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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: RIO DEL MONTE MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

LA PAZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 88

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 4 N RANGE 13 W SECTION 4 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 42MIN 45SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 35MIN 48SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: HOPE - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

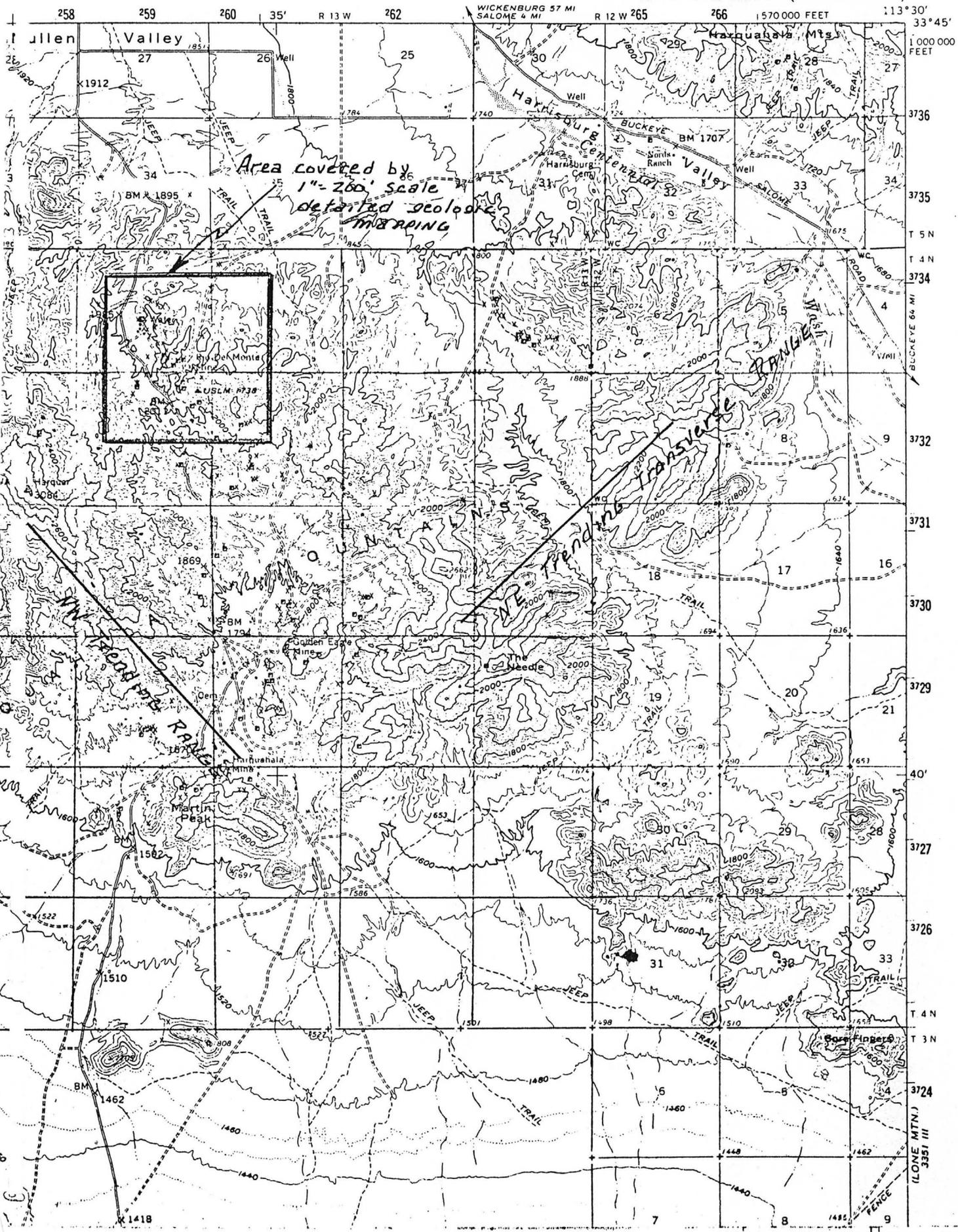
GOLD LODE
SILVER
COPPER
LEAD
ZINC

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

KEITH, S.B., 1978, AZBM BULL. 192, P. 153
ADMMR RIO DEL MONTE MINES FILE
MAP FOR EYDE REPORT SCANNED, NO PAPER COPY

HOPE QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA-YUMA CO.
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

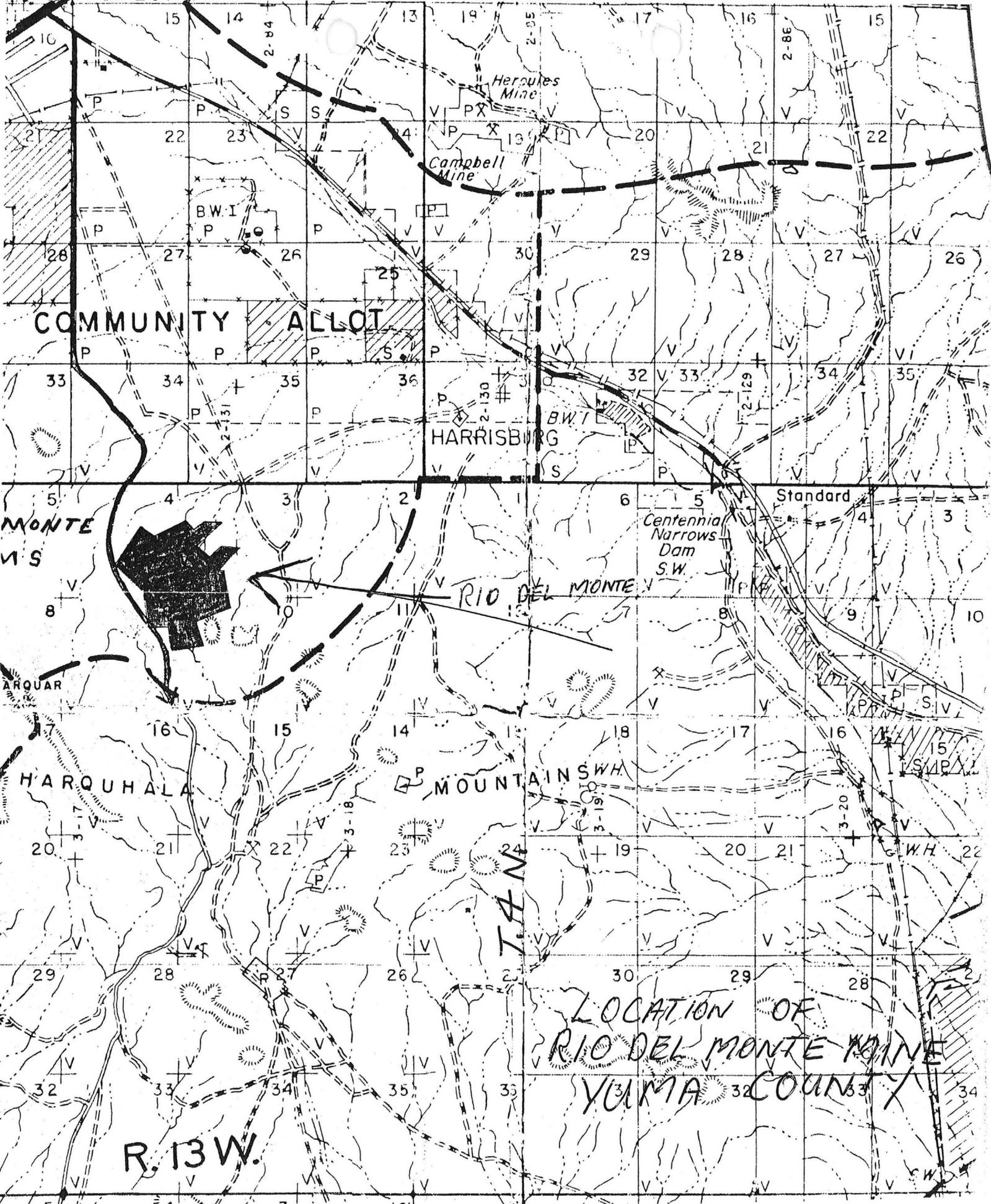
335 IV
(GLADEN)



Area covered by
1"-260' scale
detailed geologic
mapping



(LOVE MTN.)
(3351 III)



COMMUNITY ALLOT

Hercules Mine
Campbell Mine

HARRISBURG

Centennial Narrows Dam S.W.

RIO DEL MONTE

MONTE M S

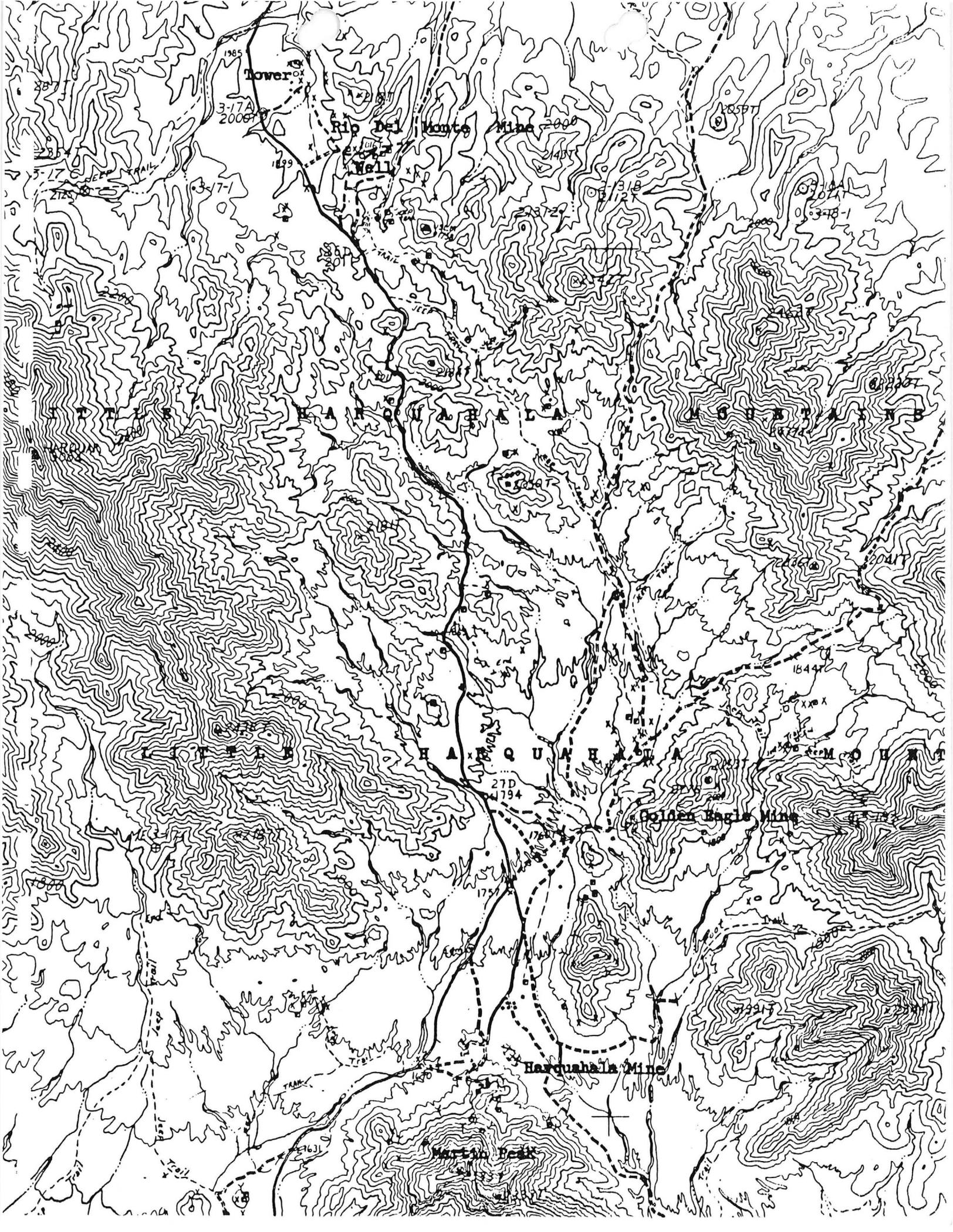
HARQUHALA

MOUNTAINS SWH

LOCATION OF
RIO DEL MONTE RIVER
YUMA COUNTY

R. 13 W.

T. 4 N.



Tower

Río Del Monte Mine

Hall

Golden Eagle Mine

Harquahala Mine

Marion Peak

3-17A
20067

3-17-1

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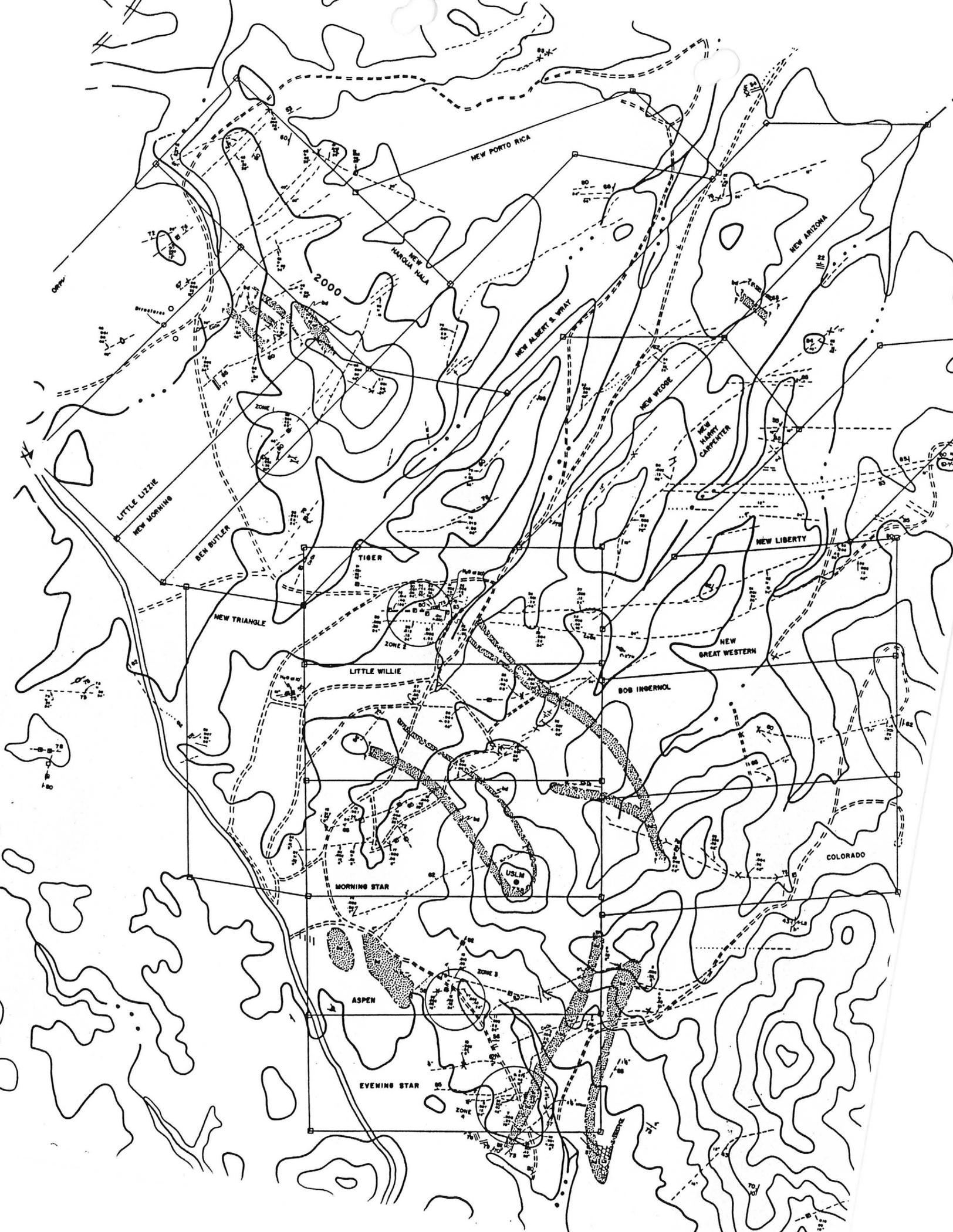
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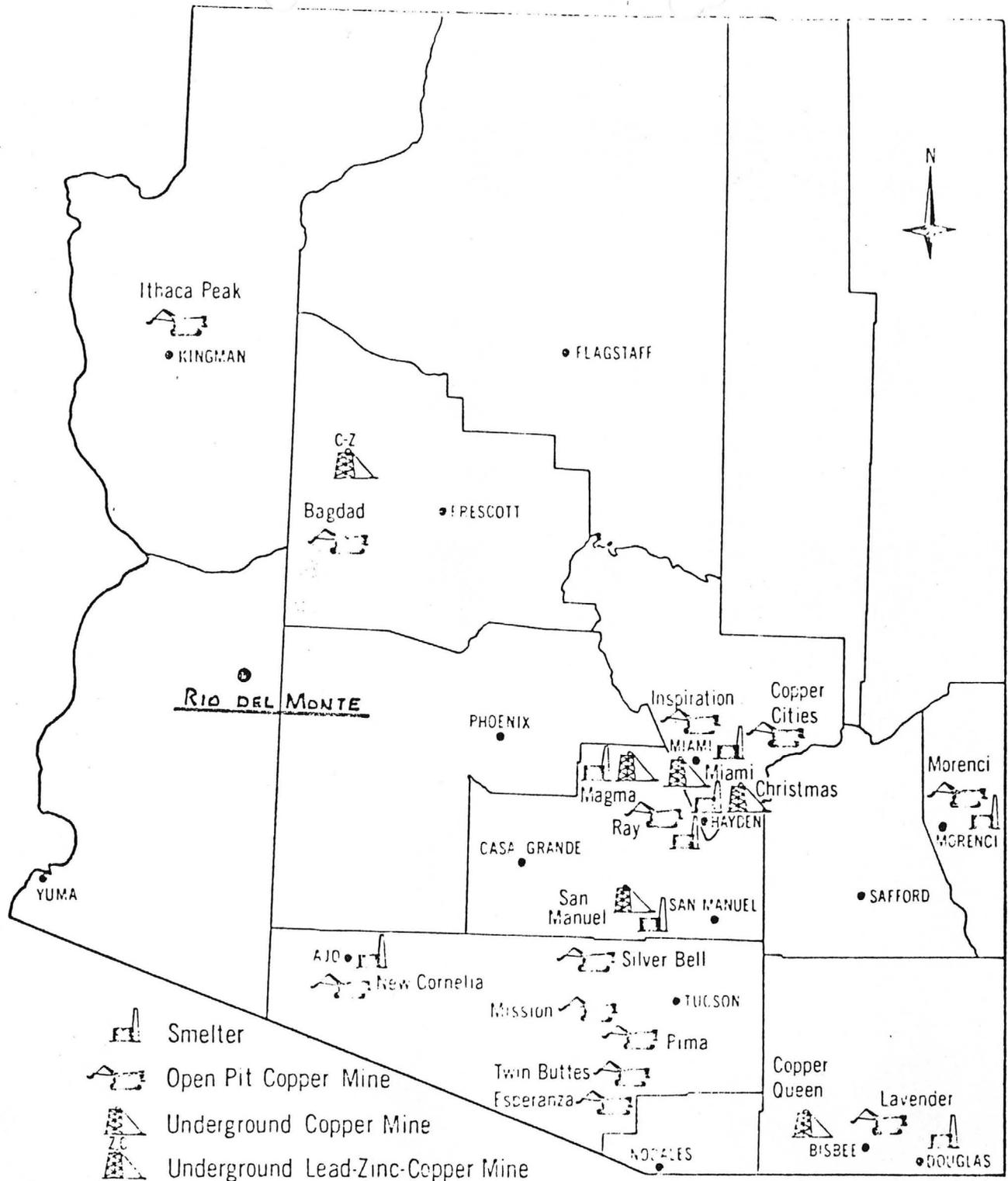
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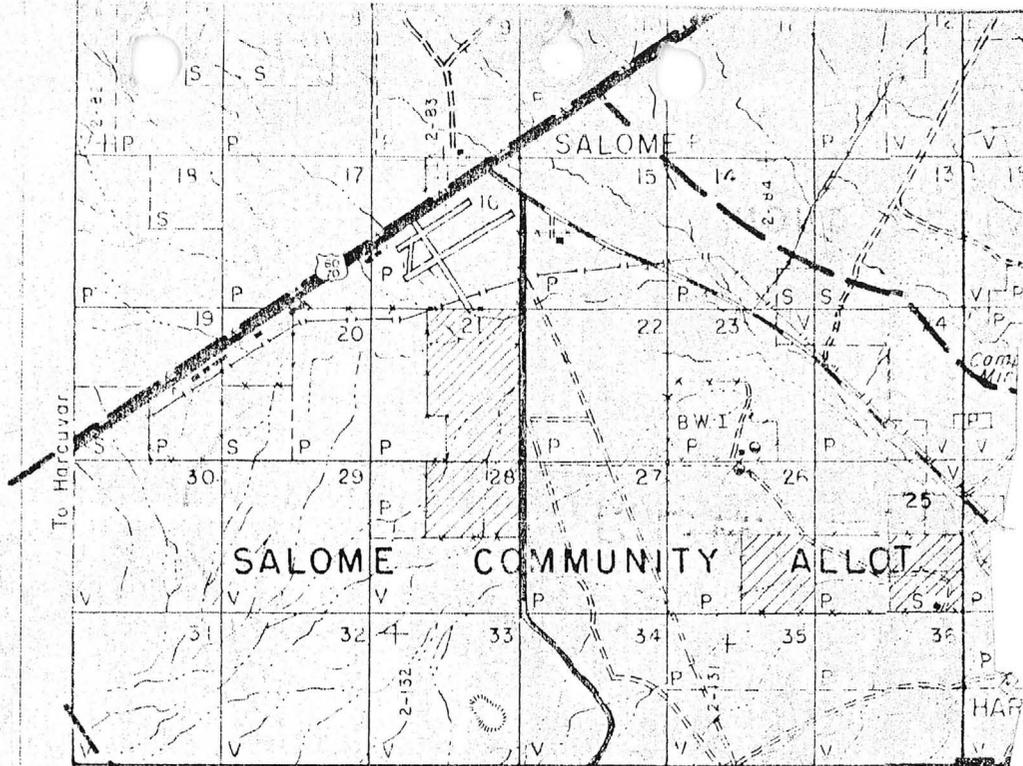
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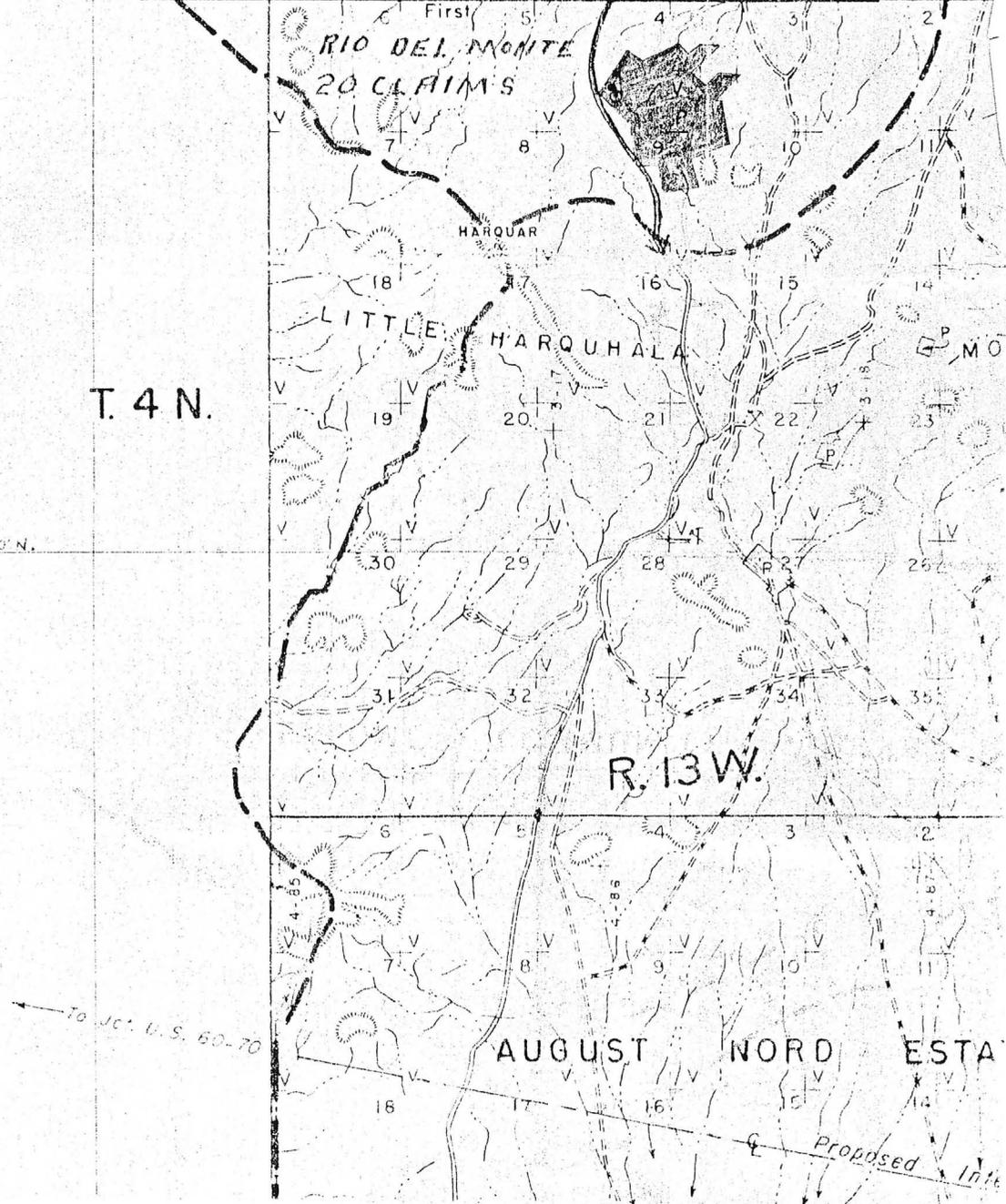
THE ARIZONA COPPER INDUSTRY

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T. 4 N.

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DISCOVER GALLIUM AT RIO DEL MONTE MINE NEAR SALOME

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9-136-150 NO 5

[REDACTED]

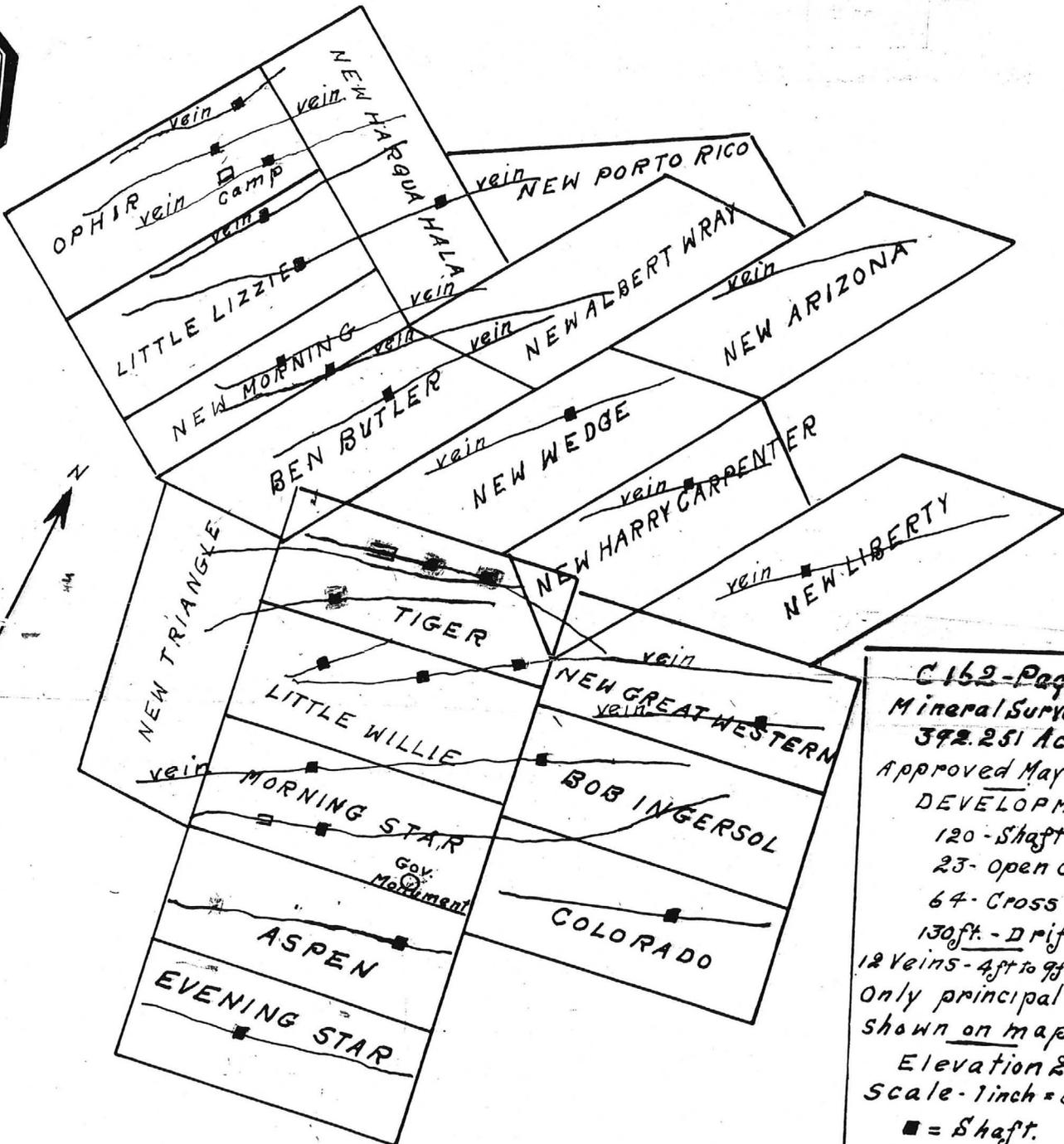
ENGIN

MINING SUC. & SO. VOL 131-NO 6

N.A. + INDUSTRIAL
AR. 200-1947

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



C 152 - Page 53 -
Mineral Survey 1738
392.251 Acres
 Approved May 16, 1903
 DEVELOPMENT
 120 - Shafts
 23 - Open cuts
 64 - Cross cuts
 130 ft. - Drifts
 12 Veins - 4 ft to 9 ft wide
 Only principal veins
 shown on map
 Elevation 2000 ft.
 Scale - 1 inch = 800 ft.
 ■ = Shaft.

Property Maps.

RIO DEL MONTE MINES, Incorporated

ARIZONA CORPORATION FOR ARIZONA PEOPLE

MINING AS AN INVESTMENT

No popular error is more unfounded than the common impression that mining as a business is a losing venture. Like all errors, it proceeds from a lack of knowledge and vanishes the moment we allow ourselves to face the facts. It is useless to deny that there are failures in mining. Banks fail, crops fail, and the records of mercantile agencies show over 90% of all business ventures fail; no field of human endeavor is exempt. On the other hand no other avenue of industry holds out the prospect of such rich returns as the gold mining industry.

The salary of the employe, the earnings of the mechanic, the profits of the merchant, the interest from capital do not compare with the wealth producing possibilities of the industry that unlocks the stores of Nature's treasures.

It appears reasonable to state in concluding this section that, if an amount of care comparable to that employed in the choice of other industrials is exercised in the selection of gold shares, profits will prove to be commensurate. In fact, the depression record of seasoned gold stocks is a tribute to the industry, and bears testimony to the adaptability of such shares to conservative investment accounts. Few industrials can point to such an enviable performance in that period.

DO YOU KNOW that the Rio del Monte mine is near railroad, water and highway, and that a county road crosses the property?

DO YOU KNOW that the Rio Del Monte has enormous veins of gold ore? The engineers who have examined the property exclaim about the UNUSUAL number of veins of commercial size.

DO YOU KNOW that the Rio del Monte has been granted a permit by the State of Arizona to sell a limited number of shares at \$1.00 per share?

DO YOU KNOW that the officers of the Rio del Monte believe they have one of the best speculative offers for the speculator to make some money that has been offered in a long time?

DO YOU KNOW when you buy Rio del Monte shares that you get a run for your money? This we GUARANTEE.

DO YOU KNOW that the stock OF THE Rio del Monte is all common stock, fully paid and non-assessable?

DO YOU KNOW that the officers of the Rio del Monte paid for the property, plus incorporating expense, plus all incidental expences to date and have accepted stock in lieu of cash?

DO YOU KNOW that, when the mine is sufficiently developed to become a steady producer, dividends will be declared and will accrue to all stock alike, there being no preferred stock?

DO YOU KNOW that the money obtained from the sale of stock is being expended in bettering the property, and will continue to be expended with the sole idea of making the Rio Del Monte one of the leading gold producers in the State of Arizona?

DO YOU KNOW that you should INVESTIGATE, SEE for yourself what the Rio Del Monte offers you for your speculative dollar? Come in. Get acquainted. Do it TODAY.

RIO DEL MONTE MINES, INC., stock now selling at \$1.00 per share. Call or write Eleven West Adams street, Room 215, Phoenix.

R E P O R T

on

RIO DEL MONTE MINES

ELLSWORTH MINING DISTRICT
YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Prepared and submitted

by

Travis P. Lane
Consulting Mining Eng.
Phoenix, Ariz.

March 24, 1950

RIO DEL MONTE MINES

Property & Location

The mineral holdings of the Rio Del Monte Mines Inc. comprise 20 patented claims with area of 392.25 acres (U.S. Mineral Survey No 1738) and 2 unpatented claims. See map.

The property is located in the Ellsworth Mining District in Yuma County, Arizona. The nearest railpoint and population center is Salome, Arizona, some 4½ miles northerly from the mine. The road to the mine from Salome is hard surfaced and practically level, and Salome is on paved Highway (U.S. Highway 60). Salome is 107 miles from Phoenix, Arizona.

The region is arid and typically desert with sparse vegetation. The topography in the vicinity of the mine is gentle to mildly rugged. Most of the mine workings are reached by branch roads and many which are not served by roads can be reached by driving cross country in a Jeep. Water stands in the deeper shafts at 60 ft to 100 ft from the surface and the rate of run-in is in all cases extremely small.

History & Production

The first development of the property dates back to the early nineties. Several years before the turn of the century it was purchased by U.S. Senator Ridgeway and associates and was vigorously developed for many years by this group. The work done consisted principally of the sinking of a large number of shafts on many veins, the depths of these shafts ranging from 100 to 300 ft. In addition numerous shallow pits and cuts were opened in all parts of the property. It is apparent that a large sum of money must have been expended for this work which is estimated to total over 4000 ft of development. No great amount of mining other than development appears to have been done. It is claimed however that a considerable production of ore was derived from the development and that the ore was sent to a custom mill at Harrisburg some 2 miles from the mine. There is evidence at several places on the property of arrastras having been operated prior and subsequent to the period of the Ridgeway operation.

The date of termination of the Ridgeway activities is not known but it seems that little or no serious development was performed during the many years intervening between that time and the time of acquisition of the property by the Rio Del Monte Mines Inc. in Dec 1945. Some small scale leaser operations were

carried on intermittently during those years but this was mostly of a sniping nature looking for rich spots and sorting the various dumps. Some ore was shipped by these leasers but no record is available other than several lots shipped from the dumps during 1931. Returns for these lots showed values of \$9.28 - 16.47 and 10.60 per ton (calculated at \$35 per ton oz gold).

Development to date by the Rio Del Monte Mines has consisted of 220 ft of tunnelling and the sinking of an 80 ft shaft, together with a small amount of drifting and some open cut and shallow pit work, this development totalling an estimated 600 ft of work. Also, a number of pits and cuts were cleaned out and the company established a small well equipped camp, shop etc., and built a small mill of test or pilot size. In addition some road work has been done and water developed for domestic use, and transportation and mining equipment was purchased.

The Rio Del Monte Mines shipped 2 cars of ore amounting to 49 tons with average value of approximately \$14 per ton. Also, some 50 tons were milled. Milling was intermittent and complete correlated metallurgical records are not available but the recovered value per ton appears to have been about \$6 per ton in a concentrate assaying \$200 per ton. This material, as well as the two carlot shipments, was derived in part from development but principally from dumps at various places on the property.

Geology & Veins

The basal rock is a coarse grained porphyritic granite. An overlying andesite has been largely eroded away leaving a few remnant patches and knolls resting upon the granite. Occasional dark fine grained intrusive dikes intersect the granite in various directions. The rocks have been subjected to intense fracturing and faulting resulting in numerous openings which served as deposition channels for ascending mineral solutions. The vein forming mineral solutions were principally quartz associated often with iron and occasionally with a minor amount of manganese. The solution also contained gold and silver and a small amount of copper and a smaller amount of lead. The iron occurs as oxidized coatings in fractures in the quartz, and in bands of clay gouge on the vein walls, and also in longitudinal fault seams in the veins. No sulphides of iron were noted in the workings or on the dumps.

Quartz veins and blow out masses of quartz exist in rather large number throughout the property and because of the generally light mantle of overburden and the greater resistance to erosion of the quartz as compared to the country rock the veins and blow outs stand out in rather striking manner as long reefs and knobs rising in some places 6 to 8 ft above the surface. The quartz, excepting in mineralized portions of the veins, is dense and milk white and of the type generally referred to as "bull

quartz". Looking down upon the area from the hill tops the surface present a complicated pattern of veins coursing in many directions with many faulted segments and junctures. The veins strike in various directions but the most prominent veins and the greatest number of veins strike approximately E.W to NE-SW. Most of the veins stand vertical or nearly vertical although several instances of dips as low as 65 and 70 deg were noted.

Much of the gold occurs in the native state and some picked specimens contain visible free gold though none was observed during this examination. Gold appears to be present in a very small amount in practically all the quartz and in some portions of the veins particularly those containing iron and copper mineralization the gold is often present in sufficient amount to constitute commercial ore. It is notable that the bulk of the past work has been done at places in the veins which showed rather pronounced coloration by iron or copper oxides. In the mineralized areas the copper content, except in rare small patches, seldom exceeds 1% and generally is in the order of .2 to .3% copper. The copper occurs as malachite coatings on fracture seams and as a sparse sprinkling of bornite and chalcocite throughout the quartz, and in some places malachite is present in the wall rock immediately adjacent to the vein. Appreciable lead in the form of galena has been noted in isolated small bunches but generally the lead content of the veins is not important.

Development & Sampling

As noted previously in this report the property was developed in a quite extensive manner around the turn of the century principally by many shafts. All of the deeper shafts are presently inaccessible except the No 1 shaft on the Tiger claim. This shaft has been rehabilitated to some extent and a level at 96 ft with short drifts in each direction is accessible. Water stands in the shaft some 4 ft below this level and the rest of the shaft (total depth 157) is therefore inaccessible. The ground throughout the area is firm and most of the shafts are open except in those cases where rotting of the collar sets has resulted in caving and blocking at the top or on a timber mat a short distance from the top. Rehabilitation of most of the shafts would not present a very serious problem and would consist of installing collar sets and skeleton sets to support ladders and skid stringers or rails; and there does not appear to be much run-in material to be cleaned out or caving of the walls to be caught up. Many of the shafts are sunk either entirely or in part in country rock on the foot wall of the veins, this apparently because of the greater ease of working in the softer wall rock rather than in the hard quartz of the vein. The material from the shafts was generally segregated on the dumps by separate piling of vein material and country rock.

A thorough and complete sampling of all of the very extensive surface openings and dumps was beyond the scope of this

examination, and for this reason sampling and detailed examination was confined to those areas which had received the most attention in the past and from which ore had been shipped, and therefore presumably contained the best values. As regards these dump samples allowance ought to be made for the fact that the dumps have, throughout the years, been sorted and picked over by various operators and leasers and obviously the best material has been removed for shipment leaving only low grade material. The assays in many instances clearly do not do justice to the working places and they must therefore be considered to be indicative rather than factually representative.

Sampling of the veins was done by cutting across the faces with pick and maul and collecting on canvas. In no case was any portion of a vein favored, and no specimen samples was taken. Dump samples were taken by shoveling from the top and sides of the dumps after scraping away a surface cover 6" to 12" deep.

Ore Possibilities

The considerable amount of development which was performed upon the property many years ago produced only indifferent results and apparently no large production of ore. However, it must be taken into consideration that operating conditions of those days required the production of moderately high grade ore for economic success and the development was directed toward the search for high grade. Today the handicap of remoteness of the property has been eliminated, and this fact together with the availability of modern power facilities and modern mining and milling mechanism and treatment processes permits appraisal of the mine on its possibilities as a potential producer of a large volume of low grade ore.

Unfortunately no information is available regarding the early large scale operations. It seems possible, in fact likely, that some of the workings encountered material which today would qualify as ore. In the absence of data regarding the old workings any work which might be done toward the rehabilitation of these workings must be considered highly speculative and based in large part upon conjecture rather than factual evidence. The fact of the removal of considerable ore from some of the dumps together with assays showing appreciable values in the remaining dump material might in some instances be construed as a favorable indication. Having these considerations in mind the most likely possibilities are discussed in the following paragraphs: (Also see map).

Area A Sampling of the Cowman shaft workings (samples Nos 24, 25, 26) indicates the probable existence here of a shoot of ore of moderate grade - between \$9 and 10 gold and silver value and about 3 lbs copper per ton. The Cowman shaft is vertical and is 87 ft deep and is open and in good condition but not

accessible. The vein can be seen in the walls of the shaft and is reported to be present in the bottom with width about the same throughout. A logical program of development here would be to sink the shaft another 20 ft and open a level at 100 ft and drift in both directions on the vein.

Area B A deep shaft was sunk at 65 deg incline on a vein near the SW corner of the little Willie claim (dump sample #54) and another shaft some 60 ft deep (dump sample #55) was sunk on the Morning Star claim on what appears to be a faulted segment of the deep shaft vein. The samples show gold-silver values respectively of \$7.27 and \$4.38 per ton with insignificant amounts of copper and lead. The deep shaft appears to be open for a long distance below a timber mat which partially blocks the shaft near the surface. The shallower shaft is open but inaccessible. The dump at the deep shaft is quite large and a considerable amount of material has been sorted and removed from the quartz portion of the dump. There are signs of much work having been done in and around this shaft and evidently some ore was mined in a deep cut extending toward the shallow shaft. A crater in one part of the big dump indicates caving into workings below that place. The grade of the dump samples in this area together with the evidence of past production suggests possibilities in these workings. Rehabilitation of the deep shaft does not appear to present a serious problem.

Area C A shaft dump (sample #57) on the hill above the mill assayed \$12.35 gold-silver value with .1% copper. The shaft inclines steeply toward the south and is inaccessible but open to an apparent depth of about 40 ft. The vein is red stained quartz and where visible in the walls of the shaft has a width of 2 to 3 ft. It passes under the dump on the west and does not crop through the overburden on the hill east of the shaft.

Area D The Tiger vein is the largest and one of the most persistent veins on the property and it has been developed more intensively than any of the other veins. The croppings of this vein which varies from 4 to 12 ft wide extend as a high massive reef of white quartz for a strike distance of some 400 ft and it is traceable by less prominent croppings for a much greater distance, with however several breaks and changes in strike, in an easterly direction. Development consists of three steeply inclined shafts ranging from 157 to 250 ft in depth and several shallow shafts and pits and trenches along the vein. Also a deep vertical shaft was sunk in the country rock about 100 ft northerly from the deepest shaft and this evidently was intended to be a working shaft. A spectrographic analysis of the dump material here shows the presence of a very small amount of gallium.

Some old arrastra tailings are present near the No 1 or most westerly deep shaft. The dumps at the shafts and cuts have all had ore removed from them. Sampling of the dumps and vein exposures, however, shows very low values except in the

cut just east of No 1 shaft where two assays showed \$6.06 gold-silver with .15% cu and \$4.38 gold-silver with .81% cu with vein widths of 50" and 102". A good assay is said to have been obtained from the bottom of No 1 shaft now under water.

It has been suggested that the deeper shafts might have produced some ore which was shipped away, and the condition of the dumps seems to indicate this to be the case. It is difficult to understand the amount of work done here, which included the sinking of a working shaft of large dimensions in country rock at some distance from the vein, unless it was because something interesting was encountered at depth. Favorable appraisal of the possibilities here requires the assumption that a shoot of ore not now indicated on the surface will be found at depth. This of course is entirely a matter of conjecture based upon the mildly favorable factors of great strength and width of vein, and the evidence of some rich spots having been mined in the croppings and of sorted ore having been shipped from the dumps.

A number of other interesting situations are present which deserve looking into such as the stringer vein leading into the Aspen vein on the Lucky Number claim (dump sample #23). Here a small bunch of moderately high grade lead-copper ore was taken out recently. Most of the ore appears to have been removed at this place and practically no further development done to explore possibilities for the occurrence of other lenses at or near the junction of these two veins.

Mining & Milling

The area is readily accessible and is near the railroad, and population and supply centers and electric power facilities are close by.

The veins are vertical or steep dipping and of good stoping width and generally have well defined walls. The wall rock is firm and the ground will stand open safely without the need of timber support. The shafts make very little water and pumping would therefore not be an important item of mining cost.

Mill tests indicate 85 to 90% recovery of the values, on moderately fine ground material, by amalgamation and flotation and gravity concentration. Water is available in large volume from shallow wells in Centennial Wash some 2 miles from the property.

The above factors are all favorable for low cost operations.

Equipment

Mining equipment consists of a 105 cu ft portable compressor, a drifter and a stoper, and steel, hose, bits etc. A

small shop is equipped with tools, welding outfit etc, and an assay office has been partially equipped. Also, a gas driven jack pump is installed at the Cowman shaft and air driven pot type sludge pump is installed in the No 1 shaft.

Milling equipment includes a 50 HP gas engine with belted line shaft drives to the various mill units which consist of a 6" x 9" jaw crusher, a 12" x 12" set of rolls, a hammer mill, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ size table concentrator. The mill is of a size useful only for test purposes and even for this purpose it has not proven satisfactory because of the unsuitability for quartz grinding of the home-design hammer mill. Several thousand feet of pipe of assorted size, mostly 2", is installed on the property.

Transportation equipment includes a $1\frac{1}{2}$ dump truck, a pick up truck and a Jeep.

Camp

The camp is located in a comparatively flat area. Construction is good and accommodations are adequate for a modest size crew. The various buildings are

- Cook house
- Office and residence combined
- 2 cabins - accommodating 4 men each
- Shop
- Assay Office
- Shower bath house

A 1000 watt gas-electric plant provides lights for the camp.

Drinking water is carried from Salome. Domestic water other than for drinking is pumped from the Cowman shaft.

Conclusions

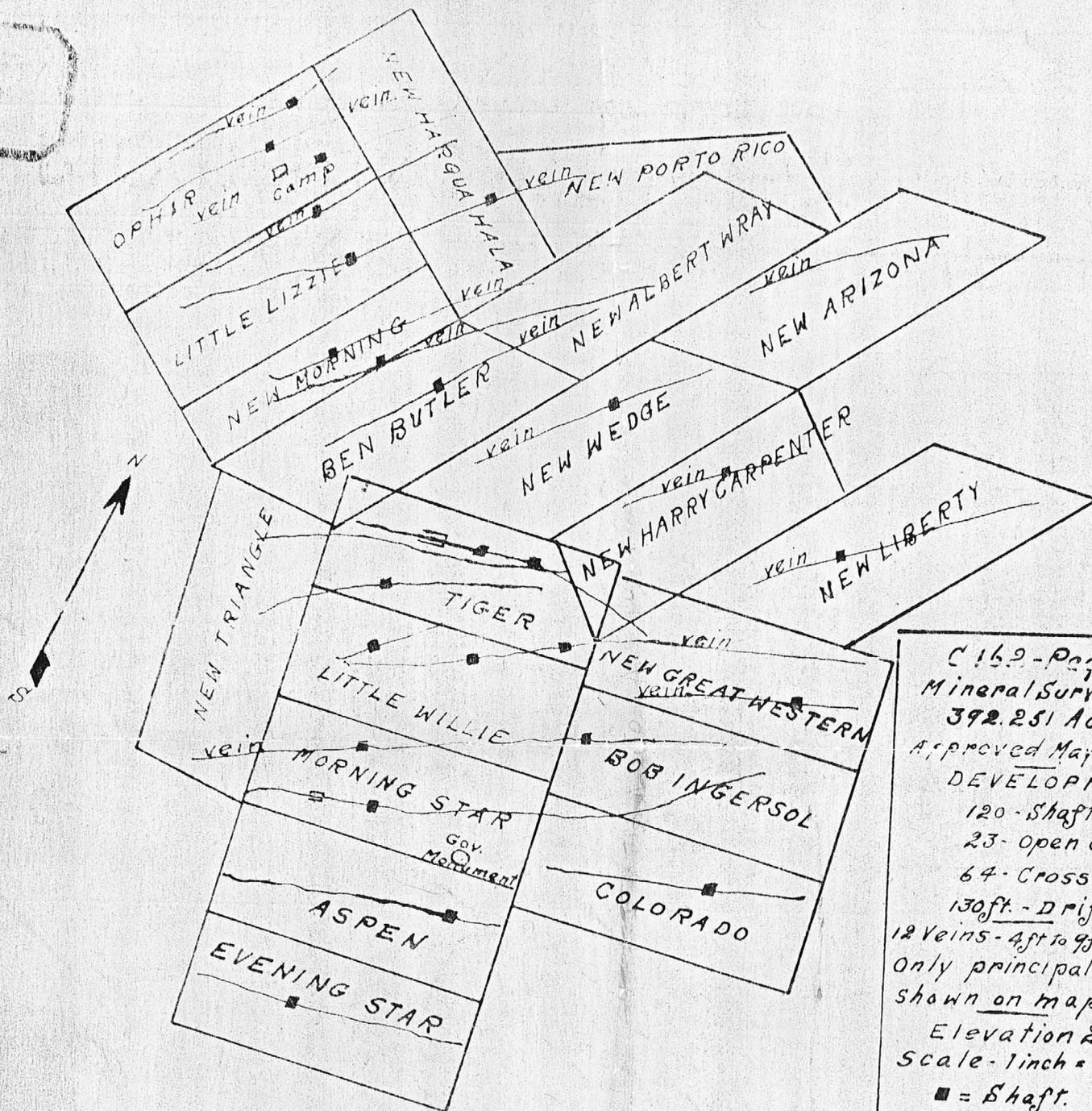
There is no blocked reserve of ore on the property at the present time.

Sampling of the Cowman Shaft workings indicates a probable shoot of ore and further development is recommended here.

Examination and sampling on the surface at old inaccessible workings suggests the possible presence of ore in the deeper portions of several of these workings, as discussed under "Ore Possibilities" in the body of this report. Because of the firmness of the ground and absence of evidence of serious caving the rehabilitation of the workings ought not to be an excessively costly job. Investigation of one or several of these possibilities, if undertaken with a full knowledge of the rather high risk factor, might be considered an interesting speculation.

The Corporation is a going concern with adequate facilities and essential equipment on the ground (except that a small gas hoist will be required) to undertake development on a modest scale, and further expenditures therefore would properly be applied wholly toward development.

Travis F. Lane
Consulting Mining Engineer



Property Maps.

RIO DEL MONTE MINES, Incorporated

ARIZONA CORPORATION FOR ARIZONA PEOPLE

T. 5 N.



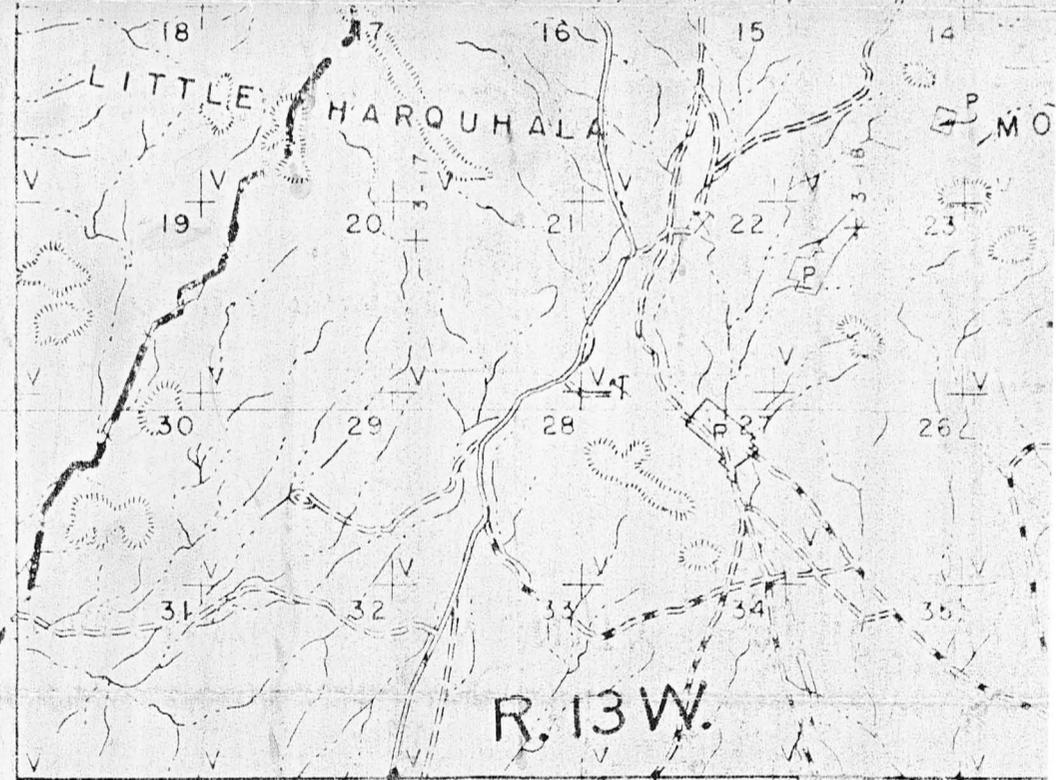
RIO DEL MONTE
20 CLAIMS

HARQUAR

LITTLE HARQUHALA

T. 4 N.

33°40' 33°40' N.



R. 13 W.

AUGUST NORD ESTA

To Jct. U.S. 60-70

Proposed

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1839T

2131

1909

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1824T

1863T

T5N R13W

1845

3

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Tower

Rio Del Monte Mine

Well

LITTLE HARQUAHALA MOUNTAIN

1844T





RIO DEL MONTE MINES

ELLSWORTH MIN. DIST.

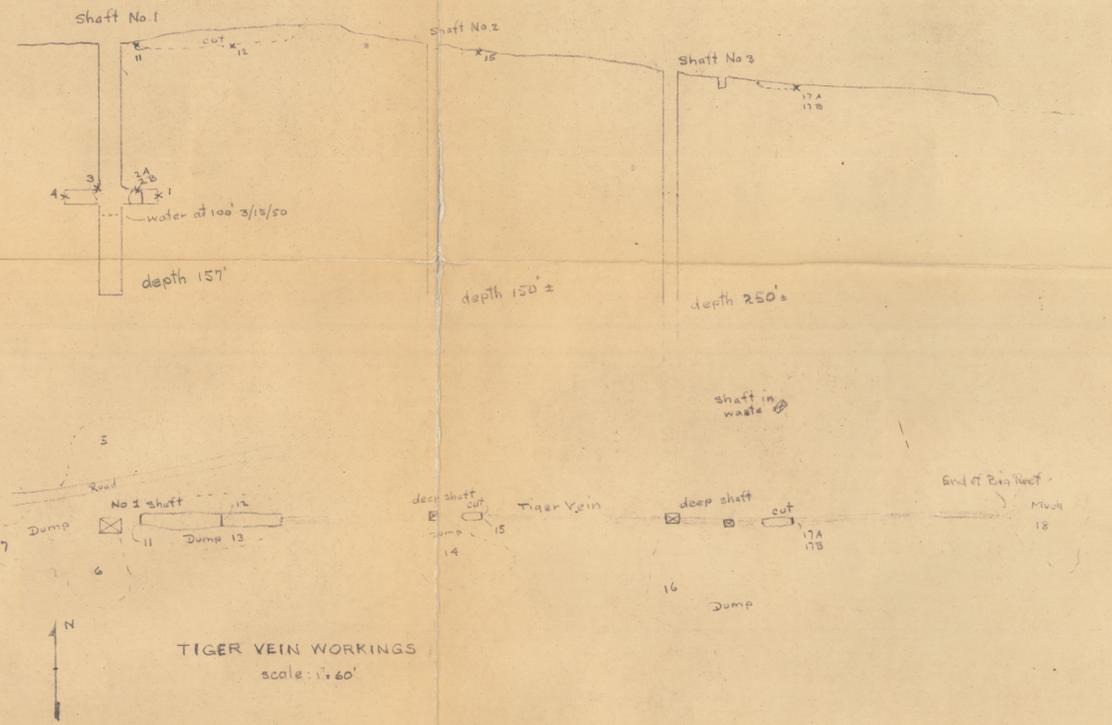
YUMA CO., ARIZONA
scale: 1" = 300'

Veins ---
Shaft [Symbol]
Tunnel [Symbol]
Cut [Symbol]

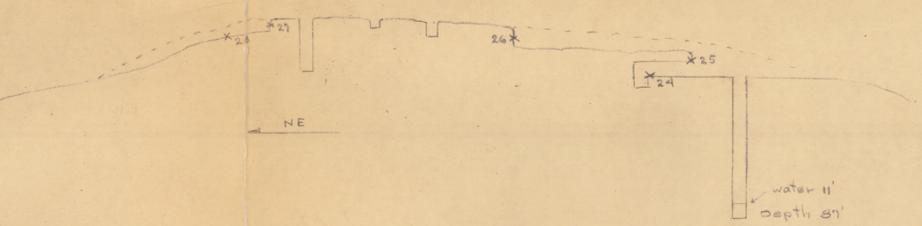
Sampled by T. PLANE - MAR. 6-15, 1950

Sample No	Width	Oz Au	Oz Ag	Value	% Cu	% Pb	Remarks
1	50'	.05	1	84	1.11	.30	No. 1 Shaft 96 Level - Rice Edrift
2A	30'	.01	1	.44	.15		Hw of vein at Xcut
2B	102'	.02	2	.80	.12		FW
3	64'	Tr	Tr	-.05			vein at shaft
4	50'	.01	1	.44	.05		face w drift
5	Dump	.03	1	1.14	.39		North Dump 62 tons
6	"	.06	4	2.64	.30		South " 20 "
7	"	.01	2	.53	.20		west " 200 "
8	"	.07	5	2.90	.20		Shallow Shaft SW of No. 1
9	"	.07	8	3.17	.20		Deep Shaft W dump
10	"	.03	2	1.23	.16		" " " 20 "
11	56'	.15	3	6.04	.15		vein - end of cut near No. 2 shaft
12	102'	.12	2	4.38	.41		vein - in cut
13	Dump	.04	2	1.58	.15		Dump from cut - 100 tons
14	"	.02	1	.79	.05		Dump at deep shaft - 12 tons
15	90'	.04	2	1.58	.20		vein in cut E of deep shaft
16	Dump	.03	1	1.14	.20		Dump at deep shaft No. 2 - 50 tons
17A	10'	.01	Tr	.35	1.31		FW of vein in cut
17B	42'	.01	Tr	.35	.10		Hw
18	Muck	.02	Tr	.70	.40		End of West Tiger vein - 40 tons
19	44'	Tr	Tr	-.10			Face of Aspen Tunnel
20	42'	Tr	Tr	-.05			vein in
21	32'	Tr	Tr	-.05			" at Portal Aspen Tunnel
22	38'	.04	1	1.03	.15		" in cut SW of
23	Dump	.37	8.5	20.44	3.37	14.80	From stringer in shallow cut
24	36'	.37	12	19.13	.20		vein in Cutman Tunnel
25	40'	.20	1	7.09	.10		" at portal
26	28'	.22	5	8.15	.10		" in cut above
27	24'	.01	Tr	.35	.10		" - common
28	21'	.02	Tr	.70	.15		"
29	34'	Tr	Tr	-.10	.40		" Parallel to vein

Sample No	Width	Oz Au	Oz Ag	Value	% Cu	% Pb	Remarks
30	72'	.01	Tr	.35	.15	.81	vein Parallel to Cowman Vein
31	52'	.02	2	.80	.05	.41	"
32	Dump	.01	2	.53	.15	.41	30 - 40 tons
33	30'	.02	2	.88	.10	.20	vein parallel to Cowman Vein
34	70'	.02	2	.88	.05	Tr	Mill vein drift face
35	60'	.02	2	.88	.10	.10	" at shallow shaft
36	Dump	.04	1	1.49	.10	Tr	" dump 40 tons
37	Bin	.16	7	6.23	.30		ore in Mill bin 25 tons
38	Dump	.05	4	2.11	.35		Shaft - 20' - dump 40 tons
39	20'	.01	3	.42	.26		vein in end of cut
40	Dump	.04	8	2.12	.15		Dump at cut - 10 tons 40 tons
41	"	.11	3	4.12	.15		Red 40 - deep shaft - 40 tons
42	"	.04	3	1.67	.15		Dump at shaft & cut - 50 tons 40 tons
43	22'	.08	4	3.16	.20		vein red 40
44	Dump	.07	3	2.72	.15	.10	Red 40 dump - 250 tons 40 tons
45	"	.01	3	.62	Tr	.10	cut " 3
46	"	.02	2	.88	.05	.10	" at deep shaft
47	15'	Tr	Tr	-.05	.35		vein in face of Tunnel
48	36'	Tr	Tr	-.53	.84	.30	" Tunnel
49	35'	.01	2	.53	.24	.41	"
50	Dump	.01	3	.62	.10	.30	Dump from cut - 5 tons 40 tons
51	"	.04	3	1.67	.15	.10	Tunnel dump - 30 tons mixed
52	36'	.01	1	.44	.15	Tr	vein in 12 shaft at portal of Tunnel
53	Dump	.03	5	1.50	.20	.20	Dump from cut - 10 tons 40 tons
54	"	.20	3	7.21	.10	Tr	" at deep shaft - 50 tons 40 tons
55	"	.12	2	4.28	.05	.15	" shaft - 25 tons 40 tons
56	72'	.02	1	.79	.10	.10	Red 40 vein
57	Dump	.34	5	12.35	.10	.10	" Shaft dump
58	"	.03	2	1.13	.25	.26	Scattered dump from 40 tons



TIGER VEIN WORKINGS
scale: 1" = 60'



COWMAN VEIN WORKINGS
scale: 1" = 60'