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from the 5-7-92 SER Business Plan

sec. 14-15+23
T6N, R5W
Vulture Mining Dist.

3.0 THE PROPERTIES

Silver Eagle currently controls three properties in the western United States—the High Dollar property in the Carlin trend of north-central Nevada; the Fit prospect in northwest Nevada; and the RUS prospect in western Arizona. Emphasis in the United States during the next year will be oriented toward evaluation of the RUS, Fit, and High Dollar prospects and to find, or acquire, several additional properties of merit. Management is also in the process of organizing a syndicate-type venture to conduct exploration and property acquisition in Mexico.

see p. 5

w/ Newsbrey.

3.1 OVERVIEW—NORTHERN NEVADA: AN IMPORTANT AREA OF FOCUS

Nevada has become North America's leading gold producing area, and ranks sixth in the world in annual production, having produced 6 million ounces in 1990. Gold-silver deposits occur all across northern Nevada and, indeed, throughout the state. Proven reserves total approximately 90 million ounces of gold equivalent, and there is potential for several hundred million additional ounces to be discovered in both new and known trends. The three principal mineral alinements in Nevada are the northwest-trending Carlin and Battle Mountain belts, and the northeasterly trending Getchell belt (fig.1).

Gold occurs in ordinary rocks and waters of northern Nevada in "trace" amounts. "Background", or the amount found in unenriched rocks, is approximately five parts-per-billion. Only when it is concentrated many hundreds of times is an economic gold deposit formed. Historically, gold concentrations of half an ounce, or more, per ton of rock were mined from quartz veins. Erosion of areas containing gold-bearing quartz veins often resulted in the formation of gold-bearing placer gravels.

With the great increase in gold prices in the 1970's, another type of gold deposit became of interest to the gold-mining industry; this is the disseminated or "Carlin-type" deposit which was first recognized in the 1960's. These are low-grade deposits in which the gold is disseminated throughout many thousands of cubic meters of a "host" rock. Although the mechanism of concentration and origin of the gold in both vein and disseminated deposits is essentially the same, the form of the deposits is quite different. Although veins may occur in a Carlin-type deposit, the Carlin-type ore body is mineable by bulk mining methods, whereas vein deposits are usually mined through more selective mining methods.

Gold is concentrated by "hydrothermal" solutions (hot, chemically-complex, aqueous solutions that contain a number of metallic and non-metallic elements). Ordinarily, these solutions originate during the late stages of the process of magma crystallization during the formation of plutons (stocks and batholiths) within the Earth's crust; only certain plutons, of specific geologic age and composition, provide the gold-bearing solutions capable of creating economic gold deposits.

Plutons usually have a magnetic signature which permits their detection by airborne surveys.

Hydrothermal solutions migrate upward and laterally through faults and other structures or zones of permeability. When the solutions are confined to a fault (a break in the rocks), and reach a place where the physical-chemical (chiefly temperature and pressure) conditions are favorable for the deposition of gold, they form gold-bearing veins or shear zones; when they encounter an obstruction on their upward migration, such as an impermeable rock layer, such as a shale bed, or thrust plate, they may spread laterally into the surrounding rock to form disseminated deposits. This is especially true if the surrounding rock is permeable. Again, when physical conditions are right, gold is deposited. Another important factor in the formation of disseminated deposits, is the "chemical reactivity" of the host rocks. Certain rocks, such as limestone, react with the acidic hydrothermal solutions, leading to the deposition of gold and its associated elements. Under the proper structural and physical-chemical conditions, various sedimentary, volcanic, and igneous rocks may serve as host rocks. Examples of sediment-hosted disseminated gold deposits in Nevada are most of those in the Carlin, Battle Mountain, and Getchell trends. Examples of volcanic-hosted, disseminated gold deposits in Nevada are Round Mountain, Paradise Peak, Hog Ranch and Wind Mountain.

The disseminated deposits generally contain large tonnages of ore, have wide areal extent, and are bulk-mineable. They are often concealed beneath thrust faults, post-mineral cover rocks, or valley fill. They are found by drilling "target areas" based on application of regional and local geology, geochemistry, and various geophysical techniques.

Although much of the area within as well as outside of the three major trends in Nevada has been explored, much remains unexplored. The Battle Mountain trend is a good example where less than 20% of the length of the belt has been thoroughly explored. The remaining 80% is concealed beneath alluvium, volcanics, or non-reactive upper plates of thrusts. The key to successful exploration is the ability to identify, through regional geological and geophysical (including remote sensing) programs, favorable areas in which to acquire properties. Within these areas, detailed geological and geophysical investigations can be carried out to identify specific target areas for acquisition and physical exploration.

3.1.1 HIGH DOLLAR PROPERTY, NEVADA

Located in Nevada's Carlin trend, the High Dollar property consists of 46 lode claims in two separate parcels which cover all of Section 20 and the southeastern one-third of Section 8, T33N, R51E, M.D.B. & M., in the Tuscarora Range of Eureka County (fig. 2). Section 20 is located on Mary's Mountain eight miles west-northwest of the town of Carlin. The Section 8 claims lie along James Creek less than two miles southwest of the Maggie Creek-Gold Quarry operation of Newmont Gold Company—the largest open-pit gold mining operation in the world.

Silver Eagle has leased the High Dollar property under very favorable terms which include a 3% NSR royalty on production and advance minimum royalty payments to the lessor of $1,000 per month for two years, then escalating to $2,000 per month thereafter. All advance royalties are creditable against production royalties. It is the intention of Silver Eagle to joint venture this property with a major company so that the necessary funds for exploration can be supplied.

The area now known as the High Dollar claims was previously known as the Mary claim group owned by Labradex Corporation. Labradex was active on the property from 1979 to 1984. Newmont Exploration worked on the Mary claims from 1984 to 1986 under an agreement with Labradex. St. George Minerals held the High Dollar claims under lease during the period from 1988 until 1991.

Labradex work consisted of rock chip geochemistry, geologic mapping, and 2,840 feet of shallow drilling. Newmont work included drilling, but results are not available. St. George conducted rock chip geochemistry, minor geologic mapping, and non-definitive assessment work drilling.

Section 20 geology consists of Ordovician Vinini Formation cherts, argillites, shales, siltstones, and minor carbonates which regionally comprise part of the "western facies" of the allochthonous upper plate of the Roberts Mountains thrust sequence. The thrust is actually a westerly dipping complex stack of thrusted nappes and slices with a general older over younger relationship. On the High Dollar claims, the Vinini Formation overlies allochthonous sandy and cherty carbonates of Devonian age. Many of the sediment-hosted gold deposits of north-central Nevada occur in these upper plate rocks or in the carbonaceous, calcareous rocks of the "eastern facies" or autochthonous sequence which lies beneath the thrust. More recent, high-angle normal faulting has complexly juxtaposed various units within the Vinini on the Section 20 claims where rock geochemistry and mapping have identified strong iron oxide alteration, barite veining, silicification copper oxide staining, strong arsenic, antimony, and mercury trace element introduction, and local gold values to near 1,200 ppb. The anomalous alteration and trace element content appears to be concentrated along zones of high-angle faulting in various lithologies and in association with a mapped shale sequence. There therefore seems to be both structural and stratigraphic control to the observed mineralization and alteration. Early shallow drilling by Labradex utilizing poor sampling techniques encountered 20 ft. which averaged .032 opt gold from 140-150 feet in drill hole CP-3. Nearby hole CP-2 also intersected several separate 5 ft. zones of .01-.03 opt gold values. Outcrops in this area are very anomalous in gold with numerous values in the 600 to 1,200 ppb range. The early drilling appears to have just clipped the edges of a southwest dipping shale unit which is hosting the mineralization.

Consulting geologist, Raul J. Madrid, in a report on the property for St. George Minerals commented as follows:

> "It is my opinion that more significant mineralization is present down dip of the system exposed at the surface. The system is likely subparallel to the sequence dip of the units that strike to the northwest and dip to the southwest. In my opinion, the strength of the alteration zone and the cross cutting relations indicate that a substantial zone of mineralization is present at some depth, down dip along the northwesterly striking and westerly dipping contact between the cherty argillite above and the shale sequence below. This zone is characterized by intense brecciation and

fracturing in both northeast and northwest directions. Whether the mineralization is strong enough for ore grade material can only be answered by drilling exploratory holes.

I recommend that five to six holes be drilled along lines perpendicular to the strike of the rock units to explore for stronger mineralization at depth. In particular, the target is a 20° to 30°, southwest-dipping slab that strikes to the northwest. Because the dip may actually be greater, the initial drill holes should be a minimum of 500 ft. deep and located 500 ft. to the west of the ridge crest."

The 10 High Dollar claims in Section 8 lie astride the Gold Quarry fault (the south-bounding fault of Newmont's Gold Quarry orebody situated less than two miles away) which extends along the James Creek drainage. Low level gold (to 165 ppb), arsenic and mercury in soil and rock samples near the fault trace may be geochemical "leakage" indicative of gold mineralization at depth. Bedrock in this area is a Devonian sequence of sandy and cherty carbonates and shales which are stratigraphically younger, but structurally lower than the Ordovician Vinini Formation of Section 20. This Devonian sequence is considered to be an allochthonous upper plate lithology which, like the Vinini, was transported easterly during the Antler Orogeny which created the Roberts Mountains thrusting. Although now removed by erosion, the Vinini once covered these Devonian rocks.

A shallow, near-surface target has not been identified on these 10 claims, but a deeper target exists along the Gold Quarry fault where the "leakage" trace element anomaly occurs. Although St. George began a drill hole in this area, and it was drilled to a depth of 500 ft., it was mainly conducted to satisfy assessment work requirements. Assays from this hole indicate an interval of fracturing and weak mineralization from 25 to 105 ft. where silver, arsenic, antimony and mercury values are elevated (Ag to 1.1 ppm, As to 130 ppm, Hg to 64 ppm, and Sb to 11 ppm). Lithologically this interval consists of dark gray to brown carbonaceous shale to 55 ft which is underlain by a dark gray limestone with calcite veining. Gold was not detectable, but this mineralization appears to be a leakage phenomenon which may be both structurally and stratigraphically controlled. Additional geological, geochemical and possibly geophysical work is merited in this area to pinpoint the target prior to additional drilling.

3.1.2 FIT PROSPECT, NEVADA

The Fit property consists of twelve unpatented lode mining claims situated approximately 20 airline miles northeast of Lovelock in the Spring Valley mining district of Pershing County, Nevada (fig. 3). The Spring Valley district is known for its gold and mercury. Placer gold operations have been in production in nearby Spring Valley Canyon in recent years.

The Fit claims cover all locatable mineral rights in the W 1/2 of Section 25, and part of the N 1/2 of Section 36, T29N, R34E, M.D.B.& M. Ownership of the property is held by four individuals (Broderick, Monteleone, Painter, and White), and is currently under the control of SER through a mining lease agreement with the owners which provides for an 8% net return royalty on production, and minimal cash advance royalties beginning on May 1, 1992. Advance royalties are $1,000 due on the anniversary in 1992, $2,000 in 1993, $5,000 in 1994, and $10,000 per year thereafter, if the agreement remains in effect.

Mineralization on the property is epithermal gold-silver with strong pathfinder element association (antimony, arsenic, and mercury), and is confined to the Fitting fault zone. The Fitting fault is a high-angle normal fault striking N 15° W, and is known to extend for at least ten miles along the east flank of the Humboldt Range. On the claims, the Fitting fault separates Permian Rochester rhyolite of the Koipato group in the footwall (west) and Triassic Natchez Pass formation limestone of the Star Peak group in the hanging wall (east). The Rochester rhyolite is the host rock to silver mineralization in the nearby Rochester district (Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp.) and the Natchez Pass carbonates are the footwall for gold mineralization at the Relief Canyon mine (Pegasus Gold, Inc. and Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc.) to the south.

The fault zone is over 100 feet in width and is present for 4,200 feet of strike length on the claims. The fault trace is characterized by strong argillization, brecciation, limonite staining, local silicification, and strong pathfinder element association evidenced by soil and rock sampling. Due to the poor outcrop-forming nature of the argillized fault zone, good exposure is only obtained in old workings. An inaccessible vertical shaft on the property may be 800-900 feet deep and is thought to have had some production. There are no maps or sample data for this shaft, although there are reported to be working levels leading away from the shaft. An accessible adit which cuts the fault zone assayed 0.034 opt gold and >3 opt silver over an eight foot width.

Potential exists for an orebody in excess of one million tons along the known structure within the Fit claims. Additional property, both down-dip to the east, and along strike to the north and south, is available for acquisition.

This property has never been drilled, however considerable surface work has been completed. Labradex Corporation conducted geologic mapping, and rock and soil geochem programs in the early 1980's. This data indicates a target which is confined to the fault zone. Sampling in the footwall rhyolite and hangingwall limestone showed generally weak pathfinder element content, but within the fault zone highly anomalous values were encountered. Arsenic values in rock samples ranges from <6 to 22 ppm in the rhyolite, 9-130 ppm in limestone, and 6 to 4,000 ppm within the fault zone. Antimony values range from <1 to 3 ppm in rhyolite, 0.1 to 45 ppm in limestone, and <1 to 170 ppm within the fault zone. Mercury values range from <.1 to 0.55 ppm in rhyolite, 0.08 to 2.1 ppm in limestone, and 0.15 to 16 ppm within the fault zone. A limited program of assessment work consisting of shallow backhoe trenching by Silver Eagle Resources in 1990 encountered anomalous gold (values to 355 ppb over ten feet) near an adit and prospect pits on Fit #3 and Fit #5, but failed to expose ore-grade material.

The target, as presently known, is localized along the hanging wall side of the Fitting fault structure, and favorable sedimentary horizons at depth may have been selectively mineralized laterally away from the main fault Strong acid leaching (argillization) along the surface trace of the fault has caused recessive weathering which has resulted in very poor outcrop development. This acid leaching and the strongly developed fault breccia with abundant open-space may have allowed for solution and downward movement of metals to form a zone of supergene enrichment at depth.

The best way to test the potential of the property is to conduct west-directed, angle-hole drilling. Initially, a minimum program of two holes is necessary. The strongest known mineralization is located in trenching and workings in the vicinity of where the common boundary of Fit #3 and Fit #5 crosses the fault structure. One drill pad should be prepared approximately 200 feet east of the fault trace in this area, and a vertical hole and a -60° angle-hole should be drilled to intersect the fault at vertical depths of 200 and 400 feet to evaluate changes in mineralization with depth.

3.2 RUS PROSPECT, ARIZONA

Location

The RUS prospect consists of 28 unpatented lode claims owned by Jon P. Broderick and three other partners—all former employees of Labradex Corporation. This property was formerly owned by Labradex Corporation which retains a 5% net profit production royalty which is payable only after complete payback of development costs and any financing. SER has acquired the RUS prospect in order to conduct continued exploration and development. In addition to the 5% net profit production royalty to Labradex, there is a 4% net return royalty to the underlying owners. There are modest annual, advance minimum royalty payments which will begin May 1, 1992. These payments are $10,000 in 1992, $12,000 in 1993, $18,000 in 1994, and $24,000 per year thereafter.

Claim holdings cover parts of Sections 14, 15, and 23, T6N, R5W, Vulture mining district, Maricopa County, Arizona, and are generally situated approximately 45 miles northwest of Phoenix (fig. 4). The property is located immediately to the west of the Newsboy property which is currently under development by Pima Mining N.L. (formerly Wounded Bull Resources N.L.) which claims to have an *insitu* resource of over 250,000 ounces of gold. The famous Vulture mine, dating from the 1860's, is located five miles southwest of the RUS prospect and was one of Arizona's biggest gold producers—having yielded about 350,000 ounces of gold in addition to significant quantities of silver and base metals.

In the recent past at the RUS prospect, Labradex and Noranda drilled 30 reverse circulation holes, conducted geophysics and trenching during the period 1985-1986; First Sierra Gold Corp. and American Consolidated Gold Corp. did trenching and additional sampling during 1987-1989.

Gold mineralization occurs in a series of *en echelon* shear structures within Precambrian age Yavapai Series sericite and chlorite schists. Gold is locally associated with quartz-hematite zones in the sericite schist unit. The bedrock foliation is generally N 60°W with some local variations possibly due to folding; dips average 60° to the northeast. The mineralization seems to be confined to N 60° W shears which dip 40-60° to the northeast and locally crosscut the foliation. The mineralized zones have a total strike length of at least 3,200 feet as now known. Drilling and trenching have been the best exploration methods to trace the mineralization. The mineralization as presently known is open along strike and down dip. Drilling has indicated ore-grade gold intercepts to a vertical

depth of 180 feet, with numerous zones grading in the 0.0x to 0.x ounces per ton (opt) range. Values of greater than 0.5 opt have been noted in drilling and in outcrop.

A recent report, dated April 30, 1990, by consulting geologist, Larry F. Barrett for American Consolidated Gold Corp. summarizes as follows:

> "The Rus Prospect . . . contains numerous northwest-trending gold-bearing zones that are known only from exploration drilling, extensive trenching, and a few very shallow prospect pits. Locally, these zones contain high-grade veins, with peripheral intermediate-grade material that might constitute one or more deposits that can be mined by open pit. Deposits aggregating more than one million short tons could occur within the property. Only a small fraction of the prospective ground has been explored to date.
>
> Additional potential exists for the discovery of high-grade veins that can be mined by underground methods. As an example, a channel sample across a 13 inch vein showed 1.78 opt gold.
>
> Work by American Consolidated Gold Corporation has consisted of trenching and mapping in the eastern part of the prospect area, and in the Central Zone. The Central Zone has potential for more than 200,000 short tons of 0.04 to 0.06 opt gold to a depth of 150 feet, if a proposed drilling program is completed, and confirms continuity of the zone with depth. Other areas with encouraging mineralization have been explored to a much lesser extent."

Drilling is the only way to define and block out ore reserves, although backhoe trenching has been useful in defining the surface trace of mineralization. The terrain in the area is quite flat and exposure of bedrock is poor suggesting that significant additional ore zones are likely to be found. No metallurgical work has been done, but visually, the gold is coarse and due to weathering is in the native form to depths drilled (approximately 200 feet vertically). Simple recovery methods such as gravity concentration may be feasible.

3.3 MEXICO

3.3.1 INTRODUCTION

Metallic minerals have been exploited in Mexico for approximately 1,200 years. The Spanish arrived in 1519 and in that year established the first iron ore smelter in Veracruz. Within only a few years silver mining activity was expanded at Taxco, Sultepec, and Pachuca, and for gold near Tlalpujahua (Ordóñez, 1986). Technical innovation in mineral processing and scientific discussion of mining districts predates historic work in the United States.

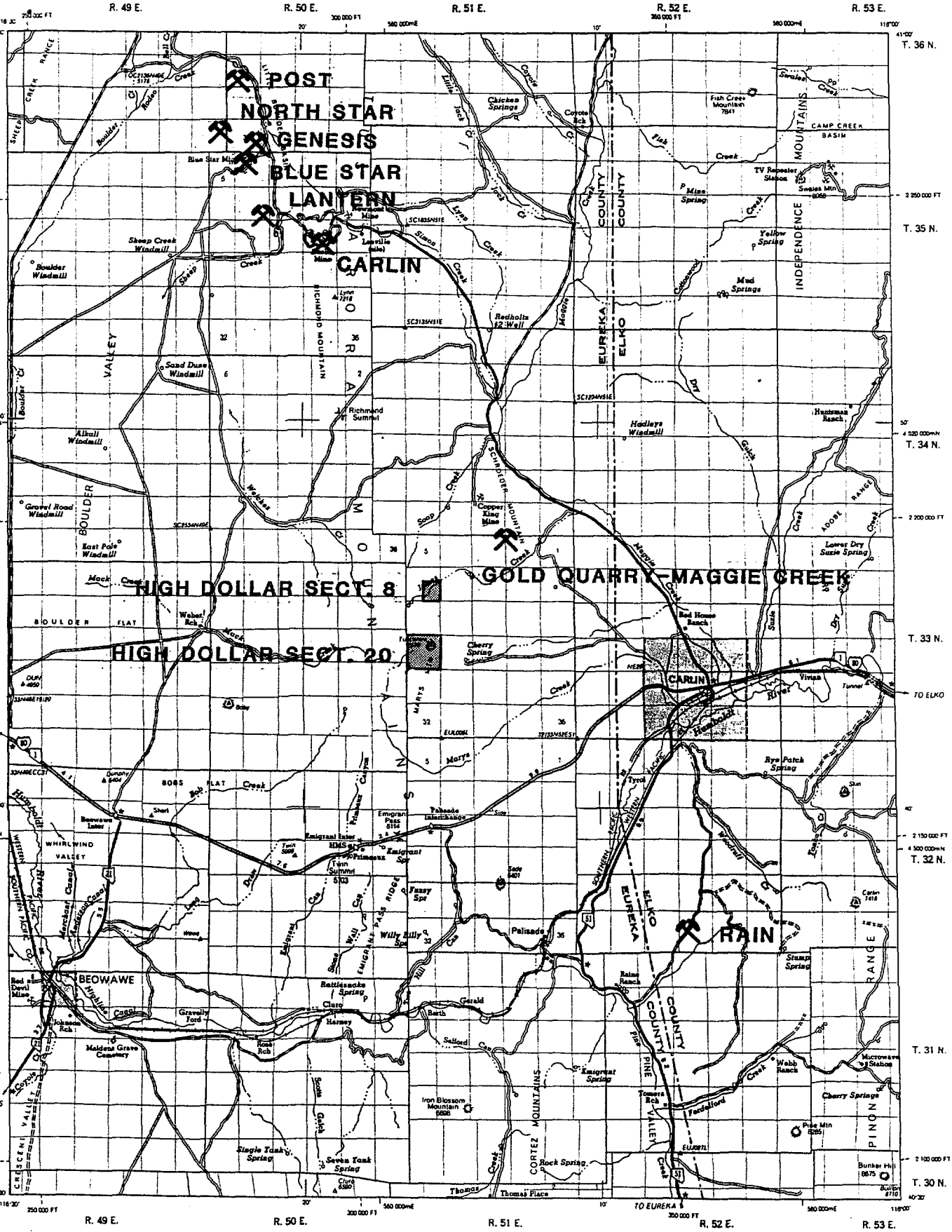
The early Spaniards recognized Mexico's mineral wealth, and over the past several centuries prospectors and small operators discovered and mined thousands of small deposits throughout the country. Over the last 100 years or so, large companies have discovered and operated many large to "world class" (world class meaning more than 10 million ounces of gold or gold-silver equivalent) deposits.

Political events have had a strong negative impact on mining development in Mexico over the last 80 years. Some of the operations, particularly those of foreign companies, were shut down during the Mexican Revolution in 1910 and have never regained their prior level of production. In 1961 new legislation implemented the concept of Mexicanization which required at least 51% Mexican ownership of the mineral industry. Taxes on repatriation of profits or dividends, high gross smelter royalties, and Mexicanization treated foreign investors in the mineral inductry as cash cows, and ultimately served to discourage mining investment in the country. Only recently has the situation begun to improve and a conscious effort is now being made to revitalize the Mexican mining industry and to encourage foreign investment in exploration and development. The mining royalty tax is being eliminated, the tax on dividends or profit repatriation has been removed, there are provisions in new mining regulations enacted in 1990 which allow for 100% foreign ownership of exploration companies, and a 12 year exemption from Mexicanization for producing companies. Geologic data is readily being made available by the government, permitting of mining operations is being streamlined, mining records are being computerized, and assignment or sale of mining concessions can be done without prior permit. Historically, the government has held large mineral reserves for its own exploration and development activities—these are now being drastically reduced and

MAJOR GOLD AND SILVER MINES OF NEVADA

FIGURE NO. 1

Compiled by Madrid and Roberts, 1989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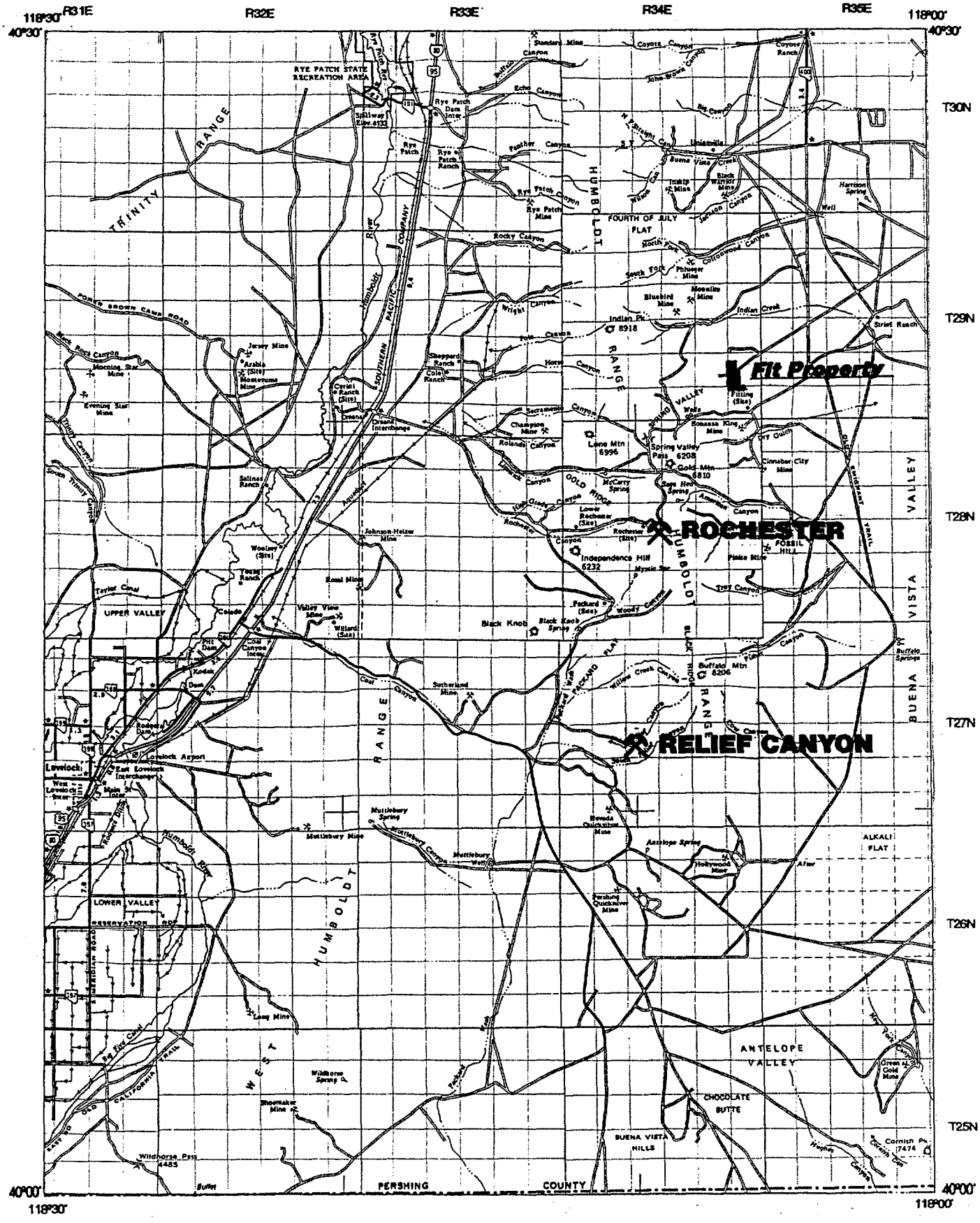
POST
NORTH STAR
GENESIS
BLUE STAR
LANTERN
CARLIN
HIGH DOLLAR SECT. 8
HIGH DOLLAR SECT. 20
GOLD QUARRY-MAGGIE CREEK
RAIN
CARLIN
BEOWAWE
TO ELKO
TO EUREKA
TO GOLD ACRES
ELKO COUNTY
EUREKA COUNTY
PINE VALLEY
INDEPENDENCE MOUNTAINS
PINON RANGE
CORTEZ MOUNTAINS
SCHEELITE MOUNTAIN
RICHMOND MOUNTAIN
BOULDER VALLEY
WHIRLWIND VALLEY
CRESCENT VALLEY
CAMP CREEK BASIN
Sheep Creek Windmill
Boulder Windmill
Sand Dune Windmill
Alkali Windmill
Gravel Road Windmill
East Pole Windmill
Richmond Summit
Copper King Mine
Redholts #2 Well
Hadleys Windmill
Huntsman Ranch
Lower Dry Suzie Spring
Red House Ranch
Cherry Spring
Vivian
Rye Patch Spring
Emigrant Pass
Palisade Interchange
Emigrant Inter
HMS
Primeaux
Twin Summit
Fossy Spr
Willy Billy Spr
Palisade
Rattlesnake Spring
Clure
Harney
Gerald
Beth
Salford
Gravelly Ford
Maidens Grave Cemetery
Iron Blossom Mountain
Single Tank Spring
Seven Tank Spring
Rock Spring
Thomas Place
Emigrant Spring
Tomera Ranch
Fedelford
Webb Ranch
Cherry Springs
Pine Mtn
Bunker Hill
Stump Spring
Raine Ranch
Chicken Springs
Fish Creek Mountain
TV Repeater Station
Swales Mtn
Yellow Spring
Mud Springs
Lyne
Laverville (site)
Beowawe Inter
Red Devil Mine
Johnson Rch
Rock Rch
Mock Creek
Boulder Flat
Bobs Flat
Dry Creek
Maggie Creek
Susie Creek
Sheep Creek
Little Tuscarora Mts
Tuscarora Mts
Marys Mts
Adobe Range
Pinon Range
Bull Cr
Rocky Creek
Sheep Creek
Boulder Cr
Corral Creek
Coyote Cr
Little Tuscarora Mts
Coyote Rch
Flat Creek
Swales Cr
Lyne Creek
Sinaloa Creek
Cottonwood Creek
Dry Creek
Maggie Creek
Susie Creek
Adobe Creek
Mock Creek
Bobs Flat Creek
Dry Creek
Tyrol Creek
Pine Creek
Tomera Rch
Webb Creek
Thomas Creek
Scott Gulch
Emigrant Pass Ridge
Emigrant Cas
Willy Billy Cas
Sinaloa Wash
Twin Creek
Dunphy
Short
Tyrol
Tunnel
Cabin
Sade
Sun
Microwave Station
Pine Mtn
Bunker Hill
Boulder
Cresceni Valley
Southern Pacific Co.
Western Pacific
Highline Canal
Beowawe Canal
Southern Pacific Co.
Western Pacific
Southern Pacific
Elko Eureka
Elko Eureka
Pine Valley
Cortez Mountains
Tuscarora Mts
Marys Mts
Adobe Range
Pinon Range
Independence Mountains
Camp Creek Basin
Richmond Mountain
Scheelite Mountain
Boulder Valley
Whirlwind Valley
Crescent Valley
Pine Valley
Eureka County
Elko County
Carlin
Beowawe
Palisade
Gerald
Harney
Clure
Thomas
Thomas Place
Fedelford
Eureka
Elko
Tunnel
Vivian
Rye Patch Spring
Stump Spring
Raine Ranch
Webb Ranch
Cherry Springs
Microwave Station
Pine Mtn
Bunker Hill
Boulder
Iron Blossom Mountain
Rock Spring
Single Tank Spring
Seven Tank Spring
Emigrant Spring
Tomera Rch
Fedelford
Emigrant Pass
Palisade Interchange
Emigrant Inter
HMS
Primeaux
Twin Summit
Fossy Spr
Willy Billy Spr
Palisade
Rattlesnake Spring
Clure
Harney
Gerald
Beth
Salford
Gravelly Ford
Maidens Grave Cemetery
Rock Rch
Johnson Rch
Red Devil Mine
Beowawe Inter
Richmond Summit
Copper King Mine
Redholts #2 Well
Hadleys Windmill
Huntsman Ranch
Lower Dry Suzie Spring
Red House Ranch
Cherry Spring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R32E
R33E
R34E
R35E
118°30'
118°00'
40°30'
40°00'
T30N
T29N
T28N
T27N
T26N
T25N
Fit Property
ROCHESTER
RELIEF CANYON
RYE PATCH STATE RECREATION AREA
TRINITY RANGE
HUMBOLDT RANGE
FOURTH OF JULY FLAT
UPPER VALLEY
LOWER VALLEY
Lovelock
Lovelock Airport
Humboldt River
Lane Mtn 6996
Gold Mtn 6810
Independence Hill 6232
Black Knob
Buffalo Mtn 6206
Muttlebury Mine
Antelope Spring
ALKALI FLAT
ANTELOPE VALLEY
CHOCOLATE BUTTE
BUENA VISTA HILLS
BUENA VISTA VALLEY
PERSHING COUNTY
Wildhorse Pass 4485
Cornish Pk 7474
Indian Pk 8918
Uniontville
Cinnabar City Mine
Sutherland Mine
Lang Mine
Shoemaker Mine
Wildhorse Spring
Green & Gold Mine
Harrison Spring
Strief Ranch
Buffalo Springs
Coal Canyon
Rocky Canyon
Indian Creek
Cottonwood Canyon
Buena Vista Creek
Big Canyon
Coyote Canyon
Echo Canyon
Panther Canyon
Rye Patch Canyon
Wright Canyon
Horse Canyon
Sacramento Canyon
Rolands Canyon
Lowe Canyon
Rochester Canyon
Woodly Canyon
Willow Creek Canyon
Packard Wash
Hughes Canyon
Cornish Canyon
Buffalo Canyon
Fitting (Site)
Rochester (Site)
Packard (Site)
Woolsey (Site)
Cerini Ranch (Site)
Arabia (Site)
Montezuma Mine
Jersey Mine
Morning Star Mine
Evening Star Mine
Salinas Ranch
Johnson-Heizer Mine
Colado
Kodak
Rye Patch Dam
Rye Patch Reservoir
Rye Patch Ranch
Rye Patch Mine
Sheppard Ranch
Cole Ranch
Cerini Ranch
Deeds
Orsano Interchange
Coal Canyon Interchange
Valley View Mine
Willard (Site)
Emma Mine
Twing Ranch
Taylor Canal
Rye Patch Canal
Humboldt River
Lovelock Dam
Rodgers Dam
East Lovelock Interchange
West Lovelock Inter
Main Inter
Muttlebury Spring
Muttlebury Canyon
Muttlebury Well
Nevada Quicksilver Mine
Hollywood Mine
Pershing Quicksilver Mine
Green & Gold Mine
Cinnabar City Mine
Buena Vista Creek
Indian Creek
Big Canyon
Harrison Spring
Buffalo Springs
Buffalo Canyon
Cornish Canyon
Hughes Canyon
Coal Canyon
Sutherland Mine
Lang Mine
Shoemaker Mine
Wildhorse Spring
Wildhorse Pass 4485
Buffalo Canyon
Buffalo Springs
Cornish Pk 7474
Cornish Canyon
Hughes Canyon
Packard Wash
Willow Creek Canyon
Woodly Canyon
Rocky Canyon
Indian Creek
Cottonwood Canyon
Buena Vista Creek
Big Canyon
Coyote Canyon
Echo Canyon
Panther Canyon
Rye Patch Canyon
Wright Canyon
Horse Canyon
Sacramento Canyon
Rolands Canyon
Lowe Canyon
Rochester Canyon
Woodly Canyon
Willow Creek Canyon
Packard Wash
Hughes Canyon
Cornish Canyon
Buffalo Canyon
Buffalo Springs
Harrison Spring
Strief Ranch
Indian Creek
Cinnabar City Mine
Green & Gold Mine
Cornish Pk 7474
Buffalo Mtn 6206
Black Knob
Black Knob Spring
Independence Hill 6232
Lane Mtn 6996
Gold Mtn 6810
Spring Valley Pass 6208
Fitting (Site)
Rochester (Site)
Packard (Site)
Lowe Rochester (Site)
Muttlebury Mine
Muttlebury Spring
Muttlebury Canyon
Muttlebury Well
Antelope Spring
Nevada Quicksilver Mine
Hollywood Mine
Pershing Quicksilver Mine
Uniontville
Indian Pk 8918
Cinnabar City Mine
Sutherland Mine
Lang Mine
Shoemaker Mine
Wildhorse Spring
Wildhorse Pass 4485
Green & Gold Mine
Cornish Pk 7474
Buffalo Springs
Buffalo Canyon
Cornish Canyon
Hughes Canyon
Coal

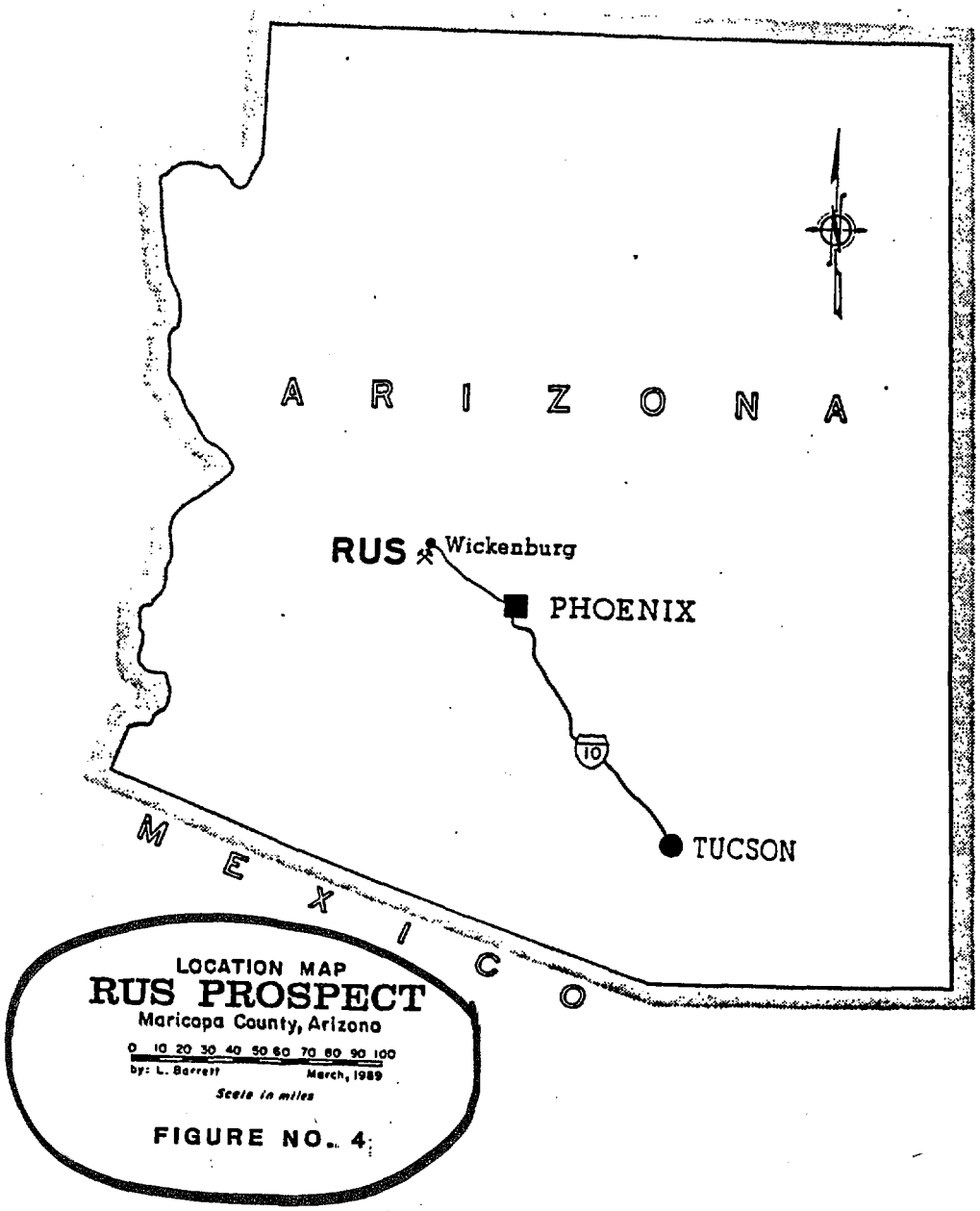
ARIZONA
RUS
Wickenburg
PHOENIX
10
TUCSON
MEXICO
LOCATION MAP
RUS PROSPECT
Maricopa County, Arizona
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
by: L. Barrett
March, 1989
Scale in miles

FIGURE NO. 4

FOR THE RECORD