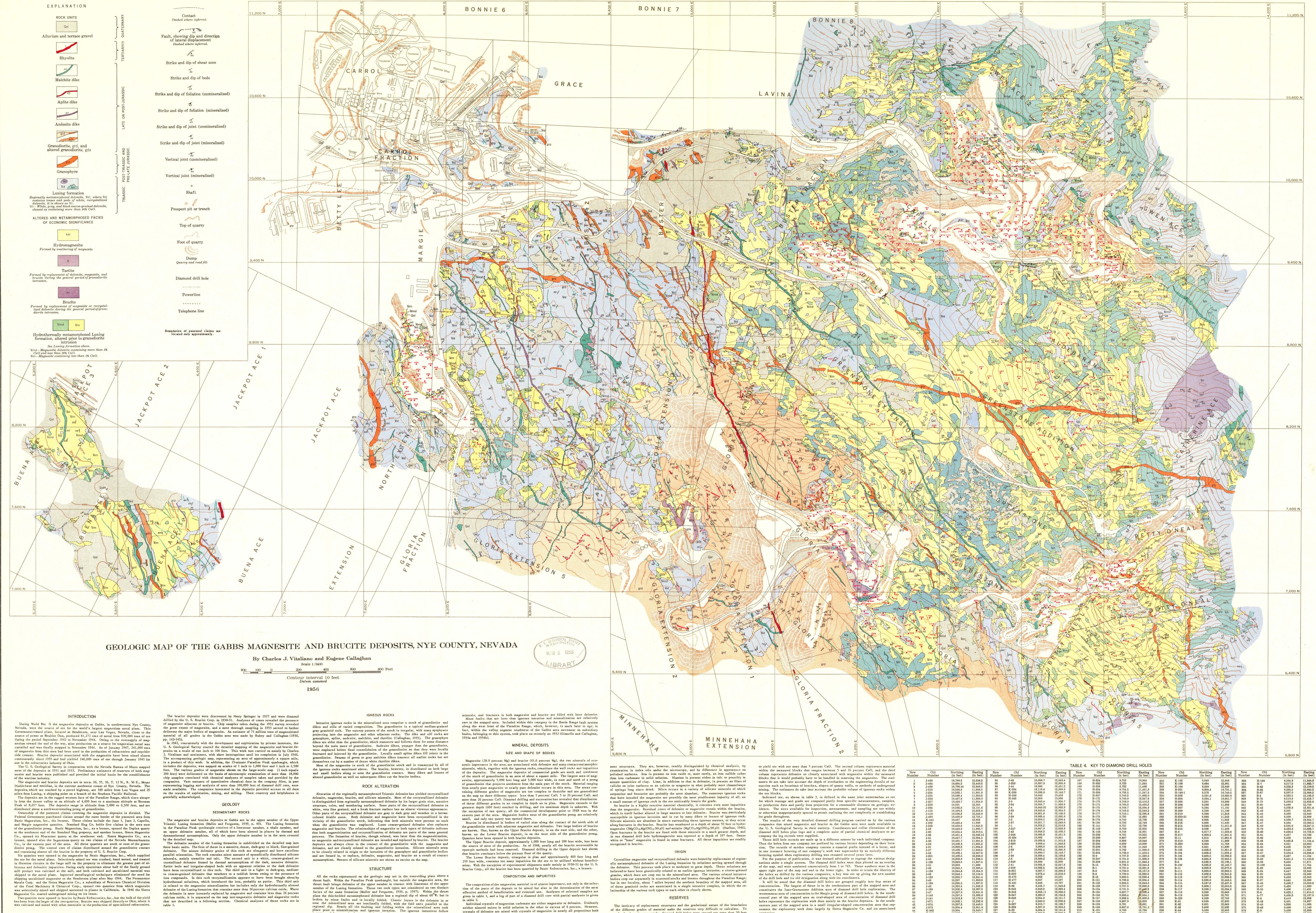
ABLE 4. KEY TO DIAMOND DRILL HOLES



sample the deposits accurately, diamond drill holes were spaced not more than 50 feet

The new numbers of the diamond drill holes plus their former designations and coordi-

RECOMMENDATIONS

ploratory work are not presented here. Measured reserve estimates could be increased by extending exploration by diamond drilling in the areas containing magnesite of the

highest grades and having the least concentrations of dikes. Brucite underlying the

the investment. Property lines are so laid out that it is difficult to plan economic and

effective quarry systems in magnesite on one property without affecting other properties.

Consolidation and unit operation are recommended for any attempt to quarry magnesite

Callaghan, Eugene, 1935, Pre-granodiorite dikes in granodiorite, Paradise Range, Nevada:

Gianella, V. P. and Callaghan, Eugene, 1934a, The Earthquake of December 20, 1932,

Gianella, V. P. and Callaghan, Eugene, 1934b, The Cedar Mountain, Nevada, earthquake

Hurlbut, C. S. Jr., 1946, Artinite from Luning, Nevada: Am. Mineralogist, 31, pp. 365-369.

Muller, S. W. and Ferguson, H. G., 1939, Mesozoic stratigraphy of the Hawthorne and

Tonopah quadrangles, Nevada: Geol. Soc. America Bull., vol. 50, no. 10, pp. 1573-1624.

Rubey, W. W. and Callaghan, Eugene, 1936, in Hewett, D. F., and others: Mineral re-

sources of the region around Boulder Dam: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 871, 197 pp.

of December 20, 1932: Seismol. Soc. America Bull., vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 345-384.

Am. Geophys. Union Trans. 16th Ann. Mtg. Pt. 1, pp. 302-307, Nat. Research Council.

at Cedar Mountain, Nevada, and its bearing on the genesis of Basin Range structure:

12,148.1 12,200.8 12,255.4 12,304 12,349.1 11,942.6 12,449.7 11,848.0 11,959.2 12,006

10,158.5 10,154.3 10,156.1 10,151.3 10,302.5 10,153.8 10,103.0 10,101 10,100.3 10,101.9 10,097.1 10,093.4 10,101.5 10,106.4

present Upper Brucite quarry would have to be removed by underground mining methods,

The reserves of magnesite are so large that specific recommendations for further ex-

nates are given in table 4.

Jour. Geology vol. 42, no. 1, pp. 1-22.

the estimates given in table 3 represent a high degree of assurance in so far as ore of so that exploration beyond that already done would doubtless be necessary to justify

apart. Diamond drill holes spaced 100 feet or more apart only served to supply a rough

estimate of the ore reserves. In attempting to predict the continuity of ore of a certain

grade, advantage was taken of the ore-to-waste relationships revealed in the quarrying

operations of the several companies in the district. The distribution of various grades

of ore on the surface was taken into account in the areas that had been drilled in order to determine the area beyond the outermost drill hole that was to be included in the ore

block. Ordinarily estimates of ore were not carried beyond 50 feet from the drill hole.

Estimates were carried only to the depth of drilling, even though the lower limit of mag-

established by surface sampling were carried to a depth of 50 feet only. In other words,

this type is concerned and are regarded as "measured" within the limits of a definition

adopted by the U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Bureau of Mines. As defined in

which the grade is computed from the results of detailed sampling. The sites for in-

ter so well defined that the size, shape, and mineral content are well established. A

studies and possible refractory use as well, although the Sierra Magnesite Co. maintained

column represent material within the measured blocks that could be selectively mined

TABLE 3.--ORE RESERVES OF MAGNESITE IN THE GABBS AREA

Measured ore ------ 27,000,000 18,000,000

Indicated ore ----- 2,000,000 100,000

a joint memorandum by these agencies "measured ore" is ore for which tonnage is com-

cutoff grade of 5 percent CaO was chosen as reasonable, in the light of beneficiation

a cutoff grade of 2 percent CaO in the Bluestone quarry. The tonnages given in the first

puted from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings, and drill holes and for on a large scale.

Less than 5 5 to 26 More than 26

percent CaO percent CaO percent CaO

(tons) (tons)

7,000,000

and measurement must be so closely spaced and the geologic characteristics.

nesite beyond that depth is unknown. Outside the drilled areas estimates based on grade

areally and in depth. Magnesite and recrystallized dolomite are so similar in appearance

that they cannot always be distinguished by the unaided eye. Both range from coarse-

grained to very fine grained, have a brown weathering surface, and show intricate replace-

70.5-74.5 feet medium- and fine-grained carbonate; locally vuggy with patches of brown vuggy fine-grained

74.5-84.0 feet light-gray blotchy friable fine-grained carbonate with dark medium-grained carbonate veins.

84.0-107.5 feet medium-gray fine-grained carbonate; locally light gray; also locally blotchy owing to dark-

107.5-113.3 feet dark-gray fine-grained carbonate; flat iron-stained streaks common in lower part. Also a

113.3-125.5 feet light-gray blotchy fine-grained carbonate. A few vuggy streaks of iron oxide. Brown fine-

Shattered core at 79.0 feet. A 11/2 inch steep very coarse grained carbonate vein at 82.6 feet.

gray veins. A few scattered spots of iron oxide and tight iron-stained veins.

few prominent steep joints with silicate coatings.

a pattern of fractures in the metamorphosed sedimentary rocks that trends dominantly

northwest, though some dikes and fractures trend nearly north and some trend west.

Joints and fractures in the original dolomite influenced only slightly the distribution

of magnesite. Similar structures in magnesite are filled with both brucite and silicate

117.5

Average core recovery, 74.3 percent.

Drilling and partial analyses by Basic Magnesium, Inc.

Descriptions quoted from log by W. P. Fuller, Jr.

0.8

TABLE 2.-- RECORD OF PART OF DIAMOND DRILL CORE DG-K 27-g FROM GREENSTONE ADDITION CLAIM

MINERAL INVESTIGATIONS

FIELD STUDIES MAP MF 35

TABLE 1.--ANALYSES OF MAGNESITE, DOLOMITE, AND BRUCITE FROM GABBS AREA, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

10. Brucite with grains of dolomite and possibly a small amount of silicate minerals, Lower Brucite quarry, Gloria Extension claim, sec. 35, T. 12 N., R. 36 E.

1. Fine-grained, white magnesite, Capella Hill quarry, Capella claim, sec. 26, T. 12 N., R. 36 E.

2. Dark-gray magnesite, from Bluestone quarry of Sierra Magnesite Co., sec. 36, T. 12 N., R. 36 E.

5. Dark-gray, veined, coarse- and fine-grained magnesite, June 2 quarry, sec. 26, T. 12 N., R. 36 E.

8. Coarse recrystallized dolomite, from June 2 quarry, sec. 26, T. 12 N., R. 36 E.

4. Dense, light-gray magnesite with dolomite veinlets, Capella Hill quarry, sec. 26, T. 12 N., R. 36 E.

6. Dense, clean "bone" magnesite, from west side of Lower Brucite quarry, sec. 35, T. 12 N., R. 36 E.

7. Black dolomite--not recrystallized--Betty O'Neal No. 2 claim at machine shop, sec. 36, T. 12 N., R. 36 E.

3. Fine-grained, light-gray magnesite, from June 2 quarry of Basic Magnesium, Inc., sec. 26, T. 12 N., R. 36 E.

9. Gray, fine-grained recrystallized dolomite at the southwest entrance to the Lower Brucite quarry, sec. 35, T. 12 N., R. 36 E.

W. W. Brannock, analyst, U. S. Geological Survey.

Gabby area). Geol. 1:2400.

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9,647.8 9,464.2 9,639.5 9,642.9 9,645.7 9,652.0 9,665.8 9,648.4 9,646.4 9,644.5 9,647.1 9,631.0 11,574 11,519.1 11,703.7 11,765.9 11,559.7 11,650.2 11,595.2 11,786.9 13,248.7 13,153.8 13,031.0 11,401.8 11,672.5 11,748.9 11,556.3 11,634.6 13,069.5