3430 0005

243 Item 5

PROPERTY NAME: The Climax Stock (Oak Spring Area)

OTHER NAMES:

MINERAL COMMODITY(IES): Au, Ag, Gem quality Chrysocolla, Cu

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Contact

ACCESSIBILITY: Old but usable dirt roads
Access is restricted by the N.T.S

OWNERSHIP: U.S. Government

PRODUCTION: Cu, Au, Ag, Gem quality Chrysocolla

HISTORY: The area was being prospected when Ball visited the camp in 1905.

County: Nye

Mining District: Oak Spring

AMS Sheet: Goldfield

Quad Sheet: Oak Spring 7 1/2'

Sec. Unsurv., T _____, R _____

Coordinate (UTM):
North 4122200 m
East 0582040 m
Zone

DEVELOPMENT: Three vertical and two inclined shafts, three adits, usable dirt roads, one stone cabin, and a seasonal spring.

ACTIVITY AT TIME OF EXAMINATION: None.

GEOLOGY: The initial activity in the district began about 1905 in the general vicinity of Oak Spring on the Nw side of the Climax Stock. These efforts were directed at developing quartz veins reported to be carrying gold values, some silver and gem quality chrysocolla. (Ball, 1905) Lincoln 1923 reported a shipment of copper containing a little silver was made in 1917. No other production was noted for the period.

This part of the district is near the contact between the limestones and dolomites of the Pogonip Group and the granodiorite. The granodiorite has been highly fractured and has argillic, chloritic, and silicic alteration. Included within the granitic mass are lens-shaped feldspathic dikes of finer-grained igneous rock that are commonly iron stained. The Pogonip limestones wrap around the northwest end of the exposed stock forming an arcuate contact zone of skarn and highly visable dark-brown garnetiferous ledges.

Most of the early mining activity in the older part of the district is from quartz veins. in shears and as replacement of limestone along the margin of the contact but within the sediments. Silicic and iron oxide alteration are pervasive along with massive garnet ledges that form prominent outcrops.

At sample sites 1822 thru 1829 the principle mineralization from dumps and prospects consisted of; galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and iron and copper oxides mostly in quartz veins. Some of the veins had boxworks, or open spaced cockade structures, some were brecciated and all were iron stained. yellow wulfenite coated Sample #1825 and massive pyrrhotitte balls were found at site #1827.

Sample #1822 was from a dump in front of an adit with an M-9 designation on the entrance. The adit was partially caved at the entrance and had no timber or track but because so much of the country rock has been silicified the ground stands well. The main adit bears N20E for a distance of approximately 240 ft. where it was sampled at the face #1924.

A drift off the main adit bears S55E, for 200 ft. along a fault that dips 50SW. Sample #1925 is from a tungsten show near the end of the south drift. A UV lamp revealed tungsten to be ubiquitous but concentrated along the fault. An inclined shaft 300 ft. north of M-9 and below a garnet ledge was sunk on a highly altered bedding plane in marble. The shaft is accessable but in poor condition. Two drifts off the shaft to the west were cayed. Sample #1926 was taken of vein material with galena, other sulfides (?), and possible tungsten along an altered zone in the bedding plane. Sample #1927 is from another bedding plane in an adjacent incline that has been caved by a falling boulder. The sample had visable yellow wulfenite coating, fractures along with other copper oxides. Sample #1827 is from where the pyrrhotite was collected from a dump. The dump is in front of a north-trending adit 195 feet

(continued.....)

Reference: Ball, S.H. 1906, Notes on ore deposits of southwestern Nevada.
Lincoln, F.C. 1923 Mining districts and mineral resources of Nevada.
Houser, F. and Poole F. Prelim. Geologic Map of the Climax Stock, 1960

EXAMINER: Quade/Bentz

DATE VISITED: 1982-1983

COPY

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Mining District: Oak Spring

AMS Sheet: Goldfield

Quad Sheet: Oak Spring 7 1/2'

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EXAMINER: Quade/Bentz

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PROPERTY NAME: The Climax Stock (Oak Spring Area)

OTHER NAMES:

MINERAL COMMODITY(IES): (continued)

TYPE OF DEPOSIT:

ACCESSIBILITY:

OWNERSHIP:

PRODUCTION:

HISTORY:

County:

Mining District:

AMS Sheet:

Quad Sheet:

Sec. , T , R

Coordinate (UTM):

North m

East m

Zone

DEVELOPMENT:

ACTIVITY AT TIME OF EXAMINATION:

GEOLOGY: deep, that was driven in highly altered marble. Sample #1928 was taken from the mine face which consisted of gouge, clay altered marble and tungsten mineralization, in a highly iron stained and oxidized zone. Sample #1929 was taken from a fault zone 150 feet in from the portal. The adit was scanned using a UV lamp which revealed anomalous scheelite concentrated along the fault zone. Clearly, there has been postdepositional movement along the fault as there are coarse ghost-like blebs of tungsten smeared on slickensides collected from the fault trace.

Five samples, 1872 thru 1876, of vein and outcrop material were collected to test the geochemistry of an area of intense silicic alteration capped the north end of the stock. The area was identified by Houser and Poole in 1960.

The gem quality chrysocolla came from three shallow shafts and prospects along the north-half of Oak Springs Wash. The wash is the western most stream course of the two parallel drainages that flow south through the district. The chrysocolla was in veins along hematite stained fractures in the limestones and calc-silicates. The secondary mineralization included malachite , and jaspery chrysocolla, quartz, azurite, managanse and calcite. Samples #1828-1833 and 1871 were all from the chrysocolla properties. According to Ball "the chrysocolla was a robins egg blue and several hundred pounds of the material had been sold as turquois". The best looking materials collected were sample sites #1828 and 1871 but they were not gemstone quality.

Wyant, 1941 reported "The tunnels and prospects in the vicinity of Tamneys Camp to have been dug for silver and do not contain scheelite according to George Tamney". (See sample location Map). Oddly enough, this seems to have been an accepted conclusion, as none of the previous workers reported tungsten in this part of the district. However, our subsurface sample results and UV traverses in two of the older adits both showed the presences of tungsten and probably powellite in these older workings. If there were an awarness of the tungsten mineralization its clear from the examination that no attempt was made to mine or develop it.

REFERENCES: Tungsten Deposits Near Oak Spring, Nye County, Nevada D. G. Wyant 1941.

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PRODUCTION:

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