6000 CRSS (3890)



Sandblasting

Locks & Dams

Industrial Plants

WISCOMBE SOUTHERN PAINTING COMPANY

P. O. Drawer L HUEYTOWN, ALABAMA 35020 Area Code 205 491-5220

August 26, 1974

William R. Noack President Argus Resources, Inc. P. O. Box 2888 Pasadena, California 91105

Dear Mr. Noack,

I enjoyed meeting you and attending your meeting while in Los Angeles.

I have talked to Mrs. Coke. She and her two partners have over 500 acres of mining property. 217 acres are patented land. They also own the water in the mines. They are anxious to make a deal.

I understand American Smelting has completed their sampling and just shipped 280 tons out for pilot run on that ore. I also understand that Superior Oil is searching the area for Barite.

I have discussed the status of the tailings dump we sold you with my wife. We both feel that we would rather see the sale to you consummated as per the agreement. We would entertain a proposal to take some Argus Stock as a partial payment. However, no change or alternate proposals can be entertained until you bring the present note to a current status. The interest was due July 1, 1974 in the amount of \$2,583.30. The payments are to start September 1, 1974 (I delayed these at the request of Dudley Davis). They were originally to start June1, 1974.

 $\,$ Mrs. Coke is sending me all necessary information on her property. I will see what I can do with her and keep you advised.

Very truly yours.

Leland M. Wiscombe

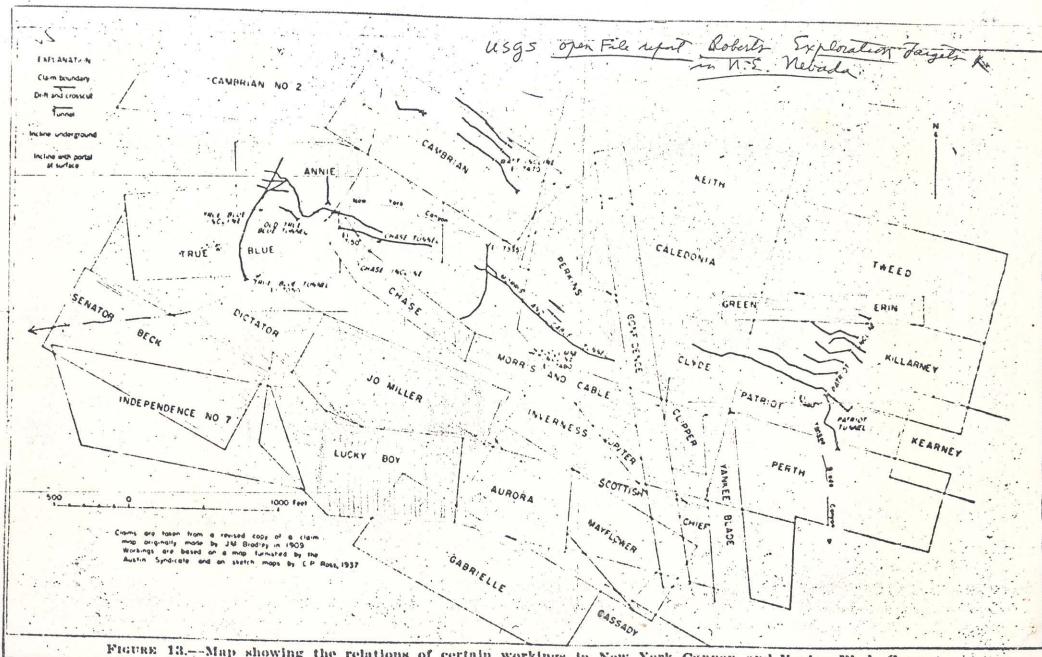


FIGURE 13 .- Map showing the relations of certain workings in New York Canyon and Yankee Blade Canyon.

REORGANIZATION of S. C. & M.

All creditors of both C.P.C. and Sawyer C. & M. must accept S. C. & M. stock for claims at established value of \$3.00 per share. Present outstanding S. C. & M. shares are 41,300 shares outstanding.

S. C. & M. offers C.P.C. for its assets less the 21,649 shares S. C. & M. a total of 87,000 shares S. C. & M. stock. C.P.C. to pay its note holders approximately 17,000 shares and distribute to its stockholders the balance of approximately 70,000 shares S. C. & M. plus the 21,649 shares.

The Sawyer C. & M. to offer its creditors consisting of note holders of \$73,600.00 and accounts payable \$43,609.05 S. C. & M.

stock at \$3.00 per share totalling not over 40,000 shares.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet: S. C. & M.

Assets

\$164,300 .--Ajax Corp. stock 13,700.--4,700.--3,400.--Sawyer-Adecor-Trans-Nuclear Oil Lease Total: \$186,100 .--

Liabilities

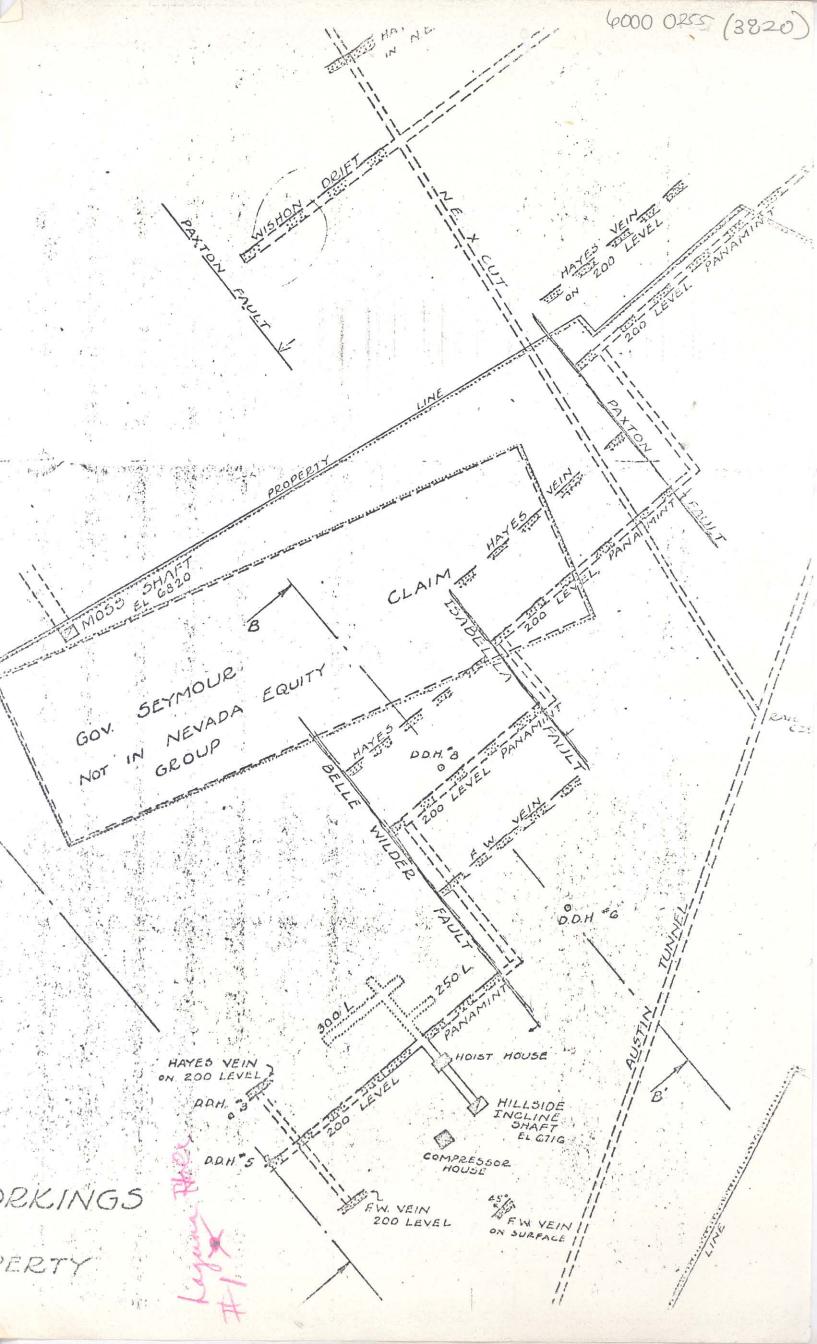
Capital Stock

Authorized 1,000,000 41,300 Outstanding for cash 87,000 C. P. C. 40.000 Creditors 168,300 Total Shares:

S. C. & M. offers Nevada Gold Development Company 116,000 shares for Kilborn Property subject to Yale mortgage of \$38,000. and 75,000 shares for the Victor Group and Black Canyon Mine, offers Edmund Wagner 100,000 shares for 35% equity of Jade Controls.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet S. C. & M. this stage

Assets Liabilities \$164,300 .--Ajax Corp. stock Mortgage Yale \$ 38,000.--13,700.--Sawyer-Adecor stock Trans-Nuclear Capitalization: Oil Lease Authorized 1,000,000 shares \$186,100 .--Total: Outstanding for cash 81,300 for acquisitions: Shares stock: 116,000 Kilborn Property C. P. C.: 87,000 issued for 75,000 Victor & Black C Kilborn: 116,000 properties: Jade Corp. stock 100,000 Victor: 56,250 TOTAL shares Black C. 18,750 Jade stock 100,000 TOTAL shares out-



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SUMMARY REPORT

KILBORNE PROPERTY .

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

May, 1972

Dudley L. Davis Registered Professional Engineer and Geologist

SUMMARY REPORT

KILBORNE PROPERTY

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

May, 1972

Dudley L. Davis

Introduction

This report summarizes available information on the subject property. The principal source of historic and technical data is U.S.C.S. Bulletin 59h, published in 1915;

Information Circular 70h3, published in 1939; and an unpublished report by Robert Paring, the last mine operator in the district, dated November 13, 1947. Copies of these reports are appended so that the reader may seek out details and verify data as may be desirable.

The writer has visited the property, but all mines are inaccessible due to caved workings or shafts filled with water. Records at the Court House at Austin, Nevada reveal that taxes have been paid. There are no liens other than \$38,000.00 owed by Nevada Gold Development Company to Yale University.

Chem-Rex has purchased the property from Nevada Gold for \$300,000 by issue of 100,000 shares of capital stock.

Property

The property consists of 15 patented lode mining claims
situated in north-central portion of the Reese River Mining
District, Lander County, Nevada. The map which accompanies
this report shows them in Sections 18 and 19, T. 19 N.,
R. 44 E., MDM and shows their outline as defined by U. S.
Mineral Survey No. 3313. The principal mines are the Hillside
and New York inclined shafts. A list of claims follows:
Ballard, Dollarite, Gold King, Granulite, Gold King Fraction,
Hilltop, Hillside, Illinois, Janey C.W., Janey C. W. Fraction,
Moss, Mormon Turn, Moss Fraction, New York and Sunset.

Also included in the property are 500 sub-divided town lots in the town of Austin. These lots are presently being developed through an engineering firm under a special rehabilitation grant from H.U.D., as detailed in a later section of this report.

History

See pages 100-102 of U.S.G.S. Bulletin 59h attached hereto.

Geology

The geology of the Reese River (Austin) Mining district

is described in U.S.G.S. Bulletin 59h and by U.S. Geologic Exploration 40th Parallel, Volume 3, published in 1870. The latter is authored by S. F. Emmons who visited the mines while they were in operation.

Emmons classified the host rock at Austin a "normal granite", but today we would call it a quartz monzonite.

We infer Cretaceous or Early Tertiary age and relate it, genetically, to the Sierra Nevada batholith and other intrusive granitic rocks of the Basin and Range province.

The ore occurs in many narrow "gash" veins which cut
the quartz monzonite in series trending northwest to southeast and dip northeast from 15 or 20 degrees to 60 or 70
degrees. The flatter veins are characteristic of near
surface on Lander Hill; since they join steeper veins at
depth the lower workings show fewer but wider structures.
The veins at the Hillside shaft dip about 45 degrees and vary
from 2 inches to three feet in width. (See Raring's report).

The entire wein system has been cut by a series of later faults which strike generally north-south with steep west dip.

These faults have left throw (normal displacement) of from 10 to 70 feet. Thus, the ore shoots are generally short, either due to pinching of the vein or off-setting by faulting.

Mineralization

The rich near-surface veins consist of manganesestained quartz with cerargerite (horn silver) as the principal ore mineral. The average grade of this ore was \$200
per ton but, since it was mined from about 1862 to 1885,
must have averaged 300 cunces silver per ton. The water
table in the old shafts was from 60 to 90 feet below the
surface and, below that level, the character of the ore
changed.

Primary ore minerals are galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, with minor argentite, proustite, pyrargyrite, stephanite and polybasite. The gangue minerals are quartz, rhodochrosite and pyrite.

Wall rock alteration is mainly sericitization with lesser silicification. The altered zones are usually but one to two inches wide but may be as much as 10 inches.

There is a pronounced zoning both laterally from the Central (Lander Hill) area and at depth. The Austin-Manhattan tunnel (elevation 6300 under the Hillside area) cut the Frost shaft at 660 below the surface. Here the base metals

Kilborne Property May, 1972

predominate with lesser silver-antimonides and tetrahedrite carrying the silver values. At the Hillside mine the ore averages 0.01 oz. gold, 7.8 oz. silver, 0.87% copper, 2.7% lead, and 2.6% zinc on the 200 level west drift (see Raring's report).

Due to a combination of fault displacement and mineral zoneing, the ore shoots have a northwest rake so that deeper levels of the New York and Hillside shafts should show improved grades. The silver may be contained in argentiferous galena, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite more than ruby silver minerals at depth.

Ore Reserves

Robert Raring's 19h7 report is used as the basis of ore reserve calculations since the mines are presently inaccessible. He shows a longitudinal projection of the Panamint vein with 16,000 tons of "proven" ore and 2h,800 tons of probable ore above the Wishon Drift (Austin tunnel) level. This section shows stopeing above the Wishon drift and, although this portion of the Panamint vein is off-set from that developed by the Hillside shaft by the Belle Wilder fault, the Isabella fault and the Paxton fault, it is reasonable to project ore between the two excavations. This ore must be

classified as probable and possible since there is no way for the writer to check Raring's data at this time.

Two other vein structures exist in the immediate area; the Footwall vein and the Hayes vein, but no ore reserves are calculated for them as no assay data are available. However, there is probably some ore in these vein structures which could be mined in connection with exploitation of the Panamint vein.

Metallurgy

Raring's 19h7 report shows that selective flotation of the ore exposed on the 200 level of the Hillside mine is feasible. He states, "....results eminently satisfactory; recoveries are high with good grade of concentrate...." "The lead-copper concentrate will average 31% Pb and 10% Cu with an average of about 150 ounces of silver per ton..." "...the conc concentrate will average about 51% zinc with low iron...."

The test work was done by Dow Metallurgical laboratories in San Francisco, California.

The sample was taken from the west drift on the 200-foot level of the Hillside incline and assayed 0.01 oz. gold, 17.14 oz. silver, 1.0% copper, 4.0% lead and 2.8% zinc. Metallurgical

data are not available, but from the appearance of the ore in mine dumps, it is estimated that 85% recovery should be made on silver, copper and lead with 80% recovery of zinc in the zinc concentrate.

Real Estate

Chem-Rex owns 500 lots in the town of Austin, Nevada which has been selected by the H.U.D. model cities program for rehabilitation and city beautification. A \$94,000-program is proposed for sewer, streets and lights, and a \$25,000 contract has been let for engineering to a firm in Ely, Nevada.

Chem-Rex has a joint venture agreement with a major sub-divider whereby it will receive a net of \$200 per lot after the rehabilitation program is finished. The agreement covers 450 of these lots so that it could net \$90,000 if all are sold.

Conclusions

The Kilborne properties of Chem-Rex Company at Austin,

Nevada show good potential for profitable mining of silver-leadcopper ores partly developed by mine workings now inaccessible.

Entries are either filled with water or caved.

If the mines are opened, some 40,000 tons of possible ore can be made available for mining with good potential for additional reserves.

Milling can be easily accomplished since there are now three mills available in Austin. Metallurgical testing done by the Dow Chemical Company in 1947 (when the mines were last opened) showed "good recoveries."

The best means of entry into the mines is through the Austin tunnel, but it has caved. Probably a better plan is to de-water the Hillside shaft and start working the ore exposed in the 200 and 300 levels. Later, or concurrently with mining, the Austin and, perhaps, the Equity tunnel should be opened.

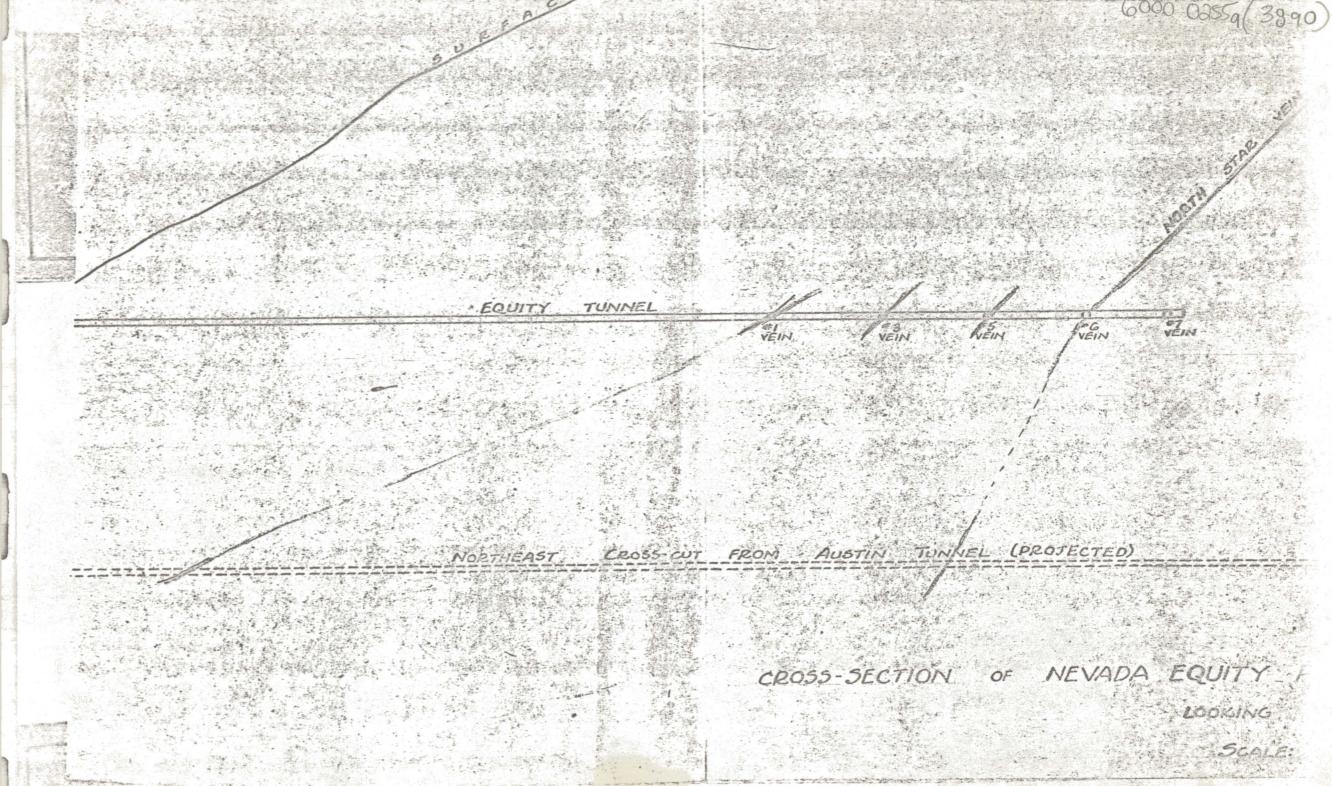
A milling contract with Bullion Monarch Company which owns a modern flotation plant at Austin can be negotiated on reasonable terms as there is no ore available locally for milling other than that controlled by Chem-Rex.

Respectfully submitted,

ENGINE
DUDLEY L. NOAVIS DAVIS
Registered Professional Engineer
DUDLEY L. NOAVIS California

No. 24793 2473 California

No. 2506

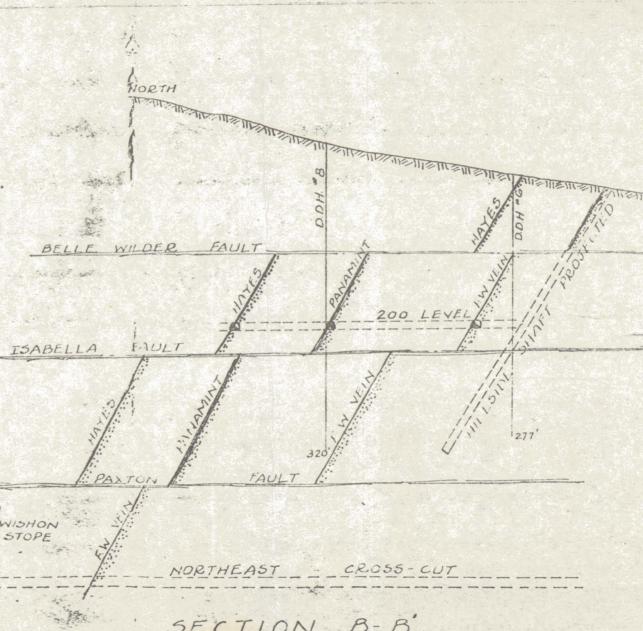


SOUTH

QUITY PROPERTY

TIN, NEVADA

ALE: 1"=100"



SECTION B-B'

G-23-47 RHR

