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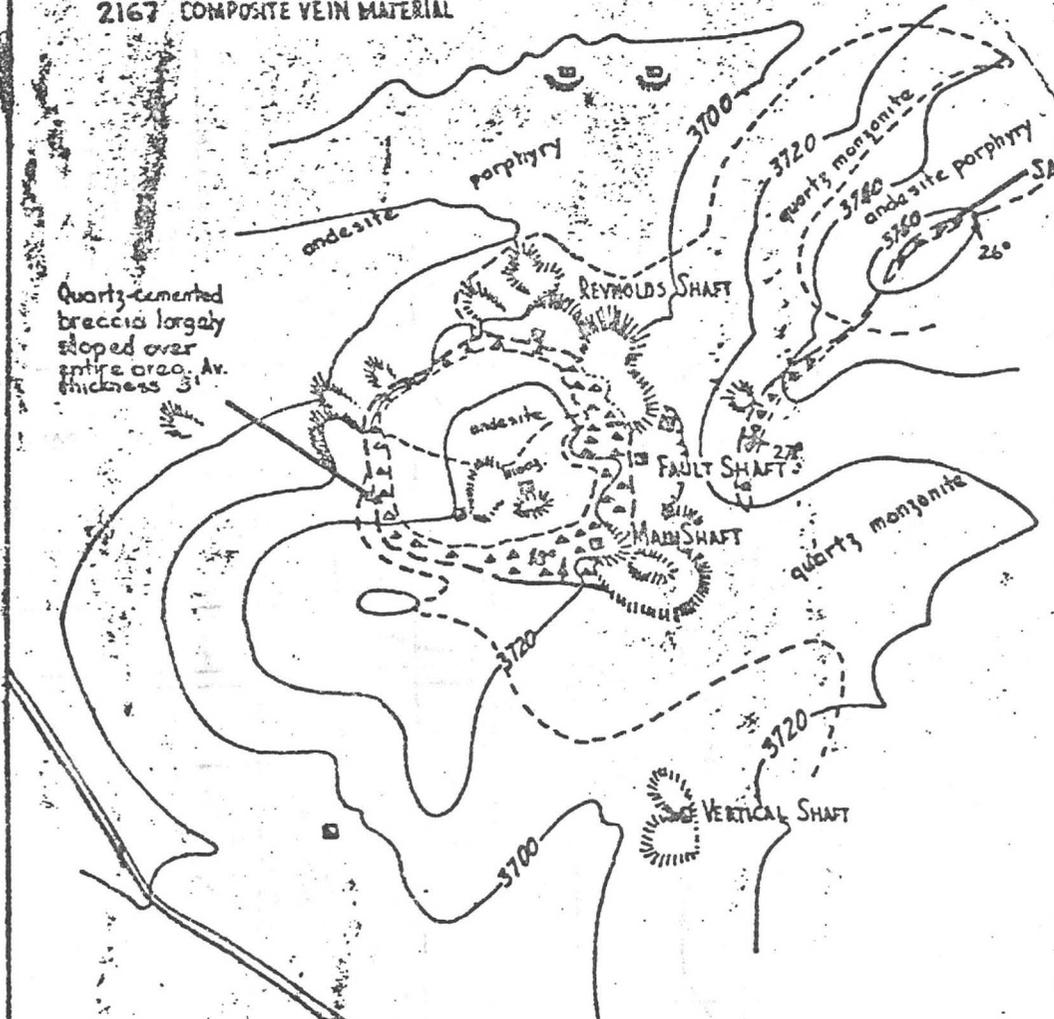
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Blossom Mine

REYNOLDS SHAFT SAMPLES

- 2164 3RD LEVEL STOPE FINES
- 2165 4TH LEVEL FAULT
- 2166 4TH LEVEL STOPE PILLAR
- 2167 COMPOSITE VEIN MATERIAL

Quartz-cemented breccias largely sloped over entire area. Av. thickness 3'



BEARING & INCLINATION OF SHAFTS

- REYNOLDS SHAFT - 46° 52' W
- FAULT SHAFT - 36° 58' E
- MAIN SHAFT - 30° 51' E

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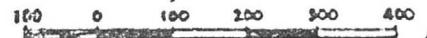
Taken from Callaghan map
 US Bull 906-D Additions by
 S. Disler Jan. 63
 Contour interval 20' Datum
 adjusted to Bench Mark.

= USGS Bull 906-D

SURFACE MAP

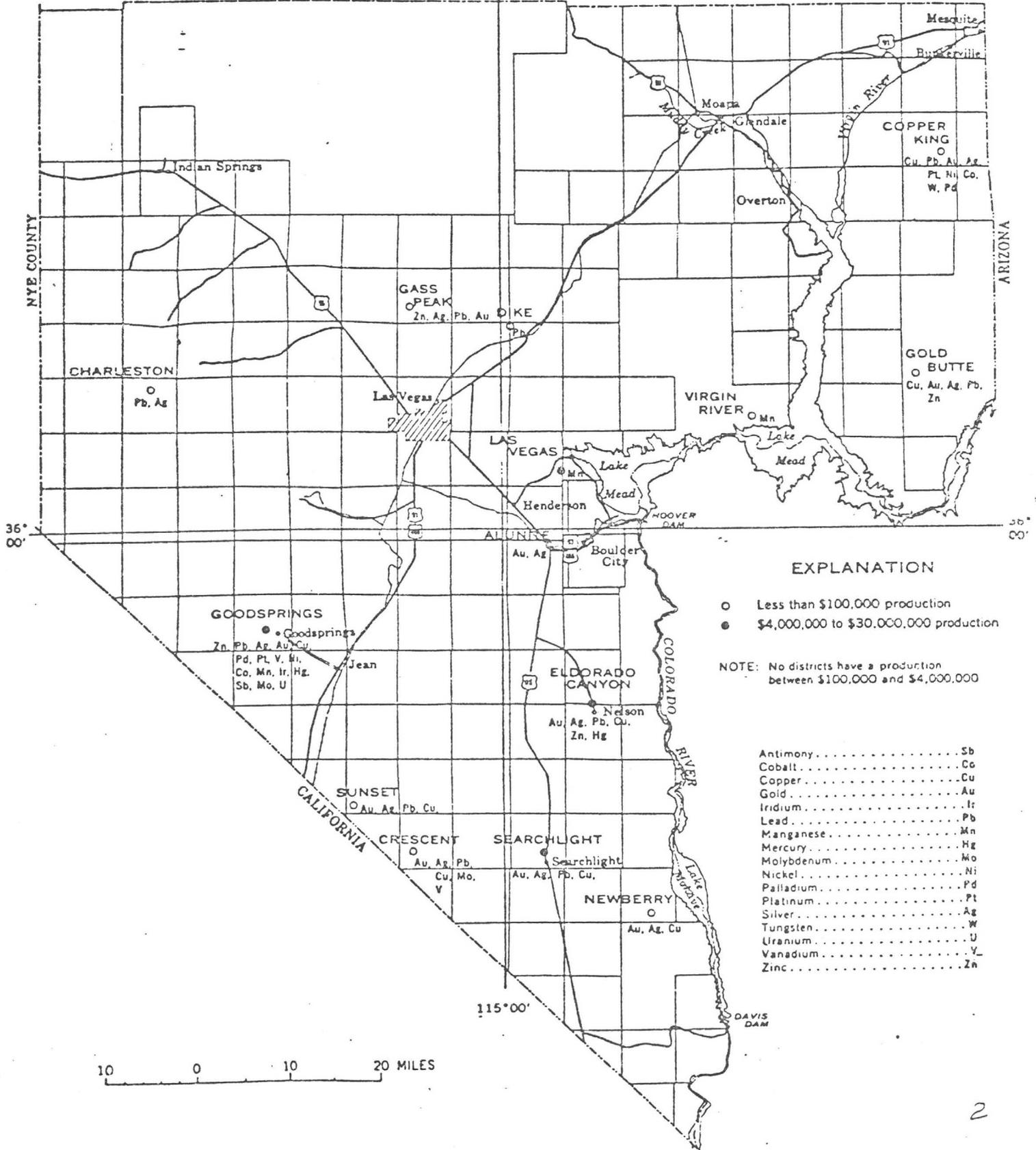
BLOSSOM MINE AREA

LELA M. OSBORNE MINES
 SEARCHLIGHT MINING DIST.
 CLARK CO., NEVADA



NEVADA

115°00'
LINCOLN COUNTY



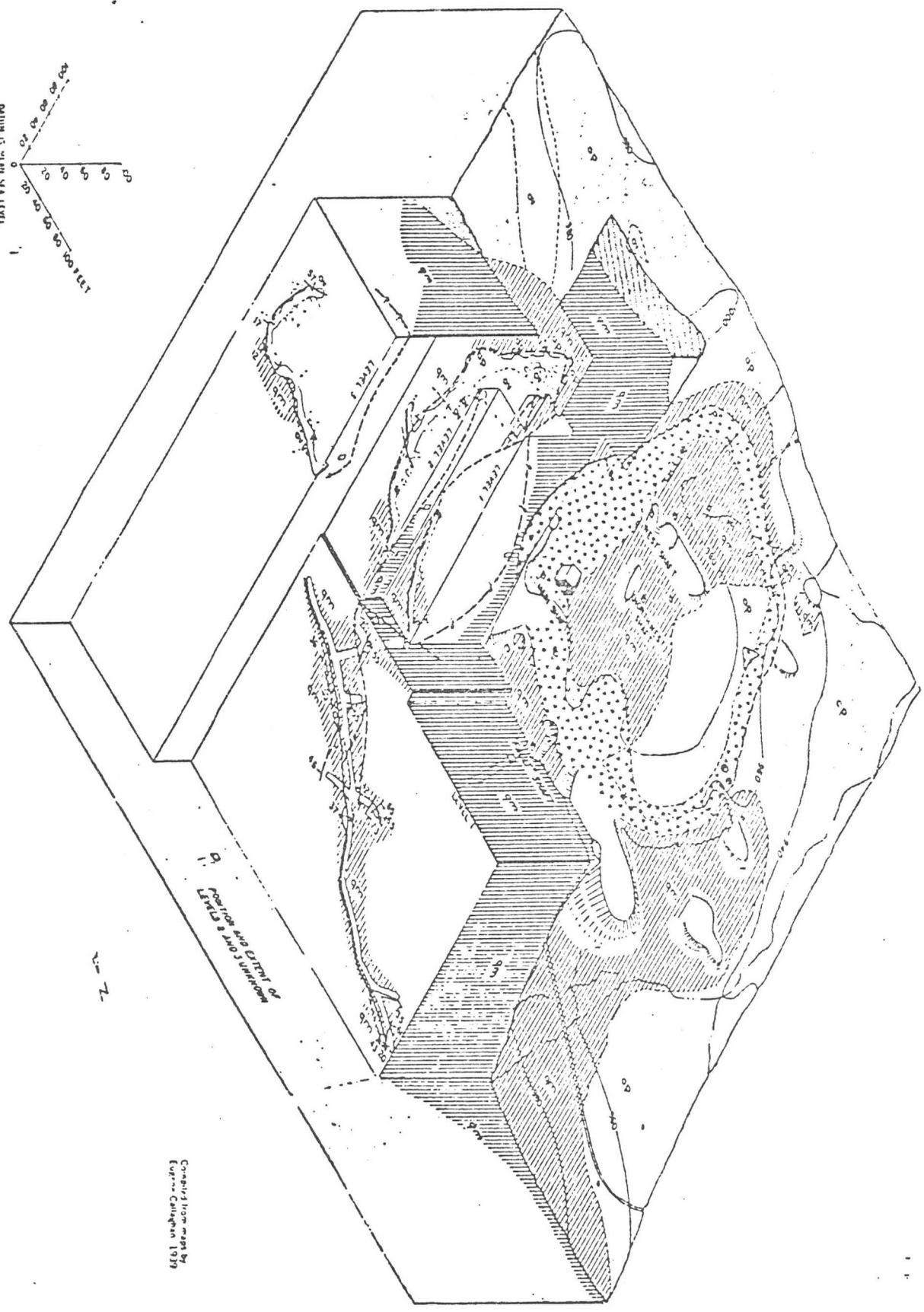
EXPLANATION

- Less than \$100,000 production
- \$4,000,000 to \$30,000,000 production

NOTE: No districts have a production between \$100,000 and \$4,000,000

Antimony	.....	Sb
Cobalt	.....	Co
Copper	.....	Cu
Gold	.....	Au
Iridium	.....	Ir
Lead	.....	Pb
Manganese	.....	Mn
Mercury	.....	Hg
Molybdenum	.....	Mo
Nickel	.....	Ni
Palladium	.....	Pd
Platinum	.....	Pt
Silver	.....	Ag
Tungsten	.....	W
Uranium	.....	U
Vanadium	.....	V
Zinc	.....	Zn

10 0 10 20 MILES



Geological map by Eugene Calkins, 1939

22-72

BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE BLOSSOM MINE, SEARCHLIGHT DISTRICT, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

EXPLANATION



Quartz monzonite



Andesite porphyry



Other rock with elliptical structure



Quartz cemented breccia

Contact zone of quartz monzonite and andesite porphyry

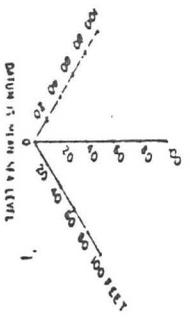
Fault showing slip

Open shafting dip

Shaft at surface

Shaft going down and below level

Inclined openings from above and below level



CLAIM MAP - Blossom Area





R. F. Hewlett
Vice President



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APRIL 12, 1982

MR. MILTON CHRISTENSEN
UNITED ENERGY
715 EAST 3900 SOUTH
SUITE 211
SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH 34106

*Post offer for
Blossom Mine that
was not carried through*

DEAR MILTON:

THE PURPOSE OF THIS LETTER IS TO PRESENT WESTLAND'S PROPOSAL CONCERNING YOUR "BLOSSOM MINE" NEAR SEARCHLIGHT, NEVADA. FOLLOWING ARE OUR PROPOSED TERMS:

- 1). \$1,000,000 ADVANCED FOR A WORKING INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY WHICH WOULD BE CONSIDERED AN EQUITY INVESTMENT.
- 2). A 25% EARNED PARTICIPATING INTEREST FOR AN EXPLORATION PROGRAM COSTING \$200,000 AND FUNDED BY WESTLAND. WESTLAND WOULD MANAGE THE EXPLORATION PROGRAM.
- 3). AN ADDITIONAL 15% PARTICIPATING INTEREST COULD BE EARNED BY PROVIDING THE OPERATING CAPITAL OR SENIOR FINANCING FOR LARGE-SCALE MINING.

IN SUMMARY, WESTLAND COULD EARN A 40% PARTICIPATING INTEREST IN THE BLOSSOM MINE FOR THE ABOVE FUNDING. WESTLAND WOULD DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION OF OUR PROPOSAL.

ENCLOSED IS OUR REPORT ON THE BLOSSOM MINE AREA.

SINCERELY YOURS,

RICHARD F. HEWLETT

HEWLETT MINERAL MANAGEMENT

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BLOSSOM MINE

SUMMARY

THE SEARCHLIGHT, NEVADA AREA REPRESENTS A HIGH-POTENTIAL GOLD-SILVER CLUSTER OF ORE BODIES THAT HAVE FORMED AROUND AN INTRUSIVE "PORPHYRY COPPER" TYPE CENTER WITH RADIATING STRUCTURES FROM THE INTRUSIVE CORE. THE BLOSSOM MINE IS A BRECCIA PIPE THAT IS ON THE NORTH-EAST RIM OF THE INTRUSIVE. THIS PIPE HAS COLLAPSED AND THUS FORMED HIGH-GRADE STRUCTURES INTERPRETED BY PREVIOUS MINERS AS VEINS; THE COLLAPSED STRUCTURES WERE HIGHLY MINERALIZED WITH LOWER-GRADE MINERALIZATION PERMEATING INTO THE HOST ROCKS.

LOCATION

The Searchlight district is in the southern part of Clark County, Nevada, which is 56 miles south of Las Vegas on U.S. Highway 95, and 37 miles from the Union Pacific branch railroad to Boulder City (see map on the following page). The district discovered in 1897, has a recorded production of about \$7,000,000.

The district lies in the low hills and pediment slope bordering the western flank of the Opal Mountains. Annual rainfall is about 9 inches. No surface water is available nearer than the Colorado River, 13 miles to the east, but water is obtainable from mine shafts at depths of from 145 to 225 feet.

GEOLOGY

Except for a small outcrop of Precambrian granite gneiss, the district is underlain by igneous rocks of presumed Tertiary Age (see maps of the north and south portions of the District following the location map). The oldest of these is andesite which was intruded by dikes and masses of andesite porphyry and later by a considerable mass of quartz monzonite. Following the quartz monzonite intrusion the andesite was largely altered to hornfels. Later fracturing of the hornfels near the quartz monzonite contact permitted the rise of vein-forming solutions and the emplacement of the metalliferous veins in the andesite near the contact. Another series of andesite flows, younger than the quartz monzonite and accompanying mineralization, is exposed in the northwestern part of the district.

The veins that crop out in the older andesite and andesite porphyry are all near the quartz monzonite contact, suggesting that

their position may have been determined by fracturing accompanying its emplacement.

ORE DEPOSITS

Most of the veins show a breccia country rock cemented by quartz, but they differ in type in the southern and northern parts of the district. Those in the south are simple quartz veins accompanied by adularization and silification of the wall rock; they originally contained a considerable amount of base metal sulfides with little or no wall-rock alteration. In the north the veins appear to be of a lower-temperature type and contain quartz with lamellar calcite and fewer traces of sulfides but a higher ratio of gold and silver than in the south.

The ores are largely oxidized. Callaghan, quoting from a private report by T.A. Jaggar, Jr., and Charles Palache, lists a large number of oxidized lead, zinc, and copper minerals; original sulfides, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite-the last subordinate-were found in places. The principal production was from lead carbonate ores. During the early years of mining the output of gold, in ounces, slightly exceeded that of silver, but with exhaustion of the surficial ores, silver has been in excess.

The Quartette and Blossom mines described below are examples of deposits from the southern and northern parts of the district, respectively. Parts of the descriptions are quoted directly from Callaghan.

Quartette Mine. The Quartette mine is three quarters of a mile south of Searchlight. The mine has been the largest producer in the Searchlight district, and up to 1934 had accounted for 64 percent of the gold, 21 percent of the silver, 58 percent of the copper, and 13 percent of the lead recorded for the district. The total yield at that time was probably more than \$2,800,000, largely produced between 1902 and 1923. There was also some production in 1934, 1935, and 1951. Since 1940 there has been additional output of gold and silver derived from the old tailings and dumps.

Most of the workings shown on plate 8 were inaccessible at the time of Callaghan's examination in 1934. Heikes (1912) reported that at the cessation of the operations in 1911 the main shaft had been sunk to a depth of 1,267 feet and the underground workings were 5.5 miles in length.

The workings of the Quartette mine are along a large vein that in general strikes N.70° W. and dips 40° to 60° S. The vein has been largely stoped between the main shaft and shaft 3 from 100 to 1,100 foot levels. The vein crops out over a distance of 3,300 feet.

The country rocks of the mine include gneiss, hornfels, and andesite porphyry. Generally the hornfels is more abundant in the hanging wall and the gneiss in the footwall. The rocks on both sides of the vein are cut by dikes and irregular masses of andesite porphyry.

Based on the above observations we believe the mineral claims offer an excellent potential for hidden veins of good gold content in the country rock south of the contact of the stock. Placer gold is also a strong possibility. If the recognized zoning in the Searchlight district holds, the potential veins should carry good gold content and recoverable quantities of copper and possibly lead. Further, if the habit of the district holds, the vein or veins should dip moderately south. This suggests that exploration holes into the bedrock should be vertical, or preferably, inclined northward to cut such veins. Possibly a shaft to bedrock and a drill hole station at that level would give the best results. See the attached sketch.

A few fragments show a little copper stain. The quartz is shattered, apparently by late post-mineral movements, so that much of it can be mined with a pick. Many of the stopes in the gently dipping vein are 4 to 5 feet wide, but vein matter remaining in pillars is mostly between 1 and 2 feet wide. The ore body at the west end of level 2 is 4 feet wide between walls, but ore is restricted to lenses within this zone. On level 3 the vein fans out in a group of thin quartz seams without a definite wall.

A 120-foot inclined shaft on the top of the hill northwest of the main shaft follows a fracture containing about 6 inches of gouge and a little quartz. The workings on the flat ore body are 28 feet below the collar of this shaft.

Blossom Sampling

Below are the results of sampling at the Blossom:

Spectrograph

1. Aluminium	2.50 %
2. Calcium	1.50
3. Chromium	0.01
4. Iron	5.50
5. Lead	0.80
6. Magnesium	0.50
7. Potassium	0.04
8. Sodium	0.90
9. Strontium	0.20

Wet Chemical

1. Iron	4.00 %
2. Gold	
3. Silver	Tr
4. Platinum	Tr
5. Palladium	Tr

Fire Assay

1. Iron	5.00 %
2. Gold	3.00 t.oz./ton
3. Silver	0.76 t.oz./ton
4. Platinum	0.08 t.oz./ton
5. Palladium	Tr

Following are a summary of recent Blossom sampling:

<u>Claim/location</u>	<u>Average Gold Assay (t.oz./ton)</u>				<u>Number of sampl</u>
	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Wet</u>	<u>Cyanide</u>	<u>Amalgam</u>	
Blossom, 1st level	1.200	1.215	1.067	1.187	15
Blossom, dump	.375	.400	.380	.400	10
Blossom, cut	.550	.580	.520	.585	10
Red Bird, pit	.360	.380	.352	.374	5
Pompeii, mill site	.117	.150	.167	.152	6
Pompeii, cut	.200	.240	.200	.230	5
Coyote, cut	.333	.333	.315	.320	6
Coyote, dump	.250	.260	.270	.290	5
American Belle, pit	.125	.225	.175	.200	4
Independence, dump	.500	.504	.400	.460	4
New Diamond, cut	.160	.200	.170	.190	5
Uncle Sam, dump	.125	.188	.163	.188	4
					<u>4</u>
					80



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ORE RESERVE POTENTIAL

THE STRUCTURE OF THE "BLOSSOM PIPE" ALLOWS A COMPUTATION OF TONNAGE POTENTIAL OF THE PIPE.

FROM THE VOLUME OF A CYLINDER ($\pi R^2 H$), THE TONNAGE WOULD BE:

$$\text{TONNAGE OF PIPE} = 15,700 \text{ TONS/FOOT DEPTH}$$

FOR THE UPPER 200' OF DEPTH, THE TOTAL TONNAGE WOULD BE 3,140,000 TONS.

MINING HAS REACHED THE 400-FOOT LEVEL AND THE TONNAGE OF THE UPPER 400' WOULD BE 6,280,000 TOTAL TONS.

DUE TO THE GEOLOGIC NATURE OF THE PIPE, IT WOULD BE EXPECTED TO HAVE GOOD-GRADE PRECIOUS METAL MINERALIZATION VERY DEEP; EXCELLANT VERTICAL CONTINUITY.

THEREFORE, HIGH-GRADE ORE IS EXPECTED TO EXIST BELOW THE LOWEST MINE LEVELS (400') AND THIS PIPE (AND THE MINERALIZED SURROUNDING HOST ROCKS) COULD BE WELL MINERALIZED AND COULD SUPPORT A LARGE OPEN-PIT MINE.

IF A CONSERVATIVE 1,000,000 TONS IS ASSUMED TO REPRESENT THE INITIAL ECONOMIC ORE RESERVES AND THE SURFACE SAMPLING RESULTS USED TO REPRESENT THE GRADE OF THE 1,000,000 TONS, THE FOLLOWING IS SHOWN:

LOW-GRADE AVERAGE (.017 Au) = \$ 5,100,000 GROSS VALUE
MODERATE-GRADE AVE (.047 Au) = \$14,100,000 GROSS VALUE

THEREFORE, THE NET OPERATING PROFIT WOULD BE \$ 6,000,000 PER MILLION TONS OF ORE. THE HIGH-GRADE WOULD BE MINED SEPARATELY AND WILL CONTRIBUTE GREATLY TO THE CASH FLOW.

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HIGHER-GRADE ORE AT THE BLOSSOM WOULD BE MINED BY OPEN-PIT ALONG WITH THE MODERATE AND LOW GRADE ORES. THE MINING OF THESE VARIOUS ECONOMIC ORE CATEGORIES SELECTIVELY WILL NOT BE VERY EXPENSIVE AND WILL YIELD MUCH HIGHER RETURNS THAN IF ALL ORE TYPES WERE MINED AND PROCESSED TOGETHER.

A MOBILE MINING SYSTEM WOULD BE USED FOR THE OPEN-PIT HIGH-GRADE ORE WITH THE FOLLOWING ECONOMIC RESULTS:

<u>ORE GRADE, GOLD (Troy Oz./ton)</u>	<u>NET OPERATING PROFIT PER TON</u>	<u>ANNUAL NET OPERATING PROFIT (17,634 tons/month)</u>
.020	\$ 1.80	\$ 380,894
.025	\$ 3.80	\$ 804,110
.030	\$ 5.80	\$ 1,227,326
.050	\$ 13.30	\$ 2,920,190
.100	\$ 33.30	\$ 7,152,350
.200	\$ 73.30	\$ 15,616,670
.500	\$ 193.80	\$ 41,009,630
1.000	\$ 393.80	\$ 83,331,230

NOTICE THAT GRADES OF FROM .125 TO 1.200 TROY OUNCES GOLD/TON ARE REPORTED ON PAGE 11- WE HAVE GOT UP TO 5 TROY OUNCES GOLD PER TON FOR SELECTIVE VEIN WIDTHS.

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-2-

BLOSSOM

ORE TYPE/ LOCATION	HIGH-GRADE "BLOSSOM"	LOW-GRADE "BLOSSOM"	LOW-GRADE FELMONT
PRODUCTION RATE	17,634 TONS PER MONTH	30,000 TONS PER MONTH	60,000 TONS PER MONTH
RECOVERED GOLD GRADE	.20 T.Oz./TON	.03 T.Oz./TON	.02 T. Oz./TON
GROSS ORE VALUE/TON	\$ 60.	\$ 9.	\$ 6.
OPERATING COST/TON	\$ 6.20	\$ 3.60	\$ 4.01
NET OPERATING PROFIT/MONTH	\$ 948,709	\$ 162,000	\$ 119,400
TROY OUNCES GOLD/MONTH	3,526.8	900.	1200.

REMEMBER, FROM A RISK ANALYSIS POINT OF VIEW: THERE ARE AMPLE "LOW-GRADE ORE TONNAGE" ON THE BLOSSOM AND FELMONT PROPERTIES TO SUPPORT A HEAP-LEACHING OPERATION AS CONSERVATIVELY OUTLINED ABOVE- THIS WILL REDUCE OR ELIMINATE ANY OPERATING RISK. BECAUSE THE LOW-GRADE MUST BE MOVED TO GET ACCESS TO THE HIGH-GRADE, WE WOULD PROCESS THE LOW-GRADE AND THE HIGH-GRADE WOULD BE A PLUS FROM A CASH FLOW POINT-OF-VIEW. OBVIOUS IS THAT HIGH-GRADE GRADE CONTROL WOULD BE CONDUCTED WHILE MINING THE LOW-GRADE ORES.



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SUMMARY

FOLLOWING ARE A SUMMARY OF THE WORK CONDUCTED AT THE BLOSSOM TO DATE:

- 1). INITIAL CYANIDE LEACH TESTS FROM ALL ORE-GRADE TYPES SHOW;
 - A). 72.4 % OF THE CYANIDE SOLUBLE GOLD IS LEACHED IN THE FIRST 1/2 HOUR.
(TOTAL LEACH TIME SHOULD NOT BE OVER ONE WEEK IN THE HEAP LEACHING PHASE).
 - B). 30.0 % OF THE CYANIDE SOLUBLE SILVER IS LEACHED IN THE FIRST 1/2 HOUR.
- 2). ORE GRADES ARE VERY ENCOURAGING FOR AN INITIAL OPERATION UTILIZING CYANIDE LEACHING AND GRAVITY CONCENTRATION, AS PROPOSED IN THIS REPORT.
- 3). GRAVITY CONCENTRATION RESULTS FROM "LOW-GRADE" DUMP FINES (FROM SCREENING) SHOWED 88.86 % RECOVERY (OF THE COARSE AND FINE GOLD). THE REMAINING GOLD NOT CONCENTRATED WAS LEACHED AS A PART OF THE SYSTEM-YIELDING 100% RECOVERY (SEE METALLURGICAL TESTING SECTION).
- 4). ADDITIONAL SAMPLING (SURFACE AND BULL-DOZER/BACK-HOE) SHOULD BE CONDUCTED AND ADDITIONAL METALLURGICAL TESTING.
- 5). THE DECISION FOR A SMALL PLANT UTILIZING GRAVITY CONCENTRATION AND CYANIDE LEACHING COULD BE MADE VERY SOON.

Blossom Mine
Searchlight District
Clark County, Nevada

EXHIBIT "B"

SEARCHLIGHT

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

This property consists of ten patented and three unpatented claims, a total of 220 acres. The claims lie 58 miles south and east of Las Vegas on paved roads and enjoy a mild climate which permits year-around operation. The altitude is 3500 feet.

The claims are gently rolling and located in the low hills forming the outlier of the Newberry Mountains.

Power lines are within a quarter mile of the property, as well as other utilities. The water table of the area is at approximately 300 feet and exists in abundance. For an indeterminable length of time, the water presently flooding the Pompeii shaft can be used as process water, obviating the need for the immediate drilling of a well.

The property is located in the Searchlight mining district, Clark County, Nevada. The records of the County Recorder's Office were inspected for validity of title and assessment work filings. All were in order.

HISTORY:

Gold was first discovered in the Searchlight mining district in 1897 and development began on this property in 1898. There was, more or less, continuous production of gold and some silver in combination, until World War II, when all gold mines were closed down by government order.

All the claims are well-known and referred to in publications of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Geodetic Survey. The Blossom mine is famous among the mines of the southwest and has been known for its extensive and rich ore bodies.

As with many of the early mines, the various claims were high-graded, leaving ore bodies in place which contain substantial values.

The rock is a granite gneiss, overlain by a group of andesite flows and breccias that form a fold-over. The rocks were

EXHIBIT "B"

SEARCHLIGHT

intruded in a complex manner and pattern by andesite porphyry which in turn, was intruded by a large body of quartz monozite which carries the gold values.

There has never been a mill on the property, as the ore was of sufficient quality to justify shipping directly to smelters hundreds of miles away.

The last production of the property in 1949 - 1951 was a small high-grading operation, which shipped directly to a smelter and which yielded an average of \$5,000 per week when the price of gold was \$35 an ounce.

The property appears to lend itself to dual open-pit underground mining with selective mixing of ores to provide uniform millheads.

BASIS FOR TONNAGE AND VALUE ESTIMATES:

The tonnages computed are only those contained in the tailings dumps and certain blocked out ore bodies in the various mines which are as follows:

	<u>Tonnage</u>		<u>Recoverable Gold</u>
Dumps	40,000 tons	@	.2 oz. gold per ton
Blossom 80 ft. level	<u>160,000 tons</u>	@	<u>4.0 oz. gold per ton</u>
Blossom 300 ft. level	50,000 tons	@	.3 oz. gold per ton
Red Bird	40,000 tons	@	.3 oz. gold per ton
Blue Bird	60,000 tons	@	.3 oz. gold per ton
Independence	<u>40,000 tons</u>	@	.3 oz. gold per ton
Total known ore	390,000 tons		
Available gold	<u>705,000 ozs.</u>		

METHODS OF RECOVERY:

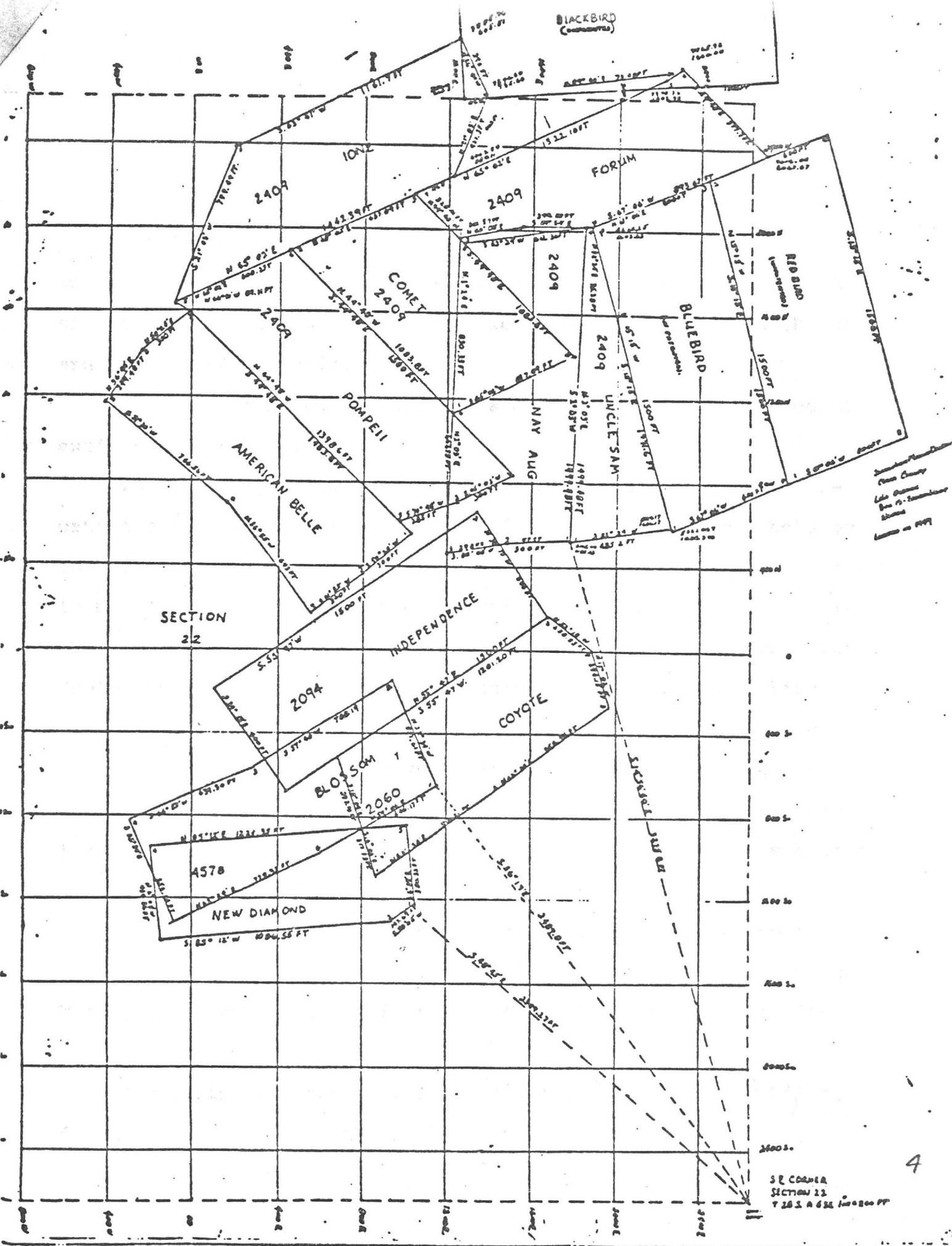
As with Limerick Canyon ore, the Searchlight ore lends itself

EXHIBIT "B"

SEARCHLIGHT

well to cyanide leaching. It could, as well, be recovered by amalgamation. Capital investment would be materially lower with heap leaching, as would operating costs.

Considerable work has been done by Dr. Forrest Brayshaw in tabling this ore to establish concentration ratios. His work indicated that ratios of 50:1 to 500:1 with gold recovery to 80%. It was also determined that when high frequency vibrations were applied to the concentrating table, there was a greater recovery of the fine particles of gold, which otherwise had a tendency to be washed away in the clay. Concurrent with these tests, cyanide leaching tests produced recoveries of 90% to 96%.



OSBORN MINES
SEARCHLIGHT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

The first discovery in the Searchlight mining district was made in 1897. Gold has provided the principal recovered values, with some silver in combination. Copper and lead have been mined in the southern part of the district.

Development began in 1898 and a continuous record of production exists to World War II.

The Osborn properties consist of ten patented and three unpatented lode claims---a total of 160 acres and have been held by the Osborn interests since 1946. In 1976, the properties were given to Our Creator's Temple. The Pompeii group of seven patented claims are under Patent Survey number 2409, as is the Independence. The New Diamond is MS 4578 and the Blossom is 2060. The Blackbird, Bluebird and Redbird are unpatented. All of the claims are well known and referred to in many publications of the U S Bureau of Mines and the U S Geodetic Survey. The Blossom, however, is one of the most famous mines of the Southwest and is known for it's extensive and rich ore body.

The claims are 58 miles south and east of Las Vegas on paved roads and enjoy a mild climate suitable for year around operations. Water, in large quantity, is found at 300 feet insuring on-site milling of the ore, often not possible in Nevada.

The claims are gently rolling and located in the low hills, forming the outlier of the Newberry Mountains.

The rock is a granite gneiss, overlain by a group of andesite flows and breccias that form a fold over. The rocks were intruded in a complex manner and pattern by andesite porphyry, which in turn was intruded by a large body of quartz monozite which carries the gold values.

There are four existing shafts on the claims.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Redbird | 80 feet |
| 2. Bluebird | 200 feet |
| 3. Blossom 4 levels | 400 feet |
| 4. Pompeii | 300 feet to water |

Water in the Pompeii will be pumped and supply all water necessary to the mill, eliminating cost of drilling well.

It is an interesting bit of history that the claims, although in operation since the turn of the century, were only highgraded and that all ore, albeit rich, that was not "gloryhole" quality, was left in place. Consequently there has never been a mill on the property, the ore containing such high values as to justify direct shipment to smelters hundreds of miles distant.

As the result of the manner in which the claims were worked, it has been difficult until recent years to place a valid value on the claims. The Osborn interests retained geologist and engineer, Mr. Edward Morris to sample and assay the property. His results proved values of \$17.50 to \$52.50 (at today's price of gold) from grass roots to 10 feet deep, confirming many authoritative opinions that these groups of claims are perhaps among a small handfull of exceptionally rich and undeveloped claims in the west. Mr. Morris estimated that presently developed reserves contain values in excess of \$70,000,000.00.

The Searchlight property is anomalous, in that it is a dual open pit - underground property that is rarely found in this country. The engineering plan that has been developed calls, initially, for an open pit operation, to be followed by drilling exploration on the 400 foot level of Blossom and ultimately deepening the mine and producing from hard rock. The underground ore will be mixed with open pit ore to upgrade the milling heads.

The existing mine dumps are a valuable asset consisting of 40,000 plus tons of ore which will be blended with lower grade ores to render a \$200.00 mill head.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Over 80 separate assays of the Searchlight claims have given an average gold value per ton of 1.915 oz. The first level sample of the Blossom was not included in this average. Good silver values did not show in these tests, however, silver is known to be present at this site, perhaps at a lower level.

Free milling platinum is not indicated but a platinum complex is.

If geology indicates an adequate amount of ore I believe a profitable mining venture could be established on these claims. I also believe the key to success is proper milling and concentrating of the ore. The ore dressing or final refining is very basic and does not present any problems.

There is adequate 3 phase power to within 1/4 mile of the claims and at one time water was pumped from the shaft at the pompeii claim which supplied the entire town of Searchlight. I understand it still remains a good supply.

While I was at Searchlight I talked with a number of men who had lived there for many years and owned claims themselves. They said there is a reasonably good working force in town with some of the men being experienced.

The climate permits year around operation and Las Vegas is only one hour away.

A complete mill could be operational within 60 days with the refining plant on stream within 90 days.

Forrest G. Brayshaw
Forrest G. Brayshaw

GOLD ASSAY OZ/TON

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Wet</u>	<u>Cyanide</u>	<u>Amalgam</u>
Blossom, 1st level	18.00	18.23	16.00	17.80
Blossom, dump	3.75	4.00	3.80	4.00
Blossom, cut	5.50	5.80	5.20	5.85
Red Bird, pit	1.80	1.90	1.76	1.87
Pompeii, mill site	0.70	0.90	0.81	0.91
Pompeii, cut	1.00	1.20	1.00	1.15
Coyote, cut	2.00	2.00	1.89	1.92
Coyote, dump	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.45
American Belle, pit	0.50	0.90	0.70	0.80
Independence, dump	2.50	2.52	2.00	2.30
New Diamond, cut	0.80	1.00	0.85	0.95
Uncle Sam, dump	0.50	0.75	0.65	0.75

SAMPLE & ASSAY WEIGHT

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Sample Wt.</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Wet</u>	<u>Cyanide</u>	<u>Amalgam</u>	<u>Number of assays</u>
Blossom, 1st level	10 lbs	2oz	1 lb	1 lb	1 lb	15
Blossom, dump	10 lbs	2oz	1 lb	1 lb	1 lb	10
Blossom, cut	10 lbs	2oz	1 lb	1 lb	1 lb	10
Red Bird, pit	5 lbs	2oz	1 lb	1 lb	—	5
Pompeii, mill site	10 lbs	2oz	1 lb	—	—	6
Pompeii, cut	10 lbs	2oz	1 lb	1 lb	—	5
Coyote, cut	10 lbs	2oz	1 lb	—	1 lb	6
Coyote, dump	10 lbs	2oz	1 lb	—	1 lb	5
American Belle, pit	5 lbs	2oz	1 lb	—	—	4
Independence, dump	10 lbs	2oz	1 lb	1 lb	1 lb	5
New Diamond, cut	10 lbs	2oz	1 lb	1 lb	1 lb	5
Uncle Sam, dump	5 lbs	2oz	1 lb	1/2 lb	1/2 lb	4

chart 2

ORE GRINDING

