

The Chance property consists of the patented Chance lode claim situated in an area of steep topography on the east slope of the Egan Mountains about 45 miles north of the small settlement of Cherry Creek and 57 miles north of Ely, the supply center on the Nevada Northern Railroad.

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ITEM 5

Limestone of unmeasured thickness is overlain by shale. The Ticup quartz vein formed at the limestone-shale contact attains widths up to 5 feet and is exposed in a continuous outcrop along the center of the Chance lode claim. The sediments and the vein strike N. 10° E. and dip 30° to 40° W. A rhyolite dike striking east-west cuts the formations near the south end of the claim.

Faults with small displacements form a series of short narrow fissures parallel to the limestone bedding. These fissures are seldom more than an inch wide and 10 to 12 feet in length. A tight east-west fault offsets the Ticup vein about 7 feet, and in the south shaft there is a steep fault that strikes N. 85° E.

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Calcite and lesser amounts of quartz fill the fractures. Scheelite mineralization occurs in the calcite and quartz, and in a few places it occurs in limestone, as crystal faces as large as 2 inches. Scheelite 2 to 3 inches thick sometimes fills the fractures and occurs occasionally in the Ticup vein or adjacent to the vein in the footwall limestone. At the North and South shafts the occurrences are numerous enough to be mineral over considerable widths.

At the South shaft scheelite occurs in a number of calcite veinlets for a distance of 80 feet on surface of a width of 6 feet, pinching on both ends to a width of about 2 feet.

At the North shaft, scheelite mineralization occurs in quartz veinlets and silicified limestone on the footwall side of the Ticup vein. On surface, this ore-body is 50 feet long and pinches at both ends to widths of about 2 feet. In a raise off a stope in the north workings, a 2 foot band of ore is exposed in limestone a foot from footwall side of the Ticup vein. Six inches of this band contain 10.0 percent WO_3 and the remaining 1.5 feet about 1 percent. A few tons of coarse material on the dump contain coarse crystals of scheelite.

Development openings on the property consist of 3 open cuts and the North and South shafts.

The South shaft, in the footwall of the Ticup vein was sunk on a 32 foot incline to a depth of 52 feet. From the bottom a 53-foot crosscut intersects the vein, and a 21-foot drift was extended northward along the vein.

The North shaft, inclines 44° was sunk to a depth of 100 feet. From the bottom, stopes were extended on either side of the shaft for a distances of about 25 feet and a raise holed through to surface 18 feet south of the shaft collar.

Production of ore amounted to 2,800 pounds averaging 5.65 percent WO_3 and was sorted from the North dump and shipped to the Nevada-Massachusetts concentrator at Tungsten, Nevada in 1937. Since then no ore has been produced or shipped from the property.

and 120 feet above the adit, and by numerous stopes, adits, winzes. The ~~Each~~ ^{Item 5} Eachoye State claim is developed by 3 caved shafts, a caved adit and by open cuts. No scheelite has been formed in these workings. Exploratory workings on the Lincoln claim consist of 3 short adits with stopes, and several open cuts.

Production from the stock work areas in the workings above the adit level in the south part of the mine amounted to 1,500 tons that were selectively mined and sorted averaging 2.0 percent WO_3 .

It is estimated that there are possibly 1,000 tons on the dumps that may average 0.5 percent WO_3 . From this tonnage it is possible 200 tons of 2.0 percent ore could be sorted.

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S24, 24N, 62E

Chance

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