

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Hand
Sample Serial. 89700-1

UNION ASSAY OFFICE, INC.

M. S. HANAUER, Pres.
J. V. SADLER, V.-Pres. & Treas.
A. C. SELBY, Secretary

Telephone Wasatch 1199

Salt Lake City, Utah

Mine M. L. Requa

T. D. Overton

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

Sept. 2, 1936

NO.	CLASS	GOLD Oz. per Ton	VALUE GOLD	SILVER Ozs. per Ton	LEAD Per Cent	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent
		Weight in Millegrams										
15-		48.58	\$1.05/gd.									
16-		99.04	0.401/gd.									

Remarks

Charges \$

J. V. Sadler

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Hand

Sample Serial 8937L-74

UNION ASSAY OFFICE, INC.

M. S. HANAUER, Pres.

J. V. SADLER, V.-Pres. & Treas.

A. C. SELBY, Secretary

Mine M. L. Regua

Telephone Wasatch 1199

Salt Lake City, Utah

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

Aug. 31, 1936

NO.	CLASS	GOLD Ozs. per Ton	VALUE GOLD	SILVER Ozs. per Ton	LEAD Per Cent	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent
		<u>Weight in Millegrams</u>										
11		0.865	0.0018									
12		83.00	0.3277									
13		71.86	0.404									
14		423.08	1.607									

Remarks

Charges \$

A. C. Selby

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Hand
Sample Serial 88968-9

UNION ASSAY OFFICE, INC.

M. S. HANAUER, Pres.
J. V. SADLER, V.-Pres. & Treas.
A. C. SELBY, Secretary

Telephone Wasatch 1199

Salt Lake City, Utah

Mine M. L. Requa

T. D. Overton

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

Aug. 26, 1936

NO.	CLASS	GOLD Oz. per Ton	VALUE GOLD	SILVER Ozs. per Ton	LEAD Per Cent	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent
1-		Trace		0.15								
2-		None		None								
Coarse												

Remarks

Charges \$

A. C. Selby

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Hand
Sample Serial 89363

UNION ASSAY OFFICE, INC.

M. S. HANAUER, Pres.
J. V. SADLER, V.-Pres. & Treas.
A. C. SELBY, Secretary

Mine M. L. Requa

Telephone Wasatch 1199

T. D. Overton

Salt Lake City, Utah

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

Aug. 31, 1936

NO.	CLASS	GOLD Ozs. per Ton	VALUE GOLD	SILVER Ozs. per Ton	LEAD Per Cent	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent
		Weight in Milligrams										
3		234.39	0.82									
4		77.05	0.195									
5		6.60	0.0118									
6		220.86	0.402									
7		115.00	2.38									
8		389.36	1.478									
9		181.71	0.69									
10		170.86	0.432									

Remarks _____

Charges \$ _____

A. C. Selby

5430 0010

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item 9

I.

A report of the preliminary examination made of the Adams-Rice placer property situated nine miles northwest of Yerington, Nevada.

SUMMARY:

The computed average value of 114,370 yards of alluvium available to exploitation is thirty-eight (\$0.38) cents per cubic yard. This value is based upon the recovered gold from fourteen samples averaging one-third yard of alluvium in place. The gold value is taken from refined weights as determined by the Union Assay Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The conservative estimate of yardage available is prompted by the fact that the pay streak or bed-rock gutters are very narrow and usually spanned by the three foot drifts common on the property.

Assuming proportionally more volume per length of gulch will not materially alter the average value of this deposit.

The following estimated yardage and computed gold value is given for the proven channel:

Survey Station.				Sample No.
3-5	11,000 yds.	@ 0.82	9010	3
5-8	30,800	@ 0.321	9886	4-5-6-7-13
8-15	10,370	@ 0.515	5340	8-9-12
19-22	62,200	@ 0.321	19,966	14-15-16
	114,370 yds		44,202	

$$\frac{44,202}{114,370} = \$0.386 \text{ per cubic yard}$$

-II-

Considered as low grade placer this property must be worked by large scale low cost operation to be profitable. This type operation is not warranted by the probable gravel within the boundary of the Adams-Rice claims which does not exceed 200,000 yards. This yardage would yield a gross value of only \$77,400, which is not sufficient to provide profit and amortize the necessary equipment.

The two disassociated attempts to operate this property have reduced the original yardage by approximately 111,000 yards.

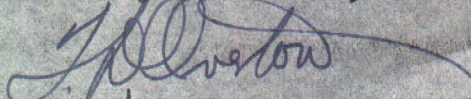
Additional obstacles are presented in the fact that considerable stripped overburden and tails now rest on the portions of the channel.

Water for washing this deposit must be pumped from the ground water supply of Mason Valley approximately half a mile east of the gulch deposit. To deliver the water to the gulch will necessitate a minimum lift of 600 feet. Local power cost data furnished by Mr. Henricks of the Sierra Pacific Power Company substantiate an empirical figure for placer pumping cost of 5¢ per yard per hundred feet of lift. In this instance it approximates 30¢ per yard, if the equipment now installed is used.

CONCLUSION:

It is concluded from these data that the Adams-Rice placer property does not warrant additional expenditure for exploration as a sizable commercial placer.

Respectfully submitted,


T.D. Overton.

EXAMINATION:

A preliminary examination and reconnaissance brunton pace survey was made of the "Big Canyon" Adams-Rice placer property situated nine miles northwest of Yerington, Lyon County, Nevada.

HISTORY:

This placer deposit was discovered by James S. Adams and Jeff Rice during 1931. Some preliminary prospecting and small leasing operations followed until Messrs. Platt and Guild obtained a lease on the ground in 1932.

The Platt and Guild operation consisted of installing their own electrical distribution line and transformer equipment to convert the 60,000 volt service to 6600 and 440 volts three phase supply. One 7 inch Pomana deep-well pump supported by one 3½ inch by 8 inch and one 4 inch by 8 inch Gould triplex pumps supply water from a 165 foot drilled well to a 105,000 gallon wood-stave tank through a 4 inch pipe-line. The pumps are reported to deliver 155 gallons per minute to the tank in the gulch one-half mile distant against a head of 600 feet.

The working plant, now dismantled, consisted of a 4 by 20 foot trommel and two 16 inch by 16 inch by 75 foot sluices supplied with alluvium by 6 cubic yard Granby type mine cars hauled to the plant by a 30 horse-power double-drum hoist. Stripping and loading was done with a power shovel. The operation was shut down in 1932.

The Apex Mining Company of Los Angeles, California next attempted to operate the placer with a portable washing plant and Sauerman dragline. Intermittant operation covered part of 1934 and 1935 when this work was discontinued.

Messrs. Adams and Rice who furnished the above information checked by personal observation, could not furnish any information respecting the cost of operation, quantity of gravel worked or the values recovered by these former operators.

GEOLOGY:

By megascopic examination the principal bed-rock is classified as porphyritic rhyolite and altered andesite flows. The rhyolite is intruded by small granodiorite apophyses in the head of the gulch. From this area small productions of gold ore were mined subsequent to discovery in 1905. This production was extracted from superficial working in kaolinized fracture zones near the granodiorite intrusions.

The principal working known as the Carson mine is immediately above sample pit number 28, in the upper gulch. Minor outcrops of hornblende andesite overlain by a thin cap of Olivine basalt are exposed west of the upper gulch. The notable exception in the andesite bed-rock is exposed in the upper channel cut between survey station 15 and 18. This formation is locally referred to as the ancient stream channel and credited with the source of placer gold. This formation is positively not a stream deposit but rather a basalt breccia containing occasional inclusions of quartzite stream boulders. In addition well developed spheroidal weathering of the basalt gives the casual appearance of a stream deposit.

The igneous nature of this formation is proven by numerous kaolinized phenocrysts of feldspar which blend from the ground mass through the spheroidal weathered forms. The occasional metamorphic gravel inclusions does indicate that the basalt interrupted or followed some former water way. It does not follow that this igneous body is a placer deposit. A shaft sunk twenty-four feet

below the floor of the shovel cut shows no change of formation.

Nothing in the present development indicates the probability of a buried channel below the basalt. If such a channel exists it must be drift mined at extreme cost.

ORIGIN OF THE GOLD:

Practically all of the rock encountered in the samples was either angular rhyolite or granodiorite and the gold recovered was consistently rough with frequent quartz grain inclusions. It follows that this placer deposit originated from the Carson Mine mineralization. This theory is supported by the fact that the gold can be continuously traced to the open cuts of this old mine.

SAMPLING:

All samples were either cut by the writer or his assistant, Mr. Gerald Hartley. All samples taken were constantly supervised by the writer from the cutting of the alluvium until the recovered gold was sealed in the registered mail directed to the Union Assay Office.

Messrs. Adams, Rice, and Leach who live on the property were employed to clean out the caved shafts. These men willingly conformed with my request not to approach either the sampling or the washing. Preparatory to sampling, the face was picked down to a depth of six inches and plumbed to facilitate measuring the cut. All samples were 6 inches by 24 inches or more in cross-sections. No sample was cut through a depth of more than seven feet of gravel. The fourteen samples taken average over one-third yard of alluvium in place.

All samples were conveyed by truck to a concrete mixer used as a disintegrator. Thence washed in two 12 foot sluices set

on a grade of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot of box. The boxes were equipped with quarter inch galvanized wire mesh and chain riffles.

All of the sampling equipment was arranged to facilitate a thorough clean-up before the next sample was washed. The clean-up for samples 11, 12 and 14 were made separate for each box to determine if any possible loss occurred. On each occasion all of the gold recovered was obtained from the upper box. Repeated panning of the tails revealed no loss of free gold. The final clean-up of the gold was made by amalgamating the colors with triple distilled mercury furnished by Braun Knecht and Heimann Co.

The presence of small amounts of metallic white coating on the gold recovered from samples 3,4,6 and 8 was noted in the clean-up before any possible salting of mercury could account for it. The coating volatilized when the gold was heated in a porcelain cup and ^{the gold} remained natural gold color. It is not logical that this could be native amalgam. The possibility of some early milling device being used to amalgamate the Carson Mine ore may account for the presence of these minute amalgam spots on the gold.

Mr. Adams insists that every one sampling the property has recovered amalgam from the upper part of the channel, and raised the question of its origin. The writer is positively sure no intentional or accidental salting could account for this unusual occurrence.

When it became apparent from the small recovery of gold that the final values would be low-grade all subsequent samples were taken immediately above bed-rock. This procedure was followed in search of possible enrichments which might carry

the overburden, and to cover a wider area with a minimum expenditure of time and money.

Samples 4,5,6,10 and 11 were assumed to be indicative of the value of the overburden. These samples averaged \$0.20 per cubic yard. This figure was used in computing the overburden above all single bed-rock samples.

The channel yardage computation is as follows:

Station	Depth	Width	Length	
3-5	$\frac{7 \ 15}{2}$	x 30	x 900	= 297,000 cu. ft. or 11,000 cu. yds.
5-8	$\frac{14 \ 18}{2}$	x 40	x 1300	= 832,000 cu. ft. or 30,800 cu. yds.
8-15	10	x 40	x 1200	= 280,000 cu. ft. or 10,370 cu. yds.
19-22	20	x 60	x 1400	= 1,680,000 cu. ft. or 62,200 cu. yds.

From Survey Station	Sample No.
3-5 11,000 yds @ \$0.82 9010 3	
5-8 30,800 yds @ \$0.321 9886 4-5-6-13	
8-15 10,370 yds @ \$0.515 5340 8-9-12	
19-22 62,200 yds @ \$0.321 19,866 14-15-16	
114,370 yds 44,202	
$\frac{44,202}{114,370}$ \$0.386 per cubic yard.	

"BIG CANYON" ADAMS-RICE PLACER SAMPLES.

Sample No.	Shaft No.	Position of sample.	Cubic ft. in place.	Cubic ft. loose.	Gold val/yd.	Overburden ft.	Duty of miner's inch.
1	dump	8ft. stripping		-1	trace	none	
2	dump	d0.		-1	none	none	
3	28	surface to bed-rock (7 ft).	8.7	12.58	0.82	none	0.65
4	19	first 6ft. above bed-rock.	12.0	18.0	0.195	11 ft.	2.26
5	19	6-12 ft. above bed-rock.	16.9	20.6	0.0118	5 ft.	
6	19	12-17 ft. above bed-rock.	16.7	20.0	0.402	none	3.55
7	19 NW drift	1st 2½ ft. above bed-rock.	1.47	2.1	2.38	15 ft.	
8	15	floor of cut down 6 feet.	8.0	10.75	1.478	stripped 40ft. wide	2.6
9	15 NW drift	first 4 ft. above bed-rock.	8.0	12.6	0.69	6 ft.	2.47
10	E bank sta. 16.	surface down 6 ft.	12.0		0.432	none	2.66
11	d0.	6-13 ft. below surface.	14.6		0.0018	6 ft.	2.36
12	adit between Sta. 15-16	first 4½ ft. above bed-rk.	7.7	9.6	0.327	18 ft.	
13	Max Vawall drift	first 3'3" above bed-rock.	5.4	6.3	0.404	24 ft.	1.22
14	7-No drift	first 4 ft. above bed-rock.	8.0	10.0	1.607	16 ft.	1.5
15	face W. drift #7	first 8 in. above bed-rock.	1.4	2.0	1.05	19 ft.	
16	So. bank sta. 24.	first 5 ft. above bed-rock.	7.5		0.401	10 ft.	1.89

average 2.11
cu. yd./miner in./ day.

RECONNAISSANCE MAP.

The inclosed sketch was drafted from a reconnaissance compass and pace survey incidental to the sampling. It is offered as a visual aid to the report and not as a strict interpretation of the property.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The writer wishes to acknowledge the cooperation and counsel of Mr. J.D. McPherson and the competent assistance of Mr. G. Hartley whose careful work is appreciated. Mr. Pete Henricks extended the courtesy of power schedules and past electric current demands for the property.

SUMMARY:

See page I.

Respectfully submitted,



T.D. Overton.

Reno, Nevada
September, 1936