The Bonanny group of 6 patented claims, owned in 1942 by Lexington Mines Co., is south of Lexington Creek on the east side of the Snake Range, Garrison quadrangle, and is reached by 13 miles of dirt road that branches west from the highway between Baker, Nevada, and Milford, Utah, 12 miles southeast of Baker. The scheelite deposits were discovered in World War I, and a few thousand tons of ore were treated in a small stamp mill built nearby. In 1941, Lexington Mines Co. erected a new mill and produced 79 units of WO_3 from placer material.

Scheelite occurs in irregular calcite stringers in Cambrian limestone. The mineralized area is covered by overburden 12 to 25 feet thick. Three shallow shafts were sunk in the original exploration. In 1942, two of the shafts were watered and inaccessible, and the third, the northernmost, was watered below the 28-foot level. On the accessible level, 2 small lenses of excellent scheelite ore were exposed, but they appeared to contain only 10 to 20 tons. Specimens of calcite with scheelite were present on the dumps of the other shafts.

The overburden is a mixture of calcite vein fragments and irregular blocks pf platy limestone, ranging up to a foot in size, embedded in soil. Large nuggets of scheelite occur in the calcite, and smaller grains are distributed through the fines. A block of ground 600 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 15 feet deep probably contains scheelite placer, but the amount has not been proved by adequate sampling. The material treated in 1941 came from a cut 1.5 feet deep, 200 feet long, and 25 feet wide; 525 tons yielded 79 units of WO_3, or about 0.15 unit per ton, and the recovery was only about 50 percent. Much of the overburden probably contains 0.2 percent of WO_3.