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Item 68

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August 11, 1977

Mr. H. K. Stager
U. S. Geological Survey
Office of Minerals Exploration
345 Middlefield Road
Menlo Park, California 94025

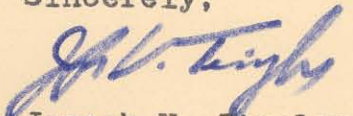
Dear Mr. Stager:

Enclosed you will find the report and maps of the Old Central Mining Co. Property which you sent to me earlier this month. I am finished with the report, and am now returning the information to you as requested.

I appreciate very much the efforts of both you and Mr. Klepper in making this material available to me. My company, Utah International, is making an evaluation of the property, and the information in the old report will be of considerable help to us.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,


Joseph V. Tingley

Enclosure

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Memorandum on the Occurrence of Scheelite

Old Central Mining Co. Property

Eugene Mountains, Pershing County, Nevada

Keystone Mine

Abstract

A drill hole, exploring the granodiorite intrusive on the Old Central Mining Co. property for silver-lead ore bodies, intersected 22' of altered granodiorite mineralized with scheelite. Core recovery was poor, and it is impossible to calculate the width or average grade of the ore zone. Part of the mineralized core assayed 2.25% Ag₂O; the remainder is estimated to contain between 0.5% and 0.75% Ag₂O. This zone of scheelite mineralization could be further explored by diamond drilling, or, at greater cost, by sinking a shaft.

On May 25, 1934, I visited the Old Central Mining Co. property in the Central Mining District, northern Pershing County, Nevada. The property is situated on the east flank of the Eugene Mountains in secs. 1, 2, and 12, T. 34 N., R. 34 E., M.D.M. (see U.S.G.S. topographic map of the Eugene Mountains Area, Nevada. Keystone Mine). The principal workings underlie a mantle-covered pediment on the north side of Mill Creek. Pronto, a siding on the Western Pacific R.R., is six miles distant by poorly maintained dirt road. Mill City, a station on the Southern Pacific R.R., is 15 miles distant by dirt and surfaced road.

(see also, 3 attached maps)

Ownership

In 1936 the Keystone patented claim was leased by Mrs. Bertha Jackson to Reuben and H. A. Jones, all of Winnemucca, Nevada. In 1939 the Nevada Keystone Mining Co. was organized, leased the Keystone claim, and acquired property adjacent to the Keystone claim. The Old Central Mining Co. was organized in April 1942. Control of this company is shared equally by Raymond and Mary K. Brooks, now of Washington, D. C., and Reuben and H. A. Jones of Winnemucca, Nevada. The Old Central Mining Co. took a lease and option on the Keystone claim from the Bertha Jackson estate, and also leased the Nevada Keystone Mining Co. property.

An R.F.C. development loan was granted in 1942. Workings on the Old Timer claims were pumped dry, explored, and sampled, but no silver-lead-zinc ore was outlined. The company is now without funds, and is unable to develop small, partly outlined silver-lead ore bodies on the Keystone claim.

A geologic map of part of the Keystone claim was made by Ward Smith of the U.S.G.S. in 1940. In 1942 a topographic map of part of the claim was made for the company by R. J. Farrell. Raymond Brooks mapped the mine workings in 1941-42.

Production

There is no record of the production from the Keystone Mine prior to 1936, but small stopes of silver-lead ore had been mined. There is no mill on the property, but since 1937 sixteen hundred and seventy tons of sorted ore have been smelted by the American Smelting and Refining Co. This ore has averaged about 0.03 oz. gold, 32.5 oz. silver, 4.3% lead, and a little zinc and copper.

Geology and Ore Deposits

The property is underlain by slightly metamorphosed Triassic sedimentary rocks and intrusive granodiorite. The sedimentary rocks strike east of north and dip steeply to the west. Limestone, in part conglomerate, is the oldest rock exposed. The limestone is overlain by a thick sequence of phyllitic shale and hornfels.

The Keystone silver-lead veins are confined to shear zones in a northeasterly trending granodiorite dike that cuts the shale and hornfels. Most of the ore occurs in gently dipping shear zones. The richest shoots lie along the intersection of gently dipping shears, or where steeply dipping shears intersect flatter shears. The chief ore minerals are argentiferous galena, pyrite and sphalerite. The granite is sericitized, silicified, kaolinized, and pyrite-impregnated. Above the water table sulfide minerals are locally oxidized.

Scheelite Mineralization

In May 1940 the granodiorite dike southwest of the Keystone Mine was explored by a diamond drill hole. There was no worthwhile silver-lead mineralization, but nevertheless the core was preserved. Last September O. F. Heizer, General Manager of the Nevada Massachusetts Co., suggested that the owners examine the core with an ultra-violet lamp. This examination disclosed scheelite mineralization in sericitized, silicified, and pyritized granodiorite for 22' along the core. Two samples from this zone were assayed at the Nevada Massachusetts Co. laboratory. One assay of 2.25% WO_3 is said to represent the richest part of the core; the other of 0.4% WO_3 , the poorest. I estimate that the remainder of the core, small chips totalling about 7', contains between 0.5% and 0.75% WO_3 .

I examined all accessible mine workings with an ultra-violet lamp in search of some clue to the control or trend of the zone of scheelite mineralization, but found only a few widely scattered scheelite crystals. This zone has not been found at the surface.

Neither attitude nor thickness of the scheelite ore zone can be determined from this incomplete and badly broken core. By analogy with the silver-lead veins, it seems likely that the scheelite mineralization may occur along a gently dipping shear zone, and vary in width between 6" and 6'. Also some scheelite may be disseminated in less altered granodiorite near the shear zone.

Suggested Exploration

Possible methods to further explore the zone of scheelite mineralization are suggested below:

(1). Two diamond drill holes, one from the surface and one from underground. Total length: 450'. Probable cost: \$2250. Disadvantages: poor core recovery probable; estimates of width and grade will be approximate; presence of worthwhile amount of scheelite in these two holes would indicate an ore shoot of some certainty.

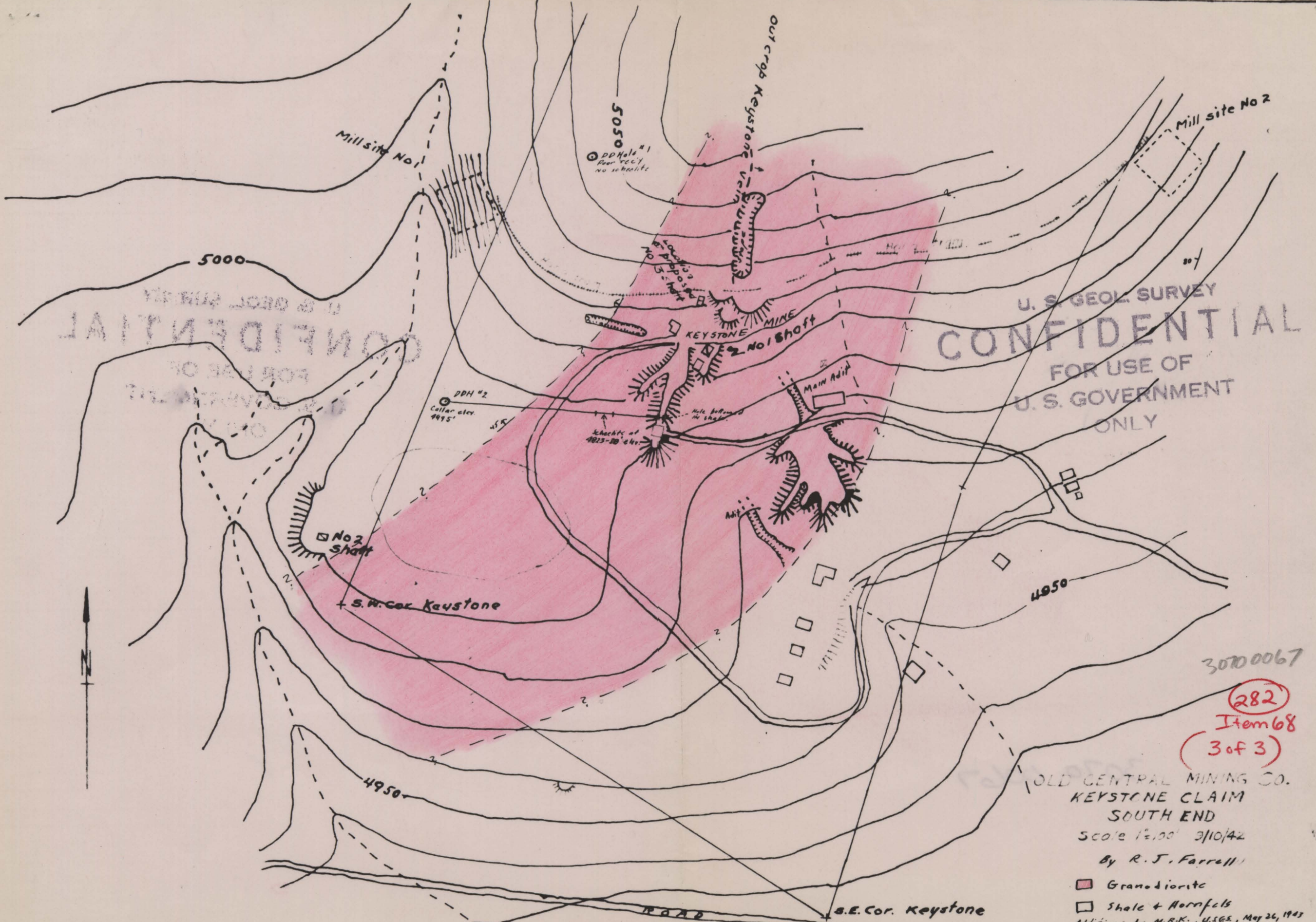
(2). Winze and crosscut from Third Level, H Drift, Keystone Mine. Probable cost: \$6000.

(3). Two hundred foot vertical shaft. Probable cost: \$8000.

The Old Central Mining Co. owns a portable diamond drill and 160' of drill rods. Possibly some arrangement could be made to finance the drilling of two holes in order to obtain additional information concerning the possible scheelite ore body with a minimum expenditure.

T.B.Nolan (3)
S. G.Lasky
D. M. Lemmon
G. L. Allen
File

M. R. Klepper
Assistant Geologist
Mill City, Nevada
May 27, 1943

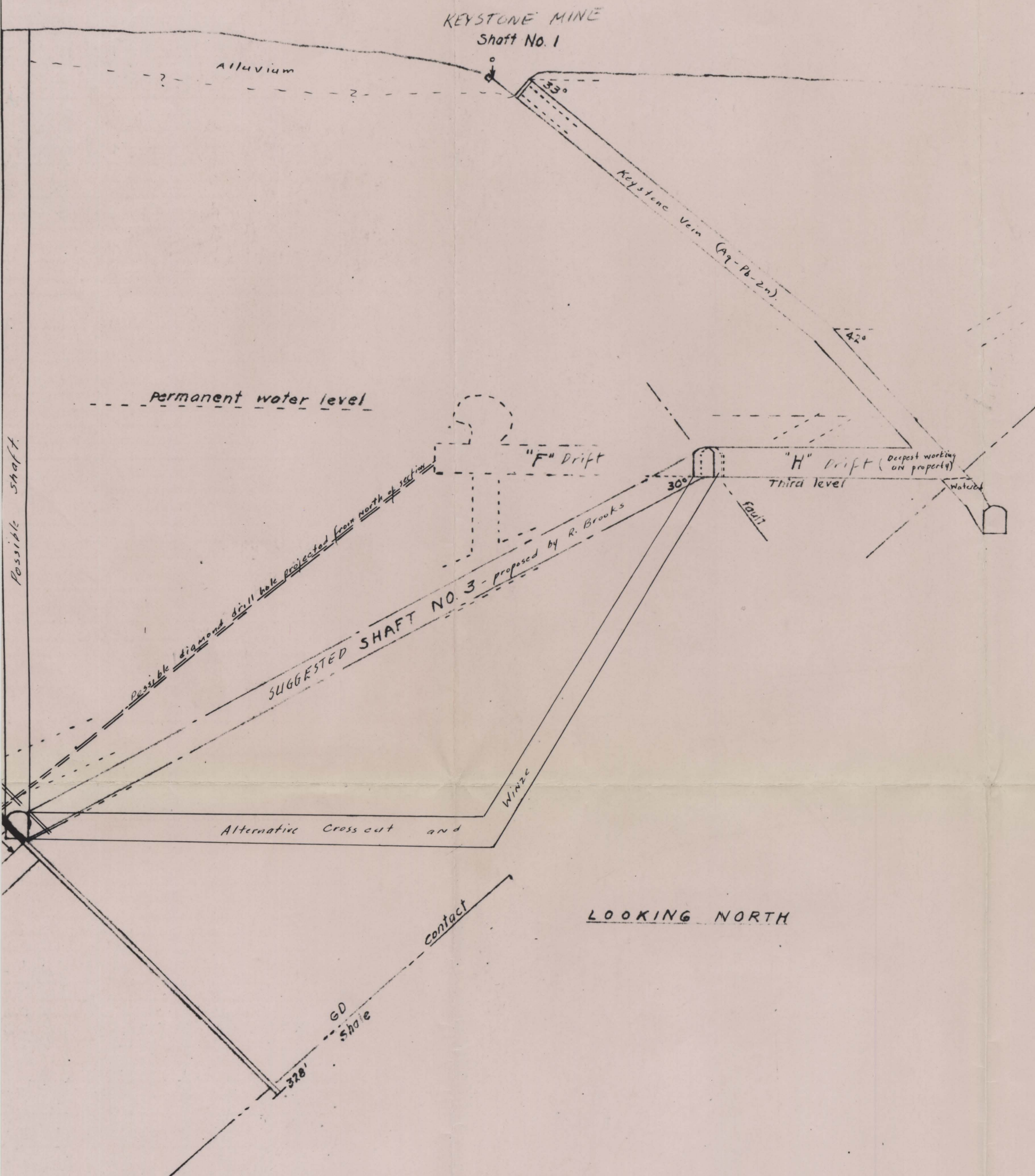


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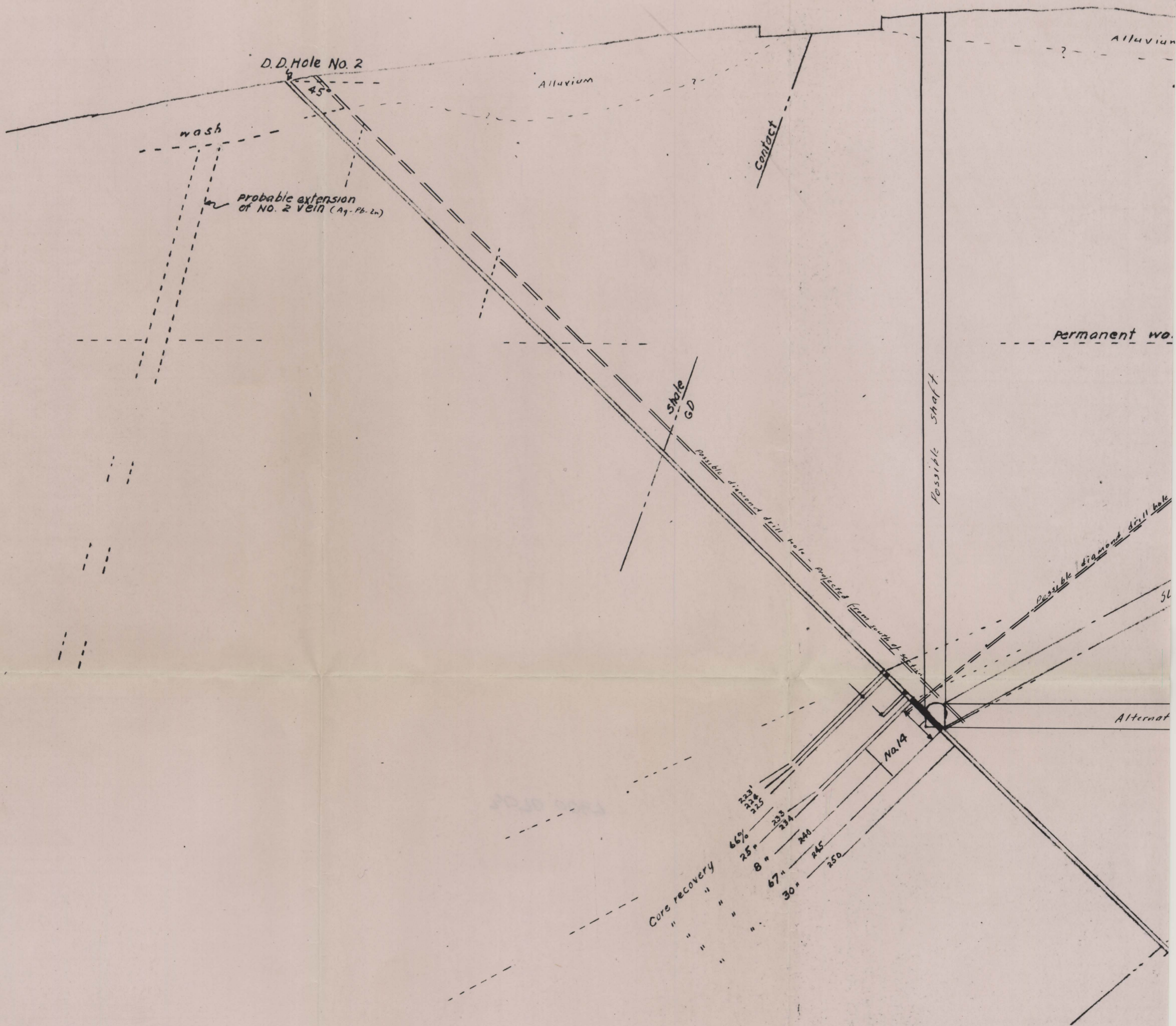
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OLD CENTRAL MINING CO.
KEYSTONE CLAIM
SOUTH END
Scale 1"=100' 3/10/42
By R. J. Farrell
Granodiorite
Shale + Hornfels
Additions by M.R.K., U.S.G.S., May 26, 1943



OLD CENTRAL MINING COMPANY
SECTION THROUGH D.D. HOLE NO. 2
Scale: 1" = 20' Oct 23, 1942
R. Brooks
— scheelite mineralization
Additions by A. R. Klepper, U.S.G.S., May 26, 1943.



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