3110 0032 MINERAL HILL

Jan. '70

~~ITEM 4 FORM SEC 10~~

(b) Property: No. 14 MINERAL HILL MINE

(1) The property is located in the Mineral Hill Mining District, Eureka County about 55 miles via road northerly from Eureka, Nevada. The first 50 miles is on paved State Highway No. 20, then 5 miles easterly on an unpaved road. Snow may block the road for the last mile or two for a few weeks during the winter.

(2) Siskon Corporation owns a contiguous group of 9 patented lode mining claims containing about 75 acres, 7 unpatented lode mining claims containing about 92 acres, 160 acres of patented land and miscellaneous water rights. Part of the above holdings are subject to a 10% net production royalty until a total of $10,000 is paid to a former owner.

The unpatented claims are held by completing at least $100.00 per claim of assessment work per year totaling at least $700.00, and the assessment work is current to date. The patented claims and land are held by the payment of taxes which are current to date.

Siskon Corporation obtained the property, as follows: 3 patented claims, 160 acres of land and the water rights by a deed, dated November 15, 1966, from the Security Industrial Corporation; and, 2 patented claims by a deed, dated January 9, 1967, from Thomas W. & Eleanor Miller; and, 4 patented claims by a deed, dated April 17, 1968, from Hugh M. Baldwin; and, one unpatented claim by a deed, dated April 17, 1968, from Mr. & Mrs. Ed. C. Leutzinger; and, 6 unpatented claims by a deed, dated July 20, 1969, from Chessher & Co.

(3) According to William H. Emmons in U.S.G.S. Bulletin 409, 1910, the total production of Mineral Hill, so far as it can be estimated from various reports, is probably a little more than $6,000,000, practically all of which is silver; however, on page 99 in Bulletin 64, Nevada Bureau of Mines, the production for 1938 and previously is reported to be $2,500,662. Two of the former operators were the Mineral Hill Silver Mining Co.,

Ltd. and the Mineral Hill Consolidated Mining Co. The J. R. Simplot Co. conducted exploration work on the property during the period, 1962-1965.

(4) The main workings consist of numerous open cuts, shallow stopes, shafts and adits from which the principal production was limited to an area about 300 feet wide and 1500 feet long. The open cuts are from 10 to 75 feet long and 20 to 40 feet wide and the stopes are up to 40 feet in width and as deep as 150 feet below the surface. From the northerly end of the mineralized area The Queen Adit extends some 720 feet southerly. West of the area The Taylor Adit was driven some 600 feet easterly to connect with a winze from The Queen Adit. There are no improvements, plants, or equipment on the property.

(5) Silver mineralization occurs in a silicified north-south breccia zone approximately 1200 feet long and 300 feet wide in steeply dipping dolomites and limestones which have a maximum thickness of 350 feet and overlie thin bedded silicious shales along a thrust-fault contact dipping about 20° W. Small, flat lying fault plates, jasperoidal chert breccias, tabular silicified zones, and recrystallized dolomites laced with minute quartz veinlets are seen at the southern portion of the mineralized zone.

Individual stopes within the breccia zone range from 10 to 50 feet wide and to 150 feet long. They are, in general, tabular and dip at 20° to 40° east. The brecciation and accompanying mineralization extend vertically downward to a depth of at least 150 feet, but at that depth less open space was developed and individual mineralized zones are smaller. Within the old stopes the only silver minerals seen are generally associated with white to pink quartz, and although the quartz continued through some vertical extent, the silver deposition was more localized.

Sampling of dumps and propect pits on localized mineralized zones, in general, has indicated an average assay value of about $4 per ton, but extensive geochemical sampling away from such deposition and outside the breccia zone have given extremely low assay results.

(6) Extensive geological studies and sampling of the mineral deposition have been done by Siskon and others. No deposits of commercial ore are presently known to exist. The property will be held for further geologic evaluation, but Siskon has no distinct exploration plans at present.

31100032
MINERAL HILL

Mineral Hill Quad.

# EXPLANATION

Qa

**Alluvium**

Alluvial fans and stream sand and gravel, playa silt and clay in Diamond Valley

Qoa
Ql

**Older alluvium**

Qoa, elevated and dissected alluvial gravel and sand

Ql, lake beds in Pine Valley. Well bedded light gray to buff siltstone, white rhyolitic tuff, white clay-rich limestone, fine- to coarse-grained sand and some pebble conglomerate

Qb

**Basalt**

Dense, fine-grained, vesicular olivine basalt, locally porphyritic

Tb
Ts
Tv

**Volcanic and sedimentary rocks in Pine Valley**

Tb, Olivine basalt, locally porphyritic and amygdaloidal and minor porphyritic rhyolite, and interbedded pebble conglomerate

Ts, Buff pebble to boulder conglomerate, white pumice and crystal lapilli tuff, and gray-brown fine- to medium-grained poorly bedded sandstone

Tv, Lavender porphyritic quartz latite, gray porphyritic rhyolite, rhyolitic crystal tuff, lithic vitric lapilli tuff, crystal vitric tuff, and minor tuffaceous sandstone

Ta

Andesite

Buff to red-brown coarse-grained andesitic tuff and breccia, andesitic crystal vitric lapilli tuff, lithic crystal tuff, and red-brown andesite of Diamond Valley. Age relations to Tv, Ts, and Tb in Pine Valley unknown

Ti

Intrusive rocks

Andesitic intrusive breccia and tuff. May be feeder for andesite of Diamond Valley

OVERLAP FACIES

Pg

Garden Valley Formation

Red-brown siliceous pebble to cobble conglomerate, clasts predominantly quartzite and chert, coarse-grained chert grit, and medium- to coarse-grained sandstone

Mc-d

Chainman-Diamond Pead beds

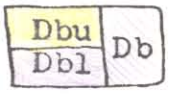
Coarse-grained brown sandstone, gray granular clastic limestone, gray shaly siltstone, and minor chert pebble conglomerate

Upper Plate of Roberts Thrust
(Western facies)


Shale and chert

to variicolored (Bullseye shale)

Gray fissile shale, dolomitic siltstone, and black and brown bedded chert




Bruffey Formation

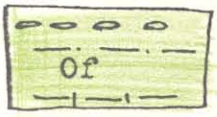
Dbu, upper member, well bedded gritty limestone, chert and limestone conglomerate, gray limey shale, and minor sandstone

Dbl, lower member, black chert pebble to boulder conglomerate, well bedded gritty limestone

Db, Bruffey Formation, undivided


Pump Spring Formation

Limestone flatstone conglomerate, black and brown chert, gray shale, gray vitreous quartzite, and gray platy clastic limestone




Flynn Spring Formation

Gray platy graptolite shale, bedded black chert, gray vitreous quartzite, and gray-blue gritty limestone.
o o o o mappable chert beds, —.—.—.— mappable quartzite beds, —|—|—|— mappable limestone beds

W

Western facies, undifferentiated

Shale, chert, and quartzite of uncertain assignment

Lower Plate of Roberts Thrust
(Eastern facies)

Dd

Devils Gate Limestone

Gray and gray-blue, well bedded to massive stromatoporoid and "spaghetti" limestone

Smith & Kethen's Terms ↓

equivalent to Guilmette

Dt Dtl

upper dolomite member of Nevada Fm.(?) →

Telegraph Canyon Dolomite

Alternating light and dark gray, well bedded to finely laminated fine-grained mottled dolomite. Dtl, blue-gray, thin-bedded limestone tongue, locally cherty.

equivalent to Simonson

Du

Oxyoke Cyn. Ss. member of Nevada Fm.(?) →

Union Mountain Formation

Gray to light brown quartzose dolomite, gray crinoidal dolomite, vitreous medium to coarse-grained quartzite, and light gray coarsely crystalline dolomite

Basal Simonson or upper Sevy

Dm

Beacon Peak Dol. member of Nevada Fm.(?) →

McColley Canyon Formation

Gray medium to thick bedded limestone and dolomitic limestone, locally quartzose, and thin bedded and platy

Sevy

Devonian?


Lone Mountain Dolomite

Dlu, upper member, alternating dark gray-brown and light-gray finely crystalline dolomite

Dlm, middle member, light gray to cream-colored coarse-grained, poorly bedded crystalline dolomite

Dll, lower member, gray to gray brown, thin to medium bedded silty dolomite


Roberts Mountains Formation

Thin bedded to platy silty limestone, gray limey siltstone, and minor medium-grained clastic limestone


Hanson Creek Formation

Ohu, upper member, light-gray to buff, well bedded, medium- to coarse-grained dolomite

Ohl, lower member, chocolate-brown to dark gray medium- to coarse-grained dolomite, generally massive

Oh, Hanson Creek Formation, undivided

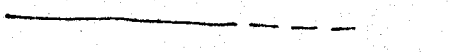

Eureka Quartzite

White to buff medium-grained vitreous quartzite, generally

pal

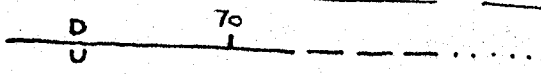
Undifferentiated Paleozoic rocks

Gray and gray-brown, fine-grained, non-bedded dolomite, generally brecciated. Probably principally Lone Mountain and Hanson Creek Formations on west side of Sulphur Springs range, Telegraph Canyon Formation on east side of Sulphur Springs range



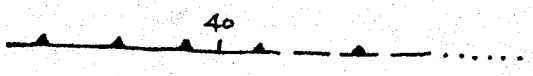
Contact

Dashed where approximately located, all alluvial contacts dashed



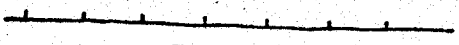

Normal or reverse fault, showing dip

Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed. U, upthrown side, D, downthrown side



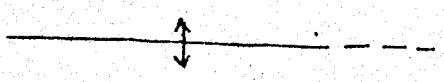

Thrust fault, showing dip

Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed. Saw-teeth on upper plate



Scarp

Fault scarps in Pine Valley. Beach scarps in Diamond Valley

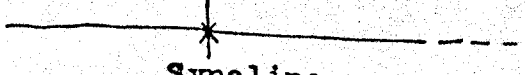


Anticline

Showing trace of axial surface. Dashed where approximately located

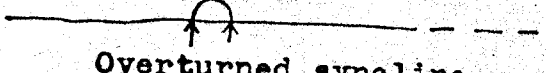
Overturned anticline

Showing trace of axial surface. Dashed where approximately located



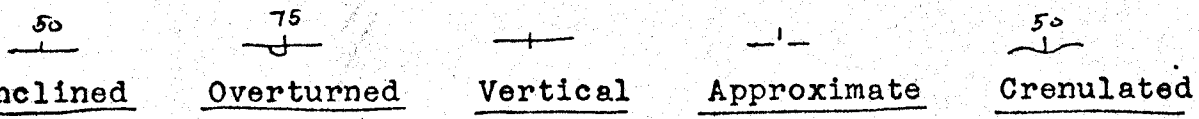
Syncline

Showing trace of axial surface. Dashed where approximately located



Overturned syncline

Lake beached of Diamond Valley



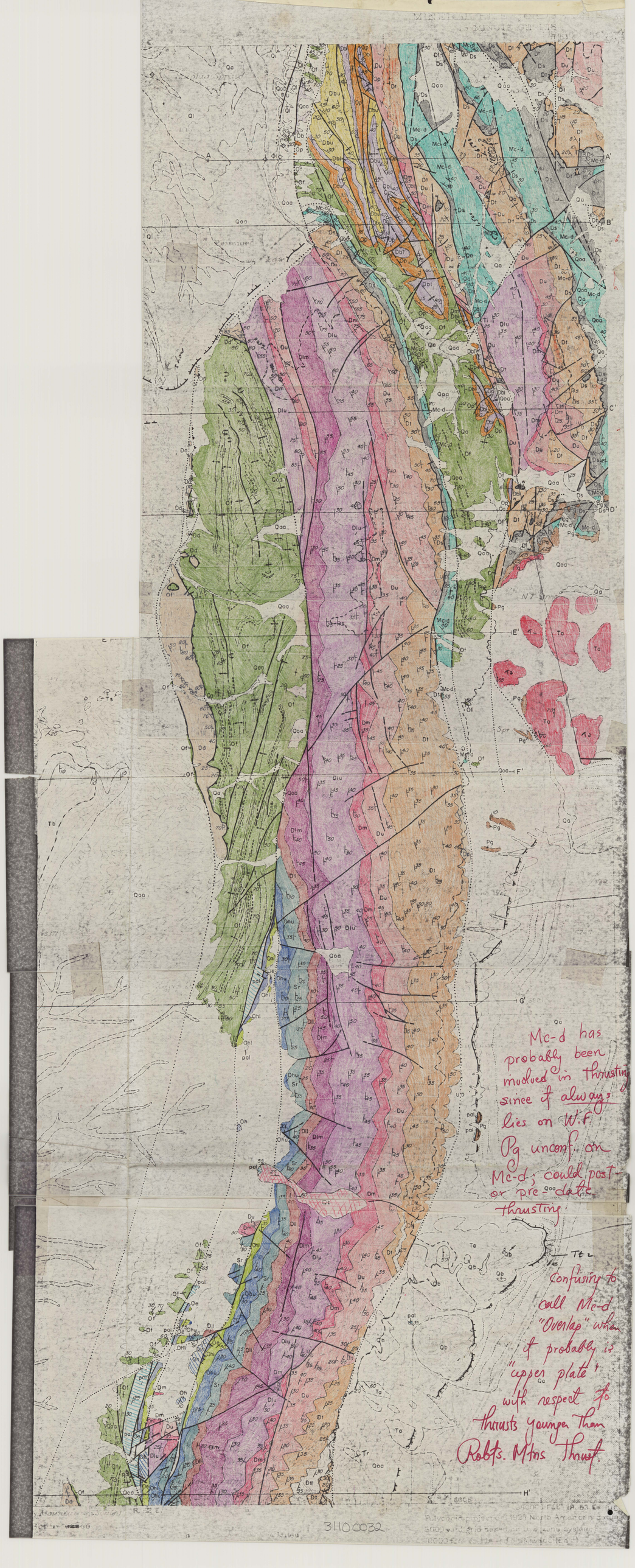

Inclined  Overturned  Vertical  Approximate  Crenulated

Strike and dip of beds


Approximate  Inclined  Vertical

Volcanic flow banding

Geology mapped in 1953-54, 1962 under support by the University of California


Mc-d has probably been involved in thrusting since it always lies on W.F.
Pg unconf. on Mc-d; could post- or pre-Qoo date thrusting.
confusing to call Mc-d "Overlap" when it probably is "upper plate" with respect to thrusts younger than Robts. Mtns Thrust.