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PRELIMINARY REPORT
WITH
GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL
AND GEOMAGNETIC
INFORMATION
ON

THE YEEHAW CLAIM GROUP
Sections 2-3, T29N-R27E, MDM
Blue Wing Mountains Mining District
Pershing County, NV

By

D. J. HILL, BS, MBA

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Introduction. The Blue Wing Mountain Range and the Blue Wing Mining District is located approximately 35 miles (by road) northwest of Lovelock, in west central Pershing Co., NV, west of the Seven Troughs Range across the Granite Springs Valley, along and south of State Route 48. (The area may also be reached 42 miles southeast from Gerlach via State Route 48). The YEEHAW mining claim group (lode) is located 2-3 miles east of the Blue Wing Mountains Mining District.

The Blue Wing Mountains mining district has produced small amounts of gold and silver (with some free placer gold) from the Black Mountain claims and tungsten from the Springer prospect since the 1930's. These prospects are on the northwest slope and just 3-4 miles west of the YEEHAW claim group. The Twin Buttes mine, six miles north in the Staggs Mining District, is on the southwest slope of the Lava Bed Mountains and has produced minor gold, silver and lead since the 1940's. Several other prospects of both lode and placer claims have been located and abandoned over the years with no discovery being accomplished. One such gold placer prospect consisting of four parcels of 160 acres each was located by Mr. Elias Farnham (et al) were held for several years. The Farnham placer prospect was located just to the northwest and in the immediate vicinity of the YEEHAW claim group.

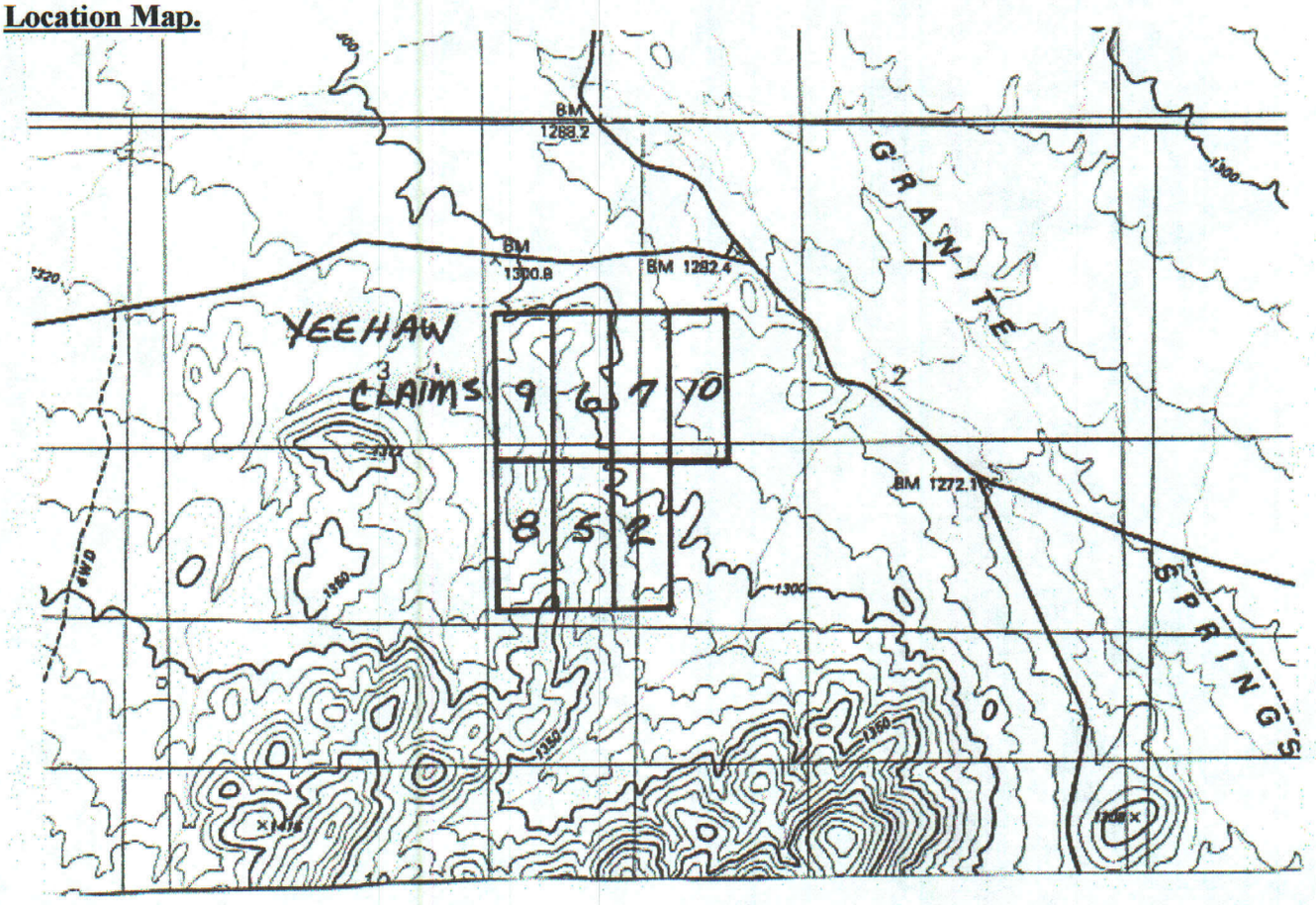
The YEEHAW lode claim group is located on a hot springs gold -silver mineralized area in the foothills on the northeast slope the Blue Wing Mountains. Outcrops of strongly folded, faulted and eroded Triassic-Jurassic shales of the Auld Lang Syne group (undifferentiated) are overlain by Miocene Rhyolitic welded tuffs. Gold-silver mineralization appears to be disseminated in part and veined in part in both the tuffs and shales with veins found both at the shale-tuff contact and along the fault zones which break up both the shales and the tuffs. The mineralized areas are argillically altered and slicified with some sericitic alteration noted in the area. Part of the mineralized area is capped with a barren, shattered, black, silicified andesite/rhyolite(?) sinter formed atop the tuffs. Both the argillic alteration and the silicification obliterate the known rock types.

Blue Wing Mountains Regional Geology. The Blue Wing Mountains make up a basin and range block which is tilted to the northeast. The Blue Wing Mountains appear to be broken in half by step faulting with the eastern block down dropped from the western block by 800-1,000 feet (6,500' for the western block and 5,500' for the eastern block elevations). The general geology indicates that the granodiorite which make up the Shawave Range to the south and the Lava Bed Range to the north plunges beneath the strongly folded and faulted Triassic-Jurassic shales (TrJ shales) of the Auld Lang Syne group (undifferentiated). These shales have been overlain by Miocene Rhyolitic Welded Tuffs (tuffs). The tuffs to the north of the Blue Wing Mountains appear to have filled a northeast-southwest trending graben which have also undergone more recent faulting.

Outcrops of the Auld Lang Syne group of TrJ shales are also found to the north of the Blue Wing Mountains at the south end of the Lava Bed Mountains. Based on gravity and geomagnetic data, there is speculation that the Blue Wing Mountain TrJ shales and the granodiorite may plunge to the north and northeast out across the Granite Spings valley toward the Seven Troughs Range.

Location. The YEEHAW claim group is composed of 7 claims located on the north east slope of the Blue Wing Mountains in Section 2 (NW area) and Section 3 (NE area) of T29N – R27E, Mount Diablo Meridian (MDM). (Map is from USGS Seven Troughs NW Quad., NV, Pershing Co. 7.5 min., 1982.)

Location Map.



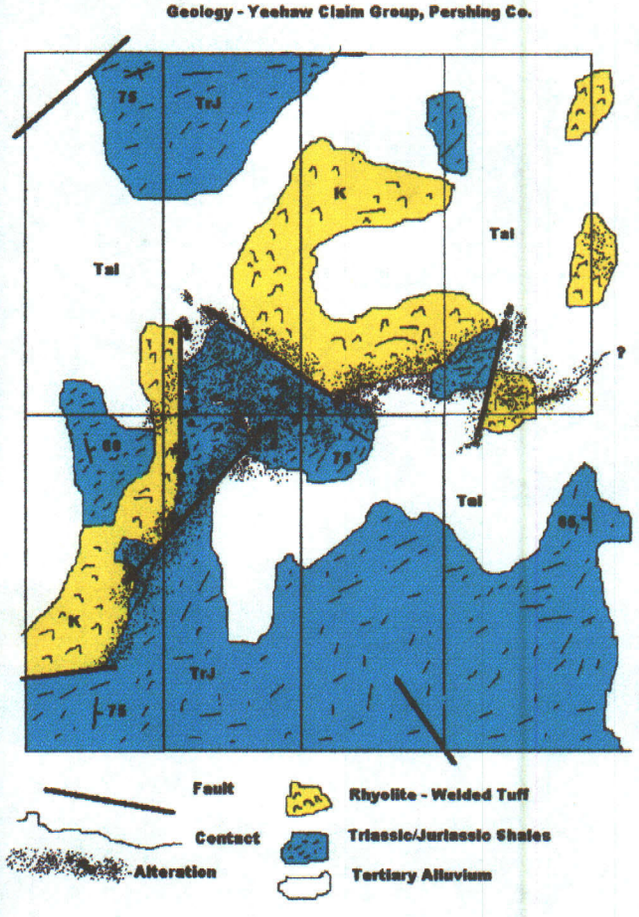
Area Stratigraphy and Relative Age. The stratigraphy is believed to show that a Cretaceous granodiorite at some depth underlies the strongly folded and faulted Triassic-Jurassic shales of the Auld Lang Syne Group (undifferentiated), which in turn are overlain by a Miocene Rhyolitic Welded Tuff, with more recent alluvium (Pliocene?) covering part of the claim area.

No remnants of terraces (to the 4,380' level) were found from the Pleistocene pluvial Lake Lahontan in the Blue Wing Mountains area. There are some lake sediment outcrops to the west across the Kumiva Valley and two miles to the east on the western slope of the Seven Troughs Range. There is some wind blown dune sand (which may have originated from the Lake Lahontan sediments) which is found at the south west end of the Lava Bed Mountains about 5-6 miles northwest of the YEEHAW claim area.

General Geology in the Claim area. A more specific look at the geology of Sections 2, 3, 10 & 11 of the YEEHAW claim group area, shows a south to north trough in the strongly folded and faulted TrJ shales. The trough appears to be filled with Rhyolitic tuff material over most of the claim area. This trough may be an ancient drainage, watershed or erosional surface in the TrJ shales. Hot spring activity is evident in this area in both the altered and silicified areas near the shale-tuff contact and appears to extend outward from and along at least two of the recognizable fault zones. Present surface drainage patterns are generally from the SW to the NE in the Yeehaw claim area. Strike of tuff outcrops in the siliceous sinter like cap area is generally northeast and dips 45 - 50 degrees to the northwest.

In the YEEHAW claim group area, two different shale types were identified which are overlain in part by the tuffs. A gray shale which is soft and platy appearing more like a siltstone directly underlies the tuff in the central claim area. Another very fine grained brown shale which is metamorphosed, and more silicified overall and is altered to hornfels in part, is found near the south end of the claim area adjacent to minor outcrops of tuff. There was also a 10-15' narrow band of dolomite found on the south end of the claim area which could become a marker bed as it was followed in east - west outcrops for more than a half-mile just south of the claim area. The dolomite may possibly be the source of the skarn and scheelite bearing tactite float found in the alluvium in the claim area. (It should be noted that all of the tungsten production in Pershing County has been from scheelite in skarns and metamorphic deposits of the Auld Lang Syne group.)

Geologic Sketch Map of the YEEHAW Claim Area. (Click on map to enlargen)



Structural Geology. There are several fault zones evident on the surface within the YEEHAW claim group. A northwest trending fault zone appears to be mineralized outward from the argillized area and offsets the silicious cap sinter area. This fault zone is offset by more recent faulting of a more west to east structure just south of the mineralized area. This east – west structure is evident in the southwest area of the claim area but does not appear at the surface in the eastern part of the claim group. A northeast trending fault zone, which is also mineralized, does not appear to continue south of the argillized area. Likewise, there is a secondary northwest trending fault in the TrJ shales that does not appear to offset the argillized area. In the northern portion of the claim area, there is geomagnetic evidence of a major east – west range fault.

The claim area covers what appears to be part of an ancient dome of Miocene (?) rhyolitic welded tuff which has collapsed and partially eroded. The tuff dips steeply to the west on the west side of the claim group and dips to the northeast on the east side of the claim group.

Alteration. Hot springs activity appears to have caused the alteration in the YEEHAW Claim group consisting of argillization with bleaching along the shale-tuff contact and extending outward from the contact along visible faulting. The alteration is believed to be the result of low temperature hot spring activity and by type is considered to be argillic-silicification with no further identification of clay type at the time of this report.

Hot Springs Temperature estimate. Temperature of the hot springs activity is believed to be in the range of 250-300C. Temperature estimate is based on the findings of clear quartz crystals with no amethyst or smoky quartz crystals in the altered areas (as quartz crystals become clear at greater than 260C).

Silicification. Some hot springs type silicification of both the shales and tuffs is apparent in the claim area. In the mineralized area, silicification has produced a barren black sinter like cap which covers the argillized areas. The capped area is totally shattered and broken throughout the outcrop exposures as is part of the argillized area (hydrothermal brecciation?). Both chalcedony (brown colored mostly) and opalite (brown to white) are found in the altered and silicified areas. Some milky white quartz veins are also found throughout the claim area.

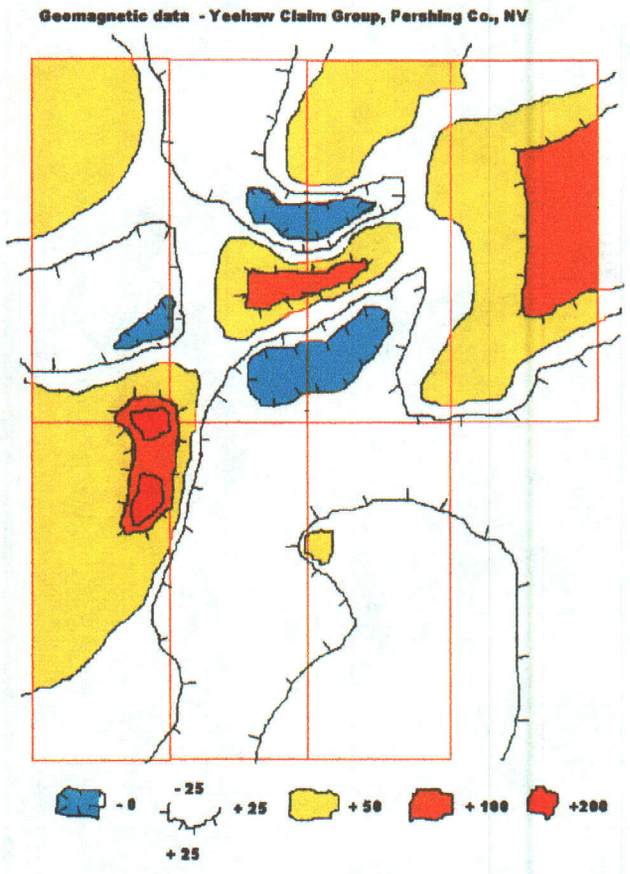
Metamorphism. Some metamorphism is noted in Section 3 where the shales are hardened and in some places also highly silicified. There is possibly a shallow intrusive in the area which may be evidenced by minor granitic dike exposures on the south end. Sericite was identified but was some distance from the mineralized area, appears localized, and is cut by 12"+ quartz veining. Some contact metamorphic skarn and tactite float is found in the alluvium but the source was not located. Some shales on the south end of the claim area have been altered in part to horfels.

Distribution of Mineralization. Gold-silver anomalies appear to be associated directly with the areas of veining in and about the argillically alterated areas and fault zones. This association is shown in the geochemical sample assays and trace element evaluations. Higher gold-silver values occurred in samples from the argillized area more near the contact between the shales and tuffs and along the recognized mineralized fault zones in the immediate vicinity of the argillized area. It is noted that there also appears to be some recent supergene type mineralization occurring in the shales which is evidenced by large red iron oxide staining which is found in spots of recent hot spring activity in the claim area.

Geomagnetic survey. The geomagnetic survey was accomplished in July, using a Geometrics G-858 Magnetometer with Cesium sensor (the instrument was valued at $16,700.) and rented from Exploration Instruments, LLC, 2600 Longhorn Blvd., Suite 108, Austin, TX 78758, (512) 346-4042, Web site: www.expins.com.

Gamma variation. Total variation of all magnetic data collected within the YEEHAW claim area was in the range of 350 gammas. Temperature corrections and elevation corrections were not believed to effect the readings and were not considered for this survey. Variations were most notable at rock type contacts, the argillically altered areas, and along evident fault zones.

Rock type and gamma level variations. The Triassic – Jurassic shales were found to have minor variations of less than 35 gammas and a low readout for magnetite, while the Miocene rhyolitic welded tuff had more than 330 gammas variation. Subsurface rock types of either the shale or the tuff under alluvium appeared to be distinguishable with the magnetometer. Abrupt positive changes in the gamma readings usually indicated a shale/tuff contact with steeply dipping beds of tuff. Abrupt negative changes in the gamma readings usually indicated a fault zone. The high gamma readings are believed to be the result of residual magnetite left in the tuff where it is not altered. The argillically altered areas and the fault zones appear to be somewhat depleted of magnetite and show decreased gamma readings. The black siliceous sinter like cap shows slightly higher gamma readings and appears to contain higher magnetite values. (This was verified by magnetite being panned from the brecciated fines of the cap.) (click on map to enlargen)



Diurnal calculation. The daily diurnal data was collected every two hours or less at a location along State Route 48 in the north west corner of Section 2 at three (3) stations (at the "Y" in the road) with each station being 100 feet apart. The raw data collected on the various days of survey was then calculated to a daily diurnal variation. Secondarily, those daily variations brought to a common diurnal variation for the survey period.

Comment on Gravity values. The Bouguer anomaly is believed to be that part of the difference between the observed gravity data and the theoretical gravity calculation due to lateral variations of density beneath the surface of the earth.

The Bouguer Gravity map (Lovelock sheet) indicates an extension of a -150 milligal level extending to the north and northeast from the Blue Wing Mountains across the Granite Springs Valley. This regional interpretation could possibly indicate a subsurface mass equivalent to the Blue Wing Mountains by volume. These readings are higher than the Shawave Range of granodiorite just to the south. This interpretation also agrees with the general geology of the area. The granodiorite of the Shawave range to the south appears to plunge to the north and northeast under the JTr shales which make up the Blue Wing Mountains just as the granodiorite of the Lava Bed Range appears to plunge south under the JTr shales and Miocene tuff.

There is no specific interpretation of this data intended. Attention is brought to this study for future evaluations wherein solutions of actual subsurface mass distribution could be determined by means other than the Gravity data presently available. Because, if there were a large ore body found in the vicinity of the Blue Wing Mountains area, the valley flat to the north and northeast would certainly be of interest as a potential exploratory target.

To be locally valuable for any claim area, Gravity data for mineral exploration of small irregularities in the Blue Wing Mountains area would require Gravity data generation on a grid of at least 500 feet (or 150 meters) on centers as a minimum. Intrusive dikes, ore body depth and rock host density would be variable. Data expected would be in the +5 to –5 milligal range from the –150+ levels. No further evaluations were made on the available Bouguer Gravity data as there are only 3-4 station readings that were accomplished in the immediate YEEHAW claim area along State Route 48.

Geochemical sampling. All surface rock samples collected were analyzed by ALS Chemex, 994 Glendale Ave., Sparks, NV 89431-5703, (775) 356-5395 (D. J. Hill account "RZC"). The initial and secondary sampling results are provided herein, and, follows the report. The samples collected for the 32 and 36 trace element analyses are believed to be representative of the area and the rock types. The trace element analyses has also helped to identify the rock types where it was so altered as to make it difficult to determine the original character. Gold values were determined in the 5-240ppb range with anything over 15ppb considered anamolous. Silver values were determined in the .2 to 3.6 ppm range.

Geochemical survey data. (All results in PPM unless noted) ("nm" indicates no test) ("actual" indicates special tests)

YEEHAW GEOCHEMICAL TRACE ELEMENT DATA

Rock Type	Rhy Tuff(?)	Rhy Tuff(?)	Rhy Tuff(?)	Rhy Tuff(?)	Rhy Tuff(?)	TrJ Shale	TrJ Shale
Class	Altered SiO2	Altered SiO2	Altered SiO2	Altered white	Altered white	Altered FeOx	Altered SiO2
Area	Sinter(?) Cap	Sinter(?) Cap	Sinter(?) Cap	Argillic area	Argillic area	Contact	Silicified
Sample	Black Fines	Black Shatter	Black Shatter	Mont.(?)	Mont.(?)	Supergene	Sericite(?)
Location	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	3' Depth	3' Depth	Surface
Date-#	7/00 # 7	7/00 #s 5,6,7	9/00 #s 5,6,7	7/00 #s 3,4	9/00 # 3	7/00 # 2	5/00 # 1,2,3
Element							
Au	-5ppb	-5ppb	-5ppb	**5ppb**	**115ppb**	**10ppb**	**15ppb**
Ag	**0.20**	-.20	-.20	-.20	**0.20**	**0.20**	**1.20**
Al	6.04%	2.86%	2.34%	2.75%	2.45%	1.97%	1.11%
As	4	4	**42**	2	**22**	**22**	4
B	-10	-10	10	-10	-10	-10	-10
Ba	390	140	370	230	**60**	**30**	**20**
Be	1.45	1.00	.50	1.50	1.00	0.50	-.50
Bi	.10 actual	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ca	7.86%	6.15%	1.62%	1.52%	3.96%	6.43%	3.14%
Cd	.20 actual	-.50	-.50	-.50	-.50	-.50	-.50
Ce	42 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Co	38.8	32	**15**	**11**	**10**	**12**	**7**
Cr	101	38	37	**12**	**11**	24	69
Cs	12.9 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Cu	**35**	**30**	22	**30**	**34**	17	13
Fe	6.91%	5.62%	3.63%	3.41%	2.95%	2.96%	2.16%
Ga	13.6 actual	-10	-10	10	10	-10	-10
Ge	2.2 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Hg	1.94 actual	-10	-1	-1	-1	-10	30
K	.77%	.20%	**.13%**	**.11%**	**.05%**	.31%	.70%
La	23	10	10	30	10	20	-10
Li	37.2 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Mg	1.94%	1.42%	.61%	**.59%**	**.50%**	.91%	.75%
Mn	1625	1205	370	**200**	**130**	**240**	575
Mo	.60	1	-1	-1	**5**	**6**	1
Na	1.16%	.23%	.18%	.28%	.34%	.04%	.01%
Nb	7.6 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Nd	21 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Ni	73.7	61	21	**8**	**7**	22	15
P	930	1250	1030	**260**	**270**	**190**	420
Pb	8	6	8	14	8	2	8

Pd	**none**	**none**	nm	nm	nm	**none**	nm
Pt	**none**	**none**	nm	nm	nm	**none**	nm
Rb	31.2 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
S	-.01%	.01%	.01%	.01%	**2.62%**	**3.40%**	-.01%
Sb	.90 actual	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sc	7	7	5	7	**10**	3	1
Sn	-2 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Sr	**383**	197	134	218	**328**	197	90
Ta	.40 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Te	.05 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Ti	.42%	.18%	.21%	.13%	.14%	-.01%	-.01%
Th	5.4 actual	10	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Tl	.20 actual	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
U	2 actual	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
V	132	116	108	111	123	55	11
W	2.3 actual	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
Y	21.5 actual	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Zn	120	90	64	68	66	64	42

Possible Anomalies noted:

Element	**Expected**	**Actual**
As	.5-2.5ppm	2-42ppm
Au	-.5ppb	5-240 ppb
Cd	.10-.20 ppm	.20ppm (actual)
Hg	.01-.09 ppm	-1 to 30ppm
P	900ppm	190-1250
K	.25%	.05-.77%
Na	.25%	.01-1.16%
S	100-900ppm	.01 to 3.40% (on the surface)
Th	3-18ppm	3-10 (Monazite? At ancient erosional surface?)
Ti	.04-.13 ppm	.01-.42

Sulfate Solubility Comparison

	Sinter area	**Argillized area**	**Shale area**
Ba	140-390ppm	60-230ppm	20-30ppm
Sr	134-383ppm	218-328ppm	90-197ppm
Ca	1.6 - 7.8%	1.5 – 3.9%	3.1 – 6.4

Solubility (From Least to Most) of metal sulfide comparison and color:

Au	5 to 115ppb	**Least Soluble**
Hg	.01 to 30 (except in the vapor phase)	-
Ag	.2 to 1.2	-
Cu	13 to 35 (Blue/Green)	-
Bi	.10 to -2 (Yellow)	-
Pb	-2 to 14	-
Cd	.2 to .5 (Yellow)	-
Zn	42 to120 (Yellow)	-
Ni	7 to 73 (Apple Green)	-
Co	7 to 38 (Pink)	-
Mo	.6 to 6 (Bright Yellow)	-
Fe	2.1 to 6.9%	-
Mn	130 to 1625 (Black)	**Most Soluble**

Samples Yeehaw Group

Rock	Alteration	Type	Depth	Latitude	Longitude	Gold ppb	Silver ppm
				N40 24 - - -	W118 55 - - -		
Qtz vein	Milky quartz	Outcrop	Surface	408	615	15	0.2
J/Tr Shale	Sericitic	"	"	409	613	10	0.4
J/Tr Shale	Gray	Fault gouge	2' auger	410	612	5	1.2
J/Tr Shale	Red Iron stain	Outcrop	3" auger	696	620	10	-0.2
M Rhyo Tuff	White Kaolinite	"	3' auger	655	750	115	-0.2
M Rhyo Tuff	Brown-gray Opalite	"	Surface	635	772	-5	0.2
Qtz float	Sugary quartz	Float	Surface	620	770	240	1.6
Qtz float	Brown Chalcedony	"	Surface	665	760	95	0.6
M Rhyo Tuff	White Kaolinite	Outcrop	2' auger	667	781	5	-0.2
M Rhyo Tuff	Brown alteration	"	2' auger	609	873	10	-0.2
M Rhyo Tuff	White Kaolinite	"	2' auger	612	817	10	-0.2
Qtz vein	Milky quartz	"	Surface	548	897	15	-0.2
J/Tr Shale	Brown Iron stain	Fault gouge	2' auger	600	822	15	-0.2
M Rhyo Tuff	Orange Iron stain	Fault gouge	3' auger	669	738	5	-0.2
M Rhyo Tuff	Brown Iron stain	Fault gouge	3'auger	723	787	10	-0.2
M Rhyo Tuff	Brown Iron stain	Fault gouge	2' auger	710	845	15	-0.2

Mineralization Comparisons. Comparisons of the YEEHAW claim group with other gold-silver mineralized areas, prospects and mines in Nevada are as follows.

Location:	Paradise Peak Nye Co.	McGinness Hills Lander Co.	Buckskin Mountain Humboldt Co.	Round Mountain Nye Co.	YEEHAW Claim Group Pershing Co.
Rock Type Host	Rhyolite Composite Tuff	Alluvium Rhyolite Latite Andesite	Rhyolite Quartz Latite	Rhyolite Welded/ Ash flow	Rhyolite Welded Tuff & Shale
Type Alteration	Argillic-silicification	Illitic-argillic Allunite Silicification	Illitic-Montmoril. kaolinite qtz-pyrite	Illitic-Montmoril.	Argillic - Silicification (kaolinite?)
Ag:Au Ratio	33-36 : 1	30 : 1	26 : 1	1-2 : 1	Unknown-variable
Sinter Cap	Breccia cap	No breccia cap	Bilithic breccia ?	Breccia-caldera	Breccia cap

YEEHAW Claim Group Chronology.

YEEHAW No's. 1-4 Located May, 2000. Initially active as geological mapping and geochemical evaluation was ongoing from May through July, 2000, but abandoned in Aug., 2000, because of initial low value of Au/Ag assay findings.
YEEHAW No's. 5-9 Located July, 2000. Active after geomagnetic survey evaluation indicated extensions of the altered and mineralized areas below the surface.
YEEHAW No. 2 Relocated Sep., 2000. Active after further Au/Ag assays and geological evaluation indicated possible extension of mineralized fault zone extending onto YEEHAW # 2 area below the surface.
YEEHAW No. 10 Located Sep., 2000. Active after further geomagnetic survey evaluation indicated possible extension of fault zone extending onto YEEHAW #10 area below the surface.
YEEHAW Claim group (#s 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10) held as active with "Intent to hold" filed with Pershing County, NV, as of Sep., 2000.

YEEHAW Claim group held as active with "Amended Intent to hold" filed with Pershing County, NV, as of Nov., 2000.

Bureau of Land Management Filings. Find following, the BLM Serial #s.

YEEHAW #2 Nevada NMC 818536
YEEHAW #5 Nevada NMC 819222
YEEHAW #6 Nevada NMC 819223
YEEHAW #7 Nevada NMC 819224
YEEHAW #8 Nevada NMC 819225
YEEHAW #9 Nevada NMC 819226
YEEHAW #10 Nevada NMC 818542

YEEHAW Claim Group survey. All location monuments and claim corners were located with respect to the Global Positioning System and are so listed on the location notices with certificates filed with Pershing County, NV, courthouse offices and the Bureau of Land Management, Reno, NV. Claim maps were also filed with both jurisdictions.

Discussion and Summary. The YEEHAW Claim Group covers a small hot springs type gold-silver lode prospect on the northeast corner of the Blue Wing Mountains. The gold-silver anomaly appears to be on a general north-south trend with potential for subsurface mineralization below both the altered sintered silicious cap and in the hydrothermally altered (argillized) zones. Gold-silver mineralization is found both at the shale/tuff contacts, and, extending out and along the fault zones, which break up the altered areas. Mineralization was found to be both disseminated in the argillized area and in veining in the adjacent altered rhyolite and shale..

Initial reconnaissance. Following two years of potential target development for precious metals exploration, and during May, 2000, an initial surface reconnaissance was accomplished on the north and northeast slope and foothills of the Blue Wing Mountains. This survey included general geological mapping with some geochemical sampling. Initial sample assays showed low grade gold-silver mineralization in Sections 2 (SW), 3 (SE), 10 (NE) and 11 (NW). During this time, claims were located to protect what was believed to be a potential higher grade gold-silver mineralized area.

Secondary work. During July, 2000, an initial geomagnetic survey was accomplished for the area and additional geochemical sampling was accomplished. Also, additional claims were staked at this time. To further evaluate the prospect, in September, 2000, additional geological mapping and geochemical sampling was accomplished. Additional claims were staked, bringing the total claims to seven (7) for the YEEHAW group.

Special notation. There is also the possibility for some gain of free Thorium, in the form of Monazite. Yellow beads believed to be Monazite with similar specific gravity of magnetite were recognized visually by panning material from near the shale/tuff contact at a possible ancient placer or old erosional surface. (The Monazite beads may possibly be used to identify the contact in the altered areas between the tuffs and shales.) The Monazite was identified by geochemical evaluation for Thorium and Neodymium in the trace element chemical evaluations.

Activity to date. Exploration activity on the YEEHAW claim group has not yet disturbed the surface to date and the complete exploration plan is yet to be developed.

Recommendations. Continue surface geological mapping and add to the geomagnetic survey for better interpretation of the structural geology. Continued geochemical sampling on the surface is also required to better outline the mineralized area. Then, following applications and exploration permit from BLM, drilling the prospect and assaying the cuttings to prove up and establish the required discovery. It is recommended that assays for every five feet of drill cuttings be conducted.

The initial exploration should also include the driving of a short inclined adit into the mineralized area to gain a bulk sample of the potential ore for determination of mill processing methods.

The recommended roadway entry would be to establish a section line road from State Route 48 south to the mineralized area. The establishment of an access roadway for drilling operations and the driving of the adit would not disturb more than 5 acres in the total claimed area. Total area disturbed, including roadways would be more in the range of 1 acre. This estimate is based on the emplacement of access roads for drilling. The roads would be ten feet wide for a total length of approximately 4,000 feet (i.e., 40,000 sq.ft.). entering the claim area from the north along State Route 48 and to follow the section line between sections 2 and 3 south to the mineralized area

References.

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Author Biographical information.

D. J. Hill was graduated in 1970 at the Mackay School of Mines, Univ. of NV, Reno, NV, with a BS, major in Geology and minor in Mining Engineering. Hill was also graduated in 1984 with a MBA at Lindenwood University, St. Charles, MO.

Hill has 30+ years experience in geology, exploration and mine development operations for both surface and underground mining. Hill began his career with the Cordilleran Explorations Co., of Reno, NV, and worked with both John Livermore and Peter Galli throughout Nevada and was noted for his work on the exploration and development of the Ogee–Pinson gold mine in Humboldt Co., NV. Hill later joined the Peabody Mining Co., of St. Louis, MO., working as a drilling and blasting supervisor at the Lynnville mine in southern Indiana, working with the Illinois division as a surface mine supervisor and at the Peabody Corporate level as a manager. His mining experiences provided varied duty with input primarily as a mining geologist for mining operations for Peabody. He is a specialist in mining geology, explosives/ drilling/ blasting operations, and surface mining spoil-bank stability.

D. J. Hill is presently retired from industry but is self employed and works out of his home. He presently resides at 309 Pearl St., Godfrey, IL, 62035, his mailing address is PO Box 5332, Godfrey, IL 62035. He may be reached by both telephone or Fax at **(618) 466-4184,** by cell phone at **1-618-406-8021** or at his Email address at bigjake35@juno.com.

Joe Tingley
then
INFO OFFICE
FILES

RECEIVED
JUN 11 2001
NBMG Director's Office

June 8, 2001

To: Jonathan G. Price, Ph.D.
Director/State Geologist
Nevada BuMines & Geology

From: Donald J. Hill, BS, MBA

Subject: Yeehaw Lode Mining Claim Group

Dr. Price:

I am most grateful for you taking the time to meet with Bob Smith and I last month when I was in Reno. Bob has been a good friend for the last 30+ years since college.

I attempted to email you the attached report, however, the file is too large for my server (JUNO) to process. As a result, I am forwarding you the hard copy of the report.

I have the property ready for the exploration stage and exploration permitting with the BLM. I have not yet offered the property to any exploration company or group for possible drilling.

I would invite you or any of the staff from the UNR that would be interested to review the report, go to and look at the property for any educational purposes. The surface is undisturbed and the property is in pristine condition except for a couple of 1 gallon water jugs, and, as a result, I would impose some restrictions as follows; please do not drive onto the property (it is but about ½ mile to the mineralized area from SR 48), please pick up any soda/pop cans and lunch bags, and, please fill in any holes that you would dig for samples.

There are several things that I do not know about the mineralization. The first is the type of clay and alteration that is evident in the mineralized area (I suspect kaolinite in the argillized area). The age of the hot springs has not been determined. The temperature is believed to

have been near 300C due to no findings of smoky quartz. Even the very small quartz crystals are clear that have been found in augering. I am somewhat puzzled by the lack of or the very low values for silver. Some of the rock types are obliterated. I don't know if the black sinter cap in some areas is andesite, rhyolite or shale. I identified white mica (sericite) and associated alteration near the south end of the property but cannot determine a halo.

I have found up to 115 ppb gold in outcrop of Miocene tuff in the mineralized area and up to 240 ppb gold in float material sampled. Most samples ran 5-15 ppb but were over a wide spread area. That is one reason why I had to stake the seven claims. I had some other 50+ samples that showed no gold and no silver out and about the mineralized area.

The end of the report contains my contact information. Please advise me by email at BigJake35@Juno.com that you received the report.

Sincerely,

Donald J. Hill