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COPY OF A REPORT ON
ASBESTOS AND GOLD DEPOSITS ON BURNT RIVER
BAKER COUNTY, OREGON STATE
BY
DR. A. MALINOVSKY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

1. This report is the result of an ASBESTOS AND GOLD MINERAL SURVEY made on the place of resource, which is located in the BURNT RIVER DISTRICT, BAKER COUNTY, OREGON, TOWNSHIP 12, SOUTH RANGE 41, E.W.M., SECTIONS 16 AND 17.
2. This report has been prepared with the special intention of covering the project in as complete a manner as possible without entering into technical descriptions and is purposely made brief to avoid producing any confusion of mind in reading which might possibly arise from treating the various points in too much detail.
3. The ASBESTOS which is located on a considerable wide area, where outcroppings occur on the side and the top of mountain known as HORNE-BLEND, and at other adjoining mountain ranges. On top of this HORNE-BLEND MOUNTAIN, which has an altitude elevation of 1,240 feet, and about 630 feet further in, are eight openings cut through. The work of the openings has been done as prospecting cuts to expose the ASBESTOS, which is not yet developed at the present time of inspection.
4. The examinations of these openings reveal that the ASBESTOS occurs in regions occupied formerly by the older eruptive and metamorphic rocks in fibrous form, such as secondary and true to form; such as AMPHIBOLE ASBESTOS, and CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS.
5. The position of the ASBESTOS as found in veinlets, that is, Movements in the mass of rock whereby the ASBESTOS MINERAL has undergone crystallization, compressed laterally and drawn out along the line of least resistance. It is seen that the structure of the ASBESTOS is an extreme development of the primitive cleavage due to the shearing forces.
6. At opening No. 1, the ASBESTOS deposit occurs between plate-like masses, or platy masses, along the slickenside zone of so-called soapstone and shistosite, (which is altered pyroxinite). West of the shistosite the contact wall is a stratum of slate, and east of the contact wall is a stratum of serpentinized limestone and pyroxene rock interlaced with olivine.
7. The fibrous ASBESTOS MINERAL running in a horizontal vein parallel, for a distance, (the length not yet determined). Two forms of ASBESTOS are present, one which represents AMPHIBOLE, is hard and cannot be spun except by special processing, and represents about 80% of the mass. The other type of ASBESTOS represents about 20% of the mass and it is CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS, which is soft wool-like after it is ground and can be spun into yarn. Both are white in color.

	<u>GOLD VALUE</u> <u>Per Ton</u>
13. Dark Canyon Quartz, South - - - - -	\$ 0.35
14. "Vic" #30, Buttercup Blow-Out, North - - - - -	.70
15. Green Bluish Ore - - - - -	GOLD 41.65 SILVER 33.88
16. Lewis #2, Ridgeway Tunnel - - - - -	Trace
17. Black Sand after Amalgamation of free GOLD \$140.00	
GOLD recovered - - - - -	374.50 514.50

18. I am satisfied that it will not require such a large investment as the ASBESTOS project, and will yield a quick return and, at the same time it will help gradually in the future to finance the development work for the ASBESTOS project.
19. GOLD DEPOSITS: Beside the Burnt River Bottom there are two kinds of GOLD DEPOSITS, such as Vein and Placer.
20. The Placer Grounds occur widely separated by the dykes. Entering the Canyon at the south end, along the Burnt River to the Camp Ground. Here the gravel deposits are essentially of two kinds, those close to the bottom of the mountains and those in benches on the west sides of the mountain sides or ridges, all show the presence of GOLD, even 600 feet high on the Horneblend Mountain side we have recovered GOLD.
21. The origin of the higher terraces gravels at the west mountain side are partly due to the drainage of centuries ago by the flow of the river which resulted in heavy accumulation of the gravel and sedimentation of GOLD DEPOSITS, near the Margin of the Plateau.
22. The stream has subsequently lowered the valleys leaving the remnants of the earlier deposits as terraces and causing further concentration of the gravel, sedimentations, and GOLD DEPOSITS in the present river, and built sedimentation on the hills. This phenomenon is very pronounced at the north-easterly end of the Canyon, near the Camp, where the gravel beds are more spread out.
23. The bedrocks are mainly of quartz, rhyolite, and diorite; in some places basalt is present. These gravel strata contain a great abundance of rhyolite and quartz pebbles, evidently derived from the numerous quartz veins in the district which occur on all of the mountain ranges adjoining the Camp.
24. The Burnt River contains large rhyolite boulders in some of its tortuous curves, in only a few spots, but which I think also must contain

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GOLD, and should not be overlooked. The river supplies sufficient water for operation at all times of the year, and therefore it is an ideal location for Placer Mining.

25. Indications show the possible source of gold which might be found buried in Placers and Veinlets, shown by the presence of the large amount of auriferous gravel and quartz. Some samples of GOLD taken from this property are at Boise Idaho, State Building.