

July 28, 1942

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Powers Area

BLACK BIRD CHROME

Old name: Scorpion

Chrome sand, about one foot thick is found on a serpentine hillside, three feet below the surface. It is overlain and underlain by soil and decomposed rock. Small, $\frac{1}{2}$ " pieces of chrome are scattered over a limited area. The deposit may have formed from the decomposition of a lens of granular chrome. ^{Necessity of} Some method of concentration is indicated. About 10 tons are in sight.

Owner: F. M. Parker, Powers, Oregon; Owen W. Smith, Langlois, Oregon.

Location: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, T. 33 S., R. ¹²W., north of the Iron Mt. road and SE of Iron Mt. It is 300 feet above the road and 1/8 mile distant.

Area: One claim visited, but three adjoining claims are reported in this general area.

Development: One discovery cut 30 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 5 feet deep.

Geology: The country rock is "buckakin rock", ultra-basic with some development of serpentine. Plenty of $\frac{1}{2}$ " size chrome float may be found on the surface below the cut. No chrome χ in place χ was seen. The cut exposes a layer of chrome sand one foot thick that lies under three feet of surface dirt and is underlain by mineral soil. Small pieces of chrome and serpentine are mixed in the sand. The chrome pieces show uvarovite and kammererite. It looks as if a lens of chromite decomposed to sand and small chunks and this material was concentrated as a "hillside placer". The surface has a 10° slope.

The cut contains a mixture of chrome sand and small chrome pieces mixed with soil. Some of the material has been piled outside the cut. More chrome is reported on claims farther west.

Informant: RCT, 7/13/42.

See C.F.

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33?

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Coos Bay

It would be difficult to remove the chrome sand without mixing it with dirt and rock. Material that has been moved is mixed, also. Clean recovery would require some sort of concentration, either sluice boxes or jigs. Water is available 300 feet below the cut. In winter time, water would be available in a small gulch 20 feet to the west.

Figuring the material mined out is one foot thick and 30 feet x 6 feet in area, is 180 cu. feet. This represents about 12 tons in sight, but in need of concentration to recover the chrome. The total size of the deposit is unknown but my estimate is:

Proven	12 tons.
Probable	24 tons.
Possible	40 tons.

? OK. JEA

If the chrome lens can be found, "in place", these figures would be increased.

Assay results by Bassett are:

	<u>Cr₂O₃</u>	<u>Fe</u>	<u>Cr:Fe</u>
CG-518 - Sand - 48.8		14.9	2.2:1
CG-519 - Pieces 40.8		14.6	1.9:1

CONFIDENTIAL

Ray C. Treasher
Field Geologist
July 13, 1942.