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Development openings consist of a short adit and a 200 foot inclined shaft from which levels were turned on the 42, 175 and 200 foot levels. Drifts and cross-cuts on these levels amounted to about 225 feet.

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Production and shipments of ore from the property up to and including 1952 amounted to 360 tons that contained 1.46 percent WO_3.

S1, 13N, 32E **Nevada Scheelite** (199)

The northeastern part of Mineral County, has been a steady producer of tungsten since 1939. The principal mine in the area is the Nevada Scheelite, (2) but outlying small properties have been partially developed, and a few have yielded small tonnages of tungsten ore.

The Nevada Scheelite property, now owned by the Kennametal Inc. consists of 16 unpatented lode claims situated 5 miles east of Rawhide and 57 miles southeast of Fallon, the supply base and shipping point on a branch line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Rocks exposed in the area are chiefly andesites, basalts, and tuffs interbedded with a nearly vertical stratum of limestone that strikes northeast and has a maximum thickness of 500 feet. These formations have been intruded by a granite stock and by granite dikes and sills.

In the vicinity of the mine shaft a pre-granite fault, striking northwest and dipping 30° to 40°NE has broken the limestone displacing the northeast portion 350 feet northwest. This fault locally controlled the emplacement of the granite. Post-granite faults are well exposed in the underground workings, where they are mainly restricted to the limestone-granite contact. See Figure 2.

Figure 2- Claim Map showing surface Geology Nevada Scheelite Mine

Adjacent to the granite contacts, the limestone has been altered to tactite in zones that vary from 15 to 50 feet in width. In some areas the granite is separated from the limestone by hornfels up to 40 feet in thickness, which in places has prevented the alteration of the limestone to tactite.

Scheelite mineralization occurs with the usual tactite minerals, garnet, epidote, diopside, quartz, calcite, limonite and copper carbonates. Pyrite is locally abundant, and in some places small amounts of chalcopyrite occur. In places the scheelite mineralization was fairly uniform in areas of considerable size.

The ore-bearing tactite zones have been well oxidized to the 200 foot level, and in some areas oxidation has persisted to the lowest levels of the mine, especially in areas crushed by post-mineral faults. The principal oxide mineral is limonite.

Exploration openings on the property consist of pits and trenches. The underground mine is opened by a 500 foot shaft from which 5 levels have been extended in a northwest-southeast direction. From these levels cross-cuts and raises have been driven and from which stopes have been extended. Figure 3.

Figure 3 - Composite of underground working to the 200 foot level and showing vertical projections, Nevada Scheelite Mine.

Except for a few short periods, the mine was in operation from 1937 to 1957 producing at the rate of 130 tons per day on ore that contained better than 1.0 percent WO_3.

At the present time the mine is not being worked, but the surface plant facilities are being used to produce tungsten carbide metal.