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COLORADO EXPLORATION COMPANY  
W. ALAN STEWART, OWNER  
1117 WASHINGTON AVENUE  
P. O. BOX 509  
GOLDEN, COLORADO

REPORT ON  
FEASIBILITY OF FURTHER EXPLORATORY WORK  
ON THE LOMBARD MINES, INC.  
IDAHO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Prepared by  
Adam Thomas  
Geological Engineer  
November 14, 1955

## INTRODUCTION

A preliminary examination of the Lombard Mines, Inc. tunnel was made in July, 1955 with Mr. Oscar Stutenroth. The Lombard tunnel was drifted thru several thousand feet of barren rock before encountering the Lombard vein in the vicinity of the Ripley Stope. After encountering the mineralized zone the tunnel was drifted along the mineralized zone and stoped upwards in areas which contained mineable ore. Some mineralization was detected in the floor of the tunnel around the Ripley stope and further back in another stoped area. This other stoped area was considered by Mr. Stutenroth to be the best area to test as a shipment of 5500# from the floor of this area in 1949 showed values in excess of 5 oz. of gold, several ounces of silver and several % lead. With these encouraging assays it was hoped that these values might extend at depth. It was then decided to clean up this area and to cut samples in the floor in order to ascertain the feasibility of testing the vein at depth. The floor was cleaned and then sampled on October 8, 1955.

## SAMPLING

The main area was sampled by cutting channel samples at approximately 15 foot intervals. The channel samples were cut approximately 1 to 2 inches deep and 2 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide across the vein by a moil and chisel. The samples were then placed in sample bags and designated as to number of channel and distance from the

hanging wall, i.e., the first sample of 12 inches cut in the first channel would be designated #1 - 0-12 ft. With the 0 ft. beginning at the hanging wall. Where the sample could not be cut normal to the vein the sample was taken at an angle to the normal of the vein and the true thickness of the vein was calculated. This true distance appears on the enclosed map.

A total of 7 channels were cut. These samples were taken by the writer to the C. O. Parker laboratories where they were assayed for gold, silver, and lead. The assays were then plotted on the accompanying map. As an example in channel number 4 a sample of 11 inches ran 0.64 oz. gold (\$22.40 per ton), 0.94 oz. silver (\$0.85), and 7.95% lead (\$22.85). This was the highest sample and with 100% recovery all around would amount to only \$46.10 per ton. Now for samples on either side take the highest sample in channel 5. This sample also is 11 inches and runs in the following values: Gold 0.20 oz. (\$7.00), silver 0.12 oz. (0.10), and lead 1.40% (4.20) which would with 100% recovery all around amount to \$11.30 per ton. These calculations show the spotty nature of the ore with very little if any chance of commercial ore existing in this area.

After the most promising area was sampled, a rough check was made on the floor of the tunnel at the Ripley Stope. Here since the area hadn't been cleaned four chip samples were taken across the vein with no encouraging results.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Channel samples number 5, 6, and 7 were cut from the floor in the area where a shipment of approximately 5500# in 1949 ran in

values in excess of 5 oz. of gold per ton. From the assay results of these samples the writer surmises that the reason for the contrasting difference in gold content is: During the stopping operations upward in this area the metallic fines were collected in minute quantities on the floor of the tunnel. Over a period of time these fines were concentrated on the floor so that the shipment of 5500# was salted up to the high assay of 5 oz. of gold per ton.

From the assay results combined with the geology of the area the writer recommends that the entire area sampled be dropped from any further expense by exploration. Since there are no indications that, by testing at depths under the present existing economic conditions, a speculative profit could be made.

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ADAM THOMAS