3740 0011

(262)

PROPERTY NAME: Horseshoe Mine

OTHER NAMES:

MINERAL COMMODITY(IES): Fluorspar

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Hydrothermal replacement

ACCESSIBILITY: Good but steep road

OWNERSHIP: Norman Wood(?)

PRODUCTION: An estimated 28,000 ton of high-grade

HISTORY: Located in 1953 by Hubert and Vera Welch see Papke 1979 for details

County: Nye Hem 25

Mining District: Quinn Canyon

AMS Sheet: Lund

Quad Sheet: Quinn Cyn 1:100,000

Sec. NE½ 16, T 3N, R 56E

Coordinate (UTM):

North 4 2 2 0 7 0 0 m

East 0 6 1 5 7 0 0 m

Zone

DEVELOPMENT: Two open-pits.

ACTIVITY AT TIME OF EXAMINATION: None.

GEOLOGY: The workings consist of two rather ragged shaped pits on the southwest side of a grey limestone of the Pognip Group of Ordivician age. The pits are perched one above the other on the steep side of a cliff, where minor faulting is associated with vein-pod-like replacement deposit of vuggy, brecciated high-grade fluorspar. Unaltered fragments of limestone are mixed in with very high-grade wavey (coonstail) and banded masses of almost pure fluorspar. The mining methods employed in the lower-pit created a very steep back to the pit making future development very hazardous. This may help to account for the fact that a lot of the ore is still in place but removing it could be very dangerous to one's health. The deposit grades into narrow veins and veinlets along the margin following fractures and minor faults. A sample (1775) from the lower pit had detectable Au.

The upper pit is an oval shape approximately 50' N-S and 25-30 E-W, exposing thin bands of fluorspar interbedded or replacing limestone. The eastside of the pit has black and gray bands of coontail fluorspar trending northward across the mine face. In both pits the veins have massive silica, fragments of quartz or calcite mixed in with low-grade fluorspar within the high-grade portion of the deposit. Sample 1776 was from the high-grade portion of the pit and did not have detectable Au.

The Horseshoe Mine is on the southern end of a line of NE trending reddish brown outcrops of jasperoid and volcanic dikes(?). The resistent jasperoid is highly brecciated/silicified and iron-stained.

REMARKS:

REFERENCES:

EXAMINER: Jack Quade

DATE VISITED: 6-1-84