Form 3060-1 (July 1984)	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	Serial Number NVN-087749

Mineral Report

Travis Farms
BLM Land Sale
Application No. NVN-087749

FEDERAL LANDS INVOLVED

Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada
T. 21 N., R. 39 E.,
Sec. 2, SW1/4; Sec. 3, SE1/4; Sec. 10, NE1/4; Sec. 14, W1/2
Totaling Approximately 800 acres
Churchill County, Nevada

Prepared By:

4/19/2012
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4/19/12
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Stillwater Field Office
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Technical Review:

4/23/12
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SECTION 1.0 – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR MANAGERS

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Stillwater Field Office proposes a sale of approximately 800 acres of public land to Travis Farms in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA Section 203). The subject lands are located approximately 30 miles west northwest of the town of Austin, Nevada, in T. 21N., R. 39E., secs. 2, 3, 10, and 14, Mount Diablo Meridian. The BLM serial case file number for the sale is NVN 087749. This report assesses the mineral potential of the proposed four parcels of public land as required by statutory authority.

The surface and mineral estate within the proposed sale are owned by the United States. The entire proposed sale of subject land is unencumbered by mining claims, mineral leases, mineral material permits or material site right-of-ways (ROW). There is one power line ROW which runs along the east side of the subject land in section 14, T. 21N., R. 39E. The power line currently supplies power to the private land owned by Travis Farms.

Travis Farms currently owns the west half of section 11 and the west half of section 23, T. 21N., R. 39E.. These parcels are patented and adjoin the subject land. The Travis Farms patented land is currently under alfalfa cultivation and irrigation. With the exception of the Travis Farm patented land, subject lands are surrounded by BLM land in all directions.

Subject land is situated in the north end of Edwards Creek Valley, Churchill County, Nevada. The valley consists of a flat closed basin composed of Quaternary Younger alluvium, Lake Lahontan deposits, playa deposits, and young fan gravels from the surrounding hills and mountains. No bedrock outcrops were observed on the subject land. Subject land is sparsely vegetated with high desert scrub brush typical of Nevada playas.

The subject land has low potential for metallic mineral resources based on indirect evidence. There is no indication that uranium or thorium exist within the subject land. The subject land has low potential for nonmetallic or industrial mineral resources. The property is not considered prospectively valuable for oil, gas, and coal resources. It has a low potential for geothermal resources and for salable resources of mineral material. Development of geothermal, mineral materials or metallic minerals would impact surface use.

1.1. RECOMMENDATION

From the review of this mineral potential report and the field reconnaissance performed on the subject land, BLM concludes that a low potential exists on the subject lands for mineral resources. The sale of the subject lands will not significantly affect the availability of mineral resources on a local or national level.

SECTION 2.0 – INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this mineral report is to satisfy the legal requirements in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). FLPMA requires that a qualified mining engineer, engineering geologist, or geologist prepare a report which provides information on general geology, known mineral deposits, past or present mineral production, mining claims and mineral leases. The report must also evaluate future mineral potential, and present and potential market demands with regards to locatable, salable and leasable minerals. This report conforms to BLM Manual 3060 and is intended solely for evaluation of mineral potential in the context of the subject sale and is not intended for any other purpose.

Subject land was visited on March 2, 2010. Personnel involved were: Coreen Francis - BLM supervisor, Kenneth Depaoli - BLM Geologist, Daniel Westermeyer - BLM recreation specialist, Terry Reed - Chambers Project Manager, Harold Brewer and Jeff Northrup - Chambers Archaeologists, Paul Stobel - Chambers Geologist, Craig Travis - Proponent/owner, and Erik Hayes - Terracon CEM.

Subject land lies at the north end of Edwards Creek Valley, Churchill County, NV. The valley consists of a flat lake bed (playa), composed of recent valley fill gravels and lake bed deposits typical of northern Nevada closed basin playas. With the exception of the Travis Farms patented land under alfalfa cultivation and irrigation, the subject land and immediate surrounding area is sparsely vegetated with high desert scrub brush.

With the exception of the Travis Farms patented land, two grazing allotments, and a power line right-of-way (Figure 3B), no current commercial use of the subject land or immediate surrounding area was observed. Travis Farms has provided electricity to its cultivation operations and utilizes irrigation via wells and electric pumps.

2.1. LAND INVOLVED

The proposed Travis Farms Land Sale, serial number NVN 087749, is in Churchill County, Nevada, and is legally described as:

Mount Diablo Meridian

T. 21 N., R. 39 E.,
sec. 2, SW1/4
sec. 3, SE1/4
sec. 10, NE1/4
sec. 14, W1/2
Containing 800 acres, more or less.

Access to the subject land is achieved by proceeding west from Austin, NV along Highway 50 for approximately 28 miles, then north along an unpaved Churchill County maintained road for approximately 8 miles to the center of the subject lands area. The location of the subject lands within Nevada is provided in Figure 1. A more detailed map is provided in Figure 2.

2.2. STATUS OF RECORD DATA

The Master Title Plat, which provides data regarding land status and existing rights-of-way is shown in Figures 3a and 3b and an enlargement is provided in Figures 4a and 4b.

Travis Farms currently owns the west half of section 11 and the west half of section 23, T. 21N., R. 39E. These parcels adjoin the subject land. The United States reserved ditches and canals from both parcels of patented land and potassium and sodium from the northern parcel. Both patents left federal ownership under the authority of the Desert Land Act (Patent Numbers 27-69-0038 and 27-69-0160).

The subject land for the Travis Farms BLM land sale NVN-087749 is unencumbered by active mining claims, leases, or mineral patents.

The surface and mineral estates of the subject lands are currently owned by the United States.

SECTION 3.0 – DESCRIPTION OF GEOLOGY

3.1. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The subject land is located in the northeast portion of Churchill County in the Edwards Creek Valley. The site is located in the Basin and Range Province. This province is characterized by north-northeast trending mountain ranges separated by down-faulted alluvial valleys. Average distance between mountain ranges is about 15 miles.

The valley consists of a flat lake bed (playa), composed of recent valley fill gravels and lake bed deposits typical of northern Nevada closed basin playas.

Elevations for the area of the parcels range from 5,180 to 5,240 feet. Slopes tend to be from northeast to southwest along the bottom of the Edwards Creek Valley, gradually leading to the foot of the New Pass Range to the east and the Clan Alpine Range to the west. The New Pass Range reaches over 9,000 feet in elevation while the Clan Alpine Range reaches over 9,900 feet.

3.2. ROCK UNITS (LITHOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY)

The subject land consists entirely of younger alluvium playa deposits and young fan gravels of Quaternary age. Underlying the Quaternary alluvium deposits at an unknown depth, are most likely rock units of primarily Tertiary age extrusive and intrusive rhyolite to rhyodacite, as evidenced in outcrop in the Clan Alpine Range immediately to the northwest of the subject land, and possibly Triassic age Augusta Mountain Formation consisting primarily of massive gray locally bioclastic limestone (Willden and Speed, 1974, p. 7) as evidenced in outcrop in the northern New Pass Mountains immediately to the northeast of the subject land.

3.3. STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY AND TECTONICS

Similar to most of Nevada, this portion of Churchill County has had at least four major orogenic episodes. During the Antler orogeny, a thick sequence of siliceous and volcanic rocks that were deposited in western Nevada was transported along the Roberts Mountain Thrust into Lander County. A

series of orogenic episodes took place in the Jurassic and Cretaceous. During the late Tertiary and Quaternary time, Basin and Range block faulting occurred and continues to dominate the province (Willden and Speed, 1974, p. 30). These Basin and Range faults trend east-northeast and are spaced about 15 miles apart.

The Clan Alpine Range, west-northwest of the subject lands area, is a result of block faulting, much of which is Holocene. The west margin of the range is underlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks along much of its length, and these rocks are downthrown by normal faults relative to the mountain range proper lying to the east (Willden and Speed, 1974, p. 44).

The New Pass Mountains, east of the subject lands, contain Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic rocks, all of which are cut by normal faults. The Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks are folded. The oldest rocks in the New Pass Mountains consist of chert, siltstone, and greenstone which are assigned a late Paleozoic age. Observed minor folds are spares in these rocks, but a penetrative axial plane foliation is widespread and generally parallels bedding such that strong macroscopic folding is suggested. The upper Paleozoic rocks are unconformably overlain by siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, and welded tuff believed to be of Permian and Triassic age. The Mesozoic rocks are overlain by rhyolitic volcanic rocks of probable Miocene age and are faulted against them at places (Willden and Speed, 1974, pp. 4-8).

3.4. HISTORICAL GEOLOGY

The geologic history of Central Nevada is marked by periods of tectonism followed by periods of volcanism and sedimentation. The first pulse of tectonism was the Late Devonian and Early Mississippian-aged Antler orogeny. The Roberts Mountain Thrust carried rocks of the siliceous and volcanic assemblage eastward as much as 100 miles across a terrain of correlative carbonate-assemblage strata (Kleinhampl and Ziony, 1985, p. 171).

The Sonoma orogeny, the second pulse of tectonism, occurred during Late Permian to Early Triassic time. Deformation associated with the orogeny includes folding and eastward displacement of late Paleozoic rocks along low-angle faults (Kleinhampl and Ziony, 1985, p. 171). Renewed shallow water marine sedimentation occurred after the Sonoma orogeny and continued until the earliest Jurassic time. Tectonism was renewed during the late Early Jurassic as the Nevadan orogeny began. South-directed folding and minor thrusting are characteristic of the early phases of the orogeny. Later major thrust faults transported rocks eastward, juxtaposing rocks of diverse terrains (Kleinhampl and Ziony, 1985, p. 171).

The Tertiary Period was a time of widespread but sporadic volcanic activity. Rocks emplaced at this time varied compositionally from rhyolitic tuffs to basalt. During Oligocene and early Miocene time, intrusion and extrusion of rhyolitic to basaltic dikes, domes, and lava occurred spasmodically before, during and after episodes of ignimbrite eruption. Caldera subsidence caused megabreccias and landslide deposits within the Tertiary volcanic rocks (Kleinhampl and Ziony, 1985, p. 171).

During Quaternary time, ongoing Basin and Range tectonism has persisted and valleys continue to fill with sediments shed from surrounding mountain ranges. Rocks affected by early Tertiary tectonic activity continue to be deformed with ongoing seismic activity. Alluvial fans consist of gravel and cobbles near the highlands and grade downward into sand, slit, and clay in the valley bottoms (Kleinhampl and Ziony, 1985, p. 171).

3.5. SITE GEOLOGY

The subject land was visited on March 2, 2010. A pedestrian and vehicle survey of the subject land area was conducted around the perimeter and interior of the subject land by this author.

Existing irrigation wells operated by Travis Farms, as well as outlying stock watering wells, were visited to look for indications that bedrock was encountered during drilling of the wells. Irrigation wells are reported to be about 1000 feet deep (oral commun., Craig Travis, March 2, 2010). A gravel pit immediately east of the subject land area was visited to see if bedrock was encountered during excavation (Pictures 1 and 2). No rock outcrops were observed during the survey. Well cuttings did not appear to have encountered bedrock and the gravel pit did not appear to have encountered bedrock.

The subject land consists entirely of younger alluvium playa deposits and young fan gravels of Quaternary age. The younger alluvium generally is composed of fine-grain sediments, silts, clays, and well-sorted gravel. The gravel is generally reworked alluvial material that occurs as bars, spits and beaches (Willden and Speed, 1974, p29), probably caused by retreating and eventual extinction of confined shallow basin lake that at one time occupied Edwards Creek Valley.

SECTION 4.0 – DESCRIPTION OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

4.1. KNOWN MINERAL DEPOSITS

Geologic information related to the Alpine and New Pass Mining Districts will be used in this report due to the proximity of the subject land to the districts and the amount of published information available.

4.1.1 Alpine Mining District

The Alpine District is essentially that of the Clan Alpine Mountains that lie immediately to the west and southwest of the subject land. The range is made up of folded and faulted Mesozoic rocks, principally fine-grained clastic sediments of Upper Triassic age, intruded by granite and gabbro and unconformably overlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks. High-angle faults displace the rocks and probably are responsible for much of the uplift of the range (Willden and Speed, 1974, p. 58).

Ore deposits include veins in the Mesozoic rocks, contact metamorphic deposits near granitic intrusives, and veins in the Tertiary volcanic rocks. The vein deposits are generally low-grade silver-gold ores. The contact metamorphic deposits are skarns containing local concentrations of scheelite (Willden and Speed, 1974, p. 58). There are no known active mining activities in the vicinity of the subject land and no history of large scale mining operations in the vicinity of the subject land.

4.1.2 New Pass Mining District

The New Pass Mining District is located approximately 5 miles to the east and southeast of the subject land, primarily on the east slope of the New Pass Range, about 25 miles northwest of Austin, in T. 20N. and 21N., R. 40E. and 41E. Although realigned, the Churchill county boundary passes through the middle of the district.

Gold was discovered in the district in about 1864. Limited small-scale production occurred intermittently though the 1960's. Manganese ore was discovered in 1918 and small scale ore production occurred intermittently through the 1950's (Stewart and McKee, 1977, p. 88).

The New Pass Range is made up of chert and quartzite of the Ordovician Valmy Formation overlain by conglomerate of the Battle Formation overthrust by the Pennsylvanian and Permian Havallah sequence, which is depositionally overlain by Triassic rocks. Most of the range consists of Pennsylvanian and Permian shales, siltstones, chert, and greenstone of the Havallah sequence, and of Triassic conglomerate and siltstone that contain some tuffaceous rock in the lower part and limestone in the upper part. These sedimentary rocks in general strike north and dip west in a west-dipping homocline. Volcanic rocks, chiefly ash-flow tuffs with some local units of tuffaceous sedimentary rocks of Tertiary age, overlie the sedimentary rocks in the northern, eastern, and southern parts of the district. Numerous faults have formed a series of gently east-dipping fault blocks. The gold and manganese deposits of the district occur along or near faults that cut rocks of the Havallah sequence (Stewart and McKee, 1977, p. 89).

4.2. MINING CLAIMS, LEASES, AND MATERIAL SITES

According to a search of BLM records, there are no active mining claims or leases on the subject land. No recent claim posts or disturbances were observed on the subject land.

4.3. TYPES OF MINERAL DEPOSITS

The Alpine District ore deposits include veins in the Mesozoic rocks, contact metamorphic deposits near granitic intrusives, and veins in the Tertiary volcanic rocks. The vein deposits are generally low-grade silver-gold ores. The contact metamorphic deposits are skarns containing local concentrations of scheelite (Willden and Speed, 1974, pp. 58-60).

The New Pass District gold deposits consist of free gold, with minor amounts of silver occurring with lead and copper sulfides, carbonates, and oxides, in quartz veins along steeply dipping faults that cut a massive greenstone unit. The veins strike north or northwest and are vertical or dip steeply east or west (Stewart and McKee, 1977, p. 89).

The New Pass District manganese deposits occur as layers and pods of psilomelane, pyrolusite, and black manganese oxide in shale beds between chert layers containing abundant manganese and iron oxides. The manganese-rich material in general parallels the bedding in the shale but locally is concentrated along faults and fractures (Stewart and McKee, 1977, p. 89).

4.4. MINERAL ECONOMICS

There has been no known mineral production from the subject land. A number of small scale strategic, critical, and precious minerals can be found in the Clan Alpine Mountains to the west-southwest of the subject land and in the New Pass Range to the east of the subject land.

SECTION 5.0 – POTENTIAL FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF MINERAL RESOURCES

*Please refer to the Mineral Potential Classification System on page 10 of this report.

5.1. COAL

There are no known deposits of coal in the vicinity of the subject land. Coal bearing units were not observed to exist in the immediate vicinity of the subject land. The land has no potential for coal resources based on observations during site visit and Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 83, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Churchill County, Nevada. Mineral Potential Classification: O/D.

5.2. OIL AND GAS

There are no known occurrences of oil or gas in the vicinity of the subject land. The subject land is not encumbered by an oil and gas lease and there is no evidence of a current or past producing oil and/or gas well. There have not been any oil and gas wells drilled in the immediate vicinity of the subject land. The property is not considered prospectively valuable for oil and gas resources based on observations during site visit and Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 83, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Churchill County, Nevada. Mineral Potential Classification: L/B.

5.3. GEOTHERMAL

There are no hot springs or wells with warm or hot water on the subject land. The subject land is considered to have low potential for geothermal resources based on observations during site visit and the Well Drillers Report of a water well drilled in 1968 (Figure 5) on file with the Nevada Division of Water Resources list the water temperature of 54 degrees F. The well is located in Sec 11, T. 21N., R. 39E. Mineral Potential Classification: L/B.

5.4. SODIUM, POTASSIUM, PHOSPHATE

Sodium and potassium deposits are commonly formed by the continuous evaporation of water in a closed lake basin over a long period of time. The evaporation causes concentration of the mineral salts in lake water and eventual deposition of the minerals in a layer or layers in the lake sediment. The United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S., 1980a & 1980b) considers the area to be prospectively valuable for compounds of sodium and potassium, but not phosphate. There are no known deposits on the surface of the subject land. Mineral Potential Classification: L/B.

5.5. METALLIC MINERALS

It is possible that bedrock with silicified ore zones is buried at a sizeable depth (hundreds or thousands of feet) below the alluvial fill under the subject land. According to a Well Drillers Report from 1968 on file with the Nevada State Division of Water Resources (Figure 5), the 800 foot well did not hit bedrock. The subject land has low potential for metallic mineral resources based on Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 83, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Churchill County, Nevada. There is no indication that metallic minerals exist within the subject lands based upon observations during site visit. Mineral Potential Classification: L/B.

5.6. URANIUM AND THORIUM

No known deposits of uranium or thorium exist on the subject land based on Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 83, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Churchill County, Nevada. There is no

indication that uranium or thorium exists within the subject lands based upon observations during site visit. Mineral Potential Classification: L/B.

5.7. NONMETALLIC MINERALS/INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

The subject land has low potential for nonmetallic or industrial mineral resources based on Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 83, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Churchill County, Nevada. There is no indication that nonmetallic minerals/industrial minerals exist within the subject lands based upon observations during site visit. Mineral Potential Classification: L/B.

5.8. COMMON VARIETY MINERALS

The subject land has low potential for salable resources of mineral material based on Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 83, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Churchill County, Nevada. There is no indication that common variety minerals exist within the subject lands based upon observations during site visit. Mineral Potential Classification: L/B.

SECTION 6.0 – SURFACE INTERFERENCE REPORT

The potential for development of mineral materials and metallic minerals on the subject land is low since no evidence of mineral deposits were observed and depth to bedrock appears to be in excess of 800 feet as evidenced by an existing irrigation well (Figure 5). Mineral Development of any of these minerals would impact surface use.

SECTION 7.0 – CONCLUSIONS

There are no mineral encumbrances such as mining claims, leases or material sites located within the boundary of the subject land.

Based on the site visit and the study of the available information on the subject land, including Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 83, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Churchill County, Nevada, it is concluded that the lands under consideration of the sale have a low potential for the development of locatable minerals. The area is covered with alluvial material to a considerable depth. Although the area may have prospective value for precious metal exploration, there are no indications that the subject land is mineralized. The area is not considered valuable for any of the leasable minerals. The lands do have potential value for the development of sand and gravel resources. However, due to the lack of any nearby commercial market, and the adequate supply of sand and gravel resources in the area, disposal of the subject land would not affect the overall availability of the resource. The subject land has no value for other saleable mineral resources such as building stone.

SECTION 8.0 – REFERENCES CITED*:

Kleinhampl, F.J. & Ziony J.I., 1985, Geology of Northern Nye County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 99A, p171.

Stewart, J.H., McKee, E.H., and Stager, H.K., 1977, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Lander County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 88, p88-89.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1980a, Lands Valuable for Phosphate, Nevada, scale 1:500,000.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1980b, Lands Valuable for Sodium and Potassium, Nevada, Scale 1:500,000

Willden, Ronald, and Speed, Robert C., 1974, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Churchill County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 83, p4-8, 29-30, 58-60.

* Reference section is in conformance with *Suggestions to Authors of the Reports of the USGS, 7th edition, (1991).*

SECTION 9.0 – MINERAL POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM*

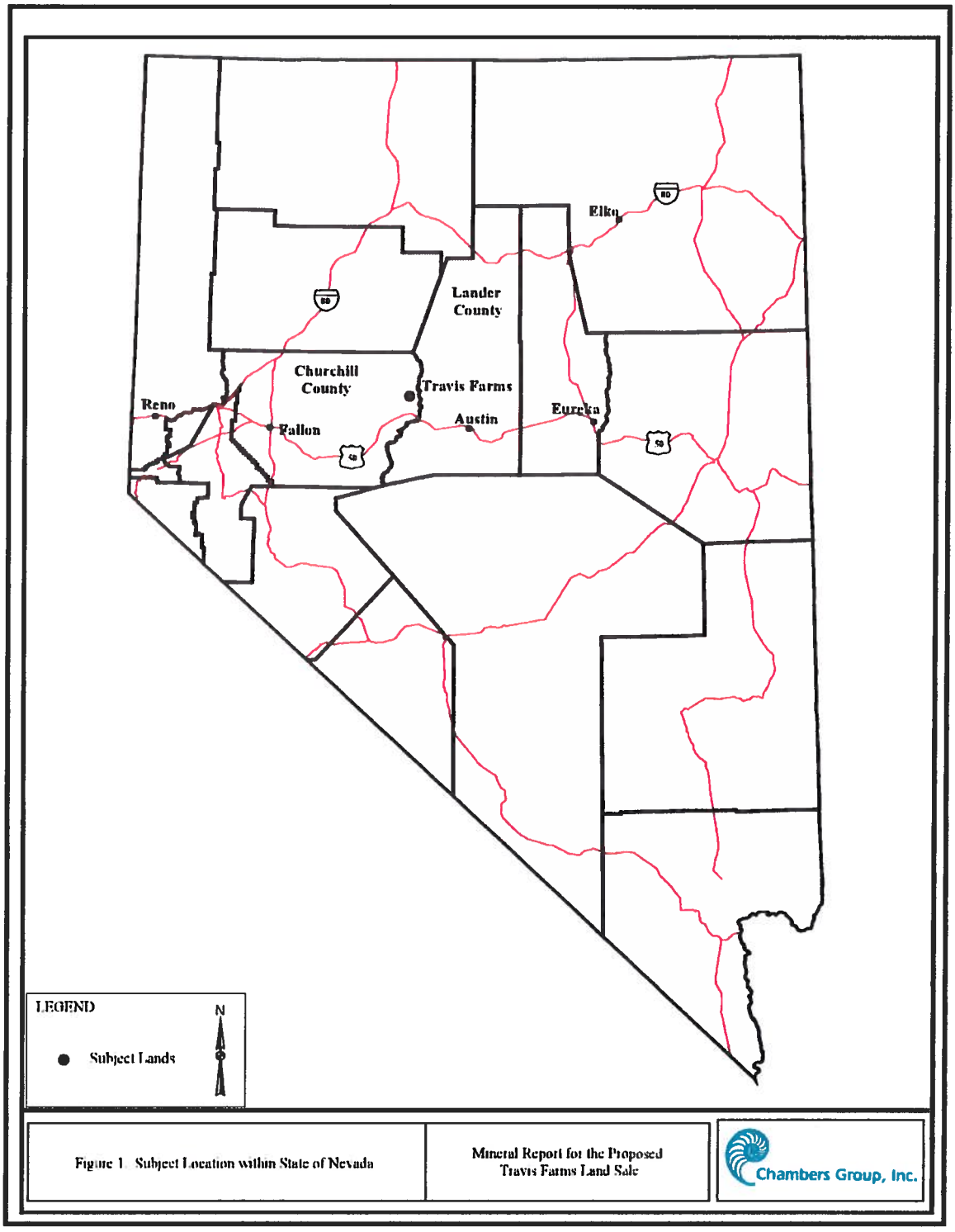
I. Level of Potential
   0. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the lack of mineral occurrences do not indicate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.
   L. The geologic environment and the inferred geologic processes indicate low potential for accumulation of mineral resources.
   M. The geologic environment and the inferred geologic processes reported mineral occurrences or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly indicate moderate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.
   H. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, the reported mineral occurrences and/or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly, and the known mines or deposits indicate high potential for accumulation of mineral resources. The "known mines and deposits" do not have to be within the area that is being classified, but have to be within the same type of geologic environment.
   ND. Mineral(s) potential not determined due to lack of useful data. This notation does not require a level-of-certainty qualifier.

II. Level of certainty
   A. The available data are insufficient and/or cannot be considered as direct or indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources within the respective area.
   B. The available data provide indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.
   C. The available data provide direct evidence but are quantitatively minimal to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.
   D. The available data provide abundant direct and indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

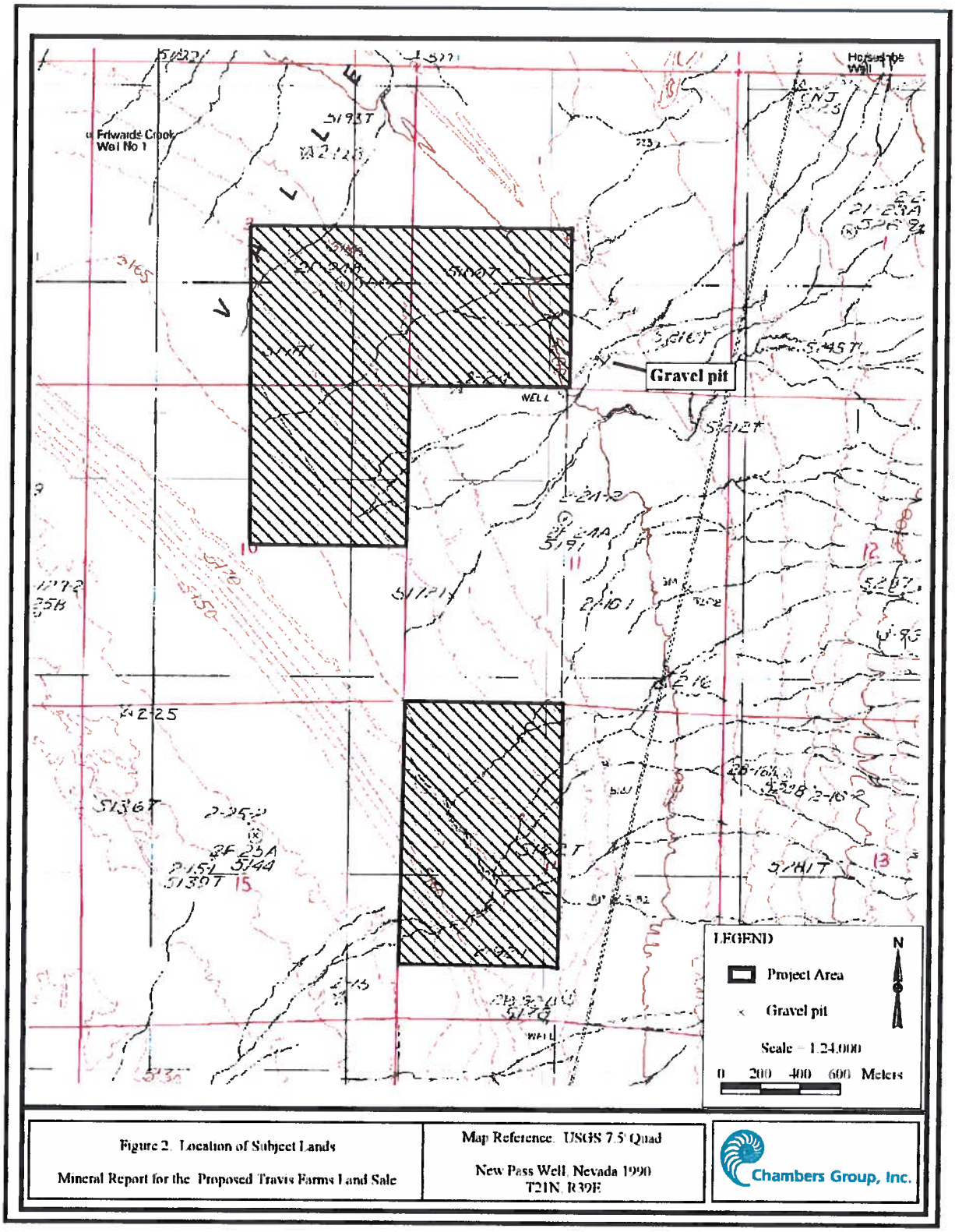
*As used in this classification, potential refers to potential for the presence (occurrence) of a concentration of one or more energy and/or mineral resources. It does not refer to or imply potential for development and/or extraction of the mineral resource(s). It does not imply that the potential concentration is or may be economic, that is, could be extracted profitably.

SECTION 10.0 – FIGURES

10.1. FIGURE 1:



10.2. FIGURE 2:


Gravel pit
LEGEND
Project Area
Gravel pit
N
Scale = 1:24,000
0 200 400 600 Meters
Figure 2. Location of Subject Lands
Mineral Report for the Proposed Travis Farms Land Sale
Map Reference: USGS 7.5' Quad
New Pass Well, Nevada 1990
T21N, R39E
Chambers Group, Inc.

10.3. FIGURE 3A:

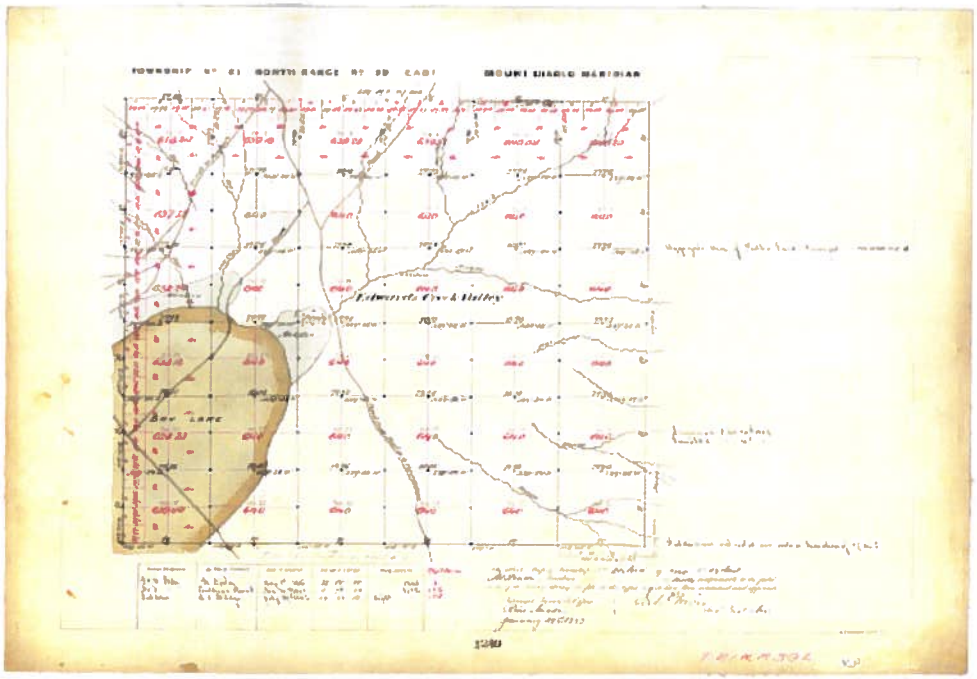


Figure 3. Master Title Plat for MDB&M., T.21N., R.39E.

FIGURE 3B:

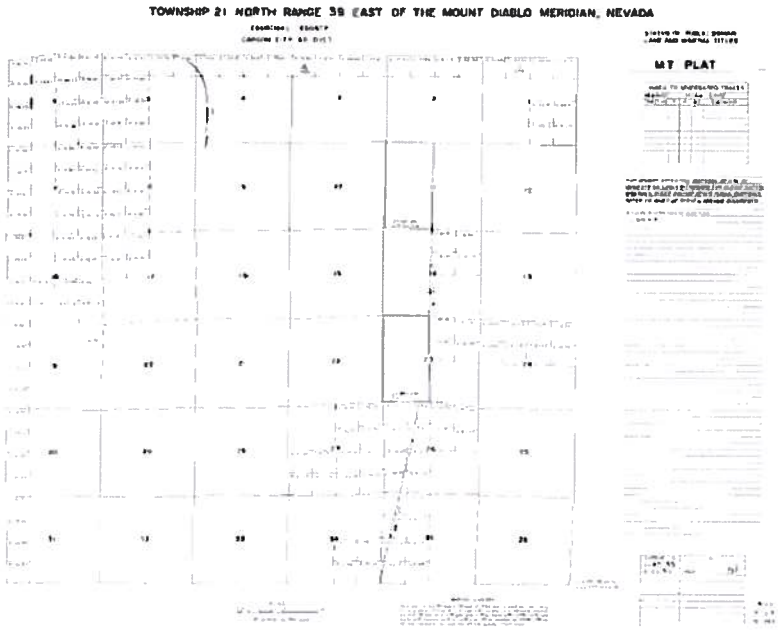


Figure 3. Master Title Plat for MDB&M., T.21N., R.39E.

10.4. FIGURE 4A:

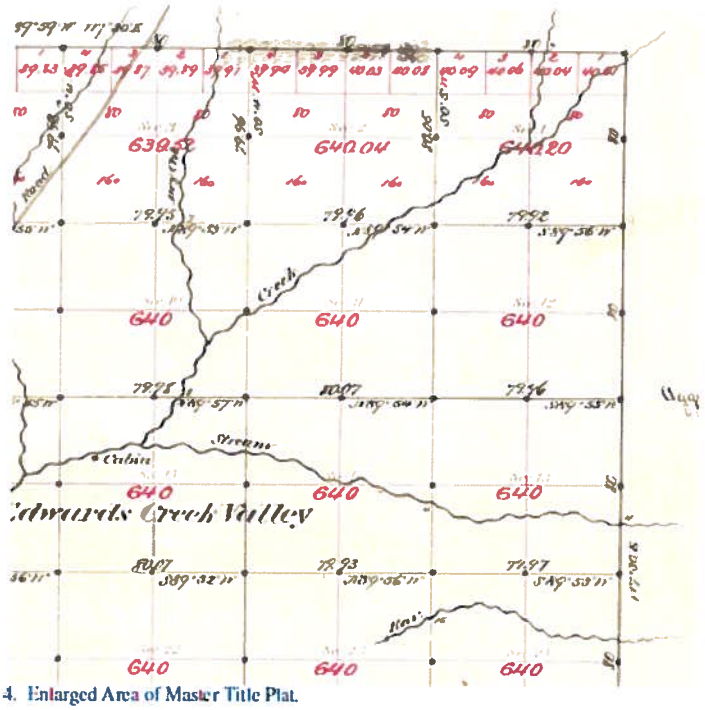


Figure 4. Enlarged Area of Master Title Plat.

FIGURE 4B:

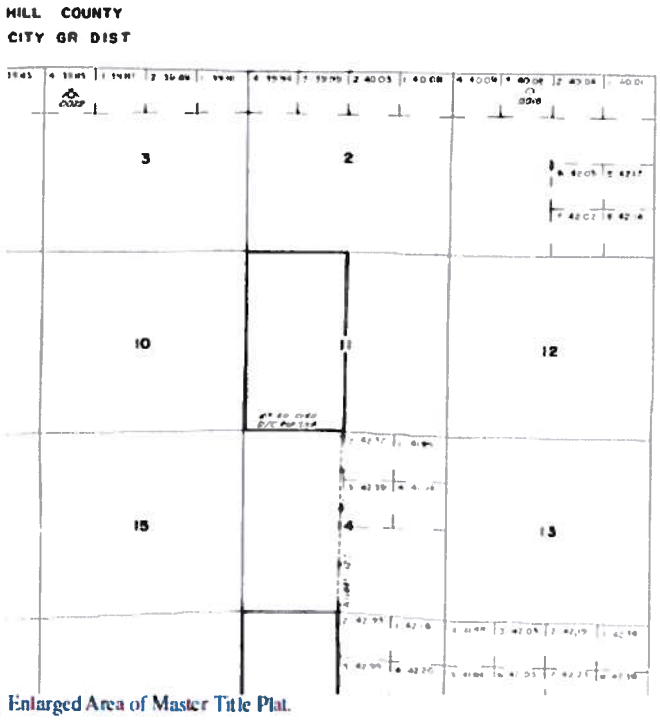


Figure 4. Enlarged Area of Master Title Plat.

10.5. FIGURE 5:

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

STATE OF NEVADA
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

WELL DRILLERS REPORT
Please complete this form in its entirety

OFFICE USE ONLY
Log No. 10103
Permit No. 22678
Basin Edwards Cr. V
25085

1. OWNER [illegible] Oil Co. ADDRESS P.O. Box 3999
[illegible] City, Nevada 89[illegible]

2. LOCATION ¼ ¼ ¼ Sec. 11 T. 21 N/S R. 39 E. Churchill County
PERMIT NO. [illegible] Joe L. Bailey Water Rights Spec.

3. TYPE OF WORK: New Well ☒ Recondition ☐ Deepen ☐ Other ☐

4. PROPOSED USE: Domestic ☐ Irrigation ☒ Test ☐ Municipal ☐ Industrial ☐ Stock ☐

5. TYPE WELL: Cable ☐ Rotary ☒ Other ☐

6. LITHOLOGIC LOG

Material	Water Strata	From	To	Thickness
Soil & sand		0	115	115
Sand & gravel coarse	102	115	217	102
Coarse gravel	173	217	390	173
Silty clay		390	405	15
Sand & small gravel	130	405	540	135
Blue clay silt		540	590	50
Coarse blue gravel	25	590	615	25
Fine silt sand soft		615	641	26
Fine sand some gravel	49	641	690	49
Soft blue clay		690	701	11
Coarse blue gravel sand	29	701	760	59
Blue clay silt		760	767	7
Gray sand rock hard		767	780	13
Blue sandy clay		780	784	4
Coarse gravel	12	784	796	12
Blue clay		796	800	4

Date started March 3, 19[illegible]
Date completed [illegible] 20, 19[illegible]

7. WELL TEST DATA

Pump RPM	G.P.M.	Draw Down	After Hours Pump
	3500	103	10
	3000	99	13
	2500	87	10
	2000	73	5
	1700	69	1[illegible]

BAILER TEST
G.P.M. ..... Draw down ..... feet ..... hours
G.P.M. ..... Draw down ..... feet ..... hours
G.P.M. ..... Draw down ..... feet ..... hours

8. WELL CONSTRUCTION
Diameter hole 26 inches Total depth 800 feet
Casing record 800' of 16" i.d.
Weight per foot 104 Thickness .250 wall

Diameter	From	To
16 inches	0 feet	800 feet
..... inches	..... feet	..... feet
..... inches	..... feet	..... feet
..... inches	..... feet	..... feet
..... inches	..... feet	..... feet
..... inches	..... feet	..... feet

Surface seal: Yes ☐ No ☒ Type .....
Depth of seal ..... feet
Gravel packed: Yes ☒ No ☐
Gravel packed from 0 feet to 800 feet

Perforations:
Type perforation Milled
Size perforation 16 x [illegible]
From 115 feet to 580 feet
From 590 feet to 615 feet
From 650 feet to 800 feet
From ..... feet to ..... feet
From ..... feet to ..... feet

9. WATER LEVEL
Static water level 61 Feet below land surface
Flow ..... G.P.M.
Water temperature 58 ° F. Quality Good

10. DRILLERS CERTIFICATION
This well was drilled under my supervision and the report is true to the best of my knowledge.

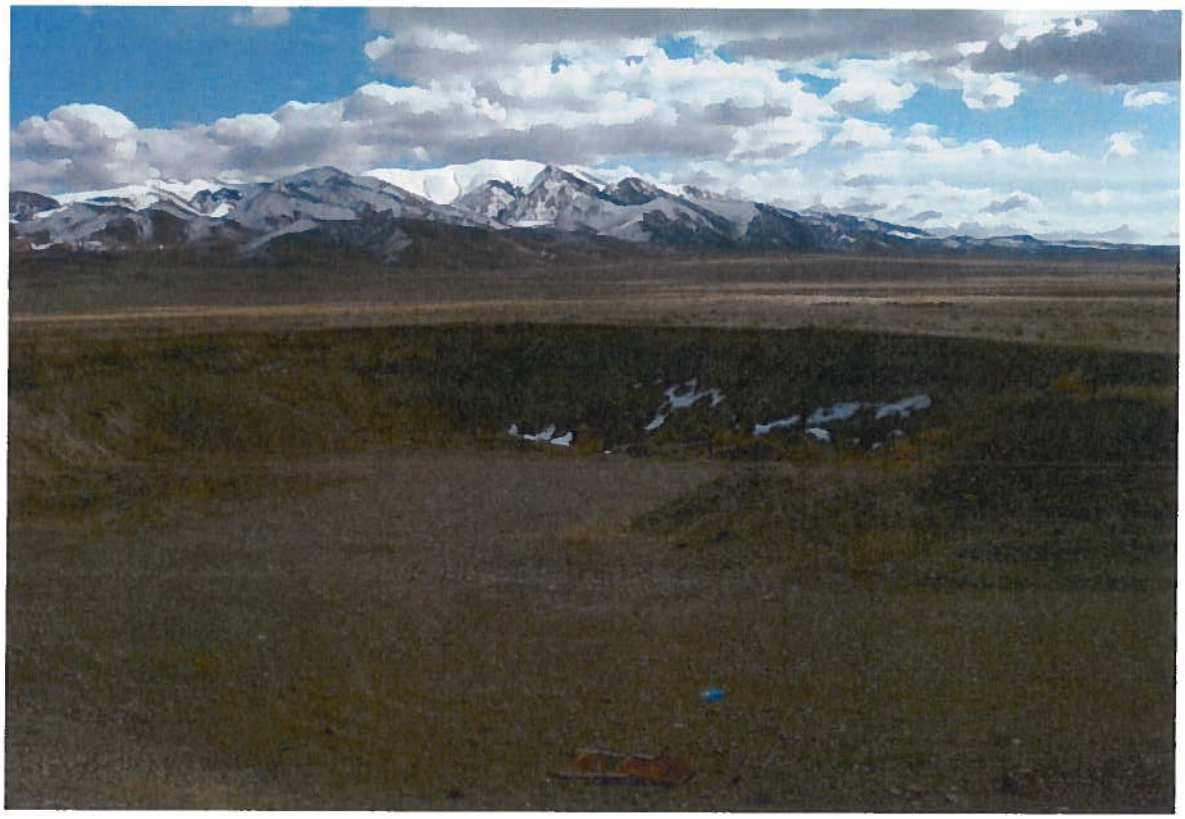
Name [illegible] Inc.
Address 402 Grand Canyon Blvd. Reno
Nevada contractor's license number 7[illegible]
Nevada driller's license number 107
Signed [signature]
Date June 17, 1980

USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY

SECTION 11.0 – PICTURES

11.1. PICTURE 1:

Date Taken: March 2, 2010
By: Paul Strobel
View: South-East
Overview of Gravel Pit East and Northeast of Subject Land



11.2. PICTURE 2:

Date Taken: March 2, 2010
By: Paul Strobel
View: South-East
Gravel Pit Wall showing water sorted gravel bar.