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09/18/86

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BROWN CLAIMS

ALTERNATE NAMES:

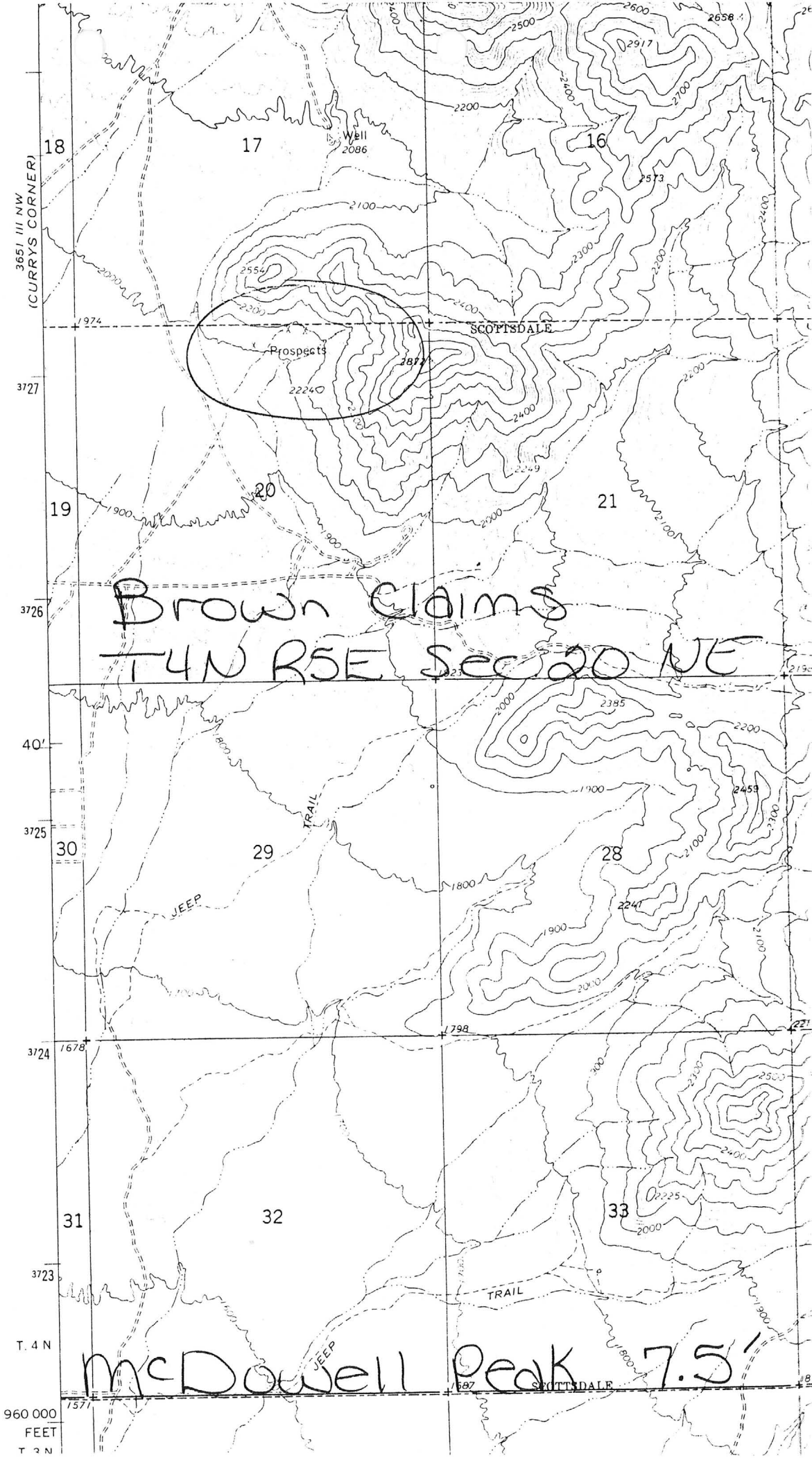
MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 492

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 4 N RANGE 5 E SECTION 20 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 41MIN 00SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 51MIN 45SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: MCDOWELL PEAK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:
MICA SERICITE SCH

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS MCDOWELL PEAK QUAD
ADMMR BROWN CLAIMS FILE



3651 III NW
(CURRYS CORNER)

18

17

16

Well
2086

Prospects

SCOTTSDALE

3727

19

20

21

Brown Claims

T4N R5E Sec 20 NE

3726

40'

3725

30

29

28

TRAIL

JEEP

3724

31

32

33

TRAIL

T. 4 N

McDowell Peak 7.5'

960 000
FEET
T. 3 N

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine *✓* Brown Claims (owned by E. E. Brown, *Dec 4*
Box 286, Scottsdale, Arizona) Date November 18, 1957
District Winifred - Maricopa County Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject: Mine Visit

The mine is located in the Pinnacle Peak area, 3 miles south of Pinnacle Peak in Sec. 15, T4N R5E, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of McDonald Peak. The discovery is done on the first three claims and is being done on the fourth.

The material consists of a sericitic schist which has extremely thin laminae. This bed is near the base of an extensive schist series which dips S.E. and strikes N.E. at variable angles. The schist series swings in a broad curve around a granitic intrusion which appears to be in the form of a stock and whose long axis strikes NE-SW at about S 60°W. The extreme thinness of the sericite-schist laminae and of the overlying slate indicates that the pressure exerted by the granite intrusion must have been very great. The granite has quartz segregations and quartz-mica pegmatites, especially on the northeast end of the stock. Some of the schist beds above the slate layer are coarse and contain numerous fine quartz grains. The schists have been broken in places by northwest-southeast faults which appear to vary greatly in their throws. At the property, visited, the sericite bed has been thrown S.E. for about 200 feet and raised about 50 feet. Others, to the East, show much less movement.

The sericite bed weathers to a chalk white material which is extremely fine in texture, much like talcum powder. This alteration appears to occur within 15 to 20 feet of the surface in areas of topographic depression. The unaltered schist is gray but knife scratchings are white. Whether or not the weathering has altered the original composition is not known. However, dehydration has been one of the main changes. The scratchings were as smooth to the feel as the weathered material.

This type of material could be used for paint filler or for glazed sewer pipe.

Since the sericite bed is weathered, or eroded, into a terrace 150' wide in places, and extends down to level ground along a large wash, mining approach would be easy and the method would be by open pit. The thin laminae would aid in proper breaking.

However, since the trade specifications for paint require 380 mesh, the material would have to be crushed and pulverized. This would cost considerable, even though the fine pulverization would be best accomplished by stirring the material in a tank, under water, by means of an agitating rake or propellor such as would be used to drive an outboard motor. This "slacking" process might probably eliminate the necessity of ball mills. The absence of silica grains would help also.

Test holes would be flat and perpendicular to the plane of dip of the schistosity laminae. No deep holes would be required at first, since holes, of a depth of 150 feet, would explore the deposit sufficiently for several years of operation. Since some 2200 feet of this bed are exposed, and since the material appears to be quite consistent in character, a few holes would suffice.

The accompanying diagrams show plans and sections of the area.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine

Date

District

Engineer

Subject:

