Docket

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

November 29, 1954

MEMORANDUM

To: DMEA Field Team, Region II

From: Verne C. Fryklund, Jr., Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, and E. C. Erickson, Mining Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-3534 (lead-zinc-silver), recommendation of denial for application of Ione Mining Company, Shoshone County, Idaho

INTRODUCTION

The property was visited November 10, 1954, with E. C. Erickson, Bureau of Mines, and D. M. Nordquist, president of the company. Surface and underground exposures of the vein were examined by all three of us, a rather remarkable feat for Mr. Nordquist who is 74 years old.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Where this vein has been stoped, it has a maximum width of 14 inches. Average width in the stoped areas is about 8 inches. Other portions of the vein average less than 5 inches in width. It is our opinion that there is no reason to believe that larger ore shoots are present on the vein.

Therefore, we do not recommend an exploration project contract at the property.

LOCATION

The property is at the crest of the south ridge of Bear Gulch in sec. 7, T. 49 N., R. 6 E., about 6 miles east of Murray, Idaho. The lower portal is at an altitude of about 5,800 feet. It is doubtful if the property could be operated during the winter without exorbitant snowplowing expense.

DESCRIPTION OF IONE VEIN

The Ione vein strikes about N. 70° E. in the No. 1 adit, and more irregularly, northeast in the No. 2 adit. The dip varies from

60° to 85° south. The vein is thus roughly parallel to the other veins of the Coeur d'Alene region. Widths range from less than 1 to 14 inches. The vein was stoped to perhaps 20 feet above the No. 1 adit where the vein averaged about 8 inches in width over a distance of 40 feet. There is a second small stope between the two levels. Most of the visible portion of the vein averages less than 5 inches in width. The vein was examined on the surface, in the No. 1 adit, in a stope between No. 1 and 2 adits, and in the No. 2 adit.

The vein is a replacement vein, and the quartz noted is probably recrystallized country rock quartz. This quartz has been replaced by carbonate, probably ankerite, sphalerite, and galena. In several places the vein material was composed entirely of galena; however, such portions of the vein were exceptional.

Assays of two samples taken over richest accessible portions of the vein are as follows:

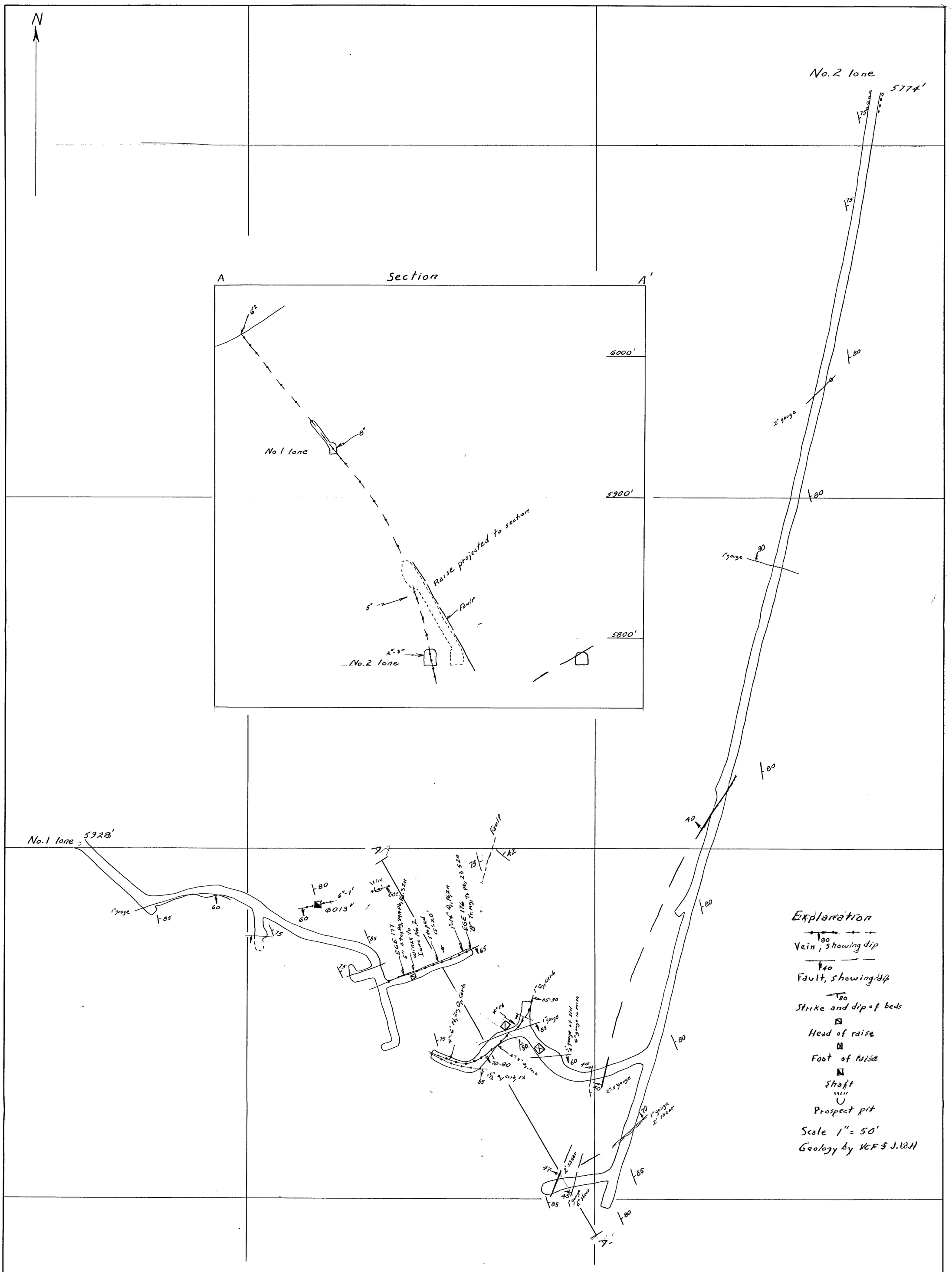
E.G.E.-176: 8", Tr. Ag, Tr. Pb, 23.5% Zn

E.G.E.-177: 5", 3.4 ozs. Ag, 39.4% Pb, 16.3% Zn

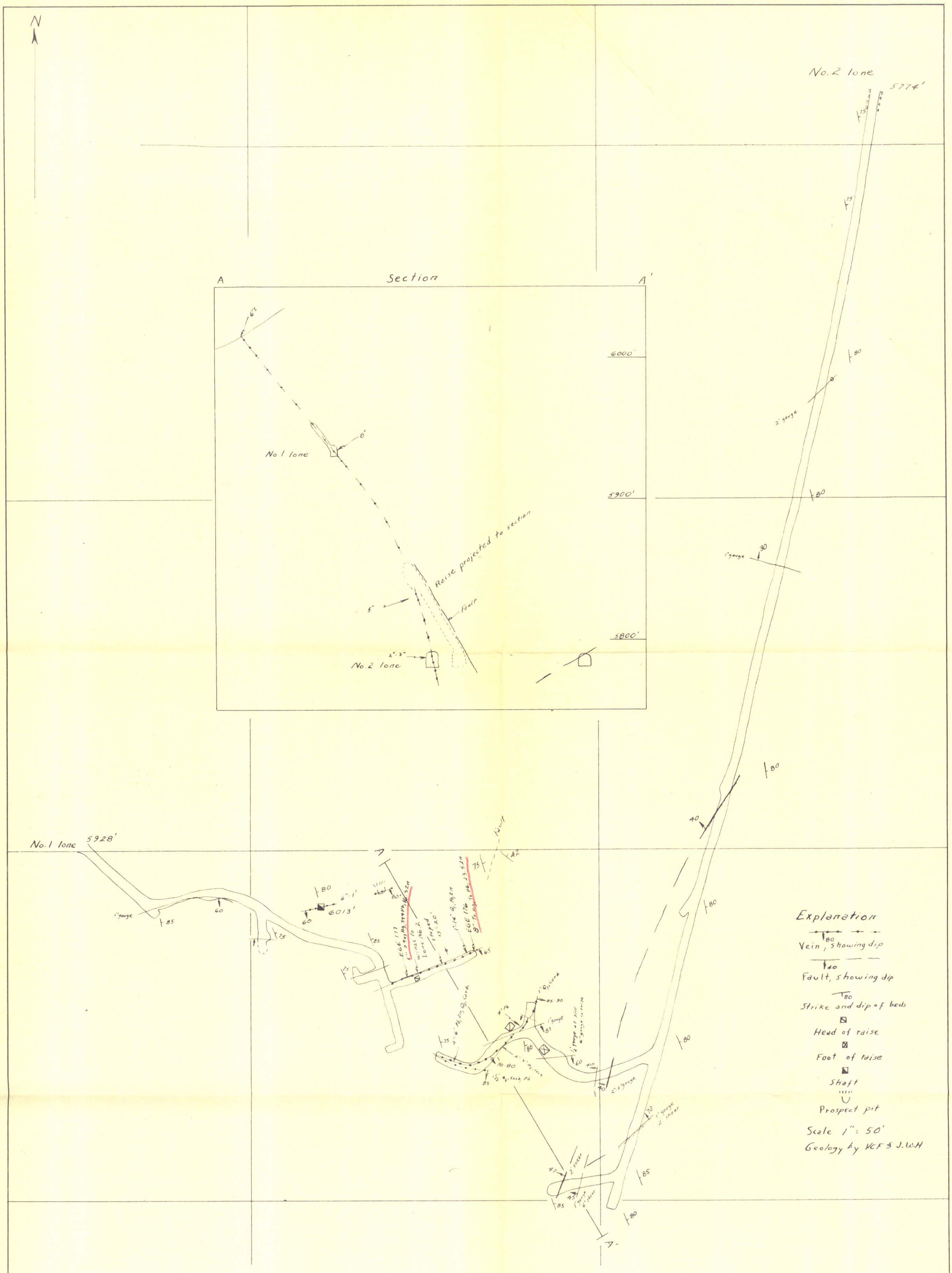
CONCLUSIONS

It is doubtful if the width of the vein will increase, and the general tenor of the vein is very much less than the two assays. There would be little point in exploring such a vein in hopes of finding a radical change somewhere along strike. There is no geological evidence to indicate that there would be a favorable change in the vein within any reasonable deeper exploration; therefore, as the lateral exploration of the vein that the applicant had in mind cannot be justified and the examiners cannot justify with available data an exploration at depth, a denial of the application is recommended.

Enclosure
Distribution:
DMEA(4)
USBM(5)
USGS(SRO)
Docket
Fryklund



Geologic map of No. 1 and No. 2 Ione adits
Ione Mining Company, Shoshone Co., Idaho



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