

2870 0027

PROPERTY NAME: Heidi Mine
 OTHER NAMES: WS Claims
 MINERAL COMMODITY(IES): Pb(Ag)
 TYPE OF DEPOSIT: quartz vein and replacement deposits along faults
 ACCESSIBILITY: _____
 OWNERSHIP: Ralph Lindberg
 PRODUCTION: _____
 HISTORY: _____

County: Esmeralda ⁹⁰ Item 39
 Mining District: Lone Mt.
 AMS Sheet: Tonopah
 Quad Sheet: C SE 44
 Sec. 33, T 3N, R 40E
 Coordinate (UTM):
 North 4 2 1 3 5 0 0 m
 East 0 4 5 7 7 0 0 m
 Zone +11

DEVELOPMENT: A few pits and stopes less than 10m deep; an adit and overhead stopes.

ACTIVITY AT TIME OF EXAMINATION: None, claims staked in June 1982.

GEOLOGY: The prospects in the Heidi Mine area are in cream-colored, recrystallized Reed Dolomite (Precambrian Z). There is some silicification of the wallrocks near the mineralized faults. Two types of related mineralized fault were noted 1) Iron-rich gossan (originally sulfide-rich) along fault zones, and 2.) massive, white quartz veins with sparse (less than 1%) galena. Lamprophyre dikes cut across quartz veins and parallel and cut the gossan-rich zones. These dikes are not hydrothermally altered, and are probably post-hypogene ore.

One area of stoping is 1-2m wide, 10m deep, and 10m long. A lamprophyre dike cuts the ore in this stope (photo). The above described stope is along a N35W, 65SW mineralized fault. The dike is about 50cm wide. Gossan from this zone contains Oxide lead and/or zinc minerals.

A nearby massive quartz vein trends E-W, 60°S. Galena is protected from oxidation by the solid quartz. The sample collected (456) was of this material, to attempt to characterize the sulfides in the ore. However, the gossan-rich zones must have had both more pyrite and galena. The quartz vein is actually two, closely spaced 10-30cm veins. Other gossan-rich trend N10W, 90°. The Mineralized area is just south of a small (10x25m) outcrop of silicic porphyry which contains oxidized disseminated pyrite. As discussed in Bonham and Garside (1979, 1982), this intrusive rock is probably related to the mineralization.

Another mineralized fault is located northeast of the sample locality and is explored by an adit and overhead stopes it trends approximately northwest and is 1-2m wide (stope width. White quartz occurs in the zone).

The pattern of mineralization suggests that in general, the quartz veins ore usually low in sulfides, but pods of high sulfide occur locally, producing the gossan-rich zones NW seen at the surface.

REMARKS: Photo G822-6 is of the stopes on the property
Sample 456 is massive, white quartz with galena (select sample).

References:

Bonham, H.F., Jr., and Garside, L.J. (1979) Geology of the Tonopah, Lone Mountain, Klondike, and northern Mud Lake quadrangles, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 91.
Bonham, H.F., Jr., and Garside, L.J. (1982) Geochemical reconnaissance of the Tonopah, Lone Mountain, Klondike, and northern Mud Lake quadrangles, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 96.

~~REFERENCES~~

EXAMINER: L.J. Garside

DATE VISITED: 12 Jul 82