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

(52)

Item 2

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Delker

The Delker district covers the West Buttes area, an isolated north-trending ridge which lies to the northwest of the northern Cherry Creek Range.

Copper ores were first discovered on the northern tip of the West Buttes (Delker Hill) about 1894, and a small tonnage of copper ore was shipped from the Delker Mine during 1916-1917. Very little mining has been done in the district since that time, but several companies have explored the district for copper during the 1960's and 1970's. At the time of this examination, Gold Creek Corp., of Ely, was drilling in the district.

The West Buttes are composed of quartz monzonite which has intruded limestones and quartzites of the Permian Park City Group. The core of Delker Hill is quartz monzonite, and the sediments exposed on the west and northwest flank of the hill have been metamorphosed to garnet tactite. Copper mineralization occurs in shear zones and along fractures in the tactite near the intrusive contact.

To the south, on the north side of the main West Butte, a jasperoid-gossan zone associated with an altered fine-grained, K-feldspar rich intrusive has been explored by trenching and drilling. No copper minerals were seen in this area, but drill cuttings samples were very high in pyrite.

Geochemical results from samples taken showed anomalous copper and bismuth to be present in the skarns on Delker Hill. Two samples, one on Delker Hill and one from the gossan sampled at the southern area showed anomalous arsenic values.

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