(14)

4/18/84

STA	Time	Read.	DIURNAL	
MAG BASE PRIME	1:07	5046		
		Line 2 (Repeat)		
3+00	1:51	50380	+10	50390
2+00	1:58	50190	↓	50200
1+00	2:01	50300	↓	50310
0+00(b)	2:04	50330	↓	50340
0+00(a)	2:11	50410	↓	50420
		Line 1 (Repeat)		
0+00	2:04	50580	+10	50590
BASE PRIME	2:38	50460	↓	50470
		Line 5		
32+00 ~~3000~~	3:16	50320	+7	50327
			Avg	327 320 = 323
32+00	3:23	50310	+7	50317

(14a)

Product

Remarks

S 88° W ± 20'
from Beam 4 E Ctr
to 7+80 on Sec.
Line E Sec 35
N 9° E & 33' from
Beam 4 E Ctr.
to Line 2 3+00

73' from 0+00(b) to intersection between Sta 6+00 & 5+00 on base line @ 5+68 & 0+00(a)

OFF SET DUE TO CLIFFS
100' N 35 W to
32 A

~~100' From 38 to~~
~~From 32+00~~

LINE	TIME	8/18/84 (15) READ	DURNAK	
33+00	3:27	50280	+78	50287
34+00	3:30	50300	+78	50307
35+00	3:33	50290	+68	50296
36+00	3:37	50260		50266
37+00	3:41	50160		50166
38+00	3:43	50990	+68	50996
39+00	3:52	50230	+58	50235
40+00	3:54	50460		50465
41+00	3:57	50450	+58	50455

(15a)

REMARKS

N 24 W FROM 36
TO BEAU 11 SEC

← RIDGECREST, RUGGED
OUTCROP OVERLOOKING
OLD WORKING DRIFT
WITH SUBSTANTIAL
dump

4/18/84 (16)

	TIME	READ		
	LINE 5			
42+00	4:00	50400	+58	50405
43+00	4:03	50320	+58	50325
44+00	4:07	50270	+48	50274
45+00	4:09	50150	+48	50154
46+00	4:12	50150	+48	50154
47+00	4:14	50330		5334
48+00	4:16	50410		50414
49+00	4:18	50430		50434
50+00	4:20	50460		50464
51+00	423	50830	+38	50833
52+60	4:28	50710	+38	50713
BASE PRIME	5:18	50470		

REMARKS

← NW 50' OF ~~SMALL~~ LARGE SADDLE ROCK OUTCROP ON WESTERN TIP & ROCK outcrop ON east tip

← IW SMALL WASH

← 159.5' N23W TO 1/4 COR SEC 35 & SEC 2

35
2

Sta	Time	Read	Diurn.	
Base Prime	9:54	50470		
	Line 6			
0+00	10:18	50510	+28	50518
1	:40	50520	+48	50524
2	:41	50470		50424
3+00	:42	50480		50484
4	:49	50450		50454
5	:50	50540		50544
6+00	:52	50470	+48	50474
	Line 7			
6+00	11:18	50430	+68	50436
5	:27	50320	+78	5327
4	:29	50300	+88	50328
3+00	:31	50400		50408
2+00	:37	50350		50358
1+00	:39	50320		50328
0+00	:43	50590	+98	50599
0+00a				
Prime Base	12:00	50460		
" "	12:26	50450		

← At Rd

← 2+ 40 @ Rd
3+ 30 @ Main Rd to N. of main hill

← small shaft NEAR small cut

← Break line @ Shear
Vertical cliff

← 30' N60°E
SW corn. Roosevelt
& Alexander W
&

← Horizontal tie
short 22' but on
line

Line 7

Prime Base	12:26	50450		
1+00 NE	12:44	50360	+208	50380
2+00 NE	12:45	430		50450
3+00 NE	53	480		440
4 NE	56	460		480
5 NE	58	520		540
6+00 NE	1:00	570		590
7 NE	05	540		560
8 NE	06	490		50510
9 NE	09	420		50440
10+00 NE	15	50520		50540

Line 6

8+50 NE	1:27	50510		50530
7 NE	1:31	520		540
6+00 NE	1:32	540		560
5 NE	1:35	530		550
4 NE	1:36	460		480
3+00 NE	1:39	380		400
2+00 NE	1:40	630		650
1+00 NE	1:43	50500		500
0+00	1:44	50500	+208	500

4-19-84 18a

Went on bearing NE
1+50 NE Rd

0+30 NE Rd
Avg. 520 & 512 = 516 ← Rd.

4/19/84

Line 5

STA	Time	Read	Diurnal	
1 NE	1:54	50580	+208	50600
2 NE	:55	500		520
3+00 NE	:57	520		540
4 NE	2:00	520		540
5 NE	2:03	500		540
6 NE	:03	460		480
6+50 NE	2:06	50 440		460

Line 4

0+00	2:14	50 490		510
1 NE	2:16	540		560
2 NE	:17	440		460
3+00 NE	:19	520		540
4 NE	:20	260		280
5+00 NE	2:22	50 330		350

Line 3

0+00		50500		50520
1 NE	2:28	50820		840
2 NE	:29	50450		470
3 NE	:35	260		280

LINE 8

0+00	3:08	50380		400
1	3:18	430		50450

Avg. 506

Avg. 500

(20)

4/19/84

STA	TIME	Read	Diurnal	
		Line B		
2+00	3:14	50440	+20γ	50460
3+00	3:15	410		430
4	:18	360		480
5	3:20	500		580
6+00	:21	400		420
7	:23	360		380
8+00	:26	50490		510
8+94	:24	50380		400
10	:36	50340		360
11	:38	50290		310
12	:41	50380		400
13	:51	50370		390
14	:54	50590		610
15	:57	50470		490
16	4:04	50360		380
16+50	4:06	50650	+20γ	50670
PRIME BASE	4:15	50450		

Remarks

NE Edge of Rd

← SW PART OF LARGE OUTCROP

← BESIDE SMALL WASH

← NEAR SMALL DUMP

← At bottom of Shear cliff
End of line

LINE STA	(21) TIME	READING	DIURNAL	PRODUCT
	4/20/84			
BASE PRIME	8:20 AM	50460		
LINE 9↓				
15+00	:39	50440	+98	50449
14	:42	50470		479
13	:43	50550		559
12	:44	50440		449
11	:48	50320		329
10	:51	50320		329
9	:53	50330		339
8	:54	50360	+98	369
7	:56	50480	+98	489
6	:57	50420	+98	429
5	:58	50420	+98	429
4	9:00	50320	+98	329
3	:02	50550	+98	559
2	:08	50340		349
1	:09	50340		349
0+00	:13	50360		369
LINE 10				
0+00	9:19	50370	+1	371
1	:22	50270		271
2	:23	50300		301
3	:24	50410		411
4	:27	50420		50421
5	:28	50380		50381

MAG TRASH
METAL TRASH
RD @ 10+20

METAL TRASH

METAL TRASH

⇐ RD 20' to SE
CROSS RD @
5+50

4/20/84 (22)

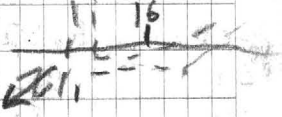
LINE B STA. LINE 10	TIME	READING	DIURNAL	Product
6+00	9:36	50360	+78	50367
7	:38	50440		447
8	:39	50440		447
9	:41	50280		287
10	:44	50260	+68	266
11	:48	50310		316
12	:49	50420		426
13	:51	50430		436
14	:53	50500		506
15	:54	50460		466
16	:57	50410		416
17	:59	50410	+68	416
18	10:01	50390	+58	395
19	:02	50380		385
20	:04	50380		385
21	:187	50380		385
22	:15	50370		375
23	:19	50370		375
24	:24	50370	+58	375
25	:28	50370	+48	374
26	:30	50380		384
27	:32	50360		364
28	:36	50350		354
29	:38	50350		354
30	:40	50340		50344
31	:44	50350		354

(220)

3 TRENCHES @ 90° TO LINE
BETWEEN STA. 7 & 8

STA. IN WASH

METAL TRASH
RD @ 15+50
RD



METAL TRASH

ROCK CAIRN @ 29+75

LINE STA	TIME	READ	DIURNAL	
	LINE 10	4/20/84		
32+00	10:46	50340	+38	50343
33	:50	50340		343
34	:53	50310		313
35	:54	50340		343
36	:55	50270		273
37	:58	50280		283
38	11:00	50280		283
39	:02	50250	+38	253
40	:21	50350	+38	357
41	:22	50310		312
42	:23	50320		322
43	:26	50250		252
44	:28	50260		262
45	:29	50230		232
46	:31	50370	+28	372
47	:32	50380	+18	381
48	:34	50240		241
49	:38	50240		241
50	:40	50250		251
51	:41	50230		231
52	:43	50230	+18	50231
BASE PRIME	12:02	5047		
"	12:36	5047		

39@ right BETWEEN 2 WASHES

42@ MAIN ACCESS RD

NEXT TO WASH
X WASH @ 45+66

49 IN WASH
50 " "

END OF LINE 10

LINE STA	TIME	READING	DIURNAL	
	LINE 9	4/20/34		
16+00	12:57	50440	+68	50446
17	1:01	50420		426
18	:02	50410		416
19	:05	50380	+68	386
20	:07	50380	+78	387
21	:13	50360	+78	367
22	:18	50360	+88	368
23	:20	50370	+88	378
24	:21	50360	+88	368
25	:27	50410	+98	419
26	:29	50390		399
27	:31	50420		429
28	:33	50370		379
29	:35	50390		379
30	:37	50350	+108	360
31	:45	50330		340
32	:47	50300		310
33	:49	50310	+118	321
34	:50	50290		301
35	:51	50320		331
36	:52	50290		281
37	:54	50280	+118	391
38	:56	50240	+128	258
39	:57	50260	+128	278
40	2:PM	50240	+128	50258

RIDGE CREST @ 20+80
MAIN ACCESS RD @ 21+80

29 IN WASH

30 IN WASH
SMALL LOCAL SS. OUTCROPS
32 IN WASH BELOW DRY
WATER FALL
RD @ 34

(25)

LINE STA	TIME	READING	DIURNAL	
LINE 9		4/20/80		
41+00	2:02	50200	+18	50218
42	:03	50280	+13	293
43	:04	50240		253
44	:06	50230		243
45	:08	50260		273
46	:10	50300		313
47	:12	50290		303
48	:13	50290	+13	303
49	:17	50280	+14	294
50	:18	50310		324
51	:20	50320		334
52	:25	50290	+14	50304
BASE PRIME	3:19	5045		

← SE Sec. 35
S 50° E 327' to
Sta 45+00 Line 9

48 IS 10' FROM CLAIM STAKE
"BTPL-30 NE CNR" &
"BTPL-31 NE CNR" &
"BTPL-26 NW CNR"
ABOVE @ 48+10

4/24/84 (26)

STA	Time	Read	Diurnal	Product
BASE PRIME	12:38	50460		
BASE 2	:44	50260		
LINE 6				
52+00	1:11	50170	+108	50180
51	:15	5026		270
50	:22	5025		260
49	:24	5016		170
48	:25	5023		240
47	:28	5033		340
46	:30	5028		290
45	:31	5026		270
44	:33	5025		260
43	:34	5026		270
42	:35	5027		280
41	:38	5025		260
40	:41	5029		300
39	:43	5033		340
38	:46	5031		320
37	:48	5033		340
36	:50	5034		350
35	:54	5032		330
34	:56	5041		420
33	:58	5031		320
32	2:07	5028		290
31	:09	5030		310
30	:11	5017		50180

← WORKINGS 200' APPROX. N FROM 48

← 41 @ EDGE OF DEEP ARROY

← CLAIM STAKE 50' APPROX N
"BPPL 35 SE CNR"

LINE STA	TIME	READ	(27)	Product
LINE 6	4/24/84			
29+00	2:22	5034	+108	50 350
28	:24	5032		330
27	:27	5035		360
26	:35	5041		420
25	:38	5063		640
24	:43	5043		440
23	:46	5051		520
22	:49	5025		260
21	:50	5052		530
20	:54	5078		790
19	2:57	5043		440
LINE 7				
25	3:34	5045		460
26	4:02	5040		410
27	:04	5038		390
28	:07	5037		380
29	:08	5040		410
30	:09	5040		410
31	:13	5036		370
32	:15	5040		410
33	:16	5034		350
34	:19	5034		350
35	:21	5035		360
36	:23	5033		340
37	:26	5027		50 280

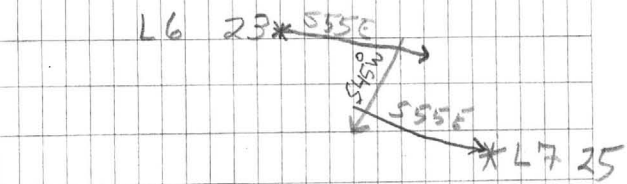
4/24/84 (572)

Remarks

25+75 MT. TOP

END LINE @ BASE OF CLIFF

TURN S55E FROM 23 200'
TURNED S45W 200' TURNED
S55E 300'



LINE STATION	TIME	READ	Diurnal	Red.
LINE 7		4/24/84		
38+00	4:28	50260	+10γ	50270
39	:30	50250		260
40	:32	50230		240
41	:34	50240		250
42	:35	50200		210
43	:39	50180		190
44	:40	50190		200
45	:42	50210		50220
46	:47	49980		49990
47	:49	50150		50160
48	:50	50220		230
49	:51	50280		290
50	:52	50170		180
51	:53	50230		240
52	:54	50170	10γ	50180
BASE 2	5:22	50260		

4/24/94 (28a)

Rock
CAIRN @ 38+85

43 IN WASH

END OF LINE 7

STATION	4/25/84 TIME	REDG	(29) DIURNAL	Product
	Base datum	50270		
CASE 2	7:57	50260		
LINE	8			
25	8:32	50340	+19 γ	50359
24	8:38	50270	+22 γ	292
23	8:43	50420	+24 γ	444
22	8:45	50150	+24 γ	174
21	8:46	50210	+24 γ	234
26	8:57	50350	+27 γ	377
27	8:58	50360	+28 γ	388
28	9:03	50350	+29 γ	379
29	04	50330	+29 γ	359
30	9:05	50320	+29 γ	359
31	08	50310	+30 γ	340
32	10	50300	+31 γ	331
33	11	50310	+31 γ	341
34	13	50270	+32 γ	302
35	14	50260	+32 γ	292
36	15	50270	+32 γ	302
37	20	50260	+33 γ	293
38	22	50230	+34 γ	264
39	9:23	50200	+34 γ	234
40	28	50190	+35 γ	225
41	29	50180	+36 γ	216
42	31	50170	+36 γ	50216

REMARKS

START LINE 9 25 BEAR
S. 55° E TO LINE 8 25

← METAL DEBRIS ON GROUND
← BEGIN CONCRETE SLAB + METAL

← Note 25 to 31 going NE

BESIDE SMALL PIT
← Note 26 to 52 going SW

BOTTOM OF WASH
" " "

STATION	4/25/84 TIME	READ	(30) Diurnal	Product	
LINE 8					
43	9:36	50140	+38γ	50178	
44	9:37	50160	+38γ	198	
45	9:41	50170	+39γ	209	
46	9:42	50240	+40γ	280	
47	9 44	50270	+40γ	310	
48	45	50240	+41γ	281	
49	48	50190	+41γ	231	
50	9:50	50160	+42γ	202	
51	9:52	50200	+42γ	242	
52	9:53	50230	+42γ	50272	
BASE 2	10:19	50220			
LINE 10					
52+00	1106	50190	+50γ	50240	
LINE 11					
52+00	11:18	50170	+50γ	50220	
LINE 12					
52	1137	50150	+50γ	50200	
51	43	50130		180	
50	45	50140		190	
49	46	50120		50170	

REMARKS

— BOTTOM OF WASH

— SIDE OF WASH

— BOTTOM OF WASH

GOING FROM L 10 52
TO START L 12 AT 52

STATION	4/25/84 TIME	READ	(31) DIURNAL	Product	
LINE 12					
48	11:47	50120	+50x	50170	.
47	11 49	50100		150	
46	:50	50140		190	.
45	51	50150		200	
44	54	50170		220	
43	55	50150		200	
42	57	50150		200	
41	11:59	50110		160	
40	12:01	50180		230	
39	02	50170		220	.
38	08	50110		160	
37	10	50170		220	.
36	14	50130		180	
35	21	50170		220	
34	23	50210		260	
33	26	50130		180	
32	31	50150		200	
31	12:37	50250		300	
30	40	50290		320	
29	46	50280		330	
28	56	50200		250	
27	12:59	50180		230	.
26	1:08	50190	V	240	
25	1:09	50200	+50x	50250	.

REMARKS

— IN WASH

LARGE GRANITIC RIDGE EXTRUSION

MOUNTAIN PEAK

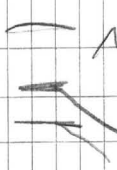
4/25/84

(32)

STA	TIME	READ	DIURNAL	Product
24	1:13	50210	+50X	50260
23	15	50220		270
22	16	50230		280
21	19	50220		270
20	1:23	50180		230
19	25	50120		170
18	27	50160		50210
17	135	49820		49870
16	138	49830		49880
15	:41	50130		50180
14	:43	50140		190
13	46	50110		160
12	51	50340		390
11	1:56	50110		50160
10	58	49840		49890
9	59	50050		50100
8	2:02	50050		100
7	03	50060		110
6	:04	50020		070
5	:08	50220		50270
4	2:10	49980		50030
3	2:13	49910		49960
2	2:15	50120		50170
1	2:17	50100	+50X	50150

(32a)

REMARKS



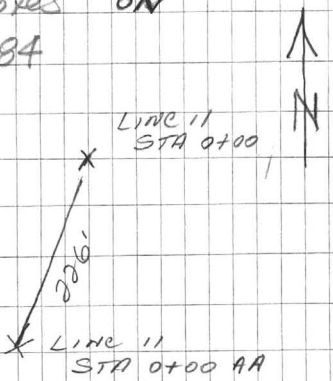
STA	TIME	READ	DIURNAL	Product
LINE 12				
00+00 AA	2:23	49480	+508	50030
MOVE TO		LINE	11	
00+00 aa	2:35	50580	+508	50630
1	240	50340	+508	390
2	241	50390	+508	440
PRIME BASE →	2:49	50420		
BASE 2	2:54	50220		
LINE 11				
3	3:38	50300	+538	50358
4	3:40	50230		282
5	41	50200		252
6	42	50200		252
7	43	50180	+53	233
8	45	50150	+538	203
9	46	50180	+538	233
10	48	50240	+538	273
11	49	50250	+538	303
12	50	50330	+538	383
13	3:53	50230	+538	283
14	:54	50360	+538	413
15	3:56	50220	+538	50273

4/25/84 (33a)

REMARKS

75' S 80 E TO LOC. MON FOR HS # 24 CHAMPION & PRESIDENT WEST END CENT

Line 11 STA 00 AA is in ERROR & is 226' S 20°W from Line 11 STA 00 55+00 NE Base See notes ON 4/26/84



48' S 65° E TO JULIA WEST C.L. CENT & EVE STAR EAST CENTER

34

STA	TIME	READ	Diurnal	Product
LINE 11				
16	3:58	50230	+53X	50283
17	359	50090	+54X	50144
18	4:00	50310	+54X	50364
PRIME BASE	4:19	50420		
Avg. datum + 55X				
BASE 2	4:24	50210		

LINE 11 4/26/84

18+00	8:24	50310	+38X	50348
19	:27	50220		318
20	:28	50260		298
21	:29	50190		228
22	:31	50200		238
23	:33	50210		248
24	:35	50200		238
25	:37	50180		218
26	:39	50170		208
27	:41	50200	+37X	237
28	:50	50190		227
29	:51	50230		267
30	:53	50270		307
31	:57	50230	+36	266
32	8:59	50230		266
33	9:00	50310		346
34	:02	50200	+36X	50236

REMARK

→ 356

48
64
2 | 1 2
56

← BASE PRIME } 8:05 AM 50430
↖ Aug. 356

27 @ RIDGECREST

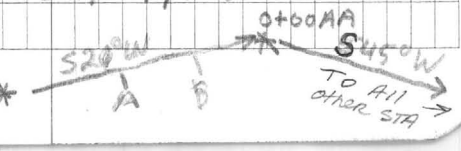
SIN WASH

LINE 35 STA.	LINE 11 TIME	4/26/84 READ	DIURNAL	Product
35+00	9:04	50180	+368	50216
36	:05	50190	↓	50226
37	:09	50200	↓	236
38	:10	50180	+358	215
39	:11	50180	↓	215
40	:13	50170	↓	205
41	:14	50170	↓	205
42	:16	50180	↓	215
43	:17	50180	↓	215
44	:18	50170	↓	205
45	:19	50190	↓	225
46	:20	50190	↓	225
47	:21	50190	↓	225
48	:22	50180	↓	215
49	:25	50200	+348	234
50	:27	50160	↓	194
51	:30	50160	↓	194
LINE	11	4/26		
STA. 00+00	10:07	50360	+318	50331
A+00	10:15	50290	+308	↓ 320
B+00	:19	50420	+308	50450

Line 12
STA 52+00 (end of line)
Set 4-25-84
WAS est. { IN ERROR / by surveying
S 45° E 500' from
STA 52+00 line 11

MAIN ACCESS RD @ 47+15

METAL TRASH, 50 @ EDGE OF WASH
STA 51 21 FT PAST STA 52
SURVEIED 4/25/84 THEREFOR
LINE 11 121 FT. TOO LONG
"A" IS 100' N20E OF STA.
0+00 AA, LINE 11 SET 4/25/84
WORKING S 80' FT S45E OF
"A" "B" IS 200' FROM
00+00 SET 4/25



LINE & STA	TIME	READ		
LINE 12		4/26/84		
0+00	10:46	50260	+288	50888
"A"	:49	49930	+278	49957
	LINE 13			
0+00	11:07	50000	+268	50026
1	:09	49860	↓	49826
2	:11	49770	↓	49796
3	:13	50110	↓	50136
4	:24	50430	+258	50458
5	:26	49810		49835
6	:28	50170		50195
7	:32	50020	+258	50045
8	:38	50010	+248	50034
9	:40	49970	↓	49994
10	:46	50070	↓	50094
11	:42	50000	↓	50024
12	:44	50110	↓	50134
BASE PRIME	12:25	50450		50474
	LINE 13			
13	12:44	50080	+218	50101
14	:46	50150		50171
15	:46	50260		50281
16+00	:51	50350	+218	50371

S25°W TO 0+00 AA 203' FROM 0+00

POOR RD @ 2+50
RIDGECREST @ 3+65

RIDGECREST @ 7+55

NOTE BREAK IN TIME SEQUENCE

LINE & STA	TIME	READ	(37)	
LINE 13		4/26/84		
17+00	12:53	50250	+218	50271
18	:56	50150		171
19	:57	50130		151
20	12:59	50110		131
21	1:01	50120		141
22	:02	50140		161
23	:04	50170		191
24	:05	50200		221
25	:08	50220	+218	241
26	:10	50210	+228	232
27	:11	50190	+228	212
28	:16	50180	+228	202
29	:18	50180	+228	202
30	:47	50210	+238	233
31	:50	50200		223
32	:51	50230		253
33	:56	50210	+248	234
34	2:02	50210		234
35	:06	50190		214
36	:09	50290		314
37	:13	50230		254
38	:15	50190		214
39	:16	50190		214
40	:20	50200	+258	225
41	:22	50200	+258	50225

4/26/84 (37a)

36
1

SECTION 1/4 CORNER SEC
POST 15 110' S50°E OF
STA. ~~32~~ 37? LINE 12

LINE & STA	TIME	READ	(38) DIURN.	Product
42+00	2:25	50210	+258	50235
43	:28	50190		215
44	:30	50200		225
45	:32	50220		245
46	:34	50240		265
47	:37	50270		295
48	:38	50170		195
49	:42	50150		175
50	:44	50100		125
51	:42	50220	+25	245
52	2:52	50150	+268	50176
	LINE	14		
0+00	3:43	49970	+288	49998
1	:47	49950		978
2	:49	49960		988
3	:52	49900		928
4	:54	49810		838
5	:56	49750		49778
6	:57	50360		50388
7	3:59	51990	+288	58018
8	4:13	50580	+298	50609
9	:17	49940	+298	49969
10	4:19	50070	+298	50099
BASE PRIME	4:40	5044		

4/26/84

(38a)

RIDGECREST @ 41+80

END OF LINE 13

7 @ RIDGECREST

END OF DAY @ 10 ON RD.

LINE & STA	TIME 4/27/84	READ	(39) DIURNAL	
BASE PRIME	9:33	5043		
MAG BASE 3	9:20	5012		
	LINE 14			
10+00	9:45	50020	+398	50059
11	:46	49950		49989
12	:49	50000		50039
13	:48	50020		50059
14	:51	50010		50049
15	:52	50250		289
16	:54	50100		139
17	:55	50120		159
18	:56	50180		219
19	:57	50120		159
20	58	50110		149
21	9:59	50120	+398	159
22	10:01	50160	+388	198
23	:02	50170		208
24	:03	50130		168
	CHANGED TO LINE 15			
LINE 15 STA. 24+00	10:09	50130	+388	50168
23	:16	50160		198
22	:17	50130		168
21	:18	50010		50048

MAG BASE 3 @ CLAIM POST "BPTL 25 W. CTR."

ON BELMONT McNIEL RD
Aug. 59

WASH @ 14+50

WASH @ 19+50
WASH @ 20+60

← pulled chain on bearing S55°E
FROM Line 14 STA. 24+00 to
Line 15 STA 24+00.

WASH @ 23+80 RD @ 23+40

WASH @ 21+00

4/27/84

LINE & STA	TIME	READ	(40) DIURNAL	Product
LINE 15 20+00	10:23	50170	+38X	50208
19	:24	50090	+38	50128
18	:27	50120	+37X	157
17	:29	50320	|	357
16	:31	50110	|	147
15	:34	49980	|	50017
14	:37	50010	|	50047
13	:38	49870	V	49907
12	:45	49860	+37X	49897
MOVED TO NE BASE LINE 15				
STA 00	NOT SURVEYED OR READ			
00 @ BASE OF CLIFF				
LINE 15 STA. 1+00	11:36	49780	+35X	49815
2+00	12:31	49890	+31X	49921
3	:34	50140	|	50171
4	:35	49940	|	49971
5	:37	49840	|	49871
6	:39	50100	|	50131
7	:42	50560	|	50591
8	:45	50330	|	50361
9	:48	50230	V	50261
10	:50	49860	+31X	49891
BASE 3	1:06	50130	+30X	50160
BASE 3	1:38	50120	+40X	50160

CLAIM POST "SW CNR SILVER"
@ 19+60

WASH @ 15+80
WASH @ 14+20

INCLINED SHAFT @ 12+70
SOUND OF WATER @ BOTTOM
50' TO WATER??

WASH @ 2+60

RIDGECREST 3+50
WASH @ 5+00

RIDGECREST @ 7

DISCONTINUE LINE DUE TO CLIFF

LINE & STA	TIME	4/27/84 READ	(4) DIURNAL	Product
LINE 16				
24+00	2:01	50100	+38γ	50138
23	:03	50120		158
22	:05	50160		198
21	:06	50130		168
20	:07	50090		128
19	:09	50090		128
18	:10	50140		178
17	:13	50310		348
16	:15	50120	+38	158
15	:25	50020	+37γ	50057
14	:28	49590	+37	49627
END OF LINE 16 @ 14+00				
IN MOUTH OF CAVE @ BASE OF CLIFF				
LINE 17				
17+00	2:58	50240	+34γ	50274
18+00	3:02	50120		154
19	:04	50120		154
20	:06	50420		454
21	:07	50110		144
22	:10	50090		124
23	:12	50120	+33γ	153
24	:13	50120	+33γ	153
25	:16	50010	+33γ	50143

(chain)

PULLED 1500' S55°E FROM L15 24+00

RD @ 22+60

S36	S31
S1	S6

SECTION CNR

← 55' BEARING S10°E OF 15+00
CLAIM POST "SILVER SE CNR"
@ SEC. CNR.

PULLED 500' FROM L.16 STA 17

WASH @ 20+75
WASH @ 22+00

LINE & STA	4/27/84 Time	Read	(42) Diurnal	Product
	LINE 17			
26+00	3:20	50130	+33	50163
27	23	50150	+38	50188
Base 3	3:39	50130		
Base 4	3:52	50180		

Belmont No. 2

	4:03			
A + 50 West of Rd		5016		
A	3:36	5016		
A+10	57	5014		
20	57	5009		
30	58	5018		
40	58	5008		
50	58	5006		
60	59	5010		
70	59	5018		
80	4:00	5010		
90	4:00	5018		
100		5014		
150		5017		
Base 4	4:02	50180		

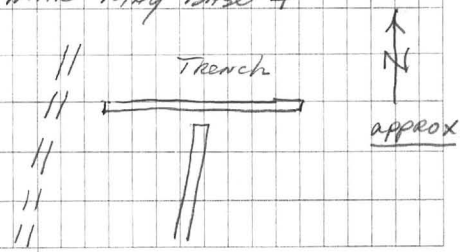
Remarks

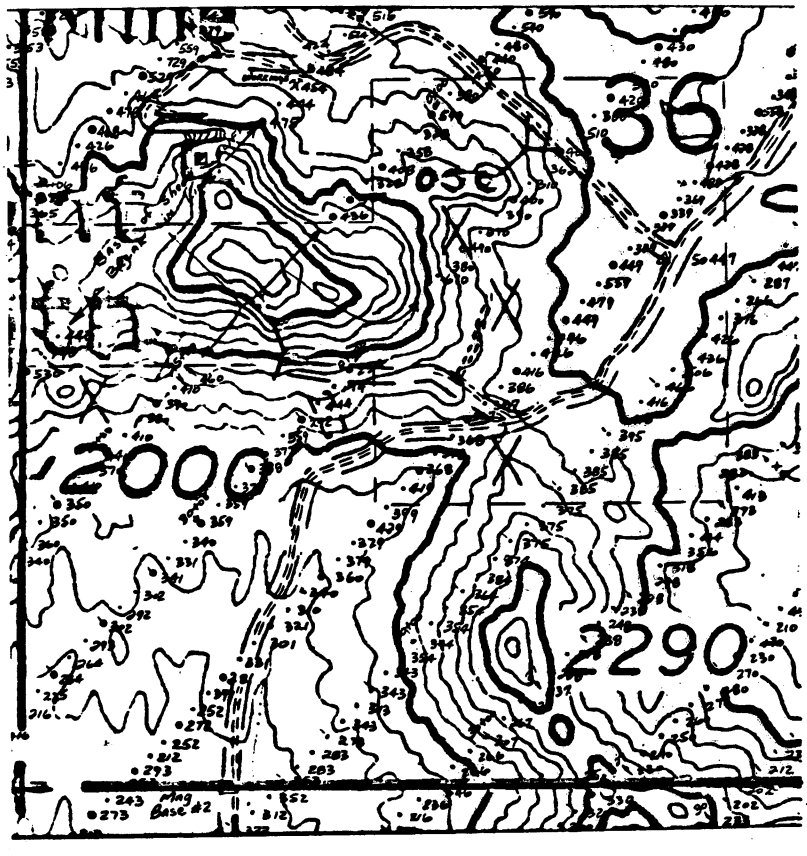
—— @ West end of cut
near Rds

heading 045° @
0' intervals

Survey @ Trench Cut
made thusly:

near Mag Base 4




2000
2290
Mag Base #2

BELMONT-TONOPAH EXPLORATION LTD.

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM FOR THE TONOPAH-BELMONT - MORNING STAR MINES PROPERTY MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

LOCATION OF CLAIMS

The old Tonopah-Belmont Mine is situated in Section 36, T4N, R7W, Maricopa County, while the Morning Star Mine is situated about 2 miles to the south-east in Section 6, T3N, R6W, Maricopa County, Arizona. Access can be made to these properties either from the south via Tonopah located on Interstate 10, some fifty miles west of Phoenix or from the north by way of Wickenburg. This town provides a good business center and is accessible by 27 miles of good dirt roads.

OWNERSHIP OF CLAIMS

As can be seen on the accompanying map, the claim block as presently constituted consists of 58 claims. A total of 21 of these claims are on Arizona State land while the remaining 37 are on Federal land. All of this claim block was staked by Belmont-Tonopah except 12 claims in Section 36 including the Washington, Dewey Champ, Mammoth, Evening Star, Julie, Wm. Penn, Black Copper, Alexander. These claims were acquired by Belmont-Tonopah through an option agreement with a Mr. Hal Halpen of Phoenix.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Very little information is recorded on the Tonopah-Belmont Mine with the Arizona Bureau of Mines. No recent work of any technical merit has been found to be available.

The mine was discovered around 1904 by a Mr. George Dillard of Wickenburg. His partners, Dan McNeil and Charles Wilcot,

located the chims and performed the necessary assessment work until 1926 when they sold the property to the Tonopah-Belmont Mining Company of Nevada. The new owners sank a 500' shaft and developed the mine on three levels. A small 60 ton bulk flotation plant was built and concentrate shipped to El Paso. The mine is reported to have closed down in 1930 due to the depressed prices of metals (Cu - 6¢, Pb - 4¢, Ag - 28¢, and Au - $20.86 per ounce.) In 1941 a Mr. Ernest Dickie acquired the Tonopah and stripped the mine pillars and even the shaft collar in order to provide metals for the War effort. Since the War, periodic evaluations have been made by various owners, none of whom have been adequately financed, in order to undertake an extensive exploration program. A geological map was reported to have been compiled by a Harry Nelson of Las Vegas in 1969.

The Morning Star Mine was discovered by a Mr. L. R. Stits around 1930. Early development work consisted of trenching surface showings, the sinking of a 30' vertical shaft and drifting along a mineralized structure for thirty-five feet. An inclined shaft 425 feet in length was then sunk and minor development work carried out. Records indicated that 140.6 tons of ore was shipped to various smelters returning 12,643.2 lbs. copper.

Between the Tonopah-Belmont and the Morning Star properties, a distance of almost two miles, is an area of extensive mineralization. Numerous pits and shafts can be seen along the brecciated contact of a rhyolite and adesite. No records can be found of any of this work, but surface dumps indicate the extent of the mineralization.

PAST PRODUCTION RECORDS

Production records from the Tonopah-Belmont property have been kept by both the Arizona Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

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The Arizona Bureau of Mines records are from the period 1926-30.

Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)	Gold (value)	Silver (value)	Total Value
700,000	6,000,000	$210,000	$120,000	$610,000

The U. S. Bureau of Mines provide data for the period 1920-1959.

Ore/short tons	Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)	Gold (value)	Silver (value)
57,280	1,027,860	4,317,515	$8536	$ 141,452

It is also reported that bulk concentrates carrying 5-6% zinc were shipped to El Paso for smelting. However, no records can be found as to quantity or value of these zinc concentrates. It also appears that the value of gold and silver production in the two reports are not reconcilable.

Production records for the Morning Star Mine are provided by the Arizona Bureau of Mines.

Year	Tons ore	Pounds copper
1937	30.0	2,382.6
1938	none	none
1939	49.0	4,569.2
1940	61.6	5,691.4
	140.6	12,643.2

No value or quantity of silver production has been recorded even though mine assay certificates indicate between 2-2½ ounces of silver per ton.

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

According to the map published by the Arizona State Bureau of Geology the area is one of Precambrian schists intruded by Laramide plugs of rhyolitic to andesitic in composition. Field examination of igneous rocks indicate five main rock types: (1) intrusive andesites, (2) intrusive rhyolites,

(3) volcanic flows of andesites, (4) volcanic flows of rhyolites, (5) rhyolitic breccia.

(1) Intrusive Andesites

The intrusive andesite is found from the N.W. of the Tonopah-Belmont mine stretching in an elliptical form for nearly two miles in length to the Morning Star Mine. The andesite can be seen cutting Precambrian schists. It is a gray-green in color, aphantic in texture, extensively brecciated and altered by the later rhyolitic intrustion. The best exposed cross-section of this rock type is found in the portal of the Tonopah-Belmont Mine for 140 feet. The extensive alteration has a high visible $CaCO_3$ content together with a high fluoride content, as five samples assayed for previous investigators indicate assays ranging from 1.2 - 1.6% fluoride.

(2) Intrusive Rhyolite

The intrusive rhyolite forms the main mass of the central intrusive stock of the area. The plug is about 1500 feet wide in a northerly direction and 1800 feet long in an easterly direction. It outcrops with nearly vertical contact walls and forms the main peak 1200' to the north-west of the Morning Star Mine. The contact between the intrusive rhyolite and the andesite is marked by a zone of bleaching and sheared altered andesitic breccia. Extensive mineralization is present marked by numerous old pits and shafts.

Field relationships indicate that the intrusive rhyolite is of a later age than the intrusive andesites. The rhyolite is generally light gray in color; has an aphanitic texture and has a few phenocrysts of quartz. The rock weathers a light reddish tan in color.

(3) Volcanic Andesitic Flows

Surface volcanic flows of probable andesitic to basaltic composition can be found 3,000 feet east of the Tonopah-Belmont

Mine adit and can be followed for a further 4,000 feet in a south-easterly direction. It appears to have been deposited after the intrusive andesites; however, its relationship to the other intrusive rocks in the area is not known. It weathers to a dark reddish brown and appears not to contain any mineralization.

(4) Volcanic Flows of Rhyolites

Volcanic rhyolites can be found forming ragged tops to many of the mountains in the area. It is generally light gray in color at times containing a few phenocrysts of quartz and feldspars. The rock weathers to a dark reddish-tan. It does not appear to be associated with any mineralization.

(5) Rhyolitic Breccias

The rhyolitic breccia intrudes the andesite underground at the Tonopah-Belmont Mine and is the main mineral-bearing structure. It appears that the breccia was an important zone through which hydrothermal solutions could permeate. In the field it is visible as an infilling of angular fragments of rhyolite completely silicified. On the north side of the Tonopah-Belmont Mine it is visible on the surface with abundant iron staining. Another breccia zone mapped underground at the Tonopah-Belmont Mine is ten feet wide and contains a four foot wide mineralized vein. It strikes N 55°E and dips 75° to 80° S.E. The rhyolitic breccias have not been seen to penetrate the overlying rhyolite lavas although the mineralized vein system does.

The rhyolitic breccia around the Tonopah-Belmont Mine has every indication of being intrusive but its relationship structurally to the brecciation around the major rhyolite plug to the south-east at the Morning Star is not known.

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STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

As no detail map of the area has yet been compiled, the overall picture of the structural geology is only conjectural. The salient feature of the area is the large andesitic plug with an associated rhyolitic intrusion. A considerable amount of shearing and brecciation is associated with this structure, together with the introduction of large amounts of carbonates.

The major faulting in the area is thought to strike from N 30° to 35° W and to dip 60°-80° N.E. However the relationship of the igneous intrusion to the fracture system is unknown. Such information could be very useful in interpreting the structural controls of the mineralization. It appears that the contact of the Morning Star rhyolitic intrusion was a channel way for a major leakage of copper and silver mineralization, while the rhyolitic breccias of the Tonopah-Belmont area are richer in lead than copper. The extensive fracture system in the old andesitic stock shows chemically the introduction of fluorides and carbonates. The relationship of the mineralized areas to each other is unknown.

At the southern end of the Morning Star stock at the Wonder claim area there is extensive alteration in the andesite which shows replacement by carbonates. This alteration even extends into the shales. Here the mineralization of $CaCo_3$ and CuO do not appear to be confined to the mineralized faults, which follow the regional trend, but rather appear to be disseminated infillings of small shears and fractures with a random orientation. The area exposed forms a zone of unknown length and a width of over 350 feet.

Assays of various samples taken at random from surface outcrops gave the following results.

Sample 1.

Sample taken from south end of mineralized zone. Sample highly altered andesite extensively replaced by carbonates.

Au 45 gms/ton Ag 55.1 gms/ton (1.7 oz./ton) Cu 8.32%

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Sample 2.

Altered and leached shaley material from surface dump near road.

Au trace Ag trace Cu .03

Sample 3.

Highly altered andesite extensively replaced by carbonates. Sample taken 350' north of Sample 1.

Au trace Ag 189 gms/ton (6.0 oz./ton) Cu 1.1%

Sample 4.

Iron stained shales from surface dump near road.

Au trace Ag trace Cu 0.1

These assay results indicate that the andesite when altered is a favorable host rock for significant silver/copper mineralization. The shales although altered do not appear to be as receptive to mineralization. The general trend of the mineralization is southeast and it can be traced to the Morning Star Mine nearly 1500 feet away.

Assay results of samples taken at the Morning Star Mine are as follows:

Sample 1.

Exposed mineralization at upper shaft.

Au trace Ag 56.6 gms/ton (1.8 oz./ton) Cu 1.67%

Sample 2.

Exposed leached vein at surface 4' chip sample.

Au trace Ag 6.97 gms/ton Cu .06%

Sample 3.

Morning Star Mine Main Dump.

Au trace Ag 23.8 gms/ton Cu 2.17%

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At the Old Tonopah-Belmont Mine the salient structural feature appears to be a series of rhyolitic breccia fissures. It is reported that at depth these structures merge to form a pipe line feature. However, below the 400' level of the mine the mineralization was faulted off. This was not possible to substantiate as the lower workings are inaccessible. As the mineralization in this area is closely associated with the development of the rhyolitic breccias, the persistence of ore to a depth greater than 400' is a good possibility. However, the likelihood of the development of a large orebody at depth will depend on the character of the breccia zone, as this is apparently the controlling structural feature of the mineralization. Another potentially important mineralized zone is at the contact of the rhyolite breccia and the andesitic plug where later shearing has seen the introduction of gold mineralization.

EXPLORATION PROPOSAL

Any exploration program should be designed to accomplish two basic goals: 1) to obtain an overall picture of the relationship of structural geology to mineralization; 2) to define the anomolous mineralized areas.

The first step in the program should be the compiling of a geological map on a scale of 1" to 500 feet. This map should define all the boundaries of the major rock types, together with all pertinent structural data such as dip and strike of faulting, cleavage and schistosity. Zones of alteration and mineralization should also be identified and recorded.

With the identification of trends of mineralization, an EM survey should be designed to further define the areas of interest. A magnetometer survey should be undertaken concurrently. This would give important structural data, such as subsurface relationships between the andesite and shales. This data would be very useful in areas of heavy overburden. A geochemical survey composed of sampling bedrock

for copper and precious metals could be helpful in interpreting any anomolous geophysical areas.

This program should then be followed by diamond drilling. At the Tonopah-Belmont Mine sufficient data is already known from old records to recommend the drilling of one or two holes to locate the mineralized breccia structure at depth. A diagram of the location of this diamond drill hole is enclosed in this report.

ESTIMATED COST OF RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Mapping - 2 weeks field work	$ 5,000.	
2 weeks map compilation	3,500.	
		$ 8,500.
Geophysical Survey - 10 miles of EM and Mag survey		25,000.
Geophysical sampling - 100 samples		
Field work	2,500.	
Sampling assay	2,000.	
		4,500.
Diamond Drilling - 10,000 feet at $30. per foot		300,000.
Assaying		10,000.
Engineering and Supervision		75,000.
		$ 423,000.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

It can be summarized that the Tonopah-Belmont, Morning Star Mine area comprises a geological environment of sufficient interest to warrant a careful evaluation of its potential as a host for mineral deposits of economic significance. In the Tonopah-Belmont area there is a good possibility for the development of the extension of the mineralized breccia below the 400' level. On the other hand in the Wonder claims-Morning Star area the extensive and disseminated character of the copper-silver mineralization indicates the possible development of a large-low grade ore body.

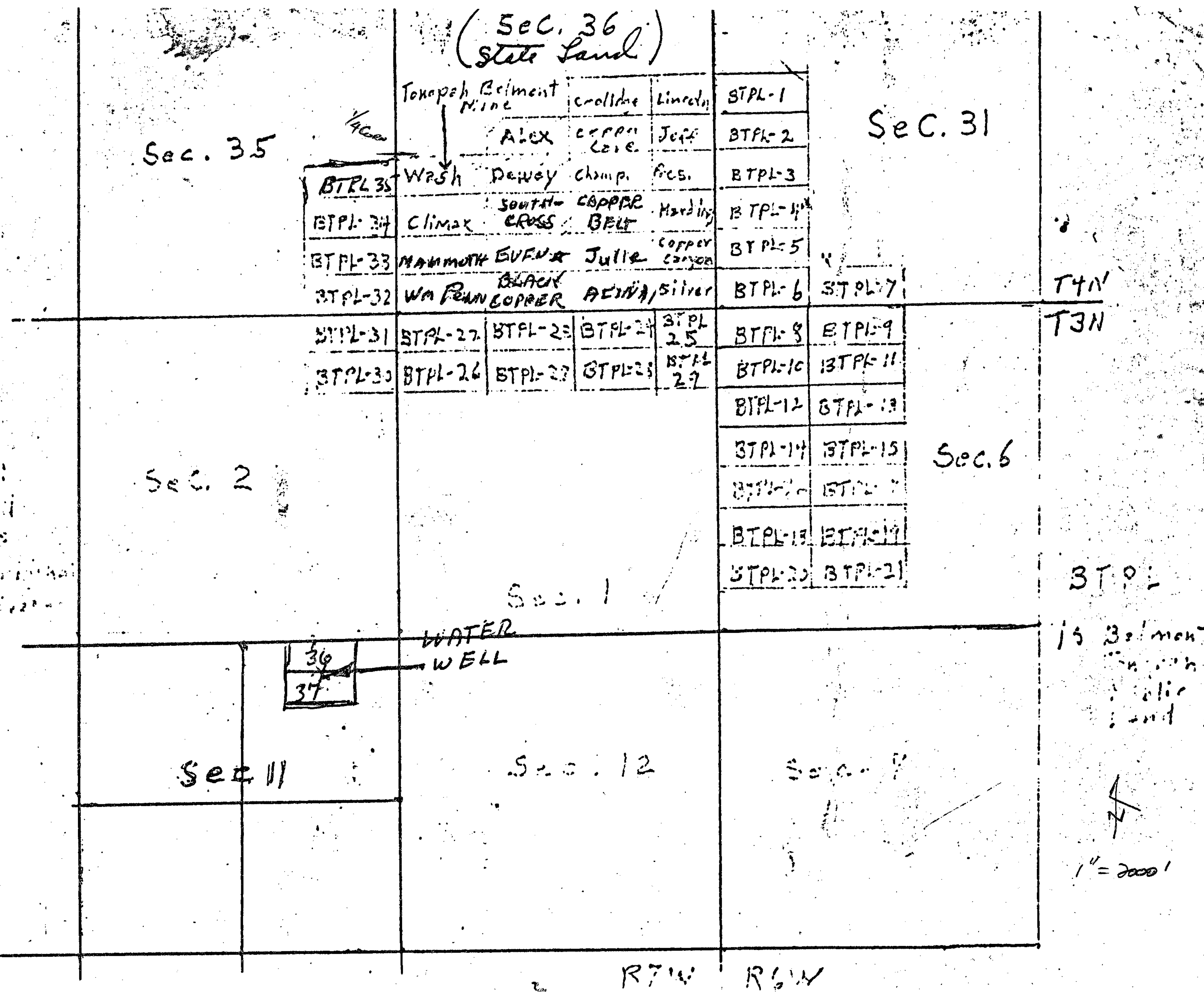
An exploration program is recommended to include mapping and structural interpretation. This should then be followed by an EM and Magnetometer Survey. Anomolous areas of interest should be covered by a geochemical survey for copper and precious metals. It is recommended that this be followed by approximately 10,000 feet of diamond drilling.

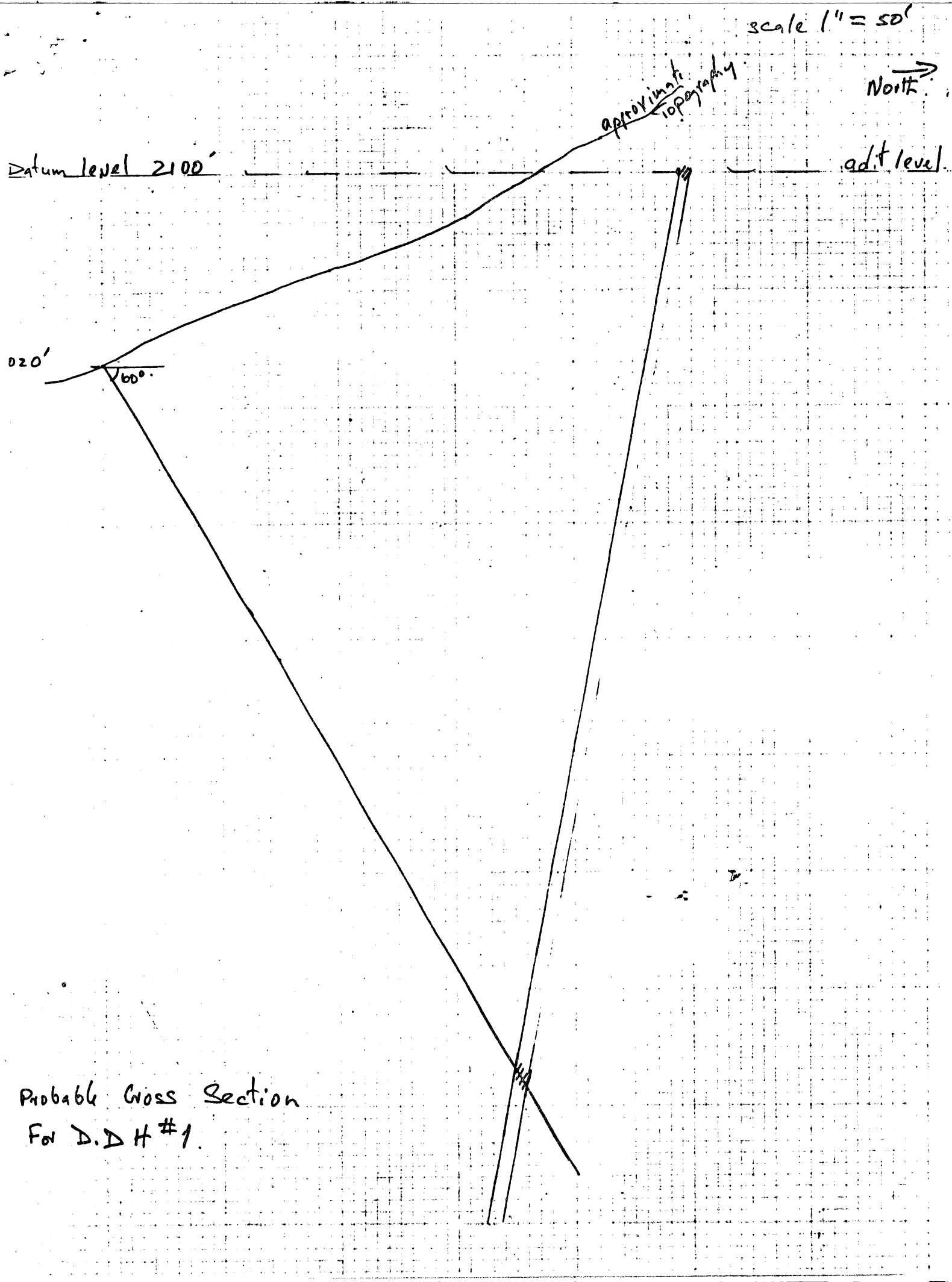
T. E. Gillett

Thomas E. Gillett
Geologist

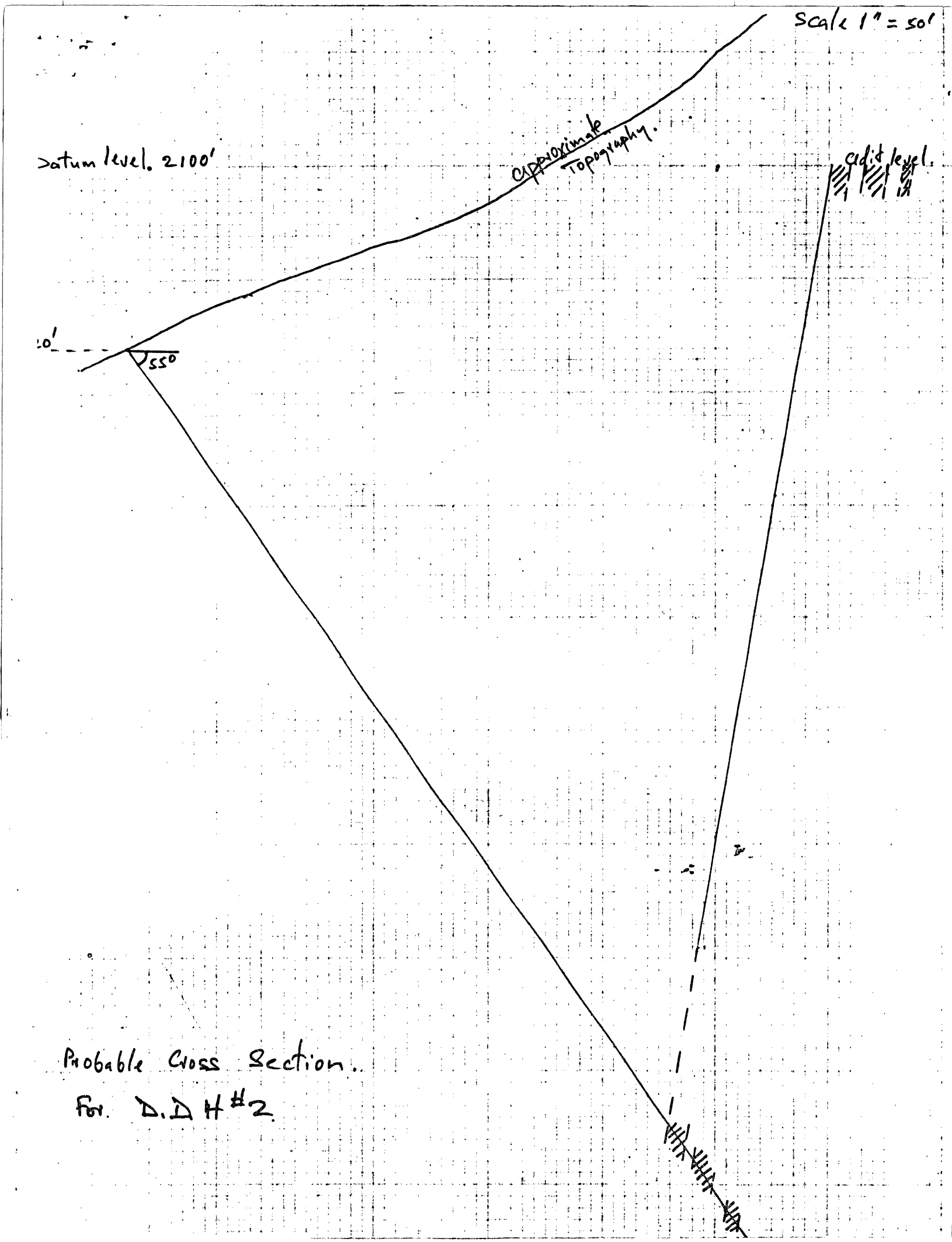
February 25, 1982.

TEG/ssg


(Sec. 36 State Land)
Sec. 35
Sec. 31
Tonopah Belmont Mine
Wash
Dewey
Champ.
Alex
Lincoln
Jeff
Pres.
Climax
South Cross
Copper Belt
Harding
Mammoth
Julie
Copper Canyon
Wm Penn
Black Copper
Silver
BTPL-1
BTPL-2
BTPL-3
BTPL-5
BTPL-6
BTPL-7
BTPL-8
BTPL-9
BTPL-11
BTPL-12
BTPL-14
BTPL-15
BTPL-21
BTPL 35
BTPL-34
BTPL-33
BTPL-32
BTPL-31
BTPL-27
BTPL-26
BTPL 25
T4N
T3N
Sec. 2
Sec. 6
Sec. 1
WATER WELL
36
37
Sec 11
Sec. 12
BTPL
1" = 2000'
R7W
R6W

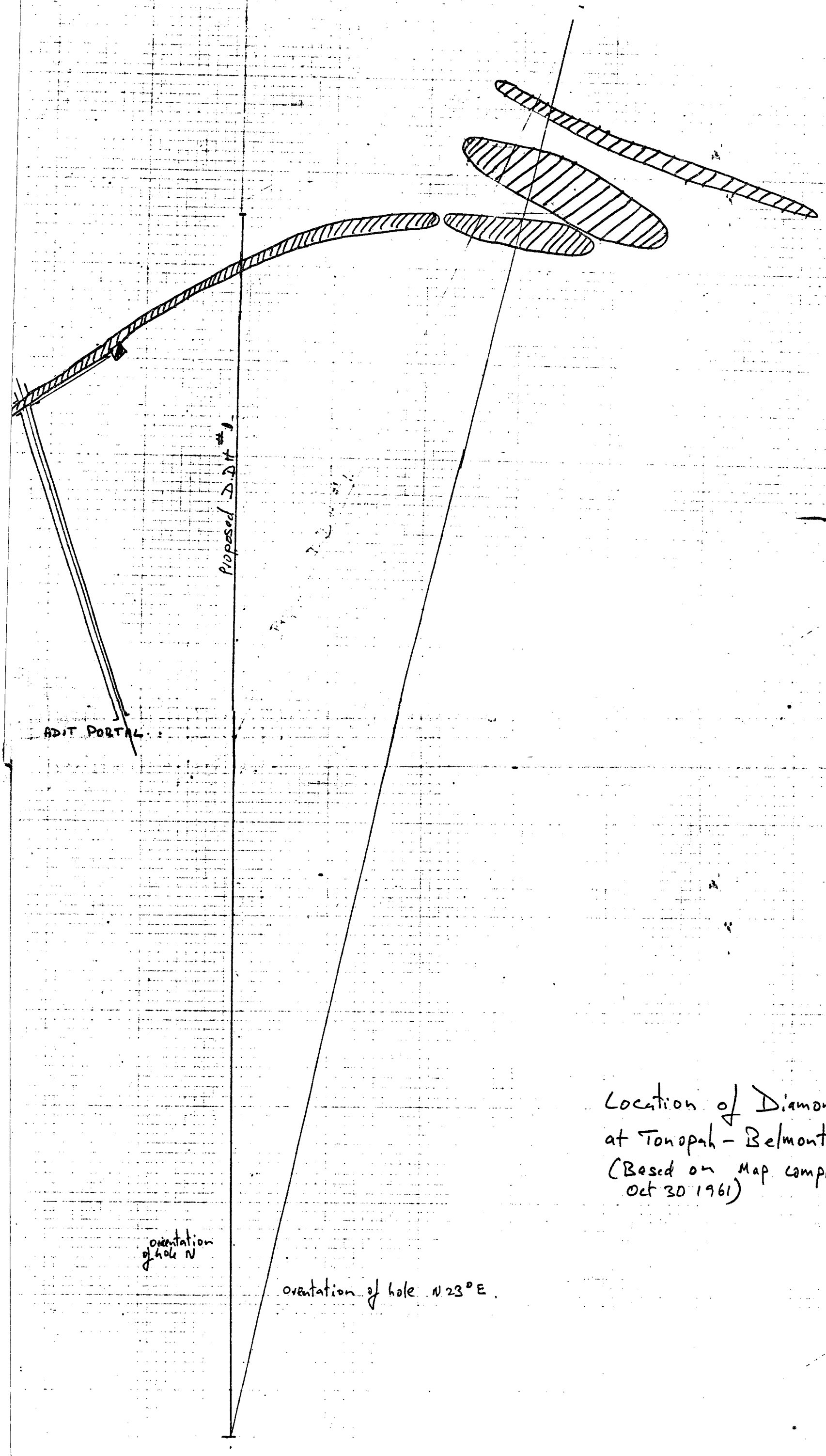


Probable Cross Section
For D.D.H #1.



Probable Cross Section..

For D.D.H #2



Location of Diamond Drill Holes
at Tonopah - Belmont Mine.
(Based on Map compiled by F C Ramsing
Oct 30 1961)

November 28, 1967

Mr. John Kirk
1626 Newport Boulevard
Costa Mesa, California

Dear Mr. Kirk:

In response to your query concerning the Tonopah-Belmont Mine, situated in Maricopa County, State of Arizona, I am pleased to submit the following information.

Following is a summary of my conclusions based on a physical examination of the property, research of available data pertinent to the mine and interviews with responsible men who worked in the mine during it's "peak production" years. This work was performed by me at the instance of the Oneco Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania starting in May, 1961 and ending in April, 1962. Time spent at the mine was intermittant due to other committments but I spent a total of approximately four months on the property.

Location and Accessibility

The mine is located in Sections 21, 35 and 4, Twps 4 and 7, R7W of Maricopa County, State of Arizona in the Bighorn Mountains, 27 miles SSW of Wickenburg on the Santa Fe Railroad and 18 miles from Tonapah Station from which all shipments were made to the smelter on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The road from Wickenburg is a well travelled road and maintained by the County with the exception of the last three miles which is maitained by the mine owner, Mr. Kirk. The old haulage road from the mine to the loading ramp at Tonapah Station is washed out and no longer maintained.

History

The mine was first discovered in 1907 by a Mr. George Dillard and who is still alive and living in Wickenburg. He and his partners, Dan McNeil and Charles Wilcox located the property

performed their yearly assessment work and in 1926 they sold to a mining group from the Tonopah-Belmont Mining Company of Nevada who re-named the mine the Tonopah-Belmont Mine.

The new owners sank a 700' shaft and developed the mine properly and shipped a large amount of high grade ore to the smelter (see attached photostat taken from page 94, Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin #140). The mine closed down in 1930 due to the depression prices of copper and lead and silver (cu @ 6¢, pb @ 4¢, ag @ 28¢ and au @ $20.86 per oz.)

In 1941 thru to 1947 Mr. Ernest Dickie, later associated with the Bagdad Copper Mine as part owner and general manager, acquired the Tonopah Mine. From my examination of the underground workings of the mine it is apparent that he did nothing to develop the mine but rather strip it of the easily available "backs," pillars, even to the point of mining the ore out on both sides of the shaft. During my tenure at the Tonopah I wished to do diamond drilling from the bottom of the mine and asked the State Mine Inspector for permission. He flatly refused this permission because of the condition of the shaft and posted a notice of condemnation on the headframe.

The production figures shown from 1942 thru 1947, as shown on the photostat of pg. 94 of the Arizona Bureau of Mines do not reflect the true production of the mine during this period as Dickie shipped only high grade to the smelter and the remainder went to the cyanide mill at the Vulture Mine. Dickie and his brother were operating the mill at the Vulture and feeding it with ore from the Tonopah, U.S. Mine and other small mines in the vicinity.

Geology

The mineralization of the Tonopah Mine occurs in the fractured zones and in the brecciated perimeter of the andesite plug which rises high above the low lying hills in the immediate vicinity. The area is composed of pre-cambrain schists, gneisses and granites intruded by tertiary andesites, latite porhyries and basalt lava flows. The host rock of the mine is an andesite plug measuring approximately 1,000 feet square with nearly vertical walls. The plug was forced up thru the surrounding schist and

Conclusions and Recommendations

I believe that the Tonopah has the potential of becoming a large producer, ranking along with the other large underground mines of Arizona and that a modest drilling program will confirm this belief.

In spite of the good production record of the mine I am convinced that it's past production represents only a very small fraction of it's potential.

I recommend this mine without any reservations.

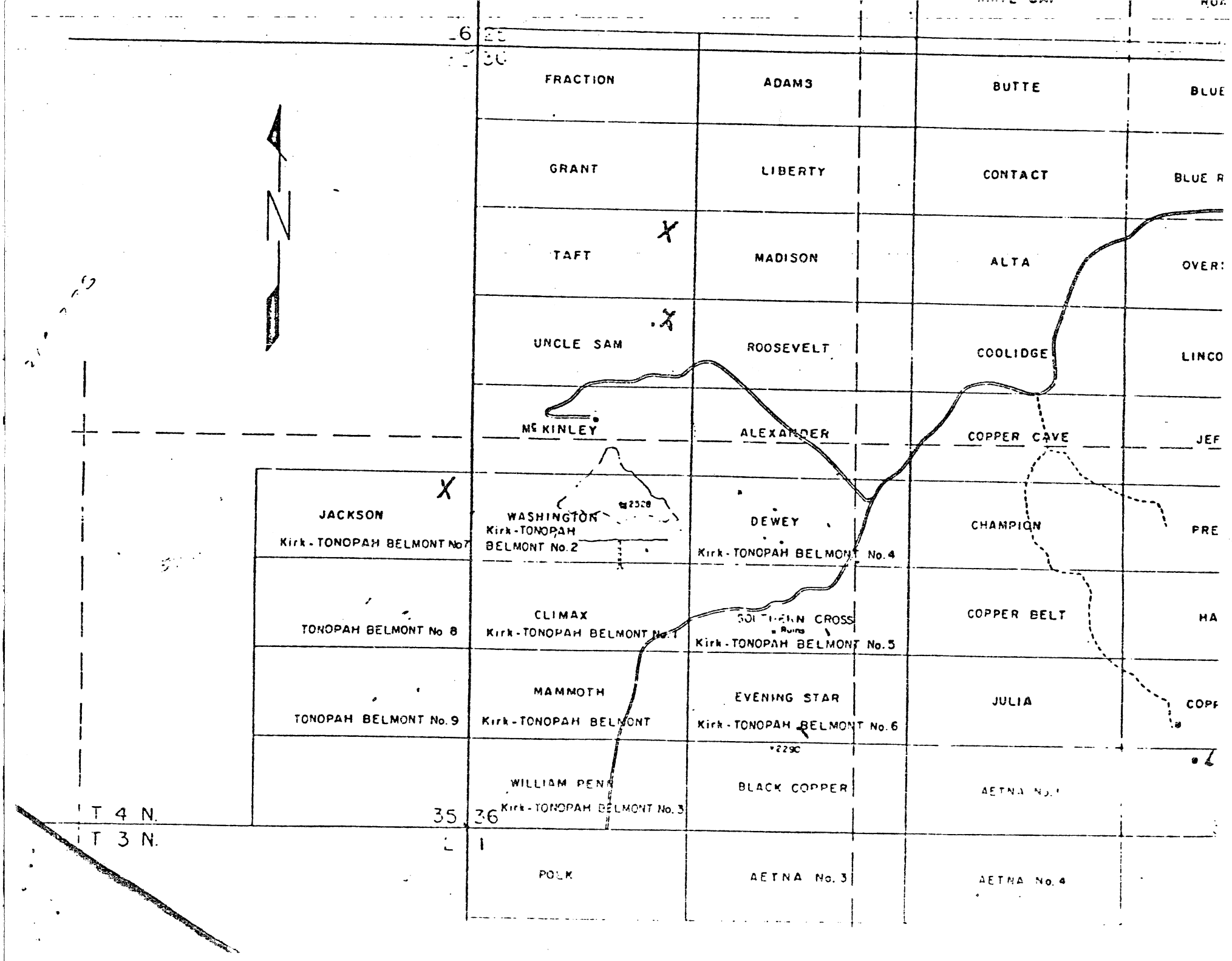
Very truly yours,

James E Wilson

James. E. Wilson E.M.

APPROXIMATE PRODUCTION OF MARICOPA COUNTY BY MINES

	Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)	Gold (value)	Silver (value)	Total value
Vulture District					
Vulture, 1863-1933	---	---	$6,775,000	$ 350,000	$ 7,125,000
Belmont-McNeill, 1926-30	700,000	6,000,000	210,000	120,000	610,000
Total	700,000	6,000,000	$6,985,000	$ 470,000	$ 7,735,000
Cave Creek District					
Phoenix, prior 1900	---	---	$ 100,000	---	$ 100,000
Maricopa, prior 1900	---	---	75,000	---	75,000
Mormon Girl	---	---	26,000	---	26,000
Copper Top	---	---	10,000	---	10,000
Total	---	---	$ 211,000	---	$ 211,000
Magazine District					
Red Rover, 1883-1917	800,000	---	---	$ 75,000	$ 200,000
Agua Fria District					
Sunrise-Relief, 1907-8	---	---	$ 20,000	---	$ 20,000
Big Horn District					
El Tigre, 1923 (partial)	---	---	$ 15,000	---	$ 15,000
Winifred District					
Jack White, 1928	---	---	$ 10,000	---	$ 10,000
Salt River District					
Max Delta	---	---	$ 15,000	---	$ 15,000
Summary of Production by Mines					
Total lode mines	1,500,000	6,000,000	$7,256,000	$ 545,000	$ 8,306,000
Total placer mines	---	---	37,238	---	37,238
Undistributed	4,030,717	1,856,317	390,751	19,411	1,269,111
County total	5,530,717	7,856,317	$7,683,987	$ 564,411	$ 9,542,347


FRACTION
ADAMS
BUTTE
GRANT
LIBERTY
CONTACT
TAFT
MADISON
ALTA
UNCLE SAM
ROOSEVELT
COOLIDGE
Mc KINLEY
ALEXANDER
COPPER CAVE
JACKSON
Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No7
WASHINGTON
Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 2
DEWEY
Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 4
CHAMPION
TONOPAH BELMONT No. 8
CLIMAX
Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 1
SOUTHERN CROSS
Ruins
Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 5
COPPER BELT
TONOPAH BELMONT No. 9
MAMMOTH
Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT
EVENING STAR
Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 6
JULIA
WILLIAM PENN
Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 3
BLACK COPPER
AETNA No. 1
POLK
AETNA No. 3
AETNA No. 4
T 4 N.
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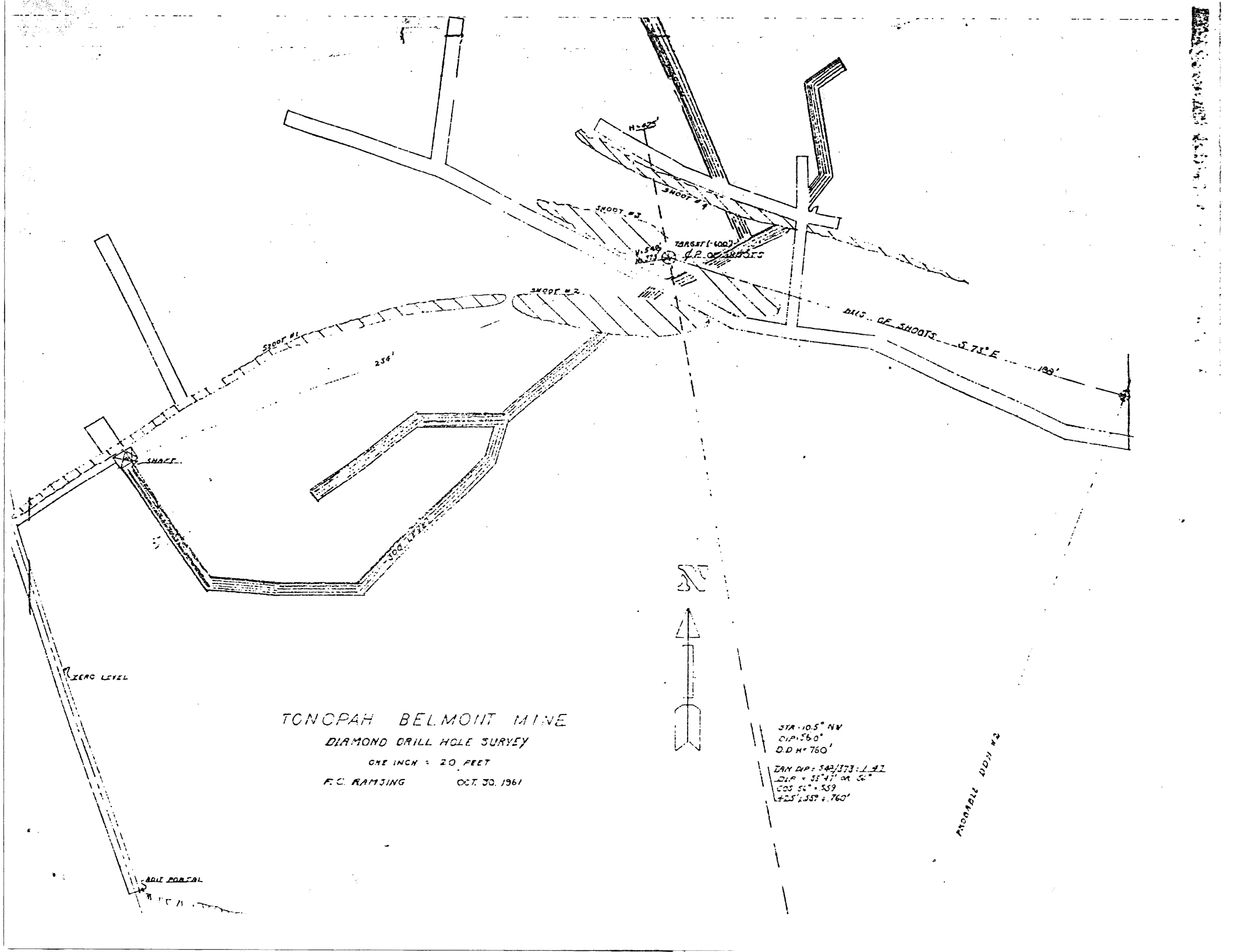
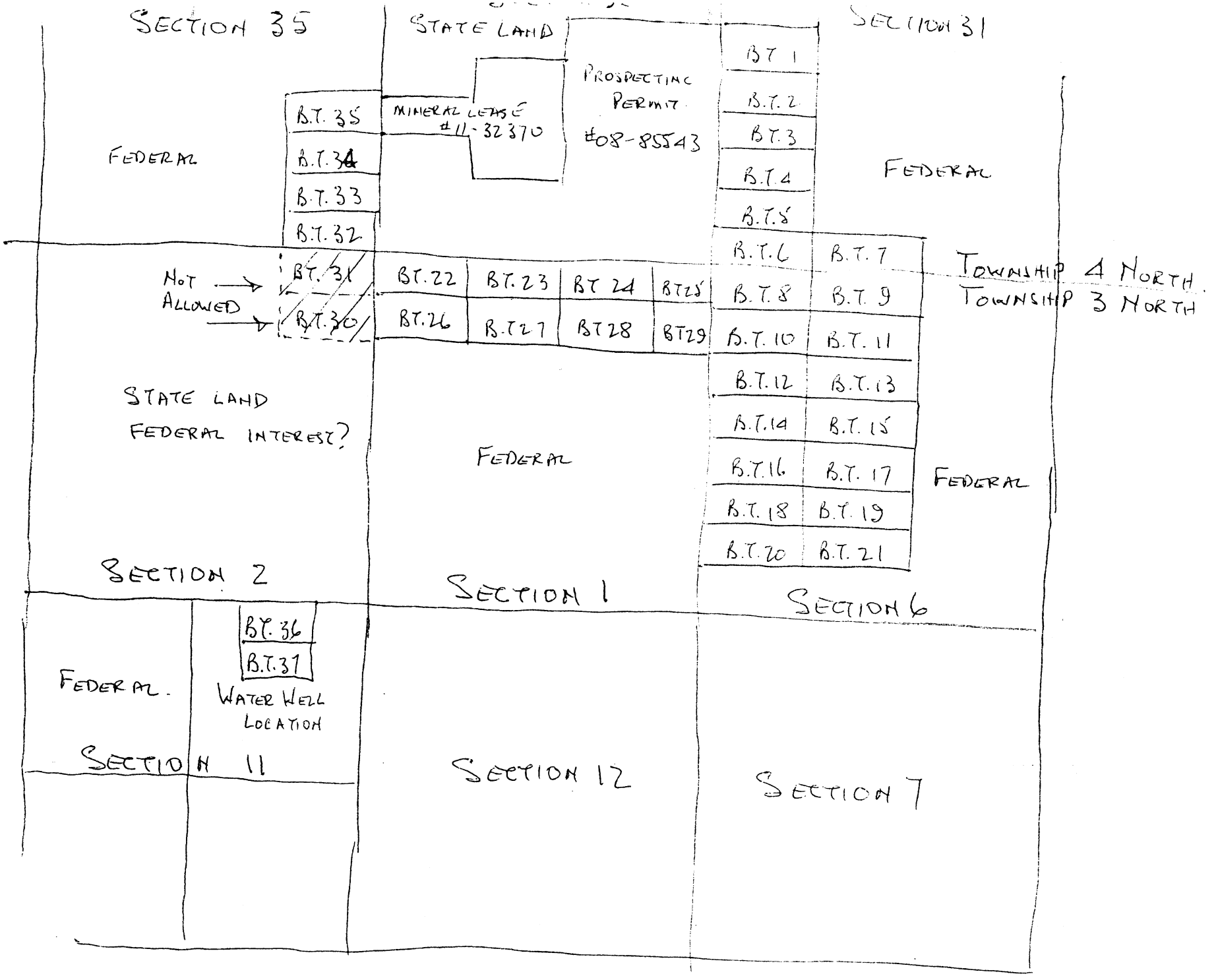

H=400'
SHOOT #1
SHOOT #3
TARGET (-400')
V=548'
H=373'
C.P. OF SHOOTS
SHOOT #2
DIR'S OF SHOOTS S.75° E
180'
SHOOT #1
234'
SHAFT
SHOOT #4
ZERO LEVEL
ADIT PORTAL
TONOPAH BELMONT MINE
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SURVEY
ONE INCH = 20 FEET
F.C. RAMSING OCT. 30. 1961
STR: 10.5° NW
DIP: 56.0°
D.D H= 760'
TAN DIP = 548/373 = 1.47
DIP = 55°41' OR 56°
COS 56° = .559
425'/.559 = 760'
PROBABLE DDH #2


SECTION 35
STATE LAND
SECTION 31
PROSPECTING PERMIT #08-85543
MINERAL LEASE #11-32370
B.T. 1
B.T. 2
B.T. 3
B.T. 4
B.T. 5
B.T. 35
B.T. 34
B.T. 33
B.T. 32
FEDERAL
FEDERAL
NOT ALLOWED
B.T. 31
B.T. 30
B.T. 22
B.T. 23
B.T. 24
B.T. 25
B.T. 26
B.T. 27
B.T. 28
B.T. 29
B.T. 6
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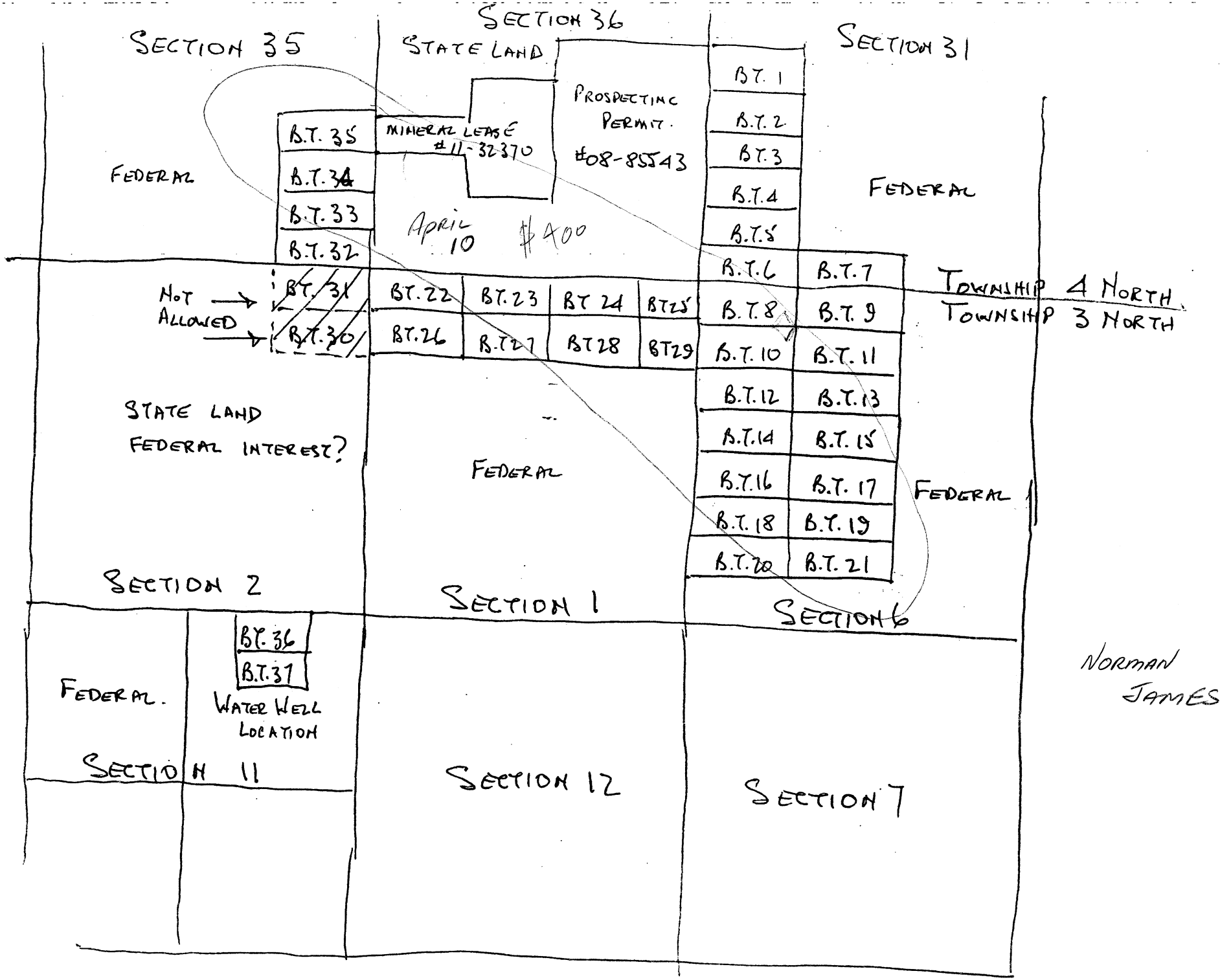
B.T. 18
B.T. 19
B.T. 20
B.T. 21
TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH
TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH
STATE LAND
FEDERAL INTEREST?
FEDERAL
FEDERAL
SECTION 2
SECTION 1
SECTION 6
B.T. 36
B.T. 37
FEDERAL
WATER WELL LOCATION
SECTION 11
SECTION 12
SECTION 7


SECTION 35
SECTION 36
STATE LAND
SECTION 31
PROSPECTING PERMIT. #08-85543
MINERAL LEASE #11-32370
B.T. 35
B.T. 34
B.T. 33
B.T. 32
FEDERAL
APRIL 10 #400
B.T. 1
B.T. 2
B.T. 3
B.T. 4
B.T. 5
FEDERAL
B.T. 6
B.T. 7
TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH
TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH
NOT ALLOWED
B.T. 31
B.T. 30
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B.T. 36
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SECTION 7
NORMAN JAMES

November 28, 1967

Mr. John Kirk
1626 Newport Boulevard
Costa Mesa, California

Dear Mr. Kirk:

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Following is a summary of my conclusions based on a physical examination of the property, research of available data pertinent to the mine and interviews with responsible men who worked in the mine during it's "peak production" years. This work was performed by me at the instance of the Onego Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania starting in May, 1961 and ending in April, 1962. Time spent at the mine was intermittant due to other committments but I estimate a total of approximately four months on the property.

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Geology

The mineralization of the Tonopah Mine occurs in the fractured zones and in the brecciated perimeter of the andesite plug which rises high above the low lying hills in the immediate vicinity. The area is composed of pre-cambrain schists, gneisses and granites intruded by tertiary andesites, latite porhyries and basalt lava flows. The host rock of the mine is an andesite plug measuring approximately 1,000 feet square with nearly vertical walls. The plug was forced up thru the surrounding schist and

granites which are covered with an old basalt flow. Evidences of the old basalt can still be observed on the sides of the plug.

An analogy can here be drawn between the Tonopah plug and other successful mines of the same character where the ore bearing solutions come in, rise and fill the brecciated zones on the perimeter of the plug in the form of a corona and also cause the fracture planes in the plug itself to become mineralized. The mineralized corona showing copper is evident on the North, South and East sides of the plug.

The veins filling the fractures are 400' plus long and 4' wide until the intersection of veins #2, #3 and #4 are reached at which place they attain a width of up to 40'. The dip of the NE vein is 78 degrees S and the rake is eastward. The SE vein has almost a vertical dip and rakes N. These ore shoots were mined thru to the surface from the 400' level below the adit level. The adit level is 200' plus and ~~giving~~ following for contour below the surface.

The rake of the vein at the intersection plunges sharply to the East and because of this deviation the shaft penetrated the end of the ore shoot. An X-cut was driven South from the bottom of the shaft to allow for the dip of the vein and then a drift tunnel was driven E to pick up the vein at the point where the vein raked into it. The vein at this point is eight feet wide and was drifted on for a distance of about 400'. The ore was stoped upward for about 15' and the vein is strong and consistent the full length of the drift from the point where the vein raked into the drift.

Two winzes were sunk to a depth of 20' on the Level and both are damp from about 10' down and water about two feet deep is standing in the bottoms of each. They both contain sulphides and indicate that water level has been attained. There is no diminuation of the vein at the bottom of the winzes and it is my conviction that the vein will continue downward to a grat depth. I cut chip samples from the faces at the bottom of the winzes and the assays revealed 12.2 % copper, .43 oz. gold, 3.6 oz silver and .82 % Lead.

Conclusions and Recommendations

I believe that the Tonopah has the potential of becoming a large producer, ranking along with the other large underground mines of Arizona and that a modest drilling program will confirm this belief.

In spite of the good production record of the mine I am convinced that it's past production represents only a very small fraction of it's total.

I recommend this mine without any reservations.

Very truly yours,

James E Wilson

James. E. Wilson E.M.

GEOLOGIC REPORT OF THE TONOPAH-BELMONT MINE

Introduction:

The Tonopah-Belmont mine is located in the Bighorn Mountains of Arizona, which is about twenty-five miles southwest of Wickenburg, a station on the Santa Fe Ry., and a like distance northwest of Palo Verde on the Southern Pacific Ry. from which point the ore and concentrates were shipped to Texas.

The mine was discovered in 1904 and was subsequently named the Belmont-McNeal. The early day record of production and work is not available now. In the years 1926 to 1930 the mine was operated by a group of Nevada miners who renamed it the Tonopah-Belmont Mine. It is asserted on good authority, which seems logical, that the mine closed down because of low metal prices at the beginning of the Depression. Copper sold for 8¢, lead for 4¢, silver for 28¢ per ou. and gold for $20.86. It has not been operated seriously since then. A 60 ton bulk floation plant was built to beneficiate the ore, but a mine only 400 feet deep must be within the oxide zone at this location. It is obvious then that copper values would hardly be recovered because of its tendency to oxidize readily.

As stated the mine is 400 feet deep below the present adit level, however this fact cannot be verified now because the lowest accessable level is the 300. It is also stated that the ore was faulted off below the 400, and if this is true, there should be no difficulty in relocating it by present core drilling methods. The two present levels, the adit and the 300, have been surveyed by me using the Brunton Compass. The points exterior to the mine were surveyed by a standard and accurate transit and tied to the underground survey to correlate the data in plan.

My observation on the surface had indicated that there were two intersecting vein systems each containing at least two vein-fractures. One trends northeasterly and the other trends southeasterly. The southerly vein of the first system intersects the westerly vein of the second system to form expanded and large ore-shoots at their intersection. The fractures containing the veins of both systems are easily indentified because they are filled with friction-breccea.

I am prepared to show that other ore-shoots can be expected at the intersection of the southerly vein of the first system with the easterly vein of the second system. This area has not been drilled or otherwise been prospected although it is only 125 feet from the eastern workings on the 300, where the exposed vein is known to continue eastward. I shall also indicate that the ore continues downward under the present ore-shoots into the sulfide zone.

Topography:

The area surrounding the mine is typical semi-desert country, abounding in cacti but containing no desiduous trees. It lies in an old mid-tertiary lake bed out of which drownd mountain ranges arise. The latter are not over 1,000 feet above the lake beds in elevation, therefore the dirt roads leading to the mine are generally level and good until the mountains are reached. Even here the gradient is low and toward the shipping points, water exists in the washes at a depth about 700 feet below the present adit level. This is presumed to be the present ground water level based on wells of the area.

Stratigraphy and Petrography:

The immediate area of the mine contains no recent i.e. post-cambrian sedimentary rocks. It is an area of precambrian schists, gneisses and granites intruded by tertiary andesites, latite porphyries, basalts flows. There is good reason to believe that granitic monzonites underlie this area also.

The host rock of this mine is an andesite plug which is roughly prismatic and approximately 900 feet square. Its intrusive nature is indicated by its nearly vertical and fluted walls that simulate a volcanic plug. This has been forced up through the surrounding schist and old granites which had been covered by an old basalt flow. The remmants of the latter can be seen on the steep slopes of the plug. This ejection movement was no doubt part of a greater regional thrust, because the premineral fractures containing breccia extend at least a mile to the west, and the second system is said to extend far to the southeast. Both of these transect the plug, but in the outer reaches of the fractures and perhaps in the plug itself they are in part filled by the latite porphyry. There is definte evidence that the mineralizing solutions came up the sides of these dikes and into the breccia, partly filling it and partly replacing it to form the present ore-bodies.

Veins:

The veins, filling the fractures are about 300 feet long and average four feet thick before the intersection is entered. At the latter point the orepipe is roughly 30 feet wide and of vaying length. The northeasterly vein dips south at an eighty degree angle. The rake is eastward or vertical. The southeasterly vein has a vertical dip and rakes northward. The shoots now indicate that they were mined from the surface to the present 300 foot level below the adit. This height is a miximum of 500 feet. It is at once obvious that the lower portions of these veins are still in the oxidized zone, and it is unusual in Arizona to find a vein as large as either of these to end or bottom at this depth. It is presumed for this reason as well as the fact that this mine has not been diamond drilled to our knowledge, that the sulfide ore will be found below the present ore-shoots. As stated previously there is also the intersection of the northeasterly vein with the second parallel fracture which can easily be seen on the surface. The latter can be shown to be heavily mineralized at one point, where copper ore has been uncovered just east of the plug at the surface. This fracture is also brecciated.

Future prospecting:

The two good possibilities for discovering new ore can be made by the use of the diamond drill. One to three holes at least 150 feet deep must be drilled horizontally to intersect the intersection of the two veins to the east. This would prove or disprove this premise of another large ore-shoot. These are best drilled from the present 300 foot level below the adit. The other premise is that of the underlying primary sulfide zone. This can be drilled from the 300 or the cleaned out 400 or from the surface. From the 400 foot level the drill holes should reach down at least 200 feet. Five holes should be planned. From the 300 these holes would be 300 feet deep. The surface holes would have to be about 600 feet deep. The first case east of the 300 and at the intersection of the vein may also be drilled from the outside but the depth of the holes have not been computed. This same intersection may be found by drifting eastward 125 feet on this level.

Ore shipments and sampling:

The ore concentrates in the past were shipped to El Paso, Texas. This is a lead smelter and would not pay for copper from this bulk flotation. Obviously much of the latter went into the tails because of its oxidized nature. These tails were later recovered during the last war by leasers. Nothing remains from these tailings. Between the years of 1926 to 1930 the following record is available on production: Copper - 700,000 lbs; lead - 6,000,000 lbs; gold - $210,000.00; silver - $120,000.00.

On April 2, 1957 two miners were instructed to take samples on the 300 foot level. In view of the difficulty and danger of getting down the present shaft I did not witness the sampling. I presume the samples are better than average, so I discarded the two high readings for copper and the three high readings for lead. Gold and silver cannot be seen or identified as such in the ore and are therefore taken at face value. The corrected values are as follows from twenty-one samples-

Lead	2.96%	59.2 lbs.	X .95 X	.125 (Conc.val)	$ 7.00 gross
Copper	4.3	86.0	.95	.30	24.50 "
Gold		.406 Oz.	.95	35.00	13.50 "
Silver		2.95	.95	.90	2.52 "
	Total per ton				$ 47.52 "

Conclusions:

I believe this is one of the best prospective mines that it has been my pleasure to examine in Arizona.

Respectfully submitted to the,
Bradford Mining Co.
D. C. Blossom, President.
May 20, 1957.

By F. C. Ramsing, B. M.

REGISTERED MINING ENGINEER
CERTIFICATE EXPIRES
F. C.
RAMSING,
DEC. 31, 19
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

A. K. DOSS

August 15, 1975

John P. Kellogg

Hal Halpin's Belmont Mt. Claims Sec. 36, 4N, 7W

There is a shaft on a rich vein - copper, lead and cerargyite or "horn" silver on Gentry's claim. Definitely a prudent man would work this. In addition, I havd six highly favorable reports showing, among other assays, mine workings, etc. that from 1926 through 1930 prosduction was 700,000 lbs. Cu., 6,000,000 lbs Pb., $210,000 in gold (@ $20 an ounce), and $120,000 in Ag. Jett made field exam in 1972. In 1941 Pierre Perry shipped 2,724 lbs assaying .04 oz. Au., 6.8 oz. Ag., 11 % Cu., and 7.50 % Pb. I think this is a ~~$1000/~~ sleeper, with great potential.

(excuse Typing)

John P. Kellogg
9-12-'79

x Information

On two occasions, March 20 and July 16, I examined the subject section. The first time was on a reported trespass (I have photos in our trespass binder book). The second trip was with John Landry. Between the two I have pretty well covered Section 36. There has been extensive surface and underground work done (without benefit of a State permit or a State lease), and there are many mineral showings, including copper, both on applicant's claims and off them. It would not be possible to substantiate the applicant's assays for gold, silver, and platinum without having our own determinations run; the profuse iron, manganese, calcite-quaitz gossan could, in my opinion, carry substantial gold and silver values. A dark, mafic, ferromagnesian rock, possibly peridotite, appears in the main adit and on the surface to the east. Without further study I cannot determine if this is a dike; if it is, it may be paralleling the northeast striking vein system. Platinum does occur in this type of rock. The possibility that it does here is enhanced by the presence of nickel, which has been noted in past geological reports. There is valuable mineral in place and in the dumps on the land being applied for.

JPK/as

John P Kellogg

W. H. Gerrell

G. P. Thoday, P.Eng.
10417 Concho Circle
Sun City, Arizona 85373

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT

B-T GOLD EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

INTRODUCTION

B-T Gold is the holder of 41 Federal mineral claims, 17 State mineral claims, held under State Prospecting Permit No. 08-85543 in the Tonopah area, Maricopa County, Arizona. Assessment work on the 41 Federal claims were required for the years 1982 and 1983. In order to fulfill these requirements B-T Gold Explorations Limited initiated a small exploration program essentially complying with the exploration proposal submitted by G. P. Thoday in a September 3, 1982 Engineering Report. The program consisted fo an initial geochemical survey and a modest surface sampling program with the aid of a backhoe.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

During 1982 a geochemical survey of B-T's holdings in the vicinity of the old Tonopah-Belmont Mine was completed. Samples were taken at points at the corner of each claim as well as at points equidistant between claim posts. Instructions were given to field personnel to sample only bedrock and to collect a composite sample in a 20-30 foot radius. The composite samples were taken to Landroos Laboratories for assaying for silver and copper. The results were then plotted on a map and contoured.

The resultant areas of anomolous silver values are interesting as they outlined four areas where values in excess of 15 ppm (0.45 oz./ton Ag) were indicated. Initial field observation of these areas suggested that these anomolies occur in the andesites, and near the contact of the andesites and shales. However, this observation can only be substantiated by further work.

The anomolous copper values appear to show the greatest concentration of copper towards the contacts of the andesites and shales. Some areas of significant mineralization were outlined with values in excess of 1000 ppm (.1% Cu). However, again the geological relationship of this mineralization can only be postulated until the area has been mapped.

In the light of the anomolous areas outlined for Cu and Ag, it has been requested that the samples left with Landroos Laboratories also be run for gold.

SURFACE SAMPLING

As a result of the geochemical survey an initial small scale sampling program was started in early March of this year. It was decided that a backhoe should be used to dig trenches at least 8 feet deep in order to penetrate the Caliche zone which can be as deep as 6 feet. The areas chosen had good access, as the backhoe had difficulty travelling on the rough desert floor, and were on or near geochemically anomolous silver and copper mineralization. The results of this limited trenching program have been plotted on the accompanying diagram. Significant low grade gold mineralization is evident throughout the area trenched. There are, however, some generalizations that appear to be evident.

1) Gold mineralization is highest in andesitic rocks which have a high hematitic iron content.

2) Gold mineralization is higher along the alteration zone between the shales and andesites.

The trenching and associated field work further indicated the necessity of careful field mapping in order to obtain an understanding of the mineralization. The andesite appears to be a complex mixture of intrusive and volcanic rocks varying in character from intrusive andesites, dacites to volcanic agglomerates, tuffs and even volcanic breccia. There appears to be extensive alteration such as silicification, seritization, alunitization. In basic and intermediate rocks the overall effect of this type of alteration is commonly called propylitization. In any mapping program recognition must be given to any alteration as these are zones of primary interest.

THEORETICAL APPROACH

As a result of field work so far undertaken and the encouraging assay values obtained from the trenching program it appears that the gold mineralization of the Tonopah-Belmont - Evening Star area can be classified as a disseminated gold-silver occurrence in volcanic flows and associated volcanoclastic rocks. Boyle describes such occurrences in large irregular and diffuse zones of alteration manifest mainly in rhyolites, andesites, basalts and their associated tuffaceous rocks. Large volumes of volcanic country rocks are propylitized giving them a bleached and altered aspect. Such extensively altered zones of rock in places carrying small amounts of gold and silver, are widespread in Mesozoic-Tertiary terrains throughout the world. They are

particularly common in the western United States, in Japan, Indonesia and New Zealand. Some are closely associated with gold deposits as at Goldfields, Nevada, Virginia City, Nevada and Tritiribi, Colombia. Most are of Tertiary age but some such as those found on Vancouver Island are Mesozoic.

At Goldfield, Nevada the silicified and altered zones range in value from 0.02 to 3 ppm (0.05 to 0.45 oz./ton). One occurrence near Barstow, California is said to contain 50 million tons of 3.5 oz. Ag/ton.

According to Boyle little can be said about the details of these occurrences since they have not been extensively studied. It does appear that those rich in iron pyrite contain the most gold and silver. The altered and mineralized zones require detailed sampling and analysis before any conclusions can be drawn as to their commercial value.

It therefore can be concluded after a search of the literature that the Belmont-Tonopah deposit can be classified as a disseminated volcanoclastic type deposit. There is a very distinct possibility of outlining a large tonnage low grade ore body in this type of environment. The highest gold values in such a geological model will tend to occur in pyritic or iron rich zones. Several of these zones can be seen outcropping on the B-T claims. One of these zones was sampled across 45 feet and gave assay values of 0.074 Au/ton. The other altered zone along the andesite/shale contact gave values as high as 0.040 oz./ton.

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

Bearing in mind the objective of the proposal in the September 3rd Engineering Report, I recommend that the work proposal be essentially as outlined in that report. The following approach is recommended:

A. Field Mapping

Mapping should be on as large a scale as possible. Recognition should be given to all zones of alteration as well as rock type.

B. Aerial Photographic Interpretation

With sparse vegetation and thin overburden all structural features such as folding, shearing and faulting will be easily recognizable on surface. All these features should be plotted on a map and their orientation recorded. Zones of alteration near structural features should be further investigated.

C. Magnetometer Survey

As all the mineralization so far has been detected in andesitic and

volcanoclastic type of rocks basic to intermediate in composition, a magnetometer survey would indicate the outline and contact of the rock types even under overburden. This is particularly useful in mapping in the valleys where there is some overburden.

D. Surface Sampling and Trenching

Following and concurrent with the mapping, a program of surface trenching on all major geochemical anomolies and on all zones of alteration should be undertaken. It is recommended a small dulldozer be used to construct further roads on the property thus enabling a backhoe to be used in the sampling. The use of the backhoe is advisable as it creates little surface damage and enables the sampling of material below the Caliche.

E. Diamond Drilling

Upon completion of the surface sampling and mapping, areas of interest should be diamond drilled. It is recommended that the diamond drilling program be oriented toward blocking out ore reserves rather than testing of extensive and diverse anomolous structures. It therefore should be concentrated in an area with the greatest extent of surface mineralization.

G. P. Thoday, P.Eng.

GPT:sg
February 16, 1984

References

Boyle, R. W., 1979, The Geochemistry of Gold and Its Deposits, Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin No. 280.

FOR : GROUER

GEOLOGIC REPORT OF THE TONOPAH-BELMONT MINE

Introduction:

The Tonopah-Belmont mine is located in the Bighorn Mountains of Arizona, which is about twenty-five miles southwest of Wickenburg, a station on the Santa Fe Ry., and a like distance northwest of Palo Verde on the Southern Pacific Ry. from which point the ore and concentrates were shipped to Texas.

The mine was discovered in 1904 and was subsequently named the Belmont-McNeal. The early day record of production and work is not available now. In the years 1926 to 1930 the mine was operated by a group of Nevada miners who renamed it the Tonopan-Belmont Mine. It is asserted on good authority, which seems logical, that the mine closed down because of low metal prices at the beginning of the Depression. Copper sold for 8¢, lead for 4¢, silver for 28¢ per ou. and gold for $20.86. It has not been operated seriously since then. A 60 ton bulk floation plant was built to beneficiate the ore, but a mine only 400 feet deep must be within the oxide zone at this location. It is obvious then that copper values would hardly be recovered because of its tendency to oxidize readily.

As stated the mine is 400 feet deep below the present adit level, however this fact cannot be verified now because the lowest accessable level is the 300. It is also stated that the ore was faulted off below the 400, and if this is true, there should be no difficulty in relocating it by present core drilling methods. The two present levels, the adit and the 300, have been surveyed by me using the Brunton Compass. The points exterior to the mine were surveyed by a standard and accurate transit and tied to the underground survey to correlate the data in plan.

My observation on the surface had indicated that there were two intersecting vein systems each containing at least two vein-fractures. One trends northeasterly and the other trends southeasterly. The southerly vein of the first system intersects the westerly vein of the second system to form expanded and large ore-shoots at their intersection. The fractures containing the veins of both systems are easily indentified because they are filled with friction-breccoa.

I am prepared to show that other ore-shoots can be expected at the intersection of the southerly vein of the first system with the easterly vein of the second system. This area has not been drilled or otherwise been prospected although it is only 125 feet from the eastern workings on the 300, where the exposed vein is known to continue eastward. I shall also indicate that the ore continues downward under the present ore-shoots into the sulfide zone.

Topography:

The area surrounding the mine is typical semi-desert country, abounding in cacti but containing no desiduous trees. It lies in an old mid-tertiary lake bed out of which drownd mountain ranges arise. The latter are not over 1,000 feet above the lake beds in elevation, therefore the dirt roads leading to the mine are generally level and good until the mountains are reached. Even here the gradient is low and toward the shipping points, water exists in the washes at a depth about 700 feet below the present adit level. This is presumed to be the present ground water level based on wells of the area.

Ore shipments and sampling:

The ore concentrates in the past were shipped to El Paso, Texas. This is a lead smelter and would not pay for copper from this bulk flotation. Obviously much of the latter went into the tails because of its oxidized nature. These tails were later recovered during the last war by leasers. Nothing remains from these tailings. Between the years of 1926 to 1930 the following record is available on production: Copper - 700,000 lbs; lead - 6,000,000 lbs; gold - $210,000.00; silver - $120,000.00.

On April 2, 1957 two miners were instructed to take samples on the 300 foot level. In view of the difficulty and danger of getting down the present shaft I did not wittness the sampling. I presume the samples are better than average, so I discarded the two high readings for copper and the three high readings for lead. Gold and silver cannot be seen or identified as such in the ore and are therefore taken at face value. The corrected values are as follows from twenty-one samples-

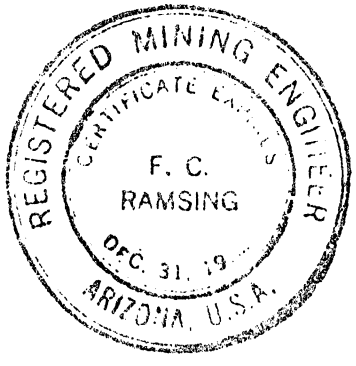
Lead	2.96%	59.2 lbs.	X .95 X	.125 (Conc.val)	$ 7.00	gross
Copper	4.3	86.0	.95	.30	24.50	"
Gold		.406 Ou.	.95	35.00	13.50	"
Silver		2.95	.95	.90	2.52	"
	Total per ton				$ 47.52	"

Conclusions:

I believe this is one of the best prospective mines that it has been my pleasure to examine in Arizona.

Respectfully submitted to the,
Bradford Mining Co.
D. C. Blossom, President.
May 20, 1957.

By F. C. Ramsing, B. M.



Stratigraphy and Petrography:

The immediate area of the mine contains no recent i.e. post-cambrian sedimentary rocks. It is an area of precambrian schists, gneisses and granites intruded by tertiary andesites, latite porphyries, basalts flows. There is good reason to believe that granitic monzonites underlie this area also.

The host rock of this mine is an andesite plug which is roughly prismatic and approximately 900 feet square. Its intrusive nature is indicated by its nearly vertical and fluted walls that simulate a volcanic plug. This has been forced up through the surrounding schist and old granites which had been covered by an old basalt flow. The remmants of the latter can be seen on the steep slopes of the plug. This ejection movement was no doubt part of a greater regional thrust, because the premineral fractures containing breccia extend at least a mile to the west, and the second system is said to extend far to the southeast. Both of these transect the plug, but in the outer reaches of the fractures and perhaps in the plug itself they are in part filled by the latite porphyry. There is definte evidence that the mineralizing solutions came up the sides of these dikes and into the breccia, partly filling it and partly replacing it to form the present ore-bodies.

Veins:

The veins, filling the fractures are about 300 feet long and average four feet thick before the intersection is entered. At the latter point the orepipe is roughly 30 feet wide and of vaying length. The northeasterly vein dips south at an eighty degree angle. The rake is eastward or vertical. The southeasterly vein has a vertical dip and rakes northward. The shoots now indicate that they were mined from the surface to the present 300 foot level below the adit. This height is a miximum of 500 feet. It is at once obvious that the lower portions of these veins are still in the oxidized zone, and it is unusual in Arizona to find a vein as large as either of these to end or bottom at this depth. It is presumed for this reason as well as the fact that this mine has not been diamond drilled to our knowledge, that the sulfide ore will be found below the present ore-shoots. As stated previously there is also the intersection of the northeasterly vein with the second parallel fracture which can easily be seen on the surface. The latter can be shown to be heavily mineralized at one point, where copper ore has been uncovered just east of the plug at the surface. This fracture is also brecciated.

Future prospecting:

The two good possibilities for discovering new ore can be made by the use of the diamond drill. One to three holes at least 150 feet deep must be drilled horizontally to intersect the intersection of the two veins to the east. This would prove or disprove this premise of another large ore-shoot. These are best drilled from the present 300 foot level below the adit. The other premise is that of the underlying primary sulfide zone. This can be drilled from the 300 or the cleaned out 400 or from the surface. From the 400 foot level the drill holes should reach down at least 200 feet. Five holes should be planned. From the 300 these holes would be 300 feet deep. The surface holes would have to be about 600 feet deep. The first case east of the 300 and at the intersection of the vein may also be drilled from the outside but the depth of the holes have not been computed. This same intersection may be found by drifting eastward 125 feet on this level.

FOR: GROVER

BELMONT-TONOPAH EXPLORATION LTD.

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM FOR THE TONOPAH-BELMONT - MORNING STAR MINES PROPERTY MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

LOCATION OF CLAIMS

The old Tonopah-Belmont Mine is situated in Section 36, T4N, R7W, Maricopa County, while the Morning Star Mine is situated about 2 miles to the south-east in Section 6, T3N, R6W, Maricopa County, Arizona. Access can be made to these properties either from the south via Tonopah located on Interstate 10, some fifty miles west of Phoenix or from the north by way of Wickenburg. This town provides a good business center and is accessible by 27 miles of good dirt roads.

OWNERSHIP OF CLAIMS

As can be seen on the accompanying map, the claim block as presently constituted consists of 58 claims. A total of 21 of these claims are on Arizona State land while the remaining 37 are on Federal land. All of this claim block was staked by Belmont-Tonopah except 12 claims in Section 36 including the Washington, Dewey Champ, Mammoth, Evening Star, Julie, Wm. Penn, Black Copper, Alexander. These claims were acquired by Belmont-Tonopah through an option agreement with a Mr. Hal Halpen of Phoenix.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Very little information is recorded on the Tonopah-Belmont Mine with the Arizona Bureau of Mines. No recent work of any technical merit has been found to be available.

The mine was discovered around 1904 by a Mr. George Dillard of Wickenburg. His partners, Dan McNeil and Charles Wilcot,

located the chims and performed the necessary assessment work until 1926 when they sold the property to the Tonopah-Belmont Mining Company of Nevada. The new owners sank a 500' shaft and developed the mine on three levels. A small 60 ton bulk flotation plant was built and concentrate shipped to El Paso. The mine is reported to have closed down in 1930 due to the depressed prices of metals (Cu - 6¢, Pb - 4¢, Ag - 28¢, and Au - $20.86 per ounce.) In 1941 a Mr. Ernest Dickie acquired the Tonopah and stripped the mine pillars and even the shaft collar in order to provide metals for the War effort. Since the War, periodic evaluations have been made by various owners, none of whom have been adequately financed, in order to undertake an extensive exploration program. A geological map was reported to have been compiled by a Harry Nelson of Las Vegas in 1969.

The Morning Star Mine was discovered by a Mr. L. R. Stits around 1930. Early development work consisted of trenching surface showings, the sinking of a 30' vertical shaft and drifting along a mineralized structure for thirty-five feet. An inclined shaft 425 feet in length was then sunk and minor development work carried out. Records indicated that 140.6 tons of ore was shipped to various smelters returning 12,643.2 lbs. copper.

Between the Tonopah-Belmont and the Morning Star properties, a distance of almost two miles, is an area of extensive mineralization. Numerous pits and shafts can be seen along the brecciated contact of a rhyolite and adesite. No records can be found of any of this work, but surface dumps indicate the extent of the mineralization.

PAST PRODUCTION RECORDS

Production records from the Tonopah-Belmont property have been kept by both the Arizona Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

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The Arizona Bureau of Mines records are from the period 1926-30.

Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)	Gold (value)	Silver (value)	Total Value
700,000	6,000,000	$210,000	$120,000	$610,000

The U. S. Bureau of Mines provide data for the period 1920-1959.

Ore/short tons	Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)	Gold (value)	Silver (value)
57,280	1,027,860	4,317,515	$8536	$ 141,452

It is also reported that bulk concentrates carrying 5-6% zinc were shipped to El Paso for smelting. However, no records can be found as to quantity or value of these zinc concentrates. It also appears that the value of gold and silver production in the two reports are not reconcilable.

Production records for the Morning Star Mine are provided by the Arizona Bureau of Mines.

Year	Tons ore	Pounds copper
1937	30.0	2,382.6
1938	none	none
1939	49.0	4,569.2
1940	61.6	5,691.4
	140.6	12,643.2

No value or quantity of silver production has been recorded even though mine assay certificates indicate between 2-2½ ounces of silver per ton.

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

According to the map published by the Arizona State Bureau of Geology the area is one of Precambrian schists intruded by Laramide plugs of rhyolitic to andesitic in composition. Field examination of igneous rocks indicate five main rock types: (1) intrusive andesites, (2) intrusive rhyolites,

(3) volcanic flows of andesites, (4) volcanic flows of rhyolites, (5) rhyolitic breccia.

(1) Intrusive Andesites

The intrusive andesite is found from the N.W. of the Tonopah-Belmont mine stretching in an elliptical form for nearly two miles in length to the Morning Star Mine. The andesite can be seen cutting Precambrian schists. It is a gray-green in color, aphantic in texture, extensively brecciated and altered by the later rhyolitic intrustion. The best exposed cross-section of this rock type is found in the portal of the Tonopah-Belmont Mine for 140 feet. The extensive alteration has a high visible $CaCO_3$ content together with a high fluoride content, as five samples assayed for previous investigators indicate assays ranging from 1.2 - 1.6% fluoride.

(2) Intrusive Rhyolite

The intrusive rhyolite forms the main mass of the central intrusive stock of the area. The plug is about 1500 feet wide in a northerly direction and 1800 feet long in an easterly direction. It outcrops with nearly vertical contact walls and forms the main peak 1200' to the north-west of the Morning Star Mine. The contact between the intrusive rhyolite and the andesite is marked by a zone of bleaching and sheared altered andesitic breccia. Extensive mineralization is present marked by numerous old pits and shafts.

Field relationships indicate that the intrusive rhyolite is of a later age than the intrusive andesites. The rhyolite is generally light gray in color; has an aphanitic texture and has a few phenocrysts of quartz. The rock weathers a light reddish tan in color.

(3) Volcanic Andesitic Flows

Surface volcanic flows of probable andesitic to basaltic composition can be found 3,000 feet east of the Tonopah-Belmont

Mine adit and can be followed for a further 4,000 feet in a south-easterly direction. It appears to have been deposited after the intrusive andesites; however, its relationship to the other intrusive rocks in the area is not known. It weathers to a dark reddish brown and appears not to contain any mineralization.

(4) Volcanic Flows of Rhyolites

Volcanic rhyolites can be found forming ragged tops to many of the mountains in the area. It is generally light gray in color at times containing a few phenocrysts of quartz and feldspars. The rock weathers to a dark reddish-tan. It does not appear to be associated with any mineralization.

(5) Rhyolitic Breccias

The rhyolitic breccia intrudes the andesite underground at the Tonopah-Belmont Mine and is the main mineral-bearing structure. It appears that the breccia was an important zone through which hydrothermal solutions could permeate. In the field it is visible as an infilling of angular fragments of rhyolite completely silicified. On the north side of the Tonopah-Belmont Mine it is visible on the surface with abundant iron staining. Another breccia zone mapped underground at the Tonopah-Belmont Mine is ten feet wide and contains a four foot wide mineralized vein. It strikes N 55°E and dips 75° to 80° S.E. The rhyolitic breccias have not been seen to penetrate the overlying rhyolite lavas although the mineralized vein system does.

The rhyolitic breccia around the Tonopah-Belmont Mine has every indication of being intrusive but its relationship structurally to the brecciation around the major rhyolite plug to the south-east at the Morning Star is not known.

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STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

As no detail map of the area has yet been compiled, the overall picture of the structural geology is only conjectural. The salient feature of the area is the large andesitic plug with an associated rhyolitic intrusion. A considerable amount of shearing and brecciation is associated with this structure, together with the introduction of large amounts of carbonates.

The major faulting in the area is thought to strike from N 30° to 35° W and to dip 60°-80° N.E. However the relationship of the igneous intrusion to the fracture system is unknown. Such information could be very useful in interpreting the structural controls of the mineralization. It appears that the contact of the Morning Star rhyolitic intrusion was a channel way for a major leakage of copper and silver mineralization, while the rhyolitic breccias of the Tonopah-Belmont area are richer in lead than copper. The extensive fracture system in the old andesitic stock shows chemically the introduction of fluorides and carbonates. The relationship of the mineralized areas to each other is unknown.

At the southern end of the Morning Star stock at the Wonder claim area there is extensive alteration in the andesite which shows replacement by carbonates. This alteration even extends into the shales. Here the mineralization of $CaCo_3$ and CuO do not appear to be confined to the mineralized faults, which follow the regional trend, but rather appear to be disseminated infillings of small shears and fractures with a random orientation. The area exposed forms a zone of unknown length and a width of over 350 feet.

Assays of various samples taken at random from surface outcrops gave the following results.

Sample 1.

Sample taken from south end of mineralized zone. Sample highly altered andesite extensively replaced by carbonates.

Au 45 gms/ton Ag 55.1 gms/ton (1.7 oz./ton) Cu 8.32%

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Sample 2.

Altered and leached shaley material from surface dump near road.

Au trace Ag trace Cu .03

Sample 3.

Highly altered andesite extensively replaced by carbonates. Sample taken 350' north of Sample 1.

Au trace Ag 189 gms/ton (6.0 oz./ton) Cu 1.1%

Sample 4.

Iron stained shales from surface dump near road.

Au trace Ag trace Cu 0.1

These assay results indicate that the andesite when altered is a favorable host rock for significant silver/copper mineralization. The shales although altered do not appear to be as receptive to mineralization. The general trend of the mineralization is southeast and it can be traced to the Morning Star Mine nearly 1500 feet away.

Assay results of samples taken at the Morning Star Mine are as follows:

Sample 1.

Exposed mineralization at upper shaft.

Au trace Ag 56.6 gms/ton (1.8 oz./ton) Cu 1.67%

Sample 2.

Exposed leached vein at surface 4' chip sample.

Au trace Ag 6.97 gms/ton Cu .06%

Sample 3.

Morning Star Mine Main Dump.

Au trace Ag 23.8 gms/ton Cu 2.17%

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At the Old Tonopah-Belmont Mine the salient structural feature appears to be a series of rhyolitic breccia fissures. It is reported that at depth these structures merge to form a pipe line feature. However, below the 400' level of the mine the mineralization was faulted off. This was not possible to substantiate as the lower workings are inaccessible. As the mineralization in this area is closely associated with the development of the rhyolitic breccias, the persistence of ore to a depth greater than 400' is a good possibility. However, the likelihood of the development of a large orebody at depth will depend on the character of the breccia zone, as this is apparently the controlling structural feature of the mineralization. Another potentially important mineralized zone is at the contact of the rhyolite breccia and the andesitic plug where later shearing has seen the introduction of gold mineralization.

EXPLORATION PROPOSAL

Any exploration program should be designed to accomplish two basic goals: 1) to obtain an overall picture of the relationship of structural geology to mineralization; 2) to define the anomolous mineralized areas.

The first step in the program should be the compiling of a geological map on a scale of 1" to 500 feet. This map should define all the boundaries of the major rock types, together with all pertinent structural data such as dip and strike of faulting, cleavage and schistosity. Zones of alteration and mineralization should also be identified and recorded.

With the identification of trends of mineralization, an EM survey should be designed to further define the areas of interest. A magnetometer survey should be undertaken concurrently. This would give important structural data, such as subsurface relationships between the andesite and shales. This data would be very useful in areas of heavy overburden. A geochemical survey composed of sampling bedrock

for copper and precious metals could be helpful in interpreting any anomolous geophysical areas.

This program should then be followed by diamond drilling. At the Tonopah-Belmont Mine sufficient data is already known from old records to recommend the drilling of one or two holes to locate the mineralized breccia structure at depth. A diagram of the location of this diamond drill hole is enclosed in this report.

ESTIMATED COST OF RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Mapping - 2 weeks field work	$ 5,000.	
2 weeks map compilation	3,500.	
		$ 8,500.
Geophysical Survey - 10 miles of EM and Mag survey		25,000.
Geophysical sampling - 100 samples		
Field work	2,500.	
Sampling assay	2,000.	
		4,500.
Diamond Drilling - 10,000 feet at $30. per foot		300,000.
Assaying		10,000.
Engineering and Supervision		75,000.
		$ 423,000.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

It can be summarized that the Tonopah-Belmont, Morning Star Mine area comprises a geological environment of sufficient interest to warrant a careful evaluation of its potential as a host for mineral deposits of economic significance. In the Tonopah-Belmont area there is a good possibility for the development of the extension of the mineralized breccia below the 400' level. On the other hand in the Wonder claims-Morning Star area the extensive and disseminated character of the copper-silver mineralization indicates the possible development of a large-low grade ore body.

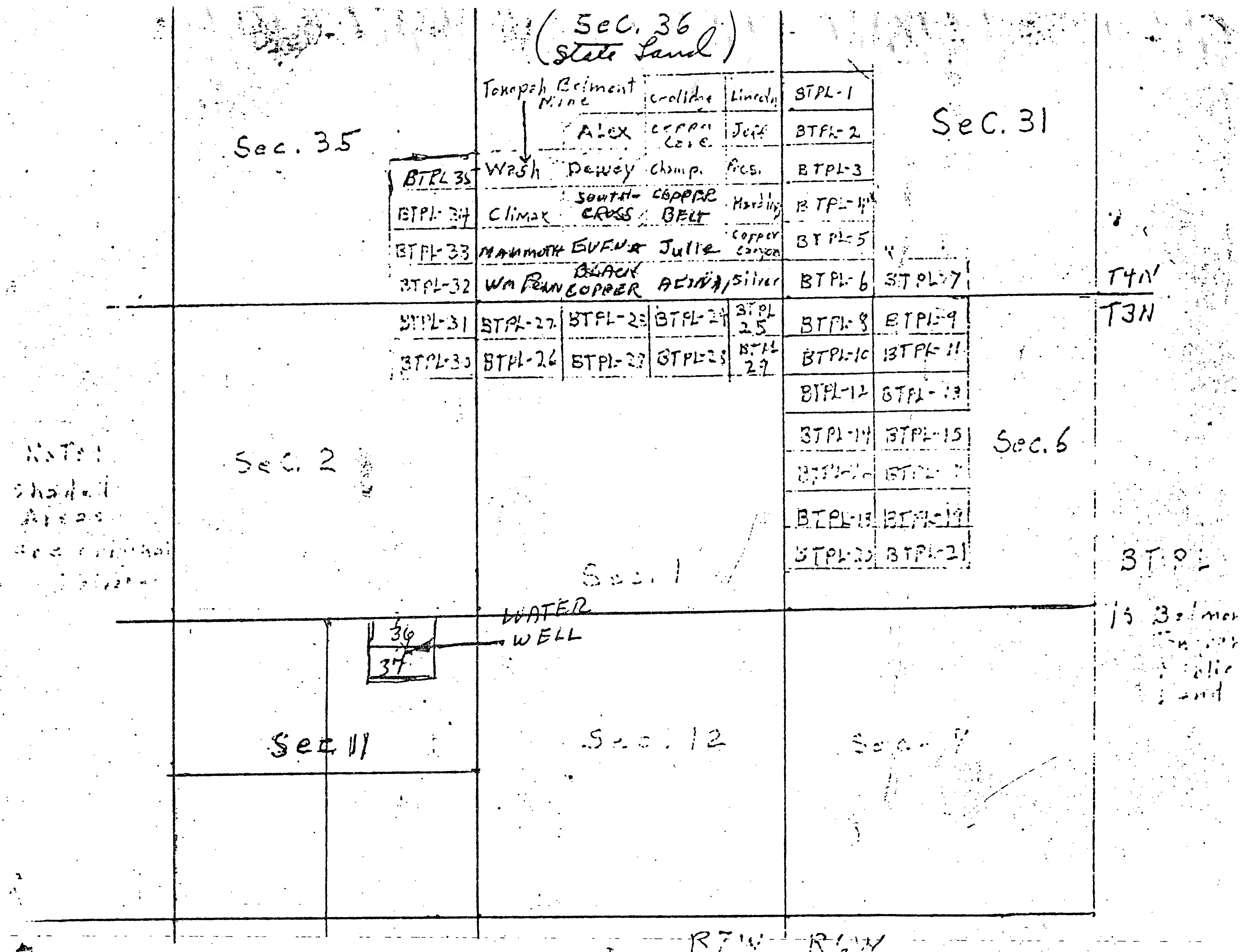
An exploration program is recommended to include mapping and structural interpretation. This should then be followed by an EM and Magnetometer Survey. Anomolous areas of interest should be covered by a geochemical survey for copper and precious metals. It is recommended that this be followed by approximately 10,000 feet of diamond drilling.

T. E. Gillett

Thomas E. Gillett
Geologist

February 25, 1982.

TEG/ssg



Sec. 36
(State Land)
Sec. 35
Sec. 31
Sec. 2
Sec. 1
Sec. 6
Sec 11
Sec. 12
Tonopah Belmont Mine
Wash
Alex
Dewey
Climax
South Cross
Mammoth
Wm Penn
Black Copper
Copper Belt
Julie
Coolidge
Lincoln
Jeff
Pres.
Harding
Copper Canyon
Silver
Champ.
BTPL-1
BTPL-2
BTPL-3
BTPL-5
BTPL-6
BTPL-7
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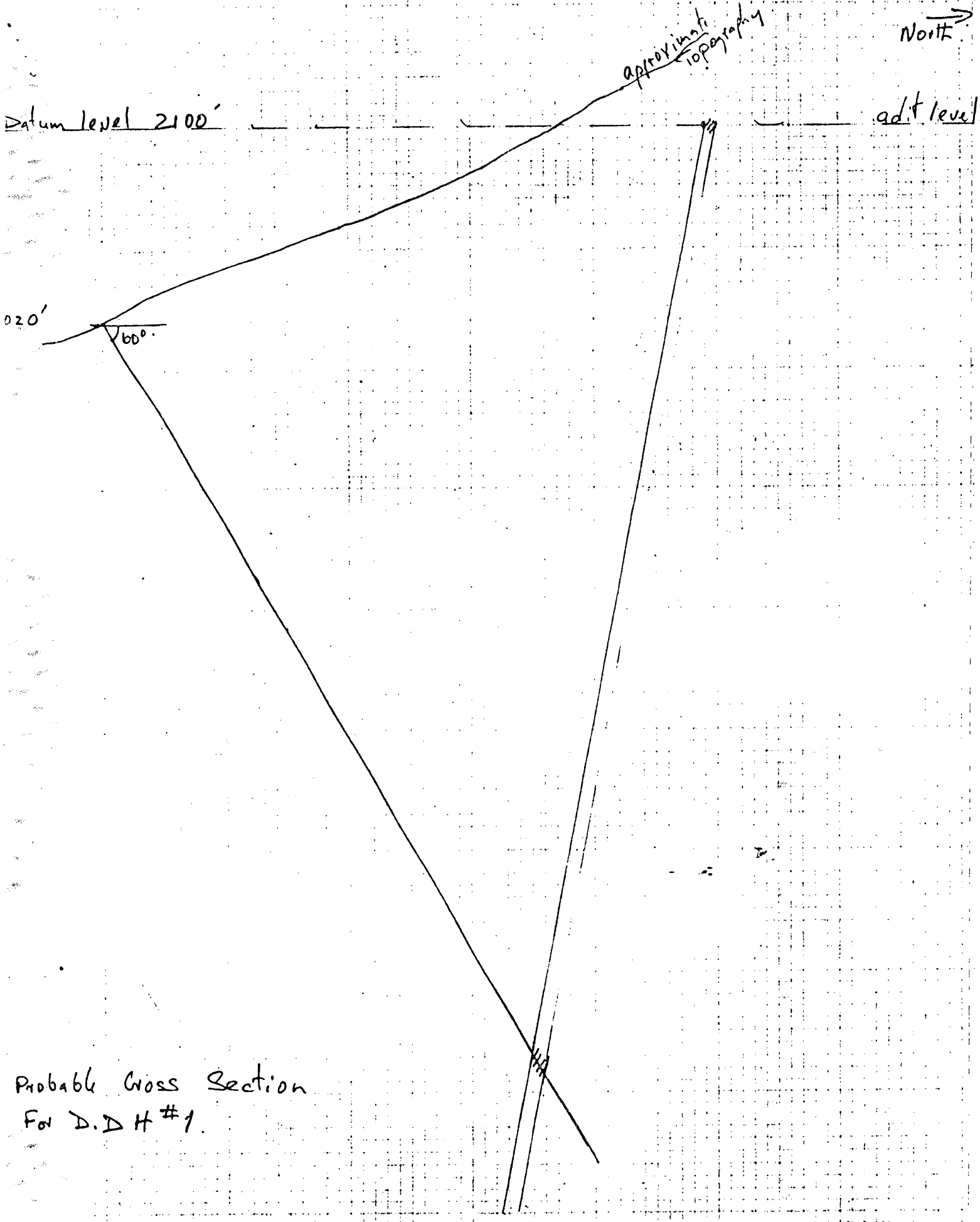
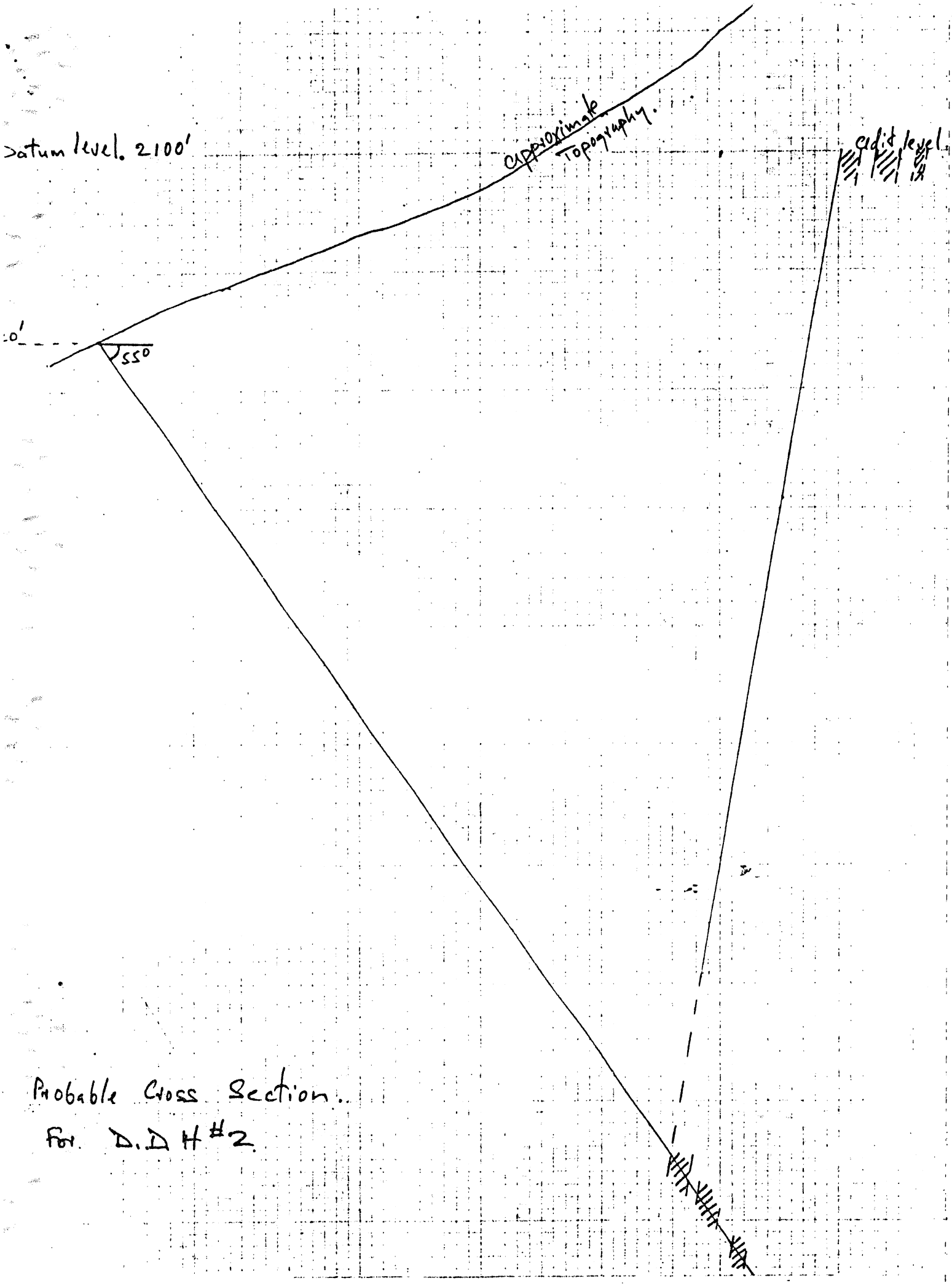
BTPL-34
BTPL-35
T4N
T3N
WATER WELL
36
37
R7W



Probable Cross Section
For D.D.H #1.



Probable Cross Section..
For D.D.H #2

7 8 9 10 11 12 13

5 6

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA

RW7
RW6

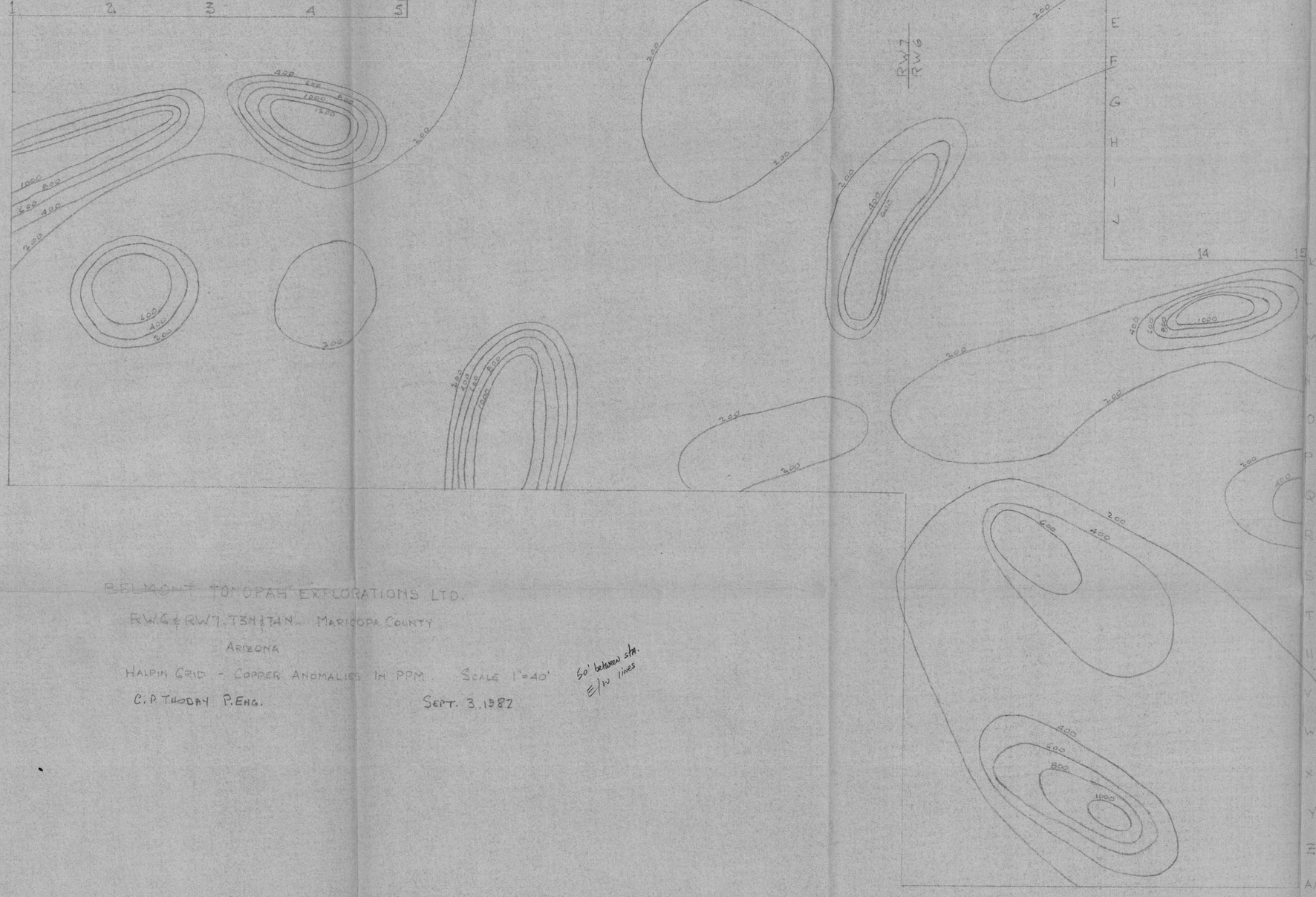
14 15K

T4N
T3N

LTD.

LIES IN PPM. SCALE 1"=40'

SEPT 3, 1982.



BELMONT TONOPAH EXPLORATIONS LTD.

RWG & RW7, T3N & T4N, MARICOPA COUNTY

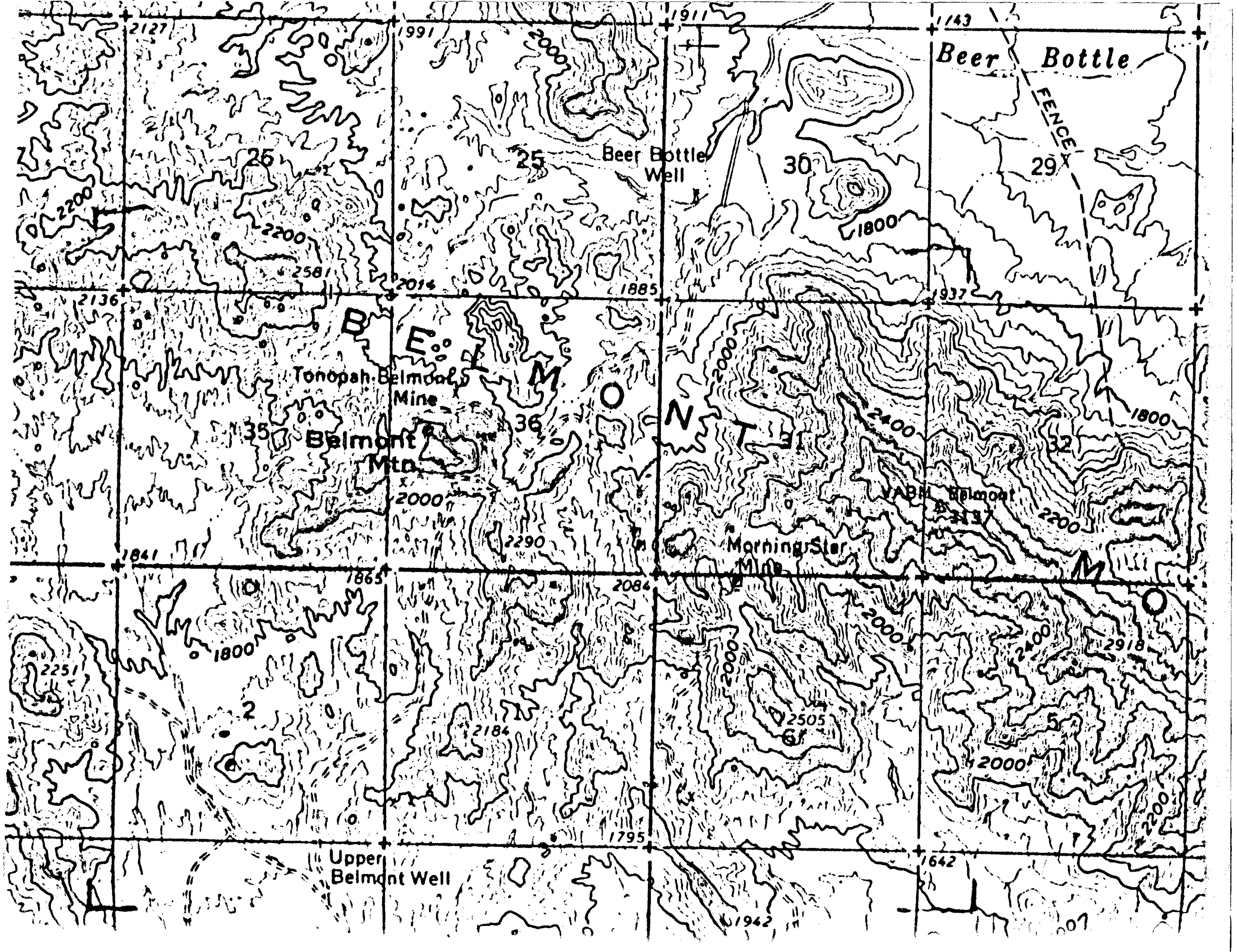
ARIZONA

HALPIN GRID - COPPER ANOMALIES IN PPM. SCALE 1"=40'

50' between sta. E/W lines

C.P. THODAY P.ENG.

SEPT. 3, 1982


Beer Bottle
FENCE
Beer Bottle Well
BELMONT
MO
Tonopah Belmont Mine
Belmont Mtn
Morning Star Mine
Upper Belmont Well
2000
2200
1800
2400
2505
2184
2290
2251
2918
2581
25
29
30
31
32
35
36
2
5
6
2127
1991
1911
1143
2136
2014
1885
1937
1841
1865
2084
1795
1642
1942

BELMONT

Tonopah Belmont Mine

Belmont Mtn.

Morning Star Mine

T.4N.
T.3N.
R.6W.

35
36
31

2581
2014
1885
1937
1865
2084
1800
2184
2290
2000
2400
2505
1795

VABM Be

EXPLANATION

- MARKED STAKE AT EACH 300' ON LINE & AT START & END OF LINE.
- FLAGGING ONLY AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
- LINES & STATIONS SURVEYED BY COMPASS & CHAIN.

CORNER FOUND IN FIELD

UNIMPROVED ROAD

ARIZONA MAP LOCATION

MN. 14 1/2°

0 400 800
Scale in Feet

MAGNETIC CONTOUR INT.= 100
TOPO C.I. = 40'

DATE	CREDITS
4-7-84	Survey commenced in field · Observer E.G.H.
	Technicians: Beckett, McDonough ·
	TOPO FROM U.S.G.S. BELMONT MTN. 15' 1962 QUAD. SHEET

Compiled 5-10-84

TOPO & MAGNETIC VALUES

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
(total intensity)
for
B. T. GOLD, INC.
OSBORN MINING DIST.
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Compiled By
E. Grover Heinrichs & Associates

EXPLANATION

⊙ MARKED STAKE AT EACH 300' ON LINE & AT START & END OF LINE.
· · FLAGGING ONLY AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
LINES & STATIONS SURVEYED BY COMPASS & CHAIN.

CORNER FOUND IN FIELD

UNIMPROVED ROAD

0 400 800
Scale in Feet

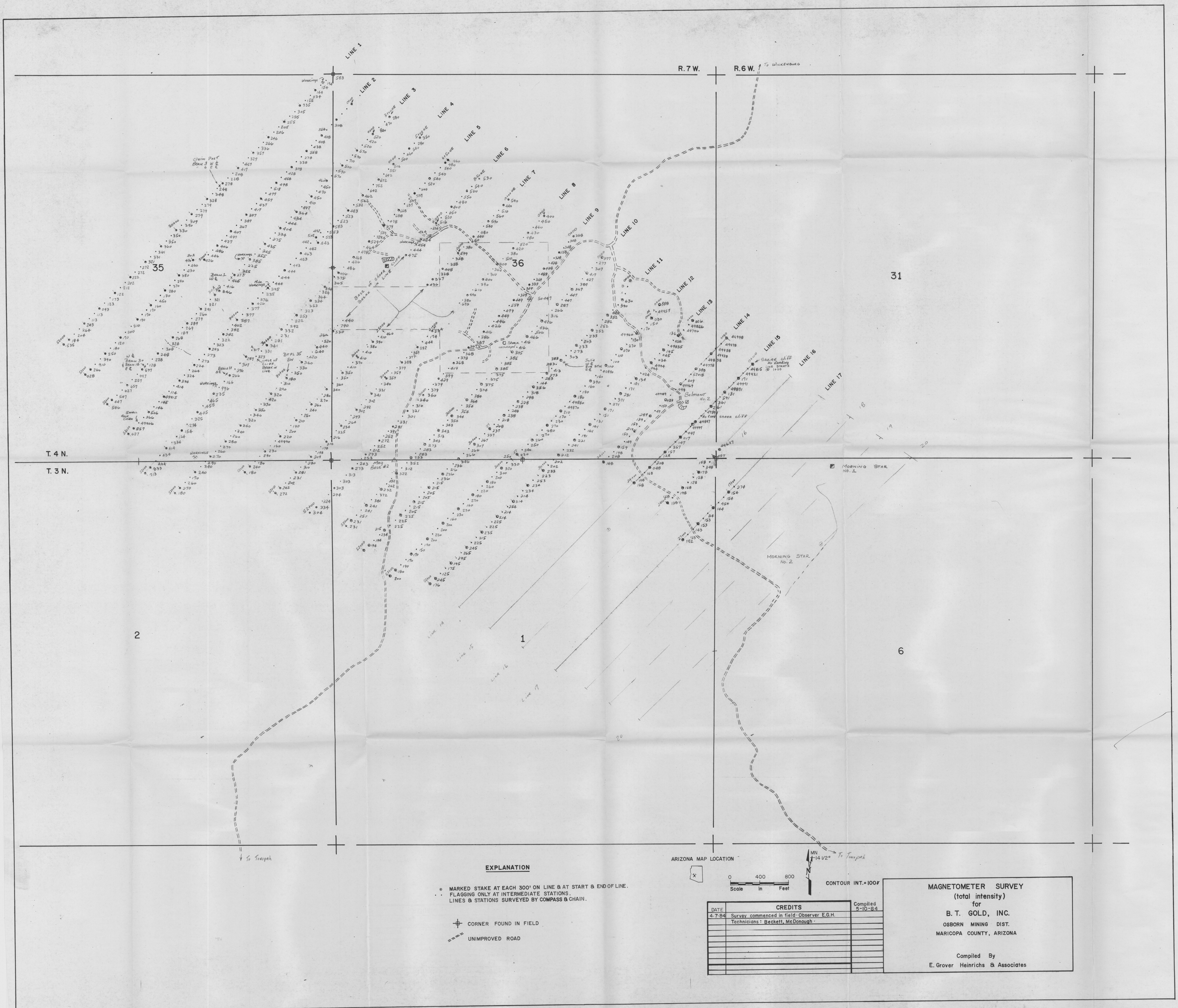
CONTOUR INT.= 100γ

DATE	CREDITS
4·7·84	Survey commenced in field · Observer E.G.H.
	Technicians: Beckett, McDonough ·

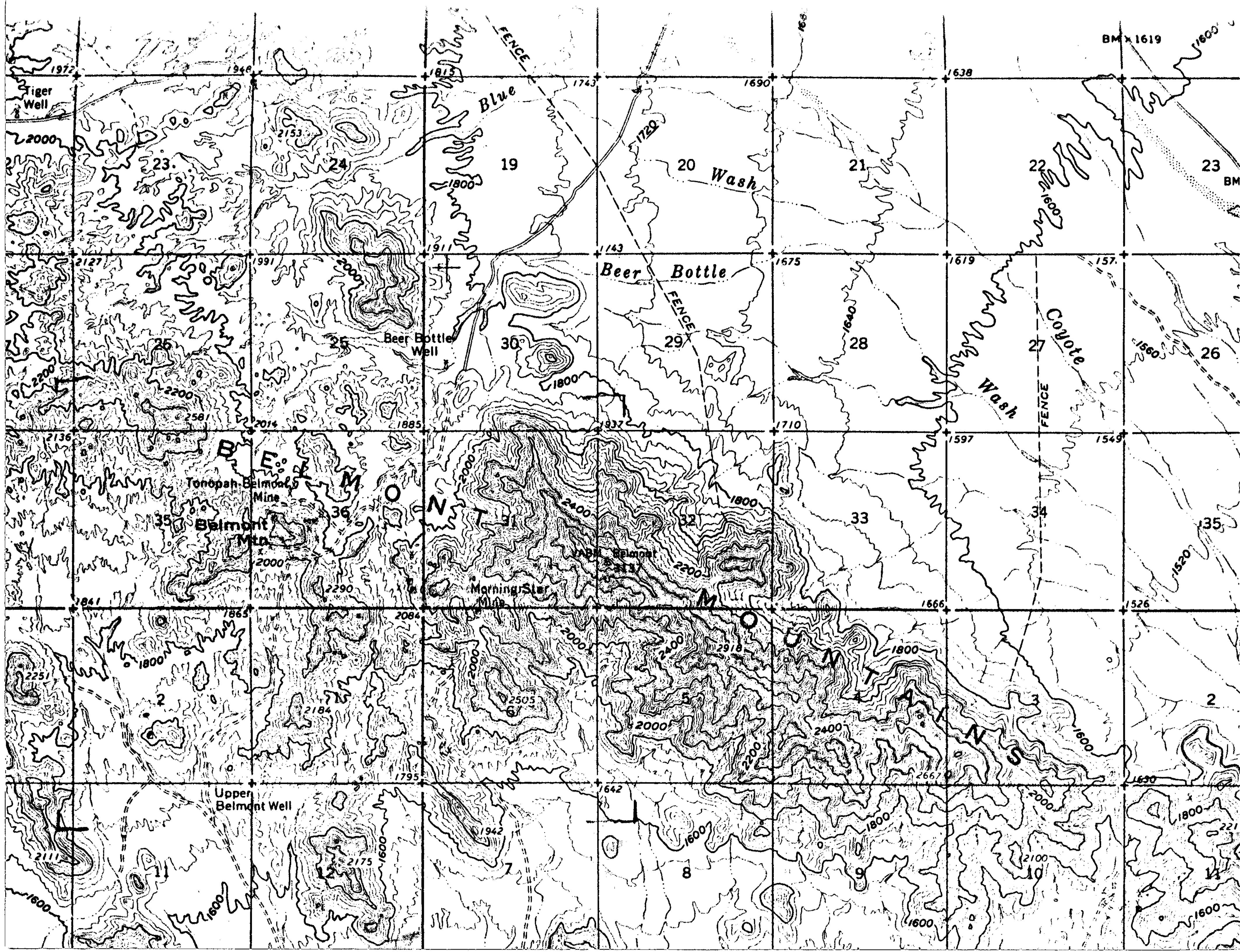
Compiled 5-10-84

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
(total intensity)
for
B. T. GOLD, INC.
OSBORN MINING DIST.
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Compiled By
E. Grover Heinrichs & Associates



LINE 1
LINE 2
LINE 3
LINE 4
LINE 5
LINE 6
LINE 7
LINE 8
LINE 9
LINE 10
LINE 11
LINE 12
LINE 13
LINE 14
LINE 15
LINE 16
LINE 17
R.7 W.
R.6 W.
To Wickenburg
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
35
36
31
2
1
6
Belmont No. 2
MORNING STAR No. 1
MORNING STAR No. 2
To Tonopah
EXPLANATION
MARKED STAKE AT EACH 300' ON LINE & AT START & END OF LINE.
FLAGGING ONLY AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
LINES & STATIONS SURVEYED BY COMPASS & CHAIN.
CORNER FOUND IN FIELD
UNIMPROVED ROAD
ARIZONA MAP LOCATION
0 400 800
Scale in Feet
MN 14 1/2°
CONTOUR INT.= 100γ
DATE
CREDITS
4·7·84
Survey commenced in field · Observer E.G.H.
Technicians: Beckett, McDonough ·
Compiled 5-10-84
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
(total intensity)
for
B. T. GOLD, INC.
OSBORN MINING DIST.
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA
Compiled By
E. Grover Heinrichs & Associates


BELMONT MOUNTAINS
Tiger Well
Blue Wash
Beer Bottle
Beer Bottle Well
Tonopah Belmont Mine
Belmont Mtn.
Morning Star Mine
Coyote Wash
Upper Belmont Well
FENCE
BM 1619

ph. 1-258-7701

TO Norman James, Atty. AT 2600 Az Bank Blg. 101 N. 1st Ave. Phx. Az 85003

SUBJECT B. T. Gold, Inc. DATE 5/11/84

Enclosed you will find one report on Az State lease M 32370 Magnetometer Survey dated May 11, 1984.

If you have any questions please let me know.

DUPLICATE SIGNED [signature]

c.c. Norm Bellemare

No reply necessary

DATE SIGNED

Rediform ®
4S 469
Poly Pak (50 sets) 4P469

SEND PARTS 1 AND 3 WITH CARBON INTACT -
PART 3 WILL BE RETURNED WITH REPLY

DETACH AND FILE FOR FOLLOW-UP

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT ON
ARIZONA STATE LEASE NO. M 32370
SEC. 36, T4N, R7W
OSBORN MINING DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

May 11, 1984

Commencing on April 7, 1984, a Magnetometer Survey was conducted by E. Grover Heinrichs, magnetometer operator, and assisted by field technicians Doug Beckett and Matt McDonough.

Survey control for establishing station location was by Brunton compass and chain. A marked stake was set each 300' along the line, and a 48" lathe was set at the beginning and end of each line. Lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 traversed through the subject property, and magnetometer readings were taken at 100' intervals along the lines. The lines bearing N45°E are located on the attached sketch map and show their relative position on the subject property. Fifty-two (52) readings were taken, and the basic findings are as discussed below:

Basic Findings

No strongly discernable magnetic correlation with mineralization was observed, although a slight hint of a magnetic low appears to manifest itself with some of the indicated mineralized zones.

A high reading of 50790 gammas total field intensity was observed, and a low reading of 50310 gammas total field intensity was read. Total magnetic relief observed is 480 gammas.

A magnetic low trend several thousand feet long appears to cut through the NE corner of the subject property. This feature is thought to be a magnetic expression of a possible fault zone.

Qualifications

E. Grover Heinrichs, whose current address and phone number are 1802 West Grant Road, Suite 110-4, Tucson, Arizona 85745, 602/624-7421, is qualified to conduct such surveys. He was past Vice President of Heinrichs Geoexploration, Manager of Mining Exploration for Essex International, Inc., advisor in mining to the Chairman of the Board of Essex Group, United Technologies, and has over thirty years of training and experience in this type of work.

Matt McDonough has an associate degree in geology from Lyndon State College, Vermont, and three years of experience doing this type of work.

Doug Beckett has twelve years of experience on survey crews doing similar work.

Expenditures

Over $400.00 was expended by B. T. Gold, Inc. as payment for the above described work during the period of April 7, 1984 through April 30, 1984.

Respectfully submitted to
Management, B. T. Gold, Inc.

E. Grover Heinrichs

EGH:vh

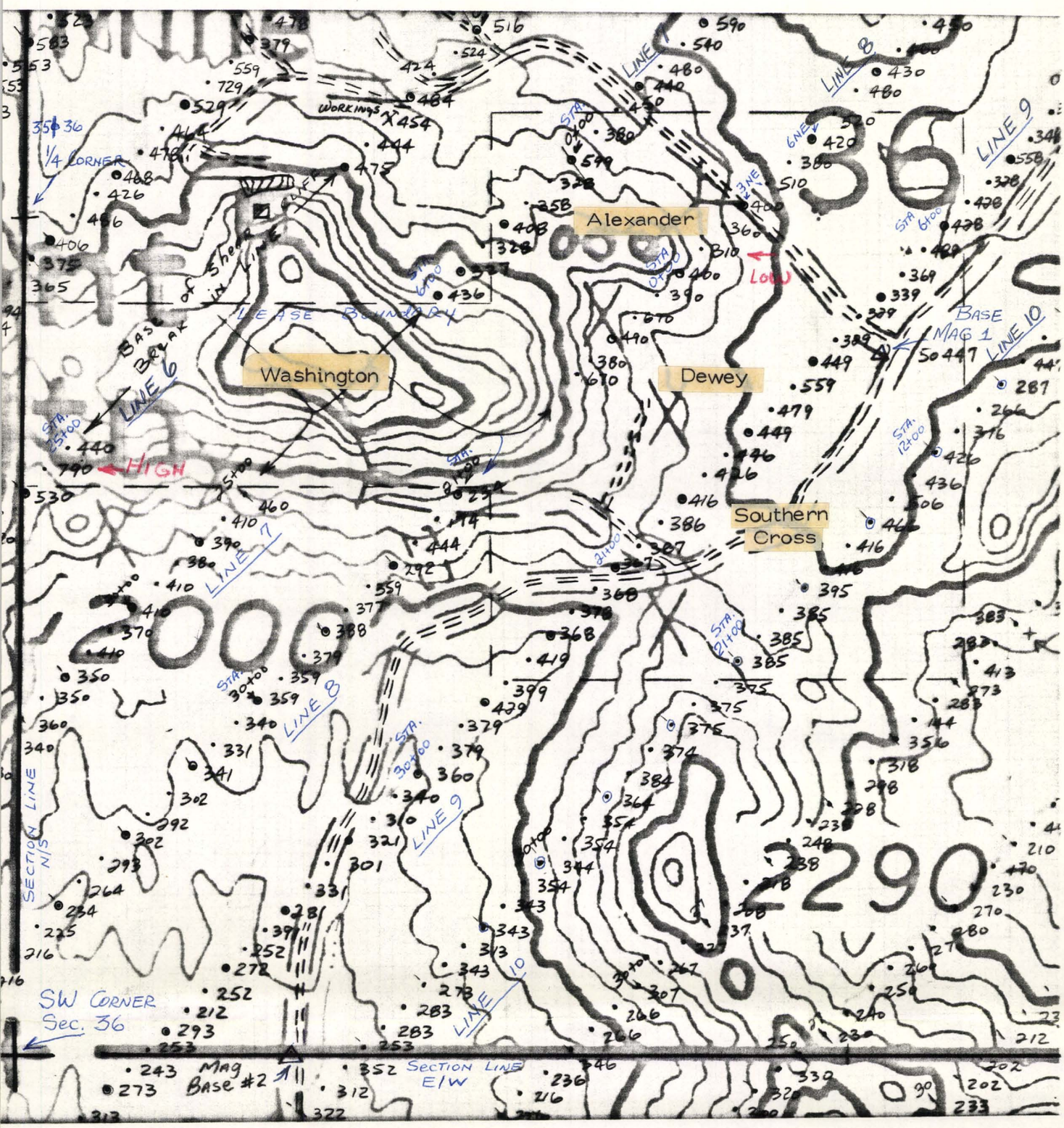
Enclosure

cc: Norman Bellemare

SKETCH MAP

This map is to accompany a Magnetometer Survey Report on Arizona State Lease No. M32370 located in a portion of Section 36, T4N, R7W Osborn Mining District, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Sketch shows Line Number, Station Number & Magnetic Values observed. Add 50,000 gammas (γ) to all plotted values which are local variations in total magnetic field.



Compiled By E. Grover Heinrichs & Associates

For
B.T.Gold, Inc.

Scale: 1" = 400'
May 11, 1984

Beer Bottle Well

25

30

29

2200

2200

2581

2014

1885

1800

2136

937

B E L M O N T

2000

2400

1800

Tonopah-Belmont Mine

35

Belmont Mtn

36

32

VABM Belmont

2000

2290

Morning Star Mine

1841

1865

2084

1800

2000

2000

2400

2918

2251

2505

2

2184

5

2000

1795

1642

Upper Belmont Well

1942

SECTION 35

SECTION 36

Beau 13	Beau 5	Beau 4
Beau 14	Beau 6	Beau 3
Beau 15	Beau 7	Beau 2
Beau 16	Beau 8	Beau 1

Beau 42	Beau 21	Beau 46	Beau 17	Beau 9
Beau 41	Beau 22	Beau 45	Beau 18	Beau 10
Beau 40	Beau 23	Beau 44	Beau 19	Beau 11
Beau 39	Beau 24	Beau 43	Beau 20	Beau 12

T4N
T3N

T4N
T3N

Beau 38	Beau 25
Beau 37	Beau 26
Beau 36	Beau 27
Beau 35	Beau 28
Beau 34	Beau 29
Beau 33	Beau 30
Beau 32	Beau 31

SECTION 3

SECTION 2

Beau State Claim 4	Beau State Claim 3
	Beau State Claim 1
	Beau State Claim 2

RANGE 7 WEST

N

TAMAN RESOURCES LTD.
Maricopa County, Arizona
CLAIM MAP
Scale: 1" = 400'

G P Thodey