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(21)
Item 27
(1 of 4)

SILVER CENTER MINE

WONDER MINING DISTRICT

CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA

PATENTED MINING CLAIMS

U.S. Survey No. 3671, Golden Dawn No. 1
U.S. Survey No. 3671, Golden Dawn No. 2
U.S. Survey No. 3671, Golden Dawn No. 3
U.S. Survey No. 3671, Golden Dawn No. 6
U.S. Survey No. 4225, Nevada Wonder No. 3

UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

(Excepting therefrom any overlapping conflicts)

Claim Name	Certificate of Location Book	Page
Silver Center No. 1	81	483
Silver Center No. 2	81	485
Silver Center No. 3	81	487
Silver Center No. 4	81	489
Silver Center No. 5	81	491
Silver Center No. 6	81	493
Silver Center No. 7	81	495
Silver Center No. 8	81	497
Silver Center No. 9	81	499
Silver Center No. 10	81	501
Silver Center No. 11	81	503
Silver Center No. 12	84	538
Silver Center No. 13	84	539
Silver Center No. 14	81	505
Silver Center No. 15	81	507
Silver Center No. 16	81	509
Silver Center No. 17	84	540
High Divide No. 1	81	511
High Divide No. 2	81	513
High Divide No. 3	81	515
West Wonder No. 1	81	517
West Wonder No. 2	81	519
West Wonder No. 3	81	521
West Wonder No. 4	81	523
West Wonder No. 5	81	525
West Wonder No. 6	81	527

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INTERIM WORK REPORT

SILVER CENTER MINE

WONDER MINING DISTRICT

CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA

The officers of Ruskin Development Ltd. engaged F. W. Lewis Company to explore the Silver Center Mine, Wonder Mining District, Churchill County, Nevada; following, generally, the exploration outline as suggested in Dr. Fred Humphrey's report titled, Supplement to Geologic and Exploration Report on the Silver Center Mine, Churchill County, Nevada, dated August 10, 1979. The exploration work was supervised, planned, and implemented by Lewis and Humphrey.

A budget objective of approximately $45,000 was available. The exploration was planned so as to drill as many of the project areas as possible.

A total of 10 areas were selected as objectives due to previously collected surface samples, and observed surface alteration (and mineralization). Exact drill sites were continuously shifted as work progessed. Nine areas were actually drilled; the 10th area was not reached due to a failure to complete construction of drill site access.

This project was a prospecting venture and drill site

selection was chosen on areas and sites it was felt would be most likely to assay.

A 1500 Failing Drill Rig and 15B Fiat Allis Cat were obtained through Gold Creek Corporation of Las Vegas, Nevada. Nevada Mine Service of Winnemucca was engaged to jack hammer and drill and blast road cuts to assist in drill site construction.

Exploration drilling was completed as listed in the following Figure 1.

FIGURE 1

Drill Hole Number	Depth Drilled in Feet	Identification of Area
2	75	Assay Area One
3	125	"
4	45	"
5	25	"
6	25	"
7	45	"
8	25	"
9	65	Assay Area Four
10	45	"
11	45	"
11A	25	Assay Area Two
12	25	"
13	65	"
14	25	Assay Area One
15	35	Assay Area Two
16	45	Assay Area Three
17	25	"
18	25	"
19	25	"
20	105	Assay Area Four
21	85	"
22	125	Assay Area One
23	45	Assay Area Five
24	65	"
25	85	"
26	25	"

FIGURE 1
(Continued)

Drill Hole Number	Depth Drilled in Feet	Identification of Area
27	65	Assay Area Five
28	60	"
29	45	"
30	65	Assay Area Six
31	45	Assay Area Seven
32	85	Assay Area Eight
33	65	"
34	105	"
35	25	Assay Area Nine
36	65	"
37	145	"
38	105	"
39	65	Assay Area Six
40	25	"
41	45	"
42	25	"
43	45	Assay Area Nine
44	25	"
45	65	"
	2,520 feet completed	

Each five foot interval was logged as drilled. Numerous surface samples were taken in conjunction with the above work. Reconnaissance work was continuously performed as drilling and cat work continued.

The Wonder No. 3, Ruby No. 2, and Last Chance No. 2 claims were briefly visited and several samples were taken on the Wonder No. 3 claim.

The Wild Bill claim was located to be added into this group.

Dr. Starr Curtis was engaged to obtain some petrographic analysis and aerial photo coverage.

Drill hole samples were taken every five feet, generally,

with all samples to be fire assayed for Gold and Silver. Drilling was closely supervised and depths were minimized to allow wider coverage of more areas with the limited budget. Deeper holes, and more wide spread drilling, can follow the above pioneering work, if warranted by results.

If at least two of the above areas show fair to good values, additional drilling can be programmed. Note: For shallow holes in this terrain a track drill would offer more versatility and cheaper drilling.

Please be advised this project represents a prospect. No conclusions should be drawn about this project from partial assay returns or until all assays are returned and an opportunity is given to assemble and study results.

A map noting Assay Areas One - Nine is enclosed for reference.

F. W. LEWIS COMPANY

F. W. Lewis
Project Manager

December 20, 1979

(21)

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(3 of 4)

SUPPLEMENT TO

GEOLOGIC AND EXPLORATION REPORT

on the

SILVER CENTER MINE

CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA

In the "Reconnaissance, Geologic and Exploration Report on the Silver Center Mine" report dated May 10, 1975, on the Silver Center mineralized zone, we accented the deeper targets of probable secondarily enriched zones similar to the two zones that occurred in the Wonder Mine. The "older" secondary enriched zone at the Wonder Mine occurred at the present depth of approximately 500 to 750 feet below the surface, and the younger secondarily enriched zone occurred at the approximate 1,100 to 1,350 foot depth. These zones were both exceptionally rich. There is probably a similar situation at the Silver Center Mine.

However, following some detailed mapping and sampling we find that there are shallow (near surface) zones of low grade silver bearing rock in the Silver Center Mine area that would require much less expense for exploration drilling and mining. This could probably be mined and leached soon after starting the work.

This type of mineral is associated with zones of narrow

quartz veinlets that have not been leached, or completely leached, in the near surface zone because of the more impervious nature of the quartz veinlets. These zones could be drilled for sampling quickly and cheaply to a depth of 50 to 100 feet, and ore grade portions of the rock could be easily and cheaply mined.

Some of the larger and richer quartz veinlet zones occur in areas L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, and L7 as shown on the geologic map. But there are probably other potential zones that have not yet been mapped or sampled.

Description of mineralized zone L1, includes an old shaft about 40 feet deep near the west central side of the elongate mineralized area. Three samples from the shaft dump assay 2.60, 0.56, and 4.96 ounces of silver per ton.

Zone L2 is in the east central portion of the Silver Center mineralized area, about 300 feet west and north west of Zone L1. It is exposed by a dozer cut and a gulch for a distance in excess of 100 feet, in the N. 35° W. direction, and a minimum width of about 40 feet.

Ten surface samples of 25 foot intervals each, from Zone L2 range from 0.18 oz. Ag. to 3.35 oz. Ag. (oz. per ton). The average of the ten samples is 1.30 oz Ag. In addition these samples average 0.013 oz. Au per ton.

Zone L3, about 600 feet N. 15° W. of Zone L1, is also represented by a shaft about 50 feet deep. Two samples from the shaft dump assayed 5.4 ounces per ton and 8.05 ounces per ton of Ag. (This shaft is now filled and the dump destroyed by dozer leveling for a drill site.

Zone L4 is about 250 feet north of shaft Zone L3. It is indicated by a surface cut sample (221) with an assay of 1.22 oz. Ag.

Zone L5, about 300 feet northwest of Zone L4, has two shafts, each about 50 feet deep and a surface cut 50 feet long. Sample of dump of shaft No. 1 "runs" 0.56 Ag, sample of dump of shaft No. 2 "runs" 0.62 Ag, and sample of surface cut (near shaft No. 1) carries 1.05 oz. Ag.

Zone L6 is about 500 feet south of Zone L1. This zone is partly explored by a hand dug cut about 25 feet long by 5 feet deep and 6 feet wide. One sample from the dump (or dumps on 3 sides of the cut) carries 4.67 ounces of Ag. per ton.

Zone L7 has not been sampled below the surface and is only a prospect. It is about 350 feet north of Zone L6. Three surface samples assay 0.62, 0.32 and 0.13 ounces of Ag. per ton.

The silver mineralization in these described areas is controlled primarily by fractures and fracture zones. The

principal controlling fracture systems are:

(1) Strike N. 30° to 40° W., steep dip;

(2) Strike N. 70° W., steep dip; and

(3) Strike N. 20° to 40° E., steep dip.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Since Zone L2 has the largest surface area with potential ore grade values (at least 100 feet by 40 feet horizontal dimensions) it should be explored first. Dozer cuts at 25 foot spacing should be made in the approximate N-S and E-W direction for sampling. A minimum of five or six sample drill holes, to depths of 50 to 100 feet, should be drilled in the above suggested dozer cuts.

Thorough sampling of the suggested dozer cuts and drill holes will determine the approximate value of the block of rock in the zone and suggest if the zone is "ore" grade. It will also determine if the mineralized zone is wider, longer and deeper than the volume sampled.

2. Three or four preliminary sample holes should be

drilled around shafts L1 and L3 respectively, to a minimum depth of 50 to 60 feet. (Note: Shaft L3 was filled when preparing the site for the deep drill hole No. 1 - 750 feet deep. The shaft collar location can be determined from the geologic map.)

These first drill holes should be spaced 10 to 20 feet from the shaft. (Note: The mineralized zone may be elongate parallel to the major structure pattern, approximately N. 35° W.)

3. At least four drill sample holes are needed to extend the dimensions of sample area L6. The principal mineralizing structure at this site strikes about N. 75° W. The existing sample cut probably does not represent either the total width of the mineralized zone or the total length.

4. If satisfactory values and tonnage result from any of the above suggested holes, the drill holes in sites L4 and L5 should then be considered to further extend the ore dimensions.

5. Drill site L7, or other potential drill sites, may then be explored at any time after ore grade rock is being processed.

The budget noted on page 21 of the May 10, 1975, Report should be modified to conform to this up-dated budget.

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SUPPLEMENT TO SILVER CENTER MINE

GEOLOGIC - EXPLORATION REPORT

OF MAY 10, 1975

Refer to chapter on hydrothermal alteration, Page 16, of Silver Center Report.

Attached:

Plate 4, Log, Silver Center Drill Hole 101

Plate 5, Silver Center Cross Section B - B'
Golden Dawn Adit

Plate 6, Silver Center Cross Section C - C'
Drill Hole Section

Figure 2, Plan Map (sketch), Suggested Cause of
Small Scale Thrusting

Following the drilling of Silver Center drill hole 101 in 1975, the "Leasing Company" abandoned the lease on the Silver Center Mine claims.

As shown on Plate 4 (attached) the drill hole 101 cut continuous, oxidized, hydrothermally altered, silver mineralized rhyolite from the surface to 116 foot depth. Between 116 feet and 204 feet the samples contained erratic silver values with mixed silver mineralized rock and waste (see Plate 4). At 145 feet, circulation was lost when drilling the hole, and regained with difficulty. At 204 feet began a continuous section of unmineralized rhyolite waste to the

bottom of the hole at 734 feet. Below 204 feet, the "unmineralized waste" is "fresh" unaltered rhyolite.

The drill target of approximately 700 feet in depth was predicated on the depth below the surface of the first (upper) zone of secondary enrichment at the Wonder Mine (see Silver Center Mine Report, May 10, 1975).

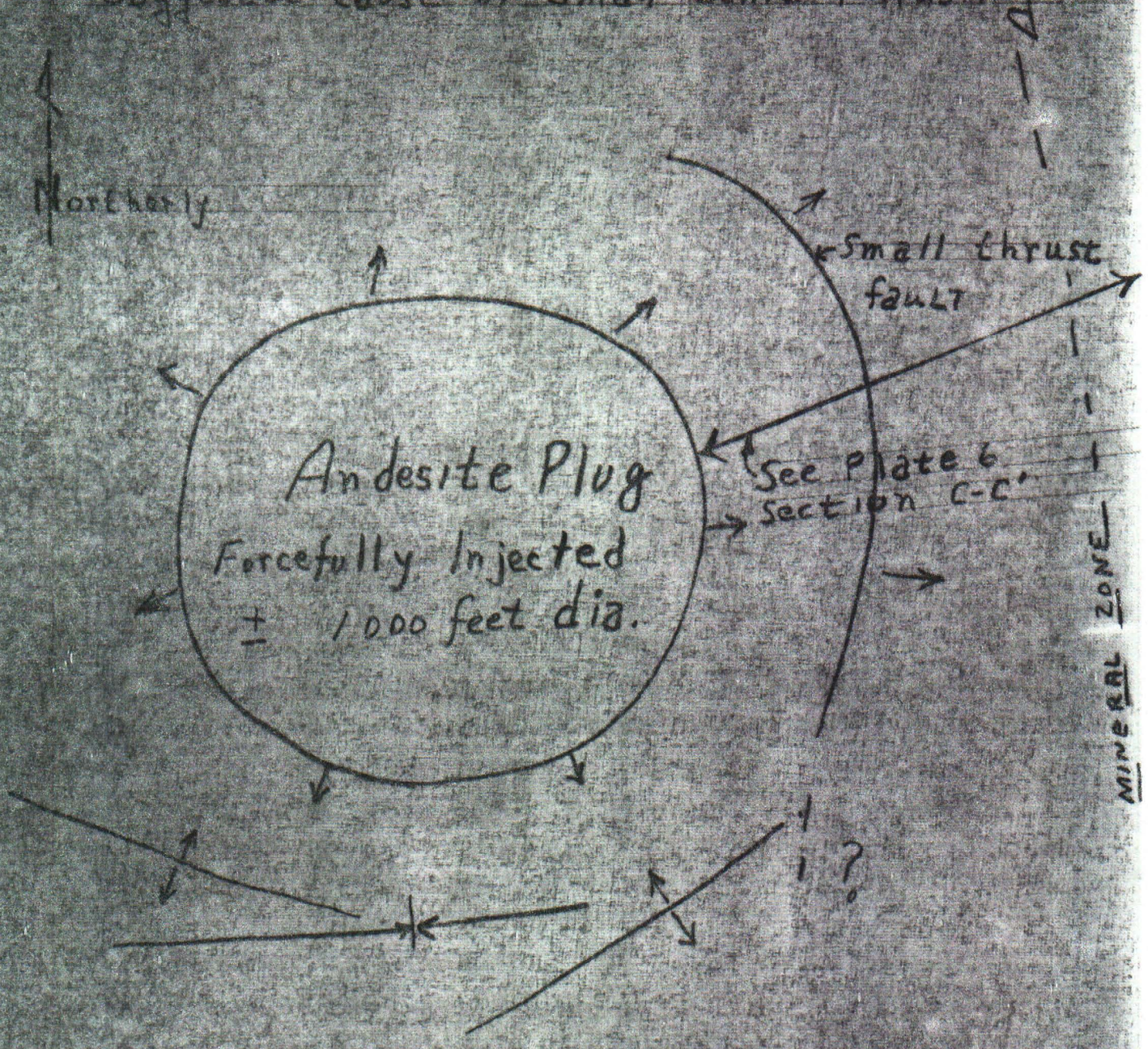
In an attempt to determine why the hydrothermally mineralized zone "bottomed" so abruptly at a shallow depth in the drill hole, on top of "fresh" unaltered rhyolite, we did additional geologic mapping. As part of the program we mapped the old Golden Dawn Adit, which is about 500 feet north of drill hole 101. It is about 300 feet lower in elevation than the collar of the drill hole (5750 feet elevation - see Plate 5). At the time of the drilling the northward extension of the ore zone, northwest of the drill hole, was not a part of the Silver Center property; so that area was not mapped. (This property is now included).

At the face of the adit, approximately 600 feet from the portal, we found a "flat" thrust fault dipping between 5° and 10° southwesterly (see Plate 5). Rock from the west was thrust over the most easterly rock containing hydrothermally altered fracture zones, as shown on Plate 5. This thrust fault explains the "unnatural" situation of hydrothermally

Silver Center Figure 2

Plan Map

Suggested Cause of Small Scale Thrusting



Possible folding and fold Axes as Shown.

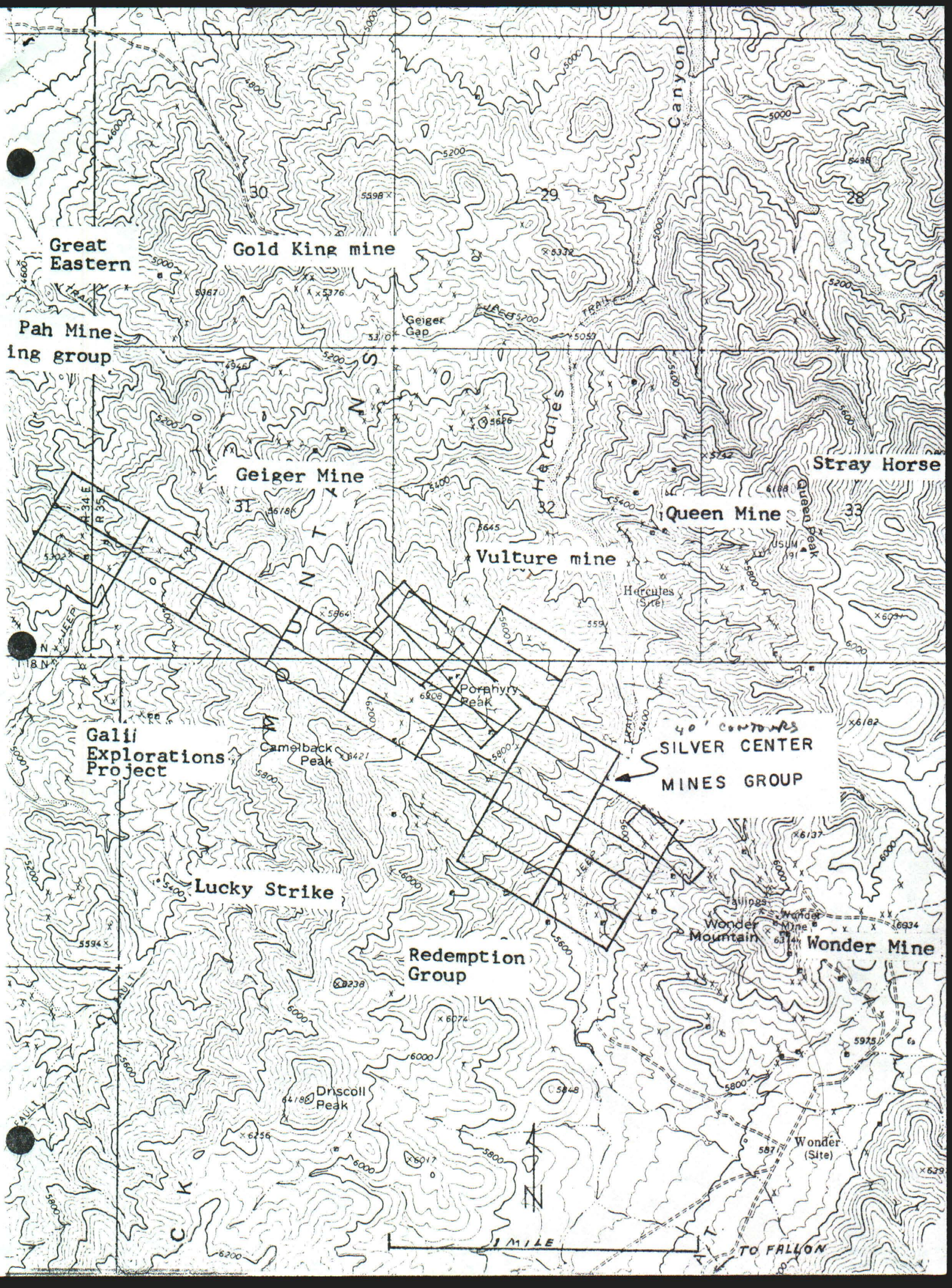
altered and mineralized rhyolite lying on top of completely "fresh", unaltered rhyolite at the approximate 200 foot depth in the drill hole.

The thrust fault appears to be one of only a few hundred feet of total displacement. The two narrow hydrothermally altered shear zones, at and near the face of the adit, probably are at the eastern edge of the Silver Center mineralized zone. Toward the portal the rhyolite is generally fresh and unaltered, similar to that cut in the drill hole below the hydrothermally altered, mineralized rhyolite.

The thrust fault is probably related to the forceful emplacement of the small intrusive andesite plug (± 1000 feet in diameter) that crops out on the peak to the west of drill hole 101 (see Figure 2). As shown on Plate 6, such forceful emplacement could initiate a small thrust fault or reverse fault. This procedure seems the most logical manner of placing hydrothermally altered rock on top of completely "fresh" unaltered rock as was found in drill hole 101.

The pre-thrust mineralizing structures (feeders) are the two fracture systems, (#1) striking N. 35° - 40° W.; and (#2) striking N. 65° - 80° W., both dipping steeply toward the east.

The proposed drill site 2A, near proposed drill hole 2, should be a reasonable first approximation of positioning a hole to reach the desired depth of secondary enrichment within the mineralized portion of the zone below the small thrusts.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Gold King mine
Pah Mine
ing group
Geiger Gap
Geiger Mine
Hercules
Stray Horse
Queen Mine
Queen Peak
Vulture mine
Hercules (Site)
Porphyry Peak
Galii Explorations Project
Camelback Peak
40' Contours
SILVER CENTER
MINES GROUP
Lucky Strike
Redemption Group
Wonder Mountain
Wonder Mine
Tailings
Wonder (Site)
Driscoll Peak
Canyon
TRAIL
JEEP
FAULT
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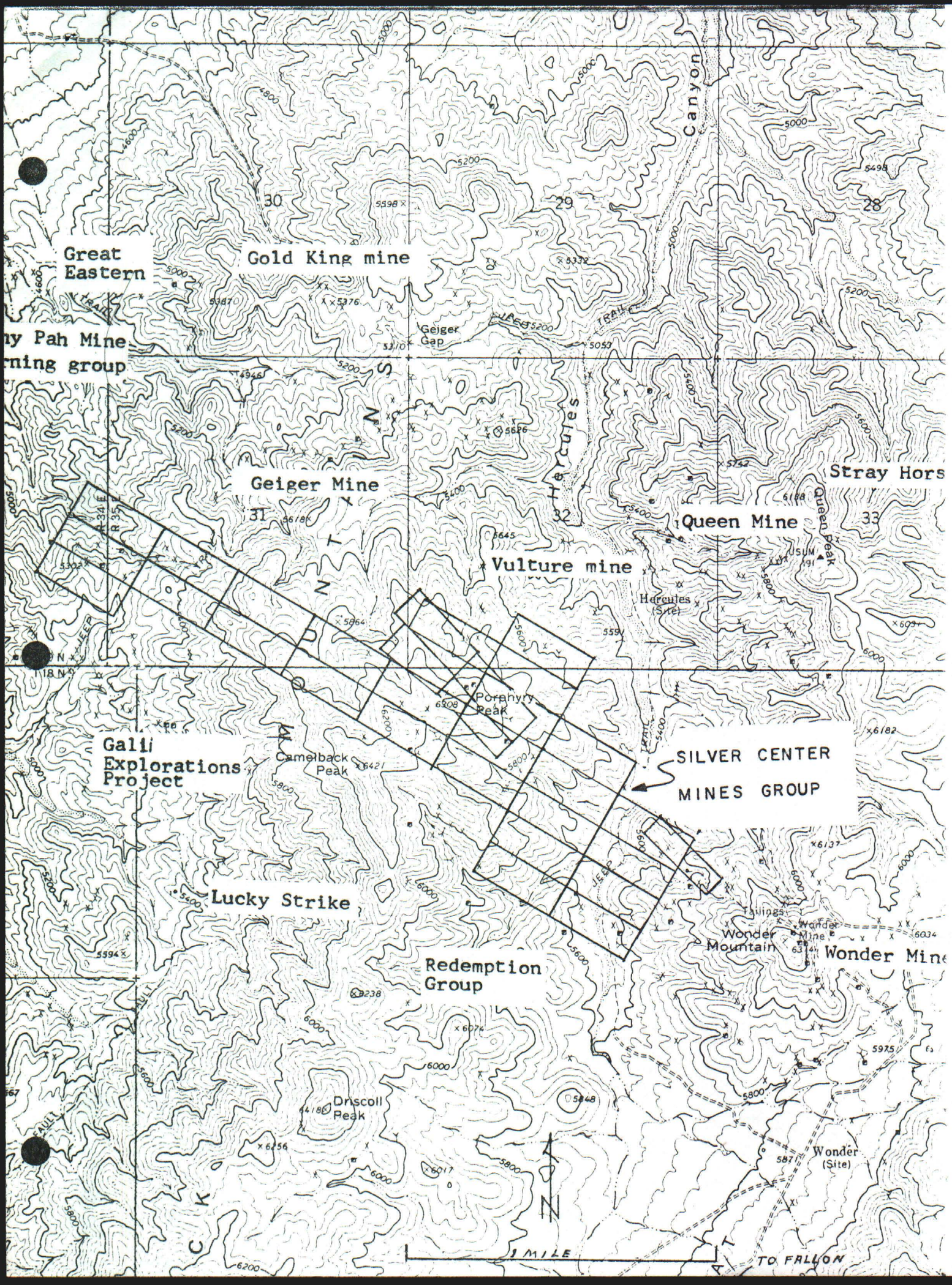
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Gold King mine
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Porphyry Peak
Camelback Peak
Galli Explorations Project
SILVER CENTER MINES GROUP
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At Pages 14 - 15, Brief History of District
At Pages 15 - 16, Lincoln lists 30 bibliographic references.

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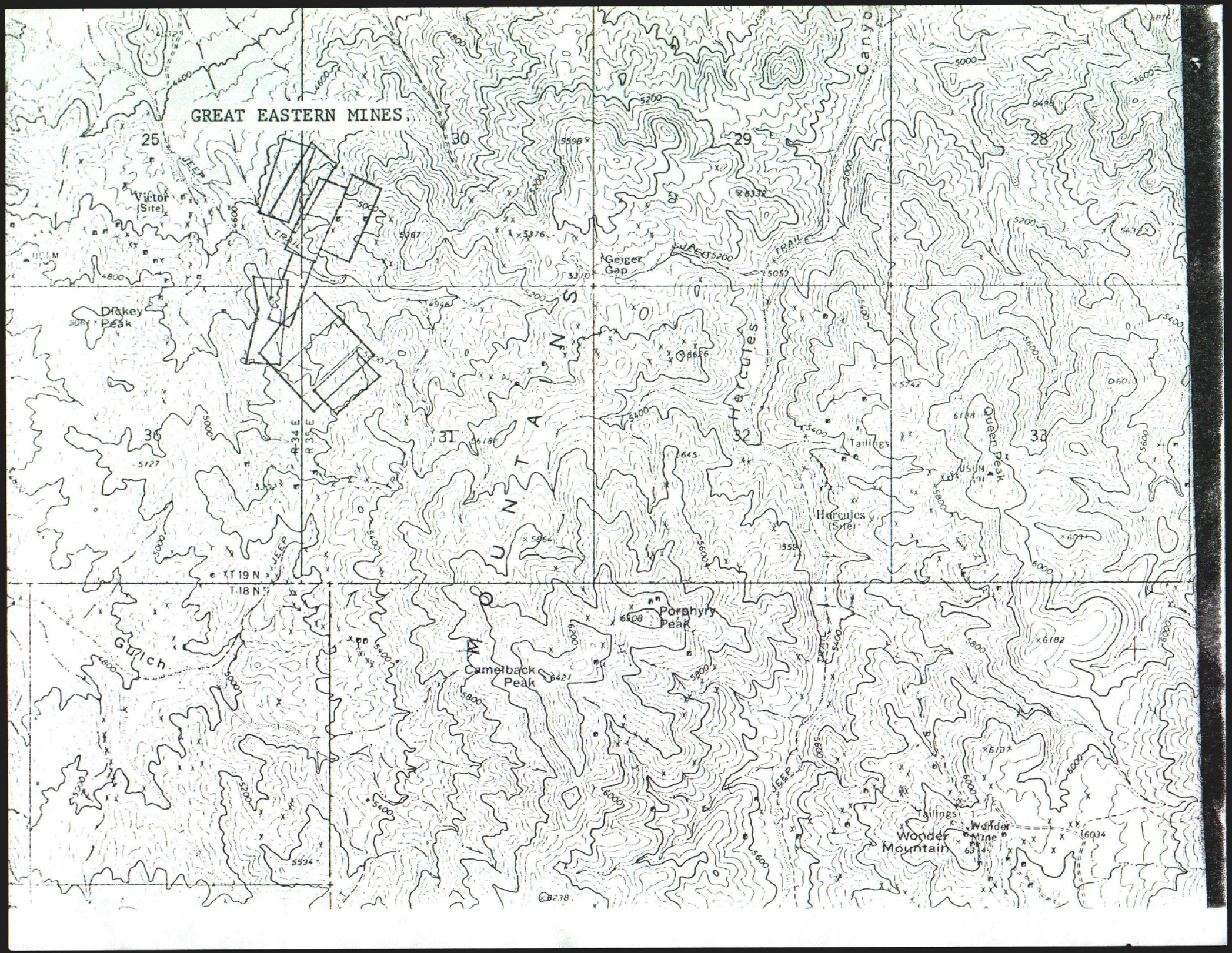
Topographic Maps:
U.S.G.S. Reno, Nevada, NJ 11-1 - Scale 1/250,000
U.S.G.S. Wonder Mountain Quadrangle, 1972
7.5 Minute Series - Scale 1/24,000

County Mining Claim Maps:
Churchill County Recorder's Office


GREAT EASTERN MINES
25
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32
33
Victor (Site)
Dickey Peak
Geiger Gap
Tailings
Queen Peak
Hercules (Site)
Porphyry Peak
Camelback Peak
Wonder Mine
Wonder Mountain
Gulch
JEEP
TRAIL
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R 35 E
T 19 N
T 18 N
SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS