

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Claimants: Arleta Love
Thomas A. Helman
Francis Hibbard
Bruce J. Manley

Claimants' Representative: Bruce J. Manley
Brookings, Oregon

Reason for Examination: Administrative problem involving the determination of whether the clay deposit the claimants contemplate removing is of a common or uncommon variety.

Subject: Validity of mining claims

Lands Involved: Four lode claims known as the Radee Nos. 1 through 4, located in sections 13 and 14, T. 29 S., R. 3 E., W.M., within the Rogue River National Forest, Douglas County, Oregon.

Land Status: National Forest land open to mineral location and entry.

Location Data: The Radee Nos. 1 through 4 were all located by Arleta Love, Thomas A. Helman, Francis Hibbard, and Bruce J. Manley. Radee No. 1 was located August 15, 1959, recorded in Vol. 16, page 859. Radee No. 2 was located August 15, 1959, recorded in Vol. 16, page 861. Radee No. 3 was located September 20, 1960, recorded in Vol. 17, page 302. Radee No. 4 was located September 20, 1960, recorded in Vol. 17, page 304.

Mining District: Not known

Mining Engineer and Date of Examination: Milvoy M. Suchy
August 17, 1963

Accompanied by: Thomas Helman and Bruce Manley, claimants

ABSTRACT

The Radee group of claims is located some 67 miles by mostly surfaced road northeast of Medford, Oregon. The terrain is typical of the Cascades in that the slopes are steep and the relief is rugged.

The greatest surface value is for the commercial stands of timber that are present in the area.

The country rock within the claims is a rhyolite flow and tuff, probably of Miocene age, which has been intruded by some diorite dikes and which has been altered locally to clay.

The subject claims have been examined on two occasions by two engineers, and the results of their examinations in both instances show that no base or precious metals are present. On the occasion of the first examination in 1959, the mining claimants indicated that the material might be valuable as a soil conditioner. Consequently, it was tested for its phosphate content, which on analysis showed only 0.32 percent. As a result, according to a conversation with two of the claimants on May 19, 1967, they are no longer interested in trying to develop the clay deposit as a soil conditioner and are now concentrating on trying to obtain sufficient depth to determine if precious or base metals may be present.

The geologic environment and the results of the sampling are not indicative that a valuable mineral deposit is likely to be present, and I believe that the four subject Radee claims are invalid for lack of a discovery.

Presently, the claimants are contemplating only a drilling program which will not involve disturbance of the surface resources. However, if their plans should change and surface resources should be endangered or destroyed, I believe that under those circumstances adverse action should be taken against the claims.

Location and Topography

The claims are accessible from Prospect, Oregon, by following the Crater Lake highway some 12 miles to its junction with the Diamond Lake road; thence along the Diamond Lake road some 7 miles to an unsurfaced road; thence some 3 miles to the claims. Prospect is located some 45 miles by way of the Crater Lake highway northeast of Medford, Oregon.

Topographically, the area displays considerable relief and is characterized by steep slopes which are interrupted occasionally by cliffs or spires leading to serrated to rounded ridge tops. The stream gradients and slopes are steep and indicate that the area is still in a rather early stage of erosion.

Surface Values

The greatest value for the area in the immediate vicinity of the claims is the scattered commercial stands of timber which are present. Douglas-fir appears to be the predominant species; however, some ponderosa pine was also noted.

Foster Creek Campground is some four miles away; however, the terrain within the claims is not complementary to recreational use of the area.

Areal Geology

The country rock in the vicinity of the claims is rhyolite tuffs and flows, probably of Miocene age. These have been intruded by diorite dikes, believed to be contemporary with the igneous activity that caused the volcanic flows.

Economic Geology

Fracturing and some minor faulting is present in the rhyolite tuffs and flows. Two areas within the claims were examined in which considerable kaolinization of the rhyolite has taken place. This indicates that hydrothermal solutions have attacked the rhyolite, forming the clay minerals. One of the areas in particular is quite large, as indicated on the appended map. The only discernible sulfide in the kaolinized rhyolite is iron pyrite.

The nearest known precious and base metal mineralization is at the old Buzzard mine, also known as Al Sarena, which is some 17 miles southwest in a direct line from the subject claims. The country rock at the Buzzard mine appeared to be the same suite of rhyolite rocks found on the subject claims. The hydrothermal action at the Buzzard mine was not only confined to well defined fissure veins but also resulted in pyritization of large widths of the country rock. The total production of the mine amounted to a few thousand dollars in gold values obtained in oxidized portions of the vein and one small shipment of base metal concentrates. The mine has been dormant for over 10 years.

History and Production

The general area of the claims has no history of production of either metallic or nonmetallic minerals.

Fertinent Information

The subject mining claims were examined on two different occasions, first in 1959 by Colver F. Anderson, and by myself in 1963. A copy of Mr. Anderson's report is appended. Since my examination, I have checked each year to see what additional work the claimants have done, and in every instance they have informed me that their progress has been concerned primarily with accomplishing assessment work. The road that was partially built in 1963 was completed the following year and involved only a few hundred feet of extension. A core drill was brought in in 1965 and some shallow cores were taken. I talked to Mr. Helman and Mr. Manley on the 19th of May, and they again stated that their prime interest was in accomplishing the assessment work for the year.

Occupancy

No buildings are on any of the subject claims.

Discovery

The appended map shows the claims, road, creek drainage, sample locations, and picture location.

On the occasion of the first examination that was made, Mr. Colver Anderson was accompanied by Francis Hibbard, who pointed out the discoveries and also informed Mr. Anderson of the proposed use of the material on the claims. The claimants at that time had the idea that the large clay deposit (see appended map and picture) would be valuable as a soil conditioner. They thought that they could develop a market for the clay for use on golf courses in the vicinity of Medford. With this in mind, Mr. Anderson took two samples, which he had analyzed not only for gold and silver, but also for phosphate. Mr. Hibbard stated that the clay contained valuable trace elements as well as appreciable amounts of phosphate. The locations of these samples are indicated on the appended map. The results of the analyses show that no gold or silver is present and in one instance .32 percent of phosphate was found. The claimants removed only small amounts of the clay material for testing purposes, and at the time of my examination in 1963, their hopes of using the clay material as a soil conditioner had been dimmed considerably. However, they maintained that they were still working on this soil conditioner idea. They did feel that the area had perspective value for precious and base metals and they felt that these values would be present at depth. This belief was apparently based on a report of sample analysis received from the Hayes Mineral Service of Denver, Colorado, in which it was stated

that a mesothermal deposit or an intermediate depth ore zone might be encountered. On the occasion of the 1963 examination, I took four samples which I had analyzed for gold, silver, cobalt, and nickel. The results in each instance showed no values to be present.

My conversations of May 19, 1967, disclosed that Helman still had some small hope that the claim might eventually be valuable as a soil conditioner. However, Mr. Bruce Manley, who represents the group, stated that he felt that there was no hope of developing the material into a soil conditioner of any kind. Mr. Manley felt that their only chance of finding a valuable deposit was to drill to depth and determine if mineralization would be present in more competent rock that he hoped to encounter. He stated that his drilling in 1965 never penetrated the clay and he hoped that possibly this year he could take in a core drill that would go to the depth necessary to encounter the more competent and mineralized vein material.

Based on the geological environment, lack of any past history of mineralization occurring in the area, and the meager to nil values reported in the analyses of the samples, it is believed that presently none of the four claims is valid.

Conclusions

The four subject claims are located on a rhyolite flow and tuff series which has been hydrothermally altered in two rather well defined areas. There is no history of production in the general area of the claims.

In 1959, the claimants had hoped to develop a market for the clay material as a soil conditioner. By 1963, they had become quite discouraged as to the future of the deposit as a soil conditioner and were hoping that a deposit of base or precious metals might be encountered with depth, below the clay areas. The claimants have drilled a few holes which were not deep enough to penetrate the clay material that is exposed on the surface. The claimants, according to their representative, Mr. Manley, are primarily interested at the present time in penetrating what they believe is the clay overburden and testing the more competent material below for precious and base metals. They hope to do some additional drilling during this year. It is concluded, based on the geologic evidence, the lack of economic mineralization in the area, and the insignificant values found as a result of the sampling, that the four claims are invalid for lack of a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit.

Recommendations

Since the mining claimants are interested only in drilling the clay deposit and no surface disturbance is involved, it is recommended that at the present time no action be taken against the subject mining claims. Should

the claimants' mining plans change and they proceed to damage the surface resources or to interfere in any other way with the administration of the area, then adverse proceedings should be directed against the claims.

Date: JUL 1 1 1967

MILVOY M. SUCHY

MILVOY M. SUCHY, Mining Engineer

APPROVED:

Date: JUL 1 2 1967

Jack I. Groom

Acting Assistant Regional Forester

