



## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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04/22/86

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: TRANSCENDENT PROPERTY

ALTERNATE NAMES:

LUCKY REA CLAIMS  
FAT CHANCE CLAIMS

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1143

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 12.5N RANGE 2 W SECTION 25 QTR. NE  
LATITUDE:N 34DEG 26MIN 42SEC LONGITUDE:W 112DEG 24MIN 47SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: GROOM CREEK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD-PRIMARY  
SILVER-COPRODUCT  
COPPER-BYPRODUCT

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR TRANSCENDENT PROPERTY FILE  
BLM AZ MINING CLAIMS FILES



North American Gold Mining Industry News  
7-4-86

ARIZONA SPECIAL REPORT / JULY 4, 1986 / PAGE 3



See: Lucky Chance Mining Company, Inc. (file)  
Bannie Gold & Copper Mining Co. (file)

Skillings Mining Review, March 8, 1975, p. 21 (results of Au sampling)

See: Map in map file upstairs

E/MJ, April, 1975, p. 168 (underground sampling program)

REPORT  
on Property of the TRANSCENDENT MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION

The property of the TRANSCENDENT MINING COMPANY consists of <sup>28</sup>seventeen ~~claims~~ unpatented mining claims and is located in the Hassayampa Mining District, about two miles in a northerly direction from Mt. Union. Hassayampa Creek is about one-half mile from the south boundary of the claims.

The names of the claims are: Fairview, Crescent, Brunswick, Jumbo, Mill-Site, Walker View, Summit No. 3, Twilight, Burlington, Newport, Great Divide, Lookout, Midway, Apex, Mayflower, Columbia and Annex.

ACCESSIBILITY AND FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION

A first class road connects this part of the Hassayampa District with Prescott, Arizona. From this road, a distance of about two miles to the claims, the road is a good mountain road: there are some steep grades, but these can easily be overcome.

From the east side line of the property to the Walker side of the Poland Tunnel is about two miles. The Poland Tunnel connects with the Bradshaw Mountain Railway at Poland. To Humboldt Smelter from this point is not over twelve miles.

CLIMATE AND WATER AND ALTITUDE

The climate is mild, allowing of outdoor work the year <sup>an</sup>round. There is an abundance of pure water for domestic purposes. No doubt plenty of water can be developed, at depth, for milling purposes. Altitude at the camp of the Transcendent Mining Company is 7150 feet above sea level. At the collar of the main shaft, <sup>6</sup>on Lookout claim, it is 7350 feet. The mountain rises from this point going west, to about 7700 feet.

### AREA AND NEARBY MINES

The Transcendent property has an acreage of , approximately, 340 acres and covers to advantage numerous out-croppings of highly mineralized, altered gold, silver and copper bearing rocks. Their composition strongly indicates important underlying bodies of commercial gold, silver and copper ore.

The district in which the property of the Transcendent Mining Company is situated is an old one. Much wealth has been extracted in the form of gold and silver, but no particular attention has ever been paid to its possibilities as a copper producer; consequently, very little prospecting for copper has been done.

To the southeast of the property of the Transcendent Mining Company is an extensive patented area which contains many gold and silver prospects, with one property developed to the 750 foot level. East and northeast, and adjoining, is the Walker District, or Lynx Creek District, in which are located many producers, principal among which is the Sheldon Mine, ~~the Midnight Test Mine~~ <sup>New 12 Co. 100</sup>. To the north we have such properties as the Empire Mine, the Midnight Test Mine, the Home Run Mine and many other meritorious prospects. To the south of the Transcendent group lie the Storm Cloud, Cash, and Senator mines. The last named belongs to the Phelps-Dodge Corporation. On the west side the country is <sup>all</sup> being held by various locators, but development and production have not been extensive.

### TOPOGRAPHY

The hills are steep, generally, but not precipitous. In most places considerable soil covers the rock formation. Thick underbrush is abundant, with oak and pine forest.

### TIMBER

Every claim in the group is covered with valuable timber. Oak, for camp fuel, is abundant. There is enough pine timber to make mine timber-stulls and lagging for years to come. I estimate that fully one million feet can be cut into choice lumber, and consider the timber a very valuable asset to the property.

### ROCKS AND ORE-BEARING FORMATION

Masses of various types of monzonitic, dioritic and allied rocks intruded an older complex of granitoid rocks, in many places somewhat gneissic. This older formation is no doubt pre-Cambrian. Remnants of old diabasic intrusions are also visible. Dikes of acidic porphyry, in places from one thousand to eighteen hundred feet wide, have intruded the area. The result has been the formation of an intensely mineralized and greatly leached ore, at least six miles in length and one mile wide. The property of Transcendent Company is notable for the amount of oxidation seen on the surface and in various shallow openings that have been made on the different claims. Similar surface showings on neighboring mines, where underground development has been done, have been proven to overlie valuable ore bodies.

### DEVELOPMENT

A shaft 100 feet deep has been sunk on the Lookout claim, with about 100 feet of drifting at that depth. Another shaft 62 feet deep (caved) and tunnel 81 feet long are on this claim. Summit No. 3 claim has three shafts; one 86, one 62, and one 56 feet deep. A ten foot hole is also on this claim and a 35 foot cut on the Mill Site claim. A cross-cut development tunnel has been started, which is in 100 feet. Various openings have been made on Great Divide, Mayflower, Columbia, Annex, Midway, Apex

Walker View, Twilight, Burlington, Fairview and Crescent. The work done demonstrates a widespread of mineral possibilities. The 100 foot shaft on the Lookout claim shows very good ore from about twelve feet from the surface to its present depth, with all conditions highly mineralized.

The minerals, chalcopryite and a little chalcocite, show throughout the group mass.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One cannot help but be impressed with the conditions that exist on this property. Some four carloads of ore were extracted from the 100 foot shaft on the Lookout claim and shipped to the Humboldt Smelter, with results of about \$8.00 gold per ton, 15 ounces of silver, and 5% copper. This is very good ore. I thoroughly believe that if the property is developed in a systematic way, large bodies of such ore will be uncovered. In order to find large bodies of payable copper, gold and silver in this vicinity, as in other vicinities, it is necessary to get below the superficial and altered surface zones, where copper values, as well as gold and silver values, have been leached out, down into the ground water level.

To this end, development on the Transcendent, in the opinion of the writer, will result in disclosing large bodies of payable gold, silver and copper ore, both in vein and disseminated form. Permanent water level is most likely between eight hundred and one thousand feet. Enrichment and concentration have undoubtedly proceeded over a long period of time, principally through replacement along fissures and in irregular but large areas of fractured and brecciated rocks.

It is recommended that development, at first, be carried on



in the Lookout claim. The 100 foot shaft should be sunk deeper here as it seems to be on the apex of a shoot of considerable magnitude. This shaft should be sunk to at least the depth that the present hoisting equipment can go, and, from time to time, a carload of ore should be sent to the smelter, in order to keep fully advised on the character and behavior of the ore. The cross-cut tunnel started on the Mill-Site claim should be driven with all speed. This will cut numerous veins and will cut the principal ore showing on the Lookout, at approximately 500 feet depth, with 700 feet of driving.

Two hundred feet of driving from the present face of this tunnel will cut a big vein showing on the Walker View claim. Drifting should be done on all promising fissures encountered in the cross-cut, and, when the cross-cut has arrived at what appears to be the main fissure on the Lookout claim, a raise should be put through to the surface in order to give opening for ventilation, as there is no doubt in the writer's mind that ore conditions will warrant the extending of this tunnel into the Twilight and Burlington claims.

Consideration of all the conditions relative to the property of the Transcendent Mining Company favor its recommendation as being an excellent basis for mining operations, and are summarized as follows:

- First: The close proximity, on the same mineral belt, to a large, proven mine with the same general geological characteristics.
- Second: Nearness to railroad and smelter.
- Third: That the underlying sulphide ore will be of good grade, as evidenced by the four carloads of ore extracted from the Lookout claim and shipped to Humboldt Smelter.

Fourth: Reasonably cheap electric power, a branch line of the Arizona Power Company being but a short distance from the property.

Fifth: No mining timber will have to be bought, as ample timber is on the claims to furnish all such for years to come.

Sixth: A well established mining camp, with all necessary buildings to take care of a crew of men.

Seventh: The fact that the sampling of the surface at many ~~points~~ different places shows persistent values, as evidenced by the attached assay sheet, covering thirty-two samples.

It is the opinion of the writer that the group of claims belonging to the Transcendent Mining Company contains ore bodies of first importance; therefore, its exploration and development are recommended as a splendid mining venture that will prove another big and profitable mine.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. Giroux.



(602) 968-1275

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**CHARLES R. WARD CORPORATION**

*Mining Development & Mineral Recovery*

4728 N. 21ST AVENUE

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85015

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PARCEL #7

TRANSCENDENT MINE

Hassayampa Mining District

Yavapai County, Arizona

## PARCEL #7

### TRANSCENDENT MINE

#### LOCATION

The property is located some 12 miles south of Prescott, Arizona in Section 30, Township 12½ north, Range 1 West, Yavapai County, Arizona. Six (6) of the twelve (12) miles is good paved highway and all roads to the property are traversable by passenger car.

#### HISTORY

Although an accurate account of production from the Transcendent is unknown it is believed to have been from 3,000 to 5,000 tons. Production being curtailed in 1942 because of the Second World War and never resumed afterwards, leaving an estimated 8 to 10 million tons of unmined ore.

#### GEOLOGY

The property is comprised of 28 unpatented claims in two (2) claim groups. Both groups are contiguous and total approximately 500 acres of surface area. The ore deposits are almost exclusively fissure veins and carry gold and silver, generally both, though some yeild only gold and some only silver. The Transcendent deposit is of the younger Tertiary age and the gold and silver minerals are formed within a large fault structure that completely traverses the property and strikes from south-southeast to north-northwest over a distance of more than 5,000 feet on the surface and ranges in width from 5 feet to 50 feet. Within the fault structure is contained a highly mineralized quartz-quartz diorite breccia. With gold assays from .40 ounces per ton to 1 ounce per ton and silver assays from 10 to 20 ounces per ton along with 1 to 2 per cent copper.

### DEVELOPMENT

Vast amounts of development work have been done on the mine, including 700 feet of tunnel and 500 feet of haulage drift.

### EQUIPMENT

Reports unavailable.

### SUMMARY

Because of the development work that has been done on the property the mine could be put back into production with a minimum of capital although a greater amount of capital would be necessary for construction of a floatation mill to process the ore.

It is evident from the assay results and the calculated tonnage of unmined ore, taking into account the spiraling prices of gold and silver that this property would be an excellent mining venture.

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PARCEL #7

TRANSCENDENT MINE

Hassayampa Mining District

Yavapai County, Arizona

REPORT BY

LLOYD G. FROST

the main transcendent fault. All veins and cross faults are mineralized with gold, silver and copper.

#### POWER AND WATER

An Arizona Public Service Transmission line crosses the property only a short distance from the Transcendent tunnel. Water for milling operations is abundant on the property.

#### PAST PRODUCTION

Although an accurate account of production from the transcendent is unknown it is believed to have been from 3000 to 5000 tons. Production being curtailed in 1942 because of the 2nd World War and never resumed afterwards, leaving an estimated 8 to 10 million tons of unmined ore.

#### ECONOMICS

Because of the vast amount of development work that has already been done on the Transcendent Mine (700 feet of tunnel and 500 feet of haulage drift.) The mine could be put back into production with minimum of capital although a greater amount of capital would be necessary for construction of a Flotation mill to process the ore.

The total amount of capital required for both mine and mill would be under 2 million dollars. This would provide a mill with an average daily feed rate of 600 tons. The mill facility could be expanded as desired.

#### CONCLUSIONS

It is evident from the assay results and the calculated tonnage of unmined ore, taking into account the spiraling prices of gold and silver that this property would be an excellent mining venture.

Respectfully,

  
Lloyd G. Frost

in the Groom Creek basin, by a larger mass of Granodiorite, the strike of the schists is north-northeast, the dip steep. Granite and schist are intruded by a series of light colored dikes of rhyolite porphyry, which stand in closest relation to the ore deposits. The strike of these dikes range from north to northeast. Few of them are wider than 100 feet. The ore deposits are almost exclusively fissure veins and carry gold and silver, generally both, though some yield only gold and some only silver.

The pre-cambrian gold veins are represented by the Ruth and Jersey Lily mines and by several deposits in the lower part of Crooks Canyon. Probably the Blue Dick, Mark Twain, Buzzard and Dunkirk belong to the same category.

Another group of mines, some of which have had a large production, center about the northern slopes of Tritle and Mount Union. They are on gold-silver veins that are closely connected with the rhyolite porphyry dikes.

The senator is the best known among them. These veins are much younger than the pre-cambrian deposits and probably are of Tertiary age. Similar to these are the long veins on the south slopes of Mount Union extending down to Venezia. Some of these deposits indicate a formation at higher temperature, others recall the nature of veins formed near surface and carry mostly rich silver minerals.

The Transcendent deposit is of the younger Tertiary age and the gold and silver minerals are found within a large fault structure that completely traverses the property and strikes from south-southeast to north-northwest over a distance of more than 5000 feet on the surface and ranges in width from 5 feet to 50 feet.

Within the fault structure is contained a highly mineralized quartz-quartz diorite breccia. With gold assays from .40 oz. per ton to 1 oz. per ton and silver assays from 10 to 20 oz. per ton along with 1 to 2% copper.

The Granodiorite on either side of the fault structure on the surface is highly altered to a distance of 50 to 100 feet indicating a high temperature formation. Underground in the Transcendent tunnel are a series of quartz veins ranging in width from a few inches to 3 to 4 feet as well as several cross faults that intersect

## INTRODUCTION

The land that comprises the Transcendent mine lies entirely within the Hassayampa Mining District, an area that is considered by most geologists to be the best gold and silver producing area in the State of Arizona. In the highest part of the Bradshaw Mountains lies the Hassayampa Mining District. It is a region of heavily forested ridges and long slopes covered with dense brush. The District occupies the northeast corner of the Bradshaw Mountains quadrangle and borders on the northeast the Groom Creek and Walker District, on the Southeast it is adjoined by Turkey Creek District. The area includes many mines of considerable production, mostly in gold and silver.

## PROPERTIES

The Transcendent Mine lies some 12 road miles south of Prescott, Arizona in section 30, Township 12.1/2 North, Range 1 West Yavapai County, Arizona. Six of the Twelve miles is good paved highway and all roads to the property boundary are traversable by passenger car. The Transcendent mine property is comprised of 28 unpatented mining claims in 2 claim groups. The Lucky Rea, a group of 10 claims and the Fat Chance, a group of 18 claims. The 2 claim groups are contiguous and total approximately 500 acres of surface area.

## GEOLOGY

The Bradshaw granite of Mount Union forms a broad dike-like mass extending northeastward between two areas of Yavapai schist in the extreme northwest corner of the Bradshaw mountain quadrangle the same pre-cambrian granite appears again and continues northwest to Prescott. The belt of Yavapai schist between the two granite areas contains most of the mines though some are also found in the easterly granite area south of Mount Union. The Yavapai includes Sericitic, chloritic, and amphibolitic schist but the amphibolitic types predominates. The schists are intruded by several smaller masses of diorite or gabbro and also

# INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY

SMELTING DEPARTMENT

Lloyd Frost & Assoc. ASSAY CERTIFICATE

777 E. Camelback Rd. Inspiration, Arizona

Name Suite #107, Phoenix, Ariz.

MINE

Class Prop Curt Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Date Oct. 15 1913

Smelter Lot	Per Ton of 2000 Lbs.		Per Cent Copper	Per Cent Insoluble	Per Cent Si O <sub>2</sub>	Per Cent Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Per Cent Fe	Per Cent CaO	Per Cent S	Per Cent
	Oz. Silver	Oz. Gold								
	19.50	0.960	0.52		67.4	1.1	12.0	0.4	0.1	

SM-37

Chief Chemist

Enclosed is the assay certificate on the ore sample you sent in.

Yours truly,

Joe McDonald  
Smelter Superintendent

JMD/sy  
Encl.



# ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.  
817 WEST MADISON ST. PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-6181

January 2, 1974

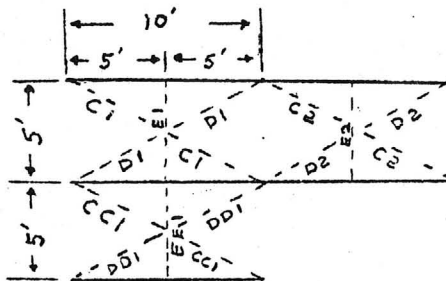
Lab No. 5836

Bridges and Holben  
777 E. Camelback Road  
Suite 107  
Phoenix, Arizona 85014

Look out Dump Sample's Assay's  
All sample's Assayed Included dirt and  
Waste Rock with ore at 4 Part's waste  
To 1 Part ore

Sample	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton
C 1	0.03	0.70
2	0.09	1.30
3	0.10	1.65
4	0.04	0.95
5	0.04	1.25
6	0.30	0.70
7	0.05	3.60
8	0.10	3.30
9	0.04	1.90
10	0.06	2.05
11	0.04	1.40
12	0.04	1.90
CC 1	0.07	1.75
D 1	0.01	0.60
2	0.09	2.25
3	0.02	0.95
4	0.15	5.50
5	0.05	2.40
6	0.03	1.75
7	0.05	4.60
8	0.05	2.70
9	0.05	1.15
10	0.02	1.30
11	0.02	1.30
DD 1	0.02	0.50
E 1	0.10	0.90
2	0.07	2.45
3	0.10	3.05
4	0.03	1.35
5	0.02	1.05
6	0.07	2.95
7	0.07	7.10
8	0.05	4.30
9	0.02	1.45
10	0.06	1.70
11	0.03	0.60
EE 1	0.06	0.85

10 lb. Sample's



Respectfully submitted,

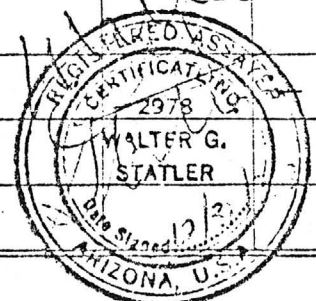
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

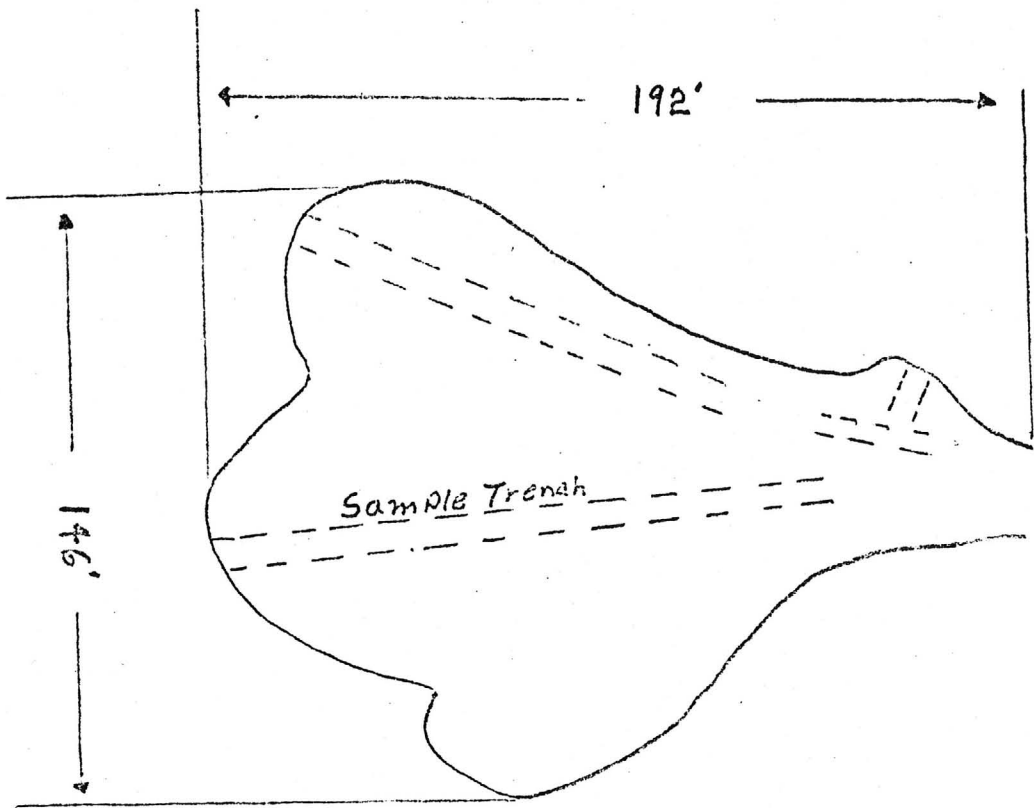
Claude E. McLean Jr.

BOX 14 — PHONE 632-7410  
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329

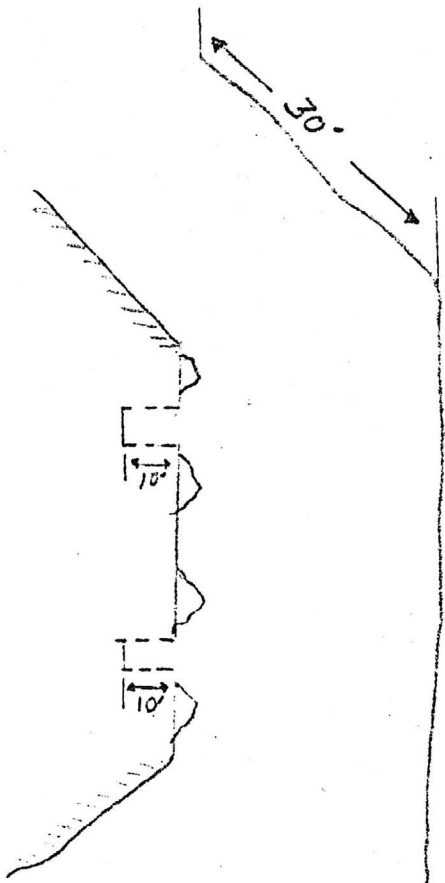
Submitted for assay by: Phoenix, Ariz. 85014

December 29, 1973

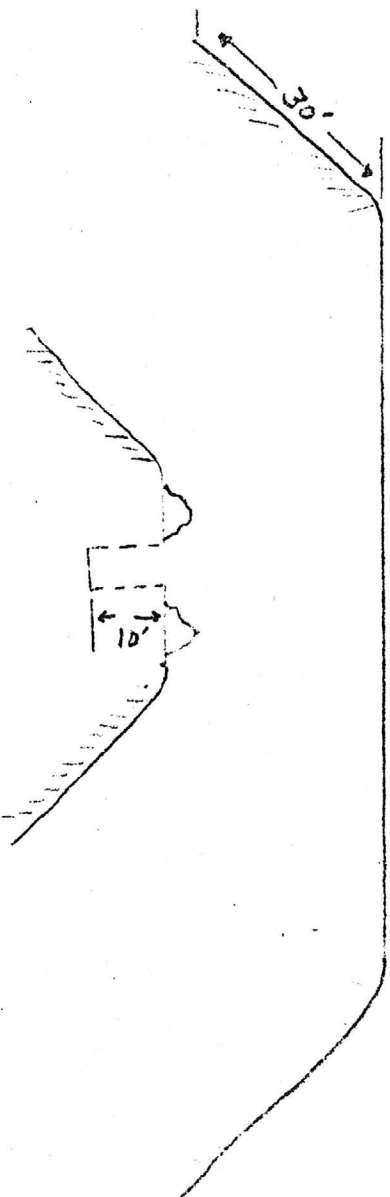
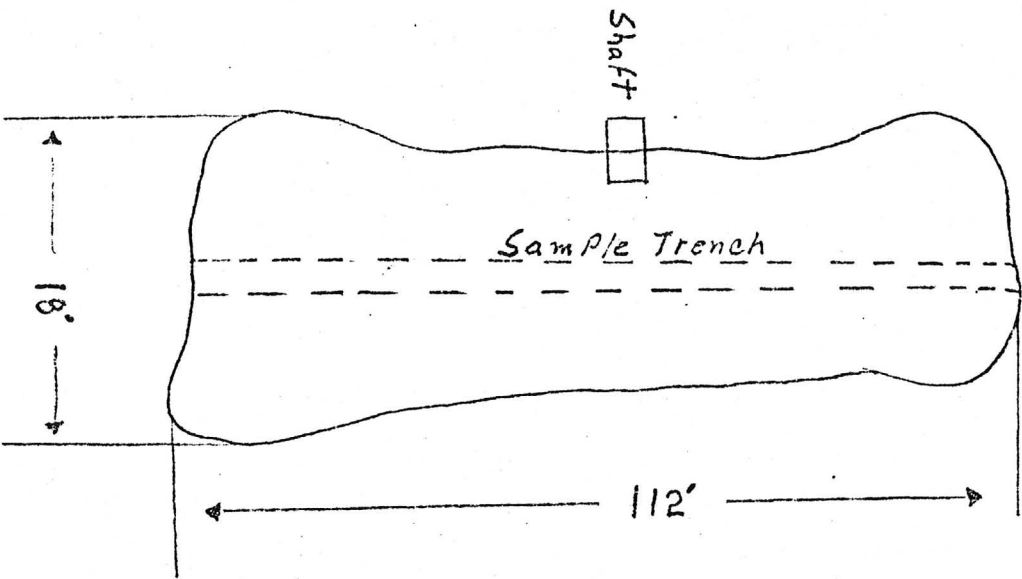
[illegible]



Transcendent Mine Claim  
lucky Rea Mining Claims  
Hassayampa Mining District Ariz.



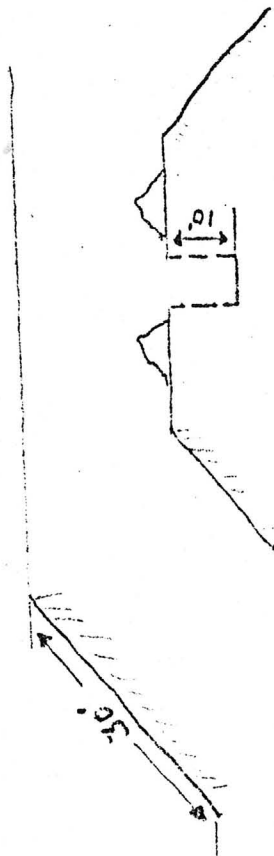
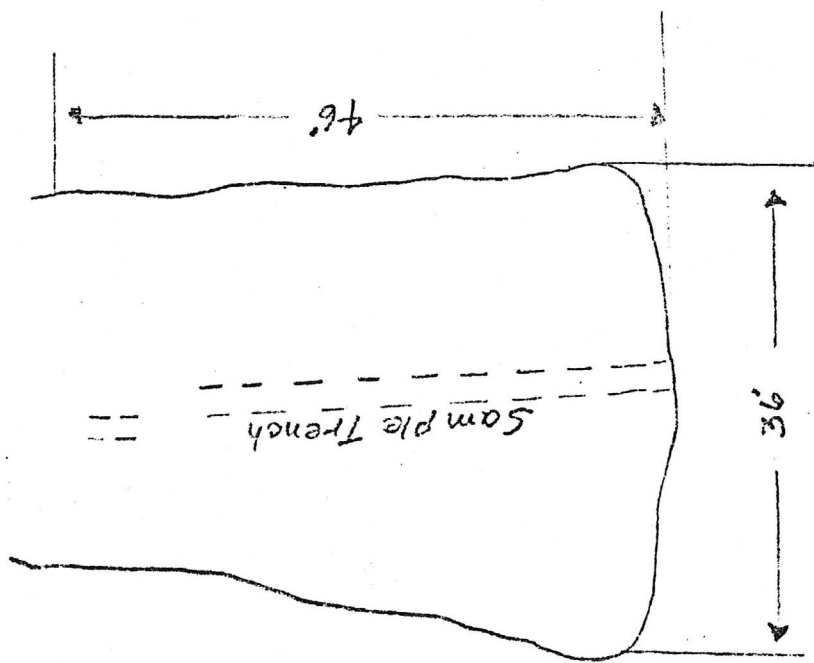
lookout mine Duane  
lucky Rea - Fort Chace mining claims  
Hassayampa mining District Ariz.



Silver Drift Mine Dump

Lucky Rea - Fat Chance mining claims

Hassayampa Mining District Ariz.



MINERAL SEGREG. SEGREGATIONS IN SECTION 30

Reference should be made to the original plat for survey information

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Washington, D. C.

This plat is straddle approved field having been made in accordance with the regulations by accepted.

For

Reference should be made to  
for survey information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Washington, D. C.

This plat is strictly conforming to the approved field notes, and having been correctly executed in accordance with the requirements of the regulations of this Bureau, is hereby accepted.

For the Director.

# Lloyd Frost & Associates

6226 WEST KEIM DRIVE  
GLENDALE, AZ 85301



PHONE (602) 937-3318  
274-9296

TRANSCENDENT MINE

LUCKY REA - FAT CHANCE

Mining Claims

Hassayampa Mining District

Yavapai County, Arizona

## INTRODUCTION

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## PROPERTIES

The Transcendent Mine lies some 12 road miles south of Prescott, Arizona in section 30, Township 12.1/2 North, Range 1 West Yavapai County, Arizona. Six of the Twelve miles is good paved highway and all roads to the property boundary are traversable by passenger car. The Transcendent mine property is comprised of 28 unpatented mining claims in 2 claim groups. The Lucky Rea, a group of 10 claims and the Fat Chance, a group of 18 claims. The 2 claim groups are contiguous and total approximately 500 acres of surface area.

## GEOLOGY

The Bradshaw granite of Mount Union forms a broad dike-like mass extending northeastward between two areas of Yavapai schist in the extreme northwest corner of the Bradshaw mountain quadrangle the same pre-cambrian granite appears again and continues northwest to Prescott. The belt of Yavapai schist between the two granite areas contains most of the mines though some are also found in the easterly granite area south of Mount Union. The Yavapai includes Sericitic, chloritic, and amphibolitic schist but the amphibolitic types predominates. The schists are intruded by several smaller masses of diorite or gabbro and also



in the Groom Creek basin, by a larger mass of Granodiorite, the strike of the schists is north-northeast, the dip steep. Granite and schist are intruded by a series of light colored dikes of rhyolite porphyry, which stand in closest relation to the ore deposits. The strike of these dikes range from north to northeast. Few of them are wider than 100 feet. The ore deposits are almost exclusively fissure veins and carry gold and silver, generally both, though some yield only gold and some only silver.

The pre-cambrian gold veins are represented by the Ruth and Jersey Lily mines and by several deposits in the lower part of Crooks Canyon. Probably the Blue Dick, Mark Twain, Buzzard and Dunkirk belong to the same category.

Another group of mines, some of which have had a large production, center about the northern slopes of Tritle and Mount Union. They are on gold-silver veins that are closely connected with the rhyolite porphyry dikes.

The senator is the best known among them. These veins are much younger than the pre-cambrian deposits and probably are of Tertiary age. Similar to these are the long veins on the south slopes of Mount Union extending down to Venezia. Some of these deposits indicate a formation at higher temperature, others recall the nature of veins formed near surface and carry mostly rich silver minerals.

The Transcendent deposit is of the younger Tertiary age and the gold and silver minerals are found within a large fault structure that completely traverses the property and strikes from south-southeast to north-northwest over a distance of more than 5000 feet on the surface and ranges in width from 5 feet to 50 feet.

Within the fault structure is contained a highly mineralized quartz-quartz diorite breccia. With gold assays from .40 oz. per ton to 1 oz. per ton and silver assays from 10 to 20 oz. per ton along with 1 to 2% copper.

The Granodiorite on either side of the fault structure on the surface is highly altered to a distance of 50 to 100 feet indicating a high temperature formation. Underground in the Transcendent tunnel are a series of quartz veins ranging in width from a few inches to 3 to 4 feet as well as several cross faults that intersect

the main transcendent fault. All veins and cross faults are mineralized with gold, silver and copper.

#### POWER AND WATER

An Arizona Public Service Transmission line crosses the property only a short distance from the Transcendent tunnel. Water for milling operations is abundant on the property.

#### PAST PRODUCTION

Although an accurate account of production from the transcendent is unknown it is believed to have been from 3000 to 5000 tons. Production being curtailed in 1942 because of the 2nd World War and never resumed afterwards, leaving an estimated 8 to 10 million tons of unmined ore.

#### ECONOMICS

Because of the vast amount of development work that has already been done on the Transcendent Mine (700 feet of tunnel and 500 feet of haulage drift.) The mine could be put back into production with minimum of capital although a greater amount of capital would be necessary for construction of a Flotation mill to process the ore.

The total amount of capital required for both mine and mill would be under 2 million dollars. This would provide a mill with an average daily feed rate of 600 tons. The mill facility could be expanded as desired.

#### CONCLUSIONS

It is evident from the assay results and the calculated tonnage of unmined ore, taking into account the spiraling prices of gold and silver that this property would be an excellent mining venture.

Respectfully,

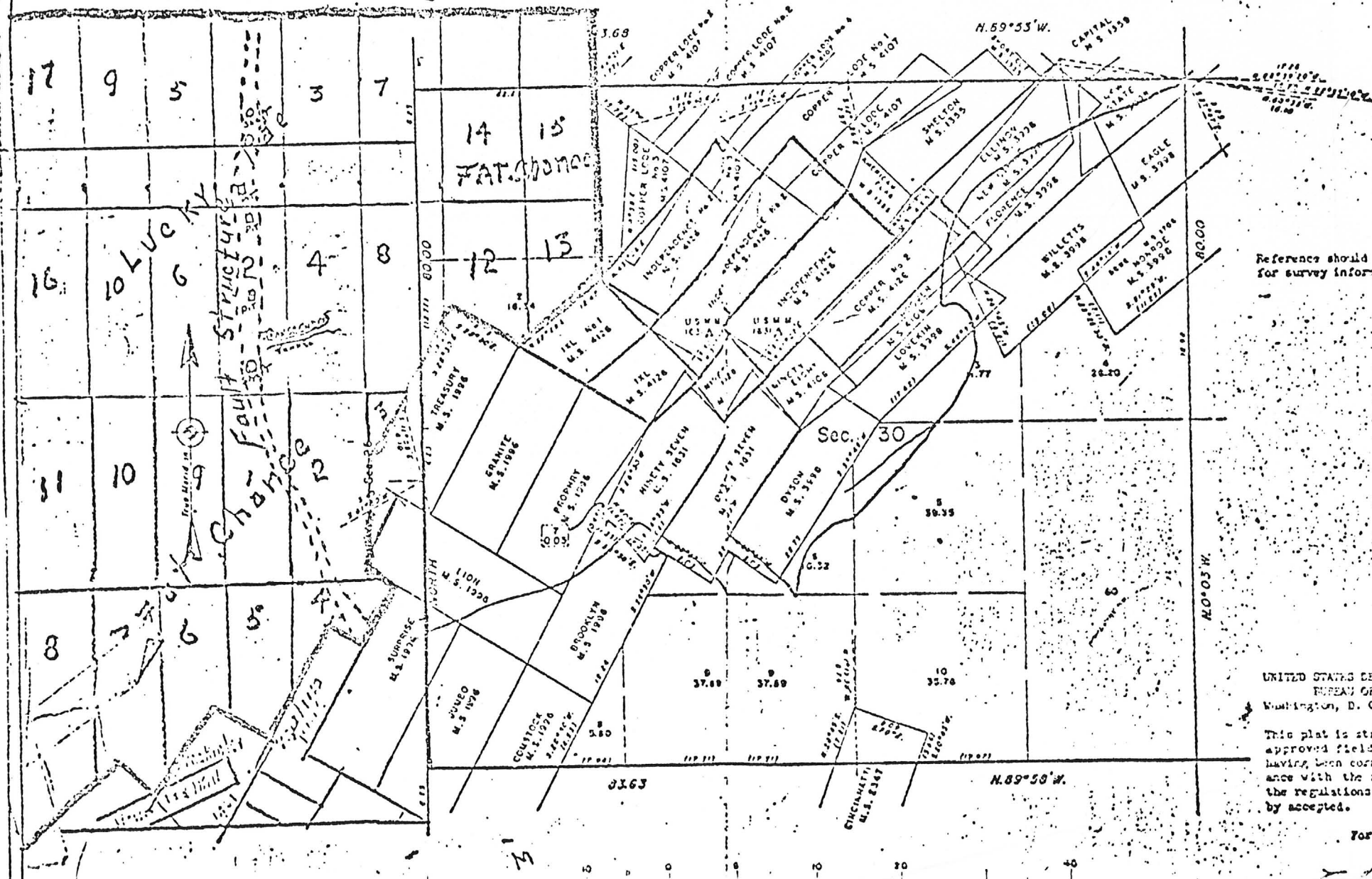


Lloyd G. Frost

TOWNSHIP 12 1/2 NORTH, RANGE 1 WEST, T10N, R1W, OF THE GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

MINERAL SEGREG. SEGREGATIONS IN SECTION 30

FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE TRANSCENDENT MINE



Reference should be made to  
for survey information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Washington, D. C.

This plat is strictly confidential field notes, and having been correctly executed in accordance with the requirements of the regulations of this Bureau, is hereby accepted.

For the Direct.

GEOLOGY OF THE TRANSCENDENT MINE  
AND ADJOINING PROPERTY  
HASSAYAMPA MINING DISTRICT  
YAVAPAI CO., ARIZONA

by  
S. D. Gardner

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## INTRODUCTION

The Transcendent Mine property, which is presently owned by Lucky Chance Mining Co. of Glendale, Arizona, consists of 28 unpatented mining claims, some of which are fractional. These claims are in the Hassayampa Mining District, which occupies the northwest corner of the Bradshaw Mountains quadrangle in Yavapai County, Arizona. This region is probably the most rugged part of the Bradshaw Mountains and is heavily forested with deeply-incised canyons and is actually the headwaters of the Hassayampa River, which furnishes the main drainage to the Southwest.

The area includes many mines, which in the past have produced considerable ore from vein-type deposits, with values mainly in silver and gold. Such mines with notable production are the Senator, Cash, Mount Union and Davis-Dunkirk. Most of the production occurred between 1874 and 1922 in this region. Activity since that time has been sporadic, but due to increased metal prices and changing economic conditions, many of these properties are being reexamined and reevaluated, with possible production as a definite reality.

Although all past production has been from vein-type deposits, as previously mentioned, considerable work is now going on, in this and adjacent districts, to check those mineralized areas in and around the younger intrusive rocks for possible porphyry-type copper deposits which are known to be associated with this type of geologic occurrence. Such a setting is found on the Lucky Chance property in this district, and some work has been done, which indicates the possibility of this type deposit on these claims.

## LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

All the 28 claims and fractions comprising the Transcendent properties are in the Mount Union quadrangle. More specifically, they are located in sections 19 and 30, T. 12½ S., R. 1 W., and sections 24 and 25, T. 12½ S., R. 2 W., of the Gila and Salt River Meridian. This area lies some six air-line miles south of the town of Prescott and about 2½ miles west of the settlement of Walker. The property is reached by traveling the old Senator highway towards Walker for 12 miles. This is an improved county road that is paved as far as Groom Creek and is graveled the balance of the distance. This road furnishes access to the southern edge of the property and can be traveled in a passenger car during all months of the year except when snow conditions are extreme. The road going



to the main mine portal is somewhat rough but can also be traversed by any type vehicle. This distance is about one mile. Other access roads exist on the property but require a 4-wheel drive unit.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

The terrain in this general area is moderately rugged, with rather deep stream-cut canyons in which streams run only intermittently. The subject property actually straddles a divide, with the western portion of the area draining to the west into the Hassayampa River and the eastern portion draining into Lynx Creek, which in turn empties into Big Bug Creek to the northeast.

A small amount of water flows continuously from the mine, but not in sufficient quantities to handle a milling operation. Water for this purpose, however, is available at Potato Patch, a small community about one mile away. The mine water is adequate for underground mining operations.

Elevations on the property range from about 6,300 feet in the canyon bottoms to near 7,500 feet on the high ridges. The area is heavily timbered with evergreens of several varieties. Grass and brush is also abundant on the slopes.

Temperatures here vary greatly, reaching a summer high of 100 degrees F. and dropping during the winter months to near 10 degrees F. Total rainfall in this region is about 10 inches per year, with most of this amount occurring as snow during the winter months. Snow conditions, however, are rarely extreme to the point that year-round operations would be curtailed to any great extent.

### GEOLOGY

#### Regional Setting

The pre-Cambrian and younger rocks of the Bradshaw Mountains have been mapped in the Mount Union quadrangle by Anderson and Blacet (1972). The pre-Cambrian stratified rocks are largely assigned to the Big Bug Group of the Yavapai series and total approximately 20,000 feet in thickness. These rocks consist of volcanic, volcanoclastic, and some sedimentary rocks which have been metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. Higher-grade metamorphic rocks are present adjacent to the younger plutonic rocks.

The Big Bug Group is divided into three formations. The

oldest, the Green Gulch Volcanics, consists of a basal dark-gray slate overlain by pillow and amygdaloidal mafic flows with intertonguing rhyolitic rocks and mixed rhyolitic and mafic tuffaceous beds. The Spud Mountain Volcanics, the middle formation, consist mainly of bedded andesitic-rhyolitic breccia that grade southward into thickly bedded coarse-grained crystal tuffs. Also, this formation includes some bedded andesitic and rhyolitic tuffaceous sediments that intertongue with the lower part of the overlying Iron King Volcanics, the youngest formation in this group. This younger unit is a thick sequence of pillow and amygdaloidal mafic flows containing interbeds of sedimentary rocks.

Intrusive masses of quartz porphyry occur in all three formations, as does large masses of granophyre. Also, large masses of pre-Cambrian quartz-bearing plutonic rocks younger than the Big Bug Group are found in the northwest section of the Mount Union quadrangle. Some earlier gabbroic rocks are more widespread, occurring in part as masses semiconcordant with the volcanic rocks.

Stocks of granodiorite (Anderson and Blacet, 1972) and dikes of rhyolite porphyry emplaced during late Cretaceous or early Tertiary time (Laramide?) are exposed in the Mount Union quadrangle. Many of the ore deposits in this region are possibly related to these rocks.

The main structural feature in this general area is the Chaparral fault, which strikes northeast-southwest and appears to have a large component of right-lateral slip. (Anderson and Blacet, 1972) This fault zone, which can be seen a short distance northeast of Walker, has been obliterated in the vicinity of the subject property by the intrusion of the late Cretaceous - early Tertiary granodiorite stock, which trends generally in the same direction as the fault. Faults younger than pre-Cambrian occur on the Lucky Chance property and are exposed in the Transcendent Mine. These faults may be related time-wise to the granodiorite intrusion and in several areas, including the Transcendent Mine, strike north-northeast and dip steeply ( $80^{\circ}$ ) to the northwest. Some local warping has occurred but is not significant.

#### TRANSCENDENT MINE AREA

Only two major rock units are exposed on this property. The pre-Cambrian Volcanics have been mapped by Anderson and Blacet as the upper member of the Green Gulch Volcanics, which is described as "basaltic amygdaloidal and pillow flows with relict intergranular textures as indicated by small sodic plagioclase crystals in a matrix of yellow-green to greenish-blue amphibole or by fine crystalline chlorite." This forma-



tion has been intruded by the late Cretaceous - early Tertiary granodiorite of the stock which intruded along the Chaparral fault zone. Anderson describes this rock as medium-grained, in general, with conspicuous zoned plagioclase composed of sodic to calcic oligoclase. K-felspar is smaller in size, with some interstitial quartz. Hornblende and biotite make up the mafic minerals. Two samples of this rock were taken from exposures in the Transcendent Mine and sent to Mountain States Research and Development, Tucson, Arizona, for mineralogic examination, and the results of that study are attached hereto. Both samples were similar in characteristics; however, the degree of alteration of the mineral constituents appeared more intense in one than the other, thus the reason for the two samples. The report states that this rock type is closely related in chemical composition to a granite-quartz-monzonite. While this description does not entirely agree with Anderson's classification as a granodiorite, the difference is not extreme and for practical purposes is academic. Also, the samples were taken close to the contact of the intrusive and the older volcanics and may represent only a facies change.

The volcanics, which are basaltic in composition, have been metamorphosed near the contact area and are, in general, partly recrystallized and darkened in color. The texture is extremely dense and in certain areas there is sufficient magnetite to affect a Brunton compass.

The most significant and important structural feature on this property is the Transcendent fault, which zone contains the mineralized vein material. This zone has been exposed in the underground workings and where surveyed strikes generally north with some variation in the southern part of the workings (see map). The movement along the fault is not clear but is believed to be mostly lateral, with little or no vertical displacement. The dip, where observed, is 76 degrees to the west. This structure can be traced on the surface for at least 3,000 feet north from the present adit intersection. Underground drifting along the vein to the south shows continuity for 350 feet from the adit intersection, and shallow surface markings indicate another 300 feet in this direction.

Another fault which strikes N. 20° E. and dips vertically was intersected by the adit some 496 feet from the portal. This fault is believed to be the same as that noted near the old winze in the southern part of the old workings. The fault appears to be younger than the Transcendent fault since the strike of the vein changes considerably at this intersection, thus indicating some influence generated by this movement. Other faulting has occurred and can be noted in the workings, but this faulting is older than the Transcendent since they terminate against this zone.

## MINERALIZATION

### Transcendent Vein

The Transcendent vein no doubt is younger than the pre-Cambrian veins found in the Bradshaw Mountains, which Lindgren (1926) describes as occurring in granite or schist but not in granodiorite. The quartz in these veins is massive, without druses and having a rude banding of the various constituents. He further notes that the mineralization is simple, being predominantly quartz with a little ankerite or siderite. Tourmaline is also present, though usually in very small amounts. The quartz is invariably strained and crushed and occurs in lenses along the vein. The sulphides consist of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, but they occur scantily. Free gold is present, much of it visible particles. Alteration to the country rock is slight.

Besides these pre-Cambrian quartz veins, there are in this region a great number of other quartz veins that carry chiefly gold or silver or considerable quantities of both metals. These deposits are typical fissure veins, usually straight and narrow, with well-defined walls. The strike is usually north, northeast, northwest, and with few exceptions has a steep dip. The gangue, as a rule, is mainly quartz of milky color and drusy structure that in places grades into well-defined comb structure (Lindgren, 1926).

The Transcendent vein falls definitely into this latter group. This vein strikes generally north and dips  $76^{\circ}$  to the west. The walls are certainly well defined, and both foot and hanging are hard, dense somewhat metamorphosed basalt. The vein where exposed in the underground workings ranges from a minimum of three feet in width to over ten feet in the stoped area. The gangue, as is typical of these zones of this age, is mainly milky quartz with some ankerite. The quartz occurs as irregular pods and lenses in the mineralized zone, which includes badly broken and somewhat altered basalt. In places, the quartz is brecciated and recemented, indicating movement along the fault subsequent to emplacement of the original quartz material. Gangue zones are common throughout the exposed portion of the vein, occurring not only along both the foot and hanging walls but irregularly in the vein proper. Also, silicified zones are common throughout.

High-temperature minerals are absent in this zone except for magnetite and specularite. The bulk of the sulfides which are irregularly distributed throughout the vein zone is pyrite, with some chalcopyrite and minor amounts of tetrahedrite. Free gold is also present, especially in the oxidized portion

### Transcendent Vein Showing Hanging and Footwall

of the vein. Most of the gold, however, is associated with the pyrite and is released from solid solution once the pyrite oxidizes. This probably accounts for the increase in gold values in these portions of the vein that are highly oxidized.

Silver is also present in varying amounts, but the particular mineral or minerals carrying the silver values has not been recognized at this time. A dark gray, dull metallic mineral occurs as a coating in certain parts of the vein and may be the silver mineral argentite. In the oxidized zones some silver will, no doubt, be found as the secondary minerals cerargyrite (silver chloride) and bromyrite (silver bromide). Also, some native silver can also be expected. Minor amounts of galena have been found in isolated areas of the mineralized vein, and if argentiferous, could account for some of the silver present.

Chalcopyrite accounts for most of the copper found in the vein, with minor values in the mineral tetrahedrite. Some of the secondary copper minerals such as chrysocolla and calcanthite are found mainly as coating throughout the mine.

Samples were cut at five-foot intervals along the back of the drift where the vein was readily accessible. A composite of these samples was made of all samples, with the

### Transcendent Vein

Blue-gray mineral in center portion is argentite (?)

exception of the most southerly 60 feet of drift. (This composite was sent to Hazen Research Laboratory (see attached report) for metallurgical testing) Assays of this material showed .14 oz. gold, 1.71 oz. silver and .24% copper per ton. Two areas have been stoped and were not accessible for sampling, but according to Mr. Ike Kasisto who had made shipments from this mine in the 1940's, those areas will average much better in values. It is also expected that values will increase substantially above the present adit level due to the increase in oxidation in the upper zones. According to Lindgren (1926) the oxidized zone is rich in gold and silver, except that the silver may be leached for a short distance below the surface.

### Granodiorite

Samples of the granodiorite were sent to Mountain States Research and Development for study, as previously mentioned, and are discussed thoroughly in the attached report. It is noted in their conclusions that the observed two rock samples represent a typical disseminated porphyry copper ore with fairly low copper content. Since the attached report is comprehensive and describes the mineralization as well as alteration in detail, no additional discussion is necessary concerning the characteristics of this rock type.

Surface examination indicates the altered zone in the granodiorite to be quite extensive and thus prompted a geochemical surface sampling program. A grid was laid out with a base line running nearly N-S for about 7,500 feet. Sample lines were run east and west every 200 feet, with samples being taken at 100-foot intervals (see map) along these lines. The samples were analyzed by EFCO Laboratories, Tucson, Arizona. All were run for copper and molybdenum and part for gold and silver. Spot checks were also made for lead and zinc. The results indicate that the background for copper is near 40 ppm and molybdenum less than 1 ppm. Gold and silver values were very erratic and do not appear significant.

There is little doubt that an anomalous condition exists over most of the mapped area. Of the 220 samples taken, over 93% went more than 40 ppm, with 40% going 100 ppm or more. Also, certain areas show some rather high molybdenum count, but the relationship between this and the high copper areas is not apparent.

Since most of the area covered by this program was relatively close to the granodiorite - basalt contact, the anomalous area appears to roughly follow this feature. It is apparent that copper content in the soil samples tends to decrease to the north in the basalt and away from the contact area. More samples should be taken in the intrusive rock to the east of the contact zone to determine if this anomaly is confined to that particular area.

#### Contact Area

A crosscut has been driven along the contact zone south from the adit (see map) for a short distance, exposing this area. The granodiorite shows rather intense fracturing and alteration and is heavily mineralized with pyrite and some chalcopyrite. The basalt shows little or no alteration but is also mineralized. Pyrite occurs mainly along the fracture planes and as small quartz veinlets. Some chalcopyrite is also present in the basalt area. Some silicification has taken place in a zone about 18 feet wide near the entrance to the crosscut.

#### TRANSCENDENT MINE

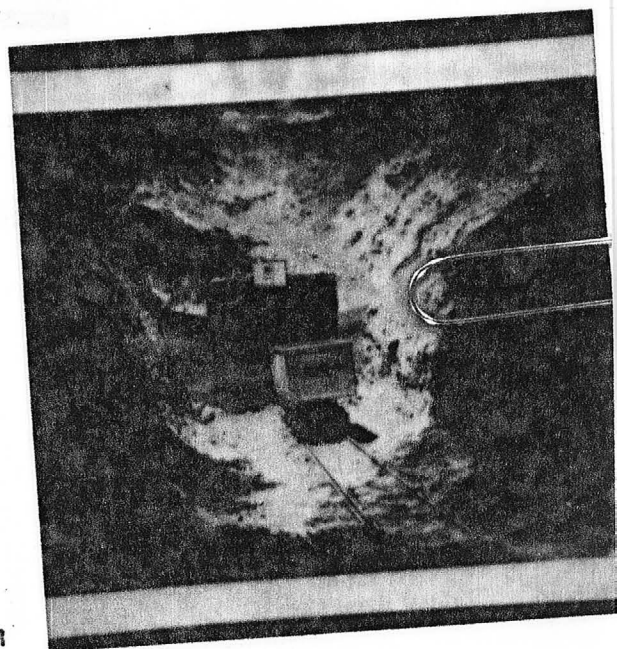
##### Present Development

The mine has been developed by an adit driven westerly 620 feet from the surface to where the vein was intersected. From this intersection a drift follows the vein to the south for some 345 feet and to the north for 70 feet. Two crosscuts have been made, one to the south along the contact zone



496 feet from the portal and the other to the west near the old winze station. The first crosscut branches to the right and left a short distance from the main tunnel, with each branch about 25 feet in length. The other crosscut was driven into the hanging wall of the vein for 120 feet. At this point a hole was drilled, apparently with a horizontal attitude, and in the same general direction as the drift. Neither the depth of the hole nor the results of this drilling is known.

Two areas have been stoped overhead for about 30 feet. These stopes are at 100 feet and 200 feet south of the adit. Only a few hundred tons of ore was removed from this area.



Portal of Transcenden

Some surface work has been done at the mine entrance, which includes timbering the portal and construction of a tool shed and small bunk house. Also, an area adjacent to the old dump has been prepared for an ore dumping area. Track has been laid in the mine as far as the vein intersection.

There are two shafts which were sunk on the vein structure from the surface, probably during the late 1800's. Both of these shafts are caved and inaccessible at this time. One shaft is almost directly above the intersection of the adit and the vein. The other is some 2,400 feet to the north along the same structure. Other old workings were



Ore Storage Area at Trans



Transcendent Mine  
Storage Shed Near Portal

noted at various places on the property but are caved and could not be examined.

### Ore Reserves

Although no ore reserves can be considered proven, the work done to date indicates that the ore zone, where exposed, is 360 feet long by an average of four feet wide. A surface and underground survey on the property shows that there is at least 250 feet of backs above the adit level. Thus:

360 ft. long x 250 ft. high x 4 ft. wide = 360,000 cu. ft.

360,000 cu. ft.  $\div$  12 cu. ft./ton = 30,000 tons

Since the vein structure can be traced on the surface for some 3,000 feet and is known to be mineralized throughout that length, another 250,000 tons is considered probable. This does not consider any ore that exists below the present adit level.

### Proposed Development

It is proposed to drive a 5' by 7' development drift along the strike of the Transcendent vein for a maximum distance of 3,000 feet. This drift will be in a northerly direction, since both surface and underground work indicates continuity and increasing values in this direction. In conjunction with the drifting, a two-compartment raise will be run from the adit level to the surface to develop the ore above this level. This raise will be located some 100 feet south of the intersection of the adit, with the drift along the vein and at the site of an existing stope. The raise again will follow the vein to the surface, which distance is a maximum of 250 feet. This will be a timbered raise with a manway and an ore chute. All ore removed in driving both the drift and the raise will be stockpiled for future millfeed. Since both the hanging and footwall of the vein are a very hard, competent andesite, it is anticipated that very little timber will be required along the complete length of the drift.

Once the development drift is completed and the ore value determined, a mill will be constructed on the property to handle the ore on site. This mill will have a total capacity of 200 tons per day, part of which will be used to mill custom ores. Water is available from a short distance away (about one mile). An electric power line crosses the property and can furnish adequate power for the operation. There is also adequate space available for tailings disposal.



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lucky Chance Mining Co. property is so located that it includes both a vein-type ore deposit and a mineralized granodiorite that represents "a typical disseminated copper ore." The Transcendent vein is also typical of the younger vein systems found in the Bradshaw Mountain area which, in the past, have produced impressive amounts of gold and silver. Such mines as the Senator and the Cash are within a few miles of this property, and both produced good ore from deposits similar in characteristics to the Transcendent. Also, this vein, where exposed, is unusually strong and does not vary drastically in width as some deposits of this type are known to do. The strike length, which can be traced on the surface, is also impressive, with no major offsets to complicate mining operations. Although there has been no exploration at depth on this structure, it is reasonable to assume that because of the strength and continuity of the vein the mineralization will continue downward for some distance below the present adit level. It is not expected that the grade of ore will change drastically downward, since the mineralization in the zone now exposed is primarily sulfides. However, as pointed out earlier in the report, the grade should improve above the present level as the zone becomes more oxidized.

Although not enough work has been done at this time to establish the existence of a porphyry-type copper ore body of economic significance, the evidence accumulated so far is such that additional exploration in this area is certainly warranted.

Therefore, it is recommended that the following work be done in an effort to determine whether or not a large porphyry copper deposit exists here:

- 1) Expand the present soil sampling grid system to cover additional ground to the east and south.
- 2) Run an I.P. Survey over those areas where anomalous copper values are found.
- 3) If the results of the I.P. Survey are favorable, then several holes should be drilled using this information to determine hole locations.

Further work is needed, also, on the Transcendent vein to determine continuity and ore grade, particularly at elevations below the present adit level. To accomplish this, it is recommended that:

1) The development program as proposed be carried out. This will develop ore as well as furnish access and information along the strike of the vein.

2) Once the development drift is completed, then cut drill stations at selected location and core drill in such a manner as to intersect the vein at various predetermined intervals.

3) Drive raises to the surface from the development drift. These will establish grade of ore and furnish the necessary openings for mining.

4) Carefully sample all material removed while either drifting or raising for future control purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

Sherman D. Gardner  
Consulting Geologist

## REFERENCES

- Anderson, C. A. and Blacet, P. M., 1972. Precambrian Geology of the Northern Bradshaw Mountains, Yavapai County, Arizona. Geological Survey Bulletin 1336.
- Lindgren, Waldemar, 1926. Ore Deposits of the Jerome and Bradshaw Mountains Quadrangles, Arizona. U.S.G.S. Bulletin 782.

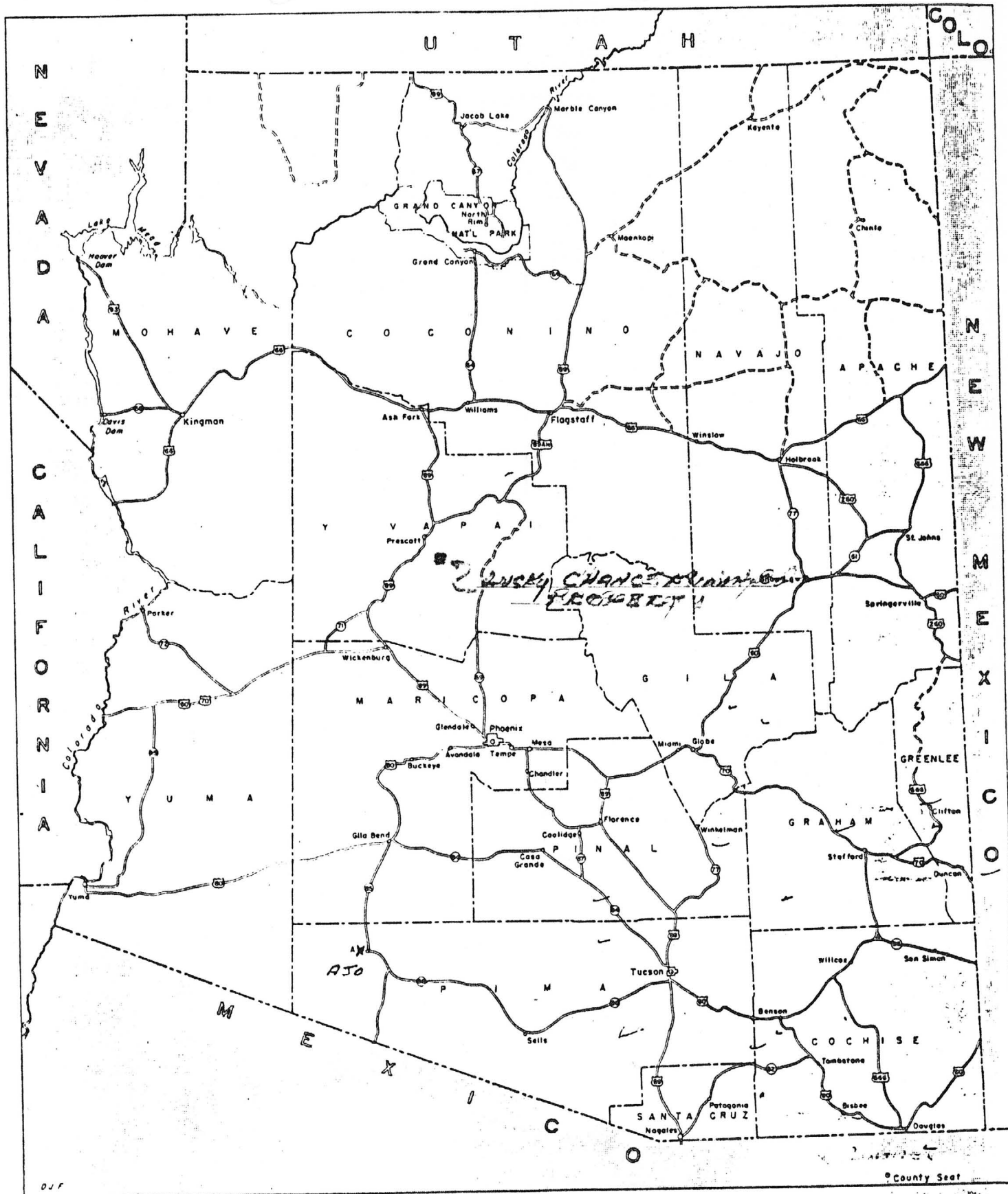


FIGURE I.

INDEX MAP OF ARIZONA

Scale  
0 20 40 60 MILES

MINERAL SEGREG. SEGREGATIONS IN SECTION 30

Reference should be made to  
for survey information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
BUREAU OF LUD MORA  
Washington, D. C.

This plot is strictly conforming to approved field notes, and having been correctly made in accordance with the requirements of the regulations of this Bureau, is hereby accepted.

For the Director

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
FOR THE  
TRANSCENDENT MINE PROPERTY

Comments

Work done to date on the Transcendent Mine property near Walker, Arizona, has confirmed the presence of a highly-mineralized fault zone that has a strike length of at least 3,000 feet. Also, there exists on this property a quartz-monzonite porphyry that shows disseminated copper mineralization with some molybdenum. This particular material is exposed in the underground workings where samples were taken for thin section examination. These samples were sent to Mountain States Engineering in Tucson, Arizona, for study, and their results are attached hereto. A soil sampling program was conducted on this property after the monzonite was found to be mineralized, and the results show an anomalous condition exists over a large portion of the property.

The mineralized structure, previously mentioned, has been developed along strike for some 420 feet, and the portion of the vein which was readily accessible has been sampled and assayed. Although values are somewhat erratic, these indicate that the zone, which averages four feet in thickness, will maintain ore grade throughout the exposed length. Actually, the northern portion of the vein shows the values to be increasing in this direction. Therefore, the development program, as proposed, will initially include drifting along the structure to the north to develop the ore in this direction.

As mentioned above, this structure can be traced on the surface for at least 3,000 feet, of which 2,600 feet is north of the present working. Surface sampling shows that the structure is mineralized throughout its explored length. Also, old workings along the vein tend to verify the existence of the structure, and although these workings are not accessible for sampling at this time, assays taken of material from the dumps show that the mineralization is ore grade at today's prices.

No consideration is being given at this time to that area which, no doubt, will exist below this level. To explore this area will require drilling, which will be done from underground drill stations strategically located along the strike. This part of the program will be subsequent to the drifting in order to best establish the right drill locations.

The program is so designed to develop enough ore to justify a mill on the property. This, of course, will eliminate



the necessity of trucking the ore, which cost should pay for milling. By erecting a mill with a capacity of 200 tons per day, part of this available tonnage would be supplied by outside sources on a custom basis. Since there are several mines within a relatively short distance of this location that could be put in operation if milling facilities were available, custom ore should not present a problem. Such mines as the Senator, Cash, Davis-Dunkirk, Mt. Union and Bannie have a past history of production and could again be put to work.

### Proposed Development

It is proposed to drive a 5' by 7' development drift along the strike of the Transcendent vein for a maximum distance of 3,000 feet. This drift will be in a northerly direction, since both surface and underground work indicates continuity and increasing values in this direction. In conjunction with the drifting, a two-compartment raise will be run from the adit level to the surface to develop the ore above this level. This raise will be located some 100 feet south of the intersection of the adit, with the drift along the vein and at the site of an existing stope. The raise again will follow the vein to the surface, which distance is a maximum of 250 feet. This will be a timbered raise with a manway and an ore chute. All ore removed in driving both the drift and the raise will be stockpiled for future millfeed. Since both the hanging and footwall of the vein are a very hard, competent andesite it is anticipated that very little timber will be required along the complete length of the drift.

Once the development drift is completed and the ore value determined, a mill will be constructed on the property to handle the ore on site. This mill will have a total capacity of 200 tons per day, part of which will be used to mill custom ores. Water is available from a short distance away (about one mile). An electric power line crosses the property and can furnish adequate power for the operation. There is also adequate space available for tailings disposal.

From the information now available, it is anticipated that once the development drift is completed there will be about 300,000 tons of ore indicated from the present adit level to the surface. It is also expected that the grade will improve upward from the present working, since there will be some enrichment due to oxidation and leaching of the near-surface ores.

Cost of Development Program - 1975 COSTS

Drifting, including equipment, supplies,  
rail and timber

3,000 ft. @ 60.00 \$180,000

Raising, including equipment, supplies,  
and timber

250 ft. @ 100.00 25,000

Mill, including equipment and construc-  
tion

250,000

Contingencies, including supervision,  
office, expenses

45,000

Total Cost \$500,000 ↘

(1975 COSTS NOT UPDATED  
TO CURRENT COSTS)



Pro Forma - 1975

## Costs per ton -

Mining, using contract personnel	\$10.00	30.00
Milling, including plant amorti- zation	5.00	15.00
Development, including initial drifting and raise	1.50	3.00
Supervision	1.00	1.50
Office & Expense	.50	.50

Total Cost

\$18.00 ← 1975 COSTS

NOT UPDATED

PROBABLY 50.00

TON TODAY

	YEAR 1975	Profit (NOT UPDATED TO TODAY'S PRICES) (15¢) (1.4¢)	TO TODAY'S PRICES 1975	ROUGH EST.
Mill Heads @ 90% Recovery	(1400 cu)	(.14 AU; 1.33 AG; 1.00 CU)\$	40.00 36.00	\$125.00 112.50
Value of Concentrate @ 8:1 concentration			288.00	900.00
Cost of Mining & Milling @ 18.00/ton (NOW \$50.)			144.00	- 400.00
Smelting Charges per ton of concentrate			25.00	(30) - 240.00
Transportation per ton of concentrate			14.00	(20) - 160.00
Profit per ton of concentrate produced			105.00	\$100.00
Profit per day at 100 tons per day of milled ore:				

100 tpd @ 8:1 = 12½ tons concentrate  
12½ X 90% = 11.25 tons concentrate

11.25 X 105.00 (100) 1,181.25 \$1,125  
1181.25 X 300 days per year *Note 2* \$354,375.00 281,250  
(1,125) X 250

Note 1. The figure shown is before taxes and does not reflect depletion allowance.

Note 2. The above figure is calculated on milling only 100 tons per day. Any increase in tonnage through the mill will improve this figure by lowering the milling costs. Also, additional returns can be expected by brokering concentrates from custom ores milled.

*Note: Other mines in area plus expansion of mine could produce 300 TONS A DAY*

**EFCO LABORATORIES**

North Freeway at Ruthrauf Road P. O. Box 5526  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703  
PHONE (602) 887-4241

**EFCO****Laboratory Analysis Report**

Lucky Chance Mining Co., Inc.  
5322 North 59th Ave. Suite G  
Glendale, Arizona 85301

REPORT NO. 754501  
DATE SUBMITTED 5/12/75  
DATE REPORTED 5/16/75

Sample Number	PPM Copper	PPM Molybdenum
6-A	375	4
7	290	1
10	77	<1
12	47	<1
17	344	4
21	107	1
23	92	10
24	100	10
25	151	13
29	181	11
31	+1000	4
33	70	<1
35	904	30
41	41	<1
46	40	3
48	171	<1
51	104	1
53	137	4
56	113	4
58	97	4
62	57	1
65	67	1
68	70	<1
70	93	1
72	161	1
74	58	1
75	116	7
77	47	10
79	69	1
81	84	13
84	37	4
87	71	7
90	74	<1

(continued)



# EFCO LABORATORIES

North Freeway at Ruthrauf Road P. O. Box 5526  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703  
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## Laboratory Analysis Report

Lucky Chance Mining Co.  
5322 N. 59th Ave. Suite G  
Glendale, Arizona 85301

REPORT NO. 754537  
DATE SUBMITTED 6/24/75  
DATE REPORTED 6/27/75

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Molybdenum</u>
J - 1	+1000	52
2	+1000	33
3	750	35
4	336	13
5	408	18
6	255	7
7	375	7
8	383	7
10	+1000	52

## GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>% Copper</u>
J - 1	0.18
2	0.12
10	0.12

  
Signed

Sample Number	PPM Copper	PPM Molybdenum
192	82	<1
196	47	<1
198	84	<1
200	53	<1
201	82	<1
206	87	1
211	65	<1
215	323	<1
219	82	1
No Number	95	1
No Number	224	<1
No Number	286	7

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY

Sample Number	% Copper
31-A	0.11

  
Signed

Sample Number	PPM Copper	PPM Molybdenum
92	74	1
94	95	<1
96	83	<1
98	44	<1
99	61	1
101	65	<1
103	36	<1
106	48	<1
109	63	<1
111	40	<1
112	45	<1
114	59	3
116	60	<1
119	57	<1
121	63	<1
122	44	7
123	30	4
126	31	10
129	43	4
132	30	<1
134	225	7
136	50	4
139	70	4
141	60	<1
143	97	<1
146	110	3
149	37	<1
152	43	<1
155	85	4
158	197	4
159	250	<1
160	302	1
161	239	<1
162	180	7
163	98	<1
165	84	1
167	137	1
169	120	1
172	144	<1
175	23	<1
177	64	<1
178	131	7
180	64	4
184	131	1
186	59	<1
190	16	3

(continued)

# ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.

817 WEST MADISON ST.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-6181

January 2, 1974

Lab No. 5836

Ridges and Holben  
77 E. Camelback Road  
Suite 107  
Phoenix, Arizona 85014

Look out Dump Sample's Assays

All Sample's Assayed Included dirt and

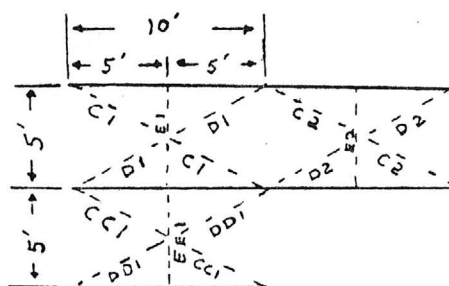
Waste Rock With ore at 4 Parts waste

To 1 Part ore

Sample Gold oz/ton Silver oz/ton

10 lb. Sample's

1	0.03	0.70
2	0.09	1.30
3	0.10	1.65
4	0.04	0.95
5	0.04	1.25
6	0.30	0.70
7	0.05	3.60
8	0.10	3.30
9	0.04	1.90
10	0.06	2.05
11	0.04	1.40
12	0.04	1.90
13	0.07	1.75
14	0.01	0.60
15	0.09	2.25
16	0.02	0.95
17	0.15	5.50
18	0.05	2.40
19	0.03	1.75
20	0.05	4.60
21	0.05	2.70
22	0.05	1.15
23	0.02	1.30
24	0.02	1.30
25	0.02	0.50
26	0.10	0.90
27	0.07	2.45
28	0.10	3.05
29	0.03	1.35
30	0.02	1.05
31	0.07	2.95
32	0.07	7.10
33	0.05	4.30
34	0.02	1.45
35	0.06	1.70
36	0.03	0.60
37	0.06	0.85



Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean Jr.



# ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.

817 WEST MADISON ST.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-6181

For Lloyd Frost & Associates  
for - Lucky Chance Mining Co.  
5322 North 59th Ave., Suite G  
Glendale, Arizona 85301

Date July 3, 1974

Sample of Ore

Received: 7-2-74

Submitted by: Same

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 200.00 per ounce

Silver figured at \$ 5.00 per ounce

LAB. NO.	IDENTIFICATION	GOLD		SILVER		PERCENTAGES	
		OZ. PER TON	VALUE	OZ. PER TON	VALUE	COPPER	
7202	Bonnie Mine Dump #1	0.08	\$ 16.00	1.60	\$ 8.00	0.17%	
	Bonnie Mine Dump #2	0.02	4.00	0.25	1.25	0.31%	
	Bonnie Mine Dump #3	0.03	6.00	1.25	6.25	2.15%	
	Transcendent Mine Dump (SELECT SAMPLE)	0.92	184.00	25.6	128.00	0.39%	

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

*Claude E. McLean, Jr.*  
Claude E. McLean, Jr.

# INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY

SMELTING DEPARTMENT

Lloyd Frost & Assoc. ASSAY CERTIFICATE

777 E. Camelback Rd. Inspiration, Arizona

Suite #107, Phoenix, Ariz

MINES

Class Prosp Lot 107 Date Oct. 15 1923

Smelter Lot	Per Ton of 2000 Lbs.		Per Cent Copper	Per Cent Insoluble	Per Cent Si O <sub>2</sub>	Per Cent Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Per Cent Fe	Per Cent CaO	Per Cent S	Per Cent
	Oz. Silver	Oz. Gold								
	19.50	0.960	0.52		67.4	11	12.0	0.4	0.1	

SM-37

Chief Chemist

Enclosed is the assay certificate on the ore sample you sent in.

(SELECT DUMP SAMPLE)

Yours truly,

Joe McDonald  
Smelter Superintendent

JMD/sy  
Encl.

thoroughly. Samples of the undiluted pregnant solution were titrated for residual CaO and NaCN and assayed for Au, Ag, and Cu. The leach residue was dried, weighed, prepared, and assayed for Au, Ag, and Cu.

Leaching results were as follows:

	<u>Weight/Volume</u>	<u>Gold</u>	
		<u>Assay</u>	<u>Distribution %</u>
Assay head	490.5 dry gm	0.140 oz	100.0
Solution	1,500 ml	1.15 ppm	70.2
Residue	486.3 dry gm	0.045 oz	29.8
Calculated head	-	0.143 oz	-

	<u>Silver</u>		<u>Copper</u>	
	<u>Assay</u>	<u>Distribution %</u>	<u>Assay</u>	<u>Distribution %</u>
Assay head	1.71	100.0	0.24%	100.0
Solution	0.016 g/l	73.5	0.36 g/l	46.1
Residue	0.52 oz	26.5	0.13%	53.9
Calculated head	1.94 oz	-	0.24%	-

Approximately 70% of the gold, 74% of the silver, and 46.1% of the copper were dissolved in 48 hours. Reagent requirements were approximately 5.0 pounds CaO and 7.4 pounds NaCN per ton of ore. Assay and calculated head values, especially for gold and copper, checked quite well.

Although the scope of work did not allow a study of the affects of grind and leach contact upon dissolution, preliminary results were satisfactory. We suspect, also, that finer grinding and a longer leach time would have improved the percentage dissolutions. Reagent consumptions, however, would increase.

#### FLOTATION TESTING

A single rougher flotation test was requested and run. Cleaning was not done.

A 1000-gram minus 10-mesh charge of as-received ore was ball mill ground for 10 minutes at 67% solids. Present during grinding were 0.02 pounds Aerofloat 238 and 1.0 pounds CaO per ton of ore.

Rougher flotation was at approximately 28% solids and a pH of 7.5. Rougher time was nine minutes during which 0.054 pounds Aerofloat 238, 0.14 pounds Z-6, and 0.028 pounds DF-250/pine oil<sup>1</sup>/per ton of ore were added incrementally.

Flotation results were as follows:

	Weight %	Gold	
		Troy oz/Ton	Distribution %
Assay head	100.0	0.140	100.0
Rougher concentrate	14.9	0.59	73.0
Rougher tail	85.1	0.038	27.0
Calculated head	-	0.120	-

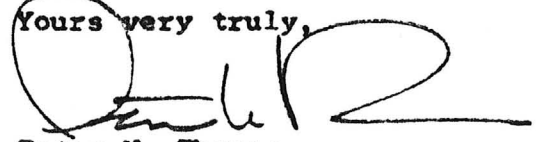
	Silver		Copper	
	Troy oz/Ton	Distribution %	Assay %	Distribution %
Assay head	1.71	100.0	0.24	100.0
Rougher concentrate	6.95	65.9	0.91	57.1
Rougher tail	0.63	34.1	0.12	42.9
Calculated head	1.57	-	0.24	-

Approximately 73% of the gold, 66% of the silver, and 57% of the copper were recovered in the rougher concentrate. Uncleaned concentrate grades were 0.59 troy ounces gold and 6.95 troy ounces silver per ton and 0.91% copper. Assay and calculated head values again checked within reasonable limits.

Although first pass recoveries were quite acceptable, we believe that higher recoveries could be obtained during a more thorough study of grind and reagent combinations and/or amounts.

This completes our test work as originally envisioned. We have appreciated this opportunity to be of service and hope for the chance to work further with you on this or other ores.

Yours very truly,

  
Peter N. Thomas  
Vice President

PT/js  
cc: T. Applegate

<sup>1</sup>/ 50/50 volume percent

## HAZEN RESEARCH, INC.



7511 SO. HOUGHTON RD.  
POST OFFICE BOX 17928  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85731  
TELEPHONE (602) 886-5545

April 30, 1975

Mr. J. J. Snider  
Lucky Chance Mining Company  
5322 North 59th Street  
Glendale, Arizona 85301

Re: HRI Project No. 2058 T  
Gold/Silver Ore Treatment

Dear Mr. Snider:

The purpose of this letter is to report the results of our Project No. 2058 as authorized by your call of April 16, 1975.

### SAMPLE PREPARATION & ANALYSES

Hazen Research, Inc. received the approximately 20-pound sample from Lucky Chance Mining Company on or about April 17, 1975, for leach and flotation testing. This sample was assigned our log-in number T-89.

The entire sample was crushed through 10-mesh and was blended and split using standard procedures into test and assay charges.

Head analyses for the as-received ore were 0.140 troy ounces Au and 1.71 troy ounces Ag per ton and 0.24% Cu. The as-received ore contained 1.9% moisture.

### CYANIDE LEACHING

A single cyanide leaching test was run using a 500-gram charge of as-received minus 10-mesh ore. In preparation for leaching, the charge was ball mill ground at 67% solids for 10 minutes. The ground pulp was transferred to a vented glass bottle and diluted to 25% solids. Lime and sodium cyanide in amounts equivalent to 5 pounds CaO and 10 pounds NaCN per ton of ore were added. During the 48-hour leach, periodic pH checks were made to insure adequate alkalinity. After leaching, the pulp was filtered and washed

# Lloyd Frost or Transcendent Property

## EXHIBIT "A"

### "TRANSCENDENT MINING PROPERTY"

These mining claims are recorded in the Yavapai County Recorder's Office as follows:

<u>NAME OF CLAIM</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Lucky Rae No. 1	615	17
Lucky Rae No. 2	615	18
Lucky Rae No. 3	615	19
Lucky Rae No. 4	615	20
Lucky Rae No. 5	615	21
Lucky Rae No. 6	615	22
Lucky Rae No. 7	615	23
Lucky Rae No. 8	615	24
Lucky Rae No. 9	619	491
Lucky Rae No. 10	619	492
Fat Chance No. 1	615	1
Fat Chance No. 2	615	2
Fat Chance No. 3	615	3
Fat Chance No. 4	615	4
Fat Chance No. 5	615	5
Fat Chance No. 6	615	6
Fat Chance No. 7	615	7
Fat Chance No. 8	615	8
Fat Chance No. 9	615	9
Fat Chance No. 10	615	10
Fat Chance No. 11	615	11
Fat Chance No. 12	615	12
Fat Chance No. 13	615	13
Fat Chance No. 14	615	14
Fat Chance No. 15	615	15
Fat Chance No. 16	615	16
Fat Chance No. 17	630	390
Fat Chance No. 18	630	391

# R E P O R T

## ON PROPERTY OF THE TRANSCENDENT MINING COMPANY

### LOCATION

The property of the Transcendent Mining Company consists of seventeen unpatented mining claims and is located in the Hassayampa Mining District, about two miles in a northerly direction from Mt. Union. Hassayampa Creek is about one-half mile from the south boundary of the claims.

The names of the claims are: Fairview, Crescent, Brunswick, Jumbo, Mill-Site, Walker View, Summit No. 3, Twilight, Burlington, Newport, Great Divide, Lookout, Midway, Apex, Mayflower, Columbia and Annex.

### ACCESSIBILITY AND FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION

A first class road connects this part of the Hassayampa District with Prescott, Arizona. From this road, a distance of about two miles to the claims, the road is a good mountain road; there are some steep grades, but these can be easily overcome.

From the east side line of the property to the Walker side of the Poland Tunnel is about two miles. The Poland Tunnel connects with the Bradshaw Mountain Railway at Poland. To Humboldt Smelter from this point is not over twelve miles.



VEIN GOOD 1P AT DOTT

The old name of this property was the Transcendent. When the property was relocated it was named the Lucky Rae.

A copy of the old report is enclosed. At the time the report was written, Mr. Giroux recommended driving a 700 foot cross-cut to cut the veins. Since then the 700 feet cross-cut has been driven and the veins have been cut according to the report.

The largest vein has about 500 feet of backs ready to start work on. Most all the development work is already done and the dumps have high grade values. The large vein is exposed for about a mile in length by surface diggings, including shafts.

There is water and timber on the property.

It is only about 13 miles from Prescott, Arizona. There is a good road about two miles off the highway and the highway is paved within about 7 miles of the property.

All in all, it makes a nice year round operation.

NOTE: The information given in the Report on the first page regarding the Poland Tunnell, the Bradshaw Mountain Railway and the Humboldt Smelter should be disregarded as they are no longer in existence. There is a railroad at Prescott.

### CLIMATE, WATER AND ALTITUDE

The climate is mild, allowing of outdoor work the year round. There is an abundance of pure water for domestic purposes. No doubt plenty of water can be developed, at depth, for milling purposes. Altitude at the camp of the Transcendent Mining Company is 7150 feet above sea level. At the collar of the main shaft, on Lookout claim, it is 7350 feet. The mountain rises from this point going west, to about 7700 feet.

### ARFA AND NEARBY MINES

The Transcendent property has an acreage of, approximately, 340 acres and covers to advantage numerous outcroppings of highly mineralized, altered gold, silver and copper bearing rocks. Their composition strongly indicates important underlying bodies of commercial gold, silver and copper ore.

The district in which the property of the Transcendent Mining Company is situated is an old one. Much wealth has been extracted in the form of gold and silver, but no particular attention has ever been paid to its possibilities as a copper producer; consequently, very little prospecting for copper has been done.

To the southeast of the property of the Transcendent Mining Company is an extensive patented area which contains many gold and silver prospects, with one property developed

to the 750 foot level. East and northeast, and adjoining, is the Walker District, or Lynx Creek District, in which are located many producers, principal among which is the Sheldon Mine. To the north we have such properties as the Empire Mine, the Midnight Test Mine, the Home Run Mine and many other meritorious prospects. To the south of the Transcendent group lie the Storm Cloud, Cash and Senator mines. The last named belongs to the Phelps-Dodge Corporation. On the west side the country is all being held by various locators, but development and production have not been extensive.

#### TOPOGRAPHY

The hills are steep, generally, but not precipitous. In most places considerable soil covers the rock formation. Thick underbrush is abundant, with oak and pine forest.

#### TIMBER

Every claim in the group is covered with valuable timber. Oak, for camp fuel, is abundant. There is enough pine timber to make mine timber-stulls and lagging for years to come. I estimate that fully one million feet can be cut into choice lumber, and consider the timber a very valuable asset to the property.

## ROCKS AND ORE-BEARING FORMATION

Masses of various types of monzonitic, dioritic and allied rocks intruded on older complex of granitoid rocks, in many places somewhat gneissic. This older formation is no doubt pre-Camorian. Remnants of old diabasic intrusions are also visible. Dikes of acidic porphory, in places from one thousand to eighteen hundred feet wide, have intruded the area. The result has been the formation of an intensely mineralized and greatly leached ore, at least six miles in length and one mile wide. The property of Transcendent Company is notable for the amount of oxidation seen on the surface and in various shallow openings that have been made on the different claims. Similar surface showings on neighboring mines, where underground development has been done, have been proven to overlies valuable ore bodies.

## DEVELOPMENT

A shaft 100 feet deep has been sunk on the Lookout claim, with about 100 feet of drifting at that depth. Another shaft 62 feet deep (caved) and tunnel 85 feet long are on this claim. Summit No. 3 claim has three shafts; one 86, one 62, and one 56 feet deep. A ten foot hole is also on this claim and a 35 foot cut on the Mill Site claim. A cross-cut development tunnel has been shafted, which is in 160 feet. Various openings have been made on Great

Divide, Mayflower, Columbia, Annex, Midway, Apex, Walker View, Twilight, Burlington, Fairview and Crescent. The work done demonstrates a wide spread of mineral possibilities. The 100 foot shaft on the Lookout claims shows very good ore from about twelve feet from the surface to its present depth, with all conditions highly mineralized.

The minerals, chalcopyrite and a little chalcocite, show throughout the group mass.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One cannot help but be impressed with the conditions that exist on this property. Some four carloads of ore were extracted from the 100 foot shaft on the Lookout claim and shipped to the Humboldt Smelter, with results of about \$8.00 gold per ton, 15 ounces of silver, and 5% copper. This is very good ore. I thoroughly believe that if the property is developed in a systematic way, large bodies of such ore will be uncovered. In order to find large bodies of payable copper, gold and silver in this vicinity, as in other vicinities, it is necessary to get below the superficial and altered surface zones, where copper values, as well as gold and silver values, have been leached out, down into the ground water level.

To this end, development on the Transcendent, in the opinion of the writer, will result in disclosing large bodies of payable gold, silver and copper ore, both in vein and

disseminated form. Permanent water level is most likely between eight hundred and one thousand feet. Enrichment and concentration have undoubtedly proceeded over a long period of time, principally through replacement along fissures and in irregular but large areas of fractured and brecciated rocks:

It is recommended that development, at first, be carried on in the Lookout claim. The 100 foot shaft should be sunk deeper here as it seems to be on the apex of a shoot of considerable magnitude. This shaft should be sunk to at least the depth that the present hoisting equipment can go, and, from time to time, a carload of ore should be sent to the smelter, in order to keep fully advised on the character and behavior of the ore. The cross-cut tunnel started on the Mill-Site claim should be driven with all speed. This will cut numerous veins and will cut the principal ore showing on the Lookout, at approximately 500 feet depth, with 700 feet of driving.

Two hundred feet of driving from the present face of this tunnel will cut a big vein showing on the Walker View claim. Drifting should be done on all promising fissures encountered in the cross-cut, and, when the cross-cut has arrived at what appears to be the main fissure on the Lookout claim, a raise should be put through to the surface in order to give opening for ventilation, as there is no doubt in

the writer's mind that ore conditions will warrant the extending of this tunnel into the Twilight and Burlington claims.

Consideration of all the conditions relative to the property of the Transcendent Mining Company favor its recommendation as being an excellent basis for mining operations, and are summarized as follows:

First: The close proximity, on the same mineral belt, to a large, proven mine with the same general geological characteristics.

Second: Nearness to railroad and smelter.

Third: That the underlying sulphide ore will be of good grade, as evidenced by the four carloads of ore extracted from the Lookout claim and shipped to Humboldt Smelter.

Fourth: Reasonably cheap electric power, a branch line of the Arizona Power Company being but a short distance from the property.

Fifth: No mining timber will have to be bought, as ample timber is on the claims to furnish all such for years to come.

Sixth: A well established mining camp, with all necessary buildings to take care of a crew of men.



Seventh: The fact that the sampling of the surface at many different places shows persistent values, as evidenced by the attached assay sheet, covering thirty-two samples.

It is the opinion of the writer that the group of claims belonging to the Transcendent Mining Company contains ore bodies of first importance; therefore, its exploration and development are recommended as a splendid mining venture that will prove another big and profitable mine.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. Giroux



TRANSCENDENT MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

KAP WR 11/14/86: Ron Hanna (c), Hanna Mining Company (c) visited and reported he is still trying to interest a compnay in the Transcendent Mine (file) Yavapai County. He went on to explain that the only company that has put much effort into the property has been the small mines division of Phelps Dodge. He felt they were looking for a much larger target than the property could offer. He was asked about other companies he had submitted the property to. Essentially there were none. He was provided with a list of 8 companies he may wish to send submittals to. Addresses from E&MJ International Directory of Mining were provided.

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Ron Hanna, Triangular Mining Company, discussed the advisability of considering the Old Booz, Transcendent, and the Tiger Mines, all in Yavapai County, as possible shippers to a siliceous ore buying station. Mr. Hoyt, of Prescott, is the owner of the Tiger Mine (according to Ron Hanna) Tiger District, Yavapai County. Hanna reports that Hoyt claims a dump of 100,000 tons running 4-5 oz. Ag/ton, 3% lead and 3% zn. Further, that he claims to have 20,000 tons of good ore blocked out with a probable 200,000 tons of additional ore. No data has been seen to substantiate or dispute the claims. KP WR July 1, 1977.

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KP WR 1/4/79 - Robert Rippey, 11433 W. Hidalgo, Tolleson, 85353 reported in a telephone conversation with Ann Turney, that he was the owner of the Franklin, Silver Star, and Transcendent mines in the Crown King area of Yavapai Co. 6/18/79 a.p.

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KAP WR 1/29/80: Ron Hanna of Ron Hanna Mining Co., reported that the ore from the Transcendent Mine in Yavapai County, is not fluxing ore and would have to be concentrated by flotation. The economic minerals are chalcopyrite and gold and silver in pyrite.

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CJH WR 12/12/80: George E. Travis, P.E. Consultant, 125 E. Whipple Place, Prescott, Arizona 86301, phone 778-4568 was in the office. Interested in the following mines in Yavapai County: Trails End, Indian Girl, Transcendent and DeSoto. Pulled mine files.

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KAP WR 9/17/82: Ron Hanna reported that Cherry creek Mines owns a majority interest in the Transcendent Mine, Yavapai County. He has retained a minority interest. Apparently Ike Kusisto and Lucky Chance no longer have any interest. He said Phelps Dodge small mines division has a lease on the property and plans geophysical exploration.

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KAP WR 3/28/86: Ron Hanna reported that Triangular Mining Company (card) owns the Transcendent Mine (Transcendent Property - file), Yavapai County. The property consists of three claims; the Transcendent, Lucky Rai, and Lucky Rae #1. He explained that Phelps Dodge has drilled to nearly 2,000 feet on the property but did not get results encouraging enough for them to continue. Triangular is still a partnership between Ron Hanna, Russ Hardt and Joe Engle.

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KUD 6-24-75  
N  
poss  
PAY DIRT for July 28, 1975  
ng to

Ron Hanna, Triangular Mining Co., reported a few items regarding Lucky Chance: (1) Messrs. Murphy and Sullivan, both Phoenix area residents, supplied \$50,000 for the Agua Fria placer operation; (2) some Lucky Chance stockholders are trying to force an investigation of the company's financial records; and (3) the Transcendent and the Bannie mines are both owned by Ike Kusisto and a Mr. Peterson. KAP WR 2/18/76

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Mike Tiffiney, a Phelps Dodge geologist, has reportedly recently visited the Transcendent property and was favorably impressed. KAP WR 3/22/76

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Ron Hanna reported Lucky Chance is all but officially bankrupt. Lloyd Frost has declared personal bankruptcy. The company has approximately 450 stockholders, is in arrears in payments to Ike Kusisto on the Bannie and Transcendent mines and owes suppliers somewhere around \$1000. Hanna hopes to get the Frosts (both Lloyd and John) to relenquish their stock (valueless) and get the remaining stockholders organized so that existing data can be assembled and the properties turned over to interested exploration companies. Hanna said there is approximately a 250,000 ton blocked out reserve of 1.0% Cu, 2.5 oz. Ag/ton and 0.18 oz. Au/ton rock at the Transcendent. Attempts are being made to obtain the details of the reserve calculation. KAP report 11/12/76

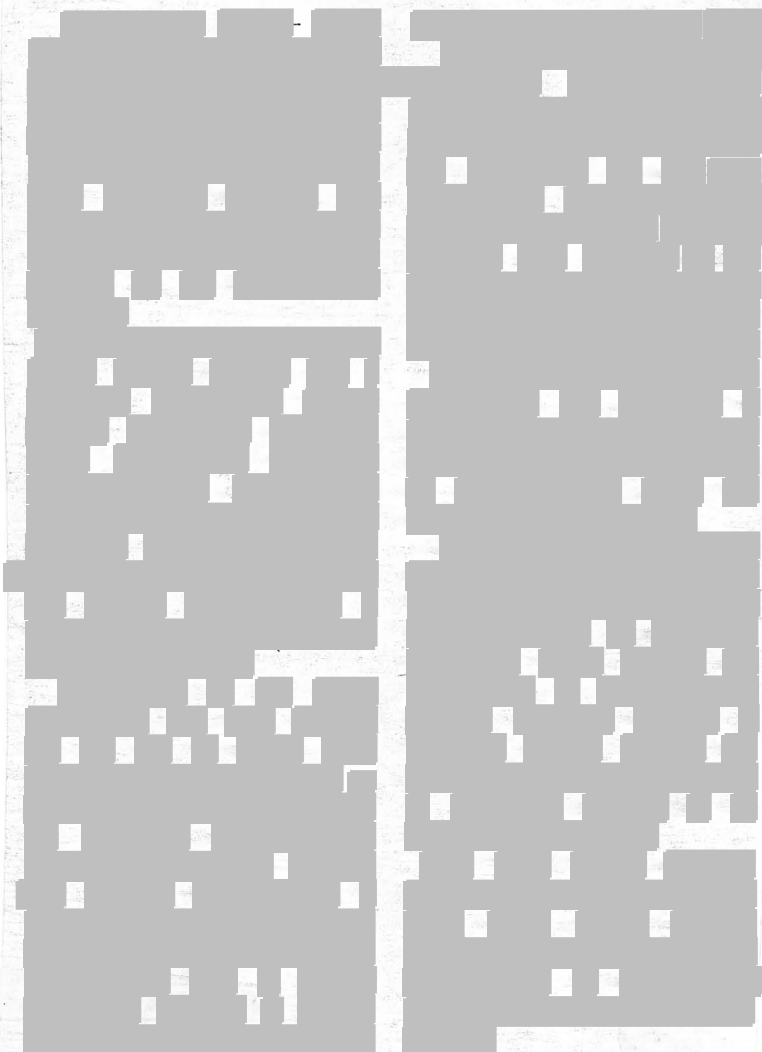
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John Frost of Lucky Chance Mining Company, Inc., called and reported that someone in our office had told someone that Lucky Chance merely was a promotional company and he was most irritated because such a statement was a lie. Their mine, the Transcendent in Yavapai County was to go into production within the next two weeks he reported. He also reported that the mine had been rehabilitated and they were laying track and had established 100,000 tons of ore reserves. They had let a contract to Ike Kusisto, a contract miner, to extend the drift 2400 feet to the north. The planned production soon to commence, is to be from such development work and will be shipped to the Blue Bird mill at Mayer, a 50 ton per day flotation mill. They expect to recover 98% of the chalcopryite in the ore including gold and silver according to flow sheets and processing determined by Hazen Research. Lucky Chance will market their own concentrates. They have about 700 stockholders and their stock is trading at \$11.14 per share over the counter. KAP WR 5/6/75

## **Lucky Chance Reports 250,000**

*Mining Record 6-25-75*

## **Tons Of Commercial Ore**



TRANSCENDENT PROPERTY

YAVAPAI

*Nassayampa* ~~WALKER~~ DIST.

Lloyd Frost of Lloyd Frost and Associates was in for information on the geology of the Cemetary Hills. Although we have geologic mapping of the area, the detail was not good enough. He was referred to ARIS for aerial photography. He also had a sample of fractured ultramafic rock showing slight copper mineralization and which he said contained up to 3% nickel. He also said he knew Inspiration to be interested in the nickel values. KAP WR 12/4/73

Lloyd Frost of Lloyd Frost and Associates, 777 E. Camelback Rd., Suite 107, Phoenix, 85014, was in for information on area in the vicinity of the Bruce Mine in Yavapai County, USGS P.P. 278 supplied the needed information. He also reported that his firm owns the Transcendent mine in the Walker District of Yavapai County. He also reported that he has made arrangements to ship 30,000 tons of copper, gold, silver fluxing ore to Inspiration. He says the ore averages 5.66% Cu, 67% silica and \$30 per ton in gold and silver. KAP WR 11/27/73

Bernie Lumbert called regarding Bannie and Transcendent claims of the Lucky Chance Mining Company, Lloyd Frost, president. After the files were located, Mr. Lumbert could not be reached by phone. He said he had been retained by a client to investigate the Lucky Chance company. GW WR 11/7/74

Lucky Chance Co., Inc., Lloyd Frost, president, has started some work at the Transcendent mine near the Senator. GW WR 1/23/75

Ron Hanna, Triangular Mining Company, mentioned that the Lucky Chance Mining Company, with which he is also associated, has between 5 and 8 men working at the Transcendent mine cleaning out the old workings and laying track. Lucky Chance has a mill of 50 ton capacity at Mayer. KAP WR 2/19/75

silver.

Yav Dist 1128174

PAY DIRT for March 24, 1975



**phelps  
dodge**  
Corporation

TRANSCENDENT PROPERTY (P)  
Western Exploration Office, Drawer 1217, Douglas, AZ 85607 •

MAY 26, 1982  
/ab

(602) 364-7521

May 24, 1982

Mr. Ronald Thompson  
U.S.F.S. Bradshaw Ranger District  
RFD #7, Box 3451  
Prescott, Arizona 86301

RE: Notice of Intent:  
Transcendent Mine Area, Yavapai County, Arizona 225  
T.12-1/2N., R.1W., Section 25

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Phelps Dodge intends to conduct exploration drilling on from one to three sites near the Transcendent Mine this summer. All access will be via existing roads and drill sites will be adjacent to the road or on mine dumps. The Forest Service access road to the mine has suffered from erosion in past years so that it will have to be improved in places.

The southern drill site is proposed for a clear, flat area on the saddle where the roads branch. The center site will be on the dump of the Transcendent Mine. The northern site will be on the dump of a small adit. This latter site may require minor improvement. Other than minor road repair, we anticipate no surface disturbance.

We also plan to repair the caved portal of the Transcendent Mine. Cave material will be placed on the dump.

If you need more information please contact me.

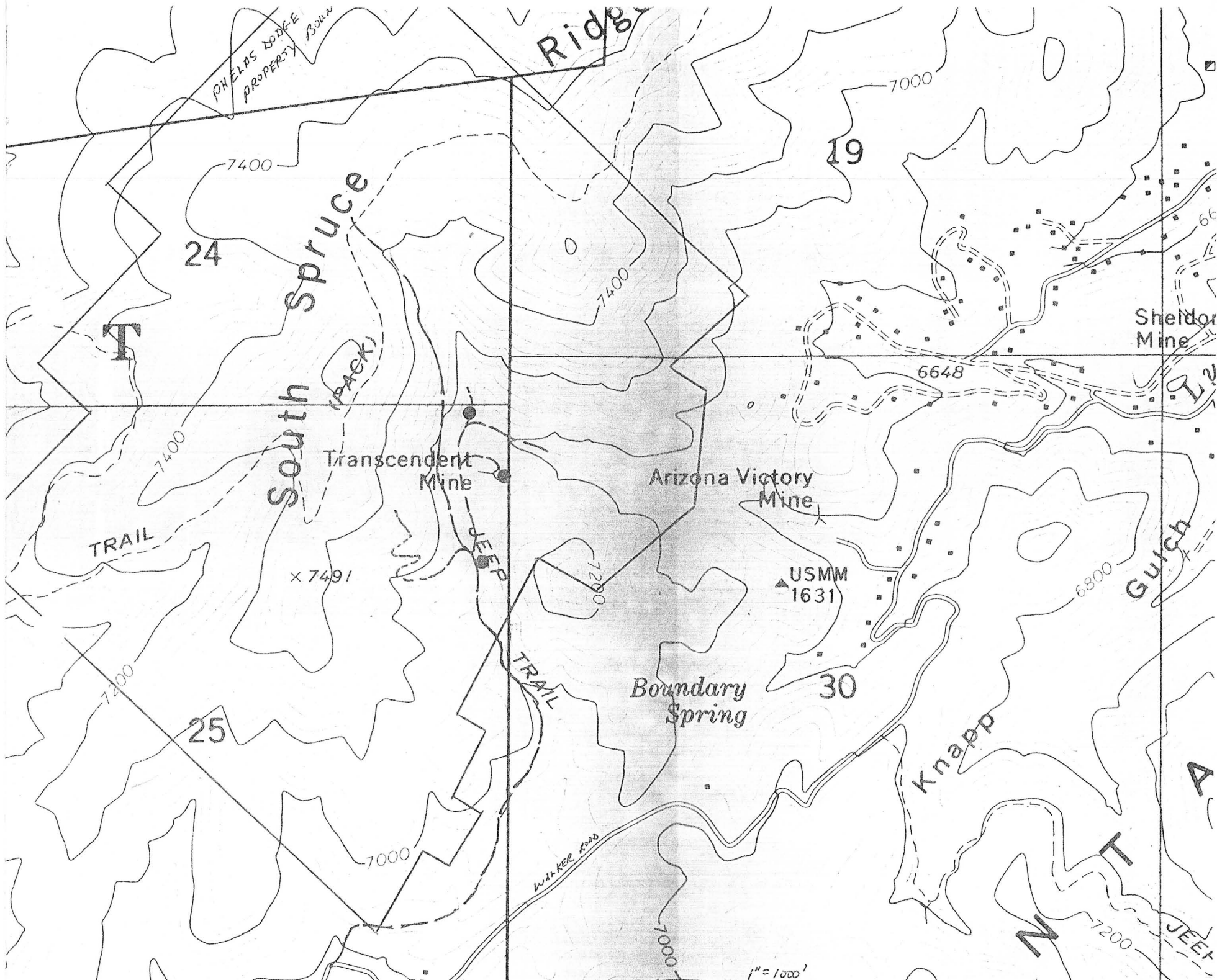
Very truly yours,

J. E. DuHamel  
District Supervisor

JED:cc

cc: DEH

Enclosures

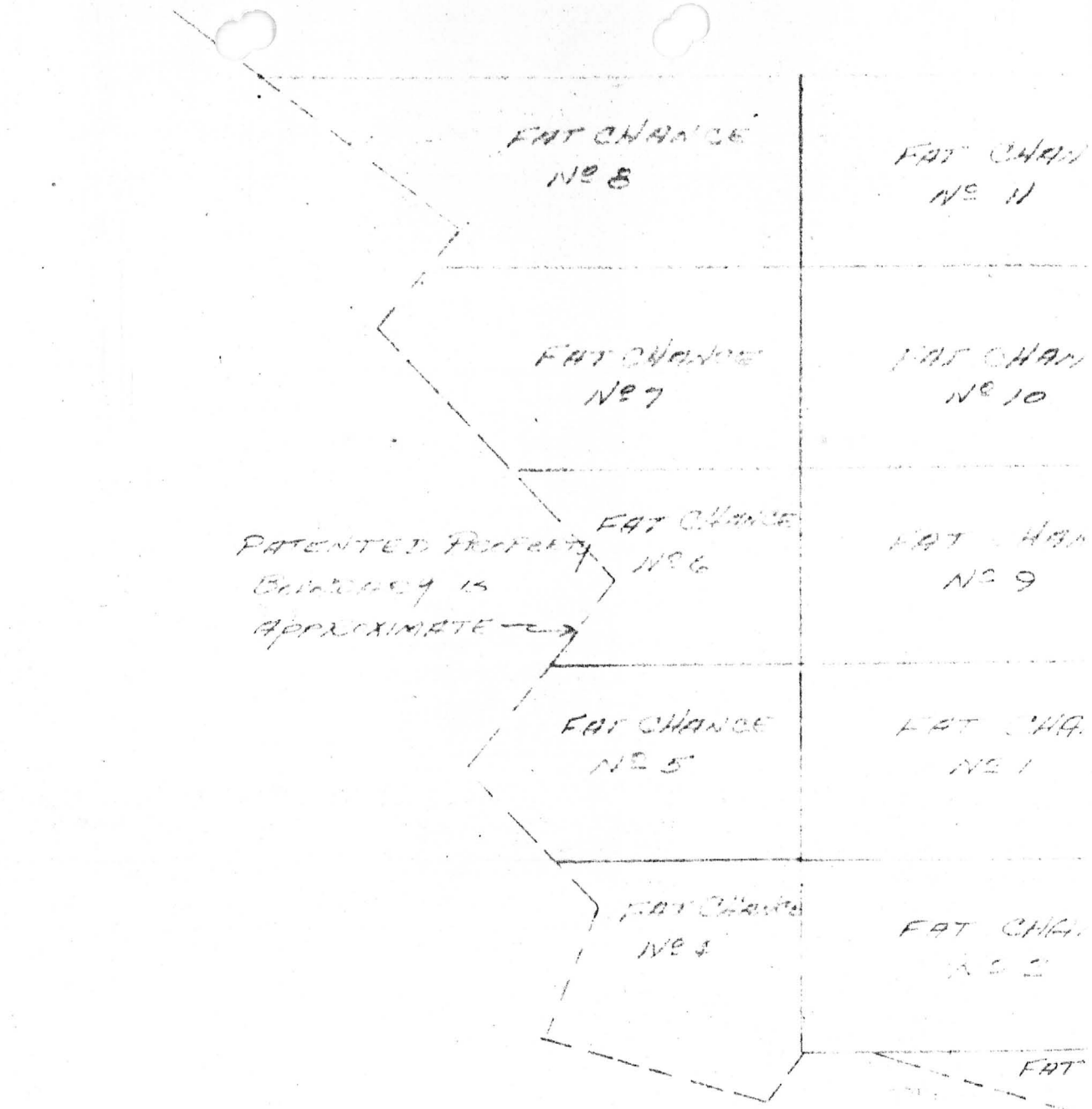


--- EXISTING ROADS  
 ● PROPOSED DRILL SITES

PHILIPS DODGE CLAIMS  
 TMA 1-40  
 Book 1404 p. 332-399  
 BLM NOS. 140157-140190

1" = 1000'

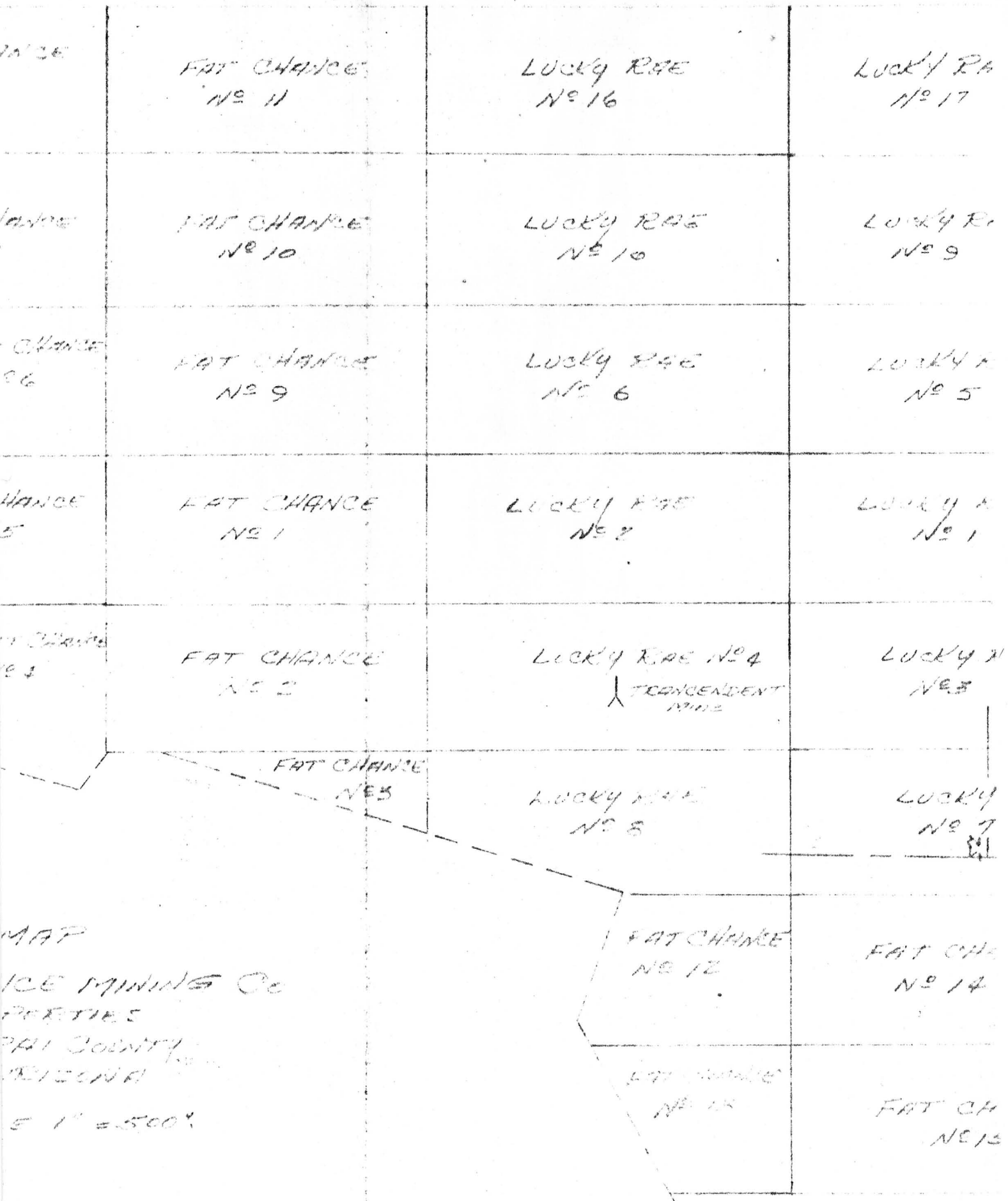




CLAIM MAP

LUCKY CHANCE MINING CO  
PROPERTIES  
YAVAPAI COUNTY  
ARIZONA

SCALE 1" = 500'



LUCKY RAE  
Nº 16

LUCKY RAE  
Nº 17

LUCKY RAE  
Nº 10

LUCKY RAE  
Nº 9

LUCKY RAE  
Nº 6

LUCKY RAE  
Nº 5

LUCKY RAE  
Nº 2

LUCKY RAE  
Nº 1

LUCKY RAE Nº 4  
| TRANSCENDENT  
MINE

LUCKY RAE  
Nº 3

LUCKY RAE  
Nº 8

LUCKY RAE  
Nº 7  
24  
15

FAT CHANCE  
Nº 12

FAT CHANCE  
Nº 14

FAT CHANCE  
Nº 13

FAT CHANCE  
Nº 15

T2W

T1W

30

19