

0070 0031

EUG
ITEM 34

SULPHUR

NEVADA

SOME 1966 CONCLUSIONS

- 1) There is no present production of sulphur and the possibility of finding large tonnages amenable to production of pure sulphur are poor.
- 2) Directly mined, high grade ore, say over 70%, could be available in only small tonnages.
- 3) There is a better possibility of producing limited tonnages of sulphur rock for agricultural uses. In relation to percentage of total sulphur, it might be advantageous from a price standpoint to produce agricultural sulphur.
- 4) Based on the evidence now available, the properties would be rated in the following order of potential economic significance:
 - a) Sulphur
 - b) Alum
 - c) Deep Gulch
 - d) Hot Springs Point
 - e) San Emidio
 - f) Tognoni
 - g) Humboldt
 - h) Cuprite.
- 5) Bi-product material might enhance the value of some ores. This is particularly true of mercury. Cinnabar is known to be present in significant quantities at the Sulphur and San Emidio properties.
- 6) Transportation must be considered in property evaluation. The Sulphur, Hot Springs Point and Humboldt areas are well situated near railroads, but the others are poorly situated at distances of 45 miles or more from railroads. Soil conditioner, mainly for Central California market, might not be dependent on railroad location; it might be better transported by truck.

D.L. EVANS

HOT SPRINGS POINT

Eureka Co., Nevada

This area is at the extreme end of Dry Hills, in sections 11 and 12, T. 29 N. , R. 48 E. This is about 13 miles by road south of the railroad at Beowawe. The property is covered by unpatented mining claims. These are controlled and being explored by (Nov. 1966) the Southwestern Exploration Company; which is stated to be a joint venture of Hunt Oil Company, Nationwide Oil Company, and the Hathaway family. The work is being directed by Mr. Ralph Edwards of Reno.

The end of the mountain is bounded by two intersecting faults that separate the steep mountain slopes from a nearly flat, alluvium covered valley. A northeasterly- north trending fault bounds the northwestern side of the range for some distance while a northwesterly trending fault bounds the southwestern side.

Sulphur is now exposed in a face up to 50 feet high for a distance of 300 feet. The sulphur appears to be restricted to the northwest trending fault zone; this zone is about 50 feet wide and has nearly a vertical dip. Shales and quartzites, regarded as Ordovician in age, are present on the northwestern side; these rocks are strongly silicified adjacent to the structure. A trench on the valley side of the fault zone is in unconsolidated gravel.

The rocks within the zone are strongly altered to a clayey material; native sulphur is irregularly distributed through this material. A small tonnage of fairly high-grade material has been sorted out; mining of the entire zone as now exposed, would yield a very low grade material. Small amounts of minnabar and antimony are reported to be present in the material.

The north-northwest fault has been explored by trenches over a length of about one-fourth mile. There has been some bleaching and alteration along this structure but sulphur was not found. There are a number of almost inactive hot springs near the point.

An examination suggested that development of additional sulphur must be to the southwest along the mineralized fault zone. Mr. Edwards was of the opinion that the sulphur bearing material extended for some distance back into the mountain. He had a crew of three men ineffectually drilling short holes into the silicified rocks on the northeast side. He planned to start core-drilling in the same area.

It seemed extremely unlikely that an adequate tonnage could be developed to support a mill to upgrade the material. Even if a considerable strike length of ore could be developed, mining below a shallow depth would have to be by underground methods. It would be more reasonable to expect that any production from the area would be for agricultural purposes in limited tonnages.