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BLACK ROCK PROSPECT

San Antonio Mountains
Nye County, Nevada

Recommendation

Recommendation is herein made to drill at least 5 preliminary test holes on the Black Rock prospect to depths up to 1,500 feet to evaluate:

a. surface geochem anomalies for possibility of massive lead-zinc replacements in the altered sedimentaries,

b. possibility of an underlying alaskite or monzonite stock similar to that of Anaconda's to the north and

c. tungsten values in the manganese bearing outcrop on the Black Rock claims.

Introduction

The Anaconda Company has outlined by drilling a major molybdenite prophyry deposit located about two miles north of the subject prospect. Their deposit reportedly contains several hundred million tons of ore that is amenable to bulk mining methods. Anaconda has completed their drilling program and is expected to announce soon the commencement of a major mining operation.

The Black Rock prospect is located to the south of the Anaconda deposit and it has structural and mineralogical features suggestive of a possible porphyry deposit at depth.

Location

The Black Rock prospect is located about 25 miles north of Tonopah, Nevada, in unsurveyed territory (see enclosed topographic map). The property is easily accessible by auto all year.

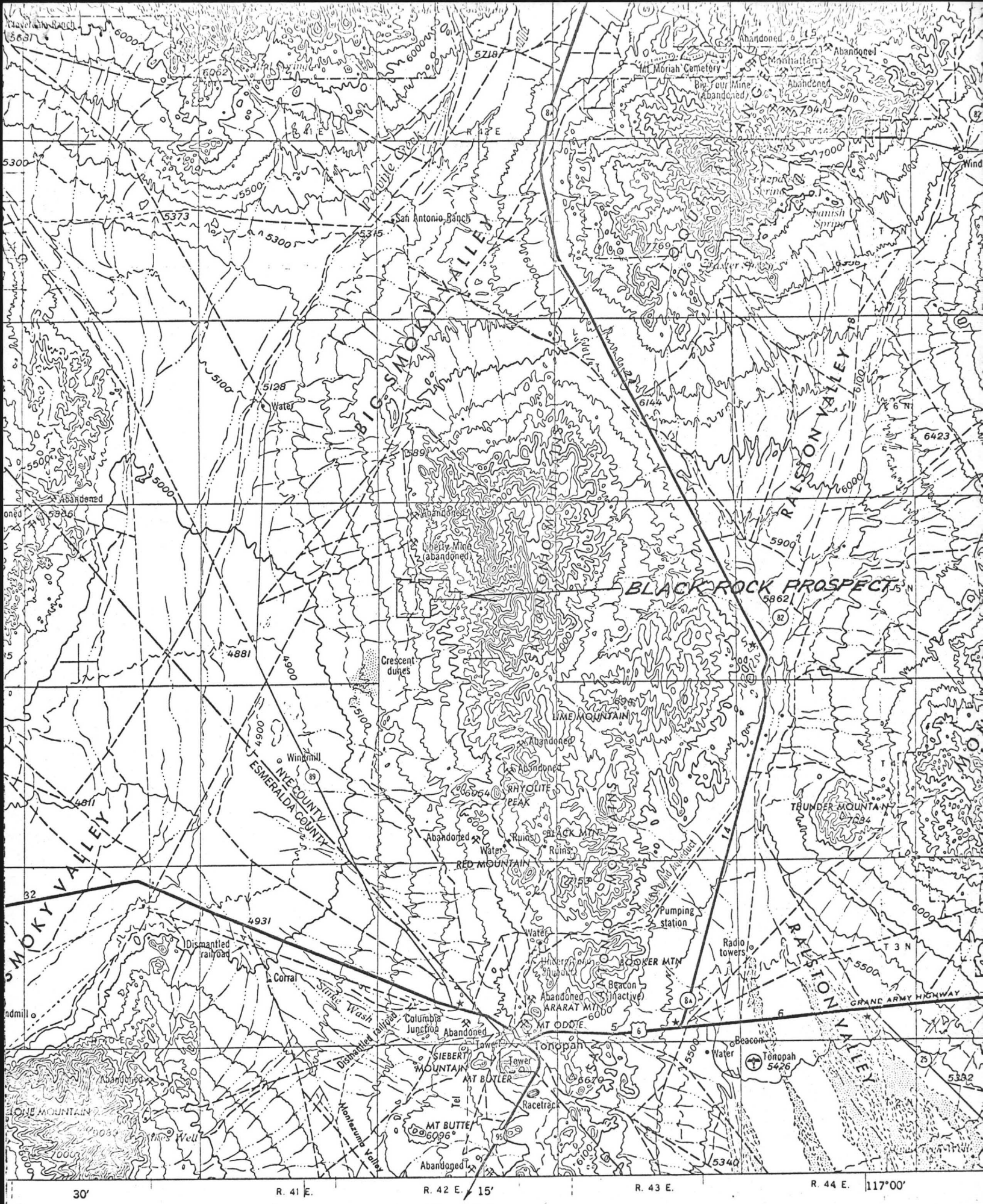
Acreage

The Black Rock property consists of 63 unpatented lode mining claims or approximately 1,150 acres.

Geology

In general, the lithology of the area consists of Ordovician cherts, slates, and limestones covered by Permian volcanics, which in turn are overlain by rhyolites and latites of Tertiary age. Locally, such as at the Hall Mine (see topographic sheet), these rocks have been intruded by an alaskite stock that is the host rock for molybdenite deposition. Molybdenite occurs associated mainly with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite in quartz veins, veinlets, seams, and lenses. Minor amounts of lead, zinc, manganese, silver and tungsten are present. The ore deposit also extends out into the schists that adjoin the alaskite or monzonite stock.

At the Black Rock prospect, the surface rocks are mainly rhyolites with strong shears containing abundant manganese and anomalous geochemical amounts of copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten. Mineralization is related to the shearing which has been strong enough to suggest major movement and possibly large zones of mineralization at depth.



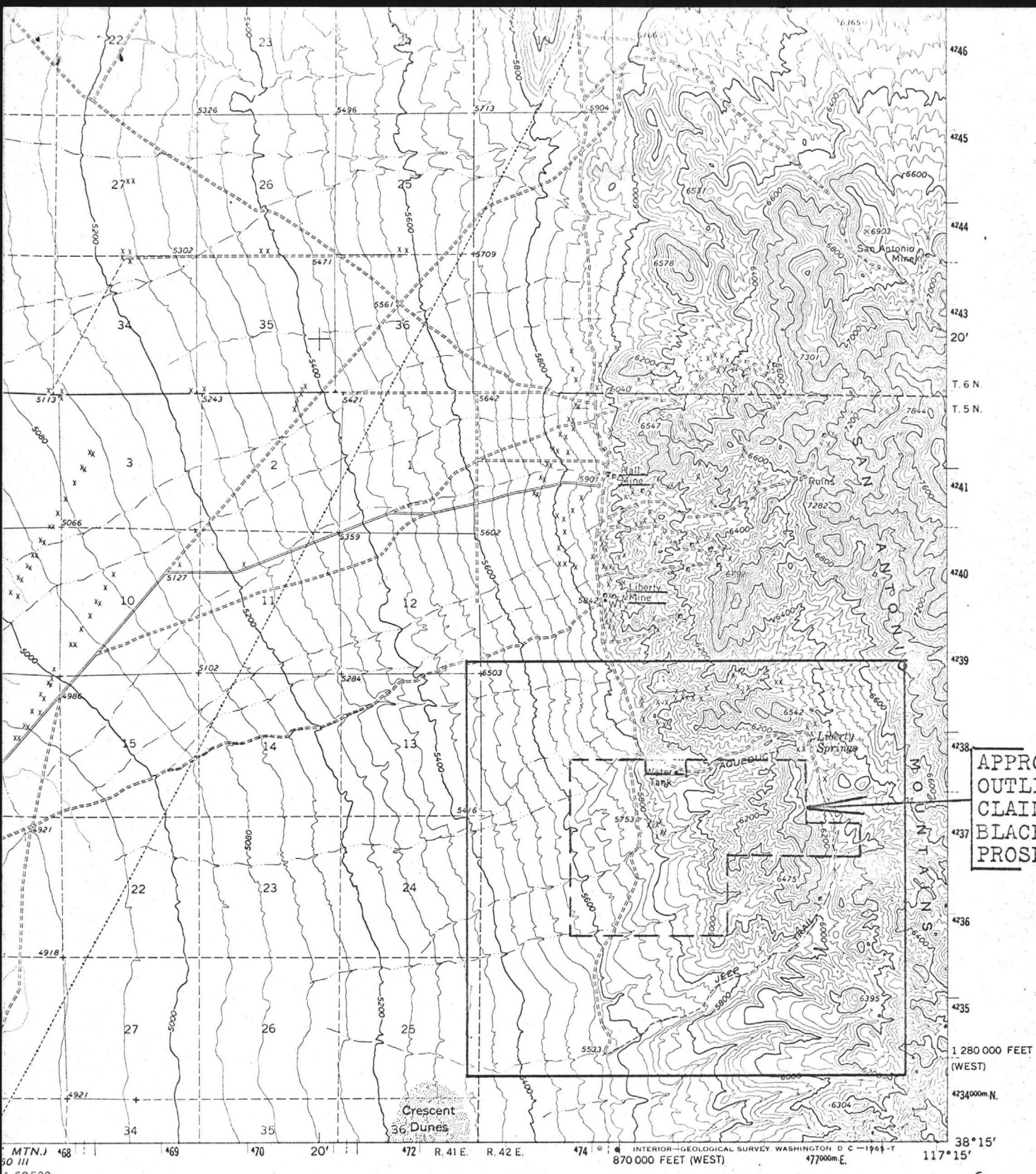
LEGEND

Scale 1:250,000

Approximate distances in miles between stars

ROADS

TONOPAH, NEVADA



1:62500

2 3 4 MILES

000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET

2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

ERVAL 40 FEET
ENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS
AN SEA LEVEL

1" = 5,208'

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Light-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - - -

NEVADA

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

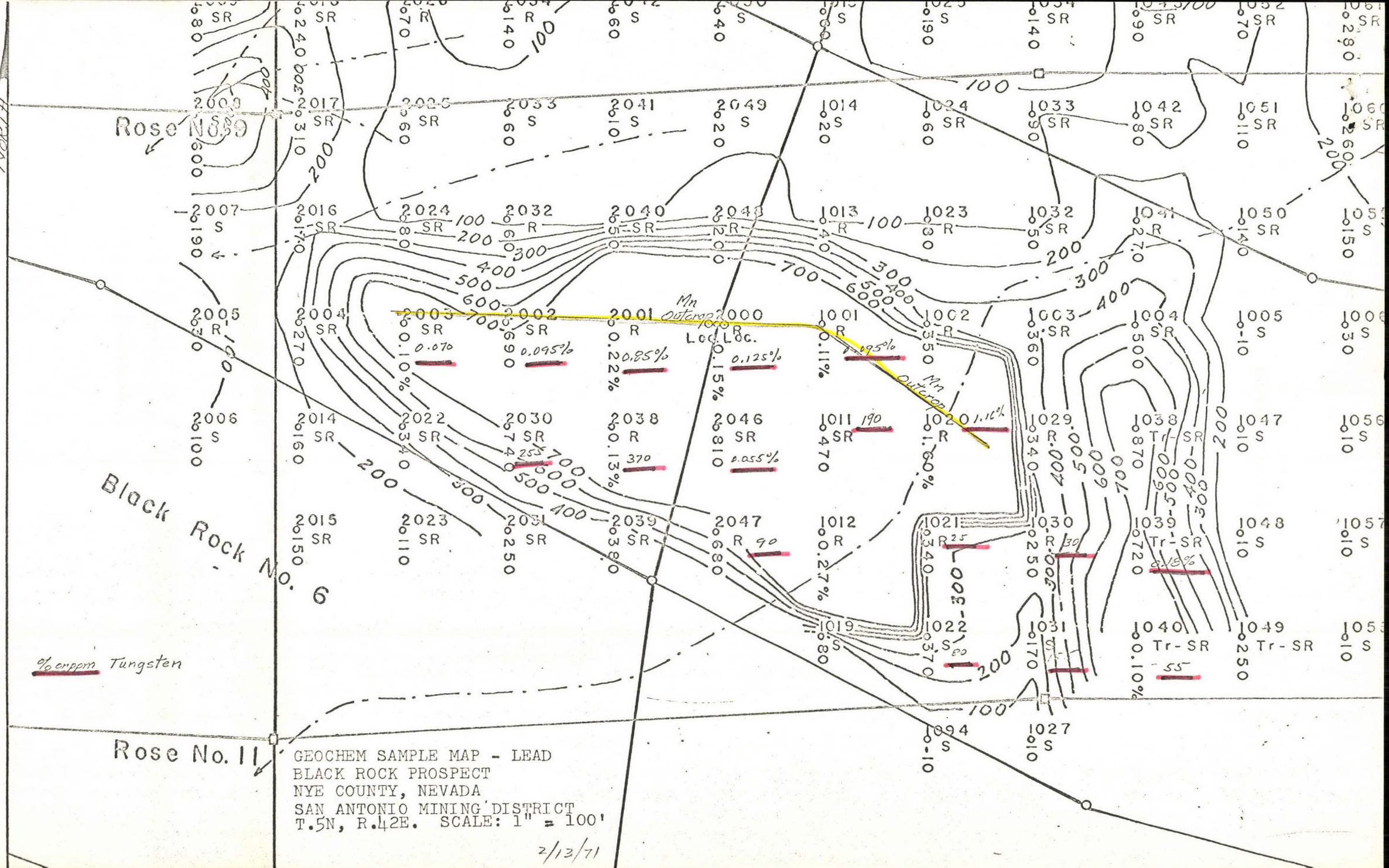
ONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
VER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
S AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SAN ANTONIO RANCH, NEV.

N3815—W11715/15

1964

AMS 2560 IV—SERIES V796



GEOCHEM SAMPLE MAP - LEAD
BLACK ROCK PROSPECT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA
SAN ANTONIO MINING DISTRICT
T.5N, R.42E. SCALE: 1" = 100'

2/13/71

Black Rock Prospect
Nye County, Nevada

Sample No.	ppm Tungsten	Sample No.	ppm Tungsten
✓1001	+500=.095%	2062	15
✓1011	190	2064	55
✓1020	+500=1.16%	2618	20
✓1021	25	2620	5
✓1022	80	2622	15
✓1030	30	2624	15
✓1031	155	2650	10
✓1039	+500=.180%	2652	5
✓1040	55	2654	5
1968	5	2656	55
1970	10	2682	15
1990	15	2684	25
1992	5	2686	15
✓2000	+500=.125%	2688	20
✓2001	+500=.850%	2720	20
✓2002	+500=.095%	2910	+500=.060%
✓2003	+500=.070%	2911	10
✓2030	255	2912	15
✓2038 A	+500=.070%	2913	30
✓2046	+500=.055%	2914	75
✓2047	90	2915	15

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEOCHEMICAL CORPORATION
Salt Lake City, Utah
February 9, 1971

✓ Samples in lower area
(Balance of samples in upper area)

By Lawrence R. Reid
Lawrence R. Reid

BLACK ROCK PROSPECT
Nye County, Nevada

Enclosures:

1. Brief report with recommendation.
   Attached: Location Map 1:250,000,
   Location Map 1:62,500 , small map
   with tungsten assays and RMGC assays.
2. McPhar geophysics report of 2/21/72.
3. Claim Map.
4. Topographic Map of area, 1" = 1000'.
5. Geochem Sample Map - Lead. Rose 48&49 claims.
6. Geochem Sample Map - Zinc. Rose 48&49 claims.
7. Geochem Sample Map - Lead. Black Rock claims.
8. Geochem Sample Map - Zinc. Black Rock claims.
9. Plus 300 ppm Pb & Zn Anomalies on part of claim map.

Enclosures:

1 FRI GROUP
Nye County, Nevada

Enclosures:

1. Geology Report - Irv Gray - 3/22/72
   with plan and sections.
2. IP Report - McPhar - 2/21/72
3. Copper Geochem. map of 5/13/71.
4. ~~1" = 500' claim map - 4/13/72.~~
5. 1" = 1000' claim map - 8/31/72.
6. Assay logs - Hole F-1.
7. Assay logs - Hole F-3.

11/2/72
Rec'd. above data from Siskon Corp. which I agree to return within 15 days.

J. Kenneth Jones

J. Kenneth Jones
ESSEX International, Inc.
1704 West Grant Road
Tucson, Arizona

REPORT ON THE RECONNAISSANCE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY ON THE BLACK ROCK PROSPECT NYE COUNTY, NEVADA FOR SISKON CORPORATION

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

REPORT ON THE RECONNAISSANCE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY ON THE BLACK ROCK PROSPECT NYE COUNTY, NEVADA FOR SISKON CORPORATION

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Siskon Corporation, McPhar has completed a Reconnaissance Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey on the Black Rock Prospect, Nye County, Nevada. The Black Rock Prospect is situated in T. 5N., R. 42E., within the San Antonio Mining District, approximately 15 miles north of Tonopah.

The rocks exposed within the survey area are premineral rhyolitic volcanics. The rhyolite is fractured and altered and in two separate areas contains geochemically anomalous amounts of lead and zinc. The purpose of the Reconnaissance survey was to prospect for either disseminated mineralization or replacement bodies at depth within either a possible buried intrusive stock or older sediments beneath the rhyolite flow.

Measurements were made with 1000' dipoles along three northwest-

trending reconnaissance lines. Frequencies of 0.125 Hz and 1.25 Hz were used in order to minimize possible electromagnetic (EM) coupling effects. The work was performed by Mr. Anthony Ivan-Smith, Crew Chief, at the direction of Mr. W. L. Callahan, consulting mining engineer to Siskon.

2. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The Reconnaissance Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey results are shown on the following data plots in the manner described in the notes preceding this report.

Line	Electrode Intervals	Dwg. No.
E	1000 feet	IP 5902-1
J	1000 feet	IP 5902-2
K	1000 feet	IP 5902-3

Also enclosed with this report is Dwg. I.P.P. 3517, a plan map of the Black Rock Project at a scale of 1" = 1000'. The geochemical anomalies and property boundaries shown on Dwg. I.P.P. 3517 have been taken from maps made available by the staff of Siskon Corporation.

In this report both percent frequency effect (PFE) anomalies and metal factor (MF) anomalies are shown on the plan map. Percent frequency effect is a measure of the intensity of polarization, and anomalies are classified as very weak to very strong. The percent frequency effect results indicate polarizable areas without taking into account the resistivity of the areas. Metal factor (MF) is obtained by combining the percent frequency effect and the resistivity. A good conductor (low resistivity) that is strongly polarizable (high percent frequency effect) will give a well-defined or definite metal factor anomaly. Less

well-defined metal factor anomalies are designated as probable or possible.

The percent frequency effect and metal factor parameters are complementary. The relative importance of each type of information depends upon the particular geophysical environment and the type of target expected. For example, a mineralized silicified zone will give a strong percent frequency effect anomaly, but may not give a definite metal factor anomaly. Alternatively, an oxidized ore zone may only give a weak percent frequency effect anomaly, but will give a definite metal factor anomaly pattern. Judicious consideration of both the percent frequency effect and the metal factor results permits a comprehensive evaluation of the geophysical environment.

The anomalies as shown on the data plots and plan map represent the surface projection of the polarizable zones. Contacts or faults inferred from the resistivity patterns are also shown. Anomaly boundaries and fault locations should be considered accurate to the electrode interval used.

The anomalies shown on the plan map are designated apparent depths of shallow, moderate, or deep. At larger dipole separations a greater volume of rock is averaged, in lateral extent as well as depth. Thus, the source of a deep-appearing anomaly detected along a single line may be at shallow depth to one side of the line. The data plots, therefore, cannot represent true depth. Depths can be calculated from the apparent resistivity data in the case of ideal horizontal layers, but even this calculation depends on an assumed resistivity contrast between the zone at depth and the overlying rock. Although ambiguous, the simple depth designations are useful for correlating or comparing anomalous zones obtained on adjacent survey lines. Drill hole information from one or more zones frequently permits one to make a fair depth estimate for other zones. The

following depth generalizations apply to porphyry copper and contact-replacement bodies:

	Apparent Depth (dipole separations)	Drill Hole Depth (in dipole lengths)
Shallow	1 - 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1
Moderate	2 - 3	1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$
Deep	3 - 5	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2+

Thus, a shallow zone is one detected at one-to-two dipole separations and should be tested by a drill hole from a half-to-one dipole length deep.

The Induced Polarization method is a geophysical tool used to determine the electrical properties of the earth. The final evaluation of the Induced Polarization anomalies, e.g., which of the anomalies constitutes the most favourable exploration target, must be based on available geologic evidence and concepts.

3. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

As outlined on the plan map, the Reconnaissance Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey has detected a weak to moderate PFE anomalous zone at depth within the Prospect area. The results obtained along each line are discussed in detail below.

Line E

The resistivity results indicate a contact or fault at approximately 10NW, with high-resistivity rock to the southeast. A resistivity low occurs at moderate depth below more resistive overburden in the interval 10NW to 30NW. This interval includes numerous prospect pits and lead and zinc geochemical anomalies.

A second contact or fault is indicated at approximately 40NW, with very low-resistivity material at shallow to moderate depth in the interval 40NW to 60NW. The resistivity low could be due to conductive sediments or volcanics on the west side of a basin and range type fault.

The PFE results indicate a weak PFE anomaly at depth throughout the entire line. The strongest PFE's are associated with a resistive zone at depth in the vicinity of 0. The shallowest portions of the weak anomaly occur in the intervals 30NW to 40NW and 10NW to 20NW, on each side of the interval containing the mineralized outcrop. The lower response over the outcrop may be due to oxidation. Very weak PFE's at shallow to moderate depth are associated with the interval 10NW to 40NW. The anomalous PFE's northwest of 40NW can be attributed to EM coupling (see Appendix).

The definite metal factor anomaly in the interval 35NW to 55NW(?) is due to very low resistivities and weak PFE's that can be attributed to EM coupling. The probable metal factor anomaly in the interval 10NW to 35NW is due to moderate resistivities and very weak-weak PFE's that cannot be attributed to EM coupling.

Line J

The resistivity results suggest possible contacts at 20SE and 30NW. A shallow resistivity high is associated with the hill in the interval 0 to 10NW. A resistivity high occurs at depth in the interval 30NW to 50NW and a resistivity low occurs at depth in the interval 10NW to 30NW.

The PFE results indicate a deep, weak-moderate anomaly within the interval 10NW to 65NW(?). The strongest portion of the anomaly within the interval 20NW to 50NW is associated with the deep resistivity high. There is no

shallow response associated with the geochemical anomalies in the vicinity of 20NW. The mineralization here apparently is either completely oxidized or is restricted to narrow zones.

The deep, possible metal factor anomaly in the interval 5NW to 25NW is due to both lower resistivities and anomalous, weak PFE's. The possible metal factor anomaly in the interval 55NW to 65NW(?) is partly due to lower resistivities that can be attributed to the alluvium northwest of 80NW.

Line K

A contact occurs at approximately 45NW, with high-resistivity rock near surface to the southeast. A shallow resistivity low occurs in the interval 45NW to 55NW(?), and a resistivity high occurs at depth in the interval 50NW to 70NW(?).

The PFE results indicate a weak to moderate anomaly in the interval 35NW to 75NW(?). The anomaly is strongest in the interval 45NW to 60NW. The highest PFE's are associated with more resistive material, perhaps an intrusive, at depth. Very weak PFE's occur at shallow to moderate depth in the interval 30NW to 40NW. The possible metal factor anomaly in the interval 40NW to 65NW is mainly due to the anomalous PFE's.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The deep, weak to moderate PFE anomalous zone detected by the Reconnaissance IP Survey includes the two geochemical anomalous areas and is the type of response hoped for. The highest PFE's are associated in part with a resistivity high at depth, which may be an indication of a mineralized source intrusive. The larger, western geochemical anomaly shows a somewhat lower PFE response and a higher metal factor response, which may signify oxidation

and enrichment.

The definite metal factor anomaly that is partially delineated at the northwestern end of Line E should be suspect at this time. The anomaly is associated with very low-resistivity material on the west side of what may be a basin and range type fault, and the corresponding PFE's can be attributed entirely to EM coupling. However, the anomaly could be a contact replacement type target. The only way to determine if this is the case would be to run additional IP lines. An elongate, open-ended, north-south anomalous zone would suggest a syngenetic source.

Additional IP work is recommended in order to better delineate the anomalous zone prior to drilling. North-south lines should be run along the ends of Claim No. 30, which contains the westernmost geochemical anomaly. Line E should be extended a few dipoles to the northwest, and an additional northwest-trending line should be run parallel to and 2000 feet southwest of Line E.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS INCORPORATED

Anthony M. Hauck III
Geophysicist

Dated: February 21, 1972

APPENDIX - Electromagnetic Coupling PFE's

Inductive electromagnetic coupling through the earth between the sending and receiving dipoles can produce apparent percent frequency effects (PFE's). The magnetic field associated with the alternating current within the sending dipole causes eddy currents to flow within the earth. The secondary magnetic field associated with the eddy currents induces a current within the receiving dipole, reducing the measured voltage. The effect is greater at the higher, or AC frequency than at the lower, or DC frequency, and the net result is a PFE greater than that produced by rock polarization alone. EM-coupling effects increase with increasing frequency, decreasing resistivity, increasing dipole length, and increasing dipole separation. Theoretical EM-coupling PFE's for a homogeneous earth or uniform half space, 1000' dipoles, and frequencies of 0 and 1.25 Hz are tabulated below. Theoretical EM-coupling PFE's for a two-layer earth are always less than those for a homogeneous earth, and lie in between those for a half space of upper layer material and those for a half space of lower layer material.

	Dipole Separation					
Resistivity	n = 1	n = 2	n = 3	n = 4	n = 5	n = 6
5	1.4	4.5	9.5	16.3	25.3	37.0
10	0.5	1.9	4.0	7.1	11.3	16.3
15	0.3	1.1	2.4	4.3	6.9	10.0
20	0.2	0.7	1.7	3.0	4.9	7.0
30	-	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.9	4.3
50	-	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.3
75	-	-	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.4
100	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

NOTES ON THE THEORY, METHOD OF FIELD OPERATION, AND PRESENTATION OF DATA FOR THE INDUCED POLARIZATION METHOD

Induced Polarization as a geophysical measurement refers to the blocking action or polarization of metallic or electronic conductors in a medium of ionic solution conduction.

This electro-chemical phenomenon occurs wherever electrical current is passed through an area which contains metallic minerals such as base metal sulphides. Normally, when current is passed through the ground, as in resistivity measurements, all of the conduction takes place through ions present in the water content of the rock, or soil, i.e. by ionic conduction. This is because almost all minerals have a much higher specific resistivity than ground water. The group of minerals commonly described as "metallic", however, have specific resistivities much lower than ground waters. The induced polarization effect takes place at those interfaces where the mode of conduction changes from ionic in the solutions filling the interstices of the rock to electronic in the metallic minerals present

in the rock.

The blocking action or induced polarization mentioned above, which depends upon the chemical energies necessary to allow the ions to give up or receive electrons from the metallic surface, increases with the time that a d. c. current is allowed to flow through the rock; i. e. as ions pile up against the metallic interface the resistance to current flow increases. Eventually, there is enough polarization in the form of excess ions at the interfaces, to appreciably reduce the amount of current flow through the metallic particle. This polarization takes place at each of the infinite number of solution-metal interfaces in a mineralized rock.

When the d. c. voltage used to create this d. c. current flow is cut off, the Coulomb forces between the charged ions forming the polarization cause them to return to their normal position. This movement of charge creates a small current flow which can be measured on the surface of the ground as a decaying potential difference.

From an alternate viewpoint it can be seen that if the direction of the current through the system is reversed repeatedly before the polarization occurs, the effective resistivity of the system as a whole will change as the frequency of the switching is changed. This is a consequence of the fact that the amount of current flowing through each metallic interface depends upon the length of time that current has been passing through it in one direction.

The values of the per cent frequency effect or F. E. are a measurement of the polarization in the rock mass. However, since the measurement of the degree of polarization is related to the apparent resistivity of the rock mass it is found that the metal factor values or M. F. are the most useful values in determining the amount of polarization present in the rock mass. The MF values are obtained by normalizing the F. E. values for varying resistivities.

The induced polarization measurement is perhaps the most powerful geophysical method for the direct detection of metallic sulphide mineralization, even when this mineralization is of very low concentration. The lower limit of volume per cent sulphide necessary to produce a recognizable IP anomaly will vary with the geometry and geologic environment of the source, and the method of executing the survey. However, sulphide mineralization of less than one per cent by volume has been detected by the IP method under proper geological conditions.

The greatest application of the IP method has been in the search for disseminated metallic sulphides of less than 20% by volume. However, it has also been used successfully in the search for massive sulphides in situations where, due to source geometry, depth of source, or low resistivity of surface layer, the EM method can not be successfully applied. The ability to differentiate ionic conductors, such as water filled shear zones, makes the IP method a useful tool in checking EM

anomalies which are suspected of being due to these causes.

In normal field applications the IP method does not differentiate between the economically important metallic minerals such as chalcopyrite, chalcocite, molybdenite, galena, etc., and the other metallic minerals such as pyrite. The induced polarization effect is due to the total of all electronic conducting minerals in the rock mass. Other electronic conducting materials which can produce an IP response are magnetite, pyrolusite, graphite, and some forms of hematite.

In the field procedure, measurements on the surface are made in a way that allows the effects of lateral changes in the properties of the ground to be separated from the effects of vertical changes in the properties. Current is applied to the ground at two points in distance (X) apart. The potentials are measured at two other points (X) feet apart, in line with the current electrodes is an integer number (n) times the basic distance (X).

The measurements are made along a surveyed line, with a constant distance (nX) between the nearest current and potential electrodes. In most surveys, several traverses are made with various values of (n); i.e. (n) = 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The kind of survey required (detailed or reconnaissance) decides the number of values of (n) used.

In plotting the results, the values of the apparent resistivity, apparent per cent frequency effect, and the apparent metal factor

measured for each set of electrode positions are plotted at the intersection of grid lines, one from the center point of the current electrodes and the other from the center point of the potential electrodes. (See Figure A.) The resistivity values are plotted above the line as a mirror image of the metal factor values below. On a second line, below the metal factor values, are plotted the values of the per cent frequency effect. In some cases the values of per cent frequency effect are plotted as superscripts of the metal factor value. In this second case the frequency effect values are not contoured. The lateral displacement of a given value is determined by the location along the survey line of the center point between the current and potential electrodes. The distance of the value from the line is determined by the distance (nX) between the current and potential electrodes when the measurement was made.

The separation between sender and receiver electrodes is only one factor which determines the depth to which the ground is being sampled in any particular measurement. The plots then, when contoured, are not section maps of the electrical properties of the ground under the survey line. The interpretation of the results from any given survey must be carried out using the combined experience gained from field results, model study results and theoretical investigations. The position of the electrodes when anomalous values are measured is important in the interpretation.

In the field procedure, the interval over which the potential differences are measured is the same as the interval over which the electrodes are moved after a series of potential readings has been made. One of the advantages of the induced polarization method is that the same equipment can be used for both detailed and reconnaissance surveys merely by changing the distance (X) over which the electrodes are moved each time. In the past, intervals have been used ranging from 25 feet to 2000 feet for (X). In each case, the decision as to the distance (X) and the values of (n) to be used is largely determined by the expected size of the mineral deposit being sought, the size of the expected anomaly and the speed with which it is desired to progress.

The diagram in Figure A demonstrates the method used in plotting the results. Each value of the apparent resistivity, apparent metal factor, and apparent per cent frequency effect is plotted and identified by the position of the four electrodes when the measurement was made. It can be seen that the values measured for the larger values of (n) are plotted farther from the line indicating that the thickness of the layer of the earth that is being tested is greater than for the smaller values of (n); i. e. the depth of the measurement is increased. When the F. E. values are plotted as superscripts to the MF values the third section of data values is not presented and the F. E. values are not contoured.

The actual data plots included with the report are prepared utilizing an IBM 360/75 Computer and a Calcomp 770/763 Incremental Plotting System. The data values are calculated, plotted, and contoured according to a programme developed by McPhar Geophysics. Certain symbols have been incorporated into the programme to explain various situations in recording the data in the field.

The IP measurement is basically obtained by measuring the difference in potential or voltage (ΔV) obtained at two operating frequencies. The voltage is the product of the current through the ground and the apparent resistivity of the ground. Therefore in field situations where the current is very low due to poor electrode contact, or the apparent resistivity is very low, or a combination of the two effects; the value of (ΔV) the change in potential will be too small to be measurable. The symbol "TL" on the data plots indicates this situation.

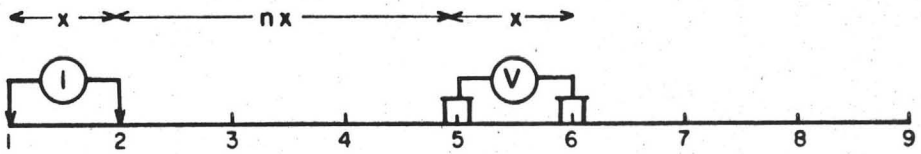
In some situations spurious noise, either man made or natural, will render it impossible to obtain a reading. The symbol "N" on the data plots indicates a station at which it is too noisey to record a reading. If a reading can be obtained, but for reasons of noise there is some doubt as to its accuracy, the reading is bracketed in the data plot ( ).

In certain situations negative values of Apparent Frequency Effect are recorded. This may be due to the geologic environment or spurious electrical effects. The actual negative frequency effect value recorded is indicated on the data plot, however the symbol "NEG" is

indicated for the corresponding value of Apparent Metal Factor. In contouring negative values the contour lines are indicated to the nearest positive value in the immediate vicinity of the negative value.

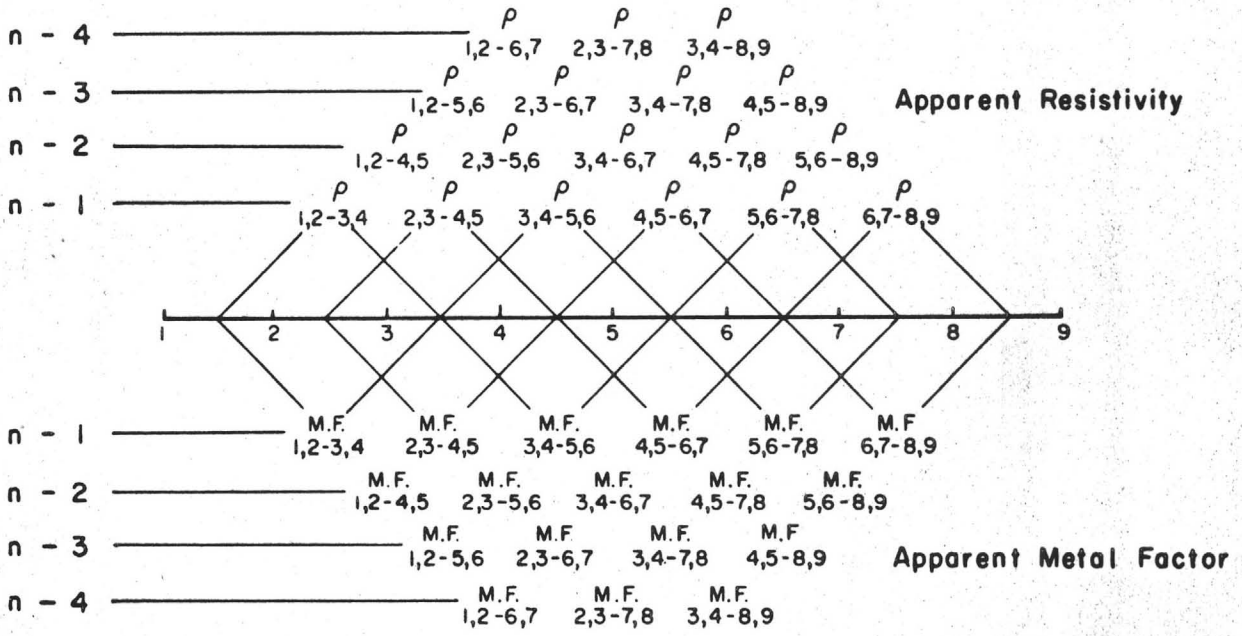
The symbol "NR" indicates that for some reason the operator did not attempt to record a reading although normal survey procedures would suggest that one was required. This may be due to inaccessible topography or other similar reasons. Any symbol other than those discussed above is unique to a particular situation and is described within the body of the report.

METHOD USED IN PLOTTING DIPOLE-DIPOLE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS



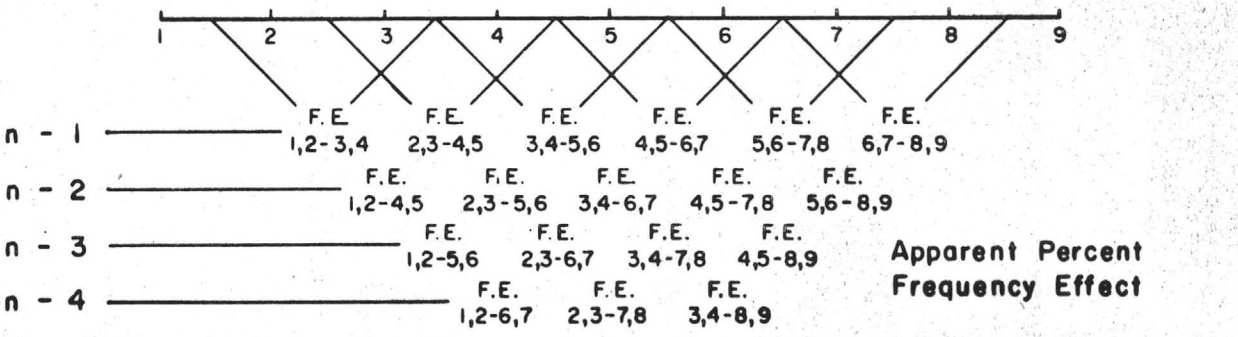
Stations on line

x = Electrode spread length
n = Electrode separation



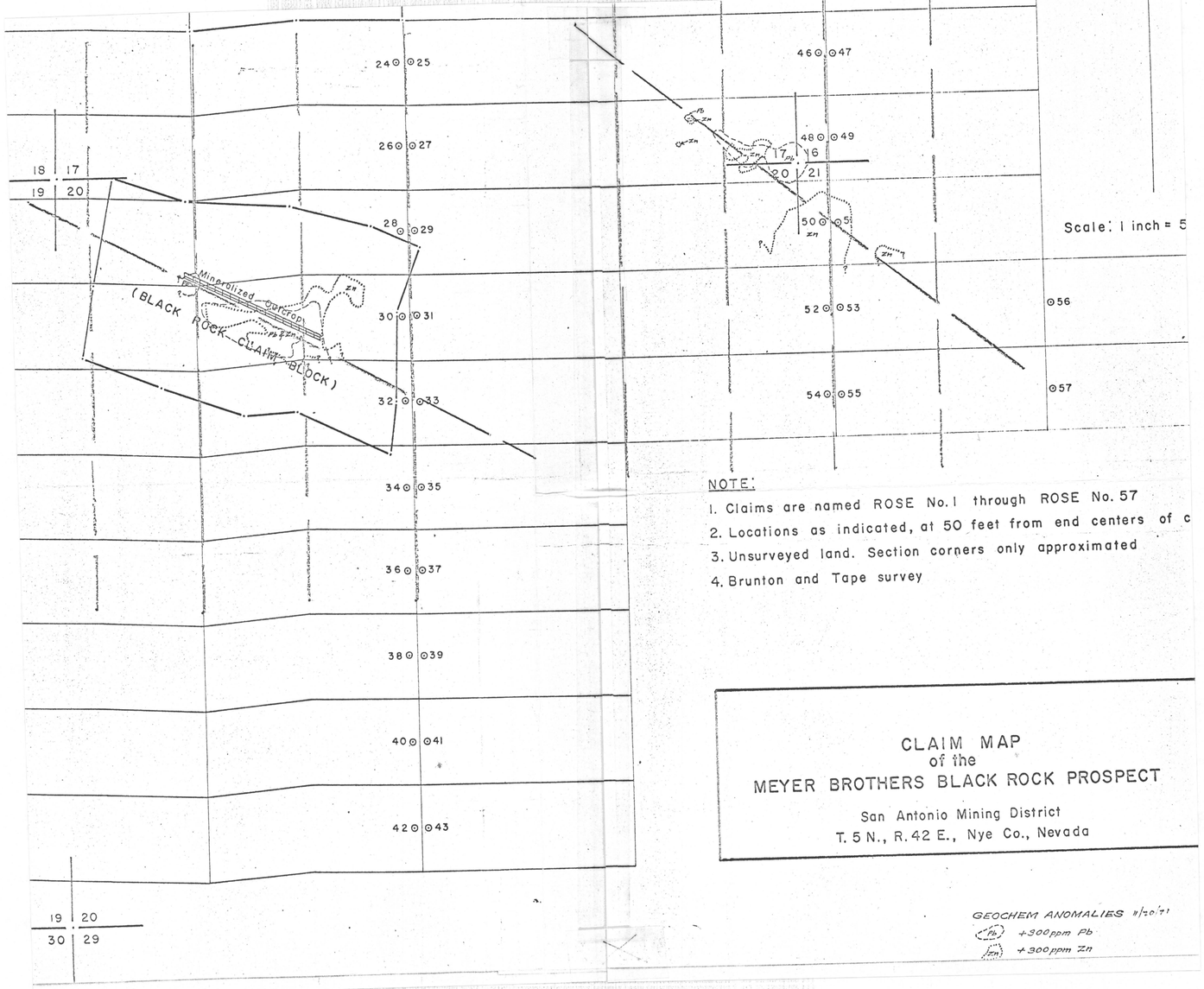
Apparent Resistivity

Apparent Metal Factor



Apparent Percent Frequency Effect

Fig. A



NOTE:

1. Claims are named ROSE No. 1 through ROSE No. 57
2. Locations as indicated, at 50 feet from end centers of c
3. Unsurveyed land. Section corners only approximated
4. Brunton and Tape survey

CLAIM MAP
of the
MEYER BROTHERS BLACK ROCK PROSPECT

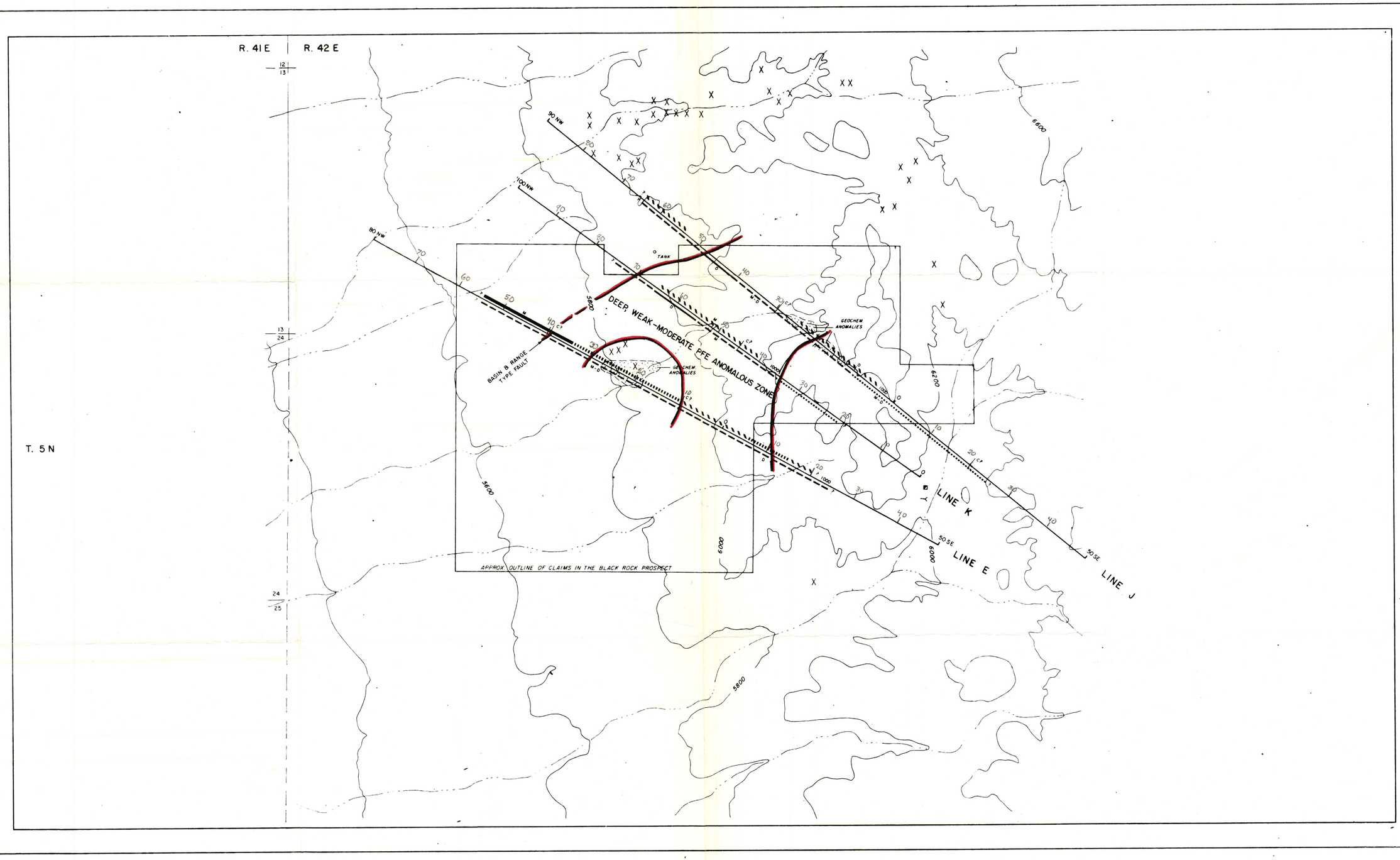
San Antonio Mining District
T. 5 N., R. 42 E., Nye Co., Nevada

GEOCHEM ANOMALIES 11/20/71
Pb +300ppm Pb
Zn +300ppm Zn

Mc PHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

METAL FACTOR	PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECT
DEFINITE	VERY STRONG
PROBABLE	STRONG
POSSIBLE	MODERATE
	WEAK
	VERY WEAK

APPARENT DEPTH
S = shallow
M = moderate, D = deep
C = contact, F = fault
Number at the end of anomaly indicates spread used.

SISKON CORPORATION

BLACK ROCK PROSPECT, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

SCALE

FEET 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 FEET

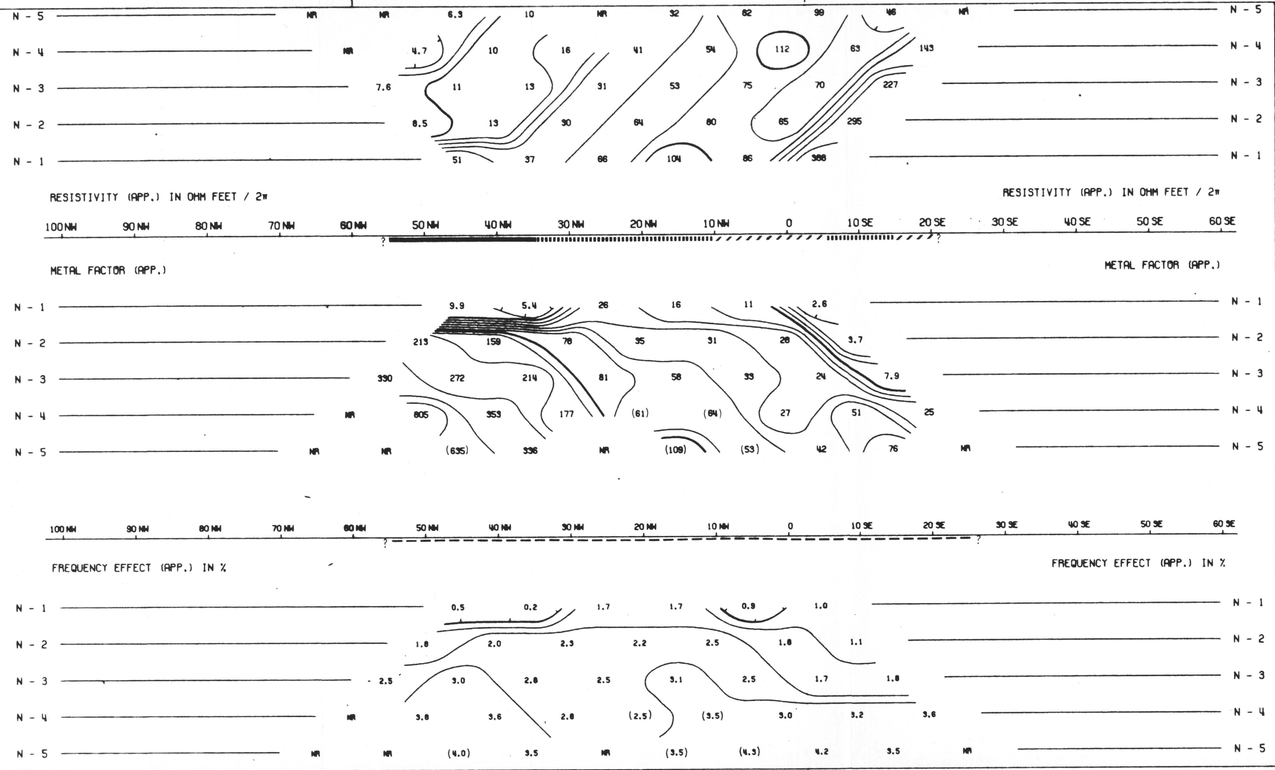
1 INCH EQUALS 1000 FEET

DRAWN JK
DATE
APPR.
DATE

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS INCORPORATED

DWG. I.P.P. - 3517

DWG. I.P.P. - 3517



DWG. NO.- I.P.-5902-1

SISKON CORPORATION

BLACK ROCK PROSPECT, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.

LINE NO.- E

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

X — NX — X

V I

PLOTTING POINT → X X = 1000 FT

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.1-1.25 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: DEC 1971

APPROVED:

DATE:

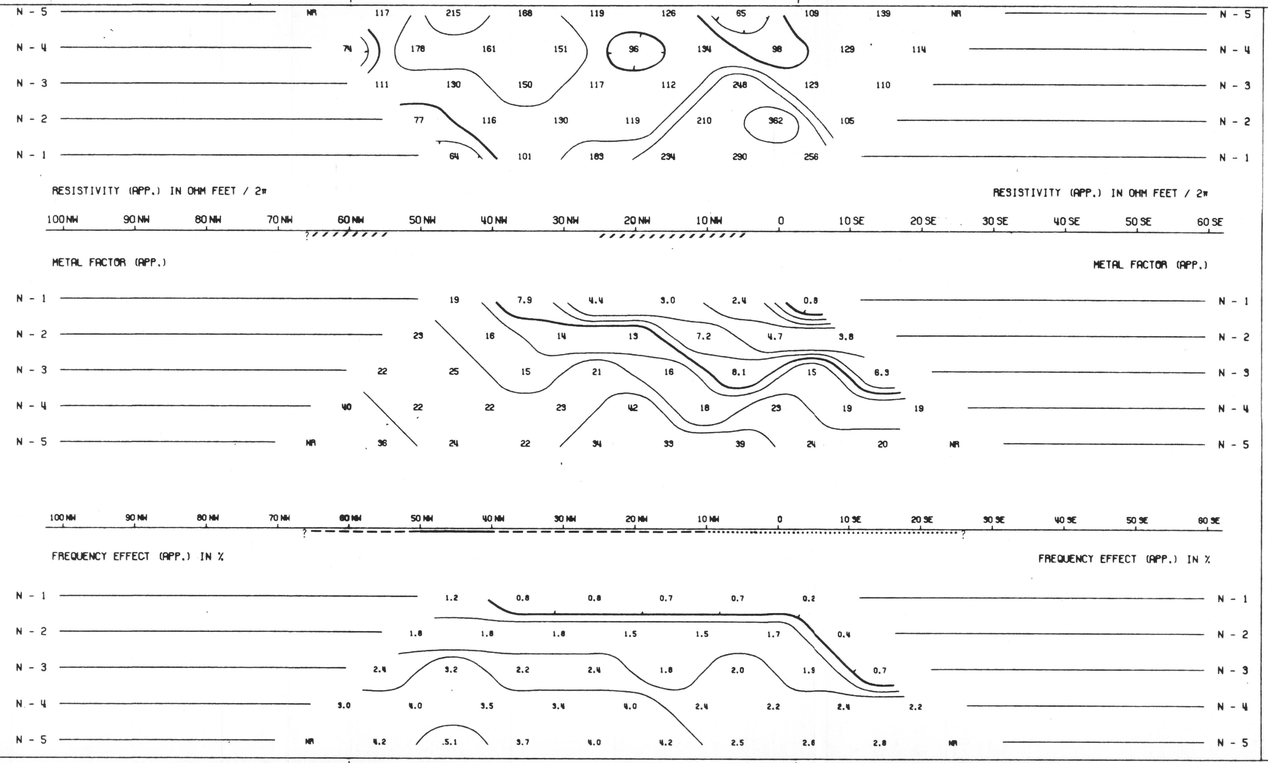
NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS INCORPORATED

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY McPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



DWG. NO.- I.P.-5902-2

SISKON CORPORATION

BLACK ROCK PROSPECT, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.

LINE NO.- J

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

X — NX — X

PLOTTING POINT → X X = 1000 FT

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.1-1.25 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: DEC 1971

APPROVED:

DATE: Feb. 17

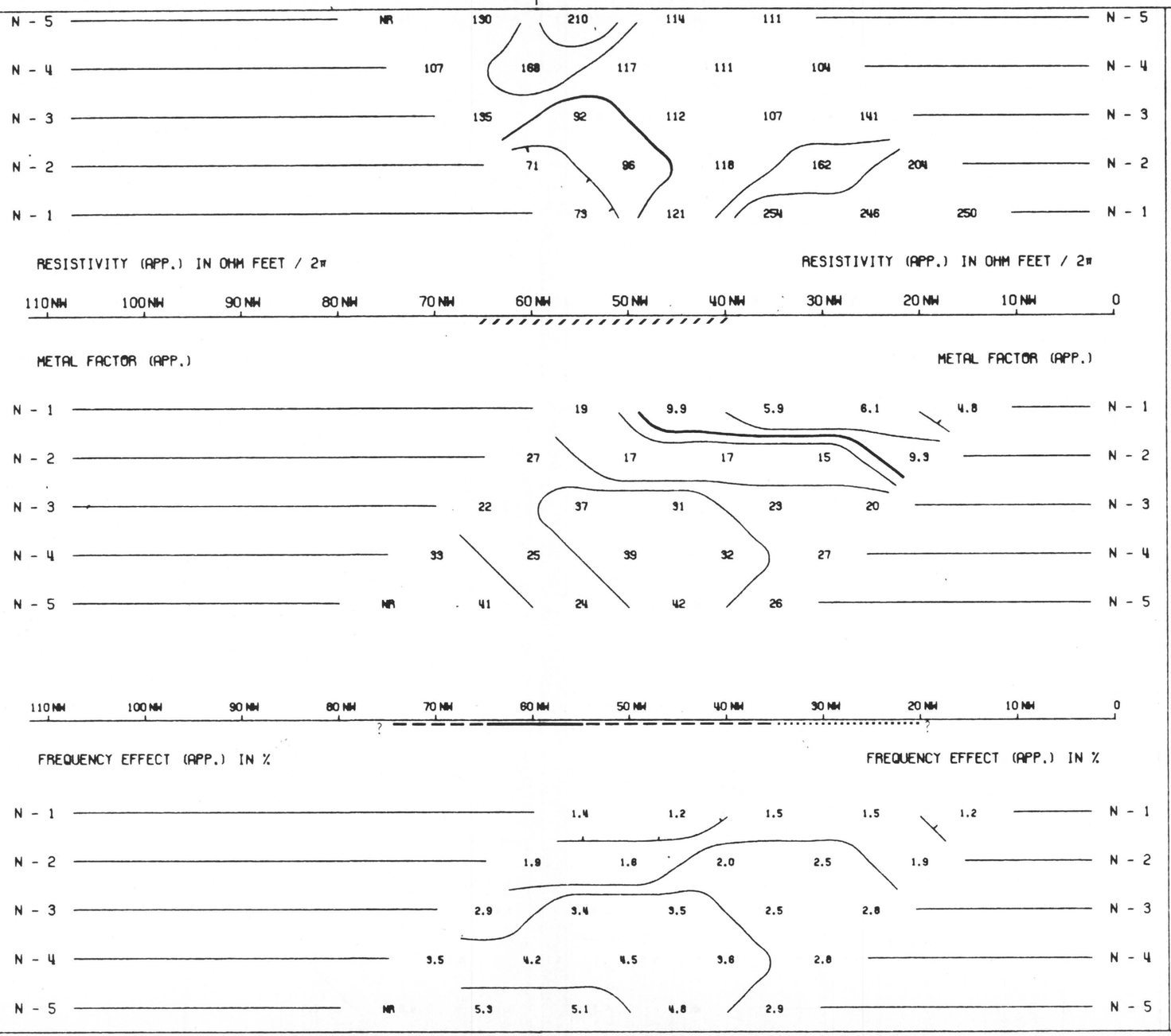
McPHAR GEOPHYSICS INCORPORATED

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY McPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



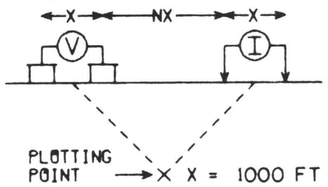
DWG. NO.- I.P.-5902-3

SISKON CORPORATION

BLACK ROCK PROSPECT, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.

LINE NO.- K

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.1-1.25 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: DEC 1971

APPROVED:

DATE: Feb. 17 1972

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

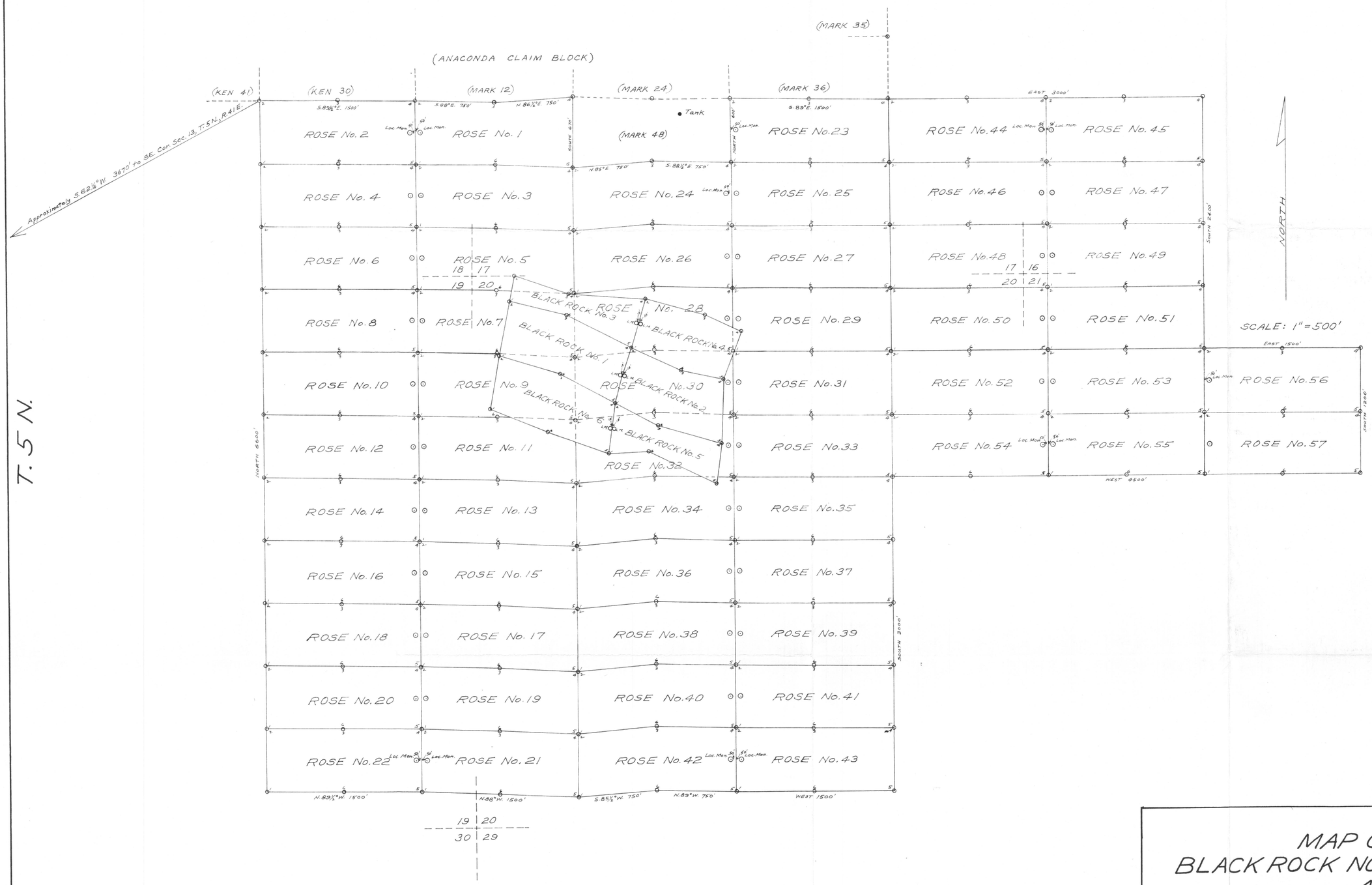
McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY McPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION

R. 42 E.

T. 5 N.



NOTE:

1. LOCATORS:
   LOUIS MEYER AND PHILLIP MEYER
   P.O. BOX 462, TONOPAH, NEVADA 89049
2. CLAIM DATA:

NAME	DATE OF LOCATION	DATE OF RECORDING	RECORDED IN NYE COUNTY, NEVADA RECORDS BOOK	PAGE
BLACK ROCK No'S. 1 THRU 6	2/23/67	5/23/67	96	418 THRU 428
ROSE No'S. 1 THRU 45	5/22/67	8/17/67	99	94 THRU 138
ROSE No'S. 46 THRU 51	6/10/67	8/17/67	99	139 THRU 144
ROSE No'S. 52 THRU 57	6/16/67	8/17/67	99	145 THRU 150

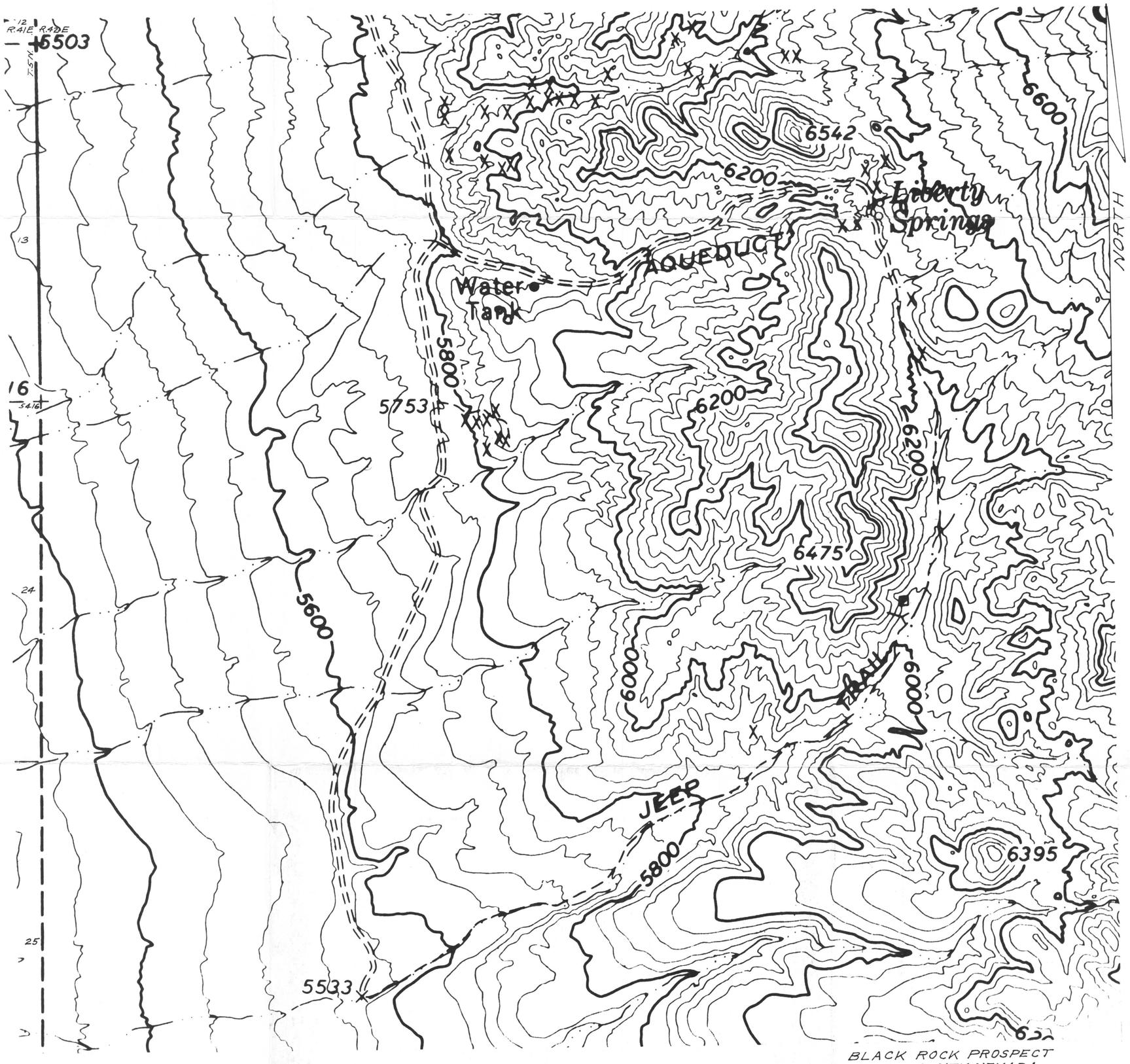
3. UNSURVEYED LAND. SECTION CORNERS ONLY APPROXIMATED.
4. BRUNTON AND TAPE SURVEY. BEARINGS AND DISTANCES ARE APPROXIMATE.

MAP OF THE BLACK ROCK NO'S. 1 THROUGH 6 AND ROSE NO'S. 1 THROUGH 57 LODE MINING CLAIM GROUP

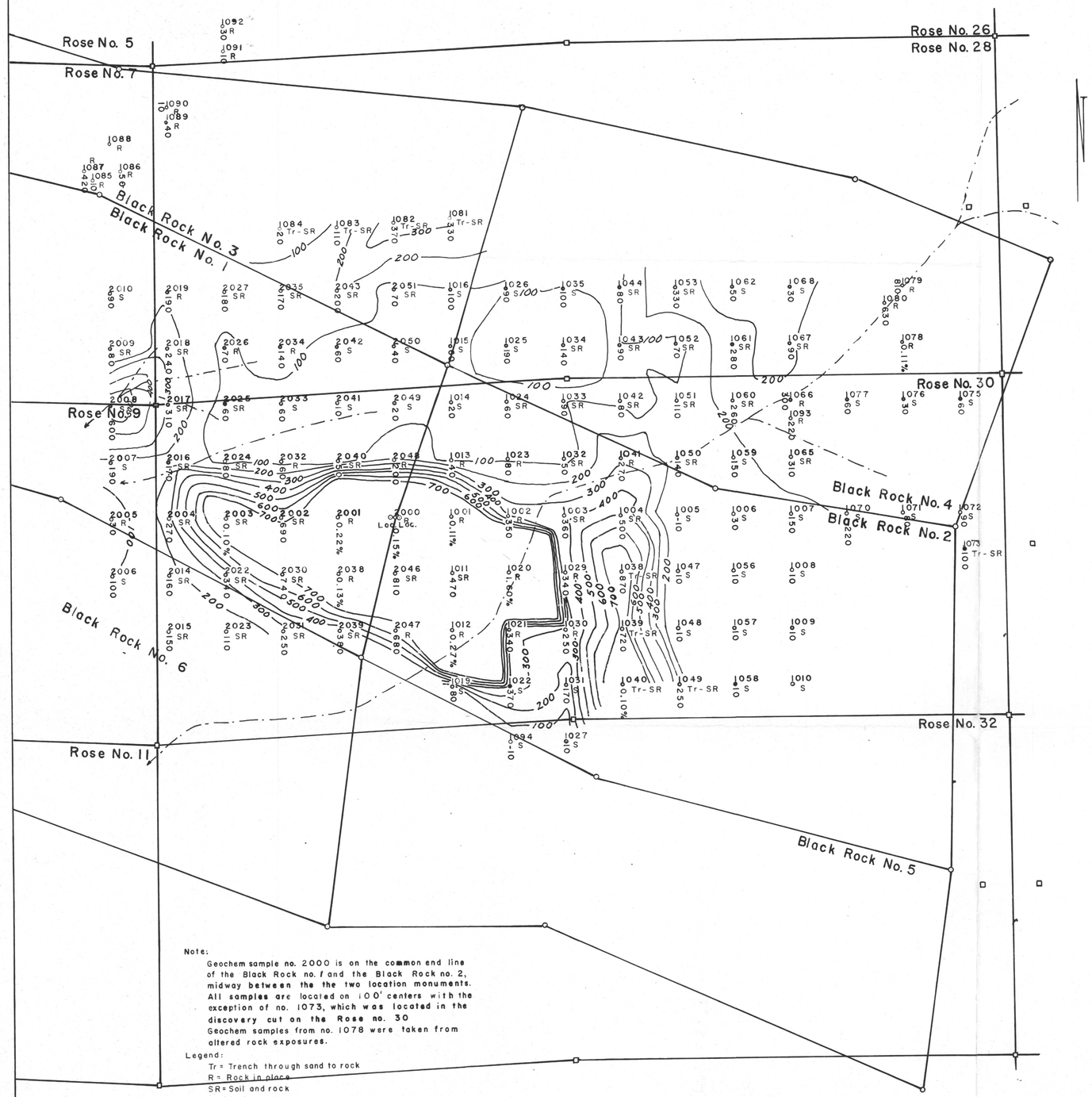
BLACK ROCK PROSPECT

SAN ANTONIO MINING DISTRICT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

7/10/72



BLACK ROCK PROSPECT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA
1" = 1000' DECL. 17° E.



Note:

Geochem sample no. 2000 is on the common end line of the Black Rock no. 1 and the Black Rock no. 2, midway between the the two location monuments. All samples are located on 100' centers with the exception of no. 1073, which was located in the discovery cut on the Rose no. 30 Geochem samples from no. 1078 were taken from altered rock exposures.

Legend:

Tr = Trench through sand to rock
R = Rock in place
SR = Soil and rock
S = Sand

Trace analysis determinations are listed and contoured in parts per million, and assays are listed in percentages.

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
1001	10	490	0.11%	1
02	5	540	350	-1
03-A	5	0.11%	360	-1
04	5	675	500	-1
05-A	-5	30	-10	-1
06	5	45	30	1
07	20	125	150	43
08	-5	30	10	-1
09	-5	60	10	-1
10	Blow sand - no sample			
11	5	370	470	1
12-A	5	825	0.27%	-1
13	10	60	40	1
14	5	45	20	-1
15	5	65	60	-1
16	5	110	100	-1
19	5	65	80	-1
20	25	0.10%	1.60%	-1
21	5	575	340	1
22	5	845	370	-1
23	5	60	80	1
24	10	60	60	-1
25	5	80	190	-1
26	5	55	90	-1
27	-5	40	10	-1
29	10	805	340	-1
30	15	815	250	-1
31	5	285	170	-1
32	5	65	50	-1
33	10	85	90	1
34	20	295	140	-1
35	5	80	100	-1
38	5	485	870	1
39	10	630	720	1
40	5	375	0.10%	1
41	5	635	270	-1
42	5	270	80	-1
43	5	155	90	-1
44	10	115	80	-1
47	-5	20	10	-1
48	5	25	10	-1
49	70	850	250	1
50	30	300	140	-1
51	5	170	110	-1
52	5	120	70	-1
53	10	150	330	-1
56	-5	30	10	-1
57	5	65	10	-1
58	5	45	10	-1
59	5	55	150	-1
60	10	420	260	1
61	10	220	280	-1
62	5	55	50	-1
65	10	480	310	1
66	10	380	300	-1
67	10	130	90	-1
68	10	70	30	-1
70	5	75	220	-1
71	10	85	80	1
72	10	75	90	5
73	10	90	100	1
75	5	70	60	-1
76	5	50	30	-1

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
1077	5	50	60	-1
2000	10	360	0.15%	1
01	10	360	0.22%	1
02	10	470	690	-1
03	5	975	0.10%	1
04	10	170	270	1
05	5	50	30	1
06	5	60	100	2
07	5	85	190	-1
08	5	280	600	1
09	5	160	80	-1
10	5	0.14%	90	1
14	5	125	160	-1
15	10	235	150	-1
16	5	200	170	-1
17	5	170	310	3
18	5	325	240	2
19	5	170	190	2
22	5	155	340	-1
23	5	55	110	-1
24	10	95	80	-1
25	5	160	60	-1
26	5	365	70	-1
27	5	180	180	-1
30	5	230	740	1
31	10	165	250	-1
32	5	80	60	1
33	5	50	60	-1
34	5	115	140	-1
35	5	95	170	-1
38	5	385	0.13%	1
39	10	135	380	2
40	5	65	50	-1
41	5	30	10	-1
42	5	70	60	-1
43	5	95	200	-1
46	10	220	810	1
47	5	710	680	-1
48	15	110	200	-1
49	5	35	20	-1
50	5	125	40	-1
51	5	210	70	-1
1078	10	150	0.11%	-1
79	10	395	810	-1
80	10	95	630	-1
81	5	285	330	1
82	5	130	370	-1
83	5	155	110	1
84	5	245	20	1
85	5	45	10	-1
86	5	45	50	2
87	5	80	420	-1
88	Sample destroyed			
89	5	55	40	2
90	10	80	10	1
91	5	100	10	1
92	5	70	30	2
93	10	700	220	1
94	-5	20	-10	-1

GEOCHEM SAMPLE MAP

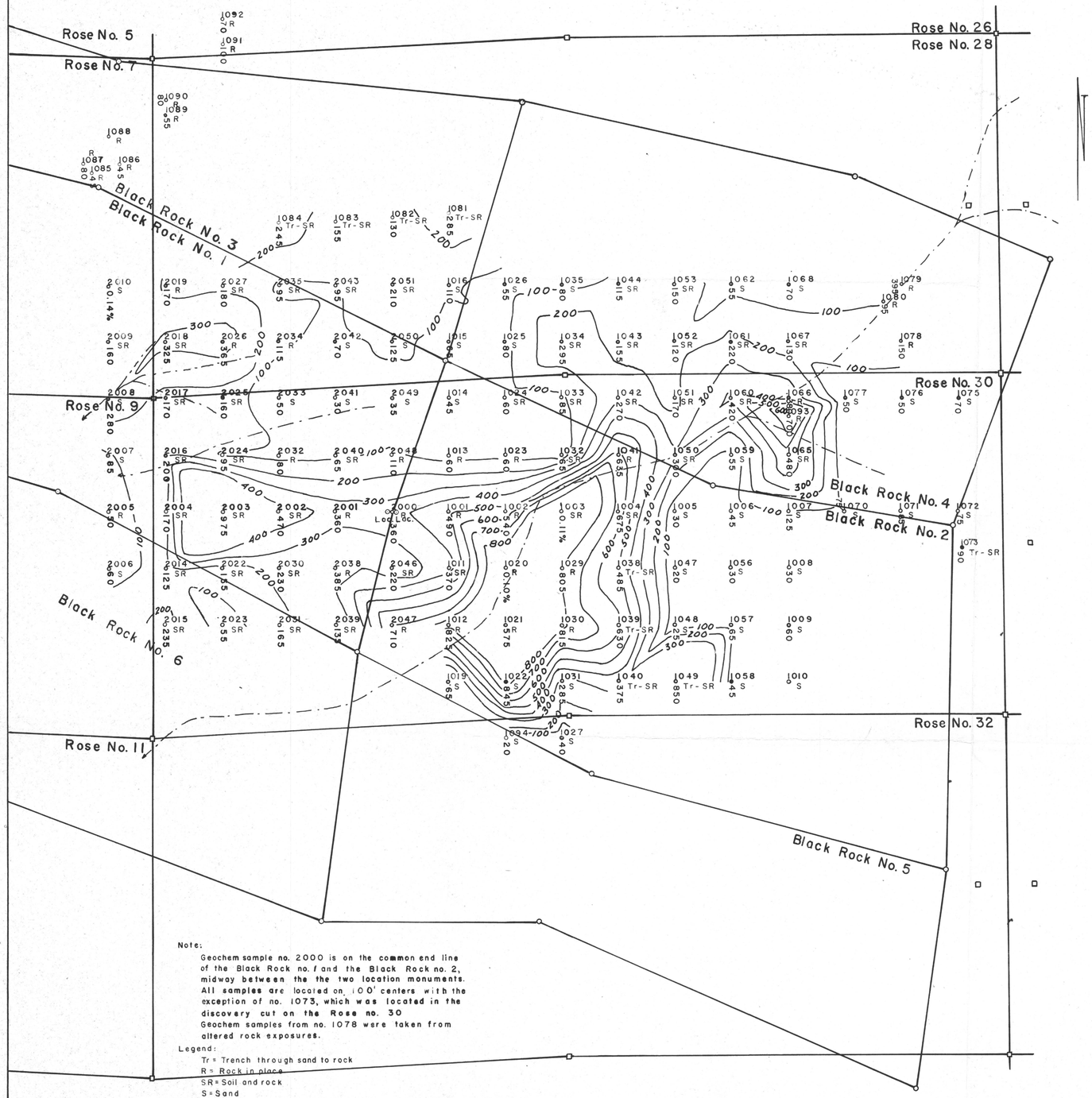
Black Rock Prospect

San Antonio Mining District

T. 5N., R. 42 E., Nye Co., Nevada

Scale: 1" = 100'

LEAD



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Geochem samples from no. 1078 were taken from altered rock exposures.

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Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
1001	10	490	0.11%	1
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06	5	45	30	1
07	20	125	150	43
08	-5	30	10	-1
09	-5	60	10	-1
10	Blow sand - no sample			
11	5	370	470	1
12-A	5	825	0.27%	-1
13	10	60	40	1
14	5	45	20	-1
15	5	65	60	-1
16	5	110	100	-1
19	5	65	80	-1
20	25	0.10%	1.60%	-1
21	5	575	340	1
22	5	845	370	-1
23	5	60	80	1
24	10	60	60	-1
25	5	80	190	-1
26	5	55	90	-1
27	-5	40	10	-1
29	10	805	340	-1
30	15	815	250	-1
31	5	285	170	-1
32	5	65	50	-1
33	10	85	90	1
34	20	295	140	-1
35	5	80	100	-1
38	5	485	870	1
39	10	630	720	1
40	5	375	0.10%	1
41	5	635	270	-1
42	5	270	80	-1
43	5	155	90	-1
44	10	115	80	-1
47	-5	20	10	-1
48	5	25	10	-1
49	70	850	250	1
50	30	300	140	-1
51	5	170	110	-1
52	5	120	70	-1
53	10	150	330	-1
56	-5	30	10	-1
57	5	65	10	-1
58	5	45	10	-1
59	5	55	150	-1
60	10	420	260	1
61	10	220	280	-1
62	5	55	50	-1
65	10	480	310	1
66	10	380	300	-1
67	10	130	90	-1
68	10	70	30	-1
70	5	75	220	-1
71	10	85	80	1
72	10	75	90	5
73	10	90	100	1
75	5	70	60	-1
76	5	50	30	-1

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
1077	5	50	60	-1
2000	10	360	0.15%	1
01	10	360	0.22%	1
02	10	470	690	-1
03	5	975	0.10%	1
04	10	170	270	1
05	5	50	30	1
06	5	60	100	2
07	5	85	190	-1
08	5	280	600	1
09	5	160	80	-1
10	5	0.14%	90	1
14	5	125	160	-1
15	10	235	150	-1
16	5	200	170	-1
17	5	170	310	3
18	5	325	240	2
19	5	170	190	2
22	5	155	340	-1
23	5	55	110	-1
24	10	95	80	-1
25	5	160	60	-1
26	5	365	70	-1
27	5	180	180	-1
30	5	230	740	1
31	10	165	250	-1
32	5	80	60	1
33	5	50	60	-1
34	5	115	140	-1
35	5	95	170	-1
38	~~10~~ 5	~~280~~ 385	~~640~~ 0.13%	1
39	15	135	380	2
40	5	65	50	-1
41	5	30	10	-1
42	5	70	60	-1
43	5	95	200	-1
46	10	220	810	1
47	5	710	680	-1
48	15	110	200	-1
49	5	35	20	-1
50	5	125	40	-1
51	5	210	70	-1
1078	10	150	0.11%	-1
79	10	395	810	-1
80	10	95	630	-1
81	5	285	330	1
82	5	130	370	-1
83	5	155	110	1
84	5	245	20	1
85	5	45	10	-1
86	5	45	50	2
87	5	80	420	-1
88	Sample destroyed			
89	5	55	40	2
90	10	80	10	1
91	5	100	10	1
92	5	70	30	2
93	10	700	220	1
94	-5	20	-10	-1

GEOCHEM SAMPLE MAP

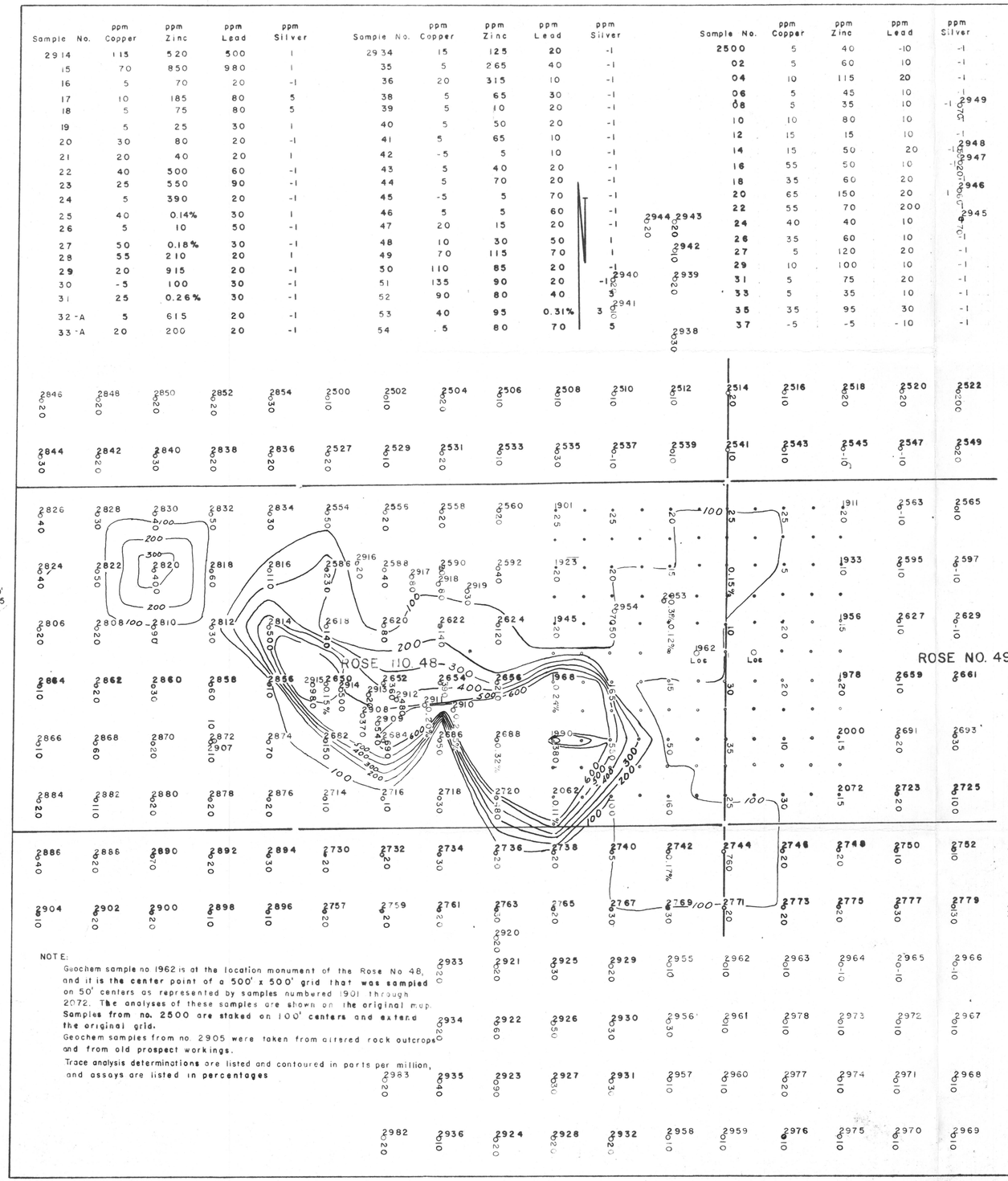
Black Rock Prospect

San Antonio Mining District

T. 5 N., R. 42 E., Nye Co., Nevada

Scale: 1" = 100'

ZINC



Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2914	115	520	500	1
15	70	850	980	1
16	5	70	20	-1
17	10	185	80	5
18	5	75	80	5
19	5	25	30	1
20	30	80	20	-1
21	20	40	20	1
22	40	500	60	-1
23	25	550	90	-1
24	5	390	20	-1
25	40	0.14%	30	1
26	5	10	50	-1
27	50	0.18%	30	-1
28	55	210	20	1
29	20	915	20	-1
30	-5	100	30	-1
31	25	0.26%	30	-1
32-A	5	615	20	-1
33-A	20	200	20	-1

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2934	15	125	20	-1
35	5	265	40	-1
36	20	315	10	-1
38	5	65	30	-1
39	5	10	20	-1
40	5	50	20	-1
41	5	65	10	-1
42	-5	5	10	-1
43	5	40	20	-1
44	5	70	20	-1
45	-5	5	70	-1
46	5	5	60	-1
47	20	15	20	-1
48	10	30	50	1
49	70	115	70	1
50	110	85	20	-1
51	135	90	20	-1
52	90	80	40	5
53	40	95	0.31%	3
54	5	80	70	5

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2500	5	40	-10	-1
02	5	60	10	-1
04	10	115	20	-1
06	5	45	10	-1
08	5	35	10	-1
10	10	80	10	-1
12	15	15	10	-1
14	15	50	20	-1
16	55	50	10	-1
18	35	60	20	-1
20	65	150	20	1
22	55	70	200	-1
24	40	40	10	-1
26	35	60	10	-1
27	5	120	20	-1
29	10	100	10	-1
31	5	75	20	-1
33	5	35	10	-1
35	35	95	30	-1
37	-5	-5	-10	-1

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2539	-5	15	10	-1
41	-5	-5	10	-1
43	65	60	10	1
45	20	5	-10	-1
47	55	15	-10	-1
49	20	15	20	-1
51	45	65	-10	-1
53	120	60	-10	-1
54	15	160	50	1
56	10	45	20	1
58	5	45	20	-1
60	5	35	20	-1
63	20	5	-10	-1
65	50	65	10	1
67	50	75	10	-1
69	40	50	10	1
86	10	155	230	1
88	5	60	40	6
90	5	35	30	1
92	10	20	40	1
95	40	10	10	1
97	20	45	-10	-1
99	30	40	10	-1
2601	20	40	-10	-1
18	25	125	140	1
20	5	50	80	-1
22	15	75	140	1
24	5	20	120	1
27	25	70	10	-1
29	35	50	-10	-1
31	20	120	10	-1
33	40	155	20	-1
50	25	250	0.15%	1
52	5	75	360	-1
54	35	595	390	1
56	10	100	210	3
59	40	60	10	-1
61	Sample destroyed			
63	30	75	130	1
65	45	75	20	1
82	10	80	150	-1
84	50	910	690	1
86	5	30	50	-1
88	15	260	0.32%	1
91	50	285	20	-1
93	40	70	30	1
95	50	25	20	1
97	60	70	20	4
2714	5	15	10	-1
16	10	10	10	-1
18	20	100	30	-1
20	25	120	480	1
23	35	70	20	1
25	10	5	100	-1
27	15	65	20	1
29	20	30	30	1
30	10	25	20	-1
32	15	55	20	-1
34	15	20	30	-1
36	10	20	20	-1
38	10	5	20	-1
40	5	20	5	-1
42	50	205	0.17%	1
44	30	30	760	-1
46	55	30	20	1
48	45	190	20	-1
50	25	95	10	-1
52	45	150	10	-1
54	45	140	30	1
56	30	10	160	-1
57	25	125	20	-1
59	65	220	20	-1
61	15	60	20	-1
63	20	40	30	-1
65	30	40	20	-1
67	35	335	30	-1
69	225	0.21%	30	1
71	30	380	20	-1

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2773	25	170	20	-1
75	5	15	20	-1
77	75	670	30	1
79	35	65	130	1
81	20	35	10	1
83	15	45	20	-1
2806	35	80	20	1
08	30	140	20	1
10	15	140	90	-1
12	60	960	30	1
14	10	85	500	1
16	10	245	110	1
18	10	125	60	-1
20	45	365	400	-1
22	5	180	50	-1
24	5	75	40	-1
26	5	110	40	-1
28	10	150	30	1
30	5	200	40	-1
32	5	155	50	1
34	5	80	30	1
36	5	55	20	-1
38	5	55	20	-1
40	15	135	30	-1
42	15	90	20	-1
44	15	240	30	1
46	5	60	20	-1
48	15	155	20	-1
50	10	50	20	-1
52	20	190	20	-1
54	25	105	30	-1
56	5	30	10	-1
58	20	100	60	-1
60	25	100	30	-1
62	60	330	20	1
64	5	45	10	-1
66	5	125	10	-1
68	5	80	60	-1
70	5	60	20	-1
72	-5	70	10	-1
74	5	70	70	-1
76	10	50	20	-1
78	5	70	20	1
80	5	30	20	1
82	35	285	110	-1
84	5	115	20	-1
86	-5	50	40	-1
88	5	25	20	1
90	35	25	70	2
92	20	110	20	-1
94	5	50	30	-1
96	-5	35	10	-1
98	5	80	10	-1
2900	105	345	20	-1
02	5	60	20	-1
04	5	110	10	-1
05	5	15	10	-1
06	5	20	20	-1
07	5	50	10	-1
08	15	40	370	-1
09	10	95	540	-1
10	160	360	0.25%	1
11	300	0.18%	0.20%	2
12	55	930	480	1
13	100	900	20	-1

NOTE:

Geochem sample no 1962 is at the location monument of the Rose No 48, and it is the center point of a 500' x 500' grid that was sampled on 50' centers as represented by samples numbered 1901 through 2072. The analyses of these samples are shown on the original map. Samples from no. 2500 are staked on 100' centers and extend the original grid.

Geochem samples from no. 2905 were taken from altered rock outcrops and from old prospect workings.

Trace analysis determinations are listed and contoured in parts per million, and assays are listed in percentages

GEOCHEM SAMPLE MAP

Black Rock Prospect

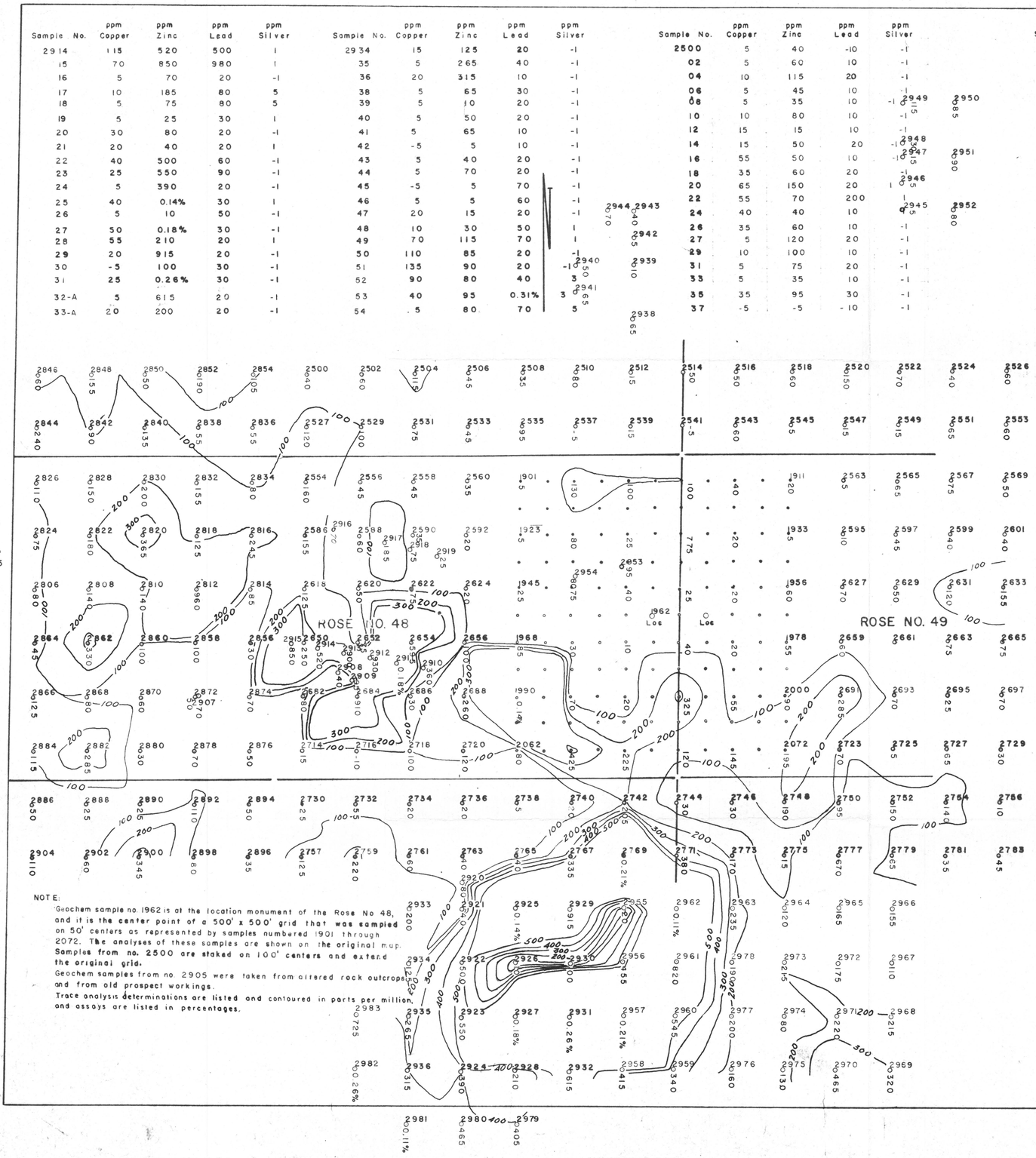
San Antonio Mining District

T.5N., R.42 E., Nye Co., Nevada

Scale: 1" = 100'

LEAD

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2955	10	20	10	-1
56	15	455	30	-1
57	15	0.21%	10	-1
58	20	415	10	-1
59	15	340	10	-1
60	20	545	10	-1
61	20	820	10	-1
62	25	0.11%	10	-1
63	65	235	10	-1
64	-5	120	-10	-1
65	25	165	-10	-1
66	25	155	-10	-1
67	20	110	10	-1
68	50	215	10	-1
69	35	320	10	-1
70	30	465	10	-1
71	25	220	10	-1
72	20	175	10	-1
73	25	215	10	-1
74	5	80	10	-1
75	25	130	10	-1
76	20	160	10	-1
77	5	200	20	-1
78	25	190	10	-1
79	20	405	10	-1
80	5	465	10	-1
81	25	0.11%	10	-1
82	25	0.26%	20	-1
2983	20	725	20	-1



Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2914	115	520	500	1
15	70	850	980	1
16	5	70	20	-1
17	10	185	80	5
18	5	75	80	5
19	5	25	30	1
20	30	80	20	-1
21	20	40	20	1
22	40	500	60	-1
23	25	550	90	-1
24	5	390	20	-1
25	40	0.14%	30	1
26	5	10	50	-1
27	50	0.18%	30	-1
28	55	210	20	1
29	20	915	20	-1
30	-5	100	30	-1
31	25	0.26%	30	-1
32-A	5	615	20	-1
33-A	20	200	20	-1

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2934	15	125	20	-1
35	5	265	40	-1
36	20	315	10	-1
38	5	65	30	-1
39	5	10	20	-1
40	5	50	20	-1
41	5	65	10	-1
42	-5	5	10	-1
43	5	40	20	-1
44	5	70	20	-1
45	-5	5	70	-1
46	5	5	60	-1
47	20	15	20	-1
48	10	30	50	1
49	70	115	70	1
50	110	85	20	-1
51	135	90	20	-1
52	90	80	40	3
53	40	95	0.31%	3
54	5	80	70	5

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2500	5	40	-10	-1
02	5	60	10	-1
04	10	115	20	-1
06	5	45	10	-1
08	5	35	10	-1
10	10	80	10	-1
12	15	15	10	-1
14	15	50	20	-1
16	55	50	10	-1
18	35	60	20	-1
20	65	150	20	1
22	55	70	200	1
24	40	40	10	-1
26	35	60	10	-1
27	5	120	20	-1
29	10	100	10	-1
31	5	75	20	-1
33	5	35	10	-1
35	35	95	30	-1
37	-5	-5	-10	-1

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2539	-5	15	10	-1
41	-5	-5	10	-1
43	65	60	10	1
45	20	5	-10	-1
47	55	15	-10	-1
49	20	15	20	-1
51	45	65	-10	-1
53	120	60	-10	-1
54	15	160	50	1
56	10	45	20	1
58	5	45	20	-1
60	5	35	20	-1
63	20	5	-10	-1
65	50	65	10	1
67	50	75	10	-1
69	40	50	10	1
86	10	155	230	1
88	5	60	40	6
90	5	35	30	1
92	10	20	40	1
95	40	10	10	1
97	20	45	-10	-1
99	30	40	10	-1
2601	20	40	-10	-1
18	25	125	140	1
20	5	50	80	-1
22	15	75	140	1
24	5	20	120	1
27	25	70	10	-1
29	35	50	-10	-1
31	20	120	10	-1
33	40	155	20	-1
50	25	250	0.15%	1
52	5	75	360	-1
54	35	595	390	1
56	10	100	210	3
59	40	60	10	-1
61	Sample destroyed			
63	30	75	130	1
65	45	75	20	1
82	10	80	150	-1
84	50	910	690	1
86	5	30	50	-1
88	15	260	0.32%	1
91	50	285	20	-1
93	40	70	30	1
95	50	25	20	1
97	60	70	20	4
2714	5	15	10	-1
16	10	10	10	-1
18	20	100	30	-1
20	25	120	480	1
23	35	70	20	1
25	10	5	100	-1
27	15	65	20	1
29	20	30	30	1
30	10	25	20	-1
32	15	55	20	-1
34	15	20	30	-1
36	10	20	20	-1
38	10	5	20	-1
40	5	20	5	-1
42	50	205	0.17%	1
44	30	30	760	-1
46	55	30	20	1
48	45	190	20	-1
50	25	95	10	-1
52	45	150	10	-1
54	45	140	30	1
56	30	10	160	-1
57	25	125	20	-1
59	65	220	20	-1
61	15	60	20	-1
63	20	40	30	-1
65	30	40	20	-1
67	35	335	30	-1
69	225	0.21%	30	1
71	30	380	20	-1

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2773	25	170	20	-1
75	5	15	20	-1
77	75	670	30	1
79	35	65	130	1
81	20	35	10	1
83	15	45	20	-1
2806	35	80	20	1
08	30	140	20	1
10	15	140	90	-1
12	60	960	30	1
14	10	85	500	1
16	10	245	110	1
18	10	125	60	-1
20	45	365	400	-1
22	5	180	50	-1
24	5	75	40	-1
26	5	110	40	-1
28	10	150	30	1
30	5	200	40	-1
32	5	155	50	1
34	5	80	30	1
36	5	55	20	-1
38	5	55	20	-1
40	15	135	30	-1
42	15	90	20	-1
44	15	240	30	1
46	5	60	20	-1
48	15	155	20	-1
50	10	50	20	-1
52	20	190	20	-1
54	25	105	30	-1
56	5	30	10	-1
58	20	100	60	-1
60	25	100	30	-1
62	60	330	20	1
64	5	45	10	-1
66	5	125	10	-1
68	5	80	60	-1
70	5	60	20	-1
72	-5	70	10	-1
74	5	70	70	-1
76	10	50	20	-1
78	5	70	20	1
80	5	30	20	1
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84	5	115	20	-1
86	-5	50	40	-1
88	5	25	20	1
90	35	25	70	2
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94	5	50	30	-1
96	-5	35	10	-1
98	5	80	10	-1
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04	5	110	10	-1
05	5	15	10	-1
06	5	20	20	-1
07	5	50	10	-1
08	15	40	370	-1
09	10	95	540	-1
10	160	360	0.25%	1
11	300	0.18%	0.20%	2
12	55	930	480	1
13	100	900	20	-1

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GEOCHEM SAMPLE MAP

Black Rock Prospect

San Antonio Mining District

T.5N., R.42 E., Nye Co., Nevada

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ZINC

Sample No.	ppm Copper	ppm Zinc	ppm Lead	ppm Silver
2955	10	20	10	-1
56	15	455	30	-1
57	15	0.21%	10	-1
58	20	415	10	-1
59	15	340	10	-1
60	20	545	10	-1
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62	25	0.11%	10	-1
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64	-5	120	-10	-1
65	25	165	-10	-1
66	25	155	-10	-1
67	20	110	10	-1
68	50	215	10	-1
69	35	320	10	-1
70	30	465	10	-1
71	25	220	10	-1
72	20	175	10	-1
73	25	215	10	-1
74	5	80	10	-1
75	25	130	10	-1
76	20	160	10	-1
77	5	200	20	-1
78	25	190	10	-1
79	20	405	10	-1
80	5	465	10	-1
81	25	0.11%	10	-1
82	25	0.26%	20	-1
2983	20	725	20	-1