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Item 4.

RENO OFFICE
RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
MINING SECTION
FIELD REPORT

Docket ND-8472

Date Examination Authorized August 14, 1943
Date of Examination August 17 & 18, 1943
Date of Report August 30, 1943

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT

W. E. Johnson
c/o Meco Store
Winnemucca, Nevada

Correspondent:

Same

CHARACTER OF PROJECT

The Applicant proposes to develop a small scheelite showing which he discovered in an abandoned silver prospect adit. To obtain the necessary equipment, the Applicant intends to purchase for \$2000.00 a used Gardner-Denver portable compressor and accessory, jackhamer, receiver and hose.

With the remainder of the loan funds the Applicant intends to meet payroll, supply and insurance expenses.

The object of the development is to extend the adit in search of a bigger vein.

LOCATION OF MINE

The prospect is located on the eastern slope of the Santa Rosa mountains at an approximate elevation of 5000 feet.

The claim can be reached from Winnemucca, Nevada, via highway Route 95, 22 miles north to Paradise Hill Station, thence northeast four miles on the Paradise paved road, thence north 1½ miles over an unimproved dirt trail.

By legal sub-division the claims are situated in Section 13, T. 40 N., Range 38 E., and Section 18, T. 40 N., Range 39 E. of M.C.B. & M., Humboldt County, Nevada.

Winnemucca, Nevada, which is 27 miles south, is the nearest shipping point, serviced by both the Western Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads.

APPLICANT

The Applicant, Mr. W. E. Johnson, is a zealous prospector with limited mining experience. He was formerly an electrical contractor in Portland, Oregon.

LOAN REQUESTED

A loan of \$5,000.00 is requested.

LOAN RECOMMENDED

A loan is not recommended for this application.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The Applicant has relocated three contiguous lode claims: January,

January No. 2 and January No. 5.

The original locator intending to cut a silver outcrop at depth, drove a crosscut adit 240 feet where it intersected metamorphic rocks too hard for hand drilling.

The adit was abandoned at this point by the original prospector. Mr. Johnson later discovered several small beds of tactite containing disseminated scheelite near the granitic contact.

GEOLGY

This portion of the Santa Rosa Range is a tilted fault block typical of the Basin Range structure. In this case, the block slopes gently to the northwest. The rocks are composed of a series of thin bedded sediments intruded by a coarse grained granite rock. The sediments generally strike northeast and dip northwest.

Apparently certain thin beds of calcareous shale have been metamorphosed to epidote with disseminated scheelite and minor amounts of powellite. These minerals appear to be limited to a few favorable beds near apophysis dikes of granitic rock.

At the time of my visit to the property the exposed scheelite was confined to epidote bearing beds from two to ten inches thick. The only siliceous exposure is a lens of tactite two feet by three feet situated on the hanging wall of a flat fault where it intersects a granitic dike at the end of the final crosscut.

The surface is obscured by a soil mantle, but from an examination of the float rock and open cuts there is no evidence of more massive beds which might produce larger bodies of ore.

It is evident from the accompanying map section of this prospect, that the mineralized beds will be cut and displaced by faulting. Whether the other segments of the bed can be picked up with a reasonable amount of exploration work is questionable.

Certainly the nine inch bed from which the ore is now being extracted will not pay for excessive development costs.

SAMPLING

Ten samples were cut in the three separate exposures of scheelite, listed as follows:

No. 552 - 2 ft. - 0.10% WO₃

Cut in hard tactite in hanging wall of fault at the junction of final crosscut and south drift along a granitic dike.

No. 553 - 6 inches of tactite - 0.23% WO₃

Cut across six inch bed on south wall of final crosscut, eight feet east of the junction with the south drift.

No. 554 - 6 inches of tactite - 0.17% WO₃

Cut in back of middle drift, 9 feet south of main crosscut adit.

No. 555 - 9 inches of tactite - 0.10% WO₃

Cut in back of middle drift, 4 feet south of center line of main crosscut adit.

No. 556 - 9 inches of tactite - 0.30% WO₃

Cut in back of middle drift, 1 foot north of the center line of main crosscut adit.

No. 557 - 9 inches of tactite - 0.12% WO₃

Cut in back of middle drift, 6 feet north of the center line of the main crosscut adit.

- No. 553 - 12 inches of tactite - 0.43% WO₃
Cut in back of middle drift, 11 feet north of the center line of main crosscut adit.
- No. 559 - 6 inches of tactite - 0.44% WO₃
Cut in back of middle drift, 16 feet north of the center line of main crosscut adit.
- No. 560 - 12 inches of tactite - 1.50% WO₃
Cut in bottom of shallow winze, 3 feet below middle drift and 9 feet north of center of main adit.
- No. 561 - 4 inches of tactite - 0.48% WO₃
Cut on south wall of main crosscut adit opposite final crosscut right, above No. 1 fault.

The above listed determinations for tungsten trioxide were made by John Herman Laboratory of Los Angeles, California.

The weighted average of samples taken in the middle drift, Nos. 553 to 560 inclusive, is 0.48% WO₃ for an average width of 9 inches.

This average is lower than the Applicant's shipment of 5 tons, for which he claims the Metals Reserve Company settled for 1.2% WO₃. This shipment was selected ore from single jack mining of a narrow vein, and it follows the proposed machine mining of the same bed would result in an increased dilution of the ore not commensurate with the quantity of ore available in this deposit.

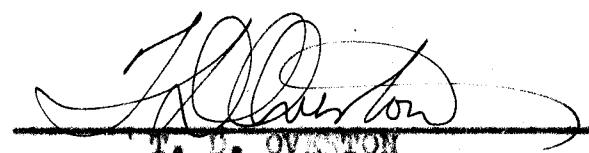
CONCLUSION:

The Applicant's premise, that by exploring the formation west of the present face of the adit larger veins will be encountered, appears to be without supporting geologic reason.

True, it is possible better ore may exist farther west, but the exploration of this area is certainly prospecting. The exposed ore in the middle drift is limited between numbers one and two faults, and will necessitate exploration work to find the displaced segments. It seems evident that increased development cost will result in unprofitable mining.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of the exploratory nature of this project, and the limited quantity of tungsten likely to be developed, it is recommended that this loan application be declined.


T. D. OVERTON
Engineer

