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ITEM #2

REPORT ON
THE
MOUNTAIN VEIW MINE
WASHOE COUNTY
NEVADA

BY

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Drilled by Anaconda?
See County report

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Oakland, California,
July 5, 1933.

Messrs. Hammond, Canman and Anderson,
Oakland, California.

Gentlemen:

At your request I have made a careful examination of the Mountain Veiw Mine. This examination has been more in the nature of a geologic reconnaisance, with special attention paid to the ore genesis. Partial sampling was also made to substantiate the true tenor of the ore body.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The ore body is an extensive metasomatic replacement occurring in limestone. The sedimentaries are penetrated by igneous intrusions of andesite and dacite, all adjacent to a large granite batholithic complex.

The ore body is one of the largest of its nature I have ever examined, considering the evenly distributed high tenor of the ore. The property is worthy of extensive prospecting and development, and it is my prediction that if sufficient capital is employed in cooperation with careful management, it would be made one of the largest of the gold producers.

Yours very respectfully,
Geo. T. Anderson

George Toland Anderson

Mining Engineer and Metallurgist

Graduate: New Mexico School of Mines

LOCATION AND EXTENT

The property is known as the Mountain Veiw Mine, and is owned by E. C. Hammond, S. Canman, and H. S. Anderssn, all of Oakland, California.

It is located approximately 20 miles west of Gerlach, Washoe County, Nevada on the Gerlach - Susanville highway. The road is exceptionally good and would be classed as an all-weather all-year highway. A good gravel road, about 2 miles in lenghh leads from the highway directly onto the property.

The closest railroad point is at Gerlach, which is on the main line of the Western Pacific Railroad.

The property consists of four claims namely, the Mountain Veiw No. 1 - 2 - 3 and 4. The mining district is unorganized and is practically virgin so far as metal mining is concerned. The claims are on record in Book S page 17, Mining Locations of Washoe County, Nevada, at Reno, Nevada.

The climate is such that mining operations can be carried on the entire year. There is some snow in the winter, but not of a nature to interfere with transportation. The precipitation of the summer months occurs generally in the form of cloudbursts, typical of a desert country.

The country is mountainous, and the surface waters are drained into the expansive dry lakes of the Black Rock Desert. Granite Range, having an elevation of 9000 feet rises abruptly from the level plains of the desert and is over 40 miles in length. The elevation at the property is about 5000 feet.

Vegetation consists of greasewood, sagebrush and some juniper is present on the higher summits. No mining

timbers can be obtained in the district.

Water can be developed in sufficient quantity for all mining and milling purposes approximately 2 miles below the mine. The water table is very high and artisian in nature. Water may also be developed from springs a mile above the property in quantity sufficient for camp and mine use, and possibly for a 50 or 100 ton mill. This water could be piped by gravity.

GEOLOGY AND ORE GENESIS

The geological formation of the Mountain Veiw property consists of grayish-black clastic limestone, penetrated by late Tertiary eruptions of andesites and dacite. The igneous rocks appear as dikes, sills and stocks. Extensive metasomatism has occurred in the limestone while the igneous rocks have been affected to a lesser extent. Some of the igneous rocks have suffered extensive propylitization, the femic minerals being entirely decomposed. The replacement of the limestone has been formed by solutions containing various salts and gases (mineralizers) and capable of attacking the easily replaced limestone. Guided by ducts and capillary openings, of microscopic visibility, the solutions deposited part of their load whenever supersaturation took place. As almost all rocks are porous and as the solutions were under heavy pressure they were forced into the rocks and produced chemical and mineralogical changes in them. At the same time the porous limestone acted undoubtedly as a semi-permeable membrane and the igneous rocks as a semi-barrier through which various mineralizers diffused at differing rates - electrolytes and gases most easily, colloids and difficulty ionized compounds very slowly.

Thus the replaced deposit is accompanied by strips of altered country rock both sedimentary and igneous in which the solutions have effected little change although partial metasomatism makes them not entirely barren.

The presence of complete metasomatism outlines the orebodies which are large in extent, being 50 to 300 feet in width with a proven depth of 150 feet. The zone of replacement is over 3000 feet in length.

The ore has a chalcedonic appearance, although there is no chalcedony present, and some of it resembles some kinds of sinter deposited at the orifices of hot springs, which truly shows deposition by ascending and descending solutions. The limestone in forming ore has been replaced by a filling of quartz, calcite and a preponderance of masses of whitish-gray jasperoid of uncertain derivation. Adularia and minerals of the zeolite division are present to some extent, also manganese oxides. In the presence of this latter mineral, gold may be readily dissolved and carried downward and redeposited upon reduction of acidity, forming a much greater enriched zone than that at the surface.

Free gold is not visible but the valuable portions of the ore lie in dark bands that are disseminated throughout the rock. These consist of the invisible gold with some fine-grained pyrite and finely divided (gold selenide?) The gold selenide has not yet been positively identified.

This deposit in my estimation would be classed as mesothermal (intermediate vein zone). The mineralizers, agents of metasomatism, being derived from differentiation in congealing batholithic masses. Substantiating evidence of this can be assumed from the close association of the sedimentaries and Tertiary intrusives to a large granite

batholith, known as the Granite Range.

SAMPLING: ORE RESERVES

Since at its inception a mining enterprise requires a preliminary program of prospecting and exploration, the first use of sampling may be said to be in connection with these operations. Samples taken during this period may be used as a basis for determining the limits of ore bodies and the distribution of valuable mineral within them, and for estimating the tonnage and value of ore within the explored area.

All sampling, both surface and underground was done by the channel method using a moil and hammer. Horizontal channels were cut underground covering all the orebody exposed. Assay maps showing sampling in detail accompany this reportl The tabulated assay results are as follows:

No.	Location	Channel length in feet	Au $	Ag oz.
1	Lower tunnel	20	20.00	1.00
2	" "	20	18.40	1.00
3	" "	25	10.54	
4	" "	30	6.29	
5	" "	20	2.12	
6	Upper tunnel	30	14.54	
7	" "	30	10.10	
8	Trench, 500 ft. north tunnel	75	8.89	
9	Open cut north of trench	7	13.02	
10	Open cut 100' north of trench	6	7.11	

All assays were made by O. N. Brown of the Straub Manufacturing Company, Oakland, California.

This sampling and examination has determined a block of ore in excess of 20,000 tons which averages about $12.00 per ton in gold and silver. The silver is low, averaging about one ounce per ton.

Area blocked by sampling, 40x50' = 2000 sq. ft.

Vertical distance between upper and lower tunnels = 150 ft.

300,000 cu. ft.

Using 12.5 cu. ft. to the ton gives 24,000 tons of milling ore of an average of $12.00.

DEVELOPMENT

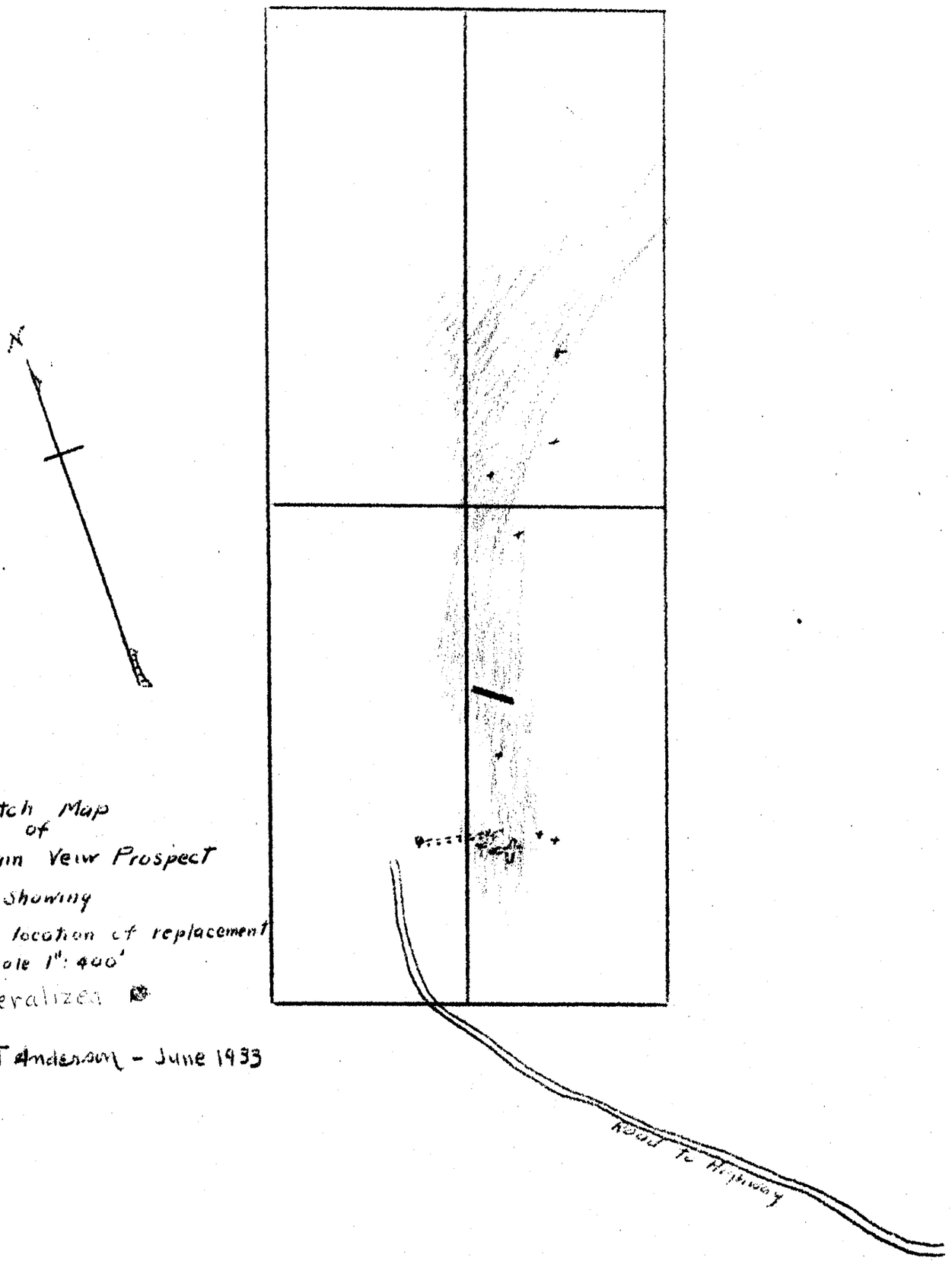
The development work on this property consists of numerous open-cuts and trenches, also two tunnels, all of which are in exposed ore. The surface work, while limited in extent, is valuable in determining the limits of the ore body. The underground development consists of two tunnels with a total footage of about 600 feet. The lower tunnel has been driven through 210 feet of surface detritus where it strikes the solid formation. From this point it has been driven into the replaced zone for a distance of 120 feet. In this replaced zone about 120 feet of lateral work has been done which has blocked out a considerable body of milling ore. The upper tunnel, with avertical distance of 150 feet above the lower, starts in the replaced zone at the portal and has been driven into it for a distance of 45 feet. The lateral work from this point amounts to about 90 feet, all of which is in ore.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is not with-in the scope of this report to make extensive recommendations beyond that of future prospecting, for the immensity of this deposit would require considerable time to make a comprehensive report covering proposed mining and milling, and the methods to be used.

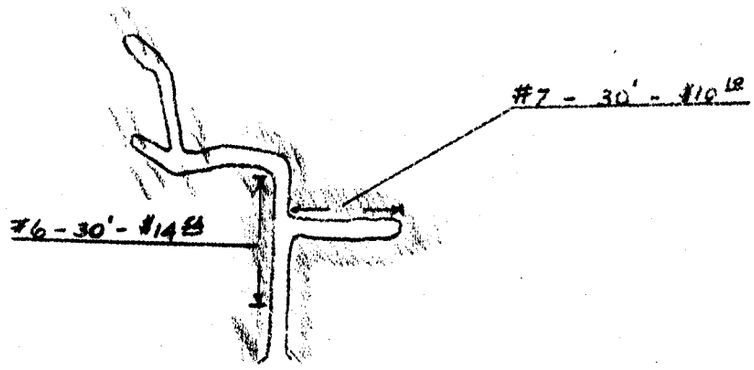
The lower tunnel should be driven to the north to determine the true underground tenor of the ore that is exposed on the surface. The zone of replacement is much wider at this point and the development of large reserves could be speedily made.

Churn drilling would be applicable to this deposit and should be conducted on a 10 to 20 foot coordinate system. This program would necessitate a considerable expenditure of money, but I firmly believe that if conducted properly an immense ore body would be blocked out.



Sketch Map
of
Mountain View Prospect
Showing
Approx location of replacement
Scale 1" : 400'
Mineralized

Geo T Anderson - June 1933

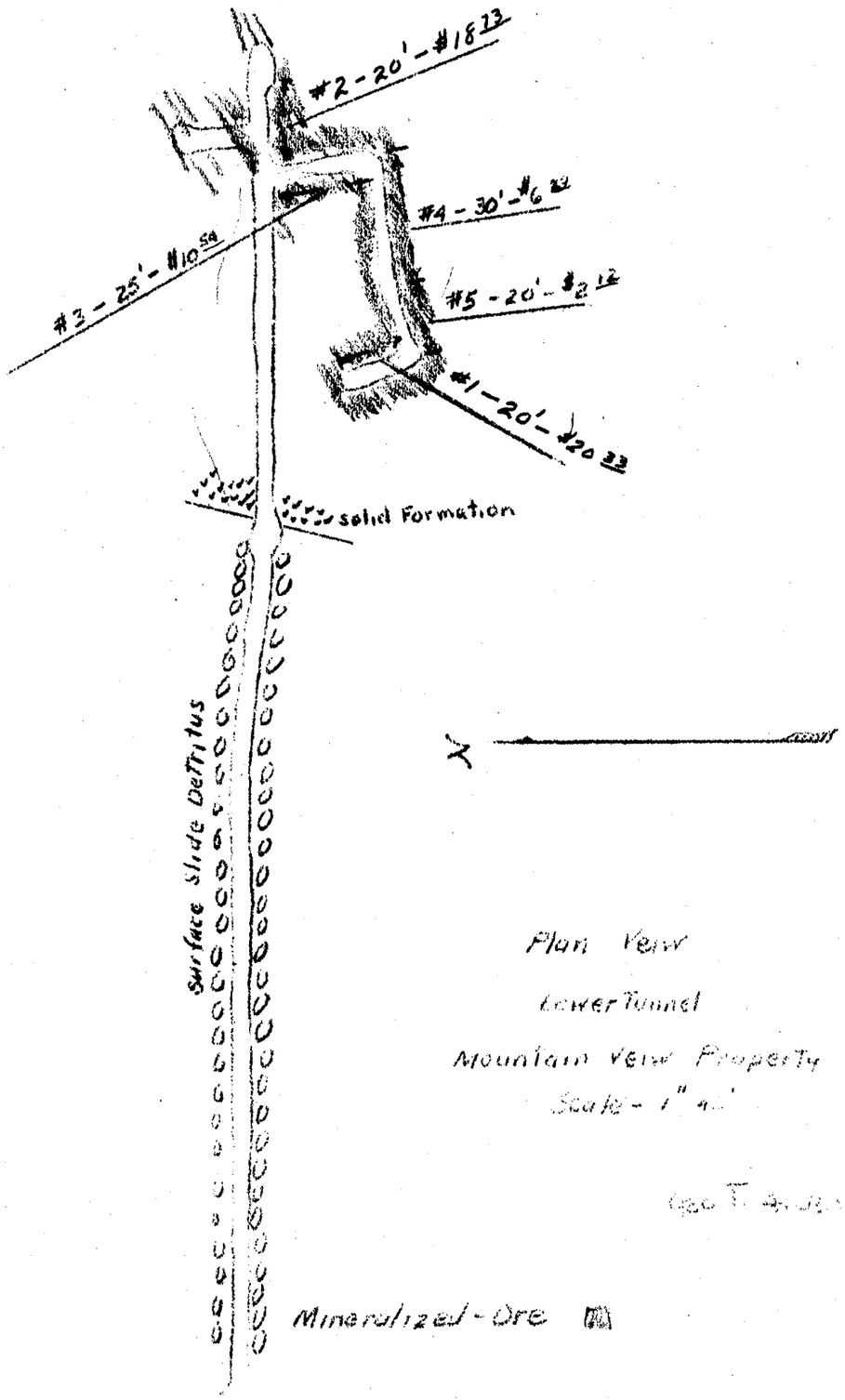


Plan View
Upper Tunnel
Mountain View Property
Scale 1" : 40'

Geo. T. Anderson June 1933

Mineralized - ore

This Plan is in Location
With Respect to Lower Tunnel



Plan View

Lower Tunnel

Mountain View Property

Scale - 1" = 4'

Geo T. Anderson - June 1933

Longitudinal Section

Upper and Lower Tunnels

Mountain View Property

Scale - 1" : 40'

Geo. T. Anderson - June 1933