Talapoosa Mining District
Lyon County, Nevada

DYKE MINE AREA

A Preliminary GEOLOGICAL & RESERVE ANALYSIS

David LeCount Evans

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DYKE MINE AREA

Talapoosa District
Lyon County, Nevada

ANALYSIS

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District

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GEOLOGICAL & RESERVE
ANALYSIS

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FOREWORD:

Our current studies of the Talapoosa property began on June 25 with coverage of a portion of the 2,0 miles of indicated regional mineralized trend. In view of the size of trend, it was decided to limit the initial examination to the 2500 feet of Dyke mine area, on its westerly extremity.

Fifteen field days have been required for field mapping and sampling. One hundred and eighty two desk hours have been needed for analysis, drafting and the final preparation of report.

This property does not present the simplicity of a typical one-mine examination. We encountered a succession of complexities, each of which neccessitated adjustments to initial mapping, additional sampling, reanalyses and redrafting.

Accordingly, this report has been completed after preparation of full section coverage and carefully selected samples.

PROCEEDURES:

Reconnaissance methods were used for all underground mapping. An excellent instrument-surveyed surface map, from company files, provided precise controls for surface observations, as well as the contour map of Plate II and the surface profile for all sections.

Sample widths, marked by the writer, were determined by vein thickness or mineral change. If initial samples suggested excessive

widths, the zone was fractionally resampled. Material was cut by company personnel with cuttings collected on ground-cloth, under the writer's supervision. Per sample weights amounted to about ten pounds.

First samples were fire-assayed by Frank Jones, local Sparks custom assayer. Crushed rejects were then sent to Metallurgical Laboratories of San Francisco (Martin Quist-Chief Chemist). Later samples were sent directly to Met Lab.

Using the details acquired by these proceedures it was possible to project the regional trend from the Dyke area to the Washington claim, in mid-August; this is shown on Plate I. Through the efforts of Mr. Edmond L. Lawrence, Mr. Alexander Von Hofflen of the Great Basin Exploration Company released geochemical surveys completed prior to 1967 which covered much of the area.

Received in early September, the geochemical anomalies have been transferred to our maps. These add greatly to Dyke and regional interpretation and are the subject of Plate XXIII.

PURPOSES OF STUDY:

Purposes of study are listed as follows:

(1) to determine, if possible, those controls which guided ore-emplacement;

(2) to discover and block out, if available, enough high-grade ore to support the cost of developing tonnage for a profitable low-grade operation;

(3) to dilineate prospects in the Dyke mine area which would merit exploration and development; and provide a drilling plan for such work;

(4) to consider the potential of the entire regional trend.

CONCLUSIONS:

This analysis concludes that:

(1) reserves amount to 136,000 tons, of which 113,000 tons are positive; the latter with grade of 0.045 ounces per ton gold and 1.69 ounces per ton silver might provide a small open pit operation;

(2) the 23,000 tons of Probable ore will require additional underground studies; an estimated grade of 0.341 ounces per ton gold and 5.17 ounces per ton silver would justify the small cost and effort;

(3) one can believe that the previously mined high grade material was more closely associated with later breccia zones than with the Dyke vein;

(4) units of a better brecciation, referred to herein as "ring" breccias, localize ore concentrations;

(5) the many complexities of the Dyke area suggest district possibilities and the entire 2.0 miles of mineralized trend merits detailed consideration;

(6) geochemical surveys support Conclusion #5; mined areas appear to favor the flanks rather than the centers of anomalous areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommended are the following immediate steps:

(1) with reference to Plate IV (40 scale Dyke mine surface) and Plates X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV, drill the 18 short holes, for a total footage of 1170; purpose of the drilling would be to establish an extension of mineralized ring breccias to or near the surface, for open-pit production;

(2) in the event Recommendation # 1 is a success, continue with the mapping in the stoped area, above and below the Dyke tunnel, and the sampling of all faces still in mineralization but unmined;

(3) only after the completion of Recommendations #1 and #2, project the ring-breccia patterns to greater depth and plan to confirm projections by deeper drilling; no lower tunnel should be planned until numbers 1, 2 and 3 are completed;

(4) with reference to Plates II and XV (Breccia unit), drill on Sections P. Q, R, S and T, to explore at depth the 600' by 185' unit of brecciation; nine holes, representing 1850 feet are estimated; at least one additional hole, steep and better than 500 feet, is suggested to test the breccia at greater depth if, of course, the nine holes provide positive results;

(5) if the results from #4 are positive, continue to the north and west on sections at 100 foot intervals to test the extension - - - - - -where trend is lost beneath post-mineral cover;

(6) concurrently with the progress of the above program, continue with a study of the full 2.0 miles of mineralized trend;

(7) further test and dilineate any possibilities established by recommendation #6, using detailed geochemical sampling; this supports Mr. Lawrence's recommendation in his letter of September 3.

LOCATION:

Properties lie in the Talapoosa Mining District about 3.75 miles northwesterly from the Junction of U. S. Highways 50 and Alternate 95 at Silver Springs.

Sections are 2 and 3 in Township 18 North and Range 24 East. Distance from camp to highway 50 is 4 miles south; to Alt.95, 5 miles east.

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PROPERTIES:

With reference to our Plate I, properties under lease or held by claim, exclusive of the mill sites, represent 1539.6 acres.

The property consists of one fee railroad section, subsequently covered by standard mining claims, and standard mining claims. The block covers all possibilities except possible extensions into areas covered by post-mineral basalts and other rocks.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY AND AREA:

According to reports the Talapoosa district was discovered in 1863. First organization was in 1905. Production was minimal until 1937 when Fred DeLongchamps started his operations, leasing from a William Proxey, and then buying the entire property in 1955.

On the basis of records available for review, total recorded production from the property has amounted to $511,221 from 22,227 tons of ore.

Of this total, DeLongchamps and lessees (probably for DeLongchamps) produced the following during the period 1939-1951:

Dry Tons	Value in Gold	Value in Silver	Ounces* Gold	Ounces* Silver	Total Value
10,491	$290,905	$62,962	8,312	96,865	$353,867**

* ounces-gold on $35/Oz value

Ounces-silver-$0.65/Oz value

Grade of ore shipped amounts to
0.79 ounces per ton
gold
9.23 ounces per ton
silver

** on today's markets the gross would approach $ 1,750,000

The current property package was assembled in mid-1973, following which a substantial mapping and sampling effort has been conducted.

GENERAL AND LIMITING CONDITIONS:

All are favorable, including access, water supply, power availability, labor supply, mill sites, tailings disposal areas, climate, et cetera.

GEOLOGY

Resumé

The area has been described as a "window". Igneous intrusives, cut by veins and faulting and associated with wide-spread alteration, occur beneath lacustrine beds and flows of extrusive basalt. The area has been exposed by erosion. Beds and basalt are post-mineral.

This report considers the "window" complex, only. The overlying beds and basalts have neither been mapped nor placed on plans and sections.

Mineralization appears associated with the intrusive mass which, to conform with earlier reports, is called "dacite"; and is controlled by (1) a massive vein structure, the Dyke vein, and (2) ring-like patterns of later brecciation (Ring breccias), accompanied by a capping or margin of impervious clay or gouge.

Ore, in small amounts, occurs in the Dyke vein structure; ore, in quantity, accompanies the ring breccias.

East-west faults with south dips appear to have been a major factor in the mechanics of ore emplacement. The three or four ring breccias of the Dyke Tunnel mine, occuring in systematic sequence, one above the other, suggest a compressional pattern of breaking and shattering in a block, bounded by the Talapoosa and Dyke faults.

Mineralization, favoring the porosity and permeability of the ring breccia units, appears to reach its peak-value beneath and/or adjacent to the impervious gouge. Lower "protore" values, however, persist throughout the entire mass; and, furthermore, the entire area , north of the Talapoosa fault and its projection east, suggests evenly dispersed silicification and kaolinization with persistent micro-values in gold and silver.

Additional Detail
and
Unresolved Problems

The above summary and the attached 23 plan maps and sections will reflect the reasoning behind listed conclusions and recommendations.

Further detail is provided by the following major subheadings.

Intrusive rocks:

With reference to Plate II, the intrusive dacite commands a central position, flanked by alteration and mineralization.

Shown in olive-green, the surface exposure consists of a gray to dark gray porphyry without perceptible alteration. Occuring as an eliptical exposure, it has a long axis of some 800 feet and 400 feet of short axis. Dacite also occurs on the Dyke tunnel level in the 300 foot north-exploratory crosscut behind the Dyke vein and, locally, on the hanging-wall side of the Dyke and Talapoosa fault structures. Fresh dacite also was observed on the hanging wall of the Talapoosa fault on the Dyke 50 level.

Altered dacite or andesite (?) follows the dacite contact, as shown by symbol and colored brown. The zone is heavily silicified and in places laced with opaline quartz. The contact with fresh dacite is sharp. "Ghosts" in the altered mass, with faint porphyrytic texture, suggest altered dacite but the possibility of it being a later intrusive, following the dacite contact, cannot be discounted. The pattern suggests a close relationship to later mineralization; note, also, the presence of this same altered intrusive, adjacent to the Glory Hole unit. Concerning the latter, its position at the center of and following the line of the arsenic geochemical anomaly, on Plate XXIII, could be of significance.

Brecciation:

Brecciation characterizes the Dyke vein, shown in orange on Plates II and III, and on 40 scale sections and plans. Fragments are angular and cemented by heavy quartz; the quartz favors an orbicular shape as it fills the openings between fragments.

Ring breccias, shown in dark ochre, differ in that the angular fragments of the breccia are not as tightly sealed off by heavy quartz and that fragments consist, not only of silicified rock, but also of Dyke-type quartz.

With reference to Plate III, observe the possibility of extending the ore-bearing ring breccias of the Dyke tunnel unit into the Breccia unit which has never been adequately tested.

Faulting:

Sections and plan maps suggest that faulting,

in blue, is post-Dyke vein but pre-ring breccia in age.

Dyke vein structure with normal 55° dip at surface appears dragged and steepened as it approaches the Dyke fault.

Ring breccias, lying between the two major faults in the Dyke tunnel area, are capped or lie adjacent to impervious clay gouge which is only slightly inclined to flat and appears to dip into the heavy gouge of major fault structures. The existence of fragments of Dyke-type quartz in ring breccias indicates a post-Dyke age.

Mineralization:

Commercial mineralization has been limited to the ring-type breccia of the Dyke tunnel unit and, to a lesser extent, the Glory Hole unit.

In the former the intensity of post-Dyke but pre-ring structure is evident. In the latter the parallelism with and proximity to the Dyke fault is suggestive. Perhaps, therefore, the presence of heavy post-Dyke faulting is a prerequisite.

Considering the Breccia unit (Plates II and III), the mass of breccia (600 x 185 feet) without crossing fault structure might be a negative factor. On the other hand, the recognition of such structures in the Dyke tunnel unit was from underground workings where recognition was simple; the possibilities of like structure in the Breccia unit exist.

Geological Conclusions

(1) The dacite unit, centrally located and fringed by alt-

eration and mineralized brecciation, has a basic but unresolved relationship to ore emplacement.

(2) The marginal zone of altered dacite or a later andesitic intrusive was controlled by the dacite contact and should continue to the north and west beneath the post-mineral sediments and flows.

(3) Initial faulting following the eliptical contact control was filled by the first stage mineralization of the Dyke vein.

(4) The Dyke vein system was wider than today's Dyke vein, seemingly a zone with parallel structure of the same heavy, obicular quartz, with gold and silver values lower than in today's ring-breccia deposits.

(5) Major faulting (Talapoosa and Dyke faults) provided further shattering and the development of the ring breccias and gouge zones, leading off major faults, capping underlying ring-type breccia.

(6) Mineralization of a later date was emplaced in the ring breccia reservoirs beneath the impervious gouge capping.

(7) The existence of Dyke-type fragments of quartz in the Breccia unit suggests similar possibilities north of the Dyke fault.

(8) The persistence of strong alteration (silicification and kaolinization) north of the Talapoosa fault on its footwall side and fresh dacite on the hanging wall suggests (a) regional possibilities on the Talapoosa fault and along its projection and, especially, (b) the existence of undeveloped opportunities in the Roberts and Christensen shaft areas.

(9) There is no reason to believe that breccia development and mineralization will not continue to reasonable depth.

(10) Prior to the availability of geochemical detail, regional trend probablities seemed to exist. Now, with the addition

of geochemical anomalies on Plate XXIII, a significant allignment appears assured. In view of the close relationship between the arsenic anomaly in the Glory Hole area and production, the position of the Loranger mine, in line with the flanks* of similar anomalies, appears very significant.

DEVELOPMENT:

Dyke tunnel workings, consisting of drifts and crosscuts, total 3230 feet. The Main tunnel represents 2500 feet, the 26 Level 110 feet, the 50 Level 340 feet and the 94 Level 280 feet. Vertical and inclined workings have not been estimated but exceed 200 feet.

Glory Hole workings, including the Round Shaft level, represent 1800 feet. Smaller tunnels and shafts are not enumerated.

Of interest is that throughout the property the deepest below-surface penetration amounts to only 190 feet, and that is in the Dyke tunnel mine.

SAMPLES:

Eighty four samples were cut during the course of examination. By categories the distribution is as follows:

Working Place	Samples
Main Dyke Tunnel	24
Dyke-26 Level	8
Dyke-50 Level	11
Dyke-94 Level	5
Dyke-Stopes	2
Glory Hole Tunnel	13
Mill Tunnel-West Crosscut	11
Round Shaft Level	3
Gilbert Trend	3
Breccia Unit	2
Christensen Shaft; Atkinson & Nicholls	2
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Values by category and location are affixed under Appendix A

at the back of this analysis.

Copies of Laboratory Reports are also at the back of this report under Appendix B.

ORE RESERVES:

"Ore" denotes material in place that can be profitably mined. However, a total of 136,000 tons must be qualified by a breakdown into Positive and Probable tonnages.

Positive involves the lower-grade block, available for open-pit mining in the Glory Hole unit, with good control and assay averages which reflect similar grade throughout the lineal extent.

Probable considers the ore that probably remains in the partially-mined Central ring structure of the Dyke tunnel. With reference to cross sections, total original tonnage (below any surface mining possibility) has been calculated by the average square area per section times the interval between sections and a factor of 13 cubic feet per ton. The total tonnage of 33,633 has been reduced by the reported mined-tonnage of 10,491, for a rounded remainder of 23,000 tons.

Grade has been estimated from a balance of DeLongchamp's production values and the average of ore and protore values, determined by current sampling.

In summary, reserves amount to 136,000 tons with an average estimated grade of 0.095 ounces of gold and 2.28 ounces silver.

By category reserves are summarized on page 13.

Category	Tons	Oz/T Au	Oz/T Ag
Positive	113,000	0.045	1.690
Probable	23,000	0.341	5.170
Total Reserves	136,000	0.095	2.280

The above total contains no projections to depth below the 190 feet from surface level; nor does it consider:

(a) the high grade mineralization in the Christensen shaft or reported possibilities in the Roberts Shaft area;

(b) the area of heavy alteration between Christensen and Round shafts, or the extensive periphery of the arsenic anomaly east and west of the Christensen shaft.

(c) the Equity quartz mass and arsenic periphery, as well as, the Loranger mine which has had good reported production. Mapping and sampling will proceed to these areas and additional reserves are a very reasonable expectancy;

(d) the Dyke tunnel dump, representing 12,000 tons with 0.08 ounces of gold per ton and 1.77 ounces of silver, as taken from samples made available at the inception of this investigation.

Considering the Dyke area ring breccia reserve and by taking the higher and lower grade to surface, on attached sections, the original reserve would not have exceeded 60,000 tons. The total production figure of 22,237 tons from all workings indicates an operation supported by the selective mining of high grade ores.

Future reserves depend on adding more high grade to the total, or working out lower-grade but large-tonnage possibilities where possible.

It is for these reasons that this analysis urges serious consideration of our Recommendation #4.

Drilling success on the Breccia unit, with its 600 feet of exposed length and 185 feet of average width, down to the 5400 foot surface elevation, would provide 545,000 tons. Average depth of indicated pit would be 76 feet.

The same dimensions per 100 feet of vertical depth would assure 717,000 tons. At least another 600 feet of strike extent is suggested by the few shows, uncovered by dozer, to the northwest.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS:

This study has been limited by time to a consideration of the Dyke tunnel area which covers approximately 15.5% of the indicated mineralized trend on the Talapoosa property. An analysis of the additional elements which characterize the Talapoosa trend is continuing at this writing.

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. Evans.

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September 20, 1975

Reno, Nevada.

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SAMPLE DETAILS
AND VALUES

DYKE TUNNEL UNIT

Dyke Tunnel #	Ounces per Ton Gold	Silver	Location
MT-1	0.03	0.48	XC 35' W of 26 Winze; E rib-26.5 to 32' fr. drift.
MT-2	0.03	0.34	Same XC; 19-26.5'; E rib.
MT-3	0.13	6.47	Same; 2-19; probably down continuation high grade stope from above.
MT-4	0.04	0.33	Dr. 12' N of 26 winze; XC @ 23' fr. Dr.; 15' across structure.
MT-5	0.08	0.75	Shallow winze-30' E of 26 winze; across 15' oxides.
MT-6	0.15	10.58	Side of stope at level; 35' N of 94 Shaft; 15' ore.
MT-7	0.15	4.77	Side of stope at level; 10' N of 94 Sh. 6' across ore.
MT-8	0.02	0.52	30' N of 94 Sh., in waste under ore zone.
MT-9	1.33	5.10	12' S of 94 Sh; stope face and pillar; 10' thickness.
MT-10	0.03	0.47	XC 85' E of 94Sh. Stub at face; 5½' Th., below gouge.
MT-11	0.03	1.25	Same XC; E rib at start; erratic breccia.
MT-12	0.04	0.70	XC 140' E of 94 Sh; 10 to 24' along west rib.
MT-13	0.03	0.15	2d main XC to W from Tunnel portal; 55' W of start; Breccia
MT-14	0.07	0.24	Dyke Vein; XC 5W; 3 to 14½' along west rib.
MT-15	0.19	0.82	Dyke vein; XC 5W; 14½-23'.
MT-16	0.025	0.57	Dyke V; XC 6W; 45-57' from Dyke Dr; Duval showed 0.4 Au.
MT-17	0.045	0.30	Dyke V; XC 6w; 57-69; coarse breccia; E rib; Duval--0.4 Au.

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DYKE TUNNEL UNIT Dyke Tunnel #	Ounces per Ton Gold	Silver	Location
MT-18	0.08	1.90	XC 7W; 16 to 27° from Dyke Dr. N. rib; Ring Br.
MT-19	0.05	0.37	XC 6W; 9-24° fr. Drift; W. rib; Ring breccia.
MT-20	0.075	0.08	XC 2W; 7° on W rib; oxide breccia in Dyke vein.
MT-21	0.07	0.07	XC 3W; face; oxide Dyke Vein.
MT-22	0.055	0.30	XC 1E; 4-12° fr. Dr; Dyke V; oxide breccia on FW of fault.
MT-23	0.03	0.31	XC 2E; face and back 4°; Dyke vein ; oxide breccia.
MT-24	0.02	0.50	Repeats MT-1.
Dyke 26 Level			
1-SE	0.02	0.27	Fr. winze 0-25° SE; white kaolinization; no breccia.
2-SE	0.11	4.48	25 to 32° SE; strong shears and brecciation.
3-SE	0.02	1.11	32-to 50° SE; broken and faint breccia; alteration.
4-SE	0.07	1.76	50 to 58° SE; sheared, brecciated and white quartz; face.
1-NW	0.02	0.25	Fr. winze 0-14° N; massive silicified rock.
2-NW	0.05	1.35	14 to 40° N; brecciated and strong alteration.
3-NW	0.07	0.03	40 to 47° N; breccia; oxide.
4-NW	0.05	0.28	47°to 51° N; same breccia and streak white clay; face.
Dyke 50 Level			
50-1	0.07	3.85	XC @ NW end; 5 - 27° fr. DR; W. rib; Breccia, SiO_2, FeS_2; qtz.
50-5	0.08	4.93	Repeats; same XC; 17-26°.
50-5a	0.08	11.46	Same spot; selected blue quartz.
50-5b	0.055	1.77	Top of raise @ 27°; breccia 15° above sill.

DYKE TUNNEL UNIT

#	Ounces per Ton Gold	Silver	Location
Dyke 50 Level			
50-6	0.065	1.05	Same XC; 12-17';W.rib.
50-7	0.020	0.15	Same XC; 7-12';W.rib.
50-8	0.140	3.74	Short rais; 12' above sill at XC start; east rib; 3' across breccia.
50-9	0.110	2.75	Repeats 50-4.
50-2	0.06	1.13	XC @ base of ropeway; 5 to 25' fr. Dr; massive.
50-3	0.07	0.88	XC N from Dr. 45' S of 94 Sh. 10' in breccia.
50-4	0.09	4.15	Main Dr, 10' SW of 94 Sh. XC; underhand cut about 7' below level; 12' across oxide.
Dyke 94 Level			
1-SE	0.07	1.65	S. end of level; drift E @ face; left rib; strong oxide breccia
2-SE	0.10	6.66	Same face; right rib; hard, altered & scattered mineral.
3	0.05	0.25	North XC; fr. 94 Sh--105 to 112' (face) true Dyke vein.
4	0.05	0.18	Same XC; 94-105';white clay @ 105;heavy sericite thru-out.
5	0.07	0.43	Same XC; 73-94'; brecciation.
Dyke Upper Tunnels; South Tunnels.			
ST-1	0.09	0.38	Lower South T; 6' across Dyke vein to face.
ST-2	0.05	0.50	Upper S. Tun; Drift; @ face. Dyke vein.
ST-3	0.03	0.14	Upper S. Tun; 11' alon west rib opposite underhand cut; Dyke V.
Dyke Stope			
40-1	0.08	1.68	20' E ropeway; 40L; pillar;5'
40-2	0.350	6.51	40' W ropeway; 26L; oxide zone under gouge; 3' thick.

GLORY HOLE UNIT Glory Hole Tun.#1 #	Ounces per Ton Gold	 Silver	Location
GHT-1	0.06	2.60	Drift to SE, 210' fr. Portal; face; 5' across breccia.
GHT-2	0.05	0.47	Composite of 210 feet of sampling; 21 samples, all in alteration, cut by Ray Chester.
GHT-3	0.015	2.07	From point 8' E of drift; west rib; 0 to 13' southeast.
GHT-4	0.01	0.29	Same; 13-21'; west rib.
GHT-5	0.01	0.43	Same; 21-30'; east rib.
GHT-6	0.005	0.34	Same; 30-40'; west rib.
GHT-7	0.03	0.48	Same; 40-48'; west rib.
GHT-8	0.02	1.24	Same; 48-58'; west rib.
GHT-9	0.01	0.29	Same; 58-72'; west rib.
GHT-10	0.01	0.04	Same; 72-82'; west rib.
GHT-11	0.01	0.12	Same; 82-92'; west rib.
GHT-12	0.035	1.25	Same; 92-103'; west rib.
GHT-13	0.036	1.87	Silver vein stope, 105' from portal; west face 25' from tunnel; 5' of structure.
Round Shaft Level.			
RS-1	0.16	0.66	XC 55' west of Round Sh. 21' across quartz mineralization.
RS-2	0.05	1.84	155' West of Round Shaft; 15' across quartz vein.
RS-3	0.02	0.17	Composite of 210' of Drift samples, following strike; cut by Ray Chester.
Mill Tunnel West			
MTW-1	0.025	0.52	West XC at West limit of level; from face back to drift; west rib; 0-10'
MTW-2	0.025	0.26	Same; 10-20'; weak breccia

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GLORY HOLE UNIT Mill Tunnel West	#	Ounces per Ton Gold	Silver	Location
	MTW-3	0.025	0.29	Same; 20-30'; weak breccia.
	MTW-4	0.05	0.35	Same; 30-40'; weak breccia.
	MTW-5	0.03	0.28	Same; 40-50'; Stronger breccia.
	MTW-6	0.035	0.40	Same; 50-60'; Stronger breccia.
	MTW-7	0.03	0.30	Same; 60-70'; Stronger breccia.
	MTW-8	0.025	0.12	Same; 70-77'; white;altered and massive.
	MTW-9	0.025	0.19	Same; 77-85'; dto; to limiting fault beneath Glory Hole vein.
	MTW-10	0.03	1.45	From XC into drift; 10' across Glory Hole vein.
	MTW-11	0.035	2.26	XC to south; 8' across Silver Vein trend.
BRECCIA UNIT				
	BZ-1	0.02	0.21	Short 60' tunnel; heavy quartz.
	BZ-2	0.04	0.21	Fresh material blasted from three exposures of oxide breccia.
MISCELLANEOUS				
Gilbert Trend				
	Road cut	0.19	3.00	Above Gilbert Tunnel; Assay by Frank Jones
	Gil-1	0.040	0.92	Gilbert Tun; 15' width; Sample by Ray Chester.
	Gil-2	0.018	0.03	Opalite vein; NE of Glory Hole unit; 40' wide.
	Gil-3	0.008	0.05	Weathered outcrop on strike; about 200' east of tunnel.
Christense Shaft				
	Chris 1	1.31	144.58	By Atkinson and Nicholls
	Chris 2	0.65	97.56	By Atkinson and Nicholls

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CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • SPECTROGRAPHERS
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APPENDIX B- Start

REPORT OF ASSAY

Submitted by Mr. P. J. Cutting
460 Tarn Way
Reno, Nevada 89507

Date August 1, 1975

Sample of Minerals

P. O. No.

Lab. No. 1142

SAMPLE MARK	GOLD, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.		SILVER, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.				
	TROY OUNCES	VALUE	TROY OUNCES	VALUE	%	%	%
MT #1	0.03		0.48				
MT 2	0.03		0.34				
MT 3	0.13		6.47				
MT 4	0.04		0.33				
MT 5	0.08		0.75				
MT 6	0.15		10.58				
MT 7	0.15		4.77				
MT 8	0.02		0.52				
MT 9	1.33		5.10				
MT 10	0.03		0.47				
MT 11	0.03		1.25				
MT 12	0.04		0.70				
MT 13	0.03		0.15				
BZ 1	0.02		0.21				
BZ 2 (sack 1-2)	0.04		0.21				
RS 1 (sack 1-2)	0.16		0.66				
RS 2	0.05		1.84				
RS 3	0.02		0.17				

cc: Mr. David LeCount Evans
1700 Royal Drive
Reno, Nevada 89503

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

By _____

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC. CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • SPECTROGRAPHERS

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2

REPORT OF ASSAY

Submitted by: Mr. P. J. Cutting
460 Tarn Way
Reno, Nevada 89507

Date: August 1, 1975

Sample of: Minerals

P. O. No.

Lab. No. 1142

SAMPLE MARK	GOLD, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.		SILVER, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.		%	%	%
	TROY OUNCES	VALUE	TROY OUNCES	VALUE			
Dyke 26 L #1 SE'	0.02		0.27				
1 NW	0.02		0.25				
2 SE	0.11		4.48				
2 W	0.05		1.35				
3 SE	0.02		1.11				
3 W	0.07		0.03				
4 SE	0.07		1.76				
4 W	0.05		0.28				
Dyke 50 L #1	0.07		3.85				
Center Cut	0.06		1.13				
#3	0.07		0.08				
#4	0.09		4.15				
SE DRift 1	0.07		1.65				
Dyke 94 L SE Drift 2	0.10		5.66				
#3 (1-2)	0.05		0.25				
#4	0.05		0.18				
#5	0.07		0.43				
Glory Hole Tunnel #1	0.06		2.60				

cc: Mr. David LeCount Evans
1700 Royal Drive
Reno, Nevada 89503

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

By _____

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC. CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • SPECTROGRAPHERS

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3

REPORT OF ASSAY

Submitted by Mr. P. J. Cutting
460 Tarn Way
Reno, Nevada 89507

Date August 1, 1975

Sample of Minerals

P. O. No.

Lab. No. 1142

SAMPLE MARK	GOLD, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.		SILVER, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.		%	%	%
	TROY OUNCES	VALUE	TROY OUNCES	VALUE			
Glory Hole Tunnel #2	0.05		0.47				
Main So. Tunnel #2	0.05		0.50				
Main So. Tunnel #3	0.03		0.14				
Lower So. Tunnel #6	0.09		0.38				

cc: Mr. David LeCount Evans
1700 Royal Drive
Reno, Nevada 89503

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

By [signature]

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC.
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4

REPORT OF ASSAY

Submitted by Mr. David LeCount Evans
1700 Royal Drive
Reno, Nevada 89503

Date August 4, 1975

Sample of Minerals

P. O. No.

Lab. No. 1153 1-12

MARK	GOLD, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.		SILVER, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.		%	%	%
	TROY OUNCES	VALUE	TROY OUNCES	VALUE			
Gilbert #1	.040		.92				
Gilbert #2	.018		.03				
Gilbert #3	.008		.05				
Dyke Mine #40-1	.080		1.68				
Dyke Mine #40-2	.350		6.51				
Dyke Mine #50-5	.080		4.93				
Dyke Mine #50-5A	.080		11.46				
Dyke Mine #50-5B	.055		1.77				
Dyke Mine #50-6	.065		1.05				
Dyke Mine #50-7	.020		.15				
Dyke Mine #50-8	.140		3.74				
Dyke Mine #50-9	.110		2.75				

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC.
By Robert A Attwood

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC. CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • SPECTROGRAPHERS

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5

REPORT OF ASSAY

Submitted by Mr. P. J. Cutting
460 Tarn Way
Reno, Nevada 89507

Date August 12, 1975

Sample of Minerals
Dyke Mine

P. O. No.

Lab. No. 1180

SAMPLE MARK	GOLD, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.		SILVER, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.				
	TROY OUNCES	VALUE	TROY OUNCES	VALUE	%	%	%
MT #14	0.07		0.24				
MT 15	0.19		0.82				
MT 16	0.025		0.57				
MT 17	0.045		0.30				
MT 18	0.08		1.90				
MT 19	0.05		0.37				
MT 20	0.075		0.08				
MT 21	0.07		0.07				
MT 22	0.055		0.30				
MT 23	0.03		0.31				
MT 24	0.02		0.50				
Mill Area MTW #1	0.025		0.52				
2	0.025		0.26				
3	0.025		0.29				
4	0.05		0.38				
5	0.03		0.28				
6	0.035		0.40				

Mr. David LeCount Evans
1700 Royal Drive
Reno, Nevada 89503

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

By _____

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC. CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • SPECTROGRAPHERS

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6

REPORT OF ASSAY

Submitted by Mr. P. J. Cutting
460 Tarn Way
Reno, Nevada 89507

Date August 12, 1975

Sample of Minerals
Dyke Mine

P. O. No.

Lab. No. 1180

SAMPLE MARK	GOLD, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.		SILVER, PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.		%	%	%
	TROY OUNCES	VALUE	TROY OUNCES	VALUE			
Mill Area MTW #7	0.03		0.30 ✓				
8	0.025		0.12 ✓				
9	0.025		0.19 ✓				
10	0.03		1.45 ✓				
11	0.035		2.26 ✓				
Mill Area GHT #3	0.015		2.07 ✓				
4	0.01		0.29 ✓				
5	0.01		0.43 ✓				
6	0.005		0.34 ✓				
7	0.03		0.48 ✓				
8	0.02		1.24 ✓				
9	0.01		0.29 ✓				
10	0.01		0.04 ✓				
11	0.01		0.12 ✓				
12	0.035		1.25 ✓				
13	0.036		1.87 ✓				
Williams #1 7/28	1.17		122.86 ✓				

Mr. David LeCount Evans
1700 Royal Drive
Reno, Nevada 89503

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

By

DAVID LE COUNT EVANS
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
1700 ROYAL DRIVE
TELEPHONE (702) 747-4101
RENO, NEVADA 89503

September 21, 1975

Mr. Laurence T. Atkinson,
C/N Laboratories,
326 Connecticut Avenue,
Norwalk, Connecticut 06852.

Dear Larry:

Please find attached our fourteen pages, plus Index sheets and Title Sheet, in connection with an analysis of the Dyke Mine and environs, Talapoosa mining district, Lyon County, Nevada.

Text is as discussed and checked by telephone on September 19.

As also considered, the five sheets representing Appendix A and the seven sheets of Appendix B will be Xeroxed from the originals which you have at hand.

Under separate cover and via air mail, I am also sending additional plate XXIII, consisting of colored copies and the original tracing, as well as the original tracings of Plates I through XXII which, via Ozalids, will provide you with all needed copies.

Appreciated very much is the fact that new plates will be colored by your staff. For this I express sincere thanks. My system has been to apply the color and then rub it in, using the standard artist's "stomps" (made of blotting paper) and lighter fluid.

Trusting that text and illustrations will be of value and with best regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

David LeCount Evans

cc: Mr. P. J. Cutting (including text and Plate XXIII)