WPG Item 8

42-23

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Cleve Creek

The Kolchock property consists of 12 unpatented claims and is situated at the head of Cleve Creek near the crest and on the east side of the Shoal Creek Range about 53 miles by road southeast of Ely, the supply and shipping point.

The property was located by Alex Kolchock on June 1, 1907, and from the date of location to the early 1940's it was intermittently operated as a gold and silver mine. Mr. Kolchock died about 15 years ago and relatives secured the property. L. K. Requa secured the property on a lease and option arrangement July 1952. During the remainder of the year 1952 -53, considerable work was done on the property in the form of bulldozer trenches, open pits, and diamond drilling in search of tungsten. The results of this work were not encouraging; sections were disclosed, and the lease was relinquished in the late fall of 1953.

Rocks in the area include limestone, shale, and quartzite that strike northeast and dip at low angles southwest. On the property these formations are broken by 2 major fault systems, and locally there have been some minor folding and reversals in dips.

The major fault strikes N.40°W. which is cut by a minor fault system that strikes about north. Adjacent to the faults, the wall rock has been broken and brecciated. In places, the crushed zone attains a width of 30 feet or more.

In the Kolchock underground workings, silver-gold mineralization occurs along the N.40°W. fault, near its junction with a north-trending fracture. In an area 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, the gray limestones have been recrystallized and some calcite and felspar introduced. In this area, silver as bromides and chlorides, with minor amounts of gold, occurs in small irregular pockets, the

largest of which was about 20 feet long and 15 feet thick.

About 300 feet east of this working, tungsten mineralization occurs in an area 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. In this area, the limestones have been brecciated adjacent to the fractures in widths up to 30 feet. In the crushed zones the fractures have been filled with iron as limonite, quartz, calcite, felspar, and minor amounts of scheelite.

As exposed in the surface workings, the better mineralized sections are confined to small irregular areas at fracture intersections.

Development workings on the property include the Kelshock adit about 200 feet in length driven in a southeasterly direction, and from which some stoping has been done.

The new work, about 300 feet east of the adit workings in the crushed area, consists of surface stripping an area 300 feet in length and 100 feet wide, on 2 benches about 20 feet apart vertically. In addition, 2 shallow test pits were excavated in the footwall of the northwest-trending fault.

On the east side of the hill a long dozer trench was excavated in the shales. No worthwhile mineralization was exposed.

The assay results of samples varied from 0.01 to 0.5 percent $WO_3$. Except for a few tons of selected and sorted ore for mill testing purposes, no tungsten has been produced or shipped from the property.