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SUMMARY REPORT

SOUTH McCOY PROJECT  
LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

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Geologists

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SUMMARY REPORT  
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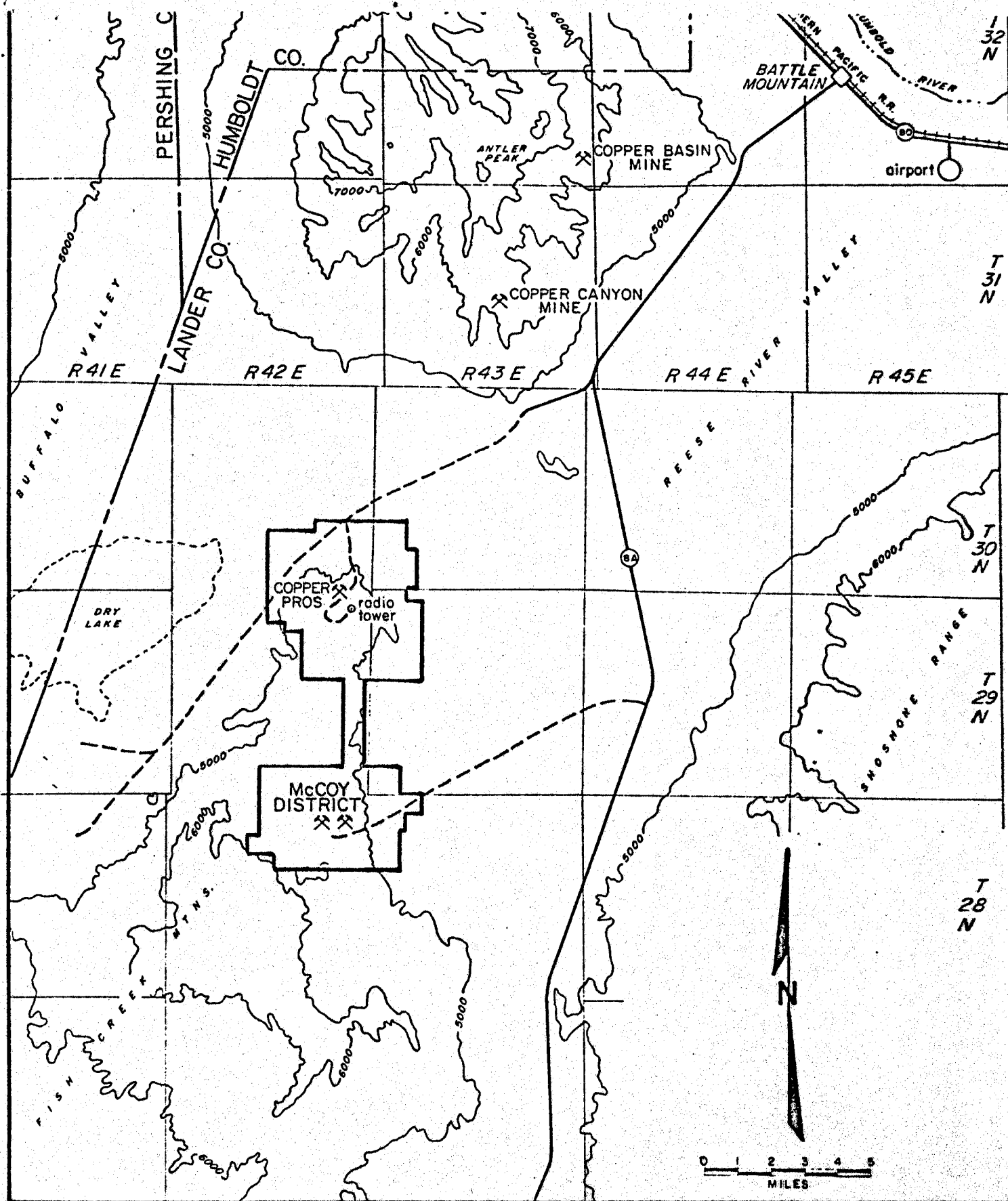
INTRODUCTION

The McCoy property is located 32 miles southwest of Battle Mountain, Lander County, Nevada in the Fish Creek Mountains (see Figure 1). The property, consisting of 922 unpatented mining claims, is divided into two prospects; a copper prospect on the north end and the South McCoy gold prospect on the south end of the claim block. This report covers only the South McCoy Prospect. The two prospects are tied together by a two claim wide strip (see Figure 1). The property was acquired from Summa Corporation in April of 1977 and is referred to as Summa Groups 32-32A in their literature.

Access to the property from Battle Mountain is by going south on State Highway 305, a distance of 22 miles, turning west on the Connel-King ranch road, and proceeding seven miles on the improved gravel road. The gravel road then turns right and the road to McCoy continues west as an unimproved dirt road for a distance of four miles to the South McCoy property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The simplified regional geology of the southern portion of the McCoy property consists of Triassic transitional facies sediments intruded by Jurassic and Tertiary intrusives, all of which are overlapped by younger Tertiary volcanics. The regional geology of the McCoy area is available on two maps. They are: 1) Geology of the Mt. Moses Quad., Nevada, USGS Map GQ-12 by Ferguson, Muller, and Roberts, 1951 at 1:125,000; and 2) Geologic Map of the McCoy Quad., Lander County, Nevada, USGS Open-File Map by McKee and Stewart, 1969 at 1:62,500.



## SOUTH McCOY PROJECT

LOCATION MAP  
WITH  
CLAIM OUTLINE

## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The oldest exposed units on the property are limestones and siliceous sediments of the Middle Triassic Augusta Mountain Formation. The lower unit of the formation is a massive gray limestone and the upper unit is interbedded pebble conglomerates and quartzites.

Conformably overlying the Augusta Mountain Formation is the Cane Springs Formation. It is almost indistinguishable from the limestone of the Augusta Mountain Formation.

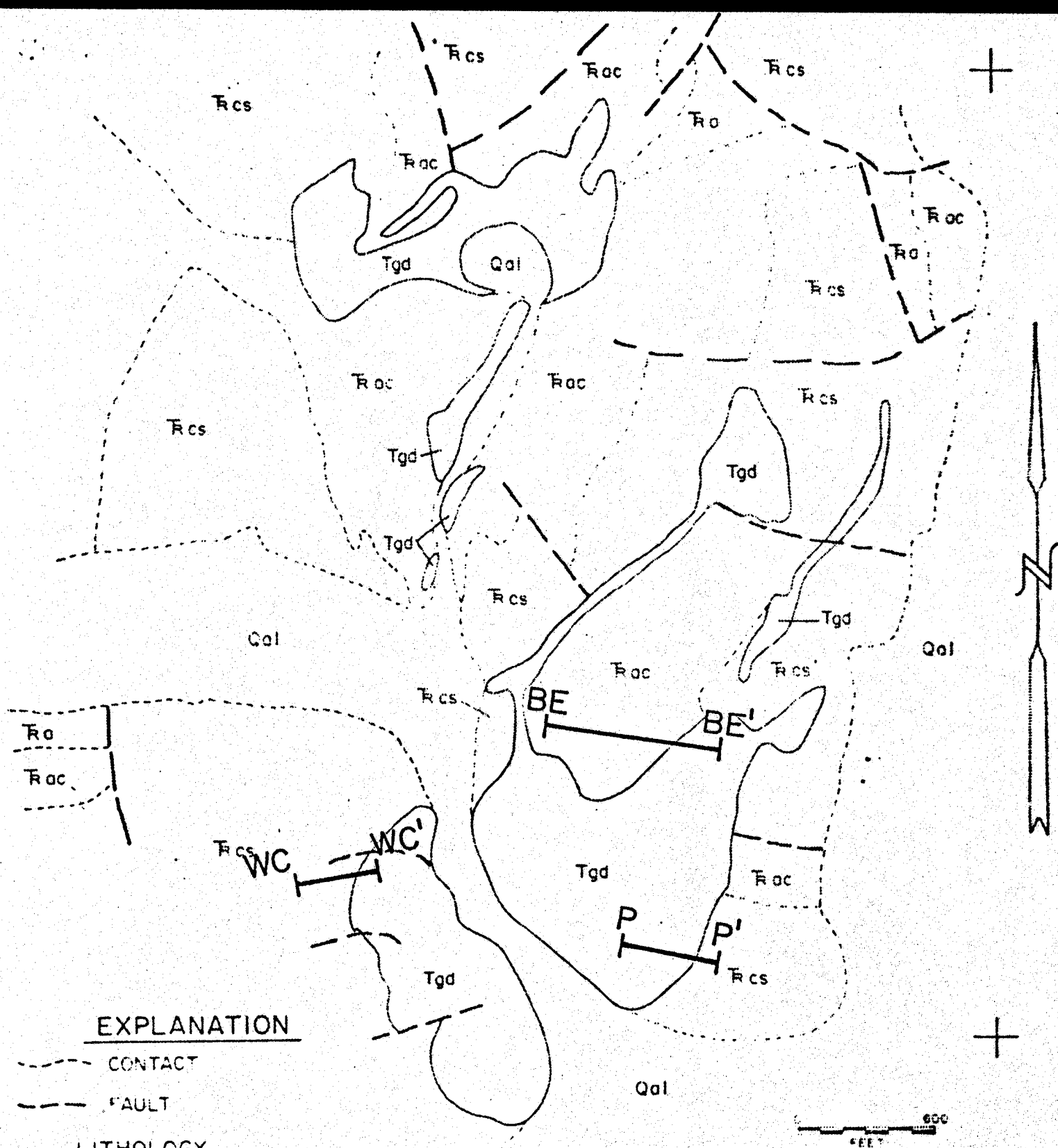
The Upper Triassic Osobb Formation conformably overlies the Cane Springs Formation. This sequence consists of interbedded quartzites, limestones, conglomerates, and dolomites.

The Triassic sequence strikes roughly east-northeast and dips gently 15-20° southeast. It has been intruded along a northeast trending fault zone by Tertiary diorite stocks, dikes and sills, known locally as the McCoy Stock (see Figure 2).

## MINERALIZATION

At the McCoy property several distinctly different types of Au-Ag mineralization can be identified. These are: 1) contact metamorphic skarn mineralization; 2) mineralization related to limonite staining and pyrite pseudomorphs occurring as disseminations, fracture fillings, and fault gouge in the Brown Ore Zone; 3) vein or silica stockwork mineralization; and 4) opaline sinter and jasperoid mineralization.

The author believes the primary mineralization was contact-metamorphic skarn type related to the McCoy Stock (see Figure 3). The skarn mineral assemblage consists of garnet-epidote-quartz-calcite-pyrite-magnetite with minor amounts of Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn. The type



### EXPLANATION

--- CONTACT

--- FAULT

### LITHOLOGY

Qal

ALLUVIUM

Tgd

TERTIARY GRANODIORITE

Trcs

TRIASSIC CANE SPRINGS LIMESTONE

Trac

TRIASSIC AUGUSTA MOUNTAIN  
PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE

Trc

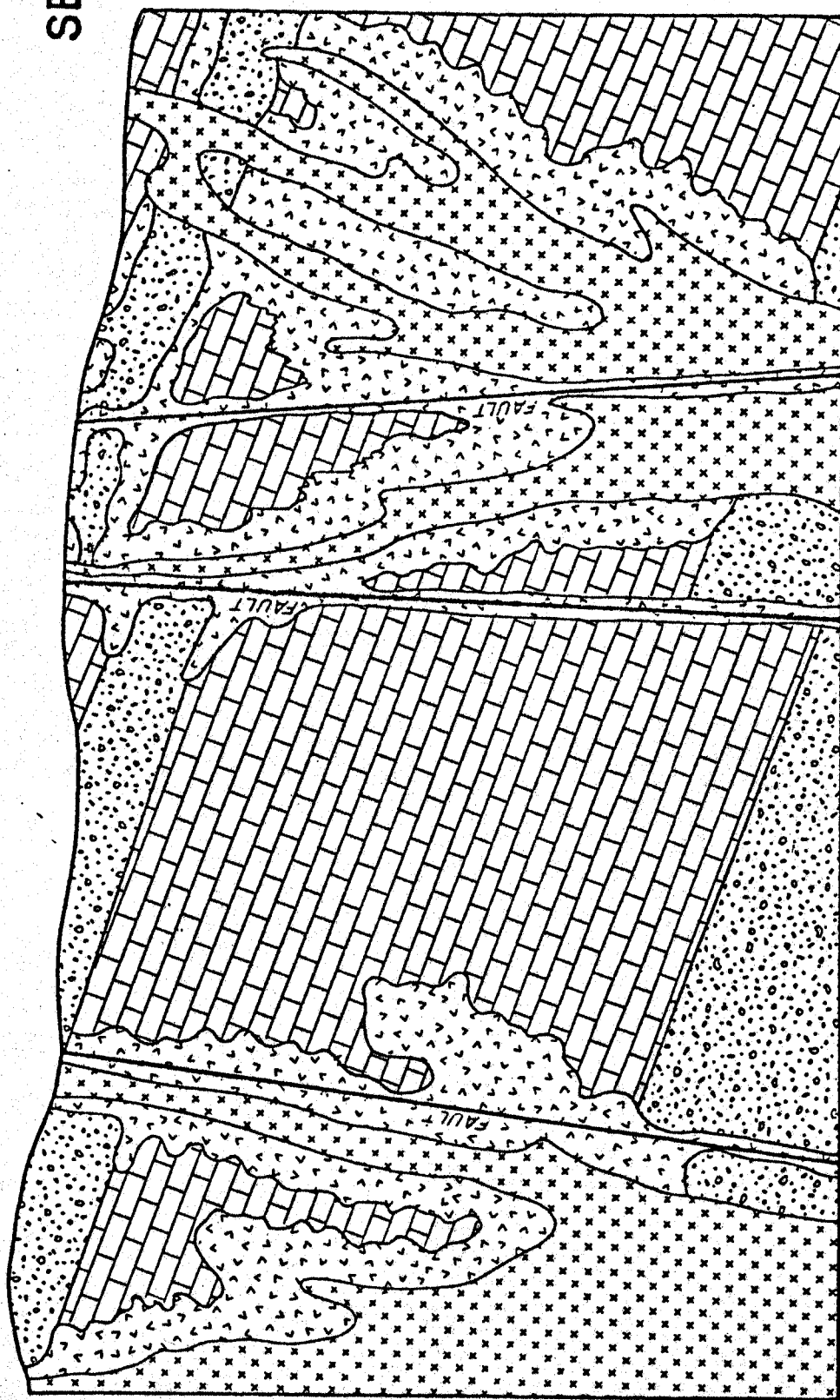
TRIASSIC AUGUSTA MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE

### SOUTH MCCOY PROJECT

CROSS SECTION  
LOCATION

NW

SE



# EXPLANATION

TRIASSIC  
AUGUSTA MTN. & CANE SPRINGS  
LIMESTONE



TRIASSIC  
AUGUSTA MTN. PEBBLE CGL.  
PANTHER CANYON CGLS.



TERTIARY  
GRANODIORITE

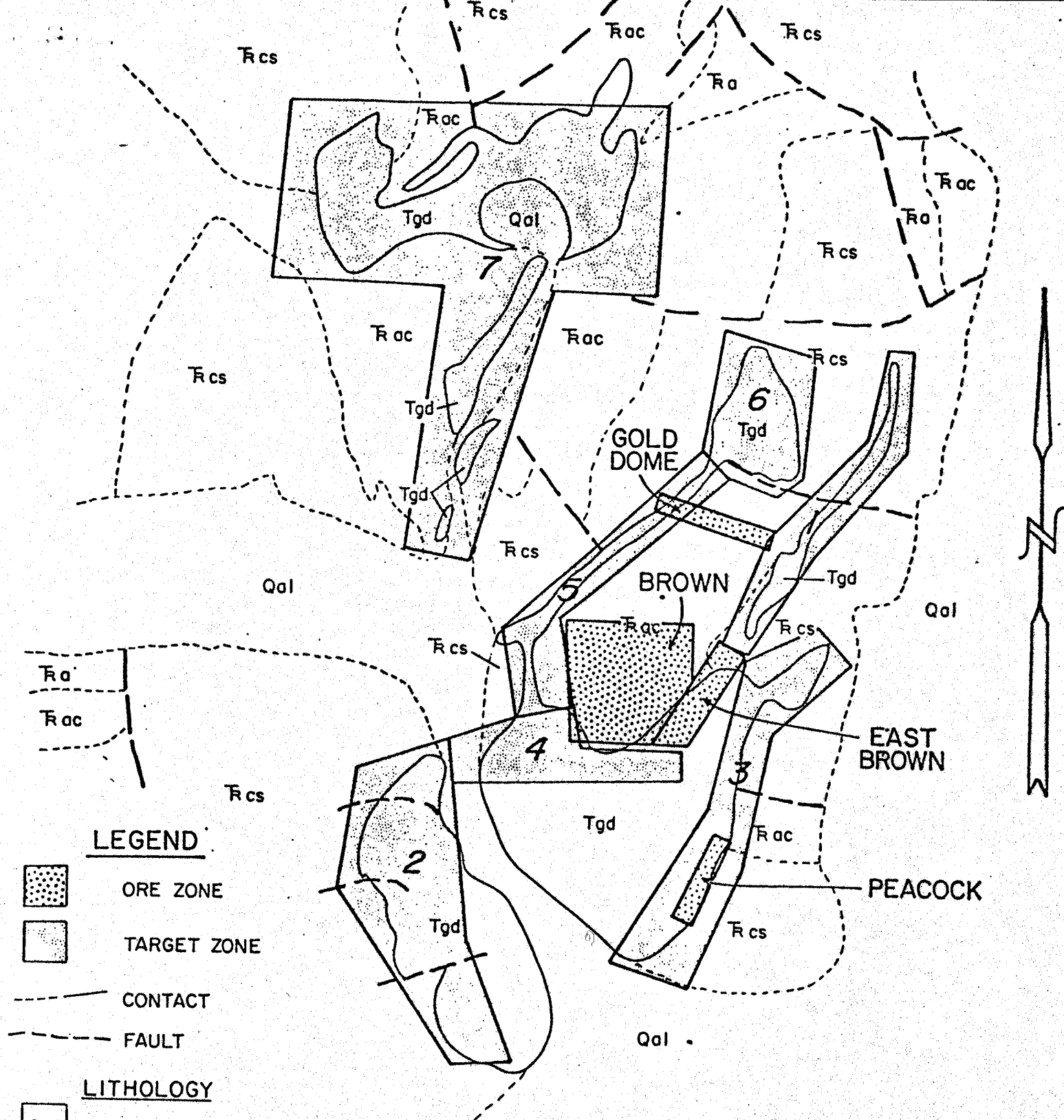


SKARN MINERALIZATION



SOUTH MCCOY PROJECT  
SCHEMATIC EXPLORATION MODEL  
&  
SKARN TYPE  
ASSOCIATED MINERALIZATION  
(F.S., 4/81) FIGURE







of deposit formed was dependent upon the rock types encountered by the intrusion. The limestones were the favorable host rocks for the skarn mineralization while the conglomerates were not re-active and mineralization was dispersed into fractures and open spaces within the unit.

Secondary enrichment through oxidation and weathering processes are very significant in developing an ore zone. A later hydrothermal event has also remobilized and enriched the skarn mineralization.

### MINERALIZED AREAS

#### Brown Zone

The Brown Zone, located in the central part of the district, has been extensively drilled on 50 foot centers to a depth of 350 feet (see Figure 4). An open pit plan with approximate dimensions of 900 feet long, 600 feet wide, and 350 feet deep has been designed. Reserves have been calculated from polygon maps using 15 foot benches with a 0.030 oz/ton Au cutoff. A reserve of 1.9 million tons of 0.075 oz/ton Au mineralization with a 4½:1 waste to ore ratio has been calculated.

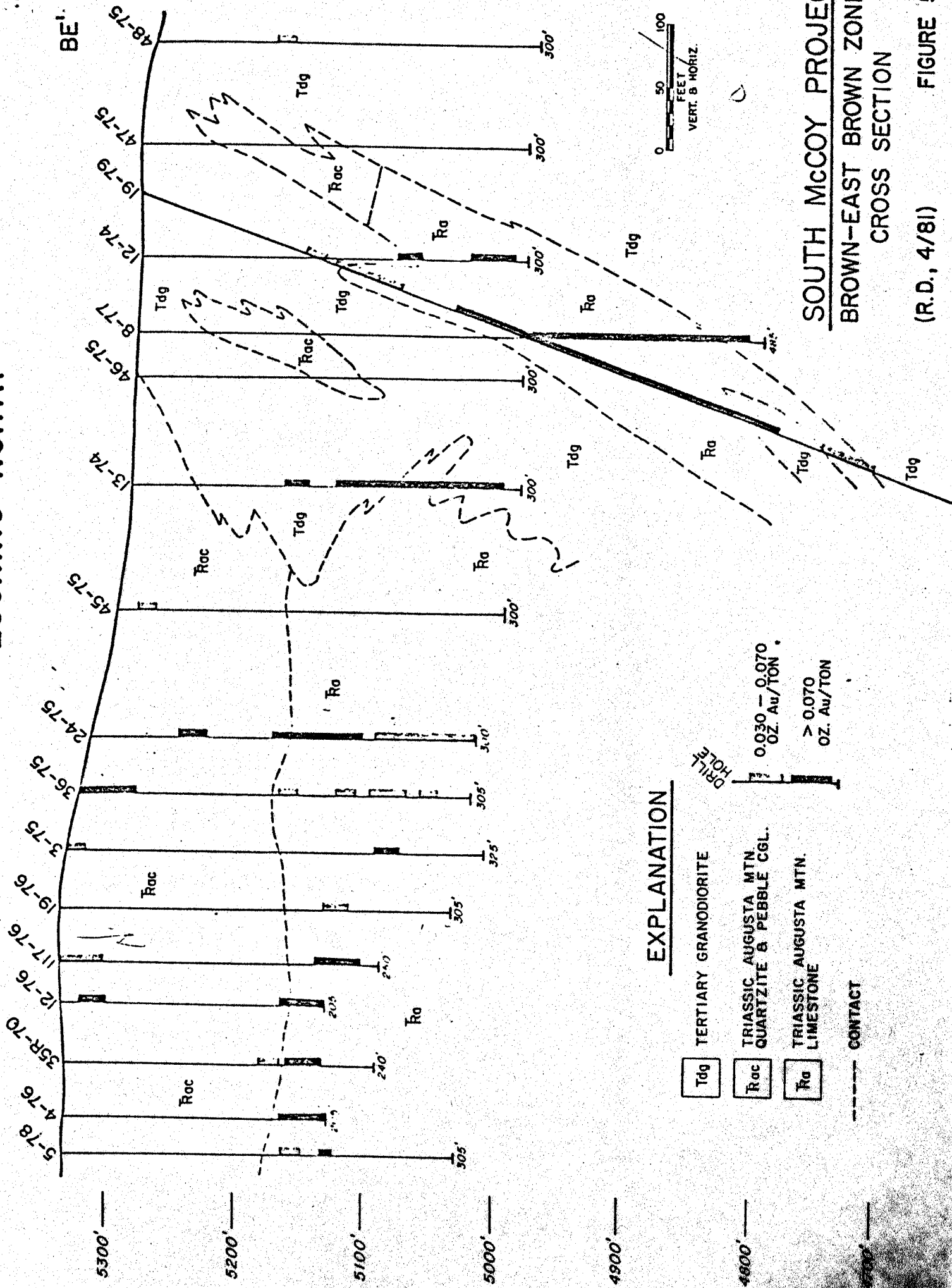
This zone consists of oxidized skarn mineralization in limestones, conglomerates, and quartzites of the Augusta Mountain Formation (see Figure 5).

#### East Brown Zone

The East Brown Zone is located due east of the Brown Zone (see Figures 4 and 5). A xenolith of sediments was encompassed by a large dike as it intruded to the northeast. The dike is over 300 feet wide and can be traced 1,500 feet along strike. The sediment xenolith within the dike ranges from 50 to 150 feet wide and extends

LOOKING NORTH

BE



# EXPLANATION

- Tdg TERTIARY GRANODIORITE
- Rac TRIASSIC AUGUSTA MTN. QUARTZITE & PEBBLE CGL.
- Ra TRIASSIC AUGUSTA MTN. LIMESTONE

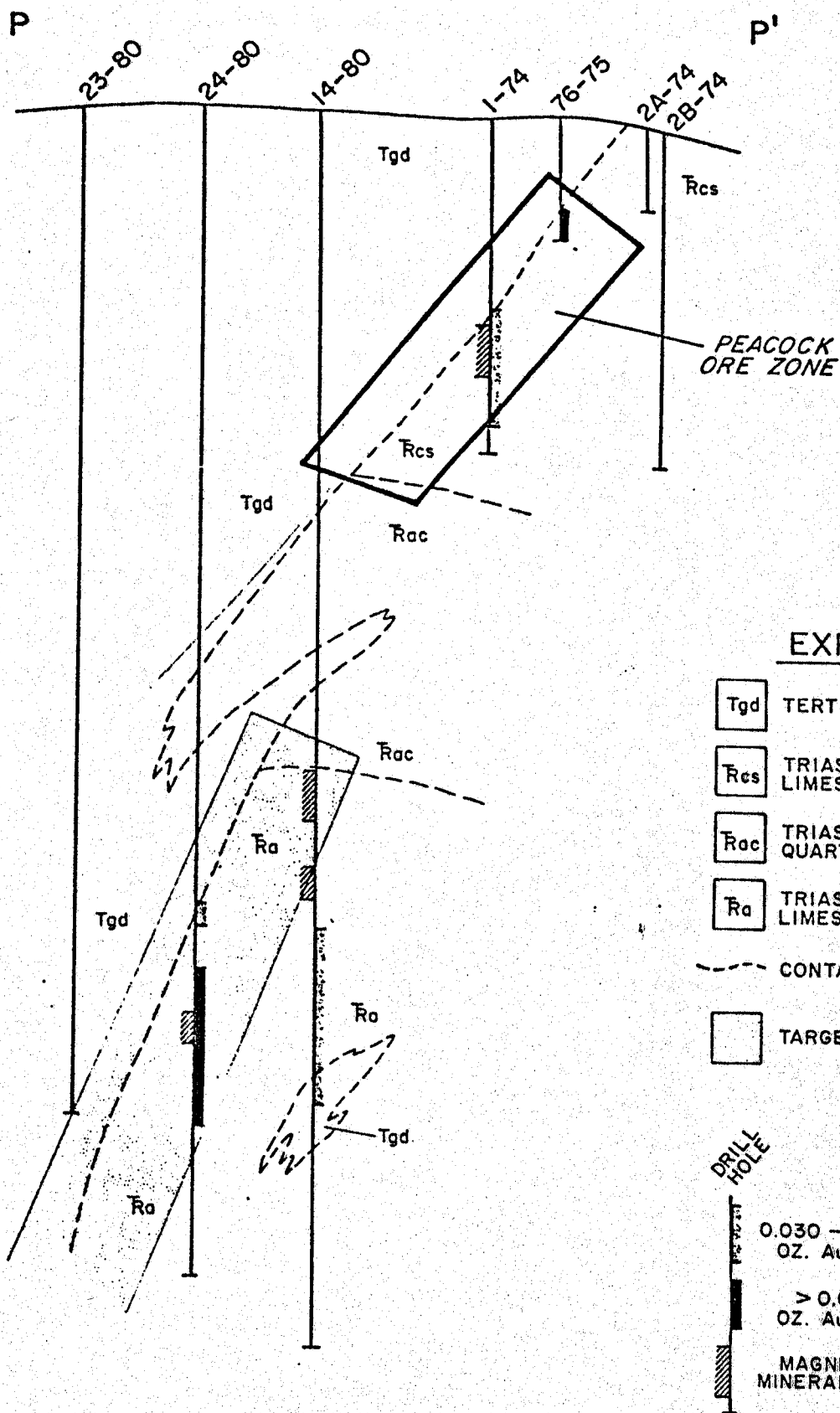
CONTACT

## SOUTH MCCOY PROJECT BROWN-EAST BROWN ZONES CROSS SECTION

(R.D., 4/81)

FIGURE 5

# LOOKING NORTH



**SOUTH McCOY PROJECT**  
**PEACOCK ORE ZONE**  
**CROSS SECTION**

from 100 feet to 800 feet below the surface. The xenolith has been extensively drilled for 300 feet along the strike of the dike.

A geological reserve determined from vertical cross sections has been calculated at 700,000-800,000 tons of 0.150 oz/ton Au mineralization. The deepest drilling in this zone was still in oxidized skarn mineralization in the Augusta Mountain limestone at a depth of 800 feet.

#### Gold Dome Zone

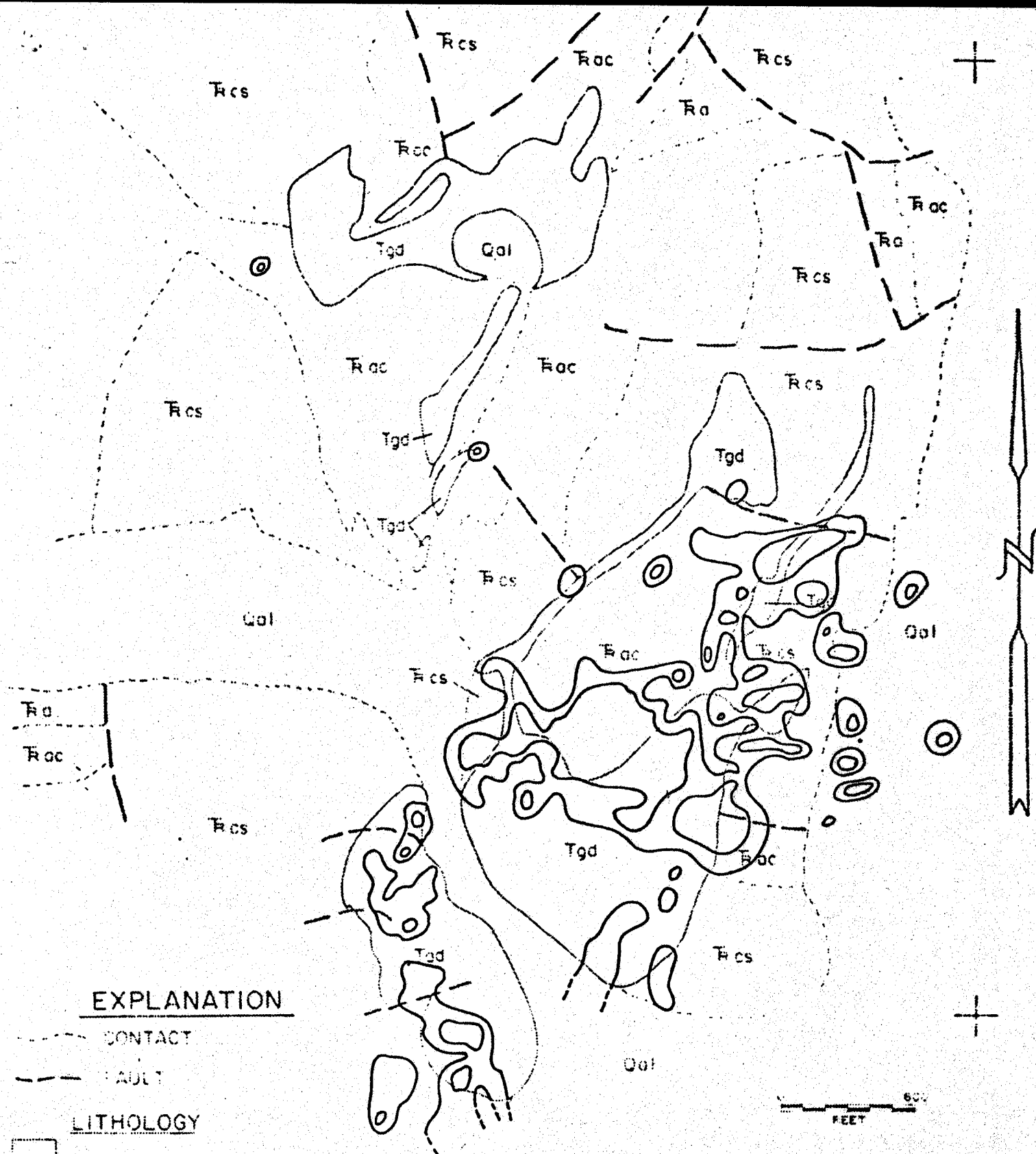
The Gold Dome Zone is located approximately 850 feet northwest of the East Brown Zone (see Figure 4). The mineralization occurs in two parallel high angle fault structures striking N65°W and dipping 75-80° northwest. The two parallel structures are each five to six feet wide and are roughly 15 feet apart, but appear to be converging at depth. The structure has been tested for 300 feet along strike and to a depth of 400 feet. The combined structures contain a total of 75,000 tons of 0.263 oz/ton Au and 3.500 oz/ton Ag mineralization.

#### Peacock Zone

The Peacock Zone is located 900 feet southwest of the East Brown Zone on the east contact of the McCoy Stock (see Figures 4 and 6). This unoxidized skarn zone is 30 to 100 feet wide and has been partially drilled for 400 feet along a N20°E strike to a depth of 200 feet. Geologic reserves from vertical cross sections indicate 160,000 tons of 0.089 oz/ton Au mineralization in this potential open pit.

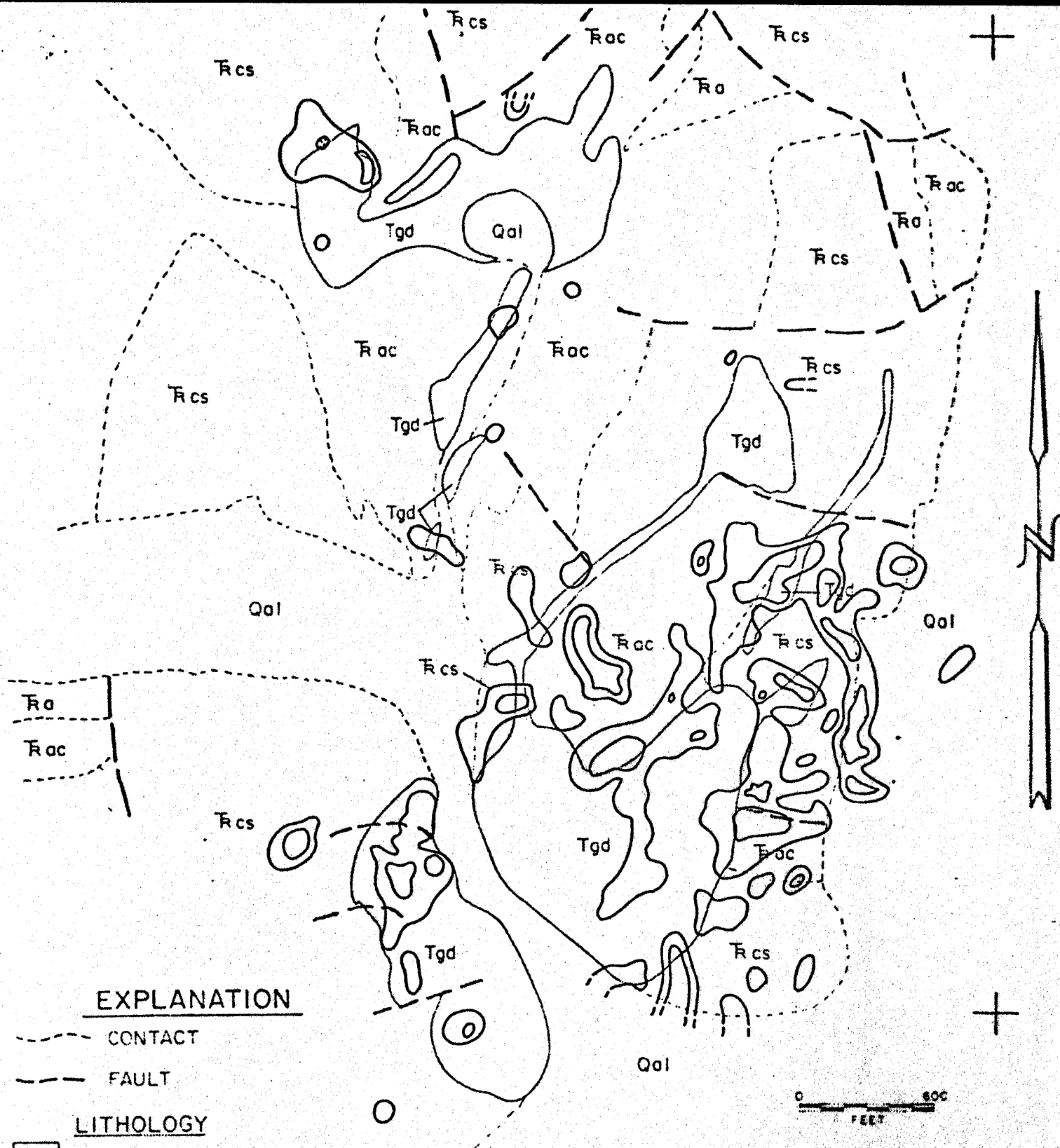
### EXPLORATION TARGETS

The McCoy skarn mineralization model was tested during the 1980 field season with encouraging results. Seven additional targets have been delineated using this model.



CONTOURS AT .07 & .16 PPM

**SOUTH MCCOY PROJECT**  
**SOIL GEOCHEM**  
**GOLD**



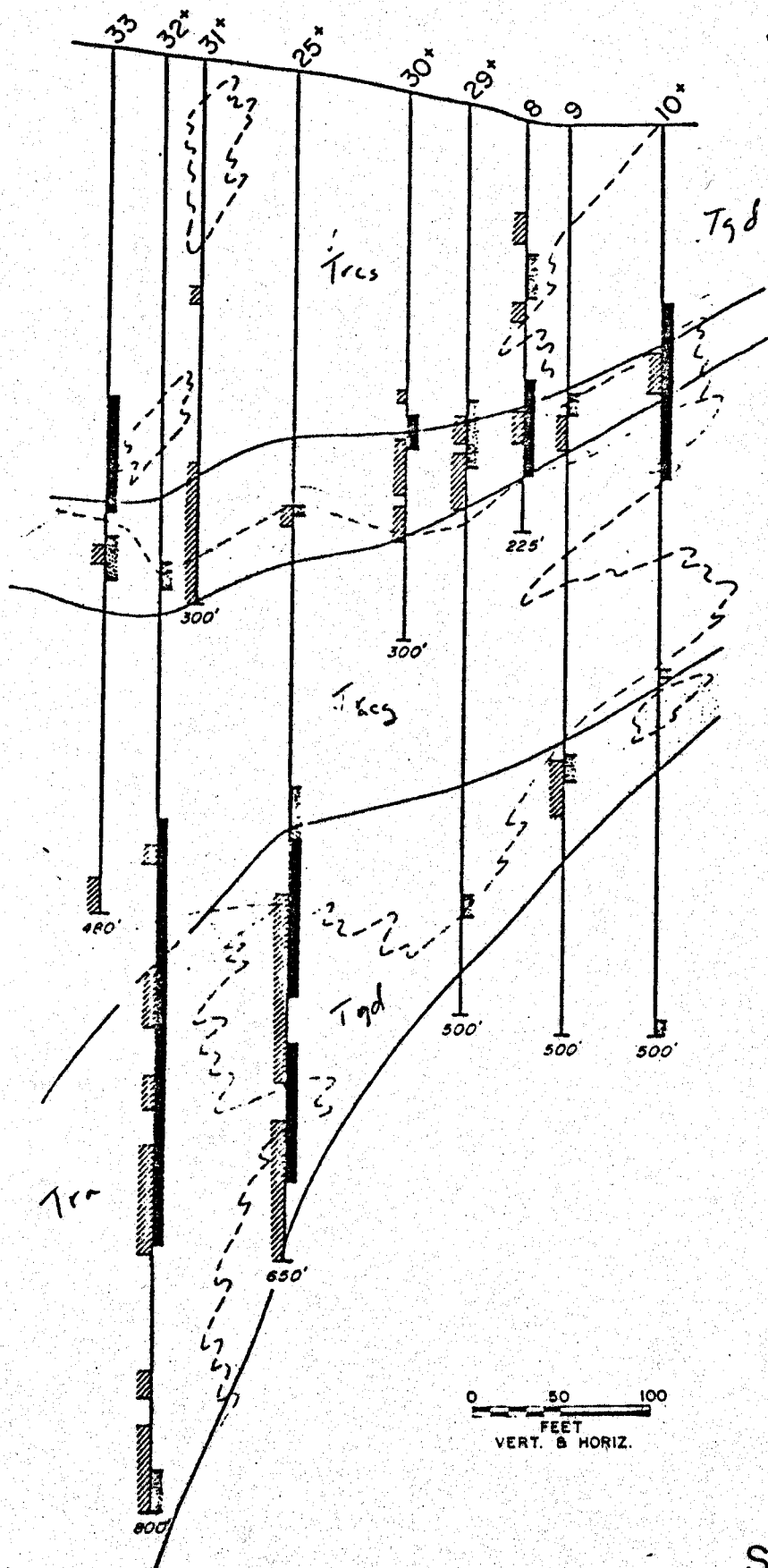
CONTOURS AT 0.6 & 1.4 PPM

**SOUTH MCCOY PROJECT**  
**SOIL GEOCHEM**  
**SILVER**

LOOKING NORTH

WC

WC'



### EXPLANATION

- Tdg TERTIARY GRANODIORITE
- Rcs TRIASSIC CANE SPRINGS LIMESTONE
- Rac TRIASSIC AUGUSTA MTN. QUARTZITE & PEBBLE CGL.
- Ra TRIASSIC AUGUSTA MTN. LIMESTONE

--- CONTACT

TARGET AREA

DRILL HOLE

0.030 - 0.070  
OZ Au/TON

> 0.070  
OZ Au/TON

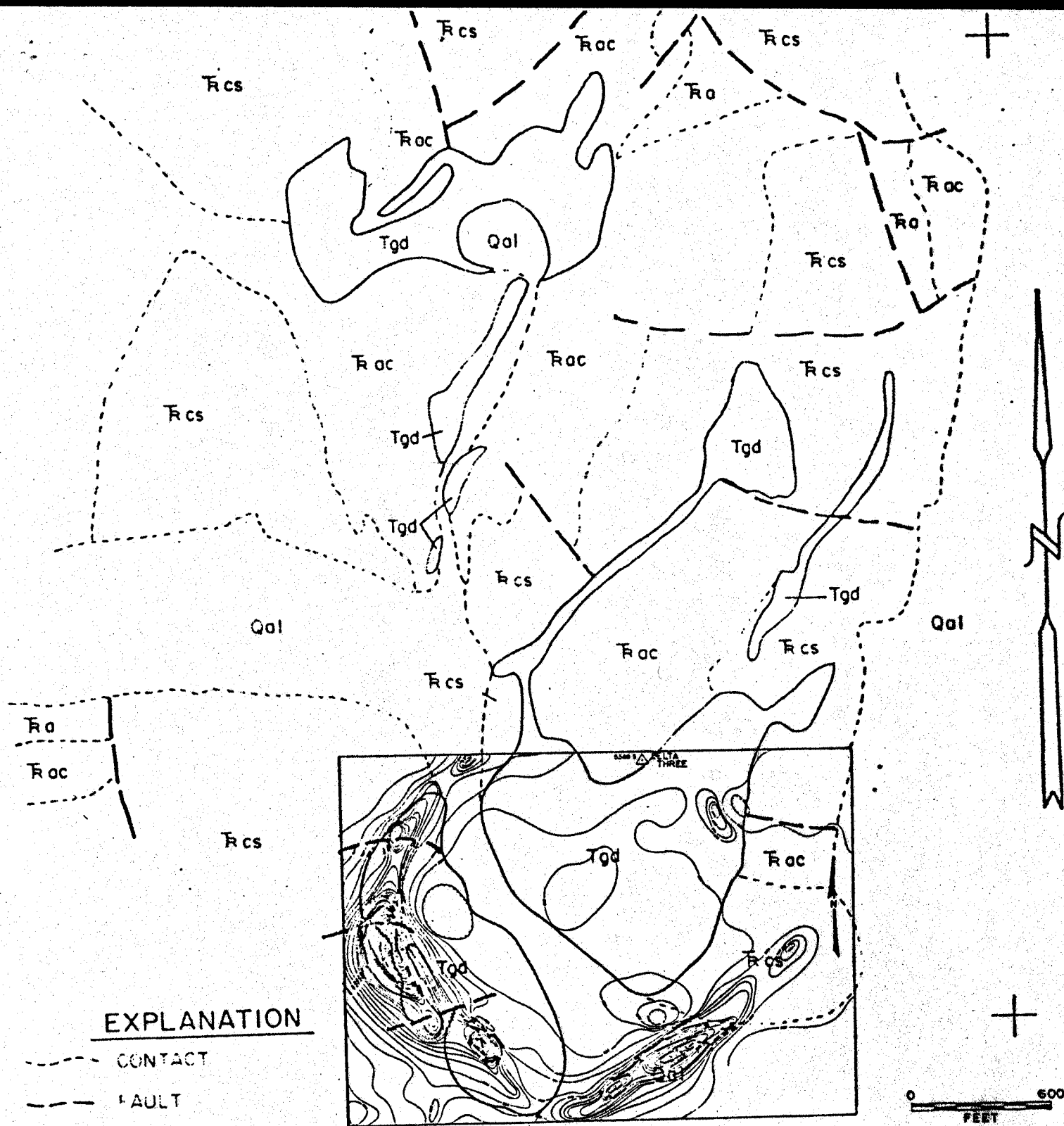
MAGNETITE  
MINERALIZATION

0 50 100  
FEET  
VERT. & HORIZ.

## SOUTH McCOY PROJECT

WEST CONTACT AREA  
CROSS SECTION





### EXPLANATION

- CONTACT
- FAULT

### LITHOLOGY

- Qal ALLUVIUM
- Tgd TERTIARY GRANODIORITE
- Rcs TRIASSIC CANE SPRINGS LIMESTONE
- Roc TRIASSIC AUGUSTA MOUNTAIN PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE
- Rc TRIASSIC AUGUSTA MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE

CONTOUR INTERVAL  
50 & 100 GAMMAS

## SOUTH MCCOY PROJECT

ISOMAGNETIC  
CONTOUR PLOT

#### Target 1 (Northeast Extension of East Brown Zone)

Skarn mineralization related to a large (300' wide) northeast trending diorite dike in the East Brown Zone has yielded a geologic ore reserve of 700,000-800,000 tons of approximately 0.15 oz/ton Au mineralization in only 300 feet of strike length. Surface mapping and preliminary drilling indicates this dike extends another 1,200 feet along a northeast strike. This target is further delineated by Au and Ag geochemical soil anomalies (see Figures 7 and 8).

#### Target 2 (West Contact)

The 1980 drilling along the west contact of the McCoy intrusive stock has uncovered mineralization related to oxidized zones peripheral to magnetite bodies (see Figure 9). A ground magnetometer survey completed in 1980 reveals a magnetic anomaly occurs along 1,600 feet of the contact (see Figure 10). Drilling during 1980 has indicated Au mineralization is related to magnetite bodies. Gold and silver geochem anomalies further delineate this target.

#### Target 3 (Peacock-Southeast Contact)

A small low grade open pit ore zone has been drilled in this area. The mineralization in the zone occurs at the intrusive contact with the Cane Springs limestone. The underlying Augusta Mountain sediments are believed to be the more favorable host for Au mineralization. A fence of holes in 1980 was drilled across this zone and intercepted Au values (see Figure 6). This target is further defined by Au-Ag soil geochem anomalies and magnetic anomalies (see Figures 7 and 8).

#### Target 4 (Southwest Brown Zone)

The northwest edge of the McCoy Stock contacts the southwest portion of the Brown mineralized zone along a northwest trend. Previous drilling has been almost entirely confined to the sediments in the

Brown Zone. The 1981 drilling objective would be to test the contact zone as it dips to the southwest to a depth of 600 feet. The geological interpretation coupled with its location adjacent to a known mineralized zone make this a promising target.

Target 5 (Contact Dike)

A small (50' wide) dike extends from the northwest edge of the McCoy Stock to another stock approximately 2,000 feet northeast. This dike has never been tested and is a raw exploration target.

Target 6 (Fred's Fault and Stock)

This exploration target is a small intrusive stock lying 2,500 feet north of the McCoy Stock and is connected to the McCoy Stock by the Contact Dike. The stock is terminated on its southern edge by a large northwest trending fault. The intersection of northwest faults with intrusives has made sizeable ore bodies throughout the district (i.e., Gold Dome area).

Target 7 (North Stock)

This stock is about one-half the size of the McCoy Stock and is located 4,000 feet north of the McCoy Stock. Similar geologic conditions may exist on all contacts of this stock. Geochemical sampling has delineated some Au-Ag anomalies along the intrusive contact (see Figures 7 and 8).

Respectfully submitted,

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FS/RD/sdw