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Item 15

SISKON CORPORATION

ASSETS

March 22, 1982
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SUMMARY

Hanna Mining Company acquired 100% of the Siskon Corporation by purchase of shares in 1981.

On the following pages is a brief description of the mining properties which represents the major portion of the company's assets.

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BRIEF:

BLACKHORSE

ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA

File: NJ-11-04-32-0-001

Brief #1 Dated 4/1/82

PROPERTY: Siskon controls 20 unpatented mining claims in north-western Esmeralda County, Nevada. Dallas Mines Nevada, Inc. has a lease with option to purchase for \$50,000. Advance minimums of \$250/mo. is applied towards the purchase price of which approximately \$16,000 has been paid to date. Production royalty of 7 1/2% of Net Returns before purchase and 2 1/2% of Net Returns after purchase.

GEOLOGY: Tungsten and molybdenum mineralization, consisting of the minerals scheelite and powellite, occurs in a tactite zone in limestone. The nearest outcrop of granitic intrusive rock is about one mile away. The exposed mineralized zone is nearly 1000 feet long and varies from a few feet to nearly 100 feet in width. The tactite zone appears to be confined to one favorable bed of approximately 40 feet average thickness, which in the mine area has been folded into an overturned anticline striking E-W and plunging to the east. Both limbs of the anticline dip 70 deg. to the north. In the eastern part of the mine area the beds are folded so tightly as to appear as one bed of double width. To the west this anticline has been eroded to expose a large core of waste.

The main tactite zone consists of silicated limestone containing as much as 50 percent brownish garnet and green silicate minerals. The green silicate minerals extend for several tens of feet into the wall rock, but with only minor garnet. Scheelite and powellite were not observed with the naked eye in the mineralized zone. The best tungsten and molybdenum values, always occurred in zones of strong garnetization, but all zones of garnetization did not contain significant tungsten-molybdenum.

Many closely spaced, steeply dipping normal faults having a nearly north-south strike cut the tactite zone, but displacement is minor. The mineralized zone is not cut off by faulting, but simply pinches out at both its eastern and western limits. There are several narrower tactite zones to the north and south of the Black Horse mine, but they do not appear to offer any significant tonnage potential.

Assuming that the tactite zone averaged 80 feet thick (two 40 foot thick beds of an anticline) for a strike length of 1000 feet

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and continued down-dip for 150 feet the maximum tonnage expectation would be 1,200,000 tons. However, based upon fairly definitive geologic mapping and exploration drilling 'ore grade' material would be limited to small discontinuous zones or lenses within a much greater bulk of tactite mineralization. If as much as 15% of the tactite proved to be ore grade, then the maximum tonnage expectation would be about 300,000 tons grading .05% WO₃ and .08% Mo.