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Property Name Gold Acres, Lander Cty., NV. Location S 31 T 28 N R 47 E.

Published Reserves: Oxide Ore) 2,400,000 tons mined out
Carbonaceous Ore) ± 2,000,000 tons

Annual Production: Mill (TPY)) To be decided
Leach (TPY)) ?

1. Regional Geology (10 mile radius)

A. Structure; faulting, folding, age: Roberts Mtn. thrust fault (Dev.-Miss.); Gold Acres and Boundary faults (Basin and Range normal faults), folding widespread.

B. Intrusives; age, composition, geometry, alterations, mineralization: Buried granitic pluton; 92.8-98.8 m.y. (Cretaceous), and associated quartz porphyry dikes.

C. Volcanics; age, composition, type (flow, tuff, etc.), proximity, depth of mineralization relative to pre-volcanic surface: Caetano tuff; 30.6-35.5 m.y. (Oligocene); rhyolite welded tuff; 5 miles SE.

D. Basement lithology; stratigraphic section - thickness and lithology, known or inferred basement lithology:

Age	Upper Plate	Lower Plate
Devonian	Slaven Chert Elder Sandstone Roberts Mtn. Fm.	Wenban Limestone Roberts Mtn. Limestone
Silurian		
Ordovician	Valmy Fm. Vinini Fm.	

2. Local Geology (1 mile radius)

A. Host rock(s); age, lithology, porosity, permeability, pyrite (syngenitic) and organic content: (1) Wenban limestone; Devonian; gray, fine grained, medium to thick-bedded carbonaceous limestone; some primary pyrite; carbon content varies considerably; (2) Roberts Mtn. formation; Silurian; platy limestone (lower plate); silicious argillite (upper plate); variable carbon; some primary pyrite.

B. Structure; folding, faulting, control on mineralization, age(s): N-S to NE-SW Basin and Range faults superimposed on Roberts Mtn. thrust; ore zone within intricate slivers in thrust zone above buried intrusive, folding on large scale common.

C. Igneous rocks; type, chemistry, geometry, age and relationship to mineralization: (1) Buried granitic pluton; 92.8-98.8 m.y. (Cretaceous), and associated quartz porphyry dikes.

3. Geochemistry/Alteration

A. Major elements; % addition/depletion MgO, K_2O, Al_2O_3, SiO_2, minerals, spatial/temporal relationship to gold mineralization: Weak silicification and decalcification within ore zones.

B. Minor elements; value range in ppm Hg, As, Sb, W, Ba, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn or other, mineralogy, zoning with ore: Au associations: As, B, Hg, W, Ag zoned beyond a Base Metal suite of Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Cd, Fe, Mn, Mo

C. Principal alteration characterists: (1) calc silicate and hornfels alteration above intrusive in sediments; (2) sericitized quartz porphyry dikes; (3) weak silicification and decalcification in ore zones.

D. Organic carbon; evidence of remobilization, carbon and gold relationships, nature of carbon oxidation, carbon compounds, metallurgical problems: Higher grade Au in carbonaceous rocks (?), carbonaceous ore can be preg robbing.

E. Silicification; spatial/temporal relation to ore, % jasperoid and % ore in main mineralized area, geochemistry of jasperoid (trace elements): Weak silicification associated with ~~decalcification~~ in ore zones; jasperoid uncommon.

4. Mineralization

A. Nature of gold; size, distribution, associated carbon, pyrite or clay, types of ore: Au not visible, associated with carbonaceous and non-carbonaceous rocks (contact between carbonaceous and oxide ore can be very sharp).

B. Speculation as to composition; temperature and pressure of hydrothermal fluid and mechanism of gold precipitation: Hydrothermal solutions related to emplacement of granitoid pluton; 160-195° C. fluids at 5000 ft. depth; mechanism unknown.

C. Fluid inclusion data: 160-195° C. for Au bearing rocks.

D. Possible sources of gold: Magmatic source or leached from underlying sediments.

5. History of Discovery

Geochemical prospecting and drilling during reevaluation of old gold mine area in lower plate window.