



CONTACT INFORMATION

Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
1520 West Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-771-1601
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

PRINTED: 04/29/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: OBW FRY

ALTERNATE NAMES:
PINAL POINT
LADY MARY

GREENLEE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 122

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 3 S RANGE 29 E SECTION 9 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 10MIN 59SEC LONGITUDE: W 109DEG 21MIN 41SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: CLIFTON - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
GOLD LODE
ZINC OXIDE
LEAD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR OBW FRY MINE FILE

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

INFORMATION FROM MINE CARDS IN MUSEUM

ARIZONA

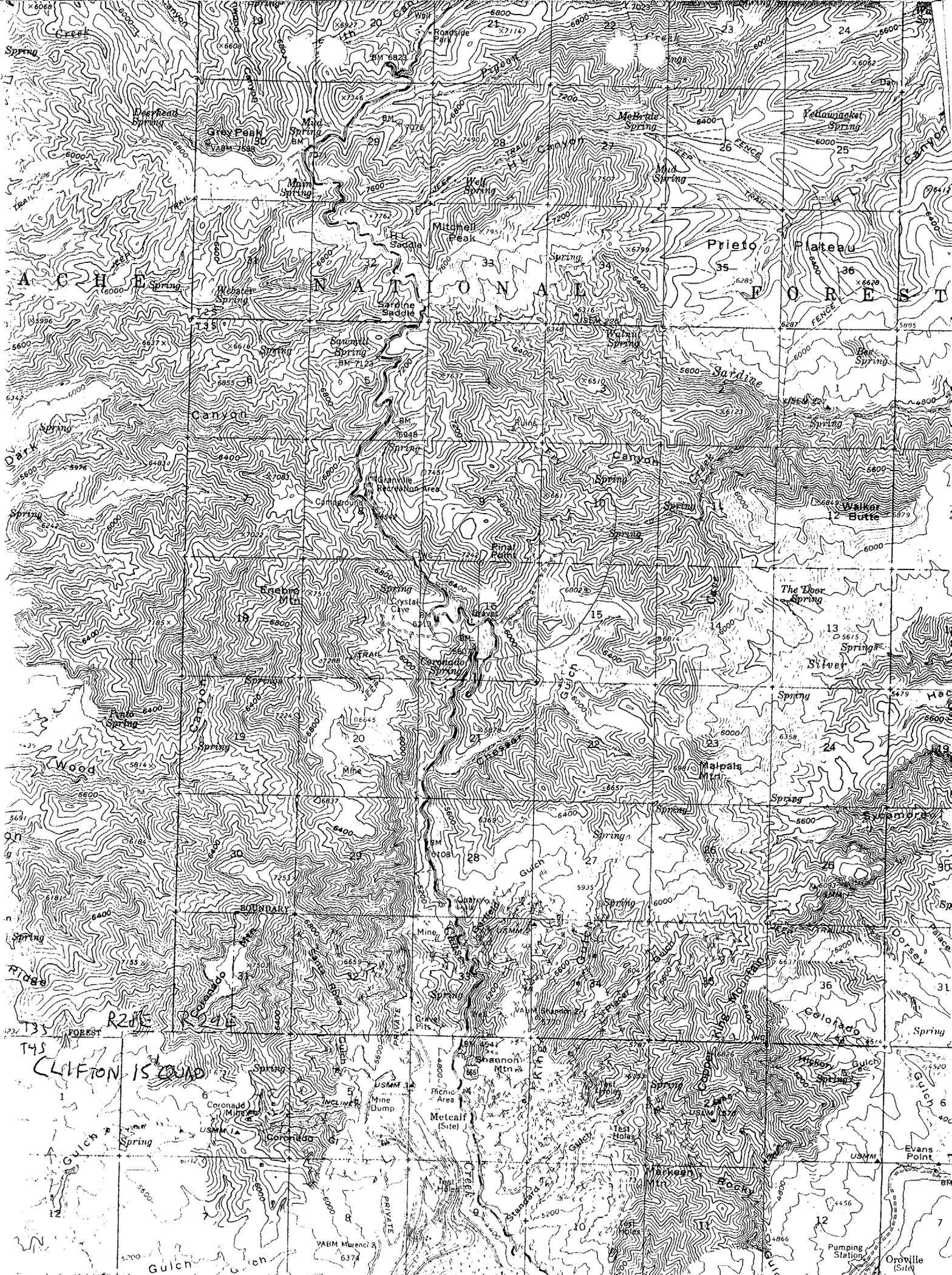
MM-K151 Gold Ore

Greenlee Co.
16 mi. NE of Duncan
Manyflower Mining Dist.
Fourth of July Group
Riverview No. 1 Mine

MILS # 122

2-AKA's

O BW FRY - full



Sardine Saddle

T.2 S.
R.30 E.
T.3 S.

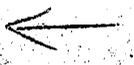
Sardine

Wetmat Springs Corral

PACIFIC

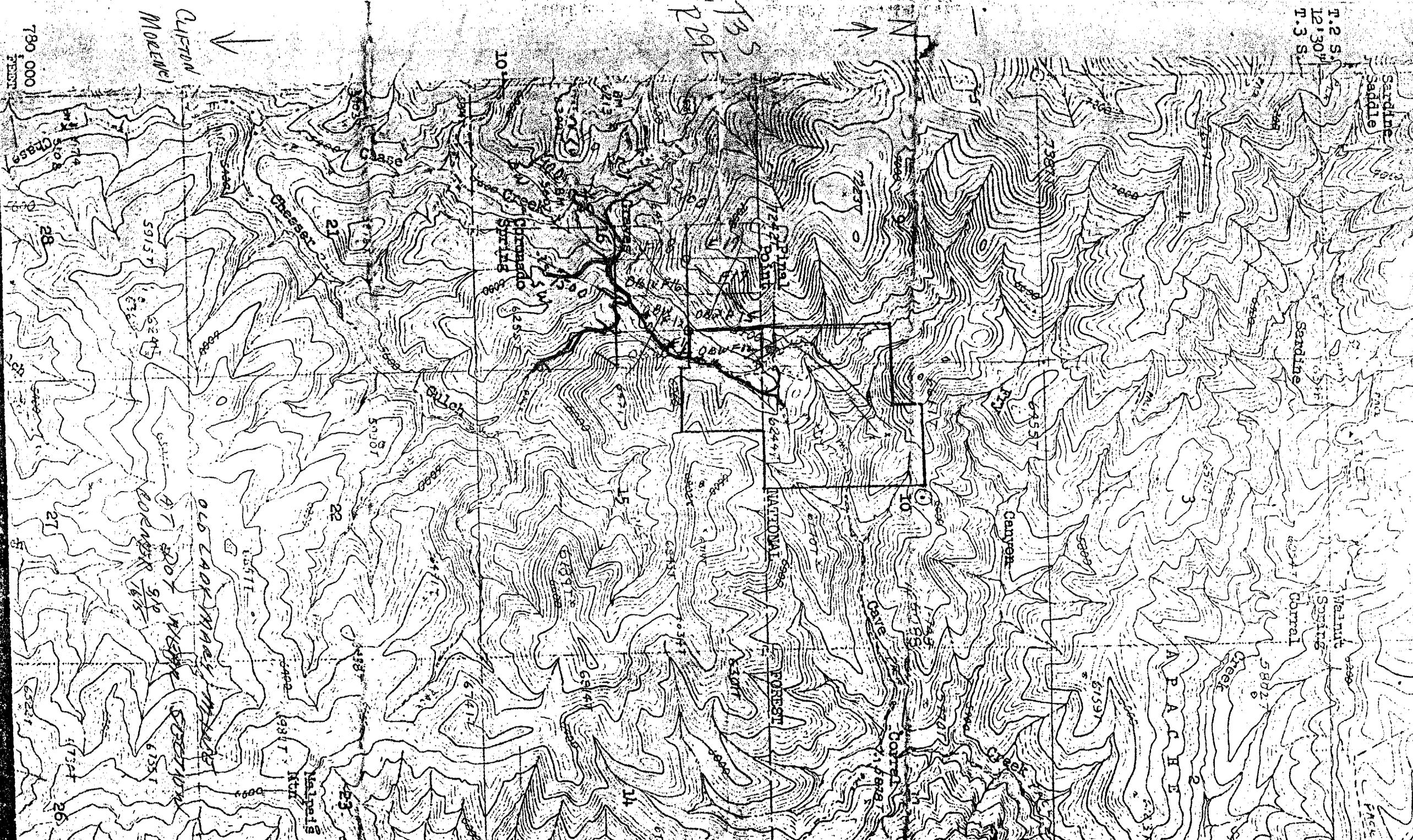


193
P29E



CUSTOM
MOLEWEL

790 000
FEET



CLIFTON QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

MORENCI 1:125,000

25' R 28 E R 29 E

(MORENCI 1:125 000)

ALPINE 67 MI.
HANNAGAN MEADOWS 46 MI.

20'

R 29 E R 30 E

770 000 FEET

109° 15'

33° 15'

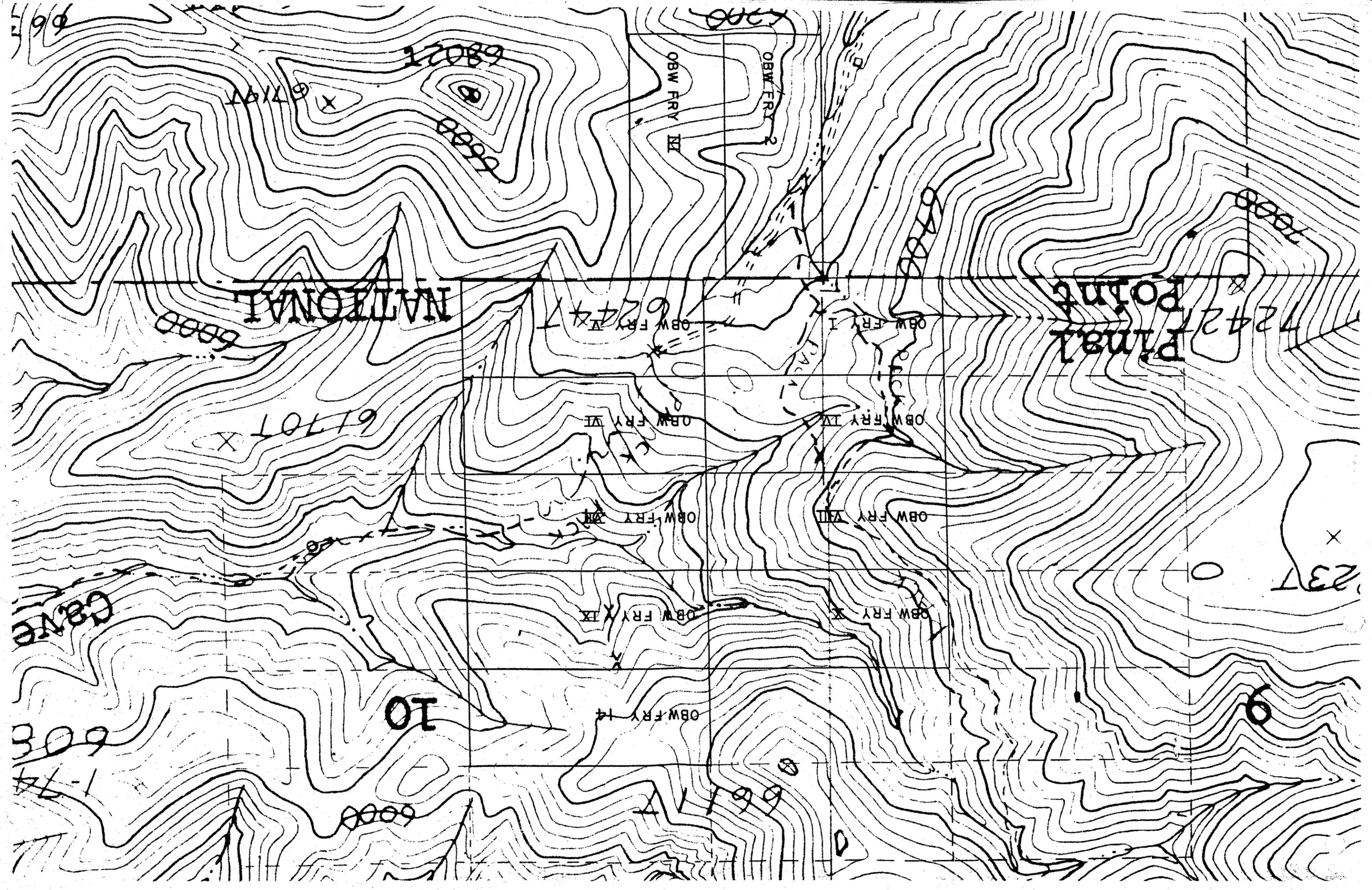


810 000
FEET

T 25

T 35

10'



69

68021
67197 X

OBW FRY III
OBW FRY II

NATIONAL

Pinal
Point

61707 X

62477
OBW FRY V
OBW FRY I

OBW FRY VI
OBW FRY IV

OBW FRY VII
OBW FRY VIII

OBW FRY IX
OBW FRY X

OBW FRY XI

237 X

6800

10

600

6000

6500
6600
6700

OBW FRY

GREENLEE COUNTY

JHJ Tucson Office 8/24/82: Don Grady reported that Bryce Willis to the South of his claims reportedly has gold in a black schist or shale. Mr. Willis is operating a cyanide plant on the property. Mr. Grady said Phelps Dodge cancelled their lease with Mr. Willis for silica flux.

MG WR 12/21/84: Learned that Meridian Minerals Co. is looking at the OBW Fry property (Greenlee Co.).

MG WR 8/30/85: Mr. Harrison Matson, ex-geologist for Meridian Minerals Co., reports that Meridian is dropping its interest in the OBW Fry property (Greenlee Lounty). Before closing the Tucson office, Meridian did map the property and began a sampling program. Matson is planning to pick up the lease because he believes the property has potential.

MG WR 5/29/87: Apex Energy Co of Canada recently investigated the OBW Fry property (file) Greenlee County. The company has dropped interest.

HM WR 12/11/87: A private report written in 1985 on the OBW Fry Mine (file) Greenlee Co was added to the Dept mine file. the owner, Mr. Clifford Willis of 807 Stirrup Dr., Safford, AZ 85546, phone 428-1716, would like to lease the property.

Kennecott Corporation
Exploration
1515 East 100 South
P.O. Box 11248
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147
(801) 322-7000
FAX (801) 583-3129

Kennecott

May 29, 1990

Mr. Carl Rice
4992 N. Via Carina
Tucson, AZ 85704

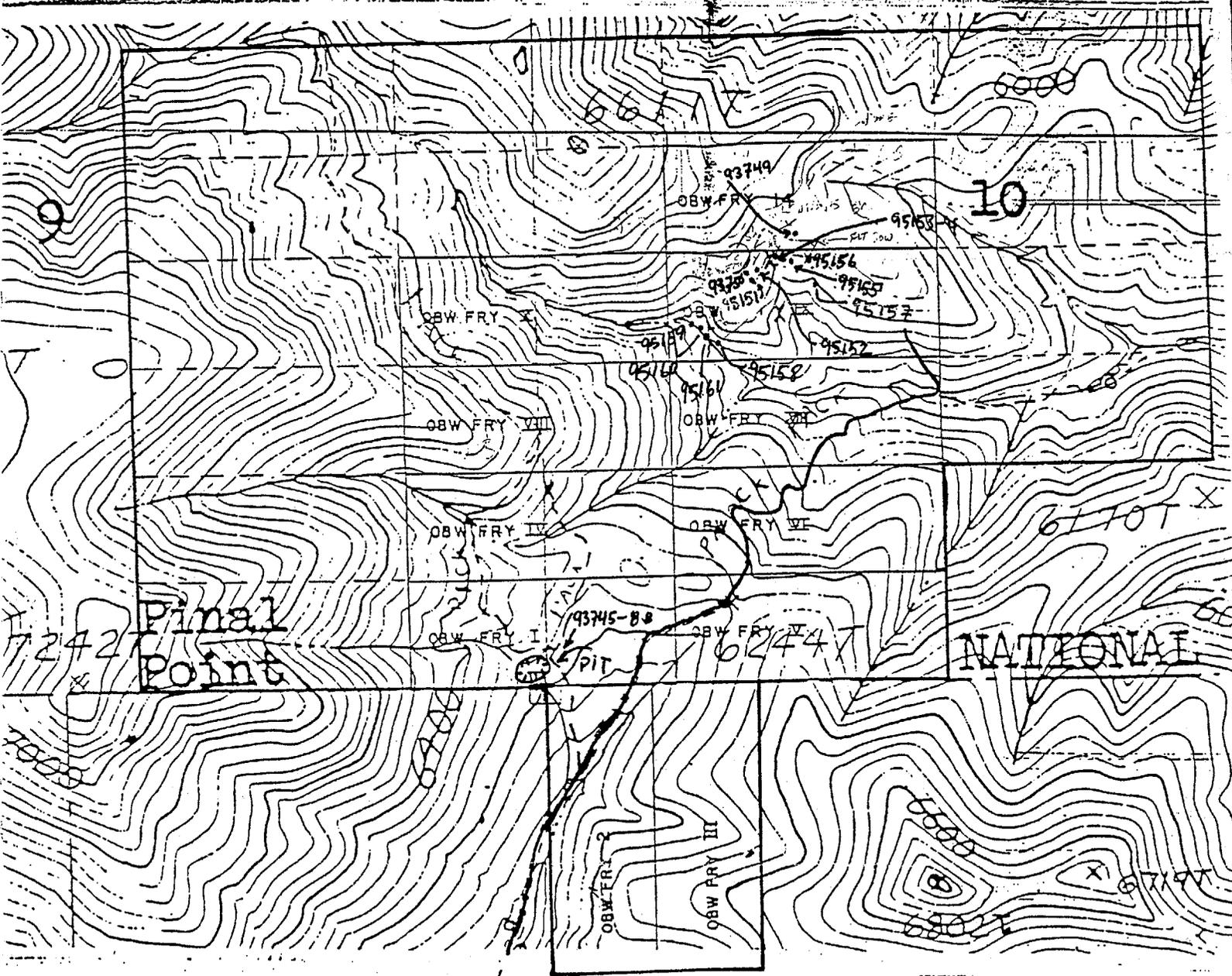
Dear Carl:

Enclosed are assay results and sample locations for the OBW Fry area. As we talked about earlier: there is just not enough stratigraphy here to develop any large tonnage potential.

Sincerely,

Linus T. Keating

T.35. R.29E.



Pinal Point

NATIONAL

To
HWY 666

OBW FRY MINE
PROPERTY MAP

PROJECT: OBW FRY MINE
 GEOLOGIST: KENTING
 DATE: 4/90

~~KENNECOTT~~

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

QUAD: CLIFTON 15

COUNTY: _____

STATE: ARIZONA

CH-channel
 C-chip
 R-rock
 F-float
 T-talus
 D-dump
 RC-rotary chip
 HQ-high grade
 S-soil
 St-stream sed

PPM

Sample Number	Sec. T. R.	Location	Rock Description Comments	TYPE	Au	Ag	As	Hg	Sb	→	Cu	Pb	Zn
937458	S.10,15,	T.35.	R.29E	shale, stgly blx, hematitic	R	.008	1.2	55	.08	16	55	430	185
46			qtzite over shale; pyrite	R	.004	.30	10	.05	3.1		20	85	120
47			shale; stgly argillized	R	.002	.20	5	.06	1.1		4	75	155
48			shale & qtzite interbeds	R	<.002	.10	5	.04	1.6		8	18	25
49			qtzite & limestone; red hem	R	<	.15	30	.05	9		4	55	160
50			green carbon. ls (replaced)	R	.028	1.1	36	.05	4.2		55	660	800
95151B			purple shale, blx (below replac)	R	.024	.50	24	.06	1.7		12	290	880
52			bleached white shale; stg hem	R	.014	.25	4.2	.03	.7		22	95	165
53			fault gouge in adit	R	.160	1.4	510	.04	135		395	7100	7600
54			3' thick replaced ls bed	R	.050	1.6	420	.03	60		310	12500	11500
55			" " " " "	R	.075	.40	105	.08	6		50	2750	2650
56			5' thick " " "	R	1.80	.95	310	.03	3.9		560	14000	11500
57			3' thick replaced ls bed	R	.055	.25	65	.02	1.8		14	630	840
58			6' thick " " "	R	.075	.75	24	.04	7.5		55	1500	960
59			ls/qtzite beds; stg hematite	R	.010	.50	34	.04	3.9		26	105	125
60			dirty ls unit; stg hematite	R	.012	.85	60	.06	7.5		16	345	1200
95161B			black dense replaced ls	D	.012	1.0	200	.04	11.0		95	400	1050

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY (SHORT FORM)

May be Reproduced

May Be Inserted Into Mine File Or Added To "Rumor Page"

1. Information from: Mich Humphreys
Address: 1851 49th Place
Safford, AZ 85546
2. Phone: (602) 428-0534
3. Mine: OBW Fry
4. ADMMR Mine File: OBW FRY
5. County: Greenlee
6. MILS Number 122
7. Operational Status: Inactive
8. Summary of information received, comments, etc.: _____

The owner Clifford Willis is out of the State and has given an interest
to Mr. Humphreys to try to develop the mine or to sell it. Mr. Humphreys
has cut a new road to the north end of the property and has cleared the
caved portal of the longest adit. AZ Flux Mines looked at the property
recently and found some coarse gold in quartzite above Willis' pit.
For the most part, however, any significant volume of ore found in the
area probably would be unsuitable for flux as it occurs in shales and
limestones.

Date: April 20, 1989

Harrison E. Matson - Mining Geologist

(signature) ADMMR

CALL
PLEASE COPY AND RETURN
QUIN

SUMMARY REPORT

OBW FRY MINE PROSPECT

GREENLEE COUNTY, ARIZONA

1. Introduction

The writer visited the OBW Fry Mine prospect on March 31, 1989 upon the recommendation of Les Billingsley. The property encompasses a fairly raw gold-zinc prospect some six miles north of the Morenci Copper Pit in southeastern Arizona. Mineralization comprises coarse, visible and locally disseminated gold and zinc associated with splays of a major fault system in limestones and shales. The property has potential for narrow high grade Au-Zn targets and is favourable for the formation of a large skarn deposit at relatively shallow depths. The following is a summary of the property and describes 28 samples collected by the writer during the examination.

2. Location and Access

The Fry Mine is located 7 miles north of the town of Morenci and approximately 4 miles north of the northern limit of Phelps Dodge's Morenci open pit copper mine. More specifically it is located in the East 1/2 section 9, West 1/2 section 10, Northwest 1/4 section 15 and Northeast 1/4 section 16 in Township 35, Range 29E.

The property is accessed from Morenci by following state Highway 666 north along Chase Creek to a forestry access road at approximately 4 miles north of the pit. The forestry access road provides access to the Southern part of the property where OB Willis attempted heap leaching in the 1980's. A new 4 X 4 trail leads down into the Cave Creek valley and gives access to the more northern parts of the property.

3. Land Status

The OBW Fry Mine prospect comprises 78 unpatented mineral claims on US Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. The claims are registered in the name of OB Willis Inc. and held under lease by Mr. Mitch Umphres, also of Safford, Arizona. ~~According to Mr. Umphres his lease requires no monthly payments and a purchase price of US \$350,000 payable as a 10% NSR, being reduced to a 5% NSR presently.~~

4. History

According to a memo by Clifford Willis (controller of OB Willis Inc.?), the area was originally staked in 1887 as the Lady Mary Mine and later as the Gold King in 1904. Several drifts and an internal shaft were driven between 1904 and 1919 on what was known as the EE Fry Gold King Mine.

Willis staked the present claims in 1981 and expanded the property in 1985. Willis sampled the property in 1981 and received enough encouragement to apply for Mining Permits with the BLM and USFS. Between November 1981 and 1983 Willis made several unsuccessful attempts at heap leaching gold ore from the OB Willis pit. He abandoned production efforts in 1983 and the property was idle until 1984, when Meridian Minerals reportedly examined the property but closed their Arizona office in 1985. In 1988 Mr. Umphres acquired the lease and built access to the northern parts of the property, cleaned out some zinc-rich showings and explored for additional gold showings.

5. Geology and Mineralization

Much of the detail in this section is taken from a three page report by a Harrison Matson, dated November 15, 1985. Elsewhere it is reported that Mr. Matson is the ex-geologist with Meridian Minerals who examined the Fry Prospect for Meridian. The writer's brief property examination confirmed the overall geology, structure and style of mineralization.

"The prospect area is situated within the precious metal aureole of a major porphyry intrusive system centred about 7 miles to the south at the Morenci District. The Pinal fault zone, along which the prospect is located, is a normal fault of major displacement which has been traced into the central portion of the Morenci District. This major structure dates from early Laramide with re-activations into the mid-Tertiary. At the prospect, Palaeozoic age carbonate rocks, as well as a sequence of Tertiary volcanic flow rocks, have been progressively downdropped to the East along splays of the Pinal fault. The irregular fault trace strikes roughly NE with a steep dip to the South. Late tertiary normal faulting with a NW and W trend has dissected relatively impermeable Precambrian quartzite and further to the South, a Precambrian granite. The quartzite forms the main mass of Pinal Point and is mapped as a local unit of the Pinal Schist."

"The Palaeozoic section of the hanging wall, in which mineralization occurs, is composed of the following: (1) The Lower Mississippian Tule Springs Limestone, which is a thick bedded, cliff-forming, locally fossiliferous limestone sequence. Only the lowermost +/- 100 feet of this unit remains uneroded at the prospect. (2) The Devonian Morenci Shale is composed of an upper 100 feet of fissile clay shale and a lower 75 feet of carbonaceous black shale and intercalated black limestone. (3) The Longfellow Limestone is estimated at 400 feet thick with the lower 250 feet consisting of shaly limestone under 150 feet of dolomitic limestone. This sequence is underlain by thick bedded, probably non-reactive, Cambrian Bolsa Quartzite.

Au mineralization occurs sporadically in these limestone and shale units as both disseminated replacements and as breccia filling, quartz/calcite veins formed along high angle structures. The mineralized structures extend in length for about 3000 feet towards the NE and locally occur across a zone of approximately 500 feet in width. The southern extension of these mineralized structures is obscured by talus cover from Pinal Point. The quartzite of the footwall is apparently non-reactive and is relatively unaltered and unmineralized.

The mineralization containing coarse visible gold is associated with either the veining or local silicification of brecciated limestone and horizons of carbonaceous shale near the face of the major fault. The observed coarse gold is a sort of mustard yellow which occurs as thin fracture fillings and is often found with a diameter of +2mm. Samples collected over areas where visible gold was previously found have, of course, yielded highly erratic results and range in reported value from 3.2 opt to .01 opt Au. This type of occurrence is generally viewed as an indication of near-surface supergene enrichment. Silver values are generally low for all samples, averaging less than 3 ppm while Zn and Pb values to several percent are reported with the higher gold values.

Elsewhere, disseminated Au mineralization is found as replacements in shaly limestones

along high angle faults. As exposed on the surface, they are of narrow width and most appear to extend less than 10 feet on either side of the feeder structure. A different response by rock type to replacement is indicated by several scattered dump samples collected of black sooty mineralized limestone, probably from the Morence Shale, the lower member of which has little surface exposure. These samples were found to contain Au values ranging from .068 opt to .001 opt and have a median value of .03 opt. Zn values ranged to 1% and Pb values ranged to .5%. Base metal values such as these are deleterious to cyanide leach Au extraction methods thus any additional replacement ore may need to be shipped off site for processing."

Sampling by the writer (see attached) returned good gold values from the haematitic shear zones and some of the skarn mineralization. Values ranged up to 0.877 oz/ton Au. No significant values were found in the volcanics, whether sheared or not. Zinc values were generally good in the shear zones and in limestones on the footwall side of shear zones. Chip samples values ranged up to 4 feet of 13% Zn. Gold and zinc values were also sporadically identified in haematitic quartz veins. Copper, lead and silver values were low. Some of the better gold and zinc values are listed below.

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Au (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Zn (%)</u>
Fry #2	Shear	26"	0.180	4.00
Fry #6	Shear	21"	0.877	3.20
Fry #9	Skarn	44"	0.800	16.20
Fry #10	Shear	18"	0.241	12.40
Fry #15	Skarn	48"	0.415	1.32
Fry #20	Skarn	48"	0.006	14.15
Fry #23	Vein	Dump	1.877	13.60

6. Economic Potential

The author sees three possible targets on the OBW Fry Mine prospect; high grade gold-zinc in faults, zinc-gold skarn at shallow depths and gold replacement also at shallow depths. Matson (1985) favours exploring for disseminated gold

deposits at depths of +/- 200 feet below the OB Willis pit, but this may be influenced by very low zinc prices prevalent at the time of this report.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

Matson concludes:

"The wide areal distribution of gold bearing mineralized structures and the existence at a shallow depth of lithologies favourable to replacement type mineralization, combine to merit an exploration program designed to test for the presence of a bulk mineable, disseminated gold deposit. No subsurface exploration work within the last 50 years has tested the target horizons."

Matson proposes 6 reverse circulation drill holes totalling 1800 feet to test this area.

The writer feels a more detailed evaluation of the high grade potential prior to initiating a drill program is warranted. This evaluation could be inexpensively undertaken utilizing a small cat/backhoe to strip off the strike extensions of the showings, allowing additional sampling. This would be followed by a shallow low cost drill program of Matson's target and the high grade zinc-gold described above.

Stephen P. Quin
Mining Geologist

19 April 1989

C:\wp50\s\rpt\obwfry.rpt

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Zinc</u> <u>(%)</u>
	<u>SHOWING #1</u>		
Fry #1	16" chip across shear zone	0.038	10.70
Fry #2	26" chip across shear on foot wall side of Fry #1	0.180	4.00
Fry #3	24" chip across unaltered limestone on footwall side of Fry #2	0.010	0.28
Fry #4	16" chip across sheared volcanics on hanging wall side of Fry #1	0.006	0.36
Fry #5	38" chip sample across sheared shaley sediments on hanging wall side of Fry #4	0.005	0.10
Fry #6	21" chip sample across main shear collected 4 feet above Fry #1 and #2	0.877	3.20
Fry #7	6 foot chip sample across sheared & altered volcanics 25 feet east of Fry #5	0.006	0.04
Fry #8	Grab of sphalerite-rich float from below showing where Fry #9-15 collected	0.006	25.60
	<u>SHOWING #2</u>		
Fry #9	44" chip sample across skarn bed	0.800	16.20
Fry #10	18" chip across haematitic shear zone on hanging wall side of #9	0.241	12.40
Fry #11	18-20" chip across shear zone on hanging wall of #10	0.018	0.19
Fry #12	5 foot chip across carbonate altered amygdaloidal volcanics on hanging wall of shear in #11	0.003	0.06
Fry #13	4 foot chip across skarn altered limestone on footwall of #10	0.023	13.10
Fry #14	4 foot chip sample across bed of skarn altered limestone	0.024	1.20
Fry #15	4 foot chip sample of haematite rich skarn bed below #14	0.415	1.32

SHOWING #3

Fry #16	15" chip sample highly silicified haematitic vein in limestone	0.219	1.08
Fry #17	24" chip across altered limestones on footwall of #16	0.013	0.19

SHOWING #4

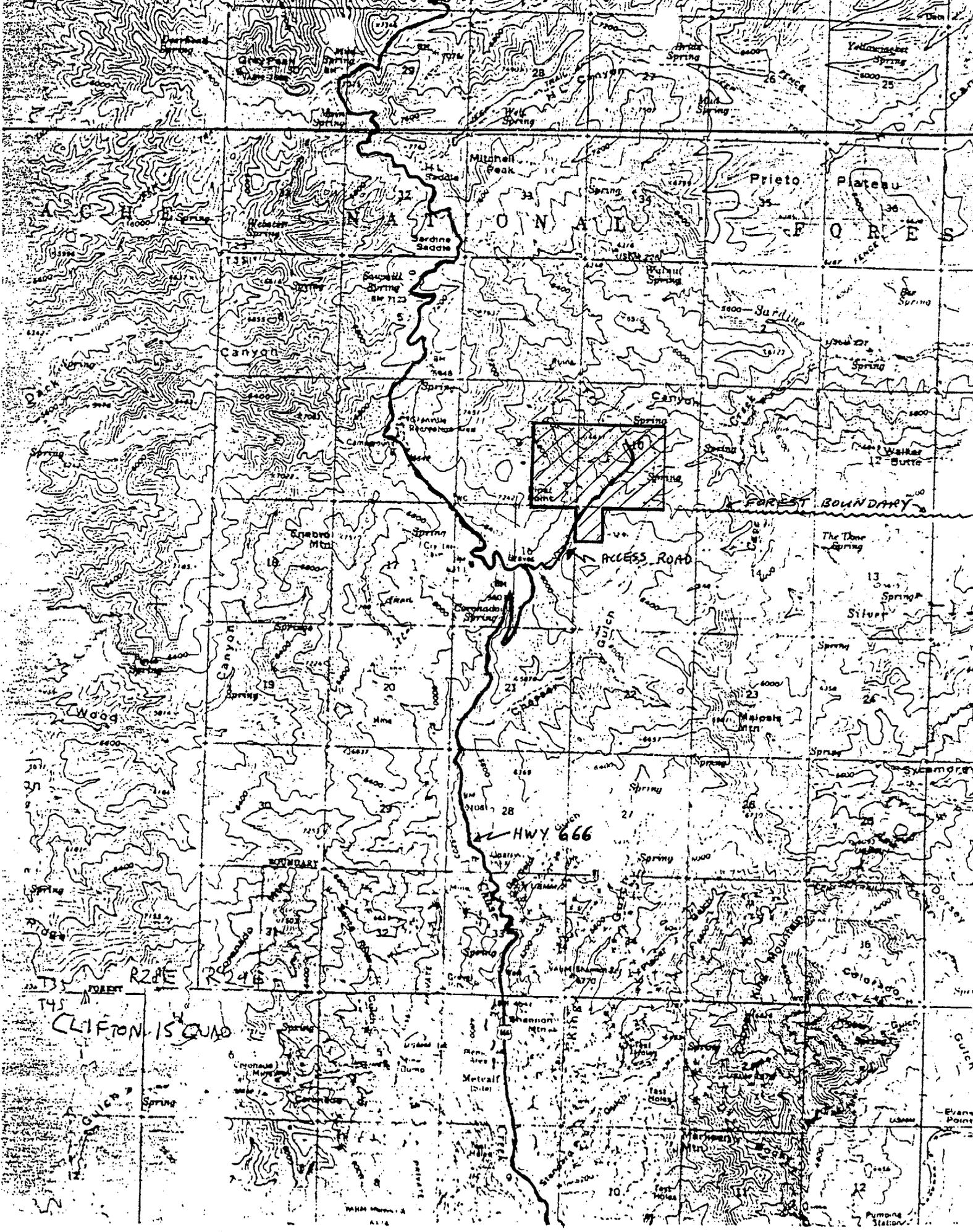
Fry #18	4 foot chip across intensely altered moderately sheared volcanics	0.006	0.30
Fry #19	3 foot chip across moderately siliceous sheared volcanics, locally sphalerite	0.006	1.60
Fry #20	4 foot chip of skarn on footwall of shear in #18	0.006	14.15

SHOWING #5

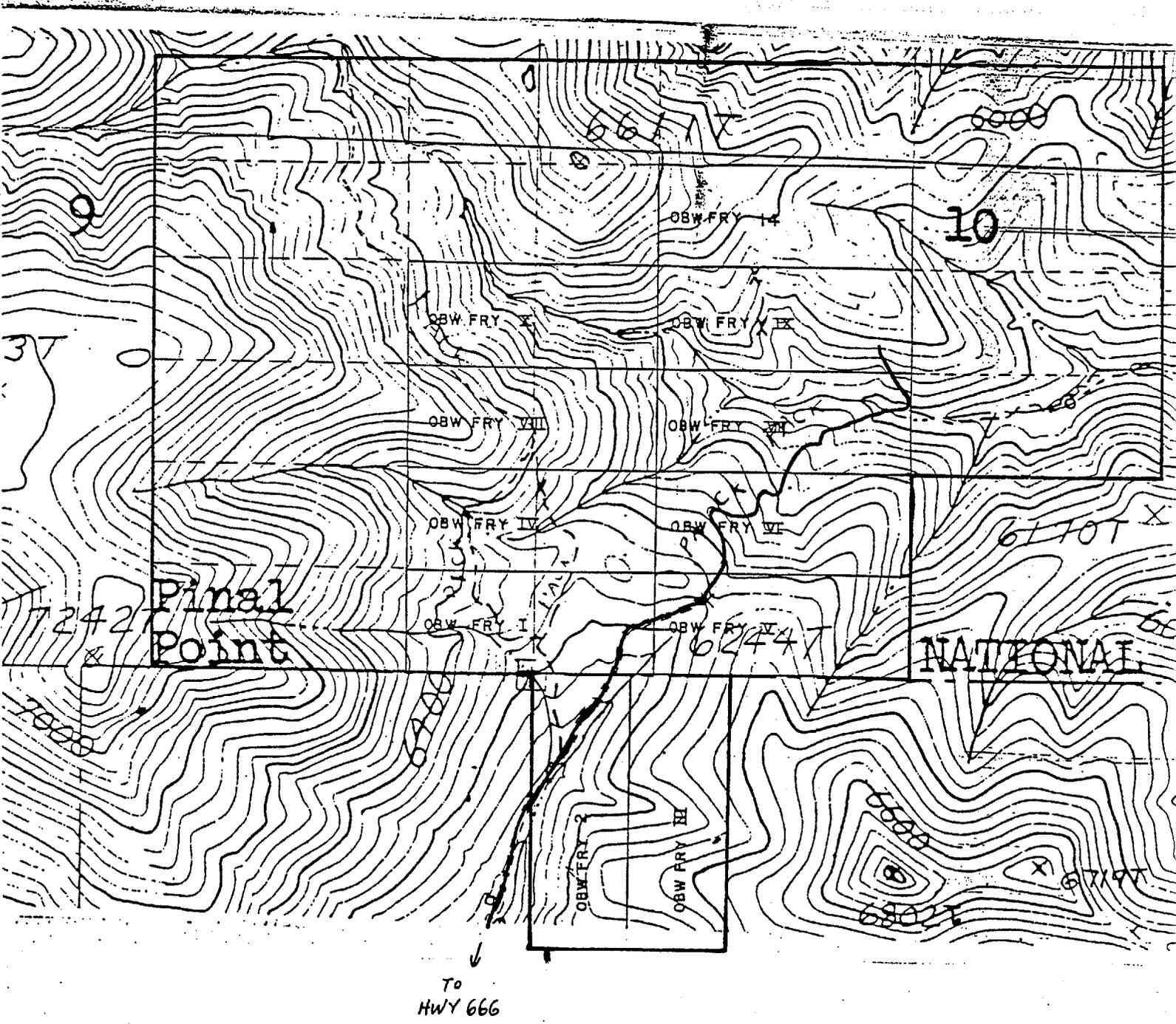
Fry #21	Grab of float - silicified breccia with haematitic matrix	0.006	0.16
Fry #22	4 foot chip across haematitic quartz vein	0.005	0.02
Fry #23	Grab of dump material from old adit into haematitic quartz vein (extension of #22?)	1.877	13.60
Fry #24	Grab of float of haematitic skarn - possible extension to #23	0.071	6.40

SHOWING #6 (OB Willis Pit)

Fry #25	5 foot chip of haematized volcanics in stripped area	0.002	0.31
Fry #26	Grab of highly siliceous breccia with haematite matrix and rare free gold	0.003	0.07
Fry #27	Grab of massive weakly iron stained quartzite	0.002	0.02
Fry #28	4 foot chip across fault breccia	0.004	0.07



OBW FRY MINE LOCATION



OBW FRY MINE
PROPERTY MAP

GEOLOGY + SAMPLE LOCATION

Qt = ALUMINUM

Tv = TERTIARY VOLCANICS

Pt = TULE SPRING LST

Dm = MORENCI SHALE

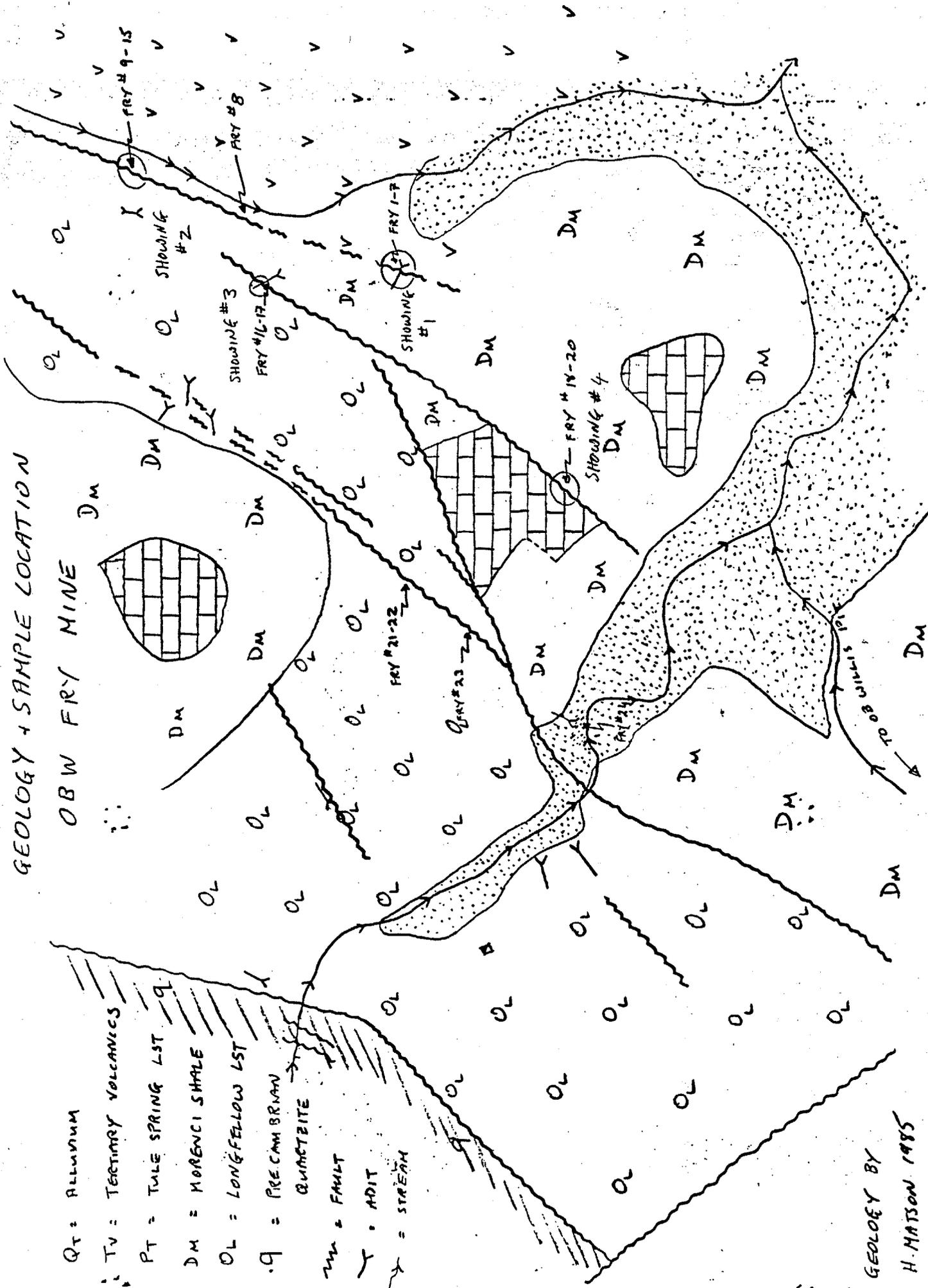
Ol = LONGFELLOW LST

Q = PRECAMBRIAN QUARTZITE

F = FAULT

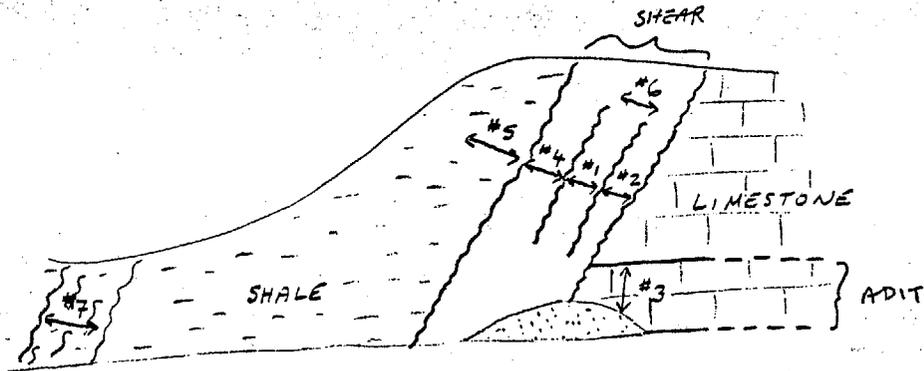
A = ADIT

S = STREAM



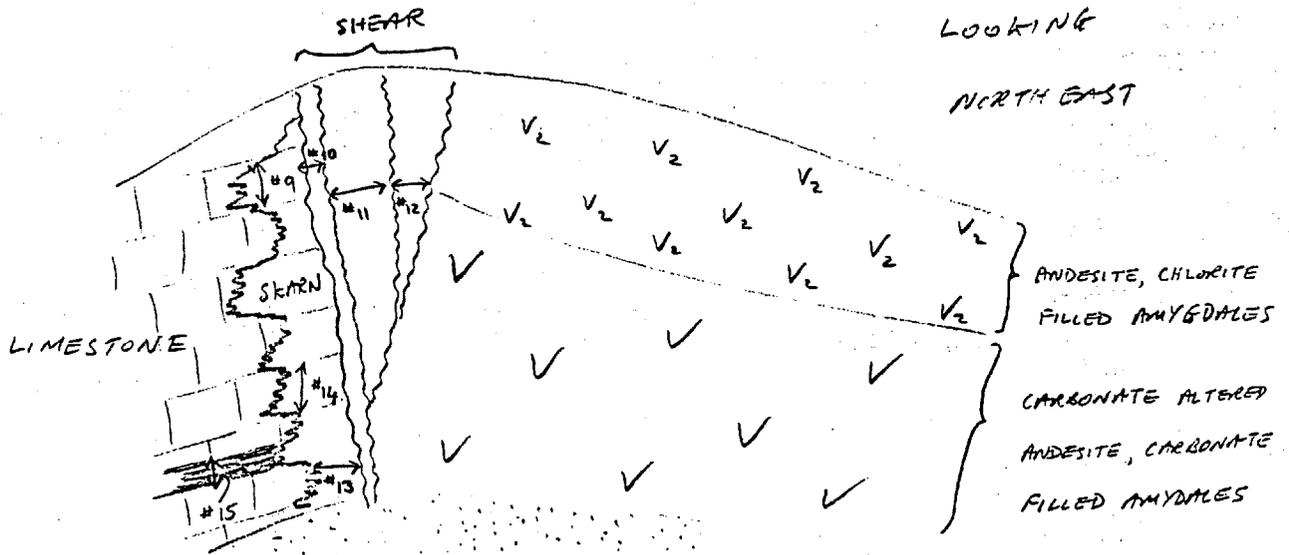
GEOLOGY BY
H. MATSON 1985

SHOWING # 1



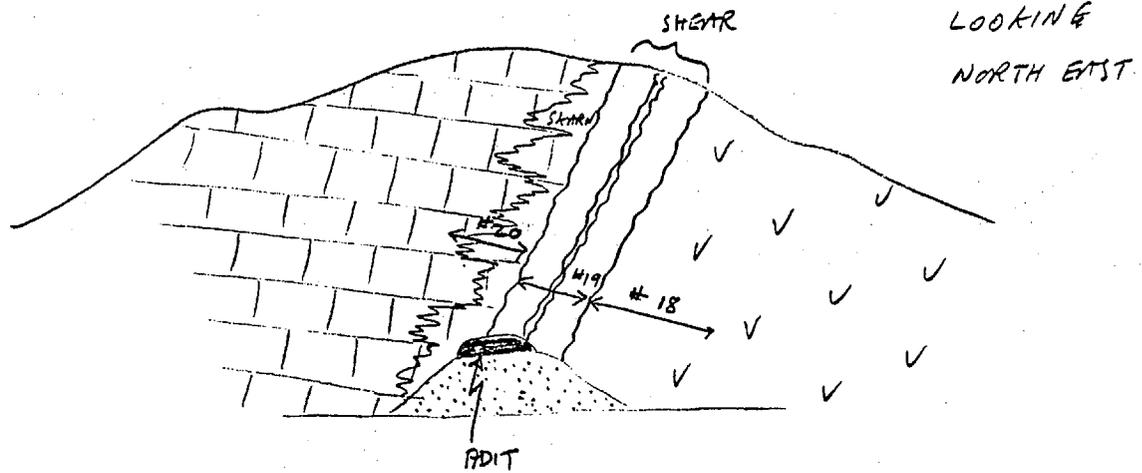
LOOKING
SOUTH WEST

SHOWING # 2



LOOKING
NORTH EAST

SHOWING # 4





4/5

10

Certificate No.

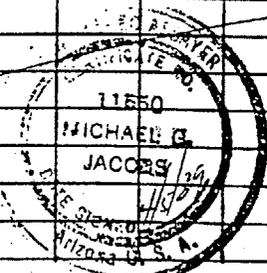
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

Sample Submitted By Mr.

ARIZONA FLUX MINE

SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD	GOLD	SILVER	LEAD	COPPER	ZINC	PERCENT
	Ozs. per ton ore	Value per ton ore *	Ozs. per ton ore	Per cent Wet Assay			
FRY		\$					
1	0.038		0.15	0.07	0.10	0.70	
2	0.180		0.25	0.12	0.14	4.00	
3	0.010		0.05	0.01	0.01	0.28	
4	0.006		<0.05	0.03	0.01	0.36	
5	0.005		<0.05	<0.01	0.02	0.10	
6	0.877		0.25	0.10	0.10	3.20	
7	0.006		<0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04	
8	0.006		<0.05	0.29	0.06	25.60	
9	0.800		0.15	1.04	1.05	16.20	
10	0.241		<0.05	0.80	0.31	12.40	
11	0.018		<0.05	0.01	0.02	0.19	
12	0.003		<0.05	<0.01	0.02	0.16	
13	0.023		0.05	0.62	0.07	13.10	
14	0.024		<0.05	0.15	0.06	1.20	
15	0.415		<0.05	0.11	0.28	1.32	
16	0.219		0.10	0.11	0.07	1.08	
17	0.013		<0.05	0.01	0.02	0.19	
18	0.006		0.05	0.01	0.02	0.30	
19	0.006		0.05	0.08	0.20	1.60	
20	0.006		<0.05	0.11	0.41	14.15	
21	0.006		<0.05	0.01	0.01	0.16	
22	0.005		<0.05	0.02	<0.01	0.02	
23	1.877		0.05	0.10	0.84	13.60	
24	0.071		<0.05	0.10	0.25	6.40	
25	0.002		<0.05	0.06	0.09	0.31	
26	0.003		<0.05	0.02	0.01	0.07	
27	0.002		<0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	
28	0.004		<0.05	0.01	0.01	0.07	

FIRE ASSAY
< = Less than



Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Charges \$ 476.00

SUMMARY REPORT
PINAL POINT GOLD PROSPECT
GREENLEE COUNTY, ARIZONA

Introduction

Coarse visible gold and locally disseminated gold mineralization occurs at the Pinal Point prospect along the splays of a locally exposed normal fault zone which separates Paleozoic limestones and shales from Precambrian quartzite. Au mineralization along the fault zone can be traced for a length of about 3000 feet. The mineralized sub-parallel splays occur across a discontinuous width of about 500 feet. This surface mineralization is locally underlain at a shallow depth by about 75 feet of relatively flat lying, carbonaceous shale and intercalated black limestone which may have acted as a chemical trap favorable to gold deposition. A possible structural trap is also formed by poorly permeable clay shale capping and a non-reactive massive quartzite footwall. This structurally and chemically favorable horizon should be tested by drilling for the presence of a bulk-mineable disseminated gold deposit.

Location & Access

The Pinal Point prospect is located approximately seven miles north of the town of Morenci in Greenlee Co., Arizona. It specifically is in the E1/2 Sec. 9, W1/2 Sec. 10 NW1/4 Sec. 15, NE1/4 Sec. 16, T3S R29E G&SRM. State Highway 666 leads north from Morenci along Chase Creek to a good jeep trail just south of Pinal Point. This trail accesses the south end of the claim group in about 1/4 mile. The northern end of the claim group is in the Coronado National Forest and is reached only by foot path.

Land Status

The area of interest is held by 25 unpatented lode mining claims located on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management on the southern end and managed by the U.S. Forest Service on the northern portion. Additionally, one Arizona State Prospecting Permit is held on one half section of state land. Eleven of the lode claims were located in 1981 as the O.B.W. Fry claims while the remaining fourteen were located in 1985 as the Cave claims. All are currently owned by O.B. Willis Inc., 807 Stirrup Drive, Safford, Arizona 85546.

Geology & Mineralization

The prospect area is situated within the precious metal aureole of a major porphyry intrusive system centered about 7 miles to the south at the Morenci District. The Pinal fault zone, along which the prospect is located, is a normal fault of major displacement which has been traced into the central portion of the Morenci District. This major structure dates from early Laramide with re-activations into the mid-Tertiary. At the prospect, Paleozoic age carbonate rocks, as well as a sequence of Tertiary volcanic flow rocks, have been progressively downdropped to the East along splays of the Pinal fault. The irregular fault trace strikes roughly NE with a steep dip to the South. Late tertiary normal faulting with a NW and W trend has dissected and offset the principal structure. The western footwall is composed of a relatively impermeable Precambrian quartzite and further to the South, a Precambrian granite. The quartzite forms the main mass of Pinal Point and is mapped as a local unit of the Pinal Schist.

The Paleozoic section of the hanging wall, in which mineralization occurs, is composed of the following: (1) The Lower Mississippian Tule Springs Limestone, the Escabrosa Limestone equivalent, which is a thick bedded, cliff-forming, locally fossiliferous limestone sequence. Only the lowermost ± 100 feet of this unit remains uneroded at the prospect. (2) The Devonian Morenci Shale, equivalent to the Percha Shale in New Mexico, is composed of an upper 100 feet of fissile clay shale and a lower 75 feet of carbonaceous black shale and intercalated black limestone. This is the Ready Pay member equivalent. (3) The Longfellow Limestone, Ordovician El Paso limestone equivalent, is estimated at 400 feet thick with the lower 250 feet consisting of shaly limestone under 150 feet of dolomitic limestone. This sequence is underlain by thick bedded, probably non-reactive, Cambrian Bolsa Quartzite.

Au mineralization occurs sporadically in these limestone and shale units as both disseminated replacements and as breccia filling, quartz/calcite veins formed along high angle structures. The mineralized structures extend in length for about 3000 feet towards the NE and locally occur across a zone of approximately 500 feet in width. The southern extension of these mineralized structures is obscured by talus cover from Pinal Point. The quartzite of the footwall is apparently non-reactive and is relatively unaltered and unmineralized.

The mineralization containing coarse visible gold is associated with either the veining or local silicification of brecciated limestone and horizons of carbonaceous shale near the face of the major fault. The observed coarse gold is a sort of mustard yellow which occurs as thin fracture fillings and is often found with a diameter of ± 2 mm. Samples collected over areas where visible gold was previously found have, of course, yielded highly erratic results and range in reported value from 3.2 opt to .01 opt Au. This type of occurrence is generally viewed as an indication of near-surface supergene enrichment. Silver values are generally low for all samples, averaging less than 3 ppm while Zn and Pb values to several percent are reported with the higher gold values.

Elsewhere, disseminated Au mineralization is found as replacements in shaly limestones along high angle faults. As exposed on the surface, they are of narrow width and most appear to extend less than 10 feet on either side of the feeder structure. A different response by rock type to replacement is indicated by several scattered dump samples collected of black sooty mineralized limestone, probably from the Morenci Shale, the lower member of which has little surface exposure. These samples were found to contain Au values ranging from .068 opt to .001 opt and have a median value of .03 opt. Zn values ranged to 1% and Pb values ranged to .5%. Base metal values such as these are deleterious to cyanide leach Au extraction methods thus any additional replacement ore may need to be shipped off site for processing.

Target Description

Although the surface mineralization is interesting, it is none the less currently subeconomic even by tonnage standards alone. The mineralized structures are discontinuous and relatively narrow. The widest is perhaps 50 feet at the Willis Pit while the average is probably closer to 2 or 3 feet. The exploration potential of this prospect lies in the possibility of unexposed disseminated Au replacements existing at shallow depth.

One horizon which may be favorable to replacement is the lower 75 feet of the Morenci Shale. This carbonaceous shale and black limestone member is capped by clay shale of low permeability and lies at shallow depth under exposed geochemically anomalous mineralization. This unit should underlie the Willis Pit area at a depth of less than 200 feet with a northern dip toward the mineralized fault face of about 20 degrees or less. There are also flat lying exposures of the Upper Morenci clay shales in the northern part of the claim group which offer a shallow exploration target.

A second potentially favorable horizon for replacement is the lowermost shaly limestone beds of the Longfellow Limestone which lie just above the basal quartzite. These beds may, however, lie at a depth exceeding exploration limits in some areas of the prospect. They are estimated to begin 150 feet below the base of the Morenci Shale and continue for an additional 250 feet to the top of the quartzite.

Conclusions & Recommendations

The wide areal distribution of gold bearing mineralized structures and the existence at a shallow depth of lithologies favorable to replacement type mineralization, combine to merit an exploration program designed to test for the presence of a bulk mineable, disseminated gold deposit. No subsurface exploration work within the last 50 years has tested the target horizons.

A shallow, low cost, reverse circulation rotary drilling project is recommended. The initial exploration work could be accomplished with a minimum of expenditures on the south end of the property, near the Willis Pit since only minimal road building and site preparation costs would be incurred. A six hole project with a total footage of about 180 feet should be adequate for this level of evaluation.

Harrison E Matson

Harrison E. Matson
Geologist

November 15, 1985

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

1. Information from: Mr. Clifford Willis
Address: 807 Stirrup Dr., Safford, AZ 85546
2. Mine: OBW FRY 3. No. of Claims - Patented _____
(Greenlee Co. - Clifton 15' Quad.) Unpatented 12
4. Location: North from Morenci on Highway 666; take dirt road about 0.7 miles to east side of Pinal Point.
5. Sec SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 Tp 3S Range 29E 6. Mining District Metcalf
7. Owner: O. B. Willis, Inc.
8. Address: Same as above
9. Operating Co.: _____
10. Address: _____
11. President: Clifford Willis 12. Gen. Mgr.: _____
13. Principal Metals: Gold 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: Owner has prepared report and is actively seeking a buyer or lessee.
18. Misc. Notes: Ore is free gold in a clay-rich fault zone. Old mine consisting of several tunnels and one interior shaft was originally known as the Lady Mary (1887-88).
The O. B. Willis company made a concerted effort during 1981-83 to test the ore and recover gold by heap leach and zinc precipitation. Approximately 100 ounces of gold were produced, earning about \$38,000. Cost of the project approached \$100,000.
There are about 20,000 tons of ore, assaying 0.05-0.08 oz Au/t, in stock-pile or on the leach pad.

Date: November 2, 1984

Michael N. Greeley
(Signature) (Field Engineer)

CALD FOR FLY MINE
LADY MARY MINE
GOLD KING

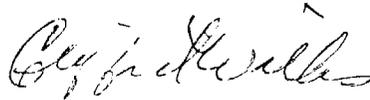
PUT IN O&W FLY (F)

CALD O. B. WILLIS, INC.
807 STIRRUP DR.
SAFFORD, AZ. 85546
PHONE 428-1716

O. B. Willis, Inc. has 12 unpatented Gold Mining Claims located in Greenlee County, Arizona, for sale or lease. This property was mined in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The area has never been drilled to establish depth of fault, but gold values running from .05 to 5.25 oz/ton have been found and mined along approximately one half mile of the fault zone.

We have test mined one small area but lacked the capital to mine it properly.

Will gladly show property to any interested parties. Please call 428-1716 for appointment to visit property.



Clifford Willis
President

O. B. Willis, Inc.

Contracting - Mining

602) 865-3782 CLIFTON, ARIZONA
602) 428-1716 SAFFORD, ARIZONA

RECEIVED
SEP 05 1984
DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

POST OFFICE BOX 1325
CLIFTON, ARIZONA 85533
807 STIRRUP DR
SAFFORD, AZ.
85546

Aug. 30, 1984

Dept of Mineral Resources
Mineral Bldg., Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
% Mr. John Jett

Dear John,

I'm sorry to take so long after our phone conversation, but here are the papers describing our claims and work done on them. We have a total of 12 unpatented claims located at and in Sections 9, 10, 15 & 16 in T35, R29E Grantville Mining District Greenlee County, Arizona. They are 21 miles north of Morenci by highway on 666 to Sprungerville. About 8 air miles. We can't afford to do any more work financially so we need to sell or joint venture. I am currently trying to sell most of the machinery but we don't want to just give it away so ~~we~~ may have to keep it for awhile.

It was good to visit with you and I thank you for your help. Come see us when you're in the area.

Yours Truly
O. B. Willis

O. B. Willis, Inc.

Contracting - Mining

POST OFFICE BOX 1325

GLIFTON, ARIZONA 85533

807 STIRRUP DR.
SAFFORD, AZ. 85546

(602) 865-3782 CLIFTON, ARIZONA
(602) 428-1716 SAFFORD, ARIZONA

Description of Work on O.B.W. Fry Claims
May 1981 to Apr. 1983
By: Clifford Willis

In May 1981 while looking for what I was told was the Fry Mine, I took samples from dumps at what appeared to be prospect holes in the area we are currently test mining. Research in the Graham County Courthouse showed these workings to be those of the Lady Mary Mine founded by five men in 1887. The Fry Mine, which I found later while staking claims, was founded in 1904 and called the Gold King.

Our first samples showed little values but I had picked up some black looking quartz with green in the fractures. Our assayer, Mr. Jim Williams, asked me to bring more of this material to assay. It ran .34 Au and .34 Ag.* Mr. Williams recommended I stake a few claims. I staked 3 claims* at this time and applied for a prospecting permit with the USFS at this time. They were very cooperative and within a week we took our crawler loader in and started excavating the six trenches which turned out to be caved in tunnels approximately 50'-60' deep. The ground was very rotten and unstable and they had used lots of timber, mostly juniper, that was rotted away almost entirely. We found one shovel, one pick, one hand starter drill steel and one bucket bale of 3/4" round rod in these excavations.

Against the north fault zone behind a timbered area we found the first visible gold in place. Upon looking we found more in the dump area where they apparently graded their ore. This prompted us to stake more claims to the north and south of us. That's when we found to the north eight tunnels and two shafts. Only two of the tunnels and one shaft is open. These proved to be the E. E. Fry Gold King Mine which was mined from 1904 to 1919.

* All gold and silver values discussed in this report are in ounces per ton.

* 12 CLAIMS IN SEC 9, 10, 15 & 16 T35 R29E
GREENLEE COUNTY, ARIZONA

After completing the claim staking, I filed a mining permit with the USFS and BLM. While waiting two weeks for these, I went on excavating the original tunnels at the Lady Mary Mine. There were seven tunnels with one 3'x5'x160' shaft in one of the tunnels. All tunnels but one had completely caved in. The shaft area had been bulkheaded off and was open.

After getting the mining permit, I took the bulldozer and cut two levels and dug backhoe trenches in a N-S direction intersecting the old workings for sampling purposes. Panning the upper 12" of top soil showed traces of visible gold. The next layer or bed was sort of pink to red gouge (soft clay-like material) with almost no values. Next was light red quartz sandstone and clay with black coatings in the fracture places. Values ran .045-.05 in Au and .10 Ag. Next was large blocky harder red to greyish quartz sandstone 2'-4' thick. It ran the same in silver but as it turned to the grey and black tones it assayed .05-.07 Au. Next are various zones not over 12" thick that are mostly deep grey, black or ochra in color. Values ran .34-.36 Ag and .34-.60 Au. At this point, against either breccia quartz or hard quartz, pockets of material containing visible Au. in the fractures were found in about seven different locations along the 150'-200' excavated area. Most of these are along or on top of cross fractures or fissures running S-W of the main fault.

All material excavated running .05 Au. or better was stockpiled until there was two stockpiles containing approximately 10,000 tons.

At this time I randomly gathered a 300 lb sample and at the advice of the State of Maine Mining Co. of Tombstone, Arizona, took it to Lindroos Laboratory of Tombstone. Mr. Gary Lindroos ran a column leach test to see if the material was leachable. In a 14 day column test, by pellitizing with 24# lime per ton of ore and cyanide consumption of 7.9lbs. per ton of water he recovered 86.5% Au. and 45% Ag. Based on these favorable test results we ordered a 100 ton per day zinc precipitation unit from State of Maine. We had a 30 day fabrication time on the plant so I built a 66'x 180' leach pad lined with four layers of 10 mil plastic, and a 4' deep 10'x 30' settlement pond lined with one layer 10 mil plastic, and a pregnant solution holding pond lined with one layer of 10 mil plastic. The ponds were built in shale and red clay and a seven day percolation test showed no leakage.

I then built two hoppers, two conveyors and one screw feeder, and installed one 4' x 15' 5500 gal. doughboy swimming pool for fresh water storage.

On November 20, 1981, we pellitized the first 2000 tons of ore and placed it on the pad approximately 3' deep. After 48 hrs. we received our first water return. After temporarily hooking up a precipitation unit after Thanksgiving, we actually started leaching the ore. On Nov. 29, 1981 we recovered our first concentrates. We had trouble smelting the concentrates so I went to T.E.I. of Tombstone and spent the day with their smelter operator to learn fluxing and other procedures. The first 20 batches of concentrates each yielded a button weighing approximately 1/2 oz. We then encountered our first snow and freezing temperatures. We placed 2000 tons more on the pad mainly to get full coverage of ore on the plastic covering the pad. Our water returned slowly and gold recovery dropped. We applied two more batches of fresh ore with no better results. We then decided to build a new smaller pad to try and run some higher grade ore on it.

After talking to Mr. Lindroos and the people at both Tombstone mines, we felt the freezing temperatures were hurting the chemical reaction of the cyanide. We experienced one real cold spell a week until late March. During this time we tried alternating pads to allow the pad to drain so we could rip the surface. After each ripping Au values would raise the first day then drop again. After doing this several times while freezing wasn't occurring, I decided the clays were definitely breaking down and slowing the percolation rate. This hurt both the chemical reaction due to lack of oxygen and the washing action necessary for decent recovery.

I tried caustic soda and different adjuvants. These helped slightly but not enough to justify the cost. The adjuvants created foam when applied too heavily, causing problems with the vacuum pump on the precipitation unit.

For ore control during this time, we ran fire assays on ore as it was pellitized and fire assays using the Chiddey method on the pregnant solution. Titrations showed .6 to .9 lbs/ton cyanide in the solution with a PH of 12.

During this time while dealing with ore on the pads, I decided to run some other tests on the ore myself. I pulverized some high grade running 2.85 oz./ton and ran some through an electric revolving gold pan. I had bad luck losing the fine gold and even larger flakes. I ran some in the rock tumbler for 2 hrs. with mercury and was able to recover 90+% of the gold. I then placed some in a 100 ml. beaker with a fresh cyanide solution and lime for a Ph of 11 and let it set for 2 days. The larger flakes of gold didn't seem to dissolve, so I used an aquarium air pump to apply air for 2 days and the visible gold did dissolve. Not having any chemistry background I had to see for myself to believe how much difference the oxygen made. This confirmed my suspicion the clays were slowing down and stopping our cyanide from working.

At this time I backed off to take a new look at everything we had done and experienced. I asked Mr. Williams to come up and go over everything we were doing and had done. While there, he showed me how to do some more digging and drilling for samples. He felt we may have to mill the ore and use either floatation or vat leaching, using carbon to recover the gold. He recommended I try washing some of the already treated ore.

I also asked Mr. Elton (Skip) Clark, a friend and retired mining engineer, to come and look over our situation. He spent the day looking over our new diggings and all of the old ones along the fault system. He said that, although he wasn't familiar enough with leaching and recovering precious metals using our present day methods, he felt we should look for a larger company because proving what is actually here would be too expensive for us to handle. He feels it is a fairly large virgin mineralized fault zone with some potential.

While trying to determine what to do I decided to try using cement per instructions in a U.S. Bureau of Mines bulletin. I tried two 500 ton batches using 5#/ton ore and 10#/ ore and 20# lime in each. Both helped the percolation time some, but not enough to justify the expense and time.

I decided to run some further tests with two 20 lb. ore samples. One I agitated with air and the other I tumbled. After 30 minutes I decanted water off and let it settle to clear. I then assayed the

5

solution. The air agitated one ran .05 Au and the mechanically agitated one ran .065 Au. Since the mechanical agitation worked better, I got a 24" x 24' Eagle sand screw and set it up with a temporary hopper and a one inch grizzly.

In April 1983 after most winter storms were over I tried running the grizzle-washer system but feeding the ore over the grizzly was too slow to be effective.

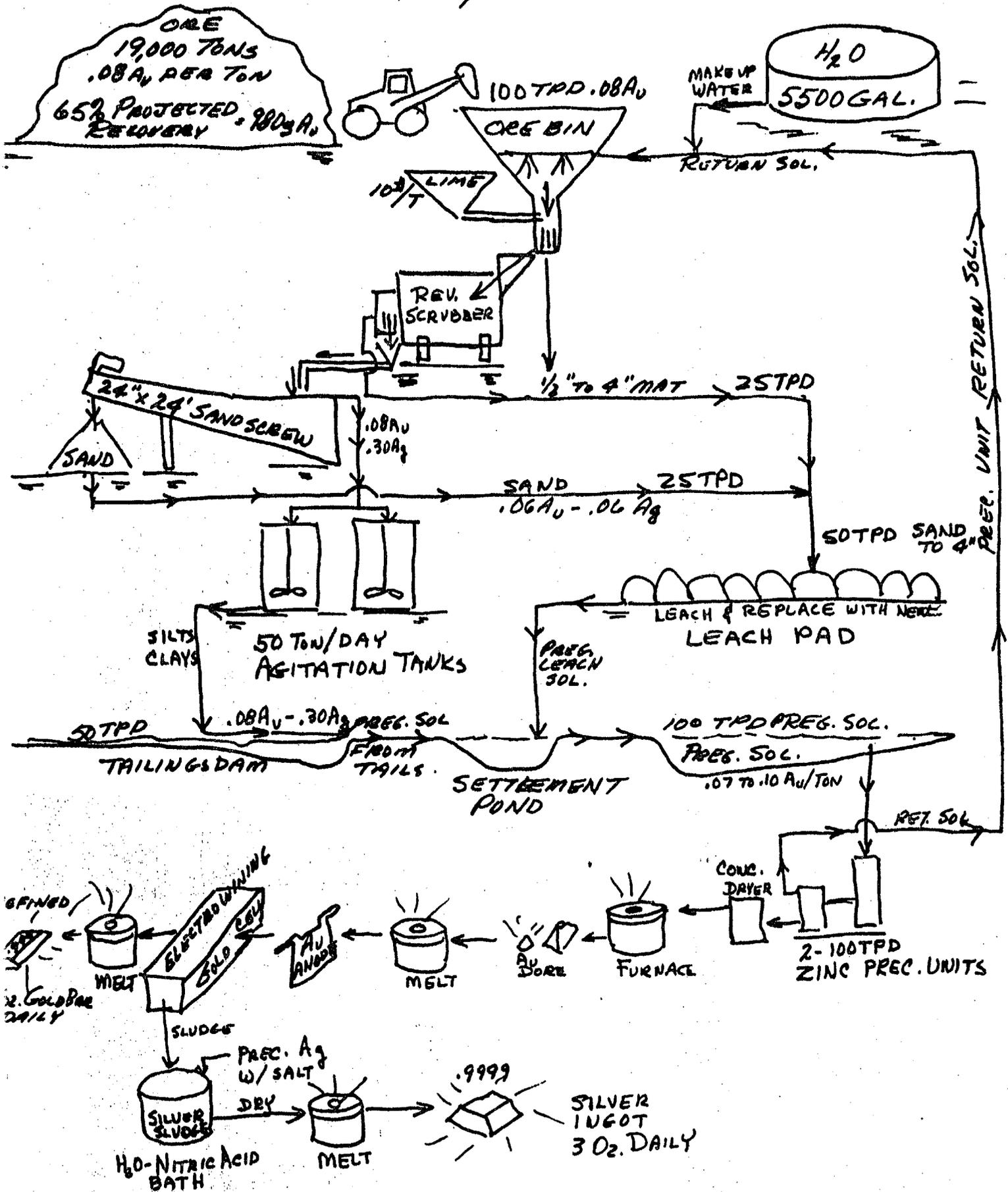
I built a small ore bin with a 12' long chute. The chute had a 1/4" mesh, 12" x 48" screen on the end. This diverts the 1/4" and finer material and solution to the sand washer for classification. The larger material is transported to the leach pad.

Using this method to run 150 tons of ore over 3 days I was able to raise the Au values from 0 to .04 in the 250 tons of pregnant solution stored in the pregnant solution holding pond.

The ore assayed .0875 Au to start, the solution overflow carried .0125 Au back to the holding pond each day. The sand ran .06 Au-.06 Ag, the tails or slime ran .08 Au-.30 Ag. Oversize amounted to 25% of total ore with a 2 to 1 slimes to sand ratio.

Based on the above test results, we feel that the addition of a revolving scrubber and agitation tanks will result in economic gold recovery by processing 100 tons of ore per day.

U.O. WILLIS INC.
 M.B.W. FRY MINE
 FLOW SHEET
 MAY, 1983



O. B. Willis, Inc.

Contracting - Mining

POST OFFICE BOX 1325
CLIFTON, ARIZONA 85533

(602) 865-3782 CLIFTON, ARIZONA
(602) 428-1716 SAFFORD, ARIZONA

O.B.W. Fry Mine Equipment Inventory May, 1983

- 1 - Caterpillar D7F Dozer-Ripper
- 1 - John Deere 510C Backhoe-Loader
- 1 - Komato-Caterpillar 75KW Generator
- 1 - 1000 Gal. Fuel Tank
- 1 - 5500 Gal. Doughboy Swimming Pool
- 1 - Bin & 20' Feed Conveyor with 1" Grizzly
- 1 - Bin & 6" Screw Feeder
- 1 - 30' Stacking Conveyor
- 1 - 24" X 25' Eagle Sand Screw
- 4 - 1-1½ H.P. Electric Water Pumps
- 1 - 2 Ton Flat Bed 1973 Ford Truck
- 1 - 1700 Gal. Water Tank
- ~~1 - International 500C Crawler Loader~~
- 1 - Cedar Rapids 16" x 24" Roll Crusher *PIONEER*
- 1 - Honda 3500W Generator
- 1 - Lincoln 200 AMP Arc Welder
- 1 - 1½" x 1½ H.P. Submersible Water Pump
- 1 - Acetylene Welding Set
- 1 - Electric Assay Oven
- 1 - Gas Blast Furnace
- 2 - Electric Hot Plates
- 1 - Gas Hot Plate
- 1 - Sample Jaw Crusher
- 1 - Sample Pulverizer
- 1 - 18" Spiral Concentrator
- 1 - Electric Gold Refining Cell
- 1 - Schram 125 Pneumatractor-Drill
- 2 - 100 TPD Zinc Precipitation Units
- Misc. Assay Equipment
- Misc. Assay Supplies
- 1 - 14' X 31' Steel Bldg.
- Misc. Hand Tools

O. B. Willis, Inc.

Contracting - Mining

POST OFFICE BOX 1325
CLIFTON, ARIZONA 85533

(602) 865-3782 CLIFTON, ARIZONA
(602) 428-1716 SAFFORD, ARIZONA

REFERENCES May, 1983

Valley National Bank
Clifton Branch
Clifton, AZ 85533
Mgr. Rex Shurtz
Phone 1-602-865-4126
Ckg Acc. #2090-3389

Phelps Dodge Corp.
Morenci, AZ 85540
Mgr. Mr. John Bolles
Phone 1-602-865-4521

Danenhauer Insurance Agency
Clifton, AZ 85533
Mgr. Ed Danenhauer
Phone 1-602-865-3142

Safford Builders Supply
707 6th Ave.
Safford, AZ 85546
Mgr. Marvin Owens
Phone 1-602-428-1033

Macks Auto Supply
628 5th St.
Safford, AZ 85546
Mgr. Rostel Mack

Chevron USA Inc
814 3rd Ave.
Safford, AZ 85546
Mgr. Bill Cole
Phone 1-602-428-3438

Simms Distributor
Clifton, AZ 85533
Mgr. M. L. Simms
Phone 1-602-865-2712

Cal-Gas
1201 W. 8th St.
Safford, AZ 85546
Mgr. Vance Cluff
Phone 1-602-428-0641

Empire Machinery Co.
P. O. Box 2985
Phoenix, AZ 85062
Credit Dept.
Phone 1-602-834-3600

Saddle

1:25,000
12,300
1:38,000

Saddle

Metzger
Saddle
Control

P A C H I

Stream

5806

61591

Canyon

Canyon

5844

5845

5846

5847

5848

5849

5850

5851

5852

5853

5854

5855

5856

5857

5858

5859

5860

5861

5862

5863

5864

5865

5866

5867

5868

5869

5870

5871

5872

5873

5874

5875

5876

5877

5878

5879

5880

5881

5882

5883

5884

5885

5886

5887

5888

5889

5890

5891

5892

5893

5894

5895

5896

5897

5898

5899

5900

5901

5902

5903

5904

5905

5906

5907

5908

5909

5910

5911

5912

5913

5914

5915

5916

5917

5918

5919

5920

5921

5922

5923

5924

5925

5926

5927

5928

5929

5930

5931

5932

5933

5934

5935

5936

5937

5938

5939

5940

5941

5942

5943

5944

5945

5946

5947

5948

5949

5950

5951

5952

5953

5954

5955

5956

5957

5958

5959

5960

5961

5962

5963

5964

5965

5966

5967

5968

5969

5970

5971

5972

5973

5974

5975

5976

5977

5978

5979

5980

5981

5982

5983

5984

5985

5986

5987

5988

5989

5990

5991

5992

5993

5994

5995

5996

5997

5998

5999

6000

6001

6002

6003

6004

6005

6006

6007

6008

6009

6010

6011

6012

6013

6014

6015

6016

6017

6018

6019

6020

6021

6022

6023

6024

6025

6026

6027

6028

6029

6030

6031

6032

6033

6034

6035

6036

6037

6038

6039

6040

6041

6042

6043

6044

6045

6046

6047

6048

6049

6050

6051

6052

6053

6054

6055

6056

6057

6058

6059

6060

6061

6062

6063

6064

6065

6066

6067

6068

6069

6070

6071

6072

6073

6074

6075

6076

6077

6078

6079

6080

6081

6082

6083

6084

6085

6086

6087

6088

6089

6090

6091

6092

6093

6094

6095

6096

6097

6098

6099

6100

6101

6102

6103

6104

6105

6106

6107

6108

6109

6110

6111

6112

6113

6114

6115

6116

6117

6118

6119

6120

6121

6122

6123

6124

6125

6126

6127

6128

6129

6130

6131

6132

6133

6134

6135

6136

6137

6138

6139

6140

6141

6142

6143

6144

6145

6146

6147

6148

6149

6150

6151

6152

6153

6154

6155

6156

6157

6158

T 35
R 29B

FOREST LAND

TRAIL

OBW FRY4

OBW FRY1

NEW ROAD

PROPOSED FENCE CHANGE
SARDINE
PACK TRAIL

OBW FRY5

FOREST BRY FENCE

654
LAND

STATE PROJ.
PERMIT

FUTURE ROAD
MINING

OBW FRY2

OBW FRY3

BLM LAND

WORK PLAN SC
TO OPEN OLD M.
----- DOTTED LINE SHOW
WORK ON PRESEN
ROAD. WILL WAN
BLOCK OLD FRY 1
CIRCLED MINE ARE
BRUSHED OFF & G.
A BENCH MINING
CONTAINING APP.

PROPOSED DIRT
CONTROL LOSS OF I
IN PRESENT DRAIN
AREAS.

CRANE
15156

STATE LAND

666

16 15

MORENCI

O.B. WILLIS INC.

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

MILS # 122

1. Information from: Mr. Clifford Willis (Phone: 428-1716)
Address: 807 Stirrup Dr., Safford, AZ 85546
2. Mine: OBW FRY 3. No. of Claims - Patented _____
(Greenlee Co.) Unpatented OBW Fry 1-10
4. Location: Go north from Morenci on Highway 666 and, in Sec.16, take gravel road north-
east (see Clifton 15' Quad
5. Sec. 9 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) Tp. 3S Range 29E 6. Mining District Metcalf
7. Owner: O. B. Willis, Inc.
8. Address: P.O. Box 1325, Clifton, AZ 85533
9. Operating Co.: Same
10. Address: _____
11. President: Mr. Clifford Willis 12. Gen. Mgr.: _____
13. Principal Metals: Au 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: Will continue attempt to design a proper recovery system.

18. Misc. Notes: Please add to MILS record. Original location in late 1800's
known as Lady Mary.

The free gold, visible and microscopic, apparently occurs in cracks in
the sedimentary quartzite host rock. Much of the gold is in clay. Several
tests have been made but recoveries have been low.

Date: June 16, 1982

(Signature)

(Field Engineer)

+

0 29 5 .005

0 25 1 1.295
5781

Δ 30 .006

0 8 2 .001

0 9 3 .010

0 11 3 .001
0 10 2 .001

0 27 4.680

5780
0 24 3 .001
23 2 .006
5777

0 18 3

0 6 2 .001

0 7 2 .001

Δ 26 .008
5782

0 28 3 .122

Δ 12 .001

5778
0 22 5 .064
21 2 .247
5777

Δ 5776 .036

Δ 13 .003
0 17 3

Δ 19 .068
5715

Δ 14 .001
Δ 15 .040

0 16 2

+

3
0 3 2 .001
4
0 4 2 .001
5
0 5 2 .006

0 1 2 .001
0 2 2 .001

PINAL POINT PROJECT
Sample Overlay to Plate 2



³ 03 2 .001	¹ 01 2 .001
⁴ 04 2 .001	² 02 2 .001
⁵ 05 2 .006	

PINAL POINT PROJECT
 Sample Overlay to Plate 2
 North Area

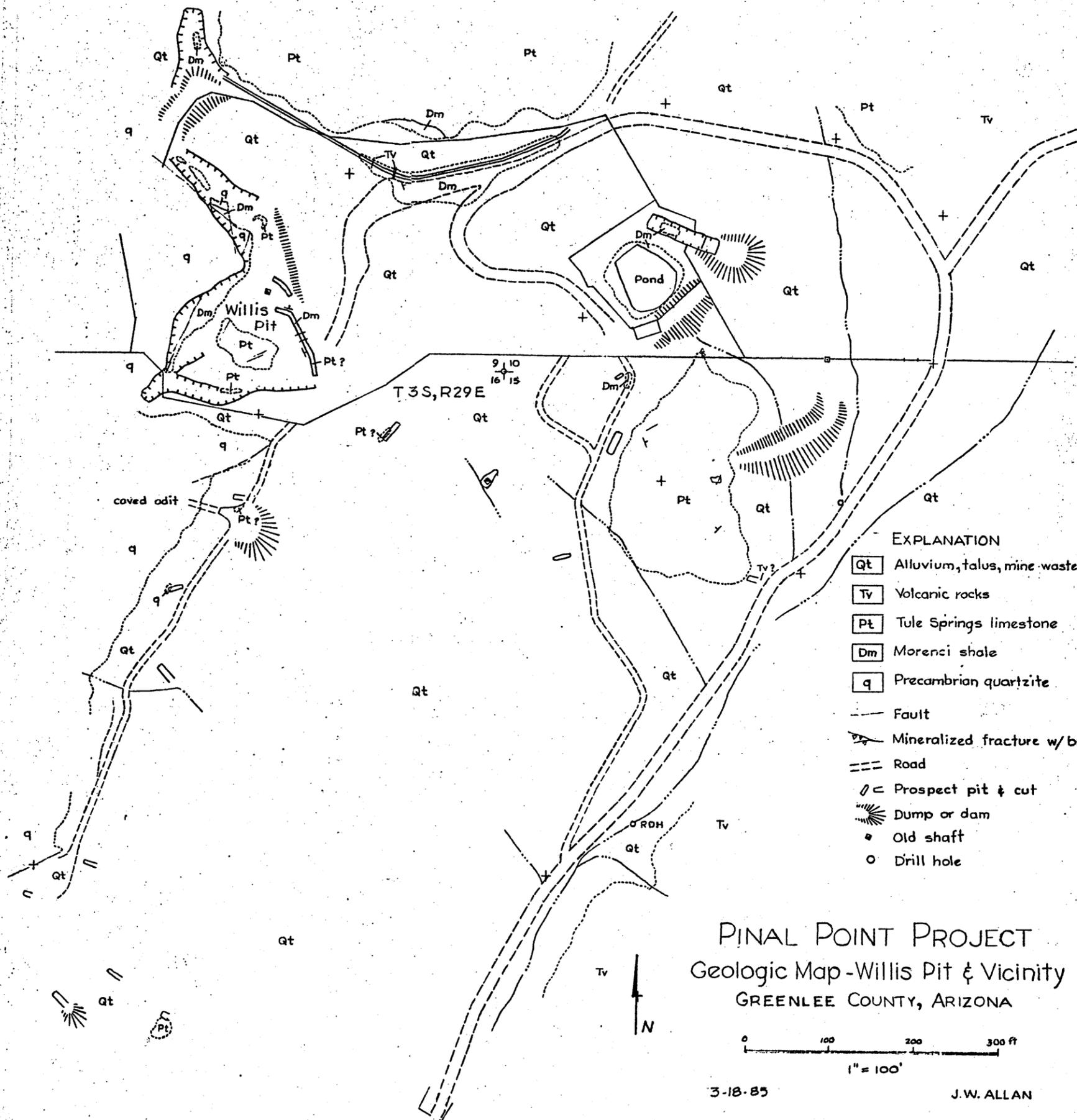
		Sample No
		Length
Surface rock chip	○ 56	5' .012 oz/ton Au
		Sample No
Dump	△ 39	.021 oz/ton Au
		Sample No
Vein specimen	◇ 9	1.760 oz/ton Au



³ 03 2 .001	¹ 01 2 .001
⁴ 04 2 .001	² 02 2 .001
⁵ 05 2 .006	

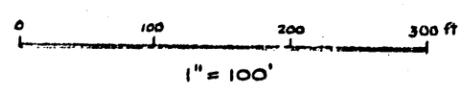
PINAL POINT PROJECT
 Sample Overlay to Plate 2
 North Area

	Sample No
	Length
Surface rock chip	○ 56 5' .012 oz/ton Au
	Sample No
Dump	△ 39 .021 oz/ton Au
	Sample No
Vein specimen	◇ 9 1.760 oz/ton Au



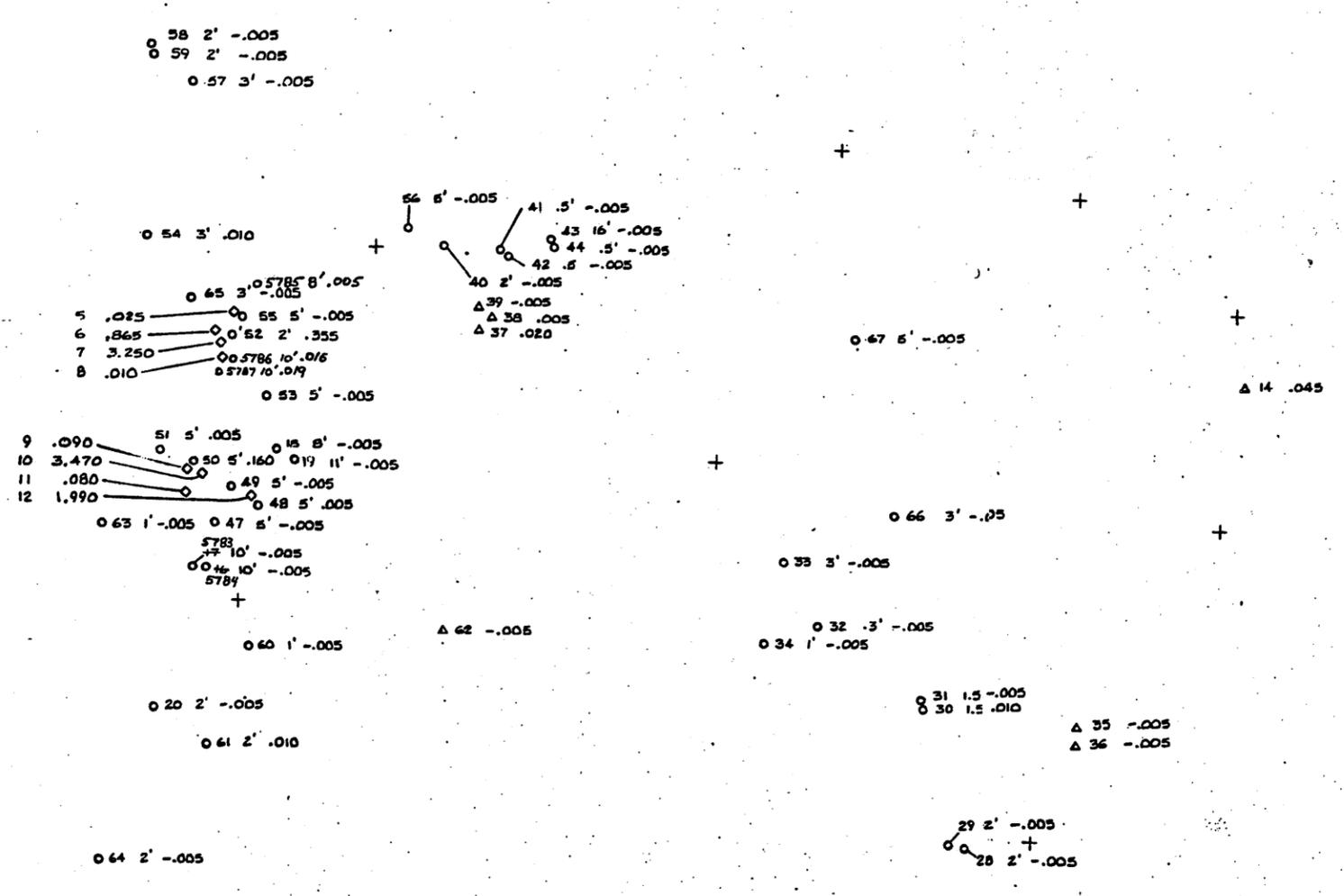
- EXPLANATION
- Qt Alluvium, talus, mine waste
 - Tv Volcanic rocks
 - Pt Tule Springs limestone
 - Dm Morenci shale
 - q Precambrian quartzite
 - Fault
 - Mineralized fracture w/ bre
 - == Road
 - Prospect pit & cut
 - Dump or dam
 - Old shaft
 - o Drill hole

PINAL POINT PROJECT
 Geologic Map - Willis Pit & Vicinity
 GREENLEE COUNTY, ARIZONA



3-18-85

J.W. ALLAN



PINAL POINT PROJECT
Sample Overlay to Plate 1

- Surface rock chip 56 5' .012 oz/ton Au
- Dump/drill cuttings 39 .021 oz/ton Au
- Vein specimen Willis pit 9 1.760 oz/ton Au

21 -.005
22 -.005
24 -.005
13 .015
23 2' -.005

Δ 19 .068
5715

0 9 3 .010

0 11 3 .001
0 10 2 .001

0 18 3

0 28 3 .122

Δ 12 .001

Δ 5776 .036

Δ 13 .003
0 17 3

0 8 2 .001

◇ 27 4.680

5780
0 24 3 .001
0 23 2 .006
5779

0 6 2 .001

0 7 2 .001

5778
0 22 5 .064
0 21 2 .247
5777

Δ 26 .008
5782

0 29 5 .005

0 25 1 1.295
5781

Δ 30 .006

Δ 14 .001
Δ 15 .040

0 16 2

3
0 3 2 .001
4
0 4 2 .001
5
0 5 2 .006

0 1 2 .001

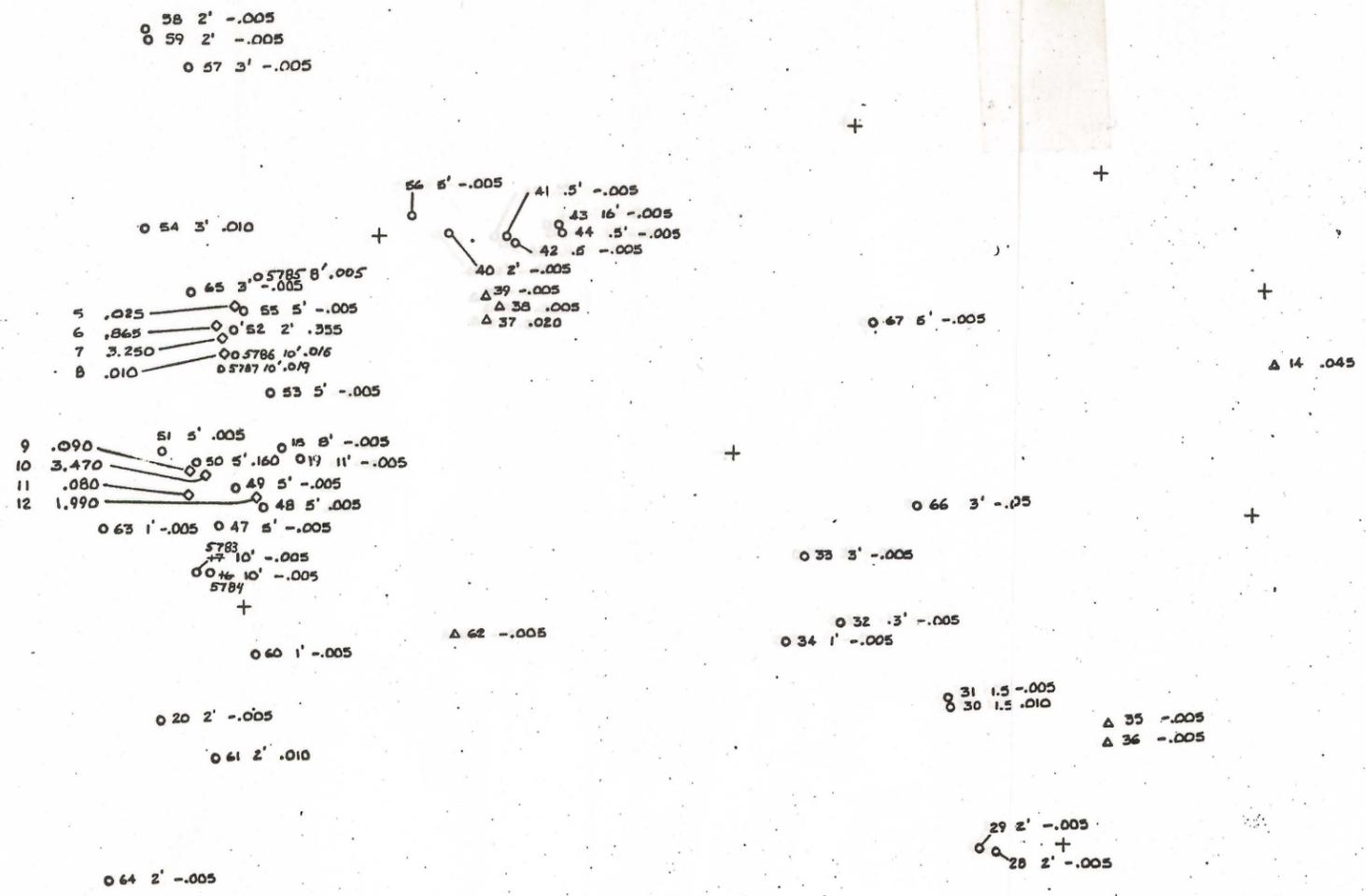
0 2 2 .001

PINAL POINT PROJECT
Sample Overlay to Plate 2
North Area

Sample No
Length
Surface rock chip ○ 56 5' .012 oz/ton Au

Sample No
Dump Δ 39 .021 oz/ton Au

Sample No
Vein specimen ◇ 9 1.760 oz/ton Au



PINAL POINT PROJECT
 Sample Overlay to Plate 1

- Surface rock chip ○ 56 5' .012 oz/ton Au
- Dump/drill cuttings △ 39 .021 oz/ton Au
- Vein specimen Willis pit ◇ 9 1.760 oz/ton Au

