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Arizona Geological Survey
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Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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08/07/97

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: RAYVERN NO. 2

ALTERNATE NAMES:

LA PAZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 365

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 6 N RANGE 17 W SECTION 7 QUARTER S2
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 52MIN 11SEC LONGITUDE: W 114DEG 04MIN 06SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BOUSE - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:

URANIUM

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

AEC PRR PB172491, 1955
GJBX-213(82)
ADMMR RAYVERN MINE FILE

RAYVERN MINE (file)

LA PAZ COUUNTY YUMA CO.
T6N R17W Sec 7

See: GJBX-213(82) Geology and Mineral Resources of the Los Angeles, Needles, Salton Sea, San Bernardino , and Trona 1 x 2 NTMS Quadrangles. Page 120.

MILS Yuma Index #365

Geology File - Scarborough, Robert, "Field Trip to Northern Plomosa Mtsn."

Feb 13, 1956.

Mayvern Exploration Co.,
Bouse, Ariz.

Gentlemen:-

Per request of Mr. Berry I surveyed the shaft and drill holes at your Bouse property on Feb 10 and 11th. The object was to coordinate these factors in order to lay out the course of a drift that should intersect the ore zone at the shaft bottom level.

The enclosed sketch will show the pertinent features. I would advise that a drift be run from the shaft bottom on the same course as the long axis of the shaft for a distance of 16 feet. This course in S 76° W. The 16 feet is measured from the west end of the shaft. At the 16 foot point the course is changed to N 30° W. On this course the vein area should be intersected at about 18 ft., and if this course is followed it should actually intersect the #3 hole at about 45 ft.

The reason why I am advising the two separate courses rather than one diagonal is to get around and beyond the highly twisted area in the shaft zone where the vein has been missing. You know you have the vein in those two drill holes, and the crosscut as designed would cut fairly close underneath them.

As I told Mr. Berry I will be out of the country until about March 15. If you cut ore in this crosscut I would follow the ore in either or both directions. It is not necessary to proceed on to the drill hole with the crosscut, although I would go a reasonable distance beyond any visable ore as that whole area has possibilities.

If you do not find any ore in the crosscut I would be inclined to think that you have a serious horizontal broken area and that attempting to find the vein below it would be so expensive and speculative as to be unjustified.

Hoping for the very best results,

Yours Very Truly,

Feb 2, 1956

Rayvern Exploration Co.
Huggins & Sons.
1300 Market St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

Gentlemen:-

At request of Mr. Berry I examined your work at Bouse yesterday with view to advising further exploration.

May I say first that the work has been very well done and the equipment seems fully sufficient for the situation.

After the shaft site was levelled off it appeared that it had been placed directly on a transverse fault zone which had thrown the vein 5 - 8 ft at the shaft collar. This was not evident before the levelling off was done. The vein continued down the shaft for 20 - 30 feet with interesting uranium in spots, but gradually flattened and finally pinched out. The whole zone in the shaft is badly shattered and twisted, with slips with slickensides running in every direction. It is impossible to follow any downward course.

It is therefore my advice that you should sink just a bit deeper and then drift to the west to get under one of the drill holes which went through several feet of uranium bearing material when it cut the ore zone.

I told Mr. Berry that I would advise going to 75 feet with the shaft and then drifting. However I would like to change this a bit. The shaft and the drill hole are getting further and further apart and the deeper you go the further you will have to drift and crosscut to get in the vicinity of where the drill cut the ore. I would therefore suggest that the shaft be stopped at 65 feet ( on its incline) and a drift be started west at a back angle of 30 degrees as shown on attached sketch. This will serve as both a drift and crosscut, will get out of the cross fault zone and end up a bit under where the drill cut the vein.

After the shaft is down to 65' and the drift is started at that approximate angle I should come out, if you wish, and survey the situation acurately to give you a definate course and distance to reach the objective.

At that time I should come prepared to stay over night and plat the details on the job so he will immediately have the information he needs.

As I told Mr. Berry I am slated for three weeks in Mexico starting the 24 so I hope this can be worked out for a time between the 15th and 20th. That should about fit your work schedule but a round or two one way or the other would make no difference.

The measurements on the sketch are approximate, but can be made exact at that time.

Yours Very Truly,

c/o Berry, Bouse.

Oct 1, 1955.

Higgins & Sons Realty Co.,
1800 Market St.,
San Francisco, 2, Calif.

Dear Higgins:-

I have yours of Sept 26 in regard to the proposed shaft at Bouse.

As long as we do not know which way such an ore shoot has a tendency to rake, I would start the saft approximately in the center of the known cropping, on the vein.

While you might get by with a 4' x4' prospect shaft you might just as well make it 4' x 6'. Then if you want to extract some ore you would have room for both a hoistway and ladderway.

If you find the ore going out at one end you can always drift in that direction. After removing any overhanging material and getting in a good collar set I dont think much timbering will be necessary. The natural dip of the vein will permit the use of a simple bucket and skids - and you have plenty of dump room.

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With the manganese deal in rather bad shape I would think there would be local talent that could get the shaft down cheaply.

Yours Sincerely,

# HIGGINS & SONS REALTY CO.

LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKERS

REAL ESTATE - LOANS - INSURANCE - NOTARY PUBLIC

1800 MARKET ST., COR. OCTAVIA

Telephone: HEmlock 1-1521

SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA


September 26, 1955

Mr. Charles H. Dunning
Mining Engineer
817 W. Madison St.,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Dunning:

We certainly appreciate your letter regarding the Bouse Mine. We are seriously considering a shaft as outlined in your letter and would appreciate your advising us, where in your opinion, would be the best place to start, also what would be the right size.

We would like to have a little information regarding the 196 foot hole we put down. It is our understanding this hole never reached the Fault and would like to know what you think of going deeper.

Thanking you very much for your trouble in this matter.
We remain

Very truly yours

RAYVERN EXPLORATION CO.,

Vernon P. Higgins

V. P. Higgins

VPH/msp

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

OFFICE
817 W. MADISON ST.
PHONE ALPINE 3-6272

RESIDENCE
1635 W. EARLL DR.
PHONE AMHERST 5-1132

Sept 6, 1955

Mr. V. F. Higgins,
Higgins & Sons Realty Co.,
1800 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

My Dear Higgins:

It was good to hear from you again per yours of the 29th.

At the present time I know of no loose diamond driller, and , considering the fact that both cores and sludge were very unsatisfactory in that formation I would be inclined to put down a prospect shaft on the vein.

Any bad overhanging wall could quite easily be removed, and you could get down quite a ways with an air tugger, stulls and skids. You would have the advantage of having it in sight at all times and being able to follow a trend with drifts if advisable. You could also ship any commercial ore encumbered.

Finding enriched zones in uranium deposits is very tricky and often unsuccessful, but it does seem that you have enough showing, both on the surface and in the drill holes to justify an exploration of the above sort.

It also seems that a crew of "natives" might be picked up for a job of that sort as against a great scarcity of drillers.

I would be pleased to be of help whenever I can so please feel free to come in at any time.

Yours Sincerely,

c/o House.

# HIGGINS & SONS REALTY CO.

LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKERS

REAL ESTATE - LOANS - INSURANCE - NOTARY PUBLIC

1800 MARKET ST., COR. OCTAVIA

Telephone: HEmlock 1-1521

SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA


August 29, 1955

Mr. Charles H. Dunning
Mining Engineer
817 W. Madison St.,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Dunning:

We are considering going ahead with our operation at Bouce, and would appreciate your advising us what you think we should do next.

We would be pleased to know if anything has come up that would change your last recommendations. We are considering drilling again and if you have anybody in mind, we would like to have them contact us. As soon as we make arrangements for the driller, we would be glad to have you come down and lay out the locations for drilling.

Mr. Berry is in San Francisco, however, he is going back to Bouse and we would appreciate your sending him a copy of your answer to Bouse.

Thanking you very much for your trouble in this matter and hoping you had a good Summer, we remain

Very truly yours

RAYVERN EXPLORATION CO.,

V. P. Higgins

V. P. ~~HIGGINS~~

VPH/msp

July 19, 1955.

Rayvern Exploration Co.,
Sharp's Park, Calif.

Gentlemen:-

Enclosed is brief report on my last inspection. Am sorry I was interrupted and delayed in getting it done.

The little report is designed to help you all possible in interesting someone, and still stay with the facts.

I intended to draw a sketch to go with the report but as some of the data is rather uncertain and doesn't check out on paper I thought it might be more confusing than good. Mr. Berry could no doubt better make a sketch if you need one.

My bill will be the same as last time as I was able to combine part of the travel. If you dont need a bill first you can send it along when convenient and I can send you a receipted bill if desired.

I am sending a copy of the report and of this letter to Bouse.

I trust you will succeed in interesting someone to join you and proceeding with the work.

Yours Very Truly,

Hole #3. 56ft in length at down angle of 45degrees. At 21ft probe showed .04. Hole blocked at 26'6".
Hole #4. 60 ft in length at 45 degree down angle, and 45 horizontal angle turned right when facing vein. From 25'6" to 26'6" probe showed .15 to .20. Hole blocked at 26'6". Vein at 26'6".
Hole #5. 40 ft long at 45 degree down angle and 45 horizontal angle turned left when facing vein. Vein probably at 37ft. No core.
From 17'6" to 18'6" probe showed .15 to .20. Hole blocked.

I would advise that 45 degree holes ( or slightly steeper to facilitate probing) be put down to cut the vein at 50ft intervals down its dip, until it is cut below the leached zone - possibly at 200 to 250 ft. This would give a progressive picture of the changes as depth is attained. The holes should be probed with the drill on the job so they can be reclearned if necessary.

The results of your exploratory work so far juntify this next step.

Respectfully Submitted,

July 18, 1955

Burtt L. Berry
Bouse,
Arizona.

April 27'55

Dear Mr. Dunning:

Thanks, very much, for your interesting letter of the 25th.

I feel that you have made some very astute observations which will receive our careful evaluation.

I would now like to correct a bit of erronious information I gave you on last Sunday. Our Claims are seventeen in number (not fifteen as you were advised) They are numbers 3 thru 19, inclusive.

Again--on the matter of Terry. We will promptly convey to you the results of our actions which, at this time, I assume,will be an attempt to secure an easment--as guit claims. The decision will, of course, rest for final decision with the Higgins. However--it is my current thinking that we should be able to satisfactorily resolve this question with a minimum of conflict.

In closing I would like you to know that I sincerly enjoyed the opportunity of meeting and working with you --both of which were,indead, pleasurable.

most cordialy,

Burtt L. Berry

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

OFFICE
817 W. MADISON ST.
PHONE ALPINE 3-6272

RESIDENCE
1635 W. EARLL DR.
PHONE AMHERST 5-1132

April 26, 1955.

Mayvern Exploration Co.,
1227 San Francisco Blvd.,
Sharp Park, Calif.

Gentlemen:-

Persuant to the request of the Messrs. Higgins I have made an examination of your uranium prospect seven miles south of Bouse, Ariz., and will submit herewith my findings and recommendations.

## Location.

The property consists of 17 recently located, unpatented mining claims, situated south of Bouse, Yuma County, Arizona. To reach the group one travels approximately six miles south from Bouse on the Quartzsite road, thence one mile west on a side road. A large and prominent red butte lies within the claims.

## Purpose of Examination.

The purpose of the examination was to determine the implications supplied by the surface discoveries already made, and the feasibility of further development . A further purpose was to obtain facts regarding a possible conflict with some pre-existing mining claims. This latter matter, however,will be treated in a separate letter.

## Geology.

The terrain is one containing a very old limestone bed which has been rolled and folded into various angles of dip. This old limestone is a large island surrounded by a sea of andesitic flows - brecciated in areas- which is predominent in this part of Arizona. All of this was once covered with later flows of basalt which have subsequently been worn away, exposing the older basement. At one spot on the claims there is a small area of coarse grained granite which should be the basement of all.

The physical actions on the limestone have caused a fault or fault vein. This vein-like structure is 3 to 8 feet between walls, and this area is filled with fault breccia and gouge. This fault, while still embedded under heavy layers of overlying rock, became a channel of circulation for waters carrying silica and uranium. Much of the broken limestone and gouge was altered to silica, and uranium was deposited.

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER



Subsequently, erosion tore off the overburden and continued into the upper reaches of the mineral deposit. Most uranium minerals are highly soluable, being dissolved by weak $CO_2$ solutions or weak acids. The rate od erosion and the rate of dissolution were somewhat in balance, so the uranium was continually dissolved and percolated downward through the loose vein matter until conditions were reached where the solutions dropped their load.

This is the science of secondary enrichment, and the race between erosion and secondary enrichment has continued to the present time. Which one has taken precedence at the present time is the $64.00 question - for on that may depend whether the uranium content of the ore will increase or decline when explored at greater depth.

When there are a few remnants of highly secondary uranium minerals in the outcrop of a channel such as this fault vein, the natural expectancy would be that erosion and leaching had been quite in balance, and at some depth below associated with the water table ( but not necessarily the present water table) there should be a substantial secondarily enriched zone. How thick this zone should be would depend on the past fluctuations of the water level, and the sharpness of the line ( chemical or physical)that caused the dissolved uranium to reprecipitate.

Below the secondary zone would be the primary, and one cannot even make a wild guess as to what might be found there. It could be a rich vein or it could be a weak deposit far below commercial grade. Either could have the same outcrop. Only exploration will answer these questions.

## Present Claims and Development.

The present group consists of a block of seventeen claims, named the RAYVERN Nos 3 to 19 inclusive. Only on Nos 4 and 6 has any digging been done.

The main fault vein as mentioned above is exposed along the approximate center of No 4. The discovery shaft is in the center of this claim and for a distance of about 150 ft along the east-west strike of the vein there is a series of prospect holes and small openings. All show substantial geiger counter reactions and the presence of secondary uranium minerals. ( More detailed description under next caption.).

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER



## Location of Samples and Values.

Samples per attached laboratory certificate assayed as follows:
#1. General of hangingwall sector exposed in hole 10' east of discovery hole. Width 4.0'. Assay 0.03 $U_3O_8$.
#2. Vein gouge matter in same hole. Highly leached. Width 3.0'. Assay 0.04
#3. Vein gouge matter in discovery hole. Width 3.0'. Assay 0.04. ( At this point the harder rock in the hanging wall- corresponding to #1 - contained no visible uranium. )
#4. Red hole 80' west of discovery. Width 3.0'. Assay 0.08.

Selected samples could no doubt be taken that would run much higher. These were general samples of the material as it would have to be mined.

None of these assays was of commercial grade ( which would have to be at least 0.15) but as stated above, the fact that you have so much "smoke" in the highly leached outcrop could well indicate a bit of "fire" underneath.

## Recommendations.

At least it seems like a good gamble.

We know that uranium is easily leached. And in this case you have a definate crushed-zone channel that guided the upward bound primary solutions, and the downward bound secondary solutions, and tended to confine them. Of course there will be permeations into the walls in places by either solution ( as per sample #1). Such side permeations are normal in limestone deposits and sometimes constitute the main economic features. The point is that the channel was loose enough, and the surrounding country impervious enough to prevent the mineralization from becoming too widely dispersed.

Weighing all of these factors I would advise a feel-your-way-along moderate exploration program. What then should constitute such a program:

The ordinary procedure would be to explore a bit deeper by surface trenching or prospect shafts from the surface. In your case, however, you have a very bad hanging wall at the surface. ( Dip of vein is about 45 degrees). While it is certain that this hangingwall will not bother at all once you get well underground, it does preclude, or at least make unreasonably expensive, any thought of digging down on the vein from the surface. Furthermore such

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER



type of work could hardly be expected to reach a critical depth. It would probably result in merely a "teaser".

Or you might stand off to the south and punch one or more diamond drill holes at a 45 angle to the north, cutting the vein at about 200'. But uranium at its best is spotty and occurs in lenses. One would have to put down several such holes to be sure that he hadn't just missed an orebody, or had hit the only spot of ore there was. This could also be a teaser.

And noone ever took commercial production from a diamond drill hole, or could turn it and drift along the vein after cutting it.

The most feasible exploration would seem to be an inclined shaft ( of a size as economic as possible) put down at the foot of the hill to the south, to cut the vein about 200' below its outcrop. If you struck ore or good indications you could then drift indefinately along the vein in either direction. You would be fixed for production and the works would be open for examination by a tentative buyer.

If you do not strike ore but have fair indications not warranting drifting you can run a short crosscut or stand back in the shaft and drill some long-holes to either side or up or down for limited but cheap further exploration.

The cost of such a shaft should be in the neighborhood of $35.00 per foot ( to 200') . This would be as much as for seven diamond drill holes of the same length, but we must provide for success as well as failure, and if you find it with the shaft you have it, whereas if you find in one or more drill holes you still must have the shaft.

## Conclusion.

I feel that the surface showings warrant an exploration program as suggested above for the reasons outlined.

We have no precedent of similar geological conditions conditions. It is all pioneer work and highly speculative but the chances of success seem at least as good as 50 - 50, with the possible reward many times the cost of exploration. No serious work should be undertaken until you are sure noone will appear with nuisance value claims.

Respectfully Submitted,

April 28, 1955.

REGISTERED MINING ENGINEER
CERTIFICATE EXPIRES
CHARLES H. DUNNING
DEC. 31, 19--
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES
A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX
Chemists . . . Engineers

For Mr. C. H. Dunning Date April 25, 1955

Sample of Ore Received: —

Submitted by: Same

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at $ 35.00 per ounce. Silver figured at $ 0.90 per ounce.

| Lab. No. | Identification | Gold | | Silver | | Percentages | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Oz. per Ton | Value | Oz. per Ton | Value | URANIUM ($U_3O_8$) | |
| 120212 | # 1 | | | | | 0.03 | |
| 120213 | # 2 | | | | | 0.04 | |
| 120214 | # 3 | | | | | 0.04 | |
| 120215 | # 4 | | | | | 0.08 | |

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE EXPIRES CLAUDE E. McLEAN DEC. 31, 1955 ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean

Charges: $ 20.00

CHEMICAL • RESEARCH • ASSAY • ORE TESTING • PHYSICAL TESTING

Oct 1, 1955.

Higgins & Sons Realty Co.,
1800 Market St.,
San Francisco, 2, Calif.

Dear Higgins:-

I have yours of Sept 26 in regard to the proposed shaft at Bouse.

As long as we do not know which way such an ore shoot has a tendency to rake, I would start the saftft approximately in the center of the known cropping, on the vein.

While you might get by with a 4' x4' prospect shaft you might just as well make it 4' x 6'. Then if you want to extract some ore you would have room for both a hoistway and ladderway.

If you find the ore going out at one end you can always drift in that direction. After removing any overhanging material and getting in a good collar set I dont think much timbering will be necessary. The natural dip of the vein will permit the use of a simple bucket and skids - and you have plenty of dump room.

It is true that the 196 foot hole probably never reached the fault, but the material in the fault produces so little, and such poor, core; and in that tyoe of ground sludge samples are so unreliable, because much of the sludge will classify and fill the craks, I would much prefer to see you prospect with a shaft, than take more chances at this time with drilling.

With the manganese deal in rather bad shape I would think there would be local talent that could get the shaft down cheaply.

Yours Sincerely,

# HIGGINS & SONS REALTY CO.

LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKERS

REAL ESTATE - LOANS - INSURANCE - NOTARY PUBLIC

1800 MARKET ST., COR. OCTAVIA

Telephone: HEmlock 1-1521

SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA


September 26, 1955

Mr. Charles H. Dunning
Mining Engineer
817 W. Madison St.,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Dunning:

We certainly appreciate your letter regarding the Bouse Mine. We are seriously considering a shaft as outlined in your letter and would appreciate your advising us, where in your opinion, would be the best place to start, also what would be the right size.

We would like to have a little information regarding the 196 foot hole we put down. It is our understanding this hole never reached the Fault and would like to know what you think of going deeper.

Thanking you very much for your trouble in this matter.
We remain

Very truly yours

RAYVERN EXPLORATION CO.,

Vernon P. Higgins

V. P. Higgins

VPH/msp

OFFICE
817 W. MADISON ST.
PHONE ALPINE 3-6272

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

RESIDENCE
1635 W. EARLL DR.
PHONE AMHERST 5-1132

Sept 6, 1955

Mr. V. F. Higgins,
Higgins & Sons Realty Co.,
1800 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

My Dear Higgins:

It was good to hear from you again per yours of the 29th.

At the present time I know of no loose diamond driller, and , considering the fact that both cores and sludge were very unsatisfactory in that formation I would be inclined to put down a prospect shaft on the vein.

Any bad overhanging wall could quite easily be removed, and you could get down quite a ways with an air tugger, stulls and skids. You would have the advantage of having it in sight at all times and being able to follow a trend with drifts if advisable. You could also ship any commercial ore encountered.

Finding enriched zones in uranium deposits is very tricky and often unsuccessful, but it does seem that you have enough showing, both on the surface and in the drill holes to justify an exploration of the above sort.

It also seems that a crew of "natives" might be picked up for a job of that sort as against a great scarcity of drillers.

I would be pleased to be of help whenever I can so please feel free to come in at any time.

Yours Sincerely,

c/o Bouse.

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SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA


August 29, 1955

Mr. Charles H. Dunning
Mining Engineer
817 W. Madison St.,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Dunning:

We are considering going ahead with our operation at Bouce, and would appreciate your advising us what you think we should do next.

We would be pleased to know if anything has come up that would change your last recommendations. We are considering drilling again and if you have anybody in mind, we would like to have them contact us. As soon as we make arrangements for the driller, we would be glad to have you come down and lay out the locations for drilling.

Mr. Berry is in San Francisco, however, he is going back to Bouse and we would appreciate your sending him a copy of your answer to Bouse.

Thanking you very much for your trouble in this matter and hoping you had a good Summer, we remain

Very truly yours

RAYVERN EXPLORATION CO.,

V. P. Higgins

V. P. ~~HIGGINS~~

VPH/msp

July 13, 1955.

Rayvern Exploration Co.,
Sharp's Park, Calif.

Gentlemen:-

I again visited your uranium exploration south of Bouse on July 10 and examined the extended surface openings, the drill locations, and drill cores. Five holes had been drilled.

Most of the holes were necessarily quite flat because it was desired to progressively cut the vein at points close to the surface on downward, and find out why hole #1, the deepest, had not cut it. It was not expected that commercial ore would be found in these upper holes where the vein is highly leached. These upper holes answered that question about hole #1, namely that the vein had straightened up from the apparent dip at its outcrop, and the hole never reached it.

In each of these upper holes, when the drill entered the broken fault zone (the vein) at the shallow depths, it was found to be loose and gravelly and highly leached. It did not produce core, and as most of the drill water was absorbed by the loose formation little or no sludge was produced and was worthless, for sampling purposes.

I understand that the AEC has probed these holes and has found some strata of high activity, even up to commercial grade, in the hard rock above the vein. But in the vein itself some of the loose material had fallen into the hole blocking the probe. The drill had been sent away so they could not be cleaned out.

I am somewhat surprised and pleased that the probe showed mineralization as high as .18 to .20 in areas outside the vein proper. This was encountered only in hard spots that had resisted leaching. Original mineralization must have been very intense.

Following are memoranda on each hole:

Hole #1. 196 feet in length at 45 degree down angle. In varied limestone. No mineralization encountered. Did not reach mineralized zone as same had straightened up.

Hole #2. 71 feet in length at 10 degree down angle. Probably entered vein at 26ft but only a few core nubbins and little sludge. This core gave count equivalent to about .04, and from 30ft to 40ft showed specks of oxidized uranium minerals.

Probe showed about .04 at 23'6" but hole was blocked at 26ft.

Feb 2, 1956

Rayvern Exploration Co,
Huggins & Sons,
1800 Market St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

Gentlemen:-

At request of Mr. Berry I examined your work at Bouse yesterday with view to advising further exploration.

May I say first that the work has been very well done and the equipment seems fully sufficient for the situation.

After the shaft site was levelled off it appeared that it had been placed directly on a transverse fault zone which had thrown the vein 5 - 8 ft at the shaft collar. This was not evident before the levelling off was done. The vein continued down the shaft for 20 - 30 feet with interesting uranium in spots, but gradually flattened and finally pinched out. The whole zone in the shaft is badly shattered and twisted, with slips with slickensides running in every direction. It is impossible to follow any downward course.

It is therefore my advice that you should sink just a bit deeper and then drift to the west to get under one of the drill holes which went through several feet of uranium bearing material when it cut the ore zone.

I told Mr. Berry that I would advise going to 75 feet with the shaft and then drifting. However I would like to change this a bit. The shaft and the drill hole are getting further and further apart and the deeper you go the further you will have to drift and crosscut to get in the vicinity of where the drill cut the ore. I would therefore suggest that the shaft be stopped at 65 feet ( on its incline) and a drift be started west at a back angle of 30 degrees as shown on attached sketch. This will serve as both a drift and crosscut, will get out of the cross fault zone and end up a bit under where the drill cut the vein.

After the shaft is down to 65' and the drift is started at that approximate angle I should come out, if you wish, and survey the situation acurately to give you a definate course and distance to reach the objective.

At that time I should come prepared to stay over night and plat the details on the job so he will immediately have the information he needs.

As I told Mr. Berry I am slated for three weeks in Mexico starting the 24 so I hope this can be worked out for a time between the 15th and 20th. That should about fit your work schedule but a round or two one way or the other would make no difference.

The measurements on the sketch are approximate, but can be made exact at that time.

Yours Very Truly,

c/o Berry, Bouse.

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

OFFICE
817 W. MADISON ST.
PHONE ALPINE 3-6272

RESIDENCE
1635 W. EARLL DR.
PHONE AMHERST 5-1132

April 26, 1955.

Nayvern Exploration Co.,
1227 San Francisco Blvd.,
Sharp Park, Calif.

Gentlemen:-

Persuant to the request of the Messrs. Higgins I have made an examination of your uranium prospect seven miles south of Bouse, Ariz., and will submit herewith my findings and recommendations.

## Location.

The property consists of 17 recently located, unpatented mining claims, situated south of Bouse, Yuma County, Arizona. To reach the group one travels approximately six miles south from Bouse on the Quartzsite road, thence one mile west on a side road. A large and prominent red butte lies within the claims.

## Purpose of Examination.

The purpose of the examination was to determine the implications supplied by the surface discoveries already made, and the feasibility of further development . A further purpose was to obtain facts regarding a possible conflict with some pre-existing mining claims. This latter matter, however, will be treated in a separate letter.

## Geology.

The terrain is one containing a very old limestone bed which has been rolled and folded into various angles of dip. This old limestone is a large island surrounded by a sea of andesitic flows - brecciated in areas- which is predominent in this part of Arizona. All of this was once covered with later flows of basalt which have subsequently been worn away, exposing the older basement. At one spot on the claims there is a small area of coarse grained granite which should be the basement of all.

The physical actions on the limestone have caused a fault or fault vein. This vein-like structure is 3 to 8 feet between walls, and this area is filled with fault breccia and gouge. This fault, while still embedded under heavy layers of overlying rock, became a channel of circulation for waters carrying silica and uranium. Much of the broken limestone and gouge was altered to silica, and uranium was deposited.

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER



Subsequently, erosion tore off the overburden and continued into the upper reaches of the mineral deposit. Most uranium minerals are highly soluable, being dissolved by weak $CO_2$ solutions or weak acids. The rate od erosion and the rate of dissolution were somewhat in balance, so the uranium was continually dissolved and percolated downward through the loose vein matter until conditions were reached where the solutions dropped their load.

This is the science of secondary enrichment, and the race between erosion and secondary enrichment has continued to the present time. Which one has taken precedence at the present time is the $64.00 question - for on that may depend whether the uranium content of the ore will increase or decline when explored at greater depth.

When there are a few remnants of highly secondary uranium minerals in the outcrop of a channel such as this fault vein, the natural expectancy would be that erosion and leaching had been quite in balance, and at some depth below associated with the water table ( but not necessarily the present water table) there should be a substantial secondarily enriched zone. How thick this zone should be would depend on the past fluctuations of the water level, and the sharpness of the line ( chemical or physical)that caused the dissolved uranium to reprecipitate.

Below the secondary zone would be the primary, and one cannot even make a wild guess as to what might be found there. It could be a rich vein or it could be a weak deposit far below commercial grade. Either could have the same outcrop. Only exploration will answer those questions.

## Present Claims and Development.

The present group consists of a block of seventeen claims, named the RAYVERN Nos 3 to 19 inclusive. Only on Nos 4 and 6 has any digging been done.

The main fault vein as mentioned above is exposed along the approximate center of No 4. The discovery shaft is in the center of this claim and for a distance of about 150 ft along the east-west strike of the vein there is a series of prospect holes and small openings. All show substantial geiger counter reactions and the presence of secondary uranium minerals. ( More detailed description under next caption.).

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER



## Location of Samples and Values.

Samples per attached laboratory certificate assayed as follows:
#1. General of hangingwall sector exposed in hole 10' east of discovery hole. Width 4.0'. Assay 0.03 $U_3O_8$.
#2. Vein gouge matter in same hole. Highly leached. Width 3.0'. Assay 0.04
#3. Vein gouge matter in discovery hole. Width 3.0'. Assay 0.04. ( At this point the harder rock in the hanging wall- corresponding to #1 - contained no visible uranium. )
#4. Red hole 80' west of discovery. Width 3.0'. Assay 0.08.

Selected samples could no doubt be taken that would run much higher. These were general samples of the material as it would have to be mined.

None of these assays was of commercial grade ( which would have to be at least 0.15) but as stated above, the fact that you have so much "smoke" in the highly leached outcrop could well indicate a bit of "fire" underneath.

## Recommendations.

At least it seems like a good gamble.

We know that uranium is easily leached. And in this case you have a definate crushed-zone channel that guided the upward bound primary solutions, and the downward bound secondary solutions, and tended to confine them. Of course there will be permeations into the walls in places by either solution ( as per sample #1). Such side permeations are normal in limestone deposits and sometimes constitute the main economic features. The point is that the channel was loose enough, and the surrounding country impervious enough to prevent the mineralization from becoming too widely dispersed.

Weighing all of these factors I would advise a feel-your-way-along moderate exploration program. What then should constitute such a program:

The ordinary procedure would be to explore a bit deeper by surface trenching or prospect shafts from the surface. In your case, however, you have a very bad hanging wall at the surface. ( Dip of vein is about 45 degrees). While it is certain that this hangingwall will not bother at all once you get well underground, it does preclude, or at least make unreasonably expensive, any thought of digging down on the vein from the surface. Furthermore such

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER



type of work could hardly be expected to reach a critical depth. It would probably result in merely a "teaser".

Or you might stand off to the south and punch one or more diamond drill holes at a 45 angle to the north, cutting the vein at about 200'. But uranium at its best is spotty and occurs in lenses. One would have to put down several such holes to be sure that he hadn't just missed an orebody, or had hit the only spot of ore there was. This could also be a teaser.

And noone ever took commercial production from a diamond drill hole, or could turn it and drift along the vein after cutting it.

The most feasible exploration would seem to be an inclined shaft ( of a size as economic as possible) put down at the foot of the hill to the south, to cut the vein about 200' below its outcrop. If you struck ore or good indications you could then drift indefinately along the vein in either direction. You would be fixed for production and the works would be open for examination by a tentative buyer.

If you do not strike ore but have fair indications not warranting drifting you can run a short crosscut or stand back in the shaft and drill some long-holes to either side or up or down for limited but cheap further exploration.

The cost of such a shaft should be in the neighborhood of $35.00 per foot ( to 200') . This would be as much as for seven diamond drill holes of the same length, but we must provide for success as well as failure, and if you find it with the shaft you have it, whereas if you find in one or more drill holes you still must have the shaft.

## Conclusion.

I feel that the surface showings warrant an exploration program as suggested above for the reasons outlined.

We have no precedent of similar geological conditions conditions. It is all pioneer work and highly speculative but the chances of success seem at least as good as 50 - 50, with the possible reward many times the cost of exploration. No serious work should be undertaken until you are sure noone will appear with nuisance value claims.

Respectfully Submitted,

April 28, 1955.

REGISTERED MINING ENGINEER
CERTIFICATE EXPIRES
CHARLES H. DUNNING
DEC. 31, 19__
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES
A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX
Chemists . . . Engineers

For Mr. C. H. Dunning

Date April 25, 1955

Sample of Ore

Received: —

Submitted by: Same

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at $ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at $ 0.90 per ounce.

| Lab. No. | Identification | Gold | | Silver | | Percentages | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Oz. per Ton | Value | Oz. per Ton | Value | URANIUM ($U_3O_8$) | |
| 120212 | # 1 | | | | | 0.03 | |
| 120213 | # 2 | | | | | 0.04 | |
| 120214 | # 3 | | | | | 0.04 | |
| 120215 | # 4 | | | | | 0.08 | |

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE EXPIRES
CLAUDE E.
McLEAN
DEC. 31, 1955
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean

Charges: $ 20.00

Burtt L. Berry
Bouse,
Arizona.

April 27'55

Dear Mr. Dunning:

Thanks, very much, for your interesting letter of the 25th.

I feel that you have made some very astute observations which will receive our careful evaluation.

I would now like to correct a bit of erronious information I gave you on last Sunday. Our Claims are seventeen in number (not fifteen as you were advised) They are numbers 3 thru 19, inclusive.

Again--on the matter of Terry. We will promptly convey to you the results of our actions which, at this time, I assume,will be an attempt to secure an easment--as guit claims. The decision will, of course, rest for final decision with the Higgins. However--it is my current thinking that we should be able to satisfactorily resolve this question with a minimum of conflict.

In closing I would like you to know that I sincerly enjoyed the opportunity of meeting and working with you --both of which were,indead, pleasurable.

most cordialy,

Burtt L. Berry

Feb 13, 1956.

Rayvern Exploration Co.,
Bouse, Ariz.

Gentlemen:-

Per request of Mr. Berry I surveyed the shaft and drill holes at your Bouse property on Feb 10 and 11th. The object was to coordinate these factors in order to lay out the course of a drift that should intersect the ore zone at the shaft bottom level.

The enclosed sketch will show the pertinent features. I would advise that a drift be run from the shaft bottom on the same course as the long axis of the shaft for a distance of 16 feet. This course in S 76° W. The 16 feet is measured from the west end of the shaft. At the 16 foot point the course is changed to N 30° W. On this course the vein area should be intersected at about 18 ft., and if this course is followed it should actually intersect the #3 hole at about 45 ft.

The reason why I am advising the two separate courses rather than one diagonal is to get around and beyond the highly twisted area in the shaft zone where the vein has been missing. You know you have the vein in those two drill holes, and the crosscut as designed would cut fairly close underneath them.

As I told Mr. Berry I will be out of the country until about March 15. If you cut ore in this crosscut I would follow the ore in either or both directions. It is not necessary to proceed on to the drill hole with the crosscut, although I would go a reasonable distance beyond any visable ore as that whole area has possibilities.

If you do not find any ore in the crosscut I would be inclined to think that you have a serious horizontal broken area and that attempting to find the vein below it would be so expensive and speculative as to be unjustified.

Hoping for the very best results,

Yours Very Truly,

July 18, 1955.

Rayvern Exploration Co.,
Sharp's Park, Calif.

Gentlemen:-

Enclosed is brief report on my last inspection. Am sorry I was interrupted and delayed in getting it done.

The little report is designed to help you all possible in interesting someone, and still stay with the facts.

I intended to draw a sketch to go with the report but as some of the data is rather uncertain and doesn't check out on paper I thought it might be more confusing than good. Mr. Berry could no doubt better make a sketch if you need one.

My bill will be the same as last time as I was able to combine part of the travel. If you dont need a bill first you can send it along when convenient and I can send you a receipted bill if desired.

I am sending a copy of the report and of this letter to Bouse.

I trust you will succeed in interesting someone to join you and proceeding with the work.

Yours Very Truly,

Hole #3. 55ft in length at down angle of 45degrees.
At 21ft probe showed .04. Hole blocked at 26'6".
Hole #4. 60 ft in length at 45 degree down angle, and 45 horizontal angle turned right when facing vein.
From 25'6" to 26'6" probe showed .15 to .20. Hole blocked at 26'6". Vein at 26'6".
Hole #5. 40 ft long at 45 degree down angle and 45 horizontal angle turned left when facing vein.
Vein probably at 37ft. No core.
From 17'6" to 18'6" probe showed .15 to .20. Hole blocked.

I would advise that 45 degree holes ( or slightly steeper to facilitate probing) be put down to cut the vein at 50ft intervals down its dip, until it is cut below the leached zone - possibly at 200 to 250 ft. This would give a progressive picture of the changes as depth is attained. The holes should be probed with the drill on the job so they can be reclaned if necessary.

The results of your exploratory work so far justify this next step.

Respectfully Submitted,

July 18, 1955

April 26, 1955.

Mayvern Exploration Co.,
1227 San Francisco Blvd.,
Sharp Park, Calif.

Gentlemen:-

Pursuant to the request of the Messrs. Higgins I have made an examination of your uranium prospect seven miles south of Bouse, Ariz., and will submit herewith my findings and recommendations.

Location.

The property consists of 17 recently located, unpatented mining claims, situated south of Bouse, Yuma County, Arizona. To reach the group one travels approximately six miles south from Bouse on the Quartzsite road, thence one mile west on a side road. A large and prominent red butte lies within the claims.

Purpose of Examination.

The purpose of the examination was to determine the implications supplied by the surface discoveries already made, and the feasibility of further development . A further purpose was to obtain facts regarding a possible conflict with some pre-existing mining claims. This latter matter, however, will be treated in a separate letter.

Geology.

The terrain is one containing a very old limestone bed which has been rolled and folded into various angles of dip. This old limestone is a large island surrounded by a sea of andesitic flows - brecciated in areas- which is predominent in this part of Arisona. All of this was once covered with later flows of basalt which have subsequently been worn away, exposing the older basement. At one spot on the claims there is a small area of coarse grained granite which should be the basement of all.

The physical actions on the limestone have caused a fault or fault vein. This vein-like structure is 3 to 8 feet between walls, and this area is filled with fault breccia and gouge. This fault, while still embedded under heavy layers of overlying rock, became a channel of circulation for waters carrying silica and uranium. Much of the broken limestone and gouge was altered to silica, and uranium was deposited.

Subsequently, erosion bore off the overburden and continued into the upper reaches of the mineral deposit. Most uranium minerals are highly soluble, being dissolved by weak $CO_2$ solutions or weak acids. The rate of erosion and the rate of dissolution were somewhat in balance, so the uranium was continually dissolved and percolated downward through the loose vein matter until conditions were reached where they dropped their load.

This is the science of secondary enrichment, and the race between erosion and secondary enrichment has continued to the present time. Which one has taken precedence at the present time is the $64.00 question - for on that may depend whether the uranium content of the ore will increase or decline when explored at greater depth.

When there are a few remnants of highly secondary uranium minerals in the outcrop of a channel such as this fault vein, the natural expectancy would be that erosion and leaching had been quite in balance, and at some depth below associated with the water table ( but not necessarily the present water table) there should be a substantial secondarily enriched zone. How thick this zone should be would depend on the past fluctuations of the water level, and the sharpness of the line ( chemical or physical)that caused the dissolved uranium to reprecipitate.

Below the secondary zone would be the primary, and one cannot even make a wild guess as to what might be found there. It could be a rich vein or it could be a weak deposit far below commercial grade. Either could have the same outcrop. Only exploration will answer these questions.

## Present Claims and Development.

The present group consists of a block of fourteen claims, named the RAYVENN Nos 4 to 17 inclusive. Only on Nos 4 and 6 has any digging been done.

The main fault vein as mentioned above is exposed along the approximate center of No 4. The discovery shaft is in the center of this claim and for a distance of about 150 ft along the east-west strike of the vein there is a series of prospect holes and small openings. All show substantial geiger counter reactions and the presence of secondary uranium minerals. ( More detailed description under next caption.).

type of work could hardly be expected to reach a critical depth. It would probably result in merely a "teaser".

Or you might stand off to the south and punch one or more diamond drill holes at a 45 angle to the north, cutting the vein at about 200'. But uranium at its best is spotty and occurs in lenses. One would have to put down several such holes to be sure that he hadn't just missed an orebody, or had hit the only spot of ore there was. This could also be a teaser.

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The most feasible exploration would seem to be an inclined shaft ( of a size as economic as possible) put down at the foot of the hill to the south, to cut the vein about 300' below its outcrop. If you struck ore or good indications you could then drift indefinately along the vein in either direction. You would be fired for production and the works would be open for examination by a tentative buyer.

If you do not strike ore but have fair indications not warranting drifting you can run a short crosscut or stand back in the shaft and drill some long-holes to either side or up or down for limited but cheap further exploration.

The cost of such a shaft should be in the neighborhood of $55.00 per foot ( to 300') . This would be as much as for seven diamond drill holes of the same length, but we must provide for success as well as failure, and if you find it with the shaft you have it, whereas if you find in one or more drill holes you still must have the shaft.

Conclusion.

I feel that the surface showings warrant an exploration program as suggested above for the reasons outlined.
We have no precedent of similar geological conditions conditions. It is all pioneer work and highly speculative but the chances of success seem at least as good as 50 - 50, with the possible reward many times the cost of exploration. No serious work should be undertaken until you are sure noone will appear with nuisance value claims.

Respectfully Submitted,

April 23, 1955.

## Location of Samples and Values.

Samples per attached laboratory certificate assayed as follows:
#1. General of hangingwall sector exposed in hole 10' east of discovery hole. Width 4.0'. Assay 0.03 $U_3O_8$.
#2. Vein gouge matter in same hole. Highly leached. Width 3.0'. Assay 0.04
#3. Vein gouge matter in discovery hole. Width 3.0'. Assay 0.04. ( At this point the harder rock in the hanging wall- corresponding to #1 - contained no visible uranium. )
#4. Red hole 80' west of discovery. Width 3.0'. Assay 0.03.

Selected samples could no doubt be taken that would run much higher. These were general samples of the material as it would have to be mined.

None of these assays was of commercial grade ( which would have to be at least 0.15) but as stated above, the fact that you have so much "smoke" in the highly leached outcrop could well indicate a bit of "fire" underneath.

## Recommendations.

At least it seems like a good gamble.

We know that uranium is easily leached. And in this case you have a definate crushed-zone channel that guided the upward bound primary solutions, and the downward bound secondary solutions, and tended to confine them. Of course there will be permeations into the walls in places by either solution ( as per sample #1). Such side permeations are normal in limestone deposits and sometimes constitute the main economic features. The point is that the channel was loose enough, and the surrounding country impervious enough to prevent the mineralization from becoming too widely dispersed.

Weighing all of these factors I would advise a feel-your-way-along moderate exploration program. What then should constitute such a program?

The ordinary procedure would be to explore a bit deeper by surface trenching or prospect shafts from the surface. In your case, however, you have a very bad hanging wall at the surface. ( Dip of vein is about 45 degrees). While it is certain that this hangingwall will not bother at all once you get well underground, it does preclude, or at least make unreasonably expensive, any thought of digging down on the vein from the surface. Furthermore such

ATL
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES
A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX
Chemists . . . Engineers

For Rayvern Exp. Company
1227 San Francisco Boulevard
Sharps Park, California

Date April 26, 1955

Sample of Ore

Received: –

Submitted by: Mr. C. H. Dunning

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at $35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at $ 0.90 per ounce.

| Lab. No. | Identification | Gold | | Silver | | Percentages | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Oz. per Ton | Value | Oz. per Ton | Value | URANIUM ($U_3O_8$) | |
| 120212 | # 1 | | | | | 0.03 | |
| 120213 | # 2 | | | | | 0.04 | |
| 120214 | # 3 | | | | | 0.04 | |
| 120215 | # 4 | | | | | 0.08 | |

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE EXPIRES
CLAUDE E. McLEAN
DEC. 31, 1955
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean

Charges: $ 20.00
Mail

CHEMICAL • RESEARCH • ASSAY • ORE TESTING • PHYSICAL TESTING

April 29,1955

Rayvern Exploration Co.,
Sharps Park, Calif.

Dear Mr. Higgins:-

Enclosed is the Bouse report which I trust you will find satisfactory. Also bill which likewise -- .

I think that you should have an idea as to how I base my charges. While I have no set rule I figure $75.00 per day for field and office work plus 8¢ per mile for car, plus other actual expenses. In case the travel time is long in proportion to field time I often reduce that 50% and have so done in your case.

I know that the above base is considerably lower than most experienced engineers charge but I am not able or willing to put in the long hard days that I might have some years ago and I find that I am slower and perhaps more thoughtful about reports and office work than I might be.

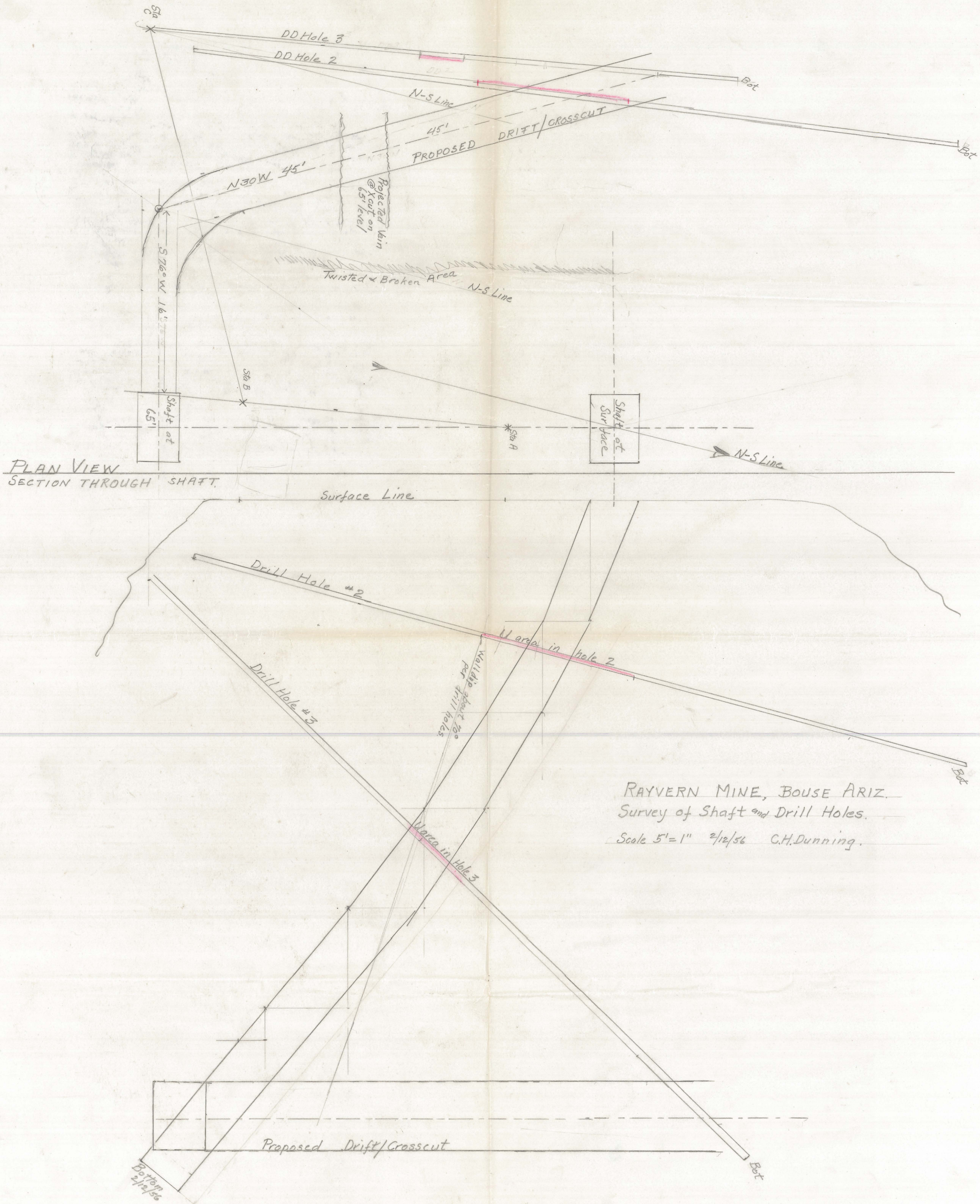
I am enclosing a snapshot. Tell Mr. Berry that the sun was shining on my finder and I mistook the dark bush for the jeep and missed the jeep and the main outlines I wanted to show. So I didn't use the picture in the report. I have already explained the reasons why I did not include a map.

It was a pleasure to do this work for you and I trust you will have well earned success. I would be happy to be of further service if needed.

Yours Very Truly,

Chas H Dunning

c/c Bouse




RAYVERN MINE, BOUSE ARIZ.
Survey of Shaft and Drill Holes.
Scale 5' = 1" 2/12/56 C.H. Dunning.