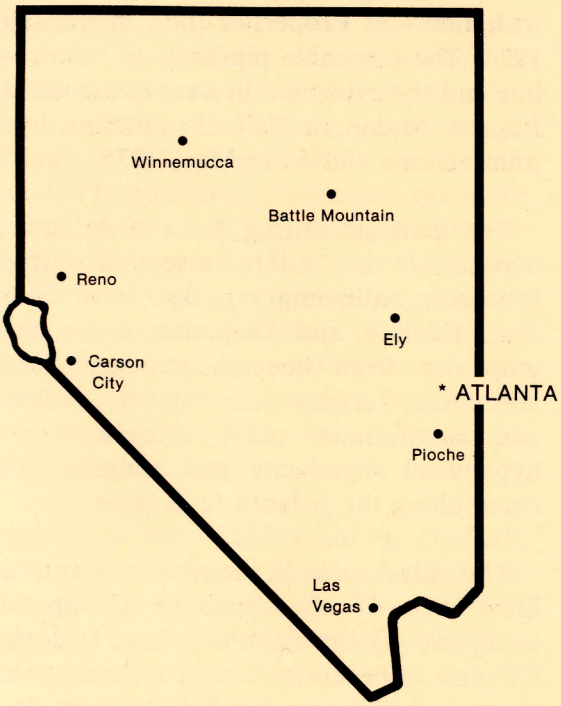

WELCOME TO STANDARD SLAG COMPANY

The Atlanta Mine was reactivated by The Standard Slag Company in a joint venture with Bob Cat Properties Inc., in the fall of 1974. The nine mile pipeline, 16 mile power line and the cyanide mill were constructed by Eugene Jordan in 1966. Production by the joint venture started in May, 1975.

The geologic setting for the Atlanta ore deposits is in eastern assemblage middle Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Here Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian rocks chiefly crop out from beneath younger Tertiary volcanics, Tertiary intervolcanic sediments and Quaternary older alluvium. Small hypabyssal rhyodacite and andesite bodies occur along the Atlanta fault zone.

The oldest rocks in the area are Ordovician limestones of the Pogonip Group. Just southwest of the Atlanta Mine, Ordovician Eureka Quartzite crops out which stratigraphically overlies the Pogonip. In the Atlanta ore zone, the Ordovician Ely Springs Dolomite is locally altered to jasperoid. Nearly a mile north of the Atlanta Mine Silurian Laketown Dolomite and Sevy Dolomite are well exposed.

Prominent irregular jasperoid bodies, pods and lenses, commonly accompanied by either iron and/or manganese oxides, occur along the Atlanta ore zone which dips about 45° to the southwest. In places, breccia pipes and

(164)
Item 6

fault zones in the dolomite overlying the Eureka Quartzite are extensively silicified into drusy quartz and brecciated greenish-gray jasperoid. Commonly these brecciated mineralized zones carry sub-microscopic gold, silver minerals, and minor amounts of uranium. In the Atlanta Mine ore deposit, brecciated fragments of limestones, quartzite, volcanic rocks and jasperoid chiefly are cemented by quartz. The most abundant gangue minerals are: jasperoid, quartz, manganese oxides, limonite, hematite and barite. The average upper geochemical limits for arsenic, antimony, mercury and barium are respectively: 0.3, 0.5, 48 and 7 parts per million.

Capacity of the cyanide plant has gradually been increased from 300 tons per day to the present average of 570 tons per day. The hard Atlanta ore consumes approximately **0.75** lbs. of manganese crusher liners per ton and **5.5** lbs. of grinding balls per ton. Carbide drill bits have less than a 500 ft. life and shovel bucket teeth last only three to four shifts in ore. Cyanide consumption is **0.66** lbs. per ton and lime consumption **8.8** lbs. per ton.

Ore milled to date totals 950,000 tons and waste removed 3,300,000 tons. Approximately 80,000 ounces of gold and 400,000 ounces of silver have been produced between May 1, 1975 and May 31, 1982.