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ITEM 16

REPORT

on

PROPERTIES OF

MYRA DIVIDE MINING COMPANY

in

BUENA VISTA MINING DISTRICT

PERSHING COUNTY

NEVADA

By

J. S. Coupal
Mining Engineer
New York City, N. Y.

-May 15, 1920-

MYRA DIVIDE MINING CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request, I have examined your properties in the Buena Vista Mining District, Pershing County, Nevada, and am submitting herewith, my reports on same, along with maps and assays.

The field work was started on May 9th, and completed on May 14th, 1920.

Trusting you will find the report and other data to your satisfaction,

I am,

Respectfully,

H. S. Conpal.

PROPERTY AND LOCATION.

The properties of the Myra Divide Mining Company, in the Buena Vista Mining District, Pershing County, Nevada, consist of four full size claims, (each 600 feet wide by 1500 feet long) covering approximately 80 acres.

The claims are named as follows:-

Good Luck, Silverton No. 2, Silverton No. 6, and Silverton No.7.

The Buena Vista Mining District is located about 2 miles from Unionville, Pershing County, Nevada, which is the present Post Office address. Unionville is about 21 miles from Imlay, a division point on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has regular stage service which leaves Imlay, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and returns the following days.

From Unionville to the property is about two miles over the new road to the Arizona Silver Mines Co., which crosses the North West end line of the Goodluck Claim. The road is in good condition and the property may be reached direct by automobile from Imlay or Unionville.

The relative size and position of the claims is shown in the map of the Buena Vista Mining District which accompanies this report.

TITLES.

TITLE to these claims is held by right of location and performance of the annual assessment work in compliance with the Mineral Land Laws. There is a slight conflict on a portion of Silverton No. 6 and Silverton No. 7 claims, lying within a railroad land grant, held by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Precedent has been established in this district of exempting or purchasing at a reasonable price such parts of the railroad land grant as are found to be mineral bearing.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The claims are on the East slope of the Humbolt Range at an elevation of about 6000 feet above sea level, or about 800 feet higher than Unionville. The road connecting Unionville, these claims, and the Arizona Silver Mines Company camp, has been recently regraded and is now in excellent condition. The properties are crossed from West to East by a gulley, along which water for domestic and camp purposes may be developed, by shallow wells. It is claimed that deep wells would provide sufficient water for milling purposes, but as yet, this has not been attempted. The wage scale in the district is $5.00 per day for miners, and $4.50 for muckers and surface work. The snow fall in winter is moderate and does not interfere with year round operation.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

The general geology of the district shows a series of carbonaceous limestone, ~~providing~~ forming a gentle sloping syncline, which have been isolated from the sedimentaries of the Star Peak formation by intrusions of Rhyolite.

The mineralization of the district has been developed along certain favorable beds in the limestone and along fissures both in the limestone and in the rhyolite.

GEOLOGY OF THIS GROUP.

The contact between this limestone and the Rhyolite cuts across the Silverton No. 6 and No. 7 claims. The lime area is about 10 acres and the remainder of the group lies wholly within the rhyolite.

OLD WORKINGS.

The principal workings on this group are on the Good Luck Claim. These are on what is without doubt the so-called Inskip Fissure, which strikes about N 60° W and may be traced for over two miles in length. Numerous ore shoots have been

opened up on this fissure, which crosses the properties of the Arizona Annex Silver Mines Co., Arizona Extension Silver Mines Co., and the Universal Silvers Co.

The vein was originally opened up by surface cuts, near the northwest end line. From these a large tonnage of shipping ore was obtained. Records of this work are not available, but the workings were obviously shallow as the dumps are comparitively small.

The upper tunnel was driven in 180 feet, all in ore; with ore still in the face. The average value of this ore as determined by samples every 10 feet across the vein, as shown in table, is 10.6 oz. of silver per ton, and the width of vein averages 2 feet. In this tunnel, however, one ore sheet shows a width of 2 feet 7 inches, a length of 60 feet and an average value of 15 ounces per ton. The practice in mining this class of ore has been to rough sort the barren quartz from the heavily mineralized vein matter and raise the grade of the ore to a shipping product.

The lower tunnel has been driven in for a distance of 340 feet. Near the mouth of the tunnel, a large glory hole is opened up to the surface. A large amount of shipping ore was mined from from the glory hole. The vein as exposed in the lower tunnel and the 100 winze from the tunnel, shows much lower value than in the upper tunnel. The vein filling shows repeated movements and considerable leaching. The inner end of the lower tunnel cuts into the hanging wall rock, so that only about 240 feet of vein has been exposed. From the results of samples as shown in table No. 2, the average width of the ore for a distance of 240 feet is about 16 inches and the silver content 6.02 ounces per ton.

This ore is all readily sorted. The ore dump at the upper tunnel shows 150 tons which averages 24.30 ounces per ton.

The ore dump at the lower tunnel shows 75 tons which averages 19.60 ounces per ton. These represent what can be done by rough sorting of the ore as it comes from the mine and gives a very good milling grade of ore.

ORE RESERVES.

It is inadvisable to estimate or attempt to estimate any tonnage of ore as developed by the workings in the Good Luck Claim. The continuity of the vein is proven for the entire length of this claim, namely 1500 feet. The vein carries values wherever it has been opened up. No real depth has been attained by any of the tunnels and the veins where exposed shows considerable teaching. Deeper developments will undoubtedly show a better grade of ore. If however a rough calculation of possible ore above the lower tunnel level be desired, the following may serve as a basis. From the portal of lower tunnel to the north-west side line of claim is about 1200 feet and 300 feet of backs at end line. The measurements and assays on the vein where exposed, giving weighted values to the various lengths and widths, shows an average value of 8.43 ounces and an average width of 20 inches. This gives approximately 20,000 tons of 8.43 ounce ore which would undoubtedly be sorted to about 10,000 tons of 16 ounce ore.

Mining, sorting, hauling to mill and a reasonable treatment charge at the Arizona Silver Mines Company Mill, ought not to exceed $7.50 per ton, so that the 10,000 tons of ore above the level of the lower tunnel would show a profit of approximately $70,000 at 1.00 silver.

OTHER CLAIMS.

Little or no work has been done on the other claims held by this company. On the Silverton No.7 claim, location work has been done on a blanket vein, similar to that exposed on the Silver Reef and Arizona Mines. The vein filling is

mineralised where exposed on the surface, a sorted sample of which ran 10.6 ounces silver per ton. The vein shows about 15 inches in width and about 10 acres of limestone area is included in this claim. From the developments in the blanket vein throughout the remainder of the district, the values are found to be remarkably continuous and persistent in the horizon where mineralisation occurs. The showing here on the surface is a very promising indication and warrants development.

OPERATING CONDITIONS.

The Buena Vista Mining District has taken on great activity during the past year, when the old Arizona Mine was re-opened. The district produced many millions in high grade silver ore from 1860 to 1880. There are now six or seven companies operating in the district and developments by diamond drilling are anxiously being watched on the Arizona Silver Mines Company property, where the probability of ore in depth is being proven. Regular haulage is maintained over good roads, from Mill City direct to the Mines. Labor is cheaper than at any other camp in Nevada. Operations may be carried on the year round. Climatic conditions are very favorable.

CONCLUSIONS.

There is a considerable tonnage of ore in sight which may be rough sorted and shipped to the Arizona Mill at a good profit. The Fissure on the Good Luck claim has been proven to be mineralized the full length of the claim. The work on the vein has been limited to very shallow depths and the condition of the vein filling indicates the probability of finding enriched zones of ore in depth.

Operating conditions are very favorable, particularly so on account of being able to have the ore treated at the Arizona Mill, which is about 1 1/8 miles from the property.

The section of the blanket vein in the limestone area should be as productive as the rest of the district, per acre, as the values in the blanket veins have been found to be very uniformly distributed.

I do not hesitate to recommend the property very highly and advise ~~just~~ extending the upper tunnel along the vein so as to pick up the rich shoots shown by the surface workings at the North end of the Good Luck Claim. By extending the lower tunnel, an additional 100 feet of backs for 900 feet in length may be put in sight.

At the south end of the Good Luck claim, an ideal site for sinking a shaft to develop the ore in depth, exists. This is one of the lowest points in the mineralized section of the district and offers the best chance to reach the unleached ore zone in the district.

Respectfully Submitted

J. V. Compal.

Consulting Mining Engineer.

Address:

Technology Club,
New York City, N. Y.

ASSAY SHEET NO. 1.

Upper Tunnel,

May, 1920.

Sample Number	Width of Vein in inches	Ounces Silver per ton
1.	12"	7.84
2.	12	7.14
3.	36	6.04
4.	24	16.74
5.	36	11.06
6.	24	15.24
7%	36	12.04
8.	36	16.92
9.	36	5.94
10.	12	6.52
11.	10	7.14
12.	18	11.26
13.	18	8.20
14.	18	14.90
15.	18	9.06
16.	36	6.82
17.	14	6.52
18.	12	6.18
Silverton Claim No. 7	15	10.60

ASSAY NO.2.

Lower Tunnel

May, 1920.

Sample Number	Width of Vein in inches	Ounces Silver per ton
19.	25"	6.46
20.	24	1.86
21.	18	5.68
22.	13	9.12
23.	7	5.96
24.	10	5.24
25.	20	3.52
26.	18	6.02
27.	10	4.68
28.	15	21.50
29.	24	.50
30.	5	2.60
31.	14	2.30
32.	15	3.12
36.	20	12.60
Winze in lower Tunnel		
33.	5	.90
34.	4	3.64
35.	6	4.00
36.	5	1.44
37.	5	3.26

ASSAY SHEET NO. 2.

Upper Tunnel

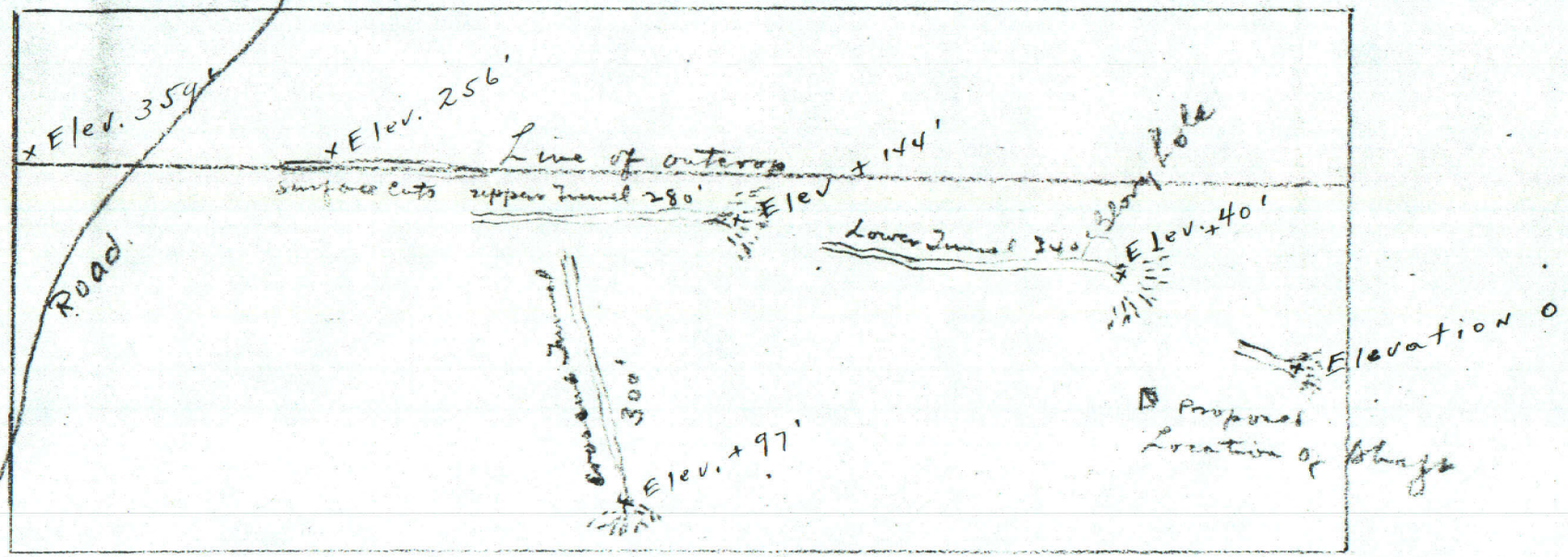
Sampled by E. A. Haggott, June, 1913.

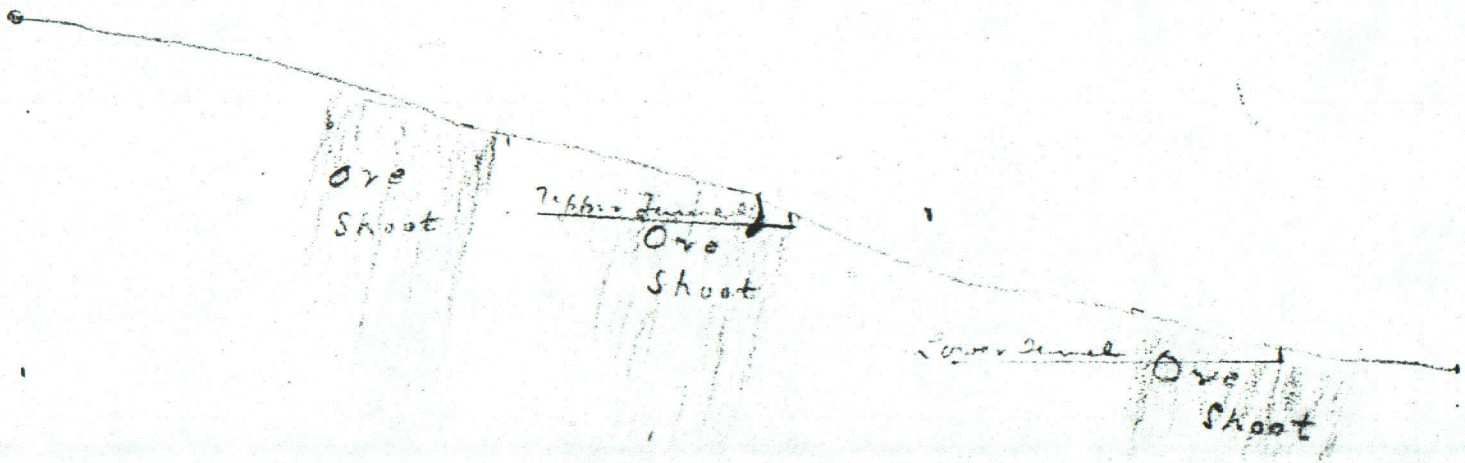
-Copy-

Sample number	Width of Vein in inches	Ounces Silver per ton	Ounces Gold per ton
2A	15"	9.4	.02
3A	36	8.1	.02
4A	24	14.6	.03
5A	24	12.9	.02
6A	18	23.6	.06
7A	8	20.4	.05
8A	18	11.6	.02
9A	24	6.1	.01
10A	18	4.6	.01
11A	18	17.3	.04
12A	18	24.5	.06
13A	24	14.3	.03
14A	18	4.6	Trace
15A	24	12.4	.02
16A	24	4.7	Trace
17A	18	5.1	Trace

These assays copied from old sampling record covering about the same sections of vein in upper tunnel as covered by samples in Sheet No. 1.

Good Luck Claim
Myra Divide M.P.





A D D E N D A

to be attached to the report of J. S. Coupal dated May 15, 1920, covering the property of the Myra Divide Mining Company in the Buena Vista Mining District, Pershing County, Nevada.

WATER. There is a spring on the extreme lower (southeaster) end of the Good Luck claim which furnishes sufficient water for domestic purposes and mining. There is another spring on the Silverton No. 2 claim which is estimated to furnish enough water for a 50 ton per day mill. This spring is about 1000 feet from the proposed mill site and about 200 feet higher. At the site of the proposed shaft water level is calculated to be at from 100 to 150 feet and undoubtedly a supply would here be developed sufficient for all milling purposes.

WORKINGS. Since the report of Mr. Coupal was written the Upper Tunnel has been advanced along the vein, showing ore for a distance of 280 feet. The best part of the shoot is about 160 feet in length and has been developed by two raises in addition to the drift. The ore is here about 3 feet in width and when cleanly broken assays 20 oz. silver per ton. Ore which was removed in the course of development in the Upper Tunnel was saved. About 20 tons, taken without any selection and considerably mixed with waste, was milled and assayed 17 oz. silver per ton.

Advancing the Upper Tunnel to the Northwest end line of the property would give a total length of 800 feet with at least one more known ore shoot to cut. Advancing the Lower Tunnel to the end line would give a total length of 1200 feet with at least two more known ore shoots to cut.

ORE. Practically all of the ore mined in early operations came from surface cuts indicated on the attached sketch and from the glory hole close to the portal of the Lower Tunnel. Since ore then mined must have had an average of at least 200 oz. silver in order to pay for extraction, freight and smelting, and since none of the dumps made from these old workings contain ore, it is apparent that the two shoots worked must have been very high grade. In the present workings streaks and buches of the characteristic fissure vein high grade are frequently met with. These will assay several hundred ounces per ton and show a considerable gold value as well.

Mr. Coupal's samples included all vein exposures and were not confined to the ore shoots. The fact that ore removed in the course of development and necessarily somewhat mixed with waste, assayed 17 oz. on a representative mill test, proves that in stoping operations $20 is a reasonable figure to place on the average value.

Two other engineers besides Mr. Coupal, who have examined the Good Luck workings in the course of investigations of the district, have stated that the best ore bodies must occur at permanent water level, estimated at from 100 to 150 feet depth at the lower end of the claim. The reasons assigned are that the upper sections of the vein show an extremely leached condition. The values thus leached must be redeposited at some deeper point and this would be unquestionably the permanent water level.

The blanket vein exposed on the Silverton No. 7 claim is important. Elsewhere in the district the blanket veins produce from 2500 to 13000 tons per acres. Hence, in the 10 acres of blanket vein territory on the Myra Divide ground there should be produced at least 25,000 tons.

GOOD LUCK VEIN. The vein on the Good Luck claim is the southerly end of the Stuart Fissure which is traceable through the district for a distance of more than 10,000 feet. In the Arizona mine, which covers about 3000 feet of the fissure at its northerly end, two ore shoots have been mined, one of them 600 feet in length and the other 800 feet in length. This is at an elevation about 1000 feet higher than the lower end of the Good Luck. Erosion has exposed the fissure to a depth of 1000 feet and the fact that ore continues to this depth indicates that the fissure ore bodies are deep seated.

Dated December 26, 1922.

Edw. S Van Dyck

General Manager.