

147  
item 7

0480 0007

R E P O R T  
on  
THE ELDORADO PROPERTY.

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LOCATION.

This property is located in Willow Creek Canyon, in T. 31 N., R. 43 E. of M. D. B. & M. and is 18 miles south of Battle Mountain, Nevada, and two miles west of Copper Canyon.

OWNERS.

A. C. Paul and J. C. Paul have an option to purchase on the Eldorado Lode Survey No. 3523 and have located four other claims, making a group of five claims.

GEOLOGY.

The country rock is composed of tertiary flows.

There are several flows of rhyolite and as many of the flows are very highly silicified, some that appear to be rhyolite may be dacite or andesite.

Up the hill running northeasterly from the 120 ft. shaft on the Eldorado Lode is an outcrop of quartz. This quartz continues on over the crest of the hill as shown on the map at sample No. 7 and apparently stops on a fault in the gulch below.

This silicification strikes across the flow planes of the rhyolites (shown in purple on the accompanying claim map and assay sheet) and is undoubtedly connected with a



hidden fault plane or fissure striking across these beds in that direction.

This quartz area has a known width of from 80 to 100 feet and appears to be wider but the edges are covered by debris.

This property was supposed to contain ore of low grade, but there was supposed to be considerable \$8.00 to \$12.00 ore.

The quartz area shown on this surface map was the only tonnage of quartz on the property, so it was necessary to take enough samples of this to prove or disprove the showing.

This quartz mass, shows scattering stains of copper, but the value in gold and silver does not seem to be increased near these spots and shows only from 40¢ to 80¢ per ton.

Special sample No. 6 which ran \$10.15 consisted of picked pieces of heavy iron in a cross fissure and sample No. 5 was from a little cut on a similar fissure containing iron.

On the Eldorado lode Survey No. 3523 there are two shafts, one sunk to a depth of 50 feet near the center of the claim, and the other sunk to a depth of 120 feet near the southeast side line.

These two shafts are in thinly bedded rhyolite and are southwest of the south end of the quartz area described above.



This rhyolite is partly silicified, but there are no areas of quartz.

At each shaft, however, there was a soft area of altered rhyolite that contained gold.

Also in each instance there were intersecting fissures, and in each case the ore made as a pipe down on or near these intersections. These are fairly well illustrated in the assay maps of these shafts that accompany the report.

Paul shipped three car loads of ore from this property. One from the dump of the 50 ft. shaft; one from the dump of the 120 ft. shaft, and; one which he shot out from the pipe near the bottom of the 120 ft. shaft.

These shipments ran from \$11.00 to \$12.00.

Sample #30 taken on the footwall 20 feet above the bottom of the 120 ft. shaft, and of the soft pipe material, ran \$10.40, and sample No. 25 taken near the end of this pipe on the 120 ft. level ran \$7.05. This checks very well the values in the pipe, as most of this material has been removed.

The outlying rhyolite ran from a trace to as high as \$1.20. This of course is too low to be of interest.

In the 50 ft. shaft similar conditions exist and only in the pipe did the values go better than 80%.



CONCLUSIONS.

There are not enough values in this quartz mass to indicate an ore shoot any where along its length.

The area of mineralization along the pipes in the two shafts is so limited in extent that no tonnage could be developed even if the pipes continued to great depth.

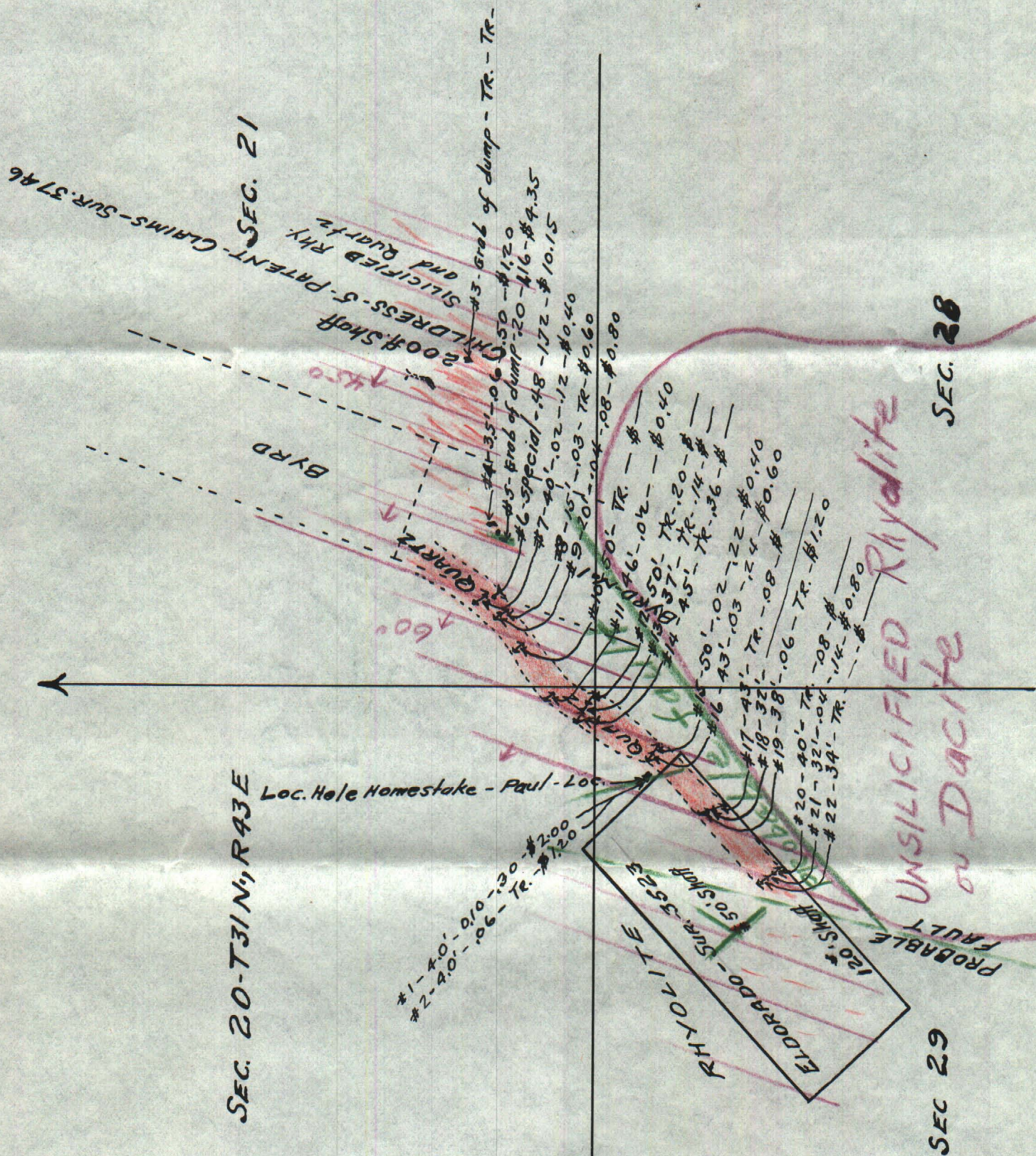
I could not, therefore, recommend this property for further development.

Respectfully submitted,

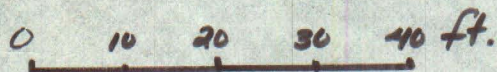
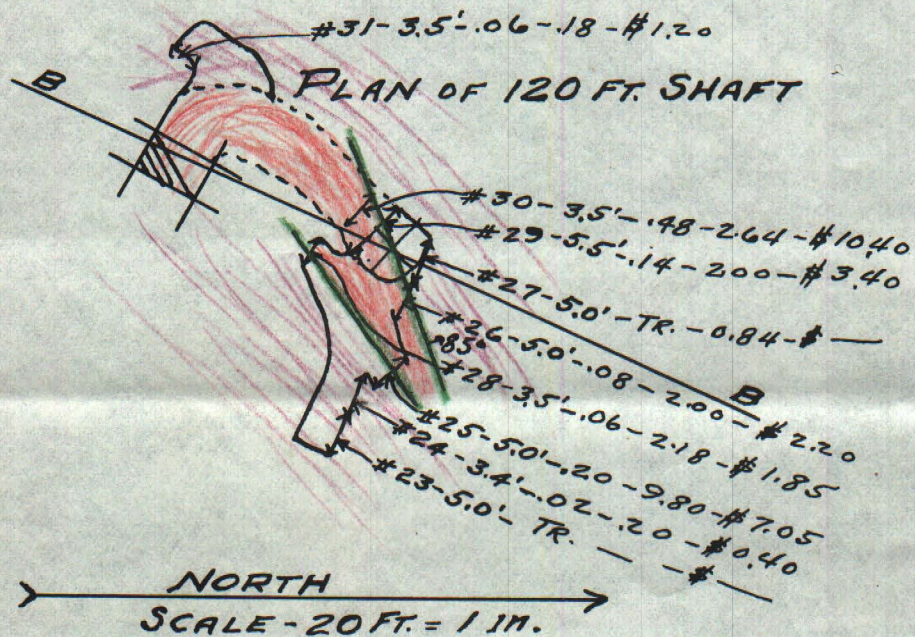
By Wm Sharp

Reno, Nevada,  
Dec. 22, 1930.

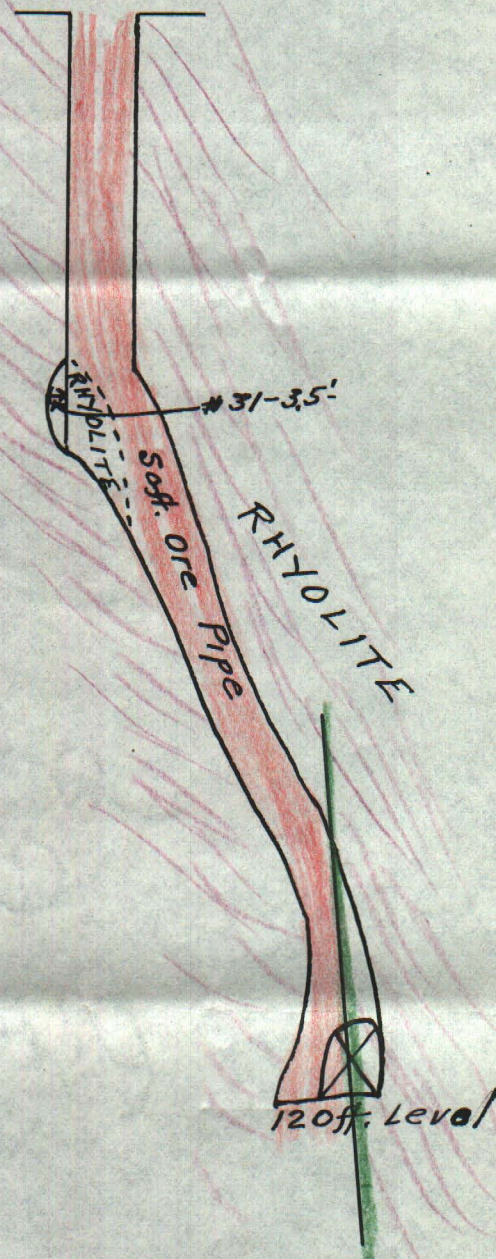




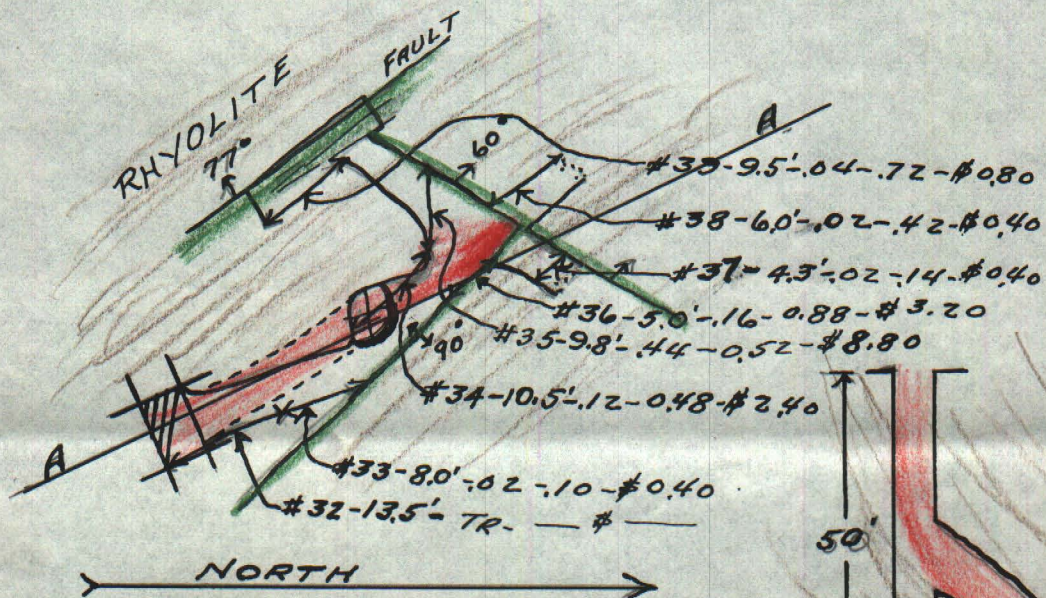




**SECTION THROUGH - B-B**

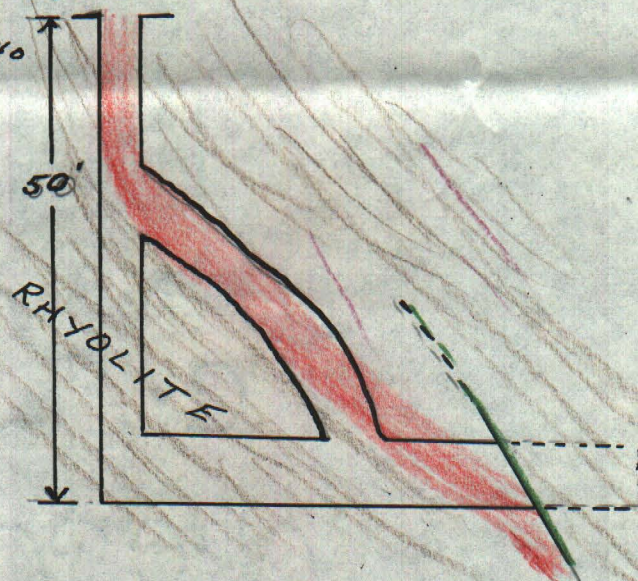






ASSAY PLAN 50 FT. SHAFT

SCALE - 20 ft = 1 in. - DEC. 15, 1930



SECTION THROUGH - A-A