0060 0011

ESMERALDA CO.
ITEM 25

PROPERTY (T C Rea) 18 mi. SW from Goldfield, Esmeralda County (Nevada)
12 mi. W of Cuprite Sta.

Au Ag Cu

PLATORO CORPORATION
SUITE 1
4344 E. INDIAN SCHOOL RD.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

COPY..

Tacoma, Washington
April 6th, 1929

Mr. Harry Coen,
Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Sir:

Below please find assay and analysis of large sample of ore, submitted to this office.

The sample is chalcopyrite, mixed with iron pyrite, mixed with limestone, and silica.

Assay.

Gold----------	0.04 ozs per ton	Value	$0.80
Silver----------	2.04 ozs per ton		1.12
Copper----------	7.94%		38.31
		Gross Value.	$40.23

Analysis

Insolubls residue	35.72%
Copper	7.94%
Iron	21.10%
Lime	6.90%
Magnesia	0.85%
Sulphur	19.63%
Zinc	0.25%
Nickel	Trace
Carbon Dioxide	6.90%

We believe this ore will lend itself to concentration because the silica, silicates and lime contents are not chemically combined with the sulphides of iron and copper. The analysis above indicates a concentration of two tons of ore into one ton of concentrates.

Yours truly
Bennetts Chemical Laboratory
(Signed) by B. H. Bennetts

GOLDFIELD, NEVADA, March 21, 1916.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I herewith transmit a copy of a Report of Leon J. Pepperberg a geologist and Mining Engineer on the examination of the T. C. Rea Copper property 18 miles S.W. from Goldfield, which property I surveyed in 1906, and have been familiar with ever since and have had assays made from the same some of which are nearly on the exact territory assayed for Mr. Pepperberg, and the following assays were taken under my direction and assayed by Downer Bros., of Goldfield. I use their Assay Numbers of August 6, 1915 and Nov. 10, 1915.

Office No.	Gold ozs.	Silver, ozs.	Copper, per cent, wet	$ Values
52	Trace	1.10	1.8	6.25
53	"	1.00	2.1	7.15
54	"	1.20	4.5	3.95
55	"	1.20	2.6	8.90
56	0.02	1.60	4.3	14.90
57	0.02	2.60	6.6	22.75
58	Trace	3.60	5.4	19.00
59	"	2.40	5.5	13.70
60	"	1.00	3.7	12.30
61	"	2.60	3.1	11.20
Silver at 47, Copper at 16, Average ton samples			3.96	$13.51
142		x.x		
143				
144		.10		
145		.56		
146		.84	0.3	.90
147			1.7	5.10
148			0.8	2.70
149			4.4	13.20
150			6.0	12.00
151			1.3	5.40
152			6.0	24.00
			2.6	77.60
			0.5	1.30
			1.2	3.60
			0.6	2.40
Copper at 15 cts. Average 11 samples			2.56	$ 7.69

Of the above numbers No. 52 is practically identical in position with No. 143 of the latter series, and each were taken at five feet sections by a groove about one inch deep.

Engineer Fox of Tonopah sampled the same ground as the first series in August, 1915 and reported his assays agreed practically with the first series.

As near as I can place the samples taken by Engineer Pepperberg they should be his No. 4 about equivalent to series above No. 56, 57, 58 & 59, and with Nos. 145, 146, 147 & 148 of the other series, perhaps taking less than all of 56 and a part of 149. The samples of Pepperberg being at uncertain lengths and calculated for 7'8" cross section of the ore width, while the others were in length along the drift, yet varying some from true 5 ft. lengths.

The drift is at an angle approximately 30° from a true course of the vein, and the 60° from a true crosscut.

Leaving out the first assay of Mr. Pepperberg there is left 18'6" of vein width which assays 2.42 per cent. Taking all the assays known on the main width the general average is 2.73 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) James H. Parks
Civil Engineer and Surveyor

San Francisco
January 20, 1916

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE T. C. REA COPPER PROSPECT ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA

BY LEON J. PEPPERBERG

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on a personal examination made January 13th to 16th inclusive, 1916.

At this time the surface was partially covered with snow, consequently it was impossible to make a detailed map of the surface outcrops.

Sufficient surface data were collected which, together with the examination and the sampling of the ore exposed in the prospect, warrants the conclusions hereppresented.

The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. W. D. O'Brien who brought the Rea prospect to his attention and who assisted him during the first day of the present investigation.

This report is authorized by Mr. C. F. Colmar, of the City of San Francisco, and is intended for his confidential use.

LOCATION

The Rea group consisting of approximately 19 full mining claims (see map) is situated about 18 miles south and a little west of Goldfield. The group is 22 miles from Goldfield by wagon-road and is easily accessable. The claims lie about 12 miles west of Cuprite station on the Goldfield Bullfrog Railroad.

Water for all purposes can be obtained from the 4 inch pipe-line which passes the property about 1 mile west of the main shaft and electricity for power can be purchased from the Nevada-California Power Company, whose two lines are about 9 miles north and about 8 miles south of the claims respectively.

The property is well situated with reference to accessibility power, and water.

It lies about 8 miles west of the main Cuprite District copper claims which have been acquired by Senator Clark.

GEOLOGY

It is unnecessary to go into a detailed description of the Geology of the district, consequently only these features having a direct bearing on the economic problem in hand will be briefly discussed.

The principal rock outcrops of the district consist of dolomite, limestone, calcareous shale and quartzite. These sediments have been intruded by dicrite, andesite, and rhyolite. Some surface flows of rhyolite, andesite and basalt were noted.

STRUCTURE. The limestone, quartzite and shale strata were laid down under water and were once almost horizontal. Later, the continuity of these beds was broken by felding, faulting, and the intrusion of the igneous rocks. Consequently these older sediments have been tilted and now stand at high angles. Further the intrusion of the melten igneous rocks hardened the beds and in many places the sediments are shattered into a breccia, especially near the intrusions and close to fault lines.

ORE DEPOSITS. The shattered zones along the faults and near the intrusions left open spaces in the sediments along which mineralized solutions found their way towards the surface. These solutions probably followed the intrusions and were hot waters. Being charged with metallic sulphides a reaction took place when the hot solutions came in contact with the limestone, quartzite and shale (especially near the surface) and the more soluble sediments were disolved while the matallic sulphides were precipated in the open spaces, thus sealing the fractures.

The sulphides thus deposited were l rgely chalcopyrite, and iron pyrite.

At the surface these sulphides have been leached, leaving a true gossan of limonite, hemite and carbonates of copper.

The more soluable copper minerals were transported by descending waters to the level, which in this district is about 200 feet below the surface where the sulphides redeposited as an enrichment to ore already in place.

THE REA GROUP

The chief development on the Rea group consists of one verticle shaft 200 feet deep having a 60 foot drift 90 feet from the surface and two 150 foot drifts which trend almost east and west from the bottom of the shaft.

Aside from this main shaft, there are numerous open cuts, and pits on the various claims (see map) well developed gossan or mineralized zones from 2 to 30 feet wide are exposed in a number of these surface workings.

On the accompanying map the strike and dip of some of the principal ore zones is indicated in red.

Some of the principal outcrops of the intrusive diorite are also indicated on the map in green.

The drifts at the 200 foot level in the working shaft are indicated by black lines.

It should be borne in mind that the surface was partially snow-covered and that detailed mapping under favorable conditions would probably show a more intricate system of dikes, and a greater persistence of the mineralized zones.

The dip of the mineralized zones is from verticle to 42° northeasterly.

The chief zone is exposed on Donald No. I, which is from 35 to 50 feet thick, and can be traced about 900 feet on the surface. It is supposed to represent the outcrop of the mineralized zone exposed in the west drift at the 200 foot level.

In the open cuts a short distance west and also north of the working shaft on Donald No. I, strongly mineralized zones are exposed. These are from 4 to 10 feet wide.

Excellent gossan is exposed in several pits striking across the Mackray claim, and here the mineralized zone is exposed from 5 to 10 feet in width.

Two to four feet of good gossan is exposed on the Margrite claim and strong gossan is exposed near the intersection of Donald Nos. 2 and 3, Independence Nos. 5 & 6.

From these surface exposures it is evident that the entire district has been more or less impregnated with metallic sulphides. It is reasonable to believe in an area where the sediments have been so extensively intruded by igneous rocks, that the strata have been shattered and, furthur that there is a good possibility of a concentration of the copper minerals in these shattered zones near the water level where secondary enrichment would take place.

A study of conditions exposed in the working shaft on Donald No. I, shows that the copper carbonates extend down to about 100 feet from the surface. The ore exposed here consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite in quartzite and is associated with quartz and calcite.

About thirty feet from the bottom of the shaft is a fault which pitches at a low angle. This fault is exposed in the east drift where it cuts the diorite intrusion.

While some sulphides occur in the east drift (which is largely in diorite) there was not enough ore exposed here to warrant taking a sample.

About 70 feet N 75 W from the bottom of the shaft in the west drift there is a diorite dike about ten feet thick. This dike strikes S 85 W and dips 65) southerly. It forms the ahaging wall of the ore body or mineralized which was sampled.

The ore consists of the sulphides or iron and copper deposited in fractures of the quartzite and limestone which forms the gangue.

At some points the limestone has been replaced by the sulphides. White calcite and gray quartz are also found along the fractures associate with sulphides.

While the sulphides are widely disseminated throughout the sedimentary rocks there are concentrations of ore from 1/4 to 2 inches thick along certain large joints and along the bedding planes of the strata.

The mineralized zone is exposed for 71 feet along the west drift. This is due to the fact that the drift cuts the ore obliquely and is not a true cross-cut.

The actual average thickness of the ore is 29 feet.

SAMPLES AND ASSAY RESULTS

During the present investigation the above described mineralized zone was carefully sampled.

The samples were taken with the view of giving the average copper content of the main portion of the mineralized zone. Wet assays were made at Goldfield and the copper was determined in duplicate samples by the electrolytic method at San Francisco.

In the following copy of assay certificates Samples Nos. 1 and 1A, 2 and 2A, 3 and 3A, 4 and 4A represent the results obtained on the same sample by different assayers.

Sample 1 - 1A -	represents	5'	- 2"	of	the	thickness	of	the ore
Sample 2 - 2A -	"	7'	- 6"	"	"	"	"	"
Sample 3 - 3A -	"	7'	- 8"	"	"	"	"	"
Sample 4 - 4A -	"	3'	- 6"	"	"	"	"	"
Total Thickness		23'	- 10"					

Samples No. 1, 2, 3 & 4 were assayed by Downer Brothers of Goldfield, Nevada while samples Nos. 1A, 2A, 3A, & 4A were assayed by Smith, Emery & Co. of San Francisco, Calif.

DOWNER BROS.' ASSAY
(GOLDFIELD, NEV.)

Sample No.	Gold (oz.)	Silver	Copper (per cent) Wet
1	Trace	Trace	0.1
2	Trace	0.20	1.6
3	Trace	0.56	4.7
4	Trace	Trace	0.97
Average			1.84

SMITH, EMERY & CO.'S ASSAY
(San Francisco, Cal.)

Sample No.	Copper (per cent) Electrolytic
1A	0.1
2A	1.15
3A	4.32
4A	.92
Average	1.62

The average copper content for the 23 feet, 10 inches sampled, as determined by Downer Brothers, is 1.84 per cent, and as determined by Smith, Emery & Co. 1.62 per cent.

Samples taken by other engineers at practically the same points as these obtained during the present investigation were assayed by Downer Brothers and showed an average copper content for the mineralized zone of from 2.5 to 3.2 per cent.

SPECULATIVE VALUE OF ORE DEVELOPED. An estimate of the copper ore developed on the Rea group must of necessity be speculative because the ore is not blocked out any place in the workings.

The property is merely in the prospect stage of development but the work is well done and warrants certain conclusions regarding the speculative ore in sight.

In order to be ultra conservative in these statements no account is taken of the ore exposed on the various claims except Donald No. 1, and on this claim the figures presented are based only on the mineralized zone which was sampled.

It should be borne in mind that the surface indications (gossan) on Margrite, Mackray and Donald No. 2, are as favorable as those on Donald No. I, and that prospecting will probably show them to everlie mineralized zones as valuable as those on Donald No. I.

The accompanying map shows 350 feet of backs developed between the surface and the 200 foot level at the point where the sample was taken. The drift exposes the ore 60 feet along the strike and the average thickness of the ore is known to be 29 feet.

Assuming that there are 200 feet of backs 50 feet wide and 27 feet thick there are 270,000 cubic feet of ore which divided by 13 cubic feet (equals one ton) gives 20,769 tons of ore above the 200 foot level.

Chemical analysis shows the ore to average 1.84 to 1.62 per cent copper.

Assuming the 20,000 tons of 1 per cent copper the ore contains 400,000 pounds of copper which figured at 10¢ per pound gives a value of $40,000.

The above estimate is believed to be conservative in every way and it is the opinion of the writer that this is a good showing when one considers the samll amount of actual development done on the property.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table showing the copper content of the ore reserves of well-known successful properties is given:

Utah Copper	1.47%
Ray	2.20%
Chine	1.80%
Inspiration Consolidated	2.00%
Miami	1.88%
Nevada Consolidated	1.68%
Average Copper Content	1.83%

When one considers that the Rea shaft is making about 6 barrels of water in 24 hours, showing that it is near the water level, it is reasonable to believe that an enrichment of the copper ore will be found when the permanent water level is reached.

NECESSARY DEVELOPMENT. If the present shaft is continued from 150 to 200 feet, it should penetrate the ore exposed in the west drift.

At this depth, the permanent water level will be reached and the value of the ore can then be determined by assay.

If the mineralized zone at this point, carried about 2 per cent copper it is recommended that a true cross-cut be driven through the zone to determine its actual thickness.

Under proper management the 200 foot of shaft can be sunk for approximately $25,000 and should be completed in 3 to 4 months.

CONCLUSIONS

The Rea Copper group is in the prospect stage.

The development so far has been done in a workman-like manner.

The results so far obtained show the property to have a speculative value sufficient value to warrant the sinking of the shaft 200 feet to determine the true value of the property.

It is the opinion of the writer that the chance of developing a large low-grade copper property on these claims is good and that about $50,000 should be provided to do the necessary development work.

This money should be used in sinking the shafts and in further prospecting the surface of the claims adjoining the main workings.

Respectfully submitted,
(signed) Leon J. Pepperberg

Consulting Geologist & Engineer.

January 20, 1926.

R E P O R T

T. C. REA COPPER MINE - BY, LEON J. PEPPERBERG
Consulting Geologist & Engineer.

INTRODUCTION

The Rea group consists of approximately 19 full claims and is situated about 18 miles south and a little west of Goldfield, Nevada. The group is 22 miles from Goldfield by wagon-road and is easily accessible. The Claims lie about 12 miles west of Cuprite Station, on the Goldfield-Bullfrog Railroad.

The property is well situated with reference to accessibility power and water.

These claims are west of Senator Clark's, about 8 miles.

Water for all purposes can be obtained from the 4 inch pipe-line which passes through the property about one mile west of the main shaft, and electricity for power can be purchased from Nevada-California Power Co., whose two lines are about 8 miles north and about 9 miles south of the Claims.

Goldfield is 6000 feet above the sea level on Tonopah- Goldfield Railroad which branches out of Southern Pacific R.R. at Hazen Station. The length of this railroad between Hazen and Goldfield is about 475 Kilometers. Goldfield is nearly 610 miles from San Francisco by railroad. It is a mining country. Mine exploitation is the only occupation, but in many cases it is very remunerative.

The Consolidated Goldfield mine is perhaps the richest gold mine in the world, and it was while looking for gold that this copper ore was found. The owner of these copper claims, Mr. Thomas C. Rea, is still living on the spot. He has built a little cabin of lattice and canvas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BED.

The predominant rock in the country belongs to the Cambrian Stratum. It is generally slate mixed with quartz, and quartzite, through which emerge in many places, volcanic rocks. The whole of claims or concessions belonging to Mr. Rea, is 370 acres. On the east 14 claims have been taken up by a Mr. Nic. Theo and on the north 12 claims have been taken up by a Mr. Donelly.

Several copper veins almost parallels cross the claims of Rea and Theo from N.W. to S.E. on a length of 2 kilometers. They continue, probably in the adjacent claims but deeper.

As one can see it in annexed plan No. 14 an isolated hill exists on the east of Theo's said claims which stretch out to the very foot of that hill. On the west is a continued chain of hills. I believe formerly this isolated hill (Jackson Mountain) was a part of that chain of the west, from which it became separated by Geological Convulsions.

The debris of rocks of all kinds which form the lightly undulated ground upon which are the claims, appear to conform this belief.

This cataclysm would then have bared open these veins of copper ores. I find another confirmation of this hypothesis in the fact that in the eastern part the veins are northeasterly inclined, while in the western part, they are inclined in the opposite direction.

There is 370 acres in the Rea group and this copper ore bed is located in Jackson Mountain in Esmeralda County, Nevada, U.S.A. There is a splendid appearance of copper over the whole stretch and there were six veins known to contain copper ore from N.W. to S.E. This tract was surveyed by James H. Parks, (U.S. Mineral Surveyor) Goldfield, Nevada 1906. Maps were made January 9, 1916. Samples were taken by R. A.

Bradley and C. J. Allen, and later by R. B. Shelledy, and several others.

NOTE: This is a part of the facts and I will send and get Engineer's reports, Smelter returns, Surface and Underground Maps etc.

I am also enclosing a 1916 report and an assay from Mr. B. H. Bennetts of 1131 Market Street, Tacoma, Washington.

Please let me hear from you, and since high and low grade ores have a place, I feel that this mine will be ranked as one of the paying copper mines.

I am,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mabel Coen.
(Mrs. Mabel Coen.)
Tacoma, Washington

P.S. My son, James, stands ready to vouch for these facts as he looked it over. He is one of the Northwestern Representatives of diamond drill work in Vancouver, B.C.

Copper

T.C.REA COPPER PROPERTY. NEVADA.

Location= Eighteen miles south and a little west of Gold= field. 22 miles by wagon road. Claims lie about 12 miles west of Cuprite, a station on the Goldfield & Bullfrog railroad.

Water= Water in sufficient quantity can be obtained from a 4" pipe line leading from C = to Goldfield within one mile of pro= perty.

Power= Electricity for all purposes can be purchased from the Nevada=California Power company whose lines are nine miles north and eight miles south of claims.

Geology= The principal rocks of the district are dolmites, limestones, calcareous shale and quartzite intruded by diorite, ande= site and rhyolites. A few surface flaws of rhyolite, andesite and basalt are present.

Structure= The sedmients have been intruded by the intrusion of igneous rocks causing folding and faulting and high dip angles in the sediments. Much brecciation is evident near the intrusives and fault planes.

Ore deposits= The shattered zones along the fault and near the intrusives left easily permeable strata for movement of mineralized solution resulting in the replacement of limestones. The sulphides thus deposited are mainly chalco pyrite and pyrite. The sulphides near the surface have been leached leaving a gossan cap containing copper carbonates.

Development= The main development consists of a vertical shaft 300' in depth with a drift 60' in length at the 90' level, two drifts 150' in length easterly and westerly at the 200' level, one drift 40' westerly and one 20' easterly from the 300' level. There are numerous open cuts and pits on the various claims as shown on the map.

Vein & Ledges= The dip of the mineralized zones varies rom 90 to 42 degrees from the horizontal. The principal vein is xposed in the Donald No 1 which is 35 to 50 feet in thickness and can e traced 900' on the surface. The vein is opened in the west rift on the 200' level of the main shaft. Several mineralized ones are exposed a short distance northwest of the shaft varying in idth from 4 to 10 feet. Gossan is exposed in several pits in the ckray claim where the mineralized zone is exposed 5 to 10' in width d strikes across the claim. Two to four feet of gossan is exposed the Marguerite claim and at intersections of the Donald Nos 2 and 3 the Independence Nos 5 and 6.

In the working shaft the carbonate extends to a depth of ' where the sulphide begins to come in. No ore of consequence is osed in the west drift on the 200' level. At a point 70' from shaft in the west drift a diorite dike is encountered 10' in ckness which forms the hanging wall of the vein. The dike ikes S 85 W and dips 65 degrees southerly. The ore here consists of and Fe sulphide deposited in the fractures of the quartzite and estone which is the gangue material. These sulphides are widely eminated thru the gore with local concentration on points and along bedding planes. Average thickness of this ~~ore~~ vein is 29 feet.

Rea copper property

Samples & Assays=

Sample	Thickness	Auz	Agz	Downey Bros Goldfield, Nev. Cu %	Smith Emory S.F. Cal. Cu (electrolytic)
1=	5'2"				
2=	7'6"	Tr	Tr	0.1	0.1
3=	7'8"	"	0.2	1.6	1.15
4=	3'6"	"	0.56	4.7	4.32
		"	Tr	0.97	0.92
Ave.	23'10"			1.84	1.62

Sample by other engineers at practically the same points show average of 2.5 to 3.2 per cent.

Speculative value of ore developed= Accompanying map shows 350' of backs developed between the surface and the 200' level. Drift exposes the ore 60' on the strike and the average thickness is 29'. Assuming 200' ofbacks =

200 x 50 x 27 = 270,000 cu'
270,000 ÷ 13 = 20,769 tons above 200' level running 1.84% Cu.

Additional assays=

No.	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Cu. oz.
52	Tr	1.10	1.8
53	"	1.00	2.1
54	"	1.20	4.5
55	"	1.20	2.6
56	0.02	1.60	4.3
57	0.02	2.60	6.6
58	Tr	3.60	5.4
59	"	2.40	5.5
60	"	1.00	3.7
61	"	2.60	3.1
Ave.		3.	3.96
142	==	==	0.3
143	==	==	1.7
144	==	0.10	0.9
145	==	0.56	4.4
146	==	0.84	6.0
147	==	==	1.8
148	==	==	8.0
149	==	==	2.6
150	==	==	0.5
151	==	==	1.2
152	==	==	0.8
Average=			2.56

Date, January 3, 1917. Parties, T C Rea, Goldfield, Nev. of the first part; R & F Copper Mining Co., Clarkdale, Nev. of the second part.

Property= First party owns following claims; in Lida mining district, Esmeralda county, Nevada;= California Nos 1,2,3,4,5 & 6; Independence Nos. 1,2,3,4,5 & 6; Sunshine, Marguerite, MacRay, Donald Nos 1,2 & 3. Independence fraction Nos 1 & 2 not patented.

...ka copper property—

Consideration= Party of the second part to do certain development work with view of ultimate purchase.

Covenants= Party of the first part hereby grants an option to purchase the above claims at any time during a period of six years at $250,000. Party of the second part agrees to make the following payments: Jan. 2, 1918, $5,000; Jan. 2, 1919, $10,000; Jan. 2, 1920, $35,000; Jan. 2, 1921, $50,000; Jan. 2, 1922, $50,000; Jan. 2, 1923, $100,000,= Total, $250,000.

Party of the second part agrees to begin development work not later than March 1, 1917, and to prosecute such development continuously during the continuance of agreement. Second party agrees to pay first party royalties at his option as follows:

(1) Fifteen per cent on all ores and concentrates under $20 per ton; 20% on all ores and concentrates between $20 and $40 per ton; 25% on all ores and concentrates over $40 per ton, value to be determined by control assay and to be the net value after deducting transportation and treatment charges.

(2) In lieu of above royalty second party reserves the right to pay a flat royalty of $1 a ton.

Penalties= Failure of first party to continue development for a period of 30 days or failure of second party to make payment of purchase price shall operate forfeiture at the option of the first party. If second party shall have the right to remove all machinery tools and equipment, timbering to be left.

First party reserves surface rights to California Nos. 1,2, and 3 for townsite purposes but all rights to minerals under said surface conveyed to second party in a way not to interfere with surface rights for townsite purposes. Binding upon his successors and assigns.

Thompson smelter at Wabuska, 190 miles north of Goldfield, names following rates, May, 1917:

Carloads, valuation not over	
$30.	$2.49
40.	3.01
50.	3.40
60.	4.09
70.	4.23
80.	4.44
90.	4.65
100.	4.85
150.	5.47
200.	5.82

T.C.REA COPPER PROPERTY, NEVADA.

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Sample by other engineers at practically the same points show average of 2.5 to 3.2 per cent.

Speculative value of ore developed= Accompanying map shows 350' of backs developed between the surface and the 200' level. Drift exposes the ore 60' on the strike and the average thickness is 29'. Assuming 200' ofbacks =

200 × 50 × 27 = 270,000 cu'

270,000 ÷ 13 = 20,769 tons above 200' level running 1.84% Cu.

Additional assays=

No.	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Cu. oz.
52	Tr	1.10	1.8
53	"	1.00	2.1
54	"	1.20	4.5
55	"	1.20	2.6
56	0.02	1.60	4.3
57	0.02	2.60	6.6
58	Tr	3.60	5.4
59	"	2.40	5.5
60	"	1.00	3.7
61	"	2.60	3.1
Ave.		3.	3.96
142	==	==	o.3
143	==	==	1.7
144	==	0.10	0.9
145	==	0.56	4.4
146	==	0.84	6.0
147	==	==	1.8
148	==	==	8.0
149	==	==	2.6
150	==	==	0.5
151	==	==	1.2
152	==	==	0.8
Average=			2.56

Date, January 3, 1917. Parties, T C Rea, Goldfield, Nev. f the first part; R & F Copper Mining Co., Clarkdale, Nev, of the econd part.

Property= First party owns following claims; in Lida mining strict, Esmeralda county, Nevada;= California Nos 1,2,3,4,5 & 6; dependence Nos. 1,2,3,4,5 & 6; Sunshine,Marguerite,MacRay,Donald Nos 2 & 3. Independence fraction Nos 1 & 2 not patented.

Consideration= Party of the second part to do certain development work with view of ultimate purchase.

Covenants= Party of the first part hereby grants an option to purchase the above claims at any time during a period of six years at $250,000. Party of the second part agrees to make the following payments; Jan. 2, 1918, $5,000; Jan. 2, 1919, $10,000; Jan. 2, 1920, $35,000; Jan. 2, 1921, $50,000; Jan. 2, 1922, $50,000; Jan. 2, 1923, $100,000,= Total, $250,000.

Party of the second part agrees to begin development work not later than March 1, 1917, and to prosecute such development continuously during the continuance of agreement. Second party agrees to pay first party royalties at his option as follows:

(1) Fifteen per cent on all ores and concentrates under $20 per ton; 20% on all ores and concentrates between $20 and $40 per ton; 25% on all ores and concentrates over $40 per ton, value to be determined by control assay and to be the net value after deducting transportation and treatment charges.

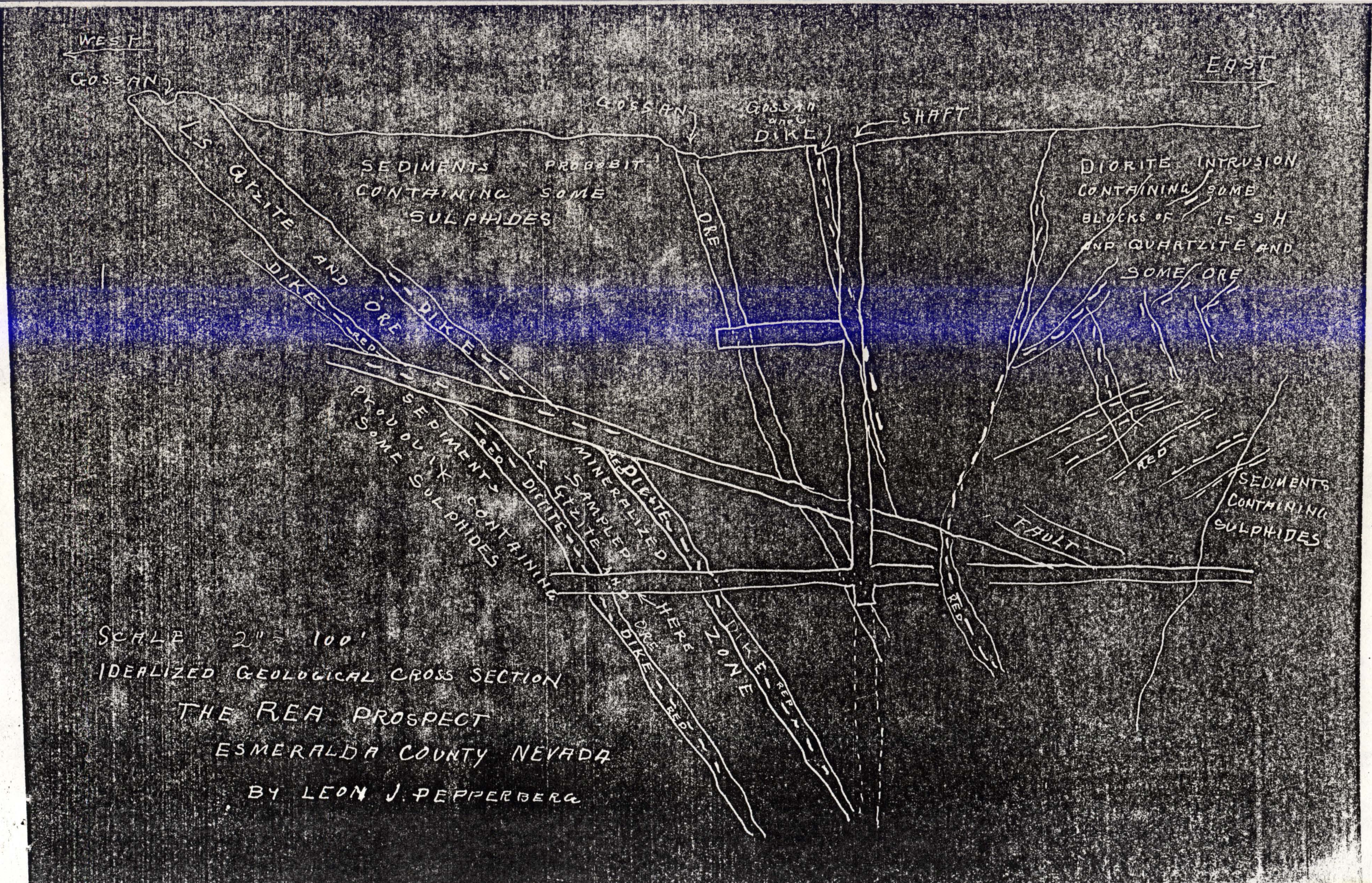
(2) In lieu of above royalty second party reserves the right to pay a flat royalty of $1 a ton.

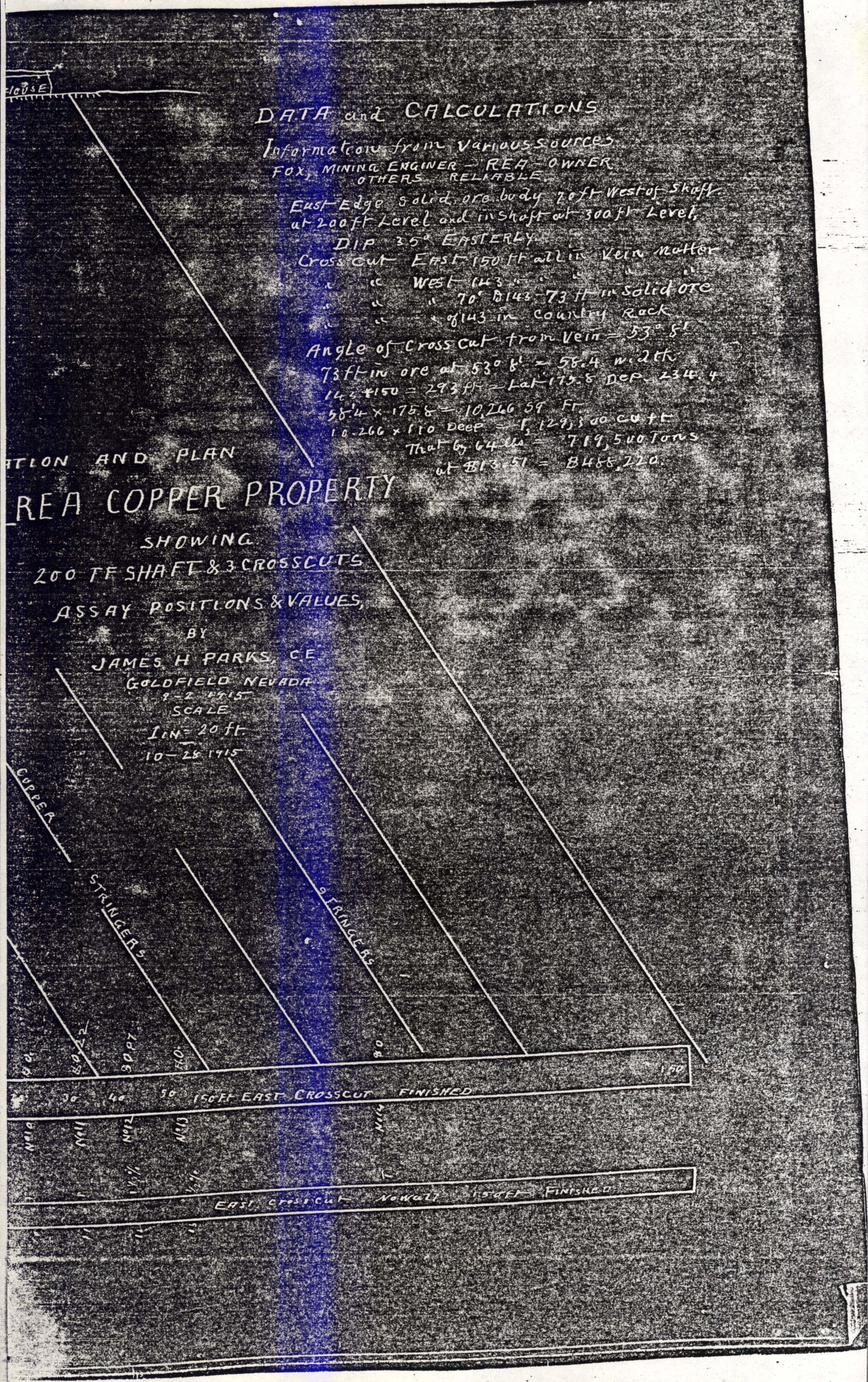
Penalties= Failure of first party to continue development for a period of 30 days or failure of second party to make payment of purchase price shall operate forfeiture at the option of the first party. If second party shall have the right to remove all machinery tools and equipment, timbering to be left.

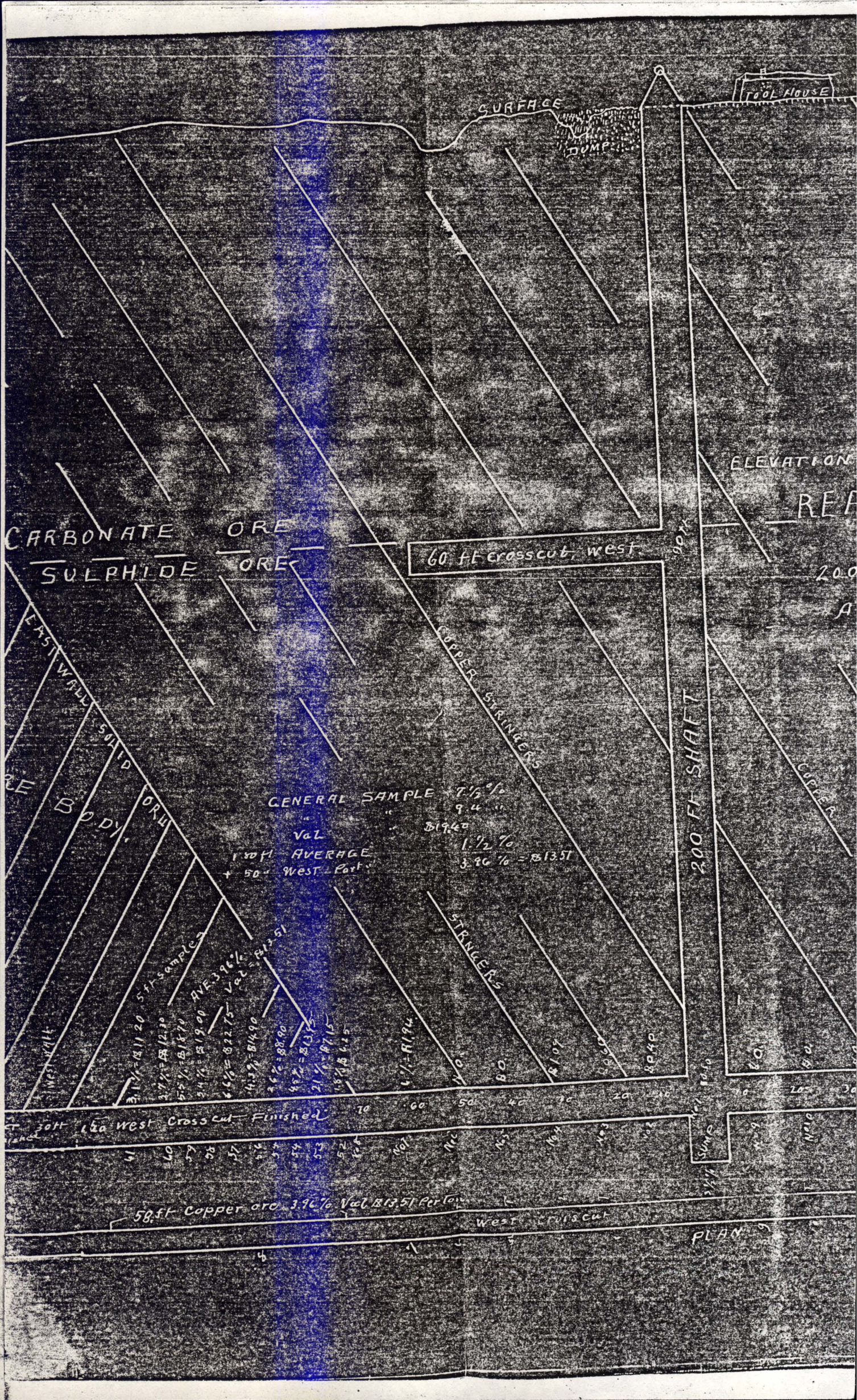
First party reserves surface rights to California Nos. 1,2, and 3 for townsite purposes but all rights to minerals under said surface conveyed to second party in a way not to interfere with surface rights for townsite purposes. Binding upon his successors and assigns.

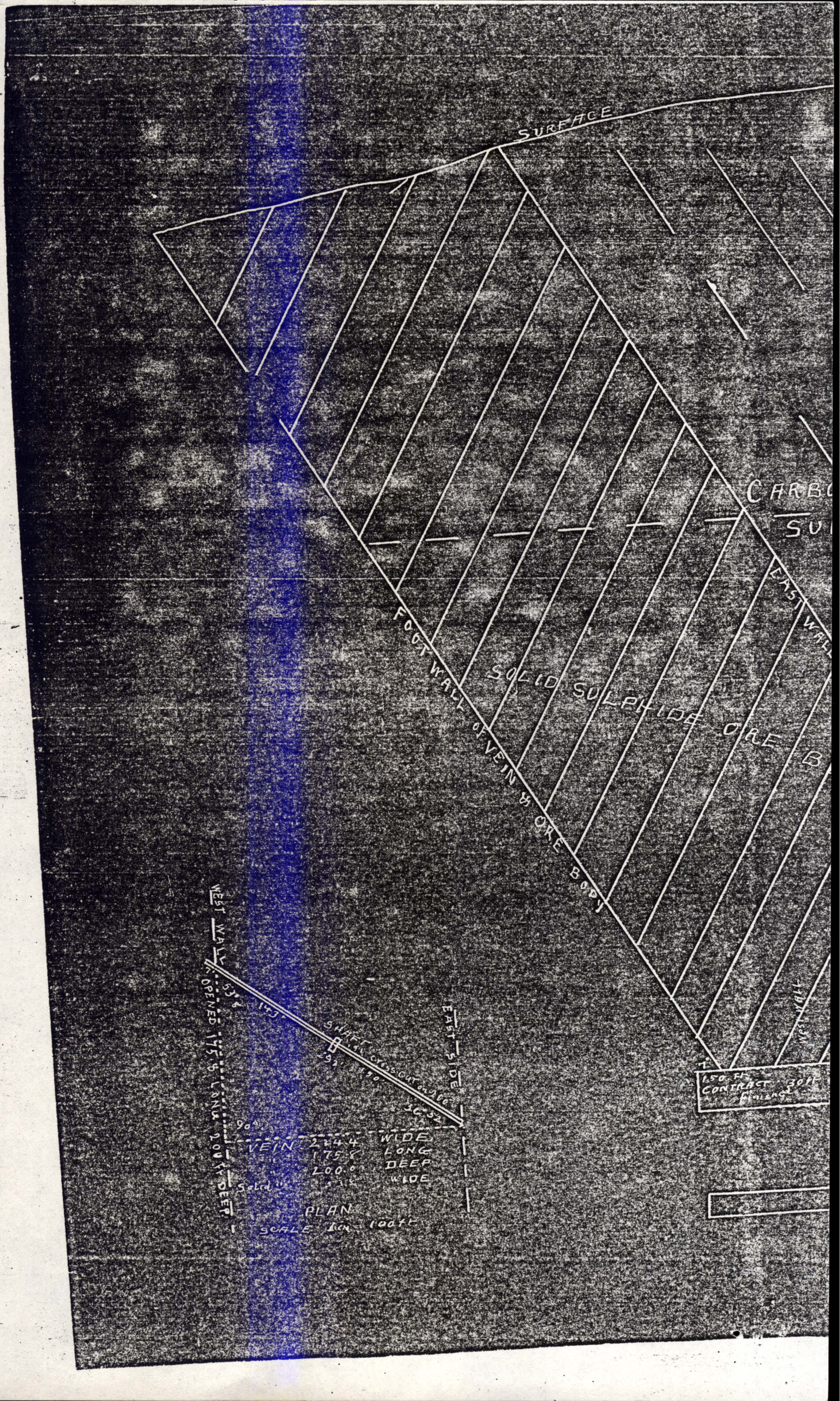
Thompson smelter at Wabuska, 190 miles north of Goldfield, names following rates, May, 1917:

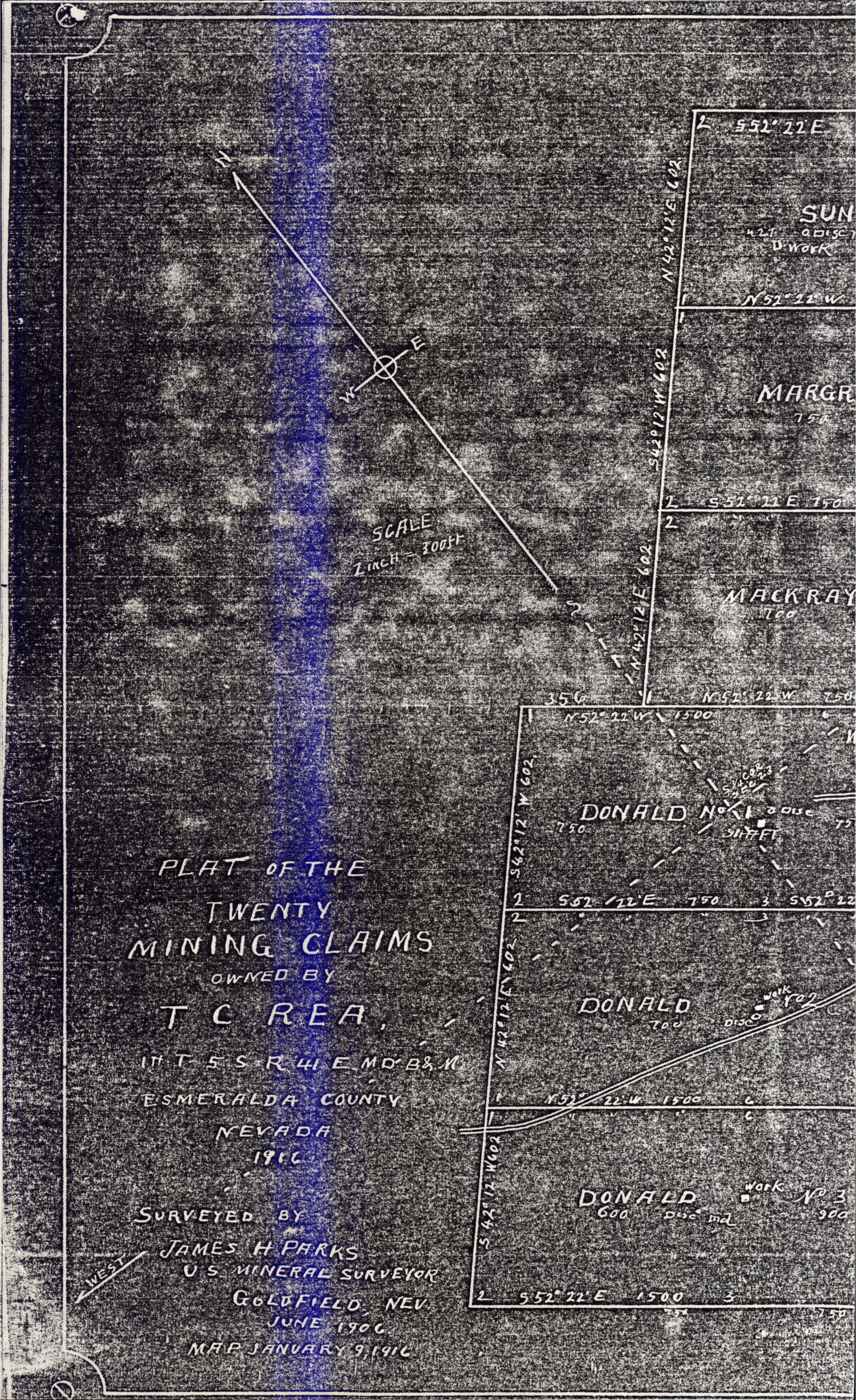
Carloads, valuation not over	
$30.	$2.49
40.	3.01
50.	3.40
60.	4.09
70.	4.23
80.	4.44
90.	4.65
100.	4.85
150.	5.47
200.	5.82

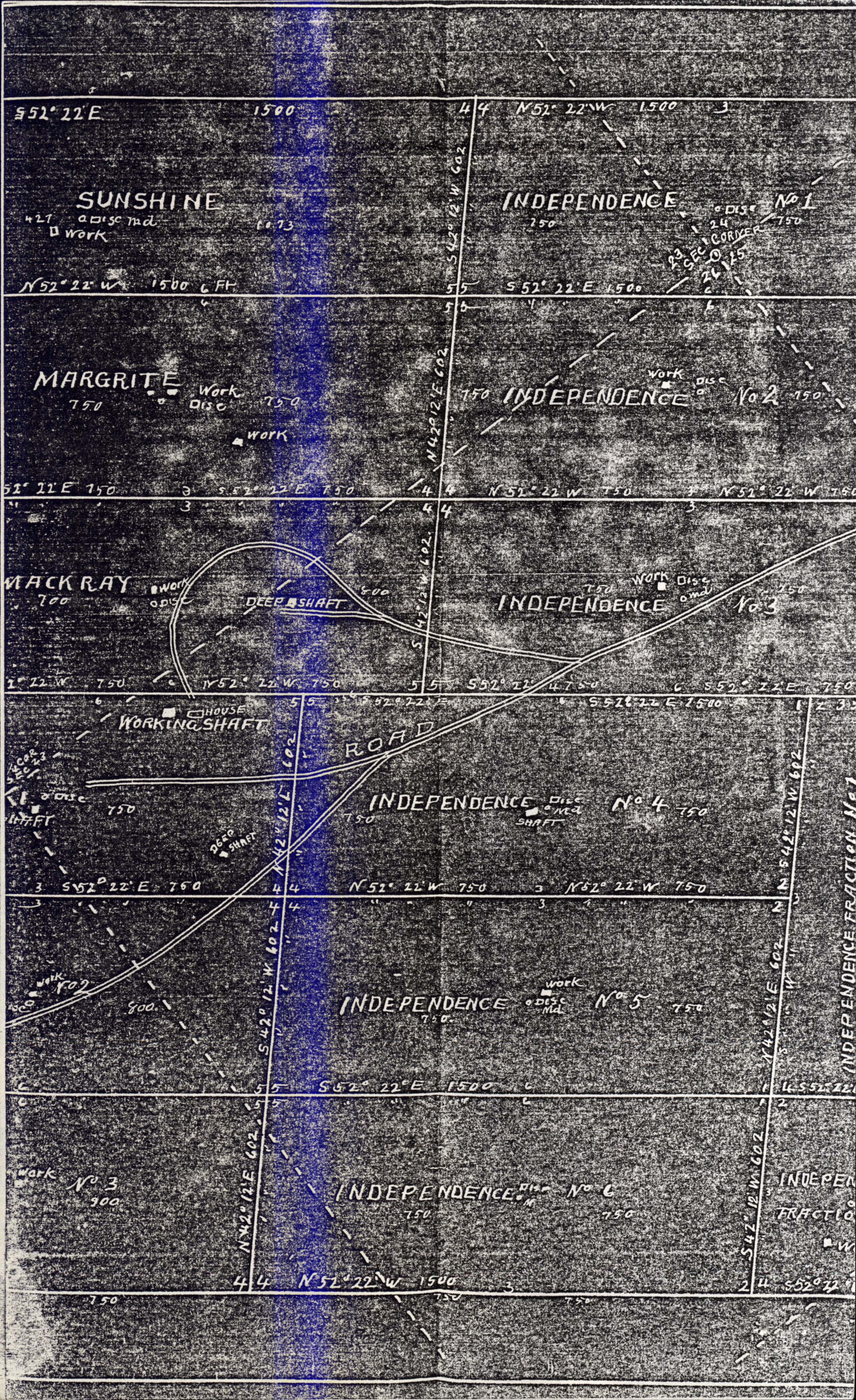

WEST
EAST
GOSSAN
GOSSAN
GOSSAN and DIKE
SHAFT
SEDIMENTS PROBABLY CONTAINING SOME SULPHIDES
DIORITE INTRUSION CONTAINING SOME BLOCKS OF LS SH AND QUARTZITE AND SOME ORE
LS QTZITE AND ORE
DIKE
DIKE
RED
ORE
SEDIMENTS PROBABLY CONTAINING SOME SULPHIDES
LS QTZITE AND ORE
DIORITE
MINERALIZED ZONE SAMPLED HERE
DIKE
RED
FAULT
SEDIMENTS CONTAINING SULPHIDES
SCALE 2" = 100'
IDEALIZED GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION
THE REA PROSPECT
ESMERALDA COUNTY NEVADA
BY LEON J. PEPPERBERG

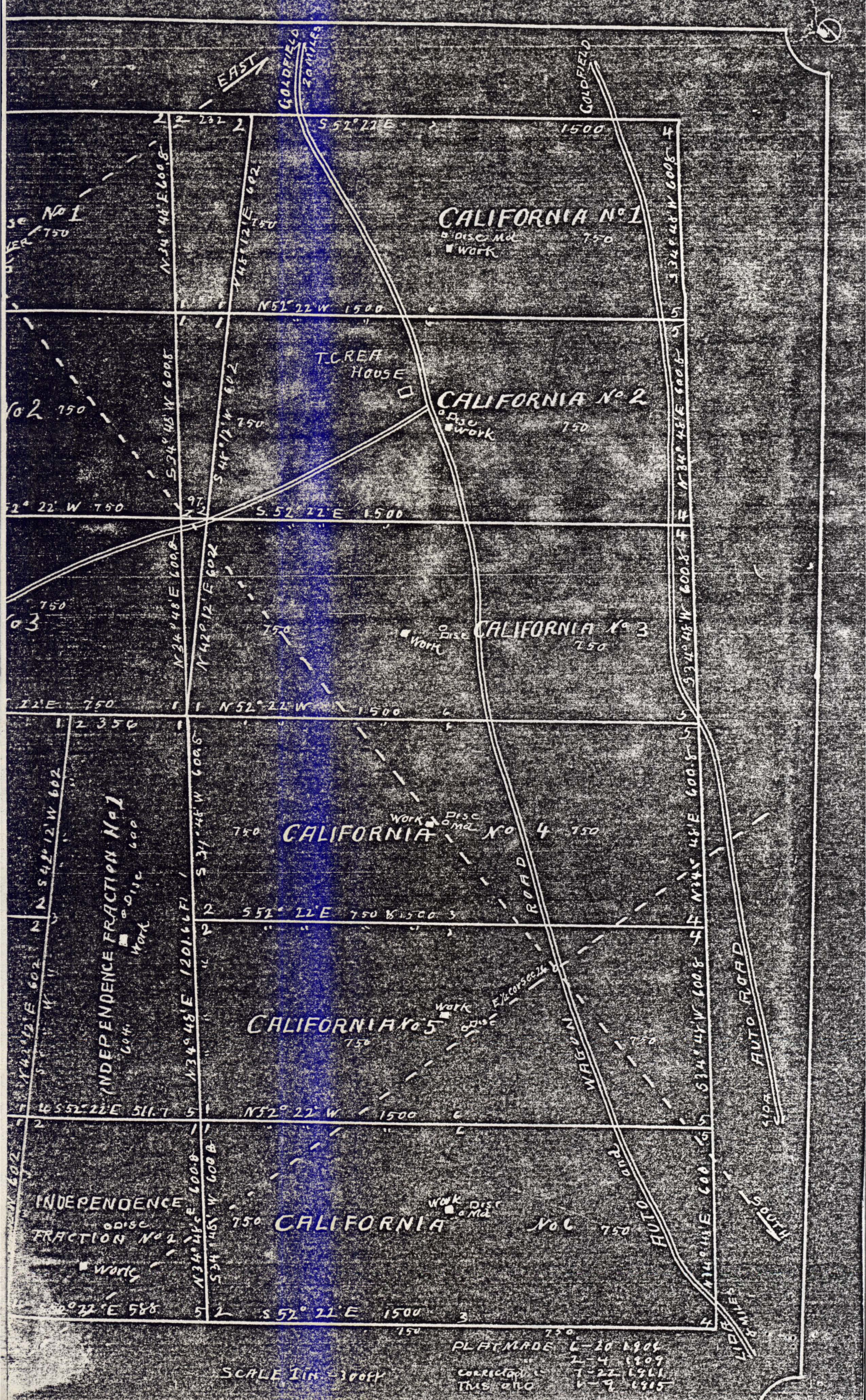

HOUSE
DATA and CALCULATIONS
Information from various sources
FOX, MINING ENGINEER – REA – OWNER
OTHERS RELIABLE.
East Edge solid ore body 70 ft West of Shaft
at 200 ft Level and in Shaft at 300 ft Level,
DIP 35° EASTERLY.
Cross Cut East 150 ft all in Vein matter
" " West 143 " " " "
" " " 70' of 143 – 73 ft in solid ore
" " " of 143 in Country Rock
Angle of Cross Cut from Vein = 53° 8'
73 ft in ore at 53° 8' = 58.4 width
143 + 150 = 293 ft = Lat 175.8 Dep. 234.4
58.4 × 175.8 = 10,266 sq ft
10,266 × 110 Deep = 1,129,300 cu ft
That by 64 lbs = 719,500 Tons
at $13.51 = $488,220.
ATION AND PLAN
REA COPPER PROPERTY
SHOWING
200 FT SHAFT & 3 CROSSCUTS
ASSAY POSITIONS & VALUES,
BY
JAMES H PARKS, C.E.
GOLDFIELD NEVADA
9-2-1915
SCALE
1 IN = 20 ft
10-28-1915
COPPER
STRINGERS
STRINGERS
150 ft EAST CROSSCUT FINISHED
East Cross Cut No wall shaft FINISHED

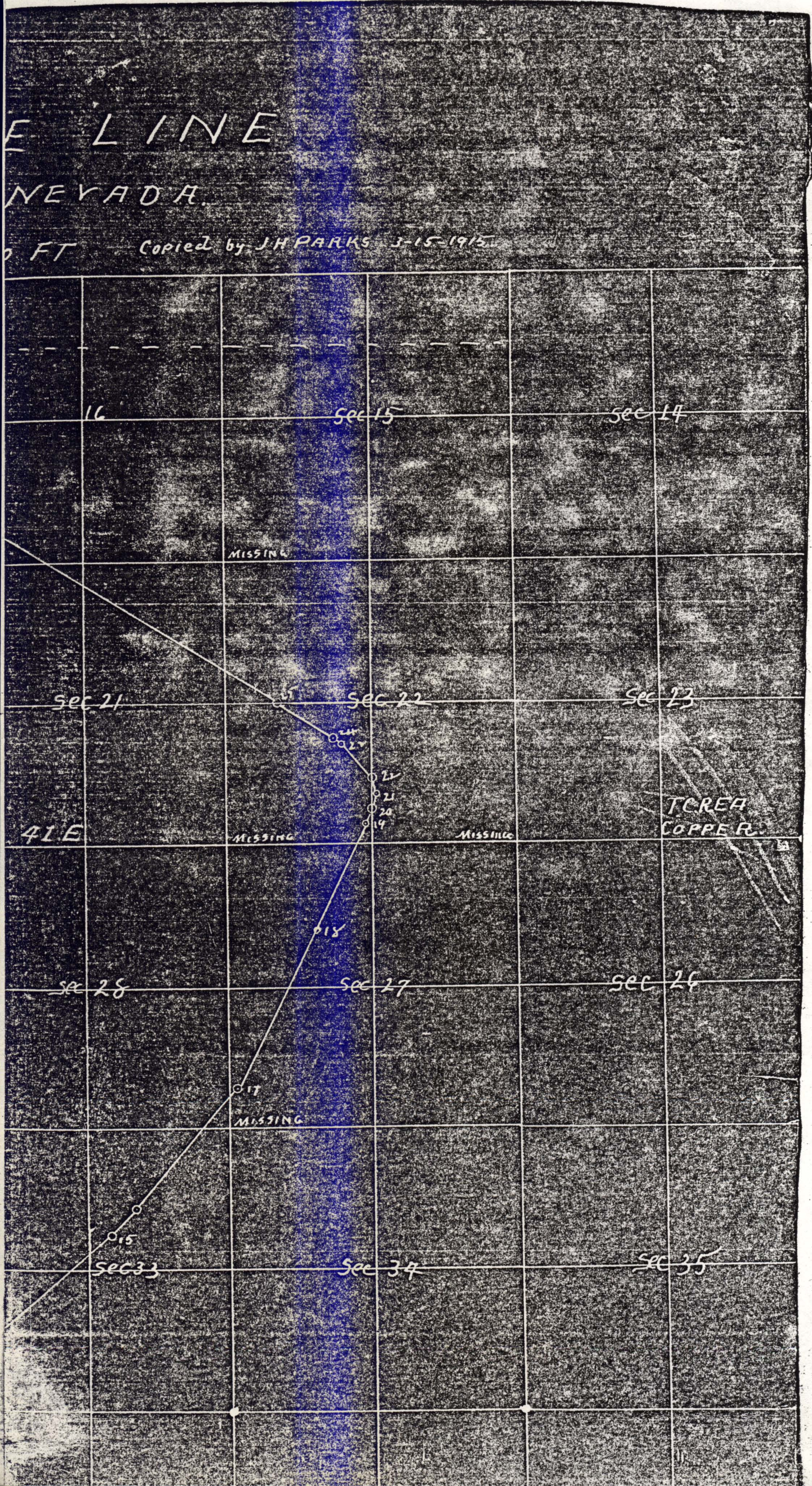

TOOL HOUSE
SURFACE
DUMP
ELEVATION
CARBONATE ORE
SULPHIDE ORE
60 ft crosscut, west
200 Ft SHAFT
COPPER STRINGERS
EAST WALL
SOLID
BODY
ORE
GENERAL SAMPLE 7.1/5 %
" " 9.4 "
Val " $19.47
1.30 ft AVERAGE 1.1/2 %
+ 50 " West Part " 3.96 % = $13.51
5 ft samples
AVE. 3.96 % Val = $13.51
STRINGERS
WEST WALL
58 ft Copper ore 3.96 % Val $13.51 Per Ton
West Crosscut
PLAN

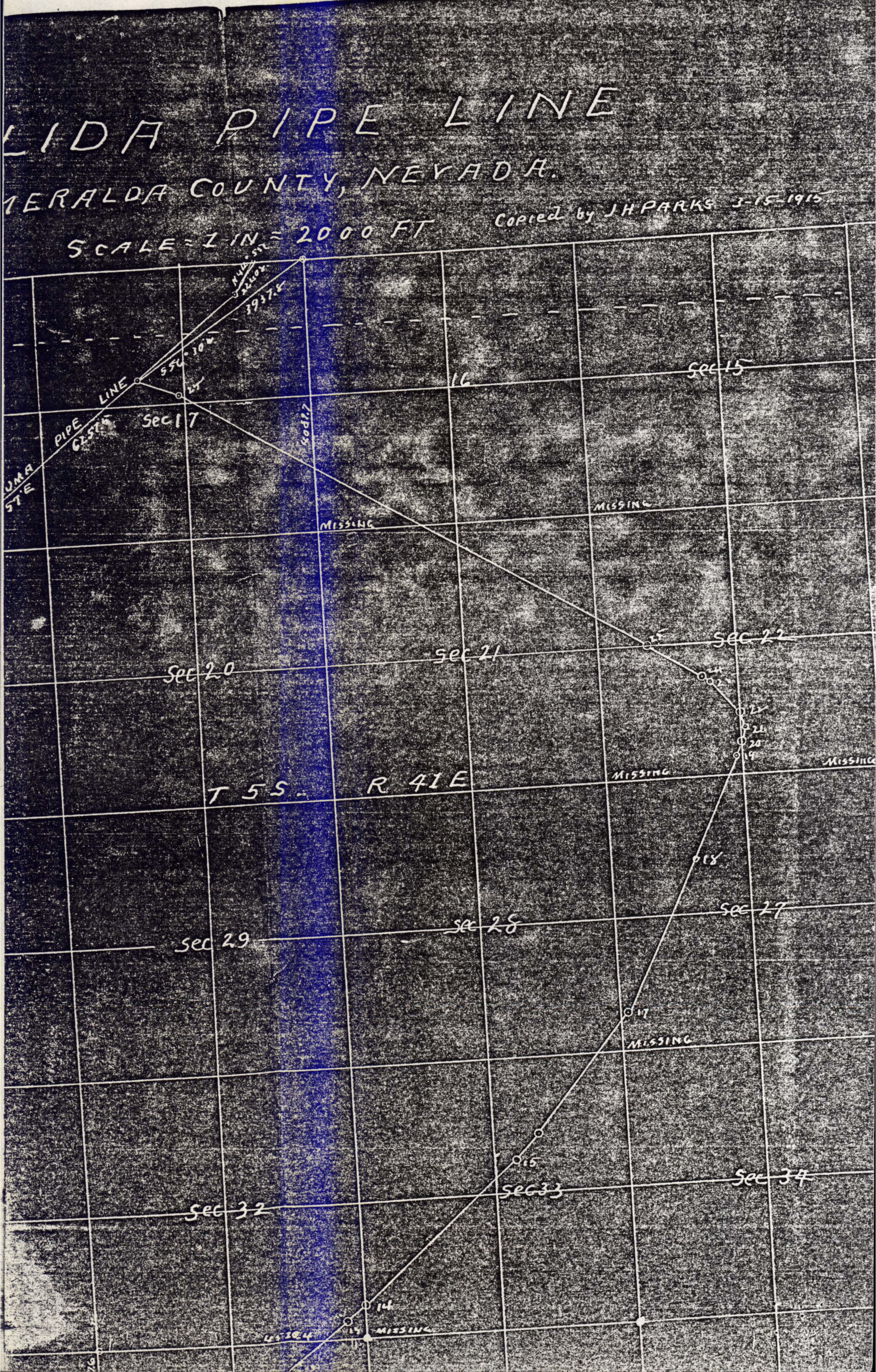

SURFACE
CARBO
SU
EAST WA
FOOT WALL OF VEIN & ORE BODY
SOLID SULPHIDE ORE B
WEST WALL
OPENED 175 & LONG 200 FT DEEP
SHAFT
EAST SIDE
WIDE
LONG
DEEP
WIDE
VEIN
Solid
PLAN
SCALE 1 IN = 100 FT
150 FT
CONTRACT

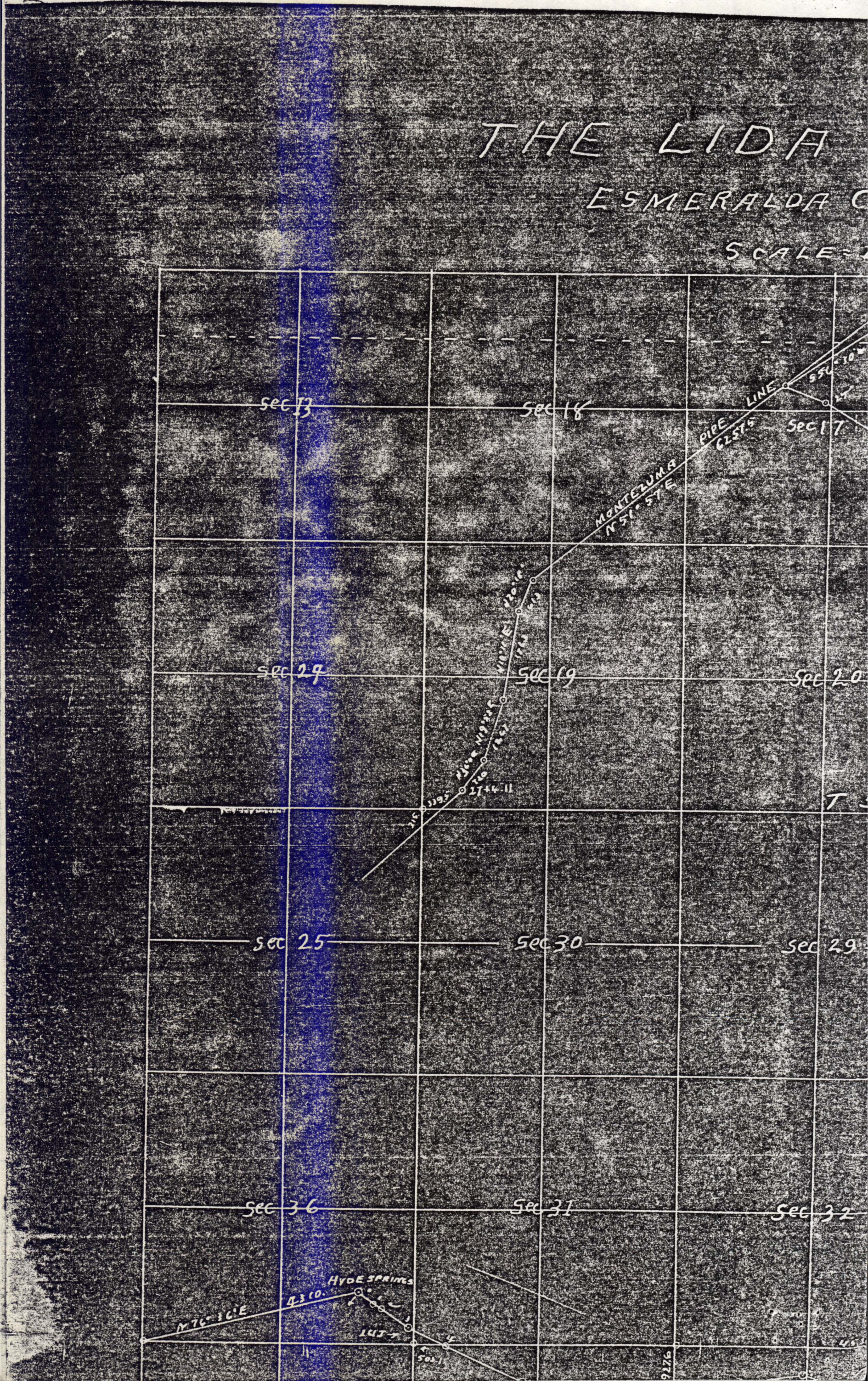

PLAT OF THE
TWENTY
MINING CLAIMS
OWNED BY
T C REA,
IN T 5 S R 41 E MD B&M
ESMERALDA COUNTY
NEVADA
1916
SURVEYED BY
JAMES H PARKS
U S MINERAL SURVEYOR
GOLDFIELD, NEV.
JUNE 1906
MAP JANUARY 9, 1916
N
E
W
SCALE
1 inch = 100 ft
WEST
S 52° 22' E
SUN
N 42° 12' E 602
N 52° 22' W
MARGR
S 42° 12' W 602
S 52° 22' E 750
MACKRAY
700
N 42° 12' E 602
N 52° 22' W 750
356
N 52° 22' W 1500
DONALD No 1
S 42° 12' W 602
750
S 52° 22' E 750
DONALD
700
N 42° 12' E 602
N 52° 22' W 1500
DONALD
No 3
600
S 42° 12' W 602
S 52° 22' E 1500


SUNSHINE
INDEPENDENCE No 1
SEC. CORNER
MARGRITE
INDEPENDENCE No 2
MACKRAY
DEEP SHAFT
INDEPENDENCE No 3
WORKING SHAFT
HOUSE
ROAD
INDEPENDENCE No 4
DEEP SHAFT
INDEPENDENCE No 5
No 2
No 3
INDEPENDENCE No 6
INDEPENDENCE FRACTION No 1
S 52° 22' E 1500
N 52° 22' W 1500
N 52° 22' W 750
S 52° 22' E 750
S 42° 12' W 602
N 42° 12' E 602

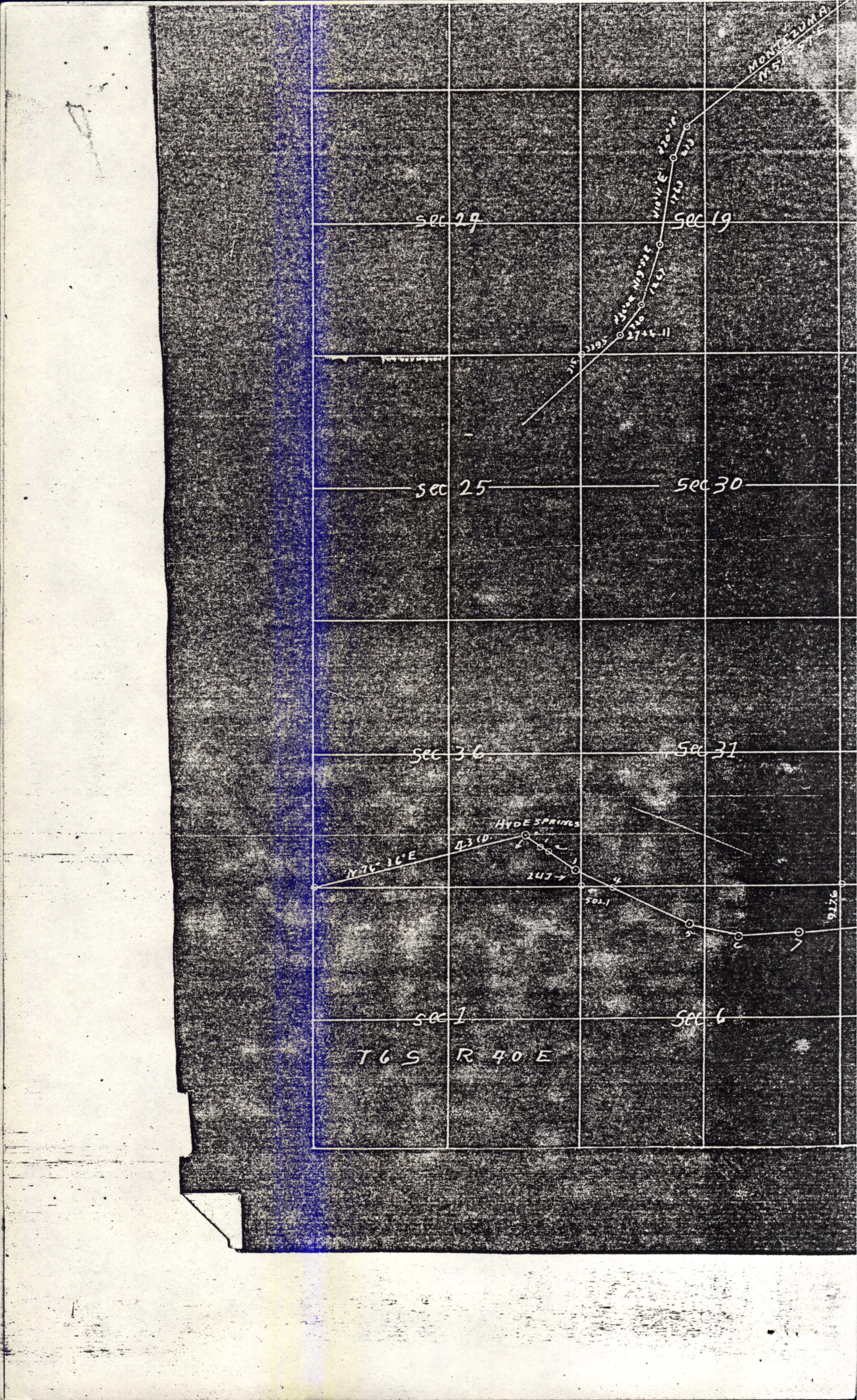

EAST
GOLDFIELD 20 MILES
GOLDFIELD
CALIFORNIA No 1
CALIFORNIA No 2
T.C. REA HOUSE
CALIFORNIA No 3
CALIFORNIA No 4
CALIFORNIA No 5
CALIFORNIA No 6
INDEPENDENCE FRACTION No 1
INDEPENDENCE FRACTION No 2
WAGON ROAD
AUTO and WAGON ROAD
AUTO ROAD
SOUTH
S 52° 22' E 1500
N 52° 22' W 1500
S 52° 22' E 1500
N 52° 22' W 1500
S 52° 22' E 750 & 1500
N 52° 22' W 1500
S 52° 22' E 1500
PLAT MADE 6-20-1904
SCALE 1 in = 300 ft

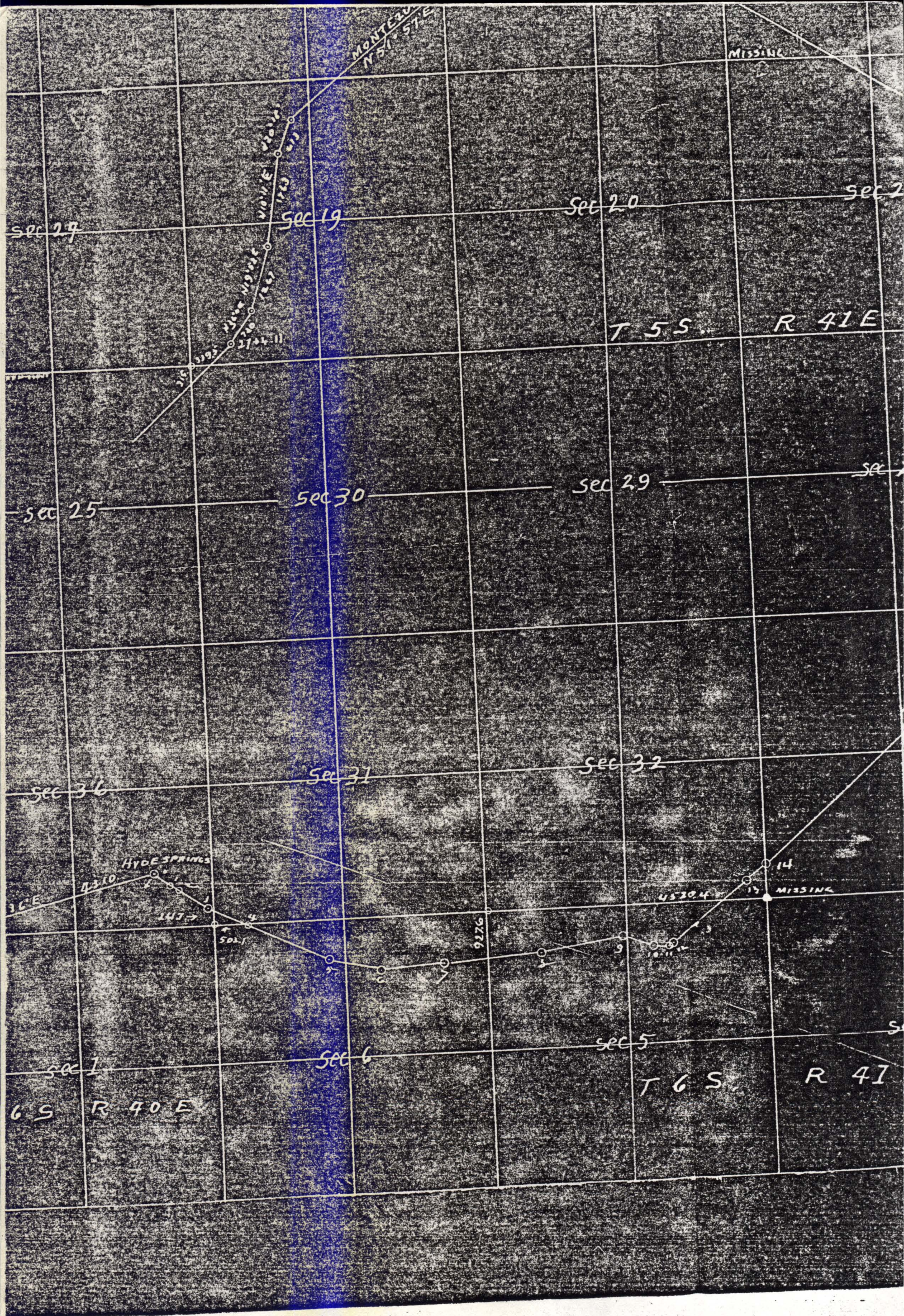

E LINE
NEVADA
FT
Copied by J.H.PARKS 3-15-1915
16
Sec 15
Sec 14
MISSING
Sec 21
Sec 22
Sec 23
41 E
MISSING
MISSING
TCREA
COPPER
18
Sec 28
Sec 27
Sec 26
17
MISSING
15
Sec 33
Sec 34
Sec 35


LIDA PIPE LINE
MERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA.
SCALE = 1 IN = 2000 FT
Copied by J H PARKS 3-15-1915
PIPE LINE
Sec 15
16
Sec 17
MISSING
Sec 20
Sec 21
Sec 22
T 5 S. R 41 E
Sec 29
Sec 28
Sec 27
Sec 32
Sec 33
Sec 34

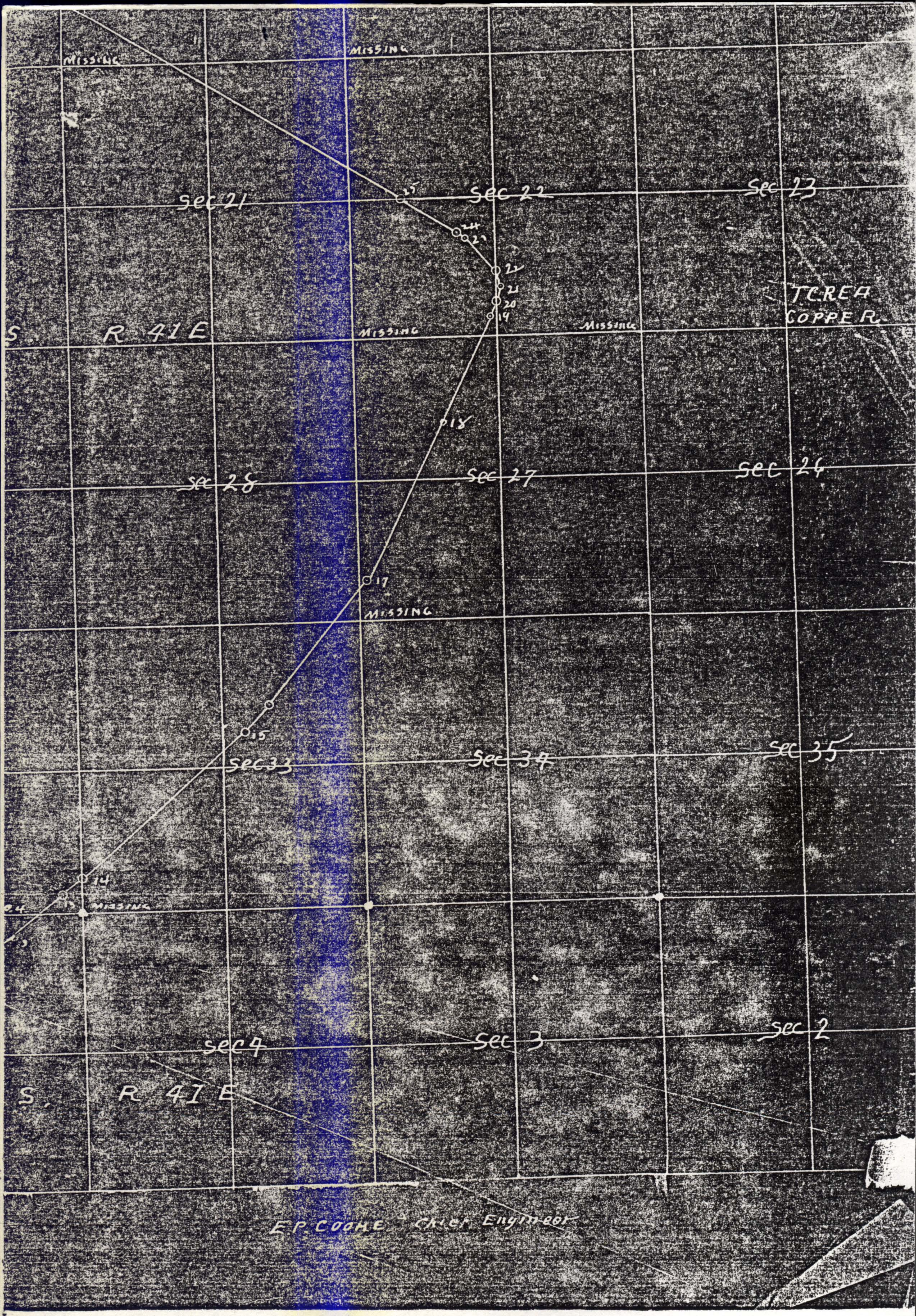


THE LIDA
Sec 13
Sec 18
Sec 17
MONTEZUMA PIPE LINE
N 51° 57' E
6257.5
Sec 24
Sec 19
Sec 20
Sec 25
Sec 30
Sec 29
Sec 36
Sec 31
Sec 32
HYDE SPRINGS
N 76° 36' E
4310


Sec 29
Sec 19
Sec 25
Sec 30
Sec 36
Sec 31
Sec 1
Sec 6
HYDE SPRINGS
T 6 S R 40 E



MISSING
Sec 20
Sec 19
Sec 24
T 5 S.
R 41 E
Sec 25
Sec 30
Sec 29
Sec 36
Sec 31
Sec 32
HYDE SPRINGS
4330
4530.4
14
13
MISSING
Sec 1
Sec 6
Sec 5
T 6 S.
R 41
R 40 E


MISSING
MISSING
Sec 21
Sec 22
Sec 23
TC-REA COPPER
S. R. 41 E
MISSING
MISSING
18
Sec 28
Sec 27
Sec 26
17
MISSING
15
Sec 33
Sec 34
Sec 35
14
MISSING
Sec 4
Sec 3
Sec 2
S. R. 41 E
E.P. Cooke Chief Engineer