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GOLDEN GATE GROUP

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Camp B Group (file)

Shattuck Denn reports in Camp B (file)

G. M. Colvocoressess file Unida and Golden Gate Mines

Interviewed Nick Oberan in Wickenburg re his "Golden Gate" and "Camp B" properties some 7 to 10 miles east of Wickenburg. The two properties are leased to Golden Gate Mining Co., Elmer C. Von Glohm, President, El Ranch Grande, Wickenburg. Idle at present.

TPL WR 12-31-60

Interviewed Nick Oberan in Wickenburg. He reported his Camp B and Golden Gate properties are under lease with option to purchase to Yavapai Gold Inc. with Joe Behunin of Albuquerque as principal. Mr. Behunin is presently corresponding with Eagle Picher re the properties. TPL WR 10-28-61

Lee Hopkins, Bellamy Real Estate Co., of Stockton, California along with Everett King, real estate agent of Wickenburg, were negotiating with Hanna Oil Co. to get them to examine the Camp B and Golden Gate Copper properties owned by Mrs. Nick Oberan (Nick died about 6 months ago). The other Oberan properties are not involved.

LAS WR 9-30-66

Grant Poole and Willard Pye for reports on Gold Bar and other properties that Nick Oberan controlled. Mr. Poole said King Realty has control of all of the Oberan mining properties. FTJ WR 6/13/73

NJN WR 6/24/82: The Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology provided the following information: The Golden Gate Mine, Yavapai County produced 389 tons during the years 1934-35 and 1942. From that 17,242 lb. Cu, 86 oz. Ag and 66 oz. Au were recovered.

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT C10 < C.U. V.A.G. V.H. >
ORE MINERALS C30 < UNKNOWN SULPH. GOLD >
COMMODITY SUBTYPES C41 < >
GEN. ANALYTICAL DATA C43 < >
COM. INFO. COMMENTS C50 < >

SIGNIFICANCE

MAJOR PRODUCTS MAJOR < C.U. V.A.G. V.H. >
MINOR PRODUCTS MINOR < A.G. >
POTENTIAL PRODUCTS POTEN < >
OCCURRENCES OCCUR < >

PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION YES (circle) PRODUCTION SIZE SMALL MED LGE (circle one)
PRODUCTION UNID NO (circle one)

STATUS

EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT

STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 < H >
STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 < >

DISCOVERER L20 < >
YEAR OF DISCOVERY L10 < > NATURE OF DISCOVERY L30 < B > YEAR OF FIRST PRODUCTION L40 < 1943 > YEAR OF LAST PRODUCTION L45 < 1960 >
PRESENT/LAST OWNER A12 < N. OBERAN (1936) >
PRESENT/LAST OPERATOR A13 < MURPHY, GARCIA, OBERAN GOLDEN GATE MINING CO. (1960) BAKER AND WHITE (1936) >
EXPL./DEV. COMMENTS L110 < CLAIMS, ALL UNPATENTED, ARE THE ALBERT GROUP AND THE GOLDEN GATE GROUP. MAIN SHAF OF FRANKLIN D IS ON ALBERT NO. 5 UNPATENTED CLAIM >

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPE(S) C40 < VEIN >
DEPOSIT FORM/SHAPE M10 < TABULAR >
DEPTH TO TOP M20 < > UNITS M21 < > MAXIMUM LENGTH M40 < 150 > UNITS M41 < FT >
DEPTH TO BOTTOM M30 < > UNITS M31 < > MAXIMUM WIDTH M50 < > UNITS M51 < >
DEPOSIT SIZE M15 < SMALL > M16 < MEDIUM > M17 < LARGE > (circle one) MAXIMUM THICKNESS M60 < > UNITS M61 < >
STRIKE M70 < N 20 W APPROXIMATELY > DIP M80 < >
DIRECTION OF PLUNGE M100 < > PLUNGE M90 < >
DEP. DESC. COMMENTS M110 < >

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

Workings are: SURFACE M120 UNDERGROUND M130 BOTH M140 (circle one) OVERALL LENGTH M190 < > UNITS M191 < >
DEPTH BELOW SURFACE M160 < > UNITS M161 < > OVERALL WIDTH M200 < > UNITS M201 < >
LENGTH OF WORKINGS M170 < > UNITS M171 < > OVERALL AREA M210 < > UNITS M211 < >
DESC. OF WORK. COM. M220 < MAIN SHAF OF UNKNOWN DEPTH >

GEOLOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCK(S) K1 < P.R.O.T. TERT. V. UNDATED BUT PROBABLY 1750 MILLION YEARS AND OLDER; UNDATED, PROBABLY PALEOCENE - MIOCENE >
HOST ROCK TYPE(S) K1A < GRANODIORITE, GRANITE, GRANITIC GNEISS, SCHIST, PHYLOLITE ANDESITE >
AGE OF IGNEOUS ROCK(S) K2 < P.R.O.T. TERT. V. AS LINE K1 >
IGNEOUS ROCK TYPE(S) K2A < GRANODIORITE, GRANITE, RHYOLITE, ANDESITE (?) >
AGE OF MINERALIZATION K3 < P.A.L.E.O.-M.I.D. V. UNDATED, PROBABLY M.D.-TERTIARY >
PERT. MINERALS (NOT ORE) K4 < QUARTZ >
ORE CONTROL/LOCUS K5 < FAULTING, SHEARING, IGNEOUS ACTIVITY - DIKES >
MAJ. REG. TRENDS/STRUCT. N5 < FOLIATION IN PRECAMBRIAN SCHIST AND GNEISS TRENDS N 25 E TO N 65 E >
TECTONIC SETTING N16 < >
SIGNIFICANT LOCAL STRUCT. N70 < VEINS (AND GENETICALLY-RELATED (?) DIKES TEND N 10 W TO N 40 W AND CROSS CUT PRECAMBRIAN FABRIC >
SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION N75 < MINOR TO NONE >
PROCESS OF CONC./ENRICH. N80 < OXIDATION AT NEAR SURFACE >
FORMATION AGE N30 < P.R.O.T. TERT. V. UNDATED, PROBABLY 1750 MILLION YEARS OR OLDER >
FORMATION NAME N30A < UNNAMED GNEISS, SCHIST >
SECOND FM AGE N35 < >
SECOND FM NAME N35A < >
IGNEOUS UNIT AGE N50 < P.R.O.T. TERT. V. AS LINE N30 >
IGNEOUS UNIT NAME N50A < UNNAMED GRANODIORITE, GRANITE >
SECOND IG UNIT AGE N55 < P.A.L.E.O.-M.I.D. V. UNDATED, PROBABLY M.D.-TERTIARY >
SECOND IG UNIT NAME N55A < UNNAMED RHYOLITE, ANDESITE (?) DIKES >
GEOLOGY COMMENTS N85 < DEPOSIT IS HIGH ANGLE QUARTZ VEIN WHICH IS ASSOCIATED WITH PHYLOLITE OR ANDESITE DIKES OF PROBABLE MID-TERTIARY AGE THAT CUT PRECAMBRIAN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS >

GENERAL COMMENTS

GENERAL COMMENTS GEN < >

CERRO DE PASCO CORPORATION

40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

August 24, 1955

ROBERT P. KOENIG
PRESIDENT

Col. Gregory F. Keenan
20 Exchange Place
New York, N. Y.

Dear Colonel Keenan:

We wish to confirm our preliminary understanding with respect to the proposed acquisition by us of the mining claims, patented or unpatented, owned by N. S. Oberan of Wickenburg, Arizona, in Blue Tank Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, a list of which is attached to our letter of August 22.

It is our understanding that Mr. Oberan has certain debts aggregating upwards of \$75,000, some or all of which are liens on the mining properties.

Subject to our examination of, and satisfaction with, the titles to the mining claims and to the execution of formal contracts between the parties, the following expresses our understanding:

1. You will endeavor to enter into an agreement with Mr. Oberan for the purchase of his mining claims in the Blue Tank Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, shown on the list above referred to, together with any mining claims and mill sites owned by Mr. Oberan adjoining those included in said list, upon the following terms:

(a) On the execution and delivery of such agreement you will pay, or cause to be paid, those of Mr. Oberan's debts which are liens against said mining claims up to but not exceeding \$30,000 in the aggregate, all such payments to be made directly to his creditors upon submission of written evidence of debt. Thereafter you will pay or cause to be paid, Mr. Oberan's debts at the rate of \$10,000 per month up to but not exceeding \$75,000 in the aggregate for all debts and liens, including the above-mentioned \$30,000, all such payments to be made directly to his creditors in the same manner as above, except that,

August 24, 1955

Col. Gregory F. Keenan

if you fail to make any of such \$10,000 payments, Mr. Oberan will have no further claims against you, and the agreement will expire.

(b) Upon making the payments aforesaid you will acquire title to all of such mining claims subject only to the payment, so long as the mining properties are in process of development or producing ore, of a royalty to Mr. Oberan of \$1,000 per month or 10% of net smelter returns, whichever is greater. If said royalty of 10% of net smelter returns is less than \$1,000 during any month and consequently you must pay the balance out of pocket, then the out of pocket expense will be a credit against said 10% of net smelter returns received in the future.

(c) If we fail to exercise our option to purchase as outlined below, Oberan shall have the right to re-purchase title to the claims for one dollar subject to a lien resulting from payments made to satisfy all of Mr. Oberan's debts as in (a) above.

(d) Between the date of your agreement and your acquisition of title you shall pay Oberan \$1,000 per month to be credited against said 10% royalty payments.

2. If you are successful in entering into an agreement with Mr. Oberan as outlined above, we will enter into an agreement with you granting us an option exercisable after 6-1/2 months but not later than 3 years from the date of your acquisition of title to purchase for the sum of \$250,000 title to such property on the following terms:

(a) We will advance such amounts, not exceeding \$75,000 in the aggregate, as will enable you to discharge Mr. Oberan's debts as specified above, without obligation on your part to repay such advances, in return for which we shall receive a good and valid lien on the mining properties for the amount so advanced.

(b) Should you be able to settle all liens against the mining claims and Mr. Oberan's debts for a sum less than \$75,000, we will pay you a sum equivalent to 50% of the difference between the total settlement and \$75,000.

(c) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (f) below, we will, nine months after the date of your acquisition of title, pay to you \$50,000; eighteen months after said date, we will pay to you the further sum of \$50,000; twenty-four months after said date we will pay to you a further sum of \$75,000; and thirty-six months after said date we will pay to you a further sum of \$75,000.

August 24, 1955

Col. Gregory F. Keenan

- (d) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (f) below, within the first six month period following the date of our agreement we will expend \$50,000 on the exploration of said mining claims by drilling, underground work or otherwise; within the second six month period we will expend an additional \$50,000 in such exploration, and within the next twelve month period we will expend a further \$75,000 for such exploration, provided, however, that any of such amounts not so expended within such respective periods shall be applied by us toward the payment to you of the instalment payments specified in paragraph (c) above;
- (e) When you have received an aggregate of \$250,000 under the provisions of paragraphs (c) or (d) above, title to said mining properties shall be conveyed to us, subject only to (i) the aforesaid 10% royalty in favor of Mr. Oberan and (ii) an amount to you equal to 2-1/2% of net smelter returns, with a provision that at any time between the end of the fifth year from the date of our said agreement and the end of the tenth year from such date said payments may be commuted for the sum of \$250,000;
- (f) The making of all payments and expenditures under the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) above is to be at our option, it being expressly understood that, if we elect not to make or to discontinue such payments or expenditures, we shall have no further interest in said properties.
- (g) During the course of the exploration and development of the mining claims we will provide to you at intervals of not more than 3 months during the first 3 years of the agreement all information on samples, assays, drill logs and other technical and engineering information of a factual nature.
- (h) We will pay the reasonable expenses for legal advice in connection with title search of the mining claims and in connection with payment of liens against the property and Mr. Oberan's debts, and will hold you harmless with respect to the \$1,000 minimum royalty payments made by you to Mr. Oberan under paragraphs (b) and (d) above, until we notify you that we surrender our option.
- (i) If the option be exercised, all unpaid option payments shall thereupon become due and payable.

August 24, 1955

Col. Gregory F. Keenan

This letter is not to constitute a contract between us and no rights or claims shall arise in connection with the subject matter hereof until such time as we have satisfied ourselves as to the title to the mining claims and formal contracts, satisfactory to us, have been executed between you and Mr. Oberan and between you and ourselves.

If the above approach to the acquisition of the property by Cerro de Pasco is satisfactory to you, would you please so signify by signing and returning the enclosed copy of this letter to Mr. M. D. David, Secretary, Cerro de Pasco Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.

Very truly yours,

CERRO DE PASCO CORPORATION

BY Robert P. Keing
President

RFK:jc
Enclosure

AGREED:

Gregory F. Keenan

(copy)

WILLARD C. LACY
4034 E. Burns St.
Tucson, Arizona

July 26, 1955

F. N. Spencer, Jr., Resident Engineer
Cerro de Pasco Corporation
40 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

"Nick" Oberon's ^{S. 12} "Golden Gate" and "Camp B" ^{S. 12} Mines - Wickenburg, Arizona

I. Summary and Conclusions:

A preliminary examination of the adjoining "Golden Gate" and "Camp B" properties of N. S. Oberon, lying ten miles northeast of Wickenburg, Arizona discloses a promising mineralized area with as yet completely untested enriched and sulphide zones.

A granite intrusive into a series of pre-Cambrian gneisses and schists is broken by a system of strong north-south structures converging to the north in the vicinity of the "Golden Gate" prospect and to the south in the vicinity of the "Camp B" prospect. There is a tendency for the vein structures to "horsetail" and lose identity as they approach the contact and pass out of the granite into the gneiss.

The contact zone of the intrusive is shattered and mineralized though the gossan indicates that pyrite and hematite predominated in the unoxidized material.

Examination of the leached outcrops indicates that there may be two possibilities for commercial orebodies: (1) high-grade copper ores in the vein structures, and (2) low-grade ores available by open-pit mining methods in the areas of converging and horsetailing vein structures in the "Golden Gate" and "Camp B" areas.

The "Camp B" underground workings (now flooded) are in the contact zone within the gneiss. These workings are the only ones which have penetrated the enriched zone (on the 170' level) but little exploratory work was done and assay records are of little value. A sample of the sulphide rejects on the dump assayed:

0.06% cu

0.4 oz. ag

0.01 oz. au

26

Lacy Report to Cerro de Pasco Corporation - (2)

Specimens from these workings showed chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite with pyrite. Native copper is common in the enriched ore, and occasional molybdenite and scheelite is found. Oxides show cuprite, malachite and azurite and chrysocolla. Gold values are erratic but appear to be somewhat higher in the "Golden Gate" area. Radioactive materials are present but erratic and low grade.

A general sample of reject oxides from the dump of the "Golden Gate" open-cut assayed:

1.15% cu 0.4 oz. ag 0.01 oz. au

It is believed that these prospects offer excellent chances of developing into a major copper producing district, and it is recommended that the Corporation acquire an option to purchase or lease this property.

Additional examination and development should include: (1) Detailed geological map, utilizing colored aerial photographs; (2) Testing of vein structures by cross-cuts from a 1300 meter tunnel joining the King Solomon Gulch ("Golden Gate") with the Humlin Wash ("Camp B"). This would give about 150 meters of back under the divide area, and might total about 2000 meters of underground work. (3) Surface diamond drilling of the "Golden Gate" prospect, to be supplemented by churn drilling should the diamond drill holes indicate ore potentialities, and (4) Rehabilitation and sampling of the "Camp B" workings with diamond drilling to check ore values in the walls. (5) A study of a water supply should be made.

II. Scope:

At the request of F. N. Spencer Jr. the writer visited the Nick Oberon prospects near Wickenburg, Arizona. A full two days were spent on the property, July 22, 23 and 24, studying and mapping the surface outcroppings. N. S. Oberon was very cooperative in furnishing what information he had in his files and from his experiences in the development work.

III. Location:

Oberon's claims are located ten miles northeast of Wickenburg, Arizona, in the Blue Tank Mining District, Yavapai County, T8N, R3W, Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21 at an elevation of about 3,600 feet. Wickenburg lies on the Topeka-Atchison-Santa Fe Railway and on U.S. Highway #60-70-89, 54 miles north of Phoenix.

27

Lacy Report to Cerro de Pasco Corporation - (3)

To reach the prospects, turn northeast on the gravel Constellation Road, just south of the Hassayampa River Bridge on U.S. Highway #60-70-89. When 7.5 miles from the Highway, turn east on a sand road for one mile. At this point there is a fork. The north fork leads up the King Solomon Gulch to the "Golden Gate" prospect; the south fork up the Humlin Wash to the "Camp B" prospect - each about 2 miles from the fork. The mineralized area occupies the ground adjacent to and between these two prospects.

IV. Property - Ownership - History:

The claims covering the mineralized area, about one square mile, belong to N. S. Oberon. The titles are not as yet clear, and there are fractions which are still open and should be covered before any work is begun. The details of the claims and ownership fall outside the province of this report.

The history of the properties is a complex one of "Nick" Oberon's 40 years of determined effort to put the mines in operation on a "shoestring," and of wild promotion schemes of lessees.

V. Physical Features:

The Oberon properties lie in the Wickenburg Mountains in an area of late youth stage of dissection with moderate relief - about 500 to 600 feet in the mineralized area.

The country is typical of Central Arizona with all streams having intermittent flow limited to short flashes during a few months of the year.

The property is connected to Wickenburg by about ten miles of County maintained gravel roads with gentle grades. Construction of a haulage road would present no great problem.

The Topeka-Atchison-Santa Fe Railway passes through Wickenburg and connects with the Southern Pacific in Phoenix.

The Magma copper smelter lies about 120 miles southeast of Wickenburg.

Timber is not available in the vicinity of the prospects and would have to be brought in.

There is no equipment at the property except a headframe suitable for exploration work at "Camp B" and a couple of shacks which could be made useable for temporary housing at "Camp B".

VI. General Geology:

The Oberon prospects lie in an area of pre-Cambrian gneisses and schists (Pinal Schist) of sedimentary and igneous origin which have been intruded by an irregular granite mass. Its contact with the gneiss is irregular and usually accompanied by a wide zone of injection gneisses. Xenoliths and pendants of the schists and gneisses within the granite are common. Pegmatite, apparently related to the granite, occurs as dikes 50 to 60 feet wide in the contact zone and in pockets within the intrusive. These pegmatites carry tourmaline, and in the district contain lithium minerals and values in uranium. Dike extensions of the granite intrusive have a north-south trend.

The granite intrusive is broken by a system of nearly north-south trending fractures, which appear to "horsetail" and lose strength as they approach the contact of the intrusive, and die out in the gneiss. These fractures have controlled the distribution of mineralization.

The contact zone between the intrusive and gneisses is shattered and mineralized.

VII. Mineral Deposits:

Only a very limited amount of work has penetrated sulphides in the southernmost part of the district. These workings are flooded and were not accessible for examination. So the appraisal of ore potential of the district must be dependent upon oxidized and leached outcrop study.

At least six--and detailed mapping may reveal twice this number--major north-south, steeply dipping vein structures cut the granite intrusive. These tend to converge and horsetail out to the south in the region of "Camp B" and to the north in the region of the "Golden Gate". Short adits have poked into these veins in their leached portions and revealed erratic pockets of high-grade oxide copper ores. No exploration of the sulphide zone has been attempted. The nature of the oxide exhibited at the surface indicates a good possibility that most of these veins will carry ore grade in the enriched zone, and many of them in the primary ore zone.

The vein structures range from 5 to 50 feet wide and at their north and south extremities expand into wide zones of intense shattering up to 200 feet in width.

Exploration from the "Camp B" shafts has revealed sulphide mineralization in the 270' level in chalcopyrite, bornite and steely chalcocite (probably secondary after bornite) with minor

Lacy Report to Cerro de Pasco Corporation - (5)

molybdenite and scheelite. Native copper is present in the upper enriched zone, and the oxide minerals include the usual cuprite, malachite, azurite and chrysocolla. The mineralization where explored was in the intrusive contact area within the gneiss. Assay information is sketchy--shown on the attached sketch of underground workings--and means little other than high-grade pockets are present. A grab sample from the dump area of sulphide rejects assayed:

0.06% cu 0.4 oz. ag 0.01 oz. au

Considerable oxide ore has been mined at the "Golden Gate" pit in a 30' portion of a 200 foot shatter zone. A grab sample of the reject material on the dump assayed:

1.15% cu 0.4 oz. ag 0.01 oz. au

Miscellaneous assay results from grab samples and smelter returns mean little other than giving an idea of gold and silver values accompanying the copper. Gold values appear to be consistently higher at the "Golden Gate" prospect. These are shown on Page 6.

A geiger counter shows the sulphide portion of the "Camp B" dump to be about twice normal background--0.05 mr/hr-- and a few pieces give readings up to 0.10 mr/hr. Some of the pegmatite facies give moderate but very spotty kicks.

Mineralization in the eastern contact zone of the intrusive is extensive up to 200 feet in width. However the nature of the limonite indicates that primary mineralization is high in pyrite and hematite with poor copper values.

It appears from the nature of the structures and interpretation of the leached outcrops that there are two possibilities that have a good chance of yielding commercial ore:

- (1) The veins are shattered and leaching has been intensive. Much of the limonite is the "relief" type believed to be due to the oxidation of chalcocite. I believe that it is probable that most of the vein structures will have pockets of ore, or continuous ore, in the enriched zone. Some of the veins show "Limonite pitch" which is indicative of high-grade copper values. These are the ones which usually carry copper oxides at or near the surface, since there was insufficient pyrite to furnish the acid to complete the leaching. These vein structures should carry ore values in the primary zone.

Lacy Report to Cerro de Pasco Corporation - (6)

(2) In the areas of converging and "horsetailing" of the vein structures there is developed wide zones on intense shattering which show the relief type limonite over 200 feet width and 1200 feet length at the "Golden Gate". A similar situation occurs at "Camp B", but outcrops are lacking. These two localities have a good chance of yielding a large tonnage of low-grade commercial ore which can be extracted by open cut methods.

Mineralization appears to be of mesothermal type in strong fractures. It is anticipated that ore will have good depth possibilities.

VIII. Development:

Both underground work and diamond drilling will be required to test the ore possibilities.

Miscellaneous Assay Information

"Golden Gate"	wd/T	%Cu	oz.AG	oz. Au	%Fe	%Ca	%Al ₂ O ₃	%SiO ₂	%S
4/9/34	36.6T	3.78	1.0	.47	12.3	1.0	6.2	60.6	0.4
7/3/29	25.5T	10.57	0.7	.16	12.2	0.7	3.6	52.4	0.6
11/17/17	-	7.8	0.7	.26			--	68.5	--
9/19/43	-	5.45	0.1	.21					
"	-	5.05	0.1	.30					
"	-	13.46	0.5	.22					
"	-	2.25	0.1	.18					
"	-	8.84	0.4	.46					
<u>"Camp B"</u>									
5/4/43	12"	10.35	Tr	.04					
"	6"	13.95	0.3	.02					
"	24"	0.31	Tr	Tr					
"	30"	1.66	0.1	.02					
"	30"	2.44	Tr	.02					
6/17/43	-	2.6	0.2	Tr					
"	-	3.8	0.4	Tr					
"	-	3.0	0.2	Tr					
"	-	8.3	0.03	.02					
"	-	2.7	0.2	.02					
"	-	2.4	0.2	.01					
"	-	2.0	0.1	.01					
7/4/43	-	5.85	0.4	.40	?				
9/19/43	-	6.00	0.8	.80	?				

After a detailed geological map has been made of the area--utilizing colored photographs, since the vein structures show clearly due to their coloring--the following minimum program is recommended:

Lacy Report to Cerro de Pasco Corporation - (7)

(1) Tunnel from the King Solomon Gulch--from a point just west of "Golden Gate" about where Oberon has an adit started--southward to "Camp B". This can be driven on structure. Cross-cuts to explore the various vein structures should be driven every 200 meters, or possibly diamond drilling would give dependable results on this lateral exploration. This could be decided when more was known as to the nature of the vein material. About 3,000 meters of work would be required.

(2) Initial drilling of the large shattered zone at "Golden Gate" could be done by diamond drilling--and carried on with churn drilling should the initial holes indicate this to be worthwhile.

(3) The underground workings at "Camp B" should be rehabilitated, mapped and sampled, and the wallrock ore grade determined by flat northeast and southwest diamond drill holes from the 270' level.

(4) A study should be made of water sources by competent engineers for mining and concentrator requirements. Oberon recalled that it required about one hour per day with a 60 gpm pump to dewater the sump in the mine workings. The water all came from the 160' level. The 270' level was dry.

IX. Metallurgy:

There is no evidence in the leached outcrops to indicate that there will be any minerals in the primary or enriched ores that will cause metallurgical difficulties.

X. Ore Reserves and Possibilities:

No ore reserves can be estimated from the data available. However, with reasonable ore expectancy from these strong well-mineralized vein structures, this district should become a major copper producer with both high-grade and low-grade possibilities.

(signed) W. C. Lacy

(copy)

DONALD P. McCARTHY
GEOLOGIST
523 W. Clark St.
Mesa, Arizona

April 18, 1959

Mr. Bruce Amos
115 E. 14th St.
Tempe, Arizona

Dear Mr. Amos:

The following account describes the geology of the Camp B and Golden Gate, patented mining properties owned by Mr. Nick Oboron of Wickenburg, Arizona which we visited on April 17, 1959. The properties are located about 12 miles by good gravelled road northeast of Wickenburg. The few hours available for the reconnaissance limited my observations to very general impressions of the types and associations of vein and country rocks. Fortunately, the veins are easily distinguishable as red-brown lineaments which can be followed visually for several thousand feet.

Topography consists of steep ridges separated by intermittent washes, relief exceeds 500 feet and elevation ranges from 3250 to 3750 feet above sea level. Vegetation is sparse, desert variety and excludes any usable timber. Local water supply is undeveloped but ground water would probably be adequate for most requirements.

Approaching the area of the properties from the southwest, the road traverses a large outcrop area of granite. This is succeeded northwestward by metamorphic rocks which include Mr. Oberon's property.

The first-visited Camp B, includes a 400-foot deep shaft situated on a bench above a dry wash. The shaft is now flooded and inaccessible. About 800 feet east-northeast from the shaft I came upon a General Land Office section marker: Secs. 16, 17, 20, and 21, 8 N. - 3 W.

Country rock consists of prominent white quartzite outcrops with less resistant intervening areas of gneiss. No evidence was seen of mineralization (replacement) within the country rock except very near the veins where some may occur. A dip reading on a quartzite bed about 500 feet east of the

32
shaft showed strike N 35° W, dip 69° NE. This seems to be a representative measure of the attitude of the country rock throughout the area.

The veins are numerous, long, parallel, and steeply dipping. Maximum distance between veins is probably 200 feet, but locally they converge or become more numerous so that wide areas show heavy almost uniform mineralization. The Camp B shaft is located near one such area. A vein outcrop situated about 1000 feet northeast of the shaft was visited. It strikes N 55° W, dips N at 80+°. The vein minerals include oxides of iron - limonite, earthy hematite, and some specular hematite; oxidized copper minerals - chrysacolla, and malachite concealing small kernals. of sulfides of copper - bornite and chalcocite. The dump at the Camp B shaft shows some native copper, azurite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite in addition to the minerals above mentioned. Gangue in the veins is mostly quartz with some weathered clay minerals. Vein widths are variable on outcrop from less than one foot up to a few feet.

North-northwest of the Camp B is the Golden Gate area separated from the former by about 3/4ths of a mile and a 500-foot high east-west extending ridge. The parallel veins cross the ridge and develop in a close parallel pattern (horsetail) at the Golden Gate mine working which is a shallow bull-dozer open cut. A vein showed a strike N 20° W, dip 60°+ W. Country rock at the Golden Gate includes an intrusive which is cut by the veins. Mineral constituents of the intrusive are those of granite. Contact between intrusive and metamorphics is obscured by weathering. A narrow basic dike striking northwest occurs northwest of the bulldozer cut. Veins also continue to the northwest for a distance of several thousand feet at least.

Prospect pits and shafts have explored many of the veins on these two properties to depths ranging from a few feet to a few hundred feet. Shipments of many carloads of ore over a period of several years are reported by the owner. The owner also furnished samples from the Camp B shaft. Secondary enrichment is apparent in some specimens reported from the 200-foot level. Primary chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in a sample reported from the 270 foot level.

Further exploration of these properties is recommended. The veins are expected to extend to good depth and surface dips indicate that they may converge with depth. Exploration may reveal a porphyry-type disseminated primary replacement deposit in addition to the veins. Exploration should include both cross-cutting the veins at depth and drilling.

34

At the present time, the properties would probably support underground mining of the better developed veins at least to the lower depths of the secondary enriched zone. Open pit operations on a limited scale probably could be sustained in areas where veins are closely spaced forming a wide mineralized area containing oxidized copper minerals.

Yours truly,

(s) Donald P. McCarthy

Donald P. McCarthy
Geologist

(SEAL)

REGISTERED GEOLOGIST

Donald P. McCarthy

ARIZONA U.S.A.

(copy)

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON

Camp B and Golden Gate Group of claims of the property held by the N. S. Oberan interest, and situated in the Blue Tank area (Black Rock Mining District) of Yavapai County, Arizona.

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION.

The examination and study made between Feb. 25 and April 15, 1967 of the property was undertaken primarily for the purpose of investigating and analyzing the extent, future development possibilities and general geological relations of the vein structures within the above ownership specifically and of the mineral occurrences of neighboring holdings in a more general manner.

LOCATION AND EXTENT OF PROPERTY.

As outline on the accompanying map, the property consists of eleven patented claims and 25 unpatented claims, situated in sections 4, 5, 6, 9, 16, 17, 20 and 21 of Township 8 North and Range 3 West, eleven to thirteen miles east of Wickenburg, Arizona, the nearest shipping point. Of these, section 16 is the only school section. Claims on it should of course be checked carefully for legality.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

The area is the southward continuation of the Bradshaw Range, and is a complex of Pre-Cambrian and a few post Cambrian formations, schists, gneiss, quartzite, and a small area of dolomitic limestones all intruded by granite,

GEOLOGICAL REPORT - Oberan Properties.

monzonite, diorite, intrusive rhyolites and andesites. All of this has been invaded by many small dikes of northwest-southeast-trending diabases which have had a marked effect on the localization of the ore bodies, particularly the older copper bearing ones. The entire area is surrounded by the underlying pre-Cambrian complex made up of granitic rocks liberally cut up by pegmatites and splite dikes and sills.

MINERALIZATION.

As very complete leaching and alteration of the ores has occurred in the upper two hundred or more feet of all the ore bodies, this cannot be overlooked as a source of commercial mineralization. In the past it has always been customary to consider this material as chrysocolla bearing and discard it as unusable except for that which could be sorted up to shipping grade for the smelters. As hand sorting has become completely uneconomical it is important to consider it from the stand-point of large scale commercialization.

It was noted in the field that the blue mineral which makes up the greater part of the copper has a hardness of 3.5 and a specific gravity of 3.38.* The green mineral into which it sometimes grades has a hardness of 5.0 and a specific gravity of 3.36, making them Planchette and Diptase, respectively. The former has a copper content of 47.5% and the latter 40.3%. Chrysocolla, none of which was found under

GEOLOGICAL REPORT - Oberan Properties.

the microscope, has a hardness of 2.0, a specific gravity of 2.2 approx. and a copper content of only 35.7%. Under the microscope the indices of refraction are so widely different that no difficulty was had in confirming that the oxidized copper minerals were planche'ite and dieptase. As any of the other copper oxide and carbonate minerals are still heavier as well as higher in copper content, they would come out in any gravity concentrates and raise the grade still higher.

To date there have been no leaching process perfected which will attack these silicate copper minerals directly. To free the copper from these minerals all the processes must resort to some one of various reduction roasts, which of course make for high costs of operation. The concentrates from gravity processes would go direct to the smelters and because of their silicate content should command good smelting rates, especially since they would be entirely freed from the high alumina bearing rock minerals which smelters object to receiving. It seems quite evident that gravity concentration of these oxidized ores should be given consideration.

RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT

There are four main areas which stand out as having exceptionally good chances of yielding large tonnages of commercial ore. These have been outlined and labelled on the accompanying map.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT - Oberan Properties

Area No. 1. - At the inclined shaft 650 feet South 30° east of the Camp B main shaft the work was done entirely in a stringer of possibly gold bearing ore in the hanging wall and the main vein was left entirely under the footwall of the incline. This vein strikes directly toward the Camp B shaft, and is probably the same Burrige Vein that was worked in the Camp B mine. If this is true there may be a wide orebody under the gravel overburden of the gulley for this entire distance. Development of this vein which has an apparent width of some 12 to 15 feet at the incline is well justified.

At about 100 feet North 65° East a wide vein has been uncovered in the past and piles of some of the best oxidized ore seen on the property are visible under the debris covering this vein. Just north of the shaft this vein makes a crossing with the above mentioned Burrige vein and promises a large tonnage of very good ore. Past studies and experience show that vein crossings show increases in value 74% of the time, remain the same 12% and are poorer in 14% of the crossings, (including 5% in which crossings are barren). This crossing should be thoroughly explored and the unexplored wide North 65° East vein given a good checking in the same operation.

Area No. 2. - As shown on the Albert No. 9 claim there is a wide contact zone in which intrusive granite makes contact with a Cambrian or later dolomitic limestone. This contact is completely oxidized vein material 50 to 100 feet wide and

GEOLOGICAL REPORT - Oberan Properties

very sunken as if overlying a thoroughly oxidized orebody of large dimensions. It is well outlined for several hundred feet up the hill. Some copper staining is showing. Its strike is North 30° West and to the north strikes under the wide gulley toward a wide flat lying orebody on the north side. Remains of a small placering operation many years past in the contact material indicate that it was prospected for gold. Dolomitic contacts with granite are generally considered quite favorably, for gold deposits. A day or two with a bull dozer should prove or dis-prove its importance.

Area No. 3 - This area lies along and partially occupies the Golden Gate-Camp B Fault which is clearly shown for the entire length of the gulley connecting the two areas. The fault, which has had considerable vertical throw, has strike of almost due North-South and continues across the country to the north. Camp B Hill is the downthrown side.

The orebearing area, which has a length of about 1350 feet and a width of 20 to 30 feet, starts about 300 feet east of the piped corner No. 1 of Albert Extension No. 1, this being also the corner No. 4 of Albert Extension No. 2, along the road from Camp B to the Golden Gate area. Just before the fault crosses the Golden Gate vein there is another ore body about 250 feet long and 20 to 30 feet wide of the same type ore. As the strike of this ore is from N 6° E to N 15° E it leaves the fault and has several long runs of the same width and character of ore all the way through the Unida

GEOLOGICAL REPORT - Oberan Properties

Extension No. 7, on which the length of one orebody is 800 feet and width of 10 to 40 feet. Both the Unida Extension No. 6 and Unida Extension No. 7 are located crosswise of the vein structure. They should eventually be corrected to parallel them to insure full dip rights. As practically no exploration has been done on this type of ore at any point, its value is completely unknown. The quartz is of the low to medium temperature type and carries a very high percentage of leached cavities. Because of the very large tonnage involved it justifies some carefully planned exploration.

Area No. 4 - This is the vein that occupies the center of the Golden Gate No. 2 and has been open pitted for a few feet in depth. This orebody seems to be a replacement of an intrusive dike rock which has been so altered as to be indeterminate. It is suspected that it is a diabase with a high percentage of very calcic feldspar. This calcic feldspar has been responsible for the precipitation of the blue mineral mistakenly called chrysocolla, but which is really plancheite. It is almost always accompanied by the green mineral diopside. The vein is exposed for some 800 feet in length and 5 to 10 feet in width. There appears to be good commercial concentrating ore throughout the length of the vein.

There are of course other smaller areas of mineralization which for the present purposes are unimportant but which may later be explored for that ore they can be made to yield.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT - Oberan properties.

Among these are areas in which small veinlets of what appear to be gold ore are bunched in what are called stockworks. These have a strike of N 65° E and may be responsible for spotty gold mineralization in the larger basemetal areas.

A clearly shown fact of some importance in exploration of the district is that no orebody of any size outcrops above an elevation 3800 feet above sea level. This seems to have been the level to which the orebodies reached regardless of the part of the district in which they occur.

As no underground workings were accessible at the time of this examination no conclusion can be drawn as to depth of mineralization, increase or decrease in size, oxidation, etc.

Respectfully submitted by the undersigned,

/s/ C. C. Doyle, EM..
C. C. Doyle

(Copy)

43

MOUNTAIN COPPER COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA

100 Mococo Road
Martinez, Calif.
94553
Phone: 228-5530
Area Code: 415

May 4, 1967

Mr. Everett L. King
316 E. Ocotillo Road
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Everett:

Sorry I have taken so long in writing with regard to your Camp B property which E. H. Lindsey and I visited April 13, 1967, but I waited for the results of tests run on samples from the Albert Pit. The total copper content of the samples that Lindsey took from the Albert Pit was in the one percent range. A twenty hour leach with mild sulfuric acid removed 90% of the copper. The high iron content of the samples we took did not show any adverse effects in our laboratory leach test and our chemist feels that it would make pretty good material.

What it will take now is to thoroughly check and see at what minimum tonnage and grade of ore a leaching operation is feasible. We (Lindsey and I) made a rough estimate that the Albert Pit vicinity could provide 800,000 tons, but this is not much more than a guess. It will have to be drilled to provide a more accurate determination.

I thank you and Nick for showing us the Camp B, and I will let you know our ideas on the property as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Vince

V. P. Bluege
Director of Exploration

VFB:ps

(copy)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Per ton of 2,000 LBS.

Gold values at \$20.67 oz.

Silver	"	"	"
Copper	"	"	1b.
Lead	"	"	"

G. H. PRATT & CO.
 CHEMISTS - METALLURGISTS - ASSAYERS
 N. E. Corner First and Main Sts.
 Phone 829552

SAMPLE DEPOSITED BY MR. N. OBERAN
 Wickenburg, Ariz. Sayers Station
 Los Angeles, Calif. Oct. 20th, 1923.

LABORATORY NUMBER	OWNERS MARK		OZ. PER TON	VALUE OZ.	PER TON	VAL.	PERCENT VAL.	
	Sample No.	#						
18735	Sample No.	1#	1.40	28.94	2.04	1.29	89.0%	231.40 261.63
18735	"	"	2# 0.66	13.64	3.30	2.08	96.0%	249.60 265.32

Signed George H. Pratt
 Chemist and Assayer

SEAL

MARKED COPY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA-22-1919

I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT THE SAMPLES OF ORES HEREIN DESCRIBED,
 ASSAYED FOR . . . GAVE THE FOLLOWING RESULTS.

COPPER AND GOLD	COPPER PER CENT	VALUE PER TON AT 23¢ per lb.
	62.0	282.50

signed
 C. E. Drew
 V. C. Assayer.

ARIZONA SAMPLING AND REDUCTION COMPANY
 WICKENBURG, ARIZONA
 TO HUMBOLDT SMELTER

GROSS WEIGHT		Deductions	Totals
Moisture			
Deduction 2%	lbs. 1200	Insoluble 68.5% 6¢ lbs.	145.67
Total 30.4 Net weight	10780		

b4

GOLDEN GATE AND JONES GROUP MINING CLAIMS.

These two groups comprising eight unpatented mining claims, lie about one half mile south of the Abe Lincoln road ten miles N.E. of Wickenburg, Yavapai County, Arizona, in what is known as the "Black Rock Mining District", and with the famous Cambe which joins on the southwest, forms the head of a vast mineral deposit some two and a half miles long, extending from the Cambe, northeast to the end lines of the Unida Group. These two groups lie in a huge fault, where apparently both the Blue Lead and the King Solomon bunch making a large mineral deposit and coming to the surface in numerous veins and spurs of Iron, Gold and both oxide and sulphide Copper, which after passing through these groups seems to be set over to the southwest and continues on as the exceeding large vein of gold and copper upon the Cambe.

GOLDEN GATE

The four claims comprising this group, do not in the strict sense of the word constitute a mine but rather a prospect as no depth to speak of has been reached, the various ore bodies opened and prospected upon the surface. These claims lie between the Jones group on the east and the Cambe group on the west. Claim marked #1 adjoins the Jones group and takes in the dry wash and forms the logical place to cross-cut veins #1-2-3-4 & 5. As the elevation at this point is approximately 3300' and the elevation across on #3 where tunnel would end being 3500' an excellent start could be made, and with the best possibilities of striking good ore in #4 & 5 and high grade in #1-2 & 3.

Vein shown as #5 outcrops and is opened on the west rim of the dry wash and shows a good grade of copper ore containing gold.

Vein shown as #4 lies about 100 feet to the west of #5 and is the same kind of ore. Both these veins can be traced up over the mountain, the apex being about 800 feet higher than the tunnel, and a lineal length of about 2500 feet. This #4 vein is opened on claim marked G.G.#2 by a drift. Vein #1 is a very wide one, some six feet, where it rises to the surface, and traceable about 150 feet to a point where it merges with #2. It is composed of spar quartz and saturated with both iron and gold chloride. It will pan free gold.

#2 vein rises to the surface some 50 feet west and about that much higher up the hill. I personally stripped this vein for a distance of about two hundred feet and found several places where it

BLUE or #3 Vein.

This vein enters this claim (2) close to the western side line, and was opened at one time by a shaft, from which a quantity of high grade gold ore was taken, some of which is still upon the dump, some twenty tons I should say. I exposed the vein at this point and sampled a distance of six feet across, sample assayed \$29.00 and marked on map as 3x. Some sixty feet higher up the hill I exposed this vein again where it dips into the hill, and a cross sample assayed \$14.20. Sample marked and shown as 3v. Average sample of dump \$39.00. This sample was taken by Mr. Powers, and he assures me he was careful not to include any of the high grade. The high grade in this dump and that which we dug up in exposing this vein was very nice to look at, some would assay many thousands of dollars per ton. The matrix of this vein is very similar to the others, the only apparent difference is that the high grade in #1 & 2 are in a quartz that has been sintered in the presence of iron and the high grade of #3 is a blue quartz, the gold showing mostly in a black volcano ash. One piece of this rock weighing perhaps three pounds when broken up in pieces about a cu. in. yielded sixty pieces wherein gold was plainly visible with a glass, and the rest would pan exceeding rich.

Summing up I should say that in the mining districts of Oregon, California and Arizona I have never seen a prospect where the possibilities of developing rich ore bodies surpassed this group.

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130 miles to Magna Copper Smelter

Golden Gate Mineral Zone of extent
including over 200 feet wide
and 1200 feet in length

GOLDEN GATE SAMPLE

Sample	Copper %	Silver oz/t	Gold oz/t
366T	3.78	1.0	0.47
253T	10.37	0.7	0.16
---	7.8	0.7	0.26
---	5.45	0.1	0.21
---	5.05	0.1	0.30
---	13.46	0.5	0.22
---	2.25	0.1	0.18
---	8.64	0.4	0.46

840 Tons averaged 5.04% Copper and 0.47 oz/t Gold

AMALGAMATED COPPER CLAIM \$130,000.00

Location	Width	Copper %	Silver oz/t	Gold oz/t
Tunnel	4'	13.0	---	1.07
---	18.8	---	---	0.64
---	10.3	---	---	0.69
---	11.6	---	---	1.21
---	9.4	6.2	---	0.41
---	26.3	10.5	---	0.69

LAWSON VEIN SAMPLE

Location	Width	Copper %	Gold oz/t
Lawson Vein Surface	2'	8.7	0.69
---	5'	14.8	1.15
---	4'	15.0	0.61
Lawson Shaft Dump	---	12.6	0.46

NORTH VEIN Crossing BATHOLDI VEIN

Location	Width	Gold oz/t
Surface Cut #1	2'	0.90
Picked Sample	---	1.13
Surface Cut #2	---	0.59

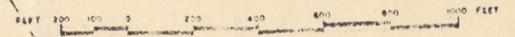
MAIN WORKING SHAFT ORE

Level	Width	Copper %	Silver oz/t	Gold oz/t
160 feet Level Ore	3'	21.1	15.0	0.56
---	2'	22.3	---	0.54
---	5'	8.1	---	0.93
Surfices	6'	13.6	16.6	0.47
---	17'	15.0	---	1.01
---	3'	6.7	---	1.50
---	4'	15.3	---	1.48

On the 150 level the oxidized Ore Zone is from 25 feet to 70 feet wide

LEGEND
 VEIN - CONFIRMED
 VEIN - INDICATED

- F.P. Wicks Report on Preliminary Evaluation of Camp B and Golden Gate Mining Properties 1943
- D.C. Lacy Report on Golden Gate and Camp B Mines Wickenburg, Arizona 1955
- C.C. Doye Report on Camp B and Golden Gate Group of Claims 1967
- W.D. Pyle Summary Report on the Oberon Copper Claims Yavapai County, Arizona 1969



CORVAL RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)
 WICKENBURG YAVAPAI COUNTY ARIZONA

CAMP B AND GOLDEN GATE GENERAL SURFACE PLAN

Drawn J.P.H. March 1971

Gravel Deposits
 Produced from material
 50-100 feet wide
ALBERT
 9