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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: VENTURE GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

GRAHAM COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 278

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 11 S RANGE 26 E SECTION 18 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 32DEG 28MIN 18SEC LONGITUDE: W 109DEG 44MIN 15SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: LUZENA - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
- COPPER
- SILVER
- VANADIUM

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
- ADMMR VENTURE GROUP FILE

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Safford, Arizona
Dec. 9, 1961

Mr. Axel Johnson
Field Engineer
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Am enclosing two reports for your office to keep there and maybe you can find some one interested on this property as it is more than I can handle by myself. I think that with some deep drill holes as Mr. Vance Bacon the geologist advises a large body of low grade copper & silver ore can be proven.

Will do my best to see you the next time you come to Safford.

With best regards,

Yours truly,

/s/ Charles E. Stevens

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REPORT ON MEETINGS

Conference | Date: Oct. 3, 1962

Place: Buena Vista Hotel Lobby, Safford | Time: 7:00 P.M.

Number Present: 1

Principal Speakers: Charles E. Stevens, Box 343, Safford

Mr. Stevens discussed his Venture Group, 60 unpatented claims 25 miles south of Safford. This was drilled in 1959, with a rotary drill. 6 holes were drilled to depths of 120 to 405 ft., aver. 5 in. in dia. Low grade ore was found in the holes, mostly copper and silver, but results did not indicate the presence of commercial mineralization. However, each hole drilled encountered an abundance of water at comparatively shallow depths (100 gpm for each hole). Mr. Vance Bacon in his report on the property stated that "it would seem probable that if each of these holes were deepened to 500 ft. and enlarged to a diameter of 12 inches, a minimum production of at least 1000 gpm could be expected from each well."

Mr. Stevens now wishes to organize a company, sell stock in same, and then drill 2 wells, each 16 in. dia. and 500 to 600 ft. deep, construct water lines, and sell the water to the city of Safford. He asked the engineer what steps were necessary (a) to acquire the water rights, and (b) to incorporate. He also asked about the chances for patenting the claims.

Field engineer advised Mr. Stevens against trying to patent the claims, on account of the low grade of the ore found. He advised Mr. Stevens to contact the Forest Supervisor, Coronado National Forest and apply for a special use permit for water development, and also advised Mr. Stevens that he would have to have permission from the State before drilling wells. In regard to incorporating, engineer advised Mr. Stevens to put this in the hands of an attorney, and that he might write to the Corporation Commission, State Capitol, Phoenix for particulars in regard to the requirements of incorporating.

Mr. Stevens also has a small portable diamond drill rig, which he wishes to sell, and asked for assistance in making this sale.

The rig is a Sullivan portable, weight 1100 lbs., mounted on a frame and can be carried on a Jeep or light truck. It is powered with a Hercules 4 cyl. gasolene motor, with direct drive. It is capable of drilling 600 ft. with EX rod, and 500 ft. with AX rod. Accessories consist of 300 ft. of drill rod, 3 diamond bits, tripod, cables, etc. He stated that it costs $3,000 new, and that he will sell same for $ 1,500. He did not know how old the drill is, but stated that it was overhauled recently.

Signed Axel L. Johnson

VENTURE GROUP

GRAHAM COUNTY
JACKSON DIST.

Chas. E. Stevens, Box 343, Safford, Ariz., discussed the Venture Group of 60 unpatented claims, about 31 miles south of Safford, located in 1958, and owned jointly with Vance Bacon, geologist of Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Stevens stated that they plan to purchase a small Longyear drill, capable of drilling to a depth of 400 to 500 ft., using an EX core, for putting down additional drill holes on the property. He stated that they expect to drill the holes at an angle, intersecting a fault fissure, which shows favorable copper mineralization. He stated that the fault can be traced on the surface for about 1400 ft.

In September, 1959, the property was drilled, using a rotary drill, 5 holes being put down to depths of 170 to 400 ft. However, Mr. Stevens believes that much better results can be obtained by drilling with a core drill.

Mr. Stevens stated that all the samples taken to date have shown quite high silver values, and believes that the high silver content will help a great deal in making the deposit commercial.

AXEL L. JOHNSON - Safford Conference - 2-7-62

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SUMMARY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRILLING ON THE VENTURE GROUP IN GRAHAM COUNTY DURING SEPTEMBER, 1959

The results of a series of soil sampling traverses and geochemical tests had disclosed the presence of anomalous heavy mineral content in several areas within the claim group. This condition, coupled with the knowledge of numerous mineral showings within and surrounding the group, convinced the owners that an attempt at shallow drilling should be worth a gamble. The initial sites were positioned near some shallow workings which had encountered some high grade lead-silver ore.

Financing was arranged by selling a ten percent interest in the claims to R.P. Bale and a four per cent interest to C.S. Stott. Later, an additional four per cent interest was conveyed to R.J. Colquitt in exchange for further drilling.

Drilling was done by means of a rotary Portadrill; average hole diameter was approximately five inches. Compressed air was used in blowing cuttings from the hole, with these cuttings then being segregated into five foot intervals. It was recognized that this method of drilling could not produce as good a sample as core drilling, however it was selected because of the greater footage that could be obtained for the money spent.

In sampling, several grab samples were taken from the cuttings obtained from each five foot of hole. These were then mixed and stored as the representative sample for that particular five foot interval. Assays have never been obtained for each individual five foot interval. Composite samples were prepared for certain intervals of each hole ranging from ten to fifty feet.

The results obtained from the samples which were assayed will be included at the end of this report. Nearly all of them contain silver values. The zero to twenty-five foot interval on hole number 3 shows an assay of 3.5 ounces per ton. If it were assumed that the major portion of this were confined to a four foot zone (or less), it would represent commercial mineralization.

All holes encountered water at depths ranging from 100 to 150 feet. Each hole was discontinued when it became difficult to properly clean the hole and obtain samples. Although traces of sulfides were encountered, all holes remained predominantly in the oxidized zone. Deeper drilling might be rewarding.

Although the drilling thus far accomplished has not intersected commercial mineralization, it has succeeded in indicating the following information:

1. The presence of a large tonnage of low-grade material in an oxidized zone near the surface.
2. An apparently abundant supply of underground water.
3. A chance for improved sulfide mineralization at depth.

WATER:

As previously stated, each hole encountered water at a comparatively shallow depth. A conservative estimate was made of the flow from each hole by the driller as he blew the cuttings out with compressed air. His written estimate for holes 2, 3, and 4 was a flow of 100 gpm for each hole, although he admitted verbally that the production could have been twice that or more. It would seem very probable that if each of these holes were deepened to a depth of 500 feet and enlarged to a diameter of at least 12 inches, a minimum production of at least 1000 gpm could be expected from each well. This would amount to over 4,000,000 gallons per day. A supply of water such as this should have considerable commercial significance.

ASSAYS:

The assays obtained from various composite samples sent to the Arizona Bureau of Mines are as follows:

Hole #3	Sample interval	Silver (oz.)
	0-25'	3.5
	25-50	1.3
	50-75	0.9
	75-100	0.3
	100-130	0.4
	130-160	0.3
	160-200	0.25
	200-240	0.2
	240-285	0.65
	285-330	0.2
	330-370	0.8
	370-405 (end)	0.75
Hole #4	0-50	0.65
	50-100	0.6
	100-180	0.2
	180-200	0.95
	200-225	0.35
	225-245	0.2
	245-270 (end)	0.2
Hole #5	0-50	0.65
	50-100	0.2
	100-150	1.25
	150-185	0.1
	185-240	0.25
Hole #6	0-20	- -
	20-40	0.45
	40-65	0.2
	65-110	0.25
	110-130	trc.
	130-145	0.1

Representative pieces of ore picked from the dumps of nearby shallow workings gave the following assays: Cu, 0.46%; Pb 18.24%; Zn 0.76%; Ag 53.91 oz. Pieces of talus picked from the surface near the holes assayed 0.25% Cu, 0.01 oz. Au, 1.95 oz. Ag.

Vance Bacon, Geologist

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF VENTURE GROUP, GRAHAM COUNTY, ARIZONA

SUMMARY:

The group of 85 unpatented claims is situated near the south boundary of Graham County, Arizona; it covers an area of fractured, weakly mineralized granite which has been intruded by basic dikes (lamprophyre or diabase). The introduction of weak lead, copper, zinc, and silver mineralization into the surrounding fractured granite has apparently been a result of the intrusion.

Although the probability of a large commercial low grade deposit may be small, the possibility does exist. Pieces of granite showing very little evidence of mineralization have given very interesting assays. A partially completed geochemical survey of soil samples has shown anomalous values over an area about 2,400 by 4,500 feet. One or two short (500 foot) holes should be adequate for determining the necessity for further drilling of the prospect.

INTRODUCTION:

Location and Size:

The claims occupy an area about 10,000 by 12,000 feet at the widest points. They are situated in sections 17, 18, 19, and 20, Township 11 South, Range 26 East. The area may be reached by car from either Safford or Willcox. From Safford, the area is 25 miles south on U.S. 666, then on a dirt road to the west for three to four miles. The claims are surrounding and to the west of the Ten Ranch house. Sixty three claims are on National Forest Land.

Topography, vegetation and water:

The area is characterized by low relief, averaging about 5,000 feet in elevation. The difference in elevation from the highest to the low-east point on the claims probably does not exceed 500 feet.

Vegetation is moderate to sparse, consisting of bear grass, cactus, scrub oak, and wild range grass. A considerable portion of the claims is covered by shallow sands and gravel.

A windmill and spring provide year round water at the ranch house. Large growth of some of the oak trees suggests near surface water in some of the washes. One of the small shafts shows water at a depth of about 20 feet.

GEOLOGY:

The principal rock type is a granite, showing various degrees of mineralization and alteration. Fracturing has become intense in a fairly widespread area measuring about 1,500 by 4,500 feet. Faulting and brecciation may be observed in several outcrops on the claims. Three types of granite have been observed -- a fine-grained granite, a medium granite and a coarse grained (or pegmatitic) granite. The fine-grained, or aplitic, granite occurs as dikes in the regular granite. The pegmatitic granite occurs only in the granite (pre-Cambrian) although no definite ages for the other granites have been established.

extreme southern part of the claim area and is thought to represent the oldest

Many outcrops of diabase are found in the claim area intruding the medium granite. Most of the scattered outcrops of diabase have not yet been located on a map, however, the principal outcrops, occurring as a discontinuous dike up to 100 feet wide, have been located on a claim map. All diabase outcrops have an east-west trend.

MINERALIZATION:

No sulfide mineralization occurs in surface outcrops. Three of the shallow workings in the claim area have encountered some sulfides, apparently occurring as fracture filling in the granite. One dump contained pieces of mineralized granite showing some very finely disseminated galena and some very fine grained, light gray, mineral thought to be cerussite or anglesite. A sample of this granite assayed 0.55% Cu, 62% SiO_2, trc. Au, 11.90 oz. Ag, 11.7% Pb and 1.28% Zn. A selected sample from the same dump, containing a very fine-grained galena, assayed 50% Pb and 73.9 oz. Ag. The shaft from which the above samples originated is apparently about 40 feet deep and is situated in a strongly fractured granite about 400 feet from the nearest diabase outcrop, and about 800 feet from the main body of the intrusion.

The mineralization in the area has obviously been associated with the diabase intrusion. Soil samples thus far tested in the area have invariably shown anomalous lead-copper values along the main diabase outcrops and for some considerable distance (up to 1,000 feet) into the surrounding fractured granite. Some rather strongly silicified zones occur in the granite paralleling the main intrusion of diabase. The soil over these silicified zones tests abnormally high for copper.

Surface evidence of mineralization is mostly lacking except for some stronger than normal amounts of iron oxide occurring as thin coatings along the intimate fracturing in the granite. The diabase is generally well altered, somewhat bleached, and strongly fractured. Occasional occurrences of malachite and chrysocolla have been observed near or on the granite-diabase contact, most of these occurrences being in the western portion of the group. Some traces of chalcopyrite were seen on a dump on the westermost claim.

The main body of the diabase intrusion is dipping about 60 degrees to the south and is thought to underlie and perhaps interfinger the most strongly fractured zone of granite. The possibility exists that some favorable ore may be encountered in this intimately fractured granite at depth.

CONCLUSION:

Although most surface indications show only weak general mineralization, there should be a good chance of improvement with depth. The capping does not appear exceptionally favorable around the shaft from which the high grade ore originated; also, the soil samples from this area actually tested lower than soil samples tested from several other areas. Thus, it would seem certain that some widespread mineralization does exist despite the rather deceiving appearance of the surface. The only question to be resolved is the strength of the mineralization and perhaps the vagaries of some interesting silver mineralization.

Vance Bacon Geologist

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Venture Group **Date** September 11, 1959

District Jackson Mining District, Graham County **Engineer** Axel L. Johnson

Subject: Field Engineers Report -- Information by Chas. E. Stevens

Location: About 31 miles south of Safford. Drive 25½ miles south from Safford on Highway #666, turn right at sign "Ten Ranch" and drive 2 miles west. Turn right at "Y" and drive 3 more miles to the claims.

Number of Claims: 60 unpatented claims, located in 1958.

Owners: (1) Chas. E. Stevens, Box 343, Safford, Arizona
(2) Vance Bacon, Geologist, Phelps Dodge Corp., Morenci, Arizona.

Principal Mineral: Copper

Present Activity: Rotary drilling under contract.

Geology: Granite diabase and breccia intersected by two faults approximately at right angles. One fault strikes north and south and dips to the east, and the other fault strikes east and west and dips to the south.

Present Operations: Robert Colquitt, Grand Junction, Colorado, has the contract for the rotary drilling at $4.00 per foot. No casing is required. About 4" diameter holes are drilled according to Mr. Stevens. Drilling is done with 1 rig working day shift only. Four holes have been drilled to date at depths of 170, 245, 405 and 325 feet respectively, and a fifth hole is now being drilled. Drilling is now down to about 200 feet in depth. It is scheduled to go down to a depth of 455 ft. This will be the last hole at the present time. The drilling has been confined to the area near the two faults. The last hole now being drilled, is in granite. Samples of the sludge are taken regularly. No results of the samples were released by Mr. Stevens.