

2290 0010

HAYSTACK DIST (274)  
Item 12

## GEOLOGIC REPORT

SECTION 19, TWP. 34 NORTH, RGE. 32 EAST, MDBM.

(Southern Pacific Company Ownership)

### INTRODUCTION

This Section is about 20 miles by road northwest from Imlay, Pershing County, Nevada, a division point on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. The Section is located in the eastern foothills of the Antelope Range.

### TOPOGRAPHY AND ACCESSIBILITY

The topography, road system, trails and accessibility are shown on the geologic map No. R 3132-34, which covers this area. The Section is readily accessible to 4-wheel drive vehicles.

### GENERAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

Upper Triassic(?) slate, largely altered to dark hornfels composes the bedrock throughout most of the northern one-half of the Section. The strata strike N.40-50°E. and dip 50-60° northwest. A large granodiorite stock of Upper Jurassic(?) age has invaded the slate to the southwest and would probably be found at shallow depth beneath most of this Section. Thermal metamorphism associated with the granodiorite intrusive was responsible for the formation of hornfels.

### MINERAL RESOURCES

#### Scheelite

A highly siliceous sill about 2½ feet thick strikes northeast and dips 60° northwest conforming to the general dip of the Upper

Triassic(?) strata throughout the Section. This sill has been exposed by discovery pit near the center of the Section at the "Snow Bird" and "AC" mining claims. The sill contains traces of scheelite and some copper staining. Float from the sill was found some 400 feet northeast of the discovery pit. Further northeast, float from Tertiary basalt covers the trend, but near the east side-line of the Section, and on the trend of the sill, a 10-foot incline shaft has been sunk on a gray-green, porphyritic, siliceous sill which also contains traces of scheelite and copper staining. The sill here strikes N.40°E. dips 60° northwest and is about two feet thick.

It is postulated that the sill was formed by highly acidic hydrothermal solutions associated with the granodiorite intrusive mass.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The sill should be trenched along its strike. It has a potential strike-length of over one-half mile, but its trend is largely covered by a thin veneer of float. If fairly continuous scheelite mineralization is exposed, the sill should be systematically sampled and assayed for  $WO_3$ . The traces of oxidized copper minerals are unfavorable because a penalty is assessed for copper in scheelite concentrates. Copper cannot be commercially separated from the scheelite.

Geology and Report by:

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