58805

AFFIDAVIT OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK

The undersigned certifies and swears that labor and work having a value in excess of $2,100.00 dollars was expended for the benefit of the of the below listed mining claims located in the Lone Mountain mining district of Eureka County, Nevada:

Mountain View No. 1
Mountain View No. 2
Mt. View No. 3
Mt. View No. 4
Mt. View No. 5
Mt. View No. 6
Mt. View No. 7
Mt. View No. 8
Mt. View No. 9
Mt. View No. 10
Mt. View No. 11
Mt. View Extension
Helen No. 6
Helen No. 5
Shirley
Shirley No. 3
Shirley No. 4
Low Boy No. 4
Low Boy No. 5
Mountain View
Helen No. 7

Expenditure of labor and money for the benefit of the above listed claims consisted of performing a self-potential survey, a resistivity survey, and geochemical sampling. The results of this work are described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made part hereof. The above mentioned work was conducted on the Mountain View, Mountain View No. 1, Mt. View Extension, and Mt. View No. 3 claims for the benefit of all of the 21 above listed mining claims. The work described herein was performed during and for the assessment year ending 12:00 Noon, September 1, 1974.

The above mentioned work was performed for the benefit of the M.I.A. Mines Company,a joint venture composed of Combined Metals Reduction Company and Azcon Corporation, and Mr. Charles Vaccaro, owners, as recorded in the Eureka County courthouse, of the above listed mining claims.

The above mentioned work was performed by Bruce W. Miller, geologist, George R. Priest, geologist, and Daniel W. Kappes, registered mining engineer. Geophysical equipment was supplied by Earth Science Consultants Associated of Reno, Nevada, and Heinrichs Geoexploration Company, Tucson, Arizona. Sample analyses were performed by Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corporation, Reno, Nevada.

Bruce W Miller Reno, Nevada
Bruce W. Miller, Miller-Kappes Partners

James C Carroll
Witness

Geof B. Wallace
Witness

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EXHIBIT "A"

RESULTS OF SELF-POTENTIAL, RESISTIVITY, AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYING ON THE LONE MOUNTAIN ZINC PROPERTY, EUREKA COUNTY, NEVADA

During portions of the months of March, June, and July of 1974, Bruce W. Miller, geologist, assisted at times by Danial W. Kappes, mining engineer, and George R. Priest, geologist, completed a self-potential survey, a resistivity survey, and a geochemical survey on the Lone Mountain zinc properties of the M.I.A. Mines Company and Mr. Charles Vaccaro. This work was conducted within the boundaries of the Mountain View, Mountain View No. 1, Mt. View Extension, and Mt. View No. 3 claims. The direct cost and value of the labor for this work was in excess of $2,100.00 dollars. The work was done for the benefit of all of the claims listed on the attached affidavit of annual assessment work. The purpose of this work, in addition to fulfilling annual labor requirements, was to determine if self-potential and resistivity surveying could be useful in locating alluvial covered zones of oxidized zinc mineralization. It was also hoped that new zones of zinc mineralization would be indicated.

Economic mineralization at Lone Mountain consists of massive to irregular shoots rich in smithsonite, hemimorphite, and hydrozincite. Oxidized zinc mineralization appears to be direct replacements of sphalerite by smithsonite with hemimorphite occurring as replacements of smithsonite. Trace amounts of sphalerite and galena remain. Ore mined in the past averaged approximately 30 to 40 percent zinc, several percent lead, and usually less than one ounce of silver per ton. Host rock in the district is dolomite of the Devils Gate Limestone. Hydrothermal recrystallization textures occur in mineralized zones. Ore shoots appear to be localized along faults and fault intersections. The rich M.I.A. ore shoot may have formed at the intersection of northwest and northeast trending faults. Post mineralization offset along north east trending faults may also have occurred. A large portion of the mine area and property is covered by transported alluvium.

Sixty-eight apparent resistivity determinations were made at intervals of predominately 50 feet along four east trending traverse lines. Traverse lines were spaced 100 feet apart. A wenner array with a 100 feet potential electrode or "a" separation was used. One expanding array, depth sounding was also completed to an "a" separation of 300 feet. A Soil-Test R-50 Stratameter was employed in this survey. Apparent resistivity values determined during this survey ranged from a maximum of 14.2×10^4 ohm-cm to a low of 0.7×10^4 ohm-cm. The gouge rich, northeast trending Cardinelli fault was readily detected through alluvial cover as were a number of other faults. Mine workings in areas of well defined oxidized zinc mineralization appeared to interfer with the determination of resistivity contrast between mineralized and unmineralized dolomite. A resistivity inflection, probably due to faulting, did occur over one known but undeveloped mineralized zone. Based on this limited work, resistivity surveying appears to be suited to locating larger fault zones through aliuvial cover. More work is required to determine if a usable relationship exists between oxidized zinc mineralization and apparent resistivity. Resistivity depth sounding readily gave thickness of alluvial cover in the one test made.

Self-potential readings were collected at predominately intervals of 50 feet along eight east trending traverse lines. Traverse lines averaged about 1,600 feet in length. This fixed base, moving remote electrode survey was made with a Heinrichs self-potential reciever with porous pot electrodes. Salt

water was used to enhance ground connections. Potential differences were refered to a base point located 515 feet west and 75 feet north of the M.I.A. shaft. Potential differences ranged between +103 and -104 millivolts, a maximum potential difference of 0.2 volts. This survey indicated two well defined negative anomalies. One anomaly trends approximately N 30 E and roughly parallels the Cardinelli fault. The other anomaly trends northwesterly and may correspond to a northwest trending mineralized zone exposed on the 200 level of the M.I.A. mine. The apparent intersection of these two anomalies forms a broad negative anomaly. These anomalies may be caused by oxidizing sulfides at several hundred feet below the surface. A weak anomaly coincides with near surface, oxidized zinc mineralization intersected by diamond drill hole 20. Several additional anomalies were also located. Direct measurement of three zones of outcropping oxidized zinc mineralization did not show anomalously low potential values. Self-potential surveying appears to be a useful method of locating areas of possible oxidizing sulfides at Lone Mountain. Presently oxidizing zones may have significant oxidized mineralization nearer to the ground surface. Near surface zones of predominantly oxidized zinc mineralization are apparently not directly detected by self-potential surveying.

Fifty-four samples of caliche rich, transported alluvium were collected on the properties during the 1974 assessment year. Sampling results helped establish that areas of past zinc production fell within the 150 ppm zinc contour.

Based on the assessment work completed on the Lone Mountain property in 1974, it has been determined that self-potential, resistivity, and geochemical surveying can be applied to locating areas of possible zinc mineralization. Several untested, potentially mineralized zones were located by this work. Extension of these surveys may delineate other target areas on the property.

Bruce W Miller

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Professional Background:
1967, B.S., Geology, University of California
1967-70, geologist, Homestake Mining Company
Present, graduate student, Mackay School of Mines

RECORDED AT THE REQUEST OF Bruce W. Miller
on July 30 1974, at 55 mins. past 10 A. M. in
Book 48 of OFFICIAL RECORDS, page 557-559 RECORDS OF
EUREKA COUNTY, NEVADA. Recorder
File No. 58805 Fee $ 8.20

FILE NO. 58805

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