

Calarivada Cu/Ag Mine (Kg 62), Clark Mountains

18N 13E Sec. 13 SBM	35.68500000000	-115.53112000000 (Calavarda Mine)
17N 13E Sec. 06 SBM	35.59079999980	-115.61804000000 (Kg 62 Mine))

The Calarivada Mine is located on the north slope of the Clark Mountains about 2 miles north of Ivanpah Hill. Mineralization occurs as a replacement deposit in limestone and as cavity filling veins along fractures and faults in the limestone, and consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, fluorite, along with azurite, malachite, chrysocolla, auricalcite, manganese oxides, hematite, limonite, quartz, sericite and clay. Shipments are reported to have shown 10 percent copper and 15 ounces of silver (Tucker and Sampson, 1931; From Benzore and Joseph, 1985, p. 46).

Tucker and Samson (1930) report that the Calarivada mine consisting of 2 claims is in T.18N, R.13E, 23 miles west of Goodsprings, Nevada at an elevation of 5,000 feet. The owner in 1953 was the Colosseum Mines Corporation. Copper ore occurs in the bedding planes along a northwest-southeast fracture in limestone. Dip is 40° E. The vein is from 2 to 4 feet wide, carrying copper oxides and chlorides of silver. Shipments are reported to have shown 10 per cent copper and 15 ounces of silver. Developed by a vertical shaft 200 feet deep, with 200 feet of drifts on the 100-foot and 200-foot levels. Idle .A northwest-southeast vein in limestone from 2 feet to 4 feet wide, carries azurite, malachite, silver chlorides and some gold values in a quartz and silicified limestone gangue. Developed by a 200-foot vertical shaft with 200 feet of drifting on the 100-foot and 200-foot levels. Equipment consisted of 12-h.p. gasoline hoist in 1930, when the mine was idle (From Tucker and Sampson, 1930, p. 207, See also California State Mineralogist's Report XX, p. 93).

According to Dobbs, (1961) The Calarivada mine is in Section 6, T.17N., R.13E., San Bernardino Meridian. It is located on a small exposed knob of Goodsprings dolomite approximately 1,000 feet of Power line road. A small jeep trail leads to the workings. Ownership of this mine is believed to be by the Pacific Fluorite Corporation. Workings consist of a shaft approximately 300 feet deep and foundations for hoisting machinery. The mine explored a zone of bleached dolomite containing mineralization that consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, azurite, malachite, fluorite, sericite, and limonite. The bleaching and minerals appear to be developed along a shear zone. Fluorite is evidently related to deposits that occur around Old Ivanpah Hill and thus the shear zone which occurs in this mine may be one of the thrust plates associated with the Clark Mountain thrust system. The mine was originally developed along several small veins striking N5°E and dipping 61°E containing copper. Assessment work was being done to maintain this claim, but otherwise the mine was idle in 1961, (From Dobbs, 1961, p.85-86).

There are also differences in the geologic maps for the area around the Calarivada and Kg 62 deposits. Hewett (1957, Plate 1) has a knob of Goodsprings Dolomite at the Kg62 deposit, but at the location of the Calarivada (USGS 1911) Hewett maps alluvium. Dobbs, (1961) and Clary (1967) map the knob at Kg-62 deposit as alluvium, but Hewett recognized it as Goodsprings dolomite. The more correct geology is in Hewett (1957), showing Kg-62 as being hosted by Goodsprings dolomite, 1,850 feet east of the Mesquite Fault.

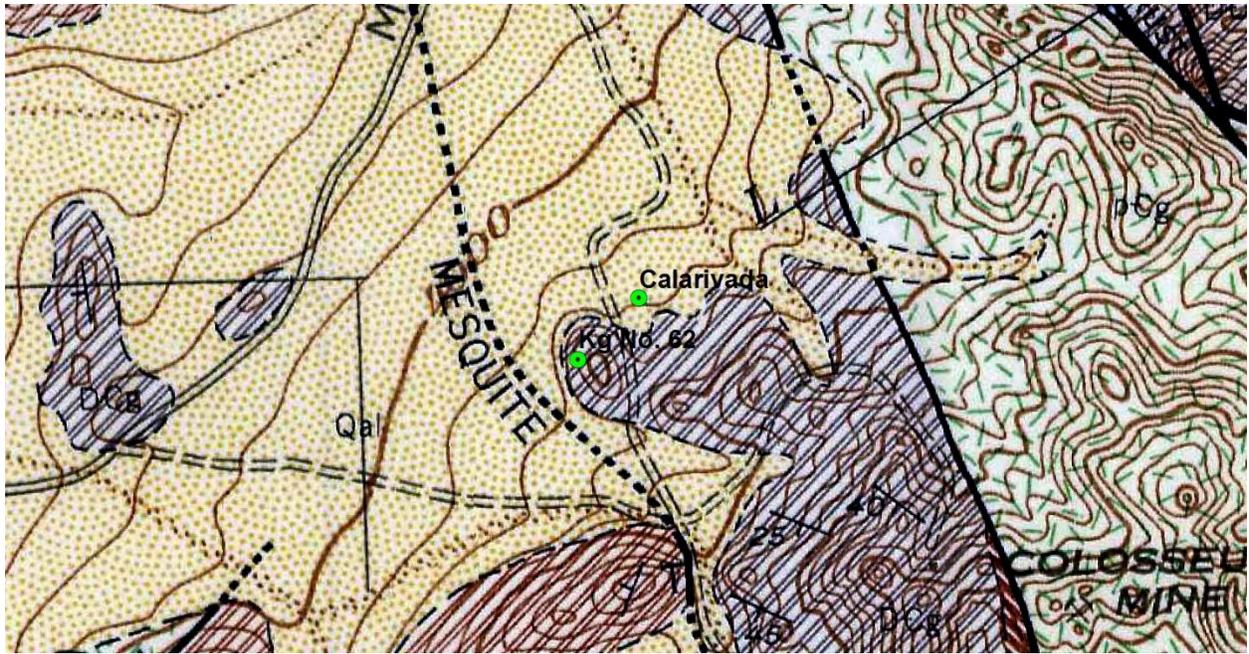


Figure 1. Geologic map of the Calarivada Mine and Kg No. 62 prospect, From Hewett, 1956, Plate 1.