So. 137 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

June 19, 1951

Memorandum

To: A. E. Weissenborn, Executive Officer, DMA, Field Team, Region II

From: Elton A. Youngberg, Geologist, USGS - R. A. Christman, Geologist, USGS - Eric C. Erickson, Mining Engineer, USBM.

Subject: Docket No. DMA-942 "Rainy Claim"
T. 24 N., R. 10 E. W.M., Sec. 18, King County, Washington
Mr. Charles Sisenvine
Northwestern Realty Company
5905 Phinney Ave.
Seattle 3, Washington

Recommendations:

The examining team recommends that the request for aid to explore the Rainy claim submitted by Mr. Charles Sisenvine be denied at this time because of the low copper content of the mineralized area as a whole, the limited lateral extensions of the sulphide zone and high temperature mineralization indicating chalcopyrite mineralization may weaken with further depth.

Summary of examination:

The field team spent one day examining the Rainy claim with Charles Sisenvine. The workings consisting of a fifty foot crosscut, a thirty foot drift and a forty foot winze explore a mineralized Breccia zone on the east bank of Quartz Creek.

The breccia zone in the diorite country rock strikes N. 15 - 20 W, roughly paralleling the creek, and was traced 160 feet upstream to a tributary of Quartz Creek and 130 feet downstream to an open cut. Minor sulphide mineralization occurs as far as the zone was traced.

The diorite breccia is healed with quartz, massive pyrite, tourmaline, and minor amounts of chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Pyrite occurs throughout the workings except in the drift which apparently passes through the sulphide mineralization into the barren NE part of the breccia zone.

The chalcopyrite, now mostly mined out, was a body 8 x 12 x 8 feet which occupied the central part of the workings. Its boundaries are outlined on three sides and on the fourth side, the NE is expected to pass into the barren

zone. Being so close to the surface, the only probable extension is with depth. A 10-15 foot crosscut from the base of the 40 foot shaft is required to get beneath the ore. The high temperature mineral assemblage casts some doubt on any expectations that the ore will extend to depths to form a commercial ore body. CASTS

Molybdenite was observed only in a few specimens in the dump and as minor isolated grains at the northern end of the breccia zone.

A smelter shipment of 31 tons of ore from the chalcopyrite encountered contained 3.25% copper, .05 oz. gold per ton, and 1.88 oz. silver per ton. The copper content of the ore outside the pod is probably less than 1% and it does not appear likely that the copper content of the zone as a whole will exceed 1%. The limited lateral extent of the sulphide zone does not indicate a large enough tonnage of this grade of ore is likely to be found.

It is recognized that additional pods of ore may be present along the breccia zone or at depth, although the odds are probably against locating a commercial ore body. If, in continuing a limited exploratory program to outline the ore body, the applicant discloses geological information indicating a favorable continuation of the ore, a diamond drilling program should be set up. If government loans are still available he should apply and request a second field examination.