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STAR GROUP' PROPERTY

Gold Hill District Storey County, Nevada

Continuing Analysis
GEOLOGICAL

David LeCount Evans March 2,1983

Foreword:

Submitted to owners on June 26, 1982 was our report covering the Star Group. The property was considered favorably and exploratory drilling, preceded by some geophysical studies, was recommended.

Prepared for personal files was a February 1, 1983 memorandum, ("Further Analysis") with copies provided owners. The writer, continuing with his appraisal of this <u>very</u> interesting area, added to his conclusions with a series of notes, accompanied by improved maps and cross sections.

An opening statement merits repeating, to wit:

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Urged is reference to the original report which, with its standard headings, provides Location, Conditions, Title, History of District, Geology of the Comstock and Star areas, Samples, Resume, et cetera.

Conclusions and Recommendations are reconsidered at the end of this up-dated analysis.

Supporting Illustrations:

Plates I

Plates I and I-b (Comstock area) provide the location of the location of the location of the Star block, the distribution of major structures, and an index of all cross sections

Plate I-c (regional) shows the position of the Comstock area with respect to bordering regional geology, major petrologic units, and Tertiary volcanic members, bleached and otherwise affected by intense alteration. Formations are shown as follows:

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Ochre	Alta & Kate Peak althered volcanics	M.Miocene & U.Miocene	16.5 12.49	Ta TKa
Pink	Kate Peak granodior- ites	U.Miocene-L. Pliocene	12.49	TKa TKi
Purple	Mt. Davidson grano- diorite	Late Tertiary	7	Tgd
Unco lored	M ₁ neralization	U.Miocene		Occidental & Comstock?

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Comments which follow are listed under standard headings, as additions to, like categories, listed in the June 1982 report.

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On the other hand, according to Carl Stoddard, describing the Con. Virginia (Univ. of Nevada, G and M Series No. 49, 1950), the upper

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"The base of the ore body rested in the vein matter of the Comstock lode, approximately 250 feet at right angles to the footwall and 500 feet below the cap rock."

"The position of the so-called 'cap-rock', conforms to a plane, having a strike parallel to the lode, and inclined to the east at an angle of 32°. It probably marks the position of a fault."

Four:

Regarding the normal versus thrusting interpretations, Vincent Gianella (1936) suggested two periods of faulting, ie: a pre-mineral Comstock fault closely followed by the Lode, and then a much-later post mineral "Comstock-Davidson fault. Considering the Silver City branch south from the Belcher area, such he correlated with the Pre-Mineral fault. The main Comstock fault and a branch to the southwest, past American Flat, he believed, experienced both periods of movement.

With reference to attached I-b, Stoddard's map (1950) shows a solid line for the Comstock-Davidson fault to the Baltimore mine, from whence it is faintly "dashed" as a weak projection another three miles to the south before disappearing. It is from this same Baltimore that this analysis proposes a continuation to the west, using other structure shown by Calkins, as well as, the distribution of Triassic meta-volcanics.

Samples

Samples, listed on pages 9 through 12 of the June 1982 report, lack specific locations in the case of the Star Group series. Owners' efforts have now provided sample locations. For those samples pertinent to actual mineralization values are shown on Map I-d.

With reference to Midnight Star, an average of 0.34 oz/T Au and 0.36 Oz/T Ag (from 9 samples) is significant, in view of the writer's

0.54 oz/T Au and 0.80 Oz/T analysis for a series of evenly spaced, vertical cuts.

Concerning the Bright Star area (2800 feet southeast of the Midnight Star) values are low (0.1 ounces gold)) but equally significant, since the tunnel, serviced by the air-shaft, had reported, scattered \$60 per ton values (\$20 gold and \$1 silver).

The 2800 feet of interval between "shows", theoretically, just at or slightly beneath the overiding thrust plate, is considered an exploration "must"; as is the indicated westerly continuation through the Silver Star and its lone surface value of 0.14 Oz/T Au and 0.19 Oz/T silver.

Resume

Purposes are not to upsetbasic Comstock geology, the product of many serious efforts since the 1860's.

Gianella's petrology (1936) is basic, the work of an expert and invites no changes. Differences, however, in structural interpretation have always existed and this analysis proposes yet another alternative.

Gianella's classic approach is considered, in many ways, the "Bible" and is shown below as the Gianella Time Table", as summarized by Stoddard (1950).

Comparison is provided in a parallel column by this writer's "Alternative Time Table."

Hartford Hill Rhyolite; 23 MYBP

- (1) Middle Miocene volcanism; Alta formation; 18 to 15 MYBP.
- (2) Davidson Diorite intrusion
- (3) Early Comstock to Silver City fault.
- (4) Barren to low grade(?) quartz
 - much

- (5)
- (6) Probable heavy erosional period
- (7) Imitial Kate Peak volcanic flows 12.9 MYBP
- (8) More faulting, mainly thrusts of regional extent; possibly overlapping with Kate Peak. (see G anella (5)).
- (9) Major mineralization, possibly associated with Kate Peak intrusives and following thrusts into inclined strain openings between thrusts, ie: East wall—a thrust, 12.2 MYBP.
- (10)Little Bonanzas may be roots of eroded Big Bonanzas.

- (1) Middle Miocene volcanism before faulting; Alta formation.
- (2) Davidson Diorite intrusion.
- (3) The Comstock fault.
- (4)Barren vein quartz
- (5)More faulting in hanging wall section (largely) veins and oredeposits.
- (6) Long period of erosion; bevelling with Comstock fault as escarpment.
- (7) Early Pliocene, Kate Peak flows, followed by Late Pliocene Knicker-bocker flows.

With reference to the above table, differences are as follows:

- (1) Although agreeing that the e were two periods of faulting the Gianella second period, at between Alta and Kate Peak or about 14 MYBP is as contrasted to Kate Peak time of the Alternative or 12.9 MYBP.
- (2) Gianella places the major period of mineralization as between Alta and Kate Peak or about 14 MYBP, which is in contrast with the 12.2 MYBP, a product of K-AR dating. It must be remebered that absolute dating of igneous rocks and mineralization was not accepted practice in the 30's.
- (3) The simple normal faulting, long accepted as standard Comstock structure, is replaced, at least, for an indicated east-hanging wall structure.

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DAVID LECOUNT EVANS, CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

- (4) The alternative suggests a relationship between major mineralization and the Kate Peak intrusives.
- (5) The alternative at (3) refers to the "Early Comstock Fault", leaving the door open for normal or thrust interpretation. Reference is made to Figure 2. The back of text.

Recapitulation:

From 1859 through 1924, Comstock production amounted to 13,526,700 tons, averaging 0.568 Oz/T gold and 13.9 Oz/T silver. 58% of the total represented high-grade (0.76 ounces gold and 18.47 ounces silver) from the Bonanza-type ore bodies. The remainder was from lower grade ores, stope fills and dumps. The period of decline (1924-1950) representating 5,055,200 tons at 0.095 Oz/T gold and 1.57 Oz/T silver represented open-pit, block caving and top-slice lower grade production.

The S15°W production trend from the Ophir to Belcher, with scattered mineralization, amount to 10,000 feet. From the beginning the Lode presented continuous complexities which, with mining geology and mining methods, both in an early, formative period, remained only partially resolved.

The entire 10,000 feet, in plan, was explored by expensive horizontal workings and some 4000 feet of depth by three lines of shafts for the Comstock proper with some success, to the turn of the century, and dwindling to no success, thereafter. Extending the trend, southeast to Silver City, produced only small occurrences and no additional Big-Bon-anza-fype ore bodies. The same can be said for exploration along the southwest continuation along the west flank of American Flat, to the Globe-Tyler area, a trend suggested by Gianella and others.

In short, exploration since 1381, based on the premise that the normal Comstock fault, continuous from the Ophir, south to Silver City and the major ore control, would provide more Big_Bonanzas, has been without success. Now, some 100 years later, another attempt, following the

same "fairway" has been abandoned, while others move in to continue withouthe same type of exploration.

The above suggests a change in interpretation based on more interpretive. field mapping and the recognition of structural growth, other than the long over-used normal faulting and other Basin and Range 'crutches'; and proposes interest and exploration for an area, in line with Comstock structure, providing interesting alteration and scattered surface values, which have never been tested at depth.

Much has been learned regarding the importance of thrust faults in Nevada, over the last 20 years, and a study of that wedge between the Furnace C.eek-Las Vegas fault system and the Sierra Nevada front suggests an abundance of such thrusting.

The area of interest, starting 2000 feet southwest of the Belcher

Mine (Belcher-Crown Point area production = \$63,600,000) and continuing

7000 feet to the northwest, flanked by flat thrust faults, offers probable

Comstock extension and is recommended.

Proposal:

Proposed is a program, consisting of the steps, listed below.

- (1) Detailed geological mapping should be considered, and systematic soil sampling employed, where needed.
- (2) Considering the 2800 feet, indicated as a possible continuous trend, strip at regular intervals dozer, removing talus and other cover, to further expose mineralization, and sample.
- (3) Test the 2800 foot unit at depth by drilling angled holes from Ohir-grade road, or closer, using Down-Hole HAMMER equipment:
 - a- start opposite best values, working both ways (west and east) at 100° or 200° intervals; 365 77-000 XV-b.
 - b- indicated is about 2000 feet of hole per section; estimated is about \$10 per foot for drilling costs, alone.
 - c- considering the possibility of 150 feet of mineralization per hole or 300° per section, and sample every five feet, assay cost per section gould be \$900.

(4) Upon completion of four sections, a review of results and consideration of next steps would become a "must". However, the above are only suggestions, and changes in proceedure, at any time, remains an expectancy.

(5)assaying for gold and silver should be by fire-assay, performed, preferably, by Metallurgival Laboratories of San Francisco, chemists of excellent repute.

March 2, 1983

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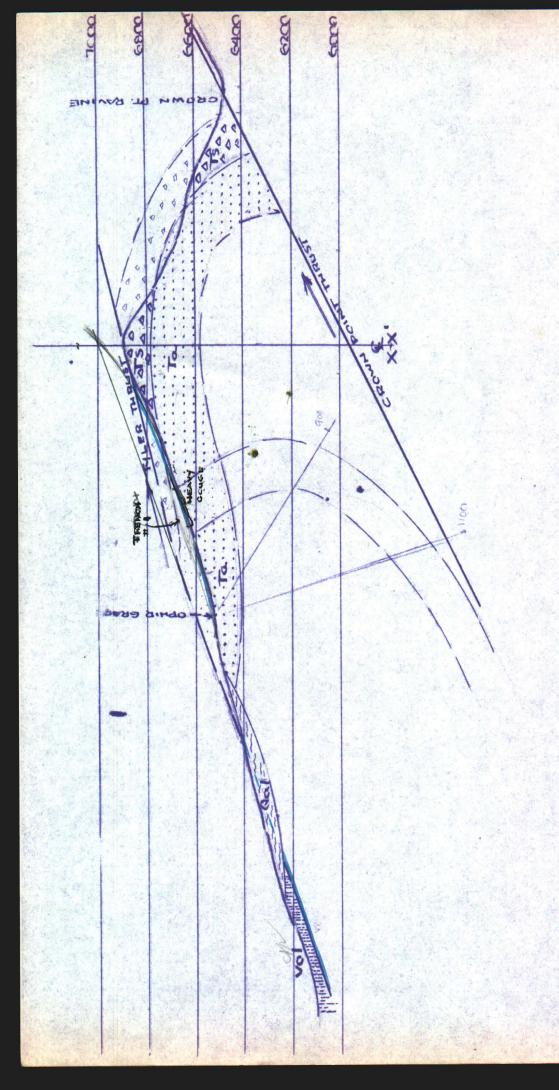
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'David LeCount Evans Consulting Geologist March 2,1983

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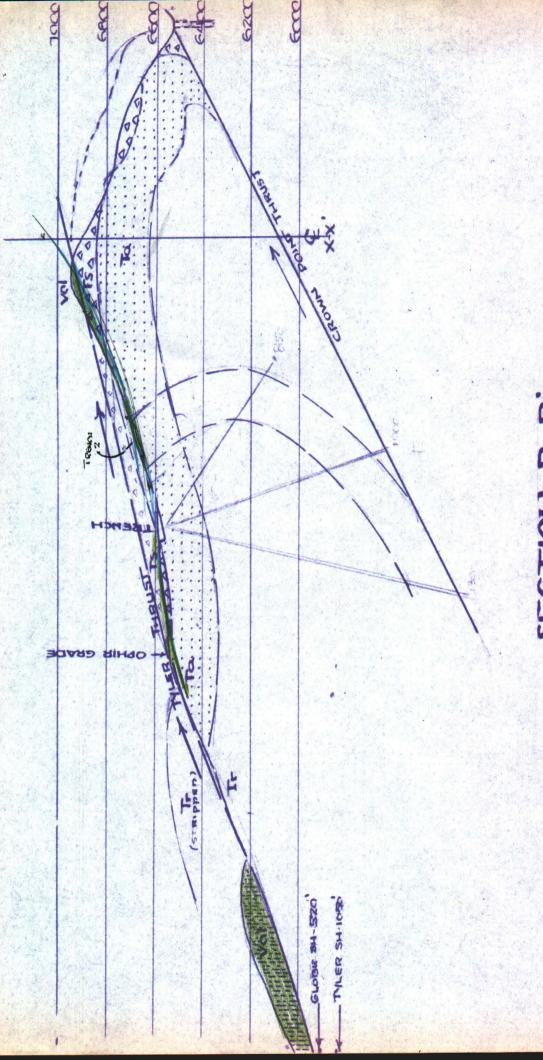


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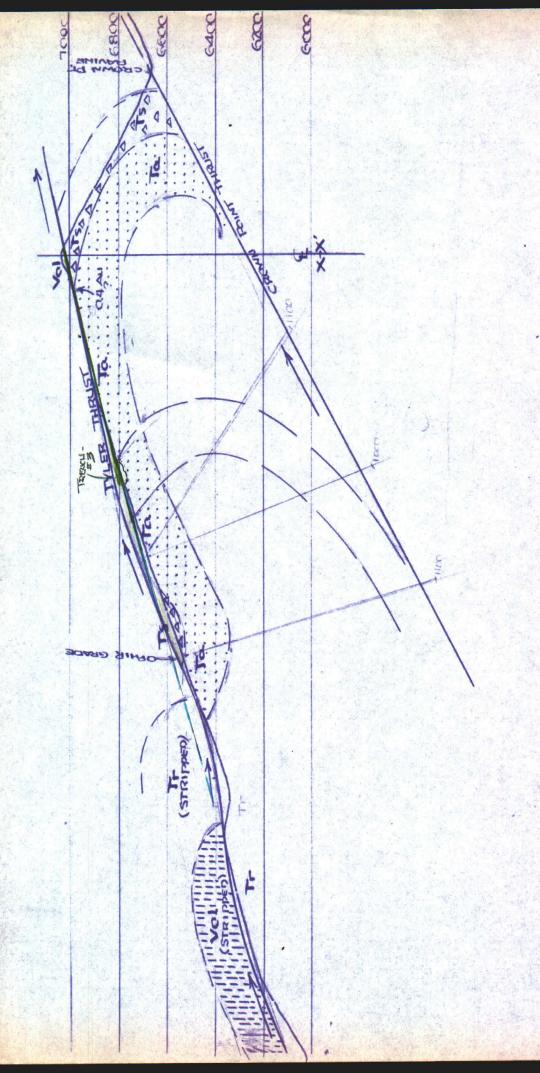


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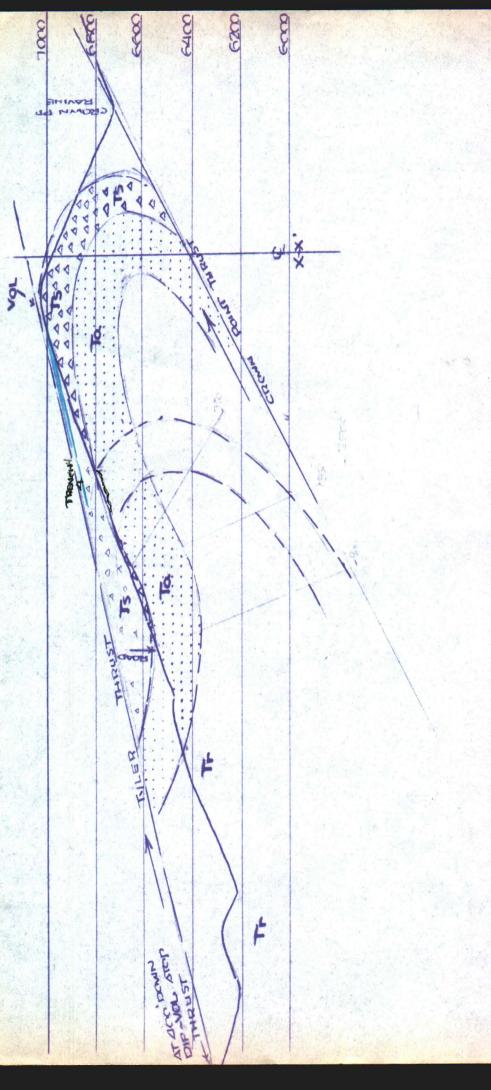


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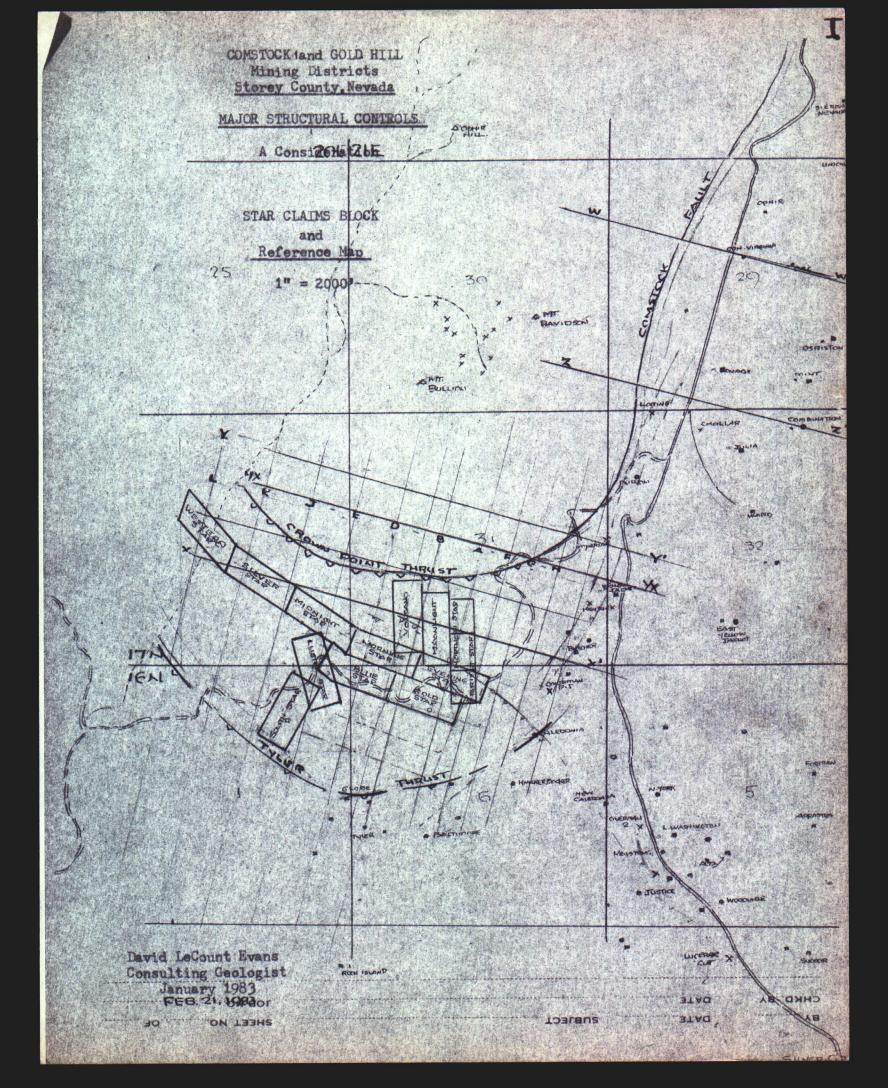


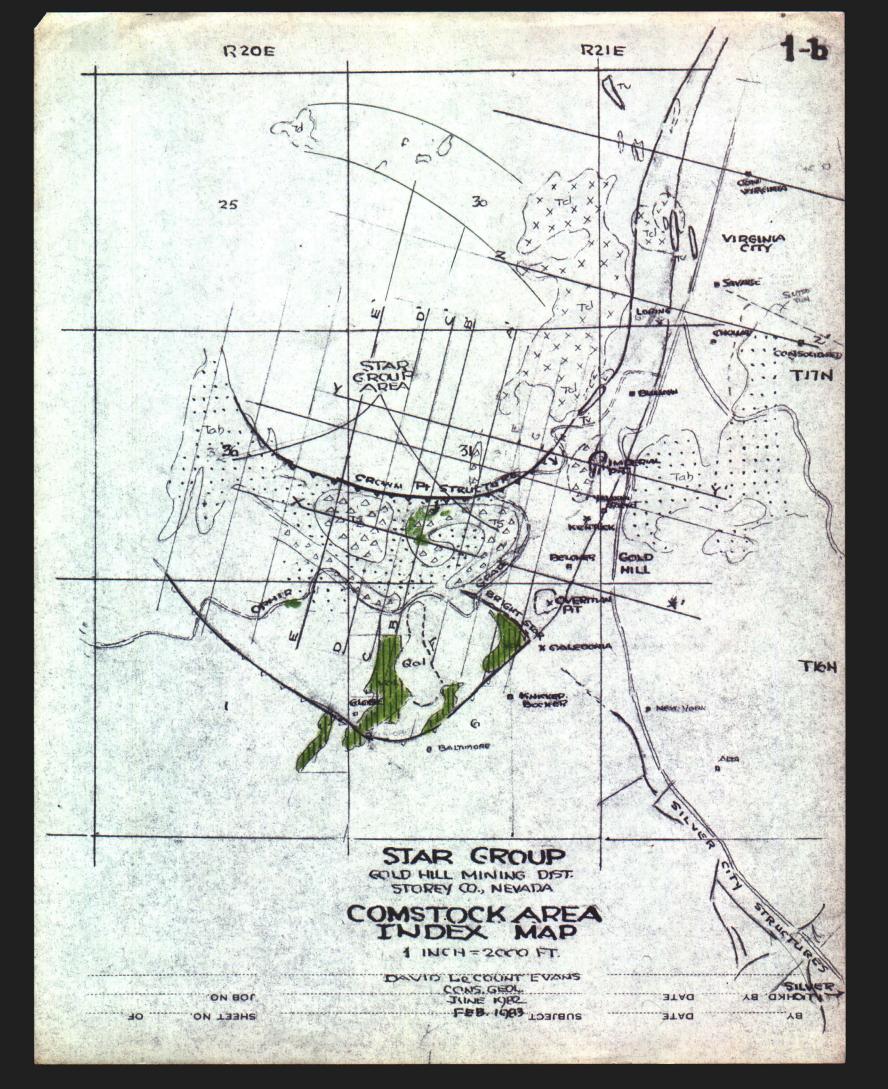
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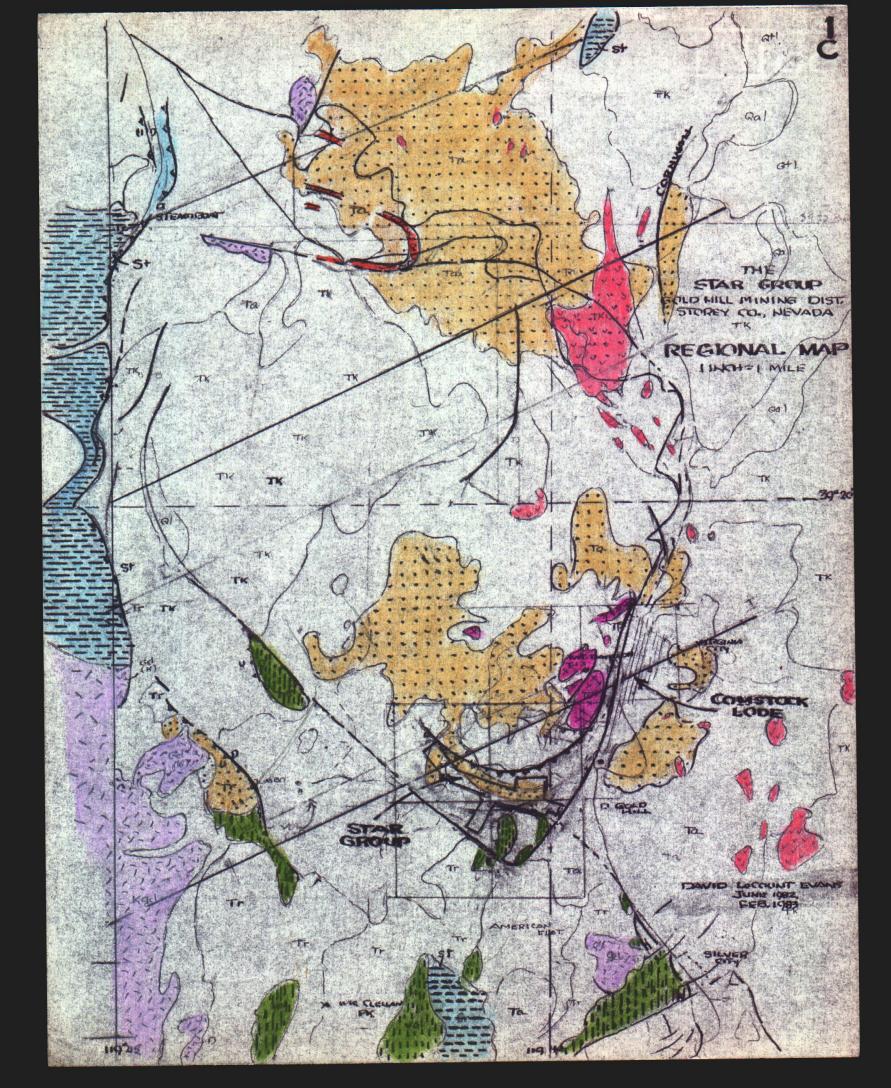
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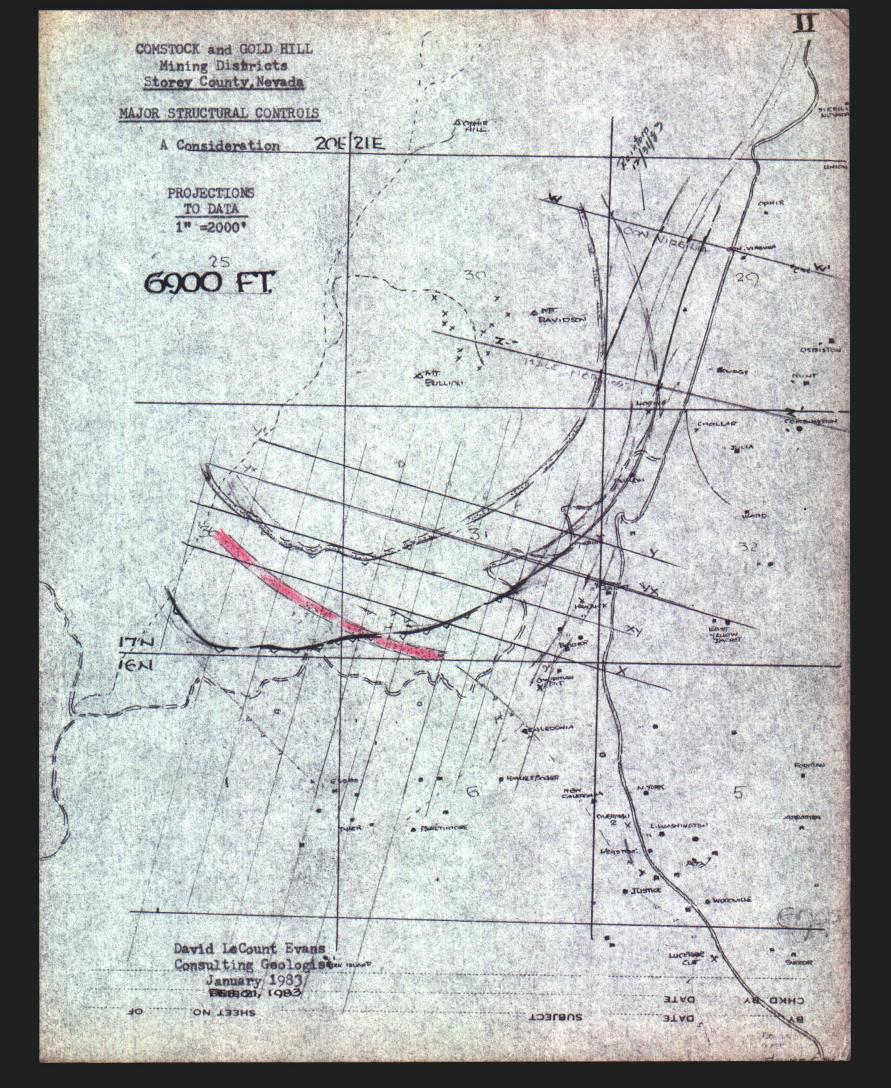
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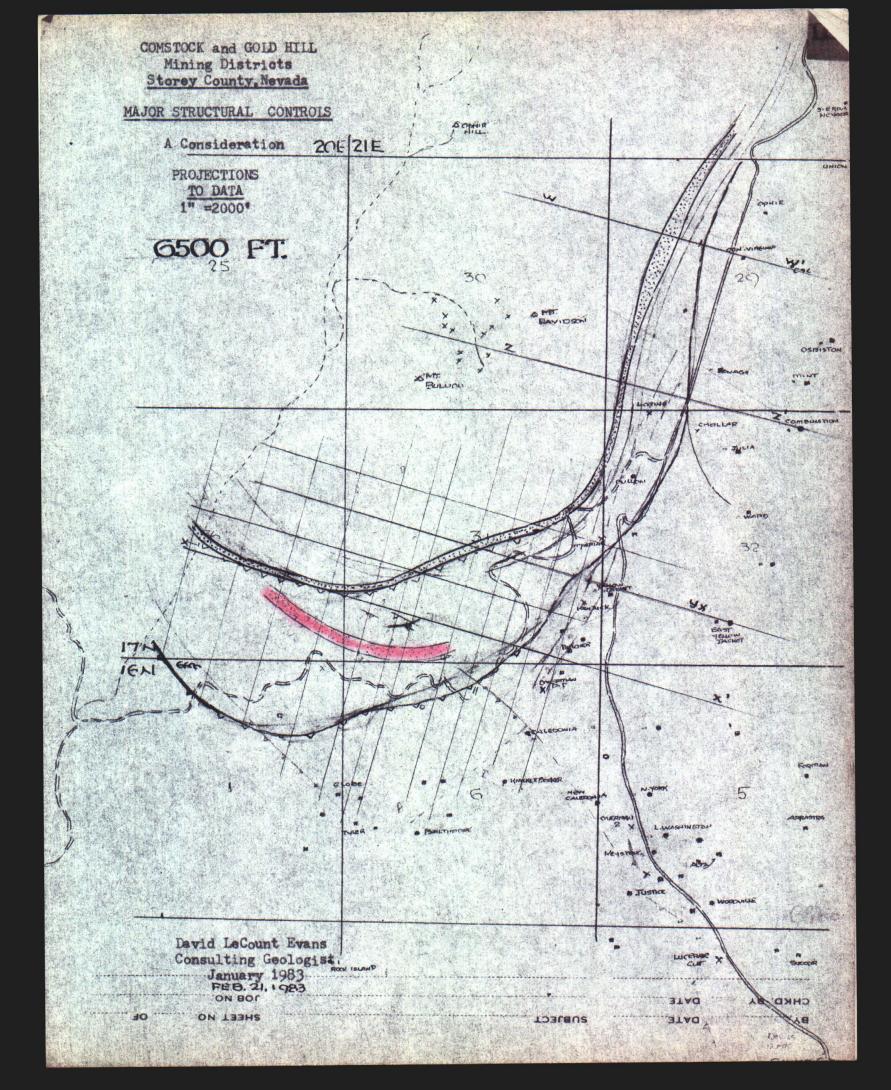
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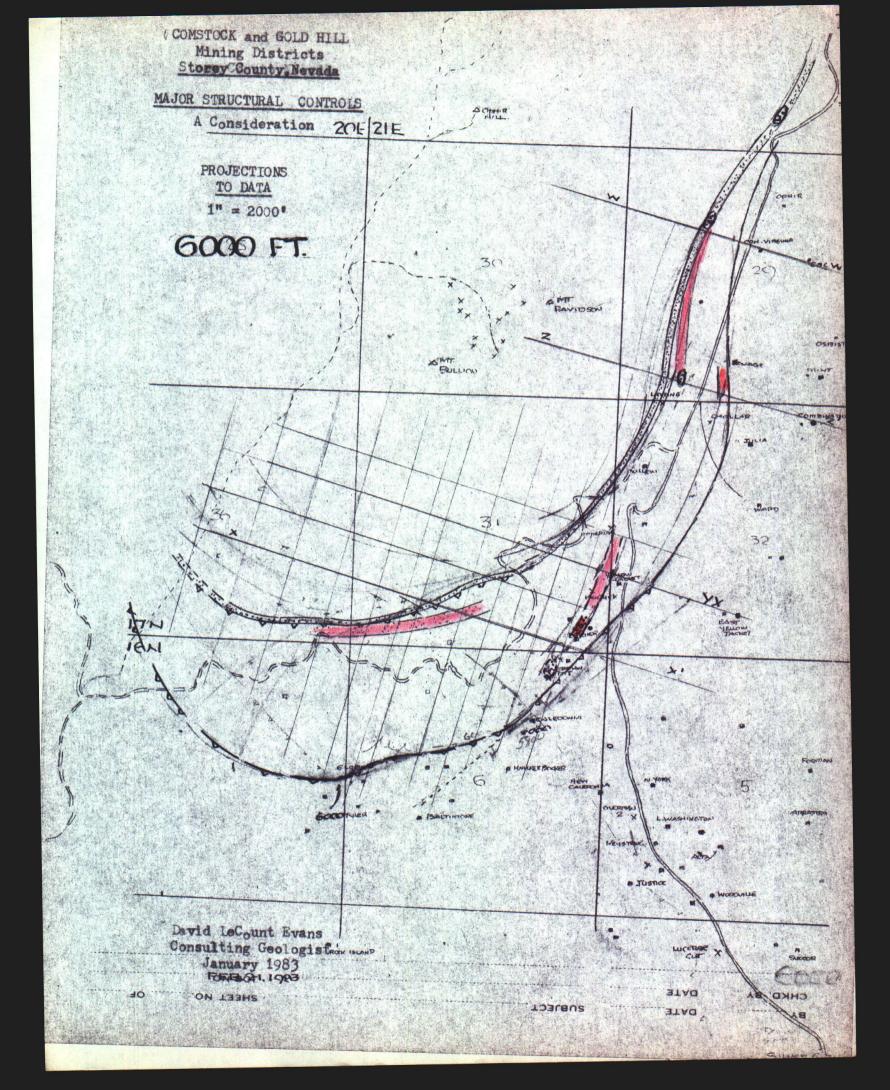


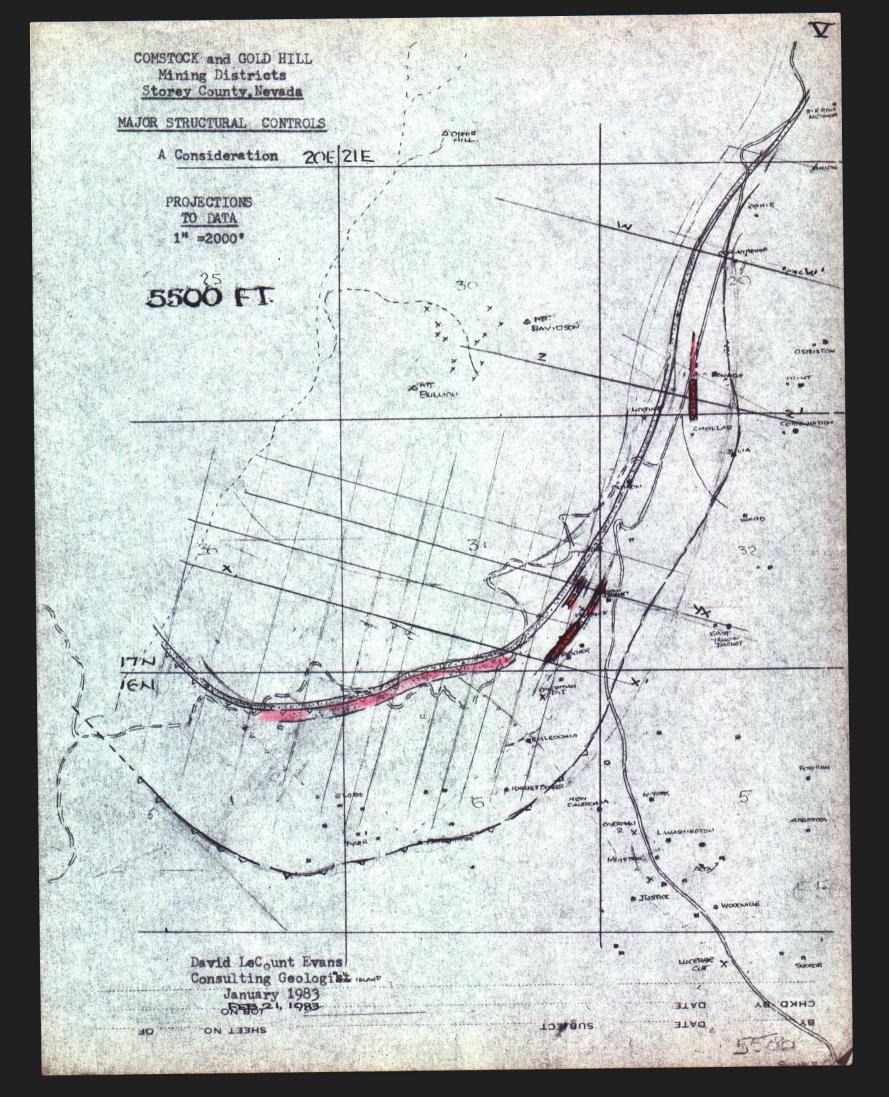


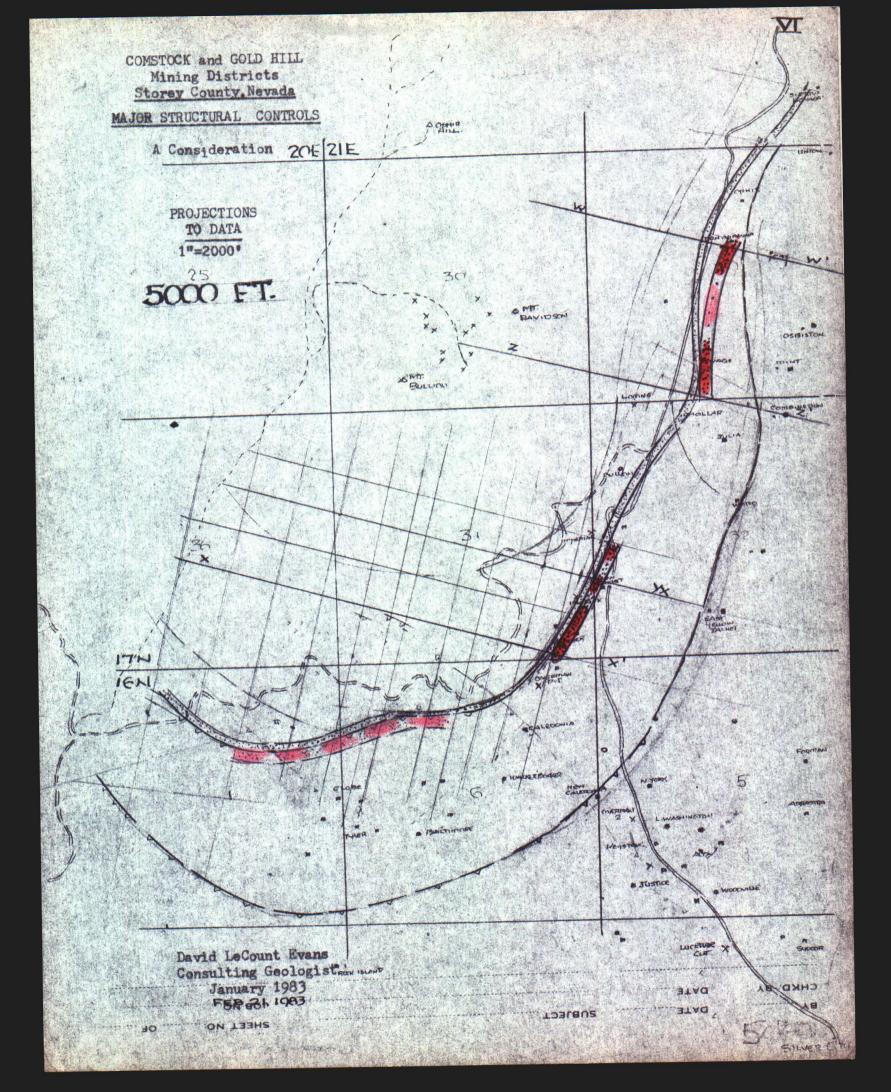


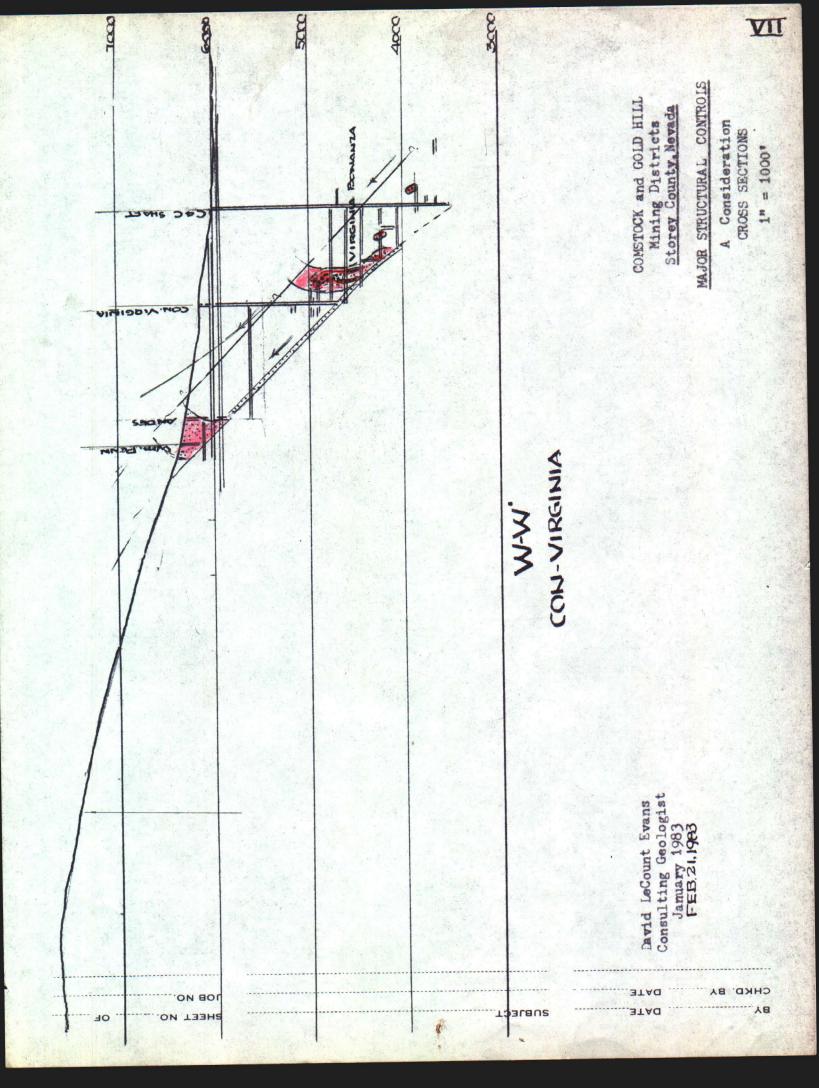


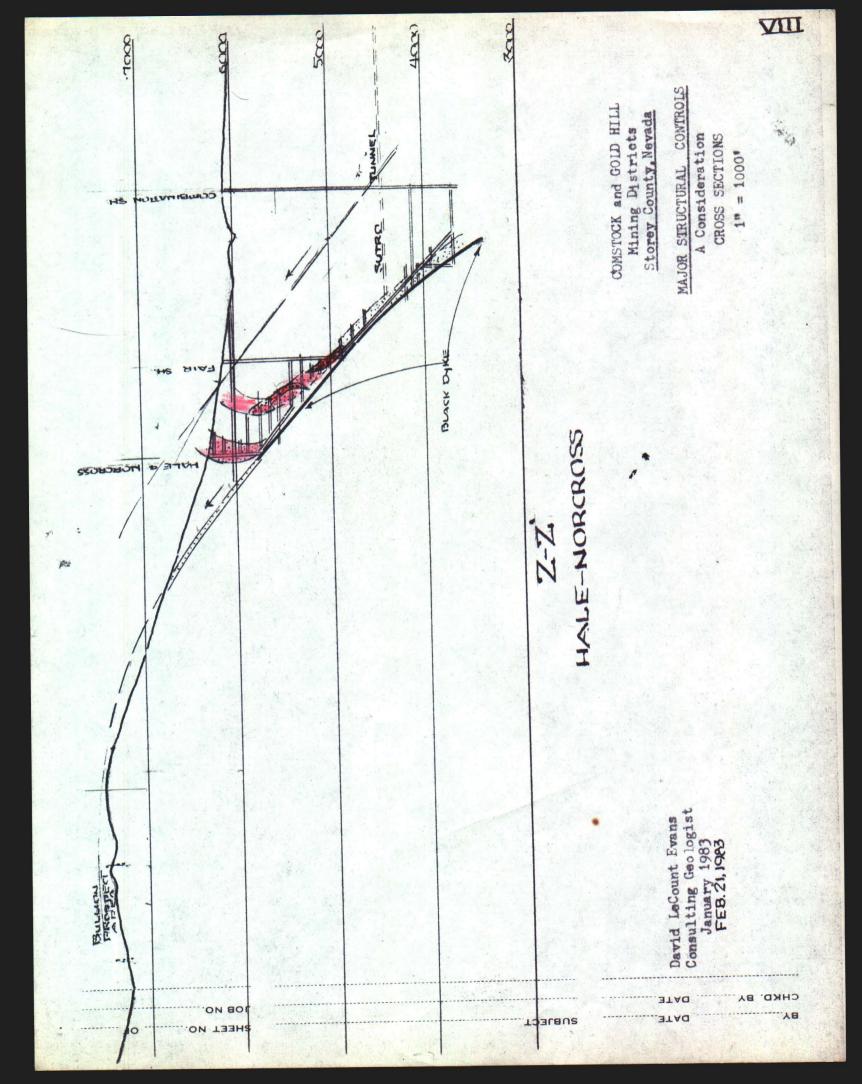


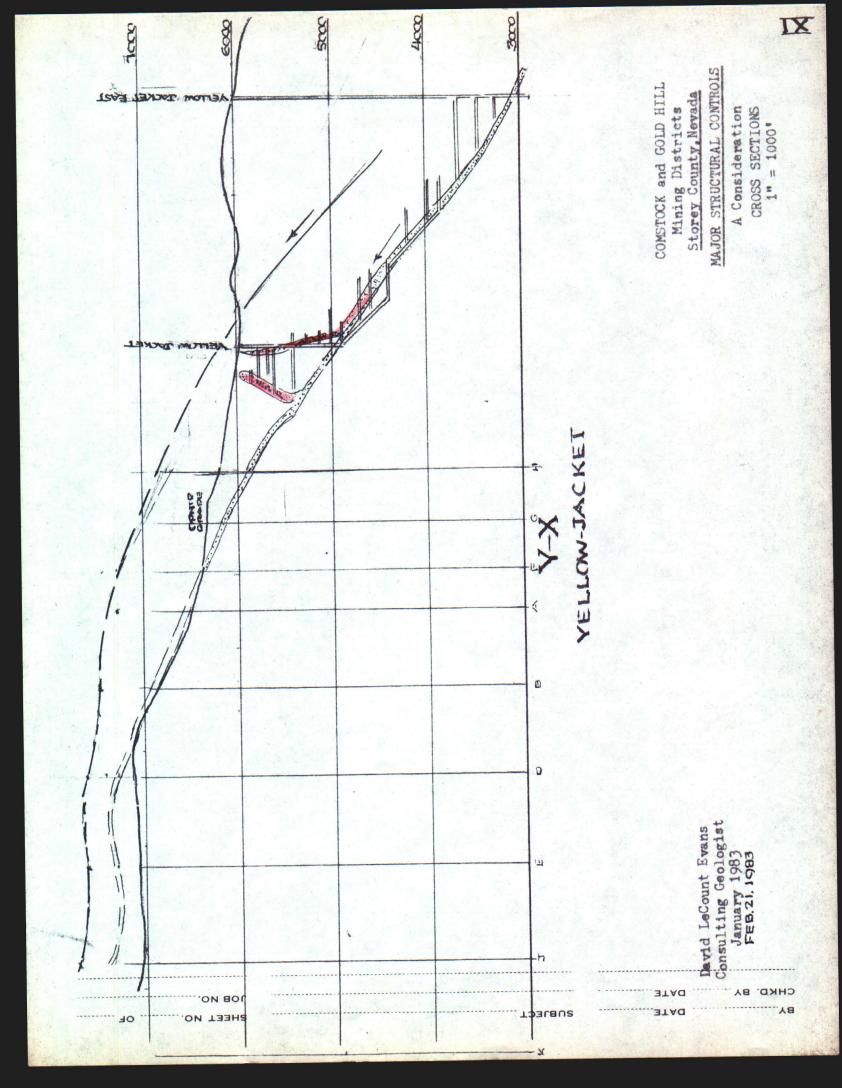


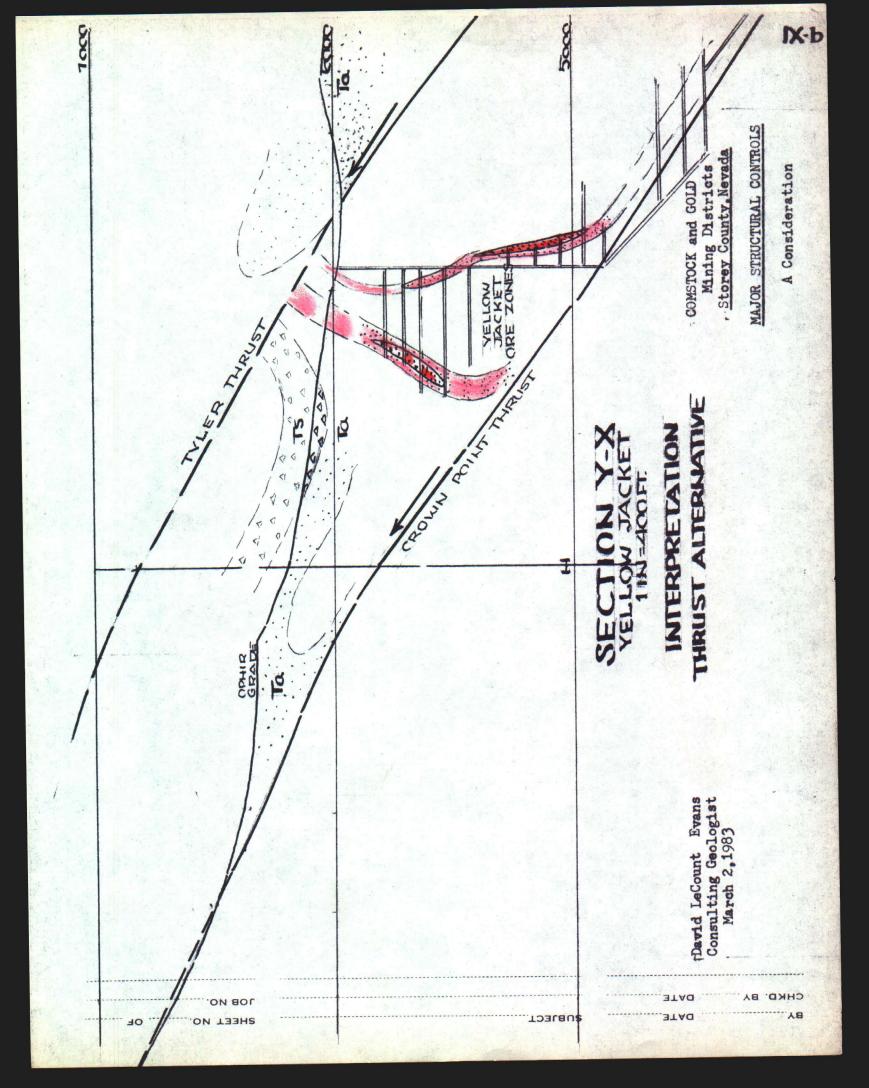


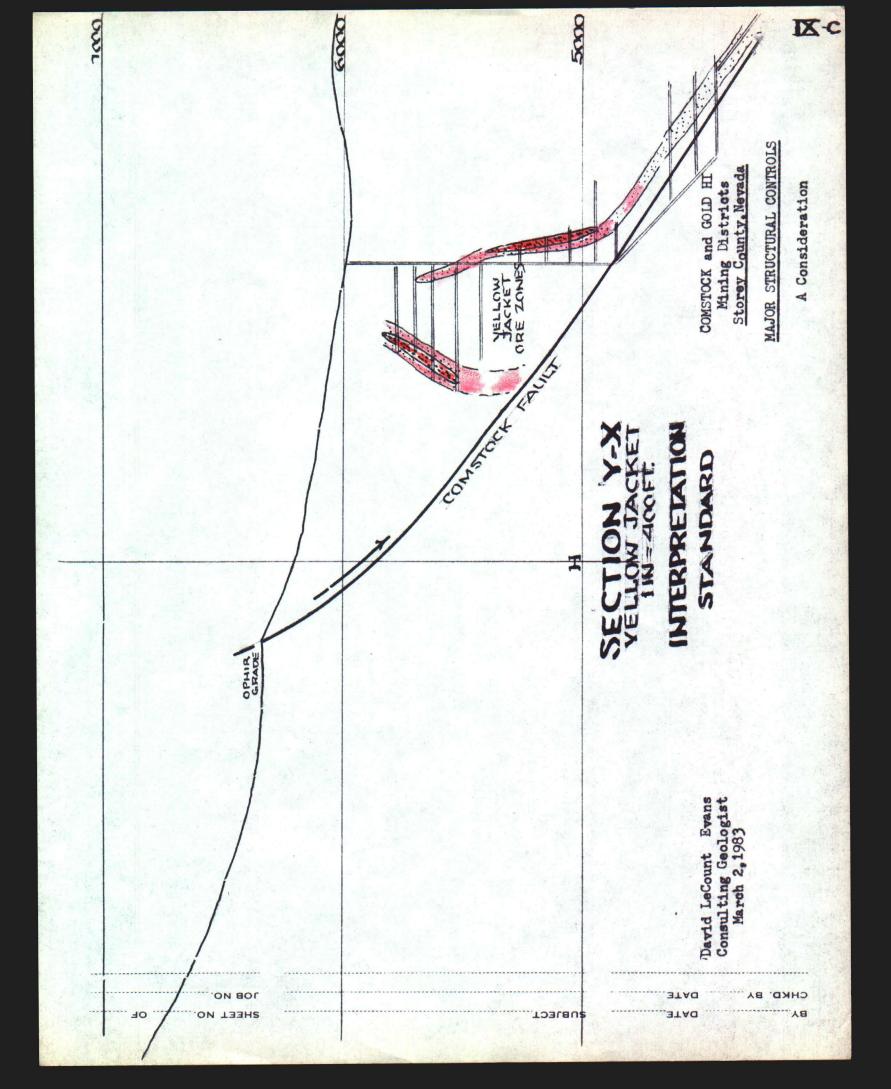


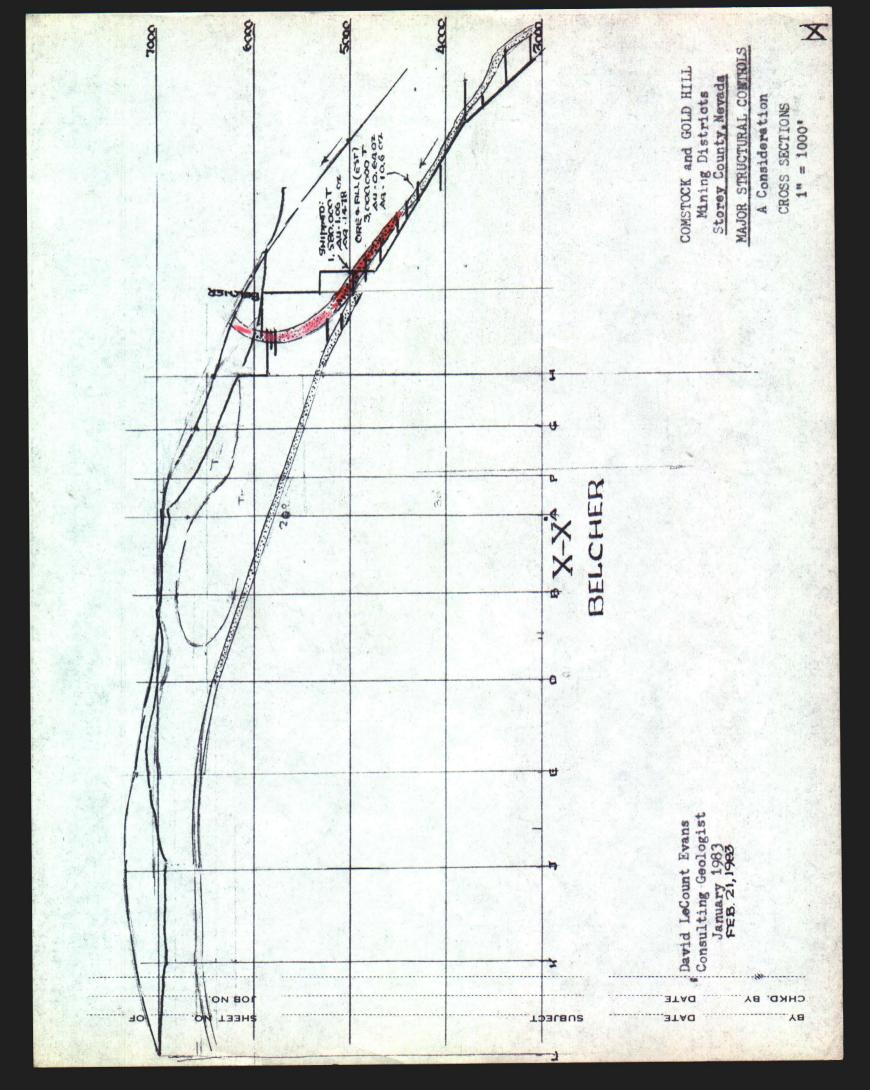


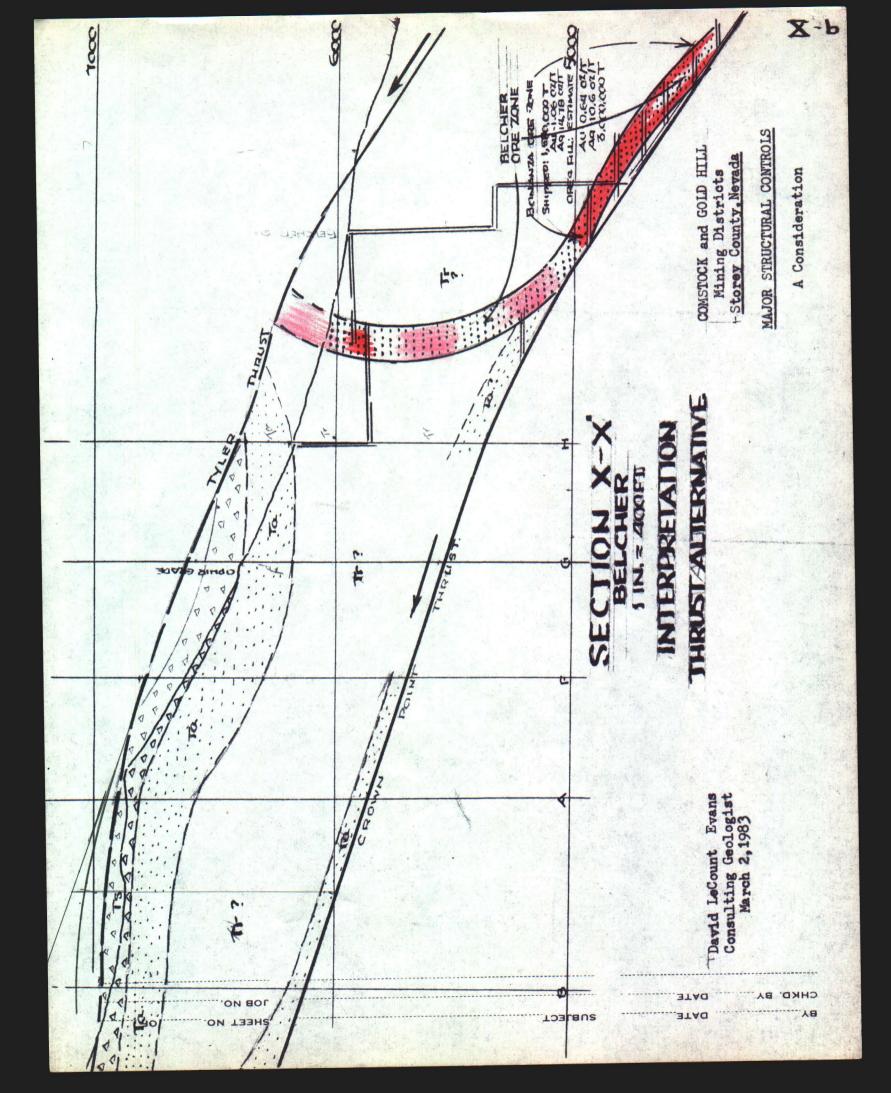


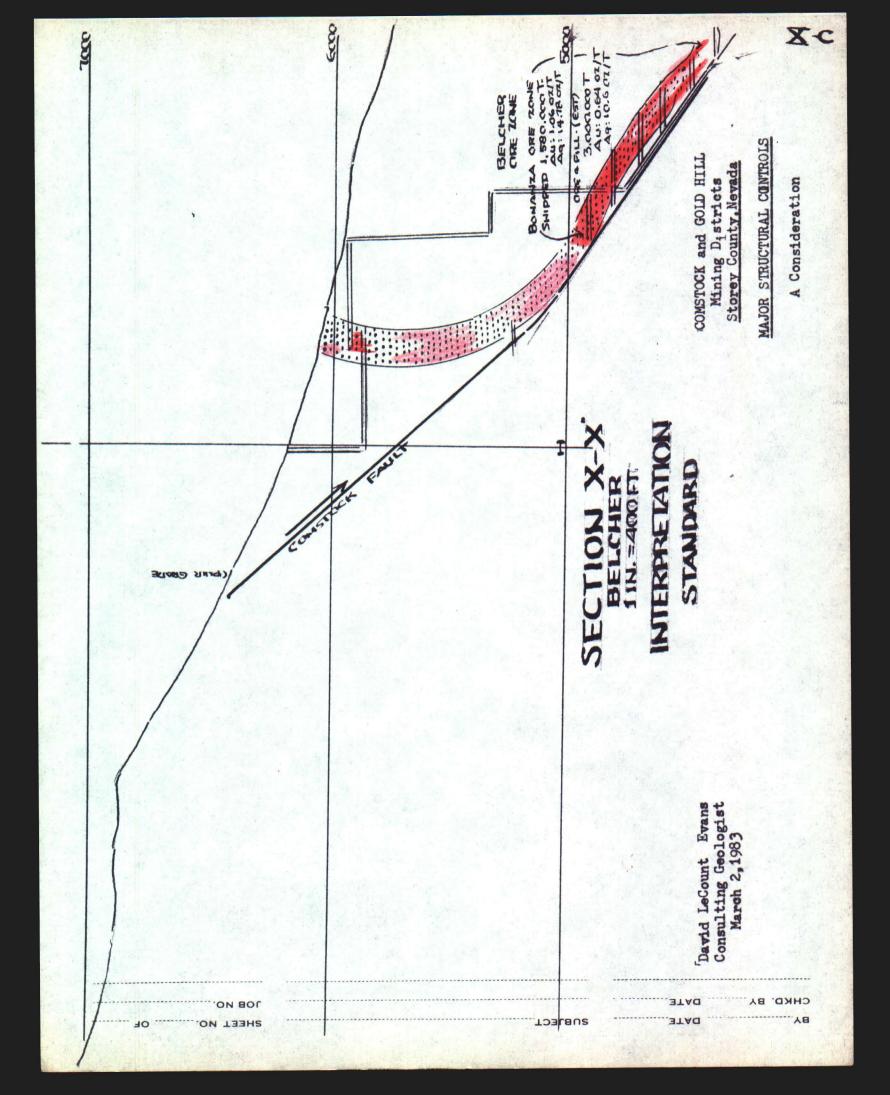


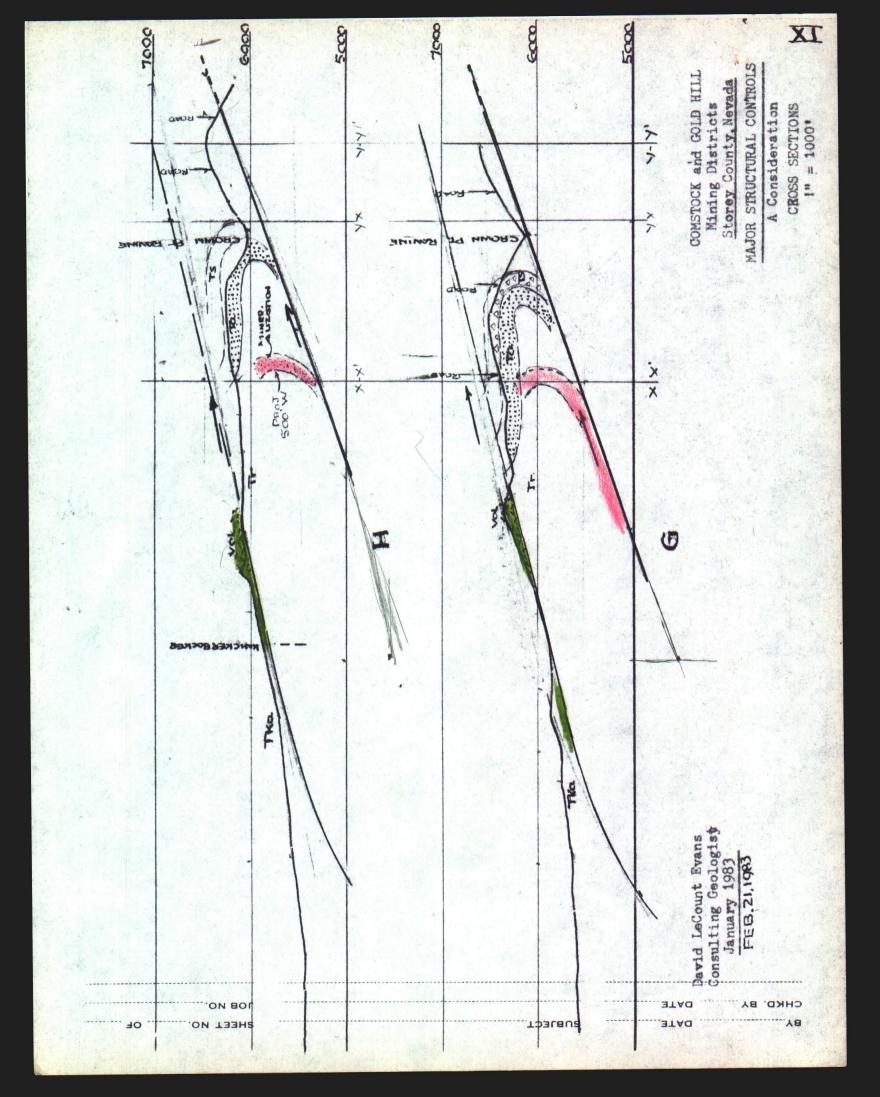


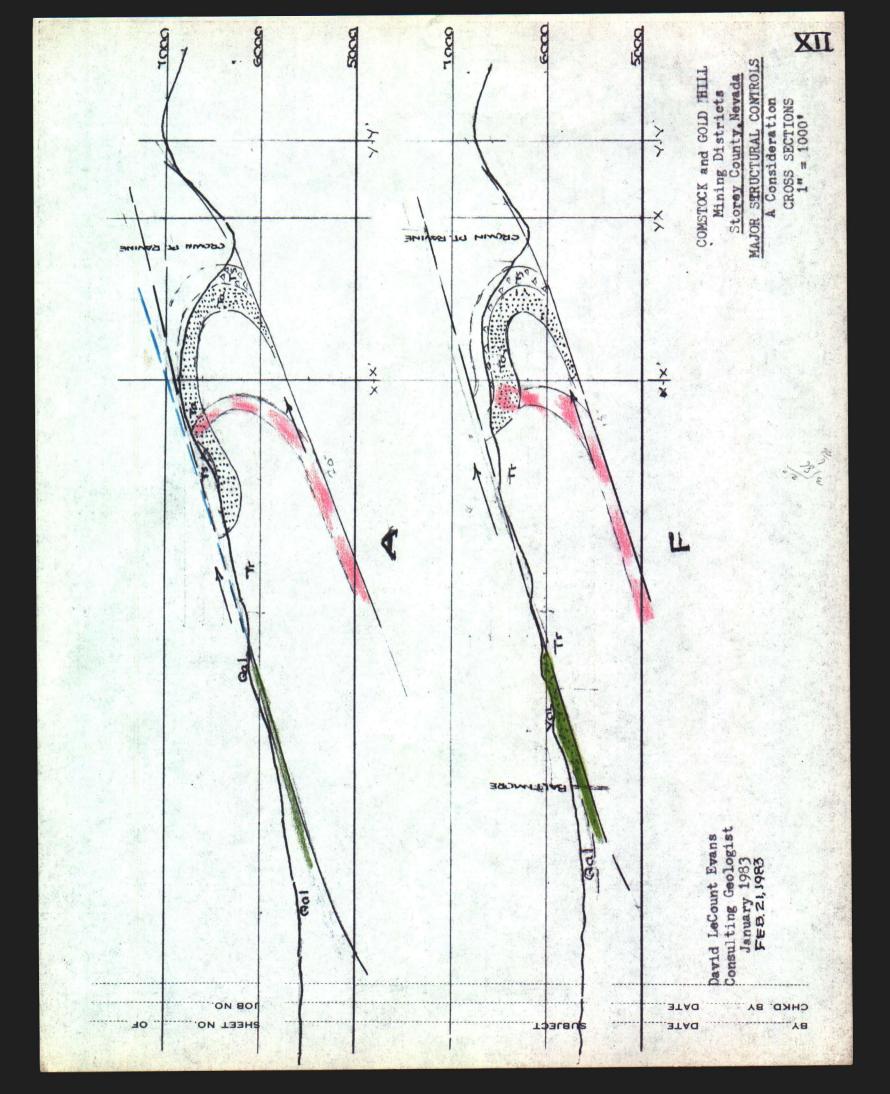


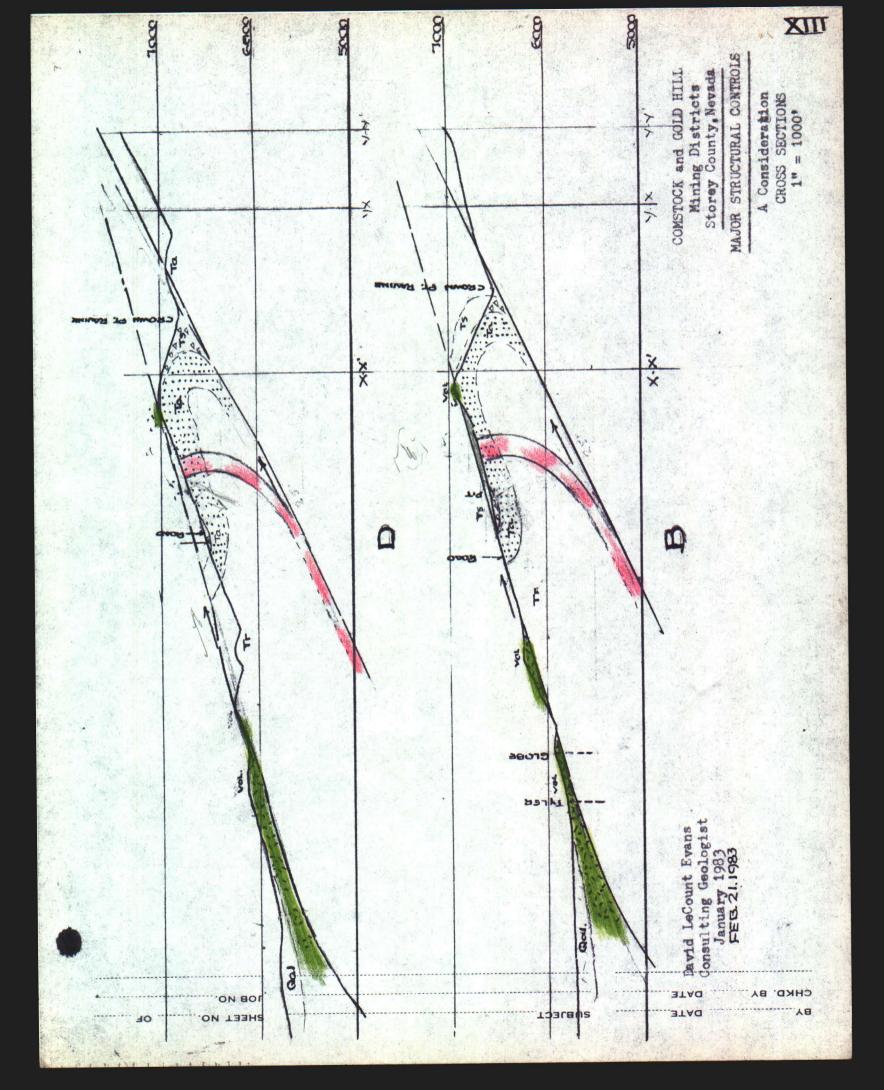


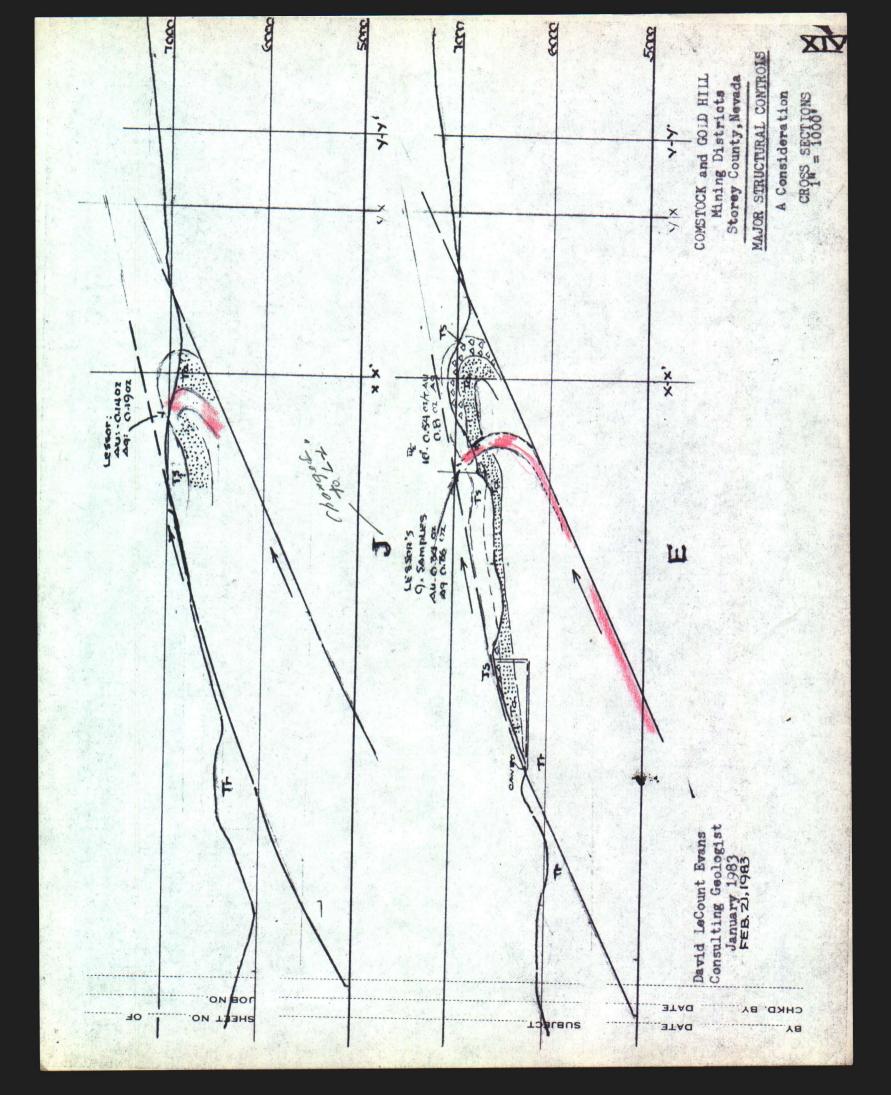


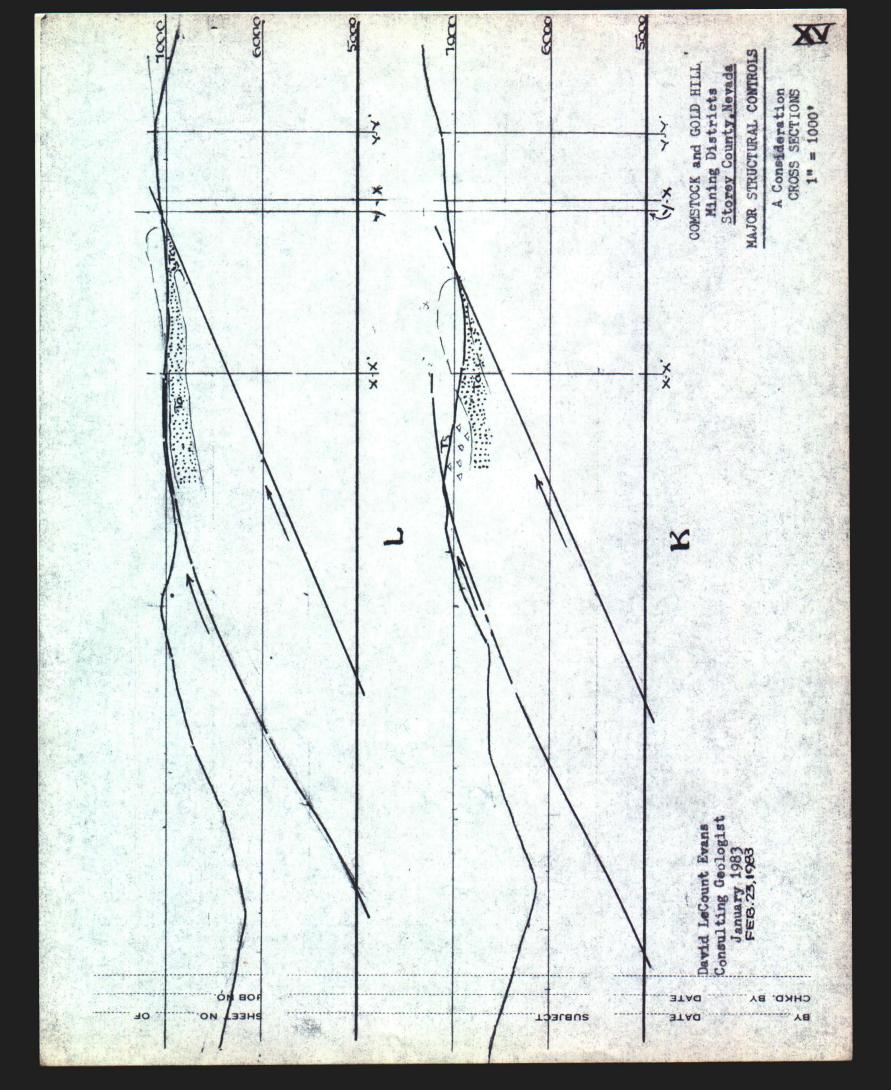












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"The position of the so-called 'cap-rock', conforms to a plane, having a strike parallel to the lode, and inclined to the east at an angle of 32°. It probably marks the position of a fault."

Four:

Regarding the normal versus thrusting interpretations, Vincent Gianella (1936) suggested two periods of faulting, ie: a pre-mineral Comstock fault closely followed by the Lode, and then a much-later post mineral "Comstock-Davidson fault. Considering the Silver City branch south from the Belcher area, such he correlated with the Pre-Mineral (Comstock-Davidson) fault. The main Comstock fault and a branch to the southwest, past American Flat, he believed, experienced both periods of movement.

With reference to attached I-b, Stoddard's map (1950) shows a solid line for the Comstock-Davidson fault to the Baltimore mine, from whence it is faintly "dashed" as a weak projection another three miles to the south before disappearing. It is from this same Baltimore that this analysis proposes a continuation to the west, using other structure shown by Calkins, as well as, the distribution of Triassic meta-volcanics.

Samples

Samples, listed on pages 9 through 12 of the June 1982 report, lack specific locations in the case of the Star Group series. Owners' efforts have now provided sample locations. For those samples pertinent to actual mineralization values are shown on Map I-d.

With reference to Midnight Star, an average of 0.34 oz/T Au and 0.36 Oz/T Ag (from 9 samples) is significant, in view of the writer's

0.54 oz/T Au and 0.80 Oz/T analysis for a series of evenly spaced, vertical cuts.

Concerning the Bright Star area (2800 feet southeast of the Midnight Star) values are low (0.1 ounces gold)) but equally significant, since the tunnel, serviced by the air-shaft, had reported, scattered \$60 per ton values (\$20 gold and \$1 silver).

The 2800 feet of interval between "shows", theoretically, just at or slightly beneath the overiding thrust plate, is considered an exploration "must"; as is the indicated westerly continuation through the Silver Star and its lone surface value of 0.14 Oz/T Au and 0.19 Oz/T silver.

Resume

Purposes are not to upsetbasic Comstock geology, the product of many serious efforts since the 1860's.

Gianella's petrology (1936) is basic, the work of an expert and invites no changes. Differences, however, in structural interpretation have always existed and this analysis proposes yet another alternative.

Gianella's classic approach is considered, in many ways, the "Bible" and is shown below as the "Gianella Time Table", as summarized by Stoddard (1950).

Comparison is provided in a parallel column by this writer's "Alternative Time Table."

Gianella Time Table

Hartford Hill Rhyolite; 23 MYBP

- (1) Middle Miocene volcanism; Alta formation; 18 to 15 MYBP.
- (2) Davidson Diorite intrusion
- (3) Early Comstock to Silver City fault.
- (4) Barren to low grade(?) quartz
- (5) -----
- (6) Probable heavy erosional period
- (7) Imitial Kate Peak volcanic flows 12.9 MYBP
- (8) More faulting, mainly thrusts of regional extent; possibly overlapping with Kate Peak. (see G anella (5)).
- (9) Major mineralization, possibly associated with Kate Peak intrusives and following thrusts into inclined strain openings between thrusts, ie: East wall—a thrust. 12.2 MYBP.
- (10)Little Bonanzas may be roots of eroded Big Bonanzas.

(1) Middle Miocene volcanism before faulting; Alta formation.

- (2) Davidson Diorite intrusion.
- (3) The Comstock fault.
- (4)Barren vein quartz
- (5)More faulting in hanging wall section (largely) veins and oredeposits.
- (6) Long period of erosion; bevelling with Comstock fault as escarpment.
- (7) Early Pliocene, Kate Peak flows, followed by Late Pliocene Knicker-bocker flows.

With reference to the above table, differences are as follows:

- (1) Although agreeing that there were two periods of faulting the Gianella second period, at between Alta and Kate Peak or about 14 MYBP is as contrasted to Kate Peak time of the Alternative or 12.9 MYBP.
- (2) Gianella places the major period of mineralization as between Alta and Kate Peak or about 14 MYBP, which is in contrast with the 12.2 MYBP, a product of K-AR dating. It must be remembered that absolute dating of igneous rocks and mineralization was not accepted practice in the 30's.
- (3) The simple normal faulting, long accepted as standard Comstock structure, is replaced, at least, for an indicated east-hanging wall structure.

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DAVID LECOUNT EVANS, CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

- (4) The alternative suggests a relationship between major mineralization and the Kate Peak intrusives.
- (5) The alternative at (3) refers to the "Farly Comstock Fault", leaving the door open for normal or thrust interpretation. Reference is made to Figure 2. The back of text.

Recapitulation:

From 1859 through 1924, Comstock production amounted to 13,526,700 tons, averaging 0.568 Oz/T gold and 13.9 Oz/T silver. 58% of the total represented high-grade (0.76 ounces gold and 18.47 ounces silver) from the Bonanza-type ore bodies. The remainder was from lower grade ores, stope fills and dumps. The period of decline (1924-1950) represented ing 5.055,200 tons at 0.095 Oz/T gold and 1.57 Oz/T silver represented open-pit, block caving and top-slice lower grade production.

The S15°W production trend from the Ophir to Belcher, with scattered mineralization, amount to 10,000 feet. From the beginning the Lode presented continuous complexities which, with mining geology and mining methods, both in an early, formative period, remained only partially resolved.

The entire 10,000 feet, in plan, was explored by expensive horizontal workings and some 4000 feet of depth by three lines of shafts for the Comstock proper with some success, to the turn of the century, and dwindling to no success, thereafter. Extending the trend, southeast to Silver City, produced only small occurrences and no additional Big-Bonanza-type ore bodies. The same can be said for exploration along the southwest continuation along the west flank of American Flat, to the Globe-Tyler area, a trend suggested by Gjanella and others.

In short, exploration since 1881, based on the premise that the normal Comstock fault, continuous from the Ophir, south to Silver City and the major ore control, would provide more Big_Bonanzas, has been without success. Now, some 100 years later, another attempt, following the

same "fairway" has been abandoned, while others move in to continue withouthe same type of exploration.

The above suggests a change in interpretation based on more interpretive. field mapping and the recognition of structural growth, other
than the long over-used normal faulting and other Basin and Range 'crutches';
and proposes interest and exploration for an area, in line with Comstock
structure, providing interesting alteration and scattered surface values,
which have never been tested at depth.

Much has been learned regarding the importance of thrust faults in Nevada, over the last 20 years, and a study of that wedge between the Furnace C.eek-Las Vegas fault system and the Sierra Nevada front suggests an abundance of such thrusting.

The area of interest, starting 2000 feet southwest of the Belcher

Mine (Belcher-Crown Point area production = \$63,600,000) and continuing

7000 feet to the northwest, flanked by flat thrust faults, offers probable

Comstock extension and is recommended.

Proposal:

Proposed is a program, consisting of the steps, listed below.

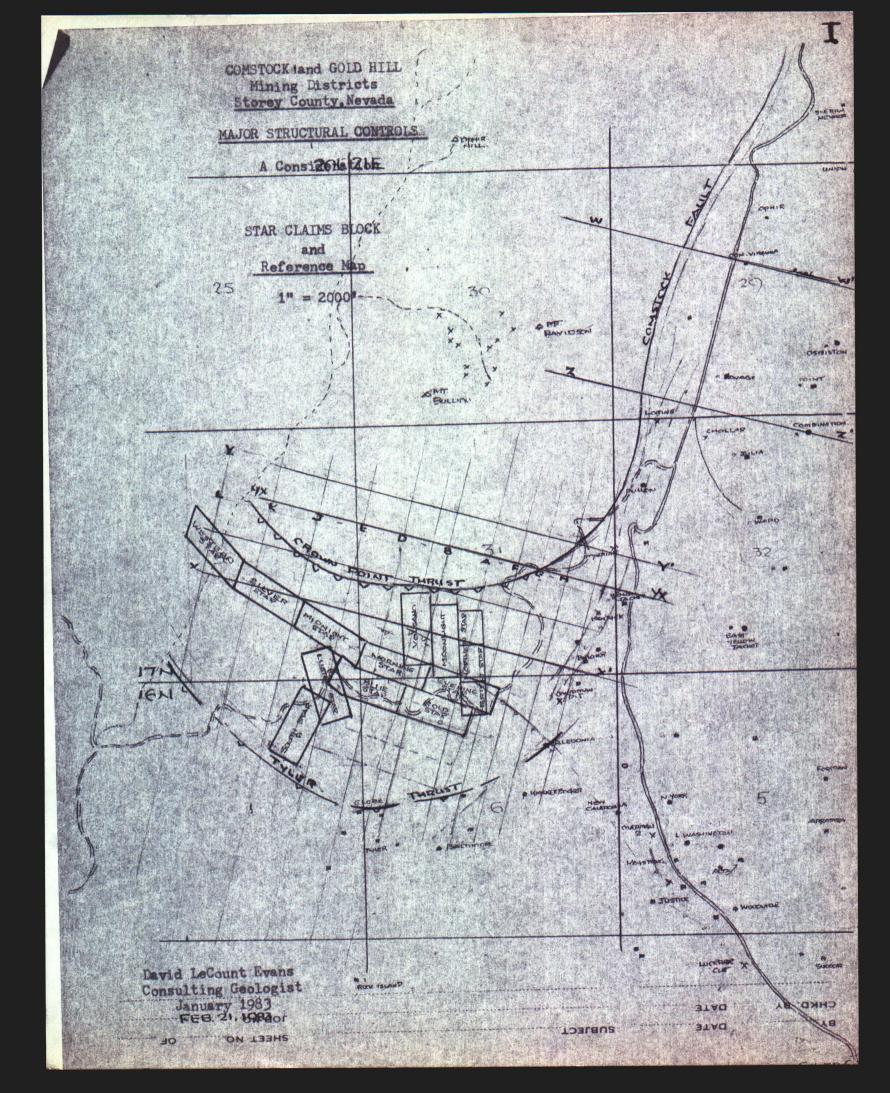
- (1) Detailed geological mapping should be considered, and systematic soil sampling employed, where needed.
- (2) Considering the 2800 feet, indicated as a possible continuous trend, strip at regular intervals dozer, removing talus and other cover, to further expose mineralization, and sample.
- (3) Test the 2800 foot unit at depth by drilling angled holes from Ohir-grade road, or closer, using Down-Hole HAMMER equipment:
 - a- start opposite best values, working both ways (west and east) at 100° or 200° intervals; See 77-55 XV-5.
 - b- indicated is about 2000 feet of hole per section; estimated is about \$10 per foot for drilling costs, alone.
 - c- considering the possibility of 150 feet of mineralization per hole or 300° per section, and sample every five feet, assay cost per section gould be \$900.

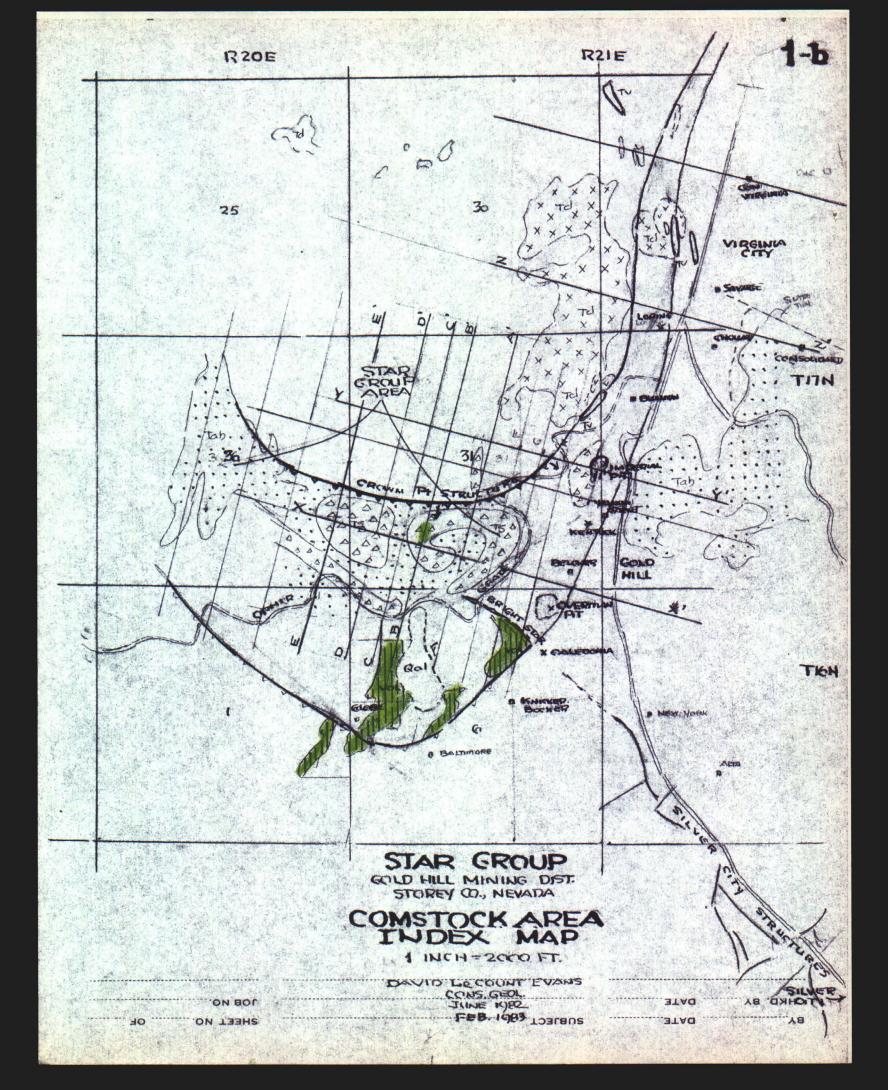
(4) Upon completion of four sections, a review of results and consideration of next steps would become a 'must'. However, the above are only suggestions, and changes in proceedure, at any time, remains an expectancy.

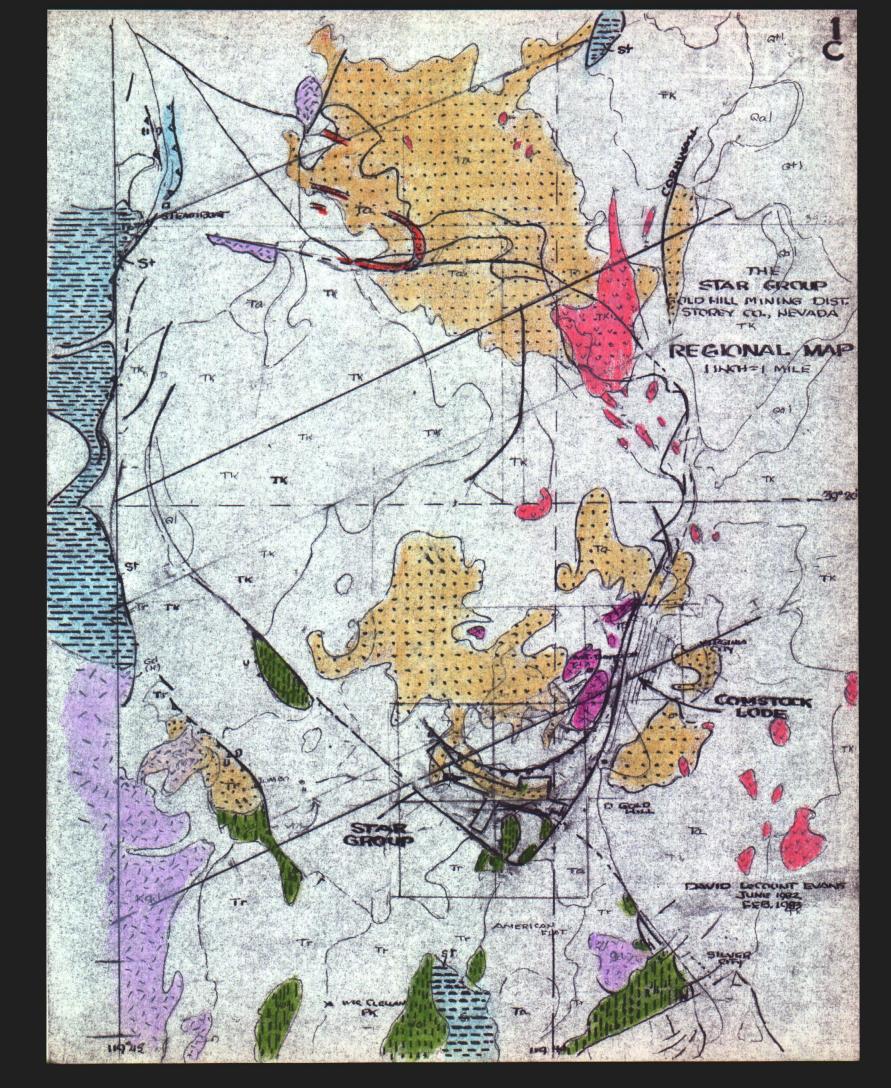
(5)assaying for gold and silver should be by fire-assay, performed, preferably, by Metallurgival Laboratories of San Francisco, chemists of excellent repute.

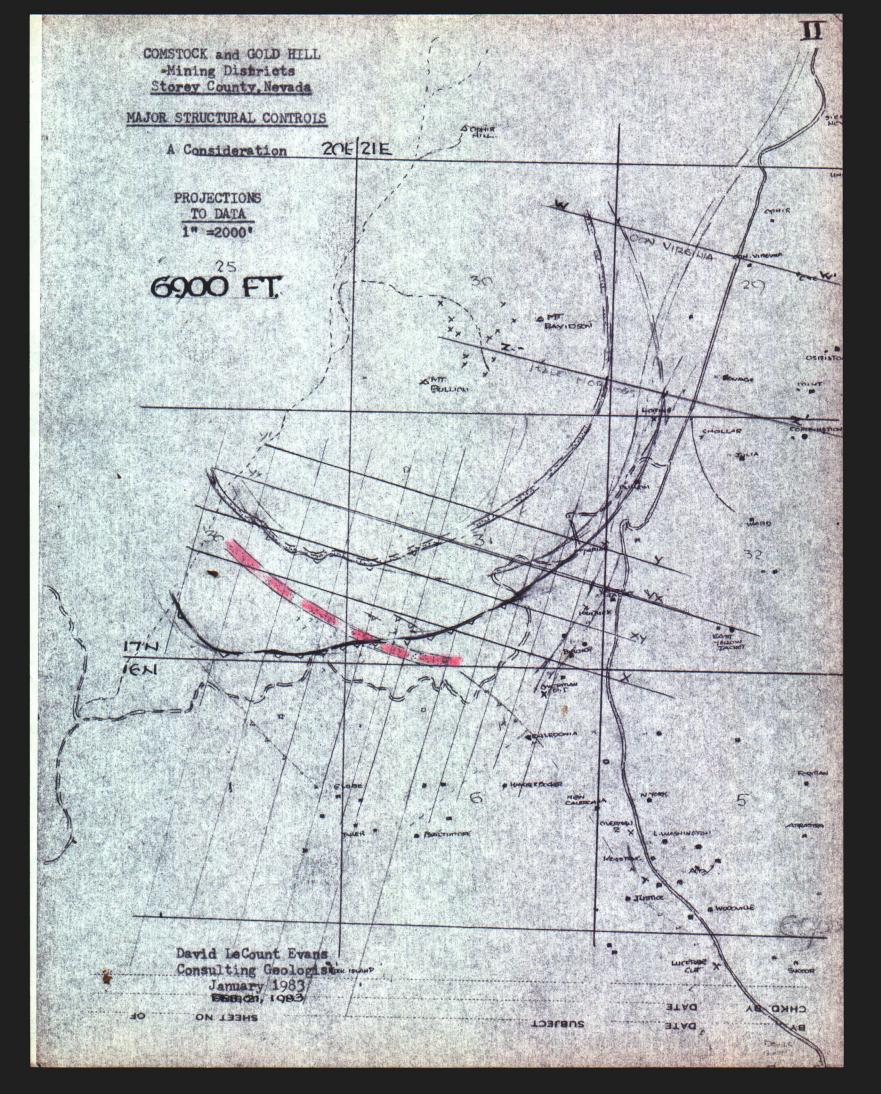
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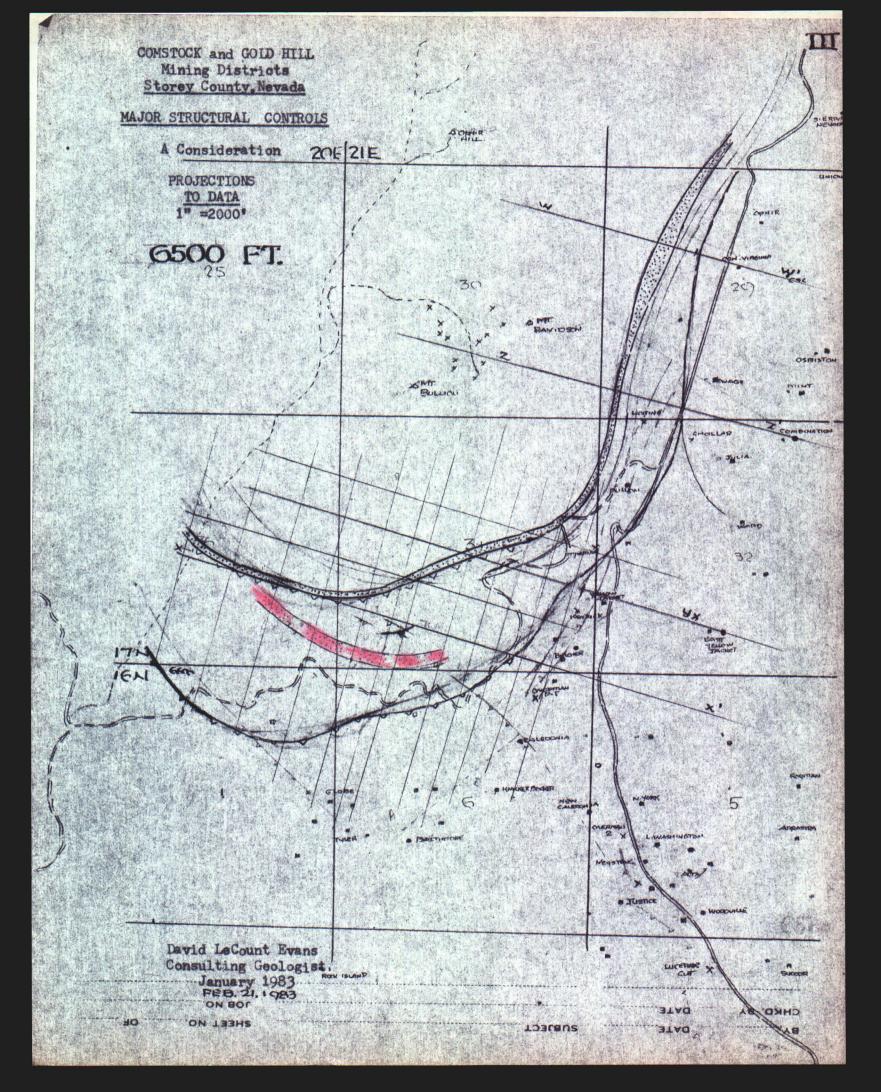
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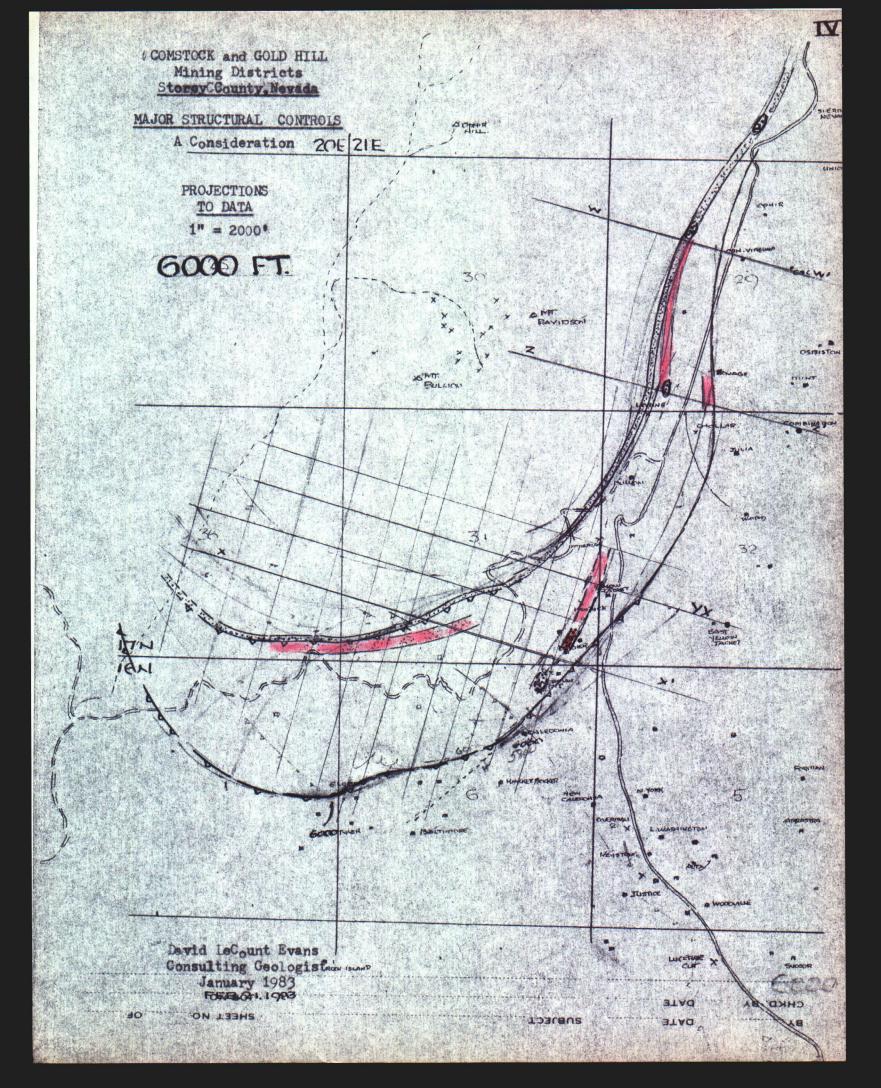


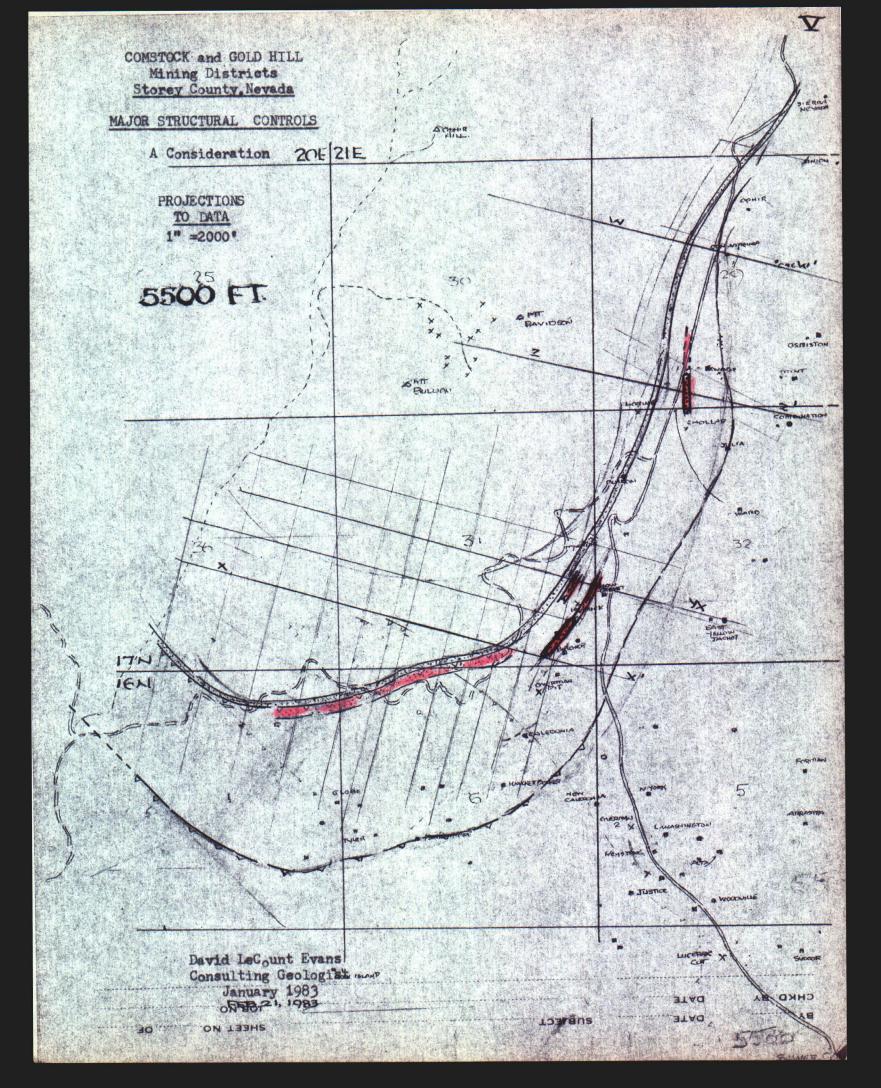


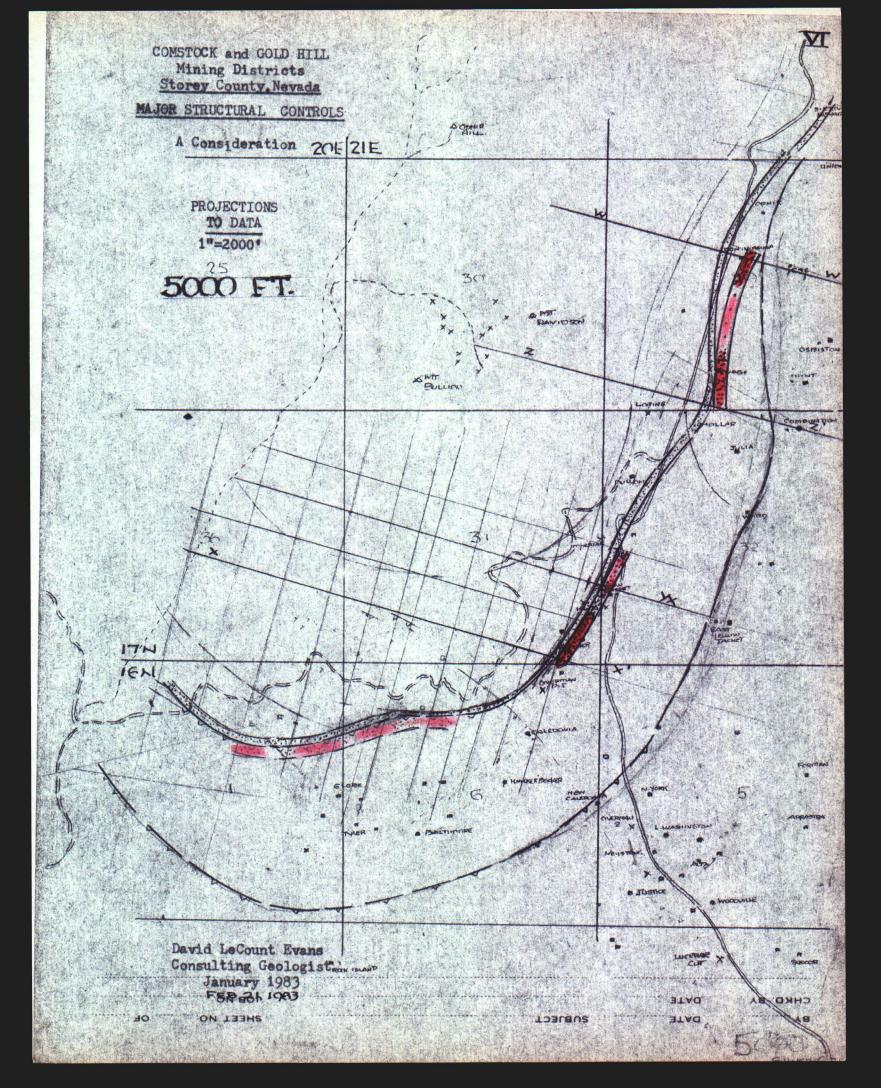


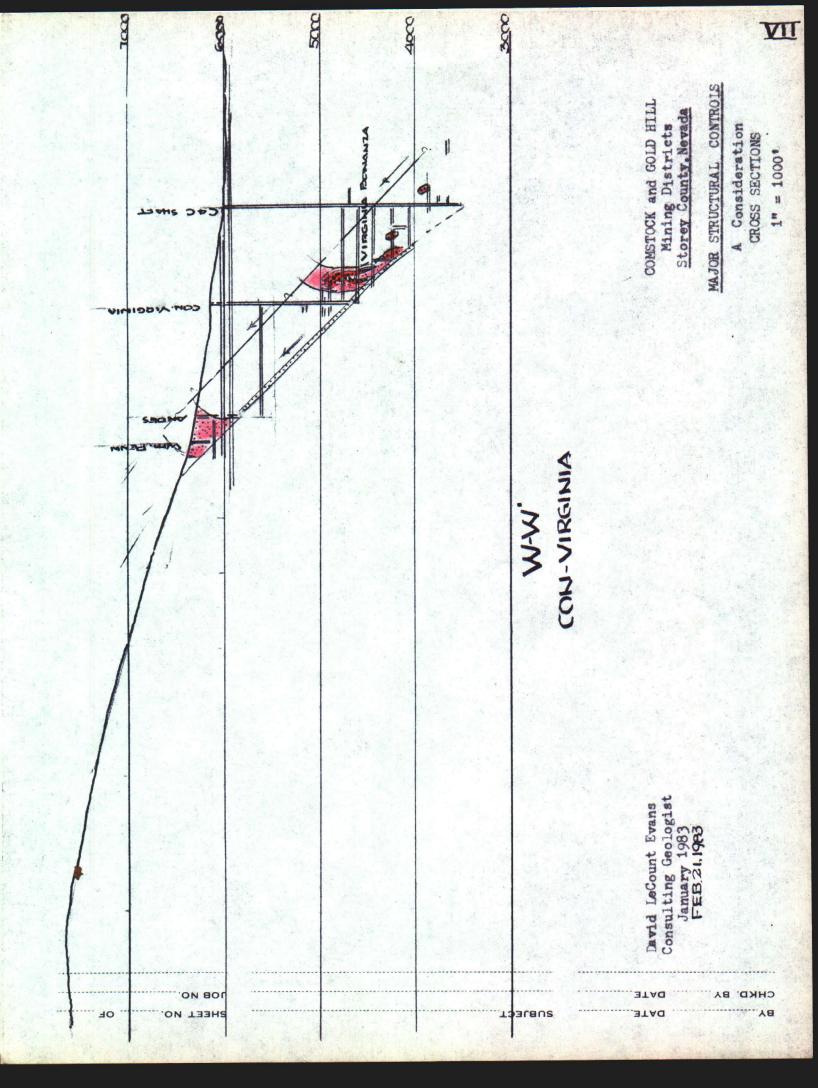


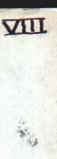












Z-Z HALE-NORCROSS

TABLEUT

San

400x)

THUNG!

SUTTRO

BLACK DYKE

5000

1000

HS

FORGERECT

OB NO

SHEET NO

COMSTOCK and GOLD HILL Mining Districts Storey County, Nevada

MAJOR STRUCTURAL CONTROLS
A Consideration
CROSS SECTIONS

1" = 1000"

David LeCount Evans

Consulting Geologist
January 1983

FEB. 21, 1983

CHR

