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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: WHITE CLAIM GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:
WIRE GOLD

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 467A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 13 N RANGE 3 W SECTION 16 QUARTER C
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 30MIN 25SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 34MIN 30SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: IRON SPRINGS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR WHITE CLAIM GROUP FILE
BLM AMC FILE
CLAIMS EXTED INTO SEC. 8, 15, 17, 21 & 22

WHITE CLAIM GROUP

AKA: Wire Gold
White Gold Claim

MILS #467A

Location: T13N R3W Sec 16 extending into 8, 17, 15, 21, 22

Owners of the Claim are:

Belle White, P O Box 586, Prescott, Arizona 86301
Chet Fuller, P O Box 187, Wickenburg, Arizona 85358
M. T. Gober, P O Box 22, Skull Valley, Arizona 86338
L. W. Peter, % P O Box 586, Prescott, Arizona 86301

Cards made:

Pahoco Ltd.
Pahoco Corp
Lou Pauletto
David Pauletto

Reference: Rock and Gem Magazine, Jan., 1976 p. 56-59

Nyal J. Niemuth, 7/84

WHITE CLAIM GROUP

YAVAPAI COUNTY
T13N R3W Sec 16
extending into 8, 17,
15, 21, 22

AKA: Wire Gold , White Gold Claim

MILS Yavapai Index #467A

Rock and Gem magazine, Jan. 1976, p. 56-59

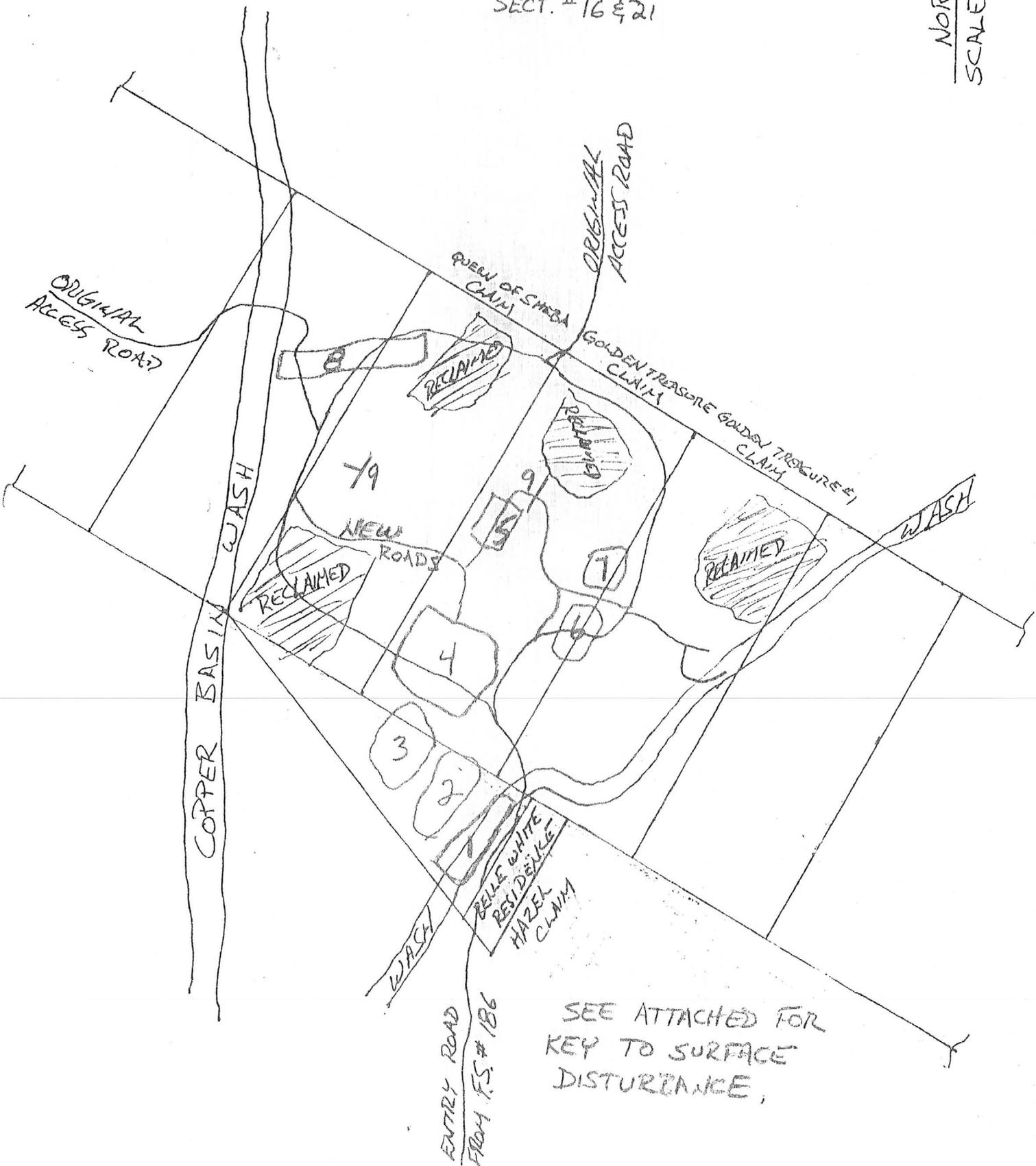
USGS Iron Springs

PAHOCO, LTD.

Heavy Equipment Rentals
P.O. Box 1489, Prescott, AZ 86302
445-9150

ITEM # 11. MAP OF SURFACE
DISTURBANCE
SECT. # 16 & 21

NORTH
SCALE: 1" = 500 FT.



WHITE GOLD CLAIMS

YAVAPAI COUNTY

KAP WR 5/30/79: George Schaffer reported he is moving placer equipment onto Bell White's Wire Gold Mine, Copper Basin District, Yavapai County.

AMB WR 5/14/80: Visit with Bell White on White Gold Claims north of Copper Basin. Property is leased for exploration. Say no one can enter for recreational panning.

KAP WR 4/9/82: A firm named Pohoco is reported to have a large placer mining operation for gold in Copper Basin, Yavapai County.

RRB WR 7/15/83: It was reported that David Pauletto is working the Pahoco Placer possibly in Section 16, T13N R3W.

NJN WR 3/30/84: Walter "Wally" Heath (c) visited to study our cyaniding literature. Mr. Heath reported he represents a company called Poho which has an option on the Pauletto property in the Copper Basin, Yavapai County. The property is adjacent to and north of Phelps Dodge's Copper Basin Copper Property. Through use of consultants Mr. Heath has had the property's geology mapped and a potential precious metal ore zone determined. Before drilling to determine the extent of reserves Mr. Heath wished to do some metallurgical testing. The altered nature of the mineralized zone may create a slime problem and the copper content may affect amenability to cyanide.

NJN WR 5/11/84: Hilton Cass with the Forest Service Zone Office reports that Pahoco Corp has a placer operation north of Copper Basin. John Schumate of the Bradshaw Ranger District should be contacted for details of the operation.

NOTE DATE OUT OF SEQUENCE

KAP WR 7/31/81: Bob Holiday called and reported he has set up and is currently operating a gold placer recovery plant on the White Mine, Copper Basin District, Yavapai County. He explained the major problem is with excessive magnetic black sands in the placer concentrate. The plant consists of a 4' X 50' trommel with a 3/8" discharge screen and sluices. Seventy percent of the values are in the -3/8 fraction along with nearly all of the magnetite.

WHITE CLAIM GROUP

YAVAPAI COUNTY

KAP WR 1/18/85: Art Bloyd reported that Dave Pauletto has a lease from Belle White on her placer claims in the Copper Basin District, Yavapai County. White Claim Group (file)

RECONNAISSANCE OF
GOLD MINING CLAIMS
Along Finch Canyon (Wash)
✓ COPPER BASIN AREA,
Yavapai County, Arizona

September 1974

By
W. B. Mather
1201 Broadmoor #137
Austin, Texas 78723

This report covers a brief examination of 17 gold mining claims, located along and to the west of Finch Canyon, in the northwest section, close to the rim, of the Copper Basin, Yavapai County, Arizona.

The holders of the claims are L. B. White, Prescott, Arizona, and Tobe Gober, Sweetwater, Texas. The examination was contracted for and assisted by Mr. Gober.

The claims are located approximately 12 miles northeast of Kirkland. They can be reached by road also from Prescott or Skull Valley, but the northern part requires a four-wheel drive vehicle. The elevation ranges from 5700' to 6500'.

The claims lie on the west half of Section 8, T13 N. R 3 W, extending into the NE 1/4 of Section 9. This is a portion of the Prescott National Forest. The ground cover consists of 6'-8' high brush-oak, mountain laurel, etc., making foot travel difficult.

Geology and Gold Deposits

The claims appear to be underlain by schist intruded by basic igneous rocks ranging in texture from finer grained (diabasic) to coarse grained (dioritic to gabbroic). The schists are cut by both mineralized and barren quartz veins and black chert. The quartz veins usually cut across the schistosity, altho some are parallel to it.

The mineralization found in a fresh specimen taken from the tunnel consisted of quartz, carbonate (probably ankerite), tourmaline, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Free gold was mined from this rock. In similar mineral assemblages, arsenopyrite is believed

to be of special significance in the deposition of gold.

Previous gold production had been produced via a tunnel driven into the base of a hill forming the west side of Finch Canyon (NE 1/4, NW 1/4 Sect. 8, T13N R3W). The tunnel followed a series of quartz veins about 4 wide, extending in a northerly direction for 75' where the veins divided into 2 main veins. About 30' from the tunnel entrance at the crossing of an E-W trending vein with N-S trending vein, a raise has been driven to the surface (about 60') and a winze sunk for an unknown depth. It is believed that this location produced part of the gold reported by old-time residents. The former owner and gold producer of this mining operation, Finch, died in 1918.

Another effort at gold mining was made by Collins Bros. but this venture was halted by the Federal Government in 1941, during World War II. Collins Bros. sank a 100' shaft with various drifts in schist cut by mineralized quartz veins. Three channel samples taken in the shaft by one of the present claim holders, L. B. White, assayed 1.24, 1.02 and 0.68 oz. gold.

There are many small openings, probably made by Finch all over the claims. He is reputed to have mined gold from many of them.

Conclusions:

Gold obviously occurs in the mineralized quartz-carbonate veins. The only assays available indicate paying qualities at the particular location sampled.

The claims should be thoroughly mapped and prospected with complete sampling of the old shaft and tunnel. An outline of the mineralized area can only be achieved through drilling to locate the presence of the mineralized quartz veins.

The property merits further exploration to determine its potential as a gold producer.



W. B. MATHER
Consulting Engineer

by ROBERT W. JONES

Rocket Team
Jan. 1976

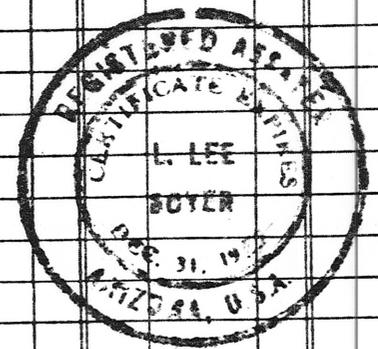
ARIZONA

**VALLEY ASSAY OFFICE
AND ORE TESTING LABORATORY
MEMORANDUM OF ASSAY**

Made for John Durkin

Tempe, Arizona... Feb. 6 .., 1978

SAMPLE NO.	PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS AVOIRDUPOIS								COPPER, OR			LEAD, OR			ZINC, OR			TOTAL	
	GOLD, PLATINUM				SILVER														
	AT		PER OUNCE		AT		PER OUNCE		AT	PER LB.		AT	PER LB.		AT	PER LB.			
	OZS.	100's	\$	Cts	OZS.	100's	\$	Cts.	%	\$	Cts.	%	\$	Cts.	%	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
1	0.	03																	
2	0.	06			0.	80													
3	0.	05			0.	70													
REMARKS: Copper is present, also in # 3																			



NO.

BY L. Lee Boyer
Registered Assayer.

CHARGE \$ 36.00 Pd.

IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

BOX 14 — PHONE 632-7410
 HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329



ASSAY
 MADE

TOBE GOBER
 P.O. Box 22
 Skull Valley, Az. 86388

June 10, 1976

Ref no.	DESCRIPTION	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag	% Fe	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu
3-26-8	CN Heads assay	.654					
4-8-13	CN Tail +10M	.116					
4-8-14	" " -10M	.094					
	Calculated final tail	.108					

Test Procedure as reported by T. W. Alexander.

Test started 3-28-76 using 20 KG of ore crushed to $-\frac{1}{4}$ ". Added 50 grams of NaCN and 30 grams more near finish. Added 9 gallons of water and maintained a pH of 10 to 11. Used a counter circulation of solution with the pump on four hours and off 20 hours. Test terminated on 4-6-76. Residue was washed and assayed with the above results. Recovery 95.83%

CHARGES _____

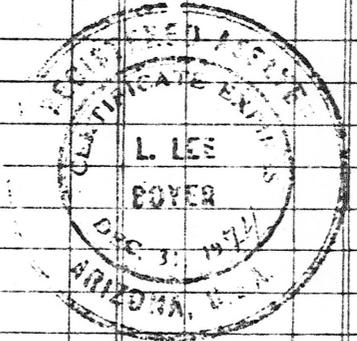
ASSAYER _____

**VALLEY ASSAY OFFICE
AND ORE TESTING LABORATORY
MEMORANDUM OF ASSAY**

Made for Tobe Gobee

Tempe, Arizona, Sept 23, 19 74

SAMPLE NO.	PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS AVOIRDUPOIS								COPPER, OR			LEAD, OR			ZINC, OR			TOTAL	
	GOLD. PER TON				SILVER														
	AT	PER OUNCE			AT	PER OUNCE			AT	PER LB.		AT	PER LB.		AT	PER LB.			
OZS.	100's	\$	Cts.	OZS.	100's	\$	Cts.	%	\$	Cts.	%	\$	Cts.	%	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.	
1	0.	02		0.	70														
2	0.	08		0.	85														
3	0.	05		56.	70														
4	1.	20		1.	20														
5	0.	36		0.	90														
6	0.	01		0.	40														
7	Trace			1.	50														
8	0.	02		2.	60														
9	0.	02		1.	50														
10	0.	01		1.	10														
REMARKS:																			



NO. _____

BY L. Lee Boyer
Registered Assayer.

CHARGE \$ 90.00 Pd.

PAHOCO LTD.
Heavy Equipment Rentals
P. O. Box 1489
Prescott, AZ 86302
(602) 445-9150

BASIC OPERATING PLAN
(2817)

Fore. Service--Unit No. 03-09-03
2817
Date Rec'd. 2-13-84 11 APR 1984

Items 1 through 6 and 12 constitute a Notice of Intention; items 7 through 11 constitute an Operating Plan. Please complete in as much detail as possible in this office. Additional sheets may be used if necessary. Authorized by law this information will be held confidential. As an agency of the Federal Government, the Forest Service is required to comply with the Freedom of Information Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned intends to conduct prospecting, mining, or millin operation, etc. on the lands described below, and in the manner indicated.

1. Operator(s):
Name(s)

PAHOCO CORP.

Address(es)

2534 E. WASHINGTON
ESCONDIDO, CALIF.
92027

Telephone No(s).

619-745-0502
602-445-9150

2. Area of Operation:

National Forest: PRESCOTT
Ranger District: BRADSHAW

State: ARIZONA
County: YAVAPAI

Mining District: COPPER BASIN
T. 13N, R. 3W, Sec. 16

3. Access:

The proposed route of access to the operation is (describe route from point of entry into National Forest, using road numbers when possible):

U.S.F.S. ROAD # 186 - MIDWAY BETWEEN SKULL VALLEY AND PRESCOTT.
GO NORTH ONE MILE

The following means of transport will be used (4-wheel drive vehicle, tractor, pickup, etc.): PICKUP TRUCK, ETC.

(NOTE: Construction, reconstruction, or restoration of a road across National Forest System lands as a means of access to mining claims must be authorized separately by special-use permit.)

4. Type of Proposed Operation:

Describe the type of proposed surface disturbing activities, such as trenching, bulldoze exploration, drill road construction, tunnel site development, etc.

EXPLORATION & RECLAMATION AT THIS TIME ONLY.
ANY FUTURE EARTH MOVING OPERATIONS WILL BE PERFORMED
UNDER AN ADDITIONAL OPERATING PLAN.

5. Map:

A map is attached which shows the general area of operation and the proposed route of access to it. (This map is required. A map scale of about 1 inch = 2 miles is adequate)

6. Period of Operation:

Period or periods during which operations, including road work, will take place. The work will be continuous intermittent, during the periods:

Road Work:

Other Operations: INTERMITTENT
DURING SPRING, FALL 1984

PLAN. The following information taken together with that in items 1 through 6
Basic Operating Plan for which approval is requested.

on which Operations will be Conducted:

Name	BLM Serial No.	Date of Location	Lode Placer Millsite (check)
AZEL	55670	1922?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MIN OF SHEBA	55667		
MIN TREASURE	55676		
MIN TREASURE #1	55677		

Identification of Owners and Other Interested Parties:

Specify, under "status," whether owner, lessee, assignee, designee, etc:

Name	Address	Telephone No.	Status
LOU PAULETTO	2534 E. WASHINGTON ESCONDIDO CALIF.	619.7452502	PRESIDENT

Field Representative:

Name	Address	Telephone No.
LOU PAULETTO	615 E. GOODWIN PRESCOTT	445.9150

9. Method of Proposed Operation:
Specify how the operations of Item 4 would be conducted:

LIMITED SURFACE SAMPLING IN CONNECTION WITH OFFSITE
LABORATORY ANALYSIS; ANY RECLAMATION AS DIRECTED BY
U.S.F.S.

10. Environmental Protection Requirements:
Measures to be taken to minimize adverse environmental impacts and reclaim disturbed
areas. (36 CFR 228.8):

RECONTOURING OF DISTURBED AREAS AND PLANTING
OF NATIVE "LOVE GRASS" AS DIRECTED

11. Map of Surface Disturbance:
A map is attached which shows the location and size of the areas of surface disturbance.
(This map is required. A map scale of about 1"=1/2 mile is adequate.)

Township 13 North - Range 3 West

Section 8

Section 9

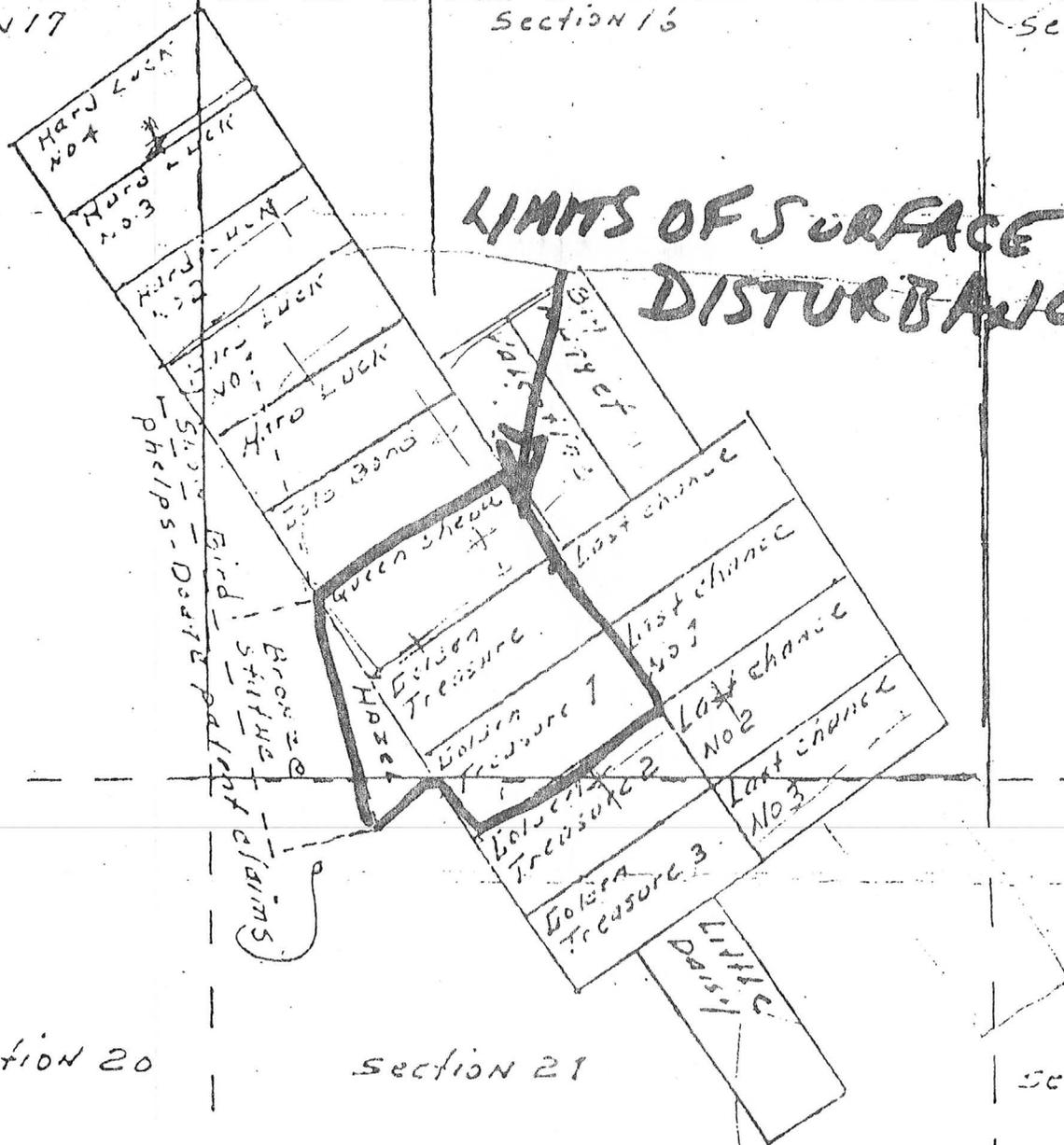
Section 10

Section 17

Section 16

Section 15

LIMITS OF SURFACE DISTURBANCE



Section 20

Section 21

Section 22

Location Map Golden
 Treasure Lode Mining
 Claims - Copper Basin
 Mining District, Yavapai
 County, Arizona

SCALE
 1" = 1200'

PAHOCO, LTD.

ITEM #11 CONT.

Heavy Equipment Rentals
P.O. Box 1489, Prescott, AZ 86302
445-9150

KEY TO SURFACE DISTURBANCE.

- AREA #1 TRANSFER POND AND DAM - APPROX. 50 FT X 150 FT.
- USED TO TRANSFER WATER TO SUPPLY POND.
- AREA #2 SUPPLY POND AND DAM - APPROX. 75 FT X 200 FT.
- USED TO SUPPLY WATER TO OPERATIONS AREA.
- AREA #3 TAILING AREA - SLIM AREA APPROX. 100 FT. SQUARE,
DRY TAIL PILE APPROX. 100 FT. SQUARE; THIS
MATERIAL TO BE RE-WORKED UNDER FUTURE
OPERATING PLAN.
- AREA #4 OPERATION AREA - MATERIAL PILES AND PLANT SITE
APPROX. 600 FT. SQUARE.
- AREA #5 OFFICE TRAILER SITE APPROX. 100 FT X 200 FT.
- AREA #6 AUXILIARY SUPPLY POND APPROX. 200 FT. SQUARE
- AREA #7 AUXILIARY SUPPLY POND APPROX 200 FT. SQUARE
- AREA #8 CURRENT EXPLORATION SITE APPROX. 300 FT. X
100 FT. LONG - SAMPLES BEING TESTED.
- AREA #9 MISC. EXPLORATION TRENCHES + - 800 FT.
LENGTH - SAMPLES BEING TESTED.

I. D. No. _____, Date Received 6-23-80Bradshaw

Ranger District, Prescott National Forest

County, _____ Mining District

This Operating Plan is submitted pursuant to 36 CFR 252 by the below-listed operator, for review and approval by the authorized officer of the Tonto National Forest.

A. OPERATOR

Name of Operator Robert L. Holladay 398-9107
Telephone No.

Address of Operator P.O. Box 6, AMADA, ARIZ

Name of Field Representative Tobe Gober
(if other than Operator)

Address and phone of Field Representative P.O. Box 22, Skull Valley,
ARIZ. 86338

B. CLAIM IDENTIFICATION

The name(s) of the claim(s) on which the operation will be conducted are:

NAME OF CLAIM TO BE WORKED (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Lode () Tunnel Site () Placer () Mill Site	B.L.M. Serial Number	LOCATION DATE	Recorded	
			Docket	Page
<u>Hard Luck</u>	<u>AMC 74002</u>		<u>188</u>	<u>160</u>
<u>Hard Luck No. 1 - No. 4</u>	<u>AMC 74003-74006</u>		<u>188</u>	<u>161-164</u>
<u>Hard Luck #5</u>	<u>AMC 74007</u>		<u>485</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Queen of Sheba</u>	<u>AMC 74008</u>		<u>119</u>	<u>429</u>
<u>Golden Treasure</u>	<u>AMC 74009</u>		<u>199</u>	<u>359</u>
<u>Golden Treasure #1 - 3</u>	<u>AMC 74010-74012</u>	<u>10/1/21</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>181-183</u>
<u>Last Chance</u>	<u>AMC 74013</u>		<u>158</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>Last Chance #1 + #2</u>	<u>AMC 74014-74015</u>		<u>158</u>	<u>36+37</u>
<u>Last Chance #3 + #4</u>	<u>AMC 74016-74017</u>		<u>188</u>	<u>165+166</u>
<u>Little Daisy</u>	<u>AMC 74018</u>		<u>137</u>	<u>603</u>
<u>Big Nugget</u>	<u>AMC 74019</u>		<u>137</u>	<u>546</u>
<u>Valentine</u>	<u>AMC 74020</u>		<u>137</u>	<u>578</u>
<u>HAZ #1</u>	<u>AMC 74021</u>		<u>137</u>	<u>577</u>

C. LOCATION

The claim(s) is/are located in Section(s) 15, 16, 17, 21 + 22, Township 13N,
Range 3W.

D. CLAIM OWNER

The owner(s) of the above claim(s) are as follows:

<u>L.W. Peter</u>	<u>Camp Wood Rt Prescott, Ariz</u>	<u>684-7278</u>
<u>Chet Fuller</u>	<u>Box 187, Wickenburg, Ariz</u>	
<u>LB White estate</u>	<u>% Bear's Estep, 1421 E. Thomas Rd, Phoenix, Ariz 85014</u>	
<u>M.T. Gober</u>	<u>Box 22, Skull Valley, Ariz 86338</u>	
(Name)	(Address)	(Phone)

The above owner has authorized this operation through (check one): lease, contract, direct employment, Other (explain)

E. MAPS

Attached as Exhibit A to this Operating Plan is a map of all claims listed under item B. (a 2" = 1 mile quad map or a U.S.G.S. topographic map). An optional attachment is a sketch map showing the claim grouping, and details of the operation.

F. ACCESS

The proposed route of access is: Enter forest from W. on F.D. Rd. # 196, go 2 miles
 (describe access from point of
to maine Copper Basin Wash, turn N. 1 mile to property.
 entry into National Forest, using road numbers when available)

which consists of existing roads shown as solid lines and proposed roads shown as dashed lines in Exhibit A. (Note: Construction, reconstruction, or restoration of a road is a means of access to mining claims will be authorized separately by a special use permit.)

G. VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

The following vehicles and equipment listed by type and size, will be used in connection with this operation:

Type & Size of Vehicle	License or Serial No. (where known)	Location
oee trucks pickups Bulldozer Loader Backhoe generators Compressors etc.		

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
State of Arizona
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date 3-8-57 ✓

- Mine: White Castle, Greenfrog, Rainbow, Little Bo Peep, Columbine
- Location: Sec. ¹⁰ 9, 16, 20, 29, ^{33 SECTION} Twp. T 9 N D 5 Range R 5 E Nearest Town Cave Creek
Distance 27 M Direction SE of Cordes Road Condition Fair
- Mining District & County: Bloody Basin, Yavapai
- Former Name of Mine: Same as above
- Owner: N.S. Shumway (Ariz. Concrete Phoenix) J.L. Willis (318 Westwood St Mesa)
Address:
- Operator: United Copper & Uranium, Inc
Address: 318 Westwood St, Mesa, Ariz.
- Principal Minerals: gold, silver, Copper Su_2 65 (60-80% range)
- Number of Claims: 100 Lode ✓ Placer
Patented: None Unpatented: Work done to date as required
- Type of Surrounding Terrain: Rolling terrane.

10. Geology & Mineralization: quartz veins in granite capped by basalt. Wide shear. Copper in shear. Iron gossan over the ore. Green minerals (Malachite, cuprite)

11. Dimension & Value of Ore Body: Large reserve. (Property looked at by Miami) Figure to ship 4% Cu (0.2 ag. 006du) Can ship 2 cars a day.

~~Confidential~~

Release
July 1980

CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS

400 cubic yards average processed per day 180 days per year 10% inflation projected
180 x 400 = 72,000 cubic yards per year Estimated extractable values \$29 per cubic yards

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gold & Silver Production		2,008,000	2,296,808	2,526,480	2,779,128	3,057,040
Total operating costs		432,000	475,200	522,720	574,992	632,491
Net		1,656,000	1,821,600	2,003,760	2,204,136	2,424,549
Less royalty 6% before taxes		99,360	109,296	120,226	132,248	145,473
Net Gold added to stock		1,556,640	1,712,304	1,883,534	2,071,888	2,279,076
Increase in value of Gold & Silver inventory		-	155,664	342,460	530,814	791,084
Value of Gold and Silver in inventory beginning of year		-	1,556,640	3,424,608	5,308,142	7,910,844
Value of Gold & Silver in inventory end of year		1,556,640	3,424,608	5,308,142	7,910,844	10,981,004
33.3% of Gold \$ Silver in inventory end of year		518,361	1,140,394	1,769,380	2,636,948	3,660,334

DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY

The following report is made in connection with an extensive reconnaissance of the gold and silver bearing residual placers of Copper Basin District, Yavapai County, Arizona.

The area is located in a highly mineralized district, and is available for operation on a continued year round basis.

These claims have been investigated for good title, and have been negotiated for on a valid lease and option to purchase.

History of this district dates back to the 1860's, and is a matter of record in the files of the University of Arizona at Tucson.

The general geology and its related mineralization have been found to be in economical ratio's.

The values relative to these findings are consistent in the area discussed in this report.

Present reserves are available for a commercial water separation project to produce gold and silver concentrates.

Economic features and other pertinent data in relation to the substantial assets of this project are discussed in the following chapters of this report.

HISTORY

There are fourteen gold mining districts in Yavapai County, and Copper Basin is considered one of the major gold producing areas.

Mining activity for gold dates back to the years of 1860, however few records are available as to the company's and their production.

Most all of the gold produced in the Yavapai County was accomplished by placer operations.

Reference to this past activity up to and including the year 1933 is available from the University of Arizona at Tucson. This report is called "Arizona Gold Placers and Placering, Bulletin No. 135, published on August 15, 1933. Volume 4, No. 6. Mr. G. M. Butler, Director.

The area of these seventeen claims have been held since the year 1924 by Mr. B. White, the present owner and his associates.

This property has never been exploited as a residual deposit for gold values, and this examination and evaluation has established that fact.

Past operations in this basin area has been seasonal because of the shortage of water by rainfall.

There have been no actual producing water wells developed in the Copper Basin, with the exception of the present well just completed on the claims.

Numerous natural flowing springs in the mountains supply the domestic waters, and also serve the cattle industry and ranches by conservation in ponds and tanks.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The Copper Basin Mining District, in which these seventeen unpatented mining claims are situated, is ten miles westerly of Prescott, Arizona.

The Claim area is more specifically described as lying in Sections 16, 21 and 8, Township 13 North, Range 3 West.

The Sierra Prieta Mountains forms the surrounding range structure of the Copper Basin.

There are two main roads that connect the property, one of which is called the Copper Basin road and runs due west from Prescott ten miles to claims.

The other entrance is from Skull Valley, and is nine miles to the claims in an easterly direction.

Both of these roads are in connection, and are a continuance from east to west.

Yavapai County road department maintain an all year program, keeping a hard gravel surface for a two car passage.

The Santa Fe railroad runs from Ashfork, Arizona through Skull Valley and on into Wickenburg, and Phoenix, Arizona.

Prescott, Arizona is a town of 15,000 population, and is the County seat of Yavapai County.

Main Interstate Highway 89 from Wickenburg to Ashfork, and Highway 69 from Phoenix to Flagstaff serve the Prescott area.

The Bonanza Airlines, and the Frontier Airlines have regular daily service to Prescott, and maintain a metropolitan air base at Love Field.

Three major National Banks have branches at Prescott, and commercial supply houses service the area for any commodity.

LEASE AND OPTION

The mining lease and option to purchase was drawn on the 19th day of July 1963, and was signed by the owners of record, and recorded on the same date as Document 7078, Book 295, Pages 430 to 435 inclusive.

The lease and option did not include an original agreement, that Mr. L. B. White was to retain the ownership of his present houses and domestic water. There was a later rider agreement made and attached and made a part of the original lease and option to assign Mr. White 2 1/2 acres to cover the land on which his personal dwellings were located. This paper was recorded as Document 8075, Book 298, Page 39, on August 15, 1963.

The lease and option covers the seventeen original unpatented mining lode claims under a 20 year agreement, with an end total price of \$1,500,000.00.

The terms of payment under this lease and option are to be made in whole and in part from 10% of the net royalties derived from production from the claims.

The necessary proof of annual labor was performed on these claims for the period ending August 31, 1963. This proof of labor was recorded as Document 8528, Book 299, Page 34 on August 26, 1963.

Notice on non-liability has been posted by the lessee on the grounds.

There has been posted on the claims a Notice of the Arizona Industrial Commission of Workmens Compensation and employers liability policy No. 14297-A.

The lessee must spend 6 months on the claims doing some manner of operation or exploration to meet the annual proof of labor, and this period must have been completed by July 7 of each and every year.

The forfeiture clause calls for a 60 day arbitration, and if not cured within a following 60 day period the lease and option is subject to return to owners. The owners retain any work or royalties done as their liquidation damages.

The balance of the lease and option is subject to the normal state and federal mining laws which are made a part of the document.

The necessary work has been done, and the time spent, together with this geological report to cover the period of September 1, 1963 to August 31, 1964. These matters of accomplishments will be filed as annual proof of labor on or before the July 7, 1964 date line.

Township 13 North - Range 3 West

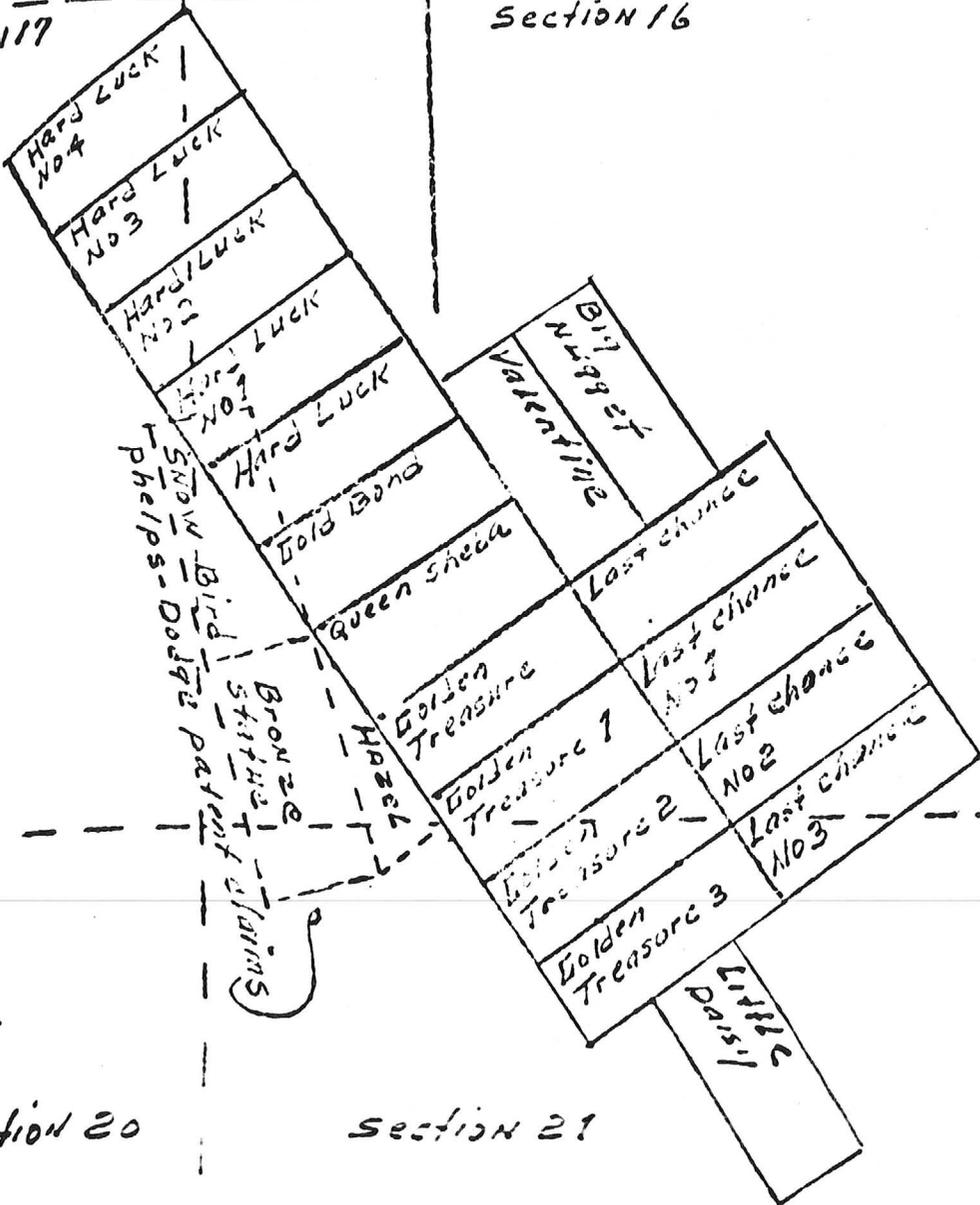
Section 8
Section 17

Section 9

Section 10

Section 16

Section 15



Section 20

Section 21

Section 22

Location Map Golden
Treasure Lode Mining
claims - Copper Basin
Mining District - Yavapai
County - Arizona

Scale
1" = 1200'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

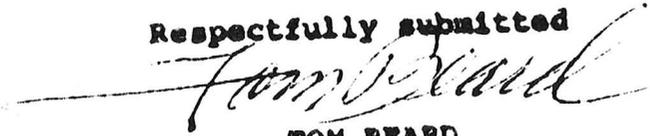
This page is devoted to those people who have given of their time, efforts and records, in order that these related statements are of factual value.

Mr. Chet Fuller of Litchfield Park, Arizona, who exposed me to this property, and gave of his time and efforts to arrange the primary examination.

Mr. L. B. White of Copper Basin Mining District, and who made the original discovery. He and his wife Belle White have advanced their time and efforts and his knowledge of the claims in respect to his past experience and historical records.

Mr. Larry Peter of Prescott, Arizona substantial business man of this city, and an interest holder in the property. He has been very influential during this reconnaissance period.

Respectfully submitted


TOM BEARD
Consulting Geologist

CONCLUSIONS

This project to date has developed the localized mineral area referred to in this report in the amount of approximately one million yards of residual gold and silver bearing material.

The average depth to seven feet in this estimation yardage, has not included or reached the true bedrock from which could be deposited the coarser and rougher gold values.

The adjoining area's of tertiary rock formations in which gold has been panned, but has not been exploited is still in reserve.

These factors indicate that several more million yards of mineralized area are still to be developed.

The second area of value's in these claims is the secondary or supergene zone of copper enrichment.

Surface to shallow depths of exploration for gold and silver in the top mantle shows strong evidence of copper leaching into the secondary zone.

An immediate operation on a pilot scale program could be initiated with the present supply of water from the well.

This pilot operation would have a capacity of 200 yards per day, and could be in operation in 60 days.

Equipment and machinery has been located in the Prescott area, and can be purchased and moved on the ground immediately.

This acquisition of equipment would include the necessary casing and pumping units for the completion of the water well.

The recoverable ratio of gold and silver, based on sampled assay's and on random field runs by on the spot panning, would indicate that every 10 to 15 yards of material that has ben evaluated includes one ounce of gold plus silver from the washing plant.

Should a plant capacity of 1000 yards per day be indicated, the at least a 90 to 120 day period would be needed to complete its installation.

This same time area would include drilling two or three shallow water wells to supply the washing plant capacity.

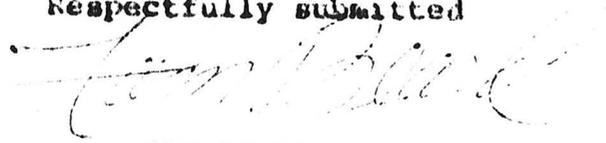
Any future water wells can be drilled at higher levels to the north of the operation area, and water can be supplied by gravity feed.

Time is of the essence in concluding some basic negotiations in this matter, and the suggested plans of the operation in either capacity must be concluded shortly.

Any plans relative to participation, or proposed negotiations in this matter is vested in one individual,

and can be concluded upon acceptance to all parties at
any designated time.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Tom Beard", written in dark ink.

TOM BEARD
Consulting Geologist

TOM BEARD

CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

14516 FLORITA RD.
LA MIRADA, CALIF.
LAWRENCE 1-4054**GENERAL GEOLOGY**

The area of the Copper Basin in which the seventeen claims are situated is an enclosure to the north, east and west.

The southern extremity of the claim area is a relief section of a few hundred feet wide, and has an open drainage to the south.

The length of the basin in a northerly and southerly strike is approximately three miles and is some one and one half miles in width to east to west.

The highest elevation to the north peak of the mountains is 6500 feet, and the lowest point at the basin outlet to the south is 5200 feet.

The range to the north and the east is carved in granite, having been dissected at varied intervals by intrusions of diabase, grano-diorites, quartz monzonites and aplites of igneous origin.

The western and northwestern section of the basin range is composed of massive tertiary intrusives of rhyolites and andesites that have invaded the porphyritic granites.

The floor of the basin has been subjected to massive and localized intrusives also of basic nature.

The rhyolitic and andesitic intrusives has affected the central and lower southern area of the basin, while the basic diabase, quartz monzonites, grano-diorites and aplites are found to predominate the northern and eastern section of the basin. The intrusions in the southerly section are found to have a northeasterly strike, while the north section of the intrusions are partially traversing the basin enclosure.

The central floor of the basin is deposited by conglomerates in complexities of their derivation by endogenetic process's.

MINERALIZATION

The concentration of the valuable minerals of gold, silver and copper, with variations of lead, is found along the westerly and easterly benches of two massive rhyolite intrusives.

This igneous activity has been the origin of the gold and silver values through process's of consolidation from hydro-thermal solutions.

The deposit is considered a residual type of formation, in which the gold and silver have been a precipitated product from hydrothermal activity.

The solutions invading the adjoining benches of the rhyolite intrusives has been very receptive throughout the low porosity mantle area.

The igneous breccias from the intrusions have proved most permeable, and are highly fragmented with intersitial values.

Minor faults and fissures are found to be associated with the massive granitic porphy extending out and away from the major intrusive, and are formed in variation of structural formation.

These small fracture and fissure veins have formed some definite channel ways for these solutions, and appear to be continuous, and are paralld by minor shears in which localization of gold and silver values are deposited.

Residual concentration of gold and minor silver value have taken place in the upper oxidized mantle as described formation wise.

The accumulation of the values in this residual concentration has been through the weathering of surficial chemical reagents.

The gold grains released from the mantle matrix are angular to coarse, and were in a pre-mineral state before and during the intrusive activity.

Surface area to bedrock is an over all average of seven feet, and through oxidation, weathering and chemical alteration of the igneous rocks has developed an unconsolidated loose and porous bed of residual accumulations, in which the free gold is deposited.

This mantle structure has a variety of colors consisting of a series of black sooty residue to an accompanying dark red which denotes an maganiferous siderite which may have been a reagent in the neutralizing of pre-mineral solutions.

The surface area is over grown with heavy vegetation, and has massive accumulations of humic debris, which may have been a reducing agent in alteration of pyrites by organic decomposition.

The shallow sulphide beds seem to be related to the basic igneous rocks in which pyrrhotite a produce of the magnetic injections, may have also been a neutral reagent in the deposition of the gold values.

Ferric sulphate from the parent intrusives has dissolved the major copper values which have been concentrated through deeper percolation to a possible secondary zone of supergene enrichment.

Some minor amounts of lead sulphides are noted throughout varied sections of the oxidation area, and are probably derived from solutions of igneous derivation.

Associated with the copper values are some remnants of the molybdenum mineral that come in solutions from the magmatic tertiary intrusions.

Bentonite is embedded throughout the massive surface accumulations of the residual volcanic igneous sediments, and is a precipitated product of these intrusive alterations.

The effect of this inclusion of Bentonite from surface to bedrock through the gold and silver residual zones, has had an affinity to arrest and bind these economic values in place on the slight receding benches. This binding action in turn on these free gold and silver values has stopped any activity of mechanical movements to the lower washes and sedimentary erosion basins.

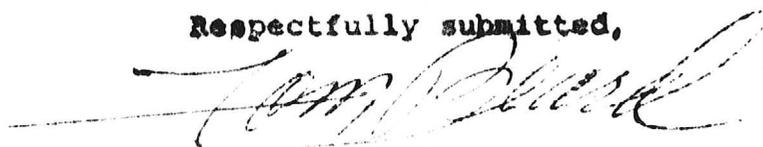
Black magnetic sands are found deposited in the massive top mantle zone to bedrock along the mineralized east west benches of the intrusive area's. These sands are associated along with the free milling gold and silver of the oxidized erosion zone because of their similarity in specific gravity.

Alteration process's within the mineral zone area's show evidence of sericitization in which the silicate minerals and feldspars have entered a succession of replacements.

The deposition of the economic mineral values related to in this preliminary report, concerns the gold and silver values only which are contained in top mantle zone of the intrusive bench area's.

The further values of copper, lead, molybdenum and other accessory minerals must be exploited at greater depths, or into the possible sugergene zone of enrichment.

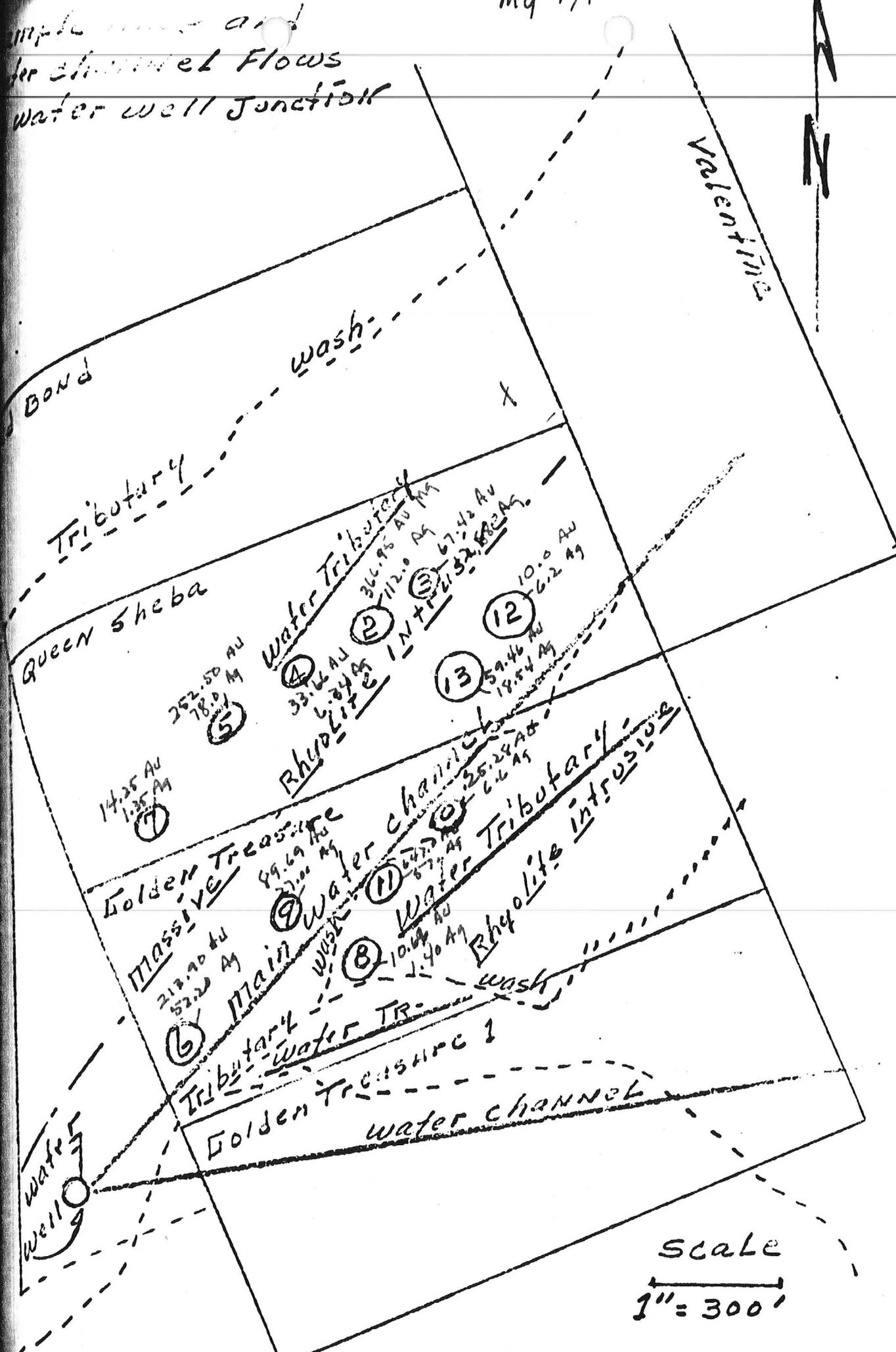
Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Tom Beard', written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

TOM BEARD
Consulting Geologist

map showing and
for channel flows
water well junction

Mg P/T



RESERVES AND SAMPLING

The area of the claims that has been exploited for gold and silver production is highly localized and is only a small section of the seventeen claims.

The mineralized zones are the east and west benches on each side of two massive rhyolite intrusives striking north 20 degrees east and situated in the central area of the basin.

The largest massive rhyolite intrusive is from 150 to 200 feet wide, and is over 2500 feet long with receding and slightly westerly and easterly dipping benches of 400 to 500 feet wide.

The second related intrusive connects the main dike on a parallel course on its eastern area, and is 1000 feet long 50 to 75 feet wide with an benching area of 250 feet on its east and west sides, with a minor dip in each direction.

This entire benching and intrusive area comprises approximately one million yards of gold and silver bearing residual material.

The basic sulphide's are encountered in massive accumulation of an average of thirty feet depth. This is a barometer relative to the oxidation zone, however because of the porosity, it is calculated that the semi oxidation exists to an unknown depth until drilled.

This information is made relative to establishing a true bedrock, however to date there has been no basic bedrock

or consolidated bottom to residual formations.

The average sampling has shown a universal depth of seven feet of known residual gold and silver producing area.

Since no true bedrock has been established along the mineral zones in the unconsolidated benches, it could be calculated that two or three times the known amount of gold bearing materials could be deposited in the exploited area.

The known amount of residual material was established by digging pits, trenching and variations of open cuts, together with removing outer fringe bench material to basic formations along the arroyo and wash banks, and saving cuttings from jack hammer drill holes. This evidence was further carried out by cuttings from the twelve inch water hole.

There have been several hundred gold pans taken from at and near surface areas between the exploratory work done to establish the gold values from surface.

This program of panning indicated that gold and silver values existed from the top mantle, and the available sampling shows a semi fine to a coarse and angular type of gold, with some areas of small nuggets.

There are other areas on the seventeen claims that is deposited with the tertiary volcanic rock structures in which the presently known mineralization is deposited.

Since no amount of exploration has been carried out to define the values contained in these areas, there is no reason to doubt that many more times the amount of present known values could be in reserves here.

ASSAY RECORDS

The sampling of the ground was made by taking one thousand pound amounts of material from the test pits and cuts.

These massive samplings were hauled in a one ton jeep pickup to a water sluicing and riffle board unit in which water was recycled to feed the unit.

Clean up was made from the sluice and riffle box machine, and the liberated gold and black sands combination was scalped for assay purposes to determine the values in one thousand pounds of material.

This sampling represented one third of a yard of relative amounts in gold and silver. The values are stated in milligrams, and were multiplied by stated amounts to arrive at value's per yard.

The end total amounts in gold was \$4.14 per yard, and silver at 90¢ per yard.

Ag	$\frac{4.14}{38} = .11 \text{ oz } 1 \text{ yd}^3$	$.11 \times \$250 \text{ per oz} = \27.50
Ag	$\frac{.90}{1.00} = .9 \text{ oz } 1 \text{ yd}^3$	$.9 \times \$7.50 \text{ per oz} = \6.75
		$\$34.25 \text{ per yd}^3$

Sampling of the tails for a ten yard run showed a loss of \$5.90 in gold and 30¢ in silver.

Much of the material run was heavy in bentonite which resulted in balling and rolling over before disintegration on the sluice box and riffles, and the panning of these chunks showed angular gold values.

The amount lost in this manner was not carried out by actual assay, however this loss could be concentrated by mechanical equipment to increase the values per yard in gold and silver.

Shop No. 4016
 File No. 1415 B3

Date 5 NOV 1963

CHAS. A. DIEHL
 (Registered No. 682)

815 North First Str
 Phoenix, Arizona
 P. O. Box 1148

VALUES
 Latest Quotation

1 oz. Gold.....
 1 oz. Silver.....
 1 lb. Copper.....
 1 lb. Lead.....
 1 lb. Zinc.....

Arizona Assay Office

Phone Alpine 3-4001

MR. TOM BEARD

Short Ton
 Short Ton Unit
 Long Ton
 Long Ton Unit

THIS CERTIFIES
 Samples submitted for assay
 contain as follows:

Total Ag

TOTAL Au.

MARKS	SILVER PER TON		VALUE PER TON	GOLD PER TON		VALUE PER TON	TOTAL VALUE PER TON of Gold & Silver	PERCENTAGE					
	Ozs.	Tenths		Ozs.	100ths								
<u>1415 B3</u>	<u>18.54</u>		<u>15.15</u>		<u>59.46</u>	<u>13.40</u>							

Charges \$ 5.00 PAID

ANDY CHUKA, PRINT

Assayer..... *Jack H. Ferne*



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OPERATIONS

The first stage in making the mineral material available from the benches will be the removal of the marzonita's and small mountain shrubs from the surface mantle.

This can be accomplished by a bull dozer, and a rake to consolidate the debris to be burned.

The balance of the operation can be done by dozing the loose and porous residual gold bearing material to the washing plant, where it will be fed to the machine by conveyor units, or front end loaders.

The attached flow sheet explains the material going into a primary bin, from which it is released as a measured feed into a rotary trommel for washing, screening and sizing.

The sized and uniform gravels are then discharged onto a high velocity shaker screen and semi concentrator, while the discharge of oversize rocks and gravels are conveyed to the tailing area.

The sized gold gravels entering the shaker screen unit are converted into semi concentrates, with the end flow discharge going to a series of long sluice box riffles to scalp any coarse and nugget values which have not passed under the primary shaker unit.

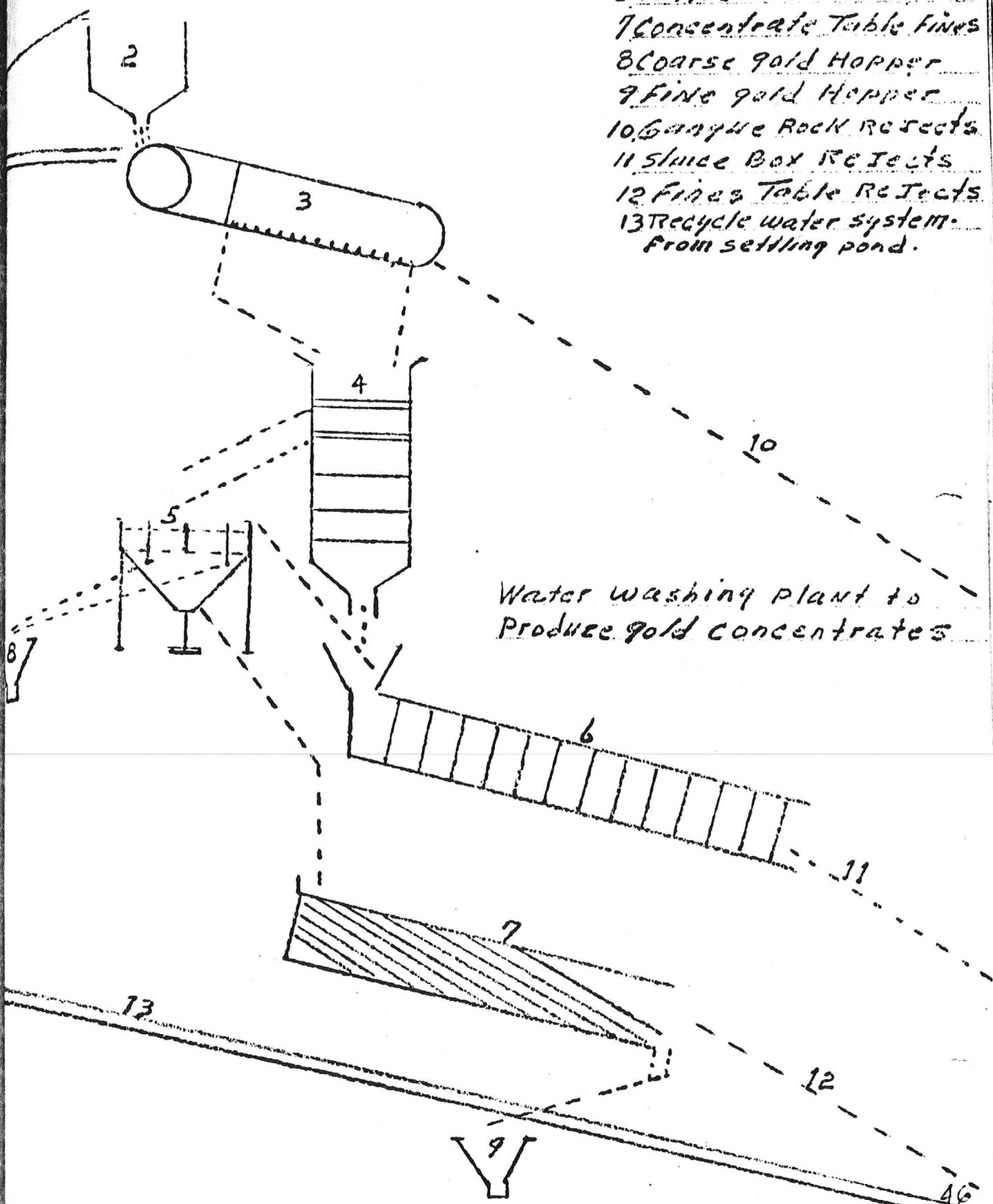
Semi-concentrate's from shakerunits are released over a set of pulsating gold jigs in which all the coarse and angular gold is scalped. The finer gold passes underneath the jig unit into a hutch product.

The entire feed from the scalping process over the jigs is sent over a series of long sluices and riffles to insure that no over size has escaped the jigs, and will be trapped in the sluice.

All of the hutch product from the jigs will be fed over a clean up table in which the fine gold will be concentrated. Should gold values be in the slimes, the same amalgamation might be introduced either by an amalgam plate or by treating the table riffles with quicksilver.

By passing through these series of concentrations of simple water washing, and specific gravity methods, reduces the amount of basic values that might have been included in any rejection matter entering the tailing pond.

- 1 Primary Gravel Feed
- 2 Primary Gravel Bin
- 3 Rotary Trough
- 4 Vibrating screen
- 5 Concentrating Jig
- 6 Riffle sluice Box
- 7 Concentrate Table Fines
- 8 Coarse gold Hopper
- 9 Fine gold Hopper
- 10 Gangue Rock Rejects
- 11 Sluice Box Rejects
- 12 Fines Table Rejects
- 13 Recycle water system from settling pond.



Water washing plant to produce gold concentrates

WATER AND POWER

There has been a water well drilled to a depth of 166 feet by a cable tool rig using a 12 inch bit.

The first seepage water was encountered near the thirty foot depth, and at 62 feet to 65 feet there was struck a strata of three feet of flowing water.

It is proposed to install an eight inch casing down to the 130 foot level and perforate the casing at the flowing water strata's.

The next step would be pour one quarter to half inch gravel around the pipe to insure water circulation through the perforated casing.

This well was bailed at two bails per 90 second intervals, and the water level was never lowered below the 65 foot depth.

It is estimated from this bailing operation that the well should produce 100 gallons per minute.

Investigation of the claim area indicates several locations in which shallow water bearing channels could be exploited to produce more water at very nominal costs.

The power line running in an southerwesterly direction through Copper Basin is about two miles distant in a southerly line.

It is proposed that a portable generating unit be placed on the ground to initiate any immediate operation.

ECONOMICS

The production costs will vary according to the size of the operation.

Pilot mill operation will carry a cost of seventy five cents per yard.

Commercial project of 1000 yards per day can be reduced to fifty cents per yard.

These costs are based on ten cents per yard to remove vegetation and clear the area for dozing the residual material.

Dozing the material to the plant is estimated at ten cents per yard.

Pumping water and circulation to plant installation and recycle units is five cents per yard.

Processing costs through the proposed plant design is twenty five cents per yard.

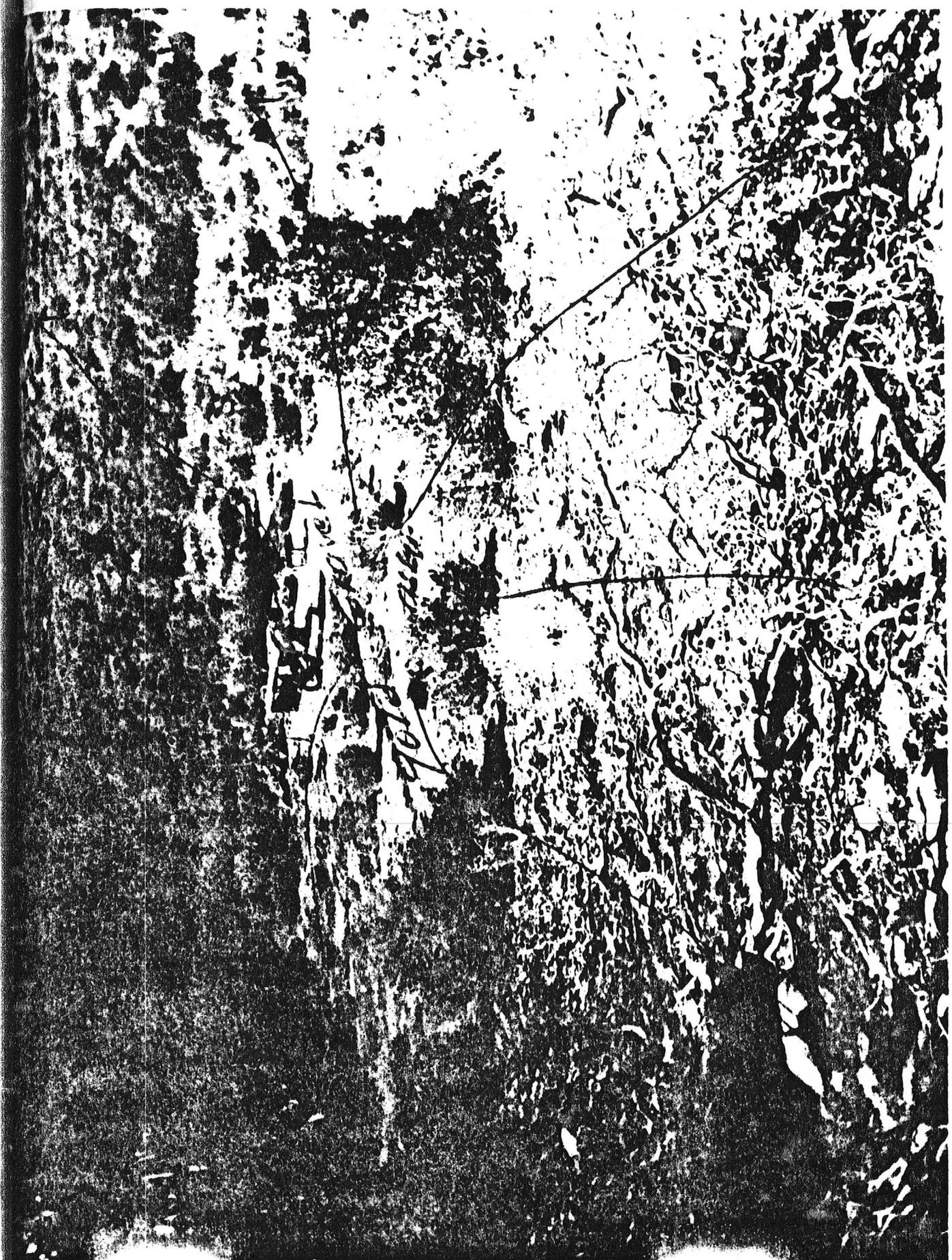
These costs are based on a 1000 yard per day operation, and anything under this amount of production will cost more in a slightly graduating scale as the yardage is decreased.

It is estimated that should the feed of gold bearing residual material be 200 yards per day, the cost will rise to seventy five cents per yard.



90 ft gravel







Gold-gravel



To My Good Friends
Bess and Belle White
From
Frank White

