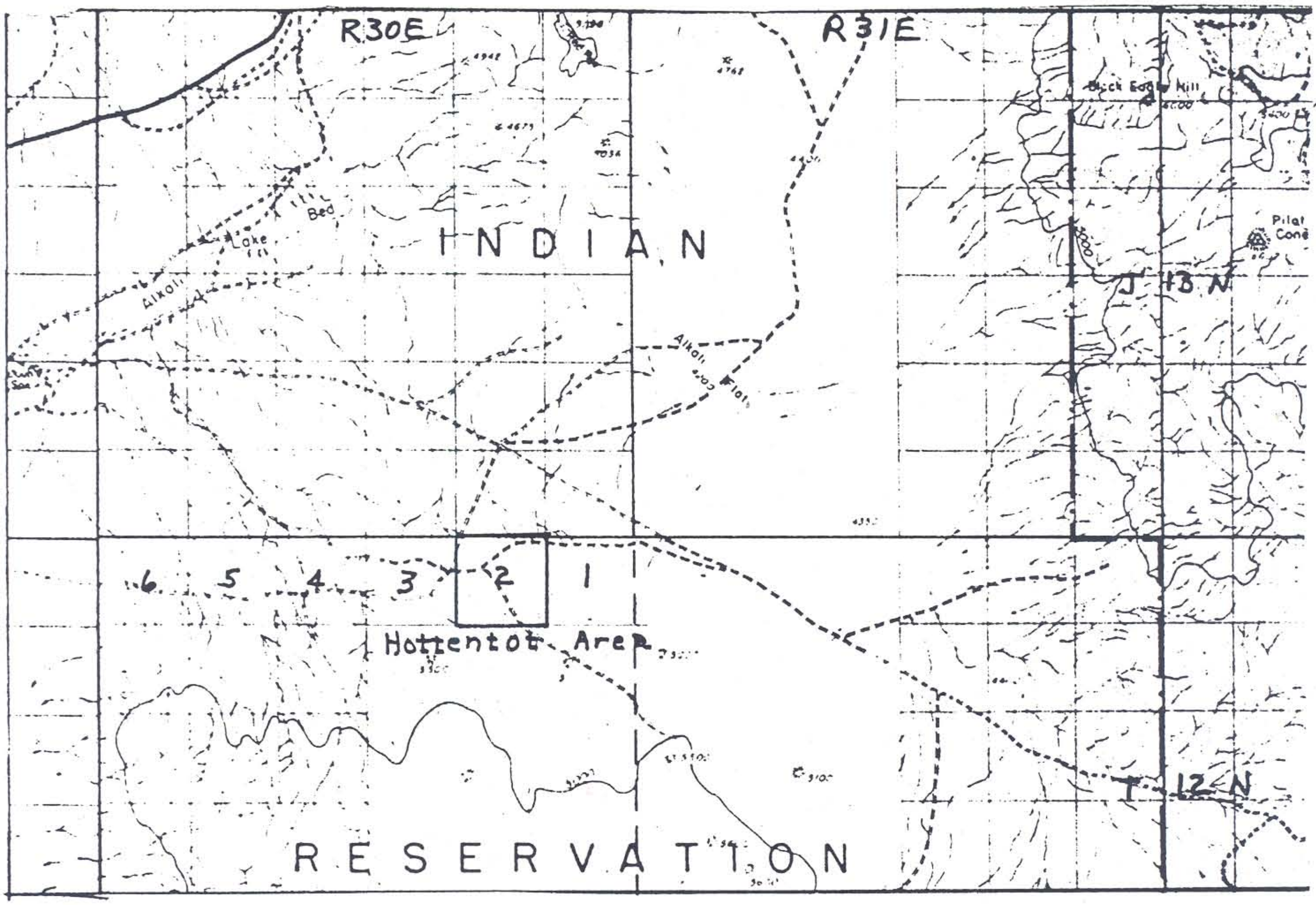
6000 0080 (0760)

Report for: Walker-Martel Mining Company

By: Robert E. Holt 2/25/66

Subject: Review Hottentot Area Data



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Because of the sulfides found to be associated with the iron ores, attempts have been made to utilize I. P. to delineate the ore zones. This has met with less than satisfactory results and, in my opinion, should not be attempted again, at least not in the iron ore zones. Those who claim success for I. P. here are undoubtedly utilizing an extremely high percentage of S.W.A.G.'s in their interpretation.

The drilling suggests that the diorite outcropped as a bold, steep-sided hill, and during this time the iron zones were also outcropping and undergoing erosion and oxidation. In the thirteen holes drilled, with the exception of two, one on the main Hottentot and one on the south Hottentot, all intersected ore grade iron. The mineralogy is varied in detail but consists generally of limonite, hematite, magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite.

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Because of the suggested erratic nature of the mineralized zones of the Hottentot and the complex character of the ore mineralogy, it may not be possible to use the inflection points from the magnetic profiles to outline the ore zone. This method could easily indicate more ore than actually exists, or give an underestimate of the tonnage, particularly if the hematite content exceeds the magnetite content in certain areas.

A study of the three anomalies, Main Hottentot, South Hottentot, and East Hottentot, suggests that the latter two are superimposed on the Main Hottentot anomaly. The Main Hottentot anomaly, and to a lesser degree the East Hottentot anomaly, is less erratic and more uniform in nature (at least as far as the contouring is concerned) than the South Hottentot. I strongly suspect that this is due to the ameliorating effects of depth of burial of the mineralized zones. This is not to say that the amount of mineralization will have no effect on the anomaly, for indeed it will. It is my opinion from the data we now have on hand that the mineralization in the Hottentot Area will be characteristically nonuniform in grade and mineralogy and that the occurrences may be erratic and pod-like, necessitating selective mining and milling. I do not mean by this to intimate that the prospect is non-economic; I mean only to point out that its evaluation is going to be complex and far from straightforward.

For some reason, completely obscure to most observers, iron ore deposits similar to this one generally have steep dips, are low "phos", may or may not be titaniferous, and frequently contain martite. Many of these bodies are more uniform than the South Hottentot appears to be. For instance, at Lyon Mountain, New York, one of the iron ore bodies is 20 feet wide, 5000 feet long, and extends 1600 feet down the dip. It would be interesting to compare a magnetic anomaly from a body such as this with the Main Hottentot anomaly.

At the Hottentot, and in particular the South Hottentot, drilling costs per ton of developed ore could be higher than usual as a consequence of the nonuniformity of grade and possible pod-like nature of the ore bodies. If it is amenable to open-pit operation, dilution will be at a minimum; however, if it is found necessary to go to an underground block caving method of mining, dilution will be a most critical factor to consider in evaluating the prospect. The ore bodies might be amenable to underground stoping methods, but it is extremely doubtful that the value of the ore per ton would permit this relatively high-cost method of mining to be used.

There are sulfides containing copper associated with the ore. It is therefore reasonable to consider prospecting in the immediate vicinity of the magnetic anomalies for copper. The Lyon iron ore body of U. S. Steel at Yerington also contains copper. The significance of the copper is yet conjectural, for the peripheral areas of this ore body have not been prospected. Nevertheless, the 500 million tons of iron ore are rumored to carry 0.25% copper. In anyone's league, this represents a major concentration of copper. Because of this, it is reasonable to assume that there could be a major copper ore body close by. Some of the major "porphyry" copper deposits are associated with magnetic lows. An example of such an occurrence is Anaconda's Yerington mine.

The magnetic low that is north of the South and East Hottentots and which extends east from them is worth considering as a possible "hunting ground" for copper. The intriguing thing here is the very close association of the copper sulfides which occur in and near the iron ore of the Hottentot and the magnetic low. While there is no assurance that the sulfides continue into the area of the low, the speculative possibilities are there. I.P. over this area might be useful. There may be an I.P. line or two that has crossed these lows; however, since the data have not been compiled on a single base, it is difficult to tell.

Since the company will soon be required to select a mining lease at the Hottentot, its complete evaluation must proceed immediately. The recommendations that follow are arranged in sequence, and the decision to proceed from one recommendation to another is dependent upon positive results in each completed step.

<u>Recommendations</u>

1. Metallurgical testing should be done on the South Hottentot core to determine the type product to be marketed and the cost estimates to produce the product, excluding mining and shipping, should be determined.

2. Acquire mineralogical data from the core, utilizing thin sections, X-ray, spec. and whatever else is necessary to determine rock type and type of alteration. This step should be taken regardless of the results in step #1, for the information acquired could be useful in further exploration for both iron and copper ores in the same environment. Selected portions of the core from three holes in the South Hottentot and both holes from the East and Main Hottentot anomalies should be checked. Samples of the diorite should be selected from above, below, and within the mineralized horizons. If the results appear to significant, you may want to select samples from all of the holes for testing.

3. Compile all the available data, using overlays, at 1"=100'. Draw cross-sections, calculate reserves, make reasonable assumptions on character and nature of the ore and host rock.

4. Determine whether the product to be produced can be sold and in what quantity and to whom and at what price per unit.

5. Using available tonnage estimates, estimate reasonable per-unit production costs, including mining, concentrating, freight and haulage, and plant amortization. Capitalization requirements if a mill is found to be necessary may be such that the minimum tonnage requirement for an economic operation will not permit mining the deposit as an independent unit, but will necessitate delaying mining until the Calico deposit is put into operation.

6. Diamond Drilling

   A. South Hottentot

   Step-out drilling can be started on the South Hottentot first because of the near-surface ore. The most information for the least money can be acquired here. The drilling already completed has established the presence of ore grade material estimated conservatively to be 250,000 tons. The early drilling should be exploratory as well as developmental and should be designed to find the limits of the known ore zone. The zone is "open" in all directions. I would recommend that the first hole be drilled 200 feet east of hole 3 in an attempt to determine whether the South Hottentot and East Hottentot ore zones connect.

   A rough contour of the mineralized intercepts indicates that the ore zone is east-west; therefore the next hole should be drilled

150 feet N45°W of hole 3D to check the continuity of the thick ore section intercepted in holes 3B and 3D. Because of the steep slope of the magnetics north of hole 3B, one is tempted to step out only 100 feet north. However, I would prefer going out at least 150 feet, which would put the hole on the shoulder of the anomaly and thus possibly limit the ore zone in that direction.

A hole should be drilled approximately 100' west of 3A and taken to sufficient depth to adequately test the possibility of ore at depth that is suggested by the magnetic data. The mineralized intercepts in 3A and 3H are not sufficient to explain the anomaly in this area.

A hole should be drilled approximately 150 feet east of hole 3F to determine the eastern limits of the ore intercepts in hole 3F and 3.

The first hole drilled should be taken well into the diorite to determine a definite bottom to the ore zone and also to explore for the possibilities of copper.

B. East Hottentot

Drilling should be resumed here on the same basis as that on the South Hottentot, which is on a step-out-exploratory basis. Holes can be spotted, as has already been indicated, 100 feet in three directions from the two holes already drilled. An additional hole to those suggested would be located 100 feet south and 300 feet east of hole #6 to check the extension of mineralization in that direction as is suggested by the magnetics. Drilling would continue on a step-out basis until the ore zone is outlined.

C. Main Hottentot

Drilling on this large anomaly has been disappointing to date. The total mineralization intercepted in the first hole is 62 feet, with one zone of 32 feet representing the greatest single intercept. The second hole had only sporadic magnetite mineralization, mostly as discrete grains and a few small veins. Hole #1 went to a depth of 1228 feet and encountered the best mineralization at 713 feet. Hole #1A, which was south of hole #1 and taken to a depth of 1046 feet, failed to intercept significant mineralization of any type. This is extremely disconcerting, since both holes were drilled well within the high part of the anomaly.

The contours of the anomaly suggest a north-dipping body elongated in an east-west direction. The South and East Hottentot anomalies appear as small entities on the southeast flank of this anomaly. If the anomaly is a magnetic reflection of a buried iron ore body, then that body contains a very large tonnage and is certainly worthy of further exploration. Anomalies of this magnitude drilled in this part of Nevada have a history of producing ore bodies.

Exploration will not be inexpensive, since the top of the body in hole 1 is 713 feet and if, as is suggested, the ore zone dips north, the drilling depths will increase in that direction. It is extremely doubtful that the integrated 62 feet of magnetite encountered in hole #1 can account for this anomaly. The features of this anomaly, which can be used as a broad qualitative indication of the depth to the source of the anomaly, are compatible with a source well below that found at the South Hottentot. The asymmetrical character of the contours suggest a north dip of the source. Moreover, an inclination of the magnetic axis would give rise to a magnetic low on one side of the center similar to the one existing on the east flank of the Hottentot anomaly.

A discovery has already been made on this interesting anomaly, and the only thing remaining to do is to follow it up with further drilling. It certainly warrants at least one more hole drilled to a depth of 1500 feet, located north of hole #1, probably along a line 300 feet west between the 1500 and 2000 gamma interval shown on the 3/12/63 Jalander survey, unless this particular survey has been discounted for some reason. Continued drilling would depend upon the results from this hole and would be on a step-out basis. Distance between future holes would be determined by the horizontal continuity of the ore zone between the first few holes.

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Whether these prospects should be drilled by Walker-Martel-Occidental funds is out of my province and has not been considered in this review.

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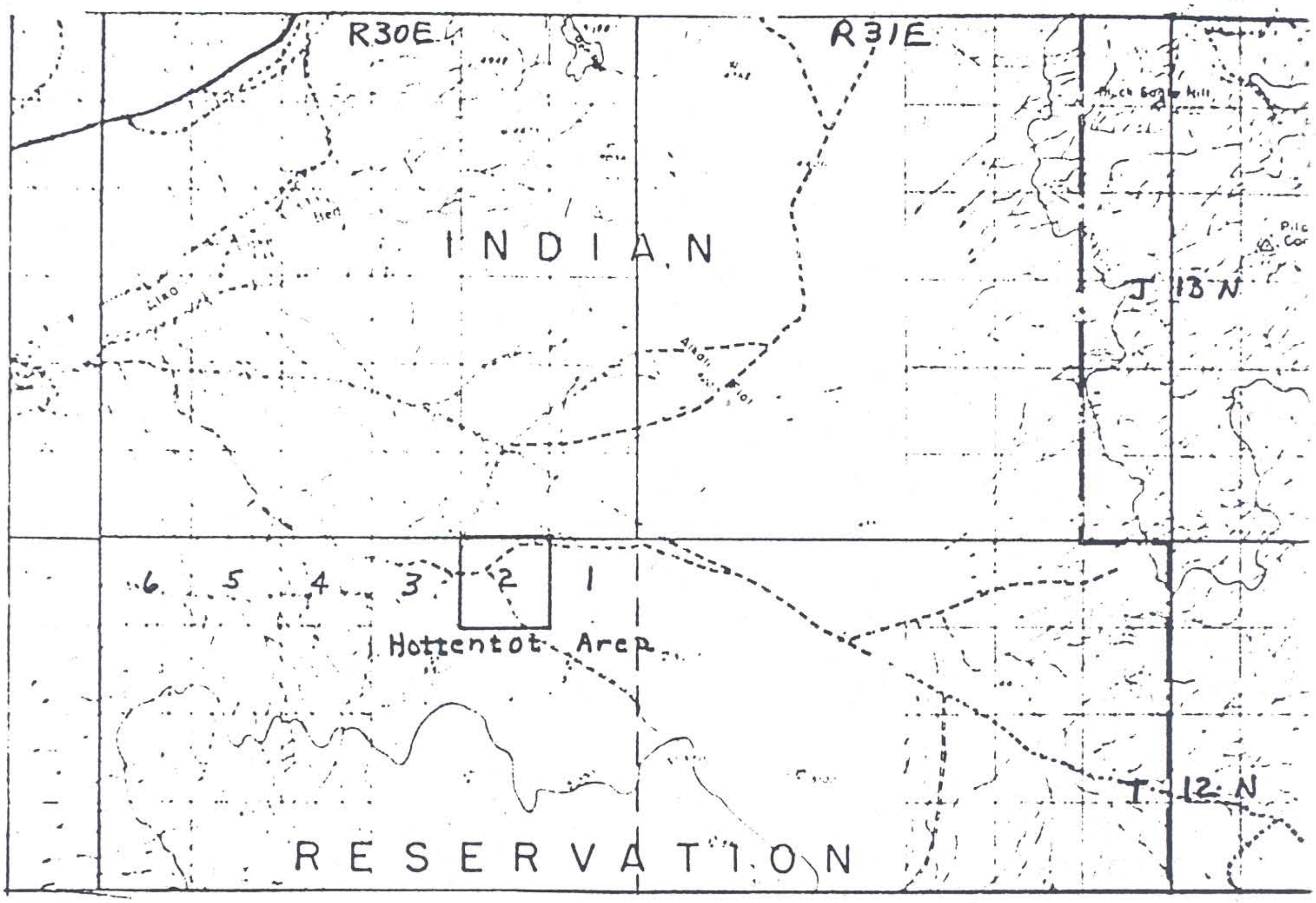

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H-1B

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Robert E. Holt

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6000 0080 (0760)

WALKER-MARTEL MINING CO.
100 WASHINGTON STREET
RENO, NEVADA

TEL. 786-6405
CODE 702

10/26/67

A.K.Wilson, Jr.
Idaho Mining Co.
1015 Maplewood
Reno Nevada, 89502

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The following is a list of the assay pulps from the South and Southeast Hottentot drilling program turned over to you on todays date:

South Hottentot:

Drill hole #	Amt. of Samples	Interval
DDH-3	Pulps are missing, however the rejects are available at Schurz if needed.	
DDH-3A	1 pulp	130.0-147.1
DDH-3B	8 pulp	125.0-354.6
	2 missing	154.8-177.5
		188.4-207.4
	No sample	150.4-154.8
		177.5-188.4
		239.5-246.0
DDH-3C	11 pulp	000.0-157.5
	No sample	127.0-129.1
DDH-3D	5 Pulp	000.0- 94.5
DDH-3E	No observable mineral to 148.0 (Bottom)	
DDH-3F	7 pulp	19.0-135.0
	No sample	49.0-72.0
DDH-3G	7 pulp	19.5-150.5
	No sample	96.0-133.0
DDH-3H	1 pulp	163.5-178.5

Southeast Hottentot:

Drill hole #	Amt. of Samples	Interval
DDH-6	17 pulp	178.5-384.0
	No sample	261.0-269.5
		354.0-362.2
DDH-6A	6 pulp	293.5-423.2
	No sample	355.0-361.6
		387.0-396.7

Rotary drilling to the ore horizon has been completed on the following holes: 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E and 6F. No sample data available.

Very truly yours,

R L Redmond

Robert L. Redmond.

Received by A K Wilson Jr
A.K.Wilson, Jr. 10/26/67

SOUTH HOTTENTOT DRILL CORE ASSAYS: SAMPLE #: LAB #.

Hole #	Interval		Thickness	Lab #	Sample #
DDH-3A	41.0	50.5	9.5	4919-1	500R
	50.5	60.4	9.9	4919-2	649R
	60.4	69.5	9.1	4919-3	650R
	69.5	80.8	11.3	4950-1	709R
	80.8	91.0	10.2	" -2	710R
	91.0	102.0	11.0	" -3	711R
	102.0	112.0	10.0	" -4	712R
	112.0	122.0	10.0	" -5	713R
	122.0	126.0	4.0	" -6	714R
	126.0	171.5	45.5	No sample taken	
	171.5	184.0	12.5	4991-1	719R
	184.0	192.7	8.7	" -2	720R
	192.7	200.0	7.3	" -3	721R
DDH-3A	130.0	147.1	17.1	368	391V
DDH-3B	125.0	150.4	25.4	477-1	801R
	150.4	154.8	4.4	No sample taken	
	154.8	177.5	22.7	477-2	802R
	177.5	188.4	10.9	No sample taken	
	188.4	207.4	19.0	477-3	803R
	207.4	230.5	23.1	" -4	804R
	230.5	239.5	9.0	" -5	805R
	239.5	246.0	6.5	No sample taken	
	246.0	266.7	20.7	17398	989R
	266.7	292.7	26.0	17399	990R
	292.7	310.0	17.3	17400	991R
	310.0	331.2	21.2	17537	993R
	331.2	354.6	23.4	17538	994R
DDH-3C	000.0	13.5	13.5	31263	872R
	13.5	22.5	9.0	31264	873R
	22.5	28.5	6.0	31265	874R
	28.5	37.4	8.9	31266	875R
	37.4	49.1	11.7	31267	876R
	49.1	67.6	18.5	9163	825R
	67.6	91.0	23.4	9164	826R
	91.0	110.0	19.0	9165	827R
	110.0	127.0	17.0	9166	828R
	127.0	129.1	2.1	No sample taken	
	129.1	144.0	14.9	9602	829R
	144.0	157.5	13.5	9603	830R
DDH-3D	00000	25.0	25.0	10229	831R
	25.0	35.0	10.0	9895	832R
	35.0	51.0	16.0	9896	833R
	51/0	72.0	21.0	11413	834R
	72.0	94.5	22.5	11414	835R

DDH-3E Hole bottomed at 148.0 without encountering the ore horizon. May be located over down faulted section of the ore body.

Page 2 South Hottentot

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DDH-3F	19.0	30.0	11.0	12957	846R
	30.0	49.0	19.0	12952	847R
	49.0	72.0	23.0	No sample taken	
	72.0	81.6	9.6	12953	848R
	81.6	103.3	21.7	12954	849R
	103.3	108.1	4.8	12955	850R
	108.1	125.0	16.9	13942	951R
	125.0	135.0	10.0	13943	952R
DDH-3G	19.5	48.5	29.0	15124	955R
	48.5	65.2	16.7	15125	956R
	65.2	66.7	1.5	15130	961R
	66.7	76.7	10.0	15126	957R
	76.7	82.2	5.5	15127	958R
	82.2	96.0	13.8	15128	959R
	96.0	133.0	37.0	No sample taken	
	133.0	150.5	17.5	15129	960R
DDH-3H	163.5	178.5	15.0	15682	962R
SOUTHEAST HOTTENTOT					
DDH-6	178.5	187.5	9.0	523-1	722R
	187.5	197.5	10.0	" -2	723R
	197.5	203.0	5.5	" -3	724R
	203.0	209.5	6.5	" -4	725R
	209.5	214.3	4.8	" -5	726R
	214.3	229.8	15.5	" -6	727R
	229.8	248.2	18.4	524-1	728R
	248.2	261.0	12.8	" -2	729R
	261.0	269.5	8.5	No sample taken	
	269.5	280.5	11.0	524-3	730R
	280.5	290.5	10.0	" -4	731R
	290.5	300.5	10.0	" -5	732R
	300.5	310.5	10.0	" -6	733R
	310.5	318.5	8.0	" -7	734R
	318.5	324.2	5.7	" -8	735R
	324.2	337.1	12.9	" -9	736R
	337.1	354.0	17.9	" -10	737R
	354.0	362.2	8.2	No sample taken	
	362.2	384.0	21.8	536	738R
DDH-6A	293.5	313.5	20.0	7852	807R
	313.5	333.5	20.0	7853	808R
	333.5	352.5	19.0	7854	809R
	352.5	355.0	2.5	8861	824R
	355.0	361.6	6.6	No sample taken	
	361.6	387.0	25.4	17539	995R
	387.0	396.7	9.7	No sample taken	
	396.7	423.2	26.5	17540	996R

The following holes have been rotary drilled to just above the projected ore horizon; DH-6B; C, D, E & F. No samples have been taken.

Extra

72

60000080 (0760)

WALKER-MARTEL MINING CO.
100 WASHINGTON STREET
RENO, NEVADA

TEL. 786-6405
CODE 702

10/26/67

A.K.Wilson, Jr.
Idaho Mining Company
1015 Maplewood
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Enclosed is the information that you requested for the Hottentot project.

One book containing, reports, drill logs, assays, and U.S.Steel's report on testing of the DDH-6 drill cores.

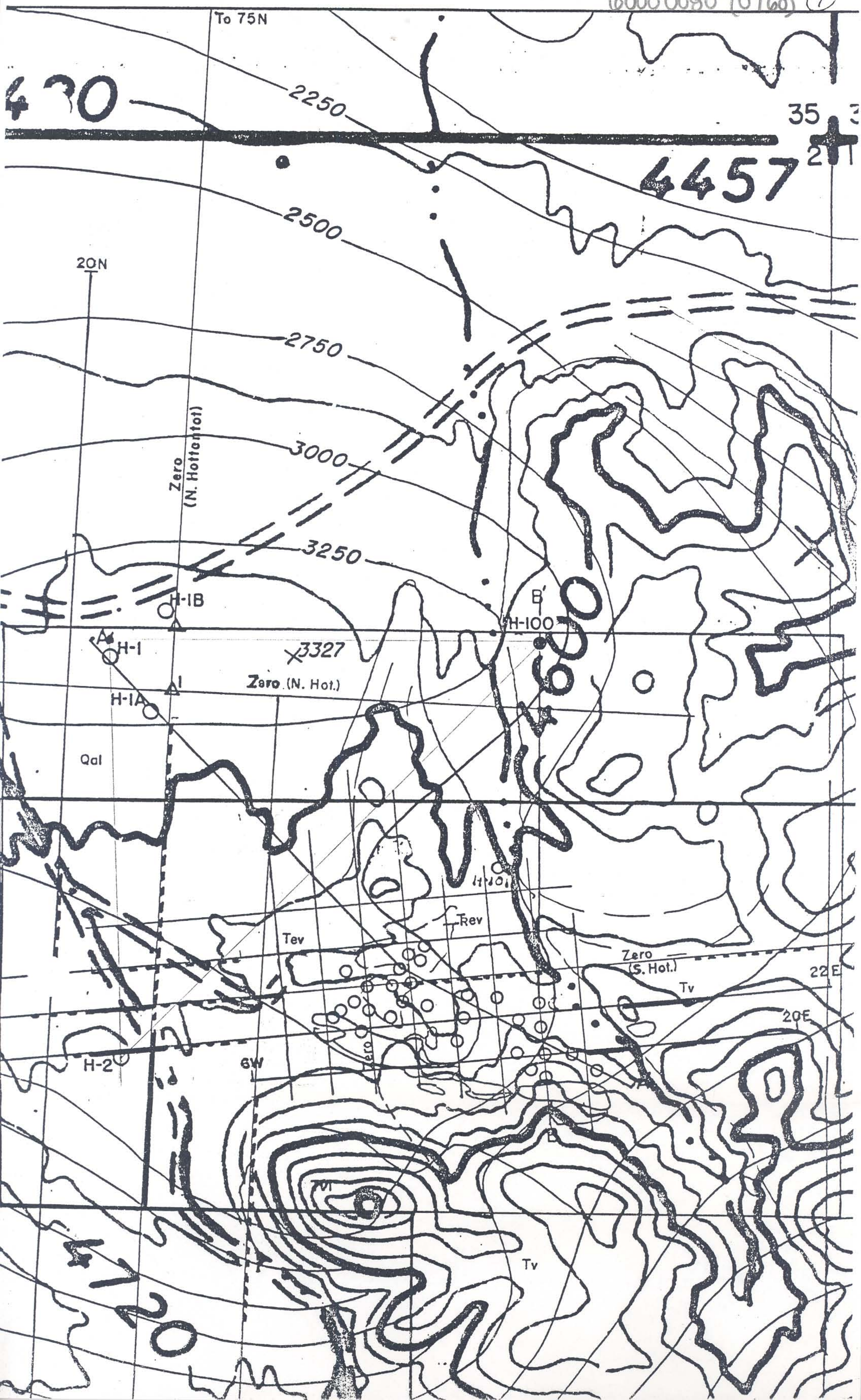
Two copies of the Colorado School of Mines Research Foundation report on Beneficiation of a Magnetite-Pyrrhotite-Chalcopyrite Ore. This report was made for the Calico Project DDH CA-1. Mineralization found in both the Calico and Hottentot areas is very similar.

Very truly yours,

RL Redmond

Robert L. Redmond

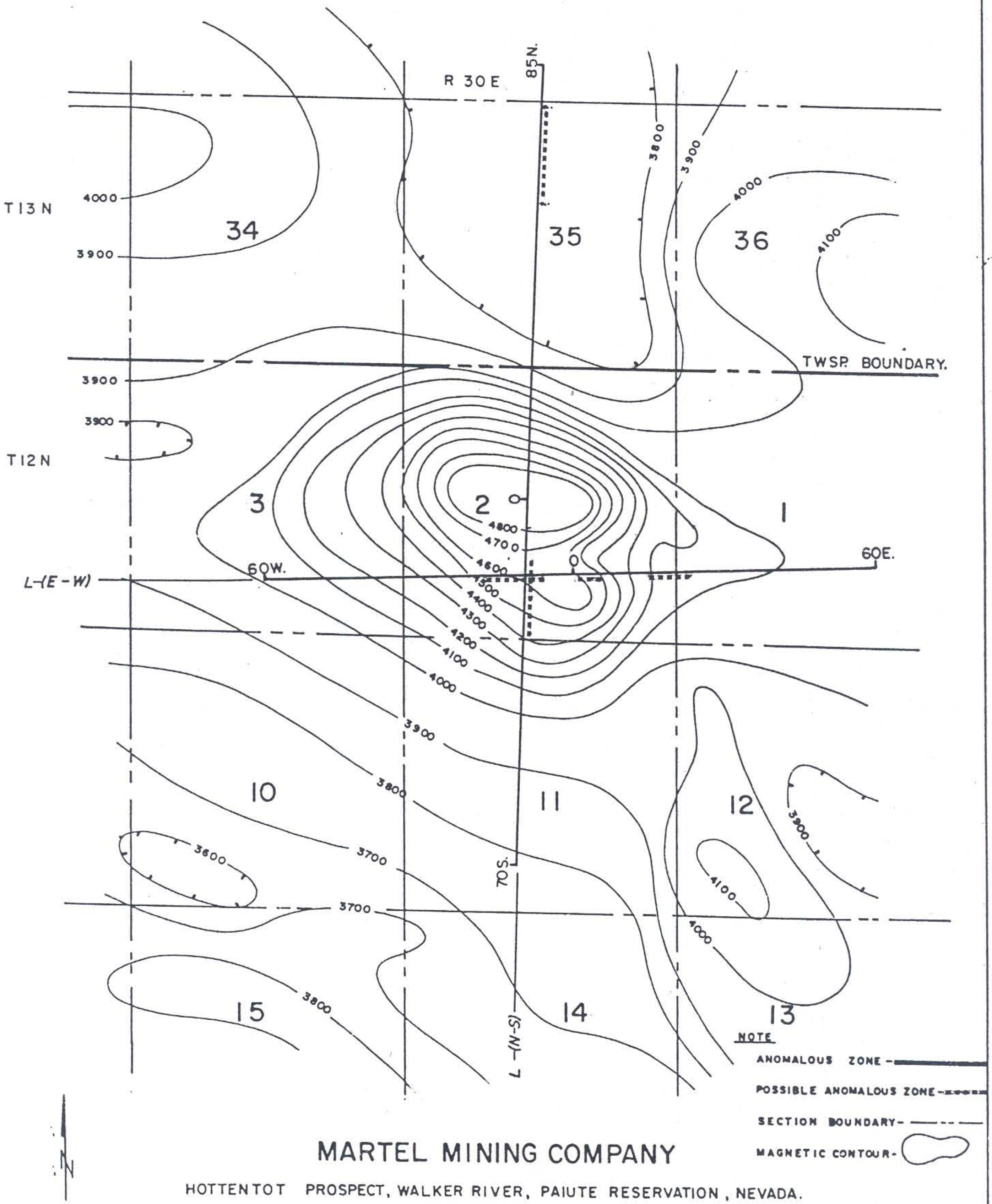
60000080 (0760)



6000 0080 (0760)

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

LOCATION MAP



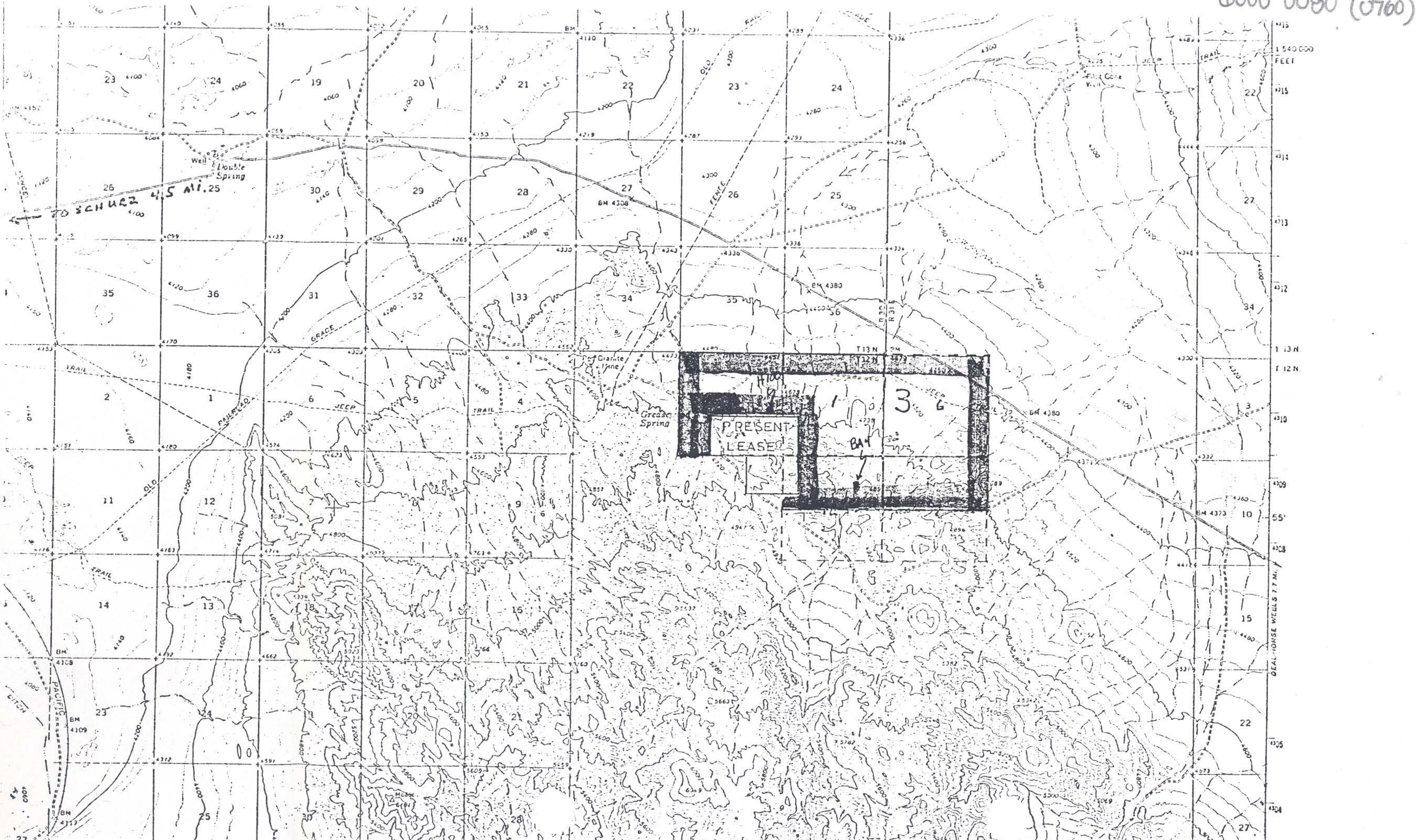
MARTEL MINING COMPANY

HOTTENTOT PROSPECT, WALKER RIVER, PAIUTE RESERVATION, NEVADA.

Scale - 2 Inches = 1 Mile

FIG. 2

6000 0080 (U760)



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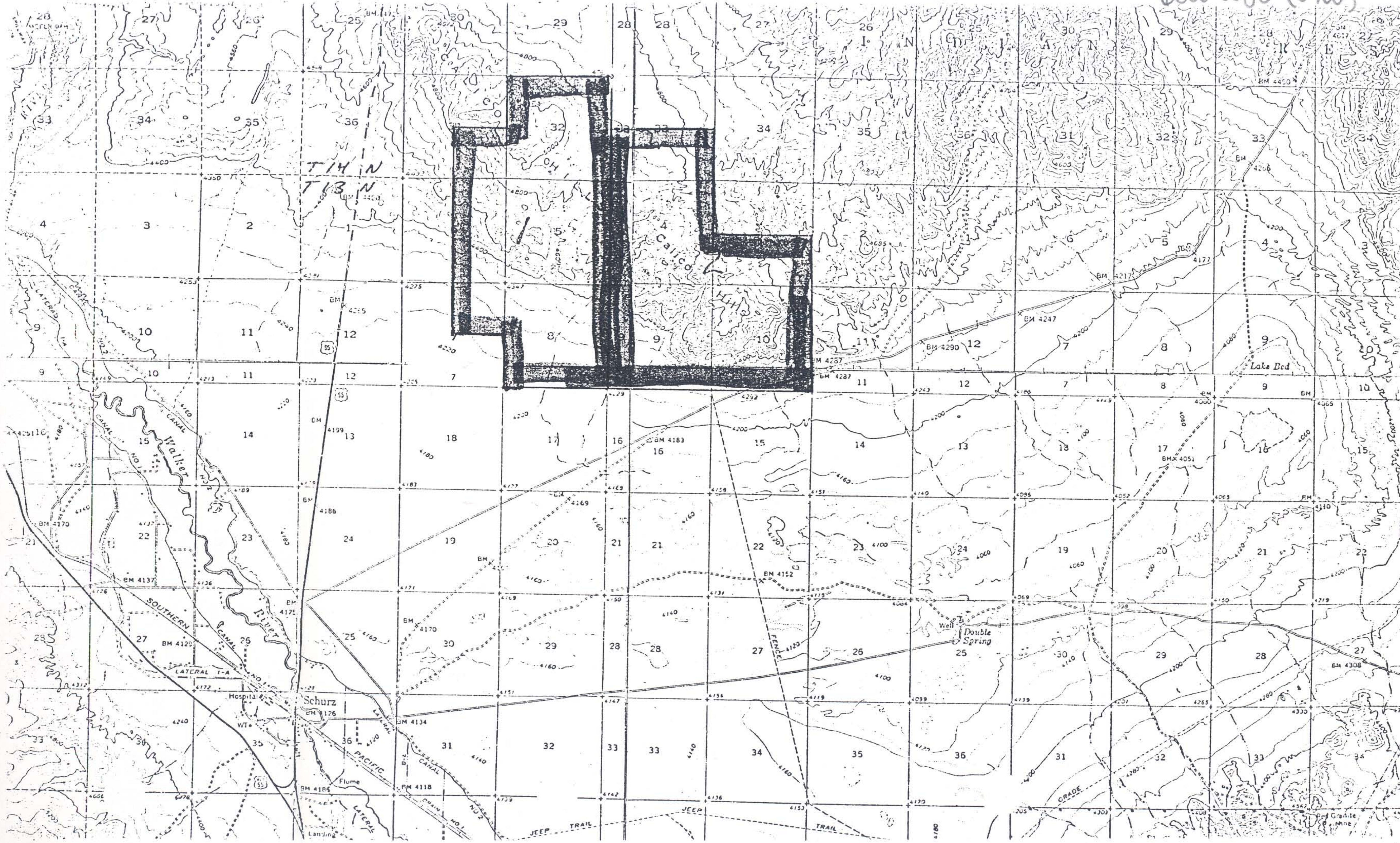
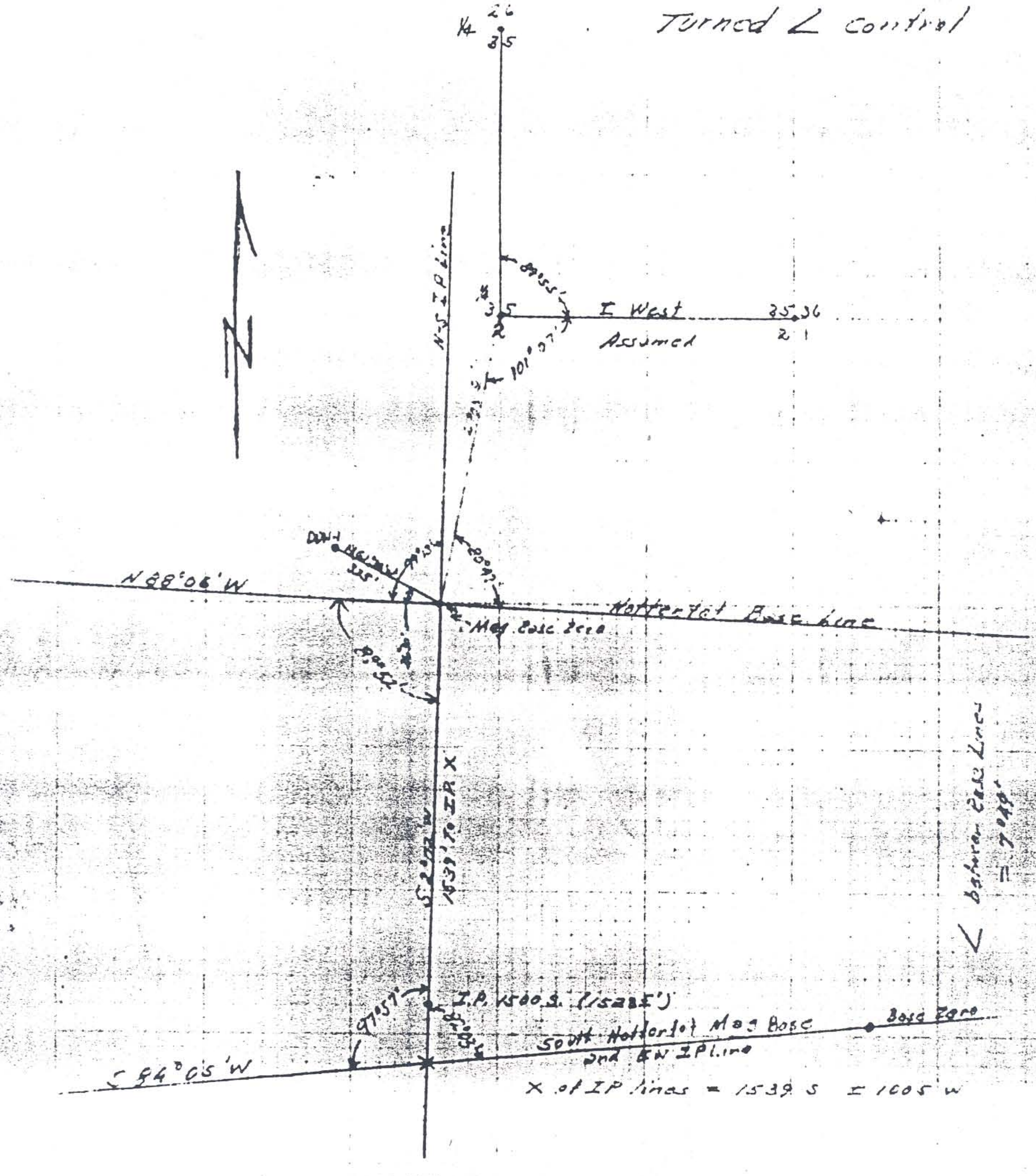
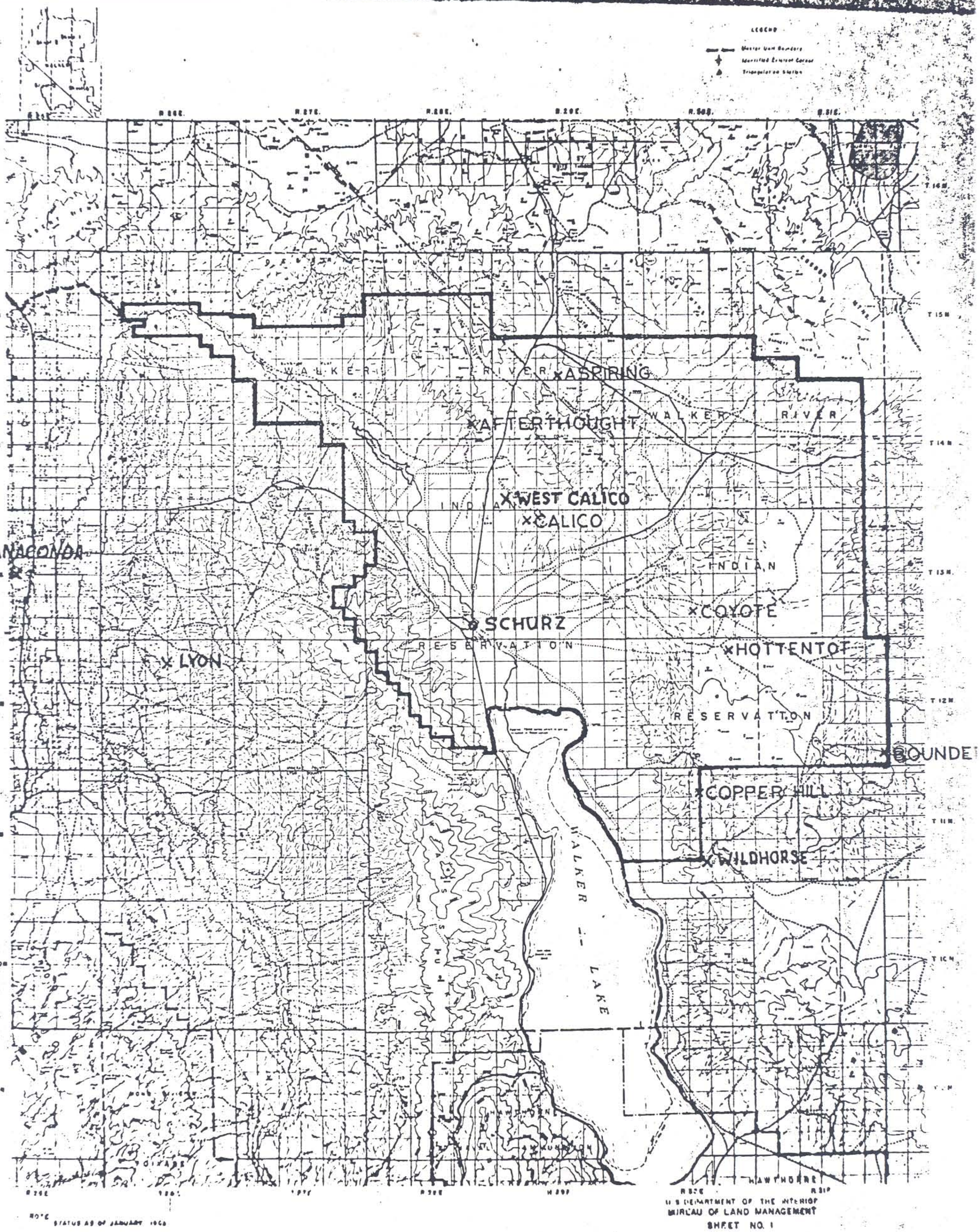


6000 0090 (0760)

Hottentot
Turned ∠ control





WALKER MASTER UNIT

SCALE APPROX: 1 inch = 6 miles (1962)

HOTTENTOT COMPLEX (Includes; Main Hottentot, South Hottentot & Southeast Hott.)

Roll Maps:

Plan map, ground magnetics 1" = 200 '; 0 to 11,500 gamma, includes Main Hottentot, South Hottentot & Southeast Hottentot.

Geologic map, 1" = 200' Hottentot Complex.

Ground Magnetic contour plan, South and southeast Hottentot, 1" = 200'.

Geology and Topography south and southeast Hottentot, 1"=100'.

Ground magnetic profiles, south Hottentot and southeast Hottentot, 1"= 100'.

Drill Hole Information:

Main Hottentot

DH H-1, DH H-1A, DH H-1B, narrative and graphic logs for each drill hole. All available assay and spectographic information.

South Hottentot:

DH 3 series; 3, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, & H. Narrative and graphic logs for each drill hole.

Assay tabulation for the above drill holes.

Southeast Hottentot:

DH 6 and DH 6-A; Narrative and graphic logs for each drill hole.

Assay tabulation for the above drill holes.

U.S.Steel testing of DH 6 drill cores.

Reports:

General area geologic report.

DRILL HOLE MARKING

WALKER RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION

SCHURZ, NEVADA

The following drill holes have been marked with a brass tag or on the standpipe and a notation as to the hole condition is noted:

HOLE	MARKED WITH:	CONDITION OF HOLE:
CA-1	Stake & brass tag	6" surface casing
CA-2	" " " "	NX casing
CA-3	" " " "	Caved around the hole
CA-4	" " " "	NX & BX casing
CA-5	" " " "	Caved around the hole
CA-6	" " " "	NX casing
WC-1	Stake & brass tag	Caved around the hole
WC-2	Standpipe	Standpipe
WC-3	Standpipe	Standpipe
AF-1	Stake & brass tag	Standpipe
AF-2	" " " "	NX casing at surface
AF-3	Standpipe	6" casing with standpipe
AF-4	Stake & brass tag	6" casing 20' thru sand
AF-5	" " " "	Caved around the hole
AF-6	" " " "	Caved around the hole
BOOBOO-1	Stake & brass tag	Caved around the hole, 8' of sand
Coyote-1	Stake & brass tag	6" surface casing
H-1	Standpipe	Standpipe
H1-A	Stake & brass tag	1½" pipe for temperature study
H1-B	Standpipe	Standpipe
H-2	Stake & brass tag	Caved around the hole
H-3	Standpipe	Standpipe
H3-A	"	"
H3-B	"	"
H3-C	"	"
H3-D	Stake & brass tag	NX surface casing
H3-E	" " " "	" " "
H3-F	Standpipe	Standpipe
H3-G	"	"
H3-H	Stake & brass tag	NX surface casing
H-6	Standpipe	Standpipe
H6-A	"	"
H6-B	Stake & brass tag	NX casing-bit & drill pipe marks hole
H6-C	" " " "	" " " " " " " "
H6-D	Standpipe	Standpipe
H6-E	"	"
H6-F	"	"

April 19, 1968

John H. Volgamore
Geologist

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ROTARY SAMPLES STORED AT SCHURZ, NEVADA

MARCH 20, 1968

Hole	Depth	Remarks Stored in ice cream cartons	Plastic baggies for making extra sampleboards
CALICO			
CA-1	0-1330		0-1330
CA-2	10-1100	missing 440-455	10-1100
CA-3	60-1625	surface sand	60-1625
CA-4	0- 620	hole moved 10' but samples	0- 620
CA-4a	605-1110	used from both holes	605-1110
CA-5	0-1295		0-1295
CA-6	0-1420		0-1420
WEST CALICO			
WC-1	0- 425		
WC-2	35-1305	surface sand	
WC-3	1-3920		
HOTTENTOT			
H-1	------	not saved	
H-1a	5- 864		5- 864
H-1b	0-1115		0-1115 & 0-700
H-2	0-3320		0- 320 & 0-365 panned pyrite
H-3	------	lost circ. to 40' core at 40'	
H-3a	0- 147		
H-3b	------	Cored from surface	
H-3c	------	" " "	
H-3d	------	" " "	
H-3e	------	" " "	
H-3f	------	" " "	
H-3g	------	" " "	
H-3h	------	" " "	
H-6	------		0- 178.5
H-6a	0- 287		
H-6b	0- 165		
H-6c	0- 197		
H-6d	0- 168		
H-6e	------		0- 120
H-6f	0- 278		
COYOTE			11- 150
C-1	11- 300	surface sand	
BOO BOO			
B-1	------		8.5- 84
WILD HORSE			
R-1	------	Cored from surface	

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ROTARY SAMPLES STORED AT SCHURZ, NEVADA

MARCH 20, 1968

Hole	Depth	Remarks	Plastic baggies for making extra sample boards
AFTERTHOUGHT			
AF-1	20- 102	surface sand	
AF-2	0- 33	hole moved 5' and cored from surface	
AF-3	0- 105		
AF-4	25- 180	surface sand	
AF-5	0- 920		0- 920
AF-6	50- 235	surface sand	50- 235
BOUNDER CU. CLAIMS			
5-1	0- 130		
13-1	0- 170		
21-1	0- 200		
26-2	20- 350	surface sand	
27-1	0-1105	missing 540-635	0-1112
41-1	0- 712		0- 709
48-1	0- 140		
81-1	0- 70		
86-1	0- 170		
103-1	0- 170		
105-1	0- 170		
106-1	0- 210		
108-1	0- 170		
136-1	0- 180		
155-1	0- 170		
CU. HILL-DELTA CLAIMS			
D-1	0- 110		
D-2	0- 95		
D-3	0- 105		
D-4	0- 80		0- 80

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Volgamore

John H, Volgamore
Geologist

March 21, 1968

ROBERT L. REDMOND
1080 PINE RIDGE DRIVE
RENO, NEVADA
FAIRVIEW 2-6320
CODE 702

1/26/65

Mr. S.G.Sargis
U.S.Steel
Box 510
Prove, Utah.

Dear Mr. Sargis:

Via Greyhound Express todays date I have sent you the following samples from our South Hottentot iron prospect.

These samples represent the core from our drill hole number 3. Please be sure that the rejects from these samples are returned to me as these represent the remaining core from the drill hole.

My sample # (written in ink on the sack)	Abbot Hanks Assay Fe %	Depth Interval
500R	59.8	41-50.5
649R	55.5	50.5-60.4
650R	59.7	60.4-69.5
709R	62.1	69.5-80.8
710R	49.8	80.8-91.0
711R	60.1	91.0-102.0
712R	60.1	102.0-112.0
713R	57.4	112.0-122.0
714R	55.6	122.0-126.0

Abbot Hanks assays were from the split of the core sent for assay in August, 1964. Samples numbered 709R through 714R are the ones that were sent to you earlier in the form of crushed material which was the reject material returned to us by Abbott A. Hanks. Abbot Hanks said their method of assay was fusion in sodium peroxide and then to dissolve that product in HCl. They say this gives a truer assay for this particular ore.

If you need any other information please call me collect.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Redmond

Robert L. Redmond, Mgr.
MARTEL MINING COMPANY

RLR:rl
Copies:
File
2 with shippment.

U.S. STEEL ANALYSIS.

DH 3 (Core split Sample)

Sam Sargis Phone Call.

2/10/65

ATTEN: [redacted]
MR. K.W. MOTE
U.S. STEEL.

#	Fe.	TK Interval	SiO_2	S.	Phos	Cu.
11399 500R	58.6	9.5	8.60	.192	.08	.02
11400 649R	55.7	9.9	6.53	.176	.11	.01
11401 650R	60.7	9.1	5.78	.100	.034	.02
11402 709R	59.6	11.3	4.27	.124	.048	.02
11[illegible] 7[illegible]	46.9	10.2	6.0	.122	.034	.02
11404 711R.	58.6	11.0	5.34	.126	.045	.02
11405 712R	59.5	10.0	8.09	.206	.088	.02
11406 713R	55.9	10.0	10.93	.324	.116	.02
11407 714R	60.2	4.0	8.10	.220	.08	.02

INFO Circular
Bur Mines
8206.
MKT. ores & Concentr
Au Ag Cu Pb Zn. in
U.S. 1964

$6.50 at Lovelock
Railhead. to
U.S. Steel back east.

Fe.	SiO_2	S	OK Phos	OK Cu	Footage
556.70	81.700	1.824	.08	.02	9.5
551.43	64.647	1.7424			9.9
552.37	52.598	.910			9.1
673.48	48.251	1.4012			11.3
478.38	61.200	1.2444			10.2
644.82	58.740	1.386			11.0
595.00	80.900	2.060			10.0
559.00	109.300	3.240			10.0
120.40	32.40	.880			4.0
4731.58	589.736	14.688			85.0
Fe	SiO_2	Sulphur	Phos.	Cu.	
55.67%	7.46%	.173%	.08%	.02%	

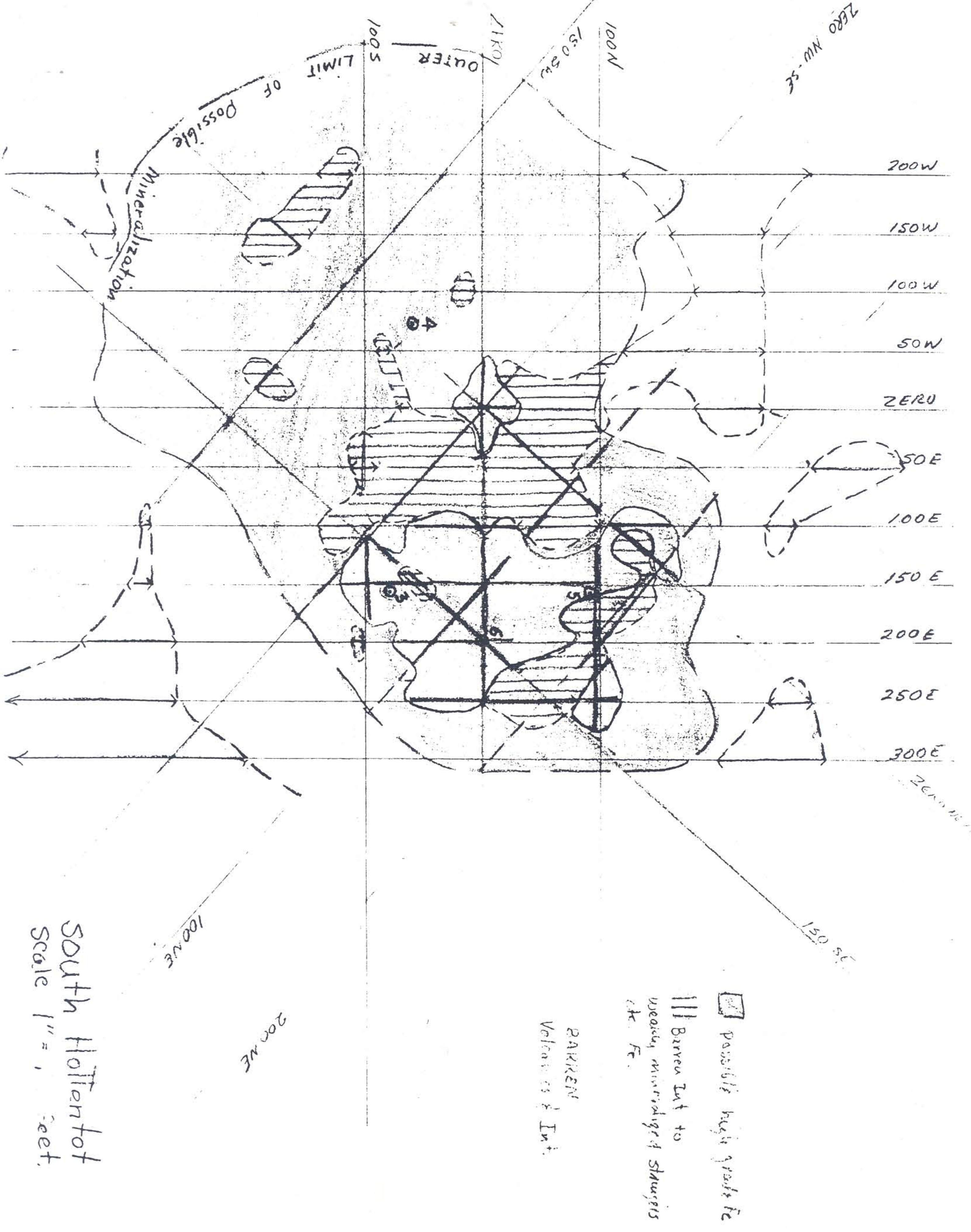
weighted averages for 85 feet of samples.

2/10/65

4731.58
478.38
4253.20 Ft % Fe

85
10.2
74.8

= 56.86%



ZERO NW-SE
100N
150SW
OUTER LIMIT OF Possible Mineralization
100S
200W
150W
100W
50W
ZERO
50E
100E
150E
200E
250E
300E
150 SE
100NE
200NE
Possible high grade Fe
Barren Int to weakly mineralized stringers of Fe
BARREN Volcanics & Int.
South Hottentot
Scale 1" = feet.

INTER-ORGANIZATION CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

TO Mr. S. G. Sargis
Chief Geologist
Western District

DATE May 6, 1965

FROM L. G. Hendrickson, Division Chief
Minerals Beneficiation
Applied Research Laboratory

SUBJECT MAGNETIC CONCENTRATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF DRILL-CORE SAMPLES OF HOTTENTOT IRON DEPOSIT, NEVADA

Magnetic-tube concentration tests and chemical analyses of the crude ore and the magnetic concentrates have been completed on the 17 drill core samples from the subject deposit (ARL Identification No. 6521-39012). The test results are shown on the attached table. The low weight and iron recoveries obtained with the magnetic-tube tester on some of the samples indicate that some of the iron in these samples is present as hematite.

L. G. Hendrickson TTGH

TTGin:jw

Attachment

cc: Howard Evans

Mr. R. L. Redmond, Mgr.,
Martel Mining Co.

For your records. The concentrates show good analyses except for sulfur. Sintering and pelletizing would burn out much of the sulfur and make the resulting product good.

SGSargis

TABLE

Magnetic-Concentration Data and Chemical Analyses
Hottentot Iron Deposit, Nevada

RME Sample No.	Analyses: Crude Fe	Crude SiO_2	-200 Mesh D.T. Concentrate Fe	P	S	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	CaO	MgO	Magnetic-Concentration Data*: % Wt. Recovery	% Fe Recovery
722R	60.5	8.76	68.3	.030	.034	1.57	.20	.16	.53	34.0	38.4
723R	61.7	6.42	68.4	.037	.014	1.50	.24	.10	.54	43.0	47.7
724R	58.8	10.58	67.5	N.S.A.						2.8	3.2
725R	48.7	19.98	68.5	.029	.051	1.79	.28	.34	.36	40.9	57.5
726R	46.3	18.22	68.5	.022	.025	1.85	.20	.28	.57	47.0	69.5
727R	54.2	12.80	68.3	.044	.039	2.26	.44	.42	.50	52.3	65.9
728R	54.6	10.94	67.7	.045	.201	2.41	.63	.56	.56	53.9	66.8
729R	53.5	12.60	68.3	.043	.124	1.74	.20	.32	.45	58.9	75.2
730R	56.8	8.46	69.3	.038	.054	1.29	.20	.32	.35	63.0	76.9
731R	50.0	20.98	67.0	.042	.055	4.21	.32	.40	.45	57.1	76.5
732R	56.4	10.26	69.2	.059	.072	2.86	.25	.46	.53	69.9	85.8
733R	61.9	5.44	69.7	.049	.199	1.25	.34	.20	.43	77.6	87.4
734R	58.6	6.90	70.1	.047	.103	.95	.18	.24	.40	70.3	84.1
735R	51.7	12.70	69.0	.029	.306	1.69	.28	.50	.61	59.3	79.1
736R	57.8	8.34	70.2	.040	.126	1.16	.18	.28	.63	69.8	84.8
737R	52.0	12.48	70.4	.039	.062	.98	.22	.26	.61	59.8	81.0
738R	48.5	14.90	70.2	.033	.124	.97	.40	.36	.31	52.2	75.6

*Separator Test Parameters:

Pole configuration	Standard
Field strength	4750 gauss
Water flow	0.6 gal/min
Agitation	100 strokes/min
Test time	15 min
Sample size	Sufficient for 10 gm concentrate

HOTTENTOT #3   ECT - DH #6
Robert   edmond

Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Interval Feet	Crude Analysis Fe	Crude Analysis SiO_2	Concentrate Analysis at a Nominal 200 Mesh Grind Fe	P	S	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	CaO	MgO	Magnetic Weight Recovery Davis Tube
722R	178.5	187.5	9.0	60.5	8.76	68.3	.030	.036	1.57	.20	.16	.53	34.0
723R	187.5	197.5	10.0	61.7	6.42	68.4	.037	.014	1.50	.24	.16	.54	43.0
724R	197.5	203.0	5.5	58.8	10.58	67.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
725R	203.0	209.5	6.5	48.7	19.98	68.5	.029	.051	1.79	.28	.34	.36	40.9
726R	209.5	214.3	4.8	46.3	18.22	68.5	.022	.025	1.85	.20	.28	.57	47.0
727R	214.3	229.8	15.5	54.2	12.80	68.3	.044	.039	2.26	.44	.42	.50	52.3
728R	229.8	248.2	18.4	54.6	10.94	67.7	.045	.201	2.41	.63	.56	.56	53.9
729R	248.2	261.0	12.8	53.5	12.60	68.3	.043	.124	1.7[illegible]	.20	.32	.45	58.9
----	261.0	269.5	8.5	No Sample Submitted			--	--	--	--	--	--	--
730R	269.5	280.5	11.0	56.8	8.46	69.3	.038	.054	1.29	.20	.32	.35	63.0
----	280.5	283.0	2.5	No Sample Submitted			--	--	--	--	--	--	--
731R	283.0	287.0	4.0	50.0	20.98	67.0	.042	.055	4.21	.32	.40	.45	57.1
----	287.0	291.8	4.8	No Sample Submitted			--	--	--	--	--	--	--
732R	291.8	300.5	8.7	56.4	10.26	69.2	.059	.072	2.86	.25	.46	.53	69.9
733R	300.5	310.5	10.0	61.9	5.44	69.7	.049	.199	1.25	.34	.20	.43	77.6
734R	310.5	318.5	8.0	58.6	6.90	70.1	.047	.103	.95	.18	.24	.40	70.3
735R	318.5	324.2	5.7	51.7	12.70	69.0	.029	.306	1.69	.28	.50	.61	59.3
736R	324.2	337.1	12.9	57.8	8.34	70.2	.040	.126	1.16	.18	.28	.63	69.8
737R	337.1	354.0	17.9	52.0	12.48	70.4	.039	.062	.98	.22	.26	.61	59.8
----	354.0	362.2	8.2	No Sample Submitted			--	--	--	--	--	--	--
738R	362.2	384.0	21.8	48.5	14.90	70.2	.033	.124	.97	.40	.36	.31	52.2

Project	HOLE	SAMPLE #	Thickness	ASSAY %Fe	Interval	
South HOTTENTOT	3	500	9.5	59.8	41 - 50.5	
		649	9.9	55.5	50.5 - 60.4	
		650	9.1	59.7	60.4 - 69.5	
		709	11.3	62.1	69.5 - 80.8	
		710	10.2	49.8	80.8 - 91.0	
		711	11.0	60.1	91.0 - 102.0	
		712	10.0	60.6	102.0 - 112.0	
		713	10.0	57.4	112.0 - 122.0	
		714	4.0	55.6	122.0 - 126.0	
	3A	319	17.1	54.3	130.0 - 147.1	
	3B	801	25.4	50.2	125.0 - 150.4	BREAK
		802	22.7	45.1	154.8 - 177.5	BREAK
		803	19.0	55.1	188.4 - 207.4	
		804	23.1	51.8	207.4 - 230.5	
		805	9.0	36.9	230.5 - 239.5	
	3C	825	18.5	50.4	49.1 - 67.6	
		826	23.4	47.6	67.6 - 91.0	
		827	19.0	61.6	91.0 - 110.0	
		828	17.0	61.2	110.0 - 127.0	BREAK
		829	14.9	24.8	129.1 - 144.0	
		830	13.5	18.2	144.0 - 157.5	
	3D	831	25.0	42.8	0 - 25.0	
		832	10.0	41.2	25.0 - 35.0	
		833	16.0	32.4	35.0 - 51.0	
		834	21.0	15.0	51.0 - 72.0	
		835	22.5	37.8	72.0 - 94.5	
	3E	BARREN			NO SAMPLES.	
	3F	846	11.0	43.6	19.0 - 30.0	
		847	19.0	54.0	30.0 - 49.0	BREAK
		848	9.6	49.2	72.0 - 81.6	
		849	21.7	54.0	81.6 - 103.3	
		850	4.8	29.2	103.3 - 108.1	
		951	16.9	35.6	108.1 - 125.0	
		952	10.0	40.8	125.0 - 135.0	

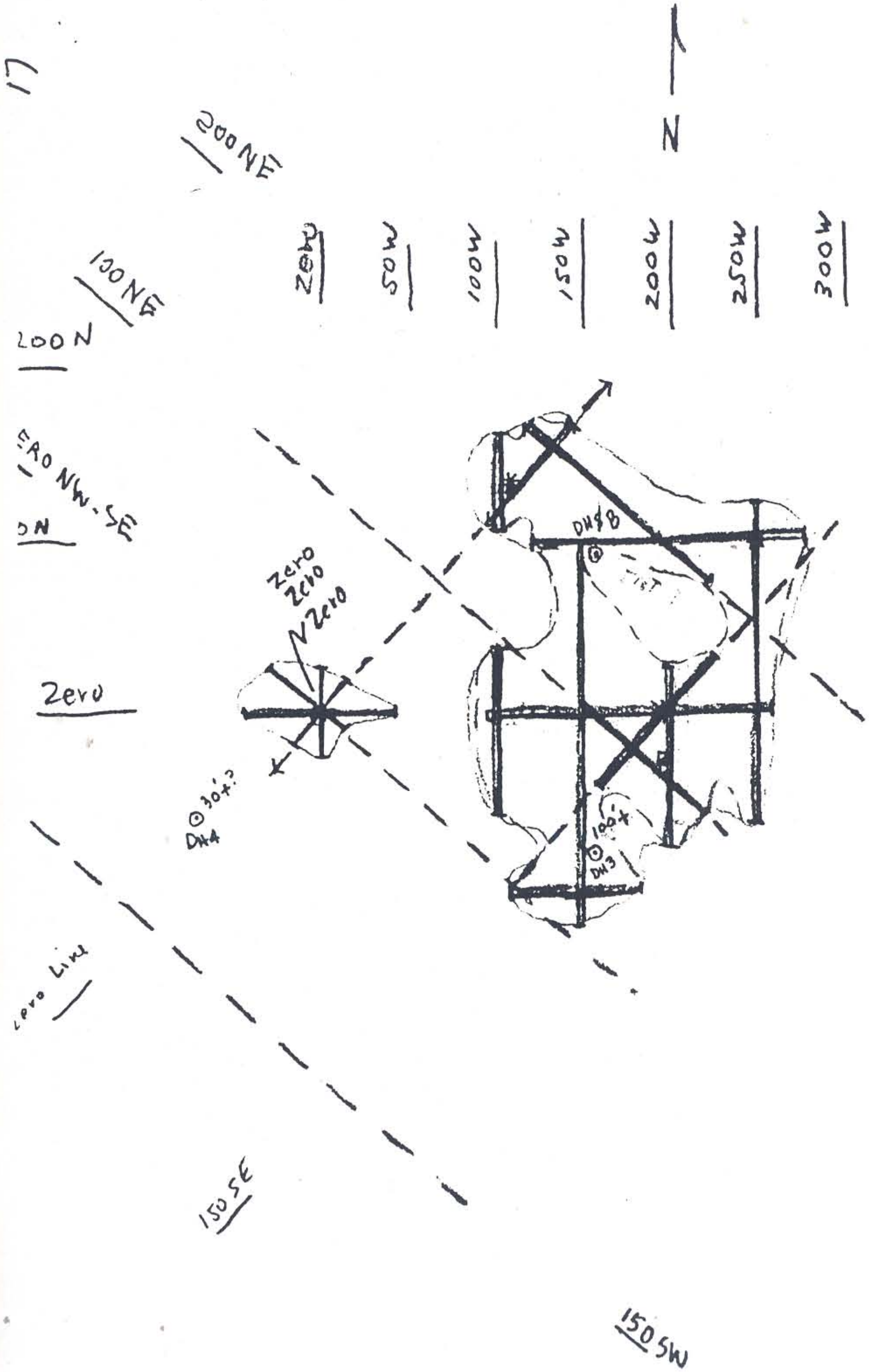
3G	955	29.0	46.0	19.5 - 48.5
	956	16.7	61.2	48.5 - 65.2
	961	1.5	44.8	65.2 - 66.7
	957	10.0	58.4	66.7 - 76.7
	958	5.5	46.8	76.7 - 82.2
	959	13.8	48.0	82.2 - 96.0 BREAK
	960	17.5	50.4	133.0 - 150.5
No Project included → 3H	962	15.0	56.0	163.5 - 178.5

Av. TK 77.7' Av. gd (weighted) 46.22%

approximately 22% of assay material is 56+% Fe.

random copper assays indicated a value in copper in excess of 0.10%

Iron Mineral made up of Magnetite, Hematite, Limonite. Ore body is largely oxidized.



DH 3   41-126 (58.2%Fe)   171-200 (45%±Fe)

DH4   possible Start at 85 ? 130-147 (54.29% Fe

DH 5

South Hottentot.

✱ max high center (Magnetics)

Breaks in Mag Profiles

Line					
✓200 W	280N to 120N	110S to 140S	325S to 410S		
✓150 W	240N to 160N	145S to 200S	310S to 340S		
✓100 W	240N to 180N	5S to 25S	440S to 460S		
✓50 W	240N to 120N	80S to ~~90S~~	445S to 490S		
ZERO	240N to 180N	60S to 70S	90S to 110S	400S to 490S	
50 E	360N to 280N	80N to 0	95S to 140S	280S to 290S	410S to 420
100 E	265N to 240N	100N to 30N			
150 E	280S to 300S	440S to 540S			
200 E	100S to 110S	260S to 340S			
250 E	280N to 240N	80N to 0	260S to 540S		
300 E	290N to 200N	200S to 600S			
E/ Zero	800W to 400W	40E to 110E			
100 S	20E to 70E				
100 N	40W to 20E	160E to 220E			

150SW ✓	115SE to 90SE		
200 NE	70SE to 10SE		
100NE ✓	60SE to 10NW		
150 SE ✓	40NE to 75NE		
ZERO SW-NE ✓	240SW to 210SW	20NE to 130NE	160NE to 185NE
ZERO NW SE	130SE to 20SE	25NW to 45NW	

6000 0080 (0760)

GILBERT & LEVINE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

PAUL N. GILBERT, C.P.A.
BERNARD LEVINE, C.P.A.

9601 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90210
CRestview 3-6360

MARCH 13, 1967

Mr. Robert L. Redmond
Walker Martel Mining Co.
100 Washington Street
Reno, Nevada

Re: Martel Mining

Dear Bob:

Thank you very much for the mineral specimens from the Calico Project.

They were very interesting and I hope the indications will all be on the positive side.

Good luck and success in the venture.

Very truly yours,

GILBERT & LEVINE

Bernard Levine

BL:pva