95321

PROOF OF LABOR

STATE OF NEVADA

COUNTY OF EUREKA

James R. Reeves, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he has done work and labor and caused improvements to be made, in excess of $100.00 per claim, for a total value exceeding $2000.00, upon the A. K. Nos. 1-18 group of mining claims, which are contiguous. They are unpatented lode mining claims situated in the Beowawe Mining District, County of Eureka, State of Nevada, namely:

A. K. Nos. 1-18
NN. M. C. #138964-138981, 1/22/80

That said work consisted of geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling and that said work was done by Placer U. S., Inc., for the benefit of the above listed claims.

That Affiant makes this Affidavit on behalf of D. P. Ward, Jr., who is the owner of said claims.

That work was performed, among other things, for the purpose of holding said claims during the year ending September 1, 1985. Said work was done prior to September 1, 1984.

James R. Reeves
Geologist
Placer U. S., Inc.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 30 th day of August, 1984.

Bernice N. Romine
NOTARY PUBLIC

BERNICE N. ROMINE
Notary Public - State of Nevada
Elko County, Nevada
My appointment expires Jan. 15, 1988

Elko County, Nevada
My appointment expires Jan. 15, 1988

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

AK Claims, Beowawe Mining District, Eureka County, Nevada

INTRODUCTION

The AK Claims are located in Section 26, T.32N., R.49E., Mt. Diablo Meridian, in the Beowawe Mining District, Eureka County, Nevada. There has been no recorded precious metal production from the Beowawe District, but mercury and barite have been produced in minor amounts. Silicification of sandstones and limestones, alteration of andesite dikes, and the introduction of hydrothermal barite suggest hot-spring hydrothermal mineralization with which precious metals might be associated.

The AK claims are owned by D. P. Ward, Jr., of Crescent Valley, Nevada.

A 30 meter by 100 meter grid was surveyed over the property to aid geologic mapping and soil geochemical sampling.

GEOLOGY

The mineralized area is underlain by a sequence of limestones, silty limestones, and conglomeratic sandstones and by basalts, andesites, and related volcanic ash of undertermined age. The sedimentary sequence is thought to be part of the Antler Sequence of Sieberling and Roberts. West of the mineralized area are outcrops of chert, conglomerate, and minor limestone possibly belonging to the Vinini Formation. The nature of the contact between the two units is unknown.

LITHOLOGY

The conglomeratic sandstone consists of a well-sorted medium-grained calcareous feldspathic sandstone unit, a poorly-sorted

medium-grained lithic calcareous feldspathic sandstone unit, and an imbricate chert-pebble conglomerate with a sand matrix containing fossil fragments. Fragments of crinoids and bryozoa and possible brachiopods were observed, along with pisolites of barite 2 to 4 centimeters in diameter.

The limestone is a massive, fossiliferous, lime-mudstone with rare chert nodules, that apparently grades laterally into silty limestone, and both are weakly to strongly silicified. They contain about 2% fine-grained disseminated euhedral pyrite, probably syngenetic, and are found in low outcrops or in sub-outcrop unless silicified.

Volcanic rocks include basalt, basalt porphyry, andesite, ash, and red volcanic glass. The andesite is found as 0.5 meter, very steeply dipping dikes that crosscut the sedimentary sequence. The basalt and basalt porphyry separate a sequence consisting entirely of conglomeratic sandstones and a sequence of interbedded limestones and conglomeratic sandstones. The volcanic glass is found on the ridge crest as float and in ferruginous soil developed on the basalt. The ash is fine-grained and contains biotite flakes with less than 1% litnic fragments. It does not outcrop, and its relationship with the older sediments and other volcanic rocks cannot be determined on the basis of present exposures.

STRUCTURE

The mapped area is cut by a northeast striking, west-dipping fault zone. The hangingwall and footwall are marked by two parallel 0.2 meter gouge zones. The gouge is strongly manganese stained and weakly chloritized.

A northwest striking, southwest-dipping exposure of slickensided, silicified conglomerate suggests the existence of a second fault, a low-angle structure.

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

Mineralization and alteration consist of silicification, baritization, and argilization.

Silicification occurs in the conglomeratic sandstone and limestone units, and appears to parallel the northeast-striking fault. Jasperoid is formed locally. Silica veining is common.

Barite forms veins and pisolitic nodules, and cements or fills pore space in the conglomeratic sandstone.

The andesite dikes are argillized beyond normal weathering effects.

Southern Pacific Company geologists report a trace of gold and 0.20 oz/ton Ag in a select sample from a small pit on the property, and D. P. Ward, Jr., reports a non-repeatable assay of 0.5 oz./ton Au. Two small adits on the property suggest that enough metal values were detected by earlier prospectors to justify substantial work on their part, but no production of precious metals is recorded for the district.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

The soil horizon is not well developed on the AK Claims. The Ao horizon (humic horizon) is absent to very thin, and the B

horizon is indistinguishable from the C horizon except for fewer pebbles and rocks.

The soil horizon was sampled from four sites at each grid point, and the material from each site was combined to make a single composite sample. The four sites were always within twenty feet of the grid stake and were situated to the northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest of the grid stake. Five hundred to 1000 grams of sample were taken from each grid location oof the material lying between the A^{O} horizon and the C-horizon. The soil material was screened through a 10-mesh screen as it was taken to remove gravel and coarse sand. A total of 88 samples was taken.

Soil sampling was completed 8 / 26 / 84, and there was insufficient time to receive the results of geochemical analyses prior to preparation of this report. A supplementary report follows.

The soil material will be screened to -10+80 and -80 mesh size fractions. The -10+80 mesh material is to be pulverized, and both fractions will be analyzed by induction-coupled plasma AA for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Hg, As, Sb, Tl, and Mo. An anomaly map for each element will be prepared.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Quartz veining, hydrothermal alteration, hydrothermally introduced barite, and silicification indicate a hydrothermal mineralizing system once existed in the area. Erratically distributed gold and silver values obtained by earlier investigators justify additional exploration of the property.

QUALIFICATIONS

This work was performed by Eric Kaufman and John Gier under the supervision of James R. Reeves.

Eric Kaufman is a 1984 graduate of the University of Idaho with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology. He has previously been employed by the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology and is currently employed as a geologist by Placer U. S., Inc. John Gier is a 1984 graduate of the University of Idaho with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and is currently employed as a geological field assistant by Placer U. S., Inc.

James R. Reeves is a 1970 graduate of Texas Tech University with a Master of Science degree in Geology. He has fourteen years experience in geology and has been employed as a geologist by Placer U. S. for 10 years. He is a member in good standing of the Society of Economic Geologists and the Association of Exploration Geochemists.

The grid survey, geochemical sampling, and geological mapping involved 183 crew-time hours and 26 supervisory hours for a total expenditure of $2848.

James R. Reeves
Supervising Geologist

Eric Kaufman, Geologist

John Gier
Geological Assistant

RECORDED AT REQUEST OF
D.P. Ward Jr
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OFFICIAL RECORDS
EUREKA COUNTY, NEVADA
M.N. REBALEATI, RECORDER
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