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Item 2

TONOPAH MINING CO. OF NEVADA	
MINING AND EXPLORATION DEPARTMENTS	
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P R E L I M I N A R Y R E P O R T

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T H E " C O P P E R K E T T L E " G R O U P

L O V E L O C K , N E V A D A .

Date of Examination: March 18, 1917

Report by: H. W. Stotesbury.

P R E L I M I N A R Y R E P O R T

O N

THE "COPPER KETTLE GROUP".

This group, consisting of 13 claims, is located on the west side of the Stillwater Range, about five miles north of the old Coppereid Mine, and about 28 miles by automobile from Lovelock, Nevada. The trip from Lovelock and return can easily be made in one day, allowing for several hours time on the property, which is easily accessible.

Mr. H. G. Walker, of Lovelock, has an option on the group and is at present engaged in extracting a small amount of high grade copper ore from shallow workings on one of the claims.

The claims cover the greater part of an area of oxidized "porphyry", or andesitic rock, lying on the edge of the valley just above the Carson Sink. This area is made up of low rolling foot-hills, greatly eroded, and colored in red, yellow and purple bands, with an occasional yellowish green patch which is probably due to the presence of epidote or chlorite. Small areas and bands of a hard black iron "gossan" are also present, showing at irregular intervals throughout the group. This oxidized or altered zone covers an area ~~of~~ approximately 2000 feet square, and is surrounded on all sides by a darker igneous rock, no sedimentaries being in evidence.

Near the center of ^{the} group of claims is a small hill, called the Bornite Hill, which is composed of altered porphyry, on almost any point of which pieces of copper ore may be picked up from the surface. Several small cuts and one larger one show the crevices of the porphyry to be filled with the oxidized ores of copper, and the porphyry itself on being broken shows small specks of the ore disseminated through it. This is the

only place on the property at which any great amount of copper ore is in evidence, and this ore is too low grade, except in the richer streaks, to be worked except upon a large scale.

Further west several small veins outcrop for a short distance in the porphyry, and it is from one of these veins that the ore is being shipped at present. At only one place is any quartz to be seen and then in only a small amount, enclosed in the porphyry and forming a high grade copper vein. The vein being worked consists of a yellow iron-stained porphyry carrying copper ore disseminated through it in small grains and becoming more concentrated in the crevices. Occasional blotches of chalcopyrite are to be seen in the higher grade ore, but the oxidized minerals form the bulk of the ore. The vein being worked varies in width from one to about four feet.

Several other shallow cuts on the property show the presence of low grade copper ore, but the only place at which it is present in any appreciable quantity is throughout the small area noted, which lies at about the center of the group and at the highest point on the property.

Only two samples were taken, one from the ore which was being mined for shipment, and the other from an old waste dump in the same vicinity. The former sample is representative of the high grade ore occurring in the veins and contained 11.76% copper. The second sample is representative of the low grade porphyry in the vicinity of the veins, and contained 4.68% copper.

As a small copper deposit, the property is probably not worth further consideration, but as a possible large low grade deposit it possesses some merit, as it bears a number of the characteristics of such deposits; namely, a leached porphyry carrying disseminated copper, the presence of iron gossan and limonite, and the absence of all but a small amount of the sulphide ores. No pyrite nor any evidence (such as casts) of its former presence can be found. The mineralized portion of the

oxidized area which shows evidence of the presence of copper, however, occupies but a small part of the entire oxidized zone, the remainder showing no signs of the presence of the mineral except at two or three widely separated points. Prospecting with drills would probably be required in order to prove the presence of copper under the greater part of the area. Water for this work could be procured at the old Coppereid mine, five miles further south.

Mr. Walker asks \$50,000.00 for the property, payable one year from date of option, and also asks for a small payment - about \$3000.00, after examination, to reimburse him for the work he is doing on the property. He also wishes to be allowed to retain a part of the stock of any new organization which may be formed to operate the property.

The property seems to be worthy of further inspection, with the idea in mind that it is the possible leached outcrop of a large body of sulphide ore. A trip to the property can easily be made by stopping over at Lovelock, Nevada, for 24 hours.