

12/6/71

Property No. 3: BLACK HORSE MINE
Esmeralda County, Nevada

The property is located in the Miller Mountain Mining District and about 12 miles via paved U.S. Highway No. 6 westerly from Coaldale Junction, Esmeralda County, Nevada. The highway passes through the southern end of the claims. Snow may prevent vehicle access on the unpaved road $3/4$ of a mile north from the highway to the mine area for several weeks during the winter.

Siskon Corporation owns 20 contiguous unpatented mining claims, totaling about 342 acres. The unpatented claims are held by completing at least \$100.00 per claim of assessment work totaling at least \$2,000.00 per year and the assessment work is current to date. 11 of the claims were deeded by H. B. Chessher to Siskon Corporation on April 30, 1968 and the other 8 claims were deeded by H. B. Chessher, Jr. to Siskon Corporation on April 22, 1963. Siskon located 2 claims on June 26, 1971, one to cover a fraction and the second to perfect and replace one of the 11 mentioned above.

No information is available concerning the discovery or initial production from the property. There was some production during World War II, but no records are available. During the Korean War in 1951 a total of at least 4,681 tons of ore, which assayed 0.383% WO_3 and 0.275% Mo, was shipped from open pits to the U.S. Vanadium Mill near Bishop, California by a Mr. Don Burgner.

The property has been explored and developed by numerous small open cuts, several short adits and a moderate sized open pit from which the ore mentioned above was produced. The pit is 800 feet long, from 40 to 80 feet wide, with a maximum mined depth of about 50 feet. There are 6 benches in the pit varying in elevation from about 5,250 to 5,410 feet. There are

no installations or equipment on the property.

Tungsten and molybdenum (scheelite and powellite) occur erratically distributed within a tactite zone in limestone. The main mineralized zone strikes nearly east-west and dips about 70° to the north. The width varies from a few feet to 100 feet along a strike length of 1,000 feet. Several smaller tactite zones are present on the property. The mineralization is exposed over a vertical distance of 200 feet in the outcrops and surface mine workings. The western part of the deposit splits into two zones separated by barren limestone. No granitic intrusives have been identified in the area. Past production has undoubtedly involved a certain amount of selective mining to obtain the grade of ore shipped and the reported grade of ore shipments cannot be considered representative of the deposit as a whole, at least not to the depth mined. There is no reason, however, to preclude the possibility of improvement of grade and uniformity of deposition with depth.

Since acquiring the property Siskon has excavated several open cuts and blasted several benches in the old mine workings. Numerous samples have been taken in an attempt to locate significant tonnages of mineable material. There is no known deposit of commercial ore on the property. Recent exploration has been shallow drilling consisting of 3 vertical rotary holes in 1969 and 4 incline diamond drill holes in 1971. No material was encountered in these holes which was considered to be of "ore" grade. It should be noted that the scheelite and powellite is distributed quite erratically in the tactite zone and the few holes drilled actually explored a very small part of the zone. Exploration by underground workings will probably be the only satisfactory and eventual method.