3400 0024

286
Item 24

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Access Road

LEOPOLD MEYER TUNGSTEN PROPERTY

Nightingale District, Pershing County, Nevada

M. R. Klepper - July 24, 1943.

The Leopold Meyer tungsten property is situated at the head of Cowles Canyon, a few hundred feet below the crest on the east flank of the Nightingale Range. A 2½ mile dirt road leads from the Nightingale mill to a point 100' east of and 25' above the highest croppings of the Meyer ore body. The last quarter mile of this road is rather steep for loaded ore trucks. A dirt road up Cowles Canyon from the M. G. L. mine terminates about one mile west of and 600' below the Meyer ore body.

This property was prospected during the first World War; two adits were driven in ore. Very little work has been done on the property since that time. For a number of years Ewing Smoot and E. W. Dingee of Lovelock owned the property, but in 1942 they sold it to Leopold Meyer, 1814 South Bronson Ave., Hollywood 28, California. Two weeks ago Mr. Meyer leased the property to the Rare Metals Corp., Lovelock, Nevada. John Heizer, superintendent of Rare Metals, states that as soon as he can obtain a crew the company will begin operations at the property. Ore will be hauled to the Toulon mill, a distance of 50 miles via Springer's Hot Springs. If a substantial tonnage of ore is to be hauled from the property, a 1½ mile road should be built from the termination of one of the roads on the Nightingale property across a saddle along the crest of the range to the workings in the Meyer ore body.

The Meyer property adjoins the Nightingale property to the south, and is separated from the eastern limit of the M. G. L. property by less than half a mile.

All three of these properties lie along the periphery of the same granodiorite stock.

The main scheelite deposit on the Meyer property is in steeply dipping tactitized limestone beds that strike into the granodiorite. The body has been penetrated by two adits, one 40' above the other. These adits expose ore for a length of 120' normal to the bedding, and a maximum width of 70' parallel to the bedding. The zone of ore croppings and abundant ore float is limited to an elliptical area of about the same dimensions, and lying almost vertically above the workings. (See sketch attached).

The grade of ore within the mineralized body varies considerably from bed to bed, and along the strike of a single bed. The best zone, an 8' width of 1.5% WO_3, is cut by the lower adit. Other narrower zones contain as much scheelite. Some zones contain 0.25% WO_3 or less. I believe that all of the tactite exposed in the workings will average 0.4% WO_3, and that about one-third of the exposed tactite will average 0.75% or better. This ore body is very similar to the main M. G. L. ore body in size, shape and grade.

From the ore exposed and by analogy with the M. G. L. ore body, I believe that it is safe to anticipate that half of the tactite between the lower adit and the highest outcrop will average 0.6% WO_3, and can profitably be trucked to the Toulon mill. A preliminary estimate of tonnage of ore of this grade is 2500 tons of ore measured, 5000 tons of ore indicated, and 7500 tons of ore inferred (partly beneath the lower adit). If a grade as low as 0.4% WO_3 can be handled profitably, this estimate of tonnage may be increased by 50%. If only 1% ore can be mined and trucked profitably, the estimate must be halved.

A third adit, all in granite, is 60' below the lower adit in ore. This adit should be driven 125' farther to explore the zone beneath the ore body. If the ore body continues to this depth, it should be possible to mine a large elliptical shrinkage stope, comparable to the stope in the M. G. L. ore body, much more cheaply than to selectively mine the high grade areas only.

I believe that 10,000 units of WO_3 can be produced from this ore body, if low costs of mining and handling can be attained.

Small lenses of 0.5% - 1.0% WO_3 ore have been exposed here and there for 2000'

along the contact. None of these bodies are likely to yield a substantial tonnage of ore.

The present method of removing ore from the property, that is hoisting by a hand tram from the workings to the end of the road, can only be used for a very small quantity. Three possibilities to increase the tonnage of ore that can be handled ~~xxx~~ occur to the writer.

(1). Install a mechanical tram.

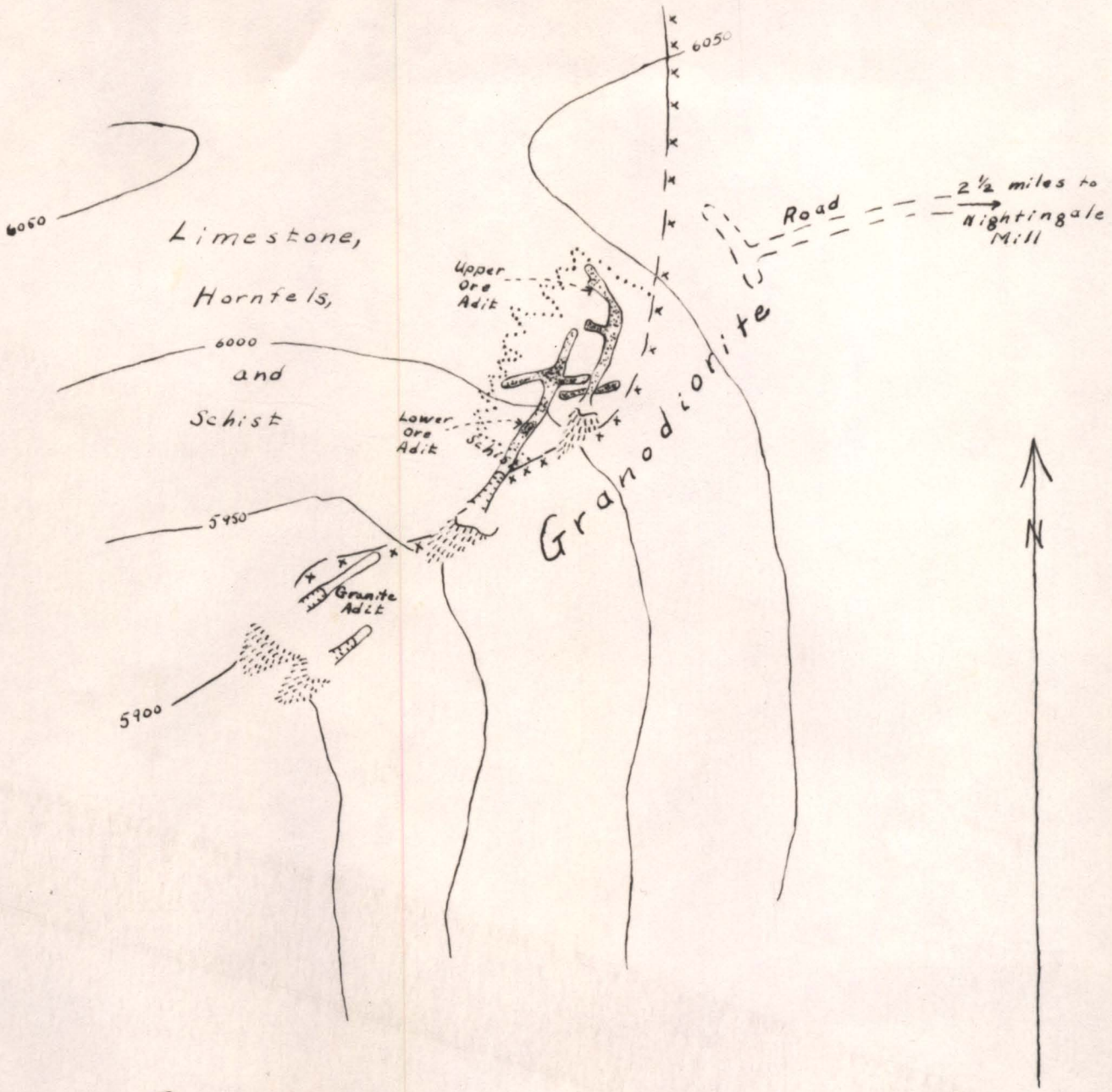
(2). Continue the present steep road for several hundred feet with one sharp curve, and widen several narrow places.

(3). Construct a 1½ mile road of 10% maximum grade from the Nightingale road to the Meyer workings. This new road would pass through a saddle about 2500' south of and 50' lower than the present road.

Suggestion (3) would require an expenditure several times greater than either (1) or (2), but cost of construction of a new road should not exceed $ 4,000. If 40 or 50 tons of ore are to be mined and hauled daily for a year, this larger initial expenditure would probably be justified.

M. R. Klepper
Assistant Geologist
Winnemucca, Nevada
July 24, 1943

Nolan (2)
Lemmon
File



Geologic Sketch Map
Leopold Meyer Property
Main Ore Zone
1" = 100'

Approximate Limit of ore outcrop and float

Intensity of dots in adits indicates relative grade of ore between 0.0 and 1.5 % WO_3.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Access Road

LEOPOLD MEYER TUNGSTEN PROPERTY

Nightingale District, Pershing County, Nevada

M. R. Klepper - July 24, 1943.

The Leopold Meyer tungsten property is situated at the head of Cowles Canyon, a few hundred feet below the crest on the east flank of the Nightingale Range. A 2½ mile dirt road leads from the Nightingale mill to a point 100' east of and 25' above the highest croppings of the Meyer ore body. The last quarter mile of this road is rather steep for loaded ore trucks. A dirt road up Cowles Canyon from the M. G. L. mine terminates about one mile west of and 600' below the Meyer ore body.

This property was prospected during the first World War; two adits were driven in ore. Very little work has been done on the property since that time. For a number of years Ewing Smoot and E. W. Dingee of Lovelock owned the property, but in 1942 they sold it to Leopold Meyer, 1814 South Bronson Ave., Hollywood 28, California. Two weeks ago Mr. Meyer leased the property to the Rare Metals Corp., Lovelock, Nevada. John Heizer, superintendent of Rare Metals, states that as soon as he can obtain a crew the company will begin operations at the property. Ore will be hauled to the Toulon mill, a distance of 50 miles via Springer's Hot Springs. If a substantial tonnage of ore is to be hauled from the property, a 1½ mile road should be built from the termination of one of the roads on the Nightingale property across a saddle along the crest of the range to the workings in the Meyer ore body.

The Meyer property adjoins the Nightingale property to the south, and is separated from the eastern limit of the M. G. L. property by less than half a mile.

U. S. GEOL. SURVEY
CONFIDENTIAL
FOR USE OF
U. S. GOVERNMENT
ONLY

All three of these properties lie along the periphery of the same granodiorite stock.

The main scheelite deposit on the Meyer property is in steeply dipping tactitized limestone beds that strike into the granodiorite. The body has been penetrated by two adits, one 40' above the other. These adits expose ore for a length of 120' normal to the bedding, and a maximum width of 70' parallel to the bedding. The zone of ore croppings and abundant ore float is limited to an elliptical area of about the same dimensions, and lying almost vertically above the workings. (See sketch attached).

The grade of ore within the mineralized body varies considerably from bed to bed, and along the strike of a single bed. The best zone, an 8' width of 1.5% WO_3, is cut by the lower adit. Other narrower zones contain as much scheelite. Some zones contain 0.25% WO_3 or less. I believe that all of the tactite exposed in the workings will average 0.4% WO_3, and that about one-third of the exposed tactite will average 0.75% or better. This ore body is very similar to the main M. G. L. ore body in size, shape and grade.

From the ore exposed and by analogy with the M. G. L. ore body, I believe that it is safe to anticipate that half of the tactite between the lower adit and the highest outcrop will average 0.6% WO_3, and can profitably be trucked to the Toulon mill. A preliminary estimate of tonnage of ore of this grade is 2500 tons of measured ore, 5000 tons of indicated ore, and 7500 tons of inferred ore (partly beneath the lower adit). If a grade as low as 0.4% WO_3 can be handled profitably, this estimate of tonnage may be increased by 50%. If only 1% ore can be mined and trucked profitably, the estimate must be halved.

A third adit, all in granite, is 60' below the lower adit in ore. This adit should be driven 125' farther to explore the zone beneath the ore body. If the ore body continues to this depth, it should be possible to mine a large elliptical shrinkage stope, comparable to the stope in the M. G. L. ore body, much more cheaply than to selectively mine the high grade areas only.

I believe that 10,000 units of WO_3 can be produced from this ore body, if low costs of mining and handling can be attained.

Small lenses of 0.5% - 1.0% WO_3 ore have been exposed here and there for 2000'

along the contact. None of these bodies are likely to yield a substantial tonnage of ore.

The present method of removing ore from the property, that is hoisting by a hand tram from the workings to the end of the road, can only be used for a very small quantity. Three possibilities to increase the tonnage of ore that can be handled xxx occur to the writer.

(1). Install a mechanical tram.

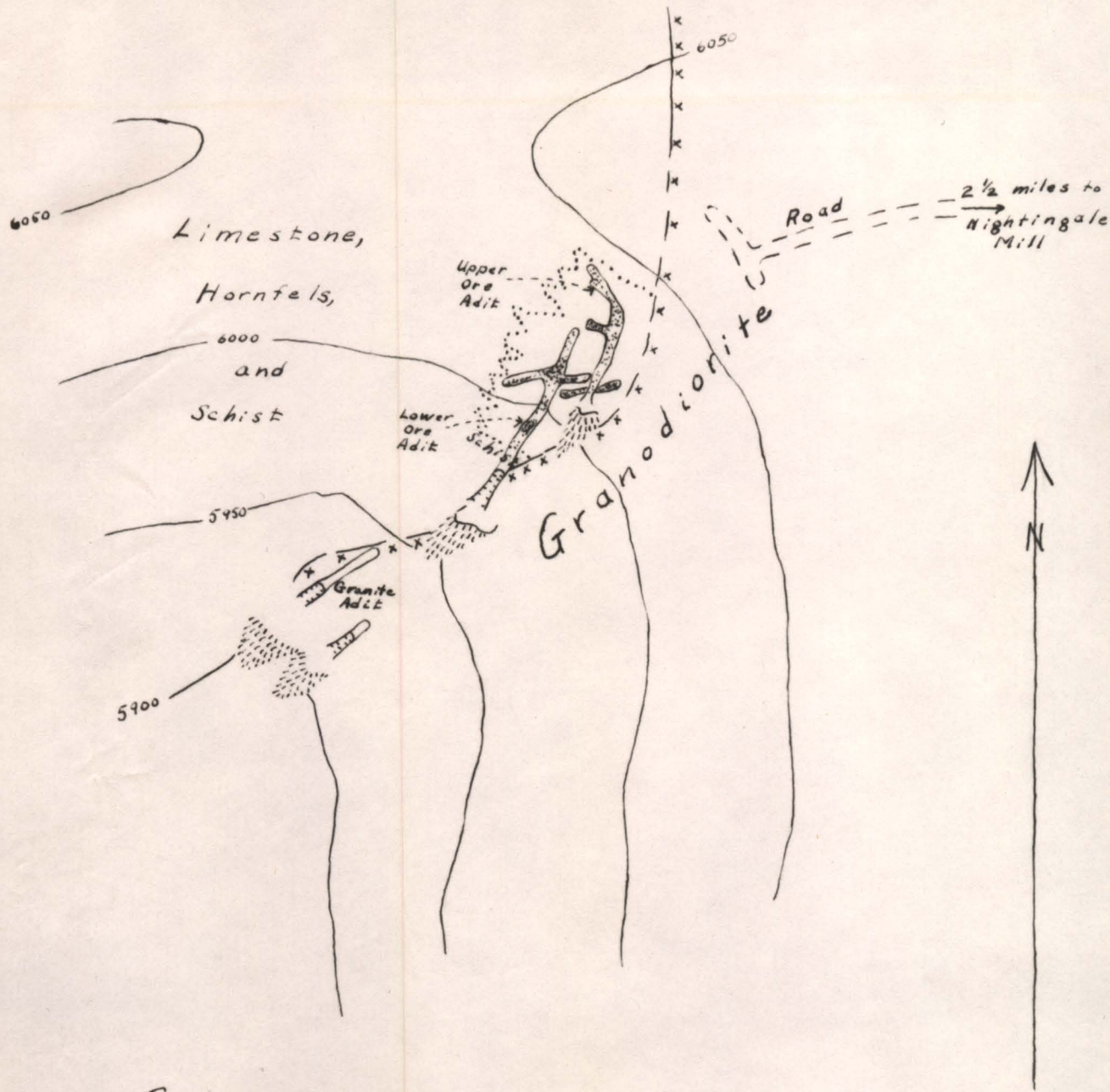
(2). Continue the present steep road for several hundred feet with one sharp curve, and widen several narrow places.

(3). Construct a 1½ mile road of 10% maximum grade from the Nightingale road to the Meyer workings. This new road would pass through a saddle about 2500' south of and 50' lower than the present road.

Suggestion (3) would require an expenditure several times greater than either (1) or (2), but cost of construction of a new road should not exceed $ 4,000. If 40 or 50 tons of ore are to be mined and hauled daily for a year, this larger initial expenditure would probably be justified.

M. R. Klepper
Assistant Geologist
Winnemucca, Nevada
July 24, 1943

Nolan (2)
Lemmon
File



Geologic Sketch Map
Leopold Meyer Property
Main Ore Zone
1" = 100'

Approximate Limit of ore outcrop and float

Intensity of dots in adits indicates relative grade of ore between 0.0 and 1.5 % WO_3.