

MAR 8 1939
STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY
& MINERAL INDS.

Illinois River Dist
Josephine County

Name: Eight Dollar Mountain Group MAR 7 1939

Owner: This group consists of 30 claims and the owners are as follows:

- W. W. Wescott, Ruch, Oregon - - 6 claims
- L. L. Jacobs, Diamond, Oregon - - 6 claims
- Mary Lesly, Seattle, Wash. - - 3 claims
- Thelma Ketelson, Seattle, Wash. - - 7 claims
- Bessy Walker, Seattle, Wash. - - 2 claims
- Karl Horstman, Kerby, Oregon - - 6 claims

Location: The above properties are located on Eight Dollar Mountain, 3 miles S.W. of Selma, Oregon in Secs. 16, 17, 20 and 21, T. 38 S., R. 8 W. Elevation 3000 to 4000 ft.

General Information: In April, 1928 a sample was sent to Dr. Phil O.V. Grossman, Aue-Erzgebirge, and the results were chromite 32%, iron 17% aluminum 35% nickel $\frac{1}{2}$ %, silica 7%, lime 1.8%, manganese a trace, and gold \$3.06. This sample was supposed to represent 50 million tons of ore all of Eight Dollar Mountain. No other samples have been run by the owners.

The above information was supplied by Mr. Karl Horstman February 27, 1939, requesting that they have property listed in the new bulletin.

Dr. phil O. v Grossmann ^{April - 1928} Kerby, Ore.
Aue - Erzgebirge Feb. 24. 1939.

Mr. J. E. Morrison
State Mining Department
Salem, Ore.

Dear Mr. Morrison

Sat. Feb 25. 1939. Courier Grants Pass.
With great interest to myself and
those that have an interest with
me in 30 claims on Eight Dollar M.
Illinois mining district Josephine Co.

I submit the following facts.

Owners, W. W. Wescott.	6	claims	Rush
" L. L. Jacobs,	"	"	" Diamond
" Mary Lesly,	3	"	" Seattle
" Selma Ketselsen,	7	"	" "
" Bessy Walker	2	"	" "
" Karl Horstmann	6	"	" Kerby

A analysis gives us

Chrome	32.0%
Iron	17.0%
Aluminum	35.0%
Nickel	0.5%
Silica	7.0%
Zinc	1.8%
Manganese trace.	

Another test gave us

Gold # 3.06

Mercury to 6.

and 10 cc. of arsenic metal

As to quantity, I should judge
that we have 50 000 000 ton, and
will gladly cooperate with any one
that can build a 100 ton or bigger
plant.

Respectfully

Karl Horstman.

P.S.

Original analysis on hand.

STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL INDUSTRIES
STATE ASSAY LABORATORY
402 EAST I STREET
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

NICKEL-CHROME GROUP (Cr.)

ILLINOIS RIVER DISTRICT

Owners: Mrs. Karl Horstman, and William Wescott, Kerby, Oregon.

Location: Sec. 20, & N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 29, T. 38 S., R. 8 W., on Eight Dollar Mountain, 3 miles S.W. of Selma, Oregon, an elevations between 3000-4000 feet.

Area: 38 claims, held by location, recorded at Grants Pass, dated 1935 and 1938.

History: Also known as Eight Dollar Mountain Group and as the Horstman Group. About 30 years ago a man named Lewis made a map of the group showing two ore zones that intersect N.E. of the summit of Eight Dollar Mtn. In 1928-1929 a man named Smith had some assays made in Germany by Dr. phil O. v. Grossman, which showed the presence of chromite, and a fraction of one percent of nickel. This sample was reported as representing 50 million tons of ore all from Eight Dollar Mountain. Since the death of Karl Horstman in 1939, most of the claims are held by the above mentioned owners.

Development: Principal development work is in the nature of cuts and trenches; several small adits have been run toward chrome ore.

Geology: The roads along Illinois River, Deer Cr., and Redwood Hwy., cut through ultra-basics in where there is some serpentinite rock. The ultra-basics weather tan and the surface of them is studded with resistant enstatite (?) crystals. Some chromite float has been found and present prospecting is directed toward locating the chrome bodies. It is claimed that the ultra-basics contain nickel and tin in commercial quantities.

Informant: W. W. Wescott, 11/19/40
Report by: RCT, 11/22/40

REPORT ON EIGHT DOLLAR MOUNTAIN

This following is a brief on Eight-Dollar Mountain mining property, known as Karl Hortsman Group. This Group consist in made up of thirty-six lode mining claim, which are held by right of location, located near Kerby, Josephine County, Oregon. Of which Grant Pass is the County Seat.

DEVELOPMENT

This property consists of a solid Ore Body, therefore the development are mainly numerous open cut.

ASSESSIBILITY

This property is located less than two miles from paved road and within ten miles of Rail-road, a fair mountain road crosses the property at the Southern Boundary, which is the most desirable point for a camp and Mill location. Sufficient level ground is available at this point for camp and Mill location, and slope ground for gravit; Mill operation.

ORE-BODY

This Ore-Body is virtually a mountain of highly mimeralized rock, that I would call a Dunite. This Ore-Body rises from the road to a hight of 1500 feet above the road, except for an occasional gold bearing quartz seam cutting through the rock. This property could be termen a uniform, one sample property, comparatively no gang material as evidence by the following German Laboratoty Analysis.

Chrome----	35%	Silica----	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ %
Iron-----	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Nickle----	3%
Aluminum-35 $\frac{1}{2}$ %			

No mention is made of the small gold content, nor of the white metal which is extractable by wood fire and constitute approximately 1% of the rock. This white metal characteristics are that of tin. This property presents an open quarry or caveing-system plan of operation.

WATER AND TIMBER

Numerous springs of good water flow from the mountain sides, in sufficient volum to furnish water for camp and 100 50-H.P. on a Pelton-wheel. Should more water be required it could be pumped from the Illionois River, with a lift of 100 feet. This River forms the Southern Boundary of this property. An ample supple of Cedar, Pine and Fir timber is available for all mining purposes. The ground slopes sufficiently for gravity operating and tailing disposal.

There are no buildings on this property, but hotel and housing accomadations are available within three miles.

ASSAYING FROM DIFERENT PLACES.

Grant Pass	August 28/40	-----	-----	Chrome	54.1%
"	"OCT	17/40	----	Carpenter	-----
"	Jan	11/41	----	Nickle	6/52%
22	Jan	11/41	-----	rock	6/11%
Seattle	DEC	--27/40	-----	p Chrome	3/55%
2"	Northwest testing Labratorium -----				

Lauks Laboratorium INC.

Seattle Wash,

Seattle Feb 11/41	-----	--Selica	25%to30%
		Magnesium	50%to 60%
		Aluminum	0/96%
		Iron	6%to7%
		Calsium	Manganes 2/1%
		Manganes	0/32%
		Tin	0/18.7%
		Copper	0/43%
		Nickle	0/25
		Cobalt	0/27%
		Chrome	2/1%
		Vanadium	0/14.

Speetregraphic-Test -----

COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY .

DENVER	September 27/40	-----	Selica	tru 9.60%
			Iron	-----21.20%
			Chromium	----46./50%
			Aliminum	---12./65%
			Nickle	----1/13%
			Calsium	----/45%
	OCT	28/40.	Magnesium	---7/88%
			Chromium	----1/60%
	Sept.	27/40	Chromium	0 ² / ₄ 55%
			Nickle	0 ² / ₄ 15
			Aluminum	12/3

Please send back
 Mr. Karl Hartman
 P.O. Box 535 Grant Pass-Oregon

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING ADVANTAGES .

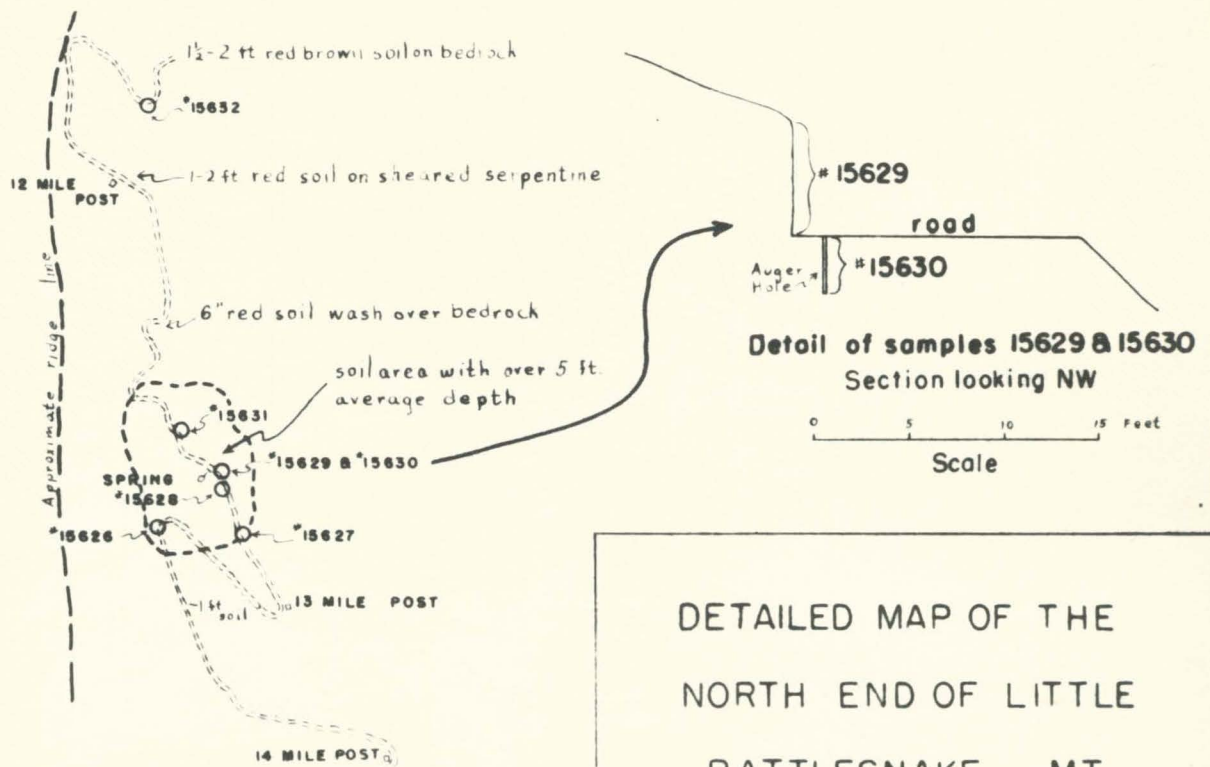
Mild climate; property is accessible during seasons.
No road to build; within 10 miles of railroad.
Water supply for the possible development of a 50-H-P
Plant.
Unlimited water from Illinois River.
Ample area for gravity mill Tailing disposal.
Level ground for Camp.
Sloped ground for gravity mill operation.
Sufficient timber for camp and mining purpose.
Nearness to supply center
Millions of tons of crumbled ore
Cheap mining by open cut quarry or caving system
Post Office-Store . Oil Station
on Redwood highway $3\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the mine
Electricity available.

As-made-to-order. property recommended to people interested
in the metals quoted in analysis.
Operating recommendations are left in abeyance pending
the operators decision on metal recovery.

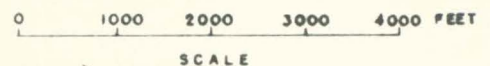
However ,I suggest this Ore be given a fine grind to
make a high-grade chrome and Iron concentrate and
a high-grade aluminum concentrate

E.S. SMITH.

Sample No.	% Ni	Description
15626	0.36	6-ft. channel; reddish-brown soil with large boulders, some boulders rotted.
15627	0.40	5-ft. channel; 1 ft. red pelletized soil grading down into reddish-brown soil with many boulders.
15628	0.44	Rotted peridotite boulder 6 ft. under soil surface.
15629	0.48	6-ft. channel; 4 ft. red pelletized soil on top.
15630	0.66	3-ft. auger cuttings; reddish brown soil grading downward into greenish soil.
15631	1.66	Picked sample of green amorphous material occurring on joint surfaces.
15632	0.46	10-ft. channel; 2 ft. red soil on top grading down through brown into gray.



DETAILED MAP OF THE
NORTH END OF LITTLE
RATTLESNAKE MT.
DEL NORTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



EIGHT DOLLAR MOUNTAIN

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES ASSAYS

Location	Type Sample	Sample Number	Depth in feet		Ni%	Co%
			From	To		
1	Auger	NR3-3	0	2.0	0.88	
2	do.	NR3-4	0	2.5	.91	
3	Channel	NR3-5	2.0	6.0	.58	
4	Chip	NR3-6	Quartz boxwork		.23	
5	Channel	NR3-7	0	5.0	.45	
6	do.	NR3-8	0	8.0	.35	
7	do.	NR3-9	0	6.0	.47	
8	Auger	NR3-10	0	2.0	.54	
9	Channel	NR3-11	½ Peridotite			
			0	8.0	.56	
10	do.	NR3-12	0	3.0	1.06	
11	Chip	NR3-13	Quartz boxwork		.36	
12	Grab	NR3-14	Red soil		.77	
13	do.	NR3-15	Red soil		.74	
14	Chip	NR3-16	0	7.0	.85	
15	Grab	NR3-17	0	16.0	.77	
15	Chip	NR3-18	Peridotite		.41	
16	Grab	NR3-19	0	9.0	1.12	0.08
17	Channel	NR3-20	0	3.0	.82	.07
18	Chip	NR3-21	0	4.0	.78	.07
19		149-3			.6	
20		149-8			.55	
21		149-9			.27	
22		149-10			.62	
23		163-14			1.0	
24		163-15			.85	

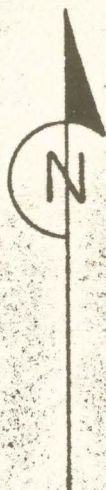
17a



SNOW CAMP MEADOW
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES ASSAYS

Location	Type Sample	Sample Number	Depth		Ni%	Co%
			From	To		
1	Auger	NR1-21	0	3.5	0.38	
1	do.	NR1-22	3.5	7.0	.32	
2	do.	NR1-23	0	2.0	.33	
3	do.	NR1-24	0	3.0	.35	
3	do.	NR1-25	3.0	5.0	.43	
4	do.	NR2-1	0	3.0	1.08	
5	do.	NR2-2	0	3.5	.55	
6	do.	NR2-3	0	3.5	.41	
6	do.	NR2-4	3.5	7.0	.82	
7	do.	NR2-5	0	3.0	.50	
8	do.	NR2-6	0	3.5	.82	0.07
8	do.	NR2-7	3.5	7.0	.76	.07
9	Channel	NR2-8	0	5.0	.71	.05
10	Auger	NR2-9	0	2.5	.47	

176



13 Miles to
Snow Camp Meadow



NORTH RED FLATS

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES ASSAYS

Location	Type Sample	Sample Number	Depth in feet		Mil
			From	To	
1	Channel	NR2-12	0	4.0	0.31
2	do.	NR2-13	0	2.0	.55
3	Chip	NR2-14	0	2.0	.41
4	Channel	NR2-15	4.0	18.0	.83
5	Auger	NR2-16	0	3.0	.73
5	do.	NR2-17	3.0	6.0	.75
5	do.	NR2-18	6.0	9.0	.80
5	do.	NR2-19	9.0	12.0	.94
5	do.	NR2-20	12.0	13.5	1.08
6	do.	NR2-21	0	3.0	.82
6	do.	NR2-22	3.0	5.5	.73
7	do.	NR2-23	0	3.0	1.16
7	do.	NR2-24	3.0	6.0	.88
7	do.	NR2-25	6.0	8.0	1.30
8	do.	NR3-1	0	3.0	.72
8	do.	NR3-2	3.0	5.0	1.07

140

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

NG-218 }
Thru }
222 }

NICKEL
Ni

NG-218	#3	P-14585	0.76%	✓
NG-219	#4	P-14586	0.61%	✓
NG-220	#5	P-14587	0.71%	✓
NG-221	#6	P-14588	0.85%	✓
NG-222	#7	P-14589	0.60%	✓

NG-218 thru 22
W

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

2033 First Street
Baker, Oregon

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

239 S.E. "H" Street
Grants Pass, Oregon

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

The State law governing analysis of samples by the State assay laboratory is given on the back of this blank. Please supply the information requested herein as fully as possible and submit this blank filled out along with the sample.

Your name in full David White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 6-25-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property David L. Evans

Are you hiring labor? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from Ferro #10, #2, #3, #6, #7

Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Josephine Mining district Illinois River

Township 38 S Range 8 W Section 21 Quarter section _____

How far from passable road and name of road Approx. 1 mi. from Illinois River Road

Channel (length) Grab Assay for _____ Description _____

Sample no. 1 3. 6' (Ferro #10) Ni 2' red laterite & 4' tan lateritic clay

Sample no. 2 4. 6' (Ferro #2) Ni 2' " " & 4' tan laterite w/boulders
(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)

Sample no. 5. 6.5' (Ferro #3) Ni 3' red laterite & 3 1/2' tan laterite w/boulders

Sample no. 6. 6' (Ferro #6) Ni (Signed) 2 1/2' red " & 3 1/2' " " w/boulders

Sample no. 7. 6' (Ferro #7) Ni laterite with peridotite boulders

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description _____ Signed: David White

P-14585 to P-14589 incl.

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER		NICKEL			
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value	Ni			
NG-218 P-14585 #3								

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed _____ Called for _____

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

NG-223 }
Thru }
227 } Ni

				NICKEL	
				Ni	
NG-223	#8	P-14590	. . . . .	0.58%	✓
NG-224	#9	P-14591	. . . . .	0.54%	✓
NG-225	#10	P-14592	. . . . .	0.47%	✓
NG-226	#11	P-14593	. . . . .	0.54%	✓
NG-227	#12	P-14594	. . . . .	0.62%	✓

NG-223 thru 2
Ni

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

2033 First Street
Baker, Oregon

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

239 S.E. "H" Street
Grants Pass, Oregon

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

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Your name in full David White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 6-25-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property David L. Evans

Are you hiring labor? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from Ferro #8, #4, #14, #15, #5

Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Josephine Mining district Illinois River

Township 38 S Range 8 W Section 21 Quarter section _____

How far from passable road and name of road _____

Channel (length) Grab Assay for Description

Sample no. 8 6' (Ferro 8) Ni 1 1/2' red laterite & 4 1/2' tan laterite w/boulders

Sample no. 9 6' (Ferro 4) Ni 2' red laterite & 4' " " w/boulders

(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)

Sample no. 10 1 1/2' (Ferro 14) Ni 1 1/2' red laterite

Sample no. 11 3' (Ferro 15) Ni (Signed) 3' red laterite w/boulders

Sample no. 12 4 1/2' (Ferro 5) Ni 2 1/2' red laterite & 2' tan laterite w/boulders.

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description _____ Signed: David White

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER				
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value			

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed _____ Called for _____

Dr W.W. Weber, Vice Pres
International Mogul Mines Ltd,
34 Adelaide St. West
Toronto 105, Canada

8 claims

Ni laterite

Under option to
Inter American Ni Co

Jack White

Vancouver, B.C.

Suite 775

555 Burrard St.

info 1-74

8 Dollar

Nickel Exploration August 10
with Louie Chichster &
Ernest Kinney - USBM

1 1st hole 3 samples - quarter
a 0-3' 1 sample = 3'
b 3-6'
c 6-7.5' 3rd sample on rock at

2nd hole 500' to SW
20, b, c, d 1st 3' granular hematite
2nd 3' in clay - red & blue-
green stain. Damp.
3rd Rotten serp. @ 7'

3a Sample in wide slit with little
(comparatively) vegetation. Solid
laterite. No box work, was
serp boulder
Hole bottom at 12' in serp.

**A RECONNAISSANCE OF NICKEL DEPOSITS OF SOUTHWEST OREGON
AND NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA**

by

Richard N. Appling, Jr.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Construction of the nickel smelter at Riddle, Oreg. by the Hanna Nickel Smelting Company stimulated speculation that similar deposits might exist in the region. Much of the speculation was based on the fact that the Riddle deposit was formed through lateritic weathering of ultrabasic rocks that are quite common in southwest Oreg. and northwest Calif. The total areal extent of such rocks has been estimated in excess of 1,500 square miles.

Early in 1954 plans were made for a reconnaissance of the ultrabasic areas for the purpose of disclosing the presence of nickel laterite deposits and establishing criteria to aid in the search for deposits of this type.

The work was conducted under Project 665, Mineral Resources of southwest Oreg., a project that was created under a cooperative agreement with the California-Oregon Power Company. The project was jointly financed by California-Oregon Power Company and the Bureau of Mines.

Field work was started in March 1954 and terminated late in September 1955. The work was conducted successively by John R. Reynolds, 1/ Lewis G. Chichester, 2/ and the writer.

Seven nickel laterite deposits of moderate size and a number of small deposits were discovered as a result of the reconnaissance. Criteria have been established that should be of assistance in finding other deposits in both southwest Oreg. and northwest Calif. A proposal has been made for exploration of typical deposits.

1/ Mining Engineer, formerly with Bureau of Mines, Spokane Field Office, Region I.

2/ Mining Engineer, formerly with Bureau of Mines, Spokane Field Office, Region I.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Location

The reconnaissance was conducted throughout Curry, Josephine, southwestern Douglas and southwestern Jackson Counties in Oreg., and in north central Del Norte County, Calif. The importance of the large, north-northeast trending mass of peridotite and serpentine near the junction of Curry, Josephine and Del Norte Counties was recognized early in the reconnaissance, and subsequent efforts were largely confined to this area. Ultrabasic areas are outlined in fig. 2. Location of known deposits is shown in fig. 1.

Topography

The area is topographically rugged and diverse, consisting of ridges rising to a general level of 4,000 to 5,000 feet with deep narrow valleys and occasional higher peaks. Two mountain ranges are observed in the area: the Coast Range, a north trending range near the coast line, and the Siskiyou Mountains, an arc-shaped range that approximately parallels the Oregon-California line.

Particularly important in this study are the semi-flat topped ridges at altitudes of 2,000 to 4,000 feet that are stated by Diller ^{3/} to be the erosional remnants of the Klamath peneplain.

Transportation

The area is served by one main railroad, the Southern Pacific, which extends south through Roseburg, Grants Pass, Medford, and across the Siskiyou Mountains through Yreka, Weed and points further south. Another Southern Pacific line extends northward along the Calif. coast to Eureka.

Major highway transportation is by U. S. Highway 99 which approximately parallels the railroad, U. S. Highway 101 which closely follows the coastline, and U. S. Highway 199 which connects the two above named highways at Grants Pass, Oreg. and Crescent City, Calif. U. S. Highways 99 and 101 are also connected by State Highway 42 extending from Roseburg to Coquille, a small coast town.

The areas between these highways are served by a number of County and Forest Service roads, generally consisting of graded dirt or graveled roads, that are often inaccessible during the winter months. All of the major deposits of nickel laterite noted are served by roads of this type and are accessible during the dry months.

Six deposits in the extreme northern part of Del Norte County are served by the Wimer road, a graded Forest Service road connecting O'Brien on U. S. Highway 199 with Smith River on U. S. Highway 101.

^{3/} Diller, J. S., Mineral Resources of Southwest Oregon: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 546, p. 13, 1914.

Topography and structure are important factors in the formation of nickel-bearing laterites. Excessively steep slopes will not permit residual concentration; flat surfaces would seem to offer the optimum conditions, particularly if the underlying bedrock is well fractured.

Apparently there are two general types of nickel-bearing laterites. First, those in which a flat surface allows accumulation of ore-bearing solutions with resultant enrichment, and second, those sloping deposits with an enriched fractured bedrock. A solid bedrock would permit descending ore solutions to runoff as normal ground water. Examples of the sloping type of deposit are Nickel Mountain and possibly Eight Dollar Mountain and Woodcock Mountain. The flat type of deposit is exemplified by Pine Flat, Red Flat and Browns Mountain.

A third type is the bench deposit, a flat or gentle slope in an otherwise steep slope. The bench may be a river terrace, a landslide, a remnant of a peneplain, an area of less resistant rock, or a zone of shearing that is eroded more rapidly than the surrounding rock. Theoretically a structural bench should offer optimum conditions for a deep and possibly rich nickel-bearing laterite, as nickel-bearing solutions would originate from an area larger than the bench itself, and fractured bedrock would permit deep penetration. Landslide benches might also offer good conditions for the formation of deep laterites. The other types are probably less favorable unless underlain by fractured bedrock.

Many of the deposits encountered during the reconnaissance contained occasional benches usually because of less resistant bedrock. Diamond Flat, Smith River Flat, and Elk Camp are bench deposits. The two latter deposits apparently were formed because of less resistant bedrock. The origin of Diamond Flat has not been determined.

The laterites are layered deposits consisting of a leached surface laterite, an enriched laterite and a root or bedrock layer. The surface layer is typically soft brick red soil often containing small rounded pellets of magnetite termed "buckshot" by the prospector. It may vary from several inches to several feet in thickness. Assays of this layer from widely separated parts of the area show that the nickel content is rarely as much as one percent and is usually much less, even from the better deposits. Boulders of periodotite are generally present in the surface layer, increasing in quantity and size with depth. It appears that fewer boulders are present on the surface of deep laterites than shallow laterites.

The enriched layer may be similar in general appearance to the leached surface layer, except for color which is yellow rather than brick red, or it may contain an abundance of silica bonework with garnierite in the interstices.

Differentiation between the two upper layers is gradational. Conditions causing the two types of enriched layers are not completely understood. At Nickel Mountain the silica boxwork zone is attributed to reworking under a humid temperate climate in the recent epoch of laterites formed during a humid tropical climate in late Tertiary times. W

Nickel content within this layer varies widely between deposits; however, data collected so far indicates that in fully developed laterites the nickel increases in quantity from the leached surface to the bedrock layer.

The bedrock or root-layer has been exposed only at Nickel Mountain and in a few small trenches on other deposits. It is an irregular transition zone between the enriched layer and bedrock with root-like extensions of the enriched layer penetrating fractures in bedrock. The fractures often are coated with the nickel silicate garnierite.

In several places, garnierite and quartz boxwork are found on rocky surfaces with very little laterite. Examples are Onion Mountain and Rough and Ready Ridge. Apparently they represent the root or bedrock layer from which the overlying laterite has been removed by erosion.

Most deposits examined during the reconnaissance contained scattered surface accumulations of small rounded pellets of the magnetite "buckshot". At first it was thought that the buckshot as well as quartz boxwork might have value as indicators of either grade or depth of laterite. Apparently, however, the buckshot indicates only that a considerable amount of laterite has been eroded or that the original rock contained a greater than usual amount of magnetite. It is also probable that the quartz boxwork indicates the extent of erosion and is of little value as an indication of grade or depth.

Methods of Reconnaissance

In planning the reconnaissance the following premises were made:

1. The nickel in laterite deposits was derived from ultrabasic rocks.
2. Nearly all ultrabasic rocks in southwest Oreg. and northwest Calif. contain at least small amounts of nickel. A covering of red soil on ultrabasic rocks is therefore considered a potential deposit.
3. Nickel bearing laterites may be related to the Klamath Peneplain; therefore, flat topped ridges and mountains at 2,000 to 4,000 feet altitude in the ultrabasic areas are prime targets for investigation.
4. A laterite deposit of appreciable size and depth could only be formed on flat or moderately sloping topography (perhaps less than 30°), otherwise the products of rock decomposition would be rapidly eroded.

The ultrabasic rock areas were fairly well delineated in maps by the Oregon Department of Geology and the Federal Geological Survey. They comprise approximately 1,500 square miles scattered through an area about 175 miles long and 100 miles wide (see fig. 2). In view of the large area involved the problem became one of eliminating from further consideration the probable unfruitful areas and selecting the more likely areas for more detailed reconnaissance. By combining study of available topographic maps and aerial reconnaissance it soon became apparent that much of the ultrabasic area was too high in altitude or too steep and rocky to contain laterites of appreciable size. It was also found that the district near the Oreg.-Calif. line, and along the south coast of Oreg. and north coast of Calif. contained a number of flat topped or moderately sloping ridges and mountains between 2,000 and 4,000 feet in altitude. Subsequent efforts were therefore largely centered in this area.

As a general practice the areas selected by study of topographic maps were first flown, using light planes such as the Piper Cub. From the air it was possible to determine the approximate degree of slope of mountains and ridges. In most cases a rough determination could be made of the proportion of rock to dirt at the surface of potential deposits. In this fashion a large part of the area reconnoitered could be rapidly eliminated from further consideration. Ridges, benches or mountain slopes that appeared to have possibilities from the standpoint of proper slope, overburden and low proportion of rock at the surface were then located on maps and later visited on the ground.

During examination of deposits emphasis was placed on determination of area of the laterite, and percentage of rock in the soil at the surface. If more than 20 percent of the surface is rock it is termed a rocky laterite; if less than 20 percent is rock, it is considered good laterite.

Sampling

Most samples were taken with an Iwan-type hand driven soil auger, which has a maximum depth of penetration, under ideal conditions, of about 15 feet. The Pine Flat deposit was drilled with a jeep mounted screw-type auger for which 20 feet of drill rod was available. Augers of either type are satisfactory for near surface sampling, but are not able to penetrate boulders in the soil. It was necessary to abandon a hole when rock was encountered without knowing if it were bedrock or merely a boulder. The depth to bedrock or the values in bedrock, therefore, could not be determined.

Channel samples or chip samples were taken in discovery pits at most deposits. At times samples were taken of boulders in soil without including laterite. These are listed on the maps as rock samples.

Woodcock Mountain

The Woodcock Mountain deposit is in sec. 25, T. 39 S., R. 9 W., Josephine County, Oreg. A rough bulldozer trail leads to the deposit from U. S. Highway 199. The mountain surface is gently sloping at the crest, becoming steeper in all directions away from the crest. The deposit is on the southeast slope of the mountain, just below the crest between 2,250 and 3,250 feet in altitude. The slope of the deposit varies from 10° to 24° with an average of 15° . The upper part of the deposit sustains only scattered trees and a low growth of brush; the lower part is covered by a good stand of merchantable timber.

The deposit was explored by trenching and soil auger boring in the summer of 1951. Twelve trenches were dug varying from 70 to 500 feet long and to a maximum depth of 23 feet. The bottom of the trenches were channel sampled, and in many cases auger holes were drilled from the bottom of trenches. Assays were made of 227 channel and 98 drill hole samples.

This is principally the sloping type of deposit that is dependent upon underlying structure to catch or dam the ore bearing meteoric waters. The portion of the deposit at the crest of the mountain may be similar to the flat type of deposit, but the parts on the slope are apparently dependent upon jointing in peridotite and the faults and dolerite dikes striking north-east and dipping west for enrichment. It will be noted (fig. 16) that the best nickel assays are of samples taken on the uphill side of the faults and dikes. The section of trench No. 7-2, H-H' is the best example.

O'Brien Flat

The valley floor near the town of O'Brien on U. S. Highway 199 is composed of soil and rock transported from ultrabasic formation in mountains to the west. Bedrock underneath the valley floor is probably a Mesozoic sedimentary formation similar to those that crop out north, east and south of the valley. The sedimentary and ultrabasic formations are in fault contact along the west edge of the valley. The fault is a high angle reverse fault with the ultrabasics uplifted with respect to the sediments.

Fifteen shallow samples taken over an area of four or five square miles west and north of O'Brien, indicate an average assay of about 0.50 percent nickel for the top five feet of valley fill. This assay is comparable with typical surface assays of the deposits previously listed in this report.

The top layer of a laterite deposit is usually considered a partially leached layer with the nickel content increasing with depth because of residual enrichment. If this process has taken place at O'Brien Flats, it is possible that an extensive deposit of nickel laterite could be proven.

The fault on the west side of the valley is believed to be lower Cretaceous or earlier with intermittent movement that has continued to Recent time. The valley fill has probably been accumulating since at least the late Tertiary when the widespread Klamath Peneplain was formed. As the tropical or subtropical weathering that formed the laterites is believed to be late Tertiary, ^{5/} it is reasonable to assume that parts of the valley fill was enriched somewhat at that time.

^{5/} See footnote 4, page 5.

Red Flat

The Red Flat nickel laterite is in secs. 19 and 30, T. 37 S., R. 13 W., Curry County, Oreg. The deposit was churn drilled by the Bureau of Mines in 1952. The results of the work are summarized in Report of Investigations 5072. 6/

The deposit is similar in some respects to Pine Flat and other deposits near the California-Oregon border. It is an essentially flat area approximately 4,000 feet long by 2,000 feet wide, with red, nickel bearing laterite overlying serpentinized peridotite.

The Red Flat deposit will not be described here in detail as the description has been adequately handled in the published report. For comparison purposes, however, a few facts may be of value. As a result of the drilling a tentative ore zone was outlined about 4,000 feet long and 600 to 700 feet wide. Nine drill holes were located within the zone.

North Red Flat

The deposit is located less than a mile north of the Red Flat deposit in secs. 18 and 19, T. 37 S., R. 13 W. A road that was under construction in September 1955 extends through the center of the area from the Snowcamp Mountain road.

The deposit includes about 65 acres of laterite. It is a series of benches and gentle slopes on a flat topped ridge extending north to Hunters Creek. The laterite is generally rocky; however, small areas near the north and south ends appear to have moderate depth.

Sixteen samples from eight locations indicate an average depth to bedrock of at least 5 feet with an average grade of 0.75 to 0.85 percent nickel.

6/ Handhausen, R. J., McWilliams, J. R., Banning, L. W., Preliminary Investigation of the Red Flats Nickel Deposit, Curry County, Oreg.: U. S. Bureau of Mines Rept. of Investigations 5072, 1954.

Rough and Ready Ridge

This is the area between Rough and Ready Creek and its South Fork, and the West Fork of the Illinois River and its tributary Whiskey Creek. The ridge extends from the southeast part of T. 40 S., R. 10 W., through the southwest corner and center of T. 40 S., R. 9 W.

Access is by the Wimer Road, a graveled road that follows Whiskey Creek on the south side of the area. An unimproved dirt road extends from the Wimer Road to Cedar Springs (locality 2, fig. 20). Access to other parts of the ridge is by foot trail.

The entire ridge is underlain by peridotite. Quartz boxwork, occasional garnierite, and thin, rocky laterite are found at the localities shown on the map. Evidence of nickel enrichment is found in other places on the ridge but are too minor to be noted here.

Examination of this ridge was of a reconnaissance nature and is not sufficiently complete for final evaluation of the potential of the deposits. Field evidence suggests that an extensive laterite deposit may have existed at one time but has since been removed by erosion, leaving isolated small remnants of the original enriched bedrock. The deposits are apparently thin and rocky. Total volume available is not great. Mining would be difficult.

Collier Creek

A moderate sized deposit of rocky laterite was examined in sec. 36, T. 36 S., R. 12 S. Access is by rough bulldozer trail from Snowcamp Mountain, a distance of 10 miles. Snowcamp Mountain is 26 miles from Gold Beach on U. S. Highway 101 and 9 miles from the Red Flat deposit.

The deposit is on the north slope of the ridge between Collier Creek and north Collier Creek. The slope averages 20-25°. Total area of the deposit is approximately 300 acres. The laterite is quite rocky and thin. Six assays of samples from the deposit average slightly more than 0.40 percent nickel.

Several other deposits of laterite were noted in the near vicinity but were very small and were not sampled.

Onion Mountain

Scattered pieces of garnierite are found on a peridotite ridge in sec. 6, T. 36 S., R. 7 W., Josephine County, Oreg. The area is 16 miles from U. S. Highway 199. Access is by 14 miles of graded Forest Service road and 2 miles of rough bulldozer trail.

The ridge slopes to the southeast at an average angle of about 22°. The laterite covering is usually not more than 1 foot thick and in many places is nonexistent. Scattered garnierite is found on the surface apparently originating from several discovery pits on the ridge. Six grab samples from the pits and the surface vary from 0.19 to 3.7 percent nickel.

It appears that the overlying laterite has been eroded leaving only the roots of the deposit where minor garnierite has been deposited in the joints and fractures in bedrock.

Iron Mountain

A potential deposit in sec. 33, T. 33 S., R. 12 W. was noted during aerial reconnaissance late in the field season. Time did not permit more than a cursory ground examination, however, initial indications are encouraging and an adequate examination should be included in future plans for investigations of nickel laterites. Other prospects in addition to those mentioned here will probably be found by thorough reconnaissance on Iron Mountain.

Iron Mountain is a north trending ridge on the Coos-Curry County line. Access is by a Forest Service road 5 miles long, originating on the Powers-Agness road about 20 miles south of Powers.

The west slope of the mountain is steep and apparently has little possibility as a source of laterite. The crest and eastern side are more gently sloping and are occasionally benched. The brief ground reconnaissance indicated a possible deposit on the southeast slope between the road and crest of the ridge in an area 1 mile long and 1/3 mile wide. Assays from various locations in this area are as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Depth in feet</u>		<u>Ni%</u>
		<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	
NR 1-9	Channel	0	8.0	0.69
NR 1-10	do.	0	6.0	.28
NR 1-11	Chip	0	14.0	.85
NR 1-13	Channel	0	4.0	.58
NR 1-14	do.	0	6.0	.61

Another possible deposit, about 40 or 50 acres in extent, was noted on the road following the crest of the ridge less than 1 mile southwest of a small lake at the north end of the ridge. A three foot chip sample of representative material assayed 0.62 percent nickel.

Northeast of the lake a gently sloping area was noted that appeared rocky, but should be examined in the future. No samples were taken.

Eight Dollar Mountain

Eight Dollar Mountain is in the center of T. 38 S., R. 8 W. It is a cone shaped mountain reaching an altitude of 3,992 feet. U. S. Highway 199 follows the eastern margin and branches of the Illinois River Road following the north, west and south sides. A rough bulldozer road extends from the Illinois River Road to a micro-wave relay station on the top of the mountain.

The reconnaissance was largely confined to the southern half of the mountain, as the north slopes were obviously steep and rocky.

Two principal areas of laterite were noted, a partly transported laterite of about 120 acres on the road at the southwest side, and a residual laterite of approximately 800 acres, extending southeast from the top. The area on the road has moderate depth in places, but appears too low in grade to be of interest. The southeast area has a better potential. It is a slope-type deposit with occasional benches dipping at a smaller angle. The average slope is 16° with a variation of 12° to 18° . Quartz boxwork is common, particularly near the road in the extreme south part of the area. The laterite is generally quite rocky, with a probable average of 40 percent rock at the surface. Two small areas of deep laterite with less than 20 percent rock at the surface were noted on the east side of the area. It is likely that more detailed reconnaissance may reveal other areas of deep laterite.

Additional work should be done in the area, particularly in the form of more detailed reconnaissance of the area outline on the map and the slopes to the southeast and south. The slope southwest to the road looks rocky but should also be investigated.

Snowcamp Meadow

Snowcamp Meadow is about 1 mile northwest of Snowcamp Mountain in sec. 19, T. 37 S., R. 12 W. It is a small basin much resembling a poorly developed glacial cirque. Access is by foot trail, 1 mile long, from the end of the Snowcamp Mountain Road. The deposit is 12 miles from Red Flat and 26 miles from U. S. Highway 101 at Gold Beach.

The central part of the basin is barren of vegetation other than grass. The edges are covered by pine timber and underbrush. The meadow is underlain by peridotite that is in contact with meta-sediments several hundred feet to the northwest. Contact between the two formations is marked by the more dense vegetation on the meta-sediments (see fig. 22).

The basin is slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The flat meadow in the center is 600 to 800 feet wide and 2,000 feet long, and is about 35 acres in extent. Little is known concerning depth, as sufficient augering rod was available for 7 foot holes only.

The basin is filled with alluvium from slopes to the north and west. The meta-sediment slope northwest of the basin has undoubtedly contributed a large proportion of the fill, with the remainder coming from the more gentle peridotite slope to the north. In view of the probable mixed nature of the valley fill, it is doubtful if consistently good values in nickel will be found.

Other Prospects

Time did not permit more than a cursory inspection from the ground of several deposits that were seen from the air. Medium sized, rocky and probably low grade deposits were noted at Little Rattlesnake Mountain, sec. 17 and 18, T. 15 N., R. 2 E., and Lower Coon Mountain, secs. 1, 11, 15, 16 and 17, T. 16 N., R. 2 E. Very small and rocky but numerous deposits were seen at Rattlesnake Mountain just south of Little Rattlesnake Mountain. All three of these areas should be further investigated.

Very small deposits were seen from the air and briefly visited on the ground at High Plateau, just south of Browns Mountain, High Divide and Low Divide, secs. 31 and 35, T. 18 N., R. 1 E., Camp 6, secs. 30 and 31, T. 17 N., R. 3 E., and Gordon Mountain, secs. 7 and 8, T. 16 N., R. 3 E.

Extent of Reconnaissance

Essentially all peridotite areas north of the Calif. line and north of U. S. Highway 199 have been at least briefly inspected either by air or from the ground. It is believed that all obvious nickel-bearing laterites of appreciable size within this area have been noted and described in this report. More detailed and intensive prospecting will undoubtedly reveal additional deposits in this area, but they will probably be small.

The reconnaissance was extended in places into Calif. south and southeast of U. S. Highway 199, but cannot be considered complete. No reconnaissance was made of ultrabasic areas in Siskiyou, north Trinity, or south Del Norte Counties.

Ill. River

Name: Eight Dollar Mountain Nickel Deposit

Ownership: Inter American Nickel Inc., Jack G. White, President, Vancouver, B. C. and 724 Old Stage Road, Cave Junction, Oregon under lease agreement from Harlow Wright, Inc. (Contact Attorney Gene L. Brown, Grants Pass, Or.)

White is in the process of promoting this deposit so the ownership is likely to change. The public land is mainly BLM managed and is adjoined by State, County, private and Forest Service managed land.

Location: The principal areas of lateritic soil are situated on the southeast flank of Eight Dollar Mountain between 533 and 902 meters elevation, in section 21 and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, T. 38 S., R. 8 W. The area is reached via Eight Dollar road about 1.6 kilometers west from U. S. 199 then north on an access road up the mountain for about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers to the main area of laterite. Adequate water and electrical power are less than 2 kilometers distance.

Climate and Vegetation: Annual precipitation is about 100 cm (about 90 percent occurs between October and June). Average summer temperature is about 19° C and winter about 5° C. Vegetation consists of some commercial grade pine, cedar and fir with the typical underbrush found on ultramafic rocks including myrtle, cascara, azalea, live oak, ceanothus, etc. The working season could be all year with expected sloppy conditions in winter. Land use is residential, grazing and logging.

History: Freeport Sulphur Co. located mining claims on the property in 1942 and dug discovery pits and shallow shafts. Climax Molybdenum Company explored the area

in 1953 at which time they dug more discovery cuts; sampled and mapped the area. In about 1957 the area was drilled extensively using churn drills by New Delhi Mines, Ltd. Subsequent work by claim holders has included extending contour roads, enlarging pits and trenching with a back hoe. The present investigation involved some hand-auger sampling and photogeologic mapping using color infrared photos flown in 1973. I believe that some bulk sampling for metallurgical testing was done in the early 1960's.

General Geology: Eight Dollar Mountain is an erosional roughly conical-shaped mass of peridotite (harzburgite) about 1,220 meters high that is situated near the northeastern extremity of the Josephine ultramafic sheet. The peridotite is only partially serpentized and much of it is quite fresh appearing olivene-rich harzburgite. It is in fault contact with Galice Formation marine sediments on the east flank of the mountain and with Jurassic volcanics west of the Illinois River. A few small diabase dikes are found intruding the ultramafic rocks. The areas of better looking lateritic soil accumulation appear to be remnants of old landslides or slumps.

Description of deposits: The two main areas of lateritic soil are shown on the enclosed map.

Other small areas of thin residual red soil occur on top of Eight Dollar Mountain and on the west flank between about 910 meters and the mountain top. A few transported and in part residual lateritic patches also occur on the south flanks of the mountain (Appling, 1955).

The largest of the two main lateritic patches on the southeast flank of the mountain contains about 56 hectares. It is in the central and southern part of sec. 21.

This northern patch has an average width of about 500 meters and an average length of about 1,120 meters. Its long dimension is approximately parallel to the contour lines in a northeasterly direction. Churn drilling done on this deposit by New Delhi Mines Ltd. circa 1957 encountered bedrock at a maximum depth of about 27 meters. The average depth of bedrock logged in a total of 113 holes was 9 meters (bedrock is interpreted to be at the point assays drop below 0.40 percent nickel.)

2
27
3
—
81

There is a fair abundance of silica boxwork float in the Eight Dollar deposits indicating that the supergene silicate nickel mineral garnierite probably occurs in a few places at fairly shallow depths.

Rocks exposed in the pits indicate an abundance of soft and hard saprolite and ridges and valleys of fresh and weathered rock giving a very uneven lower surface for the deposit. Within the area outlined as laterite are several fresh bedrock outcrops and sometimes just a few meters away it is possible to drill to greater than 3 meters with only a hand auger. Average depth estimations must therefore remain conservative.

The smaller southern laterite area by photogeologic mapping is about 21 hectares in size with an average length of about 700 meters and width of 300 meters. The southern area appears to contain more abundant silica boxwork float; but preliminary surface sampling indicates a lower grade.

Grade and tonnage estimates:

Assays of samples from churn drill holes are somewhat lower than samples from open cuts and auger holes due to the mixing of rock that is encountered in drilling.

The unweighted average of these 671 nickel assays from 105 drill holes (eight of New Delhi Drill holes failed to encounter material of greater than 0.40 percent nickel) appears to be a fair and accurate indication of the average grade of the gross tonnage, i.e. soil, saprolite and rock mixture in the main northern ore body. This figure is 0.61 percent nickel.

New Delhi Mines also did a fairly thorough job of sampling 13 pits mainly in the larger northern deposit. An unweighted average of the 81 pit samples taken at 5-foot depth intervals to a maximum of 40 feet and an average of about 25 feet depth is 0.96 percent nickel.

Department and U.S. Bureau Mines analyses indicate an average grade of soil and saprolite (excluding rock) for the northern area to be about 1.18 percent nickel, 0.08 percent Co, 24.6 percent Fe and 1.72 percent Cr_2O_3 . Fewer assays have been obtained for the southern area which indicate a slightly lower grade for soil and saprolite of about 0.93 percent nickel and for mixed rock, soil and saprolite about 0.51 percent nickel.

Estimated average depth of the northern area is 7 meters and of the smaller southern area, 4 meters.

Calculated average grade for the gross tonnage in both areas is about 0.56 percent Ni, 0.04 percent Co, .93 percent Cr_2O_3 . Estimated average percentage of rock in soil in the northern area is 40 percent and in the southern areas 50 percent. Total gross calculated metric tonnage in the northern area to 7 meters depth using a factor of 1.9 mt/m^3 is 7,448,000 tonnes. Net tonnage of soil and saprolite excluding the estimated the 40 percent rock and using a factor of 1.6 mt/m^3 gives 3,763,200 tonnes.

The southern area, using similar factors, would contain a gross tonnage of 1,900,000 tonnes of mixed rock, soil, and saprolite and a net of 800,000 tonnes of soil and saprolite excluding rock.

Estimated total gross tonnage in both areas is 9,044,000 and total net tonnage is 4,435,000 (metric).

Climax Molybdenum report by Schassberger and Brooks (1953) suggests the following tonnage:

	<u>Short tons per ft. of depth</u>	<u>Tons 15 ft. depth</u>	<u>Tons 35 ft depth</u>
Northern area	232,000	3,480,000	8,120,000
Southern area	120,500	1,807,500	4,217,500

The Climax report suggests an average grade of laterite for both areas at about 1 percent nickel.

References:

- Appling, R.N., Jr. 1955, A reconnaissance of nickel deposits in southwestern Oregon and northwest California. U.S. BuMines open-file report.
- Hotz, P.E., 1964, Nickeliferous laterites in southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. Econ. Geol. v. 59, No. 3, May, 1964, p. 355-396.
- New Delhi Mines Ltd. (1957) maps and analytical data on churn drill and pit samples (Confidential private company data)
- Schassberger, H.T., and Brooks, F.H., 1953, Report on Eight Dollar Mountain area, Josephine County, Oregon Climax Molybdenum Co. confidential report on California and Oregon red soil areas.

Report by: Len Ramp 11-21-75

300C	0.4A	0.21	0.29	0.31	0.28	(BEDROCK AT 25')												
300D	0.35	(LAT. + BOULDERS)																
300E	0.6A	0.37	(LAT. + BOULDERS)															
300F	0.5A	0.5A	0.45	(LAT. + BOULDERS)														
300G	0.7A	0.88	0.7A	0.9A	1.06	1.04	0.93	1.05	0.57	(BEDROCK AT 55')								
300H	0.76	0.91	0.88	0.90	0.87	0.67	0.59	(LOG-LOST)										
300I	0.4A	0.43	1.30	1.45	(LAT. + BOULDERS)													
300J	0.40	0.6A	0.6A	0.61	0.42	(LAT. + BOULDERS)												
300K	0.98	0.73	0.86	0.97	1.01	0.75	0.53	(BEDROCK AT 40')										
300L	0.62	0.51	0.57	0.37	(DECOMPOSED BEDROCK)													
300M	0.82	1.16	1.11	1.03	0.70	0.53	0.55	0.5A	(BEDROCK AT 40')									
300N	0.38	0.45	0.52	0.6A	0.48	0.75	0.6A	0.45	(BEDROCK AT 40')									
300O	0.61	0.61	0.93	0.93	0.68	0.78	0.72	(ROCK AT 35')										
300P	1.02	1.26	1.1A	0.90	0.77	1.08	0.9A	0.8A	0.88	0.80	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.5A	0.40	0.33	(BEDROCK AT 80')	
300Q	0.73	0.61	0.53	0.51	0.62	0.55	0.48	0.50	0.4A	0.40	0.4A	0.4A	(BEDROCK AT 60')					
300R	0.67	0.92	1.05	1.14	1.02	0.95	0.93	1.48	1.41	1.15	0.82	0.51	0.4E	0.50	0.52	0.61	0.53	(ROCK AT 90')
300S	0.77	0.97	0.32	1.38	1.32	0.97	0.80	0.61	0.88	1.1A	1.5	1.5	(BOULDERS AT 50')					
300T	1.07	1.05	0.50	0.42	0.51	0.5A	0.56	0.73	0.70	0.91	0.9A	0.8A	0.73	0.50	0.46	0.30	0.43	0.4A
300U	0.6A	0.6E	0.57	0.55	0.3A	0.50	0.41	0.32	0.31	(BEDROCK AT 45')								
300V	1.08	1.07	0.5A	0.43	0.58	0.71	(ROCK AT 25')											
300W	0.47	0.88	0.8A	(LAT. + BOULDERS)														
300X	1.37	0.78	0.9A	0.61	1.02	0.9A	0.75	0.88	0.70	0.8A	0.7A	1.21	1.03	0.70	0.33	(BEDROCK AT 70')		
300Y	0.73	0.77	0.80	0.52	0.43	0.46	0.50	(ROCK AT 35')										
300Z	0.62	0.38	0.53	0.47	0.37	0.4A	0.6A	0.35	0.47	0.42	0.53	0.55	0.3A	0.3A	0.3A	(GREEN CLAY + ROCK)		
301A	0.46	0.3A	0.41	0.35	0.3A	0.40	0.48	0.62	0.71									
301B	0.76	0.45	0.41															
301C	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.55	0.51	0.3A	0.33	(BEDROCK AT 65')					
301D	0.51	0.58	0.57	0.47	0.37	0.33	(SOLID FORMATION - GETTING HARDER)											
301E	0.51	0.42	0.3A	0.41	0.3A	0.37	0.3A	(ROCK AT 30')										
301F	0.37	0.41	0.50	0.41	0.45	0.36	(BEDROCK AT 30')											

E50C	0.43	0.58	0.34	0.31	0.25	(Rock Atlas)
E50B	0.56	0.44	0.53	0.40	0.48	(LAT. + BOULDERS)
E50A	0.44	0.70	0.53	0.55	0.44	0.42
					0.44	0.45
					0.42	0.42

NG-216+21
71

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

2033 First Street
Baker, Oregon

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

239 S.E. "H" Street
Grants Pass, Oregon

copy

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

The State law governing analysis of samples by the State assay laboratory is given on the back of this blank. Please supply the information requested herein as fully as possible and submit this blank filled out along with the sample.

Your name in full David White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 6-25-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property David L. Evans

Are you hiring labor? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from Ferro No. 11

Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Josephine Mining district Illinois River

Township 38 S Range 8 W Section 21 Quarter section SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

How far from passable road and name of road Approx. 1 mi. from Illinois River road

	Channel (length)	Grab	Assay for	Description
Sample no. 1	<u>2'</u>	<u>Ni</u>	<u>red laterite</u>	

Sample no. 2	<u>4'</u>	<u>Ni</u>	<u>tan laterite contains peridotite boulders</u>	
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(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)

(Signed) David J. White

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description _____

	Sample number	GOLD		SILVER		NICKEL Ni			
		oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value				
#1	P-14583 NG-216	---	--	---	--	0.57%	---	---	---
#2	P-14584 NG-217	---	--	---	--	0.78%	---	---	---

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed 7-29-53 Called for _____

Eight Dollar Mtn. Pit samples New Delhi Mines Ltd

Pit No.	Depth in feet	average of ^{many} assays										ave	
		Surface	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-50		
1	30	0.80	0.88	1.01	1.08	1.05	1.13	1.18					1.01
2	40	1.12	1.16	1.11	1.20	1.36	1.46	1.55	1.65	1.71			1.36
3	25	0.89	0.80	0.85	0.93	0.95	0.87						0.88
4	30	—	0.98	0.86	0.83	0.67	0.40	0.34					0.68
5	20	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.77	0.92							0.78
6	25	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.98	0.57						0.82
7	25	0.84	0.95	1.12	1.18	1.05	1.12						1.04
8	10	0.72	0.72	0.64									0.69
9	30	0.73	0.84	1.02	1.20	1.07	1.00	0.97					0.97
10	30	0.78	0.96	1.00	0.83	0.85	0.94	0.90	0.86				0.89
11	35	0.97	1.19	1.31	1.43	1.55	1.63	1.81	2.04				1.49
12	15	0.76	0.87	1.07	1.23								0.98
13	25	0.65	0.82	0.81	0.78	1.15	1.48						0.94

unweighted av = 0.96

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

2033 First Street
Baker, Oregon

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

239 S.E. "H" Street
Grants Pass, Oregon

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

The State law governing analysis of samples by the State assay laboratory is given on the back of this blank. Please supply the information requested herein as fully as possible and submit this blank filled out along with the sample.

Your name in full N. V. Peterson (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon? Yes Date on which sample is sent 7-17-57

Name (or names) of owners of the property Gov't.

Are you hiring labor? _____ Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from _____

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Josephine Mining District Illinois River

Township 38 S Range 8 W Section 16 Quarter section SW $\frac{1}{4}$

How far from passable road? _____ Name of road Eight Dollar Crk.

Channel (length) Grab Assay for Description

Sample no. 1 Chip from 0' to 35' deep Ni, Fe

Sample no. 2 _____
(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight)

(Signed) N. V. Peterson

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Sample Description Churn drill cuttings from soil zone on peridotite.

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER		NICKEL	IRON		
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value	Ni	Fe		
P-21558 RG-305	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	0.28%	10.50%	- - -	- - -

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed 8-23-57 Called for _____

Free and Easy laterite deposit (Dogami Data)

area of deposit = 16 hectares

depth " " = 0 to 15 meters

average estimated depth = 5 meters —?

Total estimated Tonnage = 1,281,600 metric tons

estimated ^{average} percent of rock in deposit = 30 %

average grade of soil and saprolite excluding rock = .86

Estimated Tonnage exclusive of rock = 897,120 Metric

Confidential Climax Molybdenum Report schessberger &
Brooks 1953 p 5

... "Tonnage would be between^a 1,000,000 Ton minimum
and a 2,415,000 Ton maximum. The grade to
be expected would again be approximately 1.0 per-
cent of nickel."

NG-216 + 217
7i

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

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REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

The State law governing analysis of samples by the State assay laboratory is given on the back of this blank. Please supply the information requested herein as fully as possible and submit this blank filled out along with the sample.

Your name in full David White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 6-25-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property David L. Evans

Are you hiring labor? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from Ferro No. 11

Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Josephine Mining district Illinois River

Township 38 S Range 8 W Section 21 Quarter section SW 1/4 NE 1/4

How far from passable road and name of road Approx. 1 mi. from Illinois River Road

Channel (length) Grab Assay for Description

Sample no. 1 2' Ni red laterite

Sample no. 2 4' Ni tan laterite contains peridotite boulders
(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)

(Signed) David J. White

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description _____

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER		NICKEL Ni			
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value				
#1 P-14583	---	--	---	--	0.57%	---	---	---
NG-216	---	--	---	--	0.78%	---	---	---
#2 P-14584	---	--	---	--		---	---	---
NG-217	---	--	---	--		---	---	---

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed 7-29-53 Called for _____

NG-218 thru 22
Ni

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

2033 First Street
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1069 State Office Building
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copy

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Your name in full David White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 6-25-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property David L. Evans

Are you hiring labor? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from Ferro #10, #2, #3, #6, #7

Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Josephine Mining district Illinois River

Township 38 S Range 8 W Section 21 Quarter section _____

How far from passable road and name of road Approx. 1 mi. from Illinois River Road

	Channel (length)	Grab	Assay for	Description
Sample no. X 3.	<u>6'</u>	<u>(Ferro #10)</u>	<u>Ni</u>	<u>2' red laterite & 4' tan lateritic clay</u>
Sample no. X 4.	<u>6'</u>	<u>(Ferro #2)</u>	<u>Ni</u>	<u>2' " " & 4' tan laterite w/boulders</u>
<i>(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)</i>				
Sample no. 5.	<u>6.5'</u>	<u>(Ferro #3)</u>	<u>Ni</u>	<u>3' red laterite & 3 1/2' tan laterite w/boulders</u>
Sample no. 6.	<u>6'</u>	<u>(Ferro #6)</u>	<u>Ni</u>	<u>(Signed) 2 1/2' red " & 3 1/2' " " w/boulders</u>
Sample no. 7.	<u>6'</u>	<u>(Ferro #7)</u>	<u>Ni</u>	<u>laterite with peridotite boulders</u>

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description _____ Signed: David White

#	Sample number	GOLD		SILVER		NICKEL Ni		
		oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value			
#3	P-14585 NG-218	---	--	---	--	NICKEL 0.76%		
#4	P-14586 NG-219	---	--	---	--	0.61%		
#5	P-14587 NG-220	---	--	---	--	0.71%	---	---
#6	P-14588 NG-221	---	--	---	--	0.85%	---	---

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed _____ Called for _____

#7	P-14589 NG-222	---	--	---	--	0.60%	---	---
----	-------------------	-----	----	-----	----	-------	-----	-----

NG-223 thru 227
m

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

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Grants Pass, Oregon

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

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Your name in full David White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 6-25-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property David L. Evans

Are you hiring labor?

Name of claim sample obtained from Ferro #8, #4, #14, #15, #5

Are you milling or shipping ore?

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Josephine Mining district Illinois River

Township 38 S Range 8 W Section 21 Quarter section

How far from passable road and name of road

Channel (length) Grab Assay for Description

Sample no. K 8. 6' (Ferro 8) Ni 1 1/2' red laterite & 4 1/2' tan laterite w/boulders

Sample no. X 9. 6' (Ferro 4) Ni 2' red laterite & 4' " " w/boulders

(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)

Sample no. 10. 1 1/2' (Ferro 14) Ni 1 1/2' red laterite

Sample no. 11. 3' (Ferro 15) Ni (Signed) 3' red laterite w/boulders

Sample no. 12. 4 1/2' (Ferro 5) Ni 2 1/2' red laterite & 2' tan laterite w/boulders

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description Signed: David White

P-14590 --- --- --- --- NICKEL

NG-223 --- --- --- --- 0.58%

P-14591 --- --- --- --- 0.54%

NG-224 --- --- --- --- 0.54%

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER				
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value			
P-14592	---	--	---	--	0.47%	---	---
NG-225	---	--	---	--	0.54%	---	---
P-14593	---	--	---	--	0.54%	---	---
NG-226	---	--	---	--	0.54%	---	---

Report issued Card filed Report mailed Called for

P-14594 --- --- --- --- 0.62% --- --- ---

NG-227 --- --- --- --- 0.62% --- --- ---

NG-216 + 217
Ni

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copy

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

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Your name in full David White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 6-25-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property David L. Evans

Are you hiring labor? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from Ferro No. 11

Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Josephine Mining district Illinois River

Township 38 S Range 8 W Section 21 Quarter section SW 1/4 NE 1/4

How far from passable road and name of road Approx. 1 mi. from Illinois River road

	Channel (length)	Grab	Assay for	Description
Sample no. 1	<u>2'</u>		<u>Ni</u>	<u>red laterite</u>

Sample no. 2	<u>4'</u>		<u>Ni</u>	<u>tan laterite contains peridotite boulders</u>
--------------	-----------	--	-----------	--

(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)

(Signed) David J. White

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description _____

	Sample number	GOLD		SILVER		NICKEL			
		oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value	Ni			
#1	P-14583 NG-216	---	--	---	--	0.57%	---	---	---
#2	P-14584 NG-217	---	--	---	--	0.78%	---	---	---

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed 7-29-53 Called for _____

NG-223 thru 227
Ni

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Your name in full David White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 6-25-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property David L. Evans

Are you hiring labor? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from Ferro #3, #4, #14, #15, #5

Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Josephine Mining district Tillinois River

Township 38 S Range 8 W Section 21 Quarter section _____

How far from passable road and name of road _____

Channel (length) Grab Assay for Description

Sample no. 18 6' (Ferro 8) Ni 1 1/2' red laterite & 4 1/2' tan laterite w/boulders

Sample no. 9 6' (Ferro 4) Ni 2' red laterite & 4' " " w/boulders

(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)

Sample no. 10 1 1/2' (Ferro 14) Ni 1 1/2' red laterite

Sample no. 11 3' (Ferro 15) Ni (Signed) 3' red laterite w/boulders

Sample no. 12 4 1/2' (Ferro 5) Ni 2 1/2' red laterite & 2' tan laterite w/boulders

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description _____ Signed: David White

P-14590 --- --- --- --- NICKEL

NG-223 --- --- --- --- 0.58%

P-14591 --- --- --- ---

NG-224 --- --- --- --- 0.54%

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER				
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value			
P-14592	---	--	---	--	<u>0.47%</u>	---	---
NG-225	---	--	---	--		---	---
P-14593	---	--	---	--	<u>0.54%</u>	---	---
NG-226	---	--	---	--		---	---

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed _____ Called for _____

P-14594 --- --- --- --- 0.62% --- --- ---

NG-227 --- --- --- ---



STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

702 WOODLARK BUILDING
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

July 31 1953

Sample submitted by D J. White Dept. G& MI

Analysis by:

Sample received on _____

T.C. Matthews

Analysis requested _____

Lab. No.	Sample Marked	Results of Analysis	Remarks
P-14583	NC 216- #1	.5	estimated
84	2	.5	"
85		.5	"
86	3	.5	"
	4		
P-14587	5	1.1 - .5	"
88		.1 - .5	"
89	6	.1 - .5	"
90	7	.1 - .5	"
	8		
P-14591	9	.5 - 1	"
2		.1 - .5	"
3	10	.5	"
4	11	.5	"
	12		

The Department did not participate in the taking of this sample and assumes responsibility only for the analytical results.

ASSAY DATA * FERRO GROUP

	Location	Feet		Nickel	Remarks
		From	To		
E-	Location Pit Ferro #2	1.0	5.0	0.56	Ochre soil
D-	" " Ferro #2	0.0	6.0	0.61	2' red laterite and 4' tan laterite w/ boulders
D-	" " Ferro #3	0.0	6.5	0.71	3' red laterite and 3.5' tan laterite w/ boulders
F--	" " § 8 #3	0.5	3.5	0.83	
		3.5	7.0	0.99	
		0.5	7.0	0.92	
E-	" " Ferro #4	1.0	6.0	0.57	Ochre soil
D-	" " Ferro #4	6.0	6.0	0.54	2' red laterite and 4' tan laterite w/ boulders
F-	" " § 8 #4	0.25	2.25	0.82	0 - 20' 80% soil
		2.25	5.25	1.15	20% boulders
		5.25	8.25	1.22	
		3.25	25.0	1.37	20 - 30' 50% soil
		25.0	30.0	1.15	50% peridotite
		0.25	30.0	1.25	no quartz
E-	" " Ferro #5	0.0	3.0	0.68	Red soil
		3.0	8.0	0.53	Ochre soil
D-	" " Ferro #5	0.0	4.5	0.62	2.5' red laterite and 2' tan laterite w/ boulders
C-	" " Ferro #6	0.0	6.0	0.80	Close to bedrock, 1.5' red soil and 4.5 feet ochre soil
D-	" " Ferro #6	0.0	6.0	0.85	2.5' red laterite and 3.5' tan laterite w/ boulders
F-	" " § 8 #6	0.5	3.5	0.88	
		3.5	6.5	0.85	
		6.5	7.5	1.20	
		0.5	7.5	0.91	

G - Sampled July 1953 H.T.S & F.H.B.

E - Sampled Feb. 1953 D.L. Evans

F - Sampled in 1942 (Freeport)

D - Sampled by D. White (Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries)

Ferro #7 equals Climax location pit on claim.

§ 8 #7 equals old Freeport location pit.

Location	Feet		% Nickel	Remarks
	From	To		
C-Location Pit Ferro #7	0.0	6.0	0.62	10 - 20% boulders, red to ochre soil
D- " " Ferro #7	0.0	6.0	0.60	Laterite with peridotite boulders
F- " " \$ 3 #7	0.5	3.5	0.75	
	3.5	7.5	0.98	
	0.5	7.5	0.88	
C- " " Ferro #8	0.0	6.0	0.64	3' pelletized red soil grades down in ochre soil w/ rotted peridotite boulders. Possible bedrock in bottom of pit
D- " " Ferro #8	0.6	6.0	0.58	1.5' red laterite and 4.5' tan laterite w/ boulders
F- " " \$ 3 #8	0.5	3.5	1.03	
	3.5	7.5	0.97	
	0.5	7.5	1.00	
C- " " Ferro #10	0.0	6.0	0.89	1.5' red soil and 4.5' ochre soil. Less than 10% boulders
D- " " Ferro #10	0.0	6.0	0.70	2' red laterite and 4' tan laterite w/ boulders
F- " " and Auger \$ 3 #10	0.0	6.0	0.76	
	6.0	22.0	0.98	
	22.0	28.0	1.15	
	0.0	28.0	0.97	
D- " " Ferro # 11	0.0	2.0	0.57	Red laterite
	2.0	4.0	0.72	Tan laterite containing peridotite boulders
F- " " \$ 3 #11	0.0	7.0	1.10	This pit carried to 11' was collared in heavy boulders, but became all soil in 10'
	7.0	11.0	1.25	
	11.0	13.0	1.11	
	13.0	16.0	1.17	
	0.0	16.0	1.15	
F-Eight Dollar #11 Auger hole, 300' west of location pit #11	0.0	3.0	0.79	
	3.0	6.0	1.14	
	6.0	9.0	1.09	
	9.0	11.0	1.01	
	0.0	12.0	1.01	
C-Location Pit Ferro #12	0.00	6.0	1.03	Less than 2% boulders, 1.5' red soil on top of ochre soil

Location	Feet		% Nickel	Remarks
	From	To		
B-Location Pit # 3 #14	1.0	6.0	0.54	Brown soil and quartz
	6.0	10.0	0.66	" " " "
D- " " Ferro #14	0.0	1.5	0.47	1.5' red laterite
D- " " Ferro #15	0.0	3.0	0.54	3' red laterite w/ boulders
C- " " Ferro #18	0.0	5.0	0.86	2' soil then bedrock with soil on some vert. jointing and some quartz seams

C-Pit on contour 1600	0.0	2.5	0.30	40 - 60% boxwork quartz, leached, rest peridotite
	2.5	5.0	0.32	
C-Pit between 2500 and 2600 contours, SW of Ferro #15	0.0	4.0	0.30	Boxwork quartz, leached

Evans Profile

Profile A - A, 625' east of east line of Nw 1/4 28	0.0	2.0	0.61	Red soil and quartz
	2.0	3.0	0.97	Ochre soil and quartz
Profile A - A, 225' east of east line of Nw 1/4 28	0.5	2.5	0.71	Red soil and quartz
Profile A - A, 175' west of east line of NW 1/4 28	0.0	2.0	0.80	Red soil and quartz
Profile A - A, 575' west of east line of Nw 1/4 28	0.0	1.0	0.81	Red soil
	1.0	3.0	0.73	Brown soil

NG-218 thru 2
71

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Your name in full David White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 6-25-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property David L. Evans

Are you hiring labor? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from Ferro #10, #2, #3, #6, #7

Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Josephine Mining district Illinois River

Township 38 S Range 8 W Section 21 Quarter section _____

How far from passable road and name of road Approx. 1 mi. from Illinois River Road

Channel (length) Grab Assay for Description

Sample no. 1 3. 6' (Ferro #10) Ni 2' red laterite & 4' tan lateritic clay

Sample no. 2 4. 6' (Ferro #2) Ni 2' " " & 4' tan laterite w/boulders

(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)

Sample no. 5. 6.5' (Ferro #3) Ni 3' red laterite & 3 1/2' tan laterite w/boulders

Sample no. 6. 6' (Ferro #6) Ni (Signed) 2 1/2' red " & 3 1/2' " " w/boulders

Sample no. 7. 6' (Ferro #7) Ni 6' laterite with peridotite boulders

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description Signed: David White

#3 P-14585 --- --- --- --- --- NICKEL
NG-218 0.76%

#4 P-14586 --- --- --- --- --- 0.61%
NG-219

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER		NICKEL			
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value	Ni			
P-14587	---	--	---	--	---	<u>0.71%</u>	---	---
#5 NG-220	---	--	---	--	---	<u>0.85%</u>	---	---
P-14588	---	--	---	--	---	<u>0.60%</u>	---	---
#6 NG-221	---	--	---	--	---		---	---

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed _____ Called for _____

#7 P-14589
NG-222 --- --- --- --- --- 0.60% --- --- SIR-5

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M061649
RECORD TYPE..... X1M
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
DEPOSIT NO..... DDGKI 100-312
MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

UPDATED..... 81 02
BY..... BRADLEY, ROBIN; WALKER, G.W.
FERN, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... EIGHT DOLLAR MOUNTAIN
SYNONYM NAME..... EIGHT DOLLAR NO. 1 , NICKEL-CHROME GROUP

MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST. ILLINOIS RIVER

COUNTRY CODE..... JS
COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES

STATE CODE..... OR
STATE NAME: OREGON

COUNTY..... JOSEPHINE
DRAINAGE AREA..... 17100311 PACIFIC NORTHWEST
PHYSIOGRAPHIC PRDV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS
LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 40

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME
1: 62500 CAVE JUNCTION

LATITUDE LONGITUDE
42-14-16N 123-39-45W

UTM NDRTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO
4676175. 445325. +10

TWP..... 38S
RANGE..... 08W
SECTION.. 08 09 10 15 16 17
MERIDIAN. W.M.

ALTITUDE.. 1200 FT - 4000 FT

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY: S.W. OF SELMA ON US 199 ABOUT 24 MILES FROM GRANTS PASS

LOCATION COMMENTS: S 1/2 NE 1/4 LAND STATUS OF THE MTN. INVOLVES PUBLIC LAND UNDER MANAGEMENT OF U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND THE STATE OF OREGON JOSEPHINE COUNTY AND PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... NI CR CO FE

PRODUCER(PAST OR PRESENT):
MAJOR PRODUCTS.. CR

OCCURRENCE(S) OR POTENTIAL PRODUCT(S):
POTENTIAL..... NI CO
OCCURRENCE..... FE

ORE MATERIALS (MINERALS,ROCKS,ETC.):
CHROMITE; GARNIERITE, SAPROLITE SOILS

COMMODITY COMMENTS:
CLAIMED THAT ULTRABASIC ROCKS CONTAIN NICKEL & TIN

ANALYTICAL DATA(GENERAL)

DISSEMINATED CHROMITE IN DUNITE: 22.81% CR2O3, 9.09% FE; MASSIVE CHROMITE WITH SOME DUNITE -43.30% CR2O3, 10.60% FE
NORTHERN LATERITE DEPOSIT HAS INDICATED AVERAGE GRADE OF 1.18 NI, 0.08 % CO, 24.6 % FE, AND 1.17 % CR.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 2
PROPERTY IS INACTIVE
YEAR OF DISCOVERY..... 1942
BY WHOM..... FREEPORT SULFUR COMPANY

WORK DONE BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

YEAR WORK TYPE ORGANIZATION AND RESULTS
1) 1953 GEOLMAP CLIMAX MOLYBDENUM COMPANY
2) 1957 DIREXPL NEW DELHI MINES, LTD.
3) 1978 GEOLMAP DDGMI-LEN RAMP

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:
LATERITES
FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT: SEAMS, BANDS, VEINLIKE

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA

SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... MEDIUM
MAX LENGTH..... 1500 FT
MAX WIDTH..... 3900 FT
MAX THICKNESS..... 90 FT

COMMENTS(DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT):

APPEAR TO BE REMNANTS OF OLD LANDSLIDE OR SLUMP. ESTIMATED AVERAGE UNWEATHERED ROCK CONTENT IN SOIL OF NORTHERN AREA IS 35 % AND IN SOUTHERN AREA 45 % BY VOLUME.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

SURFACE

PRODUCTION
YES
SMALL PRODUCTION

ANNUAL PRODUCTION (ORE, COMMOD., CONC., OVERBURD.)

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS. UNITS	YEAR	GRADE, REMARKS
1 ORE EST		.001	TON	1952	HRH (BR&B GRADE)

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION (ORE, COMMOD., CONC., OVERBUR.)

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS. UNITS	YEAR	GRADE, REMARKS
15					CR
21 TOTAL		.001	TONS		

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

HOST ROCK TYPES..... DUNITE
IGNEOUS ROCK TYPES..... BASIC TO INTERMEDIATE DIKES, EG., DIABASE

LOCAL GEOLOGY

NAMES/AGE OF FORMATIONS, UNITS, OR ROCK TYPES

- 1) NAME: JOSEPHINE PERIDOTITE
AGE: JUR
- 2) NAME: ROGUE FORMATION - METAVOLCANICS AND SANDSTONE.
AGE: JUR

SIGNIFICANT LOCAL STRUCTURES:

HIGH-ANGLE, WEST DIPPING FAULT, AND HIGH-ANGLE, NORTHEAST TRENDING FAULT

GENERAL COMMENTS

RECORDS (M013268) AND (M013510) MERGED WITH THIS RECORD AND DELETED FROM OREGON FILE.

GENERAL REFERENCES

- 1) RAMP, LEN, 1951, CHROMITE IN SOUTHWESTERN OREGON: OREGON DEPT. GEOLOGY AND MINERAL IND. BULL. 52, 169 P.
- 2) THAYER, T. P., 1974, UNPUBL. DATA
- 3) OREGON METAL MINES HANDBOOK, 1952, DDGMI BULL. 14-C, V. 2, SEC. 1, P. 137.
- 4) RAMP, LEN, 1978, INVESTIGATIONS OF NICKEL IN OREGON: DDGMI MISC. PAPER NO. 20, P. 29 - 31
- 5) RAMP, L. AND PETERSON, N.V., 1979, GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON; DDGMI BULL. 100, P. 37

CRIB MINERAL RESOURCES FILE 12

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M013510
 RECORD TYPE..... X1M
 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
 FILE LINK ID..... CONSV
 DEPOSIT NO..... ODDMI 100-339
 MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

NAME..... LEE, W
 DATE..... 74 01
 UPDATED..... 81 03
 BY..... FERNS, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... NICKEL - CHROME GROUP
 SYNONYM NAME..... EIGHT DOLLAR # 1

MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST. ILLINOIS -CHETCO

COUNTRY CODE..... US
 COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES

STATE CODE..... OR
 STATE NAME: OREGON

COUNTY..... JOSEPHINE
 DRAINAGE AREA..... 17100311 PACIFIC NORTHWEST
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PRDV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS
 LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 41

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME
 1: 62500 CAVE JUNCTION

LATITUDE LONGITUDE
 42-14-52N 123-40-00W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO
 4677300.0 445000.0 +10

TWP..... 38S
 RANGE..... 08W
 SECTION.. 20
 MERIDIAN. W.M.

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... CR

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 4

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:

MASSIVE CHROMITE

FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT:

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA

SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL

COMMENTS(DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT):

BRANCHING STRINGERS

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

COMMENTS(DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):

DEVELOPED BY SEVERAL OPEN CUTS.

PRODUCTION

YES

SMALL PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION COMMENTS..... ABOUT 1.5 TONS IN 1952

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS..... JUR

LOCAL GEOLOGY

NAMES/AGE OF FORMATIONS, UNITS, OR ROCK TYPES

1) NAME: JOSEPHINE PERIDOTITE

AGE: JUR

GENERAL REFERENCES

- 1) RAMP, L. AND PETERSON, N.V., 1979, GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON; ODGMI BULL. 100, 45P
- 2) RAMP, L., 1961, CHROMITE IN SOUTHWESTERN OREGON; ODGMI BULL. 52, P.140
- 3) OREGON METAL MINES HANDBOOK, 1942, ODGMI BULL. 14-C, VOL. 2, SEC. 1, P.137

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between
JOSEPHINE COUNTY (COUNTY)
STATE OF OREGON (STATE)
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)
U.S. FOREST SERVICE (USFS)
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY (TNC)
EIGHT DOLLAR MOUNTAIN LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION (EDMA)

I. PURPOSE & OBJECTIVES

The intent of this Memorandum is to establish a cooperative management relationship between, Josephine County (County), the State of Oregon (State), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and participating private landowners in the Eight Dollar Mountain Landowners Association (hereinafter the Cooperators) for management of their lands in the Eight Dollar Mountain Special Management Area (see Appendix 1).

The objective of this Memorandum is to facilitate the preparation and execution of a Coordinated Research and Management Plan for Eight Dollar Mountain that integrates the actions of the public agencies, The Nature Conservancy and other private landowners on the Mountain and encourages public participation. The plan will provide for maintaining the integrity of the plant communities while allowing other resource activity on the mountain. All resource use would be subject to monitoring and mitigation based on protecting the botanical values of the area.

II. AUTHORITY

Authority for signatory agencies to participate in this effort is covered by existing Federal and State statutes or delegations of authority. Authority for Federal agencies and Oregon State agencies to participate is covered in a Memorandum of Understanding for Coordinated Resource Management and planning in Oregon dated April, 1984 between USDA Forest Service, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Department of Forestry, U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service, Oregon State University Extension Service, U.S.D.I. Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S.D.I. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Association of Conservation Districts. Authority for Josephine County's participation is given through ORS 203.710 in Josephine County's Charter dated Jan. 5, 1981.

III. BACKGROUND

Eight Dollar Mountain encompasses about 4,400 acres of private and public lands in southwest Oregon. Ownership or administration of the lands consists of private (including The Nature Conservancy), county, State of Oregon and the BLM on the east portion, and, almost wholly United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service on the west side of the mountain.

Eight Dollar Mountain is one of the most significant botanical areas in Oregon, representing the major area of species endemism in the state. The mountain provides diversified habitats for eleven candidate species, 9% of those listed for state, which are under review by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for listing as threatened or endangered. In addition to its botanical significance, Eight Dollar Mountain contains nickel, chrome and cobalt-bearing laterites which are considered strategic and critical minerals. Potential conflicts between these two resources prompted a review of the resources and resource management issues on Eight Dollar Mountain. A series of meetings were held between May of 1984 and May of 1985 in a consensus process involving a group of citizens, The Nature Conservancy, and the agencies that manage public lands on Eight Dollar Mountain. Management guidelines recommended in this process are outlined in an Executive Summary dated May of 1985.

IV. PLANNED ACTIONS

- A. To facilitate better communication between the Cooperators, a lead person from each cooperating group will be identified and inter-group communications will be conducted through that person. All Cooperators will be copied on communications concerning Eight Dollar Mountain.
- B. Each cooperator will help in developing the Cooperative Management Plan for the Mountain. A task force or subcommittee of the Cooperators will be formed to oversee the development of this plan. The plan will reflect the guidelines in the Executive Summary, May 1985. The target date for completion of the plan is March 1987. Lead Agency: USFS
- C. Meetings will be held twice a year to review the past year's work and plan for the next. The meetings will be held in March and October in the Selma area and will be open to the public and announced locally. Additional meetings will be scheduled as necessary. Lead Agency: USFS
- D. Agencies and private landowners will pursue appropriate designation of their property that recognizes and protects the mountain's resources. Lead Agency: USFS

E. Cooperators will enter into Cooperative Management Agreements for work on joint projects as necessary.

V. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

- A. Each agency has specific laws, authorities and policy mandates that guide day-to-day operations. Nothing in this memorandum is intended to compromise those statutes, authorities or policies.
- B. In addition to the legal limitations stated above, there are limitations on the availability of personnel and funds to implement cooperative projects. The implementation of such projects will always be subject to these limiting factors.
- C. Any party may renegotiate or unilaterally withdraw from this Memorandum provided all laws and regulations have been complied with and a minimum of 60 days written notice is given to the other parties.
- D. Whenever notice is required or provided for herein, it shall be given in writing by first-class U.S. mail sent to the following addresses or to such other addresses as to which any party may notify the others from time to time:

The Nature Conservancy
Oregon Field Office
1234 NW 25th
Portland, Oregon 97210

Medford District Office
Bureau of Land Management
3040 Biddle Rd
Medford, Oregon 97504

State Department of Forestry
2600 State St.
Salem, Oregon 97310

Siskiyou National Forest Office
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 440
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

Division of State Lands
1445 State Street
Salem, Oregon 97310

Josephine County Commission
Josephine County Courthouse
N.W. 6th & C
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

VI. Signatures.

John B. Nutter
Vice President
The Nature Conservancy

Date_____

Ronald J. McCormick
Forest Supervisor
Siskiyou National Forest

Date_____

Hugh Shera
District Manager
Medford District
USDI - Bureau of Land Management

Date_____

President
Eight Dollar Mtn Landowners Assoc.

Date_____

H. Mike Miller
State Forester
Oregon Department of Forestry
State of Oregon

Date_____

Edward R. Zajonc
Director
Division of State Lands
State of Oregon

Date_____

Harold L. Haugen
Chairperson
Josephine County Commission

Date_____

Anthony J. Corriea
Vice Chairperson
Josephine County Commission

Date_____

William F. Ford
Josephine County Commission

Date_____

EIGHT DOLLAR MOUNTAIN
COORDINATED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

COORDINATED MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Coordinated Management Plan will be prepared for Eight Dollar Mountain that integrates the management of all public agencies, the Nature Conservancy and encourages the participation of private landowners within the boundaries of the management area.

The Plan will be general in nature, with flexibility that will allow resource use with protection of all the resources. (Resource use includes botanical, wildlife, timber, mineral, communications, for example).

There will be a preamble in the Plan on the importance of air, water, soil, plants, trees, and wildlife to the people in the community. (The community consists of the Illinois Valley, Selma, the agencies, the interested publics, and holders of mineral interests).

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Eight Dollar Mountain will be managed under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between all public agencies (Josephine County, Oregon State Forestry Department, Department of State Lands, Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service), the Nature Conservancy, Eight Dollar Mountain Landowner Association for its botanical and other resource values. (Botanical values includes all the plant communities: Bogs, Forest types, grasslands, and rare plants).

There will be a provision in the MOU for a biannual meeting of the involved agencies and publics to review and renew the Plan. The annual meeting will provide accountability for the managing agencies. Additional meetings may be called when needed. A lead agency will be designated for each management activity.

Each agency and private landowner will provide some type of special designation that recognizes and protects the botanical and other resource values. (We recognize that special designation has a tendency to increase use, but use will be provided for, and impacts mitigated, to protect the botanical values).

ESTABLISHING BASELINES AND MONITORING

The natural resources (soil, air, water, plant, and animal communities) on both public and private lands will be researched to establish baselines, and monitored for future comparison. This information will be used to improve management in other areas outside Eight Dollar Mountain. An action plan with specific details will be included in the Plan.

We will explore the feasibility of restoring existing roads and exploration pits and provide for stabilization with native plants where appropriate.

We will identify and map those areas needing protection from disturbance.

MINERALS

Mining activities will probably involve only assessment work with no minerals development over the next 10 to 15 years. Mineral activities are expected to continue at past levels. Working relationships are established with miners to explore ways to protect the Mountain's resources. Criteria are established for reclamation plan.

BLM will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) document which will analyze potential levels of disturbance and establish maximum levels with stipulations agreed to in advance of disturbance. Activities which would exceed this level of disturbance will require a new EA or EIS. This will protect the Mountain resource while preventing undue delays for mineral exploration.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Roads needed for access are determined by looking at the total access system. Needed roads will be low standard, well designed roads, that are stabilized, easy to maintain. The agencies will jointly decide how to provide for road maintenance.

BLM lands will limit lands for ORV use to designated routes under the ACEC designation. ORV use on other lands will be studied to determine needs for additional regulation.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

The agencies agree that the timber resource is either noncommercial or commercial timber with regeneration or access problems. Timber harvest is not planned in the short term.

While timber harvest is not planned in the next 10-15 years, term, uneven-aged timber management may be applied to the Mountain where appropriate in the longer term. Examples of uneven-aged management outside the area will be explored before any harvest is applied. Even-aged management is not planned by the agencies on the Mountain.

GRAZING

Grazing activity will continue under the current lease or permit with management emphasis on monitoring use to detect conflicts and mitigate impacts to sensitive plants. Grazing will be limited to the lease or permit currently issued. Annual plan of use will be coordinated with this plan.

COMMUNICATIONS

Current communication use will continue. An interagency electronic site and plan will be established. Future communication applications will be considered subject to space and to meeting the requirements to protect other values.

SCENIC

Management activities will be designed to minimize visible contrast with methods that properly mitigate changes. Retention and partial retentions standards will be met.

WILDLIFE

All wildlife will be inventoried and their relationship or association with the different plant communities determined. Eagle nest sites or other key indicator species habitats will be protected.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Prescribed burns may be allowed and planned for under managed conditions, provided this activity is consistent with the objective to protect the botanical and air, water, soil resources.

RECREATION/TOURISM

Recreation use is encouraged for botanical/educative purposes. Some self-guided trails may be provided where such use does not endanger the botanical resource. Parking areas may also be provided. Use is not encouraged. If it occurs, it is planned for.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The community will be involved in the planning and management activities, including restoration, road maintenance plans, monitoring, etc. There will be a coordinating provision in the MOU that assures that mining activities will be involved in, and coordinated with, and their mining activities will be coordinated with this plan.

An Eight Dollar Mountain Landowner Association will be formed to encourage private landowners to participate in the Plan to protect the resources with the management area.

An Eight Dollar Mountain Association will be formed to represent the interests of adjacent communities, landowners, mineral interests, and others interested in the mountain. This group will participate in the biannual meetings.

ACTION PLAN

<u>ELEMENT/ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LEAD AGENCY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>COORDINATED MANAGEMENT PLAN (CMP)</u>		
*Develop a Coordinated Management Plan after the necessary planning and involvement processes are completed.	USDA Forest Service	5/86
*Establish a process of supplementing the Plan at the biannual meeting to update it for current information resulting from research and the monitoring.	USDA Forest Service	5/86
<u>MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)</u>		
*A MOU will be developed by the agencies, the Nature Conservancy, and private landowners, that carries out the intent of the Plan.	Nature Conservancy	1/86
*A review process will be established for the executives from the various agencies and the Nature Conservancy to assure their understanding and support of the MOU and the CMP.	USDA Forest Service	3/86
*The agencies and private landowners will determine the special designations they will apply to the Mountain to protect and manage the resources under the management plan.	USDA Forest Service	Agency when Plans are Complete
*The Nature Conservancy will initiate a registry program through the Natural Heritage Advisory Council for the private lands that provide the opportunity to get information from this segment of the Mountain.	Nature Conservancy	5/86
*A biannual meeting will be established in March and October. A date will be set for 1986.	USDA Forest Service	3/86

ACTION PLAN

<u>ELEMENT/ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LEAD AGENCY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>RESEARCH/MONITORING</u>		
*A baseline data inventory and monitoring group will be established to develop the specific action plan to do this.	BLM	6/85
*A monitoring/baseline data inventory plan will be developed that establishes the baseline and establishes schedules, responsibility, etc. This Plan will focus on what is available already, what is needed, will identify the possible researchers and institutions to carry on the work and search out funding opportunities.	BLM	7/85
*Roads and pits existing in the area will be inventoried for their feasibility of restoration work.	BLM	5/86
*An interim protection and potential development map will be prepared using the information now available for use by the agencies in their management activities.	BLM	5/86
*A final map will be prepared using the above information to identify those areas where protection from disturbance is needed.	BLM	5/88
<u>MINERALS</u>		
An Environmental Assessment (EA) will be prepared to analyze potential levels of disturbance and establish maximum levels of disturbance with stipulation agreed to in advance. Activities which exceed the level of disturbance will require an EA or EIS.	BLM	5/86

Eight Dollar Mountain

6

ELEMENT/ACTIVITY

LEAD AGENCY

DATE

MINERALS (Continued)

*Agencies and private landowners and miners will explore ways to integrate mineral exploration with the need to protect the Mountain resources through the EA.

BLM

5/86

TRANSPORTATION

*An interagency transportation inventory and analysis will be completed for the Mountain. This will identify those roads needed, those roads which will be put to bed, and the roads that will be controlled or gated.

USDA Forest Service

10/86

*An off-road vehicle plan will be developed by the agencies for the Mountain.

USDA Forest Service

10/86

*Agencies will explore a method of user fees for present and future users to provide funds for that maintaining needed roads on the Mountain.

USDA Forest Service

5/87

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

*The agencies and members of the public take field trips to monitor uneven-aged management will be studied to determine application to the Mountain.

USDA Forest Service

9/86

*An uneven-aged management timber sale is developed in an area similar to Eight Dollar Mountain. Members of Eight Dollar Mountain Association participate in design through sale completion. A report is prepared on the results.

USDA Forest Service

5/88

GRAZING/WILDLIFE

*Monitoring and inventory are included under the research/monitoring section.

Eight Dollar Mountain

7

ELEMENT/ACTIVITY

LEAD AGENCY

DATE

COMMUNICATIONS

*An interagency communications site plan will be established on the Mountain that identifies areas that will not be disturbed.

USDA Forest Service

3/87

*The agencies and the Nature Conservancy will develop guidelines for communications development.

USDA Forest Service
Nature Conservancy

3/87

FIRE MANAGEMENT

* A fire management plan is developed for the Mountain based on research/monitoring results. An interim pre-attack plan is developed that recognizes the potential for allowing prescribed burns.

State of Oregon

3/87

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

*The community will create an Eight Dollar Mountain Association. Landowners to participate in the MOU and CMP.

Public

5/87

*The community will also create an Eight Dollar Mountain Association with adjacent communities, Illinois Valley residents, mineral and timber interests, and other interested publics participating.

Public

5/87

LAND EXCHANGE

The agencies will explore land exchange possibilities with the county, State of Oregon, and others.

BLM

Ongoing

RECORD IDENTIFICATION
 RECORD NO..... MO13268
 RECORD TYPE..... KIM
 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
 FILE LINK ID..... CONSV
 MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER
 NAME..... LEE, W
 DATE..... 74 01

NAME AND LOCATION
 DEPOSIT NAME..... EIGHT DOLLAR NO. 1

MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST. ILLINOIS RIVER

COUNTRY CODE..... US
 COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES

STATE CODE..... OR
 STATE NAME: OREGON

COUNTY..... JOSEPHINE

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME
 1: CAVE JUNCTION

LATITUDE LONGITUDE
 42-14-18N 123-39-49W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO
 4676250. 445250. +10

TWP..... 3BS
 RANGE..... 08W
 SECTION.. 29
 MERIDIAN. W.M.

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY: S1/2 NE1/4

COMMODITY INFORMATION
 COMMODITIES PRESENT..... CR

DRE MATERIALS (MINERALS, ROCKS, ETC.):
 CHROMITE

COMMENTS(DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):

DEVELOPED BY AN OPEN CUT 60 FEET WIDE, 100 FEET LONG AND AS MUCH AS 20 FEET DEEP.

PRODUCTION

YES

ANNUAL PRODUCTION (ORE, COMMOD., CONC., OVERBURD.)

PRODUCTION COMMENTS..... SMALL PRODUCTION

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

HOST ROCK TYPES..... BLOCKY PERIODOTITE

IGNEOUS ROCK TYPES..... JUNITE DIKES

GENERAL REFERENCES

- 1) ODGM1 BULL. 52, P. 140