IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado

November 26, 1956

Memorandum

To: Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region III

From: John F. Shaw
E. N. Harshman

Subject: DMEA Docket 4411 (Uranium), Treasure Uranium and Resources, Inc., (NW 1/4 sec. 6, T. 15 N., R. 9 W., NMPM) McKinley County, New Mexico

Enclosed are the original and nine copies of a joint examination report by E. F. Albee, U. S. Geological Survey, and E. W. Beal, U. S. Bureau of Mines, covering their examination of the subject property.

The property has been explored by five widely spaced drill holes. Probing of these holes indicates the presence of favorable mineralization in these holes.

Based primarily on data obtained from surrounding properties, the examiners consider that the property warrants exploration and they recommend a two-stage drilling program estimated to cost $29,814.60.

We concur with the conclusions and recommendations of the examiners.

John F. Shaw
Supervising Mining Engineer

E. N. Harshman
E. N. Harshman
Member, Field Team

Enclosures (10)
EHarshman:mg

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FRED A. SEATON, SECRETARY

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY FIELD TEAM
REGION XII

DMEA 4413

Treasure Mountain and Resources, Inc.

SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 6, T. 13 N., R. 9 W.

McKinley County, New Mexico

Uranium

Joint Engineering and Geological Report

by

Howard F. Albee, Geologist
Geological Survey

Edward W. Beal, Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

November 23, 1956

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DMEA 4411

TREASURE URANIUM AND RESOURCES, INC.
SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC. 6, T. 13 N., R. 9 W.
McKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Treasure Uranium and Resources, Inc., applied to Defense Minerals Exploration Administration for assistance in exploring for uranium in Lots 3, 4, and 5 and the SE 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 6, T. 13 N., R. 9 W., McKinley County, New Mexico. The applicant proposed to explore the Jurassic Morrison formation, which underlies its property, by doing 17,000 feet of core and noncore drilling in 34 holes having an average depth of 500 feet, at an estimated cost of $34,590.

The applicant's property was examined on September 18, 1956, by a DMEA examining team composed of Edward W. Buel, U. S. Bureau of Mines, and Howard F. Albee, U. S. Geological Survey, accompanied by Luke Baumgardner, geologist for the applicant.

The property has been partly explored by five widely spaced drill holes. No chemical assay data have been obtained from these drill holes. Atomic Energy Commission's gamma-ray logs indicate that favorable uranium mineralization exists in all of the holes. In the absence of assay data and the inability to view salient geological features because of overburden, the geology, recommendations, and conclusions

of this report are based upon data obtained from DMEA contracts and private drilling on nearby and contiguous properties.

Personnel of the AEC office in Grand Junction, Colorado, were consulted in connection with the application.

Uranium ore is indicated in holes drilled short distances north and south of the property by AEC gamma-ray logging unit readings. Of the five holes drilled on the property, the AEC logging unit indicates one to be ore grade and four to be mineralized. AEC maps available for inspection show that the property lies within the area of altered sandstone that is considered favorable for the occurrence of ore deposits. The examining team, therefore, recommends that the application to explore for uranium ore deposits be approved.

The examining team recommends a drilling program to be carried out in two stages. Stage I will consist of 2,040 feet of non-core and 1,510 feet of core drilling. Stage II will consist of 11,540 feet of non-core rotary drilling. The total cost of the program is estimated at $29,814.60, of which the Government participation will be $22,360.95.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The property is in the NW 1/4 sec. 6, T. 13 N., R. 9 W., New Mexico principal meridian, in the Grants (Anderson Lake-Bluewater)

area, McKinley County, New Mexico (fig. 1). It lies on a mesa which is in a north-westerly direction from the San Mateo road, north of Grants.

The property is readily accessible from Grants, New Mexico, which is on U. S. Highway 66. From Grants, U. S. Highway 66 is followed westward for 3 miles to State Highway 53 (San Mateo road); thence northward for about 12 miles to the Ambrosia Lake road. The Ambrosia Lake road is followed for approximately 3-1/2 miles to a crossroad. A road leading in a westerly direction is taken for about a mile to the subject property.

The property can also be reached by several other routes, but because of numerous unmarked roads in the area, these routes are difficult to describe.

GEOGRAPHY

The relief in the general area of the property is not pronounced. Altitudes range from approximately 6,900 feet, along San Mateo Creek valley, to 7,200 feet atop the mesa west of the valley. The surface of the property is essentially flat; it lies on a mesa at an estimated altitude of 7,000 feet.

The property is covered by a sandy mantle which supports a sparse growth of native grasses, juniper, and pinon pine. Timber for mining purposes would have to be obtained in the vicinity of Mt. Taylor or in Grants.

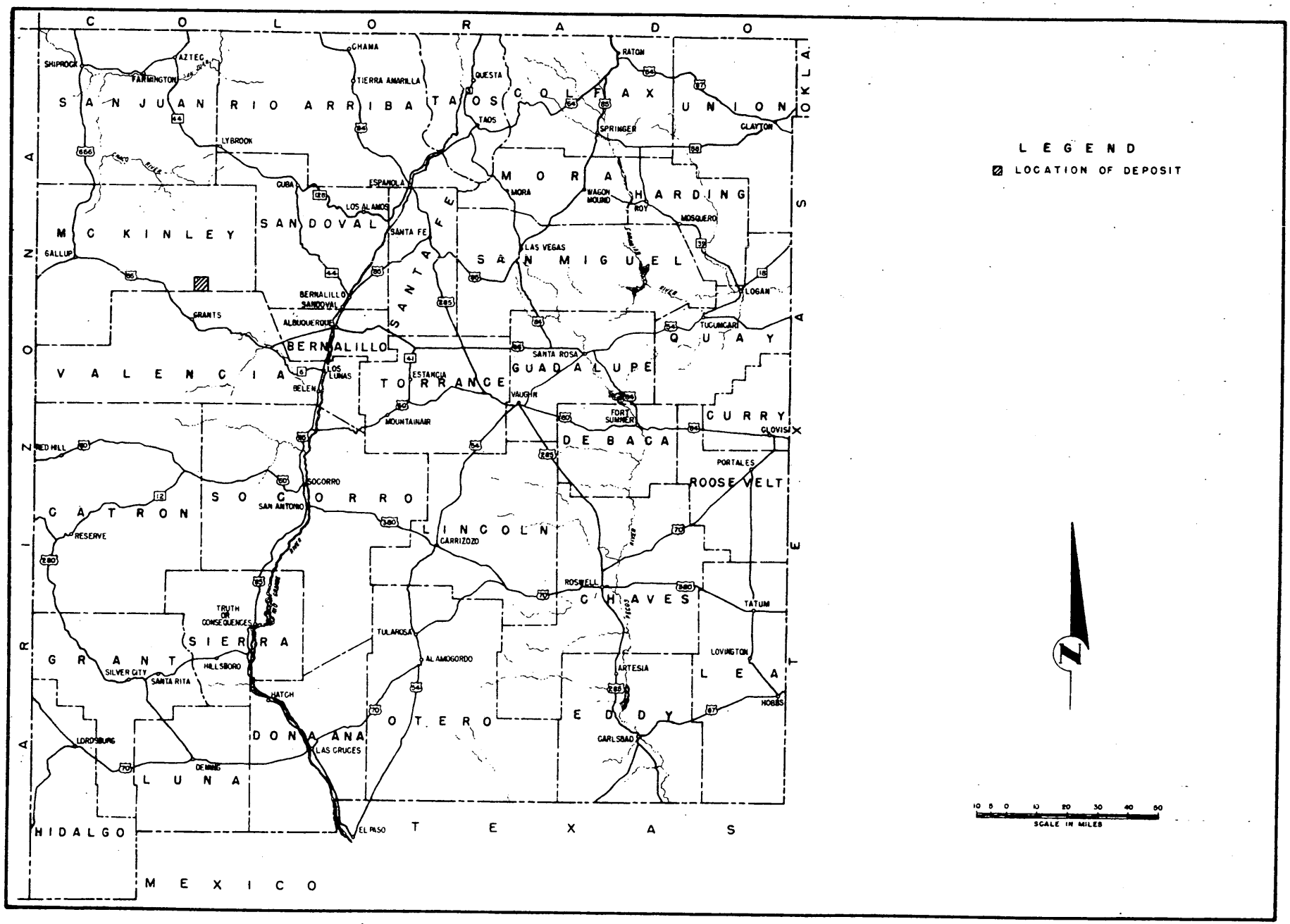


FIGURE 1 - LOCATION OF NW1/4, SEC. 6, TREASURE URANIUM AND RESOURCES, INC., McKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.
DMEA 4411

Water for drilling can be obtained about 1/4 mile from the property. It is anticipated that water for drilling will not be required in any appreciable quantity. The operator successfully drilled 5 holes, 3 of which were drilled dry, and the other 2 holes required but little water.

The climate is arid with an annual precipitation of 6 to 8 inches. Extremes in daily temperatures are common.

All power would have to be supplied by portable equipment as no public utilities are available in the area.

Skilled mining labor is scarce, but common labor is plentiful in the area. Navajo Indians constitute much of the common labor. It is reported that the Indians adapt themselves readily to underground mining techniques.

An Atomic Energy Commission ore-buying depot, operated by Lucius Pitkin, Inc., is near the junction of State Highway 53 and U. S. Highway 66. The depot is about 15 miles from the property. The construction of a 750-ton mill in the near future is anticipated for the Grants area.

Grants, 20 miles to the south, and Albuquerque, 76 miles east of Grants, are the nearest railpoints and sources of supplies.

PROPERTY

The property includes Indian Allotment land described as Lots 3, 4, and 5 and the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4, sec. 6, T. 13 N., R. 9 W., New Mexico principal meridian. The property contains 166.5 acres. It is administered by the Navajo Agency at Window Rock, Arizona.

A mining lease agreement has been approved and issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to Dan Delgarito (Indian Allottee 5174) and New Park Mining Company. This mining lease has been reassigned to Treasure Uranium and Resources, Inc., 531 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, by New Park Mining Company without any lien or other encumbrances.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

Uranium mineralization was first discovered in the Grants, New Mexico, region in 1949 by a geologic field party from the University of California. Shortly after this discovery, uranium was found in a Jurassic Todilto limestone outcrop on Haystack Butte on land belonging to the Santa Fe Railroad. Following this latter discovery, the region was invaded by uranium prospectors and exploration companies. This resulted in the discovery of uranium ore within the Cretaceous Mancos and Dakota formations and in the Jurassic Morrison formation. More recently extensive exploration and development is being carried

on within the Westwater Canyon member of the Morrison formation in the immediate vicinity of Ambrosia Lake and enormous ore bodies have been found. This area is from 4 to 8 miles northeast of the subject property.

A number of Defense Minerals Exploration Administration exploration contracts have been approved for nearby properties. The San Jacinto (contract Idm-E 939), Westvaco (contract Idm-E 934), and Solomer (contract Idm-E 797) companies are operating on sections adjacent to section 6 which contains the subject property. Favorable uranium mineralization has been discovered in exploratory drill holes on all of these DMEA contract properties.

No uranium production has been obtained from the subject property or from any of the properties within the immediate vicinity. Appreciable ore production, however, has been realized from several mining operations about 5 miles south of the subject property. Some of the principal producers are Holly Mining Company, Four Corners Exploration Company, Mid-Continent Uranium Company, and Haystack Mountain Development Company. Ore production figures are not available, but it is believed that production amounts to thousands of tons per month.

GEOLOGY

The subject property is located in the Grants, New Mexico, district which lies on part of the northeast flank of the Zuni uplift. The uplift is a broad asymmetrical dome which comprises an area of about 2,000 square miles and extends for a distance of about 60 miles from Grants, New Mexico, on the east, to Gallup, New Mexico, on the west. The beds in the area generally dip northeastward at a low angle into the San Juan basin. The beds on the property dip about 4 degrees northeasterly. The rocks are folded broadly and high angle faults are common. In the Ambrosia Lake area of the Grants district the faults trend from northwest to northeast, the most common trend being northeast.

Rocks exposed in the district range in age from Permian to Upper Cretaceous, but significant uranium deposits have been found only in the Jurassic and younger rocks. These rocks are, in ascending order, the Todilto limestone, Summerville formation, Bluff sandstone, and the Morrison formation of Jurassic age, and the Dakota sandstone, Mancos shale, and the Mesaverde group of Cretaceous age. Productive uranium deposits are known only in the Todilto, Morrison, and Dakota formations. This report is concerned only with the potential deposits in the Morrison formation. The

deposits in the Dakota are extremely sparse and small, and the Todilto lies as much as 800 feet below the surface of the property.

The Morrison formation in the district comprises three members which are, in ascending order, the Recapture shale, the Westwater Canyon sandstone, and the Brushy Basin shale.

The Recapture member is composed of interbedded fluvial sandstone and mudstone units. The sandstone strata are fine- to medium-grained and locally contain granules and pebbles disseminated in the sandstone or concentrated along laminations. The sandstone is friable, and sedimentary structures are poorly displayed. The Recapture is about 100 feet thick and contains alternating red, brown, and light gray units.

The Westwater Canyon member consists predominantly of medium- to coarse-grained fluvial sandstone units locally arkosic, with interbedded gray, gray-green, and red-brown mudstone strata. The sandstone may be yellowish gray, grayish green, red, or reddish brown. The thickness of the Westwater, penetrated in five widely spaced holes on the property, ranges from 118 to 169 feet. The member intertongues with the overlying Brushy Basin member and the top contact is often questionable.

The Brushy Basin member is composed of claystone containing varying amounts of silt and sand and much bentonitic clay. Lesser

amounts of medium-grained sandstone occur as lenses and as tongues of the underlying Westwater. Crossbedding and scour-and-fill features indicate a fluvial origin. Carbonaceous debris, claystone lenses, and pebbles are present locally. From 2-1/2 to 3 miles south of the property a prominent sandstone tongue of the Westwater is commonly referred to as the "Poison Canyon" sandstone. Drill hole data indicate that this tongue apparently pinches out and others seem to come in. Therefore all sandstone units above the Westwater will be called Brushy Basin sandstones. The Brushy Basin, in drill holes on the property, ranges from 64 to 105 feet in thickness.

The ore-bearing Brushy Basin and Westwater members of the Morrison formation are not exposed on the property. The Mancos shale, overlain in places by Quaternary alluvium, covers the area. The depths to the top of the Brushy Basin range from 180 to 250 feet.

Ore deposits

Many large ore bodies (100,000 tons and larger) have been discovered in the Westwater Canyon sandstone in a northwesterly-trending belt of mineral deposits. This belt of deposits is known to lie about a mile north of the property and may be found to extend closer when further drilling is done on the intervening section of land.

Fewer and smaller deposits have been found in sandstone units of the overlying Brushy Basin member.

Mineralized rock consists principally of sandstone impregnated with uranium and vanadium minerals. The ore deposits are tabular, elongate masses that lie essentially parallel to the sandstone beds. The ore deposits range from knife edge to more than 30 feet in thickness, up to 1,000 feet or more in width, and as much as 5,000 feet or more in length. The deposits have an apparent easterly to southeasterly trend (fig. 2).

The approximate locations of most of the known ore deposits in both the Westwater and Brushy Basin members as determined by drilling, are shown on figure 2. Some drilling has been done in the quarter section adjoining the subject property on the south. The owners kept no drill records, but some of the holes were probed by the AEC gamma-ray logging unit. Indicated thicknesses of ore-grade material in 5 holes are as follows: 22 feet, 20 feet, 12 feet, 9.5 feet, and 4.5 feet. No locations or collar elevations were available, but the depths to the ore-grade material are from 390 feet to 420 feet, which places the material in the Westwater member.

Several holes have been drilled in the section adjoining the property to the north. Four of these holes are in ore in the Westwater; one of the holes is about 300 feet north of the property.

The subject property appears to lie in a favorable part of the district inasmuch as there are ore holes both north and south of it, and because, out of the five holes drilled on the property, four show anomalously high radioactivity and one shows ore-grade material.

PRESENT STATUS

The property has been but partly explored by the applicant who drilled five holes, having a total of 2,246 feet of non-core drilling. No other exploration has been done. There is no mining or milling equipment on the property, and further exploratory drilling will be done on contract.

SAMPLING AND MINABLE ORE RESERVES

Rock material suitable for sampling was not available during the DMEA examination. The applicant did not attempt to obtain any uranium oxide chemical assays from material removed from his five exploration drill holes. Atomic Energy Commission gamma-ray log records submitted by the applicant show that uranium mineralization was encountered in all of the drill holes and that in one hole, F-11 (fig. 3), the presence of low-grade ore is indicated by a high anomalous reading. The applicant believes that this hole penetrated 4 feet of ore containing 0.13 percent U_3O_8.

The property has no known ore reserves.

APPLICANT'S PROPOSAL

The applicant proposes a two-stage drilling program to explore for uranium ore within the Brushy Basin and Westwater Canyon members of the Morrison formation.

Stage I will consist of drilling eight holes on widely spaced centers which range from 500 to 1,000 feet. No coring will be done under Stage I drilling, but drill hole cuttings taken at 2- or 2-1/2-foot intervals, will be sampled and bagged.

Stage II will consist of drilling 26 holes, 3 of which will be cored. Drilling will be conducted on approximately 500-foot centers. An average of 200 feet of core will be taken from each hole. Coring will begin near the middle of the Brushy Basin shale and will include all of the Westwater Canyon member. Locations of the holes to be cored will be determined by the results of prior drilling.

The applicant states that a vast amount of drilling and gamma-ray logging has been done within the Grants area, and that radiometric logs can be interpreted with close accuracy for thickness and grade of mineralization as well as lithologic breaks. Therefore, he concludes that cores from 3 holes will furnish sufficient material for chemical assays, so that radiometric logs corrections, if required,

may be made for minor local fluctuations in equilibrium. He also states that all coring will begin near the middle of the Brushy Basin member and will include the entire Westwater Canyon member.

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The DMEA examining team believes that the applicant's exploration program would explore the subject property and, except for some modifications, concurs in it. The examining team, however, is of the opinion that the property can be explored more effectively by coring in Stage I, and that drilling in Stage II should not be confined to the drill pattern as proposed by the applicant.

Basing its recommendations on the known physical and geological features of the uranium deposits of the Grants area, the examining team recommends the following changes in the applicant's proposed exploration program.

The applicant's Stage I holes should be relocated to conform to a more uniform drill pattern and to keep all DMEA drill holes at least 100 feet from the property boundary. As seen in figure 3, the applicant's drill holes are approximately relocated as follows:

Applicant's Location	to	Proposed Re-location
A-11		A-11
D-8		D-6
D-14		D-16
E-8		E-6
E-14		E-16
K-11		J-11
F-2		no change
F-20		no change

In addition to the relocation of the holes, it is recommended that portions of all holes drilled in Stage I be cored. Size of core shall be BX or larger. As seen from gamma-ray log records submitted by the applicant, all favorable mineralized areas within the Brushy Basin member are confined to its lower portions. In view of this, the examining team concurs in the applicant's proposal that all coring begin approximately in the middle of the Brushy Basin member and continue through the Westwater Canyon member. Coring shall also continue for a distance of not less than 1 or more than 5 feet into the underlying Recapture Creek member, in order to definitely establish the contact between the Westwater Canyon and Recapture Creek members.

Drilling footages for Stages I and II are roughly estimated from drill-log information obtained from the 5 holes drilled by the applicant.

Estimated Stage I drilling is given as follows:

Hole	Non-core (Ft.)	Core (Ft.)	Total Depth (Ft.)
N-11	250	180	430
D-6	230	190	420
D-16	260	200	460
H-6	250	200	450
H-16	270	180	450
J-11	270	190	460
F-2	230	190	420
F-20	280	190	470
Totals 8	2,040	1,510	3,550
Averages	255	188.8	443.8

Stage II shall consist of a total of 26 holes, non-core, whose locations will be determined upon the results of previous drilling. Stage II drilling would be undertaken only upon prior approval of the Government. Total drilling under Stage II is estimated at approximately 11,500 feet. Drill holes under Stage II shall not be closer than 100 feet to any pre-existing drill hole.

All holes are to be probed radiometrically, and radiometric logs shall be kept. All core recovered should be split; one-half of the split is for chemical analysis and the remainder shall be boxed for the Government's use. Drill-hole cuttings will be collected from non-core holes in areas displaying favorable mineralization. Cuttings will be sampled from favorably mineralized areas at 2-foot intervals and the cuttings saved.

It is also recommended that if the 3,590 feet of drilling estimated for Stage I is not adequate for completion of 8 holes to the Bourgeois Creek member, then additional footage required for completing Stage I drilling can be transferred from footage alloted under Stage II.

Conversation with the applicant indicated that he will agree to revisions made in the exploration program.

COST ESTIMATES

Stage I

Estimated time for completion - 5-1/2 months

Basis - 1 shift - 25 days per month

1 drill rig - 1500 feet rotary non-core per shift - 20 feet core per shift

(1) Independent Contracts	Estimated cost	
Non-core rotary drilling 2,040 feet at $1/ft.	$ 2,040.00	
Diamond-core drilling 1,510 feet at $4/ft.	6,040.00	
Bulldozing to prepare 8 drill sites, 16 hours at $12 an hour	192.00	
Standby time, 4 hours at $15 an hour	60.00	
Total		$ 8,332.00

(2) Labor, Supervision and Technical Services

1 geologist-supervisor 3-1/2 mos. at $600 a month	$ 2,100.00	
1 sampler-field asst. 3-1/2 mos. at $300 a month	1,225.00	
1 draftsman 3 days at $16 a day	48.00	
Payroll tax and compensation at 5 percent	168.65	
Total		$ 3,541.65

(3) Operating Equipment

1 sedan, depreciation 3-1/2 mos. at $40 a month	$ 140.00	
Total		$ 140.00

(4) Operating Material and Supplies

Gasoline, oil, repairs for sedan 3-1/2 mos. at $35	$ 122.50	
Total		$ 122.50

(5) Miscellaneous

Radiometric logging, 3,550 feet at $0.15 a foot	$ 532.50	
Office supplies, map & log reproduction, 3-1/2 mos.	70.00	
150 sand board core boxes at $1.25 each	187.50	
Total		$ 790.00

(6) Chemical analyses, 10 at $5 each $ 50.00

Total cost Stage I 3,550 feet at $3.66+	$12,976.15
Incidental costs (Items 2,3,4,5) 3,550 feet $1.29+	$ 4,594.15
Government participation at 75 percent	$ 9,732.11

Stage II

Estimated time for completion - 2-1/2 months

Basis - 1 shift - 25 days per month

1 drill rig - 200 feet rotary non-core per shift

(1) Subcontract Contracts

Non-core rotary drilling 11,500 feet at $1/ft.	$11,500.00	
Standby to radiometrically probe drill holes 13 hours at $15 an hour	195.00	
Bulldozing to prepare 26 drill sites, 40 hours at $12 an hour	480.00	
Total		$12,215.00

(2) Incidental Allowance Labor, supervision and technical services	Estimated cost	
1 geologist-supervisor at $600 mo. x 2-1/2 mos.	$ 1,500.00	
1 sampler-field asst. at $350 mo. x 2-1/2 mos.	875.00	
1 draftsman at $16/day x 9 days	144.00	
Payroll deductions at 5 percent	125.95	
Total		$ 2,644.95

(3) Operating equipment

1 sedan, depreciation at $40/mo. x 2-1/2 mos.	$ 100.00	
Total		$ 100.00

(4) Operating Materials and Supplies

Gasoline, oil repairs to sedan, 2-1/2 mos. at $35	$ 87.50	
Total		$ 87.50

(5) Miscellaneous

Office supplies, map, drill-log reproduction	$ 50.00	
Containers for samples (estimated)	10.00	
Radiometric logging 11,540 ft. at $0.15	1,731.00	
Total		$ 1,731.00

Total Stage II 11,540 feet at $2.44- a foot	$16,838.45
Incidental allowances (Items 2,3,4,5) 11,540 feet at $0.40 a foot	$ 4,683.45
Government participation at 75 percent	$12,688.84

Cost Stage I	$12,976.15
Cost Stage II	$16,838.45
Total	$29,814.60

Government participation at 75 percent $22,360.95

UNIT COSTS FOR CONTRACT PURPOSES

Stage I Estimated time to complete - 3-1/2 months

Item	Units	Unit Cost	Total
Non-core rotary drilling	2,040 feet	$1.00 a foot	$ 2,040.00
Diamond core drilling	1,510 "	4.00 "	6,040.00
Bulldozing	16 hours	12.00 an hour	192.00
Standby time	4 hours	15.00 an hour	60.00
Incidentals	3,550 feet	1.29 a foot	4,594.15
Chemical analyses	10	5.00 each	50.00
Total			$12,976.15

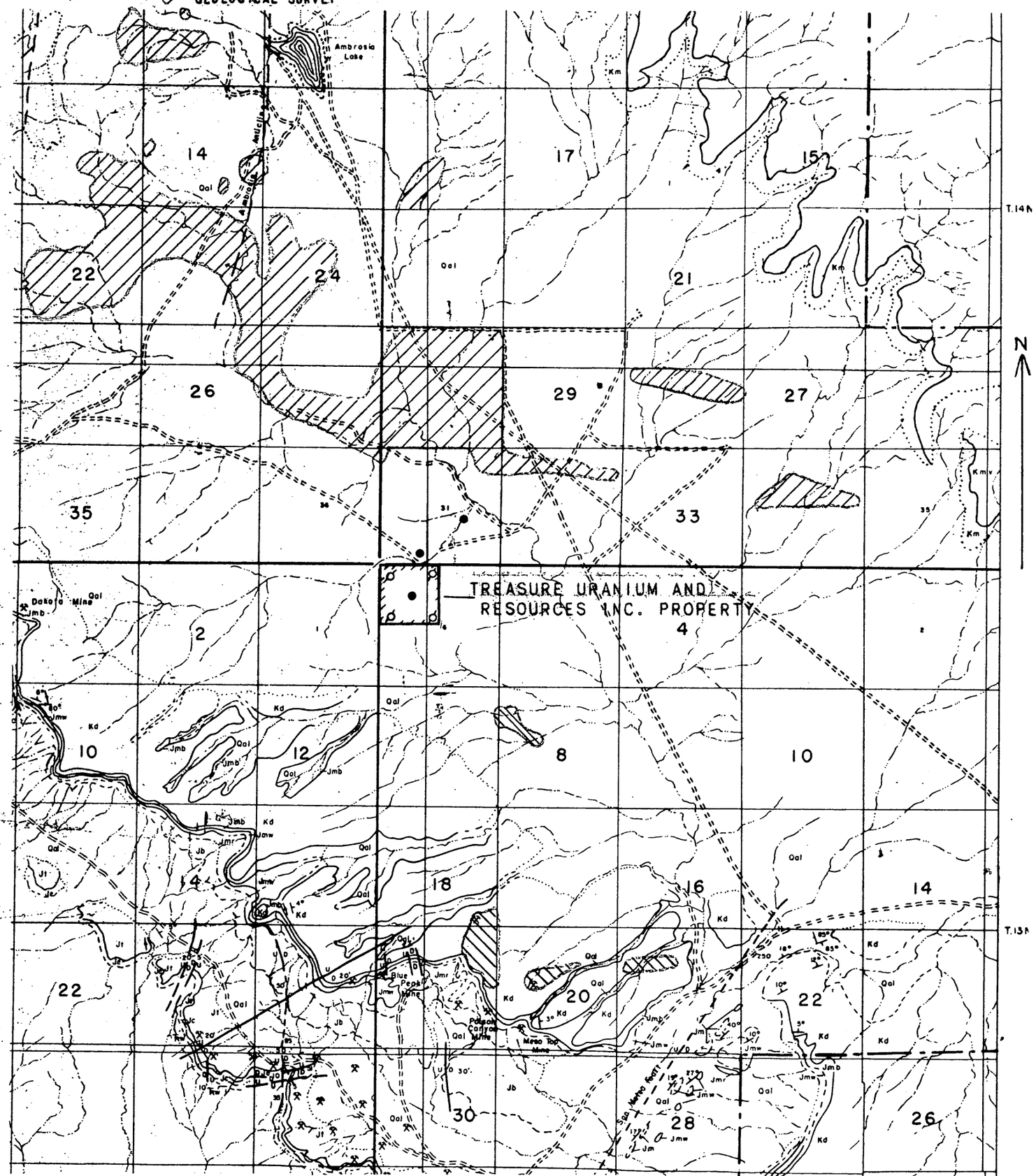
Stage II Estimated time to complete - 2-1/2 months

Item	Units	Unit Cost	Total
Non-core rotary drilling	11,540 feet	$ 1.00 a foot	$11,540.00
Bulldozing	40 hours	12.00 an hour	480.00
Standby time	13 hours	15.00 an hour	195.00
Incidentals	11,540 feet	0.40 a foot	4,623.45
Total			$16,838.45

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The property lies within an area that appears to be favorable for the occurrence of uranium ore deposits. Several holes have been drilled in the section adjoining the property to the north. Four of these holes, one of which is about 500 feet north of the property, are in ore. Drilling has been done in the quarter section adjoining the property to the south. Ore, ranging in thickness from 4.5 feet to 28 feet, has been indicated by the AEC gamma-ray logging unit in five of the holes. Five holes have been drilled on the subject property, of which four are indicated as mineralized and one is indicated as ore grade by the AEC gamma-ray logging unit.

The examining team concludes that there is a good geologic probability of finding commercial quantities of uranium ore by exploration on the subject property and therefore recommend that the application be approved.



EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY — Pleistocene-Recent
- Qal — Alluvium

ANGULAR UNCONFORMITY

CRETACEOUS — UPPER
- Kmv — Mesa Verde Group
- Km — Mancos Shale
- Kd — Dakota Sandstone

ANGULAR UNCONFORMITY

JURASSIC — UPPER
- Morrison Formation
  - Jmb — Brushy Basin Member
  - Jmw — Westwater Canyon Member
  - Jmr — Recapture Member
  - Jm — Morrison Formation undifferentiated
- San Rafael Group
  - Jb — Bluff Sandstone
  - Js — Summerville Formation
  - Jt — Todilto Limestone
  - Je — Entrada Sandstone
  - Jc — Carmel Formation

TRIASSIC — UPPER
- Glen Canyon Group
  - Rw — Wingate Sandstone

DISCONFORMITY

- Rc — Chinle Formation

GEOLOGIC CONTACT, DASHED WHERE INFERRED

FAULT SHOWING RELATIVE DISPLACEMENT, DASHED WHERE INFERRED

ANTICLINAL AXIS

STRIKE AND DIP OF BEDS

APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF MINERALIZED GROUND IN THE WESTWATER CANYON MEMBER

APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF MINERALIZED GROUND IN THE BRUSHY BASIN MEMBER OF AMBROSIA LAKE AREA

DRILL HOLES

ORE

MINERALIZED

Note: BASE FROM ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION PRELIMINARY MAP NO. 7.

1 0 3 MILES

FIGURE 2.--MAP OF AMBROSIA LAKE AREA SHOWING KNOWN MINERALIZED AREAS CONTAINING ORE DEPOSITS IN THE MORRISON FORMATION, AND THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY OF TREASURE URANIUM AND RESOURCES, INCORPORATED, McKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

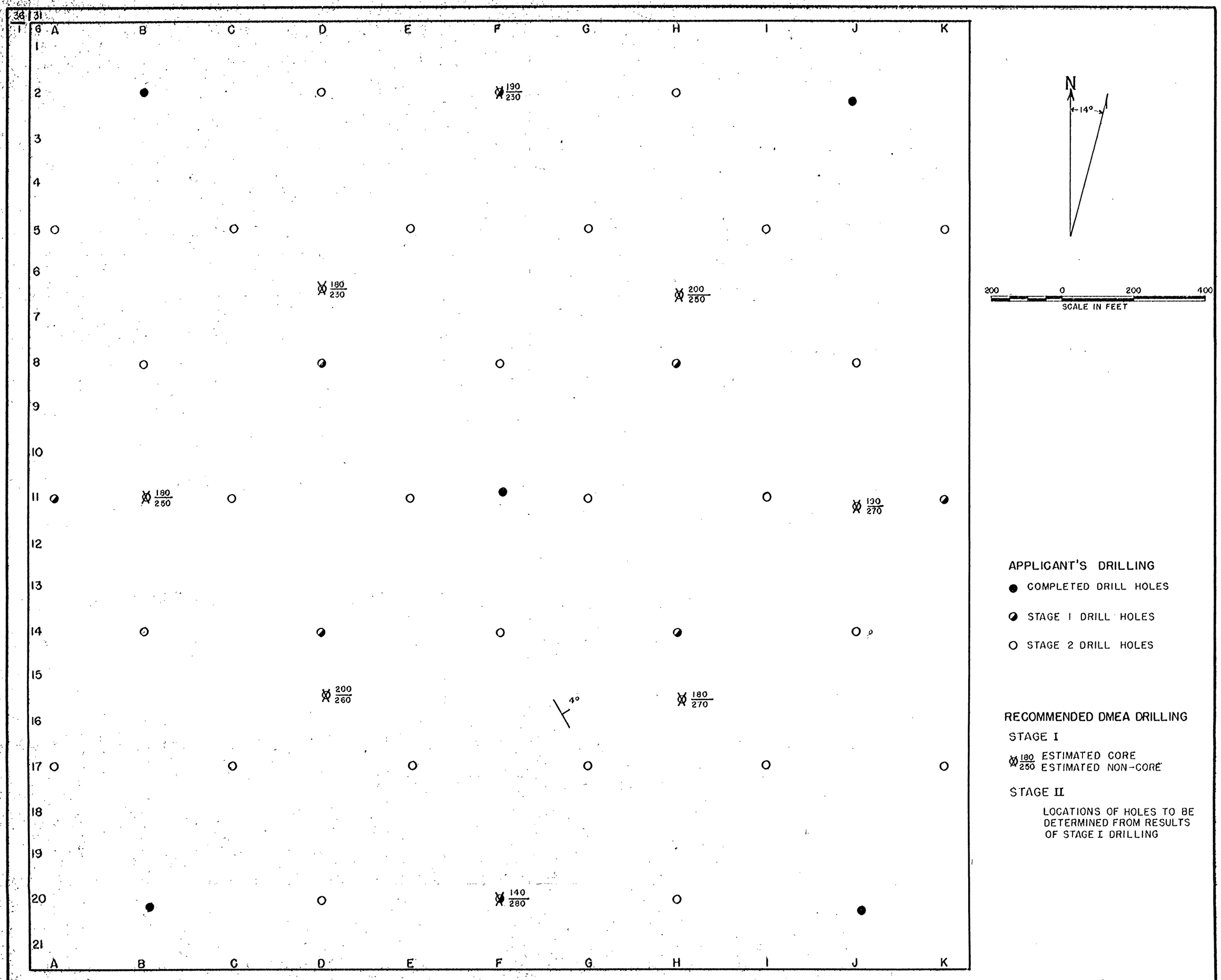


FIGURE 3 - PLAN OF PROPOSED DRILL HOLES, NW 1/4 SEC. 6 T.13N., R.9 W., NMPM, TREASURE URANIUM AND RESOURCES, INC., McKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO. DMEA 4411