Building 20 - Federal Center
Denver 25, Colorado

April 25, 1962

Memorandum

To: George C. Selfridge, Chief
Division of Field Operations, OME
Washington 25, D. C.

From: Acting Field Officer, OME, Region III

Subject: OME-6220 (Gold-Copper-Lead-Zinc)
Price and Smith, Partners
(Madison Mines, et al.)
Tooele County, Utah

Enclosed are the original and one copy of T. M. Romsle's memorandum report on the subject OME application. In view of the Bureau of Mines drilling covered in RI 4181 and the USGS Professional Paper 173, I see no justification for writing a formal denial report on this property.

Mr. Romsle recommends that the application for OME aid be denied and I concur in this recommendation.

Original signed by

Hugh M. Connors

Attachments

HMC/lm
cc OME 6220
Chron

Building 20 - Federal Center
Denver 25, Colorado

April 25, 1962

Memorandum

To: Hugh M. Connors, Acting Field Officer, OME, Region III

From: T. M. Roeslo, Mining Engineer

Subject: OME-6220 (Gold-Copper-Lead-Zinc)
Price and Smith, Partners
(Madison Mines, et al.)
Tooele County, Utah
FIELD INVESTIGATION

INTRODUCTION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Field investigations of the subject application were made by me April 11, 1962. I was accompanied by the Applicant, Mr. L. J. Price and Mr. G. W. Smith, and by Mr. Frank Saylor, a retired miner.

The application, as submitted, proposed exploration in three areas; the Mono Tunnel, the Paulson Incline, and the No. 4 Incline. During preliminary discussions about the proposals, the Applicant orally requested withdrawal of the Paulson Incline area. Withdrawal of the area was mutually considered wise in view of the known unfavorable conditions for finding significant amounts of ore. The USBM found in the area, thin sections of very low grade ore in zones unfavorable for the occurrence of significant ore bodies. As far as known, no new information concerning the area's geology has since been developed.

During our preliminary discussions concerning the Mono Tunnel and No. 4 Incline areas, I found that the Applicant had no records of past production, and had no maps of the Frenchman's Winze or of the portion of the No. 4 Incline driven subsequent to the USBM work. However, adequate production records were obtained from Mr. Saylor, during inspection of workings. The inspections also indicated further mapping of the workings was not justified.

The investigations show that the proposed major exploration in each area is designed to test for extensions of zones, which have been found unfavorable for the occurrence of significant ore bodies. Therefore, denial of the application is recommended.

MONO TUNNEL

Frenchman's Winze

The Frenchman's Winze was reportedly driven by Mr. Alonzo Mackay in 1943. It obliquely follows a bedding plane of the "Great Blue" formation which in this area strikes about N. 30 E. In the 230-foot winze, thin limestone beds dip northwesterly about 30° to a depth of about 150 feet and then gradually flatten to about 10° at the bottom. Along the walls in the steepest section, ore minerals are intermittently deposited mainly along one bedding plane as lenses ranging from 1 inch to 3 inches thick and averaging possibly 10 feet long. At a few places the limestone above the lenses, ore minerals are meagerly disseminated in zones ranging up to 2 feet in diameter. Near the bottom of the winze, the ore minerals occur sporadically as veinlets and pods in a fractured zone associated with northerly trending shears of steep dip.

The inspection indicates that if the winze encountered any ore zones, the zones were very small and could have yielded minor amounts of shippable ore only if selectively mined.

Peacock Winze

The Peacock Winze and its 60-foot level are believed to have been driven in the early 1930's. They follow a northeasterly trending fault dipping 55° to 65° southwesterly that appears to be cut off just below the 60 level by a roughly parallel fault dipping about 45° northwesterly. Stopes averaging about 4 feet wide and 20 feet high have been driven along 200 feet of the 60 level. No stoping below the level appears to have been done. Other production from the fault zone appears to have been confined to the main level where possibly 200 tons of ore was produced from probably pod-like deposits. Two of the pods mined by Mr. Saylor yielded a total 62 tons of ore averaging about 16.5 percent lead and about 20 ounces silver a ton.

Exploration at depth of the mineralized fault followed by the Peacock Winze cannot be expected to result in a significant discovery. The fault zone has yielded an estimated maximum 25 tons of ore per foot of depth, and there is no reason to expect it to be more productive with depth.

In addition to deepening the Peacock Winze, the Applicant proposes to drive short crosscuts from the 60 level to test the mineralized bedding plane followed by the Frenchman's Winze. This work has no merit. In the Frenchman's Winze no ore was found between the main level and the horizon of the 60 level. Furthermore, in the area of the proposed crosscuts there is no evidence of zones favorable to ore deposition, i.e., intersections of mineralized faults.

NO. 4 INCLINE

The relationship of the No. 4 Incline workings to the stratigraphy is shown on Figure 7 of the Bureau's R. I. 4181. The incline, driven by Mr. Saylor during 1943 to 1947 to a slope length of about 1000 feet, follows the intersection of a nearly vertical fissure and a favorable bed of the Deseret formation. According to Mr. Saylor, the workings yielded approximately 8,000 tons of ore containing about 8 percent lead, 10 percent zinc, 3 percent copper, and 24 ounces silver a ton. The ore was confined to the fissure zone, and occurred intermittently along its strike mainly as veinlets and as pods and lenses ranging up to 3 feet in diameter. It was erratically distributed in fractured zones ranging from 10-to 50-feet long, 1-to 10-feet wide, and 5-to 60-feet high. Ore deposition appears to have been most extensive in the vicinity of a warp or roll in the favorable bed.

The applicant requested aid in testing for an extension of the mineralized zone by deepening the winze 200 feet. Denial of the request is recommended because the proposed exploration cannot be expected to result in a significant discovery. Continuity of the mineralized zone is indicated, but there is no reason to expect any change in the extent of mineralization. Based on past production records, about 1600 tons of ore might be developed by the proposed exploration.

Original signed by

T. M. Romslo

cc Chief, Division of Field Operations, OME (Orig. & 1)
OME-6220

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OME
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MAY 4 1962
REGION III
DENVER, COLORADO

MAY 1 1962

Mr. L. J. Price
Partner
Star Route
Sandy, Utah

Re: OME-6220 (Gold-Copper-Lead-Zinc)
Price and Smith, Partners
Madison Mines, et al.
Tooele County, Utah

Dear Mr. Price:

Your application for financial assistance in exploring your property in Tooele County, Utah, and other information available to us have been reviewed.

Careful study of all this information indicates that the probability of disclosing significant ore reserves on your property is not sufficiently promising to justify Government participation in the proposed exploration. We regret to advise you that, under these circumstances, your application for exploration assistance is denied.

Sincerely yours,

George Fumich, Jr.

Director

GLAult/a
4-30--62
cc to: Director's Reading File
Region III (2)
Docket
Review Committee
Code 500