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3-14-1.2 HOVATTER CU

3-14-1.1 Hovatter Copper
(Report)
Yuma County
Arizona

EXAMINATION
OF
THE HOVATTER COPPER PROSPECT

YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

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June 26, 1969

GEO-COMP EXPLORATION, INC.

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INTRODUCTION

I have examined the subject property, spending two days, June 12 and 18, 1969, on the ground, assisted by Mr. Harry Downey, and I herewith submit my report thereon.

The morning of the 13th I flew an aerial reconnaissance over the property in a fixed wing airplane, and Mr. Downey spent one additional day, June 17, sampling and mapping in the vicinity of the Eagle Eye Shaft.

This examination was made at the request and for the benefit of Glen Exploration Company, 1204 Pretorian Building, Dallas, Texas.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The subject property is not a porphyry copper deposit, nor is it a disseminated copper deposit of some other type. Mr. Hovatter's 1,066 federal mining claims cover the New Water Mountains and their eastern alluvial flank, composed of Tertiary volcanics, a series of older meta-sediments, and an alluvial plain. Such copper "shows" as are present, in both the volcanics and meta-sediments, are small, individual, low-grade "pockets" of no value in themselves. These mineralized pockets are widely spaced, and do not connect together to form a single, large deposit -- as Mr. Hovatter claims.

The property has no mineral value and no additional expenditure is warranted. Accordingly, I recommend that it be abandoned forthwith.

I take note that the whole proposition has a highly promotional tone, and that Mr. Hovatter makes extravagant claims concerning both mineral value, and the distribution thereof. In light of this, the following conditions are of interest.

1 - A small prospect digging in the southern portion of the property, and a hillside in the northwest part of the property, have been fraudulently "salted" with rock containing the typically blue and green oxidized copper minerals. In another instance, Mr. Hovatter claims a prospect pit will assay .5% copper, when it is actually barren. Documentation for these, and for other exaggerated or misleading statements, is contained in the body of my report.

2 - Mr. Hovatter alleges that he drilled two holes to the east of the Eagle Eye Shaft, on the eastern alluvial plain, and that they penetrated "good copper sulphide ore" between 100 and 200 ft. There is no tangible evidence to support the allegation that these two

holes were ever drilled. On the contrary, there is specific reason to believe that they are, in fact, nonexistant.

LOCATION

The Hovatter property is in the New Water Mountains, in the western desert region of Arizona, about 20 airline miles southwest of Salome, and 120 miles north-northwest of Phoenix (Attachment A). The property is reached by turning south on a graded dirt road from Highway 60-70 at a point approximately 11 miles southwest of Salome. Proceeding then south on the dirt road for 4 miles, a desert road will be found leading westerly, which branches to different parts of the property.

TOPOGRAPHY

The New Water Mountains are a narrow desert range composed of layered volcanics, eroded to a jagged skyline (Attachment B). The range shows an eastern escarpment and a western dip slope, eroded to dissected mesas, and irregular spires. An alluvial slope separates the eastern escarpment from the flat Renegras (Bouse) plain.

MINING CLAIMS

Mr. Hovatter has submitted two maps of the mining claims which he owns. They consist of several groups, staked at different times, as his holdings were enlarged progressively through the years. Mr. Hovatter states that he has 1,066 claims in all. However, the number of claims as shown by his most complete map numbers less than 1,000. In addition to this, a small scale map, showing the overall position of the claims with respect to township and range lines, is plotted by a different claim bearing than that given by the more detailed claim

map. The small-scale map appears to be misplotted, showing the claim outline twice as large as it should be. Because of these discrepancies, I have not tried to plot the claims in detail on a base map, but instead have shown approximate limits on Attachment B.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks crop out at the base of the eastern escarpment, near the Eagle Eye Shaft. These are a series of metamorphosed clastic sediments -- quartzite and shale -- which strike northwest and dip about 45° southwest. The main mass of the range is made of a sequence of layered Tertiary volcanics, composed of andesite, rhyolite, and rhyolitic tuff, slightly tilted west and southwest. Overlying these tilted volcanics is a younger series of flat-lying basalts. Both the older volcanics and the younger basalts are deeply dissected by erosion.

Intrusive rocks such as granite or porphyry are not present.

The principal structural feature of the range is the slight tilt, to the west, of the volcanic strata. I observed faults in various places, but none appear to be of large magnitude. It is readily apparent, on the eastern escarpment, that the volcanic strata are continuous, without fault interruption, over a length of several miles.

MINERALIZATION

There are two principal areas of mineralization (Refer Att. B), as follows:

1. Locality E: In quartzite and andesite at the Eagle Eye

Shaft.

2. Locality G: About 1.5 miles west of the Eagle Eye Shaft, in andesite. Mr. Hovatter terms this locality "up-on-the-hill".

Mineralization at Locality E (Eagle Eye Shaft) occurs principally in a bed of quartzite. Mineralized quartzite is brecciated, slightly bleached, and contains visible green oxidized copper minerals. Assays show that silver is present also, and averages 1.5 ounces/ton over an average width of 20 feet. The salient features are shown on Mr. Downey's map of this area (Attachment D). His description of the area, together with assays and sample descriptions, also are appended (Attachments C and E).

Locality G, or "up-on-the-hill", contains 2 small zones of green copper oxide staining, with a small amount of silver. The salient features are given by Attachment F. Mineralization is, overall, very weak. Assays (Attachment G) of drill cuttings and drilling sludge, rejected and left at the site, confirm my impression that the copper oxides represent an enriched surficial feature.

Reportedly, six railroad cars of sorted copper oxide ore were shipped to a smelter during the forties, from the "GI Mine" (Attachments F & G). The drill hole sludge from one diamond drill hole, rejected and left at the site, assayed .01% copper. This hole was positioned to intersect the "G.I." copper zone at a shallow depth beneath its outcrop, and the low value of the drill sludge confirms the near-surface limitation of better values.

Neither of the two areas described in the foregoing will form the base for a profitable operation. No further exploration on them is warranted. While there are other small copper "shows" at various

places on the property, these are even more limited and lower grade than the two just described. Hovatter's property may be summed up generally as containing minor copper values, sporadically located. Nowhere is there a basis for a profitable mine, nor is there any mineral trend which would lead us east onto the covered alluvial slope adjacent to the mountain range.

EVIDENCE OF FRAUD

Mr. Hovatter, in presenting his property to Glen, and to me while I examined the property, has misrepresented the facts in many instances. The degree of misrepresentation varies from mere exaggeration or overstatement of fact, to out and out fraudulent misrepresentation. In some instances Mr. Hovatter would appear to be directly involved with, and knowledgable of, these misrepresentations. However, his role in the total picture cannot be fully determined. These accusations are serious, and in the following I document my reasons for making them.

Locality A: On the south tip of the Hovatter Claims, a small prospect pit has been dug in unmineralized andesite. A greenish mineral, somewhat like the green copper silicate, chrysocolla, is present on fractures as thin coatings, and as a filling in small voids in the andesite. This mineral, however, is not a copper mineral but is, instead, a worthless mineral commonly associated with vesicular volcanics. A sample, selected from pieces on the dump which contain considerable amounts of this mineral, assayed .01% copper -- or in other words, nothing. Mr. Hovatter was quite specific concerning the amount of copper in the dump. He has stated that his samples -- and he

described the rather careful manner in which he claims to have taken such samples -- showed the rock to average "a shade over .5% copper."

Locality B: A small bulldozer trench at this locality has exposed a green mineral, lining small fractures in the volcanics. Megascopically, it is questionable whether this is a copper mineral, or a common green mineral such as that at Locality A. An assay of my sample from this trench indicates that it is a copper mineral. However, scattered about, as loose pieces of rock, are fragments of a diagnostic appearing reddish andesite which contain high-grade specks and stringers of chrysocolla. These fragments are obviously foreign to this particular prospect cut. In other words, the dump of the prospect trench has been "salted".

Locality E: This locality, near the Eagle Eye Shaft, contains a small zone of mineralization in quartzite, with visible chrysocolla. Mr. Hovatter states that the mineralized quartzite will average 3% copper. Our highest sample, from a total of 16 samples, was .26% copper. This is a single example of gross exaggeration on Mr. Hovatter's part, and is typical of many such exaggerations made in regard to this property.

Locality G: This locality, generally refered to by Mr. Hovatter as being "up-on-the-hill", contains a small area brillantly coated by green and blue copper oxides, principally chrysocolla. Adjacent to this small copper oxide zone, the hillside has been "salted" with fragments of chrysocolla bearing, red andesite, over a distance of approximately 500 ft. by 1000 ft. This andesite is diagnostic in its color and in the color of the chrysocolla, and obviously has come from a prospect pit at the east end of the nearby mineralized zone. The pieces are scattered here and there, not too frequently -- just

frequently enough to be noted. The hillside on which these fragments are found is devoid of mineralization, except for a few quartz stringers.

The collar of a diamond drill hole is present in the area of better copper oxide values. The hole is inclined downward beneath the surface outcrops of these copper oxides, and according to Hovatter, who states that he split and assayed the core, this hole showed "good copper oxide ore" throughout its length. Part of the sludge from this hole still remains at the site, and my sample of this sludge assayed .38% copper.

Also at this locality, Hovatter has employed a rather devious technique which is sometimes used to "play up" the appearance of a weakly mineralized area. Here and there on the hillside east of the main copper "showing" at Locality G, one can find small -- say, one foot across -- pockets of weak copper oxide. A small amount of digging with a pick will yield several fragments of copper oxide which can be left at the site. Such digging has been done in as many places as there were surface exposures of copper oxide. Mr. Hovatter then makes the argument that where ever one will dig beneath the barren-looking surface, he will find copper oxides, but that the surface itself has been leached clean.

Localities D and D-1: These are localities, shown on Attachment B, at which diamond drill holes are alleged to have been sunk by Mr. Hovatter. His general statement is as follows: He rented the diamond drill from the Joy Manufacturing Company, in about 1958. He himself did the drilling. He drilled through a shallow alluvial overburden, through a zone of oxidation with lead copper oxides, and then penetrated primary copper sulphides -- chalcopyrite and bornite. The rock in which

this occured was quartzite. At one time he had full records of the drilling, assay certificates, and drill hole logs, etc. These however, were destroyed in a fire. The core, kept at his house, was carried off by rock hounds following the fire. Thus, he has not even a shred of tangible evidence to offer us as proof that the holes ever existed.

I went, with Mr. Hovatter guiding, to the area which he claimed was the site of the No. 2 drill hole. He states that this site does not show evidence of having had a drill on it because, "I camouflaged it". He goes further, "I did not own the claims when I drilled these holes, and wanted to protect myself against knowledge leaking out that there was drilling in this area. Therefore, I filled in the hole and the sump and removed all evidence that a drill had been there." I personally examined this site. It is a very natural appearing desort, with no sign that machinery had been there. From my experience with drilling operations, I can testify to the difficulty of restoring, in detail, the original surface around a drill site.

The above story is incredible. Not only is Mr. Hovatter unable to provide evidence that he drilled these holes as he claims, but on the contrary, I find compelling evidence that a drill was never at the site we visited.

LOCALITIES EXAMINED; DETAILS

The following notes describe the salient features of individual localities visited during the course of my examination. For geographic reference, please refer to Attachment B.

Locality A: A small prospect pit, on a hill composed of andesite, shows the presence of a green to blue mineral which superficially

appears to resemble chrysocolla. The mineral is, however, non-cupriferous, and is an ordinary mineral commonly found in association with vesicular andesite. Sample No. 1915 from this dump assayed: Gold, .01 oz/ton, silver .14 oz/ton, copper .01%. The rock is not mineralized. The low assays given are below the limit of ordinary assay detectability.

Locality B: A small bulldozer trench in andesite has exposed a few seams of a greenish mineral dispersed along fractures. Visual examination could not differentiate between chrysocolla and the similar green mineral at Locality A. Sample No. 1918 assayed: Gold TR, silver .22 oz/ton, copper .60%. The mineral apparently is a copper-poor variety of chrysocolla, this conclusion being based on interpretation of the assay. The grade is obviously too low to be of interest. As described elsewhere, the prospect trench has been "salted" with high-grade chrysocolla pieces. My sample, however, was taken from rock in place.

Locality C: This is the site of a diamond drill hole, refered to by Mr. Hovatter as the No. 1 drill site of three drill holes, which he states exist on this eastern alluvial slope. The collar of the hole remains. The imprints of the drilling machinery, and the usual greasy soil area and old oil cans etc., are present. Mr. Hovatter states that the hole collared in andesite, and passed from this into mineralized quartzite. He is incorrect. The hole was collared in schist, and then evidently did pass into quartzite. Quartzite core remains, laid out in rows, by the drill site. The core shows that the quartzite is not mineralized. Total depth of the hole is reported, by Hovatter, to be 130 feet.

Locality D: This is the site of an alleged diamond drill hole, being the No. 2 diamond drill hole on this eastern alluvial plain. The site was allegedly "camouflaged" to conceal its presence. The ground appears to be natural, untouched, desert. There is no depression, or mound, to indicate that a drill sump had been filled in, nor is there any indication of a drill hole collar. There are no truck marks or imprints of the drill, nor is there evidence that a bulldozer cleared the land and smoothed it off. The stones on the ground are coated with desert varnish, characteristically on their tops. These have not been overturned. The stony litter is distributed in a manner suggestive of natural steam action on a flood plain. In summation, there is not the slightest evidence that machinery has been at this place, and I therefore conclude that this is another of Mr. Hovatter's mistatements of fact.

Locality D-1: This is the site of alleged drill hole No. 3, two miles east of site No. 1. This locality was not visited by me on the ground, but was described by Hovatter as another "camouflaged" drill site. I concluded that this site would be virgin desert just as site No. 2 is, and on this basis I did not visit Locality D-1 on the ground.

Locality E: This locality, near the Eagle Eye Shaft, is described in more detail by Mr. Downey in Attachment C, and is summarized by me under the heading "Mineralization".

Locality F: From the vicinity of the Eagle Eye Shaft, a bed of light colored tuff may be seen high on the face of the escarpment. I estimate the thickness of this bed to be 50-100 ft. Mr. Hovatter states that it is mineralized with visible copper oxides at numerous

points. Large boulders which derive from this tuff are in the wash which drains past the Eagle Eye Shaft. I examined several of these, and Mr. Downey examined others. A few of them have very minor, and very thin, stringers of a bluish mineral and drusy quartz. The mineral is evidently chrysocolla, because my sample 1917 -- taken from a 1 inch stringer -- assayed as follows: Gold .005 ounce per ton, silver .41 ounce per ton, copper .41%. This is probably not the true mineral, chrysocolla, but is likely to be a silica jell with absorbed copper. The total copper content of the tuff is much too low to be minable.

Locality G: This area, west of Locality E, is refered to by Mr. Hovatter as "up-on-the-hill". There are two principal areas which show copper silicate and other oxides at the surface. These areas have been dug into at a few points, and have been prospected by drill holes. Details are described under the heading "Mineralization". This also is the area, described in the foregoing, where the hillside has been "salted" with fragments of brilliantly colored, copper-stained rock.

Locality H: Approximately located only. This particular copper showing is on Copper Queen claim No. 7, and consists of copper oxides in a 1 ft. stringer with quartz and manganiferous calcite.

Locality I: Approximately located only. Copper Queen claim No. 18. A mineralized fault zone has been stoped in three places, over a distance of 60 feet total. Stopes extend from the surface downward to a depth of 30 ft. The vein material consists of manganiferous calcite and green copper oxides. The strike of the zone is approximately west. A thin parallel stringer is exposed in a prospect pit 100 ft.

to the south. I estimate the copper content to be approximately 1%. This grade, in conjunction with the narrowness and the limited length of the vein, precludes profitable mining.

John E. Kinnison

John E. Kinnison

GEO-COMP EXPLORATION

LOCALITY REFERENCE MAP
HOVATTER COPPER PROSPECT

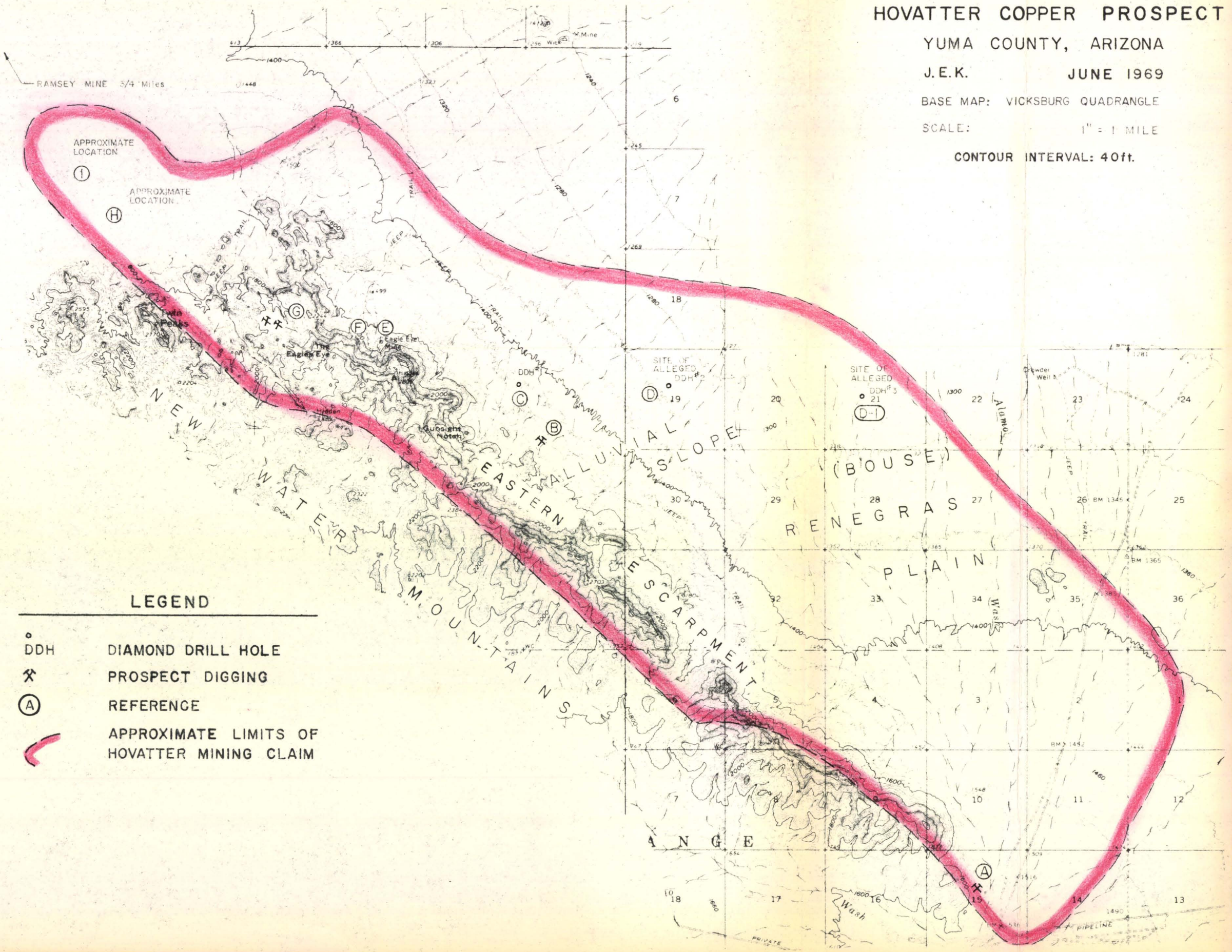
YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

J.E.K. JUNE 1969

BASE MAP: VICKSBURG QUADRANGLE

SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE

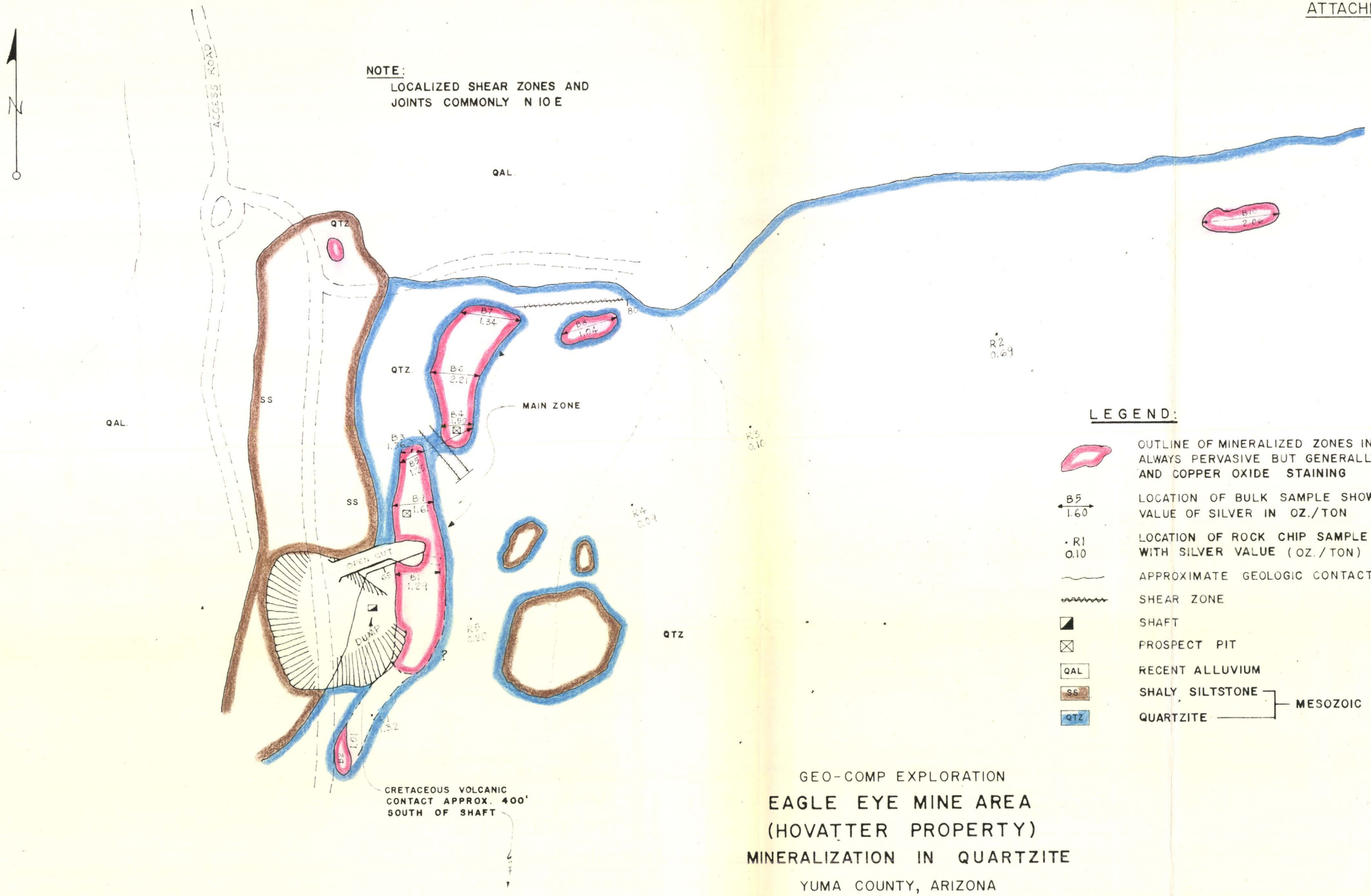
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 40ft.



LEGEND

DDH	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
⚒	PROSPECT DIGGING
Ⓐ	REFERENCE
	APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF HOVATTER MINING CLAIM

ATTACHMENT D



LEGEND:

- OUTLINE OF MINERALIZED ZONES IN QUARTZITE – NOT ALWAYS PERVASIVE BUT GENERALLY SHOWING BLEACHING AND COPPER OXIDE STAINING
- B5 / 1.60 — LOCATION OF BULK SAMPLE SHOWING NUMBER AND VALUE OF SILVER IN OZ./TON
- · R1 0.10 — LOCATION OF ROCK CHIP SAMPLE IN QUARTZITE WITH SILVER VALUE (OZ./TON)
- APPROXIMATE GEOLOGIC CONTACT
- SHEAR ZONE
- SHAFT
- PROSPECT PIT
- QAL — RECENT ALLUVIUM
- SS — SHALY SILTSTONE
- QTZ — QUARTZITE

MESOZOIC

GEO-COMP EXPLORATION

EAGLE EYE MINE AREA (HOVATTER PROPERTY)

MINERALIZATION IN QUARTZITE

YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

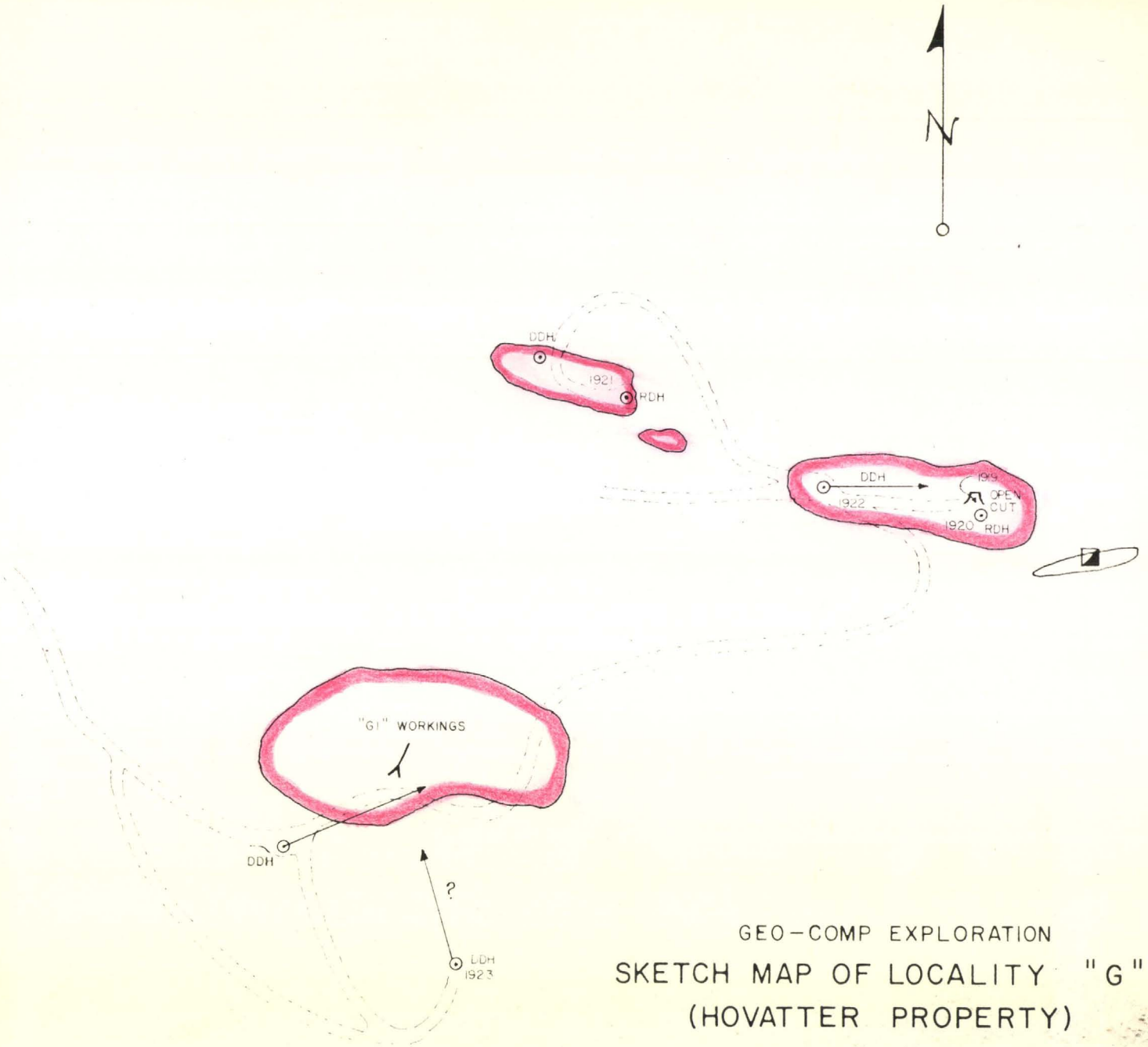
DATA BY: H. DOWNEY

DRAWN BY: R.G.L.

SCALE: 1" = 50'

EAGLE EYE AREA SAMPLE NOTES

SAMPLE No.	VALUES oz/ton AU	oz/ton AG	% CU	% CUOX	FOOTAGE	COMMENTS
1916	.015	5.79	0.22	0.20		Dump near prospect pit
B-1	.005	1.29	0.16	0.15	22'	Along face of open cut
B-2	.003	1.01	0.18	0.17	10'	Side of zone
B-3	TR.	1.36	0.02		12'	Across end of zone
B-4	.002	1.50	0.26	0.25	15'	Across zone of shearing (S40E)
B-5	.002	1.25	0.03		40'	Includes B-3, B-4 and barren intermediate zone
B-6	.008	2.21	0.05		25'	Over top of outcrop - patchy bleaching.
B-7	.002	1.34	0.02		30'	End of main N-S zone or separate zone controlled by N80E faulting
B-8	.003	1.04	0.10	0.09	25'	Ditto
B-9	.005	1.61	0.16	0.15	20'	Across zone including some pieces from prospect pit
B-10	.002	2.06	0.07		30'	Along extension of N80E fault
R-1	.001	1.32	0.02			Near main zone
R-2	.001	0.69	0.01			50' SW of B-10
R-3	.002	0.10	0.01			
R-4	.001	0.09	TR			Slightly bleached
R-5	TR	0.20	TR			



GEO-COMP EXPLORATION

SKETCH MAP OF LOCALITY "G" (HOVATTER PROPERTY) YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

DATA BY: H. DOWNEY

DRAWN BY: R.G.L.

SCALE: 1" = 200'

LEGEND:

	MINERALIZED AREA EXHIBITING COPPER OXIDES
RDH	ROTARY DRILL HOLE
DDH	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
1919	SAMPLE LOCATION & NUMBER

ASSAYS, LOCALITY "G"

Sample No.	AU oz/ton	ASSAY AG oz/ton	CU %	CUOX %	Remarks
1919	.006	1.37	1.93	1.80	Dump
1920	.003	.16	.10	.09	East Rotary hole, cuttings
1921	.002	.40	.36	.33	West Rotary hole, cuttings
1922	.003	.18	.38	.23	Diamond drill hole, sludge
1923	.004	.09	.01		Diamond drill hole, sludge