529, 135, 48E Silver Ace The Silver Ace property consist of 6 unpatented lode claims situated 0130 0002 a narrow westward trending canyon on the west flank of Bear Mountain. about 13 miles southeast of Beatty, and 83 miles northwest of Las Vegas, the supply and shipping point on the Union Facific Railroad. Two claims were originally located in 1929. From the work done at that time, about 40 tons of 2 ounce gold ore was produced. The Silver Ace claim on which tungsten was discovered was located in 1933. From this claim 2 truck loads averaging 16.0 percent WO2 were shipped in 1937. In February 1954, the property was optioned to IIO the Lindsay Mining Co., Mina, Nevada for a 30 day period. During this time 180 tons of 0.30 percent WO3 was shipped from the Silver Ace dump and 30 tons from underground workings to thier plant east of Mina. Rocks exposed in the area consist of quartiites and limestones which have been complexly folded and faulted. On the west side of the property the sediments have been intruded by a northward trending dike of andesite 15 to 20 feet thick. In the vicinity of the tungsten workings, an anticlinal structure is exposed in the walls of the canyon. This structure trends east-west and is faulted along the major axis with quartzite being brought in contact with limestone in the canyon bottom. On the south side of the canyon, the sediments consist of blue and gray limestones that strike N.70°W. and dip steeply southwest. In places. these formations have been broken by a series of small faults that trend N45°E. Tungsten mineralization, as scheelite, occurs finely disseminated in a garnetized section 4 to 6 feet wide which contacts thin bedded limestone with shale fractions on the hanging wall and white marbleized limestone on the footwall. This garnetized zone dipping at a low angle into the hill, is traceable by shallow surface workings and outcrops for a distance of about 2,000 feet. In this zone, the tungsten mineralization is not continuous but instead occurs in small shoots, usually where the section is cut by northeast trending small faults. In addition to several surface cuts, the property is developed by a 40 foot shaft and an adit 1,500 feet east of the shaft. The adit bears S.34°E. for 54 feet and then east for 30 feet. At the face, there is a 20-foot raise, 111 and 5 feet back from the face, a winze was started which is down 5 feet. The assay results of samples taken from the better mineralized sections

No work has been done on the property since 1954. USBM Unpubl. data, 1963

indicate an ore grade of 0.40 percent WO3.

The Silver Ace property consist of 6 unpatented lode claims situated (NYG) in a narrow westward trending canyon on the west flank of Bear Mountain, I tem about 13 miles southeast of Beatty, and 88 miles northwest of Las Vegas, the supply and shipping point on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Two claims were originally located in 1929. From the work done at that time, about 40 tens of 2 cunce gold ore was produced.

The Silver Ace claim on which tungsten was discovered was located in 1933. From this claim 2 truck loads averaging 10.0 percent WO₃ were shipped in 1937. In February 1954, the property was optioned to

the Lindsay Mining Co., Mina, Nevada for a 30 day period. During this time 180 tons of 0.30 percent WO₃ was shipped from the Silver Ace dump and 30 tons from underground workings to thier plant east of Mina.

Rocks exposed in the area consist of quartilites and limestones which have been complexly folded and faulted. On the west side of the property the sediments have been intruded by a northward trending dike of andesite 15 to 20 feet thick.

In the vicinity of the tungsten workings, an anticlinal structure is exposed in the walls of the canyon. This structure trends east-west and is faulted along the major axis with quartzite being brought in contact with limestone in the canyon bottom.

On the south side of the canyon, the sediments consist of blue and gray limestones that strike N.70°W. and dip steeply southwest. In places, these formations have been broken by a series of small faults that trend N45°E.

Tungsten mineralization, as scheelite, occurs finely disseminated in a garnetized section 4 to 6 feet wide which contacts thin bedded limestone with shale fractions on the hanging wall and white marbleized limestone on the footwall. This garnetized zone dipping at a low angle into the hill, is traceable by shallow surface workings and outcrops for a distance of about 2,000 feet. In this zone, the tungsten mineralization is not continuous but instead occurs in small shoots, usually where the section is cut by northeast trending small faults.

In addition to several surface cuts, the property is developed by a 40 foot shaft and an adit 1,500 feet east of the shaft. The adit bears S.34°E. for 54 feet and then east for 30 feet. At the face, there is a 20-foot raise,

The assay results of samples taken from the better mineralized sections

indicate an ore grade of 0.40 percent WO3.

No work has been done on the property since 1954.