2410 0039 Hebbard (Sunny Boy) -IMLAY DIST.

2.76

Item 40

The Hebbard tungsten property, owned in 1943 by T. W. Hebbard, was staked in 1937 by A. J. Hanskins as the Sunny Boy claim. It is in the Humboldt Range in a canyon north of Eldorado Canyon at an elevation of about 5,500 feet (Lovelock quadrangle), and can be

reached by 3 miles of dirt road that joins U. S. Highway 40 at a point 10.4 miles southwest of Imlay. The workings, consisting of 5 short adits, were originally dug in search of silver ore in quarts veins. Scheelite was subsequently identified in some of the same workings, either in quarts or along gouge zones in adjoining limestone. Except for a little fine-grained scheelite found disseminated in limestone near an inaccessible shaft at the east end of the property, all the scheelite is in large gobs 1 to 3 inches in diameter. The main quartz vein cuts across bedding in limestone and schist, and ranges in width from a few feet to 35 feet. A number of subsididary veins from a few inches to 10 feet wide branch from the main vein and extend out along bedding in the limestone.

The scheelite ore occurs in narrow lenses. The best exposure is at the face of the main adit where a lens 10 feet long and 2 feet wide along a gouge fracture was estimated to contain 6 percent of WO3. No scheelite was seen in any of the surface exposures.

Only a few tons of sorted ore were produced.

Lakeview

The Lakeview claims are in the Humboldt Range on the north side of Humboldt Canyon at an elevation of 6,400 feet, in sec. 6, T. 31 N., R. 34 E., Lovelock quadrangle. The workings are 4.5 miles by dirt road from U. S. Highway 40 at Humboldt. The claims were originally located by Fred Nagle, and subsequently leased, in 1942, to the United Strategic Metals Co. (Ben N. Jackson, president). About 694 tons of ore containing 500 units of WO_3 were sold to Metals Reserve Co. in 1943-44. In addition, a small amount of ore was treated at the Toulon custom mill and at the Getchell mill.

Scheelite occurs in limestone of the Star Peak formation near a faulted contact with altered volcanic rocks of the underlying Koipato formation. The limestone, about 80 feet thick, dips 40° - 50° NW., and is overlain by calcareous shale. The mineralization is in the hanging wall of the limestone near the shale contact.

The ore occurs in small pegmatite pockets and stringers, and in irregular masses of altered limestone. The pegmatite is commonly only a few inches thick, and consists mainly of quartz with lesser mica, fluorite, scheelite, and colorless beryl. The beryllium content of sorted material is small, perhaps 0.1 & 0.2 percent of BeO. The altered limestone is a fine-grained aggregate of sericite, quartz, fluorite, chlorite, and scheelite. Alteration in the limestone appears to follow joints and the narrow pegmatite stringers; the highly altered material that contains 1.0 - 1.5 percent of WO_3 is restricted to streaks a few inches to a few feet wide surrounding large horses of un-mineralized marble. The mineralized zone exposed in workings is 25 feet wide and 65 feet long.

The ore mined came from an open pit. An adit 105 feet long, driven beneath the pit at a depth of 40 feet, was in un-mineralized shale and marble throughout.