1160 0003

Esmeralda County Item 15

PROPERTY NAME: Hombre Claims

OTHER NAMES:

MINERAL COMMODITY(IES): U, Mo?

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Vein and stockwork

ACCESSIBILITY:

OWNERSHIP: Sierra del Rio Nuclear, Denver, Co (probably under contract to explore for uranium for Shell Oil Co.)

PRODUCTION: None

HISTORY: Discovered in 1980? by Sierra del Rio, based on radioactive and geochemical exploration in the vicinity of the Coaldale uranium prospect. There were no older workings on the veins and silicified zones.

DEVELOPMENT: Over 5km of drill roads, probably 7 or more rotary drill holes. At least one drill hole seems to be over 100m? deep.

ACTIVITY AT TIME OF EXAMINATION: None

County: Esmeralda

Mining District: Gilbert? (Coaldale)

AMS Sheet: Tonopah

Quad Sheet: Rhyolite Ridge 15'

Sec. 6, T 1N, R 37E

Coordinate (UTM): SEE BELOW

North m

East m

Zone

GEOLOGY: Anomalous radioactivity is associated with northeast or east-west-trending zones of narrow, chalcedonic veinlets and silicification in rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs. Most of these anomalous areas were apparently located and drilled, as they are adjacent to drill pads. Some drilling in S32,T2N,R37E, attempted to intersect a radioactive zone at depth (angle-drilling ). The background radioactivity is about 100 cps, highs of about 500 cps were noted in small areas near drill pads.

The most prominent mineralized features are two sub-parallel veins which trend N60 E and N80E, and are near vertical. There is no noticeable radioactivity associated with these veins - however, it is rumored that they are anomalous in Mo and possibly other elements

The veins are actually a combination of chalcedonic vein material and silicified rhyolite tuff (with narrow veinlets that parallel the zone). The chalcedony is white to black, or pinkish and locally contains iron-and manganese-oxide minerals. Near horizontal veins may exhibit crustification textures. Some zones of pebble dikes (hydrothermal breccias with rounded fragments) were observed in the vein zone. These breccia fragments a re generally smaller than 1 cm in diameter, and are often completely silicifed (sample 463). Very sparse pyrite was observed (sample 463), as well as well-crystallized barite (see Garside and others, 1981).

The entire part of the mountain range is made up of rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs, usually moderately welded. Cooling breaks are common, as are faults.

The properties described above closely resemble and are related to the Coaldale property 2km to the northeast.

One sample contained a 3mm white veinlet of alunite? which is cut by a dark siliceous veinlet (1mm) suggesting hypogen alunite. Another sample from the southeast part of the mineralized area contains an unidentified white zeolite (with radiating crystals) in cavities. (Keith Papke reports Kaolinite & analcine? from this rock)

REMARKS: Sample 462 is of the southern vein, it is non-radioactive. The sample is a grab of vein matter for about 40 m along the vein.

Sample 463 is from a select, dark colored part of the northern vein with dark chalcedony. Ma and Fe-oxide minerals, sparse pyrite, and a little barite (possibly not included in sample)

Photo.

REFERENCES: Garside, L.J., and others (1981) Radiometric ages of volcanic and plutonic rocks and hydrothermal mineralization in Nevada - Determinations run under the USGS-NBMG cooperative program: Isochron/West, no. 30, p 11-19.

EXAMINER: L.J. Garside

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