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REPORT

HOLLIS ("56" MINE) COPPER PROPERTY

MILL CITY MINING DISTRICT

Pershing County, Nev.

Aug. 9, 1970

Harry J. Trollope
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INTRODUCTION:

The writer was engaged by Mr. Harold Kramer, Box 1256, Denver, Colorado, to examine and report on the Hollis (formerly "56" Mine) Copper property.

This examination was made on August 8, 1970, approximately one and one-half days were spent on field work and report writing.

The property is located in Sec. 27, T33N, R33E, MDB&M, Mill City Mining District, Pershing Co., Nevada, and in the low hills at the south end of the Eugene Mountains.

HISTORY & PRODUCTION:

The Hollis was discovered in 1856 and was included in the Central, later the Mill City Mining District. Some gold and copper ore was produced in the early days and shipped to a reduction plant in Winnemucca, Nevada. Again, in 1917, copper ore was shipped from the Hollis Mine, however, no tonnage or grade figures are available.

GEOLOGY:

The country rock and also the host rock for this copper mineralization is a medium grained quartz monzonite, which has been intruded to the north by a fine grained, slightly more acid rock, probably also a monzonite, mineralization does not extend into this rock.

Structural control appears to be related to a pegmatite mass elongated in a slightly north-easterly direction. Dissemination of copper minerals exists in this pegmatite and extends out into the relatively unaltered monzonite, and is quite uniform.

Alteration of the host differs somewhat from the classic "porphyry copper" mineralization, in that there is little conversion

of the feldspars to clay minerals and the development of sericite. Silicification constitutes the alteration in the form of stringers, masses and general addition of silica. All the copper minerals are oxidation (principally malachite) products of primary sulfides. Apparently there has been no leaching or downward movement of the copper; therefore, no chalcocite zone could be expected.

Some areas in the zone contain large masses of quartz which is probably later than the pegmatite and associated with the copper mineralization.

RESERVES:

The writer did not take any samples as the exposures, surface and underground certainly indicate this is commercial grade at the present copper price.

This mineralized zone is approximately 500 feet long and tapers from a width of about 60 feet at the north-east end to about 200 feet at the south-west end, average width about 120 feet. The underground workings prove mineralization to over 100 feet downward at the south-west end, and there is no reason to believe it will not continue. Oxidation can be expected to extend to 200-300 feet below the surface before primary sulfides will be encountered. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that there is at least one million tons of oxide ore reserves.

EXPLORATION:

One 300 foot vertical drill hole in the area of the adit will determine the depth of oxidation and also if there is any change in mineralization, this should be located in the center of the largest portion of the south-west end of the zone. If this hole is favorable,

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grid drilling on 50' centers, aggregating about 12,000 feet would adequately prove the ore reserve. However, before drilling the area should be thoroughly dozed to accurately delineate the zone boundaries.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS:

This copper prospect is worthy of further exploration in view of the favorable host rock, structure and evidence of commercial mineralization over appreciable distances, both surface and underground.

The host rock (quartz monzonite) is a very common host in many copper districts, such as Ely, Yerington, Nevada, and many Arizona disseminated porphyry type deposits. Downward extension can be expected and will be determined by the depth of oxidation (for leach ore), however, primary sulfides can be expected to considerable depths with this type of mineralization.

In view of the fact that this district has produced considerable tungsten, containing some molybdenum, subsurface samples should be checked occasionally for these metal, or for a trend of metal content.