MR. HOWARD GABLE

Kansas City, Missouri

BLUE RIBBON

COPPER PROSPECT

Mineral Co., Nevada

AN ANALYSIS

January 1971

David LeCount Evans

Consulting Geologist
Reno, Nevada

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DAVID LE COUNT EVANS, CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

BLUE RIBBON

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AN ANALYSIS

FOREWORD:

Prior to visiting the Blue Ribbon property, references to Mineral County's Santa Fe mining district were consulted.

Reports furnished by Mr. J. M. Reynolds, lessee, and Mr. Jay MacKenzie, Reynold's consulting geologist, added to preliminary impressions.

Accompanied by Mr. MacKenzie, portions of December 16 and 17, 1970, were spent in covering all claims. Three days have been needed to complete maps and sections, coordinate information from several sources, and to reach the conclusions and recommendations listed below.

The text is supported by Plates A through D, which are listed as follows:

A. Index Map ;

B. Regional Pattern, 2000 scale;

C. Blue Ribbon Copper Prospect, 600 scale;

D. Sections, 600 scale.

Reference to illustrations is urged.

PURPOSE OF REPORT:

On the basis of two days of study, a detailed understanding of the property cannot be claimed. Reports in lessee's files do not fill in the gaps, since all speak in generalities. The property and its environs is very much in need of detailed mapping and sampling.

The two days of study in the field and what has been read,

however, provide a favorable impression.

Recognized has been a broad distribution of alteration, characterized, throughout, by copper staining.

Purposes of this report, therefore, are to indicate its size, urge that it be drilled systematically, and that materials recovered be metallurgically tested as drilling progresses.

PROCEDURES:

The property's major occurrences were first covered by Jeep-reconnaissance. It was found to be impossible to coordinate field observations with maps in use. As reported above, mineral occurrences were 'generalities'; road systems, sketched in, were innacurate and could not be put to use.

The initial examination was continued, therefore, by running 8000 feet of Brunton compass-controlled pacing traverse through the heart of the property's zone of alteration, starting from an identifiable claim corner. The survey could then be tied accurately to the over-all claim map.

Seven samples from typical copper 'shows' and tactite alteration were cut during the reconnaissance. It was possible, also, to roughly establish the contact between fresh limestone and the underlying tactite on the western side, to tie in a portion of the volcanics covering the tactite area, and to establish the swing of the tactite unit to the northwest in the Black Diamond No. 2 claim.

Plate C is the product of the procedures described above. Plate B, "Regional Pattern", has as its base the excellent 7½ minute Mina Northwest sheet. Sections have been constructed, using both B and C.

Other reports have supported but not added to observations.

A seemingly accurate soil sample map, in Reynold's files, has contributed to geological thinking and the accuarcy of the 600 scale map, Plate C.

CONCLUSIONS:

This analysis concludes:

1- Reynold's Blue Ribbon group covers a unit of extremely altered limestone-porphyry, called tactite, with length and width more or less established, but with thickness still to be determined;

2- flanked on both sides by bedded limestones, the zone, where crossing Reynold's claims has a long axis of 6000 feet and an average width of about 1250 feet;

3- mineralization consists of copper with minor tungsten; an arithmetic average of samples taken during an earlier survey shows 0.85% copper, with tungsten to be determined;

three samples taken by the writer from zones of obvious copper mineralization average 0.55% copper

4- with reference to #3 above, the samples are believed to represent the gossan horizon; therefore, in view of secondary enrichment possibilities, an average of 0.70% copper is significant;

5- the area within the confines of the Reynolds' claims would support 50,000,000 tons for every 100 feet of vertical extent;

6- possibilities exist that the trend can be continued to the Windup mine on the north and the Jeep mine on the southeast.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Assuming an understanding, satisfactory to both Mr. Reynolds and sub-lessee, this analysis recommends that:

1- the property be diamond drilled in a systematic fashion;

2- within a reasonable time after the start of drilling and if results are immediately encouraging, metallurgical testing of typical Blue Ribbon mineralisation be continued.

LOCATION:

With reference to Plate A, the property lies about 3½ miles southwest of Luning, Nevada, in east-central Mineral County. Claims fall in the southeast quarter of section 7 and the south half of section 8, Township 7 North, Range 34 East, Mt. Diablo base and meridian. Mining district is Santa Fe. Properties lie on the north portion of Black Dyke mountain, and the slope is steeply east into the Soda Spring Valley.

GENERAL AND LIMITING CONDITIONS:

Access:

Property lies 170 miles, via paved highways, from Reno, Nevada; the last three miles is good desert road.
Luning, on a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad, is 4½ miles to the northeast, over gravel and pavement.

As reported by Mr. H.M.Walker, in a report dated March 10, 1969:

Power:

" A power line passes within 500 feet of the property line".

Water Supply:

"Sufficient water can be obtained by drilling to a depth of 200 feet——"., ie: not at the mine area but to the east, probably in the talus area east of the range. -

Mill Sites:

"——there are nine mill sites, approximately 45 acres, located about 3 miles east, between U.S.Highway 95 and the Southern Pacific Railroad."

Tailings Disposal:

Probably the area could accomodate tailings from a small to medium-sized operation. However, should the zone have substantial thickness, further tailings disposal studies would be a requirement.

Climate:

Climate is semi arid, with precipitation not exceeding nine inches. the specific area is known for its lack of snow cover during winter months; year-round surface mining is a reasonable expectancy.

LEGAL TITLE:

Properties consist of three patented and 18 unpatented mining claims. According to Mr. J. M. Reynolds, the legal description of claims, as recorded in the official records of Mineral County, Nevada, are:

Patented Mining Claims

Blue Jacket #1
Blue Jacket #2
Copper John

Book 14 of Deeds, pages 506-507

Unpatented Lode Mining Claims

Blue Ribbon #1 Blue Ribbon #2 Blue Ribbon #3	Book 13 of Deeds, pages 544-545
Blue Ribbon #4 Blue Ribbon #5 Blue Ribbon #6	Book 14 of Deeds, pages 163-164
Blue Ribbon #7	Book 14 of Deeds, page 471
Blue Diamond #1	Book 13 of Deeds, page 566
Blue Diamond #2 Blue Diamond #3 Blue Diamond #4 Blue Diamond #5 Blue Diamond #6	Book 20 of Deeds, pages 497-499
Blue Ribbon #8 Blue Ribbon #9	Book 7 of Deeds, pages 59-60
Blue Diamond #7 Blue Diamond #8 Blue Diamond #9	Book 7 of Deeds, pages 61-63.

Owner of the Blue Ribbon group in 1961 was Mr. C. F. Noble of Mina, according to the Nevada Bureau of Mines. H. M. Walker reports that Mr. Reynolds acquired the property in July 1966, taking a lease and option at that time. It is reported that Mr. Noble's end price in 1966 was $500,000.

Mr. J. M. Reynolds has been lessee, therefore, for 4½ years. No personal check has been made of County Court House records.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY AND DISTRICT

The area is part of the Santa Fe mining district, the bulk of which lies east of highway #95.

F. C. Lincoln's "Mining Districts of Nevada" reports:

> "The Santa Fe silver mine was discovered in 1879 and a number of other silver, silver-lead, and silver-copper claims were located in the district. These silver properties were exploited up to 1893. Work upon the copper-lead deposits began about 1906——.
>
> From 1906 to 1921 the district produced 38,019 tons of ore, containing 8,849,597 pounds of copper, $123,146 in gold, 233,058 ounces in silver and 253,119 pounds of lead——."

Concerning the Blue Ribbon, Windup, Jeep, Tungsten Dyke, Kay and other prospects in the general area of the Santa Fe district, west of the highway, references fail to report discovery dates. With most of them staked for copper, probably around 1915-1918, no copper has been produced. They have shipped some tungsten.

Mr. Walker refers to "shallow drilling done by a contractor in 1963 whom I personally know". Mr. Reynolds refers to such drilling but has been unable to present locations or values of material cut.

An undated memorandum by Mr. William F. Hutchens, geologist, reports:

> "some claims held below the Reynolds claims by various individuals are leased to the Bear Creek Mining Company, who have cored their holdings to the maximum depth of thier drilling equipment, ie: below the 2000 foot level. The drilling found that values increased with depth in copper, gold, silver and lead".

With reference to our submitted Plate B, it would appear that the Jeep mine area, on which roads and drill sites are obvious, is the center to which Mr. Hutchens refers. It is my understanding

that the activity was recent, perhaps 1968 or 1969.

GEOLOGY:

Mappable units:

With reference to Plate C, note the references to limestone, tactite and volcanics. The three units are outstanding and easily recognized. Less obvious, but definitely present, are acid to slightly basic intrusives, mixed with the tactite but unmapped, because of the detail required and the lack of time.

It is believed that the terms "limestones" and "volcanics" are familiar ones, requiring no further explanation.

Concerning tactite, Grout's "Petrology and Petrography" reports:

> "Tactite: a contact-mineralized rock with various minerals, formed from limestones and other soluble rocks by igneous emanations".

Tactite on these properties is a group or unit classification. Variations, depending on origin, do exist.

In greater detail, the limestones are dark gray to almost black, very well bedded and, away from the contact on the hanging wall side, truly limestones. However, moving in the opposite direction and into the footwall area, limes slowly lose their identity, passing rapidly into an area where lime remenents exist as black "ghosts" in a very siliceous ground mass, and finally to the highly-siliceous, darkish gray to green, finely crystalline tactite condition.

The volcanics, where definite, appear thinly layered, relatively soft, occasionally platey; in places, light-gray, rhyolitic appearing, and in other areas reddish and andesitic

looking.

Whereas, initially it was believed that the volcanics might be mid-Tertiary in age and post-mineral, covering limestone, tactite and mineralization, others have concluded that the volcanics are pre-mineral, describing some of the tactite as highly metamorphosed volcanics.

The tactite unit suggests a mixture of origins, namely limestones, intrusives and possibly volcanics. The unit is hard and difficult to shatter, probably because of the massive silica. Finely crystalline silica is dominant, shades of green persist and, locally, ghosts of less absorbed limestone and porphyritic material can be recognized. Tactite limits appear sharp.

Structure:

Major Possibilities:

Deformation throughout the area is intense but whether the tactite zone and the intrusive which was responsible for such alteration was structurally controlled must remain a question to be resolved.

With reference to Plate B, our very obvious inference that the same tactite zone runs from the Windup mine, through the Blue Ribbon area, the Jeep area, and possibly to the Kay mine region, suggests regional structural control.

The fact, too, that the limestones on both sides of the alteration trend are twisted and contorted, with changes in strike and dip, and even with folds, locally recumbent, suggests a strong structural unit, perhaps, even a regional overthrust.

With reference to Section X-X' on Plate D, if the limestones shown on both sides of the tactite unit are identical, structure has definitely entered into the emplacement of an intrusive and its halo of tactite alteration.

Minor Structures:

Quartz veins with widths as great as two feet cut across the east-west trend of the tactite zone in some areas. Strike of such vein structures varies from N15°E to N65° E, with dips steep to the southwest to near vertical.

The distribution of structures with their fillings of massive to vuggy, copper stained quartz, and scheelite might well suggest a distribution of tactite and copper mineralization throughout the 6000 by 1250 feet of area, and to depth. Since the greater part of this veining appears to favor the south portion of the alteration zone, and not the more pronounced tactite on the north side, the entire 1250 feet of average width should be taken seriously.

One of these minor structural trends can be traced for about 1400 feet, cutting diagonally across the true width of the tactite zone.

Mineralization:

Copper

Personally observed and on the strength of references, copper mineralization is wide spread; it consists of the green malachite and the blue azurite (carbonates), undoubtedly chrysocolla (the silicate) and some disseminations of chalcopyrite (the double sulphide with iron).

Copper is reported at the Windup mine, north of the

property and the Jeep mine (Tungsten Dyke?) on the east.

It should also be mentioned that the Blue Ribbon block of claims takes in the old Houghton-O'Boyle mine and the Atom Lorna mine. The former, as indicated by Nevada Bureau of Mines maps falls on the Blue Diamond 1 and 2 claims. The latter appears to have been located in the northeast corner of section 7, between the Blue Ribbon and Windup properties. We have shown neither on submitted maps.

The Houghton-O'Boyle was first located for copper, but small production in tungsten as well as copper has been reported.

Malachite and azurite are disseminated in the limestones of the Atom-Lorna. Copper stained quartz characterizes the Kay mine in section 15.

It is obvious that in this surface zone, characterized by the usual gossan iron oxide, the copper carbonates malachite and azurite are persistent in their distribution. It is also believed that the silicate chrysocolla is associated throughout. The recognition of these oxide zone-minerals, considered significant, merits the following quotations:

(1) from Roland Blanchards' "Interpretation of Leached Outcrops", Bull. 66, Nevada Bureau of Mines:

Page 71: concerning the Home of Bullion mine, Northern Territory, Australia:

"copper within the gossan is marooned mainly as seams and patches of malachite, which so characteristically lingers irregularly within gossans derived from copper ore in semi arid regions---".

Page 181: Re: M. Oxide mine; also Australia:

"at and near the surface most of the ore occured as carbonate, mainly as malachite, with lesser

> atacamite and azurite; these minerals were mixed with chalcocite which persisted to the surface as streaks and residuals."

(2) From F.W.Clarke's "Data of Geochemistry" (old but still basic)

> Page 663, concerning malachite and azurite:
>
> "both species are formed in the upper portions of ore deposits by the action of carbonated waters upon copper compounds, or by reactions between cupreous solutions and limestones——
>
> and
>
> chrysocolla is probably formed by the action of percolating waters, carrying silica, upon other soluble compounds of copper. Probably, also, it may be produced during processes of secondary enrichment."

Tungsten

Mr. Reynolds reports that the Blue Ribbon claims and patented ground were 'high graded' for the calcium tungstate, scheelite.

Concerning the Houghton-O'Boyle, it has been described in Nevada Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 58(Mineral Co.) as follows:

> "shafts (two, each with an inclined depth of 80 feet) follow a silicified zone 4 to 5 feet thick in limestone; abundant iron stain with stringers and veinlets of quartz; scheelite scattered; locally up to 4% WO_3 in crystals up to one half inch long".

Disseminated scheelite occurs with the copper at the Windsor mine. The Tungsten Dyke (near the Jeep) reports a scheelite bearing tactite stringer in limestone.

Miscellaneous

Sphalerite (ZnS) was reported in some of the soil samples on the Blue Ribbon property. At the Aton Lorna pyrite, galena (PbS) and sphalerite (ZnS) occur in the limestone. In the H.-O'Boyle area, large masses of iron oxide (hematite) noted as 'gossan' on older maps, were observed. Pyrite is widespread

GEOLOGY (concluded)

Overall Personal Reactions:

The existence of copper mineralization, throughout the tactite zone is the property's main attraction. Carbonates and silicates of copper occur in fractures, cutting the silicified tactite unit, and probably as fine disseminations throughout the greenish mass. Chalcopyrite in minor quantities as disseminations seems to be widespread. Copper "shows" accompany the quarts veins. The possibility of improvement of copper grade with depth, because of secondary enrichment down to the water table, cannot be discounted.

Too, one should bear in mind the possibility of bi- values in tungsten.

DEVELOPMENT:

Except for scattered pits and trenches, a few short tunnels into obvious tungsten zones, and several short inclined shafts to as deep as 60 feet on the incline, the properties are without any serious, systematic development. No attempt was made to map any of the old workings.

According to Mr. Reynolds, the owner, Mr. Noble financed the drilling of a fewshort holes to as deep as 50 feet in 1963. The writer is concerned since any results are "hear-say", since no records exist.

SAMPLES:

Seven samples were cut during the progress of this study. Efforts were made to pick average exposures of copper mineralisation as well as tactite, without, in sampling, up or down grading. Results, nevertheless, reflect the normal conservatism in sampling.

Assay results, with work provided by Metallurgical Laboratories of San Francisco, are as follows:

Assay #	Claim	% Cu	Comments
A	Blue Ribbon No. 9	0.43	Face of north cut, above road on side line common with Blue Ribbon No.6; copper carbonates cutting tactite alteration.
B	dto	0.14	Pit at center of claim, Blue Ribbon #6 side line; south of Sample A; massive tactite, greenish, and suggestion of porphyritic origin.
C	Blue Ribbon No. 1	0.063	Tunnel above road; marked "C" on Plate C; cut across alteration at portal; no copper in evidence.
D	dto	9.54	Tunnel north of Sample C; material chipped from tunnel ribs in copper stained alteration; also an area of past tungsten mining.
E	dto	0.15	Tactite in bank west of road and across from Samp. D; alteration and no apparent Cu.
F	Blue Diamond No. 2	0.67	Center of claim; chip sample across 100 feet of width in copper streaked tactite.
G	Blue Ribbon No. 5	0.026	Chipped from pit in center of claim; alteration.

Of interest and significant because of reasonable grade are the samples, following on page 15.

Provided from Mr. Reynolds files, he spoke well of parties responsible for the cutting of samples and their assaying.

Except for the inference that examining parties were in some way connected with the Colorado School of Mines, the writer came away without any other details.

Copied from a well-drafted map of the property, assay results are as follows:

Sample #	Width	% Cu	Comments
A	18 in.	0.50	Blue Ribbon #8 at south end of east line.
B	45 in.	1.20	Blue Ribbon #9; across east line, opposite Sample # A.
C-1	10 ft.	0.35	Blue Ribbon #1; same area as our samples C, D, and E
C-2	7 ft.	0.80	dto
C-3	7 ft.	0.70	dto
D-1	45 in.	0.135	Blue Jacket #2; center of west side line.
D-2	40 in.	0.75	dto
D-3	30 in.	1.00	dto
E	30 in.	1.70	Copper John; center of south end line.
F	45 in.	2.70	Blue Jacket 1 and 2; center of common side line.
G	chips	15.00	Same area as our number F.

Locations are shown by small filled triangles on maps.

Concerning recent soil sampling by a very reputable company, those analyses reported in percent copper have been added to Plate C; values in parts per million are enclosed in parentheses.

A composite of the seven samples cut during the course of recent examination assayed only 0.07 % Tungstic Oxide.

Again with reference to the seven samples, three were cut from very obvious copper exposures and average 0.55% copper. The other four,

samples B, C, E and G, cut to evaluate tactite occurrences, are, obviously, very low.

The second table (School of Mines list) provides an arithmetic average of 0.85% Cu, without including the very high sample G.

ORE RESERVES:

No ore reserves exist at this stage of development. An estimate of up to 7,000,000 tons by Mr. H. M. Walker was based on "shallow drilling by a contractor whom I personally know".

One set of data (Walker) estimates a 2% copper average grade for the zone. William F. Hutchens refers to "assays have been from 5% to 30%". This analysis considers both to be unrealistic.

On the other hand the two averages above, which could be indicative, reflect the low-grade concept of this analysis. It is believed that with an indicated tonnage of 30,000,000 tons or better, averaging, perhaps, somewhere between 0.55% and 0.85% copper, expenditures for exploration and development, as listed below, would be warranted. The fact that materials would be mineable by surface methods strengthens this conclusion.

Only by proper drilling and detailed mapping, to provide the thickness to accompany the square area and to determine grade, can a true reserve be established.

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Area of tactite shown on Plate C and projected to the north line of Blue Diamond No. 1, amounts to 5,937,000 square feet. Using a factor of 12 cubic feet to the ton, the square area represents

495,000 tons per vertical foot; 4,950,000 per 10 feet of depth, and 49,500,000 tons per 100 feet of thickness.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

A first draft of this analysis was completed and mailed on December 22, 1970.

Negotiations with lessee, Mr. Joe Reynolds, to that time had reached an impasse because of

1. an initially requested down-payment of $400,000 which had been reduced to only $350,000;
2. an initially requested and or asking price of $1,500,000 which had been reduced to only $875,000;
3. the inclusion of dirt-moving equipment, all used, which lessee valued at $160,000.

The December 22 analysis concluded as follows:

"In light of the uncertainties and hazards, encountered to date, this report would not go along with the exceedingly large down payments the lessee has had in mind."

Now, at this later date, Mr. Joe Reynolds has agreed to the following:

1. a six months lease and option, from February 1 to August 1, 1971;
2. a $30,000 cash payment to Mr. Reynolds at the start of the lease period;
3. Mr. Noble, owner, to receive monthly payments of $500 during the life of the lease;
4. the new sub-lessee to invest $50,000 in drilling and other development during the six month period;

5. not later than August 1, 1971, sub-lessees to acquire property, free and clear, for a final payment of $350,000.

RECAPITULATION:

The property has its excellent features. Considering access, power supply, shipping facilities, mill site with respect to mine area, climate, et cetera, conditions are exceptionally good.

Slopes would provide an ideal and cheap open pit mining operation, contingent, of course, on the development of reserves:

Terrain is such that operator could move through the property with ease, establishing drill pads and drilling out the property. It is also believed that the compact tactite could be efficiently cored by a knowledgeable contractor.

It is further believed that with continued study, the ideal flow sheet could be devised to handle the complex carbonate-silica copper ores, the possible secondary copper sulphides at depth, and possible tungsten bi-values.

The chances for an improvement in grade with depth, because of secondary enrichment, are realistic.

But, until the property is drilled, the thickness and grade of the alteration zone must remain only a guess. A ten foot zone, forecasting some 5,000,000 tons would be considered insufficient. Thicknesses of mineralization approaching 100 feet, with an overall grade of 0.75% copper would indicate an economic probability.

The indicated maximum of $83,000. ie: down payment, monthly payments and development costs, or $100,000, including a reasonable contingency factor, appears justified, considering the target, described above. We believe that it would make or break the deposit.

Should initial development efforts provide only negative results, the program could be stopped before the expenditure of the full $50,000.

Plan of drilling, an anticipated 4,000 to 5,000 of core holes, must await additional field studies. Suffice it to conclude that holes would be systematically arranged on sections at right angles to the trend, with initial depths, per hole, not to exceed 200 feet.

Respectfully submitted,

David LeCount Evans

Consulting Geologist,
1700 Royal Drive,
Reno, Nevada, 89503.

January 13, 1971.

Registered Geologist,
State of California,
Certificate No. 91

January 13, 1971.

Mr. H$_o$ward S. Gable,
P.O.Box 946,
Kansas City, Missouri,64141.

Dear Howard:

A final report on the Blue Ribbon group was sent air mail to you, early this afternoon. An original and four copies are in the air mail envelope.

Reports are in a simple two pocket, envelope type of arrangement, the only covers I could find in my stock. I trust that they will do; weather of the last 24 hours made travel to town impractical, but not to the local post office branch which is only a few blocks away.

Reno has been isolated by heavy snows, some 18" in the last two days; twice I have had to shovel out the driveway, and I am getting rather weary of this extra-curricular activity. Highway's 50 and 80 have both been closed from Reno, 80 all the way to Colfax. More is predicted for tonight.

Fortunately I returned on M$_o$nday, getting back by noon, only five hours from Sunnyvale. Such is the extra dividend from snow tires, which t is year are condoned by those damned Californians. It was fairly rough going on Monday, but has been impossible ever since. It was taking four hours to Sacramento on Tuesday, and today one would be out of luck.

I was delighted to get the current information re: the understanding you have reached with Reynolds. I did not call you back, since I took it all down as we talked, and believe I have it correctly presented under 'Financial Requirements!'.

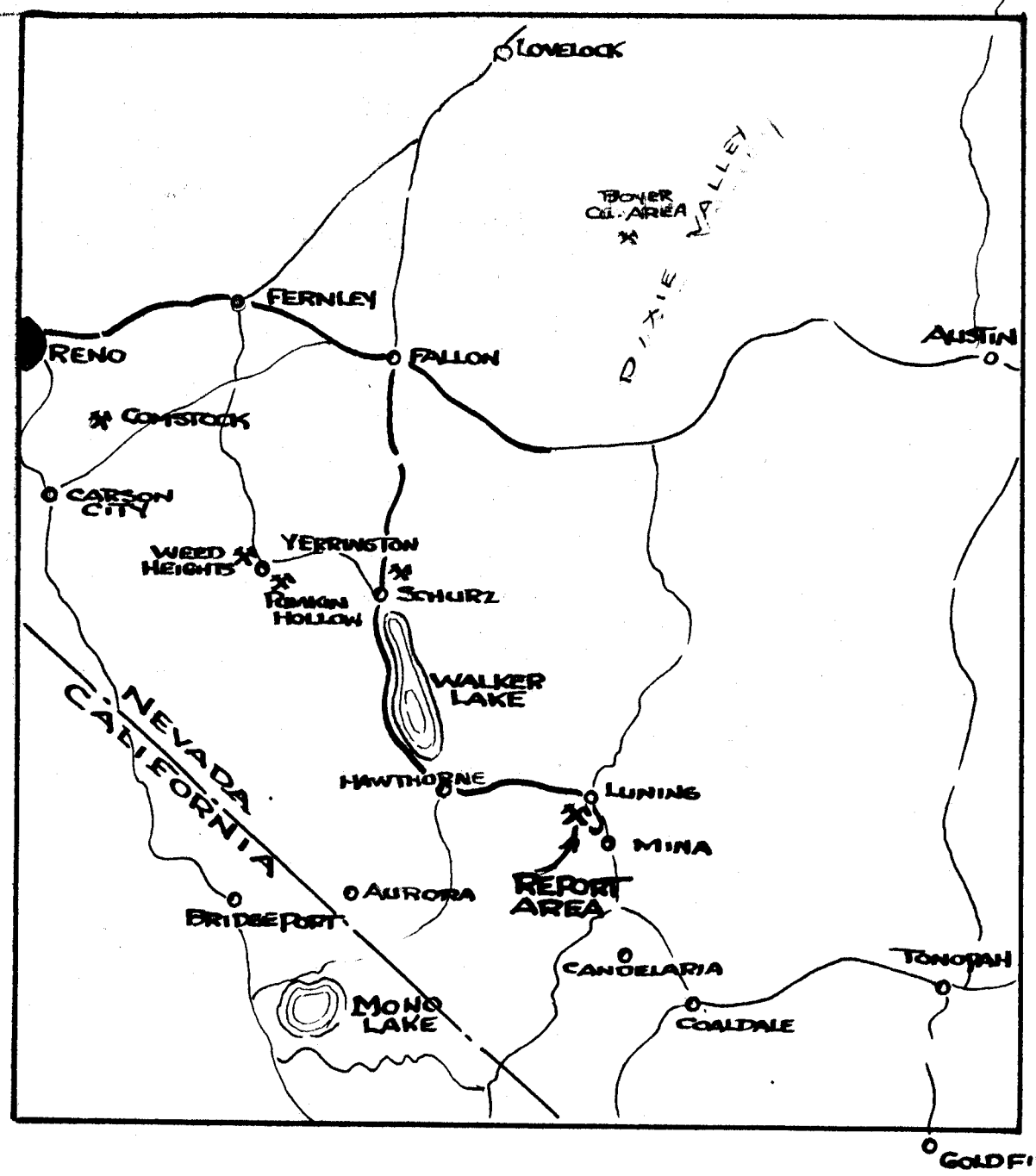
Appreciated, too, is the clipping from the Wall Street Hournal which came in on the afternoon mail. I intend to make copies and distribute them, just as I am doing with Hoppe's recent column, a copy of which you will find enclosed.

After re reading the Blue Ribbon analysis for about the umteenth time, it seems to read smoothily, and refelects a property worth the effort. Of course, knowing major companies as I do, the necessity of even a reasonable down payment may be held against you. But I pray for the best.

Plan to be in for a few days working on other matters. If there is anything I can do let me know.

David LeC$_o$unt Evans

A



BLUE RIBBON COPPER PROSPECT

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

INDEX MAP

1" = 25 Mi.

DAVID LeCOUNT EVANS
CONS. GEOLOGIST.

DEC. 16-17, 1970
RENO, NEVADA.

D

LONG SECT A-A'

CROSS SECT X—X'

BLUE RIBBON COPPER PROSPECT

MINERAL COUNTY NEVADA

SECTIONS

1" = 600'

DAVID LeCOUNT EVANS
CONS. GEOLOGIST

DEC. 16 & 17, 1970
RENO, NEVADA.

B

BLUE RIBBON COPPER PROSPECT

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

REGIONAL PATTERN

1" = 2000'

DEC. 16-17, 1970

DAVID LeCOUNT EVANS
CONS. GEOLOGIST,
RENO, NEVADA.

8-5-74

Harold- (Riggins)

Mailing under separate cover all of the info RE; Joe Reynolds' Blue Ribbon Copper Claims, including a report by Dave L. Evans.

Unless Joe has come down off of cloud 9, he wants 50 thousand dollars DOWN. I don't know what he asked El Paso Gas, & others, but that is what he wanted in 1971 when I looked at the claims.

As I recall, it was a good looking prospect.

I believe there has been some work done on the claims in the meantime, the results of which, hopefully, are available for Dave Evans inspection. (In the event Joe has come down to earth on terms.)

Also sending some General Mills data on copper oxide leaching.

Walt

7:30

· BLUE-RIBBON ·
· PRELIMINARY · OPINIONS.

GEOLOGY:

Contact Deposit – with – TACTITE-zone of undetermined Thickness – lying Between invaded Limestone – and a Probable acid intrusive

zone – lies – Between Limestone Beds – on Both sides, with width between LS masses – averaging 1250 feet.

Tactite zone – across the claims – for 6000 feet, & trend – running towards Windup mine – 4000' from Reynolds' north side line. 5 of 21 claims – without promise + 6 other (or 11 of 21) – with minor possibility

TONNAGE POSSIBILITIES

Square area of Tactite indicates the possibility of 500,000 Tons per vert. foot – or 50,000,000 Tons for 100 feet of thickness – a 100,000,000 for 200' of thickness.

YERINGTON – IN – 1953 35,000,000 Tons oxide 0.97%
15,000,000 " Sulph. 0.97%

650 30
195,000
200,000/mo
2,400,000/yr

GRADE – – – unknown –
owners infer. 2% cu – But this is hear-say.
Samples By Colo. Sci. mines work 0.75 – 1.00
Evans Sample 0.75 – ?

· LACKING + INDISP.

· WE Do Not Know The GEOLOGY
" " " " " Thickness.
" " " " " metallurgical problem

WE – DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH INFO – TO JUSTIFY – PUTTING up A. 350,000 Down pay

BELIEVE –

·1. Putting up a 350,000 payment without – FURTHER KNOWLEDGE – & DRILLING – A RISK –

·2. That any – Large company – will not go for down payment – Before drilling. I WOULD NOT RECOMMEND SUCH ACTION –

- IN SHORT -

PROPERTY WILL BE RECOMMENDED
... AS AN EXCELLENT PROSPECT -
- WORTHY OF STUDY & DRILLING -
-.. IF WE CAN DO SO - WITH A -
REASONABLE APPROACH re payments.

- RE-DATE OF PREL. REPORT: AT EARLIEST + poss. 28th

·1. ASSAYS WILL NOT BE COMPLETE
UNTIL - PM. DEC 24 - - Report ∴ -
± 26th. AIR MAIL SPECIAL*
H.P.O. OPEN - a if not
than 28th

∴

- WILL GET OUT MEMO & MAPS.
BEFORE - PM - ~~Dec 22~~ Dec. 24th

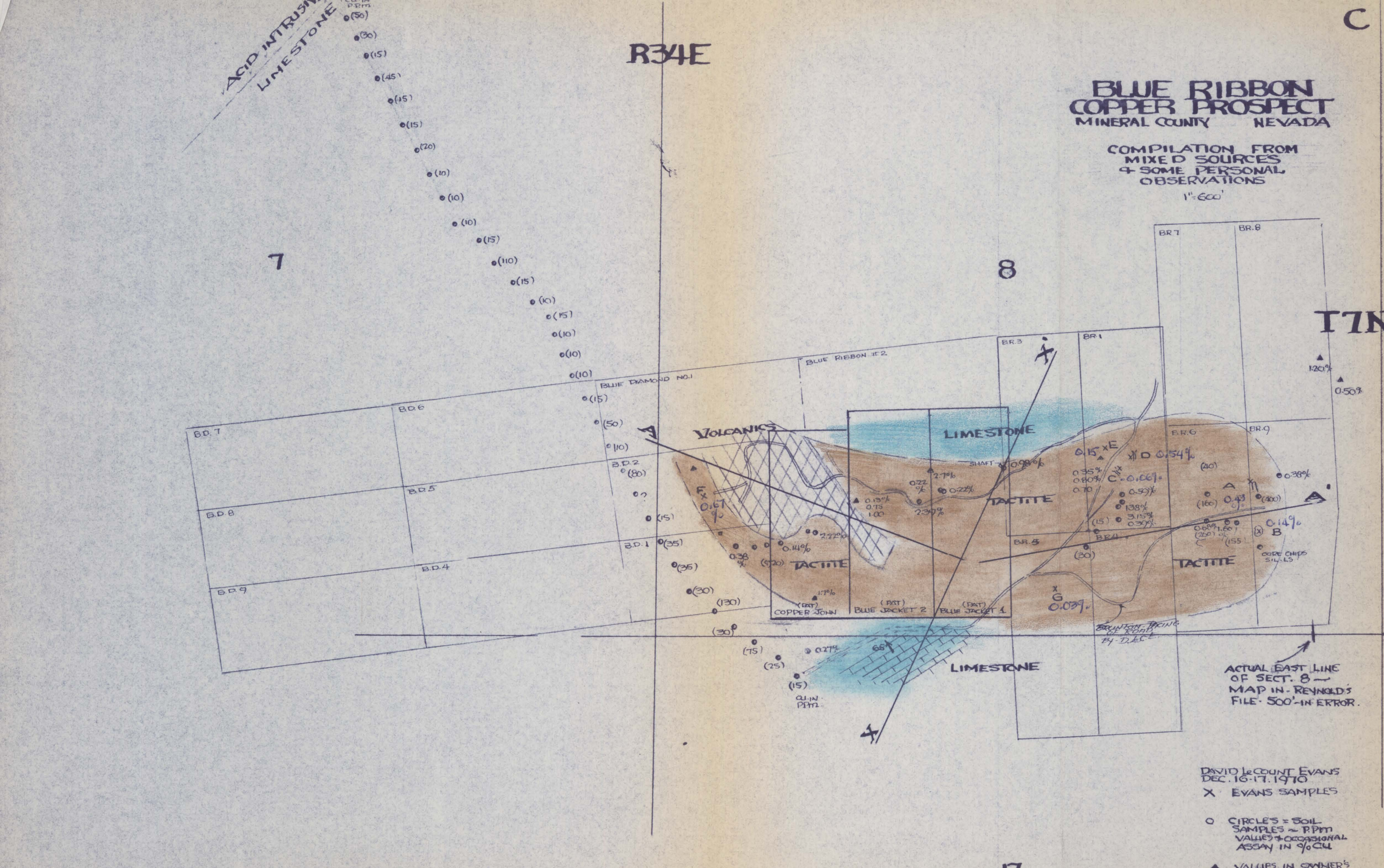
~~& will phone in info. on 24th.~~

OUR FEW SAMPLES - WILL NOT
CHANGE OUR OPINION THAT
PROPERTY - MERITS DRILLING
& STUDY! - But Samples
must BE A PART
OF Report

- ORIG. & Copies.
But IT WILL NOT
BE PROFESSIONALLY
TYPED -

CAN SEND ON -
Paper - ———

+ all illustrations


C
R34E
T7N
BLUE RIBBON
COPPER PROSPECT
MINERAL COUNTY NEVADA
COMPILATION FROM MIXED SOURCES & SOME PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS
1" = 600'
7
8
17
ACID INTRUSIVE
LIMESTONE
CU IN PPM
(50)
(30)
(15)
(45)
(15)
(15)
(20)
(10)
(10)
(10)
(15)
(110)
(15)
(10)
(15)
(10)
(10)
(10)
(15)
(50)
(10)
(80)
(15)
(35)
(35)
(30)
(130)
(30)
(75)
(25)
(15)
CU IN PPM
B.D. 7
B.D. 6
B.D. 5
B.D. 8
B.D. 4
B.D. 9
B.D. 2
B.D. 1
BLUE DIAMOND NO. 1
BLUE RIBBON #2
BR. 3
BR. 1
BR. 7
BR. 8
BR. 6
BR. 9
BR. 5
BR. 4
A
A'
VOLCANICS
LIMESTONE
TACTITE
TACTITE
TACTITE
LIMESTONE
0.67 %
0.38 %
0.14%
2.22%
0.13%
0.75
1.00
0.22 %
2.7%
0.22%
2.30%
1.7%
SHAFT
0.98%
(PAT) COPPER JOHN
(PAT) BLUE JACKET 2
(PAT) BLUE JACKET 1
0.27%
65
0.15 E
D 0.54%
0.35%
0.80%
0.70
C 0.069%
0.59%
1.38%
3.15%
0.30%
(15)
(30)
(40)
A
0.43 %
(400)
(160)
0.68%
1.60 %
(260)
(155)
0.14%
B
0.38%
CORE CHIPS SIL. LS
G
0.039%
1.20%
0.50%
BRUNTON-PACING OF ROAD BY D. LeC. E.
ACTUAL EAST LINE OF SECT. 8 — MAP IN REYNOLD'S FILE 500' IN ERROR.
DAVID LeCOUNT EVANS
DEC. 16-17. 1970
X EVANS SAMPLES
O CIRCLES = SOIL SAMPLES ~ P.P.M. VALUES & OCCASIONAL ASSAY IN % CU
▲ VALUES IN OWNER'S FILES