LOCATION

The Quick-Tung mine is located in Fondaway Canyon on the western slope of the Stillwater Range, 80 kilometers (50 miles) south of Lovelock and 69 kilometers (43 miles) north of Fallon in Churchill County, Nevada. The mine is 800 meters up Fondaway Canyon and the upper workings are 800 meters further up the wash along its north side. A map is located along the range front (map of the mouth of the canyon). The mine is situated in Section 4, T.22 N., R.24 E., and Section 6, T.22 N., R.24 E., NORAM, and is shown on the Dixie Hot Springs 15-minute topographic quadrangle map. Its longitude is 118°12'30" and the latitude 38°18'12". It can be reached by taking U.S. 50 east for 8 kilometers (5 miles) from Fallon to the Stillwater turnoff, thence 17.7 kilometers (11 miles) on a paved road through the community of Stillwater, past the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge headquarters, and thence north on a graded dirt road along the eastern side of the Carson Sink to the mouth of Fondaway Canyon.

Production and History

The Quick-Tung mine has produced over 1000 tons of scheelite (C.S. Fisk, personal communication) through 1976 from two deposits located 800 meters apart (George Fisk, personal communication). Gold has been recovered recently from a small pilot heap-leach pad. The scheelite production was made at the site of the upper workings and the first production was reported in 1958 (Davis and Ashizawa, 1958). Production continued after the price supports were removed until the price dropped to $12.00 per unit, with the concentrates being shipped 161 kilometers to the Nevada Scheelite mill near Minden, Nevada.

Previous Work

The Stillwater Range was mapped by Page (1966), and later modified by Willden and Speed (1974) in the Churchill County report. Lawrence (1962) mapped the Quick-Tung mine in 1960 during a study of the antimony deposits of Nevada. Sigurdsen (1974) described the geology, paragenesis, and geothermometry of the deposit as a part of his doctoral thesis. Sigurdsen and Lawrence (1976) re-
The Cretaceous was opposed at 50\(\circ\) F.

Cretaceous, which is spatially associated with modern subsidence near the

a slightly higher temperature of 50\(\circ\) F.

gradients vs. containingiferous limestone and chert. These were opposite at

E. This has been consistent at a temperature of 90\(\circ\) F. with

7. An oxygen is usually considered to be a secondary mineral,

6. Several of the minerals have been described by

5. The temporal and spatial

4. A vertical cross-section through the fold, the axial plane of which is vertical, shows that these rocks are present,

3. Old and new data in age, and is at least early Middle Jurassic and possibly as

2. The graph of the quick-freeze mine.

1. The presence of the oceanic ridge in the

Continents

| Location | Temperature | Homogenization |LPD  
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower workings</td>
<td>350(\circ) F.</td>
<td>300(\circ) F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber (one secondary)</td>
<td>380(\circ) F.</td>
<td>360(\circ) F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper workings</td>
<td>390(\circ) F.</td>
<td>370(\circ) F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz (detrital)</td>
<td>390(\circ) F.</td>
<td>360(\circ) F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz (detrital)</td>
<td>380(\circ) F.</td>
<td>350(\circ) F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chert (detrital)</td>
<td>370(\circ) F.</td>
<td>340(\circ) F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chert (detrital)</td>
<td>360(\circ) F.</td>
<td>330(\circ) F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investigations, and the resulting data have been summarized as follows:

- Vision of 1994 (1994) studied the marine environment and fluid seepage geo-
- Geothermometry
Figure 2. Geologic map, Quinktnu Mine, Stillwater Range, Churchill County, Nevada.

Figure 3. Schematic sections A-A', B-B', and C-C', Quinktnu Mine.
US and International Mineral News Briefs

United States

United Nuclear Corp. has contracted to sell 840,816 kg (1,860,000 lb) of uranium to an unidentified foreign buyer. Deliveries will be made during 1973 at an average price of $44.35 per lb. The company said it believes the order involves one of the largest short-term sales of uranium overseas by a U.S. producer in several years.

Bennett Petroleum Co., announced that it had drilled a 91-m-deep (300-ft) exploratory well on its unpatented mineral claims in southwestern Utah produced values of 1,700 g (60 oz) of silver per ton and 2.3 kg (5 lb) of uranium per ton. The company is negotiating with others to obtain exploration commitments leading to a 50% interest in the properties.

Officials of Nuclear Power & Energy Co., Lander, Wyo., and Gulf Nuclear Corp., Albuquerque, announced that the 4.3-in. diameter (14-ft) concrete-lined shaft currently being sunk on Smokey Mountain in New Mexico's Abo Basque Lake District has been successfully completed to a depth of 203 m (666 ft). In addition to sinking the shaft, Nuclear Power & Energy provided supervision and services for the installation of the headframe, hoist, related surface facilities, and completion of a mining station and measuring pocket at the 180-m (590-ft) level of the shaft. The company will also drive a 2 x 3.7 m (7 x 12 ft) drift from the 500-ft level approximately 275 m (900 ft) long to intersect uranium ore zones.

Ralph M. Parsons Co., Pasadena, has been awarded an overall project management contract by Occidental Oil Shale Inc. for Oby's Ch-shale oil venture in Rito Blanco County, Colo. The facility will utilize Oby's modified in situ method for shale oil recovery, and is designed to produce an estimated 9000 m³ (57,000 bbl) per day of crude oil. The venture is the result of a partnership agreement between Occidental Oil Shale and Ashland Colorado, Inc.

Western Exploration and Development Corp.'s Johnny M uranium mine operated at near capacity during the last quarter of 1977, according to company president Maxie L. Anderson. Output was announced at approximately 109,900 kg (239,200 lb) during the first quarter, compared with 87,900 kg (191,000 lb) during the third quarter. This is an approaching rated capacity for the mine, which is jointly owned with HNO Oil Co.

Bucyrus-Erie has sold five 60-H Series shovelflackheads at a total price of $4.7 million to Kudrun-Luch from Ore Co. Ltd. for use at an Italian open-pit iron ore mine presenty under development. The project will produce more than 7.5 million metric tons of iron ore concentrate annually under full production, with the concentrate being shipped in 10,000-ton wet-bulk containers for shipment to Iran. Canadian Met-Chem Consultants Ltd., Montreal, designed the mine and will provide construction and operational supervision for the next three years after which the Iranian government will manage the project.

Intercoast Energy Inc., Sacramento, has acquired the Little Joe mill under lease with an option to purchase from Bullion Monarch Co. The mill, located near Austin, Nev., is a 503-ft (150-m) structure designed to handle gold, silver, tungsten, and molybdenum ore. It will be operated by a subsidiary of Intercoast Energy, Mineral Investments Inc., and will process tungsten ore from one of the company's properties as well as performing custom milling for other mining companies.

A spokesman for the Edison Electric Institute recently told the Senate Energy Committee that the federal government's uranium enrichment program lacks proper management and control. A. W. General, manager of system performance and control management for Duke Power Co. and chairman of the institute's Nuclear Fuel Committee, observed during testimony before the Senate committee, "As we look at the government enrichment operation, we wonder who is providing the normal board of directors control function over this mammoth business which obtains its revenues from the electricity-consuming public." He asked, "How are the interests of the utility customers protected from unilateral management decisions that are shirked within a segment of the huge Department of Energy?"

The federal program is expected to generate revenues of $1 billion in 1979 and as much as $3 billion annually within the next ten years.

Newmont Mines Ltd. announced on behalf of itself and Asarco Inc. that operations at the jointly-owned Grande mine will be suspended on June 30, 1978. The mining and milling programs will be underway at the mine to further define other grade drillhole intersections will be completed in May 1978. An evaluation of the results of this program will be completed by early fall.

A federal judge has refused to dismiss a $300 million lawsuit against six phosphate firms accused of illegally mining publicly owned phosphate and uranium in two Florida counties. The companies involved, including American Cyanamid Co., W. R. Grace & Co., Union Minerals International Mines and Chemical Corp., and Agri-Basics, Inc., were told by the federal judge that their claim that they were not aware of the specific areas involved was insufficient to dismiss the suit. However, US District Court Judge Walter W. Sharp has extended the time the six companies have to reply to the charges.

Copper prices during the first quarter of 1978 ended at $1.75 per lb. and the Congress passed a bill lowering the excise tax on engine consort to 12.5% and 20%.

Copper, lead, and zinc prices all have declined recently. RST sillars, May 10.
QUICK-TUNG MINE

Other names  Shady Run
Location  Long. 39° 47', Lat. 118° 13'.
Ownership  George Fisk (1960).
Discovery
Antimony Production  None.
Geologic type

The Quick-Tung mine is in the Shady Run mining district along the west flank of the Stillwater Range in Fondaway Canyon, 43 miles northeast of Fallon (see Army Map Service, Reno quadrangle map NJ 11-1).

The mineral deposits in Fondaway Canyon were prospected by the Zinn brothers in the early eighties (Lincoln, 1922, p. 9). Schrader (1920, p. 306) reports antimonical silver ore in the mines of Big Elk Canyon just south of Shady Run. The Quick-Tung mine is being operated (1960) as a tungsten mine, and the ore is being shipped to the Nevada Scheelite Corp.

The mine is developed by several short adits and shallow shafts. At the upper workings a 40-foot shaft has been sunk along a contact between limestone and shale. The brown to black shale is thin-bedded. Both it and the limestone strike east-west and dip steeply north. The limestone is in a fault block; it has been recrystallized, and is cut by numerous irregular veinlets of quartz up to 24 inches wide.

Scheelite occurs in high-grade pods associated with quartz adjacent to the contact. Stibnite and valentinite (?) are closely associated with the scheelite in the shaft, some pods being up to 3 inches across. Pyrite is common in the scheelite area. In the hillside above the shaft, stibnite occurs as blebs, small pods, and scattered crystals in irregular masses and veinlets of quartz. Similar occurrences of stibnite are scattered throughout the outcropping of limestone. Some lenses are up to 6 inches wide and 48 inches long. No scheelite was observed in these surface occurrences.
The stibnite has been partially altered to yellow and white oxides. The fibrous to resinous white oxide commonly forms pseudomorphs after stibnite. Cinnabar occurs 1/4 mile to the west.

Insufficient exploration has been done to properly evaluate this deposit as a source of antimony.
1. Schilling (1963)
2. Schilling (1964)
3. Willden and Speed (1968)
4. Tingley (1963) p. 23, Fig. 9, 33
5. Speed and Jones (1969)
6. Page (1965)
7. Schrader (1947)
8. Lustey and Nichols (1972)
10. Filice (1967)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% CO₂</th>
<th>S. T.</th>
<th>Units (lb)</th>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>NPR</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>5.0</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1,766</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1.25</td>
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<td>773</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4.55%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,283</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
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<td>928</td>
<td>Ray Clemmons</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
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<td>650</td>
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<td>2,238</td>
<td>763</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.6%</td>
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