Taken from NBMG OFR 81-4 (1981) See also 81-3 for geochemical results.

(151)

Item 2

Delano

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The Delano district is centered around Delano Peak in the northern Delano Mountains. Included within the district are the main Delano mining area north of Delano Peak, the Indian Springs tungsten area to the southeast, and the Emmigrant Springs area to the northwest. Also included in the Delano district is the Goose Creek area which extends from Delano north and east to the Idaho and Utah borders.

Thompson and West describe a Goose Creek district, organized in 1872, which fits the description of this area, but the name Delano was not applied until sometime prior to 1881.

The first recorded production was in 1908 from the Cleveland and Argyle mines. Tin was discovered in the district in the 1950's, but no tin has been produced. Exploration at the Indian Springs tungsten deposit was first done by Arizona Land and Cattle Company, then by Placer Amax, Union Carbide Company, and Utah International. Utah still holds the property, but no work was in progress at the time of this examination.

In the Emmigrant Springs area, ~~Mine Finders, Inc.~~ Amax of Colorado, recently explored a large claim block for molybdenum(?). Logs of their drill core, and some of the core, are on file with the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology in Reno. The property was not active in 1980.

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At Delano itself, claim staking, geologic mapping and sampling work was being done during 1980 by Noranda Mines, and a small Canadian Company, Richfield Resources of Vancouver, was reported to have acquired the Gold Note property.

Mineralization within the Delano District occurs as bedding replacements along shears and fault zones in Permian sediments in the northern parts of the district. To the south, at Indian Springs, tungsten-molybdenum mineralization occurs associated with the contact zone of a Cretaceous intrusive.

At Delano, mineralization appears to be strictly bedding controlled, alteration is not intense. Where exposed, the limestone above the replacement horizon is not highly altered. Outcrops of the replacement horizon are marked by massive, brown jasperoid which is normally vuggy and laced by late-stage silica veinlets.

Mineralization exposed at Emmigrant Springs is not as strong as that seen at Delano Camp, but may be similar in nature. The sediments are of the same age, and the same stratigraphic horizon which has served as the ore horizons at Delano may be present at Emmigrant Springs. Old workings in the Emmigrant Springs area explore jasper-silica cemented rubble zones along steep faults which cut the limestone section.

Geochemical results showed similar results in both the Delano and Emmigrant Springs portions of the district. Fairly high silver values are associated with high lead, zinc, copper, bismuth, arsenic and tin. Tungsten and molybdenum showed up in samples from the Indian Springs area, and tin values, although present, were considerably lower.

Selected References:

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