Independent Technical Report
Exploration Assessment for the
Kabba Porphyry Cu-Mo Project
Mohave Co., Arizona

Central Part of the Tenement Group
250,161 E, 3’890,148 N
NAD 1927 CONUS, UTM Zone 12N

Prepared for:
Bell Copper Corporation
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Submitted in fulfillment of reporting requirements under NI 43-101

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October 30, 2013

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 Technical Report for Bell Copper Corporation by SERMINES, INC. of Reno, Nevada, USA.

The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in SERMINES, INC. services, based on:

i) Information available at the time of preparation
ii) Data supplied by outside sources, and
iii) The assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report.

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Reg. N° PG-735 **Member ID 9150546** **Member ID 2473030**

DATE: October 30, 2013

SIGNATURE:…………………………………………………………….

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Kabba Property represents a contiguous block of Arizona state mineral exploration permits and a mineral sublease in the Maynard mining district, Mohave County, Arizona.

Bell Resources (Nevada) Corporation, a wholly owned US subsidiary of Bell Copper Corporation, acquired the open ground by filing new Mineral Exploration Permits on Arizona State Lands between 2005 and 2013 and by negotiating a mineral sublease with Newmont Realty Corporation in 2005 on the intervening ground between Arizona State Land sections.

Historic production from the area surrounding the Kabba Property has consisted primarily of silver, gold, vanadium, molybdenum, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, manganese and uranium, with most production having occurred prior to 1930.

The immediate project area is entirely covered by young alluvial fans derived from the mountain range 7 kilometers to the west, but small windows of bedrock three kilometers to the South and three kilometers to the North of the Property reveal bedrock exhibiting polymetallic quartz veins, porphyry dikes, and breccias hosted by Precambrian intrusive rocks.

Bell Copper Corporation has explored the property since 2005, beginning with geophysical surveys including aeromagnetics, seismic reflection, gravity, natural source audio magnetotellurics, and resistivity/induced polarization.

Exploration beneath pervasive alluvial cover has been largely guided by a structural faulting model, rather than by geophysical responses linked directly to mineralization.

The target of the exploration is a large porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit similar to the nearby producing mines at Bagdad and Mineral Park.

Since 2007 the Company has conducted diamond drilling from nine (9) distinct sites encompassing approximately 24 square kilometers, the last of which intersected more than 500 meters of variably sericitized, pyritic diatreme breccia and dacite porphyry dikes of likely Laramide age.

It is the opinion of the author that the exploration work completed to date warrants continued exploration to further delineate the mineral potential of the property. Also in our opinion, drill hole K-10 was terminated prematurely. The core shows disseminated sulphides in argillized alteration perhaps ready to encounter Cpy > Py ratios?

In exploring for porphyry copper, one should not terminate a hole in sulphides! See microphoto of hole K-10 at 1346 m.

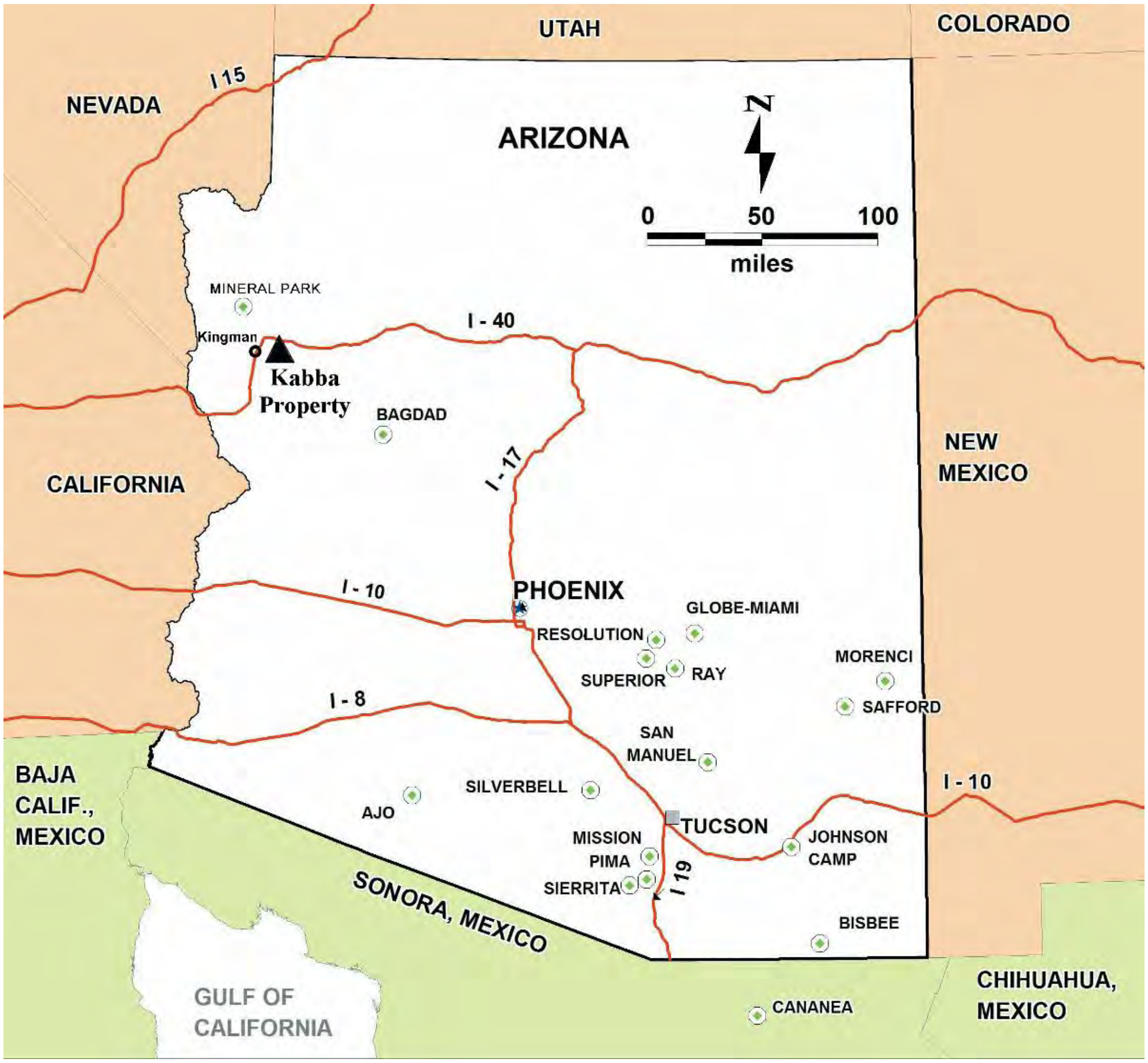

Figure 1. Map of Arizona showing the principal porphyry copper mines in relation to the Kabba project.

1.1 Introduction

Bell Copper Corporation commissioned the author to undertake an independent review of the Kabba Project located in Mohave County, northwest Arizona, USA, evaluate the property's mineral potential, and prepare a qualifying report pursuant to the standards inherent to Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

This document presents a combined historical account and data review which relies entirely on detailed work by Dr. Timothy Marsh and other persons working on behalf of Bell Copper Corporation. Dr. Marsh has extensive field experience with the project spanning a period in excess of eight years. This report relies on historical reports, maps, assay records, Bell Copper progress reports, compiled digital data from Bell Copper and third party documents, as cited in the text and referenced at the end of the report.

Important features relating to the geology, alteration and mineralization of the project were field verified by direct observations of the writer made during a visit to the property during October 16-20, 2013.

1.2 Property Description

The Kabba Property includes certain fee land held under lease and certain MineralExploration Permits issued by the State of Arizona, all of which are described in Appendix 1. The Property is located in the southwest United States in the State of Arizona, approximately 32 kilometers east of the town of Kingman (Figure 1).

The Property comprises all or parts of Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, and 23 of Township 20 North, Range 14 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, as defined by the U.S. Public Land Survey System (see Figure 2).

The Property covers a total of 3261 hectares, comprising 1567 hectares as a sublease of private mineral rights from Newmont Realty Company and 1694 hectares as State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permits. Private mineral rights covering 32 hectares internal to the property outline are not controlled by Bell Copper Corporation. None of the property consists of federal mining claims held under the 1872 Mining Law.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Kabba Property is almost entirely covered by alluvial fans derived from the Hualapai Mountains to the West. Depths of alluvium are known to vary from 0 to 645 meters through drilling of ten diamond drill holes at nine sites across the property with an average depth to bedrock in the target area of about 400 meters.

The target on the Kabba Property is the faulted top of a known outcropping porphyry copper-molybdenum system covering approximately 15 square kilometers on the eastern flank of the Hualapai Mountains and located three kilometers west of the Kabba Property.

The depth of exposure of the outcropping porphyry “root zone”, known as the Wheeler Wash or “Kingman Moly” porphyry, is assessed by the Company as having resided too deeply in the original porphyry system to have permitted the formation of a copper ore shell; but extensive milky quartz stockwork veins, pervasive greisen and orthoclase alteration, and widespread low grade molybdenite and chalcopyrite mineralization testify to the magnitude of the hydrothermal system that had operated here. The shallower part of the porphyry system where cooler temperatures may have permitted the formation of a copper ore shell, is believed to have been offset east–northeastward by nearly 8 kilometers along the shallow east-dipping Hualapai Fault. Normal type fault movement during Basin and Range extension in the late Tertiary Period decapitated the Wheeler Wash porphyry system and placed the most prospective part of the system under accessible cover within the Company’s Kabba Property.

Drilling of diamond drill holes K-8, K-9, K-9A, and K-10 revealed the presence of strongly altered and weakly copper mineralized diatreme breccia and dacite porphyry beginning at the base of cover from 394 meters to 540 meters below surface and extending at the K-10 site to 1346 meters below surface.

Alteration in these drill holes, including pervasive intermediate argillic alteration, ankerite stockwork veinlets, potassic alteration, together with weak quartz-molybdenite veinlets and local chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite veins, are typical of the proximal flanks of other porphyry copper systems throughout the world.

Additional drilling is needed in the 1700 meter interval between holes K-8 and K-10 to determine if a cupola-shaped copper shell related to the 15 square kilometer root zone exists in this area.

1.4 Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

No mineral resource has yet been identified on the Kabba Project. There is no certainty that the present exploration effort will result in the identification of a mineral resource or that any mineral resource that might be discovered will prove to be economically recoverable.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on field observations and review of the accumulated exploration data, the author agrees that further exploration of the properties is warranted.

Evidence supports the concept that the geological model being pursued by the Company is increasingly compelling and worthy of further drilling expenditures.

A minimum of one additional diamond drill hole situated midway between holes K-8 and K-10 (K-11) is recommended. Another diamond drill hole located North of this midpoint is recommended should encouraging results be obtained from the proposed K-11 hole.

1.6 Budget Funds for Exploration

An initial budget of $391,000 in expenditures on the Kabba Property is recommended in order to complete one vertical diamond drill test of the proposed porphyry copper target.

This cost will cover the construction of a pre-collared, cased, reverse-circulation drill hole to 500 meters depth followed by an HQ core tail completed to 1500 meters total depth.

Costs for permitting, site construction, assaying, reclamation, and geological oversight are included in this budget estimate.

Table 1. Recommended Work and Budget

Item	Quantity	Cost	Time (days)
Permitting	1 Report	$ 2,000	60
Site Construction	1 Site	$ 2,000	1
Water Supply Rental	1 Frac Tank	$ 3,000	30
RC Precollar Drilling	500 meters	$ 20,000	3
Precollar Casing	500 meters	$ 20,000	1
Diamond Drilling	1000 meters	$ 300,000	25
Geologist	1	$ 27,000	45
Assays	300	$ 12,000	15
Reclamation	1	$ 5,000	2
Totals		**$ 391,000**	**120**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Bell Copper Corporation desires to continue to explore an alleged faulted porphyry copper deposit on its Kabba Property in a region of the southwest United States known for its modern copper and molybdenum mining operations.

Additional drilling is needed to pursue the discovery of its intended target, and funding for this work will be drawn from public sources.

This report has been prepared by Sermines Inc. at the request of Bell Copper Corporation, an issuer listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, to serve as a technical report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 Report Form F1.

2.1 Introduction

Bell Copper Corporation is a junior copper exploration company based in Vancouver, British Columbia, whose objective is the discovery and development of new copper resources in political jurisdictions favourable for the marketing and exploitation of its discoveries.

Sermines, Inc. is entirely independent of Bell Copper Corporation and has no interest in any manner in the property that is the subject of this report.

In order to personally inspect the property, Sermines spent at least 24 hours over four days between October 16 and October 20, 2013 visiting the following sites:

- Approximately 8 hours were spent reviewing diamond drill core from holes K-8, K-9, K-9A and K-10 in Bell Copper’s core shed in Kingman, Arizona.

- Approximately 4 hours were spent studying the “root zone” exposures of the Wheeler Wash copper porphyry system and the Hualapai Fault exposure west of the Kabba Property.

- Approximately 8 hours were spent studying the hangingwall exposures in Section 35 and Kabba Mine bedrock windows North and South of, respectively, the Kabba Property and confirming drill hole locations on the Property.

- Approximately 4 hours were spent visiting alleged correlative outcrops of rock units that are claimed to be faulted equivalents separated by 7.5 kilometers of slip on the Hualapai Fault.

The field “boots on the ground” inspections were conducted with the guidance of Bell Copper Corporation’s CEO and Director, Dr. Timothy Marsh.

2.2 Sources of Data

The principal sources of data used to compile this report were provided by the Company in digital format.

The most relevant of these included:

- A title opinion report on the Kabba Property dated April 25, 2011 authored by John Lacy, Esquire of Tucson, Arizona.

- Digital versions of geophysical studies conducted by independent contractors, including publically available aeromagnetic data from the United States Geological Survey covering the Williams 1° by 2° map sheet, Arizona, reports on downhole and surface induced polarization/resistivity studies by Zonge Engineering of Tucson, Arizona, and an April 18, 2007 report on a seismic reflection survey conducted by Zonge Geosciences of Lakewood, Colorado.

- Geological maps and drill hole logs produced by geologists working for Bell Copper Corporation during the period April 2007 through October 2011.

- Digital versions of assay reports produced by Skyline Laboratories of Tucson, Arizona on core samples from diamond drill hole K-10.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by the Principal of Sermines, Inc., Sergio Pastor, an Independent Qualified Person, on behalf of Bell Copper Corporation.

The information, conclusions, and opinions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the writer at the time of preparation of this report, including data, reports, and other information supplied by Bell Copper Corporation and other third party sources, who are considered to be reliable;

- For the title and claim ownership purpose of this report, the writer relied on a title opinion dated April 25, 2011 that was authored by John Lacy, Esquire, ownership information provided by Bell Copper Corporation, and limited verification of Mohave County Recorder's Office for recorded sublease memoranda and State of Arizona web sites pertaining to mineral exploration permits

- As to environmental matters, the writer relied on personal experience, field observations, and a basic knowledge of what may be required for this project according to general industry standards; and

- Reasonable assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located in the southwestern United States in the State of Arizona, approximately 32 kilometers east of the town of Kingman (Figure 1).

The Property comprises all or parts of Sections 2,3,4, 9,10,11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, and 23 of Township 20 North, Range 14 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, as defined by the U.S. Public Land Survey System (see Figure 2).

4.1 Location Description

The Kabba Property is located on the West side of the Big Sandy Valley about 32 kilometers east of Kingman, Arizona, 240 kilometers northwest of Phoenix, Arizona, 170 kilometers southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada, and 430 kilometers north-northeast of Los Angeles, California.

The Property is in the Maynard Mining District.

The Property is centered at 35° 7.5' North latitude and 113° 44.5' West longitude and is located on the Tin Mountain NW, Hualapai Spring, Dean Peak, and Bottleneck Wash 7.5 minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map sheets.

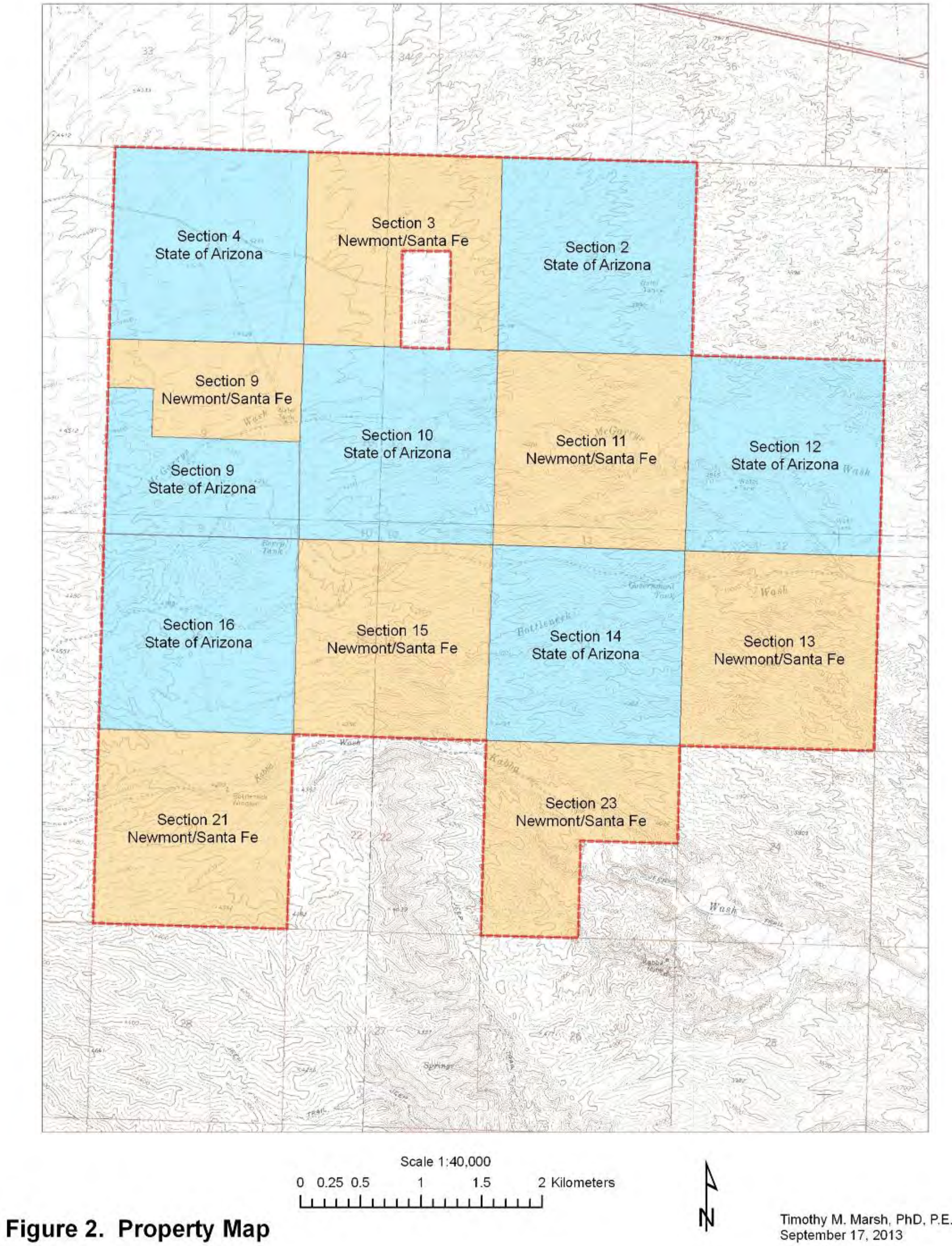

Figure 2 Property map of the Kabba Property, Township 20 North, Range 14 West, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian System.

Bell Copper Corporation’s Kabba Property consists of mineral rights covering a total of 3261 hectares, comprising 1567 hectares held through a sublease of private mineral rights from Newmont Realty Company (the “Fee Land”), and 1694 hectares held as State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permits. Private mineral rights covering 32 hectares internal to the property outline comprising the West half of the southeast quarter of Section 3 are not controlled by Bell Copper Corporation. None of the property consists of federal mining claims held under the General Mining Law of 1872.

For the title and claim ownership purpose of this report, the writer relied on a title opinion dated April 25, 2011 that was authored by John Lacy, Esquire, in addition to ownership information provided by Bell Copper Corporation and limited verification of Mohave County Recorder’s Office for recorded sublease memoranda and State of Arizona web sites pertaining to mineral exploration permits. The April 25, 2011 title opinion by John Lacy concluded as follows:

> *Based on our review of the records of the agencies described above, as of the date of examination, it is our opinion that (1) the Fee Land (with the exceptions noted herein) is vested in Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company (now BNSF) subject to a "Mineral Lease" with Newmont Realty Company, as a successor to Cerrillos Land Company, as subleased to Bell Resources Corporation, (2) the Permits are validly issued, are in good standing and are vested in Bell Resources (Nevada) Corporation, (3) the rights of the respective lessee/sublessee in the Fee Land and the Permits are not encumbered of record by third parties and (4) neither of the Bell Resources Corporations is a party to a United States federal court action or a debtor in a bankruptcy action.*

4.2 Property Description

The Kabba Project represents a contiguous block of Arizona state mineral exploration permits and a mineral sublease in the Maynard mining district, Mohave County, Arizona. Bell Resources (Nevada) Corporation, a wholly owned US subsidiary of Bell Copper Corporation, acquired the open ground by filing new Mineral Exploration Permits on Arizona State Lands between 2005 and 2013, and by negotiating a mineral sublease with Newmont Mining in 2005 on the intervening ground between Arizona State Land sections.

4.3 Land Tenure

The components of the Kabba Property, including legal descriptions and expiration dates, are enumerated fully in Appendix 1, and are illustrated in the property map as Figure 2.

4.3.1 Arizona State Land Department Mineral Exploration Permits

Mineral exploration permits obtained from the Arizona State Land Department include:

Permit 08-114261, all of Section 2, containing 633.76 acres, expiring November 19, 2014

Permit 08-114262, all of Section 4, containing 630.56 acres, expiring November 19, 2014

Permit 08-113901, the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SW¼NW¼) and the South Half (S½) of Section 9, containing 360 acres, expiring October 13, 2014,

Permit 08-113902, all of Section 10, containing 640 acres, expiring October 13, 2014,

Permit 08-116958, all of Section 12, containing 640 acres, expiring October 13, 2014,

Permit 08-113490, all of Section 14, containing 640 acres, expiring March 23, 2014,

Permit 08-115076, all of Section 16, containing 640 acres, expiring May 8, 2018.

All of the above permits are located in Township 20 North, Range 14 West, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian System, Mohave County, Arizona. All are subject to annual renewal on the same day as the date of ultimate expiration.

4.3.2 Fee Lands – Newmont Minerals Sublease

Bell Copper Corporation holds mineral rights to fee lands under sublease from Newmont Realty Company. These mineral rights include rights to all metallic minerals in:

Section 3, North Half (N½), the Southwest Quarter (SW¼), and the East Half of the Southeast Quarter (E½SE¼), consisting of 554 acres

Section 9, the Northeast Quarter (NE¼), the East Half of the Northwest Quarter (E½NW¼) and the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼NW¼), consisting of 280 acres.

Section 11, all, containing 640 acres.

Section 13, all, containing 640 acres.

Section 15, all, containing 640 acres.

Section 21, all, containing 640 acres.

Section 23, the Northeast Quarter (NE¼), the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) and the Southwest Quarter (SW¼).

All of the above subleased mineral rights are located in Township 20 North, Range 14 West, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian System, Mohave County, Arizona. Annual lease payments are made on a per-acre basis and are a credit against future royalties; details of the payment amounts are held confidential by Bell Copper Corporation as required under the sublease agreement.

Mineral rights held through the sublease from Newmont Realty Company were originally deeded to Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company by the U.S. Government through the Railroad Act of July 27, 1866 (14 Stat.292). Santa Fe sold the surface rights to the area of the Kabba Property in 1949 and 1950, but retained the mineral rights. A Memorandum of a Mineral Lease between Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company and Cerrillos Land Company is of record in the Mohave County Recorder's Office in Book 1300 at Page 766 (by the terms of the Mineral Lease, the term extends to December 31, 2086, and the lessee is granted broad powers to sublease). Newmont Realty Company is successor to Cerrillos Land Company, and in February 22, 2006 Newmont subleased its mineral rights in the Kabba Property to Bell Resources Corporation. In May 2008, Bell Resources Corporation changed its name to Bell Copper Corporation. Memoranda of the Minerals Sublease and two amendments are of record in the Mohave County Recorder's Office in Book 6186 at Page 51, Book 7075 at Page 700 and book 7630 at Page 497.

4.4 Surface Rights

The mineral exploration permits give the Company the right of surface access to State of Arizona lands for the purpose of exploring for mineral deposits. Planned activities under the permit must be described annually to the Arizona State Land Department (AZSLD) in a Plan of Operation, and approval obtained from AZSLD prior to starting work. Such approvals for surface disturbing activities commonly impose additional requirements such as completion of cultural surveys of the proposed disturbance areas for items of archaeological significance and native plant surveys needed to calculate stumpage fees for any damaged vegetation.

The mineral rights subject to the mineral sublease from Newmont Realty Company were originally reserved along with rights to utilize the surface for the purpose of exploring for, exploiting, and extracting any minerals discovered. In the language of the underlying mineral rights:

> Grantor expressly reserves … the right to prospect for, mine and remove the same, and to use so much of the surface of said lands as shall be necessary and convenient for shafts, wells, tanks, pipe lines, rights of way, railroad tracks, storage purposes, and other and different structure and purposes necessary and convenient for the digging, drilling and working of any mines or wells which may be operated on said lands. Grantor, or its successors or assigns, will pay to Grantee, or the legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns of Grantee, a fixed price per acre for the surface of all lands appropriated under this exception and reservation,

> which price shall be equal to the average price per acre paid for all the lands above described, together with the fair value of the buildings and permanent improvements, if any, on the land the surface of which is so appropriated. If the parties cannot agree upon such fair value it shall be fixed by three appraisers of whom each party shall appoint one and the two so appointed shall appoint the third.

Bell Copper Corporation has negotiated in five separate instances access agreements onto privately held surface parcels overlying the Newmont mineral sublease for the purpose of exploratory drilling. Cash bonds have been provided by the Company to Newmont for restoration of disturbance on such private surface parcels should the Company fail to properly reclaim its drill sites. In each of the cases, good faith efforts by the Company to improve access roads into the private surface parcels and to develop any groundwater encountered during mineral exploration into domestic water sources for the benefit of the surface owners were met with enthusiasm and cooperation by the owners of the surface rights. The Company has reclaimed all of its previous drill sites on the Fee Land.

4.5 Agreements and Encumbrances

The mineral exploration permits obtained from the Arizona State Land Department are issued for one year and subject to annual renewal for a period of up to five years from the date of issuance. Assignment of the permits to third parties is subject to approval of the State Land Commissioner, and Bell Copper Corporation has previously received such approval in 2012 to assign these types of exploration permits to a third party on its former Sombrero Butte property. Should the Company discover a valuable mineral deposit on lands held under the mineral exploration permits, the State Land Commissioner is instructed to issue a mineral lease for 20 years and subject to the preferential right of renewal for an additional 20 years. Production royalty under such mineral leases is based on an appraisal when the mineral lease is issued, but is at least two percent of gross value of all minerals produced and sold.

A rental of $1.00 per acre per year is required to be paid on the mineral exploration permits together with a $500.00 annual renewal fee per permit. Exploration expenditures or cash in lieu of expenditures in the amounts of $10 per acre per year for the first two years, then $20 per acre per year for the following three years are required on each of the permits. Excess expenditures on one permit area may be distributed to contiguous permit areas: the Company has expended $1,271,671.57 through diamond drilling on Permit 08-113901, which is sufficient to cover all future expenditures on contiguous permits 08-114261, 08-114262, 08-113901, 08-113902, 08-116958, and 08-113490 through their maximum five-year terms. The mineral exploration permits are subject to concurrent cattle grazing leases.

The term of the minerals sublease from Newmont is for 10 years from November 1, 2005, provided that if the Company is mining minerals as of the end of such original term, it shall have the right to extend the term of the sublease for an additional 10-year period upon the furnishing of notice at least 90 days prior to the expiration date of the original term, and then subject again to an additional five year extension.

The minerals sublease requires the payment of advance royalties, which are a credit toward a production royalty equal to 4% of net returns. Bell Copper Corporation, in addition, has the option to reduce royalties from 4% to 2% of net returns by paying Newmont $3,250,000. Although the underlying mineral lease held by Newmont requires the payment of 2.5% of net returns as royalty, an amendment to that lease modifies this to only require Newmont to pay the Lessor one-half of the royalty collected under the minerals sublease.

Bell Copper Corporation is required to maintain liability insurance to cover its activities on the property and to post bonds sufficient to restore surface disturbance. The Company currently maintains cash bonds of $3,000 with Newmont Realty Company. The Company is also required to file semiannual reports of its activities with Newmont Realty Company.

4.6 Environmental Liabilities

Cash reclamation bonds totalling $21,000 are currently held by the Arizona State Land Department to cover future surface activities by the Company while the mineral exploration permits are in effect. The Company has also posted cash reclamation bonds in the amount of $3,000 with Newmont Realty Company to cover reclamation of up to 36 drill sites on Sections 11 and 15 of the mineral sublease. The Company has completed reclamation of 10 drill sites since drilling began on the Kabba Property in 2007.

One open mud pit remains on the Kabba Property from the Company's drilling activity at the K-10 drill site. The pit measures about 5 meters by 8 meters by 1.5 meters deep, and is currently enclosed by a 3-strand barbed wire fence to keep cattle and people out.

Under a Plan of Operation filed with the State of Arizona, the mud pit will be cleaned out, backfilled, and the surface restored to its original contour. The estimated cost to complete this work is about US$ 5000.00.

4.7 Permitting

Surface disturbance on the Arizona mineral exploration permits generally requires completion of a cultural survey to detect the presence of archaeological resources and a native plant survey used to calculate a stumpage fee for plants deemed to be valuable to the State. These surveys are required to be completed by firms prequalified by the State of Arizona for doing such work.

All drilling in the State of Arizona is overseen by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR). Contract drilling companies must be licensed by ADWR to work in the state, and permission to drill for the purpose of mineral exploration must be obtained by the interested company from ADWR prior to any drilling. Drilling permits are issued for a single 640-acre section of land, and each permit covers the drilling of up to 20 mineral exploration holes per section. The cost of the drilling permit is $100.00, and they are commonly obtained by the licensed drilling contractor from ADWR over the telephone within one business day. Signed permission from the surface owner to conduct drilling is required by ADWR for all permitted holes.

5.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Kabba Project is located approximately 32 kilometers East of Kingman, Arizona (Figure 2), and is accessed by car or truck via good gravel roads from Interstate 40 on the north or U.S. Highway 93 on the East. Access to the area is in general very good and the desert location is amenable to year round operations.

The drive from Kingman to the property takes approximately 30 minutes. Kingman, a city of approximately 28,000 people, is the county seat of Mohave County and is a major transportation hub located at the intersections of Interstate 40, U.S. Highway 93, and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad. It is also an important distribution and manufacturing hub, hosting companies that include FedEX, Nucor, True Value, UPS, Southwire, American Woodmark, and Laron Engineering. The city supports a regional airport rated for DC-9 and 737-type aircraft, several major industrial companies, and many hotels, restaurants, and small businesses.

The cities of Las Vegas, Nevada, a 2-hour drive to the northwest, and Phoenix, Arizona, a 3-hour drive to the southeast, provide access to international airports and engineering and mining support services.

5.2 Climate

The climate in the project area is considered semi-arid rather than desert, even though geographically it lies on the eastern boundary of the Mohave Desert. The region experiences dry seasons from late February to June and from late September to early December. Average daily high temperatures vary from 13°-15°C in the winter to 32-37° in the summer, with average daily low temperatures falling to -1° in the coldest part of winter.
Rainfall averages about 26 centimeters per year, with annual snowfall aggregating less than 10 centimeters. About half of the annual precipitation falls during the summer monsoon, causing localized flooding in stream beds and otherwise dry washes. The climate is amenable to field work and drilling activities year round.

5.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

Vegetation consists of several varieties of cacti, including prickly pear, cholla, beavertail, and saguaro, along with scrub comprising crucifixion thorn, juniper, Mohave mesquite bean, creosote, rabbit bush, and other low-lying, drought-tolerant grasses and shrubs. The property is easy to navigate on foot due to the generally sparse vegetation.

Wildlife consists of common desert reptiles, small desert mammals including cottontail and jackrabbits, mice, and ground squirrels, as well as large mammals including skunk, javalina, coyote, fox, bobcat, mountain lion, mule deer, and rare black bears and elk, the latter two being more common at the higher elevations of the Property.

5.4 Physiography

The property is located on the eastern alluvial fan of the Hualapai (*wall'-uh-pie*) Mountains, on the western side of the Big Sandy River valley. Elevations on the project site are roughly 1200 meters above sea level with maximum relief of 270 meters between the extreme eastern and western sides of the property. Local relief is generally less than 60 meters. Dry, sandy bottomed washes drain generally eastward at average slopes of four percent. Older, slightly higher alluvial fan surfaces have been moderately dissected, leaving low, flat-topped gravel ridges between wide, flat-bottomed washes.

5.5 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The Kabba Property is positioned close to key infrastructure necessary for large scale mining operations, 32 kilometers east of the town of Kingman. Three kilometers to the east of the project site is the major high voltage electrical transmission corridor (Mead-Phoenix 500 kilovolt and Mead-Liberty 345 kilovolt lines) running between the hydroelectric generating station at Hoover Dam and the city of Phoenix, Arizona. Two major four-lane freeways pass within four kilometers of the property, and a major transcontinental natural gas pipeline passes less than three kilometers to the north of the Property.

The Phoenix metropolitan area continues to provide support for the large Arizona copper mining industry, and the Kabba project benefits from its proximity. Spare parts for diamond drilling operations are commonly delivered directly to the site by company representatives from drill manufacturers based in Phoenix within 3-5 hours of their request.

The large, nearby Mineral Park copper-molybdenum mine sources its miners from Kingman, so a skilled mining workforce and mining support industries are locally available. Additional skilled miners are available at Bagdad, Arizona, where a larger open-pit copper mining and milling operation is located.

Daily air transport via Las Vegas, Nevada and Farmington, New Mexico is available through the Kingman Airport. Though the airport is towerless, two 2,000 meter paved runways accommodate the largest jet aircraft, and large numbers of jet airliners are currently stored at the Kingman Airport adjacent to the runway.

5.5.1 *Roads*

Four kilometers to the east of Kabba, a four-lane divided highway recently designated as Interstate 11 (previously Arizona State Highway 93) forms the principal land route connecting Phoenix with Las Vegas, Nevada. Another four-lane divided highway, Interstate 40, passes two kilometers North of the Property, and connects Flagstaff, Arizona with Los Angeles, California. An engineered, county-maintained two-lane gravel road known as Old Highway 93 connects the Property with Interstate 11. Standard passenger vehicles and heavily loaded semi-trailers can access the Property along this gravel road year round.

5.5.2 *Power*

Three kilometers to the East of the project site, the Western Area Power Administration maintains the major high voltage electrical transmission corridor (Mead-Phoenix 500 kilovolt and Mead-Liberty 345 kilovolt lines) running between the hydroelectric generating station at Hoover Dam and the city of Phoenix.

Additional 12-kilovolt distribution lines carry electrical power to scattered ranch buildings and rural residences across and adjacent to the Property.

5.5.3 *Water*

Surface water is limited to intermittent torrential flow in otherwise dry washes on the Property. Stock ponds capture runoff from storm events and retain water temporarily, but seldom contain water for longer than a few weeks per year. Rainfall averages about 26 centimeters per year, with annual snowfall aggregating less than 10 centimeters.

Water for increased project activity can be accessed from groundwater, which has been encountered during drilling beginning at depths of about 200 meters below surface. The water-saturated gravel aquifer extends to depths of over 600 meters on the west side of the Property, so a significant supply of water could probably be obtained through an engineered well field.

Large scale mining activity will require purchase of water rights from many outlying sources.

5.5.4 *Railway*

Kingman is located on the Southern Transcon route of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway. This is the main transcontinental railroad between Los Angeles and Chicago, carrying 100 to 150 trains per day.

5.5.5 *Labor, Fuel, and Materials*

Kingman is the nearest town to the Property. The town has a population of about 28,000 with another 40,000 inhabitants living in nearby towns. Kingman is an important national transportation hub, situated at the intersections of Interstate Highways 40 and 11, Arizona State Highway 93, and the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad.

A major natural gas transmission pipeline corridor owned by Transwestern Pipeline Company passes through the town and within three kilometers of the Property. Machine shops and supplies sufficient to support the large Mineral Park Mine are available in Kingman.

6.0 HISTORY

The Kabba Property occupies a region of gravel-covered terrain East of the Maynard mining district and North of the Kabba mining district, as presented in Keith et al., 1983.

Much of the Kabba Property has not been previously explored as a large porphyry copper target due to the fact that over 95 percent of the project area is covered by late Tertiary gravel deposits and slightly older volcanic rocks.

Published estimates of depth-to-bedrock in the northern part of the Big Sandy Valley based on gravity measurements overstate the thickness of post-mineral valley filling sediments by 200 percent or more, discouraging copper porphyry explorers in the latter half of the twentieth century.

There has never been any significant production from the Kabba Property, and no historical mineral resource exists.

6.1 Maynard Mining District

The Maynard Mining District, the most exploited part of which is exposed along the eastern flank of the Hualapai Mountains, comprises a region extending eleven kilometers from the Democrat Mine on the South to the Frost Mine on the North, by six kilometers from the Dean Mine on the West to the Standard Metals Mine on the East (Figure 3).

Recorded production from the Maynard district amounts to 100,000 troy ounces of silver and small amounts of gold, lead, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, uranium, and manganese, with lead being the most abundant commodity and silver the most valuable commodity produced.

But it has been molybdenum and copper mineralization that have driven mineral exploration in the district since 1956.

In general, molybdenum and copper mineralization are most abundant in the area of the Laramide intrusion shown in red in Figure 3, while the outlying mines and prospects tend to be richest in silver, lead, zinc, and gold.

Early production from polymetallic base metal veins that halo the Laramide intrusion at the center of the root zone of the porphyry system probably dates back into the 19th century, with a record of production from the Enterprise Mine appearing in the 1911 Mines Register (Stevens, 1911).

A report by C. C. Goddard in 1952 states that in the late 1800s a vertical shaft was dug at the Century Mine 120 meters deep with 90 meters of drifts. Multiple references to mining of lead, zinc, silver, gold, molybdenum, and tungsten from the Maynard Mining District are found in the literature (Hess, 1921; Heikes, 1928; Wilson et al., 1934; Hewett et al., 1936; Wilson, 1941; Dale, 1961; Wilson et al., 1961; Moore, 1969; Moore and Roseveare, 1969; Keith et al., 1984).

Mining of molybdenum from the Maynard Mining District dates back to at least the early part of the 20th century when Wickes (1917) reported molybdenum mining activity in the vicinity of the Standard Metals Mine (also known as the Telluride Chief Mine) in the heart of the root zone of the porphyry copper system.

Small scale tungsten mining (scheelite and wolframite) from the same root zone area has been noted from the Maynard Mining District over several decades of literature (Hobbs, 1944; Dale, 1961; Hobbs, 1969), spurred mainly by national defense needs.

Beginning in 1956, the focus in the Maynard Mining District changed from high grade silver-rich vein deposits to exploration for large tonnage, disseminated porphyry-type deposits of copper and molybdenum.

Between 1956 and 1962, Bear Creek Mining Company completed nine diamond drill holes totalling more than 1800 meters in the intensely altered Soap Wash area of the porphyry copper system. Their attention was drawn to abundant molybdenite-bearing milky quartz veins and intense greisen and potassic alteration extensively distributed across more than 1000 hectares.

At the same time and adjacent to the Bear Creek claims, Union Carbide Corporation was actively drilling the northern half of the broad molybdenum anomaly present in the porphyry root zone. Union Carbide Corporation drilled at least 13 diamond drill holes extending to depths as great as 280 meters that tested extensive areas of molybdenum-rich soil and rock exposed in the porphyry system. Several of Union Carbide’s holes cut intervals longer than 100 meters averaging 0.02% molybdenum and 0.05% copper, while Bear Creek’s best hole, WW-9, cut 200 meters averaging 0.038% molybdenum.

By the early 1970’s, other companies including Kerr-McGee, AMAX, Cerromin, and Superior Oil had been attracted to the area as a large porphyry copper target.

Norandex entered the former Bear Creek and Union Carbide areas at this time and sponsored the University of Arizona Master's Thesis by John Vuitch (1974), which came to be the most concise description of the dimensions and characteristics of the root zone of the porphyry system. The concept that the exposed alteration and mineralization were too deep in the porphyry system to permit the formation of a copper shell did not appear in Vuitch's work. Instead, a paradigm developed among Arizona copper explorers wherein the Wheeler Wash porphyry system was regarded as an example of a "dry" or "copper poor" porphyry.

In the early 1980s, Conoco explored the concept of a faulted porphyry target, running induced polarization survey lines eastward across the area now covered by the Kabba Property, including the area around the Empire Mine.

The concept of a faulted eastern margin to the Wheeler Wash porphyry system was presented in John Vuitch's 1974 Master's thesis at the University of Arizona (Vuitch, 1974), which showed a fault on the east side of the outcropping porphyry truncating part of the system. Vuitch's cross section suggested that a faulted fragment might be found under shallow cover a couple of hundred meters east of the fault. Conoco Minerals evidently tested this concept in drill hole CO-1, located about 300 meters East of the fault. Conoco's test was terminated at a depth of 302 meters in gravel.

In 1984, Shell Western Exploration ran 11 line miles of seismic reflection across the area that now includes the Kabba Property. It is not clear what type of mineral resources they were pursuing when they conducted this survey, but it may well have been the last significant exploration effort on this district for the following twenty years prior to Bell's new interest.

6.2 Kabba Mining District

The Kabba Property takes its name from the Kabba Mine (aka Kaaba Mine) as it appears on the U.S.G.S. Bottleneck Wash topographic sheet, though the Kabba Mine proper lies southeast of Bell's Kabba Property.

The Kabba Mine has a history dating prior to 1900 and gold and vanadium mining activity took place there from 1916-1918 and again from 1926-1936.

The Kabba Mine is situated on patented mining claims that are not held by the Company.

This mine was the source of vanadium ore hosted in breccias and quartz veinlets associated with porphyry dikes and sills. A 500 meter inclined shaft servicing 600 meters of lateral workings produced 45,000 tonnes of vanadium-gold ore grading 1.5% vanadium oxide, 0.24% molybdenum oxide, 6.3% lead, and one ounce per ton gold in the 1920s (Keith et al, 1983).

Scattered occurrences of fluorite, barite, and scheelite are present in and around small porphyry dikes and plugs found throughout the 100-hectare window in the otherwise gravel-covered region.

6.3 Other Historic Mining Activity

A number of prospect pits are present in the area immediately North of the Kabba Property outline. This area is referred to as the “Section 35 window” and, like the Kabba Mine window, provides a view beneath this otherwise gravel-covered region. No production records have been found for any of these small mine workings. Two collapsed shafts and several prospect pits were excavated on strongly sericitized and gossanous breccia zones associated with likely Laramide age dacite porphyry dikes.

Oxidized crustiform quartz veins from this area contain zinc, lead, and elevated arsenic with relict pyrite.

Within the western side of the Kabba Property in Section 9, a small mine named the Empire Mine and a cluster of nearby prospect pits that have been worked in the distant past for gold and silver. This unusual deposit is a severely shattered landslide block that is wholly contained in the post mineral gravel deposits, i.e. thick gravel both overlies and underlies this mineral occurrence. Copper oxide minerals, cellular iron-rich gossan, and orange wulfenite crystals are found in the shattered vein material at the mine.

A now-collapsed inclined shaft at the Empire Mine exposed the underlying gravel along an undulating plane interpreted to be the basal slip surface of a landslide block derived from mineralized wall rocks far to the west in the Hualapai Mountains.

Evidence of shallow drilling at the Empire Mine by Santa Fe Gold in the early 1990s was found in the records of the Arizona Department of Water Resources, but they apparently failed to discover any shallow roots to this mineralization.

A recently drilled water well located 750 meters northeast of the Empire Mine failed to encounter bedrock within 300 meters of the surface.

Depth to bedrock at this location, as inferred from Bell Copper Corporation’s drilling on the Kabba Property, is estimated to be more than 1000 meters below surface.

This occurrence is regarded by the Company as a “red herring” and not worthy of additional exploration.

6.4 Bell Copper Involvement

Dr. Timothy Marsh, Bell Copper Corporation's CEO, became interested in the area on December 30, 2000, during a field inspection of the Kabba Mine.

His interest in the mine stemmed from the fact that it carried molybdenum, vanadium, and gold at a location that was six kilometers from the nearest mapped bedrock exposures in the Hualapai Mountains.

Dr. Marsh recognized that features common to porphyry copper deposits were present in the 100-hectare bedrock window into the valley-filling gravels.

Though the mine is not part of the Kabba Property, it is regarded as distal, fringing mineralization to a porphyry system centered four kilometers to the North.

Bell's initial work on the Property focussed on the Kabba Mine window and a large group of several hundred unpatented mining claims were staked in and around the window extending westward to the faulted base of the porphyry system in the Maynard Mining District.

Drilling efforts based on the concept of due-eastward slip of the hanging wall fault block demonstrated that concept to be erroneous (K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, K-6).

New surface geological work combined with the discovery of public aeromagnetic data covering the Kabba Property led to a revised model of faulting.

That revised model involved 7 kilometers of east-north-eastward offset of the hanging wall fault block.

Drill testing of this revised model (K-8, K-9, K-10) has returned the favourable results indicated later in this report.

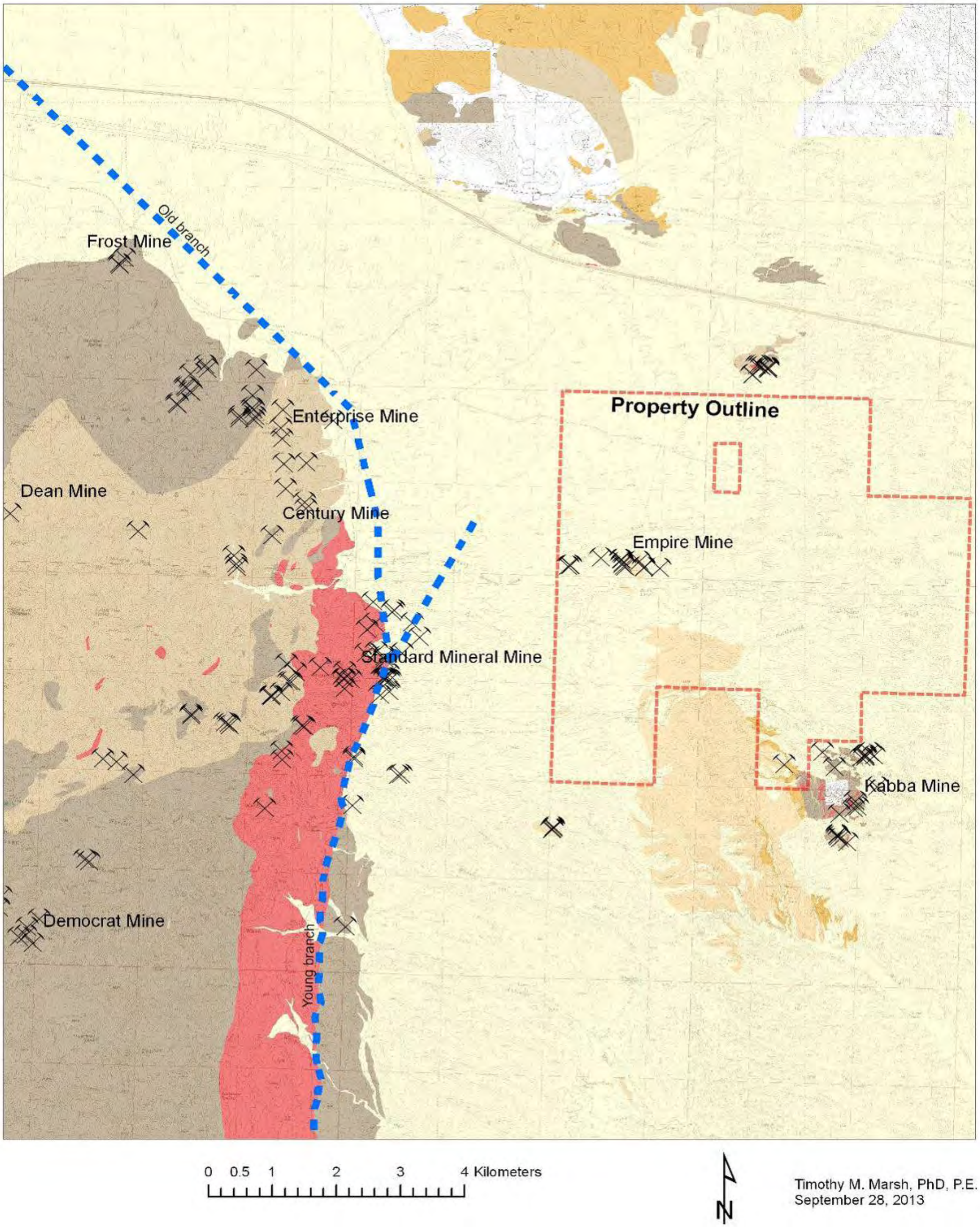

Figure 3 Map showing district mines and prospects. The Maynard Mining District includes the mines and prospects located West of the Kabba Property outline, while the Kabba mining district includes the mines located in the southeast corner of the Kabba Property outline.

Prospects located immediately North of the Kabba Property outline are referred to as the "Section 35 window" in this report.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

Arizona is one of the world's premier copper-producing regions, but broad regions of the state lie buried beneath shallow alluvial cover, making exploration difficult. The Kabba Property lies along the axis of a north-northeast to south-southwest trending, 600-kilometer-long porphyry copper belt that includes many productive copper deposits such as Mineral Park, Bagdad, Resolution, Miami-Globe, San Manuel-Kalamazoo, Ray, and Morenci (see Figure 1). These deposits are the genetic product of igneous activity during the Laramide orogeny (73-50 million years before present) that occurred in response to eastward subduction of oceanic crust beneath the western margin of the North American plate. The Kabba Property lies directly on this copper belt between Bagdad (76 kilometers to the southeast) and Mineral Park (45 kilometers to the northwest).

Large copper porphyry systems and their broader alteration and mineralization halos, zoned over distances of up to several kilometers from central potassic alteration with Cu-Mo-W-U mineralization to distal porphyritic alteration with Pb-V-Zn-Ag-Au mineralization (e.g. Lowell and Guilbert, 1970; Gustafson and Hunt, 1975; Chaffee, 1982), provide opportunities to detect the outer edges of the systems even when their economically significant parts lie concealed beneath alluvial cover. The fringing V-Pb-As-Mo-Au mineralization and pale green sericitic alteration and associated Laramide porphyry dikes exposed in small erosional windows adjacent to the Kabba Property provided such an opportunity.

Table 2 summarizes rock units found in the area of the Kabba Property. Estimated ages are derived from correlation with nearby units reported by Kessler (1976), Reynolds et al, (1986), Chamberlain and Bowring (1990), Shastri et al. (1991), and Karlstrom and Bowring (1991).

Rock Unit	Est. Age (Ma)	Description
Yavapai Schist	1,720	Medium gray to pale green, strongly foliated quartz-muscovite schist, mainly as septa between and within younger Precambrian igneous units, with local lenses of amphibolite.
Boriana Granodiorite	1,762	Black and white speckled, medium-grained equigranular, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, locally strongly foliated along shear zones.
South Peacock Peak Pluton		Medium grained biotite granite, locally with whitish gray Carlsbad-twinned orthoclase megacrysts.
Hualapai Granite	1,367	Pink, very coarse-grained, biotite granite carrying abundant primary magnetite.
Democrat Granite	1,309	Tan to light brown, fine-grained equigranular granite.

Rock Unit	Est. Age (Ma)	Description
Diabase	1077	Dark gray to black, with euhedral white plagioclase laths 2-3mm long set in anhedral black pyroxene.
Wheeler Wash Quartz Monzonite	67.2	Tan to white, medium-grained, equigranular to porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite.
Andesite Porphyry	ca. 67	Dark gray, aphanitic to porphyritic-aphanitic.
Diatreme Breccia	ca. 67	Heterolithic breccia comprising subrounded clasts 1-centimeter to 1000-centimeters wide of Hualapai Granite, Boriana Granodiorite, Diabase, and several texturally distinct phases of dacite porphyry, but almost entirely pre-mineral in character (rare clasts containing quartz veins are present).
Dacite Porphyry	ca. 67	Dark gray, porphyritic-aphanitic to porphyritic-aplitic, plagioclase-, biotite-, hornblende-, and quartz-phyric dacite porphyries, many textural variations, intrusive into diatreme breccia, and all of which are pre-mineral in character.
Olivine Basalt	20	Black to brick red, massive to brecciated and scoriaceous, dense to vesicular to amygdaloidal olivine basalt nonconformably overlying paleosol and discontinuous, thin, channel-filling quartz pebble conglomerate. Interbedded with tan to gray-green lacustrine shale and siltstone.
Peach Spring Tuff	18	Light pink to white, rhyolitic, crystal-lithic ash tuff, containing characteristic adularescent sanidine.
Big Sandy Gravel	5-15	Gray, poorly sorted, cobble to boulder conglomerate. Includes giant boulder bed near base at least 500 meters thick containing Hualapai Granite and Boriana Granodiorite boulders 4- to 6-meters wide, but lacking Wheeler Wash Quartz Monzonite boulders. Dips 10°-30° to west-southwest.
Quaternary Gravel	0-1	Red to white, poorly sorted cobble to boulder conglomerate containing Hualapai Granite, Boriana Granodiorite, and common greisen altered and stockwork quartz-veined boulders. Dips 3°-5° to east. Records recent unroofing of footwall block of porphyry system.

Table 2. Rock units found near the Kabba Property.

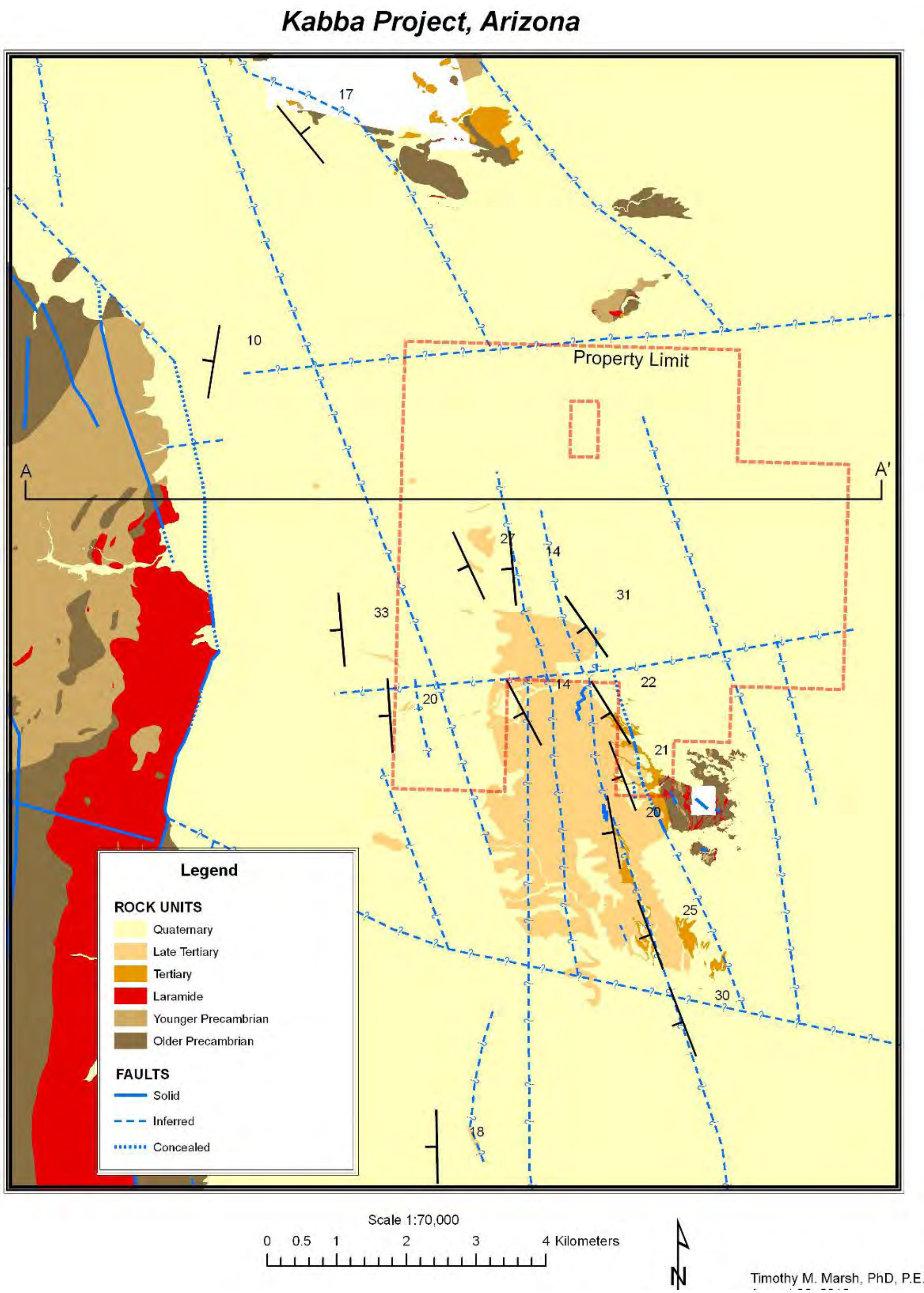

Figure 4 General geology of the Kabba area showing Laramide Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite intrusion (red) and the Bell copper area of interest (dotted red outline).

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The Maynard Mining District is underlain by crystalline Precambrian and Laramide intrusive rocks that have been covered by a bimodal series of basaltic flows and cinder deposits and younger rhyolitic tuffs, which were further buried under alluvial fan deposits derived from the adjacent Hualapai Mountains.

Sixteen kilometers to the West and 20 kilometers to the northeast, Siwiec (2004) and Beard and Lucchitta (1990), respectively, have mapped the same sequence of post-mineral basalt lavas that are exposed immediately South of the Kabba Property. The geologic cross section (Figure 5) shows the implications of *reconstructing this faulted basalt layer*: the Kabba Property should contain the down-faulted, potentially copper-rich top of this porphyry copper system. The current best estimate of offset along this fault is about 7,500 meters, and the missing part of this porphyry system has now been shown through drilling to lie 400 meters to 500 meters below surface on the Property.

As early as December 2000 when the west-dipping Tertiary basalt and conglomerate outcrops west of the Kabba Mine were first seen by Bell's geologist, the concept that a tilted porphyry copper deposit might be present in the nearby subsurface began to guide further exploration of the district. That this was not an original idea became apparent in 2011 when data from Santa Fe's gold exploration work in the area in the early 1990s showed a very similar concept, i.e. the top of a porphyry system detached from its roots and rotated westward and buried under some unknown but hopefully thin veneer of young gravel deposits.

On June 11, 2005, it was determined through geochemical correlation that the basalt flows capping Precambrian granite on the West side of the Hualapai Mountains near Kingman were correlative with the basalt capping at Kabba, and that restoration of these two basalt outcrops to a common plane required about 3 kilometers of vertical slip along a fault East of the Hualapai Mountains and West of the Kabba Mine. The yet unnamed Hualapai Fault running along the east side of the mountain range was thought to be the likely focus of this offset.

7.2.1 *Precambrian Host Rocks*

The Precambrian basement comprises mainly intrusive igneous stocks dated between 1,720 Ma and 1337 Ma that underlies the Hualapai Mountains and the Big Sandy basin to the east. This basement is composed of Boriana granodiorite, Democrat quartz monzonite, Hualapai granite, and lesser amounts of pegmatite and aplite (Putnam and Burnham, 1963; Loghry and Heinrichs, 1980) and smaller septa of older, strongly foliated muscovite schist and amphibolite. Diabase dated around 1080 Ma takes the form of 5 to 30-meter-thick sills and dikes and is believed to be broadly contemporaneous with the Cardenas lavas in the Unkar Group of the Grand Canyon area and the diabase of the Apache Group in southeastern Arizona (Shastri et al., 1991).

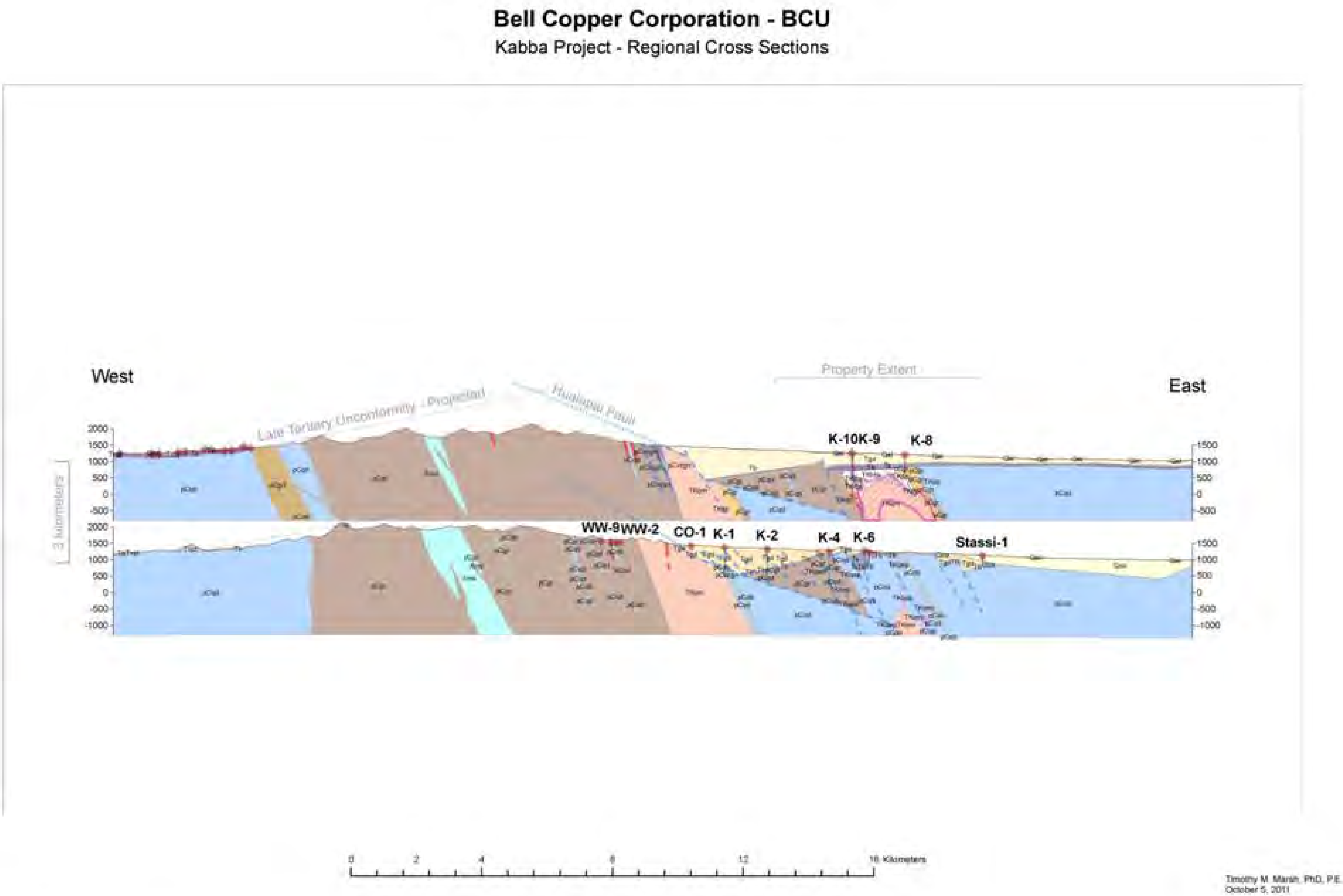

Figure 5 Regional Geologic Cross Sections

No remnants of late Precambrian, Paleozoic, or Mesozoic sedimentary rocks that are common in the Grand Canyon area to the northeast are present at the Property.

Uplift of the area, probably during late Laramide time, resulted in the removal of the entire Mesozoic and Paleozoic sections, together with any Laramide volcanic edifice that may have formed in the area of the Property above the quartz monzonite porphyry stock and dikes.

7.2.2 *Laramide Igneous Rocks*

The Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite is the most widespread Laramide intrusion in the Kabba area and serves as the dominant host rock for mineralization in the footwall of the Hualapai Fault (in general the Maynard Mining District, red unit in Figure 5). The Wheeler Wash intrusion stretches 11 kilometers in a North-South direction, by 3 kilometers in an East-West direction, though the eastern 1.5 kilometers of its full width are only known through drilling of holes K-1 and K-3 beneath the gravel hangingwall of the Hualapai Fault (cf. Figure 6). Strong hydrothermal alteration is focussed on the northern 5 kilometers of the stock; the southern 6 kilometers are but weakly altered.

Textures within the unit vary from medium grained, equigranular, hypidiomorphic granular to porphyritic-aplitic, with likely intrusive contacts between such strongly varying textures obscured by strong potassic (secondary orthoclase) or greisen (coarse-grained muscovite) hydrothermal alteration. Primary igneous mineralogy of the fresh quartz monzonite consists of about 45 percent orthoclase, 35 percent plagioclase, 14 percent quartz, 3 percent biotite, 2 percent hornblende, and about 1 percent sphene, with accessory apatite, magnetite, and zircon. Biotite phenocrysts from the rock have been dated by the K-Ar method, yielding a Laramide age of 67.2 Ma (Reynolds et al., 1986; Anderson et al., 2003).

For several kilometers beyond the outer perimeter of the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite, many dikes and sills of andesite, andesite porphyry, dacite porphyry, and flow-banded rhyolite, all of likely Laramide age, cut the host Precambrian rocks. Nearly all of these show evidence of hydrothermal alteration at least of propylitic grade (epidote, chlorite, calcite, and albite); none shows a clearly post-mineral age. Such dikes and sills are also common in the bedrock windows exposed to the North of the Kabba Property in the “Section 35” window and to the South in the Kabba Mine window. They have been cut in diamond drill holes K-4, K-5, and K-6, and are present in great abundance in drill holes K-8, K-9, K-9A, and K-10. The most northerly known dacite porphyry dikes of likely Laramide age are found in the hangingwall block of the Hualapai Fault on the North side of Interstate Highway 40, about 2 kilometers North of the Kabba Property.

A polymictic breccia containing abundant Precambrian as well as dacitic porphyry clasts of likely Laramide age is known only from drilling at a location 7000 meters East of the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite in holes K-9, K-9A, and K-10. Brecciated rock in the bottom of K-8, a further 1700 meters eastward, may be this same polymictic breccia, though it is too sericitically altered to be unambiguously identified as such. The breccia is interpreted to be a diatreme, or extrusive vent breccia, through which wallrock fragments lifted by expanding juvenile magmatic vapour exited the earth's crust. Clasts within the breccia measure from much less than one centimeter to as large as 10 meters wide and consist of sub-rounded fragments of Hualapai Granite, Boriana Granodiorite, diabase, and dacite porphyry, supported by a matrix of rock flour of the same composition.

There appears to be no juvenile volcanic rock in the matrix, though the amount of intermediate argillic and sericitic alteration strongly masks the original composition of the rock flour matrix. Not only do differing dacite porphyry phases appear as clasts in the breccia, but they also appear as altered and mineralized dikes that clearly intrude the polymictic breccia. At most contacts between these intrusive dacite porphyry dikes and the polymictic breccia, the margins of the dacite porphyry have exfoliated into the breccia, where the exfoliated dacite porphyry fragments clearly deformed in a plastic manner following their exfoliation, compelling evidence that they were emplaced into the polymictic breccia at very high temperature. The rock flour matrix of the polymictic breccia in turn invades the spaces between the exfoliating dacite porphyry fragments and their parent dike, demonstrating that the breccia matrix was in a fluidized state at that point in time.

Mineralization within the polymictic breccia takes the form of abundant (1-5 volume percent) disseminated pyrite, pyrite veinlets, quartz-molybdenite veinlets, and abundant ankerite veinlets and pervasive ankerite disseminations. Small amounts of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and trace bornite are observed associated with the more dominant pyritic and ankeritic mineralization.

These same veinlet types are present in the dacite porphyry dikes that intrude the polymictic breccia, though the intensity of mineralization decreases consistently into the interior of the dikes. Primary accessory magnetite in the dacite porphyry dikes is commonly sulfidized to pyrite along the dike contacts, oxidized to hematite in a thick rind internal to the dike margins, and preserved in its magnetic state in the interiors of the dikes with a commensurate darkening of the porphyry groundmass.

Whereas in the *footwall* of the Hualapai Fault the locus of hydrothermal alteration and mineralization is within the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite, in the *hangingwall* of the fault that role is played by the polymictic breccia.

The possibility is worth considering that this is not happenstance; the polymictic breccia may have occupied a position directly above the degassing cupola of the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite during the Laramide, before 7000 meters of late Tertiary extension led to their separation.

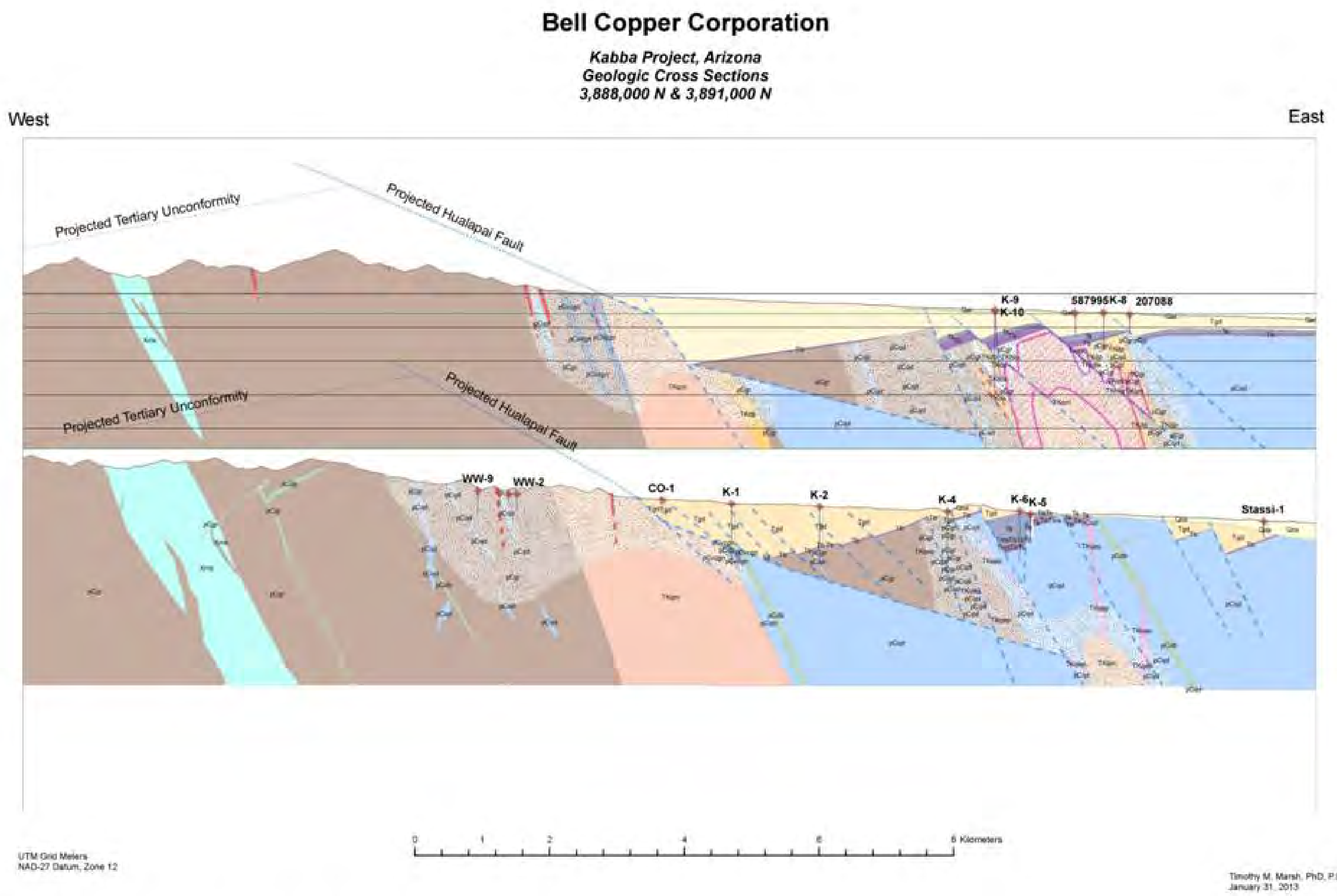

Figure 6 District Geologic Cross Sections

7.2.3 *Late Tertiary Cover Rocks*

A prolonged period of about 40 million years of erosion and weathering stripped all trace of Laramide extrusive rocks from the Kabba area, leaving a nearly planar surface capped with red soils and with oxidation extending 50 to 180 meters below the pre-late Tertiary surface. Shallow, relatively broad drainages traversed this surface, probably from north to south, and transported quartz pebbles and highly spherical quartz sand grains likely derived from exposures of Cambrian Tapeats Sandstone, seen only in modern outcrops 20 kilometers north-northeast of the Kabba Property. This prolonged interval of weathering would have been conducive to the leaching of near surface copper mineralization and re-concentration at the late Tertiary water table as a supergene copper enrichment blanket.

The first evidence of Basin and Range extension preserved in the area of the Kabba Property area are black olivine basalt flows dated at 18-20 Ma (Damon et al., 1996). Red cinder beds are found locally within this unit. The nearest known source vent for this unit is 30 kilometers to the west in downtown Kingman. This basalt unit forms a stacked series of lava flows that locally double in thickness in paleodrainages, and comprise a repetitive sequence of oxidized basal flow breccias, massive black flow interiors, and vesicular flow-top breccias that are characteristic of subaerial emplacement. Local intense zeolitic alteration, carbonate veining, and interflow lacustrine shale beds suggest that flows disrupted pre-existing drainages and formed localized shallow lakes.

Overlying the basalt flows is the rhyolitic Peach Spring Tuff, which was emplaced at about 18 Ma as an ignimbrite sheet and channelized valley-filling tuff deposits across a large area of northwest Arizona. Scattered remnants of Peach Spring Tuff have been found in outcrop in the Kabba Mine window and in K-5 drill core, but the broad, thick tuff deposits seen in Kingman were either not deposited everywhere at Kabba or have been subsequently stripped from the uplifted edges of fault blocks in the hangingwall of the Hualapai Fault prior to large scale deposition of the Big Sandy gravels.

Large scale Basin and Range faulting at Kabba initiated immediately after eruption of the Peach Spring Tuff, as suggested by the tuff's common absence on the uplifted eastern edges of the minor fault blocks that form the hanging wall of the Hualapai Fault in the Kabba Property area, and by the tuff's common presence as detrital boulders in the *lowermost* Big Sandy gravels. Accumulating slip, mainly focussed on the Hualapai Fault, transported the hangingwall block in a N65°E direction and imposed a homoclinal N25°W dip onto the transported post-mineral volcanic rocks and overlying gravel. The lowermost Big Sandy gravels are composed entirely of late Tertiary basaltic detritus and clasts of Peach Spring Tuff; shallower gravels record the daylighting of Precambrian crystalline basement in the widening fault scarp of the Hualapai Fault as an influx of Precambrian clasts. This stratigraphic inversion, Precambrian over late Tertiary, is also commonly seen in other late Tertiary half-graben settings in the Basin and Range province. Importantly, no detritus resembling a porphyry copper deposit is preserved in the Big Sandy gravels on the Kabba Property; *the missing top of the Wheeler Wash porphyry system was not stripped off via erosion*.

Clasts of Precambrian Hualapai Granite become increasingly abundant higher into the Big Sandy gravels, and eventually all clasts of Peach Spring Tuff and black olivine basalt disappear as constituents. This situation requires that erosion of these late Tertiary volcanic units had retreated further westward than the east-facing fault scarp of the Hualapai Fault, terminating the eastward supply of those constituents to the Big Sandy gravels. Local west-southwest dips of these gravel beds approach 40°, though dips of 20-25° are much more common.

Immediately west of the Kabba Mine window is a subunit of the west-tilted Big Sandy gravels that is populated by extraordinarily large clasts of Hualapai Granite and Boriana Granodiorite (Figure 8). This unit is roughly 500 meters in thickness and forms a crudely lens-shaped mass extending four kilometers along strike across the southern boundary of the Kabba Property. The eastern half of the west-dipping, giant-boulder-bearing-unit caps a topographic ridge that rises anomalously above the surrounding younger east-sloping alluvial fans. House-sized boulders hosted by this unit have maximum widths of approximately 6 meters, and are easily spotted in aerial photographs. Unaltered source material for such clasts of Hualapai Granite and Boriana Granodiorite is available high in the Hualapai Mountains more than 7000 meters west of their current residence in the basal Big Sandy strata. These giant boulders weigh 150 to 500 tonnes apiece, and it is unlikely that the boulders flowed out such a great distance beyond the steep eastern faulted rangefront of the Hualapai Mountains. Modern steep faulted rangefronts, such as the east face of the Sierra Nevada below Mount Whitney, disgorge such large clasts onto their flanking alluvial fans less than 2000 meters downslope from the fan apices. Rather than recording a fantastically energetic depositional environment gone berserk, the giant boulder bed on the Kabba Property testifies compellingly that the entire package of Big Sandy gravels has been displaced en masse from its original depositional environment 7000 meters further West, at the foot of the Hualapai Fault scarp and at the very energetic apex of a large, but not unusually so, alluvial fan at the height of Basin and Range erosion. Eastward slip of the entire alluvial fan within the hangingwall block of the Hualapai Fault allowed the giant boulder bed to come to rest so far removed from its original depositional environment.

A large, moderately dissected alluvial fan surface is visible today extending eastward out of the Hualapai Mountains, across the Kabba Property, and into the Big Sandy Valley. Crudely stratified, boulder- and cobble-rich debris flows show a gentle easterly, rather than westerly, dip that is semi-parallel with the orientation of modern-day alluvial deposits in the dry washes on the Kabba Property. This dissected fan surface has been correlated on the basis of regional geomorphic similarities with the Cordones surface north of Catalina, Arizona as described in Bull et al. (1990) in southern Arizona. Poorly constrained dating in southern Arizona has related these large, dissected alluvial fans to a period of high precipitation between 100,000 and 1,000,000 years ago. This large dissected fan must have accumulated following the termination of movement on the Hualapai Fault; the fan is in no sense displaced in either longitude or inclination. Once again, clasts in this deposit contain Hualapai Granite and Boriana Granodiorite, but none of the altered and mineralized clasts of the Laramide Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite.

The top of the Laramide porphyry system was again unavailable for erosion at this time for the same simple reason: it was firmly embedded in the displaced and down dropped hanging wall block and preserved beneath a capping of late Tertiary volcanic rocks and west-dipping gravels far to the east of the eroding footwall.

Only in the youngest alluvial fan surfaces and modern alluvial deposits on the Kabba Property are eroded clasts of the Wheeler Wash porphyry copper system present. At no prior geologic time were significant parts of the porphyry system exposed at the surface, and the first clasts to appear in the stratigraphic sequence that records the destruction of the uplifted eastern flank of the Hualapai Mountains are greisen, milky quartz veins, and gobby magnetite clasts from the exhumed *footwall* part of the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite, beneath the cutting plane of the Hualapai Fault and within the deep "root zone" of the original porphyry system. Yet again, the stratigraphy requires that the upper part of the porphyry copper system survived this relatively modern offense. The arrival of the altered and mineralized clasts in the youngest, undeformed, alluvial fan deposits record the initiation of exhumation of the Hualapai Fault at the position of the Laramide Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite stock.

Figure 7 Gently west-dipping postmineral conglomerate of the Big Sandy Gravel, carrying clasts of Hualapai Granite and Boriana Granodiorite but lacking altered or mineralized clasts of the Wheeler Wash Quartz Monzonite Porphyry. Hammer handle is one meter long.

Figure 8 Giant boulder of Hualapai Granite having a maximum width of approximately 5 meters. Similar giant boulders of Hualapai Granite and Boriana Granodiorite form a 500-meter-thick, west-dipping alluvial fan deposit located 7000 meters east of the nearest source for such clasts in the Haulapai Mountains. Normal slip along the Hualapai Fault is believed to have transported the giant boulder stratum within the hangingwall block of the fault. Man is about 1.8 meters tall.

7.2.3 *Faults*

A series of major east-northeast-dipping faults defines the elongated eastern edge of the Hualapai Mountains. Morgan et al. (2008) named this fault set the Hualapai Fault.

Bell Copper's geologist believes that the fault formed in at least two stages: an early stage that accommodated most of the 7 kilometers of east-northeaster slip and that produced west-southwest-tilted alluvial fan deposits, and a late stage that accommodated a much smaller amount of extension oriented due east-west but which produced the current north-south orientation of the east range front of the Hualapai Mountains.

The fault is typical of major normal faults formed during the Basin and Range extensional event that affected this area between 20 and 5 million years ago. The fault is marked by a ten-centimeter-wide, brick red clay gouge that is centered within a one- to two-meter-wide zone of strongly broken and sheared wallrocks. Where it is penetrated at a depth of 662 meters in drill hole K-1, the fault lies at a 55-60° angle to the core axis of the vertical hole and comprises a two-meter width of clay gouge and strongly sheared wallrocks.

Figure 9. East-northeast dipping Hualapai Fault, juxtaposing mineralized, sericitically altered Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite (left), against gently west-dipping, postmineral alluvial fan gravels lacking mineralized clasts (right). The corresponding position of mineralized hangingwall on the right side of the fault is estimated to be located about 7000 meters to the east-northeast.

7.3 Mineralization

7.3.1 Maynard Mining District

Mineralization in the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite in the footwall block of the Hualapai Fault, located 7000 meters west of the Kabba Mine area, comprises stockwork milky quartz veins carrying molybdenite, magnetite, chalcopyrite, powellite, and late stage fluorite. Pyrite is very abundant as classic D-type veinlets in a broad halo extending about 3000 meters in an east-west direction by about 5000 meters in a north-south direction, roughly centered on the Standard Mineral Mine and abruptly truncated on the east by the Hualapai Fault. Molybdenum and tungsten have been repeatedly mined from the most intensely altered and veined "root zone" in the core area of the Wheeler Wash porphyry system, centered around the Standard Mineral Mine (also known as the Telluride Chief Mine) (Wickes 1917; Hobbs, 1944; Dale, 1961; Hobbs, 1969; Hicks, 1979).

The Maynard Mining District, the most exploited part of which is exposed along the eastern flank of the Hualapai Mountains, comprises a region extending eleven kilometers from the Democrat Mine on the South to the Frost Mine on the North, by six kilometers from the Dean Mine on the West to the Standard Metals Mine on the East (Figure 3). Recorded production from the Maynard District amounts to 100,000 troy ounces of silver and small amounts of gold, lead, copper, uranium, and manganese, with lead being the most abundant commodity and silver the most valuable commodity produced. But it has been molybdenum and copper mineralization that have driven mineral exploration in the district since 1956. In general, molybdenum and copper mineralization are most abundant in area of the Laramide intrusion shown in red in Figure 3, while the outlying mines and prospect tend to be richest in silver, lead, zinc, and gold.

Polymetallic base metal veins that halo the Laramide intrusion at the center of the root zone of the porphyry system included the Enterprise, Century, and Frost mines. An early published report from the Enterprise Mine describes bornite, chalcopyrite, and tetrahedrite, averaging 7% copper, 25% lead and 206 oz. silver, and from $4 to $8 gold per ton appearing in the 1911 Mines Register (Stevens, 1911). A report by Bear Creek Mining Company on the Enterprise Mine dated April 23, 1965 stated that the mine consisted of a quartz vein bearing chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, gold, and silver.

A Kennecott geologist described polymetallic base metal vein mineralization at the Century Mine that followed several banded, cockade-textured quartz veins striking northwesterly and dipping 80 degrees to the northeast. This vein group can be traced on the surface for more than one kilometer, attaining widths between one and four meters, averaging one and one-half meters (Goddard, 1951). The quartz carries sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, tennantite, and pyrite, with minor gold and silver. The veins are associated with dikes of andesite and rhyolite porphyry that roughly parallel the quartz veins. Latest stages of mineralization at the Century Mine include purple fluorite as a common gangue mineral.

Westward from these outlying polymetallic base metal veins lies a broad elliptical zone measuring 3 kilometers east-west by 5 kilometers north-south in which pyrite is abundant as sheeted and stockwork veinlets and where envelopes of gray sericite surrounding these pyrite veinlets merge into a halo of nearly pervasive sericitic alteration. The eastern side of this zone is clearly truncated against the Hualapai Fault. Surface exposures near canyon bottoms within this zone commonly show jarosite on fracture surfaces, and ferricretes that cement modern alluvium in the washes cutting this zone attest to the acidic nature of groundwater emanating from these areas. White epsomite and melanterite crusts commonly form during dry periods in these drainages, and the source for the local geographic name “Soap Wash” probably derives from these modern sulphate crusts along the dry washes in the area.

Internal to this “pyrite halo” is a broad core zone characterized by thick, stockwork milky quartz veins, many having gobby centimeter-thick magnetite fillings or coarse-grained pyrite euhedra along their centerlines. Some veins are mantled by obvious pink orthoclase envelopes, others completely lack envelopes, while yet others sport thick rinds of coarse grained muscovite greisen. Individual muscovite grains within the coarsest greisen envelopes can attain widths of 10 millimeters. Sparse chalcopyrite is observed in some of these milky quartz veins, but molybdenite is comparatively abundant in local areas. Milky quartz veins are commonly at least one centimeter wide, with bull quartz veins as much as one meter wide not uncommon. All of this quartz stockwork and intense alteration is hosted in the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite, mainly North of Wheeler Wash proper. Illumination under an ultraviolet light shows that orange-fluorescing hydrothermal apatite is quite common, as is yellow-white fluorescing molybdenum-rich scheelite in local areas. Primary mafic minerals that were formerly present in the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite are largely reduced to clumps of adamantine red rutile. This style of alteration, mineralization, and veining is believed to take place under temperature conditions close to the solidus temperature of quartz monzonite, perhaps 650-700°C, in the deep roots of a porphyry copper system.

7.3.2 Kabba Mining District

Previous mining in the Kabba Mining District during the early twentieth century produced small quantities of vanadium ore with gold and lead credits. A mine located on patented mining claims, which are not held by the Company, were the source of vanadium ore hosted in breccia and quartz veinlets associated with porphyry dikes and sills. A 500 meter inclined shaft servicing 600 meters of lateral workings produced 45,000 tonnes of ore grading 1.5% vanadium oxide, 0.24% molybdenum oxide, 6.3% lead, and one ounce per ton gold in the 1920s (Keith et al, 1983).

Mineralization outboard of this mine shows most of the features associated with typical porphyry copper deposits, including stockwork quartz and sulphide veinlets, disseminated indigenous iron oxide minerals after copper-iron sulphides, brecciation, and pale green sericitic and propylitic alteration. Much of the surface exposure near the Kabba Mine has been subjected to supergene alteration and now consists of bright red hematite leached capping.

Known mineralization at the Kabba Mine is located within strongly hematitic, northeast-trending sericitized breccias and stock work zones cutting porphyry dikes and Precambrian granitic wallrocks. Broad, pervasively altered fracture zones extend westerly and northerly and disappear beneath a sequence of capping gravels and post-mineral olivine basalt. Visible native gold is seen in oxidized pyritic banded quartz veins that also carry sparse chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, barite, fluorite, and late stage zeolites. Oxidized quartz vein samples from the Kabba Mine contain crusts of endlichite (arsenian vanadinite) and sparse wulfenite (lead molybdate). Scheelite (calcium tungstate) and powellite (calcium tungstate-molybdate) are common heavy minerals found with native gold in the dry washes draining the Kabba Mine area.

7.3.3 Outlying Mineralized Areas

A sparse but widespread gangue mineral in both the Maynard and Kabba mining districts is fluorite. It is found abundantly disseminated as very fine grains in the mafic sites of the Hualapai Granite in a broad halo surrounding the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite. It is also found as veinlets cutting all Laramide igneous rocks and their hosts in the gravel-free windows of the hanging wall block. The Company's drilling has demonstrated that fluorite is also present in abundance in disseminated form in holes K-4, K-7A, and K-8. In both the Maynard district and the Kabba district occurrences, the fluorite is usually purple in color and occupies the very youngest crustification bands where it is present in composite veins. The occurrence of this mineral and its similar paragenesis in the Maynard and Kabba districts suggest a link between the two areas, however tenuous.

A number of prospect pits are present in the area immediately north of the Kabba Property outline. This area is referred to as the "Section 35 window". No production records have been found for any of these small mine workings. Two collapsed shafts and several prospect pits were excavated on strongly sericitized and gossanous breccia zones associated with likely Laramide age dacite porphyry dikes. Oxidized crustiform quartz veins from this area contain zinc, lead, and elevated arsenic with relict pyrite.

Within the western side of the Kabba Property in Section 9, a small mine named the Empire Mine and a cluster of nearby prospect pits have been worked in the distant past for gold and silver. This unusual deposit is a severely shattered landslide block that is wholly contained in the post-mineral gravel deposits, i.e. thick gravel both overlies and underlies this mineral occurrence. Copper oxide minerals, cellular iron-rich gossan, and orange wulfenite crystals are found in the shattered vein material at the mine. A now-collapsed inclined shaft at the Empire Mine exposed the underlying gravel along an undulatory plane interpreted to be the basal slip surface of a landslide block derived from mineralized wallrocks far to the west in the Hualapai Mountains. Evidence of shallow drilling at the Empire Mine by Santa Fe Gold in the early 1990s was found in the records of the Arizona Department of Water Resources, but Santa Fe apparently failed to find any roots to this mineralization. A recently drilled water well located 750 meters northeast of the Empire Mine failed to encounter bedrock within 300 meters of the surface. Depth to bedrock at the Empire Mine location, as inferred from Bell Copper Corporation's drilling on the Kabba Property, is estimated to be more than 1000 meters below surface.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Porphyry Copper Deposits

The principal focus of Bell Copper Corporation's exploration efforts on the Kabba Property has been toward discovery of a porphyry copper deposit (U.S. G. S. Model 17 of Cox and Singer, 1986). Large copper deposits of the southwest U.S. have similar characteristics that allow them to be grouped as porphyry copper deposits. Several significant features of porphyry copper deposits as outlined by Creasey (1966) are: (1) their close relation to stocks, dikes, and sills of porphyries with a composition that ranges from granodioritic to quartz monzonitic, (2) a Laramide geologic age of Late Cretaceous to early Tertiary (75-55 Ma), (3) they contain characteristic sulphide minerals such as chalcopyrite, pyrite, and molybdenite, (4) hydrothermal alteration has affected the ore zone and surrounding rocks for large extents (hundreds to thousands of meters), (5) large volumes of the porphyry and wall rocks have been uniformly altered.

All of these general features are present in the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite west of the property in the footwall of the Hualapai Fault, and they are also being demonstrated via drilling 7000 meters to the east-northeast beneath gravel cover on the Kabba Property.

Core samples from drill hole K-10, discussed further in a later section of this report, show strong K-feldspar alteration, characteristic "D-veins" first described at the El Salvador porphyry in Chile by Gustafson and Hunt (1975), stockwork veinlets of quartz-molybdenite, and disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite in strongly brecciated host rocks extending more than 1300 meters below surface.

These general characteristics qualify the Kabba Property as a porphyry copper system.

These features suggest that the most recent Kabba drill intersections may be linked to a nearby concealed porphyry copper deposit.

Several known porphyry copper deposits are hosted by or intimately associated with diatreme breccias. Giant porphyry copper deposits at El Teniente, Chile and Agua Rica, Argentina were partially disrupted following emplacement of late stage diatreme breccia pipes. Though evidence of similar destructive post-mineral diatreme activity beneath the Kabba Property has not been found, the spatial association of a diatreme within the Kabba target area is viewed as a favorable indication that the appropriate magmato-hydrothermal geologic environment needed for strong copper mineralization has been discovered.

8.2 Supergene Enrichment Blankets

Supergene enrichment blankets are typically spatially associated with porphyry Cu deposits that span the boundary between surficial oxidation and a water table that has been stable over long periods of geological time. These copper-rich blankets can be several hundred meters deep and are the product of oxidation which takes place in the fractured, oxidized rocks above the water table. Grades of 1.5 to > 2 % Cu are common (Sillitoe, 2005). In these copper deposits, primary copper minerals like chalcopyrite are leached by oxidized rainwater and transported down to areas deprived of oxygen beneath the water table where the enrichment occurs. Enrichment is promoted by prolonged supergene leaching activity (3 to 9 my), slow surface uplift, and hot, semiarid and pluvial environments. The enrichment products are green and black Cu minerals (chrysocolla, chalcocite) and mineraloids (e.g., Cu wad). Supergene mineralization is associated with strong supergene argillic alteration consisting of kaolinite, alunite and smectite (Sillitoe, 2005).

8.3 Polymetallic Base Metal Veins

Related types of deposits that are well represented in the Maynard Mining District five to ten kilometers west of the Kabba Property are polymetallic base metal veins (Cox and Singer, 1986, as the USGS model 22c). These veins typically consist of crustiform sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and tetrahedrite associated with gangue minerals like quartz, barite, carbonate minerals, and fluorite. The veins are common in most porphyry copper districts, usually in a distal position to the core area of copper and molybdenum mineralization.

Good examples of polymetallic base metal veins are the many veins in the footwall block of the Hualapai Fault located 500-2000 meters external to the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite. This style of mineralization was mined at the Century, Enterprise, Frost, and Dean Mines. Visually identical polymetallic base metal veins have been intersected in the cores from the Kabba Property in hole K-10 in the hangingwall of the Hualapai Fault.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The Maynard District has been explored for large porphyry copper deposits since at least 1953, though modern drilling and geological concepts have only recently been used in this work. Superior Oil, Santa Fe Minerals, and Conoco Minerals in the latter part of the 20th century each apparently tested the idea that shallow bedrock might host porphyry copper mineralization beneath the *westernmost* gravel-covered portions of the district, but they did not drill deeply enough (> 300 meters) or far enough to the East (> 4000 meters East of the Hualapai Fault) to test the buried hanging wall target block that is now the focus of Bell Copper's exploration effort.

From 1953 to 1983, a number of mining companies explored the 3 kilometer by 5 kilometer pyritic halo surrounding the outcropping Wheeler Wash (a.k.a. Soap Wash) quartz monzonite situated 3 kilometers West of the Kabba Property.

These companies identified abundant but sub-economic copper and molybdenum mineralization. Abundant intense greisen alteration, orthoclase alteration, and stockwork milky quartz veins hosted by the Wheeler Wash porphyry led Bell Copper to conclude that the outcropping parts of the Wheeler Wash porphyry system were an exposure of the deep roots of the system - deeper than where the richest accumulations of copper would normally be found.

Geological investigations by the Company have subsequently identified a major low-angle fault, which they named the Hualapai Fault (Morgan et al., 2008), immediately East of this porphyry root. By investigating the displacement of a distinct marker unit (a post-mineral olivine basalt) that occurs in outcrops immediately South of the Kabba Property and that has been further identified to the West and northeast, Bell has been able to generate a history of faulting in the area, and has projected the displacement of the truncated porphyry cap approximately 7000 meters east-northeast of the Wheeler Wash "root zone" of the porphyry system.

Because the surficial deposits covering the property were derived by erosion and transportation from the Hualapai Mountains five or more kilometres to the west, typical exploration procedures like surface mapping and surface geochemical sampling has provided little relevant information directly related to the prospectivity of the buried target. Instead, geological inference and correlation of large scale magnetic anomalies have allowed a robust exploration target to be defined on the Kabba Property.

9.1 Geophysical Surveys

Beginning in late fall of 2005, Bell performed an extensive series of surface and airborne geophysical surveys on the Kabba Property and adjacent lands. These surveys served mainly to confirm the gently west-tilted geometry of the hangingwall block of the Hualapai Fault, though because of the 200-600 meters of cover rocks and because the surveys were focussed 2.5 kilometers further to the south of the current target area, they did not detect the sulphide mineralization that has been subsequently demonstrated by drilling.

Table 3 summarizes the geophysical surveys that have been completed by Bell Copper Corporation since 2005. Key conclusions drawn from these surveys follow.

Method	**Date**	**Contractor**	**Quantity**
Aeromagnetics	Nov 2005	PRJ	650 line km
IP/Resistivity	June 2006	Zonge Engineering	22.2 line km
Gravity	July 2006	EDCON-PRJ	46 stations
NSAMT	Sept 2006	Zonge Engineering	8 line km
Seismic Reflection	April 2007	Zonge Geosciences	4.8 line km
Radial IP – Hole K-6	Sept 2009	Zonge Engineering	4.4 line km
IP/Resistivity	Oct 2009	Zonge Engineering	9.0 line km
Radial IP – Hole K-9	March 2010	Zonge Engineering	10.8 line km

Table 3. Geophysical surveys conducted by Bell Copper on the Kabba Property.

The 2005 PRJ aeromagnetic survey showed multiple low anomalies that might represent areas of primary magnetite destruction by hydrothermal activity, and a broad magnetic high to the northeast that probably represents magnetic Hualapai Granite in the basement under cover.

The area that now represents the target area was not included in the area of the 2005 survey. Publicly available aeromagnetic data from the United States Geological Survey (Sweeney and Hill, 2001) provide the most compelling geophysical argument for the location of the target porphyry copper deposit in the hangingwall of the Hualapai Fault.

Correlation of magnetic highs, east-west-trending magnetic gradients, and the intersection of the north-south-trending weak magnetic high caused by the southern tail of the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite stock with the strong magnetic high provides distinct points that allow both a magnitude and direction of slip along the Hualapai Fault to be fairly closely estimated. This sort of analysis yields an offset of about 7000 ± 500 meters in a direction of N 65° E to be estimated.

Surface IP/Resistivity surveys by Zonge Engineering in June 2006 focussed on ground that lies West of and South of the area now regarded as the target area. These surveys showed local, low level chargeability anomalies that might represent disseminated sulphides, and tabular resistivity lows that reflected clay-rich strata in the post-mineral cover rocks.

Depth of cover and depth to water-saturated rocks made it difficult to inject significant electrical current into the target volume that lay 400 meters or more beneath the surface.

The EDCON-PRJ gravity survey yielded a depth-to-bedrock estimate of 400 meters or less, roughly following what is now the southern property boundary. This technique did not capture the 300-400 meters of relief on the bedrock surface that was eventually demonstrated by drilling.

The 2006 NSAMT survey by Zonge Engineering showed the east-dipping nature of the Hualapai Fault and emphasized the low resistivity character of the underlying altered part of the footwall block. No clear electrically conductive bedrock in the hangingwall block of the Hualapai Fault was detected, but the survey was conducted west and south of the area that is now regarded as the target area.

The 2007 Zonge Geosciences seismic reflection survey confirmed the general west-dipping nature of the covered target block and the east-dipping geometry of the Hualapai Fault that bisects the porphyry system (Figure 10). This confirmation of the gross geometry of the geological structural model was crucial in guiding drill hole spacing of 1200-1500 meters between holes.

Zonge’s 2009 radial/downhole IP measurements conducted with a current source located 504 meters below surface inside drill hole K-6 demonstrated that no significant quantities of disseminated sulphides are present within one kilometre of the drill hole in the southerly or westerly directions. Modestly increasing chargeability was noted beginning more than 700 metres in a northeast direction from K-6.

The 2009 Zonge surface IP/resistivity surveys showed modest chargeability in two areas spanning about two kilometers in an East-West direction. The chargeability anomalies represented the strongest yet measured on the Kabba project, enhancing the prospectively of the revised target area located two kilometres further north.

The 2010 Zonge radial/downhole IP survey was initiated after the discovery of pyritic, sericitized diatreme breccia in drill hole K-9.

The downhole survey was conducted with a current source located 765 meters below surface inside drill hole K-9, with radial surface measurements made along 7 lines extending nearly 2000 meters out from the collar of K-9.

This survey detected a strongly chargeable body (over 40 milliradians) extending northwest and southeast from the drill hole.

The surface dimensions of the chargeable body extend approximately 800 metres by 300 metres. Disseminated pyrite that is increasingly abundant in the diatreme breccia beneath the depth surveyed by IP suggests that the vertical dimension of the chargeable body is at least 500 metres in thickness.

9.2 Geological Inference

Four independent lines of evidence support the 7-kilometer magnitude and N65E slip direction across the Hualapai Fault, placing the prospective hangingwall portion of the faulted porphyry system within the Kabba Property.

These lines of geological reasoning are:

1) Correlation of outcropping bedrock units to the West in the Hualapai Mountains with alluvium-free bedrock windows (Figure 11) to the East in the Big Sandy Valley,

2) Correlation of aeromagnetic anomalies (Figure 12) related to unmineralized bedrock magnetic sources on either side of the fault,

3) A late Tertiary stratum containing giant boulders up to 6 meters across (Figure 8) now situated 7 kilometers east of the nearest bedrock source, indicating fault-driven displacement of these proximal fan deposits rather than high energy sedimentary transport across low gradient distal fan surfaces, and

4) Restoration of gross metal zoning patterns and related prospect pits (distal Mn-As-Au-Ag to Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu to proximal Cu-Mo) once 7000 meters of east-northeast slip of the hangingwall block is removed.

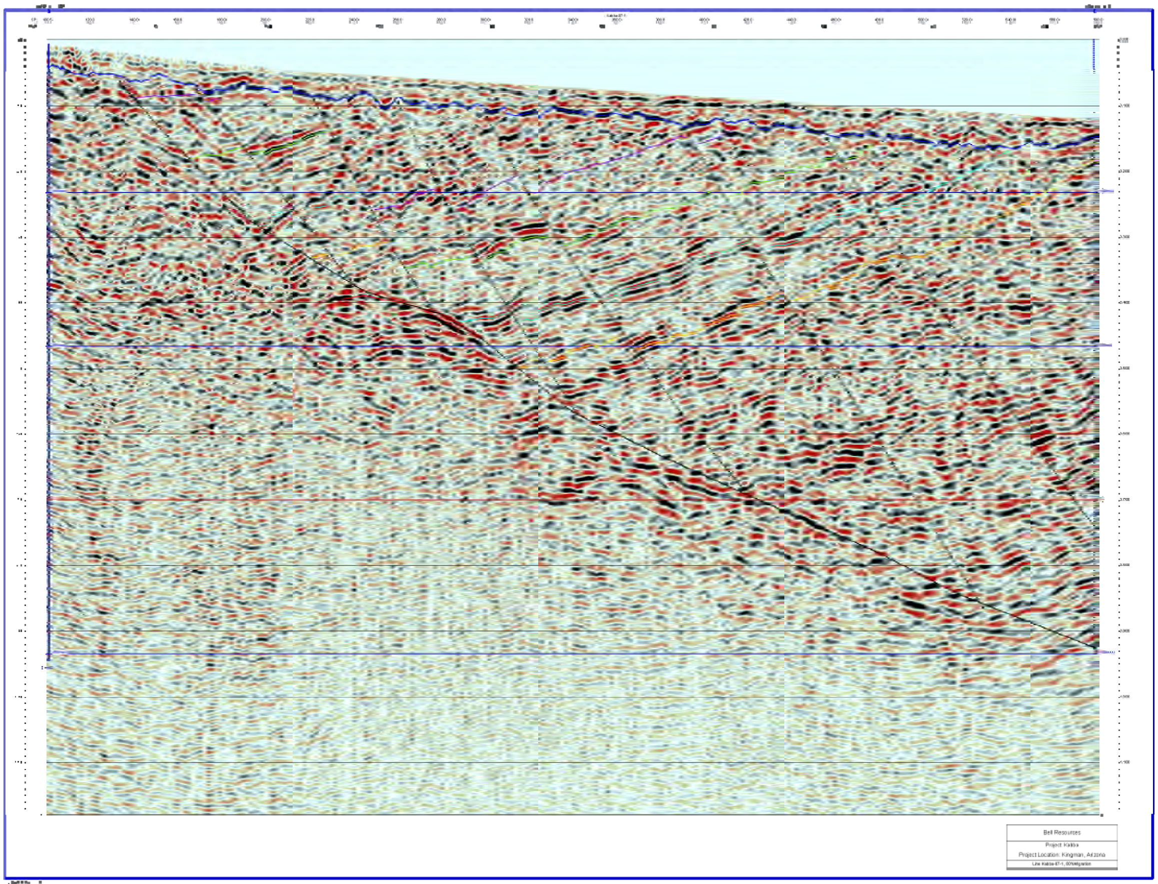

Figure 10. Seismic reflection section running from bedrock exposures (far left) of Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite porphyry in the footwall, across the surface trace of the Hualapai Fault (left), and eastward to a point near the re-emergence of bedrock 2 kilometers west of the Kabba Mine (far right).

Base metal mineralization intersected in K-10 appears identical to polymetallic base metal veins mined at the Century and Enterprise mines 7000 meters to the west.

The targeted copper shell within the top of the porphyry, which normally hosts the higher grade copper mineralization, is expected to lie within the untested 1.6 km between holes K-8 and K-10, with the width of the porphyry expected to expand in size at depth to the 3 km by 5 km size seen in the truncated root to the West.

Figure 11. Correlation of a porphyritic phase of the Peacock Mountain granite across 7700 meters between footwall outcrops (left) and hangingwall outcrops (right).

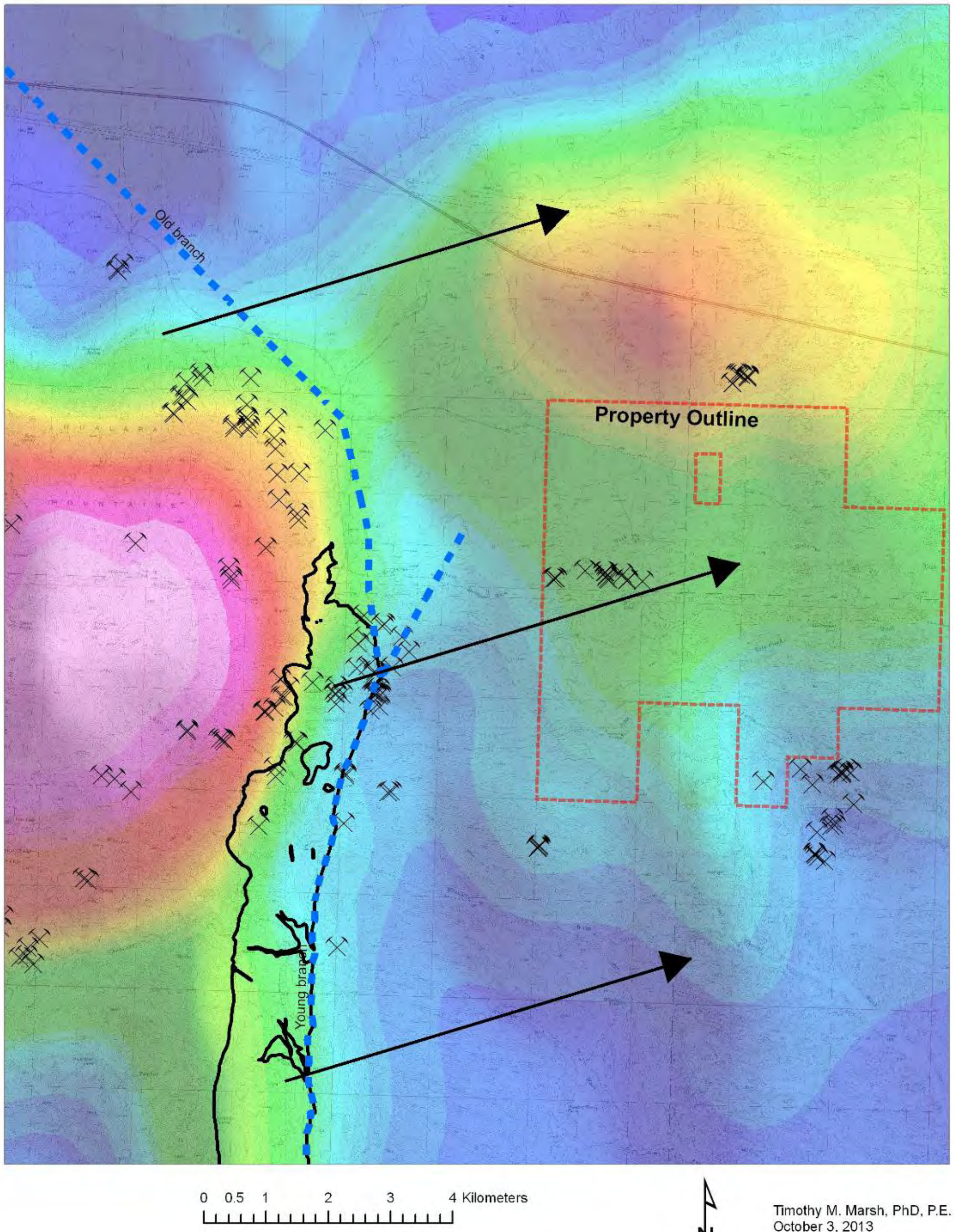

Figure 12. Aeromagnetic map of the Maynard District, showing the 7000 meter displacement of anomalies across the Hualapai Fault. Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite stock is outlined in black. USGS aeromagnetic data from Sweeney and Hill (2001).

10.0 DRILLING

Ten diamond drill holes have been completed by Bell Copper Corporation from nine distinct sites encompassing approximately 24 square kilometres during the period from 2007 to 2011, with generally increasingly encouraging results. The last hole to be completed on the property in 2011, K-10, intersected over 500 meters of variably sericitized, pyritic diatreme breccia and dacite porphyry dikes of likely Laramide age (Figure 13). A summary of the drill holes is presented in Table 3 below. All of Bell's drill holes have been vertically oriented.

Drilling at the Kabba Property by Bell Copper Corporation commenced in 2007 with a line of step-out holes (K-1 to K-6) designed to test for a due East displacement of the target porphyry. Thick overburden of up to 650 metres was encountered in the westernmost hole (K-1), and these initial holes tested the bedrock to depths of up to 1050 metres. While all of the holes exhibited varying degrees of evidence supporting the idea of proximity to a porphyry system, hole K-4 is believed to have penetrated the outer barren pyritic shell of the system.

In July 2007 the Company completed diamond drill hole K-1, cutting a major fault inclined at 30° from horizontal that placed postmineral gravel above pervasively albitized gneissic host rocks carrying spotty mineralization in the form of blebby chalcopyrite, rare chalcocite rims on pyrite, a short interval of massive pyrite, and local quartz-zeolite-pyrite breccia. This drill hole completely failed to intersect crystalline rocks in the hangingwall of the fault, but instead penetrated a "fault-gap window" directly back into the footwall. The unusually flat dip of 30° measured on the fault where it was cut by the vertical drill hole suggested that the targeted hangingwall block would be found at least twice as far eastward as was previously thought. The aforementioned seismic reflection survey strongly supported this new interpretation of a more shallowly east-dipping fault, and a more easterly displaced hangingwall target. Hole K-1 was completed in an altered quartz monzonite porphyry cut by abundant milky quartz veins at a total depth of 914 meters. The quartz monzonite porphyry in the bottom of K-1 strongly resembles the Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite porphyry that crops out two kilometres to the west, demonstrating that the full width of the porphyry system, *as exposed in the footwall block*, is at least 3000 meters wide in an east-west direction.

Due to the shallow dip of the Hualapai Fault seen in drill hole K-1 and as imaged in the seismic reflection survey, drill hole K-2 was sited 1.3 kilometers further East of K-1 in an effort to penetrate pre-mineral bedrock in the hangingwall of the fault. Drill hole K-2 began cutting postmineral olivine basalt near 585 meters downhole, and entered weakly pyritic and fluorite-bearing Hualapai Granite of the hangingwall block at 610 meters. The weak level of mineralization and alteration suggested that the K-2 site was still several kilometers west of where the heart of the porphyry system would be located in the hangingwall block, so efforts were immediately begun to permit a new drill site located two kilometers further east that would eventually become K-4. In the intervening month required for permitting, the diamond drill was moved to K-3, which had already been precollared. Like K-1, drill hole K-3 completely missed the hangingwall block and drilled into Wheeler Wash quartz monzonite porphyry that had been subjected to K-feldspar alteration, greisen alteration, and low grade molybdenite mineralization.

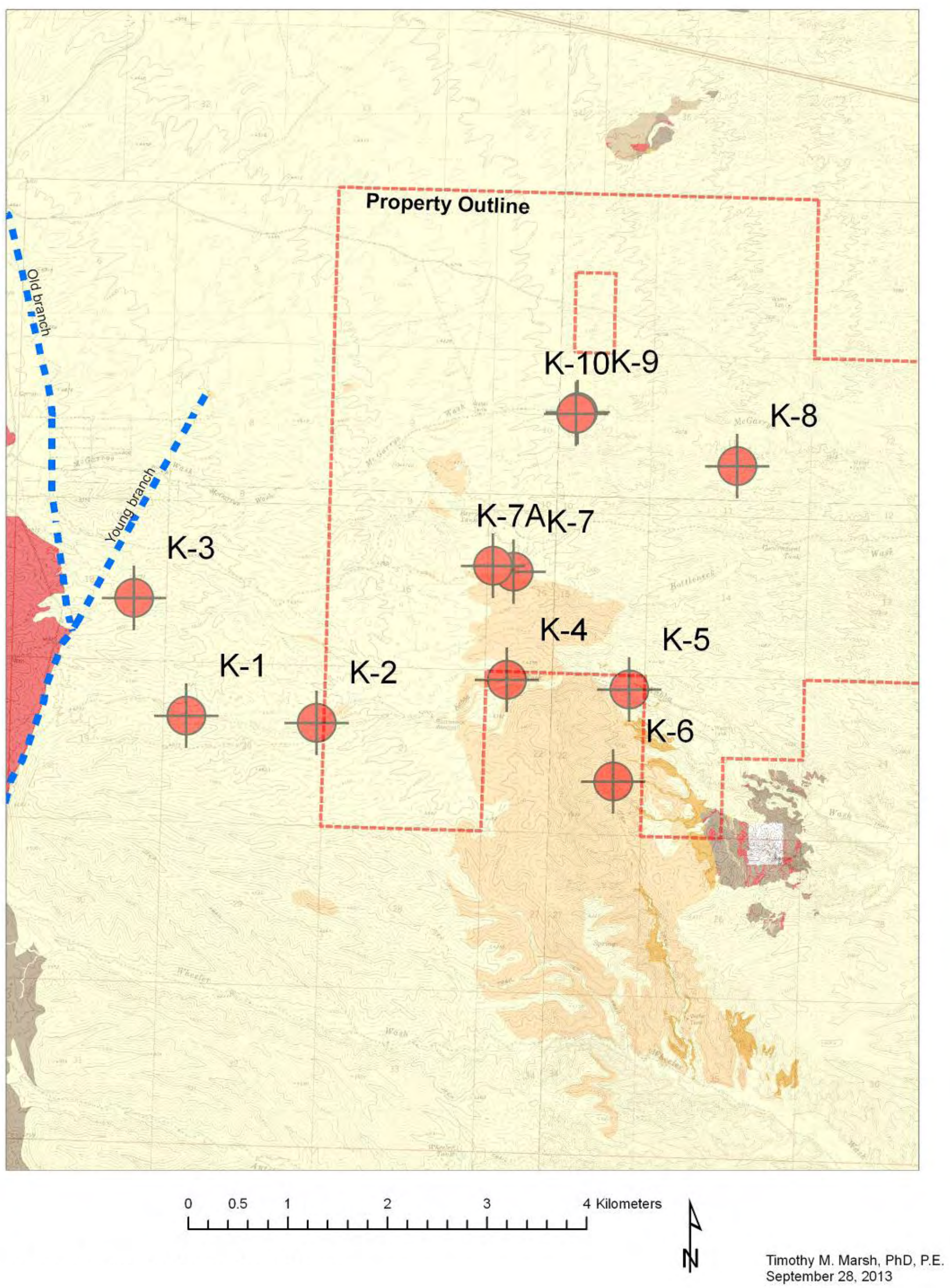

Figure 13. Drill hole map of the Kabba Property.

In November 2007, the Company announced further results from the Phase I drill program that suggest a major Cu-Mo porphyry system had been located in the hangingwall block at Kabba**.** This drill program consisted of four diamond holes drilled to an average depth of approximately 900 metres for a total of 3,630 meters. All 4 drill holes showed geological indications of proximity to a porphyry copper-molybdenum system such as sericitic or potassic alteration or sulphide mineralization. The drill holes were spread over an area of 1.3 kilometers by 3.3 kilometers, reflecting the large size of the target and the large magnitude of horizontal slip on the Hualapai Fault, the principal fault that decapitated the porphyry Cu-Mo system. The distance between holes K-1 to K-2 was 1.3 kilometers heading East. The distance between holes K-2 to K-4 was 1.8 kilometers, in the same easterly direction.

In the first quarter of 2009, Bell Copper recommenced drilling at Kabba. Drilling in this program initially involved sites located easterly and southerly from drill hole K-4, which in the prior drilling campaign showed the strongest hydrothermal alteration and mineralization. Drill holes K-5 and K-6 both showed strong indications of proximity to a porphyry copper system, though neither intersected alteration and mineralization as extensive and intense as K-4.

In March 2009, the Company announced the completion of drill hole K-5 to a depth of 351 metres, penetrating weakly altered, foliated granodiorite cut by numerous sheeted limonite-ankerite veinlets carrying strongly anomalous arsenic, zinc, and manganese beneath 218 metres of volcanic cover rocks. Weak copper enrichment was noted near the bottom of the hole associated with disseminated residual pyrite. The association of arsenic, zinc and manganese in these veinlets is characteristic of the outer mineralized shell of porphyry copper systems. The degree of hydrothermal alteration in drill hole K-5 was weaker than that in K-4, 1.2 kilometres to the west. Quartz-molybdenite veinlets and abundant porphyritic dikes that were seen in K-4 were not seen in K-5, suggesting that K-4 is more proximal to the sought-after porphyry copper system. Integration of the new drill information from K-5 with data from nearby outcrops and data from drill hole K-4 led the Company to a drill site one kilometer South of drill hole K-5 and 1.5 kilometers southeast of drill hole K-4 for the next drill test – K-6. This drill site was situated along the west-northwesterly trending projection of wide alteration bands exposed in outcrop one kilometre to the east-southeast, where sericitically altered quartz porphyry plugs are associated with patchy jarosite, and veinlets carrying elevated arsenic, copper, molybdenum and selenium in the Kabba Mine bedrock window. Scheelite (calcium tungstate) is also most abundant in this outcrop area.

In April 2009, the Company announced commencement of drill hole K-6 at Kabba. Drill hole K-6 was terminated at a depth of 754 metres after cutting multiple geological features believed to be associated with the periphery of the decapitated top of the Kabba porphyry system. These features included weak disseminated chalcopyrite, two sericitically altered quartz monzonite porphyry sills, a thick leached capping comprising abundant arsenic-rich goethite and hematite veinlets after primary ankerite, locally strongly anomalous copper, molybdenum, lead and zinc, common scheelite and fluorite veinlets.

Drill hole K-6 added new strong evidence that these types of features are present in widely separated areas and are therefore most likely part of a single, large, covered, porphyry system. Rock types and vein types encountered in K-6 most strongly resembled rocks in the *footwall* of the fault about two kilometers South of the southern edge of the outcropping porphyry system to the West of the Kabba target area.

Upon completion of K-6 to total depth, a downhole radial IP geophysical survey was conducted across about 3 square kilometres immediately surrounding drill hole K-6. This survey, which was run by Zonge Engineering of Tucson, Arizona, showed very low, unfavourable IP responses over most areas except to the northeast of K-6. Motivated by this generally negative result, a program of surficial geological exploration outward from the target area into rock outcroppings as far as 10 kilometers to the North and northwest was initiated to search for new evidence that might bear on the problem of locating the decapitated porphyry Cu-Mo system. Encouraging results were obtained almost immediately, resulting in a modified geological model and a more northerly position for the porphyry target.

Previously, drill holes K-5 and K-6 were sited to test a model of slip on the main fault amounting to six kilometres in a *due-easterly* direction. An accumulating body of geological and geophysical observations supported a fault slip amount of seven kilometres, but in a direction of *N65°E*. New evidence supporting this slip direction and amount of offset includes: 1) a major magnetic anomaly linked to magnetic Hualapai Granite in the hangingwall block north of the target correlates using this model with a similar major anomaly in the footwall block; 2) rotated postmineral sedimentary rocks near K-5 and K-6 strike in a direction compatible with movement in a N65 degrees east direction; 3) a bedrock window 6.5 kilometers North of drill hole K-4 shows sericitized porphyry plugs carrying strong lead, zinc, arsenic and manganese, typical of fringing mineralization around the new, more-northerly porphyry target; 4) vegetation linears in the hangingwall postmineral sediments interpreted to be tear faults oriented parallel with the northeasterly slip direction. This new interpretation places the targeted porphyry system in the hangingwall about 2.8 kilometers northeast of K-4.

In response to this new target location, the Company applied for mineral exploration permits from the State of Arizona covering about 2,300 acres and swapped an additional 2,100 acres of leased mineral rights with Newmont. Completion of the applications and bonding in October allowed geophysical studies to be conducted over the new target area. Zonge Engineering completed nine kilometers of surface IP geophysical measurements along two lines located about 0.5 and 1.1 kilometers North of drill hole K-4. The more northerly line returned the most encouraging results obtained on the Kabba project to date, and provided support for the new geological model. On November 2, the Company announced that drill testing had commenced in drill hole K-7 on the southwest corner of the new target area over a modest, apparently shallow IP anomaly. This drill test was eventually completed as drill hole K-7A, which cut disseminated fluorite mineralization in weakly altered Precambrian granite beneath 366 meters of postmineral gravel. This information showed that K-7A was on the western flank of the new target, placing the core of the target in a position that would eventually become drill hole K-9. Permission to drill K-9 on State of Arizona land was not obtained in December, so an alternative site designated K-8 on the hypothesized eastern flank of the decapitated porphyry Cu-Mo target was tested next.

In December 2009, drill hole K-8 penetrated 395 meters of typical valley-filling gravel detritus and underlying olivine basalt flows prior to entering sericitically altered dacite porphyry typical of Laramide porphyry copper deposits. Mineralization in the dacite porphyry consisted of strongly anomalous manganese, lead, and zinc as determined on site by a handheld Niton XRF analyzer. Based on this anomalous metal association, the drill hole was interpreted to lie in the targeted hanging wall on the eastern base-metal fringe of the target.

The 3 kilometer separation between drill hole K-7A on the interpreted western fringe of the target and drill hole K-8 on the eastern fringe of the target is consistent with the known 3 kilometre width of the Kabba system in the outcropping footwall block. Drill hole K-8 was terminated at a depth of 544 meters in strongly sericitized, brecciated dacite porphyry carrying several percent disseminated pyrite, when permits were received to drill K-9 in the new target area.

Hole K-8 encountered sericitically altered dacite porphyry enriched in lead, zinc and manganese, interpreted as the east margin of the main porphyry.

In February 2010, the Company announced the initiation of coring operations on hole K-9 at its Kabba porphyry-copper-molybdenum project. Drill hole K-9 was sited to test the hypothetical geometrical center of the decapitated top of the Kabba porphyry system, allowing for a recently recognized northerly slip component to the offset hangingwall. K-9 penetrated 534 meters of cover rocks before entering a strongly hydrothermally altered diatreme breccia of suspected Laramide age. This rock type is consistent with the interpretation that K-9 is located near the center of a major porphyry system. Hole K-9 was halted after six attempts failed to reach the target due to difficult ground conditions arising from extensive hydrothermal alteration.

In April 2010, the Company announced that drill hole K-9 had intersected a major Laramide diatreme breccia and interfingering dacite porphyry intrusive rocks.

The diatreme breccia hosts intense sericitic alteration and carries several volume-per-cent pyrite. A distinct galena and sphalerite-bearing zone (lead and zinc sulphide) encountered in the upper part of the drill hole has given way with depth to strong disseminated pyrite.

Very localized veinlets carrying chalcopyrite and bornite have been observed near the current bottom of the drill hole. Rounded clasts in the diatreme breccia range in size from small pebbles to blocks several meters wide and comprise all of the known Precambrian wall rock types exposed in the footwall of the faulted system. Apparent juvenile dacite-porphyry clasts common along the margins of dacite-porphyry dikes show strong plastic deformation, indicating that they were emplaced in the breccia at magmatic temperatures.

Alteration and mineralization are everywhere younger than the diatreme breccia and intruding dacite porphyry dikes.

The geology that has been intersected in K-9 so far is consistent with a position near the western edge of a major magmatic-hydrothermal vent that has been subjected to alteration and mineralization typical of porphyry-copper systems.

If the fault model continues to hold, further drilling in K-9 is expected to encounter primary copper mineralization underlain by stock work quartz veinlets identical to those found over 15 square kilometers in the footwall block of the fault. The thickness of this interval is estimated to be about 1,200 meters, extending below the current bottom of the hole down to the Hualapai fault, beneath which unmineralized rocks of the footwall block are anticipated.

In June 2010, the Company announced that drilling and mechanical problems on hole K-9 had required wedging out of this hole into a new hole designated K-9A. At that date wedging and drilling of K-9A had retained the ultimate depth of K-9 and K-9A was advancing well in intensely sericitized diatreme breccia carry about five percent disseminated pyrite. After attaining a depth of 1065 meters, K-9A was lost due to severely altered caving ground between 910 and 950 meters depth.

On August 11, 2010, the Company announced that Major Drilling of Salt Lake City, Utah had been engaged to advance drill hole K-9. Following four unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the severely altered, caving ground below 910 meters depth, the Company announced on November 30, 2011, that drill hole K-9 had been terminated. Intense hydrothermal alteration typical of the upper parts of porphyry copper systems had produced the very weak rock encountered in K-9.

Encouraged by the extent of this alteration along with trace amounts of the sulphide minerals chalcopyrite, bornite, digenite, and molybdenite, the Company announced that it would be redrilling the same site as K-10 using large diameter mud rotary equipment to advance past the altered ground into the most prospective part of the target.

Table 4. Drill holes on the Kabba Property

Hole	Easting NAD27	Northing NAD27	Depth to Bedrock	Total Depth	Observations and Interpretation
K-1	245682	3887963	645 m	914 m	Footwall block – Hualapai Fault at top of bedrock. Widespread potassic alteration. Sparse chalcopyrite and pyrite. Ended in quartz monzonite porphyry.
K-2	246989	3887893	610 m	837 m	Hangingwall block - postmineral basalt capping widespread weak fluorite-pyrite mineralization disseminated in Precambrian Hualapai granite.
K-3	245157	3889143	506 m	826 m	Footwall block - common low grade molybdenite, common intense sericitic alteration, ended in quartz

Hole	Easting NAD27	Northing NAD27	Depth to Bedrock	Total Depth	Observations and Interpretation
					monzonite porphyry. Intersected 90 meters averaging 0.014% Mo.
K-4	248899	3888323	101 m	1053 m	Hangingwall block - strong exotic iron oxide staining up to 180 meters below top of bedrock, widespread sericitic alteration with disseminated pyrite, local breccia intervals with strong arsenic, mercury, thallium, zinc, nickel, and lead anomalies, and more than 20 altered porphyritic dikes. Samples submitted to laboratory for Au-Ag fire assay all returned values below 100 ppb Au.
K-5	250128	3888224	218 m	351.3 m	Hangingwall block - sheeted limonite-ankerite veinlets carrying elevated arsenic, manganese and zinc mineralization. Weak supergene copper enrichment with disseminated pyrite at the bottom of the hole.
K-6	249966	3887304	504.7 m	754.7 m	Hangingwall block – sericitized Laramide porphyry sills with elevated copper, molybdenum, and arsenic cutting Precambrian gneiss. Weak supergene copper enrichment with disseminated pyrite at the bottom of the hole.
K-7	248969	3889407	N/A	183.8 m	Terminated in gravel cover.
K-7A	248758	3889465	362.7 m	387.7 m	Hangingwall block – fluorite-rich Precambrian granite. Interpreted west margin of decapitated porphyry system.
K-8	251212	3890466	394.4 m	544 m	Hangingwall block - sericitically altered dacite porphyry hosting strongly anomalous manganese, lead, and zinc. Interpreted East margin of decapitated porphyry system.
K-9	249612	3891008	534.2 m	931.8 m	Hangingwall block – diatreme breccia intruded by equal amounts of dacitic porphyries, hosting up to 5% disseminated pyrite with minor galena and sphalerite and trace chalcopyrite and bornite.
K-9A	249612	3891008	N/A	1064.6 m	Hangingwall block – wedge off of K-9 at 853.8m. Trace chalcopyrite, bornite, and molybdenite. Increasing sericitic alteration with depth, preferentially in the diatreme breccia, evolving from scattered “D-veins” to pervasive strong, texturally destructive sericitic alteration. Alteration and mineralization overprint clasts and diatreme breccia matrix, and strongly affect the brecciated intrusive margins of the dacitic porphyries. Interpreted west wall of decapitated, west-tilted porphyry system.

Hole	Easting NAD27	Northing NAD27	Depth to Bedrock	Total Depth	Observations and Interpretation
K-10	249595	3890992	540 m	1346.6 m	(Redrill of K-9) Collar located 23 meters SW of K-9. Precollared with mud rotary to 1000 m, then completed with diamond coring to 1346.6m. Diatreme breccia cut by dozens of thin quartz-molybdenite-calcite veinlets, in pervasively illite-sericite altered pyritic breccia and cross cutting, selectively altered dacite porphyry dikes. Exited diatreme through sheeted hypogene kaolinite veinlets into variably potassically altered Precambrian granite and granodiorite cut by numerous epidote-chlorite-calcite altered porphyry dikes

As previously indicated, hole K-10, drilled at approximately the same location as K-9, initially was drilled using mud rotary equipment to get past the difficult ground before switching over to a core rig. This hole is interpreted to have intersected the western edge of the diatreme breccia above the porphyry, and encountered copper, molybdenum, lead, and zinc mineralization, along with more than ten varieties of porphyry dikes.

The targeted copper shell within the top of the porphyry, which normally hosts the higher grade copper mineralization, is now expected to lay East of K-10 within the untested 1.6 km between holes K-8 and K-10.

The width of the porphyry is expected to expand in size at depth to match the 3 kilometer by 5 kilometer size seen in the truncated porphyry root zone to the west.

The generally decreasing grade of hydrothermal alteration from patchy orthoclase and shreddy biotitic alteration around 1250 meters depth in K-10 to scattered polymetallic galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-ankerite-quartz veins at 1330 meters led to the termination of the drill hole at 1346.6 meters.

This decreasing grade of alteration with depth is consistent with a 30° west-tilted hangingwall block, in which a vertical drill hole would drift gradually out of the western side of the porphyry system and into the less altered distal fringe where polymetallic base metal veins are commonly found.

Strong similarities are noted between the fringing mineralization seen in the Wheeler Wash porphyry system 7000 meters to the west and polymetallic base metal veins cut in the lower part of drill hole K-10. Figure 14 shows core samples from K-10, illustrating the alteration and mineralization features that this core has in common with porphyry copper deposits.

The Company is planning additional drill holes in an effort to discover the apex of this large copper porphyry system. Reclamation bonding efforts have resulted in a total of 36 drill sites being permitted and bonded over the Kabba target area from which future drilling could be conducted.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Due to the exploratory nature of the drilling that has been done on the Kabba Project to date, assaying has been warranted on only a subset of the drill core. No assaying was completed on drill holes K-1, K-2, K-5, K-7, K-7A, K-8, K-9, and K-9A. Low grade mineralization was submitted for assay in drill holes K-3, K-4, K-6, and K-10.

Samples recovered during diamond drilling operations on the Kabba Project were transported by contract geologists working under the direction of Dr. Timothy Marsh, the Company's Vice President of Exploration, directly to a locked storage facility in Kingman, Arizona, where they were held for logging, meter-marking, photography, and if warranted, splitting and sampling.

Samples were collected and prepared in accordance with Bell Copper Corporation protocols. Samples were then shipped in the custody of Bell Copper geologists to Skyline Laboratories in Tucson, Arizona and hand delivered by the geologist to lab personnel.

Trace-element abundances were measured in drill hole K-10 by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) mass spectrometry at Skyline Labs (see www2.skylinelab.com /docs/Skyline_Labs-2011_Schedule_of_Services_and_Fees-20101119-EN-WEB.pdf for Code TE-5 analytical procedures). ICP was used to analyze for 47 elements, augmented with fluorine and rhenium.

The core logging procedures included one geologist and one technician. The geologist was responsible for the logging, sampling, and sample delivery to the lab, while the technician was responsible for footage to metric conversions of core, photography, and sawing of the core. The footage to metric conversions were completed first, followed by photography of each box and determination of rock quality (RQD). The footage to metric conversions were checked and verified by the geologist throughout the program. Core recovery was calculated for all diamond drilling that was done. Once photographs were taken, the geologist marked sample intervals and saw lines on the core. Saw lines were drawn vertically along the core axis in order to divide the mineralization evenly between the two halves of the core. The technicians sawed the core along the marked lines and replaced it in the box for the geologist to sample. When the core was cut, the geologist would sample it, insert blanks and standards, select intervals for duplicates, and give each sample a unique sample number. For duplicate samples, the technicians would quarter one half of the core and retain the other half in the core boxes for future reference. Drilling of core included HQ (2.5 in) and NQ (1.87 in) sizes.

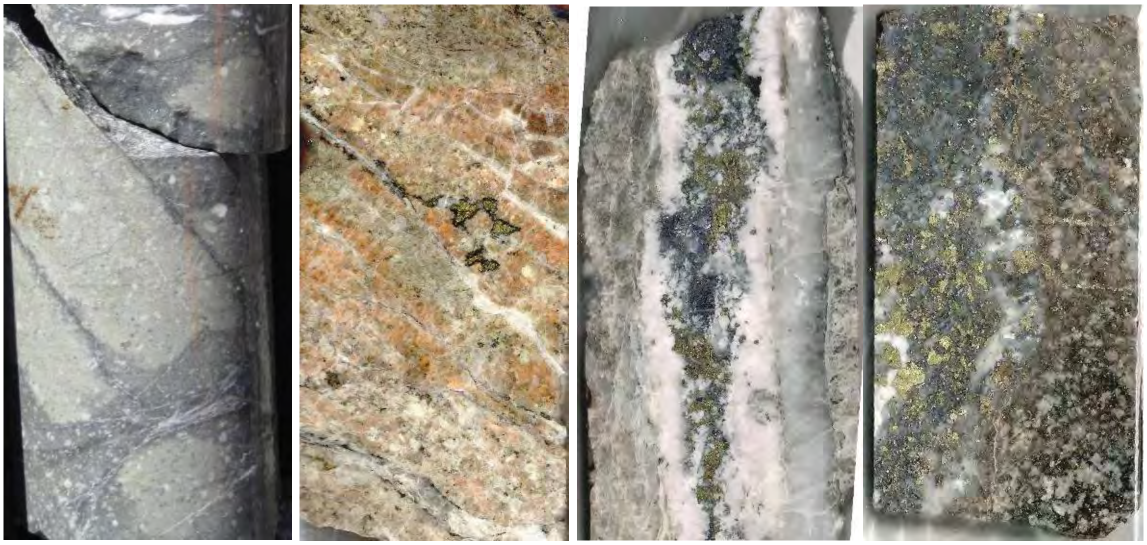

Figure 14. Core samples from drill hole K-10. A. Gray sericite envelopes around pyrite veinlets cutting illite-altered dacite porphyry, 1160 m, B. Pink orthoclase alteration with blebby chalcopyrite rimmed by transparent, greisenous muscovite, overprinted by pale green sericitic alteration and cut by late white ankerite veinlets, 1219 m, C. Polymetallic base metal vein carrying abundant chalcopyrite and argentiferous galena, hosted in gangue of ankerite and quartz, 1234 m, D. Polymetallic base metal vein carrying abundant black sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and lesser galena and tetrahedrite, with elevated gold and silver, 1329 m.

All drill core was sampled by a Bell Copper geologist. Core was pre-scanned with a Niton XRF analyzer to highlight fine-grained copper mineralization and to detect arsenic-rich intervals that might host elevated gold or silver mineralization. Samples for laboratory assay were taken on routine three meter intervals where copper mineralization was visible or where Niton XRF readings indicated elevated copper or arsenic. Shorter sample intervals were used to constrain the influence of high grade veins. Field blanks and certified standards were inserted into the sample sequence on a regular basis, typically at a frequency of one standard or field blank per seven samples.

It is the opinion of the writer that the sample preparation, analysis, and security of the samples are acceptable, were supervised by professional persons, and meet generally accepted industry standards.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Assay data received from Skyline Laboratories and Actlabs, Inc. underwent quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures as required by Bell Copper Corporation. The QA/QC procedures included the use of field blanks, duplicate samples and certified standards. The field blank consisted of welded volcanic tuff, which went thru previous testing to verify negative mineralization content. Certified standards were obtained thru WCM Minerals and represented values ranging from 0.47-2.60% Cu, 0.023-0.083% Mo, 1.04-43 g/t Ag, and 38 g/t Au. Certified standards, field blanks, and duplicate samples were utilized on average every 20 meters, or every 7th sample. Review of the sample standard assay results for copper, molybdenum, and gold shows all standards reporting within their acceptable ranges.

12.1 Site Visits

On October 16-20, 2013, the author visited the Kabba Property, inspected drill core from diamond drill holes K-10 and K-8 in the Company's core storage facility in Kingman, Arizona, and inspected the drill sites of diamond drill holes K-8, K-9, and K-10 to verify the evidence of prior drilling activity. The core samples presented in the storage facility were well represented by core photographs and drill logs presented for inspection by the Company's representative.

Geological features were observed in the field that support the interpretative geological and structural mapping done by the Company.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No known metallurgical testing has been performed on samples from the Property. As of this date, the Kabba Property remains an exploration target which merits additional attention and further exploration. Metallurgical testing and mineral processing concepts should be considered in the future, when larger volumes of mineralized rock for potential development are defined.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource has yet been identified on the Kabba Project. There is no certainty that the present exploration effort will result in the identification of a mineral resource or that any mineral resource that might be discovered will prove to be economically recoverable.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not relevant to the Project at this time.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not relevant to the Project at this time.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not relevant to the Project at this time.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not relevant to the Project at this time.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not relevant to the Project at this time.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

20.1 Environmental Studies

No environmental studies have been completed on the Kabba Project to date. At the discretion of the Arizona State Land Department, activities planned under the Arizona mineral exploration permits such as drill pad construction and road building might require completion of cultural surveys of the proposed disturbance areas for items of archaeological significance and native plant surveys needed to calculate stumpage fees for any damaged vegetation deemed valuable by the State. To date, no such studies have been required. Future work at the proposed K-11 drill site may require a native plant survey. This survey will cost about $2500 and take about two months to complete.

The mineral rights subject to the mineral sublease from Newmont Realty Company were originally reserved along with rights to utilize the surface for the purpose of exploring for, exploiting, and extracting any minerals discovered. Bell Copper Corporation is not required to conduct environmental studies in relation to their exploration of these lands. However the Company does maintain liability insurance to cover its activities on the property and has posted bonds sufficient to restore surface disturbance resulting from its activities. The Company currently maintains cash bonds of $3,000 with Newmont Realty Company.

20.2 Reclamation

The Company has completed reclamation of 10 drill sites since drilling began on the Kabba Property in 2007. Cash reclamation bonds totalling $21,000 are currently held by the Arizona State Land Department to cover future surface activities by the Company while the mineral exploration permits are in effect. The Company has also posted cash reclamation bonds in the amount of $3,000 with Newmont Realty Company to cover reclamation of up to 36 drill sites on Sections 11 and 15 of the mineral sublease.

One open mud pit remains on the Kabba Property from the Company’s drilling activity at the K-10 drill site. The pit measures about 5 meters by 8 meters by 1.5 meters deep, and is currently enclosed by a 3-strand barbed wire fence to keep cattle and people out.

Under a Plan of Operation filed with the State of Arizona, the mud pit will be cleaned out, backfilled, and the surface restored to its original contour. The estimated cost to complete this work is about US$ 5000.00.

The Company has reclaimed all of its previous drill sites on the lands held under the Newmont mineral sublease.

20.3 Permitting

Surface disturbance on the Arizona mineral exploration permits generally requires completion of a cultural survey to detect the presence of archaeological resources and a native plant survey used to calculate a stumpage fee for plants deemed to be valuable to the State. These surveys are required to be completed by firms prequalified by the State of Arizona for doing such work.

All drilling in the State of Arizona is overseen by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR). Contract drilling companies must be licensed by ADWR to work in the state, and permission to drill for the purpose of mineral exploration must be obtained from ADWR prior to any drilling. Drilling permits are issued for a single 640-acre section of land, and each permit covers the drilling of up to 20 mineral exploration holes per section. The cost of the drilling permit is $100.00, and they are commonly obtained by the licensed drilling contractor from ADWR over the telephone within one business day. Signed permission from the surface owner to conduct drilling is required by ADWR for all permitted holes.

20.4 Social or Community Impact

Conflicts are likely to arise between surface owners and Bell Copper Corporation as the Company pursues its rights under the Newmont sublease agreement to explore those lands. To minimize the potential for such conflicts, the Company has negotiated in five separate instances access agreements onto privately held surface parcels overlying the Newmont mineral sublease for the purpose of exploratory drilling. Cash bonds have been provided by the Company to Newmont for restoration of disturbance on such private surface parcels should the Company fail to properly reclaim its drill sites. In each of the cases, good faith efforts by the Company to improve access roads into the private surface parcels and to develop any groundwater encountered during mineral exploration into domestic water sources for the benefit of the surface owners were met with enthusiasm and cooperation by the owners of the surface rights. The Company has reclaimed all of its previous drill sites on the Fee Land.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not relevant to the Project at this time.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not relevant to the Project at this time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

To the best knowledge of the author, no adjacent properties are currently being explored for similar targets. The nearest known exploration activity is being conducted by Technica Group Inc., which presently is conducting diamond drilling by Brown Drilling Company of Kingman, Arizona and is about 200 meters down hole on patented mining claims including the Standard Minerals Mine located in Sections 24 and 25, Township 20 North, Range 15 West, about 3 kilometers west of the Kabba Property.

The target of Technica Group Inc.'s planned drilling is stockwork quartz-molybdenite-chalcopyrite veins hosted by Laramide quartz monzonite porphyry in the footwall block of the Hualapai Fault.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information necessary to make the Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Prior to Bell Copper's work in the district, no one had speculated that the Wheeler Wash porphyry system may have been displaced as much as eight kilometers in an east-northeasterly direction; that model has led to the encouraging results obtained in the last three (K-8, K-9, K-10) diamond holes drilled by the Company.

Exploration results to date are encouraging and provide indications that porphyry copper style mineralization may exist at depth on the Kabba Property.

It is important to mention here that the last core footage of K-10, 1330 m to 1346 m shows a remarkable look-alike, ore grade porphyry copper with a dacitic/granodioritic medium equigranular rock intrusive and disseminated euhedral pyrites reaching > 5 Vol % Py of the mineralized host rock + pervasive white to brown carbonates reacting vigorously (effervescence) to a drop of 10% HCl which leads me to think that we are very close or within the fringes of a porphyry copper system?

It is our observation that when we scanned with a hand held NITON XRF analyzer, the Cu/ppm increased with depth of the hole from 80 ppm to 220 ppm at the bottom of the hole. Personally, I would never have stopped a hole encountering primary sulphides!

Similarities between mineralization in drill hole K-10 (quartz molybdenite veinlets and galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite veins) and fringing mineralization at other Arizona porphyry copper deposits lead the Company to conclude that these similarities are a permissible indication of proximity to a major porphyry copper system.

A simple reconstruction of faulting across the east face of the Hualapai Mountains demonstrates that the offset top of the known porphyry copper system should lie buried beneath the Kabba Property under relatively shallow cover (ca. 500 meters, now confirmed by drilling).

The target focus at Kabba is a Cu/Mo oxide, enriched secondary sulphide, and primary sulphide porphyry deposit.

The potential size and grade would be conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource to date, therefore it is uncertain if further exploration will result in discovery of a mineral resource.

Four lines of evidence support the structural geological model proposed by the Company (i.e. about 7.5 kilometers of horizontal slip in a N65°E direction):

- Rock units seen in the scattered hangingwall outcrops and in the Company's drill intersections (most notable being Laramide porphyry dikes) correlate with rock units seen in the footwall outcrops after the proposed slip is removed,

- Repeated major anomalies in a regional USGS aeromagnetic survey merge into a simpler pattern of anomalies after the proposed slip is removed,

- Massive four- to six-meter-wide boulders in a west-tilted alluvial fan deposit located in the hangingwall cover rocks five kilometers east of the present-day range front fault are restored to a proximal fan location after the proposed slip is removed,

- Ore, gangue, and alteration mineral occurrences (molybdenum, chalcopyrite, pyrite, fluorite, scheelite, quartz, pale green sericite, orthoclase) in the Company's hangingwall drill intersections (K-4, K-8, K-9A, and K-10) overlap occurrences in the footwall outcrops after the proposed slip is removed.

It is the opinion of the writer that Bell Copper has completed sufficient early stage exploration, sampling, and core drilling to indicate that further geological exploration and testing of the Property, specifically focussed to test the proposed structural geological model, are warranted.

Geophysical results, aeromagnetics, IP/Resistivity, Gravity, Seismic Reflection, Radial IP-Hole K-6, Radial IP-Hole K-9 including NSAMT all provided worthwhile information in support of an exploration target: Kabba Porphyry Cu of a size able to accommodate large tonnage for an underground mine operation.

The work and full field visit of the area of interest were done in the presence of Dr. Tim Marsh.

In my view, this is the way large new unseen ore bodies (completely hidden under cover rock) will be found. In addition, I believe the detailed structural geological “thinking” and technical work by Dr. Tim Marsh is the way to future ore body discoveries

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

These are primarily based on site visit, field observation and the perusal of all research materials provided to SERMINES, INC. by Dr. Tim Marsh in addition to study materials and personal files resulting in the following:

Sermines makes the following recommendations: Additional drilling and geological testing is required to delineate the extent of mineralization on the Property. Continued exploration is also necessary in order to determine the most likely “geological room” to host sizeable underground Cu-Mo ore body mineralization to the northeast and southeast.

Current data indicates the western edge of a potentially large copper system and more work on the Kabba Property is warranted and recommended. Exploration funds are needed for initial phases of exploration for the period November 2013 to April 2014.

It is recommended that a diamond drill hole to a depth of 1500 meters be completed at a proposed drill site located 700 meters East of the previous K-9 and K-10 drill site. Also as food for thought, consideration should be given to possibly re-entering K-10 for an additional 200 m. See enclosed microphotograph K-10 at 1346 m bench mark.

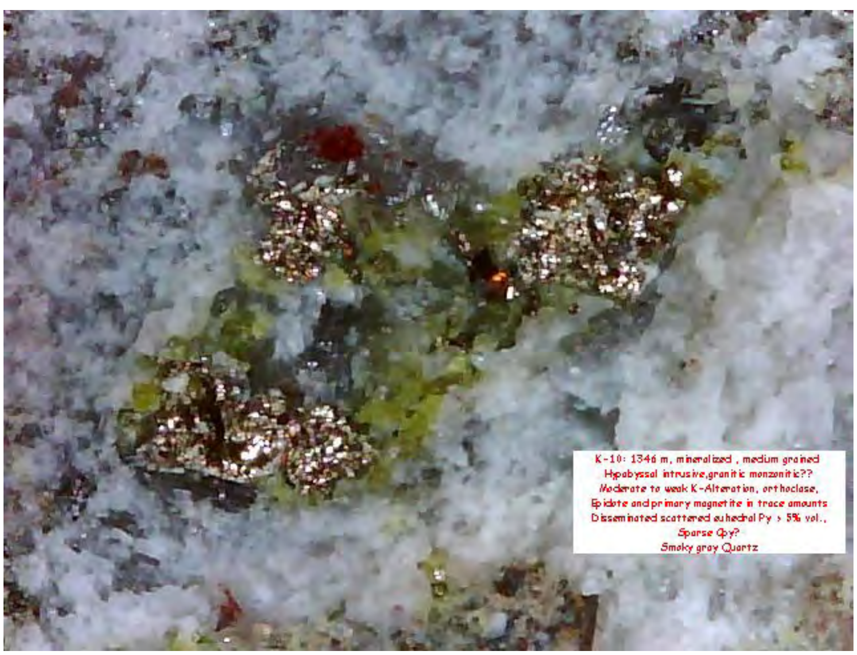

Figure 15. Photomicrograph of core sample from drillhole K-10 at 1346m (total depth).

An initial budget of $391,000 in expenditures on the Kabba Property is recommended in order to complete one vertical diamond drill test of the proposed porphyry copper target (Table 5). This cost will cover the construction of a precollared, cased, reverse-circulation drill hole to 500 meters depth followed by an HQ core tail completed to 1500 meters total depth. Costs for permitting, site construction, assaying, reclamation, and geological oversight are included in this budget estimate.

Table 5. Recommended Work and Budget

Item	Quantity	Cost	Time (days)
Permitting	1 Report	$ 2,000	60
Site Construction	1 Site	$ 2,000	1
Water Supply Rental	1 Frac Tank	$ 3,000	30
RC Precollar Drilling	500 meters	$ 20,000	3
Precollar Casing	500 meters	$ 20,000	1
Diamond Drilling	1000 meters	$ 300,000	25
Geologist	1	$ 27,000	45
Assays	300	$ 12,000	15
Reclamation	1	$ 5,000	2
Totals		**$ 391,000**	**120**

Encouraging results from this work should trigger the drilling of similar follow up drill holes on sites 500 meters North and South of this site, as determined from the scale of the target in the footwall of the Hualapai Fault.

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This report, titled “Independent Technical Report of the Kabba Property, Maynard Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona, USA”, with an effective date of October 30, 2013 and submission date of October 30, 2013 was prepared and signed by the following author:

“Signed and Sealed”

Sergio Pastor
October 30, 2013
Reno, Nevada

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS AND DECLARATION

1. I, Sergio Pastor, reside at 3770 Tannenbaum, Reno, Nevada, USA, 89509

2. I am a graduate of the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru and Stanford University, California, USA in 1967 with Engineering and Master's Degrees in Geology. I have practised my profession continuously since 1967.

3. I am a Registered Member (QP) of SME (#2473030), and am currently employed by Sermines, Inc. Reno, Nevada.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined in NI43-101 and past relevant work experience, that I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI43-101.

5. I am responsible for all sections of the entire report entitled: "Independent Technical Exploration Assessment of the Kabba Porphyry Cu-Mo Project, Maynard Mining District, Mohave Co., Arizona, with the exception of parts dealing with 4.3 Land tenure, 4.4 Surface Rights, 4.5 Agreements and Encumbrances, 4.6 Environmental Liabilities, 4.7 Permitting, 20.1 Environmental Studies, 20.2 Reclamation, 20.3 Permitting, and 20.4 Social or Community Impact.

I have personally visited the site initially during July 7-8 2011 and subsequently during October 16-20, 2013.

6. I certify that there is no circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.

7. Neither I, nor any entity of mine, is at present under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expect to become an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Bell Copper Corporation or any of its associated or affiliated entities.

8. Neither I, nor any entity of mine, own directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of Bell Copper Corporation. or any of its associated or affiliated companies.

9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the report entitled: "Independent Exploration Assessment for the Kabba Porphyry Cu-Mo Project Mohave Co. Arizona" in compliance with that instrument and form.

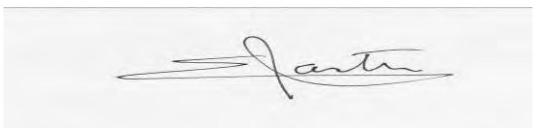
10. To the best of my knowledge, I am not aware of any technically related material fact or change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that if not reflected in the Technical Report the omission to disclose of which would make the Report misleading.

11. I am Independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report by **Bell Copper Corporation** with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public of the Technical Report.

Signed at Reno, Nevada this 30th day of October 2013.

Yours truly,



Sergio Pastor, Geologist

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ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

There are no mining operations currently involved at the Kabba Property and none have been planned to date. Due to the relatively early stage of exploration, no significant metallurgical or recoverability tests have been performed. Matters concerning economic analysis, mining plans and capital costs will be addressed when warranted.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF MINERAL RIGHTS

The Kabba Project includes subleased mineral rights covering the following fee lands and State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permits situated in Mohave County, Arizona, and more particularly described as follows:

I. The Fee Land:

The Newmont Minerals Sublease, as amended, includes the following described land all in Township 20 North, Range 14 West, G&SR Mer., Mohave County, Arizona:

Section 3, the North Half (N½), the Southwest Quarter (SW¼), the East Half of the Southeast Quarter (E½SE¼), consisting of 554 acres (Note: the North Half is more properly described as Lots 1-4 and the South Half of the North Half (S½N½) and the actual acreage is 552.28 acres).

Section 9, the Northeast Quarter (NE¼), the East Half of the Northwest Quarter (E½NW¼) and the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼NW¼), consisting of 280 acres.

Section 11, all, containing 640 acres.

Section 13, all, containing 640 acres.

Section 15, all, containing 640 acres.

Section 21, all, containing 640 acres.

Section 23, the Northeast Quarter (NE¼), the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) and the Southwest Quarter (SW¼), containing 480 acres.

II. The Permits:

The Permits consists of the following described Mineral Exploration Permits issued by the State of Arizona, in Township 20 North, Range 14 West, G&SR Mer., Mohave County, Arizona:

Permit 08-114261, issued effective November 20, 2009, and subject to annual renewals, but in no event beyond November 19, 2014, and including all of Section 2, containing 633.76 acres.

Permit 08-114262, issued effective November 20, 2009, and subject to annual renewals, but in no event beyond November 19, 2014, and including all of Section 4, containing 630.56 acres.

Permit 08-113490, issued effective March 24, 2009, and subject to annual renewals, but in no event beyond March 23, 2014, and including all of Section 14, containing 640 acres.

Permit 08-113901, issued effective October 14, 2009, and subject to annual renewals, but in no event beyond October 13,2014, and including the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SW¼NW¼) and the South Half (S½) of Section 9, containing 360 acres.

Permit 08-113902, issued effective October 15, 2009, and subject to annual renewals, but in no event beyond October 14, 2014, and including all of Section 10, containing 640 acres.

Permit 08-116958, issued effective May 9, 2013, and subject to annual renewals, but in no event beyond May 8, 2018, and including all of Section 12, containing 640 acres.

Permit 08-115076, issued effective December 23, 2010, and subject to annual renewals, but in no event beyond December 22, 2015, and including all of Section 16, containing 640 acres.

APPENDIX 2: K-10 ASSAYS

			Analyte	Au	F	Ag	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf
			Units	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
			Limit	5	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.5	1	1	0.1	0.01	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	1	0.1	0.1
			Package Code	FA-01	WR-F	FA-08	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5
From_m	To_m	Lithology	SAMPLE ID																				
999.44	1002	Diatreme breccia	749374	24	0.09	<0.1	0.5	7.64	9	530	3	0.1	1.50	0.7	145	5.5	115	5.8	106	1.74	21	2.4	1.6
1002	1005	Diatreme breccia	749375	17	0.10	0.3	0.5	8.06	8	798	3	0.1	2.02	0.5	173	6.9	139	4.7	102	2.14	22	2.0	1.4
1005	1008	Diatreme breccia	749376	20	0.10	0.8	0.5	7.36	17	526	3	<0.1	1.37	0.8	158	6.9	156	3.8	151	1.97	21	2.8	1.1
1008	1011	Diatreme breccia	749377	366	0.11	0.5	0.5	8.11	12	719	3	0.1	2.03	0.4	159	7.5	139	7.0	233	2.48	22	2.8	1.2
1011	1014	Diatreme breccia	749378	198	0.11	0.5	2.4	7.99	16	892	3	0.6	2.06	0.4	155	9.0	177	6.0	155	2.79	21	2.4	1.4
1014	1017	Diatreme breccia	749379	15	0.09	0.2	1.4	8.56	12	> 1000	3	0.2	2.20	0.3	208	8.0	167	4.9	93	2.45	22	1.9	1.2
1017	1020	Diatreme breccia	749380	39	0.10	0.3	1.0	8.60	13	603	3	0.2	2.67	0.5	148	7.3	139	4.6	64	2.59	23	2.7	1.4
1020	1023	Diatreme breccia	749381	23	0.10	0.1	0.7	8.33	10	704	3	0.2	2.28	0.5	152	6.4	130	4.7	68	2.42	22	2.7	1.2
1023	1026	Diatreme breccia	749382	36	0.11	0.4	0.6	8.45	16	838	3	0.1	2.43	0.8	143	11.6	126	4.8	91	2.78	23	2.5	1.4
1026	1029	Diatreme breccia	749383	16	0.09	0.3	0.5	8.27	16	724	3	0.2	1.79	0.7	151	9.1	115	3.8	89	2.30	22	2.8	1.7
1029	1032	Diatreme breccia	749384	13	0.09	0.4	0.6	7.79	10	603	3	<0.1	1.22	0.5	165	6.3	112	4.3	66	1.89	22	3.1	2.1
1032	1035	Dacite porphyry	749385	9	0.06	0.2	0.4	8.99	6	816	3	0.2	0.60	0.3	63	9.1	87	3.3	54	2.49	24	3.9	0.9
1035	1038	Dacite porphyry	749386	8	0.08	0.1	0.4	7.32	8	792	3	<0.1	1.23	0.5	79	9.1	84	4.6	66	2.75	23	3.2	0.9
1038	1041	Diatreme breccia	749387	33	0.09	0.9	0.4	8.32	10	785	2	0.2	1.97	1.0	180	8.3	117	4.4	87	2.26	22	2.4	1.1
1041	1044	Diatreme breccia	749388	13	0.10	0.5	0.4	8.43	15	914	3	0.2	1.93	1.2	171	7.5	108	3.9	122	2.42	22	2.7	1.2
1044	1047	Diatreme breccia	749389	17	0.10	0.4	0.4	8.59	8	> 1000	3	0.3	2.42	0.9	100	9.1	109	4.0	131	2.43	22	2.1	1.2
1047	1050	Dacite porphyry	749390	6	0.07	0.3	0.1	7.42	7	> 1000	2	0.1	2.42	0.5	108	6.9	108	5.4	69	2.34	22	1.8	1.2
1050	1053	Diatreme breccia	749392	14	0.08	0.4	7.7	7.12	12	> 1000	3	0.3	1.89	0.5	95	9.6	117	6.2	76	2.86	22	2.0	0.9
1053	1056	Dacite porphyry	749393	17	0.13	0.4	2.6	6.95	19	995	3	0.2	2.59	0.2	76	9.5	102	6.8	87	2.86	22	2.4	1.1
1056	1059	Dacite porphyry	749394	39	0.09	4.9	2.3	7.75	49	876	3	0.2	2.44	0.2	47	13.1	119	7.5	85	3.47	22	2.4	1.1
1059	1062	Dacite porphyry	749395	70	0.17	6.0	4.1	6.71	129	88	3	<0.1	3.85	0.2	45	10.5	89	4.7	21	2.76	19	2.9	1.3
1062	1065	Dacite porphyry	749396	102	0.14	2.9	4.1	7.10	236	193	3	<0.1	3.82	0.2	54	11.5	91	5.6	30	2.89	19	3.0	1.4
1065	1068	Dacite porphyry	749397	112	0.06	0.8	2.7	7.38	27	725	3	0.2	2.83	<0.1	133	13.1	114	6.3	132	2.72	20	2.7	1.3
1068	1071	Hualapai granite	749398	39	0.04	0.4	2.2	7.04	9	> 1000	2	0.2	1.01	<0.1	315	7.8	185	2.3	124	1.83	20	1.9	1.1
1071	1074	Hualapai granite	749399	25	0.07	0.7	1.5	7.30	6	935	2	0.2	1.74	0.3	226	15.5	215	3.9	107	2.19	19	2.0	1.4
1074	1077	Hualapai granite	749400	23	0.06	2.1	1.4	7.16	20	> 1000	2	0.1	1.09	0.1	343	5.6	224	2.3	146	2.16	21	2.1	1.1
1077	1080	Hualapai granite	A2229	19	0.07	0.6	0.2	7.08	19	> 1000	2	0.2	1.02	<0.1	331	4.7	272	2.4	140	2.19	21	2.0	1.5
1080	1083	Hualapai granite	A2230	16	0.04	0.3	0.2	7.82	22	> 1000	2	0.1	0.86	0.2	317	5.3	202	2.1	129	1.90	21	1.9	1.1
1083	1086	Hualapai granite	A2231	25	0.04	0.2	0.2	7.43	9	> 1000	2	0.2	0.81	0.2	301	5.8	245	2.1	182	2.08	20	1.8	1.0
1086	1089	Hualapai granite	A2232	40	0.09	0.8	0.1	8.07	14	> 1000	3	0.3	1.63	0.3	251	10.8	186	5.2	392	3.77	20	2.7	1.3
1089	1092	Hualapai granite	A2233	44	0.06	0.3	0.2	7.61	8	> 1000	2	0.1	0.70	0.1	310	7.8	194	3.3	184	2.16	22	2.0	1.1
1092	1095	Dacite porphyry	A2234	23	0.05	0.3	0.3	7.90	9	> 1000	2	<0.1	1.25	0.2	254	5.4	164	2.2	188	2.06	21	1.8	1.0
1095	1098	Dacite porphyry	A2235	49	0.07	0.3	0.2	7.78	9	> 1000	2	<0.1	1.82	0.2	113	8.1	149	2.3	228	2.16	21	1.9	0.9
1098	1101	Dacite porphyry	A2236	45	0.04	0.2	0.3	7.47	6	> 1000	2	<0.1	0.87	0.1	274	5.2	155	2.4	142	1.65	20	2.0	0.9
1101	1104.2	Hualapai granite	A2238	43	0.06	0.5	7.4	8.74	12	> 1000	2	0.7	1.35	0.2	296	7.7	156	2.3	216	2.08	21	2.0	1.1
1104.2	1107	Dacite porphyry	A2239	20	0.13	0.4	2.5	9.70	5	835	4	0.4	1.42	0.1	81	16.9	131	8.2	216	3.41	24	1.6	1.6
1107	1110	Dacite porphyry	A2240	10	0.06	0.2	1.4	8.91	4	811	3	0.2	3.80	0.2	60	14.1	131	10.2	55	3.40	21	2.1	2.0
1110	1113	Dacite porphyry	A2241	16	0.04	0.1	0.9	8.59	5	> 1000	3	<0.1	3.90	0.1	53	16.6	207	7.5	73	3.51	22	2.3	1.4
1113	1116	Dacite porphyry	A2242	8	0.03	0.2	0.6	9.31	3	> 1000	2	0.2	3.92	<0.1	54	19.1	237	5.4	89	3.76	24	1.6	1.3
1116	1119	Dacite porphyry	A2243	<5	0.04	1.4	0.5	8.81	3	> 1000	2	0.2	4.05	<0.1	51	18.8	221	5.0	102	3.81	24	1.6	1.2
1119	1121	Dacite porphyry	A2244	<5	0.03	0.2	0.4	9.46	3	> 1000	2	0.2	4.07	<0.1	56	19.3	263	3.7	127	3.90	24	1.6	1.8
1121	1124	Dacite porphyry	A2245	<5	0.04	0.2	0.3	8.88	3	> 1000	2	0.2	3.85	<0.1	51	19.0	208	7.4	132	3.79	23	1.5	1.3
1124	1127	Dacite porphyry	A2246	10	0.07	0.3	0.3	9.51	9	789	4	0.3	1.10	0.1	65	20.4	104	13.5	154	3.76	25	3.0	1.2
1127	1130	Dacite porphyry	A2247	8	0.07	0.2	0.3	9.33	7	633	4	0.8	2.58	0.2	56	19.0	125	6.5	104	3.70	22	3.3	1.5
1130	1133	Dacite porphyry	A2248	8	0.06	0.3	0.3	8.85	4	337	4	<0.1	1.87	0.2	56	11.4	89	5.4	25	3.28	22	4.4	1.3
1133	1136	Dacite porphyry	A2249	13	0.07	0.3	1.7	8.84	9	850	3	0.2	3.21	0.9	49	14.2	77	5.6	43	3.13	22	2.5	1.3
1136	1139	Dacite porphyry	A2250	7	0.08	0.3	1.1	8.96	14	709	3	0.3	3.21	0.5	61	13.0	77	5.1	61	3.10	24	2.4	1.6
1139	1142	Dacite porphyry	A2251	70	0.07	0.9	0.9	9.49	39	591	3	0.3	3.16	<0.1	66	12.5	87	5.5	69	2.98	25	2.1	2.2
1142	1145	Dacite porphyry	A2253	6	0.06	0.2	6.9	9.10	6	> 1000	2	0.2	4.05	<0.1	61	10.0	125	5.8	90	2.89	25	1.4	1.6
1145	1147.3	Dacite porphyry	749306	16	0.06		<0.1	7.19	13.4	523	3	<0.1	2.91	<0.1	60	7.3	65	5.8	33	3.28	22	2.9	1.3
1147.3	1149.4	Dacite porphyry	749307	336	0.14		12.0	5.36	146.0	144	3	0.3	0.72	6.0	44	10.8	135	5.2	38	3.20	17	6.7	1.0
1149.4	1152	Dacite porphyry	749308	391	0.18		3.1	6.51	190.0	97	3	0.2	0.54	0.4	61	9.7	86	3.3	6	3.98	21	6.0	1.2
1152	1155	Aplite	749309	56	0.11		1.7	5.81	41.8	523	3	<0.1	0.74	0.3	44	2.9	94	2.8	4	2.38	20	3.1	1.9
1155	1158	Dacite porphyry	749310	17	0.09		1.2	7.01	29.2	737	3	0.1	2.84	0.1	52	9.2	55	6.2	23	3.24	21	2.6	1.5
1158	1161	Dacite porphyry	749311	15	0.10		0.8	6.91	23.7	972	3	0.2	2.76	0.5	55	11.4	40	4.4	22	3.28	21	2.4	2.2
1161	1164	Dacite porphyry	749312	60	0.12		0.6	6.77	44.0	400	3	<0.1	2.83	0.2	47	5.4	54	7.2	30	3.36	21	2.8	1.3
1164	1167	Dacite porphyry	A2254	9	0.05	0.2	2.2	9.56	16	951	3	0.2	4.13	<0.1	47	19.6	184	5.1	111	3.85	23	1.7	1.0
1167	1170	Dacite porphyry	A2255	6	0.07	0.3	<0.1	7.39	6	882	2	0.1	3.50	0.1	41	16.7	183	4.3	59	3.37	22	1.5	1.1
1170	1173	Dacite porphyry	A2256	55	0.04	0.3	0.1	8.35	51	> 1000	2	0.3	3.02	0.8	121	15.2	194	5.5	79	3.42	22	1.8	1.5
1173	1176	Hualapai granite	A2257	17	0.07	1.0	0.3	7.03	15	> 1000	2	0.2	0.85	0.1	284	5.5	155	2.2	113	1.82	19	1.9	0.9
1176	1179	Hualapai granite	A2258	75	0.14	5.5	0.8	6.87	80	695	2	0.4	0.68	0.5	242	14.6	173	5.6	80	1.92	18	3.3	1.0
1179	1182	Breccia	A2259	20	0.10	0.4	1.3	7.57	15	> 1000	4	0.2	3.94	0.2	119	27.2	145	8.8	373	5.09	22	2.2	0.9
1182	1185	fault gouge	A2260	15	0.08	0.4	1.1	7.83	6	656	3	0.3	4.17	0.2	61	16.8	185	4.6	451	3.79	19	1.6	0.7
1185	1188	fault gouge	A2261	13	0.07	0.8	1.0	8.06	7	903	3	0.2	3.38	0.3	65	11.1	133	4.4	495	2.93	22	1.8	0.8
1188	1190	Dacite porphyry	A2262	8	0.03	0.3	0.7	8.73	5	980	2	<0.1	2.45	0.2	49	11.1	153	3.7	167	2.53	23	1.5	0.9
1190	1192	Dacite porphyry	A2263	<5	0.03	0.1	0.6	8.47	3	> 1000	2	<0.1	2.62	<0.1	45	11.3	190	2.3	159	2.56	22	1.4	0.9
1192	1195	Dacite porphyry	749313	15	0.05		0.5	6.44	2.1	> 1000	2	0.3	2.41	<0.1	41	10.7	110	1.4	175	2.92	21	1.2	0.7
1195	1198	Dacite porphyry	749314	18	0.05		0.5	6.62	3.8	> 1000	2	0.2	2.58	<0.1	44	11.8	130	1.5	158	3.06	21	1.4	0.8
1198	1201	Dacite porphyry	749315	9	0.04		0.3	7.27	<0.5	> 1000	2	<0.1	2.70	<0.1	48	10.8	138	1.0	217	2.94	21	1.3	0.9
1201	1204	Dacite porphyry	749316	13	0.09		0.7	7.05	9.2	> 1000	2	<0.1	3.14	0.2	42	2.8	132	2.2	248	3.36	22	1.8	0.7
1204	1207	Dacite porphyry	749317	11	0.06		0.7	7.23	1.9	> 1000	1	<0.1	2.54	<0.1	45	10.4	122	1.0	208	3.08	22	1.3	0.7
1207	1210	Dacite porphyry	749318	11	0.06		0.5	5.96	1.6	> 1000	2	<0.1	2.54	<0.1	45	10.6	139	1.1	232	3.01	22	1.3	0.6
1210	1213	Dacite porphyry	749319	13	0.09		0.5	7.87	3.2	952	3	<0.1	2.81	<0.1	46	2.7	108	2.0	219	2.90	22	1.9	0.7
1213	1216	Dacite porphyry	749320	16	0.09		0.5	6.40	4.6	943	2	<0.1	2.78	<0.1	40	3.7	124	2.3	218	2.91	22	1.6	0.7
1216	1219	Dacite porphyry	749322	17	0.11		4.2	7.68	13.8	929	3	<0.1	2.75	0.1	44	3.7	111	2.8	98	2.94	22	2.0	0.6

APPENDIX 2: K-10 ASSAYS

			Analyte	Au	F	Ag	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf
			Units	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
			Limit	5	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.5	1	1	0.1	0.01	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	1	0.1	0.1
			Package Code	FA-01	WR-F	FA-08	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5
From_m	To_m	Lithology	SAMPLE ID																				
1219	1222	Dacite porphyry	749323	107	0.06		3.9	7.81	4.2	> 1000	2	<0.1	3.40	7.1	45	4.2	145	1.8	170	3.06	22	1.7	0.5
1222	1225	Dacite porphyry	749324	9	0.06		1.9	7.49	1.3	> 1000	1	<0.1	2.60	<0.1	47	9.8	131	1.4	250	3.11	23	1.4	0.6
1225	1228	Dacite porphyry	749325	15	0.07		1.1	7.47	3.2	> 1000	2	0.2	3.21	<0.1	32	12.0	169	1.6	313	3.21	22	1.3	0.6
1228	1231	Dacite porphyry	749326	15	0.06		0.8	6.90	2.0	> 1000	2	0.2	3.13	<0.1	40	9.5	141	1.3	312	3.00	22	1.3	0.6
1231	1234	fault gouge	749327	17	0.09		1.5	7.42	3.9	> 1000	2	<0.1	2.92	2.3	54	11.5	148	1.9	318	3.15	22	1.6	0.7
1234	1234.53	vein	749328	450	0.14		199.0	3.23	6.6	229	3	<0.1	6.79	90.5	31	12.7	84	1.8	1750	3.29	13	1.2	0.4
1234.53	1237	Breccia	749329	22	0.08		2.0	7.23	7.9	> 1000	3	<0.1	3.32	0.2	73	12.0	140	2.3	503	4.01	22	1.8	0.6
1237	1240	Breccia	749330	28	0.08		1.6	7.71	9.8	856	2	<0.1	3.42	0.2	48	16.1	126	3.0	488	4.34	22	1.7	0.6
1240	1243	Andesite porphyry	749331	17	0.04		0.9	7.14	5.7	936	2	<0.1	3.60	<0.1	54	18.7	122	2.7	179	4.82	25	1.5	0.7
1243	1246	Andesite porphyry	749332	21	0.07		0.1	6.70	4.9	> 1000	2	<0.1	3.12	<0.1	56	15.7	100	2.0	50	4.12	24	1.5	0.8
1246	1249	Andesite porphyry	749333	26	0.04		0.2	6.27	4.7	> 1000	2	<0.1	3.24	0.1	53	18.8	87	2.2	77	4.11	24	1.5	0.7
1249	1249.52	Andesite porphyry	749334	22	0.05		0.2	6.42	3.3	> 1000	1	0.1	3.75	<0.1	54	20.5	77	2.3	169	4.42	25	1.5	0.8
1249.52	1252	Granodiorite porphyry	749335	39	0.09		0.3	5.27	2.5	> 1000	2	<0.1	2.38	0.1	36	14.0	100	1.5	1360	3.29	19	1.3	0.5
1252	1255	Granodiorite porphyry	749336	30	0.10		0.5	6.40	3.1	987	2	<0.1	2.09	<0.1	90	14.0	136	2.4	833	3.67	21	1.7	0.5
1255	1258	Granodiorite porphyry	749337	15	0.09		0.5	6.63	3.8	> 1000	2	<0.1	2.51	<0.1	57	11.5	131	2.7	357	3.39	21	1.3	0.6
1258	1261	Breccia	749338	23	0.08		0.5	5.70	3.1	> 1000	2	<0.1	1.86	0.1	57	12.1	111	2.5	423	3.24	22	1.5	0.5
1261	1264	Granodiorite porphyry	749339	11	0.06		0.5	7.05	10.7	> 1000	3	<0.1	1.74	0.4	86	8.7	112	3.4	228	3.02	24	1.9	1.0
1264	1267	Aplite	749340	8	0.06		0.4	6.90	5.6	938	3	<0.1	2.39	<0.1	59	9.5	100	3.2	49	2.87	23	1.6	1.1
1267	1270	Breccia	749341	16	0.10		0.4	6.27	3.9	679	3	<0.1	3.95	<0.1	56	18.3	118	3.4	110	4.40	22	1.5	0.5
1270	1271.35	Granodiorite porphyry	749342	14	0.12		0.4	6.30	6.8	352	3	<0.1	4.27	<0.1	100	17.6	114	4.7	179	4.30	21	2.0	0.4
1271.35	1273	minette	749343	13	0.09		0.3	6.90	3.7	235	2	<0.1	7.10	<0.1	37	54.1	135	2.4	258	9.28	25	1.4	1.0
1273	1276.15	minette	749344	18	0.10		0.3	6.32	2.5	192	<1	<0.1	6.17	0.2	30	64.1	106	2.4	345	8.81	23	1.3	0.7
1276.15	1279	Boriana quartz diorite	749345	17	0.12		0.4	6.10	2.1	629	2	<0.1	3.10	2.9	44	19.3	162	4.2	273	5.40	19	1.5	0.3
1279	1282	Boriana quartz diorite	749346	10	0.12		1.9	6.79	4.7	480	3	0.3	3.54	2.3	55	18.1	136	3.3	258	5.00	20	1.5	0.5
1282	1285	Dacite porphyry	749348	18	0.07		3.9	6.53	1.7	925	2	<0.1	4.20	<0.1	43	14.9	148	1.6	81	3.76	22	1.3	0.7
1285	1288	Boriana quartz diorite	749349	10	0.14		1.5	5.39	3.8	810	3	<0.1	4.00	0.5	36	12.8	121	3.0	191	4.67	19	1.8	0.4
1288	1291	Boriana quartz diorite	749350	<5	0.18		1.0	6.20	3.8	842	3	<0.1	3.20	<0.1	66	13.4	142	5.9	214	4.65	21	1.6	0.6
1291	1292.1	Boriana quartz diorite	749351	8	0.16		0.7	6.18	3.4	846	3	<0.1	3.37	0.1	76	13.2	143	3.1	263	4.54	20	1.6	0.6
1292.1	1295	Hualapai granite	749352	15	0.09		0.7	7.49	2.7	> 1000	2	0.1	1.81	<0.1	486	6.9	140	3.2	299	2.83	25	2.1	0.5
1295	1298	Hualapai granite	749353	6	0.10		0.6	6.50	2.9	> 1000	2	0.2	2.12	<0.1	366	6.9	125	2.0	234	2.65	24	2.0	0.5
1298	1301	Dacite porphyry	749354	10	0.11		0.5	6.27	2.8	> 1000	2	0.1	2.13	<0.1	255	7.5	128	2.2	181	2.85	24	1.8	0.5
1301	1304	Hualapai granite	749355	8	0.14		0.5	7.67	2.0	> 1000	2	0.1	1.72	<0.1	406	5.9	127	2.8	135	2.96	25	2.2	0.8
1304	1307	Hualapai granite	749356	5	0.13		0.5	7.60	3.3	> 1000	2	0.2	1.97	0.6	425	7.5	142	3.0	61	3.01	26	2.3	0.7
1307	1310	Hualapai granite	749357	7	0.13		0.5	7.10	4.3	> 1000	3	0.1	1.52	<0.1	430	6.1	125	2.6	43	3.08	26	2.3	0.9
1310	1313	Hualapai granite	749358	14	0.11		0.2	5.86	2.3	> 1000	2	0.1	1.31	<0.1	399	6.0	124	2.5	53	2.88	24	2.1	0.7
1313	1316	Hualapai granite	749359	9	0.12		0.3	6.82	1.5	> 1000	2	0.2	1.53	<0.1	423	5.2	123	3.3	57	2.89	26	2.3	0.4
1316	1319	Hualapai granite	749360	6	0.12		0.4	7.02	1.1	> 1000	3	0.1	1.53	<0.1	435	5.6	131	2.8	32	2.89	25	2.0	0.7
1319	1322	Hualapai granite	749361	9	0.12		0.4	6.98	1.3	> 1000	2	0.2	1.52	<0.1	440	5.5	134	3.9	38	2.81	25	2.2	0.7
1322	1324.63	Hualapai granite	749362	16	0.12		0.6	6.85	2.3	> 1000	2	0.3	1.71	0.6	472	5.3	133	3.1	60	2.88	26	2.2	0.7
1324.63	1327.3	Dacite porphyry	749363	18	0.16		0.7	6.50	2.7	789	3	0.1	2.85	2.6	61	10.8	119	2.5	183	4.68	23	1.9	0.4
1327.3	1329.03	Boriana quartz diorite	749364	19	0.15		1.0	6.26	1.7	> 1000	4	0.1	3.20	8.5	62	9.2	135	3.1	178	4.75	22	1.7	0.4
1329.03	1329.93	vein	749365	140	0.12		44.0	2.41	5.5	322	2	4.4	1.24	615.0	22	10.6	131	0.8	4500	7.07	14	1.7	0.2
1329.93	1333	Boriana quartz diorite	749367	14	0.15		2.6	6.05	1.5	831	3	0.8	3.02	11.9	44	16.4	187	3.0	194	5.05	21	1.7	0.6
1333	1336	Boriana quartz diorite	749368	16	0.15		1.6	5.77	1.6	829	3	0.2	3.40	1.5	54	17.0	167	2.0	105	5.03	21	1.8	0.6
1336	1339	Boriana quartz diorite	749369	12	0.15		1.3	6.46	2.8	> 1000	2	<0.1	3.20	2.6	52	16.4	144	2.4	194	5.41	21	1.9	0.4
1339	1342	Boriana quartz diorite	749370	8	0.12		1.1	6.75	1.9	891	2	<0.1	3.57	1.1	37	15.5	171	2.0	91	5.59	21	1.6	0.3
1342	1345	Boriana quartz diorite	749371	<5	0.15		0.8	6.19	2.1	831	3	0.1	3.76	0.2	51	15.7	199	2.5	76	5.34	20	1.5	0.7
1345	1346.62	Boriana quartz diorite	749372	<5	0.10		0.6	6.55	<0.5	781	3	<0.1	3.43	0.1	53	16.4	158	2.8	99	5.12	21	1.7	0.4

APPENDIX 2: K-10 ASSAYS

			Analyte	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ta
			Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
			Limit	0.01	0.01	1	0.1	0.01	1	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.1	5	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1
			Package Code	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5
From_m	To_m	Lithology	SAMPLE ID																				
999.44	1002	Diatreme breccia	749374	0.05	4.09	86	15.1	0.56	480	21.3	0.66	11.4	14.0	0.041	84.0	205	29	1.00	1.4	6.2	0.4	106	0.7
1002	1005	Diatreme breccia	749375	0.07	4.20	106	10.5	0.68	860	26.0	1.09	10.2	17.9	0.059	63.5	208	28	1.07	1.3	7.7	0.6	165	0.7
1005	1008	Diatreme breccia	749376	0.05	4.33	92	20.3	0.63	414	40.0	0.40	7.0	14.3	0.051	117.0	209	39	1.62	7.4	6.2	0.5	96	0.5
1008	1011	Diatreme breccia	749377	0.06	3.98	95	28.5	0.81	826	32.2	0.15	7.7	17.2	0.070	40.8	213	36	1.64	4.0	8.3	0.7	121	0.5
1011	1014	Diatreme breccia	749378	0.11	4.23	92	18.6	0.80	765	24.0	0.79	11.0	24.0	0.078	45.3	184	17	1.65	1.5	10.0	1.4	190	0.7
1014	1017	Diatreme breccia	749379	0.07	3.91	136	10.0	0.66	689	25.8	2.08	10.0	20.0	0.078	45.8	169	24	1.49	0.7	8.9	1.2	296	0.6
1017	1020	Diatreme breccia	749380	0.07	4.36	89	18.7	0.92	1190	14.6	0.27	10.7	20.7	0.088	42.4	201	16	1.17	2.5	9.4	0.8	142	0.6
1020	1023	Diatreme breccia	749381	0.09	4.27	89	19.5	0.83	871	30.2	0.34	9.7	19.4	0.078	45.8	181	43	1.22	2.1	8.5	0.5	156	0.6
1023	1026	Diatreme breccia	749382	0.06	4.12	85	17.8	0.86	777	34.7	0.47	9.8	18.8	0.079	92.5	179	38	1.66	3.7	9.5	0.4	160	0.7
1026	1029	Diatreme breccia	749383	0.05	3.93	88	23.1	0.68	589	27.5	0.20	9.4	16.1	0.075	74.1	166	33	1.35	1.6	7.5	0.2	121	0.7
1029	1032	Diatreme breccia	749384	0.05	4.15	91	25.2	0.52	463	22.2	0.21	18.9	16.4	0.054	107.0	192	31	1.10	1.2	7.0	0.9	94	1.3
1032	1035	Dacite porphyry	749385	0.05	2.65	27	43.1	0.40	425	11.9	0.12	7.5	20.6	0.134	24.3	102	11	0.93	1.5	8.4	<0.1	116	0.4
1035	1038	Dacite porphyry	749386	0.06	3.41	28	37.9	0.52	470	5.0	0.34	7.3	19.4	0.116	53.4	104	11	1.07	1.7	7.1	<0.1	154	0.4
1038	1041	Diatreme breccia	749387	0.06	4.56	97	20.7	0.54	626	16.3	0.63	10.0	20.2	0.071	78.0	181	12	1.30	1.1	8.2	0.9	191	0.7
1041	1044	Diatreme breccia	749388	0.05	4.75	89	22.6	0.76	666	34.3	0.20	8.2	17.6	0.081	78.2	193	37	1.90	2.2	7.8	0.7	146	0.6
1044	1047	Diatreme breccia	749389	0.09	3.96	52	21.7	0.62	503	28.3	0.95	6.0	17.0	0.095	43.7	153	24	2.21	0.8	7.9	0.4	261	0.4
1047	1050	Dacite porphyry	749390	0.07	3.33	56	13.8	0.42	541	22.7	1.56	7.8	16.3	0.078	30.8	130	20	0.63	0.3	6.5	0.5	441	0.5
1050	1053	Diatreme breccia	749392	0.09	3.60	40	17.0	0.36	496	45.8	1.15	6.7	20.5	0.088	32.8	121	46	1.65	2.1	6.6	1.0	362	0.5
1053	1056	Dacite porphyry	749393	0.09	3.47	36	23.3	0.62	601	22.3	0.45	6.2	24.3	0.085	25.0	143	24	1.49	2.4	8.1	1.0	231	0.4
1056	1059	Dacite porphyry	749394	0.06	3.32	23	24.8	0.95	1010	17.1	0.43	5.0	38.4	0.102	64.0	173	19	2.79	4.3	12.2	0.9	242	0.3
1059	1062	Dacite porphyry	749395	0.05	3.23	24	15.1	1.51	3990	2.2	0.10	4.5	27.5	0.083	18.3	221	<5	1.62	3.0	10.0	0.8	91	0.3
1062	1065	Dacite porphyry	749396	0.05	3.03	28	28.1	1.51	2750	4.1	0.11	5.1	33.1	0.088	28.8	222	9	1.62	4.3	10.3	0.7	128	0.4
1065	1068	Dacite porphyry	749397	0.05	3.09	65	37.7	0.98	621	5.1	0.40	9.2	28.3	0.081	19.9	147	6	1.40	2.7	9.8	1.2	197	0.7
1068	1071	Hualapai granite	749398	0.03	5.68	150	6.0	0.39	280	15.0	1.70	17.3	14.7	0.043	29.8	180	19	1.59	0.9	5.4	2.8	303	1.3
1071	1074	Hualapai granite	749399	0.03	4.90	109	9.1	0.62	500	13.9	1.49	13.4	19.0	0.054	43.4	171	18	1.68	0.8	6.1	2.3	278	1.0
1074	1077	Hualapai granite	749400	0.03	5.67	168	7.6	0.29	385	31.8	1.77	21.7	18.6	0.049	38.7	177	37	1.68	0.8	6.2	2.9	348	1.7
1077	1080	Hualapai granite	A2229	0.03	5.83	157	7.6	0.30	363	7.5	2.02	26.9	18.6	0.050	37.1	174	8	1.24	0.5	6.5	4.3	401	1.9
1080	1083	Hualapai granite	A2230	0.03	5.88	160	6.6	0.26	332	19.2	1.95	21.6	15.4	0.040	33.3	180	20	1.36	0.9	5.8	3.3	358	1.7
1083	1086	Hualapai granite	A2231	0.04	5.92	140	5.8	0.22	307	35.8	1.68	18.4	15.4	0.038	30.3	176	34	1.84	0.5	5.3	2.9	315	1.4
1086	1089	Hualapai granite	A2232	0.13	5.49	121	20.4	0.49	641	82.4	0.63	10.9	19.0	0.067	29.6	172	81	3.56	1.0	6.9	2.1	277	0.8
1089	1092	Hualapai granite	A2233	0.05	6.20	144	12.7	0.34	341	11.4	1.48	18.0	18.0	0.060	31.8	183	11	1.83	0.5	6.8	2.8	314	1.4
1092	1095	Dacite porphyry	A2234	0.02	4.99	123	7.5	0.46	328	4.9	1.98	16.6	19.5	0.061	23.9	144	7	1.36	0.5	6.7	1.9	307	1.2
1095	1098	Dacite porphyry	A2235	0.02	3.41	56	9.5	0.78	436	1.5	1.83	7.1	18.4	0.079	11.1	84	<5	0.85	0.5	7.1	<0.1	215	0.4
1098	1101	Dacite porphyry	A2236	0.04	6.46	122	8.4	0.41	326	8.1	1.27	10.2	12.4	0.053	26.3	175	9	1.06	0.5	4.7	0.8	257	0.7
1101	1104.2	Hualapai granite	A2238	0.04	7.42	146	10.3	0.60	532	24.0	0.81	11.3	16.9	0.050	27.8	211	20	1.54	0.8	6.0	1.7	273	0.9
1104.2	1107	Dacite porphyry	A2239	0.09	3.40	36	28.6	1.58	442	5.1	1.44	7.1	44.3	0.122	16.9	106	6	2.52	0.5	14.7	1.5	558	0.4
1107	1110	Dacite porphyry	A2240	0.07	2.56	30	47.3	1.55	739	2.7	1.00	6.8	42.3	0.112	26.4	99.6	<5	1.27	1.5	13.9	1.2	396	0.4
1110	1113	Dacite porphyry	A2241	0.06	2.44	21	32.3	1.47	457	11.5	2.12	7.3	46.0	0.117	12.8	54.7	24	1.05	0.6	13.4	1.4	658	0.4
1113	1116	Dacite porphyry	A2242	0.06	2.50	24	17.3	1.61	534	4.4	2.86	7.0	48.9	0.128	14.1	62.2	5	1.07	0.3	14.8	1.3	871	0.4
1116	1119	Dacite porphyry	A2243	0.07	2.44	22	16.6	1.65	519	2.4	2.67	6.8	50.6	0.127	15.5	52.5	6	1.39	0.2	14.0	1.0	826	0.4
1119	1121	Dacite porphyry	A2244	0.07	2.43	25	15.1	1.73	563	4.6	2.99	7.2	50.5	0.128	19.6	56.9	10	1.43	<0.1	14.8	0.9	841	0.4
1121	1124	Dacite porphyry	A2245	0.06	2.45	21	17.7	1.62	522	2.5	2.75	6.9	49.2	0.130	16.7	56.5	<5	1.57	0.2	14.0	0.7	804	0.4
1124	1127	Dacite porphyry	A2246	0.07	2.86	31	65.9	1.10	461	1.6	0.25	7.2	47.9	0.132	16.1	103	6	1.91	1.1	15.1	0.8	235	0.4
1127	1130	Dacite porphyry	A2247	0.07	2.22	29	44.1	1.25	707	3.9	1.05	6.4	39.8	0.116	17.3	78.6	6	1.80	1.3	14.1	0.6	341	0.4
1130	1133	Dacite porphyry	A2248	0.04	2.58	29	59.2	0.95	550	0.2	0.17	6.2	28.9	0.107	13.9	93.3	<5	1.30	1.4	11.3	0.1	117	0.4
1133	1136	Dacite porphyry	A2249	0.04	3.27	22	26.8	1.36	907	0.9	0.81	6.5	29.1	0.111	87.3	99.3	<5	1.76	1.5	10.7	0.5	193	0.3
1136	1139	Dacite porphyry	A2250	0.03	3.20	31	33.5	1.32	658	0.5	0.31	5.4	28.0	0.124	46.6	116	<5	2.60	2.3	9.2	0.7	164	0.3
1139	1142	Dacite porphyry	A2251	0.03	3.56	35	22.2	1.27	752	0.4	0.84	4.7	30.2	0.134	22.2	156	<5	3.33	4.5	8.6	1.1	175	0.2
1142	1145	Dacite porphyry	A2253	0.04	2.88	28	17.1	0.99	468	5.4	2.24	5.1	30.1	0.136	21.5	87.4	<5	2.40	0.8	8.0	1.3	305	0.3
1145	1147.3	Dacite porphyry	749306	0.02	2.93	24	34.0	1.07	409	1.8	0.75	6.7	21.2	0.101	22.3	72.9	6	1.39	2.2	6.9	4.9	177	0.4
1147.3	1149.4	Dacite porphyry	749307	<0.01	3.12	21	42.4	0.61	279	5.8	0.12	3.9	20.4	0.075	408.0	152	26	3.19	22.7	4.3	3.4	76	0.2
1149.4	1152	Dacite porphyry	749308	<0.01	4.01	27	26.4	0.65	514	3.2	0.13	4.3	21.4	0.105	91.6	191	<5	4.27	7.0	6.4	3.5	67	0.3
1152	1155	Aplite	749309	<0.01	5.52	18	14.9	0.58	493	1.0	0.14	6.3	13.3	0.069	63.2	195	<5	2.11	3.2	4.4	2.5	81	0.4
1155	1158	Dacite porphyry	749310	0.04	4.67	21	17.8	1.27	665	0.6	0.17	6.3	20.8	0.106	34.0	149	<5	1.47	3.1	7.7	2.1	139	0.4
1158	1161	Dacite porphyry	749311	0.06	4.25	22	19.4	1.23	994	0.7	0.15	6.4	26.5	0.097	52.0	130	<5	1.61	2.7	7.7	1.7	119	0.4
1161	1164	Dacite porphyry	749312	0.04	4.00	19	21.4	1.35	595	4.1	0.18	6.0	22.8	0.108	27.4	133	29	1.39	3.1	9.1	1.0	145	0.3
1164	1167	Dacite porphyry	A2254	0.06	2.84	23	17.3	1.82	835	8.2	2.14	5.8	55.4	0.123	14.4	115	15	2.21	1.1	16.2	1.7	528	0.3
1167	1170	Dacite porphyry	A2255	0.05	2.41	18	15.6	1.55	487	0.3	1.89	5.6	48.5	0.099	14.5	72.5	<5	1.08	0.8	13.8	1.8	560	0.3
1170	1173	Dacite porphyry	A2256	0.06	4.04	55	15.8	1.46	920	5.5	1.21	8.4	50.0	0.088	26.6	156	10	1.72	1.2	16.2	2.5	486	0.6
1173	1176	Hualapai granite	A2257	0.05	6.29	125	7.3	0.31	373	2.9	0.68	18.8	16.6	0.033	34.3	215	<5	1.64	2.1	6.1	4.3	243	1.4
1176	1179	Hualapai granite	A2258	0.04	5.35	112	17.6	0.39	711	6.1	0.19	14.0	15.5	0.041	90.1	228	<5	2.52	4.5	5.9	3.5	165	0.9
1179	1182	Breccia	A2259	0.07	2.06	55	33.7	2.03	773	14.1	1.91	8.7	48.8	0.094	13.1	95.4	26	2.96	0.9	24.0	2.8	611	0.7
1182	1185	fault gouge	A2260	0.05	2.65	30	26.8	1.28	592	23.2	1.67	8.6	29.8	0.096	12.2	97.2	23	2.24	0.5	21.0	1.8	545	0.6
1185	1188	fault gouge	A2261	0.04	3.54	32	28.2	1.03	584	40.3	1.23	7.0	26.6	0.087	17.8	113	45	1.94	0.9	11.7	0.8	459	0.4
1188	1190	Dacite porphyry	A2262	0.03	2.86	26	29.7	1.05	501	10.1	1.82	5.6	27.6	0.082	18.7	80.5	19	1.18	0.4	9.2	<0.1	369	0.3
1190	1192	Dacite porphyry	A2263	0.04	2.84	21	17.5	0.91	370	8.3	2.57	5.9	30.8	0.085	13.9	65.1	10	1.18	0.3	8.8	<0.1	551	0.4
1192	1195	Dacite porphyry	749313	0.02	3.12	16	17.5	1.08	279	21.5	2.93	5.1	22.4	0.095	10.3	55.2	44	1.17	0.1	6.5	1.0	537	0.3
1195	1198	Dacite porphyry	749314	0.02	3.26	15	20.9	1.01	355	69.9	2.74	5.3	23.4	0.086	10.3	55.6	104	1.36	0.6	6.3	1.7	518	0.3
1198	1201	Dacite porphyry	749315	0.03	3.15	18	17.8	1.17	350	31.8	3.06	5.4	24.5	0.095	10.5	49.7	47	1.05	0.2	7.2	2.3	606	0.3
1201	1204	Dacite porphyry	749316	0.02	3.99	16	23.9	1.15	568	13.2	1.68	4.7	21.7	0.091	18.6	94.4	29	2.19	5.9	7.8	2.8	397	0.3
1204	1207	Dacite porphyry	749317	0.02	3.25	17	14.7	1.29	354	45.0	2.83	5.2	24.9	0.085	8.7	54.3	60	1.38	0.3	7.6	2.9	578	0.3
1207	1210	Dacite porphyry	749318	0.02	3.12	16	18.9	1.25	327	2.1	2.87	5.4	24.2	0.090	9.7	46	<5	1.34	0.3	6.8	3.0	548	0.3
1210	1213	Dacite porphyry	749319	0.03	4.01	18	26.9	1.12	752	2.1	1.19	4.8	19.0	0.085	9.5	109	5	1.83	1.1	7.8	3.0	344	0.3
1213	1216	Dacite porphyry	749320	0.02	3.89	16	28.0	1.23	496	0.7	1.54	5.1	26.3	0.085	10.9	91.6	<5	1.55	0.8	7.6	3.5	359	0.3
1216	1219	Dacite porphyry	749322	0.03	4.62	19	22.0	1.11	1200	3.0	1.00	5.3	16.3	0.094	11.8	139	<5	2.11	1.2	7.9	3.2	326	0.3

APPENDIX 2: K-10 ASSAYS

			Analyte	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ta
			Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
			Limit	0.01	0.01	1	0.1	0.01	1	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.1	5	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1
			Package Code	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5
From_m	To_m	Lithology	SAMPLE ID																				
1219	1222	Dacite porphyry	749323	0.05	3.96	16	17.5	1.18	616	0.3	1.99	5.6	19.3	0.086	1760.0	91.8	<5	1.46	1.6	8.0	3.6	477	0.3
1222	1225	Dacite porphyry	749324	0.03	3.44	15	14.7	1.24	427	2.0	2.72	5.9	24.6	0.099	13.3	46.2	9	1.11	0.4	7.9	4.1	584	0.3
1225	1228	Dacite porphyry	749325	0.03	3.42	14	25.7	1.40	864	40.0	2.59	5.4	24.5	0.108	14.5	46.9	29	1.72	0.3	7.8	0.6	508	0.3
1228	1231	Dacite porphyry	749326	0.04	3.49	13	25.7	1.14	496	3.8	2.47	5.4	25.5	0.113	12.6	48.8	7	1.80	0.4	7.2	0.4	479	0.3
1231	1234	fault gouge	749327	0.03	3.63	19	23.9	1.28	527	17.6	2.43	6.1	28.1	0.108	192.0	79	40	1.41	2.2	9.1	1.1	539	0.3
1234	1234.53	vein	749328	0.12	2.12	17	15.8	1.44	3680	3.5	0.15	1.9	17.2	0.044	14500.0	162	26	3.57	24.9	6.3	<0.1	250	0.3
1234.53	1237	Breccia	749329	0.05	3.79	28	25.9	1.17	505	0.5	2.22	6.9	27.7	0.139	26.7	86.9	<5	2.01	2.0	11.7	<0.1	482	0.4
1237	1240	Breccia	749330	0.06	2.99	16	32.4	1.42	495	1.4	2.96	7.4	30.1	0.137	38.9	61.6	<5	1.53	0.5	12.6	0.3	556	0.5
1240	1243	Andesite porphyry	749331	0.05	2.48	16	51.4	1.73	484	2.4	3.35	7.6	32.5	0.155	13.8	37.1	<5	0.74	0.4	11.5	0.7	689	0.4
1243	1246	Andesite porphyry	749332	0.04	2.46	17	57.4	1.46	427	0.9	3.62	7.0	32.4	0.166	17.6	36	<5	0.67	0.4	8.2	1.3	751	0.5
1246	1249	Andesite porphyry	749333	0.05	2.53	15	54.6	1.42	365	0.6	3.33	7.1	34.7	0.156	15.0	30.1	<5	0.84	0.3	8.8	1.1	738	0.5
1249	1249.52	Andesite porphyry	749334	0.04	2.24	17	71.3	1.48	407	1.2	3.28	7.0	34.5	0.161	13.6	33.6	<5	0.96	0.2	8.4	0.7	782	0.4
1249.52	1252	Granodiorite porphyry	749335	0.04	3.32	12	30.7	0.97	233	23.0	2.49	3.2	14.3	0.104	10.2	51.5	18	2.37	0.1	6.3	0.9	515	0.2
1252	1255	Granodiorite porphyry	749336	0.03	3.40	31	37.3	1.03	276	7.7	2.35	6.0	19.4	0.097	12.4	67.5	9	1.70	0.1	10.5	2.4	458	0.5
1255	1258	Granodiorite porphyry	749337	0.03	3.21	19	41.4	1.14	277	7.9	3.13	4.4	20.5	0.113	11.4	55.9	7	1.93	0.2	6.8	2.9	576	0.3
1258	1261	Breccia	749338	0.05	3.02	22	41.3	1.10	377	13.9	3.12	5.1	19.8	0.108	13.5	62.2	12	1.49	0.2	6.1	2.9	498	0.3
1261	1264	Granodiorite porphyry	749339	0.04	3.36	27	42.9	0.81	312	5.6	2.59	6.7	17.5	0.120	108.0	59.2	10	0.80	0.5	6.5	3.6	427	0.4
1264	1267	Aplite	749340	0.03	3.20	20	45.4	0.75	400	0.5	2.65	6.2	23.5	0.103	12.2	64.7	<5	0.70	0.4	6.2	3.8	451	0.5
1267	1270	Breccia	749341	0.06	2.62	21	31.0	1.45	526	2.0	2.47	7.1	46.5	0.112	14.4	67.1	<5	1.76	0.2	11.6	4.8	603	0.5
1270	1271.35	Granodiorite porphyry	749342	0.07	1.86	46	33.0	1.45	555	1.2	2.09	10.3	39.4	0.100	9.1	65.4	<5	1.65	0.3	13.0	5.4	556	0.7
1271.35	1273	minette	749343	0.12	1.19	11	23.6	3.61	497	0.7	2.30	4.8	160.0	0.140	4.8	25.1	<5	1.95	0.4	25.0	7.1	481	0.4
1273	1276.15	minette	749344	0.11	1.42	9	29.4	4.60	445	0.8	1.88	4.1	228.0	0.122	11.8	26.1	7	2.45	0.2	20.6	6.3	433	0.3
1276.15	1279	Boriana quartz diorite	749345	0.07	2.43	16	26.0	1.92	539	2.0	1.99	7.6	27.8	0.109	66.4	51.7	5	2.09	0.1	15.9	6.2	380	0.5
1279	1282	Boriana quartz diorite	749346	0.08	2.16	19	29.5	1.79	1030	5.5	2.24	8.6	25.4	0.123	408.0	49.1	8	1.81	0.6	16.7	4.3	420	0.6
1282	1285	Dacite porphyry	749348	0.04	2.51	13	18.2	1.57	429	1.7	2.79	6.6	39.3	0.133	15.3	38.7	<5	1.07	0.3	10.3	2.4	673	0.4
1285	1288	Boriana quartz diorite	749349	0.06	3.52	11	25.7	1.18	504	2.2	1.98	7.1	25.0	0.119	48.3	74.1	5	2.29	0.5	13.6	2.2	428	0.5
1288	1291	Boriana quartz diorite	749350	0.10	3.20	21	32.4	1.20	440	1.1	2.46	10.6	21.7	0.116	15.2	66	<5	1.87	0.4	16.3	3.0	536	0.7
1291	1292.1	Boriana quartz diorite	749351	0.09	2.95	26	26.6	1.07	457	3.6	2.66	10.0	19.9	0.113	17.2	53.3	14	1.85	0.3	14.3	2.0	559	0.7
1292.1	1295	Hualapai granite	749352	0.05	6.48	207	14.7	0.52	341	4.5	1.97	15.5	14.0	0.111	31.8	151	<5	1.93	0.2	7.3	3.0	659	1.5
1295	1298	Hualapai granite	749353	0.06	6.26	123	17.0	0.51	325	3.4	2.01	15.2	16.5	0.107	31.8	117	8	1.62	0.2	6.2	3.1	735	1.3
1298	1301	Dacite porphyry	749354	0.04	5.04	87	16.0	0.77	328	5.9	2.35	12.8	14.9	0.102	24.8	103	9	1.49	0.3	6.0	3.7	690	1.1
1301	1304	Hualapai granite	749355	0.05	6.58	169	12.8	0.65	371	4.8	2.22	17.0	14.5	0.119	40.8	144	5	1.59	0.3	7.1	4.7	750	1.4
1304	1307	Hualapai granite	749356	0.05	6.21	174	16.9	0.60	456	4.4	2.36	18.9	17.1	0.114	103.0	148	<5	1.30	0.4	7.2	4.7	766	1.6
1307	1310	Hualapai granite	749357	0.05	6.68	161	24.4	0.57	401	0.5	2.47	22.0	19.7	0.126	50.6	146	19	1.16	0.6	7.3	5.6	720	1.9
1310	1313	Hualapai granite	749358	0.06	5.21	144	23.7	0.49	389	0.9	2.03	18.6	16.4	0.111	33.5	124	<5	1.01	0.5	5.8	4.7	719	1.8
1313	1316	Hualapai granite	749359	0.04	6.47	180	15.2	0.49	454	3.8	1.45	12.1	12.4	0.099	31.2	187	<5	2.10	0.5	6.7	4.6	666	1.1
1316	1319	Hualapai granite	749360	0.04	5.65	168	9.5	0.53	425	0.8	2.42	19.9	14.8	0.101	36.3	154	<5	0.83	0.3	6.4	5.4	942	1.9
1319	1322	Hualapai granite	749361	0.04	5.87	181	9.4	0.56	431	0.6	2.24	19.9	18.7	0.098	71.7	163	<5	0.79	0.3	6.9	5.9	924	2.0
1322	1324.63	Hualapai granite	749362	0.06	6.13	200	11.7	0.51	505	1.0	1.70	20.3	17.7	0.103	355.0	179	<5	1.20	0.3	7.4	6.7	789	2.0
1324.63	1327.3	Dacite porphyry	749363	0.06	3.44	22	17.1	1.10	562	0.8	1.99	8.2	25.8	0.111	235.0	104	<5	2.50	0.4	11.7	4.2	509	0.5
1327.3	1329.03	Boriana quartz diorite	749364	0.15	3.80	19	14.0	1.03	444	0.5	1.88	9.0	24.0	0.110	107.0	86.4	<5	2.49	0.5	13.0	5.1	480	0.6
1329.03	1329.93	vein	749365	7.07	2.10	11	9.5	0.39	843	13.4	0.22	2.4	11.0	0.034	23000.0	127	11	10.80	8.7	7.4	<0.1	95	0.2
1329.93	1333	Boriana quartz diorite	749367	0.37	3.01	18	15.6	1.26	1190	3.7	2.31	9.5	25.2	0.104	1300.0	94.8	<5	1.78	0.7	17.3	5.3	442	0.6
1333	1336	Boriana quartz diorite	749368	0.11	2.31	20	16.0	1.50	1140	2.1	2.39	10.7	28.3	0.110	91.2	55.6	<5	1.30	0.4	16.2	5.6	489	0.6
1336	1339	Boriana quartz diorite	749369	0.07	3.45	17	15.6	1.50	685	0.6	2.04	9.5	24.9	0.116	223.0	83.1	<5	2.05	0.2	16.4	5.2	477	0.6
1339	1342	Boriana quartz diorite	749370	0.07	2.68	14	13.3	1.39	545	0.2	2.30	7.6	26.1	0.106	73.5	74.3	<5	1.28	0.2	17.3	5.1	477	0.5
1342	1345	Boriana quartz diorite	749371	0.10	2.65	19	13.7	1.45	949	0.6	2.36	11.3	27.1	0.109	17.1	62.8	<5	1.15	0.3	16.9	5.2	464	0.8
1345	1346.62	Boriana quartz diorite	749372	0.09	2.31	20	13.3	1.32	498	0.5	2.54	9.9	26.8	0.115	18.6	63.1	<5	1.50	0.2	16.2	3.7	553	0.7

APPENDIX 2: K-10 ASSAYS

			Analyte	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
			Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
			Limit	0.1	0.1	0.005	0.1	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.1
			Package Code	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5
From_m	To_m	Lithology	SAMPLE ID										
999.44	1002	Diatreme breccia	749374	0.4	40.9	0.149	1.5	10.0	40	2.9	12.5	161	41.5
1002	1005	Diatreme breccia	749375	0.3	41.8	0.202	1.5	8.2	53	4.4	13.9	145	32.7
1005	1008	Diatreme breccia	749376	0.4	38.5	0.131	1.6	8.9	51	1.9	10.1	158	26.4
1008	1011	Diatreme breccia	749377	0.4	33.5	0.197	1.5	3.3	66	4.1	14.8	108	27.3
1011	1014	Diatreme breccia	749378	0.4	32.5	0.291	1.5	3.3	73	5.9	18.3	135	31.3
1014	1017	Diatreme breccia	749379	0.6	41.9	0.238	1.3	3.8	66	2.8	18.5	114	27.6
1017	1020	Diatreme breccia	749380	0.5	29.8	0.283	1.5	2.2	72	6.2	16.7	135	30.2
1020	1023	Diatreme breccia	749381	0.5	29.6	0.245	1.4	2.2	67	4.5	16.6	126	26.7
1023	1026	Diatreme breccia	749382	0.6	29.6	0.264	1.4	2.5	76	3.4	15.9	150	28.5
1026	1029	Diatreme breccia	749383	0.3	33.7	0.221	1.3	1.8	62	3.5	16.7	126	29.2
1029	1032	Diatreme breccia	749384	0.5	40.8	0.188	1.4	4.7	48	2.9	20.2	109	40.8
1032	1035	Dacite porphyry	749385	0.5	2.7	0.347	0.8	0.9	93	6.1	8.8	131	25.7
1035	1038	Dacite porphyry	749386	0.3	4.7	0.295	1.0	1.0	82	1.6	8.2	163	21.5
1038	1041	Diatreme breccia	749387	0.6	19.9	0.237	1.3	1.8	60	4.1	17.0	176	24.4
1041	1044	Diatreme breccia	749388	0.6	12.4	0.211	1.4	2.8	65	4.2	15.4	203	25.1
1044	1047	Diatreme breccia	749389	0.5	7.4	0.222	1.2	3.2	73	3.7	13.7	158	27.0
1047	1050	Dacite porphyry	749390	<0.1	7.2	0.250	1.0	1.0	64	2.3	15.3	110	21.7
1050	1053	Diatreme breccia	749392	0.2	5.9	0.244	1.1	1.5	75	3.0	12.0	119	18.3
1053	1056	Dacite porphyry	749393	0.4	4.8	0.284	1.5	1.4	91	3.5	12.0	111	21.2
1056	1059	Dacite porphyry	749394	<0.1	2.1	0.352	1.8	2.2	129	3.8	10.5	153	34.9
1059	1062	Dacite porphyry	749395	0.2	2.2	0.291	1.6	1.8	101	3.5	10.1	198	26.4
1062	1065	Dacite porphyry	749396	<0.1	2.9	0.305	1.7	2.6	103	6.7	11.5	194	28.7
1065	1068	Dacite porphyry	749397	0.1	8.7	0.310	1.3	1.9	90	4.1	14.4	86	28.0
1068	1071	Hualapai granite	749398	<0.1	23.5	0.215	1.4	1.9	27	3.4	25.2	39	23.7
1071	1074	Hualapai granite	749399	0.2	15.6	0.222	1.3	3.0	43	3.8	21.1	83	24.9
1074	1077	Hualapai granite	749400	0.4	24.5	0.257	1.2	2.0	29	3.5	33.7	45	25.4
1077	1080	Hualapai granite	A2229	0.2	24.8	0.317	1.2	2.5	30	1.9	39.0	80	32.5
1080	1083	Hualapai granite	A2230	0.5	24.1	0.247	1.3	2.0	25	2.3	33.5	41	24.0
1083	1086	Hualapai granite	A2231	0.3	21.5	0.212	1.2	1.9	26	2.7	28.2	42	22.5
1086	1089	Hualapai granite	A2232	0.4	16.6	0.204	1.4	1.6	55	4.7	26.4	78	27.5
1089	1092	Hualapai granite	A2233	0.6	21.1	0.250	1.4	1.9	38	3.0	30.7	58	22.6
1092	1095	Dacite porphyry	A2234	0.4	17.7	0.266	1.0	1.7	44	2.0	27.9	50	23.7
1095	1098	Dacite porphyry	A2235	0.3	7.1	0.233	0.5	0.7	66	1.0	14.2	59	20.9
1098	1101	Dacite porphyry	A2236	0.3	18.6	0.167	1.2	1.2	33	2.0	18.8	48	21.2
1101	1104.2	Hualapai granite	A2238	0.4	22.2	0.173	1.5	1.4	40	3.3	24.9	56	28.1
1104.2	1107	Dacite porphyry	A2239	0.5	3.8	0.444	0.8	0.9	151	2.4	13.3	138	36.8
1107	1110	Dacite porphyry	A2240	0.2	3.2	0.431	0.7	0.7	141	3.6	13.5	121	45.4
1110	1113	Dacite porphyry	A2241	0.2	2.1	0.468	0.4	0.5	152	1.0	9.9	99	32.5
1113	1116	Dacite porphyry	A2242	<0.1	2.9	0.492	0.5	0.5	160	0.4	11.0	112	38.5
1116	1119	Dacite porphyry	A2243	0.1	2.2	0.492	0.5	0.6	161	0.2	10.5	123	33.8
1119	1121	Dacite porphyry	A2244	0.5	2.3	0.503	0.5	0.5	164	0.8	11.3	126	36.9
1121	1124	Dacite porphyry	A2245	0.3	2.0	0.493	0.5	0.4	162	0.2	10.0	126	34.9
1124	1127	Dacite porphyry	A2246	0.6	2.7	0.494	0.8	0.9	165	1.1	11.6	129	31.3
1127	1130	Dacite porphyry	A2247	0.6	2.8	0.418	0.6	1.0	145	2.5	12.7	146	47.2
1130	1133	Dacite porphyry	A2248	0.3	2.6	0.337	0.6	0.6	116	0.2	10.8	143	37.8
1133	1136	Dacite porphyry	A2249	0.3	2.3	0.357	1.3	0.7	115	1.7	10.5	179	35.4
1136	1139	Dacite porphyry	A2250	0.3	3.1	0.354	1.0	1.5	112	1.3	11.2	146	33.0
1139	1142	Dacite porphyry	A2251	0.4	3.5	0.339	1.2	1.2	115	0.8	10.4	87	38.9
1142	1145	Dacite porphyry	A2253	0.2	3.2	0.389	0.7	0.6	115	0.2	9.7	99	38.1
1145	1147.3	Dacite porphyry	749306	<0.1	2.5	0.388	0.9	0.8	95	<0.1	8.4	93	39.1
1147.3	1149.4	Dacite porphyry	749307	<0.1	2.1	0.261	1.3	2.6	69	2.3	4.8	1210	30.8
1149.4	1152	Dacite porphyry	749308	<0.1	2.8	0.289	1.6	4.3	87	1.1	5.3	108	41.3
1152	1155	Aplite	749309	<0.1	2.8	0.219	1.9	3.9	49	<0.1	7.3	95	55.0
1155	1158	Dacite porphyry	749310	<0.1	2.0	0.316	1.8	1.0	88	<0.1	9.3	98	48.8
1158	1161	Dacite porphyry	749311	<0.1	2.0	0.332	1.7	2.2	91	<0.1	9.5	145	49.3
1161	1164	Dacite porphyry	749312	<0.1	2.0	0.340	1.1	1.2	96	<0.1	9.1	95	37.9
1164	1167	Dacite porphyry	A2254	0.2	2.0	0.446	0.9	0.6	162	0.8	11.0	145	31.5
1167	1170	Dacite porphyry	A2255	0.5	1.6	0.428	0.7	0.5	148	0.4	9.1	127	29.5
1170	1173	Dacite porphyry	A2256	0.4	7.2	0.399	1.3	1.0	135	3.5	12.3	214	37.2
1173	1176	Hualapai granite	A2257	0.7	19.8	0.246	1.7	1.5	24	1.5	18.1	61	21.8
1176	1179	Hualapai granite	A2258	0.7	15.8	0.205	2.1	1.9	36	3.9	9.9	128	24.9
1179	1182	Breccia	A2259	0.7	7.9	0.523	0.8	1.5	192	10.3	23.7	120	19.8
1182	1185	fault gouge	A2260	0.7	6.0	0.426	0.5	1.5	130	12.4	25.3	84	11.9
1185	1188	fault gouge	A2261	0.4	4.3	0.324	0.6	1.0	101	10.0	15.8	82	15.9
1188	1190	Dacite porphyry	A2262	0.3	2.9	0.302	0.5	0.6	92	3.7	9.8	79	20.1
1190	1192	Dacite porphyry	A2263	0.4	2.5	0.307	0.4	0.6	90	3.0	8.3	68	19.7
1192	1195	Dacite porphyry	749313	<0.1	1.9	0.276	0.3	0.5	78	0.5	7.4	97	17.9
1195	1198	Dacite porphyry	749314	<0.1	1.7	0.277	0.4	0.9	77	0.8	6.3	57	17.1
1198	1201	Dacite porphyry	749315	<0.1	2.1	0.287	0.3	0.4	81	1.4	7.0	57	16.2
1201	1204	Dacite porphyry	749316	<0.1	1.8	0.289	0.6	0.5	84	<0.1	7.0	92	16.8
1204	1207	Dacite porphyry	749317	<0.1	2.0	0.298	0.3	0.5	89	1.1	6.8	58	13.6
1207	1210	Dacite porphyry	749318	<0.1	1.8	0.303	0.2	0.4	87	<0.1	6.8	50	14.1
1210	1213	Dacite porphyry	749319	<0.1	2.2	0.292	0.7	0.6	81	<0.1	7.3	61	14.2
1213	1216	Dacite porphyry	749320	<0.1	2.0	0.307	0.5	0.5	85	<0.1	6.8	102	15.2
1216	1219	Dacite porphyry	749322	<0.1	2.0	0.299	1.0	0.6	81	1.1	7.2	71	12.1

APPENDIX 2: K-10 ASSAYS

			Analyte	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
			Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
			Limit	0.1	0.1	0.005	0.1	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.1
			Package Code	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5	TE-5
From_m	To_m	Lithology	SAMPLE ID										
1219	1222	Dacite porphyry	749323	0.9	1.9	0.304	0.4	0.6	79	<0.1	7.0	1250	12.6
1222	1225	Dacite porphyry	749324	<0.1	1.9	0.331	0.3	0.4	92	0.3	6.3	64	12.8
1225	1228	Dacite porphyry	749325	<0.1	1.9	0.312	0.4	0.4	89	2.7	7.0	58	13.9
1228	1231	Dacite porphyry	749326	<0.1	2.0	0.308	0.4	0.5	86	0.2	6.9	71	14.2
1231	1234	fault gouge	749327	<0.1	2.9	0.336	0.4	0.6	91	1.1	8.4	464	15.0
1234	1234.53	vein	749328	1.1	2.3	0.176	0.7	1.9	38	0.7	14.2	14200	8.9
1234.53	1237	Breccia	749329	<0.1	3.5	0.411	0.4	0.7	104	<0.1	12.2	76	15.6
1237	1240	Breccia	749330	<0.1	2.2	0.452	0.4	0.7	125	0.2	10.9	119	17.3
1240	1243	Andesite porphyry	749331	<0.1	1.8	0.555	0.3	0.5	151	<0.1	8.9	109	18.9
1243	1246	Andesite porphyry	749332	0.6	2.0	0.517	0.4	0.3	134	1.1	8.1	114	19.0
1246	1249	Andesite porphyry	749333	0.8	1.6	0.525	0.3	0.3	138	1.0	7.8	91	20.1
1249	1249.52	Andesite porphyry	749334	0.9	1.5	0.528	0.4	0.3	141	2.2	8.5	86	16.2
1249.52	1252	Granodiorite porphyry	749335	0.4	1.2	0.189	0.4	0.5	75	3.0	6.8	38	13.9
1252	1255	Granodiorite porphyry	749336	0.5	4.1	0.242	0.5	0.8	81	4.2	14.1	42	11.5
1255	1258	Granodiorite porphyry	749337	0.4	2.0	0.276	0.4	0.4	82	1.5	8.0	46	15.0
1258	1261	Breccia	749338	0.7	2.4	0.273	0.4	0.6	82	3.1	8.9	52	14.6
1261	1264	Granodiorite porphyry	749339	0.9	3.6	0.352	0.4	0.7	76	2.7	8.9	101	29.4
1264	1267	Aplite	749340	0.2	3.5	0.327	0.5	0.7	77	1.1	8.0	58	21.4
1267	1270	Breccia	749341	0.7	4.3	0.507	0.5	0.9	131	0.9	10.8	74	12.7
1270	1271.35	Granodiorite porphyry	749342	0.5	10.5	0.414	0.5	1.7	113	1.4	14.2	79	8.9
1271.35	1273	minette	749343	0.3	1.0	1.180	0.4	0.4	358	0.6	20.9	175	19.9
1273	1276.15	minette	749344	0.5	0.8	0.975	0.4	0.3	296	0.6	16.9	151	15.5
1276.15	1279	Boriana quartz diorite	749345	0.8	4.4	0.434	0.4	0.7	123	1.0	10.3	605	7.3
1279	1282	Boriana quartz diorite	749346	1.1	8.1	0.431	0.6	2.7	123	5.0	12.4	492	9.5
1282	1285	Dacite porphyry	749348	0.7	1.9	0.395	0.2	0.3	112	1.6	8.0	88	20.6
1285	1288	Boriana quartz diorite	749349	1.1	2.8	0.376	0.7	0.7	106	1.7	11.3	176	9.9
1288	1291	Boriana quartz diorite	749350	0.4	4.5	0.386	0.4	1.0	105	1.1	16.6	100	9.4
1291	1292.1	Boriana quartz diorite	749351	0.7	4.8	0.346	0.4	1.1	94	1.2	19.2	119	9.2
1292.1	1295	Hualapai granite	749352	0.5	24.6	0.304	0.9	1.5	35	4.6	42.6	37	10.5
1295	1298	Hualapai granite	749353	0.4	14.4	0.296	0.8	1.4	39	10.5	31.1	43	10.6
1298	1301	Dacite porphyry	749354	0.5	11.4	0.311	0.6	1.5	55	4.0	23.0	41	10.6
1301	1304	Hualapai granite	749355	0.5	18.9	0.338	0.9	1.9	43	4.1	38.8	61	12.2
1304	1307	Hualapai granite	749356	0.8	20.2	0.378	0.9	2.8	45	3.9	41.9	177	12.4
1307	1310	Hualapai granite	749357	0.8	17.7	0.436	0.8	1.6	48	2.7	40.3	93	13.8
1310	1313	Hualapai granite	749358	<0.1	15.1	0.362	0.9	1.5	41	3.1	36.4	64	11.7
1313	1316	Hualapai granite	749359	<0.1	19.4	0.250	1.1	1.5	39	5.0	40.2	42	10.6
1316	1319	Hualapai granite	749360	<0.1	19.7	0.370	1.0	1.7	40	2.9	46.2	69	11.6
1319	1322	Hualapai granite	749361	<0.1	21.4	0.356	1.0	1.9	39	3.7	48.0	82	11.6
1322	1324.63	Hualapai granite	749362	0.2	24.1	0.363	1.2	1.7	43	5.7	49.8	151	11.6
1324.63	1327.3	Dacite porphyry	749363	0.4	2.9	0.441	0.9	0.6	115	2.7	10.7	567	8.0
1327.3	1329.03	Boriana quartz diorite	749364	0.6	3.4	0.412	0.9	1.0	109	2.0	12.9	1470	7.3
1329.03	1329.93	vein	749365	18.0	1.5	0.152	0.9	0.7	59	2.3	8.6	110900	3.8
1329.93	1333	Boriana quartz diorite	749367	1.4	3.4	0.452	0.9	0.8	122	14.0	16.1	2030	10.0
1333	1336	Boriana quartz diorite	749368	<0.1	2.9	0.455	0.6	0.6	123	7.3	17.9	366	10.2
1336	1339	Boriana quartz diorite	749369	0.5	2.2	0.478	0.7	0.7	126	1.9	16.9	559	9.1
1339	1342	Boriana quartz diorite	749370	0.5	2.0	0.457	0.4	0.7	125	0.8	13.3	271	8.0
1342	1345	Boriana quartz diorite	749371	0.2	3.6	0.466	0.5	0.9	123	1.4	19.6	132	10.3
1345	1346.62	Boriana quartz diorite	749372	<0.1	4.1	0.448	0.5	1.3	119	0.8	14.9	130	8.4