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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: HAPPY CANYON

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 522

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 N RANGE 3 E SECTION 31 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 43MIN 56SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 05MIN 05SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: UNION HILLS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:
COPPER OXIDE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS UNION HILLS QUAD
ADMMR HAPPY CANYON FILE
ADDITIONAL CLAIMS SEC 29-T5N-R3E

NUMBER	FILE	CONT	CONT1	PRINAME
522	F	0	N	HAPPY CANYON

ALTNAME1	ALTNAME2
ALTNAME3	ALTNAME4
ALTNAME5	ALTNAME6

CURSTAT	MNAME	NLATDEG	NLATMIN
UNKNOWN	UNION HILLS - 7.5 MIN	33	43

NLATSEC	WLONGDEG	WLONGMIN	WLONGSEC	TOWN	RANGE	SECTION	QUARTER	COM1
56	112	05	05	5 N	3 E	31	SE	CU

MODI1	COM2	MODI2	COM3	MODI3	COM4	MODI4
OXIDE						

COM5	MODI5	COM6	MODI6	COM7	MODI7

BIB1
USGS UNION HILLS QUAD
BIB2
ADMMR HAPPY CANYON FILE
BIB3
ADDITIONAL CLAIMS SEC 29-T5N-R3E
BIB4

REFERENCES

MILS Sheet sequence number 0040130371

CHARLES R. WARD CORP.
4728 No. 21st AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85015

T5N R3E Sec 31 29
Union Hills Quad

REPORT ON THE HAPPY CANYON PROPERTY, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Introduction

The Happy Canyon property comprises a group of 70 unpatented contiguous ming claims (1400 acres) situated in the Union Hills area in Maricopa County, Arizona. More specifically they take in the whole section 31 and 32 and part of Section 29. The property is held by Mr. Richard E. Mackey of Lakewood, Colorado at whose request this report is written.

Access to the property is via Interstate highway 17 north from Phoenix for 20 miles to the Happy Valley road, eastward 1½ miles on this road than northeast 1½ miles on a rough but passable auto road. No camp or other facilities exist on the property and none are required at this time due to the close proximity of nearby establishments.

The topography of the region is typically arid desert type consisting of large areas of flat broken by sharply defined hill ranges. The general elevation about the property varies from about 1500 feet above sea level to an occasional hill peak height of 2250 feet. Access to all parts of the property is readily made by pickup or jeep type vehicle.

Electric power is readily available but water sufficient for mining and milling operations would probably have to be brought in from one of the dams in the area.

With the exception of the U.S.G.S topographical map information pertinent to the property area is remarkably lacking.

No information appears to be available with respect to the work previously done on the property or by whom or when.

Some of the mineralogical evidence suggests that some of the work was done long ago in the quest for silver. In view of the number of showings on the property where copper mineralisation occurs, the question naturally is raised as to why the property has remained dormant and overlooked for so long. It is not considered relevant to this report to attempt to answer such a question at this time but to report the facts as based upon my field observations and to interpret these into the merit of the property. What is important is that copper mineralisation does occur on the property in interesting amounts under what could be favorable structural conditions.

MINING GEOLOGY

In the absence of more detail only a very brief description of the geology of the property can be given at this time. Well in evidence are remnants of a dark colored vitreous, lava flow now eroded to form well defined cappings on a number of hilltops. These cappings together with the detrital and sandy overburden effectively mask the under-lying hostrock; but examination of the exposures in dry creek beds indicate that the hostrock in the immediate vicinity of the mineralised structure is rhyolitic in nature. Outcroppings southwest from the No. 1 shaft show a dark, very basic rock type, dike-like in structure, that is well sheared over quite a wide section. This well defined shearing trends about N40-60E and can be traced intermittently for a distance of greater than 6,000 feet as exposed by cuts and pits.

At each of the exposures strong showings of cupriferous mineralisation can be seen therefore it is believed that shear

zones represent the channels through which the mineralising solutions flowed and also the structural and/or chemical controls for deposition of copper minerals.

Evidence elsewhere indicates that other, apparently parallel, shear zones occur on the property, some of which are of possibly major proportions. These were observed over a width of some 4,000 feet. The extent of the continuity of these indicated zones is difficult to assess at this time due to the overburden and those sections covered by caprock.

Mineralogy: Evidence of copper mineralisation is abundant on the property and occurs in oxide form mainly as azurite, malachite and chrysocolla. The No. 1 shaft, situated towards the southwest end of what is presently referred to as the "West shear zone", is about 60 feet deep and has a small crosscut across the structure at the bottom. This exposure shows excellent copper oxide mineralisation over the crosscut width of some 15 feet. No sulfide mineralisation was noted in any of the excavations examined.

CORRELATION AND SAMPLING

Work on the property in the past has been limited to a large number of shallow shafts, pits, cuts and trenches at numerous locations. Who made these excavations and when is not known but it is interesting to note that, in most cases, the work has been done on a shear zone which in turn discloses evidence of copper mineralisation. Due to the scattered nature of the workings over the large area now comprising the present property and the lack of engineering survey or geological mapping correlation of the various exposures relative to others

is virtually impossible at this time; consequently, it is important that this be done before any serious exploration work is considered.

As stated, in each of the areas examined, particularly where a shear zone is well exposed, visible copper mineralisation in varying amounts occurs. For indicator purposes samples were taken by me from various locations which assayed as follows:

Sample No.	Location	Description	% Cu.
1	1200 ft. NE from No.1 Shaft. Weak shear in Caprock.	Face of cut- 5ft.	1.1
2	Pit near No. 1 shaft	Surface grab	0.9
3	Trench by No. 2 shaft.	Surface grab-50 ft.	5.1
4	Area adjacent to SW side of trench by No.2 shaft.	General grab over area 150' x 150'	9.6
5	Dump at No. 4 shaft.	General grab	4.7
6	No. 1 shaft-bottom	Chip from back of small X-cut-10 ft.	3.5
7	" " "	Chip from NE wall of X-cut, - 12 ft.	4.1
8	" " "	Chip from SW wall of X-cut - 8 ft.	3.1
9	" " "	Shaft wallrock-4 ft.	0.4

The crosscut samples as shown above taken from the bottom of No. 1 shaft are only part of the mineralised structure. The southeast face of the crosscut is still in mineralisation, therefore the true width is not known at this time.

Undoubtedly the areas from which the samples were taken have been subjected to the effects of surface leaching

consequently should, as is believed at this time, the main mineralisation be contained essentially in shear zones an increase in metal content is quite possible in depth particularly at the water table horizon. None of the workings have sufficient depth exposure upon which to postulate the depth possibilities but No. 1 shaft, being some 60 feet deep, does show a gradual improvement as the bottom is approached but little can be attached to this modest depth range.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The large number of showings in which copper mineralisation occurs under what may be considered favorable structural conditions certainly warrants a preliminary investigation program of the property. The indications are that the ultimate potential of the property could well prove to be large relative to the investment required to carry out a modest exploration program. Under the circumstances it is recommended that an initial exploration program be carried out as follows:

Phase 1. Survey and geologically map all excavations and showings for correlation purposes. Sample all showings with emphasis to those on shear zones. Trench by bulldozer or backhoe certain selected areas. Prepare proper maps integrating all the data obtained.

Phase 2. Diamond drill those areas delineated as most favorable.

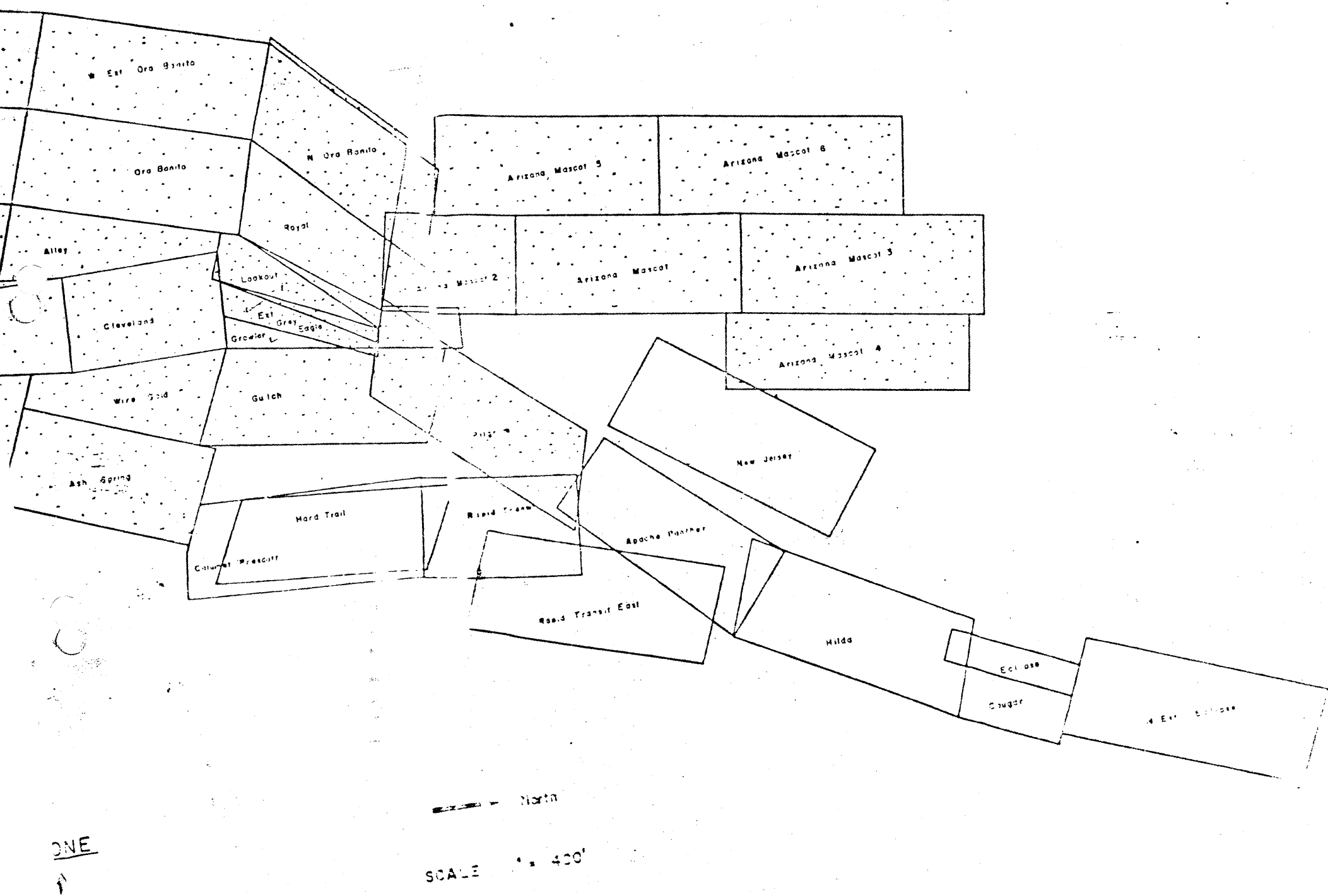
It is anticipated that Phase 1 can be completed in about two months at an estimated cost of some $12,000. From the results obtained from this work the follow-on

diamond drilling program can be laid out to best advantage.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. Tremlett
Registered Professional Engineer,
State of Colorado.

August 22, 1968
C.P.T./bp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Ora Banito
N Ora Banito
Royal
Alley
Lookout
Ext Grey Eagle
Cleveland
Growler
Wire Gold
Gulch
Ash Spring
Hard Trail
Calumet Prescott
Arizona Mascot 5
Arizona Mascot 6
Arizona Mascot 2
Arizona Mascot
Arizona Mascot 3
Arizona Mascot 4
New Jersey
Apache Panther
Rapid Transit East
Hilda
Eclipse
Cougar
North
ONE
SCALE 1" = 400'