(144) Item 41

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SADDLE TUNGSTEN PROSPECT
LEONARD CREEK MINING DISTRICT
HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA

The Saddle tungsten prospect has been submitted to General Electric by Mr. Jay Noviack, the property owner. Fred Barnes, from Getchell Mine, had contacted Mr. Noviack in August and asked if he would be interested in submitting the ground to General Electric. Fred's father, Fred Sr., was Noviack's original partner on this property.

The property was examined on November 6, 1976. Mr. Noviack was present during the examination and provided a considerable amount of background information on the property and the surrounding area.

LOCATION

The Saddle property is located on the crest of the southern Pine Forest range just south of Bishop Peak on the drainage divide between Bishop Creek to the east and Leonard Creek to the west. The claims lie in portions of Sections 16, 17, 20, and 21, Township 43 North, Range 30 East, Humboldt County, Nevada. The claim area is in the rather remote northeastern portion of Humboldt County some 90 miles north of Winnemucca and about 30 miles south of the Oregon border.

OWNERSHIP

The Saddle property consists of 9 unpatented lode mining claims, owned by Mr. Jay Noviack, Box 1072, Alturas, California 96101. The claims were located by Mr. Noviack and Fred Barnes, Sr. in 1954. Mr. Barnes is now deceased, and his interest has passed entirely to Mr. Noviack.

PREVIOUS WORK

A small amount of ore was produced by leasors from the Saddle property in 1954. According to Mr. Noviack, about 500 tons of 0.51% WO_3 was shipped to Getchell, and a similiar small amount of ore of 0.60% WO_3 was shipped to Toulon. This is the only known production from the property.

At some time between 1954 and 1956, a DMEA loan was given to Noviack, and a program of trenching and drifting was carried out on the property. Of this work, no records are available except a sketch map showing trench locations and generalized geology. A reference to the DMEA work is made in Nevada Bureau of Mines Bulletin 59, "Geology and Mineral Deposits of Humboldt County", which states, "..an exploration program consisting of trenching and drilling along the contact failed to discover any large bodies of ore." With the collapse of the tungsten market, no further work was done on the property until 1971 when Noviack retained Karl Kundert, a consulting geologist, to prepare a short report on the property. As a result of this work, the property was brought to the attention of Minerals Engineering Company. Minerals leased the property in October of 1972 and maintained their lease until late this fall(1976). During the lease term, however, Minerals was hampered by the lack of cash, and no work was ever done on the claims. Prior to our inspection of the area on November 6 of 1976, Union Carbide's staff had made a property examination. Carbide turned the area down as being too small for them to consider.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

In general, the regional and local geology of the Saddle prospect has been well described in the Kundert and Anctil(Minerals Engineering) reports on the property. These reports should be referred to for details not included in this memo.

Within the property, scheelite-bearing tactite occurs along a north-east trending contact between limey sediments of Jurassic-Triassic age and a Cretaceous(or Tertiary?) granitic intrusive. At the contact, the sediments strike North 60° East, and dip steeply northeast and northwest forming an irregular tactite zone as much as 30 feet thick. This contact zone is poorly exposed due to alluvial cover, but it appears to extend from a fault contact, exposed in a small open pit, northeast to the crest of the range, a distance of about 600 feet. The relationship of the fault to the tactite is not clear, but it is highly probable that tactite either extends to the southwest beneath the fault, or, as is inferred from the earlier reports, the tactite may be laterally offset across the fault. In either case, there is additional strike-length potential for the deposit to the southwest.

Beyond the crest of the range, northeast of the "discovery post", the contact continues for over 1000 feet, but only poorly developed marble with small contained pods of garnet tactite were seen.

Along the apparently best mineralized portions of the contact, numerous dikes of aplite and quartz were noted. These features cross-cut the contact and related tactite, and may have been important to the formation of the tungsten occurrence. Within the exposed tactite, scheelite was seen to occur as fine to course-grained crystals alligned along relic bedding. The scheelite flouresces blue-white to yellow-cream, indicating the presence of some small amount of molybdenum in the mineral. The "discovery" outcrop is about 9 feet wide and has been assayed by others at 0.7% to 1.6% WO_3. Sampling on the open cut, located to the south west of the discovery point, has shown 0.35% to 0.40% WO_3 for the width of the cut(approximately 15 feet). From lamping done during the present examination, it is felt that the previous sampling is generally correct.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The results of the only previous exploration work carried out on the Saddle property, the DMEA-sponsored trenching and drifting, are not entirely available. The trenching, however, exposed ore in at least two trenches and the cross-cut, said to be driven mainly in granodiorite, apparently turned back into the contact at its north end and intersected mineralized tactite. Using these facts to get a size range for the property, a possible "ore zone" measuring approximately 600 feet by 400 feet by 10 feet is outlined which could contain some 240,000 tons of tactite or if mineralized, some 120,000 units of WO_3. This zone is open to the southwest and at depth and could be increased substantially if it extends in these directions.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Saddle prospect contains potential for the development of a moderate tonnage of mineralized tactite. Previous work has shown that mineable ore does exist, and has indicated the grade of ore to be expected, but has failed to define the potential of the property.

It is felt that this potential could be quickly determined by pursuing the modest program herein outlined.

It is recommended that General Electric negotiate a lease with Mr. Noviack to acquire his Saddle property. Following acquisition, it is recommended that a program, consisting of geologic mapping, trenching, and sampling be carried out on the property. This program, which could be completed during the first lease year, would determine if the property does have value as a potential tungsten producer. If the first program proves to be successful, a diamond drilling program would then be planned for the second lease year.

Recommended First Year Program:

		Estimated Cost
1.	Acquire property	$2400 payment for year
2.	Geologic mapping	One week staff time, plus expenses
3.	Adit repair	$ 300
4.	Trenching	$2000
5.	Sampling	$ 300 assay costs
	Total program cost	$5000, plus staff time and expenses

J. V. Tingley
Winnemucca, Nevada
November 15, 1976