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Item 1

2260 0001

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON SILVER LEAF GROUP HANNAPAH, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The Silver Leaf group of mining claims is located at Hannapah, Nye County, Nevada. Hannapah is almost due east of Tonopah, the County seat of Nye County. The claims are reached over U. S. Highway 6 a distance of 19 miles from Tonopah thence over one mile of desert road to the mine.

Elevation at the claims is 6300 feet. The ground would be accessible for all year operation, with occasional snow removal at intervals in the winter from Highway 6 in to the claims.

PROPERTY

The property under discussion consists of eight claims held by possessory title through location, as follows: Silver Leaf No. 1, Silver Leaf No. 2, Silver Leaf No. 3, Silver Leaf No. 4, Silver Leaf Fraction, Silver Leaf Annex, Mayflower and Texas. In area they cover approximately 160 acres.

HISTORY

Exact date of discovery of the Hannapah district is

not known but was probably about 1900.

The Silver Leaf claims were located by Dan Richardson in 1907. They are near the east end of the district, which is possibly two miles long.

Richardson worked the claims at intervals between 1922 and 1935 and built a small mill on the ground. In 1927 the property was optioned to the World Exploration Company of Fort Worth, Texas, but it apparently did little work.

Richardson died about 1935 as a result of an accident in the mill.

Production records are somewhat indeterminate but it is reported that Richardson shipped more than $16,000 worth of ore and concentrates. It is also reported that the Silver Glance mine which lies to the west of the Silver Leaf produced about $300,000 during early operations.

MINE OPENINGS

The mine is opened by an inclined shaft on one of the veins. The shaft is 280 feet deep and is inclined about 74° to the north. There are levels at 70, 130, 200 and 260 feet below the surface. The 70 foot level is 65 feet long, west of the shaft.

The 130 foot level is 70 feet long, and the 200 foot level is 55 feet to a caved spot in the drift. These last two were also driven to the west, and no work has been done east of the shaft.

On the 260 foot level only short cross cuts were driven to the foot and hanging walls from the shaft.

There has been some stoping from the 70 foot level to the surface; and a small amount from the 150 to the 70 foot level.

GEOLOGY

The Hannapah district lies in low hills of slight relief and all of the surface rocks noted were rhyolites.

The veins are fault fissures in shear zones in the rhyolite which is considerably brecciated. Ore values in the Silver Leaf area of the camp are predominately silver, though it is reported that in the western part of the camp there are higher gold values.

The one vein which has been opened on the Silver Leaf strikes from N 65° W to N 75° W with an average dip of about 74° to the north.

What little crosscutting that has been done on this vein indicates that the shear zone is at least 20 feet wide, though no definite foot or hanging wall is seen on any level.

There has been considerable propylitization of the rhyolite, the alteration product, propylite, being seen in most of the brecciated material.

On both the 70 and 200 foot levels were noted cross fractures in the shear zone, filled with seams of what appears to be high grade ore, which suggest that the vein might have a ladder structure.

Also there are strong indications to this writer that there is a post mineral strike fault in the vein.

The writer has in his possession an old claim map of the district, made in 1919. This shows a number of veins throughout the camp, two of which are on the Silver Leaf claims. As noted above there has been practically no crosscutting from the Richardson shaft; and if a development campaign should be laid out it should by all means include either diamond drilling or long cross cuts to prospect for additional veins.

SAMPLING

Six samples were taken in the course of this preliminary examination and assayed as follows:

No.	Gold Ozs. per ton	Silver Ozs. per ton
No. 1	.02	0.[illegible]
No. 2	.02	0.[illegible]
No. 3	.02	0.20
No. 1-H	.14	0.11
No. 2-H	.12	1.[illegible]
No. 3-H No Tag in Sample	.03	3.13

Nos. 1-H, 2-H (marked no tag in sample), and 3-H were from the 200 level, and were from stringers which appeared to be ore.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were cut, each in 3 foot lengths from the footwall cross cut, making a total length of the cut 9 feet.

It is felt that the samples from the 200 level have no particular significance since, in the limited way he was operating, Mr. Richardson would not have left even a pound of available ore in place.

Also, the three samples from the 260 level are inconclusive because of a story which is related by Mrs. Richardson. She says

that after Mr. Richardson was injured in the mill, and before he died, he told her never to sell the mine because he had just cut 8 or 9 feet of very good ore in the cross cut on the bottom level.

At the time of this writer's visit the water had been pumped down to a point about 2½ feet above the 260 level. By placing a ladder flat across the station at the shaft it was possible, by lying almost flat on the ladder, to cut the 9 feet of samples mentioned above. However, the end of the ladder was resting on the muck pile where the cross cut had caved from there to the end. And if the story told by Mrs. Richardson is true, the good ore would be beyond the point where the sampling ended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the inconclusive sampling described above, the water should be pumped out of the 260 level (it is thought that there is a 20-ft. sump below it which has been bulkheaded off). This would permit shovelling the muck out of the footwall cross cut to make it available for sampling.

If this should be done and the ore found to be as Mrs. Richardson describes, a drift should be driven on it to define its length and width.

In the event that the ore is found, some repair work would be required in the shaft.

And if this orebody should be developed it is also recommended that a long cross cut be driven into the hanging wall.

This would serve the double purpose of prospecting for additional veins, and also give a position for diamond drilling in depth for additional ore.

Respectfully,

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Goldfield, Nevada
October 6, 1933