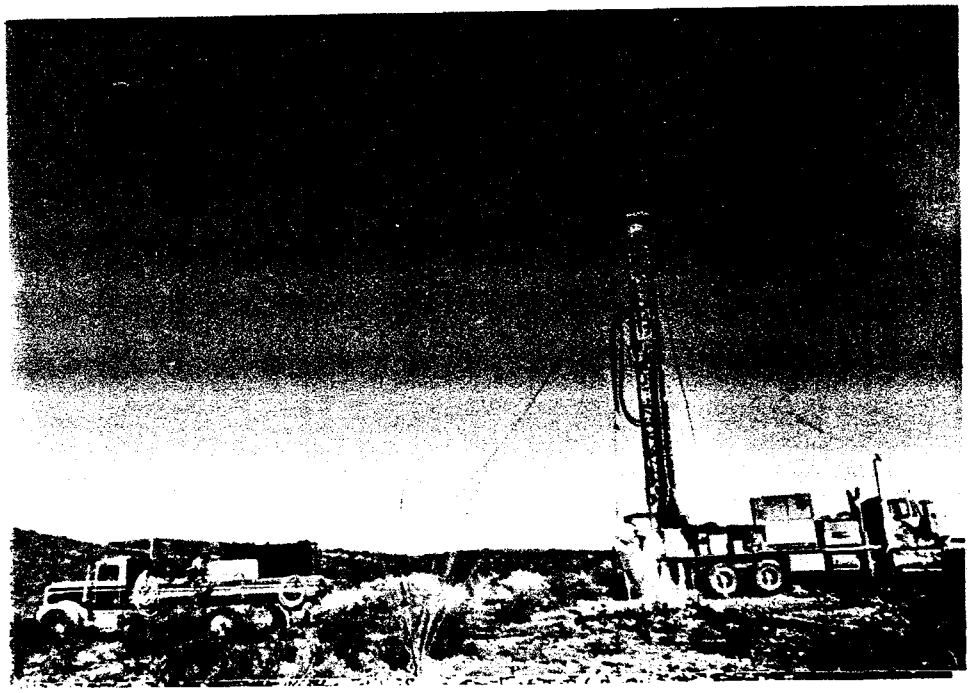
FIELD OFFICE COPY

000223

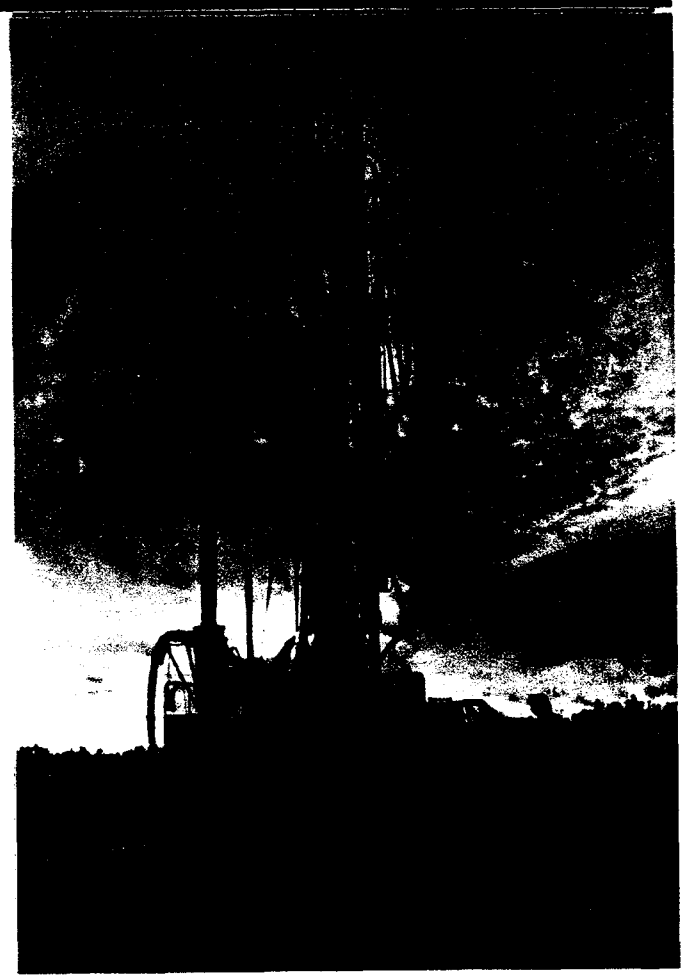




Drilling Hole 89-1

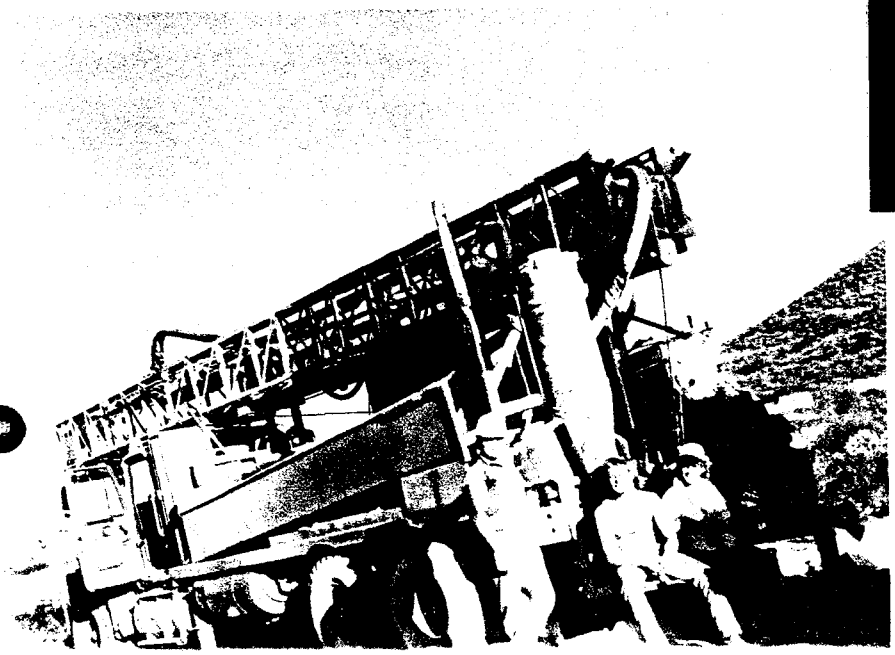


00225



Rig at Dawn

89-5



Drillers & Geologist

000227

Reclaimation Sites

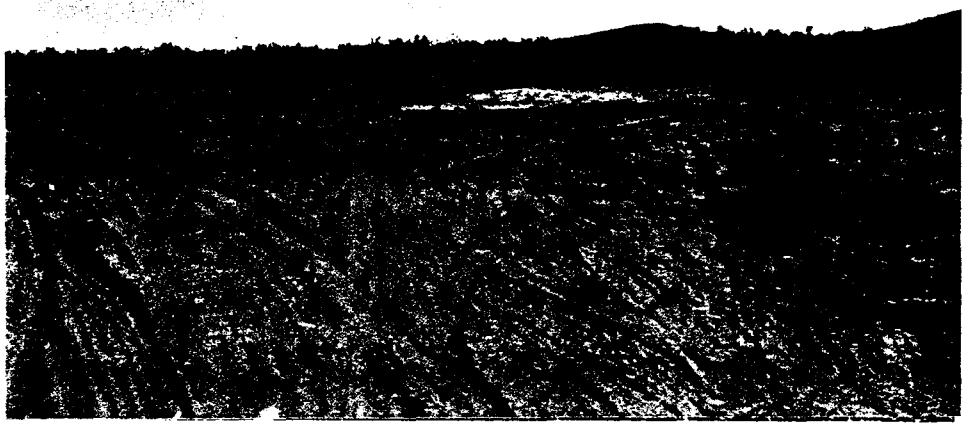
89-1

89-2

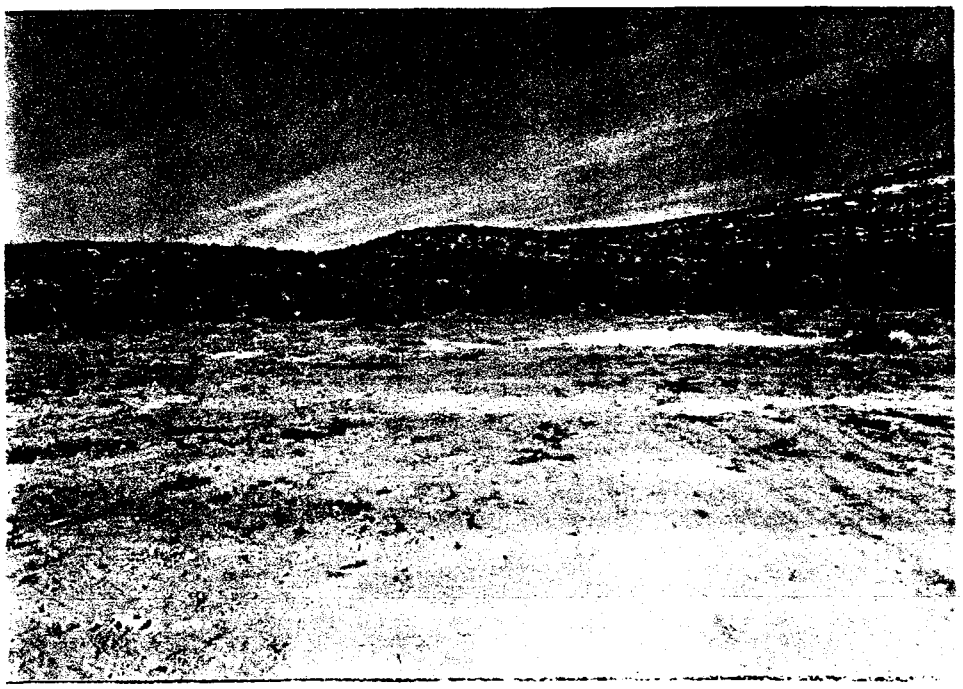
89-3

89-4

89-5



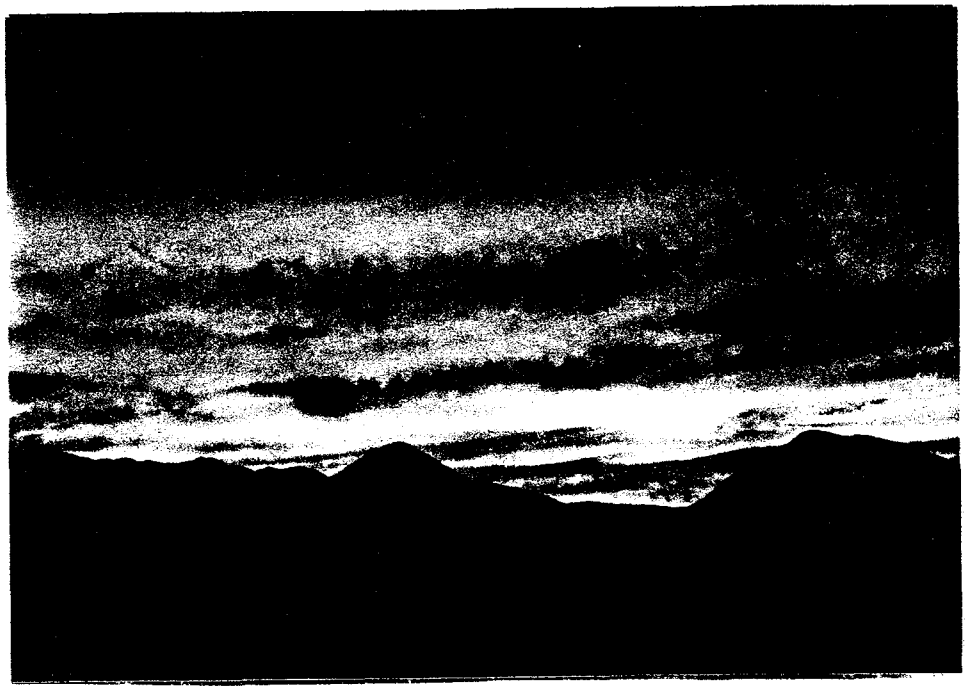
89-6



89-7

Tombstone

Sunset



Zebra Property Drill Report by Tenzo Resources, Ltd on Seven new holes 89-1 thru 89-7 drilled Jan 14-19, 1989.

1989

ZEBRA PROPERTY
DRILL PROJECT REPORT
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

Includes drill holes:
89-1 thru 89-7 (Jan. 16-19, 1989)
28-1 thru 28-3 & 28-4
34-1 thru 34-7

Prepared for:

Tempo Resources Limited

by

MINSEARCH, INC.

January, 1989

000016

Zebra Project Drill Report, Cochise County, Arizona

The Zebra Property Drill Project commenced January 16, 1989 and was completed four days later on January 19, 1989. Seven holes of various depths were drilled into altered and silicified limestone. The total footage attained was 1,311 feet. The project is located in southeastern Arizona in Cochise County, Township 20 South, Range 23 East (Figure 1). The property totals 1,440 acres and includes the NE/4 of section 29, all of section 28, the NE/4 of section 33, the SW/4 and S/2 of the SE/4 of section 27 and the NW/4 and N/2 of the SW/4 of section 34. The Zebra property consists entirely of state land for which prospecting permits have been secured. Figure 2 is a map of the Zebra property land status showing the locations and numbers of the prospecting permits and also the expiration dates of said permits. No, No expiration dates!

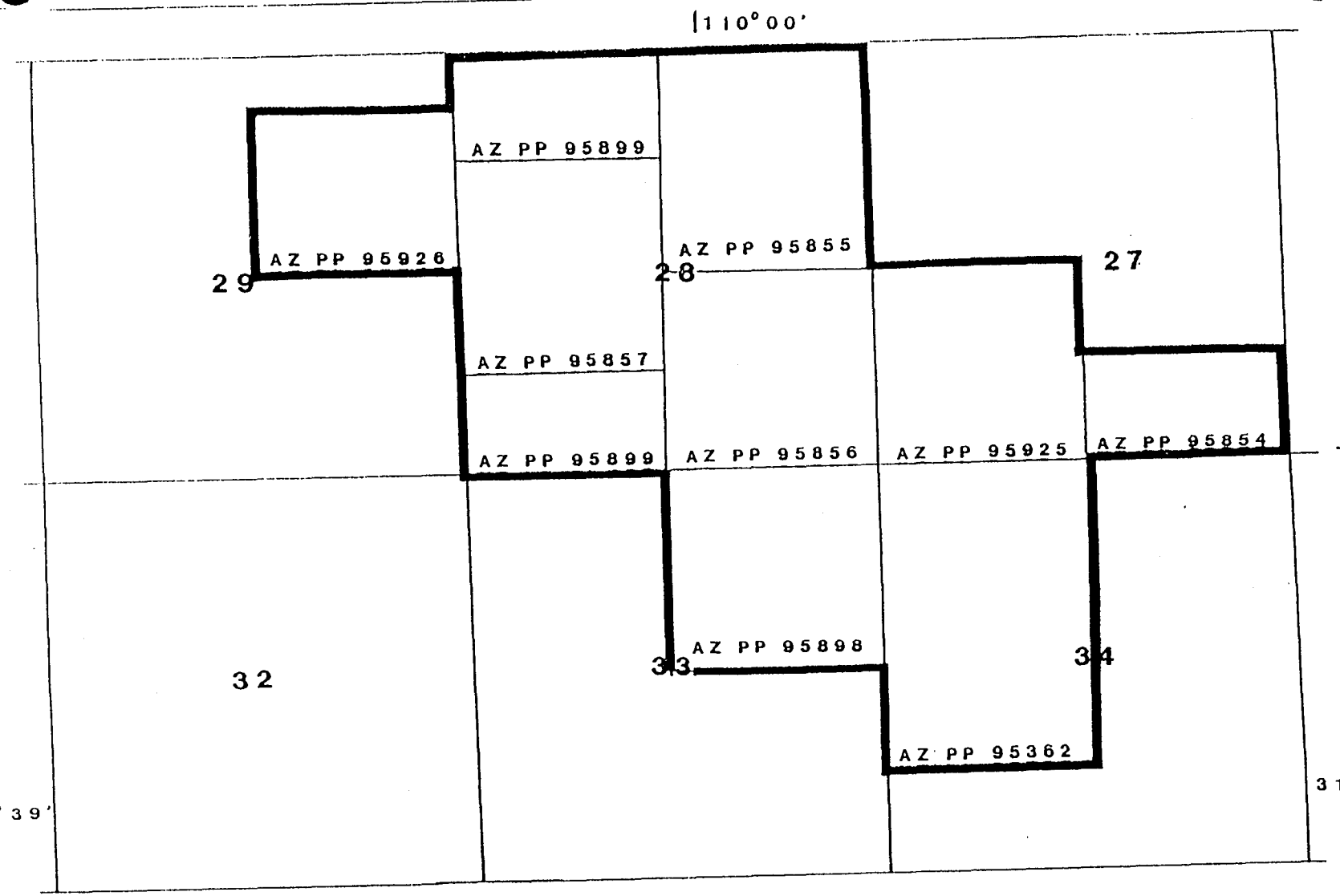
The closest major habitation is the historic town of Tombstone which is three miles northwest of the property. The nearest commercial air service is Tucson, Arizona approximately seventy miles northwest of the prospect. The northern portion of the Zebra property is best accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 from Tombstone for 3 miles then proceeding east on the Davis Road for approximately 3.7 to a cattle guard then turning south on a ranch road for three quarters of a mile. The topography in the project area is moderately hilly to flat with elevations ranging from 4,600 feet to 5,000 feet. Vegetation consists of sparse desert grasses, cacti, yucca, creosote bushes, cat claw and occasional mesquite trees.

Geology and Structure

The Zebra prospect lies along the axis and slightly west of the deepest portion of the Sonoran geosyncline in an area known as the Pedregosa Basin. It also lies within a belt of north-northwest trending mountain ranges that are separated by broad alluvial-filled valleys which extend from the Colorado Plateau in central Arizona to Sonora, Mexico. The prospect area itself is generally underlain by a relatively thick blanket of Paleozoic sediments with outcrops of predominately Permian Colina Limestone on the surface (Plate 1). Numerous small Tertiary rhyolitic and dacitic intrusives, which are the only other types of rock which form outcrops, are located in and near the western and northern halves of section 28, T20S, R23E. Nearby rhyolite intrusives of similar composition have been age dated at 63 M.Y.

The Permian Colina Formation is composed of limestones, silty limestones, siltstones and dolomite beds. The sediments are generally medium tannish grey to grey and the limestone is often fossiliferous and contains light to dark grey chert nodules. Deformation of the sediments has occurred through folding and faulting.

000017

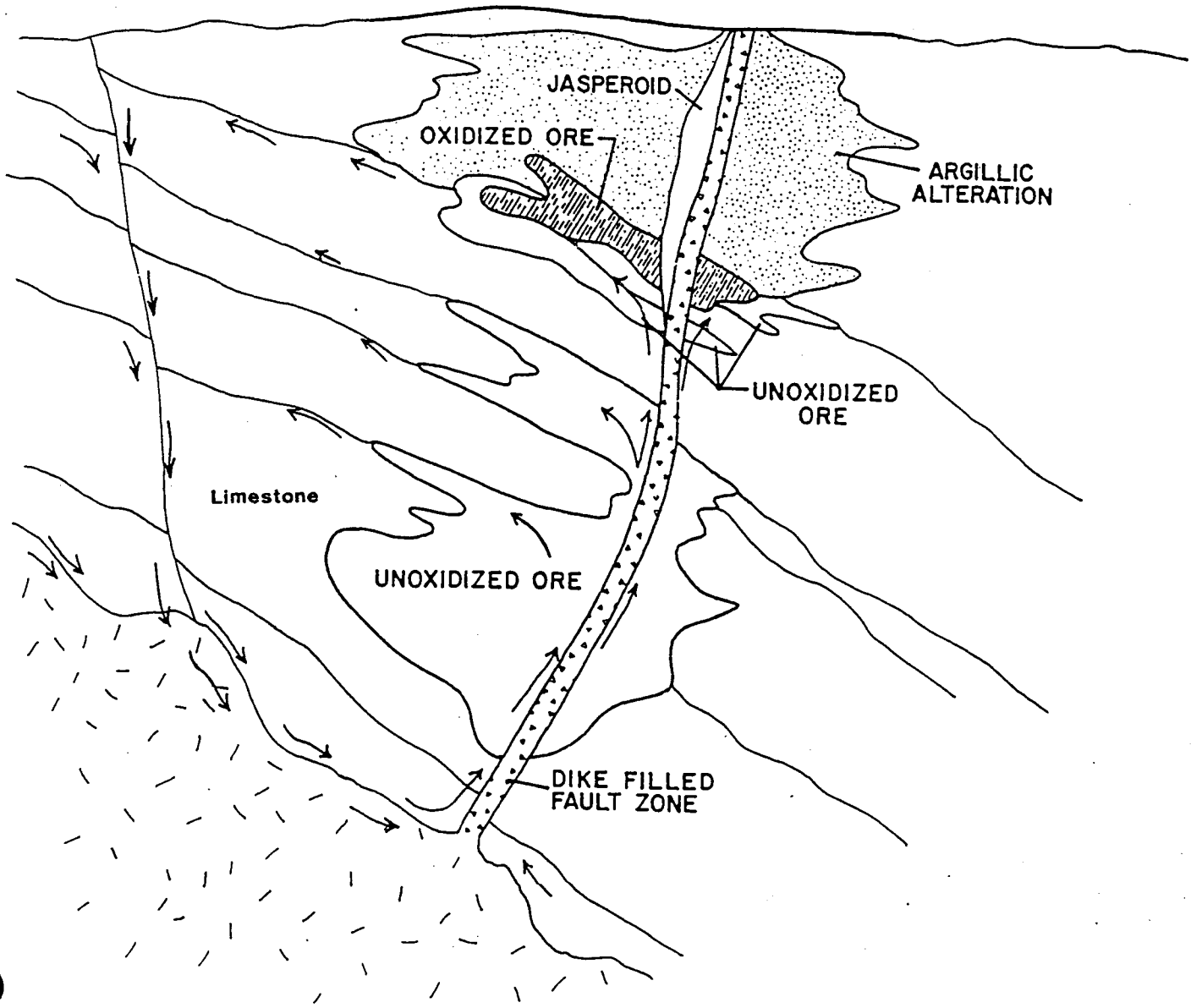


TEMPO RESOURCES LTD.
ZEBRA PROSPECT
LAND STATUS
FIGURE 2

000018

Carlin Model of Precious Metals

Disseminated Replacement Type Deposit



Arrows Show Solution Paths

Figure 3

In 1988, a detailed geologic mapping and geochemical sampling program was conducted in conjunction with two geophysical surveys. In accordance with the VLF and magnetometer surveys, large areas of alteration and jasperoid mineralization were mapped along structures delineated by the geophysics. The studies revealed three major faults (labeled A, B and E on Plate 1) and two minor faults (labeled C and F) never before mapped on the property.

Fault A trends north 34 degrees east through the northwest corner of section 34. Limestone breccia cemented with calcite, argillic and iron oxide alteration and jasperoid development in the area immediately south of the fault indicate the presence of hydrothermal fluids.

Fault B bounds the low hills along the southwestern edge of the property. This fault is a basin and range structure which appears to have a significant vertical component. The fault is slightly offset to the southwest along it's southern portion possibly due to the northeast trending fault A. The basin and range fault has no surface expression in limestone outcrop, rather it is obscured by Quaternary alluvium composed of limestone, jasperoid, rhyolitic and dacitic intrusive rocks, sandstone and conglomerate.

Fault E trends north 81 degrees west through the center of section 28 and continues into section 27. This shear zone can be traced for at least 8,500 feet on the surface. Associated with this shear zone are oblique dilation or extension structures which have been filled with jasperoid, jasperoid breccia and banded chalcedony, quartz and calcite.

A minor fault (labeled C on Plate 1) is nearly parallel to the basin and range fault but several hundred feet to the northeast. Grey to white to dark red jasperoid and jasperoid breccia with moderate to abundant vugs and open spaced quartz is associated with this structure. Chalcedony and moderate iron oxides are also present in the area. The fault has a surface exposure of at least 1,000 feet and the associated alteration is 10 to 20 feet wide. The structure is covered by alluvium to the northwest but could continue for some distance.

Fault F is located in the NE/4 of section 28. An area of approximately 40 acres consists of jasperoid and jasperoid breccia. It is hypothesized that in this location a smaller shear zone may parallel the major shear zone located to the south.

Mineralization and Alteration

Previous drill projects on the Zebra property performed by Consolidated Paymaster and Wellington Financial encountered economic gold mineralization in two drill holes. Drill hole 28-3 encountered 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold from 50 to 70 feet and a later offset, 28-4, encountered .037 ounces per ton gold from the surface to 30 feet. The ore horizon occurs in pink to red oxidized silty limestones.

The Carlin model of disseminated precious metal mineralization can be used to illustrate how possible economic concentrations of gold have been deposited on the Zebra property (Figure 3). The model implies that a buried intrusive acts as a thermal pump to circulate meteoric waters. These fluids leach trace amounts of metals from the country rock along their circulating paths. The metal rich hydrothermal solutions then rise rapidly up high angle structures dissolving calcite and precipitating silica (the formation of jasperoid). As the solutions cool they precipitate their dissolved metals content along with other elements. A vertical zonation of metals, gangue and alteration forms within this system. The precious metals and their associated gangue are usually the last economically important elements to precipitate. The precipitation is often associated with boiling of these ascending hydrothermal solutions. In addition to gold and silver, barium, arsenic, antimony and mercury are common pathfinder elements which also precipitate in association with precious metal mineralization.

Silicification and argillization of the limestones along and near structures occurs on the Zebra property. Dark red to grey to white jasperoids and jasperoid breccia has been sampled which assayed .07 ounces per ton gold. Jasperoids have been widely used as exploration guides for the location of disseminated replacement type ore deposits.

1989 Drill Program

Seven holes were drilled on the Zebra property using a reverse circulation, Cyclone Model TH 60 drill rig mounted on a diesel powered carrier. The drill unit was equipped with air compressors that delivered 750 CFM free air at 250 PSI. Dual walled drill pipe was employed which had an outside diameter of 4.5 inches and an inside diameter of 2.25 inches. One hammer drill bit that was capable of drilling a 5.25 inch hole was used on the project. The drilling contractor was Drilling Services Company of Chandler, Arizona. Pictures of the drilling operations can be found in Appendix D.

A field inspection of the Zebra property made prior to the start of the 1989 drill program by Mr. Brian Kenny, the Natural Resource Manager of the State Land Department of Arizona concluded that drill sites 89-1 through 89-4 were located near an archeological site that was protected under federal and state law. Mitigation was accomplished by employing a junior archeologist to be present while drilling these locations. Mr. Paul Herberman of McNeal, Arizona was contracted for $188.80 as the site archeologist. Mr. Herberman's letter of archeological clearance for the project is included as Appendix A. Mr. Herberman not only cleared the intended drill sites, but he walked the entire property and if further exploration is merited, no additional archeological clearance will be needed.

Water for the project was purchased from the nearby town of Tombstone. Nine hundred gallons of water was utilized during the drilling operations. The approximate cost of the water is $1.56. Excavation work for the program was conducted by the ranch foreman, Mr. Marvin Gasho, at a cost of $50.00 per hour. Approximately 11 hours of cat work were necessary to repair some roads and build new roads and pads for four of the drill sites. After the successful completion of the drill program, reclamation was performed which consisted of clearing all sites of trash, raking them flat, dispersing the cuttings, and burying any oil, diesel or grease spills. Pictures of the reclaimed drill sites are located in Appendix D. Six pounds of various types of Lovegrass was purchased and given to the ranch foreman for later planting.

A total of 1,311 feet was drilled during the program and drill cuttings were collected in a cyclone and then dumped through a four-tiered Jones-type splitter to insure a homogeneous representative sample for each five foot interval. A total of 261 samples were picked up by Iron King Assay for analysis (DH 89-2 had one ten foot sample from 85 to 95 feet).

The locations of the seven holes drilled in the 1989 drill program are identified on Plate 1. The locations of the two mineralized holes, 28-3 and 28-4, drilled during previous programs are also identified on Plate 1. Figure 4 gives a more precise arrangement of 28-3 and 28-4 and the holes drilled as offsets to these holes during the 1989 program. The total depth (TD) for each of these holes is also listed on Figure 4. A brief summary of the zones of oxidation and jasperoid development encountered in each hole appears in the Table 1. More precise geologic descriptions for each five foot interval appears in Appendix B. A budget sheet was kept daily for the Zebra Drill Project and is included as Appendix C. It should be noted that the drill project was brought in under budget.

MB 1/89

Zebra Drill Project Budget Estimate

Date	Hole #	Footage Drilled per Hole	Footage Drilled each Day	Total Footage to Date	Cost of Drilling $8.50/ft	Cost to Date	Mob/Demob	Misc. Drill Time $190/hr	cement/chemicals	water	Bit Cost	Cat Cost $50/hr	Archeologist $8.50/hr + mileage	Assays $12/sample	Total Cost per Day	Total Cost To Date
1/14/89													51 60		51 60	51 60
1/15/89																
1/16/89	89-3	180					1200			150	76 545		85 60			
	89-4	120														
	89-2	130	350	350	2975	2975			2532						5052 87	5104 47
1/17/89	89-2	70											51 60			
	89-1	140														
	89-5	200	410	760	3485	6460									3536 60	8641 07
1/18/89	89-5	140														
	89-6	111	251	1011	2133 50	8593 50		570	6504						2768 54	11409 61
1/19/89	89-7	300	300	1311	2550	11143 50		285				550		3132 00	6517 00	17926 61
								855 00	9036	150	76 545	550 00	188 80	3132 00		

drill costs only + archeologist + assays

No geol / supervision
No excavation

000023

TABLE 1

Hole #	Total Depth	Mineralized Interval	Type of Alteration
89-1	140'	35'-40'	Iron Oxide
		50'-65'	Iron Oxide
		100'-105'	Jasperoid
89-2	200'		No Significant Alteration
89-3	100'	65'-75'	Iron Oxide
89-4	120'	20'-45'	Iron Oxide
89-5	340'	105'-110'	Jasperoid
		125'-130'	Jasperoid
		135'-140'	Jasperoid
		145'-150'	Jasperoid
		160'-165'	Jasperoid
		185'-205'	Jasperoid
		220'-225'	Jasperoid
		250'-255'	Iron Oxide
		265'-266'	Iron Oxide
		280'-300'	Iron Oxide
		300'-320'	Jasperoid
89-6	111'	Had to Abandon Hole Due to Drilling Difficulties	
89-7	300'	45'-55'	Iron Oxide
		60'-65'	Iron Oxide
		85'-90'	Iron Oxide
		135'-140'	Jasperoid

Conclusions and Recommendations

Drill holes 89-1, 2, 3, and 4 were drilled as offsets to drill holes 28-3 and 4, which encountered economic concentrations of gold mineralization. Good iron oxide alteration zones such as the ones associated with the ore horizon in 28-3 and 4 appeared in drill holes 89-1, 3 and 4. Minor jasperoid development was noted in 89-1. It is believed that the drilling tested more than one ore horizon. It is possible that the economic gold mineralization is disseminated through several receptive limestone intervals rather than just the interval delineated by the earlier drilling programs. The proposed ore body appears to have a 20 to 25 degree plunge the northeast where a major fault and possible feeder structure bisects a small rhyolitic plug. Drill hole 89-2 encountered minor hematite and limonite along fractures in the limestone and as selvages along some calcite veins and microveins, however no heavily altered iron oxide zones were encountered. Pending assay values, further drilling in this area can further delineate ore reserves and aid in the understanding of the mineralization in relation to structures and the intrusive.

Drill hole 89-5 was located along a major northwest-southeast shear zone in the limestone. Jasperoids are prevalent on the property along the entire length of the fault. Many intervals of medium grey to dark red jasperoid were encountered in this hole as well as several good iron oxide zones. The jasperoid was vuggy and contained open spaced quartz crystals over some intervals. Pending assay results, this major shear structure should be further explored and delineated.

Drill hole 89-6 was to test a VLF and magnetometer high which was located by the 1988 geophysical surveys. This hole had a prescribed depth of 300 to 400 feet. However, at 110 feet the drilling encountered a very fractured section of the limestone and the bit became offset and could no longer drill effectively. The hole had to be abandoned at 111 feet. The rig was moved in a northeasterly direction 242 feet. Movement in this direction would hopefully still be able to test the geophysical high and also a northeast trending shear structure which occurs in the valley. Iron oxide zones were encountered in the upper portion of the hole but relatively unaltered crystalline limestone was drilled from 200 to 300 feet. This hole was terminated at 300 feet because of the lack of alteration in the cuttings over the previous 100 feet. Also, in order to continue this hole a new hammer bit would have to be utilized at a cost of $765 for only 100 or 200 feet of additional drilling. The additional cost outweighed the exploration objective at this point. However, pending assay values, it is believed that this is still a good exploration target and further drilling in this area is warranted.

	ppm
89-5-5	.10
10	.16
15	.08
20	.03
25	.02
30	.01
35	.02
40	.05
	<.01
	<
	.02
	.02
	.01
	.02
	<
	.01
	.01
	.01
	.01
5-100	.02
105	<.01
5 110	.09
115	.04
120	.05
125	.04
130	.04
135	.04
140	<
145	.03
89-5-150	—
155	.03
160	.04
165	<
170	<
175	.01

180	<
185	.01
190	.04
195	.15
200	.06
205	.04
210	.05
15	.03
20	.05
25	.13
30	.04
35	.01
40	.01
45	.02
50	.02
55	.01
60	.01
65	.02
70	.02
75	.01
80	.01
85	.01
90	<
95	.02
300	.05
305	.05
10	.06
15	.24
20	.02
25	.05
30	.03
35	.01
340	.17

89-7

.20	89-7-165 —
.15	.01
.03	.02
.03	.02
.10	.01
.03	.01
.14	.01
.06	.01
.06	.01
.01	.01
.07	.02
.21	.02
<	.01
<	.01
.01	.01
<	.02
.02	.01
.01	.01
.02	.01
.21	.01
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.0	

000026

to Mary Barraco
Min Search

GOLDSIL RESOURCES (U.S.A.)

PROPERTY EXAMINATION

ZEBRA PROPERTY, COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

By: A. D. Clendenan
20 January 1989

- Property is located 3-1/2 miles southeast of Tombstone, Arizona.
- Property is a subject of report prepared by Lee Halterman of Minsearch Inc. for Tempo Resources Ltd., revised February 1988, which includes access data, property status, geology, previous work, expenditure, mineralization and recommended programs.
- Mary Barraco, Geologist with Minsearch, Inc. of Albuquerque, New Mexico, (ph: 505-298-8235) acted as property guide.
- The majority of the field work in the last 5 years on the Zebra property has been carried out by Mary Barraco.
- The object of the 1989 drilling program carried out by Minsearch on behalf of Tempo was to test the area around holes 28-4 and 28-3 as well as VLF magnetometer coincident targets on the property.
- Drill hole 28-3 drilled in 1987 encountered mineralization from 50 ft. to 70 ft. grading at 0.045 oz. per ton. The hole had a total depth of 150 ft.
- Drill hole 28-4, drilled in 1988, from 0 to 30 ft. encountered mineralization grading 0.037 oz. per ton with a total depth of 100 ft.
- Drill holes in 1989, No. 89-1 through 89-5, were drilled to test the extent of this mineralization in 100 ft. offsets.
- Drill 89-1 encountered the oxide zone at 35 to 40 ft., again at 50 to 65 ft. and a Jasper zone at 100 to 105 ft. Hole 89-1 had a total depth of 140 ft.
- Drill 89-2 did not intersect either oxide and Jasper zones and a fault between 89-1 and 89-2 is conjectured. Hole 89-2 had a total depth of 200 ft.
- Drill hole 89-3 encountered the oxide zone from 65 ft. to 75 ft. This hole had a total depth of 100 ft.
- Drill hole 89-4 encountered an oxide zone, possibly a fault zone, between 20 ft. and 45 ft. with a total depth of 120 ft.

- Drill hole 89-5 encountered Jasper zones between 105 and 110 ft., 125 to 130 ft., 135 through 140 ft., 145 through 150 ft., 160 through 165 ft., 185 through 205 ft., 220 through 225 ft., 250 through 255 ft., 265 through 266 ft., 280 through 300 ft., and at Jasper zone from 300 to 320 ft., with a total depth of 340 ft.

- Drill holes 89-6 and 89-7 were drilled approximately 4,000 ft. southeast of the previous 1989 diamond drill holes and were designed to intersect a coincident magnetometer and VLF survey anomalies.

- Drill hole 89-6 had a total depth of 111 ft. and was abandoned when it hit a fault zone or some other zone which the reverse circulation drill operator conjectured had a fairly steep dip to the northwest.

- Hole 89-7 was an offset of hole 89-6 and is located approximately 240 ft. at 068 degrees from drill hole 89-6. Drill 89-7 encountered oxide from 45 ft. through 55 ft., 60 ft. through 65 ft., 85 ft. through 90 ft., and Jasper zone from 135 ft. through 140 ft., total depth of the hole is 300 ft.

- The 1989 precussion drilling was carried out between January 15 to 20, 1989.

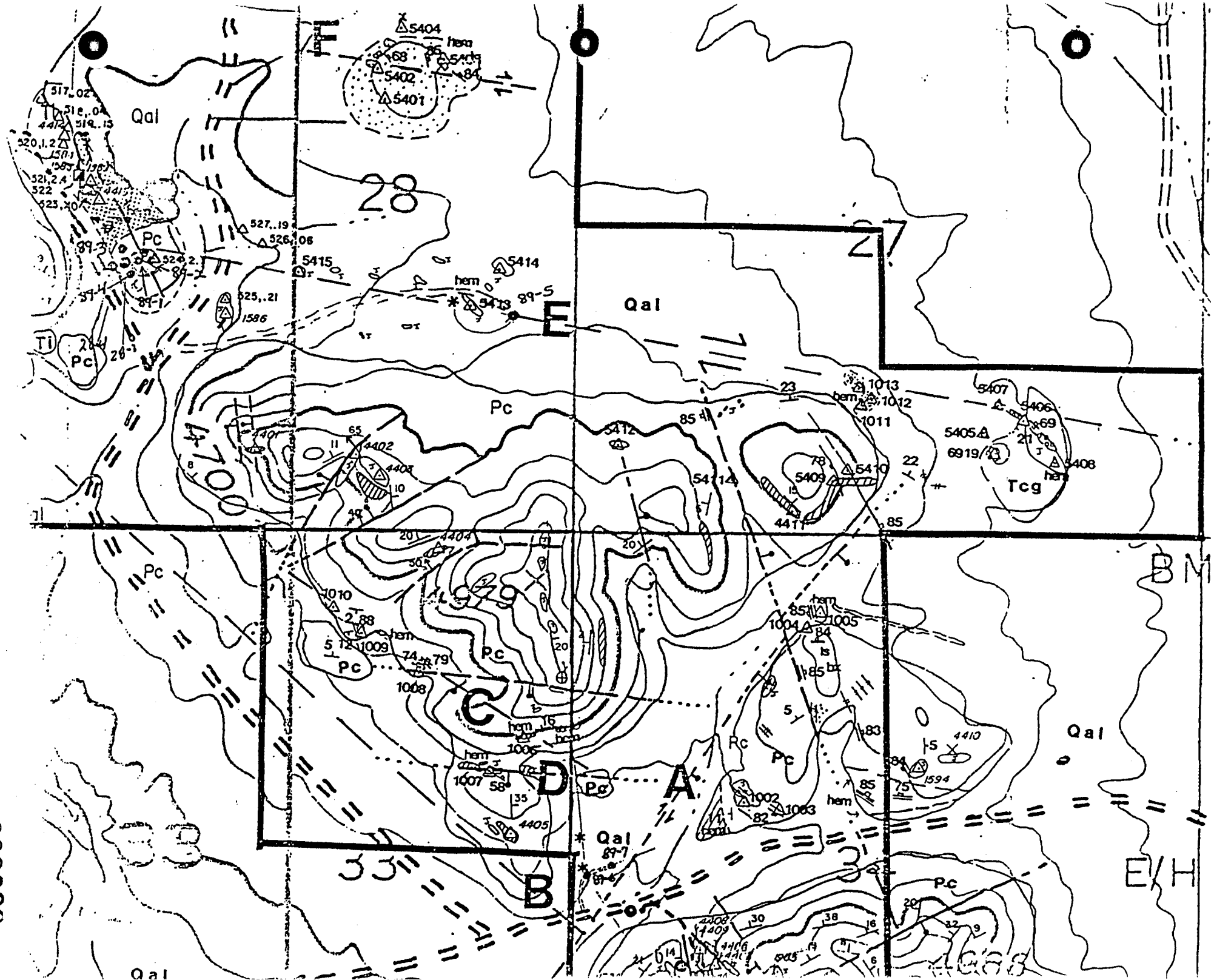
- The samples were all collected in 5 ft. intervals and were 1/8 split through a jones riffle splitter. The samples were sent on 20 January to Iron King Assayers in Prescott, Arizona with assay copies to be sent to Ken Cabianca, Tempo Resources Ltd., Vancouver, and Mary Barracco, Minsearch, Albuquerque.

- Attached is a preliminary 1989 drill hole location map which was xeroxed from Mary Barraco's field map.

- Further work on this property will be dependent upon the results of this drill program.

A.D. CLENDENIN

cc: M. Barraco


Qal
Pc
Ti
Tcg
Pg
Rc
28
27
33
34
F
E
D
C
B
A
BM
E/H
5404
5402
5401
5415
5414
5413
5412
5411
5410
5409
5408
5407
5406
5405
6919
1013
1012
1011
1010
1009
1008
1007
1006
1005
1004
1003
1002
4401
4402
4403
4404
4405
4410
1594
1586
4700
4679

000029

MinSearch, Inc.

February 15, 1989

The following is a summary of the results of the 1989 drill program conducted for Tempo Resources, Ltd. by MinSearch, Inc. on the Zebra Property located in Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona. Seven holes were drilled which totaled 1,311 feet and tested three target areas on the property.

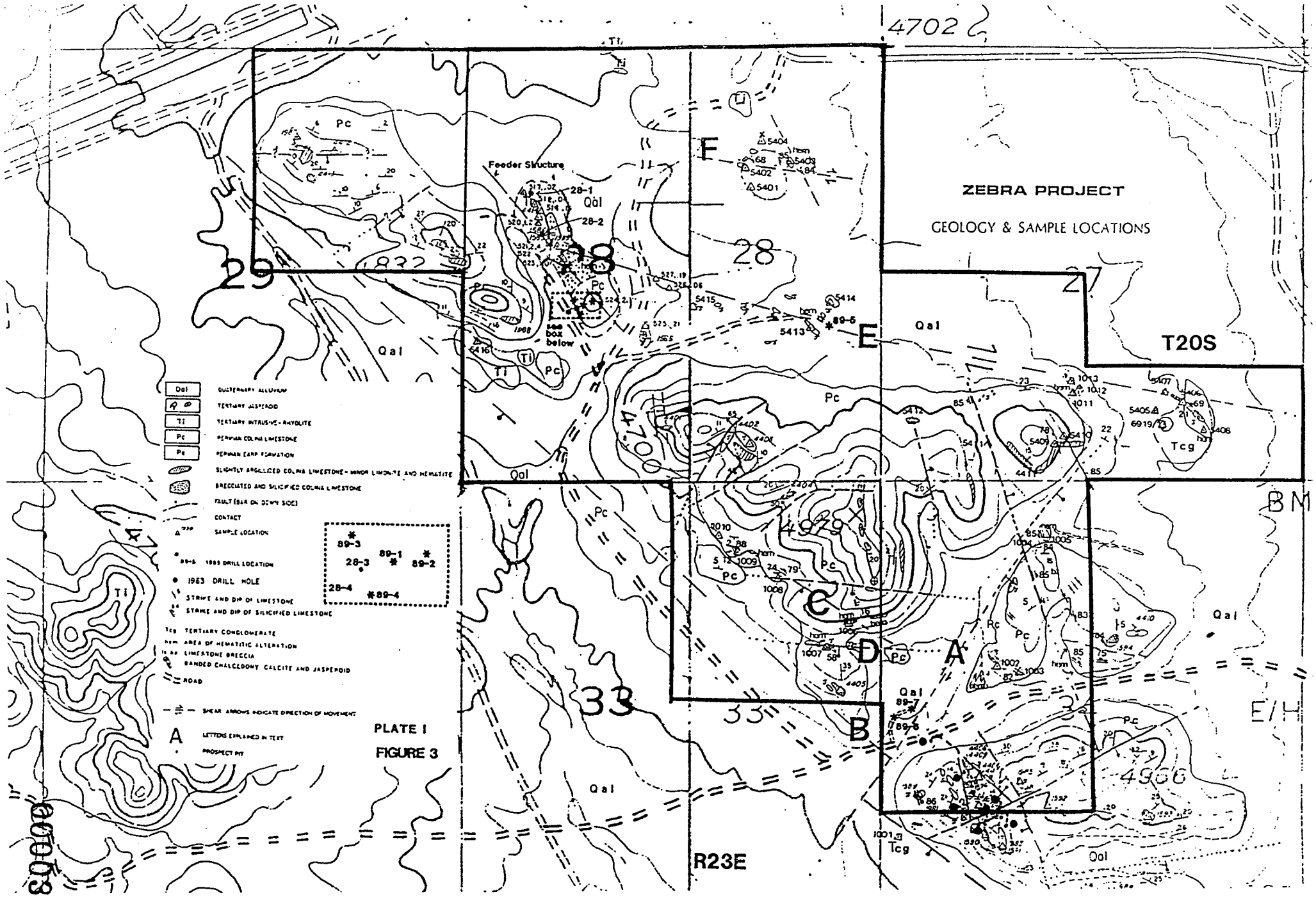
Four shallow holes were drilled as offsets to two previously drilled holes which encountered 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold and 30 feet of .037 ounces per ton gold. Both mineralized horizons were located within 70 feet of the surface. Two of the offsets drilled in the 1989 program encountered ore grade gold mineralization of 10 feet of .053 ounces per ton gold and 5 feet of .082 ounces per ton gold. The mineralization is located within 50 feet of the surface. The 1989 drill program extended the known mineralized trend to approximately 400 feet in length. The two other offsets were located away from the trend and encountered only trace mineralization.

One deep hole was placed along a shear structure which has a surface exposure of at least 1.5 miles. Jasperoids and jasperoid breccia form conspicuous outcrops along the length of this structure. This hole encountered anomalous gold mineralization throughout but no values exceeded .010 ounces per ton gold.

One shallow and one deep hole were drilled near the southern edge of the property to test a magnetic and VLF high delineated by earlier geophysical surveys. Both holes encountered anomalous gold mineralization with a maximum value of .014 ounces per ton gold over a 5 foot interval.

Leroy Halterman, MinSearch, Inc.
Certified Professional Geologist # 3334
S.C. Registered Geologist # 540,
fields of Mining and Mineral Exploration

7985 Vance Drive, Suite 307 • Arvada, CO 80003 • (303) 420-2709
11930 Menaul NE, Suite 112 • Albuquerque, NM 87112 • (505) 298-8235


ZEBRA PROJECT
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATIONS
T20S
R23E
Feeder Structure
see box below
Qal
Pc
Tl
Tcg
Qal QUATERNARY ALLUVIUM
TERTIARY JASPEROID
Tl TERTIARY INTRUSIVE - RHYOLITE
Pc PERMIAN COLINA LIMESTONE
Pe PERMIAN EARP FORMATION
SLIGHTLY ARGILLIZED COLINA LIMESTONE - MINOR LIMONITE AND HEMATITE
BRECCIATED AND SILICIFIED COLINA LIMESTONE
FAULT (BAR ON DOWN SIDE)
CONTACT
SAMPLE LOCATION
1989 DRILL LOCATION
1963 DRILL HOLE
STRIKE AND DIP OF LIMESTONE
STRIKE AND DIP OF SILICIFIED LIMESTONE
Tcg TERTIARY CONGLOMERATE
hem AREA OF HEMATITIC ALTERATION
LIMESTONE BRECCIA
BANDED CHALCEDONY CALCITE AND JASPEROID
ROAD
SHEAR ARROWS INDICATE DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT
A LETTERS EXPLAINED IN TEXT
PROSPECT PIT
89-3
89-1
28-3
89-2
28-4
89-4
28-1
28-2
89-5
89-7
89-8
A
B
C
D
E
F
PLATE I
FIGURE 3

ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole No. 28-
Page _ E _

FEL ½, FNL ½, Sec. 28, T 20S, R 23E.

ubject: Zebra
ounty: Cochise
tate: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 28-1
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave.Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

rom eet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Sym hol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	10				Pink to gray, rhyolite, fine grained, minor bleaching.		
10	20				Pink, ryholite, less bleaching, 1-2 mm quartz eyes 2-4 mm blebs of light gray silica.		
20	30				Pink, rhyolite, no bleaching, 1-2 mm quartz eyes 2-4 mm blebs of light gray silica.		
30	40				Gray-pink, rhyolite, gray silica is finer grained 1-2 mm quartz eyes.		
40	50				Pink, rhyolite, 2-4 mm subhedral quartz eyes in gray matrix.		
50	60				Gray, rholite, some argillic clay coating grains possibly associated with a fault zone, 2 mm quartz eyes.		
60	100				Pink, rhyolite, 2 mm quartz eyes.		
100	120				Very pink, rhyolite, 2 mm quartz eyes with gray silica blebs		
120	(TD)				Lost circulation and drill stem stuck.		

attached

0000
32

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
024-MA-987	28-2 0-10	0.03	0.1
025-MA-987	28-2 10-20	0.11	0.1
026-MA-987	28-2 20-30	0.03	<.1
027-MA-987	28-2 30-40	0.02	<.1
028-MA-987	28-2 40-50	0.06	<.1
029-MA-987	28-2 50-60	0.01	<.1
030-MA-987	28-2 60-70	0.01	<.1
031-MA-987	28-2 70-80	0.01	<.1
032-MA-987	28-2 80-90	0.04	<.1
033-MA-987	28-2 90-100	0.01	<.1
034-MA-987	28-2 100-110	0.01	<.1
035-MA-987	28-2 110-120	<.01	<.1
036-MA-987	28-2 120-130	<.01	<.1
037-MA-987	28-2 130-140	<.01	<.1
038-MA-987	28-2 140-150	0.01	<.1
039-MA-987	28-2 150-160	<.01	<.1
040-MA-987	28-2 160-170	<.01	<.1
041-MA-987	28-2 170-180	<.01	<.1
042-MA-987	28-2 180-190	<.01	<.1
043-MA-987	28-2 190-200	<.01	<.1
044-MA-987	28-1 0-10	0.07	<.1
045-MA-987	28-1 10-20	0.09	<.1
046-MA-987	28-1 20-30	0.06	<.1
047-MA-987	28-1 30-40	0.05	<.1

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
048-MA-987	28-1 40-50	0.11	<.1
049-MA-987	28-1 50-60	0.09	<.1
050-MA-987	28-1 60-70	0.03	<.1
051-MA-987	28-1 70-80	0.01	<.1
052-MA-987	28-1 80-90	0.02	<.1
053-MA-987	28-1 90-100	0.01	<.1
054-MA-987	28-1 100-110	0.01	<.1
055-MA-987	28-1 110-120	<.01	<.1
056-MA-987	5807	0.01	<.1
057-MA-987	5808	0.01	<.1
058-MA-987	5809	0.06	<.1
059-MA-987	5810	0.42	<.1
060-MA-987	5811	0.50	<.1
061-MA-987	5812	<.01	<.1
062-MA-987	5813	0.02	<.1

ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole No. 28-2
Page 1 of 1

FEL ___, FNL ___, Sec. 28, T 20S, R 23E.

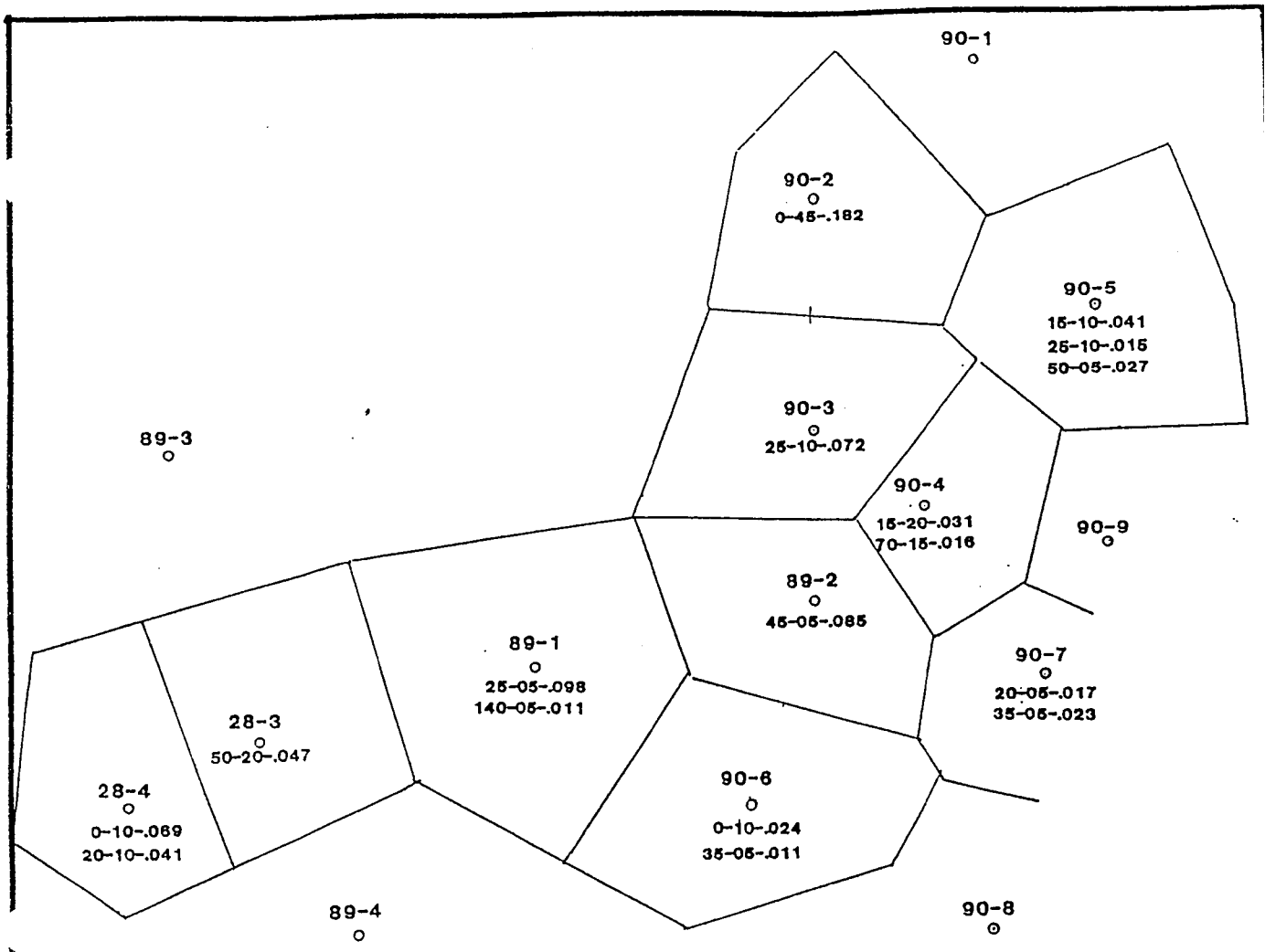
Subject: Zebra | Logged By: R. Renn | Hole No. 28-2 | Ave.Grade Au. ___
County: Cochise | Type Drill: ___ | Date Started: ___ | Collar Elev: ___
State: Arizona | Hole size: ___ | Date Completed: ___ | Bearing: ___
Contractor: ___ | Total Depth: ___ | Inclination: ___

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	30	see attached			Gray rhyolite with minor pink rhyolite, 2-4 mm quarts blebs, glassy, clear, mixed with $CaCo_3$ dust or coating on rhyolite, FeOx halos scattered in some parts of gray rhyolite.		
30	60				Same as above but now with more FeOx stains on grains, some actually looks like limonite (after pyrite?), also good pieces of quartz or silica, white to slight dirty color still $CaCo_3$ as fine dust.		
60	70				Same as previous description but slight color change from light gray to a medium gray, still fizzes, still good FeOx.		
70	90				Lt. green (argillic) to dark gray Ls., with fine calcareous dust, some rhyolite left but minor.		
90	100				Increase in dark gray Ls. (fresh).		
100	150				Ls., white to dark gray, also some maroon mudstone, slightly calcareous and pink domomite (?), calcareous dust is pink to rust colored.		
150	180				Ls. light to dark gray, minor maroon mudstone.		
180	190				Ls., light to dark gray but maroon mudstone is major constituent (80%).		
190	200				Return to primarily white to dark gray Ls. with some pink dolomite (?).		

000037

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
024-MA-987	28-2 0-10	0.03	0.1
025-MA-987	28-2 10-20	0.11	0.1
026-MA-987	28-2 20-30	0.03	<.1
027-MA-987	28-2 30-40	0.02	<.1
028-MA-987	28-2 40-50	0.06	<.1
029-MA-987	28-2 50-60	0.01	<.1
030-MA-987	28-2 60-70	0.01	<.1
031-MA-987	28-2 70-80	0.01	<.1
032-MA-987	28-2 80-90	0.04	<.1
033-MA-987	28-2 90-100	0.01	<.1
034-MA-987	28-2 100-110	0.01	<.1
035-MA-987	28-2 110-120	<.01	<.1
036-MA-987	28-2 120-130	<.01	<.1
037-MA-987	28-2 130-140	<.01	<.1
038-MA-987	28-2 140-150	0.01	<.1
039-MA-987	28-2 150-160	<.01	<.1
040-MA-987	28-2 160-170	<.01	<.1
041-MA-987	28-2 170-180	<.01	<.1
042-MA-987	28-2 180-190	<.01	<.1
043-MA-987	28-2 190-200	<.01	<.1
044-MA-987	28-1 0-10	0.07	<.1
045-MA-987	28-1 10-20	0.09	<.1
046-MA-987	28-1 20-30	0.06	<.1
047-MA-987	28-1 30-40	0.05	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
28-2 0-10	0.03	0.1
28-2 10-20	0.11	0.1
28-2 20-30	0.03	<.1
28-2 30-40	0.02	<.1
28-2 40-50	0.06	<.1
28-2 50-60	0.01	<.1
28-2 60-70	0.01	<.1
28-2 70-80	0.01	<.1
28-2 80-90	0.04	<.1
28-2 90-100	0.01	<.1
28-2 100-110	0.01	<.1
28-2 110-120	<.01	<.1
28-2 120-130	<.01	<.1
28-2 130-140	<.01	<.1
28-2 140-150	0.01	<.1
28-2 150-160	<.01	<.1
28-2 160-170	<.01	<.1
28-2 170-180	<.01	<.1
28-2 180-190	<.01	<.1
28-2 190-200	<.01	<.1



TEMPO RESOURCES, INC.

ZEBRA PROSPECT

COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

SECTION 28, T20S R23E

N

Scale in Feet

0 50 100 150

25-10-.072

Depth-Thickness-Gold in Troy Ounces

Figure 3

8/6/90

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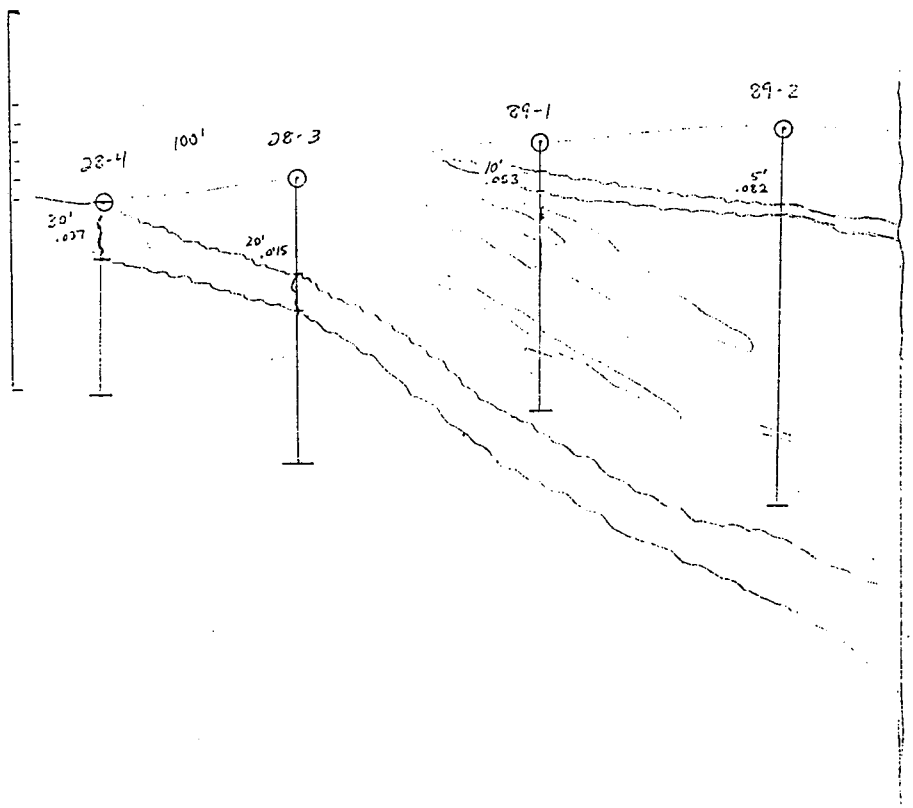
41

E
89-2
200'
89-1
1400'
283
1500'
3
2


2-68
1-68
10'
.053
5'
.082
3-8C
100'
20'
.015
4-8C
30'
.037

ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole No 28-3
Page 1 of 1

EL ___, FNL ___, Sec. 28, T 20S, R 23E.

Subject: Zebra
County: Cochise
State: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 28-3
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave.Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	10				Buff colored calcareous fines with large pieces of gray fresh Ls. and gray to pink rhyolite as previously described in holes 28-1 and 2. Contains some float from surface.		
10	100				White to gray, fresh Ls. with some reddish brown calcareous mudstone, free calcite, clear, some FeOx stains on Ls., gray Ls. constitutes 60-70% of sample.		
100	130				Same as above but less FeOx and increase in gray Ls. to 90% of sample volume.		
130	150				Fresh, gray Ls. with some FeOx staining, white to rust or pink dolomite (?), 30%, calcite, clear.		
150	170				Decrease in pink dolomite (?) to only 10%.		
170	190				Increase of pink-rust dolomite (?) back to 20-30%, mixed with gray limestone, some with FeOx stains, loose calcite.		
190	200				Decrease in dolomite to 10% again.		
200	220				Slight increase of pink to rust dolomite to approx. 20%.		
220	225				Dolomite to 50%, same colors, same FeOx staining, sample was foamed.		

see attached

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August 8, 1983

ANALYTICAL REPORT

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
001-MA-987	28-3 0-10	0.03	0.1
002-MA-987	28-3 10-20	0.24	0.1
003-MA-987	28-3 20-30	0.11	0.1
004-MA-987	28-3 30-40	0.05	<.1
005-MA-987	28-3 40-50	0.27	0.1
006-MA-987	28-3 50-60	1.52	<.1
007-MA-987	28-3 60-70	1.40	<.1
008-MA-987	28-3 70-80	0.08	<.1
009-MA-987	28-3 80-90	0.06	<.1
010-MA-987	28-3 90-100	0.14	<.1
011-MA-987	28-3 100-110	0.04	<.1
012-MA-987	28-3 110-120	0.03	<.1
013-MA-987	28-3 120-130	0.01	<.1
014-MA-987	23-3 130-140	<.01	<.1
015-MA-987	28-3-140-150	0.01	<.1
016-MA-987	28-3 150-160	0.02	<.1
017-MA-987	28-3-160-170	<.01	<.1
018-MA-987	29-3 170-180	<.01	<.1
019-MA-987	28-3 180-190	<.01	<.1
020-MA-987	28-3 190-200	<.01	<.1
021-MA-987	28-3 200-210	<.01	<.1
022-MA-987	28-3 210-220	<.01	<.1
023-MA-987	28-3 220-225	0.01	<.1

0.046 oz

PETROSEARCH

November 11, 1985

Ken Cabianca
Wellington Financial Corporation
4519 Woodgreen Drive
West Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7S 2T8

Dear Ken:

Enclosed please find a copy of our invoice for the Zebra project which consisted of one drill hole, drilled to a depth of 100'. This hole was a 60 foot west offset to the original good hole 28-3. The drilling was **very** hard with penetration rates of only 5 to 10 feet per hour and the hole taking a total of sixteen hours to drill. This is a good sign, in that this mean that it was silicified and probably mineralized. From 10 feet to 100 feet the samples were gray to red (hematite), silicified and veined limestone. I am optimistic about the results of the assays but I have been wrong more than once.

While I was in the field watching the drilling I did some basic field work and may have found out that the mineralization is related to a "feeder fault" rather than an intrusion as was thought earlier. Either of these ideas could lead to the emplacement of a sizable ore body. However, the feeder fault could be responsible for a much larger ore body and similar nearby structures, which are numberous, could also host a number of other similar deposits. Should the assay results be positive more work should be done following this line of reasoning.

Steve's overall budget for the project should be very close to the actual cost. We did not need to do any dirt work and I believe I can probably save another $100.00 on the cost of assays. We took samples every 5 feet, however I will make 10 foot composite sample for initial assays and then have the 5 foot samples assayed where strong mineralization is indicated. This will probably save some assay dollars and also give some check assays.

Should the results of the initial hole be encouraging and money can be found to do additional work on the project, I am sure we can propose a cost effective program which could answer a number of question about the mineralization as well as delineate reserves. The winter is the best time to work in the area and January through April would be an excellent time to do a program.

Should your have any questions please feel free to call me at (303) 291-0158. Also Steve and I would appreciate your immediate attention to our invoice, We are like all small companies which depend on our immediate cash flow to pay the bills.

Sincerely yours,

Lee

Lee Halterman
Certified Professional
Geologist #3444

000050

7849 N. Wadsworth, Suite 123 • Arvada, Colorado 80003 • (303) 424-7562 (303) 421-0775

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No.	89-1	COLLAR ELEVATION	4700'	DDH NO.	89-1
PROPERTY	Zobra	SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION		SHEET 1 of 3	
LOCATION	T 20S R 23E S 28	AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING		DATE STARTED	1/17/89
	ENL 3050 FEL 3650	INCLINATION	Vertical	DATE COMPLETED	1/17/89
LATITUDE		CORE SIZE		FINAL DEPTH	140'
LONGITUDE				DRILLED BY	Drill[illegible]
				LOGGED BY	[illegible]

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			tan lime rich dust, also small clumps of tannish gray x ls			
5-10			tan-gray x ls, med ca vns + micro vns. Veins are generally white with minor Feox in them, 1/2", minor some clear, ls has small specks of orange hem in it, minor amount to moderate			
10-15			Same as 5-10 but small amount of hem in some of clear ca microvns			
15-20			Same as 5-10 but no small specks of hem in ls			
20-25			tan-gray-green ls x, with minor hem along faces, clear ca microvns minor reddish brown ls that has no vns			
25-30			tannish red ls, slightly silty, also tan-gray ls with clear qtz microvns, + minor asso Feox's			
30-35			tannish gray ls, with white ca vns with more Feox, minor clear ca microvns			
35-40		oxide zone	powder is pinkish, rock is red, slightly silty, ls with clear ca microvns, rock is orangish red			
40-45			minor red ls - but generally back in the tan-gray ls with minor clear ca microvns, very minor Feox			
45-50			tan gray ls with white + clear microvns + vns - minor to locally med + some hem asso with white ca vns			
50-55		oxide zone	at ≈ 54' a color change in powder have ls of 45-50 but also red ls with white ca vns 1-2mm, ls has minor silt content			
55-60			good oxide red dust at 60' have pink to red ls with minor hem microvns minor silt content, minor to locally med black specs of hem, also white rhomb ca crystals in red ls			
60-65			Still in red silty ls, no vns here, no Feox on faces			

000113

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-1
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-1
SHEET 2 of 3
DATE STARTED
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70		sts	tan calc siltstone, no microvuing visible - no Feox			
70-75		↓	tannish grey calc siltstone - minor Feox as hem in sts, also some orange chips that have abund lim in sts, overall abund lim + minor hem in sts			
75-80			tan silty ls with clear ca vns + microvns with minor lim blebs in them, indicate black hem on some faces, open sp ca vns, lim on points of crystals, overall minor Feox, fairly mod veining			
80-85			back in tan-grey-brown ls, minor clear ca microvns, very minor Feox along some faces			
85-90		sts with lim + ca	white to light grey silty ls, slightly argillic, especially where lim occurs in vns, also particle sts - good stuff			
90-95		↓	same as above, lim assoc with large ca blowout, argillic near ca blowout, large chunks of ca with mod to abund Feox, also tan-grey ls with ca microvns			
95-100			tan grey x ls with clear ca microvns + chunks of white ca, minor red hem along faces, veining is mod.			
100-105		jasp?	still alot of ca floating, course ca x, have mod hem in some chips, other are pure white ca, rock is tan to red jasp, this appears minor - most is tan grey x ls	only one	chip was si	
105-110			tan-grey x ls, minor vein Feox (hem) along faces + in microvns, very minor microvns -			
110-115			Same as above - dull looking rock			
115-120			tan grey x ls, minor white + clear ca vns + microvns, extremely minor orange Feox along faces			
120-125			tan grey x ls with abund white ca vns, mod red hem assoc with ca minor lim,			
125-130			ls has some fossils here, more hem, pressure like ls, more clear ca microvns, minor blue hem blebs			

000114

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-1
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-1
SHEET B of 3
DATE STARTED 1/17/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/17/89
FINAL DEPTH 140'
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
130-135			pinkish gray ls, foss, also as lime 125-130, clear + white ca microvns			
135-140			fossiliferous gray-tan ls, minor tem asso with white ca vns, vns minor,			
140-145						
145-150						
150-155						
155-160						

0001115

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

LAB JOB #: MSC03637

Client name: Tempo Resources
Billing address: 2470-609 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y1G5

No. Samples:
Date Received: 01-
Submitted by: M.

Phone number: 298-8235

INVOICE ATTACHED

ANALYTICAL REPORT

.003

Client ID MSC03637	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-1-5	3637- 1	0.08
89-1-10	3637- 2	0.11
8 1-15	3637- 3	0.10
89-1-20	3637- 4	0.28
89-1-25	3637- 5	3.36 0.105 oz
89-1-30	3637- 6	0.06
89-1-35	3637- 7	0.03
89-1-40	3637- 8	0.16
89-1-45	3637- 9	0.02
89-1-50	3637- 10	0.03
89-1-55	3637- 11	0.02
89-1-60	3637- 12	0.04
89-1-65	3637- 13	0.17
89-1-70	3637- 14	0.02
89-1-75	3637- 15	0.07
8 1-80	3637- 16	0.02
89-1-85	3637- 17	0.02

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 14315 ROBERT G. CROOK Date Signed ARIZONA, U.S.A.

00
116

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	
1. 03637			
89-1-90	3637- 18	0.08	
89-1-95	3637- 19	0.19	
89-1-100	3637- 20	0.17	
89-1-105	3637- 21	0.03	
89-1-110	3637- 22	0.03	
89-1-115	3637- 23	0.02	
89-1-120	3637- 24	0.03	
89-1-125	3637- 25	0.03	
89-1-130	3637- 26	0.08	
89-1-135	3637- 27	0.06	
89-1-140	3637- 28	0.37	0.012 oz
8 2-5	3637- 29	0.04	
8 2-10	3637- 30	0.04	
89-2-15	3637- 31	0.03	
89-2-20	3637- 32	0.20	
89-2-25	3637- 33	0.03	
89-2-30	3637- 34	0.02	
89-2-35	3637- 35	0.02	
89-2-40	3637- 36	0.04	
89-2-45	3637- 37	2.83	
89-2-50	3637- 38	0.02	
89-2-55	3637- 39	0.03	
89-2-60	3637- 40	0.02	
89-2-65	3637- 41	0.02	
8 2-70	3637- 42	0.07	
89-2-75	3637- 43	0.02	

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 14315 ROBERT G. CROCK

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-2
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 28
ENL 3060 FEL ~~3725~~ 3525
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION 4710'
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION Vertical
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-2
SHEET 1 of 2
DATE STARTED 1/16/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/17/89
FINAL DEPTH 200'
DRILLED BY Drilling Service
LOGGED BY M. Barraud

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			med brown silty, ls also tannish grey x ls minor ca microvns with asso. lim, microvns are clear to tannish yellow, minor hem blebs in ls			
5-10			pinkish red ls, clear ca microvns, clear ca laths in ls, powder is still tan even if chips are red, not hydrothermal, microvns are minor			
10-15			tannish grey x ls, white ca vn 1/4", also minor ca microvns, also have pinkish ls described in 5-10			
15-20			greyish tan x ls with clear + white ca vns + microvns, local mod lim in ca vns - overall minor veining, overall minor Fe ox, minor hem in stringers x ls			
20-25			tannish grey x ls, white ca vns with small hem along edge of vn, also clear ca microvns - some have hem, veining is minor, so is Fe ox			
25-30			Same as 20-25			
30-35			tannish grey x ls with very minor white ca vns, very barren rock			
35-40			Same as 30-35			
40-45			tannish grey x ls - no veining present			
45-50			tannish grey x ls - minor local Fe ox in ls, minor white + clear ca blebs + vns			
50-55			tan-grey x ls - no microvns or Fe ox			
55-60			Same as 50-55			
60-65			tan-grey x ls - minor microvns of ca, ~~with~~ same with hem most microvns are clear			

0001121

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-2
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 28
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-2
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/16/89
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70			lt tannish gray x ls with slight pinkish cast, has clear ca microvns also pink argillized ls			
70-75			lt gray and tannish gray x ls, chunks of clear + white si			
75-80			tannish gray x ls with minor clear ca microvns, very minor hem on frac surfaces			
80-85			tannish gray x ls with local areas of ca blowout with asso Feox in ca, minor clear ca microvns			
85-90			tannish gray x ls with minor clear microvns of ca no Feox			
90-95			Skip - No sample for 85'-90' - sample was 10' sample 85'-95'			
95-100			Same as 90-95			
100-105			tannish white silty ls + ls like 90-95			
105-110			Same as 90-95, a bit very minor hem dispersed in ls			
110-115			tan-gray x ls, very boring, no Feox, very minor clear ca vs + microvns			
115-120			Same as 110-115 but minor hem along + in some of clear ca microvns Some long clear ca x			
120-125			tan gray x ls, has very minor hem coloring to it, minor hem along some of the fracs otherwise very clean			
125-130			Same as 110-115, minor white to cream ca with very minor hem			

000122

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-2
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-2
SHEET 1 of 1
DATE STARTED 1/16/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/17/89
FINAL DEPTH 200'
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
130-135			Same as 125-130			
135-140			same as above but with red x ls			
140-145			Same as 125 130			
145-150			"			
150-155			"			
155-160			tan silty ls, no min vns, minor hem specs throut			
160-165			tan-gry x ls + tan silty ls, same as above			
165-170			tan gry x ls with syngenetic gy cubes that have altered to dolo, clear ca vns + minor microvns, tan silty, tan ls, fossiliferous			
170-175			Same as 165-170			
175-180			dk greenish grey foss. ls, minor clear ca vns, minor bound hem in frac surfaces			
180-185			dk grey-green ls, minor fossils, minor Feox along faces			
185-190			dk gry green x ls, no Feox, very minor Ca microvns clear			
190-195			Same as 185-190 but minor Feox hem along some faces			
195-200			tannish grey x ls with very minor hem specs + minor hem along some faces			

000123

Client ID M')3637	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-1-90	3637- 18	0.08
89-1-95	3637- 19	0.19
89-1-100	3637- 20	0.17
89-1-105	3637- 21	0.03
89-1-110	3637- 22	0.03
89-1-115	3637- 23	0.02
89-1-120	3637- 24	0.03
89-1-125	3637- 25	0.03
89-1-130	3637- 26	0.08
89-1-135	3637- 27	0.06
89-1-140	3637- 28	0.37
89-2-5	3637- 29	0.04
89-2-10	3637- 30	0.04
89-2-15	3637- 31	0.03
89-2-20	3637- 32	0.20
89-2-25	3637- 33	0.03
89-2-30	3637- 34	0.02
89-2-35	3637- 35	0.02
89-2-40	3637- 36	0.04
89-2-45	3637- 37	2.83 0.088 oz
89-2-50	3637- 38	0.02
89-2-55	3637- 39	0.03
89-2-60	3637- 40	0.02
89-2-65	3637- 41	0.02
8' '-70	3637- 42	0.07
89-2-75	3637- 43	0.02

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 14315 ROBERT S. CROCK

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
N .03637		
89-2-80	3637- 44	0.01
89-2-85	3637- 45	0.01
89-2-95	3637- 46	0.10
89-2-100	3637- 47	0.02
89-2-105	3637- 48	0.01
89-2-110	3637- 49	0.02
89-2-115	3637- 50	0.02
89-2-120	3637- 51	0.02
89-2-125	3637- 52	0.02
89-2-130	3637- 53	0.02
89-2-135	3637- 54	0.04
8 2-140	3637- 55	0.03
89-2-145	3637- 56	0.02
89-2-150	3637- 57	0.02
89-2-155	3637- 58	0.06
89-2-160	3637- 59	0.01
89-2-165	3637- 60	0.04
89-2-170	3637- 61	0.02
89-2-175	3637- 62	0.14
89-2-180	3637- 63	0.04
89-2-185	3637- 64	0.02
89-2-190	3637- 65	0.02
89-2-195	3637- 66	0.08
89-2-200	3637- 67	0.03

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE 14315 ROBERT G. BROOK

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-3
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 21S R 23E S 25
ENL 2910 FEL 3790
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION 4685'
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION vertical
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-3
SHEET 1 of 2
DATE STARTED 1/16/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/16/89
FINAL DEPTH 100'
DRILLED BY Drilling Services
LOGGED BY M. Barraco

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			lt tan powder, calcareous - chips of med. gray ls			
5-10			med gray crystalline ls ca vns with local hem halos, also lt gray x ls, also pink ls with clear rhombs of ca, white ca vns up to 1/2"			
10-15			some dk gray to med gray x ls with white ca vns, local med red-org hem along frac surfaces,			
15-20			lt to med gray x ls with white + clear ca vns < 1/4", minor hem along frac surfaces, also tan silty ls, small fossils in some chips, minor lim along ca vns			
20-25			tannish gray x ls, minor hem along fracs, ~~no veining within chips~~ very minor ca vnlets in chips, some have lim halo			
25-30			med gray ls with med orangish-red hem halos along clear ca microvns also have white ca vns with no halos, 1-2mm, mod amt of clear ca microvns			
30-35			tannish gray x ls, coarse white ca vns 3-4mm with clear ca crystals in center of vn, lim microvns, slot more vnlets + microvns here, mod Fe ox overall			
35-40			med gray ls, minor hem along ca vns, vns up to 1/4", alot of ca microvns, clear + white			
40-45			med gray x ls with clear + white ca vns + microvns, vns 1-2mm minor lim along microvns some tan silty ls with hem microvns, minor hem along fracs			
45-50			med gray-tan ls, x, with clear + hem vns + microvns, ca vns + microvns with Fe ox halos, minor Fe ox overall, fractures in rock here			
50-55			med gray-tan x ls, small clear ca microvns, & hem blotches in ls up to 1/4"			
55-60			med gray x ls, some of tannish, clear ca vns + vnlets, some with lim halos ls bleached yellow around some ca vns			
60-65			lt gray x ls, clear ca vns with bleached halos, 1mm, 2 periods of clear ca microvns, very minor hem here			

0001129

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-3
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 28
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-3
SHEET 2 of 2
DATE STARTED
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70		oxidized zone	darker gry ls with abund hem throut, also lim after py?, not si but has lots of ca vns + microvns,	ore horizon		
70-75		↓	powder is red now, same as 65-70, more lim here, chips very small	↓		
75-80			back into med grey x ls, minor hem + minor lim along white ca vns, out of ore horizon			
80-85			med grey ls, local orange ca vns with hem in them, some chips of yellow orange crystal ca, alot of vns + microvns of ca, local hem in limestone			
85-90			med grey x ls, clear ca microvns, "clean", very minor Feox one chip of granular ls with mod hem in matrix			
90-95			med grey x ls, also pinkish grey ls with mod Feox - but most of sample is clear x ls, minor vns + microvns			
95-100			clean med grey x ls, very minor orange lim along fracs, white ca vns + microvns			

000130

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

07-

LAB JOB #: MSC03638

Client name: Tempo Resources
Billing address: 2470-609 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y1G5

No. Samples:
Date Received: 01-20-
Submitted by: M. Bar

Phone number: 298-8235

INVOICE ATTACHED

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC03638	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-3-5	3638- 1	0.04
89-3-10	3638- 2	0.03
8 3-15	3638- 3	0.02
89-3-20	3638- 4	0.03
89-3-25	3638- 5	0.05
89-3-30	3638- 6	0.06
89-3-35	3638- 7	0.02
89-3-40	3638- 8	0.03
89-3-45	3638- 9	0.04
89-3-50	3638- 10	0.03
89-3-55	3638- 11	0.01
89-3-60	3638- 12	0.02
89-3-65	3638- 13	<.01
89-3-70	3638- 14	<.01
89-3-75	3638- 15	0.01
8 -80	3638- 16	<.01
89-3-85	3638- 17	<.01

ex

REGISTERED CERTIFIED ASSAYER ROBERT G. BROOK

0001

131

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
I. :03638		
89-3-90	3638- 18	0.02
89-3-95	3638- 19	0.02
89-3-100	3638- 20	0.01
89-4-5	3638- 21	0.04
89-4-10	3638- 22	0.01
89-4-15	3638- 23	0.03
89-4-20	3638- 24	0.01
89-4-25	3638- 25	0.04
89-4-30	3638- 26	0.02
89-4-35	3638- 27	0.02
89-4-40	3638- 28	0.02
8 4-45	3638- 29	0.02
89-4-50	3638- 30	0.09
89-4-55	3638- 31	0.37
89-4-60	3638- 32	0.01
89-4-65	3638- 33	0.04
89-4-70	3638- 34	0.02
89-4-75	3638- 35	0.01
89-4-80	3638- 36	0.01
89-4-85	3638- 37	0.01
89-4-90	3638- 38	0.01
89-4-95	3638- 39	0.02
89-4-100	3638- 40	0.01
89-4-105	3638- 41	0.02
8 4-110	3638- 42	0.10
89-4-115	3638- 43	0.03

ok

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 24315 ROBERT G. COOK

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

DDH NO. 89-4

SHEET 1 of 2

HOLE No. 89-4

PROPERTY Zebra

LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 28

ENL 3145 FEL 3645

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION 4690'

SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION

AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING

INCLINATION vertical

CORE SIZE

DATE STARTED 1/16/89

DATE COMPLETED 1/16/89

FINAL DEPTH 120'

DRILLED BY Drilling Services

LOGGED BY M. Barraco

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			lt tannish grey X ls, fossiliferous, minor hem + lim in ls, minor white calcite,			
5-10			pinkish tan ls, hem in ls, some chips are quite pink, also have tan-grey X ls, have clear ca vns + blebs with orange lim mixed, also yellowish tan ls			
10-15			tannish grey X ls, clear ca microvns, mod hem in the limestone locally, some chips are brownish red, hem along faces also, microvns are minor to mod in amount, some have hem halo			
15-20			same as 10-15 - more hem along faces in some chips, chips are tannish grey with red spidery inlets, microvns of ca minor			
20-25		Oxide zone; finest?	getting into an oxide zone, some brick red chips of X ls, ca vns + microvns abound, ca is clear + white, vns up to 1/4", also have tannish grey X ls			
25-30			powder is tannish red color, have tan silty ls + bright brick red ls, also lt grey sugary ls - good oxidation here - abound hem			
30-35			in heart of oxide zone, majority of chips are lt brick red color, rock is si partially, has several episodes of microvning, from microvns, the ls almost looks like a fine ss, sugary texture also minor chips of lt grey ls, hem along faces			
35-40			still in partially si oxide zone, same as 30-35 except all chips are oxidized, have ~~black~~ black dendritic ~~hem~~ on faces, good looking stuff hem			
40-45			starting to get out of oxide zone, still have pinkish red partially si ls, has darker red hem blebs in it, also have tannish grey X ls that has a slight pink cast to it, minor ca microvns are large 1/8" white to orangish ca vn, coarse, has dendritic black hem on vn wall			
45-50			tannish grey ls with slight pink cast, has clear ca microvns + also bright red hem microvns - spidery, also just chips of tan grey X ls - still a little in the oxide zone			
50-55			tannish grey ls, X, has minor pink tint, mod amount of hem microvns same as 45-50			
55-60			tannish pinkish grey ls, has abund ca vns + microvns - clear + white, has locally mod orange + red microvns, also have grey-tan X ls, fossiliferous in places			
60-65			grey-tan X ls with locally abund bright red hem along faces + in microvns also orange microvns, large coarse grained white ca with lim on it, hem fizzes	vns		

0001135

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-4
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 26
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-4
SHEET 2 of 2
DATE STARTED
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70			med grey X ls - no minerals, also tan-grey X ls with white ca vns + minor ls minor orange + red FeOx, asso with white ca			
70-75			tarnish grey X ls, very minor red hem on frac surfaces, rock is pretty clean here - not altered very much at all			
75-80			small chips of tan-grey X ls, minor ca minerals, clear + white, very minor FeOx			
80-85			ls from above with locally altered ca vns + minerals with asso hematite not all vns + minerals have FeOx, overall minor FeOx			
85-90			same as 80-85 but a slight bit more FeOx asso with white ca vns			
90-95			same as 85-90			
95-100			tan grey X ls with good ca vns + minerals with mod FeOx asso with them, small chips of totally oxidized bright red slightly si ls			
100-105			tan grey fossiliferous ls with slight pink tint, hem specs thruout ls, clear ca vns minor			
105-110			same as 100-105 but more hem specs here - syngenetic ?			
110-~~120~~ 115			dk grey X ls mod to minor ca minerals, + vns - minor FeOx asso with them,			
115-120			dk tarnish grey X ls with ca vns + minerals locally moderately some lim + hem asso with ca vns, overall FeOx is minor			

000136

Client ID M 03638	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	
89-3-90	3638- 18	0.02	
89-3-95	3638- 19	0.02	
89-3-100	3638- 20	0.01	
89-4-5	3638- 21	0.04	
89-4-10	3638- 22	0.01	
89-4-15	3638- 23	0.03	
89-4-20	3638- 24	0.01	
89-4-25	3638- 25	0.04	
89-4-30	3638- 26	0.02	
89-4-35	3638- 27	0.02	ox
89-4-40	3638- 28	0.02	
8 4-45	3638- 29	0.02	
89-4-50	3638- 30	0.09	
89-4-55	3638- 31	0.37	0.012 oz
89-4-60	3638- 32	0.01	
89-4-65	3638- 33	0.04	
89-4-70	3638- 34	0.02	
89-4-75	3638- 35	0.01	
89-4-80	3638- 36	0.01	
89-4-85	3638- 37	0.01	
89-4-90	3638- 38	0.01	
89-4-95	3638- 39	0.02	
89-4-100	3638- 40	0.01	
89-4-105	3638- 41	0.02	
8 4-110	3638- 42	0.10	
89-4-115	3638- 43	0.03	

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 4315 ROBERT G. CROOK 7-7-89

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
M 03638		
89-4-120	3638- 44	0.27
89-6-5	3638- 45	0.05
89-6-10	3638- 46	0.11
89-6-15	3638- 47	0.10
89-6-20	3638- 48	0.02
89-6-25	3638- 49	0.06
89-6-30	3638- 50	0.49
89-6-35	3638- 51	0.02
89-6-40	3638- 52	0.01
89-6-45	3638- 53	0.04
89-6-50	3638- 54	0.02
8 6-55	3638- 55	0.02
89-6-60	3638- 56	0.01
89-6-65	3638- 57	0.02
89-6-70	3638- 58	0.01
89-6-75	3638- 59	0.02
89-6-80	3638- 60	0.01
89-6-85	3638- 61	0.03
89-6-90	3638- 62	0.02
89-6-95	3638- 63	0.01
89-6-100	3638- 64	0.01
89-6-105	3638- 65	0.01
89-6-110	3638- 66	0.01

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 14215 ROBERT G. HOCOCK

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-5
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20 S R 23 E S 28
ENL 3530' FEL 500'
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION 4740'
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION vertical
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-5
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/17/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/18/89
FINAL DEPTH 340'
DRILLED BY Drilling Services
LOGGED BY M. Barrow

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
05			lt grey jasp, med grey jasp - no microvns or vns visible with chlorite			
5-10			pinkish tan ls, has minor ca microvns, white clay, tan-grey x ls with ca vns + microvns minor, no Feox			
10-15			Still have minor amount of white clay, lt grey calc sts + white calc sts with clay along fracs, also tan-grey x ls, has minor silt content			
15-20			greyish green silty ls, very minor hem along frac surfaces, no visible veining			
20-25			greenish grey siltstone, very fine grained, has ca vns + crystals on frac faces, minor local hem in sts, sts is calc - could be a silty ls			
25-30			Same as 20-25 but a bit more hem here, no veining			
30-35			greenish-grey silty ls, has minor hem throughout (localized) - hem along fracs, very minor clear ca microvns			
35-40			same but more minor vns here - more pink pervasive Feox, also just green-grey silty ls			
40-45			tannish gr silty ls - doesn't fize very much, has ca pockets rimmed by orange lim, minor local lim in matrix			
45-50			Same as 40-45, more silty here, very minor Feox			
50-55			grey green sts, massive, has white ca pockets, no microvns, no Feox			
55-60			grey green sts, + minor tannish red sts, no other Feox, no microvns			
60-65			lt tan dolomite, no vns, no Feox			

000140

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-5
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-5
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70			lt tannish grey dolomite, no vns, no Feop			
70-75			lt tannish grey silty dolomite, no vns, no Feop			
75-80			same as 70-75			
80-85			tan to slightly pinkish tan ~~clay~~ siltstone with clear ca minouns			
85-90			same as 80-85, more hem in matrix here, also clear + white Ca vns with hem			
90-95			purplish-grey silty dolomite, some portions have mod Feop to idm rock pinkish-red, minor Feop overall, no vns			
95-100			same as 90-95 more hem here			
100-105			tan-grey ls, x, no minouns, minor hem as matrix + frac			
105-110		jasp	same as 100-105 - more hem here silicification! clear center, milk white boundary of si vn, 1-2 mm, si pink jasp, si lt grey jasp			
110-115			pinkish white argillized ls, tannish grey sts, minor ~~to~~ locally mod hem, some white sts has pink specs of ox pyrite?			
115-120			tannish grey calc sts, no vns, no Feop			
120-125			lt tannish grey sts some areas are si to med grey, minor hem blotchy in sts, minor pink sts with ca minouns, sts is calcareous, minor argillic, white silty, ls			
125-130		jasp	~~same as above~~ pink powdery white argillic sts → alt of a silty ls, fizzes a little bit, also white si - silicified sts? alot of white clay here, also pink to purple white jasp, have red-purple influx (like a vn) of si with abund ~~small~~ small hem blebs after py also tan jasp	also gray to orangish red brown jasp	compact, massive sts,	

000141

HOLE No. 89-5

PROPERTY

LOCATION T R S

ENL FEL

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

COLLAR ELEVATION

SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION

AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING

INCLINATION

CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-5

SHEET 1 of

DATE STARTED

DATE COMPLETED

FINAL DEPTH

DRILLED BY

LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
130-135			lt-gray, white + pink calc sts, partially si? chips very small white si with minor pink tint - no microvns seen			
135-140		jasp	tarnish brown si sts with white si vns + microvns minor also tarnish brown siltstone - calc, also pink + white calc sts, jasp is minor			
140-145			minor white clay - red hematitic sts, calc, also gray-tan x-ls, minor ca. microvns + white calc sts			
145-150		jasp	pink + white banded jasp, mod clay, lt-to med gray jasp - no microvns visible			
150-155			tan-gray x ls, minor ca. microvns, white, also lt gray calc sts very minor Fe ox			
155-160			same as 150-155, mostly tan gray x.ls lt gray calc sts has mod clay qtz(?) microvns			
160-165		jasp	tarnish pink jasp, very minor qtz microvns, also have x ls described above, overall minor Fe ox			
165-170			tan-gray ls described above			
170-175			tan-gray ls minor white calc sts			
175-180			tan gray ls with white ca vns			
180-185			tan gray x ls no vs			
185-190		jasp	white to light gray jasp, minor dark qtz microvns, sugary texture to some jasp, whole si interval is jasp no Fe ox			
190-195		jasp	same as above, darker gray, chips very small			
195-200		jasp	jasp like above also chips of tan gray x ls			

0001142

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-5
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-5
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/17/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/18/89
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

Clay is due to bentonite

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
200-205		Jasp	White to med. grey jasp, massive, clear open spaced qtz crystals, also tannish grey ls with clear ca microvns with very minor hem			
205-210			out of jasp into tan grey x ls, locally mod clear ca microvns with mod amt of asso. hem			
210-215			Same as 205-210, less hem here, also white ls with white to clear pale calcite vns - minor, varing in tan grey ls is less also			
215-220			lt grey to grey green silty ls + x ls, minor ca microvns, clear, minor ca vns that are white + have x, minor hem + hem asso with some ca vns very minor	alt of silty	brn to hem	silty hem with clear ca microv
220-225		Jasp	white to light grey jasp with minor white qtz microvns, also mod grey x ls, no ~~vns~~ ca microvns visible, no Feox, jasp is minor			
225-230			tan-grey x ls, minor silt content, clear ca microvns minor, no Feox			
230-235			tan grey x ls, minor white ca vns + clear ca microvns			
235-240			~~Sa~~ Same as 230-235			
240-245			Same as 230-235, but minor amt of reddish pink hem in ls matrix of some chips			
245-250			Same as 240-245, slightly more hem			
250-255		Oxide zone	pink powder at 250', Same ls as 245-250, ~~also~~ but some chips are reddish brown ls, mod to locally abund hem			
255-260			out of oxide zone, back in rock like 240-245, very minor hem			
260-265			grey green x ls, has ~~most~~ locally mod amt of hem veinlets, other chips have no Feox, minor clear ca microvns			

000143

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-5
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

D.D.H. NO. 89-5
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/17/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/18/89
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
265-270		small oxide zone ??	tan gray x ls, some of chips have minor or mod hem in ls matrix no vnlets visible			
270-275			tan-gray x ls, minor clear + white ca microvns, no Feox			
275-280			same as 270-275, very minor hem in one chip - matrix			
280-285		oxide	tan + red silty ls, minor clear ca microvns oxide zone			
285-290			good brick red sts, slightly calcareous, has clear ca microvns minor amount,			
290-295			same red sts, sugary texture, abund tiny red hem specs in sts, no microvns visible			
295-300		good oxide	zone keeps getting redder, have brick red sts also lt gray sts with hem + limo on fracs, also orange sts - looks like the lt gray to white sts has been induced with oxidizing fluids to turn it red + orange. good looking stuff!			
300-305		jasp	and silicified sts ? brick red + med gray striped in locations abund hem, white si with clear ca microvns in it, also hem, also open sp qtz microvns, sugary texture			
305-310		jasp	same as 300-305 but have reintroduction of x ls; silty has abund hem in it in places, no vns			
310-315		jasp	same, x ls + jasp, red + med. gray, sugary texture, not so many microvns here			
315-320		jasp	good jasp, tan to med brown + pink, good open space qtz vns 2-3 mm, open sp x in vns jasp is heavy minor to locally mod hem, also have tan gray x ls, locally heavy hem in jasp, also have 2nd si sts, sugary tex, with clear ca v.			
320-325			brick in gray-tan x ls, minor hem on frac surfaces, minor white ca vns that have hem and/or limo pockets in center, minor amt of veining			
325-330			same as 320-325, has Feox, only have very minor amt of hem on fracs			

0001444

HOLE No. 89-5

PROPERTY

LOCATION T R S

ENL FEL

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

COLLAR ELEVATION

SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION

AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING

INCLINATION

CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-5

SHEET 1 of

DATE STARTED 1/17/89

DATE COMPLETED 1/18/89

FINAL DEPTH 340'

DRILLED BY

LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
330-335			gry-tan x ls, no vns, no fxs, very "clean", unaltered			
335-340			same as 330-335, pristine x ls			

0001145

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

LAB JOB #: MSC03639

Client name: Tempo Resources

Billing address: 2470-609 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y1G5

Phone number: 298-8235

No. Samples: 6
Date Received: 01-20-8
Submitted by: M. Barr

PAID

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC03639	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-5-5	3639- 1	0.10
89-5-10	3639- 2	0.16
89-5-15	3639- 3	0.08
89-5-20	3639- 4	0.03
89-5-25	3639- 5	0.02
89-5-30	3639- 6	0.01
89-5-35	3639- 7	0.02
89-5-40	3639- 8	0.05
89-5-45	3639- 9	<.01
89-5-50	3639- 10	<.01
89-5-55	3639- 11	0.02
89-5-60	3639- 12	0.02
89-5-65	3639- 13	0.01
89-5-70	3639- 14	0.02
89-5-75	3639- 15	<.01
89-5-80	3639- 16	0.01
89-5-85	3639- 17	0.01

Robert C Cook
2-21-89

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
M 03639		
89-5-90	3639- 18	0.01
89-5-95	3639- 19	0.01
89-5-100	3639- 20	0.02
89-5-105	3639- 21	<.01
89-5-110	3639- 22	0.09
89-5-115	3639- 23	0.04
89-5-120	3639- 24	0.05
89-5-125	3639- 25	0.04
89-5-130	3639- 26	0.04
89-5-135	3639- 27	0.04
89-5-140	3639- 28	<.01
89-5-145	3639- 29	0.03
89 -150	3639- 30	0.03
89-5-155	3639- 31	0.03
89-5-160	3639- 32	0.04
89-5-165	3639- 33	<.01
89-5-170	3639- 34	<.01
89-5-175	3639- 35	0.01
89-5-180	3639- 36	<.01
89-5-185	3639- 37	0.01
89-5-190	3639- 38	0.04
89-5-195	3639- 39	0.15
89-5-200	3639- 40	0.06
89-5-205	3639- 41	0.04
89 5-210	3639- 42	0.05
89 -215	3639- 43	0.03

Robert G Crook 2-2-89

MS	Client ID 3639	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
	89-5-220	3639- 44	0.05
	89-5-225	3639- 45	0.13
	89-5-230	3639- 46	0.04
	89-5-235	3639- 47	0.01
	89-5-240	3639- 48	0.01
	89-5-245	3639- 49	0.02
	89-5-250	3639- 50	0.02
	89-5-255	3639- 51	0.01
	89-5-260	3639- 52	0.01
	89-5-265	3639- 53	0.02
	89-5-270	3639- 54	0.02
	89-5-275	3639- 55	0.01
	89- 280	3639- 56	0.01
	89-5-285	3639- 57	0.01
	89-5-290	3639- 58	<.01
	89-5-295	3639- 59	0.02
	89-5-300	3639- 60	0.05
	89-5-305	3639- 61	0.05
	89-5-310	3639- 62	0.06
	89-5-315	3639- 63	0.24
	89-5-320	3639- 64	0.02
	89-5-325	3639- 65	0.05
	89-5-330	3639- 66	0.03
	89-5-335	3639- 67	0.01
	89 -340	3639- 68	0.17

Robert G Crook 8-21-89

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No.	89-6	COLLAR ELEVATION	4640'	DDH NO.	89-6
PROPERTY	Zebra	SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION		SHEET 1 of	
LOCATION	T 20S R 23E S 34	AZIMUTH/TRUE BEARING		DATE STARTED	1/18/89
	ENL 2850 FEL 5110	INCLINATION	vertical	DATE COMPLETED	1/18/89
LATITUDE		CORE SIZE		FINAL DEPTH	111'
LONGITUDE				DRILLED BY	Drilling Services
				LOGGED BY	M. Barraco

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			light tan to grey x ls, also pink to tan jasp, jasp has mod amt of white ~~to~~ clear ca vns			
5-10			same with some dk grey + dk red jasp			
10-15			med grey ls, also lt grey calc sts, no Feox, no vns			
15-20			tan ~~silty~~ sts calc matrix, also lt grey x ls, ~~medium of siltstone~~ to tannish red, has small silt clasts in it			
15-20			good lt grey ~~tan~~ limestone with Feox vning, Feox ~~as~~ asso with ca vns, good lim + hem vns + minouns			
20-25			good lim + hem vns in tan-grey x ls, ~~[illegible]~~ lim 2-3mm hem also lt tan ls with white ca vns			
25-30			same as 20-25 still good lim vning			
30-35			lt pink ls, also ls like 20-25, minor to mod Feox			
35-40			tan-grey ls with abund Feox (lim + hem vns) also clear ca vns ls is lt tan to lt grey, ca is white + pink, vns + fracs			
40-45			lt tan, pink, tannish grey ls with abund Feox in fracs, vns minouns + in ls itself, best veining I've seen so far, little bit of box,	small ls clasts, rounded in	red calc sandy matrix	
45-50			lt tannish grey x ls with clear + white qtz vn, however ls is not si, Feox + vning dropped down to minor locally mod			
50-55			tan with a slight pink tint x ls, mod Feox in ls, ls is fossil, very minor Feox minouns also minor ca minouns, clear			
55-60			tan-grey x ls, ~~no Feox~~ very minor Feox on frac surfaces minor clear ca. minouns			

000150

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-6

PROPERTY

LOCATION T R S

ENL FEL

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION

SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION

AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING

INCLINATION

CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-6

SHEET 1 of

DATE STARTED 1/18

DATE COMPLETED 1/18

FINAL DEPTH 111'

DRILLED BY

LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
60-65			tarnish gray ls slightly silty, mod clear ca microvns, minor hem along vns in the ls itself			
65-70			same as 60-65			
70-75			same as 60-65 but a bit more lim + hem here, also some areas of ls that has been si, has pale red hem halo,			
75-80			tarnish gray x ls with mod amt of clear + white ca vns + microvns 3 episodes of vns, lowest mod hem also with some of ca vns - on inside of vn also along bedding of vns			
80-85			lt tarnish gray ls with lim microvns, minor amt, also white ca pods + vns overall Feop very minor			
85-90			same tan gray x ls with white ca vds, orange hem vns + clear qtz? microvns, ca si lim - 3 varing episodes also some whitish-tan silty ls with black + dk red blotches of hem			
90-95			tarnish gray x ls, clear qtz microvns minor + tarnish amber patchy si ls with clear qtz microvns minor, si is minor, minor hem + lim in jasp			
95-100			tarnish gray x ls with very minor hem along fracs, minor clear + white ca vns 1-2 mm			
100-105			tarnish gray x ls, minor cream to white color ca vns, 2 mm no Feop			
105-110			same as 100-105 T.D. 111'			
110-115						
115-120						
120-135						

000151

Client ID MS003638	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	
89-4-120	3638- 44	0.27	
89-6-5	3638- 45	0.05	
89-6-10	3638- 46	0.11	
89-6-15	3638- 47	0.10	
89-6-20	3638- 48	0.02	
89-6-25	3638- 49	0.06	
89-6-30	3638- 50	0.49	0.015 oz
89-6-35	3638- 51	0.02	
89-6-40	3638- 52	0.01	
89-6-45	3638- 53	0.04	
89-6-50	3638- 54	0.02	
89 -55	3638- 55	0.02	
89-6-60	3638- 56	0.01	
89-6-65	3638- 57	0.02	
89-6-70	3638- 58	0.01	
89-6-75	3638- 59	0.02	
89-6-80	3638- 60	0.01	
89-6-85	3638- 61	0.03	
89-6-90	3638- 62	0.02	
89-6-95	3638- 63	0.01	
89-6-100	3638- 64	0.01	
89-6-105	3638- 65	0.01	
89-6-110	3638- 66	0.01	

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO 1-7215 ROBERT G. CROCK

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-7
PROPERTY Zebra
LOCATION T 20S R 23E S 34
ENL 2750 FEL 4900
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION 4640'
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION Vertical
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-7
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED 1/19/89
DATE COMPLETED 1/19/89
FINAL DEPTH 300'
DRILLED BY Drilling Services
LOGGED BY M. Baccarat

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
0-5			medium gray x ls, colluvial, brownish tan soil, calcareous			
5-10			dk tan gray x ls, + tan-gray x ls, minor bx along vns, have ca rich matrix, tan color, + ls angular frags, also tarnish red sts, ls has clear ca microvns + minor hem specs in it			
10-15			tan gray x ls, minor hem along fracs, minor Feox overall, minor lim along fracs + in microvns, minor clear ca microvns			
15-20			tan-gray x ls, mod lim vns 1mm, minor clear ca microvns overall minor Feox			
20-25			tan gray x ls, minor to mod hem specs + flakes in ls, also lt gray to pink sts, minor white ca vns with lim halos, + selvages,			
25-30			same as above with some pinkish silty ls with mod hem throughout also a lt tan gray x ls with clear microvns of ca + white vns of ca with mod lim in them			
30-35			tan-gray x ls, light tan silty ls locally mod. hem asso with ca vns + fracs., also white to clear ca vns with lim selvages, vns 2-3 mm			
35-40			lt tan-gray x ls with minor lim microvns, also tan gray x ls white calc sts, + chips of clear to white si with abund hem + qtz x (very small) + brick red calc sts			
40-45			lt tarnish gray slightly calc sts very minor lim in sts			
45-50		Oxide	pink pasty, chips are tarnish orange calc sts			
50-55		↓	Same as above - more white ca flooding evident here			
55-60			tarnish gray silty ls, minor hem throughout, locally mod hem, black dendrites of hem, minor clear ca vns with hem selvages			
60-65		Oxide	good tarnish red sts + lt tan sts, minor white ca vns 4-5mm have asso hem in them			

0001154

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-7
PROPERTY
LOCATION T R S
ENL FEL
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION
SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION
AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING
INCLINATION
CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-7
SHEET 1 of
DATE STARTED
DATE COMPLETED
FINAL DEPTH
DRILLED BY
LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
65-70			med tan siltstone, no calc, minor hem along frac surfaces			
70-75			tan grey x ls + tan ~~[illegible]~~ dolomite, minor hem + associ ca microvns in ls			
75-80			tannish pink silty ls hem along fracs + in ls, mod amt of hem white ca rhombs on fracs, also some med grey si pebs, 1/2", ~~[illegible]~~ white ca pod 1/4"			
80-85			tan to red-tan siltstone with abund ca microvns + vns, mod hem assoc with tic veins, black-red hem in vns			
85-90		oxide	~~tan to~~ pinkish sts with abund hem after py (?) blebs + mod ca microvns (clear) ~~mod hem~~ hem is not disperced - its in discreet blebs - syngenetic?			
90-95			tannish green to pinkish silty ls, abund fracs with hem, also hem in matrix, ~~also [illegible]~~ many white ca pod 2 1/2" ls has mottled appearance			
95-100			white calc sts, very minor hem along fracs, no vns			
100-105			~~tan~~ grey x ls with mod clear ca microvns, locally minor hem to locally abund hem - gives chip a pink color, minor hem blebs after py ? abund hem along some fracs,			hem holes as of clear cavns
105-110			lt grey to tan x ls, mod hem crosscuts white ca ~~[illegible]~~ pockets, + minor hemat hem in ls matrix, vns are scarce here			
110-115			tannish grey x ls, minor clear cavns with hemo hem, minor Fe ox overall			
115-120			lt tannish white silty ls, minor hem + hemobleb after py, locally, abund hem along fracs, saw first ox (black) py cube corner, silty ls had syngenetic py which ox and leaves			hem holes as large spheres
120-125			~~tan to~~ tannish pink calc sts, locally mod to abund Fe ox, along ~~mod~~ microvns + fracs, ox above frac, small hem specs in sts some sts has very minor hem			
125-130			lt pink orange ls, has mod amt of hem mineral vns, mod clear ca microvns, also grey tan x ls no vns			

000155

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No. 89-7

PROPERTY

LOCATION T R S

ENL FEL

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

COLLAR ELEVATION

SURVEYED COLLAR ELEVATION

AZIMUTH / TRUE BEARING

INCLINATION

CORE SIZE

DDH NO. 89-7

SHEET 1 of

DATE STARTED

DATE COMPLETED

FINAL DEPTH

DRILLED BY

LOGGED BY

DEPTH IN FEET	Au	Ag	DESCRIPTION			REMARKS SAMPLES, ETC.
130-135			tan-gray X ls, with locally mod hem+lim microvns, clear ca X fill voids, also white ca vns with minor lim			
135-140		xsp	lt tan jasp, no microvns, massive, also ls from above, has lim vns 1-2 mm, + white ca vns 2-4 mm, also clear bly jasp appears to be minor			
140-145			tan gray X ls with white to clear ca vn with buck red hem in center also orange, clear ca microvns, large lim vn 2 mm, ca using moderate hem		also also of most X ls	
145-150			X tan gray ls, minor clear ca microvns + minor Fe oxy			
150-155			Same as 145-150, very minor Fe oxy			
155-160			same as 150-155			
160-165			same as 150-155 - large 3/4" clear ca vn with minor limonite in it			
165-170			tannish green ls with locally abund hem microvns, white + clear ca microvns + vns, large chip (1") of ca X with abund hem, overall mod Fe oxy, ca flooding			
170-175			one 1/2" chip of white sil from qtz vn ?, tan gray ls with clear ca microvns scattered epsdt, also clear + hem ca microvns, minor hem along fracs			
175-180			tan-gray to pinkish, X ls, white to clear ca vns 2-3 mm with minor disseminated hem along fracs, + disc in matrix, minor ca microvns			
180-185			same as 175-180, also tan-gray ls with no vns + minor Fe oxy			
185-190			pinkish tan X ls, minor ca microvns + vn, some with mod lim, minor hem in matrix + along microvns + fracs			
190-195			same as 185-190			
195-200			same as 185-190			

0001159

89-7

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

D.D.H. NO. 89-7

SHEET ____ of ____

DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH	CORE ANGLE	REMARKS, SAMPLES, ETC.
200-205		tan gray x ls, very minor hem + lim along fracs, very minor vns			
210		Same as 200-205			
215		Same as 200-205			
220		tan gray x ls, local good microvns of hem, also large vns of white ca with minor hem + ca void fillings			
225		tan gray xls with minor clear ca microvns, also red ls with clear ca microvns cut by later lim stained ca microvns			
230		tannish silty ls, minor white ca vns, very minor Fe ox			
235		same as 225-230 but has more of hem along fracs + microvns also tan-gray x ls, clear, minor Fe ox blebs			
240		tan gray x ls, minor ca (clear) microvns, minor lim along microvns,			
245		tan gray xls, local area of minor hem in ls, white ca vns 2-3mm with very thin selvage of lim, minor clear ca microvns - no other alt.			
250		same as above - very clear			
255		Same as 245-250			
260		tan gray xls, very minor clear ca microvns, no Fe ox			
265		tannish gray to slightly pinkish x ls, minor to locally mod hem in ls, no fracs or vns			
270		tannish gray x ls, minor hem along fracs, + locally minor hem in ls itself			
275		tannish pink silty ls, white ca vns + microvns minor, minor hem along fracs and in ls			
280		powder had slight pink tint have same rock as 270-275 have minor Fe ox microvns, also have most x ls			
285		Same as 270-275 also have tan gray x-ls with white ca vns that have mod lim			

000157

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

D.D.H. NO. 31-7

SHEET ____ of ____

DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH	CORE ANGLE	REMARKS, SAMPLES, ETC.
290		tan gray XLS, minor chlor. ca. microvns, very minor hem along frac surfaces			
295		Same as 285-290			
300		tarnish gray XLS minor hem along faces, very minor [illegible] hem XLS on cryp-f wide cc with wavy lam + tuba bedding or slumpin very minor chlor. ca. microvns, overall very minor frac			
305					
310					
315					
320					
325					
330					
335					
340					
345					
350					
355					
360					
365					
370					

0001158

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

LAB JOB #: MSC03640

Client name: Tempo Resources

Billing address: 2470-609 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y1G5

Phone number: 298-8235

No. Samples:
Date Received: 01-20
Submitted by: M. Ba

INVOICE ATTACHED

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC03640	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-7-5	3640- 1	0.29
89-7-10	3640- 2	0.15
89-7-15	3640- 3	0.03
89 -20	3640- 4	0.03
89-7-25	3640- 5	0.10
89-7-30	3640- 6	0.03
89-7-35	3640- 7	0.14
89-7-40	3640- 8	0.06
89-7-45	3640- 9	0.06
89-7-50	3640- 10	0.01
89-7-55	3640- 11	0.07
89-7-60	3640- 12	0.21
89-7-65	3640- 13	<.01
89-7-70	3640- 14	<.01
89-7-75	3640- 15	0.01
89-7-80	3640- 16	<.01
89-7-85	3640- 17	0.02

Robert Cook
2-21-89

Client ID MS' 3640	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-7-90	3640- 18	0.01
89-7-95	3640- 19	0.02
89-7-100	3640- 20	0.21
89-7-105	3640- 21	<.01
89-7-110	3640- 22	0.01
89-7-115	3640- 23	0.03
89-7-120	3640- 24	<.01
89-7-125	3640- 25	<.01
89-7-130	3640- 26	0.01
89-7-135	3640- 27	0.02
89-7-140	3640- 28	0.02
89-7-145	3640- 29	0.03
89-7-150	3640- 30	0.03
89-7-155	3640- 31	0.01
89-7-160	3640- 32	0.01
89-7-165	3640- 33	0.01
89-7-170	3640- 34	0.01
89-7-175	3640- 35	0.02
89-7-180	3640- 36	0.02
89-7-185	3640- 37	0.01
89-7-190	3640- 38	0.01
89-7-195	3640- 39	0.01
89-7-200	3640- 40	0.01
89-7-205	3640- 41	0.01
89 7-210	3640- 42	0.01
89- -215	3640- 43	0.02

Robert C Crook 2-21-89

0

160

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
M.)3640		
89-7-220	3640- 44	0.02
89-7-225	3640- 45	0.01
89-7-230	3640- 46	<.01
89-7-235	3640- 47	0.01
89-7-240	3640- 48	0.02
89-7-245	3640- 49	0.01
89-7-250	3640- 50	0.01
89-7-255	3640- 51	0.01
89-7-260	3640- 52	0.01
89-7-265	3640- 53	0.02
89-7-270	3640- 54	0.02
89 7-275	3640- 55	0.01
89 -280	3640- 56	<.01
89-7-285	3640- 57	0.01
89-7-290	3640- 58	<.01
89-7-295	3640- 59	0.01
89-7-300	3640- 60	0.01

Roland G Crook
2-21-89

ACADEMY ANALYTICAL

Assay Report

Customer: VERP1151

Lee Halterman

Albuquerque, NM
(505)291-0158

Our Assay No.: A10220

Our Invoice No.: L02206

Date Received: 11/12/85

Sample Description:
GEO-1
10 samples
assay for gold only

BILL TO: Wellinton Financial
4519 Woodgreen Drive
West Vancouver, BC Canada V7S 2T8

Analyte	COMP 20-30
Gold	1.32 PPM

Units: PPM
(except where noted)

000056

Date Released: 11/15/85
Released To: telephoned to Lee by Curt

Approved By:

ACADEMY ANALYTICAL

Assay Report

Customer: VERP1151

Lee Halterman

Albuquerque, NM
(505)291-0158

Our Assay No.: 910220

Our Invoice No.: L02206

Date Received: 11/12/85

Sample Description: GEO-1
10 samples
assay for gold only

BILL TO: Wellinton Financial
4519 Woodgreen Drive
West Vancouver, BC Canada V7S 2T8

Analyte	COMP 30-40
Gold	0.074 PPM

Units: PPM
(except where noted)

000057

Date Released: 11/15/85
Released To: telephoned to Lee by Curt

Approved By:

ACADEMY ANALYTICAL

Assay Report

Customer: VERP1151

Lee Halterman

Albuquerque, NM
(505)291-0158

Our Assay No.: A10220

Our Invoice No.: L02206

Date Received: 11/12/85

Sample Description: GEO-1

10 samples
assay for gold only

BILL TO: Wellinton Financial
4519 Woodgreen Drive
West Vancouver, BC Canada V7S 2T8

Analyte	COMP 50-60
Gold	<0.02 PPM

Units: PPM
(except where noted)

000058

Date Released: 11/15/85
Released To: telephoned to Lee by Curt

Approved By:

ACADEMY ANALYTICAL

Assay Report

Customer: VERP1151

Lee Halterman

Albuquerque, NM
(505)291-0158

Our Assay No.: A10220

Our Invoice No.: L02206

Date Received: 11/12/85

Sample Description: GEO-1

10 samples
assay for gold only

BILL TO: Wellinton Financial
4519 Woodgreen Drive
West Vancouver, BC Canada V7S 2T8

Analyte	COMP 60-70
Gold	<0.02 PPM

Units: PPM
(except where noted)

000059

Date Released: 11/15/85
Released To: telephoned to Lee by Curt

Approved By:

ACADEMY ANALYTICAL

Assay Report

Customer: VERP1151

Lee Halterman

Albuquerque, NM
(505)291-0158

Our Assay No.: A10220

Our Invoice No.: L02206

Date Received: 11/12/85

Sample Description: GEO-1
10 samples
assay for gold only

BILL TO: Wellinton Financial
4519 Woodgreen Drive
West Vancouver, BC Canada V7S 2T8

Analyte	COMP 70-80
Gold	<0.02 PPM

Units: PPM
(except where noted)

Perttu's
samples

000060

Date Released: 11/15/85
Released To: telephoned to Lee by Curt

Approved By: E. Jackell

ACADEMY ANALYTICAL

Assay Report

Customer: VERP1151

Lee Halterman

Albuquerque, NM
(505)291-0158

Our Assay No.: A10220

Our Invoice No.: L02206

Date Received: 11/12/85

Sample Description: GEO-1
10 samples
assay for gold only

BILL TO: Wellinton Financial
4519 Woodgreen Drive
West Vancouver, BC Canada V7S 2T8

Analyte	COMP 80-90
Gold	<0.02 PPM

Units: PPM
(except where noted)

000061

Date Released: 11/15/85
Released To: telephoned to Lee by Curt

Approved By:

ACADEMY ANALYTICAL

Assay Report

Customer:
Lee Halterman

Albuquerque, NM
(505)291-0158

VERP1151 Our Assay No.: A10C20

Our Invoice No.: L02206

Date Received: 11/12/85

Sample Description: GEO-1
10 samples
assay for gold only

BILL TO: Wellinton Financial
4519 Woodgreen Drive
West Vancouver, BC Canada V7S 2T8

Analyte	COM 90-100
Gold	<0.02 PPM

Units: PPM
(except where noted)

000062

Date Released: 11/15/85
Released To: telephoned to Lee by Curt

Approved By:

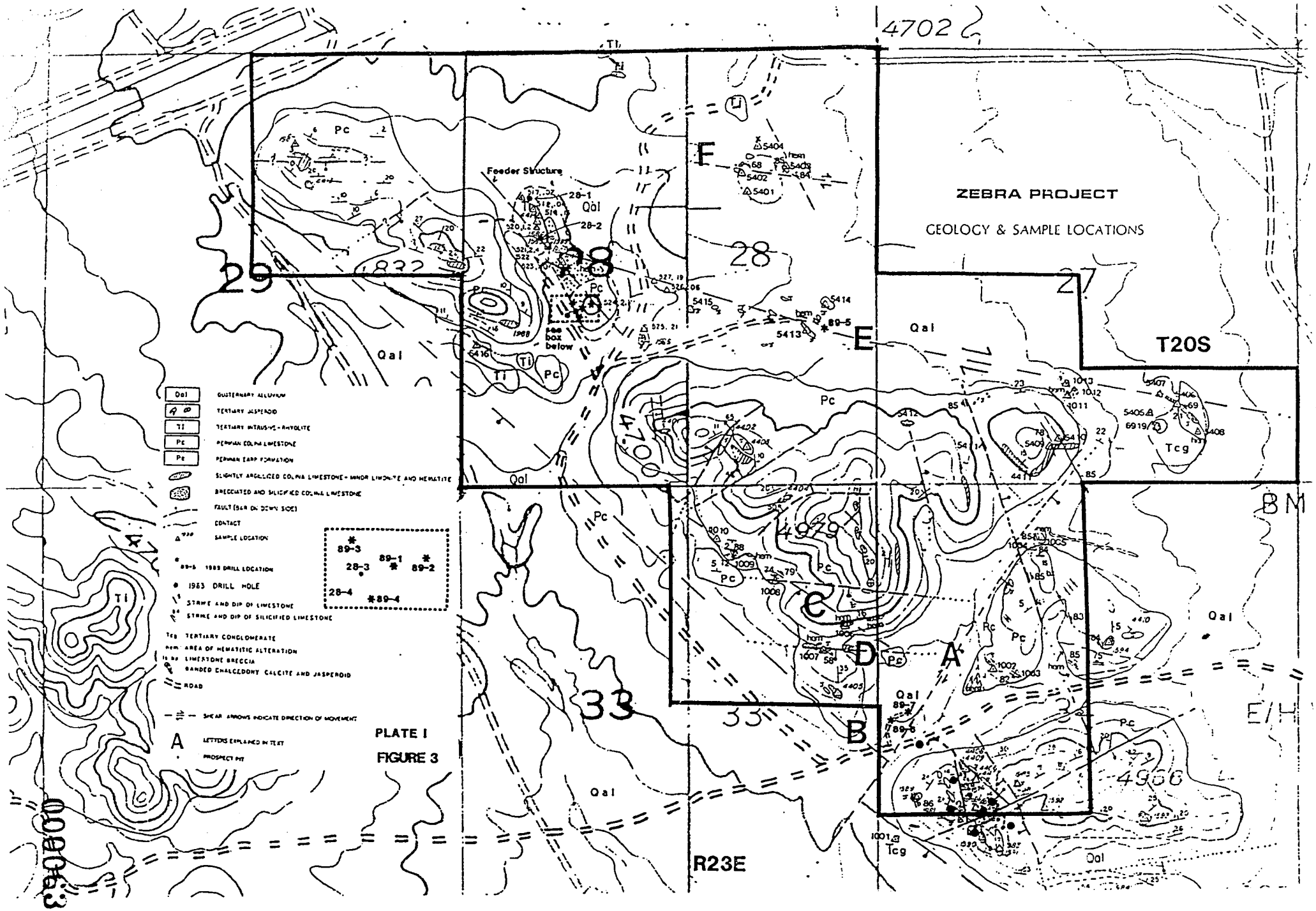
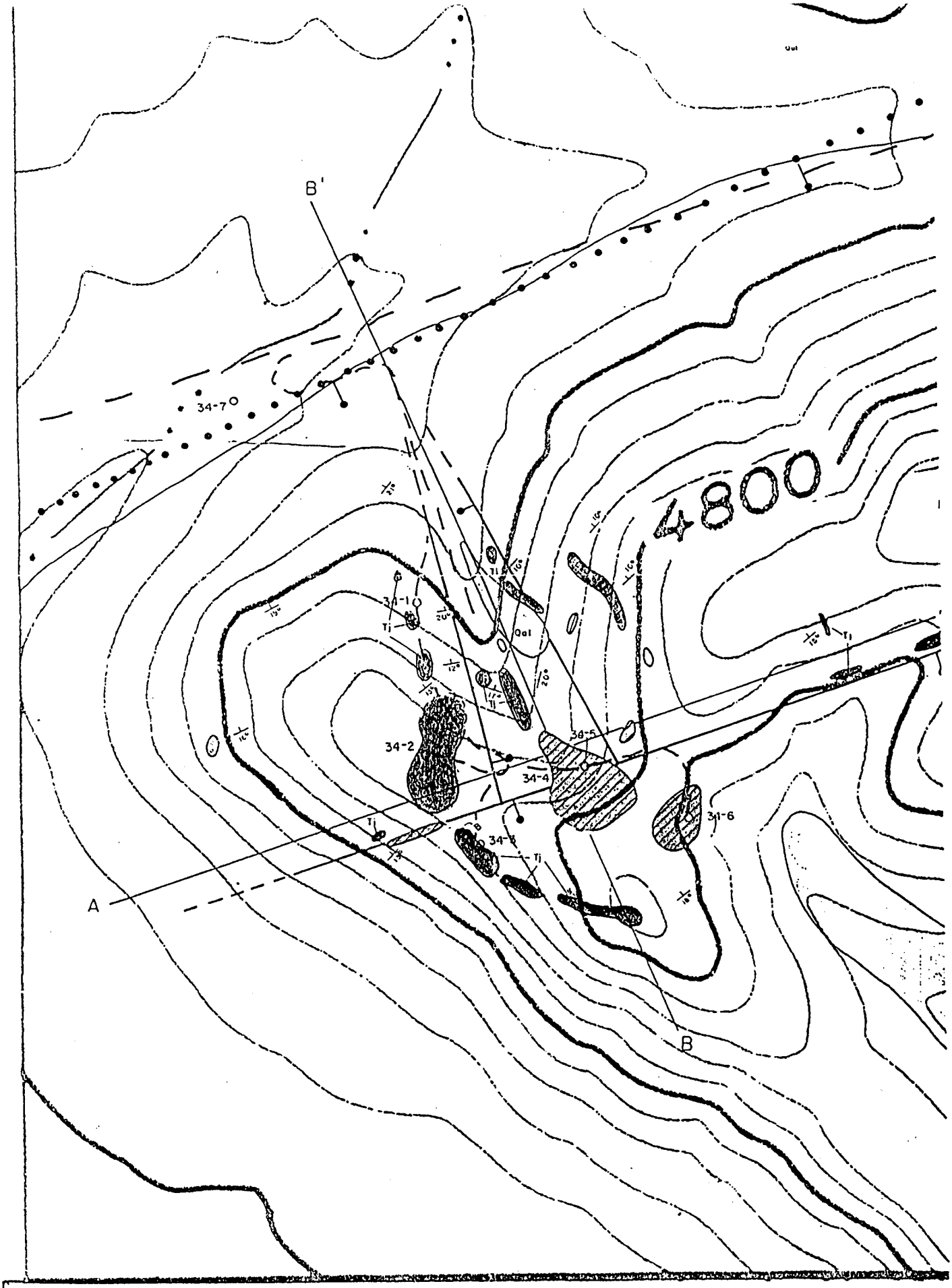


PLATE I

FIGURE 3

000063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ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole No. 34-
Page 1 of 1

FEL 1/4 FNL 1/4, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

Subject: Zebra
Logged By: R. Renn
Hole No. 34-1
Ave.Grade Au.
County: Cochise
Type Drill:
Date Started:
Collar Elev:
State: Arizona
Hole size:
Date Completed:
Bearing:
Contractor:
Total Depth:
Inclination:

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	30	see attached			Gray Ls, very minor FeOx, some good calcite, 20-30% red-brown calcareous mudstone-Ls.		
30	40				Med. gray Ls and red-brown Ls (30%) with some minor silicification, moderate FeOx, calcite.		
40	50				Medium gray Ls, grayish pink silicified Ls (?) 10% fine grained and occassional FeOx, calcite veining in Ls.		
50	110				Medium gray to brownish gray Ls, fresh, minoe FeOx and calcite.		
110	130				Slight increase in calcite, FeOx more orange.		
130	140				Medium gray Ls, with 10% red-brown mudstone, calcareous, good FeOx stained calcite.		
140	180				Decrease in orange calcite.		
180	190				Medium gray Ls, minor calcite and FeOx.		
190	210				Dark gray Ls, minor calcite and FeOx.		
210	280				Medium gray to brownish gray Ls.		
280	290				Medium to light gray Ls with 20% dark tan calcareous mudstone, minor FeOx and calcite.		
290	300				Medium gray Ls, minor FeOx and calcite.		

August 16, 1983

ANALYTICAL REPORT

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
001-MA995	34-1 0-10	0.02	0.1
002-MA995	34-1 10-20	0.01	<.1
003-MA995	34-1 20-30	0.02	0.1
004-MA995	34-1 30-40	0.04	<.1
005-MA995	34-1 40-50	0.05	<.1
006-MA995	34-1 50-60	<.01	<.1
007-MA995	34-1 60-70	<.01	<.1
008-MA995	34-1 70-80	<.01	<.1
009-MA995	34-1 80-90	<.01	<.1
010-MA995	34-1 90-100	<.01	<.1
011-MA995	34-1 100-110	<.01	<.1
012-MA995	34-1 110-120	<.01	<.1
013-MA995	34-1 120-130	<.01	<.1
014-MA995	34-1 130-140	<.01	<.1
015-MA995	34-1 140-150	<.01	<.1
016-MA995	34-1 150-160	<.01	<.1
017-MA995	34-1 160-170	<.01	<.1
018-MA995	34-1 170-180	0.02	<.1
019-MA995	34-1 180-190	<.01	0.1
020-MA995	34-1 190-200	<.01	<.1
021-MA995	34-1 200-210	<.01	<.1
022-MA995	34-1 210-220	<.01	<.1
023-MA995	34-1 220-230	<.01	<.1

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
024-MA995	34-1 230-240	<.01	<.1
025-MA995	34-1 240-250	<.01	0.1
026-MA995	34-1 250-260	<.01	<.1
027-MA995	34-1 260-270	<.01	<.1
028-MA995	34-1 270-280	<.01	<.1
029-MA995	34-1 280-290	<.01	<.1
030-MA995	34-1 290-300	0.04	0.1
031-MA995	34-2 0-10	0.14	<.1
032-MA995	34-2 10-20	0.04	<.1
033-MA995	34-2 20-30	<.01	<.1
034-MA995	34-2 30-40	<.01	<.1
035-MA995	34-2 40-50	<.01	<.1
036-MA995	34-2 50-60	0.18	<.1
037-MA995	34-2 60-70	<.01	<.1
038-MA995	34-2 70-80	<.01	0.1
039-MA995	34-2 80-90	<.01	<.1
040-MA995	34-2 90-100	<.01	<.1
041-MA995	34-2 100-110	<.01	<.1
042-MA995	34-2 110-120	<.01	0.1
043-MA995	34-2 120-130	<.01	0.1
044-MA995	34-2 130-140	<.01	<.1
045-MA995	34-2 140-150	<.01	<.1
046-MA995	34-2 150-160	<.01	<.1
047-MA995	34-2 160-170	<.01	0.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
34-1 0-10	0.02	0.1
34-1 10-20	0.01	<.1
34-1 20-30	0.02	0.1
34-1 30-40	0.04	<.1
34-1 40-50	0.05	<.1
34-1 50-60	<.01	<.1
34-1 60-70	<.01	<.1
34-1 70-80	<.01	<.1
34-1 80-90	<.01	<.1
34-1 90-100	<.01	<.1
34-1 100-110	<.01	<.1
34-1 110-120	<.01	<.1
34-1 120-130	<.01	<.1
34-1 130-140	<.01	<.1
34-1 140-150	<.01	<.1
34-1 150-160	<.01	<.1
34-1 160-170	<.01	<.1
34-1 170-180	0.02	<.1
34-1 180-190	<.01	0.1
34-1 190-200	<.01	<.1
34-1 200-210	<.01	<.1
34-1 210-220	<.01	<.1
34-1 220-230	<.01	<.1

cont.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
34-1 230-240	<.01	<.1
34-1 240-250	<.01	0.1
34-1 250-260	<.01	<.1
34-1 260-270	<.01	<.1
34-1 270-280	<.01	<.1
34-1 280-290	<.01	<.1
34-1 290-300	0.04	0.1

ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole No. 34-2
Page 1 of 2

EL ¼, FNL ¼, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

bject: Zebra
unty: Cochise
ate: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 34-2
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave.Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

om et	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	10				Ls grayish brown, fresh with abundant FeOx stained calcite, some silica white-clear (10%)		
10	40				Ls gray to reddish brown, still abundant orange (FeOx stained), calcite, 50-50 gray to red-brown Ls.		
40	60				Red-brown Ls - calcareous mudstone. Increase to 60-70% with remainder as gray Ls, no calcite fracture was reported here.		
60	100				All gray Ls with minor FeOx stains, 1-2% orange calcite (FeOx stains)		
100	110	see attached			Same as above with some darker gray Ls (10%) mixed in, darker gray Ls has no FeOx staining.		
110	120				Dark gray-medium gray; reddish gray Ls with very little FeOx staining, very minor calcite.		
120	130				Same as 110-120 section but with some very minor white, coarse grained silica observed.		
130	140				Same as 110' to 120'.		
140	150				Medium gray Ls with 3% orange calcite.		
150	160				Ls, medium-dark gray, very minor orange calcite.		
160	190				Ls, gray (90%) - reddish brown (10%), minor FeOx calcite veins in Ls.		
190	200				Medium gray Ls, very minor FeOx staining.		
200	230				Dark gray Ls, with minor FeOx staining, 10-20% red-orange brown mudstone.		
230	250				Mudstone drops out.		
250	290				Medium gray Ls, with minor FeOx staining and calcite.		

000072

ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole No. 3
Page 2 of 2

FEL ____ ¼, FNL ____ ¼, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

Subject: Zebra
County: Cochise
State: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill: ____
Hole size: ____
Contractor: ____

Hole No. 34-2
Date Started: ____
Date Completed: ____
Total Depth: ____

Ave. Grade Au. ____
Collar Elev: ____
Bearing: ____
Inclination: ____

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
290	300				Dark gray Ls and 20% red-brown Ls - mudstone, some FeOx staining and calcite.		

73

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
024-MA995	34-1 230-240	<.01	<.1
025-MA995	34-1 240-250	<.01	0.1
026-MA995	34-1 250-260	<.01	<.1
027-MA995	34-1 260-270	<.01	<.1
028-MA995	34-1 270-280	<.01	<.1
029-MA995	34-1 280-290	<.01	<.1
030-MA995	34-1 290-300	0.04	0.1
031-MA995	34-2 0-10	0.14	<.1
032-MA995	34-2 10-20	0.04	<.1
033-MA995	34-2 20-30	<.01	<.1
034-MA995	34-2 30-40	<.01	<.1
035-MA995	34-2 40-50	<.01	<.1
036-MA995	34-2 50-60	0.18	<.1
037-MA995	34-2 60-70	<.01	<.1
038-MA995	34-2 70-80	<.01	0.1
039-MA995	34-2 80-90	<.01	<.1
040-MA995	34-2 90-100	<.01	<.1
041-MA995	34-2 100-110	<.01	<.1
042-MA995	34-2 110-120	<.01	0.1
043-MA995	34-2 120-130	<.01	0.1
044-MA995	34-2 130-140	<.01	<.1
045-MA995	34-2 140-150	<.01	<.1
046-MA995	34-2 150-160	<.01	<.1
047-MA995	34-2 160-170	<.01	0.1

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
048-MA995	34-2 170-180	<.01	<.1
049-MA995	34-2 180-190	<.01	<.1
050-MA995	34-2 190-200	<.01	<.1
051-MA995	34-2 200-210	<.01	0.1
052-MA995	34-2 210-220	<.01	<.1
053-MA995	34-2 220-230	<.01	<.1
054-MA995	34-2 230-240	<.01	0.2
055-MA995	34-2 240-250	<.01	<.1
056-MA995	34-2 250-260	0.04	<.1
057-MA995	34-2 260-270	<.01	<.1
058-MA995	34-2 270-280	<.01	<.1
059-MA995	34-2 280-290	<.01	0.1
060-MA995	34-2 290-300	<.01	<.1
061-MA995	34-7 0-10	<.01	<.1
062-MA995	34-7 10-20	0.04	0.1
063-MA995	34-7 20-30	<.01	<.1
064-MA995	34-7 30-40	<.01	<.1
065-MA995	34-7 40-50	<.01	<.1
066-MA995	34-7 50-60	<.01	<.1
067-MA995	34-7 60-70	<.01	<.1
068-MA995	34-7 70-80	<.01	<.1
069-MA995	34-7 80-90	<.01	0.1
070-MA995	34-7 90-100	<.01	<.1
071-MA995	34-7 100-110	0.02	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
34-2 0-10	0.14	<.1
34-2 10-20	0.04	<.1
34-2 20-30	<.01	<.1
34-2 30-40	<.01	<.1
34-2 40-50	<.01	<.1
34-2 50-60	0.18	<.1
34-2 60-70	<.01	<.1
34-2 70-80	<.01	0.1
34-2 80-90	<.01	<.1
34-2 90-100	<.01	<.1
34-2 100-110	<.01	<.1
34-2 110-120	<.01	0.1
34-2 120-130	<.01	0.1
34-2 130-140	<.01	<.1
34-2 140-150	<.01	<.1
34-2 150-160	<.01	<.1
34-2 160-170	<.01	0.1
34-2 170-180	<.01	<.1
34-2 180-190	<.01	<.1
34-2 190-200	<.01	<.1
34-2 200-210	<.01	0.1
34-2 210-220	<.01	<.1
34-2 220-230	<.01	<.1
34-2 230-240	<.01	0.2

cont.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
34-2 240-250	<.01	<.1
34-2 250-260	0.04	<.1
34-2 260-270	<.01	<.1
34-2 270-280	<.01	<.1
34-2 280-290	<.01	0.1
34-2 290-300	<.01	<.1

ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole No. 34-3
Page 1 of 1

FEL ___, FNL ___, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

Subject: Zebra | Logged By: R. Renn | Hole No. 34-3 | Ave. Grade Au. ___
County: Cochise | Type Drill: ___ | Date Started: ___ | Collar Elev: ___
State: Arizona | Hole size: ___ | Date Completed: ___ | Bearing: ___
___ | Contractor: ___ | Total Depth: ___ | Inclination: ___

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	10				Fresh gray Ls with minor white calcite, red-brown mudstone 10%.		
10	60				Ls with minor FeOx stained calcite in fractures, 10% red-brown mudstone.		
60	90				Ls and mudstone the same but slight increase to 2-3% heavy FeOx stained calcite.		
90	100				Plain Ls, gray, fresh.		
100	140	see attached			Ls. and 10% mudstone, red-brown 10-15%, minor FeOx stained calcite.		
140	150				Calcareous mudstone and argillics, 50% with same Ls and minor FeOx calcite.		
150	170				Ls, dark gray, minor calcite.		
170	200				Dark gray Ls and 20% red-brown mudstone; Ls, no calcite.		
200	230				Same Ls and red-brown mudstone-Ls combinations and descriptions but a return to minor FeOx stained calcite.		
230					Hit fracture (?), lost all circulation and cuttings.		

August 8, 1983

ANALYTICAL REPORT

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
001-MA992	34-3-0-10	0.06	<.1
002-MA992	34-3-10-20	0.10	<.1
003-MA992	34-3-20-30	0.06	<.1
004-MA992	34-3-30-40	0.02	<.1
005-MA992	34-3-40-50	0.04	<.1
006-MA992	34-3-50-60	0.04	<.1
007-MA992	34-3-60-70	0.08	<.1
008-MA992	34-3-70-80	<.01	<.1
009-MA992	34-3-80-90	<.01	<.1
010-MA992	34-3-90-100	<.01	<.1
011-MA992	34-3-100-110	0.02	<.1
012-MA992	34-3-110-120	0.01	<.1
013-MA992	34-3-120-130	0.02	<.1
014-MA992	34-3-130-140	0.02	<.1
015-MA992	34-3-140-150	<.01	<.1
016-MA992	34-3-150-160	<.01	<.1
017-MA992	34-3-160-170	<.01	<.1
018-MA992	34-3-170-180	<.01	<.1
019-MA992	34-3-180-190	0.02	<.1
020-MA992	34-3-190-200	0.02	<.1
021-MA992	34-3-200-210	<.01	<.1
022-MA992	34-3-210-220	0.02	<.1
023-MA992	34-3-220-230	0.02	<.1

	FIRE ASSAY - AA	FIRE ASSAY
	Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
34-3-0-10	0.06	<.1
34-3-10-20	0.10	<.1
34-3-20-30	0.06	<.1
34-3-30-40	0.02	<.1
34-3-40-50	0.04	<.1
34-3-50-60	0.04	<.1
34-3-60-70	0.08	<.1
34-3-70-80	<.01	<.1
34-3-80-90	<.01	<.1
34-3-90-100	<.01	<.1
34-3-100-110	0.02	<.1
34-3-110-120	0.01	<.1
34-3-120-130	0.02	<.1
34-3-130-140	0.02	<.1
34-3-140-150	<.01	<.1
34-3-150-160	<.01	<.1
34-3-160-170	<.01	<.1
34-3-170-180	<.01	<.1
34-3-180-190	0.02	<.1
34-3-190-200	0.02	<.1
34-3-200-210	<.01	<.1
34-3-210-220	0.02	<.1
34-3-220-230	0.02	<.1

ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole No. 34-4
Page 1 OF 1

FEL ¼, FNL ¼, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

Subject: Zebra
County: Cochise
State: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 34-4
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave. Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	10	see attached			Dark gray to gray Ls, fresh with calcite development along fractures, calcite has some FeOx staining, 50% calcareous, red-brown mudstone, all in a red-brown dust.		
10	150				Dark gray to gray Ls, fresh with calcite that has FeOx staining, 10%-20% calcareous mudstone.		
150	170				Increase in amount of FeOx stained calcite to a couple of %, Ls is the same.		
170	190				Same as interval 10'-150'.		
190	200				Calcite with good FeOx picks up again to 1%-2%, Ls and mudstone the same.		
200	220				Ls as previously described and 10%-20% red-brown mudstone or sub Ls, minor FeOx stained calcite.		
220	250				Dark gray Ls with calcite, very little FeOx staining, some calcite is white with no FeOx, red-brown mudstone; sub Ls is only ≈ 5%.		

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LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
024-MA992	34-4-0-10	0.02	<.1
025-MA992	34-4-10-20	<.01	<.1
026-MA992	34-4-20-30	0.02	<.1
027-MA-992	34-4-30-40	<.01	<.1
028-MA992	34-4-40-50	0.04	<.1
029-MA992	34-4-50-60	0.02	<.1
030-MA992	34-4-60-70	0.04	<.1
031-MA992	34-4-70-80	<.01	<.1
032-MA992	34-4-80-90	0.02	<.1
033-MA992	34-4-90-100	0.10	<.1
034-MA992	34-4-100-110	0.02	<.1
035-MA992	34-4-110-120	<.01	<.1
036-MA992	34-4-120-130	<.01	<.1
037-MA992	34-4-130-140	<.01	<.1
038-MA992	34-4-140-150	<.01	<.1
039-MA992	34-4-150-160	<.01	<.1
040-MA992	34-4-160-170	0.02	<.1
041-MA992	34-4-170-180	<.01	<.1
042-MA992	34-4-180-190	<.01	<.1
043-MA992	34-4-190-200	0.02	<.1
044-MA992	34-4-200-210	<.01	<.1
045-MA992	34-4-210-220	<.01	<.1
046-MA992	34-4-220-230	0.02	<.1
047-MA992	34-4-230-240	0.04	<.1

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
048-MA992	34-4-240-250	0.04	<.1
049-MA992	34-5-0-10	0.02	0.1
050-MA992	34-5-10-20	<.01	0.1
051-MA992	34-5-20-30	<.01	<.1
052-MA992	34-5-30-40	0.02	<.1
053-MA992	34-5-40-50	<.01	<.1
054-MA992	34-5-50-60	<.01	<.1
055-MA992	34-5-60-70	<.01	<.1
056-MA992	34-5-70-80	<.01	<.1
057-MA992	34-5-80-90	0.02	<.1
058-MA992	34-5-90-100	0.02	<.1
059-MA992	34-5-100-110	0.12	<.1
060-MA992	34-5-110-120	0.32	<.1
061-MA992	34-5-120-130	<.01	<.1
062-MA992	34-5-130-140	<.01	<.1
063-MA992	34-5-140-150	<.01	<.1
064-MA992	34-5-150-160	<.01	<.1
065-MA992	34-5-160-170	<.01	<.1
066-MA992	34-5-170-180	<.01	<.1
067-MA992	34-5-180-190	<.01	<.1
068-MA992	34-5-190-200	<.01	<.1
069-MA992	34-5-200-210	<.01	<.1
070-MA992	34-5-210-220	<.01	<.1
071-MA992	34-5-220-230	<.01	0.1

ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole No. 34-5
Page 1 of 1

FEL ½, FNL ½, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

ubject: Zebra
ounty: Cochise
tate: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 34-5
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave. Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

rom eet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	20	see attached			Fresh, gray Ls with red-brown argillite (calcareous)		
20	110				Ls, dark gray to grayish rust, very minor calcite and FeOx indications.		
110	120				50% Ls, gray, fresh, 50% red-brown mudstone, no noticeable calcite.		
120	210				Gray Ls, very minor FeOx stained calcite, 10-20% red-brown mudstone; sub Ls.		
210	220				Increase in red-brown mudstone; Ls to 50%		
220	260				Same as 120'-210' interval.		
260	270				60%-70% reddish-brown shale mudstone, 30% fresh gray Ls, some calcite.		
270	280				Decrease to 50% red-brown mudstone.		
280	300				Further decrease to 30% of mudstone, Ls is still as previously described.		

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)		FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
048-MA992	34-4-240-250	0.04		<.1
049-MA992	34-5-0-10	0.02		0.1
050-MA992	34-5-10-20	<.01		0.1
051-MA992	34-5-20-30	<.01		<.1
052-MA992	34-5-30-40	0.02		<.1
053-MA992	34-5-40-50	<.01		<.1
054-MA992	34-5-50-60	<.01		<.1
055-MA992	34-5-60-70	<.01		<.1
056-MA992	34-5-70-80	<.01		<.1
057-MA992	34-5-80-90	0.02		<.1
058-MA992	34-5-90-100	0.02		<.1
059-MA992	34-5-100-110	0.12		<.1
060-MA992	34-5-110-120	0.32	0.010 oz	<.1
061-MA992	34-5-120-130	<.01		<.1
062-MA992	34-5-130-140	<.01		<.1
063-MA992	34-5-140-150	<.01		<.1
064-MA992	34-5-150-160	<.01		<.1
065-MA992	34-5-160-170	<.01		<.1
066-MA992	34-5-170-180	<.01		<.1
067-MA992	34-5-180-190	<.01		<.1
068-MA992	34-5-190-200	<.01		<.1
069-MA992	34-5-200-210	<.01		<.1
070-MA992	34-5-210-220	<.01		<.1
071-MA992	34-5-220-230	<.01		0.1

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
072-MA992	34-5-230-240	0.02	<.1
073-MA992	34-5-240-250	<.01	<.1
074-MA992	34-5-250-260	<.01	<.1
075-MA992	34-5-260-270	<.01	<.1
076-MA992	34-5-270-280	<.01	<.1
077-MA992	34-5-280-290	<.01	<.1
078-MA992	34-5-290-300	<.01	<.1
079-MA992	34-6-0-10	<.01	<.1
080-MA992	34-6-10-20	<.01	<.1
081-MA992	34-6-20-30	<.01	<.1
082-MA992	34-6-30-40	<.01	<.1
083-MA992	34-6-40-50	0.02	<.1
084-MA992	34-6-50-60	<.01	<.1
085-MA992	34-6-60-70	<.01	<.1
086-MA992	34-6-70-80	<.01	<.1
087-MA992	34-6-80-90	0.02	<.1
088-MA992	34-6-90-100	0.02	<.1
089-MA992	34-6-100-110	0.02	<.1
090-MA992	34-6-110-120	<.01	<.1
091-MA992	34-6-120-130	<.01	<.1
092-MA992	34-6-130-140	<.01	<.1
093-MA992	34-6-140-150	<.01	<.1
094-MA992	34-6-150-160	<.01	<.1
095-MA992	34-6-160-170	<.01	<.1

ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole No. 34-6
Page 1 of 1

'EL ¼, FNL ¼, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

ubject: Zebra
ounty: Cochise
tate: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 34-6
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave.Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

rom eet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Sym hol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	10				Dark gray Ls., fresh with minor Fe staining, along with 30% reddish brown calcareous mudstone, also FeOx staining calcite.		
10	30	see attached			Dark gray Ls. with FeOx stained calcite on fracture surfaces, almost no reddish brown mudstone.		
30	50				Increase to 30% again red-brown calcareous mudstone.		
50	70				Increase to 45% of red-brown mudstone, gray Ls. has less calcite.		
70	120				10-20% red-brown mudstone, Ls is still dark gray with minor FeOx. Stained calcite fracture surfaces.		
120	140				Increase to 50% red-brown mudstone; still very effervesent.		
140	190				Dark gray, fresh Ls with very minor FeOx stained calcite, 10% red-brown mudstone.		
190	200				Increase to 50% of red-brown, calcareous mudstone.		
200	230				Ls as previously described, ≤10% red-brown, calcareous mudstone.		
230	-				Lost circulation and cuttings.		

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LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
072-MA992	34-5-230-240	0.02	<.1
073-MA992	34-5-240-250	<.01	<.1
074-MA992	34-5-250-260	<.01	<.1
075-MA992	34-5-260-270	<.01	<.1
076-MA992	34-5-270-280	<.01	<.1
077-MA992	34-5-280-290	<.01	<.1
078-MA992	34-5-290-300	<.01	<.1
079-MA992	34-6-0-10	<.01	<.1
080-MA992	34-6-10-20	<.01	<.1
081-MA992	34-6-20-30	<.01	<.1
082-MA992	34-6-30-40	<.01	<.1
083-MA992	34-6-40-50	0.02	<.1
084-MA992	34-6-50-60	<.01	<.1
085-MA992	34-6-60-70	<.01	<.1
086-MA992	34-6-70-80	<.01	<.1
087-MA992	34-6-80-90	0.02	<.1
088-MA992	34-6-90-100	0.02	<.1
089-MA992	34-6-100-110	0.02	<.1
090-MA992	34-6-110-120	<.01	<.1
091-MA992	34-6-120-130	<.01	<.1
092-MA992	34-6-130-140	<.01	<.1
093-MA992	34-6-140-150	<.01	<.1
094-MA992	34-6-150-160	<.01	<.1
095-MA992	34-6-160-170	<.01	<.1

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
096-MA992	34-6-170-180	<.01	<.1
097-MA992	34-6-180-190	<.01	<.1
098-MA992	34-6-190-200	0.02	<.1
099-MA992	34-6-200-210	<.01	<.1
100-MA992	34-6-210-220	<.01	<.1
101-MA992	34-6-220-230	<.01	<.1

ROTARY DRILL LOG

Hole . 34-7
Page 1 of 1

FEL ½, FNL ½, Sec. 34, T 20S, R 23E.

Subject: Zebra
County: Cochise
State: Arizona

Logged By: R. Renn
Type Drill:
Hole size:
Contractor:

Hole No. 34-7
Date Started:
Date Completed:
Total Depth:

Ave. Grade Au.
Collar Elev:
Bearing:
Inclination:

From Feet	To Feet	Assays G/T Au	Assays G/T Ag	Symbol	Geologic Description and Remarks	As	Sb
0	20				Medium gray Ls, mostly alluvial.		
20	70				Medium gray Ls with minor FeOx stained calcite.		
70	80	see attached			80% red-brown mudstone - Ls with 20% gray Ls and minor FeOx stained calcite.		
80	90				Same as 70'-80' but decrease to 40% red-brown mudstone.		
90	110				Medium-dark gray Ls, 15-20% red-brown mudstone-Ls, very minor calcite.		
110	170				Medium gray to grayish brown Ls, very minor, occassional calcite.		
170	190				10% red-brown mudstone-Ls, rest is same gray Ls, some good size pieces (2-4 mm) of FeOx stained calcite.		
190	200				Medium gray Ls, minor calcite and FeOx staining.		
200	220				Same as 190'-200' interval but Ls is a little darker gray		
220	240				Medium gray Ls, very minor white calcite.		
240	280				Medium gray Ls, with some FeOx stained calcite.		
280	300				Medium gray Ls, 10% red-brown mudstone-Ls with gray Ls having very minor FeOx stains and also some free orange (FeOx stains) calcite.		

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
048-MA995	34-2 170-180	<.01	<.1
049-MA995	34-2 180-190	<.01	<.1
050-MA995	34-2 190-200	<.01	<.1
051-MA995	34-2 200-210	<.01	0.1
052-MA995	34-2 210-220	<.01	<.1
053-MA995	34-2 220-230	<.01	<.1
054-MA995	34-2 230-240	<.01	0.2
055-MA995	34-2 240-250	<.01	<.1
056-MA995	34-2 250-260	0.04	<.1
057-MA995	34-2 260-270	<.01	<.1
058-MA995	34-2 270-280	<.01	<.1
059-MA995	34-2 280-290	<.01	0.1
060-MA995	34-2 290-300	<.01	<.1
061-MA995	34-7 0-10	<.01	<.1
062-MA995	34-7 10-20	0.04	0.1
063-MA995	34-7 20-30	<.01	<.1
064-MA995	34-7 30-40	<.01	<.1
065-MA995	34-7 40-50	<.01	<.1
066-MA995	34-7 50-60	<.01	<.1
067-MA995	34-7 60-70	<.01	<.1
068-MA995	34-7 70-80	<.01	<.1
069-MA995	34-7 80-90	<.01	0.1
070-MA995	34-7 90-100	<.01	<.1
071-MA995	34-7 100-110	0.02	<.1

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
072-MA995	34-7 110-120	<.01	0.1
073-MA995	34-7 120-130	<.01	0.1
074-MA995	34-7 130-140	<.01	0.1
075-MA995	34-7 140-150	<.01	0.1
076-MA995	34-7 150-160	<.01	<.1
077-MA995	34-7 160-170	<.01	<.1
078-MA995	34-7 170-180	<.01	0.1
079-MA995	34-7 180-190	<.01	<.1
080-MA995	34-7 190-200	0.06	<.1
081-MA995	34-7 200-210	<.01	0.1
082-MA995	34-7 210-220	<.01	<.1
083-MA995	34-7 220-230	<.01	<.1
084-MA995	34-7 230-240	<.01	0.1
085-MA995	34-7 240-250	<.01	<.1
086-MA995	34-7 250-260	<.01	<.1
087-MA995	34-7 260-270	<.01	0.1
088-MA995	34-7 270-280	<.01	<.1
089-MA995	34-7 280-290	<.01	<.1
090-MA995	34-7 290-300	<.01	<.1

Zebra Property Summary Report
Report by Tango Resources Ltd.

Feb 1989

ZEBRA PROPERTY
PROJECT REPORT
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

Prepared for:

Tempo Resources Limited

by

MINSEARCH, INC.

FEBRUARY, 1989

000232

MinSearch, Inc.

ZEBRA PROPERTY
PROJECT REPORT
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

Prepared for:

Tempo Resources Limited

by

MINSEARCH, INC.

February, 1989

7985 Vance Drive, Suite 307 • Arvada, CO 80003 • (303) 420-2709
11930 Menaul NE, Suite 112 • Albuquerque, NM 87112 • (505) 298-8235

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Appendix A Sample Assays, Descriptions and Locations
Appendix B 1989 Drill Hole Assays

Zebra Property Project Report
Cochise County, Arizona

The Zebra property is an epithermal disseminated gold prospect located in southeastern Arizona, Cochise County, Township 20 South, Range 23 East (Figure 1). The property totals 1,440 acres and includes the NE/4 of section 29, all of section 28, the NE/4 of section 33, the SW/4 and S/2 of the SE/4 of section 27 and the NW/4 and N/2 of the SW/4 of section 34. The Zebra property consists entirely of state land for which prospecting permits have been secured. Figure 2 is a map of the Zebra property land status showing the locations and numbers of the prospecting permits and also the expiration dates of said permits.

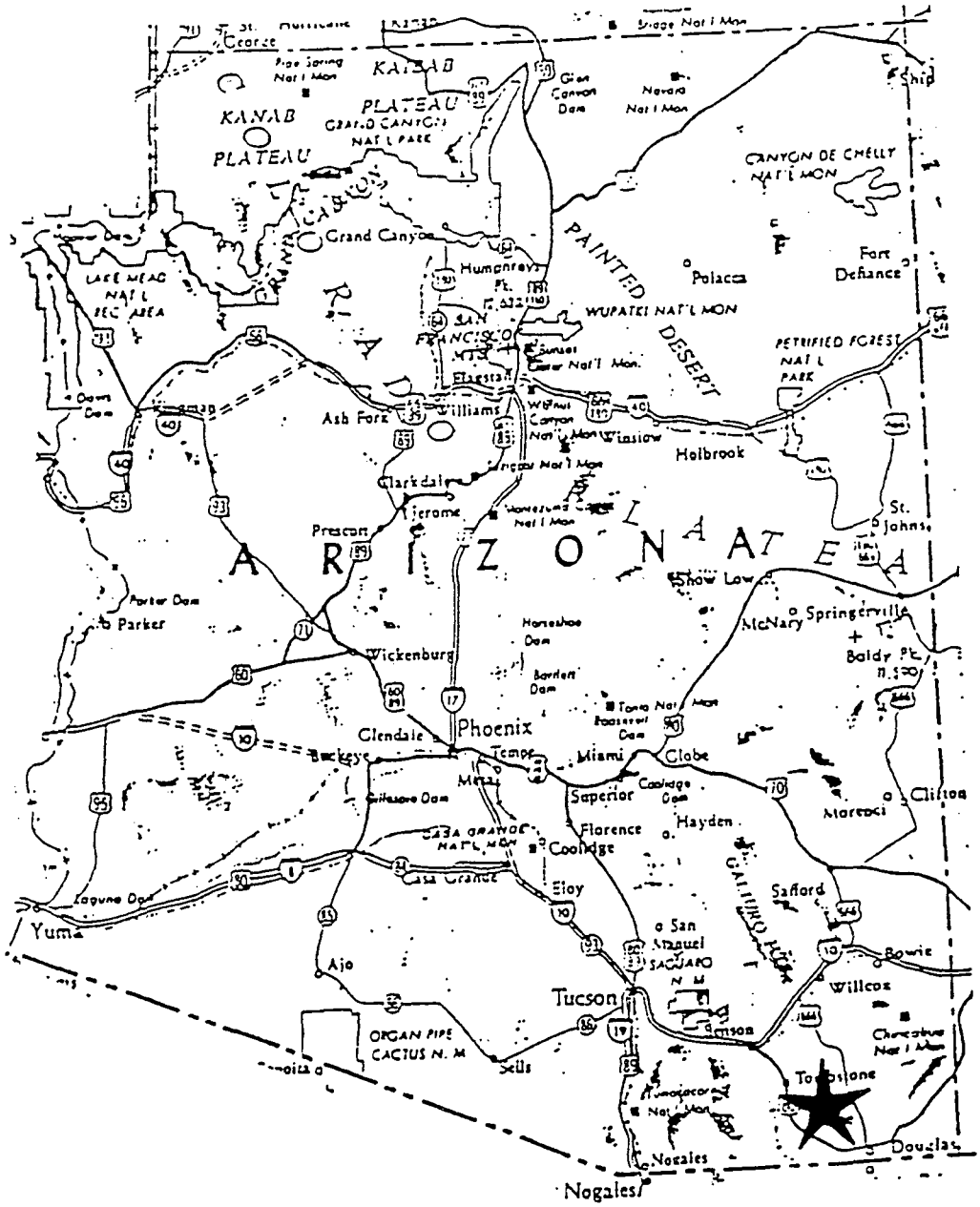
The closest major habitation to the Zebra prospect is the historic town of Tombstone which is three miles northwest of the property. The nearest commercial air service is Tucson, Arizona approximately seventy miles to the northwest. The northern portion of the Zebra property is best accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 from Tombstone for 3 miles then proceeding east on the Davis Road for approximately 3.7 miles to a cattle guard then turning south on a ranch road for three quarters of a mile. The topography in the project area is moderately hilly to flat with elevations ranging from 4,600 feet to 5,000 feet. Vegetation consists of sparse desert grasses, cacti, yucca, creosote bushes, cat claw and occasional mesquite trees.

The 1989 Zebra Property Drill Project commenced January 16, 1989 and was completed four days later on January 19, 1989. Seven holes of various depths were drilled into altered and silicified limestone testing three target areas on the property. The total footage drilled was 1,311 feet.

Property History

The Zebra property was held in the recent gold boom by three other companies: Energy Reserves Group from 1982 through mid-1983, Consolidated Paymaster from mid-1983 through mid-1985 and Wellington Financial in the latter part of 1985. Tempo Resources, Ltd. acquired the property From Wellington Financial in late 1986.

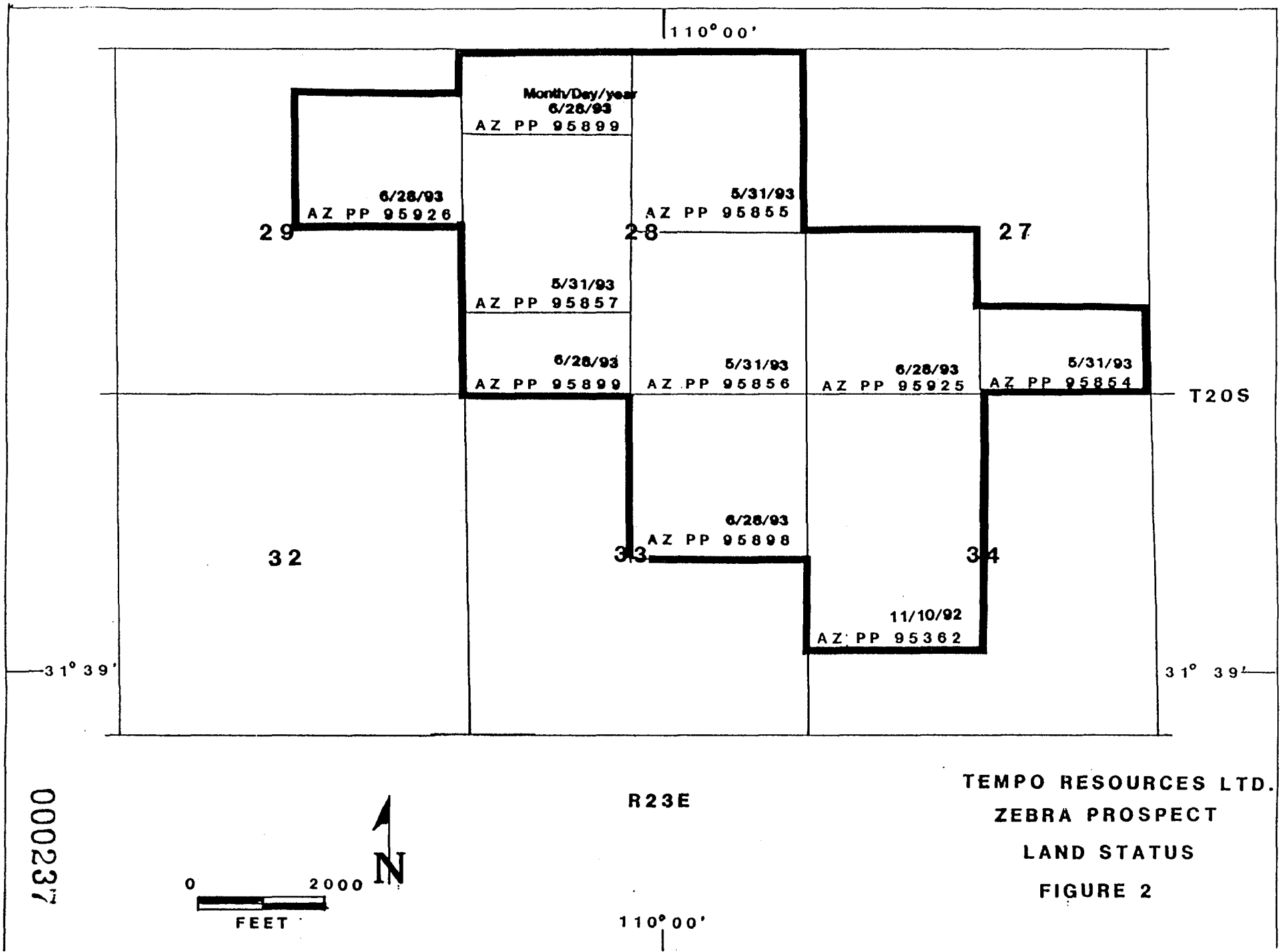
The work performed by Energy Reserves Group consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling which delineated a number of target areas on the property. The mapping revealed many interesting outcrops of jasperoid, jasperoid breccia and unique red and white banded "zebra" jasperoids within the Permian Colina Limestone. Significant gold mineralization of up to .141 ounces per ton is associated with the jasperoids.



ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

Figure 1

000236



TEMPO RESOURCES LTD.
ZEBRA PROSPECT
LAND STATUS
FIGURE 2

000237

The work performed by Consolidated Paymaster consisted of a 10 hole reverse circulation drill program totaling 2,465 feet designed to test several of the surface anomalies located on the property. Seven of these holes, five of which are on Tempo property, were clustered in a 12 acre area in section 34. The other three holes were located in and near a rhyolite intrusive in section 28. Most of the holes encountered minor gold mineralization of less than .01 ounces per ton, with one hole, 28-3, encountering 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold within 70 feet of the surface. The mineralized interval occurred in oxidized reddish brown silty limestone.

In 1985 Wellington Financial conducted a one hole drill program to test the continuity of the mineralization located by hole 28-3. This offset drill hole, 28-4, was placed 60 feet to the southwest of 28-3 and intercepted mineralization of similar grade, .037 ounces per ton gold, but over a thicker interval, from the surface to 30 feet. The mineralization occurred in argillically altered, hematite stained limestone with minor amounts of hematite stained shale. Minor quartz and calcite microveining was also noted.

In 1986 a soil sampling program was conducted on behalf of Tempo Resources, LTD. This program started at hole 28-4 and covered a width of 600 feet and extended 3,400 feet to the southwest in a line striking approximately south 30 degrees west. Five samples contained anomalous gold with four of the samples located within 500 feet of drill hole 28-4.

In January of 1988, a program which consisted of detailed geologic mapping and geochemical sampling and two geophysical surveys was implemented to gather more specific geologic information and to identify addition targets on the property. An updated geologic map of the prospect area is included as Figure 3. The results of the detailed mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys are discussed in the following section, **Geology and Structure.**

In January of 1989, a seven hole reverse circulation drill project was conducted which tested three target areas on the property and drilled a total footage of 1,311 feet. The program succeeded in extending the already established mineralized trend to approximately 400 feet. Results of the drill program are discussed in the section titled, **1989 Drill Program.**

Geology and Structure

The Zebra prospect lies along the axis and slightly west of the deepest portion of the Sonoran geosyncline in an area known as the Pedregosa Basin. It also lies within a belt of north-northwest trending mountain ranges that are separated by broad alluvial-filled valleys which extend from the Colorado Plateau in central Arizona to Sonora, Mexico. Regional tectonic compression in the area began in the Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary Laramide

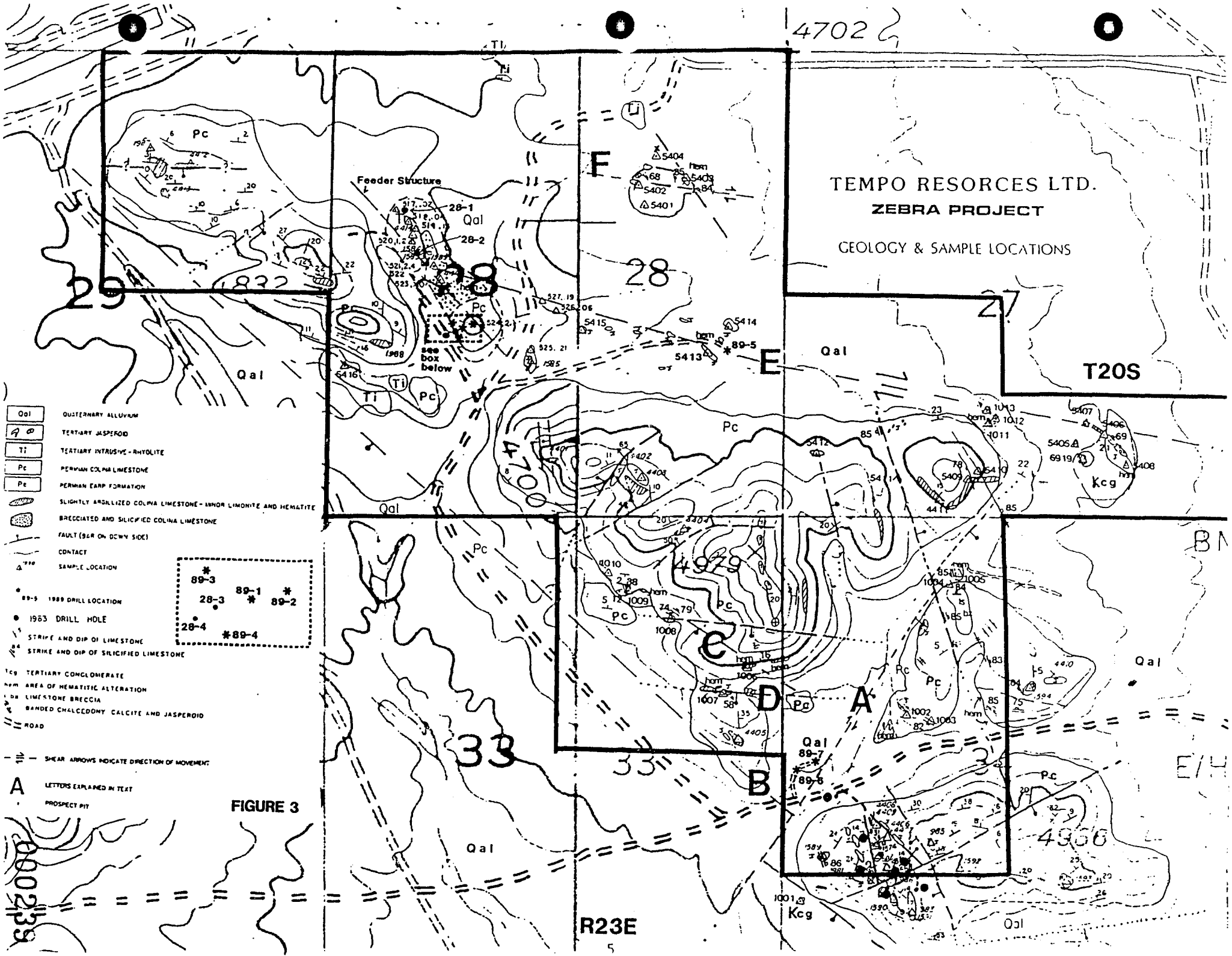

TEMPO RESORCES LTD.
ZEBRA PROJECT
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATIONS
T20S
R23E
Feeder Structure
see box below
Qal
QUATERNARY ALLUVIUM
TERTIARY JASPEROID
TERTIARY INTRUSIVE - RHYOLITE
PERMIAN COLINA LIMESTONE
PERMIAN EARP FORMATION
SLIGHTLY ARGILLIZED COLINA LIMESTONE - MINOR LIMONITE AND HEMATITE
BRECCIATED AND SILICIFIED COLINA LIMESTONE
FAULT (BAR ON DOWN SIDE)
CONTACT
SAMPLE LOCATION
1989 DRILL LOCATION
1983 DRILL HOLE
STRIKE AND DIP OF LIMESTONE
STRIKE AND DIP OF SILICIFIED LIMESTONE
TERTIARY CONGLOMERATE
AREA OF HEMATITIC ALTERATION
LIMESTONE BRECCIA
BANDED CHALCEDONY CALCITE AND JASPEROID
ROAD
SHEAR ARROWS INDICATE DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT
LETTERS EXPLAINED IN TEXT
PROSPECT PIT

FIGURE 3

orogeny and was directed northeast-southwest. Release of compression was accomplished by north-west trending folding and by faulting along abundant northwest trending low angle thrusts which, in places, steepen to become high-angle reverse faults. During the Middle Tertiary, extension produced the present Basin and Range topography with deformation dominated by movement along normal faults in several orientations. Intrusion and extrusion of igneous rocks accompanied this movement.

The prospect area itself is underlain by a relatively thick blanket of Paleozoic sediments with outcrops of predominately Permian Colina Limestone on the surface (Figure 3). Numerous small Tertiary rhyolitic and dacitic intrusives, which are the only other types of rock which form outcrops, are located in and near the western and northern halves of section 28, T20S, R23E. Nearby rhyolite intrusives of similar composition have been age dated at 63 M.Y.

The Permian Colina Limestone is composed of limestones, silty limestones, thin shale units, siltstones and dolomite beds. The sediments are generally medium tannish grey to grey and the limestone is often fossiliferous and contains light to dark grey chert nodules. Deformation of the sediments has occurred through folding and faulting. The Colina Limestone probably approaches its maximum thickness of 650 feet on the property. A 633 foot section of the formation has been measured in the nearby Tombstone Hills.

Underlying the Colina Limestone is the Pennsylvanian and Permian Earp Formation. The Earp Formation does not outcrop on the property but a 584 foot section of the formation was measured less than two miles to the west in the Tombstone Hills. The Earp Formation is composed of interbedded siltstone, sandstone, shale and light grey limestone and dolomite beds. The limestone content of the formation increases to the east towards the Zebra property. Consequently, moving up section, there is a transitional contact rather than a sharp contact between the Colina Limestone and the Earp Formation.

In 1988, a detailed geologic mapping and geochemical sampling program was conducted in conjunction with two geophysical surveys. As previously mentioned, a detailed geologic and sample location map appears as Figure 3. Geochemical sample descriptions and assays are presented as Appendix A.

A magnetic survey and a VLF survey were conducted using an EM 16 VLF and a G8 16 magnetometer. A grid system was emplaced over the entire property utilizing 300 foot centers which resulted in 655 stations with a total of 36 line miles being walked for each survey. The two surveys were run independently of each other in order to eliminate the possibility of

electromagnetic interference. A reading was taken at each of the stations and the collected data was computerized and contoured for interpretation. It should be noted that two parcels of land (the NE/4 of Section 28 and S/2 of the SE/4 of Section 27) were added to the property after completion of the surveys, therefore these parcels are not evaluated on the geophysical maps.

The magnetometer data has been contoured in Figure 4. The contour interval is 10 gammas. The scale is not true for both the magnetometer and VLF maps due to photo-reduction processes. The contoured data depicts a magnetic high where the contour lines form a closure or near closure and a magnetic low where the closure exhibits hatch marks along the inside border. Varying degrees of anomalies can thus be delineated.

The map reveals an east-west trending magnetic high encompassing the SW/4 of section 34 and the S/2 of section 33. Two faults (labeled A and B on Figure 3) have been mapped in this area on the northern edge of this basement feature. These faults may be feeder structures above this deep-seated structural weakeness. Another prominent east-west trending magnetic lineament extends across the south half of sections 27 and 28. A large shear zone (labeled E on Figure 3) has been mapped along this anomaly and several jasperoid samples contained significant gold.

Another interesting area occurs along the north-south property boundary located in the middle of section 33. The contour lines are closely spaced and are counter to regional trends indicating a potentially complex basement structure. A large basin and range fault (labeled B on Figure 3) cuts through this portion of the map.

The rhyolite intrusive, which is exposed due to erosion, in the NW/4 of section 28, appears as a moderately low magnetic anomaly. This is because the rhyolite has been altered and presently contains few fresh magnetic minerals. However, a significant magnetic low in the W/2 of the SE/4 of section 28 may indicate a highly altered buried intrusive which may be the source of the heat and mineralizing hydrothermal fluids.

The VLF data has been contoured in Figure 5. The contour interval is 1 degree. The VLF contour map is interpreted much the same way as the magnetic map. The areas of successive closure are zones of greater conductivity.

The map reveals a VLF high near the western edge of section 34. This VLF high corresponds to the first magnetic high discussed earlier. The intersection of two faults has been mapped in this location (faults A and B in Figure 3). Another magnetic high to the north-northeast further supports the directional trend of fault A under the cover of the alluvial valley. A smaller VLF high situated to the northwest of the large high corresponds to fault D in Figure 3. A jasperoid sample collected in this area assayed .011 ounces of gold per ton.

Magnetic Survey Zebra Prospect

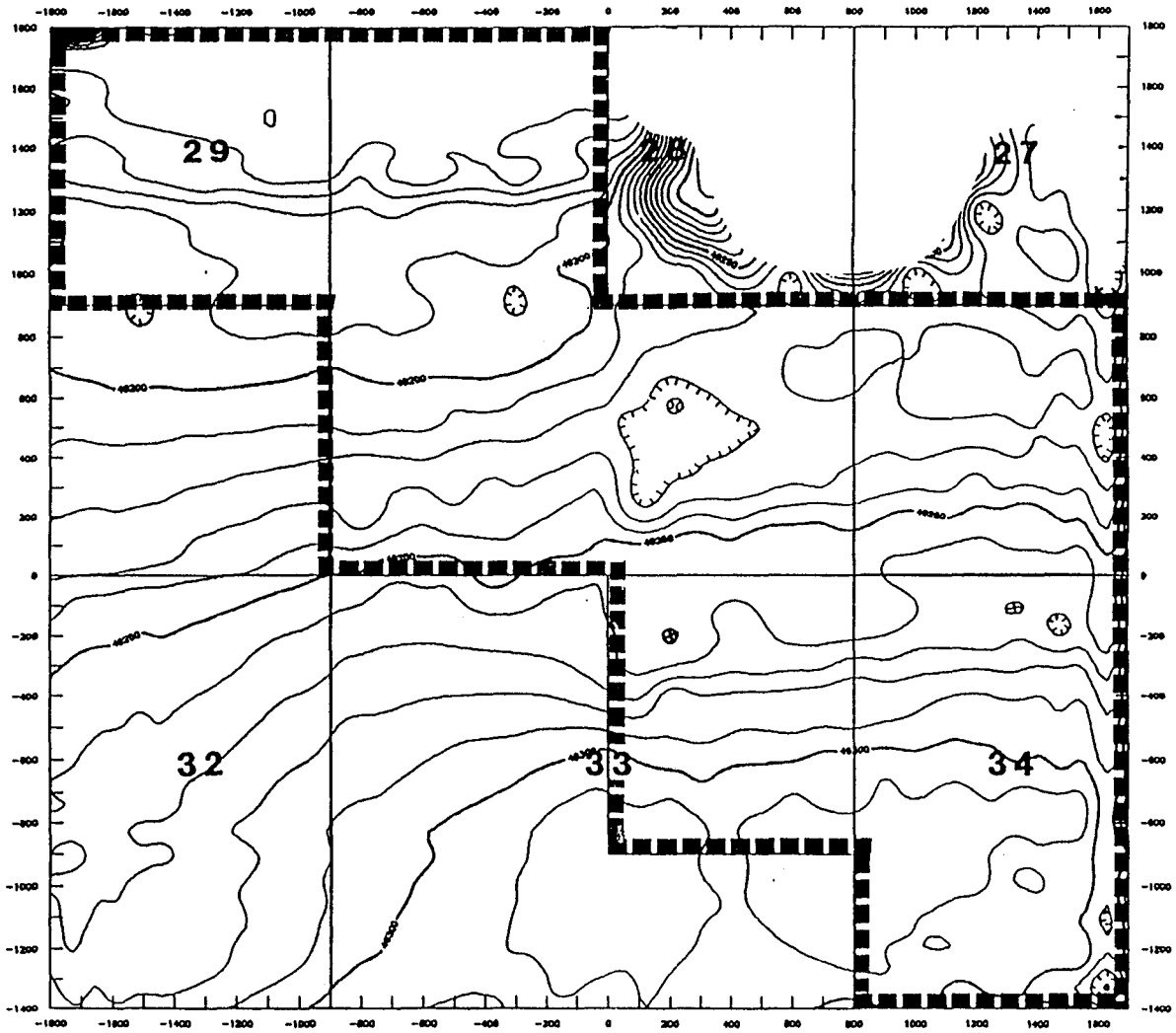


FIGURE 4

000242

VLF Survey Zebra Prospect

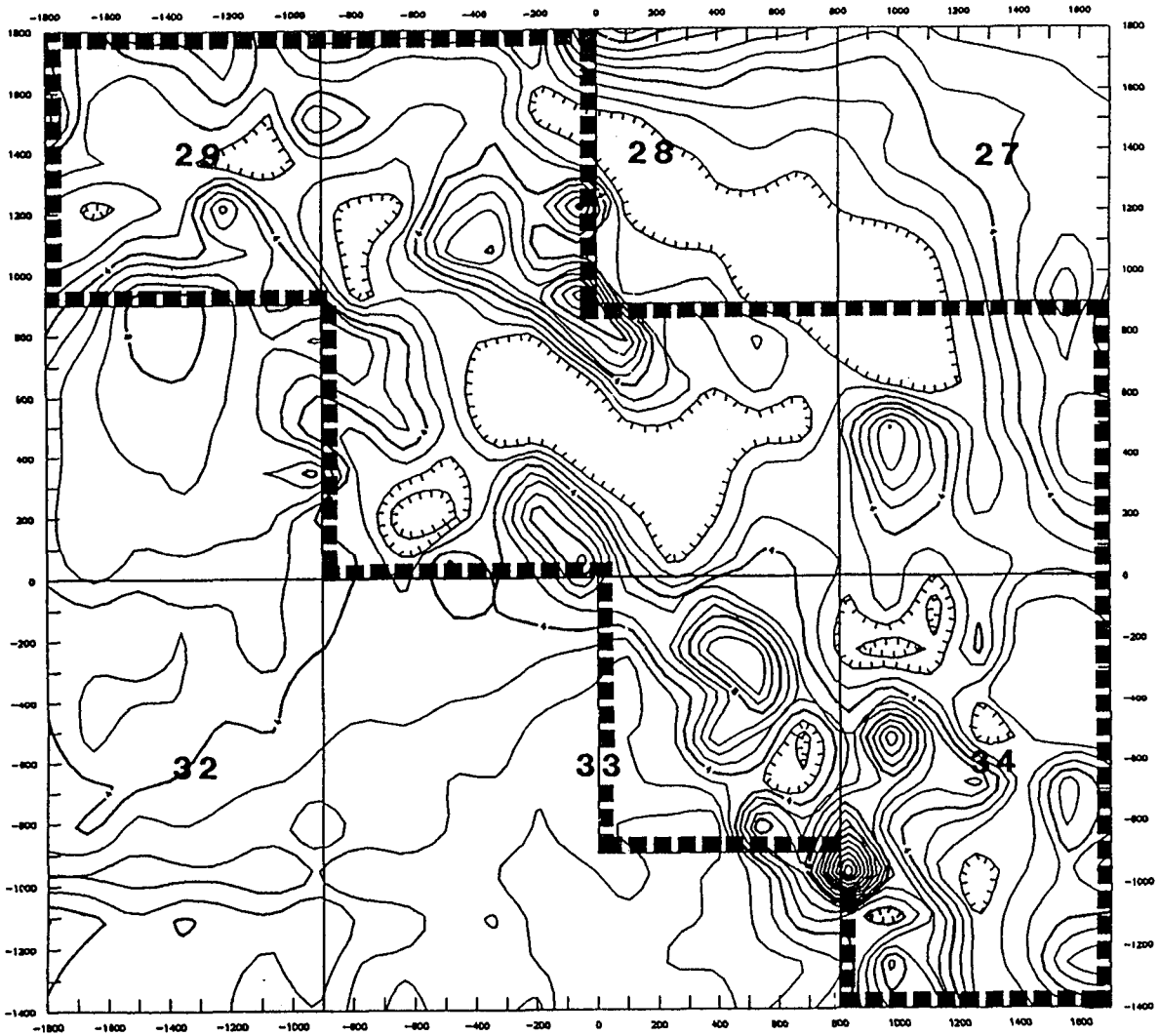


FIGURE 5

000243

Another VLF high seems to correspond to fault C in Figure 3. All the samples collected along this structure exhibited anomalously high gold concentrations. Four other significant highs can be delineated on the map. One in the SW/4 of section 27 and the other three in the NW/4 of section 28. These highs represent conductive bodies possibly associated with shear zones E and F in Figure 3. Anomalous concentrations of gold are associated with these shear systems.

In accordance with the VLF and magnetometer surveys, large areas of alteration and jasperoid mineralization were mapped along structures delineated by the geophysics. The geological and geophysical studies revealed three major faults (labeled A, B and E on Figure 3) and three minor faults (labeled C, D and F) some of which had not been previously mapped on the property. These structures represent good target areas to be further explored and studied.

Fault A trends north 34 degrees east through the northwest corner of section 34. Limestone breccia cemented with calcite, argillic and iron oxide alteration and jasperoid development in the area immediately south of the fault indicate the presence of hydrothermal fluids. Although the geochemical samples collected at the northern end of this structure did not yield significant gold quantities, this area is still a reasonable target due to the alteration associated with the fault zone.

Fault B bounds the low hills along the southwestern edge of the property. This fault is a basin and range structure which appears to have a significant vertical component. The fault is slightly offset to the southwest along its southern portion possibly due to the northeast trending fault A. The basin and range fault has no surface expression in limestone outcrop, rather it is obscured by Quaternary alluvium composed of limestone, jasperoid, rhyolitic and dacitic intrusive rocks, sandstone and conglomerate. It is possible that portions of this large fault could have been one of the conduits for the ascending hydrothermal fluids and gold mineralization. Of special interest would be the area of offset along the southern portion of the fault where it intersects fault A. This area corresponds to a the maximum magnetic and VLF highs.

Fault E trends north 81 degrees west through the center of section 28 and continues into section 27. This shear zone can be traced for at least 8,500 feet on the surface. Associated with this shear zone are oblique dilation or extension structures which have been filled with jasperoid, jasperoid breccia and banded chalcedony, quartz and calcite. Several assays along this structure showed anomalous gold values with the greatest being .019 ounces of gold per ton.

Another heavily mineralized area occurs along fault C which is nearly parallel to the basin and range fault but several hundred feet to the northeast. Grey to white to dark red jasperoid and jasperoid breccia with moderate to abundant vugs and open spaced quartz is associated with this structure. Chalcedony and moderate iron oxides are also present in the area. Three rock chip samples were collected from the southeast to the northwest along this mineralized trend. The samples assayed .034, .013 and .004 ounces per ton gold respectively. The fault has a surface exposure of at least 1,000 feet and the associated alteration is 10 to 20 feet wide. The structure is covered by alluvium to the northwest but could continue for some distance.

Located to the south of fault C, approximately 1,000 feet, is a fault (labeled D on Figure 3) which trends north 82 degrees west through a saddle and has associated argillic alteration and jasperoid development along its length. A sample collected of the light grey to white jasperoid with minor iron oxides, white secondary silica veins and microveins with open spaced quartz filling assayed .011 ounces per ton gold.

Fault F is located in the NE/4 of section 28. An area of approximately 40 acres consists of jasperoid and jasperoid breccia. It is hypothesized that in this location a smaller shear zone may parallel the major shear zone located to the south. Four samples were collected over the jasperoid with the best assay being .022 ounces per ton gold.

Mineralization and Alteration

The Zebra property represents an epithermal disseminated gold prospect. It is believed that the prospect lies within the metallogenic zonation halo of the Tombstone district. The shallow ores of the central district were known to be high in silver and low in gold. Conversely, and in accordance with zonational patterns, the Zebra property has high gold, anomalous arsenic and low silver values.

Previous drill projects on the Zebra property performed by Consolidated Paymaster and Wellington Financial encountered significant gold mineralization in two drill holes. Drill hole 28-3 encountered 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold from 50 to 70 feet and a later offset, 28-4, encountered .037 ounces per ton gold from the surface to 30 feet. The mineralized horizons occur in pink to red oxidized limestones, silty limestones and shales. The 1989 drill program extended the mineralized trend to approximately 400 feet by drilling two holes to the east of 28-3. These holes, 89-1 and 89-2,encountered .053 ounces of gold per ton from 15 to 25 feet and .082 ounces of gold per ton from 40 to 45 feet, respectively.

The Carlin model of disseminated precious metal mineralization can be used to illustrate how possible economic concentrations of gold have been deposited on the Zebra property (Figure 6). The model implies that a buried intrusive acts as a thermal pump to circulate meteoric waters. These fluids leach trace amounts of metals from the country rock along their circulating paths. The metal rich hydrothermal solutions then rise rapidly up high angle structures dissolving calcium carbonate and precipitating silica (the formation of jasperoid). The solutions begin to boil at a critical level within the system where they will start to precipitate their dissolved metals content along with other elements. A vertical zonation of metals, gangue and alteration forms within this system. In addition to gold and silver, barium, arsenic, antimony and mercury are common pathfinder elements which also precipitate in association with precious metal mineralization.

Silicification and argillization of the limestones along and near structures occurs on the Zebra property. Dark red to grey to white jasperoids and jasperoid breccia has been sampled which assayed up to .141 ounces per ton gold. Table 1 lists the sample number, assay value and a brief description of some of the jasperoids sampled on the property. Jasperoids have been widely used as exploration guides for the location of disseminated replacement type ore deposits.

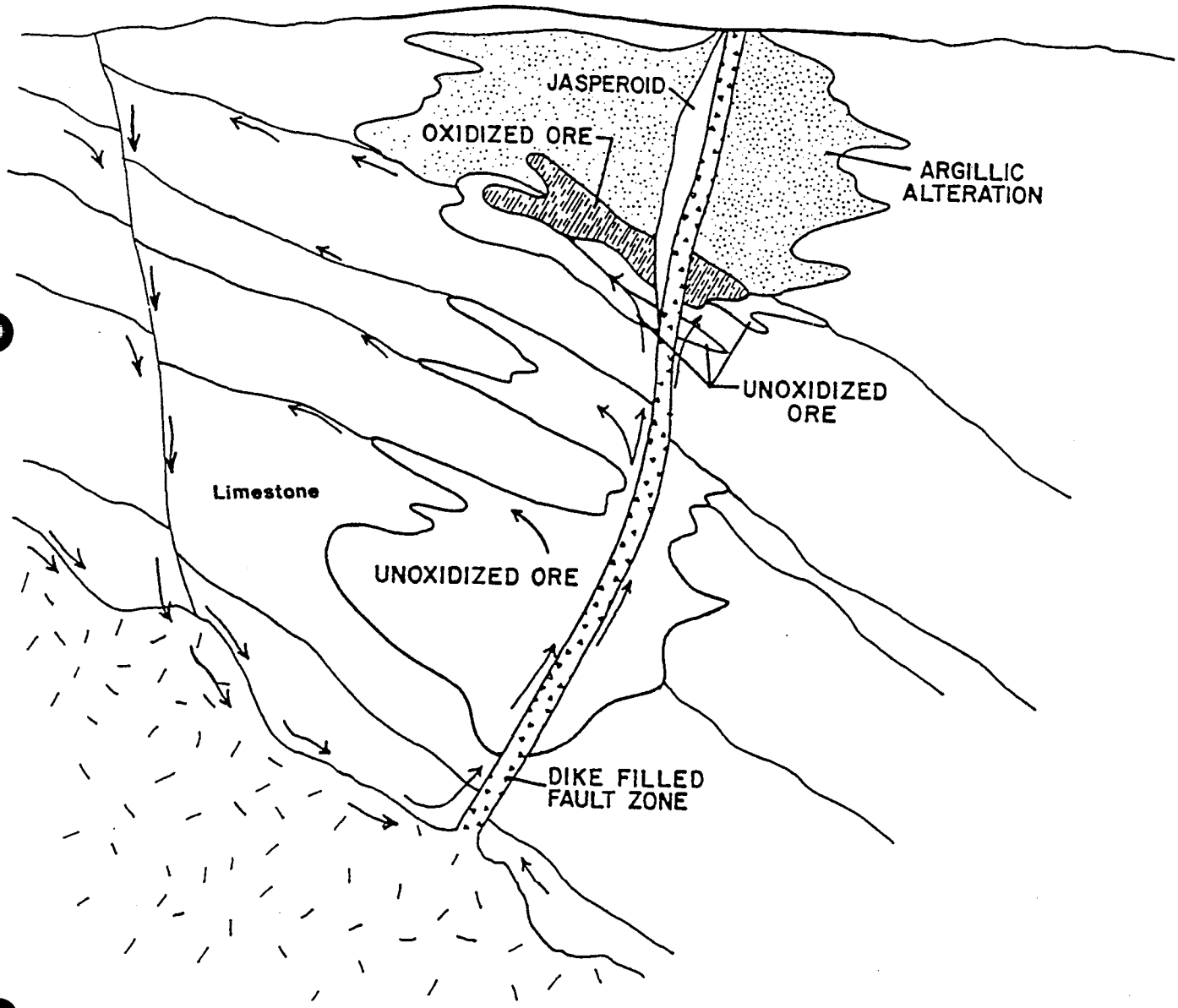
TABLE 1

Sample #	Au (oz./ton)	Description
1007	.011	Lt. grey & white jasp.
1008	.034	Grey, white & pink jasp.
1009	.013	Tan, grey & red jasp.
5402	.022	Jasp. breccia
5407	.019	Banded chal., Ca & jasp. vn
5413	.017	Jasp. breccia
1574	.030	Zebra jasp.
1982	.068	Zebra jasp. from pit
1983	.038	Grey, red jasp, banded
1584	.141	Jasp. from dump near rhy.
1586	.114	White jasp bx, Feox
1589	.010	White to pink jasp.
1590	.024	Jasp. with barite, fluorite
1593	.010	White jasp. bx, drusy
5736	.015	Zebra jasp., 12" vein
5753	.012	Red & white jasp., fluorite
5770	.022	Jasp. with Feox

* Sample locations and more complete descriptions are given in Appendix A.

Carlin Model of Precious Metals

Disseminated Replacement Type Deposit



Arrows Show Solution Paths

Figure 6

000247

Several episodes of mineralization have been identified on the Zebra property indicating a continued history of hydrothermal activity and gold mineralization. The property received its name from the banded jasperoid located in the SW/4 of section 34. One theory as to the development of the banded jasperoid contends that at least three separate pulses of mineralized hydrothermal fluids were necessary to form the zebra auriferous replacement bodies.

The formation of the zebra jasperoid begins with an early stage of extremely fine grained chalcedonic quartz being deposited at the expense of the calcium carbonate in the limestones. The formation of the jasperoid caused calcite flooding into the limestone as evidenced by the numerous calcite veins and veinlets located in the altered and fresh limestones near the jasperoids. The early formed chalcedony contains moderate to abundant (up to 50%) porphyroblasts of subhedral to euhedral fluorite averaging 0.5-1.5 mm in size. These commonly contain dusty hematite giving the early chalcedonic lenses a pink to red color. This fluorite appears to replace the chalcedony and therefore was probably a mid-to-late stage mineralizing event.

After the chalcedonic quartz bearing fluids cooled and contracted forming a series of closely spaced, sub-parallel fractures, a second period of mineralization deposited fine to medium grained quartz aggregates with euhedral crystal terminations into the open spaces of the fractures. This later formed quartz commonly contains dusty opaque inclusions, but these do not significantly color the quartz. These two pulses of hydrothermal fluids, along with the later replacement of the chalcedony by fluorite, created the uniquely red and white banded jasperoid.

Some cavities in the zebra jasperoid are partially filled by a later episode of clear quartz which contains no opaque inclusions and which exhibits complex twinning, suggesting a low temperature of formation. Other cavities are partially filled with extremely fined grained aggregates of calcite which exhibit cream to white fluorescence under ultraviolet light. In a few samples, veinlets of white quartz cut the zebra jasperoid.

Coarser grained open spaced veins and replacement zones on the property consist of variable amounts of quartz, fluorite, calcite and barite. Quartz is mainly colorless to white and forms clusters of euhedrally terminated crystals growing into cavities. Fluorite forms massive, medium to coarse grained aggregates and is colorless to pale green, medium green, mauve and purple. In some locations veinlets of colorless to green fluorite cut purple fluorite. Late stage solutions deposited thin, very fine grained coatings of quartz in vugs in the massive fluorite. The barite occurs locally with fluorite in the massive fracture-filling veins.

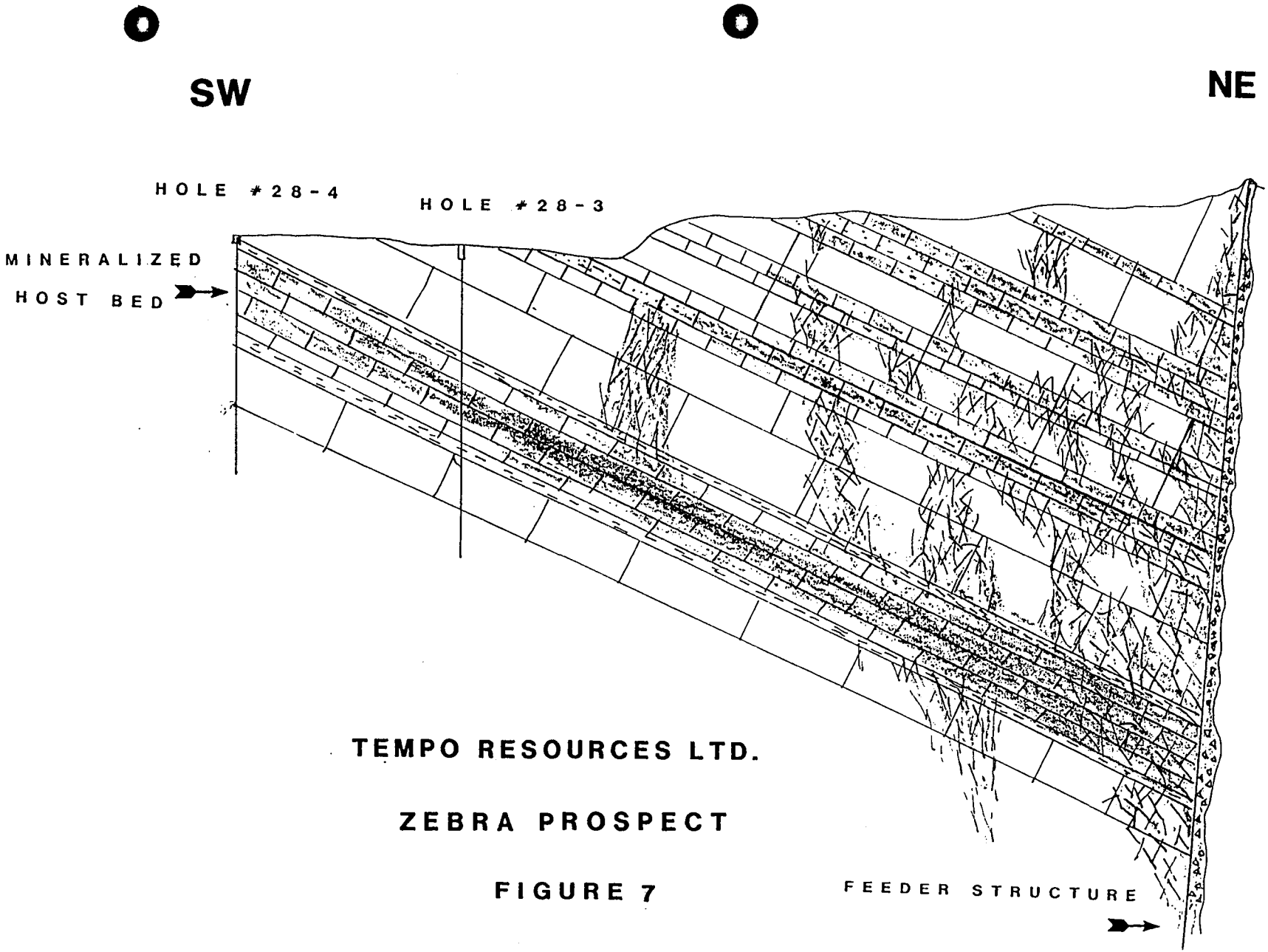
It is apparent that the paragenesis of the mineralization is quite complexed with at least five episodes of quartz mineralization thus far identified on the property. There are also overlapping calcite, fluorite and fluorite with barite mineralizing events. It is not clear which of the episodes of mineralization was responsible for the gold deposition, or if in fact, more than one episode was required to concentrate the precious metal. But it is essential to note that there must have been quite a large hydrothermal system operating in the area over a long duration of time which produced a continuing period of fluidization and concentrated gold mineralization on the property.

The ore grade mineralization localized near one of the rhyolite porphyry intrusives in section 28 is most probably part of the same hydrothermal system that generated the auriferous zebra jasperoids in section 34. The ore grade mineralization located in section 28 is associated with a feeder structure which trends north 40 degrees west and cuts through the rhyolite porphyry. The feeder structure can be traced for over 2,000 feet. This length is evidenced by altered limestone outcrop and float which exhibits moderate red hematite and minor orange limonite alteration. One good altered outcrop extends for almost 500 feet. However, the rest of the trend is predominately float. One rock sample (# 520) collected from this altered limestone material 1,000 feet north of the drill holes assayed .035 ounces per ton gold. Figure 7 is a cross-section through two of the mineralized holes illustrating the location of the possible ore body.

1989 Drill Program

Seven holes were drilled on the Zebra property using a reverse circulation, Cyclone Model TH 60 drill rig mounted on a diesel powered carrier. The drill unit was equipped with air compressors that delivered 750 CFM free air at 250 PSI. Dual walled drill pipe was employed which had an outside diameter of 4.5 inches and an inside diameter of 2.25 inches. One hammer drill bit that was capable of drilling a 5.25 inch hole was used on the project.

A total of 1,311 feet was drilled during the program and drill cuttings were collected in a cyclone and then dumped through a four-tiered Jones-type splitter to insure a homogeneous representative sample for each five foot interval. A total of 261 samples were analyzed for gold (DH 89-2 had one ten foot sample from 85 to 95 feet). The assay results for the 1989 drill program appear in Appendix B.



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ZEBRA PROSPECT

FIGURE 7

000250

The locations of the seven holes drilled in the 1989 drill program are identified on Figure 3. These holes tested three target areas on the property. The locations of the two mineralized holes, 28-3 and 28-4, drilled during previous programs are also identified on Figure 3. Figure 8 gives a more precise arrangement of 28-3 and 28-4 and the holes drilled as offsets to these holes during the 1989 program. The total depth (TD) for each of these holes is also listed on Figure 8.

All of the holes drilled in the 1989 program encountered either intervals of gold mineralization, iron oxide alteration or jasperoid development. However, as previously hypothesized, the ore grade mineralization does not necessarily coincide with an oxide zone.

Offset drill hole 89-1 encountered .053 ounces per ton gold from 15 to 25 feet. The mineralization was in a tannish-grey to greenish crystalline limestone with moderate calcite veins and microveins. The veins were up to .25 inches in diameter, generally white with associated minor hematite and limonite. The microveins were clear and 1 to 2 mm in diameter. Minor hematite was noted along fracture surfaces in the limestone. Minor reddish brown limestone was noted which contained no veins or microveins. This mineralized horizon is located 10 feet above an oxidized limestone horizon. Table 2 lists the alteration types encountered in each drill hole as taken from the drill logs.

Drill hole 89-2 encountered .082 ounces per ton gold over a five foot interval from 40 to 45 feet. This hole did not exhibit any outstanding alteration. The mineralized horizon was in a tannish grey crystalline limestone and no significant veining or microveining was noted in the drill cuttings, however it is possible that microscopic quartz veining was responsible for the mineralization in both holes.

Two other offsets, 89-3 and 89-4 were drilled to the north and south of hole 28-3 in an attempt to further delineate the mineralized trend. These holes encountered only trace mineralization but provided invaluable information as to the orientation of the ore horizons.

The drilling seems to have tested more than one mineralized horizon. The gold mineralization is disseminated through several receptive limestone intervals rather than just one. The mineralization appears to have a 20 to 25 degree plunge the northeast where a major fault and possible feeder structure bisects a small rhyolitic plug. Drill hole 89-2 encountered minor hematite and limonite along fractures in the limestone and as selvages along some calcite veins and microveins, however no heavily altered iron oxide zones were encountered. Additional drilling in this area can further delineate the mineralized trend and aid in the understanding of the mineralization in relation to structures and the intrusive. Figure 9 is a fence diagram of the holes in Figure 8 illustrating the proposed orientation of the mineralized horizons.

Drill Hole Offsets

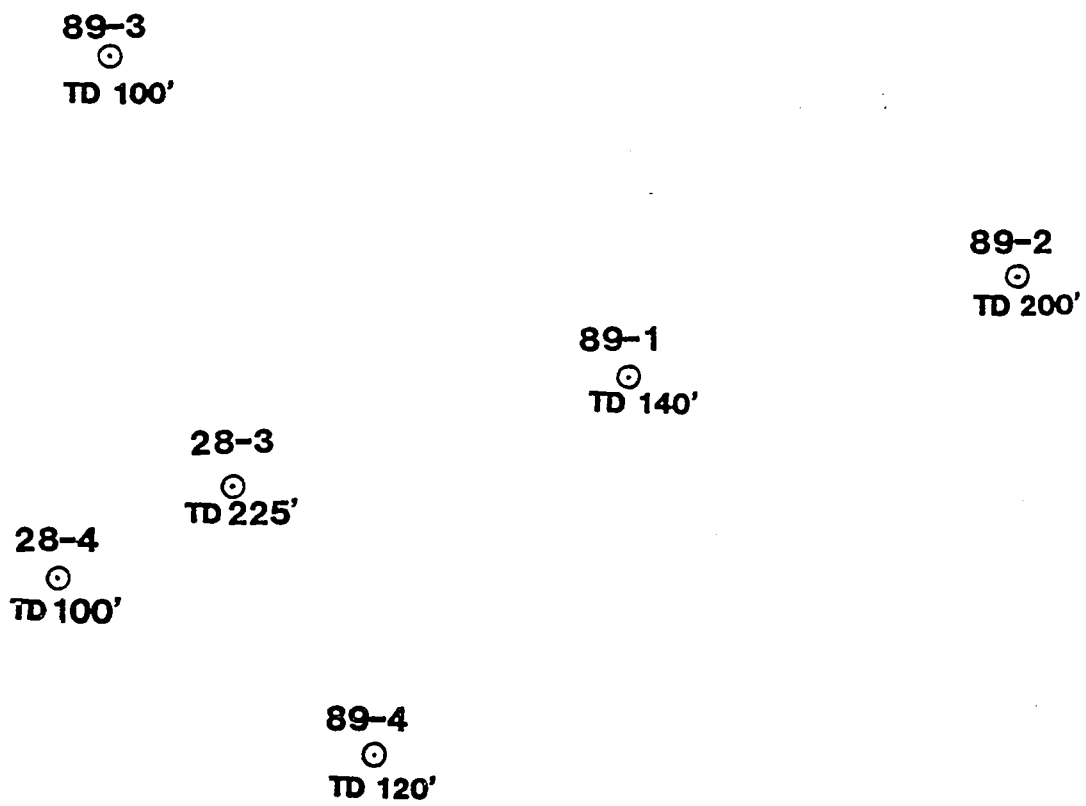

Figure 8

N

Scale 1" : 60'

000252

Zebra Prospect Fence Diagram

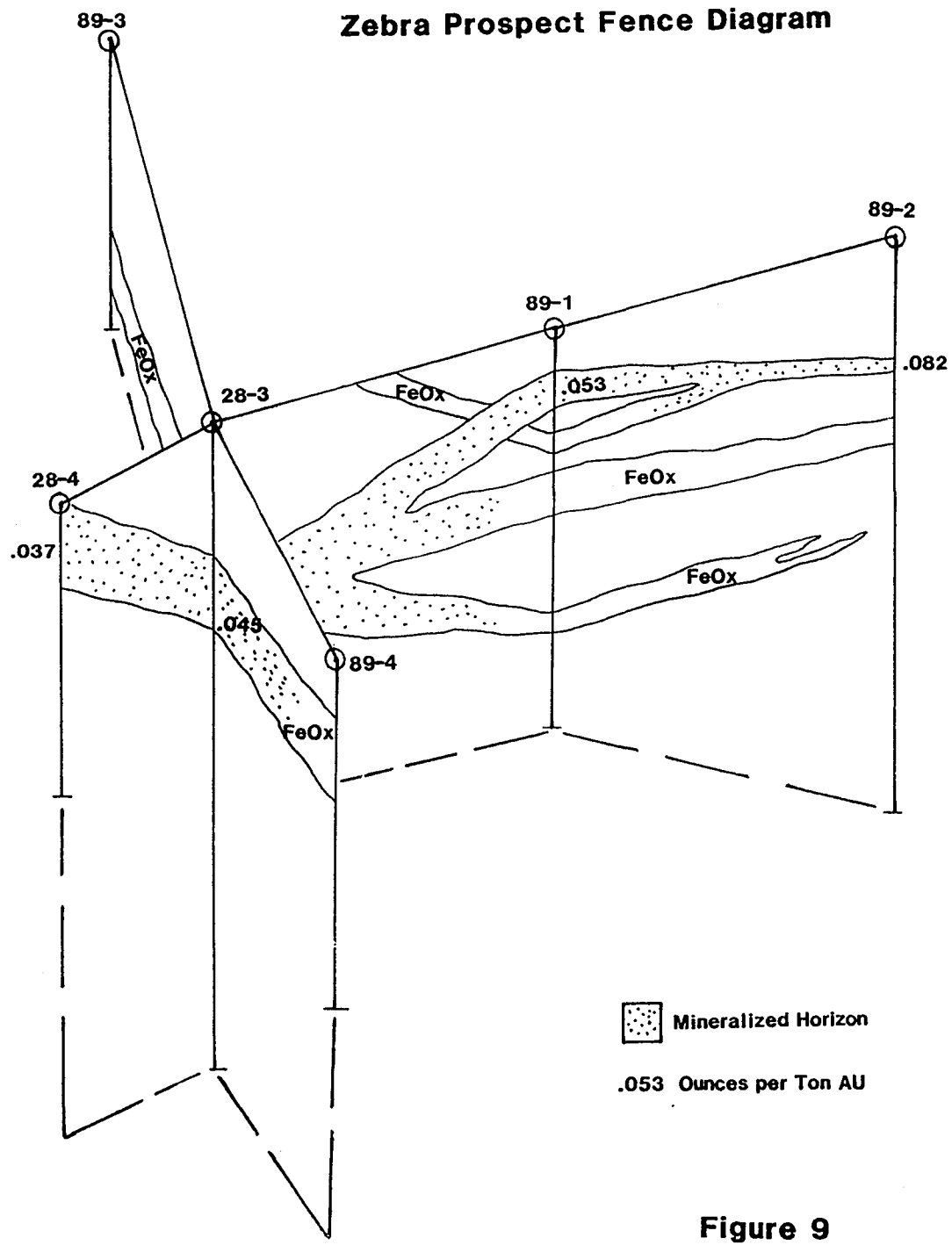

Figure 9

000253

Zebra Prospect Fence Diagram

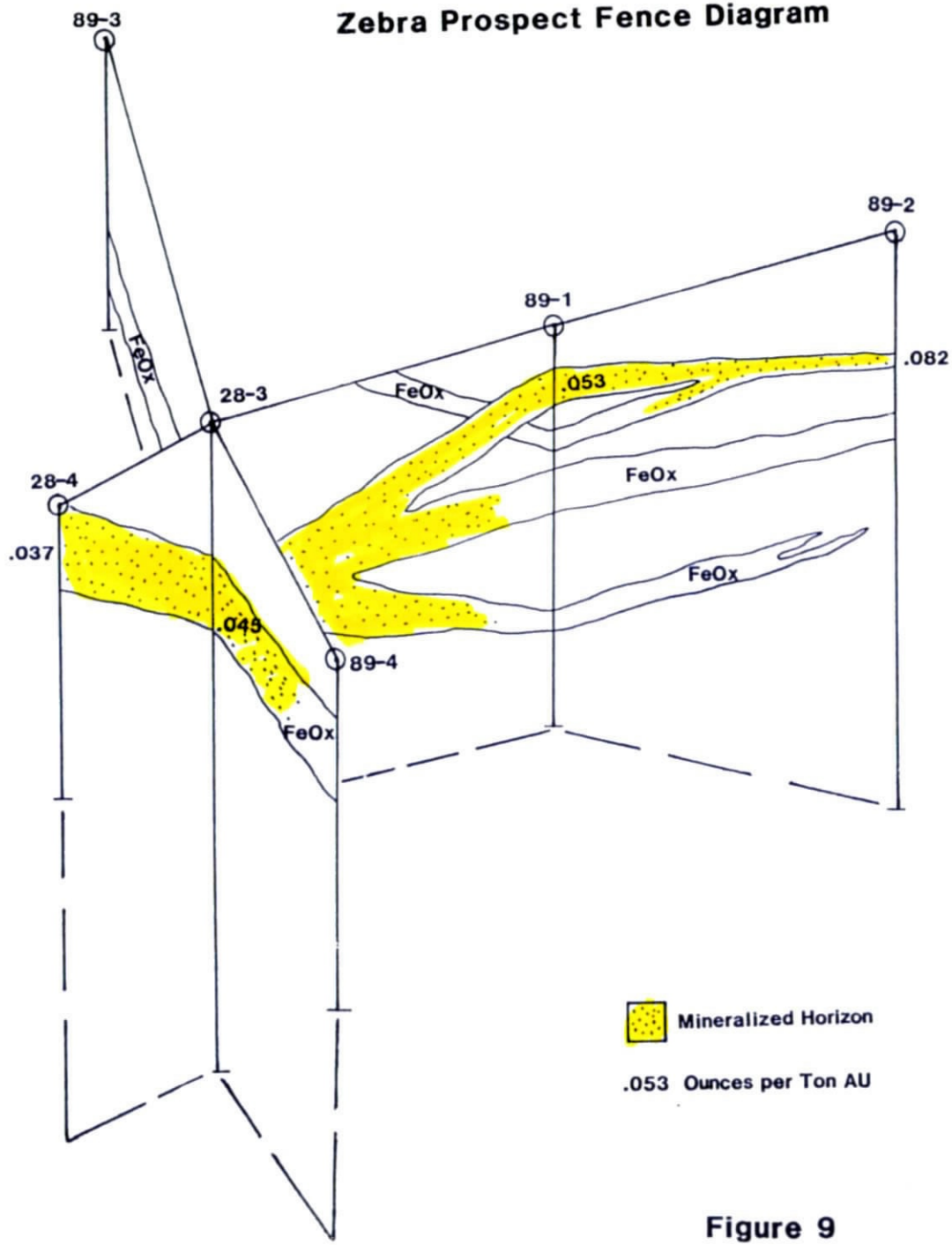

Figure 9

000253

TABLE 2

Hole #	Total Depth	Interval	Type of Alteration
89-1	140'	35'-40'	Iron Oxide
		50'-65'	Iron Oxide
		100'-105'	Jasperoid
89-2	200'	65'-70'	Argillic
			Iron Oxide
89-3	100'	65'-75'	Iron Oxide
89-4	120'	20'-45'	Iron Oxide
89-5	340'	105'-110'	Jasperoid
		125'-130'	Jasperoid
		135'-140'	Jasperoid
		145'-150'	Jasperoid
		160'-165'	Jasperoid
		185'-205'	Jasperoid
		220'-225'	Jasperoid
		250'-255'	Iron Oxide
		265'-266'	Iron Oxide
		280'-300'	Iron Oxide
		300'-320'	Jasperoid
89-6	111'	0'-45'	Iron Oxide Vns
89-7	300'	45'-55'	Iron Oxide
		60'-65'	Iron Oxide
		85'-90'	Iron Oxide
		135'-140'	Jasperoid

Drill hole 89-5 was located along a major east-west shear zone in the limestone which has a surface exposure of at least 1.5 miles. Jasperoids are prevalent on the property along the entire length of the fault. Many intervals of medium grey to dark red jasperoid were encountered in this hole as well as several good iron oxide zones. The jasperoid was vuggy and contained open spaced quartz crystals over some intervals. This hole encountered anomalous gold mineralization throughout but no values exceeded .010 ounces per ton gold. However, this is an extremely conspicuous structure which requires more than one drill hole to establish its merit.

Drill hole 89-6 was to test a VLF and magnetometer high which was located by the 1988 geophysical surveys. This hole had a prescribed depth of 300 to 400 feet. However, at 110 feet the drilling encountered a very fractured section of the limestone and the bit became offset and could no longer drill effectively. The hole had to be abandoned at 111 feet. The rig was moved in a northeasterly direction 242 feet. Movement in this direction would hopefully still be able to test the geophysical high and also a northeast trending shear structure which occurs in the valley. Iron oxide zones were encountered in the upper portion of the hole. Minor gold mineralization was encountered throughout the hole to a depth of 300 feet.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1983, 1985 and 1989 drill programs conducted on the Zebra property were successful in that they located an area of shallow ore grade gold mineralization in section 28. The 1983 drill program was composed of 10 holes, three of which were located in section 28. One of these holes, 28-3 encountered 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold from 50 to 70 feet. The 1985 drill program consisted of one offset hole, 28-4, located 60 feet to the southwest of 28-3, which encountered 30 feet of .037 ounces per ton gold from the surface to 30 feet. The 1989 drill program extended the mineralized trend to approximately 400 feet by drilling two holes to the east of 28-3. These holes, 89-1 and 89-2, encountered .053 ounces of gold per ton from 15 to 25 feet and .082 ounces of gold per ton from 40 to 45 feet, respectively.

The 1989 drilling seems to have tested more than one mineralized horizon. The gold mineralization is disseminated through several receptive limestone intervals rather than just the one previously identified in holes 28-3 and 28-4. The mineralization appears to have a 20 to 25 degree plunge to the northeast where a major fault and possible feeder structure bisects a small rhyolite plug. This is the primary target area on the property and it is recommended that drilling be continued in this area to the northeast to further delineate the trend.

The two other holes drilled in the rhyolite porphyry area in the 1983 program were drilled considerably north of the mineralized holes. Drill hole 28-1 was drilled in the rhyolite porphyry and 28-2 was drilled near the contact of the porphyry and the Colina Limestone. Both holes encountered anomalous gold mineralization (less than .01 ounces per ton) but seem to have missed the mineralized trend. However, they helped to position the four holes drilled in the 1989 project.

The 1983 drill program also tested an area of approximately 12 acres in the SW/4 of section 34. Six of the drill holes were located on top of and along a hill which had conspicuous zebra jasperoid outcrops with associated fluorite and barite. The last hole was located on the flats below the hill. All holes encountered some minor gold mineralization but they did not identify the source area for the auriferous mineralizing fluids.

The 1988 geophysical program located a magnetic and a VLF high approximately 1/4 mile north of the drill locations in the SW/4 of section 34. One hole was designated to be drilled on this anomaly in the 1989 program. The first drill location on the anomaly had to be abandoned at 111 feet due to complications in the drilling. Another hole was located 242 feet to the northeast and drilled to a depth of 300 feet. Both holes encountered minor concentrations of gold.

The entire western 1/2 of section 34 is extremely interesting due to the prolific jasperoid development and argillic alteration in the area and should be considered as a primary target for further exploration. Several major structures have been identified here that merit further evaluation. It is recommended that drilling be conducted on the flats where the geophysical and geological data dictated anomalies.

Drill hole 89-5 was located along a major east-west trending shear structure (fault E) which has abundant jasperoids and jasperoid breccias outcropping along its 8,500 foot length. The hole encountered many intervals of oxidation and jasperoid development and anomalous gold mineralization to a depth of 340 feet. Additional drilling is recommended along this structure, first in a direction towards the mineralization located in section 28. It appears that the feeder structure for this mineralization and the shear zone intersect in an area of intense iron oxide alteration. A large magnetic low was mapped in the W/2 of the SE/4 of section 28 associated with fault E which could signify an altered intrusive at depth and the possible source of the heat and hydrothermal fluids. The shear zone should also be tested to the east where intense jasperoid breccias outcrop along its length.

The other targets located by the 1988 detailed geological and geophysical surveys should be tested to completely explore the property for economic concentrations of gold mineralization. These targets include the areas along faults C, D and F as labeled on Figure 3.

000256

The Zebra property has numerous target areas, some still completely untested, that merit further geological evaluation. The property also has a proven ore grade mineralized trend of at least 400 feet that needs additional detailed drilling. The Zebra property is a fine example of an epithermal disseminated gold prospect. The voluminous outcrops of zebra jasperoids, other jasperoids and re-silicified jasperoid breccias are evidence that a great volume of hydrothermal fluid was involved in the mineralizing episode(s) on the property. At least five of these quartz related mineralizing episodes have been identified. The more episodes of silicification the greater the possibility that economic concentrations of gold were localized and deposited.

000257

PROSPECT Zebra

MINSEARCH

COUNTY/STATE Cochise, Arizona

SAMPLE NO	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au oz/ton	Ag	As	Sb					DESCRIPTION
1001	20S	23E	34	4300	5030	MB	1/88	<.001								ls congl, minor-mod leox, angular to sub-frags, matrix orag-red, ca, ca vns too
1002			34	2200	3750			.004								white to pink si vn, abund drusy qtz & ca, abund vugs, minor red-pink si ls in vn
1003			34	2300	3500			<.001								white, gr-pink jasp, qtz x, asso. microvns and vns of si in ls, minor-mod vugs
1004			34	800	3250			<.001								white chal & jasp flt, si vns cut jasp, hem
1005			34	700	3150			<.001								red alt ls flt, mod leox, ls is very frac'd white si vns up to 1" in ls, also ca vns
1006			33	1700	350			<.001								red arg ls with tan to white opal & chal po ca vns, ls is "sandy", crumbles easily
1007			33	2000	680			.011								lt grey to white jasp, minor leox, white si vns & open spaced qtz
1008			33	1150	1350			.034								grab sample from arroyo, grey, white, pink jasp, abund drusy qtz & vugs, jasp frac'd
1009			33	800	1850			.013								tan-grey-red jasp, drusy si & ca, mod vugs, bx in places, zone is 10' wide
1010			33	700	2000			.004								grab sample along dk red-grey jasp, drusy qtz vns, mod vugs, tan-gr-wh chal, mod leox
1011			27	4250	2850			.002								dk grey-red jasp bx, drusy, mod vugs, bx is clast rich, matrix poor, abund leox
1012			27	4220	2780			.009								same as sample # 1011, more drusy qtz here, chal, also minor zebra tex
1013			27	4200	2900			.006								same as #1011, more si vns here, open sp qtz
6919	20S	23E	27	4650	1700	RR		<.001								ls congl, poorly sorted, ca cement, ang to round, includes ls, int rx, chal, ca sand

000259

MINSEARCH

PROSPECT Zebra

COUNTY/STATE Cochise, Arizona

SAMPLE NO	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au oz/ton	Ag	As	Sb	DESCRIPTION
5401	20S	23E	28	1750	1600	JW	1/88	<.001				bx and sl ls, ang. frags of ls, micro X qt frac fillings, 3.5' chip sample
5402			28	1500	1650			.022				jasp bx and frac fillings in ls, ls is sil cified, bx frags 5-4" diam.
5403			28	1400	1120			.002				massive jasperoid, minor hematite stain, 15' chip sample
5404			28	1180	1480			<.001				sl ls bx with white to gr ca, sl vns & frac fillings, from prospect pit, slicks
5405			27	4400	1825			.002				ang jasp bx, frags .25-5", hem stained 8' chip sample
5406			27	4300	1580			.003				banded chal, ca and jasp vn, no vugs, massive, white, 25' sample
5407			27	4150	1700			.019				sampled same vn to the NW 150', same description as sample 5406
5408			27	4650	1220			.002				jasp & jasp bx, mod hem, vn from above ends in this jasp, 30' sample
5409			27	4800	3050			<.001				arg alt red ls, coarsley rex, 1-4' thick alt continues 100' along strike
5410			27	4720	2950			<.001				qtz- ca- chal vn; banded white to grey, vug poor, some jasp near vn edges
5411			27	4800	3880			.002				jasp-chal-qtz-ca vn, white, vug poor, 3.5' sample across vn
5412			27	4550	4850			<.001				mod arg alt ls, lt red to yellow, coarsely X, ca in fracs, 4' sample
5413			28	3400	875			.017				jasp bx, lt to mod hem, ang frags up to 5" 15' sample across outcrop
5414			28	3100	600			.002				jasp bx, same as sample # 5413 15' sample across outcrop
5415			28	3150	2320			.007				jasp bx, mod hem, circular outcrop, 12' sample
5416			28	3550	5050			<.001				dense, dk gr ls, slightly sl., in contact with intrusive, 1.5' sample

000260

COUNTY/STATE: Cochise County, Arizona

PROSPECT: ZEBRA

1

SAMPLE NO	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
1574	20S	3E	34			RR	6-30-81	1.020	0.5	48.0	0.9					Jasperoid in limestone, rust to white, significant FeOx mineralization, jasperoid looks banded or striped.
1981	"	"	"	4100	4500	MKP	8-8-81	0.16	6.4	6.9	<0.5					12' bed of jasperoid conforms to vertical bedding of limestone, jasperoid is pink & white, drusy, "zebra" moderate limonite outcrop 1'-2' wide.
1982	"	"	"	3900	4200	"	"	2.35	3.7	62.0	2.8					From prospect pits on fault, zebra jasper pink & white.
1983	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	8-9-81	1.32	3.2	240.0	<0.5					Gray-red jasperoid, not too drusy, some banding, crystals of quartz as a coating.
1984	"	"	"	5000	2350	"	"	0.197	6.0	69.0	1.6					Silicified limestone, dk. red & gray, abund. hematite & MnO stain, moderate limonite can see fresh pyrite, gold? flakes & lim. after pyrite.
1985	"	"	"	3650	3500	"	"	0.150	6.9	14.0	3.1					Fine to med. grained, silicified limestone, grayish white inside, pink on outside, abund. hematite, not zebra striped, come up through fractures in rock, mod-abund. limonite.
1986	"	"	"	4050	3950	"	"	<0.003	1.6	3.7	3.2					Very argillized, pinkish-red limestone, also brown limestone w/ barite, hem & lim abund., mod MnO in valley head, above zebra outcrop.
1987	"	"	29	1100	2100	"	"	0.007	0.5	4.7	1.8					Argillized limestone hematite stained, red & gray, muggy, in places, white calcite coating in places.
1988	"	"	28	3300	4600	"	8-10-81	0.003	1.1	5.4	2.4					Hematitic limestone, brown outside, gray-rd inside, somewhat fractured, cryptoclyst near intrusive.
1989	"	"	"	2400	4100	"	"	0.560	0.5	57.0	1.3					At contact between intrusive & limestone limestone is dk brown in col, has small quartz phenocrysts, calcite.
4401	"	"	"	4650	2700	MLL	8-8-81	0.003	<0.5	3.6	1.2					Frothy brown (hematite-stained) fracture fillings in limestone, pervasively fractured, although sample is spotty, near faults and jasper. sample is more prominent and grades into siliceous jasper.
4402	"	"	"	4650	1850	"	"	0.077	0.5	41.0	3.2					Partially silicified, calcite veined, argillized limestone in fault zone, some hematite and limonite staining (sample taken w/in an 8' area) not distinguishable enough to take separate sample.

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COUNTY/STATE Cochise Co., NM

PROSPECT ZEBRA

SAMPLE NO	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	DESCRIPTION
1843	20S	23E	31	3200	3400	BR	8-5-81	<0.003	1.5	1.9	2.1	Roadcut 50' channel sample of limestone fresh to argillically altered, gray to pink, some Fe staining, same as in Section 36
1844	"	"	"	2200	2500	"	"	0.003	2.6	6.3	5.8	40' Channel sample of intrusive rock, (rhyolite?) adjacent to Precambrian limestone, has forced limestone beds to turn up as it intruded.
1845	"	"	"	1500	2400	"	"	0.003	3.6	15.0	5.0	60' sample of limestone(Pc) interbedded w/ thinbedded shales & calcareous mudstones, slight Fe staine gray-green to pink.
1846	"	"	"	600	2400	"	"	<0.003	3.7	11.0	9.0	Penn. colina limestone interbedded w/thin-bedded shales & calcareous mudstones, some argillic alteration, heavy Fe stain gray rust.
1847	"	"	19	2200	2200	"	"	0.003	2.1	6.6	4.7	P. colina limestone w/heavy Fe stain some argillic alteration, gray-rust 50' channel sample.
1848	"	"	18	3000	4400	"	"	0.080	2.1	10.0	4.2	Jasperoid in limestone(Pc), Fe mineralization, white-red, limestone is recrystallized in vicinity.
1849	"	"	"	2500	4800	"	"	<0.003	2.8	2.7	2.0	Intrusive rock in limestone(Pc) intermediate in composition, Fe stained

RESULTS

000282

PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO., AZ

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
4403	20S	23E	28	4850	1600	MLL	8-8-81	0.005	0.5	21.0	6.1					Slightly Fe-stained, somewhat banded in spots jasperoid developed at top of massive limestone, w/in & between two normal faults cleaner white jasperoid contains specks of galena(?) Ag(?)
4404	"	"	33	200	1000	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	5.8	3.3					red siltstone below thick capping limestone, partially argillized, some limonite staining along w/ the hematitic(red) color topography suggested a fault, but beds were continuous where observed, possibly just a valley formed by folding.
4405	"	"	"	2550	500	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	1.9	2.9					Fe-stained(limonitic) slightly argillized limestone, occurs along bedding planes, spotty jasperoid occurs nearby, but small area of alteration (minor fault ENE possible, but not able to find concrete evidence.
4406	"	"	34	3600	4050	"	"	0.030	0.5	9.2	1.8					Argillic limestone next to fluorite bearing jasperoid. Some fluorite in argillic matter. Located on S. hill along fault, going up W. valley.
4407	"	"	"	3600	4050	"	"	0.100	0.5	7.0	1.5					Fluorite-bearing jasperoid, clean surfaces, well developed crystals w/color zones of purple-green-white-pink. Along fault & zone of #4406
4408	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	< 0.5	36.0	2.7					Fe-stained argillized limestone adjacent to jasperoid along W. valley fault of S. hill.
4409	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	< 0.5	42.0	2.3					Extensive argillized limestone(?) closer to jasperoid in pit of #4408, more Fe staining and argillization than #4408.
4410	"	"	"	1800	2000	"	8-9-81	< 0.003	< 0.5	15.0	1.3					Limonitic stained white jasperoid from prospect pit about 50' from road on W.
4411	"	"	27	5000	3400	"	"	< 0.003	< 0.5	3.3	2.0					Hematite-stained argillically altered limestone, frothy, some limonite, calcite veins.
4412	"	"	"	1390	1650	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	27.0	1.2					Hematite stained cryptocrystalline limestone siltstone above massive limestone on N. hill (No intrusive found)

00285

PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO. AZ

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
4413	20S	23E	27	1600	1950	MLL	8-10-81	< 0.003	< 0.5	7.7	1.0					Hematite stained, completely argillized limestone(?) appears as a shale, but in contact w/massive limestone
4414	"	"	28	2100	4300	"	"	0.003	< 0.5	6.9	<0.5					Rhyolite-quartz latite w/gray aphanitic groundmass and quartz phenocrysts.
4415	"	"	"	2600	3950	"	"	0.003	< 0.5	26.0	3.0					Highly fractured, calcite veined, cryptocrystalline limestone, argillically altered but still hard, hematite and limonite staining.
1584	"	"	"	2400	4150	BR	7-29-81	(4.38 ppm) .14 oz/ton								Dump sample of jasper from large prospect pit w/ outcrop. Heavy Fe mineralization, adjacent to rhyolite.
1585	"	"	1[illegible]	2400	4150	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								Intrusive near #1584, white w/ Fe staining, rhyolite?
1586	"	"	"	3500	2900	"	"	(3.84 ppm) .11 oz/ton								Jasperoid, white in limestone, partially brecciated some Fe staining.
158[illegible]	"	"	"	3900	4000	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, heavy concentration of Fluorite, lt. green-deep purple.
1588	"	"	"	4000	4000	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								argillically altered limestone w/fluorite. Interbedded w/fresh limestone. Fe mineralization
1589	"	"	34	3800	4750	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, white-pink, whole quartz crystals visible
1590	"	"	"	4300	3900	"	"	(0.74 ppm) .024 oz/ton								Prospect pit, jasper massive w/barite, recrystallized limestone & jasperoid, white-rust heavy Fe mineralization, fluorite & barite.
159[illegible]	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, jasperoid, red-white, fluorite mineralization prevalent, some limestone appears cherty and banded.
1592	"	"	"	4000	3150	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Fe stained limestone w/fluorite, gypsum.
1593	"	"	"	4100	1900	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton								Jasperoid, whitedrusy, breccaited & Fe stained.
1594	"	"	"	1900	2350	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, jasperoid, Fe stained
1595	"	"	"	3800	4500	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Rhyolite?, white to rust, Fe stained, intrusive at base of ridge

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5701	20S	23E	34	3390	4370	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone with minor hematite staining, Petroliferous
5702	20S	23E	34	3480	4350	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5701 but contains megafossils at this locale
5703	20S	23E	34	3580	4330	RR	1/4/83	.06	<.1	12	<.5					Colina limestone with moderate hematite stains in fractures
5704	20S	23E	34	3680	4290	RR	1/4/83	.02	<.1	<10	<.5					Gray to pink limestone with, at times, good to very good hematite, some limonite, also beginning to show silicification
5705	20S	23E	34	3775	4270	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					same description as #5701
5706	20S	23E	34	3865	4250	RR	1/4/83	.04	.1	10	2.0					Limestone, pink (light) with good iron staining, very slight silicification.
5707	20S	23E	34	3970	4220	RR	1/4/83	.08	.1	<10	<.5					Colina with minor iron staining, gray to light pink, zebra jasperoid in float all around
5708	20S	23E	34	4060	4200	RR	1/4/83	.64	.5	77	1.5					Zebra jasperoid, iron mineralization prevalent, aspanitic to phaneritic, type section
5709	20S	23E	34	4160	4160	RR	1/4/83	.06	.2	24	.5					50/50 of zebra jasperoid and colina limestone. Limestone is fresh, no signs of alteration, minor iron stains in fractures.

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COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5710	20S	23E	34		4150	RR	1/4/83	.03	<.1	10	<.5					Limestone with some jasperoid in fractures, (2") limestone shows none to moderate hematite staining
5711	20S	23E	34	4240	4070	RR	1/4/83	.03	.1	<10	1.0					Colina limestone, fresh with good to very good hematite-limonite minerals in fractures
5712	20S	23E	34	4140	4090	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone, fresh with moderate hematite in fractures.
5713	20S	23E	34	4030	4110	RR	1/4/83	.25	.2	<10	1.0					50/50 limestone (fresh) and zebra jasperoid
5714	20S	23E	34	3940	4130	RR	1/4/83	.40	.3	15	11.5					Silicified limestone and jasperoid, similar appearance as zebra jaspes but striations not as discernible, probably float material
5715	20S	23E	34	3845	3150	RR	1/4/83	.05	.3	<10	<.5					Limestone with moderate hematite-limonite staining
5716	20S	23E	34	3750	3170	RR	1/4/83	.02	<.1	<10	1.0					Unaltered limestone with very little iron stains
5717	20S	23E	34	3650	4200	RR	1/4/83	.02	.2	11	.5					Soil sample
5718	20S	23E	34	3560	4220	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	26	<.5					Soil sample.
5719	20S	23E	34	3440	4250	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.2	31	<.5					Soil sample

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5720	20S	23E	34	3360	4280	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.2	30	<.5					Soil sample
5721	20S	23E	34	4270	4250	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone, heavy calcite veining, only minor hematite
5722	20S	23E	34	4180	4280	RR	1/4/83	.05	.1	<10	<.5					Fresh limestone with very minor hematite
5723	20S	23E	34	4080	4310	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5722
5724	20S	23E	34	3980	4330	RR	1/4/83	.10	.2	16	<.5					Small outcrop of silicified limestone and jasperoid, white to iron stained, appears to trend same as limestone
5725	20S	23E	34	3890	4350	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, fresh, some is partially bleached white
5726	20S	23E	34	3795	4380	RR	1/4/83	.02	.2	16	.5					Limestone, heavy to moderate calcite veining, heaviest veining reveals strongest iron mineralization, some is silicified and iron stained.
5727	20S	23E	34	3695	4400	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					unaltered, colina limestone
5728	20S	23E	34	3600	4425	RR	1/4/83	.05	.2	22	<.5					Fresh to partially silicified limestone, iron staining good to moderate where silicified
5729	20S	23E	34	3770	3930	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillic unit in limestone, iron stained, some $CaCO_3$ veins, about 3' thick

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5730	20S	23E	34	3830	4100	RR	1/5/83	.08	<.1	33	<.5					Bleached, argillic unit in arroyo, 1' thick, very small outcrop
5731	20S	23E	34	3660	4070	RR	1/5/83	.05	<.1	40	<.5					Silicified limestone, jasperoid, white, with very good flourite development, large to small crystals, green to purple.
5732	20S	23E	34	3710	4020	RR	1/5/83	.06	.6	10	<.5					Float sample near outcrop of silicified limestone, weak flourite mineralization, silica is white to pink, fine-grained
5733	20S	23E	34	3790	3800	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Subtley iron stained, sandy limestone with very slight argillic alteration
5734	20S	23E	34	3960	3720	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Same material as #5733, but with a slight increase in calcite veining
5735	20S	23E	34	3880	3280	RR	1/5/83	.03	.2	17	<.5					Small outcrop of Zebra style silica (1' to 2' in width) hematitic layers are lighter (pink), fairly concordant to bedding
5736	20S	23E	34	3760	3330	RR	1/5/83	.52	.3	50	1.0					Zebra type silica filling 12" wide fracture in Colina limestone, more iron staining, discordant nature
5737	20S	23E	34	3770	2880	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	10	<.5					Argillic unit at least 5' in thickness, iron staining, some minor limonite

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COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5738	20S	23E	34	3180	2590	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Iron stained, sandy limestone along possible fracture or fault. $CaCo_3$ veining moderate
5739	20S	23E	34	3570	4110	RR	1/5/83	.13	<.1	96	.5					Small pod of silicified limestone, with good iron staining, fine to coarse grained, good $CaCo_3$ in area.
5740	20S	23E	34	3590	4140	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	26	.5					Soil sample, rust colored
5741	20S	23E	34	3880	4060	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	28	<.5					Soil sample
5742	20S	23E	34	3830	4000	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	36	<.5					Soil sample
5743	20S	23E	34	3740	4060	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	17	<.5					Soil sample
5744	20S	23E	34	3660	4120	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	21	<.5					Soil sample
5745	20S	23E	34	3570	4160	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	28	<.5					Soil sample
5746	20S	23E	34	3490	4200	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	41	<.5					Argillite, bleached, white, very faint iron staining
5747	20S	23E	34	3970	4800	RR	1/6/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Samples #5748 thru #5752 are argillite, white to rust where iron stained, along fault, possibly a bedding plane fault
5748	20S	23E	34	4180	4460	RR	1/6/83	.02	<.1	25	<.5					

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5749	20S	23E	34	4180	4420	RR	1/6/83	.05	<.1	<10	2.0					Same as #5748
5750	20S	23E	34	4180	4370	RR	1/6/83	.02	<.1	35	<.5					Same as #5748
5751	20S	23E	34	4170	4320	RR	1/6/83	<.01	<.1	71	.5					Same as #5748
5752	20S	23E	34	4170	4260	RR	1/6/83	.17	<.1	47	1.0					Same as #5748
5753	20S	23E	34	4300	4100	RR	1/6/83	.41	<.1	29	1.0					Jasperoid, white to red, anphanitic to phaneritic, good to moderate flourite mineralization
5754	20S	23E	34	4380	3950	RR	1/6/83	.13	<.1	18	1.0					Jasperoid along same trend as #5753, description similar, but less flourite as distance from fault increases, crystals of flourite are white and large
5755	20S	23E	34	4010	3980	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	74	1.0					Argillic material with good iron stains, just bordering, silica and flourite
5756	20S	23E	34	4030	4030	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	55	1.0					Soil sample
5757	20S	23E	34	3990	3930	RR	1/7/83	.03	1.7	32	<.5					Soil sample
5758	20S	23E	34	4070	3950	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	29	.5					Soil sample
5759	20S	23E	34	4080	4000	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, fresh, gray

000270

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5760	20S	23E	34	4040	3910	RR	1/7/83	.20	<.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5759
5761	20S	23E	34	4110	3930	RR	1/7/83	.13	<.1	35	.5					Argillite, rust to white, iron staining good to very good
5762	20S	23E	34	4130	3980	RR	1/7/83	<.01	.1	<10	.5					Limestone in beginning state of argillization, good iron minerals (hematite/limonite), minor coarse grained silica
5763	20S	23E	34	4090	3880	RR	1/7/83	.04	.2	31	1.0					Argillite under float, moderate to good iron stains, pink to salmon
5764	20S	23E	34	4150	3910	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	61	<.5					Very good argillic alteration, with good iron staining
5765	20S	23E	34	4170	3960	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	61	<.5					Same as #5764
5766	20S	23E	34	4130	3860	RR	1/7/83	<.01	.1	<10	1.0					Limestone in middle state of argillic alteration bleached white with iron stains in small concentrated areas
5767	20S	23E	34	4190	3880	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	104	1.5					Argillically altered limestone, deep rust, very good iron staining, completely argillized.
5768	20S	23E	34	4210	3930	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	58	.5					Argillite, pink to salmon with white streaks, hard at times
5769	20S	23E	34	4170	3835	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, unaltered

000271

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE ~~Cochise County, Arizona~~

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5770	20S	23E	34	4490	3680	RR	1/7/83	.74	<.1	268	3.5					Jasperoid with good to strong iron staining, sugary to coarse grained texture, vuggy
5771	20S	23E	34	4220	3710	RR	1/8/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillite, still well consolidated, with good iron staining marbled with bleached areas
5772	20S	23E	34	4250	3680	RR	1/8/83	<.01	<.1	18	<.5					Poor to moderately iron stained argillite, hard, well consolidated
5773	20S	23E	34	4300	3650	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, primarily fresh with very slight traces of argillic altered in fractures
5774	20S	23E	34	4200	3640	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	12	<.5					Argillically altered limestone, bleached white with moderate iron stains, well marbeled
5775	20S	23E	34	4150	3630	RR	1/8/83	.03	.1	29	.5					Argillite, well to poorly consolidated, very good to moderate iron staining, marbleing
5776	20S	23E	34	4000	3790	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Argillically altered limestone with very good pockety iron staining, large calcite crystals, some limonite

000272

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

07-Feb-89

LAB JOB #: MSC03637

Client name: Tempo Resources
Billing address: 2470-609 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y1G5

No. Samples: 67
Date Received: 01-20-89
Submitted by: M. Barraco

Phone number: 298-8235

INVOICE ATTACHED

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC03637	Lab ID		FA/AA Au ppm
89-1-5	3637-	1	0.08
89-1-10	3637-	2	0.11
89-1-15	3637-	3	0.10
89-1-20	3637-	4	0.28
89-1-25	3637-	5	3.36
89-1-30	3637-	6	0.06
89-1-35	3637-	7	0.03
89-1-40	3637-	8	0.16
89-1-45	3637-	9	0.02
89-1-50	3637-	10	0.03
89-1-55	3637-	11	0.02
89-1-60	3637-	12	0.04
89-1-65	3637-	13	0.17
89-1-70	3637-	14	0.02
89-1-75	3637-	15	0.07
89-1-80	3637-	16	0.02
89-1-85	3637-	17	0.02

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Client ID MSC03637	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-1-90	3637- 18	0.08
89-1-95	3637- 19	0.19
89-1-100	3637- 20	0.17
89-1-105	3637- 21	0.03
89-1-110	3637- 22	0.03
89-1-115	3637- 23	0.02
89-1-120	3637- 24	0.03
89-1-125	3637- 25	0.03
89-1-130	3637- 26	0.08
89-1-135	3637- 27	0.06
89-1-140	3637- 28	0.37
89-2-5	3637- 29	0.04
89-2-10	3637- 30	0.04
89-2-15	3637- 31	0.03
89-2-20	3637- 32	0.20
89-2-25	3637- 33	0.03
89-2-30	3637- 34	0.02
89-2-35	3637- 35	0.02
89-2-40	3637- 36	0.04
89-2-45	3637- 37	2.83
89-2-50	3637- 38	0.02
89-2-55	3637- 39	0.03
89-2-60	3637- 40	0.02
89-2-65	3637- 41	0.02
89-2-70	3637- 42	0.07
89-2-75	3637- 43	0.02

Richard C. Crook 2-7-89

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
M' `3637		
89-2-80	3637- 44	0.01
89-2-85	3637- 45	0.01
89-2-95	3637- 46	0.10
89-2-100	3637- 47	0.02
89-2-105	3637- 48	0.01
89-2-110	3637- 49	0.02
89-2-115	3637- 50	0.02
89-2-120	3637- 51	0.02
89-2-125	3637- 52	0.02
89-2-130	3637- 53	0.02
89-2-135	3637- 54	0.04
89-2-140	3637- 55	0.03
89-2-145	3637- 56	0.02
89-2-150	3637- 57	0.02
89-2-155	3637- 58	0.06
89-2-160	3637- 59	0.01
89-2-165	3637- 60	0.04
89-2-170	3637- 61	0.02
89-2-175	3637- 62	0.14
89-2-180	3637- 63	0.04
89-2-185	3637- 64	0.02
89-2-190	3637- 65	0.02
89-2-195	3637- 66	0.08
89-2-200	3637- 67	0.03

Ralph G. Creed
2-7-89

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

07-Feb-89

LAB JOB #: MSC03638

Client name: Tempo Resources
Billing address: 2470-609 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y1G5

No. Samples: 66
Date Received: 01-20-89
Submitted by: M. Barraco

Phone number: 298-8235

INVOICE ATTACHED

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC03638	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-3-5	3638- 1	0.04
89-3-10	3638- 2	0.03
89-3-15	3638- 3	0.02
89-3-20	3638- 4	0.03
89-3-25	3638- 5	0.05
89-3-30	3638- 6	0.06
89-3-35	3638- 7	0.02
89-3-40	3638- 8	0.03
89-3-45	3638- 9	0.04
89-3-50	3638- 10	0.03
89-3-55	3638- 11	0.01
89-3-60	3638- 12	0.02
89-3-65	3638- 13	<.01
89-3-70	3638- 14	<.01
89-3-75	3638- 15	0.01
89-3-80	3638- 16	<.01
89-3-85	3638- 17	<.01

Richard C. Peck
2-7-89

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Client ID MS03638	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-3-90	3638- 18	0.02
89-3-95	3638- 19	0.02
89-3-100	3638- 20	0.01
89-4-5	3638- 21	0.04
89-4-10	3638- 22	0.01
89-4-15	3638- 23	0.03
89-4-20	3638- 24	0.01
89-4-25	3638- 25	0.04
89-4-30	3638- 26	0.02
89-4-35	3638- 27	0.02
89-4-40	3638- 28	0.02
89-4-45	3638- 29	0.02
8[illegible]-50	3638- 30	0.09
89-4-55	3638- 31	0.37
89-4-60	3638- 32	0.01
89-4-65	3638- 33	0.04
89-4-70	3638- 34	0.02
89-4-75	3638- 35	0.01
89-4-80	3638- 36	0.01
89-4-85	3638- 37	0.01
89-4-90	3638- 38	0.01
89-4-95	3638- 39	0.02
89-4-100	3638- 40	0.01
89-4-105	3638- 41	0.02
89-4-110	3638- 42	0.10
89-4-115	3638- 43	0.03

Richard C. Crook 2-7-89

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
MS 3638		
89-4-120	3638- 44	0.27
89-6-5	3638- 45	0.05
89-6-10	3638- 46	0.11
89-6-15	3638- 47	0.10
89-6-20	3638- 48	0.02
89-6-25	3638- 49	0.06
89-6-30	3638- 50	0.49
89-6-35	3638- 51	0.02
89-6-40	3638- 52	0.01
89-6-45	3638- 53	0.04
89-6-50	3638- 54	0.02
89-6-55	3638- 55	0.02
89-6-60	3638- 56	0.01
89-6-65	3638- 57	0.02
89-6-70	3638- 58	0.01
89-6-75	3638- 59	0.02
89-6-80	3638- 60	0.01
89-6-85	3638- 61	0.03
89-6-90	3638- 62	0.02
89-6-95	3638- 63	0.01
89-6-100	3638- 64	0.01
89-6-105	3638- 65	0.01
89-6-110	3638- 66	0.01

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

20-Feb-89

LAB JOB #: MSC03639

Client name: Tempo Resources

Billing address: 2470-609 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y1G5

Phone number: 298-8235

No. Samples: 68
Date Received: 01-20-89
Submitted by: M. Barraco

PAID

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC03639	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-5-5	3639- 1	0.10
89-5-10	3639- 2	0.16
89-5-15	3639- 3	0.08
89-5-20	3639- 4	0.03
89-5-25	3639- 5	0.02
89-5-30	3639- 6	0.01
89-5-35	3639- 7	0.02
89-5-40	3639- 8	0.05
89-5-45	3639- 9	<.01
89-5-50	3639- 10	<.01
89-5-55	3639- 11	0.02
89-5-60	3639- 12	0.02
89-5-65	3639- 13	0.01
89-5-70	3639- 14	0.02
89-5-75	3639- 15	<.01
89-5-80	3639- 16	0.01
89-5-85	3639- 17	0.01

Robert C Cook
2-21-89

Client ID MSC03639	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-5-90	3639- 18	0.01
89-5-95	3639- 19	0.01
89-5-100	3639- 20	0.02
89-5-105	3639- 21	<.01
89-5-110	3639- 22	0.09
89-5-115	3639- 23	0.04
89-5-120	3639- 24	0.05
89-5-125	3639- 25	0.04
89-5-130	3639- 26	0.04
89-5-135	3639- 27	0.04
89-5-140	3639- 28	<.01
89-5-145	3639- 29	0.03
-150	3639- 30	0.03
89-5-155	3639- 31	0.03
89-5-160	3639- 32	0.04
89-5-165	3639- 33	<.01
89-5-170	3639- 34	<.01
89-5-175	3639- 35	0.01
89-5-180	3639- 36	<.01
89-5-185	3639- 37	0.01
89-5-190	3639- 38	0.04
89-5-195	3639- 39	0.15
89-5-200	3639- 40	0.06
89-5-205	3639- 41	0.04
89-5-210	3639- 42	0.05
89-5-215	3639- 43	0.03

Robert C Cook 2-27-89

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
MS 03639		
89-5-220	3639- 44	0.05
89-5-225	3639- 45	0.13
89-5-230	3639- 46	0.04
89-5-235	3639- 47	0.01
89-5-240	3639- 48	0.01
89-5-245	3639- 49	0.02
89-5-250	3639- 50	0.02
89-5-255	3639- 51	0.01
89-5-260	3639- 52	0.01
89-5-265	3639- 53	0.02
89-5-270	3639- 54	0.02
89-5-275	3639- 55	0.01
89-5-280	3639- 56	0.01
89-5-285	3639- 57	0.01
89-5-290	3639- 58	<.01
89-5-295	3639- 59	0.02
89-5-300	3639- 60	0.05
89-5-305	3639- 61	0.05
89-5-310	3639- 62	0.06
89-5-315	3639- 63	0.24
89-5-320	3639- 64	0.02
89-5-325	3639- 65	0.05
89-5-330	3639- 66	0.03
89-5-335	3639- 67	0.01
89-5-340	3639- 68	0.17

Robert Cook
2-21-89

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

20-Feb-89

LAB JOB #: MSC03640

Client name: Tempo Resources

Billing address: 2470-609 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y1G5

Phone number: 298-8235

No. Samples: 60
Date Received: 01-20-89
Submitted by: M. Barraco

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC03640	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-7-5	3640- 1	0.29
89-7-10	3640- 2	0.15
89-7-15	3640- 3	0.03
89-7-20	3640- 4	0.03
89-7-25	3640- 5	0.10
89-7-30	3640- 6	0.03
89-7-35	3640- 7	0.14
89-7-40	3640- 8	0.06
89-7-45	3640- 9	0.06
89-7-50	3640- 10	0.01
89-7-55	3640- 11	0.07
89-7-60	3640- 12	0.21
89-7-65	3640- 13	<.01
89-7-70	3640- 14	<.01
89-7-75	3640- 15	0.01
89-7-80	3640- 16	<.01
89-7-85	3640- 17	0.02

Robert Cook
2-21-89

000283

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Client ID MSC03640	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-7-90	3640- 18	0.01
89-7-95	3640- 19	0.02
89-7-100	3640- 20	0.21
89-7-105	3640- 21	<.01
89-7-110	3640- 22	0.01
89-7-115	3640- 23	0.03
89-7-120	3640- 24	<.01
89-7-125	3640- 25	<.01
89-7-130	3640- 26	0.01
89-7-135	3640- 27	0.02
89-7-140	3640- 28	0.02
89-7-145	3640- 29	0.03
89-7-150	3640- 30	0.03
89-7-155	3640- 31	0.01
89-7-160	3640- 32	0.01
89-7-165	3640- 33	0.01
89-7-170	3640- 34	0.01
89-7-175	3640- 35	0.02
89-7-180	3640- 36	0.02
89-7-185	3640- 37	0.01
89-7-190	3640- 38	0.01
89-7-195	3640- 39	0.01
89-7-200	3640- 40	0.01
89-7-205	3640- 41	0.01
89-7-210	3640- 42	0.01
89-7-215	3640- 43	0.02

Robert C Crook
2-21-89

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
M[illegible]03640		
89-7-220	3640- 44	0.02
89-7-225	3640- 45	0.01
89-7-230	3640- 46	<.01
89-7-235	3640- 47	0.01
89-7-240	3640- 48	0.02
89-7-245	3640- 49	0.01
89-7-250	3640- 50	0.01
89-7-255	3640- 51	0.01
89-7-260	3640- 52	0.01
89-7-265	3640- 53	0.02
89-7-270	3640- 54	0.02
89-7-275	3640- 55	0.01
[illegible]-280	3640- 56	<.01
89-7-285	3640- 57	0.01
89-7-290	3640- 58	<.01
89-7-295	3640- 59	0.01
89-7-300	3640- 60	0.01

Robert C Crook
2-21-89

Zebra Prospect A Summary report to Wellington Financial by Leroy Holleman, March 1990.

Report On

THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

A Gold Prospect
Cochise County, Arizona

Sections 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34
Township 20 South, Range 23 East

Prepared For:

Wellington Financial

by
Leroy Halterman
Certified Professional Geologist #3444
MINSEARCH, INC.

March 1990

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Appendix A Sample Assays, Descriptions and Locations

THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

A Gold Prospect
Cochise County, Arizona

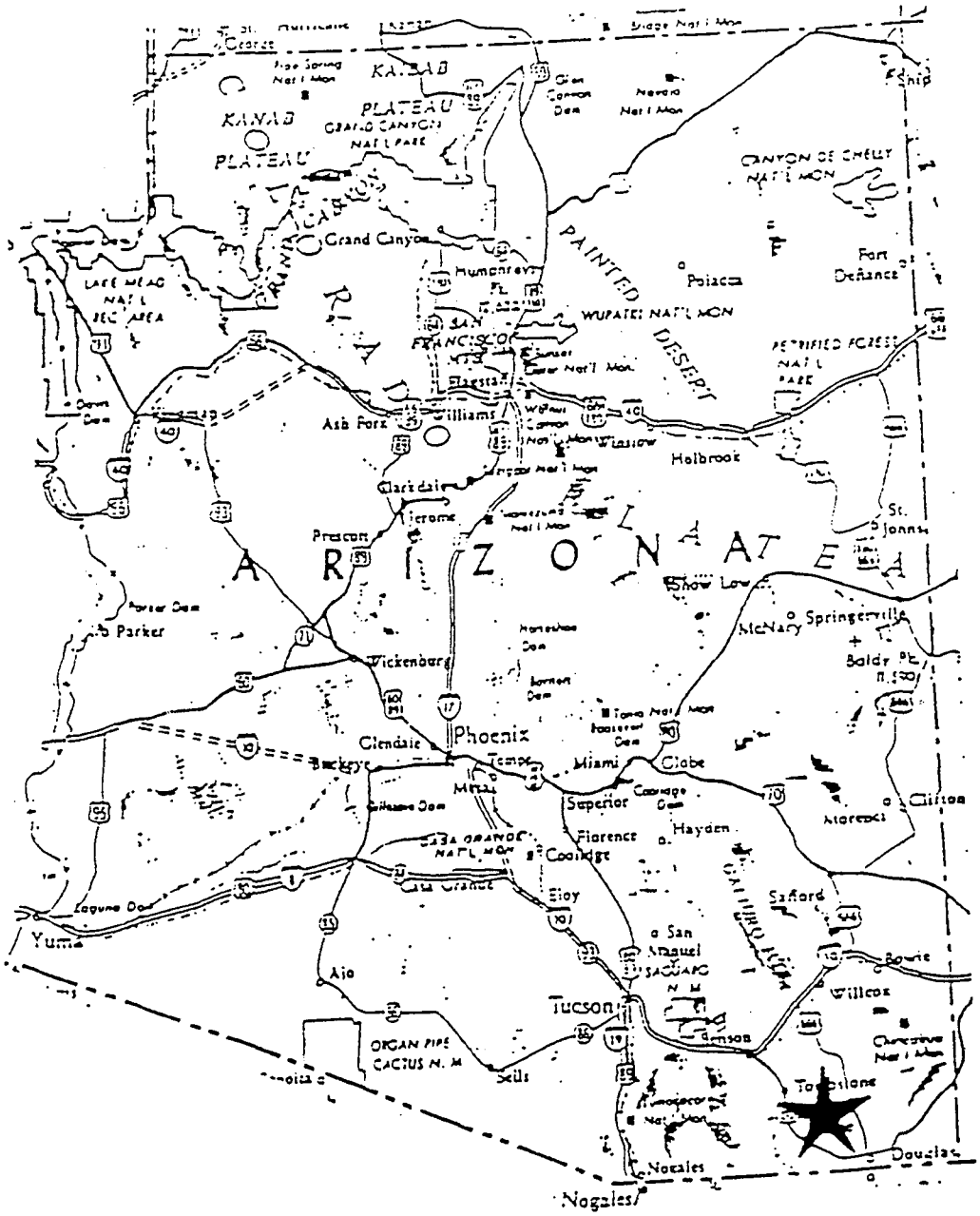
This report was prepared at the request of Wellington Financial of Vancouver, B.C., Canada. It was based on several visits to the property by the author. The dates of the visits were as follows: November 4-11, 1986; February 3-7, 1987; January 12-15, 1988; January 29-February 3, 1990 and March 12-15, 1990. In addition to the field examinations, data compiled by Energy Reserves Group, Consolidated Paymaster and Wellington Financial was also used in the preparation of this report.

The Zebra property is an epithermal disseminated gold prospect which appears to possess potential for both a low grade heap leach deposit and a higher grade silicious manto which may be recoverable by conventional milling. The property as a whole was examined geologically, geophysically and geochemically.

The Zebra prospect is located in southeastern Arizona, Cochise County, Township 20 South, Range 23 East (Figure 1). The property totals 1,440 acres and includes the NE/4 of section 29, all of section 28, the NE/4 of section 33, the SW/4 and S/2 of the SE/4 of section 27 and the NW/4 and N/2 of the SW/4 of ection 34. The Zebra property consists entirely of state land for which prospecting permits have been secured. The prospecting permits are held in the name of Tempo Resources, LTD., a wholly owned subsidiary of Wellington Financial. Tempo Resources LTD., owns a 100% interest in the property. The prospecting permits require an annual rental payment of $1.00 per acre. An annual assessment payment of $10.00 per acre applies to 1,200 acres while a fee of $20.00 per acre applies to the remaining 340 acres. Figure 2 is a map of the Zebra property land status showing the locations and numbers of the prospecting permits and also the expiration dates of said permits.

The closest major habitation to the Zebra prospect is the historic town of Tombstone which is three miles northwest of the property. The nearest commercial air service is Tucson, Arizona approximately seventy miles to the northwest. The northern portion of the Zebra property is best accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 from Tombstone for 3 miles then proceeding east on the Davis Road for approximately 3.7 miles to a cattle guard then turning south on a ranch road for three quarters of a mile. The topography in the project area is moderately hilly to flat with elevations ranging from 4,600 feet to 5,000 feet. Vegetation consists of sparse desert grasses, cacti, yucca, creosote bushes, cat claw and occasional mesquite trees.

000009



ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

Figure 1

000010

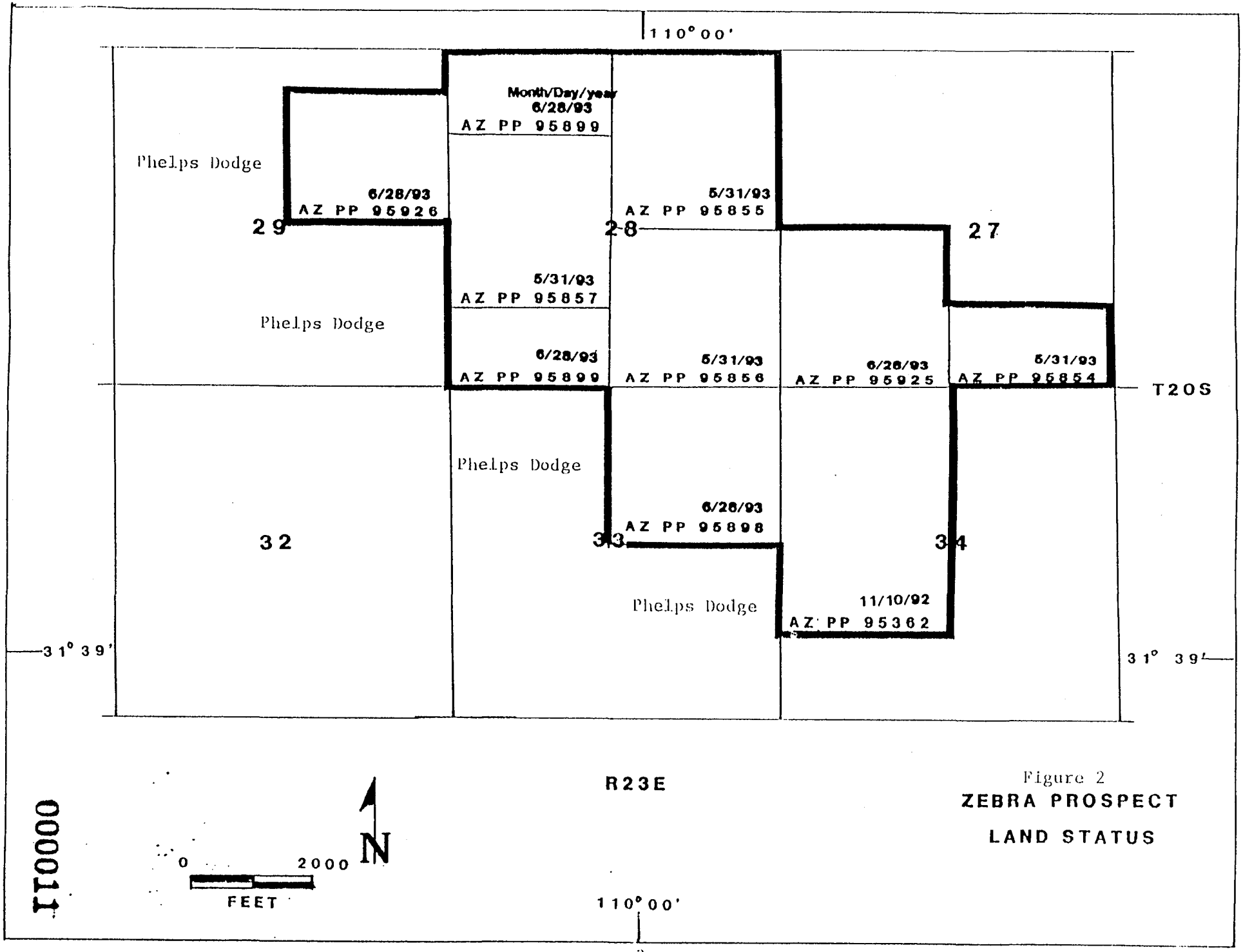


Figure 2
ZEBRA PROSPECT
LAND STATUS

000011

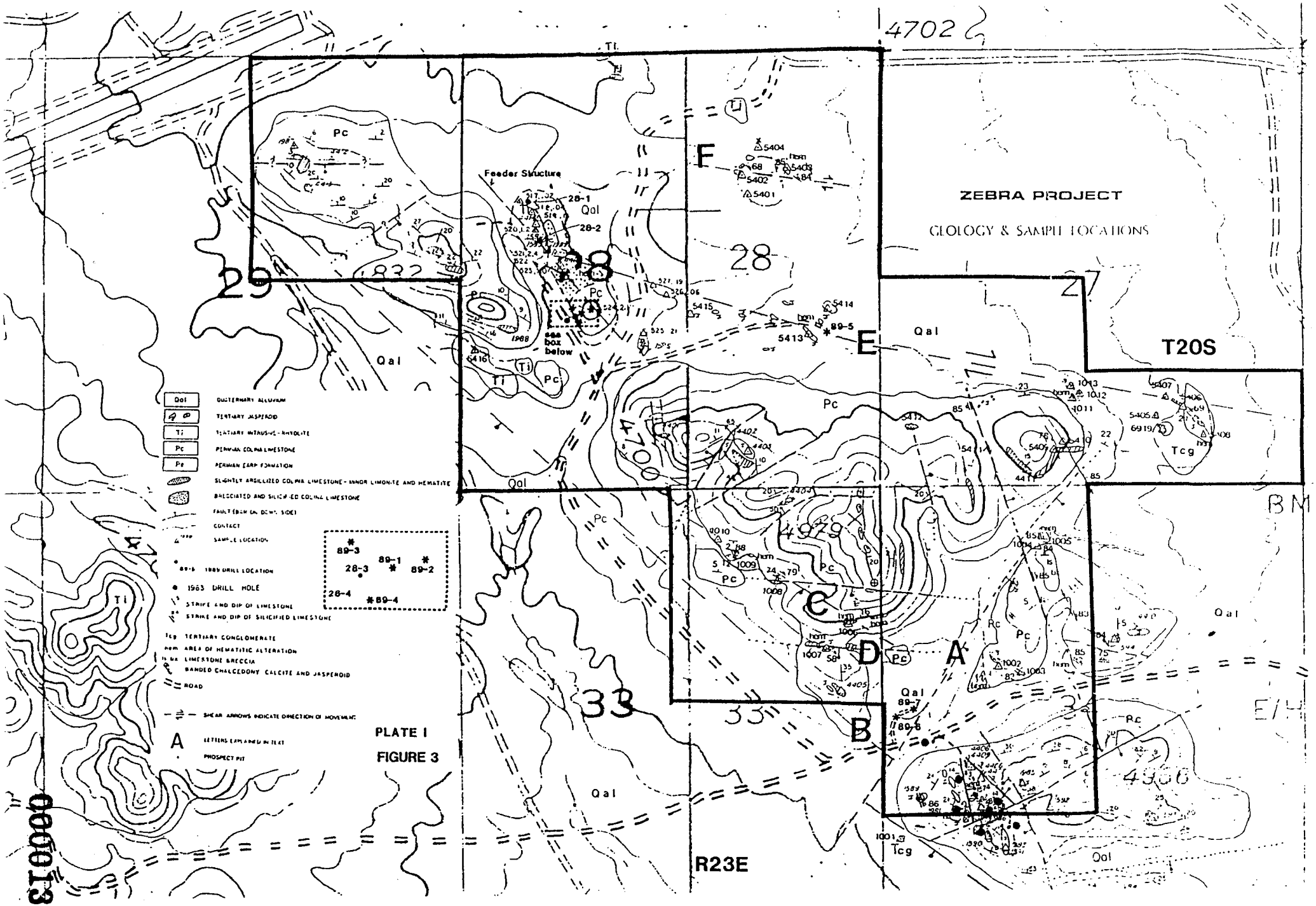
General Geology and Structure

The Zebra prospect lies along the axis and slightly west of the deepest portion of the Sonoran geosyncline in an area known as the Pedregosa Basin. It also lies within a belt of north-northwest trending mountain ranges that are separated by broad alluvial-filled valleys which extend from the Colorado Plateau in central Arizona to Sonora, Mexico. Regional tectonic compression in the area began in the Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary Laramide orogeny and was directed northeast-southwest. Release of compression was accomplished by north-west trending folding and by faulting along abundant northwest trending low angle thrusts which, in places, steepen to become high-angle reverse faults. During the Middle Tertiary, extension produced the present Basin and Range topography with deformation dominated by movement along normal faults in several orientations. Intrusion and extrusion of igneous rocks accompanied this movement.

The prospect area itself is underlain by a relatively thick blanket of Paleozoic sediments with outcrops of predominately Permian Colina Limestone on the surface (Figure 3). Numerous small Tertiary rhyolitic and dacitic intrusives, which are the only other types of rock which form outcrops, are located in and near the western and northern halves of section 28, T20S, R23E. Nearby rhyolite intrusives of similar composition have been age dated at 63 M.Y.

The Permian Colina Limestone is composed of limestones, silty limestones, thin shale units, siltstones and dolomite beds. The sediments are generally medium tannish grey to grey and the limestone is often fossiliferous and contains light to dark grey chert nodules. Deformation of the sediments has occurred through folding and faulting. The Colina Limestone probably approaches its maximum thickness of 650 feet on the property. A 633 foot section of the formation has been measured in the nearby Tombstone Hills.

Underlying the Colina Limestone is the Pennsylvanian and Permian Earp Formation. The Earp Formation does not outcrop on the property but a 584 foot section of the formation was measured less than two miles to the west in the Tombstone Hills. The Earp Formation is composed of interbedded siltstone, sandstone, shale and light grey limestone and dolomite beds. The limestone content of the formation increases to the east towards the Zebra property. Consequently, moving up section, there is a transitional contact rather than a sharp contact between the Colina Limestone and the Earp Formation.


ZEBRA PROJECT
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATIONS
T20S
R23E
Feeder Structure
see box below
Qal
Pc
Ti
Tcg
A
B
C
D
E
F
28-1
28-2
28-3
28-4
89-1
89-2
89-3
89-4
89-5
89-6
89-7
Qal QUATERNARY ALLUVIUM
TERTIARY JASPEROID
Ti TERTIARY INTRUSIVE - RHYOLITE
Pc PERMIAN COLINA LIMESTONE
Pe PERMIAN EARP FORMATION
SLIGHTLY ARGILLIZED COLINA LIMESTONE - MINOR LIMONITE AND HEMATITE
BRECCIATED AND SILICIFIED COLINA LIMESTONE
FAULT (BLOCK DOWN SIDE)
CONTACT
SAMPLE LOCATION
1989 DRILL LOCATION
1963 DRILL HOLE
STRIKE AND DIP OF LIMESTONE
STRIKE AND DIP OF SILICIFIED LIMESTONE
Tcg TERTIARY CONGLOMERATE
hem AREA OF HEMATITIC ALTERATION
LIMESTONE BRECCIA
BANDED CHALCEDONY CALCITE AND JASPEROID
ROAD
SHEAR ARROWS INDICATE DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT
A LETTERS EXPLAINED IN TEXT
PROSPECT PIT
PLATE I
FIGURE 3

Previous Work Performed On The Zebra Property

The Zebra property was held in the recent gold boom by four companies: Energy Reserves Group from 1982 through mid-1983, Consolidated Paymaster from mid-1983 through mid-1985, Wellington Financial from the latter part of 1985 through late 1986 and more recently by Tempo Resources, LTD. Tempo Resources, LTD. held the property from late 1986 until late 1989 when they returned the property and the financial responsibility for assessment back to Wellington Financial.

Energy Reserves Group Mapping and Sampling

The work performed by Energy Reserves Group consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling which delineated a number of target areas on the property. The mapping revealed many interesting outcrops of jasperoid, jasperoid breccia and unique red and white banded "zebra" jasperoids within the Permian Colina Limestone. Significant gold mineralization of up to .07 ounces per ton was found associated with the jasperoids.

Consolidated Paymaster Drill Program

The work performed by Consolidated Paymaster consisted of a 10 hole reverse circulation drill program totaling 2,465 feet designed to test several of the surface anomalies located on the property. Seven of these holes, five of which are on Wellington Financial's property, were clustered in a 12 acre area in section 34. While most of these holes encountered minor gold mineralization (less than .01 ounces per ton) more recent work performed in this area reveals that the holes in section 34 tested only the surface manifestation of a proposed large hydrothermal mineralizing system which extends to the north.

The other three holes drilled in the Consolidated Paymaster program were located in and near a rhyolite intrusive in section 28. Two of these holes encountered minor gold mineralization with one hole, 28-3, encountering 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold within 70 feet of the surface. The mineralized interval occurred in oxidized reddish brown silty limestone which may be amenable to heap leaching.

Wellington Financial Drill Program

In 1985 Wellington Financial conducted a one hole drill program to test the continuity of the mineralization located by hole 28-3. This offset drill hole, 28-4, was placed 60 feet to the southwest of 28-3 and intercepted mineralization of similar grade, .037 ounces per ton gold, but over a thicker interval, from the surface to 30 feet. The mineralization occurred in argillically altered, hematite stained limestone with minor amounts of hematite stained shale. Minor quartz and calcite microveining was also noted.

Tempo Resources, LTD. Soil Sampling Program

In 1986 a soil sampling program was conducted on behalf of Tempo Resources, LTD. This program started at hole 28-4 and covered a width of 600 feet and extended 3,400 feet to the southwest in a line striking approximately south 30 degrees west. Five samples contained anomalous gold with four of the samples located within 500 feet of drill hole 28-4. The best sample was located 200 feet south and 300 feet west of hole 28-4 and contained 200 ppb gold.

Tempo Resources Detailed Mapping, Sampling and Geophysical Survey Program

In January of 1988, Tempo Resources, LTD. initiated a program which consisted of detailed geologic mapping and geochemical sampling and two geophysical surveys. This program was implemented to gather more specific geologic information and to identify addition targets on the property. An updated geologic and sample location map of the prospect area was generated and is included as Figure 3. Geochemical sample descriptions and assays are presented as Appendix A.

The geophysical program consisted of a magnetic survey and a VLF survey. The surveys were conducted using an EM 16 VLF and a G8 16 magnetometer. A grid system was emplaced over the entire property utilizing 300 foot centers which resulted in 655 stations with a total of 36 line miles being walked for each survey. The two surveys were run independently of each other in order to eliminate the possibility of electromagnetic interference. A reading was taken at each of the stations and the collected data was computerized and contoured for interpretation. It should be noted that two parcels of land (the NE/4 of Section 28 and S/2 of the SE/4 of Section 27) were added to the property after completion of the surveys, therefore these parcels are not evaluated on the geophysical maps.

The magnetometer data has been contoured in Figure 4. The contour interval is 10 gammas. The scale is not true for both the magnetometer and VLF maps due to photo-reduction processes. The contoured data depicts a magnetic high where the contour lines form a closure or near closure and a magnetic low where the closure exhibits hatch marks along the inside border. Varying degrees of anomalies can thus be delineated.

The map reveals an east-west trending magnetic high encompassing the SW/4 of section 34 and the S/2 of section 33. Two faults (labeled A and B on Figure 3) have been mapped in this area on the northern edge of this basement feature. These faults may be feeder structures above this deep-seated structural weakness. Another prominent east-west trending magnetic lineament extends across the south half of sections 27 and 28. A large shear zone (labeled E on Figure 3) has been mapped along this anomaly and several jasperoid samples contained significant gold.

Magnetic Survey Zebra Prospect

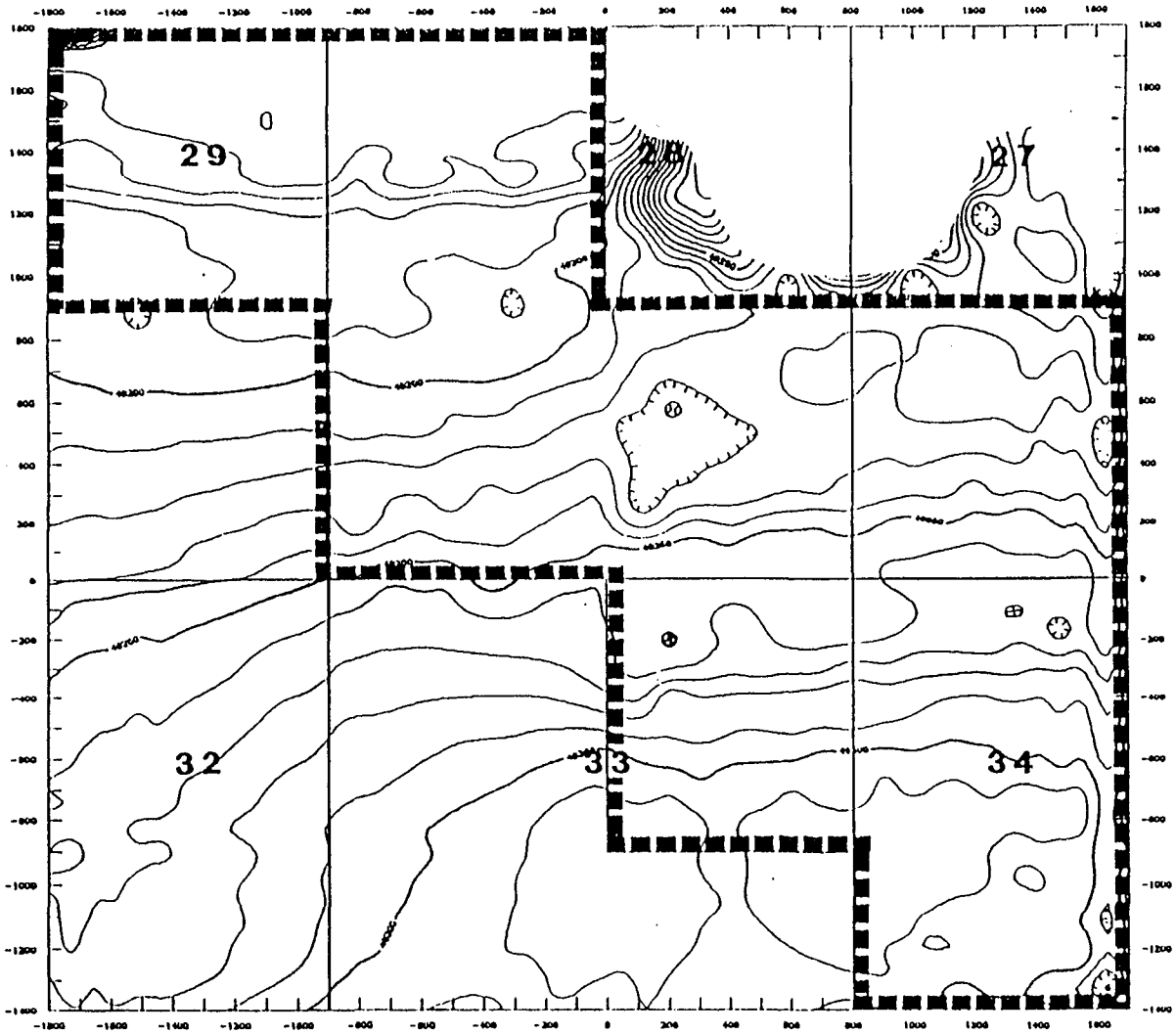


FIGURE 4

000016

Another interesting area occurs along the north-south property boundary located in the middle of section 33. The contour lines are closely spaced and are counter to regional trends indicating a potentially complex basement structure. A large basin and range fault (labeled B on Figure 3) cuts through this portion of the map.

The rhyolite intrusive, which is exposed due to erosion, in the NW/4 of section 28, appears as a moderately low magnetic anomaly. This is because the rhyolite has been altered and presently contains few fresh magnetic minerals. However, a significant magnetic low in the W/2 of the SE/4 of section 28 may indicate a highly altered buried intrusive which may be the source of the heat and mineralizing hydrothermal fluids.

The VLF data has been contoured in Figure 5. The contour interval is 1 degree. The VLF contour map is interpreted much the same way as the magnetic map. The areas of successive closure are zones of greater conductivity.

The map reveals a VLF high near the western edge of section 34. This VLF high corresponds to the first magnetic high discussed earlier. The intersection of two faults has been mapped in this location (faults A and B in Figure 3). Another magnetic high to the north-northeast further supports the directional trend of fault A under the cover of the alluvial valley. A smaller VLF high situated to the northwest of the large high corresponds to fault D in Figure 3. A jasperoid sample collected in this area assayed .011 ounces of gold per ton.

Another VLF high seems to correspond to fault C in Figure 3. All the samples collected along this structure exhibited anomalously high gold concentrations. Four other significant highs can be delineated on the map. One in the SW/4 of section 27 and the other three in the NW/4 of section 28. These highs represent conductive bodies possibly associated with shear zones E and F in Figure 3. Anomalous concentrations of gold are associated with these shear systems.

In accordance with the VLF and magnetometer surveys, large areas of alteration and jasperoid mineralization were mapped along structures delineated by the geophysics. The geological and geophysical studies revealed three major faults (labeled A, B and E on Figure 3) and three minor faults (labeled C, D and F) some of which had not been previously mapped on the property. These structures represent good target areas of precious metal mineralization to be further explored and studied.

Fault A trends north 34 degrees east through the northwest corner of section 34. Limestone breccia cemented with calcite, argillic and iron oxide alteration and jasperoid development in the area immediately south of the fault indicate the presence of hydrothermal fluids. Although the geochemical samples collected at the northern end of this structure did not yield significant gold quantities, this area is still a reasonable target due to the alteration associated with the fault zone.

VLF Survey Zebra Prospect

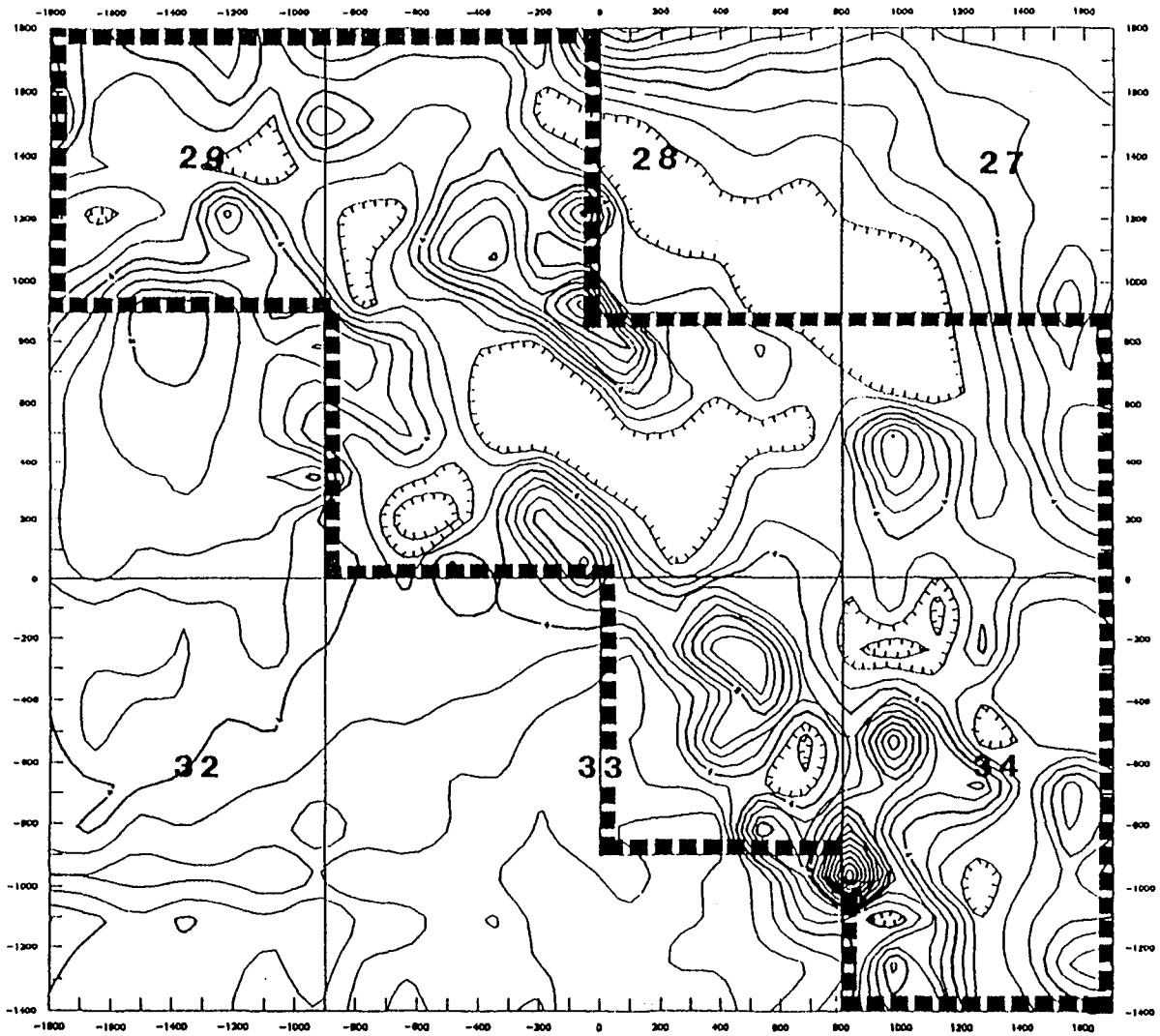


FIGURE 5

000018

Fault B bounds the low hills along the southwestern edge of the property. This fault is a basin and range structure which appears to have a significant vertical component. The fault is slightly offset to the southwest along its southern portion possibly due to the northeast trending fault A. The basin and range fault has no surface expression in limestone outcrop, rather it is obscured by Quaternary alluvium composed of limestone, jasperoid, rhyolitic and dacitic intrusive rocks, sandstone and conglomerate. It is possible that portions of this large fault could have been used as conduits for the ascending hydrothermal fluids and gold mineralization. Of special interest would be the area of offset along the southern portion of the fault where it intersects fault A. This area corresponds to a the maximum magnetic and VLF highs.

Fault E trends north 81 degrees west through the center of section 28 and continues into section 27. This shear zone can be traced for at least 8,500 feet on the surface. Associated with this shear zone are oblique dilation or extension structures which have been filled with jasperoid, jasperoid breccia and banded chalcedony, quartz and calcite. Assays along this structure showed anomalous gold values with the greatest being .019 ounces of gold per ton.

Another heavily mineralized area occurs along fault C which is nearly parallel to the Basin and Range fault but several hundred feet to the northeast. Grey to white to dark red jasperoid and jasperoid breccia with moderate to abundant vugs and open spaced quartz is associated with this structure. Chalcedony and moderate iron oxides are also present in the area. Three rock chip samples were collected from the southeast to the northwest along this mineralized trend. The samples assayed .034, .013 and .004 ounces per ton gold respectively. The fault has a surface exposure of at least 1,000 feet and the associated alteration is 10 to 20 feet wide. The structure is covered by alluvium to the northwest but could continue for some distance.

Located to the south of fault C, approximately 1,000 feet, is a fault (labeled D on Figure 3) which trends north 82 degrees west through a saddle and has associated argillic alteration and jasperoid development along its length. A sample collected of the light grey to white jasperoid with minor iron oxides, white secondary silica veins and microveins with open spaced quartz filling assayed .011 ounces per ton gold.

Fault F is located in the NE/4 of section 28. An area of approximately 40 acres consists of jasperoid and jasperoid breccia. It is hypothesized that in this location a smaller shear zone may parallel the major shear zone located to the south. Four samples were collected over the jasperoid with the best assay being .022 ounces per ton gold.

Tempo Resources, LTD. Drill Program

The most recent drill program conducted on the Zebra property commenced January 16, 1989 and was completed four days later on January 19, 1989. Seven holes of various depths were drilled into altered and silicified limestone. The total footage drilled was 1,311 feet. The program succeeded in extending the already established mineralized trend to approximately 400 feet.

The locations of the seven holes drilled in the 1989 drill program are identified on Figure 3. The locations of the two mineralized holes, 28-3 and 28-4, drilled during previous programs are also identified on Figure 3. Figure 6 gives a more precise arrangement of 28-3 and 28-4 and the holes drilled as offsets to these holes during the 1989 program. The total depth (TD) for each of these holes is also listed on Figure 6.

All of the holes drilled in the 1989 program encountered either intervals of gold mineralization, iron oxide alteration or jasperoid development. However, as previously hypothesized, the ore grade mineralization does not necessarily coincide with an oxide zone.

Offset drill hole 89-1 encountered .053 ounces per ton gold from 15 to 25 feet. The mineralization was in a tannish-grey to greenish crystalline limestone with moderate calcite veins and microveins. The veins were up to .25 inches in diameter, generally white with associated minor hematite and limonite. The microveins were clear and 1 to 2 mm in diameter. Minor hematite was noted along fracture surfaces in the limestone. Minor reddish brown limestone was noted which contained no veins or microveins. This mineralized horizon is located 10 feet above an oxidized limestone horizon.

Drill hole 89-2 encountered .082 ounces per ton gold over a five foot interval from 40 to 45 feet. This hole did not exhibit any outstanding alteration. The mineralized horizon was in a tannish grey crystalline limestone and no significant veining or microveining was noted in the drill cuttings, however it is possible that microscopic quartz veining was responsible for the mineralization in both holes.

Two other offsets, 89-3 and 89-4 were drilled to the north and south of hole 28-3 in an attempt to further delineate the mineralized trend. These holes encountered only trace mineralization but provided invaluable information as to the orientation of the ore horizons.

The drilling seems to have tested more than one mineralized horizon. The gold mineralization is disseminated through several receptive limestone intervals rather than just one. The mineralization appears to have a 20 to 25 degree plunge the

Drill Hole Offsets

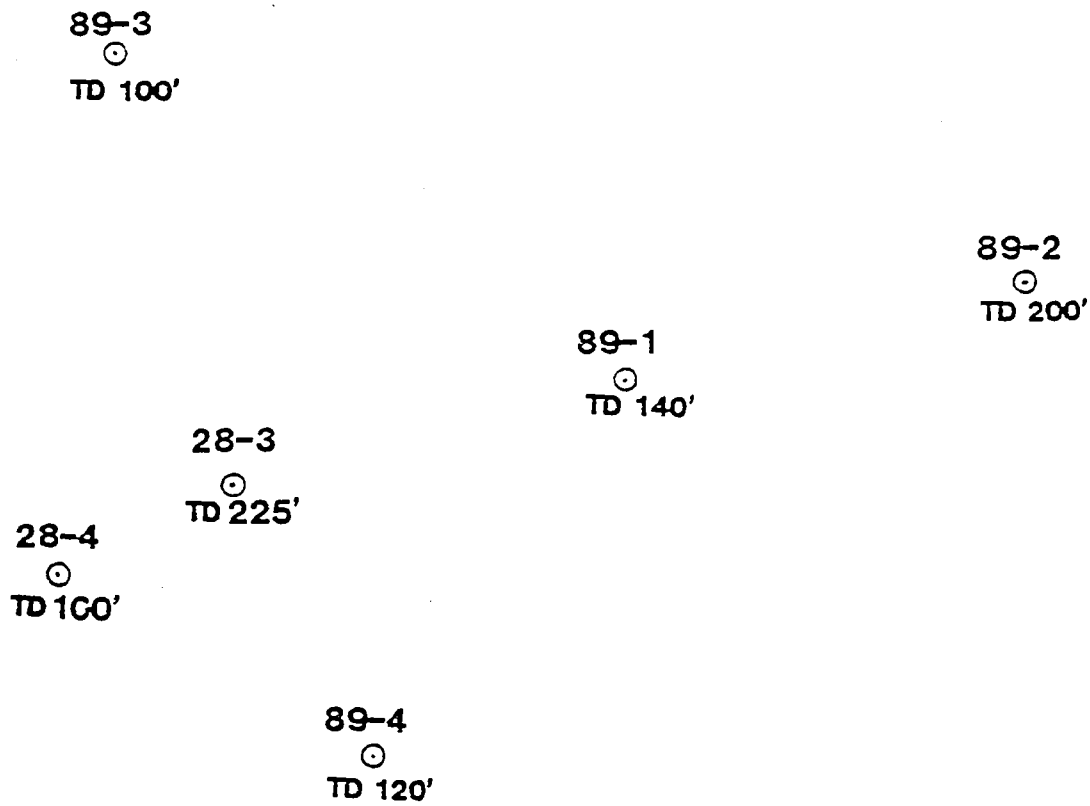


Figure 6

N

Scale 1" : 60'

northeast where a major fault and possible feeder structure bisects a small rhyolitic plug. Drill hole 89-2 encountered minor hematite and limonite along fractures in the limestone and as selvages along some calcite veins and microveins, however no heavily altered iron oxide zones were encountered. Additional drilling in this area can further delineate the mineralized trend and aid in the understanding of the mineralization in relation to structures and the intrusive. Figure 7 is a fence diagram of the holes in Figure 6 illustrating the proposed orientation of the mineralized horizons.

Drill hole 89-5 was located along a major east-west shear zone in the limestone which has a surface exposure of at least 1.5 miles. Jasperoids are prevalent on the property along the entire length of the fault. Many intervals of medium grey to dark red jasperoid were encountered in this hole as well as several good iron oxide zones. The jasperoid was vuggy and contained open spaced quartz crystals over some intervals. This hole encountered anomalous gold mineralization throughout but no values exceeded .010 ounces per ton gold. However, this is an extremely conspicuous structure which requires more than one drill hole to establish its merit, especially in light of recent sampling and mapping.

Drill hole 89-6 was positioned to test a VLF and magnetometer high which was located by the 1988 geophysical surveys. This hole had a prescribed depth of 300 to 400 feet. However, at 110 feet the drilling encountered a very fractured section of the limestone and the bit became offset and could no longer drill effectively. The hole had to be abandoned at 111 feet. The rig was moved in a northeasterly direction 242 feet. Movement in this direction would hopefully still be able to test the geophysical high and also a northeast trending shear structure which occurs in the valley. Iron oxide zones were encountered in the upper portion of the hole. Minor gold mineralization was encountered throughout the hole to a depth of 300 feet. Drilling to a greater depth at this location was not possible at the time due to budgetary constraints. This target has yet to be properly tested.

1990 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Recently two brief detailed mapping programs were conducted in portions of section 28 and 34. The mapping in the west central half of section 28 revealed multiple jasperoid vein swarms up to 60 feet wide which strike northwest toward several rhyolite porphyry outcrops (Figure 8). Individual jasperoid veins vary from a few inches to three feet in width. The jasperoids dip steeply to the northeast or southwest and can be traced for over 1,000 feet until they are obscured by alluvium.

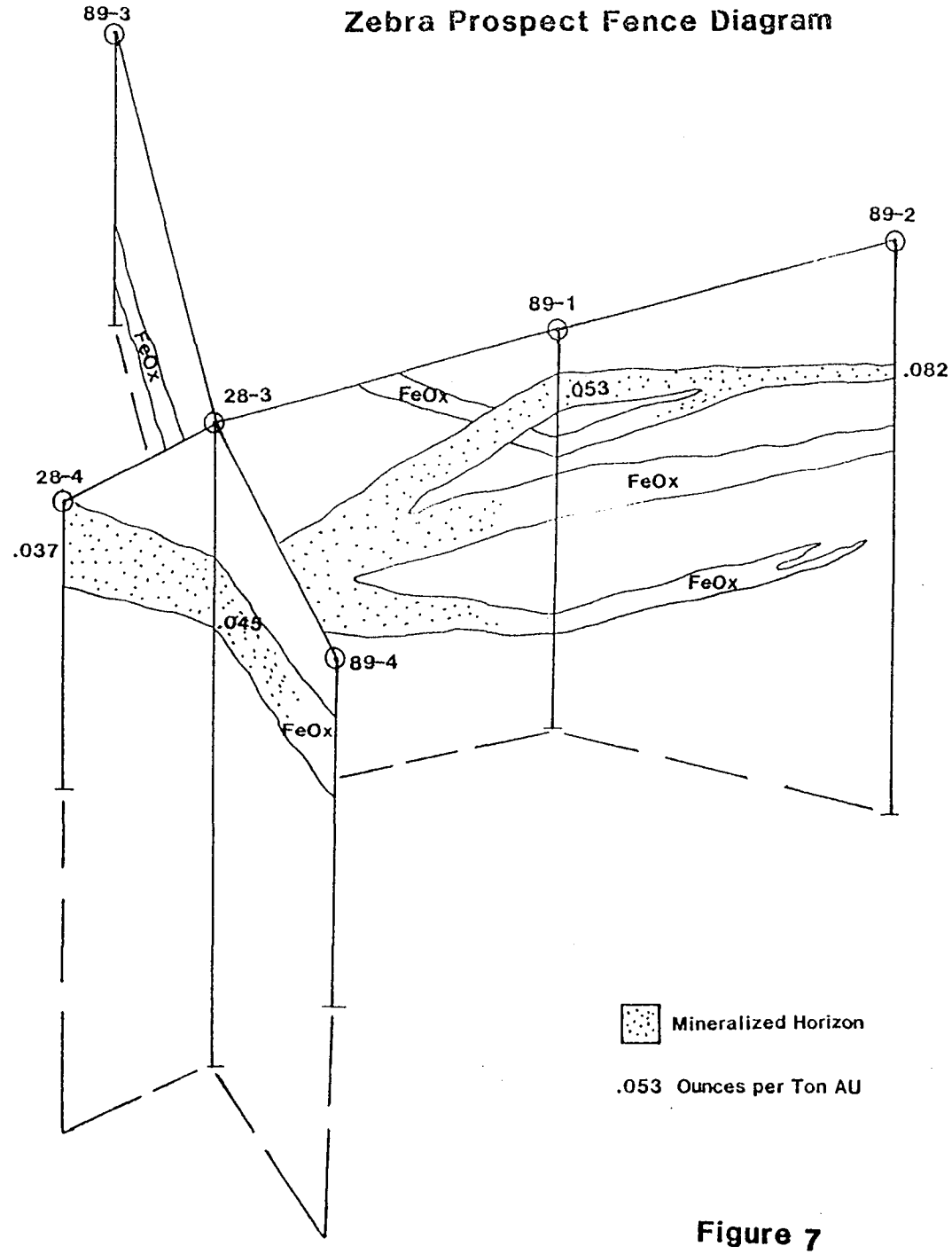
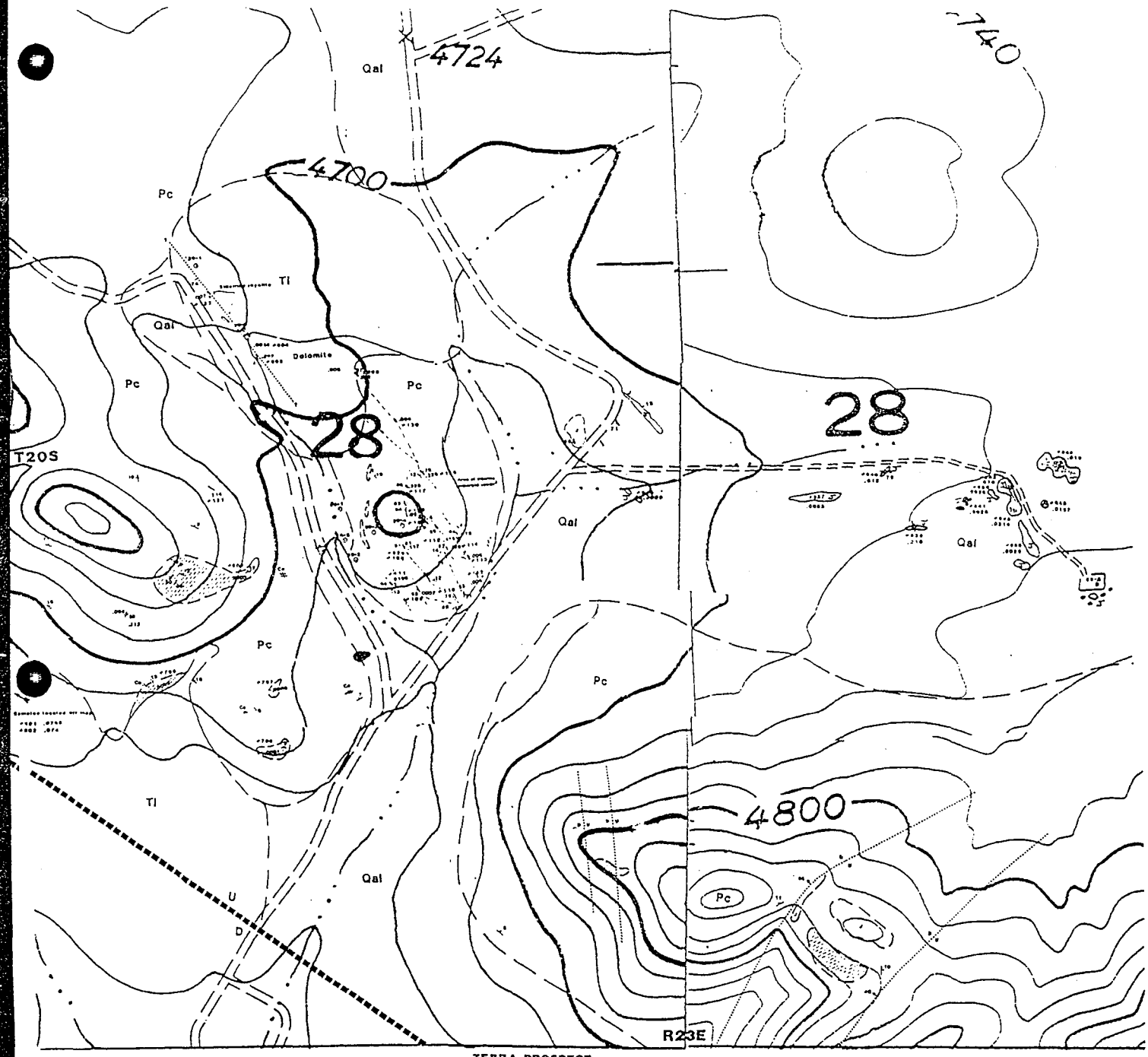


Figure 7

000023



ZEBRA PROSPECT
Cochise County, Arizona

Figure 8
16

Detailed Geologic Map- Section 28
Legend is the same as Plate I, Figure 3
#112- Sample Number
.38/87 Stike and Dip of Jasperoid with Au in oz./ton

000024

The mapping in the west central half of section 28 revealed multiple jasperoid "blow outs" along fracture and fault intersections. These bodies consisted of silica flooded and silicified limestone and limestone breccia often greater than 100 feet in length and 50 feet wide. The prominent trend of the main structure was approximately north 30 degrees west with cross structures at east-west angles. Seven of eleven samples collected along this trend assayed .01 ounces of gold per ton or greater.

The property receives it name from the "zebra" jasperoid located in the southwest quarter of section 34. The mapping in this area revealed red and white striped auriferous jasperoid with fine grained fluorite and hematite composing the reddish layers while chalcedonic quartz and open spaced quartz compose the white layers. The zebra jasperoid assays up to .07 ounces per ton gold and appears to have formed as a replacement along several steeply dipping feeder structures. The hydrothermal fluids encountered receptive silty limestone/shale layers and precipitated gold, fluorite, barite, iron sulfides and silica. One of these horizontal zebra layers (N75W strike, 20N dip) is now exposed on the top of a hill in section 34.

The largest of the zebra jasperoid feeder structures mapped in section 34 can be traced approximately 600 feet in a north 40 degrees west direction from the hilltop and is at least 60 feet wide (Figure 9). This jasperoid zone dips 54-82 degrees to the northeast. Samples gathered along this structure assay as much as .07 ounces per ton gold. Another structure which is approximately one foot wide and filled with calcite, siderite and silica strikes north 38 degrees east and dips 87 degrees to the southeast. A sample collected along this structure assayed .162 ounces per ton.

During the 1990 detailed mapping program in the SW/4 of section 28, thirty-three samples were collected of jasperoid, jasperoid breccia, silica vein material, hematitically altered silty limestone, dolomite and silicified rhyolite porphyry. Seven of these samples assayed >.20 ounces per ton gold and another three assayed >.10 ounces per ton gold (see Table 1). The highest assay was 1.0268 ounces per ton gold collected from an outcrop of black to red jasperoid breccia. These latest assays strongly support previous assay data from the property and suggest the occurrence of a large bulk tonnage disseminated gold deposit on the property.

Geophysical surveys conducted on the property in recent years also suggest the possibility of a silicious manto gold deposit at depth. Further evidence of this is suggested by sample #803 which was collected at the silicified contact between the Permian limestone and the irregularly shaped rhyolite intrusive. This sample assayed .29 ounces of gold per ton. The exposed contact zone on the surface is only a few feet wide but it is very possible that at depth where the limestones overlie the intrusive that silicification of much greater thickness may have occurred.

000025

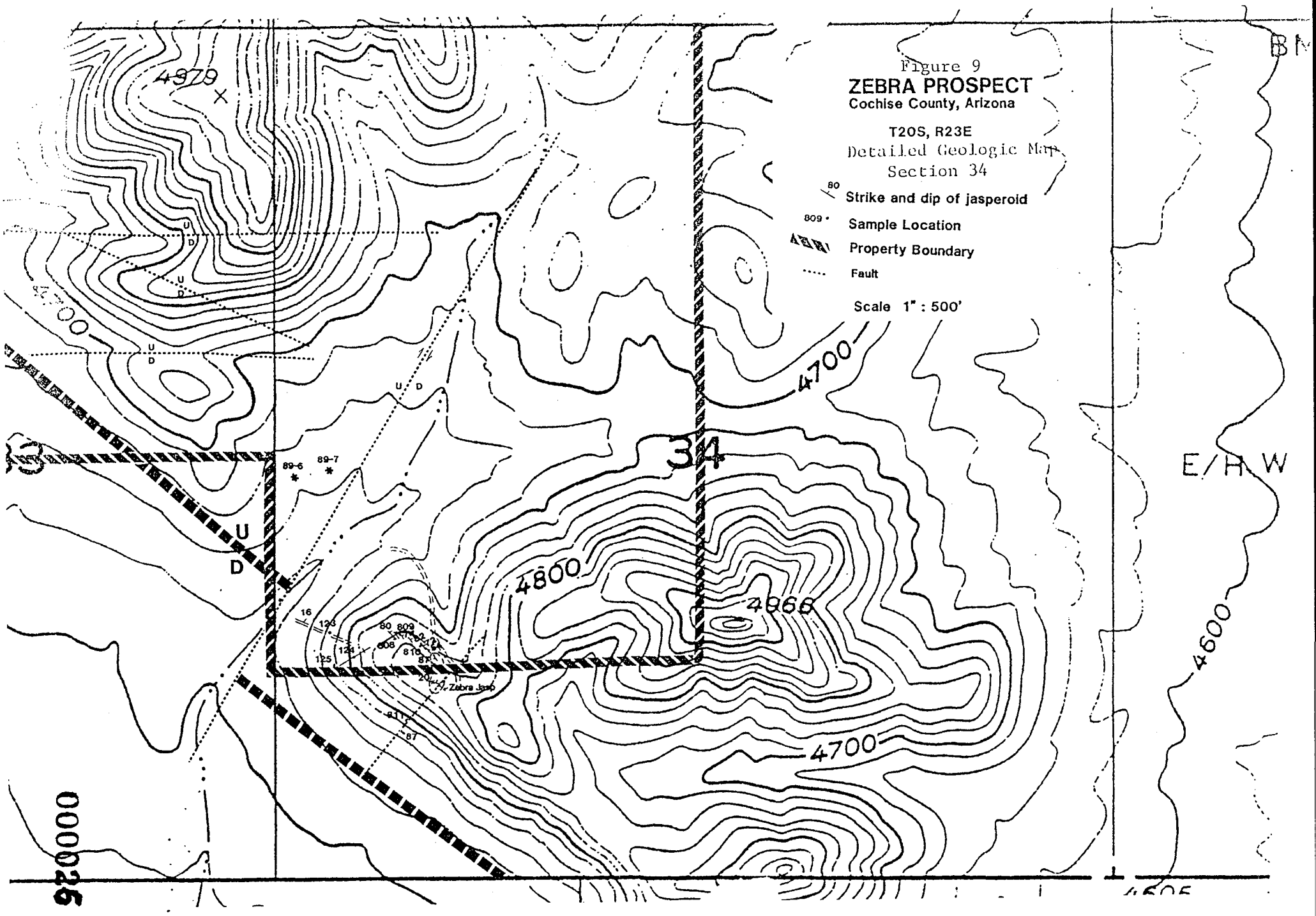


Figure 9
ZEBRA PROSPECT
Cochise County, Arizona
T20S, R23E
Detailed Geologic Map
Section 34
Strike and dip of jasperoid
Sample Location
Property Boundary
Fault
Scale 1" : 500'
4979
4700
4800
4966
4600
34
E/H W
89-6
89-7
Zebra Jasp
U
D

Table 1 lists the sample number, assay value and a brief description of some of the jasperoids sampled on the property throughout its exploration history. Jasperoids have been widely used as exploration guides for the location of disseminated replacement type ore deposits. It should be noted that several different assay laboratories were used for the analysis of these samples and there is considerable agreement between the results.

TABLE 1

Sample #	Au (oz./ton)	Description
107	.212	Vn. silica & jasp.
108	.117	Red & black jasp.
114	.156	Jasp. bx w/ sac. qtz.
115	.115	Jasp. bx, cmt w/ qtz.
116	.387	Jasp. blow out, Feox
117	.325	Jasp. & jasp. bx.
118	.229	Pink-br. jasp. vns
119	1.027	FeMag rich jasp. bx
121	.214	Jasp. bx, good Feox
803	.297	Si. contact of rhy/ls
1007	.011	Lt. grey & white jasp.
1008	.034	Grey, white & pink jasp.
1009	.013	Tan, grey & red jasp.
5402	.022	Jasp. breccia
5407	.019	Banded chal., Ca & jasp. vn
5413	.017	Jasp. breccia
1574	.030	Zebra jasp.
1982	.068	Zebra jasp. from pit
1983	.038	Grey, red jasp, banded
1584	.141	Jasp. from dump near rhy.
1586	.114	White jasp bx, Feox
1589	.010	White to pink jasp.
1590	.024	Jasp. with barite, fluorite
1593	.010	White jasp. bx, drusy
5736	.015	Zebra jasp., 12" vein
5753	.012	Red & white jasp., fluorite
5770	.022	Jasp. with Feox

* Sample locations and more complete descriptions are given in Appendix A.

Expenditure for the Benefit of the Property

Expenditures by Consolidated Paymaster, Wellington Financial and Tempo Resources, LTD. prior to the 1989 drilling program totaled $60,643 (Canadian). These funds were used for drilling, geochemical sampling, assaying and mapping. The cost of 1989 drill program was $29,188 (Canadian) and exploration costs to date for the 1990 Exploration Program are $7,434 (Canadian). This brings the total expenditure for the evaluation of the Zebra property to $97,265 (Canadian). These expenditures did not include any monies that were used for lease acquisition, annual land payment or legal fees.

Mineralization, Alteration and Economic Potential

The Zebra property represents an epithermal disseminated gold prospect. It is believed that the prospect lies within the metallogenic zonation halo of the Tombstone district. The shallow ores of the central district were known to be high in silver and low in gold. Conversely, and in accordance with zonational patterns, the Zebra property has high gold, anomalous arsenic and low silver values.

Previous drill projects on the Zebra property performed by Consolidated Paymaster and Wellington Financial encountered significant gold mineralization in two drill holes. Drill hole 28-3 encountered 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold from 50 to 70 feet and a later offset, 28-4, encountered .037 ounces per ton gold from the surface to 30 feet. The mineralized horizons occur in pink to red oxidized limestones, silty limestones and shales. The 1989 drill program extended the mineralized trend to approximately 400 feet by drilling two holes to the east of 28-3. These holes, 89-1 and 89-2, encountered .053 ounces of gold per ton from 15 to 25 feet and .082 ounces of gold per ton from 40 to 45 feet, respectively.

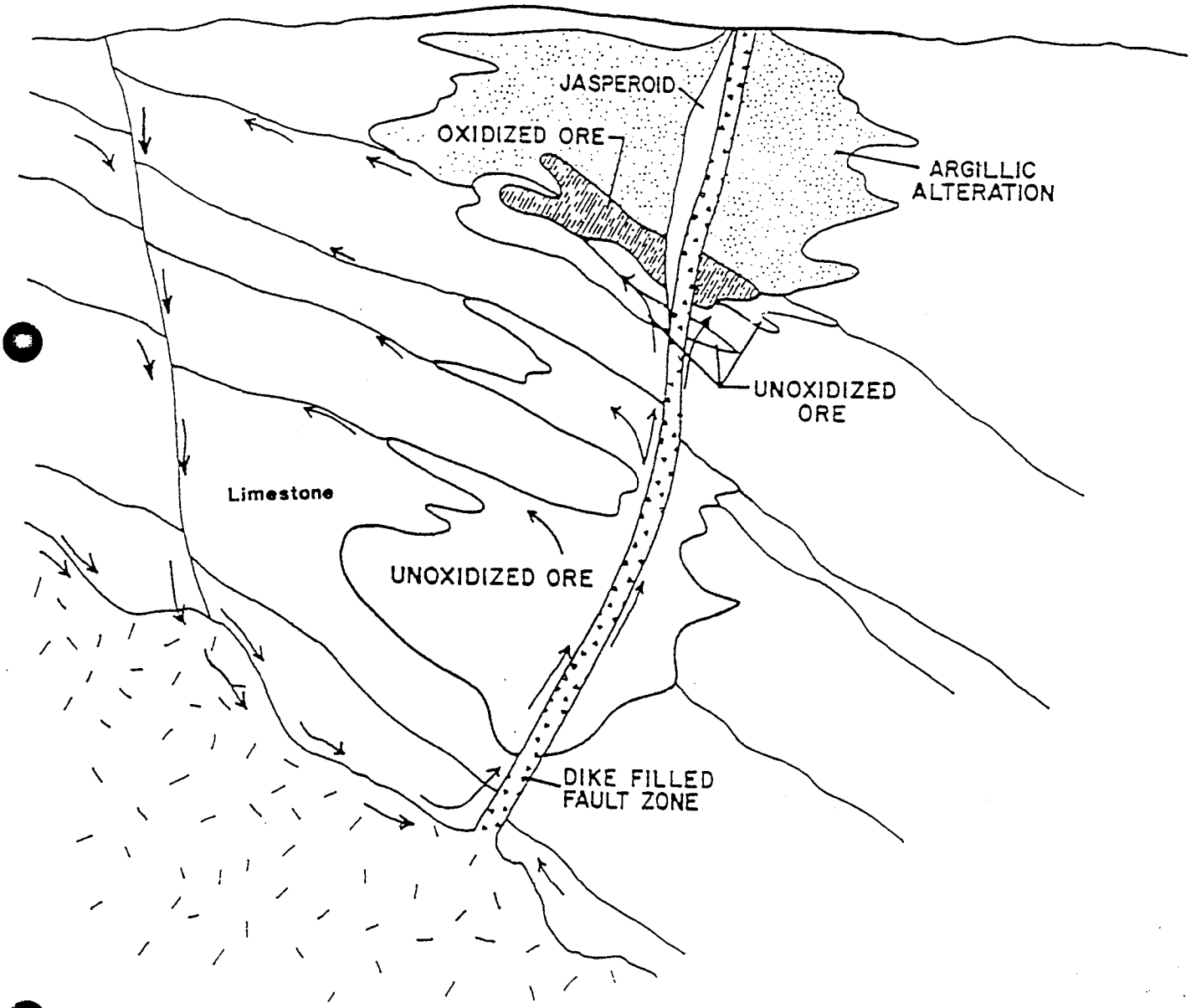
The Carlin model of disseminated precious metal mineralization can be used to illustrate how possible economic concentrations of gold have been deposited on the Zebra property (Figure 10). The model implies that a buried intrusive acts as a thermal pump to circulate meteoric waters. These fluids leach trace amounts of metals from the country rock along their circulating paths. The metal rich hydrothermal solutions then rise rapidly up high angle structures dissolving calcium carbonate and precipitating silica (the formation of jasperoid). The solutions begin to boil at a critical level within the system where they will start to precipitate their dissolved metals content along with other elements. A vertical zonation of metals, gangue and alteration forms within this system. In addition to gold and silver, barium, arsenic, antimony and mercury are common pathfinder elements which also precipitate in association with precious metal mineralization.

Silicification and argillization of the limestones along and near structures occurs on the Zebra property. Dark red to grey to white jasperoids and jasperoid breccia has been sampled which assayed up to 1.027 ounces per ton gold.

Several episodes of mineralization have been identified on the Zebra property indicating a continued history of hydrothermal activity and gold mineralization. One theory as to the development of the banded jasperoid contends that at least three separate pulses of mineralized hydrothermal fluids were necessary to form the "zebra" auriferous replacement bodies.

Carlin Model of Precious Metals

Disseminated Replacement Type Deposit



Arrows Show Solution Paths

Figure 10

The formation of the zebra jasperoid begins with an early stage of extremely fine grained chalcedonic quartz being deposited at the expense of the calcium carbonate in the limestones. The formation of the jasperoid caused calcite flooding into the limestone as evidenced by the numerous calcite veins and veinlets located in the altered and fresh limestones near the jasperoids. The early formed chalcedony contains moderate to abundant (up to 50%) porphyroblasts of subhedral to euhedral fluorite averaging 0.5-1.5 mm in size. These commonly contain dusty hematite giving the early chalcedonic lenses a pink to red color. This fluorite appears to replace the chalcedony and therefore was probably a mid-to-late stage mineralizing event.

After the chalcedonic quartz bearing fluids cooled and contracted forming a series of closely spaced, sub-parallel fractures, a second period of mineralization deposited fine to medium grained quartz aggregates with euhedral crystal terminations into the open spaces of the fractures. This later formed quartz commonly contains dusty opaque inclusions, but these do not significantly color the quartz. These two pulses of hydrothermal fluids, along with the later replacement of the chalcedony by fluorite, created the uniquely red and white banded jasperoid.

Some cavities in the zebra jasperoid are partially filled by a later episode of clear quartz which contains no opaque inclusions and which exhibits complex twinning, suggesting a low temperature of formation. Other cavities are partially filled with extremely fined grained aggregates of calcite which exhibit cream to white fluorescence under ultraviolet light. In a few samples, veinlets of white quartz cut the zebra jasperoid.

Coarser grained open spaced veins and replacement zones on the property consist of variable amounts of quartz, fluorite, calcite and barite. Quartz is mainly colorless to white and forms clusters of euhedrally terminated crystals growing into cavities. Fluorite forms massive, medium to coarse grained aggregates and is colorless to pale green, medium green, mauve and purple. In some locations veinlets of colorless to green fluorite cut purple fluorite. Late stage solutions deposited thin, very fine grained coatings of quartz in vugs in the massive fluorite. The barite occurs locally with fluorite in the massive fracture-filling veins.

It is apparent that the paragenesis of the mineralization is quite complexed with at least five episodes of quartz mineralization thus far identified on the property. There are also overlapping calcite, fluorite and fluorite with barite mineralizing events. It is not clear which of the episodes of mineralization was responsible for the gold deposition, or if in fact, more than one episode was required to concentrate the

precious metal. But it is essential to note that there must have been quite a large hydrothermal system operating in the area over a long duration of time which produced a continuing period of fluidization and concentrated gold mineralization on the property.

The ore grade mineralization localized near one of the rhyolite porphyry intrusives in section 28 is most probably part of the same hydrothermal system that generated the auriferous zebra jasperoids in section 34. The ore grade mineralization located in section 28 is associated with jasperoid and silica veins and breccia which trend approximately north 40 degrees west and cut through the rhyolite porphyry. These structures can be traced for approximately 1,000 feet until they are obscured by alluvium. Figure 8 is a detailed map of the jasperoid and silica veins and breccias with the assay value of each sample given in ounces per ton gold.

Multiple felsic intrusions are believed to be responsible for the mineralization on the property. Rhyolite porphyry outcrops in the NW 1/4 and the SW 1/4 of section 28. Auriferous jasperoid vein swarms are associated with these outcrops. A large Basin and Range fault trends northwesterly across the southwestern edge of the property and could be the ultimate feeder structure for the gold mineralization evident in section 34. A reverse fault trending north 34 degrees west and dipping 74 degrees west cuts the rhyolite intrusive in the NW 1/4 of section 28 and has mineralized and silicified the rhyolite at this location. Several other major auriferous fault zones, one of which is over 1.5 miles long, have been delineated on the property but none have been sufficiently drill tested to date.

It is evident that a large hydrothermal system operated in the prospect area over a long duration of time. Multiple episodes of quartz mineralization as well as overlapping calcite, fluorite and fluorite with barite mineralizing events have been identified. It is not apparent which of the episodes of mineralization were responsible for the gold deposition, or if in fact, more than one episode was required to concentrate the precious metal. However, it is interesting to note that Phelps Dodge recently acquired the State Leases immediately adjoining the Zebra property along the western edge. They have stated that their initial geophysical exploration delineated anomalies which continue onto the Zebra property. Reportedly, Phelps Dodge geologists believe that a possible skarn deposit occurs at depth. It is quite probable that the hydrothermal system responsible for the continuing period of fluidization that concentrated the gold mineralization evident near the surface, could also produce an auriferous blanket replacement (silicious manto) deposit at depth.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS

The Zebra property is a good example of an epithermal disseminated gold prospect which also has considerable potential for a large high grade auriferous manto deposit. The property merits further geological evaluation due to the numerous precious metal target areas that have been identified, with most of these areas being completely untested. Detailed mapping and sampling from the 1990 Exploration Program, combined with the theory of a large high grade manto deposit lying at depth, has significantly increased the potential for the occurrence of an economic gold deposit on the property.

The voluminous outcrops of zebra jasperoids, other jasperoids and re-silicified jasperoid breccias on the property are evidence that a large volume of hydrothermal fluid was involved in the mineralizing episode(s). At least five quartz related mineralizing events have been identified on the Zebra property to date. The more episodes of silicification, the greater the possibility that economic concentrations of gold were localized and deposited. Surface samples of jasperoids, jasperoid breccias and altered limestones contain significant amounts of gold with the highest assay value being 1.02 ounces per ton gold from an iron oxide stained jasperoid breccia. The property also has a proven ore grade mineralized trend of at least 400 feet that warrants additional detailed drilling.

The 1990 Exploration Program along with other new developments on the Zebra prospect have led to the conclusion that this property has sufficient merit to warrant the further expenditure of exploration funds. This recent work has delineated additional targets on the property as well as modifying and strengthening the potential of targets previously identified. Although the Zebra prospect has had a long history of limited exploration efforts and has been held by a number of different companies, it should be remembered that this is not unusual for a mineral property prior to the ultimate discovery of an economic ore deposit. To date, the work performed on the prospect has enhanced and not detracted from its potential as a gold property. New developments indicating that a high grade auriferous silica manto deposit may exist also reinforces the need for more serious exploration efforts.

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM PHASE I

In the past, exploration objectives in the SW1/4 of section 28 have focused on locating a disseminated shallow replacement body in the limestones. These efforts have been successful in that four of the six holes drilled in a pattern intersected ore grade mineralization. The drilling delineated a small speculative reserve resource of 50,000 tons averaging .048 ounces of gold per ton. The strip ratio is approximately 2:1.

The past drilling tested only a small percentage of the prospect's potential acreage in section 28 and then, only that portion which lies within 225 feet of the surface in the Colina Limestone. The Earp Formation underlies the Colina Limestone on the property and is composed of interbedded siltstone, sandstone and light gray limestone and dolomite beds. The contact between the Earp Formation and the Colina Limestone is transitional in nature and therefore may be difficult to distinctly identify. However, this contact zone may be an excellent location for a high grade precious metal replacement deposit. The contact zone is estimated to be at a depth of 400 feet and therefore it is recommended that the holes drilled in Phase I extend beyond this horizon.

It should be noted that only one of the previously drilled ore holes (hole 28-3) has been offset to the north and south. The area to the north and south of the other three ore holes has never been drill tested. In addition, and most important, is the fact that the mineralized trend is open-ended to both the east and the west. The true boundaries of the ore horizons have yet to be defined.

In the recent detailed mapping and sampling program, surface samples of silicified zones yielded assays up to 1.027 ounces per ton gold. The average assay value for all 33 samples combined was .11 ounces per ton gold. All of these samples were collected in an untested area which adjoins and lies east of the mineralized drill holes. The structural nature of the jasperoids, their geochemical signature and the occurrence of breccias and veins combined with the gold which occurs at the limestone/rhyolite contact is evidence that supports the hypothesis of a high grade gold siliceous manto at depth. This possible target has never been tested.

It is recommended that a minimum of three inclined holes be drilled to a depth of not less than 600 feet each in the SW1/4 of section 28. These holes would test the extent of the shallow gold mineralization encountered in the previously drilled holes and also test for the deeper mineralization associated with a possible siliceous manto type of deposit.

Detailed mapping and sampling of portions of the east half of section 28 was also accomplished during the 1990 Exploration Program. This geological study revealed numerous brecciated and re-silicified jasperoid bodies located at structural intersections that contained anomalous gold mineralization. Seven of eleven samples collected assayed .01 ounces per ton gold or better. The 1989 Exploration Program drilled only one hole along this trend. The hole did not intercept ore grade mineralization but it did contain some gold anomalies, none of which exceeded .01 ounces per ton gold.

One hole is insufficient to test this strong 2,500 foot long anomalous trend. It now appears that much higher grade mineralization occurs along this trend to the northwest toward the rhyolite intrusive outcrops. Soil cover along this trend is minimal and it is recommended that a soil geochemical sampling grid be placed along its length prior to drilling. This would aid in the location of three incline holes that would cross the mineralized structural trend. These holes would test for economic gold mineralization within the brecciated and silicified structural zones as well as for replacement type bodies in the limestones, such as those found in the SW1/4 of section 28.

Detailed mapping was also conducted in the N1/2 of the SW1/4 of section 34 during the 1990 Exploration Program. This portion of the program included an analysis of the 1983 Consolidated Paymaster Drill Program. It specifically addressed the question as to why no significant gold intercepts were encountered in any holes when the drilling was placed in the middle of numerous mineralized structures. The answer is that all of the holes drilled were vertical in nature and, except for several near horizontal bed replacements, the structures in the vicinity of the holes were vertical or near vertical. This made the possibility of intercepting the exposed mineralized structures very slim. However, in defense of this program, the geologists were very likely looking for horizontal replacements or mineralized beds such as those drilled in the SW1/4 of section 28. The model of mineralization proposed for section 34 is similar to the one proposed for section 28, but it is now believed that the receptive beds lie at a deeper depth than those penetrated by the earlier program.

There is a strong VLF and magnetic anomaly which occurs to the north of the "zebra" jasperoid area in section 34. This may indicate an unexposed altered intrusive at depth. This same intrusive could have served as the source for the mineralization. Mapping revealed a jasperoid vein swarm 60 feet wide and at least 600 feet in length extending from the zebra rock towards this anomaly to the north. It is recommended that two inclined and one vertical hole be drilled to depths of at least 600 feet each in the SW1/4 of section 34. Two of the drill holes should be located as low as possible on the "zebra" mineralized hill to eliminate several hundred feet of drilling which was encountered by the earlier program. These holes will be drilled into the 600 foot long structure to test for the proposed mineralization. The third hole should be vertical and will be drilled to test the VLF and magnetic anomaly.

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM PHASE II

Phase II exploration would depend upon positive results from the first proposed stage of exploration. Phase II would include delineation drilling of the existing or newly discovered mineralization found in Phase I.

PHASE I
ZEBRA PROPERTY EXPLORATION PROGRAM
COST ESTIMATE

Soil Sampling Program	U.S.	Canadian
Geologist- 5 days @ $200/day	$ 1,000	$ 1,190
Expenses	275	327
4 Wheel Drive Vehicle	400	476
125 Samples @ $926/sample	1,200	1,429
Sample Bags and Tags	62	74
Miscellaneous Expenses	100	119
Subtotal	$ 3,037	$ 3,615

Drilling Program	U.S.	Canadian
Geologist- 4 days @ $200/day		
Prepare Plan of Operations & Budget	$ 800	$ 952
Geologist- 20 days @ $200/day		
Supervising Drill Program	4,000	4,762
Cost of Drilling 5,400' @ $9.00/ft.	48,600	57,857
Expenses	1,100	1,310
4 Wheel Drive Vehicle	1,050	1,250
Assays- 1,080 @ $9.26/each	10,000	11,905
Sample Bags	270	321
Dozer Work and Sample Storage	1,200	1,429
Miscellaneous Expenses	500	595
Subtotal	$67,520	$80,381
TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS FOR PHASE I	**$70,557**	**$83,996**

PHASE II (Contingent upon positive results from Phase I)
ZEBRA PROPERTY EXPLORATION PROGRAM
COST ESTIMATE

Drilling Program	U.S.	Canadian
Geologist- 2 days @ $200/day		
Prepare Plan of Operations & Budget	$ 400	$ 476
Geologist- 22 days @ $200/day		
Supervising Drill Program	4,400	5,238
Cost of Drilling 6,00" @ $9.00/ft.	54,000	64,286
Expenses	1,210	1,440
4 Wheel Drive Vehicle	1,050	1,250
Assays- 1,200 @ $9.26/each	11,112	13,229
Sample Bags	300	357
Dozer Work & Sample Storage	1,200	1,429
Miscellaneous Expenses	500	595
TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS FOR PHASE II	**$74,172**	**$88,300**

000035

CERTIFICATION

I, Leroy Halterman, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, do hereby state:

1. I am a consulting Geologist. I graduated from the Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri in 1968 with a B.S. in Geology.

2. My address is 820 Piedra Vista NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87123.

3. I am a member in good standing of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, and I am a Certified Professional Geologist, #3444 and a Registered Geologist #540 in the field of Mining Geology and Mineral Exploration in the State of South Carolina.

4. I am employed by MinSearch, Inc. 11930 Menaul Blvd. NE, Suite 112, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112.

5. Since graduation I have practiced geology for 22 years, mainly in the western United States.

6. My report is based on numerous visits to the Zebra property, the last of which was from March 12-15, 1990. This report was prepared in February of 1987 and revised in February of 1988 and March of 1990. During the 1990 Exploration Program, work was directed by myself and assisted by a MinSearch staff geologist.

7. All companies that have held this property have given permission to use the data they acquired in this evaluation and report.

8. I, Myself, MinSearch and it's employees have no direct or indirect interest in the Zebra property, Tempo Resources, or in Wellington Financial.

Dated at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the 30th day of March, 1990.

MinSearch, Inc.

Leroy Halterman
Certified Professional Geologist #3444

000036

PROSPECT Zebra

MINSEARCH, INC.

COUNTY/STATE Cochise Co. Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS ppm Au	ppm As	ppm CU	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	DESCRIPTION
797	20S	23E	28			MB	1/30/90	.022					lt grey to grey-tan ls, local mod. Ca vns, vns
													are white, cream & orange, thin bedded, dirty
798	"	"	"			MB	"	.005					pink to dirty brn-grey ls, fossiliferous, yell
													~~ca in vns and pods, hematite alt. of ls~~
799	"	"	"			MB	"	.009					good alt otcp of ls, abund Ca vns & microvns,
													some si?, sandy in places, hem after py cubes
800	"	"	"			MB	1/31/90	.012					med. grey ls, fossiliferous, abund lim & hem
													~~microvns, alt is along strike of bed, ca vns t~~
801	"	"	29			MB	"	2.643		40	7	10	jasp stingers in ls, abund Feox, white ca vns,
													some with orange lim, jasp is orange to tan to
													dark red, white to clear secondary si vns and
													microvns, minor open spaced qtz
802	"	"	"			MB	"	2.556	216	57	6	7	tan, red, white & grey jasp, minor Ca in vugs,
													clear to white open spaced si vns and microvns
													good Feox, local bx, good si microveining
803	"	"	28			MB	2/1/90	10.252		67	8	35	si ls on contact of rhy porphyry and ls, jasp
													is white to dark red to grey, drusy, sugary
													texture, hem in some vugs, good Feox

000038

PROSPECT Zebra

MINSEARCH, INC.

COUNTY/STATE Cochise Co., Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS ppm Au	ppm Ag	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	DESCRIPTION
804	20S	23E	28			MB	2/1/90	.047		15	5	42	Dolomite along Rhyolite porphyry contact, lt. grey to grey-blue, hem after py along fracs
805	"	"	"			MB	"	.029					Dolomite, white to lt. grey, has pinkish- orang bands from ox Fe?, minor Mnox, minor lim micro
806	"	"	"			MB	"	.074		49	6	19	Jasp vn, pinkish white to med grey, lim & hem after py, cream yellow Ca in vugs, clear open spaced qtz vns, minor Feox overall
807	"	"	"			MB		<.005					grey zebra jasp from drill site 89-5, dk grey white stripes, very fine, dk grey is sulfides?
808	20S	23E	34			MB	2/2/90	<.005					otcp of large jasp feeder, 12' wide, red to pin to med grey, sugary tex, qtz X on fracs, qtz mi
809	"	"	"			MB	"	.261					jasp same as #808
810	"	"	"			MB	"	.016					jasp zone 10' wide, large vugs up to 6" filled clear & white qtz X, jasp dk red to grey
811	"	"	"			MB	"	.015					siderite & clear & white Ca in feeder zone, als reddish alt ls, clear open sp qtz X, siderite & Ca is layered & banded, low pressure deposition
812	"	"	28			LH	"	<.005					reddish pink limey shale, white & cream Ca, sil
101	20S	23E	28			LH	1/31/90	.014		33	11	9	red altered rhy intrusive, vuggy, white qtz vns
102	"	"	"			LH	"	.06					red slightly altered rhy int., no veins
103	"	"	"			LH	"	<.005					unalt. rhy int., no vns, fresh sanidine, near contac
104	"	"	29			LH	"	.011		2	As 3		argillically altered ls, near fault?
105	"	"	29			LH	"	.015					red ls with Ca vns & Feox, sample 10% Ca vn
106	"	"	28			LH	"	2.202		26	Pb 5	8	frothy si, saccrioidal to X, doubly term. q
107	"	"	"			LH	"	7.310		54	11	28	vein si & si ls, Feox, py casts, vein 10"
108	"	"	"			LH	2/1/90	4.047		49	10	22	at #524 site, brecciated jasp, Feox, red-i some white qtz vns, vuggy qtz

000039

PROSPECT Zebra

MINSEARCH, INC.

COUNTY/STATE Cochise Co., Az.

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	DESCRIPTION
109	20S	23E	28			LH	2/1/90	.024		32	10	14	jasp, lt red to brown, no qtz vns, minor limonit
110	"	"	"			"	"	.008					white saccrioidal qtz blowout, trace Feox
111	"	"	"			"	"	.678		71	12	10	jasp bx, slight Fe stain, bx cemented with sac qt
112	"	"	"			"	"	.142					white sac. qtz, very minor Feox, cast of flourit
113	"	"	"			"	"	.176					white qtz vns in jasp, open sp qtz, more Feox he
114	"	"	"			"	"	5.374		52	10	23	jasp bx cemented with sac. qtz, qtz vns 2-4" white to rose color, Feox, py casts? ~~black miner~~
115	"	"	"			"	"	3.969		32	8	22	qtz vns & jasp bx cemented with qtx, several sta of qtz, abund. Feox
116	"	"	"			"	"	13.328		47	10	28	major blowout, jasp vns 6"-6' wide, breccia cemented with qtz, abundant Feox
117	"	"	"			"	"	11.212		67	10	18	jasp & jsap bx, minor Feox, minor white qtz vns
118	"	"	"			"	"	7.884		37	8	21	pink and brown jasp vns, minor white qtz
119	"	"	"			"	"	35.408		51	11	14	Fe Mg rich jasp bx, Fe rich qtz cements bx, black to red color
120	"	"	"			"	"	.836		63	10	42	brown jasp, minor qtz vns, white to grey
121	"	"	"			"	"	7.38		44	9	13	Jasp bx, mod to highly si, no visible white qtz good Feox, float trends for 100' form outcrop
122	"	"	"			"	"	.241		51	14	9	si. rhy from vn near contact, minor Feox, lt br
123	"	"	34			"	2/2/90	<.005					near vertical jasp vn, and red alt ls bed, good Feox
124	"	"	"			"	"	.03					near vert. jasp vn, good Feox, some red alt ls
125	"	"	"			"	"	<.005					stockwork siderite vns in ls, sample 20% sider

000040

PROSPECT Zebra

MINSEARCH, INC.

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS ppm Au	ppm Ag	ppm As	Sb	Hg	DESCRIPTION
836	20S	23E	28	3100	900	LH	3/13/90	.098	.8	3			150X25' wide Silicified zone, qtz flooded some F
837	"	"	"	2850	1800	LH	" "	.182	<.5	67			silicified Ls, little qtz, some breccia, hvy FeOx
838	"	"	"	3040	1420	LH	" "	.348	.7	44			Silic. Ls very little qtz or FeOx @ cross struct
839	"	"	"	2900	1080	LH	" "	.092	<.5	18			Silic. Ls gray and red, minor qtz vn & Feox
840	"	"	"	2770	1520	LH	"	.453	.9	22			si. ls, some stockwork qtz vns, red & yellow jas
841	"	"	"	2970	1200	LH	"	.097	<.5	7			si ls, qtz vns 1", very minor Feox, breccia
842	"	"	"	2850	1000	LH	"	.345	<.5	21			jasp, qtz cemented bx, hematite stained, grey ja
843	"	"	"	2960	970	LH	3/14/90	.738	<.5	46			red & grey jasp, ss bx cemented with qtz, abund
844	"	"	"	2800	750	LH	"	.657	<.5	49			large blowout, abund Feox, bx with qtz, zebra rk
845	"	"	"	2950	850	LH	"	.544	<.5	52			si ls, stockwork qtz vns, bx, mod. Feox
846	"	"	"			LH	"	.309	.8	15			jasp, very minor Feox, good silicification

000041

PROSPECT Zebra

MINSEARCH

COUNTY/STATE Cochise, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au oz/ton	Ag	As	Sb					DESCRIPTION
1001	20S	23E	34	4300	5030	MB	1/88	<.001								ls congl, minor-mod feox, angular to sub-frags, matrix orag-red, ca, ca vns too
1002			34	2200	3750			.004								white to pink si vn, abund drusy qtz & ca, abund vugs, minor red-pink si ls in vn
1003			34	2300	3500			<.001								white, gr-pink jasp, qtz x, asso. microvns and vns of si in ls, minor-mod vugs
1004			34	800	3250			<.001								white chal & jasp flt, si vns cut jasp, hemg
1005			34	700	3150			<.001								red alt ls flt, mod feox, ls is very frac'd white si vns up to 1" in ls, also ca vns
1006			33	1700	350			<.001								red arg ls with tan to white opal & chal pos ca vns, ls is "sandy", crumbles easily
1007			33	2000	680			.011								lt grey to white jasp, minor feox, white si vns & open-spaced qtz
1008			33	1150	1350			.034								grab sample from arroyo, grey, white, pink jasp, abund drusy qtz & vugs, jasp frac'd
1009			33	800	1850			.013								tan-grey-red jasp, drusy si & ca, mod vugs, bx in places, zone is 10' wide
1010			33	700	2000			.004								grab sample along dk red-grey jasp, drusy qtz vns, mod vugs, tan-gr-wh chal, mod feox
1011			27	4250	2850			.002								dk grey-red jasp bx, drusy, mod vugs, bx is clast rich, matrix poor, abund feox
1012			27	4220	2780			.009								same as sample # 1011, more drusy qtz here, chal, also minor zebra tex
1013			27	4200	2900			.006								same as #1011, more si vns here, open sp qtz
6919	20S	23E	27	4650	1700	RR		<.001								ls congl, poorly sorted, ca cement, ang to round, includes ls, int rx, chal, ca sand

000042

MINSEARCH

PROSPECT Zebra

COUNTY/STATE Cochise, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au oz/ton	Ag	As	Sb					DESCRIPTION
5401	20S	23E	28	1750	1600	JW	1/88	<.001								bx and si ls, ang. frags of ls, micro X qtz frac fillings, 3.5' chip sample
5402			28	1500	1650			.022								jasp bx and frac fillings in ls, ls is silicified, bx frags, 5-4" diam.
5403			28	1400	1120			.002								massive jasperoid, minor hematite stain, 15' chip sample
5404			28	1180	1480			<.001								si ls bx with white to gr ca, si vns & frac fillings, from prospect pit, slicks
5405			27	4400	1825			.002								ang jasp bx, frags .25-3", hem stained 8' chip sample
5406			27	4300	1580			.003								banded chal, ca and jasp vn, no vugs, massive, white, 25' sample
5407			27	4150	1700			.019								sampled same vn to the NW 150', same description as sample 5406
5408			27	4650	1220			.002								jasp & jasp bx, mod hem, vn from above ends in this jasp, 30' sample
5409			27	4800	3050			<.001								arg alt red ls, coarsley rex, 1-4' thick alt continues 100' along strike
5410			27	4720	2950			<.001								qtz- ca- chal vn; banded white to grey, vug poor, some jasp near vn edges
5411			27	4800	3880			.002								jasp-chal-qtz-ca vn, white, vug poor, 3.5' sample across vn
5412			27	4550	4850			<.001								mod arg alt ls, lt red to yellow, coarsely X, ca in fracs, 4' sample
5413			28	3400	875			.017								jasp bx, lt to mod hem, ang frags up to 3" 15' sample across outcrop
5414			28	3100	600			.002								jasp bx, same as sample # 5413 15' sample across outcrop
5415			28	3150	2320			.007								jasp bx, mod hem, circular outcrop, 12' sample
5416			28	3550	5050			<.001								dense, dk gr ls, slightly si., in contact with intrusive, 1.5' sample

000043

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

PROSPECT ZEBRA

1

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
1574	20S	23E	34			RR	6-30-81	1.020	0.5	48.0	0.9					Jasperoid in limestone, rust to white, significant FeOx mineralization, jasperoid looks banded or striped.
1981	"	"	"	4100	4500	MKP	8-8-81	0.16	6.4	6.9	<0.5					12'bed of jasperoid conforms to vertical bedding of limestone, jasperoid is pink & white, drusy, "zebra" moderate limonite outcrop 1'-2' wide.
1982	"	"	"	3900	4200	"	"	2.35	3.7	62.0	2.8					From prospect pits on fault, zebra jasper pink & white.
1983	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	8-9-81	1.32	3.2	240.0	<0.5					Gray-red jasperoid, not too drusy, some banding, crystals of quartz as a coating.
1984	"	"	"	5000	2350	"	"	0.197	4.0	69.0	1.6					Silicified limestone, dk. red & gray, abund. hematite & MnO stain moderate limonite can see fresh pyrite, gold? flakes & lim. after pyrite.
1985	"	"	"	3650	3500	"	"	0.150	6.9	14.0	3.1					Fine to med. grained, silicified limestone, grayish white inside, pink on outside, abund. hematite, not zebra striped, came up through fractures in rock, mod-abund. limonite.
1986	"	"	"	4050	3950	"	"	<0.003	1.6	3.7	3.2					Very argillized, pinkish-red limestone, also brown limestone w/ barite, hem & lim abund, mod MnO in valley head, above zebra outcrop.
1987	"	"	29	1100	2100	"	"	0.007	0.5	4.7	1.8					Argillized limestone hematite stained, red & gray, vuggy, in places, white calcite coating in places.
1988	"	"	28	3300	4600	"	8-10-81	0.003	1.1	5.4	2.4					Hematitic limestone, brown outside, gray-rd inside, somewhat fractured, cryptocryst near intrusive.
1989	"	"	"	2400	4100	"	"	0.560	0.5	57.0	1.3					At contact between intrusive & limestone limestone is dk brown to red, has small quartz phenocrysts, calcite.
4401	"	"	"	4650	2700	MLL	8-8-81	0.003	<0.5	3.6	1.2					Frothy brown (hematite-stained) fracture fillings in limestone, pervasively fractured, although sample is spotty, near faults and jasper. sample is more prominent and grades into silceous jasper.
4402	"	"	"	4650	1850	"	"	0.077	0.5	41.0	3.2					Partially silicified, calcite veined, argillized limestone in fault zone, some hematite and limonite staining (sample taken w/in ap 8' area) not distinguishable enough to take separate sample.

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COUNTY/STATE Cochise Co., NM

PROSPECT ZEBRA

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
1843	20S	23E	31	3200	3400	RR	8-5-81	<0.003	1.5	1.9	2.1					Roadcut 50' channel sample of limestone fresh to argillically altered, gray to pink, some Fe staining, same as in Section 34
1844	"	"	"	2200	2500	"	"	0.003	2.6	6.3	5.8					40' Channel sample of intrusive rock, (rhyolite?) adjacent to Precambrian limestone, has forced limestone beds to turn up as it intruded.
1845	"	"	"	1500	2400	"	"	0.003	3.6	15.0	5.0					60' sample of limestone(Pc) interbedded w/ thinbedded shales & calcareous mudstones, slight Fe stains gray-green to pink.
1846	"	"	"	600	2400	"	"	<0.003	3.7	11.0	9.0					Penn. colina limestone interbedded w/thin-bedded shales & calcareous mudstones, some argillic alteration, heavy Fe stain gray rust.
1847	"	"	19	2200	2200	"	"	0.003	2.1	6.6	4.7					P. colina limestone w/heavy Fe stain some argillic alteration, gray-rust 50' channel sample.
1848	"	"	18	3000	4400	"	"	0.080	2.1	10.0	4.2					Jasperoid in limestone(Pc), Fe mineralization, white-red, limestone is recrystallized in vicinity.
1849	"	"	"	2500	4800	"	"	<0.003	2.8	2.7	2.0					Intrusive rock in limestone(Pc) intermediate in composition, Fe stained

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PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO., AZ

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
4403	20S	23E	28	4850	1600	MLL	8-8-81	0.005	0.5	21.0	6.1					Slightly Fe-stained, somewhat banded in spots jasperoid developed at top of massive limestone, w/in & between two normal faults cleaner white jasperoid contains specks of galena(?) Ag(?)
4404	"	"	33	200	1000	"	"	<0.003	0.5	5.8	3.3					Red siltstone below thick capping limestone partially argillized, some limonite staining along w/ the hematitic(red) color topography suggested a fault, but beds were continuous where observed, possibly just a valley formed by folding.
4405	"	"	"	2550	500	"	"	<0.003	0.5	1.9	2.9					Fe-stained(limonitic) slightly argillized limestone, occurs along bedding planes, spotty jasperoid occurs nearby, but small area of alteration (minor fault ENE possible, but not able to find concrete evidence.
4406	"	"	34	3600	4050	"	"	0.030	0.5	9.2	1.8					Argillic limestone next to fluorite bearing jasperoid. Some fluorite in argillic matter. Located on S. hill along fault, going up W. valley.
4407	"	"	"	3600	4050	"	"	0.100	0.5	7.0	1.5					Fluorite-bearing jasperoid, clean surfaces, well developed crystals w/color zones of purple-green-white-pink. Along fault & zone of #4406
4408	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	<0.5	36.0	2.7					Fe-stained argillized limestone adjacent to jasperoid along W. valley fault of S. hill.
4409	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	<0.5	42.0	2.3					Extensive argillized limestone(?) closer to jasperoid in pit of #4408, more Fe staining and argillization than #4408.
4410	"	"	"	1800	2000	"	8-9-81	<0.003	<0.5	15.0	1.3					Limonitic stained, white jasperoid from prospect pit about 50' from road on W.
4411	"	"	27	5000	3400	"	"	<0.003	<0.5	3.3	2.0					Hematite-stained argillically altered limestone, frothy, some limonite, calcite veins.
4412	"	"	"	1390	1650	"	"	<0.003	0.5	27.0	1.2					Hematite stained cryptocrystis limestone siltstone above massive limestone on N. hill (No intrusive found)

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PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO. AZ

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
4413	20S	23E	27	1600	1950	MLL	8-10-81	< 0.003	< 0.5	7.7	1.0					Hematite stained, completely argillized limestone(?) appears as a shale, but in contact w/massive limestone
4414	"	"	28	2100	4300	"	"	0.003	< 0.5	6.9	< 0.5					Rhyolite-quartz latite w/gray aphanitic groundmass and quartz phenocrysts.
4415	"	"	"	2600	3950	"	"	0.003	< 0.5	26.0	3.0					Highly fractured, calcite veined, crypto-crystalline limestone, argillically altered but still hard, hematite and limonite staining.
1584	"	"	"	2400	4150	BR	7-29-81	(4.38 ppm) .14 oz/ton								Dump sample of jasper from large prospect pit w/ outcrop. Heavy Fe mineralization, adjacent to rhyolite
1585	"	"	"	2400	4150	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								Intrusive near #1584, white w/ Fe staining, rhyolite?
1586	"	"	"	3500	2900	"	"	(3.54 ppm) .11 oz/ton								Jasperoid, white in limestone; partially brecciated some Fe staining.
1587	"	"	"	3900	4000	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, heavy concentration of Fluorite, lt. green-deep purple.
1588	"	"	"	4000	4000	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								argillically altered limestone w/fluorite. Interbedded w/fresh limestone Fe mineralization
1589	"	"	34	3800	4750	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, white-pink, whole quartz crystals visible
1590	"	"	"	4300	3900	"	"	(0.71 ppm) .024 oz/ton								Prospect pit, jasper massive w/barite. recrystallized limestone & jasperoid, white-rust heavy Fe mineralization, fluorite & barite.
159	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, jasperoid, red-white, fluorite mineralization prevalent, some limestone appears cherty and banded.
1592	"	"	"	4000	3150	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Fe stained limestone w/fluorite, gypsum.
1593	"	"	"	4100	1900	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton								Jasperoid, whitedrusy, breccaited & Fe stained.
1594	"	"	"	1900	2350	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, jasperoid, Fe stained.
1595	"	"	"	3800	4500	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Rhyolite?, white to rust, Fe stained, intrusive at base of ridge.

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5701	20S	23E	34	3390	4370	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone with minor hematite staining, Petroliferous
5702	20S	23E	34	3480	4350	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5701 but contains megafossils at this locale
5703	20S	23E	34	3580	4330	RR	1/4/83	.06	<.1	12	<.5					Colina limestone with moderate hematite stains in fractures
5704	20S	23E	34	3680	4290	RR	1/4/83	.02	<.1	<10	<.5					Gray to pink limestone with, at times, good to very good hematite, some limonite, also beginning to show silicification
5705	20S	23E	34	3775	4270	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					same description as #5701
5706	20S	23E	34	3865	4250	RR	1/4/83	.04	.1	10	2.0					Limestone, pink (light) with good iron staining, very slight silicification.
5707	20S	23E	34	3970	4220	RR	1/4/83	.08	.1	<10	<.5					Colina with minor iron staining, gray to light pink, zebra jasperoid in float all around
5708	20S	23E	34	4060	4200	RR	1/4/83	.64	.5	77	1.5					Zebra jasperoid, iron mineralization prevalent, aphanitic to phaneritic, type section
5709	20S	23E	34	4160	4160	RR	1/4/83	.06	.2	24	.5					50/50 of zebra jasperoid and colina limestone. Limestone is fresh, no signs of alteration, minor iron stains in fractures.

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COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5710	20S	23E	34		4150	RR	1/4/83	.03	<.1	10	<.5					Limestone with some jasperoid in fractures, (2") limestone shows none to moderate hematite staining
5711	20S	23E	34	4240	4070	RR	1/4/83	.03	.1	<10	1.0					Colina limestone, fresh with good to very good hematite-limonite minerals in fractures
5712	20S	23E	34	4140	4090	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone, fresh with moderate hematite in fractures.
5713	20S	23E	34	4030	4110	RR	1/4/83	.25	.2	<10	1.0					50/50 limestone (fresh) and zebra jasperoid
5714	20S	23E	34	3940	4130	RR	1/4/83	.40	.3	15	11.5					Silicified limestone and jasperoid, similar appearance as zebra jaspes but striations not as discernible, probably float material
5715	20S	23E	34	3845	3150	RR	1/4/83	.05	.3	<10	<.5					Limestone with moderate hematite-limonite staining
5716	20S	23E	34	3750	3170	RR	1/4/83	.02	<.1	<10	1.0					Unaltered limestone with very little iron stains
5717	20S	23E	34	3650	4200	RR	1/4/83	.02	.2	11	.5					Soil sample
5718	20S	23E	34	3560	4220	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	26	<.5					Soil sample.
5719	20S	23E	34	3450	4250	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.2	31	<.5					Soil sample

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5720	20S	23E	34	3360	4280	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.2	30	<.5					Soil sample
5721	20S	23E	34	4270	4250	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone, heavy calcite veining, only minor hematite
5722	20S	23E	34	4180	4280	RR	1/4/83	.05	.1	<10	<.5					Fresh limestone with very minor hematite
5723	20S	23E	34	4080	4310	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5722
5724	20S	23E	34	3980	4330	RR	1/4/83	.10	.2	16	<.5					Small outcrop of silicified limestone and jasperoid, white to iron stained, appears to trend same as limestone
5725	20S	23E	34	3890	4350	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, fresh, some is partially bleached white
5726	20S	23E	34	3795	4380	RR	1/4/83	.02	.2	16	.5					Limestone, heavy to moderate calcite veining, heaviest veining reveals strongest iron mineralization, some is silicified and iron stained.
5727	20S	23E	34	3695	4400	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					unaltered, colina limestone
5728	20S	23E	34	3600	4425	RR	1/4/83	.05	.2	22	<.5					Fresh to partially silicified limestone, iron staining good to moderate where silicific
5729	20S	23E	34	3770	3930	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillic unit in limestone, iron stained, $CaCO_3$ veins, about 3' thick

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5730	20S	23E	34	3830	4100	RR	1/5/83	.08	<.1	33	<.5					Bleached, argillic unit in arroyo, 1' thick, very small outcrop
5731	20S	23E	34	3660	4070	RR	1/5/83	.05	<.1	40	<.5					Silicified limestone, jasperoid, white, with very good flourite development, large to small crystals, green to purple.
5732	20S	23E	34	3710	4020	RR	1/5/83	.06	.6	10	<.5					Float sample near outcrop of silicified limestone, weak flourite mineralization, silica is white to pink, fine-grained
5733	20S	23E	34	3790	3800	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Subtley iron stained, sandy limestone with very slight argillic alteration
5734	20S	23E	34	3960	3720	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Same material as #5733, but with a slight increase in calcite veining
5735	20S	23E	34	3880	3280	RR	1/5/83	.03	.2	17	<.5					Small outcrop of Zebra style silica (1' to 2' in width) hematitic layers are lighter (pink), fairly concordant to bedding
5736	20S	23E	34	3760	3330	RR	1/5/83	.52	.3	50	1.0					Zebra type silica filling 12" wide fracture in Colina limestone, more iron staining, discordant nature
5737	20S	23E	34	3770	2880	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	10	<.5					Argillic unit at least 5' in thickness, iron staining, some minor limonite

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5738	20S	23E	34	3180	2590	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Iron stained, sandy limestone along possible fracture or fault. $CaCo_3$ veining moderate
5739	20S	23E	34	3570	4110	RR	1/5/83	.13	<.1	96	.5					Small pod of silicified limestone, with good iron staining, fine to coarse grained, good $CaCo_3$ in area.
5740	20S	23E	34	3590	4140	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	26	.5					Soil sample, rust colored
5741	20S	23E	34	3880	4060	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	28	<.5					Soil sample
5742	20S	23E	34	3830	4000	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	36	<.5					Soil sample
5743	20S	23E	34	3740	4060	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	17	<.5					Soil sample
5744	20S	23E	34	3660	4120	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	21	<.5					Soil sample
5745	20S	23E	34	3570	4160	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	28	<.5					Soil sample
5746	20S	23E	34	3490	4200	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	41	<.5					Soil sample
5747	20S	23E	34	3970	4800	RR	1/6/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillite, bleached, white, very faint iron staining
5748	20S	23E	34	4180	4460	RR	1/6/83	.02	<.1	25	<.5					Samples #5748 thru #5752 are argillite, to rust where iron stained, along fault, possibly a bedding plane fault

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5749	20S	23E	34	4180	4420	RR	1/6/83	.05	<.1	<10	2.0					Same as #5748
5750	20S	23E	34	4180	4370	RR	1/6/83	.02	<.1	35	<.5					Same as #5748
5751	20S	23E	34	4170	4320	RR	1/6/83	<.01	<.1	71	.5					Same as #5748
5752	20S	23E	34	4170	4260	RR	1/6/83	.17	<.1	47	1.0					Same as #5748
5753	20S	23E	34	4300	4100	RR	1/6/83	.41	<.1	29	1.0					Jasperoid, white to red, anphanitic to phaneritic, good to moderate flourite mineralization
5754	20S	23E	34	4380	3950	RR	1/6/83	.13	<.1	18	1.0					Jasperoid along same trend as #5753, description similar, but less flourite as distance from fault increases, crystals of flourite are white and large
5755	20S	23E	34	4010	3980	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	74	1.0					Argillic material with good iron stains, just bordering, silica and flourite
5756	20S	23E	34	4030	4030	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	55	1.0					Soil sample
5757	20S	23E	34	3990	3930	RR	1/7/83	.03	1.7	32	<.5					Soil sample
5758	20S	23E	34	4070	3950	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	29	.5					Soil sample
5759	20S	23E	34	4080	4000	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, fresh, gray

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5760	20S	23E	34	4040	3910	RR	1/7/83	.20	<.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5759
5761	20S	23E	34	4110	3930	RR	1/7/83	.13	<.1	35	.5					Argillite, rust to white, iron staining good to very good
5762	20S	23E	34	4130	3980	RR	1/7/83	<.01	.1	<10	.5					Limestone in beginning state of argillization, good iron minerals (hematite/limonite), minor coarse grained silica
5763	20S	23E	34	4090	3880	RR	1/7/83	.04	.2	31	1.0					Argillite under float, moderate to good iron stains, pink to salmon
5764	20S	23E	34	4150	3910	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	61	<.5					Very good argillic alteration, with good iron staining
5765	20S	23E	34	4170	3960	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	61	<.5					Same as #5764
5766	20S	23E	34	4130	3860	RR	1/7/83	<.01	.1	<10	1.0					Limestone in middle state of argillic alteration bleached white with iron stains in small concentrated areas
5767	20S	23E	34	4190	3880	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	104	1.5					Argillically altered limestone, deep rust, very good iron staining, completely argillized.
5768	20S	23E	34	4210	3930	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	58	.5					Argillite, pink to salmon with white stre[illegible] hard at times
5769	20S	23E	34	4170	3835	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, unaltered

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PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5770	20S	23E	34	4490	3680	RR	1/7/83	.74	<.1	268	3.5					Jasperoid with good to strong iron staining, sugary to coarse grained texture, vuggy
5771	20S	23E	34	4220	3710	RR	1/8/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillite, still well consolidated, with good iron staining marbled with bleached areas
5772	20S	23E	34	4250	3680	RR	1/8/83	<.01	<.1	18	<.5					Poor to moderately iron stained argillite, hard, well consolidated
5773	20S	23E	34	4300	3650	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, primarily fresh with very slight traces of argillic altered in fractures
5774	20S	23E	34	4200	3640	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	12	<.5					Argillically altered limestone, bleached white with moderate iron stains, well marbeled
5775	20S	23E	34	4150	3630	RR	1/8/83	.03	.1	29	.5					Argillite, well to poorly consolidated, very good to moderate iron staining, marbleing
5776	20S	23E	34	4000	3790	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Argillically altered limestone with very good pockety iron staining, large calcite crystals, some limonite

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Mineral appraisal for the Zebra Property
for Wellington Financial by MinSearch, Inc.
Aug. 31, 1990.

MINERAL APPRAISAL FOR THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

Cochise County, Arizona

Sections 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34

Township 20 South, Range 23 East

This Appraisal Was Prepared For:

Wellington Financial

By

MinSearch, Inc.

11930 Menaul Blvd. NE, Suite 112

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112

(505) 298-8235

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August 31, 1990

MINERAL APPRAISAL FOR THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

Cochise County, Arizona

Sections 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34
Township 20 South, Range 23 East

This Appraisal was Prepared For:

Wellington Financial

By

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11930 Menaul Blvd. NE, Suite 112
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112
(505) 298-8235

August 31, 1990

Leroy Halterman

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INTRODUCTION

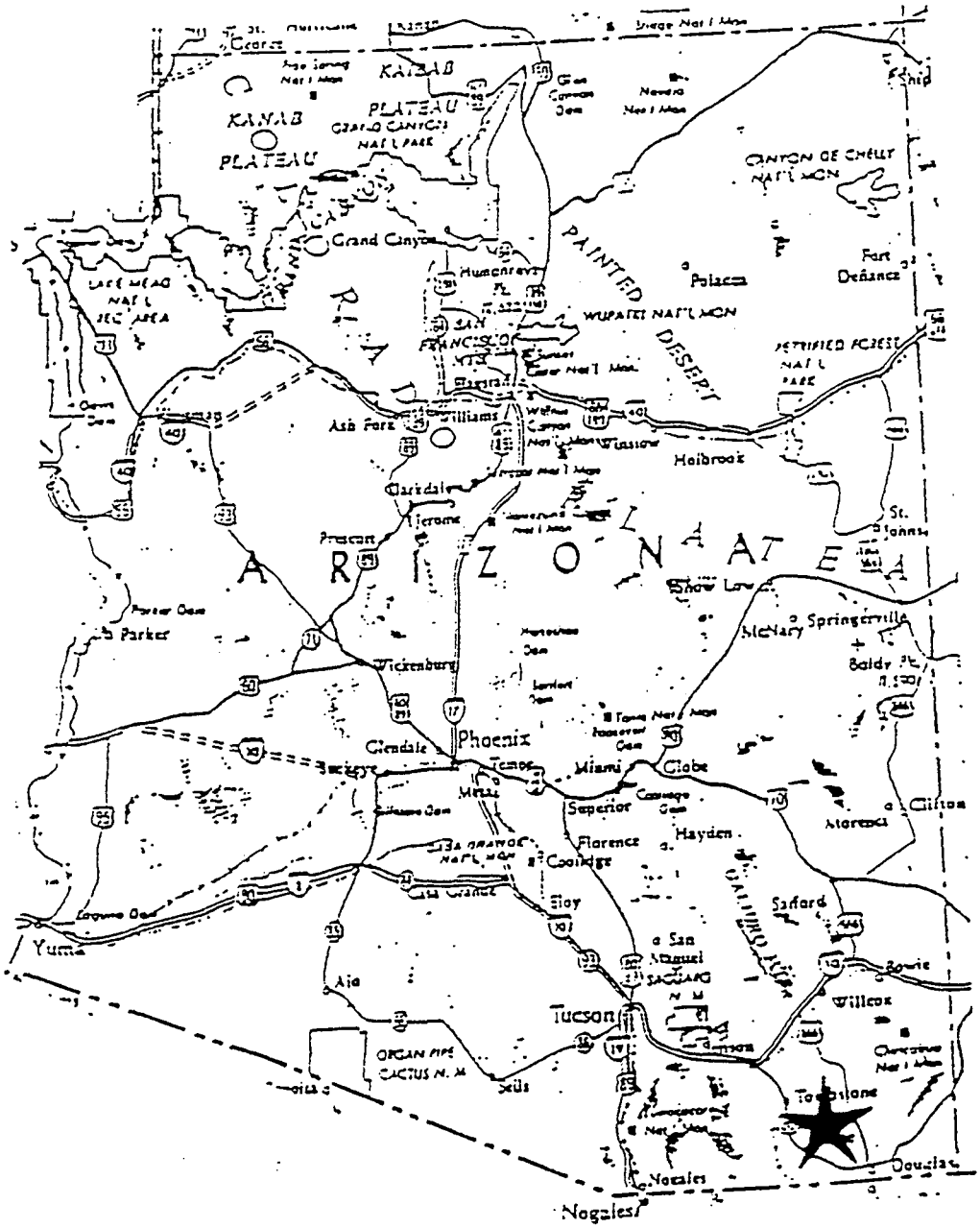
Summary of Facts and Conclusions

The tract of land appraised is located in T20S, R23E in Cochise County, Arizona (Figure 1). The tract is comprised of 1,440 leased mineral acres, more or less, located in the NE/4 of Section 29, all of Section 28, the SW/4 of Section 27, the S/2 of the SE/4 of Section 27, the NE/4 of Section 33, the NW/4 of Section 34 and the N/2 of the SW/4 of Section 34.

These mineral rights consist entirely of state land for which Arizona State Prospecting Permits have been secured. These prospecting permits with their renewal dates are illustrated in Figure 2. The prospecting permits are held in the name of Tempo Resources, Inc., a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of Wellington Financial of Vancouver, B.C., Canada. These prospecting permits grant Tempo Resources, Inc. the exclusive right to lease and develope the metallic minerals underlying the aforementioned land.

The highest and best use of the property would be the historical use of grazing of animals. Although only the minerals are being appraised in this report, the development of said minerals through open pit mining would negate the current highest and best use of grazing cattle. Current grazing fees are $0.24 per acre (Arizona State Land Department). Assuming a full Section of 640 acres of land was used in the mining of an ore body, these grazing fees would be negligible compared to the royalty that the state of Arizona would receive due to the mining of the minerals. At such time, the highest and best use would be the mining of a precious or base metal orebody.

There are no recommended improvements which could be made which would increase the mineral value of the property over and above its intrinsic value. The recoverability of the economic gold is very good due to the oxidized state of the ore, the low strip ratio, the lack of silica encapsulation, free carbon or other deleterious materials such as copper. The marketability of the gold is very good. Throughout history gold has proven to be of value. The estimate of the fair market value for the economic concentration of gold located on the Zebra Property, as of August 31, 1990 is calculated to be $325,000.



ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

Figure 1

000069

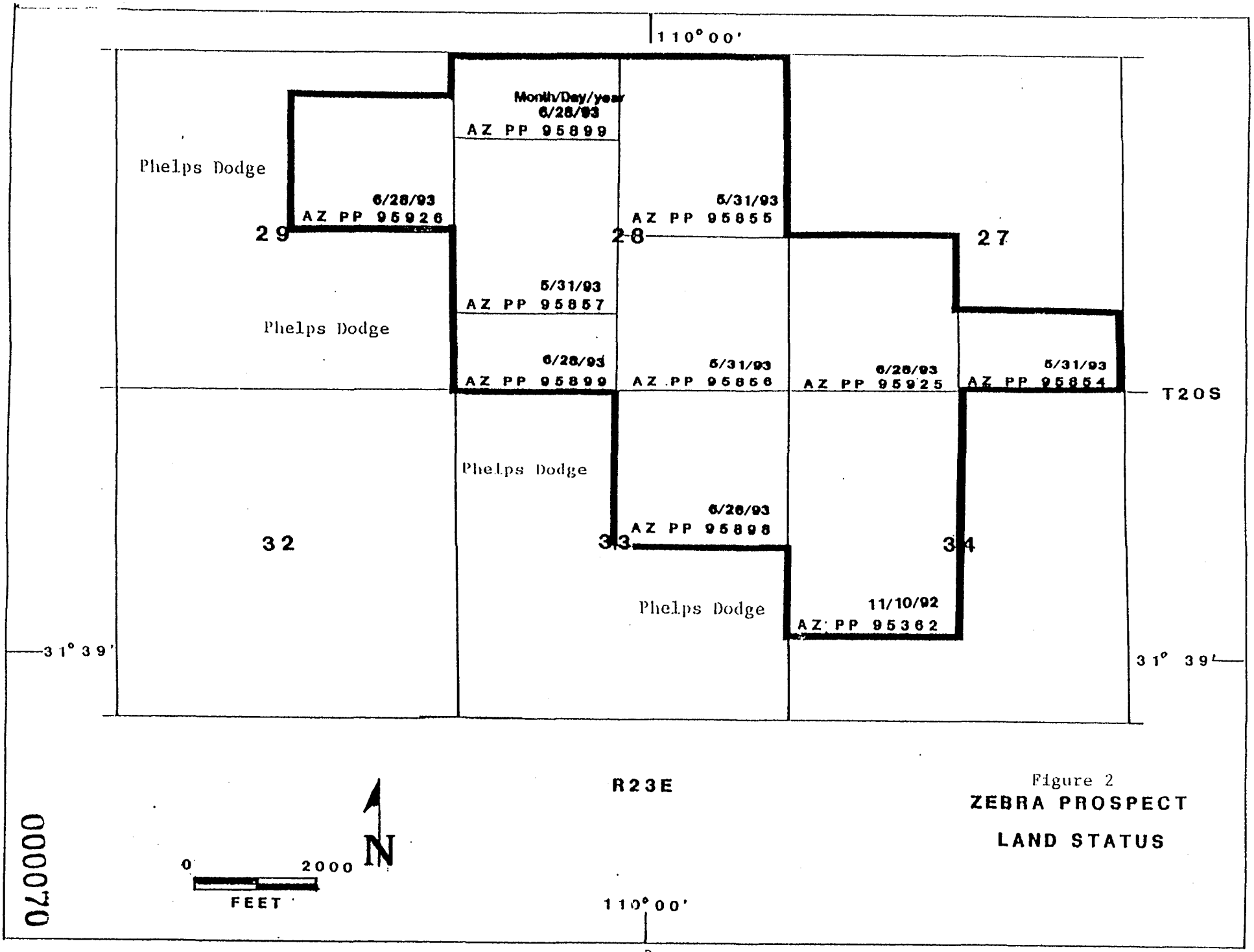


Figure 2
ZEBRA PROSPECT
LAND STATUS

000070

Statement of Limiting Conditions and Assumptions

MinSearch, Inc. has been told to assume that the titles to prospecting permits are merchantable. MinSearch, Inc. assumes no responsibility for legal matters, especially those affecting the title of the permits. MinSearch additionally assumes that all opinions, estimates and other data that was furnished to them by others was correct. No additional title work has been performed on the mineral rights being appraised. These state lands are recognized by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and it has been presumed that the state of Arizona would not issue said permits unless they had full title to the minerals.

References and Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge and thank Mr. Steve Powers, Arizona State Land Department, and Mr. Mike Ball, Arizona Department of Water Resources. All factual data for the calculation of value for the minerals was acquired from the above referenced persons, the University of New Mexico Science and Engineering Library, the University of Arizona Geology Library and various internal papers.

Staff assistance was provided by Mr. Steven Schurman and Ms. Mary Barraco, both of whom are degreed and registered geologists. Their work consisted of field evaluation, data acquisition, report preparation and drafting. All definitive work and the conclusion of the appraised value placed on the gold mineralization at the Zebra property was solely the result of work performed by the appraiser, Mr. Leroy Halterman.

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Purpose of Appraisal

The purpose of the appraisal of the Zebra property by MinSearch, Inc. for Wellington Financial was to estimate the fair market value of the gold and any other precious or base metals which underlie the property. Wellington Financial requested the appraisal in order to determine fair market value of the mineral rights of the tract so that in the case of the ultimate sale or other forms of disposal of the property, an equitable starting price for the negotiations would exist.

Definition of Market Value

The definition of the market value of the Zebra property will be in concordance with the appraisal standards outlined in the Interagency Land Acquitition Conference of 1973. A booklet written by the Conference entitled Uniform Appraisal Satndards for Federal Land Acquisitions states that "Under established law the criterion for just compensation is the fair market value of the property at the time of taking." "Fair market value" is defined as the amount in cash, or on terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability the property would be sold by a knowledgeable owner willing but not obligated to sell to a knowledgeable purchaser who desired but is not obligagted to buy."

Another portion of the report states that " the determination of the fair market value should include consideration of the highest and best use for which the property is clearly adapted. By highest or best use is meant either some existing use on the date of taking, or one which the evidence shows was so reasonably likely in the near future that the availability of the property for that use would have affected its market price on the date of taking and would have been taken into account by a purchaser under fair market conditions."

Description of the Estate or Interests Appraised

The tract of land which was appraised is located in Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona. It is comprised of 1,440 leased mineral acres more or less underlying the NE/4 of Section 29, all of Section 28, the NE/4 of Section 33, the SW/4 and S/2 of the SE/4 of Section 27 and the NW/4 and N/2 of Section 34. These mineral rights consists entirely of state lands for which prospecting permits have been secured. The prospecting permits are held in the name of Tempo Resources, Inc., a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of Wellington Financial of Vancouver, B.C., Canada. These prospecting permits give Tempo Resources, Inc. the exclusive right to lease and develope the metallic minerals underlying the aforementioned land. These permits require an annual rental payment of $1.00 per acre. An annual assessment expenditure of $20.00 per acre and a 5% net smelter return royalty to the state of Arizona are also dictated. Except for $290 in rentals and fees for tract #95362, all of the rental and fee requirements have been met to date and no further expenditure is in order until May 31, 1991.

No additional title work has been performed on the mineral rights being appraised. These state lands are recognized by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and it has been presumed that the state of Arizona would not issue said permits unless they had full title to the minerals.

Regional and Local Data

The social, economic, political and regulatory influences that could affect the value of the property are minimal. Although the tract of land is located within five miles of Tombstone, Arizona it is still a very isolated rural region where subsistence grazing is the most common land use. The majority of the residents live on widely scattered ranch headquarters that commonly graze lands in excess of twenty square miles.

The local economy (within 30 miles) is a paradox due to the fact that primarily incomes are low and unemployment is high. The exception to this statement is the town of Sierra Vista/Forth Huachuca located 22 miles to the west of the property. The Sierra Vista area economy is stimulated by large military expenditures combined with a recent influx of retirees seeking a less crowded lifestyle than that offered in Phoenix or Tucson. The rest of the area is dominated by low paying ranch and tourist oriented jobs. At one time, the town of Bisbee, Arizona (located 20 miles south) and the associated large copper mine provided prosperity to the local residents but since its closing in the 1970's the economy has remained depressed.

Both the towns of Tombstone and Bisbee, as well as several nearby smaller towns, have had a long mining history associated with them. Although most of the skilled labor has left these towns, the area still ties to the mining industry and it is believed that any new mining venture would meet with less than normal opposition. In fact, many people would welcome a producing mine and the associated jobs and prosperity.

Property Data

The mineral rights to the tract being appraised are owned by the state of Arizona and under prospect permits to Tempo Resources, Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary of Wellington Financial, of Vancouver, B.C., Canada. The tract is located in T20S, R23E, Sections 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34 and consists of 1,440 acres more or less. It is a contiguous block of land which runs northwest-southeast, approximately 1 mile wide and 2.5 miles long. Elevations vary from a low of 4,680 feet on the northwest portion of the property to 4,979 feet on the southeast portion of the property. A north-south stream bed, which only flows during periods of heavy rain, roughly bisects the property.

There has not been any development of water resources on the tract being appraised. There is not any water impoundments on the property and there has not been any water wells developed on the property. Significant water resources are believed to exist under the tract, but they would be located at a depth of over 600 feet.

The Zebra property vegetative ground cover would be classified as high desert. The vegetation consists primarily of creosote bushes and cat claw with sparse desert grasses, rare cacti, yucca and mesquite trees.

Several insignificant archeological sites have been located on the property in the NW/4, NE/4 and SW/4 of Section 28. Arizona certified archeologist Paul Herberman investigated and described these sites and the associated artifacts. Mr. Herberman stated that "The only artifacts (found) were located in Section 28 and consisted of three potsherds and several lithics. No archeological sites of any significance were observed."

There are no known hydrocarbon or coal deposits on the tract. An oil and gas exploration well was drilled nearby the property in the early 1980's. This well reported no hydrocarbon shows and was subsequently abandoned. There is no known oil, gas or coal production in this region for a distance of over 100 miles.

Industrial minerals such as sand and gravel do not exist in economic quantities on the tract of land being appraised but limestone does occur. Although the limestone is probably not suited to make cement, it could be crushed and used for aggregate or rip rap. This same limestone occurs ubiquitously in the area surrounding the tract being appraised so there is little reason for the limestone on the Zebra property to be singled out for development.

At the present time, there is no known significant metallic production within thirty miles of the tract of land being appraised. There are some small intermittent operations in the area producing flux ores with gold and silver values. However, activity in the area has increased dramatically in the past year. A number of exploration programs are currently drilling several properties for potential gold skarn deposits and vein/replacement deposits. Santa Fe Mining, Inc. is conducting some deep drilling programs for precious metal replacement deposits approximately 3 miles north of the property. They are also deep drilling for a gold skarn deposit 11 miles northeast of the property. The recently announced Mexican Hat property, with a gold resource of 10 million tons of .035 ounces of gold per ton, lies approximately 14 miles northeast of the Zebra property. Located 3 miles to the north is the Excellon Resources Inc. property which is rumored to be starting a preproduction drilling program followed by full scale development. This property is already equipped with a 3,000 ton per day Merrill-Crowe unit with leach pads and overflow ponds and is fully permitted for operation. In addition to the present activity, there are also several small mills within 10 miles that are on standby should precious metals prices increase.

There is no assessed value for tax purposes on the surface of the land because the state of Arizona does not pay property taxes. There are no pertinent outstanding rights or possessory interests, easements, permits, leases, or adverse possession on the tract. There are no current zoning or other local regulations that could affect the use of this tract of land and its valuation. However, there are a significant number of federal and state laws which apply to the property which could adversely affect the exploration for, and the development of, minerals on the tract:

Federal Laws

Clean Air Act, as amended (1970)
Water Pollution acts
Wildlife Conservation acts, including the Endangered Species Act (1972)
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

State Laws

Operations of Mines ARS 27-301-SEQ
Archeological ARS 41-841 SEQ
ARS 41-861 SEQ
Native Plants ARS 03-901 SEQ

Highest and Best Use Analysis

The report from the interagency Land Acquisition Conference of 1973 states that "the determination of the fair market value should include consideration of the highest and best use for which the property is clearly adapted. By highest or best use is meant either some existing use on the date of taking, or one which the evidence shows was so reasonably likely in the near future that the availability of the property for that use would have affected its market price on the date of taking and would have been taken into account by a purchaser under fair market conditions." The highest and best use of the property would be its current use of grazing of animals.

Although only the minerals are being appraised in this report, the development of said minerals through open pit mining would negate the current highest and best use of grazing cattle. Current grazing fees are $0.24 per acre. Assuming a full Section of 640 acres of land was used in the mining of an ore body, these grazing fees would be negligible compared to the royalty that the state of Arizona would receive due to the mining of the minerals. At such time, the highest and best use would be the mining of a precious or base metal orebody.

Data Evaluation and Selection

The data used in the evaluation of the precious metal occurrences on the Zebra property was of good to excellent quality. There has been a vast amount of information collected on the property over the last 9 years and fortunately, the appraiser was personally involved or supervised the collection of the majority of this data. The most critical part of any metallic mineral evaluation is the quality of the assay work. The appraiser is familiar with a number of examples where so called orebodies quickly became anomalous mineral occurrences when check assays were made. The appraiser is familiar with all the laboratories used to date to assay samples. Also, internal and external assay checks have been made and the appraiser is confident that most, if not all, of the assay results are valid.

The data involving the location of the drill holes, drill cutting collection and handling are all of good quality. The appraiser personally supervised (on site) 10 of the drill holes in Section 28 and supervised the field geologist on the other drill projects.

Engineering data employed in the Income Approach to Value was derived by the evaluation of current operating mines, communications with persons knowledgeable with various aspects of mining and customary and standard mining practices. One variable which will affect this evaluation is the extent of the known mineralization. Drilling thus far has delineated a relatively limited gold occurrence which has marginal economics by itself. However, it should be noted that the mineralization has only been partially delineated to date. It is most probable that additional drilling would increase the present known reserves. Even if the reserves of the known gold occurrence were fully delineated, the appraiser cannot say with certainty that this would be the only mineralization occurring on the property. Numerous untested ore grade anomalies occur at various locales on the tract which could possibly represent significant additional reserves. As in all cases, the engineering data is affected by the total size of the deposit, or deposits, to be mined and processed. The larger the orebody, the lower the cost per ton, per cubic yard, and per ounce. This significantly affects the overall profitability of a deposit on a per unit basis. In this appraisal, an attempt will be made to adjust these numbers within a reasonable level of certainty without being optimistic.

The gold price trend data used for this report was based on recent prices with a minimal escalation factor. A large number of gold price forecasts are available but they vary widely and are likely to mimic past forecasts in that they will prove to be significantly under or overstated. The appraiser believes that recent gold prices have been realistic and that with minimal escalation they should be representative of the most probable future price of gold.

Value Estimation

There are three methods normally used in the valuation for appraisals: the Market Data Approach to Value, the Income Approach to Value, and the Cost Approach to Value. The Market Data Approach is also known as the Comparable Sales Approach. Providing there are adequate prior sales that are similar in nature to the property being appraised, this is the best approach to value. The Market Data Approach reflects the balance of supply and demand in actual trading in the market place and it usually develops the most acceptable and convincing evidence of the fair market value of the property. It is recognized that the income approach and the cost approach become part of the comparable approach to the extent that the economical and physical similarities and dissimilarities are identified through the income and cost analysis.

The Income Approach to Value involves many variables associated with the process of capitalization. The proper rate at which the net income should be capitalized is the ratio of net income to sale prices in similar transactions. A study of the recent sales made in the open market and the net income of the properties sold will result in a ratio which reflects the negotiations between buyers and sellers. This approach to value is very complex and unless it is applied correctly it can result in values which are not accurate.

The Cost Approach to Value is generally recognized as the least reliable method of valuation. In this approach, the fair market value of the raw land is added to the depreciated reproduction or replacement cost of the improvements to arrive at an indication of value of the property. This approach to value is rarely used in mineral appraisals and when presented is usually a summary of past expenditures for mineral location and development on the property.

It should be noted that the tract is only valued for its shallow precious metal potential in the form of hydrothermal replacement deposits. It was determined that it has little, if any, industrial mineral potential. However, fluid inclusion studies performed by a past lessee and more recently by Phelps Dodge, Inc. (the company that controls the adjoining acreage to the west) indicate there is good potential for a gold skarn deposit at depth. This is the type of mineral deposit being drilled by Santa Fe Mining, Inc., 3 miles to the north. If a gold skarn deposit does exist it probably would be located at considerable depth (+1,000 feet) but it would be a relatively large, high grade deposit. At the present time, due to the lack of deep drilling on the property, the potential for the occurrence of deep replacement gold deposits has not been tested. Several deeper sedimentary formations which underlie the Permian Colina Limestone could also host significant gold deposits which evolved in a lower temperature environment than a skarn deposit. The appraiser believes that there is merit to these ideas but can not place any value on them until more tangible proof is available.

The Market Approach to Value

The outright sale of mineral rights within this area is rare. The absence of market transactions to private parties is scarce because mineral rights are generally leased and not sold. Also, mineral rights tend to be bequeathed or assigned to heirs or associates rather than placed on the open market for sale. Some mineral rights have been sold along with the surface. Generally, in these kinds of transactions it is assumed by the seller and buyer that the minerals have little value and the surface value dictates the price paid.

In the Market Approach to Value the appraiser must look to the mineral industry to derive the value. In the industry, mineral rights or leased mineral rights with proven gold reserves are occasionally sold but more often these acquisitions take the place of a bonus and/or work commitment plus a carried interest after production begins. These market transactions form the only basis for evaluation of the Zebra property using the Market Approach to Vale. This method will be highly unreliable because no two properties are alike in reserves, potential and economics.

The appraiser was able to find one published recent mineral transaction which was then used in the Market Approach to Value. This transaction was published in the Mining Record, June 20, 1990 (Appendix B). This transaction involved the sale, from Noranda Exploration, Inc. to Pegasus Gold, Inc., of a large orebody located in Idaho. The deposit is known as the Black Pine deposit and it contains 6.0 million tons of ore grading .049 ounces of gold per ton. Metallurgical tests indicate recoveries of approximately 70%. In the announcement, Mr. John M. Willson, President and CEO of Pegasus Gold stated "We are paying approximately $22 per ounce of minable reserves which is very favorable compared to industry averages." The purchase agreement also contains some back-in provisions so that Noranda may return to the mining venture at a later time, if they so desire.

The aforementioned orebody is much larger than the one delineated thus far on the Zebra property but it is also located in a climate that will make leaching very difficult compared to the climate of southern Arizona. The strip ratio is unknown for the Black Pine property but it is probably higher than the strip ratio proposed for the tract being appraised. The metallurgy has not been performed for the Zebra property, but from the drill cuttings the ore predominately occurs in red and gray oxidized limestone and dolomites with some heavily oxidized jasperoid. The gold appears to be associated with iron oxides after pyrite and this type of ore would be amenable to heap leaching with resulting good recoveries.

The calculated reserves of the Zebra property are 100,632 tons of ore which contain 9,252 ounces of gold. Utilizing the Black Pine deposit sale as a comparison, the Market Approach to Value would place a worth of $203,544 on the Zebra property. As mentioned earlier this report, this is not the most accurate method to determine the Zebra property's fair market value, but it does aid in the overall valuation and appraisal.

The Income Approach to Value

The Income Approach to Value uses hard numbers such as reserves, producing life and operating costs to determine a fair market value. All of these parameters can be applied to evaluate the limited gold ore body located in Section 28. However, a difficulty arises when considering the classification of the reserves on the Zebra property. The majority of the reserves would be classified as probable rather than proven due to the limited scope of the drilling undertaken to date. This is further complicated by the fact that the mineral body is only partially delineated and it is unknown if it is the only occurrence of economic grade on the property. Geochemical results associated with the mineral body in Section 28 indicate that additional reserves probably exist. Also, geochemistry conducted on other portions of the property indicate that the occurrence of additional reserves on the property is not unrealistic. Once an economic deposit has been developed, even small (10,000 tons) mineral occurrences can be trucked to the recovery facility and be economically feasible.

The total proven and probable reserves delineated to date on the Zebra property are 100,632 tons averaging .0919 ounces per ton gold (Table 1). It should be noted that over one-half of these reserves are controlled by one drill hole which encountered 40.8 feet of .182 ounces per ton gold. The mineral to waste ratio was calculated to be 1 to 1.4. Reserves were estimated using the polygon method which employed a limitation of 50 feet where no control existed at the edges of the ore body (Figure 3). A cutoff grade of .02 ounces per ton gold was used as minimum grade and a volume factor of 12.5 cubic feet per ton was used. A total of 9 of the 15 holes drilled in the area intercepted mineralization above cutoff grade and within stripping distance of the surface.

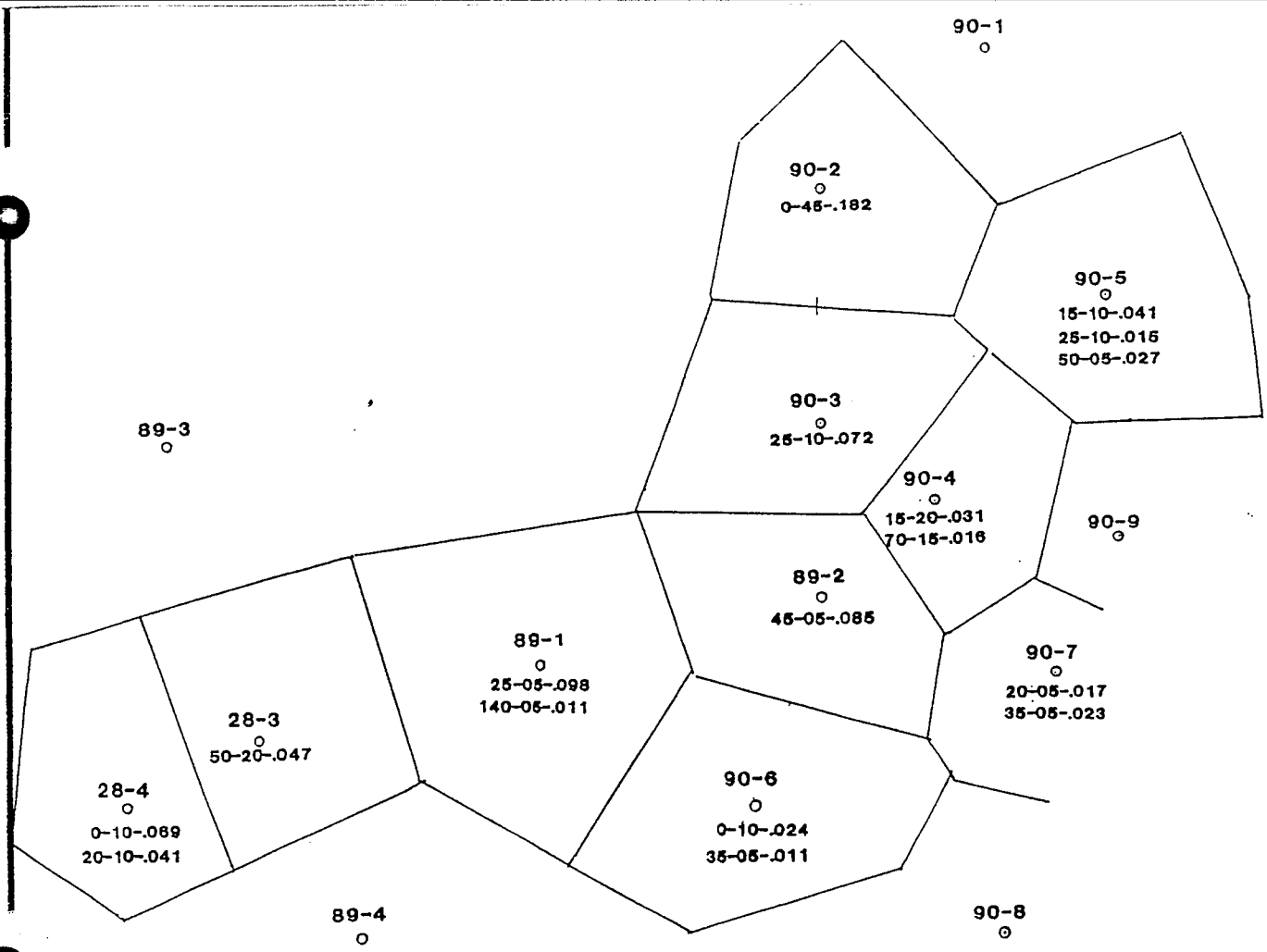
The cost of mining and processing was based on the appraiser's personal experience and that of his associate, Mr. Steve Schurman. They have had recent experience permitting and initiating production of several small orebodies in Montana. The appraiser also consulted with several registered mining engineers.

TABLE 1

ZEBRA PROPERTY ORE RESERVES SUMMARY
Section 28, T20S R23E

Hole Number	Depth	True Depth	Thickness	True Thickness	Grade OZ/Ton	Area	Volume Ore Yds	Volume Waste	Tons	Ounces
28-4	0	0	10	10	.069	7220	2674	0	5776	398
	20	20	10	10	.041	7220	2674	2674	5776	236
28-3	50	50	20	20	.047	9701	7185	17964	15,521	729
89-1	25	25	5	5	.098	14334	2654	13272	5733	561
89-2	45	45	5	5	.085	9013	1669	15021	3605	306
90-2	0	0	45	40.8	.182	9485	14332	0	30959	5634
90-3	25	22.7	10	9.1	.077	9566	3224	8025	6964	551
0-4	15	13.6	20	18.2	.031	6515	4391	3281	9485	294
90-5	15	13.6	10	9.1	.041	11377	3834	5726	8200	336
90-6	0	0	10	9.1	.024	11832	3988	0	8613	207
								Total	100,632	9252

000080



TEMPO RESOURCES, INC.

ZEBRA PROSPECT

COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

SECTION 28, T20S R23E

N

Scale in Feet

0 50 100 150

25-10-.072

Depth-Thickness-Gold in Troy Ounces

Figure 3

8/8/90

000081

The time frame developed for mining was as follows: 1 year for permitting the operation, 6 months for mining the above mentioned reserves, 1 year for processing and 6 months for reclamation. It was determined that the cost of contract mining and pad preparation (which includes lining) would be higher than that of internally financing these operations. However, the capital costs involved in developing a small deposit would not justify the equipment purchase. Therefore, due to the relatively limited size of the mineral body to be developed, the scenario necessitated the use of contractors. As previously stated in the report, the appraiser believes that gold recovery should be good and that 70% recovery represents a reasonable number. The costs utilized in this study are listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2

COSTS UTILIZED IN THE INCOME APPROACH TO VALUE

Item	Cost per Unit	Total Cost
Close Space Drilling	7100 ft	$ 71,000
Permitting and Engineering		75,000
Stripping and Mining	$1.25 per ton	301,896
Crushing 2-Stage -3/4"	$2.25 per ton	226,422
Hauling	$ .25 ton mile	50,316
Pad and Pad Preparation	$1.50 per sq ft	193,815
Recovery Unit		45,000
Water Well and Monitor Wells		35,000
Chemicals		201,264
Manager 2 years		120,000
Salaries, two shifts 3 men		156,000
Misc. equipment and other		20,000
Reclamation	$2000 per acre	42,000
	Grand Total	$1,537,713

Note: Royalty used 5% NSR

Two cases were prepared to evaluate the future income from this property to derive a fair market value for the mineral rights to the Zebra property using the Income Approach to Value. The first case was the Constant Case and the Second case was the Escalated Case.

The Constant Case employed the current price of gold held constant, and a discount rate which was absent an inflation factor. The current price for gold (August 21, 1990 fixing) is $415 per ounce. The discount rate was placed at the cost of money, which is normally Prime Rate (currently 10%) plus 2%, or 12%. This was then reduced by the predicted inflation rate of 5 percent to 7 percent. It was assumed that the entire length of the operation took three years and followed the aforementioned schedule. The life of the project is relatively brief so that a year by year outline of the cash flow will not be presented. The total net present value utilizing the Constant Case Income Approach to Value totaled $795,401.

The Escalated Case involved the escalation of the price of gold while discounting the cash flow. The most difficult portion of this analysis was in estimating the rate at which the price of gold will increase or decrease. Recent events in the Middle East have caused a significant increase in the price of gold. The outcome of this crisis could cause the price of gold to go even higher or quickly fall back below $400 per ounce. The appraiser believes that $400 per ounce is a good mean price for gold and that a minimum escalation rate of 3 percent should be used. Assuming that permitting of this project would begin immediately, it would still be 2 years before the first revenues would be realized. At the present time, very few experts are willing to predict the price of gold 2 years from now. Those that do some price forecasting are predicting radically higher gold prices that would not be appropriate to use in this appraisal. For the other portions of this study the annual inflation rate was estimated to average 6 percent per year for salaries and 6 percent for contact services and equipment. It was assumed that the entire operation took three years and followed the aforementioned schedule. Based upon the Escalated Case, the Income Approach to Value resulted in a net present value of the minerals totaling $632,207.

The Cost Approach to Value

The Cost Approach to Value in a pre-development mineral property is usually limited to expenses on intangible items such as assays, drilling, geophysics and geology. Rarely are tangible items present unless there has been development. There is some doubt about using intangible items in a valid Cost Approach to Value because they are expenses and not depreciated items. However, the replacement cost would likely exceed the original cost basis if the intangible items did not exist.

The intangible costs incurred since Wellington Financial (through Tempo Resources, Inc.) acquired the property are listed in Table 3. Based on this data, utilizing the Cost Approach to Value the appraised value would be $109,495 for all 1,440 acres under lease.

TABLE 3

INTANGIBLE COSTS FOR THE ZEBRA PROPERTY (1987-90)

Year	Item	Amount
1987	Drilling, geochemical sampling assaying, and geological mapping	$ 13,781
1988	Geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys and mapping	$ 32,834
1989	Drilling, assaying and geological analysis	$ 27,456
1990	Drilling, assaying, and detailed geological mapping and sampling	$ 35,424
	Total Expenditure	$109,495

Reconciliation of Value Indications and Final Value Estimate

All three methods of determining a fair market value to the minerals were applied in the appraisal of the Zebra property. Each had certain problems which were highlighted in the previous discussion. Appraised values from the different approaches varied from a low of $109,495 in the Cost Approach to Value to a high of $795,401 in the Income Approach to Value using the Constant Case. This wide variation in value is common in appraising mineral properties and a median figure is usually the best possible appraised value considering the circumstances.

In examining the numbers generated in this study, the most questionable part is the reserves because they would be considered probable and not fully proven according to U.S.G.S. standards. However, as previously mentioned, these reserves are open in several directions and a number of other mineralized localities exist on the property which could develop reserves to augment the reserves that were calculated for this report. A change in these reserves would most dramatically affect the Income Approach to Value. Therefore, it was decided to prepare a sensitivity study which would assume that only two-thirds of the reserves calculated exist and that no other reserves would be found on the property.

In this study it was assumed that only costs such as mining, pad preparation and lining and the cost of chemicals would be reduced and other costs such as permitting, drilling, monitor wells, recovery equipment and labor would remain the same regardless of the size of the deposit. The same time frame of 3

years was used for mining, leaching and reclamation. Based on this study the Income Approach to Value, Constant Case, resulted in a net present value of $300,818. Although this is a considerably lower number than the one originally calculated, it still does indicate a value to the property.

In the reconciliation of value estimation it should be noted that if all three values derived were averaged (using the average value for the Income Approach) the resulting number would be $342,281. This number is very close to the figure derived in the sensitivity study ($300,818). Therefore, based on the facts presented in this report, the reasoning that "in the case of acquisition of the property a equitable sum could be negotiated", the appraiser has placed a fair market value of $325,000 on the Zebra property. This number is 50% higher than the value derived using the Market Approach to Value, but it is only half of the Income Approach to Value generated figure.

Certification

A. "I have no undisclosed interest in the subject property, present or contemplated.

B. "My employment and payment are not contingent upon the valuation found."

C. "I personally and thoroughly inspected the subject property."

D. "According to my knowledge, everything contained in this report is true, and no important facts have been misstated."

E. "The appraisal has been made in accordance with the standards of practice and code of ethics of the professional group and associations which I am a member, and in accordance with the standards set forth by the Interagency Land Acquisition Council of 1973."

F. "In my opinion, the fair market value of the subject leased property (The Zebra property) is THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND AND 00/00 ($325.000.00) U.S. DOLLARS as of the date of August 31, 1990.

Leroy Halterman
Certified Professional Geologist #3444
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GEOLOGIC ANALYSIS

Regional Geology

The Zebra prospect lies along the axis and slightly west of the deepest portion of the Sonoran geosyncline in an area known as the Pedregosa Basin (Figure 4). It also lies within a belt of north-northwest trending mountain ranges that are separated by broad alluvial-filled valleys which extend from the Colorado Plateau in central Arizona to Sonora, Mexico. Regional tectonic compression in the area began in the Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary Laramide orogeny and was directed northeast-southwest. Release of compression was accomplished by north-west trending folding and by faulting along abundant northwest trending low angle thrusts which, in places, steepen to become high-angle reverse faults. During the Middle Tertiary, extension produced the present Basin and Range topography with deformation dominated by movement along normal faults in several orientations. Intrusion and extrusion of igneous rocks accompanied this movement.

Local Geology

The prospect area itself is underlain by a relatively thick blanket of Paleozoic sediments with outcrops of predominately Permian Colina Limestone on the surface (Figure 5). Numerous small Tertiary rhyolitic and dacitic intrusives, which are the only other types of rock which form outcrops, are located in and near the western and northern halves of section 28, T20S, R23E. Nearby rhyolite intrusives of similar composition have been age dated at 63 M.Y.

The Permian Colina Limestone is composed of limestones, silty limestones, thin shale units, siltstones and dolomite beds. The sediments are generally medium tannish grey to grey and the limestone is often fossiliferous and contains light to dark grey chert nodules. Deformation of the sediments has occurred through folding and faulting. The Colina Limestone probably approaches its maximum thickness of 650 feet on the property. A 633 foot section of the formation has been measured in the nearby Tombstone Hills.

Underlying the Colina Limestone is the Pennsylvanian and Permian Earp Formation. The Earp Formation does not outcrop on the property but a 584 foot section of the formation was measured less than two miles to the west in the Tombstone Hills. The Earp Formation is composed of interbedded siltstone, sandstone, shale and light grey limestone and dolomite beds. The limestone content of the formation increases to the east towards the Zebra property. Consequently, moving up section, there is a transitional contact rather than a sharp contact between the Colina Limestone and the Earp Formation.

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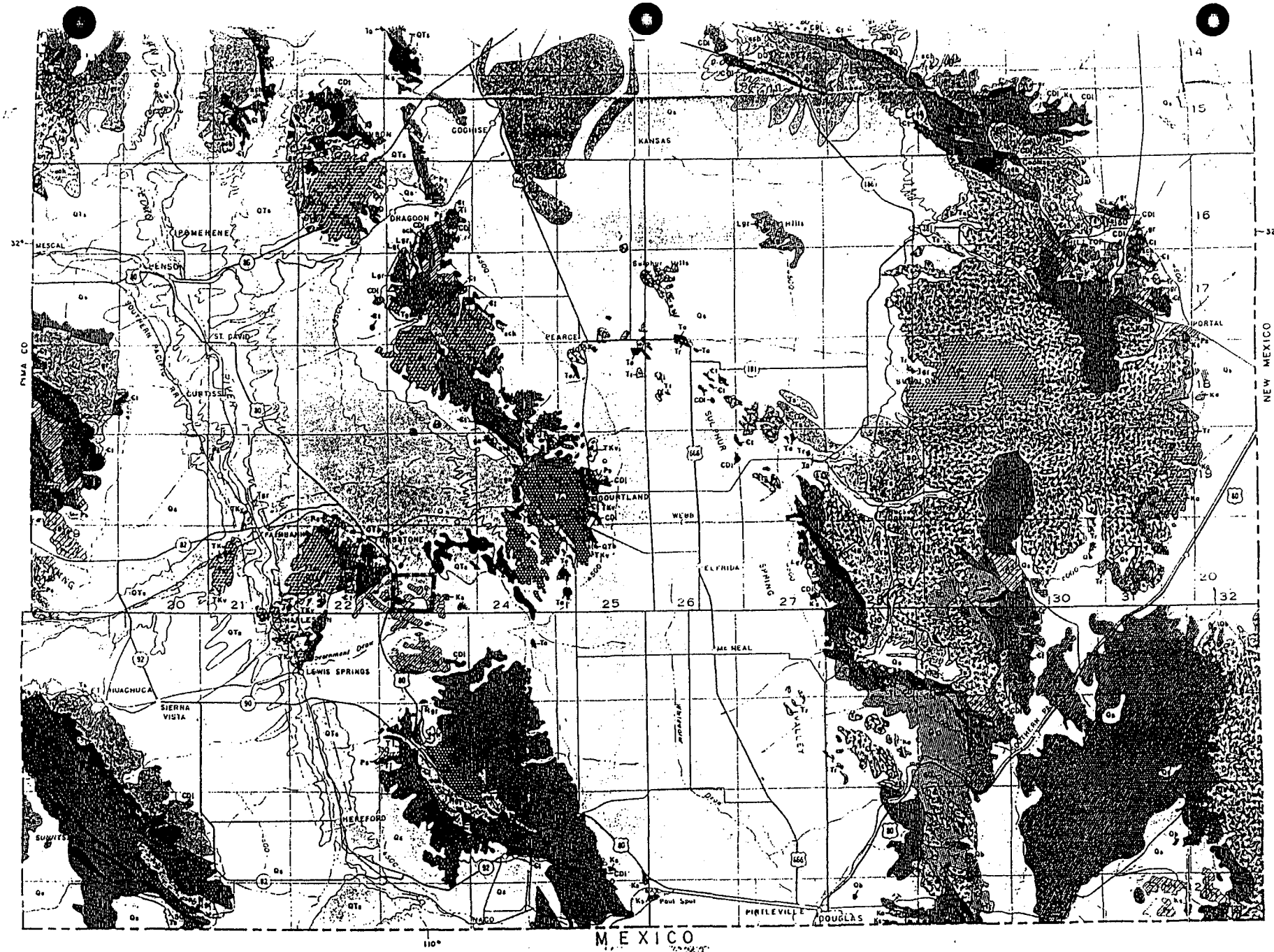

From: Geologic Map of Cochise County, Arizona, by Arizona Bureau of Mines

FIGURE 4

Regional Geologic Map

Qts- Quaternary sand, gravel, and conglomerate
Tl- Tertiary dikes and plugs
Ps- Permian limestone, sandstone, and shale

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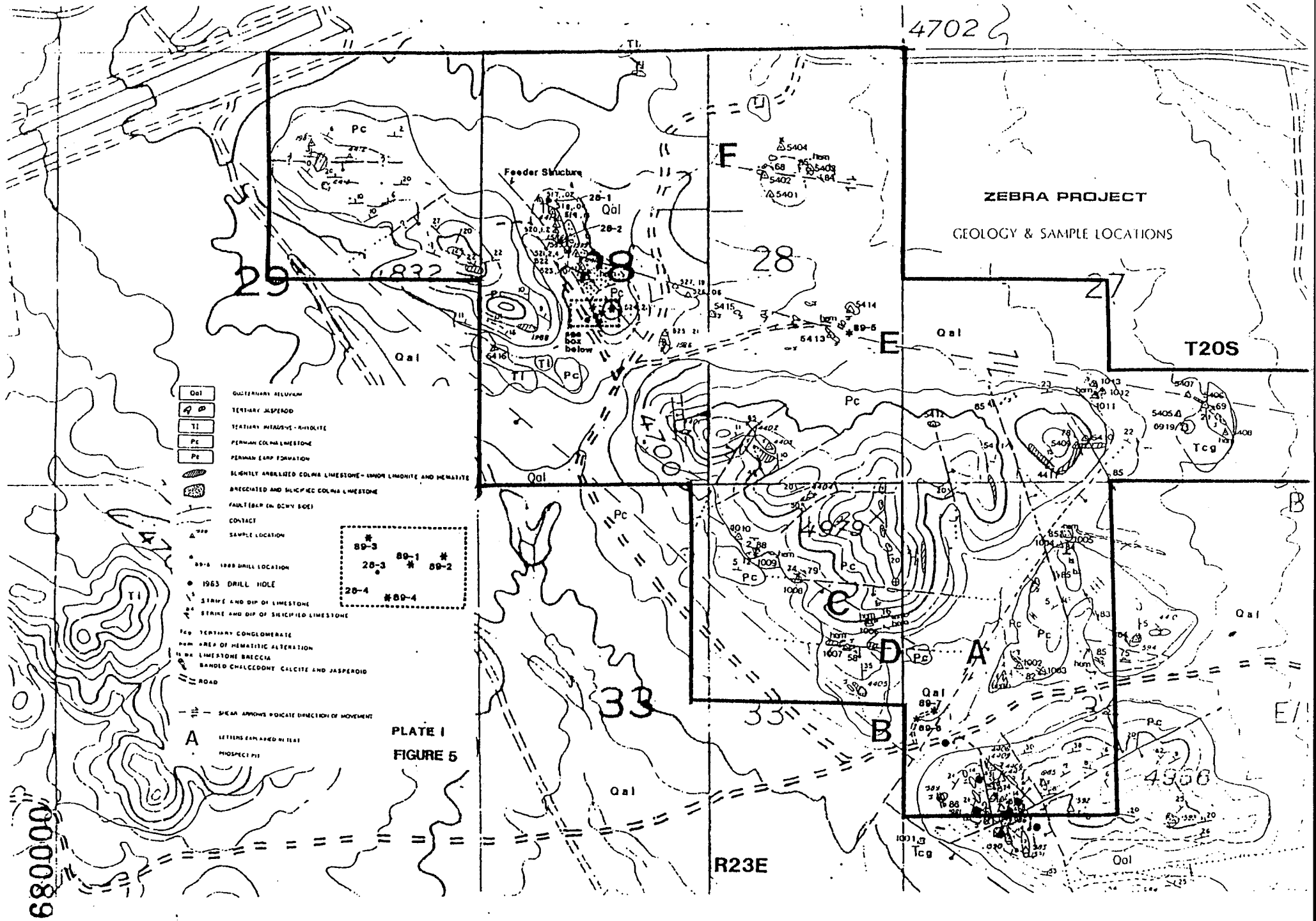


PLATE I
FIGURE 5

In 1988, a detailed geologic mapping and geochemical sampling program was conducted in conjunction with two geophysical surveys. The magnetometer data revealed an east-west trending magnetic high encompassing the SW/4 of Section 34 and the S/2 of Section 33. Two faults (labeled A and B on Figure 5) have been mapped in this area on the northern edge of this basement feature. These faults may be feeder structures above this deep-seated structural weakness. Another prominent east-west trending magnetic lineament extends across the south half of Sections 27 and 28. A large shear zone (labeled E on Figure 5) has been mapped along this anomaly and several jasperoid samples contained significant gold.

Another interesting area occurs along the north-south property boundary located in the middle of Section 33. The contour lines on the magnetometer map were closely spaced and are counter to regional trends indicating a potentially complex basement structure. A large basin and range fault (labeled B on Figure 5) cuts through this portion of the map.

The rhyolite intrusive, which is exposed due to erosion, in the NW/4 of Section 28, appears as a moderately low magnetic anomaly. This is because the rhyolite has been altered and presently contains few fresh magnetic minerals. However, a significant magnetic low in the W/2 of the SE/4 of Section 28 may indicate a highly altered buried intrusive which may be the source of the heat and mineralizing hydrothermal fluids.

The VLF data revealed a high near the western edge of Section 34. This VLF high corresponds to the first magnetic high discussed earlier. The intersection of two faults has been mapped in this location (faults A and B in Figure 5). Another magnetic high to the north-northeast further supports the directional trend of fault A under the cover of the alluvial valley. A smaller VLF high situated to the northwest of the large high corresponds to fault D in Figure 5. A jasperoid sample collected in this area assayed .011 ounces of gold per ton.

Another VLF high seems to correspond to fault C in Figure 5. All the samples collected along this structure exhibited anomalously high gold concentrations. Four other significant highs can be delineated on the map. One in the SW/4 of Section 27 and the other three in the NW/4 of Section 28. These highs represent conductive bodies possibly associated with shear zones E and F in Figure 5. Anomalous concentrations of gold are associated with these shear systems.

In accordance with the VLF and magnetometer surveys, large areas of alteration and jasperoid mineralization were mapped along structures delineated by the geophysics. The geological and geophysical studies revealed three major faults (labeled A, B and E on Figure 5) and three minor faults (labeled C, D and F) some of which had not been previously mapped on the property. These structures represent good target areas to be further explored and studied.

Fault A trends north 34 degrees east through the northwest corner of Section 34. Limestone breccia cemented with calcite, argillic and iron oxide alteration and jasperoid development in the area immediately south of the fault indicate the presence of hydrothermal fluids. Although the geochemical samples collected at the northern end of this structure did not yield significant gold quantities, this area is still a reasonable target due to the alteration associated with the fault zone.

Fault B bounds the low hills along the southwestern edge of the property. This fault is a basin and range structure which appears to have a significant vertical component. The fault is slightly offset to the southwest along its southern portion possibly due to the northeast trending fault A. The basin and range fault has no surface expression in limestone outcrop, rather it is obscured by Quaternary alluvium composed of limestone, jasperoid, rhyolitic and dacitic intrusive rocks, sandstone and conglomerate. It is possible that portions of this large fault could have been one of the conduits for the ascending hydrothermal fluids and gold mineralization. Of special interest would be the area of offset along the southern portion of the fault where it intersects fault A. This area corresponds to a the maximum magnetic and VLF highs.

Fault E trends north 81 degrees west through the center of Section 28 and continues into Section 27. This shear zone can be traced for at least 8,500 feet on the surface. Associated with this shear zone are oblique dilation or extension structures which have been filled with jasperoid, jasperoid breccia and banded chalcedony, quartz and calcite. Several assays along this structure showed anomalous gold values with the greatest being .019 ounces of gold per ton.

Another heavily mineralized area occurs along fault C which is nearly parallel to the basin and range fault but several hundred feet to the northeast. Grey to white to dark red jasperoid and jasperoid breccia with moderate to abundant vugs and open spaced quartz is associated with this structure. Chalcedony and moderate iron oxides are also present in the area. Three rock chip samples were collected from the southeast to the northwest along this mineralized trend. The samples assayed .034, .013 and .004 ounces per ton gold respectively. The fault has a surface exposure of at least 1,000 feet and the associated alteration is 10 to 20 feet wide. The structure is covered by alluvium to the northwest but could continue for some distance.

Located to the south of fault C, approximately 1,000 feet, is a fault (labeled D on Figure 5) which trends north 82 degrees west through a saddle and has associated argillic alteration and jasperoid development along its length. A sample collected of the light grey to white jasperoid with minor iron oxides, white secondary silica veins and microveins with open spaced quartz filling assayed .011 ounces per ton gold.

Fault F is located in the NE/4 of Section 28. An area of approximately 40 acres consists of jasperoid and jasperoid breccia. It is hypothesized that in this location a smaller shear zone may parallel the major shear zone located to the south. Four samples were collected over the jasperoid with the best assay being .022 ounces per ton gold.

Deposit Genesis and Formation

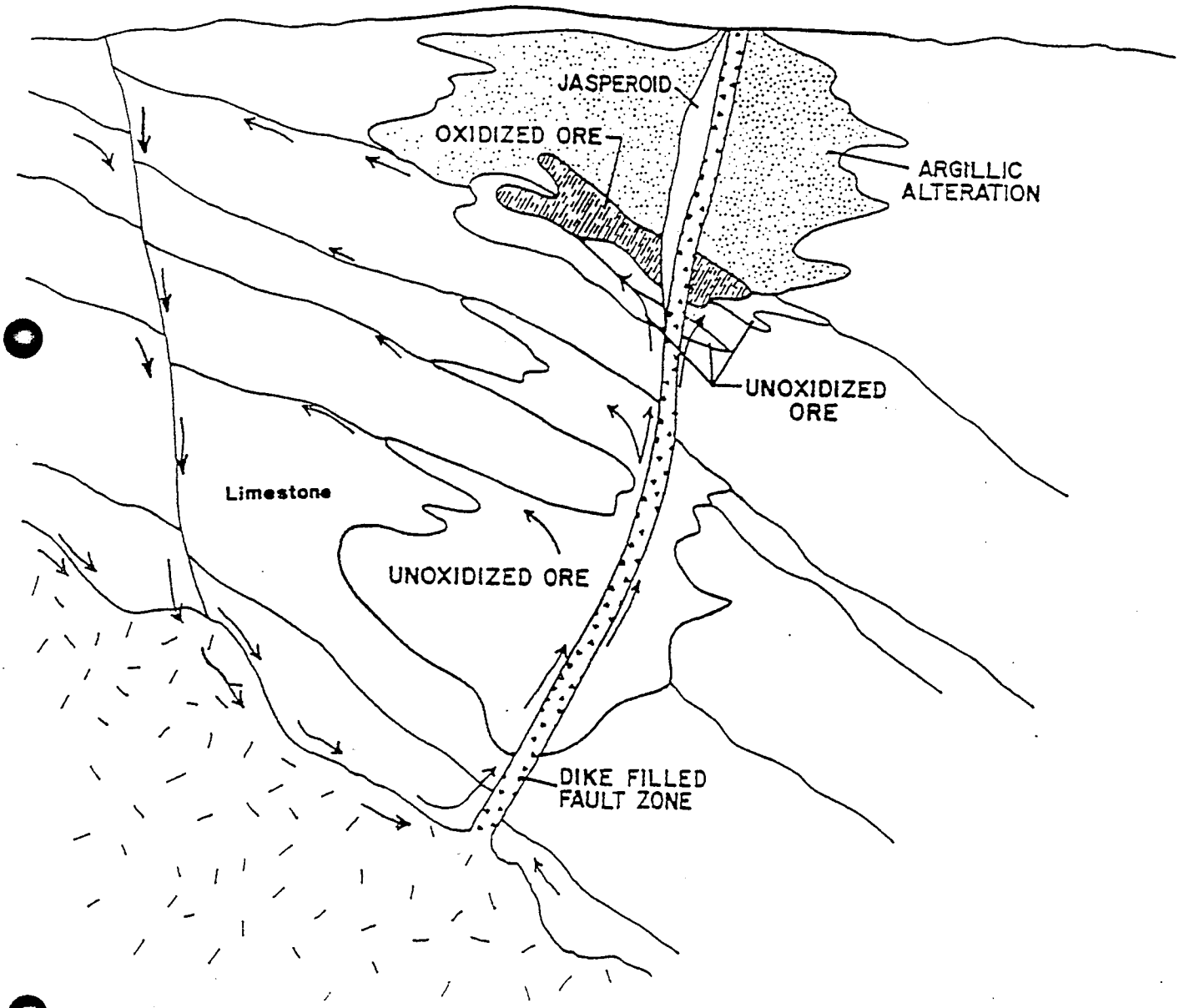
The Zebra property represents an epithermal disseminated gold prospect. It is believed that the prospect lies within the metallogenic zonation halo of the Tombstone district. The shallow ores of the central district were known to be high in silver and low in gold. Conversely, and in accordance with zonational patterns, the Zebra property has high gold, anomalous arsenic and low silver values.

Previous drill projects on the Zebra property performed by Consolidated Paymaster and Wellington Financial encountered significant gold mineralization in two drill holes. Drill hole 28-3 encountered 20 feet of .047 ounces per ton gold from 50 to 70 feet and a later offset, 28-4, encountered .037 ounces per ton gold from the surface to 30 feet. The mineralized horizons occur in pink to red oxidized limestones, silty limestones and shales. The 1989 drill program extended the mineralized trend to approximately 400 feet by drilling two holes to the east of 28-3. These holes, 89-1 and 89-2,encountered .098 ounces of gold per ton from 25 to 30 feet and .085 ounces of gold per ton from 40 to 45 feet, respectively. The 1990 drill program increased the reserves to 100,632 tons averaging .0919 ounces per ton gold.

The Carlin model of disseminated precious metal mineralization can be used to illustrate how possible economic concentrations of gold have been deposited on the Zebra property (Figure 6). The model implies that a buried intrusive acts as a thermal pump to circulate meteoric waters. These fluids leach trace amounts of metals from the country rock along their circulating paths. The metal rich hydrothermal solutions then rise rapidly up high angle structures dissolving calcium carbonate and precipitating silica (the formation of jasperoid). The solutions begin to boil at a critical level within the system where they will start to precipitate their dissolved metals content along with other elements. A vertical zonation of

Carlin Model of Precious Metals

Disseminated Replacement Type Deposit



Arrows Show Solution Paths

Figure 6

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metals, gangue and alteration forms within this system. In addition to gold and silver, barium, arsenic, antimony and mercury are common pathfinder elements which also precipitate in association with precious metal mineralization.

Silicification and argillization of the limestones along and near structures occurs on the Zebra property. Dark red to grey to white jasperoids and jasperoid breccia has been sampled which assayed up to .141 ounces per ton gold. Table 4 lists the sample number, assay value and a brief description of some of the jasperoids sampled on the property. Jasperoids have been widely used as exploration guides for the location of disseminated replacement type ore deposits.

TABLE 4

JASPEROID SAMPLES, ZEBRA PROPERTY

Sample #	Au (oz./ton)	Description
1007	.011	Lt. grey & white jasp.
1008	.034	Grey, white & pink jasp.
1009	.013	Tan, grey & red jasp.
5402	.022	Jasp. breccia
5407	.019	Banded chal., Ca & jasp. vn
5413	.017	Jasp. breccia
1574	.030	Zebra jasp.
1982	.068	Zebra jasp. from pit
1983	.038	Grey, red jasp, banded
1584	.141	Jasp. from dump near rhy.
1586	.114	White jasp bx, Feox
1589	.010	White to pink jasp.
1590	.024	Jasp. with barite, fluorite
1593	.010	White jasp. bx, drusy
5736	.015	Zebra jasp., 12" vein
5753	.012	Red & white jasp., fluorite
5770	.022	Jasp. with Feox
1951	.045	Jasp. & jasp bx in fault
1952	.037	Jasp. shear zone
1953	.031	Coarsely ReX ls near jasp.
1959	.052	Multiple jasp. vns, Feox
1961	.040	Jasp. vns along fault, Feox

Several episodes of mineralization have been identified on the Zebra property indicating a continued history of hydrothermal activity and gold mineralization. The property received its name from the banded jasperoid located in the SW/4 of Section 34. One theory as to the development of the banded jasperoid contends that at least three separate pulses of mineralized hydrothermal fluids were necessary to form the zebra auriferous replacement bodies.

The formation of the zebra jasperoid begins with an early stage of extremely fine grained chalcedonic quartz being deposited at the expense of the calcium carbonate in the limestones. The formation of the jasperoid caused calcite flooding into the limestone as evidenced by the numerous calcite veins and veinlets located in the altered and fresh limestones near the jasperoids. The early formed chalcedony contains moderate to abundant (up to 50%) porphyroblasts of subhedral to euhedral fluorite averaging 0.5-1.5 mm in size. These commonly contain dusty hematite giving the early chalcedonic lenses a pink to red color. This fluorite appears to replace the chalcedony and therefore was probably a mid-to-late stage mineralizing event.

After the chalcedonic quartz bearing fluids cooled and contracted forming a series of closely spaced, sub-parallel fractures, a second period of mineralization deposited fine to medium grained quartz aggregates with euhedral crystal terminations into the open spaces of the fractures. This later formed quartz commonly contains dusty opaque inclusions, but these do not significantly color the quartz. These two pulses of hydrothermal fluids, along with the later replacement of the chalcedony by fluorite, created the uniquely red and white banded jasperoid.

Some cavities in the zebra jasperoid are partially filled by a later episode of clear quartz which contains no opaque inclusions and which exhibits complex twinning, suggesting a low temperature of formation. Other cavities are partially filled with extremely fined grained aggregates of calcite which exhibit cream to white fluorescence under ultraviolet light. In a few samples, veinlets of white quartz cut the zebra jasperoid.

Coarser grained open spaced veins and replacement zones on the property consist of variable amounts of quartz, fluorite, calcite and barite. Quartz is mainly colorless to white and forms clusters of euhedrally terminated crystals growing into cavities. Fluorite forms massive, medium to coarse grained aggregates and is colorless to pale green, medium green, mauve and purple. In some locations veinlets of colorless to green fluorite cut purple fluorite. Late stage solutions deposited thin, very fine grained coatings of quartz in vugs in the massive fluorite. The barite occurs locally with fluorite in the massive fracture-filling veins.

It is apparent that the paragenesis of the mineralization is quite complex with at least five episodes of quartz mineralization thus far identified on the property. There are also overlapping calcite, fluorite and fluorite with barite mineralizing events. It is not clear which of the episodes of mineralization was responsible for the gold deposition, or if in fact, more than one episode was required to concentrate the

precious metal. But it is essential to note that there must have been quite a large hydrothermal system operating in the area over a long duration of time which produced a continuing period of fluidization and concentrated gold mineralization on the property.

The ore grade mineralization localized near one of the rhyolite porphyry intrusives in section 28 is most probably part of the same hydrothermal system that generated the auriferous zebra jasperoids in section 34. The ore grade mineralization located in section 28 is associated with a feeder structure which trends north 40 degrees west and cuts through the rhyolite porphyry. The feeder structure can be traced for over 2,000 feet. This length is evidenced by altered limestone outcrop and float which exhibits moderate red hematite and minor orange limonite alteration. One good altered outcrop extends for almost 500 feet. However, the rest of the trend is predominately float. One rock sample (# 520) collected from this altered limestone material 1,000 feet north of the drill holes assayed .035 ounces per ton gold.

1989 Drill Program

Seven holes were drilled on the Zebra property in 1989 using a reverse circulation drill rig. A total of 1,311 feet was drilled during the program with 261 samples being collected and analyzed for gold (DH 89-2 had one ten foot sample from 85 to 95 feet). The assays for the 1983, 1989 and 1990 drill programs are presented in Appendix C.

The locations of the seven holes drilled in the 1989 drill program are identified on Figure 5. These holes tested three target areas on the property. The locations of the two mineralized holes, 28-3 and 28-4, drilled during previous programs are also identified on Figure 5. Figure 3 gives a more precise arrangement of 28-3 and 28-4 and the holes drilled as offsets to these holes during the 1989 program.

All of the holes drilled in the 1989 program encountered either intervals of gold mineralization, iron oxide alteration or jasperoid development. However, as previously hypothesized, the ore grade mineralization does not necessarily coincide with an oxide zone.

Offset drill hole 89-1 encountered .098 ounces per ton gold from 25 to 30 feet. The mineralization was in a tannish-grey to greenish crystalline limestone with moderate calcite veins and microveins. The veins were up to .25 inches in diameter, generally white with associated minor hematite and limonite. The microveins were clear and 1 to 2 mm in diameter. Minor hematite was noted along fracture surfaces in the limestone. Minor reddish brown limestone was noted which contained no veins or microveins. This mineralized horizon is located 10 feet above an oxidized limestone horizon.

Drill hole 89-2 encountered .085 ounces per ton gold over a five foot interval from 45 to 50 feet. This hole did not exhibit any outstanding alteration. The mineralized horizon was in a tannish grey crystalline limestone and no significant veining or microveining was noted in the drill cuttings, however it is possible that microscopic quartz veining was responsible for the mineralization in both holes.

Two other offsets, 89-3 and 89-4 were drilled to the north and south of hole 28-3 in an attempt to further delineate the mineralized trend. These holes encountered only trace mineralization but provided invaluable information as to the orientation of the ore horizons.

The drilling seems to have tested more than one mineralized horizon. The gold mineralization is disseminated through several receptive limestone intervals rather than just one. The mineralization appears to have a 20 to 25 degree plunge to the northeast where a major fault and possible feeder structure bisects a small rhyolitic plug. Drill hole 89-2 encountered minor hematite and limonite along fractures in the limestone and as selvages along some calcite veins and microveins, however no heavily altered iron oxide zones were encountered.

Drill hole 89-5 was located along a major east-west shear zone in the limestone which has a surface exposure of at least 1.5 miles. Jasperoids are prevalent on the property along the entire length of the fault. Many intervals of medium grey to dark red jasperoid were encountered in this hole as well as several good iron oxide zones. The jasperoid was vuggy and contained open spaced quartz crystals over some intervals. This hole encountered anomalous gold mineralization throughout but no values exceeded .010 ounces per ton gold. However, this is an extremely conspicuous structure which requires more than one drill hole to establish its merit.

Drill hole 89-6 was to test a VLF and magnetometer high which was located by the 1988 geophysical surveys. This hole had a prescribed depth of 300 to 400 feet. However, at 110 feet the drilling encountered a very fractured section of the limestone and the bit became offset and could no longer drill effectively. The hole had to be abandoned at 111 feet. The rig was moved in a northeasterly direction 242 feet. Movement in this direction would hopefully still be able to test the geophysical high and also a northeast trending shear structure which occurs in the valley. Iron oxide zones were encountered in the upper portion of the hole. Minor gold mineralization was encountered throughout the hole to a depth of 300 feet.

1990 Field Program

The 1990 field program combined with other new developments on the Zebra prospect have led to the conclusion that this property has sufficient merit to warrant the expenditures of further exploration funds. These new developments give the property new targets along with modifying and strengthening those previously identified. Although the Zebra prospect has had a long history of minimal exploration programs performed on it and has been held by a number of different companies, it should be remembered that this is the norm and not unusual for a mineral property. Work thus far has enhanced the property and not detracted from it's potential and new developments indicating that a high grade silica manto deposit may exist also warrants serious exploration efforts.

In the past, efforts centered in the SW/4 of Section 28 have been focusing on delineating a shallow replacement body in the limestones. This effort has been successful in that 100,632 tons of ore averaging .0919 ounces per ton gold has been discovered. The strip ratio for this ore was calculated to be 1:4 (waste to ore) which averages .048 ounces of gold per ton. The recent drilling tested only a few percent of the prospect's potential acreage in this area and then only that portion that lies within 200 feet of the surface. Detailed mapping and sampling from the 1990 program, combined with the theory that a large high grade manto deposit associated with the intrusive may occur at depth, have significantly increased the potential for an economic gold deposit in this area. In the recent program, surface samples of silicified replacement bodies and veins yielded assays of up to 1.02 ounces per ton gold. An average of all 33 samples was calculated to be .11 ounces per ton gold. Combined with the evidence that high gold values can be found in the silicious mineralization along the intrusive contact, this suggests the probability of a high grade gold siliceous manto deposit associated with the intrusive at depth. This possible target has not been tested.

The 1990 program also performed detailed mapping and sampling in the E/4 of Section 28. This program revealed numerous silicified and brecciated structural intersections that contained anomalous gold mineralization with 7 of 11 samples assaying .01 ounces per ton gold or greater. The 1989 program drilled only one hole along this trend that did not intercept ore, but did contain some gold anomalies (none of which exceeded .01 ounces per ton gold). One hole is insufficient to test this strong 2,500 foot long mineralized trend. This structure appears to trend into the much higher grade mineralization located in the SW/4 of Section 28.

Detail mapping was also conducted in the S/2 of the NW/4 of Section 34 during 1990. This included an analysis of why the 1983 Consolidated Paymaster program did not result in any significant gold intercepts when it was placed in the middle of numerous mineralized structures. The answer proved to be that

all of the holes drilled were vertical in nature and except for a few near horizontal bed replacements, all of the structures were also vertical. This made the possibility of intercepting mineralized horizons very slim. However, in defense of this program, the geologists were looking for horizontal replacements or mineralized beds such as those in the SW/4 of Section 28. A situation may exist here similar to that in Section 28, but it is possible that the receptive beds lie at a deeper depth than those penetrated by the earlier program. It is also possible that an unexposed intrusive lies at depth serving as the source for the mineralization. Another target exists in this area which is the yet untested strong VLF anomaly.

1990 Drill Program

In July of 1990, a total of 9 reverse circulation angle holes were drilled to test the mineralization in Section 28 where earlier drilling had revealed ore grade mineralization. The drilling was of limited scope with the deepest hole being only 150 feet. The average depth of the 9 holes was 140 feet. All holes were drilled at an angle of minus 65 degrees due east. The holes were drilled at this angle to obtain information on the numerous near vertical jasperoid veins which occur in the area as well as the limestones which host all of the mineralization delineated in the previous drilling programs. The 1990 drill program was only partially successful with rare occurrences of jasperoid in the holes. The majority of the mineralization occurred in the gray to red oxidized limestones.

Of the 9 drill holes, all but one contained anomalous gold mineralization. Five of the drill holes would be considered of sufficient grade and thickness to be classified as ore holes. Results of the 1990 drilling as well as other past holes in this same area are presented in Table 4 on the following page.

Reserve Quantity and Quality

The gold reserves thus far intercepted by drilling have been of sufficient grade to merit development. The appraiser feels that there are no known elements or physical characteristics that would lessen the quality of the reserves. A large number of assays have been conducted for other elements, such as copper, that could be a problem during leaching, but these elements only occur in quantities of a few tens of ppms. Therefore excess cyanide should not be required in leaching.

The gold occurs in limestones and dolomites which are more solid than other rocks. This will cause some additional costs in the mining and crushing phases of development but the costs should not be excessive. It should be noted that free gold has not been recognized on the property therefore, coarse grained gold should not be a problem in grade control or leaching.

TABLE 5

DRILL HOLES, SECTION 28

Drill Hole	Top of Mineralization	True Thickness	Grade Gold*
90-1	0'	9.1'	.006
90-2	0'	40.8'	.182
90-3	22.6'	9.1'	.077
90-4	13.6'	18.2'	.031
	63.4'	13.6	.016
90-5	13.6'	9.1'	.041
	22.6'	9.1'	.015
	45.3'	4.5'	.027
90-6	0'	9.1'	.024
	31.7'	4.5'	.011
90-7	18.1'	4.5'	.017
	31.7'	4.5'	.024
90-8	Barren		
90-9	90.6	4.5'	.006
	Pre 1990 Drill Results		
28-3	50'	20'	.047
28-4	0'	10'	.069
	20'	10'	.041
89-1	25'	5'	.098
	140'	5'	.011
89-2	45'	5'	.085
89-3	Barren		
89-4	Barren		

*In troy ounces per ton

The full extent of the quantity of reserves on the Zebra property is still unknown. Drilling in the area of Section 28 has been very successful and additional reserves will probably be delineated with continued drilling. As stated earlier in the report, the quantity of the reserves is the largest variable in this study. The appraiser, through a sensitivity study, has attempted to define a lower limit to the reserves thus far delineated. However, it should be reiterated that the sensitivity study assumed the reserves were only 2/3 the proven and probable reserves, and the appraiser believes it is just as likely that the reserves could be larger rather than smaller.

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Independent Sampling

The appraiser is confident that the sampling and assaying have been of high quality. The majority of the samples collected on the property were gathered by either the appraiser or a geologist working for the appraiser and they were of a good quality and quantity. The appraiser is personally familiar with the assay labs used and has confidence in the results. In the recent drilling program, upon which most of the gold reserves are based, 40 of the 230 samples assayed by American Assay Laboratory had their assays rechecks. Check assays have been common on the appraised property and the appraiser is confident of both the sampling and assaying.

Geologic Degree of Certainty

The degree of geological certainty is very good. The model of mineralization for the property is familiar throughout the industry and fairly well understood. The host rocks for the mineralization are limestones and dolomites that have been gently folded and faulted. The major faults cutting the sediments are either shallow thrust faults, shears or near vertical structures. The ore grade mineralization intercepted in Section 28 is the result of mineral laden hydrothermal solutions percolating up structures and into receptive beds.

An appraised value was placed only on the gold mineral body that was delineated in Section 28 by the drilling. The geological degree of certainty for this body is high. No value was placed on other anomalously mineralized areas or on the potential for the occurrence of a deeper gold scarn deposit. If a value were placed on these deposits, the geological certainty would be relatively low due to the lack of hard evidence such as drill intercepts.

ENGINEERING AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Mineability

The mineability of the property is very good, as the infrastructure is already in place. Limestones are commonly mined and crushed. The topography will not be a problem because the mineralized body is located along the crest of a gentle hill thereby minimizing the high wall. There are no known archeological, environmental, or endangered species that could interfere with the mining of the property. The mineralization is shallow and should present few mining problems.

Millability

Although there has not been any metallurgical test performed for the Zebra property, the gold mineralization on this tract should be easily recovered through conventional techniques. As previously mentioned, the ore is largely oxidized and there is no copper or other material which should interfere with the gold recovery. It was assumed that the ore would be crushed to a minus 3/4 inch size which should be sufficient to assure good recoveries.

Mineral Development Scenario

The mineral development scenario begins with the time required for permitting the operation (1 year). This would be followed by 6 months for mining and an additional year for leaching the mineral. The final step in the process would be reclamation, which would take six months. Sampling of the monitoring wells would extent beyond the three year period. But a total of 3 years would be consumed in the process of recovering the gold mineralization.

It was assumed that the more costly method of contract mining and pad preparation would be used in the development of the mine as the known reserves are not sufficiently large to warrant capital expenditures. Other day to day items and the recovery units were assumed to be purchased and have no recovery value.

Degree of Certainty of Estimates

The degree of certainty of the estimates are very good with a the few noted exceptions. Costs were based on the appraiser's and his associates past experiences with very similar small gold deposits. In addition to the appraiser's experience, outside engineers were contacted to verify certain aspects of the cost estimates. When there was a doubt in the cost figures, the higher numbers were used.

The district where the deposit occurs, southeastern Arizona, has several advantages of over many other areas where open pit heap leach deposits are currently being developed. This assures the appraiser that the estimated costs should be on the high side rather than low. First, the area is located where winter weather and related freezing problems virtually do not exist. The area does not have excessive rainfall which can cause runoff or flood problems. High winds are rare and the mineral recovery process should have minimal problems keeping leach solutions applied to the pile. Apparent simple weather problems such as those mentioned can often cause cost overruns and seriously affect cost estimates.

MARKETABILITY ANALYSIS

Mineral Market

Unlike many commodities, gold does not have serious market problems and there has always been a demand for as much gold as the world can produce. The real question is not being able to sell or market the product but sell the product at a reasonable profit. Based on the Income Approach to Value the cost of mining and processing the ore should be plus $225 per ounce which places it around the average cost per ounce for gold production. Equally important gold has not seen prices below that price for a number of years indicating that the deposit would most likely be profitable but the degree of profitability would be the question. Many "experts" predict the future price of gold but the appraiser believes that the constant case and the escalated case represent a fair approach to the price of gold in the foreseeable future.

Producible Grades

The grade intercepted during the past years in the delineation of the gold mineralization thus far lie well within the range of what industry standards would consider producible grades. Ten mineral intercepts were used to calculate the minable reserves. Only two of these intercepts was below .04 ounces of gold per ton and represented only 5 percent of the total reserves. The overall grade of .09 ounces of gold per ton is above the average of most open pit, heap leach gold deposits currently being mined.

Degree of Certainty of Estimates

The overall degree of Certainty of the Estimates is very good. The largest uncertainty of the appraisal is the size of the reserves. The deposit has been partially delineated by relatively wide spaced drill holes. However, the deposit also remains open in most directions leading one to believe that additional drilling would most likely increase and not decrease the known reserves. Also, several other areas on the property with some drilling could add to the known reserves.

The second largest uncertainty of the appraisal is the metallurgical aspects of the ore because there have not been any test performed on the ore. However, the mineralogy and other characteristics of the rock do not indicate that there would be a recovery problem. A recovery factor of 70 percent was used in the appraisal which would appear to be realistic and not overstated.

The degree of Certainty of Estimates is considered to be good for a property in its current state of development. This appraisal report has not uncovered any negative data or circumstances concerning the Zebra property which could dramatically alter the value of the property. Items often overlooked in most evaluations such as archeology, weather, cultural, endangered species of plants and animals all have been evaluated adding significantly to the certainty of this appraisal.

Statement of Inspection

"I, Leroy Halterman, hereby state that I have personally inspected the subject property of this appraisal, the Zebra property, located in T20S, R23E, Sections 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34, Cochise County, Arizona on numerous occasions, the most recent being July 16-15, 1990. Photographs taken during this visit to the property are presented in Appendix C."

Leroy Halterman
Certified Professional Geologist #3444
Registered Petroleum and Mining Geologist
South Carolina #540

REFERENCES

Arizona Bureau of Mines, 1959, Geologic Map of Cochise County, Arizona, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Arizona State Land Department, Phoenix, Arizona.

Interagency Land Acquisition Conference, 1973, Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions, 51p.

McKinstry, Hugh Exton, 1948, Mining Geology, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 680 p.

Newendorp, Paul D., 1977, Analysis of Profitability and Risk in Drilling Prospects, Society of Petroleum Engineers of American Institute of Mining Engineers, Short Course, 59p.

Stermole, Franklin J., 1973, Engineering Economy and Investment Decision Methods, Golden, Colorado, 363 p.

Zyl, Van, et. al., publishers, Society of Mining Engineers, 1988, Introduction to Evaluation, Design and Operation of Precious Metal Heap Leaching Projects, J.E. Keil & Asso., Denver, Colorado, 372 p.

MINSEARCH, INC. NATURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION SERVICES

As consultants for the natural resource industry, MinSearch's personnel have performed mineral evaluations on numerous natural resource properties. These investigations have included mineral validity determinations that quantitatively assessed the merit and potential value of the property. The broad spectrum of the experience of MinSearch's staff allows them to evaluate virtually any type of mineral commodity in widely varied geological environments. This industrial experience gives MinSearch a strong background in separating potentially economic natural resource properties from those that are merely interesting, limited mineral occurrences.

In the past two years, MinSearch, Inc. has successfully completed several natural resource appraisals and assessments for the U.S. National Forest Service and for the U.S. National Park Service. In late 1988, MinSearch conducted an aggregate resource evaluation of portions the Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico. Concurrently MinSearch's affiliated senior industrial minerals geologist, Mr. Don Sargent, conducted an aggregate resource evaluation of portions of the Carson National Forest, New Mexico. Both aggregate resource assessments involved the location, quality determination, volume estimate, proposed extraction and mining hazard study of the aggregate materials.

In early 1989, MinSearch appraised the surface and subsurface mineral potential of proposed lands to be purchased or exchanged between Chaco National Cultural Historical Park and private individuals. The appraisals involved geologic, engineering, economic and marketability analysis as well as a determination of highest and best use of the lands. A value estimation of the minerals of each tract was determined following the guidelines set forth in Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

GOVERNMENT REFERENCES

Mr. Ken Kasper	Ms. Leslie Vaculik	Mr. Bob Jensen
National Park Service	National Park Service	Santa Fe Nat. Forest
P.O. Box 728	P.O. Box 25287	P.O. Box 1689
Santa Fe, NM 87504	Denver, CO 80225	Santa Fe, NM 87504

INDUSTRY REFERENCES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

RESUME HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY MINSEARCH PERSONNEL

Mr. Lee Halterman

- 17 years of experience in polymetallic exploration, development and assessment in the western United States and Canada. Mr. Halterman has held the position of U.S.A Minerals Manager and Vice President of Minerals Exploration for North America with several companies. He was responsible for the evaluation, aquisition and development of numerous prospects, several of which currently have delineated economic ore bodies. Mr. Halterman has directed multimillion dollar exploration programs and has successfully supervised and motivated medium sized staffs. His mineral exploration and evaluation background also includes 10 years of uranium experience, much of which was in the San Juan Basin. He has worked on the exploration and/or development of several of the major ore bodies in the area.

- 5 years of experience in petroleum, coal and industrial minerals exploration and assessment in New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Oklahoma, California and Kansas. Mr. Halterman has served as a petroleum consultant on many successful oil and gas drilling programs and has participated in some new field discoveries.

- Member of: American Institute of Professional Geologists, C.P.G. # 3444
American Association of Petroleum Geologists
American Institute of Mining Engineers
Registered Geologist, #540, Field of Mining Geology, Mineral Exploration and Petroleum Geology, South Carolina

Mr. Don Sargent

- 40 years of experience in industrial minerals, uranium, base and precious metals, oil, gas and coal evaluation, exploration and development. Mr. Sargent has international mineral appraisal experience and has held the position of Industrial Geologist for the State of Kentucky. He has successfully supervised large projects and staffs. Mr. Sargent has the necessary experience and expertise to take any mineral project from the initial conception to the final development and mining phases.

- Member of: American Institute of Professional Geologists

Mr. Steve Schurman

- 15 years of experience in natural resource exploration and assessment. Mr. Schurman has extensive experience in precious metals prospect evaluation and development in Oregon, Montana, California, Colorado and Utah as well as New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Canada. His efforts have resulted in the discovery, evaluation and initial production of several medium-sized precious metal mines. He has considerable experience in mine and mill permitting, baseline environmental studies, environmental reporting and state and federal agency negotiations.

- Petroleum exploration and evaluation was highlighted during portions of 7 of those 14 years. Mr. Schurman has been served as a petroleum consultant on several successful oil and gas drilling programs.

- Member of: American Institute of Professional Geologists
American Institute of Mining Engineers

Ms. Mary Barraco

- 6 years of experience in natural resource exploration and evaluation. Ms. Barraco has government mineral appraisal experience with the majority of her field work being conducted in Nevada, California, Oregon, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. Other responsibilities have included drilling project supervision, analysis of the results, geological and alteration mapping, geochemical sampling and reclamation. She has experience supervising projects in environmentally sensitive areas and is familiar with the permitting and state and federal regulations restricting such programs.

- Member of: Registered Geologist, State of Arkansas, #1115

Mr. James Walker

- 2 years of experience in industrial and precious metals exploration and evaluation. Responsibilities included economic property evaluations, prospect generation, drill program supervision, geologic and alteration mapping, geochemical sampling and report generation.

- 2 years of experience in the geologic and economic evaluation of Federal oil and gas leases.

- Member of: Geological Society of America

APPENDIX B

Mining Record . June 20, 1990

August 8, 1983

ANALYTICAL REPORT

LAB I.D.	CLIENT I.D.	FIRE ASSAY - AA Au (ppm)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/ton)
001-MA-987	28-3 0-10	0.03	0.1
002-MA-987	28-3 10-20	0.24	0.1
003-MA-987	28-3 20-30	0.11	0.1
004-MA-987	28-3 30-40	0.05	<.1
005-MA-987	28-3 40-50	0.27	0.1
006-MA-987	28-3 50-60	1.52	<.1
007-MA-987	28-3 60-70	1.40	<.1
008-MA-987	28-3 70-80	0.08	<.1
009-MA-987	28-3 80-90	0.06	<.1
010-MA-987	28-3 90-100	0.14	<.1
011-MA-987	28-3 100-110	0.04	<.1
012-MA-987	28-3 110-120	0.03	<.1
013-MA-987	28-3 120-130	0.01	<.1
014-MA-987	23-3 130-140	<.01	<.1
015-MA-987	28-3-140-150	0.01	<.1
016-MA-987	28-3 150-160	0.02	<.1
017-MA-987	28-3-160-170	<.01	<.1
018-MA-987	29-3 170-180	<.01	<.1
019-MA-987	28-3 180-190	<.01	<.1
020-MA-987	28-3 190-200	<.01	<.1
021-MA-987	28-3 200-210	<.01	<.1
022-MA-987	28-3 210-220	<.01	<.1
023-MA-987	28-3 220-225	0.01	<.1

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

07-Feb-89

LAB JOB #: MSC03637

Client name: Tempo Resources
Billing address: 2470-609 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y1G5

No. Samples: 67
Date Received: 01-20-89
Submitted by: M. Barraco

Phone number: 298-8235

INVOICE ATTACHED

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC03637	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-1-5	3637- 1	0.08
89-1-10	3637- 2	0.11
89-1-15	3637- 3	0.10
89-1-20	3637- 4	0.28
89-1-25	3637- 5	3.36
89-1-30	3637- 6	0.06
89-1-35	3637- 7	0.03
89-1-40	3637- 8	0.16
89-1-45	3637- 9	0.02
89-1-50	3637- 10	0.03
89-1-55	3637- 11	0.02
89-1-60	3637- 12	0.04
89-1-65	3637- 13	0.17
89-1-70	3637- 14	0.02
89-1-75	3637- 15	0.07
89-1-80	3637- 16	0.02
89-1-85	3637- 17	0.02

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 14315 ROBERT G. CROOK Date Signed 2-7-89 ARIZONA, U.S.A.

P.O. Box 56 • Humboldt, Arizona 86329 • Phone (602) 632-7410

Client ID MSC 637	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
9-1-90	3637- 18	0.08
9-1-95	3637- 19	0.19
39-1-100	3637- 20	0.17
9-1-105	3637- 21	0.03
89-1-110	3637- 22	0.03
9-1-115	3637- 23	0.02
89-1-120	3637- 24	0.03
89-1-125	3637- 25	0.03
9-1-130	3637- 26	0.08
89-1-135	3637- 27	0.06
9-1-140	3637- 28	0.37
89-2-5	3637- 29	0.04
89-2-10	3637- 30	0.04
9-2-15	3637- 31	0.03
89-2-20	3637- 32	0.20
9-2-25	3637- 33	0.03
89-2-30	3637- 34	0.02
89-2-35	3637- 35	0.02
9-2-40	3637- 36	0.04
89-2-45	3637- 37	2.83
9-2-50	3637- 38	0.02
89-2-55	3637- 39	0.03
9-2-60	3637- 40	0.02
9-2-65	3637- 41	0.02
89 70	3637- 42	0.07
9-2-75	3637- 43	0.02

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 14315 ROBERT S. CROCK

Client ID MSC '637	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
39-2-80	3637- 44	0.01
9-2-85	3637- 45	0.01
39-2-95	3637- 46	0.10
9-2-100	3637- 47	0.02
39-2-105	3637- 48	0.01
39-2-110	3637- 49	0.02
9-2-115	3637- 50	0.02
39-2-120	3637- 51	0.02
9-2-125	3637- 52	0.02
39-2-130	3637- 53	0.02
9-2-135	3637- 54	0.04
9-2-140	3637- 55	0.03
89-2-145	3637- 56	0.02
9-2-150	3637- 57	0.02
39-2-155	3637- 58	0.06
9-2-160	3637- 59	0.01
9-2-165	3637- 60	0.04
39-2-170	3637- 61	0.02
9-2-175	3637- 62	0.14
39-2-180	3637- 63	0.04
9-2-185	3637- 64	0.02
9-2-190	3637- 65	0.02
9-2-195	3637- 66	0.08
9-2-200	3637- 67	0.03

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE No. 14315 ROBERT G. BROOK

IRON KING ASSAY INC.

07-Feb-89

LAB JOB #: MSC03638

Client name: Tempo Resources
Billing address: 2470-609 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y1G5

No. Samples: 66
Date Received: 01-20-89
Submitted by: M. Barraco

Phone number: 298-8235

INVOICE ATTACHED

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client ID MSC03638	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
89-3-5	3638- 1	0.04
89-3-10	3638- 2	0.03
89-3-15	3638- 3	0.02
89-3-20	3638- 4	0.03
89-3-25	3638- 5	0.05
89-3-30	3638- 6	0.06
89-3-35	3638- 7	0.02
89-3-40	3638- 8	0.03
89-3-45	3638- 9	0.04
89-3-50	3638- 10	0.03
89-3-55	3638- 11	0.01
89-3-60	3638- 12	0.02
89-3-65	3638- 13	<.01
89-3-70	3638- 14	<.01
89-3-75	3638- 15	0.01
89-3-80	3638- 16	<.01
89-3-85	3638- 17	<.01

REGISTERED CERTIFICATE ROBERT G. BROOK

Client ID	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm
MSC 3638		
89-3-90	3638- 18	0.02
89-3-95	3638- 19	0.02
89-3-100	3638- 20	0.01
89-4-5	3638- 21	0.04
89-4-10	3638- 22	0.01
89-4-15	3638- 23	0.03
89-4-20	3638- 24	0.01
89-4-25	3638- 25	0.04
89-4-30	3638- 26	0.02
89-4-35	3638- 27	0.02
89-4-40	3638- 28	0.02
89-4-45	3638- 29	0.02
89-4-50	3638- 30	0.09
89-4-55	3638- 31	0.37
89-4-60	3638- 32	0.01
89-4-65	3638- 33	0.04
89-4-70	3638- 34	0.02
89-4-75	3638- 35	0.01
89-4-80	3638- 36	0.01
89-4-85	3638- 37	0.01
89-4-90	3638- 38	0.01
89-4-95	3638- 39	0.02
89-4-100	3638- 40	0.01
89-4-105	3638- 41	0.02
89-4-110	3638- 42	0.10
89-4-115	3638- 43	0.03

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE 24315 ROBERT G. COOK

IRON KING ASSAY INC

07-Feb-89

Client ID MS 3638	Lab ID	FA/AA Au ppm	
89-4-120	3638- 44	0.27	
89-6-5	3638- 45	0.05	
89-6-10	3638- 46	0.11	
89-6-15	3638- 47	0.10	
89-6-20	3638- 48	0.02	
89-6-25	3638- 49	0.06	
89-6-30	3638- 50	0.49	.014
89-6-35	3638- 51	0.02	
89-6-40	3638- 52	0.01	
89-6-45	3638- 53	0.04	
89-6-50	3638- 54	0.02	
89 55	3638- 55	0.02	
89-6-60	3638- 56	0.01	
89-6-65	3638- 57	0.02	
89-6-70	3638- 58	0.01	
89-6-75	3638- 59	0.02	
89-6-80	3638- 60	0.01	
89-6-85	3638- 61	0.03	
89-6-90	3638- 62	0.02	
89-6-95	3638- 63	0.01	
89-6-100	3638- 64	0.01	
89-6-105	3638- 65	0.01	
89-6-110	3638- 66	0.01	

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 14215 ROBERT B. CROOK

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

RENO: 1500 Glendale Ave,SPARKS 89431
P.O. Box 71060, RENO 89570
Ph (702)356 0606 Fax 3561413

[illegible] RESOURCES/MINSEARCH INC

RECORD [illegible] STP 008198 [illegible] Page [illegible] Date [illegible] 08/07/90

Client reference : 1/5,9

Cost code :

Copies to : LEE HALTERMAN

Samples : Type Preparation code
Received : 08/01/90

Analysis	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection	Units
Au	FA30	Acc. 15 %	5	ppb
Au(R)	FA30	Acc. 15 %	5	ppb

000121

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008186

Sample	Au ppb	KALGRUK ppb
1 5	137	
1 10	177	
1 15	12	
1 20	7	
1 25	54	
1 30	118	
1 35	25	
1 40	88	79
1 45	<5	
1 50	<5	<5
1 55	<5	
1 60	10	
1 65	<5	
1 70	<5	
1 75	<5	
1 80	<5	
1 85	<5	<5
1 90	<5	
1 95	<5	
1 100	<5	
1 105	<5	
1 110	<5	
1 115	<5	
1 120	<5	
1 125	<5	<5

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	AU ppb	AUREP ppb
1 130	<5	
1 135	<5	
1 140	<5	
1 145	<5	
1 150	<5	
2 5	3110	3300
2 10	4077	4138
2 15	11690	12040
2 20	3518	3800
2 25	14805	14540
2 30	9400	9545
2 35	6370	6066
2 40	2018	2250
2 45	1128	1380
2 50	145	
2 55	47	
2 60	26	
2 65	8	
2 70	15	
2 75	27	
2 80	59	
2 85	43	
2 90	39	
2 95	33	
2 100	61	66

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008186

Sample	Au ppb	AuREP ppb
2 105	86	
2 110	10	
2 115	<5	
2 120	10	
2 125	12	
2 130	7	
2 135	5	<5
2 140	5	
2 145	<5	
2 150	<5	
3 5	9	11
3 10	12	
3 15	<5	
3 20	<5	
3 25	3067	3232
3 30	1874	1692
3 35	5	
3 40	111	113
3 45	<5	
3 50	15	
3 55	<5	
3 60	<5	
3 65	<5	<5
3 70	<5	
3 75	<5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
3 80	<5	
3 85	<5	
3 90	32	
3 95	288	
3 100	160	
3 105	27	
3 110	<5	
3 115	<5	
3 120	<5	
3 125	<5	
3 130	<5	
3 135	<5	
3 140	<5	
3 145	9	
3 150	5	13
4 5	215	204
4 10	12	12
4 15	2078	2229
4 20	776	752
4 25	181	188
4 30	1074	1137
4 35	39	
4 40	142	143
4 45	9	16
4 50	24	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
4 55	16	
4 60	23	
4 65	23	
4 70	301	
4 75	740	
4 80	560	
4 85	68	
4 90	12	
4 95	12	18
4 100	8	
4 105	12	
4 110	<5	
4 115	<5	<5
4 120	<5	
4 125	<5	
4 130	<5	
4 135	<5	
4 140	<5	
4 145	<5	
4 150	<5	
5 5	28	
5 10	7	17
5 15	701	770
5 20	2077	2054
5 25	447	449

000126

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au (R) ppb
5 30	508	
5 35	79	69
5 40	168	
5 45	114	
5 50	940	
5 55	39	
5 60	196	221
5 65	8	
5 70	22	
5 75	7	
5 80	<5	<5
5 85	<5	
5 90	<5	
5 95	6	
5 100	<5	
5 105	13	<5
5 110	<5	
5 115	<5	
5 120	<5	
5 125	6	
5 130	<5	
5 135	9	
5 140	<5	
9 5	11	
9 10	<5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008186

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
9 15	3	
9 20	6	
9 25	8	
9 30	<5	
9 35	<5	
9 40	<5	
9 45	<5	
9 50	<5	
9 55	<5	<5
9 60	<5	
9 65	6	
9 70	22	
9 75	<5	
9 80	9	
9 85	<5	
9 90	<5	
9 95	<5	
9 100	236	203
9 105	<5	
9 110	13	
9 115	<5	
9 120	6	
9 125	<5	<5
9 130	<5	
9 135	<5	

000128

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(RP) ppb
9 140	<5	
1967	218	∠ ALTERED Limestone/Dol on Surface

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details. Out CROP 150'x450'

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

RENO: 1500 Glendale Ave,SPARKS 89431
P.O. Box 71060, RENO 89570
Ph (702)356 0606 Fax 3561413

[redacted]

Client reference : HOLES#6-8

Cost code :

Copies to : LEE HALTERMAN

Samples : Type Preparation code
Received : 08/03/90

Analysis	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection	Units
Au	FA30	Acc. 15 %	5	ppb
Au(R)	FA30	Acc. 15 %	5	ppb

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008206

Sample	ppb	ppb
6 5	821	777
6 10	789	913
6 15	121	118
6 20	12	18
6 25	130	137
6 30	9	10
6 35	389	350
6 40	17	
6 45	7	
6 50	12	
6 55	<5	
6 60	<5	
6 65	<5	
6 70	<5	
6 75	<5	6
6 80	<5	
6 85	<5	
6 90	<5	
6 95	<5	
6 100	<5	
6 105	<5	<5
6 110	<5	
6 115	<5	
6 120	<5	
7 5	29	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	[illegible] ppb	Au (1) ppb
7 10	25	
7 15	12	
7 20	593	569
7 25	208	
7 30	295	
7 35	789	781
7 40	26	
7 45	17	
7 50	9	
7 55	<5	
7 60	8	
7 65	<5	<5
7 70	<5	
7 75	<5	
7 80	<5	
7 85	<5	<5
7 90	<5	
7 95	<5	
7 100	<5	
7 105	8	
7 110	<5	
7 115	<5	
7 120	9	
7 125	<5	
7 130	5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
8 5	19	
8 10	24	
8 15	<5	
8 20	8	
8 25	8	8
8 30	<5	
8 35	<5	
8 40	26	26
8 45	8	
8 50	7	
8 55	<5	
8 60	<5	
8 65	5	
8 70	12	
8 75	<5	
8 80	<5	
8 85	5	<5
8 90	<5	
8 95	<5	
8 100	8	
8 105	5	
8 110	7	
8 115	<5	
8 120	<5	

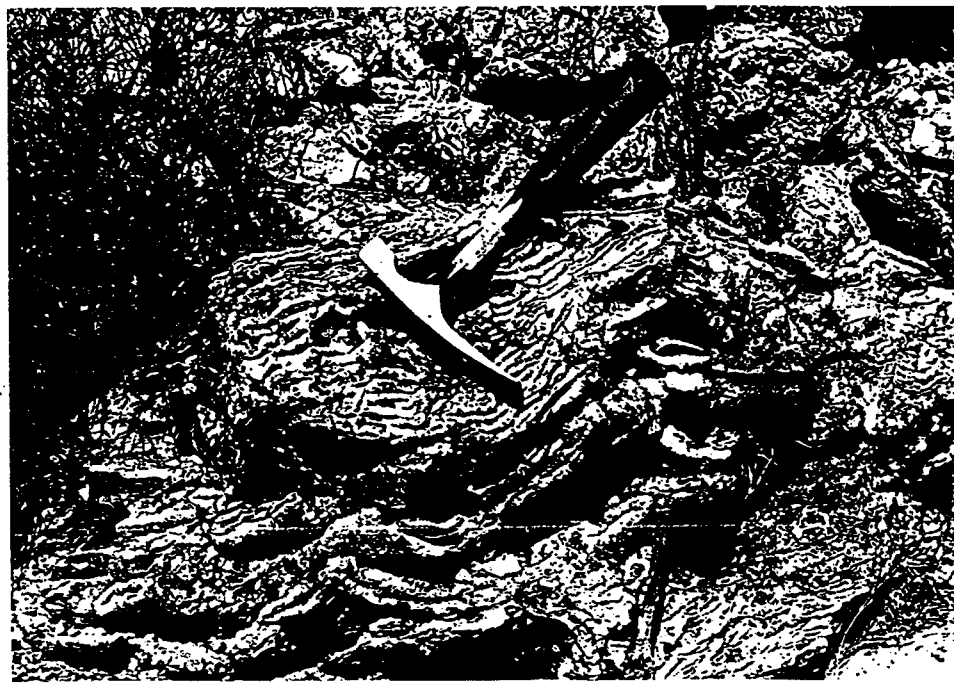
000133

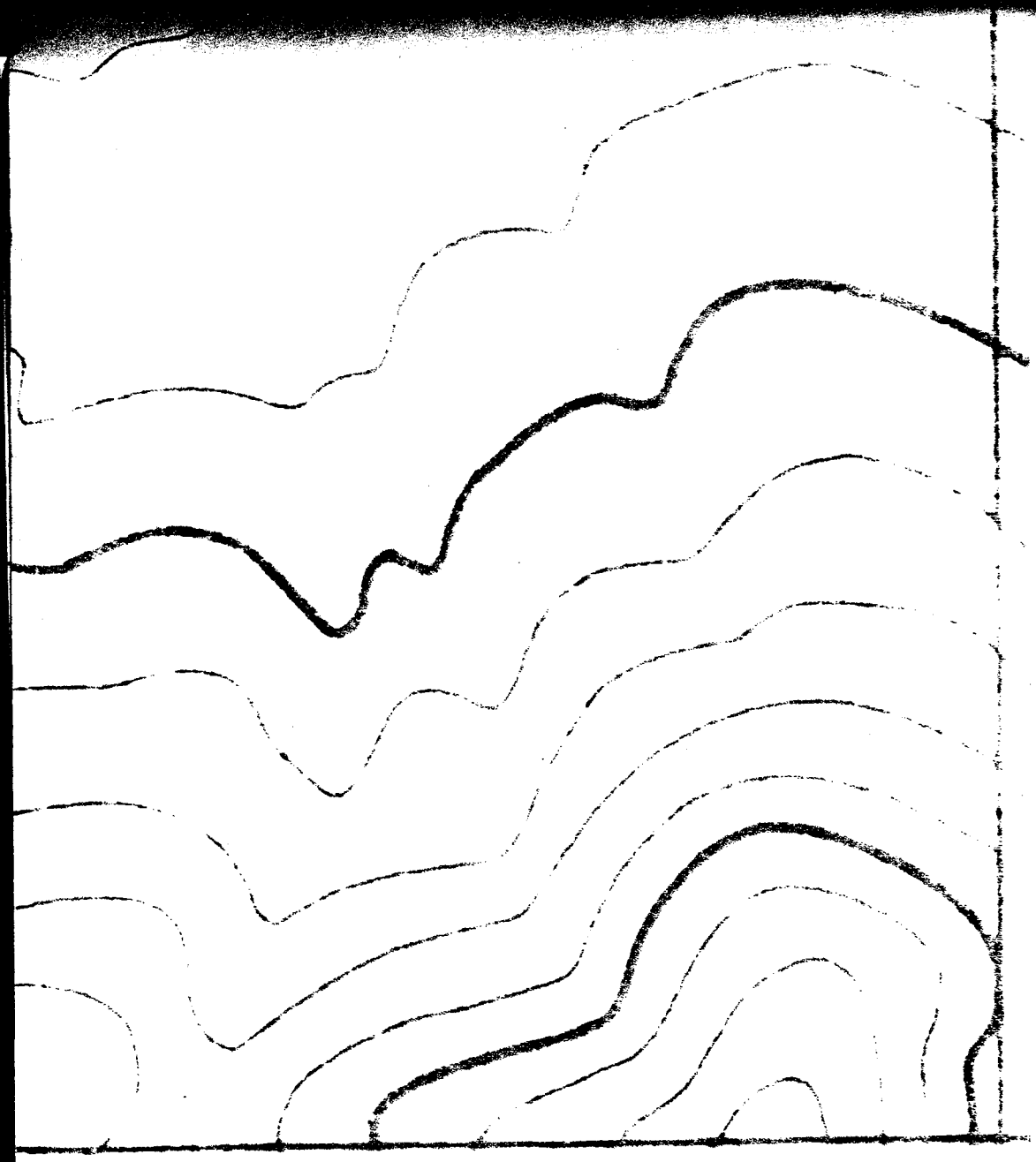
Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

Facing North, Sec 28
Low Hill in Foreground
is Location of Mineral
Body, Drill Out

Same As Above

Zebra Rock, Section 34





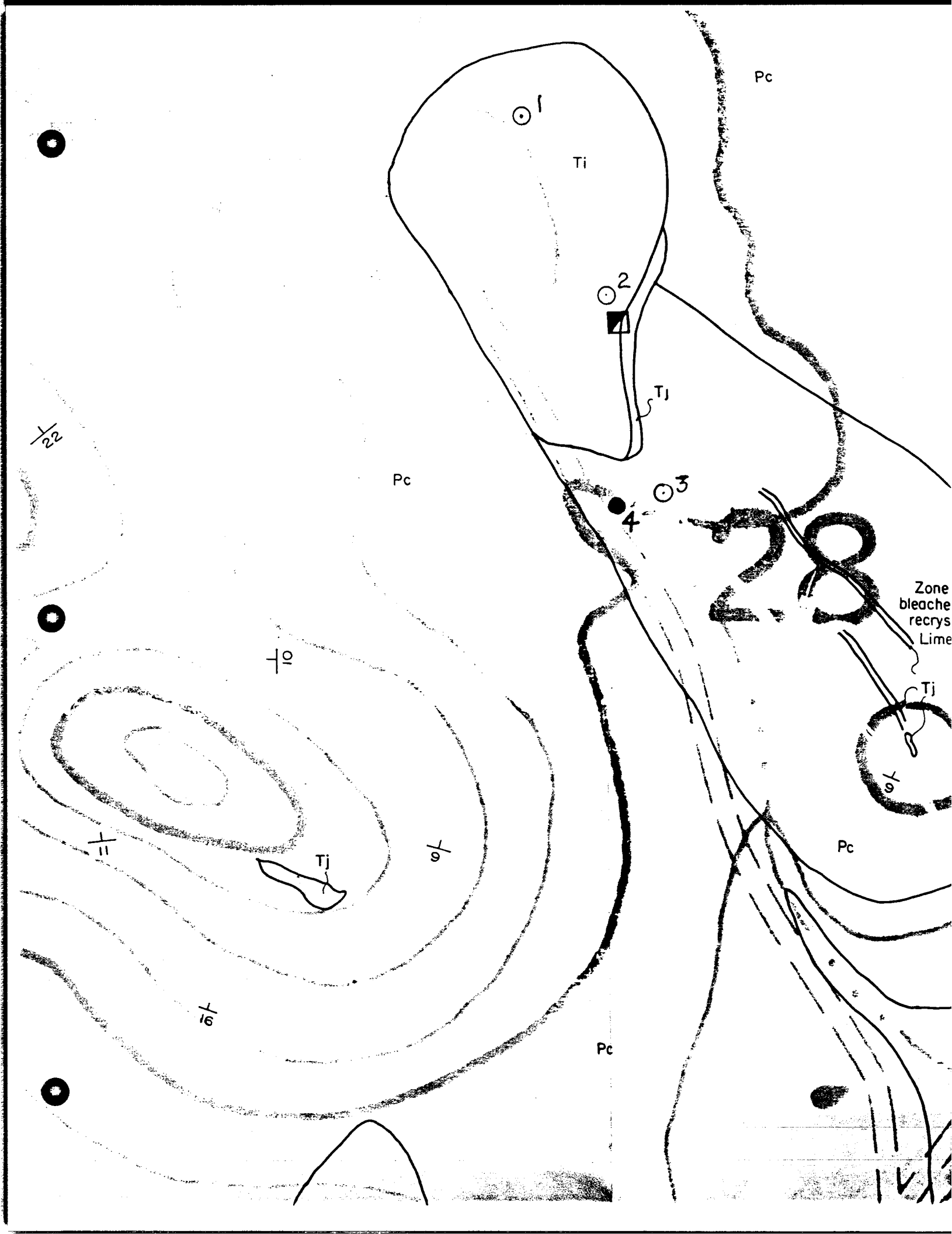
WELLINGTON FINANCIAL

ZEBRA PROJECT

T20S, R23E

FIGURE NO. 2

000136


Pc
1
Ti
2
Tj
22
Pc
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Lime
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11
Tj
6
Pc
16
Pc

Zebra Property
Drill holes 90-1 thru 90-12 by
Primo Gold Ltd.
+ Gp + Chem data

Report on

THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

A Gold Prospect,
Cochise County, Arizona

Sections 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34
Township 20 South, Range 23 East

w/ drill holes 90-1 thru 90-12.

Prepared for:

Primo Gold Ltd.

by

Leroy Halterman,
Certified Professional Geologist #3444
MinSearch, Inc.

March 30, 1991

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Appendix A - Rock and Soil Sample Descriptions and Assay Results

Appendix B - 1990 -1991 Drill Hole Assay Data

ACCOMPANING DOCUMENTS

1. Zonge Engineering and Reseacrh Report

2. Soil Geochemistry Data Sheets and Assay Reports

THE ZEBRA PROPERTY

A Gold Prospect

This report was prepared at the request of Primo Gold Ltd. and was based on numerous visits to the property by the author. The most recent visit was January 14 through 25, 1991 when the author supervised a three hole drilling program and a soil sampling survey. Earlier visits to the property included supervising a drilling program, geophysical programs, geological and geochemical mapping. In addition to the field examinations, data compiled by Energy Reserves Group, Consolidated Paymaster, Wellington Finanical, and Tempo Resources Ltd. was also used in the preparation of this report.

The Zebra prospect is an epithermal, disseminated gold occurrence which appears to possess potential for both a low grade heap-leach deposit and a higher grade zone which may be recoverable by conventional milling. The property as a whole was examined geologically, geophysically and geochemically.

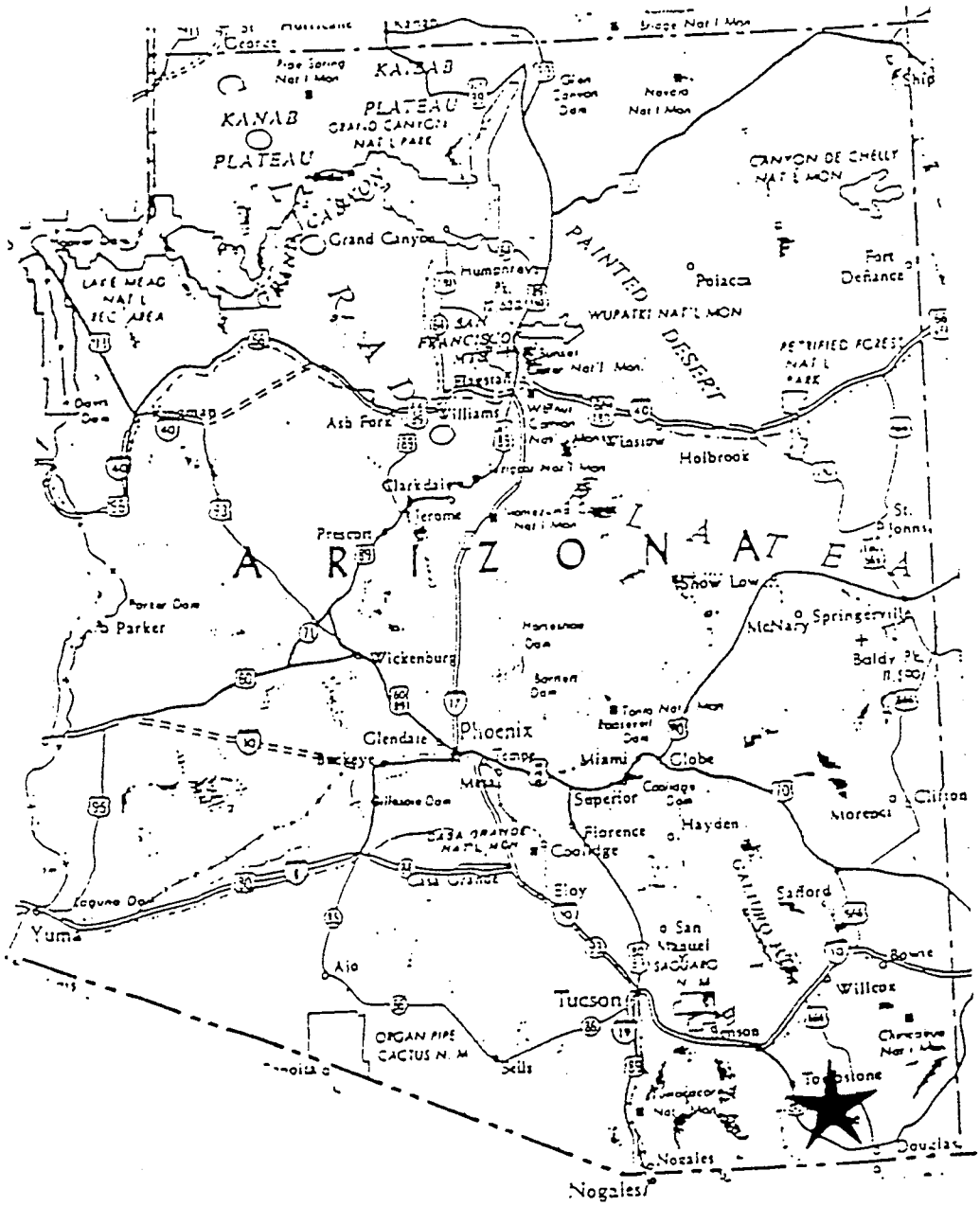
Location, Topography, Vegetation and Access

The Zebra prospect is located in sections 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34 of T20S, R23E, (31 39'N, 110 W) in Cochise County, Arizona. Elevations vary between 4,600 and 5,000 feet.

The closest major habitation is the historic town of Tombstone which is three miles northwest of the property. The nearest commercial air service is Tucson, Arizona approximately seventy miles northwest of the prospect (Figure 1). It should be noted that Tombstone was a major producer of silver, gold and lead from veins and replacement deposits. Production from these mines totaled over 30,000,000 ounces of silver and 200,000 ounces of gold.

The northern portion of the Zebra property is most easily accessed by traveling south on Highway 80 from Tombstone for three miles, then proceeding east on a paved road for two miles towards McNeil, and finally turning south on an unimproved dirt road for three quarters of a mile. The topography in the prospect area is moderately hilly to flat, with primitive roads crossing most of the low-lying terrain. Vegetation consists of sparse desert grasses, cacti, yucca, creosote bushes, cat claw and occasional mesquite trees. Mild arid winters make year-around operations possible, although mid-summer temperatures are somewhat distressing for both men and machines.

000248



ZEBRA PROSPECT LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

000249

Property Status

The property totals 1,400 acres and includes the NE/4 of section 29, all of section 28, the NE/4 of section 33, the SW/4 and S/2 of the SE/4 of section 27 and the NW/4 and N/2 of the SW/4 of section 34, T20S, R23E and consists entirely of Arizona State Prospecting Permits (Figure 2). Details of permits with numbers assigned are as follows:

1. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 95854, S/2 SE/4, Section 27, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

2. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 95925, SW/4 Section 27, Township 20 South, Range 23 East.

3. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 95899, S2/SW, and N/2NW, Section 28, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

4. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 95857, S2/NW, and N2/SW, Section 28, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

5. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 95855, NE/4 Section 28, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

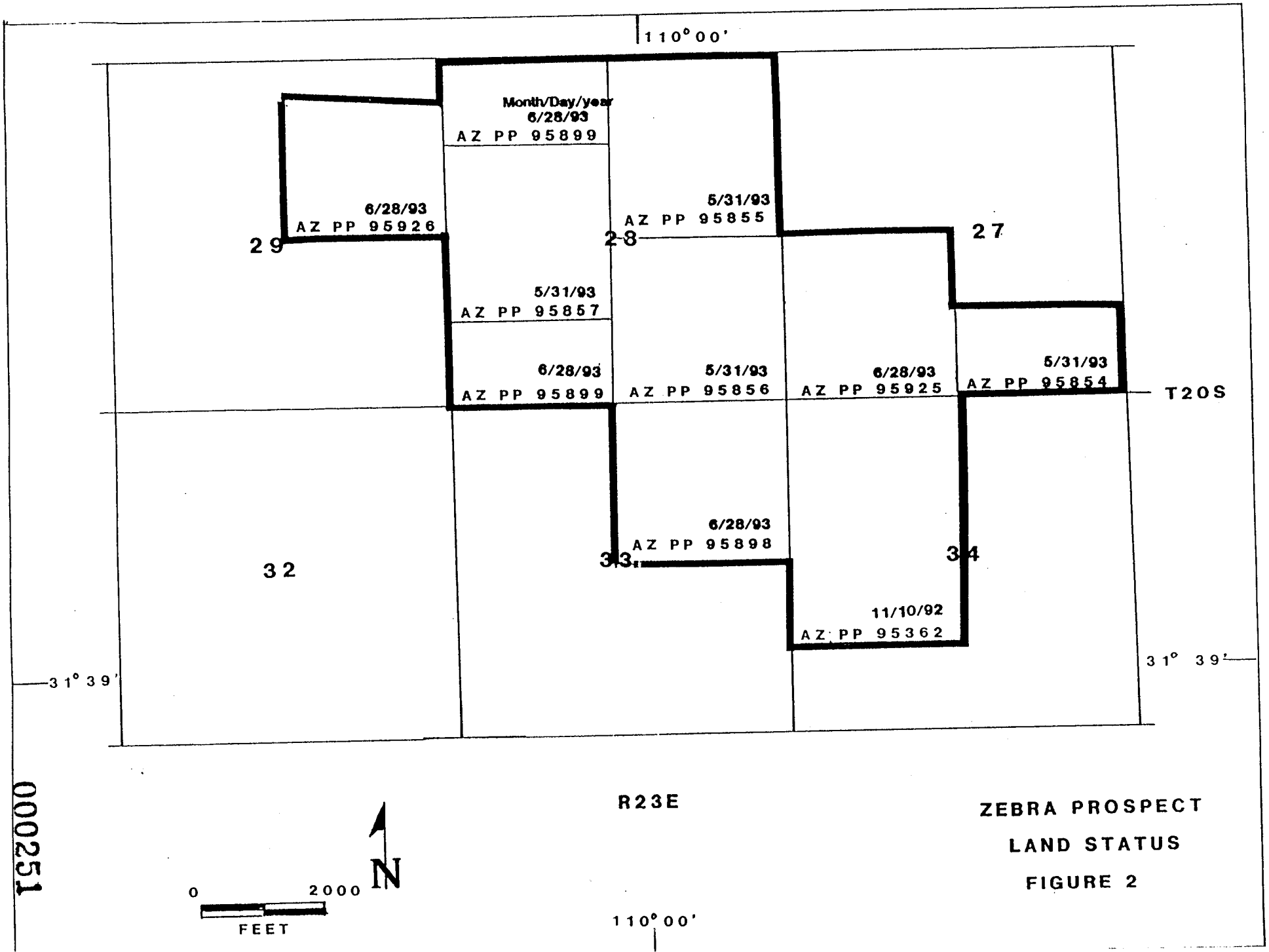
6. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 95856, SE/4 Section 28, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

7. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 95926, S/2 NE/4 and S/2 N/2 NE/4, Section 29, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

8. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit No. 95898, NE/4, Section 33, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

9. State of Arizona Prospecting Permit NO. 95362, NW/4 and N/2, SW/4, Section 34, Township 20 South, Range 23 East, Cochise County, Arizona.

The property is registered in the name of Primo Gold U.S.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Primo Gold Ltd., owns a 100% interest in these properties. The prospecting permits require an annual rental payment of $1 per acre and an annual work requirement of $10 per acre for the first two years and the work requirement is increased to $20 per acre in subsequent years. When the prospecting permits are converted to state leases, they will be subject to a 5% net value production royalty.



ZEBRA PROSPECT
LAND STATUS
FIGURE 2

000251

Regional Geology

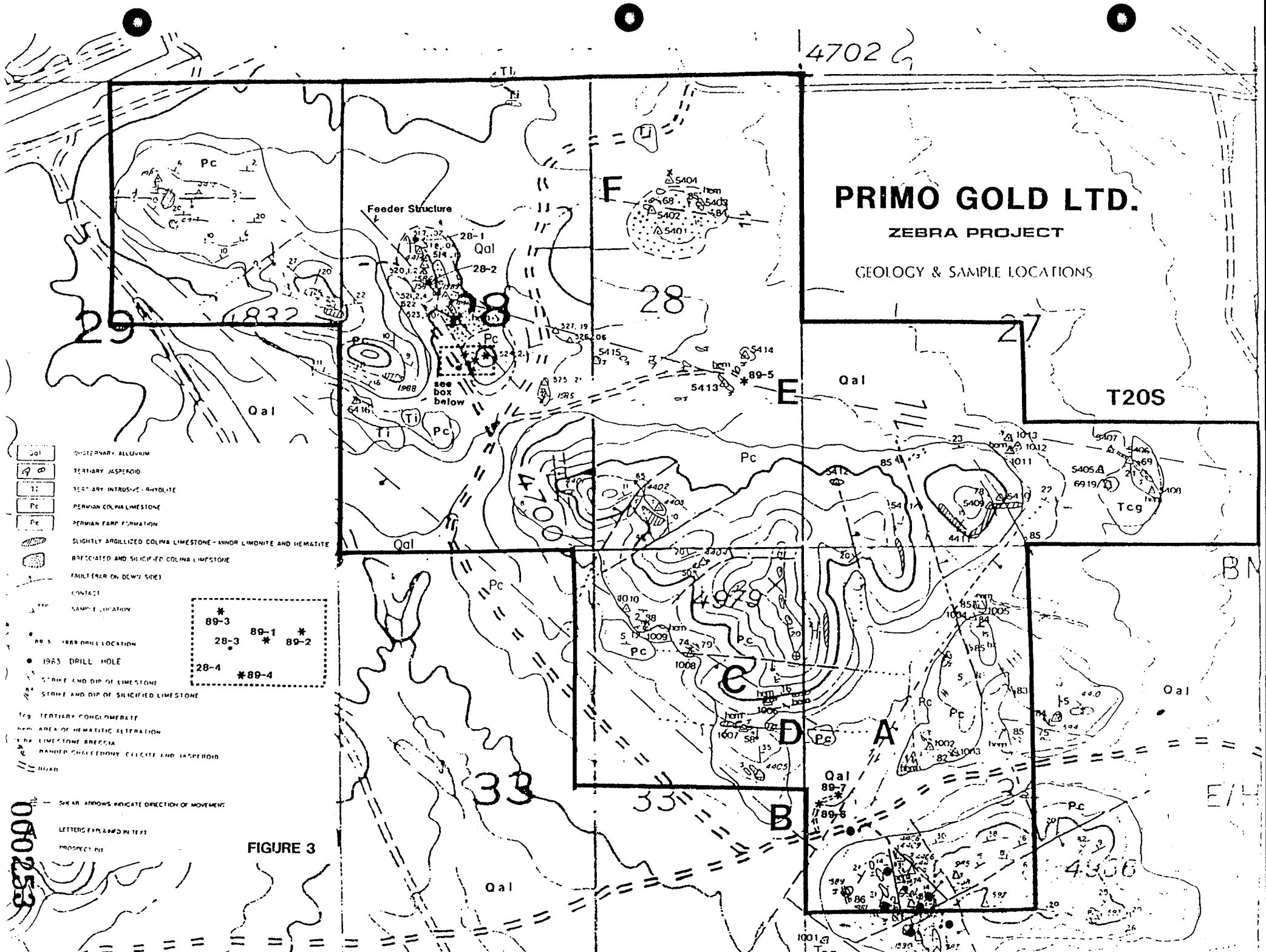
The Zebra prospect lies along the axis and slightly west of the deepest portion of the Sonoran geosyncline in an area known as the Pedregosa Basin. It also lies within a belt of north-northwest trending mountain ranges that are separated by broad alluvial-filled valleys which extend from the Colorado Plateau in central Arizona to Sonora, Mexico. Regional tectonic compression in the area began in Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary Laramide orogeny and was directed northeast-southwest. Release of compression was accomplished by north-northwest trending folding and by faulting along abundant northwest trending low angle thrusts which in places, steepen to become high-angle reverse faults. During the Middle Tertiary, extension produced the present Basin and Range topography with deformation dominated by movement along normal faults in several orientations. Intrusion and extrusion of igneous rocks accompanied this movement. Major faults, within the prospect area, are generally aligned with this basin and range trend, and minor faults generally strike perpendicular to this trend direction.

Local Geology

The prospect area itself is underlain by a relatively thick blanket of Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments with outcrops of predominately Permian Colina Limestone on the surface (Figure 3). Numerous small Tertiary rhyolitic and dacitic intrusives, which are the only other outcropping rocks, are located in and near the western and northern halves of section 28, T20S, R23E. Nearby rhyolite intrusives of similar composition have been age dated at 63 M.Y.

Stratigraphically, only two Permian formations will be discussed in this report. Considering their lithologies, they are the only two economic targets for mineralization when considering size and grade of the potential orebodies. In ascending order, these formations are the Earp Formation and the Colina Limestone.

The Earp Formation is Pennsylvanian and Permian in age and does not outcrop on the property. It is composed of interbedded siltstone, sandstones and light-gray limestone and dolomite beds. To the west, the limestone content is sparse. However, to the east, in the Zebra prospect area, the limestone content increases upsection. Consequently, moving upsection, there is a transitional contact rather than a sharp contact between the Colina Limestone and the Earp Formation. In the nearby Tombstone hills, a 584 foot section of Earp Formation was measured.


PRIMO GOLD LTD.
ZEBRA PROJECT
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATIONS
T20S
Feeder Structure
see box below
Qal
Pc
Ti
Tcg
A
B
C
D
E
F
28-1
28-2
89-1
89-2
89-3
28-3
28-4
89-4
89-5
89-6
89-7
1963 DRILL HOLE
FIGURE 3

002253

The Permian Colina Limestone is composed of limestones, silty limestone, thin shale units, siltstones and dolomite beds. The sediments are generally medium tannish grey to grey and the limestone is often fossiliferous and contains light to dark grey chert nodules. Deformation of the sediments has occurred through folding and faulting. The Colina Limestone probably approaches its maximum thickness of 650 feet on the property. In the nearby Tombstone hills, a 633 foot section of Colina Formation was measured.

Numerous structures have been identified on the prospect. Six major structures, labeled A through F in figure 3 including structure B which is the range front fault have been identified through mapping and geophysics. Numerous smaller structures have also been identified and noted in figure 3. Detailed discussion of some these structures and their geophysical and mineralization relationship has been included in the latter part of the report. However, it should be noted at this time that in most cases where these structures can be observed, they have been silicified and contain anomalous concentrations of gold.

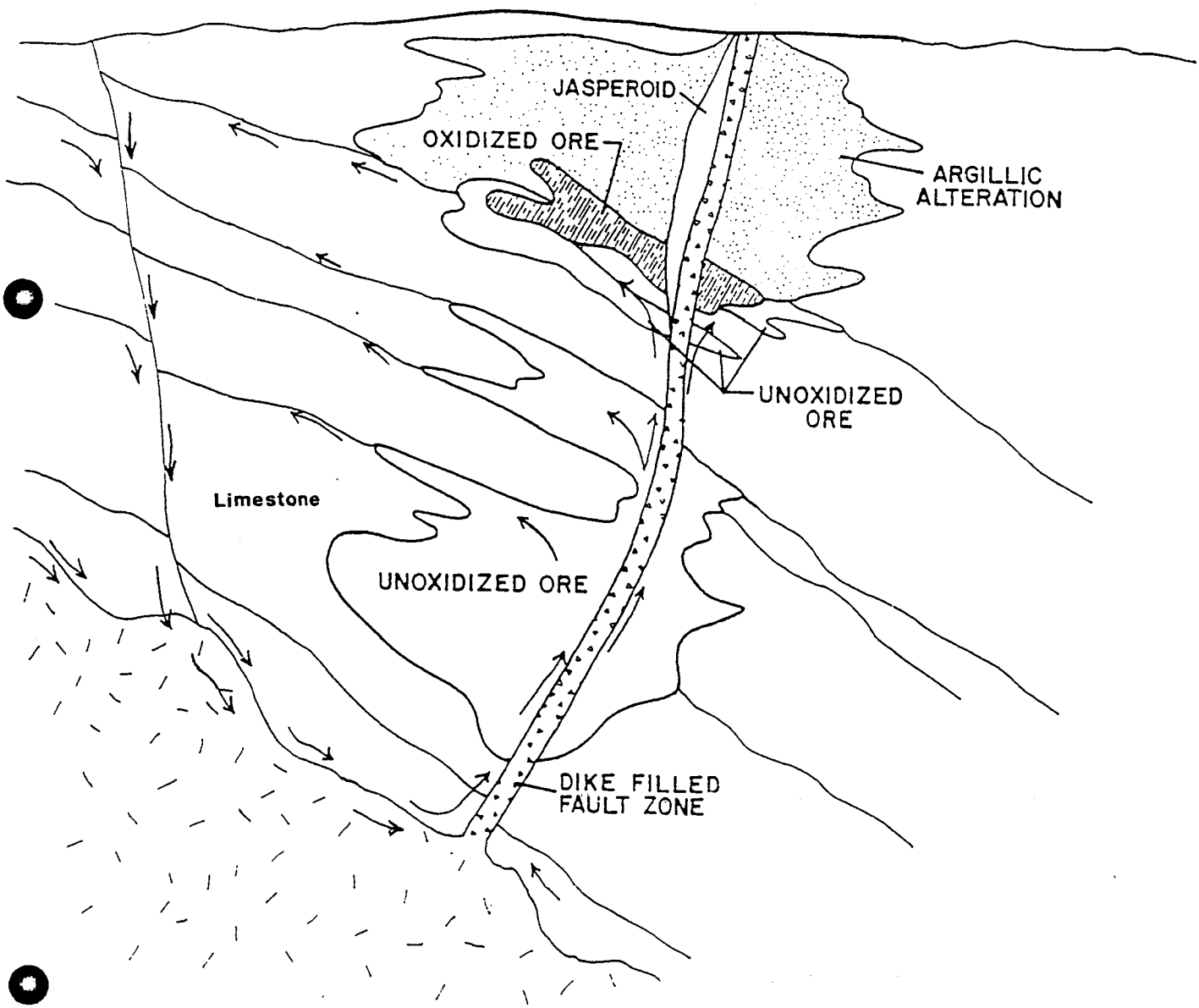
Geology-Epithermal Model

The epithermal model has been used to explain the origin of many low-temperature, disseminated precious-metal deposits and has been used numerous times to successfully guide exploration for these types of deposits. Although the Zebra prospect already has an identified target which conforms to this model and should be tested, this same model can be used to further explore the deeper targets and numerous other areas on the property which have the characteristics of this model.

The epithermal model implies that a buried intrusive or other heat source acts as a thermal pump to circulate meteoric waters. These fluids leach trace amounts of metals from the country rock along their circulating path. The metal enriched solutions then rise along the paths of least resistance and as the solutions cool they precipitate their dissolved metals content along with other elements. A vertical zonation of metals, gangue and alteration forms within this system. The precious metals and their associated gangues are normally the last economically important elements to precipitate. The precipitation is often associated with boiling of these ascending solutions. In addition to gold and silver, barium, arsenic, antimony and mercury are common pathfinder elements which also precipitate in association with precious metal mineralization. These elements are used to assist in the exploration for hidden epithermal deposits. (Figure 4).

Carlin Model of Precious Metals

Disseminated Replacement Type Deposit



Arrows Show Solution Paths

Figure 4

000255

Wall rock alteration and its zoning are important guides in exploration for deposits within the epithermal system. In disseminated epithermal deposits, such as those which may comprise the Zebra prospect, silicification and argillic alteration of the limestones along and near structures is prevalent. Also, the introduction of iron sulfides, barite, flourite, arsenic and antimony compounds along with trace amounts of gold are common.

It should also be noted that many of the described characteristics of the Zebra property are present in the Tombstone mineral deposits. However, the carbonate replacement deposits at Tombstone are within a different formation. Also, because of the base metal content, these deposits were evidently deposited below or at the bottom of the epithermal system as we understand it. At Zebra, only three miles away, silver values are low but gold values are high. This may indicate a district wide zonation which could have important implications in an expanded exploration program.

Geology-Other Models

There appears to be some evidence that a intrusive/limestone contact silicification model may also be present in the Zebra prospect. Personal communication about recent work by Phelps Dodge has been directed towards a "Skarn Model". Some evidence of this may be the silicification associated with the contact between the limestone and intrusive in section 28. Anomalous gold values up to .29 ounces of gold per ton has been taken from the limited amount of outcrop in the area. However, it is also possible that this contact between the intrusive and the limestone served as a path for ascending auriferous solutions much like a fault or fracture resulting in replacement and mineralization.

Previous Work

The Zebra property was held in the recent gold boom by two other companies: Energy Reserves Group from 1982 thru mid-1983 and Consolidated Paymaster from mid-1983 thru mid-1985. Energy Reserves Group work consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling which delineated a number of potential targets, some of which are still untested today. Consolidated Paymaster's work consisted of a 10-hole drill program which totaled 2,465 feet and was designed to test several of the surface anomalies located on the property. Seven of these holes, five of which are on Primo Gold's property, were clustered in a twelve acre area in section 34 and three were located in and near a rhyolite intrusive in section 28. Later work performed in a 1988 program revealed that the holes in section 34 probably

tested only the surface remnant of mineralization that occurs at depth to the north of the drilling. Overall, this program tested only a small percentage of the prospective mineralized area in the Zebra prospect. Most holes in the 1983 Paymaster program did encounter minor mineralization, less than .01 ounces of gold per ton, with one hole, 28-3, encountering 20 feet of .045 ounces per ton gold within sixty feet of the surface.

In mid 1985, Wellington Financial conducted a one hole drilling program to test the continuity of the mineralization located by hole 28-3. This offset drill hole, 28-4, also intercepted mineralization of similar grade but thicker than that found in Paymaster's 28-3 drill hole. In 1988, Tempo Resources Ltd. conducted magnetic and VLF geophysical surveys and drilled an additional four shallow holes in this area. Three of the four holes intercepted significant amounts of alteration and two contain mineralization similar to the earlier intercepts. During this program Tempo also attempted to drill through unconsolidated sediments over a strong VLF anomaly in section 34 but had to abandoned the hole after several attempts. Tempo also drilled a 340 foot hole in the east central portion of section 28 near some anomalous jasperoids. The hole intercepted thick zones of trace gold mineralization which never exceeded .01 ounce per ton gold.

All of the previous programs contained some geological mapping and geochemical sampling. Results of this work has allowed the delineation of a large number of auriferous occurrences in a number of environments. Many of these occurrences combined with past and present work have delineated numerous targets some of the most important ones will be discussed in this report.

1990-1991 Primo Gold Ltd. Program

In mid 1990, Primo Gold Ltd. conducted additional geological mapping and sampling to further define potential targets which follow by a 9 hole 1235 foot drill program. In late 1990 and January of 1991, a combination geophysical and geochemical soil sampling as well as drill program was performed on the property. The geophysics consisted of IP, resistivity, TEM and CSAMT and the soil geochemistry program totaled 323 samples which were analyzed for gold, arsenic and mercury. This recent program, along with previous work, will be discussed in detail later in the report and will serve as a basis for some of the recommendations.

Expenditure for the Benefit of the Property

Expenditures by Primo Gold in the 1990-91 programs totals 397,449(Canadian). These funds were used for drilling, assaying, geophysics (IP,Resistivity, TEM and CSAMT), geochemical sampling, soil geochemical sampling and assaying and geological mapping.

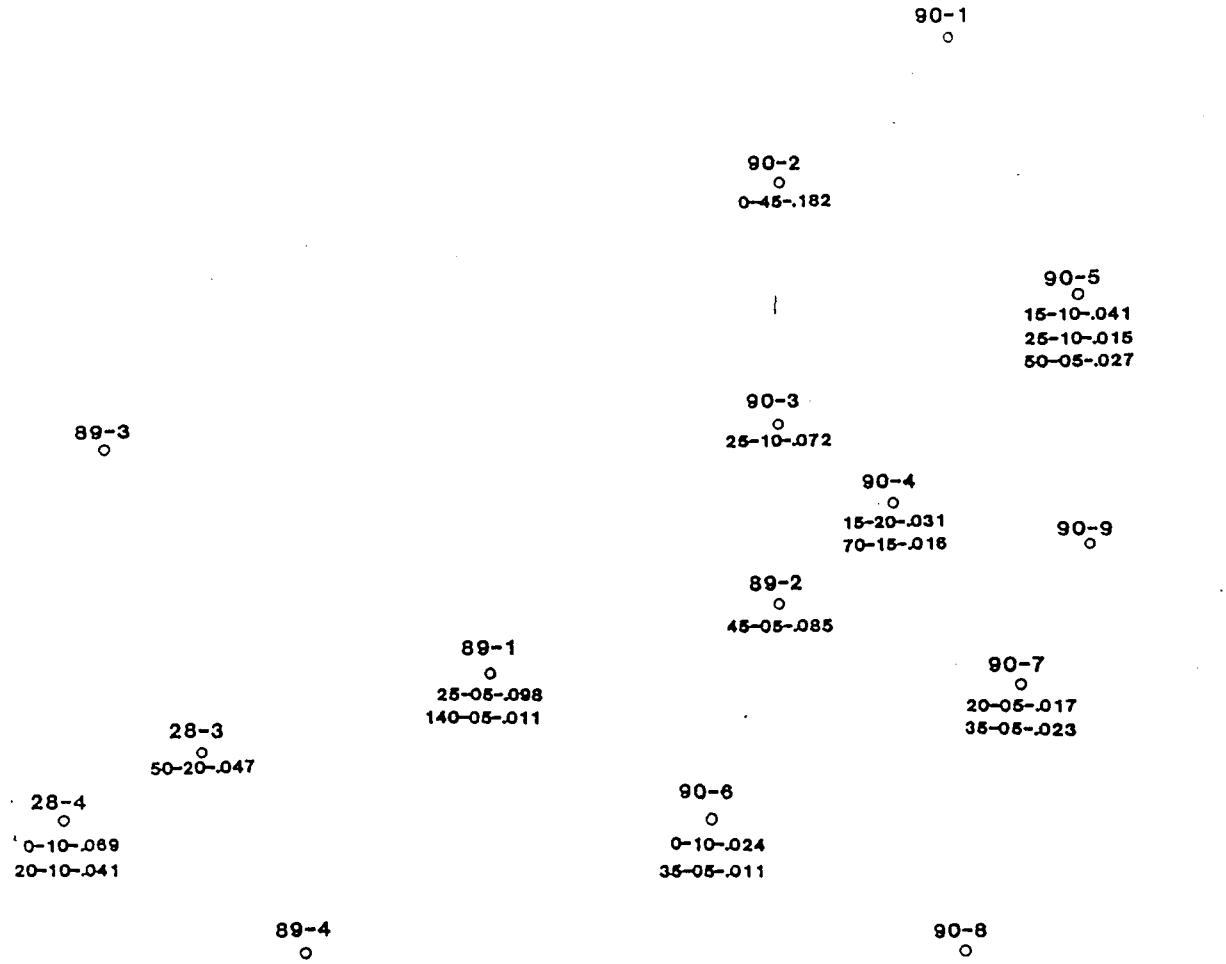
Geology, Mineralization and Potential Drill Targets
Section 28

Section 28 is a highly mineralized area which based on geology, geochemistry, geophysics and drilling has delineated numerous targets of which the best four will be discussed in this report in the order of their merit. The first is associated with a feeder structure in the west central portion of the section which strikes approximately north 40 degrees west and has a near vertical dip. Silicification associated with this structure has been sampled and mapped. Samples have varied from trace to 1.02 ounces per ton gold. Samples in excess of .1 ounce per ton gold are common. It is believed that this structure was not only mineralized but also served as a feeder structure to supply the solutions that mineralized the host bed intercepted by the drill holes. According to the epithermal model, these mineralizing solutions would rise along the structure to the zone of boiling where they would begin to precipitate their precious metals content. However, because permeable beds within the Colina Limestone were present, these solutions also migrated laterally along bedding planes mineralizing them as well as the structure. The result of this lateral migration is the mineralization that can bee seen in past and more recent drilling.

During the 1990-91, Primo Gold drilled nine holes to test and extend the mineralization. Five of these holes intercepted significant mineralization which combined with past drilling has delineated a small shallow mineral body. (Figure 5). A mineral appraisal prepared by MinSearch and dated August 31, 1990 indicates that a total of 100,632 ton of gold mineralization has been delineated with an average grade of .091 ounces per ton and a stripping ratio waste to mineral of 1.4 to 1. This mineral body is still open in both directions of an apparent northeast-southwest trend. Cyanide leach re-assays of five drill intervals indicate that approximately 70 percent of the gold was recovered by this assay method. Other nearby mineralized areas with lesser grade at the surface have not been drill tested.

It should also be noted that this mineralization is located 800 feet south of an intrusive which is in contact with the limestones. This contact has not been tested but samples taken along it sometimes contain anomalous gold with values up to .29 ounces per ton gold being recorded. In this area, as well as other areas, the contact of intrusives may represent a significant target.

The second significant target is in the center of section 28 and is associated with an a east-west structure that mineralization can be traced for over 2,000 feet along it. This length is evidenced by altered limestone outcrops and float which exhibits

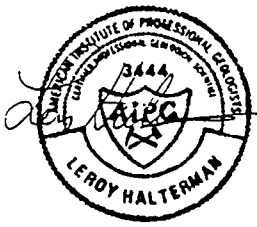


PRIMO GOLD LTD.

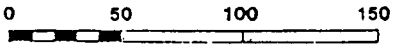
ZEBRA PROSPECT

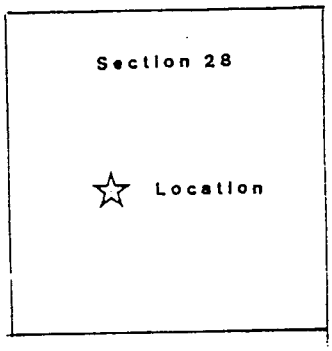
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

SECTION 28, T20S R23E



Scale in Feet





25-10-.072

Depth-Thickness-Gold in Troy Ounces

Figure 5

8/8/90

moderate red hematite and minor orange limonite staining. One good altered outcrop extends for almost 500 feet. However, the rest of the trend is predominately float. Numerous samples have been taken along this trend with most assaying between .005 and .028 gold ounces per ton gold.

During January 1991, Primo Gold drilled three holes at the extreme east end of the trend to test some surface rock anomalies. All three holes were angle holes, two were drilled at -55 degrees to a drillers depth of 200 feet and one was drilled at a -45 degrees to a drillers depth of 600 feet (Figure 6). All holes intercepted mineralization but mineral reserve estimates can not be assigned to them without additional drilling. It is also noteworthy that hole #90-12 indicates that good grade mineralization does occur at depths of over 300 feet. Significant intercepts over .1 ppm are listed in the table below.

Hole #90-10		Hole #90-11		Hole #90-12	
Depth	Gold in ppms	Depth	Gold in ppms	Depth	Gold in ppms
20-25	.11	0-05	.15	0-05	.10
25-30	.35	35-40	1.43 = 0.042	10-15	.37
120-25	2.30 = 0.067	40-45	.12	15-20	2.05 = 0.060
130-35	.19	45-50	.15	60-65	.56
140-45	.25	60-65	.17	65-70	.11
		65-70	.10	435-40	.35
		105-10	.38	440-45	1.90 = 0.056
				445-50	.13

This trend was also tested by Primo Gold as part of a 1990-91 Geophysical program consisting of IP, Resistivity, TEM and CSAMT. One line was run in a east-west direction across the center of section 28. Resistivity and CSAMT surveys reveal two high resistivity blocks both located under the valley at approximately 2400 (anomaly 2400) feet east of the west line at a depth of approximately ±200 feet and another at 3600 (anomaly 3600) feet east of the west line at a depth of approximately ± 400 feet (Model #2, Figure 7). The resisitivity anomalies also have a slightly higher than background IP response associated with them which may indicate the presence of pyrite which is commonly associated with gold mineralization on the property. Interpretation of these anomalies are that they are either intrusives, jasperoid replacements or a combination. Should these bodies be auriferous replacements then they could represent significant mineral reserves to be added to those already delineated.

At approximately the same time that the drilling and geophysics were performed, a soil sampling program consisting of north-south lines 500 feet apart sampled at a 100 foot interval along the line. These lines covered most of section 28 and a small portion of section 34. Samples were analyzed for gold, arsenic and mercury and contour maps using the surfer software were prepared. (Figures 8,9 and 10) Both the gold and mercury maps show good

000260

90-12

TD 600'-45° S30W

2700 FNL 700 FEL

90-11

TD 200'-55° N65W

90-10

TD 200'-55° S20E

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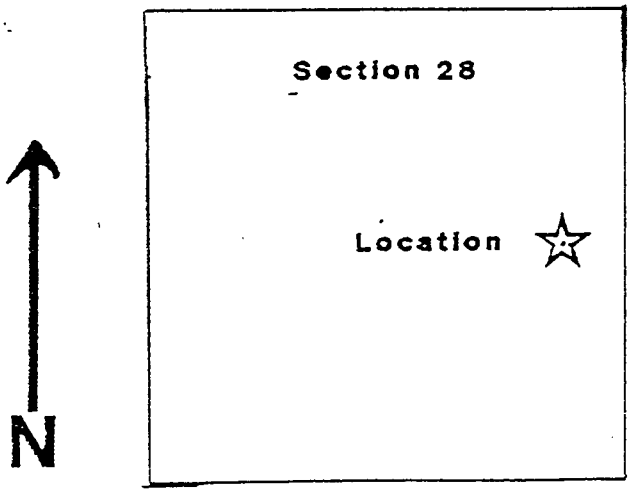
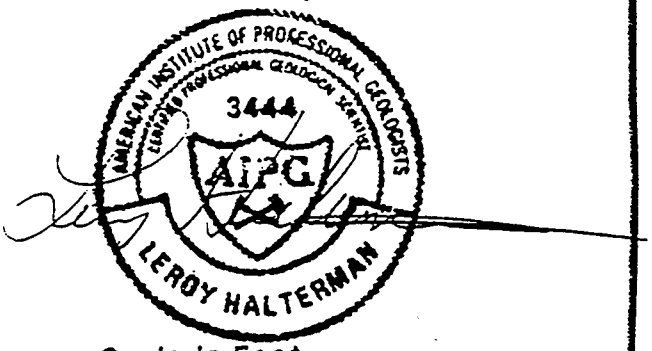
ZEBRA PROSPECT

COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

SECTION 28, T20S R23E



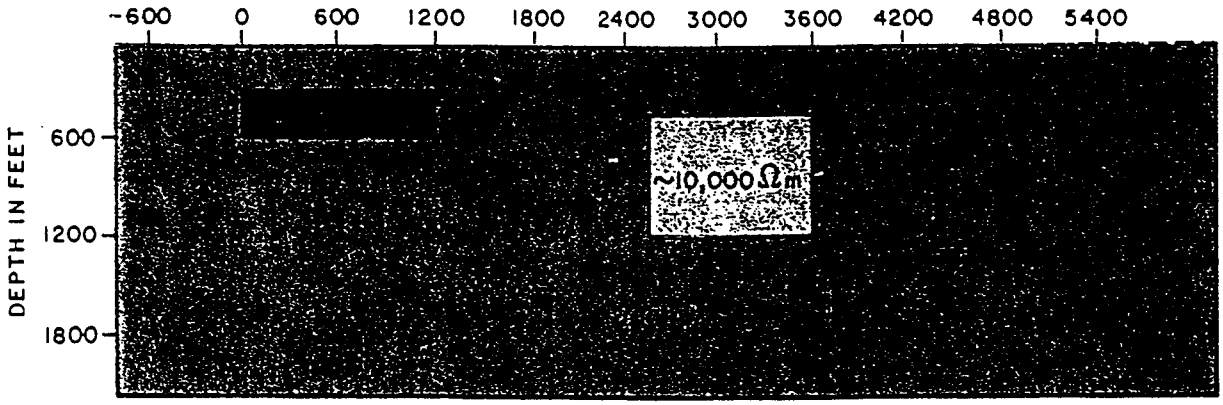


Scale in Feet

0 50 100 200

Figure 6

Model #1



Model #2

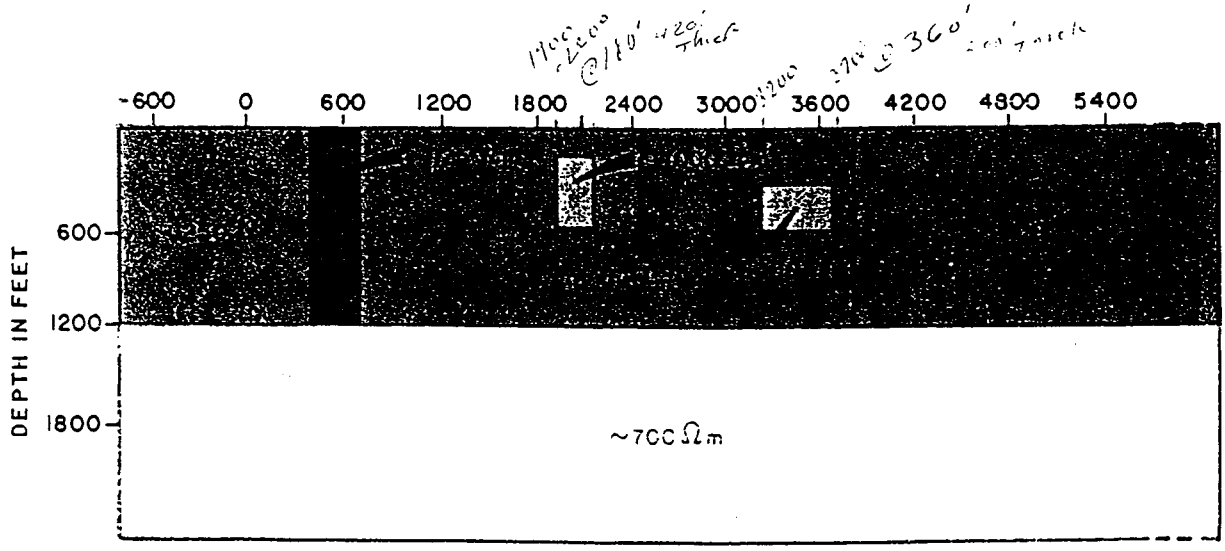


FIGURE 7

Taken from Zonge Engineering & Research Organization, Logistics Report, IP Survey

ZEBRA PROSPECT–GOLD IN SOIL (ppb)

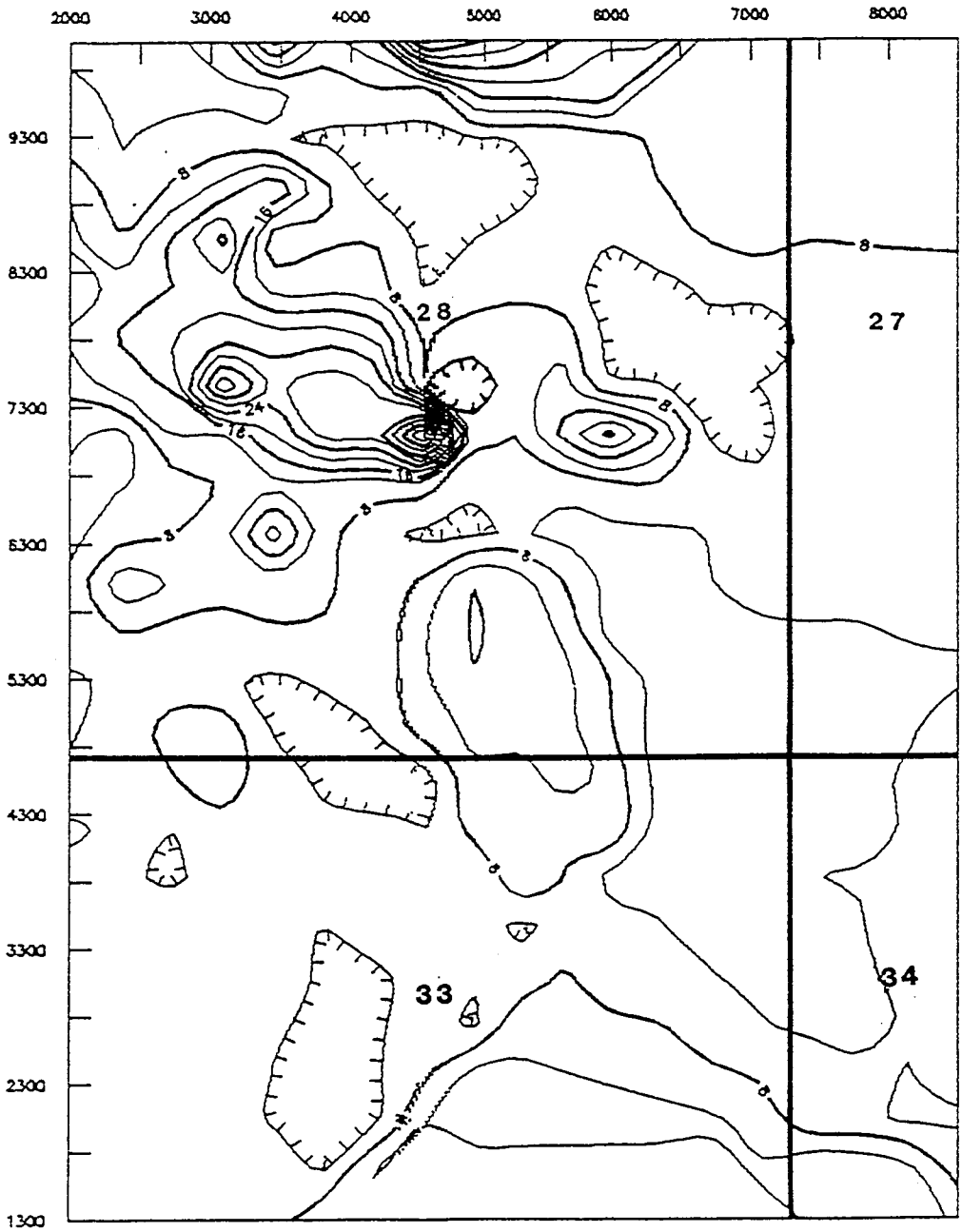
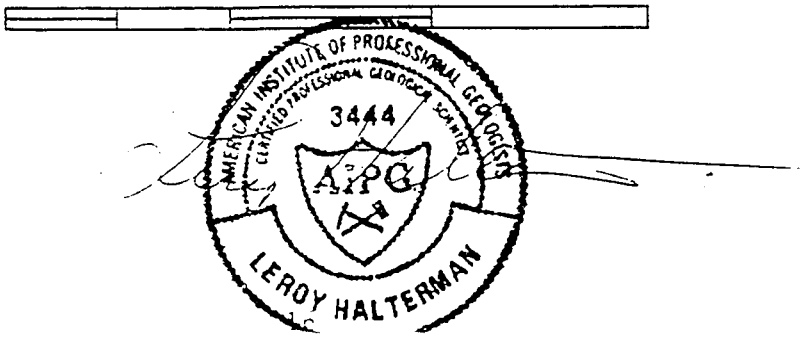


Figure 8

SCALE 1:1500



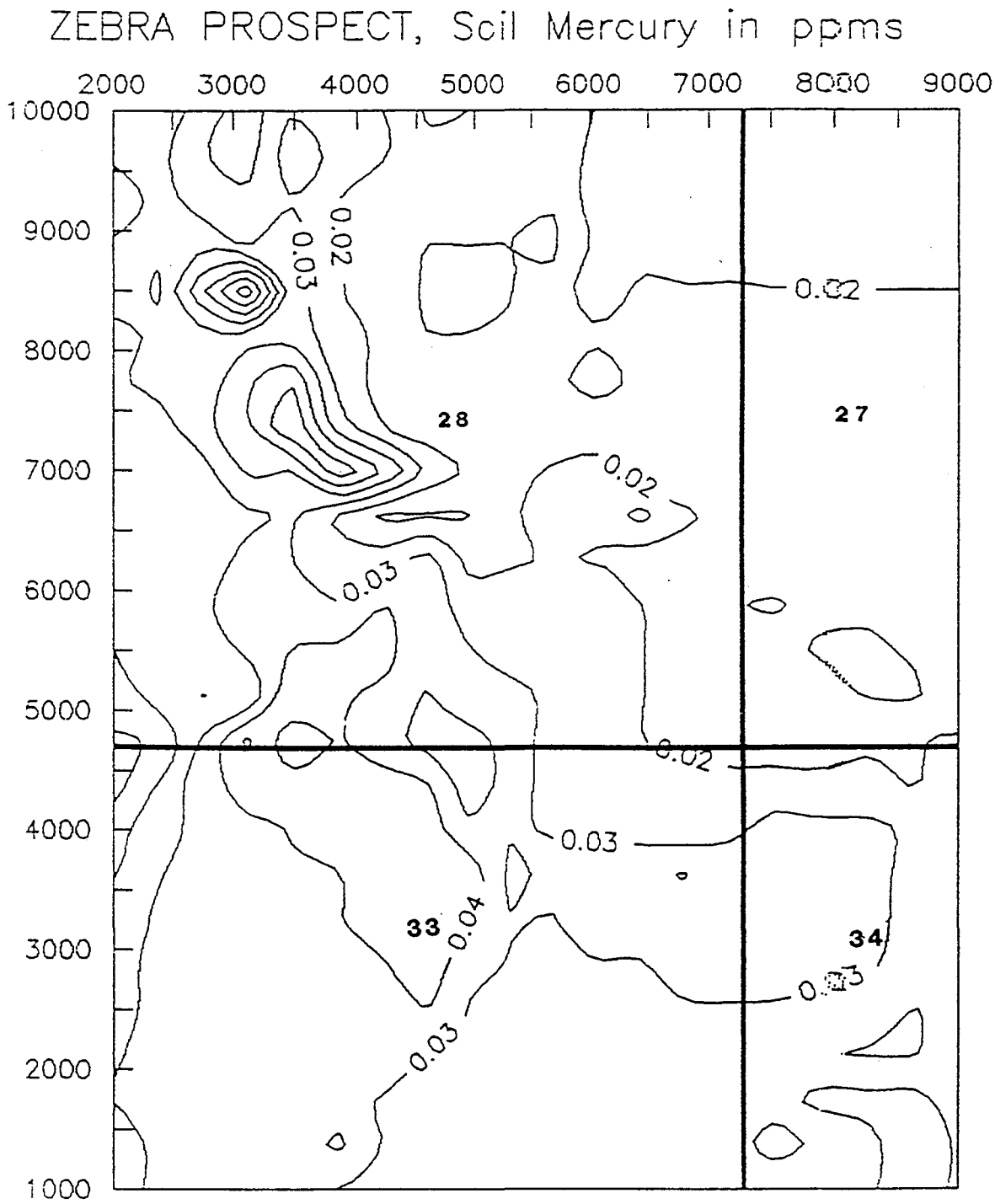


Figure 9

SCALE 1:1500

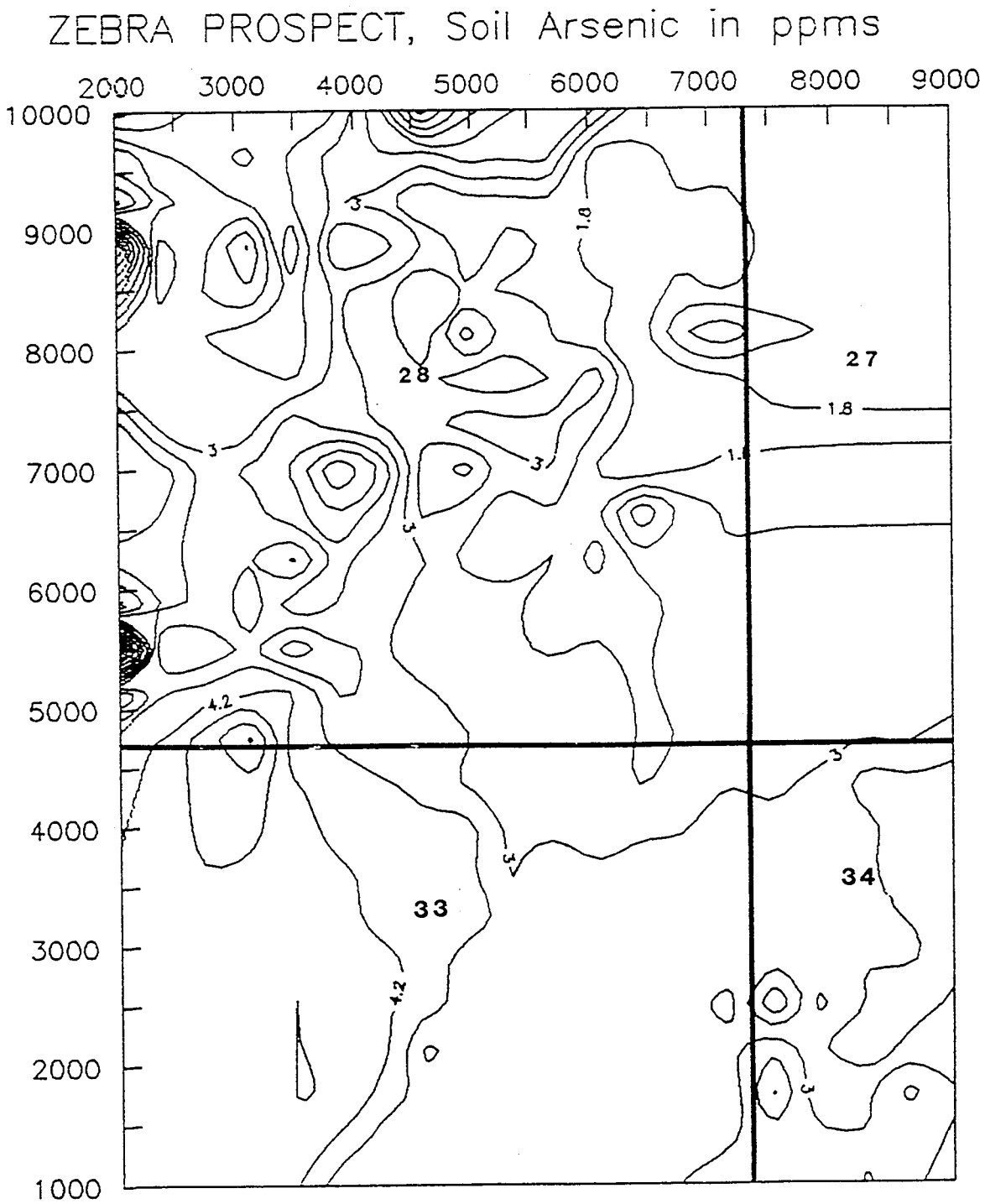
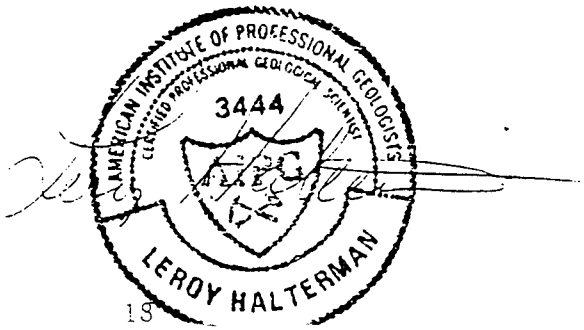


Figure 10

SCALE 1:1500



000265

correlation with the geophysical anomalies. The geophysical highs lie in anomalous areas just off the center of the anomalies. The reason for them not being located exactly on the high may be that the mineralization was developed next to or around the feature or lateral movement of the soils or it may be that the lines which were 500 feet apart did not coincide exactly with the highs.

The third target is the large range front faults that lies under the alluvium along the western front of the hills. A smaller but parallel structure located at the foot of these hills contains anomalous gold. These structures which vary from a few inches to over ten feet commonly contain over 1 ppm (.03 ounces per ton). As an example, two of these structures just south of the geophysical line in section 28 assayed .07 ounces per ton gold. Cross structures which disappear underneath the valley fill also contain anomalous gold indicating that there is a reasonable chance that these larger structures are mineralized.

The fourth target is the Earp Formation and the transition interval between the the Colina and Earp Formations may represent an even better target than the one that has already been found and partially tested. The thin bedded nature of these formations suggests that they should be better potential hosts for gold mineralization than the horizon previously tested. This may be an especially attractive target along the larger structure such as the range front faults.

Geology, Mineralization and Potential Drill Targets Other Sections

Section 34 has targets similar to those in section 28 but lack those generated by the recent geophysical and soil geochemical program. Only a few soil samples were taken in the extreme southwest portion of the section and did not reveal any significant anomaly but most of the section remains to be tested. Targets three and four for section 28 have similar potential on section 34. This section also has numerous mineralized structures occurring on it with grades similar to those previously described which may represent additional targets.

One additional target does occur on section 34 which was the result of an earlier (1988) VLF survey. This target is a strong anomaly located in the southwest corner of the property.(Figure 11) It is believed that the anomaly may be the result of the intersection of two structures one parallel to the range front and the other trending northeast-southwest along the valley. This valley, where the anomaly is located, foiled the attempts to test the anomaly in the 1988 drilling program. Several attempts were made to drill through the valley fill but hole conditions never let the hole go deeper than 120 feet. The drilling rig used was a vertical rig not capable of drilling angle holes.

000266

VLF Survey Zebra Prospect

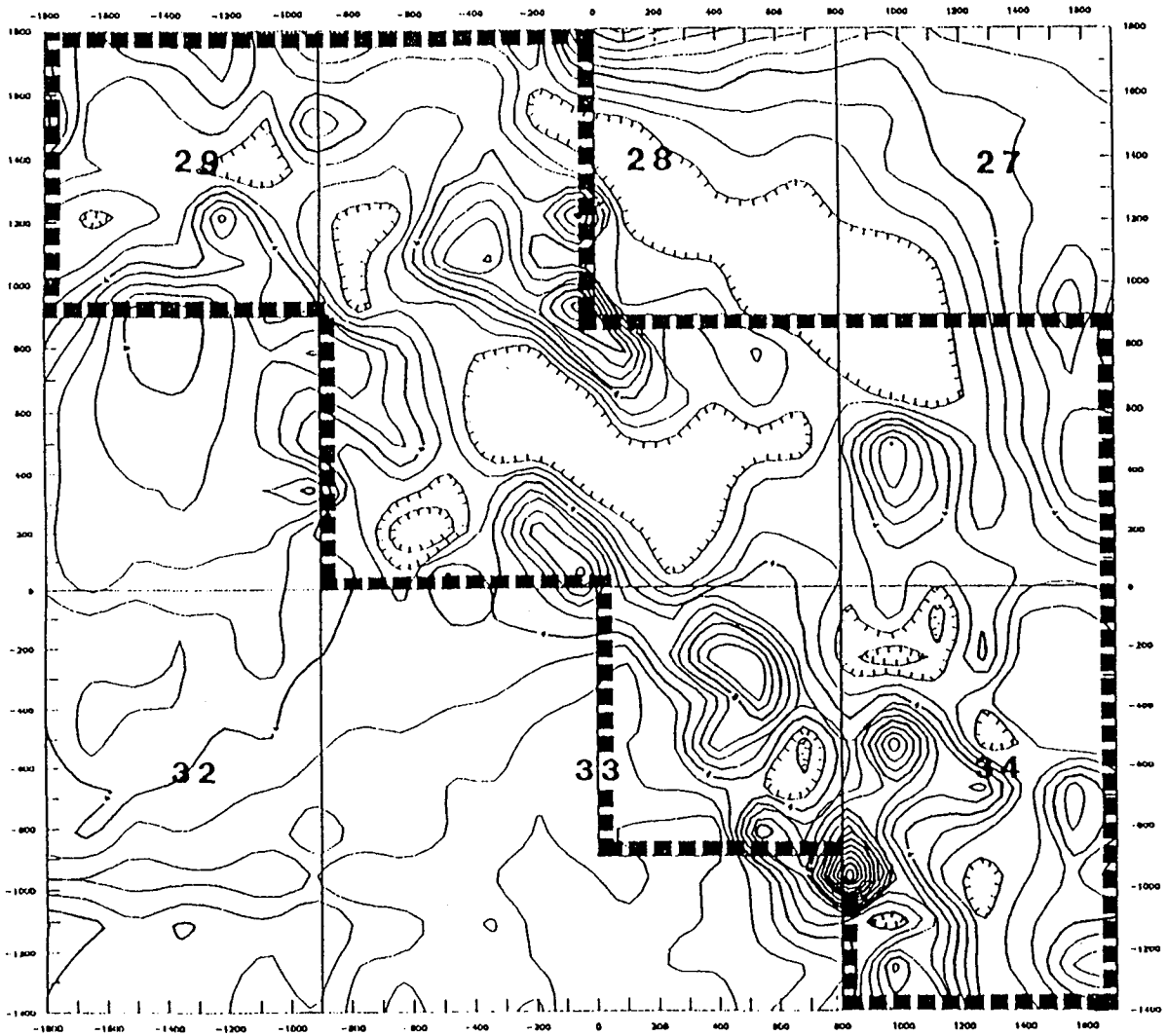


FIGURE 11

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3444

Limestone outcrop is located within 250 feet of the drill site and with an angle drilling rig a hole could be started in bedrock and angled into the anomaly, thus eliminating the problem.

Sections 27, 29 and 33 all have potential targets and with the exception of the 120 acres in 29 all have very similar structures, mineralization and anomalous gold concentrations on them. No resistivity type of geophysics or soil geochemistry has been run on them so the targets consist mainly of types three and four found in section 28. However, additional work could yield additional targets especially in areas of known strong (+1 ppm) mineralization.

Recommended Programs

The author of this report has found that this property has substantial merit and warrants further expenditures. It is recommended that a two phase drilling program be established to test the probable auriferous targets which were delineated by the previous drilling programs, the geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical studies. Reverse circulation rotary drilling with angle capability is the suggested exploration method with the drill cuttings being collected in a cyclone and then separated in a sample splitter to insure a homogeneous sample. One drill cutting sample should be collected for every 5 foot interval during the offset drilling in section 28. A sample can be collected for every 10 foot interval on the exploration holes drilled on other parts of the property. All samples should be assayed for gold.

Phase One, Section 28

1. Drill 10 additional holes to test the extent of the mineral resources delineated in the west central portion of section 28. Depths should be approximately ± 100 feet. Total footage 1000 feet.

2. Drill two holes to test the geophysical anomalies, 300 feet (anomaly 2400) and 500 feet deep (anomaly 3600). Total footage 800 feet.

Phase One, Other Targets

1. Drill two holes in section 34 in the area where faults A and B intersect (Figure 3). The holes should be completed to a maximum true vertical depth of 400 feet in this area. This area corresponds to a magnetic and VLF high indicating that there could be a zone of intense brecciation here which could host significant gold mineralization. The holes should be located on bedrock and angled toward the anomaly so as to avoid surface problems that were previously encountered. Total footage 1000 feet (800 feet vertically)

000268

2. Complete the soil geochemical sampling grid in sections 27, 29, 33 and 34.

Phase Two

1. Phase Two would be contingent upon positive results from the first phase. This stage would include at least two Earp Formation tests plus delineation drilling of the existing or newly discovered mineralization found in Phase One. One of the Earp tests should be located in association with the major range front structures.

Cost Estimate, Phase One and Two On Following Page

PHASE ONE

Cost Estimate, Section 28

Item	Estimated Cost US	Estimated Cost Canadian*
Drilling: 1,800 feet @ $12.00/ft	$21,600.00	$25,272.00
Dirt Work and Archeology	2,000.00	2,340.00
Assay Drill Cuttings: 360 samp @ $12.00	4,320.00	5,054.00
Geologist 16 days @ $250.00/day (US)	4,000.00	4,680.00
Vehicle 2,250 miles @ $.40/mile	900.00	1,053.00
Perdiem: $75.00 per day, 14 days	1,050.00	1,229.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	585.00
SubTotal	$34,370.00	$40,213.00

Cost Estimate, Other Targets

Item	Estimated Cost US	Estimated Cost Canadian*
Drilling: 1,000 feet @ $12.00/ft	$12,000.00	$14,040.00
Dirt Work and Archeology	2,000.00	2,340.00
Assay Drill Cuttings 200 samp @ $12.00	1,000.00	1,170.00
Geologist 25 days @ $250.00/day	6,250.00	7,312.00
Soil Sample Collection 300 samp.@ $9.00	2,700.00	3,159.00
Soil Sample Assay 300 @ $20.00	6,000.00	7,020.00
Perdiem: 23 days @ $75.00/day	1,725.00	2,018.00
Vehicle 4,000 miles @ $.40/mile	1,600.00	1,872.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	585.00
SubTotal	$33,775.00	$39,516.00
TOTAL PHASE ONE EXPENDITURE	$68,145.00	$79,729.00

Phase Two, Contingent Upon Positive Results from Phase One

Item	Estimated Cost US	Estimated Cost Canadian*
Drilling: 4,000 feet @ $12.00/ft**	$48,000.00	$56,160.00
Dirt Work and Archeology	3,500.00	4,095.00
Assay Drill Cuttings 800 samp @ $12.00	9,600.00	11,232.00
Geologist 40 days @ $225.00/day	9,000.00	10,530.00
Perdiem: 40 days @ $65.00/day	2,600.00	3,042.00
Vehicle 4,000 miles @ $.40/mile	1,600.00	1,872.00
Miscellaneous	1000.00	1,170.00
Total	$75,300.00	$88,101.00

* Exchange rate 1.17

** Should the geophysical/geochemical target test positive some of the drill, assay, dirt work and geologist funds may be directed to geophysical surveys.

CERTIFICATION

I, Leroy Halterman of Albuquerque, New Mexico, do hereby state:

1. I am a consulting Geologist. I graduated from Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri in 1968 with a B.S. in Geology.
2. My address is 820 Piedra Vista NE, Albuquerque, NM 87123.
3. I am a member in good standing of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, and I am a Certified Professional Geologist, #3444 and a Registered Geologist #540 in the State of South Carolina.
4. I am employed by MinSearch, Inc., 11930 Menaul NE, Suite 112, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112
5. Since graduation, I have practiced geology for 23 years, mainly in the western United States.
6. My report is based on numerous visits to the Zebra property. The most recent vist was January 14 through 25, 1991
7. Consolidated Paymaster and Tempo Resources has given permission to use the data they acquired in this evaluation and report.
8. This report entitled "THE ZEBRA PROPERTY" March 30, 1991, may be used by Primo Gold Ltd. in a public financing.
9. I myself or MinSearch, Inc. have no direct or indirect interest in the Zebra property or in Primo Gold Ltd.

Dated at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the 30th day of March, 1991.

MinSearch, Inc.

Leroy Halterman
Certified Professional
Geologist, #3444

PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
1574	20S	3E	34			RR	6-30-81	1.020	0.5	48.0	0.9					Jasperoid in limestone, rust to white, significant FeOx mineralization, jasperoid looks banded or striped.
1981	"	"	"	4100	4500	HKP	8-8-81	0.16	6.4	6.9	<0.5					12' bed of jasperoid conforms to vertical bedding of limestone, jasperoid lt. pink & white, drusy, "zebra" moderate limonite outcrop 1'-2' wide.
1982	"	"	"	3900	4200	"	"	2.35	3.7	62.0	2.8					From prospect pits on fault, zebra jasper pink & white.
1983	"	"	"	4500	1700	"	8-9-81	1.32	1.2	240.0	<0.5					Gray-red jasperoid, not too drusy, some banding, crystals of quartz as a coating.
1984	"	"	"	5000	2350	"	"	0.197	4.0	69.0	1.6					Silicified limestone, dk. red & gray, abund. hematite & MnO stain, moderate limonite, can see fresh pyrite, gold? flakes & lim. after pyrite.
1985	"	"	"	3650	1500	"	"	0.150	6.9	14.0	3.1					Fine to med. grained, silicified limestone, grayish white inside, pink on outside, abund. hematite, not zebra striped, come up through fractures in rock, mod. abund. limonite.
1986	"	"	"	4050	1950	"	"	<0.003	1.6	3.7	3.2					Very argillized, pinkish-red limestone, also brown limestone w/ barite, hem & lim abund., mod. MnO, in valley head, above zebra outcrop.
1987	"	"	29	1100	2100	"	"	0.007	0.5	4.7	1.8					Argillized limestone hematite stained, red & gray, vuggy, in places, white calcite coating in places.
1988	"	"	20	3300	4600	"	8-10-81	0.003	1.1	5.4	2.4					Hematitic limestone, brown outside, gray-rd inside, somewhat fractured, cryptocryst. near intrusive.
1989	"	"	"	2400	4100	"	"	0.560	0.5	57.0	1.3					At contact between intrusive & limestone limestone is dk. brown to red, has small quartz phenocrysts, calcite.
4401	"	"	"	4650	2700	HLL	8-8-81	0.003	<0.5	3.6	1.2					Frothy brown (hematite-stained) fracture fillings in limestone, pervasively fractured, although sample is spotty, near fault w/ and jasper, sample is more prom. near and grades into siliceous jasper.
4402	"	"	"	4650	1850	"	"	0.077	0.5	41.0	3.2					Partially silicified, calcite veined, argillized limestone in fault zone, some hematite and limonite staining (sample taken w/in ap 8' area) not distinguishable enough to take separate sample.

000273

COUNTY/STATE Cochise Co., AR

PROSPECT ZEBRA

SAMPLE NO	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	DESCRIPTION
1844	20S	21E	31	3200	3400	BR	8-5-81	<0.003	1.5	1.9	2.1	Roadcut 50' channel sample of limestone fresh to argillically altered, gray to pink, some Fe staining, same as in Section 14
1845	"	"	"	2200	2500	"	"	0.003	2.6	6.3	5.8	50' Channel sample of intrusive rock, (rhyolite?) adjacent to Precambrian limestone, has forced limestone beds to turn up as it intruded.
1843	"	"	"	1500	2400	"	"	0.003	3.6	15.0	5.0	50' sample of limestone(Pc) interbedded w/ thinbedded shales & calcareous mudstones, slight Fe staining gray-green to pink.
1846	"	"	"	600	2400	"	"	<0.003	3.7	11.0	9.0	Penn. colina limestone interbedded w/thin-bedded shales & calcareous mudstones, some argillic alteration, heavy Fe stain gray-rust.
1847	"	"	19	2200	2200	"	"	0.003	2.1	6.6	4.7	P. colina limestone w/heavy Fe stain some argillic alteration, gray-rust 50' channel sample.
1848	"	"	18	3000	4400	"	"	0.080	2.1	10.0	4.2	Jasperoid in limestone(Pc), Fe mineralization, white-red, limestone is recrystallized in vicinity.
1849	"	"	"	2500	4800	"	"	<0.003	2.8	2.7	2.0	Intrusive rock in limestone(Pc) intermediate in composition, Fe stained.

RESULTS

000274

PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO., AZ

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
4401	20S	23E	28	4850	1600	MLL	8-8-81	0.005	0.5	21.0	6.1					Slightly Fe-stained, somewhat banded in spots jasperoid developed at top of massive limestone, w/in & between two normal faults. Cleaner, white jasperoid contains specks of galena(?) Ag(?)
4404	"	"	33	200	1000	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	5.8	3.3					Red siltstone below thick capping limestone, partially argillized some limonite staining along w/ the hematitic(red) color. Topography suggested a fault, but beds were continuous where observed, possibly just a valley formed by folding.
4405	"	"	"	2550	500	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	1.9	2.9					Fe-stained(limonitic) slightly argillized limestone, occurs along bedding planes, spotty jasperoid occurs nearby, but small area of alteration (minor fault ENE possible, but not able to find concrete evidence.
4406	"	"	34	3600	4050	"	"	0.030	0.5	9.2	1.8					Argillic limestone next to fluorite bearing jasperoid. Some fluorite in argillic matter. Located on S. hill along fault, going up W. valley.
4407	"	"	"	3600	4050	"	"	0.100	0.5	7.0	1.5					Fluorite-bearing jasperoid, clean surfaces, well developed crystals w/color zones of purple-green-white-pink. Along fault & zone of #4406
4408	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	< 0.5	36.0	2.7					Fe-stained argillized limestone adjacent to jasperoid along W. valley fault of S. hill.
4409	"	"	"	3500	4150	"	"	0.127	< 0.5	42.0	2.3					Extensive argillized limestone(?) closer to jasperoid in pit of #4408, more Fe-staining and argillization than #4408.
4410	"	"	"	1800	2000	"	8-9-81	< 0.003	< 0.5	15.0	1.3					Limonitic stained, white jasperoid from prospect pit about 50' from road on W.
4411	"	"	27	5000	3400	"	"	< 0.003	< 0.5	3.3	2.0					Hematite-stained argillically altered limestone, frothy, some limonite, calcite veins.
4412	"	"	"	1320	1650	"	"	< 0.003	0.5	27.0	1.2					Hematite stained cryptocrystal limestone siltstone above massive limestone on N. hill (No intrusive found)

0002275

PROSPECT ZEBRA

COUNTY/STATE Cochise CO. AZ

SAMPLE NO	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
4413	20S	23E	27	1600	1950	BRL	8-10-81	< 0.003	< 0.5	7.7	1.0					Hematite stained, completely argillized limestone(?) appears as a shale but in contact w/massive limestone
4414	"	"	28	2100	4300	"	"	0.003	< 0.5	6.9	< 0.5					Rhyolite-quartz latite w/gray aphanitic groundmass and quartz phenocrysts.
4415	"	"	"	2600	1950	"	"	0.001	< 0.5	26.0	3.0					Highly fractured, calcite veined, cryptocrystalline limestone, argillically altered but still hard, hematite and limonite staining.
1584	"	"	"	2400	4150	RR	7-29-81	(4.38 ppm) .14 oz/ton								Dump sample of jasper from large prospect pit w/ outcrop. Heavy Fe mineralization, adjacent to rhyolite
1585	"	"	"	2400	4150	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								Intrusive near #1584, white w/ Fe staining, rhyolite?
1586	"	"	"	1500	2900	"	"	(3.84 ppm) .11 oz/ton								Jasperoid, white in limestone, partially brecciated some Fe staining.
1587	"	"	"	3900	4000	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, heavy concentration of Fluorite, lt. green-deep purple.
1588	"	"	"	4000	4000	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								argillically altered limestone w/fluorite. Interbedded w/fresh limestone Fe mineralization
1589	"	"	34	3800	4750	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, white-pink, whole quartz crystals within
1590	"	"	"	4300	3900	"	"	(0.71 ppm) .024 oz/ton								Prospect pit, jasper massive w/barite, recrystallized limestone & jasperoid, white-rust heavy Fe mineralization, fluorite & barite.
1591	"	"	"	4500	3700	"	"	(0.06 ppm) .002 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, jasperoid, red-white, fluorite mineralization prevalent, some limestone appears cherty and banded.
1592	"	"	"	4000	3150	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Fe stained limestone w/fluorite, gypsum.
1593	"	"	"	4100	1900	"	"	(0.31 ppm) .010 oz/ton								Jasperoid, whitedrusy, breccated & Fe stained.
1594	"	"	"	1900	2350	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Silicified limestone, jasperoid, Fe stained
1595	"	"	"	1800	4500	"	"	(0.03 ppm) .001 oz/ton								Rhyolite?, white to rust, Fe stained, intrusive at base of ridge

000276

MINSEARCH

PROSPECT Zebra

COUNTY/STATE Cochise Arizona

SAMPLE NO	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au oz/ton	Ag	As	Sb					DESCRIPTION
5401	20S	23E	28	1750	1600	JW	1/88	<.001								bx and sl ls, ang. frags of ls, micro X qtz frac fillings 3-5' chip sample
5402			28	1500	1650			.022								jasp bx and frac fillings in ls, 15' chip sample
5403			28	1400	1120			.002								silled bx frags .5-4" diam. massive jasperoid, minor hematite stain, 15' chip sample
5404			28	1180	1480			<.001								sl ls bx with white to gr ca, sl vns & frac fillings from prospect pit, slicks ang jasp bx, frags .25-5", hem stained 8' chip sample
5405			27	4400	1825			.002								banded chal, ca and jasp vn, no vugs, massive white 25' sample
5406			27	4300	1580			.003								sampled same vn to the NW 150', same description as sample 5406
5407			27	4150	1700			.019								jasp & jasp bx, mod hem vn from above ends in this jasp, 30" sample
5408			27	4650	1220			.002								arg alt red ls, coarsley rex 1-4" thick alt continues 100' along strike
5409			27	4800	3050			<.001								qtz- ca- chal vn; banded white to grey, vug poor, some jasp near vn edges
5410			27	4720	2950			<.001								jasp-chal-qtz-ca vn, white, vug poor, 3.5' sample across vn
5411			27	4800	3880			.002								mod arg alt ls, lt red to yellow, coarsely v. ca in fracs, 4' sample
5412			27	4550	4850			<.001								jasp bx, lt to mod hem, ang frags up to 5" 15' sample across outcrop
5413			28	3400	875			.017								jasp bx, same as sample # 5413 15' sample across outcrop
5414			28	3100	600			.002								jasp bx, mod hem, circular outcrop, 12' sample
5415			28	3150	2320			.007								dense, dk gr ls, slightly sl., in contact with intrusive, 1.5' sample
5416			28	3550	5050			<.001								

000277

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	DESCRIPTION
5701	20S	23E	¼	3390	4370	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5	Colina limestone with minor hematite staining, Petroliferous
5702	20S	23E	¼	3480	4350	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5	Same as #5701 but contains megafossils at this locale
5703	20S	23E	¼	3580	4330	RR	1/4/83	.06	<.1	12	<.5	Colina limestone with moderate hematite stains in fractures
5704	20S	23E	¼	3680	4290	RR	1/4/83	.02	<.1	<10	<.5	Gray to pink limestone with, at times, good to very good hematite, some limonite, also beginning to show silicification
5705	20S	23E	¼	3775	4270	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5	same description as #5701
5706	20S	23E	¼	3865	4250	RR	1/4/83	.04	.1	10	2.0	Limestone, pink (light) with good iron staining, very slight silicification.
5707	20S	23E	¼	3970	4220	RR	1/4/83	.08	.1	<10	<.5	Colina with minor iron staining, gray to light pink, zebra jasperoid in float all around
5708	20S	23E	¼	4060	4200	RR	1/4/83	.64	.5	77	1.5	Zebra jasperoid, iron mineralization prevalent, aphanitic to phaneritic, type section
5709	20S	23E	¼	4160	4160	RR	1/4/83	.06	.2	24	.5	50/50 of zebra jasperoid and colina limestone. Limestone is fresh, no signs of alteration, minor iron stains in fractures.

000278

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5710	20S	23E	3/4		6150	RR	1/4/83	.03	<.1	10	<.5					Limestone with some jasperoid in fractures, (2") limestone shows none to moderate hemitite staining
5711	20S	23E	3/4	4260	6070	RR	1/4/83	.03	.1	<10	1.0					Collin limestone, fresh with good to very good hemitite-limonite minerals in fractures
5712	20S	23E	3/4	4140	6090	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Collin limestone, fresh with moderate hemitite in fractures.
5713	20S	23E	3/4	4030	6110	RR	1/4/83	.25	.2	<10	1.0					50/50 limestone (fresh) and zebra jasperoid
5714	20S	23E	3/4	3960	6130	RR	1/4/83	.40	.3	15	11.5					Silicified limestone and jasperoid, similar appearance as zebra jaspes but striations not as discernible, probably float material
5715	20S	23E	3/4	3845	3150	RR	1/4/83	.05	.3	<10	<.5					Limestone with moderate hemitite limonite staining
5716	20S	23E	3/4	3750	3170	RR	1/4/83	.02	<.1	<10	1.0					Unaltered limestone with very little iron stains
5717	20S	23E	3/4	3650	3200	RR	1/4/83	.02	.2	11	.5					Soil sample
5718	20S	23E	3/4	3560	3220	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	26	<.5					Soil sample.
5719	20S	23E	3/4	3450	3250	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.2	31	<.5					Soil sample

000279

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5720	20S	23E	34	3360	4280	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.2	30	<.5					Soil sample
5721	20S	23E	34	4270	4250	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Colina limestone, heavy calcite veining, only minor hematite
5722	20S	23E	34	4180	4280	RR	1/4/83	.05	.1	<10	<.5					Fresh limestone with very minor hematite
5723	20S	23E	34	4080	4310	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5722
5724	20S	23E	34	3980	4330	RR	1/4/83	.10	.2	16	<.5					Small outcrop of silicified limestone and jasperoid, white to iron stained, appears to trend same as limestone
5725	20S	23E	34	3890	4350	RR	1/4/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, fresh, some is partially bleached white
5726	20S	23E	34	3795	4380	RR	1/4/83	.02	.2	16	.5					Limestone, heavy to moderate calcite veining, heaviest veining reveals strongest iron mineralization, some is silicified and iron stained.
5727	20S	23E	34	3695	4400	RR	1/4/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					unaltered, colina limestone
5728	20S	23E	34	3600	4425	RR	1/4/83	.05	.2	22	<.5					Fresh to partially silicified limestone, iron staining good to moderate where silicified
5729	20S	23E	34	3770	3930	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillic alt. in limestone, iron stained, some calc. veins, dead 3' thick

000280

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	Ag (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5730	20S	23E	1/4	3830	4100	RR	1/5/83	.08	<.1	33	<.5					Bleached, argillic unit in arroyo, 1' thick, very small outcrop
5731	20S	23E	1/4	3660	4070	RR	1/5/83	.05	<.1	40	<.5					Silicified limestone, jasperoid, white, with very good flourite development, large to small crystals, green to purple.
5732	20S	23E	1/4	3710	4020	RR	1/5/83	.06	.6	10	<.5					Float sample near outcrop of silicified limestone, weak flourite mineralization, silica is white to pink, fine-grained
5733	20S	23E	1/4	3790	3800	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Subtley iron stained, sandy limestone with very slight argillic alteration
5734	20S	23E	1/4	3960	3720	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Same material as #5733, but with a slight increase in calcite veining
5735	20S	23E	1/4	3880	3280	RR	1/5/83	.03	.2	17	<.5					Small outcrop of Zebra style silica (1" to 2" in width) hematitic layers are lighter (pink), fairly concordant to bedding
5736	20S	23E	1/4	3760	3330	RR	1/5/83	.52	.3	50	1.0					Zebra type silica filling 12" wide fracture in Colina limestone, more iron staining, discordant nature
5737	20S	23E	1/4	3770	9880	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	10	<.5					Argillic unit at least 5' in thickness, iron staining, some minor limonite

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5738	20S	23E	34	3180	2590	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Iron stained, sandy limestone along possible fracture or fault. $CaCo_3$ veining moderate
5739	20S	23E	34	3570	4110	RR	1/5/83	.13	<.1	96	.5					Small pod of silicified limestone, with good iron staining, fine to coarse grained, good $CaCo_3$ in area.
5740	20S	23E	34	3590	4140	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	26	.5					Soil sample, rust colored
5741	20S	23E	34	3880	4060	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	28	<.5					Soil sample
5742	20S	23E	34	3830	4000	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	36	<.5					Soil sample
5743	20S	23E	34	3740	4060	RR	1/5/83	<.01	<.1	17	<.5					Soil sample
5744	20S	23E	34	3660	4120	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	21	<.5					Soil sample
5745	20S	23E	34	3570	4160	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	28	<.5					Soil sample
5746	20S	23E	34	3490	4200	RR	1/5/83	<.01	.1	41	<.5					Soil sample
5747	20S	23E	34	3970	4800	RR	1/6/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillite, bleached, white, very faint iron staining
5748	20S	23E	34	4180	4460	RR	1/6/83	.02	<.1	25	<.5					Samples #5748 thru #5752 are argillite, white to rust where iron stained, along fault, possibly a bedding plane fault

000282

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5749	20S	23E	¼	4180	4420	RR	1/6/83	.05	<.1	<10	2.0					Same as #5748
5750	20S	23E	¼	4180	4370	RR	1/6/83	.02	<.1	35	<.5					Same as #5748
5751	20S	23E	¼	4170	4320	RR	1/6/83	<.01	<.1	71	.5					Same as #5748
5752	20S	23E	¼	4170	4260	RR	1/6/83	.17	<.1	47	1.0					Same as #5748
5753	20S	23E	¼	4300	4100	RR	1/6/83	.41	<.1	29	1.0					Jasperoid, white to red, aphanitic to phaneritic, good to moderate flourite mineralization
5754	20S	23E	¼	4380	3950	RR	1/6/83	.13	<.1	18	1.0					Jasperoid along same trend as #5753, description similar, but less flourite as distance from fault increases, crystals of flourite are white and large
5755	20S	23E	¼	4010	3980	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	74	1.0					Argillic material with good iron stains, just bordering, silica and flourite
5756	20S	23E	¼	4030	4030	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	55	1.0					Soil sample
5757	20S	23E	¼	3990	3930	RR	1/7/83	.03	1.7	32	<.5					Soil sample
5758	20S	23E	¼	4070	3950	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	29	.5					Soil sample
5759	20S	23E	¼	4080	4000	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, fresh, gray

000283

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5770	20S	23E	34	4490	3680	RR	1/7/83	.74	<.1	268	3.5					Jasperoid with good to strong iron staining, sugary to coarse grained texture, vuggy
5771	20S	23E	34	4220	3710	RR	1/8/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Argillite, still well consolidated, with good iron staining marbled with bleached areas
5772	20S	23E	34	4250	3680	RR	1/8/83	<.01	<.1	18	<.5					Poor to moderately iron stained argillite, hard, well consolidated
5773	20S	23E	34	4300	3650	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, primarily fresh with very slight traces of argillic altered in fractures
5774	20S	23E	34	4200	3640	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	12	<.5					Argillically altered limestone, bleached white with moderate iron stains, well marbeled
5775	20S	23E	34	4150	3630	RR	1/8/83	.03	.1	29	.5					Argillite, well to poorly consolidated, very good to moderate iron staining, marbleing
5776	20S	23E	34	4000	3790	RR	1/8/83	<.01	.1	<10	<.5					Argillically altered limestone with very good pockety iron staining, large calcite crystals, some limonite

000284

PROSPECT Zebra Prospect

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)					DESCRIPTION
5760	20S	23E	34	4040	3910	RR	1/7/83	.20	<.1	<10	<.5					Same as #5759
5761	20S	23E	34	4110	3930	RR	1/7/83	.13	<.1	35	.5					Argillite, rust to white, iron staining good to very good
5762	20S	23E	34	4130	3980	RR	1/7/83	<.01	.1	<10	.5					Limestone in beginning state of argillization, good iron minerals (hematite/limonite), minor coarse grained silica
5763	20S	23E	34	4090	3880	RR	1/7/83	.04	.2	31	1.0					Argillite under float, moderate to good iron status, pink to salmon
5764	20S	23E	34	4150	3910	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	61	<.5					Very good argillic alteration, with good iron staining
5765	20S	23E	34	4170	3960	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	61	<.5					Same as #5764
5766	20S	23E	34	4130	3860	RR	1/7/83	<.01	.1	<10	1.0					Limestone in middle state of argillic alteration bleached white with iron stains in small concentrated areas
5767	20S	23E	34	4190	3880	RR	1/7/83	.02	<.1	104	1.5					Argillically altered limestone, deep rust, very good iron staining, completely argillized.
5768	20S	23E	34	4210	3930	RR	1/7/83	.03	<.1	58	.5					Argillite, pink to salmon with white streaks, hard at times
5769	20S	23E	34	4170	[illegible]	RR	1/7/83	<.01	<.1	<10	<.5					Limestone, weathered

0002285

PROSPECT Zebra

MINSEARCH

COUNTY/STATE Cochise County, AZ

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Cu PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM		DESCRIPTION
856	20 S	21 E	28	700	3950	LH	6/1/90	.015	<.5	<2	< 1		<5			LS Breccia Cmt. w/ Feox,CaCo3,Most Clast
																Rexlized, Clast ¼-3". FeOx cuts clast
857	"	"	"	300	3500	LH	6/1/90	.017	<.5							Same as before, strike N50E
858	"	"	"	750	3550	LH	6/1/90	.012	<.5	<2			<5			Small Intrusive Exposed in Road, slight alteration, Biotite Fresh
859	"	"	"	4800	3000	LH	6/2/90	.194	3.0							Good lolking Fe Rich Qtz FeOx Veins strike
																N45W, 1/2" to 4" wide
860	"	"	33	600	1600	LH	6/2/90	.095	3.4							Numerous Jasp Veins Main Strike N50E some bedding replacements, lots FeOx, some MnOx
																Some Zebra rk, some qtz xls large area, wid large area wide replacemnts,some X-struc
																N45W
1901	"	"	28	630	2740	DS	6/5/90	.011	<.5							Small Outcrop of Brecc & Silci Ls
1902	"	"	28	1800	2300	DS	6/6/90	.015	<.5							Vug-Silicous &FeOx stained ls from fault or shear zone, also dead looking bleached BB
1903	"	"	28	1700	3220	DS	6/6/90	.008	<.5							Purplish-Gray rhyolite intursive,fine sulfides, in alluvial valley
1904	"	"	28	1230	2090	DS	6/6/90	.009	<.5							Green & dk Marron to red altered Intursive trending N40E
1905	"	"	27	4780	3880	DS	6/7/90	.058	<.5							Vein qtz-calc 3' wide strike N25W, dip 70W strike beds N80E Dip 16N
1906	"	"	27	4300	3300	DS	6/8/90	.256	.5							18" vein w/breccia &boxwork N50W dip 70S
1907	"	"	27	4780	2800	DS	6/9/90	.006	<.5							Zone of red alteration below series of thick qtz. calcite veins, large area taken
1908	"	"	27	4080	2720	DS	6/9/90	.230	.7							Silicfied & Brecciated Ls. area 150'X200'
1909	"	"	28	1020	1050	DS	6/10/90	.045	<.5							200X60' outcrop of Siliceous Brecciated feox stained qtz
1910	"	"	28	1840	1560	DS	6/10/90	.080	<.5							Small outcrop mostly float,pinkish gray Silicified fractured feox stained
1911	"	"	27	4240	1250	DS	6/11/90	.124	<.5							Thick 18-20' vein white qtz some FeOx stain and Boxwork
1951	"	"	33	1200	1400	LH	6/2/90	1.574	1.90							Fault Zone with Numerous smaller zones 15' -5' wide, Jasp & Jasp Breccia, Good FeOx
1952	"	"	33	1350	1050	LH	6/2/90	1.259	3.30							Continuation of wide Jasperoid shear zone Lots of FeOx
1953	"	"	33	850	1600	LH	6/2/90	1.053	2.60							Coarsely Rexlized Ls, XLS 1-2"1, Near Jasp
1954	"	"	33	2500	500	LH	6/9/90	.184	8.20							6' Wide Calcit Qtz vein Mod. FeOx, Mostly mostly qtz in samp, Large Calcite XLs
																Strike N70W
1955	"	"	33	2500	80	LH	6/9/90	.278	3.40							Varied Float Sample of Low hill, DK Red Jasperoid, Jasp Breccia, Tan to Gray

000286

PROSPECT Zebra

MINSEARCH

COUNTY/STATE Cochise/Arizona

SAMPLE NO	LOCATION T	R	S	FNL	FEL	COLLECTOR	DATE	RESULTS Au PPM	Ag PPM	As	Sb	Pb PPM	Zn PPM			DESCRIPTION
1956	20 S	23 E	33	1600	400	LH	6/9/90	.014	<.5							Altered FeOx Hem. Limestone, Bed Replacement
1957	"	"	27	4800	4400	LH	6/10/90	.115	<.5							Intense Stockwork veins, Main Strike N-S Some N70E, & N50E, Hvy FeOx some MnOx
1958	"	"	34	150	4600	LH	6/10/90	.078	.5							Red-White Jasper Vein Filling, Numerous Veins 1-2' wide along small fault, lots FeO
1959	"	"	34	175	4750	LH	6/10/90	1.786	1.0							East samp of mutiple veins 1-4' wide(5 at least) some brecciated, Jasper hvy FeOx some Zebra Rock
1960	"	"	34	150	4850	LH	6/10/90	.635	.8							Zebra Rk in Large Silicified area, other wide veins have breccia lots of FeOx
1961	"	"	27	5150	5080	LH	6/10/90	1.365	3.4							Numerous Jasp Veins Replacements in Saddle Vein Breccia, Lots FeOx, Saddle Fault
1962	"	"	34	400	5050	LH	6/10/90	.262	<.5							Total blown out ls Red Argillic, Soft Some V.Fine cast after pyrite, extension along strike mostly covered but 500' outcrop some thin bedded units, may be along fault which parallels cliff
1963	"	"	34	1150	3250	LH	6/11/90	.035	<.5							Banded white/Brown qtz vein, strike N45W 6' wide at least 600' long, numerous paralled wide veins.
1964	"	"	34	1350	3225	LH	6/11/90	.021	<.5							3-4' wide eposodic qtz,calc.fl vein @Shaft Strike N50W Dip 70E V.Litte FeOx
1965	"	"	28	2150	4170	LH	6/11/90	<.005	<.5			18	23			Contact breccia @ edge of Intrusive
1966	"	"	28	200	1650	LH	6/11/90	.383	<.5							Multiple Qtz calcit veins up to 2' wide Sample @ small 10' Shaft

000287

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008186

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
1 130	<5	
1 135	<5	
1 140	<5	
1 145	<5	
1 150	<5	
2 5	3110	3300
2 10	4077	4138
2 15	11690	12040
2 20	3518	3800
2 25	14805	14540
2 30	9400	9545
2 35	6370	6066
2 40	2018	2250
2 45	1128	1380
2 50	145	
2 55	47	
2 60	26	
2 65	8	
2 70	15	
2 75	27	
2 80	59	
2 85	43	
2 90	80	
2 95	33	
2 100	61	66

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008186

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
2 105	86	
2 110	10	
2 115	<5	
2 120	10	
2 125	12	
2 130	7	
2 135	5	<5
2 140	5	
2 145	<5	
2 150	<5	
3 5	9	11
3 10	12	
3 15	<5	
3 20	<5	
3 25	3067	3232
3 30	1874	1692
3 35	5	
3 40	111	113
3 45	<5	
3 50	15	
3 55	<5	
3 60	<5	
3 65	<5	<5
3 70	<5	
3 75	<5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
3 80	<5	
3 85	<5	
3 90	32	
3 95	288	
3 100	160	
3 105	27	
3 110	<5	
3 115	<5	
3 120	<5	
3 125	<5	
3 130	<5	
3 135	<5	
3 140	<5	
3 145	9	
3 150	5	13
4 5	215	204
4 10	12	12
4 15	2078	2229
4 20	776	752
4 25	181	188
4 30	1074	1137
4 35	39	
4 40	142	143
4 45	9	16
4 50	24	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008186

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
4 55	16	
4 60	23	
4 65	23	
4 70	301	
4 75	740	
4 80	560	
4 85	68	
4 90	12	
4 95	12	18
4 100	8	
4 105	12	
4 110	<5	
4 115	<5	<5
4 120	<5	
4 125	<5	
4 130	<5	
4 135	<5	
4 140	<5	
4 145	<5	
4 150	<5	
5 5	28	
5 10	7	17
5 15	701	770
5 20	2077	2054
5 25	447	449

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008186

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
5 30	508	
5 35	79	69
5 40	168	
5 45	114	
5 50	940	
5 55	39	
5 60	196	221
5 65	8	
5 70	22	
5 75	7	
5 80	<5	<5
5 85	<5	
5 90	<5	
5 95	6	
5 100	<5	
5 105	13	<5
5 110	<5	
5 115	<5	
5 120	<5	
5 125	6	
5 130	<5	
5 135	9	
5 140	<5	
9 5	11	
9 10	<5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008186

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
9 15	8	
9 20	6	
9 25	8	
9 30	<5	
9 35	<5	
9 40	<5	
9 45	<5	
9 50	<5	
9 55	<5	<5
9 60	<5	
9 65	6	
9 70	22	
9 75	<5	
9 80	9	
9 85	<5	
9 90	<5	
9 95	<5	
9 100	236	203
9 105	<5	
9 110	13	
9 115	<5	
9 120	6	
9 125	<5	<5
9 130	<5	
9 135	<5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
9 140	<5	
1967	218	

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008206

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
6 5	821	777
6 10	789	913
6 15	121	118
6 20	12	18
6 25	130	137
6 30	9	10
6 35	389	350
6 40	17	
6 45	7	
6 50	12	
6 55	<5	
6 60	<5	
6 65	<5	
6 70	<5	
6 75	<5	6
6 80	<5	
6 85	<5	
6 90	<5	
6 95	<5	
6 100	<5	
6 105	<5	<5
6 110	<5	
6 115	<5	
6 120	<5	
7 5	20	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008206

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
7 10	25	
7 15	12	
7 20	593	569
7 25	208	
7 30	295	
7 35	789	781
7 40	26	
7 45	17	
7 50	9	
7 55	<5	
7 60	8	
7 65	<5	<5
7 70	<5	
7 75	<5	
7 80	<5	
7 85	<5	<5
7 90	<5	
7 95	<5	
7 100	<5	
7 105	8	
7 110	<5	
7 115	<5	
7 120	9	
7 125	<5	
7 130	5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 008206

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
8 5	19	
8 10	24	
8 15	<5	
8 20	8	
8 25	8	8
8 30	<5	
8 35	<5	
8 40	26	26
8 45	8	
8 50	7	
8 55	<5	
8 60	<5	
8 65	5	
8 70	12	
8 75	<5	
8 80	<5	
8 85	5	<5
8 90	<5	
8 95	<5	
8 100	8	
8 105	5	
8 110	7	
8 115	<5	
8 120	<5	

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

American Assay Laboratories

ANALYSIS REPORT

REPORT : SP 010340

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
90-10 0-5	16	
90-10 5-10	<5	
90-10 10-15	<5	
90-10 15-20	99	118
90-10 20-25	333	377
90-10 25-30	<5	
90-10 30-35	24	
90-10 35-40	<5	
90-10 40-45	<5	
90-10 45-50	<5	
90-10 50-55	<5	
90-10 55-60	<5	
90-10 60-65	7	
90-10 65-70	5	
90-10 70-75	56	
90-10 75-80	55	66
90-10 80-85	<5	
90-10 85-90	<5	
90-10 90-95	11	
90-10 95-100	<5	
90-10 100-105	<5	
90-10 105-110	<5	
90-10 110-115	<5	
90-10 115-120	7	
90-10 120-125	2269	2358

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories

REPORT : SP 010340

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
90-10 125-130	87	
90-10 130-135	183	198
90-10 135-140	42	
90-10 140-145	249	
90-10 145-150	65	
90-10 150-155	32	
90-10 155-160	26	
90-10 160-165	61	
90-10 165-170	7	
90-10 170-175	<5	
90-10 175-180	<5	
90-10 180-185	<5	
90-10 185-190	<5	
90-10 190-195	<5	
90-10 195-200	14	18
90-11 0-5	146	
90-11 5-10	54	
90-11 10-15	36	
90-11 15-20	245	
90-11 20-25	230	
90-11 25-30	14	
90-11 30-35	95	
90-11 35-40	1421	1467
90-11 40-45	120	
90-11 45-50	154	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories

REPORT : SP 010340

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
90-11 50-55	87	
90-11 55-60	55	
90-11 60-65	175	
90-11 65-70	104	
90-11 70-75	38	
90-11 75-80	7	
90-11 80-85	17	
90-11 85-90	5	
90-11 90-95	8	
90-11 95-100	13	10
90-11 100-105	<5	
90-11 105-110	395	375
90-11 110-115	11	
90-11 115-120	51	
90-11 120-125	6	
90-11 125-130	<5	
90-11 130-135	<5	
90-11 135-140	<5	
90-11 140-145	<5	<5
90-11 145-150	6	
90-11 150-155	<5	
90-11 155-160	<5	
90-11 160-165	<5	
90-11 165-170	<5	<5
90-11 170-175	<5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories

REPORT : SP 010363

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
9-11 200-205	7	
9-11 205-210	6	
9-11 210-215	<5	
9-11 215-220	<5	
9-11 220-225	19	
9-11 225-230	<5	
9-11 230-235	<5	
9-11 235-240	11	
9-11 240-245	5	
9-11 245-250	11	10
9-11 250-255	45	
9-11 255-260	<5	
9-11 260-265	<5	
9-11 265-270	<5	
9-11 270-275	<5	<5
9-11 275-280	<5	
9-11 280-285	10	
9-11 285-290	<5	
9-11 290-295	<5	
9-11 295-300	<5	
9-11 300-305	<5	
9-11 305-310	<5	
9-11 310-315	<5	
9-11 315-320	<5	
9-11 320-325	<5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories

REPORT : SP 010363

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
9-11 325-330	138	103
9-11 330-335	<5	
9-11 335-340	7	
9-11 340-345	<5	
9-11 345-350	<5	<5
9-11 350-355	<5	
9-11 355-360	<5	5
9-11 365-370	<5	
9-11 370-375	20	
9-11 375-380	<5	
9-11 380-385	<5	
9-11 385-390	<5	
9-11 390-395	<5	
9-11 400-405	<5	
9-11 405-410	<5	
9-11 410-415	<5	
9-11 415-420	<5	
9-11 420-425	<5	
9-11 425-430	<5	<5
9-11 430-435	<5	
9-11 435-440	350	291
9-11 440-445	1950	1854
9-11 445-450	183	166
9-11 450-455	12	
9-11 455-460	127	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories

REPORT : SP 010363

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
9-11 460-465	<5	
9-11 465-470	<5	
9-11 470-475	31	
9-11 475-480	<5	
9-11 480-485	<5	
9-11 485-490	<5	
9-11 490-495	<5	<5
9-11 495-500	<5	
9-11 500-505	11	9
9-11 505-510	6	
9-11 510-515	<5	
9-11 515-520	29	
9-11 520-525	<5	
9-11 525-530	<5	
9-11 530-535	<5	
9-11 535-540	<5	
9-11 540-545	<5	
9-11 545-550	<5	
9-11 550-555	<5	
9-11 555-560	<5	
9-11 560-565	8	
9-11 565-570	8	
9-11 570-575	<5	
9-11 575-580	<5	
9-11 580-585	<5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories

REPORT : SP 010363

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
9-11 585-590	<5	
9-11 590-595	<5	
9-11 595-600	<5	

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories

REPORT : SP 010330

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
9/12 0-5	107	90
9/12 5-10	63	59
9/12 10-15	367	
9/12 15-20	1993	2091
9/12 20-25	79	
9/12 25-30	25	
9/12 30-35	16	
9/12 35-40	33	
9/12 40-45	9	
9/12 45-50	33	
9/12 50-55	38	
9/12 55-60	47	69
9/12 60-65	587	539
9/12 65-70	105	131
9/12 70-75	<5	
9/12 75-80	5	
9/12 80-85	<5	
9/12 85-90	<5	
9/12 90-95	<5	
9/12 95-100	<5	
9/12 100-105	28	
9/12 105-110	7	
9/12 110-115	<5	
9/12 115-120	8	
9/12 120-125	<5	

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories

REPORT : SP 010330

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb
9/12 125-130	<5	
9/12 130-135	<5	
9/12 135-140	<5	
9/12 140-145	<5	<5
9/12 145-150	33	
9/12 150-155	6	
9/12 155-160	<5	
9/12 160-165	<5	
9/12 165-170	10	
9/12 170-175	<5	<5
9/12 175-180	<5	
9/12 180-185	<5	
9/12 185-190	<5	
9/12 190-195	<5	
9/12 195-200	<5	

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

Zebra Prospect
Soil Geochemistry Assay/Maps
Jan 1991

ZBS-1 thru 469

inSearch, Inc.

ZEBRA PROSPECT

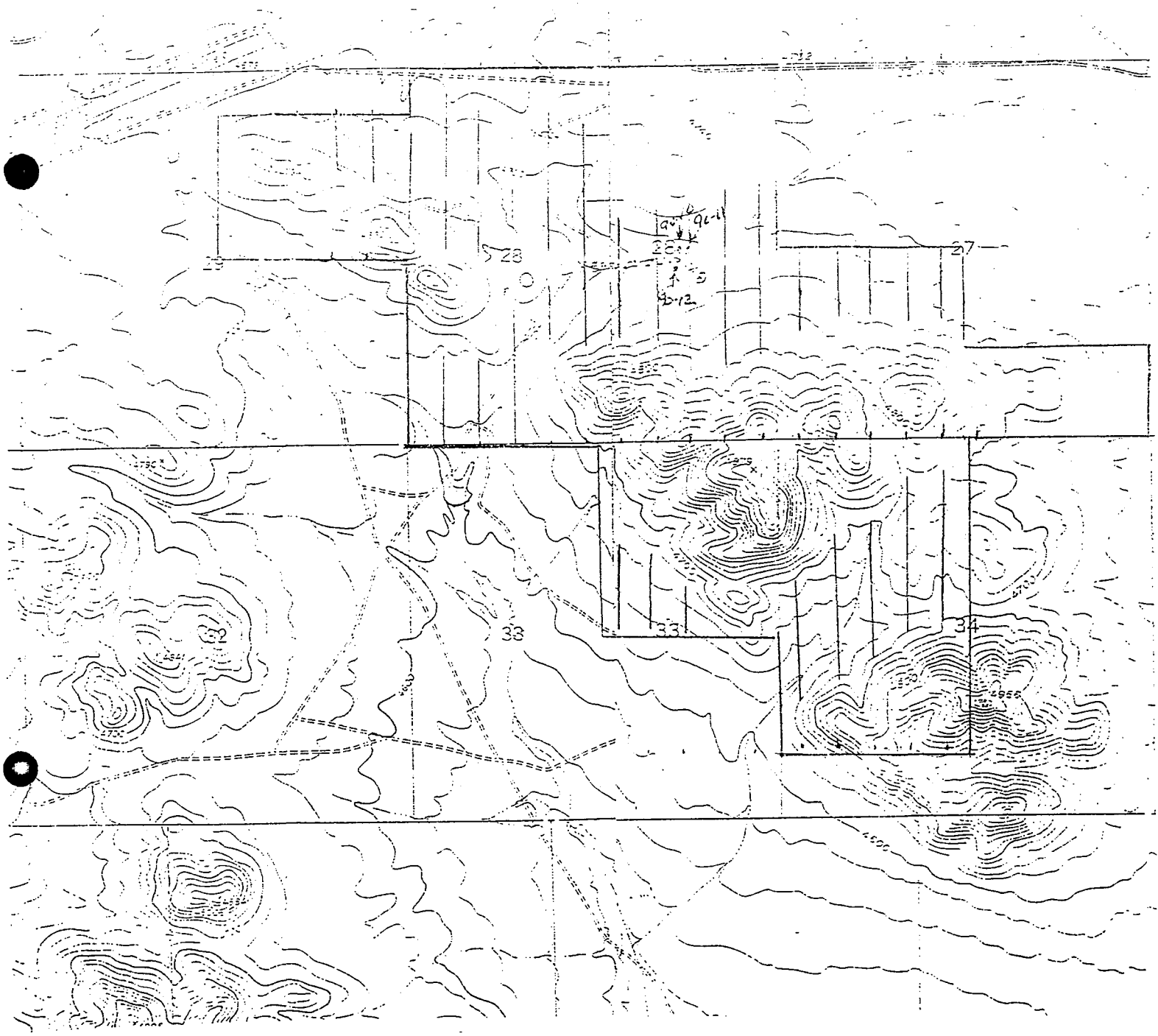
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

Date: January 1991

ZBS-1 thru 322

7985 Vance Drive, Suite 307 • Arvada, CO 80003 • (303) 420-2709
11930 Menaul NE, Suite 112 • Albuquerque, NM 87112 • (505) 298-8235



ZEBRA PROSPECT

Wellington Financial
Tempo Resources

Scale 1" - 2000'

January 1, 1991

==== Existing Road

90-10 Proposed Drill Site

||| Soil Sample Line

000309

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 010368

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-1	<5	<5	<2	0.04
ZBS-2	6		3	0.02
ZBS-3	<5		<2	0.05
ZBS-4	<5		2	0.03
ZBS-5	6		4	0.04
ZBS-6	<5		<2	0.07
ZBS-7	<5		2	0.09
ZBS-8	7		<2	0.05
ZBS-9	<5		2	0.05
ZBS-10	<5		2	0.04
ZBS-11	<5		4	0.03
ZBS-12	13		9	0.04
ZBS-13	16		<2	0.03
ZBS-14	17		4	0.02
ZBS-15	16		3	0.01
ZBS-16	10		5	0.04
ZBS-17	9		5	0.02
ZBS-18	8		<2	0.02
ZBS-19	<5		<2	0.04
ZBS-20	<5		<2	0.04
ZBS-21	<5		4	0.02
ZBS-22	<5	5	<2	0.04
ZBS-23	<5		3	0.02
ZBS-24	5		4	0.02
ZBS-25	<5		5	0.04

[illegible] sheet for further analysis details.

000397

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 010368

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-26	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-27	<5		2	0.05
ZBS-28	<5		3	0.03
ZBS-29	<5		<2	0.03
ZBS-30	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-31	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-32	16	15	3	0.04
ZBS-33	<5		2	0.01
ZBS-34	<5		3	0.01
ZBS-35	<5		4	0.02
ZBS-36	<5	<5	2	0.01
ZBS-37	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-38	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-39	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-40	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-41	11		5	0.03
ZBS-42	12		2	0.03
ZBS-43	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-44	12		3	0.02
ZBS-45	18		9	0.02
ZBS-46	56		5	0.74
ZBS-47	16		4	0.05
ZBS-48	38		4	0.14
ZBS-49	14		<2	0.05
ZBS-50	8		4	0.05

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

ANALYSIS REPORT

REPORT : SP 010368

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-51	22		<2	0.04
ZBS-52	24		2	0.03
ZBS-53	15		2	0.03
ZBS-54	22		<2	0.04
ZBS-55	<5	<5	<2	0.03
ZBS-56	<5		3	0.04
ZBS-57	<5		<2	0.03
ZBS-58	8		<2	0.03
ZBS-59	<5		2	0.03
ZBS-60	<5	0	3	0.03
ZBS-61	<5		3	0.04
ZBS-62	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-63	29		<2	0.04
ZBS-64	<5		5	0.01
ZBS-65	<5		4	0.03
ZBS-66	<5		2	0.03
ZBS-67	5		<2	0.04
ZBS-68	<5		3	0.03
ZBS-69	9		2	0.02
ZBS-70	14		2	0.04
ZBS-71	13		2	0.04
ZBS-72	36		5	0.03
ZBS-73	17		2	0.06
ZBS-74	7		4	0.03
ZBS-75	<5		4	0.04

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-76	34		3	0.03
ZBS-77	8		2	0.03
ZBS-78	7	13	4	0.03
ZBS-79	8		4	0.04
ZBS-80	7		6	0.05
ZBS-81	9		<2	0.05
ZBS-82	10		2	0.04
ZBS-83	<5		2	0.04
ZBS-84	<5		2	0.03
ZBS-85	<5		5	0.06
ZBS-86	<5		2	0.05
ZBS-87	<5		3	0.04
ZBS-88	<5		4	0.03
ZBS-89	7		4	0.01
ZBS-90	<5		4	0.01
ZBS-91	5		3	0.03
ZBS-92	14		<2	0.01
ZBS-93	<5		7	0.02
ZBS-94	<5		6	0.06
ZBS-95	<5		8	0.01
ZBS-96	<5		9	0.02
ZBS-97	6		4	0.02
ZBS-98	9	8	5	0.03
ZBS-99	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-100	10		2	0.03

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-101	<5		3	0.02
ZBS-102	18		19	0.12
ZBS-103	9		3	0.03
ZBS-104	<5		3	0.03
ZBS-105	<5		4	0.02
ZBS-106	<5		7	0.01
ZBS-107	7	<5	2	0.03
ZBS-108	24		4	0.02
ZBS-109	9		4	0.03
ZBS-110	<5		2	0.01
ZBS-111	<5		2	0.01
ZBS-113	5		<2	0.03
ZBS-114	6		2	0.03
ZBS-114B	8		2	0.03
ZBS-115	16		6	0.02
ZBS-116	21	28	3	0.02
ZBS-117	17		4	0.03
ZBS-118	7		4	0.01
ZBS-119	7		4	0.02
ZBS-120	8		2	0.02
ZBS-121	14		7	0.06
ZBS-122	11		8	0.03
ZBS-123	11		3	0.01
ZBS-124	11		5	0.02
ZBS-125	9		4	0.01

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-126	<5		2	0.02
ZBS-127	<5		2	0.03
ZBS-128	<5	<5	3	0.03
ZBS-129	<5		6	0.03
ZBS-130	<5		4	0.01
ZBS-131	8		<2	0.04
ZBS-132	7		3	0.02
ZBS-133	5		7	0.02
ZBS-134	<5		2	0.01
ZBS-135	5		4	0.02
ZBS-136	<5		3	0.03
ZBS-137	<5		3	0.01
ZBS-138	<5		<2	0.04
ZBS-139	19		2	0.02
ZBS-140	12		2	0.02
ZBS-141	18	10	4	0.05
ZBS-142	<5		6	0.04
ZBS-143	<5		6	0.01
ZBS-144	<5		3	0.01
ZBS-145	<5		<2	0.04
ZBS-146	<5		7	0.01
ZBS-147	<5		3	0.02
ZBS-148	5		<2	0.02
ZBS-149	<5		5	0.04
ZBS-150	11		<2	0.03

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-151	21	14	3	0.03
ZBS-152	13		3	0.02
ZBS-153	28		8	0.03
ZBS-154	7		<2	0.03
ZBS-155	18		<2	0.02
ZBS-156	11		5	0.03
ZBS-157	<5		4	0.04
ZBS-158	<5		2	0.02
ZBS-159	7		5	0.03
ZBS-160	14		<2	0.03
ZBS-161	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-162	<5		5	0.03
ZBS-163	<5		3	0.03
ZBS-164	<5		2	0.02
ZBS-165	6		2	0.02
ZBS-166	5		<2	0.04
ZBS-167	6		8	0.02
ZBS-168	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-169	<5		3	0.01
ZBS-170	<5	<5	4	0.02
ZBS-171	<5		3	0.01
ZBS-172	<5		4	0.02
ZBS-173	<5		3	0.02
ZBS-174	<5		6	0.03
ZBS-175	<5		3	0.01

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 010368

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-176	9		6	0.01
ZBS-177	9		4	0.02
ZBS-178	8		<2	0.02
ZBS-179	15		4	0.01
ZBS-180	10		3	0.02
ZBS-181	10		5	0.03
ZBS-182	15	26	<2	<0.01
ZBS-183	29		4	<0.01
ZBS-184	20		<2	<0.01
ZBS-185	29		6	0.03
ZBS-186	8		3	0.02
ZBS-187	13		3	0.02
ZBS-188	72		<2	0.03
ZBS-189	44		5	0.02
ZBS-190	33		<2	0.04
ZBS-191	17		16	0.50
ZBS-192	28	35	<2	0.04
ZBS-193	8		2	<0.01
ZBS-194	6		4	0.01
ZBS-195	7		7	0.01
1982 RC	27		6	0.12

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 010393

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-196	39	34	7	0.01
ZBS-197	49	44	13	0.01
ZBS-198	7		2	0.01
ZBS-199	<5		3	<0.01
ZBS-200	<5		<2	0.03
ZBS-201	<5		4	<0.01
ZBS-202	<5		<2	<0.01
ZBS-203	<5		2	0.01
ZBS-204	<5		<2	<0.01
ZBS-205	<5		2	0.01
ZBS-206	<5		4	0.01
ZBS-207	<5		3	<0.01
ZBS-208	<5		2	<0.01
ZBS-209	<5		2	<0.01
ZBS-210	<5	<5	2	<0.01
ZBS-211	7		<2	<0.01
ZBS-212	<5		2	0.01
ZBS-213	7		<2	<0.01
ZBS-214	7		4	<0.01
ZBS-215	19		2	0.02
ZBS-216	7		<2	<0.01
ZBS-217	6		5	<0.01
ZBS-218	18		<2	0.02
ZBS-219	12		5	0.01
-220	61	60	2	0.01

000406

[illegible] sheet for further analysis details.

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 010393

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-221	14		2	0.04
ZBS-222	5		2	0.01
ZBS-223	13		<2	<0.01
ZBS-224	13		3	0.01
ZBS-225	11	6	3	0.01
ZBS-226	<5	<5	<2	0.01
ZBS-227	<5		4	0.04
ZBS-228	6		6	0.01
ZBS-229	17	15	<2	0.02
ZBS-230	9		2	0.01
ZBS-231	<5		2	<0.01
ZBS-232	10		2	<0.01
ZBS-233	<5		3	<0.01
ZBS-234	6		4	0.01
ZBS-235	<5		3	<0.01
ZBS-236	9		<2	0.01
ZBS-237	7		2	0.01
ZBS-238	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-239	7		4	0.01
ZBS-240	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-241	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-242	<5		4	0.01
ZBS-243	<5	<5	<2	0.01
ZBS-244	<5		2	0.02
-245	<5		<2	0.01

000407

... the cover sheet for further analysis details.

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 010393

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-246	5		3	0.02
ZBS-247	19		4	0.02
ZBS-248	<5		3	0.02
ZBS-249	5		<2	0.03
ZBS-250	5		3	0.02
ZBS-251	5		<2	0.02
ZBS-252	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-253	5		2	0.02
ZBS-254	11		5	0.02
ZBS-255	17		7	0.02
ZBS-256	10		4	0.02
ZBS-257	18		<2	0.01
ZBS-258	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-259	<5	<5	6	0.03
ZBS-260	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-261	5		3	0.01
ZBS-262	16		<2	0.01
ZBS-263	92	123	4	<0.01
ZBS-264	15	20	4	0.01
ZBS-265	<5		<2	0.03
ZBS-266	8		3	0.03
ZBS-267	8		4	0.04
ZBS-268	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-269	<5		3	0.02
-270	<5		6	0.01

...ee cover sheet for further analysis details.

000408

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 010393

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-271	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-272	<5		<2	0.03
ZBS-273	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-274	<5		3	0.01
ZBS-275	<5		3	0.02
ZBS-276	6		3	0.04
ZBS-277	<5		6	0.03
ZBS-278	6		3	0.04
ZBS-279	15		2	0.02
ZBS-280	7		<2	0.01
ZBS-281	<5	<5	<2	0.01
ZBS-282	<5		<2	<0.01
ZBS-283	<5		<2	<0.01
ZBS-284	<5		3	0.02
ZBS-285	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-286	<5		<2	<0.01
ZBS-287	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-288	<5	<5	<2	<0.01
ZBS-289	<5		2	0.02
ZBS-290	<5		<2	<0.01
ZBS-291	<5		<2	0.01
ZBS-292	10		2	0.03
ZBS-293	9		<2	0.03
ZBS-294	9		<2	0.03
295	6		3	0.04

See the cover sheet for further analysis details.

000409

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 010393

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-296	11		<2	0.01
ZBS-297	11		<2	<0.01
ZBS-298	6		<2	0.03
ZBS-299	5		3	<0.01
ZBS-300	<5	<5	4	0.01
ZBS-301	8		6	0.01
ZBS-302	<5		3	<0.01
ZBS-303	<5		<2	<0.01
ZBS-304	<5		<2	<0.01
ZBS-305	<5		2	<0.01
ZBS-306	7		<2	0.02
ZBS-307	<5		2	<0.01
ZBS-308	5		<2	0.02
ZBS-309	<5		<2	<0.01
ZBS-310	<5		2	0.01
ZBS-311	<5		2	0.01
ZBS-312	6		<2	<0.01
ZBS-313	6	9	4	0.01
ZBS-314	<5		<2	<0.01
ZBS-315	5		<2	0.02
ZBS-316	<5		4	0.02
ZBS-317	7		2	0.01
ZBS-318	<5		<2	0.02
ZBS-319	7		3	<0.01
-320	7		4	0.01

000410

[illegible] cover sheet for further analysis details.

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 010393

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppm
ZBS-322	9	<5	3	0.01
ZBS-323	<5		3	<0.01

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

MinSearch, Inc.

Zebra Prospect

Soil Geochemical Survey

Cochise Co., Arizona

Date: May 1992

Samples 323 - 469

7985 Vance Drive, Suite 307 • Arvada, CO 80003 • (303) 420-2709
11930 Menaul NE, Suite 112 • Albuquerque, NM 87112 • (505) 298-8235

SOIL SAMPLES
323-469

7985 Vance Drive, Suite 307 • Arvada, CO 80003 • (303) 420-2709
11930 Menaul NE, Suite 112 • Albuquerque, NM 87112 • (505) 298-8235

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 016956

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppb	Sb ppm
323	<5		3	23	1
324	<5		3	38	<1
325	<5	<5	3	23	<1
326	<5		3	41	<1
327	<5		4	26	<1
328	6		4	29	1
329	<5		3	23	<1
330	13		3	26	<1
331	<5		4	51	<1
332	5		5	48	<1
333	<5		5	49	1
334	5		6	56	<1
335	10		6	38	1
336	<5		5	63	1
337	<5		4	36	<1
338	5		5	46	<1
339	5		5	27	<1
340	<5		3	41	<1
341	<5		4	19	<1
342	12		<2	21	<1
343	5	11	4	39	<1
344	<5		5	26	<1
345	<5		3	46	<1
346	<5		3	42	<1
347	<5		4	35	<1

000458

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppb	Sb ppm
348	<5		3	60	<1
349	8		3	37	<1
350	<5		3	33	<1
351	<5		4	45	<1
352	<5		4	26	<1
353	<5		3	33	<1
354	6		5	35	<1
355	<5		3	31	<1
356	6		2	27	<1
357	5	<5	4	31	<1
358	<5		5	30	1
359	<5		2	35	<1
360	<5		3	44	<1
361	<5		5	50	1
362	6		4	44	1
363	<5		5	27	<1
364	<5		5	47	<1
365	<5		6	34	<1
366	8		5	50	<1
367	5		2	48	<1
368	7		3	22	<1
369	5		3	42	<1
370	11		5	52	<1
371	6		6	35	<1
372	<5		4	43	<1

ANALYSIS REPORT

Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 016956

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppb	Sb ppm
373	<5		4	29	1
374	<5		5	33	<1
375	<5		4	40	<1
376	6		3	19	<1
377	5	7	3	22	<1
378	<5		2	21	<1
379	5		3	16	<1
380	<5		4	25	<1
381	8		2	12	<1
382	<5		4	15	<1
383	<5		3	28	<1
384	6		2	25	<1
385	<5		2	24	<1
386	<5		3	28	<1
387	<5		4	28	<1
388	<5	6	4	17	<1
389	<5		4	22	<1
390	<5		4	41	<1
391	<5		2	106	1
392	<5	6	2	27	<1
393	5		3	14	<1
394	<5		4	22	<1
395	<5		3	19	<1
396	<5		4	19	1
397	<5		3	24	<1

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 016956

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppb	Sb ppm
398	<5		4	32	<1
399	<5		3	15	<1
400	<5		3	28	<1
401	5		2	10	<1
402	<5		3	18	<1
403	7		3	9	<1
404	5		3	26	<1
405	7		3	17	<1
406	<5		3	5	<1
407	6		4	22	1
408	<5	<5	2	25	<1
409	<5		2	20	<1
410	6		4	18	<1
411	16		<2	24	<1
412	10	5	5	23	<1
413	5		3	22	<1
414	10		3	36	<1
415	5		4	42	1
416	12		6	108	3
417	<5		5	46	2
418	6		5	27	1
419	<5		4	32	1

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

REPORT : SP 017019

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppb	Sb ppm
420	8	6	2	15	<1
421	7		<2	12	<1
422	7		<2	14	<1
423	<5		3	8	<1
424	<5		<2	32	<1
425	6		2	31	<1
426	5		2	23	1
427	<5		<2	25	1
428	8		<2	42	1
429	41		<2	35	3
430	5		<2	53	10
431	<5		<2	34	4
432	5	<5	<2	25	2
433	<5		2	31	1
434	<5		3	22	2
435	14		3	22	1
436	<5		2	27	<1
437	<5		3	31	<1
438	5		3	24	<1
439	<5		3	23	1
440	7		3	41	1
441	5		3	15	<1
442	5		2	16	1
443	6		<2	24	<1
444	5		2	24	<1

000463

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

ANALYSIS REPORT

American Assay Laboratories Inc.

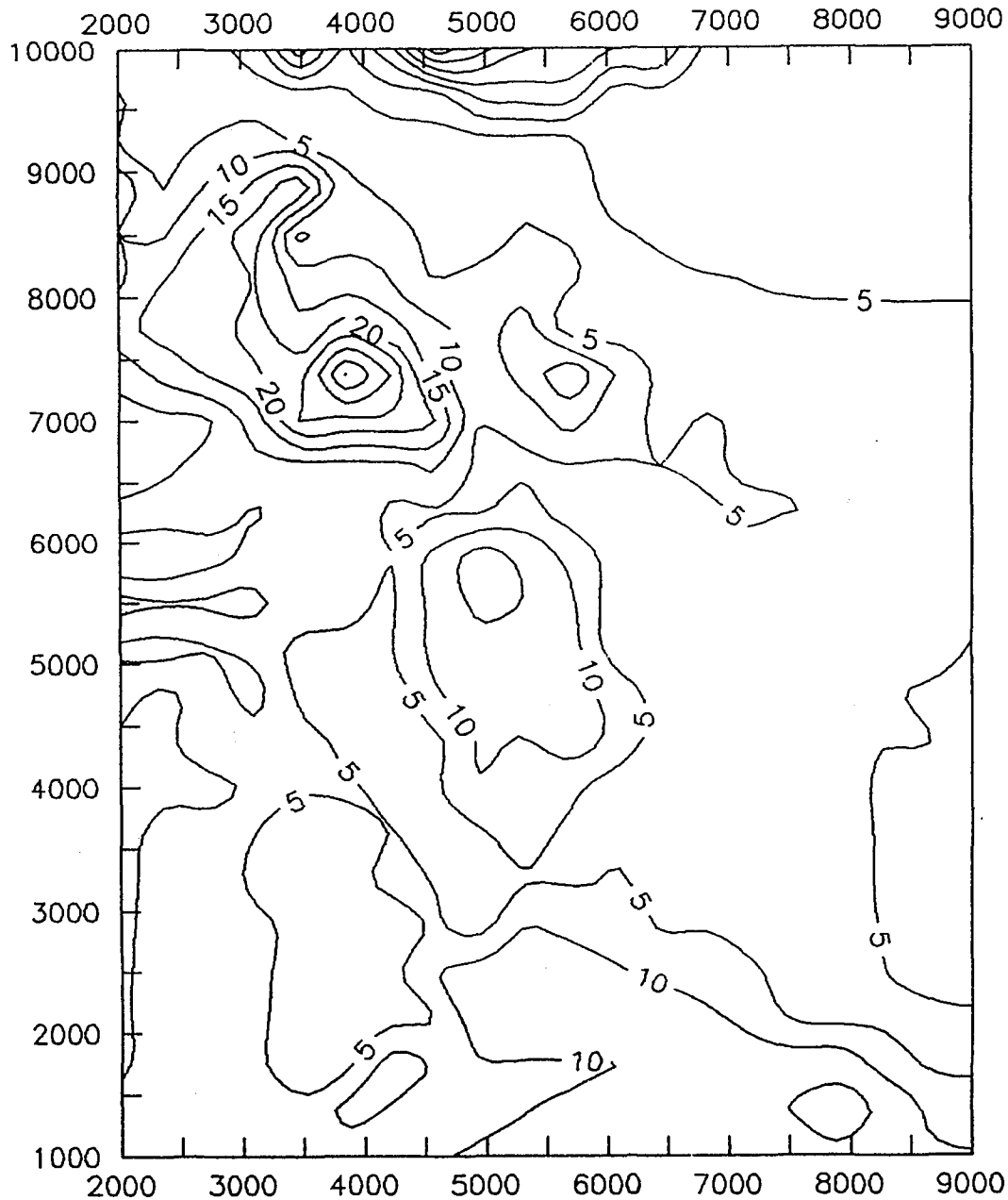
REPORT : SP 017019

Sample	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	As ppm	Hg ppb	Sb ppm
445	<5		2	7	<1
446	<5	<5	<2	13	<1
447	<5		<2	14	<1
448	5		<2	30	<1
449	5		<2	17	<1
450	5		<2	40	<1
451	6		<2	31	<1
452	<5		<2	40	<1
453	7		2	41	<1
454	5		<2	29	<1
455	<5		2	19	<1
456	<5		<2	16	<1
457	6		<2	18	<1
458	10		2	13	<1
459	<5		2	14	<1
460	19		4	26	<1
461	26	29	6	74	<1
462	11		6	42	<1
463	7		6	37	<1
464	14		3	23	<1
465	5		<2	24	<1
466	5		2	24	<1
467	<5	<5	2	32	<1
468	<5		2	50	<1
469	<5		2	23	<1

Please refer to the cover sheet for further analysis details.

000464

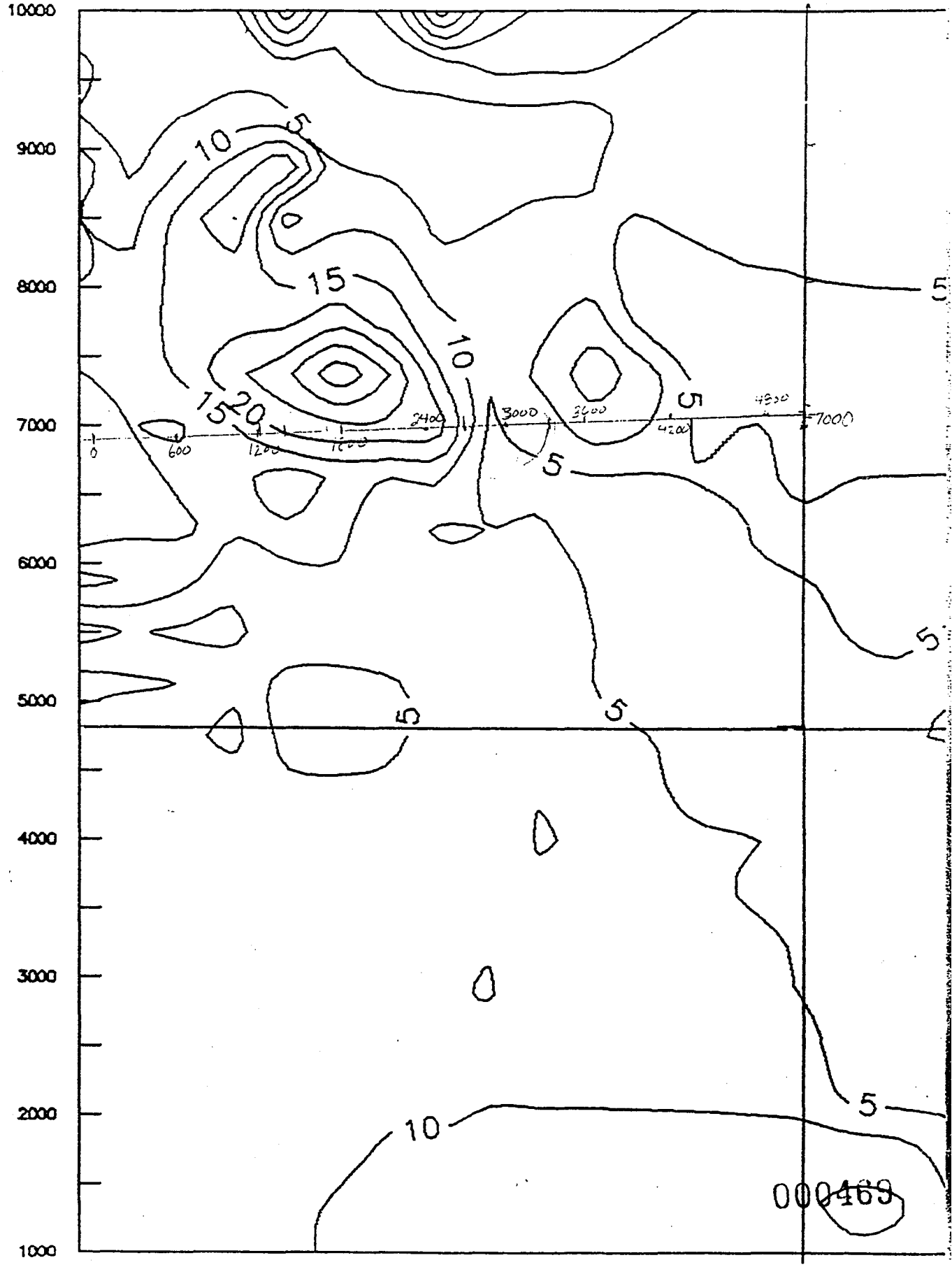
ZEBRA PROSPECT, Soil Gold in ppbs



SCALE 1:1500

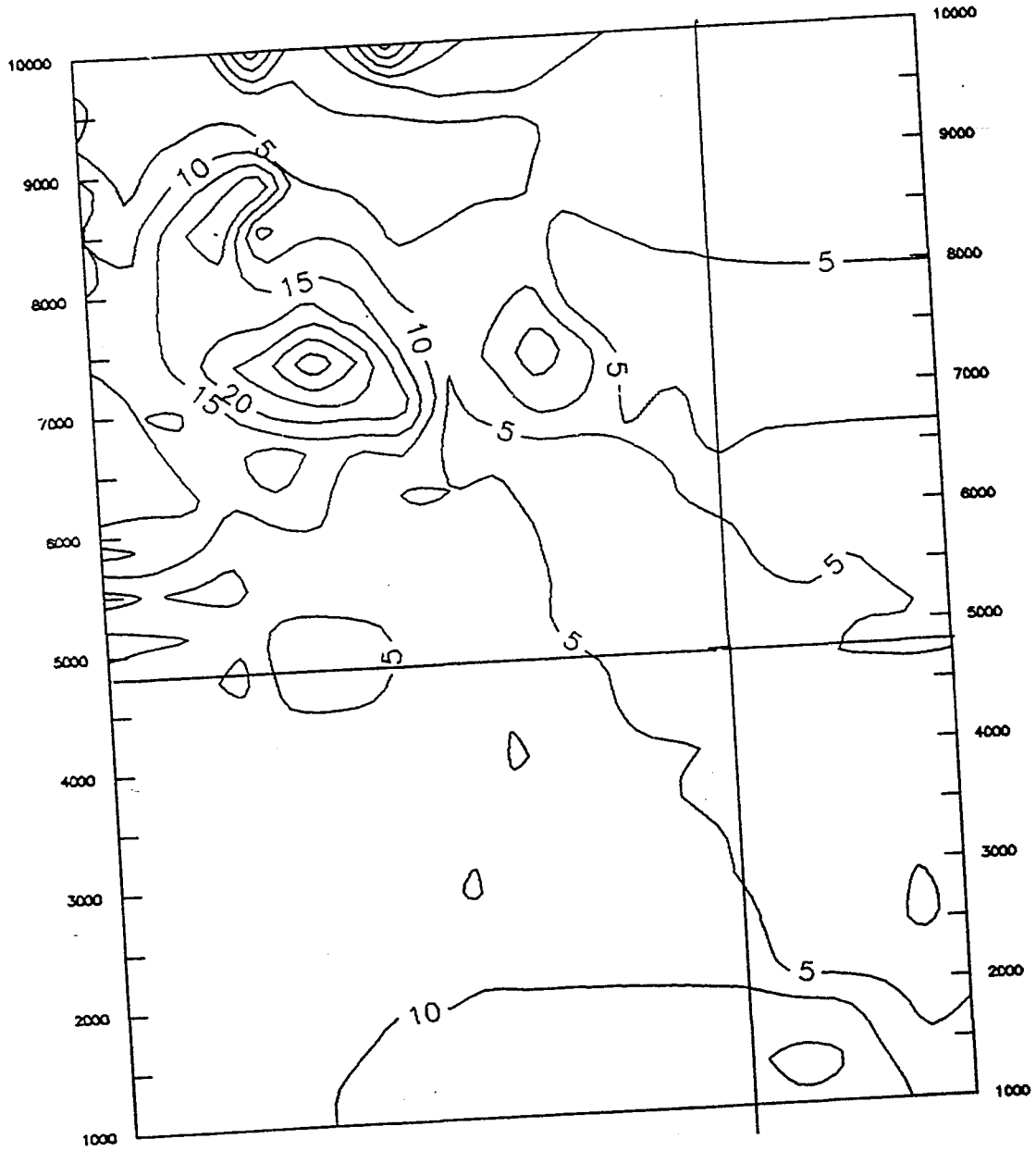
000468

ZEBRA PROSPECT, Soil Gold in ppbs



000469

ZEBRA PROSPECT, Soil Gold in ppbs



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000470