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12/03/98

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: SILVER SCREEN MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:
BALLAS MINE AREA
BALLAS SILVER LEAD MINE
BALLAS MINING CLAIMS
MIDAS
DANDY
JACKSON
DIXIE
PEGGY
RYAN
SAINT PATRICK
SAINT PATRICK #2

PIMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 249

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 14 S RANGE 2 E SECTION 35 QUARTER C
LATITUDE: N 32DEG 07MIN 28SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 08MIN 03SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: QUIJOTOA MTS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
SILVER OXIDE
LEAD OXIDE
ZINC OXIDE
COPPER OXIDE
GOLD LODE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR SILVER SCREEN MINE FILE
ADMMR SILVER SHIELD MINE FILE
KEITH, S.B.,1974, INDEX OF MINING PROPERTIES IN PIMA COUNTY, ARIZ. BUREAU MINES BULLETIN 189, P. 139, 1974
GEBHARDT, R.C.,1931, GEOLOGY & MINERALOGY OF THE QUIJOTOA MTNS. - ADMMR GEOLOGY FILE
MINES HANDBOOK 1926

SILVER SCREEN MINE REFERENCES

PIMA COUNTY
QUIJOTOA DIST.
T15S, R2E, Sec 4 (protracted)

Mines Handbook 1926

ABM Bull. 189, p. 139

Gebhardt, R. C., Geology and Mineral Resources of the Quijotoa Mountains
1931 - Geology File

MILS Sheet sequence number 0040190112 BALLAS MINE AREA

QUIJOTOA MINE- T15S,R2E, Sec 34 (protracted)- MILS QUIJOTOA MINE

AKA:

BALLAS MINING CLAIMS
BALLAS SILVER LEAD MINE
MIDAS
DANDY
DIXIE
PEGGY RYAN
SAINT PATRICK
SAINT PATRICK # 2
JACKSON

DEPT. [illegible] RESOURCES
RECEIVED
JUL 11 1942
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

July 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM

ARTHUR MURPHY
(request for information on Quijotoa)

To: Director, Dept. Mineral Resources
From: George A. Ballam

Quijotoa Dist.

Keith Knight turned over your letter re the Quijotoa Mine for reply and is dictating the following information:

The old Quijotoa mine is situated about 11 miles south of Covered Wells on the east side of the Quijotoa Mts., from 80 to 90 miles west of Tucson. It was supposed to be a silver property and was promoted by Flood and Mackey of San Francisco in the nineties. The townsite of Logan City was established there which had a daily stage and telegraph line from Tucson. The workings consisted of a couple of tunnels through a cliff the face of which is almost vertical. Knight has no knowledge of any production, but the venture has been described in a number of the early histories of the state. Suggest trying Hamilton or Hinton, both of which are at Phoenix Public Library.

On account of the location described in your letter (two miles south and a short distance west of Quijotoa) Keith is disposed to think that the property in question is the Silver Screen, also a silver property but in addition carrying lead molybdate. It is owned by Mrs. Richard Bellis(?) of Tucson. The values are in small lenses, and no recent work has been done. There is a 500' shaft. At one time said to have been worked by C.C.Julian. No further information available.

ALG to ck. su of same 1962

Ballard (decd)

K-320

George A Ballam

*

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources

INFORMATION FROM MINE CARDS IN MUSEUM

ARIZONA

PIMA COUNTY

QUIJOTOA MTNS.

Silver Screen Mine.

MM-S # 249

10-A2A2

Silver Screen Mine (gold)

MM 2368 Galena in Quartz
MM 2369 Molybdenite
MM 2370 Argentiferos Galena in Quartz
MM 2371 Argentiferos Galena in Quartz
MM 2372 Argentiferos Galena in Quqrtz

July 6, 1942

Mr. Keith Knight
Quijotoa, Arizona.

Dear Keith:

Mr. Arthur Murphy of Phoenix was in today and asked me for information on the Quijotoa Mine. The property is located about two miles on the south side of the road and, I believe, a short distance west of Quijotoa.

If you know anything of the history of the mine, or can look up anything about it, I should appreciate having the information to transmit to Mr. Murphy.

Very truly yours,

J. S. Coupal,
Director.

JSC:EM

Silver Screen mine (f) · Pima

State of Arizona
Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology

Mineral Technology Branch
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721
(602) 626-1943

THIS LETTER CONCERNS A SAMPLE OF "ORE" FROM THE DUMP AT THE BALLAS MINE.
MTC

January 31, 1980

N.T. Carter
P.O. Box 425
Maricopa, Arizona 85239

Dear Mr. Carter:

This will acknowledge the reciept of your letter to Sam Rudy dated January 23, 1980 and the safe arrival of the sample of ore.

Sam left the Bureau about 2 years ago and is now at Golden, Colorado with Climax Molybdenum. In his place, I will try to answer all your questions as best I can.

A close examination of the raw ore as recieved and of panned concentrates from a representative fraction revealed the following:

The material seemed to be principally a fine grained weathered volcanic with some hematite, limonite, feldzpars, and white quartz vein material with a very little, about one percent of galena and a trace of sphalerite. Most galena (lead sulphide) in Arizona does contain a little silver. Sphalerite (zinc sulphide) is a frequently-occurring associate of galena.

A rough screen analysis showed 32 percent plus 6 mesh, 45 percent minus 6 plus 20 mesh and 23 percent minus 20 mesh. There were no "locked" grains (part sulphide, part gangue) detected in the plus 6 mesh fraction and only a few in the middle-sized fraction.

I do not believe this particular sample contains more than a few percent of lead, even less zinc and (I am guessing) less than an ounce of silver per ton. What I am saying is: I do not believe it is worth the 8 or 9 dollars it would cost you to have assays run for lead and silver.

Yes, this ore could probably be called a low-grade sulphide ore and, if you wanted to beneficiate this type of ore, I believe the most reasonable approach would be flotation. Sulphide ores are not amenable to cyanidation. Since a flotation plant would be relatively expensive and require considerable water, I feel you would need a large large tonnage of proven ore of a little better grade to justify such a plant.

State of Arizona
Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology

Mineral Technology Branch
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721
(602) 626-1943

Judging from the screened fractions of this sample, I would estimate that a 65-mesh grind would liberate practically all sulphides.

The silver in the ore is probable very closely associated with the lead sulphide, galena. Not combined, but in "solid" solution in the lead sulphide. The silver and lead would come off as one concentrate and could not be separated by further cleaning or selective flotation.

If you attempted to leach the ore, the two metals (lead and silver) would not go into solution together. In fact, silver in galena ores is relatively difficult to dissolve plus the fact there is no process for lead at this time.

Information on the flotation of lead and silver can be found in hydrometallurgy books such as:

"Flotation" by Gaudin
"Principles of Mineral Dressing" by Gaudin
"Handbook of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy" by Liddell

I will wait to hear from you before starting the assays of the sample on hand. We can do it if you wish but I think it is not worthwhile. *

I hope this information, while not particularly encouraging, is what you want. If there are questions or if you wish to discuss the matter further, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Dave Rabb

David D. Rabb
Metallurgist

cc: Dr. Dresher
/dj

* I ANSWERED BACK
TO DISREGARD ANY MORE "ASSAYS".
-TTC

OUR MOTTO: — WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE NO LESS.

EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres.—Gen. Mgr.

M. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

303—623-2842 2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201 Feb. 8, 1980

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR—

Mr. N. T. Carter
Box #425
Maricopa, Arizona 85239

JAN. 1980
RANDOM PICK OF
DUMP ORE FROM
BALLAS MINE
MC

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Amount per Ton Hds.	PER CENT	Value per Ton Dollars	Value per Ton Cents
	Silver	0	.70		$21	.00

GOLD AT_____PER OUNCE SILVER AT $30. PER OUNCE

LEAD AT_____PER UNIT COPPER AT_____PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Ed Phillips

SILVER SCREEN MINE PIMA COUNTY

KAP WR 7/2/82: Richard Ballas reported he is the owner of the Silver Screen Mine - Ballas Mining Claims. He explained he is in the process of appealing a null and void decision of the BLM for the claims. The claims which are located in T15S R2E are the Midas, Dandy, Dixie, Peggy, Ryan, Sant Patrick, Saint Patrick #2 and Jackson. He has been able to get repeated extensions of the appeal hearing date.

RRB WR 7/16/82: Dick Ballas, Gila Bend, home phone 633-2329 after 7:00 p.m. called to report the Indians are trying to invalidate his claims at the Ballas Silver Mine near Quijotoa, Pima County. He has a report by Kevin Kenney showing 780,000 tons at 60 oz/ton silver with high grade running 408 to 512 oz/ton. He now needs someone to refurbish the collar and replace the ladder in the shaft so the government engineers can enter and sample the ore body. He is also looking for financing.

SILVER SCREEN MINE

PIMA COUNTY

Do Not Reproduce

Mr. Ballas came in to talk about finding a 6" vein or dike of limestone conglomerate containing cobalt. This formation is on property claimed by his father in the Quijotoa Mountains south of Covered Wells on the Papago Reservation. It was suggested he send a sample to the Arizona Bureau of Mines. GW WR 1/14/72

See: ABM Bull. 180, p. 314

MG WR 10/27/78: Taled to Mr. Dick Ballas of Gila Bend, phone 683-2329. He owns seven unpatented claims on the Silver Screen property in the Quijotoa Mountains, Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County, Arizona. He reports that the dump has 3,500 - 4,000 tons containing "hot spots"of 80 oz Ag/ton. Property has one shaft 670 feet deep with level workings. Last ore shipment was made by his father on February 22, 1924. Ballas is looking for someone to contribute about $8,500 to show up top 40 feet of existing shaft and sink a new prospecting shaft about 10 feet deep.

RRB WR 2/6/81: George Lottridge, Phoenix, Vice President, Vesta Mining & Exploration, phone 253-1170, was in to discuss the Silver Screen Mine near Quijatoa on the Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County. They are considering operating the property.

NJN WR 12/11/81: Kevin Kenny, a metallurgical engineer at Cyprus Bagdad, reported he has been exploring and sampling at the Ballas Silver Mine (Quijoto Mountains Quad). He was lowered by crane 200' into one of the shafts. From reports of the old timers, the shaft should go down 300' but he reported it plugged at 200'. He visited the 100' and 200' levels and reported approximately 300 tons of broken material in a winze. The material is reported to contain 16-25 oz/ton of Ag. He said he may send a copy of the old reports he has for our files.

NJN WR 7/2/82: Dick Ballas called and reported he has been granted an extension on the validity appeal concerning his claims at Ballas Silver Mine, Pima County. He mentioned that BIA field soliciter, Mr. Fitzsimmons had contacted him about leasing the mine to the Papagos. He was not sure of the reason for wanting a lease. Mr. Ballas promised to bring in a mine report made by Kevin Kenny on the property. He also mentioned he is looking for someone who would, for a % of the property, help him in his fight to maintain title.

*

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS
INTERIOR BOARD OF LAND APPEALS
4015 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

UNITED STATES
v.
RICHARD R. BALLAS

IBLA 81-892, 83-102 Decided May 30, 1985

Appeals from separate decisions of Administrative Law Judge John R. Rampton, Jr., and Arizona State Office, Bureau of Land Management, declaring lode mining claims invalid. AZ 9843 and A MC 89433 through A MC 89439.

Decision of Arizona State Office affirmed; appeal from decision of Administrative Law Judge Rampton dismissed as moot.

1. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: Recordation of Affidavit of Assessment Work or Notice of Intention to Hold Mining Claim—Mining Claims: Abandonment

   Failure to file evidence of annual assessment work in calendar year 1981 for a mining claim located before Oct. 21, 1976, as required by sec. 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. § 1744(a) (1982), and 43 CFR 3833.2-1(a) (1981), constitutes abandonment of the claim and renders it void. Personal delivery of such evidence after regular business hours on Dec. 30, 1981, does not constitute compliance with the recordation requirement where the document is deemed by 43 CFR 1821.2-2(d) to have been filed on the next business day, Dec. 31.

2. Administrative Practice—Regulations: Generally

   While, as a general rule, amendments to regulations or administrative procedures may be applied to a pending appeal where to do so would benefit an appellant, such amended regulations or procedures may not be applied where third-party rights would be adversely affected.

APPEARANCES: John V. Riggs, Esq., Phoenix, Arizona, for appellant; Ray M. Jensen, pro se.

OPINION BY ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE BURSKI

Richard R. Ballas has appealed from a decision of Administrative Law Judge John R. Rampton, Jr., dated June 25, 1981, declaring seven lode mining claims invalid for lack of discovery of a valuable mineral deposit and from a decision of the Arizona State Office, Bureau of Land Management (BLM),

INDEX CODE:
43 CFR 1821.2-1(b)
43 CFR 1821.2-2(d)
43 CFR 3833.0-5(m)
43 CFR 3833.2-1(a) (1981)
43 CFR 3833.2-1

dated September 30, 1982, declaring the same mining claims abandoned and void for failure to file timely evidence of annual assessment work or notices of intention to hold the claims pursuant to section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C. § 1744 (1982), and its implementing regulations, 43 CFR Subpart 3833. 1/

On September 28, 1977, BLM, on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, filed a contest complaint charging in part that: "Valuable minerals have not been found within the limits of the Midas, Dandy, Peggy Ryan, St. Patrick, St. Patrick No. 2, Jackson, and Dixie lode mining claims so as to constitute a valid discovery within the meaning of the mining laws." Appellant filed a timely answer and a hearing was held before Judge Rampton on March 10, 1981, in Phoenix, Arizona. In his June 1981 decision, Judge Rampton concluded that the Government had presented a prima facie case of the lack of discovery of a valuable mineral deposit and that appellant had not overcome that case by a preponderance of the evidence.

Appellant had not been represented by counsel at the hearing. Subsequent to the filing of the notice of appeal, however, counsel was retained. Various extensions of time were then sought to allow counsel to familiarize himself with the record. These extensions were duly granted. During this period of time, however, events occurred which directly affect the outcome of this appeal. These relate to the filing of annual assessment work for the 1981 calendar year.

[1] The instant claims had been located between 1914 and 1930 and had been recorded with BLM pursuant to section 314(b) of FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. § 1744(b) (1982), on October 22, 1979. Included with these submissions was a proof of labor for the seven claims as required by section 314(a) of FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. § 1744(a) (1982). Another annual filing was duly made on December 22, 1980.

On December 30, 1981, an "Affidavit of Labor Performed and Improvements Made" for the seven mining claims was "left at the Arizona State Office at 4:20 p.m." (Decision at 1). The document was date-stamped the next business day, December 31, 1981, because it was received after the close of business. BLM states that the Arizona State Office was "open to the public for the filing of documents from 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m." Id. Because both the statute and the regulations require the annual filing to be made prior to December 31 of each calendar year, 2/ the State Office declared the subject claim abandoned and void pursuant to section 314(c) of FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. § 1744(a) (1982).

1/ This case involves the following lode mining claims: Dandy (A MC 89433), Dixie (A MC 89434), Peggy Ryan (A MC 89435), St. Patrick No. 1 (A MC 89436), St. Patrick No. 2 (A MC 89437), Jackson (A MC 89438), and Midas (A MC 89439). The claims are situated in unsurveyed T. 15 S., R. 2 E., Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona, within the Papago Indian Reservation. A notice of appeal and statement of reasons relating to the decision of Judge Rampton have also been filed by Ray M. Jensen, appellant's lessee.

2/ Actually, the regulation attempted to clear up any possible misconception by expressly noting that the filing must be made "on or before December 30 of each calendar year." 43 CFR 3833.2-1(a) (1981).

In his statement of reasons for appeal, appellant contends this case should fall within the general rule that an agency has discretion to relax internal procedural rules in the interest of justice and that his affidavit should be considered timely filed. In the alternative, appellant argues that the filing fell within the 20-day "grace period" provided by the current regulations, published in the Federal Register on December 15, 1982, and expressly made applicable to cases then pending.

[1] As we have noted in numerous decisions, section 314(a) of FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. § 1744(a) (1976), requires the owner of an unpatented mining claim located before October 21, 1976, to file with BLM "prior to December 31 of each year" either evidence of annual assessment work or a notice of intention to hold the claim. Failure to file timely is deemed conclusively to constitute an abandonment of the claim and renders it null and void. 43 U.S.C. § 1744(c) (1976); William C. Niederer, 70 IBLA 55 (1983).[a] Indeed, the United States Supreme Court has recently affirmed that not only are the recordation provisions constitutional, but also that the annual filing must be on or before December 30 of each calendar year. See United States v. Locke, 105 S. Ct. 1785 (1985).[b]

Accordingly, appellant was required to file either evidence of annual assessment work or notices of intention to hold his claims prior to close of business on December 30, 1981. See 43 CFR 3833.2-1(a) (1981). Appellant's affidavit of assessment work was left in the BLM State Office on that day. However, it was left after regular business hours. The regulations expressly note that "[a]pplications and other documents cannot be received for filing by the authorized officer out of the office hours, nor elsewhere than at his office." See 43 CFR 1821.2-1(b). Indeed, 43 CFR 1821.2-2(d) clearly provides that a document delivered after regular business hours must be deemed to have been filed on the next business day. See M.D.C., Inc., 57 IBLA 35 (1981).[c] The Board is invested with no discretion to overlook the clear import of the regulation. See Altex Oil Corp., 61 IBLA 270 (1982).[d] Appellant's affidavit of assessment work must be deemed to have been filed on December 31, 1981. M.D.C., Inc., supra. Thus, the filing was untimely and the claims must be conclusively presumed to be abandoned and void. United States v. Locke, supra.

Appellant notes that on December 15, 1982, the Department published in the Federal Register various amendments to the regulations regarding the filing of affidavits of assessment work or notices of intention to hold claims. See 47 FR 56300 (Dec. 15, 1982). These amendments took effect December 30, 1982. They provide, in part, that "timely filed" as that term is used in 43 CFR 3833.2-1, shall mean "being file[d] within the time period prescribed by law, or received by January 19th after the period prescribed by law in an envelope bearing a clearly dated postmark affixed by the United States Postal Service within the period prescribed by law." 43 CFR 3833.0-5(m) (47 FR 56305 (Dec. 15, 1982)) (emphasis added). Appellant suggests that we should apply this amended regulation to his case.

This regulation is not applicable to appellant's situation by its own terms. The 20-day grace period applies only in instances where the appropriate document was mailed on or before December 30, as evidenced by a dated

a) GFS(MIN) 50(1983)
b) GFS(MIN) JD-1(1985)
c) GFS(MIN) 260(1981)
d) GFS(O&G) 59(1982)

postmark. The amended regulation simply has no bearing, even if it were to be applied retroactively, where the relevant document was hand delivered to a BLM office.

[2] We are also aware, however, that on November 19, 1982, the Acting Associate Director, BLM, issued Instruction Memorandum (I.M.) No. 83-110, which bears directly on this appeal. After recounting the basic factual situation of the instant appeal, 3/ the I.M. directed:

> All State Offices will operate on extended hours on December 30, 1982, for the purpose of receiving annual filings. All State Offices will stay open to at least 7:00 p.m. but no later than 9:00 p.m. on that date. Each State and District Office public affairs unit shall issue a news release to this effect immediately so that the mining community is informed of the extended hours of operation at least a month in advance of the December 30 deadline.

While this practice was discontinued the next year because of a lack of public response and the change in the regulations relating to the definition of timely filing discussed above (see I.M. 84-156, December 7, 1983), it is clear that, had it been in effect in calendar year 1981, appellant's filing would not have been untimely.

We have noted on numerous occasions that we can apply an amended version of a regulation to a pending case where, to do so, would benefit appellant and not adversely affect any intervening rights. See, e.g., James E. Strong, 45 IBLA 386, 388 (1980).[e] The instant case, however, clearly discloses the existence of such intervening rights.

As noted above, the instant claims are located on the Papago Indian reservation. Upon the failure of appellant to timely file his proof of labor, the claim was conclusively deemed abandoned and void. Lynn Keith, 53 IBLA 192, 88 I.D. 369 (1981).[f] Coincident thereto, the right to any and all minerals embraced by the claims revested in the Papago Tribe. The Department could not, consistent either with rights of the Papago Tribe or its own fiduciary obligations to the tribe, apply an amended regulation or office procedure so as to revitalize rights of the mining claimant which

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3/ The I.M. also opined that "[t]his behavior is not consistent with our stated good neighbor policy or our stated position of easing the regulatory burden on the public at large." We are unable to understand the basis for this implicit criticism of the actions of the State Office since such actions were clearly compelled by the applicable regulation, 43 CFR 1821.2-2(d) (1981), which expressly provides that:

"Any document required or permitted to be filed under the regulations of this chapter, which is received in the proper office, either in the mail or by personal delivery when the office is not open to the public, shall be deemed to be filed as of the day and hour the office next opens to the public."

Thus, contrary to any intimation of the I.M., the actions of the State Office not only comported with Departmental requirements, but the regulations made such actions mandatory.

e) GFS(MIN) 38(1980)
f) GFS(MIN) 86(1981)

had already been extinguished. Thus, the Board cannot retroactively apply the extended office hours which were in effect in 1982 to make acceptable appellant's late filing in calendar year 1981. We hold, therefore, that the State Office correctly rejected appellant's late filing of assessment work and affirm its finding that the claims must conclusively be deemed abandoned and void.

In light of our disposition of the recordation issue, appellant's appeal from the decision of Administrative Law Judge Rampton is moot and must must to be dismissed.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to the Board of Land Appeals by the Secretary of the Interior, 43 CFR 4.1, the decision of the Arizona State Office, BLM, is affirmed, and the separate appeal from the decision of Administrative Law Judge John R. Rampton, Jr., is dismissed as moot.

James L. Burski
Administrative Judge

We concur:

C. Randall Grant, Jr.
Administrative Judge

Franklin D. Arness
Administrative Judge

BALLAS SILVER MINE

August 13, 1981
P.O. Box 24
Bagdad, Arizona 86321
(602)-633-2166
633-2241 ext. 324

Mr. Raymond N. Jensen
733 S. Eldorado
Mesa, Arizona 85202

Re: Final Geological Report On The Claims Owned by Richard Ballas, P.O. Box 385, Gila Bend, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Jensen:

I apologise for the delays encountered in finishing the field work and in preparing the final report. I hope that this report will satisfy your needs as to evidence of mineralization upon the claims in question.

I spent a total of seven (7) days examining the claims, prospects and geology. I was able to enter the Silver Screen mine via the 200 ft. deep shaft. The shaft is in excellent condition and can be used to remove the ore that I found waiting to be removed. The layout of the mine is just like the map that G.R.Ballas drew. I am also pleased to announce that I found a shaft and tunnel that Mr. R.Ballas apparently did not know existed or failed to mention. It is located in the overlap area of the MIDAS and ST. PATRICK #2 claims. The ore there is identical to that in the SILVER SCREEN MINE. I found evidence of mineralization on all but two of the claims (Jackson and Peggy Ryan).

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Kevin M. Kenney

KEVIN M. KENNEY
GEOLOGIST & METALLURGICAL ENGINEER

A GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

OF

THE BALLAS MINING CLAIMS

(MIDAS, DANDY, DIXIE, PEGGY RYAN,

ST. PATRICK, ST. PATRICK #2, AND JACKSON)

QUIJOTA MINING DISTRICT
T 15 S, R2E
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Prepared by

Kevin M. Kenney

Geologist & Metallurgical Engineer

May - August 1981

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES AND PHOTO EXHIBITS

CONCLUSION

1. The Ballas Mining Claims examined showed that there was visible mineralization on all but two of the claims. The mineralization was easy to find and would attract the attention of a diligent prospector.

2. The Peggy Ryan and the Jackson claims are worthless.

3. * There is enough evidence of mineralization on the St. Patrick to warrant an exploration type program. I believe your situation precludes this!

4. * The second most attractive local on the claims is at the Midas - St. Patrick #2 Overlap. Here, I believe, a mine could be developed immediately. What would be better to say is that there is enough evidence in plain sight for me to claim that a discovery of valuable mineral has been found that would meet the definition of federal statutes.

5. Development of this overlap area on the Midas - St. Patrick #2 would not be difficult. A road is developed and would only need to be polished for easy access. I would estimate that an efficient miner could have a shipment of ore in less than one (1) month.

6. * The best prospect is the Dandy claim - the Silver Screen Mine. This mine is waiting to be worked. No further exploration work is merited because mineable ore is in plain view.

   Development work needed: Erect headframe, retimber shaft, install landings at 100 and 200 foot levels, install 3-inch airlines for drilling, 2-inch water line for drilling and ventillation (Brattice Bag and Blower).

7. Concerning your dilemma with the BLM, I would strongly recommend that you and Mr. Ballas abandon the following claims: Jackson, Peggy Ryan, Dixie and the St. Patrick. Federal Law mandates that valuable minerals must be present. I did not find mineralization on these claims that would fit the intent of the law; therefore, I cannot recommend that you try to retain these claims.

   To support my point, please reference the assay sheets.

8. The claims that should be valid, under definition of law are the Dandy (Silver Screen Mine), the Midas, and the St. Patrick #2. I would urge you to appeal these three claims.

   Under the strictest definition of the mining law, only the Dandy Claim (Silver Screen Mine), Midas, and St. Patrick #2

Claims have evidence of mineralization sufficient to meet the definition of discovery of valuable minerals. I believe that the "discovery" on the Midas is of sufficient magnitude as to initiate activity to recondition the shaft and tunnel so as to withdraw ore. On the Dandy Claim, if the shaft was retimbered you could withdraw 10 to 20 thousand dollars worth of ore just from the ore pass alone. The Supreme Court said in Christman v. Miller, 197 U.S. 313 (1905) concerning evidence of mineralization:

> "It does not establish discovery. It only suggests a possibility of mineral of sufficient amount and value to justify further exploration .... The mere indication of gold and silver is not sufficient....The mineral must exist in such quantity as to justify expenditure of money for the development of the mine and the extraction of the minerals."

In Converse v. Udall, 262 F.Supp. 583 (D. Ore. 1966), 399 F.2d 616 (9th Cir. 1968), 393 U.S. 1025 (1969) the court said:

> "....If one has found only enough mineral to justify further 'exploration', as yet he has not made a discovery, but if he has found enough mineral to justify a development, then a 'discovery' has been made."

The St. Patrick #2 is a different question and one that will cause a problem in your appeal. The claim has one location of mineralization sufficient to meet the court's test. This location also lies within the Midas claim. The strike of the vein is such that the St. Patrick would encompass and cover the vein better than would the layout of the Midas. I would say that the argument is not so much as to fight for the St. Patrick #2 for land purpose but to protect the mineral outcrop and its possible extension, sort of like an extralateral right.

Let me re-emphasize the fact that on these three claims -- two (2) mineral locals that I would advise against any type of exploration because there is sufficient mineral bearing rock in sight for you to safely develop the prospects and have a comfortable chance of financial success.

INTRODUCTION

The examination of Ballas claims, upon which this report is based, was made at the request of Mr. Richard Ballas and Mr. Raymond N. Jensen. It is understood by the author that Mr. Jensen currently holds lease on the properties examined.

This study was undertaken for two reasons. Firstly, Mr. Ballas is (was) in danger of losing the claims through an action by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs - BLM. Therefore, proof of mineralization has to be found for the claims to remain valid. Secondly, Mr. Jensen, lessee, is preparing to undertake a development program to reactivate the mine located on the Dandy claim.

The study was conducted from May through August, 1981. The owner and lessee has accompanied the author during the examinations and their comments, recollections and suggestions are noted.

LOCATION - PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Ballas Mining Claims are located in Township 15 South and Range 2 East, Gila & Salt River Meridian. Section numbers have apparently not been assigned to this area of the Papago Indian Reservation. The claims lie southwest of Quijota which is west of Sells on the Tucson-Ajo highway. (Reference Map).

The property is reached by turning off the Tucson-Ajo highway to the south at a point approximately one mile west of Quijota. Proceed 2.5 on a well maintained dirt road leading to a microwave repeater station. At a point 1/2 mile below the station, an unimproved road leads to the right, through a gate with the Ballas sign attached. The claims lie south of a wash below the gate.

There are no utilities near the claim, but there is a well down in the wash. The closest rail facility would be by Casa Grande or possibly Ajo where a Phelps Dodge Copper Smelter is located.

The topography of the claim area is mountainous. Some areas rise 1,000 feet above the plain. Two major washes intersect the claims. The claims generally lie in a northwest direction on a sloping ridge. The claims would also be described as being on the southwest ridge bordering a small basin below and west of the microwave station.

OWNERSHIP

The claims are apparently owned outright by Mr. Richard Ballas, P. O. Box 385, Gila Bend, Arizona 85337, (602) 683-2329.

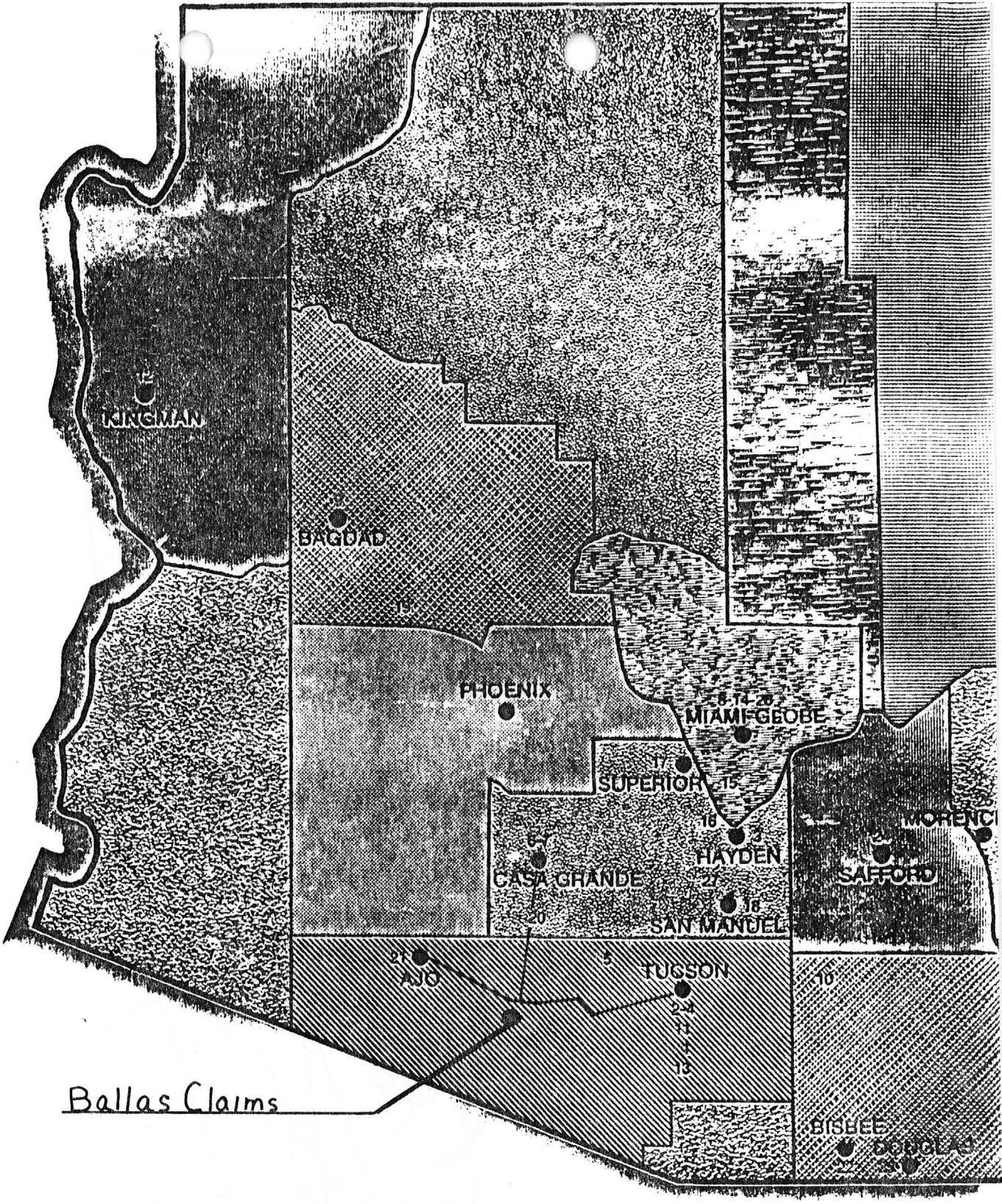
HISTORY

The history of the claims as related by Mr. Ballas is as follows:

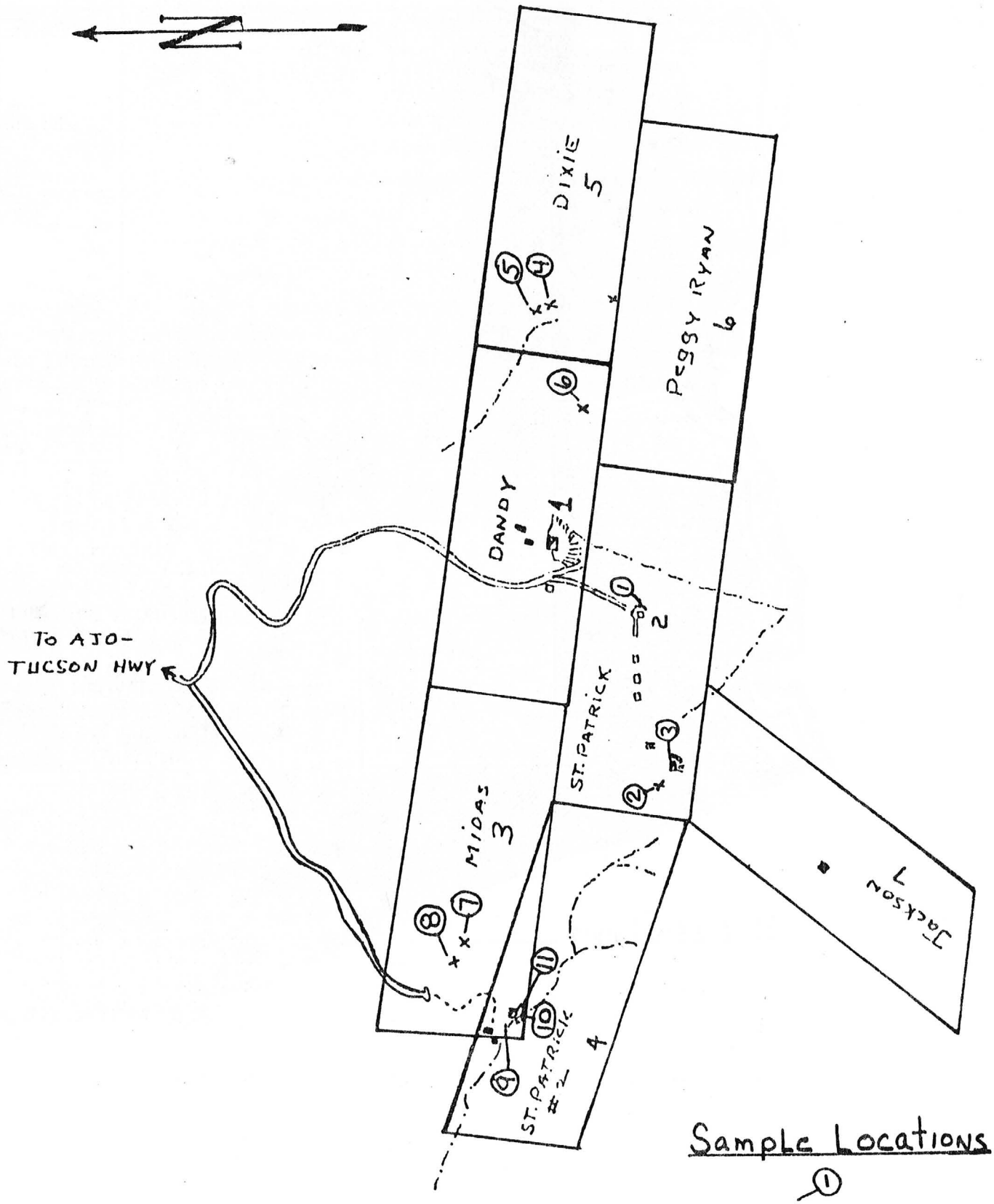
Pre - 1918 - G. Richard Ballas, of Tucson, Field Engineer for Phelps Dodge, examines property and recommends it for purchase by Phelps Dodge Co.

1918 - Claims purchased by Mr. G. R. Ballas.

1918 - 1923-4 - Mr. G R. Ballas & Associates develop the mine located on the Dandy claim (Silver Screen Mine).



Reference Map



CLAIM MAP

BALLAS GROUP - QUIJOTOA MINING DIST.
PIMA CO. ARIZONA

They also constructed a mill on the Yellow Jacket claim. High grade ore worth about $31,000.00 was shipped. (R. Ballas has photos of himself with his parents at the mine; trucks with sacks of ore piled on, and the camp and mine). Last ore shipped 1923.

1925 - G. R. Ballas reportedly developed emphasema or silicosis and lead poisoning from working the mine. Work ceased.

1925 - 1926 - C. C. Julian, a promoter from St. Louis, later connected with the Tea Pot Dome Scandal, leased the property and reportedly sank a shaft from 210 feet to 700 feet. (Note: The dump is large enough for this to have occurred but underground evidence is lacking. The exception being that a cave-in of timbers and rock could have effectively sealed off the 500-foot shaft extension at the 200-foot level).

19-? - G. R. Ballas dies. Property stripped of mill and headframe. Property reverts to wife.

19-? - R. R. Ballas inherits mine from his mother.

1958 - A Marvin Combs descends into the shaft for an investigation.

1964 - On June 2, 1964, the U.S. BLM returned a decision to invalidate seven (7) claims, based on the testimony of a Mr. Luther S. Clemmer.

1977 - The claims are surveyed, brass caps put in along with white rock monuments.

1981 - to present - U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, challenged validity of existing claims. Mr. Ballas leased the claims to Mr. Raymond Jensen. Geological study initiated to develop evidence pro/con regarding the claims.

At time of writing: Claims all held invalid by U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

GENERAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

A. Quijota Mountains

"This range is about 15 miles long by a maximum of 5 miles wide and rises to approximately 4,000 feet above sea level. The range is composed principally of quartz monozite, minor sedimentary beds, thick Andesite flows, quartz diorite stocks and minor dikes. Faulting in the district is principally northwestward."*

B. Local Geology

The predominant rock unit on the claims is a quartz diorite of probable Jurassic Age. Metamorphic rock units, Andesites, diabase (mafic dikes) comprise the remainder of the units present. The most notable structural feature is the N 75° W trending vein structures. The Silver Screen Mine (Dixie Claim) is developed upon one of the two major vein structures. The dip of these veins are roughly 70°N. On the St. Patrick Claim there is a second large vein that trends N80°W, 70°N. The Silver Screen vein runs roughly parallel and is separated by approximately 600 feet.

On the Midas/St. Patrick #2 intersect, there is another structure which projects out to St. Patrick Claim. It trends N70°W and dips 60-70°N.

A second structural feature is that of a series of "Bull"quartz veins that cross-cut the strike of the main veins. Three of these structures were noted during the examination. On the Dixie claim, the quartz vein was 3-4 feet wide. Likewise, on the Midas and St. Patrick claims similar white quartz veins were noted.

*Az. Lode Gold Mines and Gold Mining, by E. D. Wilson, et al., Az. Bureau of Mines Bulletin 137, Tucson, Az. (1967).

C. Minerology

The ore type minerals noted as follows:

Galena	Pbs	Cubic, grey
Wulfenite	$PbMo_0O_4$	Butterscotch yellow
Chalcocite	Cu_2S	Steely grey
Chrysocolla	Cu Silicate	Blue green
Pyrite Pseudomorphs	Fe_3O_4	Brown cubes

Vein Types

Quartz-hematite and Hematite-calcite Cemented Breccia seem to be the carriers of the silver mineralization,

CLAIM EVALUATIONS: EVIDENCE OF MINERALIZATION

(Refer to Claim Map and Sample Map)

DANDY: This claim contains the Silver Screen Mine and vein. No surface expression of the vein is really obvious. The exposure in the shaft is not very revealing either. Descending down the shaft it is apparent that the vein is tight, not more than a foot wide, it pinch and swells, bordered by a red hematite gouge on both foot wall and hanging wall.

The ore shoot on the surface is probably now covered by the dump.

The shoot is an elipse on the plan and has approximately a 30^{o} rake within the dip plane. The map by G. Richard Ballas is essentially correct in all detail except for the shaft extension (Fig. 1, 2)

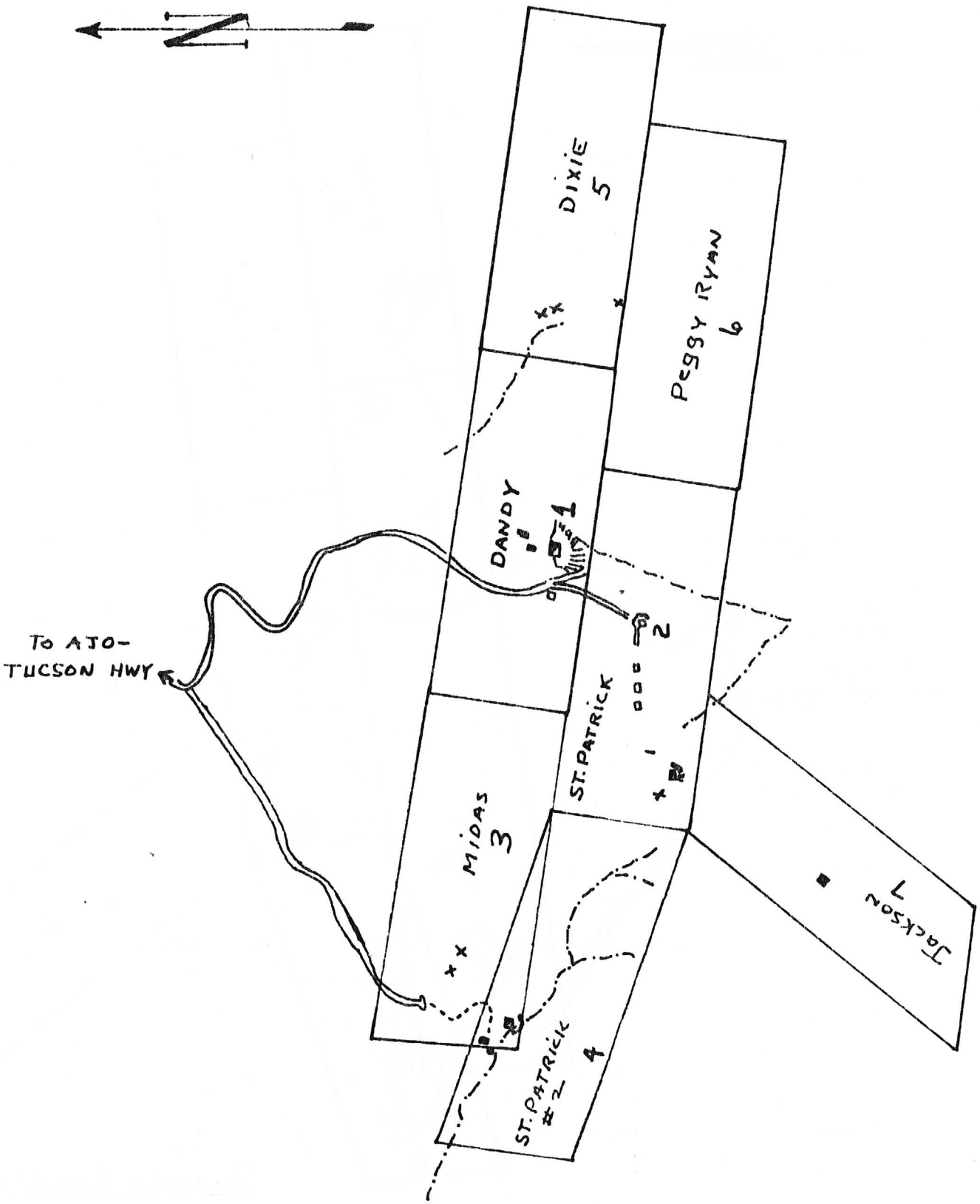
On the 100-foot level, (ties and track) the deposit was worked by a stope. (Fig. 1) An inclined ore pass-raise is developed between the 100 and 200-foot level. Access to the 100-foot level was easy. All openings are clear.

Mineralization was noted on the 100-foot level. There is a white quartz vein (8" to 18") in place at the west end of the shoot (tunnel entrance). This vein contained visible heavy galena, copper silicate and wulfenite (molybdenum). The vein was also noted in the pillar that was left for support.

Enveloping the quartz vein was a brecciated, heavily veined mass of quartz-Hematite. This rock has a higher specific gravity (heft) than the country rock. Some barite was noted in several specimen taken at the 200-foot level. This material averaged 24-40 oz. (Ag)/ton. This would be the mill ore referred to by E. M. Carpenter.

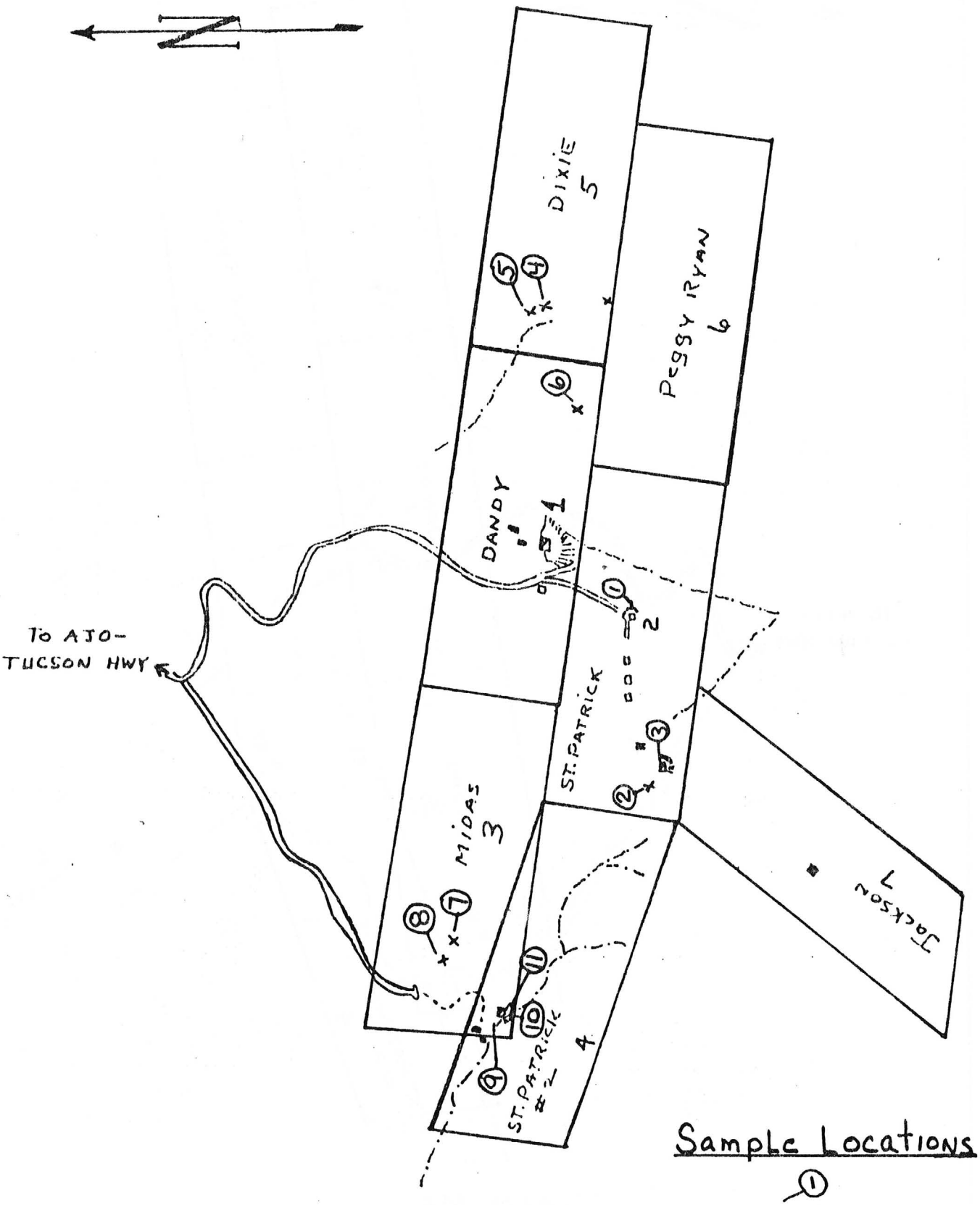
From Figure 1, it can be seen that there is approximately +60 feet of minable material left in the stope.

Descending further down the shaft, the vein continued its non-descript appearance. At 200 feet another tunnel went east toward the ore body. This tunnel was 4'X6', timbered and in bad shape (tie and rail). The ground was heavy and had caved. Heavy gouge was present for at least 30 feet back from the shaft. At plus 30 feet, the rock became competent and no timber was needed. The tunnel ended in rock that had the appearance of the envelope rock on the 100-foot level (Hematitic quartz). The tunnel was blocked by a conical shaped pile of broken rock that came out of the raise mentioned earlier. This raise would be better described now as an ore pass.



CLAIM MAP

BALLAS GROUP - QUIJOTOA MINING DIST
PIMA CO. ARIZONA



CLAIM MAP

BALLAS GROUP - QUIJOTOA MINING DIST.

PIMA CO. ARIZONA

DRAWN IN 1930
by G.R. BALLAS

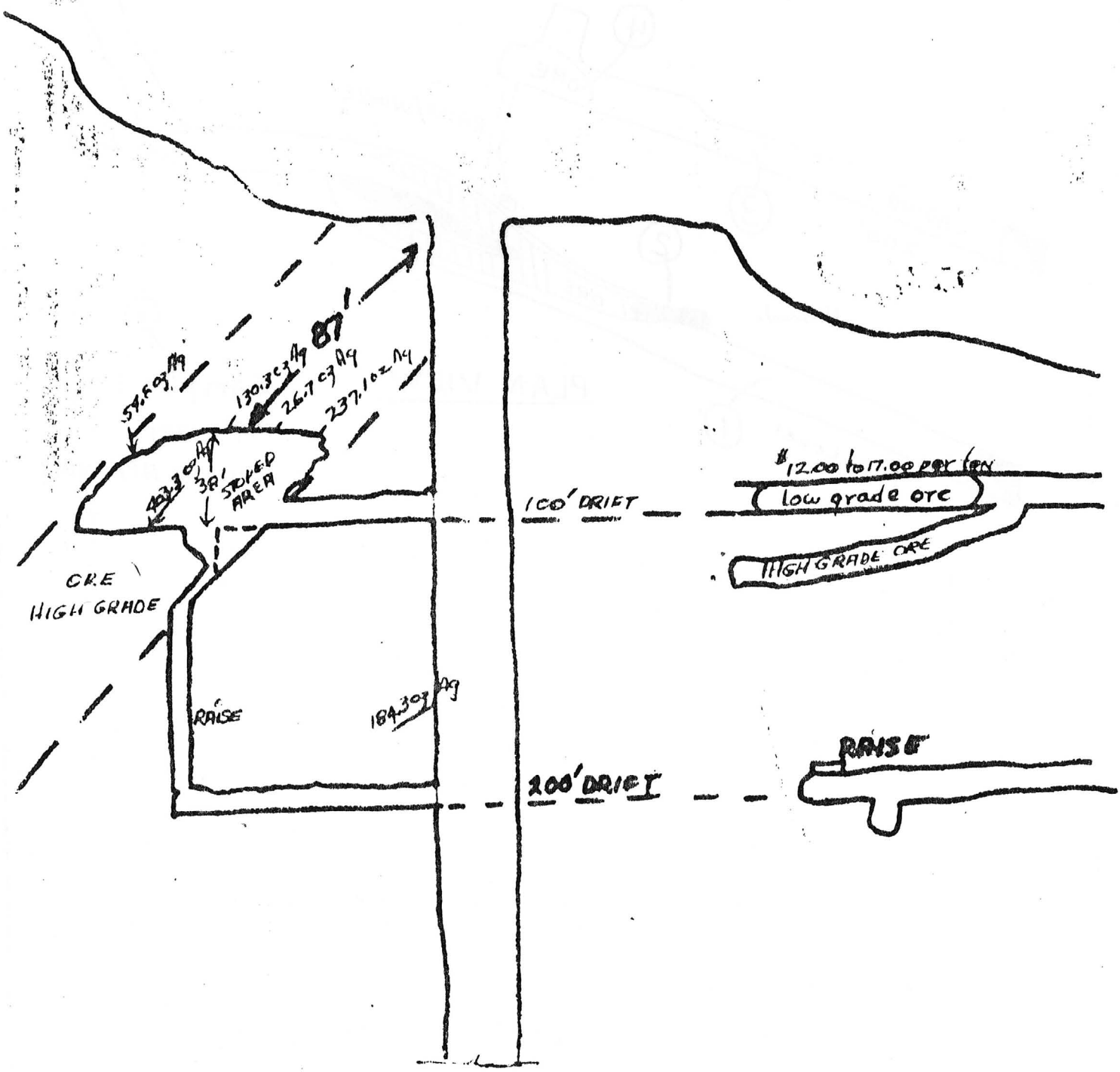


Figure # 1

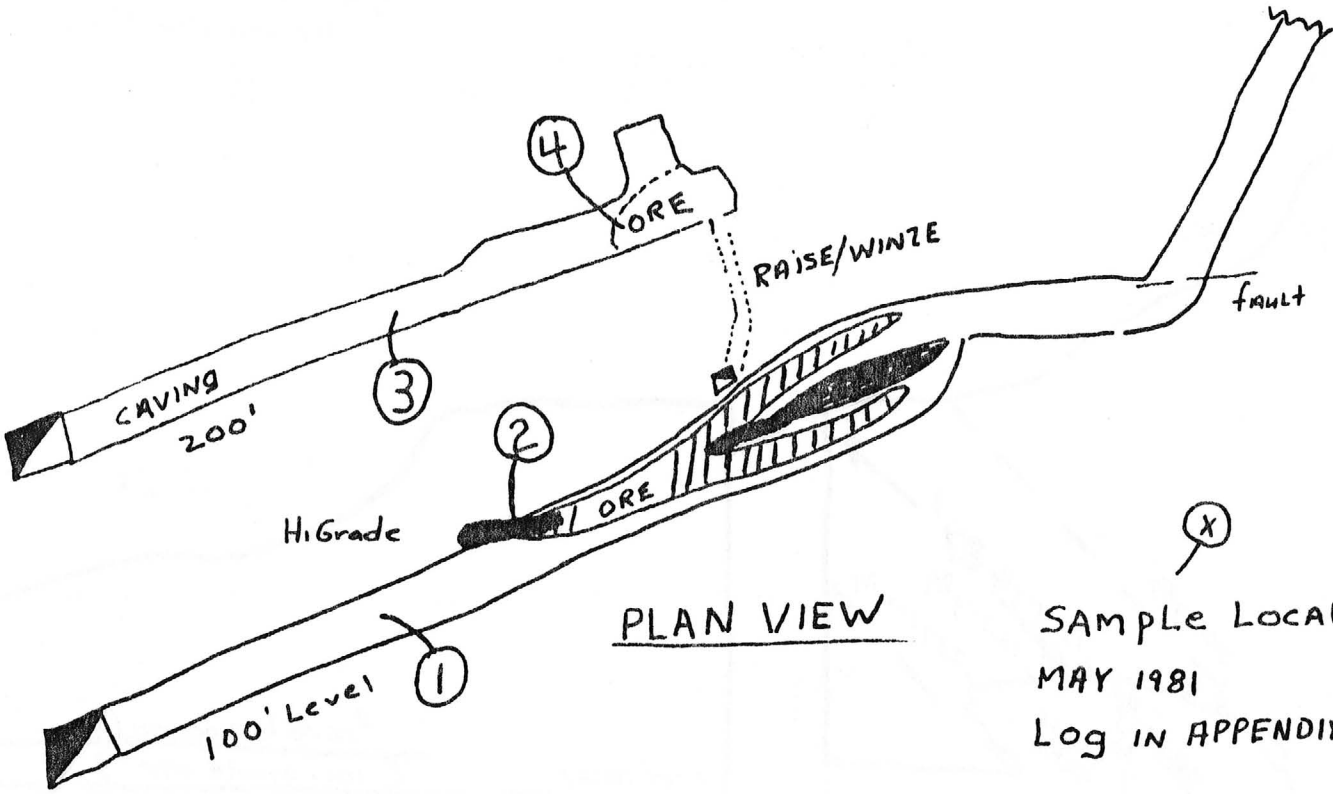

4
ORE
RAISE/WINZE
fault
CAVING
200'
3
2
ORE
HiGrade
X
PLAN VIEW
SAMPLE LOCAL
MAY 1981
LOG IN APPENDIX
100' Level
1

Figure 2

Samples were taken of the gouge on the 200-foot level. It ran 0.01 oz/ton gold and 1.0 oz/ton silver. The conical pile of broken rock at the bottom of the raise ran 0.02 oz/ton gold and 40 oz/ton silver.

An overall sample composite (Assay Exhibit #1 & 2) comprised of approximately one (1) lb. of each sample taken yielded 0.01 oz/ton Au. and 24 oz/ton Ag. This would be $200 ore at $8.50 for silver today.

The ore pass is developed through "ore" for a distance of 100 feet. (I entered the ore pass)

A calculation to determine tonnage was done (Appendix). The deposit was modeled as a frustrum of a cone: $V = \frac{\pi}{12} h (D^2+Dd+d)$. It was calculated that there may be at least 1/2 million dollars worth of ore remaining <u>in sight</u> in the mine.

The ore was also assayed for its alumina and silica contents. It contains approximately 65% silica and 6-8% alumina. This would make this rock possible direct shipping ore (Assay Exhibit #2).

<u>ST. PATRICK:</u> This claim has two shafts, one long trench and several other prospects developed on it. The samples taken on the claim all reported an astonishing lack of silver mineralization. On the east end of the claim, near the Silver Screen shaft, there is developed a +90-foot shaft on a +3-foot vein. Adjacent to this is a 100-foot long trench dug on or adjacent to the vein. (Photo Exhibit 1 & 2). Further to the west following the strike of the vein (N80°W, 72° dip) more pits are present. On the southwest end of the claim there is another shaft that has a pile of white quartz setting alongside the shaft (Photo Exhibit #3).

Evidence of mineralization was found in the long trench. Galena, Wulfenite and copper mineral were noted. Brecciated quartz and hematite were also present. The sample taken assayed 0.92 oz/T. Ag. (Sample Location #1).

The rock piled up on the second shaft on the St. Patrick appears not to have come from the workings. It is possible that this material was planted here. It assayed (Nil/Au-.02 Ag) (Sample Location #3 - Photo Exhibit 3).

A small prospect pit north of the shaft just mentioned is developed in a reddish iron stained quartz, yielded an assay of nil and 0.08 oz/T Ag (Sample Location 2 - Photo Exhibit #4).

Arizona Testing Laboratories

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

Mr. Kevin Kenney
For Mineralogical Engineer
Cyprus Mines
Bagdad, Arizona 86321

Date June 3, 1981

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER	LEAD	MOLYBDENUM	ALUMINA
1889	Ballas #1	0.01	0.35	0.007	0.07	0.006	
	Ballas #2	0.01	62.	0.30	3.0	0.31	
	Ballas #3	0.01	1.0	0.01	0.09	0.001	
	Ballas #4	0.02	40.	0.11	0.30	0.01	
	Ballas Composite	0.01	24.	0.10	0.76	0.09	8.6

A.A. Method Determination

ASSAY EXHIBIT # 1 SILVER SCREEN MINE

cc: Mr. Ray Jensen
733 South ElDorado
Mesa, AZ 85202

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Registered Assayer Certificate No. 673 Claude E. McLean, Jr. Date Signed 6/3/81 Arizona, U.S.A.

e: Alumina to follow approx. 6/5/81

Kay 966 9319

IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

BOX 247 - PHONE 632 7410
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO 2978 WALTER G. STATLER ARIZONA, U.S.A.

ASSAY MADE FOR: G. P. Coppock, [illegible], Tempe, Az. 85281

Silver Screen Mine
Sampled by
Kevin M. Kenney.

June 16, 1981

REF. NO.	DESCRIPTION	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag		% Fe	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu
-10-90	Kevin Kenney #1		0.66	wall Rock 100ft Silver Screen Mine				
-91	#2		58.77	Qtz vein 100ft level [illegible]				
-92	#3		1.12	Gouge 200ft level				
-93	#4		34.52	Composite of the Ore Pile 200ft level.				

Fire Assay Method determination

ASSAY EXHIBIT # 2 SILVER SCREEN MINE

CYPRUS BAGDAD COPPER COMPANY
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Date 7-6-81

Description	% Cu	% H_2O	% Fe	% MoS_2	% Insol	SiO_2	Al_2O_3		Ounces/Ton Ag	Ounces/Ton Au
Ballas Composite						65.8%	6.07%			
Kevin Kenney										

M104

Chemist Ron

St. PATRICK: View of 100 ft. trench along the vein. Quartz and hematite breccia w/ galena and wulfenite.

PHOTO EXHIBIT # 1

ST.PATRICK CLAIM: Vein on left of the open cut adjacent to the 90ft. shaft. Strike about N 70W- 100 ft. long

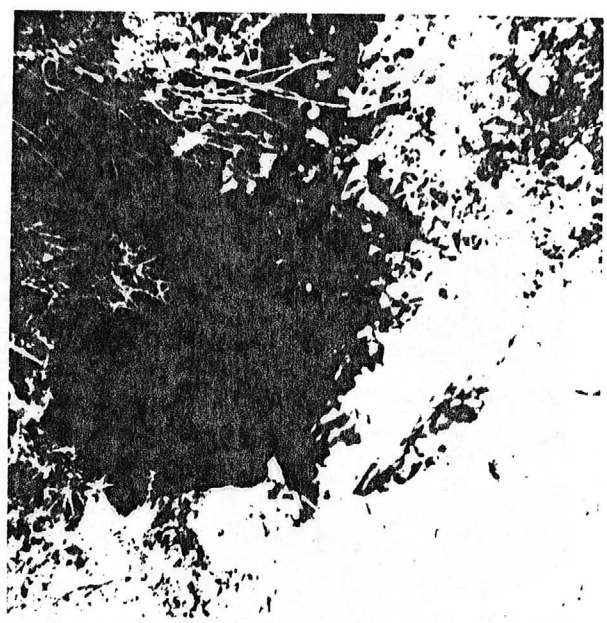
ST. PATRICK: View of upper part of 90 ft. shaft and the vein it was developed on. Note heavy iron staining on right(hang

PHOTO EXHIBIT # 2

ST. PATRICK CLAIM: looking down the 90 ft. shaft. Noon .Vein is on the left.

ST. PATRICK: Quartz ore rock on dump of inclined shaft, west end of claim

— PHOTO EXHIBIT # 3



ST.PATRICK: View of an inclined shaft west of the 90 ft. shaft. Near west end line of the claims.

ST. PATRICK: small pit west of 90 ft. shaft. Heavily iron stained quartz with cellular structure.

PHOTO EXHIBIT # 4

MIDAS: This claim (see Map) lies west of the Dandy Claim. A small prospect near the center of the claim was examined. It was located on the side of a ridge. Mr. R. R. Ballas pointed this area out. The author found evidence of a very old excavation under a Palo Verde tree (Photo Exhibit #5). Quartz float contained abundant galena and cerrucite. The area was excavated and no definite vein structure was located. Some quartz stringers with ankerite were noted. The sample collected assayed Trace Au - 0.92 oz/T. Ag. (Sample Location #7).

On the crest of the ridge above there was abundant quartz float but no prospects. There was nothing worth sampling.

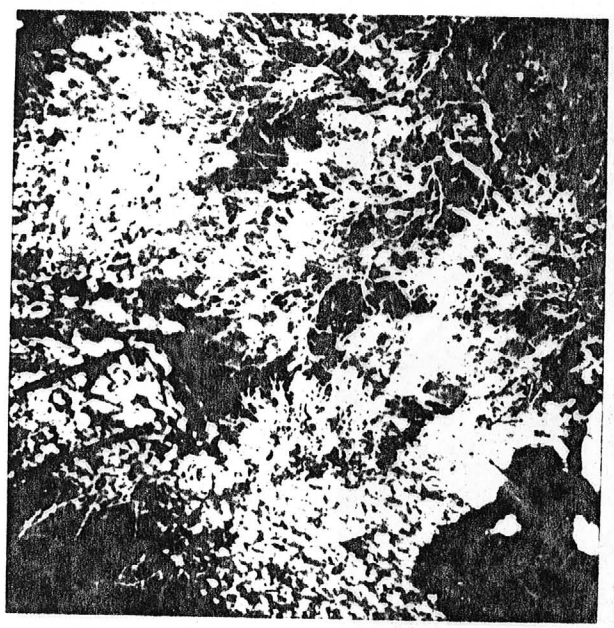
Another working is located ± 500 feet due west of the first diggings (Photo Exhibit #6). This dump and shaft is in view of the lower access road. Here a 5'X4' shaft partially covered by a tree (Photo) is developed on a "Bull" quartz vein that is 8 to 12 inches wide. Striking N 85°W with a ± 55° S dip. The country rock is a quartz diorite. The inclined shaft is about 50-foot deep.

The 30' X 30' crescent-shape dump is composed of dark fragments of quartz diorites, quartz fragments. On the dump is a pile (2 - 3 tons) of the ein quartz. This material contains the following minerals: Chlorite, hematite, siderite, pyrite, pseudomorphs, galena, chalcocite and minor copper oxides. The quartz shows evidence of rock motions, slickensides, mylonite structure and sugary texture are abundant. The notable feature is the abundance of pyrite pseudomorphs (hematite). These would be possible carries of gold mineralization. The sample taken assayed 0.310 oz/ton Au and .07 Ag. ($124/ton) (Sample Location #8). This appears to be a significant find for this location due to the lack of gold mineralization in the area!

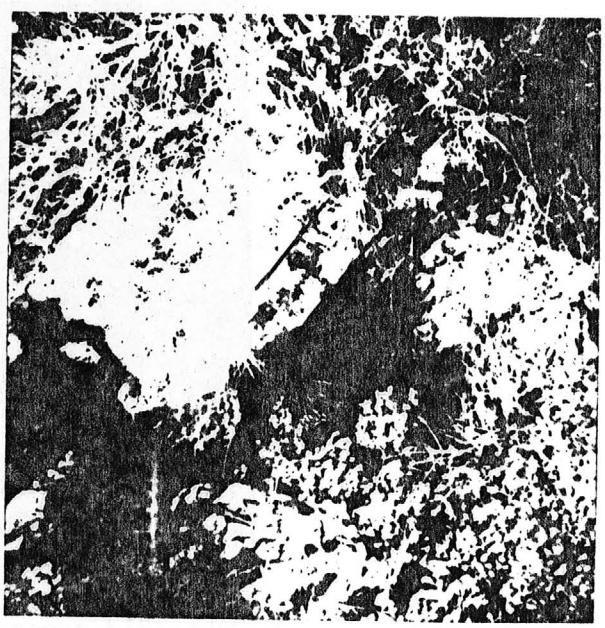
MIDAS/ST. PATRICK #2: Further west and to the south near the end line of the Midas and in an area where the St. Patrick #2 claim overlaps, there is developed a shaft and tunnel on a vein structure (Photo Exhibit #7 and #8). The works are developed on the side of a wash. A 10' X 8' shaft, timbered but caved, is developed on a vein striking N 70° W, dipping 65°N. The shaft appears to be about 40-foot deep, flooded with water and full of old timbers. Down 10-feet, a tunnel is developed on the vein. Further up the wash another dig prospects the vein again. Direct access to the vein was not possible at the shaft location due to dangerous conditions. One sample of vein zone material was cut from the side of a trail leading to the dump. (Sample Location 9 - Photo Exhibit #7, Lower). This sample assayed 0.016 oz/T Au and 0.37 Ag. This rock was composed of fractured and sheared quartz-hematite fragments, diorite and caliche. It is important to note here that a

MIDAS: View of ore pile, dump and shaft. Shaft at left under Palo Verde tree. The ore assayed for gold(0.3 oz/T)

MIDAS: Quartz rock removed from incline shaft. About 2-3 tons. Sample taken from this pile.



MIDAS: Inclined shaft. Vein outlined on left. @8in.quartz vein with pyrite pseudomorphs (possible gold carrier)



MIDAS: Better view of inclined shaft. Note outline of vein.

PHOTO EXHIBIT # 6

MIDAS: Old prospect-westcentral
Galena and wulfenite found here. No good out crop of the vein found

PHOTO EXHIBIT # 5

MIDAS: Old prospect excavated. Yellow spot is a reef of quartz-ankerite rock. No evidence of a vein of mineralization

heavy caliche layer (talus) covers the outcrop of the vein in a easterly direction. The exception is the wash above the shaft, a small dig exposes the fault zone that carries the vein. Here quartz hematite ore that looks identical to that in the Silver Screen Mine crops out.

In the caliche and wash bottom there are slabs of this same ore bearing material. This material assayed trace in gold and 21.13 oz/ton silver ($169/ton)(Sample location #11) (Photo Exhibit #7 - Upper).

The dump was grab sampled to evaluate material that come out of the shaft and tunnel. This material assayed trace gold and 38.3 oz/ton silver. Samples picked on the dump had some visible galena, wulfenite and copper oxides. Noted also were numerous fragments of the quartz hematite vein material. (Sample location 10 - Photo Exhibit #7)

The vein over the shaft (Photo Exhibit #8) has a brick red color and is bounded by slickensided walls. The country rock is a quartz diorite or possibly an andesite. Over the shaft the vein width is about 4-foot wide. Heavy brecciation of the vein material is evident.

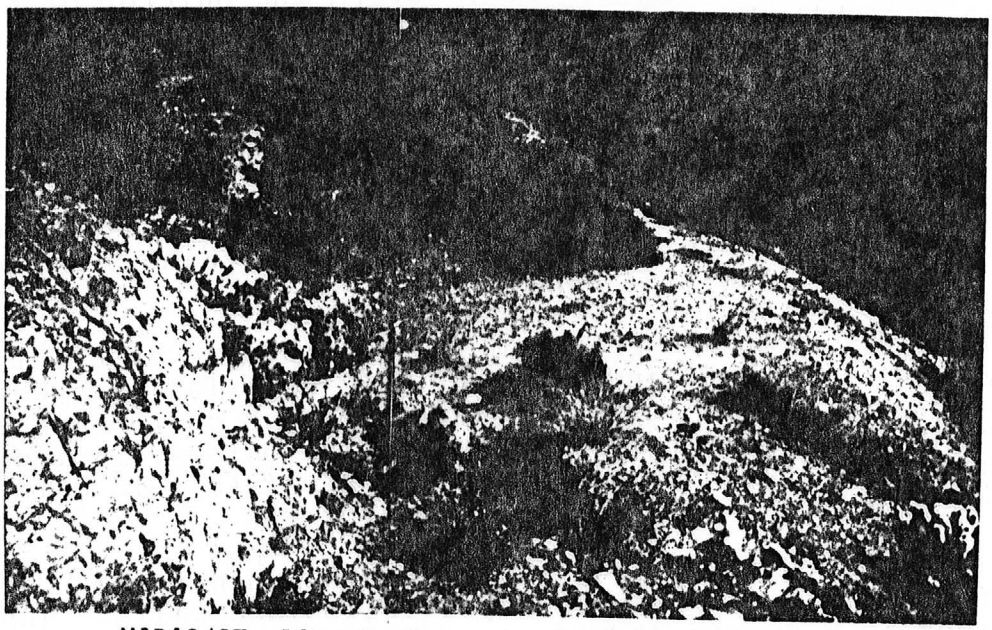
This prospect appears to be the one mentioned in the last paragraph of Mr. G. R. Ballas's commentary on the property. This location looks like it could produce a mine like the Silver Screen.

ST. PATRICK #2: No evidence of mineral was found except for the area of the claim that overlaps the Midas. It is important to note that the vein extension to the east will lie on the St. Patrick #2 and actually projects toward the St. Patrick Claim; but due to caliche cover and talus, it was not possible to trace the vein.

DIXIE: This claim lies due east of the Silver Screen Mine (Dandy Claim). Several prospects were developed near the west end line of the claim (Photo Exhibit #9).

The host rocks appear to be andesites to andesite porphyry with locally abundant epidote. The vein structure is a heavy white quartz body that crops out several places on the hillside. The vein (zone) has an orientation of N 70^{o}W and dips 55^{o} to the east.

Two pits and one shallow hole are developed on the structure. The upper cut is 12' X 12', rectangular, is benched and timbered. The exposure of the vein is 6' to 8' wide. On the foot wall, well developed slickensides are present (Photos).

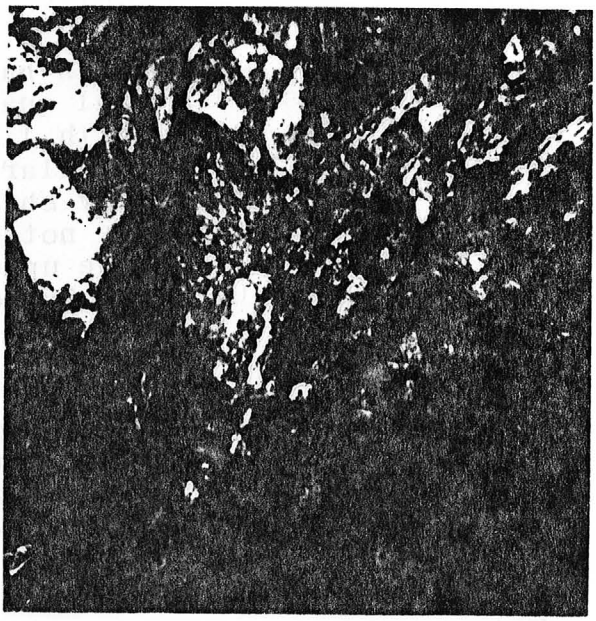


MIDAS/ST. PAT. 2: General view(E) of shaft(left) and dump. Wash on right. Another prospect is up the wash (top).

PHOTO EXHIBIT # 7

MIDAS/ST.PAT. 2: View of dump and open cut on vein looking west. Sample taken on left, far end of cut(fault zone)

DIXIE CLAIM: General view of dump and some mine timbers. looking NW



DIXIE CLAIM: Lower pit on same vein. Note quartz vein and galena near handle of the rock pick.

PHOTO EXHIBIT # 9

DIXIE CLAIM: Remains of timbering in shallow shaft developed on quartz vein.

DIXIE CLAIM: Upper prospect looking SE. Yellow outlines quartz veins in the fault zone

The quartz vein has abundant limonite filling vuggy cavities. Euhedral quartz crystals are found lining many cavities, along with limonite. Galena is found throughout the quartz in irregularly scattered bunches. On the fresh break it has a very shiney, grey cubic appearance. Some copper oxides were noted along with wulfenite ($PbMoO_4$). The sample from the upper and lower cut assayed nil and trace Au; 0.12 and 0.2 oz/ton silver respectively (Sample Location 4 and 5).

PEGGY RYAN: Two traverses were made over this claim which lies east of the St. Patrick. No visible evidence of prospects or outcrops of mineralized ground was noted. No samples were taken. No evidence of veins that might extend from the St. Patrick were noted.

JACKSON: One traverse was made over this claim. Only one prospect hole was noted. There was no evidence of mineralization in or around the hole. No sample was taken. This claim is odd, because it lies almost perpendicular to the mineralized trends on the other claims.

SAMPLE LOG FOR SILVER SCREEN MINE

Sampled by Kevin Kenney

May 1981

(Corresponds to Assay Exhibit 1 & 2)

Ballas #1 - Wall rock, 100-foot level, located in tunnel before entering stope.

Ballas #2 - Quartz vein, 100-foot level, just at stope entrance, and in pillar. Visible galena, Cu oxides wulfenite.

Ballas #3 - Gouge from footwall - 200-foot level just past timbers.

Ballas #4 - Composite grab sample of conical pile of rock issuing from raise -- 200-foot level. Quartz-hematite veining heavy -- breccias.

Ballas Composite - A one-pound sample of each of the above, crushed - blended -- to serve as an average ore sample for grade determination.

SAMPLE LOG - BALLAS CLAIMS

August 8-9, 1981

Sample #	Description
	(Pertains to Assay Certificates 3 & 4)
1	St. Patrick Claim (90' shaft & trench), Photo Exhibit #1, 60# sample. Visible galena, Cu Oxides, wulfenite.
2	St. Patrick claim, west end, Photo Exhibit #4, small pit, red heamatite stained quartz, 10# sample.
3	St. Patrick, west end, Photo Exhibit #3, shaft and dump, white quartz on dump, some galenz, 10# sample.
4	Dixie, east of Dandy claim, timbered prospect, visible galena in quartz with limonite, 15# sample.
5	Dixie, lower prospect, Photo Exhibit 9, galena in quartz, 10# sample.
6	Dandy, east of shaft up on ridge, Ferrugenous vein. Not mentioned in text, 5# sample.
7	Midas, old prospect, a little galena, wulfenite and quartz Ankente, 3# sample, Photo Exhibit 5
8	Midas, inclined shaft and dump with white quartz ore, Pyrite pseudomorphs, chalcocite,Photo Exhibit 6, 10# sample.
9	Midas/St. Patrick #2 overlap - west of shaft along cut bank - fault zone material (foot wall) not ore rock. Photo Exhibit #7, lower, 5# sample.
10	Midas/St. Patrick #2 overlap - grab samples off the dump, visible galena, cerrucite, wulfenite, chrysacolla, 10# sample, Photo Exhibit #7.
11	Midas/St. Patrick #2 overlap - samples of vein, fault zone material, quartz-hematite like in Silver Screen Mine from small prospect up wash from dump. 15# sample.

APPENDIX

1. Sample log for the Silver Screen Mine sampled by Kevin Kenney, May, 1981.

2. Sample log, Ballas Claims, August 8-9, 1981.

3. Assay Report by Arizona Testing Lab on Samples of August 19, 1981.

4. Assay Report by Iron King Assay Office for August 19, 1981, samples.

5. Calculation of Tonnage Method.

ASSAY EXHIBIT #3

Arizona Testing Laboratories

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

For Mr. Ray Jensen
733 S. Eldorado
Mesa, Arizona 85202

Date August 18, 1981

ASSAY CERTIFICATE 3

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER	Lead	Molybderum	
	R. J. Ballas						
2946	#1	0.01	0.55	0.06	2.0	0.06	
	#2	Trace	0.05	0.03	0.19	0.01	
	#3	0.23	0.10	0.03	0.88	0.002	
	#4	Trace	0.25	0.002	0.96	0.002	
	#5	Nil	0.35	0.001	1.4	0.002	
	#6	Nil	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.007	
	#7	Nil	0.55	0.11	3.4	0.04	
	#8	0.52	0.20	0.15	0.94	0.03	
	#9	0.04	0.15	0.02	0.12	0.005	
	#10	0.01	33.0	0.23	1.8	0.07	
	#11	Trace	16.0	0.10	0.50	0.003	

cc: Mr. Kevin Kenny
Post Office Box 24
Bagdad, AZ. 86321

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Registered Assayer
CERTIFICATE NO. 6258
CLAUDE EUGENE McLEAN JR.
Signed
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE

ASSAY CERTIFICATE 4

BOX 247 – PHONE 632-7410
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 2978 WALTER G. STAFFER Arizona, U.S.A.

ASSAY MADE FOR
Kevin Kenney
P.O. Box 24
Bagdad, Az. 86321

Aug 15, 1981

REF. NO.	DESCRIPTION	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag		% Fe	% Pb	% Zn
8-13-36	R.T. Ballas #1	Tr	0.92				
-37	2	Nil	0.08				
-38	3	Nil	0.02				
-39	4	Nil	0.12				
-40	5	Tr	0.20				
-41	6	Tr	Tr				
-42	7	Tr	0.92				
-43	8	0.310	0.07				
-44	9	0.016	0.37				
-45	10	Tr	38.30				
-46	11	Tr	21.13				

CHARGES #90.75

ASSAYER _____

ASSAY EXHIBIT #4

CYPRUS Cyprus Bagdad Copper Company

ENGINEERING CALCULATION SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER _____ DATE _____ SHEET 1 OF 1

TITLE Calculation of RESERVES – Silver Screen Mine – Ballas

COMPUTED BY KEVIN M Kenney CHECKED BY _____ DATE June 1981

① WINZE-RAISE = $5' \times 5' \times 70' = 1750 ft^3$

② SP.Gr. ORE = $\frac{2.8 gm}{cc} \times \frac{2.205 \times 10^{-3}}{3.531 \times 10^{-5}} = 174.85 \#/ft^3$

③ $1750 ft^3 \times 174.85 \#/ft^3 = 305989.80$ LBS ORE

OR

152.9 TONS (BROKEN ORE IN RAISE)

④ Assay went 24 oz/T Ag × 150 TONS = 3600 OZ/Ag

3600 oz Ag × 10.00 $/oz = 36,000 $ (ORE BROKEN and Ready to be hauled to Surface.)

SHOOT CALCULATION

ESTIMATE DIMENSION FROM DIMENSION of Shoot on the 100'ft Level.

$20' \times 20' \times 100' = 20,000 ft^3 \rightarrow 1748$ TONS

1748 TONS × 24 oz Ag/ton = 41964 oz Ag × $10.00 oz =

$ 419,640 worth of ORE STILL in Place

OR

USING a model of a FRUSTRUM of A CONE

$$V = \frac{\pi}{12}(h)(D^2 + Dd + d^2)$$

$$\frac{100}{501}(20 + 20 \cdot 10 + 10^2$$

$V = 18325 ft^3 \times 174.85 \#/TON = 1602$ TONS × 24 oz/ton

= 38 449.51 oz × $10.00

→ = ~$380,000 potential value of ORE Left in place

$ would vary as dimensions and AV. ASSAY varies.

CYPRUS Cyprus Miadad Copper Company

ENGINEERING CALCULATION SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER _____ DATE _____ SHEET _____ OF 2

TITLE _____

COMPUTED BY Kevin M. Kinsey CHECKED BY _____ DATE _____

Assume then:

(1) BROKEN ORE = $ 36,000.

(2) IN Place ORE by CALCulation = ≈ $ 380,000.
a) 100' to 200' Level

3. IN Place ore by Calculation = ≈ $ 380,000.
a) 100' to Surface ± 50'
(use Same Calc as) # 2

ToTal Estimate: $ 790,000 ±

ORE LEFT IN MINE using 24 oz/Ton Ag as Average ORE Grade and $10.00/oz Ag.

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

Hearings Division
6432 Federal Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138
(Phone: 801-524-5344)

June 25, 1981

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	:	ARIZONA 9843
	:	
Contestant	:	Involving the Midas, Dandy,
	:	Peggy Ryan, St. Patrick,
v.	:	St. Patrick No. 2, Jackson
	:	and Dixie lode mining claims
RICHARD R. BALLAS,	:	situated in unsurveyed T. 15
	:	S., R. 2 E., GSR Mer., Pima
Contestee	:	County, Arizona (within the
	:	Papago Indian Reservation).

DECISION

Appearances: Fritz L. Goreham, Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of the Interior, Phoenix, Arizona, for the Contestant;

Richard R. Ballas, Gila Bend, Arizona, pro se.

Before: Administrative Law Judge Rampton.

This proceeding involves the validity of the Midas, Dandy, Peggy Ryan, St. Patrick, St. Patrick No. 2, Jackson and Dixie lode mining claims located under the General Mining Laws of 1872 as amended, 30 U.S.C. § 22 et seq. It was initiated by the Arizona State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, by a complaint dated September 28, 1977, alleging that valuable minerals have not been found within the limits of the claim so as to constitute a valid discovery within the meaning of the mining laws, and that the lands embraced within the claims are nonmineral in character. The mining claimant filed an answer denying the allegations.

By decision dated March 3, 1980, the Arizona State Office declared the claims to be null and void as to the interest of Richard R. Ballas on the grounds that the answer was not filed within the 30 days after service of the complaint as set forth by the Regulations in 43 CFR 4.450-6. This decision was vacated by the Arizona State Office on March 31, 1980, and the matter was transmitted to the Office of Hearings and Appeals on May 19, 1980.

By notice dated August 26, 1980, the case was set for hearing on November 5, 1980 in Phoenix, Arizona. Mr. Ballas requested a six months' delay because of problems with his attorney. The request was granted and the hearing rescheduled and held on March 10, 1981. No briefs were filed by either party. On May 20, 1981, Mr. Ballas filed a request that no decision be rendered for 90 days because:

> I have just leased the mine for proving mineralization, exploration and development to some proven mining people.

He also stated that composite samples were taken for assay on May 16, 1981, and several more trips would be required to prove how correct, and that the assays and engineers' plenary report of the property would be forwarded to this office upon receipt. No copy of this request for abeyance was served upon the Solicitor's Office.

The request must be denied. The claims are situated within the Papago Indian Reservation, Arizona. The reservation was open to mineral location at various times, but by the Act of May 27, 1955, 69 Stat. 67, 25 U.S.C. § 463, Congress withdrew all land within the reservation from all forms of exploration, location and entry under the Mining Laws. There was, however, a saving clause in the Act in respect to any valid previously located mining claims. The mining claims in issue here were located prior to that date and during a period when the Papago Indian Reservation was open to mining location but they cannot be recognized as valid unless: (1) All requirements of the mining laws were met on May 27, 1955 when the land was withdrawn from location and entry; and (2) The claims at the time of the hearing met the requirements of the law. Cameron v. United States, 252 U.S. 450 (1919); Best v. Humboldt Placer Mining Co., 371 U.S. 334 (1963); United States v. Clemans, 45 IBLA 64 (1980).

The mining claims have been worked in the past for the field examinations made by the experts employed by the contestant disclose many old workings, but the principal workings were not accessible. There were numerous pits which might be described as exploration pits, and several workings with some linear extent, but no evidence of recent work in the last several years. The experts, then, were able to sample only the mineralization from the most favorably exposed places.

Mr. Ballas proposes to reopen the old workings and find mineralization sufficient to satisfy the discovery requirements of the mining laws. It has been held, however, that it is the duty of the contestee to keep open his points of discovery, and should they become obliterated, by whatever circumstance, to see that

they are restored. It is not the duty of the Government to make a contestee's discovery for him. United States v. Lem A. and Elizabeth D. Houston, 66 I.D. 161 (1959).

Thus, even if Mr. Ballas now reopens the old shafts and exposes better mineralization than that available for testing by the experts for the contestant, evidence as to that mineralization cannot now be considered. The closure of the Papago Indian Reservation to mining location and entry on May 27, 1955 precludes the admission of any evidence developed as a result of exploration work done after the date of withdrawal or at the date of the hearing.

Testifying for the contestant was Wallace Simmons Platt, who has a Bachelor of Science Degree in geological engineering and a Master of Science Degree in geology. He made an examination on April 16 and 17, 1977, accompanied by Edward Robb, a geologist. Using an old claim plat and with the aid of monuments found on the ground, they were able to locate the claims. He described the geology as an intrusive or granitic type of rock affected or disturbed by generally northwest trending faults with evidence of mineralization related with quartz found along zones of weaknesses. On each claim they attempted to find, from a megascopic examination, the most favorable exposures and, except on one claim, were able to find a vein of some magnitude for sampling. Mr. Ballas accompanied them on the examination and participated in the determination of places to sample.

Chip samples were taken across the exposed mineralized veins. On one claim where no vein structure was found a sample was taken from a zone which appeared to have introduced into it a great deal of epidote, which may be associated with mineralization, but not necessarily.

The samples were taken to Skyline Labs with instructions to analyze for gold, silver and, in one case, lead. The assay reports indicated some mineralization in the samples, with a sample from the Midas claim assaying .085 ounce gold per ton. The remaining assays showed .005 ounce gold per ton or less. The highest silver sample was found on the St. Patrick No. 2 showing .77 silver. The sample taken from the Dixie claim revealed one percent lead.

Mr. Platt stated that in 1975 it would cost $123.74 to produce 12 tons of material from a minable width. However, since only two of the 12 tons would be of mineralized material and, with gold selling at $128.00 per ounce, the mining costs alone would exceed the gross value of the minerals by almost $100.00. At the time of the hearing, gold was selling at $500.00 an ounce. The cost of labor has doubled, and it would cost $200.00 to $246.00

to mine 12 tons from the Midas claim, which showed the highest values. Of the 12 tons produced from a minable width, only two would contain gold values, and $85.00 worth of gold could be produced.

In 1955 the mining costs would be much lower, but the price of gold was $35.00 a ton. The gold values would not be high enough for a miner to work the Midas claim at a profit, either in 1955 or today. Based on the results of his field examinations, training and experience, he was of the opinion that a prudent man would not pursue any activities on any of the seven claims.

Mr. Ballas, testifying on his own behalf, admitted that the claims had not been worked since March 13, 1924, and that there have been no adits open for inspection at least since 1963. In 1973 someone pulled the timbers out, and at different times other people have visited the claims and used the timber for campfires.

He further admitted that the main shaft is extremely dangerous, and that he would not go within five feet of it. He knows of no person except one who has been down the shaft since the middle 1930's or early 1940's. His father had driven a shaft from the 110-foot level underneath the mineralized zone, and a drift up to connect two levels in preparation of a two-man or two-shift operation. All of the work was done prior to the time he was born. After the precious metal market declined, the mine was not worked because it was not profitable to operate. In the late 1920's his father tried to work the dump, and built a small mill, but the depression prevented further development.

At various times people have told him they could work the claims on a fee or share basis, but he stated, "They were all 'con' men, and nothing has been done." He admitted the surface outcropping shows weak ore and better ore might be found if some excavation were done. A hand-picked sample was taken from the dump on the Midas claim by a Mr. Jones. The sample consisted of two 25-gallon drums, reduced to chips. One drum consisting of about 190 pounds was given to him. The ore in the drum was run through a splitter, reduced to three or four pounds, pulverized, quartered and assayed. The assay revealed 33.33 ounces silver, and .385 ounce gold per ton. A second assay report dated October 20, 1978, of a sample taken from the Midas claim, showed .5 ounce of silver per ton.

Mr. Ballas stated that if he could keep the claims intact he has a prospective buyer, a mining engineer who has a 90-day option, but who will not presently operate the claims because of the doubt cast on Mr. Ballas' title by this action. The prospective

buyer also must have a guarantee of 20,000 gallons of water a day. There is a well on the property which would have to be revamped, but since the Papago Indians control the water they would have to give permission to improve the well to a 20,000-gallon capacity.

The Department of the Interior and the courts have held that no vested rights in a mining claim accrue unless it is supported by a valid discovery. United States v. Coleman, 390 U.S. 599 (1968). Further, there is no "discovery" within the limits of a mining claim unless:

> [M]inerals have been found and the evidence is of such a character that a person of ordinary prudence would be justified in the further expenditure of his labor and means, with a reasonable prospect of success in developing a valuable mine * * *. Chrisman v. Miller, 197 U.S. 313, 322 (1905); Castle v. Womble, 19 L.D. 455, 457 (1894).

When the Government contests the validity of a mining claim, it bears only the burden of going forward with sufficient evidence to establish a prima facie case. The ultimate burden is on the mining claimant to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the claim is valid. Foster v. Seaton, 271 F.2d 836 (D.C. Cir. 1959); United States v. Taylor, 19 IBLA 9, 82 I.D. 68 (1975).

The evidence presented by the contestant is sufficient to constitute a prima facie case in support of the allegations of the complaint. The evidence presented by the contestee reinforces Mr. Platt's conclusion that the mineralization exposed on the claims on May 27, 1955, the date of the withdrawal and at present, was of insufficient quality to be marketable, and that further work would be in the nature of exploration rather than development. Mr. Ballas' failure to open the old workings and have them available for inspection prevented any determination being made of the unknown quality and quantity of the mineralization at depth. Further, even if valuable minerals are found at depth, a mining operation could not be maintained without water, the availability of which is in considerable doubt.

Since the claims in issue lack the requisite discovery within the meaning of the mining laws, they are declared to be invalid.

John R. Rampton, Jr.
Administrative Law Judge

APPEAL INFORMATION

The contestee, as the party adversely affected by this decision, has the right of appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals. The appeal must be in strict compliance with the regulations in 43 CFR Part 4. (See enclosed information pertaining to appeals procedures.)

If an appeal is taken, the adverse party, the contestant, can be served by service upon its attorney at the address listed below. The Regional Solicitor can be served at the following address:

Regional Solicitor
Pacific Southwest Region
U. S. Department of the Interior
2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2753
Sacramento, CA 95825

Enclosure:
Information pertaining to Appeals Procedures

Distribution:
By Certified Mail

Fritz L. Goreham, Esq.
Office of the Field Solicitor
U. S. Department of the Interior
2080 Valley Bank Center
201 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85073

Mr. Richard R. Ballas
P. O. Box 385
Gila Bend, AZ 85337

Standard Distribution

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S.MAIL

Mr. Richard R. Ballas

P. O. Box 385

Gila Bend, AZ 85337

CLAIM CHECK NO.
397404

HOLD

DATE
6-27-81
1ST NOTICE

2ND NOTICE

RETURN
JUL 12 198

Detached from
PS Form 3849—A
May 1979

GILA BEND
JUN 27 1981

June 24, 1981

Mr. Richard Ballas
P. O. Box 385
Gila Bend, Arizona 85337

Dear Mr. Ballas:

I am pleased to tell you that I was able to examine your mining property located on the Papago Indian Reservation near Quatoa (Covered Wells).

Mr. Ray Jensen, to whom you have leased the property, contacted me at Bagdad and arranged for the field survey. Two trips were made to your claims during the month of May. Several samples were taken and sent for assay. Also, I was able to enter the 200-foot deep shaft and associated workings.

My findings were as follows:

1. Your father's map concerning the layout of the mine is very accurate.

2. The shaft appears blocked at 225 feet.

3. A 100-foot winze is present and is filled with ore (25 oz/ton) Ag. that was discarded as milling ore by your father.

4. The high grade shipping type ore mentioned by your father was found in one place where access was available, ($\pm$ 60 oz/ton) Ag.

5. There appears to still be an appreciable amount of ore in place from the surface down to 80 feet. This material can be recovered by selective mining.

6. From the 100-foot level to the 200-foot level, there also appear to be ore grade material as evidenced by "in place" rock seen in the winze.

7. We also found positive evidence of another ore chute located on the Midas Claim. Lead sulfide and lead carbonate ore, with severe deformation to the galena cubic structure. This deformation is indicative of a silver content. This place was found to be dug out in a rectangular fashion. It should be correspondable to the last sentence in your father's report. Also heavy quartz stringers were found in outcrop adjacent to the discovery pit. This quartz seems correlatable to the quartz and galena - molybdenum ore found on the 100-foot level of the mine.

8. A long trench south of the mine dump was found to be mineralized with Argenteferous galena (Ag. + Pb.) and Wolfenite (PbMoO4), a molybdenum - lead oxide mineral.

9. In all, I think that the evidence seen in the underground workings and on the surface indicate that there is a good quantity of ore to be found. Exploration by drilling would be warranted to delineate any ore chutes contained within the veins. I estimate that there is + $25,000 worth of broken ore in the winze that could be extracted with a minimum amount of effort and possibly $750,000 contained in the "in place" ore. These figures were generated from a geometrical calculation of the chute dimensions at the lowest assay (composite) obtained.

A formal report is in the mill. I have been away on business for Cyprus Bagdad Copper Company where I am employed as a Metallurgical Engineer. Also, you know I am a consulting Economic Geologist. Well, take care and I'll get that report out as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Kevin M. Kenney

Kevin M. Kenney
Consulting Geologist
Metallurgical Engineer
P. O. Box 24
Bagdad, Arizona

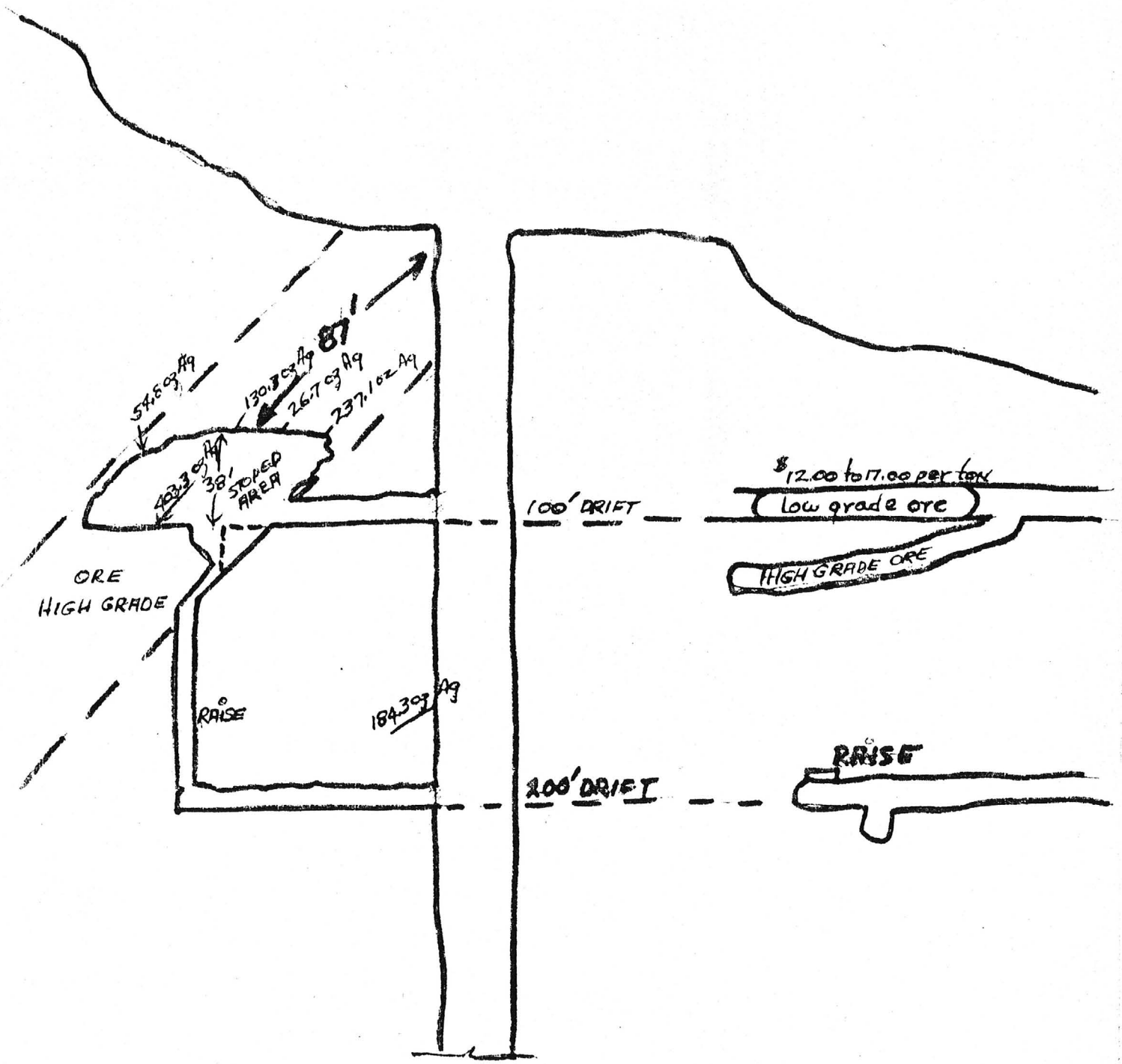
Kevin M. Kenney
Metallurgical
Engineer

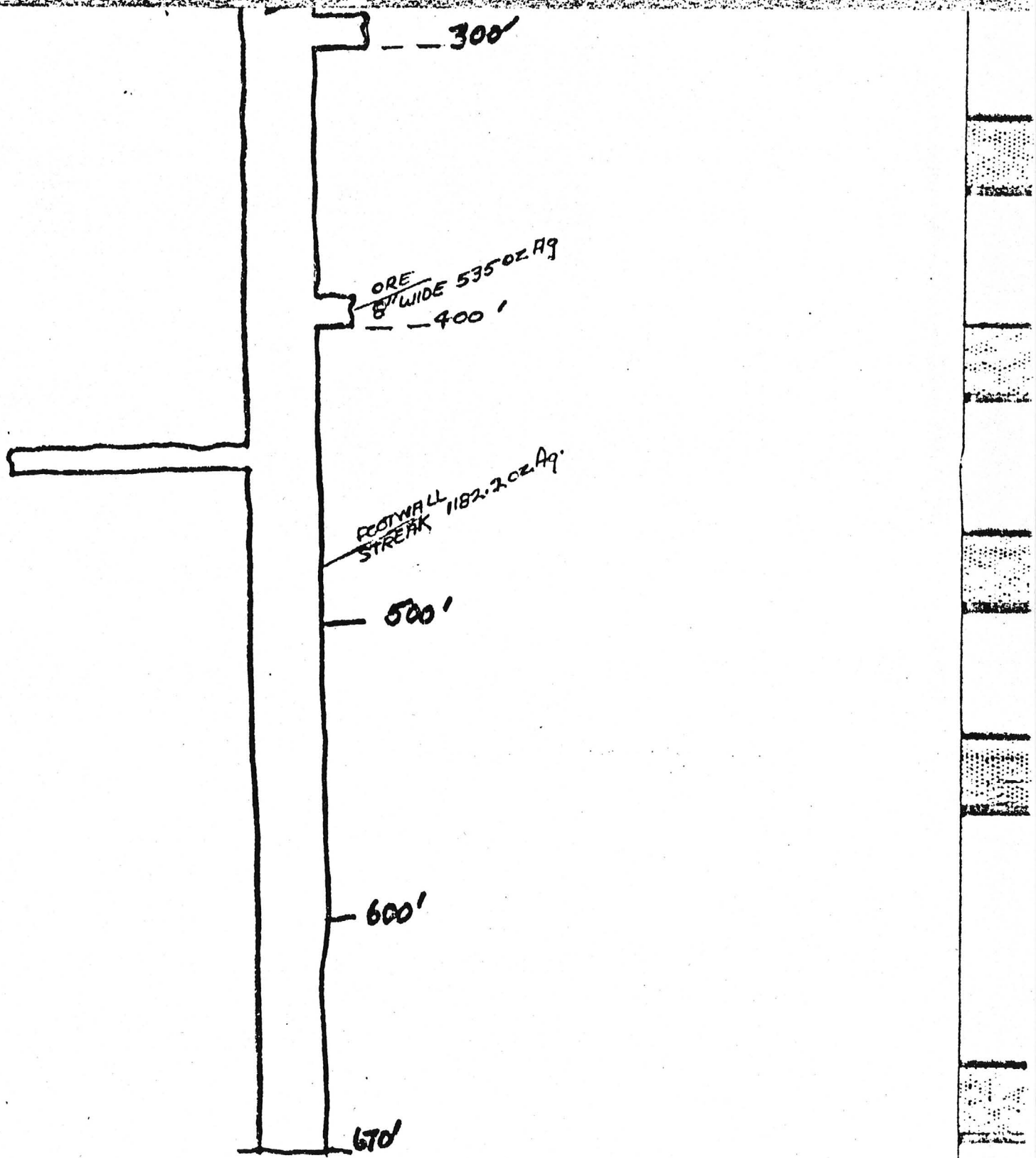
Cyprus Bagdad
Copper Company

Post Office Box 245
Bagdad, Arizona 86321
Telephone 602) 633-2241

CYPRUS

DRAWN IN 1930
by G.R. BALLAS




300'
ORE
8' WIDE 535 oz Ag
400'
FOOTWALL
STREAK 1182.2 oz Ag
500'
600'
670'

CA[illegible] ND ARIZONA MINI[illegible]G COMPANY

MINE DEPARTMENT

ASSAY REPORT

[illegible] - Smo[illegible] 4/10 [illegible] Bisbee, Arizona, [illegible]-7-[illegible]

DESCRIPTION	Lot No.	Au oz. per ton	Ag oz. per ton	Cu	Fe	SiO2	Al2O3	CaO	Mn	S	Zn
"B"	135	.448	783	30"	NE [illegible] stope 10 above [illegible] Level						
	136	.864	54.48	40"	SW " " Bo[illegible]						
	137	.176	110	36"	15' W of face, powder [illegible]						
	138	.592	39.6	At [illegible] [illegible] stope, W [illegible]							
	139	.224	14.00	Jackson [illegible] N [illegible]							
	140	.272	16.96	Dump [illegible]							
	141	.688	43.04	36"	[illegible] 39' above [illegible]						
	142	.170	10.40	20"	W end " between #136 & #142						
	143	.800	50.1	40"	E " above #135						
	144	.192	17.20	20"	[illegible] NE [illegible] E end of [illegible]						
	145	.192	11.16	[illegible]	Winze at 25' point						
	146	.256	16.00	[illegible]	" " 15'						

These assay values figured at [illegible] 56[illegible]

[illegible] of Mine

Reference No. [illegible]

(56.9)

[illegible]

NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY

AJO, ARIZONA

DAILY ASSAY RECORD

BALLES SILVER LEAD MINE.

DATE 5/12 192[illegible]

Date	Car No.	Initial	% Copper Total	% Copper Avail	% H2O	% SiO2	% Fe	% Al2O3	% CaO Zn	% S	% Pb	Cu	Ounces per Ton Silver	Ounces per Ton Gold
[illegible]urface Dumps. Screenings									23.0		3.5	.15	22.25	0.01
[illegible] material, ~~copper~~ stained, molybdenum									84.0		4.8	3.[illegible]	38.67	0.03
[illegible] near floor, in Drift									130.0		5.8	1.5	16.94	0.0[illegible]
[illegible]rift Samples, walls, ~~roof~~, no vein material									=		0.[illegible]	Tr	8.80	Tr
[illegible] in roof [illegible] Drift									400.		23.0	3.3	676.58	[illegible]
[illegible]nd molybdate ore, molybdenum shaft									15.38		1.3	Tr	15.67	0.01

[illegible]

[illegible] Chemist

Arizona Testing Laboratories

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

Mr. Kevin Kenney
For Mineralogical Engineer
Cyprus Mines
Bagdad, Arizona 86321

Date June 3, 1981

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER	LEAD	MOLYBDENUM	ALUMINA
1889	Ballas #1	0.01	0.35	0.007	0.07	0.006	
	Ballas #2	0.01	62.	0.30	3.0	0.31	
	Ballas #3	0.01	1.0	0.01	0.09	0.001	
	Ballas #4	0.02	40.	0.11	0.30	0.01	
	Ballas Composite	0.01	24.	0.10	0.76	0.09	8.6

A.A. Method Determination

cc: Mr. Ray Jensen
733 South ElDorado
Mesa, AZ 85202

Note: Alumina to follow approx. 6/5/81

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Registered Assayer
Certificate No. 6278
Claude E. McLean, Jr.
Date Signed 6/3/81
Arizona, U.S.A.

Kay 96L 9319

IRON KING ASSAY OFFIC.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

BOX 247 – PHONE 632-7410
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE NO.
2978
WALTER G. STATLER
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

ASSAY MADE FOR

G. D. Coppock
1555 E. 16th St.
Tempe, Az. 85281

June 16, 1981

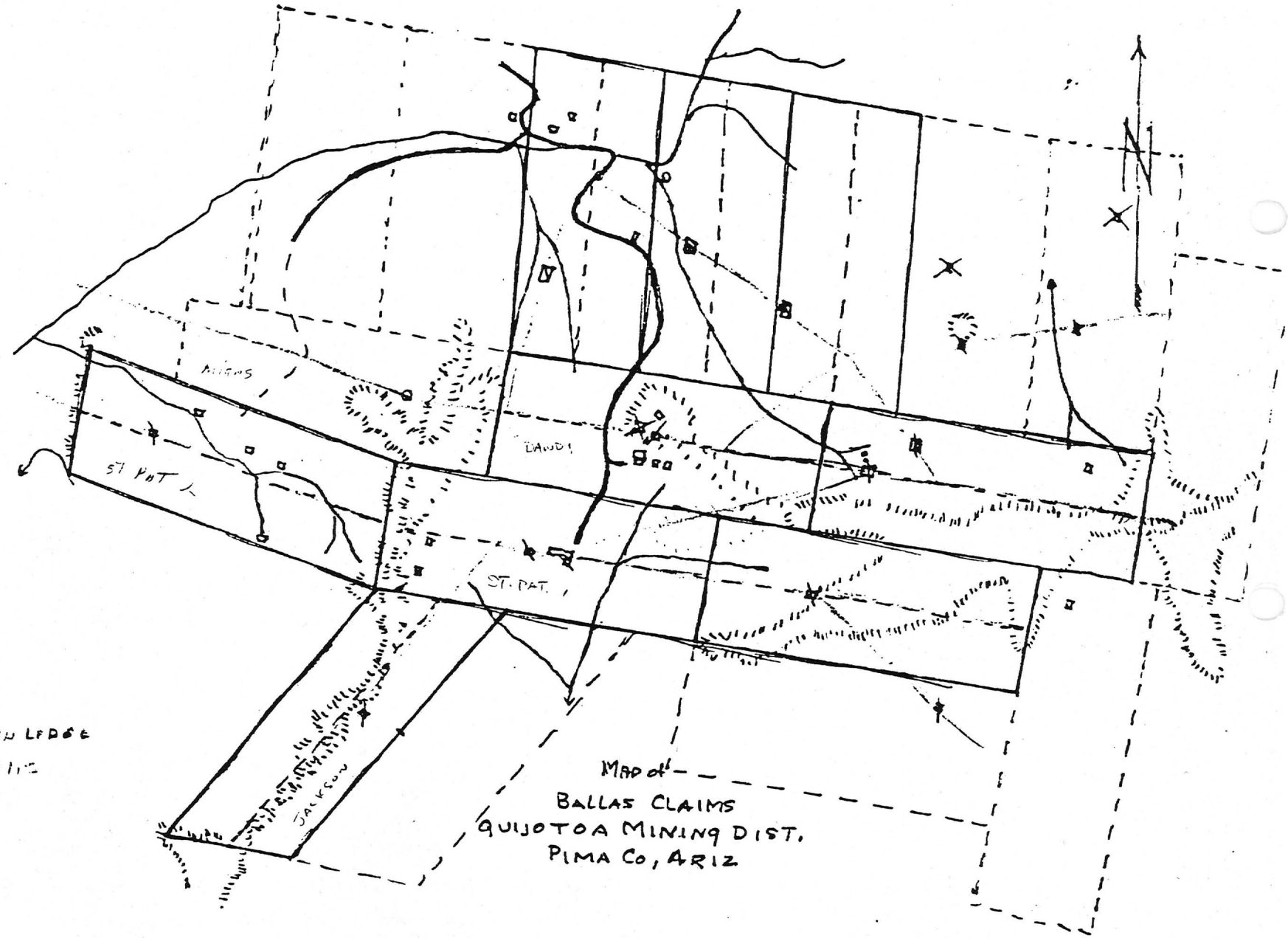
REF. NO.	DESCRIPTION	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag		% Fe	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu
-10-90	Kevin Kenney #1		0.66					
-91	#2		58.77					
-92	#3		1.12					
-93	#4		34.52					

Fire Assay Method Determination

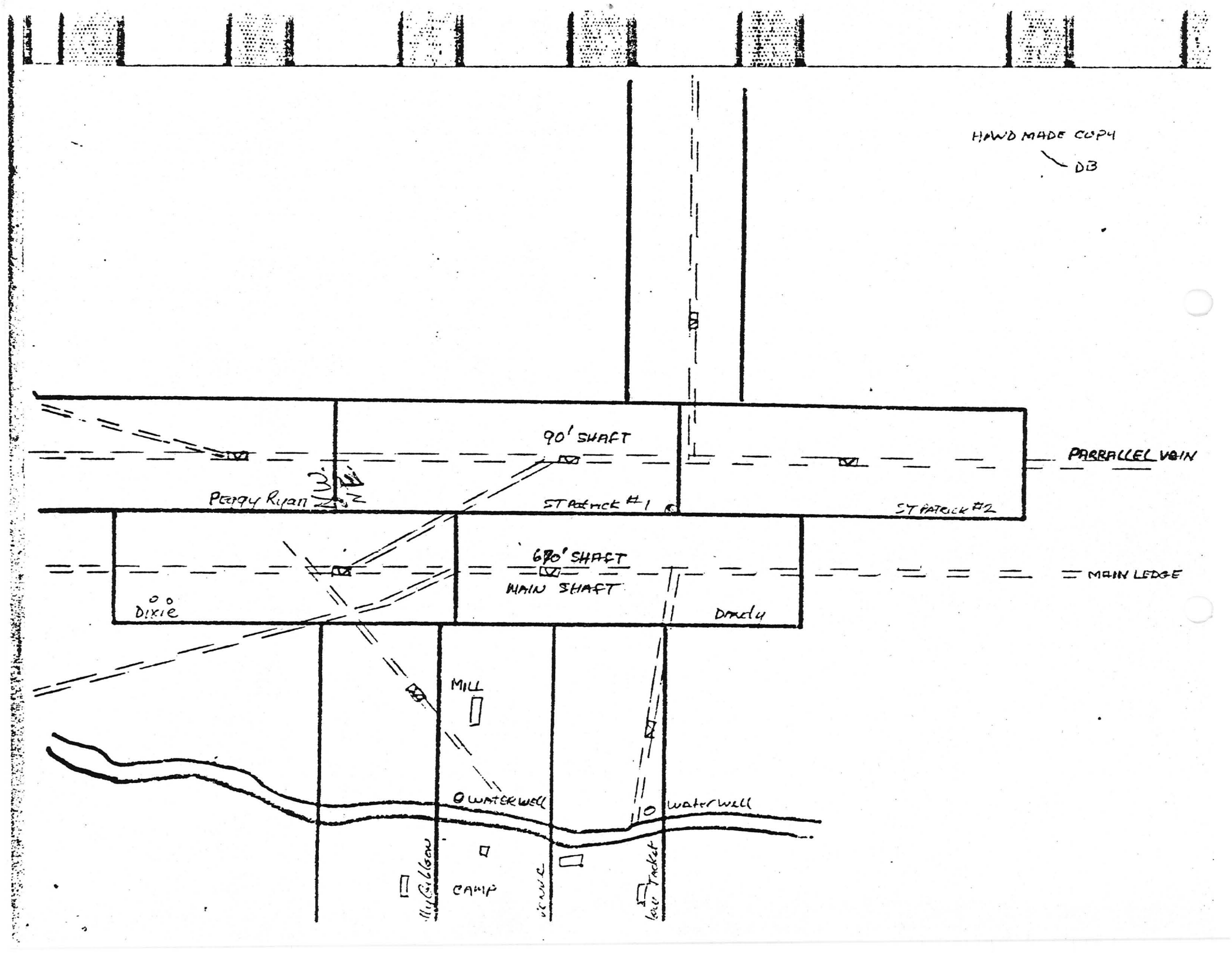
I Sent Him a Ck.

CHARGES $27.00

ASSAYER



Map of
BALLAS CLAIMS
QUIJOTOA MINING DIST.
PIMA CO, ARIZ.


HAND MADE COPY
DB
90' SHAFT
PARRALLEL VEIN
Peggy Ryan
ST PATRICK #1
ST PATRICK #2
670' SHAFT
MAIN SHAFT
MAIN LEDGE
Dixie
MILL
WATER WELL
water well
CAMP

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

Hearings Division
6432 Federal Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138
(Phone: 801-524-5344)

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO

A P P E A L S P R O C E D U R E S

ooooOoooo

(Excerpts from Title 43, Part 4, of the

CODE of FEDERAL REGULATIONS)

Revised eff. 9/24/80

Board of Land Appeals. The Board decides finally for the Department appeals to the head of the Department from decisions rendered by Departmental officials relating to the use and disposition of public lands and their resources and the use and disposition of mineral resources in certain acquired lands of the United States and in the submerged lands of the outer Continental Shelf. . . . (43 CFR 4.1(3))

Appeal; How Taken, Mandatory Time Limit

(a) A person who wishes to appeal to the Board must file in the office of the officer who made the decision (not the Board) a notice that he wishes to appeal. The notice of appeal must give the serial number or other identification of the case and must be transmitted in time to be filed in the office where it is required to be filed within 30 days after the person taking the appeal is served with the decision from which he is appealing. The notice of appeal may include a statement of the reasons for the appeal and any arguments the appellant wishes to make.

(b) No extension of time will be granted for filing the notice of appeal. If a notice of appeal is filed after the grace period provided in § 4.401(a), the notice of appeal will not be considered and the case will be closed by the officer from whose decision the appeal is taken. If the notice of appeal is filed during the grace period provided in § 4.401(a) and the delay in filing is not waived, as provided in that section, the notice of appeal will not be considered and the appeal will be dismissed by the Board. (43 CFR 4.411)

Statement of Reasons, Written Arguments, Briefs

If the notice of appeal did not include a statement of the reasons for the appeal, such a statement must be filed with the Board (address: Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203) within 30 days after the notice of appeal was filed. Failure to file the statement of reasons within the time required will subject the appeal to summary dismissal as provided in § 4.402, unless the delay in filing is waived as provided in § 4.401(a). In any case the appellant will be permitted to file with the Board additional statements of reasons and written arguments or briefs within the 30-day period after he filed the notice of appeal. (43 CFR 4.412)

Service of Notice of Appeal and of Other Documents

The appellant must serve a copy of the notice of appeal and of any statement of reasons, written arguments, or briefs on the Regional or Field Solicitor having jurisdiction over the State in which the appeal arose, or upon the Associate Solicitor, Division of Energy and Resources, when the appeals are taken from the decision of the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, or the Director, Bureau of Land Management, or the subject matter of the appeal involves mineral activities on the Outer Continental Shelf, and each adverse party named in the decision appealed from, in the manner prescribed in section 4.401(c), not later than 15 days after filing the document.

Failure to serve within the time required will subject the appeal to summary dismissal as provided in § 4.402. Proof of such service as required by § 4.401(c) must be filed with the Board (address: Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203), within 15 days after service unless filed with the notice of appeal (43 CFR 4.413)

Answers

If any party served with a notice of appeal wishes to participate in the proceedings on appeal, he must file an answer within 30 days after service on him of the notice of appeal or statement of reasons where such statement was not included in the notice of appeal. If additional reasons, written arguments, or briefs are filed by the appellant, the adverse party shall have 30 days after service thereof on him within which to answer them. The answer must state the reasons why the answerer thinks the appeal should not be sustained. Answers must be filed with the Board (address: Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203) and must be served on the appellant, in the manner prescribed in § 4.401(c), not later than 15 days thereafter. Proof of such service as required by § 4.401(c), must be filed with the Board (see address above) within 15 days after service. Failure to answer will not result in a default. If an answer is not filed and served within the time required, it may be disregarded in deciding the appeal, unless the delay in filing is waived as provided in § 4.401(a). (43 CFR 4.414)

General Provisions

(a) Effect of decision pending appeal. Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a decision will not be effective during the time in which a person adversely affected may file a notice of appeal, and the timely filing of a notice of appeal will suspend the effect of the decision appealed from pending the decision on appeal. However, when the public interest requires, the . . . Appeals Board may provide that a decision or any part of it shall be in full force and effect immediately.

(b) Exhaustion of administrative remedies. No decision which at the time of its rendition is subject to appeal to the . . . Appeals Board shall be considered final so as to be agency action subject to judicial review under 5 U.S.C. sec. 704, unless it has been made effective pending a decision on appeal in the manner provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Finality of decision. No further appeal will lie in the Department from a decision of the . . . Appeals Board of the Office of Hearings and Appeals. Unless otherwise provided by regulation, reconsideration of a decision may be granted only in extraordinary circumstances where, in the judgment of the . . . Appeals Board, sufficient reason appears therefor. Requests for reconsideration must be filed promptly, or within the time required by the regulations relating to the particular type of proceeding concerned, and must state with particularity the error claimed. The filing and pendency of a request for reconsideration shall not operate to stay the effectiveness of the decision involved unless so ordered by the . . . Appeals Board. A request for reconsideration need not be filed to exhaust administrative remedies. (43 CFR 4.21)

Documents

Computation of time for filing and service. Except as otherwise provided by law, in computing any period of time prescribed for filing and serving a document, the day upon which the decision or document to be appealed from or answered was served or the day of any other event after which the designated period of time begins to run is not to be included. The last day of the period so computed is to be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, Federal legal holiday, or other nonbusiness day, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, Federal legal holiday, or other nonbusiness day. When the time prescribed or allowed is 7 days or less, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, Federal legal holidays and other nonbusiness days shall be excluded in the computation. (43 CFR 4.22(e))

Extensions of time. (1) The time for filing or serving any document may be extended by the Appeals Board or other officer before whom the proceeding is pending, except for the time for filing a notice of appeal and except where such extension is contrary to law or regulation.

(2) A request for an extension of time must be filed within the time allowed for the filing or serving of the document and must be filed in the same office in which the document in connection with which the extension is requested must be filed. (43 CFR 4.22(f))

Grace period for filing. Whenever a document is required under this subpart to be filed within a certain time and it is not received in the proper office during that time, the delay in filing will be waived if the document is filed not later than 10 days after it was required to be filed and it is determined that the document was transmitted or probably transmitted to the office in which the filing is required before the end of the period in which it was required to be filed. Determinations under this paragraph shall be made by the officer before whom is pending the appeal in connection with which the document is required to be filed. . . . (43 CFR 4.401(a))

Service of documents. (1) Wherever the regulations in this subpart require that a copy of a document be served upon a person, service may be made by delivering the copy personally to him or by sending the document by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to his address of record in the Bureau.

(2) In any case service may be proved by an acknowledgment of service signed by the person to be served. Personal service may be proved by a written statement of the person who made such service. Service by registered or certified mail may be proved by a post-office return receipt showing that the document was delivered at the person's record address or showing that the document could not be delivered to such person at his record address because he had moved therefrom without leaving a forwarding address or because delivery was refused at that address or because no such address exists. Proof of service of a copy of a document should be filed in the same office in which the document is filed except that proof of service of a notice of appeal should be filed in the office of the officer to whom the appeal is made, if the proof of service is filed later than the notice of appeal.

(3) A document will be considered to have been served at the time of personal service, of delivery of a registered or certified letter, or of the return by the post office of an undelivered registered or certified letter. (43 CFR 4.401(c))

Summary Dismissal

An appeal to the Board will be subject to summary dismissal by the Board for any of the following causes:

(a) If a statement of the reasons for the appeal is not included in the notice of appeal and is not filed within the time required;

(b) If the notice of appeal is not served upon adverse parties within the time required; and

(c) If the statement of reasons, if not contained in the notice of appeal, is not served upon adverse parties within the time required. (43 CFR 4.402)

C. L. Fair and Associates
Consulting Geologists
Tucson, Arizona 85705

2420 N. Huachuca, Suite 9
(602) 882-8701

VALIDITY EXAMINATION

Ballas Claim Group;
Midas, Dandy, Peggy Ryan, St. Patrick,
St. Patrick No. 2, Jackson and Dixie

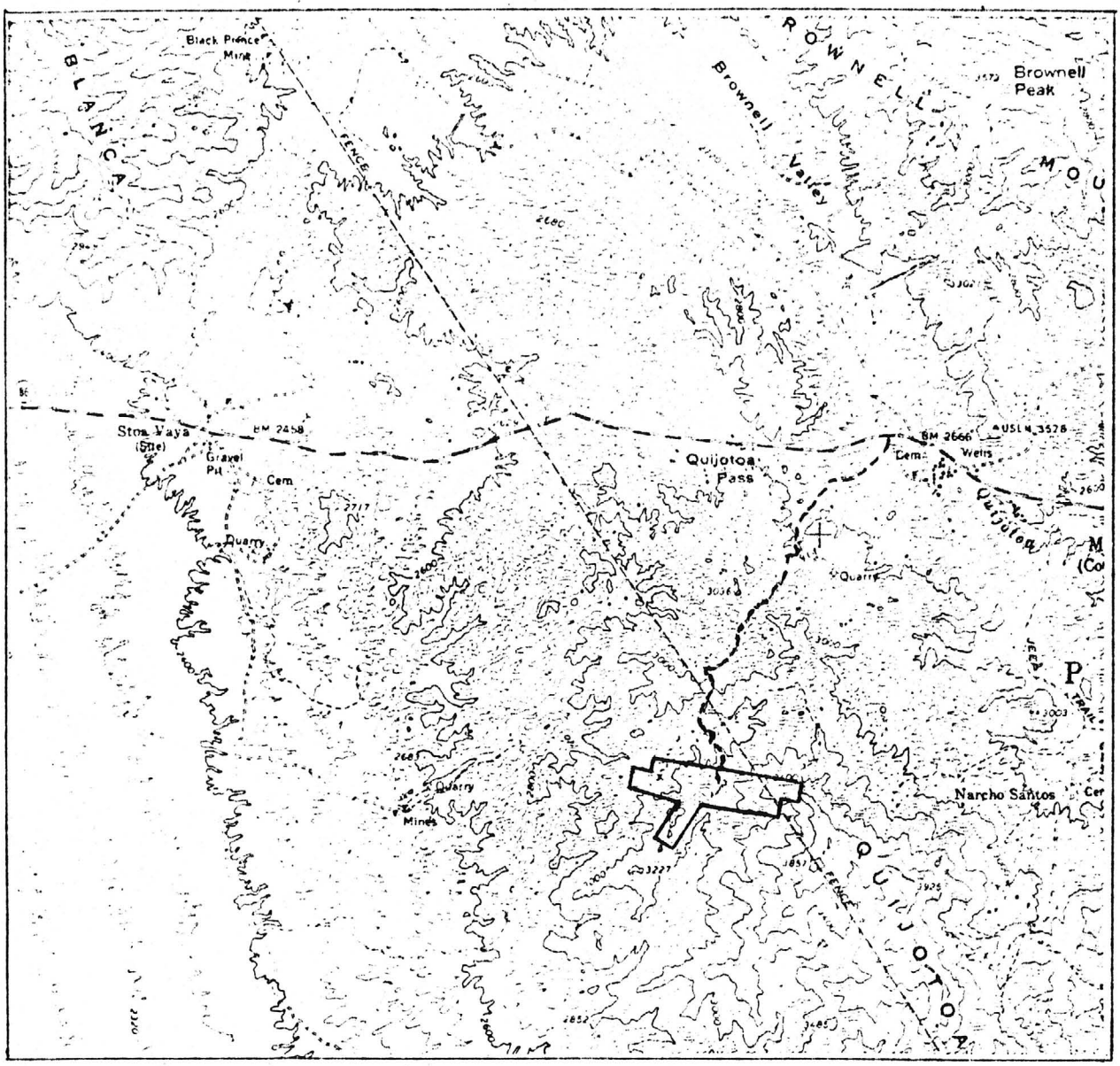
Richard Ballas, Claimant

Contract #H50C14209834

U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs

Phoenix, Arizona

File No. 3-030-024
Tucson, Arizona



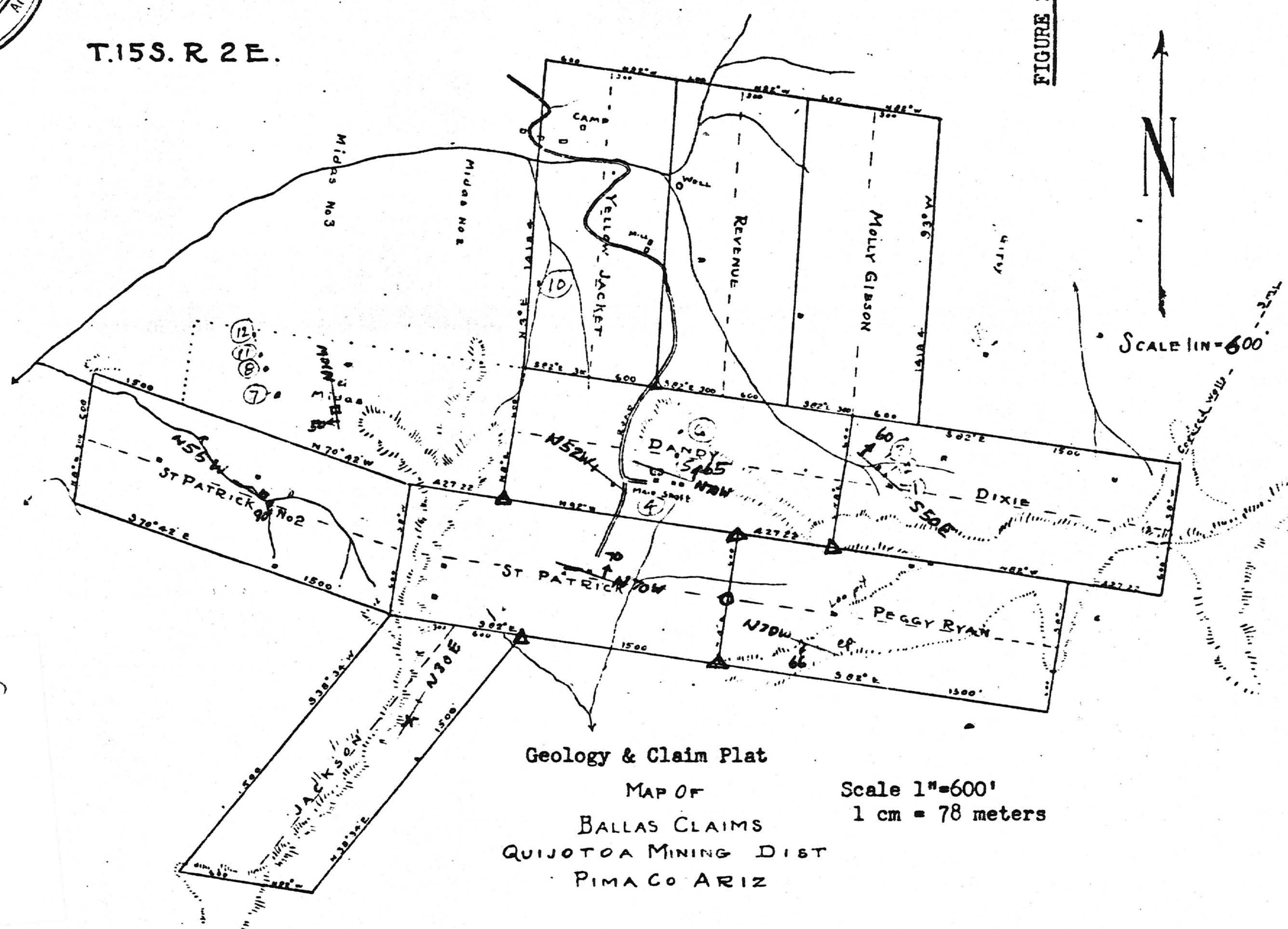
Location Map
Ballas Group
Pima Co., Arizona

Scale 1:62,500

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

T.15S. R 2E.



Geology & Claim Plat

Map Of

Ballas Claims

Quijotoa Mining Dist

Pima Co Ariz

Scale 1" = 600'
1 cm = 78 meters

Surveyed June 1930

By [signature] — US Mineral Surveyor - Tucson

Registered Geologist Certificate No. — Wallace S. Platt — Date Signed 8/12/22 — Arizona U.S.A.

Surveyed claims

STRUCTURE

The various workings examined on the Ballas Group reveal subparallel faults, most of which strike northwest and dip northeast or vertically (Figure 2). The widest fault zone is 2.4 m (8') containing one or more layers of gouge 2 to 5 cm (1" to 2") thick. Jointing was noted in all rock types but intensity and trends were not mapped.

MINERALIZATION

Quartz veins (single phase) up to .77 m (30") wide are exposed in the workings at the surface. Metallic mineralization is sparse to absent in the veins but dump specimens yield several lead minerals. Mineral identification was made at the following sites:

Dandy dump: galena, cerrusite, wulfenite, mimetite, CuOx associated with quartz.
St. Patrick dump: galena associated with quartz.
Jackson: specularite, wulfenite with quartz.
St. Patrick #2 dump: CuOx, wulfenite, galena, anglesite, chalcocite.
Dixie: galena in quartz vein.
Midas: siderite(?), calcite in quartz vein.
Peggy Ryan: epidote flooding in a weak shear zone.

Epidote occurrences as a film in fractures or as flooding in a fracture zone (1.2 meters wide on the Peggy Ryan Lode) was observed on all claims.

CLAIM WORKINGS

Numerous exploration pits, a trench 20 meters long, and 5 or more inclined shafts, 10 to 200 meters in depth were observed. One shaft was flooded, two were caved and the remaining two were not timbered. The Ballas Report, a copy of which is appended, refers to a 1.1 m (42") showing of lead silver ore on the Midas claim but this working or exposure could not be found.

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SAMPLING

With one exception all samples were taken on quartz veins exposed in old workings. The Peggy Ryan location pit was the only working found on that claim but it had neither structure nor vein; a nearby epidote-flooded fracture zone was sampled following a best-effort attempt to find a quartz vein or other favorable site.

Assay results are tabulated in Table I and certified assay sheets are appended to this report. All samples were chip-channel, taken across the structure.

TABLE I

Sample #	Length	Au/oz/t	Ag/oz/t	Pb%
Midas	0.2 m (8")	0.085	<0.01	--
Dandy	0.4 m (16")	<0.005	<0.01	--
Peggy Ryan	1.22 m (48")	<0.005	<0.01	--
St. Patrick #1	0.41 m (16")	<0.005	<0.01	--
St. Patrick #1A	0.76 m (30")	<0.005	0.02	--
St. Patrick #2	0.23 m (9")	<0.005	0.77	--
Jackson	0.66 m (26")	<0.005	0.03	--
Dixie	0.56 m (22")	<0.005	0.28	0.93

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Of the eight samples in Table I only that from the Midas Lode is considered in the following evaluation.

The gross gold value of one short ton of quartz vein material in place = 0.085 oz/ton X $148.00/oz or approximately $12.60 (EMJ metal prices appended to this report).

Underground mining costs (U.S. Bureau of Mines I.C. #8623, 1975) for 12 short tons per shift are calculated as follows:

Labor = $63.51 (Miner and helper)
Labor = $30.48 (surface help, sort ore)
Mucking = $3.11 (machinery, supplies)
Scraping = $ .48 (machinery, supplies)
Drilling = $14.42 (machinery, supplies)
Blasting = $11.74 (machinery, supplies)

Total = $123.74

If the mining width is 48" but the vein width is only 8" it follows that only 1/6 or 2 tons of vein material will be mined in one shift. The value of 2 tons of undiluted vein material is 2 X $12.60 = $25.20.

Mining costs alone exceed gross value by almost $100 per shift.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The numerous workings on the claim group, together with the data provided by the claimant (refer to appended mine maps and letter reports of M. M. Carpenter, Mining Engineer) convince me that a discovery must exist in many of the old workings, and that viable tonnage may be present underground on the Dandy claim.

On the other hand, the claims appear to have lain dormant for many years, with no diligent work being pursued. The claimant was aware of our impending examination for nine months before the examination took place, and during that interval he returned to Arizona at least once, but made no effort to clean out the workings and make them accessible for our examination.

C. L. Fair and Associates
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In spite of my sympathy for the claimant, and my belief that valuable mineral may exist at depth, I must recommend -- based upon our assays and the surface evaluation -- that the claims be declared null and void. No discovery is present on the surface, or accessible to us, which is of a character which would warrant a prudent man in the expenditure of his labor and means with a reasonable prospect of success in developing a valuable mine. I recommend, therefore, that steps be initiated by the Bureau of Land Management, acting for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to declare the Dandy, Midas, Dixie, St. Patrick, St. Patrick #2, Peggy Ryan and Jackson Lode Claims null and void, based upon this examination.

Wallace S. Platt

Wallace S. Platt

C. L. Fair and Associates
Consulting Geologists
Tucson, Arizona 85705

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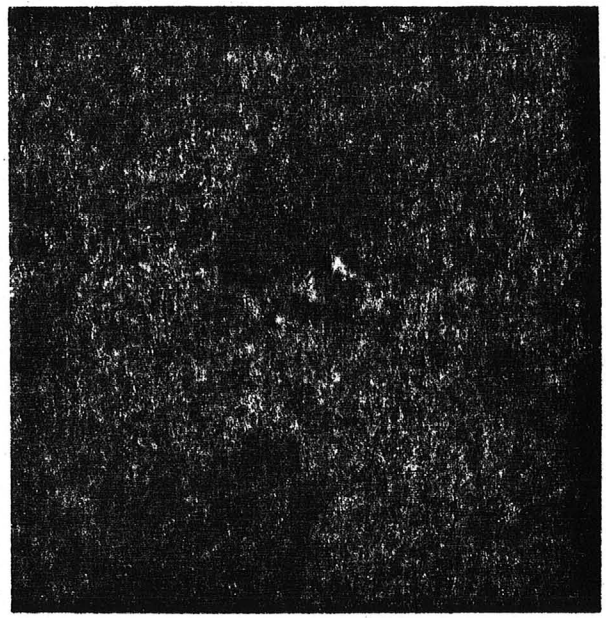

Midas
4-17-77

8" qtz vein

Midas Claim
sample site.

DANDY

4-17-77

16" qtz vein

Dandy Claim
Sample site.

REGISTERED GEOLOGIST
CERTIFICATE NO.
7591
WALLACE S. PLATT
DATE SIGNED 8/12/77
Arizona U. S. A.

Wallace S. Platt 8/12/77

C. L. Fair and Associates
Consulting Geologists
Tucson, Arizona 85705

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St PAT #1 16" chip Sample

4-16-77

St. Patrick #1
Sample site.

St Pat #1A 30" chip sample

4-16-77 Top of hill West of #1

St. Patrick #1A
Sample site.

REGISTERED GEOLOGIST
CERTIFICATE NO.
7591
WALLACE R. PLATT
DATE SIGNED 5/12/77
Arizona U.S.A.

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Tucson, Arizona 85705

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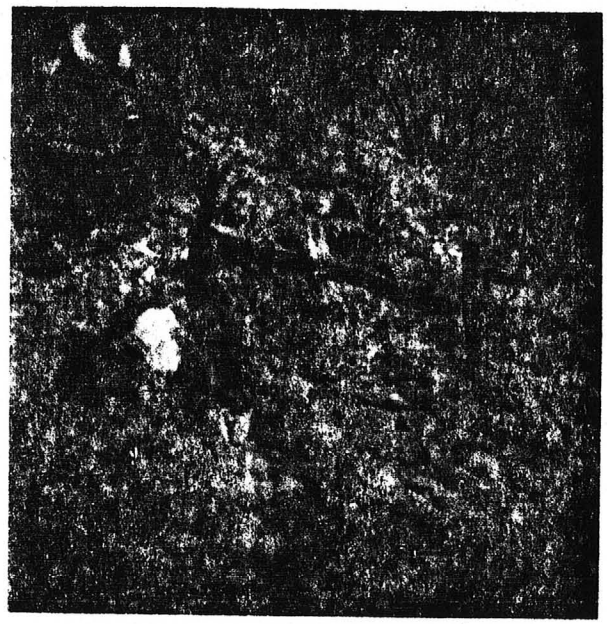
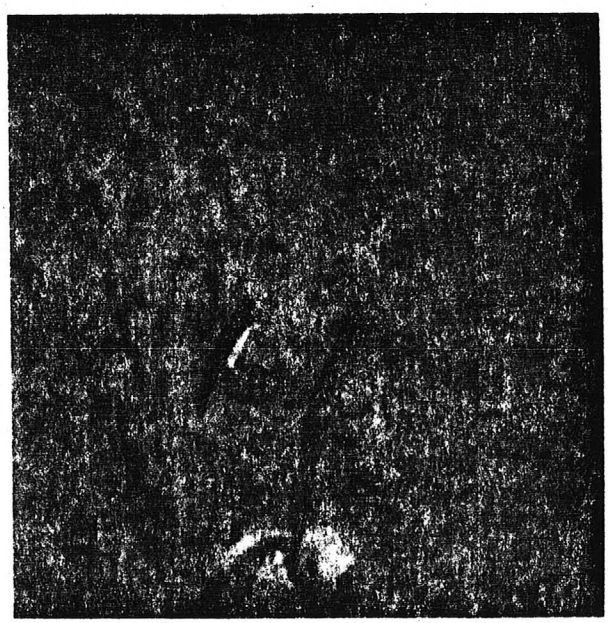


PEGGY RYAN 4' EPIDOTE VEIN

4-17-77

Peggy Ryan
Sample site.



ST PAT #2 9" ch.p

4-16-77

St. Patrick #2
Sample site.

REGISTERED GEOLOGIST
CERTIFICATE NO.
7591
WALLACE S. PLATT
DATE SIGNED 8/12/77
Arizona U.S.A.

C. L. Fair and Associates
Consulting Geologists
Tucson, Arizona 85705

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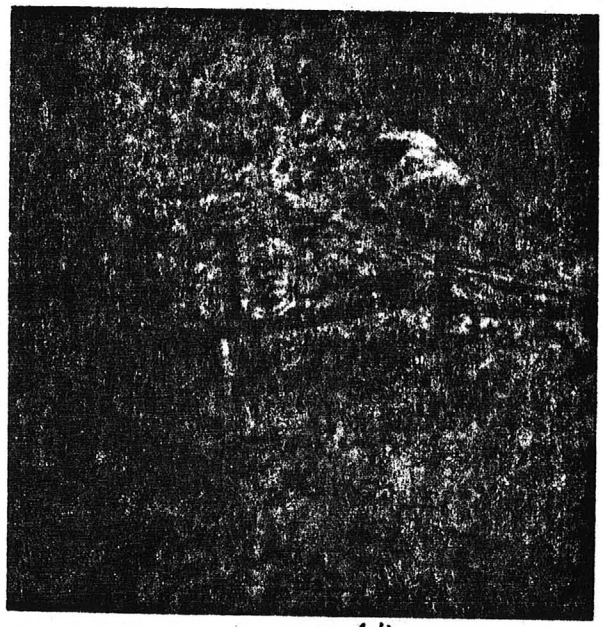
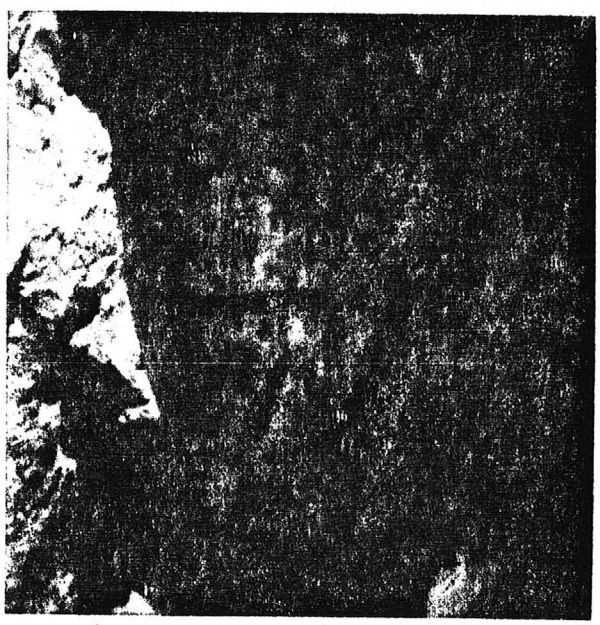
(602) 882-8701



4-16-77 26" cut
Jackson #1

Jackson #1
Sample site.



DIXIE

4-17-77

Dixie
Sample site.

REGISTERED GEOLOGIST
CERTIFICATE NO.
7591
WALLACE S. PLATT
DATE SIGNED 8/12/77
Arizona U.S.A.

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
Hawley & Hawley, Assayers and Chemists Division
1700 W. Grant Rd., P.O. Box 50106, Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

Charles E. Thompson
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9427

William L. Lehmbeck
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9425

James A. Martin
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 11122

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

ITEM NO.	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %
	Project P.I.R.			
1	Midas	0.085	<0.01	
2	Dandy	<0.005	<0.01	
3	Peggy Ryan	<0.005	<0.01	
4	St. Pat #1	<0.005	<0.01	
5	St. Pat #1A	<0.005	0.02	
6	St. Pat #2	<0.005	0.77	
7	Jackson	<0.005	0.03	
8	Dixie	<0.005	0.28	0.93

TO: C.L.FAIR & ASSOCIATES
2420 North Huachuca Drive
Tucson, Arizona 85705

REMARKS: Single analysis

CERTIFIED BY: William L. Lehmbeck

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 9425 WILLIAM L. LEHMBECK STATE OF Arizona U.S.A.

DATE SIGNED: 4-28-77

DATE REC'D:	DATE COMPL.:	JOB NUMBER:
4/18/77	4/28/77	770901

BALLAS REPORT

This is an abstract of an original report written some [illegible] Ballas of Tucson, Arizona on the Ballas silver lead mine. The price of silver was about 45 cents an ounce.

The property is located 50 miles east of Ajo, Arizona, 3 [illegible] miles south off of the Tucson - Ajo highway.

The road from the mine to the main highway, a distance of three miles, is a hard dirt road and with the exception of one gradual grade out of camp, it is down grade haul.

The country rock is igneous comprising of volcanic and porphyry rocks of several varieties. Dorite dikes of large size stricking east and west appear related to the mineralization; the main veins, roughly run parallel to the dorite dikes and dip north about 80 degrees.

The ore occurs as two types, one milling ore and the other as a shipping high grade ore. Aside from the main shaft workings there are seven other available ore bodies on this property.

To date nothing but high grade ore has been shipped from this property, leaving about $25,000.00 to $30,000.00 worth of milling ore on the dump at the main shaft, on an average value of $20.00 per ton.

The main shaft is 670 feet deep, with a drift running off at the 105 foot level for a distance of 150 feet. At a point 65 feet from the shaft on this level a crosscut runs off in the hanging wall side for a distance of 35 feet. On the 210 foot level a drift runs in for a distance of 140 feet with a crosscut at the end of this drift, made to get around a caved section, for a distance of 40 feet. At a point 75 feet on this level another short crosscut runs off into the hanging wall for a distance of 22 feet making a total of nine feet of drifting and crosscutting. At a point of the 210 foot level 75 feet from the shaft, a rise was driven to connect the two levels. This makes a total of 745 feet of development work on this one shaft.

On the first level of the main shaft there are two bodies of silver lead ore. The milling grade ore has been drifted on for a distance of 50 feet by four feet wide, having an average value of $17.00 per ton. The ore body off in the hanging wall side on this level is the high grade ore body, being opened up for a distance of eighty feet by an average width of three feet. This ore body has been stoped for a distance of 35 feet only, the average grade of the ore from wall to wall without sorting is between $50.00 to $60.00 per ton.

On the adjoining claim, 400 feet south of the main shaft is the St. Patrick, another shaft 70 feet deep, an open cut and trench running for a distance of 150 feet, exposing milling and shipping ore, having an average width of three feet.

On the claim adjoining the main shaft on the west end is the Texas claim, on which a very good showing of lead silver ore has opened up and which is one of the best showings on the property. The ore here averages around $70.00 per ton for a width of 42 inches.

There is about $[illegible] worth of ore available at present time from the amount of of Development work done to date. This property consists of 7 full claims in one block, covering the centralization of the various vains.

There has been a little over $[illegible] worth of ore shipped from this property to date of the ore coming out of the high grade stops only. The smelter averages being 1oz oz. silver, 2% lead, 1.% copper, no zinc being present. Settlement sheets some of which you have seen. The others I have not at present time in my possession.

March 1974, at todays prices and on the above statement there is about 15 million dollars worth of ore available. About the Midas claim the figure would be about $1020 per ton for a width of 42 inches. In the main shaft on the 100 ft. level the the milling ore would be about $250 per ton. The high grade ore body would be about about $720 to $850 per ton. In additional to the above I have located in the past 15 years 15 more veins, mostly stricking northwestly from the main east - west mineralization. There is a very good possibly of a large deposit at depth.

Dick Sellis
P.O. Box 535
Gila Bend, Arizona, 85337

PHONE 391

CENTURY BUILDING
40 W. CONGRESS ST.

MILES M. CARPENTER, E. M.
MINING ENGINEER
TUCSON, ARIZONA

December 23, 1924.

Mr. G. Richard Ballas
607 E. Sixth Street,
Tucson, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

I submit the following report of Concentration Test from my sampling of the dump at the Main Shaft of the Ballas Silver-Lead Mine, Quijotoa District. Test was made at the University of Arizona laboratory. Assays by Jacobs.

Heads contained 11.2 oz. Silver 1.5% Lead.
Concentrate " 213.6 oz. Silver 37.2% Lead.
Ratio of Concentration 32 : 1
Recovery : Silver 60,6% Lead 78%

Test was made on a 200 lb. sample crushed thru 20 mesh and run over a Deister Plat-o Sand Table, a half size model. Separation of the valuable minerals from the waste was easily accomplished.

Your table is the full size of the same make, and can be depended upon to make even better results than this test shows.

Smelter payments for this concentrate on quotations of 67-1/2¢ per oz. for silver and 9.40¢ for lead will be approximately:

213.6 oz. Silver, Pay for 95% @ 67.5	$136.95
37.2% Lead, Deduct 1.5% and pay for 90% of balance amounting to 642.6 lbs. @ 8¢ per lb. El Paso	51.40
Total Payments----------	$187.35
Less Freight & Treatment	15.00
Net Value per ton of concentrate at Smelter----------	$172.35

Deducting further your hauling to Ajo @ $10.00 per ton, sacking, loading etc., the net value at your plant for concentrates should be close to $160.00 per ton.

Your ore for the most part is fairly soft and easy to crush. The ore on your dump includes a large percentage- probably 30% to 40%- already fine enough to be fed onto the concentrating table. This feature lightens your crushing expense and increases capacity. I believe you will be able to crush 2 tons per hour thru 20 mesh if you add a screen after your crushing rolls and take the undersize direct to the table and pass the oversize thru the Hardinge ball mill, then to the table.

PHONE 391

CENTURY BUILDING
40 W. CONGRESS ST.

MILES M. CARPENTER, E. M.
MINING ENGINEER
TUCSON, ARIZONA

April 5, 1926.

Mr. G. Richard Ballas,
Tucson, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Ballas:

In reference to your request for a report on the Ballas Silver-Lead claims, I have not enough first hand data to undertake a formal report. More than that, I am tied up with other engagements so closely that it will be a month or longer before I can find time to examine the property further. The best I can do at this time is to outline the facts I have gathered and the impressions gained on my one trip to the property.

The property is located about 50 miles east of Ajo, three miles off the Tucson-Ajo highway. A fair road leads from the highway to the mining camp. Tucson lies about 80 miles east where the records of the claims are filed. Ajo is the logical supply and shipping point.

This property lies near the center of the Quijotoa Mining District, one of the oldest mining districts of Southern Arizona in point of discovery, but one that has had but slight development due largely to lack of transportation. No serious effort toward mine making has been made, prospectors being interested only in high grade ore that could be mined with little or no equipment and marketed without treatment on the ground. High grade ore both gold and silver has been found in many places within the district but the entire district must be classed as untested as far as deep work is concerned.

The country rock is igneous, comprising volcanic and porphyry rocks of several varieties. A diorite dike of fair size striking east-west appears related to the mineralization. The main vein which is a fissure is roughly parallel to the diorite dike and dips north at about 80°.

Ore occurs as two types, one milling grade, the other shipping grade. The main vein yields milling grade ore while a spur vein in the hanging wall has lenzes of shipping grade ore. I made no measurements in the vein and took no samples during my brief visit, but I sampled the milling grade ore on the dumps thoroughly. Attached is copy of my report on this feature dated December 23rd 1924 showing an average of 11.2 oz. Silver and 7.5% Lead for the milling grade ore. An idea of the shipping grade ore can be had from the results of a shipment of 13 tons made September 21, 1922 which showed the following returns: Silver 182.6 oz, Lead 23.6% Copper 1.85%. Total payments were $201.29 per ton gross; $182.73 per ton net. I took these figures from the original smelter returns.

MILES M. CARPENTER, E. M.
MINING ENGINEER
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Under the plan of operation outlined to me your total expense of moving ore from dump to mill, crushing and concentrating should not exceed $1.50 per ton handled working two eight hour shifts. The cost might run as high as $2.00 per ton working a single shift. In other words, you should be able to treat 32 tons of dump ore in a 16 hour day at a cost not to exceed $48.00, which will yield 1 ton of concentrate worth at the mine $160.00, leaving an operating profit of $112.00 per day. These figures include a margin of safety, and it is likely that you will show a little larger earnings.

I will not attempt to make a close estimate of tonage either on your dump or in your stopes from the data gathered on my trip of inspection; I merely satisfied myself as to the grade and quantity of the screened ore on the north end of the dump and the coarse ore on the surface of the dump, and examined the stoping area as completely as I could in the limited time.

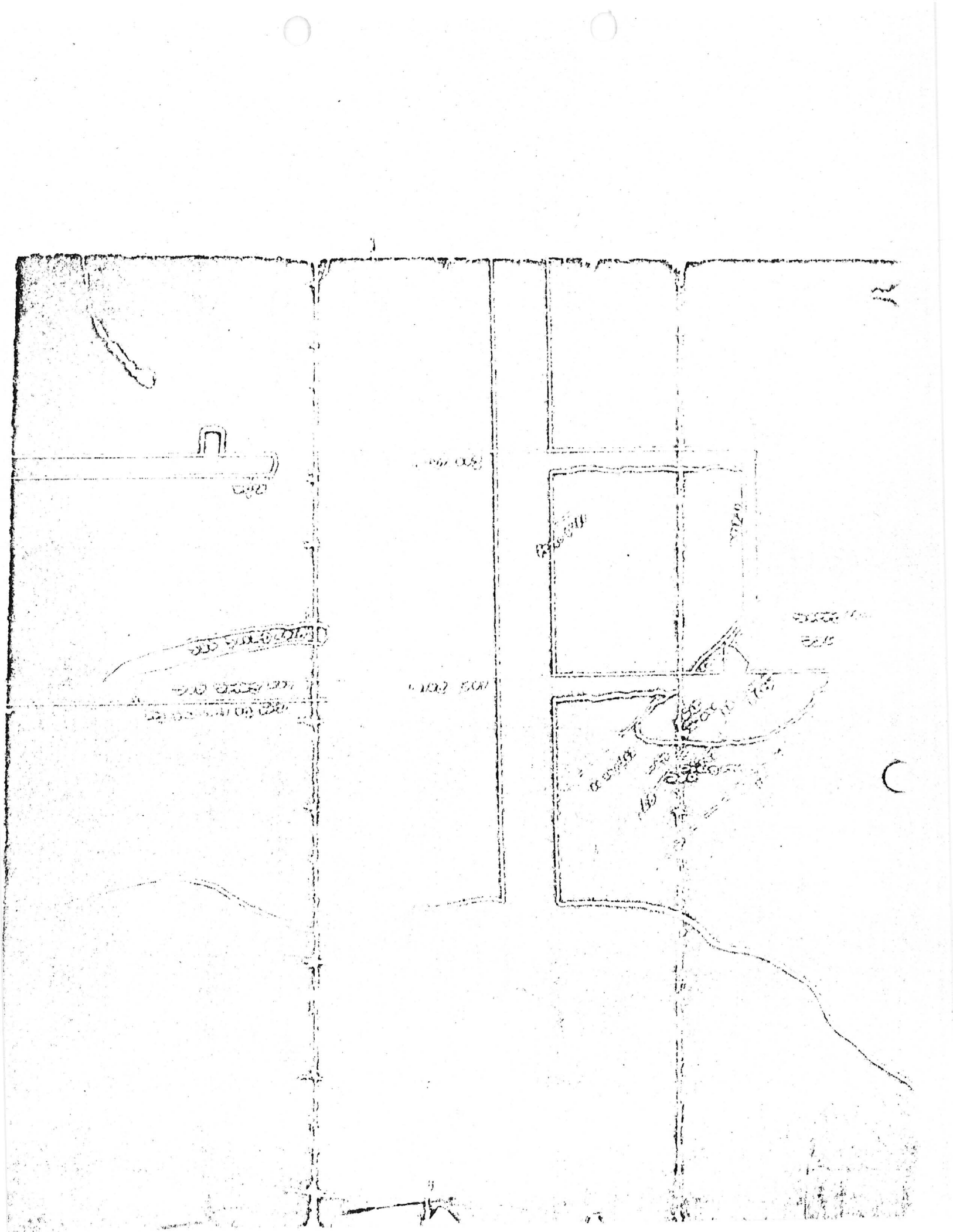
It will require 960 tons of the grade of ore tested to yield a 30 ton car of concentrates, and ore equivalent to this amount is obviously in sight. There is good reason to expect at least 30 tons more of concentrate from the stoping ground and it is probable that the production will be several times this amount.

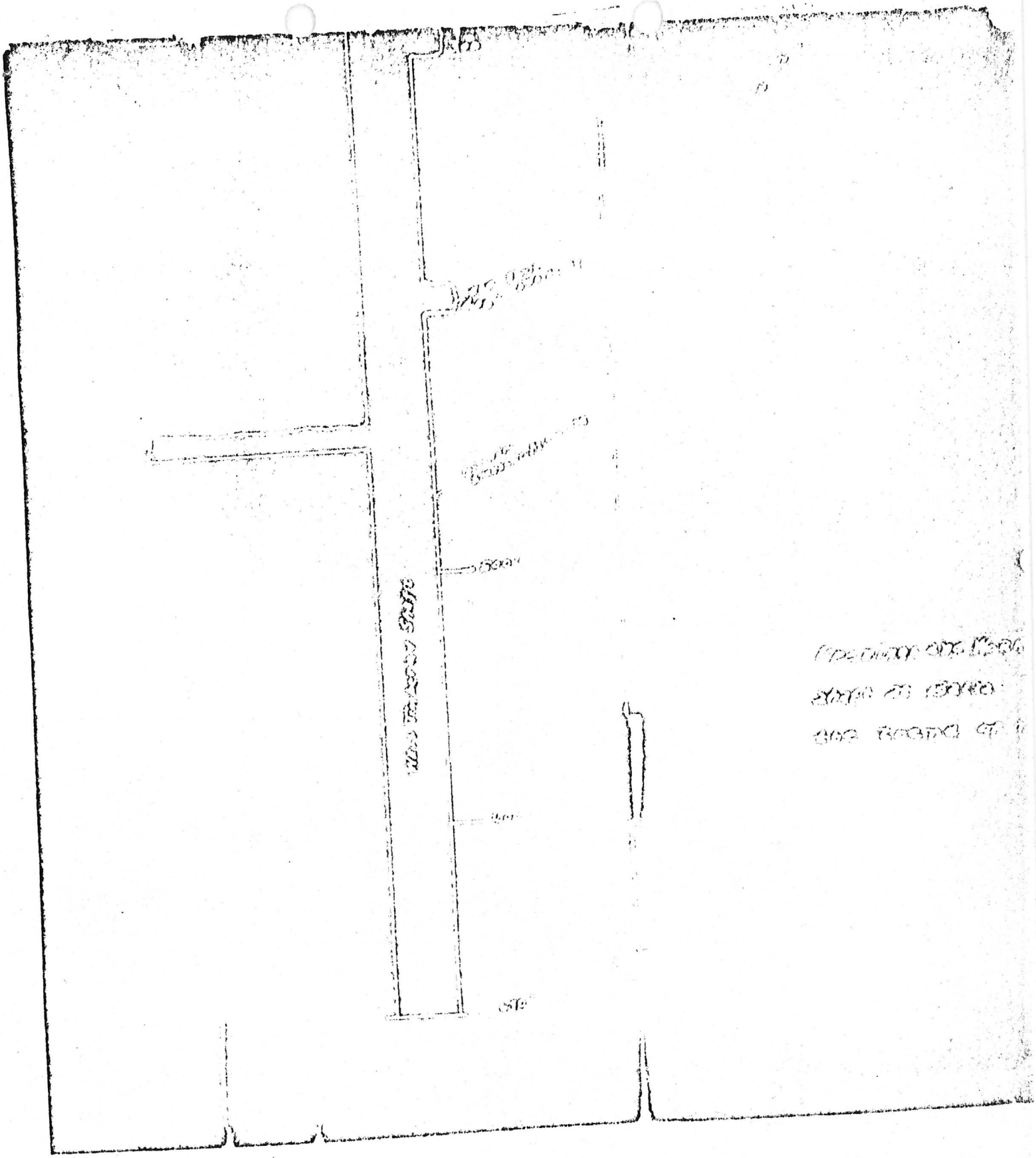
That is, you have in sight ore to produce a 30 ton car of concentrate with a smelter value of over $5,000. Another car of the same value is practically certain from the stoping ground. The net profit from these two cars should exceed $6000. It is probable that you will produce several times this amount from your mine and from portions of the dumps not sampled by me.

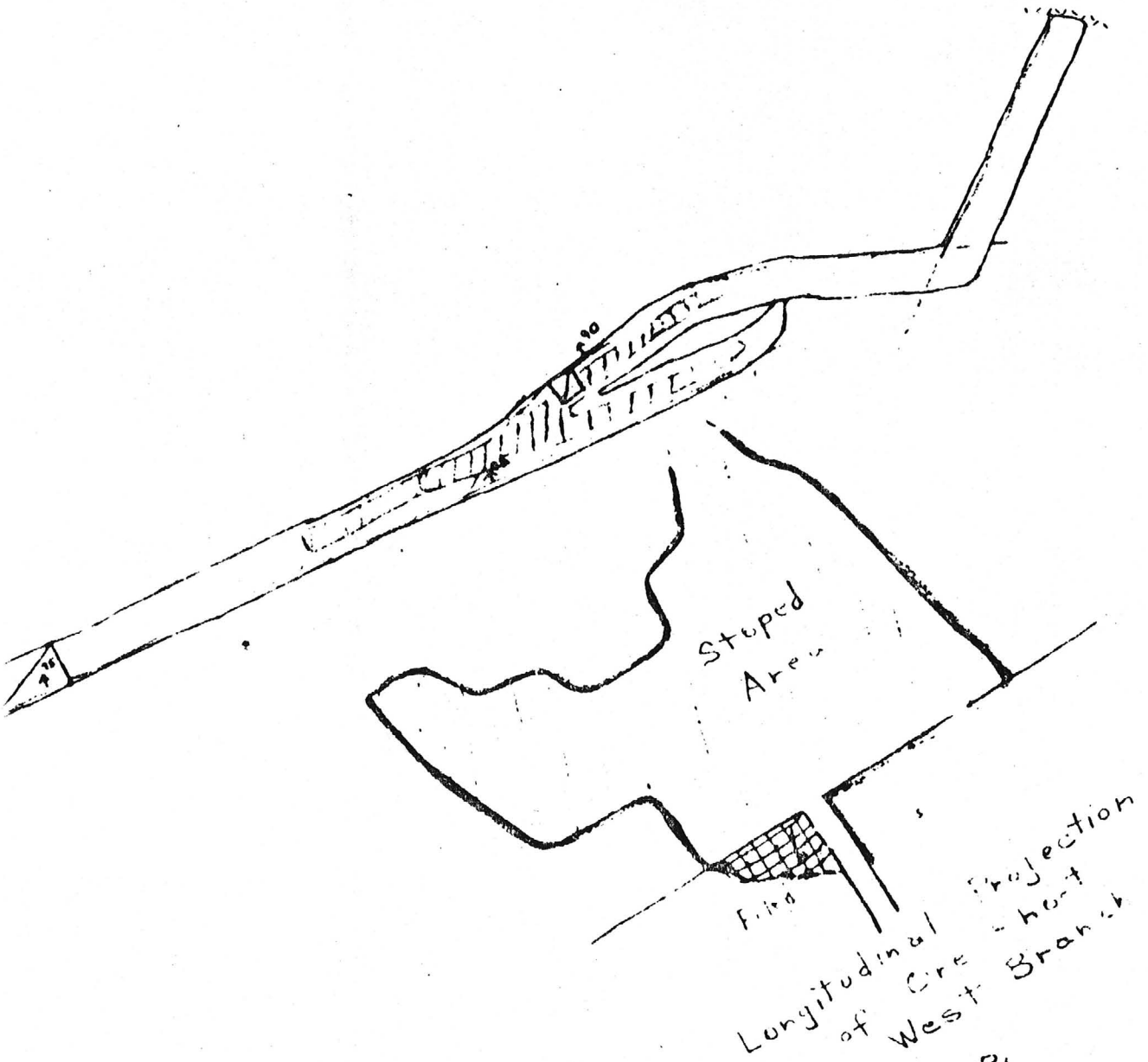
Very truly yours,

Miles M. Carpenter

MILES M. CARPENTER.







Plan
100 ft. level
Silver Screen Mine
— fault planes
— mineralized area

Scale 1" = 20 ft

1435 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers

Since 1880

PHONE 622-0813

Tucson, Arizona, June 3, 1981

Sample Submitted by Mr. Dick Ballas

Sample Marked	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore*	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	Mo Per Cent Wet Assay	Al_2O_3 Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay
Comp 1001	0.004		30.65	0.23	1.35	0.1427%	10.60	

* Gold Figured ~~$300.00~~ per oz. Troy

Charges $ 22.75 paid

Very respectfully,

EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres.—Gen. Mgr.

MOTTO: — WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE NO LESS.

M. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

303—623-2842 2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLO. 80201 July 7, 1981

SAMPLE SUBMITTED BY

Mr. Dick Ballas
P.O. Box 385
Gila Bend, Ariz. 85337

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

SAMPLE NO. Ballas Silver Sereen Mine, Composed sample 100' level

PERCENTAGES ARE APPROXIMATE

Antimony	.01-.02%	Nickel	trace	Holmium	
Arsenic	trace	Potassium	.5-1.%	Lanthanum	
Aluminum	3.-5.	Radium		Lutecium	
Boron	.001	Rubidium		Neodymium	
Barium	.3	Rhenium		Praseodymium	
Beryllium	.001	Scandium		Samarium	
Bismuth		Silicon	major	Terbium	
Calcium	3.-4.	Strontium	.05	Thulium	
Columbium		Sodium	.3	Yttrium	
Cadmium	.001	Tantalum		Ytterbium	
Cobalt		Thallium			
Chromium		Thorium		Platinum	
Cesium		Tin	.01	Palladium	
Copper	1.-2.	Titanium	.25	Iridium	
Gallium		Tungsten		Osmium	
Germanium		Uranium	.002-.01	Rhodium	
Hafnium		Vanadium		Ruthenium	
Indium		Zinc	.1		
Iron	3.	Zirconium		Gold	low if any
Lead	.2-.3			Silver	10.-30. oz/ton
Lithium		Cerium			
Magnesium	1.	Dysprosium			
Manganese	.06	Erbium			
Mercury		Europium			
Molybdenum	.02-.03	Gadolinium			

REMARKS: This ore is of value for the copper, silver and posible gold contents.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Ed Phillips

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC. CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • SPECTROGRAPHERS

1142 HOWARD STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103 • AREA CODE 415 863-8575

Qualitative Spectrographic Analysis

Submitted by: Mr. Dick Ballas
P. O. Box 385
Gila Bend, Arizona 85337

Date: June 10, 1981

Sample of: Mineral

P. O. No.:

Lab. No.: 9148

METALS FOUND AND PERCENTAGE RANGE

SAMPLE MARK	LESS THAN 0.01%	.01 TO .10%	.10 TO 1.0%	1.0 TO 10.0%	MAJOR
Silver Screen	Chromium	Copper	Potassium	Calcium	Silicon
Mine Deposit	Zirconium	Silver	Sodium	Aluminum	
100' Level	Vanadium	Molybdenum	Strontium	Lead	
	Bismuth	Manganese		Barium	
	Nickel	Titanium		Iron	
	Cobalt	Antimony		Magnesium	
	Boron	Zinc			

REMARKS:

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

By _____
SPECTROCHEMIST

June 25, 1981
733 S. El Dorado
Mesa, Arizona 85202

R. Ballas
P. O. Box 385
Gila Bend, Arizona 85337

Re: R. E. Ballas Silver Screen Mine

Dear Mr. Ballas:

Please excuse the unfortunate delay on my part in securing the necessary documentation on the above project. Mr. Kenney has been involved in a symposium in Atlanta, Georgia, and only recently was I able to secure some form of evidence that you required.

As you will note, the detailed discussion of the magnitude and total geographical dispersion of the mineralized zones are not herein but the conclusions are definitely substantial for the Dandy, St. Patrick #1, St. Patrick #2 or Midas Claims, notwithstanding the peripheral areas that core drilling will deliniate the mineralized zones in establishing the remaining ore reserves.

Core drilling will begin simultaneously with the mapping and logging of the ore reserves commencing on the "Dandy" Claim. During the metal producing time frame of this effort, the core drilling will be expanded to include the mineralized zones of the other claims in association with the tunnel development where values warrant. With the core drilling completed, we should be in a position to evaluate the economic expectancy and longevity of the claims concerned.

Following your father's mining techniques is the only sensible approach to the existing mine development. Even though it was over 50 years ago, his approach to productivity is currently an acceptable procedure and should be continued. This method of mining still results in an efficient, safe and orderly program.

I wouldn't assume the laboratory procedures and chemicals are of interest to you, but it was surprising to find the slimes to

be as high a percentage as they are. This occurrence is demanding the inclusion of a classifier to the floatation circuit and also changing the mill grind from 100 - 150 mesh to 60 - 80 mesh. It is the largest size group that will accommodate an acceptable liberation of the values.

Samples 1 through 5 Arizona Testing Lab and Iron King Mine 1 through 4 are identified as follows:

1 - 200-foot wall
2 - 100-foot vein hanging wall
3 - 200-foot wall gouge
4 - 200-foot winze vein - in place rock
5 - composite mine sample

I hope Mr. Kenney's information and the associated data is sufficient for your needs.

Sincerely,

Ray N. Jensen
RNJ/s
cc: K. Kenney
R. Jensen

Enclosures

1435 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers

PHONE 622-0813

Tucson, Arizona, 20 Oct., 19 78

Sample Submitted by Mr. Dick Bullas

Sample Marked	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore*	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay
#1	TRACE		1.60	—	0.90			
#2	—	—	EC. 50	—	0.40		Mic	
#3	—	—	0.30	—	TRACE			
				78				

*Gold Figured $100.00 per oz. Troy

Charges $ 19.00 paid

Very respectfully,

Mike G. Jacobs

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC. CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • SPECTROGRAPHERS

1142 HOWARD STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103 • AREA CODE 415 863-8575

Qualitative Spectrographic Analysis

Submitted by Mr. Dick Ballas
P. O. Box 385
Gila Bend, Arizona 85337

Date November 20, 1975

Sample of Mineral

P. O. No.

Lab. No. 2000-2 (Dump)

METALS FOUND AND PERCENTAGE RANGE

SAMPLE MARK	LESS THAN 0.01%	.01 TO .10%	.10 TO 1.0%	1.0 TO 10.0%	MAJOR
#2	Zirconium	Titanium	Sodium	Aluminum	Silicon
	Strontium	Barium	Magnesium	Calcium	
	Zinc	Manganese	Lead	Potassium	
	Boron	Silver	Molybdenum	Iron	
	Chromium		Copper		
	Bismuth				
	Nickel				

REMARKS:

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

By [signature] SPECTROCHEMIST

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC. CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • SPECTROGRAPHERS

1142 HOWARD STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103 • AREA CODE 415 863-8575

Qualitative Spectrographic Analysis

Submitted by Mr. Dick Ballas
P. O. Box 385
Gila Bend, Arizona 85337

Date November 20, 1975

Sample of Mineral

P. O. No.

Lab. No. 2000-1 Gold Ore

METALS FOUND AND PERCENTAGE RANGE Sheet 1 of 1

SAMPLE MARK	LESS THAN 0.01%	.01 TO .10%	.10 TO 1.0%	1.0 TO 10.0%	MAJOR
#1	Titanium Molybdenum Barium Bismuth Silver Strontium Zinc Zirconium Nickel Boron Chromium	Sodium Magnesium Manganese Potassium	Aluminum Lead Copper	Iron Calcium	Silicon

REMARKS:

METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

By _____
SPECTROCHEMIST

30 So. Main St.
P. O. Box 1889

JACOBS ASSAY OFFICE

REGISTERED ASSAYERS

Phone 2-0813

Tucson, Arizona, Oct 22nd, 1956

Sample Submitted by Mr. Hollon Lopez phone 10-24-56 4:45PM

Sample Marked	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore *	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per Cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay

* Gold Figured $35.00 per oz. Troy

Charges $.....

Very respectfully,

.....

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSIS APPLIED RESEARCH

ARC LABORATORIES

Division of Arizona Research Consultants, Inc.

9236 NORTH 10TH AVE. P.O. BOX 8573 602 943-3573

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85068

Dick Ballas
Box 385
Gila Bend, AZ 85337

DATE 10-23-79

LAB No. Analyzed 9, Oct. 79

Typed 22, Oct. 79

Dandy
dump
hand picked

12

RESULTS

Gold, oz/T	0.385
Silver, oz/T	33.33
Lead, % as Pb	.

Respectfully submitted,
ARC LABORATORIES

John P. Sickafoose, PhD.
Technical Director

This is an abstract of an original report written about 1930 by G. Richard Ballas of Tucson, Arizona on the Ballas Silver Screen Mine. The price of silver was about 43 cents an ounce.

The property is located 50 miles east of Ajo, Arizona, three miles south off of the Tucson - Ajo highway.

The road from the mine to the main highway, a distance of three miles, is a hard dirt road and with the exception of one gradual grade out of camp, it is down grade haul.

The country rock is ignious comprising of volcanic and porphyry rocks of several varieties, Dorite dikes of large size stricking east and west appear related to the mineralization; the main veins, roughly run papallel to the dorite dikes and dip north about 80 degrees.

The ore occurs as two types, one milling ore and the other as a shipping high grade ore, Aside from the main shaft workings there are seven other available ore bodies on this property.

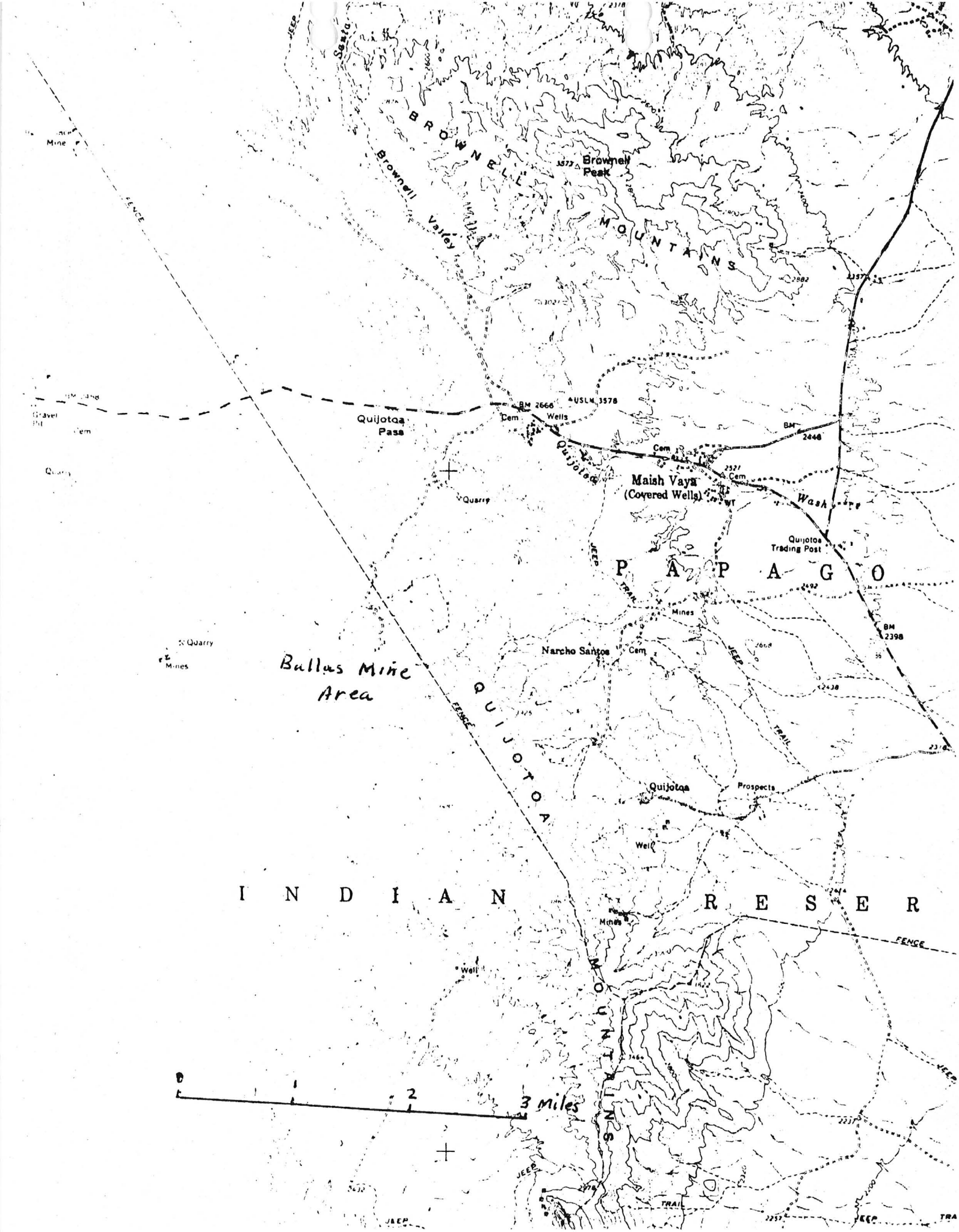
To date nothing but high grade ore has been shipped from this property, leaving about $25,000.00 to $30,000.00 worth of milling ore on the dump at the main shaft, on an average value of $20.00 per ton.

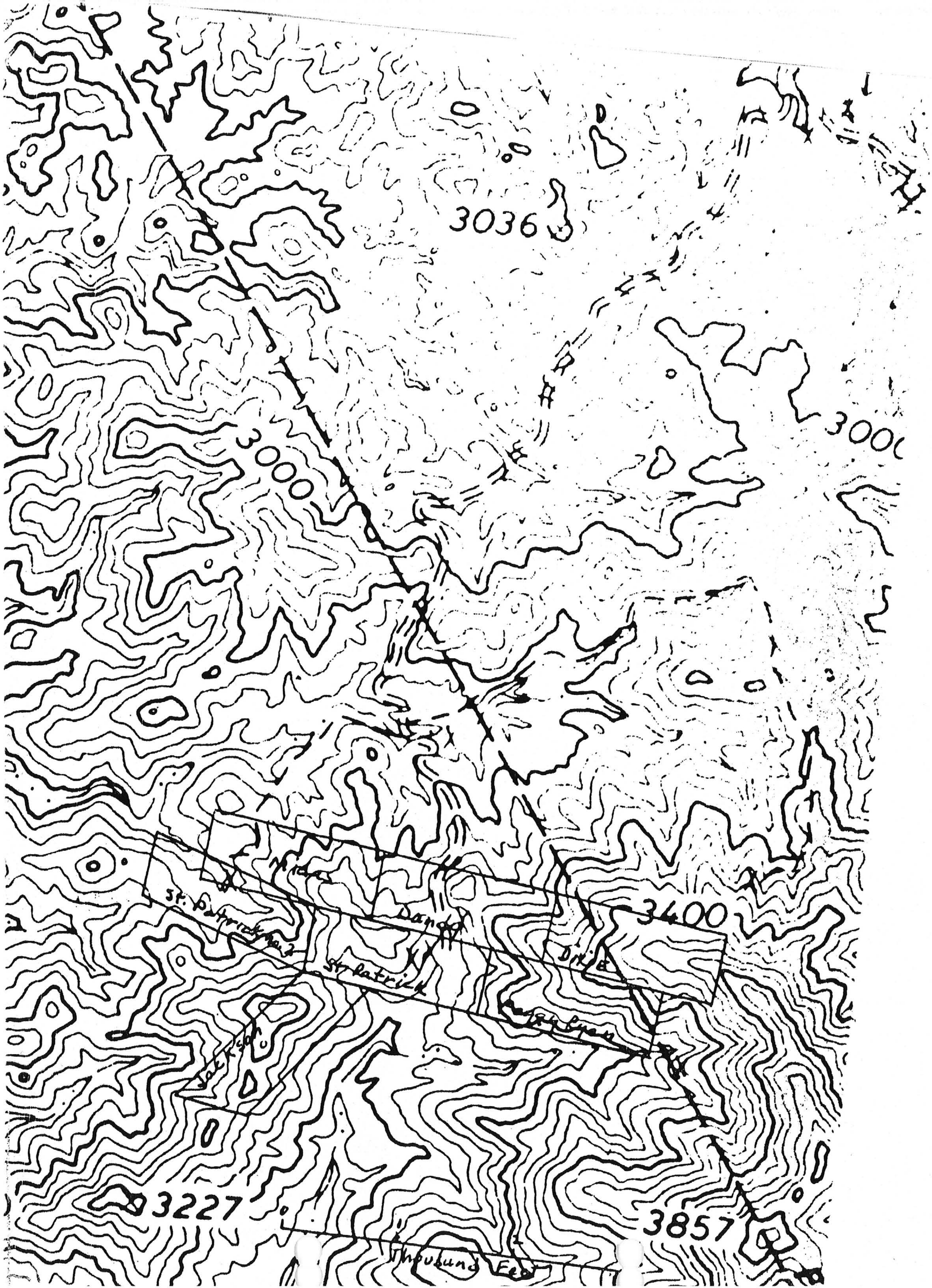
The main shaft is 670 feet deep, with a drift running off at the 105 foot level for a distance of 126 feet. At a point 65 feet from the shaft on this level a crosscut runs off in the hanging wall side for a distance of 85 feet. On the 200 foot level a drift runs in for a distance of 140 feet with a crosscut at the end of this drift, made to get around a caved section, for a distance of 46 feet. At a point 75 feet on this level another short crosscut runs off into the hanging wall for a distance of 22 feet making a total of 414 feet of drifting and crosscutting. At a point on the the 200 foot level 75 feet from the shaft, a rise was driven to connect the two levels. This makes a total of 729 feet of development work in this one shaft.

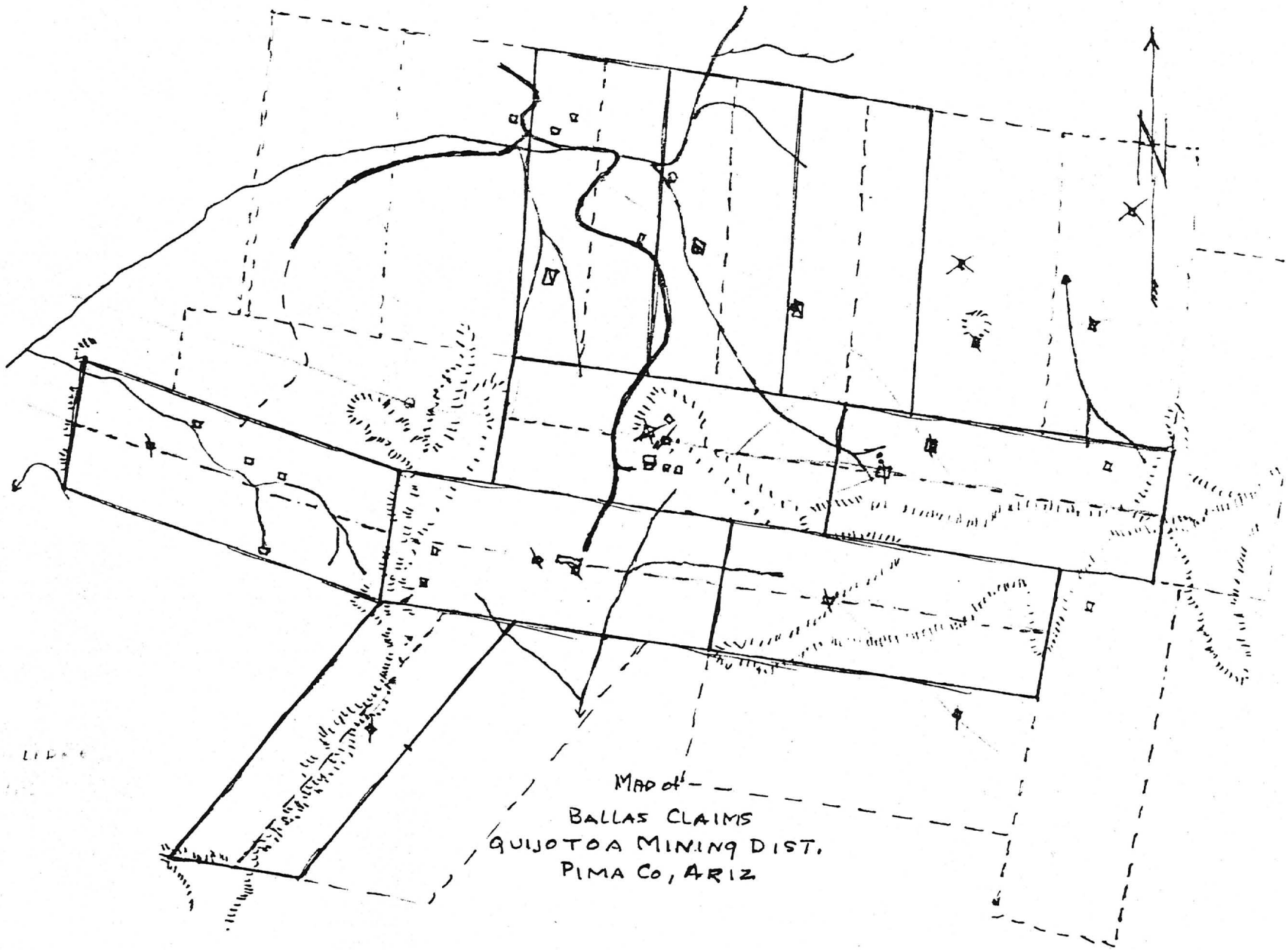
On the first level of the main shaft there are two bodies of silver lead ore. The milling grade ore has been drifted on for a distance of 50 feet by four feet wide, having an average value of $17.00 per ton. The ore body off in the hanging wall side of this level is the high grade ore body, being opened up for a distance of eighty feet by an average width of three feet. This ore body has been stoped for a distance of 33 feet only, the average grade of the ore from wall to wall without sorting is between $50.00 to $60.00 per ton.

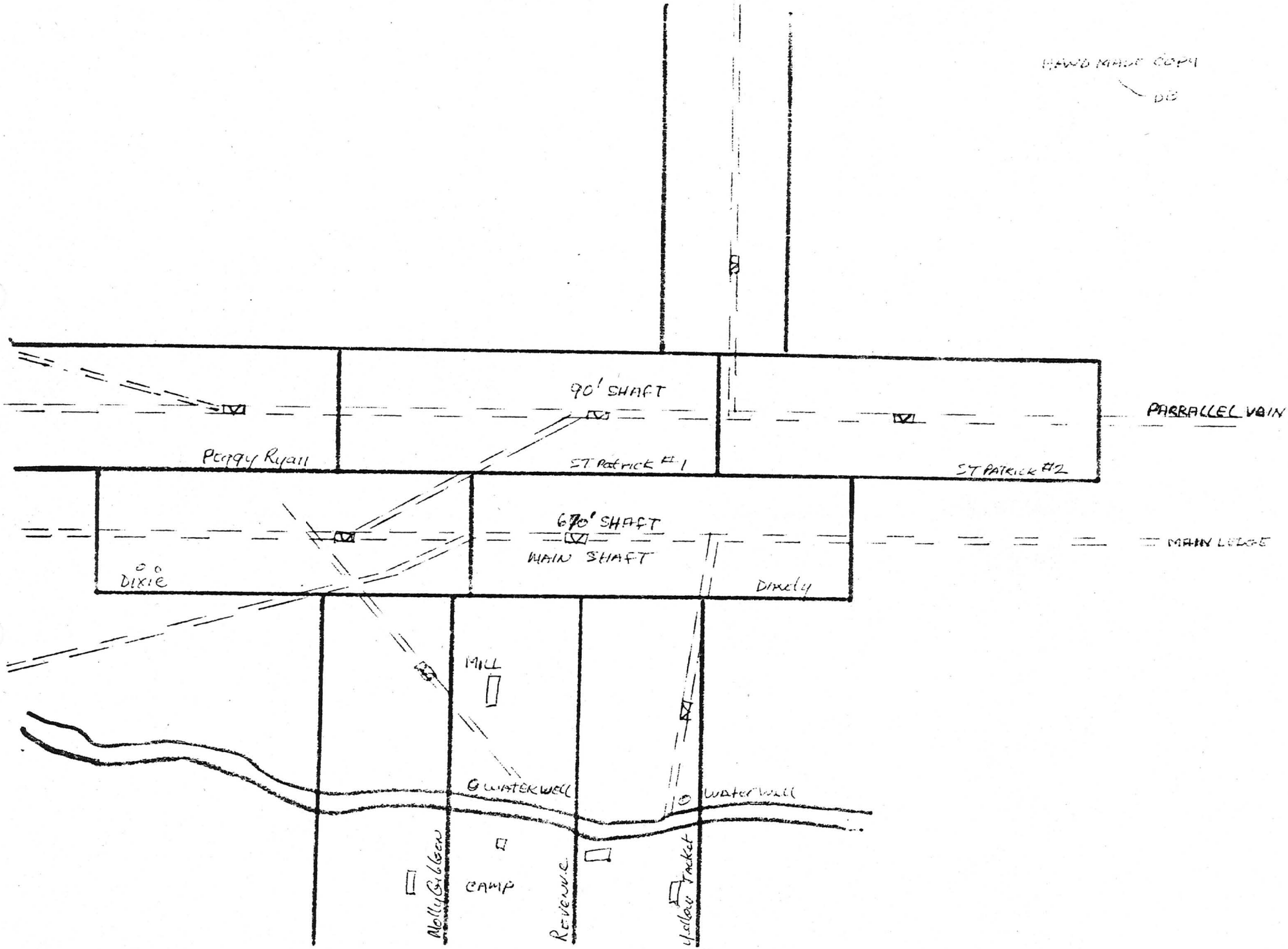
On the adjoining claim, 400 feet south of the main shaft is the St. Patrick, another shaft 90 feet deep, an open cut and trench running for a distance of 100 feet, exposing milling and shipping ore, having an average width of three feet.

On the claim adjoining the main shaft on the west end is the Midas claim, on which a very good showing of lead silver ore was opened up and which is one of the best showings on the property. The ore there averages around $70.00 per ton for a width of 42 inches.

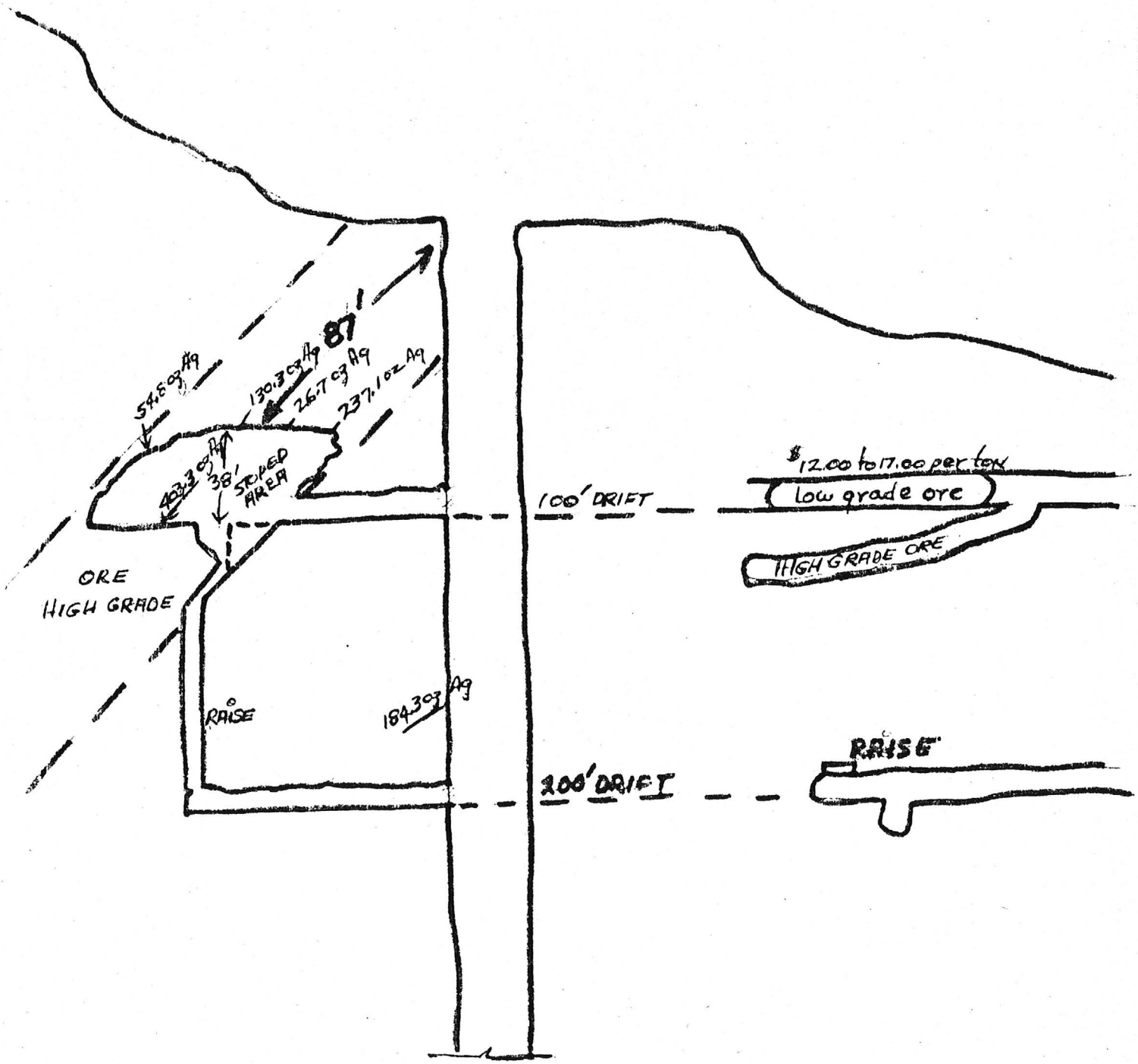

Brownell Peak
BROWNELL MOUNTAINS
Brownell Valley
Quijotoa Pass
BM 2666
USLM 3578
Wells
Cem
Quijotoa
BM 2446
Maish Vaya
(Covered Wells)
Wash
Quijotoa Trading Post
PAPAGO
Mines
Narcho Santos
Ballas Mine Area
QUIJOTOA MOUNTAINS
Quijotoa
Prospects
Well
INDIAN RESER
FENCE
JEEP TRAIL
Quarry
Gravel Pit
0 1 2 3 Miles

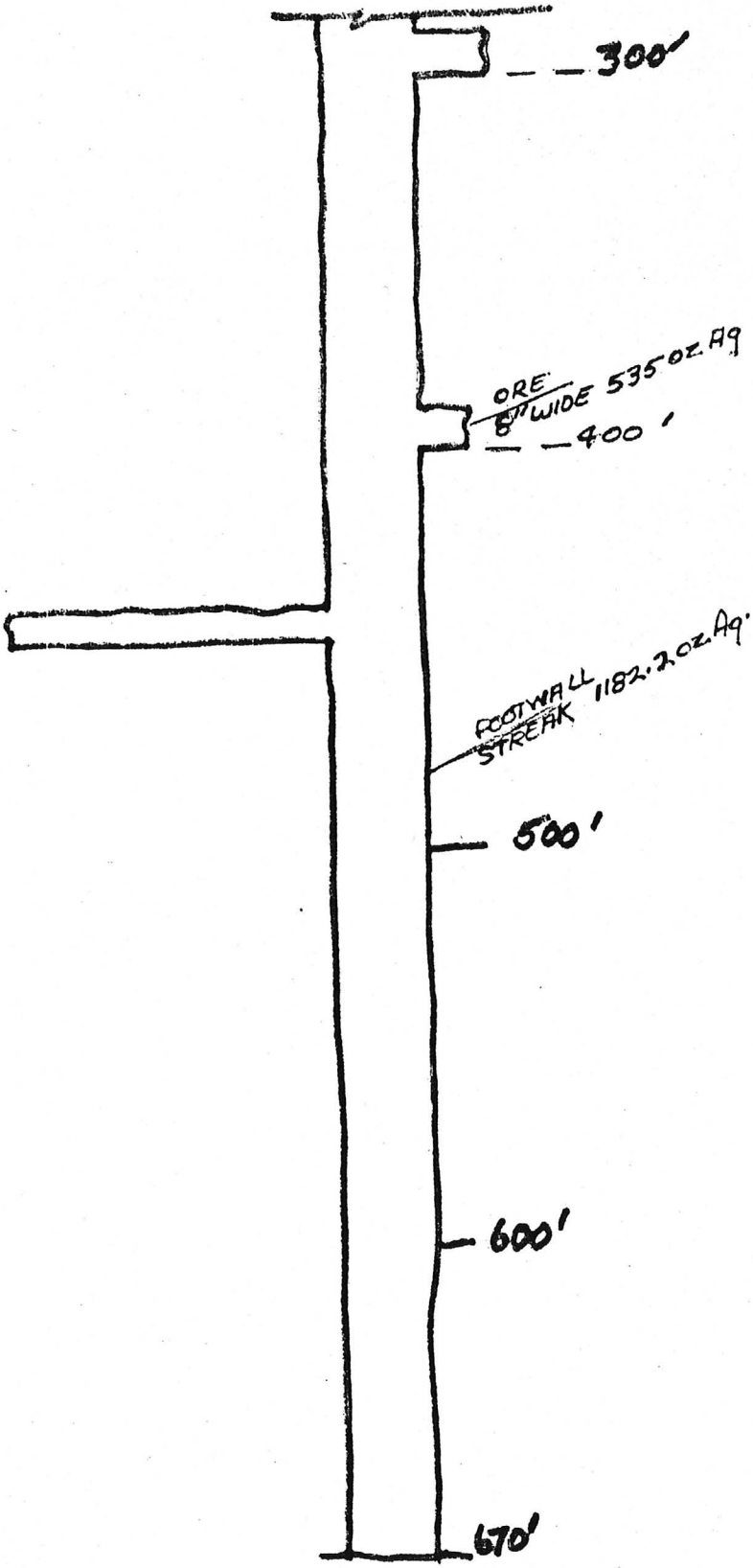

3036
3000
3000
Mica
Dandy
3400
St. Patrick Pad
St. Patrick
Dixie
Jackson
3227
3857
Thousand Feet

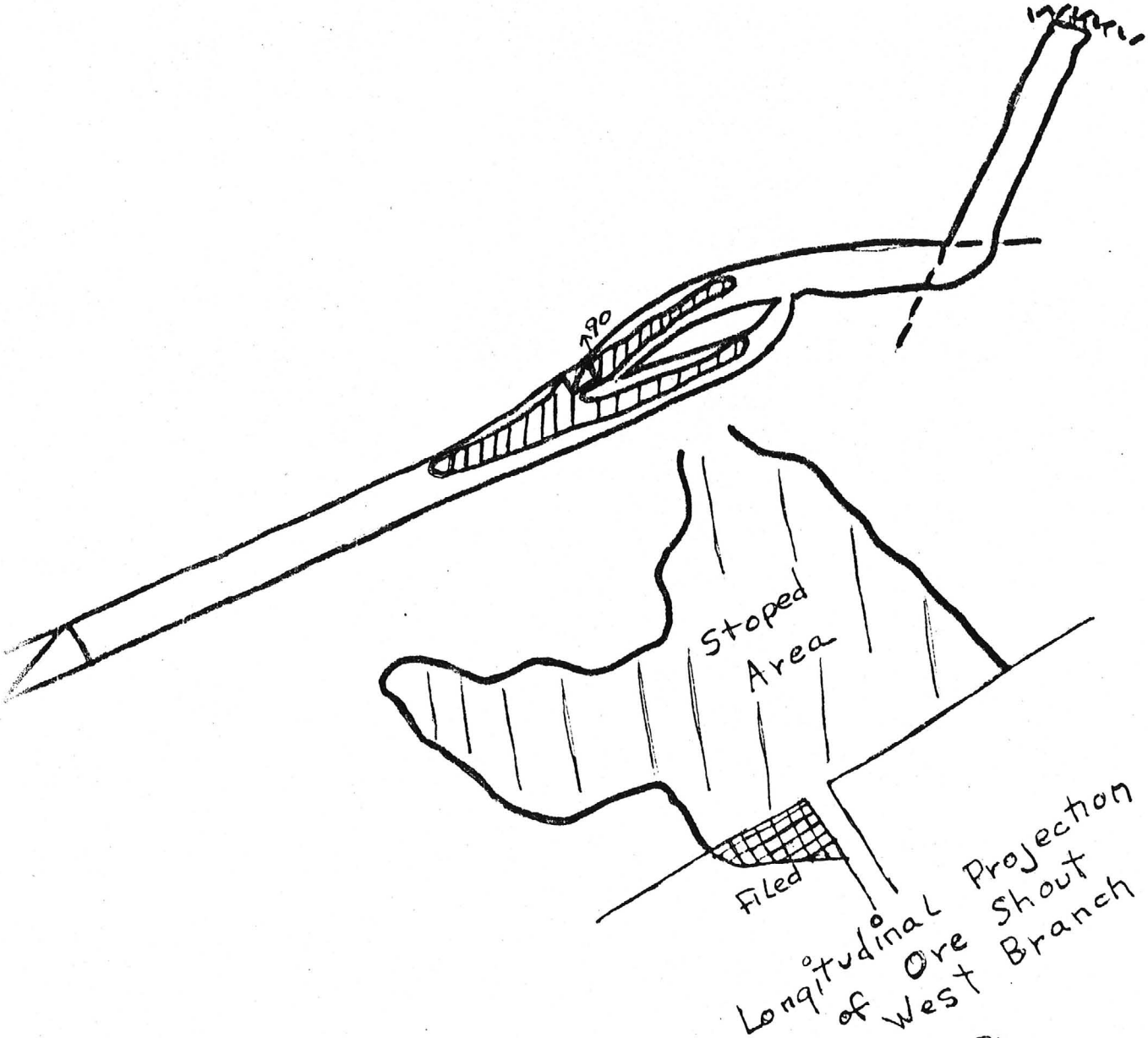

Map of
BALLAS CLAIMS
QUIJOTOA MINING DIST.
PIMA Co, ARIZ


HAND MADE COPY
DB
90' SHAFT
PARRALLEL VEIN
Peggy Ryan
ST Patrick #1
ST PATRICK #2
670' SHAFT
MAIN SHAFT
MAIN LODE
DIXIE
Dixely
MILL
WATERWELL
WATERWELL
CAMP
Molly Gibson
Revenue
Yellow Jacket

DRAWN IN 1930
by G.R. BALLAS




300'
ORE
8" WIDE 535 oz. Ag
400'
FOOTWALL
STREAK 1182.2 oz. Ag
500'
600'
670'



Plan
100 ft Level
Silver Screen Mine
fault planes
Mineralized Area

Scale 1" = 20 ft

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

EL PASO SMELTING WORKS

E. McL. TITTMANN
MANAGER - SOUTHWESTERN DEPARTMENT
EL PASO, TEXAS HAYDEN, ARIZONA

EL PASO, TEXAS

August 16, 1949

Mr. Richard R. Ballas
631 North Fifth Avenue
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Sir:

I am sorry that my letter of March 28 left you with the impression that at some later date we would be able to comply with the request made in your letter of March 26 for quadruplicate copies of seven ore settlements made during 1923 which you stated had become somewhat hard to read through hard handling.

We have been unable to locate the individual settlement sheets requested by you, and the information we gave to you in my letter of March 28 was all that is available in our present records.

As mentioned in my letter at that time, it appears that your mine produced a very good grade of lead-silver ore which could undoubtedly be mined at a profit even under the present price level of metals. I assume that your request for information was made because you are contemplating resumption of operations.

It is sometimes disappointing, however, to place too much confidence in assays of ore that has been removed from the mine since it is obvious that that ore is no longer present in the property. It is safer to open up the mine and obtain representative samples of the ore in place. Such samples of currently available material will be assayed by us free of charge and an indication given you of the worth of the ore that might be expected to be recovered from the mine at the present time and in the future.

Yours truly,

T. S. DUFF.

TSD:jhd

PHONE 391

CENTURY BUILDING
40 W. CONGRESS ST.

MILES M. CARPENTER, E. M.
MINING ENGINEER
TUCSON, ARIZONA

December 23, 1924.

Mr. G. Richard Ballas
607 E. Sixth Street,
Tucson, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

I submit the following report of Concentration Test from my sampling of the dump at the Main Shaft of the Ballas Silver-Lead Mine, Quijotoa District. Test was made at the University of Arizona laboratory. Assays by Jacobs.

Heads contained 11.2 oz. Silver 1.5% Lead.
Concentrate " 213.6 oz. Silver 37.2% Lead.
Ratio of Concentration 32 : 1
Recovery : Silver 60,6% Lead 78%

Test was made on a 200 lb. sample crushed thru 20 mesh and run over a Deister Plat-o Sand Table, a half size model. Separation of the valuable minerals from the waste was easily accomplished.

Your table is the full size of the same make, and can be depended upon to make even better results than this test shows.

Smelter payments for this concentrate on quotations of 67-1/2¢ per oz. for silver and 9.40¢ for lead will be approximately:

213.6 oz. Silver, Pay for 95% @ 67.5	$136.95
37.2% Lead, Deduct 1.5% and pay for 90% of balance amounting to 642.6 lbs. @ 8¢ per lb. El Paso	51.40
Total Payments----------	$187.35
Less Freight & Treatment	15.00
Net Value per ton of concentrate at Smelter----------	$172.35

Deducting further your hauling to Ajo @ $10.00 per ton, sacking, loading etc., the net value at your plant for concentrates should be close to $160.00 per ton.

Your ore for the most part is fairly soft and easy to crush. The ore on your dump includes a large percentage- probably 30% to 40%- already fine enough to be fed onto the concentrating table. This feature lightens your crushing expense and increases capacity. I believe you will be able to crush 2 tons per hour thru 20 mesh if you add a screen after your crushing rolls and take the undersize direct to the table and pass the oversize thru the Hardinge ball mill, then to the table.

There is about $100,000.00 worth of ore available at present time from the amount of development work done to date. This property consists of 7 full claims in one block, covering the centralization of these various veins.

There has been a little over $31,000.00 worth of ore shipped from this property to date of the ore coming out of the high grade stops only. The smelter averages being 182 oz. silver, 23% lead, 1.8 copper, no zinc being present. Settlement sheets some of which you have seen. The others I have not at present time in my possession.

In March 1974, at todays prices and on the above statements there is about 1.5 million dollars worth of ore available. About the Midas claim the figure would b be about $1020 per ton for a width of 42 inches. In the main shaft on the 100 ft. level the milling ore would be about $250.00 per tom. The high grade ore body would be about $750.00 to $850.00 per tom. In additional to the above I have located in the past 15 years 15 more veins, mostly stricking northwestly from the amin east - west mineralization. There is a very good possibly of a large deposit at depth to the northwest.

Dick Ballas
P.O. Box 385
Gila Bend, Arizona,
85337

MILES M. CARPENTER, E. M.
MINING ENGINEER
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Under the plan of operation outlined to me your total expense of moving ore from dump to mill, crushing and concentrating should not exceed $1.50 per ton handled working two eight hour shifts. The cost might run as high as $2.00 per ton working a single shift. In other words, you should be able to treat 32 tons of dump ore in a 16 hour day at a cost not to exceed $48.00, which will yield 1 ton of concentrate worth at the mine $160.00, leaving an operating profit of $112.00 per day. These figures include a margin of safety, and it is likely that you will show a little larger earnings.

I will not attempt to make a close estimate of tonage either on your dump or in your stopes from the data gathered on my trip of inspection; I merely satisfied myself as to the grade and quantity of the screened ore on the north end of the dump and the coarse ore on the surface of the dump, and examined the stoping area as completely as I could in the limited time.

It will require 960 tons of the grade of ore tested to yield a 30 ton car of concentrates, and ore equivalent to this amount is obviously in sight. There is good reason to expect at least 30 tons more of concentrate from the stoping ground and it is probable that the production will be several times this amount.

That is, you have in sight ore to produce a 30 ton car of concentrate with a smelter value of over $5,000. Another car of the same value is practically certain from the stoping ground. The net profit from these two cars should exceed $6000. It is probable that you will produce several times this amount from your mine and from portions of the dumps not sampled by me.

Very truly yours,

Miles M. Carpenter

MILES M. CARPENTER.

PHONE 391

CENTURY BUILDING
40 W. CONGRESS ST.

MILES M. CARPENTER, E. M.
MINING ENGINEER
TUCSON, ARIZONA

April 5, 1926.

Mr. G. Richard Ballas,
Tucson, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Ballas:

In reference to your request for a report on the Ballas Silver-Lead claims, I have not enough first hand data to undertake a formal report. More than that, I am tied up with other engagements so closely that it will be a month or longer before I can find time to examine the property further. The best I can do at this time is to outline the facts I have gathered and the impressions gained on my one trip to the property.

The property is located about 50 miles east of Ajo, three miles off the Tucson-Ajo highway. A fair road leads from the highway to the mining camp. Tucson lies about 80 miles east where the records of the claims are filed. Ajo is the logical supply and shipping point.

This property lies near the center of the Quijotoa Mining District, one of the oldest mining districts of Southern Arizona in point of discovery, but one that has had but slight development due largely to lack of transportation. No serious effort toward mine making has been made, prospectors being interested only in high grade ore that could be mined with little or no equipment and marketed without treatment on the ground. High grade ore both gold and silver has been found in many places within the district but the entire district must be classed as untested as far as deep work is concerned.

The country rock is igneous, comprising volcanic and porphyry rocks of several varieties. A diorite dike of fair size striking east-west appears related to the mineralization. The main vein which is a fissure is roughly parallel to the diorite dike and dips north at about 80°.

Ore occurs as two types, one milling grade, the other shipping grade. The main vein yields milling grade ore while a spur vein in the hanging wall has lenzes of shipping grade ore. I made no measurements in the vein and took no samples during my brief visit, but I sampled the milling grade ore on the dumps thoroughly. Attached is copy of my report on this feature dated December 23rd 1924 showing an average of 11.2 oz. Silver and 7.5% Lead for the milling grade ore. An idea of the shipping grade ore can be had from the results of a shipment of 13 tons made September 21, 1922 which showed the following returns: Silver 182.6 oz, Lead 23.6% Copper 1.85%. Total payments were $201.29 per ton gross; $182.73 per ton net. I took these figures from the original smelter returns.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Silver Screen Mine Date January 6, 1961

District Quijotoa Dist., Pima Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: INterview with Fred Rhoads and George Ballam of Quijotoa

Location: 5 miles SW of Quijotoa and west of the Ballam iron deposits (west slope of Quijotoa Range).

According to Ballam and Rhoads, the property consists of narrow 1/2 to 2½ inch stringers of high-grade silver ore in thin flows of rhyolite and andesite which overlie granitic rocks. The principal mineralswere argentite, embolite and native silver in narrow quartz stringers. The trend of the veinlets is generally NW-SE. The veinlets extend downward into the granite. According to Ballam the high grade is in the two walls of narrow quartz veins. It is lenticular and very spotty. Some stoping down to 30 feet was done. No reserves of the better ore are known, but Bellam felt that something might be found in depth by drilling.

The claims (believed to be 2 in number) are said to be patented.

No one knew who owned the claims.

Quijotoa Mining Dist.
Pima Co., Az

This is an abstract of an original report written about 1930 by G. Richard Ballas of Tucson, Arizona on the Ballas Silver Screen Mine. The price of silver was about 43 cents an ounce.

The property is located 50 miles east of Ajo, Arizona, three miles south off of the Tucson - Ajo highway.

The road from the mine to the main highway, a distance of three miles, is a hard dirt road and with the exception of one gradual grade out of camp, it is down grade haul.

The country rock is ignious comprising of volcanic and porphyry rocks of several varieties, Dorite dikes of large size stricking east and west appear related to the mineralization; the main veins, roughly run papallel to the dorite dikes and dip north about 80 degrees.

The ore occurs as two types, one milling ore and the other as a shipping high grade ore, Aside from the main shaft workings there are seven other available ore bodies on this property.

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The main shaft is 670 feet deep, with a drift running off at the 105 foot level for a distance of 126 feet. At a point 65 feet from the shaft on this level a crosscut runs off in the hanging wall side for a distance of 85 feet. On the 200 foot level a drift runs in for a distance of 140 feet with a crosscut at the end of this drift, made to get around a caved section, for a distance of 46 feet. At a point 75 feet on this level another short crosscut runs off into the hanging wall for a distance of 22 feet making a total of 414 feet of drifting and cross-cutting. At a point on the the 200 foot level 75 feet from the shaft, a rise was driven to connect the two levels. This makes a total of 729 feet of development work in this one shaft.

On the first level of the main shaft there are two bodies of silver lead ore. The milling grade ore has been drifted on for a distance of 50 feet by four feet wide, having an average value of $17.00 per ton. The ore body off in the hanging wall side of this level is the high grade ore body, being opened up for a distance of eighty feet by an average width of three feet. This ore body has been stoped for a distance of 33 feet only, the average grade of the ore from wall to wall without sorting is between $50.00 to $60.00 per ton.

On the adjoining claim, 400 feet south of the main shaft is the St. Patrick, another shaft 90 feet deep, an open cut and trench running for a distance of 100 feet, exposing milling and shipping ore, having an average width of three feet.

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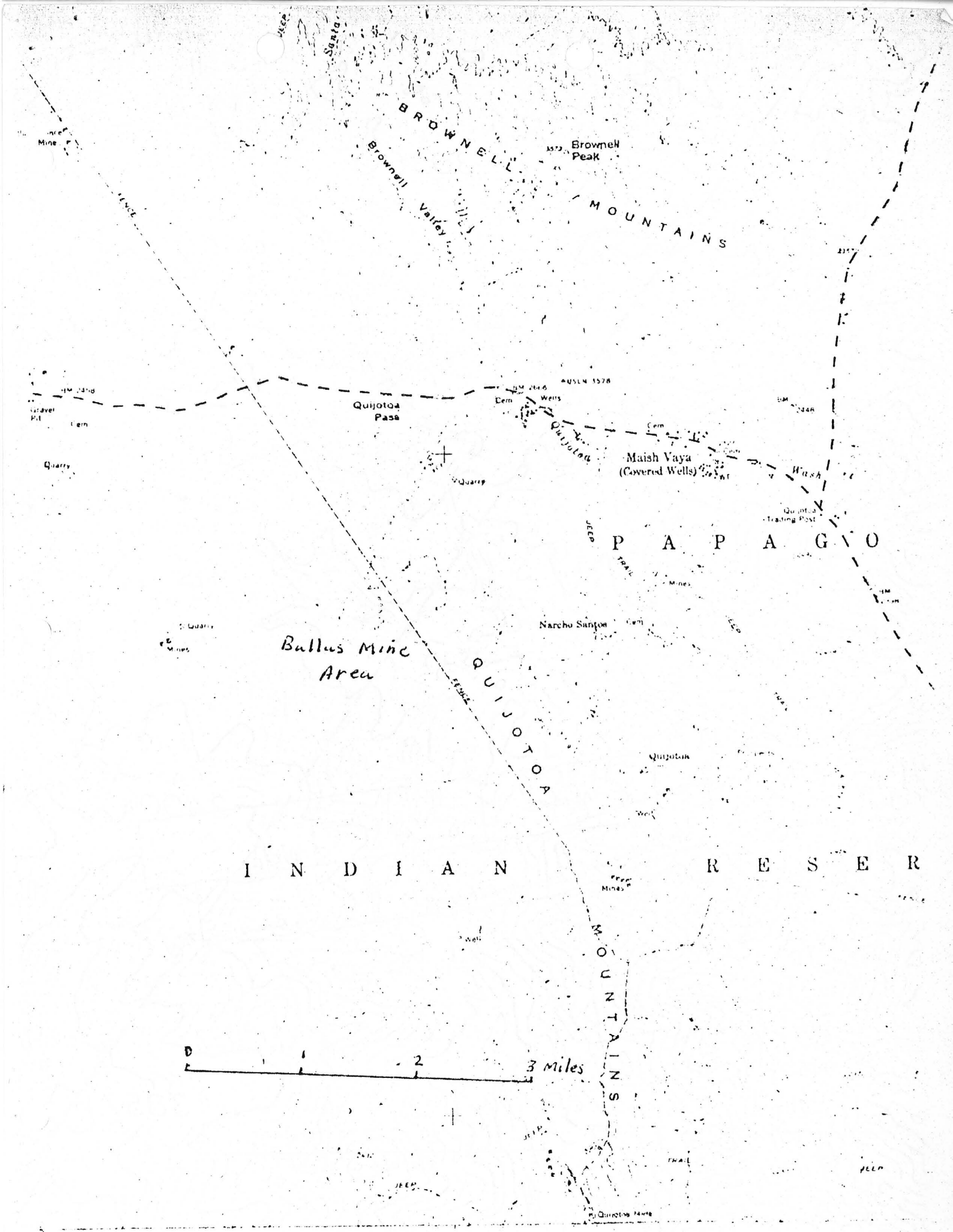
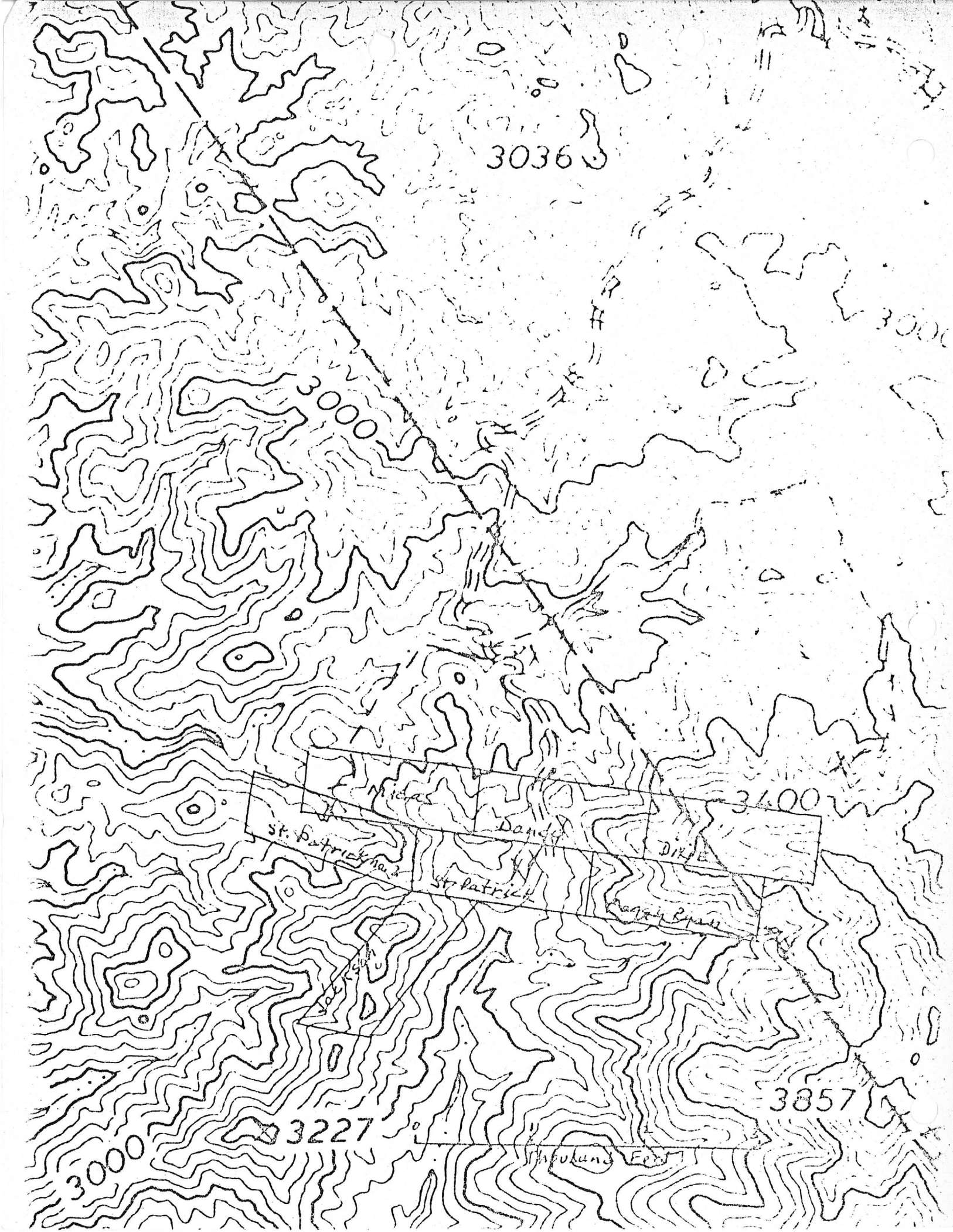
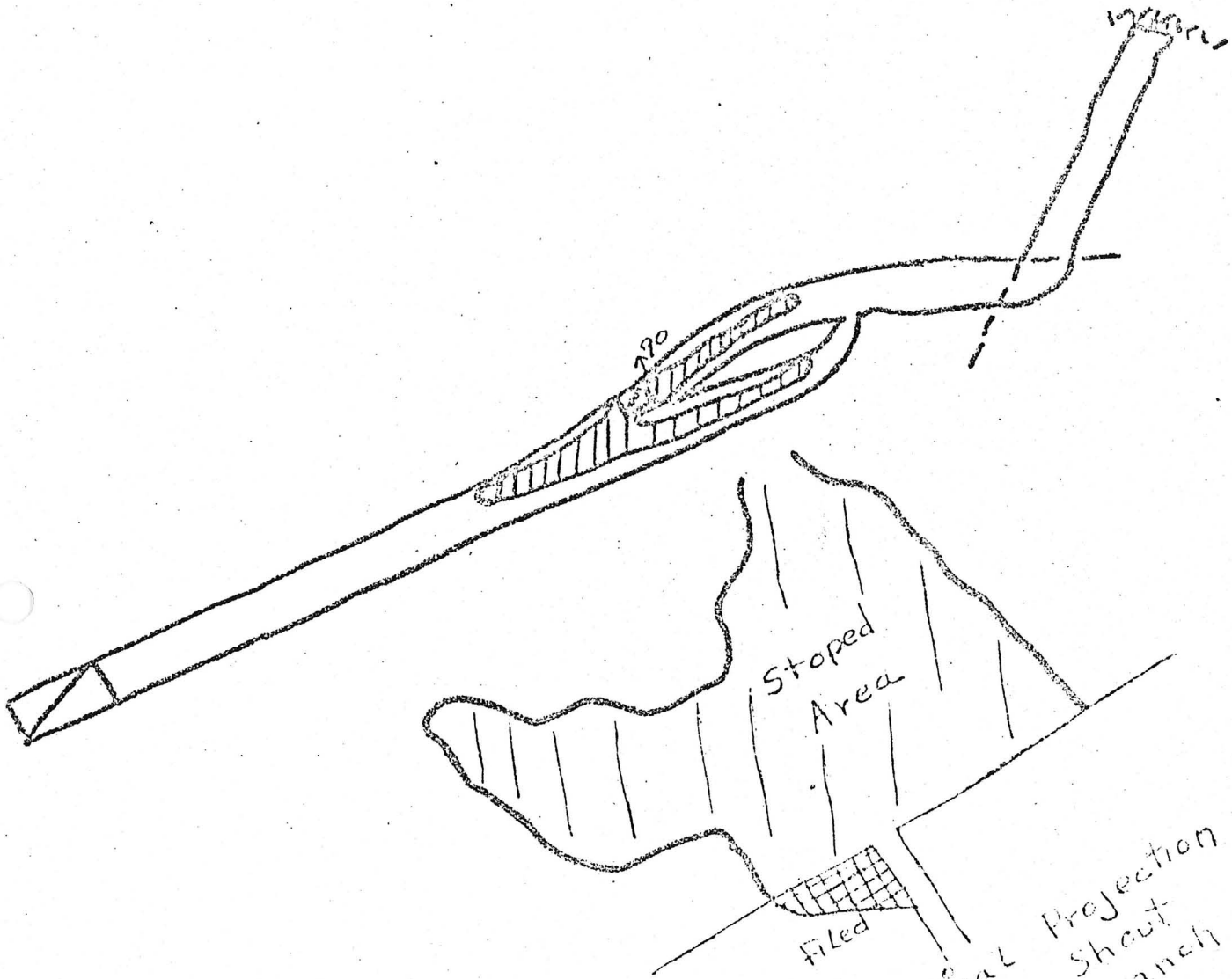
Dick Ballas
P.O. Box 385
Gila Bend, Arizona,
85337


BROWNELL MOUNTAINS
Brownell Peak
Brownell Valley
Quijotoa Pass
Quijotoa
Maish Vaya
(Covered Wells)
Wash
Quijotoa Trading Post
PAPAGO
Narcho Santos
Ballus Mine
Area
QUIJOTOA
Quijotoa
INDIAN RESER
MOCTEZUMA
0 1 2 3 Miles


3036
3000
Midas
Dandy
3400
St. Patrick No. 2
St. Patrick
Dixie
Mary Ryan
Jackson
3857
3227
3000

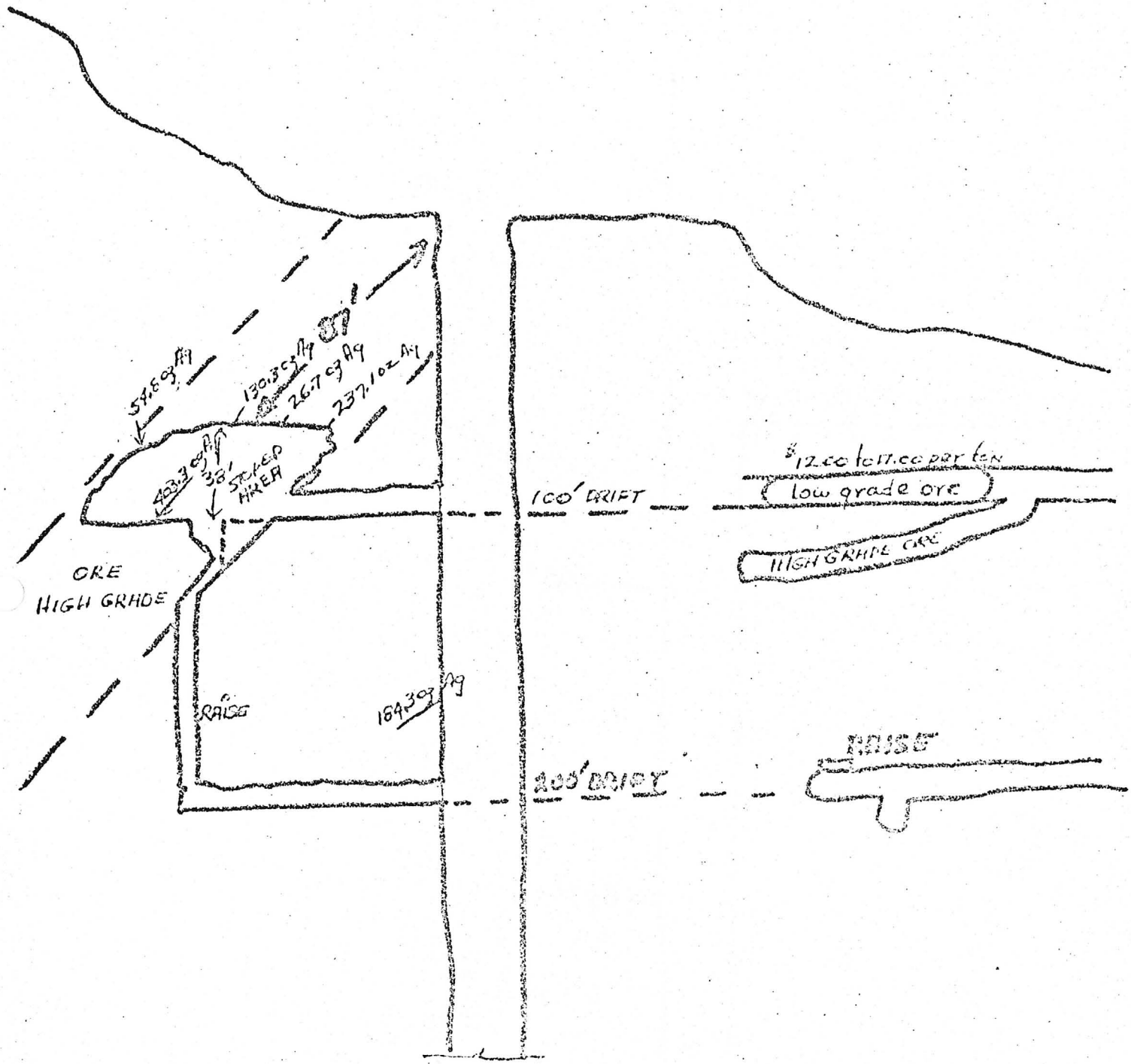


Longitudinal Projection of Ore Shoot West Branch

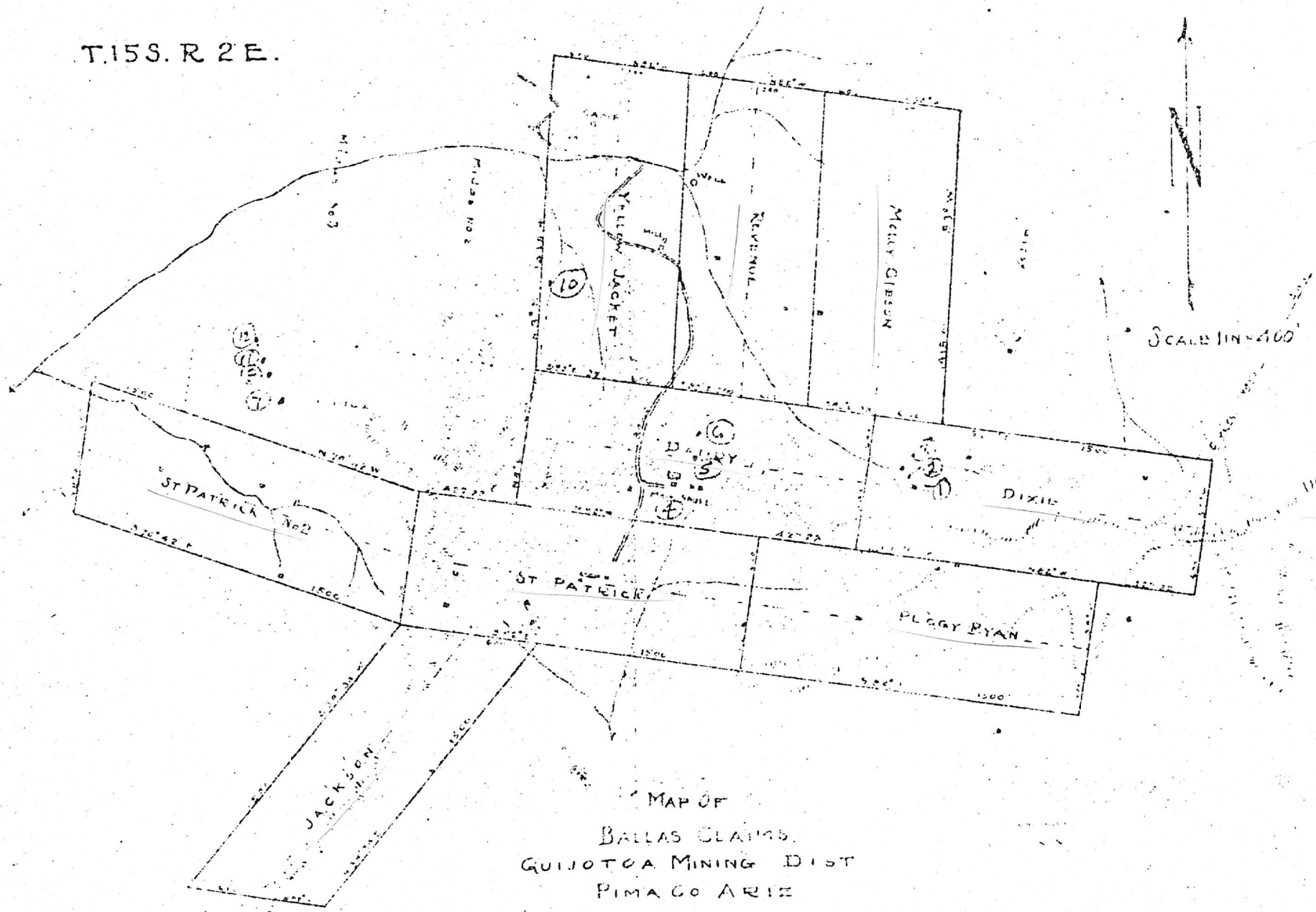
Plan
100 ft Level
Silver Screen Mine
⟹ fault planes
.. Mineralized Area

Scale 1" = 20 ft

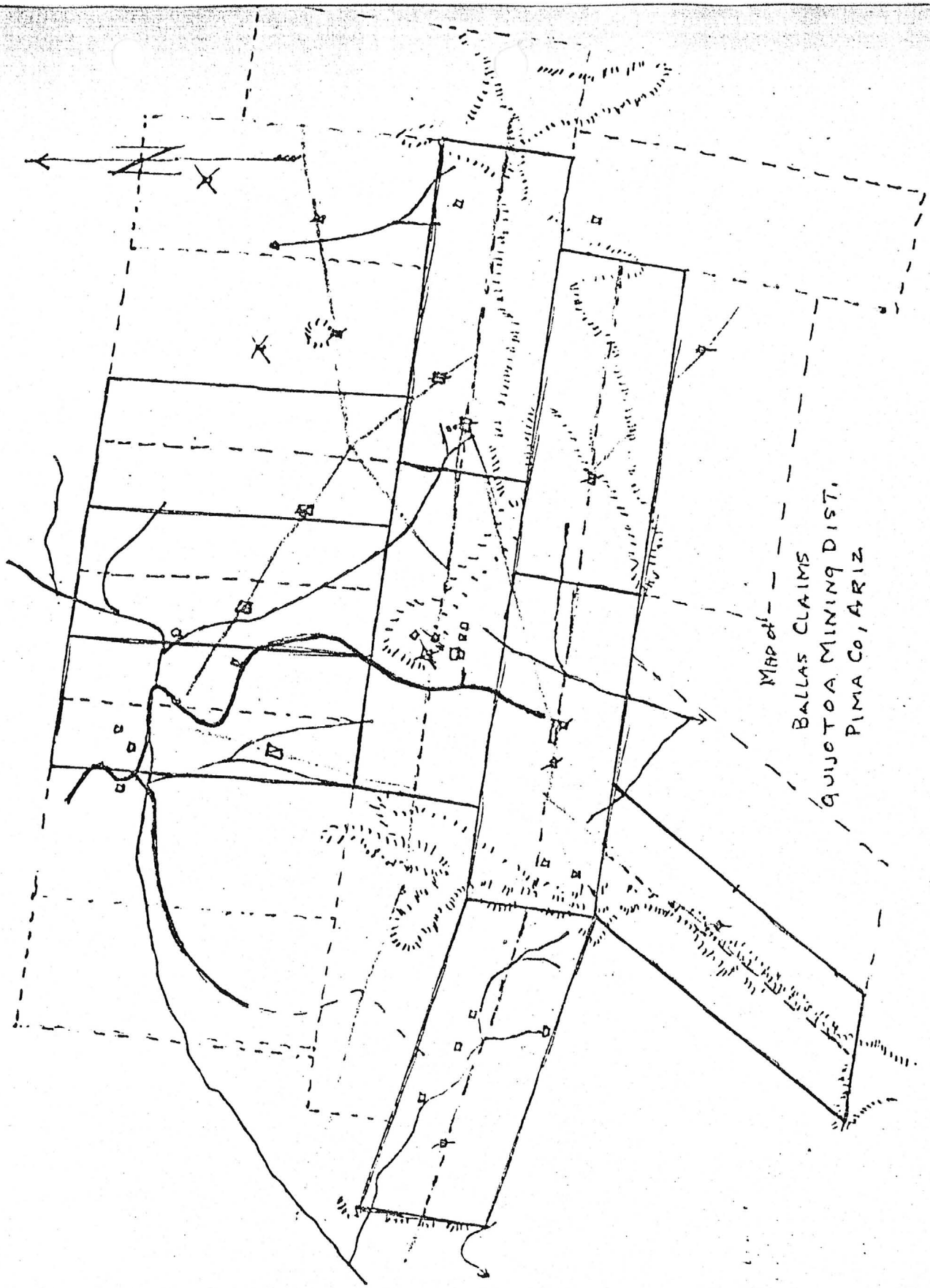
DRAWN IN 1930
by G.R. BALLAS



T.15S. R 2E.



Map of
Ballas Claims.
Quijotoa Mining Dist
Pima Co Ariz


MAP of
BALLAS CLAIMS
QUIJOTOA MINING DIST.
PIMA CO, ARIZ

CA[illegible]ND ARIZONA MINING COMPANY

MINE DEPARTMENT

ASSAY REPORT

[illegible] – Spec. Bisbee, Arizona, [illegible]

DESCRIPTION	Lot No.	Au oz. per ton	Ag oz. per ton	Cu	Fe	SiO2	Al2O3	CaO	Mn	S	Zn
"B"	135		17.83	.30	NE end stope 10 above No 2 [illegible]						
"	136		54.48	.40	50 [illegible] " " 135 [illegible]						
"	137		11.07	.36	15 [illegible] face, powder [illegible]						
[illegible]	138		37.78	At [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]							
[illegible]	139		14.00	Jackson [illegible] N.E. [illegible]							
[illegible]	140		16.96	Dump [illegible] Main [illegible]							
[illegible]	141		45.04	.16	Top of stope, middle, 7' above [illegible]						
[illegible]	142		10.40	.20	W. end " between #136 & #140						
[illegible]	143		50.17	.50	E. " above #135						
"	144		17.20	.20	[illegible] NE [illegible] SE [illegible] of [illegible] rock						
"	145		17.16	.45	Winze at 25 [illegible]						
"	146		16.00	.20	" " 15						

These assay values figured at [illegible] 50¢.

Reference No. [illegible] Mine.

[illegible] Assayer

NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY

AJO, ARIZONA

DAILY ASSAY RECORD

Dallas Silver Lang Mine.

FORM 79 [illegible] STATIONERS — PHOENIX, ARIZONA

DATE 5/12 1925

Date / Car No. / Initial (description)	% Copper Total	% Copper Avail	% H_2O	% SiO_2	% Fe	% Al_2O_3	% CaO	% S	% Pb	Cu	Ounces per Ton Silver	Ounces per Ton Gold
Surface Dumps. Screenings.							13.0		3.5	.15	22.25	0.0
[illegible] material, Copper Stained, Molybdenum							54.0 [illegible]		4.8	3.2	15.67	0.0
[illegible] near floor, in Draft							120.0		5.8	1.5	16.94	0.0
Drift Samples, walls, [illegible], no Vein material							—		Tr.	Tr.	0.80	Tr.
[illegible] in roof [illegible] Draft							100.		23.0	3.3	57.58	0.[illegible]
and Molybdate ore, Molybdenum Shaft							15.38		1.5	Tr.	[illegible]	0.0

[illegible]

[illegible] Chemist

Gold Silv

CONSULTING FOR DICK BALLAS ON SILVER SCREEN 11-2-79

Ramon P. Shannon

Mining Consultant

1035 E. Orange Grove Rd.
Tucson, Arizona 85718

602 -- 742-3235

From Mr. Dick Ballas
P.O. Box 385
- Gila Bend, Az -
11/3/78

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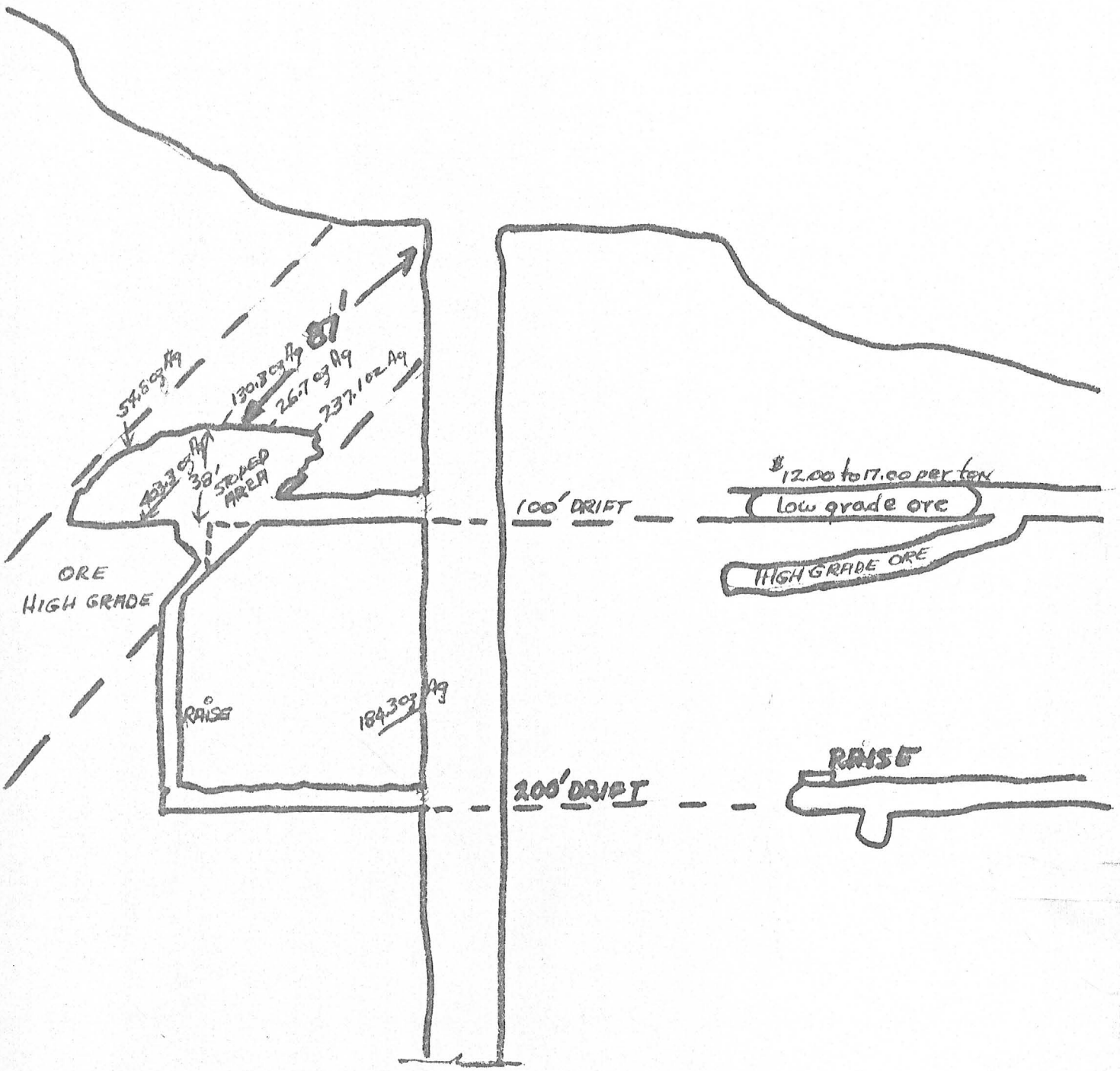
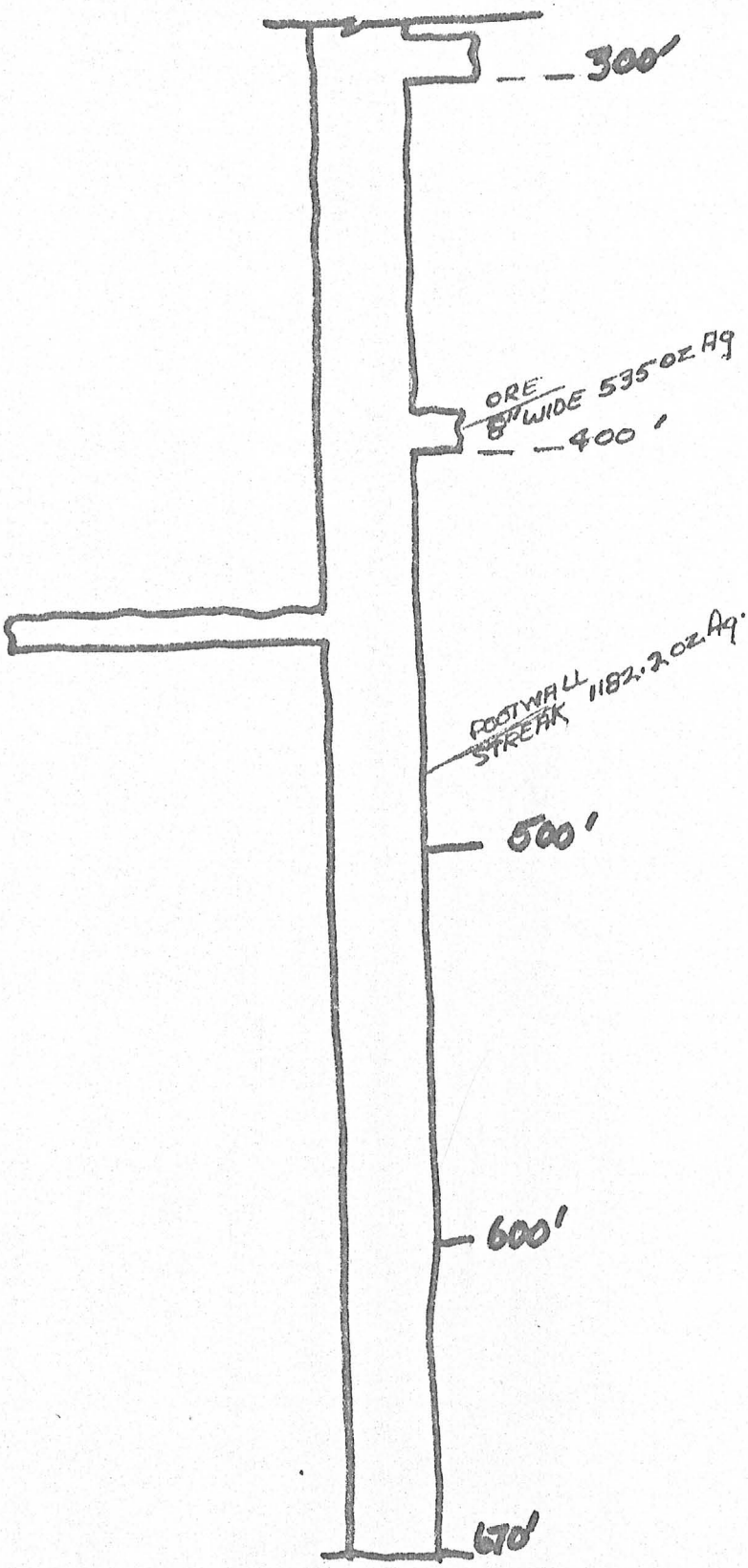
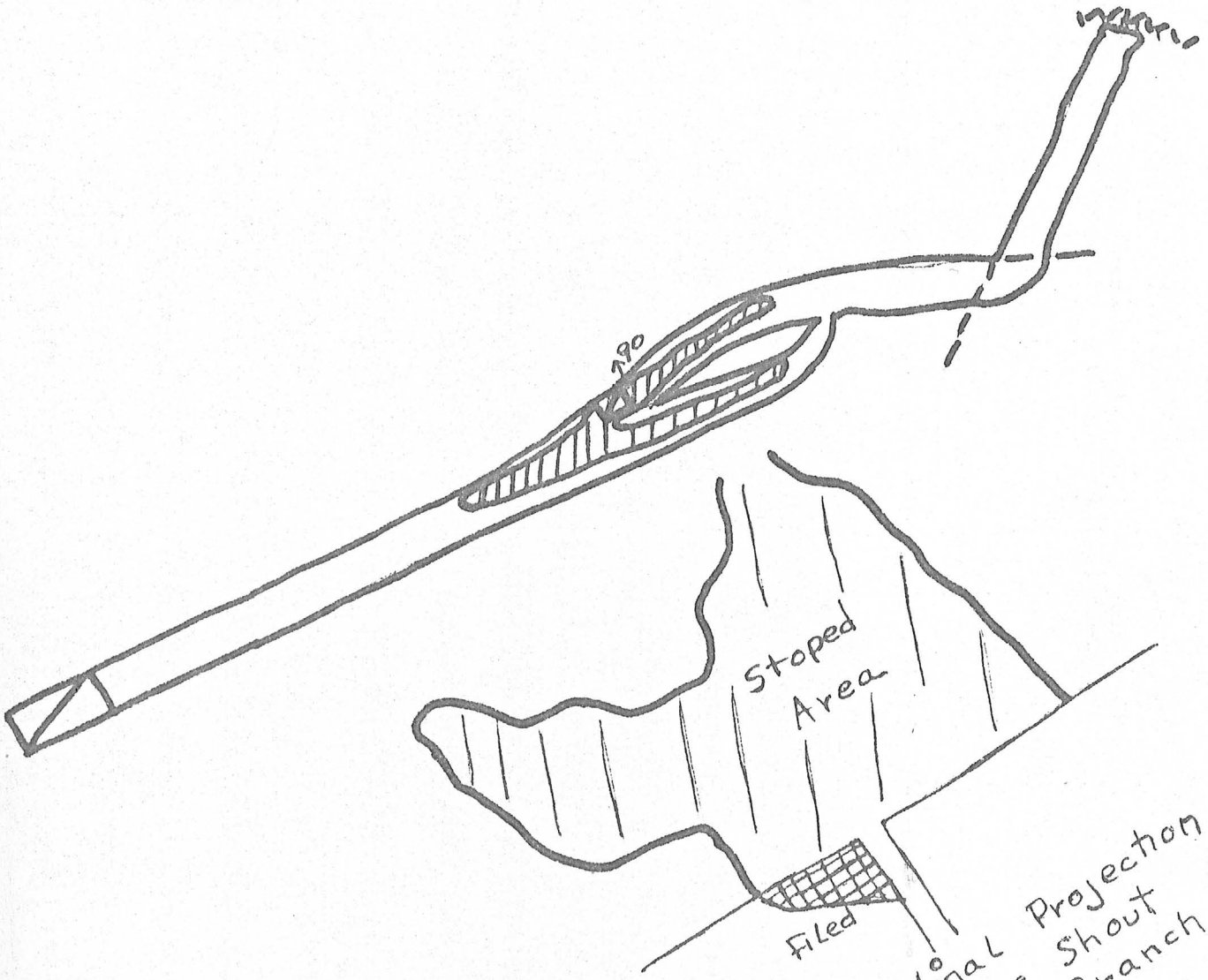



300'
ORE
8' WIDE 535 oz Ag
400'
FOOTWALL
STREAK 1182.2 oz Ag.
500'
600'
670'



Longitudinal Projection
Ore Shout
of West Branch

Plan
100 ft Level
Silver Screen Mine

fault planes
Mineralized Area

Scale 1" = 20 ft

CA[illegible]ND ARIZONA MINING COMPANY

MINE DEPARTMENT

ASSAY REPORT

Dwyer[illegible] - Spec.

Bisbee, Arizona, [illegible]

DESCRIPTION	Lot No.	Au oz. per ton	Ag oz. per ton	Cu	Fe	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	CaO	Mn	S	Zn
"D"	135		78.30	30"	NE end stope 10' above 100 level						
"	136		54.48	40"	SW " " 30' " "						
	137		110.24	36"	15' W of face, powder [illegible]						
	138		37.08	At [illegible] [illegible] stope, West [illegible]							
	139		14.00	Jackson - [illegible] NE [illegible]							
	140		16.96	Dump - Screenings. Main Shaft							
	141		43.04	36"	Top of stope, [illegible], 39' above 100 level						
	142		10.40	20"	W end " between #136 & #140						
	143		50.10	40"	E " above #13[illegible]						
	144		17.20	70"	[illegible] on NE split, 5' E end of stope [illegible]						
	145		17.16	[illegible]	Winze at 25' point						
	146		16.00	2"	" " 55'						

These assay values figured at [illegible] 50¢

Reference No. [illegible]

[illegible] Assayer

NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY

AJO, ARIZONA

DAILY ASSAY RECORD

DALLAS SILVER LEAD MINE.

FORM 76 MANUFACTURING STATIONERS INC., PHOENIX, ARIZONA

DATE 5/12 192[illegible]

Date	Car No.	Initial	% Copper Total	% Copper Avail	% H_2O	% SiO_2	% Fe	% Al_2O_3	% CaO (Ag)	% S	% Pb	Cu	Ounces per Ton Silver	Ounces per Ton Gold
Surface Dumps. Screenings									23.0		3.5	.15	22.25	0.01
Vein material, ~~Copper~~ Stained. Molybdenum Shaft									84.0		4.8	3.[illegible]	22.67	0.02
Vein near floor, in Drift.									130.0		5.8	1.5	16.94	0.06
Drift Samples, walls, [illegible], no Vein material									=		Tr	Tr	2.80	Tr
Vein in roof [illegible] Drift									400.		23.0	3.3	61.55	[illegible]
Lead Molybdate ore, Molybdenum Shaft									15.38		1.3	Tr	[illegible]	0.01

[illegible] 50¢ [illegible]

C. J. [illegible]

Chemist