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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: KANDARIAN FLUORSPAR PROSPECT

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 683

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 6 N RANGE 9 E SECTION 20 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 50MIN 42SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 27MIN 55SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BOULDER MTN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:
FLUORINE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR KANDARIAN FLUORSPAR PROSPECT FILE

MILS
#683

MELVIN H. JONES

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Box 406, Wickenburg, Az.

29 October 1972

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY EXAMINATION OF FLUORSPAR PROSPECT,
Mazatzal Mountains, 1½ miles South of Sunflower, Arizona.

nc On the 28th of October 1972, made a trip with Mr. Harry Kandarjian, Morrystown, Arizona, to examine his Fluorspar prospect. This is located in the Mazatzal mountains one and one-half miles South of Sunflower, Arizona (about ½ mile South of Mile Post 217, Arizona Highway 87.).

To locate the prospect more specifically, it is about 200 Yds. to the East of the mentioned highway point, down a steep incline. There, in this steep sided valley is the confluence of Sycamore Creek and a creek paralleling the highway, and immediately above the creek beds will be seen a white quartz outcrop, and this adjoins the fluorspar deposit.

The mountains in this vicinity are pre-Cambrian granites and in the immediate area of the prospect, appear to be felsites (from megascopic examination). The fluorspar is in a vein that strikes approximately North-South, and dips 65 Deg. to the west. This vein, (where it has been exposed by a small pick and shovel pit) is 4 feet in width. Of this vein, 1 foot on the West side is a high grade purple fluorite, then going to the East side, grades into a series of layers composed of quartz, gouge, and quartz with some white fluorite, respectively. I estimate the CaF₂ value across the entire vein to be 20%.

This fluorspar body is an epithermal vein that fills a fissure along a fault. The entire vicinity is largely covered with talus, so that the length of this deposit could not be determined, at this time. Usually, fluorspar in granitic mountains in Arizona, are small deposits. Typically, they are from 2 to 5 feet thick, 25 to 50 feet long and 25 to 50 feet deep. Such an ore body, in most cases, is too small to justify a mining operation. This is probably the situation with the prospect under consideration. As a rule of thumb, fluorspar ore to be of commercial grade must contain at least 30% CaF₂.

CONCLUSION.

This fluorspar prospect, from its apparent mineral value, and from the structural geology observed, could not be a paying mine. However, if the owners have the time and energy (on a week end basis, for example) to clear away the talus covering the deposit, and to "sopher hole" into the vein, they may find a larger body of ore, than is apparent from this cursory surface study, and find an exception to the usual fissure type vein in granitic rocks. Percentagewise, the odds are against such a discovery.

Melvin H. Jones
Reg.No. 841 Ca.

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The mountains in this vicinity are pre-Cambrian granites and in the immediate area of the prospect, appear to be felsites (from megascopic examination). The fluorspar is in a vein that strikes approximately North-South, and dips 65 Deg. to the west. This vein, (where it has been exposed by a small pick and shovel pit) is 4 feet in width. Of this vein, 1 foot on the West side is a high grade purple fluorite, then going to the East side, grades into a series of layers composed of quartz, gouge, and quartz with some white fluorite, respectively. I estimate the CaF_2 value across the entire vein to be 20%.

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This fluorspar prospect, from its apparent mineral value, and from the structural geology observed, could not be a paying mine. However, if the owners have the time and energy (on an week end basis, for example) to clear away the talus covering the deposit, and to "gopher hole" into the vein, they may find a larger body of ore, than is apparent from this cursory surface study, and find an exception to the usual fissure type vein in granitic rocks. Percentagewise, the odds are against such a discovery.

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Box 406, Wickenburg,
Arizona 85358
15 November 1972

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FLUORSPAR DEPOSIT IN THE MAZATZAL MOUNTAINS, 2 Miles South of Sun Flower, Arizona.

At the request of Mr. Howard S. Gable, Box 946, Kansas City, Missouri a brief trip was made to examine the Dan Walker claim "Sandra" located about 2 miles South of Sunflower, Arizona. The claim has a deposit of fluorspar. Mr. Walker accompanied the writer to the claim, as did Mr. Thomas H. Skidmore, PO box 1455, Payson, Arizona.

The claim can be reached by either going down (South) Highway 87 about 1 1/2 miles and walking to the Sycamore Creek, or walking down the creek from Sun Flower. The deposit is surrounded by high precipitous mountains and building a road to the claim would be costly. It is located on the North side of the stream about 150 feet up.

Where the fluorspar is evident, a small "gopher hole" has been dug which exposes a vein with a strike North 15 Deg. East (about 10 feet of its length exposed) and a width (thickness) of 5 feet. Its depth is unknown. The dip is 60 deg. West.

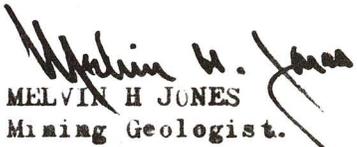
The mountains in this region are pre-cambrian granites and the rock in the immediate area appears to be aplites or alaskite. These fluorspar veins are epithermal in origin. This vein contains a white (greyish) fluorite, with some purple, but the major portion of the vein is quartz (a penalty item).

In Arizona, in granitic areas, the fluorspar is in fissures along a fault. Typically, they are from 2 to 5 feet thick, 25 to 50 feet long, and 25 to 50 feet in depth and pinch out at the ends. Most are too small to make a profit commercially. As a rule of thumb, fluorspar to be of value should contain at least 30% CaF_2 .

A channel cut was taken across the vein and the assay report reveals 20.13% CaF_2 (see attached assay report).

RECOMMENDATION

Unless the owner of this one claim can open up the deposit to show a great deal more of fluorspar, or can prove that it is one of the rare exceptions to the normal granitic deposits, the claim should be abandoned.


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29 October 1972

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY EXAMINATION OF FLUORSPAR PROSPECT,
Mazatzal Mountains, 1½ miles South of Sunflower, Arizona .

On the 28th of October 1972, made a trip with Mr. Harry Mandarian, Morrystown, Arizona, to examine his Fluorspar prospect. This is located in the Mazatzal mountains one and one-half miles South of Sunflower, Arizona (about ½ mile South of Mile Post 217, Arizona Highway 87.).

To locate the prospect more specifically, it is about 200 Yds. to the East of the mentioned highway point, down a steep incline. There, in this steep sided valley is the confluence of Sycamore Creek and a creek paralleling the highway, and immediately above the creek beds will be seen a white quartz outcrop, and this adjoins the fluorspar deposit.

The mountains in this vicinity are pre-Cambrian granites and in the immediate area of the prospect, appear to be felsites (from megascopic examination). The fluorspar is in a vein that strikes approximately North-South, and dips 65 Deg. to the west. This vein, (where it has been exposed by a small pick and shovel pit) is 4 feet in width. Of this vein, 1 foot on the West side is a high grade purple fluorite, then going to the East side, grades into a series of layers composed of quartz, gouge, and quartz with some white fluorite, respectively. I estimate the CaF_2 value across the entire vein to be 20%.

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This fluorspar prospect, from its apparent mineral value, and from the structural geology observed, could not be a paying mine. However, if the owners have the time and energy (on a week end basis, for example) to clear away the talus covering the deposit, and to "roster hole" into the vein, they may find a larger body of ore, than is apparent from this cursory surface study, and find an exception to the usual fissure type vein in granitic rocks. Percentagewise, the odds are against such a discovery.

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