

3680 0026
59, 38N, 42E

Riley

(Humboldt Co.)

136

Item 26

The Riley mine, formerly known as the Dernan property is situated about 23 miles northeast of Colconda and a short distance west of the main Getchell road. This property was leased by J. E. Riley in 1942 from the Tom Dernan estate, who developed and operated the mine until October 1945, when it was purchased by the U.S. Vanadium Corp.

Rocks exposed in the mine area include limestones with interbedded argillite in contact with granodiorite. The limestone-granodiorite contact strikes north-south and dips from 30° to 60° east.

57

Tactite sections from 3 to 20 feet thick occurred in many places on the limestone-granodiorite contact. In several places, bands of tactite occur in limestone as much as 40 feet from the contact, but most of them are small and unimportant.

In the deposit there are 4 tabular ore bodies. All are localized along the general trend of the limestone-granodiorite contact at points where tongues of the igneous rock extends into the limestone for short distances. The orebodies in these sections plunge in the general of the contact, 40° east. The surface extent of these sections is relatively small, but they extend down dip as elongated shoots for considerable distances.

Diamond drilling by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in 1945, tested the ore zone, with favorable results, to depths of 500 feet down dip from the surface exposures. Drill core samples from 11 holes which cut varying thicknesses of tactite contained an average of 0.74 percent WO_3 .

All mining until the middle 1940's, was done in 8 pits along 1,700 feet of the ore zone. The pit workings disclosed 4 major orebodies. The largest, near the north end of the zone was 450 feet long and averaged 9 feet in width. The other orebodies of shorter lengths varied from 6 to 15 feet thick. Production of the near surface ores in these pits to the middle of 1945 amounted to 88,000 tons that averaged 0.68 percent WO_3 .

A large tonnage of ore from underground workings was mined and milled by the U.S. Vanadium Corp., from 1951 to the shutdown in 1957, shortly after termination of the tungsten purchase program.

USBM Unpubl. data, 1963

The Riley mine, formerly known as the Dernan property is situated about 23 miles northeast of Colconda and a short distance west of the main Getchell road. This property was leased by J. E. Riley in 1942 from the Tom Dernan estate, who developed and operated the mine until October 1945, when it was purchased by the U.S. Vanadium Corp.

Item 26

A large tonnage of ore from underground workings was mined and filled by the U.S. Vanadium Corp., from 1951 to the shutdown in 1957, shortly after termination of the tungsten purchase program.

Rocks exposed in the mine area include limestones with interbedded argillite in contact with granodiorite. The limestone-granodiorite contact strikes north-south and dips from 30° to 60° east.

Tactite sections from 3 to 20 feet thick occurred in many places on the limestone-granodiorite contact. In several places, bands of tactite occur in limestone as much as 40 feet from the contact, but most of them are small and unimportant.

In the deposit there are 4 tabular ore bodies. All are localized along the general trend of the limestone-granodiorite contact at points where tongues of the igneous rock extends into the limestone for short distances. The orebodies in these sections plunge in the general of the contact, 40° east. The surface extent of these sections is relatively small, but they extend down dip as elongated shoots for considerable distances.

Diamond drilling by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in 1945, tested the ore zone, with favorable results, to depths of 500 feet down dip from the surface exposures. Drill core samples from 11 holes which cut varying thicknesses of tactite contained an average of 0.74 percent WO_3 .

All mining until the middle 1940's, was done in 8 pits along 1,700 feet of the ore zone. The pit workings disclosed 4 major orebodies. The largest, near the north end of the zone was 450 feet long and averaged 9 feet in width. The other orebodies of shorter lengths varied from 6 to 15 feet thick. Production of the near surface ores in these pits to the middle of 1945 amounted to 88,000 tons that averaged 0.68 percent WO_3 .