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

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PRINTED: 06/24/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: ST CHRISTOPHER

ALTERNATE NAMES:
BLUE RIBBON & GOLD HILL
SKYLINE

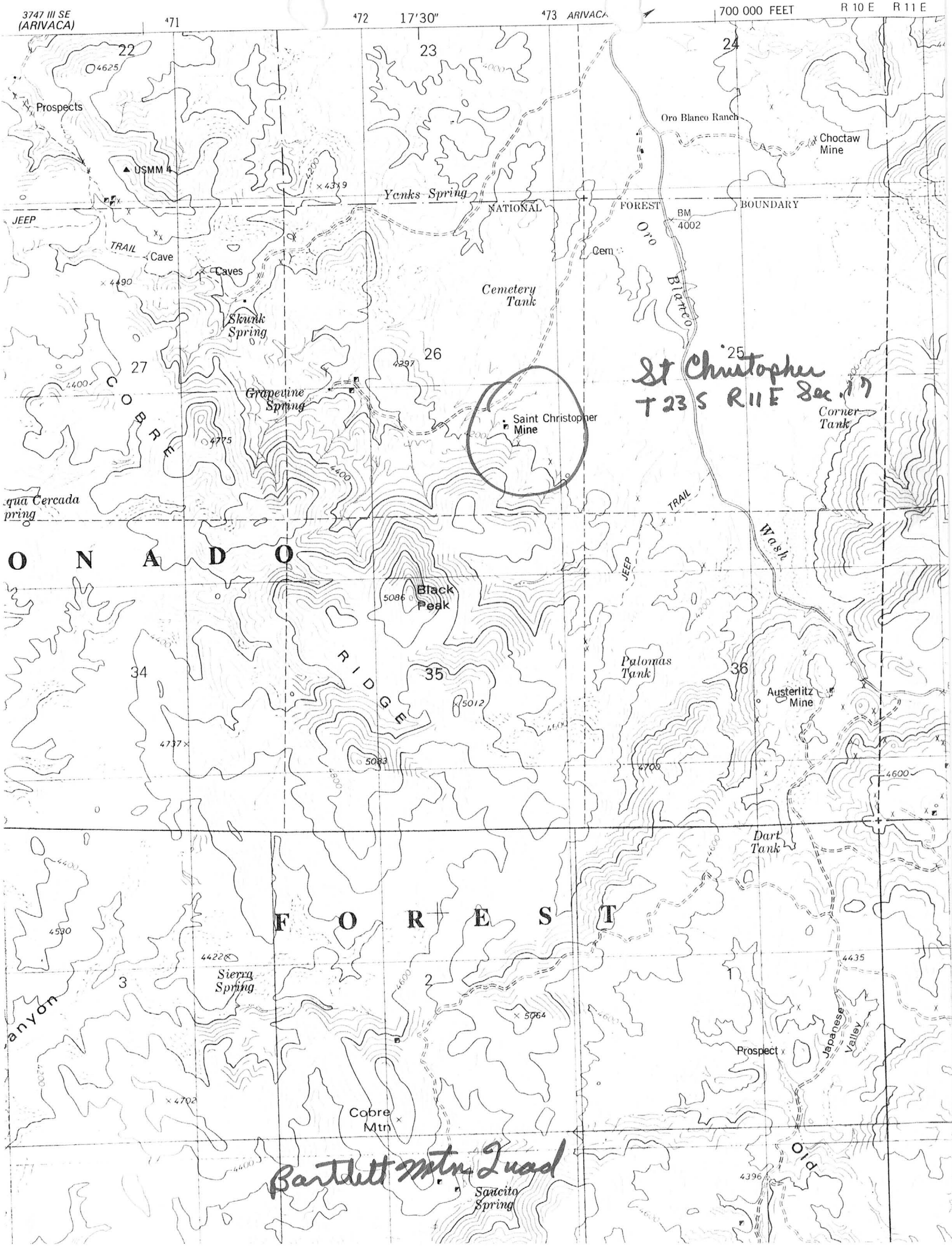
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 60

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 22 S RANGE 10 E SECTION 26 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 31DEG 28MIN 45SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 17MIN 05SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BARTLETT MTN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD
SILVER
LEAD
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR ST CHRISTOPHER MINE FILE
AZBM BULL 191, P 64
KNIGHT, L.H. "STRUCT & MINERAL ORO BLANCO MNG DIST" (ADMMR GEOLOGY FILE)
GREGORY, F.E. "RPT ON FLD WRK PROSPECT & GEOL OF DIST CONTIGUOUS TO MONTANA MINES" (ADMMR GEOLOGY FILE)
AZBM BULL 145, P 119-24; 1938
USBM IC 6497 "MLLNG MTHDS & CSTS AT MONTANA MINE CONCENTRATOR"
ECONOMIC GEOLOGY, VOL. 27, P 578-85; 1932



St Christopher
T 23 S R 11 E Sec. 17

Bartlett Mtn. Quad

3747 III SE (ARIVACA)

70 71 72 17'30" 73 ARIVACA 7 MI. 700 000 FEET R 10 E R

22 23 24

Prospects

USMM 4

JEEP TRAIL

Cave

Caves

Yanks Spring

NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

Oro Blanco Ranch

Choctaw Mine

BM 4002

Cem

Oro Blanco

Cemetery Tank

Skunk Spring

27 26 25

Grapevine Spring

COBRE

Saint Christopher Mine

Corner Tank

Aqua Cercada Spring

ONADO

St Christopher T22S R10E Sec. 26

Black Peak

Wash

JEEP TRAIL

34 35 36

RIDGE

Palomas Tank

Austerlitz Mine

Dart Tank

FOREST

Sierra Spring

3 2 1

Japanese Valley

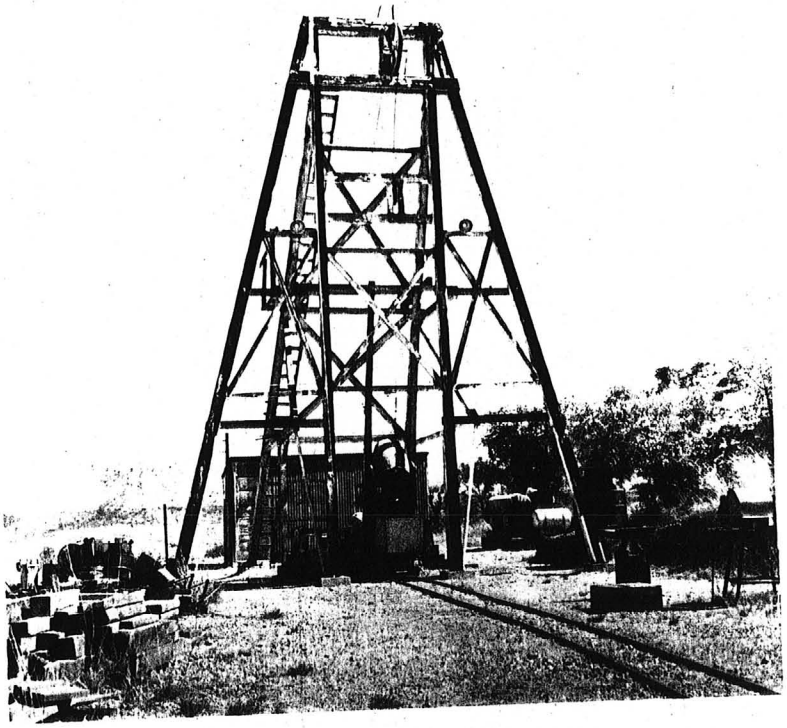
Prospect

Cobre Mtn

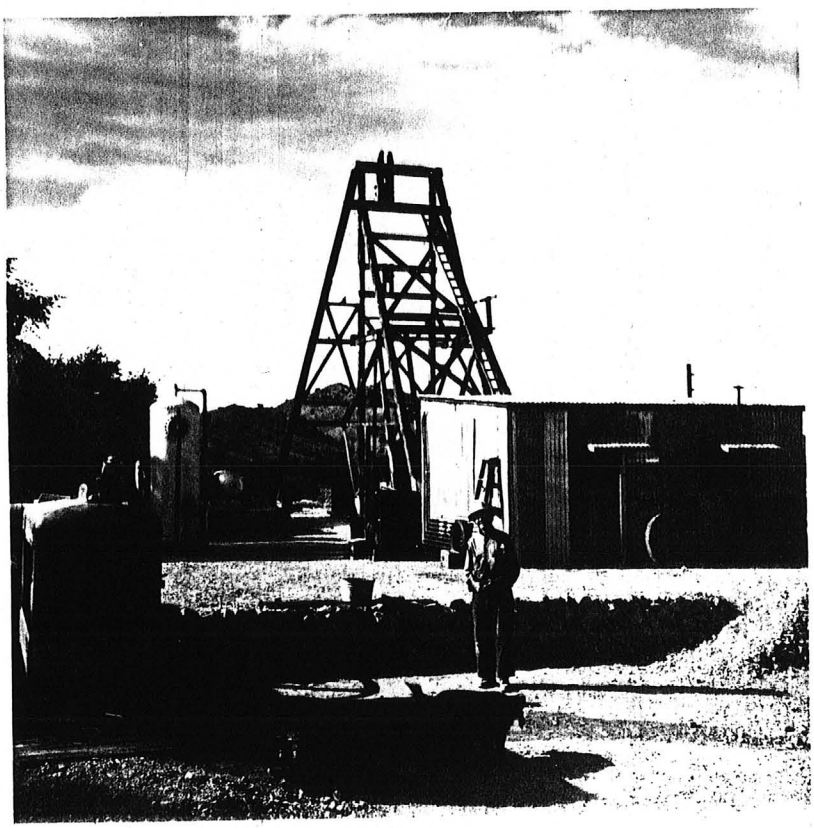
Bartlett Mtn. 7.5'

Saucito Spring

Old



ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE, LOOKING EAST, ORO BLANCO DIST. DIST., SANTA CRUZ CO., APRIL 1972.



JERRY DELGADO, ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE, SANTA CRUZ CO.
NOVEMBER 6th, 1973

ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Report on the Region Contiguous to the
Montana Mine, Ruby, Arizona 1934 (Blue Ribbon)
Geology files

Structure & Mineralization of the Oro Blanco
Mining District, Santa Cruz County, Arizona
by Dr. Louis H. Knight, Jr. 1970 Geology files

A Report on the Field Work Prospecting & Geology of the District Contiguous to the Montana Mines, Ruby, Arizona, by F.E. Gregory, September, 1935, Geology file (Blue Ribbon)

ST CHRISTOPHER MINE

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Oro Blanco District
T22S R10E Sec 26

AKA: Blue Ribbon & Gold Hill Mine, Skyline

MILS Santa Cruz Index #60

1 Geology Report- Knight, Louis H., "Structure & Mineralization of the Oro Blanco Mining District," 1970

2 Geology Report - Gregory, F.E., "A Report on the Field Work Prospecting & Geology of the District Contiguous to the Montana Mines, Ruby, As." 1935

~~*3~~ Geology Report - "Report on the Region Contiguous to the Montana Mine, Ruby, Az." 1934

ABM Bull 191, p. 64

6/87
Cannot locate this rpt. In Rpt # 2 it refers to rpt. 3 (by Murphy) as being in the Eagle-Pitcher office

* GENERAL REFERENCES

REFERENCE 1 F1 <USBM-ABGMT PRODUCTION FILE DATA>

REFERENCE 2 F2 <USBM FILE DATA - CLUSTER #62 - BLUE RIBBON AND GOLD HILL>

REFERENCE 3 F3 <KEITH, S.B, 1975, ABM BULL. 191, p. 64>

REFERENCE 4 F4 <KNIGHT, LOUIS H. JR., 1970, STRUCTURE AND MINERALIZATION OF THE ORO BLANCO MINING DISTRICT, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, PhD. DISSERTATION, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA>

N20 <ZONES>

mile #60

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

*RECORD NUMBER B10 <> *RECORD TYPE B20 <X,1,M> DEPOSIT NUMBER B40 <>

*REPORT DATE G1 <82,05> (YR. MO.) *INFORMATION SOURCE B30 <1,2> +FILE LINK IDENT. B50 <USBM-004023004O>

*REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) G2 <LARABA, PETER (last, first, middle initial) CALDER, SUSAN (last, first, middle initial)>

*REPORTER AFFILIATION G5 <ABGMT> *SITE NAME A10 <BLUE RIBBON AND GOLD HILL MINE>

+SYNONYMS A11 <SKYLINE, ST. CHRISTOFER>

LOCATION

+MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 <ORO BLANCO DISTRICT>

*COUNTY A60 <SANTA CRUZ> *STATE A50 <AZ> *COUNTRY A40 <U.S.>

*PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV A63 <12>

*DRAINAGE AREA A62 <15080200, LOWER COLORADO> *LAND STATUS A64 <4,1,,,(1979)>

*QUADRANGLE NAME A90 <BARTLETT MTN., ARIZ. (1979)> *QUADRANGLE SCALE A100 <24000>

SECOND QUAD NAME A92 <ORO BLANCO (1942)> SECOND QUAD SCALE A91 <62500>

ELEVATION A107 <4,200 FT>

UTM

*NORTHING A120 <3,4,8,2,7,7,0>

*EASTING A130 <4,7,2,7,8,0>

*ZONE NUMBER A110 <+12>

*ACCURACY

ACCURATE (ACC) (circle)

ESTIMATED EST <>

GEODETIC

+LATITUDE A70 <31-28-50.N>

+LONGITUDE A80 <111-17-14.W>

CADASTRAL

+TOWNSHIP(S) A77 <022S> +RANGE(S) A78 <01OE>

+SECTION(S) A79 <26>

+SECTION FRACTION(S) A76 <C OF SE>

+MERIDIAN(S) A81 <GILA AND SALT RIVER>

+POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY A82 <2.2 MILES NNW OF COBRE MTN.>

+LOCATION COMMENTS A83 <2.0 MILES SE OF YELLOW JACKET MINE, 1.5 MILES NW OF AUSTERLITZ MINE AND 0.5 MILE E OF ORO BLANCO WASH>

* ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

+ ESSENTIAL SOMETIMES OR HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

COMMODITY INFORMATION

*COMMODITIES PRESENT C10: AU, AG, CU, PB, ZN
*ORE MINERALS C30: NATIVE SILVER AND GOLD
COMMODITY SUBTYPES C41:
*GEN. ANALYTICAL DATA C43: 120 TONS OF ORE AVERAGING ABOUT 0.6 OZ/TON AU, 2 OZ/TON AG, MINOR PB AND CU
COM. INFO. COMMENTS C50:

* SIGNIFICANCE

	PRODUCER	NON-PRODUCER
MAJOR PRODUCTS	MAJOR: AU, AG	MAIN COMMODITIES PRESENT C11:
MINOR PRODUCTS	MINOR: CU, PB, ZN	MINOR COMMODITIES PRESENT C12:
POTENTIAL PRODUCTS	POTEN:	
OCCURRENCES	OCCUR:	OCCURRENCES OCCUR:

*PRODUCTION

PRODUCER	NON-PRODUCER
PRODUCTION (YES) (circle) PRODUCTION SIZE (SML) MED LGE (circle one)	PRODUCTION UND NO (circle one)

EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT

*STATUS

PRODUCER	NON-PRODUCER
STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20: 4	STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20:

*DISCOVERER L20:
*YEAR OF DISCOVERY L10: *NATURE OF DISCOVERY L30: B *YEAR OF FIRST PRODUCTION L40: 1935 *YEAR OF LAST PRODUCTION L45: 1941
*PRESENT/LAST OWNER A12:
*PRESENT/LAST OPERATOR A13:
EXPL./DEV.COMMENTS L110: PAST OPERATORS INCLUDE: MARTIN SETKA, ALVENDO RAYES, M.B. WILSON, SHEEHY, AND DELGADO.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

*DEPOSIT TYPE(S) C40: VEIN / SHEAR ZONE
DEPOSIT FORM/SHAPE M10: IRREGULAR; DISSEMINATED; LENSING
*DEPTH TO TOP M20: *UNITS M21: *MAXIMUM LENGTH M40: *UNITS M41:
*DEPTH TO BOTTOM M30: *UNITS M31: *MAXIMUM WIDTH M50: *UNITS M51:
*DEPOSIT SIZE M15 (SMALL) M15 (MEDIUM) M15 (LARGE) (circle one) *MAXIMUM THICKNESS M60: *UNITS M61:
*STRIKE M70: N 45 E *DIP M80: 70-90 SE
*DIRECTION OF PLUNGE M100: *PLUNGE M90:
*DEP. DESC. COMMENTS M110: IRREGULAR AND LENSING QUARTZ-SULFIDE FISSURE VEINS; ORE DISSEMINATED WITHIN SHEAR ZONE

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

*Workings are: SURFACE M120 UNDERGROUND (M130) BOTH M140 (circle one) *OVERALL LENGTH M190: *UNITS M191:
*DEPTH BELOW SURFACE M160: *UNITS M161: *OVERALL WIDTH M200: *UNITS M201:
*LENGTH OF WORKINGS M170: *UNITS M171: *OVERALL AREA M210: *UNITS M211:
DESC. OF WORK. COM. M220: SHAFT OPERATIONS; EXTENT OF DEVELOPMENT UNKNOWN

GEOLOGY

*AGE OF HOST ROCK(S) K1: J.U.R.
*HOST ROCK TYPE(S) K1A: QUARTZ LATITE WELDED AND NON-WELDED TUFF
*AGE OF IGNEOUS ROCK(S) K2: J.U.R.
*IGNEOUS ROCK TYPE(S) K2A: AS LINE KIA
*AGE OF MINERALIZATION K3: L.C.R.E.T.
*PERT. MINERALS (NOT ORE) K4: QUARTZ
*ORE CONTROL/LOCUS K5: NE-TRENDING QUARTZ FISSURE VEIN CUTTING QUARTZ LATITE TUFF
*MAJ. REG. TRENDS/STRUCT. N5:
*TECTONIC SETTING N15: SKYLINE FAULT BLOCK
*SIGNIFICANT LOCAL STRUCT. N70: QUARTZ VEIN IS TRUNCATED TO NORTH AND SOUTH BY NW TRENDING FAULT
*SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION N75: MINOR
*PROCESS OF CONC./ENRICH. N80: SECONDARY ENRICHMENT; PARTIAL OXIDATION OF BASE METAL SULFIDES
*FORMATION AGE N30:
*FORMATION NAME N30A:
SECOND FM AGE N35:
SECOND FM NAME N35A:
*IGNEOUS UNIT AGE N50: J.U.R.
*IGNEOUS UNIT NAME N50A: COBRE RIDGE TUFF
SECOND IG. UNIT AGE N55:
SECOND IG. UNIT NAME N55A:
GEOLOGY COMMENTS N85:

GENERAL COMMENTS

GENERAL COMMENTS GEN:

St.CHRISTOPHER MINE SANTA CRUZ

I met Wayne Winters in Arivaca at 9:55 AM. We drove to Gerry Delgado's St. Christopher's mine. Gerry was working on the surface because Deputy Mine Inspectors advised him not to work underground alone. He is planning to put down 2 or 3 diamond drill holes 2 to 300 feet deep to attempt to locate an enriched lens of ore at depth. VBD WR 2/13/76

Gerry Delgado apparently has (?) for a corporation named Santa Cruz Mining Co. to operate his St. Christopher mine. VBD WR 7/30/76

MG WR 3/6/81: Art Jacobs was in to discuss ore buyers. He reports that Genaro F. (Jerry) Delgado is still working his Saint Christopher gold mine in Santa Cruz County. Mr. Delgado apparently has 50 to 60 tons of ore stockpiled and ready to ship.

ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE SANTA CRUZ

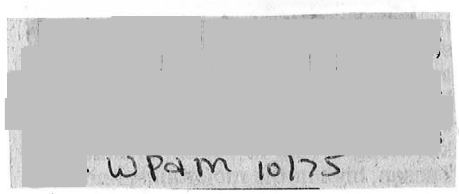
I stopped at Gerry Delgado's property. He is presently cleaning a cave in from a drift and will be ready to timber soon. VBD WR 6/23/75

M. Hedderman and I drove to Gerry Delgado's mine where Hedderman discussed with' him a plan to open up a 200 foot shaft on the Choctaw claim. Gerry Delgado has the worst of a cave in caught up and retimbered, but he needs more timber and it is very costly today. I stopped at the Nogales Ranger station to inquire about availability of timber for mine operations. Delgado had written a letter to the Forest Service to inquire about purchasing timber that had been felled and pushed aside for the Mt. Hopkins Observatory road, without response. The District Ranger agreed to send a man with Delgado during the week of August 18-22 to procure suitable mine timber at nominal charge or with free use permit. VBD WR 8/6/75

I drove to the St. Christopher Mine in the Oro Blanco Mining District. Gerry Delgado, owner, said he would meet a Forest Ranger in Amado, 9:30 A.M., Thursday, August 21, to find a stand of timber in the Santa Rita Mountains suitable for mine timber. I suggested he approach the Grasmoen Brothers at the Brick Mine for assistance in cutting, loading and transporting the timber. VBD WR 8/19/75

I drove to Gerry Delgado's St. Christopher mine. He met a Forest Service Ranger at Amado about 3 weeks ago and the two men found dead juniper timber satisfactory for mine use. Delgado will harvest the timber sometime in the future. Delgado almost has the caved area caught up in the St. Christopher shaft. VBD WR 9/10/75

I drove to Gerry Delgado's St. Christopher mine. He has retimbered a caved drift on the 100' level. I found about 2' of very high grade ore near the intersection of a number of faults where the ground was remarkably stable and suggested to him that he raise on the lense of ore for three good reasons: (1) this is the easiest, least expensive working place to make high grade ore easily (2) the nature of the high grade lense will be exposed for future geological use (3) timber in the mine decays quickly because of the stale, damp air, and sooner or later the mine inspector will require a second opening. This is an excellent opportunity to provide air, a second escapeway and hopefully a substantial profit from ore sales. VBD WR 10/30/75



ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE SANTA CURZ COUNTY

Mine visit - St. Christopher Mine, no one around. GWI WR 11/9/71

Jerry Delgado has been producing some ore from his St. Christopher mine south of Arivaca. GWI QR 9/71

Jerry Delgado is producing a little ore at his St. Christopher Mine. GWI QR Oct-Dec '71

Mine visit. St. Christopher Mine. Appears to be operating, no one around. GWI WR 3/7/72

Jerry Delgado is getting ready to apply for patent at the St. Christopher and acquiring a little more ore in his stockpile. GWI QR Jan.-March'72

Mine visit. St. Christopher mine, Jerry Delgado producing Au., Ag., ore. GWI WR 1/4/72

Jerry Delgado continues working on the vein at his St. Christopher Mine with ore being stockpiled. GWI 4 ¼ '72

Jerry Delgado is still doing development work and piling his ore at the edge of the dump. Told him that Dr. Peters would try to come down to see him and if possible try to get a geology class there for a one day field and mapping trip. GWI FT 3/6/73

Mine visit to St. Christopher Mine. Jerry Delgado still doing development work. GWI WR 3/6/73

Went to St. Christopher mine. Jerry Delgado still working by himself driving a drift in good ore. GWI WR 11/6/73

Mine visit at St. Christopher mine. GWI WR 2/26/74

ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Visited St. Christopher mine - Mr. Delgado was not there - the buildings were locked. GWI WR 5-7-66

Visited the St. Christopher mine - no one around. Jerry Delgado is dismantling the Arivaca Mining Co. Mill to move it to Dos Cabezas. GWI WR 11-5-66

Visited the St. Christopher mine - Jerry Delgado is installing the Arivaca Mining Co. mill at Dos Cabezas so is not working at present. GWI WR 1-7-67

Visited the St. Christopher mine - Mr. Delgado was not around. GWI WR 5-6-67

Visited the St. Christopher mine - no one around. GWI WR 9-3-67

Visited the St. Christopher mine - Jerry Delgado down 60' in shaft. GWI WR 5-11-68

Mine visit to St. Christopher mine - Jerry Delgado sinking a shaft. GWI WR 3-8-69

Jerry Delgado is still working the St. Christopher mine near Ruby in Santa Cruz County. Present work consists of sinking the incline shaft. Pay Dirt 4-28-69

Jerry Delgado continues working in his shaft doing as much as one person can do. He has a very neat little mine plant. GWI QR 9-1969

Jerry Delgado continues working by himself at the St. Christopher mine. GWI QR 2-27-70

Mine visit - St. Christopher mine - crosscut on 100' level in 25'. GWI WR 3-7-70

Crosscutting on shaft bottom. GWI WR 5-9-70

Mine visit. Jerry Delgado working on lower level. GWI WR 7-11-70

Jerry Delgado is crosscutting from the bottom of his incline shaft at the Blue Ribbon (St. Christopher) mine. He hopes to cut the faulted off part of the vein soon. GWI QR 10-1-70

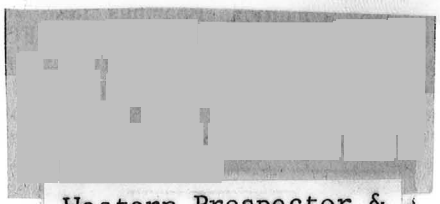
Mine visit - St. Christopher mine - Mr. Delgado not at property. GWI WR 1-11-71

Mine visit - St. Christopher mine (Mr. Delgado underground) mining ore. GWI 9/14/71

ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE SANTA CRUZ

In the Oro Blanco area, Jerry Delgado has continued working his St. Christopher mine without help. GWI AR 73-74

Western Prospector & Miner, Jan. '75



Western Prospector & Miner, March, 1975

I spent seven hours at Jerry Delgado's St. Christopher mine. VBD WR 5/15/75

GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION of the ST. CHRISTOPHER CLAIMS Located in the Oro Blanco Mining District Santa Cruz County Arizona

by

Michael R. Sheets
Senior Geologist
The Kemmerer Coal Company
Frontier, Wyoming
83121

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- b. Geochemical Survey
- c. Channel Samples
- d. Magnetometer Survey
- e. Water Sampling
- f. Mineralization and Alteration
- g. Structure

VIII. References

Map Case

1. Location Map
2. Property Map
3. Geology Map
4. Geochemical Sample Maps
   a. Gold Assay Map; A.A. Sodium Cynaide
   b. Silver Assay Map; A.A. Sodium Cynaide
   c. Gold Assay Map; A.A. Acid Digestion
   d. Silver Assay Map; A.A. Acid Digestion
   e. Lead Assay Map; A.A. Acid Digestion
   f. Zinc Assay Map; A.A. Acid Digestion
   g. Copper Assay Map; A.A. Acid Digestion
   h. Iron Assay Map; A.A. Acid Digestion
5. Magnetics Maps
   a. 100 Gamma Contour; North Instrument Orientation
   b. 500 Gamma Contour; East Instrument Orientation
   c. Block Interpretation of the Rotational Tension Fracture Zone Identified by Annomalous Gamma Counts of 50,000 or Greater

I. Introduction

During February 20 to 26, 1980, a formal mineral investigation on the St. Christopher unpatented mining claims was conducted by The Kemmerer Coal Company. The investigation was completed on certain gold, silver, and lead mineralized targets located in the Oro Blanco Mining District, Arizona. The investigation generated enough information as to the gold and silver potential of the St. Christopher claims.

The mineral investigation included three phases. The first phase was a geochemical survey; the second, a magnetometer survey; and thirdly, a water study. Each phase will be discussed in the text.

II. Summary and Conclusion

The sampling previously conducted by K.W. Nickerson indicated a small size gold target on the St. Christopher unpatented mining claims. Gold and silver mineralization from the rock samples indicate values of .50 ounces per ton gold and in excess of 2.00 ounces per ton silver. Lead, zinc, and copper credits are also added to the value of the property.

From the information generated by the February investigation, The Kemmerer Coal Company is no longer interested in the St. Christopher mineralized target due to the extremely low number of mineralized rock chip geochemical samples and the low tonnage in place generated from the sampling.

The magnetometer survey identified a partially metallized rotational tension fracture which strikes northeast-southwest, and is estimated to have moved a maximum distance of 230 feet. The core of mineralization occurs at the Main Shaft and North Shaft of the St. Christopher Mine

located on the fracture. The core grade averages .130 ounces per ton gold, .300 ounces per ton silver, plus minor additional credits of copper, lead, and zinc. The ore body defined from the investigation indicates a zone of metallization generally 40' wide, 150' long, and 20' in depth which contains about 10,000 tons of the above grade which is too small a tonnage for Kemmerer Coal to try to develope. This represents 1,300 ozAu and 3,000 ozAg.

Other problems with the environment may arise if development starts on the claims. The target is located just south of the northern boundary of the Coronado National Forest. Forseeable problems with a sodium cynaide leach are predicted because of the influx of pro environmental people frequently visiting the area.

Preliminary metallurgical work indicates the gold and silver is partially amenable to sodium cynaide leaching.

Because of the above aspects I respectfully recommend The Kemmerer Coal Company relinquish any further interest in the St. Christopher unpatented mining claims.

III. Location

The location of the St. Christopher unpatented lode mining claims are in Sections 25, 26, 35, 36; T22S, R10E. The eight claims are within the Coronado National Forest, and within Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

The access (refer to the Location Map) may be gained by driving south from Green Valley, Arizona, 9 miles to the Arivaca Road which junctions with Interstate 19 at Amado. Proceed to the southwest for 23 miles over a black top road to Arivaca. From Arivaca, proceed southeasterly on the graded Ruby Road for 8 miles. At Oro Blanco, which is now the Horton Noon Ranch, turn right and continue through the ranch house area and follow an unimproved road for one mile. The road

terminates at the St. Christopher main shaft. (See Location Map and Property Map; Nos. 1 and 2 in the Map Case).

The St. Christopher claims are inside the Colorado National forest by one-half mile.

IV. Topography and Vegetation

The topography of the area of investigation ranges in elevation between 4,000 to 4,669 feet above sea level. The roughness of the topography is due to the intrusive, volcanic, and silicious sedimentary rocks cropping out. The local steam gradient is about 500 feet per mile, draining to the north-northwest.

The main range of mountains is called Cobre Ridge. The St. Christopher claims are located on the northeast side paralleling the northwest-southeast direction of the ridge.

The vegetation consists of typical southern Basin and Range varieties. The plants include mesquite trees, White Thorn Acaccia, beaver tail, ocotillo, cholla and Spanish dagger cacti; and juniper pine and Spanish oak trees. Occassionally the latter vegetation types prefers the shaded north slopes at lower elevations. Annual grass is found at all elevations in the area.

V. History

The history of the Oro Blanco Mining District is varied and interesting. Mining began prior to the Gadsen Purchase of 1854 by the Mexicans and Spaniards. The minerals sought after were native gold and native silver, or tellurides of gold and silver.

In the late 19th century large scale mining developed in the eastern part of the Oro Blanco Mining District and continued sporadically until War Order 272 was issued during World War II (which shut down nearly all mining operations). Mining continued intermittently since 1945, and more recently the district has started to again florish due to the high market prices of gold.

Several investor groups are now reworking the old mines and tailings in the district.

VI. Property

The Owner of Record is the following:

Geraldo F. Delgado

P.O. Box 101

Arivaca, Arizona 85601

Mr. Delgado owns the following unpatented lode mining claims: (See Property Map in Map Case)

St. Christopher No. 1

St. Christopher No. 2

St. Christopher No. 3

St. Christopher No. 4

St. Christopher No. 5

St. Christopher No. 6

St. Christopher No. 7

St. Christopher No. 8

The contiguous claim block strikes roughly N25^{O}E or paralleling the vein structures outcropping in the area. All claims are 1500 feet by 600 feet.

The St. Christopher claims have been assigned patent number 4723 for patent application. No other patent work has been accomplished on the claims other than the mineral survey.

The B & B Mining Company of Tucson held 24 unpatented lode mining claims on the south and east sides of the St. Christopher group. The Theo 1-24 were relinquished in 1979 for failure to complete the 1979 annual assessment work. These claims are now open for relocation.

VII. Exploration Program

A total of three days were spent on the St. Christopher claims, moreover on the gold target previously identified by Jerry Delgado. Manpower for program consisted of Ken Nickerson, a consulting geologist from Denver, Colorado, and Mike Sheets, Senior Geologist from The Kemmerer Coal Company, Frontier, Wyoming. The geochemical and magnetometer work was preformed by the latter geologist.

For ease and convenience, the geochemical grid previously used by B & B Mining was utilized for the geochemical and magnetometer work. Two additional grid lines put in by brunton and pace (133 & 135W co-ordinate lines).

A. Geology

The geology of the investigated area consists of rocks of Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenezoic age. These rocks are tilted and offset by faults of Tertiary age. The zone of mineralization is identified by the oxidation of hypogene hematite, by other base and precious metals, and by quartz veinleting stockworks cropping out.

The oldest rock cropping out appears to be a lower Paleozoic quartzite. Because of the cleaness, it looks quite similar to the Troy quartzite of lower Cambrain age found north and east of the Oro Blanco

District. The rock is light grey to white, fine grained to massive; with fracture filled yellow, red, and maroon limonite and black manganese oxides. Locally south of the investigated area, the quartzite appears to contain more calcium which has been partly marblized to give a bluish color along slickensided fractures.

Intruding the quartzite is a quartz monzonite of Cretaceous (?) age. The quartz monzonite is light gray, phaneritic to aphanitic, with varying degrees of quartz phenocrysts. The chill zone is indicated by the density of the number of quartz phenocrysts developed. In the St. Christopher Mine area, the quartz monzonite is considerably altered by argillic and prophylitic alteration. The alteration is characterized by the pyritization and chloritization of the quartz monzonite. Disseminated gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper are found in this core rock.

The Cenezoic age rocks consist of early Tertiary (?) volcanics and hypabyssal rhyolite.

The volcanics were not identified because of their stratigraphic and structural relation to the investigated area. However, intruding the older quartzite and quartz monzonite is a hypabyssal rhyolite of middle Tertiary (?) age. The rhyolite appears to outcrop along the older quartz monzonite-quartzite intrusive contact.

Recent talus or slope cover blankets much of the area under investigation. The cover is quartzite, quartz monzonite and locally developed soils. (See Geologic Map).

B. Geochemical Survey

The geochemical survey was completed in conjunction with the magnetometer survey, utilizing B & B Mining's previously existing geochemical grid. All samples collected during the investigation were

prepared and assayed by the lab at The Kemmerer Coal Company; and The Rocky Mountain Geochemical Company assayed for gold and silver using acid for digestion. The samples were assayed for gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, and iron; and are included in the Map Case as Geochemical Map Nos. 4a-h. The sample descriptions are listed as the following:

Geochemical Rock Chip Descriptions

Westing	Northing	Description
132W	0 North	Light grey to grey green, fine grained quartz monzonite and earthy grey, fine grained to massive quartzite. Both units are lightly streaked with manganese oxides. The quartz monzonite is slightly altered and leached.
132W	1 North	Earthy grey, fine grained to massive quartzite with weak yellow-orange limonite strainings. Weak manganese lining northwesterly fractures.
132W	2 North	Light grey green, very fine grained to massive quartzite with local concentrations of black manganese oxides and yellow to maroon limonite along northwest fractures. Occassional weak slickensides.
132W	3 North	Light grey, fine grained to massive quartzite with less than ¼" quartz envelopes with red hematite interiors. Minor yellow and orange limonite strains along northwesterly fractures.

132W	4 North	Grey green fine to medium grained quartzite, altered along fractures by iron solutions and secondary silicification. Less than ¼" quartz envelopes with red hematite interiors. Yellow and maroon limonite on fractures as well as black manganese oxides. Trace disseminated galena?
132W	5 North	Grey, medium grained quartz monzonite with black manganese and iron oxides. Less than 1/8" grey quartz phenocrysts and weak secondary silicification.
132W	6 North	Same as 5 North, only more black manganese oxides and less iron oxides.
132W	7 North	Light green, weakly altered quartz monzonite. Less than 1/8" wide red hematite veinlets with quartz envelopes. Weak to moderate yellow limonite. No manganese oxides. Less than 1/8" quartz phenocrysts.
132W	8 North	Same as 7 north only with weakly developed grey chalcedony on a few fractures.
132W	9 North	Weathered undifferentiated volcanics and quartz monzonite contact. Sample from across contact. Black manganese oxide mineralization (?). Strike of contact purpendicular to west grid lines and dips at 90 degrees.

132W	10 North	Light tan leached and weathered quartz monzonite. Some clay alteration. Locally strong yellow and maroon limonite, and silicification along fractures.
132W	11 North	Undifferentiated volcanics.
132W	12 North	Undifferentiated volcanics.
133W	0 North	Grey, medium grained quartz monzonite with weak secondary quartz veinlets and adularia veinlets. Weak yellow and orange iron solution stains, and weak black manganese oxides.
133W	1 North	Grey, medium grained quartz monzonite, with very weak secondary quartz veinlets, and yellow and orange iron solution stains.
133W	2 North	Shallow cover. (No sample taken, but assays indicated.)
133W	3 North	Grey white, massive quartzite with moderate maroon, red, and black limonites; weak manganese oxides. Locally strong iron solution veinleting.
133W	4 North	Grey, massive quartzite with moderate black manganese oxides on fractures. Weak yellow and orange iron solution stains. Weak slickensides.
133W	5 North	Shallow cover.
133W	6 North	Shallow cover.
133W	7 North	Shallow cover.

133W	8 North	Grey green, medium grained quartz monzonite with red iron solution staining. Locally strong less than 1/8" wide quartz veinleting.
133W	9 North	Undifferentiated volcanics.
133W	10 North	Undifferentiated volcanics.
133W	11 North	Undifferentiated volcanics.
133W	12 North	Undifferentiated volcanics.
134W	0 North	Grey, medium grained quartz monzonite with less than 1/8" feldspar phenocrysts. Questionable disseminated black mineral.
134W	1 North	Shallow cover
134W	2 North	Shallow cover
134W	3 North	Grey, fine to medium grained quartz monzonite with maroon and orange limonite after black hypogene hematite and disseminated pyrite (?). Locally strong black manganese oxides.
134W	4 North	Light grey, fine grained quartzite with black manganese oxides, and weak orange to maroon limonite.
134W	5 North	Light grey, medium grained quartz monzonite with black hematite and manganese oxides lining fractures.
134W	6 North	Shallow cover
134W	7 North	Shallow cover, but suspect a small intrusion of hypabyssal rhyolite may exist.

134W	8 Nor[illegible]	Shallow cover.
134W	9 North	Shallow cover.
134W	10 North	Undifferentiated volcanics.
134W	11 North	Undifferentiated volcanics.
134W	12 North	Undifferentiated volcanics.
135W	0 North	Shallow cover.
135W	1 North	Shallow cover.
135W	2 North	Shallow cover.
135W	3 North	Grey tan hypabyssal rhyolite with weak yellow and orange iron solution stains.
135W	4 North	Grey tan hypabyssal rhyolite dike striking northwest-southeast and dipping -80^{o} northeast. Black manganese oxides and yellow and orange iron solution stains. Clay alteration of rhyolite probably due to the silica readjustment in dis-equaliberium.
135W	5 North	North-south silicified quartz monzonite dike structure. Abundant red and maroon limonite with secondary quartz veining. No quartz envelopes.
135W	6 North	Same as 135 West by 5 North.
135W	7 North	Shallow cover.
135W	8 North	Light grey, medium grained quartz monzonite with moderate orange to red iron solution alteration and straining. Weak pyrite oxidation stains. Moderate quartz veining less than ½" wide. Some yellow and orange limonite.

136W	0 Nor...	Whitish, fine to m...m grained quartzite with manganese stains, and black manganese oxides with quartz envelopes.
136W	1 North	Shallow cover.
136W	2 North	Shallow cover.
136W	3 North	Shallow cover.
136W	4 North	Shallow cover.
136W	5 North	Shallow cover.
136W	6 North	Shallow cover.
136W	7 North	Shallow cover.
136W	8 North	Light grey green, medium grained quartz monzonite with quartz veinleting stockworks. Weak disseminated pyrite, and limonite after pyrite.
136W	9 North	Shallow cover.
136W	10 North	Shallow cover.
136W	11 North	Shallow cover.

C. Channel Samples

Five channel samples were taken across the main St. Christopher mineralized structure at the North Shaft. These samples were chipped out of a bulldozer cut. Samples 20, 40, 60 and 80 represent cuts made from 0-20', 20-40', 40-60' and 60-80'. Sample 80-85' represents only 5'. The chips were taken waist high to the sampler. The results of the samples are as follows:

	Method: Sodium Cynaide		Acid Digestion
Sample No.	ozAu	ozAg	ozAu
0-20'	0.00	0.039	.006
20-40'	0.00	0.00	Tr
40-60'	0.11	0.039	.11
60-80'	0.02	0.006	.09
80-85'	0.00	0.005	.003

By using sodium cynaide to digest the gold with a 30 minute shaking retention time, the above results indicate the metal may be leached using the above conventional digestant.

Sample 40-60' and 60-80' indicates a 40 foot zone of economic mineralization. The zone can be delineated southward to sample 135x800N. The delineated zone is about 40' wide, 150' long, and 20' in depth, with a indicated grade of .130 oz/ton Au and .30 oz/ton Ag, and tonnage of 10,000 tons.

Other fresh rock chip assays run by sodium cynaide indicated an annomalous area at 134 W by 600N. Here a .058 ozAu is indicated which suggests the metalization may continue along a fracture shear zone.

D. Magnetometer Survey

The magnetometer survey consisted of one day work using a Unimag portable proton magnetometer, Model Number G836 and one operator. The instrument, when used correctly, displays kilogammas which is read directly. The accompanying Magnetics Maps (Map Nos. 5a, 5b, & 5c) are the results of the magnetometer survey.

Map 5a is a magnetics map displaying magnetic properties in the ground, and is contoured in 100 gamma intervals. The total contour relief is 500 gammas, and the orientation of the instrument is north (along the grid stations). Because of the low relief and instrument orientation, structural and magnetic partical anomolies are not well pronounced.

Map 5b is a magnetic map of the same area as Map 5a, only the instrument is orientated easterly (perpendicular to the West coordinate lines) and the contour interval is 500 gammas. A more definite structural weakness exists between unsurveyed 133 and 135 West coordinate lines. The gamma interval is still too small to make any conclusions.

Definate tectonic anomalies are indicated on Map 5c. The instrument orientation is the same as map 5b. The St. Christopher Mine is situated in the indicated gash zone. The gash zone is interpreted as a rotated tension fracture of premineral age. Gold, silver, lead, zinc manganese, and copper are found in the St. Christopher Mine which is located at approximately 870 North and 135 West. The mine workings are located east of the main shaft and within the mineralized rotated tension fracture.

The tension zone is more or less parallel to the strike of the quartzite bedding and quartz monzonite intrusive along the quartzite contact. The apparent displacement of the zone is generally from 130 to 230 feet as illustrated on Map 5c. No attempt is made to determine which block moved (as illustrated by the arrows). Indications are the movement is roughly northwesterly-southeasterly.

Annomalous gamma readings are probably due to the amount of hypogene hematite lacing the fracture zone in the form of discontinuous yet cross-cutting veinlets.

E. Water Sampling

A total of five water samples were collected to determine if rain runoff water contained gold mineralization which may be traced to a mineralized source. The samples were run for dissolved gold, plus the pH was also measured. Because of the nearly neutral solutions, no annomalous gold was detected by atomic absorption assaying on the target area.

Below are the results of the water samples.

Location	PPM Gold	pH
North Shaft	Tr	6.8
Main Shaft	Tr	7.1
132Wx900N	Tr	7.8
Arrastra	Tr	7.4
Oro Blanco Wash	Tr	7.6

The average pH of the above solutions is 7.34 which indicates the solutions are too near neutral to contain annomalous gold.

F. Mineralization and Alteration

The mineralization of the target is identified as either hypogene or supergene. The hypogene mineralization consists of black specularite and various sulfides. The supergene mineralization consists of liberated gold and silver from the primary sulfides locked up in the quartz monzonite core.

The geographic distribution of the specularite is limited to the rotational tension fracture previously identified by the magnetometer survey. The occurance of the specularite is confined to a network of often closely spaced veinlets filling previously open fractures and gashes. The veinlets are confined principally to the southern portion of the identified geochemical target. Accompanying the specularite are other iron oxides and quartz veinlets.

The iron oxides outcropping are limonite, jarosite, with minor plumbojarosite. The outcroppings tend to suggest the iron oxides were precipitated out during the time a saturated iron solution moved through the rock. The iron oxidation is confined to the northeast-southwest, northwest-southeast, and east-west fracture zones developed in the rocks.

The silicification occurs as pervassive quartz veinlets and stockworks, confined mostly to the quartzite and younger quartz monzonite. Like the specularite veinlets, the quartz veinlets are interconnecting but often discontinuous. The maximum width of the quartz veinlets observed generally do not exceed ½ inch across. The source of the silicification is in part due to a silica readjustment between younger hypabyssal volcanics and the older quartz monzonite. The other source is probably due to the excessive quartz in the initial intrusion of the quartz monzonite. The majority of the quartz veinlets are barren of any economic mineralization.

The quartz monzonite is the primary host rock for the gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper mineralization. The various hypogene mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, and minor chalcopyrite. It is believed the gold is locked up in the pyrite and the silver probably occurs in the galena. As pyrite and galena oxidize, gold and silver are free for mobilization. Because silver will travel farther than gold, much of the silver has been totally lost due to mobilization. Gold is most anomalous in the oxidized iron veinlets in and around the quartz monzonite core.

Copper appears to be confined to the finely disseminated chalcopyrite. The zinc is probably occuring with the galena.

The small St. Christopher mineralized target appears to be mesothermal and syngenetic, based on the economic mineral suite in the core rock, and does not represent an economic mineral target.

The quartz monzonite is argillically to propylitically altered. The characteristics of this type of alteration are chloritization, pyritization, with minor to moderate amounts of feldspars altered to Clay. Generally this kind of alteration indicates a mesothermal suite of minerals.

G. Structure

The structure of the target is rotational tension fracture of unknown total displacement. The apparent displacement is believed to be from 130 feet to 230 feet based on the magnetometer survey. It's not known whether the fracture is right or left lateral as not enough stratigraphy outcrops on the surface. The dip is also unknown.

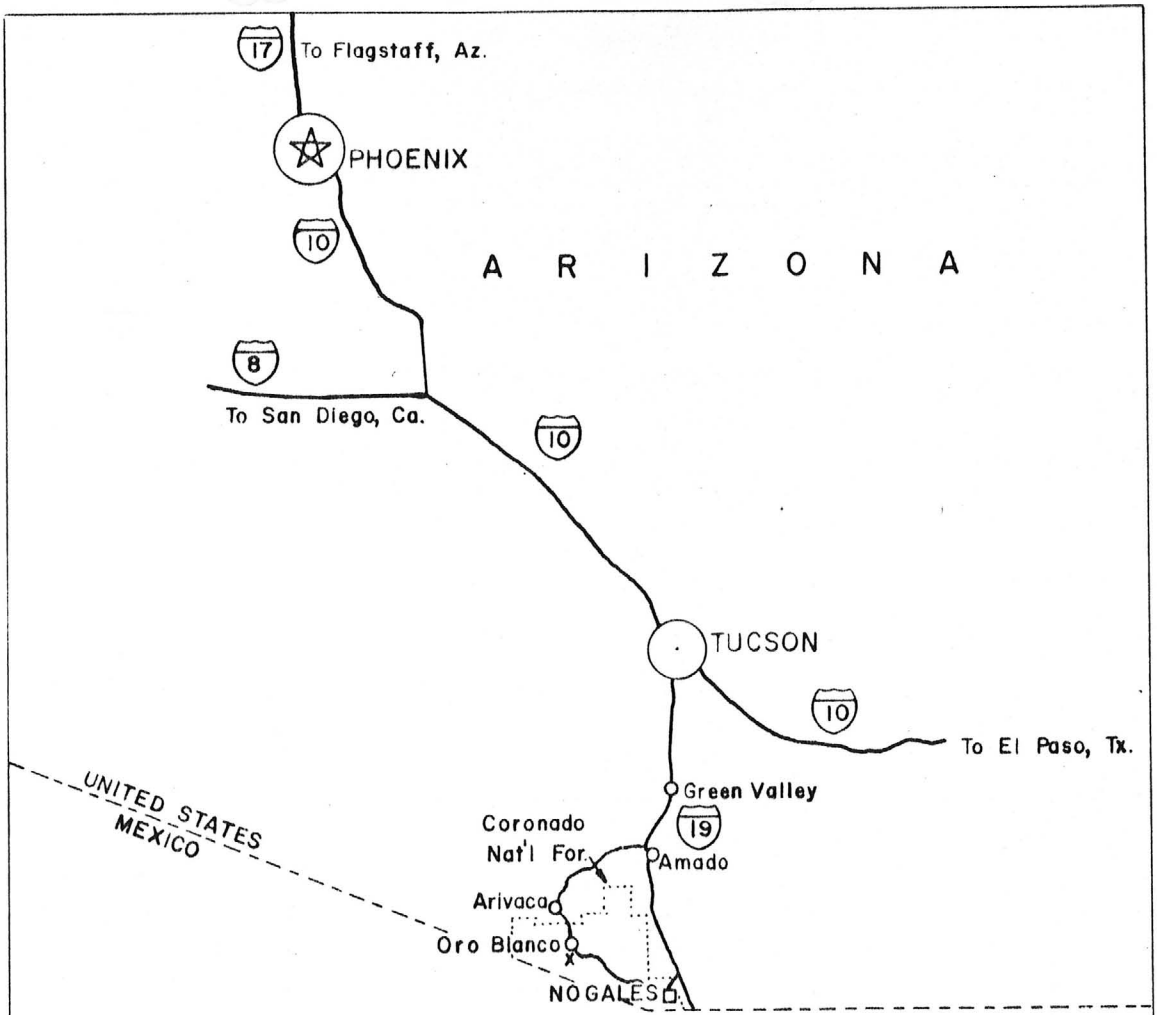
Rotation en elechon faults interpretated from the magnetometer survey indicate gold mineralization to be locally concentrated along these breaks. The en elechon faults strike almost purpendicular to the N30^{o}E rotational tension fracture. Their dip is unknown but is thought to be steep. (Refer to Magnetics Map No. 5c)

No other pronounced structure is topographically defined at the target.

VIII. References

Rehrig, W.A., and Heidrick, T.L., 1976, Regional Tectonic Stress During The Laramide and Late Tertiary Intrusive Periods, Basin and Range Province, Arizona, Arizona Geological Society Digest, Vol. 10, p. 205-228.

Wilson, E.D., Cunningham J.B., and Butler, G.M., 1967, Arizona Lode Gold Mines and Gold Mining, The Arizona Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 137, p. 187-194.



LOCATION MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER CLAIMS (x)

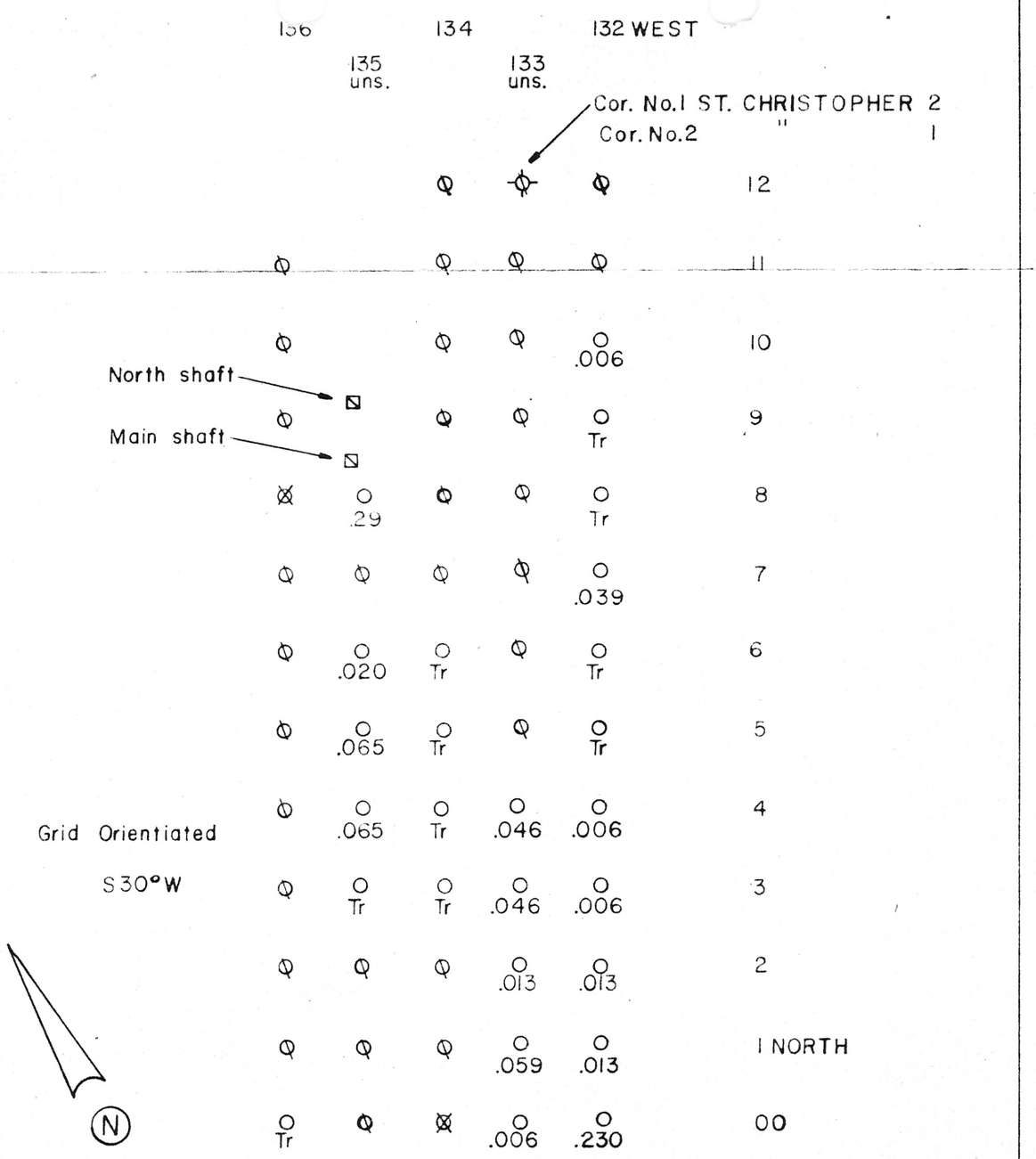
Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

Scale 1" = 30 miles

N

CM-'80



SILVER ASSAY MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

AA–Acid Digestion

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

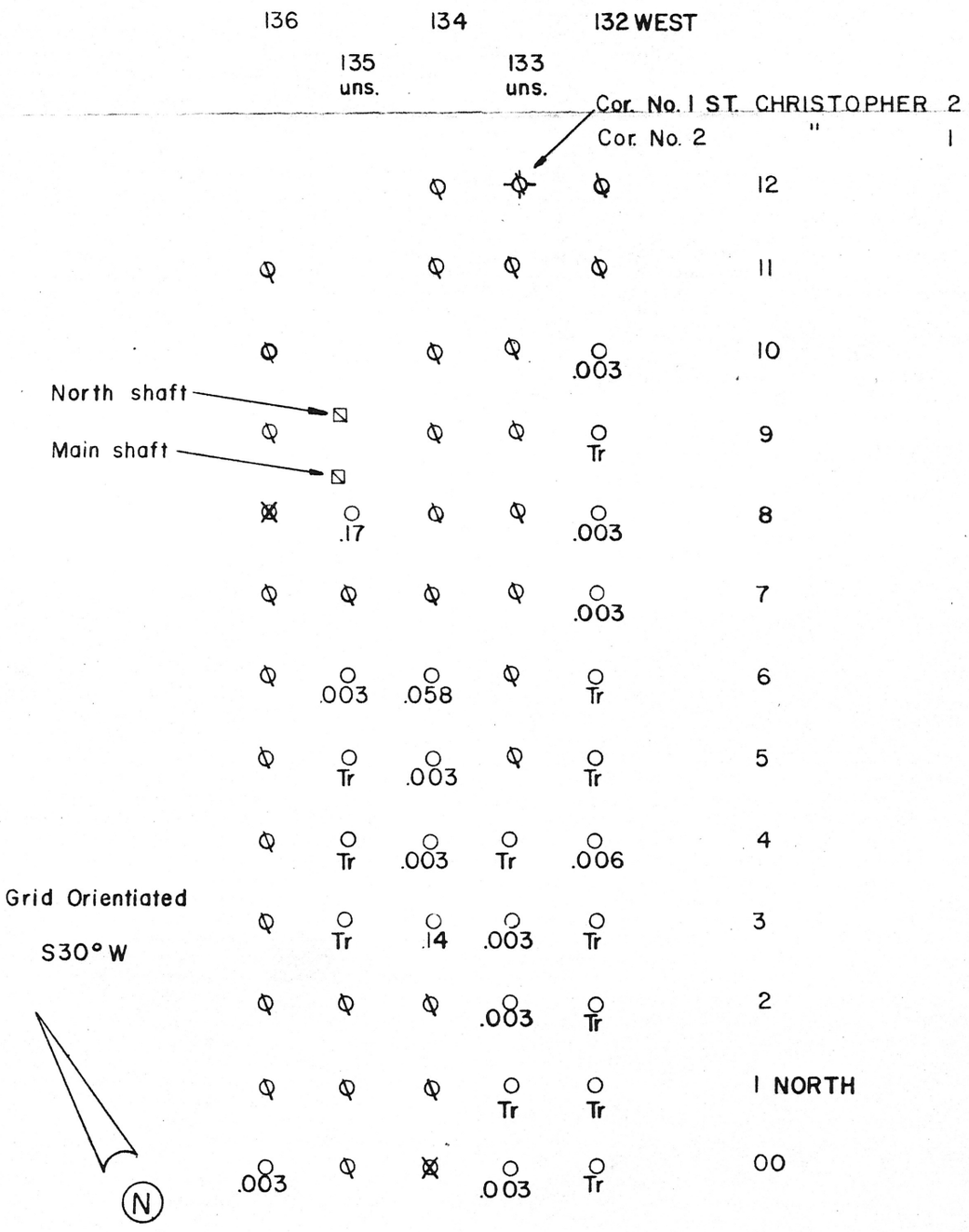
Scale 1" = 200'

Silver assays measured in ounces per ton

Cover—no rock outcrop at station (O) area

Missing—sample turned in but lost

CM-'80



GOLD ASSAY MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

Scale 1" = 200'

AA–Acid Digestion

Rocky Mountain Geochemical Co.

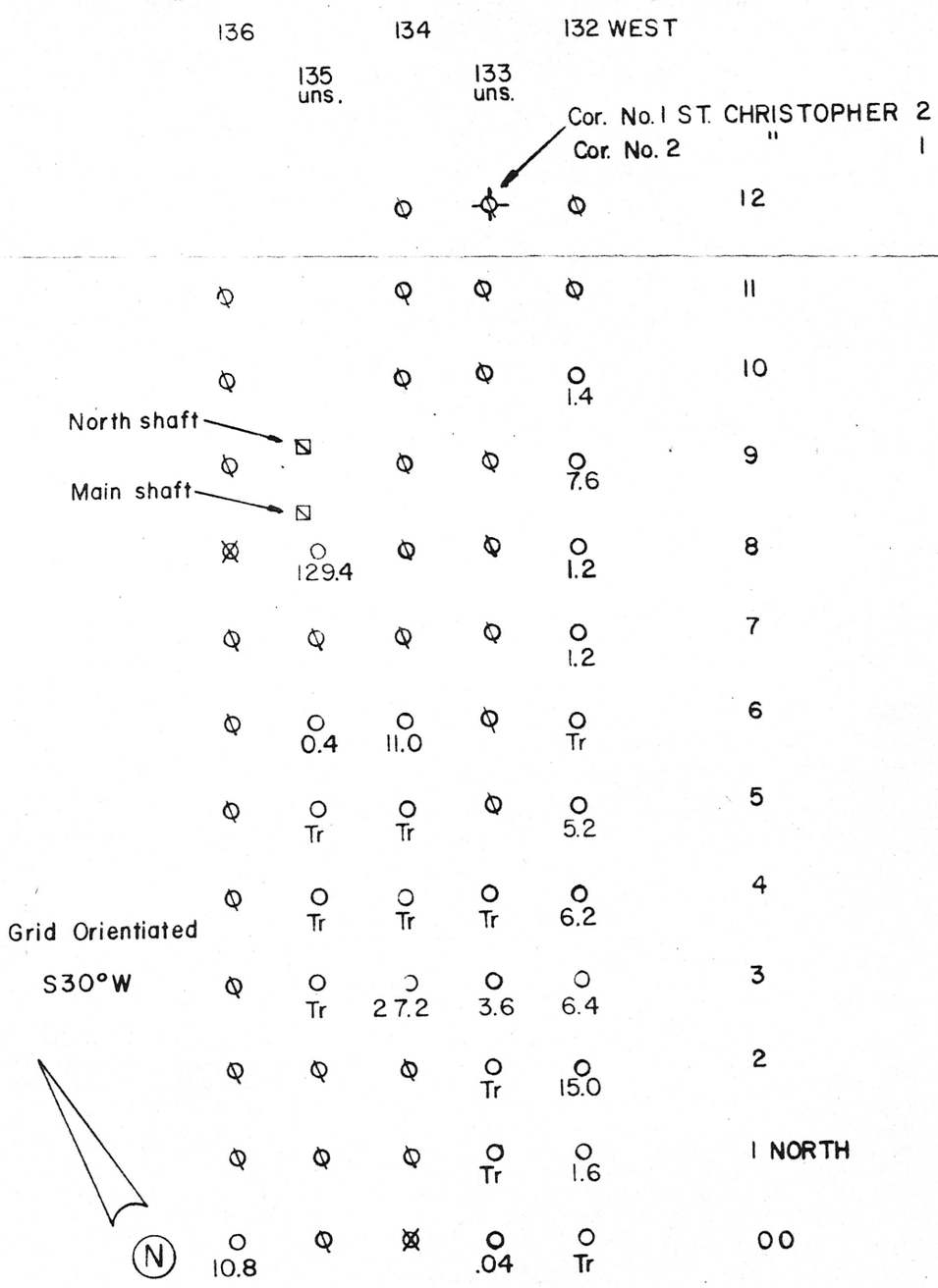
Salt Lake City, Utah

Gold assays are measured in ounces per ton

Ø Cover — no rock outcrop at station (O) area

Ø Missing — sample turned in but lost

CM–'80



LEAD ASSAY MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

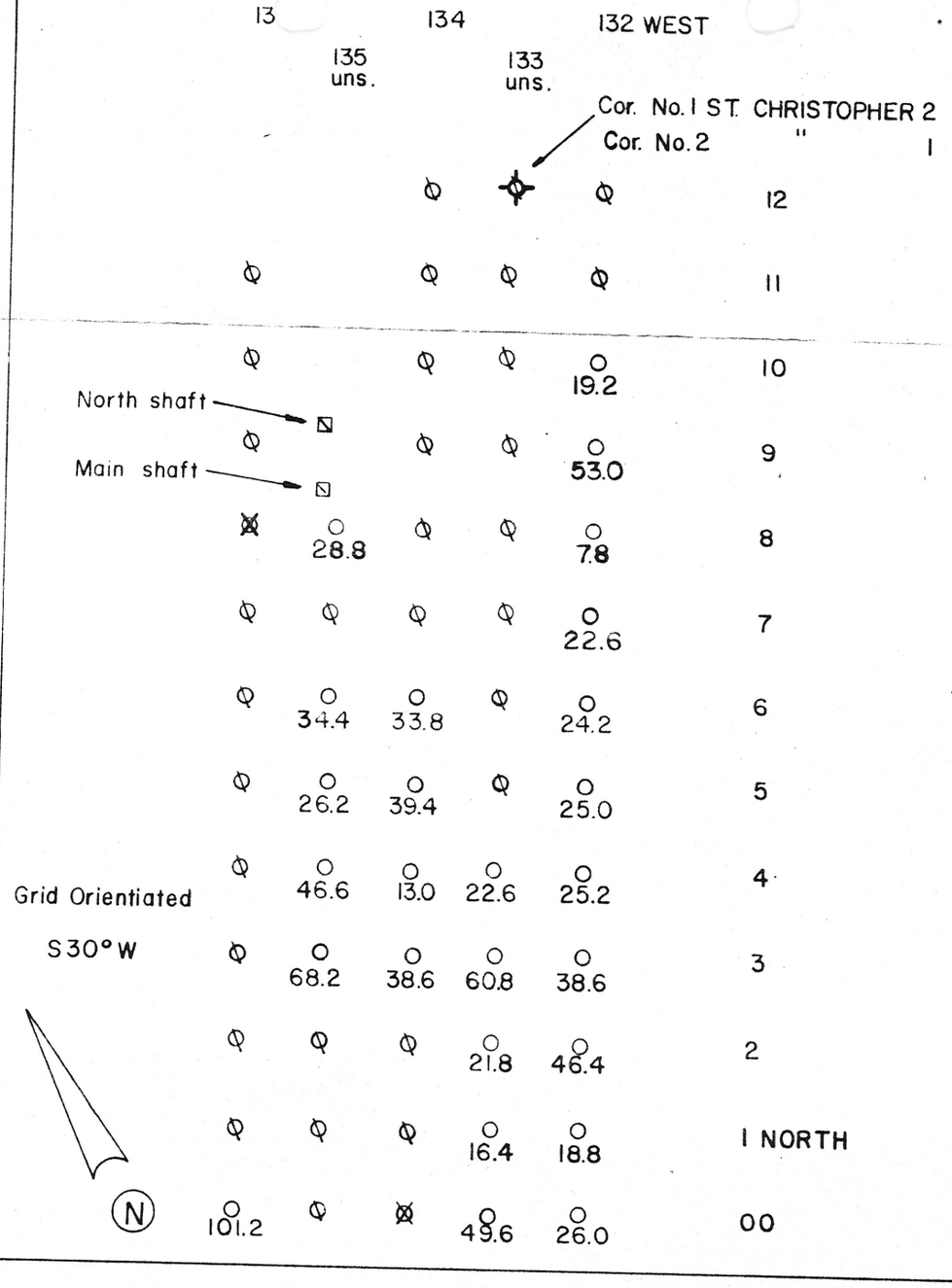
Scale 1"= 200' **AA- Acid Digestion**

Lead assays in parts per million (ppm). To convert to %; move decimal point 4 places to the left.

Cover- no rock outcrop at station (O) area

Missing- sample turned in but lost

CM-'80



ZINC ASSAY MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

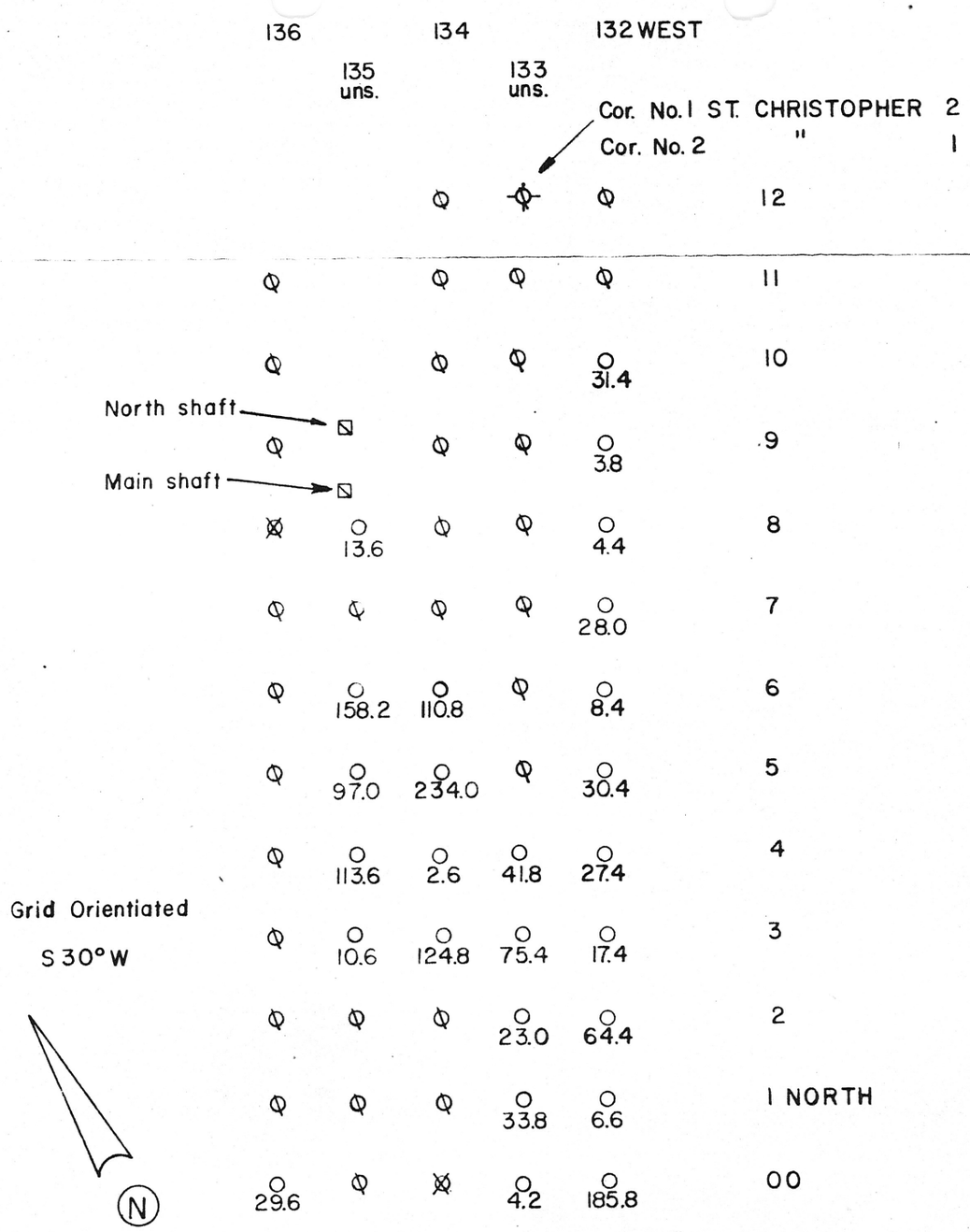
Scale 1"= 200' **AA - Acid Digestion**

Zinc assays in parts per million (ppm). To convert to %, move decimal point 4 places to the left.

Φ Cover— no rock outcrop at station (O) area

⊠ Missing—sample turned in but lost

CM—'80



COPPER ASSAY MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

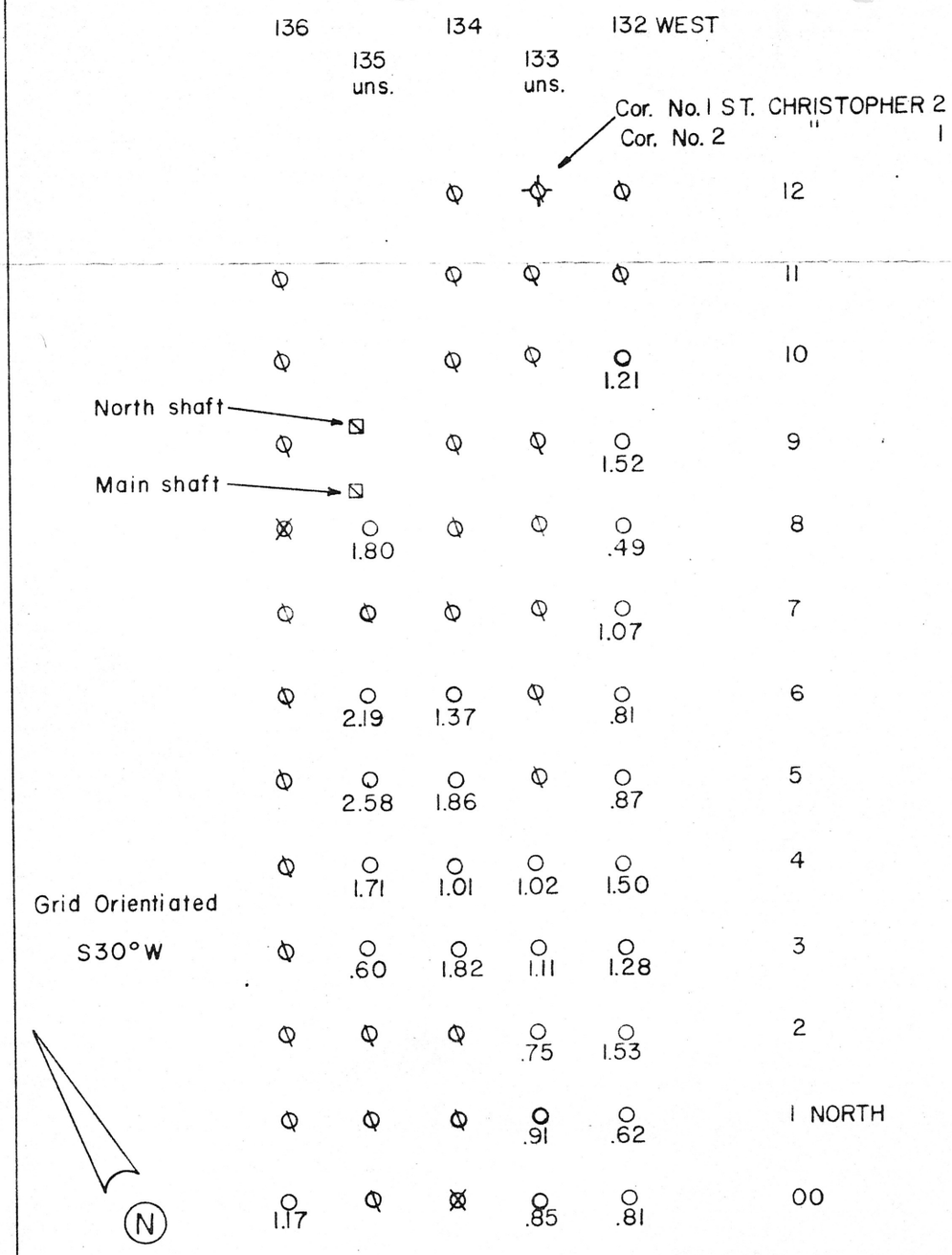
Scale 1" = 200' AA–Acid Digestion

Copper assays in parts per million (ppm). To convert to %, move decimal point 4 places to the left.

Ø Cover — no rock outcrop at station (O) area

⊗ Missing — sample turned in but lost

CM–'80



IRON ASSAY MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

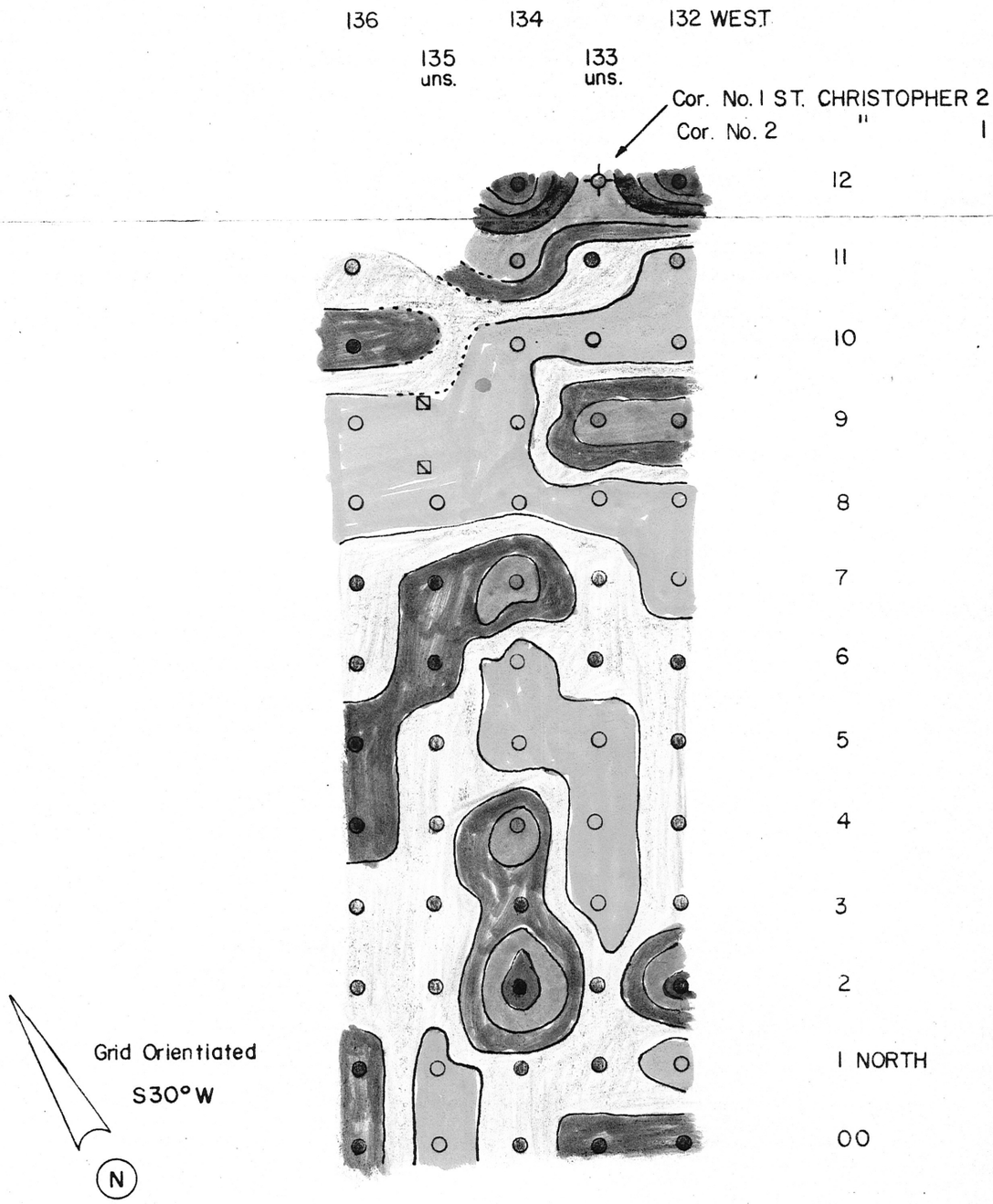
Scale 1" = 200' AA—Acid Digestion

Iron assays in %

Q Cover — no rock outcrop at station (O) area

⊠ Missing — sample turned in but lost

CM-'80



MAGNETICS MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

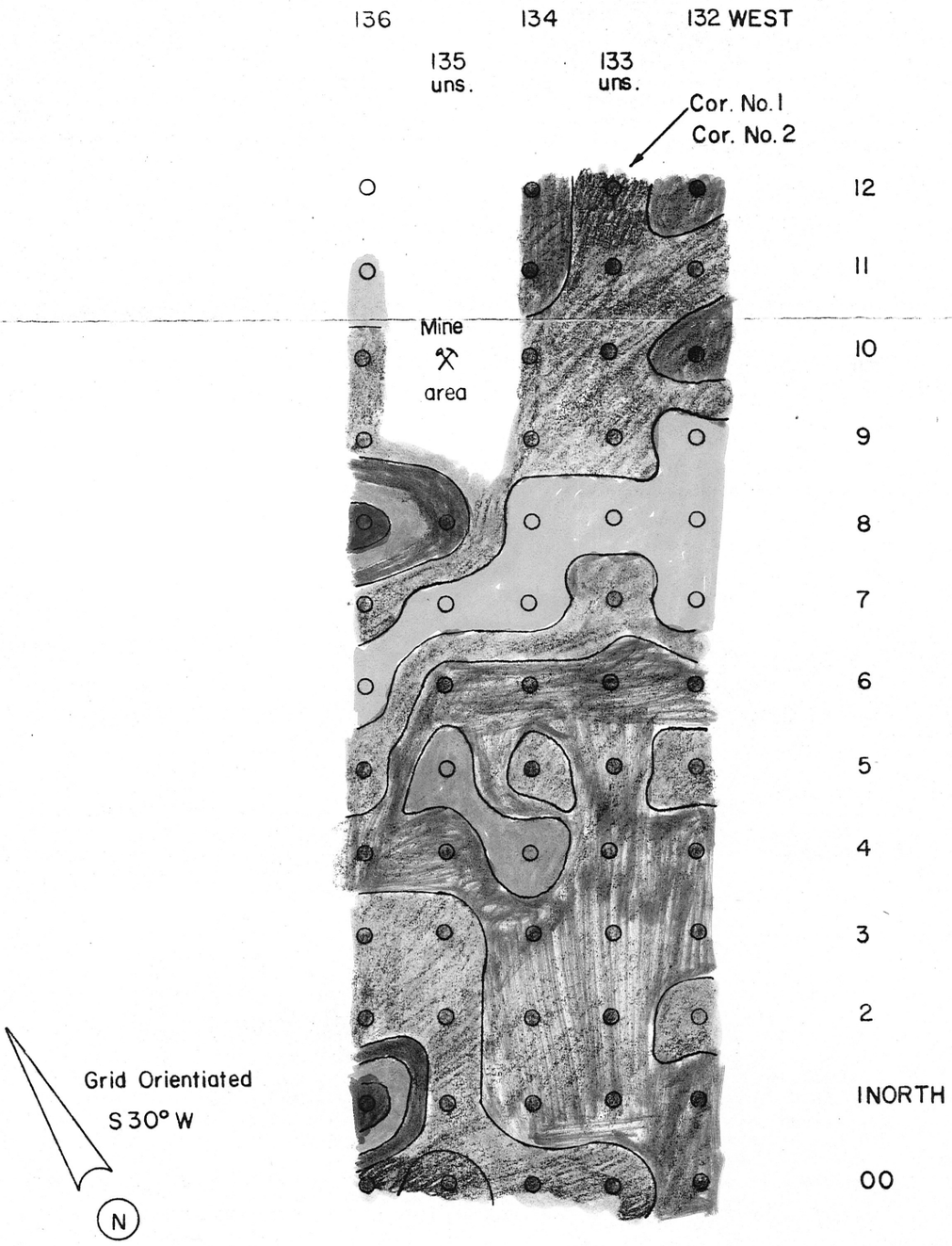
Scale 1"= 200' Easterly Instrument Orientation

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 GAMMAS

49,000 – 49,500	GAMMAS	51,000 – 51,500	GAMMAS
49,500 – 50,000	"	51,500 – 52,000	"
50,000 – 50,500	"	52,000 – 52,500	"
50,500 – 51,000	"		

Base Reading = 49,180 Gammas

MS-'80



MAGNETICS MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

Scale 1" = 200'

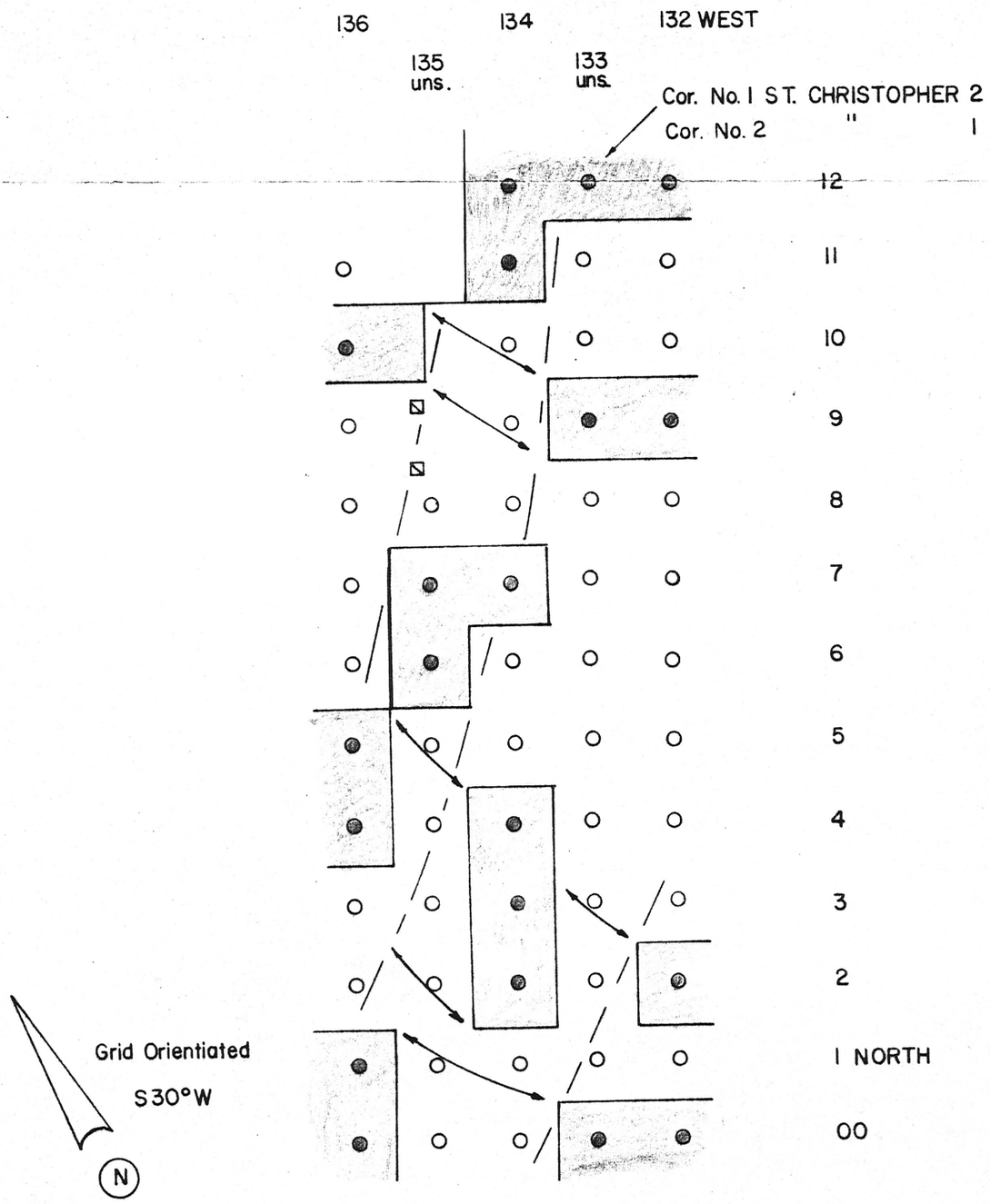
North Instrument Orientation (Grid)

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 GAMMAS

- 49,100 Gammas
- 49,200 "
- 49,300 "
- 49,400 "
- 49,500 "

Base Reading = 49,180 Gammas

MS-'80



MAGNETICS MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

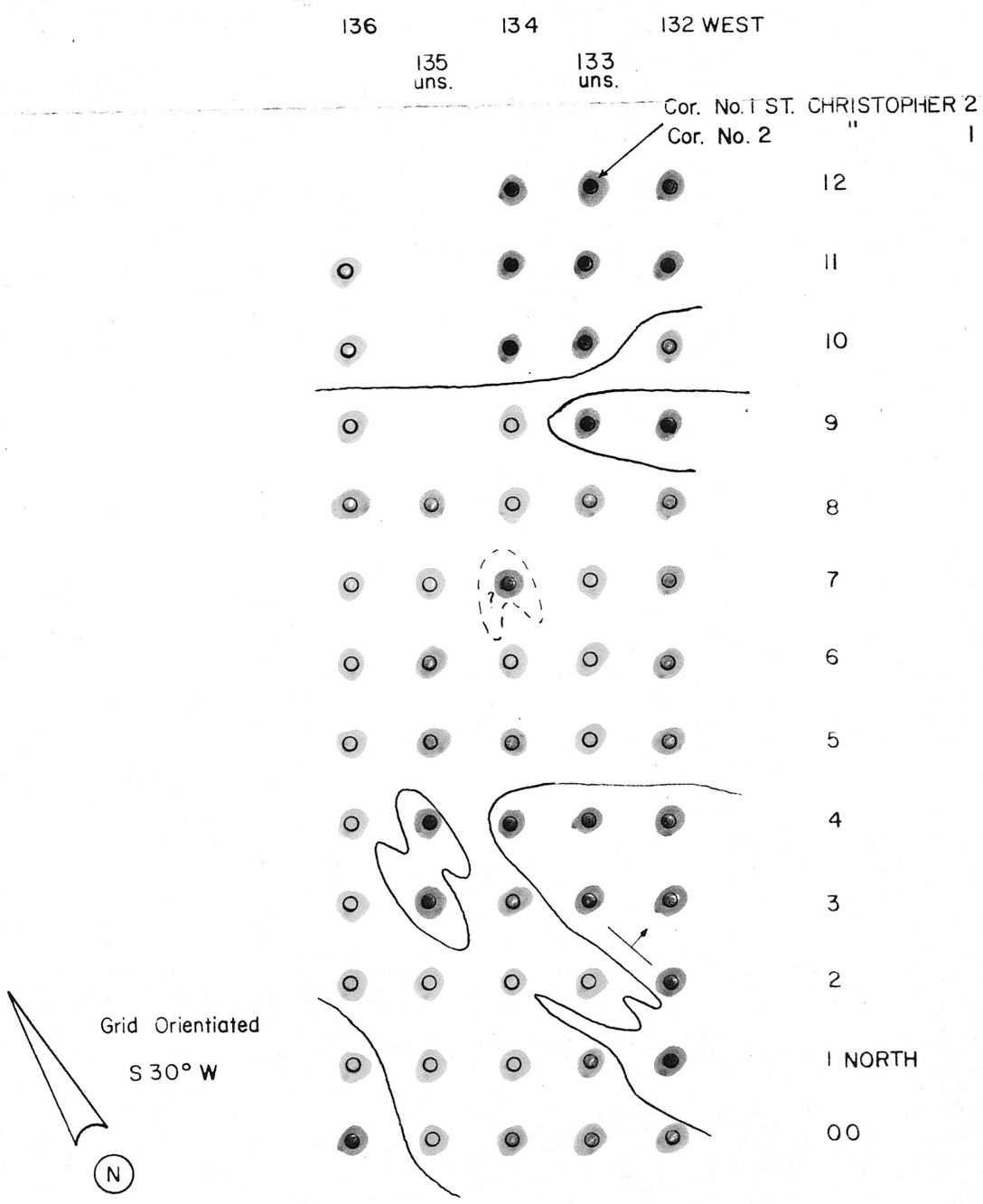
Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

Scale 1" = 200' Easterly Instrument Orientation

BLOCK INTERPRETATION OF THE ROTATIONAL TENSION FRACTURE ZONE IDENTIFIED BY ANNOMALOUS GAMMA COUNTS OF 50,000 OR GREATER.(●).

MS-'80



GEOLOGY MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

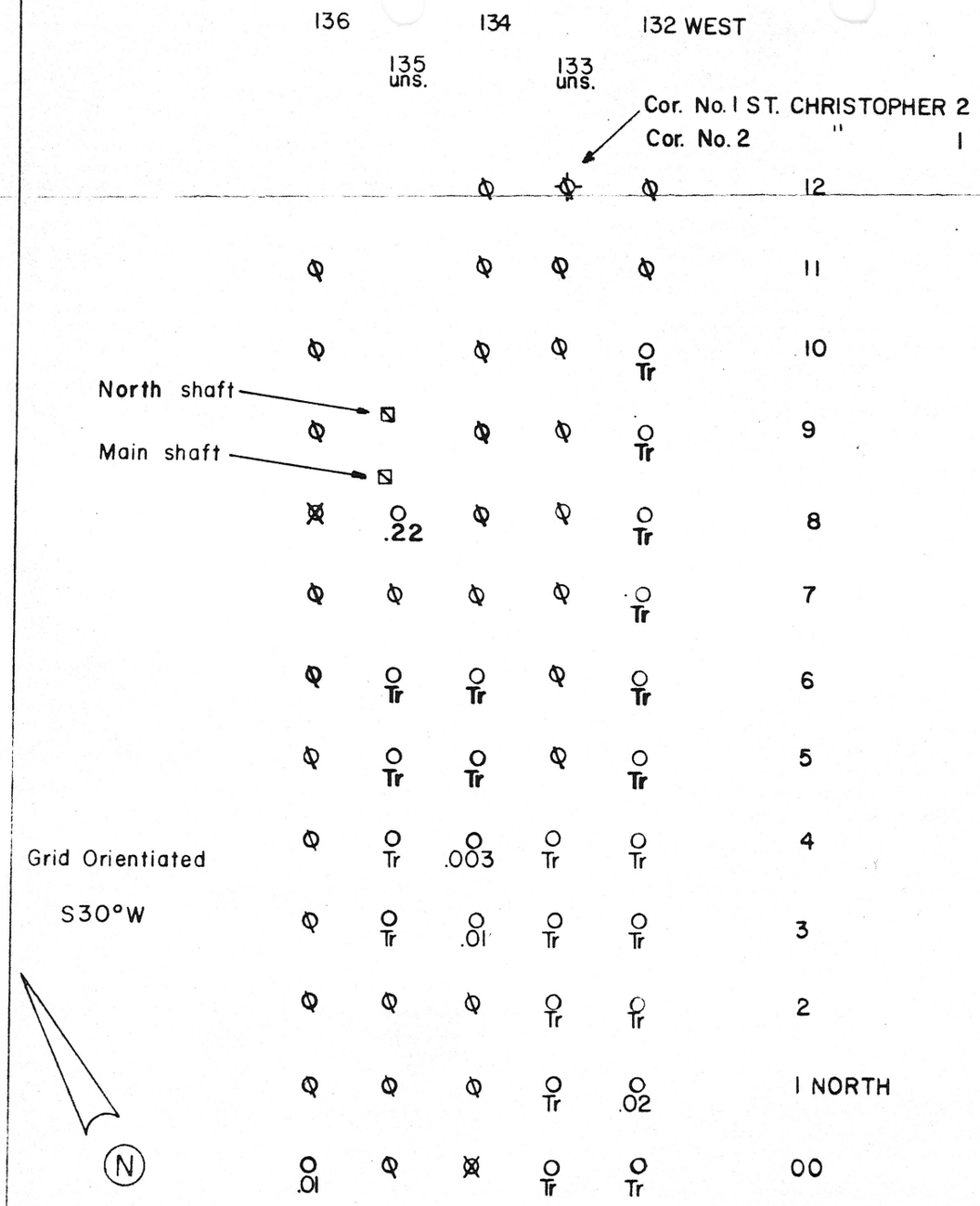
Santa Cruz County, Arizona

Scale 1" = 200'

- Cover
- Rhyolite
- Undifferentiated Volcanics
- Quartz Monzonite
- Quartzite

- Recent
- Mid Tertiary
- Late Cretaceous
- Lower Cambrian

MS-'80



GOLD ASSAY MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

Scale 1"=200'

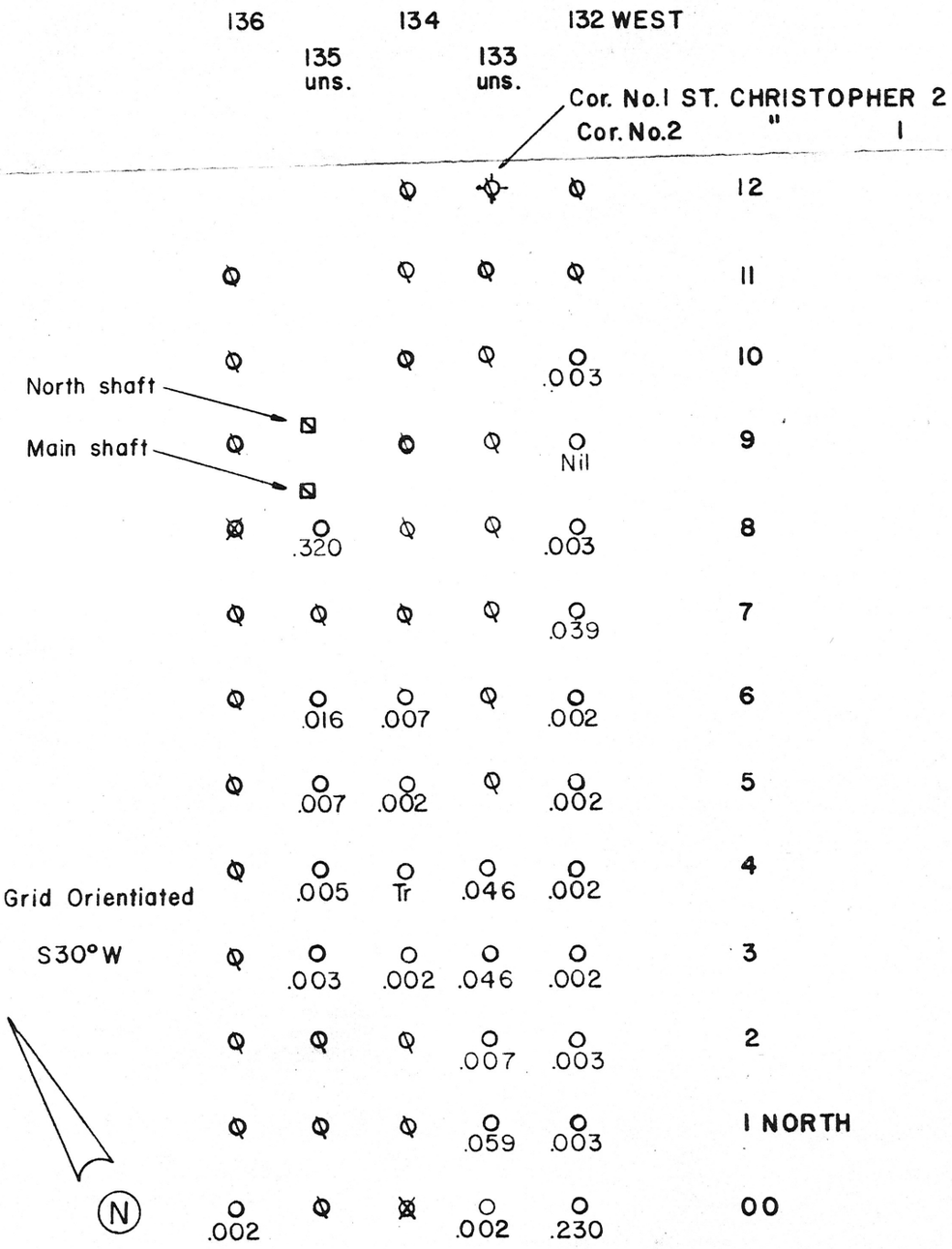
AA - Sodium Cyanide Digestion

Gold assays are measured in ounces per ton

Ø Cover — no rock outcrop at station (O) area

⊠ Missing — sample turned in but lost

CM-'80



SILVER ASSAY MAP OF THE ST. CHRISTOPHER MINE

Oro Blanco Mining District

Santa Cruz County, Arizona

Scale 1" = 200' **AA- Sodium Cyanide** Digestion

Silver assays measured in ounces per ton

Ø Cover—no rock outcrop at station (O) area

⊠ **Missing—sample** turned in but lost

CM-'80

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

1. Information from: Genaro F. (Jerry) Delgado

   Address: P.O. Box 101, Arivaca, AZ 85601

2. Mine: SAINT CHRISTOPHER (Santa Cruz Co.)
3. No. of Claims - Patented ____ Unpatented 8
4. Location: Approx. 2 miles SW of Noon (Oro Blanco) Ranch (see Bartlett Mtn. 7½ quad.)
5. Sec SE¼ 26 Tp 22S Range 10E
6. Mining District Oro Blanco
7. Owner: Genaro F. (Jerry) Delgado
8. Address: Same as above
9. Operating Co.: Same as above
10. Address: ____
11. President: ____
12. Gen. Mgr.: ____
13. Principal Metals: Au-Ag-Pb-Cu-Zn
14. No. Employed: ____
15. Mill, Type & Capacity: ____
16. Present Operations: (a) Down ☒ (b) Assessment work ☐ (c) Exploration ☐ (d) Production ☐ (e) Rate ____ tpd.
17. New Work Planned: ____
18. Miscl. Notes: Delgado's main shaft caved. In past 1½ years, he has sunk a new inclined shaft about 25 feet down. It is almost due south, approx. 30 feet, from his living quarters. The shaft is on the St. Christopher No. 1 claim. The St. Christopher claims 1,2, & 3 were surveyed for patent in 1974 but the patenting procedure was not completed.

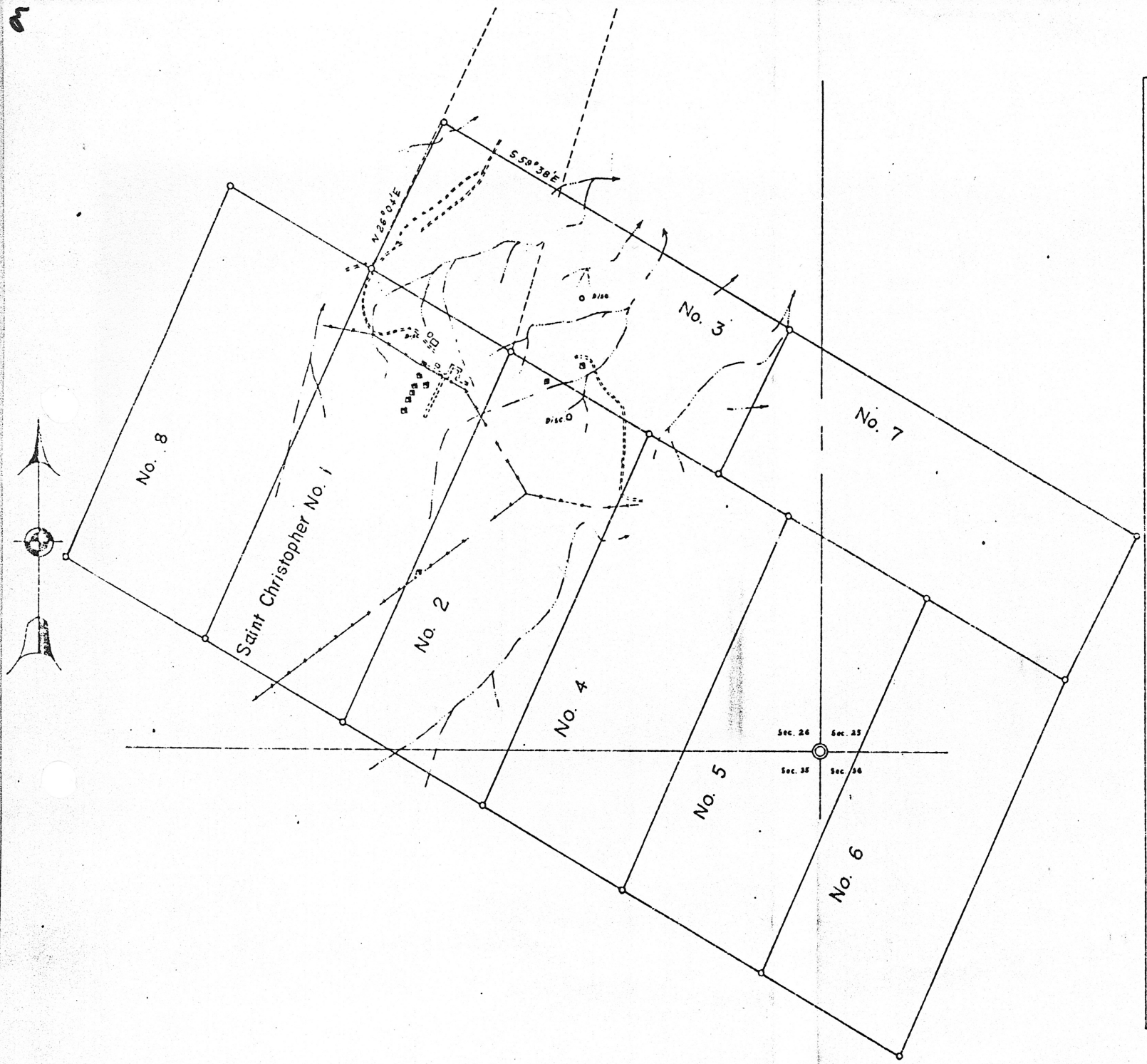
    Wulfenite crystals were identified in some stockpiled ore.

    Good assays for gold and silver are apparently available.

    Mr. Delgado wants someone to consider his property.

Date: June 16, 1983

Michael W. Greeley
(Signature) (Field Engineer)



MINERAL SURVEY
No. 4723
ARIZONA

CLAIM OF
GENARO F. DELGADO

KNOWN AS THE
Saint Christopher No. 1, Saint Christopher No 2, Saint Christopher No 3 LODES

SITUATE IN
Secs. 26 & 35, T. 22 S., R. 10 E., G. & S.R.
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Oro Blanco Mining District
Arizona Land District
Lat. 31°29' N., Long. 111° 17' 30" W., at Co
No. 1 of Saint Christopher No. 1 Lode

0 50 100 200 400 600 800 1000
Feet

Magnetic Declination 12° 30' E.

Surveyed Aug. 1 to Aug. 3, 1974,
By Robert Lenon, Mineral Surveyor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIO
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Phoenix, Arizona, February 2?, 1976
I hereby certify that this plat of Mineral Survey No. 4723, Arizona is strictly conformable to the field n of said survey which have been examined and approved

Floyd A Curtis
Chief, Branch of Cadastral Su

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine ST. CHRISTOPHER
Once known as BLUE RIBBION
District ORO BLANCO or RUBY

Date March 1, 1966
Engineer G. W. IRVIN

Subject: VISIT TO MINE

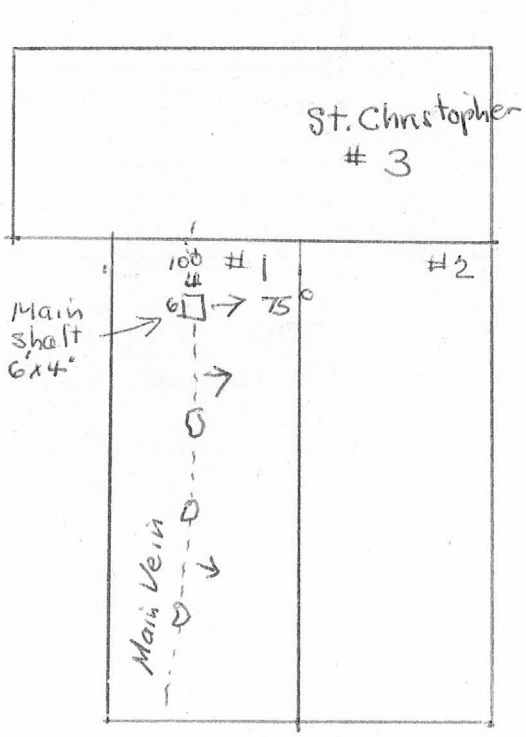
Location Section 26, T22S, R10E approximately 10 miles south of Arivaca. Turn off at the old Noon Ranch, behind the ranch house. The head frame and the road leading to the mine can be seen.

Present Ownership recently located by Mr. Jerry Delgado of 5034 East Montecito, Tucson.

History According to Mr. Fred Noon, the mine was known as the Blue Ribbon. 4 shafts have been sunk on a silver vein that dips to the east.

PPresent plans Mr. Delgado (Employed by Bob Barret for many years) has erected a small headframe, hoist and hoist house, and at the time of the visit, had repaired the main inclined shaft down for a distance of 40'. He has been working by himself a good deal of the time.

References Have not been able to find previous references in the file.



Dale #15

SUMMARY REPORT OF MINERALS EXAMINATION

State ARIZ. County Santa Cruz Mineral Products Au, Ag + Pb

Name of property or deposit St. Christopher

Date examined 5/15/75 Engineer V. B. DALE Date of this report 6/2/75

Reason for examination Routine

Engineer accompanied by No one Address

Present of property 8 unpatented claims - 3 surveyed for patent

Owner ~~V~~ GERRY Delgado Address 5034 E. Montecito Tucson

Leased or optioned to No one Address

Location of property (be specific) Sec. 26, T22S, R10E.

Type of deposit and mineralogy (brief description) Mineralization occurs in a fault zone. Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper are present

Known dimensions of the deposit Length at least 100' Width Unknown Depth 100'

Attitude of the deposit (strike, dip, etc.) One fault zone stakes Approx N 60° W. and a vein stakes + N 28° E Dips ± 75° SE

Possible extensions; correlation of known showings

Mine workings (brief description or attach map or sketch) (indicate whether accessable)

Timbered inclined shaft 100 Ft with headframe - and about 100 feet of drift on 100 level, and several shallow shafts + pits.

(over)

Mining and milling equipm. on property Gasoline 2 hp Compressor and Gasoline hoist, Mining tools & equipment. Small generator & electric pump.

Past production (if any) Estimated total 100 tons. Delgado has produced about 14 tons.

Present rate of production (if any) Timber has rotted & caved in drift. Delgado will replace with steel. No production

Sampling (describe briefly, or attach sketch) No samples - Drift caved. An ore pile of approx - 12 tons contains high-grade gold, silver oxides & sulphides, and galena - Delgado reports assays to 18% Pb.

Tentative Estimate of Reserves

(Subject to revision when assays are received or after engineering calculations)

No ore is blocked out.

Measurable ..... tons ..... Grade .....

Indicated ..... tons ..... Grade .....

Inferred ..... tons ..... Grade .....

Mining method (actual or suggested) - Insufficient Knowledge -

Milling or processing method (actual or suggested) Selective flotation.

Processing tests suggested

Tentative conclusion and decision This small operation has exposed sufficient geology and ore to interest a medium-sized mining Company - Based on Delgado's descriptions.

To be accompanied by brief letter giving examining engineer's general impression of the deposit, his impression of the owner, and any other confidential information he may care to submit. Refer to any known prior examinations and reports. May be executed in pencil. Should be mailed within 24 hours after examination is completed.

IZ IA DEPARTMENT OF MINF \L SOURCES
Mineral Building, Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona

1. Information from: MINE VISIT AND GENARO F. (JERRY) DELGADO

   Address: 5034 E. MONTECITO TUCSON

2. Mine: ST. CHRISTOPHER 3. No. of Claims - Patented NONE

   Unpatented

4. Location: SOUTH OF ARIVACA NEAR NOON RANCH

5. Sec 26 Tp 22S Range 10E 6. Mining District ORO BLANCO

7. Owner: JERRY DELGADO

8. Address:

9. Operating Co.: SAME

10. Address:

11. President: 12. Gen. Mgr.:

13. Principal Metals: 14. No. Employed: OWNER ONLY

15. Mill, Type & Capacity: NONE

16. Present Operations: (a) Down ☐ (b) Assessment work ☐ (c) Exploration ☐
    (d) Production ☐ (e) Rate tpd.

17. New Work Planned:

18. Miscl. Notes: 100' SHAFT INCLINES 75 DEGREES ## NORTH 75 EAST THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 120' OF X-CUT AND DRIFTING OFF OF THE BOTTOM OR 100'LEVEL AT PRESENT DRIFTING EASTERLY FOLLOWING GOLD AND SILVER MINERALIZATION, SOME PYRITE SHOWING. OWNER DOES HIS OWN DRILLING, BLASTING, MUCKING. TRAMS MUCK TO SHAFT LOADS ### BUCKET, CLIMBS THE SHAFT AND HOISTS SAME AND REPEATS.

Date: 2-26-74

G. W. Shum
(Signature) (Field Engineer)

IZ IA DEPARTMENT OF MINE L SOURCES
Mineral Building, Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona

1. Information from: Jerry Delgado
   Address: 5034 E. Montecito, Tucson
2. Mine: Bt Christopher
3. No. of Claims - Patented none
   Unpatented 3
4. Location: South of Arivaca near Noon Ranch
5. Sec 26 Tp 22S Range 10E
6. Mining District Oro Blanco
7. Owner: Jerry Delgado
8. Address:
9. Operating Co.:
10. Address:
11. President:
12. Gen. Mgr.:
13. Principal Metals:
14. No. Employed: 1
15. Mill, Type & Capacity:
16. Present Operations: (a) Down ☐ (b) Assessment work ☐ (c) Exploration ☒
    (d) Production ☐ (e) Rate tpd.
17. New Work Planned: Driving x-cut from the bottom of shaft to the North East to intersect fault. In about 35'
18. Miscl. Notes: Mine has been known as Blue Ribbon and is on Louis Knights Thesis as the Skyline.

Date: 5-5-70

(Signature) (Field Engineer)

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

1. Information from: Genaro F. (Jerry) Delgado & Mine Visit

   Address: 5034 East Montecito - Tucson, Arizona

2. Mine: St. Christopher (Blue Ribbon) 3. No. of Claims - Patented 0

   Unpatented 3

4. Location: 7 miles south southeast of Arivaca

5. Sec 26 Tp 22S Range 10E 6. Mining District Oro Blanco

7. Owner: G. F. Delgado

8. Address: as above

9. Operating Co.: as above

10. Address: as above

11. President: 12. Gen. Mgr.:

13. Principal Metals: 14. No. Employed:

15. Mill, Type & Capacity:

16. Present Operations: (a) Down ☐ (b) Assessment work ☐ (c) Exploration ☒
    (d) Production ☐ (e) Rate tpd.

17. New Work Planned: Plans to continue shaft to 120' in depth and then crosscut. Shaft is now down 90' on a 70 degree incline and should be 12' below the footwall of the vein.

18. Miscl. Notes:

Date: March 4, 1969

(Signature)

G. W. Irvin
(Field Engineer)