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ITEM 57

To: Robert D. Thomas
From: Kenneth N. Tullar
Date: May 12, 1992
Subject: **Pyramid District Phase II AFE**

LAC Memorandum

Summary:

A **$45,000 AFE** is requested for a Phase II evaluation to drill several potential bulk tonnage targets that are indicated by our recently completed surface evaluation of the Pyramid district, Washoe County, Nevada. A 3,000 foot drilling program is proposed to test a 7,000 foot long trend of mineralization with historic production, soil gold anomalies up to 2 ppm, pervasive clay-sericite alteration and without any previous drilling.

The Pyramid District evaluation has focused on the mineralized trend roughly defined by the Crown Prince, Jones-Kincaid and the Burrus mines. Potential areas for bulk tonnage targets were determined by literature search, LAC access to over 3,000 feet of underground workings, compilation of previous data, a soil grid covering an area over 8,000 ft. by 2,000 ft. (651 samples), 1"=200' grid mapping, and 20,600 line feet of VLF coverage. The proposed drilling would test four areas along the trend, while testing three exploration concepts: 1) broad, structurally prepared zones from converging and horse tailing structures with pervasive clay-sericite alteration, 2) narrow, high angle mineralization, within the broader halo, and 3) the contact zone between tuff units of varying compositions.

Mapping in the Jones-Kincaid shaft area suggests that horse tailing structures and vertical faulting may have provided enough structural preparation (width) for bulk tonnage targets. Certainly the soil data support this, with gold and silver values increasing to the west at the edge of Pyramid Sequence cover. Soil grid precious metal highs include Au at 1043, 1958, and 2056 ppb within contourable halos of +100 ppb with coincident silver highs ranging from 35 to 50 ppm.

At least four areas warrant drill testing to determine sufficient structural widths for a bulk tonnage scenario. These are the **Crown Prince**, the **Jones-Kincaid**, **Cinch East**, and the **Burrus** areas.

Geology and Mineralization

The Pyramid district is at the northeast limit or perhaps ancestral vestige of the Walker Lane. A recent field trip with Hal Bonham, with NBMG, suggests that the district is underlain by the tuffs of Whiskey Springs (Luethe unit Ttdw and Ttql), rhyolitic vitric to

crystal-vitric tuff, locally highly welded. The tuffs of Whiskey Springs have been divided into, from top to bottom, the tuff of Paiute Creek, an unnamed tuff, and the tuff of Rattlesnake Canyon (dated by K-Ar methods at 28.6 Ma).

The basal unit is in turn unconformably overlain by the tuffs of Coyote Spring (Luethe unit Ttdl), crystal vitric rhyodacite tuff. This unit has been divided into two cooling units; a basal poorly welded, glassy cooling unit up to 75 m thick and an upper cooling unit that is poorly welded to unwelded. Near vent source in the Pyramid district can be implied by the thicknesses (>600 ft.) of both units. K-Ar ages of 27.3 (biotite) and 28.8 Ma (plagioclase) are reported by Garside and others(1981, p.18).

Contact relationships within the Perry Canyon intrusive/tuff complex are obscured by the clay and sericite alteration overprint, as well as later talus and scree. Petrography (Williams, 1991) suggests a quartz eye rhyodacite porphyry to be the bulk of the intrusive. A later (inferred?) hypabyssal dacite hosts mineralization within the Crown Prince adit (Williams, 1992) and may be responsible for the mineralizing pulse. Williams also identified the Crown Prince country rock as an effusive andesite, not, as yet, recognized as a mappable unit.

Geologic mapping at 1"=200′ (Rogowski, 1992) has identified multiple, unaltered dike swarms of andesites, basalts, and quartz latites. The system appears to be a multi-episodic intrusive with strongly zoned metallization within the Crown Prince to Burrus corridor.

Grid mapping (1"=200′) in the core area indicates an extensively faulted, variably altered ash flow tuff unit(s) intruded at the southeast by an intrusive/tuff complex. Several pulses of intrusive activity are suggested by dike swarms ranging from dacite to andesite, basalt to latite. Mineralization in the Crown Prince adit is hosted by a hypabyssal dacite within country rock of hypabyssal or possibly effusive andesite (Williams 4/22/92). Surface relationships within the intrusive/tuff complex are obscured by alteration and cover.

The Pyramid Sequence (12-15 my) is comprised of undifferentiated flows, agglomerates, alluvium, and lacustrine sediments. The Crown Prince to Burrus corridor has a significant amount of Pyramid Sequence cover and actually amounts to about 18% of the aerial extent of our grid. Thickness is variable on the grid and may exceed a hundred feet. A geologic summary at 1"=500′ scale.is shown on Figure 1.

Previous Work

A literature search indicates significant production (+$260,000 from one "pod") from the Jones-Kincaid mine (Hershey, 1918). This is in contrast to the "official" estimate of $95,478. Subsequent dump sampling of the J-K confirms mineralization with values up to

0.028 opt Au from the adit and shaft dumps.

Data were obtained from several companies including Nielsen (1981), Battle Mountain Gold (1989), Goldfields (1990) and a soil grid by Echo Bay taken between the evaluations of BMG and GF. The total drilling to date, 7,613 ft. in 20 drill holes, has encountered no significant widths of mineralization. See Table 1, Pyramid Drill Hole Summary, and Figure 1 for the locations in the area of interest. Previous evaluations have been limited in scope to surface only rock chip sampling, local target mapping, and drilling. There has been no attempt prior to LAC to map and sample the underground workings or to regionally map the district.

The Nielsen program focused on copper-molybdenum porphyry potential at the head of Perry Canyon. The evaluation utilized grid rock chip sampling on 500 ft. centers, mapping, and drilling 1,150 ft. in four drill holes. No significant mineralization was identified by drilling (i.e. no assays >1 ppm Au). However, wide spaced grid rock chip results did indicate a broad band of "contourable gold" greater than 100 ppb Au.

The Battle Mountain Gold program focused on the "stock work silica" potential of the Ruth area, at the NW end of the property. They utilized a soil grid, mapping, and drilling 3,303 ft. in 10 shallow angle holes. No significant widths of Au mineralization were drilled, although a narrow, moderate grade interval was encountered (10 ft. @ 0.266 opt Au/ 310-320′ in drill hole BMG-9).

Goldfields actually did work on the LAC "trend zone", but at opposing ends. The program consisted of surface rock chip sampling and drilling 3,160 ft. in 6 holes; Py-1 had the best intercept of 5 ft. @ .039 opt Au drilled through the Cinch structures. The six hole program was a curious mix. Two holes twinned Nielsen holes (Au values were available), followed by a third hole drilled in the same area (Perry Canyon). The remaining three drill holes targeted structures, but not at the best surface rock geochemistry.

The Echo Bay soil grid was an attempt to further clarify the Nielsen rock chip anomaly and was taken on 500 ft. line spacing by 250 ft. sample spacing. Several >100 ppb Au anomalies were contoured from line to line but were not enough to interest the EBX management (Pers. comm. Dave Emmons 2/92). This evaluation indicated anomalous soils within the intrusive/tuff complex.

Pyramid Rock Geochemistry

Rock geochemistry (LAC dump and underground samples) for the Crown Prince to Burrus corridor have been compiled for 89 samples and are presented in Table 2a. Mineralization in rock chips are typified by strongly elevated Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Ba, Te, and Bi. Metal ratios suggest that the mineralized center of the system is the Jones-Kincaid/Crown Prince area. Ag to Au ratios are highest in that area (range 220:1 to 449:1) and diminish laterally and with depth(?) to an order of magnitude less (35:1 to 50:1).

Wallace (1975) used a metal ratio argument to ambiguously define the Pyramid district center of mineralization as a nebulous, unmapped, intrusive at the head of Perry Canyon. I've used Wallace's methodology with our suite of 89 samples and determined that the metal center is the Crown Prince and Jones-Kincaid areas, which coincides well with the empirical data. The Ag to Au ratio map, Figure 3, is a graphic summary illustration of the metal ratio zonation data. No inference is intended about grade or tonnage prediction.

Metal ratio evidence suggests that Ag to Au ratios decrease both laterally and at depth within the Crown Prince to Burrus corridor. This is largely inferred by metal ratio calculations along the corridor, please refer to Table 2b (after Wallace, 1975). Although highly speculative, we may see an increase in gold at depth.

The Jones-Kincaid shaft represents the deepest cross section through mineralization, about 550 ft deep. Shaft development probably occurred first, with later adit development of the deeper portion. Hence, the shaft dump represents shallow mineralization and the adit dump represents deeper mineralization. Composite grab samples from each dump suggest that the Ag:Au ratios decrease with depth by an order of magnitude; 225:1 for the shaft and 50:1 for the adit. This is a generalization, since the mineralization in the Jones-Kincaid cannot be accessed at various levels to be sampled. Further, the dump samples are waste and presumably not run of mine.

A significant number of surface rock samples were taken by previous operators most notably in the Burrus and Cinch East areas. The Burrus area had a total of 34 rock chips that averaged .034 opt Au and 4.26 opt Ag. Cinch East had a total of 137 rock chip samples that averaged .009 opt Au and .38 opt Ag.

Pyramid Soil Grid and Geochemistry

A total of 651 soil samples were collected while gridding (3-31-92 to 4-15-92) by Pete Rogowski. Geochemistry is being done by Bondar Clegg; Au (30g FA) plus pathfinder elements Ag, Cu, Pb, Bi, As, Sb, Ba, Hg. About 30% of the soils are being analyzed for Te, Tl.

The soil grid was designed to investigate the potential for gold mineralization in the Perry and Pacific "vein" trends. The grid trends N60W and covers an area approximately 8,000 ft. long by 2,000 ft. wide. The areas of significant historic production, namely the Jones-Kincaid mine, the Crown Prince Mine, and the Burrus mine were soil sampled at 200 ft. spaced lines by 100 ft. spaced sample sites (200′ x 100′). A broad soil grid by Echo Bay (500′ x 250′) encouraged me to continue detailed (200′ x 100′) coverage to the SE to follow up several +100 ppb Au anomalies.

Soil geochemistry (results from 620 samples) indicates zonal concentration patterns in Ag, Au, Pb, Sb, Hg, and As with ubiquitous Ba and Cu. The soil grid averages 61 ppb Au, 1.9 ppm

Ag, 115 ppm Pb, .162 ppm Hg, 274 ppm Ba, 8 ppm Sb, 80 ppm Cu, and 59 ppm As. Results are pending for Bi and Te.

Soil grid gold highs include Au at 1043, 1958, and 2056 ppb within contourable halos of +100 ppb Au. Ag values are surprising with several in excess of 1 opt; 35, 36, 37, 43, 44, and 50 ppm that coincide with the stronger Au soils.

Stacked soil geochemistry results indicate several bulls eye patterns that correlate well with known mineralized occurrences (i.e. the Crown Prince, Jones-Kincaid, and Burrus areas). Please see Figure 1 for an illustration of the stacked geochemistry. Results clearly indicate an increase in anomalous gold at the fringe of Pyramid Sequence post mineral cover, west of the Jones-Kincaid workings. Post mineral cover extends over a significant portion of the potential mineralized trend, at least 2,800 ft. to the west of J-K.

Geophysics

About 20,600 line feet of VLF was completed in four areas within the grid to ascertain response over known structures. Structures do have a recognizable VLF signature and may be useful in targeting the structure under Pyramid Sequence cover between the Jones-Kincaid and Burrus target areas. Additional coverage is recommended to delineate the structure under cover prior to drilling.

LAC Underground Evaluation

Our focus has been strongly influenced by a report on the district by Mr. Oscar H. Hershey in 1918 in which he discusses the King Solomon Temple stope production, some $260,000 from a stope some 35 feet long, 50 feet high, and 15 feet wide. At 1918 silver price this is almost 500,000 oz. of Ag equivalent or more than 200 oz. of Ag per ton. Although metallurgy is not discussed the assumption is that this was silver, lesser gold, "...leached of copper...near the bottom of the zone of oxidation...".

LAC's underground work to date has identified two adits with significant, accessible mineralization; the Crown Prince and an unnamed adit near the Burrus mine. Grab samples from the former assay up to .048 opt Au and 15.27 opt Ag (C-6250), while the latter assays up to .014 opt Au and 0.6 opt Ag (B-4).

Based upon Lac's underground evaluation effort (RDT, 7/30/91; RDL, 12/91; KNT 3,4/92), the Crown Prince adit had the only other "ore grade" mineralization, and the majority of the adits evaluated (+2,000 ft.) are exploration drifts, notably including the Cinch and Good Hope adits. Table 3 is a summary of the adit and dump sampling in the mineralized corridor. We attempted access to the Jones-Kincaid adit. However, severe caved and flooded conditions prevented access to the main mine workings (KNT, REB 4/8/92).

Target Concepts

The Pyramid bulk tonnage potential has not been adequately tested to date and our evaluation indicates several possibilities. Pyramid target concepts include: 1) intensely clay and sericite altered, pervasively silicified(?) structural intersections, 2) high grade, structurally controlled zones (i.e. historic production from the Jones-Kincaid) within the alteration halos, and 3) the contact zone between the capping Ttdl (crystal vitric rhyodacite tuff) and the Ttdw (quartz latite lapilli tuff). Figure 2 is a cross section through the Jones-Kincaid structure.

Bulk tonnage, surface minable targets may be generated from structural intersections. Lower tonnage, higher grade underground targets may be generated from structurally controlled high grade and the contact blooms. Angle drill holes will ideally test at least two, if not all three target styles. Hershey (1918) points out that there was a barren cap 150 - 200 ft. deep above the J-K ore zones. Hence, we should expect to intersect the high angle structures deeper than 200 feet.

The **Crown Prince** target structure is a qtz-py-enargite vein at least 40 ft. wide with odd, low angle dips that suggest carapace mineralization above an intrusive stock. The target is mineralization within the structure and potentially within the altered intrusive border. Sulfide mineralization is anticipated. The soil anomaly is erratic, with several +100 ppb Au and a high of 644 ppb Au in an area 500′ by 600′.

The **Jones-Kincaid** target area appears to have potential for horsetail structure that may be over 100 feet wide. The soil anomaly is sinuous, +100 ppb Au, up to 2056 ppb Au and about 600′ by 600′, with better values at the edge of the post-mineral Pyramid Sequence.

The **Cinch East** target area is a series of discrete silica veins which occur over a width of 600 feet containing anomalous to strongly anomalous Au in rock chips (up to 0.1 opt Au) and soils (up to 564 ppb Au). The target is the intersections between the N60W trend and oblique, N30W structures. The +100 ppb Au soil anomaly is 1,300′ by 500′.

The **Burrus** target area is a zone of discrete silica veining and converging, oblique structures with gold values up to 0.22 opt. The target is mineralization associated with pervasive alteration within the converging structures. The +100 ppb Au soil anomaly is 900′ by 200′ with a high of 1958 ppb Au.

Proposed Pyramid Drilling Evaluation Program

A **$45,000 AFE** is requested in order to conduct in-fill VLF, cat work, and drill 3,000 feet in six holes. The bulk of the surface evaluation is complete. An additional 26,000 line feet of VLF is recommended to attempt tracing the mineralized structure under the Pyramid Sequence cover between Jones-Kincaid and Burrus.

Under the current plan, all drilling would be completed from patented claims, thus negating the need for any BLM permits. The following is a proposed budget for the **Pyramid district Phase II evaluation:**

Proposed Budget

Geologist	15 man days	$ 2,000
Geophysics	2 man days + VLF rental	400
Drilling	3,000 ft. @ $10/ft.	30,000
Assays	600 @ $12	7,200
Cat time	1 day	1,000
~~Rig Sitter~~	~~15 days @ $200/ day~~	~~3,000~~ No
Vehicle	1/2 truck month	500
Field Supplies		900
		======
Total		~~**$45,000**~~ $ 42,000

Table 1, Pyramid Drill Hole Summary; KNT 5–08–92

Pyramid Drill Hole Summary; KNT 5–08–92

Pyramid District; Goldfields 1990 Drilling

Hole	Target	Angle	Bearing	Depth feet	Intercepts Interval	>.003 OPT		>.009 OPT	>.029 OPT
PY–1	Cinch	–45	N46E	560	10– 15/ 5'	0.003			
					90–105/15'	0.004			
					160–170/10'	0.021			
							160–165/ 5'	0.039 160–165/ 5'	0.039
					185–245/60'	0.006			
							205–210/ 5'	0.021	
							220–225/ 5'	0.012	
					310–320/10'	0.014	310–320/10'	0.014	
					510–515/ 5'	0.007			
PY–2	Nv. Dominion Footwall collar	–45	S33W	400	50– 85/35'	0.009			
							50– 75/25'	0.012	
					125–150/25'	0.008			
							130–140/10'	0.01	
					165–190/10'	0.006			
							175–180/ 5'	0.012	
							185–190/ 5'	0.009	
					260–270/10'	0.005			
PY–3	SW4/S23	–45	N55E	500	95–105/10'	0.004			
					245–250/ 5'	0.003			
PY–4	SW4/S23 Twin PCRH 2	–46	N55E	500	145–150/ 5'	0.003			
					295–320/25'	0.007			
							315–320/ 5'	0.02	
					475–485/10'	0.006			
							475–480/ 5'	0.009	
PY–5	Perry Canyon Twin PCRH 3	–45	N80E	500	NIL, NO ASSAYS >.003 OPT				
PY–6	Perry Canyon	–90		700	325–330/ 5'	0.004			
					480–480/ 5'	0.004			
					505–510/ 5'	0.006			

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3,160 feet

Table 1, Pyramid Drill Hole Summary; KNT 5-08-92

Pyramid District; Battle Mountain Gold 1989 Drilling

Hole	Target	Angle	Bearing	Depth feet	Intercepts Interval	>.003 OPT	Interval	>.009 OPT	Interval	>.029 OPT
BMG-1	Ruth	-60	N45E	320	35-45/10'	0.027				
							35-40/5'	0.048	35-40/5'	0.048
					125-130/5'	0.008				
					135-150/15'	0.005				
BMG-2	Ruth	-45	N45E	380	25-30/5'	0.004				
					35-40/5'	0.005				
BMG-3	Ruth	-45	S40W	313	70-80/10'	0.01	70-80/10'	0.01		
BMG-4	Ruth	-45	S45W	460	30-50/10'	0.006				
					110-120/10'	0.004				
					180-190/10'	0.017	180-190/10'	0.017		
					230-250/20'	0.005				
					370-380/10'	0.005				
BMG-5	Ruth	-45	S45W	300	270-280/10'	0.006				
BMG-6	Ruth	-45	S45W	360	30-40/10'	0.006				
					160-170/10'	0.018	160-170/10'	0.018		
					230-240/10'	0.006				
					300-310/10'	0.008				
					320-340/20'	0.004				
BMG-7	Ruth	-45	S45W	300	NIL, NO ASSAYS >.003 OPT					
BMG-8	Ruth	-45	N45E	140	20-30/10'	0.005				
BMG-9	Ruth	-45	S65W	380	130-155/25'	0.006				
							135-140/5'	0.01		
					260-265/5'	0.005				
					310-325/15'	0.179				
							310-320/10'	0.266	310-320/10'	0.266
					330-340/10'	0.009				
							330-335/5'	0.012		
					345-355/10'	0.025	345-355/10'	0.025		
									345-350/5'	0.037
					375-380/5'	0.077	375-380/5'	0.077	375-380/5'	0.077
BMG-10	Ruth	-45	N60E	350	320-330/10'	0.003				

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3,303 feet

Table 1, Pyramid Drill Hole Summary; KNT 5–08–92

Pyramid District; Nielsen 1981 Drilling

Hole	Target	Angle	Bearing	Depth feet	Intercepts Interval	>.003 OPT	Interval	>.009 OPT	Interval	>.029 OPT
PCRH 1		–90		210	20– 50/30'	0.003				
					120–130/10'	0.003				
					190–210/20'	0.003				
PCRH 2		–90		210	70–150/80'	0.003				
					180–210/30'	0.003				
PCRH 3		–90		320	10– 40/30'	0.006				
							30– 40/10'	0.009 (.6 opt Ag)		
					300–320/20'	0.003				
PCRH 4		–90		410	270–280/10'	0.004				
				=====						
				1,150 feet						

Pyramid District
LAC 1991 & 1992 Rock Geochemistry by Prospect

	Good Hope *UG rock chips*	GH Unnamed *UG rock chips*	Crown Prince *Adit dump*	*UG rock chips*	*UG selects*	Jones–Kincaid *Shaft dump*	*Adit dump*	Tps shaft *dump grab*	Burrus Unnamed *UG chips*	Cinch *UG chips*
#samples	22	18	5	9	3	3	5	1	4	21
Element, PPM										
Au, avg.	0.03	0.046	0.1	0.136	1.015	0.551	0.363	1.208	0.27	0.085
lo, hi	.008, .096	.016, .094	<.005, .456	.030, .308	.267, 1.659	.325,.953	<.005, .936		.124, .476	.013, .441
Ag, avg.	0.8	0.18	22	61	351	124	18	82	9.4	3.5
lo, hi	<.2, 5.9	<.2, .7	.4, 106	6, 134	187, 524	75, 191	1, 34		4.4, 20.7	.18, 17.2
Cu, avg.	205	49	1024	7872	105500	359	1030	7451	303	171
lo, hi	93, 627	19, 99	97, 4504	177, 21900	6.3%, 17%	258, 1477	184, 1771		208, 431	20, 428
Pb, avg.	187	72	44	774	439	150	60	64	259	241
lo, hi	22, 1398	14, 258	4, 119	66, 2855	42, 1149	73, 218	5, 144		185, 391	21, 2677
Zn, avg.	18	6.6	182	917	2929	6.3	66	70	38	482
lo, hi	2, 118	<1, 31	7, 582	14, 6253	388, 6130	1, 14	8, 167		12, 82	75, 1181
Mo, avg.	11.6	6.4	< 10	< 10	12	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	4.7
lo, hi	5, 28	2, 13			5, 23					2.6, 7.2
Ni, avg.	NA	1.1	NA	< 10	< 10	< 10	NA	37	NA	NA
lo, hi		1, 4								
Co, avg.	NA	0.4	NA	< 10	< 10	< 10	NA	14	NA	NA
lo, hi		<1, 5								
Bi, avg.	NA	< 5	NA	24	102	32	NA	29	NA	2.6
lo, hi				< 5, 42	62, 151	30, 37				.2, 21.9
As, avg.	11.6	9.6	550	1382	>2000	1150	794	> 2000	971	94
lo, hi	2.3, 87	<5, 23	78, 2360	194,>2000		740,>2000	10, 1520		292, 2550	17, 239
Sb, avg.	4.5	5	635	425	1758	1226	318	538	100	6.7
lo, hi	.8, 17	(< 5)	4, 3010	11, 829	1275, >200	652, 1597	7, 770		19, 329	1, 41.9
Hg, avg.	0.127	0.006	4.2	4.2	>26.7	18	1.7	2.8	< 1	3.8
lo, hi	<.01, 1.2	<.01,.043	.02, 20.4	.6, 14.1	5.9, >50	9.6, 27	.02, 2.8			
Mn, avg.	NA	57	NA	42	68	22	NA	19	NA	NA
lo, hi		8, 183		16, 208	34, 90	17, 28				
Ba, avg.	NA	993	NA	3172	1190	250	NA	350	NA	NA
lo, hi		710, 1500		850, 8400	260, 2600	140, 370				
Cr, avg.	NA	51	NA	180	139	137	NA	143	NA	NA
lo, hi		20, 113		68, 249	89, 188	111, 179				
W, avg.	NA	< 20	NA	< 20	< 20	< 20	NA	< 20	NA	NA
lo, hi										
Te, avg.	NA	0.19	NA	15.9	> 74.7	7.9	NA	14.2	NA	0.85
lo, hi		<.2, .5		1.2, 40.9	45.5, >100	2.5, 14.9				

Metal Ratios

	Good Hope *UG rock chips*	GH Unnamed *UG rock chips*	Crown Prince *Adit dump*	*UG rock chips*	*UG selects*	Jones–Kincaid *Shaft dump*	*Adit dump*	Tps shaft *dump grab*	Burrus Unnamed *UG chips*	Cinch *UG chips*
#samples	22	16	5	9	3	3	5	1	4	21
Ag : Au	26.7	3.9	220.0	448.5	345.8	225.0	49.6	67.9	34.8	41.2
Cu/Pb+Zn	1.0	0.6	4.5	4.7	31.3	2.3	8.2	55.6	1.0	0.2
Cu/Pb	1.1	0.7	23.3	10.2	240.3	2.4	17.2	116.4	1.2	0.7
Pb/Zn	10.4	10.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	23.8	0.9	0.9	6.8	0.5
Sb/Ag	5.6	27.8	28.9	7.0	5.0	9.9	17.7	6.6	10.6	1.9
As/Pb+Zn	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.8	0.0	7.4	6.3	0.0	3.3	0.1
Cu/Ag	258.3	272.2	46.5	129.0	300.6	2.9	57.2	90.9	32.2	48.9
As/Pb	0.1	0.1	12.5	1.8	0.0	7.7	13.2	0.0	3.7	0.4
Sb/Pb	0.02	0.1	14.4	0.5	4.0	8.2	5.3	8.4	0.4	0.0

Table 2b

R.21E.

T. 23 N.

16

15

14

21

22

23

NEVADA DOMINION

PY-2

BURRUS-CAMPBELL

UNNAMED ADIT

OLD PACIFIC
3177A
L. JAN 1 1896
AM. DEC 4 1901

NEW ELDORADO
3177A
L. JAN 1 1899
AM. NOV 4 1901

GINCH

PY-1

LIBERTY
3177A
L. JAN 1 1899
AM. NOV 4 1901

WICHITA
3177A
L. JAN 1 1899
AM. NOV 4 1901

LAST CHANCE
3177A
L. MAY 9 1899
AM. JULY 15 1902

GRIFF
3177A
L. JULY 19 1902

GOLDEN ROCK
3177A
L. AUG 15 1899
AM. NOV 4 1901

ST. GEORGE
3177A
L. MAY 9 1899
AM. JULY 18 1902

NEW YORK
3177A
L. MAY 22 1902
AM. JULY 1 1902

BROOKLYN
3177A
L. MAY 23 1902
AM. JULY 21 1902

BELL ISLE
3176A
L. MAY 9 1899
AM. JULY 22 1902

PY-3

LONG EAR
39
L. MAY 1880

JONES KINCAID
ADIT

JONES KINCAID
SHAFT

LONG EAR
39
L. MAY 1880

CROWN PRINCE

CROWN PRINCE
37
L. DEC 18 1879 ?

GOOD LUCK
3177A
L. MAY 11 1899
AM. JULY 7 1902

BELL ISLE
3176B
L. JULY 19 1902

CROWN PRINCE M.S.
37
L. DEC 18 1879 ?

MONTENEGRO
3177A
L. MAY 9 1899
AM. JULY 2 1902

PY-4

PC-2

SCORPION
3175A
L. JULY 20 1904

UNNAMED ADIT

LUCKY BOB
3177A
L. JULY 23 1902

PC-1

PC-4

PC-3

GOOD HOPE
ADIT

PY-5

PY-6

NEVADA
3174A
L. JULY 22 1902

EXPLANATION

DRILL HOLES

(4) NIELSEN ROTARY, 1981

(6) GOLD FIELDS, 1990

PERRY VEIN

PACIFIC VEIN

LAC CHECKED ADITS
TOTAL OF SIX

N

800 0 800 1600

SCALE 1"=800'

LAC MINERALS U.S.A. INC.

1395 GREG ST. - SPARKS, NEVADA 89431

PYRAMID PROJECT

1992 TARGET SUMMARY

STATE	COUNTY	SCALE	CONTR.
NEVADA	WASHOE	1:9600	
DATA BY	DRAWN BY	DATE	NO.
K.N.TULLAR	J.A. MUELLER	3/92	

214000 E.

216000 E.

R.21E.

14

23

EXPLANATION

DRILL HOLES

PCRH-1 — PCRH-1,2 - NIELSEN, 1981

PY-3 — PY-1,2,3,4 - GOLDFIELDS, 1990

LAC 1992 PDH

LAC INVESTIGATED ADITS

LAC INVESTIGATED SHAFTS

GEOLOGY

Tb — PYRAMID SEQUENCE

Trdp — INTRUSIVE/TUFF COMPLEX

Ttdl — RHYODACITE TUFFS

Ttdw — RHYOLITIC TUFF

SILICA VEIN

GRID SOILS GEOCHEM

Au>150 ppb

Ag>10 ppm

As>100 ppm

Sb>100 ppm

Pb>175 ppm

Hg>0.5 ppm

JONES-KINCAID ADIT

PYRAMID SEDIMENTS

JONES-KINCAID TARGET NE

PERRY CANYON

CROWN PRINCE

JONES-KINCAID SHAFT

CROWN PRINCE TARGET

CONTACT

PCRH-1

GOOD HOPE UNNAMED

PY-3

PCRH-2

PY-4

1862000 N.

1860000 N.

1858000 N.

1856000 N.

214000 E.

216000 E.

210000 E.

212000 E.

R.21E.

15

BURRUS TARGET

PY-2

BURRUS

CINCH EAST TARGET

BURRUS UNNAMED

CINCH

PY-1

ALTAMEDA

POST MINERAL COVER

JONES-KINC ADIT

PYRAMID SEDIMENTS

UNNAMED

22

T.23N.

FAULTS

JONES-KINCAID SHAFT

SW

1862000 N.

1860000 N.

1858000 N.

N

500' 0 500' 1000'

SCALE 1"=500'

LAC MINERALS U.S.A. INC.

1395 GREG ST. - SPARKS, NEVADA 89431

PYRAMID PROJECT

STACKED SOIL GEOCHEM MAP

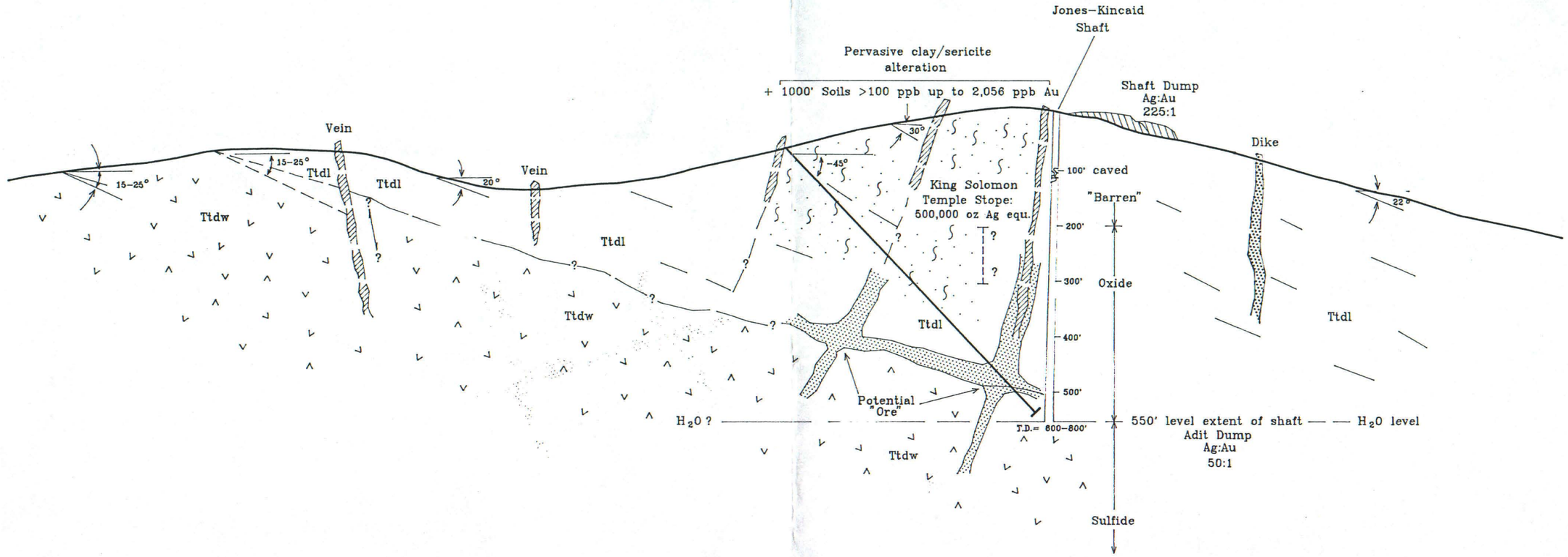
FIGURE 1.

STATE	COUNTY	SCALE	CONTR.
NEVADA	WASHOE	1:6000	
DATA BY	DRAWN BY	DATE	NO.
K.N.TULLAR	J.A. MUELLER	5/92	

210000 E.

212000 E.

SW NE



200' 0 200' 400' 600'

SCALE 1"=200'

LAC MINERALS U.S.A. INC.

1395 GREG ST. – SPARKS, NEVADA 89431

PYRAMID PROJECT

CROSS SECTION LOOKING NW

FIGURE 2.

STATE	COUNTY	SCALE	CON.INT.
NEVADA	WASHOE	1:2400	

DATA BY	DRAWN BY	DATE	NO.
K.TULLAR	J.A. MUELLER	5/92	