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12/31/96

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: IDAHO MINE GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

ARIZONA GROUP

SANTACRU COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 26

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 22 S RANGE 11 E SECTION 32 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 31DEG 28MIN 09SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 14MIN 25SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: RUBY - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

AG
PB
ZN

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

AZBM BULL. 191, INDEX OF MINING PROP. IN
SANTA CRUZ CO., P. 64
AZBM CARD FILE SANTA CRUZ CO.
ADMMR ARIZONA GROUP FILE
AZBM BULL. 125, P. 88
KNIGHT, L.H. JR., ADMMR GEOLOGY FILE

ARIZONA GROUP

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
ORO BLANCO DIST.
T22S R11E Sec. 32
T23S R11E Sec. 05

Metal Mining & Processing Mar. 1964 p. 22
Metal Mining & Processing Mar. 1965 p. 33

E&MJ Vol 166 No. 3 Mar. 1965 p. 104

ABM Bull. 125 p. 88

Montana Mine (file 2) - Idaho

Thesis - Structure & Mineralization of the
Oro Blanco Mining District, Santa Cruz County,
Arizona. By Dr. Louis H. Knight, Jr. 1970
Geology File

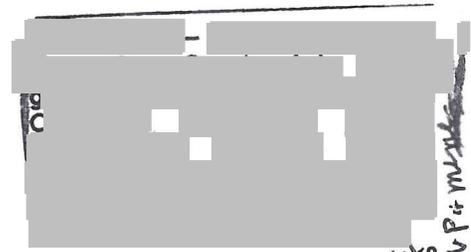
Amended Offering Circular - Aztec Mining Corporation - Idaho Property
Mame Mine (file)

ABM Bull 191, Pg. 64, (Idaho Mine Group), T22S, R11E, Sec. S. Cen #2

Santa Cruz MILS Index #26

AKA: Idaho Mine Group

Ruby, AZ 15' Topo (included in file)


C
ARIZONA GROUP 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
W.P. 11/1/14

CARIVACA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Arizona Group
T23S R11E Sec. 32
T23S R11E Sec. 5

ORO BLANCO

Ruby, Az T.S.

UNITED STATES
MEXICO

ARIZONA GROUP

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

MG WR 12/11/87: Learned that the Sulfide group of claims (Idaho mine file, Santa Cruz County) is for sale; asking price is \$250,000.

Mine Visit to the Idaho Mine near Ruby (Arizona) it belongs to Mrs. Sheehy, Buildings at the mine completely destroyed by dozer.

GWI WR 7/6/68

Information from VBD & GWI, 3/28/75 - Idiho mine is not called Arizona Group. Lessees who had the property in 1964 and 1965 labeled this the Arizona Group but it remains Idiho mine.

MG WR 11/28/80: Visited the Idaho Mine. A separate report will be written.

MG WR 2/19/82: Provided file information on the Montana and Idaho mines of Santa Cruz County to Mr. R. A. Bennett, consulting geologist, 1312 Nesbitt Drive, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. Although native on Ontario, he said the unusually cold weather "forced" him to investigate Canadian investor-interests in southern Arizona.

MG WR 9/24/82: US Bureau of Mines Reported production from the Oro Blanco Mining District, Santa Cruz County for the Idaho (Arizona Group) Mine. In the following years, 1914, 1918, 1922, 1927, 1940, 1950-51, 1964-65 and 1968 it was reported that 7,318 tons were produced. Out of the tonnage 41,709 pounds of copper, 247,948 pounds of lead, 134,440 pounds of zinc, 35,050 ounces of silver and 190 ounces of gold were produced.

MG WR 5/13/83: It is reported that Ord Silver Mines had Venture Drilling rotary drill one hold approximately 250 feet deep, on the Idaho property in Santa Cruz County.

MG WR 6/17/83: With Nyal Niemuth, visited the Choctaw, Austerlitz, Idaho, and Montana mines, Santa Cruz County. There was no activity at these properties.

HM WR 12/11/87: Charles S. Porter with Denton Real Estate Co., 3567 E. Sunrise Dr., Suite 215, Tucson, AZ 85718 was counseled on methods of determining the ownership of mining claims. His company is listing for sale the patented Sturgis Mine (file) Oro Blanco District, Pima Co., and also the unpatented Idaho Mine (file) Oro Blanco District, Santa Cruz Co.

Arizona
THE ~~ADAMO~~ GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS

(Formerly known as The Adamo Mine)

Location and Accessibility:

This group of mining claims are located 70 miles southwest of Tucson. They are about 5 miles north of the Mexican Line and 30 miles west of Nogales in the Oro Blanco Mining District, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

A good highway from Arivaca to Nogales, passes thru the center of the claims, which are 12 miles from Arivaca and 32 miles from Nogales. Amado, the closest railroad station for loading ores, is 34 miles from the mine and Continental which has a loading ramp, is 43 miles by county and state highways.

District and Property:

The property is composed of six unpatented mining claims that are contiguous with, and just north and west of the Montano Mine, Ruby, Arizona.

The District has had a large production record of gold and silver, lead, copper and zinc. The Montano Mine was for many years the largest producer of lead-zinc in the state and an important producer of silver.

The property lies in an intensely mineralized area and is surrounded by many mines with considerable production records.

Geology and Structure Conditions:

The formations exposed in and around the mine are largely quartz-monzonite, andesite, conglomerate, several types and ages of diorite, rhyolite and tuffs with small sections of shale in places.

Northeasterly and southwesterly thru the claims extends a long well mineralized zone of croppings along a large fault plane. About the center of the present workings, *Northwesterly and southeasterly faults cut this zone and the present workings,* consisting of fairly shallow tunnels, raises, and winzes, are located mainly on a series of fault fissure veins in the diorite and conglomerate in this area.

The conglomerate and the diorite cover a large portion of the surface of these claims. Structural conditions, as shown by past production, in and about these

claims, indicate excellent opportunities to develop and produce important tonnages of very good grades of silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper ores.

On the adjoining property, the Montano vein was considered to be a series of fissures in the conglomerate and diorite. The Montano and Ruff and Ready Veins have produced over a million tons of ore thru a vertical range of approximately 700 feet. Portions of the ores were very high grade, especially in gold and silver. Where the fissuring was in conglomerate, the ore zones were widest reaching thickness of 50 to 60 feet and were larger than where they were in diorite, although the diorite veins are rich in places. This is considered due to the better fracturing in the conglomerate. In other words, it was considered the better "host" rock.

History and Underground Workings:

In 1891 a small stamp mill was built in California Gulch on the east end of the Montano vein and milled ores predominating in gold. Increasing depth on the veins disclosed the complex nature of the ores as increasing amounts of lead, zinc, and copper were encountered. This factor seriously retarded operations before the successful introduction of the flotation process.

In 1916, the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Exploration Company acquired the Montano property, built a concentrating plant which included flotation and opened the mine from the surface to about the 250 feet level. They continued operations thru World War One.

In 1928, the Eagle-Picher Lead Company acquired the Montano and undertook extensive development and by 1934 had reached a sustained production of 400 tons per day. They extensively produced for a period of over 10 years.

Many other instances of early day production and considerable late production could be cited on properties close by and adjacent to these claims in this District. The above illustrations will serve however to give a picture of the mineral character and possibilities of this group of claims.

On this property (the Idaho), the North Star Mining & Development Company undertook a considerable development program in 1925. By the end of 1926 they had shipped over 150 tons of high grade ore from the advancing development work that

carried from 25.5 ounces of silver, 6.8% lead, 2.42% copper, to 80.1 ounces of Silver, 14.8% lead, and 7.3% copper per ton.

They had also installed a 25 ton per day selective flotation plant to concentrate the larger tonnages of mill grade ores produced from their development openings. They shipped a carlot of concentrates from this plant and although still experiencing difficulties in their mill circuit, contemplated installing a larger plant to handle the necessary tonnages the development could produce.

Their reports show that by November 1926, they had completed a 480 foot tunnel averaging 150 feet of backs and had sunk the San Antonio winze to a depth of 128 feet and the No. 4 winze to a depth of 100 feet below the tunnel level and were connecting the San Antonio winze by a level from the bottom of the No. 4, a distance of 78 feet.

They suspended mine operations pending installation of a larger plant. However in late 1928 reports show they were working 15 men at the mine and planned to open the ores to the 200 foot level below the tunnel level. After the market crash of 1929 and the resultant lowering of base metal prices thru many years, these objectives were never finished.

The present operations were started early this year and the operators have opened some very good grades of milling ores on the main tunnel level. They contemplate shipping these ores to custom milling plants while arranging to open up the property by a larger development program.

Gold assays as high as \$22.00 per ton have been taken and a late assay on heavy sulfide ore being produced from the tunnel level showed: \$2.45 gold, 27.5 ozs. silver, 6.7% lead, 2.45% copper, and 25.5% zinc.

There are about 2000 feet of old workings on the property and most of them are in and along the contacts of the diorite and conglomerate and the intersecting ~~is~~ fissure zones mentioned above in this report. They consist of a main tunnel approximate 480 feet long, started in the ravine just above camp and running southwesterly along the above described fissures. It is connected by a drift to the north, to an incline shaft on a parallel fissure of ore and to a 200 foot tunnel, 50 feet above from the south, run on the northwest-southeast cross-fissuring described above.

In and about these fissure intersections and several branching fissures near their intersections, numerous lenses of ore have been stoped on and between the levels. Several winzes have been sunk, one reported to be at least 150 feet below the level and connected to another 78 feet distant 100 feet below the level.

To the northeast just across the ravine a drift was run on the vein about 150 feet, over the brow of the hill several hundred feet to the northeast, a cross-cut comes into the vein which here shows an average width of from 4 feet to 10 feet. A winze was sunk on the ore 125 feet. It is nearly full of water.

These comparatively shallow workings all show excellent widths of milling grades and some lesser widths of direct shipping ores. Due to their partially oxidized condition, the milling grade ores caused extensive trouble in the metallurgical treatment even as late as the early 1940s. The Montana had of course reached depths where they were not bothered by partially oxidized ores by the early 1930s, and they were trying to buy the Idaho claims but could not agree as to price. The prices of metals in the middle and late 1930's were very low.

Present day metallurgical advances have reached a stage where high recoveries are possible and are being made on similar ores. While considerable tonnages of this class of ores are available in the present underground workings and could be successfully produced from, the deeper development of the property will produce a larger tonnage by far that will be entirely sulfide ores.

For years the market prices of metals have been far above those that prevailed during most of the past production of this whole area.

The development possibilities of this group of claims are excellent, amply warranting detailed geological structural surveying and mapping and exploration by drilling and development and operating openings upon these ores.

A considerable vertical range is assured on these ores. Notable opportunities are; in and near the intersections of the fissures and; especially where the Montano veins, (which are on this property and as yet ^{unopened} ~~unopened~~), and the Idaho veins intersect and; where many of the largest croppings are undeveloped.

Development by diamond drilling could be done quickly to a depth of six or seven hundred feet and should be especially ^{effective} ~~productive~~ below the three and four hundred foot levels, as many quartz veins and ^{showings} ~~showings~~ on the surface showed good sulfide ore below these levels on the adjoining property.

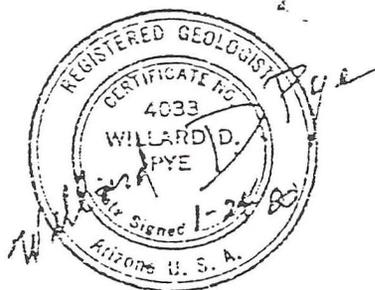
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E

C. L. Orem

Mining and Metallurgical Engineer
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TUCSON, ARIZONA 85716
TELEPHONE 327-2956

SULPHIDE CLAIMS -- IDAHO MINE
ORO BLANCO MINING DISTRICT
RUBY, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA



September 28, 1977

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SULPHIDE CLAIMS -- IDAHO MINE
ORO BLANCO MINING DISTRICT
RUBY, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION

Location and Property

The Sulphide group of claims consist of four un-patented lode mining claims located in unsurveyed Sec. 32, T. 22 S., R. 11 E., and Sec. 5, T. 23 S., R. 11 E., just north of Ruby, Arizona and some 60 miles south of Tucson and 30 miles northwest of Nogales.

The Sulphide claims are located in what has been variously defined as the Oro Blanco, the Arivaca, and the Ruby Mining Districts. The Idaho Mine is the main operation upon this group of claims.

The claims have had various names in the past and were originally located during the mining boom in the area in the late 1800's. The claims were re-located by Mr. Drake in 1968. All assessment work has been done on them since their re-location including the assessment work for 1976 - 77 assessment year. All assess-

Power and Water

There is no electric power at the Idaho mine but power lines are present about half way between Ruby and Arivaca.

Some ground water is present in the claim area and would probably be sufficient for mine use. For mill use additional water supplies probably would have to be developed or water imported by pipeline from the valleys to the north and east. The nearby Montana mine imported water from the Santa Cruz valley to the east. An alternative is to haul the mine production to a mill located in one of the river valleys. The last ore mined from the Idaho mine was trucked to a mill located northeast of Arivaca. This mill used water from the abandoned Cerro Colorado mine where the mill was located.

Labor, Housing and Supplies

Men who have worked in various mines in the area are found in the small towns nearby. Tucson and Nogales are larger sources of man-power.

There is no town at the mine, but the mine is readily accessible by car and numerous small towns and settlements are present in the region.

Supplies can be obtained from Tucson which is a mining center. Supplies at Nogales would be more limited.

Basis and Scope of Report

This report is based upon several days spent in the

at about 30° to the northwest. This dip probably steepens with depth. The vein and the fracture which it fills is relatively straight. The vein pinches and swells to some extent but such variations are minor. The width of the mineralized vein averages about 5 feet although in places it may be 3 feet and elsewhere 8 or more feet wide.

The cross veins trend northwest - southeast and are about at right angles to the Idaho vein. Their dip is 30° - 60° to the northeast but probably steepen with depth. Three major cross veins have been identified and these are called the "A", "B", and "C" veins. The "A" vein is farthest to the southwest and the "C" farthest to the northeast.

In addition to the above main veins, there are a number of minor veins, some of which are a foot or less wide. Also, there are numerous small off-shoot veins from the main vein. These may be contained within the main shear zone or may extend to a limited extent outside of it.

The shear or fracture zones may be wholly or partly filled with vein material. Within the zone are typical breccias, gouge, clay, large blocks of wall rock and so forth. Replacement of the host rock also occurs.

Some of the veins can be traced along the surface for hundreds to thousands of feet. Where the rock is sufficiently silicified a strong ledge may be present. Elsewhere, the vein may be a depression. Basic dikes, some

from this intersection on both veins in both directions.

DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

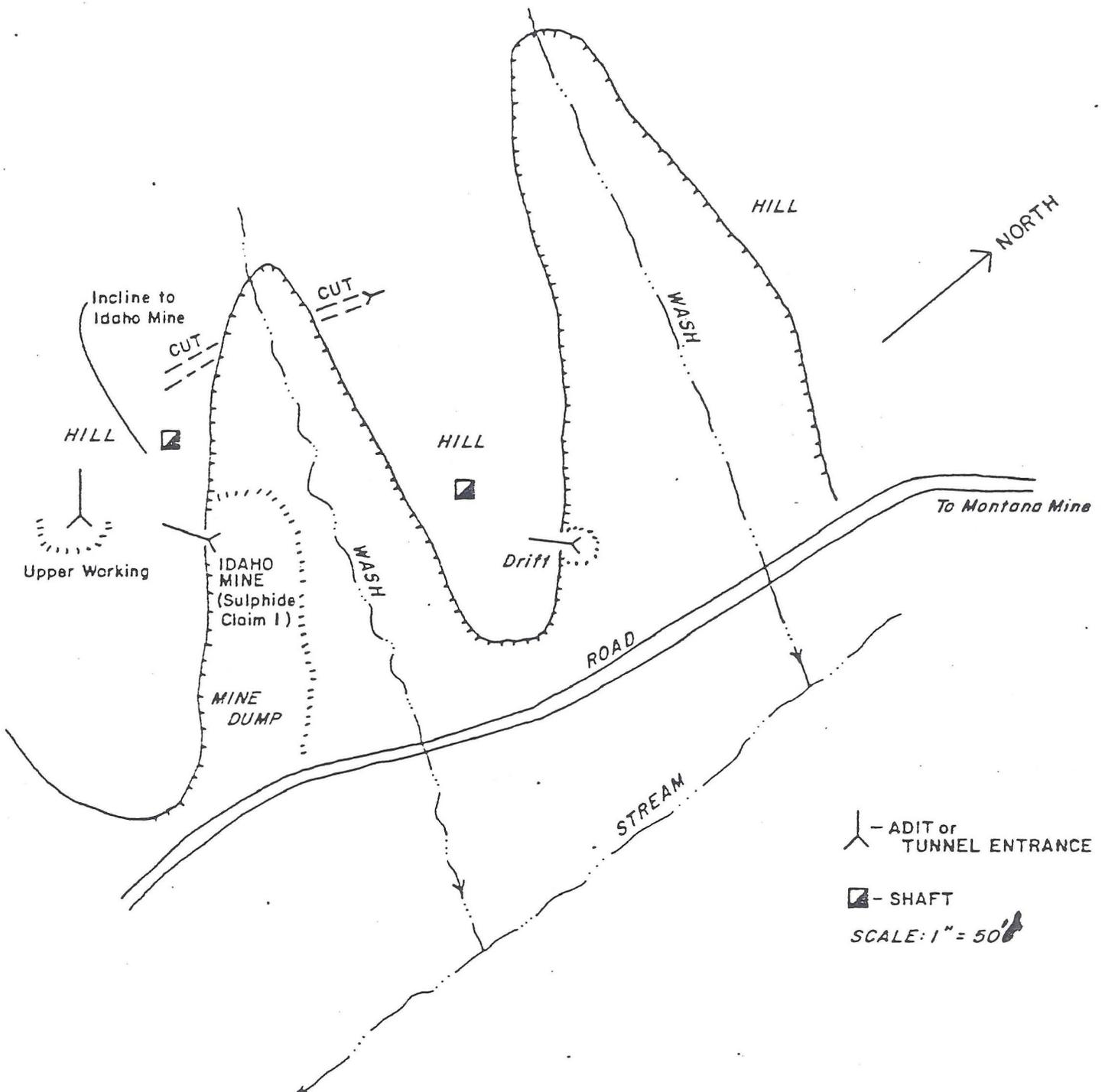
In the 1880's the area in which the Idaho mine is located was very active as a mining camp. Some 40 mines operated in the area some of the more important being the Austerlitz, Brick, Dos Amigos, Hilltop, Montana, Oro Blanco, Tres Amigos, Warsaw, and Yellow Jacket. Most of these were originally opened for their gold content since the residual gold at and near the surface along the veins made for rich gold bearing ore. In some of the mines the silver content was very important with the various base metals (copper, lead and zinc) being important in some mines and less important in others.

In this report only the Idaho, Montana and Brick mines will be discussed, the latter two because they are adjacent to the Idaho mine.

Idaho Mine

The Idaho and some of the cross veins, especially vein "C" have been opened along their outcrop by a series of pits and trenches with several adits. Prospect pits, tunnels and other workings are found at various localities on the group of claims. Except for the 165 foot adit above the main Idaho workings, most of these other workings were not explored during the present survey.

The most extensive workings of the claim group are associated with the Idaho mine. The mine is

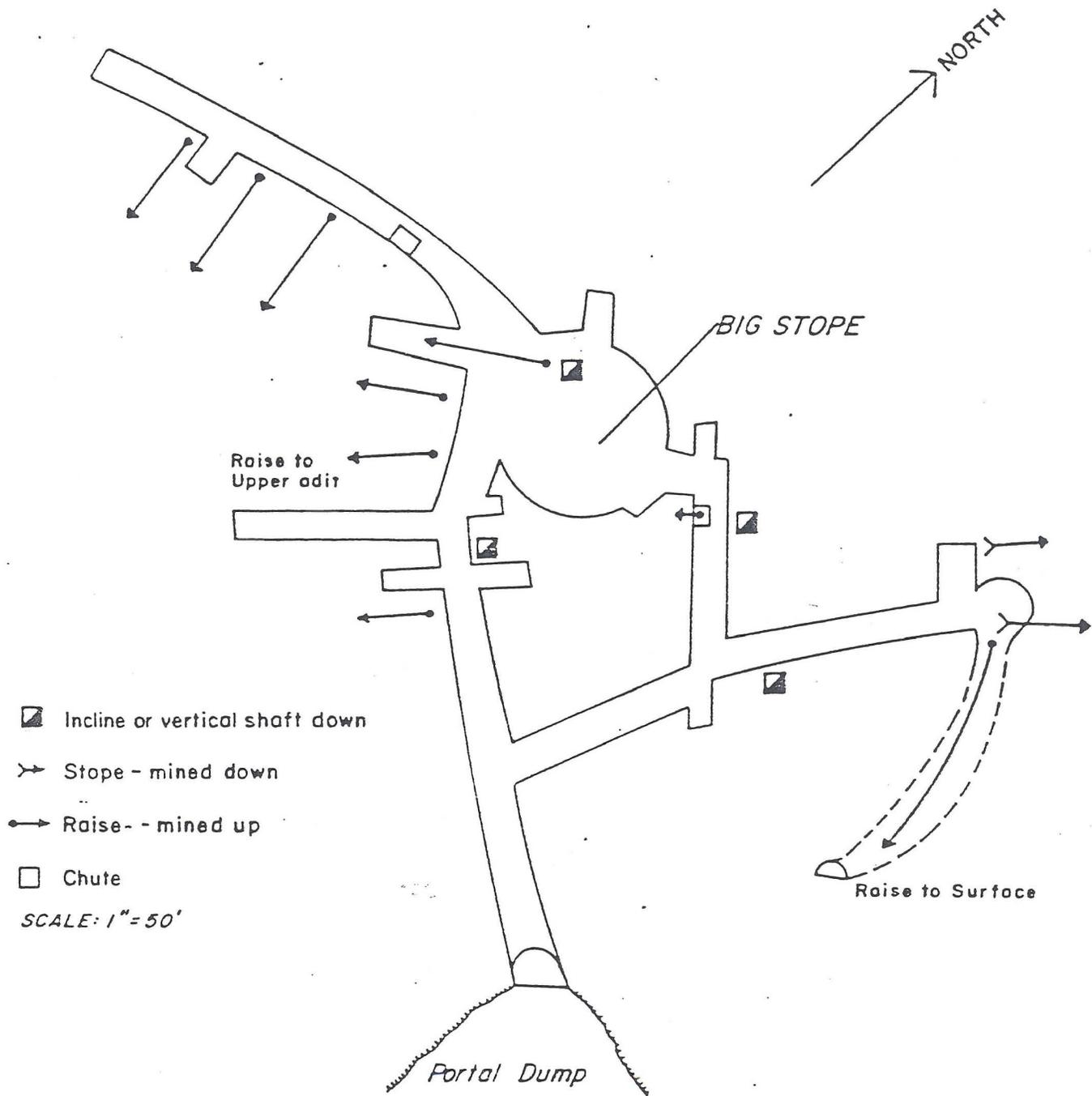


IDAHO MINE, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

Sketch map showing surface workings on the Sulphide Claims in the vicinity of the Idaho mine; Idaho mine is located on Sulphide #1 Claim.

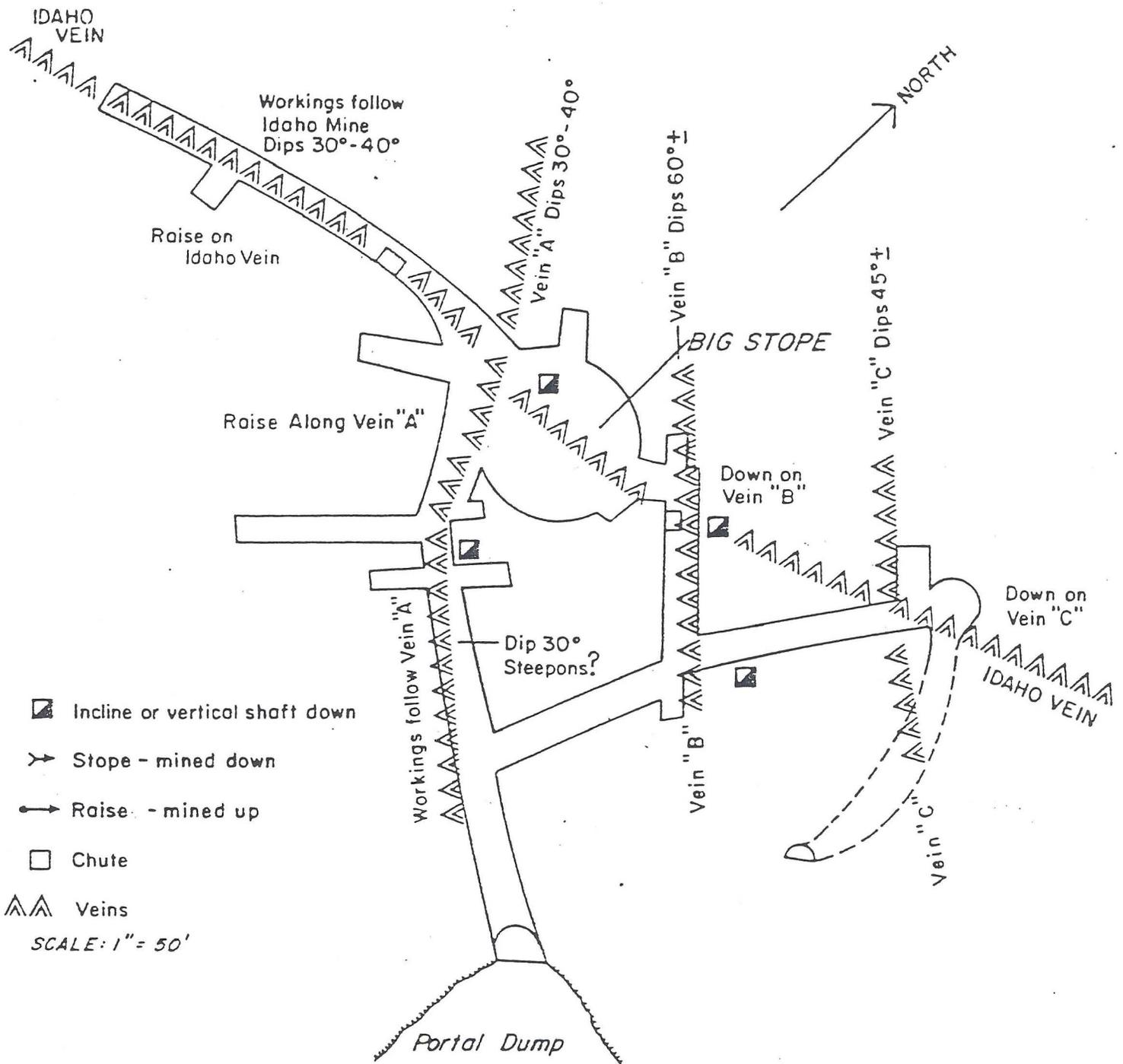
entered from just above the road level. This adit has been driven to intersect both the Idaho vein and the various cross veins. The workings reach the intersection of the Idaho vein and vein "A" where an extensive stope some 60 feet across and nearly as high has been developed. Mining has continued on the Idaho vein to the southwest for some 200 feet through good oxidized ore. To the northeast it has continued to the intersection with vein "B". When the mine shut down, work was starting along vein "A" to the west but had progressed only a few feet. Eastward, the vein has been stoped to the surface and an incline shaft, now filled with water, was sunk along the vein to a depth of some 180 feet. There are at least some workings laterally along the vein from this incline shaft.

Good ore is found at the intersection of the Idaho vein and vein "B" and some development work in raises has been done. The main workings consist of an incline shaft some 100 feet deep which is now filled with water. At the bottom of this incline, workings reportedly continued both north and south for a limited distance along the Idaho vein. Also, at a depth of about 40 feet a drift to the south along the Idaho vein reached the intersection of the Idaho vein and vein "A". The 40 foot level was connected to the upper level at this point and the ore from the upper workings was dropped to the 40 foot level, then trammed to the incline shaft from which it was raised to



IDAHO MINE, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

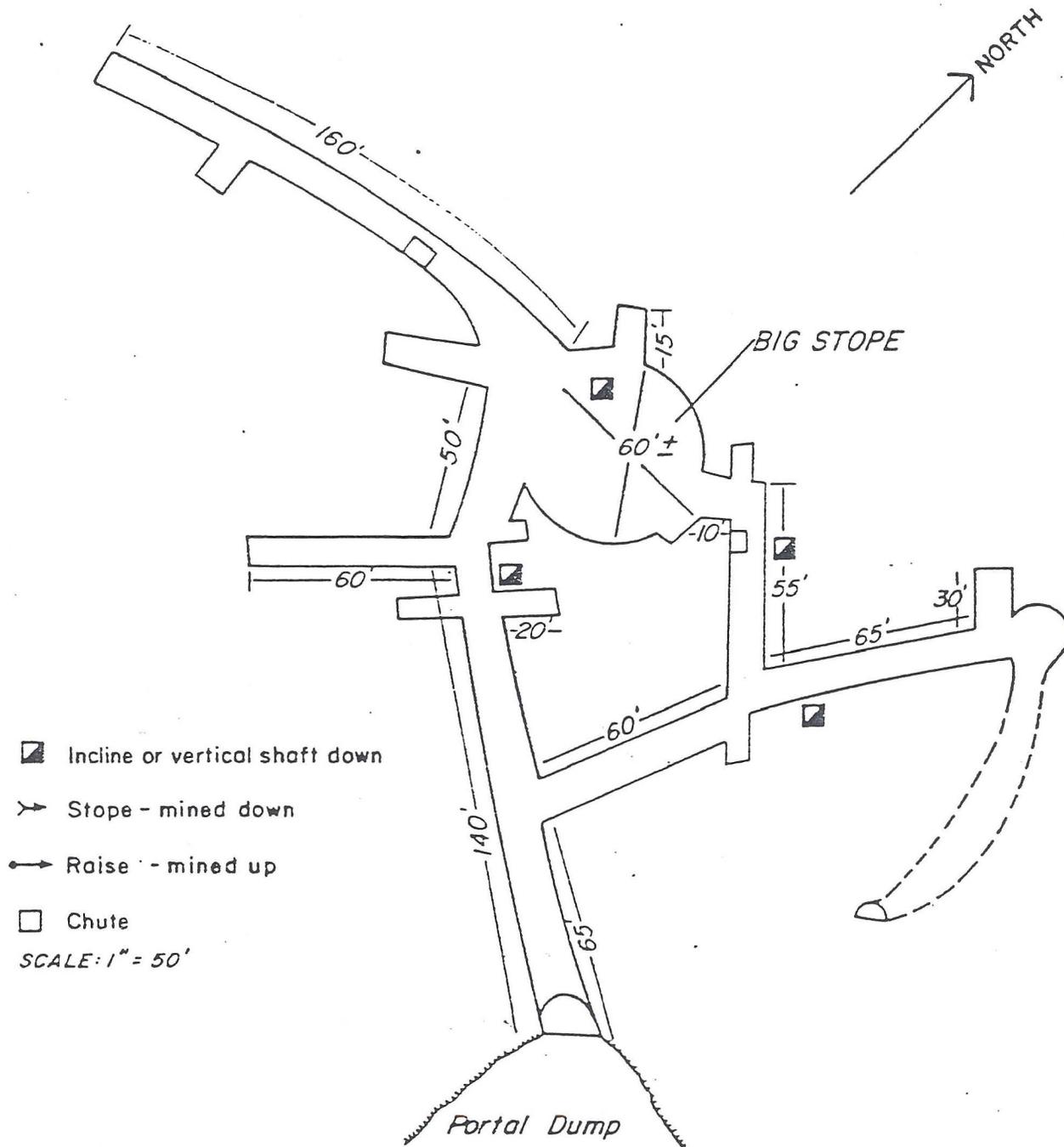
Sketch map of main workings of the Idaho Mine, portal level, located on the Sulphide #1 Claim.



IDAHO MINE, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

Sketch map of main workings of the Idaho mine, portal level, located on the Sulphide #1 Claim.

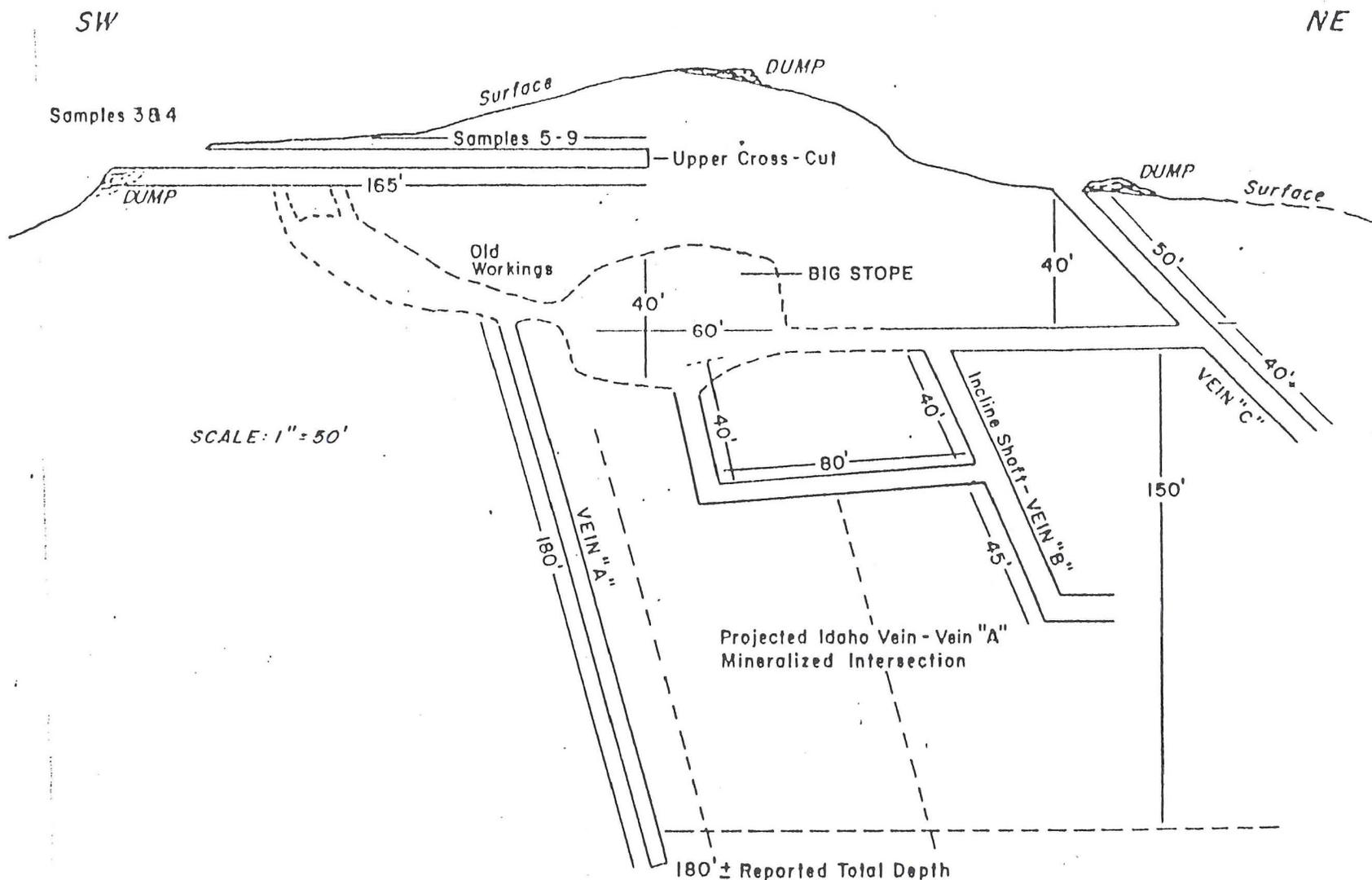
Map shows pattern and intersections of Idaho vein with cross veins "A", "B", and "C".



IDAHO MINE, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

Sketch map of main workings of Idaho mine, portal level; located on the Sulphide #1 Claim.

Figures along workings are taped distances in feet.



IDAHO MINE, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

Sketch cross section in a northeast-southwest direction in direction of Idaho vein. Dimensions are in feet. Note: Veins are dipping less steeply than indicated on the cross section but for illustrative purposes are shown dipping as in sketch.

the surface level and then trammed to the portal of the mine and dumped into the appropriate pile.

Although workings extend along vein "B" from near the portal to beyond the incline shaft, the vein has not been well explored. Near the junction of the workings along vein "B" and the drift to vein "C" both a raise and a winz, now filled with water and of unknown depth, were started along this vein.

A drift connects the portal with the intersection of the Idaho vein and vein "C". Considerable work has been done in this area but no large stope has been developed. Good ore exists in the area and the vein has been followed down for at least 30 feet where caving blocks it, and it has been stoped to the surface.

Montana Mine (Ruby).

The Montana vein on the Montana Mine property trends in an east-west direction and can readily be traced on the surface for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile or more. Underground workings reportedly have reached a depth of 750 feet and some of the workings along the vein are a mile or more in length with the vein largely stoped out. Since the Montana claims are contiguous with the Sulphide claims, the Montana mine suggests the mineral potential of the Idaho mine.

The Montana vein consists of a series of fractures or fissures in the conglomerate and diorite surrounding

owner because the lease-holder was not paying the royalties due the owner. The ore reportedly came from the main stope area and was of good value.

Ore values taken from various reports containing references to the Idaho mine show:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Gold	No Report	\$ 2.45-22.00	0.3-0.4 oz./ton
Silver (oz./ton)	25.5-80.1	27.5	3 - 5
Lead (%)	6.8-14.8	6.7	6 - 7
Zinc (%)	No Report	25.5	Some
Copper (%)	2.43-7.3	2.15	0.51

(1) 1926 Report of average of 150 tons shipped by North Star and Development Company. (Probably hand-sorted shipment)

(2) No date on report; post-1934 and pre-1965; gold was \$35.00 per ounce.

(3) 1964 Department of Mineral Resources Report.

In general, in pre-1970 mining zinc was not a desirable item in ores. Now it is desirable and has a good value.

Montana Mine

The Montana Mine has produced over a million tons of ore. From 1928 to 1940 Eagle Picher produced from the mine 773,197 tons (reported) which averaged

Gold	0.06	oz./ton
Silver	5.4	" "
Lead	4.0	%
Zinc	3.9	%
Copper	Present but not reported (0.3%?)	

Exclusive of copper, the above ore has a value of about

150 feet below the main adit level. Due allowance is given for mined out areas except for those below the adit level, the extent of which are unknown. The workings give good access to the area, except for those portions under water, and extensive sampling and assaying has been done along the various veins.

Possible ore consisted of the projected mineralization from a depth of 150 feet to 400 feet. No workings in the Idaho mine are known in this interval, although the Montana and Brick mines had good ore at these depths.

No reserves have been assigned to the interval below 400 feet, although the Montana mine was worked to a depth of 750 feet before closing down and at least one of its drill holes reported ore below 1100 feet along the Montana (?) vein.

On this basis there are 147,490 tons of ore remaining in the surface to 150 feet below the main adit and 337,100 tons from the 150 foot below the adit level to 400 feet below. This gives a total of 484,590 tons to a depth of 400 feet below the main adit level with no consideration given to deeper potential nor other veins on the property. In round figures some 500,000 tons of ore are probably present underlying the present Idaho mine.

An indication has already been given as to the value of the ore in the Idaho mine from the work of prior owners of the property and the production from adjacent mines.

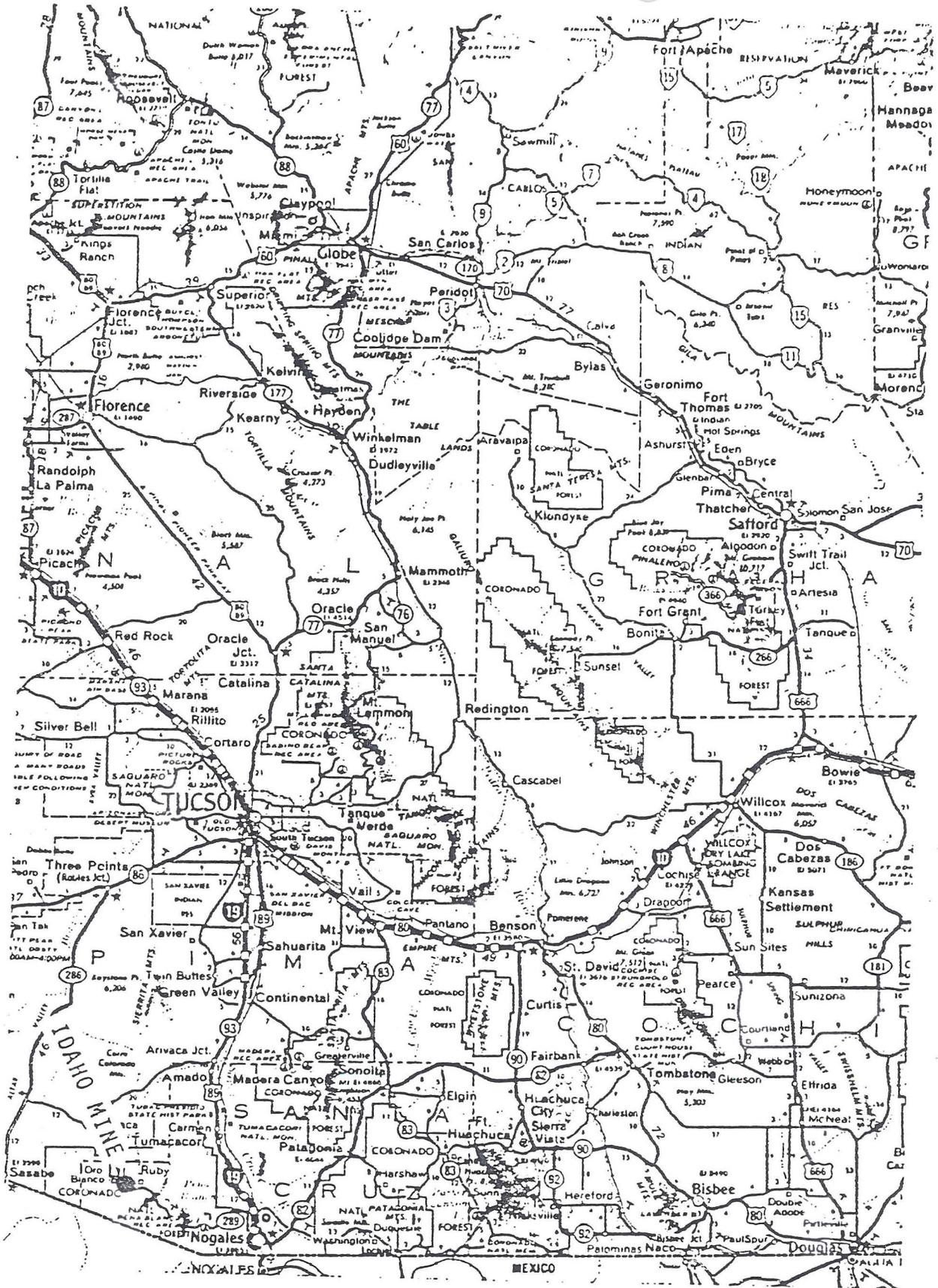
will be about \$28,800,000. Using a figure of \$40 per ton for mining and milling costs, the total production costs will be about \$15,000,000 giving a net profit of about \$13,000,000.

In considering these figures it should be remembered that the value of the ore is based upon the assays from samples taken across the veins in the mine. The high-grade area of the stope was not available for sampling since accessible high grade ore had been removed. Only mineralized rock too "lean" at the time of mining to be removed was left, or only small pockets of ore were left behind as being too minor to mine. These are in the stope walls.

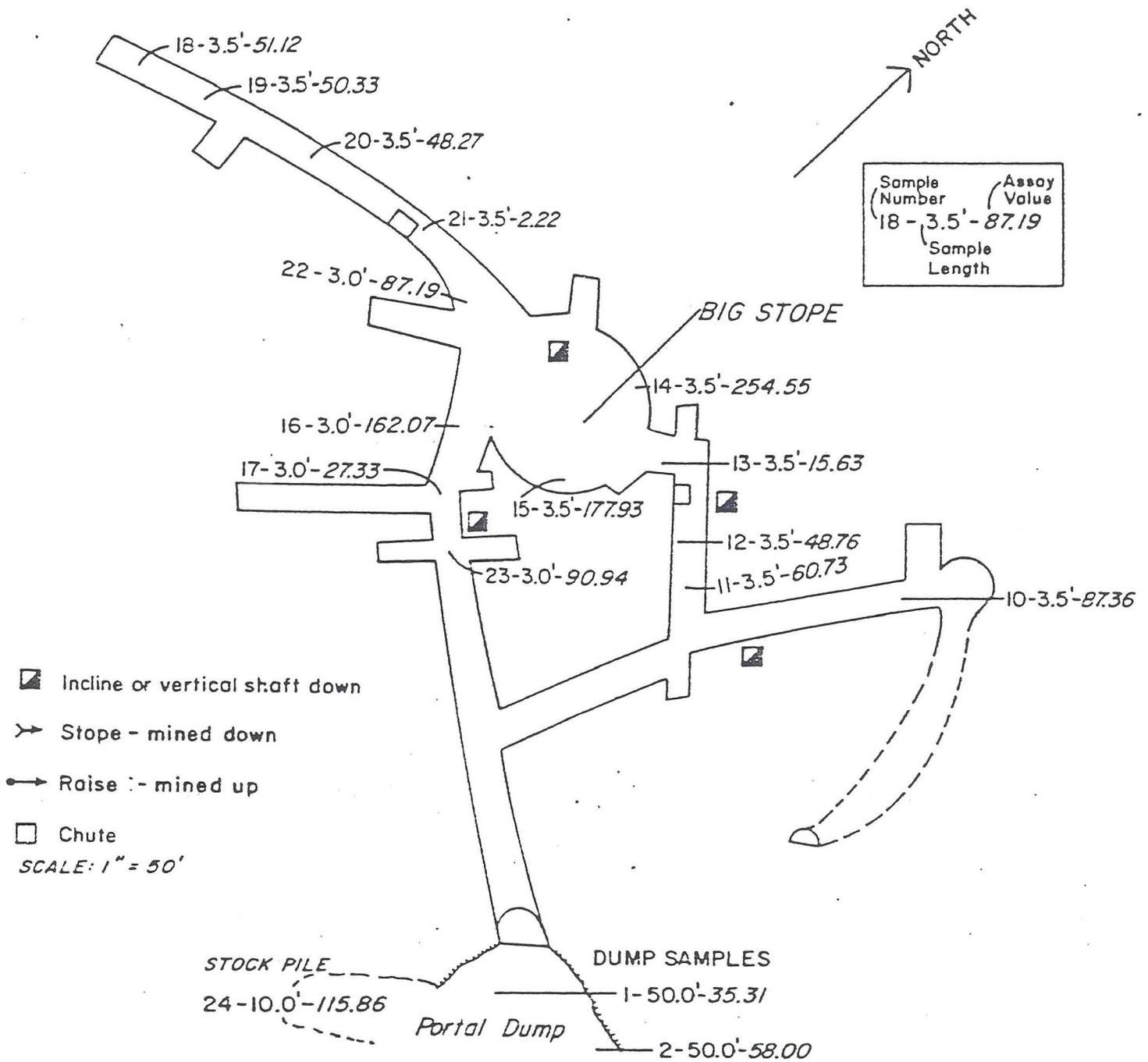
Further, an efficient mining program should be able to remove more than 75% of the ore rock and by good cost control, the cost of \$40 per ton of ore removed should be substantially reduced. Finally, there will probably be substantially greater tonnages discovered during exploration and development of the property than the 500,000 tons used in the various calculations as ore reserves.

CONCLUSIONS

The sulphide claims lie in a well established mining district and cover one major mineralized vein and several mineralized cross veins. Good values of gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper are found along the veins and especially at their intersections. The Idaho mine has been



Location Sulphide Claims, Idaho Mine, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.



IDAHO MINE, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

Sketch map of main workings of the Idaho mine, portal level, located on the Sulphide #1 Claim.

Figures show sample locations (#10-23), length of channel sample, dump samples, and total dollar value as shown by the assays.

SOUTHWESTERN ASSAYERS & CHEMISTS, Inc.

REGISTERED ASSAYERS

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PHONE 602-294-5811

EXCO

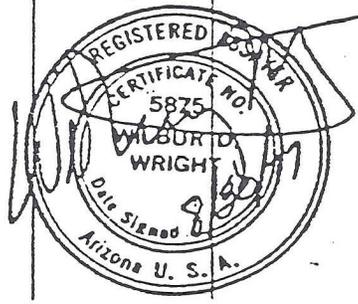
Mr. Floyd Hanley
3418 N. Forgeus Ave.
Tucson, Arizona 85716

Idaho Mine:

JOB # 021034
RECEIVED 8-26-77
REPORTED 8-30-77

SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OZ.	SILVER OZ.	LEAD %	COPPER %	ZINC %		MOLYBDENUM %
1-N.S. Lower Dump:	.023	4.77	.49	.45	.31	} Idaho Portal	
2-E.W. Lower Dump:	.012	7.98	1.30	.74	.52		
3-N.S. Upper Dump:	.053	4.21	2.30	.96	.37	} Cross-cut above Idaho Portal	
4-E.W. Upper Dump:	.050	1.44	1.67	.13	.45		
5	.004	.12	.11	1.31	.65	} 0 ↓ 165' Cross-cut above Idaho portal	
6	.017	1.02	.56	.18	.04		
7	Nil	1.32	.58	.19	.01		
8	Nil	2.44	1.82	.36	.05		
9	.023	.54	.79	.20	.03		
10	.072	9.54	2.40	1.05	.94	} Idaho Mine ↓ Big Stope Idaho + Vein "A"	"C" vein + Idaho
11	.080	6.04	1.70	.67	.48		"B" vein.
12	.050	4.56	1.37	.52	.69		
13	.014	.54	.63	.23	.65		
14	.003	12.73	28.90	1.47	.30		
15	.162	1.26	5.60	.53	15.75		
16	.160	7.24	9.15	1.16	5.10		
17	.015	1.68	1.94	.28	.32		

9/16/77 \$148.25 per oz.
 \$4.46 per oz. 31.71/lb. 61 g/lb. 344/lb.



CHARGE \$ 271.50

IDAHO MINE ASSAY VALUES CONVERTED TO PRESENT DAY DOLLAR VALUES

Sample Number	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Zinc	Total
Current Quotation 9/16/77	\$148.25 oz.	\$4.46 oz.	31¢ lb.	61¢ lb.	34¢ lb.	
Dump 1	3.41	21.27	3.04	5.49	2.10	35.31
" 2	1.78	35.59	8.06	9.03	3.54	58.00
" 3	7.86	18.78	14.26	11.71	2.52	55.13
" 4	7.41	6.42	10.35	1.59	3.06	29.03
5	0.59	0.54	0.68	15.98	4.42	22.17
6	2.52	4.55	3.47	2.20	0.27	13.01
7	Nil	5.89	3.60	2.32	0.07	11.88
8	Nil	10.88	11.28	4.39	0.34	26.89
9	3.41	2.41	4.90	2.44	0.20	13.36
10	10.67	42.55	14.94	12.81	6.39	87.36
11	11.86	26.94	10.54	8.17	3.26	60.73
12	8.90	20.34	8.49	6.34	4.69	48.76
13	2.08	2.41	3.91	2.81	4.42	15.63
14	0.44	56.76	177.38	17.93	2.04	254.55
15	24.02	5.62	34.72	6.47	107.10	177.93
16	23.72	32.79	56.73	14.15	34.68	162.07
17	2.22	7.49	12.03	3.42	2.17	27.33
18	4.15	24.89	10.23	5.73	6.12	51.12
19	0.89	22.48	15.50	9.15	2.31	50.33
20	14.83	16.86	7.20	5.98	3.40	48.27
21	Nil	0.53	0.06	1.09	0.54	2.22
22	16.31	7.23	9.23	5.12	49.30	87.19
23	6.82	41.03	19.22	18.91	4.96	90.94
Dump 24	1.78	72.25	10.23	20.86	10.74	115.86

Note: The dumps were sampled across their entire exposure by two lines at approximately right angles to each other. Samples 5 through 9 taken from cross-cut above Idaho mine. Samples 10 through 23 taken as 5 foot channel samples across the mineralized vein; the average value is \$85.35 per ton of rock.

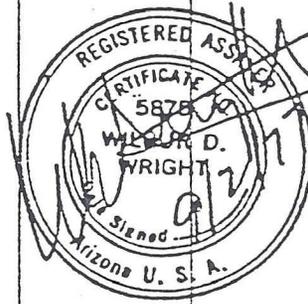
The average of all rock from the Idaho mine (Dump samples 1, 2 and 24 and mine samples 10-23) is \$80.80 per ton. Because mining costs will be nil for the dump samples they can be shipped to the mill and processed at a profit.

EXCO
Mr. Floyd Hanley

JOB # .021054
RECEIVED 8-31-77
REPORTED 9-2-77

Idaho Mine:

SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OZ.*	SILVER OZ.*	LEAD %	COPPER %	ZINC %	MOLYBDENUM %
18	.028	5.58	1.65	.47	.90	Idaho Mine
19	.006	5.04	2.50	.75	.34	S. Idaho Vein.
20	.010	3.78	1.16	.49	.50	
21	Nil	.12	.01	.09	.08	"A" vein.
22	.110	1.62	1.49	.42	7.25	
23	.046	9.20	3.10	1.55	.73	Idaho Portal Ore stock-pile.
24	.012	16.20	1.65	1.71	1.58	



CHARGE \$ 108.50

* Gold and Silver reported in troy oz. per 2,000 lb. ton.

INVOICE

REGISTERED ASSAYERS

FELIX K. DURAZO
WIL WRIGHT
ARIZONA REG. NO. 8878

P. O. BOX 7517
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

710 E. EVANS BLVD.
PHONE 602-294-5811

Mr. Larry Drake
3934 North Fontana
Tucson, Arizona

IDAHO: SULPHIDE ORE:

JOB # 002957
RECEIVED 8-14-68
REPORTED 8-18-68

SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OZ.*	SILVER OZ.*	LEAD %	COPPER %	ZINC %		MOLYBDENUM %
E-1	.060	.36	.80	.04	.11		
2	.020	1.58	.85	.39	.14		
3	.020	.38	.90	.10	.11		
4	.080	.62	1.25	.07	.08		
5	.020	11.88	5.50	.10	.04		
6	.040	1.46	.30	.11	.13		
S-1	Trace	.10	.50	.17	.15	3' width	East vein
2	.005	.90	.85	.43	.28	2'	" "
3	.020	2.86	2.80	1.55	9.60	2'	West vein
4	.020	2.30	3.80	.50	3.70	10'	West vein
5	.014	1.11	3.15	.39	1.60		
6	Nil	.36	.80	.09	.71		
7	.020	6.86	.75	.86	.58		56
8	.020	39.72	3.80	2.48	2.20	4'	South vein
9	.320	1.62	2.70	.40	.68	2'	South vein
10	.020	17.06	2.80	2.12	.66	3'	" "
11	.008	1.81	.60	.21	.65	5'	West vein

Left vein (samples 1-6)
 Right Tube (samples 7-11)
 Undersound (samples 4-6)
 Tunnel (samples 8-11)

CHARGE \$ 170.00

INVOICE

SOUTHWESTERN ASSAYERS & CHEMISTS, INC.

REGISTERED ASSAYERS
P. O. BOX 7517
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85725

710 E. EVANS BLVD.
PHONE 602-884-5811
884-5812

WIL WRIGHT
ARIZONA REG. NO. 8878

DNYANENDRA A. SHAH
ARIZONA REG. NO. 8888

Dr. Willard D. Pye
3418 N. Forgeus Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85716
SULPHIDE CLAIM'S

IDAHO MINE

CC: A. J. Allen

JOB # 024897
RECEIVED 7-22-80
REPORTED 8-8-80

SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OZ.*	SILVER OZ.*	LEAD %	COPPER %	ZINC %		MOLYBDENUM %
1-Stock Pile left of Portal:							
1	.020	4.30	3.52	.99	2.06		
2	.022	2.67	2.12	.99	1.26		
5	.011	9.20	2.76	1.10	1.51		
1-20 Middle of Big Dump							
	.014	6.23	1.25	.45	3.58		
1-UD Upper Dump Grab Sample							
	.051	18.65	3.42	1.50	2.20		

1 ppm = 0.0001%

1 troy oz./ton = 34.286 ppm

1 ppm = 0.0292 troy oz./ton

* Gold and Silver reported in troy oz. per 2,000 lb. ton.

IDAHO MINE- SULPHIDE CLAIMS

THE IDAHO MINE - SULPHIDE CLAIMS WAS RE- LOCATED BY A MR. L.R.DRAKE
JULY 26th. 1968.

AFTER MR. DRAKES DEATH MRS. DRANE SOLD THE IDAHO MINE - SULPHIDE
CLAIMS TO A MR. AND MRS. A.J.ALLEN. BOX 223 ARIVACA ARIZONA.

CONVEIED TO A.J.ALLEN, SEPTEMBER 14th. 1979;

RECORDED SEPTEMBER 28th. 1979, DOCKET 205, PAGE 63.

RECEIVED AT BLM OCTOBER 2nd. 1979.

AS OF MAY 1983 THE ALLEN'S STILL OWN THESE CLAIMS.

Willard D. Pye made a full report on sulphide claims after spending
several days at the claims, This complete report was made for
Mr. Drake, in september 28th. 1977.

Then in January 24th. 1980 Mr. Pye Revised and updated this report
for Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

file ARIZONA GROUP

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
Mineral Building, Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona

1. Information from: Mine Visit
Address: _____
2. Mine: ✓ Idaho 3. No. of Claims - Patented _____
Unpatented _____
4. Location: In Chimney Canyon, Santa Cruz Co.
(Protracted)
5. Sec 32 A Tp 22 S Range 11 E 6. Mining District _____
7. Owner: A. J. Allen & Alice Allen
8. Address: _____
9. Operating Co.: _____
10. Address: _____
11. President: _____ 12. Gen. Mgr.: _____
13. Principal Metals: _____ 14. No. Employed: _____
15. Mill, Type & Capacity: _____
16. Present Operations: (a) Down (b) Assessment work (c) Exploration
(d) Production (e) Rate _____ tpd.
17. New Work Planned: _____

18. Misc. Notes: There appears to have been no recent activity. The claims are
apparently now known as the Sulfides group. An option (?) agreement was
posted at the portal of one adit stating that the property may be purchased
by Craig F. Swoboda of Omaha, Nebraska. Payments are to begin in 1982.
There are at least 4 adits and 1 shaft on the property.

Date: 11-25-80

(Signature)

Michael N. Greeley

(Field Engineer)

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Arizona Mine (formerly called Idaho) Date May 4, 1965
District Oro Blanco District, Santa Cruz Co. Engineer Axel L. Johnson
Subject: Mine Visit. Information from Epifanio Miranda, Mine Foreman (called "Epi" for short)

References Report of Jan. 7, 1964

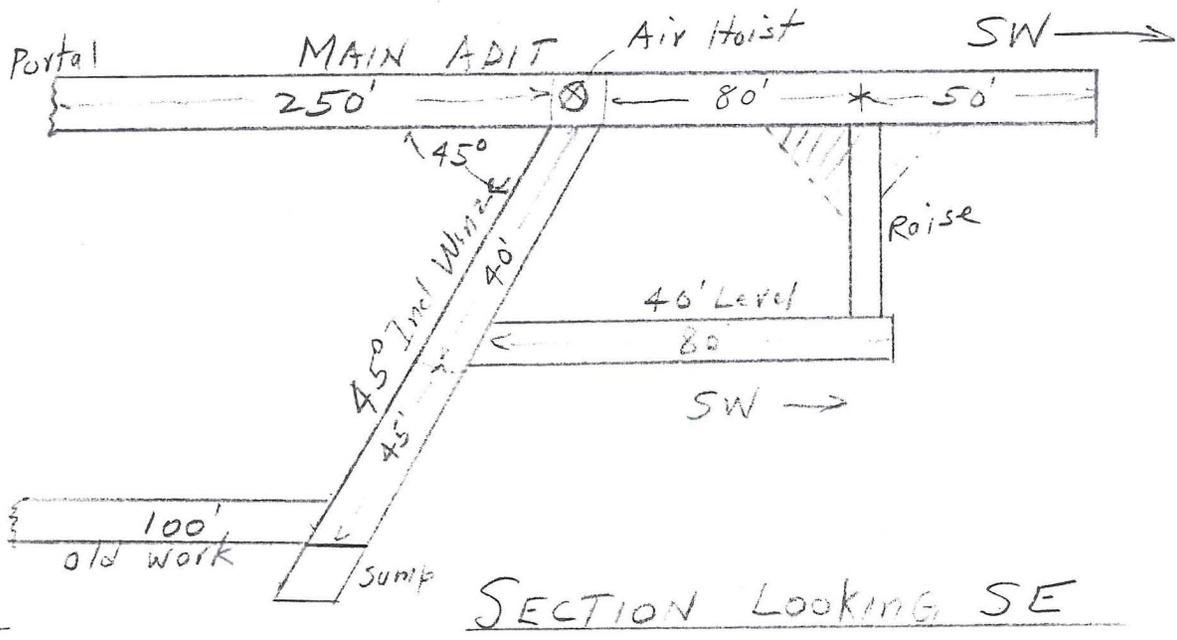
Present Mining Activity Stopping ore and hauling same to the Cerro Colorado mill, and dumping the ore in piles for future milling. 4 men working--day shift only, 3 men working in the mine, and 1 man hauling ore from the mine to the mill. The ore production is about 4 truckloads, or 60 tons per week (5 day week)

Ore Values See report of Jan. 7, 1964

Milling & Marketing The ore will be milled in the Cerro Colorado mill, 8 1/2 miles NE of Arivaca. Distance of ore haul from mine to mill is about 20 miles.

Review of Present Operations

- (1) Ore is stoped just below the Main adit and dropped into ore cars on the 40 ft. level.
- (2) Ore is then dumped into a 4 wheel skip at this level, and hoisted up a 45 degree incline winze for a distance of 40 ft. Ore skip then dumps into an ore pocket on the main level adit.
- (3) Ore is drawn from this ore pocket into ore cars. The ore cars are trammed out on a surface trestle, and dumped directly into a 15 ton ore truck.
- (4) Ore is hauled from the mine to the mill in the 15 ton ore truck, and dumped into piles at the mill for future milling.



Handwritten signature and notes:
Axel L. Johnson
May 15, 1965

FIELD TRIP REPORT-REED F. WELCH FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1964

*Idaho
Santa Cruz Co.*

1. Arivaca Mining Corporation. On a trip to Arivaca on February 25th I visited the Arizona Group located at Ruby under lease to Arivaca Mining Corporation. With New York financing, this operation managed by Thomas J. Garrity, under supervision of Harry Lehman, has been working for the past six to eight months in the Arivaca-Ruby area. Ore from the Arizona Mine is hauled to a small flotation plant located on the Cerro Colorado property. Two lots of lead concentrates recently received at El Paso assay:

<u>Smelter Lot</u>	<u>Dry Tons</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Zn</u>
114	22.1	.613	56.95	32.6	5.36	4.2
346	39.0	.285	86.25	47.5	8.29	3.6

During this mill run approximately 20 tons of 50% zinc concentrates have been accumulated.

Arivaca Mining has shipped two carloads of crude to El Paso on the assumption the ore was too high grade to mill. On examination of this material I estimated it was too low in value to cover freight and smelting charges and refused to accept any more crude at El Paso. The ore occurs in small lenses 3 to 6 inches wide, in some instances a lens blobs out to 5 to 10 feet for a short distance. The two cars of crude were mined in an area approximately 18 to 20 feet wide, this width made up of a series of narrow veins separated by horses of waste.

Arivaca Mining Corporation believes it has 4-5000 tons of ore in sight but a quick appraisal indicates there may be 1500-2000 tons, after which it will be a struggle to find additional ore for the mill. At the time of my visit the mill was not operating because of lack of water. Arivaca Mining has a rig drilling a well in one of the nearby arroyos, hoping to encounter sufficient water to keep the plant in operation. Neither the manager nor the mine superintendent has sufficient background in mining to assure continued operation.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Arizona (formerly called Idaho Mine) Date January 7, 1964

District Oro Blanco District, Santa Cruz Co. Engineer Axel L. Johnson

Subject: Field Engineers Report. Information from Harry G. Lehman

Location: About $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Arivaca and $1/4$ to $1/2$ miles west of Montana Mines at Ruby. From the Ruby gate, drive southwest for $1/4$ mile, and then turn right (NW) into the mine road for about 100 ft.

Owners: Mrs. Rita M. Sheehey, Nogales, Ariz., et al - 7 unpatented claims.

Lessees & Owners: Arivaca Mining Corp., 107 W. President, Tucson, Arizona.
Harry G. Lehman, V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Lease with option to buy 7 claims owned by Mrs. Rita M. Sheehey, et al and owners of 4 unpatented claims.

Number of Claims: 11 unpatented claims, 7 being owned by Mrs. Rita M. Sheehey and 4 claims located recently by Arivaca Mining Corp.

Principal Minerals: Lead, Copper, Gold, Silver, Zinc. Ore mixed oxides & sulphides.

Present Mining Activity: Driving adit & raises & shipping ore from same to the Cerro Colorado mill. Right now the ore shipped comes out of the raises. 8 men working - 6 men working in the mine (3 on each shift) and 2 truck drivers.

Ore Values: Reported by Mr. Lehman to run from \$30 to \$35 per ton viz: -
Copper - 0.51%
Lead - 6.0 to 7.0%
Silver - 3 to 5 oz.
Gold - 0.3 to 0.4 oz. (variable)
Zinc - a little

Milling & Marketing: Ore is trucked to the Cerro Colorado Mill $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Arivaca. Haul distance - 20 miles.

Review of Recent Operations:

- (1) Started about Nov. 1st repairing old adit for 100 ft. and crosscut from same.
- (2) Drove adit ahead an additional 200 ft., making same 300 ft. long.
- (3) Put up 3 prospect raises, each about 40 ft. high.
- (4) Mining ore from these 3 raises now.
- (5) Pumping out old winze about 125 ft. deep. This old winze is in the old crosscut mentioned in (1).

Ore from the raises is dumped into mine cars, which are trammed out on a trestle and dumped directly into the ore trucks.

Two ore trucks are used - 1-10 ton truck, 1-16 ton truck. Distance of haul to the mill is 20 miles.

Proposed Plans: Plan to develop the mine by raising.