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PRINTED: 07-16-2009

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: CLAIMS MS 2447

ALTERNATE NAMES:

COPPER DEPOT
ANTELOPE
NEW CENTURY PATENT
HOOSIER BOY
IRON KING PATENT
COPPER KING PATENT

GILA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 21

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 3 S RANGE 14 E SECTION 23 QUARTER S2
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 09MIN 11SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 53MIN 00SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SONORA - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS SONORA QUAD
BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 656
ADMMR CLAIMS MS 2447 FILE
SURVEYED CLAIMS EXTEND INTO SEC 24
USGS IS RENAMING QUAD HOT TAMALE PEAK
CHANGED COMMOD TO CU WAS U - NJN 7/2005
SEEMED VERY UNLIKLEY HERE

MINERALS AVAILABILITY SYSTEM
DEPOSIT LISTING

DATE PRINTED: NOV 30, 1981

PAGE 1733

DEPOSIT NAME: CLAIMS M S 2447

SEQUENCE NUMBER: 0040070242

>>>> BIBLIOGRAPHY - CONTINUED <<<<

>>>> MILS - DATA SET <<<<
(MINERAL INDUSTRY LOCATION)

STATE: ARIZONA	MINE MAP DEPOSITORY:	TYPE OF PLANT:	--PUBLIC LAND SURVEY--
COUNTY: GILA	QUADRANGLE: MESA	PLANT IDENTIFIER:	
TYPE OF OPERATION: UNDERGROUND	RIVER BASIN NAME:	YEAR FIELD CHECKED:	PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN:
CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER	GILA RIVER	YEAR OF INFORMATION ENTRY: 1981	GILA & SALT R
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 09MIN 11SEC	RIVER BASIN CODE: 60P	MAINTAINING FIELD CENTER:	TOWNSHIP: 003 S
LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 53MIN 00SEC	HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE:	INTERMOUNTAIN	RANGE: 014 E
UTM - ZONE: 12	DATUM OF ELEVATION: SEA LEVEL	MINERAL PROPERTY FILE:	SECTION: 23
HEMISPHERE: NORTHERN	MAP NAME: SONORA	CORE LIBRARY:	SECTION SUBDIVISION:
NORTHING: 3668069	SCALE: 7.5 MIN	MINES IDENTIFICATION:	S1/2,
EASTING: 510879	DOMAIN: MIXED	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CRIB:	SURVEY STATUS: SURVEY
POINT OF REFERENCE: ORE BODY	TYPE OF MINERAL HOLDINGS:	LAST MILS MODIFICATION:	
PRECISION: 100 METERS		SEP 01, 1981	
ELEVATION: 1097 METERS		LAST DEPOSIT MODIFICATION:	
PRECISION: 100 METERS		SEP 01, 1981	
EVALUATOR: ADMR	TYPE OF EVALUATION: U		

>>>> COMMODITY - DATA SET <<<<

RECORD NO.	COMMODITY	MODIFIER	MARKETABILITY	STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CODE	DATE OF LAST MODIFICATION
01	URANIUM	U308 CONTENT	PRIMARY		SEP 01, 1981

>>>> NAMES(ALTERNATE) - DATA SET <<<<

COPPER DEPOT
ANTELOPE
NEW CENTURY PATENT
HOOSIER BOY
IRON KING PATENT
COPPER KING PATENT

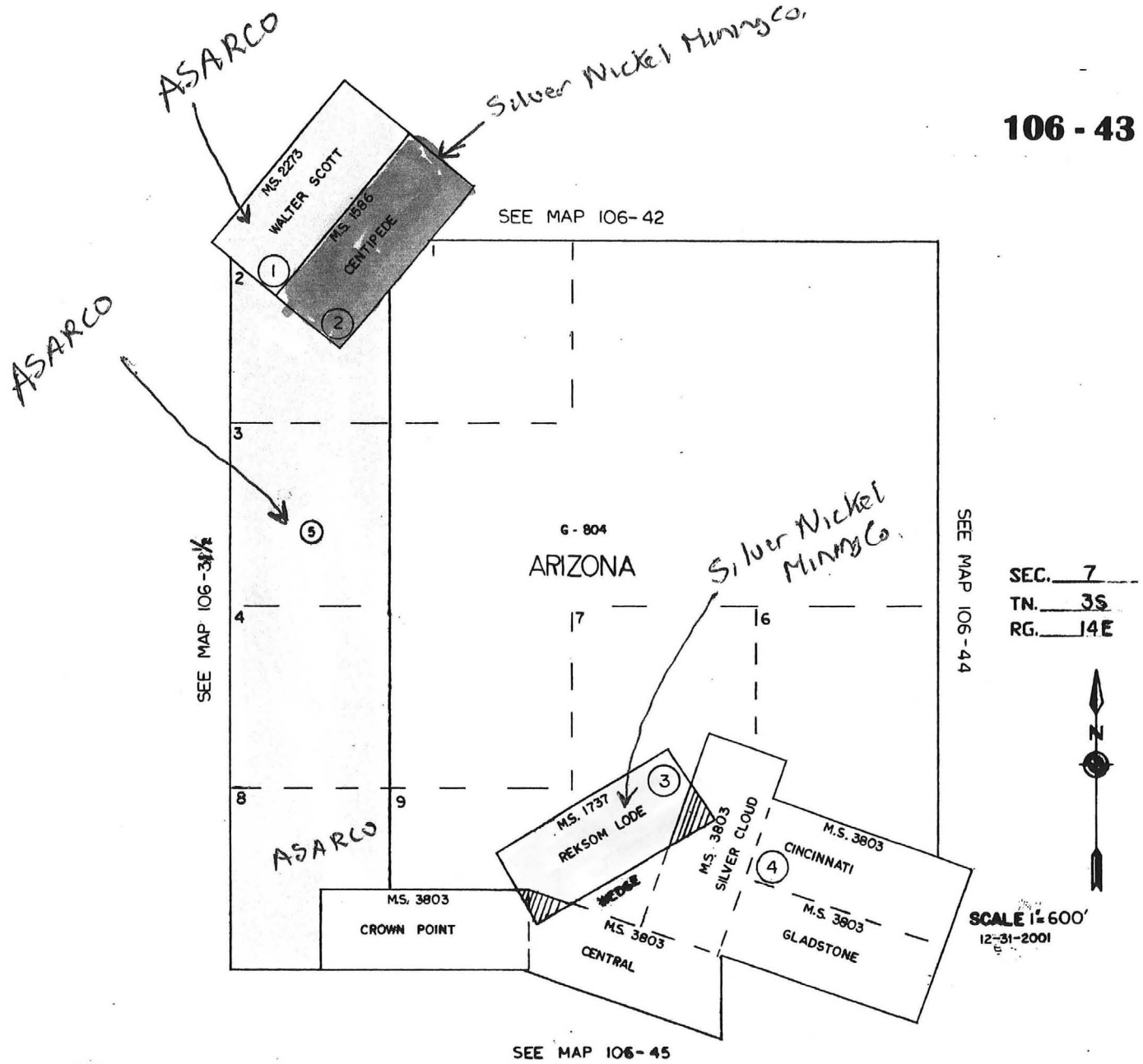
>>>> BIBLIOGRAPHY - DATA SET <<<<

SET REFERENCE	LINE NO.		
	001	USGS SONORA QUAD	????????
	002	BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 656	????????
	003	ADMR INFORMATION	????????

%

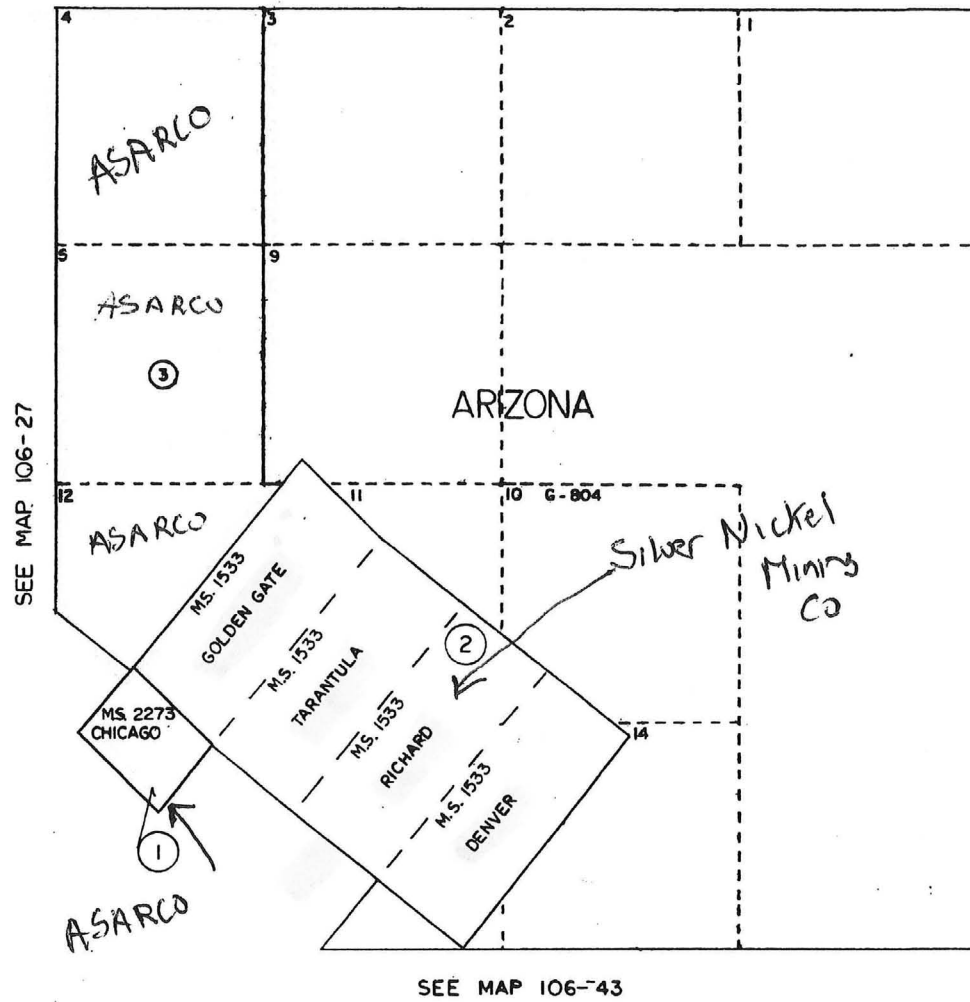
12
11
10
9
8
7
6

106-43



106 - 42

SEE MAP 106-23



SEC. 6
TN. 3S
RG. 14E



SCALE 1" = 600'
12-31-2001



Pinal County Assessor

Choose a destination below

[The County Assessor Website](#)

Assessor - Parcel Listing

[New Search](#)

Your search on the Sec/Twn/Rng "07/03S/14E" returned the following results:

Parcel Number	Owner Name	Mailing City & State	
106-43-00104	ASARCO INC	TUCSON	AZ
106-43-00500	ASARCO INC	TUCSON	AZ
106-43-00302	HAGEN HARRY J & THELMA W	GLOBE	AZ
106-43-00203	MCINTYRE & BAUMAN NEW JERSEY TRUST	ALEXANDRIA	VA

Page Number: of 1

Records: 1 to 4

Total Records: 4

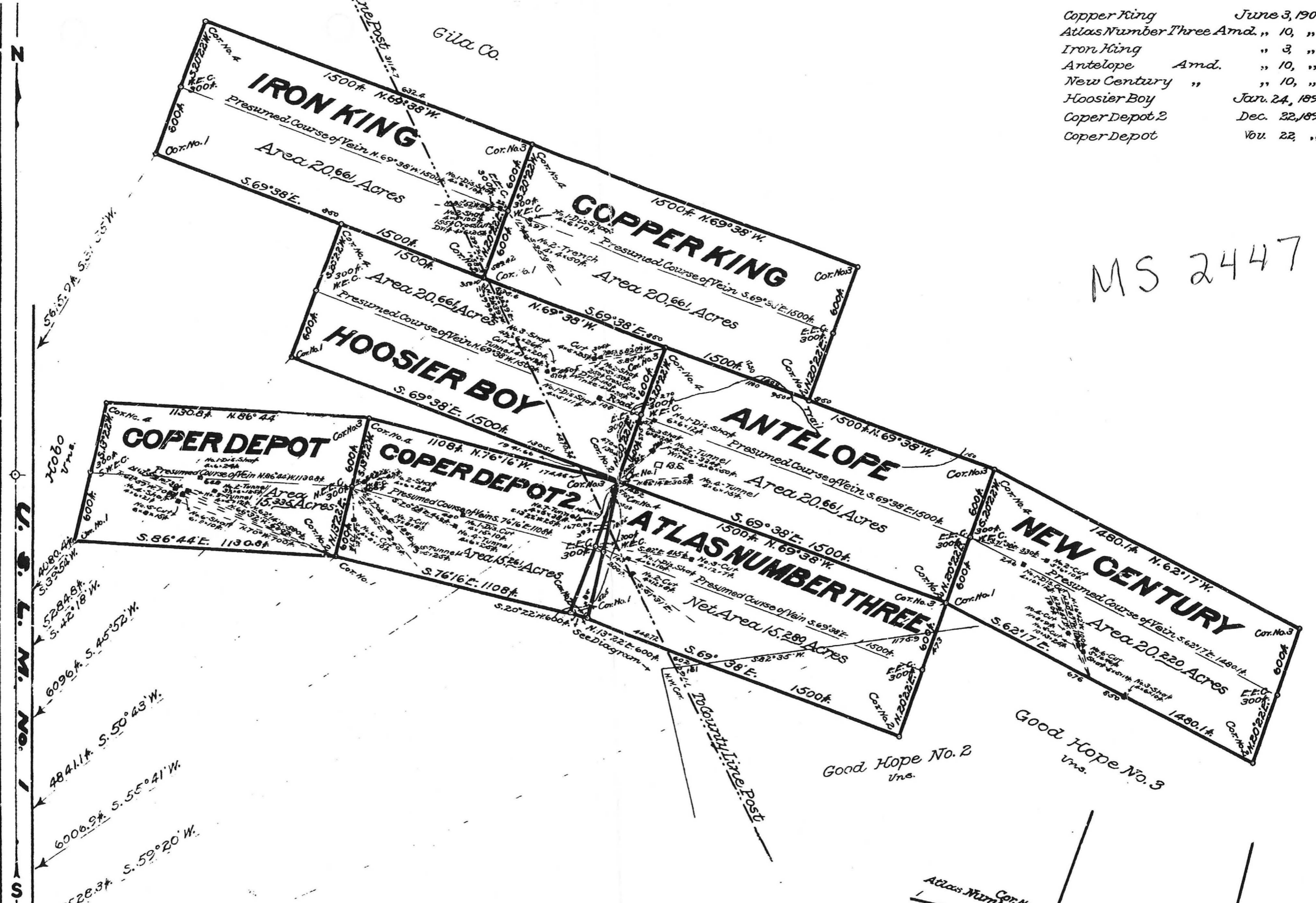
If you wish to print this page, please set your printer to "LandScape" for best results.

[New Search](#)

Claims ~ Located.

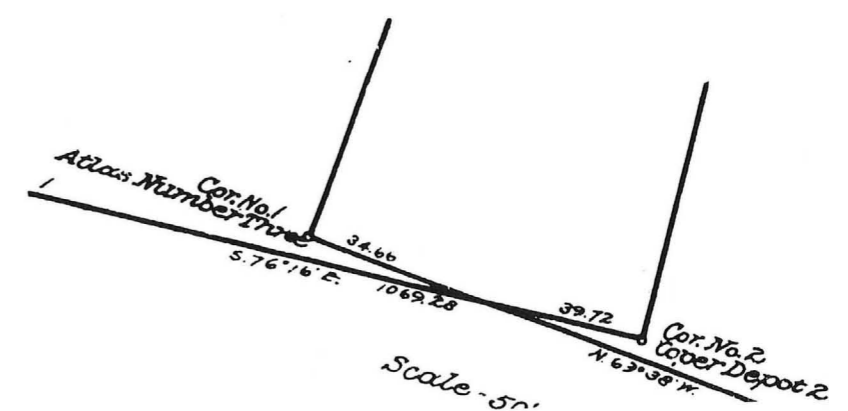
Copper King	June 3, 1907
Atlas Number Three Amd.	" 10, "
Iron King	" 3, "
Antelope Amd.	" 10, "
New Century "	" 10, "
Hoosier Boy	Jan. 24, 1898.
Coper Depot 2	Dec. 32, 1897.
Coper Depot	Nov. 22, "

MS 2447



~ Areas ~

Total Area of Atlas Number Three Lode	20.661	Acres
Less Area in conflict with Good Hope No. 2 Lode Vms.	4.876	"
Less Area in conflict with Coper Depot 2 Lode of this Sur	.505 - 5.381	"
Net Area of Atlas Number Three Lode	15.280	Acres



3-20-1410
 6982.27' S. 65° 27' W.
 3-11-1912
 010721
 1953
 Number Three
 Depot
 Depot No. 2

Claim Located December 8th 1896

Mineral Survey No 1586 145

LOT No Gila Land District.

PLAT OF THE CLAIM OF G. A. Whiteford by W. C. Truman Agent KNOWN AS THE

CENTIPEDE

IN Mineral Creek MINING DISTRICT, Pinal COUNTY, Arizona. Containing an Area of 20.66 Acres.

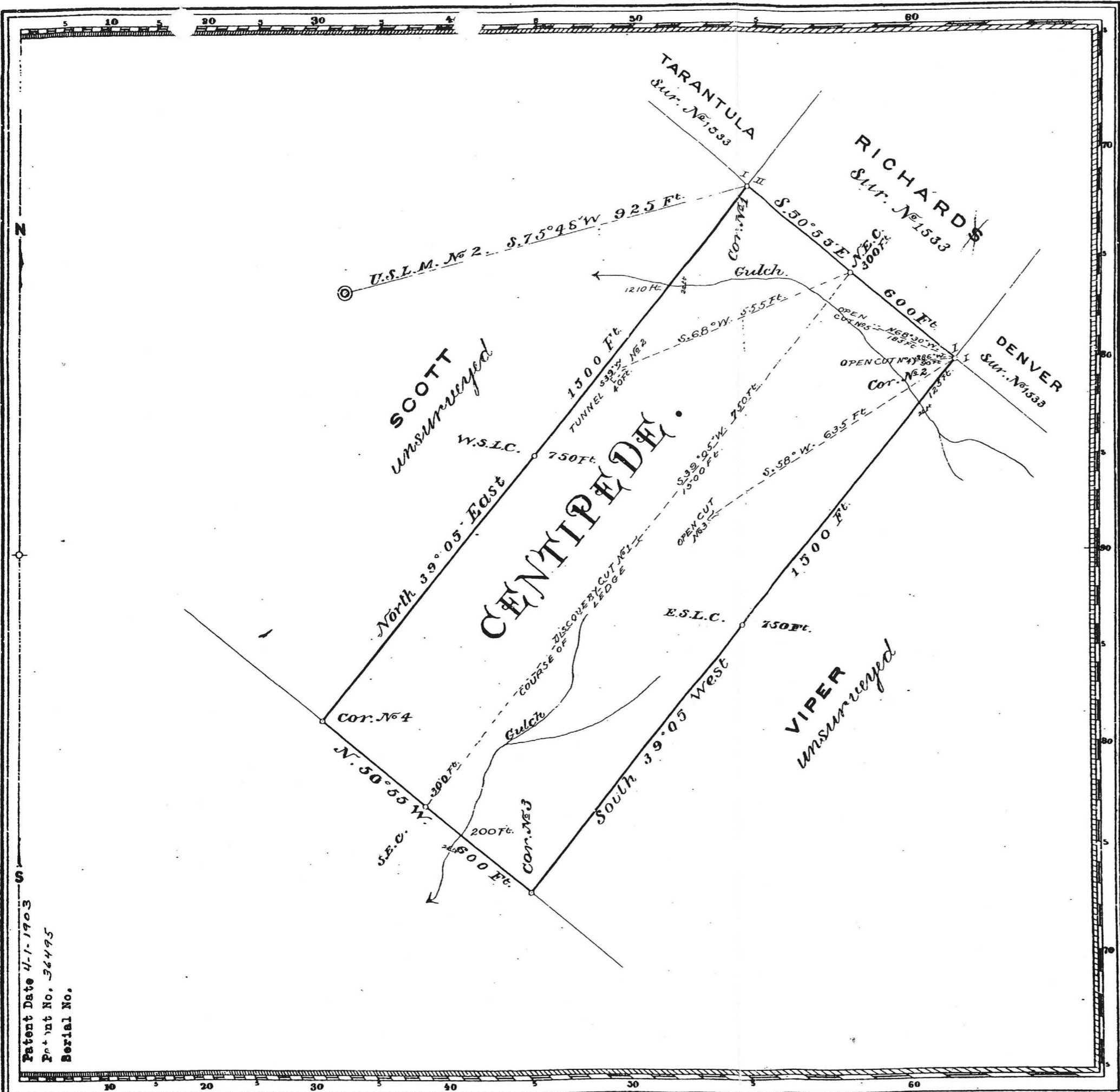
Scale of 200 Feet to the inch. Variation 13° 50' E. SURVEYED July 27th & 28th 1901 BY Charles von Erxleben, U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,

The Original Field Notes of the Survey of the Mining Claim of G. A. Whiteford known as the CENTIPEDE

from which this plat has been made under my direction, have been examined and approved, and are on file in this office; and I hereby certify that they furnish such an accurate description of said Mining Claim as will, if incorporated into a patent, serve fully to identify the premises, and that such reference is made therein to natural objects or permanent monuments as will perpetuate and fix the locus thereof. I further certify that Five Hundred Dollars worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon said Mining Claim by claimant or U.S. grantors, and that said improvements consist of 4 cuts and 1 Tunnel

that the location of said improvements is correctly shown upon this plat, and that no portion of said labor or improvements has been included in the estimate of expenditures upon any other claim. And I further certify that this is a correct plat of said Mining Claim made in conformity with said original field notes of the survey thereof, and the same is hereby approved.

U.S. Surveyor General's Office. August H. Price Tucson Ariz. W. C. Truman General for October 14th 1901 Arizona.



Patent Date 4-1-1903
Patent No. 36495
Serial No.

1496-A

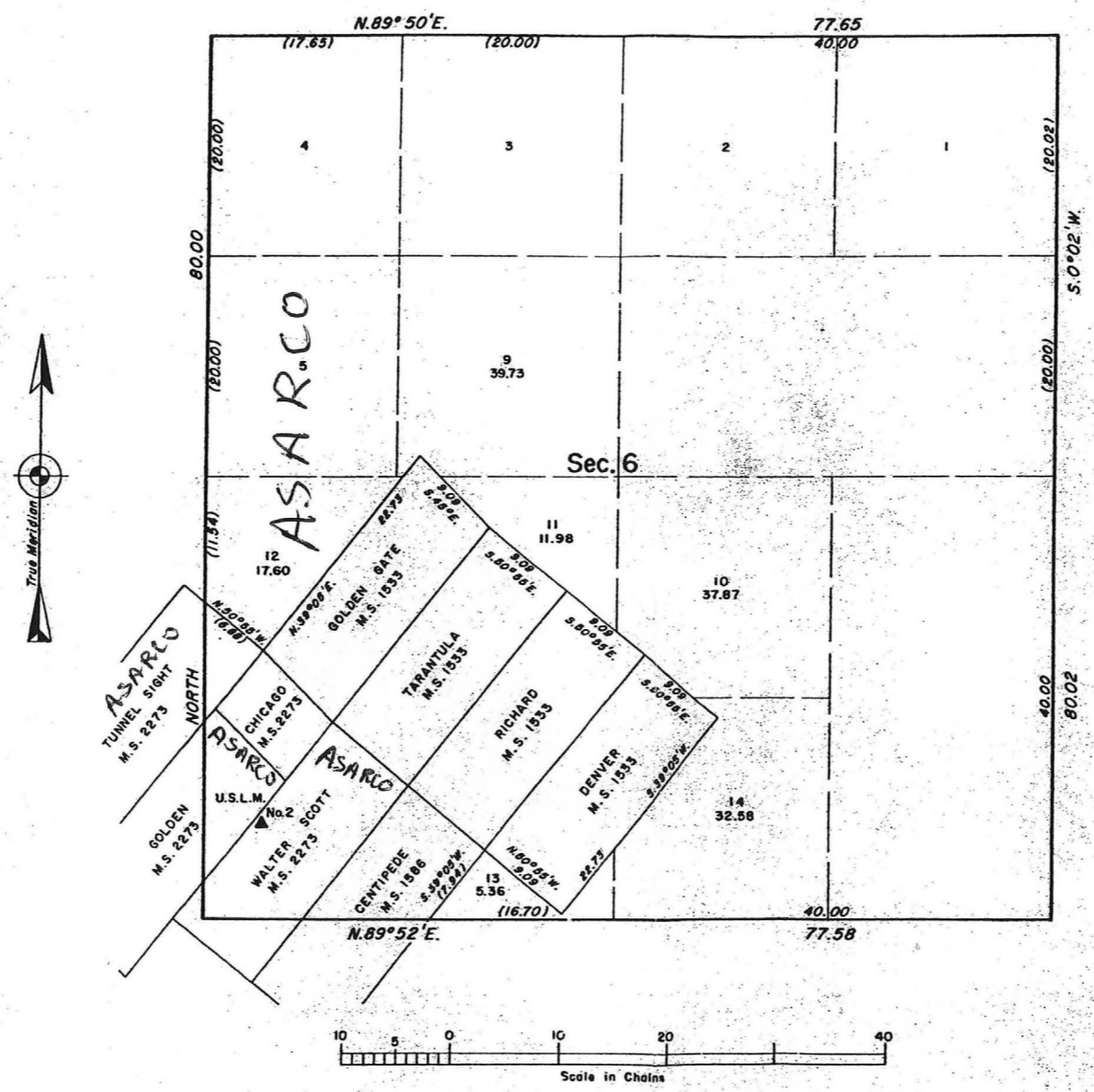
TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST, OF THE GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAT OF SECTION 6

OFFICIALLY FILED 12-7-1967

This plat, showing lottings created by the segregation of Mineral Survey No. 1533, is based upon the plat approved February 7, 1921, and the record of the approved mineral surveys.

MS 1533
MS 1586
Silver Nickel
Mining Co.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Washington, D. C. November 1, 1967

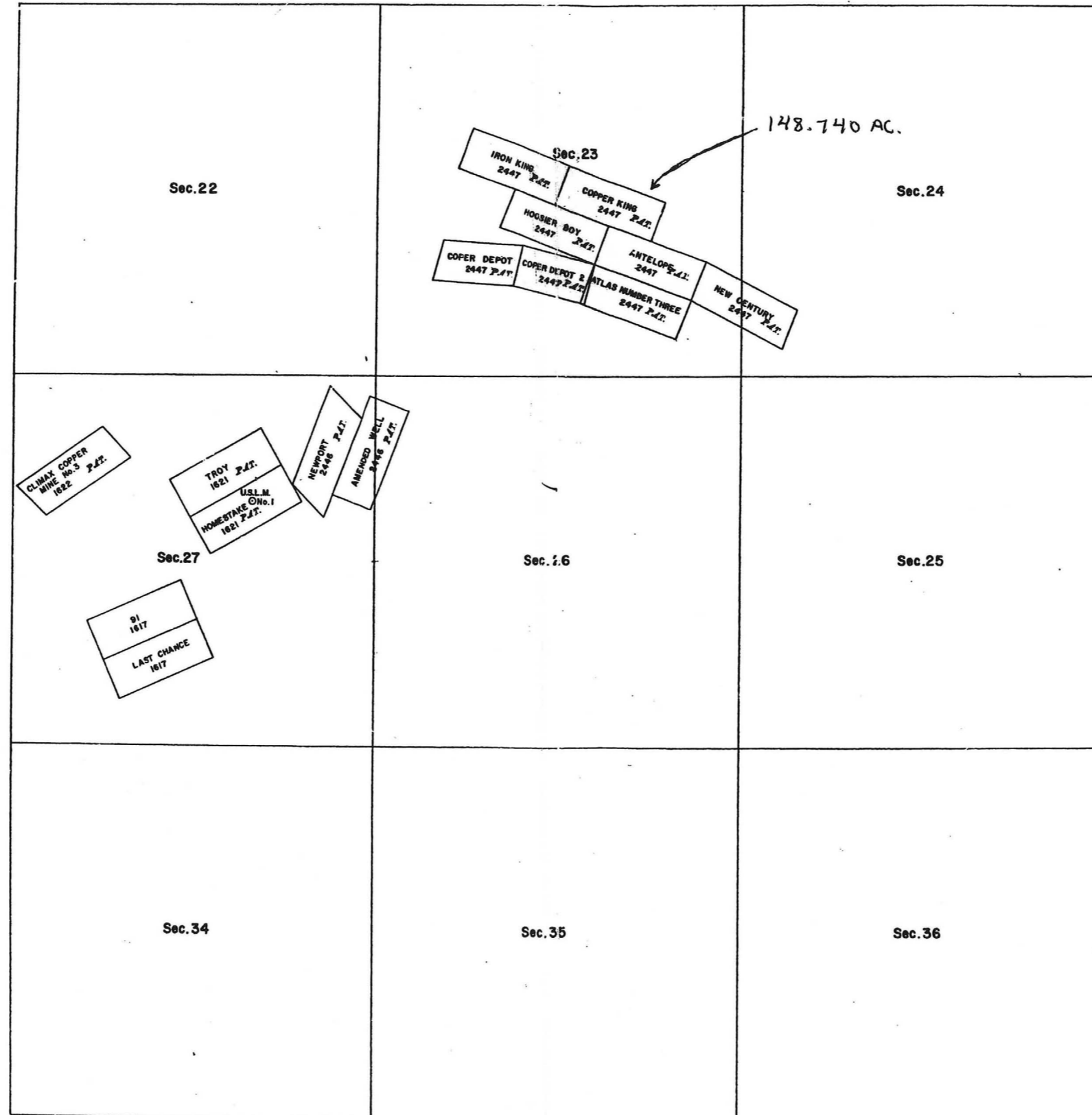
This plat, showing amended lottings, is based upon the official records, and having been correctly prepared in accordance with the regulations, is hereby accepted.

For the Director

R.E. Braun

Acting Chief, Division of Engineering

SE 1/4, T.3S., R.14E.
MINERAL CREEK DIST.
RIVERSIDE DIST.



12/19/05

unable to locate USLM #2

10 Rico Land Surveying

JIM - 520-281-4223 c. file
520-281-1292 evenings
520-250-4344 cell

Steve Hanson
BLM
Cadastral
Engineering
Ralph Costa - BLM
Mineral Chief

NW 1/4, T.3S., R.14E.
MINERAL CREEK DIST.

ASARCO OWNS
MS 2273
Jack Gracey
Realty Dept
SCOTT MOUNTAIN GROUP CLAIMS

82.52 MS1533
20.66 MS1586
103.18 AC.

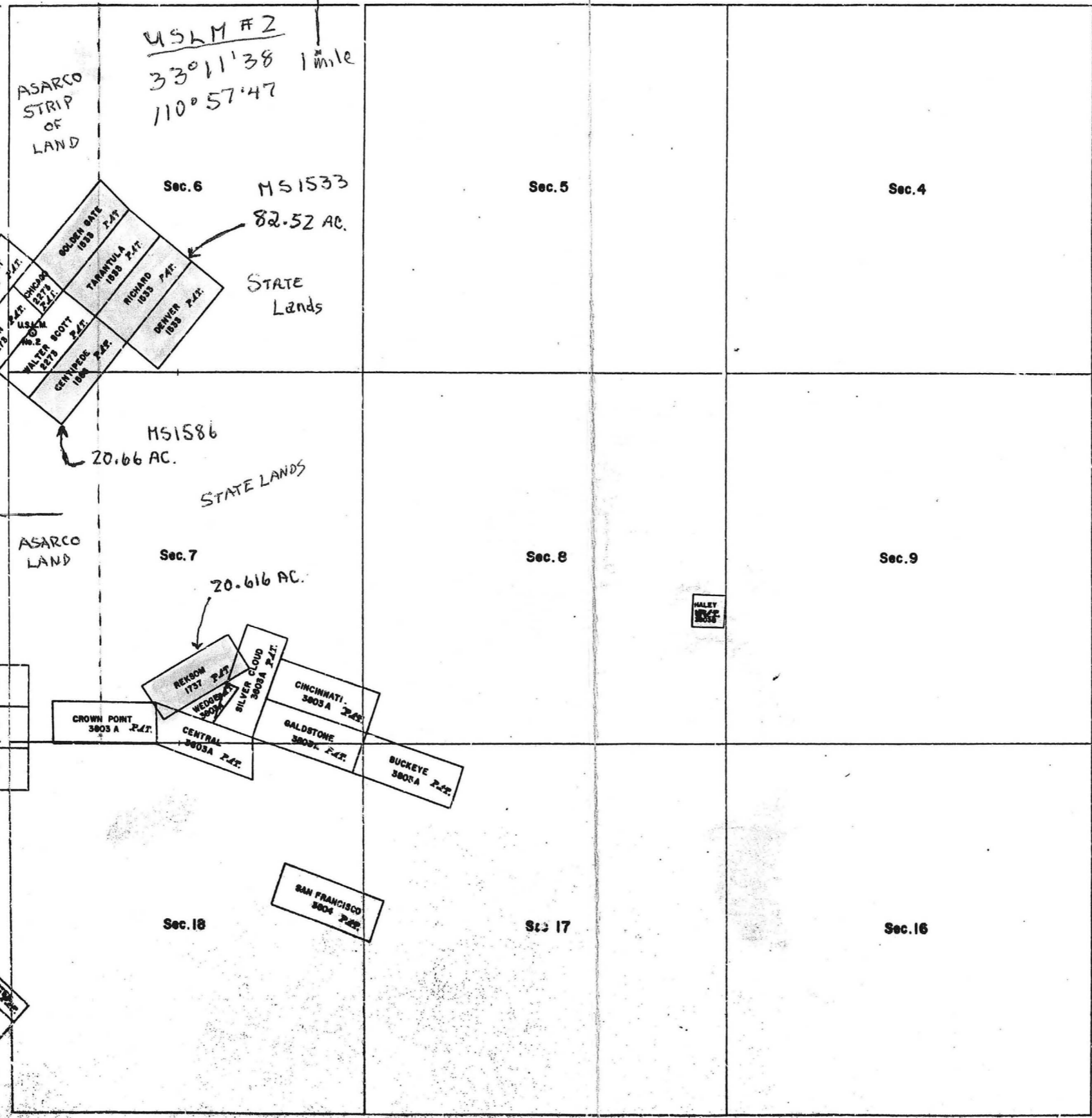
MS 2273
ASARCO

← RAY MINE
OPEN PIT

TOTAL Acreage
MS1533/1586/1737
103.18 AC.
20.66 AC.
123.796 ACS.

MESCAL NO. 14
4995
Mescal No. 13
4996
Mescal No. 10
4995

OLD MOUNTAIN
3805
GORDON
3805 PAT.



We own MS 1533
and
1586

U.S. L. M. No. 2

2 miles east of
Mineral Creek
2 miles east from town
of Ray

South end of Teapot
Mountain bears
N. 88° 40' W.
about 3 miles

Latitude 33° 12' N
Longitude 110° 57' W

Extreme northern point
of Scott Mountain,
USLM No. 2 is established
March 28, 1901
as part of
Mineral Survey 1533

Tarantula claim has
517 foot long
Tunnel
and 45 foot winze

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC REPORT ON MINERAL SURVEYS 1533,1737 and
2447, PINAL AND GILA COUNTIES, ARIZONA IN TOWNSHIP 3S, RANGE 14E

BY John Rothermel, President, Silver Nickel Mining Co.
June 16,2005

Mineral Survey No 2447 consists of eight (8) patented mining claims comprising approximately 150 acres located about 26 miles southwest of Globe, Arizona in Pinal and Gila counties. The property lies in the rugged Dripping Spring Mountain Range, which is a product of complex faulting. Rock units include the middle Cambrian Troy Quartzite, Devonian Martin formation, Cretaceous-Tertiary diabase, Mescal Limestone, Dripping Spring Quartzite, Abrigo Formation, and Escabrosa Limestone.

The south half of Section 23 is cut by numerous dikes of rhyolite-dacite porphyry and hornblende andesite porphyry. There are also two small rhyolite-dacite porphyry plugs. One of the plugs covers the area of the water tank and contains copper mineralization. The mineralization is structurally connected with the extensive faulting and fracturing. This area of investigation is an example of a fault mosaic, the faults trend in both NW-SE and NE-SW direction, thus forming an intricate network.

The faults appear normal in nature. Extent of displacement, relative ages and causes of the faulting were not determined. The faulting and dikes with porphyritic textures are probably related to the underlying intrusions.

Two vertical joint patterns were noticed in the field, one striking NW-SE and one NE-SW. Elevations of Section 23 range from a high of approximately 3500 feet to a low of approximately 3,380 feet.

The terrain consists of two high hills, connected by a saddle. The topography slopes downward to the north at a fairly steep angle. Examination of the area suggests that the broken, irregular topography is the product of intricate and unsystematic faulting. Differential erosion of the different rock types is also responsible for slopes, bluffs and rugged outcrops.

Vegetation consists of scattered junipers, saguaro cacti, prickly pears, some oak trees, and scattered range grasses. Several cuts and an open shaft were noted in the area of the saddle. The mineralogical character seems to be quite simple. The ores from the saddle area range from magnetite, hematite to admixed magnetite-hematite to limonite forming incrustations on the former two with copper carbonate staining. The field evidence indicates that the iron and uranium were derived from the diabase. The resource includes several high-grade copper-magnetite-gold skarns. The mineralized zones host magnetite iron. The porphyry plugs are mineralized with copper. The porphyry dikes are from a few feet to more than one hundred feet in thickness. The dip of most of the dikes is rather steep. Large bodies of magnetite are found closely defining the copper zone. I

observed field criteria by which both magmatic segregation and contact metasomatism (replacement) were recognized.

Review of the map of Metallic Mineral Districts of Arizona by Stanley B. Keith, Don E. Guest and Ed DeWitt reveals that the Dripping Springs Laramide intrusive (late Cretaceous to early Tertiary covers this area of investigation. These Laramide igneous intrusions are the host rocks for most of Arizona's copper porphyry deposits. The Copper Depot, Copper Depot 2, Atlas No. Three, Antelope and New Century were originally located for rich copper mineralization. The rhyolite-dacite porphyry and hornblende andesite porphyry rocks being the host rock for the copper mineralization. These dikes traverse the south half of the section in an east to west and northeast to southwest direction. These porphyry dikes are feeders from the Laramide intrusive which under lie the area between this property and the old town of Troy. Field evidence for this are the numerous dikes with porphyritic textures, breccia zones with angular or locally rounded fragments and epidote and chlorite alteration and secondary biotite alteration. Copper ore has been mined from these porphyry dikes. Silver Nickel Mining Co's property consists of eight (8) patented mining lode claims located in Section 23, Township 3 South, Range 14 E (south half).

Phelps Dodge Exploration Corporation has located unpatented mining lode claims in Sections 21,22,23,25,26,27,34,35 called the Troy claims, and to the north on Government Mountain.

General topography of the investigated property lends itself to open pit operations. Average slope of the deposit is 30%. There is an access road into these patented claims which traverses the claims to the saddle on the Hoosier Boy. There is no road access to the southern portion of the section. Access is by foot. The Troy Ranch Road continues in a southwesterly direction to the Troy Ranch.

Geological mapping of these sections is attached to the report. Most of the early production from these claims is unrecorded although I did find a MILS-Data sheet showing that uranium was mined underground from these claims.

Mineral Surveys No. 1533 and 1586 lie approximately 2 miles east of Mineral Creek on the southwest slope of Scott Mountain approximately 1 mile south of the Monitor Mine in the SW1/4 of Section 6. This is another area that displays characteristics of a copper porphyry system. The Monitor Mine is presently under exploration by General Minerals Corporation with an option agreement with Teck Cominco American Inc. Asarco also holds mining claims and property in this area and vicinity. The Ray open pit copper mine lies west of Scott Mountain and is adjacent to our claims. General Minerals Corporation has previously conducted geological, geochemical and geophysical studies on the Monitor Mine property and vicinity.

Silver Nickel Mining Co's property on the west slope of Scott Mountain consists of five (5) patented mining claims. Silver Nickel Mining Co. has acquired the Reksom Lode MS 1737, which is located just west of the Gladstone Mine (Ray Mine) on Haley

Mountain, in Section 7. Asarco owns mining claims and real property in this section. The Reksom Lode is only 2 miles east of the old site of Ray. These patented mining claims, in excess of 270 acres, represent a large block of deeded land situated in copper porphyry exploration targets in the Copper Basin country of southern Arizona. The Copper Basin country is a prime exploration target area for copper porphyry deposits as Laramide intrusives are clustered in this area.

In 2003 Arizona accounted for 67 percent of the US copper production.

The Tarantula group is known as the old Spider Mine and is located adjacent to the Ray pit and adjacent to Asarco's patented claims. These 103 acres have access from the Ray Mine (Reksom Lode MS 1737) by old caterpillar drill roads. The Tarantula Group and Centipede patented claims are located on the copper gossan which extends directly from the open pit ore body. These claims were originally located for their gold content. Diabase alteration may have been a significant component of the supply of copper to the Laramide districts of this area. The central part of southeastern Arizona contains an unusual abundance of diabase. Diabase is abundant on the property and is probably a source of the copper in the Dripping Springs Mountains.

John Rothermel
President, Silver Nickel Mining Co.
e-mail silvernickelco@aol.com

Addendum to June 16 report

By John Rothermel, President, Silver Nickel Mining Co.

On Jan. 18, 2006 I located USLM No 2, along with U.S. Mineral Surveyor Jim LaPussa, on the extreme west part of Scott Mountain. Mineral Survey No 1533 lies west of Scott Mountain, with the land monument being located on the ^{South} northwest spur of Scott Mountain. These patented claims are on a gulch that drains toward the southwest and the Ray open pit. The Ray pit lies west of Mineral Creek while these claims lie about 800' to the east. At the Mineral Creek fault, the area to the west was raised above the area to the east. The formations above the schist eroded away and the Ray ore body was found. It was worked in the Pinal schist and diabase formations. Drilling completed in recent years has shown there to be a similar ore body on the east side, but lower down. A tunnel dug in this area also struck a large spring. These claims represent an excellent exploration target since they lie just east of the Mineral Creek fault. The Monitor Mine property lies just north of these patented claims.

Further, evaluation of Mineral Survey No. 2447 (near the town of Troy) reveals that the porphyry dikes are from a few feet to more than one hundred feet in thickness. The dip of most of the dikes is rather steep. Large bodies of magnetite are found closely defining the copper zone. There are two large copper-carrying plugs exposed on the property.

South of this group lies the Rattler Mine. The ore at the Rattler is magnetite. The surface indications consist of heavy gossans (hematite and limonite). The copper-bearing magnetite would make a good smelting product.

The massive zones of magnetite lie on a diabase footwall and beneath an altered limestone hanging wall. The values below the oxidized zone, consisting of finely divided particles of chalcopyrite and bornite, are very evenly disseminated throughout the entire mass.

In view of the high percentage of iron or magnetite contained in the ore, separation by magnetic attraction will give satisfactory results. In this section the porphyry and diabase are both mineral carriers and mineralizing agents.

John Rothermel
silvernickelco@aol.com
602-439-3143