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NEW BEGINNINGS RESOURCES INC.

REPORT ON THE

SEARCHLIGHT PROPERTY

Clark County, Nevada, U.S.A.

April 30, 1981

Jean Descarreaux, Ph. D.
Consulting Geologist

REPORT ON THE SEARCHLIGHT PROPERTY, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, U.S.A.

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SUMMARY

The Searchlight property consists of 31 claims for a total of 508 acres. It lies 50 miles south of Las Vegas, Nevada, in a former gold-silver-copper-lead producing mining district.

The property straddles the inferred contact of a pluton of quartz monzonite with volcanic rocks of Tertiary age. There is only one small outcrop on the property and it is located near its north-east corner, the rest being covered by gravel alluvium.

Most of the mining production in the Searchlight district in the first half of the 20th century took place on ground immediately west and north-west of the property under study. The veins were commonly striking at 115° and, such as at the Quartette mine, cut across different rock types. The known veins of the district were found in outcrops or in weathered rocks. There were no practical means at the time to explore under gravel alluvium for the extensions or repetitions of the known veins, or for new sets of veins.

It is recommended to carry out a detailed ground magnetic survey on the property and to drill a north-south cross-section in the portion of the property inferred to be underlained by volcanic rocks to explore for gold and silver mineralization. The best structural features, such as shear zones, expected to be delineated by the magnetic survey, should also be tested by diamond drilling for their economic potential.

REPORT ON THE SEARCHLIGHT PROPERTY, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, U.S.A.

C E R T I F I C A T E

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

I am a resident of Val d'Or, province of Quebec, since 1971.

I have been engaged in mining exploration since 1964 and have been consulting professional geologist since 1972.

I am a graduate of Université de Montréal (B.Sc. 1964 and M.Sc. 1967) and of Université Laval (Ph.D.1973) in Geology.

I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and also a member of the Association of Geologist of Quebec, of the Association of Exploration Geochemists and of the Canadian Institute of the Mining and Metallurgy.

I have visited the Searchlight property of New Beginnings Resources Inc. on April 15, 1981. Those claims posts that were checked were found to be properly located and indicated. This report is based on the author's seventeen years experience in mineral exploration and on geological maps and reports published on the area of interest.

I have not, directly or indirectly, received or expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the property of New Beginnings Resources Inc. or any affiliate, or benefically own, directly or indirectly, any securities of that company or any affiliate.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
Jean Descarreaux
FELLOW

April 30, 1981

Jean Descarreaux, Ph. D.
Consulting Geologist
Val d'Or, Quebec, Canada

REPORT ON THE SEARCHLIGHT PROPERTY, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, U.S.A.

INTRODUCTION

This report contains a description and an assessment of the mineral potential of the Searchlight property located in a former gold, silver, lead and copper producer district. The property consists of 31 claims for a total of 508 acres and is located 50 miles south of Las Vegas, Nevada.

All the available data have been carefully studied. A description of the geology of the property and recommendations to carry out an exploration program for gold and silver mineralizations are included in this report.

DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of a group of 26 contiguous claims located in range 63 East of Township 29 South and in ranges 63 East and 64 East of Township 28 South, Clark County, Nevada. The claim group accounts for a total of 475 acres. It lies at latitude 35°27' and at longitude 114°54'. The claims are listed on Table 1 and located on figure 2.

Access is very easy to the property from U.S. Route 95 and from a few dirt roads. It is only 50 miles south of Las Vegas and 33 miles south of Boulder City, Nevada. A short paved landing strip run along the south-western boundary of the property. A powerline and two pipelines are located in the vicinity. Water may be obtained from the Searchlight village, from the old shafts located west, or by drilling water wells.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Searchlight district covers a group of hills that, topographically, form a western outlier of a relatively

low range of mountains. These mountains trend roughly north and south and lie along the west side of the Colorado River from the vicinity of Boulder Dam to the vicinity of Needles, California. They are bounded on the west by Piute Valley, which drains into the Colorado River near Needles, and on the north by a dry-lake valley. Pediments are well developed in many places along the base of the mountains, both on the west slope and on the slope toward the Colorado River. The term "pediment" is applied to an erosion surface, which slopes gently away from the base of a mountainous area and over most or all of which bedrock is exposed.

The altitude of the town is about 3,500 feet, and the nearby hills rise from 200 to 700 feet above the pediment surface, which merges with the gentle slopes of Piute Valley and the dry-lake valley to the north. Most of the mines are in the pediment or in the gently rolling hills that rise 20 to 200 feet above it. The boundary between pediment and alluvial fill is not everywhere readily distinguished.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The district is included in the Mohave Desert region and has the climatic features of other parts of the arid Southwest. It receives a rainfall slightly greater than that of many parts of this region. Water is obtained from deep wells or mines shafts, and the vertical depth to water commonly ranges from 100 to 300 feet. Owing to the altitude (3,500 feet), temperatures are not so high as, for example, along the Colorado River, and moderately cold weather is experienced in winter. The desert vegetation is fairly abundant.

PREVIOUS WORK ON THE PROPERTY

The alluvium covering the bedrock on the property has prevented any exploration up until four years ago. Under

the direction of Paul Dean Proctor, a geologist of Rolla, Missouri, a geochemical reconnaissance survey using a cold extractable dithizone method, was carried out and indicated two areas of anomalous total metal content. These anomalies are broad, and located in the south-western and south-eastern parts of the property. This soil geochemical survey is not considered to be very significative since the bedrock is covered by transported gravel.

A reconnaissance ground magnetic survey was done in 1977 over most of the property, on north-south and east-west lines. This survey on widely spaced lines has delineated a possible contact between the quartz monzonite and the volcanic rocks, as well as two possible east-west faults (see figure 4). However, a detailed survey is necessary to confirm these interpretations.

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The most conspicuous formation in the district is a large body of quartz monzonite, which has intruded a group of older lava flows and breccias (chiefly andesitic) and a body of gneiss, which extends southward in the southern part of the district. Andesite porphyry with conspicuous plagioclase phenocrysts occurs around the border of the quartz monzonite and has likewise invaded in a most intricate fashion the older rocks as dikes, sills and irregular-shaped masses. The porphyry is in turn invaded by the quartz monzonite. A distincly younger group of lavas and tuffs lies upon an eroded surface of the quartz monzonite and earlier rocks, and bedded arkose lies between the older and the younger volcanic rocks northeast of the Blossom mine. Only faulted remnants of the younger lavas occur on hills in the northern part of the district, but they make up the hills northwest of the district.

The ages of the different rocks are unknown. The gneiss is generally regarded as pre-Cambrian. The quartz monzonite may be early Tertiary. The andesite porphyry could be an early border facies of the quartz monzonite. The intruded volcanic rocks may be very early Tertiary or possibly older. The later volcanic rocks are probably late Tertiary.

Erosion has cut into the volcanic pile and unroofed the quartz monzonite pluton and the small window of gneissic rock in the southwestern part of the district. Erosion has also developed a fairly extensive pediment along the north and western side of the district adjacent to the pluton-volcanic rock contact. The eastern portion of the district is much more hilly and exposes volcanic rocks. The south central part of the district, in the area of the claims, is mainly covered by a veneer of gravels derived from the volcanic and intrusive rocks to the north. These gravels range from wedge-edge to about 100 feet thick.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY

The property is almost completely covered by alluvial gravel fill so that the geology has to be inferred. There is only one poor outcrop which is located very closed to the northwestern corner of the property. This outcrop is found near the Pittsburg shallow shaft (figure 4) and consists of older andesitic lava flows (early Tertiary).

From the limited reconnaissance magnetic survey recently carried out on the property, it appears that the alluvial deposit is underlain by quartz monzonite to the north and by Precambrian gneiss and early Tertiary volcanic rocks to the south (figure 4). The contact between these two rocks types is believed to be in the centre of the property and would strike at approximately 080°. A fault is inferred to run parallel and close to the western limit of the claim group.

The gravels covering the property are derived from the volcanic and intrusive rocks outcropping to the north. Their thickness is estimated to be less than 100 feet on the property.

MINERALIZATION IN THE DISTRICT

The first mineral discoveries in the Searchlight district have been located in 1897. It yielded continuously gold, silver, copper and lead from 1902 to 1954. The records indicate that the 581,014 tons of ore mined during that period yielded 246,991 ounces (0.42 oz/ton) of gold, 219,596 ounces (0.38 oz/ton) of silver, 650,550 lbs (0.06%) of copper and 1,675,560 lbs (0.10%) of lead. The Quartette mine, the southernmost mine, has accounted for the greater part of the production in the district, particularly of gold and copper.

The oxidation products of the veins in the southern part of the district, particularly the Quartette vein, and those on the Good Hope and Duplex properties indicate that the primary ore contained appreciable quantities of sulphides. Several minor veins near these properties contain copper stain.

The original presence of chalcopyrite is indicated by a group of copper silicates, carbonates, and sulphates. The presence of galena is indicated by cerusite, as well as by remnants of unweathered galena. The presence of sphalerite is indicated by the silicate hemimorphite (calamine) and by a minor amount of zinc, mostly less than 2 percent, in smelter returns on the shipments of ore. No definite indication of pyrite was seen, though iron oxides occur in the weathered vein material. The quartz in the Quartette vein contains abundant original specular hematite, which is not found in appreciable quantities in the other veins. Veins

in the northern part of the district reveal coarse-grained calcite, as well as lamellar calcite and quartz, and probably never contained appreciable amount of sulphides.

A wide variety of oxidation products might be expected from the weathering of complex sulphide ores in a desert region. The following minerals were identified at the Quartette mine: Gold, copper, galena, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, quartz, chalcedony, cuprite, hematite, cerusite, malachite, calcite, brochantite, linarite, leadhillite, chrysocolla, wulfenite, vanadinite and mottramite.

Clay minerals occur in cavities in the weathered ore and particularly in the country rocks. Gold and silver are not ordinarily visible in any of the ores.

The veins of the Searchlight district can be classified in various ways. All the minable ores have been of value chiefly for the gold and would be broadly classed as siliceous gold ores. All the vein material is leached and weathered, with the exception of part of that in the Big Casino mine, so that the ores could be classed as oxidized. The ores of the Quartette, Duplex, Good Hope, and Big Casino mines give evidence of an original content of the sulphides of lead, copper, and zinc, so that they could be classified as complex sulphide or base-metal veins with gold.

The mineralized veins of the Searchlight district occur in the lavas, the andesite porphyry and also in the gneiss. Very few veins are reported to have been found within the quartz monzonite. The veins were found west and southwest of the quartz monzonite body, where the rocks outcrop. They are associated with and are later than the quartz monzonite. However, it must be held in mind that they may not be genetically related to the quartz monzonite, and that their position might be determined by regional fracturing in less competent rocks around the border of the very competent quartz

monzonite body. They have a high proportion of gold to silver. In general, the Searchlight ores resemble both in structure and in metal content the ores of the Cascade Range in Oregon. The district has been included in the group of epithermal base-metal deposits.

Of 34 veins in the district, 25 strike between 080° and 123° , though 115° is the most common trend. The fault that offsets the vein in the Duplex mine strikes about N.10° E. and dips about 25°E. The fault in the Good Hope mine strikes about N.35°E. and is nearly vertical. The dominant trend is west-northwest and is followed by the veins that produce almost all the ore. The dominant dip is to the south. The angle ranges from 20° to 80°, though 45° is a common angle, and almost all the mine shafts are inclined.

The dimensions of the veins vary widely. The Quartette vein and the Rambler vein, which extends on to the southeast, have an aggregate length of nearly 3,500 feet and have been explored underground for nearly 2,100 feet. The New Years Gift vein of the Duplex mine has been explored for 1,180 feet underground. The Quartette vein was productive to the 1,100-foot level, about 920 feet down the dip of the vein, or 740 feet vertically below the surface.

There is a suggestion that some features of the veins as well as wall rocks are zonally distributed in the district. This zonal distribution is illustrated chiefly in the differences between the minerals and wall-rock alteration. The Quartette vein evidently originally contained the sulphides of lead, zinc and copper as well as abundant specular hematite distributed through the quartz.

Wall-rock alteration was comparatively slight. The product of the mine contained more gold than silver and more copper than lead. In the product of the Duplex mine, to the north, silver is slightly dominant over gold, and lead is do-

minant over copper. It might be supposed that the two extremes represent two types and two ages of mineralization, but there appears to be a gradual transition from one to the other.

CONCLUSIONS

The property under study is geologically very well located within the Searchlight mining district. It has not been explored when this district was producing because of the gravel alluvium covering the bedrock.

A systematic exploration program with modern techniques is fully warranted to try to locate sets of gold and silver-bearing veins of economic potential on strike with the former mines.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following exploration program is divided into two phases. Because of the gravel cover, only a detailed magnetic survey (to define contacts and faults) and diamond drilling are recommended as a first approach.

Phase I

a) Line cutting and chaining, north-south lines 400 feet apart, total of 16 lines-miles (including base line and tie-lines) X $50./line mile.

b) Detailed magnetic survey, total of 13 line-miles X $170./line mile

c) Diamond drilling (NQ size, dipping at 45°) in the south-western half of the property, along a cross-section of the inferred volvanics (see figure 4), total of 5 holes X 1000 feet/hole X $35./foot (including site preparation, water and assays)

d) Professional geologist to plan and supervise the drilling, to log the core and to interpret the results (room, board and transportation included)

e) Contingencies

Total of phase I

Phase II

a) Diamond drilling(NQ size,dipping at 45°) to test the economic potential of the structural features (faults and contacts) expected to be confirmed by the detailed magnetic survey, total of 3 holes X 500 feet/hole X $35./foot (including site preparation, water and assays)

b) Additional diamond drilling, if warranted, to delineate the best of the mineralized zones expected to be intersected in phase I total of 1000 feet X $35./foot (all included)

c) Engineering

d) Contingencies

Total of phase II

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
Jean Descarreaux
FELLOW

April 30, 1981

Jean Descarreaux, Ph. D.
Consulting Geologist

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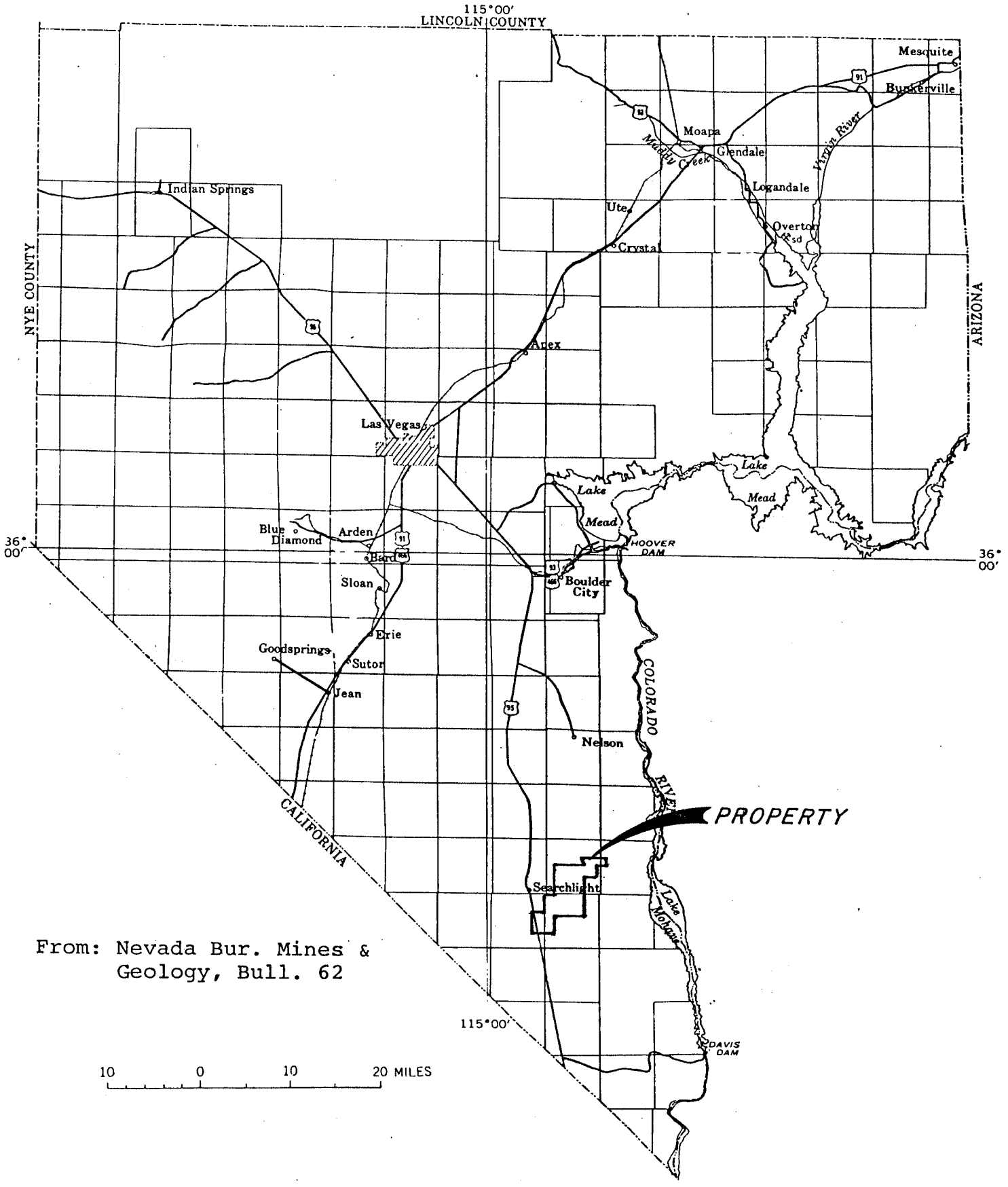
Table 1 - CLAIM LIST

Claim No.	Range	Township	Section
Hope-1	63E	29S	2
Hope-2	63E	29S	2
Hope-3	63E	29S	2
Hope-4	63E	29S	2
Hope-9	63E	29S	1
Hope-10	63E	29S	1
Hope-11	63E	29S	1
Hope-12	63E	29S	1
Hope-13	63E	29S	1
Hope-14	63E	29S	1
New Era-1	63E	28S & 29S	36 & 1
New Era-2	63E	29S	1
New Era-3	63E	29S	1
New Era-4	63E	28S	36
New Era-5	63E	28S	36
New Era-6	63E	28S	36
New Era-7	63E	28S	36
Fond Hope-1	63E	28S & 29S	1 & 36
Fond Hope-2	63E	29S	1
Fond Hope-3	63E	29S	1
Fond Hope-4	63E	28S	36
Fond Hope-5	63E	28S	36
Fond Hope-6	63E	28S	36
Fond Hope-7	63E	28S	36
Allegheny-1	63E & 64E	28S	31 & 36
Allegheny-2	63E	28S	36
Margaret-1	63E	29S	2
Margaret-2	63E	29S	2
Margaret-3	63E	29S	1
Margaret-4	63E	29S	1



From: Nevada Bur. Mines & Geology, Bull. 62

Figure 1 - Location map

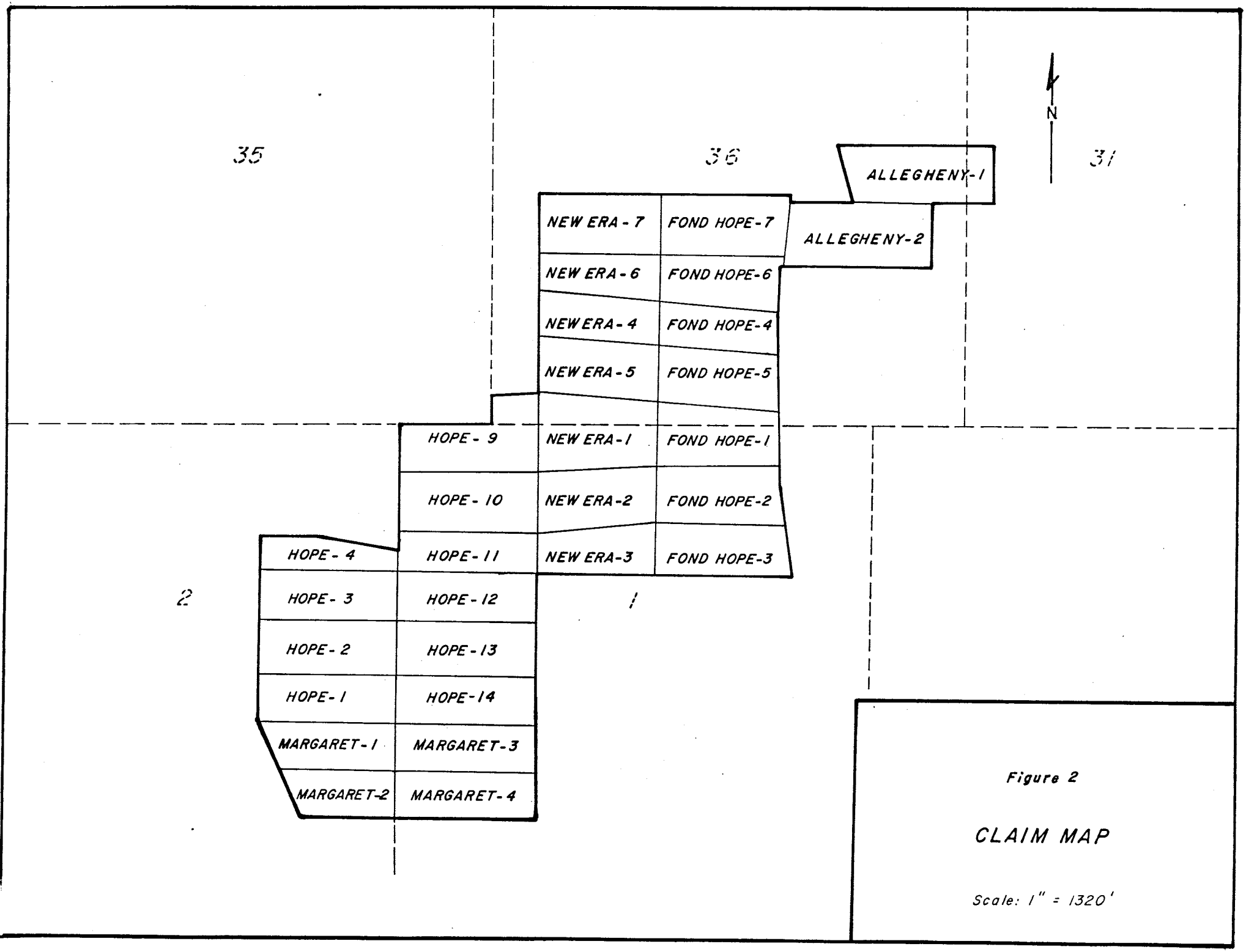
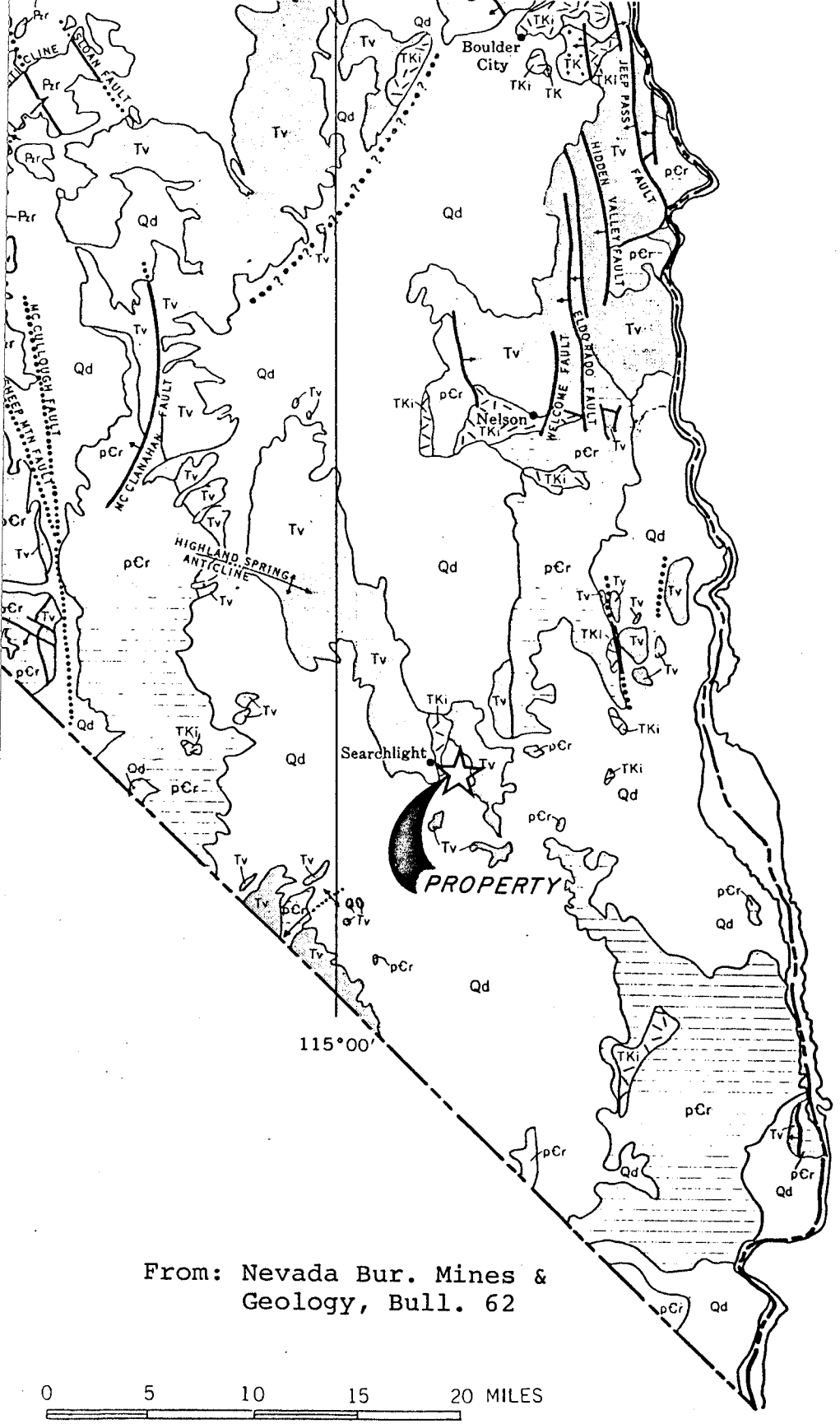


Figure 2

CLAIM MAP

Scale: 1" = 1320'



EXPLANATION

Qd — Quaternary deposits

TK — Tertiary deposits
Some Cretaceous included locally

Tv — Tertiary volcanic rocks

TKi — Tertiary and Cretaceous(?) intrusive rocks

Pzr — Paleozoic rocks

pCr — Precambrian rocks

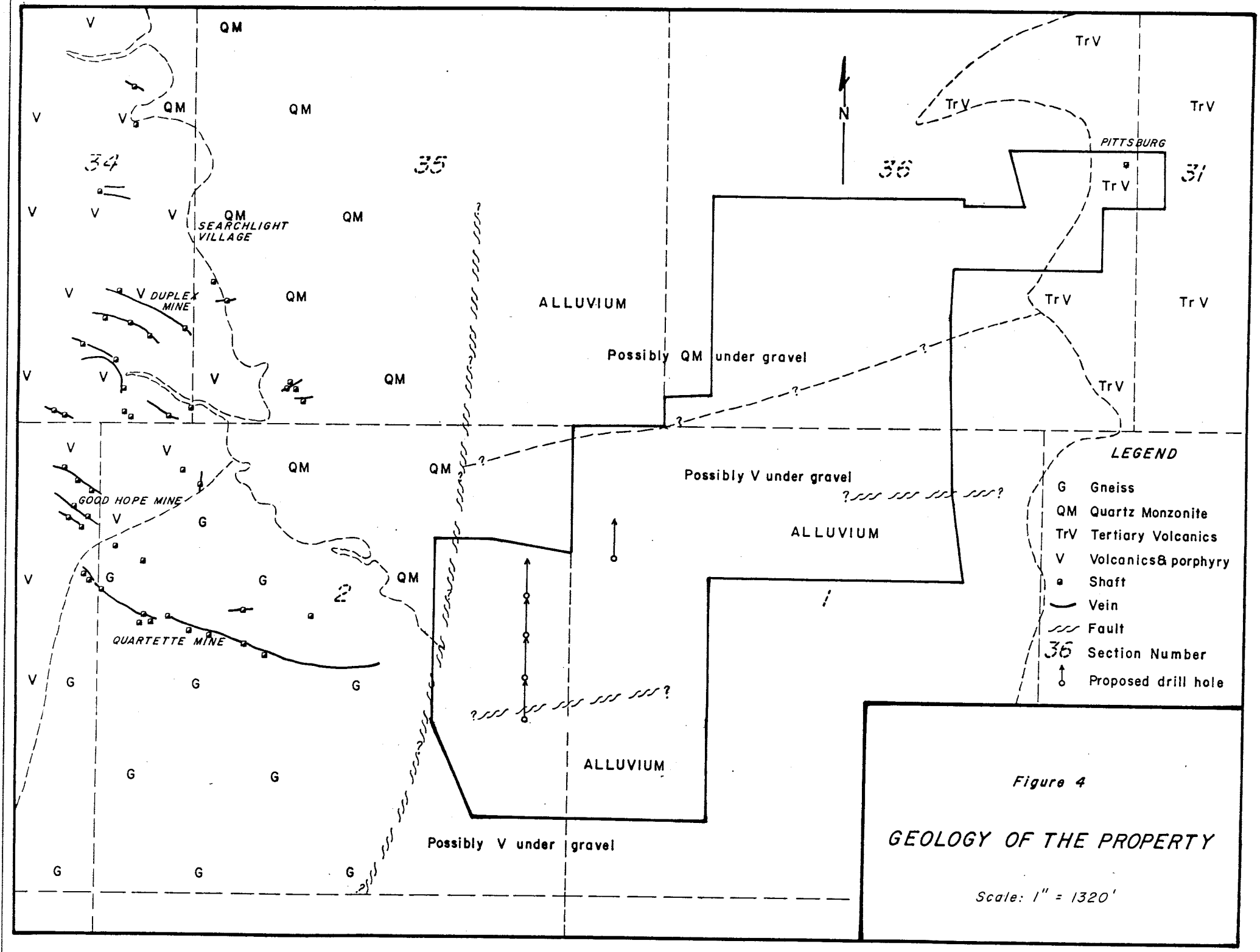
Normal and reverse faults, showing dip a movement

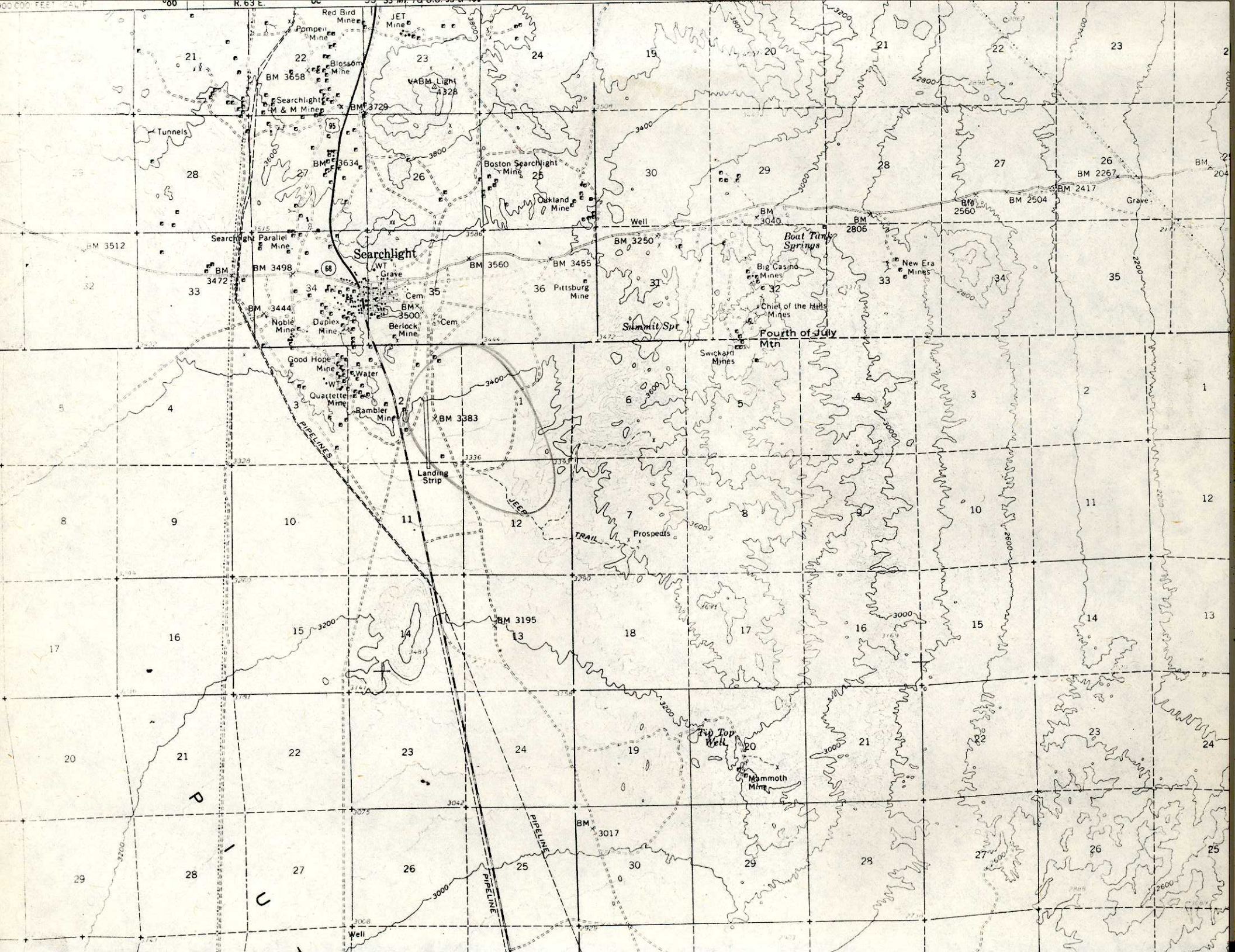
Thrust fault
Broken where concealed; queried where inferred on upper plate

Anticline
Showing trace of axial plane and bearing and plunge of axis. Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed; queried where inferred

Searchlight property

Figure 3 - General geology of the Searchlight area


V
QM
TrV
N
PITTSBURG
34
35
36
31
SEARCHLIGHT VILLAGE
V DUPLEX MINE
ALLUVIUM
Possibly QM under gravel
GOOD HOPE MINE
Possibly V under gravel
G
QUARTETTE MINE
2
1
LEGEND
G Gneiss
QM Quartz Monzonite
TrV Tertiary Volcanics
V Volcanics & porphyry
Shaft
Vein
Fault
36 Section Number
Proposed drill hole
Figure 4
GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY
Scale: 1" = 1320'


R. 63 E.
Red Bird Mine
Pompeii Mine
JET Mine
Blossom Mine
BM 3658
VABM Light 4328
Searchlight M & M Mines
BM 3729
Tunnels
BM 3634
Boston Searchlight Mine
Oakland Mine
Well
BM 3040
BM 2806
BM 2267
BM 2417
BM 2504
BM 2560
Grave
BM 3512
Searchlight Parallel Mine
BM 3250
Boat Tank Springs
Searchlight
BM 3472
BM 3498
WT
Grave
BM 3560
BM 3455
Big Casino Mines
New Era Mines
Cem
BM 3500
Pittsburg Mine
Chief of the Hills Mines
BM 3444
Noble Mine
Duplex Mine
Berlock Mine
Summit Spr
Fourth of July Mtn
Swickard Mines
Good Hope Mine
Water
Quattette Mine
Rambler Mine
BM 3383
PIPELINES
Landing Strip
JEEP TRAIL
Prospects
BM 3195
Top Top Well
Mammoth Mine
PIPELINE
BM 3017
Well
P I U