

3240 0112 MOUNTAIN CITY

S. F. Hunt, *President* H. E. Leiser, *Vice President* A. H. Kelson, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Rio Tinto Copper Company

CAPITAL STOCK, 2,000,000 SHARES

Office: Suite 315 Felt Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

Mine: Elko County, Nevada.

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Foreword

Mines have paid the investor back more dollars per dollar invested in them than any other class of investment. That is contrary to the general belief, but it is true, nevertheless, and that includes the frauds, mismanaged, half-financed and all losses from purchase of worthless stocks in mining enterprises. It is not the gamble people are led to believe. IT IS THE GREATEST, and MOST NECESSARY field of endeavor to the progress of civilization.

The biggest question in the mind of investors is: How am I to know this is not like many other stock selling proposition that has been presented in the past, and which turned out very, very badly? How can the investor sort the wheat from the chaff? How does he know his money will be well spent? The well managed, conscientious endeavors in mining enterprises have returned MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to the investors. What you as an investor want is a CHANCE TO WIN.

Statistics show that 90 cents on every dollar paid by investors for promotion stocks in mining enterprises goes for the cost of raising the money, and TEN CENTS ON THE DOLLAR GOES INTO THE MINE. Yes, that is the average. Many enterprises never wind up with anything to spend in the mine. The investor's money is frittered away in an attempt to create a demand for the stock. Many companies exhaust their entire treasury stock, and wind up in debt without any money to spend at the mine. They finally have to assess the stockholders to improve and develop the property.

Most Successful Mines Made by Assessment

Most of the successful mines have had to raise development money through assessing the stockholders. It is the cheapest means of raising finances known. The cost is practically nothing. And, the money raised on assessment must go into mine development. That is the LAW IN THIS STATE. Therefore, why not divide the stock up, and let everyone pay an assessment on it and thereby avoid the high cost of finance? It is the best way. It is the cheapest. It is the only real, sensible way to finance a mining enterprise.

Our Plan

Our plan is to offer the stock in RIO TINTO COPPER COMPANY absolutely free to those who wish to join us. As soon as enough stock is placed to assure a financial success for the company by levying not to exceed a total of 5 cents per share in assessments, we will levy the first assessment of 2 cents per share. The reason for making the first assessment two cents per share is that machinery, houses, tools, blacksmith shop and equipment will be immediately necessary, and by levying a two cent assessment it will provide ample funds for three or four months' payroll. After the money is used up from the first assessment, and if another assessment is necessary, the second one will be for one cent per share, the third for one cent, and the last for one cent. No more assessments will be levied than is absolutely necessary, and no more than a total of four; or a total of five cents per share without a stockholders' meeting called and a further assessment agreed to by the stockholders. Assessments cannot be more often than one every three months, as the law won't permit it, and for that reason the assessments will be one cent each, and no more often than every three months.

Under this plan holders after paying the first assessment—and they have 30 days to pay that after it is levied—have one year to pay the total of Five Cents per share levied in assess-

Order C 2 share
write up

ments. It may not come to five cents, and it is possible that assessments will not be levied that often—but we are giving you the very worst you may expect. If the first two cents makes a paying mine you will never be assessed again. We don't want any more assessments than you do.

I will bet anyone receiving this A NEW HAT that they never had a FAIRER PROPOSITION or a BETTER OPPORTUNITY presented to them. There absolutely couldn't be anything more fair. Anyone would have a lot of nerve to expect anything better than this.

Order all the stock you can handle on the above basis. Have your friends do the same. You will do them a favor. If you can't take advantage of this let some friend read it, and let him take advantage of it. GET YOUR ORDER IN SOON. THIS ISSUE WON'T LAST LONG. We reserve the right to return any and all subscriptions in case of over-subscription. Considerable of the stock is now promised, and we don't expect to have any left two or three weeks after this reaches you—so, ACT AT ONCE. It amounts to a possible 5 cent bet to win \$5.00 or more. It will either be a TEN MILLION DOLLAR MINE or larger if it comes up to expectations. You have a whole year to pay the five cents per share.

Send no money with order unless you want to pay the first assessment of 2 cents per share now. If it isn't used it will be returned. Just write and let us know how much stock you want and it will be mailed you promptly. Do it today—write us as soon as you read this, then you will be sure to get what stock you want.

X Gold mining is the most entrancing occupation in the world, but copper mining is vastly more profitable. There are over 1,000 gold mines in the United States, but only 225 copper mines; yet the value of the annual production of copper is five times that of gold. Most all the gold mines are small producers—little mines—with the famous Homestake in South Dakota as the outstanding big gold producer.

Copper mining is different; twenty-five copper mines in the United States produce 91 per cent; the other 200 only 9 per cent. In gold, the chance of finding a big mine is one in a thousand; in copper it is only one in nine. So the chances of finding a big copper mine is about 25 times as good as that of finding a big gold mine.

All the big copper mines in the West are capped with leached iron gossans, called overburden that is usually barren of copper at the surface outcrop. The extent of the gossan exposure indicates in advance the size of the copper deposit beneath it. A little copper deposit cannot make a big surface gossan and, vice versa, a big deposit is usually capped by a big gossan.

THE RIO TINTO has a gossan cap nearly 100 feet wide and over 600 feet long; but this takes no account of the portions of its huge size concealed beneath gravel and hillside wash. The vein is known to be 2,000 feet long. The size and character of the gossan prove that the *RIO TINTO is not a little mine*. From every angle and indication it will be a big deposit; besides, there is enough copper ore of good grade exposed in Copper Gulch to justify the further expenditure of thousands of dollars more to open and prove its continuity and worth.

Soviet Russia's "five year plan" has seriously injured the American lumberman, manganese miner, and wheat farmer by dumping these products on the world market below the cost of production. This calamity, along with Wall Street's unbridled gambling in "safe" industrial stocks, has precipitated a prolonged and grueling depression. No one would advise a friend to engage or invest in any of these affected lines. But Russia is short of gold and copper—needs much more than she produces—and, Wall Street gamblers never work. Gold and copper mining, therefore, are safe from any ruinous competition.

Now, inasmuch as the chances for a big copper mine are many times greater than for a big gold mine, the Rio Tinto Copper Company holds an exclusive fiat of good faith in presenting its unique merits for your consideration and support.

Report by S. F. Hunt

Property

The property is situated in the Owyhee River Basin near Mountain City, North of Elko, in Elko County, Nevada. More definitely the *RIO TINTO* group is situated at the north-east base of Copper Mountain in Copper Gulch, one quarter of a mile south of Nelson's ranch and Mill Creek. The altitude is below 6,000 feet and the climate is dry and usual for that of the

Great Basin region. Primarily, the ground was located for its evident indications of large copper deposit.

Water and Power

No mill site, water right nor hydro power site has been acquired for the property; but it is possible and even feasible to secure such rights near by as there are two or more small power streams within a few miles, besides the Owyhee river. The property is too distant from cheap fuel and rail connections to permanently figure on any other power source. But for preliminary prospecting and exploratory work, gas engines can be employed more cheaply than any other power.

Timber

In the high draws and mountain slopes 8 to 10 miles west, there is an ample growth of good size pine and fir timber for all local building and mining requirements. Cutting privileges can be obtained on application from the Forest Service Wardens.

Surface Improvements

There are no buildings nor other surface improvements. So far the time and money expended has been devoted to prospecting the ground with a view to discover and prove up commercial ore. This expenditure, while small, has been rewarded with a degree of success sufficient to warrant a much larger outlay of time and money, and a well-grounded conviction in the magnitude, permanence and value of the property.

Churn Drill Results

In 1923 we attempted to churn drill the Rio Tinto with a scrapped-up, home-made drill rig. This work, owing to various drawbacks, was only moderately successful, but enough was accomplished to prove that the vein was capped with a leached copper gossan 100 feet or more deep and from 40 to 90 feet wide between quartzite and shale walls. Four of the 7 drill holes penetrated this rusty iron gossan 25 to 50 feet deep. In the deepest, two strong copper reactions were obtained, and live ore was exposed in an 8-foot shaft in the bed of Copper Gulch, on the common end line of the Rio Tinto. The other drill holes were lost in ravelly hanging wall. Assays from the exposed ore in the shaft and on boulders, show from 3 to 28 per cent copper, with traces of gold and silver.

Geology

The formation of the Centennial Range of which Copper Mountain is the northermost peak, is composed of a thick series of limestone, shale and quartzite of Paleozoic Age. These formations trend east and west, dip north at high angles and are intruded by numerous dikes and batholiths or granodiorite and other igneous rocks. The Rio Tinto vein tends east and dips north with the enclosing sedimentary formations at about 65 degrees. It is an intrusive contact fissure of the Anaconda type. The veinstone is a fine grained vesicular gossan at surface and is copper bearing where it has not been completely leached by surface weathering. At depths of from 150 to 250 feet the secondarily enriched zone of sulphides should come in, owing to the fact that the outcrop is only 300 feet higher than the Owyhee River, two miles east. The evidence is pronounced that the vein-contact between shale hanging and quartzite foot is a regional unconformity.

Developments

There are over 300 feet of workings on the Rio Tinto, and about 250 feet of this is in gossan ore. The Rio Tinto vein is exposed by open cuts for 600 feet in length. In Copper Gulch, a 75-foot shaft, drill holes and other diggings in the vein show gossan and some oxidized ore. A hundred feet west a 180-foot tunnel is driven northwest from the footwall side into the gossan for 140 feet without reaching hanging wall shale. The vein is not spotted, but most evenly mineralized throughout its width of possibly 100 feet at this point. It is a tough, spongy porphyry and adularia which is not hard, works out fast and stands well. It is not crushed nor broken and *is an ore that can be easily, safely and cheaply mined.*

The new 4x6 prospecting shaft is down 75 feet deep on a 65 degree incline in the quartzite foot wall just under the porphyry. Another 100 feet deeper, most likely, will reach water level. The plan was to pump the copper water over scrap-iron to help pay for further development.

Owing to lack of finances the owner has been unable to get anywhere in the development of this excellent prospect for a big copper mine. The property has been deeded to the Rio Tinto Copper Company, and there is no bonded indebtedness of any kind.

(Original of Mr. Hunt's Report is on File at the Company's Office)

Mr. Hunt to Direct Work

Mr. Hunt received his first mining experience in Aspen, Colorado. He operated there for 10 years, and made a fair-sized fortune in developing a lead-silver mine which he operated under lease. Then he came to Utah and became a protege of Colonel Wall, the promoter of the great Utah Copper, the largest open cut copper mine in the world. He was in charge of his field work in the Mercur District. Also, assisted him with the first mill work on the Utah Copper and did some field work for him in other districts. He then became associated with the Ely Central Copper Company. On his recommendation they purchased three churn drills. These he used in proving up a large acreage of copper ground, and this ground now forms a part of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company. Next his attention was turned to Alaska. There he became Superintendent of the Gold Bullion mine, and discovered the ore in place for them. This became the richest gold mine in Alaska. Returning from there he stopped over at Seattle, Washington, and took a second technical course in Geology and Metallurgy at the University of Washington. Following this he became field man for the Tybo Lead Company in Nevada, and located three properties for them. Two became successful mines, and while the other one had a good vein of ore, it pinched out so the mine did not become commercially important. Since that time he has been consulting engineer and geologist and has inspected and reported on many mining properties. Also he has done considerable prospecting and operating on his own account. He is at present superintending a producing mine, but will direct the work at RIO TINTO as soon as the company is ready to go ahead.

Rio Tinto mine was the result of careful selection and choice, and at the time of location Mr. Hunt was interested in a number of copper properties. He has made a special study of copper over a period of years because of the great dividends paid by copper mines. Rio Tinto has the Anaconda type of fissure vein. It can make another mine such as Butte Hill, which is the richest hill in the world. It will not make a small mine, nor a low-grade mine. It should develop an immense body of high-grade ore. It is possible when the present shaft reaches water level that a copper water flow will develop of sufficient importance to make the mine pay from precipitation alone. Water in a churn drill hole acted upon the bit when it was left in over night. That was at shallow depth. It should be very rich at water level. Mr. Hunt says, "I have every confidence in the success of Rio Tinto."

We invite your co-operation in this development. We assure you we can only hope to win by making a mine. There is no selfish purpose except to win through the production of ore from Rio Tinto, and we invite you to share and share alike with us in this enterprise. If we wanted to be selfish we would sell this stock out at a good price and pocket a share of the money like other promoters do. This is our own original idea of financing a legitimate, honest endeavor to make a big copper mine where all indications point to big success for one.

A few thousand shares may make you independent. Make the effort. It is not only the best bet you will get in a big mine possibility in a good many years, but likely, THE FAIREST deal you will ever be invited to participate in again.

All questions cheerfully answered. We urge your immediate investigation, and your immediate order for what stock you want. Don't forget to let your friends in on this, too. It is open to all while the stock lasts.

RIO TINTO COPPER COMPANY

Felt Building

Salt Lake City, Utah