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Item 12

05000012

RECONNAISSANCE

GEOLOGIC AND EXPLORATION REPORT

on the

MINA GOLD MINE

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

By

Fred L. Humphrey, Ph. D.
Mining and Geological Engineer
Adjunct Professor
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada

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See map files

3 maps

Title

The Mina Gold Mine is composed of 34 claims, 5 of which are patented.

The patented claims are the principal subject of the enclosed report and these claims are covered by Title Insurance and Trust Company and Pioneer National Title Insurance Company, Policy Number MN-1040. Said policy shows title vested in Frank W. Lewis.

The 29 unpatented claims are on unsurveyed public domain lands.

On the following page is a list of the patented and the unpatented claims.

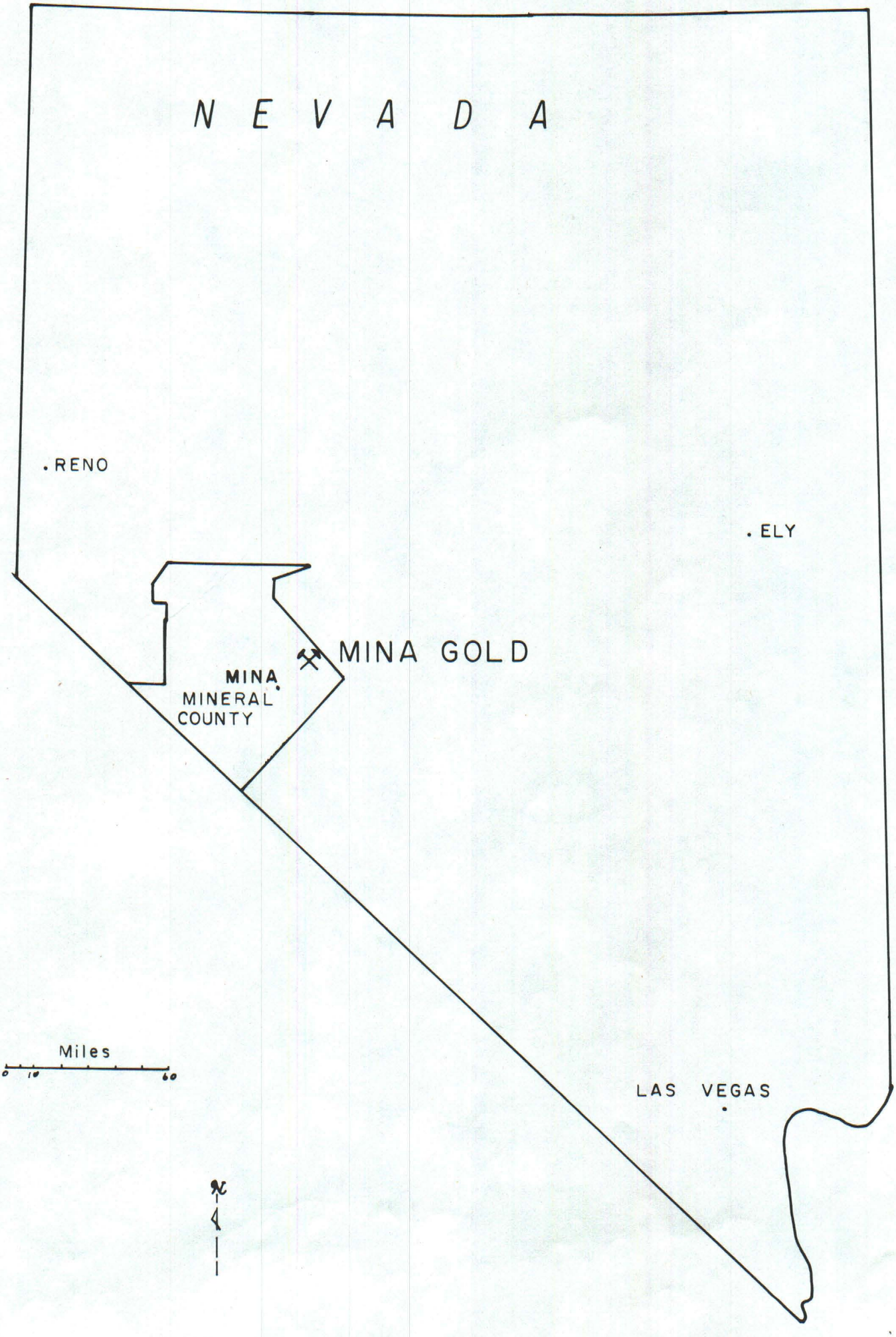

NEVADA
RENO
ELY
MINA GOLD
MINA
MINERAL
COUNTY
Miles
0
10
60
LAS VEGAS
N

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MINA GOLD MINE

BELL MINING DISTRICT

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

PATENTED MINING CLAIMS

United States Survey No. 4288, Aviator
United States Survey No. 4288, Buckeye
United States Survey No. 4288, Ideal
United States Survey No. 4288, Monster
United States Survey No. 4288, Two Buckle

UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS
(Excepting therefrom any overlapping conflicts)

Mina Gold No. 1, Mina Gold No. 2, Mina Gold No. 3,
Mina Gold No. 4, Mina Gold No. 5, Mina Gold No. 6,
Mina Gold No. 7, Mina Gold No. 8, Mina Gold No. 9,
Mina Gold No. 10, Mina Gold No. 11, Mina Gold No. 12,
Mina Gold No. 13, Mina Gold No. 14, Mina Gold No. 15,
Mina Gold No. 16, Mina Gold No. 17, Mina Gold No. 18,
Mina Gold No. 19, Mina Gold No. 20, Mina Gold No. 21,
Mina Gold No. 22, Mina Gold No. 23, Mina Gold No. 24,
Mina Gold No. 25, Mina Gold No. 26, Mina Gold No. 27,
Mina Gold No. 28, Mina Gold No. 29.

Location

The Mina Gold Mine is in the Bell Mining District, Mineral County, Nevada. The township is unsurveyed, but the mine would lie in Sections 7 and 8, T. 8 N., R. 37 E., MDBM.

The property is at an elevation of approximately 6200 feet on the west slope of the Cedar Mountain Range, and two miles west of the old camp at Simon.

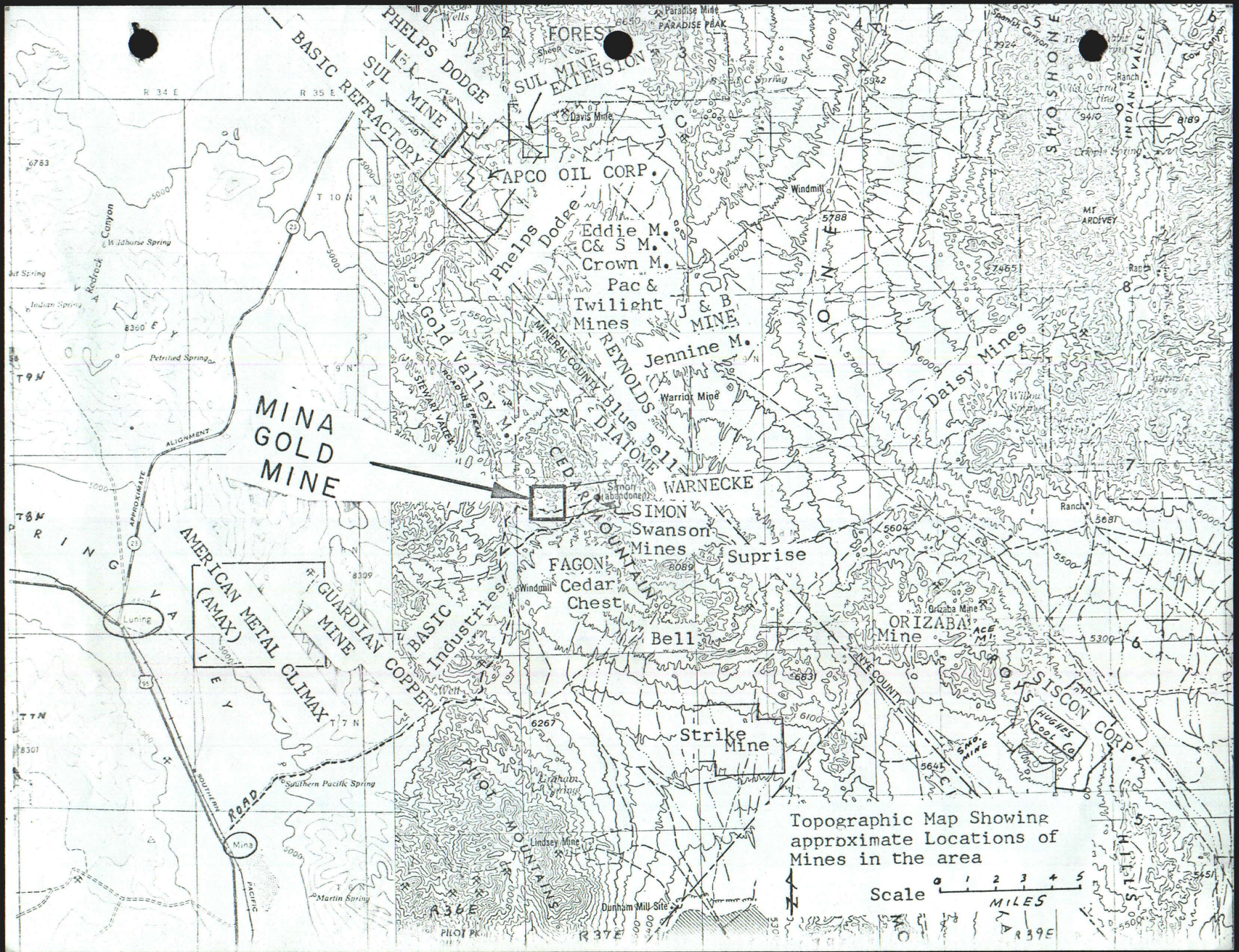
The mine is serviced by an excellent graded dirt road 20 miles northeasterly of Mina, and thence two miles by poor dirt road.

A topographic map accompanies this report on the following page.

On the topographic map some of the mines in the area have been listed for information purposes in their approximate locations. As will be noted the area is being intensively prospected by both major and minor companies.

The Mina Gold Mines group of claims is in what is considered by some geologists to be the Virginia City - Tonopah (Walker Lane Belt) Mineral Belt.[1]

1. Roberts, R. J., U.S. Geological Survey, Nevada Bureau of Mines Bulletin 65, Mineral and Water Resources of Nevada, 1964, Page 39.


MINA GOLD MINE
BASIC REFRACTORY
PHELPS DODGE SUL MINE
SUL MINE EXTENSION
APCO OIL CORP.
Eddie M.
C& S M.
Crown M.
Pac & Twilight Mines
J & B MINE
Jennine M.
Warrior Mine
Phelps Dodge
Gold Valley M.
REYNOLDS
Blue Bell
DIATOME
WARNECKE
SIMON
Swanson Mines
Suprise
FAGON
Cedar Chest
Bell
Daisy Mines
ORIZABA Mine
ACE M.
SISCON CORP.
HUGHES TOOL Co
AMERICAN METAL CLIMAX (AMAX)
GUARDIAN COPPER MINE
BASIC Industries
Strike Mine
Davis Mine
Paradise Mine
PARADISE PEAK
Windmill
Ranch
Luning
Mina
Lindsey Mine
Dunham Mill Site
Martin Spring
Southern Pacific Spring
Petrified Spring
Indian Spring
Widhorse Spring
Redrock Canyon
Gold Valley
Pilot Mountains
Cedar Mountain
Indian Valley
Shoshone Mts.
Mineral County
Nye County
Stewart Valley
Topographic Map Showing approximate Locations of Mines in the area
Scale
MILES

Roberts considers that metals in Nevada are produced in major stratigraphic and structural control systems of a very fundamental nature, such as the Walker Lane Belt.

Roberts goes on to state a ". . . major belt is the Virginia City - Tonopah Belt which contains major gold, silver, and copper districts. This belt has been long recognized as a metallogenic belt related to the Walker Lane, a northwest-trending structural zone that has been active for a long time."[2]

The Mina Gold Mine replacement gold deposit is within this belt as noted by Roberts.

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2. op. cit., Page 44.

Transportation and Facilities

The major highway connecting Reno and Las Vegas, Nevada, Highway 95, passes 22 miles west of the Mina Gold Mine at Mina, Nevada.

The Southern Pacific Railway has a loading and transportation transfer point at Mina. A major power line runs north and south between Luning and the Mina Gold Mine, as well as a power line 4 miles south of the property.

Wells in and around dry lakes of Nevada with sand and gravel aquifers can normally be depended on to furnish adequate water for mining and milling and such a dry lake exists 17 miles south of the property. Closer to the property are water sources of untested volume or quality. One well is 3 miles south, and one spring is 2 miles north, and another 3 miles east. The Simon Shaft makes water below 400 feet.

The property has two dirt road access routes. Both are of gentle slope. The graded road to Mina has no steep places and is high gear all the way. The roads on the property are in poor repair. One courses east to connect to Simon, and the other courses west to terminate at Mina, Nevada.

History of the Bell Mining District

The Bell Mining District is also referred to as the Simon District.

Lead and silver deposits were discovered in 1879 and early exploration was primarily for lead and silver, easterly of the Mina Gold Mine at Simon Camp.

The Simon Mine ore bodies were of replacement types in limestone.[3]

Ross credits the district with 1½ million dollars in production, about half of which was from gold deposits and half of which was from the lead silver replacement deposits.[4] This development was done prior to 1930.

Since Ross' report was published in 1961, Federal Resources did exploration work at Simon and shipped a small amount of lead silver ore developed in their exploration exercise. This work was done about 1962 and 1963 and their efforts in developing additional ore of that character were abandoned.

3. Lincoln, Francis Church, Mining Districts and Mineral Resources of Nevada, 1923 and 1970.

4. Ross, Donald C., Bulletin 58, University of Nevada, 1961.

Production of the Mina Gold Mine

The Mina Gold Mine is credited with a small production of gold ore.

Knopf states, "On the edge of the flat 2 miles west of Simon Mine there is an old gold mine that was worked on a small scale about 1912. According to Mr. P. A. Simon, who is part owner, it produced at that time $4,400 in gold. The operators merely screened the ore - they had no crushers - and cyanided the screenings, using water they hauled from springs in the mountains."[5]

It is evident that the early timers worked a larger quartz vein that is only one of the individual foliations that are the subject of our exploration.

5. Knopf, Adolph, Ore Deposits of Cedar Mountain, Dept. of the Interior, U.S.G.S. Bulletin 725H, 1921, page 382.

Geology

At the request of Mr. Frank W. Lewis, I examined the Mina Gold Mine area on December 8, 9, 10, 1974. This short exploration report is based on that reconnaissance examination. Specifically, I mapped and sampled the east half of the Monster claim and portions of the Aviator and Buckeye claims. In addition I made a quick reconnaissance of about one mile to the north and east of the Monster claim.

There are three formations exposed in the area. The oldest is a metaandesite, the hydrothermally altered gold bearing rock. It is unconformably overlain by a magnetite-illmenite, hornblende andesite, which in turn is overlain by a white, very fine grained rhyolite.

The hydrothermally altered mineralized metaandesite forms a topographic dome in the area of the Monster and Aviator claims, and is surrounded by the younger rocks.

We noted, however, additional areas surrounding the dome where the overlying rocks have been locally eroded exposing the underlying metaandesite. Numerous prospect pits were seen in some of these exposures, indicating that gold mineralization is not confined to the area of the Monster - Aviator claims.

Structural control is a dominant factor in the hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization of the metaandesite in the Monster claim area. As shown by the surface geologic mapping there are two distinct fracture (shear) patterns in the dome area: (1) striking N. 45° W. to N. 60° W., dipping 50 to 70 degrees NE, and (2) striking N-S to N. 20° W, dipping 50° to 80° E. There is a less conspicuous third fracture pattern striking between N. 10° E. and N. 45° E., dipping 65° E. to vertical.

The fractured and sheared metaandesite of the mapped area is hydrothermally altered. Structural control is the dominant factor in the hydrothermal alteration and in the intensity of hydrous alteration. The zone of most intense hydrous alteration is associated with the strongest zone of N.W. shear fractures; which coincides with the shear zone area that was partially mined for gold in the 1912 period. Similar alteration is noted in the area of Stations 27 to 31, in the area continuing northwest from Station 1 past Station 36, and in the reconnaissance areas of samples 240, 241, 242, 243, and 250 (northwest of Station 36). This type of alteration probably is widespread in the metaandesite.

The field study, accentuated by a polarizing microscope study of six rock thin sections made from rock samples collected in the eastern half of the Monster claim, indicates that

there were at least two phases of structural strain in the metaandesite rocks of the area. During the first phase the various structural patterns mentioned above were developed culminating in strong quartz veinlet impregnation controlled by the innumerable fractures. This quartz veining (veinlets) recemented the fractured rock. The second phase accompanied stresses favorably oriented to develop a second strain in the zone of most intense N.W. fracturing (N. 45° W. zone). During this period the rocks of that zone were strongly re-fractured. Hydrothermal solutions containing silica, CO_2 and Au permeated this zone destroying previously formed minerals and developing a rock composed mostly of milky quartz, calcite and some opaline silica. The very fine grained gold was deposited during this phase. No sulfide minerals were seen in any of the samples examined.

As shown on the "Surface Assay Map" gold values ranging from 0.005 to 0.50 ounces per ton are found over a fair portion of the Monster claim and adjacent areas such as those of Stations 27, 29, 242 and 243. The "adit area", including the "shaft area", appears to have continuous "ore" values over a length in excess of 500 feet and possibly a width up to 200 feet. The "ore value" depth is at least 100 feet below the surface in the winze of the adit.

A "first stage" drilling program of 18 drill holes in the "adit area" (Target Area No. 1) is recommended as the first stage of exploration. Continued surface geologic mapping and sampling is essential in order to find other target areas and the possible extension of "Target Area No. 1".

Conclusion

THIS AREA SHOULD DEVELOP AN OPEN PIT GOLD MINE.

References

Ferguson, Henry and Muller, S. W., Structural Geology of the Hawthorne and Tonopah Quadrange, Nevada, Geological Survey Professional Paper 216, 1949.

Gianella, Vincent P., and Callaghan, Eugene, Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, Volume 24, Number 4, Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California, October 1934.

Knopf, Adolph, Ore Deposits of Cedar Mountain, Dept. of the Interior, U.S.G.S. Bulletin 725H, 1921.

Lincoln, Francis Church, Mineral Districts and Mineral Resources of Nevada, 1923. Reprint 1970, Douglas McDonald Publisher, Verdi, Nevada.
At Pages 138 - 139, Brief History of District.
At Pages 139 - 140, Lincoln lists 12 bibliographic references.

Ross, Donald C., Geology and Mineral Deposits of Mineral County, Nevada, Nevada Bureau of Mines Publication Bulletin 58, 1961.

Vanderburg, William O., Reconnaissance of Mining Districts in Mineral County, Nevada, Department of Interior, United States Bureau of Mines, I.C. 6941, 1937.

Topographic Maps:
U.S.G.S. Tonopah, Nevada, Map - Scale 1/250,000
U.S.G.S. Walker Lake, Nevada, Map - Scale 1/250,000

County Mining Claim Maps:
Mineral County Recorder's Office
Nye County Recorder's Office

Various authors, Mineral and Water Resources of Nevada, Nevada Bureau of Mines Bulletin 65, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, 1964.

DRILLING TARGET AREA NO. 1

DRILL HOLES 1 - 13 = 200 FT. DEEP
DRILL HOLES 14, 15 = 400 FT. DEEP
DRILL HOLES 16, 17 = 300 FT. DEEP
DRILL HOLE 18 = 200 FT. DEEP

TOTAL FIRST STAGE DRILLING 4,200 FT.

Mineralized Metaandesite Porphyry

TOPOGRAPHIC DOME

AVIATOR PATENT

MONSTER PATENT

Rhyolite

Rhyolite

Mineralized Metaandesite Porphyry

Rhyolite

13 6 14 15 5 4 16 12 18 10 7 3 17 11 2 9 8 1

SCALE 1" = 100'

N

SURFACE ASSAY MAP

Andesite Porphyry

Mineralized Metaandesite Porphyry

DOME

AVIATOR PATENT

TOPOGRAPHIC

MONSTER PATENT

TOPOGRAPHIC DOME

Mineralized Metaandesite Porphyry

Rhyolite

Rhyolite

Scale = 0 100' 200'

ASSAY KEY

.10, .13

Oz. Au.

Oz. Ag.

⊖ Means ZERO

Assays taken where shown on surface

For underground Assays see Plate No. 3

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Recommendation of Costs

Aerial photo and map		$ 1,000.00
Drilling:	Target Area No. 1 Down the hole hammer $6.50 foot X 4,200 feet	27,300.00
Repairs to roads and drill site construction		4,500.00
Assaying:	4,200 feet of drill holes	5,000.00
Assaying:	1,000 additional surface samples in Target Areas No. 2 and 3, and extensions of Area No. 1	5,000.00
Logging hole and examination of samples		2,000.00
Geological mapping, petrography		3,500.00
Contour mapping and elevation control		1,500.00
Engineering and supervision		4,500.00
Repairs to old cabin for sample storage, for use in office work in field, and overnight accommodations		1,000.00
Contingencies		5,000.00
		$60,300.00