

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
DIXIE VALLEY PROJECT
CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA

BY
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AND
J. MCLAREN FORBES
JULY 22, 1953

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Churchill County, Nevada
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Partial Claim and Geology Map
Showing Sections and Road Anaysis

One Print - Dixie Valley Project
Churchill County, Nevada
Reconnaissance Sketch
showing
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POCKET

One Print - Dixie Valley Project
Churchill County, Nevada
Table Mountain Copper Company
Partial Claim and Road Assay Map

SUMMARY

The property was considered a worthwhile prospect because of the widespread surface copper mineralization on the surface. This material was very difficult to sample on the surface and it was reasoned that drilling would indicate very quickly if this mineralization continued down. At the time of optioning it was believed that the chalcopyrite was all primary with secondary chalcocite and bornite. Some polished sections were made and the report on them by D. V. Scheid, of the University of Nevada, indicates that a portion of the chalcopyrite is secondary.

As almost all the new road work was in fresh side hill cut, a very intelligent picture of the mineralization near the surface was revealed. Although the drilling was shallow, it indicated that the mineralization was not continuous vertically and as the holes were drilled in the best mineralized areas the results were very disappointing.

The decision to abandon the property was made after the information obtained from road work, drilling and geology was reviewed. The road cuts on

the Four Aces claims indicated that the copper mineralization was purely superficial. Hole TR-1 drilled in one of the better mineralized areas on the Four Aces claims bore out this fact. When the road cut was completed on the Edson group, the same situation was found to exist. Hole ER-1 drilled on the Edson No. 4 claim in an area of good surface mineralization exhibited very weak mineralization below fifteen feet. Hole ER-2 drilled 75 feet east of ER-1 on the Edson No. 3 claim and near an andesite-micro-diorite contact has weak mineralization except in one narrow 15-foot zone at 65 feet. The better zones of copper mineralization on the surface were confined to the areas exhibiting strong alteration and brecciation of the andesite. These areas are related to the micro-diorite. With sparse surface copper mineralization, and the copper mineralization being superficial in the better zones, it was evident that a large tonnage of mineable ore would not be developed in this area, and the project was abandoned June 24, 1953.

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
PIXIE VALLEY PROJECT
CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA

OPTIONSHIP

The property was optioned from the Airlines Gold Copper Mining Company, the Table Mountain Copper Company and from four individuals, Messrs. Wayne Rightman, H. E. Atkinson, S. W. Edson, and F. A. Keith, Jr., who owned the Edson and Echo unpatented claims and held under option the Mountain Beauty, Lemertine, Lemertine Millsite, O'Donnell Lode, O'Donnell Lode No. 2, O'Donnell Extension, and O'Donnell Millsite patented claims. The claims owned by this group will hereafter be referred to as the Edson Group.

The claims owned and optioned from each company are as follows:

Airlines Gold Copper Mining Company

Unpatented claims:

Table Mountain
Table Mountain No. 1 thru No. 9, inclusive
North Table Mountain Extension
North Table Mountain Extension No. 1 thru
No. 7, inclusive
Summit
Summit No. 1 thru No. 4, inclusive
Hillside
Hillside No. 1
Hillside Extension Nos. 1, 2 and 3
Hillside Extension

Table Mountain Copper Company

Unpatented claims:

Four Aces
Four Aces No. 1 thru No. 11, inclusive
Daisy Mae
Daisy Mae No. 1 thru No. 11, inclusive
Relocated according to option agreement
Four Aces Extension No. 1 thru No. 11,
inclusive

Edson Group

Unpatented claims:

Echo and Echo No. 1
Edson No. 1 thru No. 47, inclusive

Patented claims held by option:

Mountain Beauty - Mineral Survey No. 1932A
Lamertine - Mineral Survey No. 1932B
Lamertine Millsite - Mineral Survey No. 1932B
O'Donnell Lode - Mineral Survey No. 1933A
O'Donnell Lode No. 2 - Mineral Survey No. 1933A
O'Donnell Extension - Mineral Survey No. 1933A
O'Donnell Millsite - Mineral Survey No. 1933B

The options were completed and signed as of March 1, 1953, and Consolidated Coppermines Corporation took possession of the properties on March 9, 1953, when a field crew moved into the "Bradshaw Camp" on the Airlines Gold Copper Mining Company's ground.

LOCATION

The properties are located in the Table Mountain Mining District, Churchill County, Nevada, on the east slope of the Stillwater range, in Dixie Valley, and more specifically, in Sections 24 and 25, Township 24 North, Range 35 East. N. D. B. & N.

The properties can be reached by road from Dixie Valley or by road from Lovelock, Nevada, which necessitates crossing the Stillwater Range. Another entry to the property is via Fallon, Nevada, along the west slope of the Stillwater Range to the Lovelock road and then to the properties, a distance of 70 miles.

The nearest source of supply was Lovelock, Nevada, a distance of 45 miles. Seven miles of this road was steep mountain road and the balance was good graveled county road, seven miles of which was graded and graveled while Coppermine was on the property.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography is extremely steep and rugged with most of the side slopes standing at a very steep angle. The Stillwater Range has a general course of about north and south. The crest of the range is rather sharp with the side slopes dropping off on both sides very rapidly with steep canyons cutting back to a relative short distance from the crest. Long steep-sided ridges run out from the mountain ranges forming the sides of these canyons. On the Dixie Valley side the topography flattens out in the easily weathered rhyolite shown on the Reconnaissance Sketch accompanying this report. Also on the Dixie Valley side the ridges drop off very steeply onto the alluvium fan which is composed of cloudburst material washed out from the steep-sided canyons. Below this alluvium fan and covering the Valley is a large salt marsh, called Humboldt Salt Marsh, that in some seasons of the year is covered with water.

CLIMATE

The climate is semi-arid and with most of the moisture in the form of snow falling in the winter months and spring. During the summer the moisture comes in the form of typical desert storms, of cloudburst nature, that are very severe and have washed most of the cover off the canyon walls to the bare rock.

GENERAL

A field crew, consisting of an engineer and two geologists, moved onto the property March 9, 1953. Reconnaissance work was started on the geology and also to determine the best road alignment. There were two alternatives on the road to the mineralized areas on the Edson Group Red Hill area, (1) up a canyon from Dixie Valley or (2) to continue an old road along Four Aces ridge to the Red Hill. The latter course was decided upon for two reasons: (1) The Four Aces ground was committed to assessment work and (2) the steep hill-side topography precluded high road cuts that would serve as excellent exploration for mineralization.

The road work was started on March 16, 1953, and had progressed to such a point that the drill was moved in on April 11th and drilling commenced on April 15th on the Four Aces ground.

The surveying work on the claims was minimized as much as possible, and the geology was carried on as time allowed, as the drill problems and general supervision consumed the major part of the geologic staff's time.

ROADS

A caterpillar tractor and a compressor were rented on an hourly rental basis for the road building.

The road was constructed along the side of Four Aces ridge and into the Edison Group and along the south side of Red Hill. Ninety-five percent of the road was side hill cut in rock that had to be drilled and blasted. In all, 10,230 feet of new road was constructed. In addition to this, five miles of road from camp to Dixie Valley was repaired, five miles of old road from Anderson's ranch to camp was reconditioned and two and one-half miles of road from camp to Four Aces was rebuilt.

DRILLING

An air type rotary rig was contracted to do the drilling on the Dixie Valley Project. This unit consisted of a Winter-class Portadrill and an Ingersoll-Rand "600-dryo-flo" compressor. The coupling of the air blast had to be developed. After several trials a header box with a rotating seal was developed for the collar of the hole and a nine-inch multicone type dust collector was used to collect the cuttings from the hole. With this equipment the percentage of sample collected was as follows:

<u>hole</u>	<u>bit size</u>	<u>pounds per foot collected</u>	<u>Theoretical pounds/foot</u>	<u>% recovered</u>
DR-1	4-3/4"	18.416	20.41	90.2
DR-2	6-1/8"	21.362	33.94	62.9

The hard rock encountered in the holes slowed up the drilling to an average of 2.36 feet per hour in Hole TR-1 and an average of 1.41 feet per hour in Hole TR-2.

There were several types and makes of bits used on the job and are listed below with the average footage drilled per bit make:

	<u>No. Bits</u>	<u>Total Feet Drilled</u>	<u>Average per Bit</u>
5-3/4"	6. W. Hughes Tricone	3	76.7
5-3/4"	W/R Hughes Tricone	4	46.0
5-3/4"	Gruner - Tricone	7	115.0
5-3/4"	Vavel - Tricone	1	110.0*
6-1/8"	Hughes R1 - Tricone	1	97.5**

*This bit drilled soft rock on Hole AR-1 only.

**This bit was set with tungsten carbide inserts. The bearings were cut but the bit gauge and inserts were good as new after 97.5 feet of hard rock drilling.

Four holes were drilled and are summarized as follows:

Hole No. TR-1

Location - Table Mountain Copper Co.

Four Acres No. 1 Claim

Depth - 70 feet

Rock - Hard

Hole TR-1 was drilled in one of the best surface mineralized areas along the road built over the Four Acres claims.

Geologic Log:

0° to 5° Light brown andesite.
5° to 70° Light brown and medium gray andesite.

Assay Log:

0° to 70° 70° @ 0.02% Cu as chalcopyrite.

Hole No. AB-1

Location - Near Diamond drill hole No. 6
drilled, on Airlines Gold
Copper Mining Co. ground, by
U. S. Bureau of Mines

Depth - 96 feet

Rock - Soft

Hole AB-1, near Diamond drill hole No. 6, drilled by the
U. S. Bureau of Mines, was drilled to check the sampling against
diamond drilling. A large flow of water was encountered at 96 feet
and the hole was not completed.

Geologic Log:

5° to 70° Very light gray andesite to medium gray andesite, somewhat bleached.
70° to 96° Medium gray andesite.

Assay Log:

0° to 55° 55° @ trace copper.
55° to 60° 5° @ 0.05% copper as chalcopyrite.
60° to 75° 15° @ 0.34% copper as chalcopyrite.
75° to 96° 23° @ 0.07% copper as chalcopyrite.

Hole ER-1

Location - On Edson No. 4 claim of

Edson Group

Depth - 185 feet

Rock - Hard

Hole ER-1 was located on Edson No. 4 claim in the best surface mineralized zone on Red Hill.

Geologic Log:

0' to 50'	Medium gray andesite, very sparse mineralization
50' to 55'	Pale brown andesite, very sparse mineralization
55' to 100'	Gray andesite, very sparse mineralization
100' to 110'	Medium gray andesite, very sparse mineralization
110' to 125'	Pale brown to gray andesite, very sparse mineralization
125' to 185'	Brown to pale brown andesite, very sparse mineralization

Assay Log:

0' to 15'	15' @ 0.26% Cu as chalcopyrite and chalcocite
15' to 90'	75' @ 0.04% Cu as chalcopyrite
90' to 105'	15' @ 0.12% Cu as chalcopyrite
105' to 115'	40' @ 0.05% Cu as chalcopyrite
115' to 175'	30' @ trace Cu as chalcopyrite
175' to 185'	10' @ 0.01% Cu as chalcopyrite

Hole ER-2

Location - Edson No. 3 claim in

Edson Group

Depth - 100 feet

Rock - Hard

Hole ER-2 was drilled about 75 feet east of Hole ER-1 near an andesite-micro-diorite contact.

Geologic Log:

0° to 25° Pale brown to medium gray andesite, very sparse mineralization.
25° to 100° Brown and gray andesite, very sparse mineralization

Assay Log:

0° to 25° 29' ± 0.05% Cu as chalcopyrite and chalcocite
25° to 65° 40' ± 0.13% Cu as chalcopyrite and chalcocite
65° to 80° 15' ± 0.5% Cu as chalcopyrite and chalcocite
80° to 100° 20' ± 0.06% Cu as chalcopyrite and chalcocite

GENERAL GEOLOGY

A study of the U. S. Geological Survey geologic quadrangle map, Mount Tobin Quadrangle, to the northeast of the Dixie Valley Project indicates that the three rock types in that area may be correlated as follows: Andesites - probably part of the Carboniferous Pumpernickel formation, Jurassic diorites and micro-diorite, and Tertiary volcanics.

The accompanying Reconnaissance Sketch Map shows the relationships of the three rock types, approximate positions of some major faults and contacts, areas of alteration, and points of strongest mineralization.

The andesites vary in color from gray to brown and may be fine to medium grained and are often porphyritic. In places they show flow banding and are sometimes brecciated. Where bedding can be seen it strikes northerly and is steep dipping. The andesite areas, especially on the Edson Group and farther north are strongly faulted.

the copper metallization occurs in the andesites.

The diorites are light greenish-gray, fine to moderate grained rocks. Those on the Edson Group can be classed as micro-diorite. The diorite at the north end of the Copper Glance shear zone is a medium grained rock and has been quite strongly epidotized. The diorite north of Bradshaw's camp extends north to Table Mountain and is a medium to moderate grained rock with some epidotization and in places a gneissic texture. The diorites intrude the andesites and may have depositional or fault contacts with the volcanics.

The volcanics are, for the most part, thin to massive bedded rhyolites which are overlain, on the higher ridges, by basalt flows. Their contacts with the andesite and diorite are either depositional or fault contacts.

Only two faults are shown on the Sketch Map although there are extensive areas of strong faulting in the andesites and faults may be also seen cutting the volcanics. The Big Fault which passes through Bradshaw's camp and just east of the adit drops a large block of the volcanics against andesite and diorite. It may cut, or be related to, the mineralized zone drilled by the U. S. Bureau of Mines near Bradshaw's adit. The Copper Glance shear zone is in the andesite and has some copper mineralization along it, which is possibly related to the diorite outcrops at its northern end.

There are several areas of moderate alteration some of which are associated with the copper mineralization. This alteration consists of iron staining, changing of scattered hematite specks to limonite, local bleaching with evidence of the leaching of pyrite, and local silicification.

Very sparse copper mineralization can be found outcropping throughout the andesite areas. Locally the copper content, as exposed on the surface, increases to what appears to be significant amounts. The road cuts and drill holes have shown that on the Edson and Four Aces Groups this is entirely superficial surface enrichment. These better copper outcrops are almost entirely secondary, as indicated by Mr. Scheidt's report on a study of polished sections from these areas. That this enrichment does not extend to any depth is shown by the drill holes and these same holes show that the primary mineralization is very weak.

In the andesite along the Big Fault near Bradshaw's adit and where the U. S. B. N. did its diamond drilling the mineralization is somewhat different. Although, in some spots, there is prominent copper staining, there is less secondary enrichment and the drilling by the U. S. B. N. shows that primary sulfides continue to some depth. This stronger zone of primary mineralization was not found on the Edson or Four Aces Group and it is probably related to the Big Fault and related zones of weakness along which mineralizing solutions could ascend. The mineralization is possibly related to the diorite at the

north end of this zone as shown on the accompanying Reconnaissance Sketch Map.

The mineralization, with the exception of that just mentioned near Bradshaw's adit is mainly secondary or supergene. This secondary mineralization is only a thin surface film developed from the leaching of extremely low grade primary sulfides and the re-deposition, on and near the surface, of secondary copper minerals on existing sulfides or hematite.

The primary sulfide and hematite mineralization seems to be related to the diorite intrusives as shown on Red Hill and by other contacts in the Edson Group. The altered and mineralized zone of the Bradshaw adit area extends south along the Big Fault from a tongue of diorite shown on the Reconnaissance Sketch Map accompanying this report.

The following minerals have been found, some of which were identified by the Scheid report, a copy of which is appended to this report:

Secondary or Supergene Minerals

Malachite	Usually as stains.
Aurrite	Very little of this and nearly always associated with malachite.
Chalcocite (needigenite)	This is found as blebs and streaks often replacing chalcopyrite. Some of the chalcocite blebs have grown to be nuggets weighing several pounds.
Covellite	Very little, associated with chalcocite.
Bornite	Part of this mineral is supergene.
Chalcopyrite	A portion of the chalcopyrite is supergene.

Primary Minerals

Pyrite	Very scarce in the Four Acco-Edson area. Relatively abundant, possibly half the sulfides, in the Bradshaw adit area.
Chalcopyrite	Part of the chalcopyrite scattered throughout the andesite is primary. Probably all of the chalcopyrite in the drill holes of the Bradshaw area is primary.
Bornite	Part of the bornite may be primary.
Hematite (specularite)	There are occasional narrow \pm 1" veins or scattered breccia zones and disseminated areas of hematite in the andesite. This hematite alters to a reddish brown limonite.
Quartz	There is very little quartz.
Galena	In the southwestern part of the Edson Group, near a diorite contact, a narrow vein with some galena was seen.

SUMMARY

The very, very sparse copper mineralization scattered throughout the andesite is occasionally concentrated in the vicinity of diorite contacts or along strong fault or shear zones. The mineralization, excluding that in the Bradshaw's adit area connected with the Big Fault, is predominantly supergene and very superficial, despite local favorable surface showings.

DETAILS OF RED HILL GEOLOGY

An area of 800 by 1200 feet on Red Hill, along and below the road, was mapped by Brunton and tape and is shown on the accompanying

1" = 400' scale Edison Group, Partial Claim and Geology Map. All references to a map in this section will be to the above titled map.

The part of Red Hill that was mapped is composed of gray and brown andesite and a dike-like body of micro-diorite. The gray and brown andesites may have been the same rock at one time. Their contacts, which strike about north-south, are often quite sharp while in other places they are definitely gradational. The pale brown color seems to be caused by a slight flooding of iron, possibly due to alteration of the ferromagnesium minerals. There the color is a darker reddish brown, there has been an alteration of hematite to a reddish brown limonite.

The micro-diorite is a north-south striking rather steep dipping irregular intrusive body 50 to 100 feet wide and about 900 feet long. It contacts the brown andesite on the east and west.

On the southwest side of the area mapped, there is a strong northwest striking fault zone dipping into the hill to the northeast, 35 to 60 degrees. This fault zone marks the southern end of the micro-diorite and also cuts off a strong east-west striking north dipping fault crossing the southern part of the area. North of these two faults there is some steep dipping northeasterly faulting. The jointing in this area has a general northeast strike and is steep dipping.

Throughout the area mapped occasional sparse evidences of copper mineralization are found. Below the lower fault zones,

except in the green cut shown on the map, this mineralization is very, very sparse. There are two areas of stronger copper mineralization. The strongest one crosses the road, where Holes RR-1 and RR-2 are shown on the map, just west of the micro-diorite contact. The weaker one is east of the micro-diorite and below the end of the road as shown on the map. Both of these areas are in brown epidote. The area west of the micro-diorite contact, where Holes RR-1 and RR-2 were drilled, extends 120 feet along the road shown on the map and continues 100 feet north and south of the road. The strongest concentration of copper in this area is adjacent to both sides of the road.

The copper mineralization occurs along north to northeast trending joints and minor faults as well as being disseminated throughout the rock. It is stronger near the contact with the micro-diorite and along a narrow scattered hematite zone 50 to 70 feet from the contact and nearly parallel to it.

This zone was sampled on the road cut which crossed the best outcrop area. Two drill holes were put down in the best zones on the road. The road assays as shown on the accompanying map were disappointing as only 4 of them were above 0.10% copper. The highest assay was 5' at 0.79% copper. Both drill holes were equally disappointing. They are shown on the sections and the geologic and assay logs are included under drilling in this report.

The mineralized area below the end of the road is considerably larger than the one just described but the mineralization is weaker. It seems to be centered around a moderately strong northeast striking and steep dipping fault zone that passes through a pinnacle below the end of the road. The copper mineralization is found occurring in numerous small and indefinite breccia zones as well as along northeast trending joints and sparsely disseminated through the andesite. On the east side of this area there are several northerly striking, narrow, intermittent hematite zones several hundred feet in length.

The road cut and drill holes, previously mentioned, exhibit that the copper mineralization showing on the surface does not extend to any depth. This mineralization is mostly secondary or supergene and was more than likely formed by the leaching of extremely low grade primary sulfides and the redeposition, on and near the surface, of secondary copper minerals on existing sulfides or hematite.

A small part of the chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization is primary. The remainder of the chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, covellite, malachite, and azurite mineralization is secondary and entirely superficial.

Alteration throughout the area mapped is not extensive. The brown andesite receives its color from a flooding of limonite derived from iron. The strongest alteration occurs in the two zones of better copper mineralization described above and it outcrops as bleached and altered streaks and as breccia zones. The alteration is found associated with the better copper and hematite outcrop areas.

SUMMARY

The copper mineralization on Red Hill, despite favorable surface showings, is a surface phenomenon and is not found in depth, except in narrow isolated zones where the alteration has penetrated to a greater depth.

J. Frank Sharp
J. Frank Sharp

J. McLaren Forbes
J. McLaren Forbes

Date July 24, 1953

APPENDIX

MINERALOGICAL REPORT

TO: Consolidated Coppermines Corporation, Kimberly, Nevada

BY: Vernon E. Scheid and Len S. McGirk, Jr.

SUBJECT: Examination of Polished Sections No. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

POLISHED SECTION No. 2: Sulfide minerals are; pyrite, bornite, covellite, and needigenite (isotropic blue chalcocite), with minor chalcopyrite. Pyrite is earliest; it is partially replaced by quartz. Bornite is younger than quartz. The bornite may or may not be hypogene; it does not exhibit any criteria which definitely shows it to be hypogene. It may be that field relations, such as a layered concentration of bornite at or below the chalcocite zone, will demonstrate a supergene character.

Supergene minerals are: euhedral quartz; then needigenite, covellite, a small amount of streaked supergene chalcopyrite, all roughly simultaneous. The supergene chalcopyrite is a phase of the replacement of bornite by needigenite. Slightly later in time is a mixture of malachite and other carbonates with limonite, and a last phase of chalcedonic quartz.

POLISHED SECTION No. 3: Sulfide minerals are; pyrite (partially replaced by quartz) and later chalcopyrite. These appear to be hypogene.

Covellite is developed to a minor extent; as a reaction rim between chalcopyrite and the late supergene oxidized gangue minerals malachite (and other carbonates), hematite-limonite, euhedral quartz, and late chalcedonic quartz. In some areas chalcopyrite is replaced by the supergene minerals in a pseudo-eutectoid pattern.

POLISHED SECTION No. 4: Sulfide minerals are; pyrite, bornite, chalcopyrite, needigenite, and covellite. Of these, the pyrite (partially replaced by quartz) is hypogene; possibly the bornite is also, but no definite criteria were found. A minor amount of bornite is supergene, as is the chalcopyrite (reaction stage chalcopyrite). The sequence is: pyrite, quartz, bornite, later euhedral quartz, and (as distinctly supergene) needigenite, covellite, minor chalcopyrite and bornite, carbonates, and chalcedonic quartz. In the mass of bornite is a striking pseudo-eutectoid texture, formed by late supergene materials (needigenite, covellite, carbonates) replacing the bornite along crystallographic planes.

POLISHED SECTION No. 5: Sulfide minerals are; chalcopyrite, bornite, needigenite, and covellite. Chalcopyrite is the earliest mineral, distinctly replaced by bornite. Again, the hypogene or supergene character of the bornite is not evident from the textures seen; the chalcopyrite is likely hypogene. The later supergene minerals covellite and needigenite are minor in amount. They preferentially follow the bornite, where it penetrates the chalcopyrite masses, and are accompanied by carbonates, hematite-limonite, and late quartz.

Some late "reaction chalcopyrite" accompanies the late veinlets. On each side of the area of sulfides are areas composed of a jasperoidal material, at least slightly later than the needigenite, which consists mainly of quartz, mixed carbonates, and limonite.

GENERAL REMARK: The recognized criteria for undoubted hypogene origin of chalcopyrite and bornite were not found in the above sections. However, it is very likely that the large masses of chalcopyrite are hypogene (primary), as is also the bornite (except for small amounts of distinctly supergene bornite). The major masses of bornite are of distinctly earlier character than the needigenite-covellite-late chalcopyrite.

The needigenite-covellite assemblage represents supergene replacement near the upper limits of the sulfide enrichment zone, as it is very closely followed by the oxidized assemblage of carbonates, limonite (with some hematite), and chalcedonic quartz. Section No. 3 appears to have the least enrichment, and greatest oxidation.

In regard to the possible vertical extent of a supergene enrichment zone represented by the specimen, it is significant that no pyrrhotite is present. Presence of this mineral commonly indicates that an enrichment zone will be of limited vertical extent. On the other hand, the apparent abundance of carbonates may indicate that a fairly thin covellite-chalcocite layer will be found, with much malachite.

No chalcocite (orthorhombic) was found. All material of this composition is of the species needigenite (isotropic blue chalcocite),

also formerly called digenite. Thus the actual composition is toward the chalcoelite end of the series chalcoelite-covellite, and some covellite is precipitated with the neodigenite.

March 18, 1953

Loc.: - 2 - C. C. Corp.
1 - Scheid
1 - McGirk

Vernon E. Scheid, Geologist
Len S. McGirk, Jr., Geologist
Rockey School of Mines
Reno, Nevada

CLIFFS OF AZURITE PEAK

**CONSOLIDATED COPPERMINES
CORPORATION**

DIXIE VALLEY PROJECT
CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA
RECONNAISSANCE SKETCH
SHOWING
GENERALIZED AREA GEOLOGY

SCALE: 1" = APPROX. 1000

1510 0003

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ROAD ASSAYS

SAMPLE NO.	FEET - % COPPER, FEET - % COPPER
1	15-0.02
2	16-TRACE
3	2-0.02
3 TO 9	25-0.03, 25-0.09, 15-0.09, 15-TRACE, 11-0.06, 11-0.02
9 TO 13	23-TRACE, 25-0.01, 25-0.02, 25-0.03
13 TO 17	25-0.02, 25-TRACE, 25-0.02, 25-0.02
17 TO 21	25-0.01, 25-0.01, 25-0.05, 25-0.06
21 TO 26	25-0.01, 25-0.01, 25-0.04, 25-0.07, 12-0.32
26 TO 30	25-0.23, 25-0.02, 25-0.07, 25-TRACE
30 TO 34	25-TRACE, 25-0.02, 25-0.03, 20-0.07
34 TO 39	30-0.06, 25-0.04, 25-0.05, 4-0.02, 21-TRACE
39 TO 44	27-0.05, 31-0.02, 21-TRACE, 9-TRACE, 21-TRACE
44 TO 48	25-TRACE, 25-0.02, 25-0.03, 25-TRACE
48 TO 52	25-0.01, 25-TRACE, 25-0.03, 25-0.03
52 TO 56	25-0.06, 15-0.06, 20-TRACE, 19-TRACE
56 TO 58	30-0.01, 10-TRACE
58 TO 61	8-0.01, 28-TRACE, 34-0.02
62	40-TRACE
63 TO 65	25-0.03, 23-0.01, 15-0.02
65 TO 71	23-0.04, 6-0.04, 21-0.01, 25-0.02, 18-0.01, 20-0.02
71 TO 73	20-0.02, 20-0.02
74	25-0.01
74 TO 78	25-0.01, 25-0.01, 25-0.01, 25-0.02
78 TO 83	25-TRACE, 18-0.02, 20-TRACE, 20-TRACE



LEGEND

- Micro-diorite
- Gray andesite
- Brown andesite
- Bleached and altered areas in streaks and brecia zones
- Hematite
- Copper mineralization
- Faulting

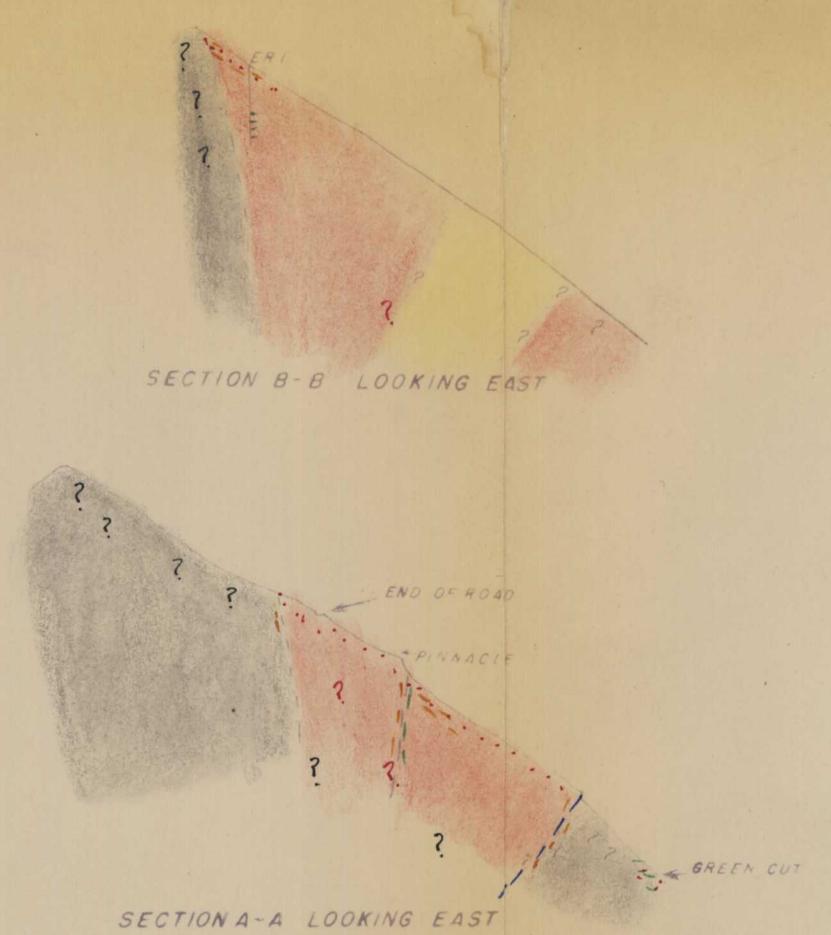
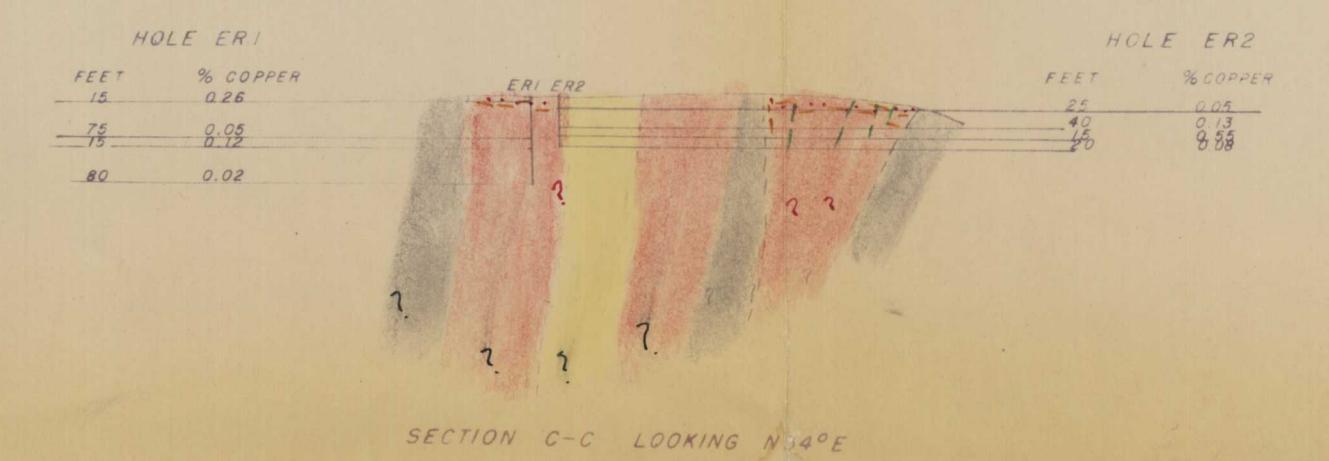
Occasional very, very sparse copper mineralization

Except where marked copper mineralization very, very sparse

orange to grayish orange with moderate to dark reddish brown limonite from FeO₃

Mostly narrow 1" seams or scattered in brecia zones

Chalcocite, chalcocite, bornite, covellite & malachite



REF ID	DESCRIPTION						

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CONSOLIDATED COPPERMINES CORPORATION
KIMBERLY NEVADA

DIXIE VALLEY PROJECT
CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA
EDSON GROUP
PARTIAL CLAIM AND GEOLOGY MAP
SHOWING SECTIONS AND ROAD ASSAYS