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9/3/92 - Walter Heinrichs telephoned - requested analysis of samples taken on property of Mr. E.V. Cohoe, Sea-Y claims, LaPaz Co. He is working on property for Mr. Cohoe who told him to call since he did not have copies of the reports.

Sent copies of Skyline Reports TAJ 642 & 642A, and TAJ 643 & 643A to W. Heinrichs, P.O. Box 5964, Tucson, AZ 85703, with Mr. Kurtz's approval.

Mary

cc: J.D. Sell

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division

June 19, 1990

Mr. Evert Cohoe
5361 N. 61st Ave.
Glendale, AZ 85301

*SEA-Y Claims
Cohoe Property
La Paz County, AZ*

Dear Mr. Cohoe:

Thank you for the courtesies you extended to me last week. Attached are the results of the drill holes. The assays indicate that only trace gold was detected and therefore the results are not very encouraging. I would like to visit the property in the future, but at this time Asarco will do no further work on the property. For your information I have converted the assays to ounces/ton where applicable.

Thank you for your time. Thank your wife for her hospitality.

I will return your pulps and rejects when convenient.

Respectfully,



Mark A. Miller
Geologist

MAM:mek

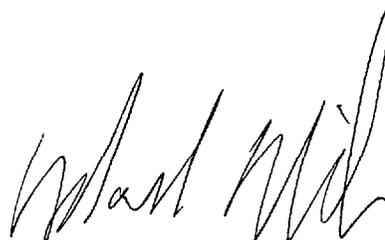
cc: J.D. Sell

June 19, 1990

J.D. Sell

SEA-Y Claims
Cohoe Property
La Paz County, AZ

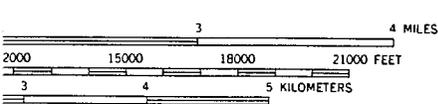
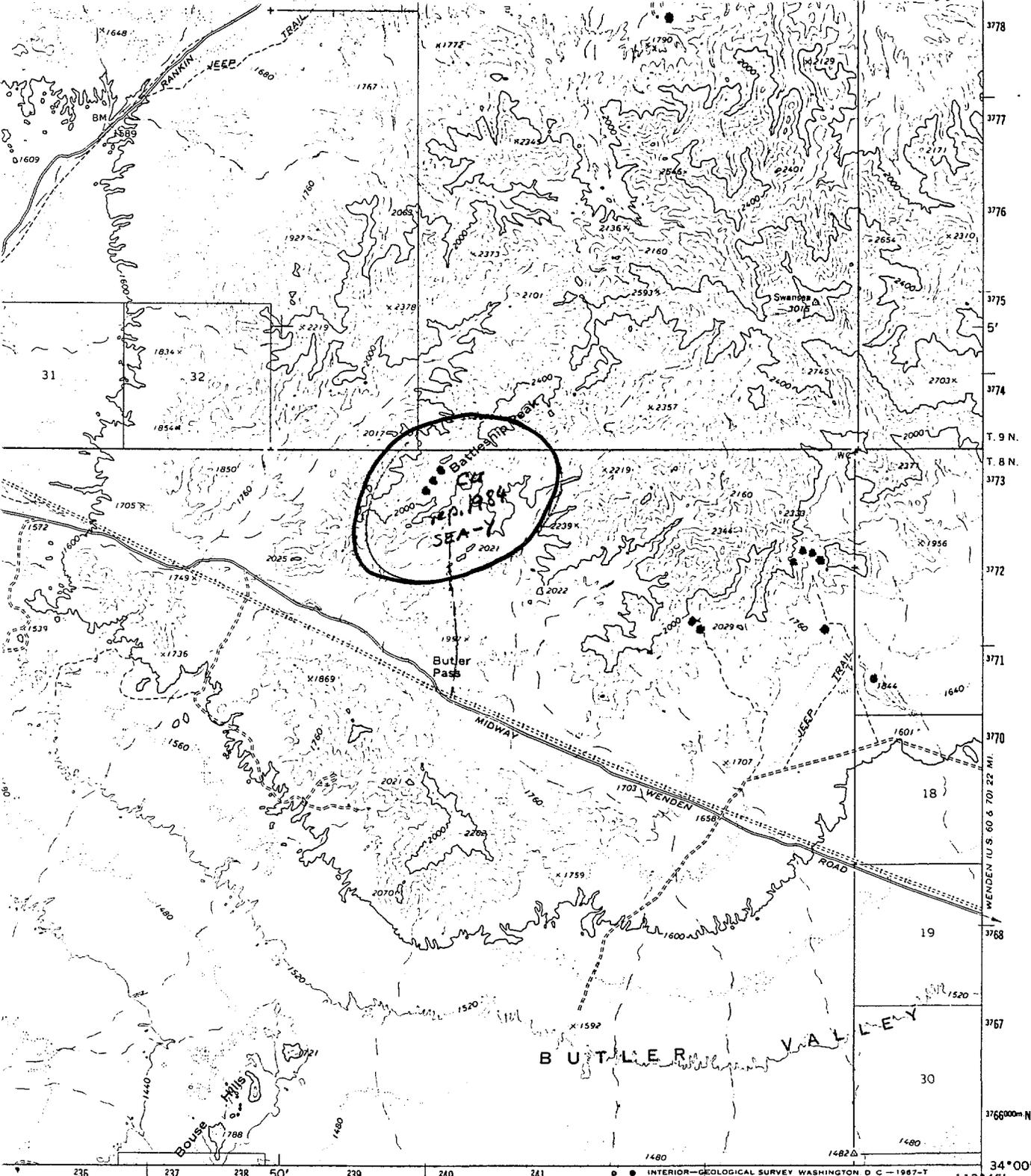
I have attached assays from the two drill holes completed by Everett Cohoe on the SEA-Y Claims. As you can see by the assays, only very weak gold was encountered in the drilling, the best interval being 20' \approx .1 ppm Au from 70-90 in DH #2. The rocks are weakly altered (propylitic) \rightarrow fresh granitic gneisses and possible diorites. Very little iron oxidation was seen either along fractures or as oxidized sulfides. As these holes were not drilled with any geologic reasoning, it is unclear as to what target was tested; however, DH #1 was collared in the "Metamorphic cone complex" as mapped by Sheets, et al and should have drilled through and tested the potential structure. DH #2 was drilled into the footwall of the structure and was angled along strike; reason unknown. As there has never been a ground inspection of the property, a visit is in order, but this is a low priority prospect. Perhaps, this prospect could be incorporated in a regional look at the area.



Mark A. Miller

MAM:mek
Atts.

cc: W.L. Kurtz



EET
CONTOURS
L



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Light-duty ————— Unimproved dirt - - - - -

URACY STANDARDS
 J 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
 LS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SWANSEA, ARIZ.
 N3400—W11345/15

1966

AMS 3252 III—SERIES V798
SEA-Y CLAIMS

3778
3777
3776
3775
5'
3774
T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.
3773
3772
3771
3770
WENDEN T. 5 & 70' 22' MI.
3768
3767
3766 0000 N.
34° 00'
113° 45'

(SALOME)
32521

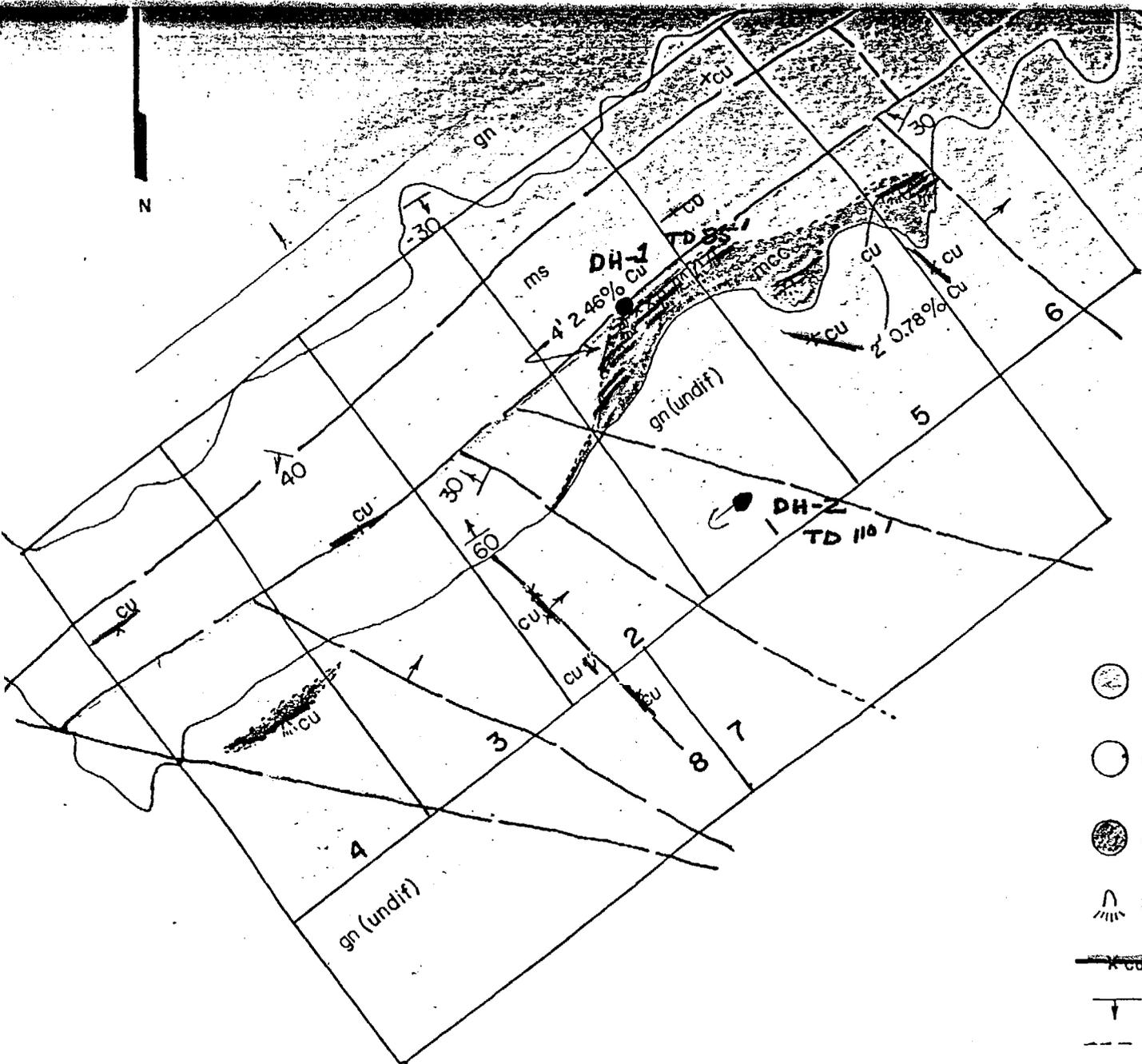
T8 N
R15 E

Geology Map SEA-Y CLAIMS La Paz County, Arizona

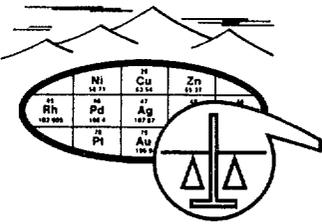
500 FEET

Legend

-  gn(undif): Includes granite gneiss, aplite, pegmatite, diabase
-  ms: Silicified shale w/ limestone interbeds
-  mcc: Metamorphic core complex
-  Prospect pit w/ dump
-  Copper outcrop
-  Strike and dip
-  Geologic contact, dashed where inferred
-  Mappable fractures w/ dip direction



(6)



SKYLINE LABS, INC.

1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106

Tucson, Arizona 85703

(602) 622-4836

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. TAJ 642

June 18, 1990

LA PAZ CO.

DH-1 (0-85)

PAGE 1 OF 1

ASARCO INCORPORATED
Attn: Mr. Mark Miller
Southwestern Exploration
P.O. Box 5747
Tucson, AZ 85703

ASARCO Incorp

JUN 18 1990

SW Exploration

Analysis of 17 Drill Cutting Samples

FIRE ASSAY

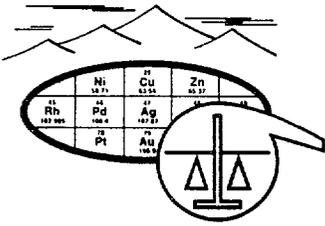
ITEM	SAMPLE NUMBER	Au* (ppm)
------	---------------	--------------

1	DH-1 0-5	.006
2	DH-1 5-10	.004
3	DH-1 10-15	.008
4	DH-1 15-20	.004
5	DH-1 20-25	<.002
6	DH-1 25-30	.006
7	DH-1 30-35	<.002
8	DH-1 35-40	.160
9	DH-1 40-45	.100
10	DH-1 45-50	.008
11	DH-1 50-55	.008
12	DH-1 55-60	.004
13	DH-1 60-65	<.002
14	DH-1 65-70	.006
15	DH-1 70-75	.002
16	DH-1 75-80	.002
17	DH-1 80-85	<.002

*NOTE: Method of analysis by combination fire assay and atomic absorption.

cc: Mr. James D. Sell

William L. Lehmbeck
Manager



SKYLINE LABS, INC.

1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106

Tucson, Arizona 85703

(602) 622-4836

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. TAJ 643

June 18, 1990

LA PAZ CO.

DH-2 (0-110)

PAGE 1 OF 2

ASARCO INCORPORATED
Attn: Mr. J.D. Sell
Southwestern Exploration
P.O. Box 5747
Tucson, AZ 85703

JUN 18 1990

SW Exploration

Analysis of 21 Drill Cutting Samples

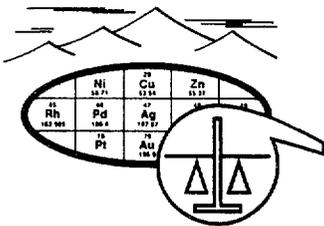
FIRE ASSAY

Au*

(ppm)

ITEM SAMPLE NUMBER

1	DH-2 0-5	.004
2	DH-2 5-10	.044
3	DH-2 10-15	.180
4	DH-2 15-20	.160
5	DH-2 20-25	.016
6	DH-2 25-30	.150
7	DH-2 30-35	.022
8	DH-2 35-40	.006
9	DH-2 40-45	.006
10	DH-2 45-50	<.002
11	DH-2 50-55	<.002
12	DH-2 55-60	<.002
13	DH-2 60-65	.004
14	DH-2 65-70	.046
15	DH-2 70-75	.140



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

JOB NO. TAJ 643
June 18, 1990
PAGE 2 OF 2

		FIRE ASSAY
		Au*
ITEM	SAMPLE NUMBER	(ppm)

16	DH-2 75-80	.050
17	DH-2 80-85	.130
18	DH-2 85-90	.100
19	DH-2 90-95 **	.000
20	DH-2 95-100	.065
21	DH-2 100-105	.014
22	DH-2 105-110	.075

*NOTE: Method of analysis by combination
fire assay and atomic absorption.

**NOTE: Item 19 Sample No. DH-2 90-95 was not received.

cc: Asarco Incorporated
Attn.: Mr. Mark Miller
Southwestern Exploration
P.O. Box 5747
Tucson, AZ 85703

May 21, 1990

M.A. Miller

Evert Cohoe
Battleship Peak Area
La Paz (?) Co., AZ

Mr. Evert Cohoe
5361 N. 61st Ave.
Glendale, AZ 85301
Phone: 602-937-5666

(Directions: Northwest on Grand Avenue to 59th Avenue, turn right on 59th and proceed to Missouri, then right again on Missouri to 61st Avenue, house on or near corner.)

This was the area where you and I missed the road last year and did not get to his property.

This past week he had a rotary rig on the property and drilled one angle hole, more or less perpendicular to the flattish structure.

Go see him, call first, look at the new samples, his maps, other sample values, etc. I said we'd probably take his samples for assay, and if you agree, then do so, running for copper-gold and (?).

If he sent a map of area, take along a copy to put the drill hole location on and any other data he may have.

Might find out, also, the best way to get to his property in the event a visit is on tap.

JDS:mek


James D. Sell

cc: W.L. Kurtz

December 12, 1988

M.A. Miller

Plomosa-Harcuvar Districts
La Paz County, Arizona

Attached is the file copy of several reports concerning the SEA-Y claims in the Battleship Peak area east of Parker, Arizona, held by E.V. Cohoe. Please read.

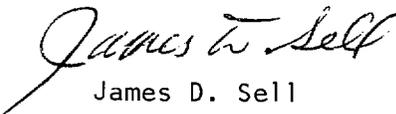
As I would like to accompany you on a field trip into the La Paz - Mohave County areas of low-angle-detachment fault controlled mineralized areas early in January, I want you to put together such a trip and include the SEA-Y area.

Mr. F. Mack has also submitted an area held by Mr. J. Meriwether in the Plomosa Mountains and said he would send a report soon.

To aid in your plans, dig out the open-file and other material in the region which has been compiled and published by the Arizona Geological Survey (formerly the Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology). Check the various AZ Geological Society guidebooks in the region as well as the W.A. Rehrig field guide to the AZ-CA metamorphic core complexes and mineralized detachment zones.

Lay out a week's field trip for visiting these submittal areas and others, such as your Yarnell Hill low-angled zone, for early January (weather permitting).

JDS:mek
Att.


James D. Sell

cc: W.L. Kurtz

ASARCO

JDS

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

December 12, 1988

Mr. Everett Cohoe
5361 N. 61st. Ave.
Glendale, AZ 85301

SEA-Y Claims
Ellsworth Mining District
La Paz County, AZ

Dear Mr. Cohoe:

Thank you for your submittal in person on your Sea-Y claims in the Ellsworth Mining District, La Paz County, Arizona.

I am returning your copies #1 (red cover) and #2 (yellow cover) and have retained a copy and am having a field trip put together for a visit to your area in early January 1989.

Although there are some differences in the interpretation of the MCC between the map on page 9 (copy 1) and the map on page 6 (copy 2), the structural cross-section is suggestive of down dip continuation of your sampled values. The relative thin width of outcrop of the silicified shale with limestone is a matter of concern, but perhaps, field examination will resolve the problem.

Irregardless, I look forward to a visit in the field with you and will contact you several days in advance for a confirmation.

Thank you for bringing your property to Asarco's attention.

Sincerely,


James D. Sell

JDS:mek
Atts.

cc: M.A. Miller
W.L. Kurtz

ASARCO Incorporated P. O. Box 5747 Tucson, Az 85703
1150 North 7th Avenue (602) 792-3010

JOS

E. V. Cohoe
5361 N. 61st Ave
Glendale, AZ 85301

Tel: 937-5666

Sea-Y Claims

Plomosa-Harcuvar (Ellsworth's)
Mining District

Unsurv. Sec. 3-4, T8N, R15W

" Sec. 34, T9N, R15W

La Paz County, AZ

A GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT
OF THE
SEA-Y CLAIMS

Plomosa - Herculano Mining Districts
La Paz County, Arizona

For
Mr. Everett Cohoe

By
Milton W. Hood and Michael R. Sheets

August 17, 1986



Michael R. Sheets

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Photograph No. 8.....14
Photograph No. 9.....20

SUMMARY

The following summary is derived from observations made and field data collected during a visit to the SEA-Y claims on August 17, 1986.

1. The goal of identifying and verifying the presence of copper oxide, copper sulfide, and gold mineralization was accomplished.

2. A 3,000' long by 100' wide mineralized metamorphic core complex with accessory mineralized gash faults and fractures were identified, hosting significant copper, gold, and silver values.

3. With the copper, gold, and silver assay data obtained, the SEA-Y claims should be developed by systematic methods and means.

4. The metamorphic core complex exhibits a well prepared crush, fracture, and vein fault zones enabling mineralized magmatic, sulfide rich fluids and acids to migrate upward toward the surface during late Mesozoic and early Tertiary volcanic episodes.

5. Likewise, the core complex also aided in the development of shallow supergene copper oxide mineralization, also carrying minor gold and silver, by permitting the downward movement of meteoric and groundwater.

(ii)

6. The SEA-Y claim group covering the mineralized target should be expanded to cover other mineralized areas along the metamorphic core complex outcrop.

7. Three types of copper bearing gash fault and fracture structures were observed and identified. These are 1) quartz gossan faults; 2) brecciated and rehealed quartz veins; and 3) copper oxide mineralization filling the interstice between individual rock grains. The latter can be barren of recognizable mineralization but show evidence of fluid movement.

8. Structures 1 and 2 above, also carry gold with minor silver mineralization.

9. The mineralized system is situated at a high level above formerly active magma chambers, as there is a lack of strong alteration assemblages in outcrop.

10. At present, there are no identified geological ore reserves on the property.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are drawn from the visit and geological field evidence collected.

1. Evidence for a possibly small to medium size gold orebody has been discovered on the SEA-Y claims.

2. The evidence is the selected samples taken from ore stockpiles which were taken from nearby prospect pits on the SEA-Y claims.

3. The samples contained relic auriferous chalcopyrite disseminations in a quartz gossan or brecciated and rehealed vein material.

4. Gold values ranging from .002 to .014 ounces per ton, and silver ranging from <.05 to .40 ounces per ton were identified by fire assaying.

5. Significant copper values were also identified, ranging from 1.40% to 13.60% Cu.

6. The chalcopyrite could be used as a path finder in exploring additional areas for gold and silver.

7. With the metamorphic core complex and associated gash faults and fractures identified as hosting mineralization, exploration and development of the claims and surrounding area should be undertaken.

8. Further exploration geology and sampling, either at random or on a plotted grid would further identify significant precious metal outcrops.

9. The SEA-Y claims should be optioned to a mining company, so recognized exploration methodology would be used in establishing significant mineralized outcrops and possibly drill targets.

10. The area should be petitioned to be withdrawn from any BLM funded wilderness study area, if it hasn't been already, because of its mineral potential.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following exploration and development recommendations are respectfully submitted.

1. Because of the costs involved to develop gold or copper targets, a mining company should be invited to participate in an option, lease-option, or joint venture agreement, so their geologists and engineers can conduct an orderly program.

2. If development costs are to be expended by the owner, then a back-to-back assessment work year would have to be employed to make sure sufficient money is spent in completing a systematic exploration program over the existing claims.

3. Below is a step-by-step outline, used in exploration and development, which should be followed in order to define and develop gold and/or copper targets.

A. Expand land position to cover all favorable geologic terranes in area of initial target.

B. Map geology at 100 or 200 scale and systematically sample along grid lines, or across favorable geologic structures thought to contain significant mineralization.

C. Plot geology and assay results on scale chosen above.

D. Construct geologic sections, project favorable mineralized targets down dip so drilling will prospect fresh mineralization and rocks.

(v)

E. Review all pertinent data generated to date before going to "F".

F. Decision: "GO or NO GO" into drilling.

G. First pass drilling, prefer hammer or rotary as costs are lower. Sample and assay cuttings on 5' intervals for gold, or 10 feet for copper.

Construct geologic sections with geology and assay data.

H. Review all pertinent data generated on property.

I. Decision: "GO or NO GO" into expanded land position exploration and continue development drilling.

Cost Estimates: In order to go from "A" to "F" above, costs could be as much as \$50,000 (1986 dollars). Costs to get from "G" to "I" above would be in the range from \$30,000 to \$60,000, depending on the drilling contract negotiated, number of feet drilled and rig size, assaying charges, stand-by time charges, site construction, supervision, permitting, etc.

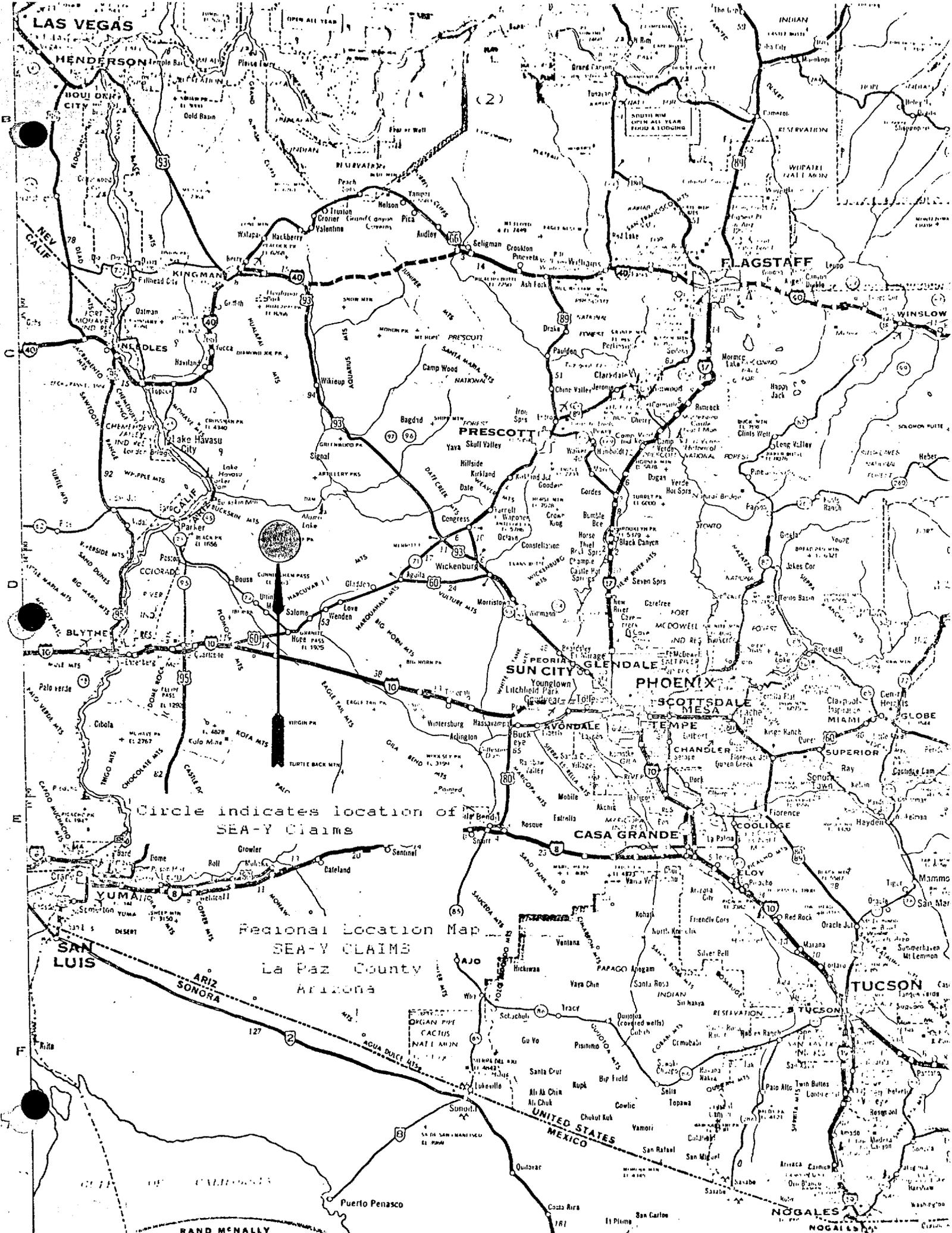
A conservative cost estimate of \$100,000 would go from "A" to "I".

I. INTRODUCTION

On August 17, 1986 a geological reconnaissance investigation was made on the SEA-Y unpatented lode mining claims by Milton W. Hood (Arizona Professional Engineer) and Michael R. Sheets (Certified Professional Geologist, AIPG). The investigative goal was designed to 1) identify and verify the presence of copper oxide, copper sulfide, and gold mineralization outcropping within the claim area; 2) recommend a geological development program based upon the presence of viable copper and gold mineralization; and 3) fulfillment of 1986 annual assessment work required by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The results of the investigation are found in the following report.

II. LOCATION

The SEA-Y claims are located in the southwestern flank of the Buckskin Mountains, near the Cactus Plain, in La Paz County (Regional Location Map, page 2; Photograph 1, page 3). Moreover, the claims are about 25 miles east of Parker and 18 miles northeast of Bouse, Arizona. The claims are accessed from Bouse by a county gravel road leading north to Midway. Arriving at Midway, proceed east (right) along an electrical transmission line for about 4 miles. Turn east (left) upon reaching Battle Ship Peak, and proceed for about 2 miles until the claim area and old workings are reached.



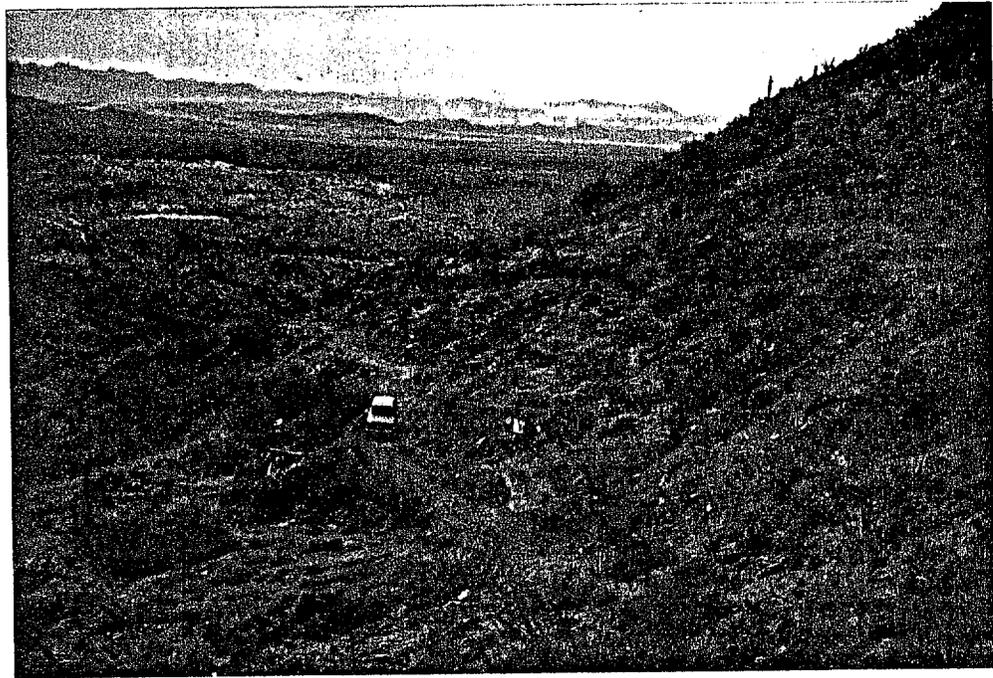
Circle indicates location of
SEA-Y Claims

Regional Location Map
SEA-Y CLAIMS
La Paz County
Arizona

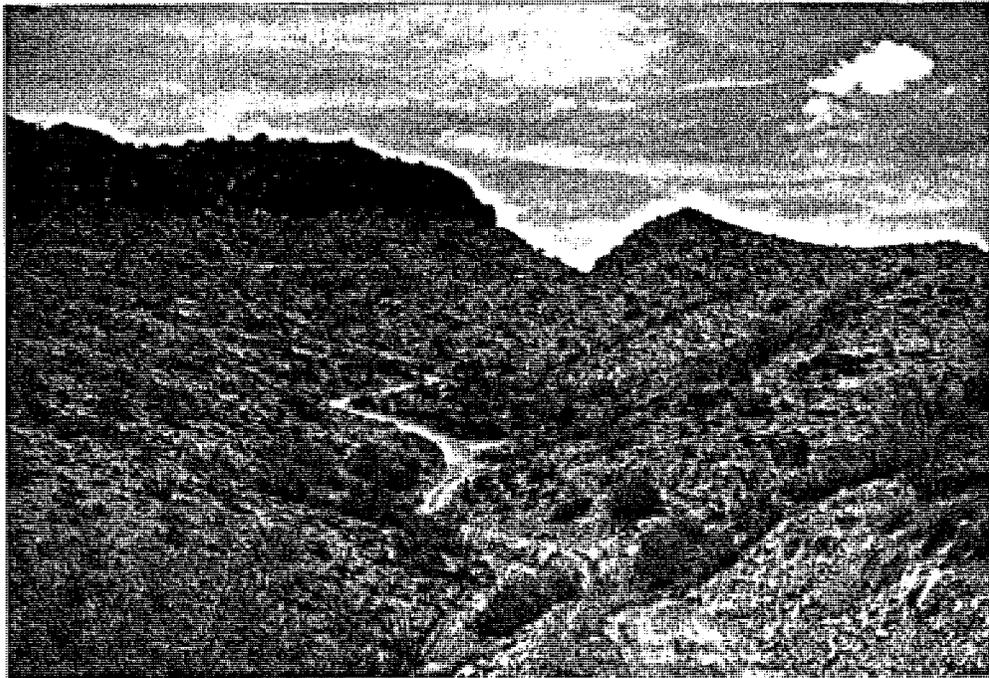
UNITED STATES
MEXICO

RAND McNALLY

(3)



Photograph No. 1: Looking southwest, in the foreground are the Buckskin Mountains, while the green area beyond is the Cactus Plain. The vehicle is parked on the mineralized metamorphic core complex.



Photograph No. 2: The road in the foreground rests on the granite gneiss (undifferentiated) basement complex.

III. LAND STATUS

The eight (8) SEA-Y unpatented lode mining claims (refer to Property Map, page 5) are recorded in the La Paz County Courthouse; Parker, Arizona, and at the BLM office in Phoenix.

The Owner of Record is:

Mr. Evertt Cohoe

5361 N. 61st Avenue

Glendale, Arizona 85301

ph. 437-5666

The claims, located in unsurveyed section 33 of Townships 8 and 9 North and Range 15 East, are easily identified in the field, as each corner and end center is marked with a wooden post set in a Caren.

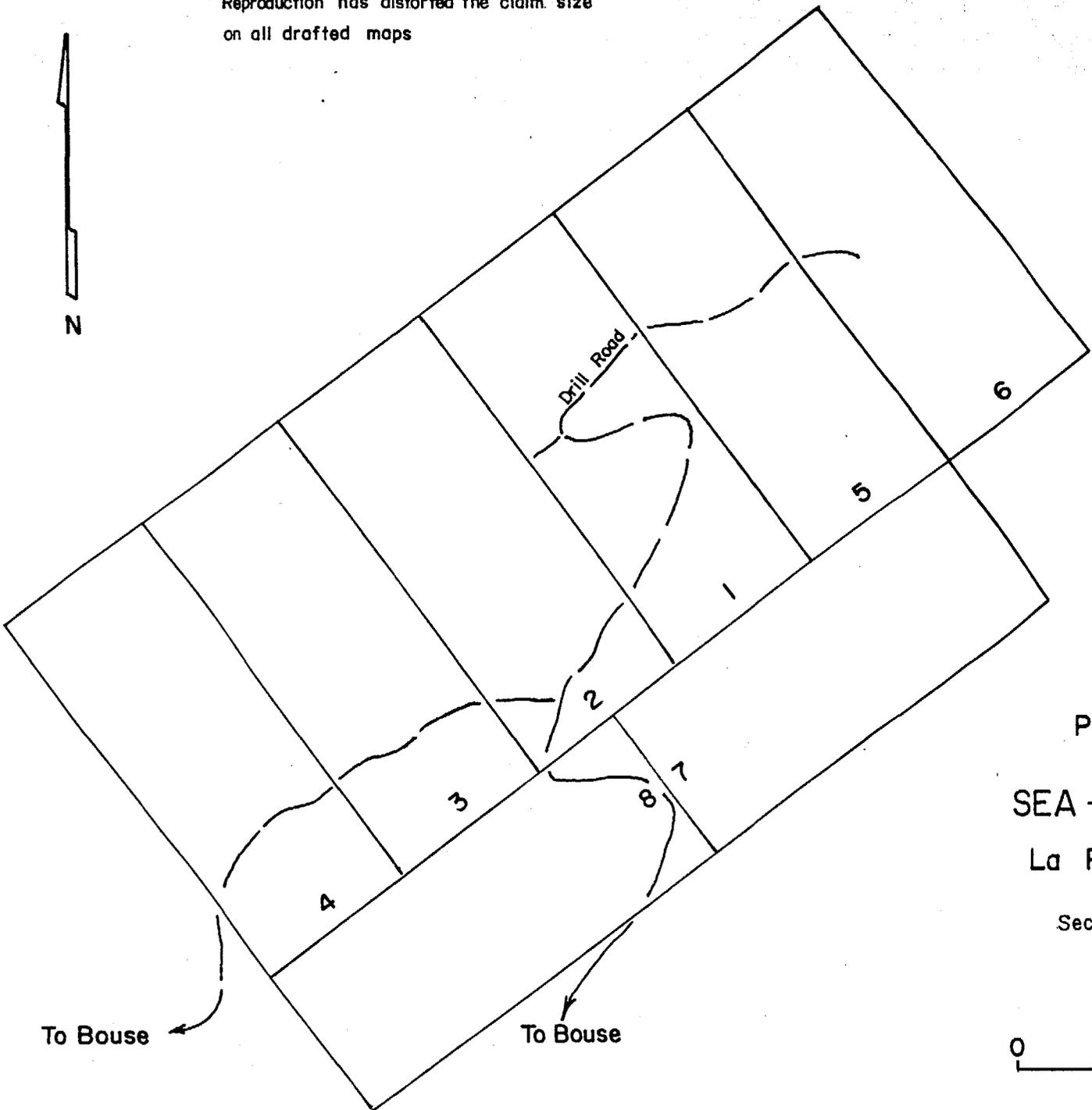
Below are the claim names composing the SEA-Y group, as recorded in the La Paz County Courthouse and the BLM.

SEA-Y 1	SEA-Y 5
SEA-Y 2	SEA-Y 6
SEA-Y 3	SEA-Y 7
SEA-Y 4	SEA-Y 8

No overlapping claim conflicts were noted during the field examination. The SEA-Y claims adequately cover the copper outcrop zone. Expansion of the SEA-Y claim group, however, to the north, east, south, and west could be easily done if there are no conflicts with a BLM Wilderness Study Area or other federal or state funded programs.

Reproduction has distorted the claim size
on all drafted maps

T 9 N
T 8 N
R 15 W

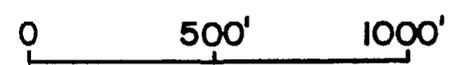


Property Map

SEA - Y CLAIMS

La Paz County, Az.

Section 33 (unsurveyed)



ms-'86

(5)

IV. HISTORY

Prior to 1966, the history is unknown. From 1966 to 1975, western Arizona including the Buckskin Mountains, were subject to systematic reconnaissance exploration by mining companies using airborne magnetic surveys for locating "world class" porphyry copper targets. Later, follow-up field evaluation on signatures identified consisted of claim staking, geological mapping, geochemical sampling, drilling, and a "GO or NO GO" decision based on evidence collected.

Interest in the area was initiated by the significant outcrop of hypogene copper sulfide and supergene oxide copper, and possibly a geophysical magnetic conductor in rocks of presumably Mesozoic age. The outcrop invited geologists to systematically evaluate the target as outlined above.

A sulfide replacement or manto was recognized, located in the metamorphic core complex, between the granite gneiss and overlying silicified shales, now covered by SEA-Y-1 and SEA-Y-5 claims. Several exploration holes prospected the zone, yielding unknown copper values. Cuttings and pieces of plastic surface casing are all that remain.

Production from the claims, reported by the owner, took place about 1974. A 15 ton lot of 6.00% handcobbed copper flux was shipped to Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, when the copper price was near \$1.00 per pound.

Since 1975, the area of western Arizona has been targeted for gold and silver exploration. Favorable terranes are the newly identified metamorphic core complex's and gash structures, such as found on the SEA-Y claims.

The acquisition of the claims by Mr. Cohoe demonstrates a persistence that a copper orebody possibly carrying gold could be present within the current land position, and should be systematically explored by available, conventional means.

V. INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM

The goal of ascertaining the economic viability and identification of copper and gold metallization on the SEA-Y property was achieved by a visit to the claims for the purpose of sampling and collecting geological data.

Sampling methods consisted of selected rock chip, non-select channel sampling, and accurate sample descriptions. Because of budget limitations, six samples were submitted to for wet chemical copper analysis; with four of those also being assayed for gold and silver by fire assaying, by Jacobs Assay Office, located in Tucson, Arizona.

Mr. Cohoe furnished a 500 scale general geological reconnaissance base map which Mr. Hood and Mr. Sheets modified for geological features noted during the course of the examination. The modified map is included with this report.

VI. GEOLOGY

The geology of the land position is a complex array of granitic gneiss; intrusive pegmatite, aplite, and diabase; a tectonite metamorphic core complex; and a thick sequence of silicified shale and limestone, all being Mesozoic in age. Below is a general field description of each rock type encountered in the area, (refer to Geology Map, page 9).

Granitic Gneiss (gn): The low grade metamorphic granitic gneiss is light to medium light grey in color; foliated, lineated, and porphyroblastic, shows little porosity, and forms the basement rock complex. See to Photograph 2, Page 3.

Mafic Rocks: A very limited exposure of diabase was noted in the drainage bottom of the main mineralized outcrop area. The medium fine groundmass contains equal amounts of dark minerals and plagioclase feldspar. It appeared to be deeply weathered and partially bleached. The diabase is undifferentiated within the gneiss on the geologic map.

Felsic Intrusives: Erratically intruding the granitic gneiss and diabase are grey white, aphanitic aplite in association with a white, phaneritic, orthoclase pegmatite with locally abundant muscovite books. Both are probably the same general age and could represent several pulsations of acidic, felsic, magmatic activity. The felsic intrusives are also undifferentiated on the geologic map, and occurs beneath the metamorphic core complex and silicified shale.

T 9 N

T 8 N

R 15 E

Geology Map

SEA-Y CLAIMS

La Paz County, Arizona

500 FEET

Legend

-  gn (undif): Includes granite gneiss, aplite, pegmatite, diabase
-  ms: Silicified shale w/ limestone interbeds
-  mcc: Metamorphic core complex
-  Prospect pit w/ dump
-  Xcu Copper outcrop
-  Strike and dip
-  Geologic contact, dashed where inferred
-  Mappable fractures w/ dip direction

Metamorphic Core Complex: The metamorphic core complex is a general geological term applied to rocks which have been caught up and crushed between two, low angle crustal plates moving in opposite directions.

In addition, the low angle, spoon shaped, porous core complex has allowed hypogene and supergene copper sulfide and silica fluids to migrate upward, between the granite gneiss and silicified shales. Refer to Photograph 3, page 11.

The composition of the complex appears to be a mixture of severely folded and crushed shale, limestone, and gneiss with a thickness from one to several tens of feet.

Silicified Shales and Limestone Interbeds: Outcropping as a cliff forming caprock in the claim area are partially silicified sedimentary sequences of shale and limestone. The sequences are light dark tan in color, fine to medium grained, and weathers easily along limestone bedding leaving the silicified shale protruding outward. Refer to Photograph 4, page 11; and Photographs 5 and 6, page 12.

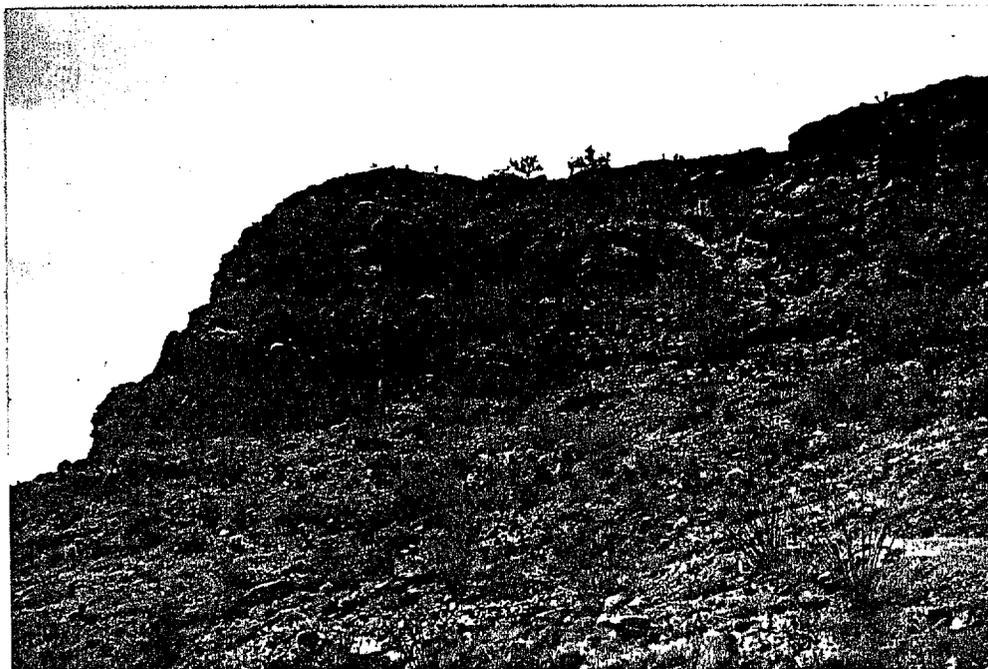
With the sedimentary stratigraphic proximity to the tectonic metamorphic core complex and copper sulfide mineralization, it is possible that replacement copper sulfide ore shoots could be found within selected limestone beds.



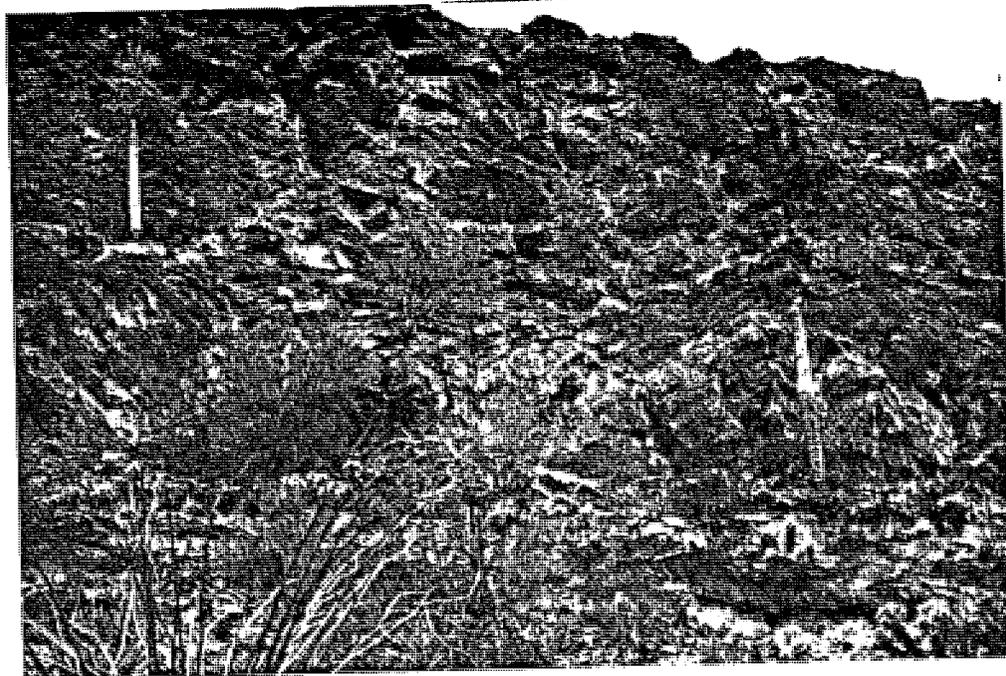
Photograph No. 3: The silicified shale and limestone sediments (above hammer) are seen in contact with the metamorphic core complex in a prospect. The black is manganese.



Photograph No. 4: In the lower center is talus from a road built in metamorphic core complex rocks. The ledge above, is the lowermost outcrop of silicified shale and limestone.



Photograph No. 5: Outcropping as a cliff forming caprock is the silicified shales and limestone interbeds. Rubble from the caprock is seen in the foreground.



Photograph No. 6: The cliff face of the silicified shale and limestone interbeds is shown. Weathering has broken down the limestone to develop soil permitting an anchorage for growing plants. Knobs of silicified shale protrude.

VII. STRUCTURE

The structure of the Buckskin Mountains and claim area is dominated by low angle thrust or detachment faults. Accompanying the thrusts are readjustment related gash faults and fractures, and often thick sections of tectonite metamorphic core complex's.

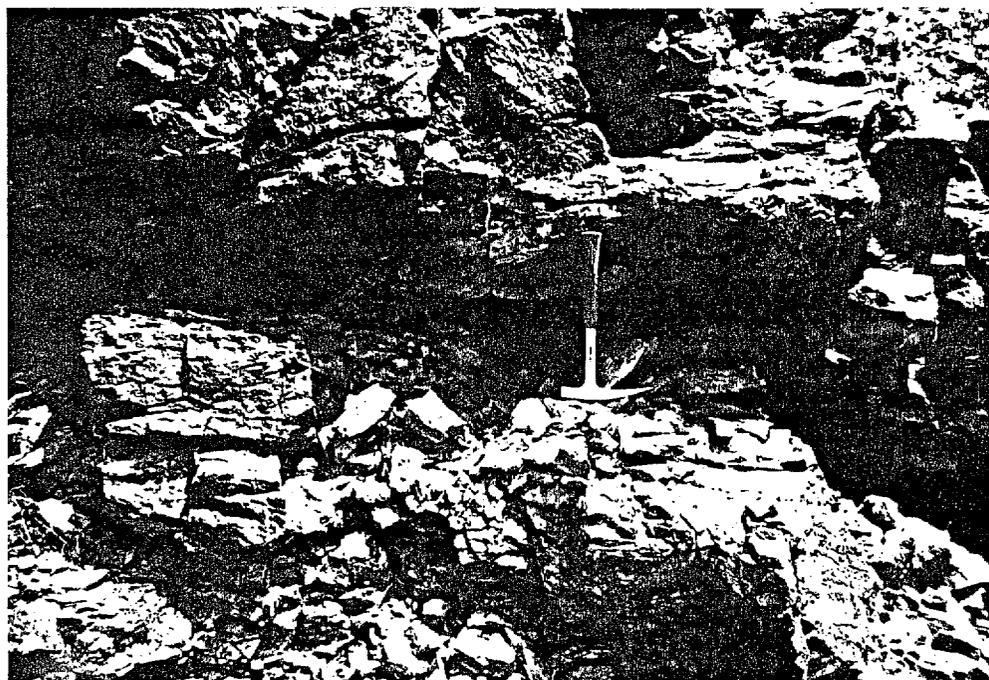
Of importance to the SEA-Y group are the core complex and readjustment gash faults and fractures identified on SEA-Y 1, SEA-Y 4, SEA-Y 5, and SEA-Y 6 claims. Refer to the Geologic Map, page 9 for location.

The detachment forms a structural discontinuity between the older granite gneiss and younger silicified shales and limestone interbeds. In addition, it provided porosity for upward migrating magmatic hypogene copper sulfide fluids being deposited during late Mesozoic - early Tertiary volcanic events. And provided access for downward percolating meteoric waters to alter, oxidize, and replace the sulfides to supergene copper minerals such as chalcocite, chrysocolla, and other copper carbonates. See Photograph 7, page 14.

The readjustment gash faults and fractures, as indicated by mappable fractures on the Geology Map, also provided access for hypogene copper sulfide fluids and meteoric liquors, by providing porosity channels. These structures appear to be orientated northwest-southeast, indicating a northwesterly direction of detachment faulting.



Photograph No. 7: Migrating meteoric water has altered, oxidized, and replaced copper sulfides to form chrysocolla, and minor malachite, as shown above, in the metamorphic core complex at the prospect of sample location 101356.



Photograph No. 8: Sample 101351, a 2.5' non-select channel sample was cut across a gash fault revealed with quartz and chrysocolla occurring granite gneiss. Sample 101351 ran .20% copper.

Most of the gash structures observed contain relics of copper sulfides with disseminated grains or rounded bluegreen copper chalcedony fragments of chrysocolla and malachite set in 1) quartz gossan veins; 2) brecciated and rehealed quartz veins; and/or 3) copper oxide mineralization filling the interstice between individual rock grains (see Photograph 8, page 14). By no means are all the gash structures represented on the Geology Map.

The first two observations indicate the copper sulfides were being leached by natural weathering processes, with liquors being redeposited forming a silicious copper matrix. This indicates a later tectonic readjustment. The third observation indicates the rocks were fractured enough to allow copper solutions to penetrate along the fracture planes during all of the meteoric weathering cycles.

VIII. MINERALIZATION AND ASSAYING

The copper mineralization consists predominantly of chalcocite with oxidation products of chrysocolla, malachite, azurite, and minor brochantite. Gangue minerals are pyrite, quartz gossan, quartz or silica, calcite, limonite, hematite, and other exotic oxide iron minerals. Finely disseminated gold probably occurs in chalcocite.

The copper is best developed on the SEA-Y 1, SEA-Y 5, and SEA-Y 6 claims in an area of metamorphic core complex and gash faults and fractures, as previously described above.

Below are the samples taken from the SEA-Y claim group.

Sample No.	Claim	Type*	% Cu	Au(opt)	Ag(opt)
101351	SEA-Y 2	N	.20	-----	-----
101352	SEA-Y 2	S	1.40	0.002	0.05
101353	SEA-Y 1	S	2.80	0.014	0.10
101354	SEA-Y 1	N	3.05	-----	-----
101355	SEA-Y 6	S	13.60	0.011	0.40
101356	SEA-Y 4	S	3.05	0.010	<.05**

* Type of sample: Select (S), Non-select channel (N)

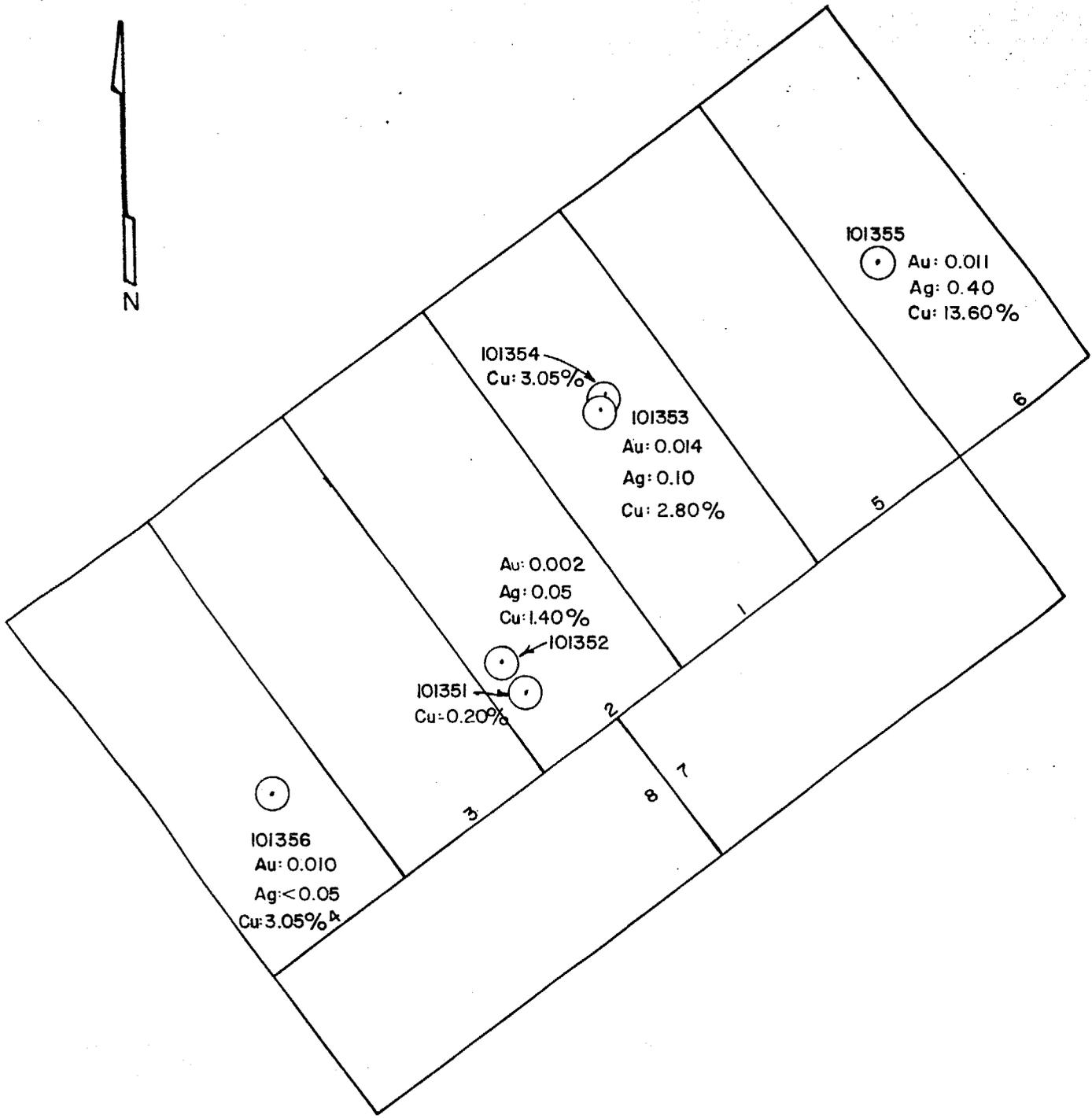
** < means less than

The locations of the various samples can be found on the Sample Location Map, page 17.

All the samples were taken from visual copper outcrops or ore stock piles. It was the purpose to identify and verify that copper, gold, and silver occur in quantities worthy of future or continued development efforts, regardless of the commodity prices.

Sample Descriptions: Below is a description of each sample taken.

T 9 N.
T 8 N
R 15 W



Sample Location Map

SEA-Y CLAIMS

La Paz County, Arizona



○ 101351 Location w/ Sample No.

Au: Ounces Per Ton

Ag: Ounces Per Ton

Cu: %

Sampled by M.W.Hood, M. Sheets

8 - 1986

(17)

101351: Two foot chip, non-select channel sample, cut perpendicular across a gash fault rehealed with quartz and chrysocolla occurring in granite gneiss country rock. Mafic minerals oxidizing to orange-maroon limonite. The same structure outcrops on access road above. See Photograph 8, page 14.

101352: Select sample, cut from gash fault breccia rehealed with quartz and copper chalcedony outcropping in silicified granite gneiss. Minor quartz gossan with relic chalcopryrite caught up in rehealed fault breccia.

101353: A select sample of metamorphic core complex composed of silicified shales and limestone, and granite gneiss from ore stockpile. Gangue minerals of calcite, argillically (clay) altered plagioclase feldspar, and yellow-orange limonite. Copper minerals of chrysocolla, malachite, brochantite, with relic disseminated chalcopryrite carrying gold in quartz gossan. Fifteen tons of this ore was shipped to Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company in 1974.

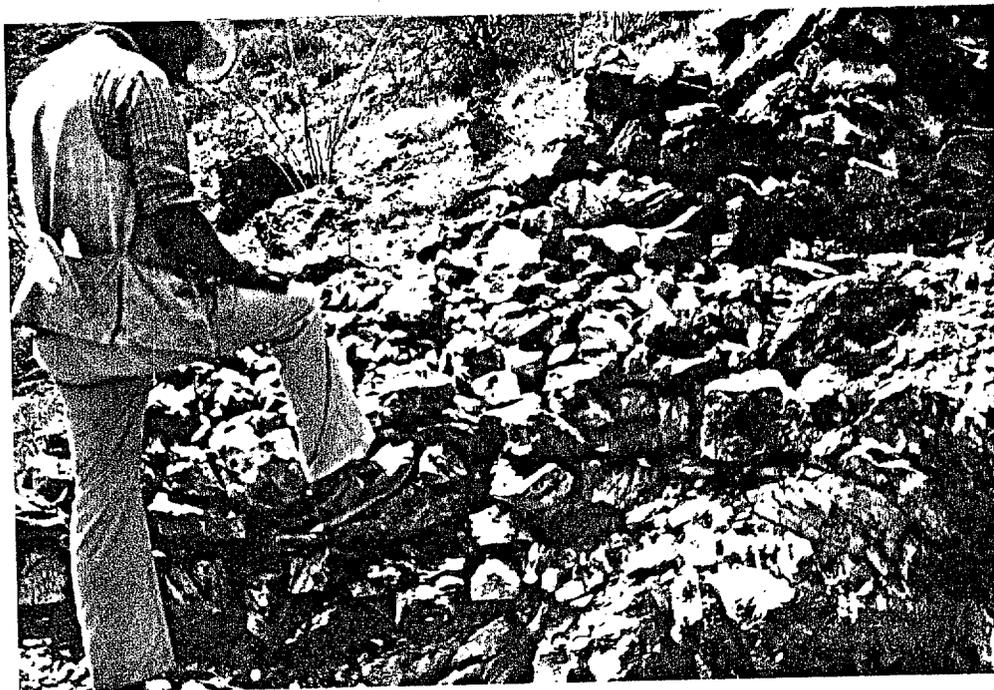
101354: Non-select, 2.5' channel sample from prospect face near 101353. Sample consists of metamorphic core complex of granite gneiss, silicified shale and limestone. Fracture stringers contain chrysocolla, and minor malachite, azurite, and copper (manganese) wad. No copper sulfides were observed in sample or outcrop.

101355: Select metamorphic core complex sample from ore stockpile, composed of 60% quartz gossan, containing relic disseminated chalcopyrite, argentiferous galena, minor chrysocolla, and malachite. Gold locked up with relic chalcopyrite or argentiferous galena.

101356: A select metamorphic core complex sample was taken from an ore stockpile at a prospect pit. Minor brecciation from core complex crushing was noted in several sample constituents. Mineralization consists of relic chalcopyrite disseminations containing gold, with minor pyrite; and abundant chrysocolla, along with some malachite. See Photograph No. 7, page 14; and Photograph No. 9, page 20.

The above sampling and assaying has proven conclusively there is anomalous copper and copper carrying gold values outcropping in the metamorphic core complex and related gash faults and fractures found on the SEA-Y claim group.

A follow-up development program is recommended, and should consist of additional geology and sampling. The work can be effectively completed upon back-to-back assessment work years. Or optioning the SEA-Y claims to a mining company on a year-to-year, work commitment basis (geology, sampling, and assaying) would enhance the immediate improvement of the property.



Photograph No. 9: At sample location 101356, an ore stockpile consisting of metamorphic core complex is shown. Assays from 101356 shows 3.05% Cu; .010 opt Au; and 4.05 opt Ag.

IX. GEOLOGICAL ORE RESERVES

The SEA-Y claims are regarded as being a reconnaissance exploration target with no geological ore reserve classification. Additional geophysics, geology, mapping, sampling, assaying, and drilling would determine if there is an inplace copper, or copper - gold ore reserve available.

The additional above work steps are advised, if grade and tonnage are to be determined and proven.

X. WATER AND POWER AVAILABILITY

Water would have to be developed in the Cactus Plain by drilling wells into alluvial sands and gravels. It is suspected the aquifers are deep, being from 500 to 1500 feet in depth.

Power is available from a high voltage, overland transmission line from Parker Dam on the Colorado River, to Phoenix, Arizona. The line is situated about 1.5 miles southwest of the SEA-Y claim group.

1435 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers



PHONE 622-0813

07059

Tucson, Arizona, _____

5/18, 1986

Sample Submitted by Mr. _____

MIKE SHEETS

Sample Marked	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay
101351	-----		-----	0.20				
101352	0.002		0.05	1.40				
101353	0.014		0.10	2.80				
101354	---		---	3.05				
101355	0.011		0.40	13.60				
101356	0.010		40.05	3.05				

Charges \$

51.00

Very respectfully,

JAC

2

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE
SEA-Y UNPATENTED LORE MINING CLAIMS

Ellsworth Mining District

La Paz County

Arizona

For
Everett Cohoe

By

Michael R. Sheets
Certified Professional Geological Scientist #4808

September 26, 1986

This report superceeds that of August 1986

Michael R. Sheets
9-26-86

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SUMMARY

The Sea-Y unpatented lode mining claims are located over a copper anomaly with associated low grade gold and silver mineralization. The results of this assessment indicates that additional work is necessary to fully address the true value of the claims.

The Sea-Y claims are situated in a detachment fault terrane of the Buckskin Mountains. Detachment faulting carries with it specific structural controls which may lead to economic copper, gold, and silver mineralization. For this reason, additional work by individuals or mining company would, no doubt, define and heighten the chances of finding an economic mineral deposit.

CONCLUSION

Based on the two visits to the property, there appears a likelihood of developing economic copper, gold, and silver. The mineralization is associated with Mesozoic low grade metamorphic rocks, Mesozoic sedimentary rocks, Cretaceous intrusive rocks, and a one to 3.5' thick metamorphic core complex, which have been overthrust (detached) from a source, perhaps in the Colorado River Valley area.

Field evidence indicates economic copper values range from 1.00% to over 5.00% in areas of the core complex; and that gold ranges from .001 (opt) to .015 (opt) in all rocks thus far sampled. More field work is needed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Sea-Y claims are deserving of a thorough evaluation whereby 1) all rock types are checked for copper, gold, and silver contents; 2) the claims are completely mapped at 100 or 200 scale; and 3) a geophysical survey is completed to possibly identify buried conductors.

A conservative, estimated budget as follows:

Geology and mapping, drafting.....	\$5,000.00
Sampling, Cu, Au, Ag assaying, labor.....	3,000.00
Geophysics, and interpretation.....	5,000.00
Travel, lodging, meals.....	3,000.00
15% Contingency.....	2,400.00
Total:.....	\$18,400.00

The above program should be carried out by a commodities company, with the budget to handle such expenditures.

I. INTRODUCTION

The geological assessment, which took place on September 20 and 21, 1986, consisted of a geological reconnaissance, and limited geological mapping and outcrop sampling on the Sea-Y unpatented lode mining claims. The assessment was completed as a follow up in identifying copper, gold, and silver mineralization outcropping as a thin veneer of metamorphic core complex rocks related to detachment faulting of the Buckskin Mountains. All of this work, in addition, can be credited toward 1987 assessment work requirements.

Assessment work filed in 1986 identified encouraging assay values on copper, gold, and silver. The recent work was designed to 1) identify possible source rocks for gold and silver outside the copper oxide zones; 2) geologically map the metamorphic core complex containing the copper oxide mineralization; 3) geologically map the Mesozoic gneiss and silicified sediment contact; 4) complete a geological field reconnaissance of the northside of Battleship Peak; and 5) locate and identify claim location and corner posts relative to the position of the target map area. Enough information was gathered to present a geological section across the main mineralized target area.

The samples taken were assayed by Jacobs Assay Office; Tucson, Arizona, where gold and silver were fire assayed; and copper determined by wet copper analysis methods. A copy of the Assay Certificate is found in the back of this report.

Below are the results of the investigation.

II. LOCATION

The Sea-Y claims encompass an area over a topographical ridge, whose place name is Battleship Peak. Refer to Map No. 1, page 3. The peak can be found on the Swansea, Arizona 15 minute topographic quadrangle, published by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The Sea-Y claims are located in unsurveyed Section 3, Township 8 North, Range 15 West; and in unsurveyed Section 34, Township 9 North, Range 15 West, Gila and Salt River Base Meridian.

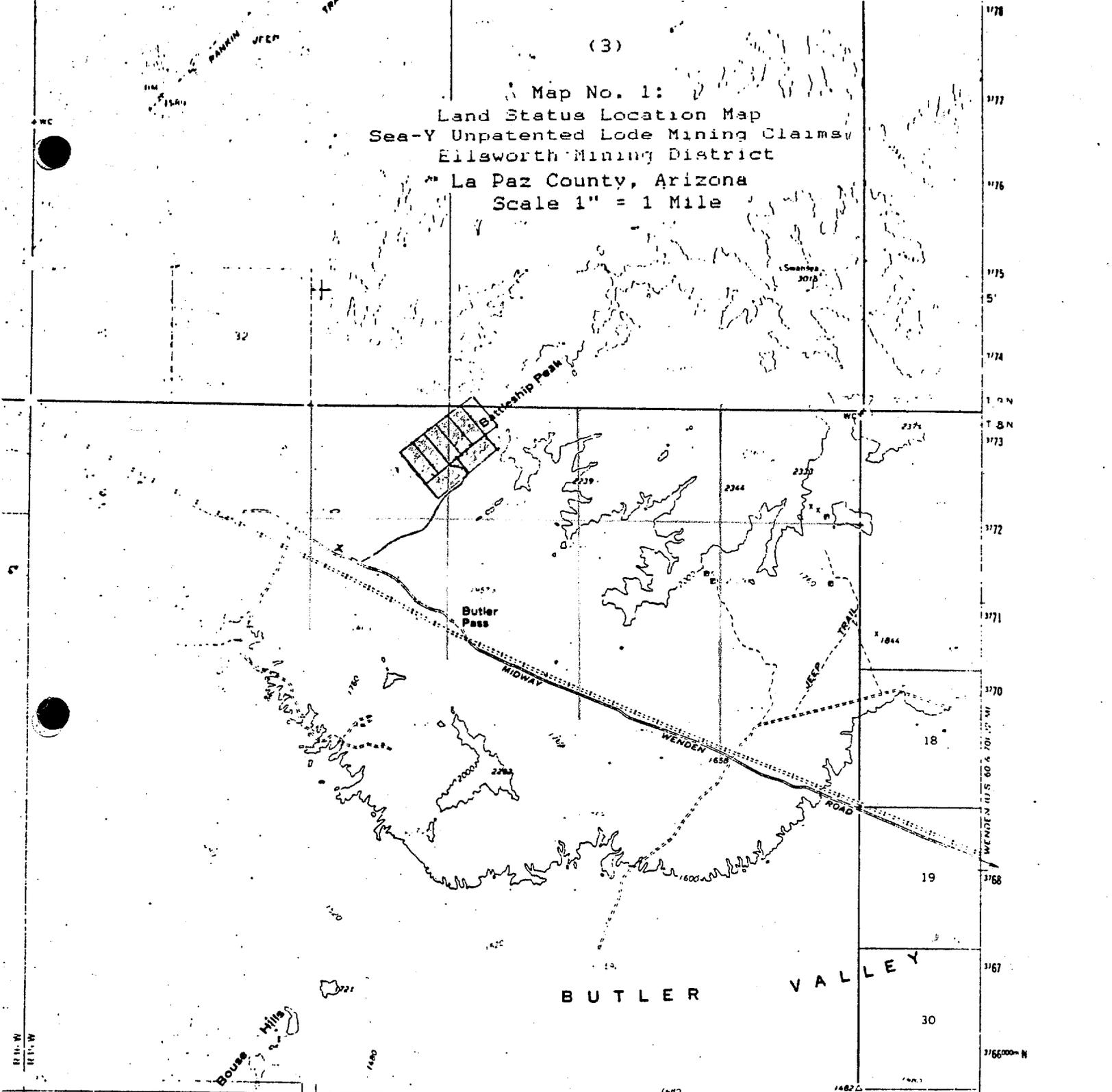
III. LAND STATUS

The Sea-Y Nos. 1-6 unpatented lode mining claims were located in September of 1978 by Mr Everett Cohoe. The land position was formerly called the Battleship Copper claims. In 1985, two additional Sea-Y claims were staked. Sea-Y 7 and 8 are contiguous to Sea-Y Nos. 1-6. All monuments are located and marked in the field.

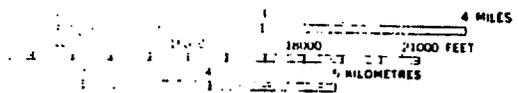
The Sea-Y claims strike N 50° E. The location monuments of the Sea-Y Nos. 1-6 can be found on the southside of Battleship Peak (refer to Location Map, page 3).

(3)

Map No. 1:
 Land Status Location Map
 Sea-Y Unpatented Lode Mining Claims
 Ellsworth Mining District
 La Paz County, Arizona
 Scale 1" = 1 Mile



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1975
 7420000 E R 15 W R 14 W 113° 45' 34" 00' N



VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM VIRGINIA 22092
 D SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Light-duty Unimproved dirt

SWANSEA, ARIZ.
 N3400—W11345/15

1966

AMS 3252 III—SERIES V798

15AL0961
 3251

IV. WATER AND POWER AVAILABILITY

Both water and power have to be developed. Powerline Well, the nearest well is at Midway, about 4 miles west of the claims. The well is dry, although at one time it did serve livestock.

The nearest power are two high voltage, Parker Dam to Phoenix transmission lines which are found about two miles south of the property.

V. INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM

The two days spent on the Sea-Y claims addressed 1) the source and continuity of copper oxide mineralization; 2) the relation of the metamorphic core complex containing oxide copper to the occurrence of gold and silver; 3) identify by mapping and sampling host rocks outside the copper oxide area containing gold and silver; 4) identify the complex structure partially buried beneath alluvial slope rubble by mapping the Mesozoic gneiss and silificied sediment contact; and 5) complete a field reconnaissance along the northside of Battleship Peak.

Enough information was gathered to construct a geologic-section which includes suspected buried geologic structures which could be revealed in the event of drilling.

The assessment was completed by Michael R. Sheets, a Certified Professional Geological Scientist under the bylaws of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG).

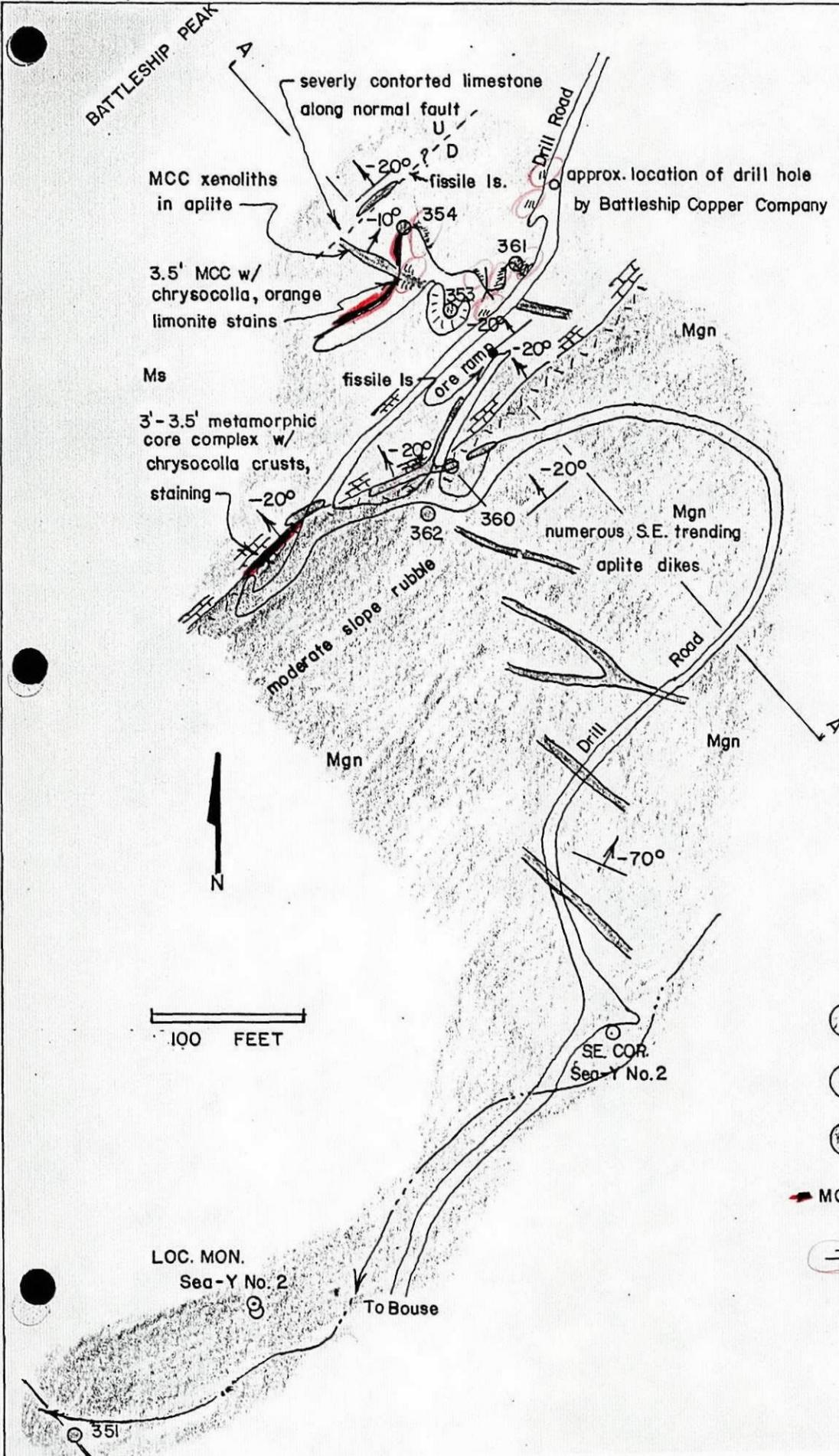
VI. GEOLOGY

The basement geology complex of the Sea-Y claims consists of undifferentiated Mesozoic granitic gneiss, Cretaceous-Early Tertiary felsic, intermediate, and mafic intrusive rocks. Partially capping the intrusive rocks is a Mesozoic age silicified limestone and shale formation. Covering the slopes is rubble from both the undifferentiated granitic gneiss and silicified limestone and shales. Refer to Geologic Map, page 6; and Geologic Section, page 8. All of the sequences have been subject to severe detachment faulting, of which the sediments ghostly illustrate.

Granitic Gneiss: Making up the majority of the basement complex is the granitic gneiss of tentative Mesozoic age. The gneiss is light to medium grey in color, phaneritic texture, contains < 1" porphyry blasts, forms rounded outcrops, and weathers more easily than the other rocks of the basement complex. Within the gneiss are the younger, more distinct intrusive rocks. On the accompanying geologic map, the granitic gneiss (sample 101362) is undifferentiated from most other younger intrusives.

Cretaceous - Early Tertiary felsic, intermediate, and mafic intrusive rocks: These younger rocks invade the older granite gneiss, usually following foliation, joint fractures, or more commonly in pre-detachment and post detachment fault structures.

Mafic intrusive rocks appear to be the oldest. These



GEOLOGIC
MAP
Sea-Y Claims
No. 1&2

LEGEND

-  Mesozoic granitic gneiss
-  Mesozoic sediments
-  Cretaceous aplite
-  MCC Metamorphic Core Complex
-  Mineralization, Copper
-  360 Sample Location

100 FEET



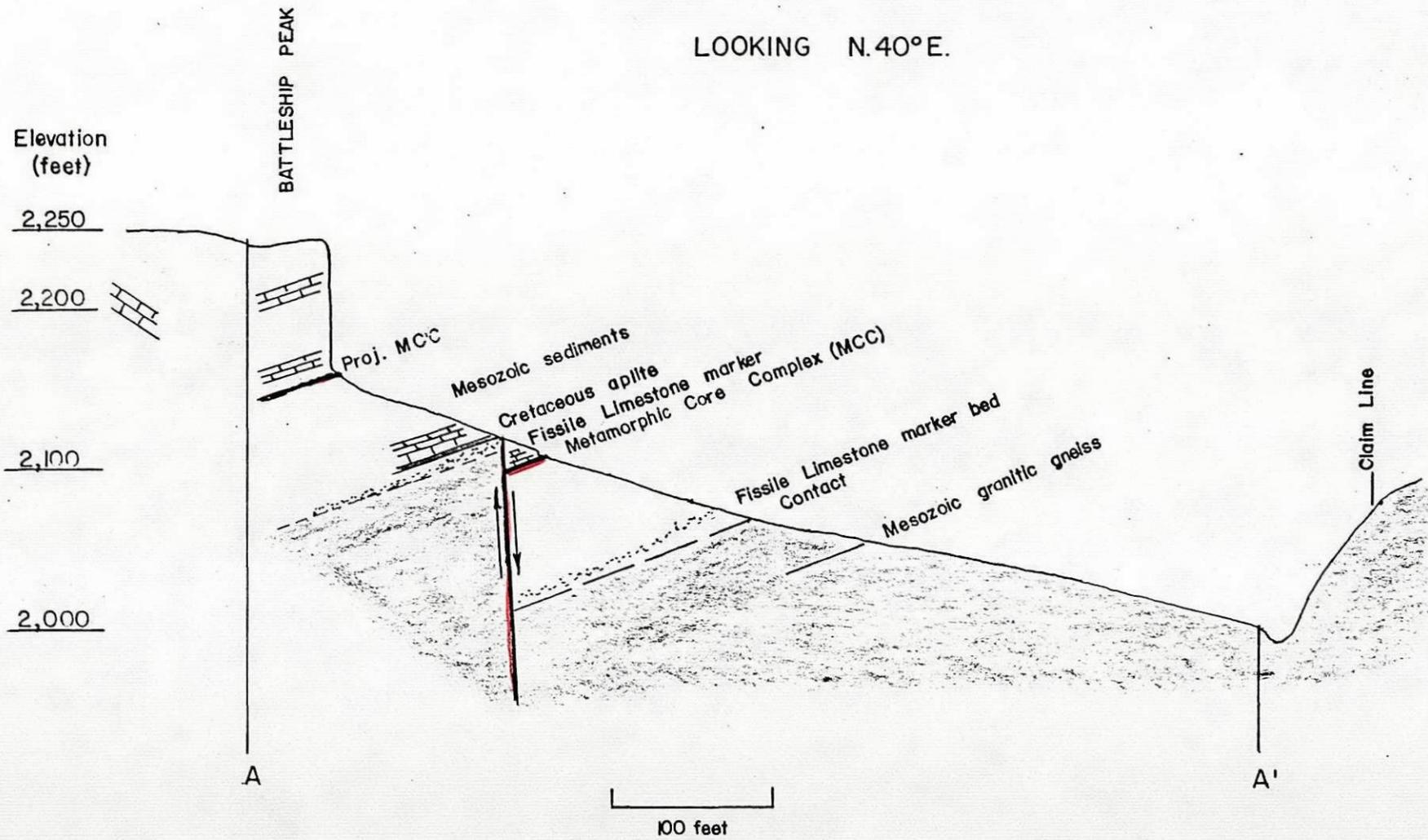
include a dark grey to black colored, aphanitic, diabase/basalt. This rock is found as concordant sills in the gneiss, and is weathered in outcrop but fresh and hard as seen in dozer cuts.

The intermediate rocks, next oldest, include diorite and diorite porphyry, and are undifferentiated within the basement complex. These indicate another period of magmatic activity. Both rocks have the "salt and pepper" appearance, are light to medium grey in color, phaneritic in texture, and appear to be closely related to each other, timewise. The diorite often contains < 2" xenoliths of the older diabase/basalt, and granitic gneiss; while distinguishing the diorite porphyry is < 1/2" phenocrysts of plagioclase feldspar. Both rocks contain abundant biotite, often with biotite replacement in the plagioclase, in the case of diorite porphyry.

Aplite, a felsic rock, appears to be the youngest as it has been observed in both the granitic gneiss and silicified limestone and shale. The aplite is easily mapped (refer to Geological Map, page 6; and Geological Section, page 8) as it has filled both joint and fault structures, and has also followed contacts between older intrusive rocks and the granitic gneiss. The aplite outcrops in the limestone and shales above the copper oxide mineralized zone as a weather resistant, gently dipping pluton. In and near the mineralized zone, the aplite appears to be older than the copper oxide, but definitely younger than the limestone and shale.

GEOLOGICAL SECTION

LOOKING N.40°E.



The aplite is creamy white to very light grey in color, and is aphanitic to locally phaneritic in texture. Away from the ore zone, the aplite contains locally abundant orthoclase feldspar and muscovite, making it appear more of a permatite. Near the ore zone, the aplite contains very small disseminations of a dark grey, metallic, isometric sulfide mineral; or is weakly to moderately stained with maroon hematite (sample 101360).

Outcropping as Battleship Peak is the weather resistant and detached silicified limestone and shales. The age of the sedimentary unit is tentively Mesozoic. Upon examination, the sediments are compressed and contorted, inter-bedded and locally crossbedded, exhibit silicified weather resistant bedding and septa, and are locally intruded by aplite.

The contact of the sediments and the granitic gneiss is well marked. Where exposed, at the base of the sediments, is a light tan, friable, sandy limestone bed which, when weathered, creates small caves and indentations, above, which rests more resistant, cliff forming limestone beds.

Regionally, the sediments appear the thickest in the area of Battleship Peak. Southwest of the peak, the sediments outcrop, but the thickness cannot be easily determined. North, east, and south of the peak, the sediments appear to be limited in outcrop. Silicious intrusive rocks form pronounced ridges which can be easily mistaken for silicious sediments.

VII. STRUCTURE

The structure of the Battleship Peak and surrounding area is complex due to the detachment faulting, and younger, superimposed normal faulting. The displaced distance of the sediments has not been determined. But it is suspected the sediments possibly could have come from the vicinity of the Colorado River Valley.

The oldest fault structures are probably filled with intrusive rocks, as previously described. No further attention, however, will be given to these.

Of importance to the Sea-Y claims is the detachment fault's metamorphic core complex, which also hosts the gold, silver, and copper mineralization previously identified in August of 1986. Refer to Geologic Map, page 6; and Geologic Section, page 8.

The core complex, where it is exposed in the mineralized area, varies from one to 3.5 feet in thickness. It strikes north 45° to 55° east, and dips approximately minus 20° to the northwest.

On the northside of Battleship Peak, the outcrop or trace of the detachment fault is vague. The sediments, do however, reflect the detachment presence. Striking in a northeasterly direction, the sediments dip from minus 30° to 60° south.

The difference in dip indicates that younger normal faulting has up thrown the sediments up to their present position, creating a "horst".

The characteristic feature of the detachment fault is the composition of the rock fragments or crush. Caught up in the crush are fragments of gneiss and sediments, which have been so metamorphosed, that the original composition or identification is nearly obliterated. Hence the name "metamorphic core complex". The core complex also provided a path of least resistance or porosity for hydrothermal and mineralized meteoric waters to penetrate and surface.

Paralleling Battleship Peak are normal faults which are probably responsible for the upward or vertical movement of the sediments to create a "horst". Outward or away from the sediments, the down dropped sides, called "grabens", have been eroded away, leaving only the sliced ridge of Battleship Peak. It is summarized the normal faults are deep seated, probably related to a Tertiary age volcanic or magma chamber. If this is so, then the normal faults must have "bled off" mineralized fluids, depositing or redepositing liquors into the buried normal fault structures, the detachment fault's metamorphic core complex, and gash fractures and veins.

Subsequent to the normal faulting are major north-south gash or fracture sets. These too, are mineralized with copper oxides (sample 101351) as indicated on both the north and south sides of Battleship Peak. The gash fractures appear

to be better mineralized on the southside than on the northside.

The gash fractures, found perpendicular to the direction of movement created during the normal faulting epoch, helped relieve differential stress, compression, and rotation.

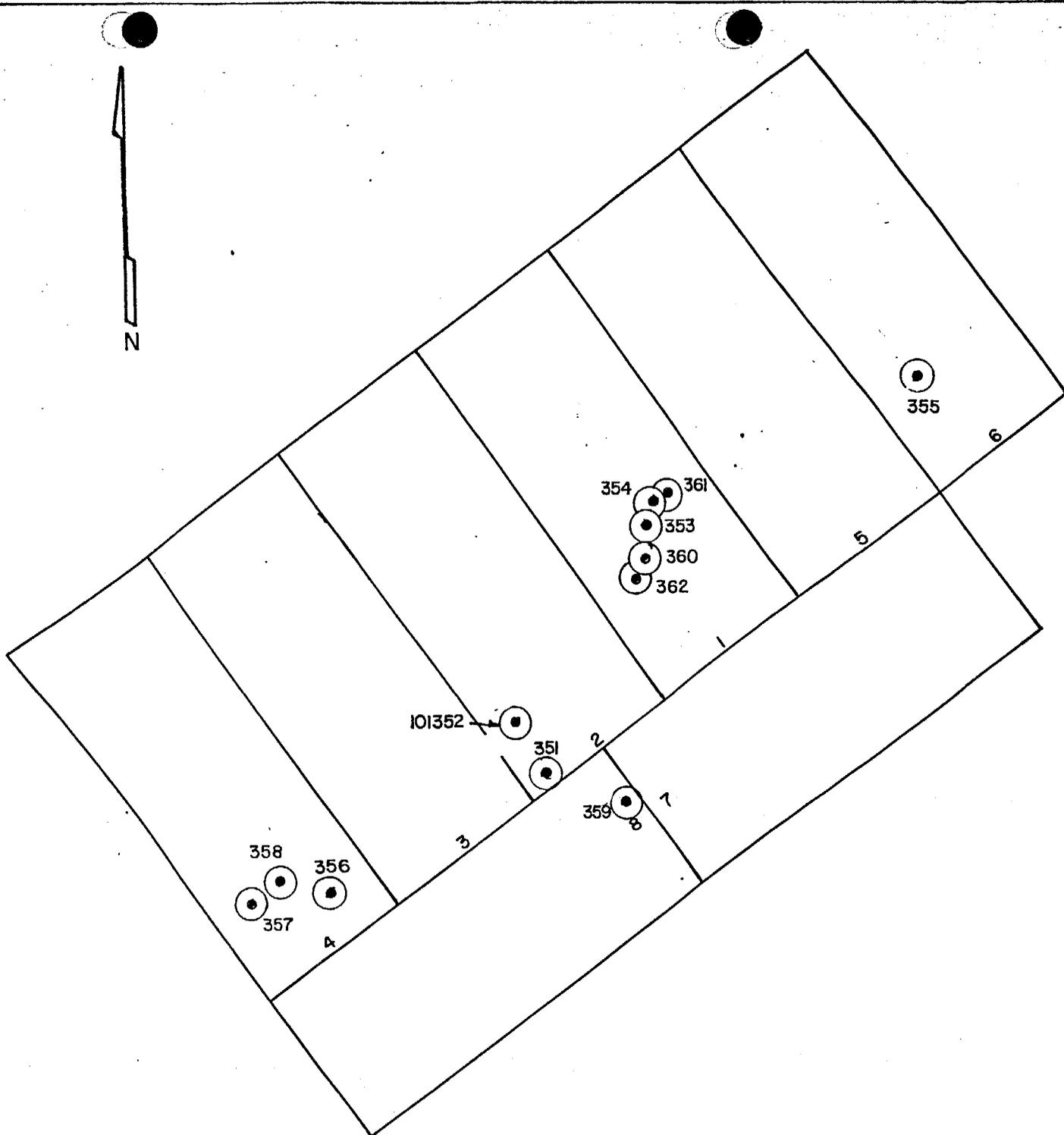
These too, are deep probably seated, possibly penetrating a reservoir of "juiced up" mineralizing solutions.

VIII. MINERALIZATION

In executing the geological assessment, attention was given to 1) identifying possible source rocks containing gold and silver mineralization which was accomplished by sampling the most likely hosts based on mineral assemblages present; 2) sampling of several other core complex outcrops where previous operators dug shallow exploration pits and stock-piled silicious copper oxide ore; and 3) completion of a geological reconnaissance on the northside of Battleship Peak, in search of similar vein or core complex mineralization as found on the southside. Below are the results of this program. All sampling is shown on the Sample Location Map, page 13.

Low grade gold and silver is present. The values occur in the core complex, in select iron and copper mineralized gash fractures, and in aplite quartz veins containing iron staining or finely disseminated metallics.

T 9 N
T 8 N
R 15 W



Sample Location Map
SEA-Y CLAIMS
La Paz County, Arizona



- 101351 Location w/Sample No.
- Au: Ounces Per Ton (see text)
- Ag: Ounces Per Ton (" ")
- Cu: % (" ")

Sampled by M.W.Hood, M. Sheets
8 - 1986
9 - 1986

The significant gold and silver values previously identified were taken from very select ore in piles which contained significant chrysocolla in a gangue of silicious limonite containing relic chalcopyrite. The size of the piles indicate that the core complex vein mineralization is extremely shallow at outcrops (refer to Geological Section, page 8). In addition, all 6 samples taken during the course of this assessment indicate low gold values in all host rocks sampled.

Below are the assay results for the geological assessment.

No.	Type	Au(opt)	Ag(opt)	Cu (%)
357	gash vein	.002	.20	.03
358	ore pile	.003	.20	.63
359	gash vein	Tr	.10	.42
360	aplite	.002	.05	.01
361	MCC	.001	<.05	.23
362	gneiss	Tr	<.05	Tr

The following are the samples taken the August 1986 visit.

351	gneiss	-----	-----	.20
352	gash vein	.002	.05	1.40
353	ore pile	.014	.10	2.80
354	MCC	-----	-----	3.05
355	ore pile	.011	.40	13.60
356	ore pile	.010	<.05	3.05

In comparison between the ore pile samples and all other samples, it becomes apparent that gold mineralization is quite shallow and does not persist with depth, as with copper.

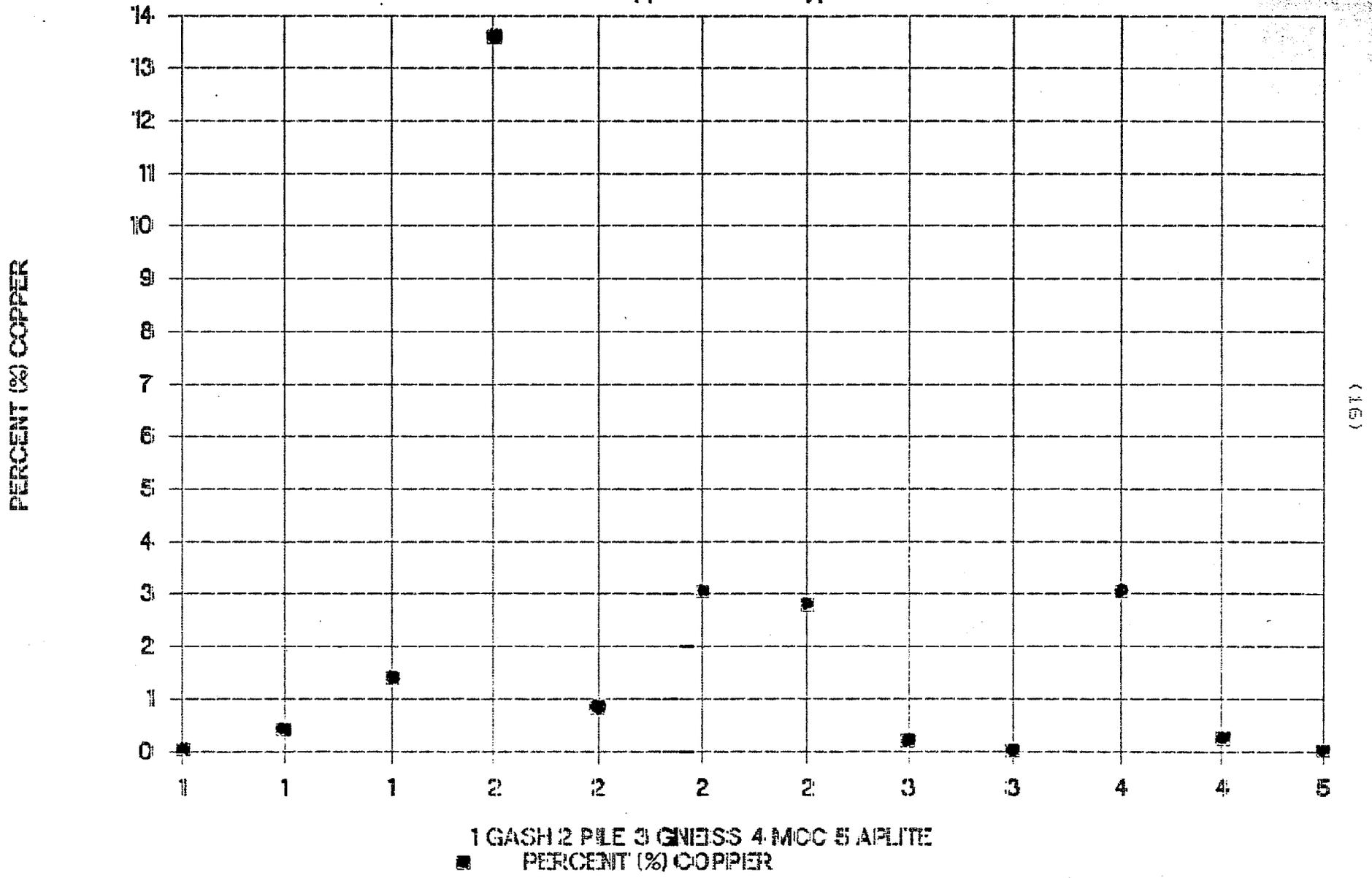
Significant copper oxide mineralization has been seen in one to 3.5 foot thick core complex rocks that parallels the base of Battleship Peak. The average copper value in core complex rocks appears to be near 1.00%, while in all other outcrops the values are generally less than 1.00%. This is indicated as the core complex appears to have been cut by a deep seated normal fault, whereby copper rich liquors ascended from a magmatic or volcanic source, then spread into gash fractures and veins. The lower copper values are attributed to the farther from the source, the weaker the solution became, as illustrated in the gash sample assays and Copper Distribution graph (page 16).

The Copper Distribution graph illustrates the selective copper values in relation to the various host rocks and structures found in the area of the assessment.

The geological reconnaissance completed on the northside of Battleship Peak did not find any significant copper mineralization as found on the southside. In addition, no prospect pits were found along the 2,100 foot contour line area on the northside, as is found on the south. Only several < 1/4 inch veinlets of chrysocolla were found cutting the sediments, near the base of the peak.

COPPER DISTRIBUTION

% Copper vs Rock Type



IX. ALTERATION

Based on field observations, the expected manto or replacement alteration mineral assemblage suites are not present. Some of the hydrothermal alteration suites that should be present are garnetization and tactites, calcification, silicification, dolomatization, limonitization, sericitization, and epidotization. It is believed the limestone sediments never had a chance to react with hydrothermal fluids to create economic replacement or manto ore deposits wherever the sediments came from.

X. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The value of the claims should not be determined based on the work completed to date. Only until the claims are mapped and sampled completely, the true value can be easily determined.

XI. ASSAYS

The assay certificates are found on the following page. These certificates are from the August 1986 assessment work year, and from the 1987 assessment work year.

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers



65059

Tucson, Arizona,

8/18 1980

Sample Submitted by Mr.

MIKE SHEETS

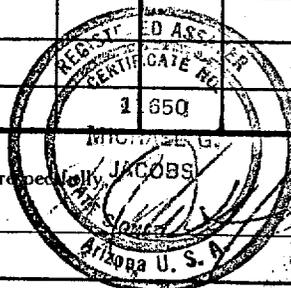
Sample Marked	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay
101351	---		---	0.20				
101352	0.002		0.05	1.40				
101353	0.014		0.10	2.80				
101354	---		---	3.05				
101355	0.011		0.40	13.60				
101356	0.010		40.05	3.05				

Charges \$

51.00

Very respectfully,

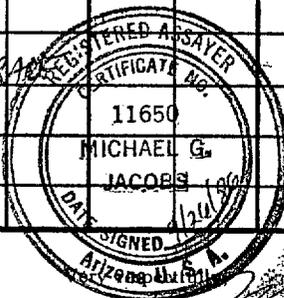
MICHAEL G. JACOBS



357	0.002		0.20	0.03				
358	0.003		0.20	0.83				
359	TRACE		0.10	0.42				
360	0.002		0.05	0.01				
361	0.001		<0.05	0.25				
362	TRACE		<0.05	TRACE				

Charges \$

69.00



FIAT ASSAY
< = LESS THAN

[Signature]