

# SILVER BELL

## Nevada Silver Project



## LOCATION & ACCESS

Silver Bell is a historic high-grade silver-polymetallic mine in the Diamond District of Eureka County, Nevada, with documented past production, underground development, and unmistakable CRD-style mineralization.

Originally worked in the 1930s, the mine includes a shaft, multiple adits, cross-cuts, and roughly 500 feet of underground workings, all driven directly on a mineralized structural-stratigraphic corridor that miners recognized as exceptionally rich.

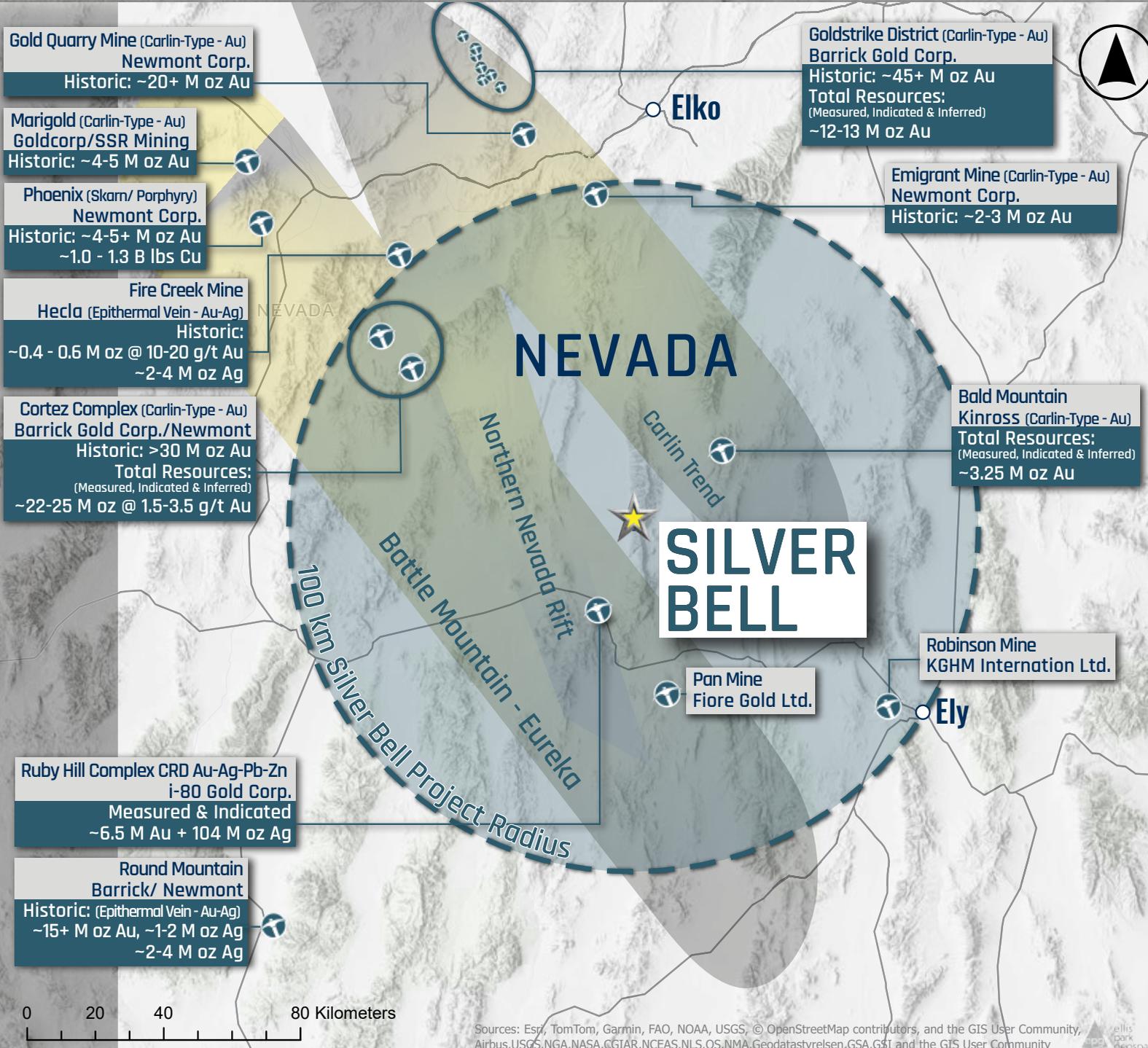
The one documented smelter shipment from July 1937 confirms exceptional silver grade: 1,611 g/t

## PROJECT ACCESS ROAD



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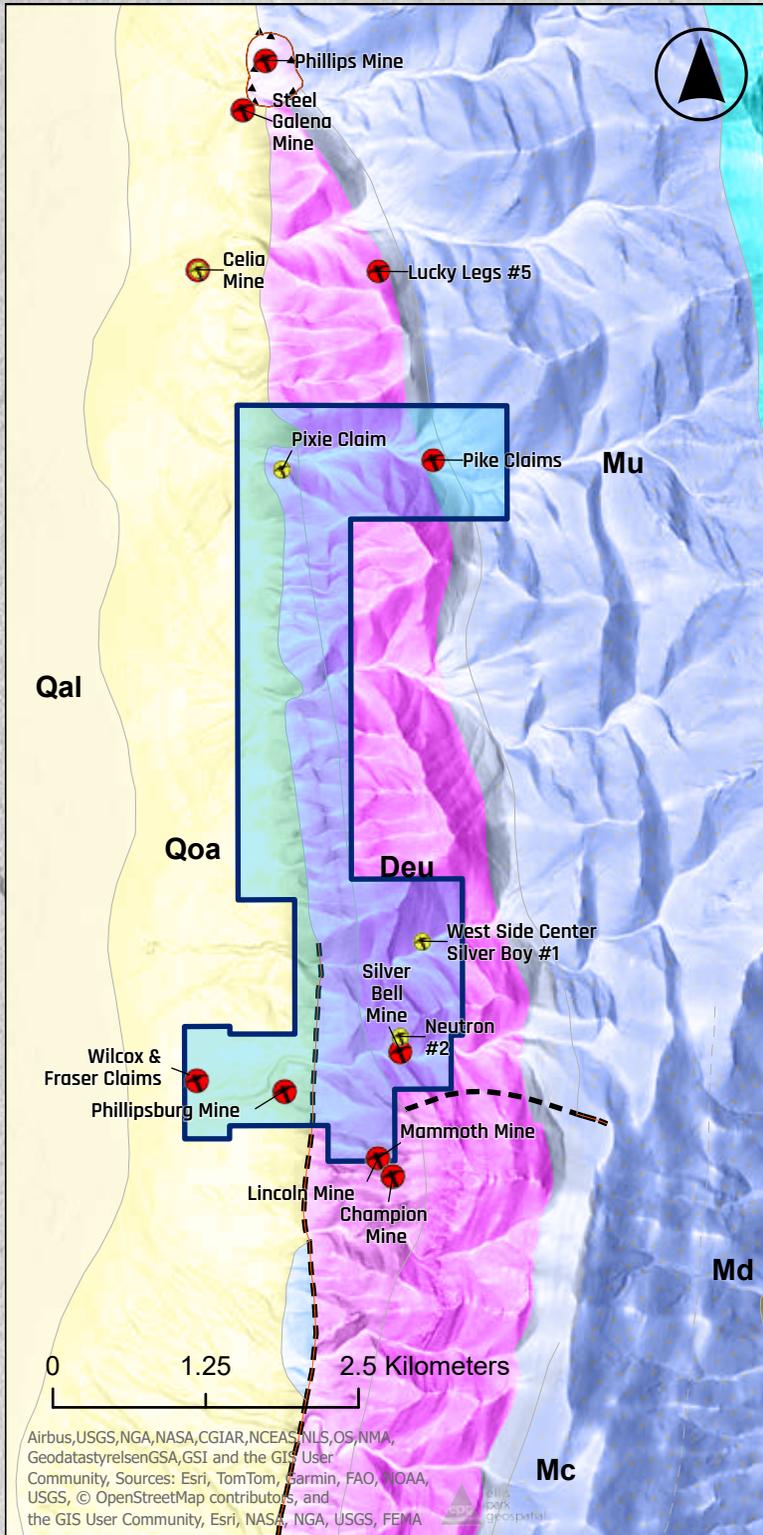


## PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- Bonanza-grade historical production
- Proven polymetallic mineral system with large-scale CRD potential.
- No drilling, geophysics, or modern exploration ever conducted.
- Strong structural corridor capable of hosting multiple vertically extensive ore shoots.
- 2000-acre claim block with confirmed open ground to the north, south, and west for immediate expansion.
- Located on the world-class Eureka-Battle Mountain mineral belt.
- Geological characteristics consistent with deposits exceeding 100-500 Moz AgEq globally.

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## GEOLOGY

The geology is unmistakably linked to CRD (Carbonate Replacement Deposit) systems, which host many of the world's richest silver deposits. Silver Bell sits at a reactive limestone-quartzite contact, intensely silicified and cut by north-south structures dipping 60° west – the exact architecture through which intrusive-driven hydrothermal fluids create high-grade carbonate replacement bodies and associated vein systems.

## CRD SYSTEMS

The metal suite – argentiferous galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, stibnite, plus oxide caps – is a classic CRD-fringe fingerprint.

CRD systems are prized because they generate long, vertically extensive high-grade ore shoots and can host very large ounce counts even within small surface footprints.

### LEGEND NEVADA GEOLOGY

- Qya - Younger alluvium
- QTg - Older gravels (Pleistocene-Pliocene)
- QToa - Older alluvium and alluvial-fan deposits (Pleistocene-Pliocene)
- IPMbc - Bioclastic limestone (Pennsylvanian-Upper Mississippian)
- Dc - Limestone and minor dolomite (Upper-Middle Devonian)
- DSc - Dolomite (Lower Devonian-Silurian)
- Pacl - Sandstone, siltstone, limestone, conglomerate, and carbonaceous limestone (Permian)
- IPMcl - Shale, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate (Middle Pennsylvanian-Lower Mississippian)
- MDcl - Siltstone, limestone, shale, and sandstone (Lower Mississippian-Upper Devonian)
- DOts - Calcareous shale, siltstone, chert, quartzite, and greenstone (Devonian-Ordovician)



**ROCK SAMPLE FROM  
SILVER BELL ORE PILE**



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### Interpretation and Significance

#### **CRD-Grade Ore**

The Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Sb metal suite and elevated lead and zinc grades are consistent with Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD) or CRD-skarn hybrid systems, not small shear-hosted veins.

#### **Exceptional Grade**

Modern Pb-Zn operations typically ship 5-15% combined Pb+Zn. Grades exceeding 1,000 g/t Ag are considered bonanza-level. Copper and antimony enrichment indicates proximity to a zoned hydrothermal feeder system.

#### **Stoped Ore, Not Dump Material**

The ore was rich enough to justify hand sorting, underground mucking, trucking, rail transport, and smelter treatment. In the 1930s, only economically viable ore was shipped—making this a minimum economic grade benchmark.

#### **Antimony Confirmation**

The presence of 3,000 g/t Sb confirms Silver Bell lies within the antimony-enriched portion of the Diamond Range CRD belt, consistent with regional metallogenic zoning and documented stibnite occurrences.

### HISTORIC ADIT



### HISTORIC TAILINGS



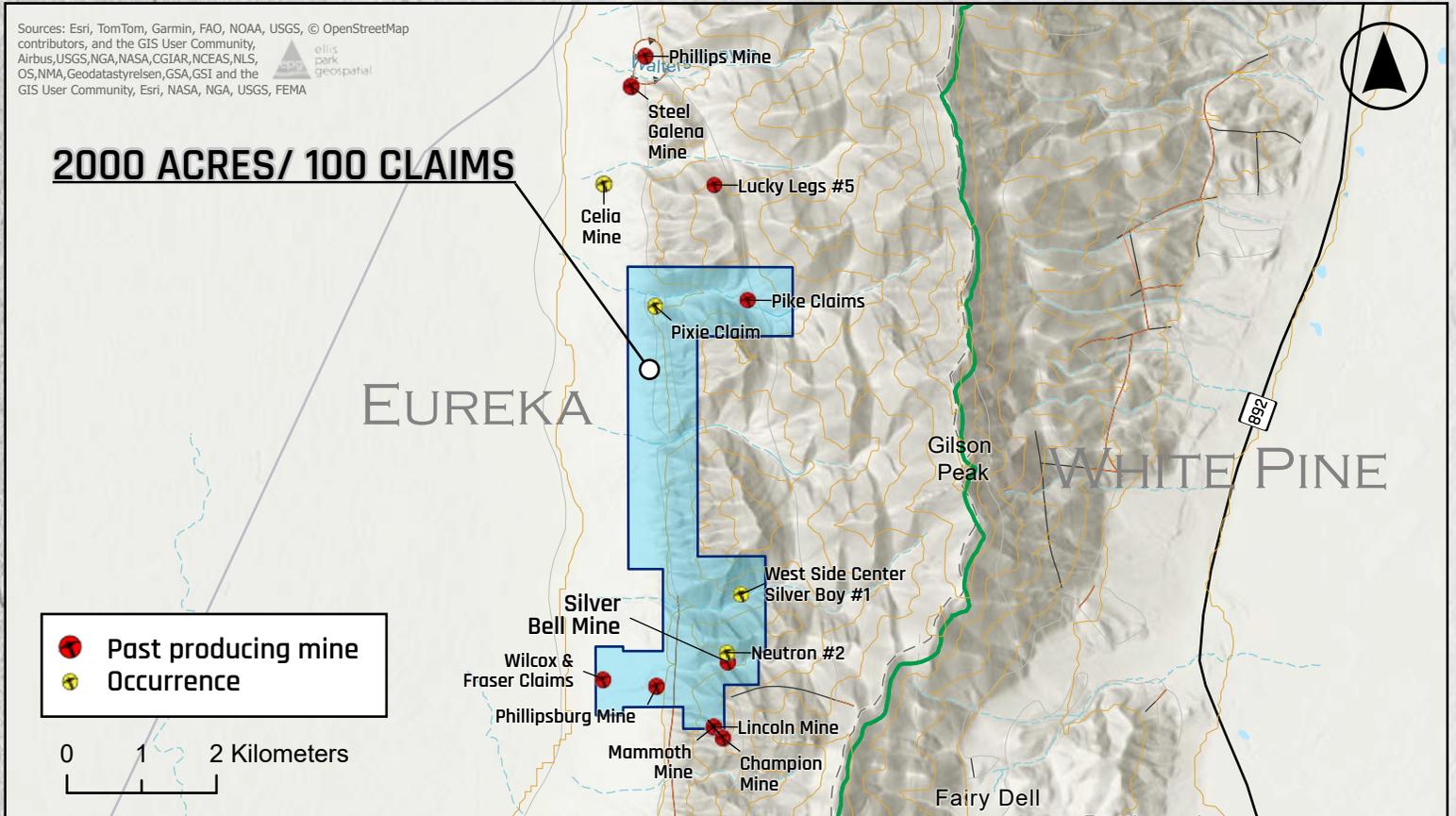
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### CLAIMS

2000-acre claim block consisting of 100 claims



### ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

Silver Bell today sits in a wide-open structural corridor, with clear expansion potential along strike (north-south) and down-dip (west), where the limestone host thickens and the system transitions into the more productive CRD-sulphide environment.

This combination – bonanza production grades, proven underground development, true CRD-style geology, and zero modern exploration – positions Silver Bell as a classic Nevada rediscovery target with the potential to be far larger than its historic footprint suggests.

No drilling, no modern mapping, no geophysics, and no sampling has ever probed below or beyond the 1930s workings.

In short: Silver Bell is not a prospect – it is a past-producing, bonanza-grade, CRD-aligned silver system whose real tonnage and depth potential remain completely untested.