

The ATLAS LABORATORIES

5617 Hollywood Boulevard

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G. P. GROUP

FLUORSPAR MINING CLAIMS REPORT

QUINN CANYON

NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

by

ALLAN A. FRAZIER

June 15, 1972

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REPORT

on

G.P. GROUP

FLUORSPAR MINING CLAIMS, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

IN QUINN CANYON

I.

GENERAL STATEMENT

This report describes the results of a geologic investigation and evaluation of a group of unpatented mining claims in the Quinn Canyon District of Eastern Nevada. The investigation includes a field examination toward an economic evaluation of the mineral occurrences. The nature, origin and characteristics of the deposit were considered as were the depth, thickness, grade and lateral extent.

II.

LOCATION

The G and P fluorspar mining claims to be considered are located in Nye County, Nevada, 85 miles East of Tonopah, reached by paved highway # 6 to Warm Springs Junction, thence by Highway # 25 South and 14 and 1/2 miles thence East over good gravel road to Quinn Canyon and thence to mine site.

The mine site consists of ten mining claims on 200 acres located in Section 27, Township 3N, Range 55 E, containing an ore zone approximately 3,000 feet in length,

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and 160 feet in width. Elevation is 6,120 feet above sea level.

III.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the immediate region is rugged, with steep hillsides and elevations rising to 9,000 or more feet.

In the immediate vicinity of the claims this topography has been modified by deep erosion of Quinn Canyon which has cut out an amphitheater which has uncovered and exposed the ore body on the Northeasterly end of the claims at lower elevation.

IV.

GEOLOGY

There has been no particular geologic report on this immediate region. All the claims in the group are considered in this report. The topography, rock and excarpment of the area are classified as granitic and metamorphic rocks of Precambrian age, but there is a noticeable facies of a variety of massive irregular granitic dike, extending in an Easterly and Westerly direction. However, the dike seems to be more rhyolitic than granitic and is usually harder than the surrounding diocitic rock.

Numerous fluorspar-bearing veins cut the basement sequence that should support an active mining operation. The fluorite occurs in an indefinite stratigraphic, lensed, deposition, interspersed with light, colored silicic rock of hydrofluorsilic acid gas origin, characteristic and indicative of the recognized source of fluorites as pyroclastic origin caused by volcanic activity.

Such hydrotherman and pyroclastic source evidence, indicates great depth of ore

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deposits.

Fluorite (calcium fluoride CaF_2) is a material produced by the action of volcanic gas - (H_2SiF_6) hydrofluorsilicic acid on limestone or lime containing material as is always present in feldspar and feldspar decomposition products.

The only faulting in the immediate area consists of two - East-West trending on echelon faults and with minor displacement.

V.

ORE ZONE

The ore body strikes about North 80 degrees East and dips from 65 to 70 degrees, from the horizontal end to the North, ranging up to 160 feet in width at its widest point and consists of fluorspar which occurs as crystals, lenses, veinlets and irregular aggregate, all of random orientation, occurring in hydrothermally-altered rhyolite and brecciated granite. The veins vary in thickness from thin laminated lenses to 4 and 1/2 feet in width.

The ore deposits are associated with extinct hot springs geyser and rock deposits. It will be noticed that in the presence of volcanic ash and decomposed lava beds, the source of fluorspar and feldspar were dependent upon the extent and area covered by hot springs eruptive action and the hot springs geyser fumarole width and depth for the extent of deposition of calcium fluoride. (CaF_2).

VI.

EXPLORATION DEVELOPMENT

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VI.

EXPLORATION DEVELOPMENT

This deposit offers an extremely attractive potential for development into a sizeable commercial mine, the partially developed ore (while not actually blocked out to permit measurement) coupled with the existing favorable geological conditions, - can be considered assured.

High grade fluorspar has been exposed on G.P. # 2 with a three foot vein in an open cut that appears to widen at depth. The original surface discovery was a lense 1 and 3/4 inches wide.

This particular ore zone is approximately 145 feet wide by 960 feet in length on the side of a steep hillside to the apex.

The G. P. Extension and the G. P. Extension # 1 have also been opened with a cut 30 feet in length exposing another vein of high grade fluorspar 2 and 1/2 feet wide, and the vein can be traced for quite a distance, of 600 feet from the discovery on the surface in a Northeast, Southwesterly direction. This zone structure is 30 feet wide.

A series of surface bulldozer cuts were made on claims G.P. # 7 and G.P. # 8 that exposed ore all along the strike.

From information gathered and recorded in the Lincoln County Courthouse, 80 feet of diamond core drilling was performed cutting the vein at a depth of 60 feet on the G. P. # 7 claim. No core samples were available.

VII.

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• WATER

The water tables appear to be shallow upon entering Quinn Canyon, therefore development of sufficient water for milling ore should not be a problem.

VIII.

RECOMMENDATION.

Every indication points to the following plan of development, Namely: To drive a main exploration tunnel 200 feet below the cut on G. P. # 2 by following the strike of the vein.

Such a development will cross cut all the possible ore shoots in the property at a distance of 300 feet, and will afford backs of 1,050 feet on these shoots, coincident with the work, which will produce ore in its inception. It will also provide the quick and economical way to connect to the ore body and extract it with the advantage of gravity.

It would appear that there is sufficient information of geologic conditions to justify the development as herein stated. One of the chief attributes in this connection is the fact that under any conditions of lease or bond, the property can stand large future payments until the property has been thoroughly explored.

From this examination, I have no hesitation in recommending that you and your associates proceed in the matter of providing sufficient capital for the proper opening up of the properties in order to work in an efficient and economically feasible manner.

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The combination of excellent geological structural conditions, veins from 2 to 4 and 1/2 feet thick from surface showings of high grade ore, coupled with ideal mill site conditions with water available at shallow depths affords every requirement for economical operation and profitable returns.

Respectfully submitted,

Allan A. Frazier

C O D I C I L

DEMAND AND USES OF FLUORSPAR IN INDUSTRY:

Fluorspar containing 97% CA F/2 with 4% or less silica is used in making hydrofluorite acid, and for etching glass and other chemical trade uses. Fluorspar containing 85% CA F/2 and not more than 4% silica is used mainly in the production of open hearth steel to increase the fluidity of the slag. It is also used in the manufacture of enamels for stoves, kitchen and bathroom fixtures. New sources of supply have become increasingly scarce while the demand and consumption has increased considerably. Fluorite has become internationally recognized as a basic necessity of industry. Lower grade ores are accepted by consumers as low as 50% CA F/2. At present prices if only 60% of the mine run ore can be sold as acid grade and 40% metallurgical (a conservative estimate) an average price of \$ 70.00 a ton may be realized for the concentrates.