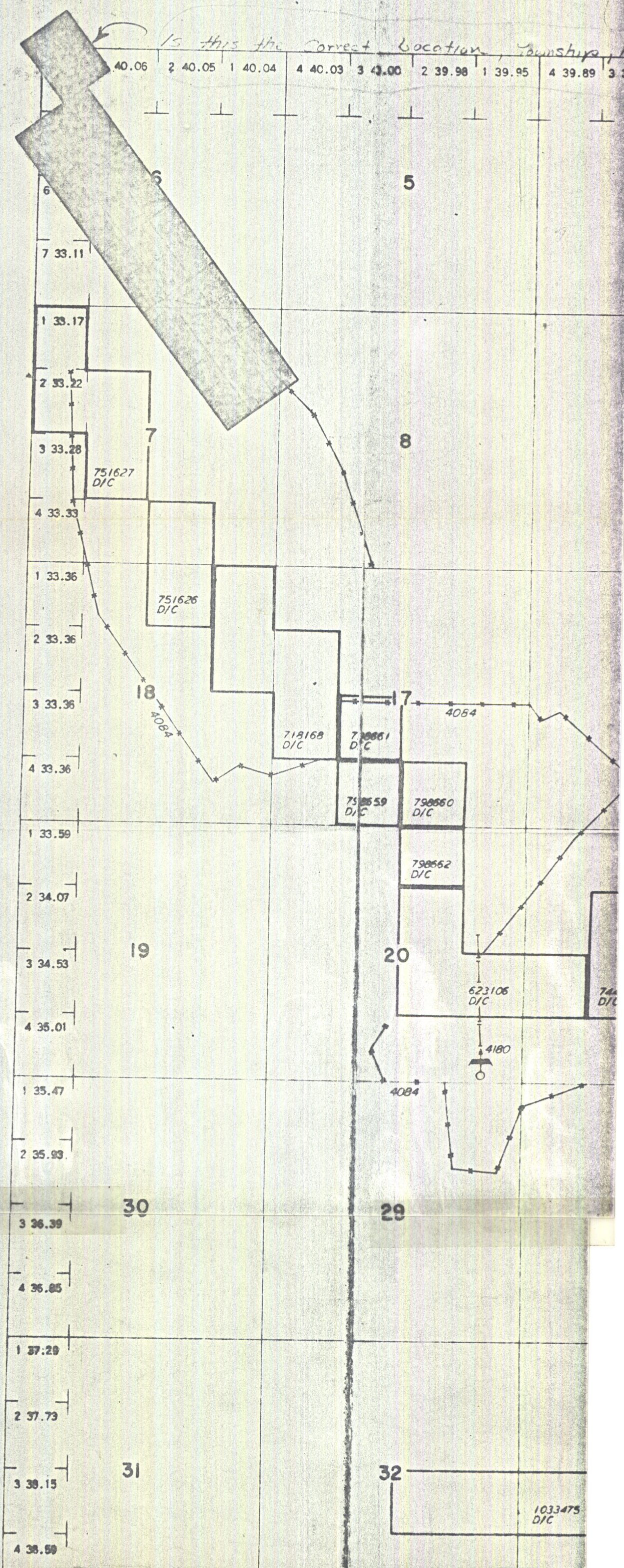


TOWNSHIP 22

Is this the correct location, Township 22



Bullion Monarch Leases Nevada Mill Operation

Oct 20.
1971

RENO—Chairman of the board of Bullion Monarch, R.B. Morris, announced that the company has signed a lease on the mill at Austin, Nev. It is in operation at present on a part-capacity test basis.

Morris said the plans of the operators, the Manley Brothers (silica producers from Indiana), are to increase the daily tonnage of the one section to 300 tons per day as soon as possible.

Bullion Monarch's participation will be \$3 per ton of ore treated. The minimum guarantee to Bullion is 100 tons per day. Morris said plans call for putting into the circuit the other ball mill, which could increase to 800 tons per day with this section of the mill completed.

The Bear Creek Mining Co., the exploration division of Kennecott Copper Corp., is drilling on Bullion's Ward Mountain property, Morris stated. The American Selco Co. has developed "some interesting

anomalies" and intends further exploration on Bullion's Swale Mountain gold property, he added.

Morris said the Luna Co. has cleared 800 feet of the 1,500 foot tunnel on the firm's Leadville property and is continuing a rehabilitation project. Bullion's Copper Cove project is active with a joint venture project in which Bullion participates in the profits 50/50. He said the operators expect a plant to be completed by the fall.

Bullion Monarch's Wyoming oil property has been sublet to firms in the oil business, he said. The U.S. Smelting & Refining Co. continues to hold a substantial block of Bullion's property at Marysville, Utah. The Union Pacific Railroad Co. continues drilling on the Bently Group outside Battle Mountain, Nev. A subsidiary of the firm, Hunt Sand and Gravel Co., is operating in the black, Morris said.

- Multon bayer. to Blazer

1. - Cross Section in Arroyo - 1,666.667 - Tons - for weight of structure.

2. Tonnage Blaze - 437,500 TONS.

- assuming that there is
a rough estimation
based on density
of oil (3.0) vs granite (2.7)

The 26% represents 4% oil & 2%
which is mineralization

3. using 1000' trend.
170' True thickness
230' included depth.

$$\frac{1000 \times 170 \times 230}{11} = 3,555,555$$

$$\therefore \text{ratio} = 17\frac{1}{2}\%$$

$$26\% \text{ of } 3,555,555 = 924,444 = \% \text{ sum of } \text{SiO}_2, \text{ CaF}_2 \text{ \& } \text{CaCO}_3$$

per cent grade. 26% of CaF₂

$$\therefore 924 \times 26.7 = 24660$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3555 \times \text{---} \\ 4479 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{24660}{3555} = 5\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ - entire zone}$$

MILTON BERGER

150' Zone - start

@ 25' solid Boreal along structures

@ 125' west - probably River Structures
evidently specific -

$$(a) \quad \frac{25 \times 1000 \times 100}{12} = 200,000 \text{ - Unit Material}$$

or 50,000 - acceptable CF_2

$$(b) \quad \frac{125 \times 1000 \times 100}{12} \times 10\% \times 25\%$$

$$10,500 \times 100 \times 10\% = 105,000$$

$$\times 25\% = 26,250$$

or 76,250 per 100 Vertical feet

acceptance

$$6 \times 76,250 = 457,500 -$$

if it reached level
of BLAZER
mine.

1,050,000

$$\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ 20 \overline{) 5280} \\ \underline{40} \\ 128 \end{array}$$

6960
676

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,666,667 \overline{) 250,000,000} \\ \underline{1666667} \\ 8333330 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{500 \times 200 \times 200}{12}$$

$$\frac{500 \times 200 \times 200}{11}$$

$$1,666,667 \text{ - Total Tons} \quad \text{---} \quad 1,818,181$$

$\times 10\%$ - 166,666 - Tonnage of
mineralization
to Blazer area

using 10% of main
throughout

or 15% would be
factor - to 250,000 tons
of ramp

(over)

$$\begin{array}{r} 40000 \\ 500 \\ \hline 200,000,000 \\ 12 \overline{) 1666667} \\ \underline{12} \\ 80 \\ \underline{72} \\ 8 \end{array}$$

Re Estimate of BLAZER PIT-AREA

1. USING TRANSPIRED approach
Area shown in Section DD' x 500'
wt. = 1.16 FT³/T

$$\frac{350}{2} \times 80 \times 500 = 437,500 \text{ Tons}$$

2. Volume of Rock & mineralization

removed in Arroyo-area = 1,666,667 Tons

then $\frac{437,500}{1,666,667} = 26\%$ - of age zone
which is mineralized material

$$\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 40000 \\ \hline 7000000 \end{array}$$

on 12 cu ft

Then Butler shows that 25.8% is CeF_2

\therefore the 437,500 represents 122,875 Tons
of CeF_2 - if 100% recovery

\approx 117,000 Tons - (rounded)
if 95% recovery

on 11 cu ft/T

$$\frac{437,500}{1,818,181} = 23.2\%$$

\therefore the 437,500 represents 102,000 @ 100%

\approx 97,000 - (rounded)
at 95%

Granite - 170 lbs/cu ft

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.28 \\ 3.28 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \overline{) 4375} \\ 64 \\ \hline 60 \\ 48 \\ \hline 120 \\ 112 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1666667 \overline{) 437500000} \\ 3333334 \\ \hline 104166600 \\ 100000000 \\ \hline 44666600 \\ 4166658 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 122875 \\ 98 \\ \hline 983000 \\ 105870 \\ \hline 1204170 \\ 122875 \\ \hline 614375 \\ 1105875 \\ \hline 11673125 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 437500 \\ 258 \\ \hline 3500000 \\ 2187500 \\ \hline 8125000 \\ 122875000 \end{array}$$

Court House

RAY - ~~Stiles~~ SILLARD

County Recorder

across
to
Roster R
Rauch

Foot Hill Road
Thru Jacks Valley
1-mile y Centerville
(past Steno -
4 miles S - Y
Kingsbury

As of JAN. 2 - 1971 -

PLACER CLAIM BLOCK IN
JACKASS MINING DIST.

Sec's 22, 23, 26 & 27, T20N

R4E - 10 CLAIMS

1/4000 a PLAZER MINES

LESSEES

CLAMMINS - M. FORD

& IRVING STOLLMAN

OWNER

PORT CHARLIE

VINCE SANKERZ

Richmond
Kentucky -

- 782-3139 -

Minden
a Centerville

- 411 -

Rauch
(past Arrowhead)
in Kentucky

Got hold of Mrs. Suckoz.

1. since located property in 1970 -
2. His partner Wade (Lakota) financed it
3. Suckoz - sold out to Arrowhead Silver Mining Mtns.
4. Rauch - now in Kentucky -
formerly took lease
for Mtns.
are working further
5. Nevada Fluvial? - Mrs. S.
thinks it same group.

TO Suckoz

1. who is Nevada Fluvial? -
2. who was multonkager?
3. who did the Placer Mining - a multonkager
& when?
4. Did they Shipyany - what is it?
5. what was the delay?
6. what happened - when - they packed over in
the Nevada mtns
7. - what are mtns - please name?
8. - are negotiation flat - clear or are they fighting?

multonkager got a
fracture

40 Tons to Colant
also 1240 Tons to 2000s
William - 2000s
Colant

300 Tons

Vince did
to Kader
- 10% grade
1957.

1240 TON - up Graded to Gibbs

Feles - as place claim to
- Street - in - 1970

500,000
+ 60%
+ Gold
+ Silver

Childe Keagle
- Vogel

H -

Stokes - ally - Carson City

→ Saunders - Carson City

→ Paul Chalk - act.

original
collector

Re- upper claims started
Terry - Terry - 1968
spanning 50,000

Saunders in d.
Tough - one

Manley
- in Carson

Alaska - sold
out later

no credit Manley
Said Terry - for
new performance
Look Creek - Flanagan

- Joe Morris -

did bring it
up to creek grade
at Sheppard to Sears
Street - Chemical.

then grade fell
off - then poor
Management.

- Property - right - tree -

Rock - got property
for trees to
street with -

then
- Carverhead (Manley)
came along -

Lease
500/mo - on grade

Aug - 1972 -
Carverhead
the water

paying - 40,000/mo
for mill -
Put in 100,000.

Manley killing
- in 1972 -
Saunders - sold 200
Mysky in 1972
3-mo's later -
reverted on 9/10
view sold out
to Dan... 20

Call - to Gemmill & Verne.

Does he know

Manley - Burkens

Arrowhead Silver

Representatives

~~Luciano~~

VIRGIL Wedge.

Chesterton.

1 - East. First

Manley in
Town
4/5/74

11050 Ogden Avenue
Portage - Luciano
46368.

329-6176

address? —

Rept. y State? - 882-7438

Del Peterson

- 389-7978 - Hidden Valley.

re: CaF₂ - lava sample

Nevada Fluorapatite Corporation

Frank L. Sanders Pres.
Minna R. Sanders Sect
Carson City.

Chuck Fisher - 3.5 Tons / 400 lbs
atly - will not accept
on lava - 3300

Composite
Sample

29 miles y stream

250,000 y ds = 50%

158,000

Best leads
Lake Tahoe
Rock - was looking
for company

Austin doc
March 28-1974

From Hwy. 50 — 27 miles to Iowa C. Road 159

14131.3 —
32.1 —
Chart Austin (8:45)
Turn n. on S.A. Turner. Battle Lake.

155.9 Vaughn Road & Boone Canyon — rt.

157.95 Iowa Canyon & Hall Creek —

160.1 — Y — rd to rt — to Lava for Ranch
rd to left — to Hall Creek

161.55 — take to creek — Poked — Turn right — across
Cattle ground — to Reservoir

163 — Y — — to right — across road (Cattle ground)

163.7 — Branch to left — TO Reservoir —

" to right — — Stick — west & north

Since — on 29th — arrangements made to see area west of
parking — located to — near north — not yet
on 28th — Return to Y — at 160.1

160.1 = 167.4 — Take — left — March —

168.2 — turning hill — road from Iowa C. Rd. (comm.)
in from — street

169.8 — road — down to road

170.7 — Turn Rt — to Cut 2 area

171.2 — Strong Turn to left

172.65 — — Open pasture
date

Large Canyon Mike.
Fluorspar.

1. Examined on March 29, 1974 - in
company with - Mr. Conrad Stewart -
a partner in Emerald Group.

2. Property - consisting of Standard Mining claims,
located in Section 6 & 7, Township - 27N - Range 44E - Lander
County - Nevada.

Property - 39 miles from Austin, at road by
By - taking Highway 84 (Piedmont Road) to 27
miles north of its junction west U.S. 50; thence
via gravelled road to (Lower Canyon & Hall Creek Road)
- for 3.7 miles - to cattle feedlot at Lower Canyon Ranch -
+ thence 6.5 miles up Lower Creek to location
of claims.

161.6
157.9
3.7

27.1
6.5
3.7
3. - Examination consists of rapid reconnaissance -
of the materiality of claims - (See sketch).
Inclusions - are - very rare - and we
recommence that - no further action be taken
unless - the Northwest Lower Creek property -
also proved on this trip - be guaranteed as
a good basis - for a much larger program.

4. Country rock - for the area appears to be hard
Schistose Metamorphic - seemingly intruded by
diorite. Locally some metamorphic rocks
appear to be chert & small quantities of chert
+ x. a plate of skeletal structures. Muscovite
present in chert quartz & green fluor spar;
the two are present as concentric bands -
structurally mixed & reveal pose a metallurgical
problem.

There appear to be six possible - parallel
structures - over perhaps 200 feet. Structures
are discontinuous - 300 feet of muscovitized

Trace Baryte a maximum extent for any space of
unit. Some 15 feet of massive quartz - Baryte
well for keeps - pure 12 1/2% Pb_2 - is the large
quartzite stations noted. Otherwise - shows Baryte
from 1 inch to about 12 inches

Structure State for N30E - west direction -
barren & some irregularities.

one large area - with scattered pieces
of Baryte & Baryte - quartzite by which
quartzite occurs about 100 feet of width -
a trace of Baryte - but for keeps -
500 to 600 feet - as noted - which may
carry pure Pb_2 - but with some not observed.
Distribution of Baryte suggests - a pocketing
quartzite distribution.

Trace - possibilities - Because of the erratic
nature of mineralization - cannot be attempted.
Goal were one to determine for reserves -
1000 feet - would represent only about
12 1/2% of the total figure.

One feeling is that the property - has only
a small potential - not worthy of the
cost and effort to explore further.

Arthur
Nevada

3/29/74

IOWA CREEK
FLUORSPAR AREA
Lander Co., Nevada

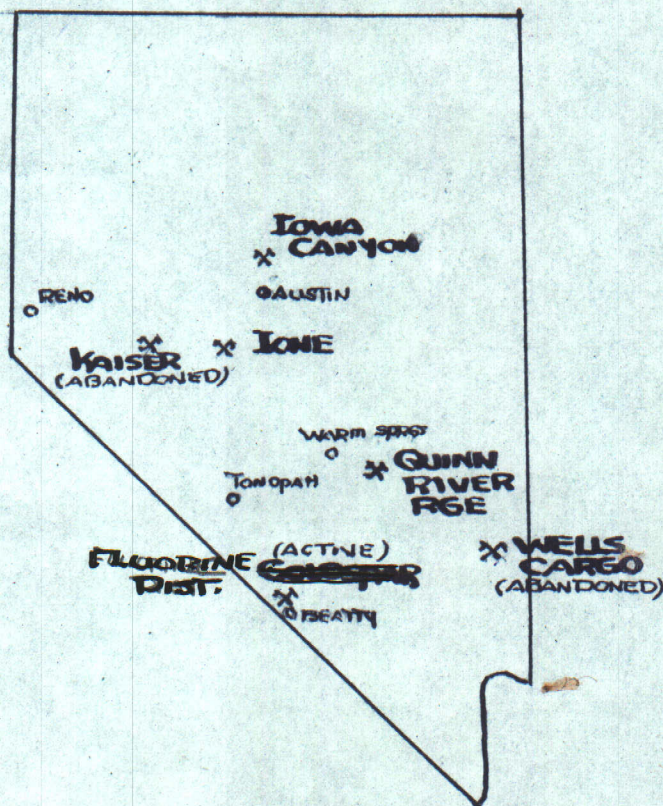
An Analysis
Based on
RAPID RECONNAISSANCE

David LeCount Evans
Consulting Geologist

Reno, Nevada
April 7, 1974

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NEVADA FLUORSPAR PRINCIPLE PROSPECT AREAS

D. EVANS
 CONS. GEOLOGIST
 RENO, NEVADA.

R44E

R45E

North Star
Block
J.M. CRONELL
1971

Pioneer
Block
J.M. CRONELL
1971

Blazer Mine
Block
W.A. S. 1971

**BURGER
PIT.**

25

30

**NEVADA
FLUORSPAR
STRUCTURE
(OLD MILTON-
BERGER MINE)**

J.C.
Superstar
Mine
J.M. CRONELL
1971

SPORIONA
Block
Gale Peir
1972

T23N

Mines
Inc
1972

Jody
J. MURROS
1972

35

36

31

1.8 MILES TO
THE END OF
TOWNS CANYON
RESERVOIR

IOWA
CREEK

2

1

**IOWA CREEK
AREA**

LANDER CO., NEVADA

**FLUORSPAR
PROSPECTS**

1" = 2000'

DAVID LeCOURT EVANS, Reno, NEVADA
CONS. GEOLOGIST, MARCH 31, 1974

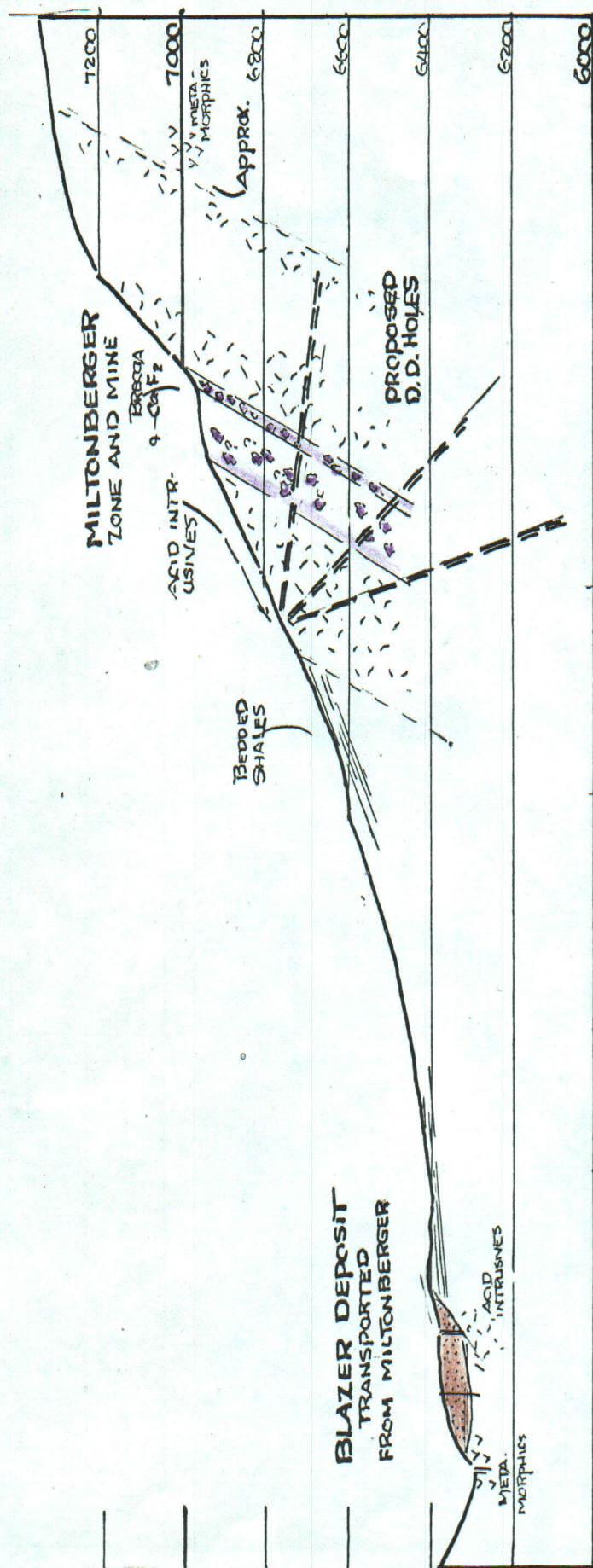
NE STRUCTURE'S
APPROX. POSITION
6" - 15" QUARTZ
& COAL

**SCS
BLOCK**

150' width
POORLY
QUARTZ
FLINT.

15'
Quartz
& Coal

T22N



BLAZER-MILTONBERGER

PROSPECT

IOWA CREEK AREA
LANDER CO., NEVADA

FLUORSPAR SECTION D-D'

DAVID LACQUINT EVANS
CCNS GEOLOGIST

RENO, NEVADA
APRIL 1, 1974

IOWA CREEK
FLUORSPAR AREA
Lander Co., Nevada

An Analysis
Based on
RAPID RECONNAISSANCE

FOREWORD:

This study represents the first of a series of planned examinations, intended to evaluate the fluorspar potential, if any, for Nevada. Reference is made to the attached "Principle Prospect Areas", showing those districts with better than average possibilities. The six include Iowa Canyon, Kaiser, Ione (Grantsville), Quinn River Range, Fluorine District (at Beatty) and Wells Cargo. Since Kaiser, after shipping 150,000 tons, appears to be worked out, and Fluorine still producing, with total production exceeding 200,000 tons, the four remaining districts represent the full scope of future intentions.

Choice of Iowa Creek area, at this time, was dictated by the submittal of the old Iowa Canyon mine, shown on the attached Iowa Creek Area Prospects map as the SCS block. Growth from a one mine study to a more comprehensive analysis must be attributed to the fact that the writer visited the Blazer pit in 1971, and thought well of its possibilities.

Four field days have been required for reconnaissance study and travel, and, two office days have been needed for drafting, organization, and written analysis.

PROCEDURES

1. Regarding the SCS block, the writer, accompanied by Mr. Conrad Stewart, one of the partners, covered that northwestern portion

of the block which showed mineralization.

2. In two additional days the Blazer pit was accurately located, and from the Blazer the Nevada Fluorspar bench and strust- was tied in, on both ends, by Brunton-pacing traverse.

3. Values for the Blazer pit were acquired from operators in 1971. No samples were cut from the Nevada Fluorspar brecciation. It was believed that fluorite values for the Blazer deposit, transported from the Nevada Fluorspar, would provide a better answer than a few random samples from brecciation.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The SCS property, with narrow widths of mineralization along discontinuous structures, is without economic value. One area might justify some drilling.

2. The Blazer deposit, with indicated 25.8% CaF_2 content and high silica is questionable, 437,500 tons are estimated. Testing has suggested that up-grading might achieve acid-grade.

3. The Nevada Fluorspar open cut has been mined "clean" except for a few thousand tons. Considering terrane, some 924,000 tons of mineralized breccia combination might be available to surface mining, for the 200 vertical feet beneath cut. Such would have to be mined from about 3,500,000 tons by selective mining and sorting. Value of the 924,000 tons might approach 26% CaF_2 .

4. All mineralization would require up-grading near mine-site.

5. Ownership and relationships have been complicated; arriving at an equitable lease and option would present problems.

6. Initial drilling to develop Nevada Fluorspar mineralization down to 200 feet would exceed \$75,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

We recommend a sequence as follows:

1. Discuss matters with owners of The Blazer and Nevada Fluorspar properties, to determine if an equitable lease and option can be reached.
2. Arrange for expert legal assistance to be assured of clean titles.
3. Take bulk samples from both deposits and have materials tested by a reputable metallurgical laboratory.
4. Map the area in detail.
5. By contract drill a flat to slightly inclined hole (as shown on attached section D-D') on five sections, evenly spaced along the indicated 1000 feet of strike length.

LOCATIONS:

The SCS property lies in section 6, Township 22 North, Range 45 East. Blazer and Nevada Fluorspar fall in section 26, Township 23 North, Range 44 East. Both are in Lander County, Nevada.

For both areas, proceed north on Highway 8-A to a point 27 miles from U.S. Highway 50, to marked Iowa Canyon-Hall Creek road. Follow east for two miles to a divergence of roads.

To reach the SCS property take the right branch to the Iowa Canyon Ranch gate (1.7 miles), thence 6.5 miles up Canyon Creek, passing the reservoir and reaching the center of the claims.

To approach the Blazer pit, take the left branch, proceeding 3.3 miles to a good gravel road on the right. Follow this road 1.8 miles to the base of the Blazer open pit.

Properties are about 40 miles from Austin, Nevada.

GENERAL AND LIMITING CONDITIONS:

Access: Good gravel and dirt roads connect with a paved highway. Distances are 10.2 miles for the SCS and 7.1 miles for the Blazer pit.

Power: There is no power at the property, and distance from the nearest line has not been investigated.

Water Supply: Appears probably adequate; Iowa Creek flows throughout the year. Wells to gravels in valleys have been successfully completed.

Terrain: Elevation at SCS is 6600 feet; at Blazer 6280 feet and at Nevada Fluorspar 6960 feet. Terrain between Blazer and Nevada Fluorspar, though steep, poses no problems and adequate access road does exist.

Climate: Except for an occasional winter snow, a year-round operation would be assured.

Mill Sites Adequate.
Tailings disposal

Labor Supply: Available throughout the Austin-Battle Mtn. region.

LEGAL TITLES:SCS Property:

Consisting of 17 contiguous standard mining claims, acreage is owned by Messrs. Stanley Kinder and Thomas Keene, both of Sierra Chemical Company (1490 East 2nd Street, Reno, Nevada) and Mr. Conrad Stewart, Manager of Austin Mine and Milling Company, of Austin, Nevada.

Blazer Block:

Consisting of ten contiguous standard mining claims, discovery was made by Mr. Vincent Sanchez of Gardnerville, Nevada, in late 1970. With Mr. Bert Wade of Lake Tahoe, the area was covered by a placer claim.

On January 2, 1972, Cammons M. Roark, an executive of the Arrowhead Silica Company, took a lease and option on the property (\$100,000 with payments at \$1,000 per month), and immediately subleased to Eastern Jewish capital. The group exists under the title, Iowa Fluorspar Corporation.

Blazer Block:

Arrowhead Silica, producers of foundry sand in Winnemucca, arranged for a lease on 50% of the block in 1971. Seven holes were drilled at the time.

In late 1972, Arrowhead bought out Sanchez for cash and a reduced figure (possibly about \$25,000), and three months later purchased the interest of Wade, for less than the original \$50,000.

Arrowhead, acquiring the ownership, assumed the lease and option held by the Iowa Fluorspar Corporation. Since 1972 Arrowhead has brought legal action against Iowa Corporation for reasons unknown..

Arrowhead Silica belongs to the Manley Brothers. Address is 1050 Ogden Dunes, Portage, Indiana, 46362.

Nevada Fluorspar:

Consisting of ten contiguous mining claims, adjoining Blazer claims, on the south, Nevada Fluorspar Corporation consists of Frank L. Sanders, President; Minora R. Sanders, Secretary; W.E.Stokes, an attorney, and S.P.Chalk, a certified public accountant. All are of Carson City, Nevada.

W.E. Stokes address is 400 West Ann, Carson City, Nevada.

S.P.Chalk's address is 711 East Washington, Carson City, Nevada.

Sanders address is not listed.

On April 6, 1973 an E. A. Elevatorski, located a claim, directly on structure in the open cut. His address is P.O.Box 4870, Irving, California, 92664. His Que Obra claim is invalid and a reflection of ignorance.

HISTORY OF PROPERTIES:

Nevada Fluorspar:

A. Mr. Miltonberger and partner, Sanders, staked locations in 1957. Property was leased to a Mr. O. R. Williams, entrepreneur, in 1968.

Williams negotiated a contract with Kaiser, stipulating 300 tons per day of 65% effective CaF_2 . 40 tons were delivered to Cakiente; grade was 10%. 1240 tons of like grade was then shipped to Gabbs, for treatment. According to Vincent Sanchez who was mining for Williams, material was taken across the full width without any selective mining. The 10 % is in the same ball-park with an estimate of about 6%, worked out from a different approach.

The operation, after these shipments, then collapsed.

Blazer Group:

Discovery was made in late 1970, when mineralization was cut while dozing a road. After the Roark lease and option, seven holes were drilled on the property in July 1971. Ores were also being delivered to the Morris mill at Austin. 3000 tons were stockpiled at mill-site, at the time of our late July visit.

Sanchez reports that first milling provided a shipment of acid-grade which was delivered to Sierra Chemical. Results after that time did not meet acid grade.

In August 1972 Arrowhead leased the Morris (Bullion Monarch) mill for \$10,000 per month, and improved the mill, at a cost of \$100,000. Additional drilling was completed and, as reported, reserves were estimated at 500,000 tons, with grade of 65% CaF_2 . This, of course, is rumor. The operation was close^d down by storms in December of the same year and there appears to have been no mining since then.

SCS Group

Date of discovery is not known. In 1961 it was reported that at an earlier date 398 tons of 61% CaF_2 went to the Kaiser mill at Fallon.

Prior to 1961, Federal DMEA funds were provided the owners (or Kaiser) for development. Results are unknown. Present owners located new claims

on August 3 and 4, 1971.

GEOLOGY

Regional Summary

Distance from the center of SCS to Blazer's center of mineralization is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Width of trend of interest is about 2000 feet. Geological generalities for this regional area of interest are as follows:

1. Older rocks have been invaded by an acid-granitic intrusive. The granite, using potassium-Argon dating, provides an age of 65 million years before present, which amounts to late Cretaceous or early Tertiary. Rocks intruded are, therefore probably Mesozoic or Paleozoic.
2. Quartz-calcite-fluorite mineralization, where best observed on the Nevada Fluorspar property, follows a sharp structure in the granite; it is, therefore, possibly close to that age and related to the intrusive period.
3. Granite is flanked by gently-inclined, thinly-bedded, unaltered shales and related clastics. The area, too, has its younger volcanic flows. Absolute dating, in that area closest to Blazer and Nevada Fluorspar, provides a 25,000,000 years B.P., which is Miocene, for these lavas.
4. Mineralization at the Nevada Fluorspar and SCS properties is in place. Mineralization at Blazer suggests that it is an erosional and transported product.
5. Mineralized structures strike persistently from N30E to N45E, discounting a few small local variations.

SCS Property:

Earlier rocks consist of altered and discolored masses, possibly clastics and limestones, accompanied by occasional darker igneous

materials which could be basic flows or, conceivably, ^Rintrusives, related to a hidden-at-depth intrusive and a source for the mineralization, this hurried look-see, also, suggests that mineralization is related to finely crystalline, white aplite or alaskite.

Mineralization, consisting of quartz (massive to vuggy and with much comb structure) green fluorspar and calcite, occurs in tenuous, weak structure, striking from N30E to N40E. Six possible trends, each parallel to the others except for local deviations, cross the upper northwest half of the block. The overall length of trends approaches 2000 feet, but none is continuous, and the largest segment amounts to only about 300 feet, with others in the 100 feet or less category.

Widths of structure are damning. Note the largest, on map, which has 15 feet; but of the 15 feet, 7 feet and perhaps less is fluorite-bearing. Otherwise throughout the segments widths vary from 1 to 12 inches.

Of continued interest is a zone, 1200 feet east of the main shafts. In a saddle surface is covered with an abundance of white vugular and honeycombed quartz; width of show is about 150 feet, and strike to the southeast extends perhaps 500 feet. Because of no apparent fluorspar, the zone has not been taken seriously. In the event a program is ever planned for the three property area, this zone should be tested by diamond drilling; and, as in the case of Blazer and Nevada Fluorspar, the SCS property deserves detailed geological study.

Nevada Fluorspar:

With reference to Section D-D', structure and mineralization occur at the center of a granitic intrusive. The granite has some

900 feet of width, and was mapped for 2000 feet on strike, with the southwest end still open. Granite on the hanging wall side of the mineralized structure is, locally, intensely silicified; the intrusive varies from normal crystallization to finely crystalline aplitic. The mass is flanked on the northwest by thinly bedded, fairly fresh shales; shale dips are slightly inclined; these sediments are believed to be post-granite.

Mineralization is controlled by a very sharp structure. In the pit, material left on the hanging wall, and not mined, consists of a beautifully developed breccia, with openings between angular fragments filled with coarsely crystalline, lavender to deep purplish-red fluorite, vugular quartz and calcite (barite is suspect); banding is quite common and suggests a rhythmic process of deposition. The unmined zone has an estimated true thickness of 20 feet. Width of mining, as indicated by bench width is close to 170 feet. This is not to suggest that the entire width was similar to the 20 feet left behind; but it does indicate that streaks of similar mineralization could have been erratically distributed throughout the 170 feet. Dip of structure is 57° to the northwest, and strike is $N 45^{\circ} E$.

The approach road, on the north and about 100 feet below pit level, for 250 feet, opened up surface detritus, all fluorspar bearing. Across the arroyo, and another 500 feet southwest, an old road cut, in considerable quantity and for 200 feet cut through surface talus, also fluorspar-bearing. In the area of this last observation, and below road, fluorspar mineralization has been exposed by a series of old cuts.

On the basis of the above, structure followed to date suggests 200 feet of possible width and at least 1000 feet of strike length.

Massive mineralization across the full width is not proposed. This analysis does picture, however, a zone of such dimension, with higher grade mineralization, perhaps 20 to 30 feet thick along the controlling structure, and the remainder of the true thickness of 170 feet with lesser streaks and pockets of like-mineralization, in an overall crushed but mostly barren structural zone.

Selective mining, with sorting, must be accepted if one were to mine the full width.

With the mineralization open on the southwest end, additional length and tonnage appears to be a probability.

Blazer Deposit

The clean, clear, purplish or green fluor spar of the other two properties is not a characteristic of the Blazer.

Material, consisting of a brown to buff, iron-stained, soft, soily mass, occupies a slightly-inclined, elliptical surface area, with average short axis of about 275 feet and long axis of 500 feet, open on the northeast end. On the basis of 1971 drill holes, thickness amounts to 80 feet.

The material rests atop the older pre-granite rocks and on granite. The older rocks are as described for the SCS area; there is also black, altered and disrupted limestone, southwest of the soily deposit, and against the contact with later granite.

Considering the position of the arroyo, leading down from the Nevada Fluorspar area, where it cuts across and through the projection of the mineralized structure, and because of the condition of the fluor spar-bearing material, this analysis suggests that Blazer materials have been transported, for a distance of 3000 feet.

Whereas, economic possibilities have, in all thinking, been limited to fluorspar, it has been reported that Blazer material carries gold and silver in fair quantity. The rumor may be for promotional reasons, and will be discounted until it can be checked.

SAMPLES

Except for one sample of stock-piled Blazer 'ore', the writer has taken no samples.

Blazer

Seven holes were drilled by operators in June and July, 1971, with depths of from 35 to 104 feet. In personal files is a complete record of analyses. Results were very good, but are not included because the writer does not know how the samples were taken and does not trust the local assaying.

Listed below are analyses of the Blazer mine-product, stock-piled at the Austin mill in late July, 1971. The John Butler group reflects assaying by the Nevada Bureau of Mines. The Evans sample was assayed by Martin Quist of Metallurgical Laboratories (San Francisco) and checked by an assayer in Mine, considered reliable.

	<u>Date</u> 71	<u>Compound</u>	<u>%</u> Heads	<u>%</u> <u>Concentrate</u>	<u>%</u> Tails
<u>Butler</u>	6-1-71	Fluorite	24.08	90.36	5.78
		Silica	56.00	6.72	76.00
		Calc. Carb.	19.92	2.92	18.22
	6-4-71	Fluorite	27.68	89.36	5.72
		Silica	53.72	7.60	81.20
		Calc. Carb.	18.60	3.04	13.08
Evans	7-29-71	Fluorite	27.43	(Quist)	
	7-29-71	Fluorite	25.81		
		Silica	48.24	(Mina Lab)	

John Butler estimated that a 97.96% concentrate required grinding to minus 200 mesh.

Not available are the records for Blazer 1972 drilling.

SCS Property:

No samples were taken by the writer. The Nevada Bureau of Mines reports that ore averaged 56% CaF_2 and 25% SiO_2 .

Nevada Fluorspar

No samples were taken and no records are available.

The 1280 tons, shipped from pit, a product of mixing throughout the full pit width, are reported to have assayed 10% CaF_2 .

Assuming that the transportation approach is correct and by taking the cross-section of the arroyo and 200 feet of width for the structure, 1,666,667 tons were removed by stream cutting. The 437,500 tons of Blazer deposit were concentrated from 1,666,667 tons of section. With the specific gravity of mineralization at about 3.0 and that of granite at 2.7, concentration through natural processes remains a possibility.

The factor of 26% we then borrow for the percentage of CaF_2 , SiO_2 and CaCO_3 in the Nevada Fluorspar zone. Using the grade of 26% for CaF_2 , as representative for 26% of the mass, and 'nil' for the 74% of waste, the full Nevada Fluorspar unit would average 6% CaF_2 .

ORE RESERVES

SCS Property

The property is without appreciable ore reserves.

Blazer:

We estimate 437,500 tons of material, which cannot be called ore since it has, to date, not been economic to mine and mill; values are indicated at 25.8% CaF_2 , 54.8% SiO_2 and 10.4% CaCO_3 . Owners estimate 500,000 tons at 65% CaF_2 on the basis of 1972 drilling.

Nevada Fluorspar:

Target Tonnage

Considering 1000 feet of length and Cross Section D-D', and the 26% factor, worked out under 'Samples', 924,000 tons of mineralization is indicated. We assume the 25.8% CaF_2 as a possible grade for those plumbs and richer centers and/or veins which would only be available through very selective mining .

RECAPITULATION:

1. In view of the metallurgical difficulties, to date, experienced by B₁azer mined tonnages, the property might be condemned. But the estimated tonnage is great, material might have bi-values, and mining costs should be low. Continued metallurgical testing, cost analyses, et cetera, are considered thoroughly in order.

2. Concerning Nevada Fluorspar's deposit, the size of structure is, obviously, impressive, as is the tonnage of mineralization that might be recovered from the 200 foot interval below the abandoned bench. Too, not considered in the above text is the possibility of mineralization to additional depth below the minus 200.

An average grade of between 6 and 10% for the 200 feet of width, however, is discouraging. Several approaches might be considered, ie:

- a) mine as selectively as possible and up-grade the ore by slow and costly hand sorting; the procedure would be costly and probably uneconomic.
- b) mine the entire mass without selection, coarsely crushing all tonnage at the mine and delivering the crushed product to a heavy-media plant, near mine-site, via conveyor; and then

delivering partially up-graded results to a final plant, up-grading ores from both properties.

c) forget the full 200 feet of width and assume that the better grade, observed along the sharp N45E structure with 57 degree dip, might continue for the full 1000 feet of length. Such would provide 400,000 tons, which could be mined via an underground tunnel, possibly using shrinking methods

3. In the event of a program, the SCS large quartz area might be tested; if not, no further action should be considered.

4. Silica, fluorspar, and calcite are so intimately mixed that up-grading in the mine area cannot be avoided. This will add, appreciably to capital costs.

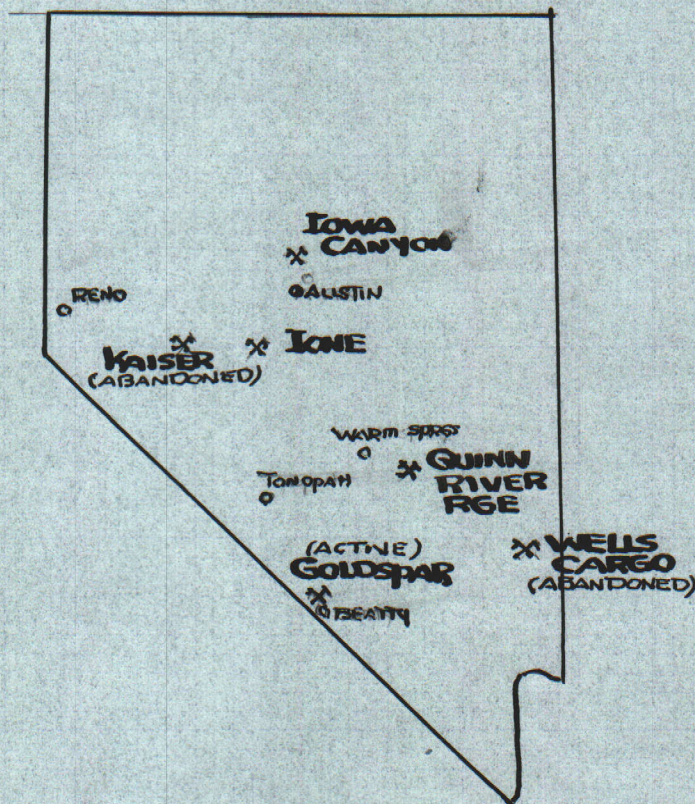
5. The area and properties have enough in their favor to justify further consideration. This is the occasional property (and there are very few) that cannot be categorically condemned at first, or second, sight.

Respectfully submitted,



David LeCount Evans
Consulting Geologist

April 7, 1974
Reno, Nevada.



NEVADA FLUORSPAR PRINCIPLE PROSPECT AREAS

D. EVANS
CONS. GEOLOGIST
RENO, NEVADA.

R44E

R45E

North Star
Block
J.M. Cronell
1971

Pioneer
Block
J.M. Cronell
1971

Blazer Mine
Block
W. J. S. S. S.
1971

BLAZER
PIT.

25

30

NEVADA
FLUORSPAR
STRUCTURE
(OLD MILTON-
BERGER MINE)

T23N

SPORIONA
Block
Gale Peer
1972

MAINES
MINE
1972

Jody
J. Morris
1972

35

36

31

1.8 MILES TO
END OF
IOWA CANYON
RESERVOIR

IOWA CREEK

2

1

**IOWA CREEK
AREA**

LANDER CO., NEVADA

FLUORSPAR

PROSPECTS

1" = 2000'

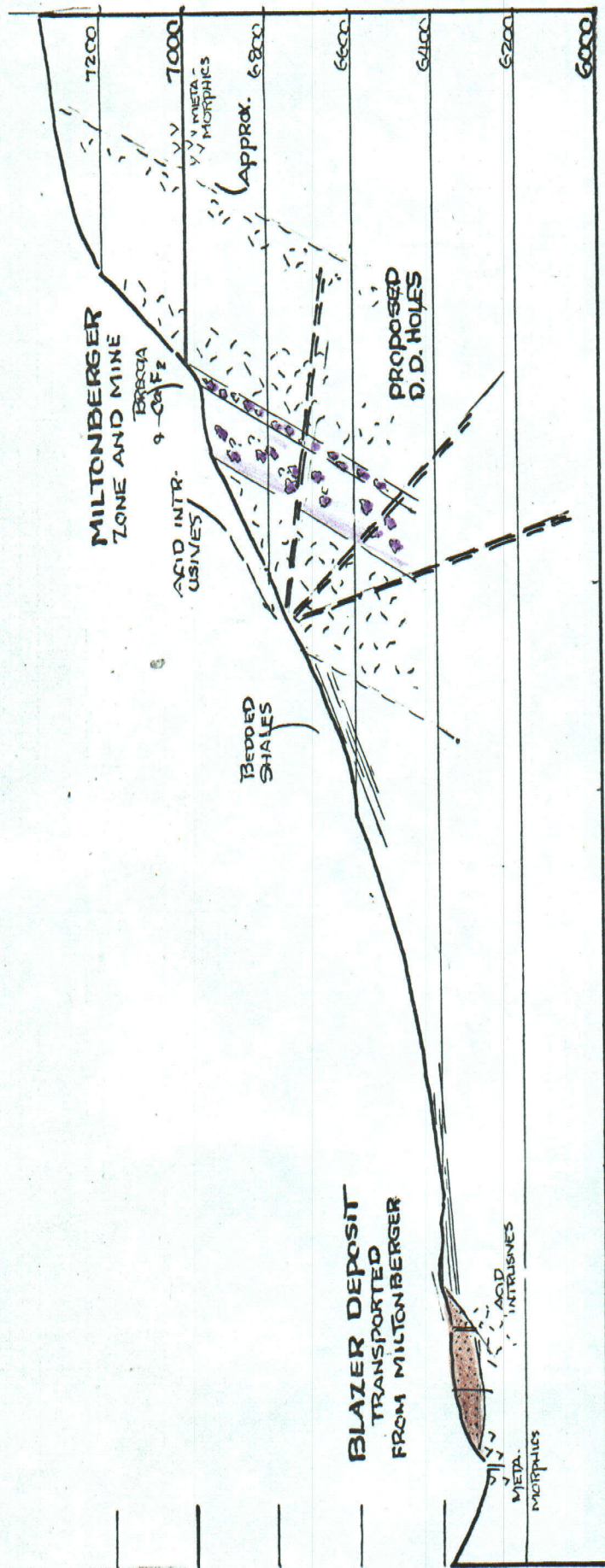
DAVID LeCUNTE EVANS, Reno, NEVADA
CONS. GEOLOGIST, MARCH 31, 1974

ONE STRUCTURE
APPROXIMATE
6" x 18" QUARTZ
& COAL

**SCS
BLOCK**

± 150' width
POORLY
QUARTZ
FLINT.

T22N



BLAZER-MILTONBERGER PROSPECT IOWA CREEK AREA LANDER CO., NEVADA FLUORSPAR SECTION D-D' 1"=400'

DAVID JACQUET EVANS
CONS. GEOLOGIST

RENO, NEVADA
APRIL 1, 1974

R44E

R45E

North Star
Block
J.M. CROWELL
1971

Pioneer
Block
J.M. CROWELL
1971

Blazer Mine
Block
W.D. S. S. S.
1971

BLAZER
PT.

Nevada
Fluorspar
1972

NEVADA
FLUORSPAR
STRUCTURE
(OLD MILTON-
BERGER MINE)

J.C.
Super Spar
Mine
J.M. CROWELL
1971

SPORIONA
Block
GALE PEER
1972

MILTON
1972

J.M.
J. MORRIS
1972

1.8 MILES TO
N. END OF
IOWA CANYON
RESERVOIR

IOWA CREEK

IOWA CREEK AREA

LANDER CO., NEVADA

FLUORSPAR

PROSPECTS

1" = 2000'

DAVID LeCUNTE EVANS, Reno, NEVADA
CONS. GEOLOGIST, MARCH 31, 1974

30

25

T23N

35

36

31

2

1

THE STRUCTURES
APPEAR POSITION
6"-18" QUARTZ
& GATS

SCS
BLOCK

2 150' CANYON
POCKET
QUARTZ
FLINT

T22N

11

12

7

R44E

R45E

North Star
Block
J.M. Cronell
1971

Pioneer
Block
J.M. Cronell
1971

Blazer Mine
Block
J.M. Cronell
1971

**BURGER
PT.**

25

30

**NEVADA
FLUORSPAR
STRUCTURE
(OLD MILTON-
BERGER MINE)**

J.C.
Super Spar
Mine
J.M. Cronell
1971

Spartan
Block
Gale Peer
1972

Mines
Inc
1972

Jody
J. Morris
1972

35

36

31

T23N

1.8 MILES TO
N. END OF
IOWA CANYON
RESERVOIR

IOWA CREEK

2

1

**IOWA CREEK
AREA**

LANDER CO., NEVADA

FLUORSPAR

PROSPECTS

1" = 2000'

DAVID LeCOURT EVANS, Reno, NEVADA
CONS. GEOLOGIST MARCH 31, 1974

ONE STRUCTURE
APPROX. POSITION
6" - 18" QUARTZ
& COKE

**SCS
BLOCK**
150' x 100'
POCKET
QUARTZ
FLOAT.

T22N

R44E

R45E

North Star
Block
J.M. Cronell
1971

Pioneer
Block
J.M. Cronell
1971

Blazing Star
Block
Wade & Son
1971

BULLER PIT

26

NEVADA
FLUORSPAR
STRUCTURE
(OLD MILTON-
BERGER MINE)

25

30

J.C.
Superstar
Mine
J.M. Cronell
1971

Spartan
Block
Gale Peier
1972

T23N

MINES INC 1972	Jody J. Morris 1972
----------------------	---------------------------

35

36

31

1.8 MILES TO
S.E. END OF
IOWA CANYON
RESERVOIR

IOWA CREEK

2

1

**IOWA CREEK
AREA**
LANDER CO., NEVADA
**FLUORSPAR
PROSPECTS**

1" = 2000'

DAVID LeCOURT EVANS, Reno, NEVADA
CONS. GEOLOGIST MARCH 31, 1974

ONE STRUCTURES
APPROXIMATE POSITION
6"-18" QUARTZ
& Calc.

**SCS
BLOCK**
± 150' width
POORLY
QUARTZ
FLOAT.

T22N

R44E

R45E

North Star
Block
J.M. Cronell
1971

Pioneer
Block
J.M. Cronell
1971

Blazer Mine
Block
W.D. & S. D.
1971

**BLAZER
PIT.**

NEVADA
FLUORSPAR
STRUCTURE
(OLD MILTON-
BERGER MINE)

25

30

J.C.
Sulphur Spar
Mine
J.M. Cronell
1971

Spartan
Block
Calle Peir
1972

Mines Inc 1972	Jody J. Morris 1972
----------------------	---------------------------

35

36

31

T23N

1.8 MILES TO
RAILROAD
END OF
IOWA CANYON
RESERVOIR

IOWA
CREEK

2

1

**IOWA CREEK
AREA**

LANDER CO., NEVADA

FLUORSPAR

PROSPECTS

1" = 2000'

DAVID LeCOURT EVANS, Reno, NEVADA
CONS. GEOLOGIST, MARCH 31, 1974

ONE STRUCTURE
APPROXIMATE
6" - 18" QUARTZ
& COAL

**SCS
BLOCK**

2 150' x 100'
POCKET
QUARTZ
FLOAT.

T22N

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESSPENALTY FOR PRIVATE
USE TO AVOID PAYMENT
OF POSTAGE, \$300

Postmark of Delivering Office



SENDER INSTRUCTIONS

- Print in the space below your name, address, including ZIP Code.
- If special services are desired, check block(s) on other side.
 - Moisten gummed ends and attach to back of article.

RETURN
TO

DAVID L. ELIAS
1700 ROYAL DR
Fenn Metcalf 89503

SENDER: Be sure to follow instructions on other side

PLEASE FURNISH SERVICE(S) INDICATED BY CHECKED BLOCK(S)

(Additional charges required for these services)

☐ Show address
where delivered

☐ Deliver ONLY
to addressee

RECEIPT

Received the numbered article described below

REGISTERED NO.

SIGNATURE OR NAME OF ADDRESSEE (Must always be filled in)

CERTIFIED NO.

INSURED NO.

SIGNATURE OF ADDRESSEE'S AGENT, IF ANY

DATE DELIVERED

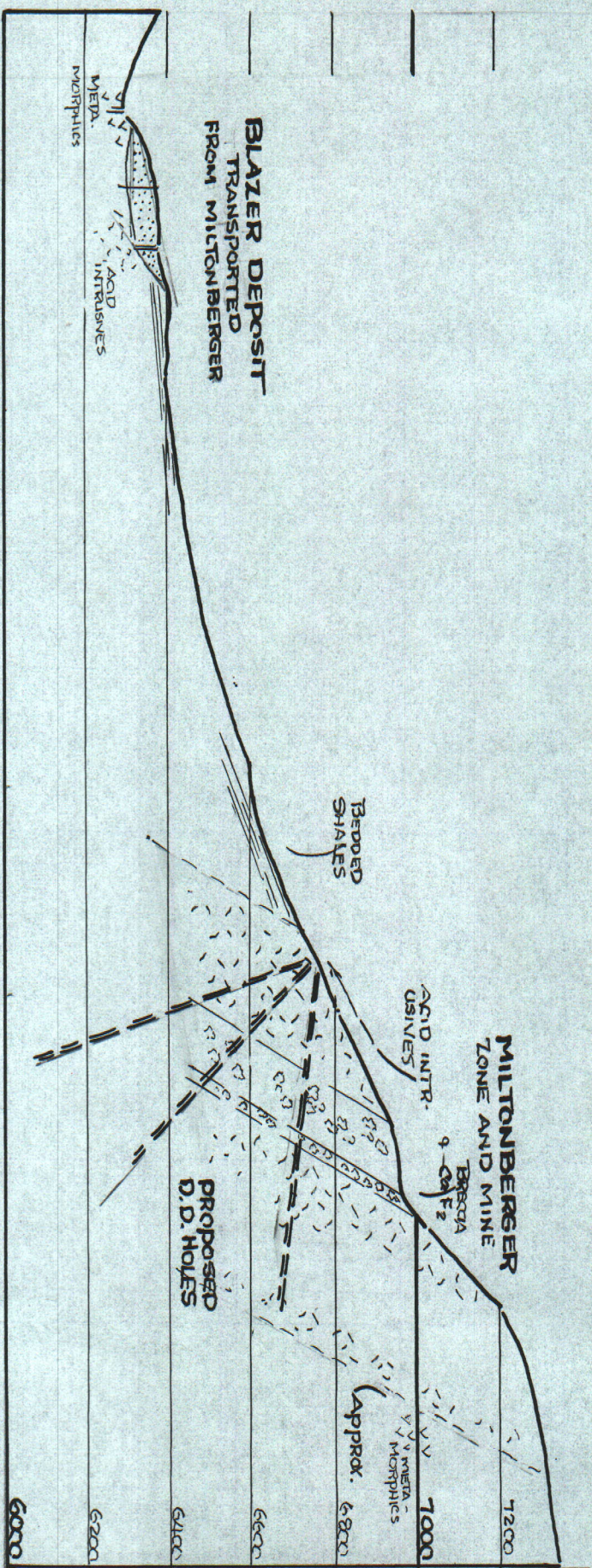
~~SHOW~~ WHERE DELIVERED (Only if requested, and include ZIP Code)

APR 12 1974

3

1

2

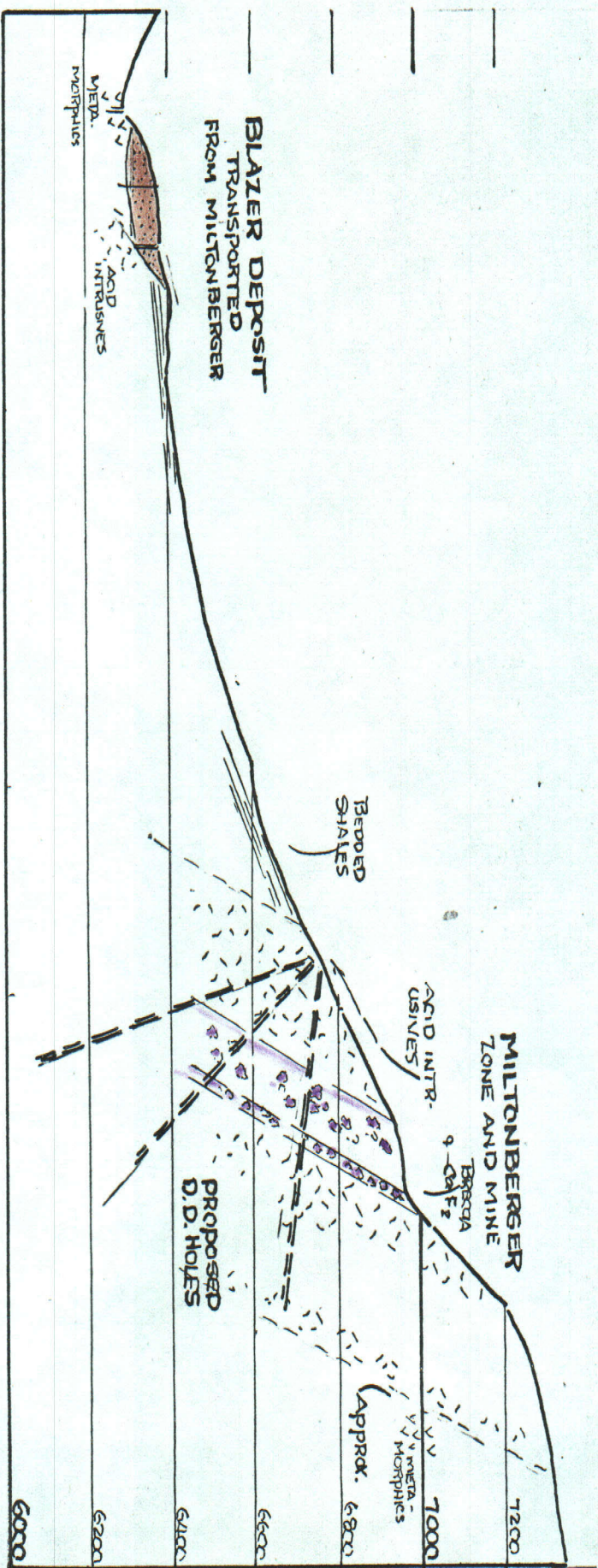


BLAZER-MILTONBERGER PROSPECT

IOWA CREEK AREA
LANDER CO., NEVADA
FLUORSPAR
SECTION D-D'

DAVID LEQUINT EVANS
CONS. GEOLOGIST

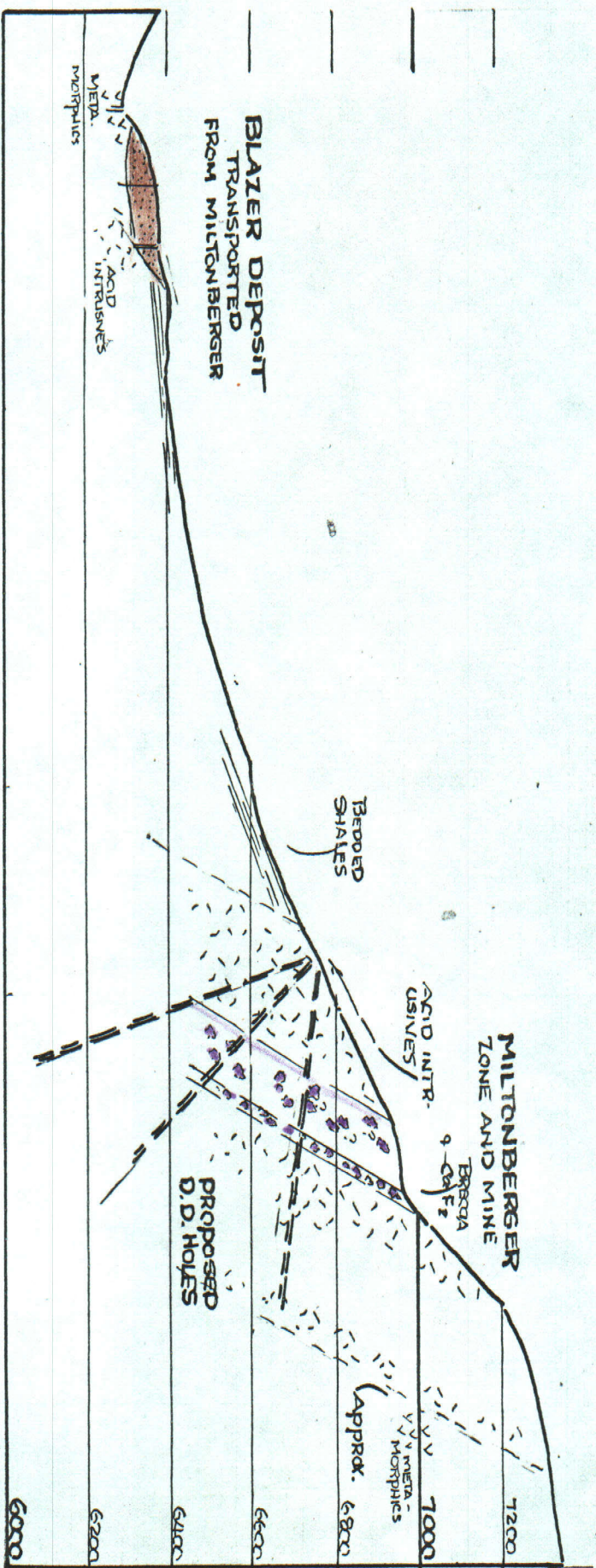
RENO, NEVADA
APRIL 1, 1974



BLAZER-MILTONBERGER PROSPECT IOWA CREEK AREA LANDER CO., NEVADA FLUORSPAR SECTION D-D' 1"=400'

DAVID LEQUINT EVANS
CONS. GEOLOGIST

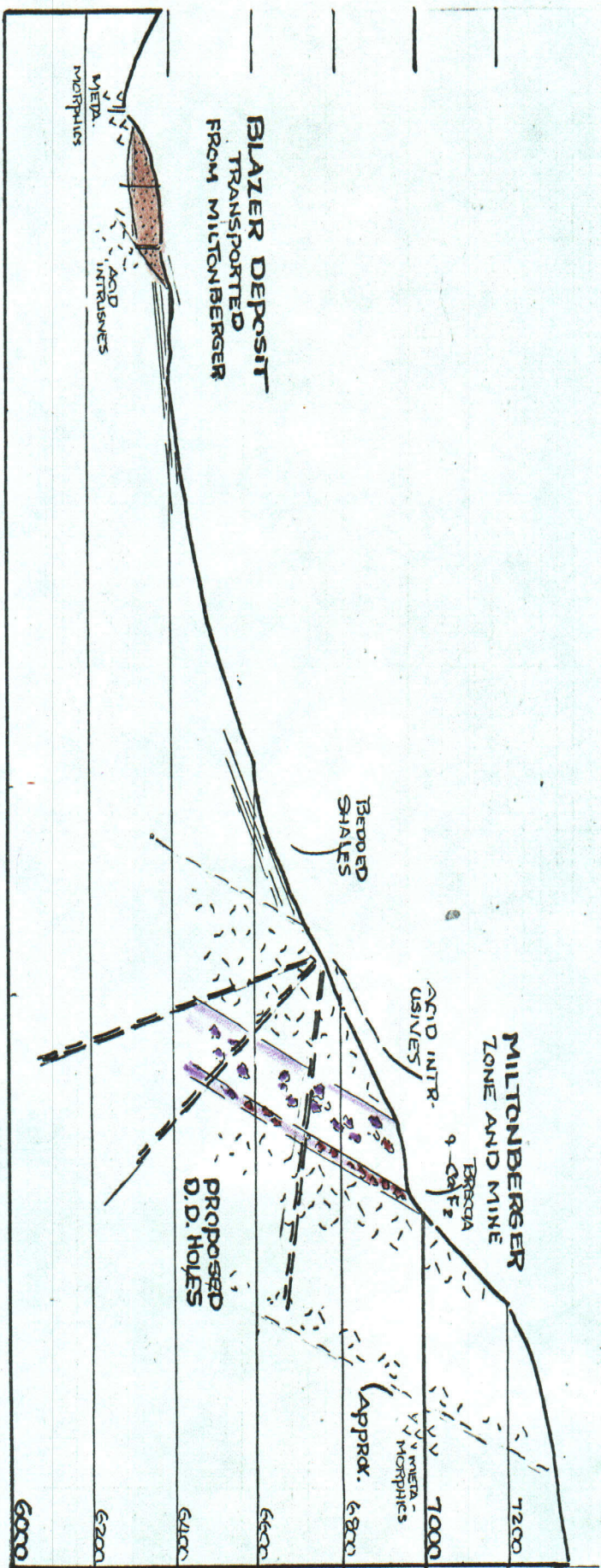
RENO, NEVADA
APRIL 1, 1974



BLAZER-MILTONBERGER PROSPECT IOWA CREEK AREA LANDER CO., NEVADA **FLUORSPAR SECTION D-D'** 1"=200'

DAVID LEQUINT EVANS
CONS. GEOLOGIST

RENO, NEVADA
APRIL 1, 1974



BLAZER-MILTONBERGER PROSPECT **IOWA CREEK AREA LANDER CO., NEVADA** **FLUORSPAR SECTION D-D'** 1"=400'

DAVID LEQUINT EVANS
CCMS GEOLOGIST

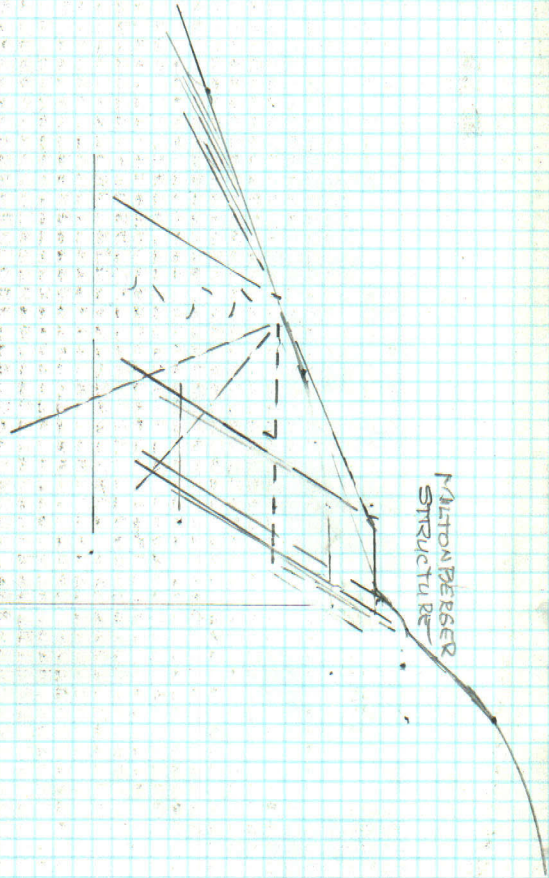
RENO, NEVADA
APRIL 1, 1974

6000



BLAZER
TRANSPORTED
DEPOSIT

6000



NALTON BERGER
STRUCTURE

Del Peterson. Tel.

160 E. 4th.

670 E 24

Winnebucca.

623-2958

623-3980

to

Vince Sanchez

Amekosil
Felici



Clinton Engineering
4271 Court St.

Elko Nevada

89801

① Tap 23 N -
Rge 44E

Phode

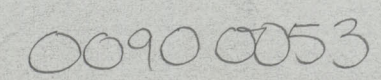
438-3108

② Tap 22 N
Rge. 45E.

Mr. Frank Clinton

SCALE 1" = 500'

SCS LOSE CLAIMS
IOWA CANYON MINING DISTRICT
LANDER COUNTY NEVADA
LOCATED AUGUST 3rd and 4, 1971
BY SIERRA CHEMICAL Co. + CONRAD STEWART



TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH RANGE 44 EAST OF THE MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, NEVADA

LANDER COUNTY

STATUS OF PUBLIC DOMAIN
LAND AND MINERAL TITLES

MT PLAT

INDEX TO SEGREGATED TRACTS				
RESURVEY	ORIGINAL SURVEY			
TRACT NO	T	R	SEC	SUBDIVISION

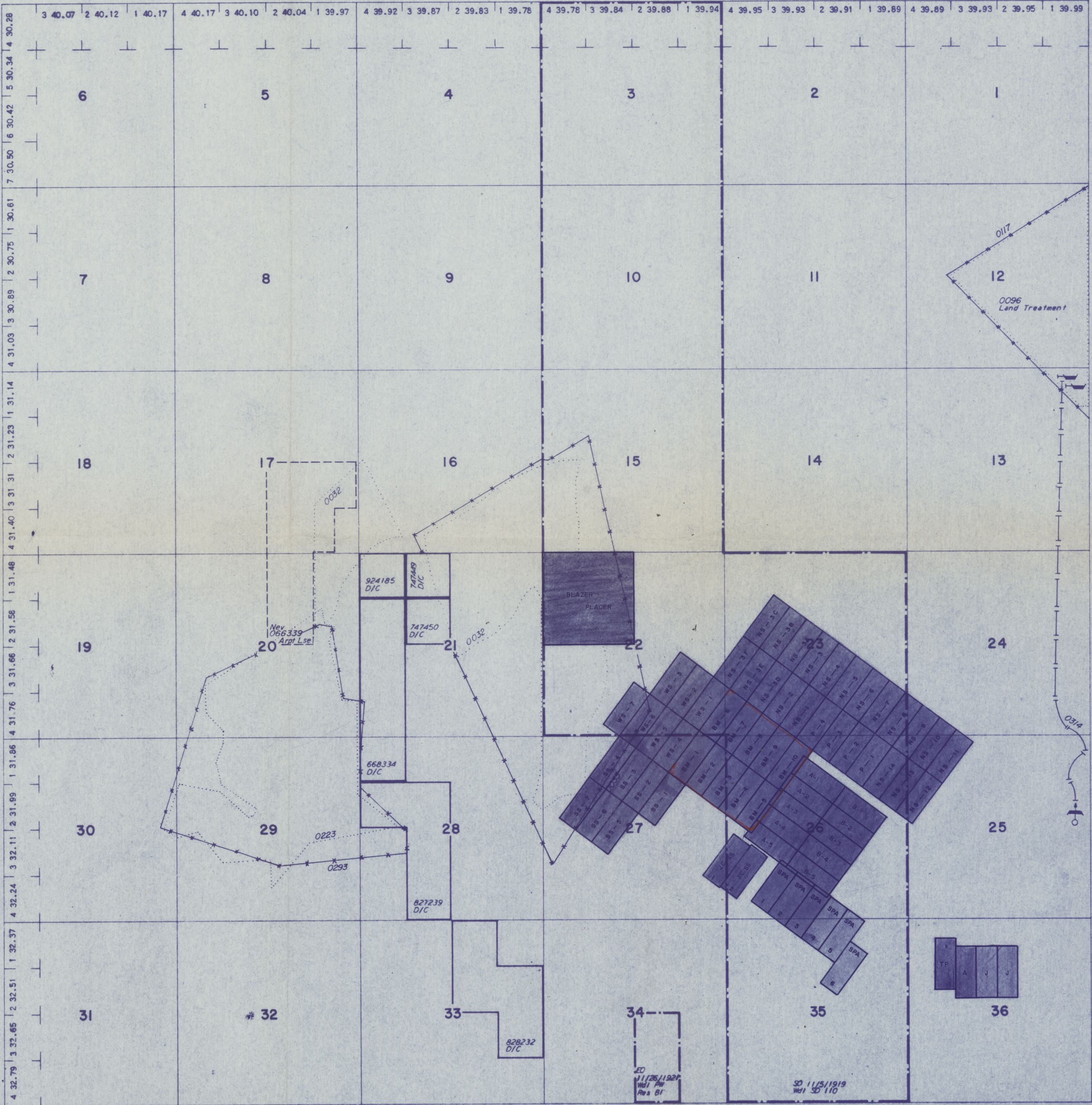
FOR ORDERS EFFECTING DISPOSAL OR USE OF
UNIDENTIFIED LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR CLASSIFICATION,
MINERALS, WATER AND/OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES,
REFER TO INDEX OF MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

N 1025 CI ReIn Segr 8/8/1968 affects Tp

YEAR	CLAIM NAME	SYMBOL	LOCATOR
1971	PIONEER 1-2	P	PETERSON
1971	J.C. SUPER SPAR 1-2	J.C. SS.	J.M. CROWELL
1971	PIONEER 3-4	P	J.M. CROWELL
1971	NORTH SPAR 1-14	NS	J.M. CROWELL
1971	NORTH SPAR 3A-3F	NS	J.M. CROWELL
1971	SOUTH SPAR 1-7	SS	J.M. CROWELL
1971	WEST SPAR 1-7	WS	J.M. CROWELL
1971	BLAZER MINE 1-10	BM	B. WAGE & V. SANCHEZ
1972	SPARIOWA 1-6	SPA	GALE PEER
1972	A 1-5	A	NEVADA FLUORSPAR
1972	B 1-5	B	" "
1972	BLAZER PLACER		D. PETERSON
1972	THREE POINT	TP	MINES, INC.
1972	ANTLER	A	" "
1972	JODY	J	J. MORRIS

CURRENT TO	BY
8/3/1971	Bureau of Land Management

T. 23 N
R. 44 E



Lat. 39°48'N
Long. 117°04'W

SCALE
10 5 0 10 20 30 40
30 chains to the inch

0090 0053