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PRINTED: 01/17/2003

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: COPPER WHOPPER GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

LA PAZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 209

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 6 N RANGE 14 W SECTION 3 QUARTER C

LATITUDE: N 33DEG 53MIN 22SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 42MIN 12SEC

TOPO MAP NAME: SALOME - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: RAW PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

STONE DIMENSION

IRON

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

AZBM FILE DATA

ADMMR COPPER WHOPPER GROUP FILE

PRELIMINARY REPORT

on the

COPPER WHOPPER GROUP,

Yuma County, Arizona.

PROPERTY and LOCATION.

The property known as the Copper Whopper Group is situated in the Tank Pass District, about two miles East of Tank Pass and ten miles northwest of Salome, on the North slope of the Harcuvar Mountains, in Northern Yuma County, Arizona.

Nine claims comprise the Group with an extreme length of 4500' extending easterly and westerly and an extreme width of 3600' extending northwesterly and southeasterly, covering, in all, 185.9 acres.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This property lies on the North slope of the Harcuvar Mountains, on the border of Cunningham Valley, the area included having a gentle slope to the North-west and being cut by numerous dry "washes", or arroyos, that run in a generally northerly direction. Near the center of the group stands a prominent butte on the South slope of which, and near its base, is the most prominent gossan outcrop exposed on the property.

GEOLOGY.

The country rock is principally schist. To the South the higher hills of the range are granite which, at the time of the formation of the range, has uptilted the overlying schist, giving it a gradual slope, or dip, to the North.

All of this country on the North slope of the range is cut by numerous intrusive dikes roughly paralleling one another and having a general northwesterly strike.

Traversing the property in an easterly and westerly direction (about NS2E) is a lime outcrop which can be traced to the West through the Daisy May Group and to the East to the Cobrita estate. In places, this lime outcrops prominently, forming a prominent shoulder to the butte previously mentioned and again, about 1800' East, a low hill in the gradually sloping "flat". Elsewhere along the strike of this lime belt are other prominent outcrops. On the North, or hanging-wall, side of this lime belt is another lime zone separated from the former by a zone of schist and paralleling it throughout the length of the property and, undoubtedly, continuing as an associate of the former. Both of these lime strata are highly silicified and are noticeably different in appearance; while both are metamorphosed the former shows a greater change and is also highly impregnated with iron. On the footwall side of the first lime belt is gneiss or gneissoid schist differing entirely from that found on the hanging-wall side.

Accompanying the first lime and lying between it and the gneissoid schist is a mineralized belt, or vein, composed of quartz and calcite containing much iron and traceable throughout the length of the property and farther. In places this vein outcrops prominently, its harder consistency preventing its erosion equally with that of the containing rock. This is the gossan outcrop.

Traversing the property in a northwesterly direction (N50W) are numerous basic intrusive dikes of probably Tertiary age which, from their appearance, are diorite or andesite diorite, although it is hard to determine from their surface outcrops. Some of these dikes look more like a basalt in density but I am doubtful as to such being their true character. In the western part of the property is another intrusive dike which appears to be distinctly andesite. What influence it may have

had on the lime I left for future investigation. Unquestionably, these dikes have been the cause of the mineralization of this lime belt.

At the most prominent gossan outcrop, southeast of the shaft on the Big Bonanza claim, the dike there traversing the property seems to have been faulted as, on the South, it is traceable from the foothills to and into the lime but does not seem to penetrate beyond it while on the North an identical dike continues from a point in the lime about 50' East of the former and is evidently its continuation faulted at this point. This part of the dike may be traced for some distance to the northwest but with difficulty owing to the heavy overburden of talus from the cliffs of the butte before mentioned. Owing to my limited time I was unable to trace this fault and determine its extent and the effect it might have had on any of the other dikes traversing the property. A second fault some 500' to the southeast has also displaced this dike just described. From the position of the various strata of rocks forming the butte, it is evident that several faults will be found in its vicinity,, after a more thorough examination of the ground.

MINERALIZATION.

It is evident that these dikes traversing the property have been the cause of the metamorphism of both the lime and the schist, and their hornblende content, with that in the gneissoid schist, supply the iron for the precipitation of whatever copper was contained in the magmatic waters. The heavy iron content of the gossan, containing evidences of copper, shows intense oxidation and leaching. In the gneissoid schist considerable chalcopyrite and pyrite are found to exist and it is evident that any commercial quantities of copper will be found at depth if found at all which is highly probable.

ORE.

No accurate conclusion as to the location of any ore bodies could be arrived at from my brief examination. It is certain, however, that no ore in payable quantities will be found near the surface. There is no doubt that such copper as the oxidized zone contained has been leached to considerable depth to be redeposited in the zone of secondary enrichment and will be found as a replacement in the lime and probably in the adjacent schist.

On the line of the dike previously described, and northwest of the shaft, another gossan outcrop is exposed some 300' distant, also associated with lime which may have been deposited from lime dissolved from the main lime belt and carried in solution along the zone of fracturing caused by the accompanying dike.

DEVELOPMENT.

Little development has been done on the property. A two-compartment shaft has been sunk about 100' North of the big outcrop to a depth of approximately 120' and at a depth of 84' a level has been driven westerly along the foot-wall side of the lime for a length of about 60' and a crosscut run northerly for a length of 100' or more, cutting the intrusive dike near its termination. Little of value seems to have been determined by this work.

CONCLUSION.

The real conditions can only be determined by systematic prospecting and owing to the flat dip of the formation (N) the best and most economical method would be to prospect the entire lime belt by diamond drill holes so located as to cut the lime contact with the gneissoid schist at depths of 100' and 200', at least. Even drilling to deeper points on the contact might be found of advantage to determine the depth of the leached zone.

Preliminary Report
only
to the Honorable
James C. Smith, Esq.,
Attorney General

By
Hon. Edmund Major

Copper Whopper Group

Yuma County

reference: Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources
Copper Whopper Group Yuma County (file)

as of 1919 little work had been done
on the property

the group consists of nine claims

geology: country rock is schist; higher
hills to the south are of granite which
tilted the schist at the time of intrusion.
There are lots of intrusive dikes in the
area. In places lime outcrops
predominantly.

ore: copper but no exact location on
ore body.