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February 12, 1973

Mr. John Kasteler
P.O. Box 432
Lovelock, Nevada 89419

Dear Mr. Kasteler:

Enclosed is the data from your prospect south of Winnemucca, Nevada, which you asked that I return. I would also like to know how many claims you have, what name you give to the claims or to the prospect, and a more specific location, such as the section, township and range, if possible.

As I mentioned when you called, we plan to do some exploration work in Nevada this spring, and if time permits will contact you in Lovelock. Thanks very much for the map, geologic description, and assays.

Yours truly,

J.K. Jones
Chief Geologist

JKJ:td
enclosure

Box 432
Lovelock, Nevada 89419.
February 6, 1973.

SXM
FEB 8 1973
RECEIVED

Mr. J. K. Jones
Essex International
1704 West Grant Road
Tucson, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are 3 pages of data describing an area of mineralization approximately 35 miles south of Winnemucca. The claims are about 5 to 6 miles west of the Big Mike copper mine, discovered by Cerro.

The surface expression of the Big Mike was a 4-foot wide limonitic vein, somewhat cherty, assaying about 115 ppm Copper. At minus 40 feet the vein widened to 15 feet of soft, earthy limonite. At minus 360 feet the vein opened up into an orebody of about 600 by 600 feet in cross section having a gross copper value of about 40 million dollars.

The greenstone formation on my claims is the same as that found at the Big Mike. The extent of surface mineralization on my claims is much more than in the Big Mike area.

A high-gear road leads to (x). From here the hills rise steeply to the south in an area of high relief. Oxidation is complete and thorough and voids and cavities suggest removal of minerals. A residual, ocher-colored jarosite covers much of the mineralized area.

About 2 miles east of these claims, I have another group in which some drilling was done. The last hole drilled was ended at 400 feet. The first 100 feet was oxidized. I sampled the composite cuttings between 100 and 300 feet. These assayed .21 % Cu and .16 % Sb per ton. There appears to be an increase in sufides between 300 and 400 feet but I have not sampled this interval.

I would appreciate it if you would make a copy of the enclosed three pages of data and send them back to me.

Yours truly,

John Kasteler

John Kasteler.

Legend.

Stockwork-breccia of limonite and jarosite with angular fragments of shale enclosed. Cut by seams and veinlets of quartz. Limonite is brown to dark red in color. Small solution cavities contain ocher-colored jarosite on walls. At (1) stockwork is a massive bluff 10 to 25 feet high. At (4) quartz dominates and limonite is black in color with contained manganese. At both places mineralization decreases progressively northward.
Both zones (1) and (4) pass into the overbuden to the south.
It appears that (7) and (11) are southward extensions of (4) and (1), respectively.

More or less solid limonite and jarosite containing vein quartz.
A cherty zone exists between (7) and (6). At (6) the rock is greenstone partially replaced by FeO and cut by FeO seams and veins.
The pit just below (5) is highly altered greenstone rock crisscrossed by limonite veins up to 10 inches thick.
At (8) there is much more quartz than at (7)
Other small outcroppings of limonite are shown. These are marked (Fe Min.) and are barely exposed thru the overburden.
There is some overburden between 7 and 8. Pits were dug thru the overburden to establish the position of the mineralization.

Bluish, Silicified shale (?). Somewhat cherty. Where dense chert occurs some sulfides are found in freshly broken pieces. Small FeO seams occur throughout the whole formation. Sample (2), when crushed and panned showed both sulfides and oxides. The sulfides assayed.10 cu. The oxides were then separated and assayed. They also assayed .10 Cu.

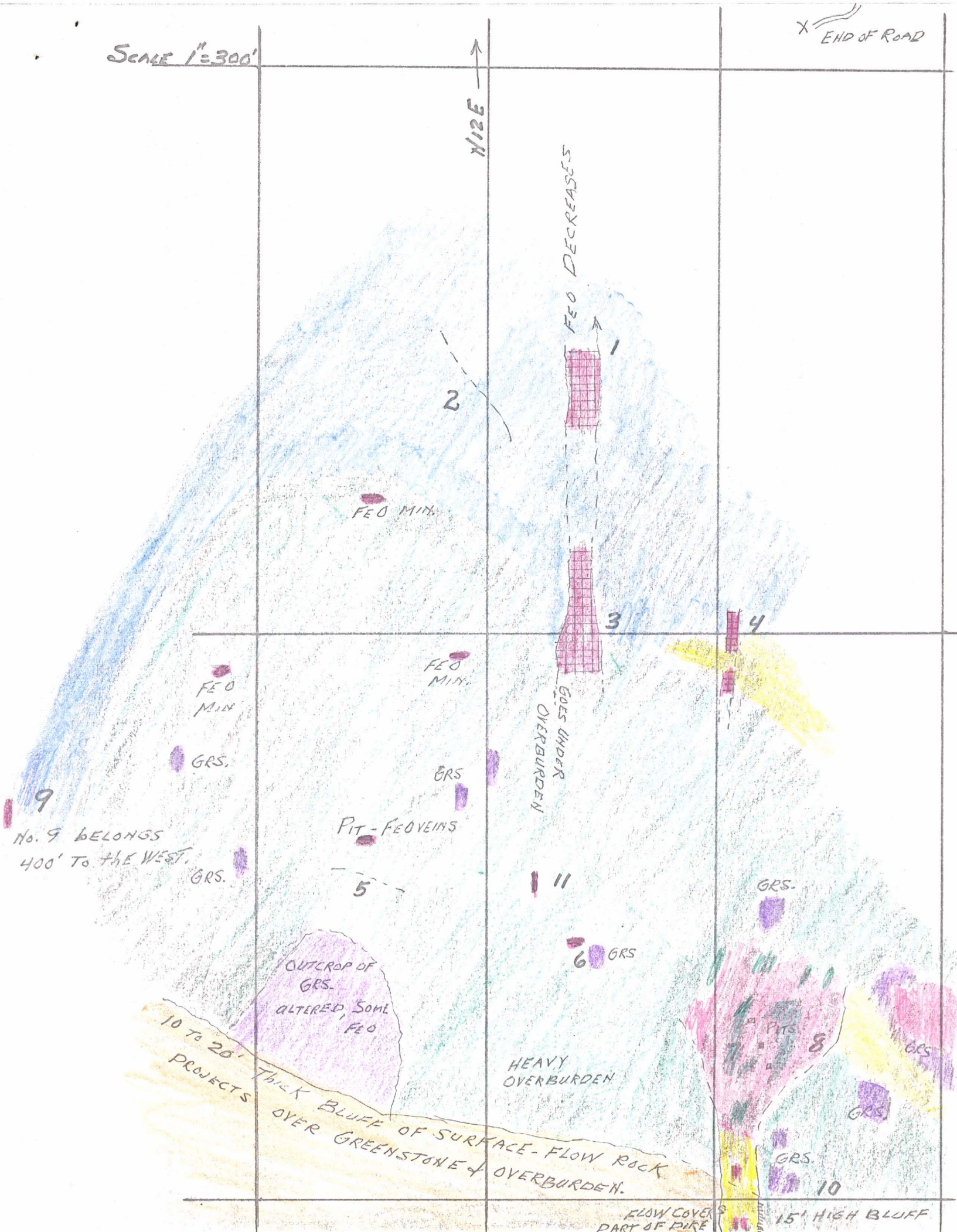
Overburden. Soil and some rock. Rock is mostly angular. The area of the overburden forms an amphitheater-like structure which dips to the north at a steep angle. The outline of the overburden is the approximate surface boundary of the greenstone formation.

Fine grained quartz which grades into chalcedony--especially to the south. Leading southward beyond the limits of the map is a massive quartz dike over 2,000 feet long. Scattered oxidized mineralization and solution cavities are found throughout the entire distance.

Surface outcroppings of greenstone. The greenstone is similar to that found at the Big Mike copper mine. It appears that the boundary of the greenstone is the same as the boundary of the overburden. On the East side of the massive quartz dike, the greenstone continues 3,000 more feet to the south. Also, it appears that the surface-flow rock on the west side of the quartz dike overlies the greenstone formation.

GRS

Surface flow. Silicified tuffs and further south, opalite. Forms a plateau to the south. There is no flow rock on the east side of the quartz dike because erosion has cut thru the formation into the underlying greenstone formation. On the west side of the dike the topography has prevented gulley-like erosion and a plateau exists.
The north boundary of the flow rock is a horizontal ledge protruding over the greenstone formation. The terrain north of this ledge drops off sharply forming a steep amphitheater.


SCALE 1" = 300'
N 12 E
END OF ROAD
FEO DECREASES
1
2
FEO MIN.
3
4
FEO MIN.
FEO MIN.
GOES UNDER OVERBURDEN
GRS.
GRS
9
No. 9 BELONGS 400' TO THE WEST.
PIT - FEO VEINS
GRS.
5
11
GRS.
6
GRS
OUTCROP OF GRS. ALTERED, SOME FEO
10
PIT
8
GRS
HEAVY OVERBURDEN
GRS
GRS.
10 TO 20' THICK BLUFF OF SURFACE-FLOW ROCK PROJECTS OVER GREENSTONE & OVERBURDEN.
FLOW COVERS PART OF PIKE
15' HIGH BLUFF

All Samples taken at Surface

Sample.	Description	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag	%/ton Cu	%/ton Sb	Zn
1.	Chippings from perimeter of iron-breccia-stockwork. Stockwork consists of limonite and jarosite containing some enclosed shale fragments and cut by quartz seamlets.	tr.	tr.	.09	.05	
2.	Random chip samples of shale outcroppings. Taken along path of dotted line.	tr.	tr.	.10	.01	
3.	Pieces of silicified blue shale (?), which bounds iron outcrop on the East	.02	.40	.01	.03	
4.	Chippings from top of limonite-manganese-quartz bluff. No rth No visible jarosite here. 40 feet of exposure.	.03	.10	.03	.10	
5.	Pieces of float scattered around perimeter of hill. Taken at random along path of dotted line.	.01	.10	.02	0	
6.	Sample of limonitic greenstone rock immediately beneath overburden.	tr	tr	.05	.12	
7.	Chip samples from prominent ledge of jarosite-limonite outcrop, plus a few pieces of float.	.025	.47	.02	.14	
8.	Random chip samples of eastward continuation of limonite-jarosite-outcrop. More visible quartz than in Sample 7.	tr	.30	.01	.10	
9.	Fault zone in shale. At north end of zone, where formation disappears into overburden, a 15-foot cut was taken across fault zone. Sample also includes random chippings 30 feet to the south.	.01	.61	.02	1.10	.02
10.	Pieces of float picked up across entire width of claim. Overburden is heavy. This same condition prevails to the south for another claim-length.	tr.	.07	.01	.06	1.50
11.	Appears to be extension of (1). Limonite-jarosite-quartz outcrop barely exposed thru overburden, which is heavy.	.01	.30	.02	.04	

Samples chemically assayed by Crismon & Nichols, Salt Lake,

and a few, by smelters of Salt Lake area.

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