from NBMG OFR 83-9
See also 83-10 for geochemical results.

Elko Co. - general
(between 74 + 122)
Item 51

LARRABEE DISTRICT

2710 0002

The Larrabee district is located in the Sulphur Spring Range in the vicinity of Pony and Hot Creeks. The district lies between the Robinson Mountain district to the north and the Union and Mineral Hill districts to the south. There are only two mines and one prospect in the entire district.

At the Jay claims on the west flank of the range, barite-bearing veins replace Devonian dolomites along an iron-stained, brecciated fault zone. There are two areas within the claims explored by open pits and trenches. At one location, the veins strike N50E and are nearly vertical. Barite makes up a small portion of the vein, the rest consists of brown jasper and veinlets and masses of specular hematite and gossan (Papke, in preparation). Iron-rich jasperoid breccias outcrop near the mine areas.

The Sam, Pat and Mic claims are located on the east flank of the range along Pony Creek. The claims extend over several sections but the old underground workings and recent exploratory drilling are located mainly in sections 15 and 16, T28N R53E. There is virtually nothing known about the early history of the deposit except that in the past the area was known as Copper Creek and is accredited for the production of a small amount of copper and silver (Smith, 1976). During 1981, Mt. Hope Mining Corp. and Webb Exploration Co. conducted fairly extensive exploration work on the property, including rotary drilling on the slopes above and below the old workings. A glory hole at the site exposes a bedded section of gently dipping, light brown dolomitic limestones of Devonian age. The rocks are fractured, sheared and mineralized along a splayed fault zone which is north to northeast-striking and vertical in attitude. The exposed width of the zone is about 10'. Malachite, brochantite, azurite and chrysocolla coat fracture surfaces, occur in veinlets and

replace wallrock and breccia fragments within the fault zone. The best copper mineralization occurs in replaced limestone breccia fragments caught up in the main zone, Some late-stage copper filled veinlets cut across the breccia fragments indicating there were several periods of copper mineralization associated with fault movement. Iron oxides are abundant in the mineralized zone and some barite vein material was also observed. Oxidized and iron-stained material on the dump may contain silver in addition to copper. Across the drainage ½ mile east of the deposit is a conical hill underlain by Jurassic Frenchie Creek Rhyolite (?) (Smith and Ketner, 1978).

Occurrences of zeolitized rock cover portions of sections 17, 20, and 29, T28N, R52E on the east side of Pine Valley. The area is explored by trenching, stripping and drilling, Three zeolitized tuff beds occur with lacustrine mudstones in the Plio-Pleistocene Hay Ranch Formation, Several different varieties of zeolite minerals are present in the deposit, the most common mineral associations being erionite-phillipsite and erionite-clinoptilolite - phillipsite (Papke, 1972).

Selected References:

Papke, K. G. (1972) Erionite and other associated zeolites in Nevada: NBMG Bull. 79, p. 21.

Papke, K. G., Barite deposits in Nevada: NBMG Bull., in preparation.

Roberts, R. J., et al (1967) Geology and mineral resources of Eureka County, Nevada: NBM Bull 64.

Smith, J. F. Jr. and Ketner, K. B. (1976) Stratigraphy of post-paleozoic rocks and summary of resources in the Carlin-Pinon Range area, Nevada: USGS PP 867-B, p. B46.

Smith, J. F. Jr. and Ketner, K.B. (1978) Geologic map of the Carlin-Pinon Range area, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada: USGS Map I-1028.

Smith, R. M. (1976) Mineral resources of Elko County, Nevada: USGS OFR 1976-56, p.101.

Also see general reference list for Pinon Range.

PROPERTY NAME: Jay Claims

OTHER NAMES:

MINERAL COMMODITY(IES): Ba

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Vein

ACCESSIBILITY:

OWNERSHIP: Allen & Helen Russell

PRODUCTION: EST 1-1,000 tons

HISTORY:

County: Elko

Mining District: Larrabee

AMS Sheet: Winnemucca

Quad Sheet: Pine Valley 15'

NE/4

Sec. 7, T 28N, R 53E

Coordinate (UTM):

North 4|4|6|4|1|0|0 m

East 0|5|8|2|5|6|0 m

Zone

DEVELOPMENT: Pits & trenches in two main areas.

ACTIVITY AT TIME OF EXAMINATION: Inactive

GEOLOGY: Barite-bearing veins replace Devonian dolomites in two areas. In the NE area, 3 ribs of mineralized rock were observed in a horizon 60' thick & 130' in strike length. The veins strike N50E & are near vertical. Barite composes little of the vein, the rest is made up of brown jasper, veinlets masses of specular hematite & gossan. The rocks adjacent to the vein are Fe-stained & brecciated.

A 20' wide vertical vein of barite is exposed in a pit SW of the deposit described above. It is similar in character to the one described formerly but this vein contains more barite.

Some exploration has been done in the E/2 of S7.

REMARKS:

REFERENCES: Information from Papke, K., to be published in NBMG, Bull., Barite Deposits in NV.

EXAMINER: Papke, K. (by Bentz, J.)

DATE VISITED: 11/79

PROPERTY NAME: Sam, Pat and Mic claims

OTHER NAMES: Copper Creek

MINERAL COMMODITY(IES): Cu, Ag?, Ba

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Replacement & veins along fault

ACCESSIBILITY:

OWNERSHIP: Leased by S.F.P. Minerals Corp., P.O. Box 3588, Alburqueque, NM 87190

~~PRODUCTION~~ Sam claims = Bida & Belastagui

HISTORY: Proof of assement work for Nov. 1981: Drilled by Eklund drilling (Carlin), Mt. Hope Mining Corp., Webb Exploration Co.; rotary drilling, assaying & geological evaluation.

Assessment work extends into sections 9,10,14,15, 22,23,25-27 also.

DEVELOPMENT: Old workings consist of caved adit (now a glory hole) oriented in a N-S direction. Adit, where not caved, is intersected by two vertical shafts. Drill roads with several holes each are located above (4 or 5 levels) & below property.

ACTIVITY AT TIME OF EXAMINATION:
Prospect was actively explored in 1981. No indication of current work, however.

County: Elko

Mining District: Larrabee

AMS Sheet: Elko

Quad Sheet: Robinson Mtn. 15'

Sec. 16, T 28N, R 53E

Coordinate (UTM):

North 4|4|6|2|5|0|0 m

East 0|5|8|5|9|9|0 m

Zone +11

GEOLOGY: The Devonian carbonates exposed in the glory hole consist of light-brown dolomitic limestones which are fractured, sheared & mineralized along a splayed(?) fault zone. The rocks form shallow dipping beds about 1-3' thick. Across drainage to east is a conical peak composed of Jurassic rhyolite.

The main shear zone is well exposed at the NW end of the glory hole. The shear zone is about 10' in exposed width & is characterized by extreme brecciation & Fe-staining The zone is N striking & vertical in attitude. Most of the matrix which cements fine pebble to boulder size fragments is made up of punky gouge & FeOxs. Although some copper mineralization occurs in the gouge or Fe-stained veinlets, the most intense copper mineralization occurs in replaced limestone breccia fragments caught up in the zone. Cross-cutting fractures & fault splays off the main zone are common. Some of these cross-cuttings shears dip to NE.

Abundant green, radiating malachite, brochantite, azurite & chrysocolla coat fracture surfaces, occur along veinlets & replace the host rock & breccia fragments within the fault zone. Some silicification is noted in the replaced fragments and as Fe-stained or vitreous grey silica veinlets within zone. One silicified breccia sample contained mineralized clasts of the host cross-cut by malachite veinlets & also containing barite vein material. This indicates more than 1 period of copper mineralization & fault movement during & after mineralization.

REMARKS: Sample 160

Photos

REFERENCES: NBMG Map 50, 1976
USGS Map I- 1028

EXAMINER: Bentz/Brooks

DATE VISITED: 6/3/82