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ITEM 10

STORMY DAY

Hooker Mining District

Pershing County, Nevada

Sections 5, 8, 16, 17, 21 & 22

T. 30 N., R. 24 E.

Charles P. Seel

CHARLES P. SEEL

INTRODUCTION

The Stormy Day tungsten prospect has not been presented to General Electric Company as a formal submittal but the property description by Johnson and Benson, 1963 (appendix 1) convinced us some time ago that the area should be examined. Memorial Day (May 30, 1977) provided the opportunity for a quick visit. Since most of the day was spent going and coming and seeking access to various parts of the four mile long claim group, this report must necessarily be of a very reconnaissance nature but does outline our first impressions of the property.

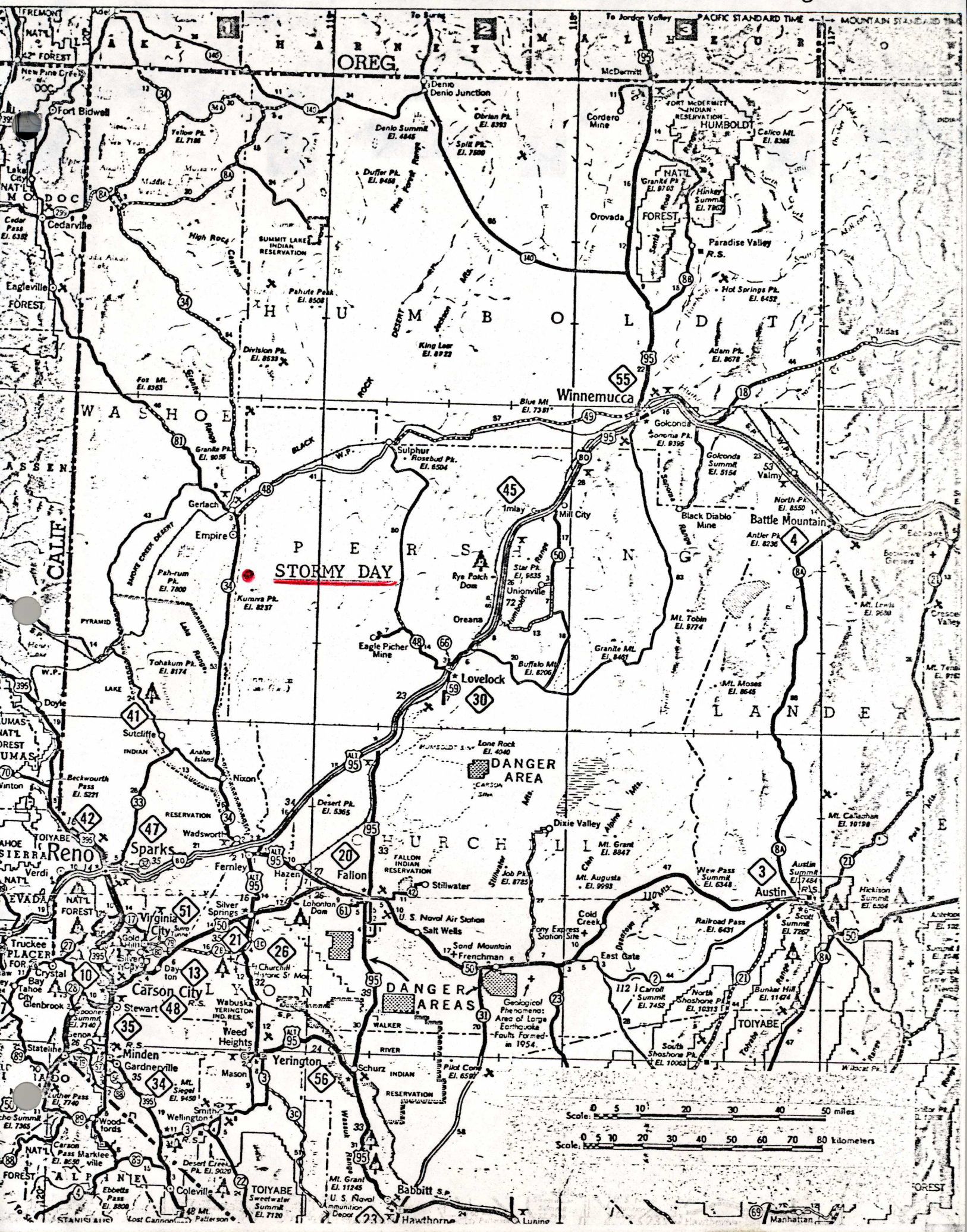
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Stormy Day group of claims is situated about 90 miles north and east of Reno, Nevada along the western flank of the Selenite Range and just within the Pershing County line about 15 miles southeasterly from the town of Gerlach (figure 1).

What appears to be the obvious access to the area from Winnemucca (westward on State highway 49) is not recommended. The road is graded and in fair condition to Sulphur but the 40 mile stretch from Sulphur to Gerlach is primitive. Access from Winnemucca, or from Reno for that matter, is best via Interstate 80 to the Fernley exit and then northward

LOCATION MAP

Figure 1



on State highway 34 for 61.7 miles to the turnoff to the original Stormy Day camp and workings. The turnoff, identified by a small highway sign marked simply "Limbo Range", is a well travelled dirt road 2.5 miles to the camp buildings (figure 2 and photo 1).

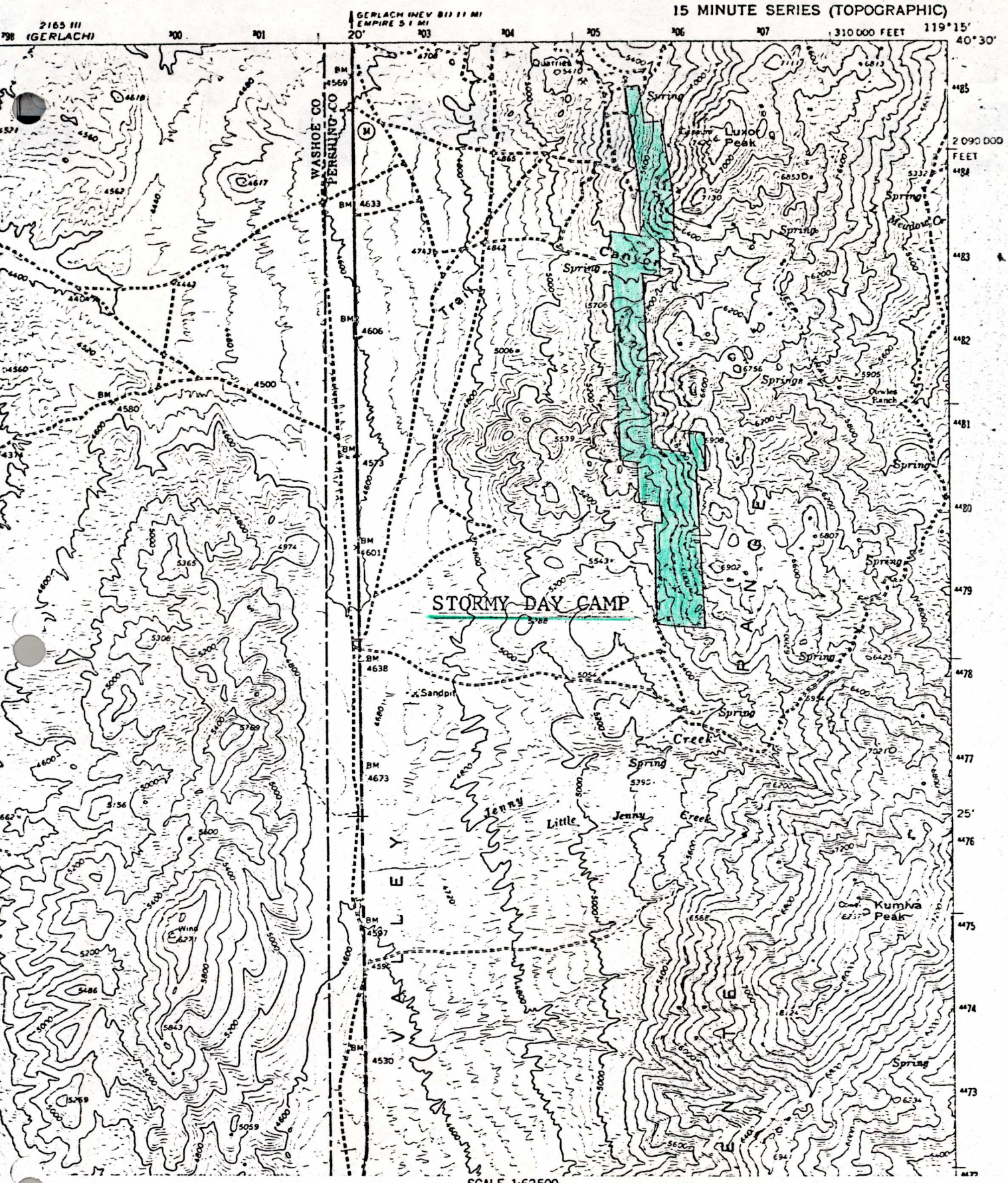
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The original Stormy Day mine, as I understand it, is not situated in the Stormy Day claim group but is on 40 acres of deeded land owned by either a Texas cattle company or a California land company depending upon the source of the information. The Stormy Day claim group, which covers the northward extension the area worked as the Stormy Day mine, consists of 36 contiguous unpatented lode claims stretched 4 miles along the western flank of the Selenite Range in Sections 5, 8, 16, 17, 20 and 21, Township 30 North, Range 24 East (Kumiva Peak 15 minutes quadrangle) in Pershing County, Nevada. According to Johnson and Benson (1963) the original Stormy Day 10 claims were located by J. J. Thrasher, Helen Thrasher and Abel Arellano in 1941 since which time the property has exchanged hands a number of times. Moreover, it appears that the adjoining Thrabert claim group located first in 1941 by Al Jenkins is now included in the Stormy Day claim group as follows and as shown in figure 3.

CLAIM NAME	NUMBER OF CLAIMS
Stormy Day 3,4,7,8,9,10	6
Stormy Day Frac. 2,3,4	3
Hard Rock Fraction	1
North End 1,2.3	3
The Extension	1

Figure 2

KUMIVA PEAK QUADRANGLE
NEVADA
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



SCALE 1:62500

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETRES

GN MN
1°32' 27 MILS
18° 320 MILS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

NEVADA

N GRID AND 1964 MAGNETIC NORTH

CLAIM MAP Figure 3

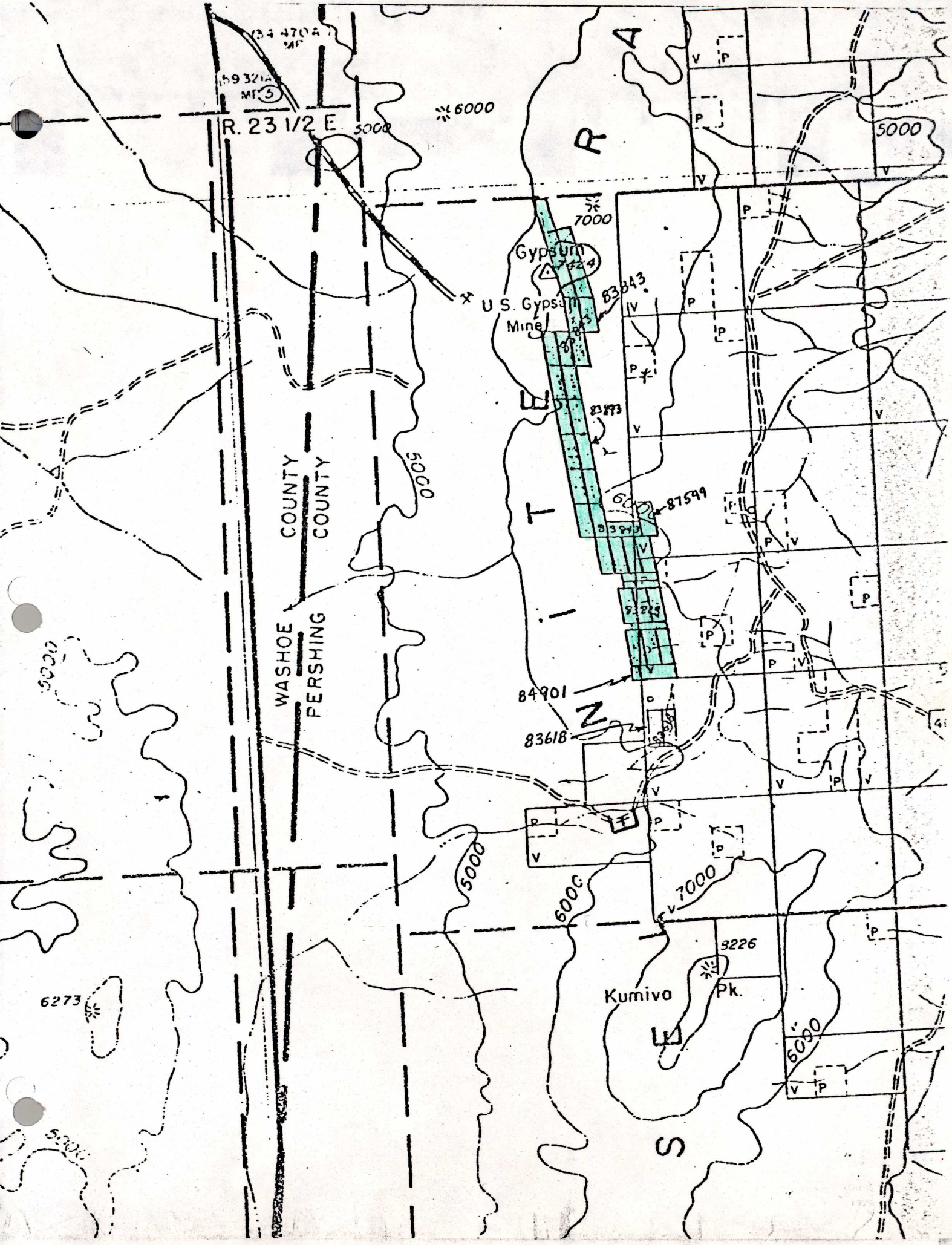
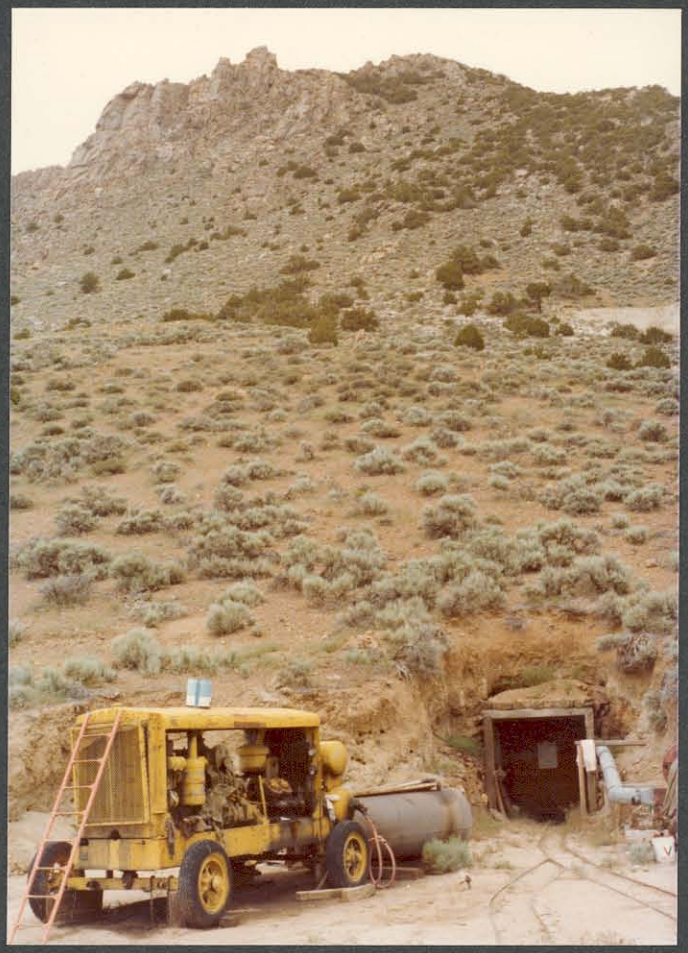


PHOTO SHEET 1



Padlocked Stormy Day Adit

Stormy Day camp buildings and
mine dumps along range front

PHOTO SHEET 2

Portal of Trabert Adit

Trabert Adit along west flank
of Selenite Range

CLAIM NAME	NUMBER OF CLAIMS
Extension 1,2,3,4,5	5
Thrabert 1 thru 17	17
Total Claim Group	36

Records at Pershing County courthouse and Ettinger (1972) indicate that the present owners are:

Helen Thrasher
Gerlach, NV 89412
Tel: 702-557-2354

Harold Playford
830 W. Peckham Lane
Reno, NV 89502
Tel: 702-825-4870

Grove Holcolm
Holcolm Construction Co., Inc.
1135 Pineridge Drive
Reno, NV 89502
Tel: 702-826-3032

An affidavit of annual assessment work covering the entire Storm Day claim group for the 1975-76 assessment year was filed by Harold Playford on August 30, 1976 and copies were found posted at portals on the ground.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

A good account of the history of the Stormy Day property is presented by Johnson and Benson (appendix 1). However, it is necessary to refer also to the Johnson and Benson paragraph on the adjoining Thrabert property (appendix 1) which was acquired by J. J. Thrasher in 1951 and is now an integral part of the Stormy Day claim group.

Johnson and Benson (1963) assign a total production from the Stormy

Day mine of about 20,000 tons varying from 0.6 to 1.0% WO_3 which calculates to around 16,000 total units tungsten. Ed Hager of Winnemucca worked at Stormy Day during the 1950's and claims that the old workings are pretty well mined out (oral communication) and have been set aside as a Civil Defense shelter. Keep in mind however that this report discusses the potential of the Stormy Day claim group which should not be confused with the history and production the the Stormy Day mine shown on the Tungsten Mines of Nevada Map compiled by Shilling (1963). As far as I can tell, there has been no production from the Stormy Day claim group.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Unfortunately, the geology map of Pershing County is one of the three Nevada counties not yet published. It appears, however, that the Selenite Range is underlain primarily by medium to coarse-grained cretaceous granodiorite intruding northward trending rocks of the Nightingale sequence which are largely argillaceous and calcareous metasediments. Apparently metasomatic development of tactite took place locally near the intrusive contact along the western margin of the range for several miles.

Geology and mineralization of the area of interest is described by Johnson and Benson (appendix 1) under the headings of both Stormy Day and Thrabert properties. A number of adits found toward the southern end of the claim group ~~mine~~ were posted "Keep Out" and padlocked. However, one adit toward the north end of the claim group and somewhat higher up the mountainside (photo 2) was found open and was inspected. This particular

crosscut adit (which I shall call Thrabert) was driven 216' eastward through overburden and steeply westward dipping metasediments. At about 100' from the portal there is a strong north-south fault zone marking the steep frontal margin of the Selenite Range. Drifting from the face of the crosscut 75' southward and 55' northward along the nearly vertical contact zone shows 1 to 4 feet width of garnet tactite containing pods and streaks of disseminated blue-white and some friable to smeary yellowish fluorescent scheelite. Although there are narrow (to 18") streaks of 1% WO_3, overall grade is estimated at less than 0.30% WO_3.

If tactite seen on the various dumps is any indication, tungsten mineralization is erratic. Massive red garnet tactite ranges from barren to BB size disseminated scheelite. Most of the scheelite seen under U. V. lamp was hard and of nice blue-white color. Almost all tactite seems to carry various amounts of iron, copper and molybdenum sulfide as the minerals pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

ORE RESERVES AND POTENTIAL

In the one underground working examined (which I shall call the Thrabert adit) there is a small block of ore both above and below the level which may develop in the order of 500 tons of perhaps 0.4% WO_3 ore. I mention this merely to indicate the grade of material left in place by miners of the 1950 era. Based on the strength of tungsten mineralization seen in place and on dumps plus the persistence of the intrusive-metasediments contact there seems to be ample potential for development of significant tonnages of mineable tungsten ore. It must be mentioned

however, that Stormy Day is ranked by Perry as having a very remote probability of developing into a viable tungsten deposit.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Only a very small part of the Stormy Day claim group was examined. Yet, the past production history and the favorable geologic setting lead me to conclude that significant concentrations of tungsten mineralization may exist on the property. The main objections to the prospect at this point are (1) narrow width of tactite and (2) erratic tungsten mineralization.

It is recommended that plans be made to examine the entire Stormy Day claim group and surrounding area as soon as convenient.

REFERENCES CITED

Johnson, A. C., and Benson, W. T., 1963, Tungsten Resouces of Nevada U.S.B.M. report.

Perry, J. K., 1972, Literature Review of United States Tungsten Deposits, Private report prepared for G.E. by Hazen Research, Inc.

Shilling, J. H., 1963, Tungsten Mines of Nevada Map 18; Nevada Bureau of Mines, 1:1,000.000.

Kuniva Peak, U.S.G.S. 15' Quadrangle Topographic Map, 1964.

Lovelock, Nevada - California, Army Map Service Map, 1:250,000, 1970.

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.

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.

Appendix 1

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 330 feet, and for 1,000 feet of core drilling from the

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. Dingacci, 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-Tak 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 Jorolemon, Peter Jorolemon, 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, quartz 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

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.

Threabert

The Threabert property consists of 7 unpatented lode claims situated along the west slope of the Selenite 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 Jealins 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. Threaber 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.

The claims are located along a belt of calcareous and argillaceous metasediments that have been intruded by granite. The sedimentary rocks consist of marble and hornfels overlain by schist. The calcareous part of the beds is about 200 feet thick. The beds strike north to northeast and dip 60 to 80 degrees west. The intrusive contact generally parallels the bedding but locally tongues of granite cut across beds. Adjacent to the granite, narrow bands of tactite have been formed in places along the contact.

Scheelite mineralization occurs erractically in most of the tactite and is strongest near the center and north end of the property. A mineralized zone, varying from 2 to 5 feet in width is intermittently exposed near the center of the property for a distance of 200 feet. Lamping indicated a grade of 0.2 to 0.5 percent WO_3. The crosscut adit, 25 feet below the outcrop was not completed.

Another mineralized tactite zone is exposed near the north end of the property. Surface cuts indicate a width of 2 to 4 feet of tactite that may contain 0.1 to 0.4 percent WO_3. A sample cut from a favorable showing over a 2.5 foot width assayed 0.4 percent WO_3. A 216-foot crosscut adit was driven 160 feet down dip below the outcrop to intersect the downward extension of the mineralized zone. Drifting 130 feet along the contact exposed mineralized tactite for a distance of 130 feet that varied in width from 2 to 5 feet. Sampling indicated low grade scheelite mineralization that varied from 0.05 to 0.17 percent WO_3.

No ore has been produced or shipped from the property.