EASTON-PACIFIC

Crude Ore Shipped 1902

Date	Car No.-	Silver	Gold
Jan. 4	8934	44.00	0.80
Jan. 10	9544	60.48	1.02
Feb. 2	5767	63.48	1.00
Feb. 4	36333	54.82	0.70
Feb. 20	5082	52.60	0.80
May 3	3525	46.00	0.60
May 16	7840	51.04	0.80
June 9	10274	50.20	0.84
	10440	43.56	0.92
	7670	47.16	0.76
June 24	9875	17.32	0.26
	3651	50.64	1.16
July 11	8426	41.40	0.56
	5553	38.68	1.36
	9362	62.60	0.82
	10686	40.94	0.76
	36716	41.52	0.74
	77963	40.00	0.74
	36589	42.80	0.96
	9362	38.28	0.60
Nov. 29	9787	40.58	2.04
	4362	39.30	1.40
	35379	34.38	0.26
	7801	36.08	2.36
	36658	29.75	2.25

Concentrates

May 29	3843	128.84	2.48
Sept. 17	3476	219.20	8.80
May 29	3067	181.00	6.58
Dec. 10	32586	171.04	8.96

According to Mill records, approximately half the value in the mill head where lost in the tailing. These values were later recovered when tailings were treated by cyanide

Silver and Gold values are given in ounces per ton

3 (c) cont.
complete shipping records of 1902, when twenty-five railroad cars of first class ore averaging 48.84 ounces of silver and 0.973 ounces of gold were shipped. At the same time, the mill worked 24 hours a day for nearly eleven month on the second class ore, producing four cars of concentrates. The mill loss amounted to approximately ½ the value of the feed. These values were later recovered by cyaniding the tailings. No tonnage was indicated on the railroad cars, but if one figures 50 tons to a car, and taking into consideration the mill concentrates and and value of mill tails over $300,000.00 worth of ore was produced in that year. According to old reports, most of this ore came from one big stope in the Pacific mine as the Easton winze was closed down between 1901 and 1905. It has been estimated that the total production of the Pacific mine was over two million dollars. A nearly complete record of the underground mine assays are available.

In the last 18 months the mine has produced 1,600 tones of ore almost entirely from one ore zone, zone #1 South. The gross value of this ore was almost $72,000.00. The settlement sheets for these shipments are included in the back of this report.

(d) Five ore zones have been indicated by the work done so far. Zone # 1 South has been completely mined out. This zone was found to be very irregular in width, averaging 6 ft., with one area over 13 ft. wide, where there was a footwall segment of vein. This zone contained almost twice the grade and tonnage that was indicated by assays and measurements taken on the sill. a break down of the other ore zone is as follows.

ne No.	width ft	length ft	height ft	Tonnage est	grade	remarks
North	6	80	70	2,000	$16.70	Zone was very wet, is now dry enough to mine. Should have enriched zone near surface. grade determined from 4 cars Shipped from drift operations
South	5	100	78	1,600	$41.42	Mined out. Settlement sheets in back of report.
South	3	25	80	360	$50.42	Zone is very wet. Must be drained before mining can commence. Samples taken H. wall and F. wall. Center of drift is spiled so cannot tell true width of zone. Ore zone is under creek bed.
South	1.2	20			$84.20	Ore does not go above sill, will have to diamond drill to determine if there is sufficient ore to warrant further development.
South	1.6		125		$41.72	This ore goes out into H. wall at right angle to vein and must be drifted on to determine if sufficient ore to warrant mining.
South	4	30	145	1,250	$17.40	Very wet ground. One attempt to start stope over spiling caused further caving.

All samples from ore zones indicated on sample map were channel samples and were assayed at Easton assay Laboratory. Zones 2, 3, and 5 South should not be mined until exploration and mining of ore found further in mine has been completed, because of heavy ground conditions.

3 (e) The entire Virginia City region is occupied by pre-cambrian shists and gneisses, some recent volcanic flows and small areas of Tertiary "lake beds," stream gravels, and aplitic intrusions. These gneisses and schists have been described as Archean by Peal; and are probably of the pony formation. On Brown's Gulch, these schists are cut by an important intrusion of quartz monzonite aplite, the dimensions of which are approximately ½ mile wide by 2 miles in length. This aplite (alaskite) contains abundant quartz, microcline, some orthoclase, sericitized plagioclase, and rare muscovite, with an imperfect aplitic texture. The presence of such a large aplitic body which is apparently a differentiate from a quartz monzonite magma, indicates the whole area may be underlain by a large quartz monzonite intrusive, which may account for the intensive fissureing and mineralization of this whole area, and could very easily be related to the quartz monzonite Boulder or Butte batholith to the North. The Pacific and Easton veins lie entirely within this aplitic intrusive and are strong fissure type vein structures. This vein structure can be traced almost continuously on the surface throughout seven claim lengths, although not continously productive. On the Easton, at the North Western end, the average strike of the structure is S 55° E and dips 75° to the N E, while on the Pacific the structure bends more to the South, the strike being S 15° E. and dipp 80° to the East. The footwall of the Pacific vein is fairly consistent in strike, and shows no appreciable cross faulting. The dip is also very consistent except locally where the footwall of an ore zone has been mineralized sufficiently to make ore. Although the footwall is very regular, several fractures are noted leaving the hanging wall at a strike of S 20° E. These fractures are filled with a black clay that assays between $7.00 and $12.00 per ton.

3 (e) Cont.

and in some places may make ore if further explored.

Two veins were found in the footwall of the main Pacific vein, one, 30 ft. in the footwall was noted beyond the main cross-cut, the other was found in a bulldozer cut about 150 ft. North-west of the main vein. Both of these veins could stand further exploration. Old reports noted the fact that although many cross-cuts were driven to explore the hanging wall of the vein, no work was ever done in the footwall. The Emery Vein was said to contain some very high grade ore, the strike of this vein is almost due South with a dip of 65°E. The Emery vein should intersect the Pacific vein just beyond the Southern end line of the Pacific claim. The ore found in the Pacific mine is a high grade quartz, the color of which is generally white, grey, blue or black in the unoxidized zone. The amount of sulphides present in the ore seems to have very little effect on the grade of the ore, some white quartz with as little as ½% sulphides assayed over $650.00 per ton while other specimens containing over 25% sulphides would assay as low as $50.00 per ton. The average sulphide content of the ore shipped so far has been below 6%. All ore zones have been accompanied by a large amount of black clay, which also carries good values.

The ore minerals that have been indentified in specimens through a close examination with a hand lense are argentite, aurifous pyrite, native silver, native gold, tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and stibnite. The oxides of silver are also undoubtedly present although well masked by the malachite and azurite found in the oxidized zone. The highest grade sample yet assayed carried 1327.6 oz silver-7.34 oz gold-7.5% lead-3.4% zinc-5.12% copper.