1070 0019



Room 208, 222 So. West Temple Salt Lake City 1, Utah 1h February 1952

Momorandum

To: A. C. Johnson

From: H. M. Smith

Subject: DECA 2137, Schafer Mine, White Pine County, Nevada - Revised Application, Jan. 10, 1952.

The Schafer Mine was revisited briefly on Jamuary 9, 1951, subsequent to a DMA examination and report which recommended that the application be denied on the grounds that the proposed exploration was not well planned.

As a result of the denial, the applicant has revised his exploratory program and has submitted a new application. In accordance with your request, I reviewed this application and have prepared new illustrations showing the location of the proposed work.

The applicant's engineers state (letter January 10, 1951 to 0. F. Williams) that recent investigations have revealed a gray-white limestone interbedded with the blue limestone of the Schafer mine. They believe this gray limestone to be favorable to scheelite deposition. I can confirm the fact that the new Mouston tunnel is being driven in a massive gray limestone unit, but cannot predict that this unit will contain larger ore bodies than other units in this area.

The applicant has now proposed to explore the downward extension of the Schafer and Spudpatch veins from the Houston Tunnel level by 1,165 feet of diamond drilling and 650 feet of drifting and crosscutting. He has

shown the locations of the proposed work on a map of the Schafer Mine, January, 1952. This program appears to be sound, but it is suggested that it be modified and divided into two projects:

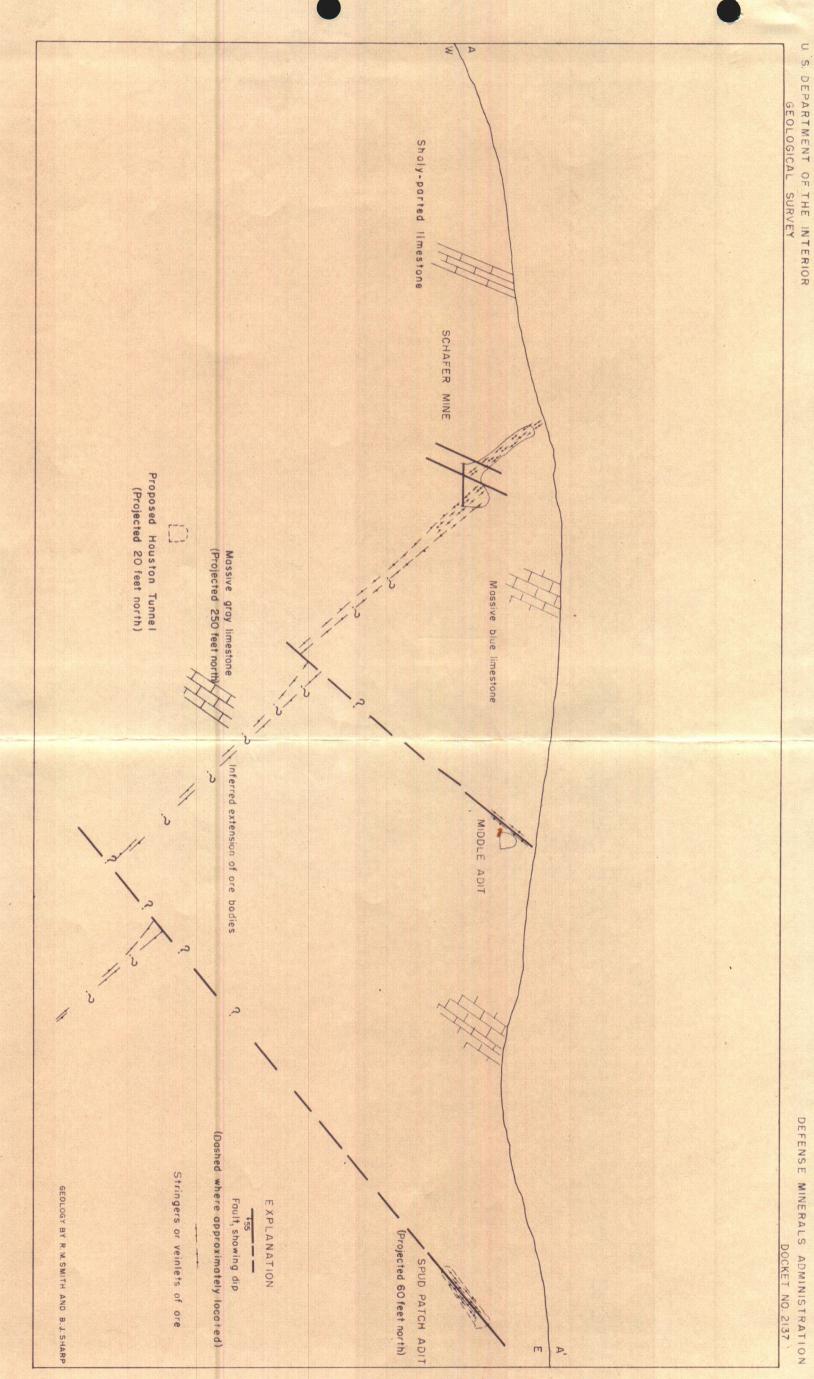
Project No. 1. From a drill station cut at 340 feet in the Houston Tunnel (figs. 2 and 3), drill three horizontal diamond drill holes, each 200 feet long, one east, one N. 45° E., and one S. 45° K. to cut the Spudpatch vein; and also drill two horizontal holes each 100 feet long, one west and one N. 45° W. to test the gray linestone west of the tunnel. If no ore is encountered in any of the holes, the program should be terminated.

Project No. 2. In the event that tangaten ore is cut in any of the drill holes, a cresscut should be driven from the Houston Tunnel to the point or points where ore was cut, and drifts should be driven along the showings. Provision should be made for drifting as much as 600 feet on promising showings.

Any additional core drilling done from these drifts should be the subject of a separate exploratory program.

oc: E. H. Bailey

A. C. Johnson



DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

FIG. 3

SCHAFER MINE, CHERRY CREEK MINING DISTRICT SECTION ALONG LINE A-A' WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

Scale Scale

CHERRY CREEK MINING DISTRICT WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

O 40 80 FEET

1070 0019

(325)

DMA Docket 2137, Tungsten, Schafer Mine, Cherry Creek Mining District, White Pine County, Nevada

GEOLOGY

The rocks in the area are limestone and shally limestone of probable Cambrian 1/ age which are steeply tilted. They are cut by west-dipping

1/Klepper, M. R., Tungsten deposits of the Cherry Creek District, White Pine County, Nevada: Strategic Minerals Investigations, Supplementary Report, pp. 9-10, 1943.

bedding faults and by an east dipping calcite stringer zone. The principal ore deposit is associated with the stringer zone.

The limestone in the mine area is massive and is commonly mottled blueblack; a thin bed of limestone containing shally partings crops out about 100 feet west of the portal.

The sedimentary rocks strike north and dip 40°-65° W. They are cut by bedding faults of small displacement and by a shear zone that strikes north and dips 45°-70° E. The bedding faults commonly contain quartz and calcite veins in a highly leached zone as much as 10 feet wide. The shear zone is filled with narrow calcite stringers and a few quartz stringers in a zone about 8 feet wide. This zone contains most of the ore.

ORE DEPOSITS

The only known ore body on the property is now being mined in the Schafer mine (figs. 2 and 3). The ore occurs in a zone of parallel calcite stringers which strike north and dip 45°-70° E. The zone is exposed for 90 feet along the strike, and is as much as 8 feet wide; it has been mined from the surface 50 feet down dip to the existing level. The rake of the ore shoot is not known.

The ore mineral is scheelite which, at the Schafer mine, is associated with the calcite stringers. Production has been about 1600 tons of ore averaging 0.81 percent WO₃. The stringer zone is cut by bedding faults that also contain scheelite. The width of the stringer zone is greater at fault intersections, and irregular masses of coarsely crystalline calcite containing small amounts of scheelite occur in the drag area near the faults. In addition to scheelite, a little stibnite and oxidized silver minerals are reported to occur in the area.

At the Spud-patch adit (figs. 2 and 3), scheelite is associated with quartz veins in a leached zone that follows a bedding fault. The zone is as much as 10 feet wide. Scheelite masses weighing 3 to 6 pounds have been sorted from the broken ore but the average grade of the material is too low to mine. Surface exposures above this adit contain only traces of scheelite.

ORE RESERVES

There is no blocked out ore at the Schafer mine. The indicated reserves immediately below the existing workings, in the triangular block 90 feet long, 4 feet wide, and extending 30 feet down the dip, are 450 tons that may average 0.5 percent WO₂.

Judging from the experience of miners in the district, it is inferred that the ore shoot in the Schafer mine may continue to considerably greater depths although it is likely to be lenticular and erratically mineralized. The inferred reserves in the block extending 100 feet below the present level and containing the downward extention of the ore shoot are, in addition to the indicated reserves, 2000 tons containing 0.5 percent WO₃.

Showings at other workings on the property do not appear promising, and no material of commercial grade is now exposed in them.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The applicant has proposed that the downward continuation of the ore shoot in the Schafer mine be explored as follows: (1), drill two 100-foot diamond drill holes within the ore shoot to determine the downward extent of the ore, (2), drive a 400-foot crosscut to intersect the vein at a depth of 100 feet below the existing level, then (3), drift 400 feet along the vein. He has also proposed to drift 100 feet north on the Spud-patch vein from the existing adit. He has estimated the cost of the proposed work to be \$31,313. The Coordinating Committee referred the application to the field for examination, and asked that particular attention be given to the applicants proposals.

The examining engineers and geologists believe that diamond drilling will not be a satisfactory method of exploring this deposit, because the distribution of scheelite is extremely erratic and the holes may miss even a large ore shoot. Holes drilled down dip of the vein might not yield significant information. They also believe that the proposed crosscut is a less effective, and a more costly method of exploring the vein at depth, than a winze on the vein. The continuity and grade of ore down the dip should be determined before extensive work, such as the proposed crosscut, is risked.

Exploration on the Spud-patch vein could best be planned after its intersection with the more productive Schafer vein has been exposed. The showings in the adit do not warrant further investigation at this time.

Accordingly, it was suggested to the applicant that a winze, sunk from the existing workings, would be a more practical method of exploring the ore shoot at depth. The applicant believes his original proposal to be preferable to the one suggested, and has advised the Field Team (phone Dec. 11, 1951, Williams to A. C. Johnson) that he does not wish to change his program.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The tungsten deposit at the Schafer Mine is in a calcite stringer zone which cuts limestone of Cambrian age. The ore shoot is exposed for 90 feet along the strike and is as much as 8 feet wide; it has been mined down dip for about 50 feet. Production to date has been 1600 tons of scheelite ore averaging 0.81 percent WO₂.

The stringer some is displaced by pre-mineral bedding faults that also contain scheelite, but the material is too low in grade to be mined.

It is concluded that the ore shoot in the Schafer Mine may continue to considerably greater depths although it is likely to be lenticular and erratically mineralized. Indicated ore reserves immediately below the existing level are estimated to be 450 tons averaging 0.5 percent WO3; inferred reserves in the block containing the downward extension of the ore shoot and extending 100 feet below the existing level are estimated to be 2,000 tons averaging 0.5 percent WO3.

The examining engineers and geologists believe that exploration of the Schafer mine may be justified, although the giamond drilling proposed by the applicant is not good exploration practice and the crosscut is too costly.

It was suggested to the applicant that a 100-foot winze would be a more practical method of emploring the deposit at depth. The applicant does not, however, wish to change his original program.

As the applicant's proposed exploratory program is believed to be unsuited to the exploration of the Schafer mine ore bodies, it is recommended that the application be demied.

DMA Docket 2137, Tungsten, Schafer Mine, Cherry Creek Mining District, White Pine County, Nevada

CHOLOGY See Revised Report

The rocks in the area are limestone of probable Cambrian 2 age which

are steeply tilted. They are cut by west-dipping bedding faults and by an east dipping calcite stringer zone. The principal ore deposit is associated with the stringer zone.

The limestone in the mine area is massive and is commonly mottled blueblack; a thin bed of limestone containing shaly partings crops out about 100 feet west of the portal.

The sedimentary rocks strike north and dip 400-650 W. They are cut by bedding faults of small displacement and by a shear zone that strikes north and dips 450-700 E. The bedding faults commonly contain quartz and calcite veins in a highly leached zone as much as 10 feet wide. The shear zone is filled with narrow calcite stringers and a little quartz in a zone about 8 feet wide. This zone contains most of the ore.

ORE DEPOSITS

The only known ore body on the property is now being mined in the Schafer mine (figs. 2 and 3). The ore occurs in a zone of parallel calcite stringers which strike north and dip 450-70° E. The zone is exposed for 90 feet/and as much as 8 feet wide; it has been mined from the surface 50 feet down dip to the existing level. The rake of the ore shoot is not known.

Klepper, M. R., Tungsten Deposits of the Cherry Creek District, White Pine County, Nevada: Strategic Minerals Investigations, Supplementary Report,

The ore mineral is scheelite which, at the Schafer mine, is associated with the calcite stringers. Production has been about 1600 tons of ore averaging 0.81 percent WO₃. The stringer zone is cut by bedding faults that also contain scheelite. The width of the stringer zone is greater at fault intersections, and irregular masses of coarsely crystalline calcite containing small amounts of scheelite occur in the drag area near the faults. In addition to scheelite, a little stibnite and oxidized silver minerals are reported to occur in the area.

At the Spud-patch adit (figs. 2 and 3), scheelite is associated with quartz veins in leached zones that follow bedding faults. The zones are as much as 10 feet wide. Scheelite masses weighing 3 to 6 pounds have been sorted from the broken ore but the average grade of the material is too low to mine. Surface exposures above this adit are weakly mineralized.

ORE RESERVES

Except for indicated reserves of about 500 tons below the Schafer mine workings, there is no blocked out ore.

Judging from the history of the district, it is inferred that the ore shoot in the Schafer mine may continue to greater depths although it is likely to be lenticular and erratically mineralized. The inferred reserves in the block extending 100 feet below the present level and containing the downward extention of the ore shoot, are 2000 tons containing 0.5 percent WO3. No reserves are inferred for other workings on the property.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The applicant has proposed that the downward continuation of the ore shoot in the Schafer mine be explored by two 100-foot diamond drill holes started within the ore shoot, by a 400-foot crosscut, and by a drift 400 feet long at a depth of 100 feet below the existing level. He has also proposed to drift 100 feet north on the Spud-patch vein from the existing adit. He has estimated the cost of the proposed work to be \$31,313. The Coordinating Committee referred the application to the field for examination and asked that particular attention be given to the applicants proposals.

The examining engineers and geologists believe that diamond drilling will not be satisfactory method of exploring this deposit, because the distribution of scheelite is extremely erratic. They also believe that the proposed crosscut is a less effective, and a more costly method of exploring the vein at depth, than a winze on the vein. In addition, they believe that exploration on the Spud-patch vein could best be planned after its intersection with the Schafer vein has been exposed.

Accordingly, it was suggested to the applicant that a winze, sunk from the existing workings, would be a more practical method of exploring the ore shoot at depth.

The applicant believes his original proposal to be superior to the one suggested and has advised the Field Team (phone Dec. 11, 1951, Williams to A. C. Johnson) that he does not wish to change his program.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The tungsten deposit at the Schafer Mine is in a calcite stringer zone which cuts limestone of Cambrian age. The ore shoot is exposed for 90 feet long and is as much as 8 feet wide; it has been mined down dip for about 50 feet. Production has been 1600 tons of scheelite ore averaging 0.81 percent WO₃.

The stringer zone is displaced by premineral bedding faults that also contain scheelite, but have an average grade too low to mine.

It is concluded that the ore shoot in the Schafer Mine may continue to greater depths although it is likely to be lenticular and erratically mineralized. Indicated ore reserves immediately below the existing level are estimated to be 500 tons averaging 0.5 percent WO₃; inferred reserves in the block containing the downward extension of the ore shoot on its rake, and extending 100 feet below the existing level are estimated to be 2,000 tons averaging 0.5 percent WO₃. No reserves are inferred for other workings on the property.

The applicant has proposed to explore the Schafer ore shoot at depth by diamond drilling along the dip of the vein, by a 400-foot crosscut, and by a drift 400 feet long at a depth of 100 feet below the existing adit level. He has also proposed to drift 100 feet north on the Spud-patch vein.

ar Probation

The examining engineers and geologists believe that exploration at the Schafer mine is justified, although the diamond drilling proposed by the applicant does not conform to good practice and the crosscut is too costly. It was suggested to the applicant that a 100-foot winze would be a more practical method of exploring the deposit at depth. The applicant does not, however, wish to change his program from the one he originally proposed.

As the proposed exploration is believed to be unsuited to the conditions, it is recommended that the application be denied.

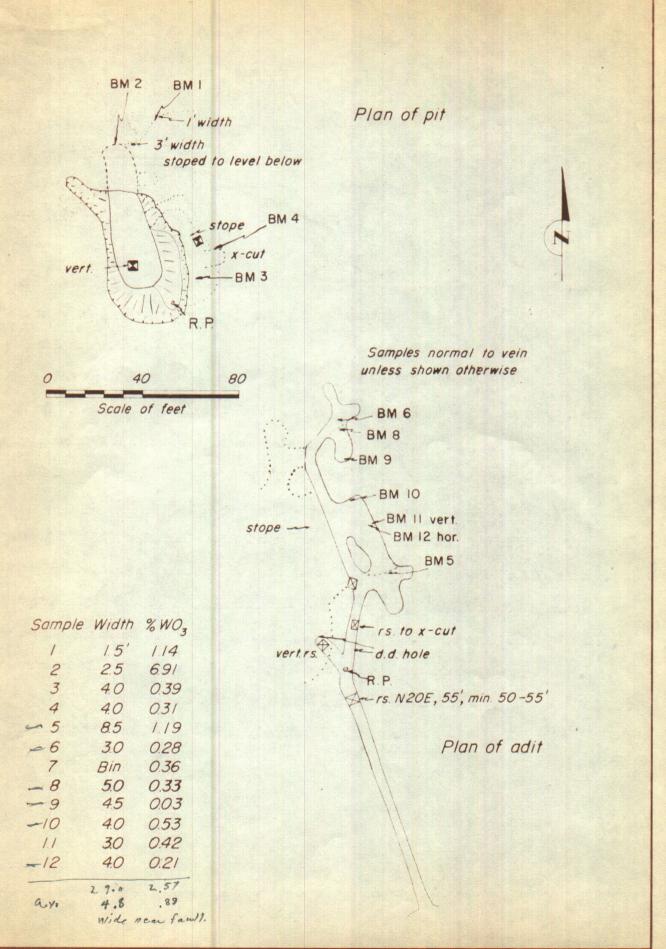
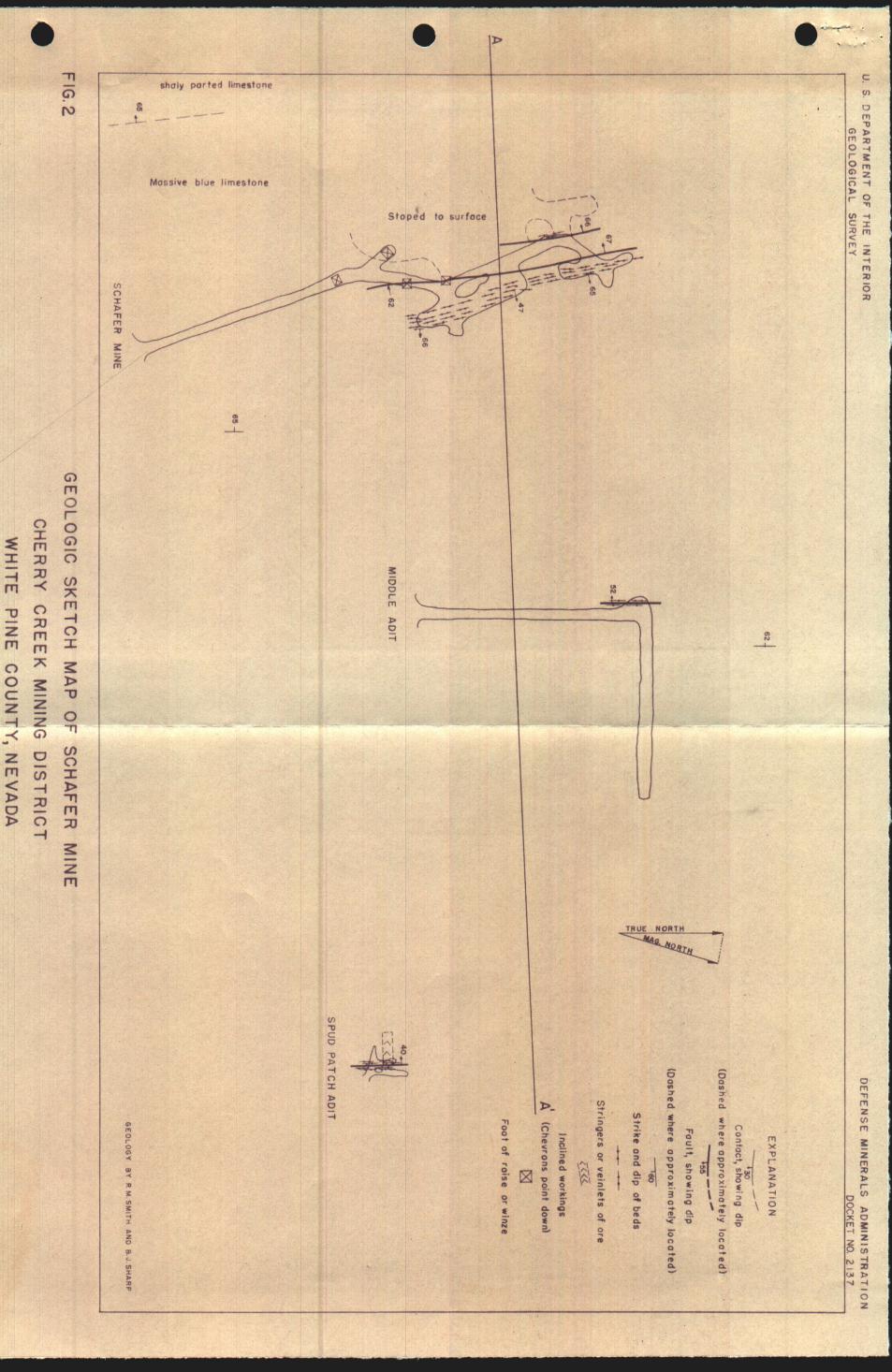


Figure I - Assay map, Schafer tungsten mine, White Pine County, Nevada



80 FEET

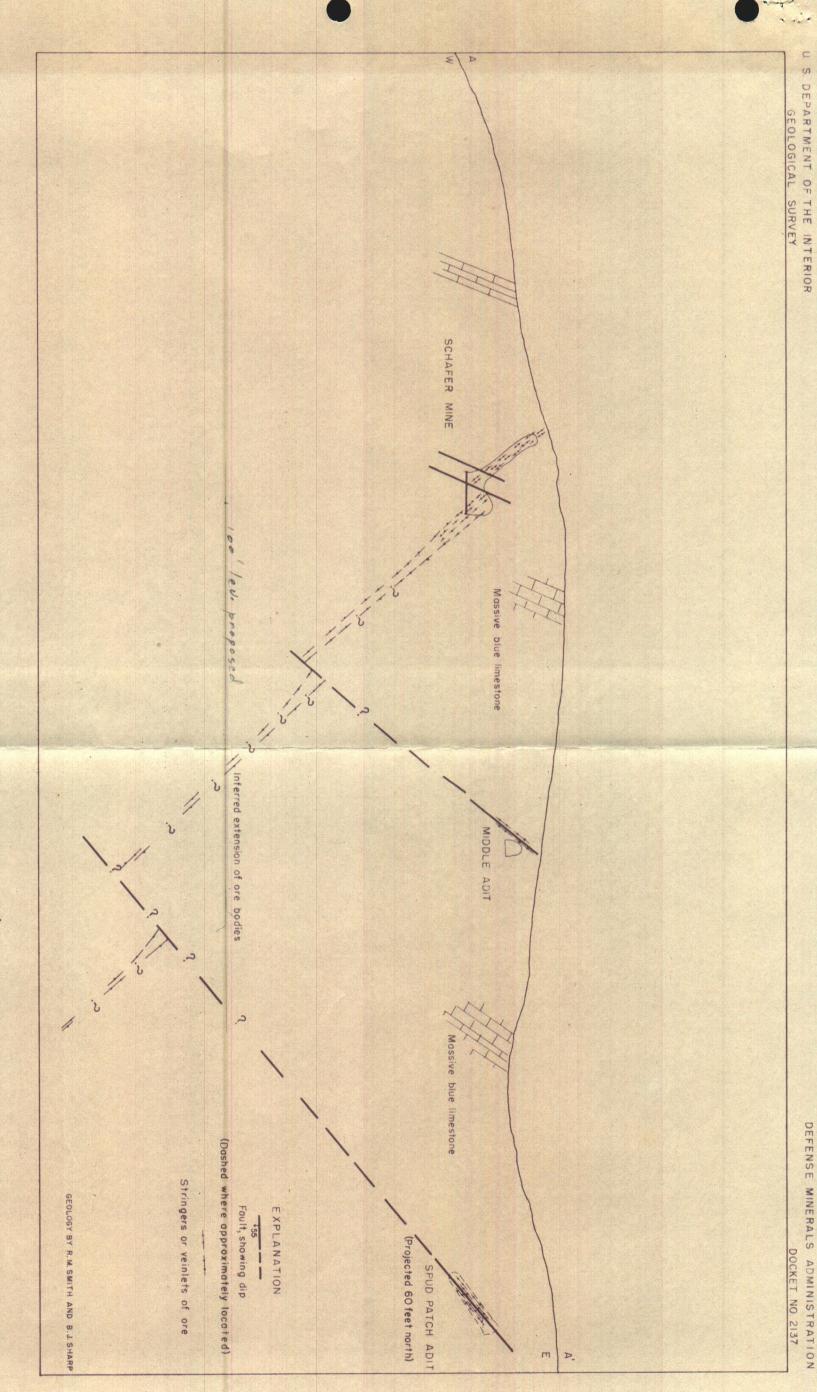


FIG. 3

SECTION ALONG LINE A-A'
SCHAFER MINE, CHERRY CREEK MINING DISTRICT
WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

Scale 80 F

Room 208, 222 So. West Temple Salt Lake City 1, Utah 21 August 1952 Menorandum Tot E. H. Bailey R. M. Smith From Subject: DMEA-2137, IDM-E-281 (tungsten) Schafer Mine, White Pine County, Nevada. An inspection of the Schafer Mine was made August 15, 1952, and a geologic map (fig. 4) of the workings was prepared to supplement the final report by L. F. Miller, U. S. Bureau of Mines, dated July 22, 1952. An examination of the core from the three diamond drill holes (which were drilled on government contract) was also made, and concur with the conclusions of the engineer-that no ore was encountered in any of the holes. Small amounts of scheelite occur in calcite stringers, but in such small specks that positive identification by ultraviolet light is not, in every case, possible. This probably accounts for minor discrepancies in the reports by the Bureau of Mines and the operator. ec: A. C. Johnson R. J. Roberts

1070 0019



Reem 205, 222 So. West Temple Salt Lake City 1, Utah lb February 1982

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AME TO THE

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To: A. C. Johnson

From: B. M. Saith

Subject: INTA 2137, Schafer Mine, White Pine County, Seveda - Bevised Application, Jan. 10, 1952.

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The applicant's engineers state (letter January 10, 1951 to 0. F. Williams) that recent investigations have revealed a gray-white limittens interbedded with the blue limestone of the Schafer sine. They believe this gray limestone to be favorable to scheelite deposition. I can confirm the fact that the new Houston tennel is being driven in a massive gray limestone unit, but cannot predict that this unit will contain larger ore bodies than other units in this area.

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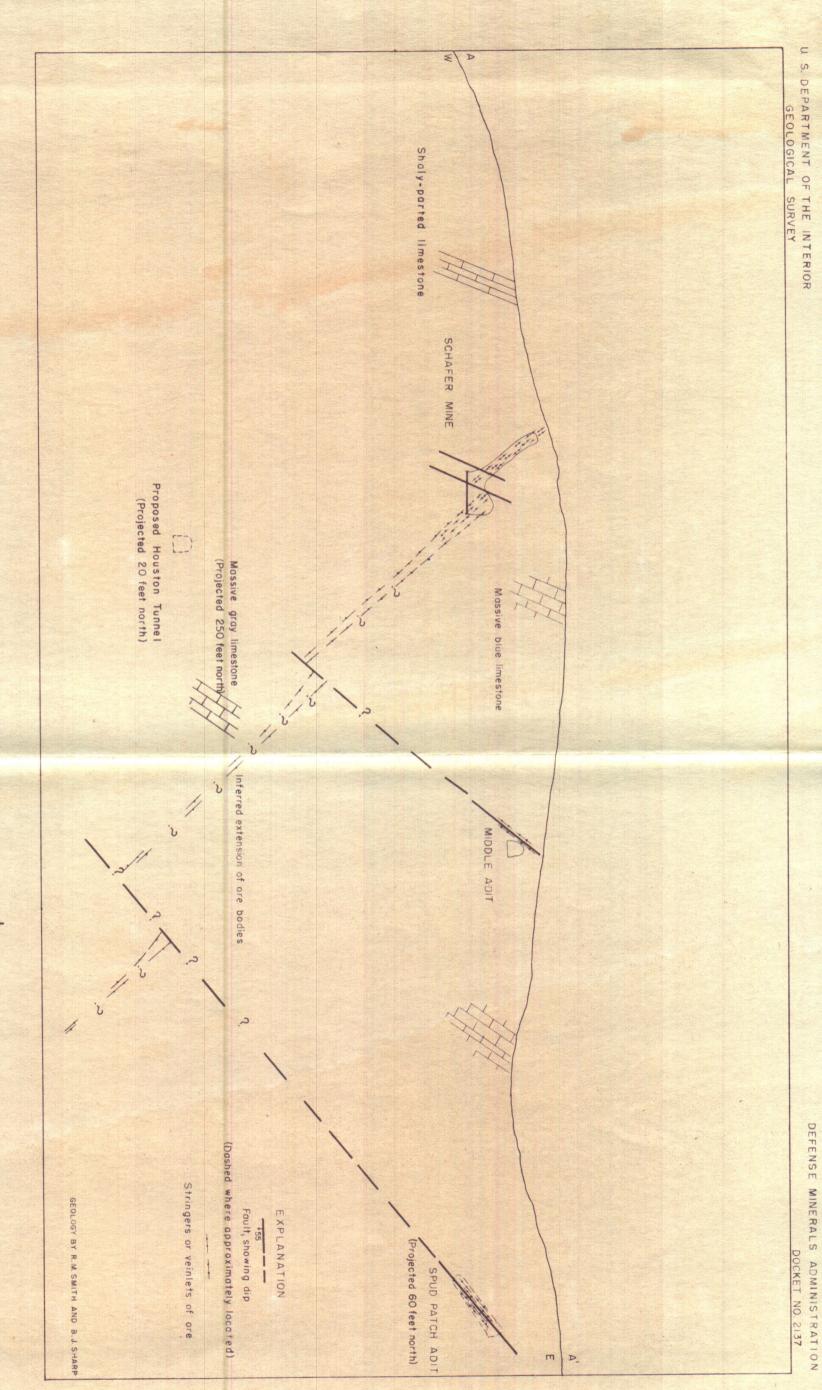


FIG. 3

SECTION ALONG LINE A-A'
SCHAFER MINE, CHERRY CREEK MINING DISTRICT

WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

40 Scale

80 FEET

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CHERRY CREEK MINING DISTRICT WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

1070 0019

COPY

January 10, 1952



From: D. E. Anderson and S. L. Bida Mining Engineers Boise. Idaho

To: Baltimore Camas Mines, Inc. 601 Eastman Bldg. Boise, Idaho

Attention: G. P. Williams, Pres.

Subject: Supplementary report on geology and proposed development of the SCHAFER MINE.

- 1. Remapping and further geologic study regarding factors controlling ore deposition at the SCHAFER has been carried out during the past six weeks and certain conclusions made which have led to recommendation of the development program presently underway at this property.
- 2. From our own observations as well as from recent discussion with Bureau of Mines geologists we conclude that certain limestone beds are more adaptable for tungsten ore replacement than others and set out to determine whether or not more favorable beds than those so far mined might be present on this property. Along this line we have found that there does exist, to the east and dipping under the present upper level (and extending eastward beyond the "Spud Patch" vein) a soft, gray-white limestone bed of a highly replaceable type. The "Spud Patch" and several less pronounced west dipping veins to the west of the "Spud Patch" all occur in this lime bed, while the SCHAFER vein where the recent mining was done occurs in the calcitic sections of a hard, blue lime which overlies the softer, more replaceable bed. Further, this SCHAFER vein dips eastward (opposite to all other ore structures), and its downward projection would contact the favorable, white lime formation some sixty feet (dip distance) below the present upper level. Thus, it is our opinion that in all probability the major ore bodies of the property will be found in the softer, underlying formation below this point of contact and also will, below this contact, assume the west dip common to the other veins of the area.
- 3. The new "Houston" heading shown on accompanying maps has at this writing been advanced 120 feet northward and a 10 x 12 x 7 underground room has been cut to accomodate a 400 gallon water storage tank and provide tool storage. This heading is designed to enter the ore zone some 340 feet from the portal and will give 121 feet of vertical backs below the old upper level. This new drift is cross-cutting the formation at a slight angle (from footwall toward hanging wall) and at a 340 foot length will be some 50 feet east of the contact and opposite the ore shot exposed above. Thus, if this ore shoot has changed dip as assumed, we will need only to cross-cut a short distance west to enter the ore body, or should the east dip continue as above we will in all probability cut the ore body in the main drift.

Further, from this position all other veins exposed east of The SCHAFFR vein can readily be explored both by core drilling and cross-cutting from this level and thence developed at a depth sufficient to allow sustained mining from any ore shoots thus encountered.

Respectfully,

s/ D. E. Anderson
D. E. Anderson

s/ S. L. Bida S. L. Bida

Baltimore Camas Mines. Inc.

- 1. (a) The real property involved in this project is the SCAHFER Mine consisting of the following unpatented lode mining claims: HAPPY: HAPPY No. 1; EAST AND WEST FISHER - SOUTH SHOESTRING: WEST SHOESTRING. These claims, all adjoining, are located as follows: T. 24 N., R. 62 E., in the Cherry Creek Mining District of White Pine County, Nevada.
- (b) Copy of purchase contract and transfer agreement was submitted
- (c) Exploration will be specifically on HAPPY and HAPPY No. 1

There are no loans or encumberances against the property and six (6) signed copies of Landlord's Subordination Agreement are on file under DMA Docket No. 2137.

(a) Tungsten (Scheelite)

- (b) Complete engineering reports and maps were previously submitted and are on file under DMA Docket No. 2137. A short supplementary report and geologic plan and cross-section detailing new and proposed new development is included with this application.
- (a) This company is presently driving a new heading (called the "Houston" Tunnel) as indicated on the attached map, this heading to be extended a distance of 340 feet on this company's own initiative, this distance having been calculated to place the drift face in the vicinity of the ore shoot already opened up on the SCHAFER vein in the upper level. From this new Houston Tunnel the following additional exploration is proposeds (1) From stations on either side of the main handage at 340 foot station core drill holes as follows; Due west, 65 feet, flat; NhO W, 90 feet, flat; N80E, 300 feet, flat; MilE, 210 feet, flat; (2) Extend mein Houston (lower level) drift 100 feet northward: (3) Cross-cut 50 feet west from the 340 foot station to blue limestone contact: (4) Cross-cut 320 feet east from 425 foot station in main Houston haulage to cross-cut "Spud Patch" vein and all intermediate veins: (5) Drift 200 feet on "Spud Patch" vein in direction dictated by drilling and crosscutting: (6) Carry out an additional 500 feet of core drilling from and to vantage points indicated by the foregoing exploration.

Extension of main drift to proceed simultaneously with core drilling, then west cross-cut will be driven while core drilling proceeds to east.

Total cost of project will be \$27.424.16

(b) This project can be commenced immediately after approval and completed within three and one half months after that date.

Baltimore Camas Mines, Inc. 601 Eastman Bldg. Bolse, Idaho

4. See attached maps-Plan and Cross-section

5. 1-12 x 14 compressor building (wood)
1-10 x 12 tool house and workshop (wood)
1-10 x 12 slusher house (wood)
1-40 ton mine ore bin at upper level

- 6. No additional major facilities required for this project.
- 7. (a) None
 - (b) 13h0 ft. 16# rail @ 150.00/ton h02.00
 670 ft. 3" air pipe @ 0.h0/ft. 268.00
 670 ft. 1" water pipe @ 0.20 ft. 13h.00
 670 ft. vent tube @ 1.00/ft. 670.00
 Total \$1h7h.00

c)	Item	Unit cost	Monthly Rent	Total
	1-315 cu. ft. I. R. com- pressor with 115 hp Buda Diesel power unit and 600 ft. air hose	\$9,000.00	150.00	\$575.00
	2-Lyners, G. D. & Cleveland with column and air bar 750	1,500.00	25.00	87.50
	1—Sullivan Mucker—3 mos.	2,400,00	1,0.00	220.00
	1-Chev. tank truck, 400 gal.	950.00	26.00	56.00
	1-60 hp gas dragline slushes with cable and 2 buckets	900.00	15.00	52,50
	1—Imheel drive Dodge truck	600.00	20.00	35.00
	1-1950 Chevrolet pickup	1,500.00	25.00	87.50
	Hoses, cars, shop equip.	900,00	15.00	52.50
	Total rental or	depreciati	lon	\$3,066.00

8. The following estimates of labor costs are based on actual cost of the drift now being driven by this company.

Headings will be driven on a two shift per day basis (25 days per month).

Baltimore Camas Mines, Inc. 601 Eastman Bldg. Boise, Idaho

Day shift as follows: 2 miners @ 13.80 1 slusher operator @ 13.80 1 rpr. and water haul man at 13.00 1 foreman @ 14.00 Total day shift labor	27.60 13.80 13.00 11.00	\$68.40
Night shift as follows: 2 miners @ 13.80 1 slusher operator @ 13.80 1 foreman @ 14.00 Total night shift labor	27.60 13.80 11,00	\$55.40

Total labor cost both shifts

\$123.80

Headings will advance at a rate of 8 ft. per day with total of 670 ft. to be completed in 82 days or total project in 32 months.

82 days @ 123.80/day Add 10% for comp., o.t., soc. sec, etc.

\$10,151.60

Total labor cost for project

\$11,166.76

9. Cost of expendable materials estimated as follows:

Item	Per foot	cost	Total (670 ft.)
Powder Caps Fuse Bits Steel Fuel and lubricants Machinery upkeep and rpre	3.12 0.20 0.40 0.25 0.50 3.00 0.75		
Misc.	8.72		\$5,842.40
Engineering (part time) 3	mos. @ 2	50.00	875.00
Accounting, 32 mos. @ 150	.00/mo.		525.00
Assaying-50 samples @ 3.	00		150.00
Core drilling (contract b 1165 ft. @ 5.00/ft. Cut two drill statio Total drilling		\$5,825.00 500.00	6,325.00
Total all i	tems		473.777

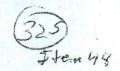
Baltimore Camas Mines, Inc. 601 Eastman Bldg. Boise, Idaho

10. (a) \$6,856.04 which represents 25% of the total cost and of which \$1,066.00 will be paid by equipment rentals or depreciation.

(b) Yes

11. The foregoing project is designed to tap the scheelite ore bodies at upwards of 120 feet vertical depth below the present exposures and to thoroughly explore the favorable limes one bed in which the new heading is being driven. This company mined more than 250 units of W03 from the upper level (a shallow adit) during November and the ore zone is shown to be continuing downward strongly from that level and projecting toward the favorable lime bed into which the exploration is now being directed.

- ti 1070 0019



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, SECRETARY

DEPENSE MINERALS AUMINISTRATION

PINAL REPORT

SORAPER MINE, CONTRACT IDS-E281

White Pine County, Nov.

L. F. Muller, Mining Engineer S. S. Bureau of Mines

July 22, 1952

FINAL BEFORT

SCHAFER NINE, CONTRACT IDE-5261 White Pias County, Nev.

The Schafer mine, Contract Idm-2281, was inspected on July 8, 1952 by an engineer of the Sureau of Mines.

Stage I of the contract, consisting of \$10 feet of core drilling, has been completed. Core was inspected and only traces of scheelite were observed; at 263 feet in hole 1, and at 262 feet and 295 feet in hole 5. These traces occurred in zones having this calcite stringers, which association closely resembled that of the ore mixed from the upper level stope. It might be assumed that the zones cut are the downward extensions of the upper ore bearing material.

although these findings by core drilling are het conclusive, the fact that mere traces of mineral were contacted seems to indicate either the zone (1) is not strongly mineralized, or (3) was mineralized in an area not intersected by drill heles.

found in D.D. Hole Ro. I in the Sput Patch and Silver voins, approximately 500 feet of present following the hole to the ere and them drift 100 feet on each vein. If ore is intersected only in the filver vein, then present only to that vein, a distance of approximately 150 feet, and drift 100 feet on the vein.

"If no ore is found in either hole No. 1 or No. 3 but is found in hole No. 2, drive along the hole for approximately 210 feet to the ore and then drift for 100 feet on the ore.

"If ore is found only in hole No. 3 in one or both of the veins, crossout to the ore and then drift for 100 feet on the one or both ore exposures."

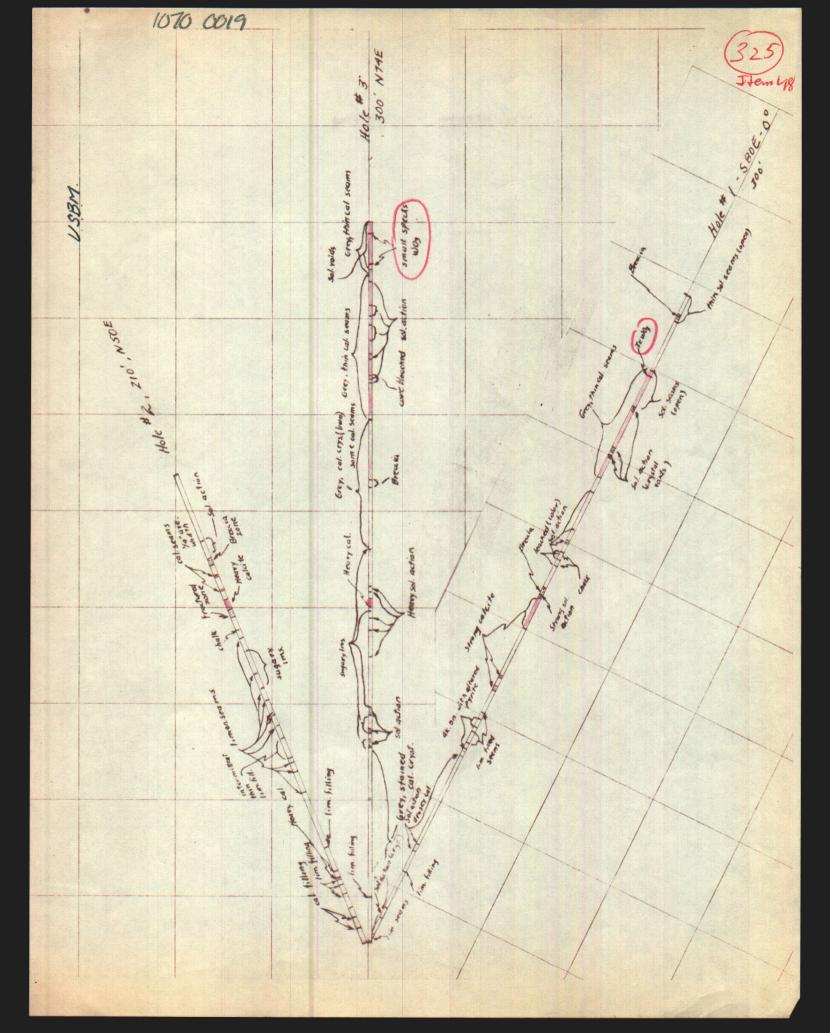
Since no ore was encountered in any of the three holes, it is recommended that Stage II of Contract Idm-E281 be abandoned, and the exploration program on the Schafer mine terminated.

The operators, in a conversation with Mr. A. C. Johnson, Chief, Mining Division, indicated that they wished to abandon the contract. However, at the time of last inspection, July 8, they wished to hold the contract in abeyance until further non-contract work by the operators, to consist of either crosscutting along hole No. 2 or core drilling to the north of hole No. 2, could be completed. It is recommended that no delay in concluding this contract be allowed.

all production from this property for 10 years honce is subject to royalty payments to the Sovernment, so termination at this time will not endanger repayment. Stage II was to follow up the core drilling of Stage I by crosscuts and drifts if ore was found by drilling. Any further Government participation exploration would require new application with a program influenced by any significant discovery made by the operators on a non-contract basis.

A review of costs as reported on MF-104 forms for the months of May and June show that Stage I, 810 feet of core drilling, was completed at a cost of \$4,683.64, or \$5.78 per foot overall. Estimated costs of this stage were \$6,509.75, or \$8.04 per foot overall.

No permanent installations were made or equipment purchased for which a resale value could be established.



BALLIAMUNG CAMAS MANAS, INC. ELY, NEVADA July 11, 1952 S. L. Bida, E.M. Baltimore Cares Mines, Inc. Ely, Nevada A. C. Johnson, Chief Mining Division, Region 111 U. S. Bureau of Mines Reno, Nevada Subject: Progress report on Schafer core drilling contract - Idm-E 281. Preparation, cutting drill station in east stub drift of Houston adit, for core drilling was commenced in late April. Negotiations to contract 810 feet of core drilling were begun and Nichols and Thompson Gore Drilling Co. of Boise, Idaho began the work on May 18, 1952. A total of 276 feet on hole No. 1 was drilled by the end of the month. Direction and inclination of the hole core shown in accompanying log and formation was white limestone from 0 to 160 feet when the blue limestone contact was encountered. Weak tungsten mineralization was found at 92 feet to 104 feet, at 155 feet to 160 feet and at 175 feet to 177 feet. Core recovery was good except where vugs or cavities were encountered and no unusual difficulties accured. Drilling will continue on a two shift basis until contract requirements are complete. It is estimated that this stage will be completed prior to mid-June. Respectfully, J & 12:16 S. L. Bida

1070 0019

From

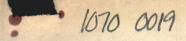
To:

1.

2.

SLB/rm

encl.



20



From: S. L. Bida, E.M.

Baltimore Camas Mines, Inc.

Ely, Nevada

To: A. C. Johson, Chief
Mining Division, Region 111
Bureau of Mines
Reno, Nevada

Subject: Final progress report or core drilling at Schafer Mine -Contract Idm .- E 281.

- 1. The Schafer core drilling contract was completed on June 14, 1952 with completion of 3 holes aggregating 810 feet of drilling. Complete maps and drill logs are submitted with this enclosure. Drilling was carried out on a two shift basis and the final 534 feet was completed during June with no difficulties encountered by the drillers. Core recevery was satisfactory other than in spots where vugs were encountered.
 - Overall results of this drilling was as follows: (a) No commercial ore
 was encountered in any of the holes. All core was lamped and traces of
 tungsten were detected on at least two veins with the most pronounced
 showing on the first major vein zone crossed in each hole; (b) A definite vein structure corresponding closely in strike and located in
 about the correct position to be the downward projection of the vein in
 the upper level was established by cross-cutting the formation with the
 3 holes; (c) A second major break and some minor breaks were cut farther
 east but mineralization was notably weaker than on the first (west) vein;
 (d) The contact between white (west) and blue (easterly) limestone was
 cut in all 3 holes and the irregularity of this contact indicates either
 pre-vein faulting across the structure or the structure flattening. Veins
 appear to follow a fairly regular strike (northerly-southerly). No major
 cross-break (east-west) indicative of a mineralizer was encountered.

3. Since obvious ther N-S avein bably

Since no commercial ore bodies were encountered by this core drilling, the obvious conclusion must be that the source of the upper level ore bodies lies farther northward and that any downward continuation of these ore bodies would also lie in that direction. Thus, the only avenues of further exploration via the Houston Level would be extension of the stub drift N-F along the line of D. D. hole #2 to the point where the first major vein was encountered thru drift northward along this vein, or (and) probably more expeditous) to probe the northward extension of this same vein with two additional drift holes.

Respectfully,

S. L. Bida

S. T. Bika

SLB/rm

encl.

DIAMOND BRILL CONTRACT - TUNGSTEN

D. Hole Shafar No. 1 matten 46 ft. W 49° 5 of Sts 340

mark made	DRILL	COAL	- 10 to 10	27 (20 4) 27 7 (4)	Participation of the Works	O NY THE
ALL DIST.	LENGHT	LENGHT	ARC.	Caletta cro	pasceletron y Mottled SP	8 SMATES
0-4	4.	2.67		Limentone		Blocky
4-6	2.	1.5		u	10	25
6-11	5	4.65		16	o	"
1-11.5	0.5	.5		Gouge Galoitic Gre		
1.5-16.5	5.	4.75		Limestons	Grey Mottled	Blocky
6.5-22	s	4.1		N	95	
2-27	5	4.9				*
27-31	4	3.9		4		Slight altered = 28 ft.
11-36	5	5			•	Blooky
36-41	5	4.7		N	45	a
11-46	4	3.9		N.	•	u ·
16-51	5	4.9		n		a Anta
11-56	4	3.5		4	44	15
16-51	5	4.9		8		N
32-66	5	4.9		88	F-144 * E-1.11	n
56-72	5	4.9		q		6
12-76	5	5		**		•
76-80	4	3.9		W W		t de la companya de l
30-85	5	5			N	n
55-90	8	4.95		at.	4	Slight altoration-wage
0-95	8	4.6		*	Altered FS St. 0	(92-97) TR (903)
75-28	3	1.8		а	" Lighter col	ored (97-104) Th (NO3)
98-104	6	4.7			" " color	TR (RUS)

OUT TO THE	D-1.L	C Ma LEMMT	art.	PORMATION	DESCRIPTION	MANARKO	
IMPA SIST.	LOKSHT	data (Paula) da	AND AND THE PROPERTY OF A SEC.	Calcitic Grey		and all the second seco	nder, songende bedrie inder der der der der der de
104-109	6	4.8		Limestone	Grey LS	Blocky	
109-114	5	4.9			Blocky	Alt. Serm	(109-109.3)
114-115	1	.9			n	*	(214.2)
115-120	5	4.9		q	•		
120-125.5	5.5	5.25		n		(124-126.2	f) white calciti limestone
125.6-131	5.5	4.9		4	•	Massive	
131-136	5	8		**	•	46	
136-141	3	4.9			n		
141-146	5	4.7		"	*		ehite LS 163-160)
146-150	4	3.3			* 1		
150-165	5	4.75			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	" with	esicitic SPAHS
155-160	5	2.1		Chean blue	Broken		(WO3) TR
160-185	5	2.25		Gray blue Limestone Grey blue	Contact 160	Breccia	to 165
165-167	2	1.8		Mageive La	Blocky		
167-171	4	2.75			•	Broken	
171-175	4	8			Altered		nage to M. EL.
175-179	2	1.5		Light Crey Licestone	Uniform color	Broken	(803) TA
277-188.8	3.8	2.5		•	Fine grained		
180.8-186	5.4	5.1		Grey blue	Light Sit. area	Iron st	ain ed Livestone
106-191.5	5.5	5.0		Limestone	188-191.5	(187-	
191.5-196	5.0	4.5			Waseive		Galeitis ngars
196-201	5.0	5.5		43	0	Blocky	
201-206	5.0	5.0		a	a d		
206-211	8.0	5.0		14	• 6	a	
211-216	5.0	5.0		- я	•	**	
216-261	5.0	5.0		54	**	4	
221-226	5.0	5.0		AN .			

- 3 - Continue	ed-				
MILL DIST.	LEVILL LE WORT	CORE P	G. FORMATION	DESCRIPTION	RSVANKS
226-230.5	4.5	4.0	Grey blue Limestone	Massive	Blocky slightly more calcitic
230.5-235.5	5.	5.4		Blooky	
235.5-240.5	5	5	**	4	
240.5-246	5.8	4.9	ea .	a	
246-248	2.0	1.2	u u	4	
248-249	1.0	1.25			
249-254	5.0	5.0	60	4 = 1	
254-259	5.0	5.0	në.		
259-263	4.0	4.0	M M	u	Badding very evident
263-268.5	5.5	5.0	×		
268.5-273.5	5.	5.G	b		
273.5-278.5	5.0	5.0	*		June 1st, 1952
278.5-263.5	5.0	4.9	u	н	
283.6-288.5	5.0	5.1	64	¥	Brescia (280-292)
288.5-293.5	5.0	5.1	4		Slightly Broken
293.5-298.6	5.0	5.0	- 58	44	14 14
898.5-300	1.5	1.5	w W		Vuga No. Alt.

1070 COP SHAPER MENS. CHERRY GROER, HEVADA

DIAMOND LEGILL CONTRACT - TUNGSTED

0.D. Hole Shafer No. 2 Logation - 48ft. N 49° E of Sta. 340 in Huston Level

Direction N			Distance 210 ft.		
DAILL DIST.	DRILL	LENGHT	REC. FORMATION	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0-4	4.	1.9	Calcitic Ur. Limestone	Blocky	
4-8	4	2.0	48	u l	
8-11	3	2.4			
11-15	- 4	3.9			
15-17.5	8.5	2.5	w ·	a	
17.5-22.5	5.0	5		n	
22.5-25	2.5	2.2	9		
25-28.5	3.5	3.2	n	4	28-28.5 Flightly Minereli
28.5-33.5	5.0	4.3		u	red
83.5-39	3.8	3.5	•	n	
37-40	3.0	2.4			
40-45	5.0	4.9	•		
45-50	5.0	5.0	êv ev	· v	
50-56	0.0	8.0	85	и	
50-60	4.0	4.2		*	
60-70.5	10.5	10.5		**	
70.5-81.0	10.5	10.5		a	(77.5-72.5) MIA. TR(803)
81-81.5	.5	.5	n .	*	Slight Mineral to 81
81.5-92	10.5	7.0	A		Mineralized (80.5-65) TR (MD3)
98-108	10.0	10.0			Altered 102-105 TR(WO3)
108-109	7.0	4.0	4		建筑地区
.09-114	5.0	3.0	•	n	Altered TR (WO3)
14-117.5	3.5	3.3	Grey Calcitic	Altered white	TR (WO3) Brokern Gouge (114-115)

•	2	-		
			ni.	i w

Continues=						
DRILL DIST.	DAILL LANGHT	LANOHT	SLC.	FURNATION	DESCRIPTION	REWARKS
				Grey Valcitic	Altered white	TR (NG ₂) Broken
117.6-121	3.5	3.1		Limestone	withled Muine	自由,但是1000年的中国4000年的中国4000年的中国4000年的1000年的1000年的1000年的1000年的1000年的1000年的1000年的1000年
121-125	4.0	4.0		**	Slight Alteration	(121-121.5) Brown acas
135-131	€.0	4.5		*	4	Broken 130-131
131-135	4.0	2.8		*	Blocky	
130-137	3.0	2.0		N Action in	Slight Alt.	Blocky
137-140	3.0	3.1			flocky	PHILIP END
140-149	9.0	8.3		*		Broken Slight Win. 147-148
149-169	10.0	9.3			Slight Alt.	Contact -Crey SL.Ls. 158
159-166	6.0	5.8		Grey Blue Limestone (1č	1-163)	(161-182)
				Gray Calcitic		With grey blue
165-170	5.0	4.0		Limestone	Slight Alt.	Section
170-176	1.0	.3		14	Altered	
176-179	3.0	1.3				Water course (178-179)
179-161	2.0	1.0		a		" Broken
181-188	7.0	7.0		4	Blocky	Yuga
				Grey Calciti		Vein (188-191)TR(503)
163-193	5.0	4.0		-Lattin at Ope	Altered pink	earn (roomanrien()
193-199	6.0	5.0		•	Blecky	Alt.
199-205	8.0	5.0		* 1		Contact 192 Alt.
				Grey Blue	化物学和制度	TR (802) (201.5-203)
205-210	5.0	5.0		Limestone		有些主义是是自己的
						· END HOLE 210



DIAMOND DRILL CONTRACT - TUNGSTEN

D.D. Hole Shafer No. 3 Location 46 ft. N 49 E of STA 340 in Huston Level

The state of the state of	DRILL	CORE	1			PERMIT
DRILL DIST.	LENGHT	LENGHT		RMATION	DESCRIPTION	RHMARKS
0-5	5	1.9		y Calcitione mestone	Blocky	
5-10	5	5		Maria Cara		47、海季等于5
10-15	5.	6		•		
25018.5	3.5	3			•	
18.5-19	.5	.5		ge Section		Vein
19-21.5	2.5	2.5		y Calcitic mestone	Blocky	
21.5-25	3.5	2.9		n	•	The second of the second
25-30	5.0	5.0		N		SAN TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O
30-35	5.0	3.9				
35-36	1.0	1.0		•	•	
36-38.5	2.5	2.5			•	
38.5-39.5	1.0	1.0		•	***	
39.5-44.8	5.3	5.3			•	
14.8-55	10.2	9.5		•	Slightly Altered	(44.8-49) Mim TR(WO3)
55-65	10.0	9.0		•	•	Blocky
55-70	5.0	4.8		•	*	
70-75	5.0	3.8		•		Increasing Alteration
75-80	5.0	3.1		H .		
30-85	5.0	5.0		•	Altered	Vein Zone (81-84)TR (WO3)
35-95	10.0	10.0		* # 4	•	Vugs
95-105	10.0	10.0			•	Vein (97-105) TR (WO3) plus
5-113	8.0	3.0		п	•	Altered

LENGHT	LE NOHT	RFC.		ESCRIPTION	REMARKS
5.0	5.0		Grey Calcitie	iltered	
5.0	4.8			建设置 医皮肤炎 医性神经内心 法证	Slight Alteration
5.5	5.3		•	*	H
	5.0		N .	**************************************	4
			to Grey BL.LS.	•	Contract 2 137 Ft.
			Grey BL Limestone	N	141-142 Breccia Recemented LS
			n À marana		
			п и		Contact 152
			Calcitic Grey		
					Centact (163-163.5)
4.0			Grey Blue		
5.0	5.0				
5.0	4.9		44 **		
10.0	10.5		4 4		
1.0	.7		N N	W	
.5	.2			u	
1.5	1.3		19 H		
2.0	1.3		19 15		
.4	.4		ps 19	", "	
2.6	2.1		и и 5	lightly Calci	tio (191-192)
7.0	4.4		n n B	looky	
10.0	10.0		n o		
	10.0		18 44	a	
	10.0		10 10	n	(022 An 040 B)
	9.9		io ss	n	(231 to 240.5) Altered Slightly
			Gr. BL. LS. Unaltered(240	0.5-242.5)	
40.0			* (249)-251)	
9.5	9.5		Gr. BL. LS. FE Stain Grey Blue	Alt. pink	Breceie (251-258)TR(WO
10.0	8.5		Limestone	Blocky	
10.0	9.4		и и		
	5.0 5.0 5.5 5.0 6.5 5.0 4.0 4.0 8.0 4.0 5.0 5.0 10.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.5 2.0 4 2.6 7.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	5.0 5.0 5.0 4.8 5.5 5.3 5.0 5.0 6.5 6.5 5.0 4.9 4.0 3.5 8.0 6.9 4.0 4.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 4.9 10.0 10.5 1.0 .7 .5 .2 1.5 1.3 2.0 1.3 .4 .4 2.6 2.1 7.0 4.4 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 9.8 9.5 9.5 10.0 8.5	5.0 5.0 5.0 4.8 5.5 5.3 5.0 5.0 6.5 6.5 5.0 4.9 4.0 2.1 4.0 3.5 8.0 6.9 4.0 4.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 6.0 10.5 1.0 .7 .5 .2 1.5 1.3 2.0 1.3 .4 .4 2.6 2.1 7.0 4.4 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 9.8	5.0 5.0 5.0 Signestone	5.0 5.0 Signature Street Stree



Continued-

DRILL DIST.	DRILL LENGHT	CORE LENGHT	REC.	FORMATION	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
230-290	10.0	9.9		Gr. Bl. Limestone	Blocky	Broken Vugs 281-289
290~300	10.0	5.5			SL Altered Broken to end Iner Calcitic	Slight Alterations 291-292

Jtem 48

DMA Docket 2137, Tungsten, Schafer Mine, Cherry Creek Mining District, White Pine County, Nevada

GEOLOGY

The rocks in the area are limestone and shally limestone of probable Cambrian 1/ age which are steeply tilted. They are cut by west-dipping

bedding faults and by an east dipping calcite stringer zone. The principal ore deposit is associated with the stringer zone.

The limestone in the mine area is massive and is commonly mottled blueblack; a thin bed of limestone containing shall partings crops out about 100 feet west of the portal.

The sedimentary rocks strike north and dip 40°-65° W. They are cut by bedding faults of small displacement and by a shear zone that strikes north and dips 45°-70° E. The bedding faults commonly contain quartz and calcite veins in a highly leached zone as much as 10 feet wide. The shear zone is filled with narrow calcite stringers and a few quartz stringers in a zone about 8 feet wide. This zone contains most of the ore.

ORE DEPOSITS

The only known ore body on the property is now being mined in the Schafer mine (figs. 2 and 3). The ore occurs in a zone of parallel calcite stringers which strike north and dip 45°-70° E. The zone is exposed for 90 feet along the strike, and is as much as 8 feet wide; it has been mined from the surface 50 feet down dip to the existing level. The rake of the ore shoot is not known.

Klepper, M. R., Tungsten deposits of the Cherry Creek District, White Pine County, Nevada: Strategic Minerals Investigations, Supplementary Report, pp. 9-10, 1943.

The ore mineral is scheelite which, at the Schafer mine, is associated with the calcite stringers. Production has been about 1600 tons of ore averaging 0.81 percent WO₃. The stringer zone is cut by bedding faults that also contain scheelite. The width of the stringer zone is greater at fault intersections, and irregular masses of coarsely crystalline calcite containing small amounts of scheelite occur in the drag area near the faults. In addition to scheelite, a little stibnite and oxidized silver minerals are reported to occur in the area.

At the Spud-patch adit (figs. 2 and 3), scheelite is associated with quartz veins in a leached zone that follows a bedding fault. The zone is as much as 10 feet wide. Scheelite masses weighing 3 to 6 pounds have been sorted from the broken ore but the average grade of the material is too low to mine. Surface exposures above this adit contain only traces of scheelite.

ORE RESERVES

There is no blocked out ore at the Schafer mine. The indicated reserves immediately below the existing workings, in the triangular block 90 feet long, 4 feet wide, and extending 30 feet down the dip, are 450 tons that may average 0.5 percent WO₂.

Judging from the experience of miners in the district, it is inferred that the ore shoot in the Schafer mine may continue to considerably greater depths although it is likely to be lenticular and erratically mineralized. The inferred reserves in the block extending 100 feet below the present level and containing the downward extention of the ore shoot are, in addition to the indicated reserves, 2000 tons containing 0.5 percent WO₃.

Showings at other workings on the property do not appear promising, and no material of commercial grade is now exposed in them.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The applicant has proposed that the downward continuation of the ore shoot in the Schafer mine be explored as follows: (1), drill two 100-foot diamond drill holes within the ore shoot to determine the downward extent of the ore, (2), drive a 400-foot crosscut to intersect the vein at a depth of 100 feet below the existing level, then (3), drift 400 feet along the vein. He has also proposed to drift 100 feet north on the Spud-patch vein from the existing adit. He has estimated the cost of the proposed work to be \$31,313. The Coordinating Committee referred the application to the field for examination, and asked that particular attention be given to the applicants proposals.

The examining engineers and geologists believe that diamond drilling will not be a satisfactory method of exploring this deposit, because the distribution of scheelite is extremely erratic and the holes may miss even a large ore shoot. Holes drilled down dip of the vein might not yield significant information. They also believe that the proposed crosscut is a less effective, and a more costly method of exploring the vein at depth, than a winze on the vein. The continuity and grade of ore down the dip should be determined before extensive work, such as the proposed crosscut, is risked.

Exploration on the Spud-patch vein could best be planned after its intersection with the more productive Schafer vein has been exposed. The showings in the adit do not warrant further investigation at this time.

Accordingly, it was suggested to the applicant that a winze, sunk from the existing workings, would be a more practical method of exploring the ore shoot at depth. The applicant believes his original proposal to be preferable to the one suggested, and has advised the Field Team (phone Dec. 11, 1951, Williams to A. C. Johnson) that he does not wish to change his program.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The tungsten deposit at the Schafer Mine is in a calcite stringer zone which cuts limestone of Cambrian age. The ore shoot is exposed for 90 feet along the strike and is as much as 8 feet wide; it has been mined down dip for about 50 feet. Production to date has been 1600 tons of scheelite ore averaging 0.81 percent WO₃.

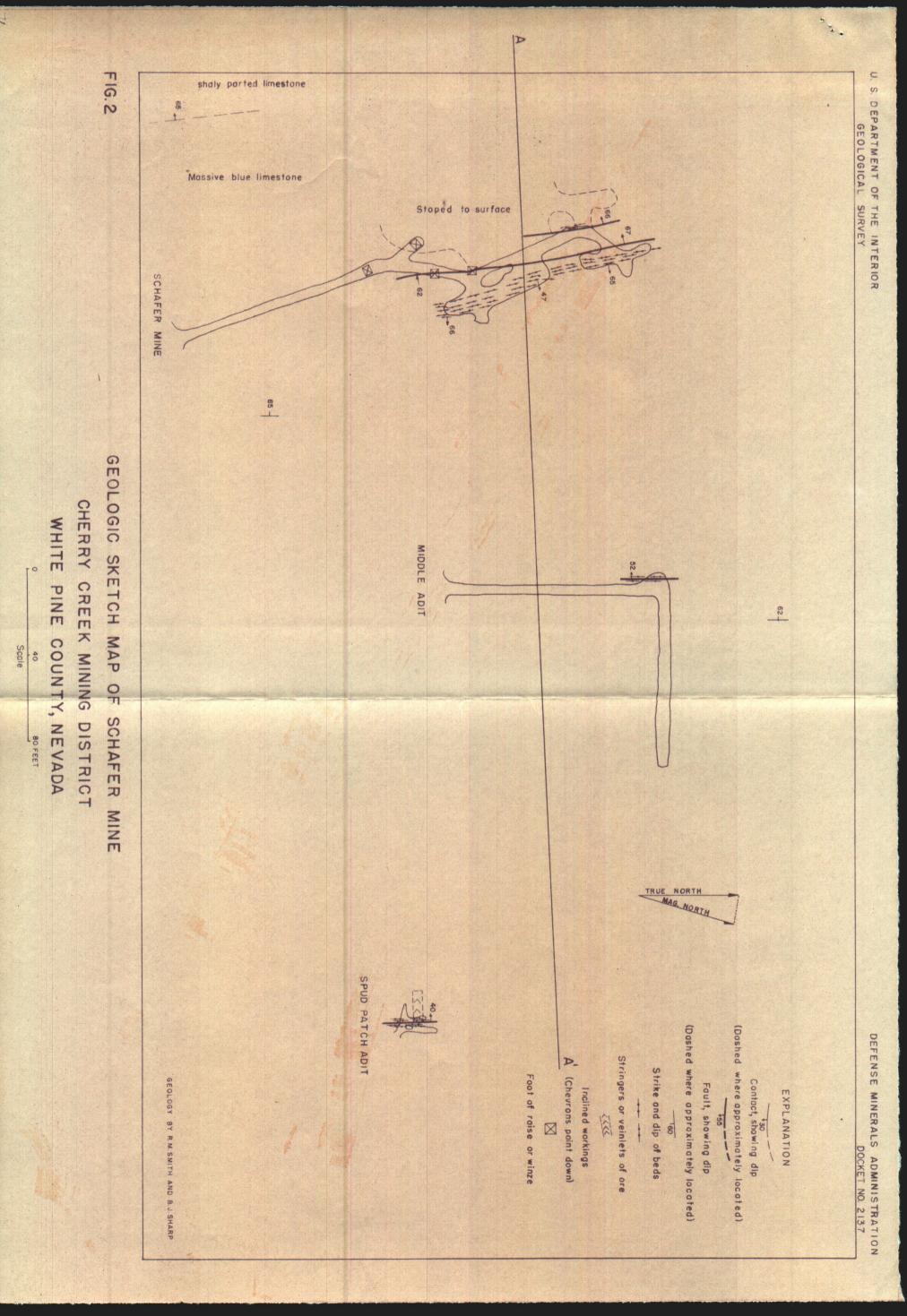
The stringer zone is displaced by pre-mineral bedding faults that also contain scheelite, but the material is too low in grade to be mined.

It is concluded that the ore shoot in the Schafer Mine may continue to considerably greater depths although it is likely to be lenticular and erratically mineralized. Indicated ore reserves immediately below the existing level are estimated to be 450 tons averaging 0.5 percent WO₃; inferred reserves in the block containing the downward extension of the ore shoot and extending 100 feet below the existing level are estimated to be 2,000 tons averaging 0.5 percent WO₂.

The examining engineers and geologists believe that exploration of the Schafer mine may be justified, although the miamond drilling proposed by the applicant is not good exploration practice and the crosscut is too costly.

It was suggested to the applicant that a 100-foot winze would be a more practical method of exploring the deposit at depth. The applicant does not, however, wish to change his original program.

As the applicant's proposed exploratory program is believed to be unsuited to the exploration of the Schafer mine ore bodies, it is recommended that the application be denied.



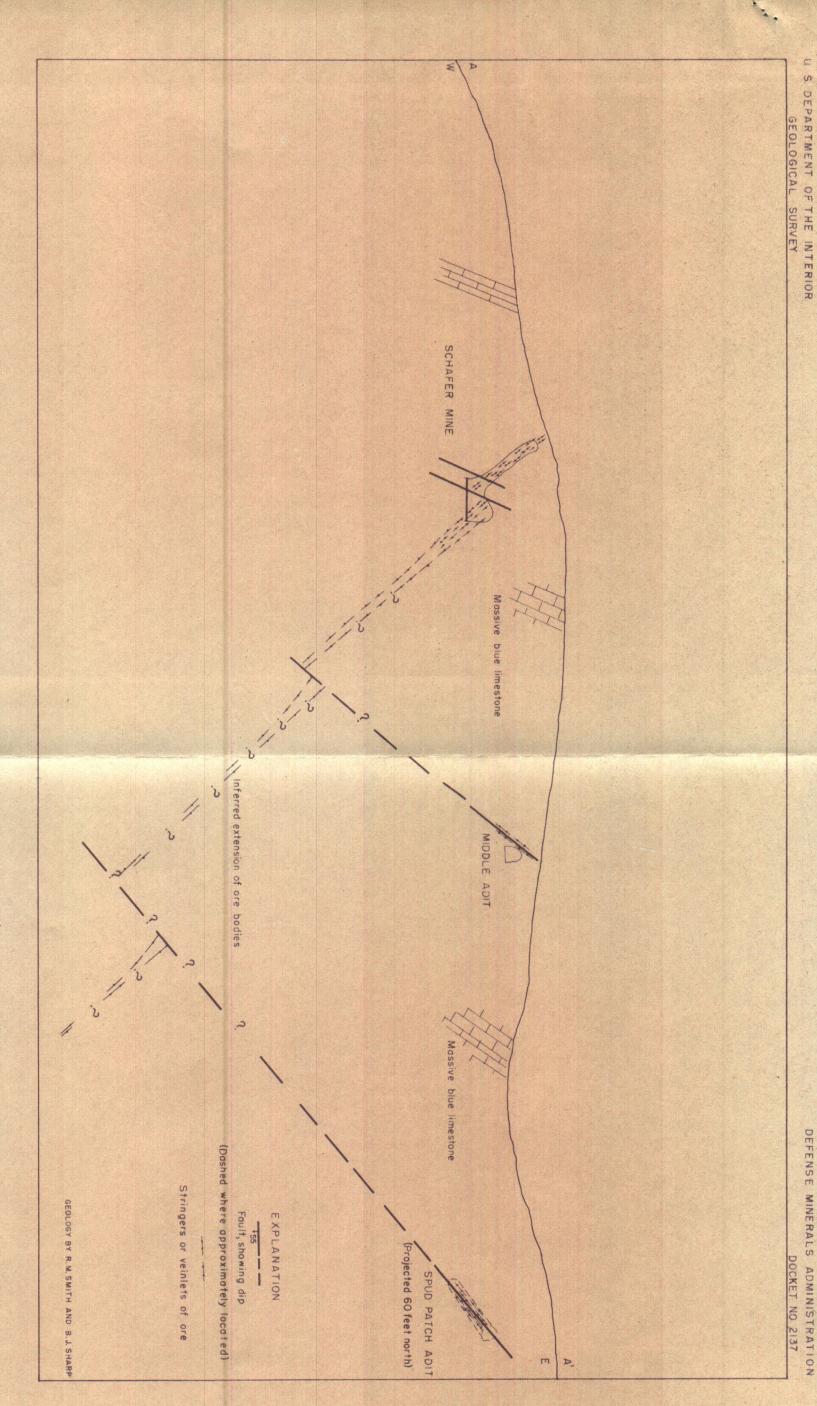


FIG. 3

SECTION ALONG LINE A-A'
SCHAFER MINE, CHERRY CREEK MINING DISTRICT
WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

Scale Scale

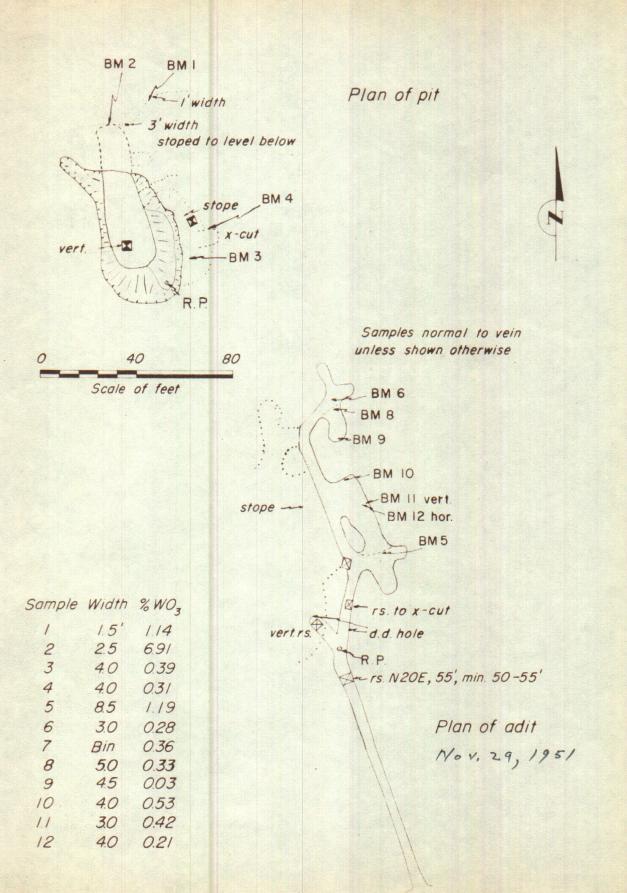


Figure I - Assay map, Schafer tungsten mine, White Pine County, Nevada

- MAYA PERE AFAS. FILMOGRAPHICS S	Z \ A	
SCHAF		Poser
ER MINE		
	massey	
	blue 1s	
middle Tu	Da	
3.		
	12	
SPUD	6/40)5	
PATCH VE	The state of the s	
	SCHAFER MINE middle Tunnel	SCHAFER MINE massive blue 15 -

1070 0019



Room 205, 222 So. West Temple Salt Lake City 1, Utah 1h February 1952

Messorandum

To: A. C. Johnson

From: R. H. Smith

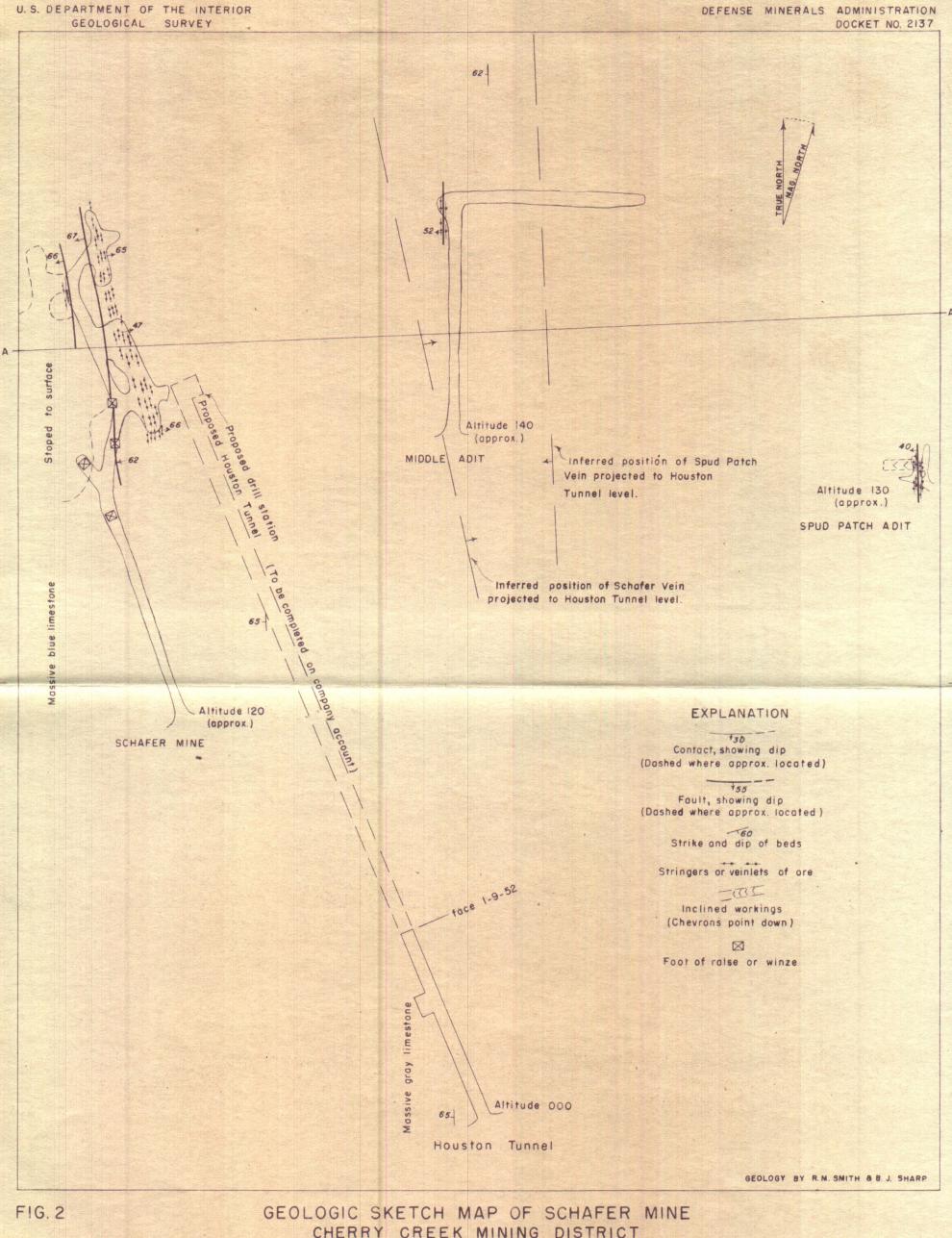
Subject: 1802 2137, Schafer Rine, White Fine County, Mevada - Revised Application, Jan. 10, 1952.

The Schafer Mine was revisited briefly on January 9, 1951, subsequent to a DM examination and report which recommended that the application be denied on the grounds that the proposed exploration was not well planned.

As a result of the denial, the applicant has revised his exploratory program and has substitted a new application. In accordance with your request, I reviewed this application and have prepared new illustrations showing the location of the proposed work.

The applicant's engineers state (letter January 10, 1951 to G. F. Williams) that recent investigations have revealed a gray-white limestone interbedded with the blue limestone of the Schafer nine. They believe this gray limestone to be favorable to schoolite deposition. I can confirm the fact that the new Houston tunnel is being driven in a massive gray limestone unit, but cannot predict that this unit will contain larger ore bodies than other units in this area.

The applicant has now proposed to explore the downward extension of the Schafer and Spudpatch voice from the Houston Tunnel level by 1,165 feet of diamond drilling and 650 feet of drifting and crosscatting. He has



CHERRY CREEK MINING DISTRICT WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

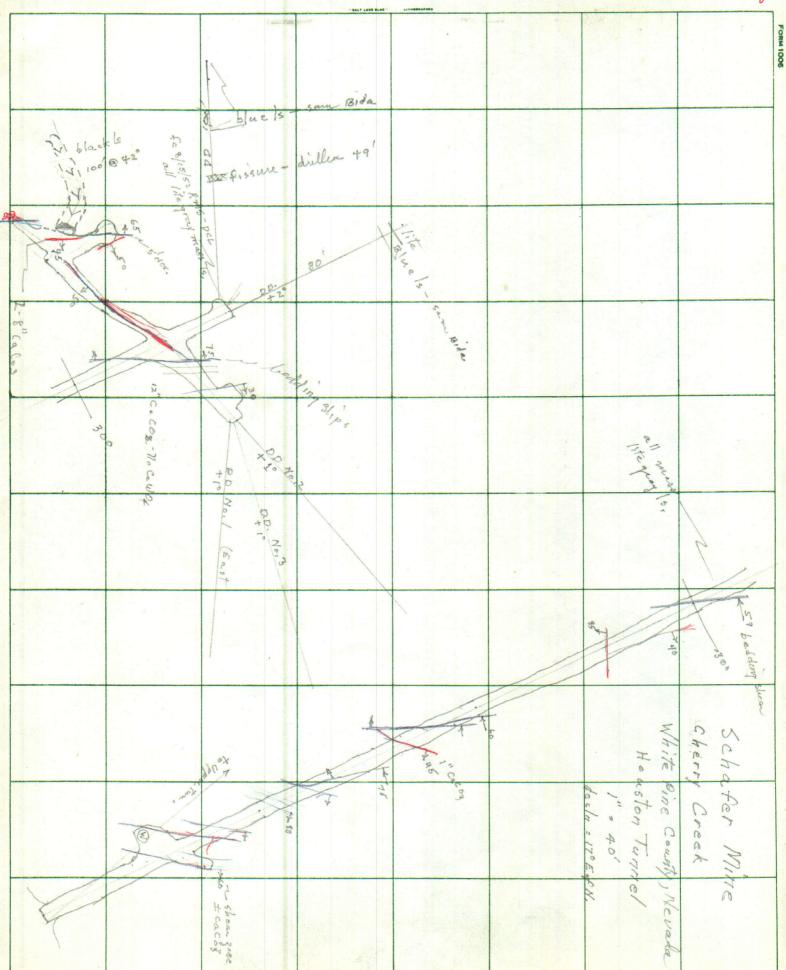
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

FIG. 3

SCHAFER MINE, CHERRY CREEK MINING DISTRICT

WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

40 8c



	"BALT LAKE BLUE" LITHURGAPARED			
Schafu DD No.3				
totale.	12° cost @ 35°	o-so lite	grey massi	ne/s
50 47'-	3" carl @ 45° 11ttle leaching 82-1ittle Leaching (powas)	mothed secon	Te giay with brandary calcit	ore ox blehr
105	97-98/2-Calcite + inclusions	105-123-	tan (oxidizen	e) 1 ₅
130- 50 131-	1 carlo 2 90° 4 0 45° little leaching 11 11 1142 - calcite @ 75° + inclusions	138-163-	lite gray , dark gray /s	15
50	few of leached seams		dark gray	15
2/8-	173 few speas Ca Way in 16" calcita saema 200 " " carb @ 60°-feogen 1 - 1" 11 @ 45° - feogen		dark que	y mass,
500 2	67-268 - recentled freques	279-3	po - dar	k gray
21'cae = Mb	271-273-buscia - recemented -45 261-289- local leaching			

		LITMOGRAPHED			
Schafer D.D. No.1					
so care	few 4" ineg cach acama @ 45-10°		0-54-2	lite gray	1. mars. In secondary
54 ½			542-107-	lite gray Is	mother was
107	86 - little leaching		107= 160 -/	to gray to-	massing
	48-150 few frozen car 52-157 - calcite @ 20°	berten. 2576			
50' Box 1	30° 76 70° leaching	(166,195,600	164 - HHo. 165-169 d 169-26-11	buccia - a ark gray /8 te gray - gra k gray - gra	ading to
216	30 - 1/He leaching - recon 32 - 1" carl @ 45° - frozen	renting		recommended.	brecca
265.5					
35.0° of 2	-89-292-buccia-2 292-114° cach 035 298-1/4" 11 @ 45		265,5-3	or dark	gray 15.

	"SALT SALE ROOT." LITHOGRAPHIC	
Shafer DD No.2		
4.0	24 Table 1 8 45°	0-56-lite gray probats. mottled with calate blebs 14-1"
29'- 1"	zen cark, stringer @ 45°	56-1.12 11
80×1		
685 - 6 leached		
. 85-90 leached,		@157 - ledding @ 400
50x2-114-6" sand ?	7	114-168-170
- 150 -151 - 3-1" ca	-b stringers @ 450	
Box 3 -		170-206- taw to red of de 2)
362 of core in box 4		170-206- tan to red to packing trecemented 171 179- 42" cavity 172-176
210 End		179-181- 10" care 185-187 194-203-100-leached 206-210 lite gray 2001/20 mess
	50' boxes	



EXPLORATION PROJECT CONTRACT
BALTIMORE CAMAS MINES, INC.
THE SCHAFER MINE
DOCKET NO. DMEA-2137X

EXHIBIT "A"

Statement of the Work

Stage I1/

Time Schedule: 0 - 12 months.

1. Drill by contract a maximum of three near-horizontal EX diamond drill holes, aggregating not more than 810 feet, from a prepared drill station in the Huston adit, to explore at depth the Silver and Spud Patch veins to the east (see attached map). The holes are to be drilled approximately as follows:

Hole No. 1 -- N 85° E. 300 feet maximum

Hole No. 2 -- N 41° E, 210 feet maximum

Hole No. 3 -- N 70° E, 300 feet maximum

Stage II1/

Stage II will be undertaken only with the approval of the Government after completion of Stage I to the satisfaction of the Government. The approval will be dependent upon the results of Stage I.

Time Schedule: $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 months.

1. Drive, if ore is found in D. D. Hole No. 1 in the Spud Patch and Silver vains, approximately 300 feet of crosscut following the hole to the ore and then drift 100 feet on each vein. If cre is intersected only in the Silver vein, then crosscut only to that vein, a distance of approximately 150 feet, and drift 100 feet on the vein.

If no ore is found in either hole No. 1 or No. 3 but is found in hole No. 2, drive along the hole for approximately 210 feet to the ore and then drift for 100 feet on the ore.

If ore is found only in hole No. 3 in one or both of the veins, crosscut to the ore and then drift for 100 feet on the one or both ore exposures.

^{1/} As indicated in section 4 of the contract, all subcontracts are subject to approval by the Governmentn inwriting.

The maximum crosscutting and drifting will be approximately 500 feet. The crosscut and drifts are to be approximately 5' x 7' in the clear.

Estimated Costs of the Project

Fixtures and improvements

Stage II

1000'--Mine rail 16#, 2.7 tons @ \$150.00/ton

\$405.00

Splice bars, bolts, spikes

70.00

500'--3" pipe for air line @ \$0.40/ft. 200.00

500'--1" pipe for water line @ \$0.20/ft 100.00

250--Mine ties @ \$0.60 each

150.00

\$925.00

Operating equipment

To be purchased:

Stage II

500'--Ventube @ \$1.00/ft.

500.00

To be rented:

None

To be furnished by Operator

Stage I

l--Compressor, 315 cfm., Diesel-driven with 600' of air hose, for diamond drilling, valued at \$9,000.00, depreciation @ \$150.00/mo., 1.5 months 225.00

1--Chevrolet tank truck valued @ \$950.00, depreciation @ \$16.00/mo., 1.5 months 24.00

1--Dodge truck, 4-wheel drive, valued at \$600.00, depreciation @ \$10.00mmo., 1.5 months

15.00

1--Chevrolet pickup, 1950, valued @ \$1,500.00, depreciation @ \$25,00/mo., 1.5 months

\$ 37.50

Shop equipment valued @ \$900.00, depreciation @ \$15.00/mo., 1.5 months

22.50 \$324.00

Stage II

1--Compressor, 315 cfm., Diesel-driven with 600' of air hose, for crosscutting and drifting, valued at \$9,000.00, depreciation @ \$150.00/mo., 2.5 months

375.00

1--Chevrolet tank truck valued @ \$950.00, depreciation @ \$16.00/mo., 2.5 months 40

40.00

1--Dodge truck, 4-wheel drive, valued at \$600.00, depreciation @ \$10.00/mo., 2.5 months

25.00

1--Chevrolet pickup, 1950, valued at \$1,500.00, depreciation @ \$25.00/mo., 2.5 months

62.50

Shop equipment valued @ \$900.00, depreciation @ \$15.00/mo., 2.5 months

37.50

1--G-D Leyner with column and bar, valued at \$750.00, depreciation @ \$12.50/mo., 2.5 months

30.25

1--Sullivan mucking machine valued @ \$2400.00, depreciation @ \$40.00/mo., 2.5 months \$100.00

670.25

Labor and supervision

Stage I

1--Engineer-foreman²/@ \$400.00/mo., 1.5 months

600.00

2/ The engineer-foreman shall direct the operation and shall be responsible for securing representative samples of the deposit, where warranted, and their subsequent handling. He also shall prepare and keep up to date the mine and geologic maps ordinarily necessary for an exploration operation. If his time is divided between the exploration project and another activity, then his salary is to be divided in the same proportion between the former and the latter.

1--Bookkeeper @ \$150.00/mo., 1.5 months

\$225.00

OAB, Social Security, etc., 10%

82.50

\$907.50

Stage II

Contract labor for 500 feet of drifts and crosscut @ \$12.00/ft. maximum 3/ 6,000.00

1--Engineer-foreman 4/@ \$400.00/mo., 2.5 months

1,000.00

1--Bookkeeper @ \$150.00/mo., 2.5 months

375.00

OAB, Social Security, etc., 10%

737.50

8,112.50

Rehabilitation and Repairs 5/

Stage I

Repair of compressor and trucks @ \$100.00/mo., 1.5 months

150.00

Stage II

Repair of all equipment @ \$150.00/Mo., 2.5 months

375.00

Materials and Supplies

Stage I

Fuel and lubricants @ \$12.00/day, 33 days (two shifts daily)

396.00

Core boxes

50.00

446.00

^{3/} Includes all labor costs for breaking, mucking, tramming, and placing of pipe and track.

^{4/} See footnote 2.

^{5/} The repair and maintenance items are to be charged against the project only as incurred and spent while the equipment is working on the project.

Stage II

Fuel and lubricants @ \$12.00/day, 55 days (two shifts daily)	\$660.00		
Powder, 125 boxes @ \$10.00 each	1,250.00		
Blasting caps, 30 boxes @ \$2.50 each	\$75.00		
Fuse, 25,000 feet @ \$15.00/1000	375.00		
Drill bits, 2,750 @ \$21.00/100	577.50		
Drill steel	250.00	\$3,187.50	
ntract Work			
810' of diamond drilling @ \$5.00/ft.		4,050.00	
scellaneous			
Assays, 50 @ \$3.00 each	150.00		
Contingencies	482.25	632.25	
Total Estimate		\$20,280.00	The state of the s

No additional building, installations, fixtures, equipment or improvements to be purchased, rented, repaired or rehabilitated, except as listed above, are to be allowed as costs under this contract.

Government participation, 75% of the above \$15,210.00

Underground maps showing the monthly progress of the exploration with assays of samples taken concurrently with the advance when in mineralized ground are to be included in the progress report required under section 12 of the project contract. In case such maps are not submitted, the Government at its discretion may have the necessary work performed and charge the same to the contract.

"The exploration work shall be carried on, as far as practicable, with equipment, materials, crews, and supervision separate and distinct from any other operations of the Operator, to avoid confusion of costs under the contract with any other costs. To the extent economically advisable, equipment (such as compressor and shovel), incidental labor, and supervision used in other operations may be used for

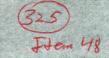
Dulling \$500' Xathy 30, 32,26

Con

Mis

50,200 810 20,2050 810 30,20 exploration, and the direct costs arising out of such use prorated, but the basis of such proration shall be at all times subject to the approval of the Government, and the costs involved in such proration will be disallowed by the Government to the extent that it is dissatisfied therewith."

1070 0019



DMA Docket 2137, Tungsten, Schafer Mine, Cherry Creek Mining District, White Pine County, Nevada

GEOLOGY

The rocks in the area are limestone and shally limestone of probable Cambrian 1/2 age which are steeply tilted. They are cut by west-dipping

Klepper, M. R., Tungsten deposits of the Cherry Creek District, White Pine County, Nevada: Strategic Minerals Investigations, Supplementary Report, pp. 9-10, 1943.

bedding faults and by an east dipping calcite stringer zone. The principal ore deposit is associated with the stringer zone.

The limestone in the mine area is massive and is commonly mottled blueblack; a thin bed of limestone containing shaly partings crops out about 100 feet west of the portal.

The sedimentary rocks strike north and dip 40°-65° W. They are cut by bedding faults of small displacement and by a shear zone that strikes north and dips 45°-70° E. The bedding faults commonly contain quartz and calcite veins in a highly leached zone as much as 10 feet wide. The shear zone is filled with narrow calcite stringers and a few quartz stringers in a zone about 8 feet wide. This zone contains most of the ore.

ORE DEPOSITS

The only known ore body on the property is now being mined in the Schafer mine (figs. 2 and 3). The ore occurs in a zone of parallel calcite stringers which strike north and dip 45°-70° E. The zone is exposed for 90 feet along the strike, and is as much as 8 feet wide; it has been mined from the surface 50 feet down dip to the existing level. The rake of the ore shoot is not known.

The ore mineral is scheelite which, at the Schafer mine, is associated with the calcite stringers. Production has been about 1600 tons of ore averaging 0.81 percent WO₃. The stringer zone is cut by bedding faults that also contain scheelite. The width of the stringer zone is greater at fault intersections, and irregular masses of coarsely crystalline calcite containing small amounts of scheelite occur in the drag area near the faults. In addition to scheelite, a little stibulte and oxidized silver minerals are reported to occur in the area.

At the Spud-patch adit (figs. 2 and 3), scheelite is associated with quartz veins in a leached some that follows a bedding fault. The zone is as much as 10 feet wide. Scheelite masses weighing 3 to 6 pounds have been sorted from the broken ore but the average grade of the material is too low to mine. Surface exposures above this adit contain only traces of scheelite.

ORE RESERVES

There is no blocked out ore at the Schafer mine. The indicated reserves immediately below the existing workings, in the triangular block 90 feet long, 4 feet wide, and extending 30 feet down the dip, are 450 tons that may average 0.5 percent WO₃.

Judging from the experience of miners in the district, it is inferred that the ore shoot in the Schafer mine may continue to considerably greater depths although it is likely to be lenticular and erratically mineralized. The inferred reserves in the block extending 100 feet below the present level and containing the downward extention of the cre shoot are, in addition to the indicated reserves, 2000 tons containing 0.5 percent WO₃.

Showings at other workings on the property do not appear promising, and no material of commercial grade is now exposed in them.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The applicant has proposed that the downward continuation of the ore shoot in the Schafer mine be explored as follows: (1), drill two 100-foot diamond drill holes within the ore shoot to determine the downward extent of the ore, (2), drive a 400-foot crosscut to intersect the vein at a depth of 100 feet below the existing level, then (3), drift 400 feet along the vein. He has also proposed to drift 100 feet north on the Spud-patch vein from the existing adit. He has estimated the cost of the proposed work to be \$31,313. The Coordinating Committee referred the application to the field for examination, and asked that particular attention be given to the applicants proposals.

The examining engineers and geologists believe that diamond drilling will not be a satisfactory method of exploring this deposit, because the distribution of scheelite is extremely erratic and the holes may miss even a large ore shoot. Holes drilled down dip of the vain might not yield significant information. They also believe that the proposed crosscut is a less effective, and a more costly method of exploring the vain at depth, than a winze on the vain. The continuity and grade of ore down the dip should be determined before extensive work, such as the proposed crosscut, is risked.

Exploration on the Spud-patch vein could best be planned after its intersection with the more productive Schafer vein has been exposed. The showings in the adit do not warrant further investigation at this time.

Accordingly, it was suggested to the applicant that a winze, sunk from the existing workings, would be a more practical method of exploring the ore shoot at depth. The applicant believes his original proposal to be preferable to the one suggested, and has advised the Field Team (phone Dec. 11, 1951, Williams to A. C. Johnson) that he does not wish to change his program.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The tungsten deposit at the Schafer Mine is in a calcite stringer zone which cuts limestone of Cambrian age. The ore shoot is exposed for 90 feet along the strike and is as much as 8 feet wide; it has been mined down dip for about 50 feet. Production to date has been 1600 tons of scheelite ore averaging 0.81 percent WO₃.

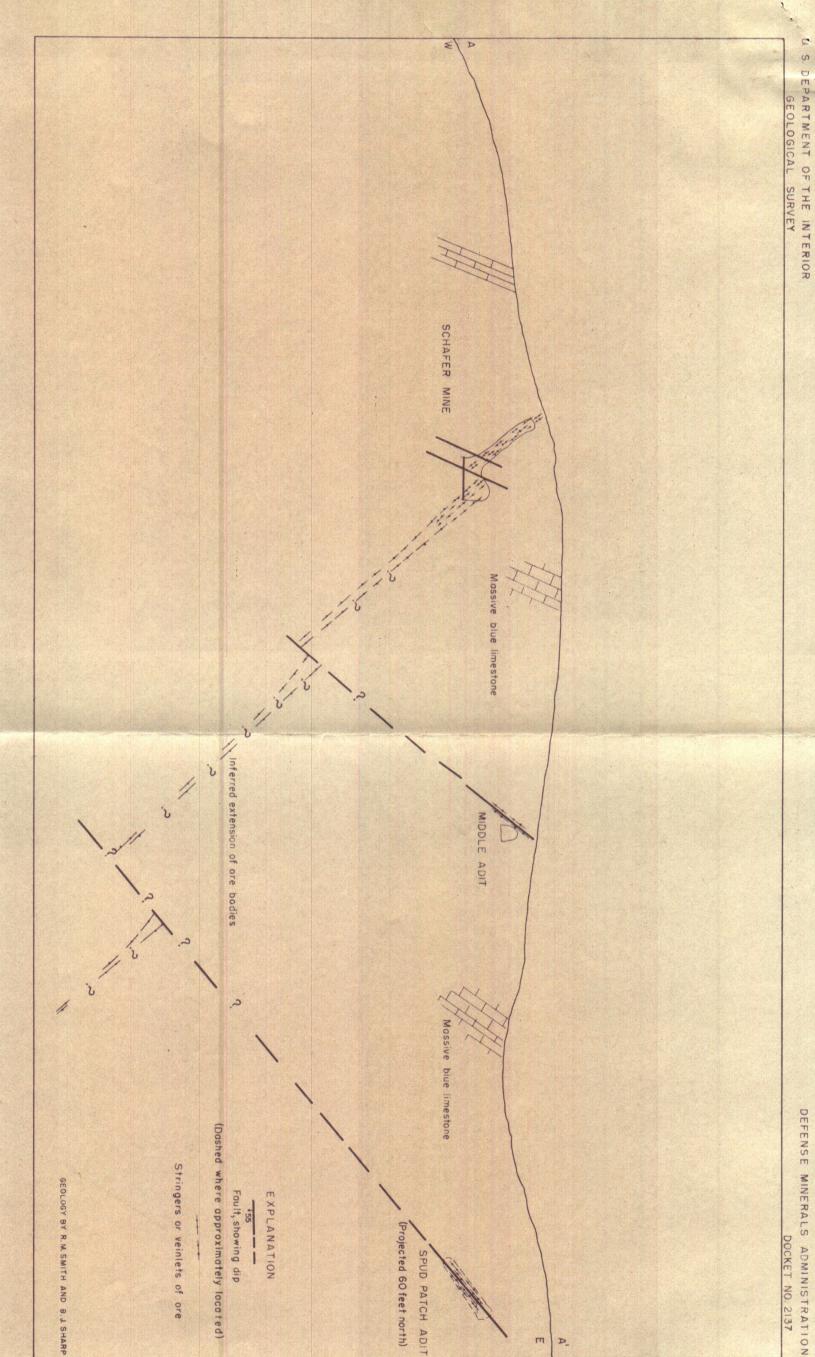
The stringer zone is displaced by pre-mineral bedding faults that also contain scheelite, but the material is too low in grade to be mined.

It is concluded that the ore shoot in the Schafer Mine may continue to considerably greater depths although it is likely to be lenticular and erratically mineralized. Indicated ore reserves immediately below the existing level are estimated to be 450 tons averaging 0.5 percent WO₃; inferred reserves in the block containing the downward extension of the ore shoot and extending 100 feet below the existing level are estimated to be 2,000 tons averaging 0.5 percent WO₃.

The examining engineers and geologists believe that exploration of the Schafer mine may be justified, although the minemay be minemay be minemay be justified, although the minemay be minemay be

It was suggested to the applicant that a 100-foot winze would be a more practical method of exploring the deposit at depth. The applicant does not, however, wish to change his original program.

As the applicant's proposed exploratory program is believed to be unsuited to the exploration of the Schafer mine ore bodies, it is recommended that the application be demied.



DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

FIG. 3

SCHAFER MINE, CHERRY CREEK MINING DISTRICT SECTION ALONG LINE A-A'

WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

Scale Scale

