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01/12/93

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: TONOPAH BELMONT

ALTERNATE NAMES:

BELMONT MCNEIL
ECOMONY MINING
EAST VULTURE

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 97A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 4 N RANGE 7 W SECTION 36 QUARTER W2
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 38MIN 46SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 56MIN 04SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BELMONT MTS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

LEAD
COPPER OXIDE
COPPER SULFIDE
GOLD LODE
SILVER
SILICON SILICA FLUX

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

PORTION OF DEPOSIT IS HI SILICA, LOW ALUMINA
ADMMR TONOPAH BELMONT MINE FILE
MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL JUNE 1945 P 69
ELSING U & HEINEMAN R AZBM BULL 140 P 94
MOORE R AZBM BULL 180 P 192
TENNEY J B AZBM BULL 125 P 83
TENNEY J B AZBM BULL 129 P 76-77
ABM MAPS UNDER BELMONT MCNEIL

TONOPAH-BELMONT

AKA: Belmont-McNeil

MARICOPA COUNTY
T4N R7W Sec 36 W $\frac{1}{2}$

Production Possibilities of the Marginal
Copper Mines In Arizona, 1941, p. 95

See: ABM # 129 p. 76

Mining Congress Journal, June 1945, p. 69

ABM Bul. 140, p. 94

ABM Bul. 180, p. 192

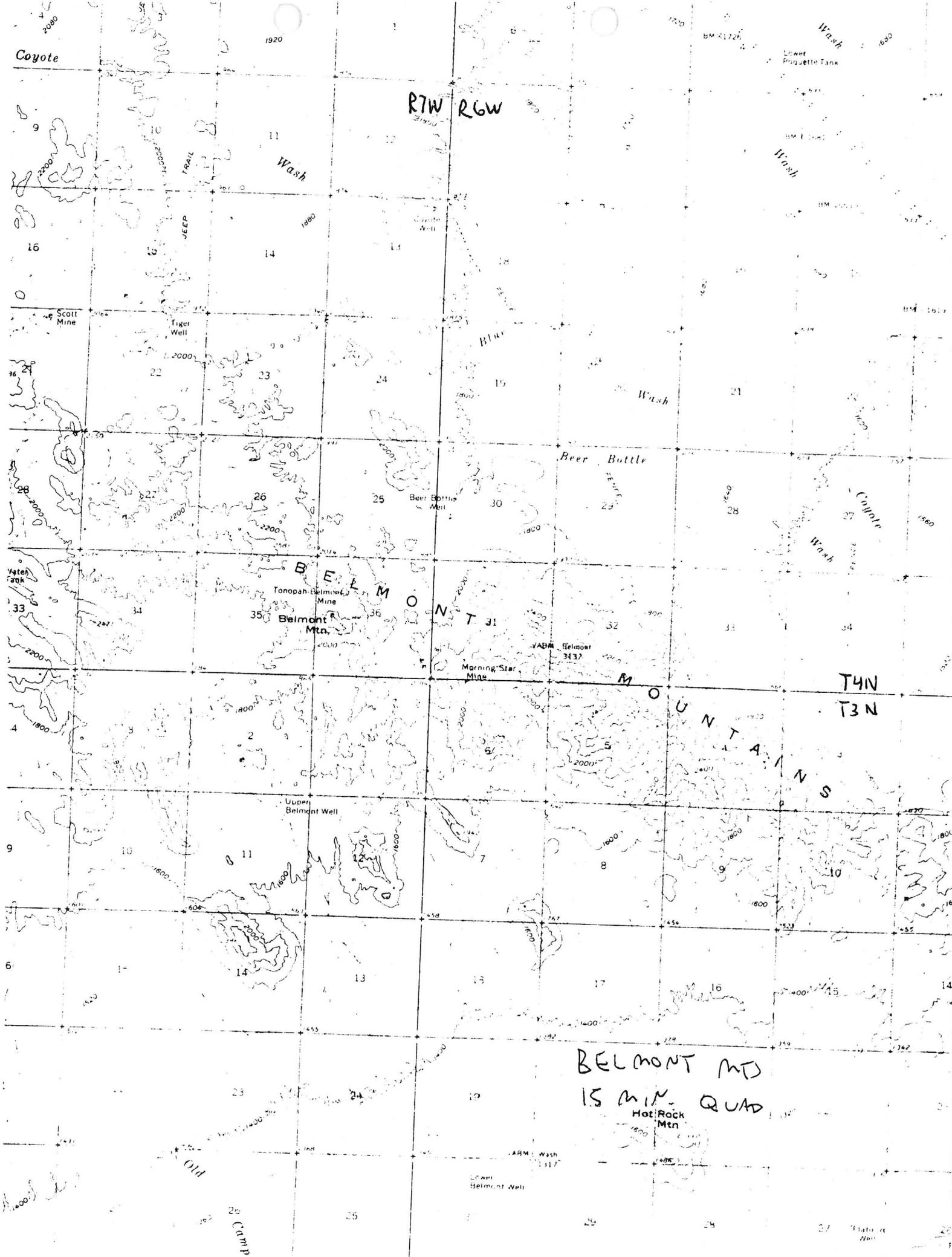
ABM Bul. 125, p. 83

MAPS _ Upstairs in the Rolled file Boxes -ABM files - underground maps

MILS Sheet sequence number 0040130559

(under Belmont-McNeil)

MILS Maricopa Index 97A



Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources

INFORMATION FROM MINE CARDS IN MUSEUM

ARIZONA

MM-5949 Porphyry Copper Ore

Maricopa County

Township 4N

Range 7W

Section 36

Old Tonopah - Belmont Mine

MILS # 97A

3-AKA's

Tonopah Belmont (file)

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources
INFORMATION FROM MINE CARDS IN MUSEUM

ARIZONA

MM K 467 Minium on basalt

MARICOPA COUNTY

228 VULTURE DISTRICT, VULTURE MTS.

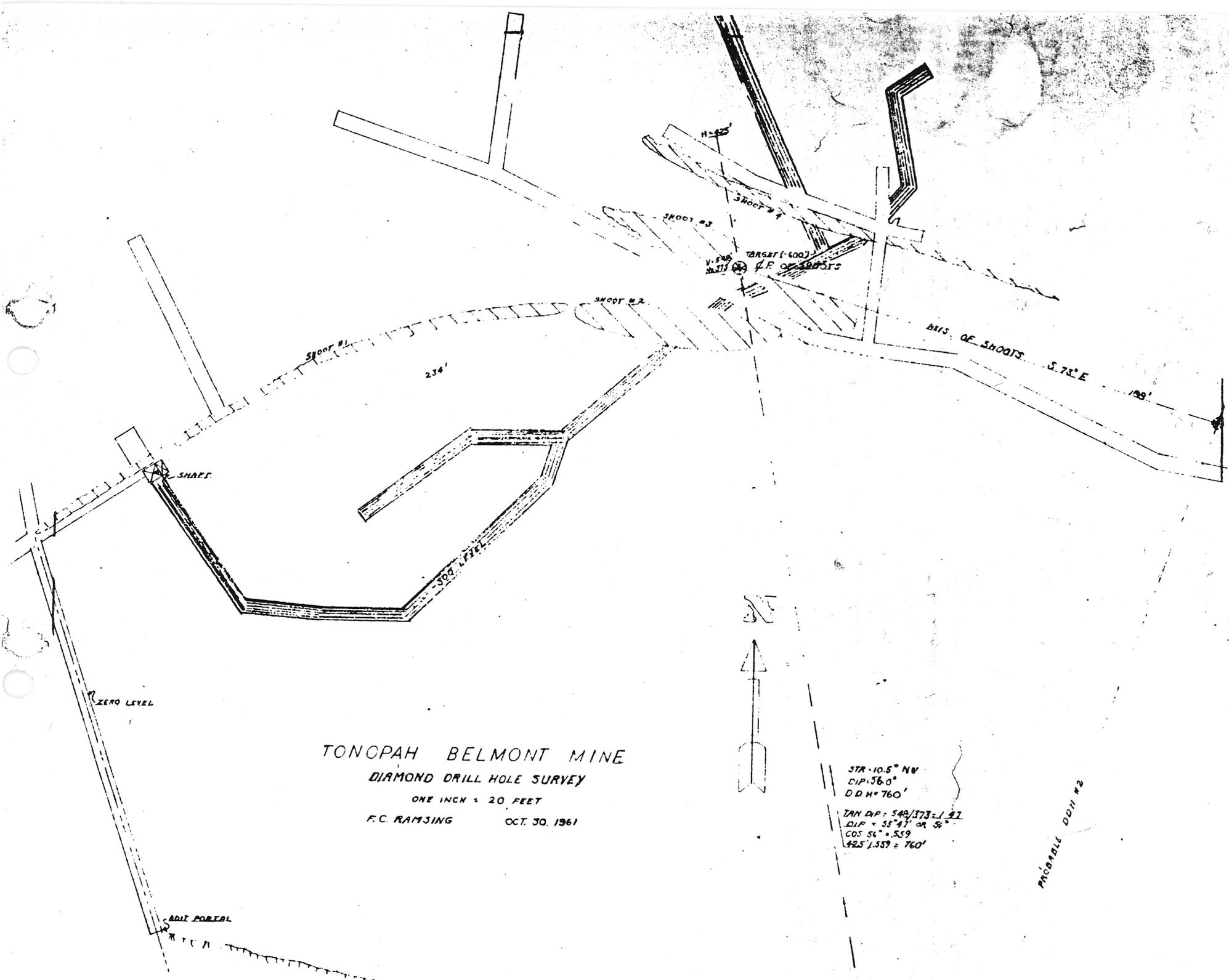
TONOPAH BELMONT MINE

(ALSO KNOWN AS THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MINE)

mils # 97A

3-AKA's

Tonopah Belmont (file)



TONOPAH BELMONT MINE

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SURVEY

ONE INCH = 20 FEET

F.C. RAMSING OCT. 30, 1961

STR - 10.5° NW
 DIP - 36.0°
 D.D.H. = 760'

TAN DP = 540/373 = 1.42
 DIP = 55° 41' ON SE
 COS 56° = .559
 425 / .559 = 760'

PROBABLE DDH #2

FIELD VISIT

Mine: Tonopah Belmont
Morning Star

Engineer: Nyal J. Niemuth

County: Maricopa

Date: April 5, 1988

At the invitation of, and in company with, Tom Gillett, geologist for Lakeshore Minerals, 1710-370 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada KOK 1R0, I visited the Tonopah Belmont (file) and Morning Star (file) mines.

Geology

General geologic setting of the mines area locates them on the western flank of the Tertiary Belmont granite, which forms part of a metamorphic core complex. Areas of lowest relief in the area are typically outcrops of grey schist, probably Yavapai series, exposed beneath a regional detachment fault of low angle. Upper plate rocks consist of Tertiary volcanics including rhyolites, green and purple andesites, and north trending quartz porphyry dikes. Locally in the NE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 36, T4N, R7W remains of a vent occur. Here the volcanics are dominantly perlite with occasional obsidian areas and inclusions. This area is shown as tuff on ABGMT OF 85-14 map. It was probably mistaken for tuff due to its light color on aerial photographs.

The entire area's geologic relations are made more complex by a series of northeast and northwest trending faults of moderate to high angles. Some of these merge into the detachment fault while others seem to vertically displace it.

Mineralization

Faults and associated multi-stage breccias are the main hosts for mineralization seen in the area. Silicification, hematization, and some argillation are the principal forms of alteration observed. Detailed mapping to determine fault locations and relationships is certainly necessary to understand the properties' potential and to estimate reserves from any drilling done. Ore minerals seen were limited to copper oxides and carbonates. Although primarily a gold exploration target now, no gold was observed in hand specimens. See attached gold geochemical map for distribution of gold values. Additional gold mineralization was reported in a stockwork of narrow quartz veins (1 - 2 inches wide) occurring in the perlite flow mentioned above. A drill hole in this area encountered a geothermal spring.

Underground Workings

Although the old underground workings are open at both mines, no underground sampling or mapping has been done nor is any planned. Since the company's target is an open pit mine they do not feel the cost of retimbering the underground is worth the expense and would rather spend that money on surface drilling. Descriptions of the underground workings and their geology is well documented by previous workers' reports in the mine files.

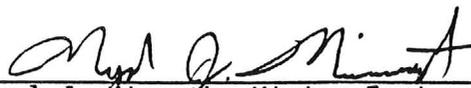
(cont)

Work Summary

Mr. Gillett has been involved in the property for four winter field seasons. A geochemical sampling grid 9000' X 4000' was established. Sampling has been conducted on 200' centers with local areas of interest sampled every 100'. Samples have been analyzed and plotted for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The attached gold geochemical survey map shows 3 areas with above 300 PPB values. Some geological mapping has been done at these anomalous areas with most work focused on the hill containing the old Tonopah Belmont workings. Road renovation/construction has been done with three goals in mind. First, to minimize surface damage and necessary reclamation, second, to expose geologic structures for sampling and mapping, and third, for siting of the drill holes. Drilling was conducted in 1987 and consisted of at least 8 rotary holes. Most holes have been 200' - 300' deep. Drilling was directed at determining geologic structures as well as intersecting mineralization. Mr. Gillett will loan us mylars of the sampling data and project summary to copy for our files.

Future Work

The geochemical sampling done has indicated additional work is warranted to the southeast of the Morning Star and on some prospects southwest of the Tonopah Belmont. Early next fall detailed geologic mapping will be done on the hill containing the Tonopah Belmont. Following this a drilling program will be conducted with the purpose of identifying reserves in the large brecciated areas near the Tonopah Belmont.



Nyal J. Niemuzh, Mining Engineer

TONAPAH-BELMONT

MARICOPA COUNTY

NJN WR 1/30/87: Tom Gillett (c) reported that he is drilling his Tonapah-Belmont (file) Maricopa County breccia targets.

NJN WR 3/5/87: Bob Elliot of Lakeshore Mines (c) reported that Tom Gillette has vended the Tonapah-Belmont (file) Maricopa County to Lakeshore and they are the ones doing the drilling and trenching there.

RRB WR 3/6/87: R. A. Elliot, Lakeshore Minerals, Suite 1710-370 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario - Home RR 1, Cordrington, Ontario KOK 1R0 reports that they are now drilling at the Tonapah-Belmont (file) Maricopa County. Tom Gillette is overseeing the drilling for them.

NJN WR 1/22/88: Tom Gillette (card) reported that Lakeshore conducted drilling at the Tonapah Belmont (file) Maricopa County and at adjacent areas last year. The drill targets were geochemical anomalies and fault breccia structures. Although just preliminary drilling in nature, two of the holes intersected ^{several} hundreds of feet of .02 oz/ton Au and also some .066. Mr. Gillette invited me to come for a visit. He will provide me with detailed data on the property and to observe the current drilling.

NJN WR 2/26/88: In the company of Ken Phillips, a visit was made to the Tonapah-Belmont, Maricopa County. A separate report has been written for inclusion in the file.

NJN WR 5/6/88: Hal Halpin, (card) 44 Lane, Phoenix, Arizona 85031, 272-1935, visited and reported he is current owner of the Tonopha Belmont (file) Maricopa County.

KAP WR 4/29/83: Peter Malty (head individual with the Portland Mine group in Mohave County) and a geologist Stewart Winter were in and discussed the Tonopah Belmont Mine. Mr. Malty explained they plan some exploration work on the property and the nearby Morning Star Mine, Vulture District. He plans to get the project under-written on the Vancouver Stock Exchange to raise money for drilling. The company will be the Belmont-Tonopah. The lead individual in the company is to be Norm Bellemaire. Malty' said preliminary trenching showed 0.07 tr. oz/ton gold across 50 feet.

NJN WR 6/22/84: Dave Shannon (c) mineral dealer, reports that a few years ago a fire burned out the timber of the main adit and a vertical shaft of the Tonopah-Belmont Mine, Maricopa County. Of interest to mineral collectors is the resulting suite of unusual lead minerals.

NJN WR 12/12/86: Tom Gillette visited and reported that he has been working at the Tonapah Belmont (file) Maricopa County, area for a private group. He has identified some intrusive breccias that run .08 oz au/ton and better, during 2 years of mapping and surface sampling. This winter they hope to do some stripping and drilling. The intrusive dikes and breccias are also faulted and his interpretation is that the old workings at the Tonapah Belmont were on areas of the fault intersection with the breccias. B.T. Gold Company (c) who had leased the property in 1984 went bankrupt and the property is now being explored by the same group who controlled it previously.

RRB WR 2/20/87: R.A. (Bob) Elliott of Lakeshore Minerals, (c) reports that they have an option on the Tonapah-Belmont (file) Maricopa County. They plan to do some reverse flow percussion drilling to determine reserves.

NJN WR 1/23/87: The exploration project at the Tonapah-Belmont (f) Maricopa Co, is a consortium of the Canadian companies Lakeshore Minerals (c) and Platinum & Gold Resources. The BLM microfiche list the TAM and BEAU with Tamoco, 101 N. 1st Avenue, Suite 2600, Phoenix, Arizona 85003. The claims additionally cover Maricopa MILS 74 Unknown Adit in T3N R7W Sec 3. An employee of the firm reported that the adits are open and are cross cutting, mostly altered, but some mineralized areas of intrusive breccia hosted by gneiss and schist. Although some drilling is currently taking place near the Tonapah-Belmont, activity at the Maricopa MILS 74 consists of geochemical sampling and geologic mapping.

Do ~~Not~~ Reproduce

Surface work is in progress at the old Tonopah-Belmont mine southwest of Wickenburg.
GW QR 2/72

Tonopah Belmont personnel gave report on their new proposed leaching plant. Will set up units of 50T capacity. Will use an electrolytical process for recovery. Have recovered platinum salts and some gold and silver in their test circuit. Hope to be able to run tests on custom ore soon. It will be a T & T basis but chemicals used in a 100 lb. test will be very high. It will take 3 days to run 100 lb. sample. JJ ASMOA meeting May 11, 1972

Mel Jones, Wickenburg regarding June meeting and told of Tonopah-Belmont Mining Company activities. They intend to leach tailing from mine south of Wickenburg and place Pyrometro recovery plant in Morrystown. FTJ WR 5/22/72

To Circle City to Tonopah-Belmont Mining Company Corp., office (??) abandoned motel unit. Waited for Mr. Woody, Chief Engineer, finally found him in Circle City. He said he and Mr. Halpin had been in the department office and given full details of their company. FTJ WR 6/8/72

According to Dan Jacobs gold placering is active at the Tonopah Belmont mine off Vulture road. REL WR 11/9/73

Went down to the old Tonopah-Belmont abandoned mine and was surprised to see evidence of a large mill having been built at some time but no apparent tailings.
GW WR 12/3/73

John Landry, oil geologist with the State Land Dept. came in to discuss the last production from the Tonopah-Belmont mine saying the property had reverted to the State in 1927. The 1930 "Mineral Resources" states the mine closed and the mill was dismantled in January, 1930, but for the previous 5 yrs. had produced slightly in excess of 55,000 tons of Cu-Pb ore. GW WR 7/17/75

Jack Cropper, Van Nuys, California, came in to discuss heap leaching of gold ores. He has a low-grade gold property in T13N, R10W, that he is going to experiment with. He also has several lead-silver claims near the Tonopah-Belmont mine that were recommended to Victor Randolph, therefore, Mr. Randolph was called and an appointment was made for a meeting of he and Mr. Cropper.

RRB WR 5/23/80: Bill Carroll, Gentry and Wallace Mine Development Corp., P.O. Drawer 428, Richardson, Texas, 75080, called for information on the Tonopah-Belmont Mine, Maricopa County. Michael Gentry apparently filed on an abandoned claim and contacted Carroll to help him sell it. Hal Halpin has other claims in the area and Carroll has contacted him to see if they can sell the claims as a group. He says that he has several mining companies interested.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Belmont-McNeil (Tonopah Belmont) Date 9-25-61
District Big Horn Dist. Maricopa Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject: Interview with Mr. ~~Carl Ramsig~~ Fred Ramsig

Mr. Ramsig stated that he has parties who wish to drill, in depth, at the Belmont. It is proposed to do this work from the 300 foot level. According to Ramsig, the main Belmont orebodies are centered around a chimney or plug of andesitic rock which may extend downward through the granite and schist, which rocks usually underlie the andesitic flows in the region. Several intersecting veins occur in and around this "plug". The veins tend to pinch out from the fracture locus. He was of the opinion that if this locus is concentrated within the "plug", copper mineralization should possibly be encountered in depth. He did not think there would be any enrichment.

Nov. 14, 1961 - Visited the Belmont-McNeill mine which is being operated by the Milca Mining Co. with office at 68 Frontier St., Wickenburg. Jim Wilson is Supt. 5 men were employed repairing the shaft, and 2 men (for Boyles Bros. Dilling Co.) were moving in a diamond drill to drill from the surface. The plan is to drill 3 holes totalling 2,000 feet to test the andesite plug at depths of 600 to 700'.

TRAVIS P. LANE - Weekly Report - 11-18-61

AZ STATE MINE INSPECTOR

Project Title: Tonopah-Belmont Mine Closure

*Tonopah-Belmont Mine (F)
Maniopa City*

Location: Township: 4N

Range: 7W

Section: 36

Quarter: West Half

Latitude: 33°38'46" North

Longitude: 112°56'04" West

Topographic Map: Belmont Mountain 7.5 Minute

Alternative Names: Belmont McNeil, Economy Mining, East Vulture, and Washington,

Commodities: Lead, Copper Oxide, Copper Sulfide, Gold Lode, Silver, Silicon, And Silica Flux.

Brief History: The mine was discovered in 1904 and was worked under the name Belmont-McNeil.

Between 1926 and 1930 it was operated by a group of miners from Nevada who changed the name to the Tonopah-Belmont. Most of the development of the mine was conducted during this time and the mine employed between 12 and 50 men. The reported yields for this period are: \$210,000 in gold, \$120,000 in silver, 700 pounds copper, and 6,000,000 in lead. The existing mine maps date from 1929. The mine shut down in 1930 due to the depression.

The mine was operated again during 1941-1947. According to the records little development work was done during this time. Most of the activity was striping out the pillars and mining ore out of both sides of the main shaft.

Detailed History:

Year	Key Activity	Company or Mine Name	Key People	Production
1904	Mine discovered	Belmont-McNeil Mine	George Dillard Dan McNeil Charles Wilcot	No records of production available.
1926-1930	Mine sold	Tonopah-Belmont Mine, owned by Tonopah Belmont Development Co.	C. K. Barnes L. R. Robins John L. Dynan	Twelve to fifty workers. Most of the development conducted during this time. \$210,000 in gold \$120,000 in silver 700,000 pounds copper 6,000,000 pounds lead Closed January 21, 1930, due to depression. At this time there were 12,500 feet of mine workings. Shortly after closure all equipment including buildings, the mill and power plant were sold.
1927				Property reverted to State ownership, reported by John Landry, oil geologist with AZ State Land Dept., in 1975.

Year	Key Activity	Company or Mine Name	Key People	Production
1941-1942	Mining	Economy Mining Co.	Pierre Perry, lessee	Sold 2724 pounds of ore to Wickenburg Ore Market in May 1941 with a yield: gold:0.04 oz per ton; silver:11.00 oz per ton; copper: 11.00%; lead: 7.50% Equipment on site: One Ingersoll Rand 220 cubic foot air compressor, ore bin, 3 mine cars and car tracks, two houses four water tanks, blacksmithing equipment and mine tools. In March 1942 reported average shipment of 200 tons per month to El Paso.
1942-1943	Mining		George Reed	Shipped 2 cars of siliceous copper ore and one car siliceous lead ore before being drafted for service in late 1943
1944-1947	Mining	Economy Mining Co. <i>or</i> East Vulture Mining Co.	Ernest Dickie Ralph Pfeffer John Lincoln	Shipped unknown amount of ore mainly taken from pillars in stoped areas. During this period high-grade ore was shipped to smelter with the remaining ore going to the cyanide mill at the Vulture Mine. Dickie and his brother operated the Vulture Mill and were feeding it with ore from Tonopah-Belmont, the US Mine, and other small mines in the area.
1957	Mining	Tonopah Belmont Bradford Mining Co.	Ike Kusisto D. C. Blossom McPherson W.H. Wright	Development work with approx. 4 men on site.
1961-1962	Repair and exploration	Milca Mining Co.	J. E. Wilson	Repaired shaft and drilled 1043-foot test drill hole with relatively negative results. ASMI refused permission for consultants to diamond drill from bottom of mine due to condition of shaft and posted notice of condemnation on the head frame.
1971-1972	Exploration	Tonopah Belmont Mining Corp.	J. C. Kirk Earl Woody H. W. Halpin Ross Russel Mel Jones	Assays taken from mine and surrounding area. Platinum exploration expected as well as possible leaching of historic tailings
1973	Report to ADMMR			Gold placering in area reported by Dan Jacobs
1980		Gentry and Wallace Mine Development Corp.	Michael Gentry Bill Carroll	Filed on abandoned claims with hopes of selling.
1983	Exploration	Belmont-Tonopah, under written by Vancouver Stock Exchange	Peter Maly Stewart Winter Norm Bellemaire	Conducted exploration work on site.
1984	Report to ADMMR		Dave Shannon, a mineral dealer	Reported a fire few years previously which burned out timers of main adit and shaft had formed a suite of unusual lead minerals.

Year	Key Activity	Company or Mine Name	Key People	Production
1984	Stock offer	B.T. Gold Explorations		Offered stock in re-development. Company went bankrupt same year and property reverted to former lessors
1984-1986	Stock offer	Taman Resources	Tom Gillette	Offered stock in re-development after field study and geochemical analysis of area.
1987	Exploration	Lakeshore Minerals and Platinum & Gold Resources	R. A. (Bob) Elliot Tom Gillette	Extensive drilling and sampling program to determine viability of future mining of open pit

Workings: The mine has at least three shafts and over 12,000 feet of lateral workings. Entrance to the workings is at the 200-foot level through the McNeil tunnel. Approximately 150 feet from the portal the tunnel intersects a lateral tunnel. Roughly fifty feet east of this intersection is the main shaft. This winze is 450 feet deep and extends below the 600-foot level. The winze extends upwards from this level at least 150 feet. The levels in the mine are: 55-foot, 115-foot, 150-foot, 200-foot (second level), 275-foot, 350-foot (third level), 460-foot sublevel, 500-foot (fourth level), 530-foot, 536-foot, 539-foot, 547-foot, and 600-foot (fifth level). The first level is located at the Old Upper Tunnel between the 115 and the 150-foot levels. A crosscut at the 307-foot level connects with a shaft on the north side of the mountain.

Bat Information: Our office first inventoried this site in early 1994. At that time we found a wooden 2"x2" stick with duct tape at one end. Written on the stick was "Bat Stick for Killing Bats".

In June 1999 Dr. Pat Brown (UCLA) conducted a bat survey of the mine and at that time she found four species of bats living in the mine. The main species is Mexican free-tailed with a summer population of 50,000. They winter in Mexico. The second major species is California Leaf-nosed with a summer population of 4,000 and a winter population of 500. Two other species with small populations also use the mine.

Both the Mexican free-tailed bats and the California leaf-nosed bats are insectivores. Each night they fly south to the agricultural fields around Tonopah, approximately 15 miles away, where they eat a half-ton of insects. Over the course of the summer the amount of insects cleared from the crops is substantial.

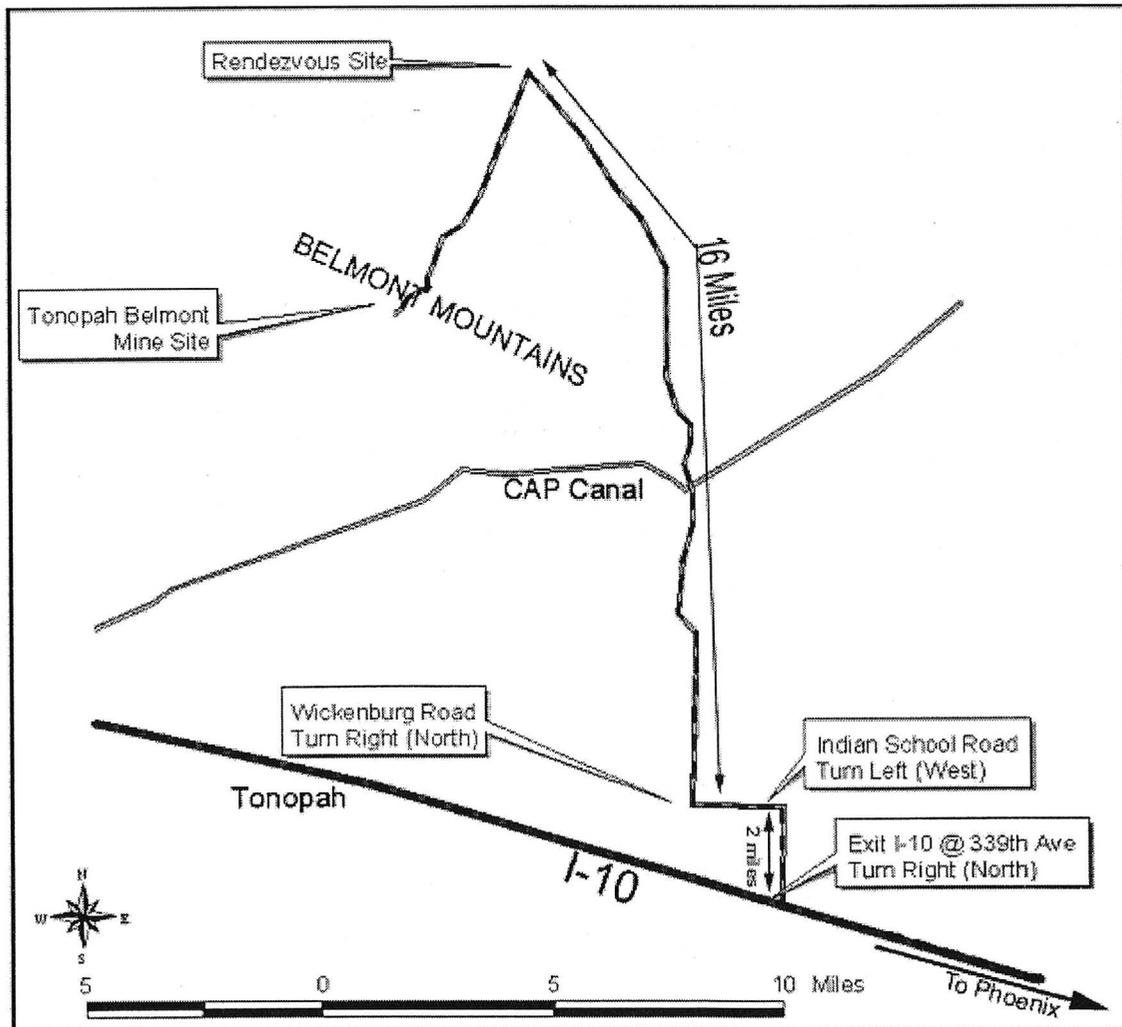
Tonopah-Belmont Closure Event Directions

Take I-10 west from Phoenix. Exit at 339th Avenue (Exit 103). Turn right (north) on 339th Ave. Two miles north 339th Avenue dead-ends at Indian School Road. Turn left (west) on Indian School. Two miles west Indian School intersects 355th Avenue. Turn right (north) on 355th Ave. Follow 355th north, cross CAP canal. Road becomes Wickenburg Road, follow to intersection with Vulture Mine Road, approximately 16 miles. Beyond this point four wheel drive will be necessary.

We will rendezvous at the intersection of Wickenburg Road and Vulture Mine Road at 10:00 am. (Approximate time to get to the rendezvous point from the capital is one hour) Again, beyond this point a four-wheel drive vehicle is necessary. Parking is limited at the end of Vulture Mine Road. If you arrive late turn and have a four-wheel drive vehicle you can meet us at the Tonopah-Belmont site. Just take a left on Vulture Mine Road and proceed for about six miles.

Signs will be placed at forks and other areas of confusion.

For last minute directions on Oct 16th, you can contact Ursula at (602) 321-2442.



Abandoned Mine Safety Fund Annual Report

November 15, 2001

Tonopah Belmont Mine

Brief History: The mine was discovered in 1904 and was worked under the name Belmont-McNeil. Between 1926 and 1930, it was operated by a group of miners from Nevada who changed the name to the Tonopah-Belmont. Most of the development of the mine was conducted during this time and the mine employed between 12 and 50 men. The reported yields for this period are: \$210,000 in gold, \$120,000 in silver, 700 pounds copper, and 6,000,000 pounds lead. The existing mine maps date from 1929. The mine shut down in 1930 due to the depression.

The mine was operated again during 1941-1947. According to the records, little development work was done during this time. Most of the activity was stripping out the pillars and mining ore from both sides of the main shaft.

Workings: The mine has at least three shafts and over 12,000 feet of lateral workings. Entrance to the workings is at the 200-foot level through the McNeil tunnel. Approximately 150 feet from the portal the tunnel intersects a lateral tunnel. Roughly fifty feet east of this intersection is the main shaft. This shaft is 450 feet deep and extends below the 600-foot level. The shaft extends upwards from this level at least 150 feet. The levels in the mine are: 55-foot, 115-foot, 150-foot, 200-foot (second level), 275-foot, 350-foot (third level), 460-foot sublevel, 500-foot (fourth level), 530-foot, 536-foot, 539-foot, 547-foot, and 600-foot (fifth level). The first level is located at the Old Upper Tunnel between the 115 and the 150-foot levels. A crosscut at the 307 foot level connects with a shaft on the north side of the mountain.

Remediation Work: The McNeil Tunnel was gated with a locked gate so that access to the internal workings is maintained in case of an accidental fall into the mine from the upper openings. The stope opening above the tunnel was fenced with a six-foot metal fence having a curved top. This is to deter explorers from climbing into the mine. A shallow, garbage filled shaft at the west end of the waste pile was re-enforced and backfilled after the garbage was removed. On the east side of the mountain, a shallow adit was gated to allow occasional bat access. On the north side of the mountain, two shafts connected to the workings were covered with grates to retain airflow and allow additional bat access. The contractor for the project was Primatech and the subcontractor was Empire Fence. The total cost for the remediation was just under \$32,000.

Bat Information: Our office first inventoried this site in early 1994. At that time we found a wooden 2"x2" stick with duct tape at one end. Written on the stick was "Bat Stick for Killing Bats".

At the request of the Arizona State Mine Inspector's Office (ASMI), Dr. Pat Brown, a nationally known bat biologist from UCLA, conducted a bat survey of the mine in June 1999. At that time she found four species of bats living in the mine. The main species is Mexican free-tailed with a summer population of 50,000. This species winters in Mexico. The second major species is California Leaf-nosed with a summer population of 4,000 and a winter population of 500. Two other species with small populations also use the mine.

Both the Mexican free-tailed bats and the California leaf-nosed bats are insectivores. Each night they fly south to the agricultural fields around Tonopah, approximately 15 miles away, where they eat a half-ton of insects. Over the course of the summer, the amount of insects cleared from the crops is substantial.



Engineers Testing Laboratories, Inc.

J. E. WARNE, P.E.
T. W. THOMAS, P.E.
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2525 E. Indian School Rd.

264-4781

Phoenix, Arizona 85016

TONOPAH BELMONT MINING CORPORATION
Box 1851
WICKENBURG, ARIZONA

8 NOVEMBER 1971

ATTENTION: EARL WOODY

Do not reproduce

SUBJECT: PRELIMINARY ESTIMATION OF TONOPAH LAB No. 40 0351
BELMONT MINING CORPORATION'S PROPERTY
VALUE

SUBJECT PROPERTY CONSISTS OF 51 CLAIMS, 20 ACRES EACH SOUTH OF THE OLD VULTURE MINE, WHICH IS SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY WEST OF WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

THERE IS ONE AREA, APPROXIMATELY 1,500 FEET BY 2,600 FEET (3,900,000 SQUARE FEET) WHICH CONTAINS MINERALIZED ROCK OF PURPLE, GREEN AND PINK HUES. THE AVERAGE ASSAYS ON SAMPLES TAKEN FROM OUTCROPPINGS IN THIS AREA ARE AS FOLLOWS:

<u>METAL</u>	<u>TROY OUNCES/TON</u>	<u>PRICE, DOLLARS/OZ.</u>	<u>VALUE, DOLLARS/OZ.</u>
PLATINUM	3.43	100.00	343.00
GOLD	0.46	43.00	19.78
SILVER	3.15	1.50	4.72
TOTAL ...			360.50

ASSUMING A DENSITY OF 150 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT, A ONE SQUARE FOOT AREA, 13 FEET 4 INCHES DEEP WOULD WEIGH ONE TON. WITH THE FURTHER ASSUMPTION THAT THE AVERAGE ASSAYS ARE VALID OVER THE ENTIRE AREA AND FOR THE ABOVE STATED DEPTH, THE TOTAL VALUE IS \$1,430,450,000.

IN A SECOND AREA, THERE IS A TUNNEL FROM PREVIOUS MINING ACTIVITY. THIS VEIN IS APPROXIMATELY 75 FEET BY 1,300 FEET, OR 97,500 SQUARE FEET. THE ORE HERE IS A DENSE BLACK ROCK, WHICH SHOWS WHAT ARE APPARENTLY METALLIC VALUES. AVERAGES OF ASSAYS ON SAMPLES TAKEN FROM SIDES OF THE TUNNEL INDICATE THE FOLLOWING:

<u>METAL</u>	<u>TROY OUNCES/TON</u>	<u>PRICE DOLLARS/OUNCE</u>	<u>VALUE DOLLARS/OUNCE</u>
PLATINUM	3.52	100.00	352.00
GOLD	0.55	43.00	23.65
SILVER	0.15	1.50	<u>0.22</u>
		TOTAL ...	375.87

WITH THE SAME ASSUMPTIONS ON DENSITY AND VALIDITY OF ASSAYS FOR THE TOTAL VEIN, THE VALUE OF A 13 FOOT 4 INCH DEPTH OF THIS DEPOSIT WOULD BE \$36,646,825. IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT ONE TEST BORING OF 1,000 FEET SHOWED THE SAME TYPE OF ORE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE DEPTH.

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THE VALUATION OF THESE CLAIMS IS BASED ON EVIDENCE WHICH IS NOT COMPLETE, AND THAT CONCLUSIONS SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH CARE.

BY ACCEPTANCE OF THIS REPORT, THE CLIENT AGREES TO HOLD THIS FIRM AND ITS EMPLOYEES HARMLESS AGAINST ANY LEGAL ACTION THAT MAY ARISE FROM THE USE OF ITS CONTENTS.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
ENGINEERS TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

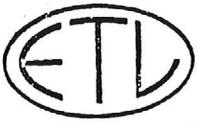


ROBERT W. OWEN
CHIEF CHEMIST

/CM

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Engineers Testing Laboratories, Inc.

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423 South Olsen
2525 E. Indian School Road

622-3663
264-4781

Tucson, Arizona 85719
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

REPORT ON LABORATORY TESTS

Lab. No. 40 0416

Client: TONOPAH-BELMONT MINING CORPORATION
Box 1851
WICKENBURG, ARIZONA

Date 12-20-71
Date Rec'd 12-16-71

Project No DATA Location No DATA
Source of Sample No DATA
Material METAL AND ORE Sampled By No DATA
Submitted By EARL WOODY Requested By EARL WOODY
Tested EMISSION SPECTROGRAPH

TEST RESULTS

SAMPLE NO. 1 - BLACK METAL BUTTON

MAJOR ELEMENTS (MORE THAN 1%):

SILICON, BORON, PHOSPHORUS, LEAD, COPPER, IRON, SILVER, SODIUM

MINOR ELEMENTS (0.01 TO 1%):

MAGNESIUM, MOLYBDENUM, ZINC, CALCIUM, CHROMIUM

TRACE ELEMENTS (LESS THAN 0.01%):

TIN, ALUMINUM, MANGANESE, GOLD, BISMUTH, GALLIUM, GERMANIUM,
INDIUM, NICKEL, TITANIUM

PLATINUM AND RUTHENIUM - BORDERLINE TRACE.

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Respectfully submitted,
ENGINEERS TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

ROBERT W. OWEN

SAMPLE No. 2 - SILVERY METAL BUTTON

MAJOR ELEMENTS (MORE THAN 1%):

SILICON, BORON, LEAD

MINOR ELEMENTS (0.01 TO 1%):

PHOSPHORUS, MAGNESIUM, COPPER, IRON, MOLYBDENUM, SODIUM,
TITANIUM, CALCIUM; CHROMIUM.

TRACE TO MINOR ELEMENTS (ABOUT 0.01%):

SILVER

TRACE ELEMENTS (LESS THAN 0.01%):

MANGANESE, ALUMINUM, TIN, BISMUTH, POSSIBLY RUTHENIUM.

SAMPLE No. 3 - ORE

MAJOR ELEMENTS (MORE THAN 1%):

SILICON, PHOSPHORUS, ALUMINUM, MAGNESIUM, IRON, SODIUM,
TITANIUM, CALCIUM.

MINOR ELEMENTS (0.01 TO 1%):

MANGANESE, MOLYBDENUM, NICKEL, ZINC, CHROMIUM.

TRACE ELEMENTS (LESS THAN 0.01%):

BORON, LEAD, GALLIUM, VANADIUM, PLATINUM, TIN, INDIUM,
SILVER.

POSSIBLY IRRIDIUM AND RHENIUM.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
ENGINEERS TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.



ROBERT W. OWEN
CHIEF CHEMIST

/cm

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Ore shipments and sampling:

The ore concentrates in the past were shipped to El Paso, Texas. This is a lead smelter and would not pay for copper from this bulk flotation. Obviously much of the latter went into the tails because of its oxidized nature. These tails were later recovered during the last war by leasers. Nothing remains from these tailings. Between the years of 1926 to 1930 the following record is available on production: Copper - 700,000 lbs; lead - 6,000,000 lbs; gold - \$210,000.00; silver - \$120,000.00.

On April 2, 1957 two miners were instructed to take samples on the 300 foot level. In view of the difficulty and danger of getting down the present shaft I did not witness the sampling. I presume the samples are better than average, so I discarded the two high readings for copper and the three high readings for lead. Gold and silver cannot be seen or identified as such in the ore and are therefore taken at face value. The corrected values are as follows from twenty-one samples-

Lead	2.96%	59.2 lbs.	X .95 X	.125 (Conc.val)	\$ 7.00 gross
Copper	4.3	86.0	.95	.30	24.50 "
Gold		.406 Ou.	.95	35.00	13.50 "
Silver		2.95	.95	.90	2.52 "
	Total per ton				\$ 47.52 "

Conclusions:

I believe this is one of the best prospective mines that it has been my pleasure to examine in Arizona.

Respectfully submitted to the,
Bradford Mining Co.

D. C. Blossom, President.
May 20, 1957.

By F. C. Ramsing, B. M.



GEOLOGIC REPORT OF THE TONOPAH-BELMONT MINE

Introduction:

The Tonopah-Belmont mine is located in the Bighorn Mountains of Arizona, which is about twenty-five miles southwest of Wickenburg, a station on the Santa Fe Ry., and a like distance northwest of Palo Verde on the Southern Pacific Ry. from which point the ore and concentrates were shipped to Texas.

The mine was discovered in 1904 and was subsequently named the Belmont-McNeal. The early day record of production and work is not available now. In the years 1926 to 1930 the mine was operated by a group of Nevada miners who renamed it the Tonopah-Belmont Mine. It is asserted on good authority, which seems logical, that the mine closed down because of low metal prices at the beginning of the Depression. Copper sold for 8¢, lead for 4¢, silver for 28¢ per ou. and gold for \$20.86. It has not been operated seriously since then. A 60 ton bulk flotation plant was built to beneficiate the ore, but a mine only 400 feet deep must be within the oxide zone at this location. It is obvious then that copper values would hardly be recovered because of its tendency to oxidize readily.

As stated the mine is 400 feet deep below the present adit level, however this fact cannot be verified now because the lowest accessible level is the 300. It is also stated that the ore was faulted off below the 400, and if this is true, there should be no difficulty in relocating it by present core drilling methods. The two present levels, the adit and the 300, have been surveyed by me using the Brunton Compass. The points exterior to the mine were surveyed by a standard and accurate transit and tied to the underground survey to correlate the data in plan.

My observation on the surface had indicated that there were two intersecting vein systems each containing at least two vein-fractures. One trends northeasterly and the other trends southeasterly. The southerly vein of the first system intersects the westerly vein of the second system to form expanded and large ore-shoots at their intersection. The fractures containing the veins of both systems are easily indentified because they are filled with friction-breccia.

I am prepared to show that other ore-shoots can be expected at the intersection of the southerly vein of the first system with the easterly vein of the second system. This area has not been drilled or otherwise been prospected although it is only 125 feet from the eastern workings on the 300, where the exposed vein is known to continue eastward. I shall also indicate that the ore continues downward under the present ore-shoots into the sulfide zone.

Topography:

The area surrounding the mine is typical semi-desert country, abounding in cacti but containing no desiduous trees. It lies in an old mid-tertiary lake bed out of which drownd mountain ranges arise. The latter are not over 1,000 feet above the lake beds in elevation, therefore the dirt roads leading to the mine are generally level and good until the mountains are reached. Even here the gradient is low and toward the shipping points, water exists in the washes at a depth about 700 feet below the present adit level. This is presumed to be the present ground water level based on wells of the area.

Stratigraphy and Petrography:

The immediate area of the mine contains no recent i.e. post-cambrian sedimentary rocks. It is an area of precambrian schists, gneisses and granites intruded by tertiary andesites, latite porphyries, basalts flows. There is good reason to believe that granitic monzonites underlie this area.also.

The host rock of this mine is an andesite plug which is roughly prismatic and approximately 900 feet square. Its intrusive nature is indicated by its nearly vertical and fluted walls that simulate a volcanic plug. This has been forced up through the surrounding schist and old granites which had been covered by an old basalt flow. The remmants of the latter can be seen on the steep slopes of the plug. This ejection movement was no doubt part of a greater regional thrust, because the premineral fractures containing breccia extend at least a mile to the west, and the second system is said to extend far to the southeast. Both of these transect the plug, but in the outer reaches of the fractures and perhaps in the plug itself they are in part filled by the latite porphyry. There is definte evidence that the mineralizing solutions came up the sides of these dikes and into the breccia, partly filling it and partly replacing it to form the present ore-bodies.

Veins:

The veins, filling the fractures are about 300 feet long and average four feet thick before the intersection is entered. At the latter point the orepipe is roughly 30 feet wide and of vaying length. The northeasterly vein dips south at an eighty degree angle. The rake is eastward or vertical. The southeasterly vein has a vertical dip and rakes northward. The shoots now indicate that they were mined from the surface to the present 300 foot level below the adit. This height is a miximum of 500 feet. It is at once obvious that the lower portions of these veins are still in the oxidized zone, and it is unusual in Arizona to find a vein as large as either of these to end or bottom at this depth. It is presumed for this reason as well as the fact that this mine has not been diamond drilled to our knowledge, that the sulfide ore will be found below the present ore-shoots. As stated previously there is also the intersection of the northeasterly vein with the second parallel fracture which can easily be seen on the surface. The latter can be shown to be heavily mineralized at one point, where copper ore has been uncovered just east of the plug at the surface. This fracture is also brecciated.

Future prospecting:

The two good possibilities for discovering new ore can be made by the use of the diamond drill. One to three holes at least 150 feet deep must be drilled horizontally to intersect the intersection of the two veins to the east. This would prove or disprove this premise of another large ore-shoot. These are best drilled from the present 300 foot level below the adit. The other premise is that of the underlying primary sulfide zone. This can be drilled from the 300 or the cleaned out 400 or from the surface. From the 400 foot level the drill holes should reach down at least 200 feet. Five holes should be planned. From the 300 these holes would be 300 feet deep. The surface holes would have to be about 600 feet deep. The first case east of the 300 and at the intersection of the vein may also be drilled from the outside but the depth of the holes have not been computed. This same intersection may be found by drifting eastward 125 feet on this level.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Belmont-McNeil Date February 10, 1972
District Vulture - Maricopa County Engineer J. H. JETT, Director
Subject: Trip to Tonopah-Belmont Mining Co. operations

Trip out with Floyd Everett (of U. S. Bureau of Mines)

J. C. Kirk, owner
Earl Woody, Chief Geologist and Engineer
H. W. Halpin (assumed to be an officer in the company) Box 1652, Wickenburg, Ariz.
Ross Russell.

This company contacted Mr. Everett regarding an OME loan for Platinum exploration. They claim to be recovering Pt in a pilot plant at this time. One pilot plant is at the mine site and one is in Wickenburg. The process involves heating a 10 lb sample to 2300F degrees. Plumbers lead is added. The molten mixture is poured off. A metallic button is recovered. This button is reheated to 450°, with certain fluxes added. Resultant button has Pt., Gallium, Indium, Cu, Ag, Au and other metals. They would not reveal fluxing agents. The button looks like lead. Tinge of blue and gold color possibly results from copper or perhaps Bismuth contaminant.

Mr. Woody stated positively they were not selling stock. However, Mr. Kirk said they would have the proper papers within 30 days and they would sell stock. In the meantime they are selling a certificate that guarantees delivery of stock when registration is complete.

(according to the principles)
There are three types of ore. A green one, a red ore and a black ore. The green is highest grade with 4-1/2 oz. of pt. Red ore is 3-1/2 oz.

later could not be verified
A leaching tank is under construction, made of concrete. Capacity is approximately 150T. Ore will be crushed to -1". A 3-day leach will follow. Tailings will then be dried and jig concentrated. Concentrate will contain the Pt. group. The black ore will probably be processed first since it averages approximately 1/2 oz. Au plus Ag.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Kirk is from Las Vegas and Mr. Woody is from California.

February 10, 1947
Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. Walter S. Tuback
114 West 5th St.
Santa Ana, Calif.

Dear Mr. Tuback:

Mr. Dickie, an old friend of mine, has told me of his conversations with you some time ago regarding the possible purchase of the Delmont-MacNeill property through purchase of all the shares of the owning corporation which I understand you control.

Would you be interested in selling now? If so I would like to figure with you. I would be particularly interested in the chance to acquire an established corporation for operating purposes at the MacNeill or other properties.

Yours very truly,

T.P. Lane

1221 N. 1st St.
Phoenix, Ariz.

~~Development~~

~~Our records show that the Tenopah
Company produced \$610,000~~

~~Belmont~~

November 16, 1949

Mr. Lewis R. Robins
420 1/2 South Maple Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Dear Mr. Robins:

Re your letter of November 3, 1949, we have
no accurate information as to the present ownership of the
Belmont-McNeil mine.

I suggest that you contact Mr. Ernest Dickie,
Manager, Bagdad Copper Co., Bagdad, Arizona, who is supposed
to have performed the last work on the property.

Our records show that the Tenopah-Belmont
Development Company produced \$610,000 in copper, lead, gold
and silver in the period from 1926 to 1930 inclusive.

Mr. Claud Cracker, Wickenburg, Arizona, can
also give you considerable information on the above.

Yours very truly,

Roger I. C. Manning
Office Engineer

RICM:mb

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
Capitol Building, Phoenix, Arizona

Name of property. Belmont McNeil

Location and accessibility of property. Located in western Maricopa County, 26 miles north from Dixie siding, on the Southern Pacific R.R., where good loading facilities are now available. A first class county maintained dirt road leads from Dixie to property, over which ore can be hauled by truck cheaply.

History of ownership.

Property now owned by the "ECONOMY MINING CO."; Pierre Perry, lessee, P. O. Box 251, Buckeye, Arizona. Formerly owned by Tonopah Belmont Dev. Co., which operated mine between 1926 to 1930, inclusive, during which period \$610,000 in copper, lead, gold and silver was produced (see table below).

Production history.

Year	Copper, lbs.	Lead, lbs.	Gold, value	Silver, value	Total, value
1926-30	700,000	6,000,000	\$210,000	\$120,000	\$610,000

Also, during May, 1941, a lot consisting of 2,724 pounds was sold to the Wickenburg Ore Market, by Pierre Perry, said lot yielding:

Gold ----- 0.04 ounces per ton.
Silver ---- 6.80 " " "
Copper ----11.00 per cent.
Lead ----- 7.50 " "

General geology (brief)

Vein is a contact fissure in diabase and rhyolite. Ore contains gold, silver, lead and copper, with gold predominating.

Belmont McNeil (continued)

at 400 feet to 63 degrees and ended up at 53 degrees. He also reported that at 800 feet a zone of 95 degree temperature was passed. He was not sure whether this increased temperature is due to hot water or to oxidizing pyrite, but favored the hot water idea. Little ore was found in the adit level or the 300 foot level. The hole deviated about 350 feet from the initial course.

Samples taken from the two northermost shafts assayed 5-7 ounces silver, 0.03 ounces gold, 3.8 per cent copper and 2.5 per cent silver. Ramsing and Dick Mieritz both felt that this part of the area is worth prospecting because the ore contains 70-75 per cent silica and 1-10 per cent alumina. It would be useful for flux. Ramsing suggested that beneficiation to separate the copper and lead would be feasible.

Geology: Ramsing stated that the ore shoots were concentrated around or along side of an andesite "plug" or "chimney," but may continue downward into the older basal Pre-Cambrian schists and granitic rocks. A rhyolite porphyry dike cuts the formations approximately in a N-S direction. The ore shoots rake eastward from this at about 70 degrees. Several intersecting veins surround or lie in the andesitic "plug." The veins tend to pitch out from the fracture locus. Ramsing believed that the ore locus would be concentrated in the plug and that copper mineralization might be encountered in depth without notable displacement. The dike is sheared where the breccia zone should cross it. This may be reopening since both are pre-mineral.

Other observers mention that a shattered zone accompanies the east wall of the rhyolite dike and the ore was found here especially where the andesite "plug" was encountered.

Ramsing made a Brunton compass survey of the adit and 300 foot levels and did some sampling there. He and Dick Mieritz, ^{Consulting Engineer} both believed that some detailed geological mapping should be done prior to further drilling. The ore shoots appear to lie mostly to the east of the rhyolite which suggests that it may have been more or less impervious to ore solutions and it could signify the termination of the ore zone to the west. Some further work should be done west of the dike to make sure of this. If true, the prospectable area would be much better delimited.

Belmont 2-1953-10

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Belmont-McNeil

Date February 20, 1962

District Big Horn District, Maricopa County

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Interview with Fred Ramsing^{Consultant} and summary of available data on the property.

Lessee: 1961-1962 - ^LMitca Mining Co., Uniontown, Pennsylvania

Agent: Jim Wilson, 68 Frontier Street, Wickenburg.

History: As early as 1927 the Tonopah-Belmont Company of Tonopah, Nevada, had the property under the Tonopah Belmont Development Co. Under them production amounted to \$610,000 worth of ore which yielded 700,000 pounds of copper, 6,000,000 pounds of lead, \$210,000 in gold, and \$120,00 in silver. According to the Mines Handbook (1931) p 1630, the mine produced 2326 tons in 1927 (0.39 oz. gold, 3.2 ounces silver, 5.3 per cent lead, and 0.70 per cent copper) and 21,094 tons during 1928 (gross value \$22.41 per ton at cost of \$21.19).

During 1940-1941, Pierce Perry shipped 2724 pounds of ore to the Wickenburg ore market. This ran 0.04 ounces gold, 6.8 ounces silver, 7.5 per cent lead, and 11 per cent copper. Perry also reported two other veins. The first vein is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and assayed 10 per cent copper, 7 per cent lead, \$2.50 in gold and \$1.80 in silver. The second vein is 9 feet wide and assayed 3.5 per cent copper, 4 per cent lead, \$4.00 in gold and \$5.00 in silver.

Shortly thereafter the property was leased by George F. Reed of Wickenburg, who shipped 2 cars of siliceous copper ore and one car of siliceous lead ore. Reed was drafted for service in late 1943 and the property was taken over by E.R. Dickie and John Lincoln, who were affiliated with Bagdad Copper Co. E.R. Dickie and John Lincoln operated the mine during 1944-1946 as the Economy Mining or East Vulture Mining Co. and shipped an unknown amount of ore, mainly from pillars. (According to Ramsing the mine workings were hurt by too much pillar robbing.)

During 1957 the Arizona Mine Inspectors office reported that a Mr. McPherson of Wickenburg, was the owner and had leased the property to P. Bradford Blossom, Box 1268, Wickenburg. W.H. Wright was superintendent and Ike Kusisto, both of Wickenburg, were at the mine.

During 1961 & 1962 Milca took over, repaired the shaft and drilled a 1043 foot test diamond drill hole (completed early in February 1962) which yielded relatively negative results, according to Fred Ramsing. It was proposed that 2000 feet in 3 holes be drilled in all. Further drilling might be influenced by the results of the first hole.

Work: The Belmont-McNeil property has 450, 100 & 15 foot shafts and a total of over 12,000ft. of lateral work. The 100 and 15 foot shafts are on the north end of the belt. These shafts are about 210 feet apart and the first lies about 300 feet north of the main shaft. The main shaft is 450 feet deep and, along with a 150 foot winze, totals 600 feet of vertical depth. The 300 foot and adit levels are open and were the main working levels. Several hundred feet of stope backs are present. Mr. Ramsing felt that the remaining back ore would not pay to go after since much cost and some hazard would be required for its removal.

Mr. Ramsing reported that the diamond drill hole started on a course of N $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W and ended up on a course of N 38° W. It began on an incline of 56 degrees, steepened

performed their yearly assessment work and in 1926 they sold to a mining group from the Tonopah- Belmont Mining Company of Nevada who re-named the mine the Tonopah- Belmont Mine.

The new owners sank a 500' shaft and developed the mine properly and shipped a large amount of high grade ore to the smelter (see attached photostat taken from page 94, Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin #140). The mine closed down in 1930 due to the depression prices of copper and lead and silver (cu @ 6¢, pb @ 4¢, ag @ 28¢ and au @ \$20.86 per oz.)

In 1941 thru to 1947 Mr. Ernest Dickie, later associated with the Bagdad Copper Mine as part owner and general manager, acquired the Tonopah Mine. From my examination of the underground workings of the mine it is apparent that he did nothing to develop the mine but rather strip it of the easily available "backs," pillars, even to the point of mining the ore out on both sides of the shaft. During my tenure at the Tonopah I wished to do diamond drilling from the bottom of the mine and asked the State Mine Inspector for permission. He flatly refused this permission because of the condition of the shaft and posted a notice of condemnation on the headframe.

The production figures shown from 1942 thru 1947, as shown on the photostat of pg. 94 of the Arizona Bureau of Mines do not reflect the true production of the mine during this period as Dickie shipped only high grade to the smelter and the remainder went to the cyanide mill at the Vulture Mine. Dickie and his brother were operating the mill at the Vulture and feeding it with ore from the Tonopah, U.S. Mine and other small mines in the vicinity.

Geology

The mineralization of the Tonopah Mine occurs in the fractured zones and in the brecciated perimeter of the andesite plug which rises high above the low lying hills in the immediate vicinity. The area is composed of pre-cambrian schists, gneisses and granites intruded by tertiary andesites, latite porphyries and basalt lava flows. The host rock of the mine is an andesite plug measuring approximately 1,000 feet square with nearly vertical walls. The plug was forced up thru the surrounding schist and

FIELD VISIT

Mine: Tonopah Belmont

Engineers: Ken A. Phillips
Nyal J. Niemuth

County: Maricopa

Date: February 25, 1988

On the way to the U.S. Mine a brief visit was made to the Tonopah Belmont to check on recent exploration activity. Mr. Thomas Gillette of Ontario Canada, consultant for Lakeshore Minerals, has been working on the property and invited us to visit. Unfortunately, he was not able to meet us at the property at this time.

The property and surrounding claims show road improvement, new drill roads and geologic mapping/sampling trenches. Recent drilling has been conducted and a converted hammer to rotary drill rig along with compressor was on site. Target of the drilling appears to have been testing of dominant northwest trending breccia zones, mostly to the east of the old workings. The brecciated zones occur in tertiary volcanics and show multiple stages of brecciation, jasperoids and silicification. The only mineralization seen on the surface consisted of minor copper oxides in the existing dumps.

When Mr. Gillette returns, we will try to visit the property again to obtain more complete information.


Nyal J. Niemuth, Mining Engineer

November 28, 1967

Mr. John Kirk
1626 Newport Boulevard
Costa Mesa, California

Dear Mr. Kirk:

In response to your query concerning the Tonopah-Belmont Mine, situated in Maricopa County, State of Arizona, I am pleased to submit the following information.

Following is a summary of my conclusions based on a physical examination of the property, reasearch of available data pertinent to the mine and interviews with responsible men who worked in the mine during it's "peak production" years. This work was performed by me at the instance of the Onego Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania starting in May, 1961 and ending in April, 1962. Time spent at the mine was intermittent due to other commitments but I spent a total of approximately four months on the property.

Location and Accessibility

The mine is located in Sections 21, 35 and 4, Twp 4 and 7, R7W of Maricopa County, State of Arizona in the Bighorn Mountains, 27 miles SSW of Wickenburg on the Santa Fe Railroad and 18 miles N from Tonopah Station from which all shipments were made to the smelter on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The road from Wickenburg is a well travelled road and maintained by the County with the exception of the last three miles which is maintained by the mine owner, Mr. Kirk. The old haulage road from the mine to the loading ramp at Tonopah Station is washed out and no longer maintained.

History

The mine was first discovered in 1907 by a Mr. George Dillard and who is still alive and living in Wickenburg. He and his partners, Dan McNeil and Charles Wilcox located the property

granites which are covered with an old basalt flow. Evidences of the old basalt can still be observed on the sides of the plug.

An analogy can here be drawn between the Tonopah plug and other successful mines of the same character where the ore bearing solutions come in, rise and fill the brecciated zones on the perimeter of the plug in the form of a corona and also cause the fracture planes in the plug itself to become mineralized. The mineralized corona showing copper is evident on the North, South and East sides of the plug.

The veins filling the fractures are 400' plus long and 4' wide until the intersection of veins #2, #3 and #4 are reached at which place they attain a width of up to 40'. The dip of the NE vein is 78 degrees S and the rake is eastward. The SE vein has almost a vertical dip and rakes N. These ore shoots were mined thru to the surface from the 400' level below the adit level. The adit level is 200' plus and minus (allowing for contour) below the surface.

The rake of the vein after intersection plunges sharply to the East and because of this deviation the shaft penetrated the end of the ore shoot. An X-cut was driven South from the bottom of the shaft to allow for the dip of the vein and then a drift tunnel was driven E to pick up the vein at the point where the vein raked into it. The vein at this point is eight feet wide and was drifted on for a distance of about 400'. The ore was stoped upward for about 15' and the vein is strong and consistent the full length of the drift from the point where the vein raked into the drift.

Two winzes were sunk to a depth of 20' on the level and both are damp from about 10' down and water about two feet deep is standing in the bottoms of each. They both contain sulphides and indicate that water level has been attained. There is no diminution of the vein at the bottom of the winzes and it is my conviction that the vein will continue downward to a great depth. I cut chip samples from the faces at the bottom of the winzes and the assays revealed 12.2% copper, .43 oz. gold, 3.6 oz silver and .82% lead.

Conclusions and Recommendations

I believe that the Tonopah has the potential of becoming a large producer, ranking along with the other large underground mines of Arizona and that a modest drilling program will confirm this belief.

In spite of the good production record of the mine I am convinced that it's past production represents only a very small fraction of it's potential.

I recommend this mine without any reservations.

Very truly yours,

James E. Wilson
James. E. Wilson E.M.

WHITE CAP ROAD

6 25
35 30

FRACTION ADAMS BUTTE BLUE

GRANT LIBERTY CONTACT BLUE RI

TAFT MADISON ALTA OVERS

UNCLE SAM ROOSEVELT COOLIDGE LINCOLN

MR KINLEY ALEXANDER COPPER CAVE JEFFERSON

JACKSON Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 7
WASHINGTON Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 2
DEWEY Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 4

CLIMAX Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 1
SOUTH-EAST CROSS Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 5

MAMMOTH Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT
EVENING STAR Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 6

WILLIAM PENN Kirk-TONOPAH BELMONT No. 3
BLACK COPPER AETNA No. 1

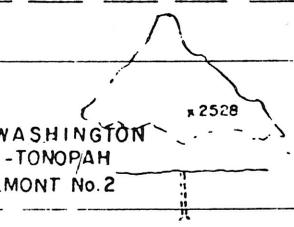
POLK AETNA No. 3 AETNA No. 4

T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.

35 36
2 1



21 x 7 3 80



X

X

X

2290

3

420½ South Maple Drive,
Beverly Hills, California,
November 3rd, 1949.

The Director,
Bureau of Natural Resources,
Home Building,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

If possible I wish you would give me the names of the present owners of the Belmont McNeil mine. Also the production of minerals ~~under~~ during the time the Tonopah Belmont Development Company operated the property. I understand the owners and lessees have mined a considerable tonnage since the Belmont sold out. Any information you can give me concerning the above would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Lewis R. Robins.
Lewis R. Robins.

Claud Craker
W. Kenburg.
E.R. Dickie

4940

10/11

last work 1930

Some

at Vulture mine
some of the
top and all 3 samples
with 100 lbs
of material

any more in west bank was 3,000,000

mine 20

NAME OF MINE: TONOPAH (Belmont-McNeil)

OWNER: Economy Mining Co.

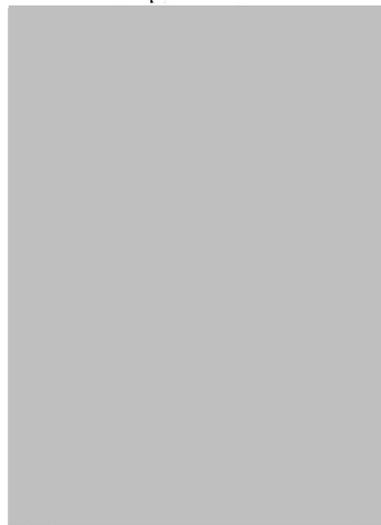
OPERATOR AND ADDRESS:

COUNTY: MARICOPA

DISTRICT:

METALS: CU

DATE:	OPERATOR AND ADDRESS:	DATE:	MINE STATUS
5/1/44	E. Dickie, Wickenburg Box 574	5/1/44	Shipping
4/45	Ralph Pfeffer, Wickenburg	4/45	Idle
		1/46	Developing
			Idle temp.



MINING JOURNAL - 3-30-42

The Belmont McNeill mine southwest of Wickenburg in the Vulture District ~~southwest of~~ will soon be back in production according to recent reports. Ralph Pfeffer has installed new machinery, cleaned out old workings and is ready to start shipping lead and copper.

Tonopah interests first developed the Belmont McNeill and at one time they thought had a sensational gold strike. Between 1926 and 1930 it is reported to have yielded \$210,000 worth of gold \$120,000 worth of silver, 700 pounds of copper and 6,000,000 pounds of lead.

Taken from Mining Congress Journal June 1945 p69

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF ARIZONA)
COUNTY OF MARICOPA) ss

J. S. COUPAL, first being duly sworn, deposes
and says:

That affiant is well acquainted with George Francis Reed, who is now operating the Belmont-McNeil Mine, approximately thirty miles southwest of Wickenburg, Arizona; that about February 1st of this year Mr. Reed acquired possession of this property under an assignment of a lease, and immediately commenced active mining operations thereon.

The Belmont-McNeil Mine is of the marginal type, and can only be operated successfully and profitably by one thoroughly experienced and skilled in the operation of mines. That for a year or more prior to Mr. Reed's taking over the Belmont-McNeil Mine, said property had been idle and all efforts of the Department of Mineral Resources to get this property into production had been unavailing. Since Mr. Reed commenced operations he has produced and shipped four cars of lead and copper ores greatly needed in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Reed is a graduate mining engineer and has a record of successful operations at other mining properties and his operating methods and production record

at the Belmont-McNeil Mine afford sound reasons for believing that he will be able to maintain and quite probably increase his present rate of production.

Affiant believes that if the said George F. Reed is inducted into the military service, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find another person with the capital and experience required to continue operations at the Belmont-McNeil Mine, and that even if another operator should eventually be found, it is quite certain that many months of greatly needed production would be lost.

By reason of the fact that George F. Reed is a competent, diligent, and experienced mine operator and is actively engaged in the production of strategic metals, affiant believes that in his present occupation he is of much greater value to the war effort than he could possibly be in the military service.

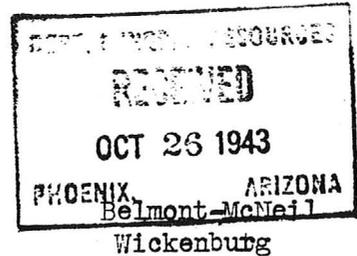


Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day
of March, 1943.

Notary Public.

My commission expires
June 15, 1944.

Oct. 24, 1943



MEMORANDUM

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

Brent Rickard informed me that there is considerable mixup about payment of premiums on ore shipped from this property. He is endeavoring to straighten it out, but asked me to report it in order that we may advise shippers to avoid this difficulty in future.

George Reid obtained a quota and transferred lease which was again transferred to Ernest Dickie who is now operating. Meanwhile ore was shipped by all parties, the last transfer and agreement apparently having been overstepped in a shipment by previous lessee.

Since the premium is paid on quota for which authority must exist, it creates confusion at smelter and New York office is unable to determine who is entitled to premium.

March 22, 1943

Major General A. M. Tuthill
State Director
Selective Service System
Professional Building
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sir:

The Department of Mineral Resources of the State of Arizona has been putting forth every effort to bring into production every mining property in Arizona capable of producing any of the metals vital to the war effort. Even though the production of a given mine may be relatively small, many such mines produce a volume that goes far towards meeting the urgent need for such metals.

It has just come to the attention of this Department that one of these mines, producing both lead and copper--the Belmont-McNeil--is about to be closed for the reason that Mr. George Francis Reed, who is in possession of the property and operating it under a lease has been classified in Class I-A by his local board in Cedar City, Utah. Until Mr. Reed took over this property it had been idle for the better part of a year. Mr. Reed not only has the experience, capital, and equipment required to operate this property, but he things well of it and believes he can increase his present rate of production. If Mr. Reed is inducted into the military service, production from this property will immediately cease, and it is wholly problematical whether another operator can be found.

We do feel that this situation should be called to the attention of the Selective Service Director of the State of Utah and to the appeal board of that state, to whom we have recommended that Mr. Reed appeal from the order of his local board.

May we ask, as a favor to us and as a valuable contribution to the effort of this Department to keep our strategic metal mines in production, that you transmit this information, with such recommendations as you see fit to make, to the Selective Service Director in Utah?

Yours very truly,

J. S. Coupal, Director

COLLECTIVE SERVICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

IF NOT DELIVERED IN FIVE DAYS
RETURN TO

Local Board No. 36
Iron County
FEB 10 1943 036
Cedar City, Utah

STAMP OF BOARD OR ADDRESS OF SENDER

NO. 1

Box F

Wcc

*1943
Wichita, Kan. Thur. mthe.*

Dear Mr. Coupsal:-
Just realized
you haven't the
address of my
local board.
Have enclosed
it.

Local Board
#36
Iron County,
Cedar City, Utah

DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
PHOTO
MAR 5 1943
PHOTO

Thanks again
Sincerely
George F. Reed

March 22, 1943

Local Board No. 36
Iron County
Cedar City, Utah

Gentlemen:

The Department of Mineral Resources of the State of Arizona has been putting forth every effort to bring into production every mining property in Arizona capable of producing any of the metals vital to the war effort. Even though the production of a given mine may be relatively small, many such mines produce a volume that goes far towards meeting the urgent need for such metals.

It has just come to the attention of this Department that one of these mines, the Belmont-McNeil, producing both lead and copper, is about to be closed for the reason that Mr. George Francis Reed, who is in possession of the property and operating it under a lease, has been classified in Class I-A by his local board, in Cedar City, Utah. Until Mr. Reed took over this property it had been idle for the better part of a year. Mr. Reed not only has the experience, capital, and equipment required to operate this property, but he thinks well of it and believes he can increase his present rate of production. If Mr. Reed is inducted into the military service, production from this property will immediately cease, and it is wholly problematical whether another operator can be found.

With this we are enclosing an affidavit in support of the appeal Mr. Reed has taken from the order of the local board classifying him in Class I-A, and we respectfully request that this affidavit be included in the record transmitted to the appeal board of the State of Utah.

Our interest in this case is that the efforts we are putting forth to increase the production of strategic metals be not nullified through induction into the military service of those essential to the operation of the mines upon which such production depends.

Yours very truly,

J. S. Coupal, Director

Belmont - McNew

- March 5, 1943

Colonel Frank J. Duffy
318 Professional Building
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Colonel Duffy:

George F. Reed, Box F, Wickenburg, has just notified me that his Local Board in Utah is Local Board No. 36, Cedar City, Iron County, Utah.

I did not have note of this when I directed the letter to Major General Tuthill yesterday.

Very truly yours,

J. S. Coupal
Director

JSC:kk

March 4, 1943

Major General A. M. Tuthill
State Director
Selective Service System
Professional Building
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sir:

I have referred George F. Reed, Box F, Wickenburg, Arizona to your office for deferment.

Mr. Reed is registered in Utah for Selective Service. I would like to submit to Colonel H. Arnold Rich, State Director of Utah, through your office, the following information I have of my own knowledge regarding the mining operations of Mr. Reed in Arizona.

Mr. Reed came to this office in November, 1942 and we submitted a number of mining properties to him for his consideration, as he stated he desired to remain in the production of critical metals. He examined several properties and in January took a lease on the Belmont-McNeil Mine located twenty-seven miles south of Wickenburg. This property had a recorded production from 1926 to 1930 of 700,000 pounds of copper and 6,000,000 pounds of lead. The property is opened up by a tunnel which has 200 feet of backs over it and a shaft 400 feet below the tunnel with several thousand feet of drifting on the vein. During January Reed employed about five men and has shipped two cars of ore. One, a silicious copper ore used as flux in the copper smelters, and the other a lead ore of good fluxing value.

I know that Reed plans additional development work and has undertaken to step up his production. He is a little uncertain as to the steps he should take until the question of deferment is settled.

I am attaching a professional record of Mr. Reed.

I can certify as to the need of the fluxing ores and the need of the production of these critical metals from this property.

Very truly yours,

JSC:kk

J. S. Coupal, Director

cc - Mr. George F. Reed

ECONOMY MINING CO.

(secondary)

Box 356
Santa Ana, Calif.

5/16-1st

This mine has no ore reserve so did not work it up - Kelt.

Arizona Department of Mineral Resources, Capitol Building, Phoenix, Arizona

QUESTIONNAIRE

Relating to survey of potential copper production from Arizona small and marginal mines for national defense purposes;

Name of mining property..... Belmont McNeil.....

Location... Maricopa County, 30 miles S.W. of Buckeye, Arizona,.....

Ownership.. Economy Mining Co.; Pierre Perry, lessee, P.O. Box 251, Buckeye, Ariz,.....

Name of ~~manager~~ Lessee; Pierre Perry, same address,.....

Post Office address.....

Copper production (pounds) during each of the past five years:

1936..... none..... 1937..... none..... 1938..... none.....

1939..... none..... 1940..... small.....

1941 rate of copper production based upon first four months.....

How much copper could this property produce annually

on a 14 cent price? ... 3,600,000 pounds.....

on a 16 cent price? ... same.....

on an 18 cent price?.....

on a 20 cent price?.....

What price copper is necessary for this property? 14..... cents per pound?

What plant facilities would be required and how much is the estimated cost in the

event a 14 cent price could be assured? ..As mine is already fairly well equipped.....

(see list in attached questionnaire), would only need another 220 cubic foot air compressor. \$10,000 operating money would be required to put mine on shipping basis.

a 16 cent price could be assured? ..As mine is already fairly well equipped.....

18 cent price? ..As mine is already fairly well equipped.....

20 cent price? ..As mine is already fairly well equipped.....

For what length of time would assurance of price and sale of full production be necessary? ... Two years.....

How long would it take, after financing has been provided for, before production on the above basis could be reached? 30 days.....

Does your organization have the facilities for raising the necessary capital to increase production to the amount stated? No.....

If not, do you believe that your company would be amenable and agreeable to government financing? Yes.....

Do you believe that you could finance the capital investment yourself on some such basis as a guarantee of sale of output at a fixed price and for a definite period, with damages to cover unamortized portion of capital investment in the event the government failed to take the output for the agreed upon time - or some similar arrangement?No.....

Please let us have your comments on the probability or possibility of your organization participating in such a program for national defense purposes

..... If an operating fund could be secured, would purchase another 220 foot air compressor and employ 15 more men, in order to work 3 shifts per day... removing shipping ore averaging: 50 tons daily, with average assay value ... as follows: ..copper 10 per cent; gold \$2.40, silver \$1.90, lead 7 per cent.

What would be your ideas on financing and carrying out such a plan as is indicated by these questions?... We have no idea of installing a mill, it being our plan to put mine on a paying basis by shipping ore; and while this is progressing, our idea is to continue to carry forward exploratory work in order to keep ore developed ahead of stoping.

Kindly list names and addresses of other potential copper producers in Arizona whose operations should be included within this survey.....

Date June 20, 1941.

Signed.....

Ore shipments and sampling:

The ore concentrates in the past were shipped to El Paso, Texas. This is a lead smelter and would not pay for copper from this bulk flotation. Obviously much of the latter went into the tails because of its oxidized nature. These tails were later recovered during the last war by leasers. Nothing remains from these tailings. Between the years of 1926 to 1930 the following record is available on production: Copper - 700,000 lbs; lead - 6,000,000 lbs; gold - \$210,000.00; silver - \$120,000.00.

On April 2, 1957 two miners were instructed to take samples on the 300 foot level. In view of the difficulty and danger of getting down the present shaft I did not witness the sampling. I presume the samples are better than average, so I discarded the two high readings for copper and the three high readings for lead. Gold and silver cannot be seen or identified as such in the ore and are therefore taken at face value. The corrected values are as follows from twenty-one samples-

Lead	2.96%	59.2 lbs.	X .95 X	.125 (Conc.val)	\$ 7.00 gross
Copper	4.3	86.0	.95	.30	24.50 "
Gold		.406 Ou.	.95	35.00	13.50 "
Silver		2.95	.95	.90	2.52 "
		Total per ton			\$ 47.52 "

Conclusions:

I believe this is one of the best prospective mines that it has been my pleasure to examine in Arizona.

Respectfully submitted to the,
Bradford Mining Co.

D. C. Blossom, President.
May 20, 1957.

By F. C. Ramsing, B. M.



MAY 7 RSVP Below



Arizona State Mine Inspector

DOUGLAS K. MARTIN

1700 W. Washington Suite 400
Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2805
(602) 542-5971
Fax (602) 642-5335

May 3, 1999

Mr. Ken Phillips
Department of Mines & Mineral Resources
1502 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Douglas K. Martin, Arizona State Mine Inspector, cordially invites you to attend a field trip to the Tonopah-Belmont Mine on Friday, May 7th. This the second closure site scheduled for reclamation under the Abandoned Mine Safety Fund, supported in part by ASARCO, BHP, Cyprus Climax, and Phelps Dodge mining companies. We will tour the mine site and discuss possible methods of closure.

The excursion will include students from Mesa's Hawthorne Elementary School who are learning about mining in Arizona and the dangers associated with abandoned mines. They have written essays and painted pictures depicting the hazards found in and around abandoned mine areas. Their work is on display in the hallways of the Arizona Legislature. The students will also assist the Arizona State Mine Inspector with posting warning signs at some of the openings to the mine.

Included with this invitation is a brief history of the mine, evaluations of the openings scheduled to be closed, and driving directions to the site with the route highlighted on the map.

The group will meet in the visitor parking lot at the corner of 19th Avenue and Jefferson between 8:00 a.m. on the morning of May 7th and leave promptly at 8:30 a.m. There will be limited space available for those without appropriate vehicles. We will rendezvous at the intersection of Wickenburg Road and Vulture Mine Road at 9:30 a.m. From there we will caravan to the mine site, approximately six miles on dirt road. Directional signs will be placed along the route to indicate proper turns. High clearance vehicles are necessary for this part of the trip; four-wheel drive is advisable, but not required. We will be walking the last 500 yards up to the mine so hiking boots or comfortable shoes and long pants are recommended. The Arizona State Mine Inspector's Office will provide safety equipment as needed for viewing the internal workings of the mine.

If you are able to attend or have any questions, please RSVP by Thursday, May 6th, to Pam Sanchez at (602) 542-5971.

Tonopah-Belmont Mine Evaluation Trip

Driving Directions: Take I-10 west from Phoenix. Exit at 339th Avenue (Exit 103). Turn right (north) on 339th Ave. Two miles north 339th Avenue dead-ends at Indian School Road. Turn left (west) on Indian School. Two miles west Indian School intersects 355th Avenue. Turn right (north) on 355th Ave. Follow 355th north, cross CAP canal. Road becomes Wickenburg Road, follow to intersection with Vulture Mine Road, approximately 16 miles. This is the rendezvous point. Turn left (south) on Vulture Mine Road, a gravel road. Beyond this point four wheel drive may be necessary. Follow Vulture Mine Road south for approximately 6 miles.



Mine

Agenda for Tonopah-Belmont Mine with Hawthorne Students
May 7, 1999

- 9:30 AM Meet at intersection of Wickenburg Road and Vulture Mine Road. Caravan into the mine site. Approximately 6 mile on dirt road to mine site from intersection.
- 9:45 AM Walk the last 500 yards up to the mine. (Hiking boots recommended.)
- 10:00 AM Welcome media and attendees. Speeches; Rep. Gleason, Mine Inspector Martin, and Industry Reps.
- 11:00 AM Tour of mine, student project and closure program.
- 1:00 PM Lunch on site.
- 2:00 PM Program concludes.
- 3:15 PM Students meet with Jamie at Arizona House of Representatives for tour. Meeting with Speaker Groscost and visit Mining Art Exhibit.

Lisa Graham Keegan
Superintendent

N·E·W·S

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: May 5, 1999
CONTACT: Lyn Harry, (602) 234-8075

Students, State and Industry Partner to Secure Abandoned Mine

(Phoenix, Ariz.) Students from Mesa's Hawthorne Elementary School, state officials and business representatives will launch the closure of an abandoned mine located southwest of Wickenburg on May 7.

"I am very pleased the students of Hawthorne Elementary School will be participating in this mine closing," said State Superintendent of Public Instruction Lisa Graham Keegan. "This is an important issue for Arizona and a great opportunity for elementary students to see both science at work and the benefits of a strong government/industry partnership."

The abandoned Mine Land Safety Fund was established through legislation passed in the 1998 session. The fund is earmarked for the costs of closing the many dangerous abandoned mines on state land. It is a partnership between state government and the mining industry, modeled after an agreement signed in 1997 by the Western Governor's Association and National Mining Association.

The Hawthorne students will participate with the State Legislators, the State Mine Inspector and industry representatives to secure the Tonopah-Belmont Mine. This mine was chosen to be reclaimed because it is located in an area very popular with hikers, bikers and horseback riders, and is a safety hazard to the community.

Arizona has about 100,000 abandoned mines, according to the Mine Inspector's Office. Almost 9,000 mines have been inventoried and mapped by the state. More than 30 mines have been fenced off in the last year, and under this Abandoned Mine Land Safety Fund Initiative, more extensive sites similar to the Tonopah-Belmont are going to be backfilled to eliminate the risk to the public.

The Tonopah-Belmont site has at least three shafts and over 12,000 feet of lateral workings, and consists of several mine openings that will be closed using bat gates, cable nets, or and safety fencing that the students will help install.

A 5th grade class at Hawthorne Elementary School in Mesa, Arizona, led by their teacher, Mr. Steve Trussell, recently participated in a geoscience program. Mr. Trussell facilitated the geoscience unit that he wrote with the support of Dr. Larry McBiles of the Arizona Mining Association. It included an intensive twelve-week study of how minerals add to the quality of our lives. The unit was a thematic, multidisciplinary program that was designed to develop positive study skills, introduce the scientific method, technology and explore careers in the Geosciences using the latest research based teaching strategies. The program was named "HAWK ROCKS" after the school's mascot.

Mr. Trussell's 5th grade class is made up of 34 outstanding students that have excelled in the area of Geoscience. They have studied basic rock formations, mineralogy, and reading of geological survey maps to mineral extraction and geochemistry. The students of Hawthorne have studied different methods of mineral extraction. They have toured Arizona Science Museum, Jerome's United Verde Mine, The Douglas Mansion, Bisbee's Copper Queen Mine, Bisbee's mining museum and most recently Phelps Dodge's Morenci Copper mine.

The final culminating activity of the Geoscience unit was the Geoscience fair. The students had an opportunity to do a demonstrative or experimental project with a Geoscience theme. This project was a huge success.

Mr. Trussell's true passion for the State of Arizona, its geology, and its fascinating history are shared with all of his students. "HAWK ROCKS" is one of the hottest clubs at Hawthorne Elementary School proven by its waiting list. The club has expanded and two levels now make up the club. Members must complete level one prior to participating in level two. Students share their experiences of "HAWK ROCKS" with other students, which perpetuates interest among the student body. Parents often call asking for information about where to get tools, take trips and find materials. Mr. Trussell enjoys the prospect of sparking interest in activities such as "HAWK ROCKS" which can be a catalyst for improving family relationships.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED ABANDONED MINES SAFETY FUND

In 1994, the Legislature authorized the State Mine Inspector to inventory abandoned mines, beginning with abandoned mines located on state lands. This work is in progress, and the State Mine Inspector's Office is currently developing an inventory of abandoned mines on state lands.

Abandoned mines, many created before statehood, can pose public safety risks, mostly due to open shafts and adits. Occasionally, passersby can fall into these holes. More often, hikers and climbers intentionally enter these openings, requiring rescues. In most cases, the prospectors and miners who mined these claims at the turn of the century are not identifiable or available to contribute to the abatement of current public safety risks.

The state, as owner of the lands where the abandoned mines are located, faces potential claims by people injured in abandoned mine openings. The risk of claims can be reduced by common-sense methods such as filling or plugging shafts and adits, installing fences or other barriers, or posting warnings. However, due to the number of abandoned mines and lack of funding, efforts to abate public safety risks have been slow. Also, some of these efforts are slowed by issues such as protection of bats and other wildlife that may inhabit these openings.

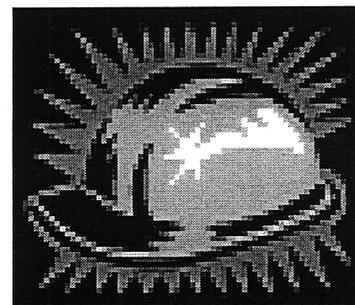
The Abandoned Mines Safety Fund is proposed as a means of encouraging private contributions that can be used directly to abate public safety risks posed by abandoned mines on state lands. The use of money placed in the fund would be limited to covering the direct costs of work to ensure public safety, and would not be used for administrative costs.

To encourage private contributions, the fund would include appropriations by the Legislature to the fund to match the private contributions. Legislative appropriations would be considered annually, based upon contributions made during the preceding year. The matching funds concept would encourage private contributions while leveraging legislative appropriations to increase funding for this important work. Substantial contributions from mining companies are anticipated if this fund can be formed.

The State would benefit from creating the new fund by not only protecting the safety of its citizens, but also by reducing the potential for claims against the state due to the potential for accidents on state lands. To ensure that the funding for this work is put to the best possible use, the State Mine Inspector is required to consult with the State Land Commissioner to identify and prioritize abandoned mines to be addressed.

Tonopah-Belmont Abandoned Mine Closure

When: Friday, May 7, 1999
Time: 10:00 am
Where: Tonopah-Belmont Mine Site



Directions: Take I-10 west from Phx. Exit at 339th Ave. (exit 103). Turn right (north) on 339th Ave. Two miles north 339th Ave. dead-ends at Indian School Rd. Turn left (west) on Indian School. Two miles West Indian School intersects 355th Ave. Turn right (north) on 355th Ave. Follow 355th north, cross CAP canal. Road becomes Wickenburg Road, follow to intersection with Vulture Mine Road, approximately 16 miles. Turn left (south) on Vulture Mine Road, a gravel road. Beyond this point four wheel drive will be necessary. Follow Vulture Mine Road south for approximately 6 miles.

RSVP Ursula Ruddick (602) 234-8180