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RECONNAISSANCE REPORT
SULTANA GROUP OF CLAIMS
BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT
MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
March 14, 1981

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The Sultana group of claims is located in the Black Mountain Mining District in Mineral County, Nevada. These claims are about 4 miles north of Marietta, Nevada, and about one mile past the Black Hawk mine. There are three claims: the Morning Star, the North Star, and the Orem Bradley. They are in section 18, township 5 north and range 33 east. These claims, as shown on the accompanying reconnaissance map, were plotted from a recorded claim map, 1"=500' that was furnished by Louis De Rousse of Mina, Nevada. The reconnaissance map also shows the Tippy claim, as based on its location monument, witnessed by Louis De Rousse of Mina, Nevada. The Combination claim was plotted from a Mineral Survey; it was never patented and may not exist at this time. I understand Mr. De Rousse believes that he has the Combination shaft on his claims. From the indefinite data at hand, I have plotted the combination shaft between the North Star and the Orem Bradley claims. It is quite probable that the claim boundaries, as laid out by Mr. De Rousse, do cover this shaft; however, all the claim boundaries should be explicitly located.

According to the USGS map, "Geology of the Mina Quadrangle, Nevada", the claims are located on the Gilbert andesite formation which has recently been reclassified as being a part of the Dunlap formation. The outcrops shown on the reconnaissance map are mainly as mapped by Mr. Pharris, and his rock nomenclature is used.

Tf	=	lacustrine (water laid) ash fall tuffs
ss	=	tuffaceous sandstone
cong=		lithified quartzite conglomerate to conglomerate sandstone
qtz	=	quartzite

The outcrop area shown on the reconnaissance map is on the northeast two-thirds of the Morning Star claim and extends well into the Tippy claim. This outcrop is

bounded on the southwest by a steeply dipping and north ±33° west striking structure containing a narrow vein along which two adits, with about 150', of drifting are located. Samples 366986 through 366992 were taken here. The remainder of the samples were taken to the northeast in the outcrop area.

The outcrop is in rugged terrain and is tan in color due to overall limonitic iron staining. The outcrop beds are northeast striking, 75° to 85° and southeast dipping 75° to 85°. They are composed, mostly of the various quartzitic conglomerates and sandstones varying from ±10 to ±30 feet in width and seperated by tuff bands of about the same widths. The outcrop is crossed by north to northwest striking steep dipping shears or fractures, which in places grade into breccias. No sulfide mineralizatiion was seen; however, some limonite after pyrite and pyrite boxworks were observed. The shears and fractures are often mineralized and show up as narrow gray bands containing some quartz. These areas do contain precious metal values as shown by Pharris' rock chip samples, which (verbal communication) were samples chipped over a ±5' radius. Forbes' samples all have some values in gold and silver. Samples 366993, 366994, and 366995 varying in width from ¼ to 3/4 inches and sample 367000 which was 3 inches wide all carry greater that 0.14 ounces of gold per ton, as well having values in silver. As also seen in the sample tables on the reconnaissance map there are also anomalous values in Hg, As, and Sb.

If this structural area, with its outcrop, is related to an igneous intrusive at depth, and there are nearby intrusive bodies shown on the Mina Quadrangle Geologic map. there could possibly be an exploration targed below this outcrop. Such an exploration target could be present if the shearing, brecciation and mineralization become stronger or a small secondarily, enriched zone has developed below

this limonitic stained outcrop. This structural zone was not followed to its extremities to either the north nor to the south, by me, and may extend farther than shown on the reconnaissance map.

CONCLUSIONS:

1: The surface exposures at the Sultana Group of claims are not well enough mineralized to be mined by open pit and heap leaching methods.

2: Although there is a possibility of some mineable near-surface enrichment and/or deeper seated primary mineralization having been developed, at or near, a hypothetical igneous contact, exploring for such ore bodies would be a costly undertaking with no guarantee as to the outcome.

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