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PRINTED: 08/07/2001

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: GRANITE STATE MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 705

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 14 N RANGE 11 W SECTION 26 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 31MIN 42SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 22MIN 41SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: KAISER SPRING - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR GRANITE STATE MINE FILE
BLACET, P.M. "MIN. POTENTIAL OF LOWER BURRO
CK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA" (ADMMR GEOLOGY F)

04/14/87

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NUMBER	FILE	CONT	CONT1	PRINAME
705	**F**	**0**	**N**	**GRANITE STATE MINE**

ALTNAME1	ALTNAME2
ALTNAME3	ALTNAME4
ALTNAME5	ALTNAME6

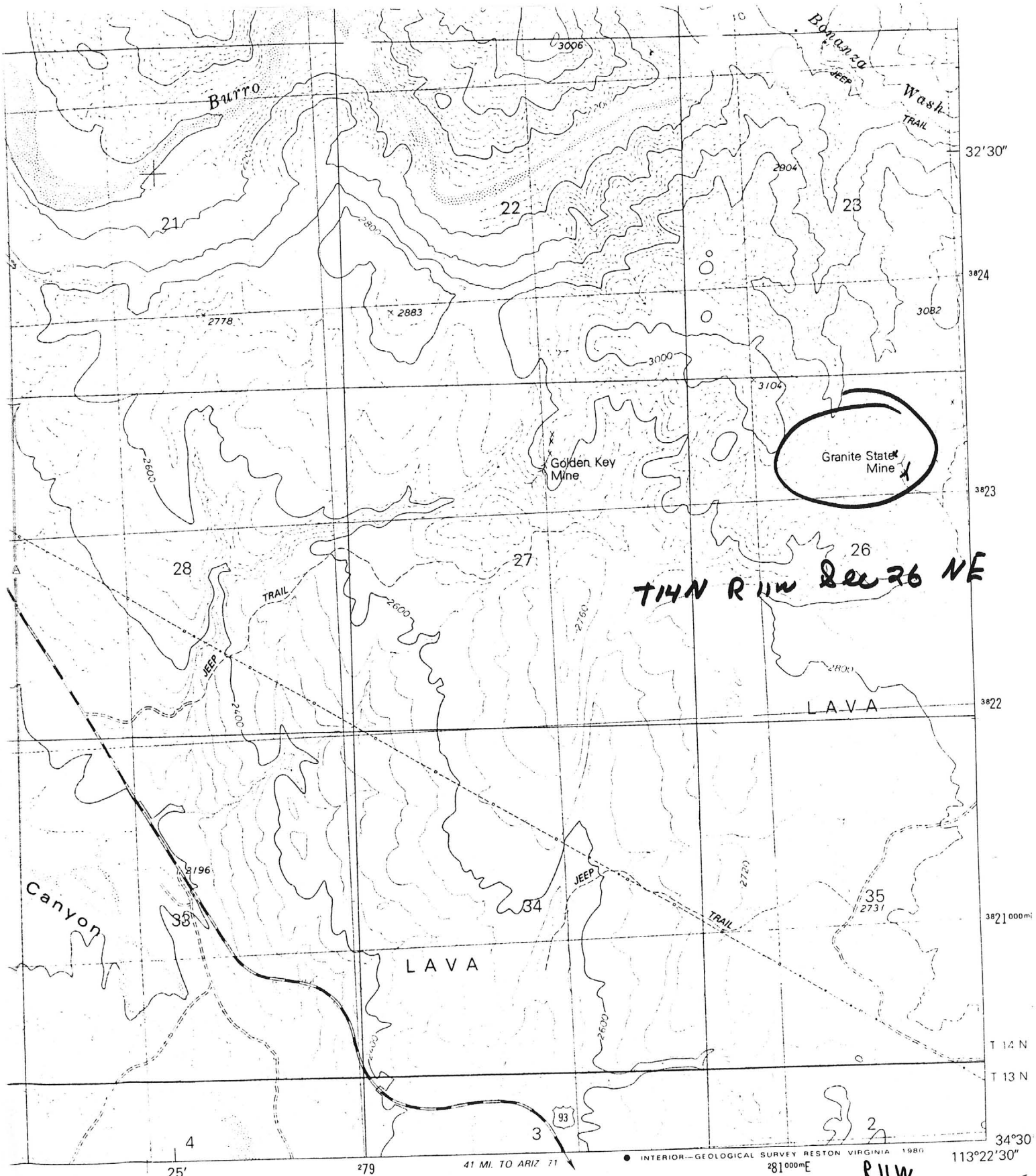
CURSTAT	MNAME	NLATDEG	NLATMIN
UNKNOWN	**KAISER SPRING - 7.5 MIN**	**34**	**31**

NLATSEC	WLONGDEG	WLONGMIN	WLONGSEC	TOWN	RANGE	SECTION	QUARTER	COM1
42	**113**	**22**	**41**	**14 N**	**11 W**	**26**	**NE**	**AU**

MODI1	COM2	MODI2	COM3	MODI3	COM4	MODI4

COM5	MODI5	COM6	MODI6	COM7	MODI7

BIB1
ADMMR GRANITE STATE MINE FILE
BIB2
BLACET, P.M. "MIN. POTENTIAL OF LOWER BURRO
BIB3
CK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA" (ADMMR GEOLOGY F)
BIB4



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Secondary highway, hard surface

Unimproved road

Interstate Route

U. S. Route

State Route

1 MILE

7000 FEET

KILOMETER

ARIZONA

KAISER SPRING, ARIZ.

GRANITE STATE MINE MOHAVE COUNTY

NJN WR 12/17/82: The granite State Mine is a new entry (#705) to Mohave County MILS. The mine is shown in T14N R11W Sec 26, NE¼ of the Kaiser Spring 7.5 Quad near the Golden Key Mine. The property is reported to be a gold-quartz vein occurrence.

NJN WR 2/20/87: Harold and Beverly Best report that they continue to do sampling on the Granite State Mine (file) Mohave County.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Granite State

Date January 4, 1985

District Mohave County

Engineer Nyal J. Niemuth

Subject: Field Report

While in the area a brief visit was made to the Granite State mine. Quest Inc. claim markers are erected in the area. The geology is as Blacet describes it in his "Mineral Potential of the Lower Burro Creek WSA". Additional comments on the property - vein strike is N40W, pillars and timbers still hold the southern incline and portal open. A few changes in location and workings were added to the mine file's map. Sample tags and flagging indicate some sampling activity at the property in the last couple of years.

Philip M. Blacet
Mineral Potential of the Burro Creek Wilderness Study Area

dipping strike-slip fault. Within the main workings, this fault strikes approximately N7°E, dipping 70-80° to the West. Quartz - ferrocalcite - pyrite ± gold(?) veins, less than one inch to at least 6 inches thick are localized discontinuously within a faulted and strongly altered zone a few feet thick. The mine was developed entirely within the strongly oxidized zone, and minor unaltered pyrite was the only sulfide mineral recognized in the veins. Limonite pseudomorphs after pyrite are ubiquitous within the quartz and are common in sericitized wall rock within or adjacent to the vein.

The country rock on both sides of the fault-vein system consists of complexly mixed Precambrian rocks, predominantly gneissic, coarse-grained, porphyritic granodiorite with irregular zones of older gneiss, foliated amphobolite and gabbro, crosscut by granite and pegmatite dikes. Minor fine-grained mafic porphyry, of probable Laramide age, is locally associated with and crosscut by the quartz - ferrocalcite - pyrite ± gold(?) veins, evidenced by blocks occurring on the dump of the main tunnel. This distinctive potassic mafic dike (trachyandesite?) is characterized by quartz phenocrysts (or xenocrysts) 1-5 mm in diameter, and is similar to lamprophyric dikes associated with Laramide gold-quartz veins occurring elsewhere in Mohave and Yavapai counties.

Approximately 500 feet East of the Golden Key mine, a NE-striking vein dipping about 45° to the northwest has been developed by two small inclined shafts. This 2-4 inch thick quartz - ferrocalcite - pyrite vein locally includes strongly sericitized fragments and thin septa of wall rock and is very similar to the main Golden Key vein.

Although no history or production records were found for the Golden Key mine, geologic examination of property by P. M. Blacet and J. W. Hawley on November 16, 1982, indicates two periods of operation. The earliest probably in the late Nineteenth Century, and the most recent dating from the 1930's. Gold ore produced during the earlier period of mining was milled in an arrastra located along a large wash 1,000 feet southeast of the mine.

Road building and exploration diamond drilling was recently done on a group of claims staked around the Golden Key mine by Quest Mining Corporation of Scottsdale, Arizona.

Granite State Mine - An estimated 500-600 feet of workings have been developed, principally as drifts and stopes off of two inclined shafts sunk on quartz veins localized along a fault dipping approximately 35° to the northeast. Two periods of movement are indicated by prominent sets of slickensides, one nearly parallel to the strike and the dominent set about parallel to the dip direction. Only the south shaft was accessible when the mine was examined on November 16, 1982. Considerable stoping along the vein was evident above and below drifts extending off the incline, approximately 30 feet below the collar of the shaft. The drift and adjacent stopes southeast of the shaft are badly caved. It appears likely that the two inclined shafts, about 200 feet apart, were connected by a drift at a depth of about 60 feet.

CYPRUS

A discontinuous quartz - ferrocalcite - pyrite ± chalcopyrite (?) ± gold(?) vein exposed in the south workings ranges in thickness up to about one foot. Locally the vein is brecciated by post-mineralization movement along the fault. The mine was developed entirely in the oxidized zone; no primary sulfides were observed. Iron oxide pseudomorphs after pyrite are conspicuous. Malachite associated with indigenous limonite, and the similarity to the ore at the Golden Key mine, strongly suggest that chalcopyrite is present in the unoxidized ore below these shallow workings.

The stoped out vein in the south working indicates a small production from the Granite State mine. Refuse scattered about the property suggests two periods of activity, possibly contemporaneous with those at the Golden Key mine. Continuing interest in the mine is indicated by recent claim markers and bull-dozer work.

Key Mine - Approximately 250 linear feet of mine workings have been developed along a 2-3 foot thick sheared and hydrothermally altered zone dipping 40° to the east. Although no unoxidized sulfide minerals remain, limonite pseudomorphs indicate the original presence of several percent pyrite disseminated in a pink to reddish-brown, highly altered Precambrian(?) granite. Quartz veins less than one inch thick occur locally within this highly altered zone. The workings consist largely of a 150 foot long inclined shaft intersected by a 40 foot deep vertical shaft.

Eight hundred feet NNW of the Key mine, two shafts have been sunk along similar pyritized zones in the granite. These workings probably total about 150 feet in linear extent. Nine hundred feet east of the Key mine, a similar pyritized zone in granite has been explored by a sinuous tunnel about 100 feet in length.

The country rock in the vicinity of the Key mine is medium-grained, porphyritic biotite granite, with subhedral potassium feldspar phenocrysts up to about 1 cm in length. This granite is not foliated and contrasts strongly with the highly deformed Precambrian terrane around the Granite State and Golden Key mines. The age of this granite remains in doubt, and could be Laramide rather than Precambrian. If this granite stock is Laramide in age, it might have a profound impact on the economic potential of the Lower Burro Creek area.

BERYLLIUM - RARE EARTH POTENTIAL

Precambrian granite pegmatites in the southeastern part of the W.S.A. locally contain beryl (beryllium aluminum silicate), tourmaline, and coarse crystalline muscovite. Limited prospecting for beryl and commonly associated rare-earth minerals has been done, but with the recently renewed

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(602) 684-2767

July 23, 1981

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY INVESTIGATION OF THE BUCKHORN LODE MINING CLAIMS(Au), S. of BURRO CREEK, E. of HWY 93, S. of WIKIEUP, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA.

A reconnaissance geology investigation was made by the undersigned, on July 18, 1981, of the Buckhorn lode mining claims(two(2)), at the request of Storing-Curtis, Inc., Box 908, Wikieup, Arizona, Owners. He was accompanied and assisted on this study by Myron E. Storing, an associate of the mentioned owners. The trip was made over non-maintained dirt roads that required the use of a 4 wheel vehicle. The object was premarily to determine the gold potentialities of the property. The examined workings on the Buckhorn claims were expertly constructed, indicating the previous owners were well versed in mining. The writer was informed the claims are in the Eureka Mining District.

The claims are located in a rolling hills area of this desert country. They are about two(2) miles South of Burro Creek, and about three(3) miles E. of US Hwy 93 (that goes to Wikieup), and in the Poachie Range.

Unfortunately, this region has neither been mapped nor surveyed by the USGS. There are no USGS quadrangle maps for this isolated area. Nor has any comprehensive geological or mining research been accomplished by the Government, nor State of Arizona agencies. Thusly, general geology studies are lacking for ambitious prospertors. The owners, located the claims as being in Section 26, T-14-N, R-11-W, G&SR B&M. (See attached maps). Posts and monuments for the mining claims are evident. It is understood the claim locators had to measure (and determine directions) from well known locations (Greenwood Peak, for example) to make maps suitable for filing the claims with the County Recorder and BLM.

GEOLOGY.

This region is mostly covered with Pre-Cambrian (older than 500 million years) plutonic granitic rocks. They appear to be Quartz Monzonites, and the surfaces of the formations are greatly eroded (by desert type of weathering), since their uplift from the depths, (thru other and more recent volcanics). The potential ore veins are in these granitics, and can be seen in some of the outcrops.

Through-out the Western part of United States, it is generally conceded that most mineral in veins (including Au and Ag) occurred during the Larimide in faults, fissures and cracks in the matrix rocks. This was during the late Cretacious and Tertiary periods. These vein structures, in many cases, have been altered, again and again, in the intervening millions of years (secondary mineralization, metamorphism, etc.). The writer has neglected to mention there are many Quarternary volcanics in the region, also, especially the basalt lava flows, to the West.

There are three (3) inclined shafts on the Buckhorn claims. In one of these shafts, the auriferous carrying vein can been seen downward for one hundred (100) feet, and has a width of thirty (30) inches. The writer was informed by Mr. Storing, that one (1) foot of this vein carries rich ore; the other two(2) feet are leaner. The strike was North 50 deg. West and the dip was 60 deg. East. This shaft had a winze of unknown depth, about thirty(30) feet inwards from the collar. The shafts were not examined underground, as no lights, safety equipage was available for this purpose.

The mentioned vein had a cherty appearance, and in places, grades into a type of clay (still carrying some Au). A channel chip sample was taken across the vein, near the collar. The results are:

Au (troy oz/ton	Ag (Troy oz/ton
1.82	0.60

CONCLUSION.

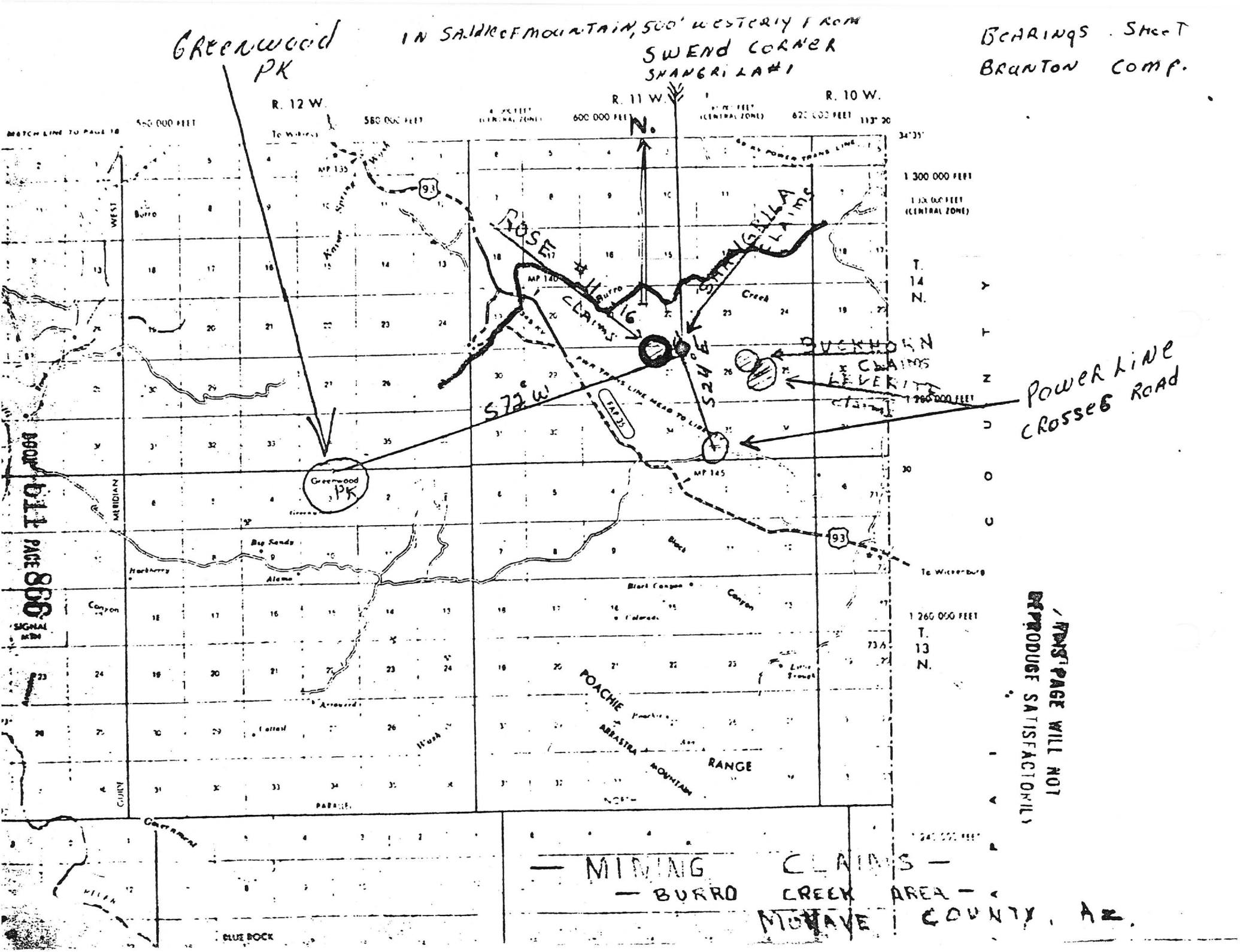
The Buckhorn claims have much merit. In fact, the gold showing of the sample is unusually high.

Additional sampling should be undertaken along the entire exposed veins, at regular measured intervals. If the modist or/ and high values are maintained, then a drilling program should be instituted to determine the depth of the auriferous vein, and reserve mining tonnage (under the direction of a qualified expert).

KINNON & ASSOCS.

MELVIN H JONES
Mining Geologist.

2 Incls. (maps)



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0008 011 PAGE 866

AMMENDMENT TO THE
MAP OF THE

BUCKHORN & BUCKHORN #1

due TO MEASURING ERROR WHEN LOCATING
LODE MINING CLAIM(S) BOOK 594 PAGE 488
MOHAVE COUNTY

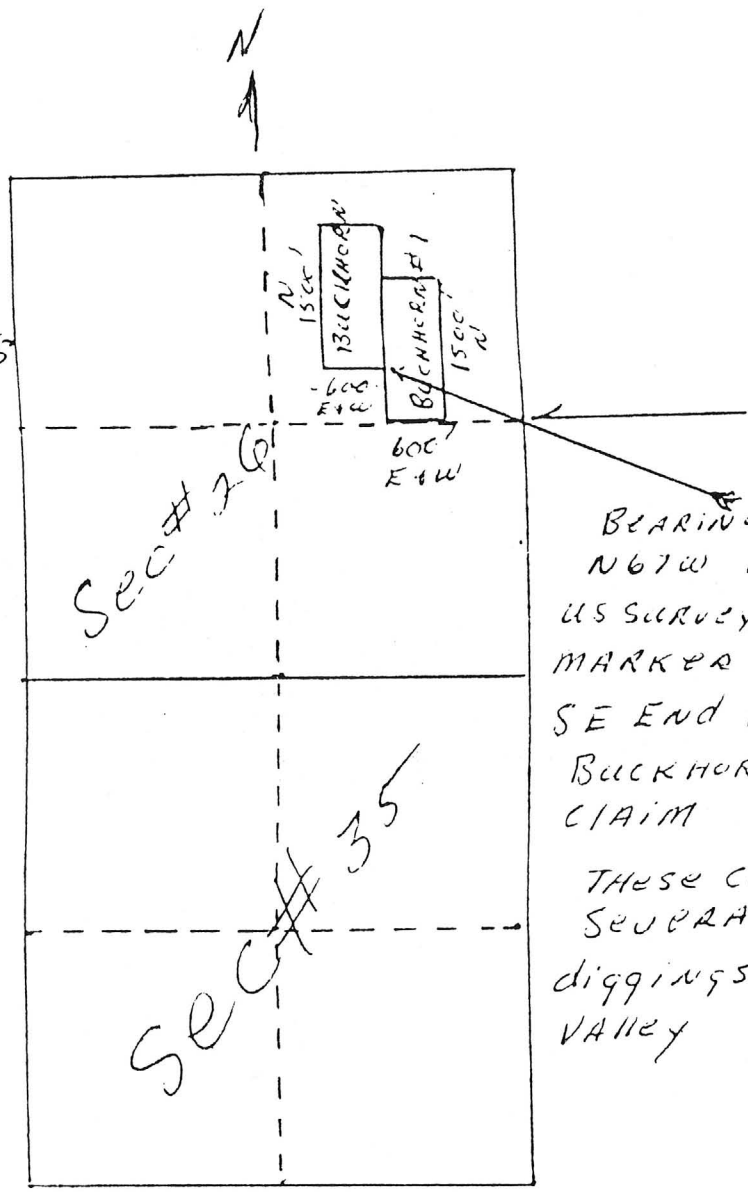
STORING - CURTIS INC.
P.O. BOX 908
WIKIEUP AZ. 85360

MOHAVE COUNTY
SEC # 26
14N
11W

"X4" WOODEN POSTS
SED FOR MARKERS
N THE BUCKHORN

"X3" WOODEN POSTS
ED FOR MARKERS ON
E BUCKHORN #1

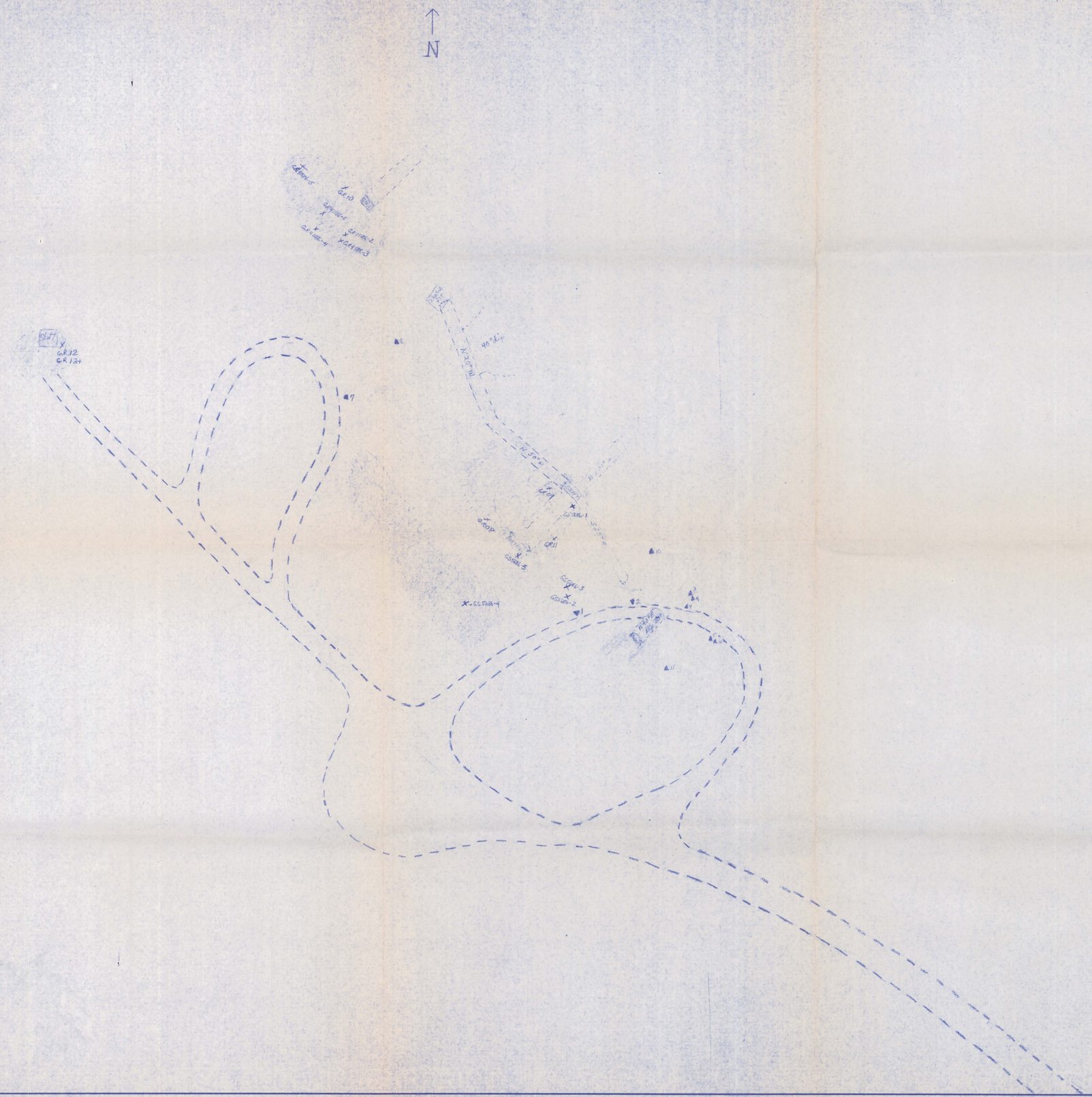
SCALE 1" = 2000'



US SURVEY
1/4 SECTION
MARKER 26|25
SEC | SEC.

BEARING
N67W 1500' FROM
US SURVEY 1/4 SECTION
MARKER OF 26|25 TO
SE END POST OF THE
BUCKHORN MINING
CLAIM

THESE CLAIMS COVER
SEVERAL OLD
DIGGINGS IN A
VALLEY



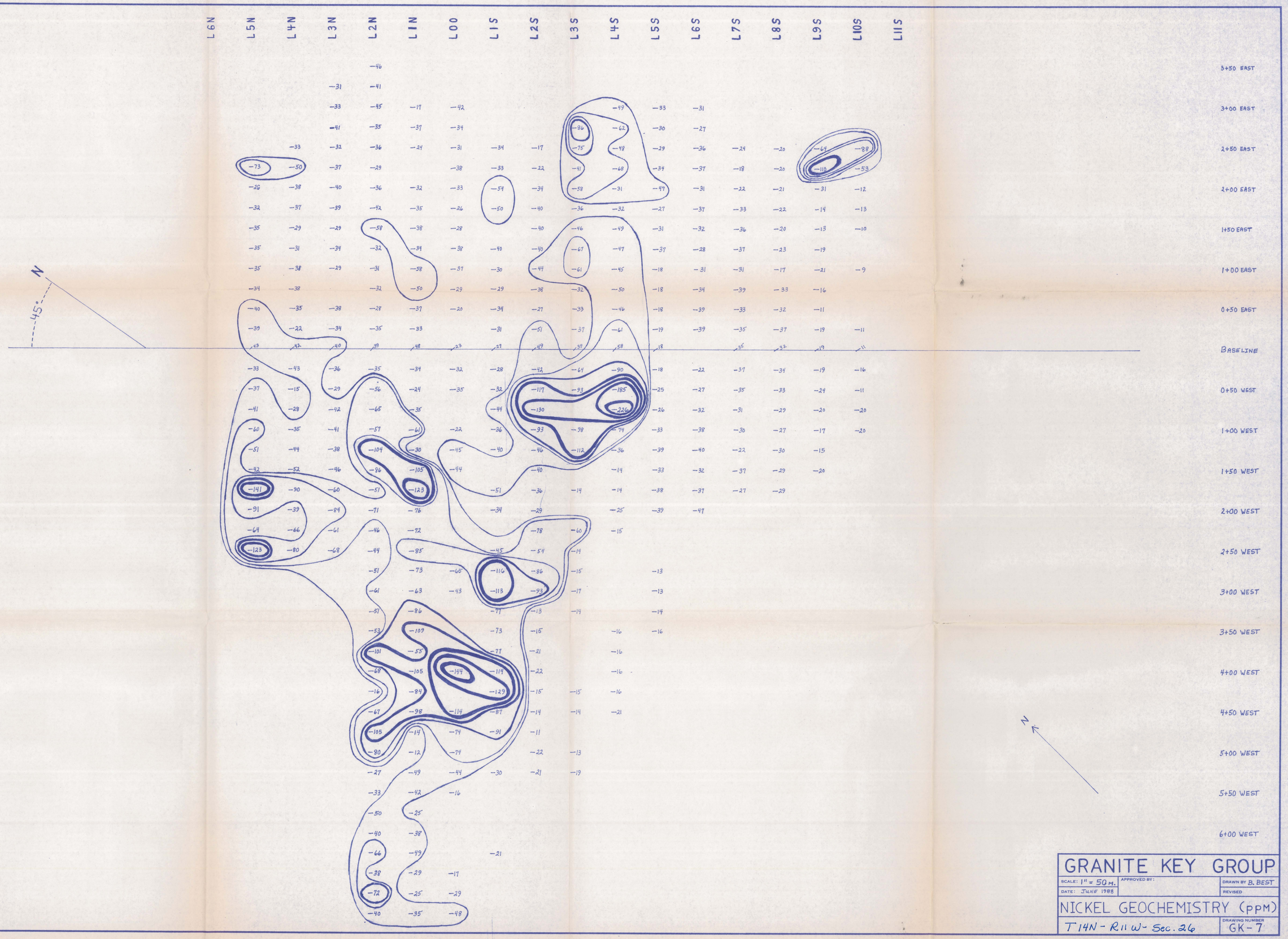
ASSAYS	Au OZ/T
GR08 -	.385
GR09 -	.39
GR10 -	.48
GR11 -	1.20
GR12 -	.005
GR12A -	.06
GR4112A-1 -	.29
GR4112A-2 -	.55
GR4112A-3 -	.265
GR4112A-4 -	.04
GR4112A-5 -	.08
GS5626-1 -	.60
GS5626-2 -	.18
GS5626-3 -	.315
GS5626-4 -	.06
GS5626-5 -	.21

▲ = Drill Holes
= Dump
X = Sample Location
= Roads
= Underground Development

GRANITE STATE MINE

SCALE: 1" = 20'	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY
DATE:		REVISED
		DRAWING NUMBER

5XE38 PRINTED ON NO. 1000H-10 CLEARPRINT FADE-OUT



GRANITE KEY GROUP

SCALE: 1" = 50 M.	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY B. BEST
DATE: JUNE 1988		REVISED

NICKEL GEOCHEMISTRY (ppm)

T14N - R11W - Sec. 26

DRAWING NUMBER GK-7

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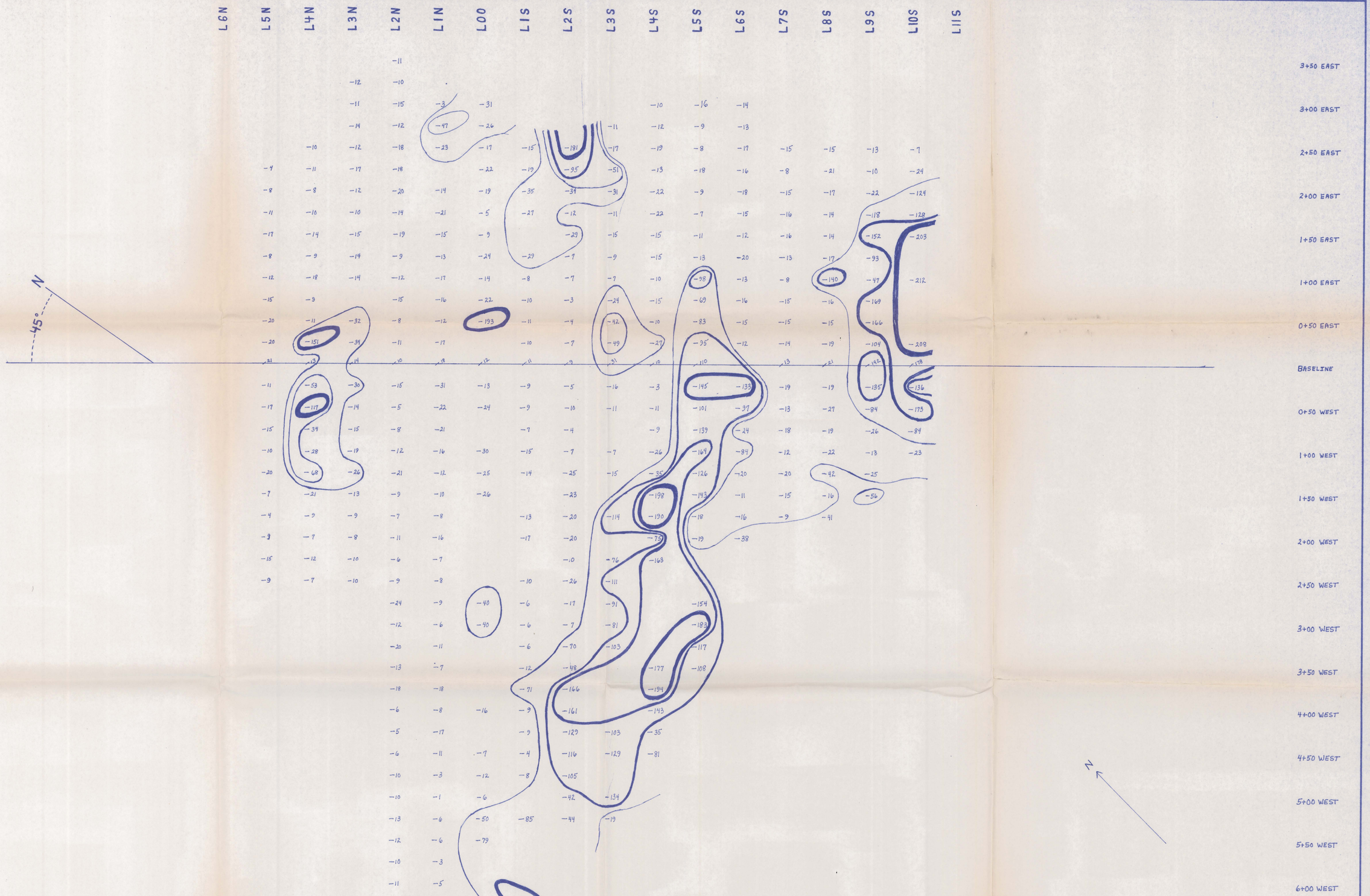

GRANITE KEY GROUP

SCALE: 1" = 50 M.	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY B. BEST
DATE: JUNE 1988		REVISED

THORIUM GEOCHEMISTRY (ppM)

T14N - R11W - Sec. 26

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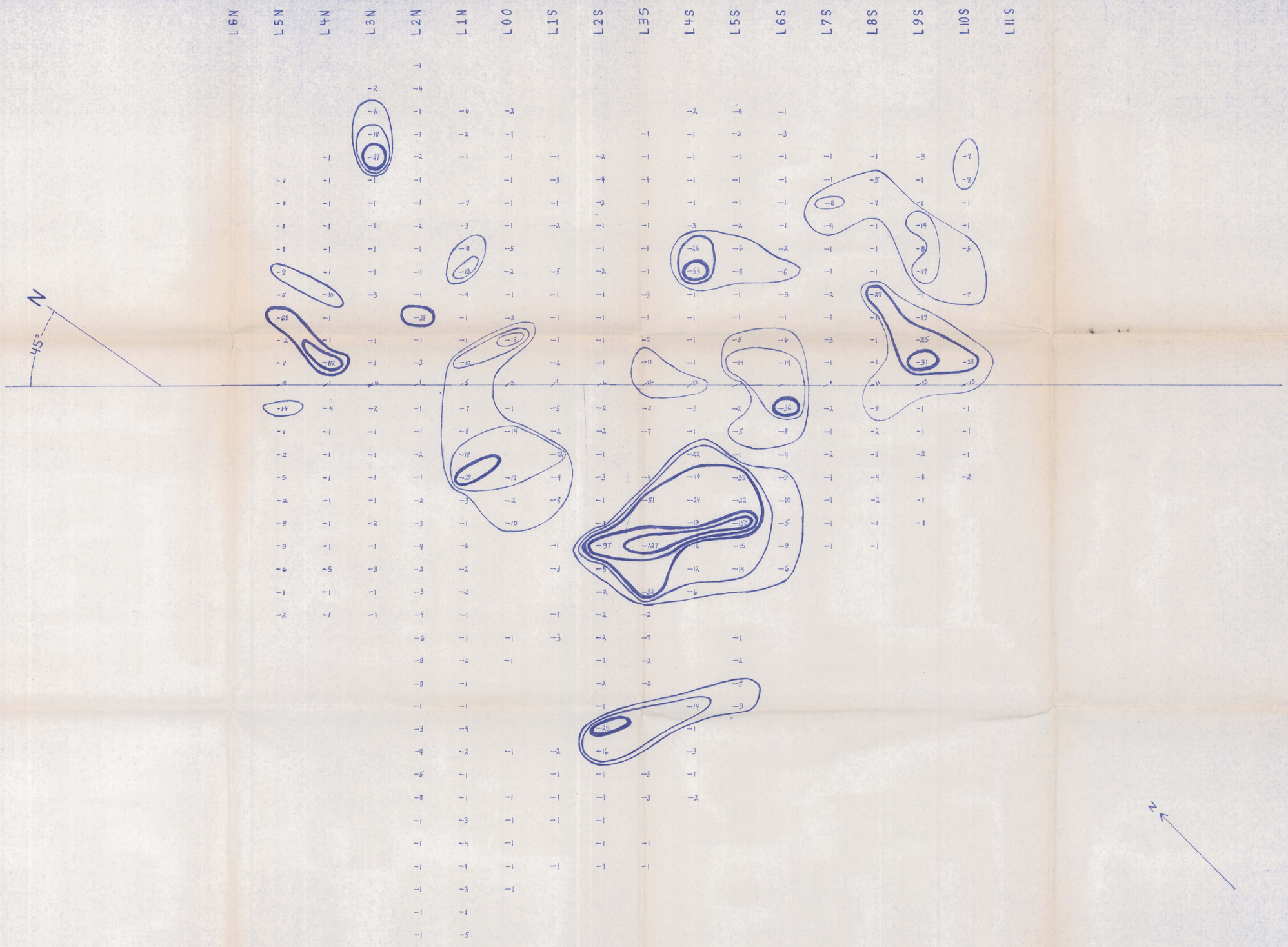

GRANITE KEY GROUP

SCALE: 1" = [redacted] M.	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY B. BEST
DATE: 6/88		REVISED

GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY (ppb)

T 14 N - R 11 W - Sec. 26

DRAWING NUMBER GK-6

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