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08/09/88

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: KEY MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 727

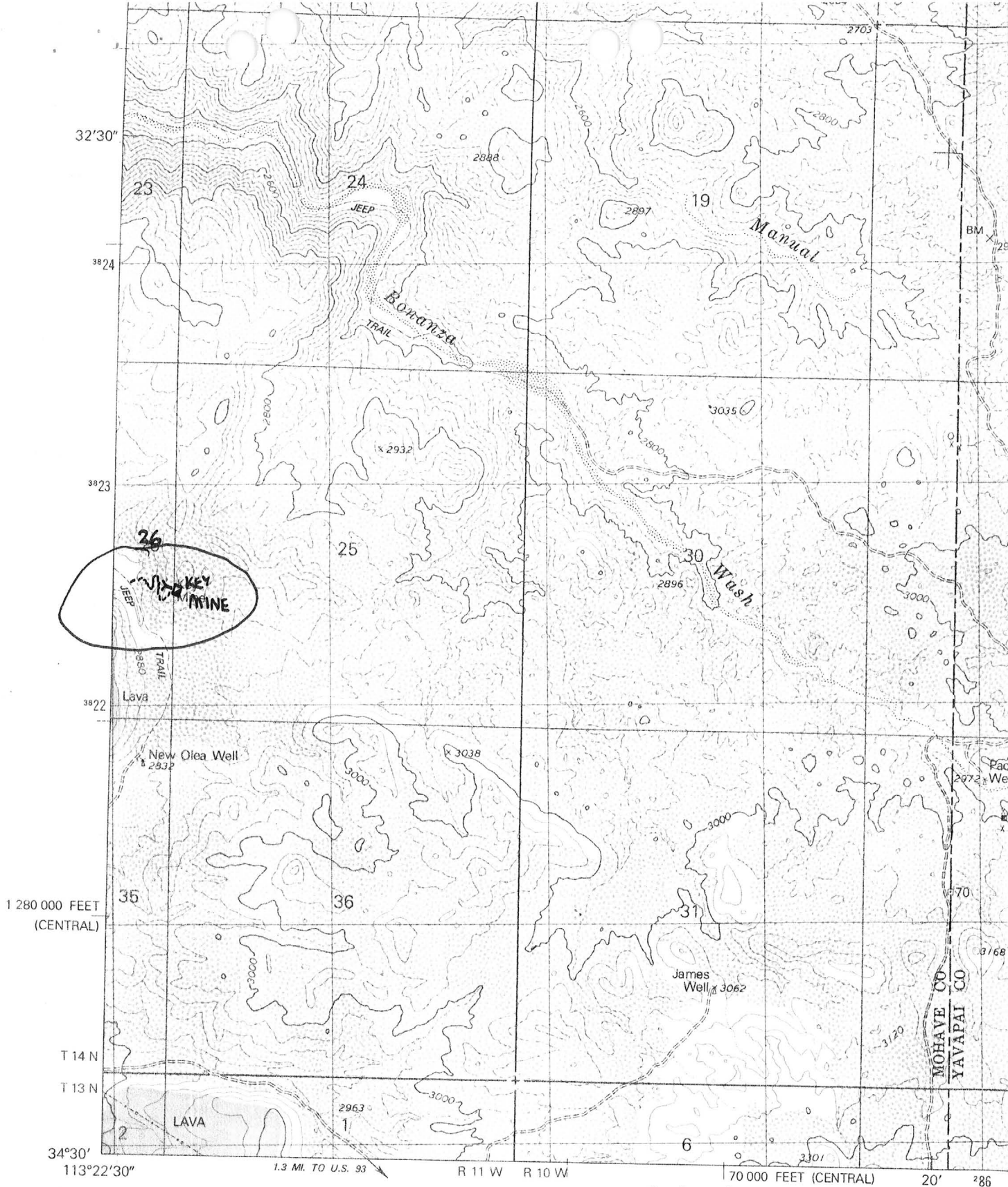
LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 14 N RANGE 11 W SECTION 26 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 37MIN SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 15MIN SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: KAISER SPRING - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR KEY MINE FILE
BLACET, P.M. "MIN. POTENTIAL OF LOWER BURRO
CREEK WILDERNESS AREA" P. 4 (ADMMR GEO FILE)



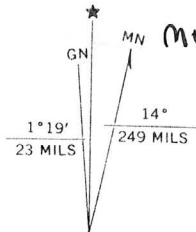
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1975
Map edited 1980

Projection: Arizona coordinate system, central zone
(transverse Mercator)
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Arizona coordinate system,
central and west zones
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 12
1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move
the position lines 69 meters east as shown by dashed

GRAYBACK MTS. 7.5



UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

ARRASTRA MTN.
3852 IV NW

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Key Mine
District Mohave County
Subject: Field Visit

Date January 4, 1985
Engineer Neal J. Niemuth

While in the area a visit was made to the Key Mine (new file, add to Mohave MILS). It is located in T14N R11W Sec 26 SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Mohave County. The mine is briefly described on page 4 of P. Blacet's report on "Mineral Potential of the Lower Burro Creek WSA." The drift bears S65°E for about 150 ' and intersects the shaft shown on the sketch map made for the mine file. The portal of the drift has partly caved and cannot be easily entered. Dump material, quartz and pyrite pseudomorphs, indicate this was probably a gold prospect. The altered zone surrounds the workings may host some disseminated mineralization as at the Big Ben Gold property to the southeast. The host granite at the shaft has joint sets trending N15-25E.

A discontinuous quartz - ferrocalcite - pyrite \pm chalcopyrite (?) \pm gold(?) vein exposed in the south workings ranges in thickness up to about one foot. Locally the vein is brecciated by post-mineralization movement along the fault. The mine was developed entirely in the oxidized zone; no primary sulfides were observed. Iron oxide pseudomorphs after pyrite are conspicuous. Malachite associated with indigenous limonite, and the similarity to the ore at the Golden Key mine, strongly suggest that chalcopyrite is present in the unoxidized ore below these shallow workings.

The stoped out vein in the south working indicates a small production from the Granite State mine. Refuse scattered about the property suggests two periods of activity, possibly contemporaneous with those at the Golden Key mine. Continuing interest in the mine is indicated by recent claim markers and bull-dozer work.

Key Mine - Approximately 250 linear feet of mine workings have been developed along a 2-3 foot thick sheared and hydrothermally altered zone dipping 40° to the east. Although no unoxidized sulfide minerals remain, limonite pseudomorphs indicate the original presence of several percent pyrite disseminated in a pink to reddish-brown, highly altered Precambrian(?) granite. Quartz veins less than one inch thick occur locally within this highly altered zone. The workings consist largely of a 150 foot long inclined shaft intersected by a 40 foot deep vertical shaft.

Eight hundred feet NNW of the Key mine, two shafts have been sunk along similar pyritized zones in the granite. These workings probably total about 150 feet in linear extent. Nine hundred feet east of the Key mine, a similar pyritized zone in granite has been explored by a sinuous tunnel about 100 feet in length.

The country rock in the vicinity of the Key mine is medium-grained, porphyritic biotite granite, with subhedral potassium feldspar phenocrysts up to about 1 cm in length. This granite is not foliated and contrasts strongly with the highly deformed Precambrian terrane around the Granite State and Golden Key mines. The age of this granite remains in doubt, and could be Laramide rather than Precambrian. If this granite stock is Laramide in age, it might have a profound impact on the economic potential of the Lower Burro Creek area.

BERYLLIUM - RARE EARTH POTENTIAL

Precambrian granite pegmatites in the southeastern part of the W.S.A. locally contain beryl (beryllium aluminum silicate), tourmaline, and coarse crystalline muscovite. Limited prospecting for beryl and commonly associated rare-earth minerals has been done, but with the recently renewed

Blacet, Philip "Mineral Potential of the Lower Burro Creek
Wilderness"