of the scheelite is fairly coarse, but the majority is very fine-grained. The overall average of the adit is 0.25 percent WO_3.

146
275
Item 7

Development workings on the property consist of 9 cuts averaging 4 feet deep, a 16 foot shaft, a 15 foot adit, a 50 foot adit driven from a 30 foot open cut, and a 50 foot adit driven to intersect the shaft formations.

No tungsten reserves have been developed and there has been no production or shipments from the property.

275

Pershing Co.

23400001 S19, 30N, 24E **Stormy Day**

The Stormy Day property consists of 10 unpatented lode claims situated on the west flank near the south end of the Selenite Range, about 18 miles southeast of Gerlach, a shipping point on the Western Pacific Railroad and 87 miles northeast of Reno, the supply base.

The Stormy Day lode claims were located by J. J. Thrasher, Helen Thrasher, and Abel Arellano in 1941 and 1942 and leased to G. B. Thatcher, William Woodburn, and G. E. Turpin in 1942 and 1943, who obtained 2 Reconstruction Finance Corp. loans to drive a crosscut adit 135 feet below the outcrop of the main ore body, sink a 60 foot winze, and prepare a section for stoping. The lease was abandoned in 1944 and the owner took possession. The property remained idle until 1951 when it was leased to Mayfield and Reed of Los Angeles, California, who in 1951 and 1952 drove the lowest adit, a distance of 236 feet.

In 1953, Stanley F. O'Leary obtained a lease and option on the property from J. J. Thrasher. O'Leary applied for and was granted a loan from the DMEA for bulldozer trenching on surface, crosscutting and drifting in the lowest adit a distance of 380 feet, and for 1,000 feet of core drilling from the

USBM Unpubl. data, 1963

lowest level to determine the ore possibilities at depth. Shortly after approval of the DMEA loan Mr. O"Leary died, and a partnership was formed by D.F.M. Anderson, Alan Bible, R.L. McDonald and Dr. A.J. Dingueci, which exercised the O'Leary option and purchased the Stormy Day mine.

In August 1954 the property was leased to the Modoc Mines and Exploration Co. The lease was terminated in September 1954. The owners then continued development work until the summer of 1955. The DMEA contract was successfully completed May 11, 1955. An option to purchase was then given the Nev-Talc Oil and Mining Co., but the option was terminated in September 1955.

Mining operations were resumed by the owners in September 1955, and arrangements were made to treat the ore at the Toulon mill near Lovelock, Nevada. About 15,000 tons of ore were milled and the concentrates sold to the General Services Administration.

A lease and option on the property were obtained by M. Gould, Ira Joraleman, Peter Joraleman, Rodger Peale and Frank Dowling in October 1956. No work was done by the lessees and the option was terminated.

On May 27, 1957, the property was sold to Robert N. Avery, Hillsborough, California.

Rocks exposed in the area consist of biotite schist and thin-bedded, shaley limestone interbedded with thicker beds of purer limestone. These sedimentary rocks have been invaded along the west flank of the Range by granodiorite. The calcareous rocks lie in contact with the granite except in the north end where the granite cuts across the calcareous beds and contacts the overlying biotite schist.

Generally the intrusive contact strikes north-south and dips 50°to 70° west, paralleling the bedding.

Along the contact, bodies of tactite occur between the marbleized limestone and granite. Parts of the tactite are mineralized with scheelite. The scheelite-bearing tactite is a coarse-grained aggregate of garnet, epidote, pyroxene, quarts and varying amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite. Other zones of coarse tactite and pale fine-grained, silicated hornfels contain little or no scheelite.

On surface, the known tactite bodies of mineable size and grade occur for a distance of 750 feet along the intrusive contact. Underground development openings expose ore for a strike length 300 feet which is continuous from surface to a vertical depth of 218 feet. The width of the ore explored varies from 1 to 15 feet averaging 6 to 7 feet. The dip of the ore varies from 50°to 70°W. Diamond drilling has indicated the ore continues at least 100 feet below the lowest mine level.

Development openings consist of 2 crosscut adits 220 and 140 in length, which were connected by 290 feet of drifting along the ore zone. These openings are 135 feet below the outcrop. Other workings above this level consist of 3 short adits, and several open cuts and pits. In the south portion of the adit workings 2 ore bodies were partly mined above the adit level and a 60-foot winze was sunk below the adit level.

The lowest adit 105 feet vertically below the upper level intersected ore 415 feet from the portal. At the intersection, the ore zone mineralized with scheelite, was 16 feet wide. 2 ore bodies, have an average width of 8 feet and 50 and 70 feet in length were exposed in the drift to the south. These

and 50 and 70 feet in length were exposed in the drift to the south. These ore sections were continuous to the adit above.

From surface to a depth of 100 feet the ore was highly oxidized. From surface to depths of 20 to 50 feet, the ore was appreciably enriched over a width of about 20 feet.

Production from the property has amounted to about 20,000 tons that varied from 0.6 to 1.0 percent WO_3.

Thrabert

The Thrabert property consists of 7 unpatented lode claims situated along the west slope of the Salenito Mountains, near the center of the range. The claims are located about 15 miles southeast of Gerlach, a town on State Highway 34 and the main line of the Western Pacific Railroad. Reno, the nearest source of supplies, is about 99 miles southwest.

The claims were first located by Al Jenkins during 1941. Exploratory openings excavated during the next 2 years consisted of several open cuts and pits along the granite-limestone contact, a 25-foot adit below a favorable showing near the center of the property, and the starting of another adit near the north end of the property. The contact zone was not reached in either of these 2 adits.

The claims were subsequently acquired by J. J. Thrasher and during 1951, a 216-foot crosscut adit was driven southeasterly near the north end of the property, which intersected the tactite zone about 160 feet downdip below a favorable surface showing. From the face of this adit, about 130 feet of drifting was done along the contact, but the grade of ore was low and no shipment was made.