m600m

(80) Item 17

Star (Ogilvie) - HARRISON PASS DIST.

The Star mine, also known as the Ogilvie property, is on the east slope of the Ruby Range, about 2 miles cast of Harrison Pass, in the morthwost part of T. 28 N., R. 58 E. The scheelite deposits were first discovered in 1915-17, but were not actively developed until 1940, and production was first recorded in 1941. The property was re-located in 1939 by George F. Ogilvie, E. Lane, and A. Francis, and was leased in 1942 to the Engeles Brothers for a 5-year period. Ogilvie, Lane, and Francis recevered about 1,500 units of WOg in a each will operated in 1941-42. Encyles Brothers erected a new mill in 1948, after the old one was destroyed by fire, and recovered about 5,300 units of WOs before the lease was abandoned in 1945. The total production was about 6,800 units of WOz from ore that yielded nearly 1.0 percent of Mog.

The tungsten deposits ere on the southeast side of a quartz monsonite stock ? miles in disaster. The quartz monsonite invades

tered to marble and hernfels in a belt about 1,500 feet wide adjacent to the granite stock. Thin, irregular bodies of tactite containing scheelite occur at intervals along the contact for a distance of 4,000 feet. The contact is very irregular in detail, and its pattern suggests that the intrusion may have been controlled by minor faults or by joints.

The metamorphic rocks form a homoclinal structure which dips 400 - 800 E. No major faults were recognized in the vicinity of the tungsten deposits, although many minor ones offset the granite contact and the tactite ore bodies for distances of 1 foot to 10 feet.

Tastite is present along less than 5 percent of the contact,
Only 2 workable bodies were found at the Star mine (fig. 102). The

Fig. 102. Geologic map of the vicinity of the Star mine, Elko County, Hevada.

Main ere body, on the south edge of Marrison Pass Creek, is 40 feet long and a few feet wide at the surface, and retains this length at depth, where the width increases to a maximum of 20 feet (fig. 102-A).

Fig. 102-A. Geologic maps and projections of workings of the Star Tungsten mine, Elko County, Nevada.

The ore body pitches southeast for a pitch length of about 170 feet, and tapers to a point. The pitche appears fairly gentle because of offsets on numerous low-angle faults. The mine was first opened through a 150-foot a dit along the strike; from which a 65-foot winse was sunk in ore and short levels were turned at 45 and 65 feet. A shaft inclined at 150 for a length of 185 feet was then sunk beneath the ore, and the ore body was mined out. The content of WOg averaged 1.0 to 1.5 percent.

The South ere body is 1,000 feet south of the Main ere body, and 450 feet higher. The ore was 70 feet long and 3 feet wide at the surface, and extended to a depth of 50 feet. Workings consist of

a 170-foot adit that tapped the bottom of the ore, and an irregular stope to the sufface.

Four other exposures of mineralised tactite were explored on the property, but none of them proved large enough or rich enough to be minable at a profit. Other lenses similar to those mined, each containing a few thousand tons of ore averaging 1 to 2 percent of MOz, might be found beneath the surface. The exploration for and mining of such lenses probably would not be profitable except at very high prices for tungsten.

Scale 13,000,000

50

40 Miles

0 10

STRATEGIC MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS PRELIMINARY MAPS

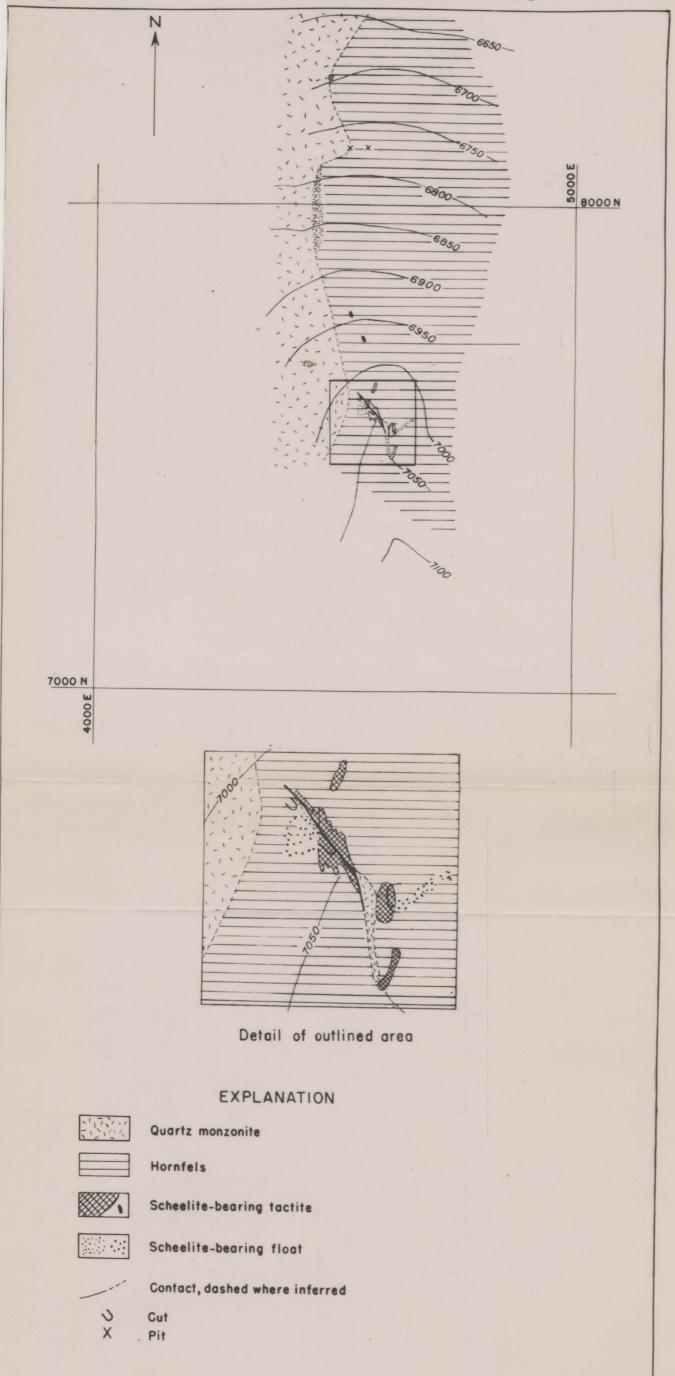
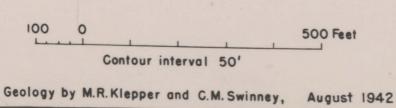


FIGURE 5
GEOLOGIC MAP OF CAMPBELL TUNGSTEN PROPERTY
HARRISON PASS, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA



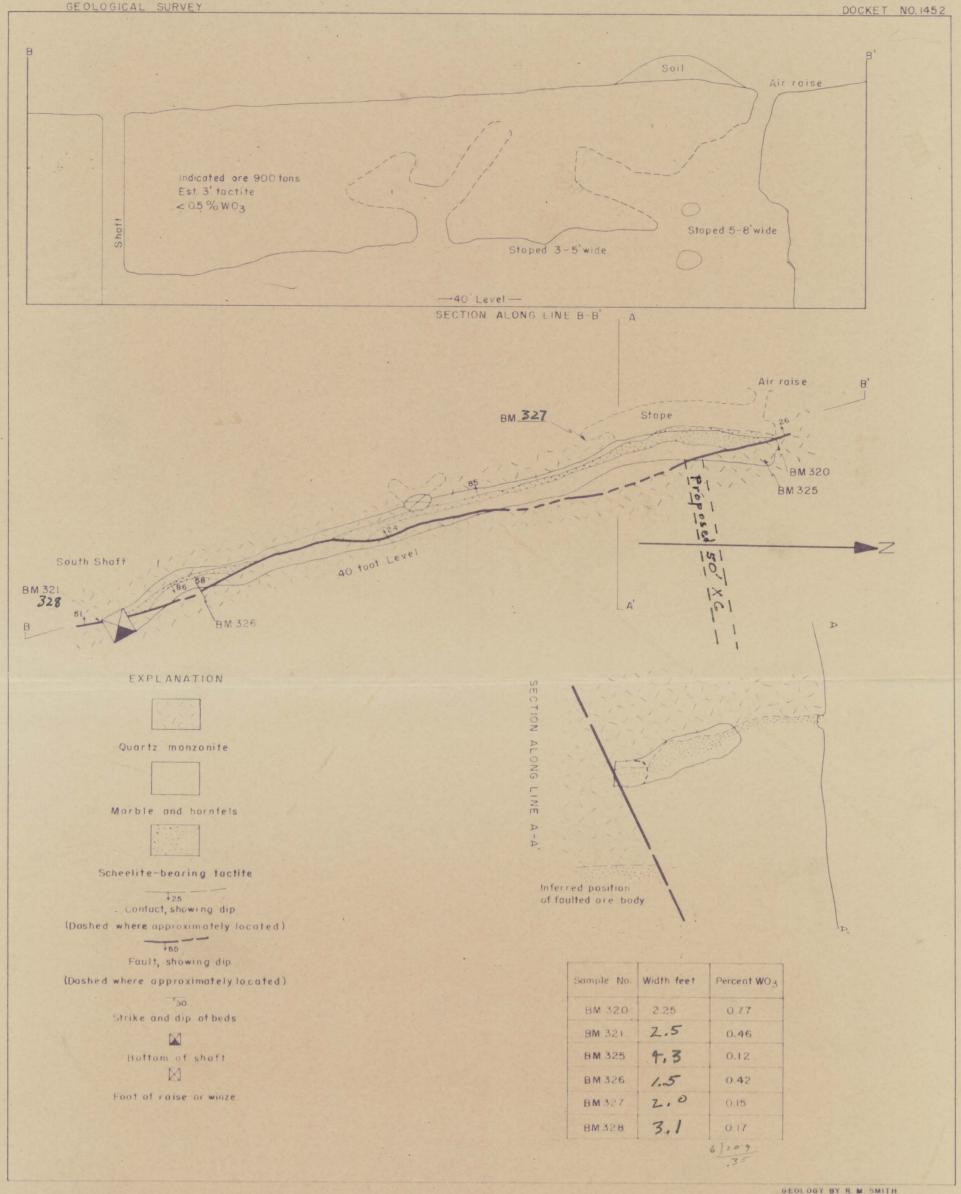


FIG. 3

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE 40 FOOT LEVEL
SOUTH SHAFT-STAR TUNGSTEN MINE
ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA