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item 1

Report on the Gold Bearing Ledge Claims

1949

This examination was made on June 27, at the request of Director Carpenter of the Nevada State Bureau of Mines.

The property is situated in Nye County on the north side of Current Creek about five miles north east of Current Nevada. It can be seen from the Forest Service Public Camp on the Ely-Tonopah highway and is easily accessible by a one half mile dirt road. For further reference it appears on picture number I-II3 of the White Pine Quadrangle Aerial photographs.

The gold values are in a brecciated^c chert bed of the White Pine Formation (Mississippian age). The chert has been intensely brecciated and impregnated with hydrothermal quartz, forming veinlets and quartz lined vugs in the chert. The gold is definitely associated with the quartz mineralization but sometimes occurs in the chert fragments as well as the hydrothermal quartz.

A large quartz latite dike striking about north-south cuts the formation about 200 yards east of the chert outcrop. It is probable that this dike is genetically related to, or responsible for, the gold-quartz mineralization. It appears probable that this dike was intruded along a north-south fault zone. The sedimentary beds farther west are relatively flat lying but as they approach the dike they progressively dip more steeply to the east indicative of drag along a fault with the west side up.

The accompanying plan sketch was traced from the above mentioned aerial photograph, the scale being approximately 1:42000 (3500 ft per inch). It shows the chert bed outcrop and the location of the four adits.

While the surface outcrops to the east of the chert bed are poor, the stratigraphy and the north-south zone of brecciation in adits 2, 3 and 4 strongly indicate a fault zone with relative down drop to the

east, and is very probably an auxiliary fault of the previously mentioned fault zone along which the quartz latite dike intruded.

The chert bed is not evident in the adits but there are many chert fragments throughout the brecciated zone. The stratigraphy indicates a displacement of from 300 to 500 ft. on this fault, down on the east. It is thus probable that the chert bed does not dip steeply to the east from the existing outcrop underneath the shales and limestones, cut by the adits, but underlies these beds at a depth of 300 to 500 ft. below the surface, having been down dropped on the east side of the fault.

The scattered mineralization within the brecciated zone such as sample number 5 in adit number 3 implies pre-mineral displacement on the fault. The chert bed on the surface thus seems to have been mineralized after the fault displacement and undoubtedly the mineralizing solutions ascended along this fault. It is thus reasonable to predict that the implied buried faulted segments of the chert bed between this fault and the quartz latite dike might well be mineralized in a similar manner to the chert on the west of the fault.

The most promising looking ore is in the northern portion of the chert from which samples number 7, 8 and 9 were obtained. Two cuts have been made here in the chert, and according to Mr. Bogdanovich several cars of "good" ore were shipped from these cuts. Grab sample number 8 was obtained from the dump of the south cut and was intended to be representative of several hundred tons of rock. Free gold can be seen in some of the rock but none of these pieces were intentionally included in the sample. Assay number 7 is from a sorted stock pile which undoubtedly was removed from the same cut. Sample number 9 is rock in place in a second cut about 150 ft. farther north. It represents a sample width of about 4 ft. Chert float from the outcrop above adit number 2 shows some free gold and for this reason was not assayed. The chert of adit number one is not in place and appears to be a land slide.

It is evident that the brecciated limestone of adits 2, 3 and 4 is not amenable to gold replacement, the scattered mineralization being due to mineralization of chert fragments in the breccia. Thus, while the four adits on the property were undoubtedly run with the expectation of cutting the chert bed below the surface they merely cut the fault which has displaced the chert. For this reason they are considered to have little economic importance in the development of the property. However, in the writers opinion the chert bed definately warrants further exploration.

There are two possibilities for economic ore values. The first is the outcropping chert bed especially in the area of the two cuts at the north where samples 7, 8 and 9 are obtained, and the second is the more hypothetical, but definately possible, mineralized downfaulted segment of the chert bed between the chert outcrops and the quartz latite dike.

If a reasonable lease and bond could be obtained from the owners these two possibilities definately warrant a moderate exploratory expenditure. Of course the second possibility necessitates drilling, and further, detailed surface mapping is to be recommended before a drilling site is chosen.

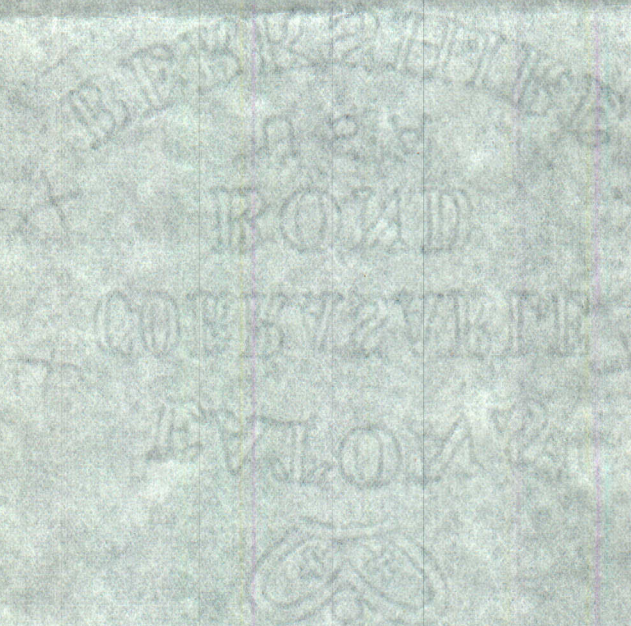
Fred L. Humphrey

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July 30, 1949

Assays run by Nevada State Analytical Laboratory

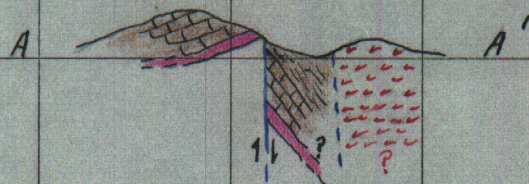
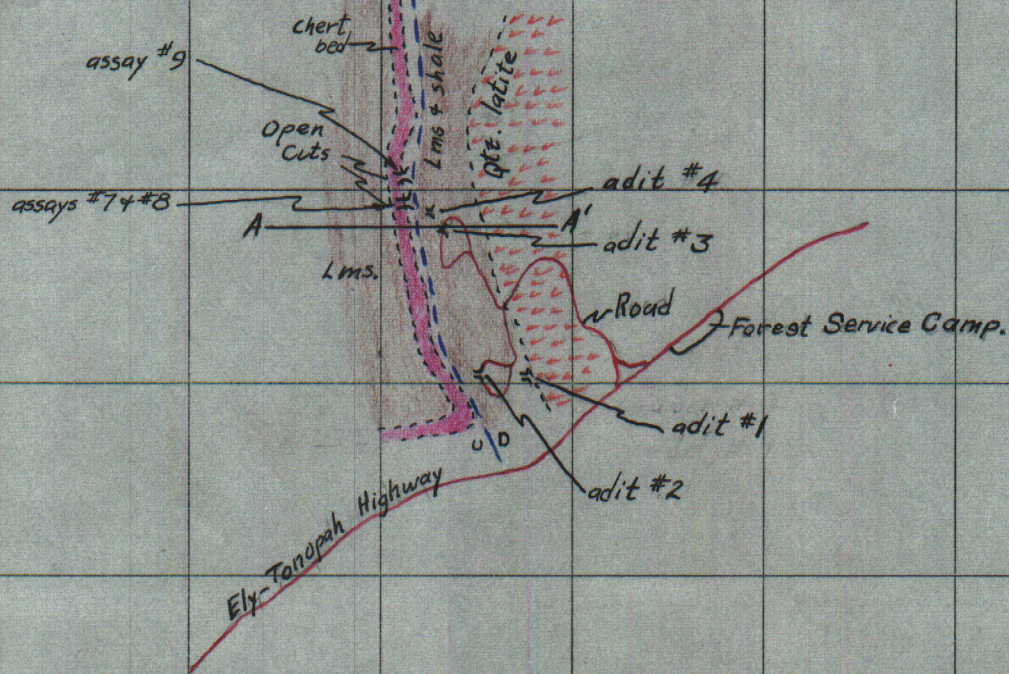
		Ounces Per Ton	
Assay		Gold	Silver
NO.-1-	Trace	-	Trace
-2-	"	-	"
3-	"	-	"
4-	"	-	"
5-	0.24	-	"
6-	Trace	-	"
7-	0.76	-	0.44
8-	0.18	-	Trace
9-	0.26	-	"



Gold Bearing Ledge Claims

1"=3500'
F.L.H.
7-20-49

N



Vertical scale exaggerated

0 3500 7000 ft.

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Brecciated Lms and
chert, with quartz
stringers.
Considerable CaCO_3

assay #5

Adit #3

1" = 100'

100'

F.L.H.
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0 100 ft.

Thin-bed. Lms.

Shale

Adit #4

1" = 50'

0 50 ft.

Brecciated Lms and
chert with quartz
stringers.

Considerable CaCO_3

assay #6

caved Thin-bed. Lms.

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