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

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PRINTED: 10-15-2012

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: PROMISE PLACER

ALTERNATE NAMES:

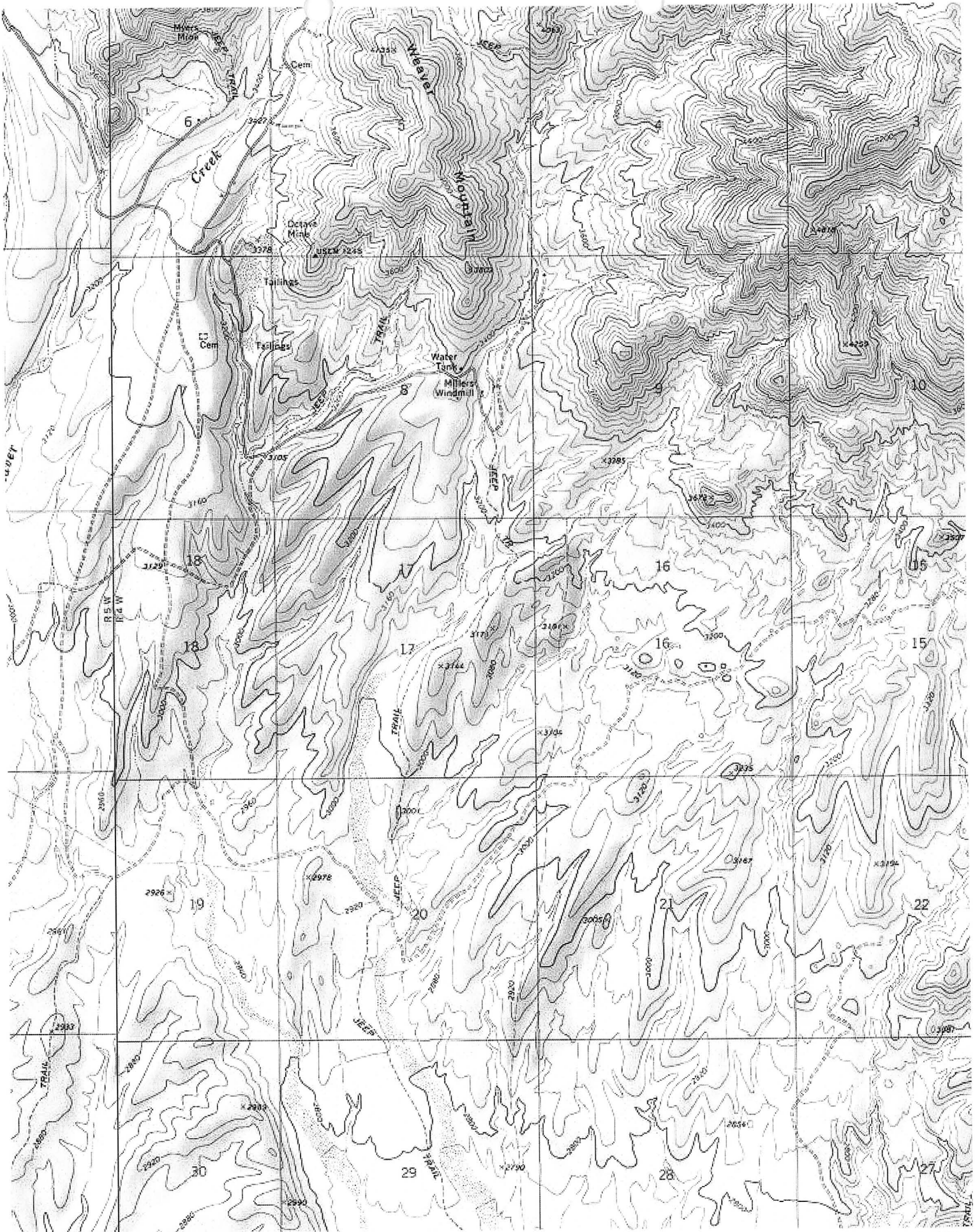
YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1438

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 9 N RANGE 4 W SECTION 8 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 08MIN 25SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 42MIN 12SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: YARNELL - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: OTHER

COMMODITY:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR PROMISE PLACER FILE


Miners Mine
Cem
Weaver
Mountain
Creek
Octave Mine
USCM
Tailings
Cem
Tailings
Water Tank
Miners Windmill
JEEP
TRAIL
R5W
R4W
6
3
8
9
10
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MELVIN H. JONES
Mining Geologist

MHJ/j

Box 1196,
Wickenburg, Az., 85358

7/20/81

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC STUDY (AND SAMPLING) OF THE PROMISE PLACER MINING CLAIMS (Au), SOUTH OF OCTAVE MINE, CONGRESS, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

On June 23, 1981, the undersigned, accompanied Mr.Clare Richardson, PO box 504, Cave Creek, Arizona, 85331, tothe six (6) "Promise" placer claims (each claim is about 160 acres) in Sections 7-8, T-9-N, R-4-W, G&SR B&M (See attached map). The Rev. Clare Richardson is the owner of these claims (along with other associates). The Placer claims are immediately South of the Octave Mine, which is near Stanton, Arizona (old ghost gold mining town). There is a gold leaching plant currently working on the dumps and tailing piles of this old Octave mine. The purpose of the visit to the Promise claims (as understood by the writer) was to reconnoiter the placer region for an initial geologic evaluation, with some sampling.

GEOLOGY.

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It would be well to state now, that this entire area, including the old Lode gold mines in the adjoining flank of the Weaver mountain (Octave mine Au-Ag) are near the mentioned alluvial fan. Further to the West, and below the fan, are flatish peneplains, which also carry auriferous values. Most are not of economic value, even at todays prices.

The source of the mentioned gold is from the weathering of lodes and mineralized zones in the Weaver mountains, primarily in the granitics. These Au values were water borne into parts of the alluvial fan and the peneplain below. The Promise placer deposit would be known as a "Desert Placer", as differentiated from the many other types (eluvial, stream, beach, eolian placers, etc). There were many streams bringing this auriferous material onto the fan, and this caused much braided action, resulting in erratic deposits, such as rich and then lean ,and vice versa . Then again some areas would be very poor, and others very rich. In other words, there is no consistancy. On the fan area, the vicinity close to the Weaver and Antelope creeks should be favored.

DISCUSIONS.

Immediately to the Southwest of the Promise claims (in Sec. 13,R-9-N,R-4-W, G&SR B&M) are the Shilo-Rubicon and Shilo Extension placer claims on Orofino wash. These are located about ½ mile East of the Weaver Creek, and the placer ore there is about the same as the "Promise" detridals(about ½ mile to the NE). Samples of the Shilo-Rubicon claims taken in 1975 revealed $2.70 in Au (per Cubic yard) at prices at $178.00 per troy oz. A small operation was in process.

About two(2) miles West of the Shilo-Rubicon was the extensive Magnet Mining Company (iron) holdings (about 40,000 acres of iron (Magnetite) and much devolopment work was accomplished during the 1960's and '70's. This ran about 2 to 6% magnetite in the sands. Many of their samples showed Au content (but the company was not interested in gold).The undersigned, was Company Mgr. in those days.

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SAMPLING.

Contrary to popular understanding, representative placer samples are difficult to obtain, and need a large measure of interpretation. It is virtually impossible to take a small sample representative of the whole mass, and the evaluation of many deposits is beyond the abilities of the average mining man (Tec.Bull. No.4, BLM, 1969). In these recent times, doing proper sampling by the use of backhoes, bulldozers, drilling, etc., can be most expensive and beyond the means of the average placer claim owner. Any efforts less than these, are a guessing game, with the best results from an experienced expert doing careful and intelligent determination of locations where samples are taken. Also the preparation of the samples, weighing of same,(mensuration when Cu.Yd. data is desired), estimating the weight of larger rocks, screening to eliminate the larger particles (which carry no values) and to obtain concentrates for assaying. Then after getting the assays, computingallfactors to get the true values per ton (or Cu.Yd) . This should not be done by persons who are unknowledgable and unqualified.

Promise claim No. 2 was not sampled by the undersigned. Rev. Richardson stated that this was accomplished in June, 1980, by a Mining Consultant, and he was satisfied with the results. The average of six (6) samples taken in 1980 was $1.50 of gold in a ton (figured at current prices-$420.00 Tr.oz.).

The samples were taken on the Promise claims, as follows:

Values from assays of Au content calculated to cover an entire ton, includes all size rocks. Au at $420.00 Tr.oz.

		Au values
Sample #1 -	Claim #5. W. side of wash bank(near road and flat area). 5 ft. channel cut. Weight 21.5 lbs.33 1/3 % of bank material is above sand size(pebbles,cobbles,boulders).	Trace.
Sample #2 -	Clain #5. w.side of wash bank. 6 ft.channel cut. Weight of sample 19.5 lbs. Estimate 33 1/3% of material is larger than sand size particles.Location 150 ft. N.sample#1.	Nil.
Sample #3 -	Claim #6. W. side of wash bank(wash strikes N.to S.). Reddish alluvium. Channel cut. Sample weight 11.5 lbs. 33 1/3% of bank is above sand size. Someone in the past had a small operation there.	$1.31 (Au/ton)
Sample #4 -	Claim #6. Greyish alluvial shallow wash. Strike is E-W. Grabb sample. Weight 18.5 lbs. Above sand sized particles is estimated at 60 %. (grabb sample was from bank and bottom).	$.45(Au/ton)
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Sample #6 -	Claim #4. Is along road in higher area. Grabb sample of reddish alluvium. Sand particles taken at even intervals over 30 ft. length. Here, only 20% of the alluvium is larger than sand sized particles.	Nil.

Note. The samples had larger particles removed by a wet rocker. Later, the writer screened the remaining concentrates down to minus 20 mesh for submission to the Assay laboratory. In the later, the concentrates were amalganated with mercury, and the gold extracted by chemical means. The Au was weighed and reported in grams.

In the past, all placer precious metals were reported as ounces in cubic yards. In recent times, they are mostly reported as ounces in short tons.

CONCLUSIONS.

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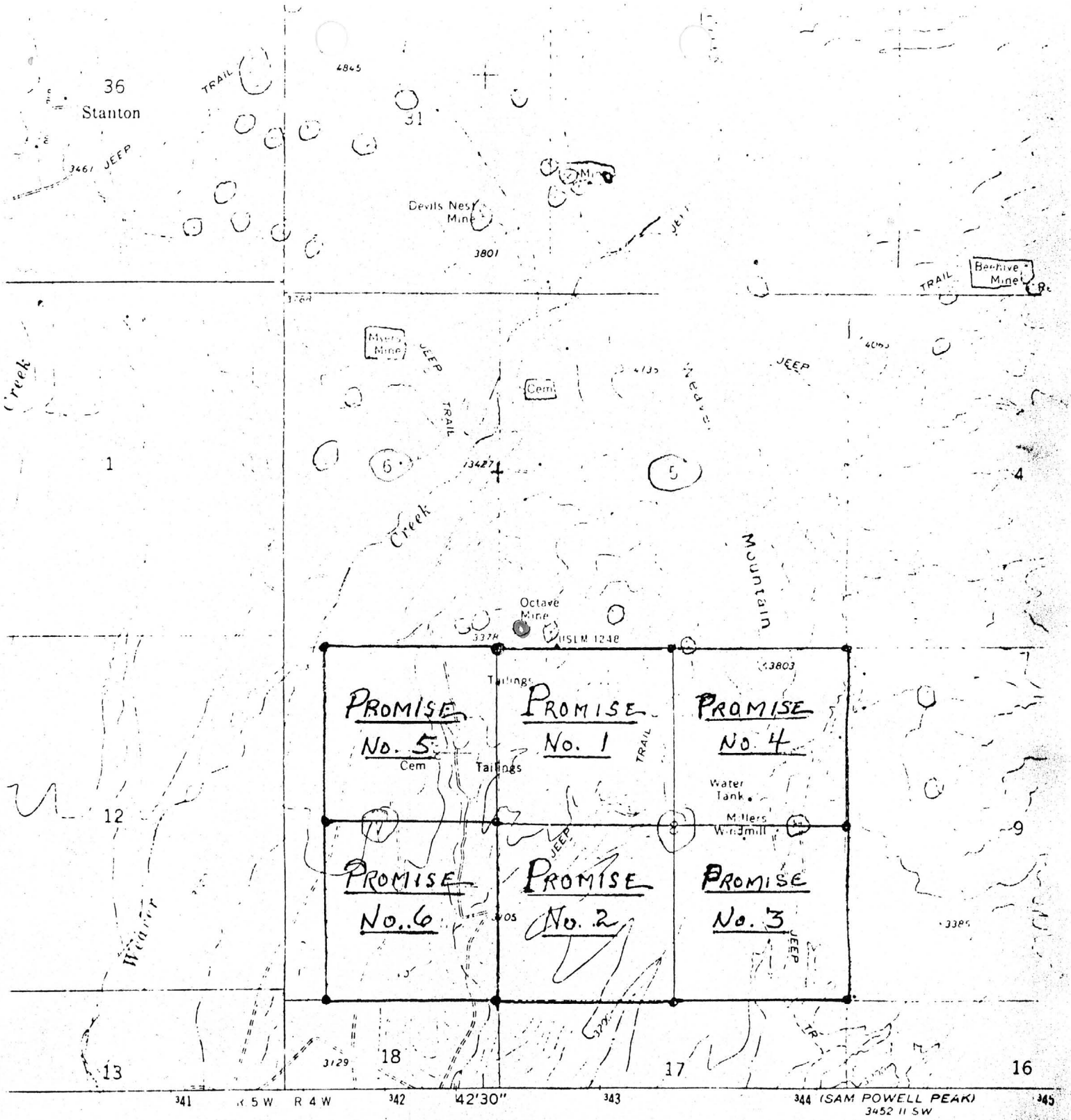

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SCALE 1 24000

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

BOOK 1375 PAGE 854

UTM GRID AND 1964 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

MEETS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY ST

FOR SALE BY U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER COLORADO 80225

A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND

IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

BOX 247 — PHONE 632-7410
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329

REGISTERED ASSAYER — CERTIFICATE NO. 2978 — WALTER G. STATLER — Date Signed 7-14-81 — ARIZONA, U.S.A.

ASSAY MADE FOR

Melvin Jones
Box 1196
Wickenburg, Az 85358

July 18, 1981

REF. NO.	DESCRIPTION	Grams oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag	Mo %	WO3 %	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu
6-29-13	A			0.016				
-14	B			0.061				
-15	C			0.021	N.I			
-16	Promise #1	Tr						
-17	" #2	N.I						
-18	" #3	3.23						
-19	" #4	0.435						
-20	" #5	N.I						
-21	" #6	N.I						

CHARGES $71.00 Pd ($60.00 "Promise") **ASSAYER** _____

(Amalgamation of samples to the Iron removal of Au)

MELVIN H. JONES
Mining Geologist

MHJ/j

Box 1196,
Wickenburg,Az.,85358
6-29-81

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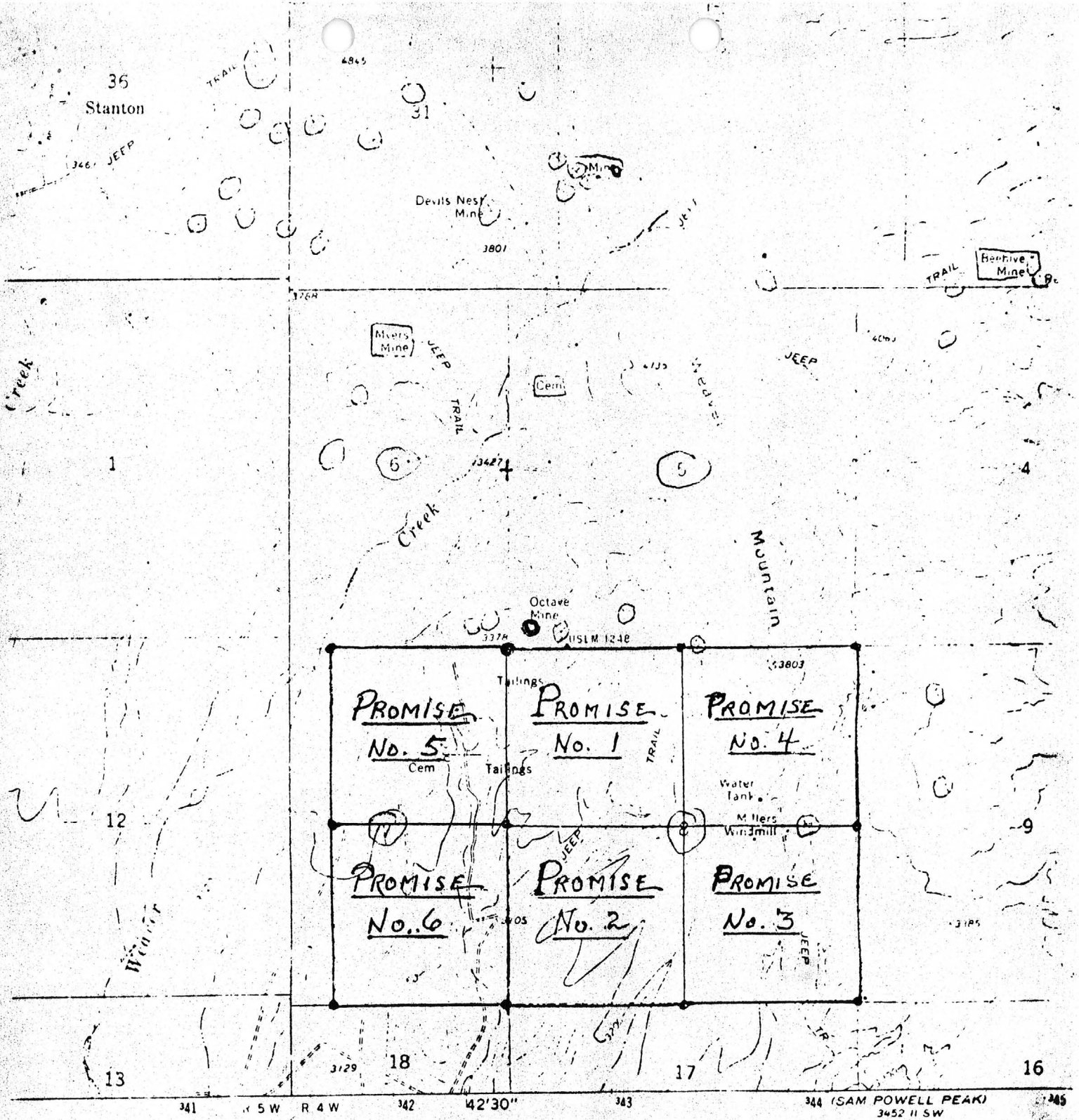

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m, central zone

ks,

BOOK 1375 PAGE 854

MEETS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY ST

FOR SALE BY U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

BOX 247 — PHONE 632-7410
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE NO. 2978
WALTER C. STALDER
Date Signed 7-14-81
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

ASSAY MADE FOR

Melvin Jones
Box 1196
Wickenburg, Az 85358

July 18, 1981

REF. NO.	DESCRIPTION	oz/ton Au (Fire Assay)	oz/ton Ag	% Mo	% WO_3	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu
6-29-13	A			0.016				
-14	B			0.061				
-15	C			0.021	N.I			
-16	Promise #1	Tr						
-17	" #2	N.I						
-18	" #3	3.23						
-19	" #4	0.435						
-20	" #5	N.I						
-21	" #6	N.I						

CHARGES $91.00 Ed ($1.0 oc "Promise") **ASSAYER**

(Amalgamation of samples [illegible] Au)

IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE

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ARIZONA, U.S.A.

ASSAY MADE FOR

Melvin Jones
Box 1196
Wickenburg, Az 85358

July 13, 1981

REF. NO.	DESCRIPTION	oz/ton Au (Grams)	oz/ton Ag	% MoO_2	% Fe	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu
6-29-13	A			0.016				
-14	B			0.061				
-15	C			0.021	N:I			
-16	Promise #1	Tr						
-17	" #2	N:I						
-18	" #3	3.23						
-19	" #4	0.435						
-20	" #5	N:I						
-21	" #6	N:I						

CHARGES $91.00 Pd

ASSAYER

Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison · Phoenix, Arizona 85007 · Telephone 254-6181

For Mr. C. C. Richardson
Post Office Box 504
Cave Creek, Arizona 85331

Date June 25, 1981

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
2228	Eduardo:						
	#1 Lower Vein	0.03					
	#2 Iron Ore	0.01					
	#3 Vein	0.92					
	#4 Vein	0.06					
	Promise #5						
	Sample #1	trace					
	Sample #2	trace					
	Promise #6						
	Sample #3	0.01					
P	Promise #2						
	Sample #4	nil					
	Promise #3						
	Sample #5	trace					
	Promise #4						
	Sample #6	nil					

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

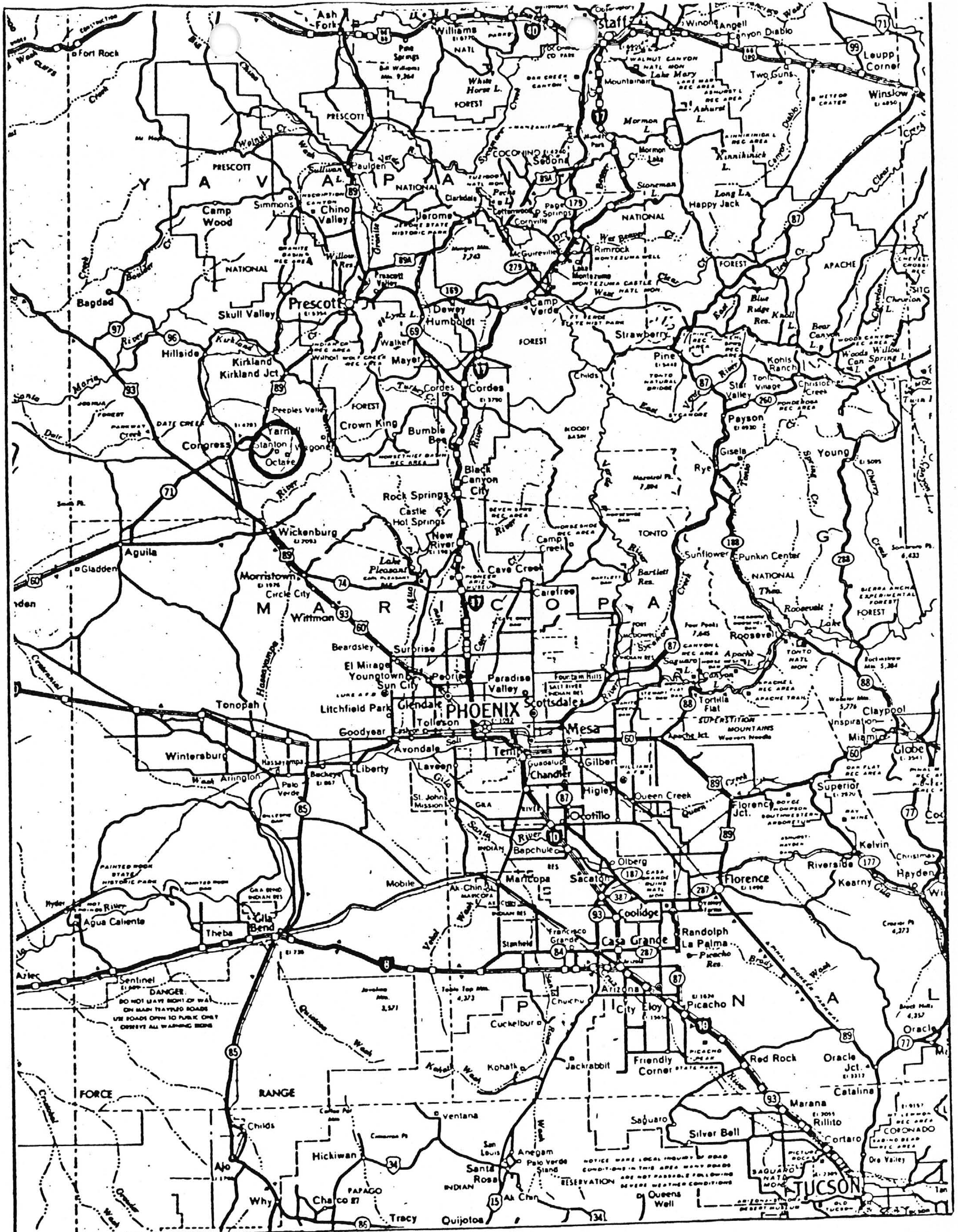
Registered Assayer
Certificate No. 6238
Claude Eugene McLean, Jr.
Date Signed 6/25/81
Arizona, U.S.A.

PLACER
EXPLORATION AND

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

FOR THE OCTAVE

June 11, 1980


Ash Fork
Williams
Flagstaff
Winona
Angell
Canyon Diablo
Leupp Corner
Two Guns
Winslow
Fort Rock
Pine Springs
White Horse L.
Walnut Canyon Natl Mon
Lake Mary
Mountainaire
Mormon L.
Ashurst L.
Kinnikinick L.
PRESCOTT
Paulden
Sedona
COCONINO
Y A V A P A I
NATIONAL
FOREST
Camp Wood
Simmons
Chino Valley
Clarkdale
Jerome
Cottonwood
Cornville
Page Springs
Happy Jack
Long L.
Rimrock
McGuireville
Lake Montezuma
Montezuma Castle Natl Mon
Camp Verde
Bagdad
Skull Valley
Prescott
Dewey
Humboldt
Walker
Mayer
Strawberry
Blue Ridge Res.
Knoll L.
Bear Canyon L.
Woods Can
Willow Spring L.
APACHE
Hillside
Kirkland
Kirkland Jct.
Peeples Valley
Cordes
Crown King
Bumble Bee
Pine
Kohls Ranch
Christopher Creek
Star Valley
Tonto Village
Payson
Congress
Yarnell
Stanton
Octave
Wagoner
Black Canyon City
Rock Springs
Castle Hot Springs
Gisela
Rye
Young
Wickenburg
New River
Camp Creek
Aguila
Gladden
Sunflower
Punkin Center
Lake Pleasant
Cave Creek
Carefree
Bartlett Res.
Morristown
Circle City
Wittmann
M A R I C O P A
TONTO
NATIONAL
Roosevelt
Beardsley
Surprise
El Mirage
Youngtown
Sun City
Peoria
Paradise Valley
Fountain Hills
Scottsdale
Tortilla Flat
Tonopah
Litchfield Park
Glendale
PHOENIX
Tolleson
Goodyear
Avondale
Mesa
Apache Jct.
Superstition Mountains
Claypool
Inspiration
Miami
Globe
Winterburg
Hassayampa
Arlington
Palo Verde
Buckeye
Liberty
Laveen
Tempe
Guadalupe
Chandler
Gilbert
Higley
Queen Creek
St. Johns Mission
Ocotillo
Florence Jct.
Superior
Kelvin
Riverside
Hayden
Kearny
Bapchule
Olberg
Maricopa
Sacaton
Florence
Mobile
Ak-Chin
Hyder
Agua Caliente
Theba
Gila Bend
Coolidge
Stanfield
Francisco Grande
Casa Grande
Randolph
La Palma
Picacho Res.
Aztec
Sentinel
DANGER
DO NOT LEAVE RIGHT OF WAY ON MAIN TRAVELED ROADS
USE ROADS OPEN TO PUBLIC ONLY
OBSERVE ALL WARNING SIGNS
Arizona City
Eloy
Picacho
P I N A L
Chuichu
Cuckelbur
Red Rock
Oracle
Oracle Jct.
Kohatk
Jackrabbit
Friendly Corner
Catalina
FORCE
RANGE
Marana
Rillito
Cortaro
Coronado
Oro Valley
Ventana
Childs
Saguaro
Silver Bell
Ajo
Hickiwan
San Luis
Anegam
Palo Verde Stand
Santa Rosa
INDIAN
RESERVATION
Queens Well
TUCSON
PAPAGO
Why
Chaco
Tracy
Quijotoa
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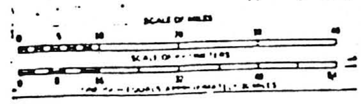

SCALE OF MILES

INTRODUCTION:

In order to form a comparitive base for economic evaluation, we must formulate an objective. We know beyond doubt that gold exists on the subject property, we have established our rights to that gold and we have an adjacent operation from which we can obtain extremely accurate production cost data. We also know of small succesful operations are ongoing nearby (See "Western Prospector and Miner" March 1980).

For the purpose of evaluation, we may assume an operation capable of mining 1000 tons per day of placer ore. This assumption yields us the required cost data as it can be accomplished with an exact duplicate of the personnel and equipment now in use on the adjacent heap leaching facility. If we further assume that the product would be fully capitalized prior to production, we have a theoretically exact economic base on which to evaluate the property. The capitalized cost of exploration, equipment, buildings, initial salary, fees and miscellaneous can therefore be set at $580,000.00 which must be recovered over the life of the project. No consideration is given to the fact that near 50% of that value might be recovered as equity in equipment at the end of the product life.

DESCRIPTION: Located in the Weaver Mining district, the property consists of eight placer claims approximating a total of 160 acres. The claims are to the south and west of the Octave/Calgrey dump leaching facility which occupies a portion of the property. The property is bounded on the north, west, and south by mining claims of others and on the east by the high ridges of the Weaver Mountains. See Plate I & II.

CONFLICTS: Certain portions of the claims are being utilized for a dump leaching operation which has been in operational development by HMR for several months. This area eliminates approximately 10 acres of the placer claims. Title to an additional area of 80 plus acres has been questioned by third parties and while council feels a favorable judgement is forthcoming in the immediate future, this area will receive minimal priority until the conflict is resolved. Primary attention will be directed to the 40 acres of the south east quadrant of the claim group. (Not In Conflict.)

AREA HISTORY: The Weaver and adjacent Rich Hill placers are in Yavapai County Arizona on the southern margin of the Weaver Mountains. The eastern boundary is Weaver Creek and Antelope Creek is on the west.

Placer gold was discovered in the 1860's and produced about $500,000 in the five years following. The loose gold found underneath boulders and in rock crevices on Rich Hill was easily gathered but more work was required to work the creek gravels[2]. A settlement grew up and flourished but is now ruins. The old cemetary is near the claims. Prior to 1883 one million dollars was taken from a single acre. As time progressed the easy to recover gold became progressively difficult and the hand mining and panning dwindled with only $64,000 being produced between 1934 to 1949. Minor amounts of sluicing and dry washing have been carried on since that time.

Gold found in the area has a fineness of 910 with some significant nuggets occasionally being found up to 3 ounces in weight. A single nugget of near 10 ounces was found near the Octave. Away from the margin of the mountain, coarse gold was progressively rare.[2]

GEOLOGY[2]: The Weaver Mountains are made up of granite and schist overlain by sediments and lava of a younger period. The placer ore covers about 40 square miles, the richest of which is the northern portion including the top of Rich Hill. Rich Hill rises 2,000 feet above the plain and is primarily granite. In places the granite is traversed by thin lenticular quartz veins carrying pyrite, galena, and gold. The top of Rich Hill is a mesa evidently representing a remnant

of the elevated Weaver Mountain pediment.

The washes and benches below Rich Hill consist of iron stained gravel and sand with granite floors and an abundance of subangular boulders 2 to 6 feet in diameter. The gravel and sand vary in thickness up to 10 feet.

Samples:[2] Five samples taken at two locations are represented in the table.

C1 = .02 AU/TON
C2 = .01 AU/TON } Tailings values.

C3 = .01 AU/TON

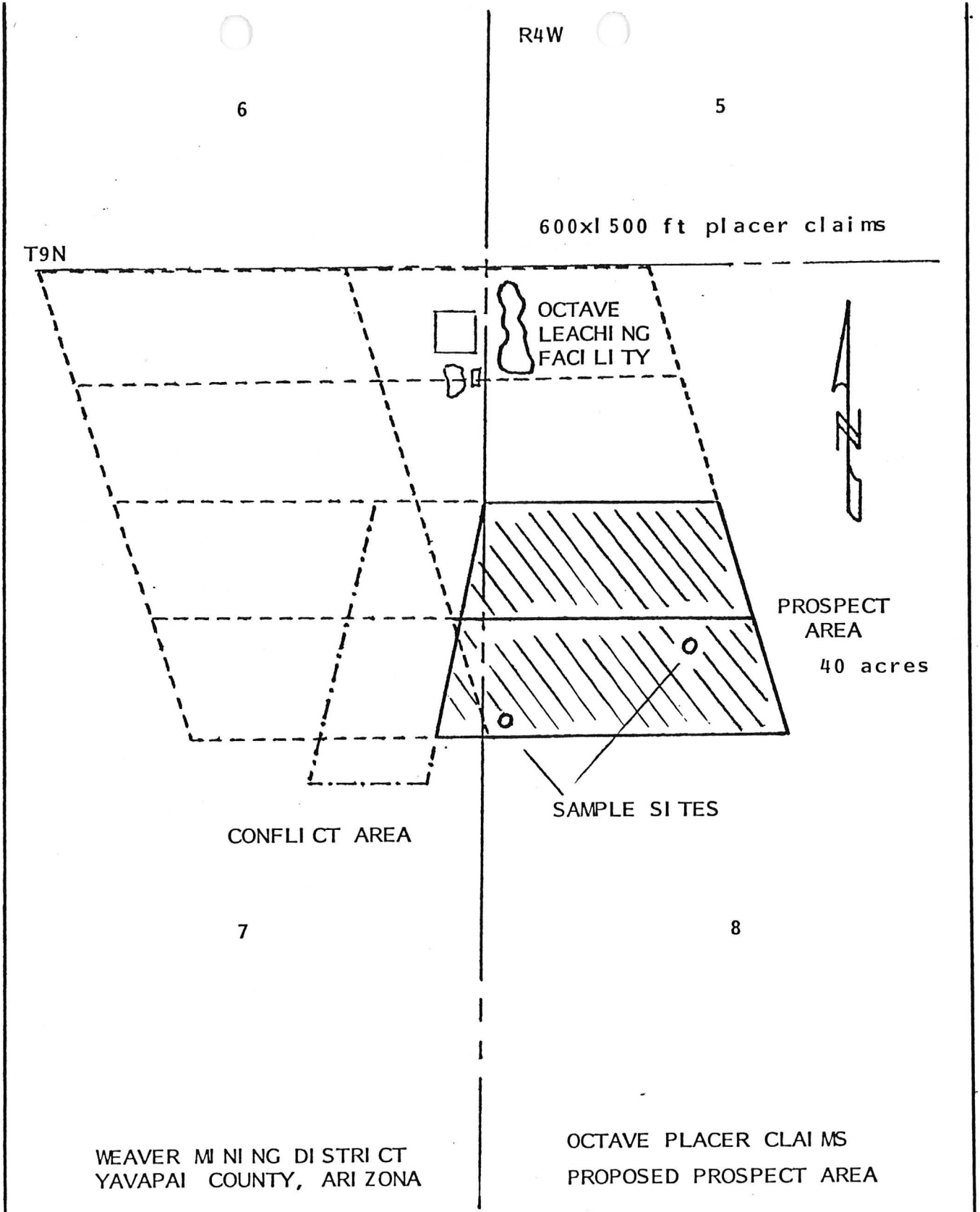
C4 = .12 AU/TON
C6 = .06 AU/TON } Virgin area.

Samples CI - C2 were taken at the site of old workings and may represent tailings values. Samples C4 and C6 represent what appears to be virgin territory and have a higher possibility of being true values. The report by Grimm confirms the reported 10 feet of alluvial thickness above bedrock.

EXPLORATION: The history and small samples indicate that this property is in "Elephant Country" and thus warrants further examination as a potential producer. As no firm data is available one can only make broad speculations at this point as to the value or potential of the property. If one assumes that 50% of the 40 acre plot can be mined and that 50% of the gravel has average recoverable value of .06 oz/ton of gold, then the potential recovery is 24,000 oz. with a value of $14 million.

Before any realistic estimates of actual value can be determined a substantial evaluation must be made. Not only must the value potential be established but other parameters associated with "placering" must be defined. These parameters include: (1) distribution of ore values, (2) degree of cementation (3) size and distribution of boulders (4) amount of bedrock relief (5) size classification of ore distribution and (6) water availability.

As the economics of a placer operation depend heavily on the recoverability of metal by gravity it is typical to process samples by a scaled down version of a produciton gravity separation plant. A typical plant would consist of a screening plant and a gravity separation device such as a rocker or sluice.[4] There would be a requirement for large amounts of water for processing. Figure 1 represents a typical mechanized recovery plant such as operated in the area in recent years.[2]



WEAVER MI NI NG DI STRI CT
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARI ZONA

OCTAVE PLACER CLAI MS
PROPOSED PROSPECT AREA

JUNE I 6, I 980

II

Exploration Plan: As the reported gravel depth is not more than 10 feet, the deposit can be sampled by trenching as opposed to drilling. Trenching has the advantage of, bulk samples, low cost, broader exposure of vertical distribution, and time required. Trenching may be by bulldozer or backhoe. While a backhoe may be less expensive to operate, the existance of large boulders may preclude its effective use. Due to the proximity of the Octave leaching operation it is the intent to utilize the Octave loader and dozer durring such time as it will not intefer with personnel or production at that operation.

The intial sampling will be in two phases. The first phase will be on a mininature scale taking samples of up to 50 pounds. These samples will be graded and classified with small hand screens and processed in a small sluice. Check assays of the bulk samples will be run by a commercial lab. Upon completion of the small sample program a large bulk sample program will be run utilizing the screen plant at the Octave site. Concentrates from the Octave screen plant will require processing at a facility utilizing tables and/or other concentrators to determine the most efficient and economical method of processing. Several such facilities exist in the Phoenix area.

Economics: As stated in "exploration", one condition could yield values of $14 million. It is unrealistic to make speculations of a specific nature based on the limited amount of data now available. If only the 40 acre plot is consided the $14 million might be estimated to be a maximum. The following example represents a theoretical case where the maximum potential is $14 milliom.

Case I:

40 acres of deposit
Average depth 6 feet.
Average overburden 2 feet
Total ore volume 258133 cubic yards
Total ore tonnage 413013 tons
Total overburden stripped 206506 tons
Mine rate 1000 tons/day ore and overburden
Total ore tonnage 667 tons/day
Mine Cost/ton $1.10/ton

Mine Cost/ton of ore	$ 2.20 ton
Ore handling 667 tons/day	$ .20 ton
Equipment cost	$575.00 mm
Cost/ton amort.overlife	$ 1.85 ton
Operation cost/ton	$ .90
total ore cost/ton	$ 5.15 ton

Average grade .06 oz/ton
total available gold 24,780

Total cost of extraction	$ 2,127,000
Total value at $600.00	$14,868,000
Gross for royalty	$12,741,000
Less royalty	$ 1,911,000
Group Net	$10,830,000
No of wk days/year	195
Total tonnage	661,146

Total years regd (life) 3.4 years

Case II:

Average ore quantity at 1 ft.thickess		103,000 tons
Mine cost./ton ore including overburden		6.60
Ore Handling		.20
Equipment/ton overlife		5.53
Operation cost		.90
Total ore cost/ton		13.23
Cost of extraction	$ 1,362,690	
Gross oz/gold	$ 6,180	
Gross value	$ 3,708,000	
Gross for royalty	$ 2,345,300	
Less royalty	$ 352,000	
Group net	$ 1,993,300	
Life		3.4 years

PLACER LOCATIONS

Two possible placer locations onthe Dun Billy and Grey Devell Addition claims. Samples were taken at the suspected locations and assays indicate that further investigation need be done.

Placer site #1 is located in the Grey Devell Addition #4. A network of tunnels indicate previous placer mining done at this location. Figure 2 shows the location of samples collected and the workings. The assays from this site are as follows:

C1	.02	$\frac{oz.}{ton}$	Au
C2	.01	$\frac{oz.}{ton}$	Au
C3	.01	$\frac{oz.}{ton}$	Au

*Arizona Testing

The results of the assays show low values, but areas closer to the stream and workings should be checked.

This site is at the junction of two intermittent stream valleys. The area is a fan type alluvial deposit downstream of a bedrock contact. The bedrock at this site is an altered diabase. At the contact of the bedrock and alluvium is a caliche layer ($CaCO_3$ cement) ranging from two to three feet in width. Above this layer the alluvium has a thickness of four feet. This is the alluvium that was mined in the previous workings. Another caliche layer with a thickness of two feet is near the surface. The total thickness of the alluvium to the bedrock is ten feet.

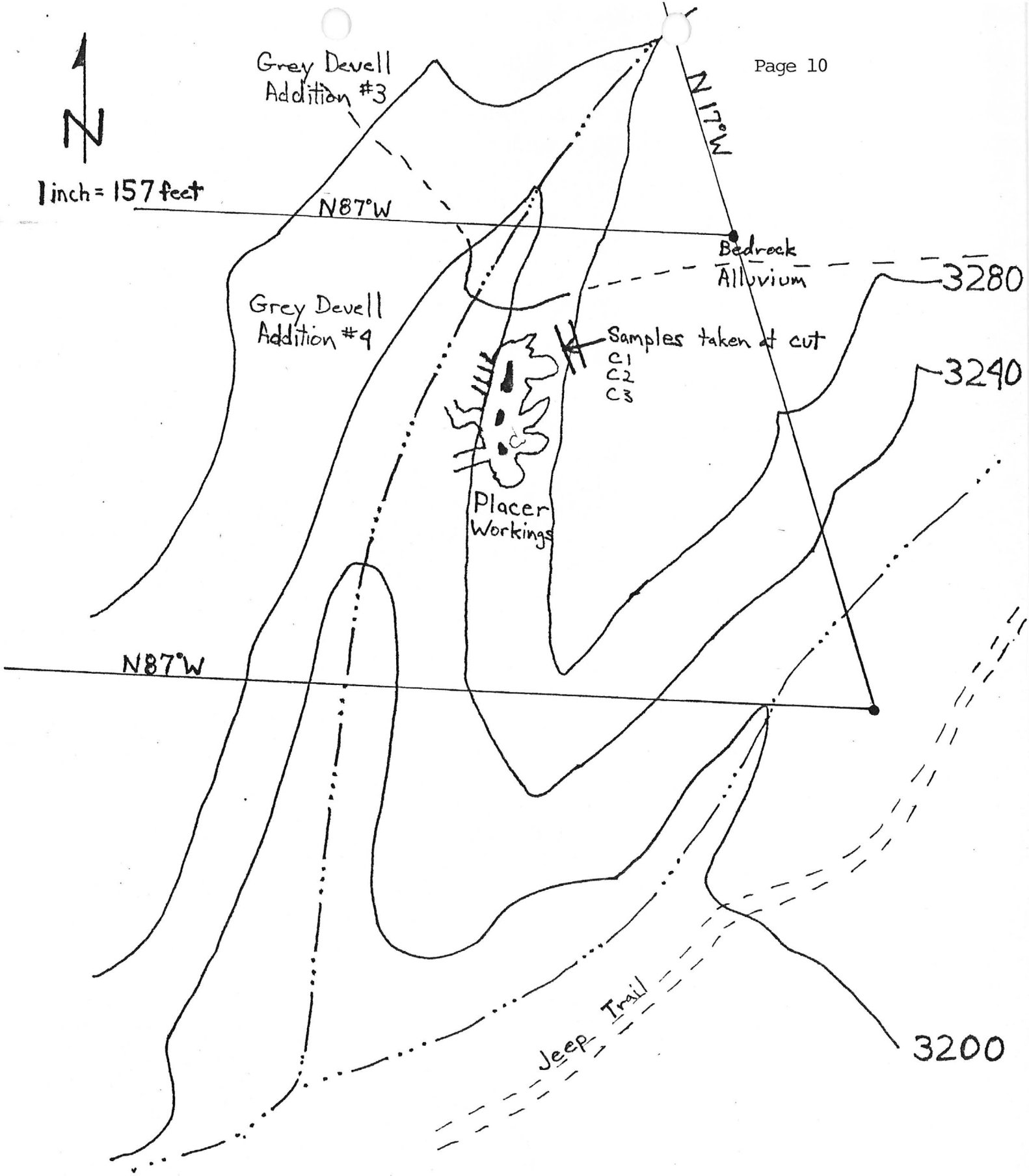
Upstream, as a source area, is the Joker Shaft of the Octave Mine. This location is the first possible auriferous alluvium downstreamof the source area.

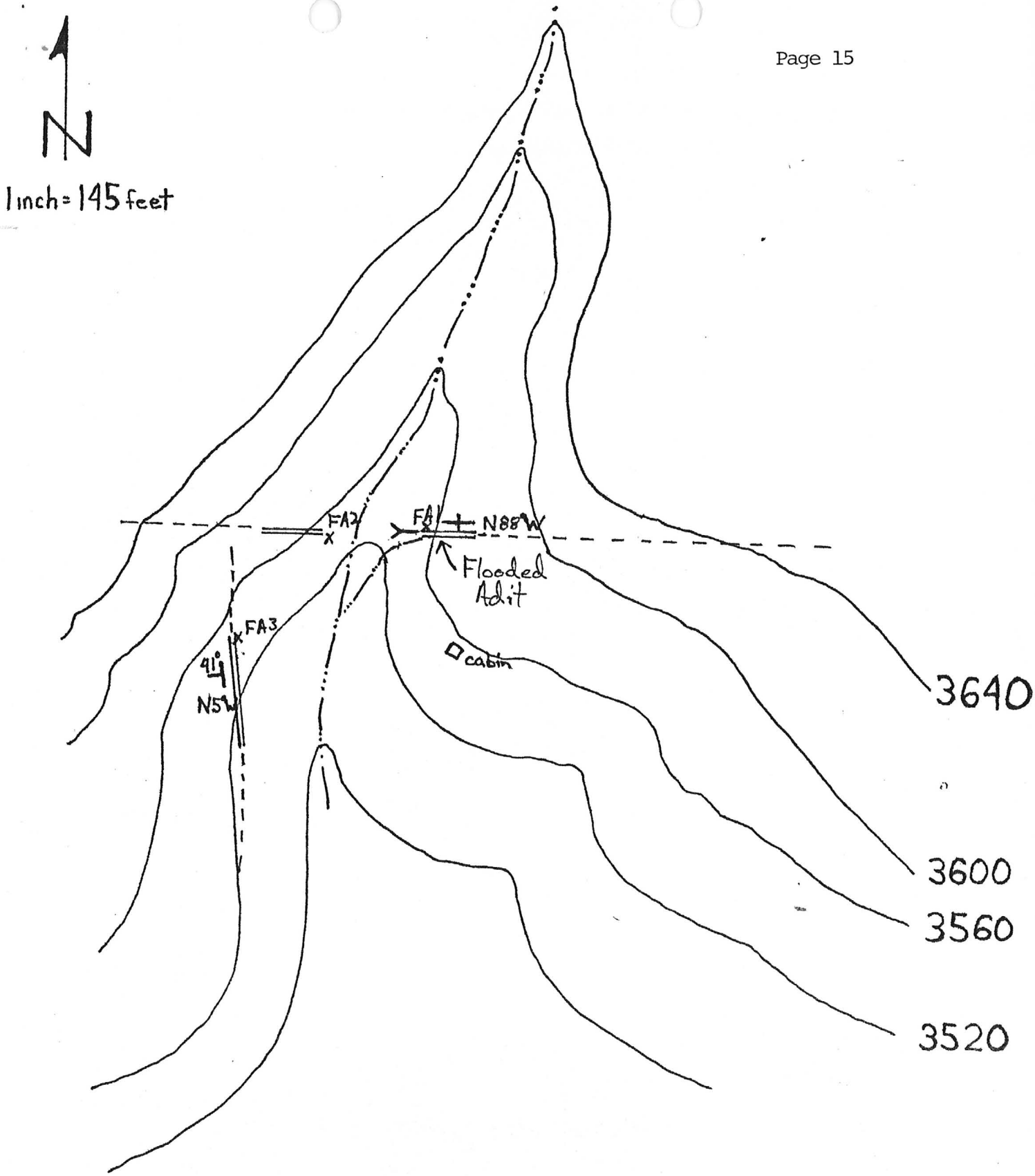
Placer site #2 is located downstream of the Calgrey leaching operation at the old Octave Mill site. Figure 3 shows the placer site relative to the leaching operation. Assays of the samples taken are as follows:

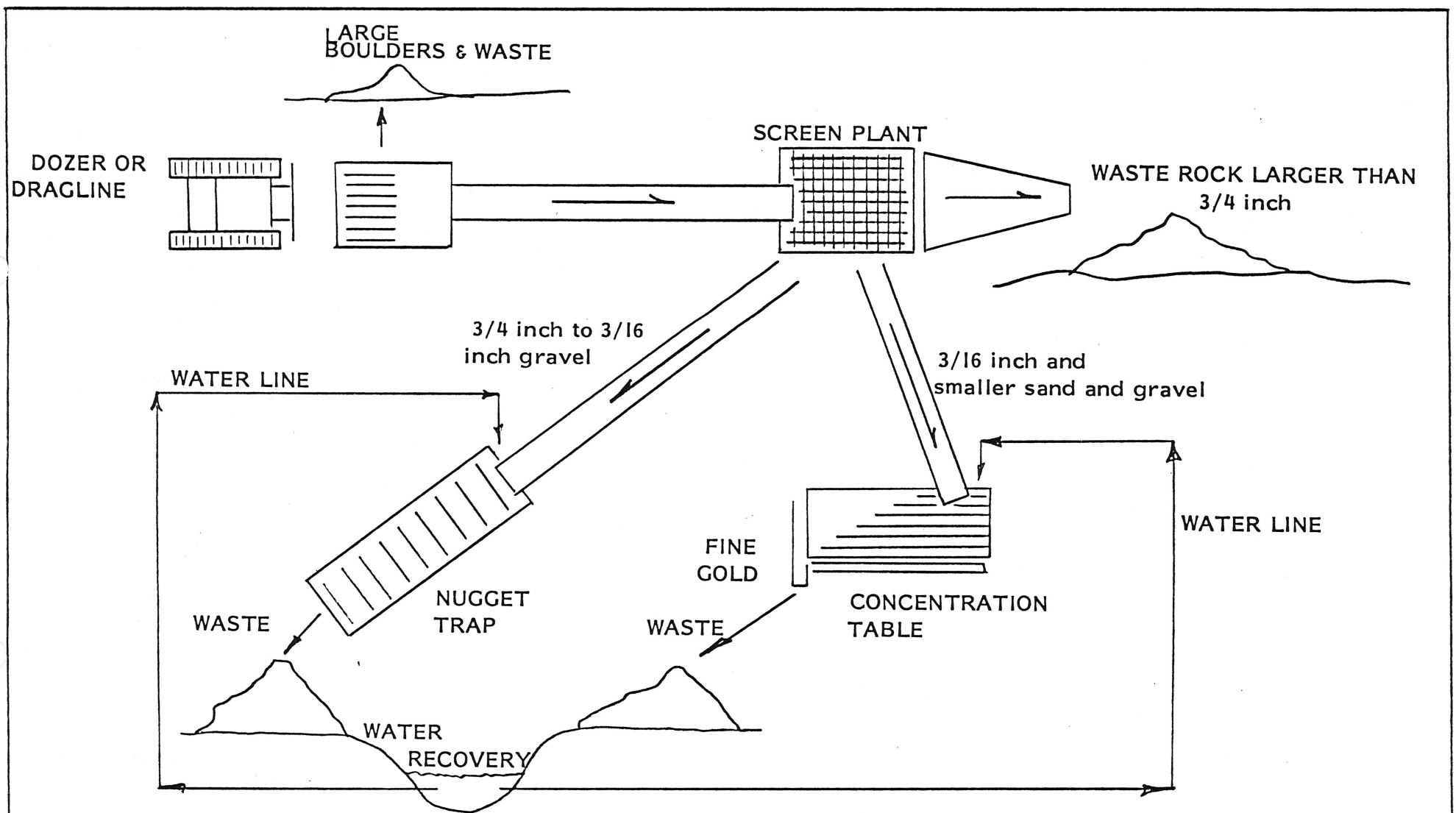
C4	.12	$\frac{oz.}{ton}$	Au
C5	.23	$\frac{oz.}{ton}$	Au
C6	.06	$\frac{oz.}{ton}$	Au

FIGURE 2-Placer Site #1

Grey Devell Addition #4


N
1 inch = 157 feet
Grey Devell Addition #3
N17°W
N87°W
Bedrock
Alluvium
3280
Grey Devell Addition #4
Samples taken at cut
C1
C2
C3
3240
Placer Workings
N87°W
Jeep Trail
3200


N
1 inch = 145 feet
FA2
FA1
N88°W
Flooded Adit
FA3
41°
N5°W
cabin
3640
3600
3560
3520



TYPICAL PLACER GRAVEL PLANT & GRAVITY CONCENTRATOR

fig 1

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PHASE II PLAN OCTAVE PLACER EXPLORATION ONLY	DIRECT COST	LABOR MAN/DAY	LABOR COST	EQUIP/ CONTR. COST	MAT'LS	SUB TOTAL	TOTAL
1	TRAVEL	650						650
2	PLAN LAYOUT ON CLAIMS		3	240		60		300
3	BULLDOZE TRENCHES				720			720
4	MEASURE & MAPS TRENCHES		---					---
5	TAKE SAMPLES (Incl.)		6	480		50		530
6	WATER SURVEY		2	160				160
7	SCREEN & CLASSIFY		4	320		300		640
8	ASSAY SCREEN CONC.				1 000			1 000
9	SLUICE CONC. FR. SCREENS		4	320				320
10	ASSAY CONC.				500			500
11	DETAIL MAPPING		3	450				450
12	DATA CORRELATION		2	300				300
13	STAGE 2 PLANNING		2	300				300
14	EXPENSES	720						720
15	RENTAL-TRUCK	600						600
16	SUB-TOTAL STAGE I	1970		2570	2 220	410	7 190	
17								
18	TRAVEL	650						650
	AUTO RENTAL	300						300
20	EXPENSES	500						500
21	LOADER				360			360
22	DUMP TRUCK				80			80
23	SCREENING		1.5	15	150	150		300
24	HAUL CONC.				80	50		130
25	ASSAYS				200			200
26	ENGR.		5	750				750
27	CONCENTRATION TESTS				2 000			2 000
28	SUB-TOTAL STAGE 2	1450		765	2 870	200	5 285	
29	MISC. & 20% CONTINGENCY	2525					2525	2 525
30	TOTAL	5945		3335	5 090	200		15 000
31								

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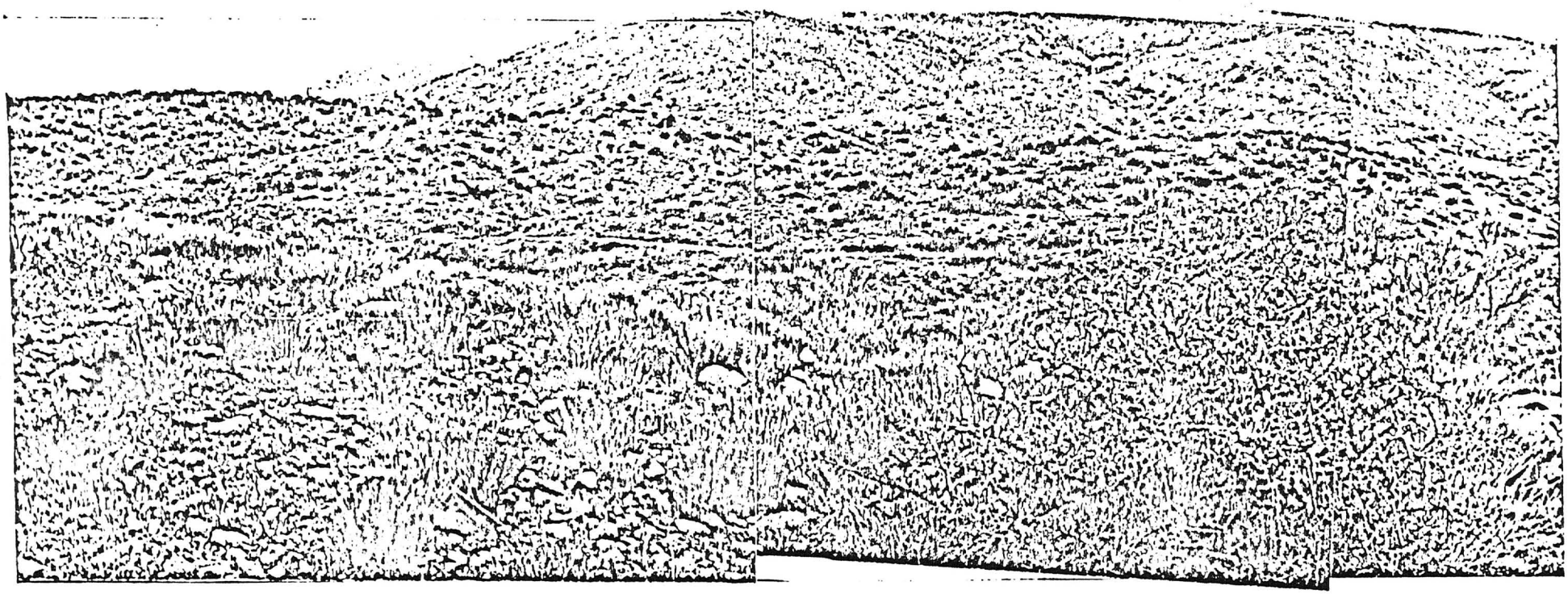

SOUTH END OF OCTAVE PLACER LOOKING NORTH