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A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE PROPERTY OF THE CHALK MOUNTAIN MINING CO.

by J. CLAUDE JONES

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BY

J Claude Jones

May 17, 1925.

Reno, Nevada.
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Mr. E. K. Lawes, Pres.,

Chalk Mountain Mining Co.;

Fallon, Nevada.

Dear Sir:-

At your request I recently visited the property of your company with the purpose of studying the geological features disclosed by the work done since my last visit. I was agreeably surprised at the marked improvement in the physical condition of the mine and with the addition of the new shaft and equipment, the workmanlike manner in which the new development has been done, and the discovery of the present ore body, the property has been placed on a stable basis, and further development justified.

The recent development has shown that the crushed zone in which the Old Shaft was located has had but minor influence on the ore deposition. The contact between the blue and white limestones apparently plays a more important role. The bodies of Galena (lead sulphide) that form the original ore deposits are more abundant in the blue limestone near the white limestone. Apparently the white limestone is a phase of the blue limestone altered by the ore bearing solutions as they traversed it but without the power to precipitate the lead until they were unable to alter the limestone further. This caused the lead to precipitate soon after entering the unaltered blue limestone forming the bodies of galena near the contact.

Later the surface waters percolated through cracks and fissures, oxidizing the galena to lead carbonate and oxide which have migrated a short distance but without losing touch with the original ore bodies. Aside from their intrinsic value as ore these streaks of oxidized ores are valuable indicators of the location of the original sulphide ores

and when followed usually lead to the richer bodies of ore.

The 110 level follows such a fissure containing carbonates to the body of ore you are now developing on the lower levels. As is shown on the accompanying map this fissure has been occassionally offset by small faults or slips and is capped by a fault with a flat dip to the south encountered on the level about 35 feet south of the New Shaft. This fault accounts for the gentle southward rake of the ore shoots from the Old Shaft. It will not be encountered on the lower levels for a much greater distance to the south.

With the knowledge gained it will be well to prospect for other fissures while continuing the development of the one known. I would reccomend that you sink the shaft another hundred feet to prospect the zone of contact of the two limestones and to give room for the development south of the shaft. The information gained will then allow further plans for the development of the property.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Orange Jones