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Document Author: ALLAN B. GRIFFS

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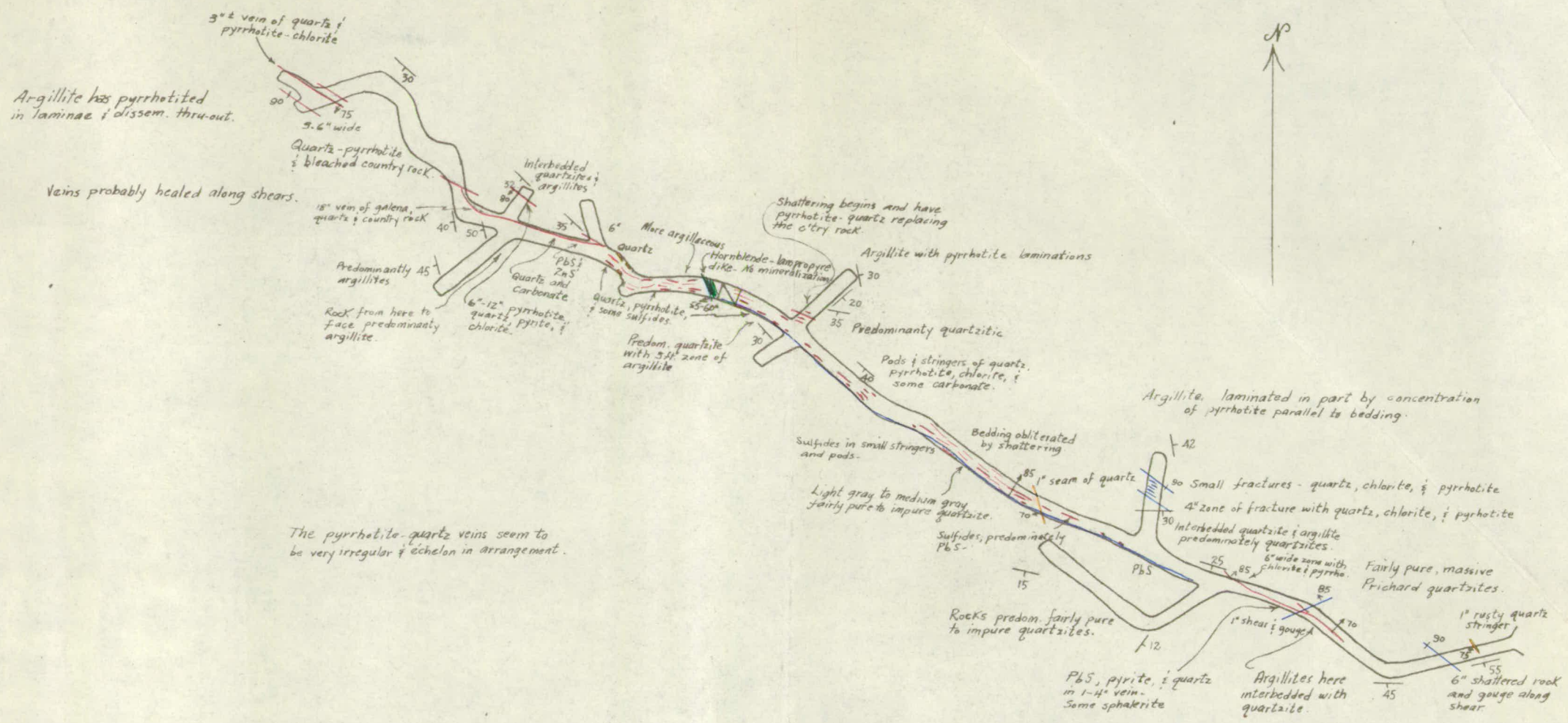
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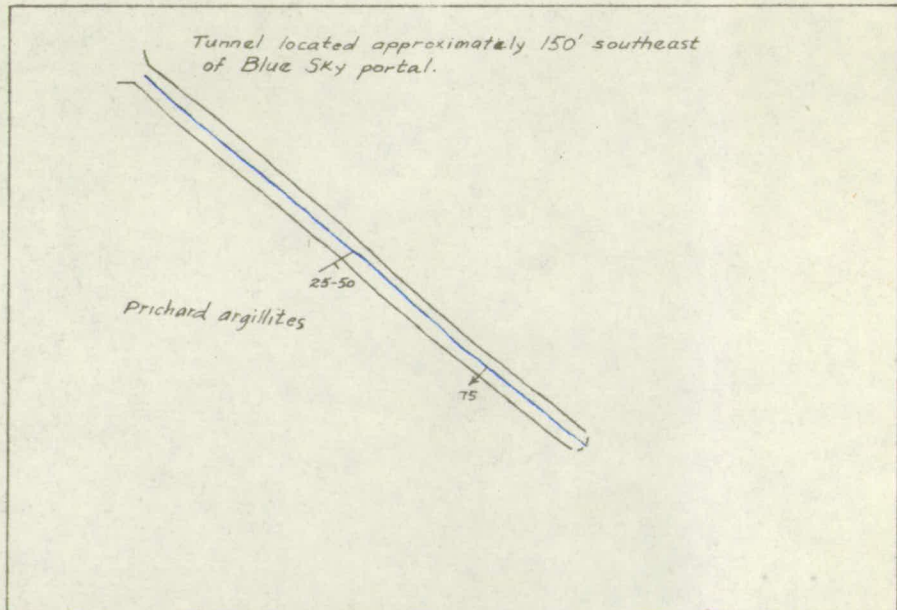


The pyrrhotite-quartz veins seem to be very irregular & echelon in arrangement.

**BLUE SKY PROSPECT**  
 1" = 50'  
 1950

BRUNTON COMPASS AND TAPE SURVEY

ALLAN B. GRIGGS  
 U. S. Geological Survey



## BLUE SKY PROSPECT

### Location

The Blue Sky prospect is in the Beaver mining district of the Coeur d'Alene region, Shoshone County, Idaho, approximately  $\frac{5}{8}$  miles north of Wallace, Idaho, and can be reached from that city by traveling 7 miles north on the Debsen Pass road and by one-quarter mile of bulldozer road.

### Ownership

The claims have been filed by Messrs. Gardner and Hulm. Nathan Overman, Box 1233, Wallace, Idaho, and associates report that they control these claims by bond and lease.

### Development

The workings are at stream level in Debsen Gulch, a north-flowing tributary of Beaver Creek, and include two short adits and a prospect pit or two above the one on the west bank of the stream. The shorter of the two adits on the east bank is a straight bore trending for 150 feet in a S.  $50^{\circ}$  E. direction. The other continues along the same general trend into the opposite bank in a N.  $62^{\circ}$  W. direction following a sheared zone in a winding fashion for 500 feet and contains 720 feet of workings, about one-third of which are 6 short stobs driven from the main drift.

### Geology

The country rock, in which the prospecting has been done, is the middle quartzite zone of the pre-Cambrian Belt Series sediments. Where measured, this zone has amounted to a thickness of about from 300 to 400 feet. This zone consists of impure to fairly pure, light- to medium-gray quartzite interbedded and interlaminated with dark-gray argillite. In this vicinity the quartzite predominates in the upper and lower part of the zone; in the middle portion, argillite is usually more abundant. These quartzites are overlain by about 3,000 feet of argillite and are underlain by an unknown thickness of the same rock.

The Debsen Pass fault, one of the major structures in the Coeur d'Alene region, passes within a quarter of a mile to the west of the portal of the main drift. Its trace on the surface is about 500 feet higher than the drift at this place where it strikes N.  $5^{\circ}$  N. and dips  $30^{\circ}$  W. The movement along the fault is normal in nature, amounting to a vertical displacement component of about 10,000 feet, and has caused considerable crumpling of the underlying Prichard. The shear that was drifted along lies in the southwestern limb of a northwest trending small, tight anticline.

This shear zone, although weak, is continuous for the length of the drift and contains somewhat spotty mineralization from portal to face. These minerals include quartz, chlorite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and minor amounts of siderite. They occur along the fractures as veins, stringers, pods, and minute blebs, mostly replacing the country rock.

Economic Aspects

The distribution of the economic minerals, galena and sphalerite, is spotty. At several places, however, they occur in parallel fractures across the width of the adit and their total amount may be great enough to make a mill ore. Galena appears to be in greater abundance than sphalerite, which is unusual for the mineral deposits in this vicinity. The alternating beds of competent and incompetent rocks of this middle quartzite zone are a favorable horizon for mineral deposition. A more detailed job of mapping and systematic sampling should be done before further judgment be passed on this property.

*Allan B. Griggs*  
Allan B. Griggs  
January 1951