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Property Name Horse Canyon, Eureka Ctv., NV.

Location S 34 T27 N R48 E.

Published Reserves: Oxide Ore)
Mixed Ore) 5,000,000 tons
Carbonaceous Ore)

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

1. Regional Geology (10 mile radius)

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

B. Intrusives; age, composition, geometry, alterations,
mineralization: (1) Mill Canyon stock and associated dikes; 147-153 m.y.
(Jurassic); granitoid biotite quartz monzonite with local granodiorite
border zone on stock; Alaskite, granodiorite and augite syenite dikes;
contact aureoles; (2) 34.5-37.3 m.y. (Oligocene); Quartz porphyry dikes; local
jasperoid silicification.

C. Volcanics; age, composition, type (flow, tuff, etc.),
proximity, depth of mineralization relative to pre-volcanic
surface: (1) Caetano Tuff; 30.6-35.5 m.y. (Oligocene); rhyolite welded
tuff; 3 miles SW; (2) Basaltic andesite; 16.3 m.y. (Miocene); flows;
2 miles E.; (3) Rhyolite; 14.5-15.3 m.y. (Miocene); flows and plugs;
2 miles E. Depth unknown.

D. Basement lithology; stratigraphic section - thickness and

lithology, known or inferred basement lithology:		
Age	Upper Plate	Lower Plate
Devonian	Slaven Chert	Wenban Limestone
		Roberts Mtn. Limestone
Silurian	Fourmile Canyon Fm.	
	Valmy Fm.	Hanson Creek Fm.
Ordovician	Vinini Fm.	Eureka Quartzite
Cambrian		Hamburg Dolomite

2. Local Geology (1 mile radius)

A. Host rock(s); age, lithology, porosity, permeability, pyrite
(syngenetic) and organic content: (1) Wenban limestone; Devonian;
fine grained, medium to thick-bedded carbonaceous limestone; some
primary pyrite; carbon content varies considerably; (2) Vinini Fm.;
Ordovician; dominantly argillites and chert beds; some pyrite;
locally carbonaceous.

B. Structure; folding, faulting, control on mineralization,
age(s): N-S Basin and Range fault system superimposed on Roberts Mtn.
thrust fault is major mineralization control, widespread regional
scale folding.

C. Igneous rocks; type, chemistry, geometry, age and relationship
to mineralization: (1) Mill Canyon stock quartz monzonite-granodiorite
1/2 mile to N.; 147-153 m.y. (Jurassic); (2) Rare rhyolite/quartz
porphyry dikes in and around prospect area; 34.5-37.3 m.y. (Oligocene).

3. Geochemistry/Alteration

A. Major elements; % addition/depletion MgO , K_2O , Al_2O_3 , SiO_2 , minerals, spatial/temporal relationship to gold

mineralization: (Megascopic observations in prospect area.)

Silica enrichment, calcite depletion associated with Au mineralization.

B. Minor elements; value range in ppm Hg, As, Sb, W, Ba, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn or other, mineralogy, zoning with ore: Hg = 0.1-20 ppm;
As = 10-1,000's ppm; Sb = 1-10 ppm; Ba and Ag anomalous.

C. Principal alteration characteristics: Jasperoid silicification associated
with brecciated rocks.

D. Organic carbon; evidence of remobilization, carbon and gold
relationships, nature of carbon oxidation, carbon compounds,
metallurgical problems: Higher grade Au tends to occur in highly
carbonaceous rock; carbon seems to have been oxidized by supergene
processes in oxide zones; carbonaceous ore can rob pregnant solutions in
mill circuit.

E. Silicification; spatial/temporal relation to ore, % jasperoid
and % ore in main mineralized area, geochemistry of jasperoid
(trace elements): Silicification within and beyond ore zone; 65%
jasperoid breccia ore, 35% Wenban Limestone ore; jasperoid enriched
in Hg, As, Fe compared to other rocks.

4. Mineralization

A. Nature of gold; size, distribution, associated carbon, pyrite
or clay, types of ore: Au not visible; higher grade Au generally
associated with highly carbonaceous rock (contact between oxide ore
and carbon ore gradational in nature). Two ore types (1) jasperoid breccia;
(2) mineralized limestone (mineralized limestone generally more car-
bonaceous).

B. Speculation as to composition; temperature and pressure of hydrothermal fluid and mechanism of gold precipitation: _____

Meteoric waters heated by hydrothermal activity; deposition within zone of boiling; ore deposition due to lower temperatures and pressures, reactions with carbonate host and possible fixation by sedimentary hydrocarbons. 200° C, 25 bars.

C. Fluid inclusion data: None

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