

Copper-Nevada  
Dunlap Property,  
Mina Nevada.

This prospect which was recommended by Munsell was reexamined by Evans and Strutzel on October 15, 1941. Munsell had reported an extensive area with at ~~least~~ least a 1500 foot width, all ore. Actually a few zones are mineralized, with great waste gaps in between, and tonnage would be limited. Anaconda Maps indicated that they had examined it and turned it down.

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Report

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ITEM 80

DUNLAP COPPER PROPERTY  
(Mineral County, Nevada)

INTRODUCTION

This property was brought to Mr. Munsell's attention in June, 1941, and was mentioned in the weekly report dated June 23, 1941. Mr. Munsell made a brief examination of the prospect on June 20, 1941, and Messrs. Evans and Strutzel made a final examination on October 14, 1941.

Since the ground was under option to other parties, no attempts were made to get certain data usually included in a report of this type. The purpose of the examination was to determine our future interest in the area, should it ultimately be brought to our attention. Definite apathy on the writers' part toward the occurrence eliminated the necessity of contacting the owners to gain a history of the property, a statement of terms, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

The Dunlap copper occurrence is not attractive and is not recommended to Freeport Sulphur Company. The property, it is believed, would develop only a limited tonnage of low-grade ore.

LOCATION

The property is located by dirt road approximately 14 miles from Mina, Nevada, in Mineral county. To reach the deposit, take the road to Simon from Mina, turning right, or south, up the first canyon from town. This turn-off is marked by a power line that crosses the main road at this point. At 12 miles from Mina, one passes the Reward quicksilver mine. The lower tunnel of the Dunlap property occurs at a point about 1.75 miles above the Reward mine.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Twelve miles of truck haul to rail head at Mina, lack of timber, power, etc., are the unfavorable limiting conditions. A steady flow of water from the lower tunnel suggests that water is sufficient for a small operation.

LEGAL TITLE

Ownership of the property is in the hands of T. E. Cornelius and Charles Noble, both residents of Mina, Nevada.

HISTORY

No attempt was made to contact Messrs. Cornelius or Sullivan for a detailed description of the history of the Dunlap copper area. This, plus the fact that neither Lincoln or Vanderberg mention the property in their publications on Mineral county, forbids an accurate consideration of historical data. Survey for title was made in 1906 by R. E. Tilden, U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor. At that time, the property was owned by the Nevada Copper Company and consisted of the following claims: Homestead, Copper Bell, Azurite, Malachite, Buster, Franklin, Josie M, Independence, Copper King, and Ruby Millsite. The above have the mineral



survey numbers 2611A and 2611B. Examination of the property makes it apparent that some oxide ore was shipped. It is reported that during World War I the Tonopah-Belmont Mining Company acquired the property and drove the lower tunnel in an attempt to develop the sulphide zone. At 1,150 feet from the portal, a heavy flow of water prevented continuance of this work, and the operation was dropped.

Within the last month, the ground has been acquired by so-called "eastern capital." It is their plan to put in a leaching plant for treatment of the exposed oxide ores.

#### GEOLOGY

Oxide copper mineralization limited to favorable beds is the main geological feature of the property. The entire area is characterized by bedded chert, with east-west strike, and steep (60°) southerly dip. To the north and in the lower tunnel, these cherts are rich, white and green in color. Where mineralization occurs these cherts are a dense, black variety, and monzonite porphyry, following the bedding in one steep sill suggests that copper mineralization might have some relation to an acid intrusive.

It was also noted that in the area of possible mineralization sufficient inconsistencies existed in strike and dip of the sediments to suggest structural deformation. It is likely, therefore, that in depth some major structure exists to feed the above mentioned favorable horizons. Reference to the attached map will show that two major zones (i.e., "A" and "C") have been explored to some degree and that a third possibility, "B", occurs between the former two. Good exposures assure no other possibilities.

No massive replacement exists. All mineralization is limited to coatings, following intensely crackled black chert, and consists of malachite, azurite and cuprite. Manganese oxides, cementing accumulations of recent talus at the base of the copper mineralization, indicates that some manganese was present with the primary sulphide. Occasional "canary yellow" staining suggests the possible bi-mineral molybdenite in the primary mineralization. A complete lack of copper sulphate in water flowing from the lower tunnel is significant.

#### SAMPLES

No samples were taken by the writers on this examination. An assay map was available which had been prepared by a Mr. Irving of Anaconda Copper Company in 1937. The type of work done by Anaconda permits the unqualified use of this material. "Eye" analyses in all cases appeared to check the reliability of this data. The reader is referred to the attached sketch on which these analyses have been placed.

#### ORE RESERVES

No commercial tonnage of proven ore exists. On the basis of surface exposures, the following possibilities exist per vertical 100 feet:

- Area "A" - 250' x 8.3' (length and width), 2.33% Cu, 17,300 tons.
- Area "C" - 350' x 12.25' (length and width), 1.78% Cu, 35,730 tons.
- Areas "A" and "C" - 1.96% Cu, 53,030 tons (per 100 feet).

Assuming that this same type of mineralization exists to the lower tunnel level, 175,000 tons of low-grade copper ore might be available for mining above that level.



RECOMMENDATIONS

No further interest is recommended. It is believed that the geological occurrence suggests no additional encouragement for depth. It is also believed that the mineralization will remain very low-grade copper. It is also stressed that whereas a company acquainted with and prepared for copper mining might wish to investigate at depth such an occurrence of small tonnage, Freeport Sulphur Co. is not in that position and the chances for ultimate success on a small, low-grade property would be poor.

D. L. Evans  
J. J. Strutzal

Reno, Nevada  
October 16, 1941

cc-Mr. McIver  
Mr. Gentry  
Mr. Lundy  
Mr. Lee

Attachment (map)

# DUNLAP COPPER MINE

Pilot Mountains, Mina, Mineral County, Nevada

1" = 100'

Mapping and Samples  
by Irving, Anaconda  
Copper Company,  
Sept., 1937

Examined by J. J.  
Strutzel and D. L.  
Evans, Freeport  
Sulphur Company,  
Oct. 14, 1941.

