3-42

Tungstonia District

Dec. 20, 1940

Drove to Tungstonia from Minerva via Majors (85 miles, 2½ hours). There are 2 property holders in the district:- Tungsten Minerals Inc (Eccles, Pres, Reynolds, Supt.), and Goodman, Parker et al, whose property is now leased to Brown.

Tungsten Minerals has a small mill (Cap 24 tons), now inoperative. The company is doing some drifting on the one vein it now holds, and has developed a small tonnage (estimated at 5000 tons of .75% WO_3 by Reynolds.) This, the Bank vein, is the westernmost of 5 veins according to Reynolds. Parker, an old timer in the district, says that there are three (at least one on each side). Reynolds has prepared a claim map (1" = 400') on which are plotted the veins and workings.

There are 2 adits 30' apart on the Bank vein, totaling about 500'. There has been no stoping, the mining operations being restricted to oxidized surface material, obtained by open cuts. About 500' south west of these adits is an old shaft, now filled with water. This shaft, sunk in 1917, (?) is reported to be 60' deep. The vein is reported to be rich in sulfide at the bottom, but poor in WO_3. This vein has been traced for nearly a mile, and contains WO_3 for at least 700' (continuously). Width probably averages 3 feet to 4 feet.

Jessee Brown operates the ~~next~~ adjoining vein to the E. He is now starting to sink the shaft (now at 80') and is working in WO_3 bearing rock. The shaft is at the North edge of a stope, open to the surface, 50' deep, about 50' long, and 2-3 feet wide.

The 3 eastern veins are undeveloped except for a ~~X~~ shaft 60' deep. A crosscut was started to intersect all of them at depths of 150 to 287 feet beneath the stopes, but about 300' remains to be driven before ~~reaching~~ the veins are reached. The adit is in about 300' now.

The country rock is biotite granite with large muscovite phenocrysts, ¼" in diam. The veins are similar in width (3' to 5', usually 10"-15'), length (2 to 4 claims) dip (50° to 70° East, and grade (prob. about .75% WO_3). They all strike slightly east of North.

The ores consist of white quartz, huebnerite, pyrite, galena, rhodochrosite, fluorite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite (?), talc.

The veins have not been prospected at depth. There do not appear to be any strong structural controls of ore shoots. The veins are of a high temperature type that might be expected to extend to depth. It seems probable that the marginal grade of the ore has been the chief determinant to development and successful operation. An ore shoot 700 feet long, 3' wide, 200' deep will contain $\frac{700 \times 3 \times 200}{13} = \frac{420000}{13} = 32307$ tons or 16,000 units WO_3 at 0.5% WO_3/ton. If a similar tonnage can be derived from each of 5 veins, the total reserve would be 80 000 units WO_3.

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