BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.
Contract Geological Services

208-2786 West 16th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6K 3C4
Telephone (604) 734-2774

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

PEAK CLAIM GROUP

VIOLA MINING DISTRICT
LINCOLN COUNTY
NEVADA

FOR

SUMMIT VENTURES INC.
GIANT BAY RESOURCES LTD.
SALISH RESOURCES LTD.

by

JAY W. PAGE, B.A., B.Sc.

NOVEMBER 27, 1984

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I SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

1. The Peak claim group consists of 10 lode claims located in the Viola Mining District about 40 km south of Caliente, Lincoln County, Nevada.

2. The property was discovered in mid 1984 during a regional gold program carried out by Beaty Geological Ltd. on behalf of the Nevada Syndicate.

3. Geological mapping and rock sampling have identified a number of argentiferous barite-calcite-limonite veins which probably represent a low temperature oxide facies in the late stages of a high level epithermal system. Potential exists for a bonanza type silver and possibly gold deposit at depth in the vein systems.

4. The property's potential for a bonanza type deposit is recommended to be investigated through a two phase exploration program consisting of detailed geological mapping, vein geochemistry studies, and drilling at an estimated total cost of $28,000.00.

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II. INTRODUCTION

Nevada is the major gold producing area in the United States. It also contains the largest number of recent gold discoveries and major deposits under active development. This is chiefly due to the outstanding geological environment of Nevada for gold and silver deposits which prevail throughout Nevada and extend into western Utah, northwestern Arizona and southeastern California. The deposits and the Nevada climate and terrain are ideally suited to heap leaching, hence the deposits are profitable at less than half the grade of marginal Canadian deposits. For example, Lacana is now bringing its Relief Canyon deposit into production at an average grade of 0.038 opt. Recognition of this environment led the Nevada Syndicate to fund a regional exploration program in eastern Nevada in 1984. The program was carried out by geologists R.J. Beaty, R.R. Culbert, G. Ditson and J. Page. The Peak property was found during this program.

III. WORK DONE

The first phase of the program began with a literature search to identify geologically favourable environments for gold deposits in Nevada. The Viola District was identified as such, and a land status check with Bureau of Land Management data in Reno showed that there was open ground available for staking in the district. A further claim check with the Lincoln County Recorder in Pioche just prior to the beginning of field work confirmed that many of the claim groups were being dropped due to lack of assessment. Traverses throught the area in late Augest Yielded anomalous silver values and follow up work began a month later.

Traverses during this follow up stage found that the geologically most favourable areas were still held by Denison Mines Inc. However since assessment had not yet been filed for the previous assessment year ending 1 September 1984, it was decided to stake and sample the key ground in anticipation of Denison dropping their claims. The claims were abandoned in October, 1984 and the Peak claim group was subsequently recorded in November, 1984. To date a total of 23 rock samples have been collected and analysed for gold, silver and arsenic and preliminary geological mapping has been completed.

IV. HISTORY.

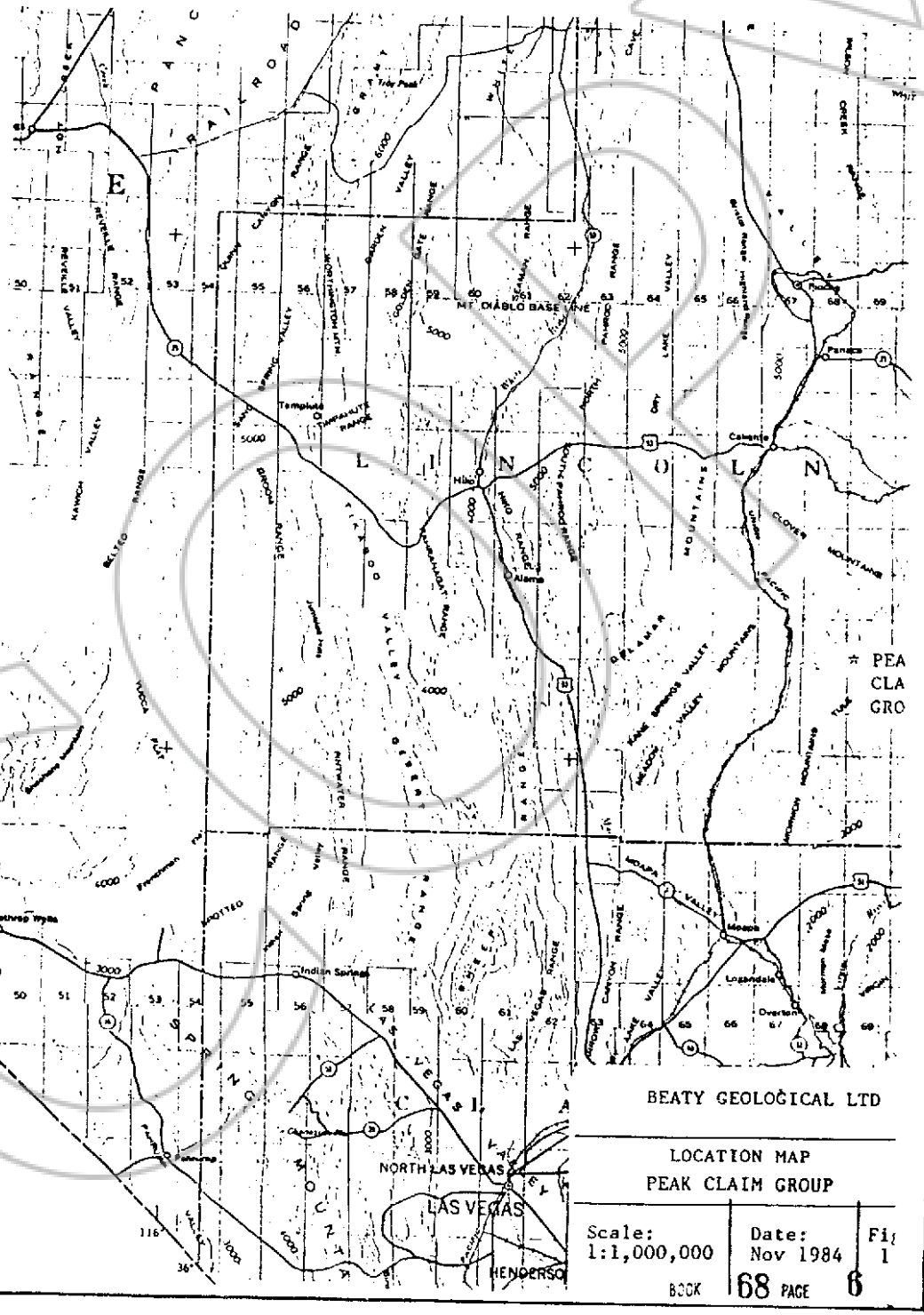
The Viola District has seen intermittent activity since the 1880's when the silver bearing Cherokee vein was discovered. The numerous small pits, shafts and old workings in the area testify to the continuing interest in the area over the decades. The deposits are primarily argentiferous lead-zinc-copper veins. Mercury has been produced from the Blue Nose Peak area, and fluorite was mined during the 1950's from replacement bodies in silicified limestone. Production from the district from 1915 - 1959 was 359 oz gold, 5,159 oz of silver, 4,100 lbs of copper, 1,500 lbs of lead, and 11,050 tons of fluorspar.

More recently, in the 1980's, the district has seen extensive staking by the majors, including AMAX Exploration Inc., AMOCO Minerals Co., and Denison Mines Inc. The area covered by the Peak claims has been most recently held by Denison Mines Inc.

V. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Peak 1-10 claim group is located in the Viola Mining District; Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 69 East; Lincoln County, Nevada. The Viola Mining District is approximately 40 km south of Caliente and 150 km northeast of Las Vegas. Topographically it forms the southern extension of the Clover Mountains, where a series of low

Lincoln County



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LOCATION MAP
PEAK CLAIM GROUP

Scale:	Date:	Fi
1:1,000,000	Nov 1984	1

BOOK 68 PAGE 6

rolling hills meets the Tule Desert. Road access to the Peak claim group is good. Numerous dirt roads cross the claim group area, branching out from a gravel road which leaves State Highway No. 317 (gravel) at Lyman Crossing. The Union Pacific Railway approaches to within 12 km of the Peak claim group as it follows Meadow Valley Wash to the west.

VI. CLAIMS INFORMATION

The Peak claim group consists of 10 lode claims, details of which are:

Claim Name	Location Date
Peak 1 - 8	6 October, 1984
Peak 9 & 10	7 October, 1984

Assessment must be filed with:

BLM, Reno: 30 December, 1985

Lincoln County, Pioche: 1 September, 1986

VII. GEOLOGY

The Viola Mining District covers three windows of late Paleozoic limestones which are exposed through a blanket of Tertiary volcanics. Alteration of both the volcanics and limstones near the contact is common, and jasperoid replacement of limestones is thought to have resulted from ponding of silic solutions below the volcanics.

The Peak claim group covers a portion of the contact between the Tertiary volcanics and the Mississippian age Monte Cristo Limestone exposed in the central window. The Monte Cristo Limestone is a bedded, grey limestone that strikes north and dips west at 30 to 35°. The blanket of Tertiary volcanics consists of a series of rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs and andesite flows. Secondary silicification is common along the contact. Replacement by silica and infilling of small voids is very common in both the volcanics and limestone. Jasperoid caps the topographic highs, including Blue Nose Peak. Quartz

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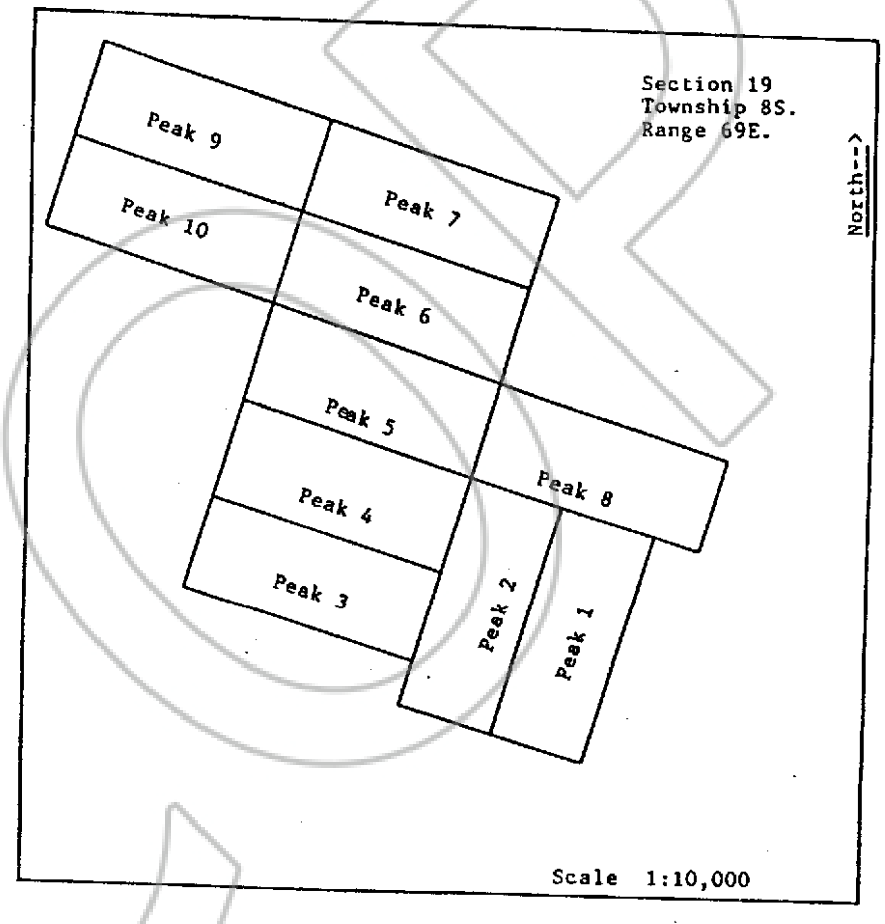
PEAK CLAIM GROUP

CLAIM MAP



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Jay W. Page B.A.,B.Sc.
5 November, 1984

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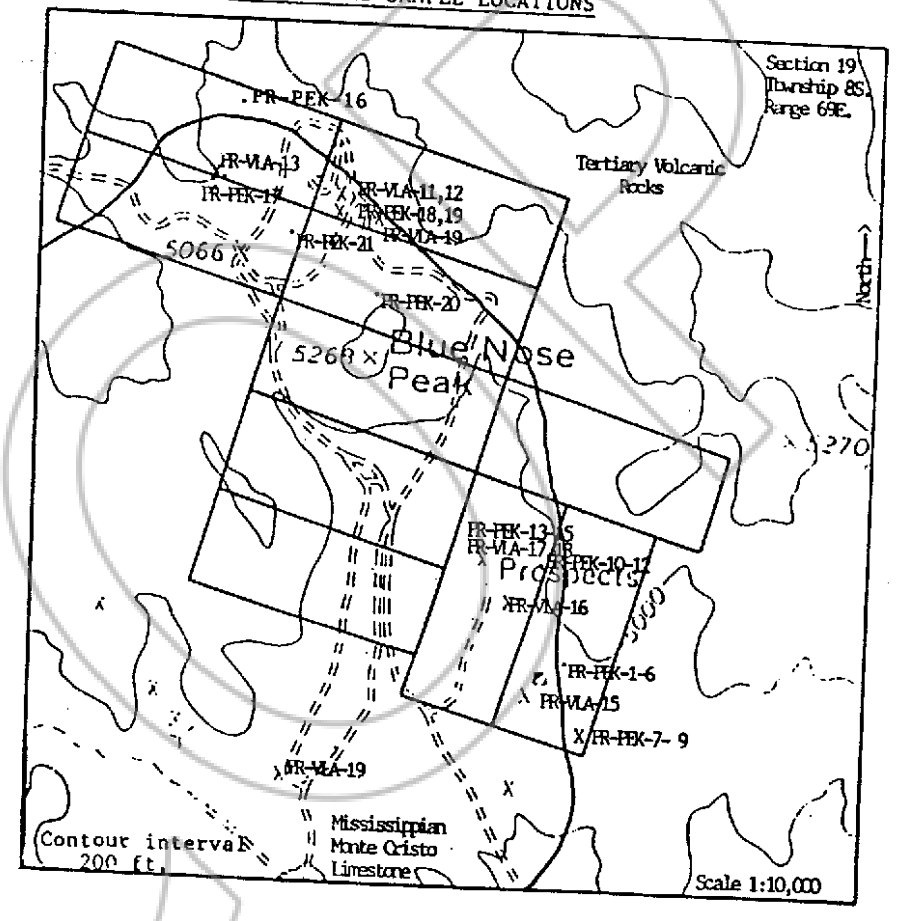
PEAK CLAIM GROUP

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS



Beaty Geological Ltd.
Jay W. Page B.A.,B.Sc.
5 November, 1984

veining is rare. A number of old shafts on the property exploited barite-calcite-limonite veins which contained minor amounts of malachite, galena, pyrolusite and silver.

These veins commonly conform to bedding which dips at low angles in the southern part of the claim group, while northwest of Blue Nose Peak the veins crosscut bedding and dip more steeply. Clay alteration is patchy but usually associated with the jasperoids.

VIII RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Rock samples collected on the property have returned a number of high silver and arsenic values, but gold values are low. All of the very high silver values came from veins exposed by old shafts or from vein material in the shaft dumps. The dominant mineralogy of these veins is barite-calcite, with lesser amounts of limonite and pyrolusite, and trace amounts of malachite, galena (cerussite, anglesite) and silver (argenite). There is no quartz or silicate minerals in the veins. These veins probably represent a low temperature oxide facies in the late stages of a high level epithermal system.

In contrast to this, the silica flooding seen along the limestone volcanic contact probably indicates higher temperature solutions in a slightly acid, buffered environment. The jasperoids generated under these conditions certainly formed in a different environment than the low temperature oxide facies veins and they are probably not co-genetic

The clay alteration zones are the result of solfateric alteration of the limestone host by acid vapors condensing above a boiling zone. However, the small areas of clay alteration testify to the limited extent of the boiling episodes. The alteration zones tend to occur in the same areas as the barite-calcite veins, but it is not cle that they are related to the same structures, or to each other.

The jasperoids contain slightly anomalous amounts of silver. The clay alteration contains generally low silver, but high arsenic and mercury.

The differences in structure, mineralogy and geochemistry between the veins and the jasperoid zones indicate that these formed during discrete events. The barite-calcite veins may be related to late Tertiary basin and range faulting as they have a similiar orientation. The vein mineralogy suggests low temperature oxidizing conditions. If higher temperature conditions existed at depth during vein formation, it is possible that silica and precious metals may have been deposited as the solutions cooled, reacted with the limestone host and/or began to encounter oxidizing conditions. If deposited in veins, this could form a bonanza type deposit; if the solutions were "soaked up" by a porous limestone, then a "Carlin type" lower grade bulk tonage deposit could exist.

In conclusion, the Peak claim group has potential for a bonanza type silver and possibly gold deposit at depth related to the barite-calcite veins. Some potential for a "Carlin type" low grade bulk tonnage may also exist.

It is recommended that the following program be undertaken on the property to further evaluate its potential:

Phase I

1.	Detailed geological, structural and alteration mapping, and rock sampling	$6,000
2.	Studies of the vein geochemistry to indicate temperature and chemical conditions of formation	$2,000
	Estimated cost:	$8,000

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Phase II (contingent upon results from Phase I)

1.	Rotary or reverse circulation drilling program. Assume 1,500 ft @ $8.00/ft.	$12,000
2.	Geological supervision, mobilization, assays	8,000
	Estimated cost:	$20,000

REFERENCES

Lovering, T.G. (1972): Jasperiod in the United States - Its Characteristics, Origin, and Economic Significance. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 710 pp. 50 - 57.

Nichols and Lutsey (1972): Topographic Map of Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada - Reno, Map 43.

Stewart and Carlson (1977): Million-Scale Geologic Map of Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada - Reno, Map 57.

Tschanz C.M. and E.H. Pampeyan (1970): Geology and Mineral Deposits of Lincoln County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 73.

BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.

CERTIFICATE

I, J. W. PAGE, hereby certify:

1. That I am a practicing geologist employed by Beaty Geological Ltd. with offices at 208 - 2786 West 16th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.A. (1977), B.Sc. (1984).

3. That I have practiced Mining Exploration in Canada and the United States since 1977 while employed by Placer Development Ltd., D.G. Leighton and Associates Ltd., Bema Industries Ltd., AGIP Canada Ltd., and Beaty Geological Ltd.

4. That the observations and opinions expressed herein are based on my personal examination of the properties, and on a review of available data and reports.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 27th day of November, 1984.

JAY W. PAGE, B.A. B.Sc.

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APPENDIX

GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample No.	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Comments
PR-VLA-11	80.0	910	10	Vein mat. from dump
PR-LVA-12	>100.0	1100	<5	Vein mat. from dump
PR-VLA-13	3.8	850	30	Limonite sponge from dump
PR-VLA-14	4.6	51	<5	Clay, zeolite alteration
PR-VLA-15	89.0	310	115	Vein mat. from dump
PR-VLA-16	19.5	110	<5	Vein mat. from dump
PR-VLA-17	>100.0	890	45	Vein mat. from dump
PR-VLA-18	2.3	65	<5	Carbonacous Limestone
PR-PEK-1	.1	60	1	Altered tuff (clay)
PR-PEK-2	.1	112	1	Altered tuff (silicification)
PR-PEK-3	.4	8	1	Bleached limestone
PR-PEK-4	2.9	92	22	Bleached altered limestone
PR-PEK-5	.6	347	2	Bleached altered limestone
PR-PEK-7	.2	26	1	Bleached altered limestone
PR-PEK-8	149.1	466	170	Limonite clay alteration
PR-PEK-9	384.5	735	230	Limonite-Barite sponge
PR-PEK-10	3.3	22	6	Altered Lst
PR-PEK-11	6.8	69	14	Jasperoid
PR-PEK-12	.3	47	1	Clay alteration
PR-PEK-13	1.4	93	14	Clay alteration
PR-PEK-14	.1	37	4	Clay alteration
PR-PEK-15	.2	3	1	Chalcodonic silica
PR-PEK-16	.3	151	10	Jasperoid
PR-PEK-17	.5	18	1	Lst. Bx with silicious matrix
PR-PEK-18	4.9	80	6	Jasperoid Breccia
PR-PEK-19	.3	2828	1	Limonite-clay alteration
PR-PEK-20	.4	65	2	Jasperoid
PR-PEK-21	2.4	74	3	Jasperoid

Lincoln County

Affidavit or Statement of Annual Assessment Work

(PROOF OF LABOR)

ON UNPATENTED MINING CLAIM

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned hereby certifies (~~certify~~) that it (~~has~~) has (~~have~~) expended more than ~~FIFTEEN HUNDRED~~ dollars for labor and improvements, as the annual assessment work for the year ending September 1, 19 85, on the (list claim names here)

HELENE 1 - ~~15~~

N.M.C. Ser. # 320788 - 320802

lode (~~placer~~) mining claim(s) in Section 25, Township 5S, Range 64E, in the Delamar Mining District, in Lincoln County, Nevada, owned by Beaty Geological Inc. for the purpose of holding said claim(s).

The claim map showing said claim(s) is filed as Document No. ~~62249~~ 21264 in the Lincoln County records.

Said labor was performed or improvements made by (name and address) Beaty Geological Inc., P.O. Box 5262, Bellingham, Washington 98227

between the dates of October 4, 1984 and July 31, 1985, and consisted of Geological mapping and geochemical sampling on all claims as per attached report.

'85 Aug 23 P3:52

(Describe work done, and claim or part of claim affected)

Dated this 14th day of August, 19 85

Beaty
(Name of subscriber)
Beaty Geological Inc.
(Witness)

(Witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

23rd day of August, 1985.

A. Anne Murphy

A. ANNE MURPHY
Notary Public - State of Nevada
Appointment Recorded in Washoe County
MY APPOINTMENT EXPIRES JAN 14, 1988

RECORDER'S STAMP

Note 1: This Affidavit or Statement of Annual Assessment work must be filed within 60 days after the performance of labor or making of improvements.

Note 2: "Each locator shall file two copies of a map prepared in accordance with NRS 517.030 with the county recorder in which the claim is located not later than September 1, 1972." NRS 517.230, Subsection 3.

BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.
Contract Geological Services

208-2786 West 16th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6K 3C4
Telephone (604) 734-2774

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

HELENE CLAIM GROUP

DELAMAR MINING DISTRICT
LINCOLN COUNTY
NEVADA

FOR

SUMMIT VENTURES INC.
GIANT BAY RESOURCES LTD.
SALISH RESOURCES LTD.

by

JAY W. PAGE, B.A., B.Sc

NOVEMBER 27, 1984

BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.

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BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.

I SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

1. The Helene claim group consists of 15 lode claims located in the Delamar Mining District about 50 km southwest of Caliente.

2. The property was discovered in mid 1984 during a regional gold exploration program carried out by Beaty Geological Ltd. on behalf of the Nevada Syndicate.

3. Geological mapping and rock sampling have identified several quartz vein breccias which have consistantly yielded high silver values. The average value of chip samples is 27 PPM, and several grab samples have returned values of >100 ppm silver and 1600 ppb gold.

4. It is recommended that a program of additional sampling and geological mapping be carried out to investigate the property's potential for high grade silver mineralization at an estimated cost of $12,000.00 .

II. INTRODUCTION

Nevada is the major gold producing area in the United States. It also contains the largest number of recent gold discoveries and major deposits under active development. This is chiefly due to the outstanding geological environment of Nevada for gold and silver deposits which prevail throughout Nevada and extend into western Utah, northwestern Arizona and southeastern California. The deposits and the Nevada climate and terrain are ideally suited to heap leaching, hence the deposits are profitable at less than half the grade of marginal Canadian deposits. For example, Lacana is now bringing its Relief Canyon deposit into production at an average grade of 0.038 opt. Recognition of this environment led the Nevada Syndicate to fund a regional exploration program in eastern Nevada in 1984. The program was carried out by geologists R.J. Beaty, R.R. Culbert, G. Ditson and J. Page. The Peak property was found during this program.

III. WORK DONE.

The first phase of the program began with a literature search to identify geologically favourable environments in Nevada. The Delamar District was identified as such, and a land status check with Bureau of Land Management data in Reno showed that there was open ground available for staking in the district. A further claim check with Lincoln county Recorder in Pioche just prior to the beginning of field work confirmed that many of the claim groups were being dropped due to lack of assessment. Traverses through the area in early September yielded anomalous gold and silver values, and follow up work began a month later. Detailed work during the follow up stage identified the most geologically favourable areas, fifteen lode

claims were staked, and preliminary geological mapping was completed. A total of 26 rock grab and chip samples have been collected and analysed for gold, silver and arsenic.

IV. HISTORY

The Delamar Mining District was a major gold producer around the turn of the century. The entire area, including the Helene claims is covered by numerous old workings, pits and shafts.

More recently the claim group was staked as the Pam group in 1976 by Newmont Exploration Inc. Geophysics was filed for assessment work in 1977, and drill sites were prepared in 1978. The claims were then dropped and staked by Texasgulf Western Inc. in 1981 and 2600 feet of drilling was completed in 1982. No assessment work was filed in 1983 and those claims subsequently lapsed. The Helene claim group was staked in October, 1984.

V. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Helene 1 - 15 claim group is located in the Delamar Mining District; section 25, Township 5 south, Range 64 east; Lincoln County, Nevada. The claim group is immediately northeast of the old Magnolia Mine and Helene townsite. Access to the claim group is good. Several dirt roads cross the claim area and access to them is via the Delamar Road which branches off Highway 93 about 25 miles west of Pioche.


L I N C O L N
* HELENE CLAIM GROU
MT DIABLO BASE LINE
LAS VEGAS
NORTH LAS VEGAS
HENDERSON
BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD
LOCATION MAP
HELENE CLAIM GROUP
Scale:
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BOOK 68 PAGE 22

VI. CLAIM INFORMATION

The Helene claim group consists of 15 lode claims. The southwest side of the claim group is patented ground.

Claim Name	Location Date	BLM Serial No.
Helene 1 - 10	2 October, 1984	320788 - 797
Helene 11 - 15	4 October, 1984	320798 - 802

Assessment must be filed with:

BLM, Reno: 30 December, 1985
Lincoln County, Pioche: 1 September, 1986

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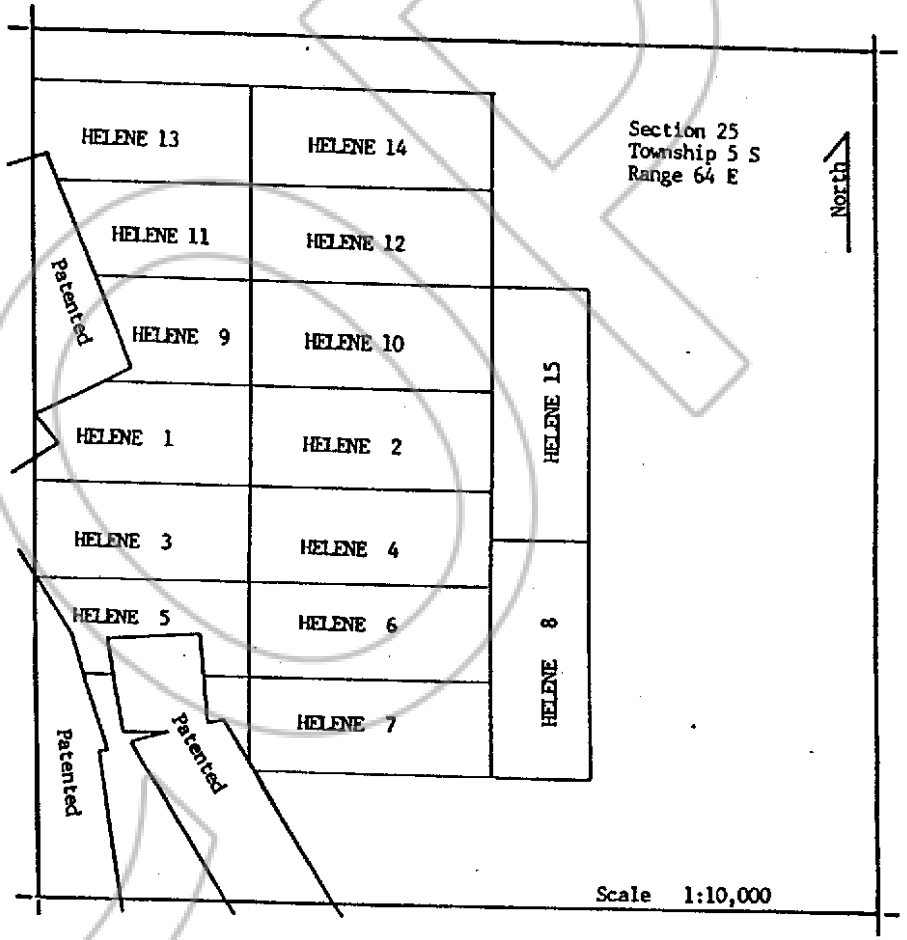
HELENE 1 - 15 CLAIM GROUP

CLAIM MAP



BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.
Jay W. PAGE, B.A., B.Sc.
2 November 1984
Fig.1

VII GEOLOGY

The Helene claim group covers a Cambrian sedimentary sequence which is faulted, and cut by several mineralized quartz vein breccias. This sedimentary sequence begins with the Lower Cambrian Prospect Mountain Quartzite, which is only exposed in the southern part of the claim group. It is in fault contact with the Lower Cambrian Pioche Shale and farther east with the Middle Cambrian Lyndon Limestone, Chisholm Shale and Highland Peak Formations. This sequence of Lower to Middle Cambrian interbedded shales and limestones is conformable and generally strikes north-south with a moderate dip of about 35° to the east. To the northeast the property is covered by a blanket of Tertiary andesites and rhyolite tuffs.

There are two major fault orientations on the property. The most prominent fault strikes at 100° and forms a contact between the Prospect Mountain Quartzite to the south and the Middle Cambrian shale-limestone sequence to the north. This is a steep normal fault; the north side is dropped and there is considerable lateral displacement. A number of pits along the contact expose a quartz vein breccia and in places a limonitic gouge.

The other fault orientation averages 150°/80 SW. It is displayed in southwest part of the claim group where several parallel quartz vein breccias outcrop in the Pioche shale. The breccia consists of unaltered fragments of shale in a quartz and manganiferous rich matrix. To the northeast several pits and adits expose a group of similiarly orientated quartz vein breccias hosted by the Lyndon limestone.

The breccias from these faults formed conducts for mineralizing solutions and were consequently cemented by quartz, which often shows comb structures. Wall rock alteration, and alteration of breccia fragments is minimal; generally there is very little silicification outside the confines of the quartz veins. Vein minerology indicates that leaching and oxidization has taken place.

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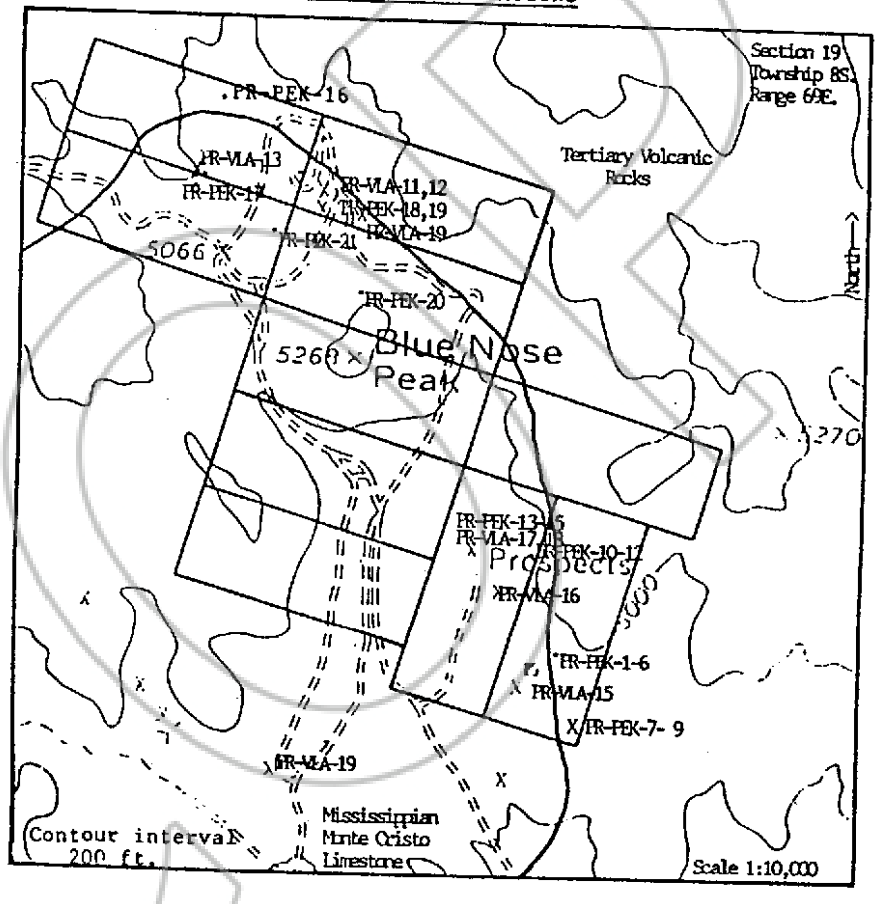
PEAK CLAIM GROUP

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS



Beaty Geological Ltd.
Jay W. Page B.A.,B.Sc.
5 November, 1984

BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.

VIII RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Initial reconnaissance sampling returned anomalous gold and silver values and follow-up work defined those anomalies. Consistently high silver values were obtained from several parallel quartz vein breccias in the Pioche Shale on the southwestern part of the property. Anomalous, but lower values were obtained from a similarly orientated group of veins on the north-central part of the property. The fault contact with the Prospect Mountain Quartzite contained relatively low silver values, with one exception. That sample was very manganiferous, as are most of the high values elsewhere indicating a good association between silver and pyrolusite. Gold values, in general, were consistently low.

The high silver values came from an area with three parallel quartz vein breccias exposed in several pits and outcropping in the Pioche Shale. They average 40 cm thick, are approximately 10 meters apart and are traceable along strike for about 150 meters. The average silver value of eight chip samples was 27 ppm. The Magnolia Mine, 350 meters to the southwest, provides what may be a model for the property: the high silver low gold ore was mined in similarly oriented structures, although hosted in a volcanic breccia. The limit of economic ore in the mine was between levels 2 and 3 , or at about 5650 feet elevation. If similar geochemistry boiling levels can be assumed for the Helene claim group, then the maximum depth of ore would be approximately 100 meters below the surface. Given the lack of gold values, limited tonnage and the sporadic nature of the ore shoots noted in the Magnolia Mine, it is unlikely that this would be an economic proposition. However, other silver producers in similar areas were much more extensive and this potential may hold true for the property.

It is recommended that a limited program of additional sampling and geological mapping be carried out both at the surface showings and within the underground workings on the property to investigate the property's potential for higher grade silver mineralization. Sufficient work has been completed for the first year's assessment requirements and this should be filed in 1985.

The estimated cost for detailed surface mapping and sampling, and for rehabilitation and sampling of old shafts on the property is $12,000.00.

REFERENCES

Lovering, T.G. (1972): Jasperiod in the United States - Its Characteristics, Origin, and Economic Significance. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 710 pp. 50 - 57.

Nichols and Lutsey (1972): Topographic Map of Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada - Reno, Map 43.

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Tschanz C.M. and E.H. Pampeyan (1970): Geology and Mineral Deposits of Lincoln County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 73.

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1. That I am a practicing geologist employed by Beaty Geological Ltd. with offices at 208 - 2786 West 16th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.A. (1977), B.Sc. (1984).

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DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 27th day of November, 1984.

JAY W. PAGE, B.A. B.Sc.

BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.

APPENDIX

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS - ROCK SAMPLES

Sample No.	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Comments
CR-DEL-01	>100.0	17	55	Quartz Vein breccia
CR-DEL-02	>100.0	12	1600	Shaft dump, Qtz. bx.
CR-DEL-03	8.3	81	90	Quartz Vein breccia
CR-DEL-04	8.4	90	45	Shaft, Limonite gouge
CR-DEL-05	6.2	30	40	Shaft dump, Qtz. bx.
PR-HEL-01	0.3	63	30	Silicious float
PR-HEL-02	3.2	315	40	CR-DEL-4
PR-HEL-03	0.4	14	<5	Limestone breccia
PR-HEL-04	3.5	115	45	Limonite gouge
PR-HEL-05	24.0	125	100	Shaft dump, Qtz. bx.
PR-HEL-06	>100.0	750	45	adit dump, oxide faci
PR-HEL-07	11.3	15	10	adit dump, Qtz. bx.
PR-HEL-08	5.5	110	10	Limonite gouge
PR-HEL-09	12.8	295	170	Limonite-clay alterat
PR-HEL-10	2.0	67	5	adit dump, Qtz. bx.
PR-HEL-11	36.0	135	45	dump, Limonite-qtz sp
PR-HEL-12	1.0	30	<5	quartz breccia
PR-HEL-13	2.8	7	<5	1M. chip, qtz. bx.
PR-HEL-14	1.4	7	<5	1M. chip, CR-DEL-1
PR-HEL-15	42.0	10	30	1M. chip, CR-DEL-1
PR-HEL-16	37.0	5	15	0.5M chip, CR-DEL-1
PR-HEL-17	53.0	9	25	0.5M chip, qtx. bx.
PR-HEL-18	22.0	14	30	0.5M chip, qtz. bx.
PR-HEL-19	27.0	5	175	quartz breccia
PR-HEL-20	36.0	4	25	quartz breccia
PR-HEL-21	4.8	24	<5	CR-DEL-3

No. 83731
FILED AND RECORDED AT REQUEST OF
Beaty Geological Ltd.
Oct. 21, 1985
AT 1 MINUTES PAST 1 O'CLOCK
P M IN BOOK 68 OF OFFICIAL
RECORDS, PAGE 16 LINCOLN
COUNTY, NEVADA.
COUNTY RECORDER