Mining District File Summary Sheet 600024

DISTRICT	Eagle
DIST_NO	1620
COUNTY If different from written on document	White Pine
TITLE If not obvious	Some Geologic Observations on Group 36, Red Hills, White County, Nevada
AUTHOR	Booth, G III; Gribbon D
DATE OF DOC(S)	1972
MULTI_DIST Y / (N?) Additional Dist_Nos:	
QUAD_NAME	Kern Mountains 100K
P_M_C_NAME (mine, claim & company names)	Hughes Tool Co.; Red Hills mines
COMMODITY If not obvious	Gold; silver; copper
NOTES	Correspondence; geology 2p.

Keep docs at about 250 pages if no oversized maps attached
(for every 1 oversized page (>11x17) with text reduce
the amount of pages by ~25)

SS: DD 12/22/08
Initials Date

DB:
Initials Date

SCANNED: MT 1.12.10
Initials Date

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G. MARTIN BOOTH III
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

15 May 1972

Mr. D. J. Gribbin
Hughes Tool Company
3421 Las Vegas Blvd.
South Las Vegas, Nevada 89109

Re: Some geologic observations on Group 36, Red Hills, White Pine County, Nevada.

Dear Dave:

Attached is a regional geologic map of the Group 36 region (scale 1 inch equals a mile) and some general observations and comments that may be of aid in determining what type of work should be undertaken in any future exploratory effort. It should be noted that to date, drilling, plane table mapping and sampling has been carried out only in and around the older original claims and workings of some fifty years past. Apparently no newer workings or exploratory effort has brought to light any new significant data between that time and the late 1960's.

Prior to my rapid field reconnaissance of 11 May, I spent a brief time in library research in order to determine whether there are any obvious references to the Red Hills mines and prospects. To date essentially the only reference is in F. C. Lincoln's Mining Districts and Mineral Resources of Nevada, 1923. Lincoln combines the Red Hills with several mines in the Kern Mountains to the east under the Eagle Mining District which was discovered in 1859. The Red Hills Mine "was worked from 1911 to 1918... (for) lead carbonate ore (which) occurs in a 20-ft. zone of brecciated limestone. This ore contains a little silver, gold and copper."

According to the geologic map (an enlargement of the Geologic Map of White Pine County on a B.L.M. Moriah Resource Area map of July 1971) the Hughes Tool Company 85 unpatented lode claims lie in a block on the southeast flank of the Red Hills where they are underlain by Ordovician and Silurian carbonates and quartzites, and unconsolidated Quaternary deposits. These Lower Paleozoic rocks are regionally structurally aligned in a north-south direction, parallel to the main mountains of this part of Nevada. To the east a Tertiary (?) granitic stock forms the core and main mass of the Kern Mountains. It is obvious that there is a structural connection between the Red Hills, as they swing to the northeast, and the Kern Mountains intruded mass. They are separated only by a minor alluvium-filled erosional saddle.

No intrusive bodies have been recognized in the Red Hills themselves, though the nature of the mineralization in the Red Hills Mining District would indicate an igneous intrusive at depth. Other granitic intrusives

persist as minor exposures sixteen miles due west and fifteen miles in a northerly direction. During my reconnaissance of the Red Hills (red line on the map), I did not see any obvious areas of rock alteration, nor any old or new prospect pits which would aid in interpreting or extending the prospective area of the present known mineralization.

Not far to the west of the main workings, just over the crest of the hills (see map), there are some old "handmade" roads and a deep prospect pit in quartzite. A sign saying Varner Mine and other features indicate that some surface mineralization must have encouraged prospectors many years ago, but there is no obvious mineralization at the surface at present.

The presence of lode claims in the areas of the mines and prospects is natural and obvious. The presence of the great bulk of the claims held by the Hughes Tool Company, that is, those to the east, is not obvious. The regional and local structure and stratigraphy and associated mineralization, at this point in the evaluation, would indicate an extension of the mineralization in a roughly northerly and southerly direction - following the strike of the beds and the trend of the faults.

Unless further field and research/library work can pinpoint a more favorable spot to drill than those already drilled, I would suggest selective rock chip and soil sampling for geochemical analysis. If a substantial blind deposit exists at depth, there is a good chance that trace amounts of the ore and associated elements will persist on fracture, fault and/or bedding plane surfaces - at the surface and above the deposit.

As it is, the veins that have been mined and prospected are certainly sub-commercial by any measure. Geochemical sampling can cover a large area for a relatively low cost. Along with a selective sampling program, grid sampling of the entire claimed area might be undertaken.

G. Martin Booth III