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SISKON CORPORATION

ASSETS

Merch 22, 1982 Prepared by J. G. Stone

SUMMARY

Hanna Mining Company acquired 100% of the Siskon Corporation by purchase of shares in 1981.

On the following pages is a brief description of the mining properties which represents the major portion of the company's assets.

jspd - sild low angle fit An geochem anom - receptive host; dk thin-bad LS

BRIEF:

HUMBOLDT-STARLIGHT

PERSHING COUNTY, NEVADA

Item

File: NK-11-10-16-0-004 Prief #1: Dated 4/1/82

PROPERTY: Siskon controls 19 patented mining claims and 10 unpatented claims on BLM land in NW Pershing County, Nevada. Siskon owes a 5% royalty on production from 9 claims (patented claim Starlight lode-lot 37, unpatented claims Starlight No. 1-4 and Starlight Extension No. 1-4.

CEOLOGY: The geology of the claim block is dominated by the contact between rhyolitic rocks (including the Permian Rochester Phyolite and an unnamed rhyolite porphyry whose age is near the Pennsylvannian-Permian boundary) and thin-bedded, dark gray lime-stone of the lower Prida Formation of Triassic age (see attached map). The tungsten mined in the 1950's was taken from a skarn developed along this contact. Both intrusive and extrusive rhyclites are known.

Approximately-paralleling this contact, but located about 1/4 mile to the west, is the Imlay Fault that separates upper and lower members of the Prida Formation. The displacement on the fault is normal, but where seen in the field, it is unusually flat-dipping for a typical basin-and-range fault (30-45 deg. to the west).

Along the western margin of the claim block, Triassic Natchez Pass Formation has been thrust over the Prida Formation on the Humboldt Thrust.

Most exploration to date has been conducted, with limited success, along the rhyolite-limestone contact. A more attractive gold exploration target is the Imlay fault zone. This fault runs the entire length of the property (approximately 10,000 feet). Wherever seen, on ridgetops and road cuts, it consists of a broad, flat-dipping zone of siliceous breccia and jasperoidal material. The width of the zone, in outcrop, ranges up to 300 feet. The breccia consists largely of partially-to-entirely-silicified clasts of dark gray limestone in a matrix of white quartz and calcite. Parts of it are also dominated by swarms of quartz veinlets.

Pits and short tunnels are scattered along the zone, but no extensive mining has been done. This suggests that it may not be heavily mineralized. However, another possible, more optimistic,

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senario could be that the mineralization is of a Carlin-type. That is, it could contain a substantial tonnage of low-grade gold that is microscopic in size. Geochem sampling indicates a hydrothermal-gold enriched system was operative along the Imlay fault.

WORK SCHEDULE: Additional mapping, fluid inclusion work and sampling is required to define drill targets along Imlay fault zone.



