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DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine **TELLURIDE CHIEF, MoS₂, WO₃, Pb., Cu.**

Date **March 11, 1943**

District **Maynard**

Engineer **Earl F. Hastings**

Subject: **Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Mining Loan**

Docket No.

Phoenix C - 155

Date Application Received

March 9, 1943

Date of Field Examination

November 11, 1939

Date of Report

March 11, 1943

1. Name and address of applicant (correspondent):

Walter Meyer, P. O. Box 150, Kingman, Arizona.

2. Character of project and estimated cost thereof:

Unwater and retimber 450 foot shaft to the 200 ft. level and 700 foot crosscut from that station. \$5,000.00.

3. Location of property:

Maynard Mining District, 20 miles SE of Kingman, Mohave County, Arizona.

4. Applicant's interest in or ownership of property:

Applicant is one of 4 equal partners owning the claims by location.

5. Loan requested:

\$5,000.00.

6. Loan recommended:

None.

7. Comments:

(A) The ore is extremely complex and the predominate dollar value is in gold; other constituents vary in their ratio to each other and in the aggregate do not make an imposing total value either in dollars or in recoverable minerals.

The molybdenum content is of doubtful amount. Reference is made by the applicant to MoS₂, MoO₃, and in a typewritten copy in the files of this Department the same percentages are given as applying to Mo. In any event the content is erratic and low.

The samples listed are widely distributed and not indicative of any particular ore shoot or shoots.

In general the exposures as indicated by the assay plan of the North and South Tunnels do not constitute commercial ore. The complexity would prohibit profitable marketing through ordinary custom milling and conditions are not particularly favorable for the development of sufficient tonnage at this horizon for milling on the premises.

(B) The above section refers to the tunnel workings, to which practically all of the specific data in the docket applies. Further evaluation, that of the inaccessible shaft workings, resolves itself into an interpretation and acceptance of the more general information given in the reports.

There are some definite references to guide in evaluation to be found in the reports of the applicant, G.R. Hannan who was former manager, and Roy L. Cornell.

The copy of the latter's report does not designate him as a Mining Engineer, and the lack of detail as compared to the claims of extensive investigation sound more promotional than technical.

The Seth Langley report is of no value in this appraisal. First because a page, constituting half of the report, and apparently the most important one, is missing; and second because the report was made in 1940 at which time none of the workings now under consideration were accessible and opinions would necessarily be based upon previous reports.

The writer visited the property on three occasions, in 1936, 1937 and 1938 but made only cursory examinations. The tunnels were open but the shaft collar was caved and inaccessible.

(C) Garnier Vein, 200 level.

1 - Reported by Cornell as 2 feet wide and assaying \$24.50 per ton in au.-ag.-cu.-mo. Individual values are not given, a footwall "stringer" assayed 35% MoS₂.

(D) Bernice Vein - 200 level.

1 - Reported by Cornell as 4 feet wide where encountered and assaying \$23.32 in au.-ag.-cu.-Mo. (Individual assays not given).

2 - Reported by Meyer to be 4 feet wide where encountered "with about 1% or better molybdenum".

3 - Reported by Cornell as 4 feet wide at a point 12 ft. SE of the cross cut assaying \$41.28 in au.-ag.-cu.-Mo. A "selected" sample assayed 20.2% MoS₂.

4 - Cornell states the Bernice drift at 68 ft. from the cross cut still in ore with "a considerable amount of high grade molybdenite for the last 20 feet along the drift".

5 - Since the Cornell report Hannan reports additional drifting (amount unknown) which "has resulted in a great increase in the size of the ore body and a large increase in values". The width varies from 5.5 to 6 ft. and samples from 10 tons of ore assayed 0.93% MoS₂; a two foot cut sample assaying 2% MoS₂.

6 - If the 0.93% assay cited above represents a "large increase in values", then the molybdenite portion of dollar value of the Cornell samples must be quite low and the Meyer estimate in complete error.

7 - There then appears to be an exposure on this vein 68 plus feet long, 4 to 6 feet wide, which will average below 0.93% MoS₂ and unknown amounts of au.-ag.-cu. If the Cornell samples are at all representative these latter metals have a considerable value under current prices.

(E) Josephine Vein - 200 level.

1 - Cornell states " at a point 290 feet westerly from the shaft a strong north south vein designated the Josephine was encountered". No value or indication of constituents is applied to this vein by any of the reports included in the docket.

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(F) No. 9 Vein - 200 level.

1 - Meyer reports a width of 4 to 7 feet "commercial values in au.-ag.-pb.-cu., a little zn. and some Mo. being present in the ore".

2 - There is approximately 100 ft. of drifting on this vein with no reference as to results of this development. The Meyer description is too vague to be acceptable as evidence of ore.

(G) The Cornell report states a sample representing all ore on the 200 level (before the No. 9 Vein was opened up) assayed 1.1% MoS₂. This is higher than any other samples indicate, even in localized areas excepting selected or sectional samples.

It will be noted that later stoping was done on the 300 level, however, which undoubtedly must have been the most consistent and profitable ore. This ore assayed 0.75% MoS₂ according to Meyer.

(H) It must therefore be concluded:

- 1 - That in general the data submitted is vague and inconclusive.
- 2 - That such specific data as is given is conflicting and contradictory.
- 3 - That such areas as are accessible have not exposed commercial ore, even though selected shipments of moderate value have been accumulated.

(I) From personal observation it can be said that the area is well and, at first glance, attractively mineralized. Those areas which can be examined do not have the appearance of persistence to make a mine.

The shaft dump shows molybdenite, but not in a commercial quantity; it was not examined for WO₃. There are numerous shallow workings throughout the area which have exposures of MoS₂ but those examined had irregular widths and were so badly faulted that development seemed unwarranted.

Considerable development would evidently be required to obtain ore for operations on the lower levels of the Telluride Chief. This ore, in order to be of value, would need be milled on the premises making four concentrates, namely WO₃, MoS₂, au.-ag.-pb.-cu., and zn. (with some au.-ag.) It is doubtful that sufficient ore would be found within a reasonable length of time to warrant the erection of such a mill; unless some of the here-to-fore undeveloped veins offer more promise than those exposed.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Earl F. Hastings
Projects Engineer

(file)

TELLURIDE CHIEF MINE

The Telluride Chief Mine consists of eleven unpatented claims located in Sections 18 and 24, T. 20 N., R. 15 W., Maynard Mining District. They are on the eastern slopes of the Hualpai Mountains in a region of rounded relief at about 4,400 feet elevation. The rock is granite which has been intensely sheared and faulted, and later intruded by lamprophyre dikes. The veins are confined to the fault zones.

Although the first workings date back to 1874, when the property was prospected for gold and silver, most of the exploratory work was done in 1916 and 1918. At that time a two-compartment shaft was sunk to a depth of 430 feet, with some lateral work on the 400-foot level, the 300-foot level and more extensively on the 200-foot level. Rock from this development was treated in a small mill without success, in an attempt to recover molybdenum.

In 1935 seven cars of low-grade copper ore from small lenses near the surface were shipped, but present exposures of copper are negligible. More recently the property was exploited for its tungsten content. An examination with a fluorescent lamp revealed a scarcity of cheelite although small specks were noted under the lamp in isolated spots. It is thought that much of the tungsten content is contained as tungstite.

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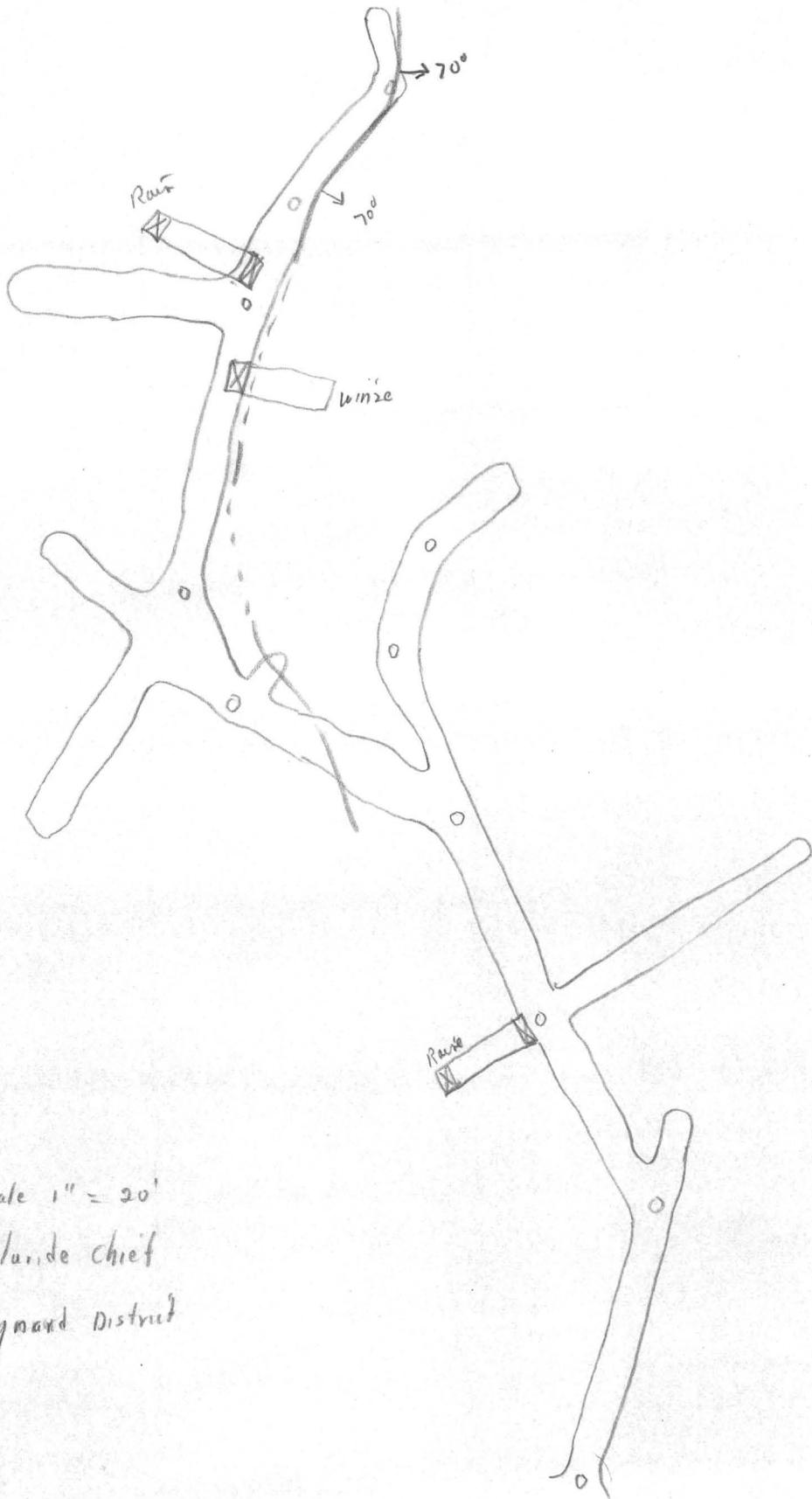
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Scale 1" = 20'
Tellarde Chief
Maynard District