1330 0043

Fred B. Reisbick — Sample

1036 SOMERSET WAY • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84117

4-27-73

Sample No.			Description
GP-1	.01	.1	Gold Point Mine(Gold Crown Claims) Secs. 8 & 17, T11N R59E, Currant Mt Quad, Nev. - Composit sample from northernmost workings, open-cut in jasperized L. S.- sample of blasted muck in pit over ± 100 sq ft area. L.S. beds strike N25W mag., dip ± 40 deg. easterly. Possible s80w fault at pit.
GP-1A	.01	.1	sample across 3 ft. of corroded, green stained rock in above pit.
GP-1B	.02	.1	partially caved, short winze south ± 100ft. from above pit, ferruginous gouge from westerly striking, 40 deg. northerly dipping fault?- massive calcite replacement dep. of footwall.
GP-2	0.35	0.3	Open cut in jasperoid ± 150 ft from GP-1(south), sample a composite of rubble and chips from open cut.
GP-3	T	.1	West-striking adit, ± 100 ft. south of GP-2. First 50ft. of adit in thin-bedded gray L.S., Sample across 3 ft. bedding vein?, strike northerly, dip 45 easterly. Lenses of massive calcite on footwall side.
GP-4	T	.1	Random dump composite from above adit portal.
GP-5	T	.1	Jasperoid outcrop ± 200 ft south of GP-4, ± 150 ft downslope (easterly) from above sample. Near compressor on end of cat road
GP-6	T	.3	Composite of samples taken approx every ten ft along 100 ft cat cut in altered(clay-FeOx) L.S.? cut runs northerly, located approx. 500 ft west of qtz. latite? knob 6910 on map.
GP-7	.12	.3	Composite of random samples, excluding gray l.s., taken along 150' of northerly trending dump located at lowest adit(easternmost) near road, approx 100 ft south of GP-6
GP-8	.02	.2	Composite from dump at southernmost adit on map. Mouth of adit in shaly l.s., dump contains l.s. & jasper
GP-10	.10	.1	Composite of rubble and chips from open cut above adit (pit at top of surface skip hoist) pit in jasperized l.s.

Reisbick Samples

Sample No.			Description
			Osceola Dist., Nevada: Secs. 25 & 26 T14N, R67E Sacramento Quad, Nev.
ON-1	.03	.5	Sample of dump material from small prospect, top of n-s ridge, exposes ± 2ft. qtz vein striking westerly dip vertical?, qtzite country rock
ON-2	.135	.3	Sample across ± 2 ft. qtz vein in middle adit, west and down slope from ON-1.
ON-3	.20	.6	Random dump, from above adit
ON-4	.025	.4	Sample across ± 4 ft vein (qtz) in raise-stope, lower adit.
ON-5	T	.3	Grab sample of muck from vertical raise on vein, lower adit, west drift, near winze
ON-6	.105	.3	Random chip sample, veinlets and qtzite wall rock, taken irregularly along gopher workings in "red hill " reached by ± 40 ft inclined shaft- FeOx and MnOx? , calcite, and qtz veinlets in shear zone?in qtzite.
ON-7	T	.1	Qtzite float, red to brn staining, taken at random by several traverses over red hill, on surface above workings.
On-8			Soil sample, taken 6" below surface, red hill, above workings, -80 mesh analized
ON-9			Soil sample, taken as above, from limestone area north of red hill workings.

Geochem. Analysis on ON-8 & 9 only:

	Gold	silver	mercury(ppb)
ON-8	.02ppm	0.22 Oz/ton	55.
ON-9	.01ppm	0.03 oz/t	70.

LB-1	.04	5.8	Belnap- hi-grade mixed oxide&sulphide in qtz, visible malachite, azurite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite.
LB-2	.06	6.3	Belnap- Arizona " 4 ft vein"- oxidized red, brown, yellow FeOx rock
LB-3	.07	8.3	Belnap- "hi-grade" Arizona sample, oxidized as above
LB-4	.02	3.7	Composite of several pounds of similar rock from paper bucket and large paper bag- oxidized, bleached, FeOx plus yellow-green staining.

1) call Chaddock

Reisbick should file report

report must be filed w/ County Recorder

Telephone 363-3302

Hand Sample Serial 10129-10150

ASSAY REPORT

UNION ASSAY OFFICE, Inc.

W. C. WANLASS, President
L. G. HALL, Vice President
G. P. WILLIAMS, Treasurer
GERALDINE A. WANLASS, Secretary
P. O. Box 1528
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

Reisbick

Mine Jim Keighly
320 Kietzke Lane
Reno, NV 89502

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

April 26, 1973

NUMBER	GOLD Ozs. per Ton	SILVER Ozs. per Ton	LEAD Wet on Ore	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
GP-1	0.010	0.1									
GP-1A	0.010	0.1									
GP-1B	0.020	0.1									
GP-2	0.350	0.3									
GP-3	Trace	0.1									
GP-4	Trace	0.1									
GP-5	Trace	0.1									
GP-6	Trace	0.3									
GP-7	0.120	0.3									
GP-8	0.020	0.2									
GP-10	0.100	0.1									
ON-1	0.030	0.5									
ON-2	0.135	0.3									
ON-3	0.200	0.6									
ON-4	0.025	0.4									
ON-5	Trace	0.3									
ON-6	0.105	0.3									
ON-7	Trace	0.1									
LB-1	0.040	5.8									
LB-2	0.060	6.3									
LB-3	0.070	8.3									
LB-4	0.020	3.7									

Remarks

Charges $ 77.00

Glen P. Williams

OPTION TO LEASE AND PURCHASE

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 15th day of June, 1973, by and between Wilford Jones, Dan Bolinder & ~~Pete Ludwig~~ Earl Larsen, et. al. of Salt Lake City, Utah, First Party, and by Noble Resources Fred Reisbick, Agent of Salt Lake City, Utah, Second Party,

WITNESSETH:

1. First Party, being the owner of the hereinafter described property, for and in consideration of $ 1.00, cash to him in hand paid by Second Party, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant to Second Party for a term of two (2) months from the date hereof an option to lease for two months ~~years~~, exp. 8-15-73 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set out, the following described property in Nye County, State of Nevada, to-wit:

The Gold Crown group of ~~ten~~ 12 unpatented lode mining claims located approximately in Secs. 8 & 17, T11N, R59E, Currant Mining District.
Also 2 claims joining on North, Kings Court Group No 1-2
A Total of 14 claims. E.K.S.

2. The lease to be executed by First Party to Second Party under this option shall be in such form as is customarily used in such cases in the State of Utah, and shall provide:

A. The interests of both parties in the lease shall be fully assignable and all rights thereunder shall be enforceable against the heirs and assigns of the respective parties;

B. The rental, payable monthly, shall be $1,500.00 Per Mo. Total $3000 WWJ E.K.S.;

C. First party shall have access to all exploration data

Reisbick

2a. Party of the Second Part agrees that as consideration for the within option, the said Party of the Second Part will invest and perform $100 of assessment work on each of the fourteen above described unpatented mining claims and provide the information and receipts therefor to Parties of the First Part sufficient to comply with Mining Claim Laws. To Be Completed & Filed On or Before Aug. 15, 19

E.K.S.
W.W.J.

2b. See reverse side.

2b. As further consideration the Party of the Second Part agrees and covenants with the Parties of the First Part that any mining claim staked within a five mile radius of any of the said fourteen (14) unpatented mining claims above described, will be filed in the names of the Parties of the First Part.

3. Second Party may elect to exercise his option hereunder at any time within the two months' term hereof by giving written notice to First Party who shall thereupon, within Ten days, execute and deliver to Second Party the two ~~year~~ (months) F.R. W.W.J. E.X.P lease, as described above. Upon the delivery of such lease, Second Party shall pay to First Party the sum of $ 1,500.00, payable in advance as rental for the first ~~year~~ (months) E.X.P D.B. F.R. W.W.J. under such lease.

4. Upon exercise of said option by Second Party and execution of the lease hereunder, First Party shall include in the lease agreement and grant to Second Party an option to purchase said property within a period of two ~~years~~ (months) D.B. W.W.J. F.R. E.X.P from the date of said lease agreement by giving written notice to First Party within said period of his intention to purchase said property upon the terms and conditions as follows:

A. Total price $ 750,000.00

Down payment 150,000.00 1973 - Oct.

Installment 150.000.00 1974

B. " 150.000.00 1975

" 150,000.00 1976

C. " 150,000.00 1977

Total Price $ 750,000.00

5. This agreement shall be binding upon the heirs and assigns of the parties hereto.

Executed in duplicate originals the day and year first above written.

x Earl K. Larsen

x Milford H. Jones

x Dan A. Bolinder

, First Party

Fred Reisleck, agent for

Noble Resources, Second Party

Gold Crown Claims- 14 unpat. lode claims
(Gold Point Mine)
Currant Mining Dist.
Sec. 8 & 17
T11N R59E
Nye Co., Nevada

Owners: Dan Bollinger & Pete Ludwig

Ref.: "Mineral Resources of Nye Co., Nev.", Univ. of Nev. Bulletin, Geology and Mining Series 50, 1951

production: 1940- $ 4,278 from 590 tons, prior production not Known production from area called the "Gold Bearing Ledge", formerly owned by George Bogdanovich, Ely, Nev.--located on west slope of White Pine Range, 5 miles NE of Currant, ½ mile off the Ely highway.

General Geology: paleozoic sediments intruded by granitics and overlain by tertiary volcanics and sediments.

Property examined in 1949 by Fred L. Humphrey, engineer- according to the above reference, his report on file at Nev. Bur. Mines:

according to Humphrey, several cars of good ore were shipped sorted ore assayed $ 27, and dump rock from the same excavation assayed $6.30 per ton. Gold occurs in brecciated chert bed in or near prominent fault zone along quartz latite dike. Limestone and shale overlie the chert. Large segment of chert possibly downfaulted ± 300 to 500 feet below present outcrop. Workings consist of cuts in chert and four adits. Humphrey states property worthy of exploration.

A brief visit to the property revealed a jasperized bed of limestone intermittently exposed over a distance of about ½ mile on a N-S trend, with overlieing LS striking N25W, dipping ± 40 degrees easterly. Hill 6910 on the topo map is a probable plug of quartz latite. Composite chip and dump samples indicate possibly significant gold mineralization at both ends of the ½ mile outcrop.

Comments by owners:

gold is in qtz veinlets in jasper, sometimes in jasper, and in calcite, assays taken on southernmost 5 claims should average about 1.0 oz Au ratio of Au:Ag is 3:1. Reported high-grade samples of 70 oz Au.

Terms: 60 days free option if geochem work and assessment filing is guaranteed

$500,000 end price-
Bollinger owns equipment company, will work out joint venture or any fair deal

Fred B. Reisbick

1036 SOMERSET WAY • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84117

September 15, 1973

Mr. Jim Keighley
Noble Resources
320 Kietzke Lane
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Jim:

Enclosed is a copy of a report on the Golden Crown claims located in the Currant District, approximately 50 miles west of Ely, Nevada.

A copy of the option agreement is included separately. A notarized affadavit of assesment work has been given to the owners for filing at the Nye County Courthouse in Tonopah.

Terms of the agreement are unrealistic, but if more reasonable terms could be negotiated the property may have long-shot possibilities worth additional expenditure.

The owners, of course, are eager to have a decision and I have assured them of a reply in the near future.

As you recall, Dan Bolinder, one of the owners, has an equipment company and has expressed a willingness to participate in development of the property.

Best Regards,

Fred

PRELIMINARY REPORT:

GOLDEN CROWN CLAIM GROUP
CURRANT MINING DISTRICT
NYE CO., NEVADA

by

Fred B. Reisbick,
Geochemist

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APPENDIX:

Sample Log	3 pages
Assay Reports	4 pages
Report on the "Gold Bearing Ledge Claims", by Humphrey, F.L., 1949	7 pages
Photo Panorama, looking westerly	

PURPOSE:

Purpose of this report is to describe the geologic setting of the Golden Crown claim group and to summarize current exploration activity.

LOCATION & ACCESSIBILITY:

The Golden Crown group of 14 unpatented lode claims is located in Secs. 8 & 17, T.11N., R.59E., M.D.B.&M., in the Currant Mining District, Nye Co., Nevada. The property is approximately 44 miles southwest of Ely, Nevada via U.S. Highway 6 and may be reached by approximately ½ mile of dirt road which leaves the highway west of the U.S. Forest Service Currant Creek campground (see index maps). A map of the surveyed claim group may be found in the appendix.

OWNERSHIP:

The Golden Crown group of twelve claims are owned by three partners:

Earl K. Larsen	1610 W. 2700 S. Salt Lake City, Utah
Dan Bolinder	American Compressor Co. 555 W. North Temple Salt Lake City, Utah
Wilford W. Jones	1500 W. Shirley Ave. Salt Lake City, Utah

Two contiguous claims on the extreme north end of the property, the Kings Court Nos. 1 & 2 claims, are owned by relatives of Mr. Jones

PREVIOUS WORK:

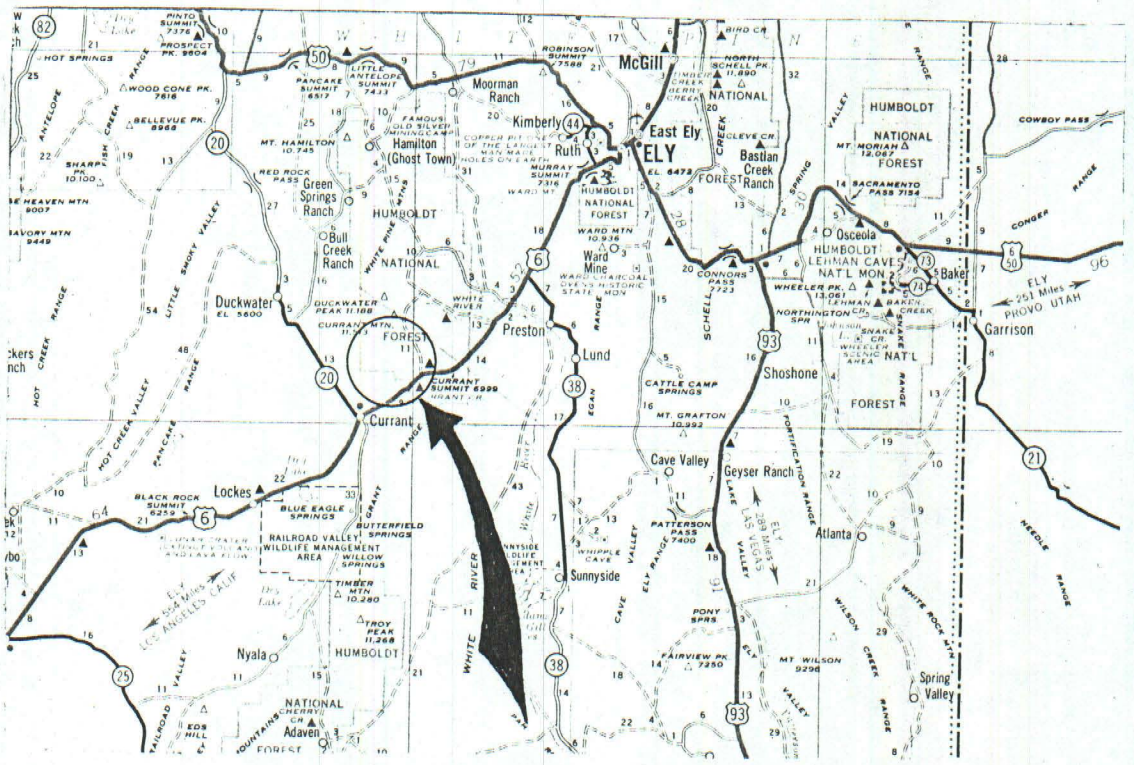
The U.S.G.S. Currant Mountain, Nevada 15' quadrangle shows the location of the subject property which is identified on the map as the "Gold Point" mine.

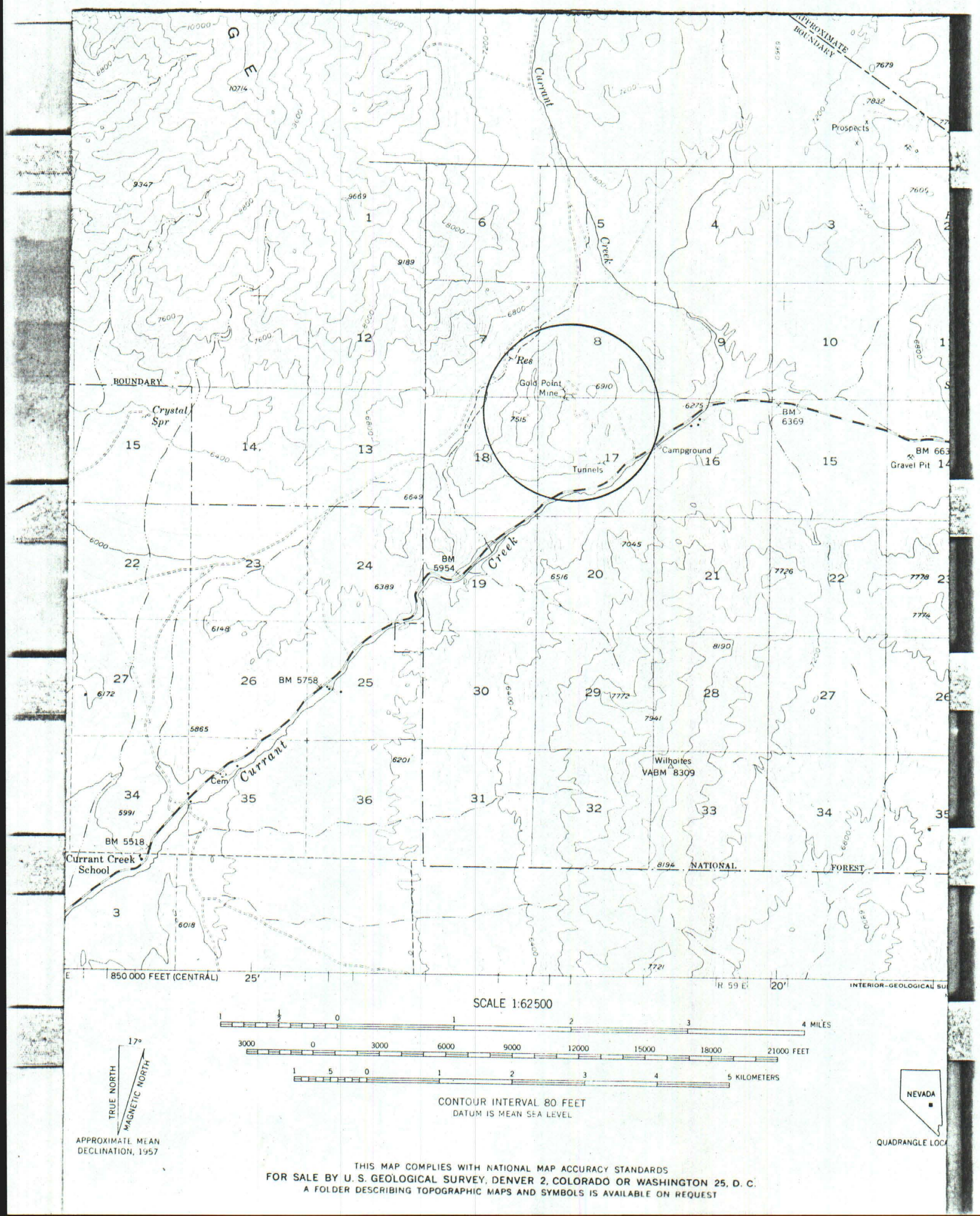
Brief reference is made to the property in University of Nevada Bulletin 50, " Mineral Resources of Nye Co. ", 1951. This reference relies on a brief report on the property prepared by Fred L. Humphrey, engineer for the Nevada Bureau of Mines, dated July 1949.

According to Humphrey, the property at the time of his visit was known as the " Gold Bearing Ledge " claims, and was owned by a Mr. George Bogdanovich of Ely.

INDEX MAP

Golden Crown Claim Group
Currant Mining District
Nye Co., Nevada





THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 2, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

A copy of Humphrey's work is appended to this report, and will be referred to in the text.

BACKGROUND:

In March, 1973 the author was requested to contact the owners to obtain information and arrange an inspection trip to the property. Because of inclement weather and schedule conflicts, several tentative trips were canceled. On April 19 & 20, the author visited the property alone and made a casual inspection of the area in the vicinity of the workings and collected several random samples. Results of this preliminary sampling revealed gold concentrations at the level of 0.1 oz. per ton in jasperoid exposed in workings at opposite ends of a ½ mile long jasperoid zone. These results, coupled with hi-grade specimens presented by the owners that showed free gold occuring in quartz-rich jasperoid, suggested the possibility of a large tonnage, low-grade gold deposit.

Consequently, a 60 day exploration option was ultimately obtained, in exchange for a commitment to complete and file assessment work for 1973.

Because of an unexpected commitment in Montana, the author was unable to return to the property until August 13, at which time approximately six days were expended in fulfilling terms of the option.

HISTORY & PRODUCTION:

According to the above mentioned Nevada Bureau of Mines reference, the only recorded shipment was 590 tons valued at $ 4,278 in 1940. According to the same reference, sorted ore assayed $ 27 per ton in gold and dump rock from the same excavation assayed $ 6.30 per ton.

One of the owners, Mr. Earl Larsen, reportedly was employed by the company that operated the property in the early 1940's. Details of operation are vague, but the company presumably was a stock-promotional group. This company reportedly was responsible for the major underground development, and probably produced the shipment mentioned above. Mr. Larsen states that some hi-grade gold ore was produced.

GEOLOGY:

The Golden Crown claims are located on the east slope of a northerly-trending limestone ridge. Maximum topographic relief in the area is 7,515 feet at the top of the ridge.

Limestone and limey shale beds, generally thin-bedded, strike north to northeasterly and dip 25 to 50 degrees easterly over an exposed strike length of approximately 1.5 miles. Remnant outcrops and float of highly fossiliferous, crinoid-abundant limestone similar to the Joana Limestone

noted in other districts suggests a probable early-Mississippian age for the limestone. Humphrey (see appendix) places the limestone and shale as members of the later-Mississippian White Pine formation, the type area of which is located in the Hamilton District, approximately 30 miles to the north-northwest. The limestones vary from thin-bedded to moderately thick-bedded and from light blue-gray to dark gray in color. No attempt was made to differentiate the limestone members on the enclosed geologic sketch map. Limey-shale ranging in color from black to buff, and in part iron oxide-stained, is exposed intermittently along the eastern base of the ridge, and is stratigraphically younger than the limestone.

Lying above the limestone is a narrow, irregular belt of silicified limestone or jasperoid exposed over a length of approximately 3/4 of a mile in a northerly direction. The jasperoid is irregular in width, averaging approximately 300 feet, with numerous apophyses projecting easterly and westerly. The jasperoid varies from a red-brown, completely silicified rock to a dark-gray or black semi-silicified limestone. Locally, the jasperoid is well-brecciated and recemented by silica. Also locally, the jasperoid is cut by reticulated quartz veinlets which generally strike normal to the north-trending jasperoid. Throughout its length the jasperoid is transected by minor fractures or shears which trend principally northwesterly and northeasterly.

At the south end of the property is an apparently off-set easterly segment of jasperoid in contact with with quartz latite. As exposed in a short west-striking adit, the rock is extremely fractured and broken. Humphrey interprets this segment of jasperoid as a landslide block.

Approximately 800 feet east of the open-cut workings on the north end of the property the shale at the base of the limestone ridge contacts intrusive quartz latite porphyry which comprises hill 6910 on the topo sheet and outcrops southerly as far as the highway, a distance of approximately 3/4 of a mile. The quartz latite porphyry, perhaps more accurately a biotite-quartz latite porphyry, consists of sub-hedral quartz phenocrysts up to 2mm. diameter, anhedral white feldspar up to 5mm. diameter, and semi-corroded biotite books up to 2mm. in a greenish-gray, fine-grained groundmass. Along its western outcrop, the latite is well-silicified, stands in relief, and weathers to a pink-brown color. Approximately ¼ mile to the east, exposures of similar rock are poorly silicified and have been severely weathered to detritus. Age of the quartz latite porphyry is uncertain.

According to Humphrey, the quartz latite is a dike, but, in the absence of detailed geologic mapping, an irregular intrusive plug is more consistent with this writer's field impression.

The quart latite porphyry comprising hill 6910 is cut by a strong set of northeasterly striking fractures and faults.

A photographic panorama showing the jasperoid outcrop and major workings on the limestone ridge, taken from hill 6910 looking westerly, is included in this report.

MINERALIZATION:

According to Humphrey, the mineralization host rock is a chert bed in the White Pine formation. However, the absence of "chert" float up-slope from the outcrop, the resistance to weathering and narrow, linear outcroping normal to dip of underlying limestone, the differential silicification and irregular northerly continuity strongly suggest the rock is jasperoid related to replacement of limestone along a fault, rather than a uniform blanket of chemically precipitated chert. This interpretation is consitent with the north-south faulting projected by Humphrey. Underground workings at the north end of the property expose a definite fault at the limestone-shale contact near the portal of the lower adit. In the jasperoid zone, although slickensides are not evident, brecciation, calcite-lined solution cavities, and minor iron oxide staining suggest a northerly-trending fault zone.

Visible mineralization in the form of sparse free gold, very minor magnetite, and sparse limonite pseudomorphs after pyrite is associated with quartz veining and intense silicification in jasperoid breccia. Quartz occurs as reticulated veinlets, up to one inch wide, some of which exhibit comb structure, and as matrix cement with subordinate calcite in jasperoid breccia. The quartz includes clear, milky, and smoky varieties, with gold apparently most closely associated with the smoky variety. Visible gold was observed to occur as specs, fine wires, minute crystals, and matted blebs irregularly scattered in vugs, quartz veinlets, and rarely as small specs disseminated in red jasperoid breccia fragments. Small flakes of a sooty, black mineral, possibly a manganese compound, were noted associated with gold in some samples. No silver minerals were noted.

Although some good rock specimens containg free gold were found by moderately diligent searching, the occurence of visible free gold is sparse.

Genesis of mineralization is hypothecated as follows:

1. Intrusion of quartz latite along a northerly-trending zone of weakness, accompanied by sympathetic north-south faulting to the west and possible readjustment along bedding planes.

2. Introduction of hydrothermal silica through breccia zones related to a north-south fault, and replacement of limestone breccia fragments and favorable limestone beds for short distances up-dip and down-dip from the fault.

3. Contraction and additional brecciation of jasperoidized limestone accompanied by minor stress adjustment along shears.

4. Introduction of second-wave silica and gold-bearing solutions which re-cement breccia and form quartz veins, followed by crystallization of calcite in vugs and solution channels.

5. Possible post-mineral faulting followed by differential erosion of overlying limestone and shale.

EXPLORATION:

Preliminary work to date consists of preparation of a generalized geologic map, rock chip and soil geochemical sampling, magnetometer surveying, crude mapping of workings, and bulk sampling.

A generalized geologic map of the claim area was prepared on a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet from data obtained by crude pace and compass methods. Limestone lithology is not differentiated on the map and jasperoid is represented as a linear zone without regard to north-south discontinuities in outcrop. The geologic map also indicates sample traverses and magnetometer traverses. A copy of the map is included with this report.

Rock Chip & Soil Sampling:

Rock chip and soil samples were taken on a southerly traverse along the western margin of the jasperoid from a point near the upper adit on the north end to the open-cut on the south end, a distance approximating 3/4 of a mile. The sample interval was 100 feet.

At each sample location a sample of soil from below the 'A' horizon (± 6 ") was taken. Also at each location, rock chips 1 inch in diameter or smaller were taken at random from outcroping jasperoid within a twenty foot or larger radius from the sample point. At some locations where jasperoid in outcrop was not available, chips were taken from float and boulders over a similar area. At all locations, chip samples represent random samples of substantial areas of jasperoid.

Soil samples were taken for the purpose of confirming rock chip sampling, to determine the suitability of soil sampling for additional exploration in the area, and to test the thesis of the owners that an impermeable, barren jasperoid caps the productive jasperoid zone.

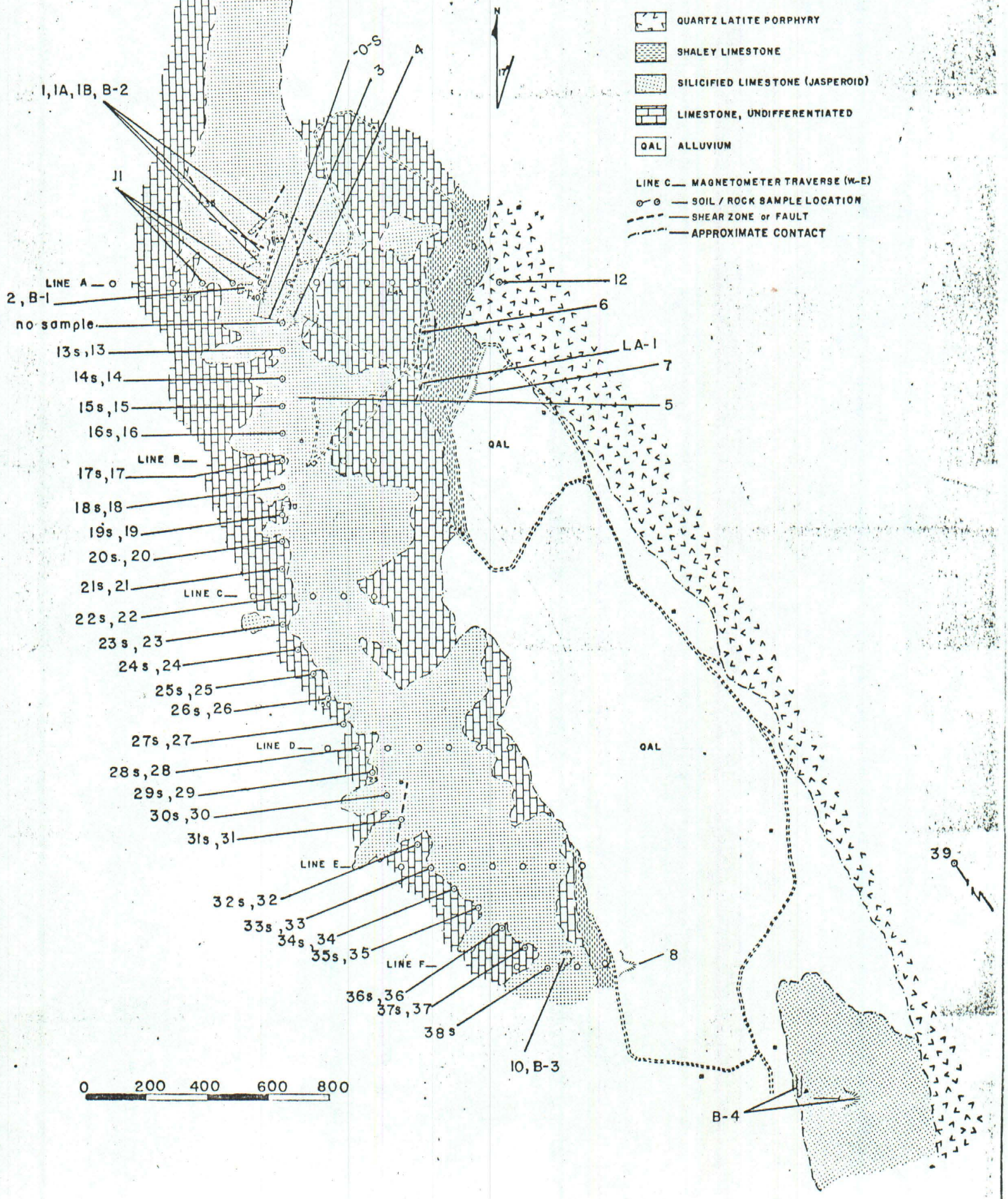
A log of samples and copies of the assay reports are appended to this report, as is a key to sample locations which are represented on a reduced copy of the geologic map.

Results of geochemical sampling are presented graphically as a concentration profile along the south-trending sample traverse. The rock chip data reveal two anomalous zones, relative to a background concentration of approximately .002 oz. per ton gold. The northern zone, approximately 800 feet long, shows an average gold concentration of

SAMPLE KEY
GOLDEN CROWN CLAIM GROUP

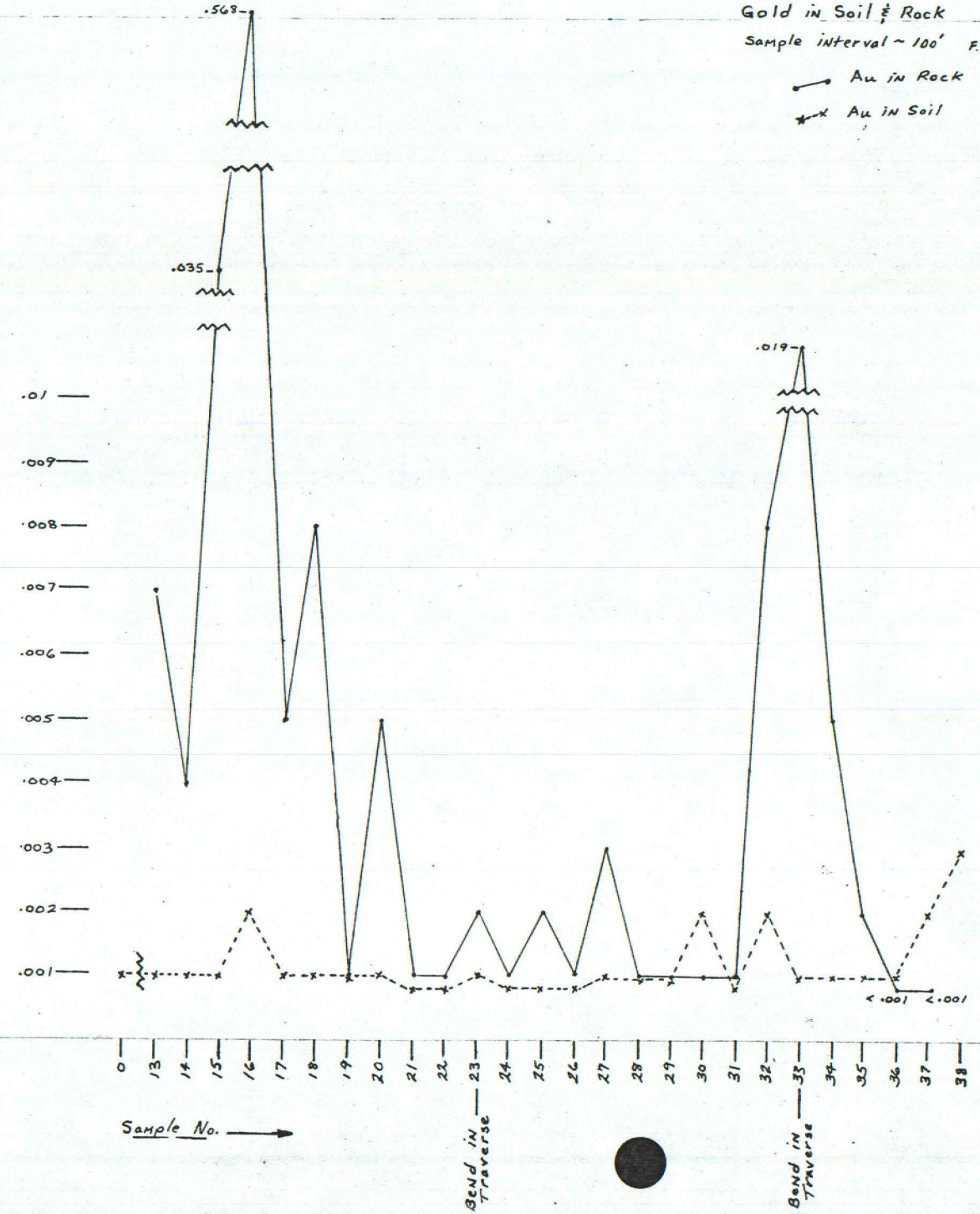
CURRANT MINING DISTRICT
Secs. 8 & 17, T.11N., R.59E., M.D.B.&M.
NYE, Co., NEVADA

PRELIMINARY SKETCH MAP
SCALE: 1" = 200', PACE & COMPASS
EBR., 1973



Geochem. Traverse
Gold in Soil & Rock
Sample interval ~ 100' F.B.R. 1973

Au in Rock
Au in Soil



.08 oz. per ton with a maximum concentration of .568 oz. per ton at sample location GP-16, which is approximately 50 feet west of a prospect pit blasted in jasperoid. The southern anomalous zone is approximately 300 feet long and has an indicated average gold concentration of about .01 oz. per ton and a maximum concentration of .019 oz. per ton. This zone is approximately 300 feet north of the open-cut on the south end and no prospect workings were noted within the apparent anomalous zone.

The possible significance of these anomalous zones becomes apparent when concentration values are compared with sample GP-11, a composite of jasperoid chips taken along a ± 300 foot westerly traverse on the north edge of the largest open-cut workings and which assayed .247 oz. per ton gold. Major production from the property was reportedly from this open-cut which supposedly yielded dump rock averaging $ 6.30 per ton gold at the $ 35 per ton gold price. It is noteworthy that these anomalous zones are fairly wide and not defined by single-sample anomalies, and that both zones extend beyond existing workings.

Soil geochemical data correlate weakly with rock chip data, showing a low background value of .001 oz. per ton gold in soil. Gold concentration in soil increases on the south end of the traverse as the open-cut there is approached.

Two widely spaced samples of quartz latite porphyry were assayed for gold. Sample GP-12, silicified quartz latite porphyry, assayed .001 oz. per ton. Sample GP-39, weathered quartz latite porphyry, assayed less than .001 oz. per ton.

Magnetometer Traverses:

Traces of magnetite were noted in several gold-bearing jasperoid specimens, suggesting that magnetics might be useful in locating gold-bearing zones in jasperoid.

Six short traverses normal to the strike of the jasperoid were run at approximately 500 foot intervals along the outcrop length(see map for line locations). Magnetic readings were taken at 100 foot intervals along the traverse using an Arvela AEM pocket magnetometer.

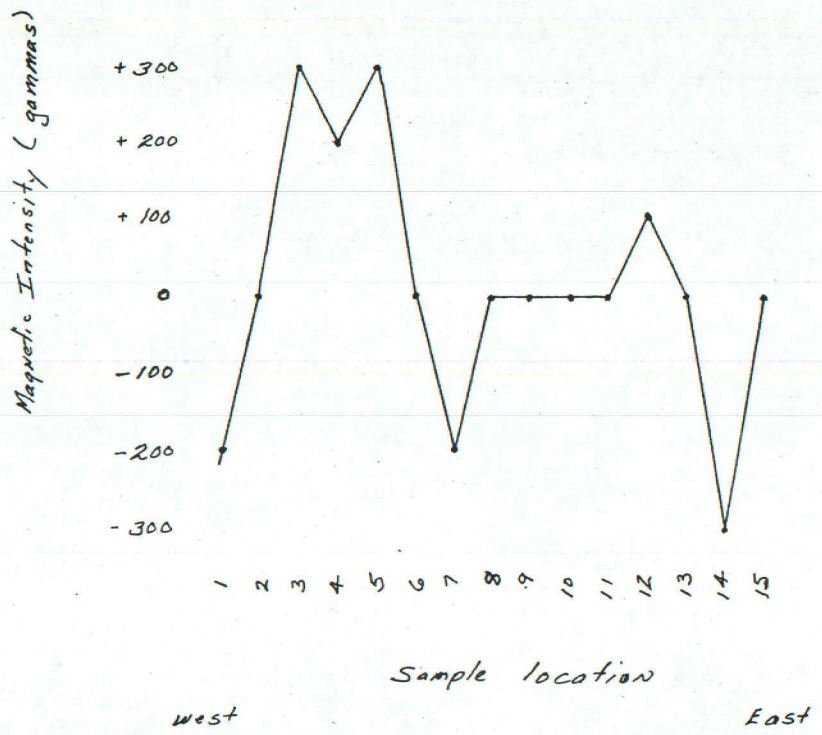
Because the magnetometer used was inadequately sensitive to measure the low-level magnetic response of the limestone in the area, the data are inconclusive and only the data for line "A" are included in this report. The data for line'A' are shown graphically as a magnetic profile along the west-east traverse. Barren limestone on the west end of the traverse produced a response of - 200 gammas. An apparent magnetic "high" of + 300 gammas in the jasperoid may be an expression of a mineralized fault zone beneath the jasperoid cap.

Underground Workings:

Underground Workings and open-cuts were examined where accessible and pace and compass sketch maps of the workings are included in this report.

Golden Crown Claims
Magnetometer Traverse
Line -A
Station Interval: 100'
Scale: 600', Horizontal

F.B.R. 1973



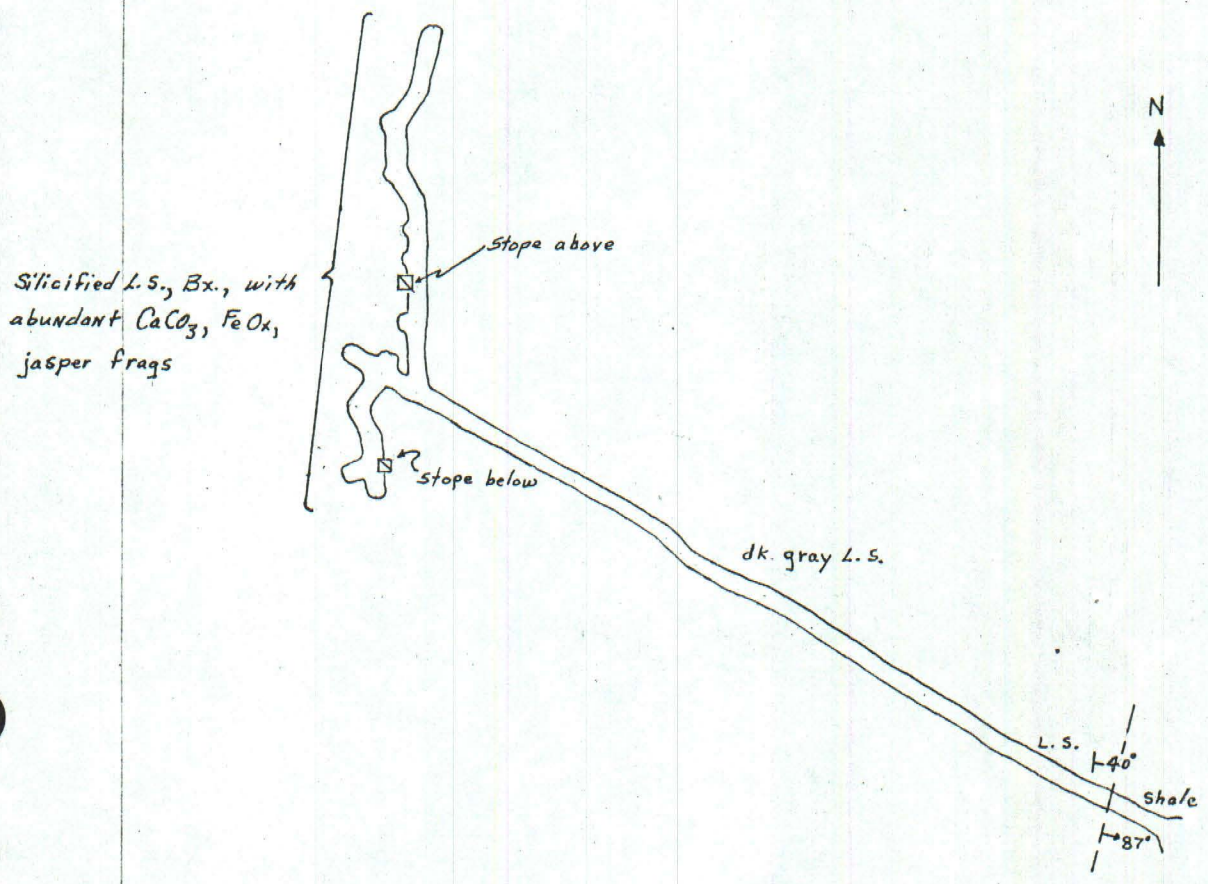
The lower adit on the north end of the property exposes approximately 30 feet of limey shale in fault contact with thin-bedded dark gray limestone. Sample LA-1 represents approximately 10 inches of gouge from the nearly vertical fault plane. The adit exposes approximately 400 feet of the dark-gray limestone which strikes northerly and dips an average 45 degrees easterly. Many of the bedding planes are filled with up to two inches of clay or gouge, indicative of some movement. At the western limit, the adit penetrates silicified dark-gray limestone, and north and south drifts were driven along an apparent fault which is characterized by large solution cavities lined with hounds-tooth calcite crystals, channels filled with massive white calcite, breccia zones containing large fragments of red-brown jasperoid, and by minor iron oxide staining. No attempt was made to sample the adit, but a sample taken by Humphrey from the north drift assayed 0.2 oz. per ton gold. It is Humphrey's interpretation that gold value in the drift is confined to "chert" fragments in the breccia. This interpretation seems inconsistent with the assay of sample GP-7, a composite of jasperoid which comprises approximately 60 % of the dump material from this adit, which yielded .12 oz. per ton gold. Discounting an erroneous assay, a possible explanation is that the dark-gray silicified limestone exposed in the rear of the adit and the drifts is unoxidized jasperoid which turns red-brown when exposed to weathering on the dump.

Mr. Earl Larsen reports that during the last period of operation at the property a winze located in the south drift, just west of the existing winze, penetrated a zone of hi-grade gold which was never developed and that the winze was subsequently concealed by backfilling. Although there is loose rubble at the indicated location, it seems that exploration of this zone would more logically have been conducted from the existing winze or shaft which is approximately 16 feet deep and was not entered by this writer.

The upper adit on the north end is driven in thin-bedded limestone which has an average dip of about 50 degrees easterly. Approximately 36 feet from the portal, the adit cuts an apparent 2 foot bedding vein filled with calcite. At approximately 70 feet from the portal, the adit interdicts an apparent fault zone similar in appearance to that in the lower adit and this zone is followed by about 100 feet of drift to the north. The adit is partially caved west of the drift and was not entered.

There are two adits on the south end of the property. The upper, or westernmost, adit was driven in shale at the portal which is partially caved and was not entered. A sketch of this adit is included in Humphrey's report, however.

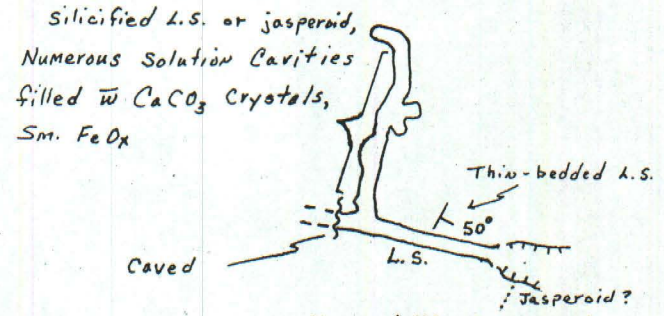
The lower adit on the south end penetrates approximately 81 feet of



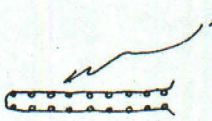
Golden Crown Claims
Lower Adit, North End
F.B.R. Aug. 1973

Scale 1" = 100', pace & Compass

N



Upper Adit, North End



Lower Adit, South End

Golden Crown Claims
Scale 1" = 100', Pace & Compass
F.B.R. Aug., 1973

severely fractured and broken silicified, dark-gray limestone and the adit is lagged its entire length. Some of the rock may also be an unoxidized jasperoid.

Bulk Sampling:

To evaluate possible errors inherent in taking small random samples for gold assay, four large bulk samples of approximately 50 pounds each were taken from the major workings. The samples are composites of broken rock, less than 3 inches in diameter, taken at random from rubble at the workings without regard to degree of silicification, color, etc., and should be representative of large quantities of rock at the particular location(see sample location map). Highest gold content in bulk samples was .131 oz. per ton, taken from the largest (southernmost) open-cut on the north end of the property. Lowest gold content in bulk sample was .025 oz. per ton in a composite of rock taken from the three northernmost open-cuts on the north end.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS:

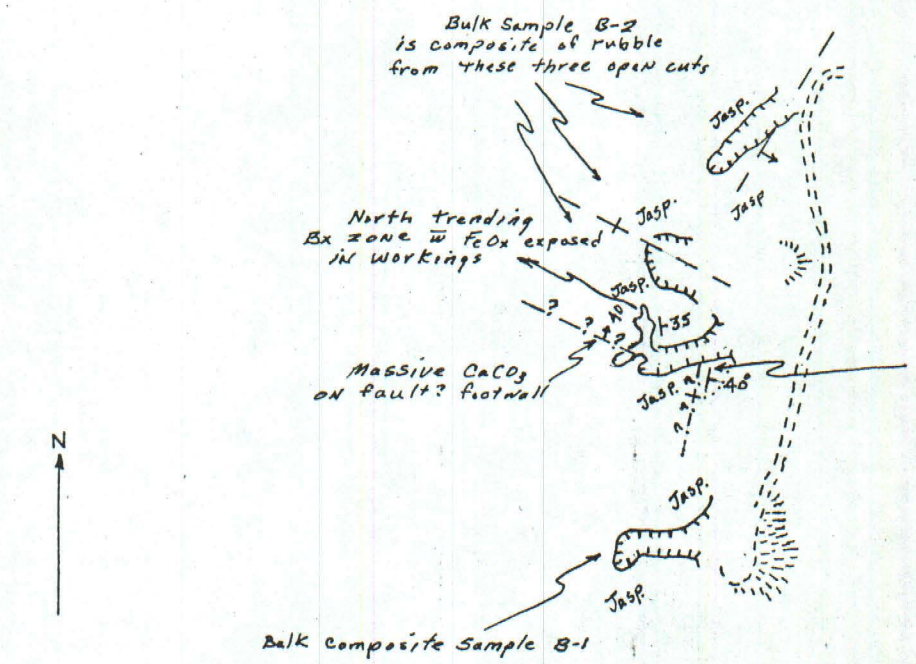
The data indicate low-grade gold mineralization in jasperoid along a strike length of nearly 1000 feet on the north end of the property, localized mineralization on the extreme south end of the property, and an apparently unexplored mineralized zone approximately 300 feet long near the south end of the jasperoid belt.

Gold is associated with quartz veining apparently controlled by brecciation related to faulting. The north end of the jasperoid outcrop is apparently the most strongly mineralized, and mineralization in this area may in part be controlled by intersection of northeast and northwest-trending fractures with a postulated major north-south fault which served as a channel for silica-rich, gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions.

Random and bulk sampling indicate substantial tonnages of gold-bearing rock might be developed, but average grade probably would not exceed 0.1 oz. per ton gold. Modest tonnage of 0.5 to 1.0 oz. per ton gold could probably be developed by selective mining.

Vertical extent of the jasperoid is uncertain, but significant local variations should be expected, depending on lateral distance from the fault, vertical extent and degree of brecciation, and thickness of beds favorable for replacement by silica. Midway along the jasperoid belt, the contact between jasperoid and the underlying limestone was observed, and the thickness of jasperoid in this area does not exceed an average of ten feet.

The possibility of increasing gold concentration with decreasing jasperoid volume or increasing brecciation at depth, or development of higher grade ore in unexplored anomalous jasperoid zones is open to conjecture; as is the possibility of a down-faulted "chert" bed as suggested by Humphrey.



Golden Crown Claims
Open-Cut Workings, North End
scale 1" = 100' F.B.R., Aug., 1973

Perhaps more interesting is the possible occurence of silver or base-metal replacement type ore down-dip on the postulated mineralization-controlling, north-south fault. If Humphrey's placement of the outcroping limestone as a member of the White Pine formation is correct then, by extrapolation of stratigraphy at Hamilton, stratigraphic depth to favorable replacement beds in the Devonian Nevada limestone should be on the order of 800 to 1000 feet and probably offer an economically unfeasible target. On the other hand, if outcroping lithology can be tied to the earlier Mississippian Joana limestone on the basis of presence of a crinoid-abundant remnant limestone bed then stratigraphic depth to the Nevada limestone beneath its contact with Pilot shale is on the order of 400 feet, and may present an attractive target. The Nevada limestone, or its equivalent, has been productive at Hamilton to the north and at Ely and Taylor to the East. (see enclosed stratigraphic column).

Despite bulk sampling, some question remains regarding accuracy of sampling. The existence of a barren cap over productive jasperoid, for example, can only be resolved by detailed channel sampling in existing or newly developed open-cuts. Lateral and vertical variations in grade are also undefined and can possibly be determined only by saturation drilling or channel excavating accompanied by mill testing of large samples of rock, on the order of magnitude of one ton.

It is concluded that if a more reasonable lease could be negotiated, additional exploration effort should be expended. This effort might include the following:

1. Detailed geologic mapping to provide adequate control for structural and stratigraphic interpretation.

2. Expansion of rock-chip geochemical sampling to a tighter interval and to include grid sampling in anomalous zones to evaluate lateral extent of mineralization.

3. Evaluation of applicability of geophysics.

4. Air-track drilling and blasting in anomalous zones identified by geochem and/or geophysics, accompanied by detailed channel sampling of open-cut workings and underground workings.

5. Shallow test drilling to determine vertical extent of jasperoid and degree of variation of gold concentration.

6. Collection and mill-testing of ± one ton samples.

7. Evaluation of potential deep replacement-type targets and deep drilling if warranted.

PALEOZOIC STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION

after Humphrey, F. L., 1960
"Geology of White Pine (Hamilton) Mining District",
Bulletin 57, Nevada Bureau of Mines

AGE	FORMATION	THICKNESS (FT.)
Pennsylvanian	Ely limestone	1,600
Mississippian	Diamond Peak Form.	600-1,000
	White Pine Form.	1,800-2,000
	Joana limestone	150- 250
	Pilot shale	150- 200
Devonian	Nevada limestone	1,600
Devonian-Silurian	Lone Mountain dolomite	2,100
upper Ordovician	Hanson Creek dolomite	600- 850
middle Ordovician	Eureka quartzite	250- 400
lower Ordovician	Pogonip formation	2,000
upper Cambrian	Goodwin formation	1,500+
	Dunderberg shale	350
	-disconformity-	
middle Cambrian	Secret Canyon shale	1,500-2,500
	Geddes limestone	100+

APPENDIX

SAMPLE LOG
GOLDEN CROWN CLAIMS, CURRANT MINING DIST.
NYE CO., NEVADA

Sample no.	Description
GP- 1	Northernmost open-cut, composite of random grab samples of blasted muck, jasperoid
Gp- 1A	Chip sample, 3ft zone, green stained jasper in above pit.
GP- 1B	Ferruginous gouge & Bx. from short winze in open-cut located approx. 100 ft. South of above open-cut, massive calcite on footwall of westerly striking, 40 degree north dipping fault?
GP- 2	Open-cut, 150 ft south of sample 1B, composite of rubble and chips.
GP- 3	West-striking adit, 200 ft SE of GP-2, sample across 3ft. bedding vein? massive calcite lenses on footwall.
GP-4	Random dump composite, portal of above adit.
GP- 5	Chip sample, jasperoid outcrop, near compressor, approx 300 ft. SE of GP-4.
GP- 6	Composite of samples taken every 10 ft. along 100 ft. long cat cut in altered (clay-FeOx) L.S. Possible Fault?
GP- 7	Composite, random dump sample excluding gray L.S., taken along 150 ft. of dump at lowest adit.
GP- 8	Composite, dump, southernmost adit, L.S. and Jasperoid.
GP- 9	No Assay
GP- 10	Composite, rubble and chips from open cut in jasperoid located above(west) of adit in GP-8
GP- 11	Composite, jasperoid, 300 ft traverse across jasperoid on AEM line A.
GP- 12	Quartz Latite Porphyry, random chips, vicinity of Eastern-most station on AEM line A.
GP-O-S	Soil sample, toe of dump at open cut at sample GP-2
GP- 13 GP- 13S	Jasperoid(GP-13) and Soil(GP-13S) 100 ft South of adit at sample GP-3. Random chips.
Gp- 14 GP- 14S	Jasperoid, random chips, and soil, 100 ft S. of GP-13

GP-15 -15S	Jasperoid & soil, 100 ft. S. of GP-14
GP-16 -16S	Massive jasperoid outcrop, prospect pit ± 50 ft. Easterly & soil, 100 ft S. of GP-15.
GP-17 -17S	Jasperoid & Soil, 100 ft. S. of Gp-16
GP-18 -18S	Jasperoid & Soil, 100 ft. S. of Gp-17
GP-19 -19S	Jasperoid & Soil, 100 ft. S. of GP-18
GP-20 -20S	Jasperoid & Soil, 100 ft. S. of GP-19, 50 ft N. of wash.
GP-21 -21S	Jasper float and Boulders, soil, 100 ft S. of GP-20
GP-22 -22S	Jasperoid & soil, 100ft. S. of GP-21
GP-23 -23S	Jasperoid & soil, 100 ft S. of GP-22. This location is point 1100 ft. S. and 000 ft. S30E, bend in traverse at this point.
GP-24 -24S	Jasproid float & boulders, soil. 100 ft S30E of GP-23
GP-25 -25S	Jasperoid float & boulders, soil, 100 ft. S30E of GP-24
GP-26 -26S	Jasperoid float & boulders, soil, 100 ft. S30E of GP*25
GP-27 -27S	Jasperoid and soil, 100 ft. S30E of GP-26.
GP-28 -28S	Jasperoid and soil, 100 ft. S30E of GP-27.
GP-29 -29S	Jasperoid and soil, 100 ft. S30E of GP-28
GP-30 -30S	Massive jasperoid outcrop & soil, 100ft. S30E of GP-29
GP-31 -31S	Massive jasperoid outcrop & soil, 100ft. S30E of GP-30

GP-32 -32S	Jasperoid float & soil, 100 ft. S30E of GP-31.
GP-33 -33S	Jasperoid and soil, 100 ft. S30E of GP-32. This location is point 1000 ft S30E, and 000 ft. S50E, bend in traverse at this point.
GP-34 34S	Jasperoid & soil, 100 ft. S50E of GP-33.
GP-35 -35S	Jasperoid boulders & float, soil, 100 ft S50E of GP-34
GP-36 -36S	Massive jasperoid, soil, 100ft. S50E of GP-35.
GP-37 -37S	Jasperoid and soil, 100 ft. S50E of GP-36.
GP-38S	Soil, near open cut on south end, this point is last point on traverse.
GP-39	Quartz Latite Porphyry, weathered outcrop approx. 0.2 miles north of highway off access road into property.
GP-LA-1	Gouge from ± 10 in.fault plane, lower adit, approx. 30ft. from portal.
GP-B-1	Bulk sample, ± 50 pounds broken rock from muck and dump at largest open-cut working on north end of property.
GP-B-2	Bulk sample, ± 50 pounds broken rock, composite sample from northernmost three open-cut workings.
GP-B-3	Bulk sample, ± 50 pounds broken rock and muck from open-cut above adit on south end of property.
GP-B-4	Bulk sample, ± 5o pounds broken rock from adit dump and open-cut dump at lower (easternmost) adit on south end of property.

Telephone 363-3302

Hand Sample Serial 10129-10150

Mine .....

.....

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

April 26, 1973

ASSAY REPORT

UNION ASSAY OFFICE, Inc.

W. C. WANLASS, President
L. G. HALL, Vice President
G. P. WILLIAMS, Treasurer
GERALDINE A. WANLASS, Secretary
P. O. Box 1528
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

NUMBER	GOLD Ozs. per Ton	SILVER Ozs. per Ton	LEAD Wet on Ore	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
GP-1	0.010	0.1									
GP-1A	0.010	0.1									
GP-1B	0.020	0.1									
GP-2	0.350	0.3									
GP-3	Trace	0.1									
GP-4	Trace	0.1									
GP-5	Trace	0.1									
GP-6	Trace	0.3									
GP-7	0.120	0.3									
GP-8	0.020	0.2									
GP-10	0.100	0.1									

Remarks.....

.....

Charges $ 17.00

Glenn L. Williams

CMSI

CHEMICAL & MINERALOGICAL SERVICES • 445 WEST 2700 SOUTH • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84115 • (801) 485-0711

ANALYTICAL REPORT FOR:

Mr. Fred Reisbeck	OUR NUMBER
1036 Somerset Way	DATE August 27, 1973
Salt Lake City, UT	CUSTOMER'S ORDER NO.

Sample #	Au oz/ton	Sample #	Au oz/ton
GP-11 Rock Chip Samples	.247	GP-32	.008
12	.001	33	.019
13	.007	34	.005
14	.004	35	.002
15	.035	36	<.001
16	.568	37	<.001
17	.005	38	no sample
18	.009	39	<.001
19	.001		
20	.005	GP_LA_1	.001
21	.001		
22	.001		
23	.002		
24	.001		
25	.002		
26	.001		
27	.003		
28	.001		
29	.001		
30	.001		
31	.001		

Sample #		Au oz/ton
GP_0_S	Soil Samples	.001
13-S		.001
14-S		.001
15-S		.001
16-S		.002
17-S		.001
18-S		.001
19-S		.001
20-S		.001
21-S		<.001
22-S		<.001
23-S		.001
24-S		<.001
25-S		<.001
26-S		<.001
27-S		.001
28-S		.001
29-S		.001
30-S		.002
31-S		<.001
32-S		.002
33-S		.001
34-S		.001
35-S		.001
36-S		<.001

Sample #	Au oz/ton
37-S	.002
38-S	.003
39-S	no sample

Sample #		Au oz/ton
GPB-1	Bulk Rock Samples	.131
2		.025
3		.026
4		.054

Ray Goodman

222

(222)
Item 1

Report on the Gold Bearing Ledge Claims

This examination was made on June 27, 1949, at the request of Director Carpenter of the Nevada State Bureau of Mines.

The property is situated in Nye County on the north side of Current Creek about five miles north east of Current Nevada. It can be seen from the Forest Service Public Camp on the Ely-Tonopah highway and is easily accessable by a one half mile dirt road. For further reference it appears on picture number I-II3 of the White Pine quadrangle Aerial photographs.

The gold values are in a brecciated chert bed of the White Pine Formation (Mississippian age). The chert has been intensely brecciated and impregnated with hydrothermal quartz, forming veinlets and quartz lined vugs in the chert. The gold is definately associated with the quartz mineralization but sometimes occurs in the chert fragments as well as the hydrothermal quartz.

A large quartz latite dike striking about north-south cuts the formation about 200 yards east of the chert outcrop. It is probable that this dike is genetically related to, or responsible for, the gold-quartz mineralization. It appears probable that this dike was intruded along a north-south fault zone. The sedimentary beds farther west are relatively flat lying but as they approach the dike they progressively dip more steeply to the east indicative of drag along a fault with the west side up.

The accompanying plan sketch was traced from the above mentioned aerial photograph, the scale being approximately I-42000 (3500 ft to the inch). It shows the chert bed outcrop and the location of the four adits.

While the surface outcrops to the east of the chert bed are poor, the stratigraphy and the north-south zone of brecciation in adits 2, 3 and 4 strongly indicate a fault zone with relative down drop to the

east, and is very probably an auxiliary fault of the previously mentioned fault zone along which the quartz latite dike intruded.

The chert bed is not evident in the adits but there are many chert fragments throughout the brecciated zone. The stratigraphy indicates a displacement of from 300 to 500 ft. on this fault, down on the east. It is thus probable that the chert bed does not dip steeply to the east from the existing outcrop underneath the shales and limestones, cut by the adits, but underlies these beds at a depth of 300 to 500 ft. below the surface, having been down dropped on the east side of the fault.

The scattered mineralization within the brecciated zone such as sample number 5 in adit number 3 implies pre-mineral displacement on the fault. The chert bed on the surface thus seems to have been mineralized after the fault displacement and undoubtly the mineralizing solutions ascended along this fault. It is thus reasonable to predict that the implied buried faulted segments of the chert bed between this fault and the quartz latite dike might well be mineralized in a similar manner to the chert on the west of the fault.

The most promising looking ore is in the northern portion of the chert from which samples number 7, 8 and 9 were obtained. Two cuts have been made here in the chert, and according to Mr. Bogdanovich several cars of "good" ore were shipped from these cuts. Grab sample number 8 was obtained from the dump of the south cut and was intended to be representative of several hundred tons of rock. Free gold can be seen in some of the rock but none of these pieces were intentionally included in the sample. Assay number 7 is from a sorted stock pile which undoubtedly was removed from the same cut. Sample number 9 is rock in place in a second cut about 150 ft. farther north. It represents a sample width of about 4 ft. Chert float from the outcrop above adit number 2 shows some free gold and for this reason was not assayed. The chert of adit number one is not in place and appears to be a land slide.

It is evident that the brecciated limestone of adits 2, 3 and 4 is not amenable to gold replacement, the scattered mineralization being due to mineralization of chert fragments in the breccia. Thus, while the four adits on the property were undoubtedly run with the expectation of cutting the chert bed below the surface they merely cut the fault which has displaced the chert. For this reason they are considered to have little economic importance in the development of the property. However, in the writers opinion the chert bed definately warrants further exploration.

There are two possibilities for economic ore values. The first is the outcropping chert bed especially in the area of the two cuts at the north where samples 7, 8 and 9 are obtained, and the second is the more hypothetical, but definately possible, mineralized downfaulted segment of the chert bed between the chert outcrops and the quartz latite dike.

If a reasonable lease and bond could be obtained from the owners these two possibilities definately warrant a moderate exploratory expenditure. Of course the second possibility necessitates drilling, and further detailed surface mapping is to be recommended before a drilling site is chosen.

Fred L. Humphrey

Fred L. Humphrey

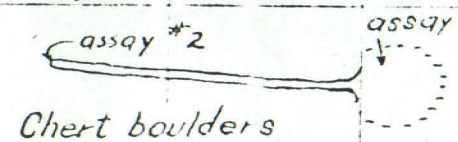
July 30, 1949

Assays run by Nevada State Analytical Laboratory

Assay No.	Ounces Per Ton Gold	Silver
-1	Trace	Trace
-2	"	"
3	"	"
4	"	"
5	0.24	"
6	Trace	"
7	0.76	0.44
8	0.18	Trace
9	0.26	"

Adit #1

1"=50'

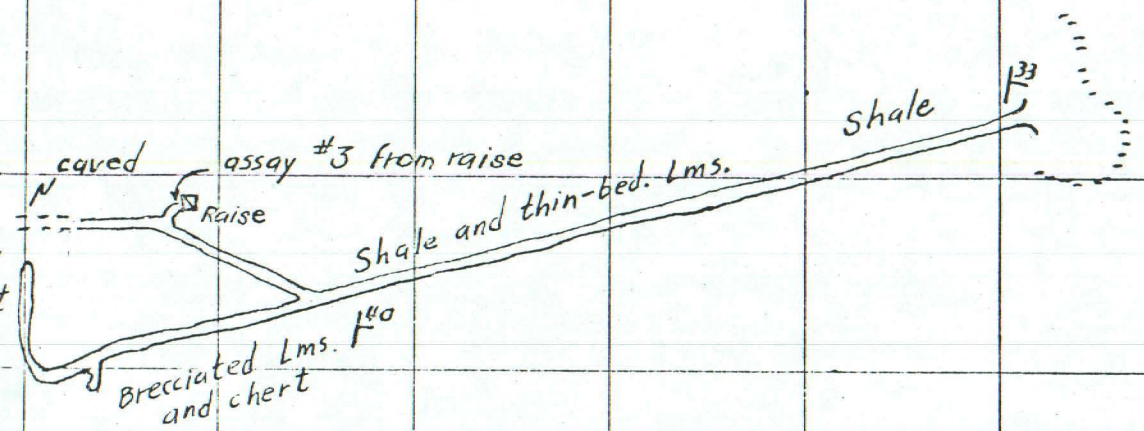


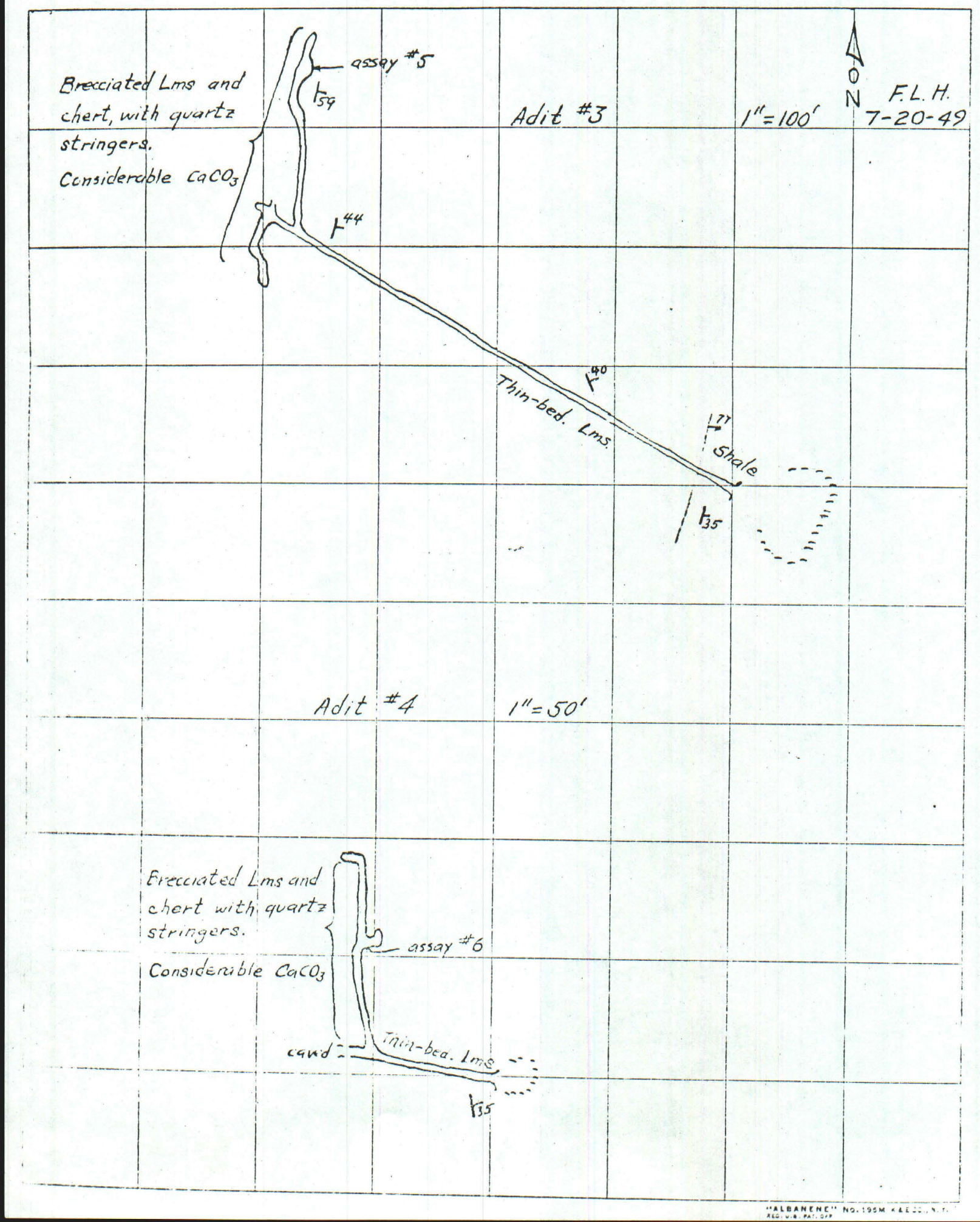
Adit #2

1"=50'

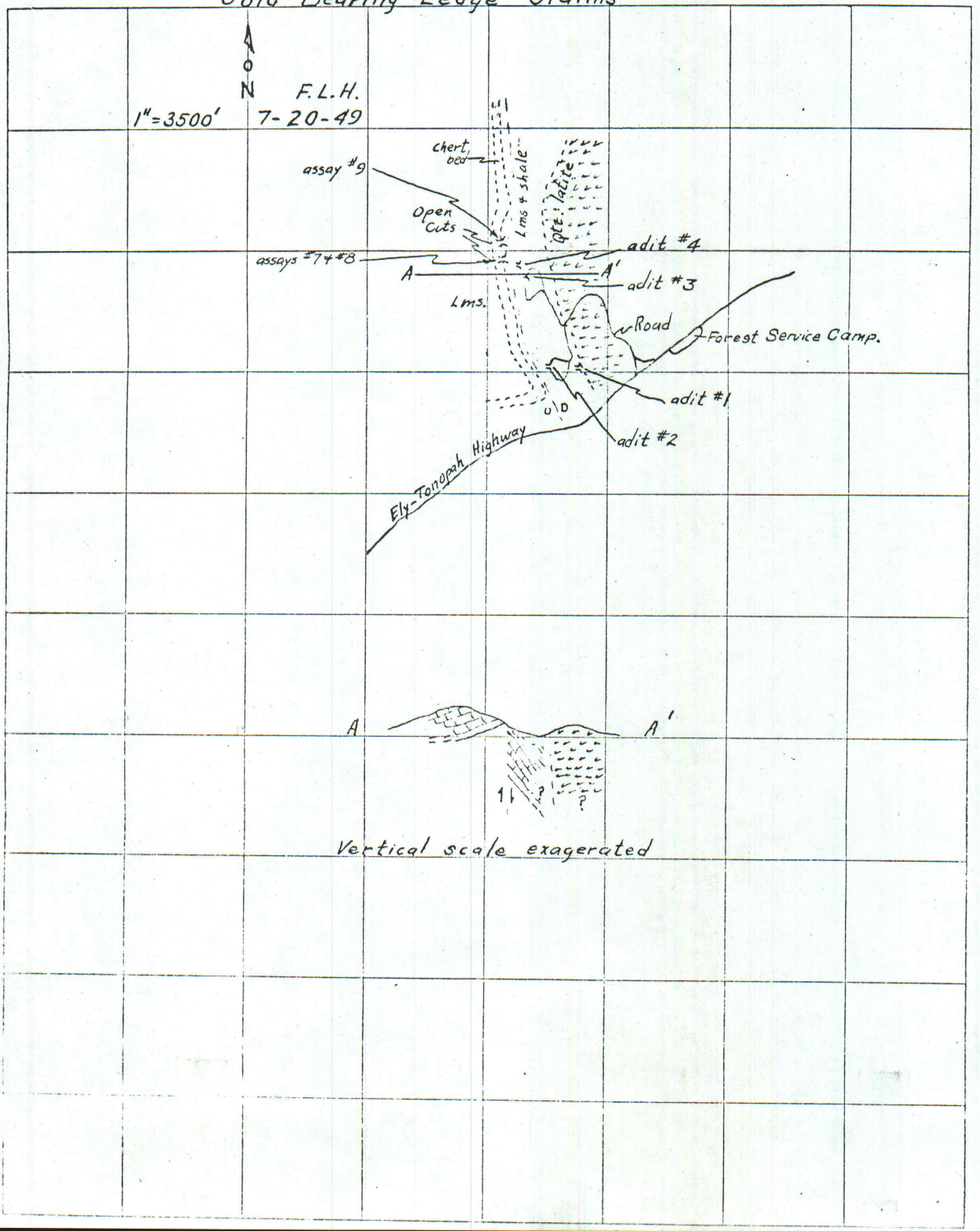
N

F.L.H.
7-20-49

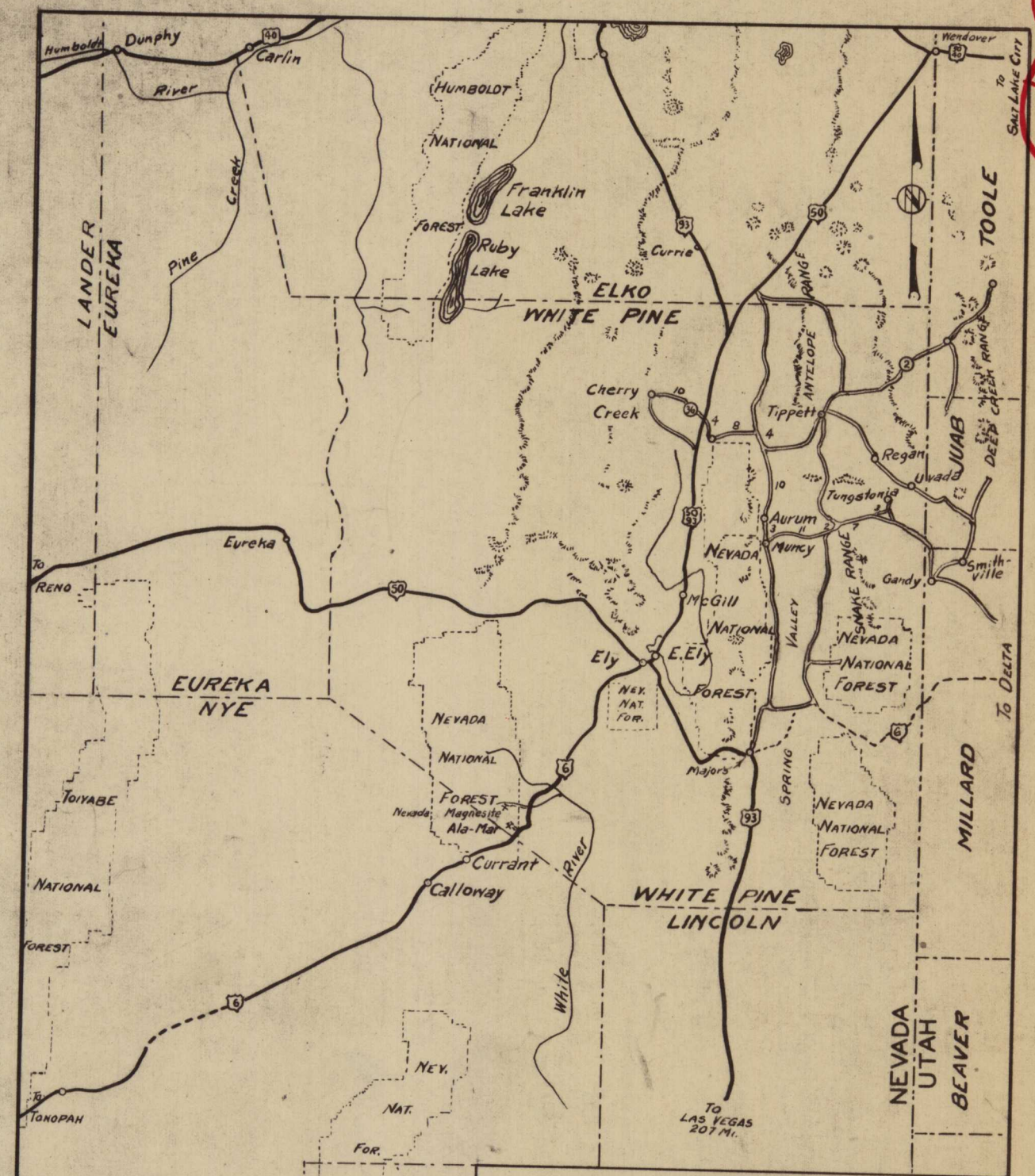



Brecciated Lms and chert, with quartz stringers.
Considerable $CaCO_3$
assay #5
T59
T44
T40
Thin-bed. Lms.
T77
Shale
T35
Adit #3
1"=100'
N
F.L.H.
7-20-49
Adit #4
1"=50'
Brecciated Lms and chert with quartz stringers.
Considerable $CaCO_3$
assay #6
cave
Thin-bed. Lms.
T35

Gold Bearing Ledge Claims



Vertical scale exagerated



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
DISTRICT ENGINEER'S OFFICE
RENO, NEVADA

ALA-MAR MAGNESITE, PROJECT 1002
T. 12N. R. 59E., M.D.B.&M.
WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

ENG'R Smf.	SCALE 0 25 MI.	DWG. NO. 15
APPR'D G.L.A.	DATE: FEB. 1943	W.M.R.-2, NEV.30

Sent

341 222

13300043

222 341

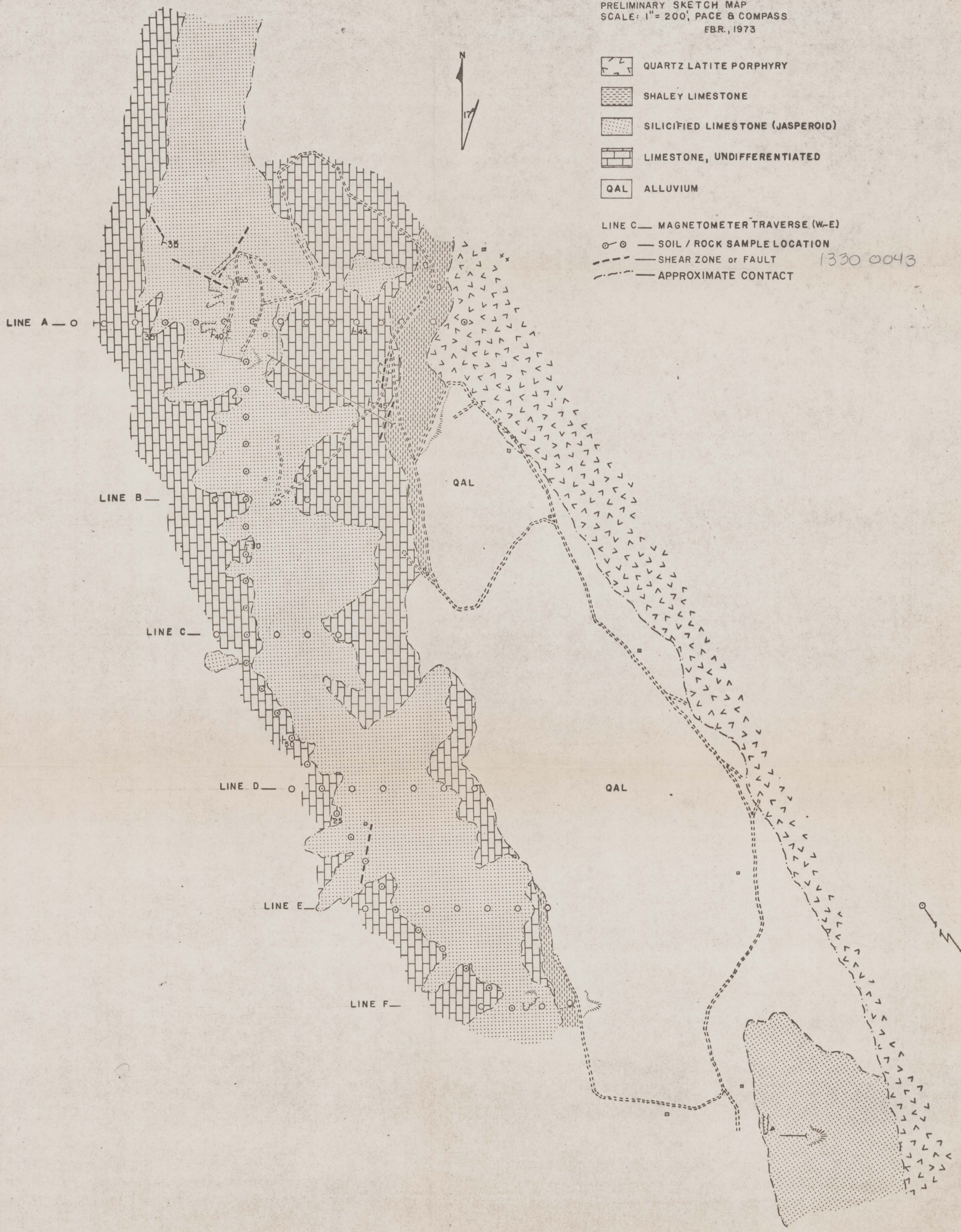
1330 0043

GOLDEN CROWN CLAIM GROUP

CURRANT MINING DISTRICT
Secs. 8 & 17, T.11N., R.59E., M.D.B.&M.

NYE, Co., NEVADA

PRELIMINARY SKETCH MAP
SCALE: 1" = 200', PACE & COMPASS
FEB.R., 1973



QTLP QUARTZ LATITE PORPHYRY

SLS SHALEY LIMESTONE

SLC SILICIFIED LIMESTONE (JASPEROID)

LS LIMESTONE, UNDIFFERENTIATED

QAL ALLUVIUM

LINE C — MAGNETOMETER TRAVERSE (W-E)

⊙—⊙ — SOIL / ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION

– – – — SHEAR ZONE or FAULT

-·-·- — APPROXIMATE CONTACT

1330 0043

N.W. 1/4 of Sect. 8 | N. E. 1/4 of Sect. 8

S.W. 1/4 of Sect. 8 | S. E. 1/4 of Sect. 8

N.W. 1/4 of Sect. 17 | N.E. 1/4 of Sect. 17

S.W. 1/4 of Sect. 17 | S.E. 1/4 of Sect. 17

1/4 Sect. Line

Center of Sect. 8 T. 11N. R. 59 E. M.D.B.&M.

Sect. Line
Corner Not Located

S. 84° 00' W. 3682'

1330.0043

KINGS COURT No. 2
KINGS COURT No. 1
GOLDEN CROWN No. 12
GOLDEN CROWN No. 11
GOLDEN CROWN No. 1
GOLDEN CROWN No. 2
GOLDEN CROWN No 3
GOLDEN CROWN No. 4
GOLDEN CROWN No 5
GOLDEN CROWN No. 6
GOLDEN CROWN No. 7
GOLDEN CROWN No. 8
GOLDEN CROWN No 9
GOLDEN CROWN No. 10

MAP OF GOLDEN CROWN MINING CLAIMS
No. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12- CURRANT CREEK DIST.
NYE COUNTY NEVADA AUGUST 19-1972
SCALE 1" = 400'
SURVEY BY CLARENCE I FELIX DRAWN BY WILFORD W. JONES
APPROVED: C. E. Felix
DATE: 8/19/72