

LUCKY DEPOSIT⁴³⁶⁰
WHITE PINE COUNTY^{6660 0310}
NEVADA

MAY 20, 1951
By L. G. THOMAS

L. G. Thomas

A

REFERENCES

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

LOWER OR FRONTAL ZONE CMR CLAIMS

May 23 1955

MADE BY L. K. R.

TRACED BY

CHECKED BY

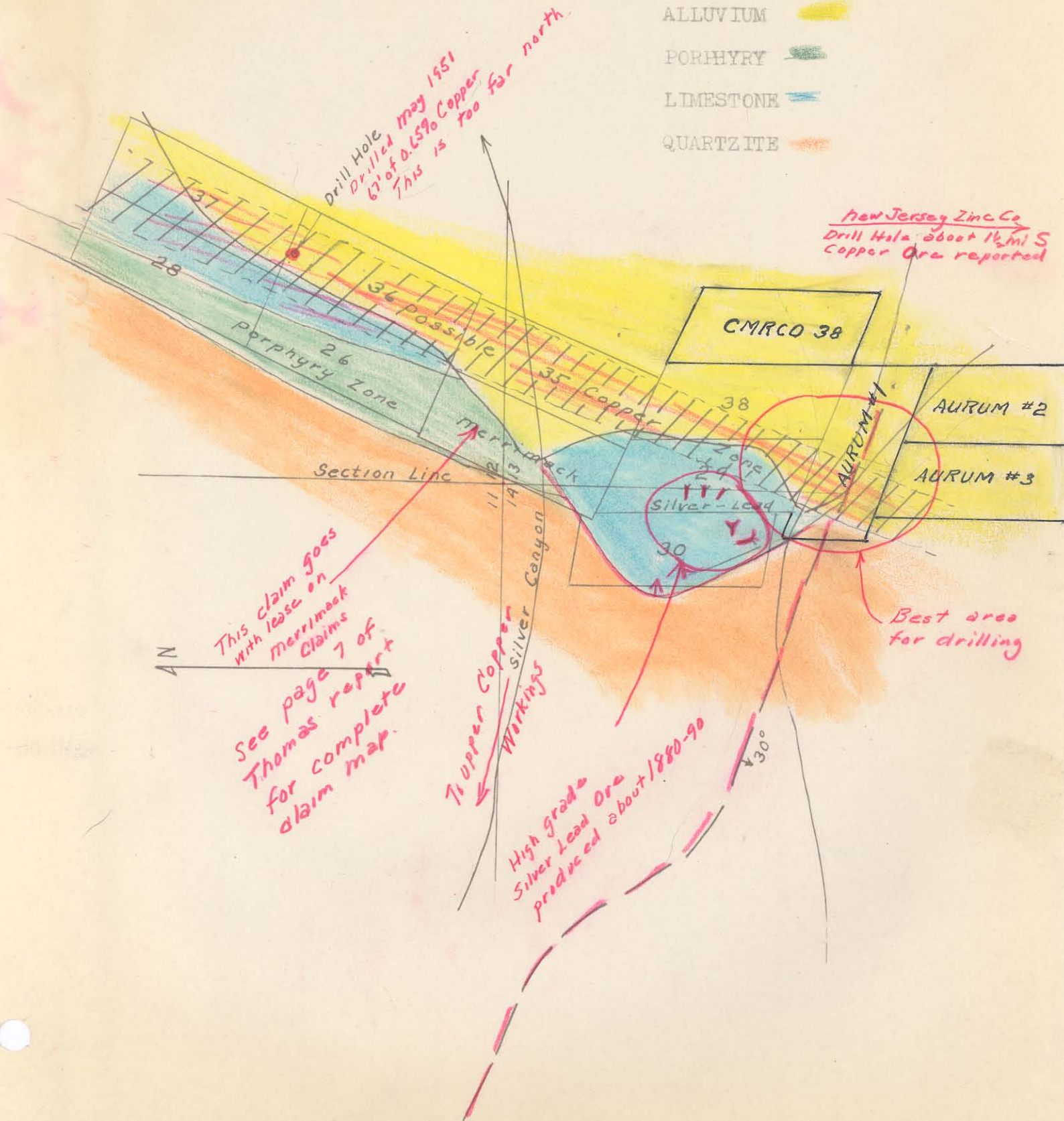
SCALE 1" = 1000'

ALLUVIUM

PORPHYRY

LIMESTONE

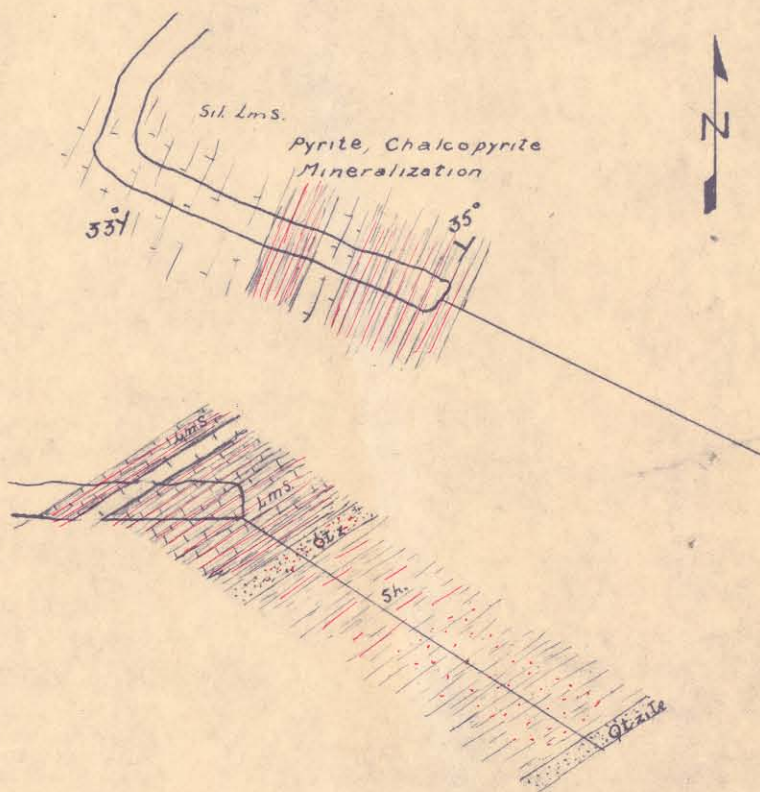
QUARTZITE



LUCKY DEPOSIT

Diamond Drill Hole #1

Location - End of Adit
 Bearing - S-65° E
 Inclination - 33°
 Driller - (Boyles) E. B. McManama
 Helper - O. B. Williams
 Date Started - 6-23-54
 Date Completed - 7-1-54

LOG

- 0-55' Thin bedded Black Limestone with greenish shale bands included. Occasional graphite partings. Mineralized with pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite and a few crystals of scheelite throughout. (Probable CML)
- 5.5 - 12.5 Grey green limey shale, somewhat brecciated and recemented with calcite. Some pyrite or chalcopyrite mineralization. (probable L.B. Series)
- 12.5 - 17 Quartzite - Vugs with quartz crystals and minor amounts of pyrite.
- 17 - 37 Dark grey green shale with calcite filling in fractures. Fair amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite showing. Occasional dense black zones where only mineralization is minute cubic pyrite.
- 37 - 84 Dark grey green silicious shale with small fractures recemented with calcite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.
- 84 - 87.5' Light grey quartzite. Minute particals of pyrite disseminated through it.

A A-1647

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

July 15, 1954

MADE BY K. Anderson

TRACED BY

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SCALE 1" = 40'

LUCKY DEPOSIT

Diamond Drill Hole #1

(Page No. 2)

ASSAYS - (Split Core)

	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>
0 - 5.5	.01	2.94	.1	Tr	2.3
5.5 - 10	.20	1.80	1.0	.2	1.05
10 - 15	.36	2.44	1.1	.2	.45
15 - 20	.04	.76	1.0	.5	.90
20 - 25	.05	.65	.9	.9	.70
25 - 29	.02	.78	.9	1.0	.40
29 - 33.5	.60	2.80	.9	.4	.90
33.5 - 39	Tr	Tr			
55 - 59	Tr	Tr			
81 - 85	Tr	Tr			

A 1650

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

Aug. 2, 1954

REFERENCES

MADE BY K. Anderson

TRACED BY

CHECKED BY

SCALE 1" = 40'

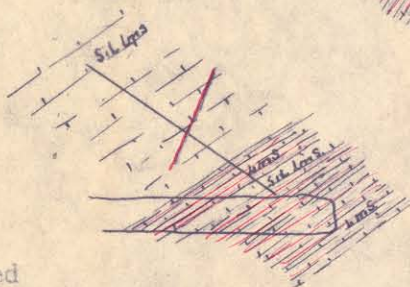
LUCKY DEPOSIT

Diamond Drill Hole #2

Location: 12' From End of Adit
Bearing: N 60° W
Inclination: 35°
Driller: E. B. McManama
Helper: O. B. Williams
Date Started: 7-2-54
Date Completed: 7-6-54

LOG

- 0-2' Thin bedded black silicious lime with heavy pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization with minor amounts of chalcopryite and a few crystals of scheelite scattered throughout.
- 2-4.9 Massive light grey green silicious lime.
- 4.9-10.5 Thin bedded greenish grey silicified limestone which carries considerable amounts of iron pyrites only minor quantities of chalcopryite.
- 10.5-49 Hard silicious grey green limestone, minute fractures have been recemented with calcite.
- 22' & 23' Small open water courses with crystalline quartz. (Making small amount of water)



ASSAYS

	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>
0-2.0'	.02	1.58	.9	.4	1.8
4.9-10.5'	.02	1.38	1.0	.4	1.9

A 1651

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

Aug. 3 19 54

MADE BY K. Anderson

TRACED BY _____

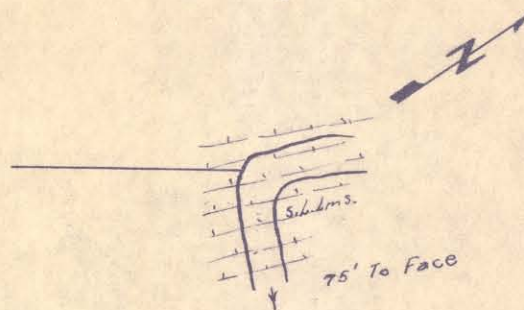
CHECKED BY _____

SCALE 1" = 40'

LUCKY DEPOSIT

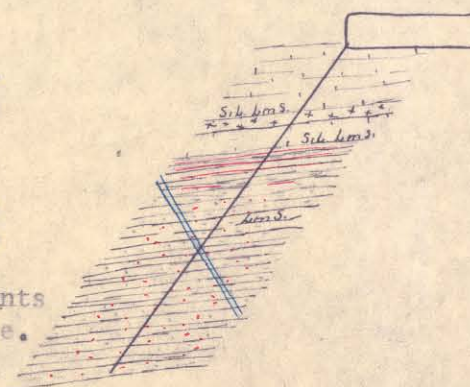
Diamond Drill Hole #3

Location: 75' N 65° W from face
Bearing: S 35° W
Inclination: -55°
Driller: E. B. McManama
Helper: O. B. Williams
Date Started: 7-9-54
Date Completed: 7-17-54



LOG

- 0-16' Massive dark grey silicious limestone which carries minor amounts of cubiopyrite.
16-19 Tan porphory.
19-25 Massive dark grey silicious lime.
25-27 Thin bedded black silicious lime, well mineralized with pyrite pyrrhotite and carries small amounts of chalcoppyrite and some scheelite.
27-50 Thin bedded black silicious lime which carries fair amounts of pyrite. Many small fractures recemented with calcity and chalcoppyrite.
50-51 Mud gougs (probably fault)
51-85 Dark grey limey shale with minor amounts of pyrite.
82-85' Oxidized zone with a number of iron bands.



ASSAYS (Split Core)

	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>
24-27	Tr	.10	.5	.7	.2

A

1652

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

Aug. 12 1954

MADE BY K. Anderson

TRACED BY

CHECKED BY

SCALE 1" = 40'

LUCKY DEPOSIT

Diamond Drill Hole #4

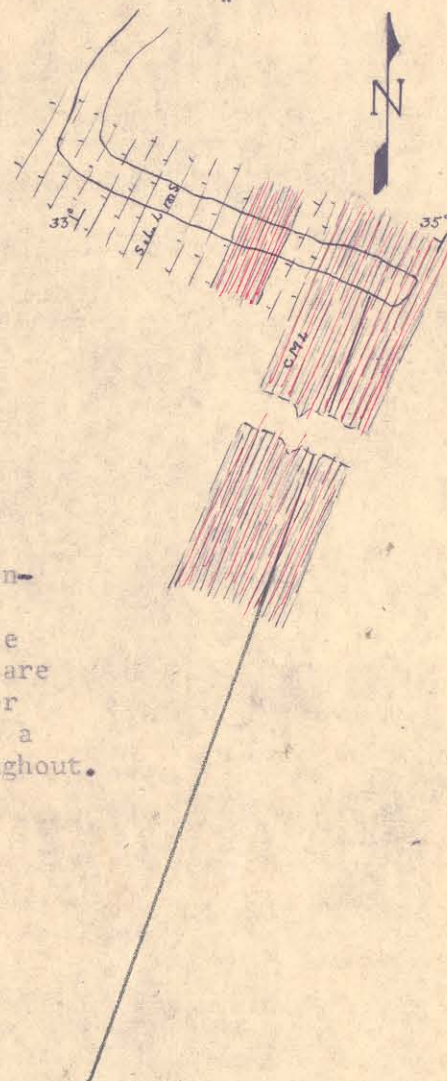
Location: End of Adit
 Bearing: S 20° W
 Inclination: Flat
 Driller (Boyles): C. K. Westenskow
 Helper: O. B. Williams
 Date Started: 7-20-54
 Date Completed: 7-26-54

LOG

0 - 175' Thin bedded dark grey silicious limestone will graphitic partings. In places the lime has been altered considerably and contains large amounts of Actinolite. There is heavy sulphide mineralization the entire length of the hole. The minerals are primarily pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor showings of chalcopyrite. There are also a few scattered crystals of scheelite throughout.

ASSAYS

	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>
0-4	.01	.39	Tr	1.1	.6
4-9	Tr	Tr	.5	.5	.5
9-12	.01	.19	.5	.6	.4
12-17	Tr	Tr	.6	.6	.6
17-22	Tr	Tr	.6	.5	.4
22-27	.01	.19	.5	.7	.5
27-34	Tr	Tr	.5	.9	.6
34-37	Tr	.10	.5	.8	.5
37-42	Tr	.30	.5	.8	.45
42-47	Tr	Tr	.6	.6	.6
47-52	Tr	.60	.6	.6	.55
52-57	Tr	.40	.6	Tr	.45
57-62	Tr	Tr	.6	.7	.5
62-67	Tr	Tr	.5	.8	.45
67-72	Tr	Tr	.5	.5	.6
72-77	Tr	Tr	.30	.5	.5
77-82	Tr	.50	.6	.5	.4
82-87	Tr	.70	.6	.5	.45



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1652

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

Aug. 12 19 54

REFERENCES

MADE BY K. Anderson

LUCKY DEPOSIT

TRACED BY

Diamond Drill Hole #4

CHECKED BY

Page No. 2

SCALE

ASSAYS (Continued)

	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>
87-92	.01	.69	Tr	.9	.4
92-97	Tr	Tr	Tr	.9	.35
97-102	Tr	Tr	Tr	.8	.4
102-107	Tr	Tr	Tr	1.0	.35
107-112	Tr	Tr	Tr	.9	.4
112-117	Tr	Tr	Tr	1.1	.4
117-122	Tr	Tr	Tr	2.9	.4
122-127	Tr	Tr	Tr	.8	.3
127-132	.08	.12	Tr	1.0	.25
132-137	Tr	Tr	Tr	.8	.4
137-142	Tr	Tr	Tr	.6	.35
142-147	Tr	Tr	Tr	1.1	.6
147-152	Tr	Tr	Tr	.5	.6
152-157	Tr	Tr	Tr	.6	.45
157-162	Tr	Tr	Tr	.8	.55
162-167	Tr	Tr	Tr	.6	.45
167-172	Tr	Tr	Tr	.6	.5
172-175	Tr	Tr	Tr	.5	.6

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

11048

PLANT

Lucky Deposit

Samples

Date

7-12-54

No.	DESCRIPTION	Au Oz.	Ag Oz.	Pb %	Zn %	Fe %	Ins. %	Mn %	CaO %	Cu %
#1	Cut 6.5' 199777	.01	1.99	.7	.5					2.8
#2	Cut 3.0' 6.5'-9.5'	.01	1.79	.7	.5					2.4
#1	6.5'	.01	1.99	.7	.5					7.8
#2	3.0'	.01	1.79	.7	.5					7.4
#3	5.4	.01	.79	.5	.7					1.7
#1	6.5	.065	14.935	4.55	3.75					18.40
#2	3.0	.030	5.370	7.10	1.50					7.70
#3	5.4	.054	4.766	7.70	3.78					6.48
	14.9	1.49	24.571	9.35	8.53					33.85
Average weighted assay 14.9 ft. cut		.01	1.514	0.678	0.574					7.793

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

Pit No. PLANT

Lucky Deposit

Samples

Date 9-26-54

No.	DESCRIPTION	Au Oz.	Ag Oz.	Pb %	Zn %	Fe %	Ins. %	Mn %	CaO %	Cu %
#3	cut 5.4' from 9.5'-14.9'	.01	.79	.5	.7					1.2
	DIM #3 core 24'-27'	.1	.10	.5	.6					.2

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION COMPANY

P. O. BOX 150

SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH

Subject: Lucky Deposit Assessment and Exploration Work
Date : July 15, 1953

To : Mr. E. H. Snyder
From : L. K. Requa

On June 16, assessment work was started on the Lucky Deposit group of mining claims. A bulldozer was moved in and the canyon road was repaired from the mouth of the canyon to the old ore bin, a distance of about one mile.

Bulldozer cuts were made above the old stope with the object of finding higher ore beds. The first cut run was too high and found only shale, porphyry and silicified limestone, but the lower cut encountered gossan.

This gossan is about 25 feet above the floor of the old stopes and the gossan as exposed is 125 feet long and about 20 feet thick. It rests on a porphyry sill about 5 feet thick.

Samples were cut in the gossan with the following results -

		<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Fe</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Insol</u>
#1 Vertical cut in bank south end -	6 Ft.	.005	.48	.6	.8	32.4	.5	33.4
#2 Horizontal cut same place as #1 -	8 Ft.	.005	.56	.4	.7	28.5	.7	37.8
#3 Vertical cut in bank north end -	6 Ft.	.005	.58	.4	.7	26.5	.8	44.0
#4 Horizontal cut same place as #3 -	10 Ft.	.005	1.34	.4	.6	30.8	1.1	39.4
#5 Grab sample of better grade Cu		.01	2.29	.6	.6	31.6	4.5	31.6

There has undoubtedly been considerable leaching and the copper so leached probably deposited in the 2 foot limestone bed below, which was the ore bed mined in the old stopes.

This ore bed may have contained some copper originally, which with the secondary copper from above made the better grade ore. This lower bed may have, in turn, been leached, so it is difficult to judge from the present outcrop what the original grade of the ore might have been.

The probable ore zone now exposed on the north side of the porphyry is about 50 feet thick and 125 feet wide. On the south side of this same porphyry there is another gossan zone 20 to 50 feet thick and 100 feet wide. This makes a total probable ore zone of about 40 feet thick and 225 feet wide. Such a zone would make 75,000 tons of ore per 100 feet of depth, if it were all ore. The structure is such that this oreshoot might continue several thousand feet down the dip with the beds.

With the above surface showing proven it appears that the work in the lower tunnel did not explore all of this zone at that level. Additional work is indicated to determine if higher grade ore exists.

An assay was run on typical sulphide ore from the lower tunnel for nickel and cobalt with negative results, but this ore did show scheelite finely disseminated throughout the sample. Nearer the dike more scheelite might be found as well as higher copper values. It is estimated that the scheelite observed might run .1 to .2% WO_3 .

The lower tunnel was formerly accessible by a jig back tram, now dismantled. In order to make this tunnel accessible for mining operations a 600 foot rock cut was run from the present mine road to a point 25 feet lower than the tunnel level. This was done in order to make room for an ore bin. The old dump was spread in the small gully in order to make a turning area for trucks. While this new road does have some stretches of 20% grade it is such that a good road of maximum 12% road could be constructed.

The rocky point on the hairpin turn was blasted to permit better turning at that point.

A road grade was excavated for 2000 feet from the mouth of the canyon, along the frontal fault, to the green cabin. This was for better access to the cabin and also to expose the frontal porphyry zone. This zone is much wider than previously mapped and will probably be found to be in excess of 600 feet wide.

The existing road to the Sanford silver-lead diggings was repaired and graded for a distance of 2000 feet.

Proof of labor and notice of intention to hold was recorded on June 24, for the Merrimack, the Merrimack Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive, the C.M.R. claims Nos, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35 and 36.

C.M.R. 37 and C.M.R. 38, which were dropped last year, were relocated as CMRCO 37 and CMRCO 38 and the location holes dug.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The area of the ore bed on the lower tunnel level has not been fully explored. The dike lies probably 200 feet south of the present crosscut in the sulphide ore. As the dike is approached the ore values should increase; therefore 200 feet of work is justified to reach the junction of the ore bed with the probable location of the dike. In addition 100 feet of crosscutting will be necessary.

If this work is successful the indicated ore area on the south side of this dike should be explored.

Nearer the dike tungsten values might increase also.

To determine if commercial copper or tungsten ore exists nearer the dike, the following program is suggested.

		<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Repair portal and 600 feet of tunnel Lay track, water and air line		\$ 2,750.00
300 feet of drifts and crosscuts @ \$25.00 per foot, plus timbering, track, air and water lines		8,250.00
900 feet of 16" vent line with couplings - installed		1,000.00
<u>Equipment Rentals for 3 Months</u>		
1 210 Air compressor @ \$342	\$1026	
2 Machine drills 125	375	
1 Mucking machine 100	300	
1 Mancha trammer 150	450	
1 Battery charger 150	450	
4 Mine cars 40	120	
1 Pickup truck 200	600	
1 Air blower and engine 25	<u>75</u>	3,396.00
Supervision - 4 Months @ \$500		2,000.00
Housing		<u>500.00</u>
		\$17,896.00
Contingencies - 10%		<u>1,789.60</u>
		\$19,685.60

L. K. Regua
L. K. Regua

I N D E X

REPORT - LUCKY DEPOSIT MINE
May 20, 1951

By
L. G. Thomas

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Date May 19, 1951
To Mr. E. H. Snyder, General Manager
From L. G. Thomas

In order to give you a picture of our present information, a general compilation of data pertaining to the Lucky Deposit Mine as compiled from field and reports, is presented as follows:

The mine is located at Silver Canyon Mining District in the Aurum area of White Pine County, Nevada. Silver Canyon drains east into Spring Valley on the east slope of the Shell Creek Range. The mine is partially in the Nevada National Forest at elevations of 7000 to 9000 feet, in Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, Township 21 North, Range 65 East, Mt. Diablo Base & Meridian.

The property consists of 37 lode claims being staked by Combined Metals Reduction Company, named CMR Nos. 1 to 37, inclusive. These lodes surround 13 unpatented claims known as the Merrimack, Merrimack Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, which are held under option by Combined Metals Reduction Company from the Union Chief Mining Company, a Nevada corporation. Negotiations are under way to secure a lease and option on four patented claims which are owned by Cambrian Copper Company. A sketch of claims is attached to this letter. See Page No. 7.

The general area is known as the Aurum District. Mineral was first discovered in 1871. The mines of Silver Canyon, such as workings of the Lucky Deposit, are said to have been originally located by Simon Davis in the early '80s. A stamp mill and the mining camp with its various diggings was established at the mouth of Silver Canyon in those early days. It is now known as Old Aurum. Only a few old foundations remain to mark the spot today. The ores mined were mostly for the high silver-lead content.

1

There has been very little mining in the area since World War I. The claims have changed hands several times until recently consolidated by the Combined Metals Reduction Company.

Geology

Silver Canyon is a narrow "V" shaped canyon, cutting east-west through walls of steep dipping sedimentaries, ranging in age from Pre-Cambrian up through the Cambrian quartzites, shales and limestones.

A strong regional fault fissure, well mineralized, shows along the base of the range with Mississippian limestones resting unconformably on Proterozoic schists and slates. We have just completed a 255 foot drill hole into this zone which is reported herewith. See Page No. 13.

Along this regional fissure at least three competent beddings have been mined in the past,

All sediments are cut by numerous dikes and intrusives mostly of quartz-porphyry type but varying from very early to more recent geologic periods. The later ones on major faults appear to serve as channels for ascending mineralization.

A most interesting feature of the structure of the area is the fact that excellent copper-silver ores are found high up the canyon as replacement in a 30 to 50 foot calcareous bed in the Cambrian shales. This condition corresponds to our successful theories of developing the first limestone above the Cambrian quartzites. It is now believed that the original outcrop of the higher grade copper ores may be faulted or a slumped section which belongs about 80 feet stratigraphically above the harder and lower grade bed actually developed for 200 feet down dip. Stope sketches and a log section of the Pioche shales is presented as a study of this condition. See Page No. 9.

Ore Production and Description of Workings

So far as known there are no accurate figures of the early production of the mines at Silver Canyon.

Lower Workings

This group of adits which are located about one-half mile south of the mouth of Silver Canyon, have formerly been called the Sanfords and Lucky Deposit Mine. High grade silver-lead was sorted from several hundred feet of workings in three or more favorable and competent limestone horizons. The beds show 2 to 8 feet of oxidized replacement minerals in Mississippian limestone. Ore was shipped to Salt Lake valley smelters and was reported to average 54 to 60 ounce silver with low lead in iron and manganese oxide gangue.

Mr. Earl B. Young cut a four foot sample across one of the beddings which is typical. It assays .01 gold; 8.8 oz. silver; 1.6% lead; with iron and manganese not determined.

The most interesting feature here is the structural relationship to the heavily mineralized frontal fissure which underlies these shallow workings.

Upper Workings

These workings are located about one mile west up Silver Canyon at elevation of about 8150 feet.

Production has been about 2000 tons of ore which averaged 7.0% copper; 5.0 oz. silver and .025 oz. gold. This was mined mostly in 1917 by Mr. George W. Snyder, from a 30 foot calcareous shale bed in the Pioche shales, which dip 10 to 16 degrees west. A 500 foot adit was driven some 70 feet under the outcrop which exposed continuance of the ore down dip for about 300 feet, from original outcrop, as sulphides which averaged about 2% copper, 2 oz. silver and 50¢ in gold, with exposed thickness of 14 to 20 feet.

Cabin Incline

A 100 foot incline, 35 degrees to east, on a 3 to 8 foot bed of limonite and hematite containing numerous spots of 3 to 6% copper, is exposed on the frontal fault fissure on our CMR No. 28 claim. Drill Hole No. 1 has been completed this month to a depth of 255 feet in the Mississippian limestone hangingwall. It exposes 67 feet of 0.655 copper. See sketches of assays of this hole which accompany this letter, Page No. 14.

Present

Ore Reserves

None estimated for Lower Workings and Cabin Incline.

Upper Workings

2500 tons of 4% copper, 3 oz. silver and 50¢ gold per ton in the oxidized surface outcrop

25000 tons of sulphide ore assaying 2.23% copper and 1.55 oz. silver is indicated above the 500 foot adit or Tunnel No. 2.

Note The 2500 tons of higher grade surface outcrop is estimated separately as it is in an oxidized shale bed which appears to have been faulted from its true position. The outcrop is soft; it can be mined by surface methods and is easily concentrated.

The 25,000 tons of lower grade is sulphide ore in a hard silicified carbonaceous shale with thin beds of quartzite; it is only partially developed. The ore bed has been exposed for a distance of 200 feet down a 20 degree dip to level of Tunnel No. 2 at 70 feet below the outcrop. Using minimum assumptions as to probable dimensions of the undeveloped ore, the evidence appears to warrant a block 100 feet wide by 15 feet thick or 12,500 tons per 100 feet of length down dip, using 12 cubic feet per ton of ore in place. This ore body, as well as the probability of a higher grade one lying some 80 to 100 feet above, should be further explored.

Roads

Mine to U.S. Highway Nos. 93-40 is 22 miles of partially graded dirt road over Shellbourne Pass to connect with the pavement at a point 41 miles north of Ely.

Mine to Caselton shaft, at Pioche, is 135 miles with 50 miles of mostly level dirt road south to Major Wood's on U.W. Highway No. 93.

One mile of very steep grade in Silver Canyon is in poor condition, but can be used by a good truck in low gear to bottom of the old tramway. A jeep trail continues on up the hill to the Upper Workings.

Camp and Buildings

None.

Railroad Transportation

The nearest point on the Nevada Northern Railway is Rays Siding, or Cheery Creek Junction, some 28 miles north and west from the mine, over Shellbourne Pass.

Power

None; must use diesel or gasoline power.

Water

A few small local springs on the property are sufficient for domestic and minor uses. Water for milling or greater uses must be developed in mines or valley.

Recommendations for Development

Preliminary

Put bulldozer to work exposing the copper shale outcrops at the Upper Workings, and trucking the better grade ore to Caselton Mill.

Repair truck road up Silver Canyon and provide jeep transportation from bottom of the canyon up steep hillside to the Upper Workings.

Clean out 500 feet adit, repair two raises for further examination of the deposit and start exploration of the ore which shows at the adit level. This will require a compressor, track, drills, fan and other equipment.

Drill two 500 feet holes to explore the frontal fault-fissure near Lower Workings and Cabin Incline. An exploratory shaft may be later desired in this area.

Semi Permanent Development

An initial camp to house about 12 workmen will be required if preliminary explorations indicate a mining program. Probably cabins for married couples would prove more satisfactory than the usual boarding arrangements for single men. A

building for combined office and warehouse with a mechanical repair and blacksmith shop plus housing for power units, with miscellaneous water and electric lines, would be about the minimum.

Develop down dip of ore beds from the 500 foot adit, or Tunnel No. 2 for a distance of two or three hundred feet with laterals, to prove continuance of the ore.

Permanent

In case the findings of exploration substantiate the existence of large tonnages of copper, silver, lead or other ores, it is probable that consideration of a 2000 foot adit will be desired under the Upper Workings. Such an adit driven from the bottom of Silver Canyon would cut the ore beds about 1000 feet down dip and provide greatly improved entry for mining. A couple of shafts along the frontal fissure with permanent mine and mill installations would finally come under consideration.

I have not attempted to estimate costs in this letter. It is presented for the purpose of providing a basis from which to proceed with development plans or to use in filing applications for financing. It is to be followed with detailed estimates of cost after general procedure is more definitely determined.

Yours truly,

L. G. Thomas
L. G. Thomas

K



LOOKING S.W. AT SCHELL CREEK RANGE
(Road to Silver Canyon in foreground)



LOOKING WEST UP SILVER CANYON
FROM OLD AURUM

REFERENCES

April 20, 1951

L.G.Thomas

MADE BY _____

TRACED BY

CHECKED BY

SCALE 1" equals 1000'

Plat of Lode Claims - Lu cky Deposit Mine

Silver Canyon District

White Pine County - Nevada

Pat. Claims - Cambrian Copper Co. (Red)

Merrimack Claims - Union Chief
Mining Co.

(Green)

CMRCO 38

CMR. Claims - Combined Metals
Reduction Co.

(Yellow)
Valid Claims

CMR 38

AURUM #2

CMR 29

AURUM #3

Section Line

AURUM #1

Nevada National Forest

Pat. Claims - Cambrian Copper Co. (Red)

Merrimack Claims - Union Chief
Mining Co.

(Green)

CMRCO 38

CMR. Claims - Combined Metals
Reduction Co.

(Yellow)
Valid Claims

CMR 38

AURUM #2

CMR 29

AURUM #3

Section Line

AURUM #1

Nevada National Forest

Twp 21 N - Range 65 E.
Mt. Diablo B & M.

NOTE: CMR Claims not completely
staked. Will be minor changes.

(Peak)
9500

2

A

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

April 20, 1951

REFERENCES

Plat of Lode Claims - Lucky Deposit Mine

Silver Canyon District

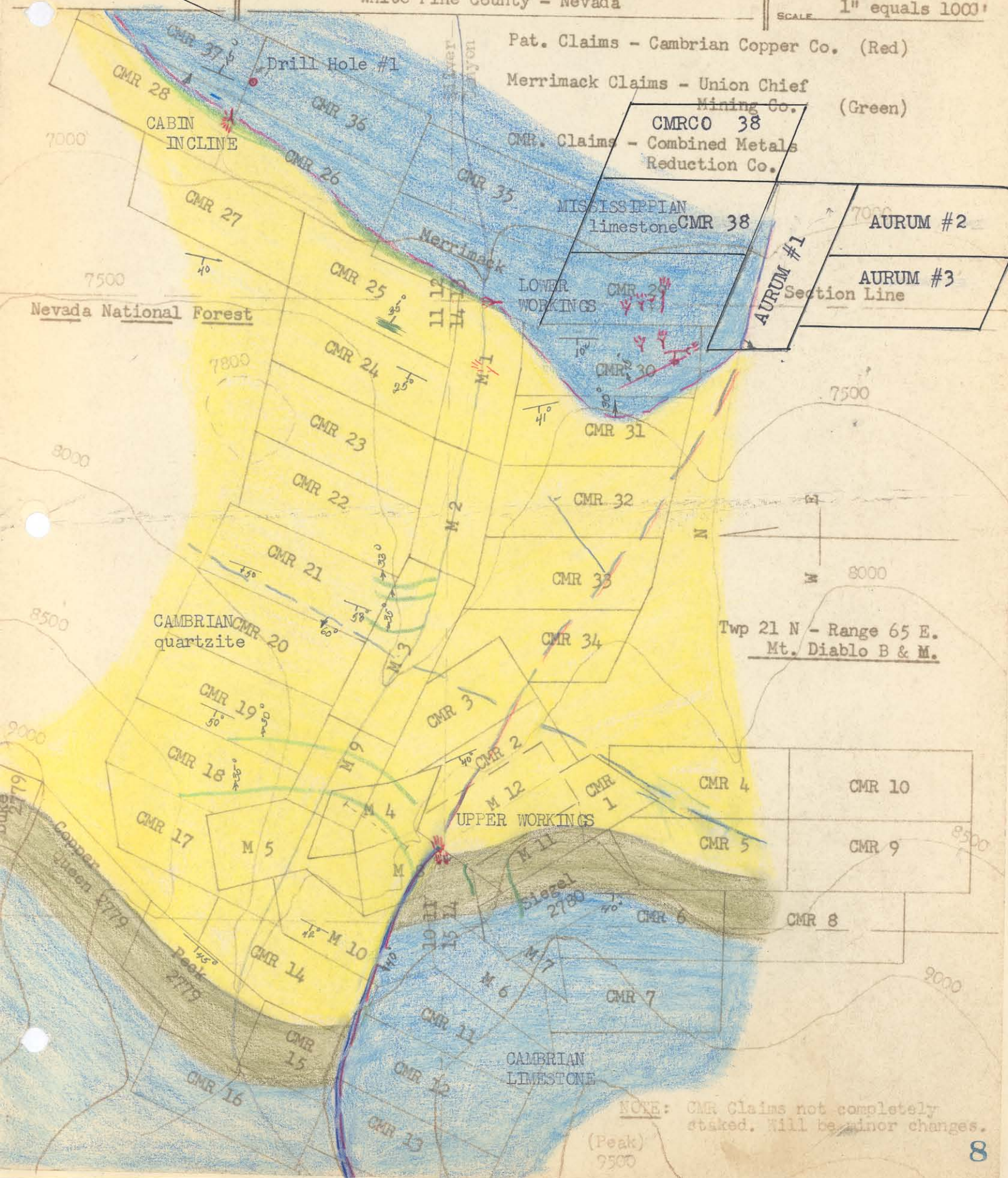
White Pine County - Nevada

MADE BY L.G. Thomas

TRACED BY

CHECKED BY

SCALE 1" equals 1000'



A

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

MAY 5 1951

MADE BY L. G. THOMAS

TRACED BY

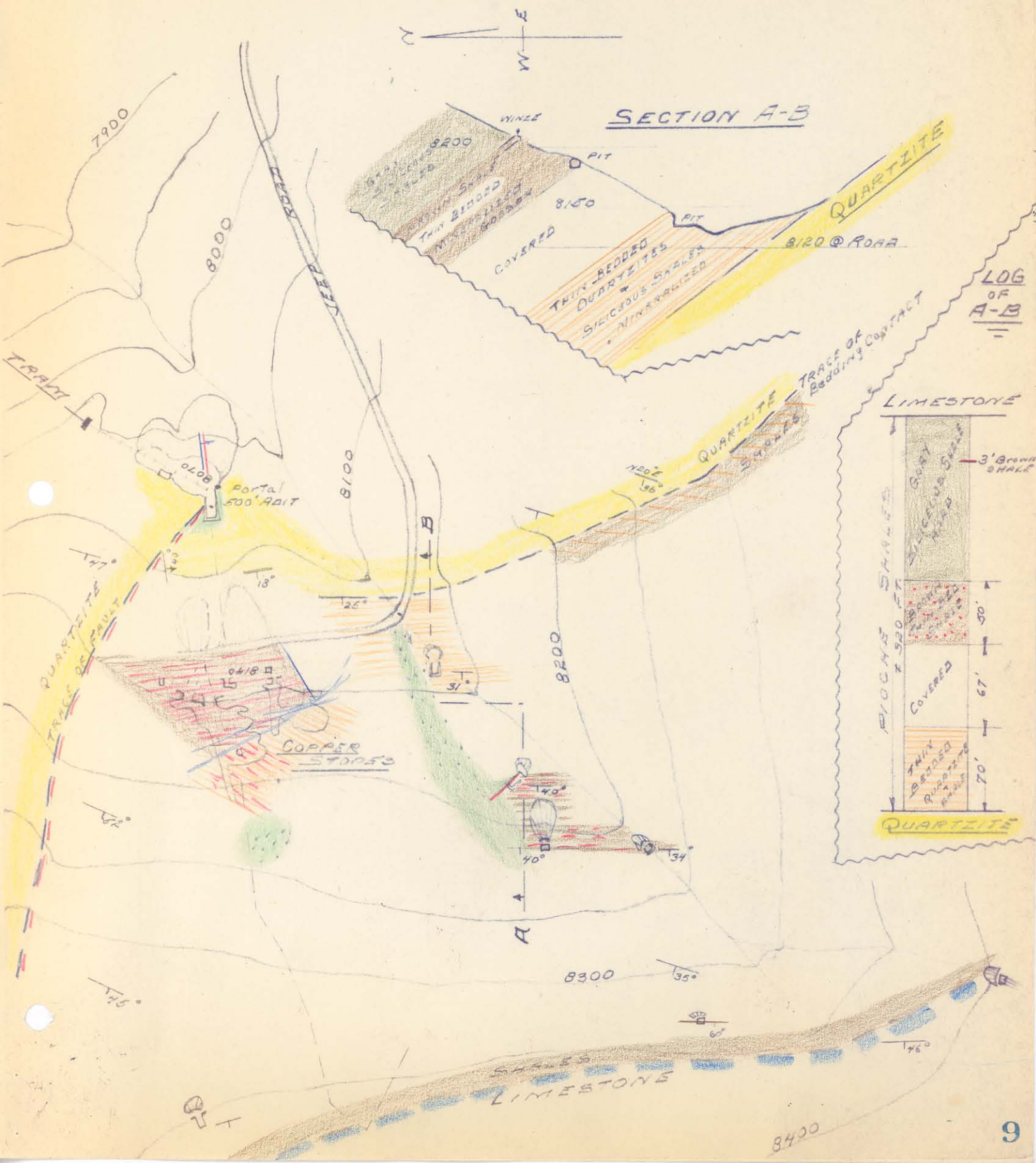
CHECKED BY

SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FT.

LUCKY DEPOSIT MINE

UPPER COPPER WORKINGS

AND APPROX TOPOGRAPHY



REFERENCES

LUCKY DEPOSIT MINE
STORE ROAD
UPPER COPPER WORKINGS

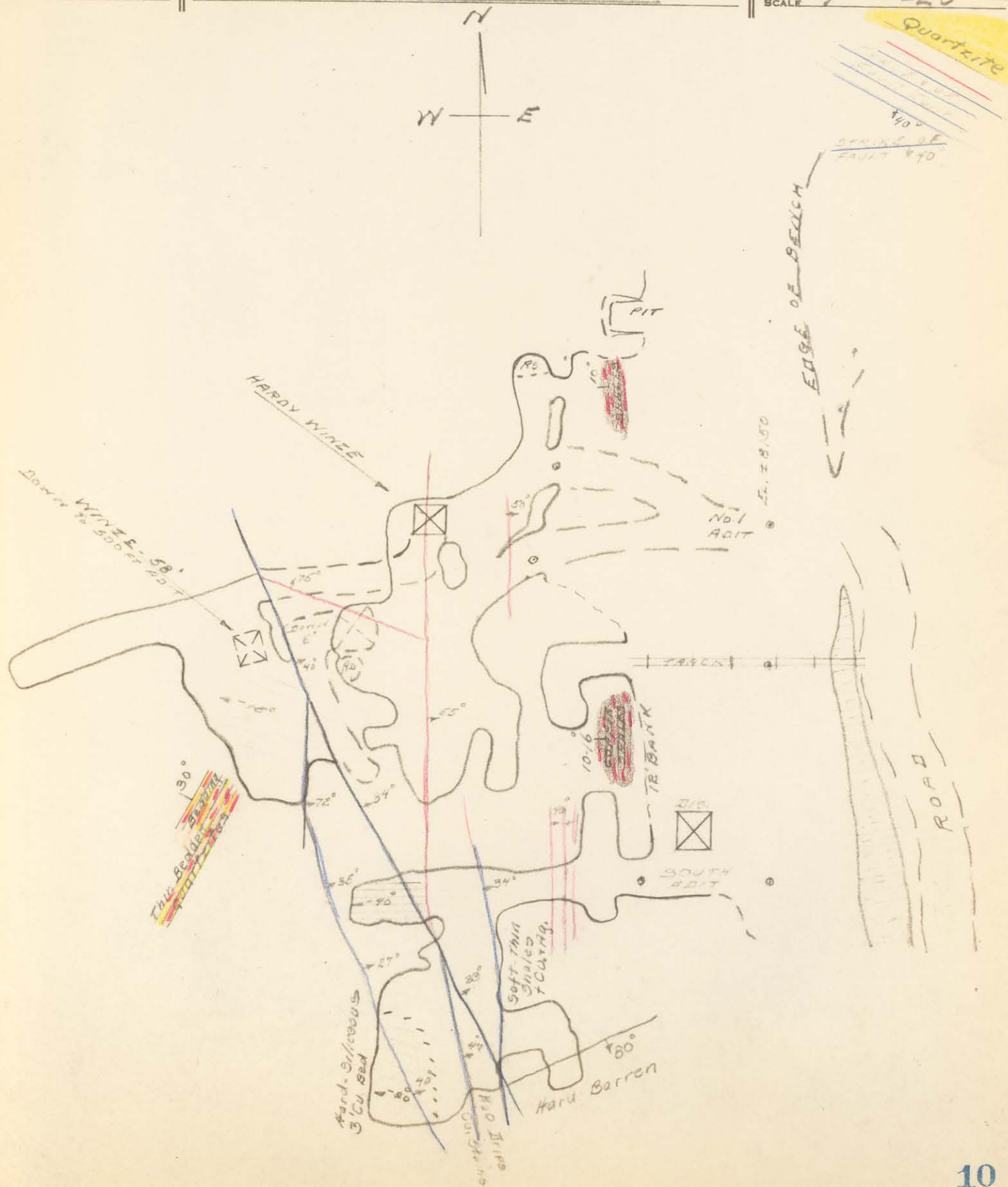
MAY 14 1951

MADE BY L. G. Thomas

TRACED BY _____

CHECKED BY _____

SCALE $1\text{ inch} = 20\text{ feet}$



A

REFERENCES

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

LUCKY DEPOSIT MINE

UPPER COPPER WORKINGS

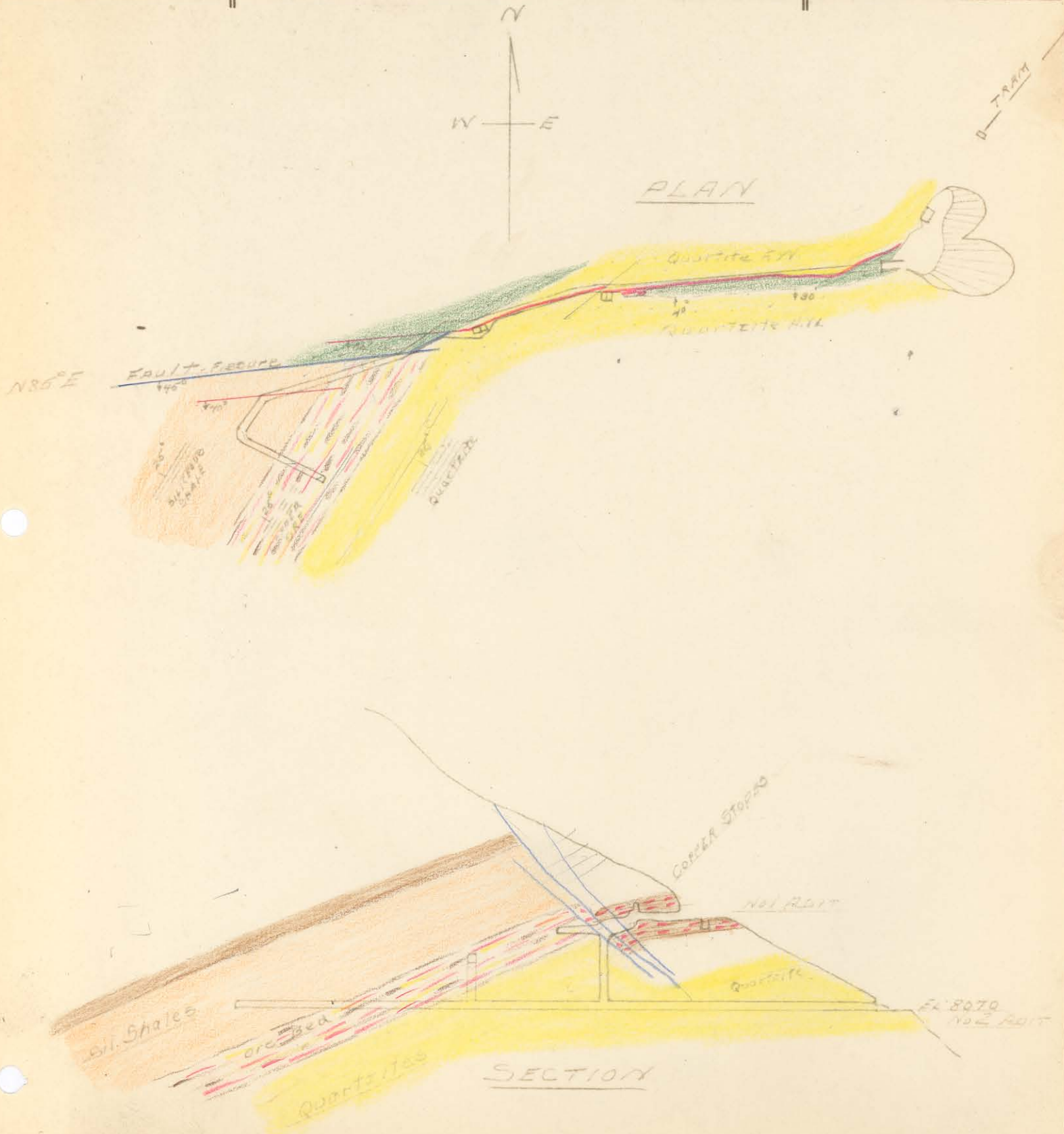
MAY 19 1951

MADE BY L.G. THOMAS

TRACED BY

CHECKED BY

SCALE 1" = 100'



A

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

APRIL 16 1951

LUCKY DEPOSIT MINE

MADE BY L. G. THOMAS

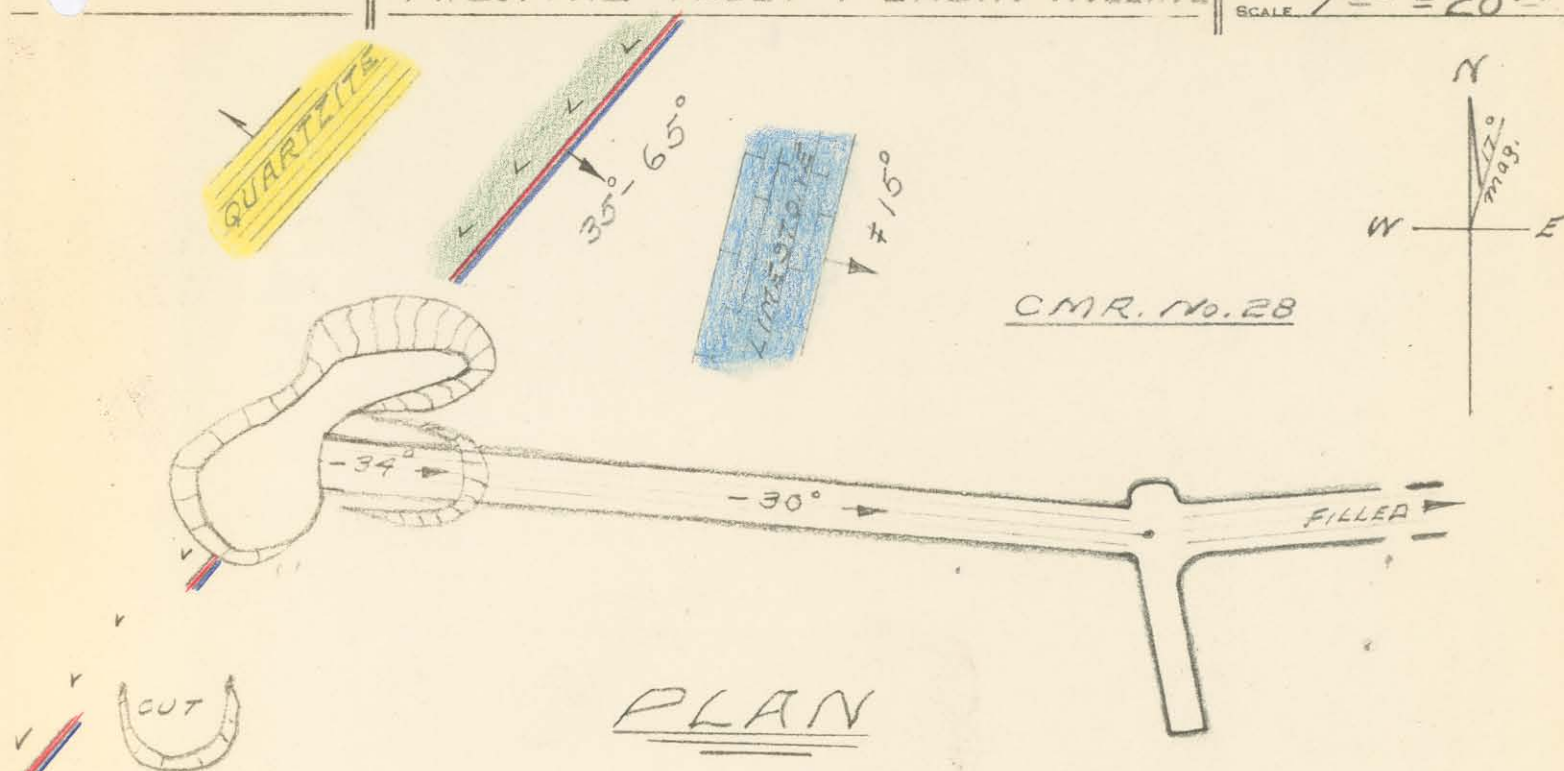
SILVER CANYON, NEVADA

TRACED BY

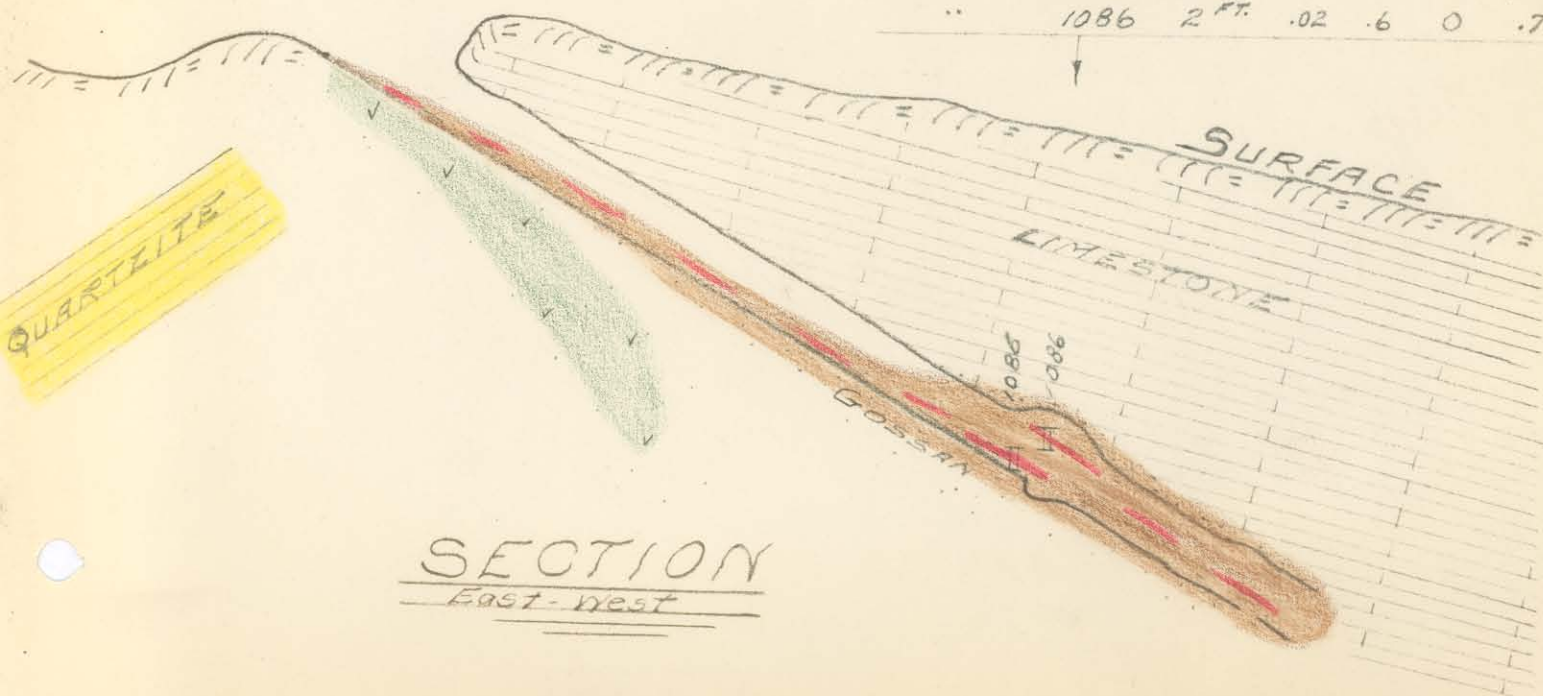
FRONTAL FAULT & CABIN INCLINE

CHECKED BY

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 FT



	CUT	AU.	AG.	PS	CU.	ZN.
SAMPLE #1085	2 FT.	.01	.6	0	4.3	0
" 1086	2 FT.	.02	.6	0	.7	0



A

COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.

MAY 14 1951

REFERENCES $3\frac{7}{8}$ " Hole

Failing No 314-C

Drilled by:

J.S. O'Brien

Started: 4-23-51

Completed: 5-9-51

No Cores

LUCKY DEPOSIT MINE

SECTION - 5642 THRU CABIN INCLINE

AC² DRILL Hole No 1 on CMP No 36

(Looking NE)

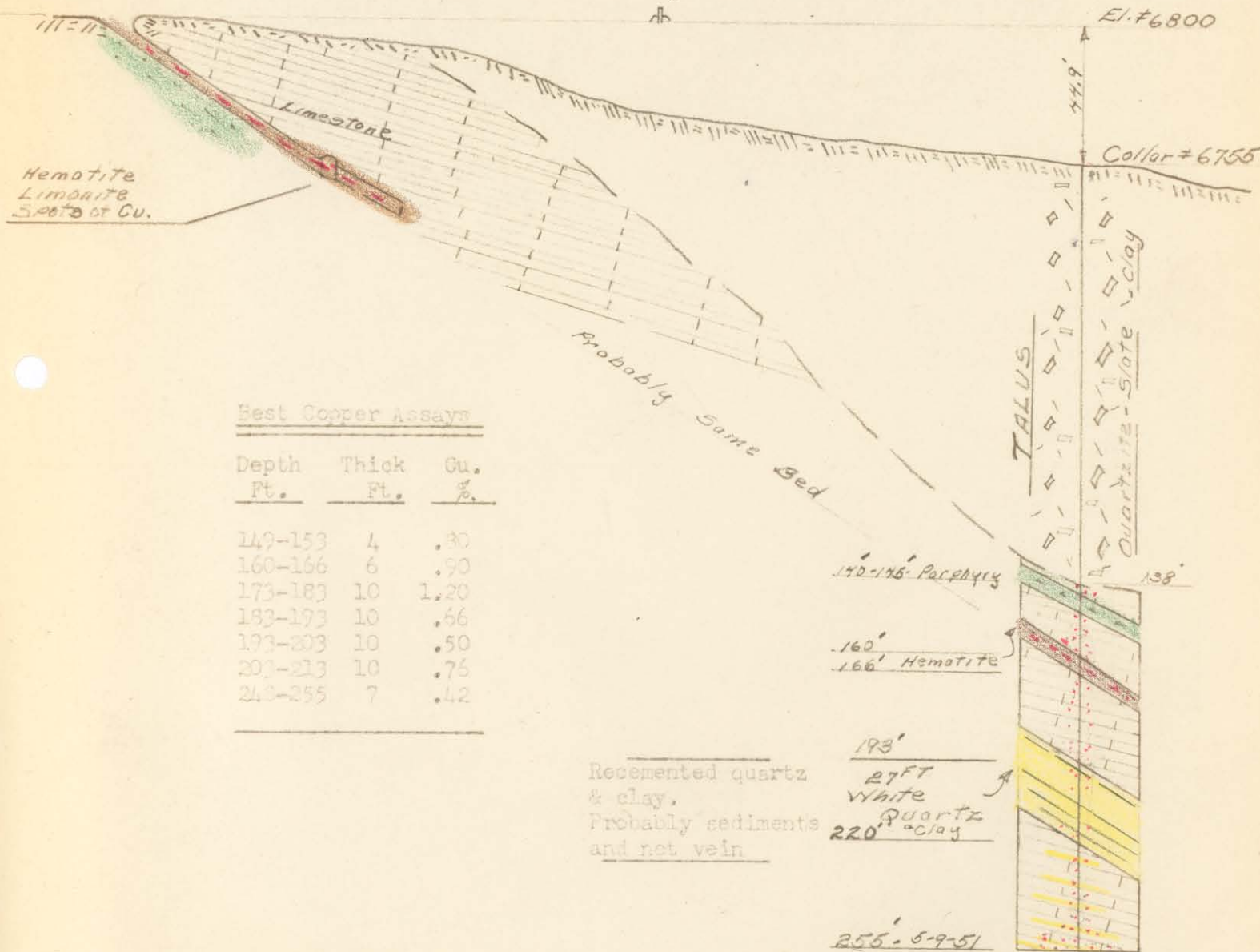
MADE BY L.G.T.

TRACED BY

CHECKED BY

SCALE 1" = 50'

CABIN INCLINE



COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.
LUCKY DEPOSIT PLANT

Drill Hole No. 1

Date - May 11-15, 1951

Depth in Feet	Au Oz.	Ag Oz.	Pb %	Zn %	Fe %	Ins. %	Mn %	CaO %	Cu %
149 - 153	Tr.	.20	None	None					.42
149 - 153	.007	.30			11.1	40.6	.66	16.4	.80
153 - 163	.005	.10			9.1			44.6	.25
160 - 166	.005	Tr	None		36.6				.40
160 - 166					35.7	20.0	1.34	9.0	.90
163 - 173	.008	.10	None		5.8				.23
173 - 183	.005	.40	None	.15					.60
173 - 183	Tr	.35			6.1	63.4	.24	9.1	1.20
183 - 193	.005	.30							.40
183 - 193			None		6.0				.66
193 - 203	.01	.30							.18
193 - 203 .03 WO ₃			None		3.7	65.8		8.2	.50
203 - 213	None	Tr							
203 - 213			None		1.8	91.9		.6	.76
213 - 220	.012	.20							.18
220 - 225	.008	.10							.18
225 - 233	.005	Tr							.15
233 - 237	None	Tr							None
223 - 237			None	None					
248 - 255	Tr	Tr	None	None	2.0	92.0		.8	.42

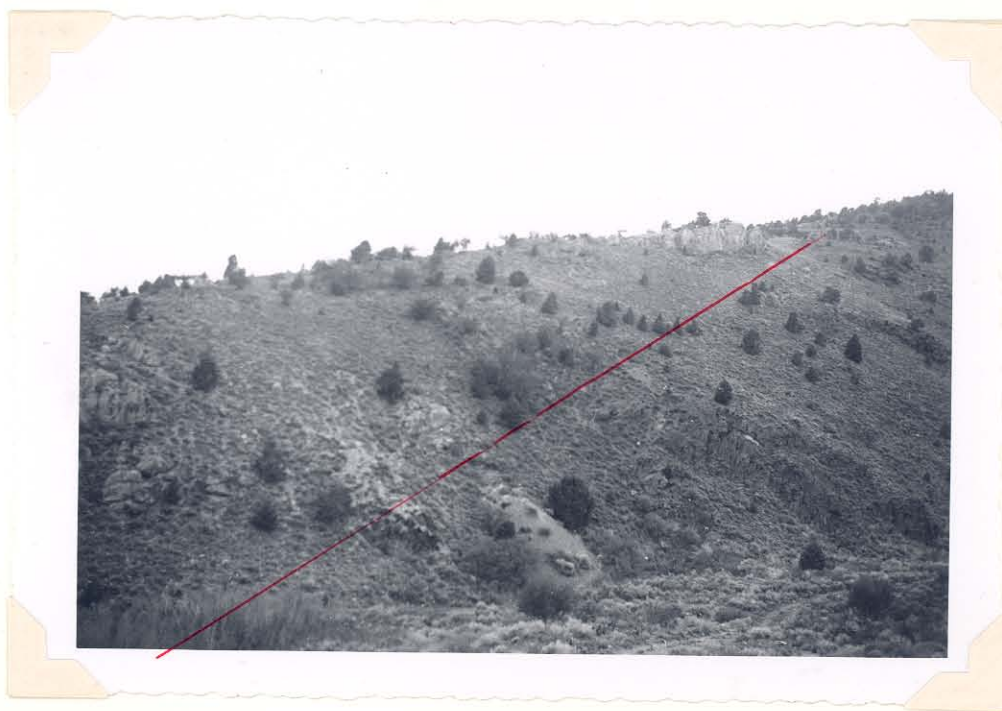
Cuttings From Hole

Copied by L.G.T.

...Deason.&.Nichols...
Assayer



LOOKING WEST UP SILVER CANYON
(Copper workings on cliffs to left)



LOOKING SOUTH AT FRONTAL FISSURE
(Mississippian limestones on pre-Cambrian slates)

