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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: TINKER BELL

ALTERNATE NAMES:

J & D

PIMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1100

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 11 S RANGE 8 E SECTION NP QTR. NP
LATITUDE: N 32DEG 29MIN 35SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 30MIN 39SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: VACA HILLS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:

MICA-PRIMARY

SILICON-(M) QUARTZ-RECOVERABLE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR TINKERBELL FILE

LOC. 25 MI. S. OF ELOY JUST S. OF PINAL CO.

LINE. EXACT LOC. UNKNOWN

ADMMR LISTED 1985

July 14, 1964.

Mr. Joe Jobs, Box 173,
Eloy, Ariz.

Dear Mr. Jobs:-

Per your request, and accompanied by yourself, I made a preliminary examination of your mica showing, situated just south of the Pima/ Pinal County fence, about 25 miles south of Eloy. You stated that the names of these two claims were the TINKER BELL, and the J & D.

This general area consists of massive pegmatite, and mica deposits usually occur in that type of formation.

In this case there is an area approximately 600 feet long, by 15 to 75 feet wide, on a steep hillside, where the mica content of the pegmatite is much greater than normal. The mica itself is a white muscovite of the type most desired by users.

The mica occurs in this pegmatite in bunches from baseball size to thumb size. No large lenses of pure mica were evident, which could be shipped direct as a semi-finished product. You will have to depend on beneficiation on the ground, and producing a product that will bring you money.

Mining, on a quarry type excavation would be very cheap - probably not more than 75¢ per ton. The critical point is to determine accurately the percentage of recoverable mica you could recover if the area were mined in that non-selective manner.

My guess would be somewhere between 10 and 15 percent. This should be checked by careful sampling, and such sampling, because of the spotty nature of the mica occurrence, is not easy. Difficulty is added because the places to be sampled cannot be approached with a truck, and burros have become scarce in Arizona.

But I would advise such careful and accurate sampling before considering any large capital expenditures which would be required for a beneficiation plant. In this regard I would suggest two or three trenches across the formation, all material from the trenches to be piled in a cone (after the larger chunks are broken by hand), the cones to be re-piled into cones, and then reduced to smaller cones by taking every fifth to tenth shovelfull. It might be added that a blind man could do this with greater accuracy.

Then take a final 100 lbs to the metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Arizona, at Tucson, and ask them to make tests for the percentage of recoverable mica and its value.

Some years ago George Roseveare in the lab at Tucson made similar tests for me on some mica ore from the Catalina Mountains. He came up with a beautiful product by a flotation method.

This angle should be investigated with the idea of killing two birds with one stone. (1) To determine the percentage of recoverable mica in the run-of-mine ore, and (2) the value of the product. You would then have to consider capital and operating costs.

I can see no way that you can obtain profitable production cheaply, but am firm in my opinion that if sampled as outlined above you can depend on a very large tonnage.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mining Engineer.