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1985 PROGRESS REPORT

RUS CLAIMS
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

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FILE COPY

1985 Progress Report

RUS CLAIMS

MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

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July 30, 1985

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SUMMARY

A gold exploration program was recently completed on 28 Rus unpatented mining claims in Maricopa County, Arizona. The claims are located five miles east of the Vulture Mine, a former gold producer (1867-1917).

Precambrian gneiss and schist are the dominant rock types on the claims. The Precambrian is unconformably overlain by mid-Tertiary rhyolite flows, ash-flow tuffs, and pyroclastics. Ultrapotassic rhyolite dikes intrude both Precambrian and mid-Tertiary lithologies.

Gold mineralization occurs in small pods associated with quartz and hematite within well-defined N60^{o}W shear zones. Outcrop and trench sampling outlined at least three gold-bearing zones. Subsequent reverse circulation drilling identified a minimum of seven mineralized zones, though gold values in each zone could only be traced for a few hundred feet along strike. The best drill intercept was 15 feet from 205-220 feet in DH-8 which assayed 0.22 opt gold.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Results from the recent exploration program confirmed the occurrence of gold in the sub-surface to depths of 180 feet. Unfortunately gold values are over narrow widths and erratic. The existence of a large tonnage deposit, greater than one million tons, is remote. A deposit of several hundred thousand tons grading 0.05 to 0.10 opt is within reason. Most of the mineralized zones remain open-ended

and all are open at depth. A second phase of drilling, consisting of 10-15 holes (2500-3500 feet), is recommended to test all the mineralized zones both along strike and down dip.

INTRODUCTION

A gold exploration program consisting of reverse circulation drilling, backhoe trenching, geologic mapping, and rock chip sampling was completed on the Rus claim group in the first six months of 1985.

The Rus claim block was staked in December 1984 to cover anomalous gold values obtained during the Labradex Arizona reconnaissance program.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Situated in northern Maricopa County, the Rus claims are in Sections 14, 15 and 23, T6N, R5W, G. & S. R. B. & M., about 50 airline miles northwest of Phoenix, Arizona. The claims lie within the east-central portion of the Vulture Mountains and are in the Vulture mining district.

Access to the project area is gained by travelling south from Wickenburg, Arizona, on the Vulture Mine Road four miles, thence left onto a County maintained dirt road. Seven miles of travel is then required to reach the center of the claims. All roads are negotiable by two-wheel drive vehicle.

The property is located in the east-central portion of the Vulture Mountains quadrangle map (USGS - 15 minute topographic series) and the west-central portion of the Wickenburg SW quadrangle map (USGS - 7.5 minute topographic series).

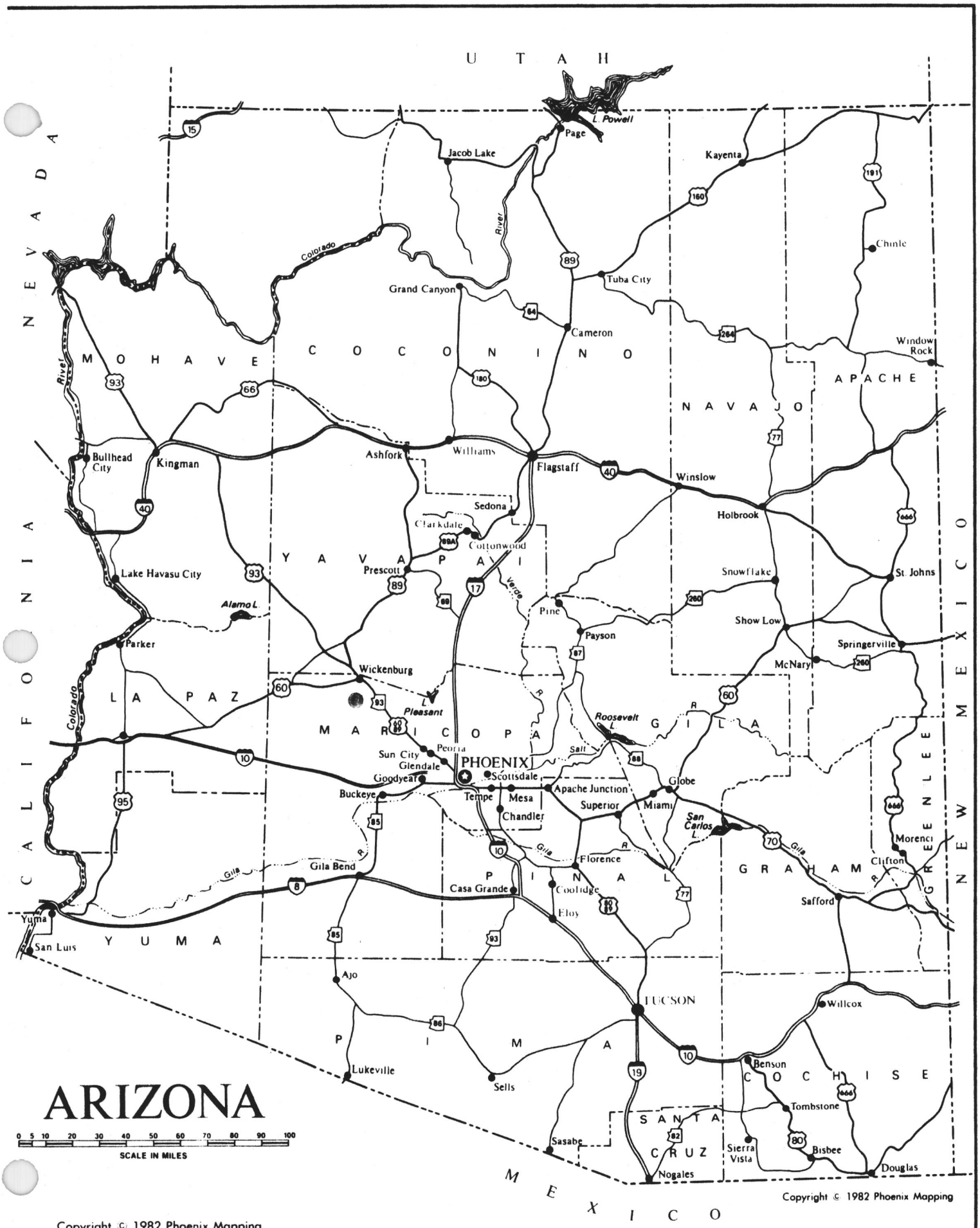
LAND STATUS

The Rus claim group consists of 28 unpatented lode mining claims. Eighteen claims were staked in December 1984 and 10 claims were added in April 1985. The claims are on lands administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

There are four pre-existing, valid claims in the southwest portion of Section 14 which are slightly overlapped by the Rus claims. These four claims belong to Grace Sexton (1801 Willow Creek Road, Prescott, Arizona 86301) and Robert Fortner (P.O. Box 236, Skull Valley, Arizona 86338). The remaining ground immediately surrounding the Rus claims is open for additional staking.

HISTORY

Prospectors first entered the Vulture Mountains in the early 1860's, resulting in the discovery of the Vulture Mine. From 1864 to the present, the Vulture mining district is credited with producing 350,000 ounces of gold, 264,000 ounces of silver, 298,000 pounds of copper, and 1,796,000 pounds of lead from 970,000 tons of ore (Keith and others, 1983). Almost all of this production is from the Vulture mine during the period 1867 to 1917.



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LOCATION MAP
FIGURE 1

● RUS CLAIMS

The first work in the area of the Rus claims probably coincided with the main production period at the Vulture mine, but most of the old workings were probably dug in the 1930's. About one hundred feet of underground workings exist in one adit and two shafts. Additionally, numerous shallow prospect pits test small quartz outcrops.

In the late 1960's cursory copper exploration was done to test copper-oxide showings.

Recently, Freeport Gold has been active east of the project area where they drilled two properties for gold.

GEOLOGY

Description of Rock Types

General Statement

Geologic mapping at the Rus claims was severely limited because of very poor outcrop exposure. Canyon walls and abandoned prospect pits contained the best outcrops.

The predominant rock type at the Rus claims is Precambrian gneiss. A shearing episode of unknown age has locally altered the gneiss to muscovite schist.

Precambrian

Gneiss

Gneiss occupies most of the western half of the project area. It

is grayish-green to dark green in color, blocky, and contains minor iron-oxide staining on weathered surfaces. Mineral constituents are quartz, feldspar, chlorite, and varying amounts of magnetite. Fischer (1984) presents good evidence that rocks in the southeastern Vulture Mountains are stratigraphically similar to greenstone belts of Archean age. The gneiss unit was assigned an Early Proterozoic age by Fischer (1984) because of similarities with Yavapai series rocks as described by Anderson and Blacet (1972).

Schist

During the early stages of geologic mapping the schist was mapped as an alteration product of gneiss. Now, it is apparent that there are two schist units. The first unit is correlative with Fischer's (1984) felsic schist which is composed of up to 80% muscovite with varying amounts of biotite, chlorite, quartz, garnet, and iron-oxides. At the Rus claims this schist unit is widespread in the southwestern portion of the claim block and contains variable amounts of magnetite and porphyroblasts of unknown mineralogy.

The origin of the second schist unit is not well understood but it is important as it contains most of the known gold mineralization. This schist is very micaceous (up to 90% muscovite) and contains varying amounts of hematite. Outcrops of this schist are exposed only in prospect pits. Schist of this type occurs in discrete zones within unaltered gneiss. It is thought that shearing (of unknown age) has transformed gneiss into schist. Schistose zones

occur within an area at least 1000 feet thick in the central portion of the mapped area and is bounded to the north by rhyolite and rhyolite dikes and to the south by gneiss and felsic schist.

Granite Gneiss

Granite gneiss is exposed on the north side of the hill in the eastern portion of Rus no. 1. It is white to gray in color and is locally brecciated and weakly silicified. The original composition was granitic, although some granodiorite is reported in the district (Rehrig and others, 1980). The granite gneiss is composed of fine- to medium-grained orthoclase and quartz with laminae of biotite or muscovite (Rehrig and others, 1980).

Tertiary

Rhyolite

Rhyolite outcrops in the northeastern and eastern portions of the claim block. The volcanic sequence is well documented by Rehrig and others (1980). They describe a basal conglomerate which rests unconformably on Precambrian basement; it contains fragments of Precambrian rocks as well as granitic clasts from the nearby Wickenburg batholith of Laramide age. The basal conglomerate does not outcrop on the Rus claims. Overlying the basal conglomerate is a sequence of rhyolite lava flows, welded tuffs, and pyroclastic-volcaniclastic rocks interbedded with minor basaltic andesite flows (Rehrig and others, 1980). Rehrig and others (1980) assign a 26 to 16 m.y. age to the rhyolite and basal conglomerate.

Rhyolite Dikes

Rhyolite dikes occur in the north and east portions of the mapped area. Dikes intrude both the rhyolite sequence and the Precambrian. Composition of the dikes, according to Rehrig and others (1980), is "generally of two types: (1) dark-purplish-gray, ultrapotassic rhyolite porphyry and (2) gray, quartz-biotite alkali rhyolite porphyry"; both types occur on the property. Rehrig and others (1980) describe the strike of the dikes as north-northwest. On the Rus claims the dikes always strike N60^{o}W which is concordant with the foliation and shearing in Precambrian rocks. Fischer (1984) also noted the strike of rhyolite dikes in the area to be parallel with the foliation of the Precambrian rocks. Age dating and geologic evidence by Rehrig and others (1980) has bracketed the age of the rhyolite dikes between 18 and 16 m.y.

STRUCTURE

Foliation

Foliation attitude in gneiss and schist averages N60^{o}W and dips 60°NE. Locally, foliation varies by as much as 65 degrees to N5^{o}E. The variations are due to Precambrian folding events or fault movement generated by later N60^{o}W shearing. The latter is more probable because only schistose rocks contain the oblique foliation directions. The primary foliation was imposed during Precambrian time (Rehrig and others, 1980) and the later shearing foliation may be Laramide.

Faulting

The most important feature on the property is a series of N60^{o}W,

40°-60°NE dipping faults or shears because this zone hosts the known gold mineralization. Based on drilling data, continuity of the N60^{o}W structures is confirmed for at least 2000 feet of strike. The shear zone is parallel (in most cases) to the foliation in the Precambrian rocks. In instances where the foliation locally deviates from the regional direction, the N60^{o}W structures cross-cut the foliation, indicating that the faults or shearing postdate foliation. It can be shown that the N60^{o}W faults pre-date the 18 to 16 m.y. rhyolite dikes because those dikes occupy the fault zones. Movement, if any, along the shear zone is not known.

Rehrig and others (1980) measured attitudes in volcanic rocks in the Vulture and Caballeros Peaks area as striking north-northwesterly and dipping 45° to 70° to the northeast. On the Rus claims the strike of the volcanics is similar but dips are steeper by 10° to 18°. One way to account for the steep dips is rotation generated by rotational slippage along a listric fault (see cross-section A-A', Figure no. 2). The listric fault probably responsible for rotation at the Rus claims is presumed to be located east of the claim boundary. This listric fault would have also rotated the Precambrian section by as much as 80° to 88°. Listric faulting was assigned an 18 m.y. to 16 m.y. age by Rehrig and others (1980).

MINERALIZATION

At the Rus claims gold occurs in zones ranging from two to 20 feet thick and is intimately associated with quartz and hematite (presumably after pyrite) in muscovite schist. Flakes of gold

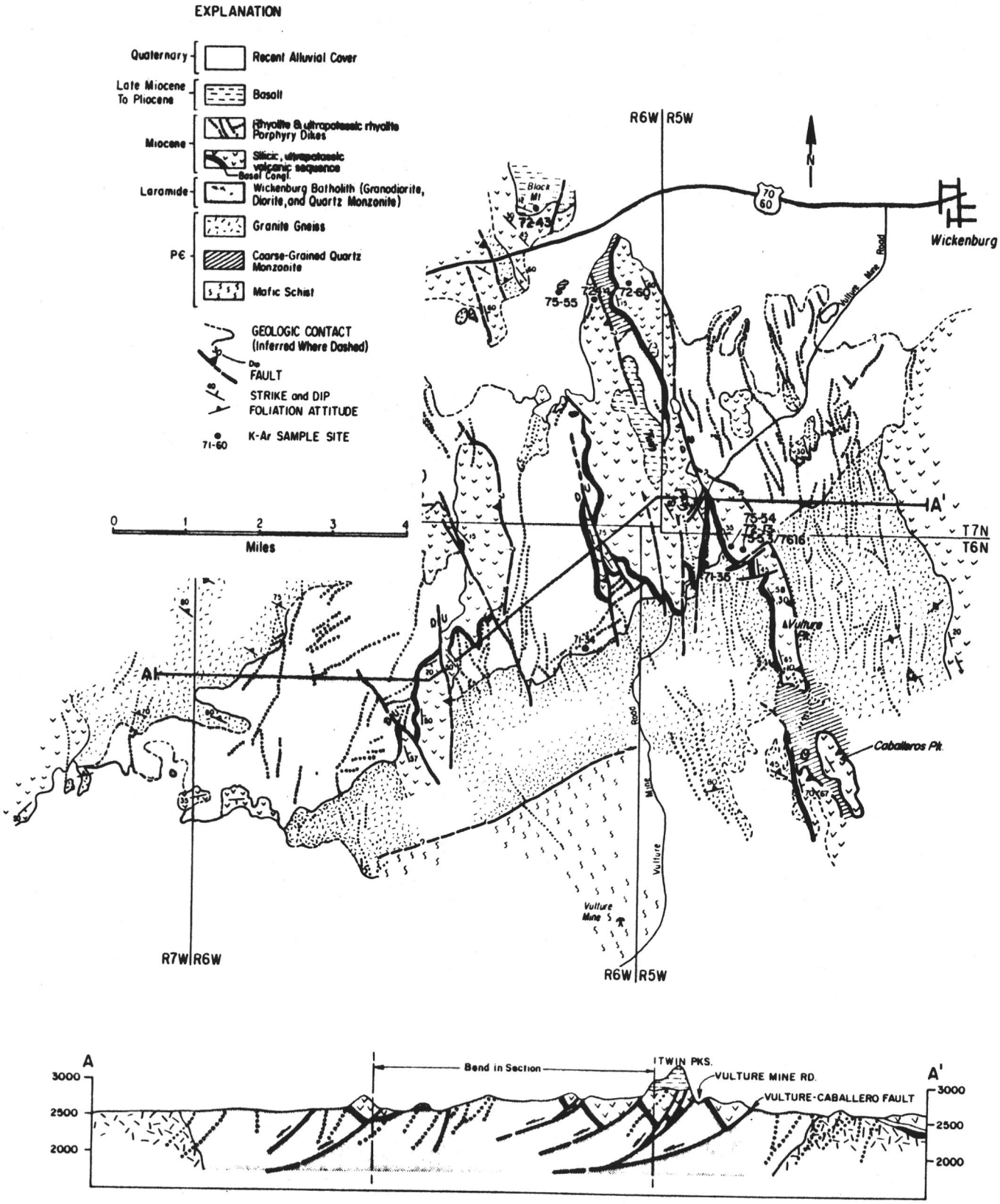

Figure 2 Generalized geologic map and cross section of the Vulture Mountains. Note a crude northeast-oriented zonal pattern of Precambrian rocks. Mafic schists are common in the southern part. Silicic Tertiary rocks are intruded by a swarm of northerly trending dikes. Structural grain strikes north to northwest and is represented by dikes, normal faults, and tilted elongate fault wedges of silicic volcanic rocks. (Rehrig and others, 1980.)

were panned in drill cuttings from five drill holes; visible gold was also identified at two prospect pits on the property.

Gold metallization occurs in a well-defined, fault/shear zone. At least seven mineralized sub-structures were defined by the recent drilling program. Three of the seven structures show good continuity for 2000 feet of strike length, however, gold values are not continuous for 2000 feet. The zones strike uniformly N60^{o}W and dips vary from 60°NE in the southeast portion of the zone to 40°NE in the northwest. Although the mineralized structures generally parallel Precambrian foliation, they also crosscut foliation (as described in the Structure section of this report).

Other minerals observed on the property are galena and chrysocolla. These occurrences are very minor and are not of economic importance. Silver values have been negligible in outcrop and trench sampling as well as in the drill results.

The absence of arsenic, antimony, and mercury indicate the mineralization is probably not mid-Tertiary in age as those elements are almost always anomalous in mid-Tertiary epithermal gold systems. A few base metal anomalies (mainly zinc) indicate a Laramide or Precambrian age of mineralization.

The model for mineralization at the Rus claims involves remobilizing low levels of gold in Precambrian rocks and then reconcentrating it along favorable zones in structurally prepared shear zones. The gold remobilization was probably contemporaneous with the emplacement

of the Laramide Wickenburg batholith. Granitic rocks from the batholith do not outcrop in the mapped area, but a pegmatite dike presumably derived from the same magma crops out along the southwestern margin of the Rus claims. This model is very similar to that proposed by Fischer (1984) for gold mineralization in the Morristown area to the east. A late Laramide (early Tertiary) age is postulated for gold mineralization at the Rus claims.

OUTCROP GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 66 rock chip samples have been taken on the claim block; 43 samples (73 percent) contained detectable gold (0.02 ppm) or better. Gold values varied between 0.02 ppm and 10 ppm. Thirteen of 66 samples (20 percent) contained gold values of 1.0 ppm or greater. All of the 1.0 ppm gold assays were taken from prospect pits.

During the geologic mapping and rock chip sampling program it became apparent that assaying for most elements other than gold was unnecessary. Assay values for silver, arsenic, copper and lead were generally low. In any further exploration programs in the area assaying for zinc would be advisable, since zinc values greater than 100 ppm correlate well with the presence of gold.

TRENCH RESULTS

In early April 1985, 14 trenches were dug to investigate attitudes and true widths of gold bearing zones and to further confirm gold assays obtained during surface sampling. In all instances trench sample assays confirmed the surface results, except that the trench

gold values were generally lower in value. The trench results defined a banana-shaped mineralized zone 2000 feet long trending northwest to east-west across the center of the property. To the north other possible gold bearing zones were intersected in trenches T-10 and T-12.

The best assay results were from trench T-5, where 20 feet of reddish schist with quartz and hematite averaged 0.048 ounces of gold per ton (opt). Surface gold values from the prospect pit tested by T-5 were four feet of 0.12 opt, two feet of 0.12 opt, and five and one-half feet of 0.076 opt.

In trench T-10 seven feet of quartz vein material and hematite in red schist assayed 0.053 opt gold. Surface sampling in the nearby prospect pit yielded gold values of: four feet of +0.29 opt, three feet of 0.088 opt, one and one-half feet of 0.017 opt, and five feet of 0.100 opt. Testing of this same zone 80 feet to the west was negative. Trench T-8 intersected 10 feet of 0.04 opt gold from red schist. This gold value confirmed a 0.03 opt value from a grab sample of red schist in a nearby prospect pit.

Sample descriptions and assay results are located in Appendix B.

DRILL RESULTS

Reverse circulation drilling was completed in late May 1985; a total of 2435 feet in 11 holes were drilled. Results of the drilling confirmed the existence of gold mineralization to 180 feet below the surface. Unfortunately gold values were not continuous

along recognized structures. Drill samples were analyzed by atomic absorption at Skyline Labs in Tuscon, Arizona; rechecks were done by fire assay at Hunter Mining Laboratory in Reno, Nevada.

DH-3 and DH-8 produced the best results. DH-8 from 205 to 220 feet (15 feet) averaged 0.21 opt gold, the recheck by Hunter averaged 0.23 opt gold. DH-3 from 100 to 120 feet (20 feet) averaged 0.074 opt gold (Hunter, 0.136 opt gold); 60 feet further down DH-3 (180 to 190 feet) 10 feet averaged 0.092 opt gold (Hunter, 0.078 opt gold). The upper intercept in DH-3 confirmed mineralization cut in trench T-10, the lower interval was a "blind" intercept since no surface expression is evident. DH-1 cut gold mineralization from 105 to 115 feet (10 feet) which assayed 0.06 opt (Hunter, 0.05 opt). This intercept confirmed gold values obtained from trench T-5.

An important structural understanding was gained from the drilling. Surface and trench sampling had indicated that the target zone was a banana-shaped structure. Midway through the drilling it became apparent that there were several, parallel and straight shears rather than just one which curved.

Drill logs and assay results are located in Appendix C.

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RUS CLAIMS

APPENDIX - A

SURFACE SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

and

ASSAY RESULTS

SAMPLE LOG

Sheet 1 of 8

RUS Claims Property, Maricopa County Arizona

Section(s) 14 Township(s) T6N - R5W Range(s) R5W

By S. E. Monteleone Date January 1985

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Cu	Hg	Zn	As	Sb
SM-85 001	Four foot chip channel of greenish schist from prospect pit. Half of sample is clayey fault or shear gouge with a two to three inch quartz vein. Other half is greenish schist.	>10.00	.2				20	
SM-85 002	Six foot channel sample of sheared gneiss (?). Minor hematite, local carbonate. Taken in prospect pit; at 84-SM-1175.	.05	.2				30	
SM-85 003	Six foot channel sample of sheared gneiss (?) in pit. Punky carbonate and hematite. Quartz vein not included in sample.	.22	.2				20	
SM-85 004	Grab sample of quartz-flooded, sheared schist. Minor hematite and carbonate. Sample taken between rhyolite dikes.	2.70	29.0				30	
SM-85 005	Outcrop sample of tan to purple rhyolite dike. Locally some flow - banding. Dike seems to be filling N60°W shear zone.	.02	.2				30	
SM-85 006	Selected sample of quartz vein material from pit sampled in SM-003. Sample is six-eight inches wide.	.05	.2				10	
SM-85 007	Outcrop sample of fine-grained gneissic granite. Moderate amounts of sericite.	.03	.2				10	

RUS Claims Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PPM Au	PPM Ag	PPM Cu	PPM Hg	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
SM-85 048	Six foot channel sample of sheared and hematite altered schist. Quartz occurs locally as veinlets and metamorphic "layers."	.09	.2				<10	
SM-85 049	Eight foot channel sample of sheared and hematite altered schist. Continuation of SM-048; except skipping eight feet (SM-053).	.08	.2				20	
SM-85 050	Five foot channel sample of sheared and strongly hematitic schist. Continuation of SM-049. Also includes one to six inch carbonate vein and variable amounts of manganese.	.03	.2				40	
SM-85 051	Eight foot channel sample of sheared schist. Hematite occurs in about half (north) the sample; hematite decreases at south end of sample. Continuation of SM-050.	<.02	<.2				20	
SM-85 052	Selected sample of "best" looking material in sample SM-050. The material occurs on both sides of the carbonate veins. Zone appears brecciated; limonite pseudomorphs after pyrite occur locally.	.03	.2				60	
SM-85 053	Eight foot channel sample of sheared schist. Taken between SM-048 and SM-049.	.02	<.2				<10	
SM-85 054	Outcrop sample of strongly fractured reddish brown schist. Fair amount of hematite and quartz. Locally clay and carbonate vein fillings (less than three inches thick).	.12	.2				<10	
SM-85 055	Outcrop sample of foliated green diorite. Rock is weakly fractured and is cut by carbonate veinlets (up to three centimeters).	.03	2.2				20	
SM-85 056	Outcrop sample of variably silicified, brecciated rhyolite. Carbonate veinlets (to eight inches) follow structure (N20°W, 30°W and N85°W, 60°N). Variable amounts of hematite and manganese.	.03	.2				120	

RUS Claims Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PPM Au	PPM Ag	PPM Cu	PPM Hg	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
SM-85 057	Selected sample of hematite and quartz material from portal of 10 foot adit. Host rock is variably brecciated green schist.	.95	.2				<10	
SM-85 058	Outcrop sample of muscovite quartz epidote schist. Outcrop is magnetic and contains minor amounts of chrysocolla and malachite.	.07	.2				<10	
SM-85 059	Outcrop/dump sample of (sheared, shiny) brown muscovite schist. Moderate amounts of hematite staining. Sample taken in small prospect pit along magnetometer line.	1.30	.6				<10	
SM-85 060	Outcrop sample of green muscovite quartz schist. Magnetite. Very minor copper staining (one speck) and hematite (two specks).	<.02	<.2				<10	
SM-85 061	Representative sample of hematite altered (shiny) red-gray schist; sample taken from pit walls of 10 foot square prospect pit. Very minor quartz.	1.00	.6				<10	
SM-85 062	Outcrop sample of strongly fractured reddish black foliated rock. Original textures are almost completely obliterated. Moderate hematite(?) and minor quartz. Local carbonate veinlets.	.03	.2				20	
SM-85 063	Grab sample of punky, leached clay zone in chloritic (mafic) schist. Material sampled is hematitic.	.06	<.2				<10	
SM-85 064	Dump sample from 12 foot shaft. Rock is sheared (shiny) muscovite schist. Moderate hematite, minor quartz and carbonate.	.15	<.2				<10	
SM-85 065	Composite dump sample of seven dumps south of shaft sampled in SM-064. Best material (i.e., hematite stained and quartz) included in sample.	1.80	.2				<10	
SM-85 066	Composite dump/pit sample from two prospect pits 140' apart. Rock is sheared schist; minor hematite and quartz.	2.00	.2				<10	

*Fire Assays (value in opt)

RUS Claims Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PPM Au	PPM Ag	PPM Cu	PPM Hg	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
SM-85 067	Eight and half foot channel sample of sheared schist. Minor quartz and hematite.	.21	<.2				<10	
SM-85 068	Six foot channel sample of hematite altered, sheared schist. Minor quartz. Sample taken at shaft at 0+00 S.P.	.28	.8				10	
SM-85 069	Five foot channel sample from shaft collared in quartz vein and N60°W to E-W shear zone. Rock is sheared and hematite altered schist.	.39	.6				<10	
SM-85 070	Nine foot channel sample of punky/clayey sheared greenish (shiny) schist. Sample taken in cut made by backhoe.	.12	<.2				<10	
SM-85 071	Ten foot channel sample; continuation of SM-070.	.05	.4				<10	
SM-85 094	Three foot channel sample of weakly sheared gneiss. Very weak hematite. Sample taken at same pit as SM-001.	2.90 .080*						
SM-85 095	Six foot channel sample of sheared gneiss. A few six inch zones of hematite-quartz. Sample taken from south pit of SM-066.	.38 .010*						
SM-85 096	Five and one-half foot channel sample of variably sheared gneiss. Two feet of the zone is hematite-stained with intermixed quartz ± carbonate. Sample taken from north pit of SM-066.	2.60 .045*						
SM-85 097	Two foot channel sample of quartz-hematite zone described in SM-096.	4.10 .060*						

*Fire Assays
(value in opt)

RUS Claims Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PPM Au	PPM Ag	PPM Cu	PPM Hg	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
SM-85 098	Four foot channel sample of dark massive gneissic rock. Rock contains fair amount of oxidized pyrite cubes and cross-cutting quartz veinlets. Continuation of SM-097.	4.10 .090*						
SM-85 099	Two foot channel sample of heavy hematite-clay zone in sheared gneiss. Moderate amounts of quartz.	5.70 .170*						
SM-85 100	Six inch channel sample of hematite-clay zone in sheared gneiss. Moderate quartz.	2.00 .080*						
SM-85 101	Four and one-half foot channel sample of sheared gneiss. Very slight amounts of hematite and quartz.	.07						
SM-85 102	Eight foot channel of sheared gneiss. Composite sample of SM-099, 100 and 101. Samples taken from prospect pit.	.90 .030*						
SM-85 103	Six foot channel sample of sheared gneiss and blocky gneiss. Variable amounts of hematite and quartz occurring in discrete zones. Sample taken in pit (SM-059).	1.10 .030*						
SM-85 104	Representative sample of two foot zone of sheared and hematite-altered gneiss. Sample taken seven feet south of SM-103 and from same pit.	.15						
SM-85 105	Five foot channel sample of weakly sheared gneiss. Slight amounts of hematite and quartz. Sample taken in small prospect pit.	.03						
SM-85 106	Discontinuous channel sample across sheared gneiss. Variable amounts of quartz and hematite. Local green (very soft) clay. Sample taken ten feet south of SM-105.	<.02						
SM-85 107	One foot channel sample of hematite-quartz filled shear zone (N45°W, vertical).	.39 .015*						
SM-85 108	Four foot channel sample of variably sheared gneiss and blocky gneiss. Sample taken in prospect pit just west of northwest portion of claim block. Foliation N50°W, 35°N.	.15						

*Fire Assays
(value in opt) Sheet 6 of 8

RUS Claims Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PPM Au	Ag	Cu	Hg	Zn	As	Sb
SM-85 109	Eighteen inch channel sample of quartz-hematite zone. Sample taken at same pit as SM-001.	.58 .015*						
SM-85 110	Five foot channel sample of mineralized zone from pit/ sample SM-001. Composite sample of SM-094 and SM-109.	3.40 .115*						
SM-85 111	Eight foot channel sample of weakly altered gneissic rock. Minor hematite; at least two gray carbonate veins. Sample taken in old shallow trench dug normal to N60°W.	.05						
SM-85 112	Ten foot channel sample of weakly altered gneissic rock. Minor hematite; a few carbonate vein(lets). Sample hand dug.	.08						
SM-85 113	Eight foot channel sample of weakly altered gneiss. Carbonate veining. Much the same as SM-111, 112.	.03						
SM-85 114	Representative outcrop sample greenish chloritic gneiss. A few hematite-carbonate fracture fillings. Local zones of brecciation; some breccia clasts are quartz. Sample represents about a four foot zone.	<.02						
SM-85 115	Twelve foot channel of supergene altered gneiss. Rock is mainly decomposed gneiss with local zones of carbonate. Hand dug sample.	<.02						
SM-85 116	Retake of SM-116. Two bag sample.	<.02						
SM-85 117	Selected sample of two inch quartz-carbonate vein.	<.02						
SM-85 118	Seven foot channel sample of green supergene (clay altered) gneiss.	<.02						
SM-85 119	Six foot channel sample of clay-hematite zone. Most of zone is red clay; some white clay.	<.02						

RUS Claims Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PPM Au	PPM Ag	PPM Cu	PPM Hg	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
SM-85 120	Ten foot channel sample of clay-altered gneissic rock. Sample includes some carbonate (SM-117).	<.02						
SM-85 121	Ten foot channel sample of clay-altered gneissic rock.	<.02						
SM-85 122	Ten foot channel sample of clay-altered gneissic rock (foliation N70°W, 60°N). Sample includes a N50°W,80°SW zone of strong hematite.	<.02						
SM-85 123	Ten foot channel sample of clay-altered gneissic rock. Two narrow zones of hematitic clay.	<.02						
SM-85 124	Four foot channel sample of clay-altered gneissic rock.	<.02						
SM-85 125	Representative outcrop sample of siliceous fault(?) zone. Variable amounts of clay and hematite. Prominent slickensides. Sample represents three feet.	<.02						
SM-85 126	Six foot channel sample of red to white clay alteration. Sample is from footwall of zone sampled in SM-125.	<.02						
SM-85 127	Representative outcrop sample green chlorite gneiss. Samples SM-118-127 represent one continuous zone 66 feet wide.	<.02						
SM-85 128	Representative outcrop sample of siliceous fault zone. Minor amounts of hematite. Zone is entirely quartz; locally brecciated.	<.02						

RUS Claims Maricopa County, Arizona March, 1985

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PPM Au	PPM Ag	PPM Cu	PPM Hg	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
85-SM 132	Seven inch channel sample of quartz vein. Minor hematite. N85°E, 56°S.	.03						
85-SM 133	Six foot channel sample of sheared gneissic rock. Local pods of hematite and minor quartz. Continuation of SM-132 and taken in same prospect pit. Lots of caliche intermixed in sample.	.03						
85-SM 134	Ten foot channel sample of red,hematite altered schistose rock. Numerous quartz veinlets throughout sample.	<.02						

RUS CLAIMS

APPENDIX - B

TRENCH SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

and

ASSAY RESULTS

SAMPLE LOG

Sheet 1 of 10

RUS Claims (Trenching) Property, Maricopa County Arizona

Section(s) 14 Township(s) T6N Range(s) R5W

By S. E. Monteleone Date April 10, 1985

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SKYLINE PPM Au	SKYLINE OPT Au	Cu	HUNTER OPT Au	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
85-SM 135	TRENCH 2 Ten foot channel sample. Rock is blocky to moderately fractured gneiss. Quartz occurs as veins (up to two to three inches) and pods (up to a foot around). Hematite ± manganese occurs in first two to three feet of sample and last foot. Minor amounts of quartz and hematite occur in middle (rest) of sample. (0-10')	.16	.005		0.006			
85-SM 136	Ten foot channel sample. Rock is gneissic - much the same as SM-135 (continuation of). Moderate amounts of quartz and hematite. (10'-20')	.38	.011		0.004			
85-SM 137	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-136. Rock is slightly sheared gneiss. Minor amounts of quartz and hematite (20-30')	.14	.004		0.005			
85-SM 138	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-137. Rock is sheared (schistose) gneiss. Moderate amounts of hematite make zone very red. Quartz occurs as veinlets (up to one inch) and pods (up to six inches). Tourmaline occurs in quartz. (30-40')	.02	.0006		<0.001			
85-SM 139	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-138. Rock is sheared (brecciated) gneiss. Rock has lost its schistosity; somewhat more clayey. Minor quartz and hematite. (40'-50')	<.02						

RUS Claims Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SKYLINE PPM Au	SKYLINE OPT Au	HUNTER Cu	HUNTER OPT Au	HUNTER PPM Zn	HUNTER PPM As	HUNTER PPM Sb
85-SM 140	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-139. Rock is sheared gneiss; much the same as SM-139. Last three feet of sample is more blocky. Minor quartz and hematite.(50'-60')	< .02						
85-SM 141	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-140.Rock is slightly sheared gneiss. Minor amounts of hematite and quartz. (60'-70')	< .02						
85-SM 142	Four foot channel sample of weakly sheared gneiss. Continuation of SM-141. Sample ends at contact with rhyolite dike. (70'-74')	< .02						
85-SM 143	Seven foot channel sample of sheared (schistose) gneiss. Minor amounts of quartz and hematite. (104'-111')	< .02						
85-SM 144	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-143. Rock is sheared (schistose [?]) gneiss; fault gouge [?], material is very red. Numerous gypsum veinlets. (111'-121')	< .02						
85-SM 145	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-144. Rock is the same. (121'-131')	< .02						
85-SM 165	Trench #2 near road end of trench. Seven foot channel north of SM-135. Abundant black quartz and hematite in gneiss. Sample stopped at volcanic dike near road.	.05						
	TRENCH 7							
85-SM 146	Ten foot channel sample. Rock is extremely weathered, contains 50 to 60 percent caliche material. Precambrian gneiss. (3'-13')	< .02						
85-SM 147	Nine foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-146. Rock is sheared (schistose) gneiss. Narrow hematitic zone at beginning of sample. Minor quartz. (13'-22')	.10						

RUS Claims (Trenching) Maricopa County, Arizona SKYLINE HUNTER

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PPM Au	OPT Au	Cu	OPT Au	PPM Zn	As	Sb
85-SM 148	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-147. Rock is sheared (schistose) gneiss. Sample includes target (red) zone. Minor hematite and quartz.(32'-42')	.06						
85-SM 149	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-148. Rock is sheared (schistose) gneiss. Includes soft, clayey green "clasts." Foliation measures N25°W, 62°N. (32'-42')	<.02						
85-SM 150	Four foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-149. Same rock as SM-149. (42'-46')	.14	.004		0.004			
85-SM 151	Grab sample of red schistose rock. Zone strike N70°W, dips approximately 40°N. Minor quartz. Zone could also strike E-W.	1.60	.046		0.098			
85-SM 152	TRENCH 4 Ten foot channel sample. Rock is chloritic gneiss. (53'-43')	<.02	<.0006		<0.001			
85-SM 153	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-152. Most of sample is probably hematitic gravels.(43'-33')	.07	.002		0.001			
85-SM 154	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-153. Rock is gneiss. (33'-23')	.72	.02		0.013			
85-SM 155	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-154. This interval is moderately hematitic with some flat-lying six inch carbonate veins. (23'-13')	.24	.007		0.009			
	TRENCH 3							
85-SM 156	Composite sample of two vertical channel samples (2-½ feet long) taken at 78-79 feet. Rock is gneiss, moderate amounts of hematite, minor quartz.	.10	.003		0.006			

RUS Claims (Trenching) Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SKYLINE PPM Au	SKYLINE OPT Au	Cu	HUNTER OPT Au	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
85-SM 157	Composite sample of two, two foot vertical channel samples. Rock is hematitic gneiss, minor quartz.	<.02	<.0006		0.001			
85-SM 158	TRENCH 5 Ten foot channel sample. Rock is gneiss, fair amount of intermixed caliche. Minor zones of quartz and hematite. (10'-20)	<.02						
85-SM 159	Ten foot channel sample. Rock is mostly blocky gneiss. Very minor hematite and quartz. Continuation of SM-158. (20'-30')	<.02						
85-SM 160	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-159. Rock is sheared (schistose) gneiss. Moderate amounts of hematite and quartz. Part of main mineralized trend. (30'-40')	.90	.026		0.031			
85-SM 161	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-160. Rock is the same. Part of mineralized trend. (40'-50')	2.40	.07		0.064			
85-SM 162	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-161. Rock is slightly schistose gneiss. Minor zones of hematite and quartz. (50'-60')	.05	.001		0.001			
85-SM 163	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-162. Rock is weakly sheared gneiss. Local zones of hematite; minor quartz. (60'-70')	.02	.0006		0.030			
85-SM 164	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-163. Rock is the same as SM-163; moderate intermixed caliche. (70'-80')	.11	.003		0.003			

RUS Claims (Trenching) Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SKYLINE PPM Au	SKYLINE OPT Au	Cu	HUNTER OPT Au	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
	TRENCH 10							
85-SM 166	Six foot channel sample. Rock is weakly sheared gneiss. Very minor hematite. (6'-12')	.05	.001		0.001			
85-SM 167	Seven foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-166. Rock is sheared (weakly schistose) gneiss. Sample includes hematite-quartz zone which contains gold mineralization. (12'-19')	1.80	.053		0.075			
85-SM 168	Eight foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-167. Rock is sheared gneiss. Sample contains second zone of hematite-quartz; zone is about three feet wide. Zone not quite as intense as that sampled in SM-167. (19'-27')	.04	.001		0.001			
85-SM 169	Seven foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-168. Rock is blocky gneiss which grades into a micaeous schist at north end of trench. (27'-34').	<.02						
85-SM 170	Four foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-169. Rock is micaceous schist. Minor hematite and quartz. (34'-38')	.02						
	TRENCH 8							
85-SM 171	Two foot channel sample. Rock is iron-stained mafic. gneiss. Minor quartz.	.10	.003		0.002			
85-SM 172	Ten foot channel sample. Rock is mafic schist (same as SM-171), last two feet grades into micaceous schist. Minor hematite and quartz in sample.	.02	.0006		<0.001			
85-SM 173	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-172. Rock is sheared (schistose) gneiss. Strongly hematitic last three feet. Minor quartz.	.03	.0009		0.001			

RUS Claims (Trenching) Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SKYLINE PPM Au	SKYLINE OPT Au	Cu	HUNTER OPT Au	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
85-SM 174	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-173. Sample taken across prospect pit (SM-061). Rock is very hematitic red micaceous schist.	1.30	.038		0.050			
	TRENCH 1							
85-SM 175	Three foot channel sample. Rock is very hematitic schistose gneiss. Last 12 inches of sample is massive, iron-stained quartz. Vertical sample.	.69	.02		0.017			
85-SM 176	Four foot vertical channel. Upward continuation of SM-175. Rock is intermixed caliche and schistose gneiss. Moderate hematite, minor quartz.	.03	0.0009		0.006			
85-SM 177	Seven foot channel sample. Rock is sheared (schistose) gneiss. Moderate hematite; minor to moderate amounts of quartz. (38'-45')	.34	.01		0.012			
85-SM 178	Grab sample of massive carbonate vein from trench dug into high ridge.	<.02						
	TRENCH 6							
85-SM 179	Ten foot channel sample. Rock is weakly sheared gneiss. Local zones of hematite-quartz. About 50 percent intermixed caliche (10'-20')	.04						
85-SM 180	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-179. Rock is same as SM-179 (20'-30')	.03						
85-SM 181	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-180. Rock same as SM-179; a little less caliche. From 38-40 feet weak zone of quartz-carbonate-hematite. (30'-40')	.11	.003		0.007			
85-SM 182	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-181. Rock is blocky, reddish gneiss. Minor amounts of carbonate, quartz-hematite. Ten to fifteen percent caliche. (40'-50')	.08	.002		0.004			

RUS Claims (Trenching) Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SKYLINE PPM Au	SKYLINE OPT Au	Cu	HUNTER OPT Au	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
85-SM 183	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-182. Rock is weakly sheared gneiss. Minor amounts of quartz and hematite. Weak chloritic alteration. (50'-60')	.02						
85-SM 184	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-183. Rock is blocky gneiss. A few very narrow hematite veins. (60'-70')	.06						
85-SM 185	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-184. Very poor sample >50 percent caliche. Rock is weakly sheared gneiss. (70'-80')	.03						
85-SM 186	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-185. Rock is blocky gneiss. Between 88-90 feet; hematite begins to occur along fracture planes. Less caliche at 90 feet (80'-90')	.11						
85-SM 187	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-186. Rock is blocky gneiss. White clay at 100' may be fault gouge. (90'-100')	.05						
85-SM 188	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-187. Rock is strongly sheared and crumbly (schistose) gneiss. Middle five feet of sample contains strong hematite alteration and quartz. (100'-110')	.31	.009		0.011			
85-SM 189	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-188. Rock is sheared gneiss much like SM-188. This ten feet contains much less hematite than SM-188. (110'-120')	.20	.006		0.012			
85-SM 190	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-180. Rock is very schistose. Minor quartz-hematite. (120'-130')	.10	.003		0.004			
85-SM 191	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-190. Rock is sheared and clayey gneiss. Clay (gouge) content increases at 138-140 feet. Chloritic alteration (130'-140').	.22	.006		0.008			

RUS Claims (Trenching) Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SKYLINE PPM Au	SKYLINE OPT Au	Cu	HUNTER OPT Au	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
85-SM 192	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-191. Rock is bleached and oxidized chloritic schist. (140'-150')	.96	.028		0.012			
85-SM 193	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-192. Rock is chloritic schist. Part of sample from oxidized zone; remainder from unoxidized zone. Very similar to SM-192. (150'-160')	.16	.005		0.004			
85-SM 194	Five foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-193. Rock same as SM-193. (160'-165)	.08	.002		0.002			
85-SM 195	TRENCH 13							
	Ten foot channel sample. Rock is blocky gneiss. One 11 inch carbonate vein (dips to north). (3'-13')	.03						
85-SM 196	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-195. Blocky gneiss. (13'-23')	<.02						
85-SM 197	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-196. Blocky gneiss. Sample ends at south-dipping carbonate vein. (23'-33')	.03						
85-SM 198	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-197. Rock is punky gneiss. Locally fair amounts of carbonate veinlets. (33'-43')	<.02						
85-SM 199	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-198. Rock is punky gneiss. Minor carbonate. Weak hematite at 43'. (43'-53')	<.02						
85-SM 200	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-199. Punky gneiss to 58 feet. One foot carbonate vein, Then blocky oxidized gneiss. Then one foot of rhyolite. (53'-63')	.03						

RUS Claims (Trenching) Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SKYLINE PPM Au	SKYLINE OPT Au	Cu	HUNTER OPT Au	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
85-SM 201	Five foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-200 (63'-68')	< .02						
85-SM 202	TRENCH 12 Ten foot channel sample. Rock is blocky gneiss. Foliation dips north. (2'-12')	< .02						
85-SM 203	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-202. Rock is slightly sheared (schistose) gneiss. Minor hematite. Same rock as SM-202 (12'-22')	< .02						
85-SM 204	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-203. Same rock as SM-203. (22'-32')	< .02	<.0006		<0.001			
85-SM 205	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-204. Same as SM-202. Some hematite. (32-42')	.41	.012		<0.001			
85-SM 206	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-205. Rock is greenish schist. Very minor hematite. (42'-52')	< .02	<.0006		<0.001			
85-SM 207	TRENCH 11 Ten foot channel sample. Rock is blocky gneiss. Very minor carbonate (4'-14')	< .02						
85-SM 208	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-207. Rock is schistose gneiss. Two foot of sample (17'-19') is very schistose and has moderate hematite; minor quartz. (14'-24')	< .02						
85-SM 209	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-208. Rock is gneiss. (24'-34')	< .02						
85-SM 210	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-209. Rock is blocky gneiss (34'-44')	< .02						
85-SM 211	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-210. Rock is blocky gneiss (44'-54')	< .02						

RUS Claims (Trenching) Maricopa County, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SKYLINE PPM Au	SKYLINE OPT Au	Cu	HUNTER OPT Au	PPM Zn	PPM As	PPM Sb
85-SM 212	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-211. Rock is gneiss; increase in schistosity. Last five feet of sample - local carbonate, minor hematite.(54'-64')	< .02						
85-SM 213	Eight foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-212. Rock is weakly schistose gneiss.(64'-72')	.02						
85-SM 214	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-213. Rock is schistose gneiss.Sample includes two feet of red hematite ± quartz (73'-75'). (72'-82')	.16						
85-SM 215	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-214. Rock is blocky gneiss with intermixed zones of schistose rock. Local hematite ± quartz. (82'-92')	< .02						
	TRENCH 9							
85-SM 217	Ten foot channel sample. Rock is sheared (schistose) gneiss. At seven feet one foot hematite-quartz zone. Three smaller hematite-quartz zones also in sample. (2'-12')	.71	.021		0.030			
85-SM 218	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-219. Rock is red schist. Minor-quartz. (12'-22')	.51	.015		0.022			
85-SM 219	Ten foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-218. Rock is red schist for two feet, then schistose for next eight foot, though not quite as red. (22'-32')	.15	.004		0.004			
85-SM 220	Eight foot channel sample. Continuation of SM-219. Rock is mica schist, with some hematite beds. Rhyolite from 40'-44' (not sampled). (32'-40')	.13						
85-SM 221	TRENCH 9A Ten foot channel sample. Rock is mica schist with minor interbeds of hematite and quartz. (14'-24')	.23						

RUS CLAIMS

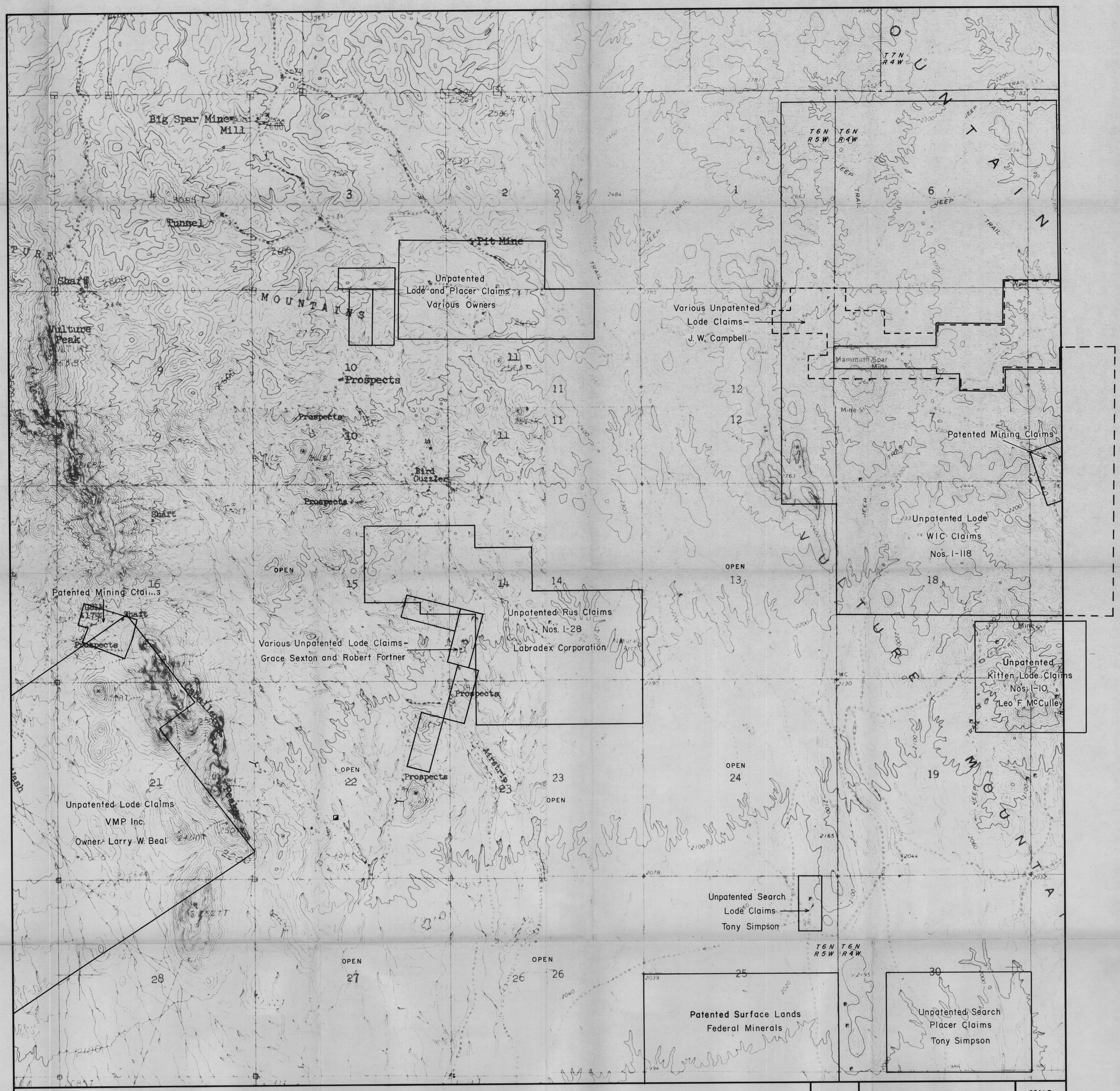
APPENDIX - C

DRILL HOLE LOGS

and

ASSAY RESULTS (IN POCKET)

DH NOS. 1 THROUGH 4



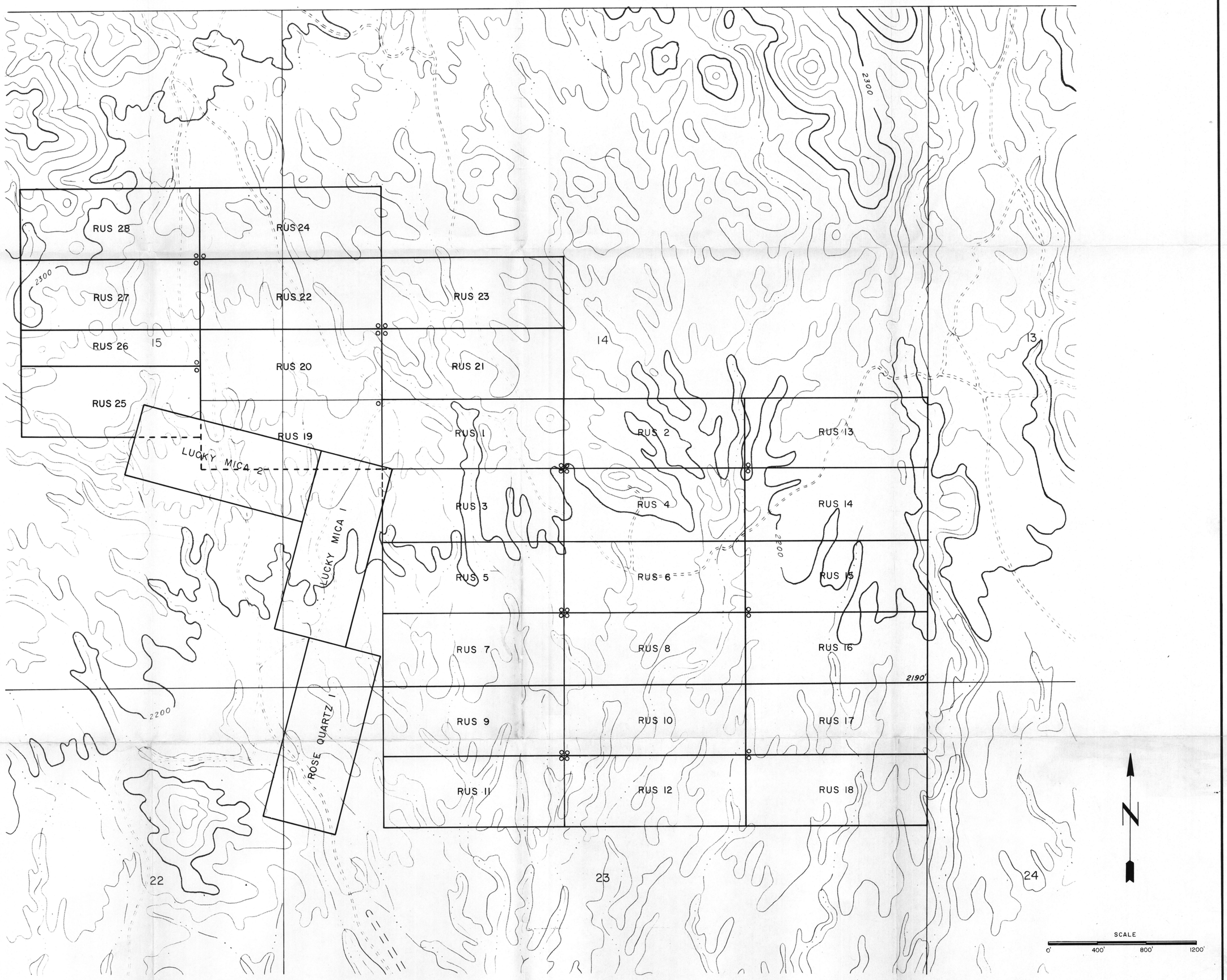
DATE	LABRADEX CORPORATION	SCALE
September 1985	Reno, Nevada	1" 1000'

RUS CLAIMS

LAND STATUS MAP

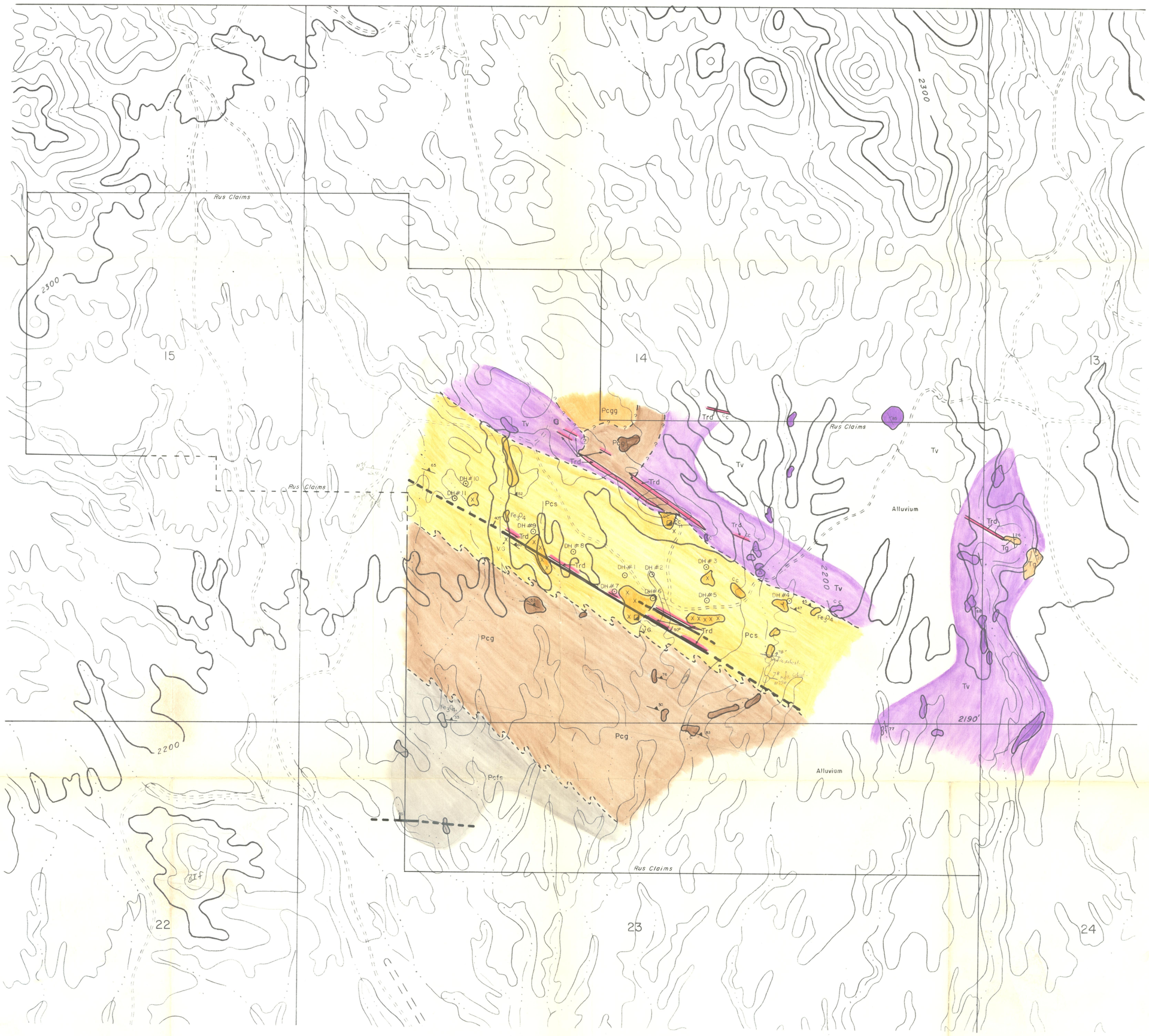
VULTURE MINING DISTRICT

T 6 N, R 5 W
Maricopa County, Arizona



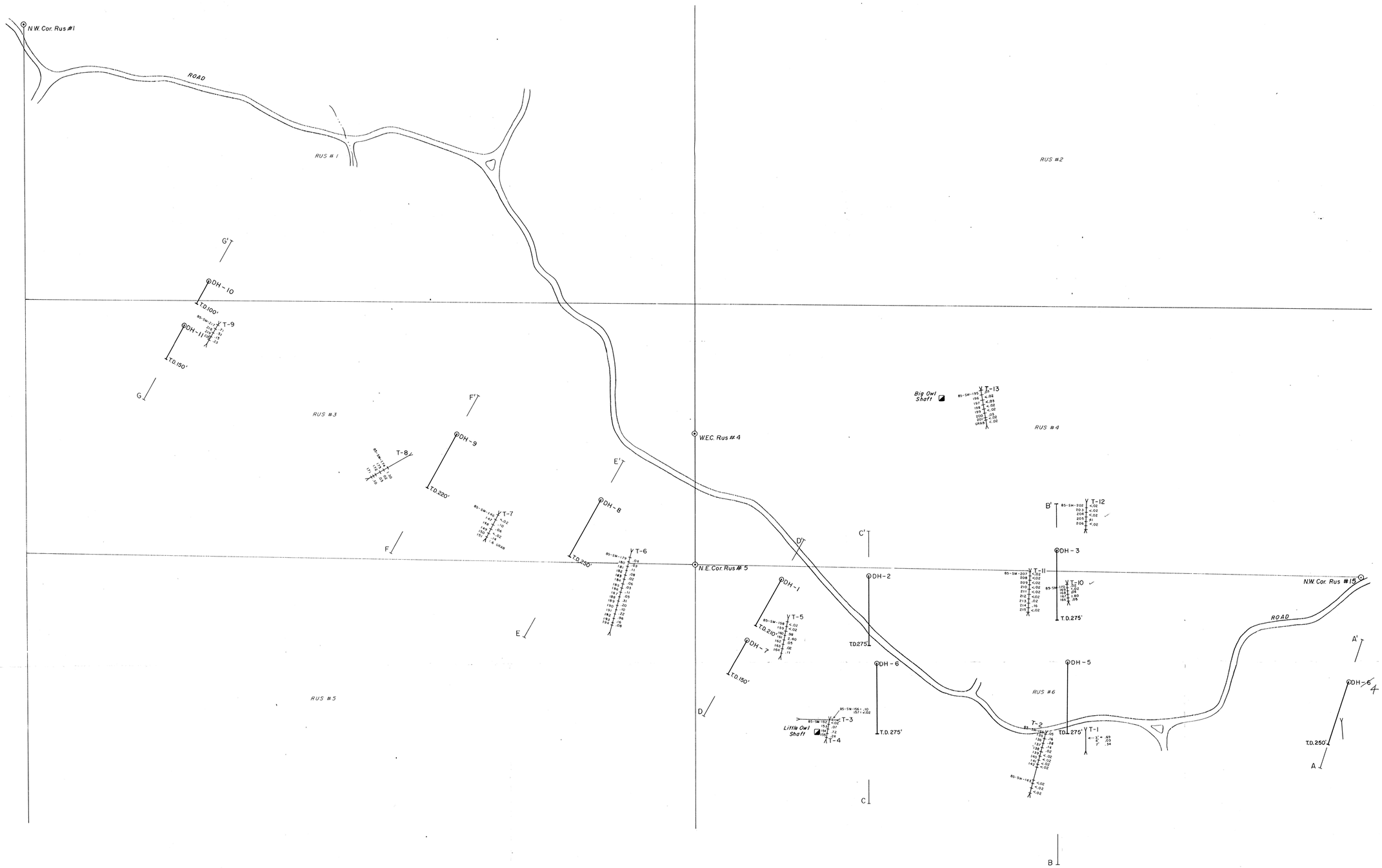
DATE March, 1985	LABRADEX CORPORATION Reno, Nevada	SCALE 1" = 400'
REVISED Aug., 1985	*RUS CLAIMS* CLAIM MAP VULTURE MINING DISTRICT T 6 N, R 5 W Maricopa County, Arizona	PLATE NO. 1

DH NOS. 5 THROUGH 11



TERTIARY	Tg	Unconsolidated Gravels		Geological Contact		Adit
	Trd	Rhyolite Dike	— ? — ? —	Geological Contact, very approximate	x	Prospect Pit
	Tv	Rhyolite (includes flows, breccias, conglomerate, sandstone, and ash flow tuff		Outcrop	Δ	Breccia
PRECAMBRIAN	Pcs	Muscovite (sericite) schist (includes unaltered gneiss)	85	Strike and dip, bedding	Fe_3O_4	Magnetite
	Pcgg	Granite gneiss	55	Strike and dip, foliation	40	Fault, dashed where inferred
	Pcfs	Felsic Schist	V.G.	Visible gold locale	DH #2	Drill hole location
	Pcg	Gneiss (includes zones of schist)		Shaft	cc	Carbonate veins

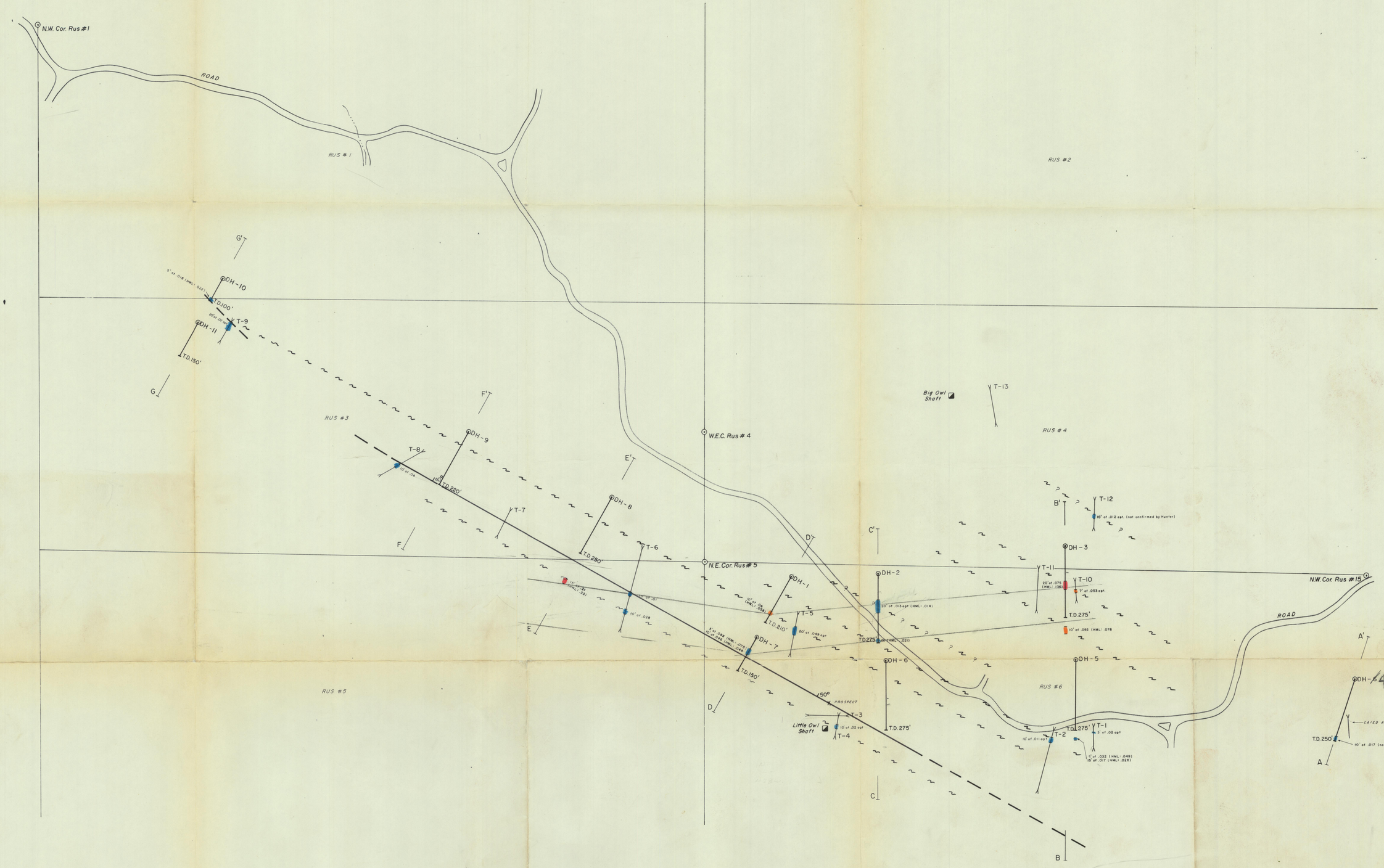
DATE	LABRADEX CORPORATION	SCALE
March, 1985	Reno, Nevada	1" = 400'
	RUS CLAIMS **GEOLOGIC MAP** (Showing Drill Hole Locations) VULTURE MINING DISTRICT	PLATE NO. 2
	T 6 N, R 5 W Maricopa County, Arizona	



All samples analysed by SKYLINE LABS, INC.

Values in ppm

DATE	LABRADEX CORPORATION	SCALE
September 1985	Reno, Nevada	1" = 100'
	RUS CLAIMS	PLATE NO. 4
	TRENCH SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND GOLD ASSAYS	
	VULTURE MINING DISTRICT T 6 N, R 5 W Maricopa County, Arizona	



EXPLANATION

SHEAR ZONE

FAULT
(Dashed where inferred)

TRENCH

Assay intercept projected up dip to surface

ASSAY INTERCEPT ≥ .01 opt gold by SKYLINE LABS, INC.
(HML) – Recheck by HUNTER MINING LAB

DRILL HOLE

Collar location and drill hole number

Assay intercept projected up dip to surface

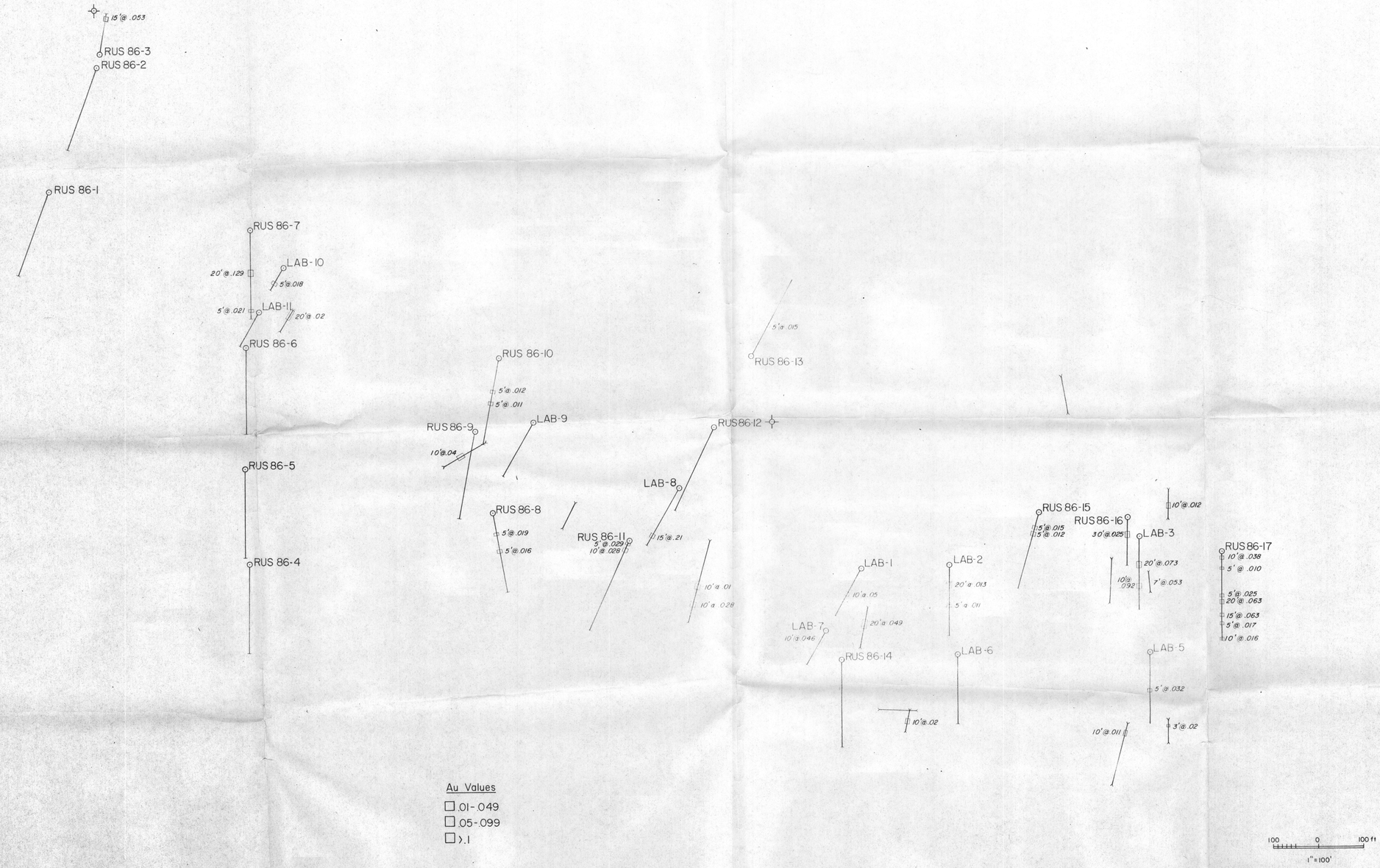
T.D.275' Total Depth

CROSS SECTION LOCATION

GOLD VALUE (opt)

- .01 – .049
- .05 – .099
- > .10

DATE	LABRADEX CORPORATION	SCALE
September 1985	Reno, Nevada	1" = 100'
	RUS CLAIMS COMPOSITE MAP SHOWING DRILL AND TRENCH GOLD INTERCEPTS AND CROSS SECTION LOCATIONS	PLATE NO. 3
	VULTURE MINING DISTRICT T 6 N, R 5 W Maricopa County, Arizona	


15'@.053
RUS 86-3
RUS 86-2
RUS 86-1
RUS 86-7
20'@.129
LAB-10
5'@.018
5'@.021
LAB-11
20'@.02
RUS 86-6
RUS 86-10
5'@.012
5'@.011
RUS 86-9
LAB-9
10'@.04
RUS 86-12
RUS 86-5
LAB-8
RUS 86-8
5'@.019
5'@.016
RUS 86-11
5'@.029
10'@.026
15'@.21
RUS 86-4
10'@.01
10'@.028
5'@.015
RUS 86-13
RUS 86-15
5'@.015
5'@.012
RUS 86-16
30'@.025
10'@.012
LAB-3
20'@.073
10'@.032
7'@.053
RUS 86-17
10'@.038
5'@.010
5'@.025
20'@.063
15'@.063
5'@.017
10'@.016
RUS 86-19
LAB-1
10'@.05
LAB-2
20'@.013
5'@.011
LAB-7
10'@.046
20'@.049
RUS 86-14
LAB-6
10'@.02
LAB-5
5'@.032
3'@.02
10'@.011
LAB-4?
Au Values
.01-.049
.05-.099
>.1
100 0 100 ft
1"=100'
T6N, R5W
Drill and Trench
Gold Intercepts
Vulture Mining District
PROJECT: RUS
NO. 4223
LOCATION: Maricopa County, Arizona
DATA BY: W.S.
DATE: 2/87
DRAWN BY:
noranda
NORANDA EXPLORATION, INC.
INDEX

Дом Радова 1987

Работа + Тадашаки Горо Интерьеры

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

PROJECT RVS 4223 CO./STATE AZ
CONTRACTOR
DATE STARTED DATE COMPLETED
LOGGED BY J. Blackman SCALE

HOLE NO. RV86-1 PAGE 1 OF 2
BEARING S20W INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates % FeOx			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
0			qtz-chl-muse schist bull qtz. qtz-muse-chl schist dk grey	qtz. likely metamorphic	tr red FeOx	45%							
	50												
			fine-med gr, bleached porphyry line qtz-muse-chl schist		~3% FeOx								
	100		porph dike										
	150		schistosity, discordance										
	200				no [illegible]								
			white milky bull qtz										
	250												

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

PROJECT Rus 4223 CO./STATE AZ
CONTRACTOR
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HOLE NO. RU86-1 PAGE 2 OF 2
BEARING S20W INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates % FeO_x			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
250			white, milky bull qtz										
			red brn porphyry dike	fresh	tr FeO_x								
	300		bull qtz.										

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

PROJECT RVS 4223 CO./STATE AZ
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HOLE NO. RV86-2 PAGE 1 OF 2
BEARING 520W INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates % Fe_2O_3			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
0			red-brn porphyry dike (Tertiary) aal		tr FeO_x	40 m							
			qtz-chl ± musc. schist-gneiss										
	50		musc schist & chl qtz schist										
	100		qtz-chl schist lt grey poor cleavage										
	150												
			musc chl qtz schist										
	200												
	250				~1% FeO_x								

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

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HOLE NO. RV86-2 PAGE 2 OF 2
BEARING S20W INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY			ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates			ASSAYS				REMARKS
From	To	Ft.				% FeOx			Au ppb				
250			musc-qtz-chl schist		tr fe Ox	tr							
	300		EOH										

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

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LOGGED BY B. Page SCALE 1" = 50'

HOLE NO. RU-86-3 PAGE ___ OF ___
BEARING N 10E INCLINATION -45 TD 130
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
0				0	0				250 250 250				OXIDIZED TOP TO BOTTOM
	10		ALLUVIUM										
	20		CHLORITE SCHIST GRAY GREEN	MINOR SERICITIC ALT	TR FeOx STAINING								
	30												
	40												
	50			50	BASICALLY FRESH								
	60												
	70												
	80												
	90		WHITE LATITE PORPH. DIKE										
	100		CONTINUE SCHIST	WEAK SERICITIC (Q VNING) ALTERATION	METAMORPHIC Q VNS MINOR SPECULARITE <2% FeOx								
	110								4300				105-120 15' @ 0.053
	120		MEDIUM GRAY-BROWN LATITE PORPHY DIKE?										
					E.O.H. 130'								

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

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HOLE NO. RV86-4 PAGE 1 OF 2
BEARING S INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates % FeOx			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
			brn rel porphyry dike										
			dk grn qtz-chl schist poor foliation		perv. rel FeOx stain								
	50				tr FeOx								
	100				tr calcite vning								
	150				tr calcite vning tr calcite vning								
	200				tr - 1% rel FeOx along frac								
	250												

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

PROJECT RUC 4223 CO./STATE AZ

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LOGGED BY J. Blackman SCALE

HOLE NO. RU 86-4 PAGE 2 OF 2

BEARING S INCLINATION -50 TD 300

COORDINATES N-S E-W

ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE

CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
250			dk gray ptz-chl schist? poor cleavage ↓		tr-1% FeOx along fracs (hematite) ↓								
EOH	300												

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

PROJECT Rus 4223 CO./STATE AZ
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HOLE NO. RV86-5 PAGE 1 OF 2
BEARING S INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates % FeOx			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
0			Rol	tr calcite on fracs locally	tr red-brn FeOx								
			dk grn chl schist w/ schistosity										
	50		tr bull qtz tr bull qtz.										
	100				vk perv. FeOx stain tr red FeOx on fracs								
	150				~1-2% FeOx on fracs & lse perv. stain								
	200				tr red-brn FeOx on fracs								
	250												

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

PROJECT RVS 4223 CO./STATE AZ
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HOLE NO. RV86-5 PAGE 2 OF 2
BEARING 5 INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY			ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates			ASSAYS				REMARKS
From	To	Ft.				% FeOx			Au ppb				
250			dk grn qtz chl schist wk foliation ↓		tr calcite, FeOx on fract ↓								
EOH	300												

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

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HOLE NO. RV86-6 PAGE 1 OF 2
BEARING S INCLINATION -50 TD 30m
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates % FeOx			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
0			chl · qtz · muse. schist		~2% red FeOx tr calcite on fracs locally	1-5%							
	50		dk grn qtz · chl schist wk foliation										sharp contact
	100				strongly oxidized "crumbly" tr red FeOx, tr calcite on fracs locally								
	150												
	200												
	250												

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

PROJECT RUS 4223 CO./STATE AZ
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HOLE NO. RV86-6 PAGE 2 OF 2
BEARING S INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY			ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates			ASSAYS				REMARKS
From	To	Ft.				% FeOx			Au ppb				
250	300		lk gy qtz-chl schist wk foliation		tr FeOx on fracs	tr							

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

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HOLE NO. RU-86-7 PAGE 1 OF 2
BEARING S INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
c									250	200	550		
	10		ALLUVIUM										
	20		Q-CHLORITE-MUSC. SCHIST <5% MGTA. Q VNS	FAIRLY FRESH SCHIST	MINOR <1% FeOx								
	30												
	40												
	50												
	60												
	70												
	80												
	90												
	100												
	110												
	120		WHITE, TO WHITE MOTTLED BROWN PORPH. DIKE										
	130												
	140		Q-CHL-MUSC. SCHIST	WK SERICITIC ALT?	OXIDATION STRONG DEC. TOWARDS LOWER DIKE				1600				20' @ 0.129
	150								13000				
	160		GRAY, NON PORPH. SUGARY DIKE, AGE?						2500				
	170		Q CHL-MUSC. SCHIST										
	180												
	190												
	200												
	210												
	220				1-3% FeOx ABOVE DIKE BUT NO GOLD								
	230		WHITE W/ SPECKLED BROWN PORPH.										
	240												
	250												

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

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HOLE NO. RU-86-7 PAGE 2 OF 2
BEARING S INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
250	260 270 280 290 300 (E.O.H)		Q-CHL-MUSC. SCHIST	VARIABLE Q-SGR BLEACHING OR ALT.	VARIABLE PYRITE TO BOTTOM OF HOLE 700ppb INTERVAL DOES NOT STANDOUT 1-2%Fe				250 ppb 300 ppb				5' @ 0.021 opt

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

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HOLE NO. R1986-8 PAGE 1 OF 2
BEARING S10E INCLINATION -55 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates % FeOx			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
0			Qal		~3% perv FeOx stain								
			dk grn qtz-chl schist										
	50				tr FeOx								
					3-5% FeOx fracture related								
	100				tr-2% red FeOx along fracs tr qtz [illegible] along [illegible]								
	150												
	200		Tertiary intrusive porph dike dk grn qtz-chl schist										
	250												

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

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HOLE NO. RV86-8 PAGE 2 OF 2

BEARING S 10 E INCLINATION -55 TD 300

COORDINATES N-S E-W

ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE

CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates % Cu			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
250			dk grn qtz-chl schist wk foliation		tr calcite on fracs locally								
1011	300												

NORANDA EXPLORATION INC.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

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HOLE NO. RU 86-9 PAGE 1 OF 2
BEARING S10W INCLINATION -50 TD 300
COORDINATES N-S E-W
ELEV. SEC. TWP. RANGE
CLAIM NAME

CORE RECOVERY From	To	Ft.	ROCK UNIT	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	Mineral Estimates % FeOx			ASSAYS Au ppb				REMARKS
0			sericite phyllite schist		tr FeOx	tr FeOx							
			Tertiary porph dike	slight bleaching adj to dikes									
			sericite phyllite schist										
	30				tr calcite veining locally								sharp contact
			phyllite schist lt gray, wk foliation										
	100												
	150												
	200			crumbly material (may be contam. from cyclone)									
	250		Tertiary (rhyolite?) porph dike										