3860 0020

PROPERTY NAME: Sanger Mine

OTHER NAMES:

MINERAL COMMODITY(IES): Ag

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Epithermal veins

ACCESSIBILITY: Good dirt roads from Silver Peak to the East and Dyer to the west.

OWNERSHIP: Inspiration

PRODUCTION: Not known

HISTORY: Unknown but it's old

(101) Item 63

County: Esmeralda

Mining District: Red Mountain

AMS Sheet: Goldfield

Quad Sheet: Piper Peak 15'

Sec. 25, T 2S, R 37E

Coordinate (UTM):

North 4|1|7|7|0|0|0 m

East 0|4|2|8|2|0|0 m

Zone

DEVELOPMENT: Shaft, incline and 1500 feet of underground working during the last several years plus an undisclosed amount of drilling.

ACTIVITY AT TIME OF EXAMINATION: Six man crew mining and developing along bothends of two parallel veins. Work shop, ore pads, living quarters.

GEOLOGY: Haulage is being done from an incline that crosscuts two parallel NE trending veins that are being explored and developed simultaneouly in two different directions. The footwall vein is narrower and of slightly higher grade than the Sanger vein which is wider, longer, and of somewhat lower grade. Gangue minerals consist of barite, calcite and quartz with quartz usally carrying the better silver values. A hand-held silver probe (gamma device) is being utilized to estimate silver values at the mine faces. The technique being employed allows the miners to select the area of highest silver values across the mine face before setting each round and for storing on the surface ores of different grades.

Sample 1979 is from the footwall vein and consist of a brecciated iron-stained vuggy material that has very few visable minerals in a matrix of quartz, calcite and barite. Argentite and barite were tentatively identified in hand specimens. Analysis showed Ag (500ppm), Ba, Sr and Pb were anomalous with lessor amounts of Mn, Cu and Zn. Sample 1980 is from the hanging-wall vein and consist of some barite and calcite but mostly a brecciated and vuggy quartz with possible argentite. The analysis was high in Ag (2000ppm) Ba, Sr, and Pb with lessor amounts of Cu and Zn.

A new high-grade stringer within the Sanger north vein was being developed in early June that carried good silver values, visable argentite, galena, and chalcopyrite. A fire assay of this sample 1785 and sample 1980 were made which indicated values of 36.5 and 46.8 oz/ton of silver. From the same sample 1785 a micro-probe analysis was made that showed the dominant silver mineral was probably argentite but also included tetrahedrite, and Stromeyerite (CuAgS). (See Figure). These and other silver minerals were recently identified in ores of the Sixteen-To-One to the east. Young, (1983). An A-A analysis of these rocks showed they were also anomalous in mercury.

An examination of these veins at the surface and underground as well as chemical analysis indicates leaching and secondary replacement play a strong part in the concentration and mineral assemblage of the existing vein systems.

REFERENCES:

EXAMINER: Jack Quade

DATE VISITED: 6-11-84