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Composition of 9.323 tons of concentrates shipped to Magma or Hayden

Au. =	2.45 oz.
Ag.	3.45 oz.
Cu.	0.09 %
Pb.	2.88 %
Fe.	8.8
CaO	0.9
Al_2O_3	12.5
SiO_2	59.0
Insol.	75.7

Gross value = $81.03 per ton

Net Value 73.36 " " = $677.52 for lot

Charges:

Smelting 3.50 base plus 1.50 =	$5.00	per ton
Copper deficiency	0.52	" "
Alumina penalty	1.65	
Handling sacks	0.50	
TOTAL	7.67	" "

Are known as Little Henry

RE GOLDEN RULE TRIP

Take Bush Highway and 30 miles beyond Stewart Mountain Dam come to Sunflower Station where turn to right at sign and drive one mile to mill and mine is two miles further along.

Golden Rule Company has developed mine for some years past under direction of Lundquist as Engineer and with Larry Burton in charge at the mine. Money has been advanced by Burton's father who lives in Tennessee and has invested about $150,000 to date and now wants check report.

hid by gulch & clay.

They have run a 20 ton pilot mill and have now erected a 50 ton mill built by Allison. (Amalgamation & flotation

Mine opened up by 4 adit levels much stoping above 1st or 170' level and some above 2nd or 270' level where the vein can be sampled in the stope and on 325' level ore shoot can be sampled for length of 80' and width 10' or better.

On 400' level only 20 - 30 ft. of vein has so far been opened up but work is advancing steadily.

Burton is confident that they have now developed sufficient ore to repay from operating profits all previous investment.

To communicate by phone, ring Payson and ask for the Sunflower Store and leave or send a message to Larry Burton.

Burton knows I are very good Mercury prospects in the Kingatyal which he will show me if time permits

ANALYSIS OF 2 CARS OF ORE SHIPPED BY RUSSELL TO MAGMA IN '37

	#1	#2
Tons	35	36
Au.	0.79 oz.	0.96 oz.
Ag.	0.80 oz.	0.80 oz.
Cu.	0.17%	0.14%
Fe	6.10%	6.0%
CaO	0.50%	1.00%
Al_2O_3	5.10%	3.40%
SiO_2	76.4 %	78.0 %
S.	0	0

This ore came from old shaft and drift on 50' level. Trucking charge to Magma about $4.00 per ton and treatment $3.50 plus 10% of excess over $15.00 paid.

GOLDEN RULE

Started work in November '37 - Small (20 ton) mill October '38 to spring of '40.

Golden Rule Assays from book:

March '38

Ore 424 tons, concentrates 9.1 tons, ratio 46.6 : 1

Heads	$5.39
Tails	1.30
Conc.	73.79

Another run:

Ore 135 tons @ 24.50 per ton

Concentrates @ 656.90 per ton

Small mill ran in October '38 - 5 days

Heads $3.50 - 9.80 average $6.00

Tails 1.05 - 5.00 average say $3.00

Rev. 25 - 77%. av. 40%. Ratio Conc. 20 : 1

Through Nov. & Dec. Heads were very low, not over $4.00. Tails improved and recovery at times about 80%.

Ratio 50 : 1 or thereabouts.

	Jan. '39	Feb. & Mch. '39	April '39	Jan. '40	Feb. '40
Heads	$1.50 -				

	January 1939	February & March 1939	April 1939	January '40	Feb. '40
Heads	$1.50 - 1.30 Av. 4.00	$2.00 to $6.00	$10 - $47	$2.80 - $17 Av. 10.00	$5 - $46 Av. $8
Tails	.35 - .70	.35 - 1.40	2.10 - $5	.35 - 1.40	.35 - $2.10
Recov.	75%	60% - 80%	70% - 88%		
Ratio	8:1 and 20:1		6:1 & 40:1		
Conc.	$120.00		$160 - 1200	$250.00	

270' level, schist with iron & sulfide from east drift	$80.50
270' level, quartz, schist & sulfide, " " "	54.25
Oxidized streak from east drift	130.90
Grab from ore on dump	3.50
Face 8' east from shaft	36.75
Grab from cars	5.60
Ore across drift @ 75' point east of shaft	82.60
4' quartz on wall of west drift, south vein	1.40
18" quartz in face south vein	0.70
Rhyotite schist in hanging wall of S. vein	trace
Quartz, south vein, west drift	1.40
50' level ore from stope	94.50
16" near bottom of stope, W. face	91.00
1" near top of stope, W face.	45.50
3' from top of stope 6" wide	28.00
Schist to stope 270' level	0.35
Oxidized schist, S. vein	0.35

Shaft samples from 270 - 325 = $24.50, $4.90, $3.50, $3.50, $10.50 $8.40, $2.80, $2.10, $7.00, $3.50, $3.50, $4.20, $0.70, $3.50, $1.40, $2.10, $1.75, $2.10, $1.40.

325' level, west drift $2.10

East drift, $5.60, $1.40, $1.75, $31.50, $79.45, $35.00, $7.00, $2.10, $6.33, $2.10 (each sample = one round say 3.5'.)

Ore in shaft for 12' below 325' = $3.50

Quartz ore 170' level from fault 1.40

Miacious ore in back of fault 170' level 0.70

Dike material 325' level - 2.10

Next to last round in east 325' drift - 7.00

Last round in east 325' drift - 1.40

Oxide granite and schist N. side fault 170' level - 1.40

Our shaft samples 5/18 - 5/28 from 24' of shaft. 0.70

" " 6/3 15 cars, 3' cut in sinking shaft 7.00

6/4 16 " " " " " 4.90

6/5 17 " " " " " 2.10

6/6 18 (48' below 325' L.) 5.60

July *

West, 400', 11' from shaft 4' cut 6.30

" 15' " " " " 7.70

" 19 " " " " 2.80

" 23 " " " " 2.10

170' level - east fault . 1.75

(New Mill)

September 19,	Heads ...	$11.20
	Tails ...	1.75
" 20,	Heads ...	10.85
	Tails ...	1.75
Concentrates		203.00

REPORT

ON

THE GOLDEN RULE MINE

BY

G. M. Colvocoresses

September

1 9 4 0

GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES
MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEER
1102 LUHRS TOWER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

September 27th, 1940

REPORT ON GOLDEN RULE MINE

Mr. Larry Burton, President
Golden Rule Mining Company
P. O. Box 2587
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sir:

Persuant to your request of September 21st, I have visited and examined the property of your Company and submit the following report.

PROPERTY & LOCATION: By virtue of an agreement of bond and lease, which I have not seen but which I understand provides for a payment of 10% royalty on all shipments,- your Company is operating the following property: Three full sized lode claims, Little Daisy #1, #2 and #3 and Little Daisy Fraction (1/2 claim) comprising altogether about 65 acres. Also one millsite claim on which the mill is situate.

These claims are unpatented and located in the Sunflower Mining District, Maricopa County, Arizona, or more specifically in Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 9 East, Gila and Salt River Base & Meridian.

The road distance from Phoenix to the camp and millsite in Ram Valley is about 70 miles. The elevation here is 4000' while the mine is two miles further east and 500' higher up on the southwest slope of Mt. Ord.

The climate is excellent and suitable for work at all

seasons of the year and plentiful water of good quality has been developed in a well sunk directly under the mill building.

The surface is hilly but slopes are not very steep. The ridges are covered with native brush and shrubs and in the gulches there is a good growth of several species of trees, mainly pine, cedar, sycamore and hackberry.

GEOLOGY: So far as I can learn no thorough study of the geology of this district has ever been made and it is not covered by any detailed maps of the U. S. Geological Survey. Therefore, the following statements are offered very tentatively but I believe that they will cover the more essential points.

The principal formations seem to be granite or granite porphyry which has been intruded by many dikes of diorite and rhyolite. The diorite has been metamorphosed to such an extent that it frequently has a schisty structure. Lacking an exact classification of these rocks, the terms granite and schist will serve to identify them. Along and near the contacts faults or shear zones have been filled by circulating solution with silicified wall rock and quartz with which are associated iron oxides and sulphides, manganese oxides and galena and in places vanadium minerals. The gold values appear to occur mostly with the iron as is usual in many sec-

tions of this state. In this particular section there appears to be a granitic dike or batholith which trends eastward from Sycamore Creek up the slopes of Mt. Ord, the summit of which is about 2½ miles northeast of the Golden Rule Mine. The width of this dike along the outcrops is some 1500' and on both walls it is in contact with the metamorphosed diorite schist.

Magmatic segregation has resulted in silicification of the granite near the contact and in the formation of quartz seams or dikes which strike northeast-southwest while through the granite, near to the main contact, there are numerous fractures or shear-zones in which are found stringers of quartz and diorite schist.

Apparently the acid phases of the granite as well as the stringers or lodes of quartz contain low values in gold,- as noted on the Morrison and Thompson claims,- over substantial widths while local segregations of higher values have formed pockets or shoots as on the Golden Rule and Thompson Claims. Most of these shoots occur directly along the contact of the granite and schist and thus partake of the nature of a replacement in the schist with values sometimes extending into the crushed and altered granite but never into the main unaltered mass of that rock.

Some two miles to the west of the Golden Rule there is

a big fault traceable for a long distance. This has dropped the lava (all of which has been eroded away on the Golden Rule Claims) down to the level of the much older sediments and volcanics.

The granite and diorite are probably paleozoic but I should judge that the mineralization came with the subsequent fracturing and faulting very likely during the Tertiary period and the source of the mineralized solutions may have been some deep seated magma which is not in evidence on the present surface.

HISTORY & PAST PRODUCTION: Prospecting has been carried on in this district for many years and in places pockets of high grade gold ore were found and worked in local arrastras or shipped direct to smelters.

The present operations on the Little Daisy Claim are said to have been initiated in 1935 by Thomas Russell and associates and some 400 tons of ore having a gross value of $12,000 (according to Russell) were mined and shipped from near the surface at the Glory Hole (shown on the map), from other surface cuts and from the upper 50' of the old shaft which now extends from the 75' level (adit) to below the 170' level in the present workings.

The work of the Golden Rule Company started in November

1937 at which time the old shaft had been sunk to the 120' level shown on the map. This shaft was then sunk in the ore shoot to the 170' level which was extended west to the site of the present main shaft that was raised up to connect with the western extension of the adit level and subsequently sunk to its present depth of 410' below the surface.

A considerable quantity of ore was produced from this development work and put through a 20-ton mill which has recently been superseded by the present mill.

Total production and shipments of the Golden Rule Company as given me by E. H. Lundquist are as follows:

564 tons of ore mined and milled.

Net value of gold recovered in bullion	$2,894.91
" " " " " in 9.323 tons of concentrates shipped	677.52
Estimated value of gold contained in 9 tons of concentrates now in stock and said to average $300 per ton	2,700.00
TOTAL VALUE	6,272.43

Equal $11.12 per ton of ore if estimate of value of concentrates is correct.

SURFACE SHOWINGS & WORKINGS: On the east slope of the ridge on which the Little Daisy Claims are located much float quartz is found and in some fragments

free gold has been noted. A large quartz dike crosses over the claims as shown on the map and is particularly prominent on the Thompson claims further east but this does not seem to carry values.

South of this dike and crossing your claims in a general easterly-westerly direction there are four contact seams between bands of granite and diorite-schist.

On the first of these (your main or #1 vein) surface work originally developed some very high grade ore which was mined from an opencut and glory hole, from the Tibbs adit 40' below the surface and later from the adit tunnel and the old shaft. Most of the workings above the adit are now caved and inaccessible but it is evident that the ore shoot or chimney was comparatively short (as shown on Lundquist's map) and that it pitched strongly to the west in the vein as depth was gained.

The showing on the south or #2 vein is reported to have been similar but not so extensive and an adit was run in from the hillside but this is now caved. A small production is said to have been made from this showing.

The #3 vein at the outcrop is largely covered with overburden and the #4 vein was prospected by an opencut which followed a narrow vein showing 18" width of pay ore for a

short distance. This did not seem to justify sinking and no ore was produced here.

The #2 and #3 veins have presumably been cut by the 170' level as will be noted elsewhere in this report.

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS & ORE OCCURRENCES:

After the Golden Rule Company took over this property, the adit or 75' level was extended west and a new shaft sunk as shown on the map. Some ore for the 20-ton mill was mined from above the adit and around the old shaft and a small tonnage of ore can later be stoped from the old shaft pillars and in their immediate vicinity when the said shaft is converted merely into an air raise and manway. Present conditions are such that I could make only a very general estimate of the grade or quantity of ore in this section of the workings but aside from a considerable tonnage of $4.00 material which will not pay to mine and mill, I think it fair to assume that the grade of any future production from these upper workings will be similar to that of the 564 tons already mined or say $11.00 per ton.

Ninety-five feet below the collar of the new shaft the 170' level passed through the ore shoot. This ore could not be sampled by reason of the little stope that had been cut out for a short distance above the drift but the length of pay

ore does not appear to extend for the full distance of this stope since my two samples #7 and #8, which might have represented portions of the shoot, each assayed only $1.40 per ton.

To the west this level was driven 100' beyond the new shaft then turned to the south for 240' and again west for 190' to the present breast. This last section appears to follow a fault which may represent the #3 vein on the surface.

None of these workings west of the new shaft have found ore but a fault which was intersected near the middle of the crosscut was assumed to represent the south or #2 vein and a branch drift has again intersected this a short distance further west. My sample from the face of this branch drift assayed only a trace in gold.

The next level, 270' below the collar of the shaft, is said to have passed through a very good shoot of ore for a length of over 60' along the floor of the drift while the vein in the back was uniformly low grade indicating the erratic character of the mineralization. Twenty-five feet from the shaft a raise was run up and then inclined to meet the vertical raise which went up 40' further along the drift and ore mixed with wall rock, mostly schist, was encountered in both these raises. I think that my sample taken from the muck in the first raise and assaying $1.05 per ton may be indicative of the average value of this material which will

not pay to mine and mill although a certain amount of pay ore might be sorted out at a considerable expense.

The 325' level has been extended 61 feet to the east and 35 feet to the west.

On the east side of the shaft is found a bulge or swell in the ore shoot and for a distance of some 18' there are high values in the drift and along its south wall. My two samples taken here across a width of 6' averaged $46.00 per ton while a third sample from the south wall carried $74.90 per ton. In view of the values which were found along the floor of the 270' level above and the showing on this 325' level, I feel that you should be able to mine out some very excellent ore between the 325' to the 270' levels. Unfortunately the tonnage of this material will probably be very limited but it should serve to sweeten up the grade of the production from other portions of the mine and bring this up to an average of $12.00 per ton.

The 400' or lowest level has been advanced 33' to the east and 27' west from the shaft. No downward continuation of the ore shoot has yet been found on this level but it may lie further west along the contact. On the south wall of the drift are noted stringers of quartz from which my two samples assayed $0.35 and $1.05 per ton.

I am informed that some values were found in the muck from the 10' sump below the 400' level and samples taken while sinking the shaft from the 325' to 400' levels also carried values ranging from $0.70 to $7.70 per ton from which it may be assumed that a portion of the shaft was in ore but it is by no means certain that this will pay to mine.

It cannot be stated that any ore-body has yet been developed below the 325' level and the result of all future exploration at greater depth is entirely problematical.

ORE RESERVES AND FUTURE PROBABILITIES:

The pockety and erratic occurrence of the ore in the one shoot or chimney that has been opened up and the present condition of the mine in which many of the exposures cannot be seen or sampled make it impossible to draw any accurate conclusions as to developed tonnage or average value. There is no true vein with well defined walls and in almost every place that I examined the broken material in the stopes will either have to be carefully sorted at considerable expense or much waste will be sent to the mill and thus pull down the grade of the heads.

In seeking to secure the greatest possible amount of data on which to base my estimates, I have carefully examined the assay book kept at the mine and have discussed the situation with you and with Lundquist and Russell and since there

are many ore-exposures which cannot now be examined or sampled my opinions are of necessity partially based upon the statements made to me and the record of your production and assays all of which I have somewhat revised and interpreted in the light of my own observations.

A careful consideration of all the statements and showings leads me to conclude that, except for the pocket noted on the 325' level, there has never been found below the 120' level in the old shaft any substantial quantity of high grade material comparable to the ore that was mined between that point and the surface.

It is true that some very high values have been recorded from samples taken elsewhere but these appear to have represented merely small sections of enrichment and as I interpret the record and view the actual conditions, the tonnage of $12.00 ore actually developed has been growing smaller with each additional 100' of depth even allowing for the high grade showing on the 325.

In many mining districts pockets of high grade gold ore are found at or near the surface and often practically worked out within the first 100 or 200'. The roots of such shoots may extend much deeper and occasionally make bunches or swells but the net returns from these will rarely repay the cost of

their discovery and mining. I regret to state that in my opinion this will prove to be the case at the Golden Rule. It is true that in this particular district there are no deep mines from which any very definite conclusions can be drawn but perhaps it is the above mentioned condition which is actually the cause of that fact for, to the best of my knowledge, all of the other mines and prospects in this vicinity have so far failed to come up to the expectations of their operators and have invariably grown poorer or smaller with depth.

Many people assume that there is always a probability for an improvement in values with the approach to water level and the zone of primary sulfide ores but this is only true under special geological conditions which in my judgment are entirely absent in this locality.

As to the critical value of the mineralized material which must determine whether or not this can be classed as pay ore, I have considered that this term should only be applied when the average value will equal at least $12.00 per ton. A certain amount of development work must always be carried on in an effort to maintain the ore reserves in any mine and of course the results of this work must be successful if the reserve is actually to be maintained. In your own particular case a lot of preparatory work must be done to permit

the developed ore to be stoped and much of the broken material will have to be sorted.

Taking all these factors into consideration, I do not think that you can expect to meet all your expenses at the mine for less than $5.00 per ton of ore to which the trucking and milling costs will pretty surely add another $2.00.

The royalty on this grade of material may be assumed to represent about $1.00 and selling expense of concentrates, overhead, taxes, etc., will add another $1.00 bringing my total estimated cost to $9.00 per ton which,- while it may appear to be very high,- is well in line with the actual records of other small mines in which the ore occurrence is of a similar erratic nature.

From a $12.00 ore you may expect to recover a maximum of $11.00 (if the mill recovery is fully up to your expectations) thus leaving a margin of $2.00 for the repayment of the invested capital and beyond that point for any net profit that may eventually be realized. I have no information as to the amount of your total investment to date but it is certainly very considerable and with this figure established it will be a simple matter to calculate the tonnage that should be developed or must be developed in future in order to return the original investment.

Accepting the statement of Russell in regard to the existence of a considerable quantity of ore in and around the old workings between the 170' level and the surface, I am assuming that this may amount to 3000 tons and below that point I cannot figure that you have more than a very small quantity of pay ore between the 170' and 270' levels and including this with the ore indicated below the 270' and through the 325', I should give you a maximum of another 2000 tons.

I cannot consider that you have as yet proved that there is any pay ore on the 400' level nor below that point and therefore my maximum estimate of your present reserves is 5000 tons of probable ore recoverable from the present workings. From this tonnage a net profit of about $10,000 may reasonably be expected if the average grade is as good as reported.

As to your future prospects, I am again regretfully forced to conclude that these are far from favorable considering the large amount of underground work which has been done to date and the very small tonnage of ore which has been discovered.

Personally I should not feel justified in recommending any further exploration and development beyond the actual delimiting of the ore on the 325' level and above to the 270' level but if it should be decided that other work is to be

carried on I suggest that you have still a chance to find the downward continuation of the main ore-shoot by drifting west on the 400' level and if this should actually prove sufficient in size and value, further sinking of the shaft and developments at greater depth would obviously be in order.

There is also a possibility that pay ore may be found in the #2 vein which you have already started to follow on the 170' level and should this fail it might pay to return to the surface workings and sink on the shoot which is reported to have been worked in the old open-cut.

Since it is very evident to me that your mine is not at present in any shape to yield a steady production of 50 tons per day, I would suggest that the mill should be run during only one shift while your underground workings are being prepared for a larger production and while any further development that may be undertaken is actually in progress. Meantime, some additional ore might be gotten on contract from the Thompson Mine, the Morrison Mine and/or others in this vicinity but in each case great care should be taken to make sure that there is actually a sufficient supply of pay ore available to justify the necessary installations and the preliminary work required to permit mining this material.

CONCLUSION: In every mining enterprise the quantity, quality and character of the ore reserve is of supreme and vital importance and in your case I am forced to conclude that this is far below the standard necessary for the repayment of your past investment or assurance of future profitable operations.

Had you advanced a similar footage of underground work and expended the same amount of money which you have spent at the Golden Rule in a reasonably continuous and persistent ore-body,- such as is essential to the making of any real mine,- you would have developed close to ~~100,000~~ 40,000 tons of ore in a 5' vein or ~~twenty~~ eight times the maximum tonnage that I can figure as probable in your property.

You have a fine camp and location, a first-class mining equipment and a mill which with some alterations and adjustments should easily come up to your expectations,- but,- lacking the pay ore to be mined and milled,- the enterprise can never be successful.

Of course, there is always a chance that such ore may yet be found even though the past record and present showings appear to me to argue against such a probability.

Since this is a matter of such great importance to your Company, I should advise you to first carefully check

the general correctness of my finding through consultation with one or more other mining engineers of standing and experience.

If his or their opinion should generally be in agreement with my own, and unless you decide to entirely disregard such opinions,- it seems to me that only two rational courses are open to follow.

(1) You may proceed to mine out such developed ore as you now have and can be certain of mining and milling with profit and then close down the mine and realize as much as possible from the salvage value of your plant and equipment.

Or,

(2) You may decide to appropriate a certain limited sum for further exploration and development at points which I have indicated or elsewhere as may seem advisable to your management and be guided as to your future policy by the results of that work. Any further investment for such a purpose will not only be a gamble,- as is the case with all mining exploration and development,- but a particularly risky gamble by reason of the results which have attended your previous efforts in that direction.

My own best judgment would be to follow the first mentioned procedure but this is offered merely as the recommenda-

tion suggested by my experience and findings.

I sincerely and deeply regret that I cannot make this report more favorable and optimistic.

I am attaching hereto a print of Mr. Lundquist's map of the mine to which I have added the most recent workings; also,- as per your request,- a record of my professional services and experience and a record of my samples with assays.

Yours very truly,

G. M. Colvocoresses

GMC:MF

Registered Mining Engineer in
State of Arizona. #761

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM GOLDEN RULE MINE

by G. M. Colvocoresses - 9/24/40 and 9/25/40

#1 - Grab sample of muck in inclined raise from 270' level, probably mixed ore and waste.

Au. = $1.05

#2 - Cut sample from east face of 325' level, 61' from shaft. Ore for about 12" on hanging or north side of face and 16" on south side. The 3' waste between was not sampled. Soft material with quartz and gouge and broken up wall rock.

Au. = $0.35

#3 - Cut on 325' level at east end of pay ore which is 22' from shaft. Width 6'.

Au. = $53.90

#4 - Cut on 325' level east 17' distance from shaft and along south side wall of drift, width 18".
Here there is a bulge in the vein or a wide pocket with stringers of quartz with iron sulfide and galena.

Au. = $74.90

#5 - Cut across back of 325' east drift about 15' from shaft where it is expected to start a raise. Width 6'.

Au. = $38.15

#6 - Cut on 325' west drift, part of sample taken across back of drift 15' from shaft and balance on breast of drift which is 35' from shaft. Quartz and schist which appears to be worthless. Width 3'.

Au. = $0.35

#7 - Cut on adit level, cuts across vein for width of 5' at 20 to 25' east of old shaft, i.e. 10' and 15' from the chute. This sample should represent some material which is supposed to be pay ore remaining to be stoped out from near the old shaft and below the adit level.

Au. = $1.40

#8 - Grab sample of muck in two chutes at east and west of point where #7 was taken. Might represent material broken in this stope.

Au. = $1.40

#9 - From short drift on west side of old shaft 25' down shaft. Drift is 10' long. Width 2'.

Au. = $2.10

#10 - On 400' level, west drift. Stringers of quartz on south wall. Width 2'.

Au. = $0.35

#11 - On 400' level, east drift 15' from shaft on south wall. Width 2'.

Au. = $1.05

#12 - From 170' level in west drift offset which is supposed to have cut the south vein. Width 3'.

Au. = Trace

GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES
MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEER
1102 LUHRS TOWER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

September 27th, 1940

Mr. Larry Burton, President
Golden Rule Mining Company
P. O. Box 2587
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request and in order to inform you and your associates something concerning my mining experience, I append herewith a copy of my professional record as the same was published in the recent listing of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.

A similar record up to the year 1931 was published in Who's Who in Engineering, 1931 Edition, which you may perhaps have occasion to consult.

"Colvocoresses, G.M. ..... 1102 Luhrs Tower, Phx, Ariz.
Consulting, Mining & Metallurgical Engineer

1900, Graduate, Yale Univ.; 1900-01, Day laborer in smelting works and Asst. Chemist and Assayer. Assisted on mine examination, mine sampling, and prospecting and exploration trips in Canada and U.S., for Orford Copper Co. and Ontario Smelting Works; 1901, Sent to New Caledonia as Asst. Supt. of Mines for Nickel Corp., Ltd.; 1902-05, Asst. Supt. and later Supt. of Mines for Nickel Corp., Ltd., and Societe Miniere Caledonienne; 1905-06, Office work in Paris and London prior to return to U. S. Worked at smelter of Canadian Copper Co. Examination work in Cobalt district and other parts of Ontario; 1906-09, Engr. on staff of International Nickel Co. Office work in New York and examination work in various parts of the U. S., Canada, Australia and New Caledonia, also Cuba and Porto Rico. Cons. Engr. for Massey Copper Mine, Ont. In charge of exploration and development work for Anglo American Iron Co.; 1908-12, Supt. of Millerett Silver Mine, Ontario. In charge of exploration and examination work in that district; 1912-14, Cons. Engr., New York; 1914-21, Genl. Mgr., Cons. Arizona Smelting Co.; 1922-30, Genl. Mgr., Southwest Metals Co., Humboldt, Ariz.; 1916-20 Cons. Engr., Ohio Copper Company of Utah; 1920-25 Genl. Mgr., Swansea Lease, Inc.; 1919-32, Pres. and Mgr., Western Metallurgical Co. of Los Angeles, Developing and operating a

metallurgical process; 1926-30, Chief Metall. for Carson Investment Co. of San Francisco; 1917-30, Cons. Engr., Nicu Steel Corp. of Toronto; 1928-36 Genl. Mgr., Meteor Crater Exploration and Mining Co.; 1923-25, Governor of the Arizona Chapter of the American Mining Congress; 1930-36, Cons. Min. and Metall. Engr., Phoenix, Arizona."

Yours very truly,

G. M. Colvocoresses

GMC:MF

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

September 28th, 1940

G. M. Colvocoresses

to

Golden Rule Mining Company

Larry Burton, President

To examination and report on Golden Rule Mine as per agreement of September 21st, 1940 . . . . $300.00

To cost of assaying samples, as per statement 12.00

TOTAL $312.00

Received Payment

Oct 8th 1940

September 27th, 1940

REPORT ON GOLDEN RULE MINE

Mr. Larry Burton, President
Golden Rule Mining Company
P. O. Box 2587
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sir:

Persuant to your request of September 21st, I have visited and examined the property of your Company and submit the following report.

PROPERTY & LOCATION: By virtue of an agreement of bond and lease, which I have not seen but which I understand provides for a payment of 10% royalty on all shipments,- your Company is operating the following property: Three full sized lode claims, Little Daisy #1, #2 and #3 and Little Daisy Fraction (1/2 claim) comprising altogether about 65 acres. Also one millsite claim on which the mill is situate.

These claims are unpatented and located in the Sunflower Mining District, Maricopa County, Arizona, or more specifically in Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 9 East, Gila and Salt River Base & Meridian.

The road distance from Phoenix to the camp and millsite in Ram Valley is about 70 miles. The elevation here is 4000' while the mine is two miles further east and 500' higher up on the southwest slope of Mt. Ord.

The climate is excellent and suitable for work at all

seasons of the year and plentiful water of good quality has been developed in a well sunk directly under the mill building.

The surface is hilly but slopes are not very steep. The ridges are covered with native brush and shrubs and in the gulches there is a good growth of several species of trees, mainly pine, cedar, sycamore and hackberry.

GEOLOGY: So far as I can learn no thorough study of the geology of this district has ever been made and it is not covered by any detailed maps of the U. S. Geological Survey. Therefore, the following statements are offered very tentatively but I believe that they will cover the more essential points.

The principal formations seem to be granite or granite porphyry which has been intruded by many dikes of diorite and rhyolite. The diorite has been metamorphosed to such an extent that it frequently has a schisty structure. Lacking an exact classification of these rocks, the terms granite and schist will serve to identify them. Along and near the contacts faults or shear zones have been filled by circulating solution with silicified wall rock and quartz with which are associated iron oxides and sulphides, manganese oxides and galena and in places vanadium minerals. The gold values appear to occur mostly with the iron as is usual in many sec-

tions of this state. In this particular section there appears to be a granitic dike or batholith which trends eastward from Sycamore Creek up the slopes of Mt. Ord, the summit of which is about 2½ miles northeast of the Golden Rule Mine. The width of this dike along the outcrops is some 1500' and on both walls it is in contact with the metamorphosed diorite schist.

Magmatic segregation has resulted in silicification of the granite near the contact and in the formation of quartz seams or dikes which strike northeast-southwest while through the granite, near to the main contact, there are numerous fractures or shear-zones in which are found stringers of quartz and diorite schist.

Apparently the acid phases of the granite as well as the stringers or lodes of quartz contain low values in gold,- as noted on the Morrison and Thompson claims,- over substantial widths while local segregations of higher values have formed pockets or shoots as on the Golden Rule and Thompson Claims. Most of these shoots occur directly along the contact of the granite and schist and thus partake of the nature of a replacement in the schist with values sometimes extending into the crushed and altered granite but never into the main unaltered mass of that rock.

Some two miles to the west of the Golden Rule there is

a big fault traceable for a long distance. This has dropped the lava (all of which has been eroded away on the Golden Rule Claims) down to the level of the much older sediments and volcanics.

The granite and diorite are probably paleozoic but I should judge that the mineralization came with the subsequent fracturing and faulting very likely during the Tertiary period and the source of the mineralized solutions may have been some deep seated magma which is not in evidence on the present surface.

HISTORY & PAST PRODUCTION: Prospecting has been carried on in this district for many years and in places pockets of high grade gold ore were found and worked in local arrastres or shipped direct to smelters.

The present operations on the Little Daisy Claim are said to have been initiated in 1935 by Thomas Russell and associates and some 400 tons of ore having a gross value of $12,000 (according to Russell) were mined and shipped from near the surface at the Glory Hole (shown on the map), from other surface cuts and from the upper 50' of the old shaft which now extends from the 75' level (adit) to below the 170' level in the present workings.

The work of the Golden Rule Company started in November

1937 at which time the old shaft had been sunk to the 120' level shown on the map. This shaft was then sunk in the ore shoot to the 170' level which was extended west to the site of the present main shaft that was raised up to connect with the western extension of the adit level and subsequently sunk to its present depth of 410' below the surface.

A considerable quantity of ore was produced from this development work and put through a 20-ton mill which has recently been superseded by the present mill.

Total production and shipments of the Golden Rule Company as given me by E. H. Lundquist are as follows:

564 tons of ore mined and milled.

Net value of gold recovered in bullion	$2,894.91
" " " " " in 9.323 tons of concentrates shipped	677.52
Estimated value of gold contained in 9 tons of concentrates now in stock and said to average $300 per ton	2,700.00
TOTAL VALUE	6,272.43

Equal $11.12 per ton of ore if estimate of value of concentrates is correct.

SURFACE SHOWINGS & WORKINGS: On the east slope of the ridge on which the Little Daisy Claims are located much float quartz is found and in some fragments

free gold has been noted. A large quartz dike crosses over the claims as shown on the map and is particularly prominent on the Thompson claims further east but this does not seem to carry values.

South of this dike and crossing your claims in a general easterly-westerly direction there are four contact seams between bands of granite and diorite-schist.

On the first of these (your main or #1 vein) surface work originally developed some very high grade ore which was mined from an opencut and glory hole, from the Tibbs adit 40' below the surface and later from the adit tunnel and the old shaft. Most of the workings above the adit are now caved and inaccessible but it is evident that the ore shoot or chimney was comparatively short (as shown on Lundquist's map) and that it pitched strongly to the west in the vein as depth was gained.

The showing on the south or #2 vein is reported to have been similar but not so extensive and an adit was run in from the hillside but this is now caved. A small production is said to have been made from this showing.

The #3 vein at the outcrop is largely covered with overburden and the #4 vein was prospected by an opencut which followed a narrow vein showing 18" width of pay ore for a

short distance. This did not seem to justify sinking and no ore was produced here.

The #2 and #3 veins have presumably been cut by the 170' level as will be noted elsewhere in this report.

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS & ORE OCCURRENCES:

After the Golden Rule Company took over this property, the adit or 75' level was extended west and a new shaft sunk as shown on the map. Some ore for the 20-ton mill was mined from above the adit and around the old shaft and a small tonnage of ore can later be stoped from the old shaft pillars and in their immediate vicinity when the said shaft is converted merely into an air raise and manway. Present conditions are such that I could make only a very general estimate of the grade or quantity of ore in this section of the workings but aside from a considerable tonnage of $4.00 material which will not pay to mine and mill, I think it fair to assume that the grade of any future production from these upper workings will be similar to that of the 564 tons already mined or say $11.00 per ton.

Ninety-five feet below the collar of the new shaft the 170' level passed through the ore shoot. This ore could not be sampled by reason of the little stope that had been cut out for a short distance above the drift but the length of pay

ore does not appear to extend for the full distance of this stope since my two samples #7 and #8, which might have represented portions of the shoot, each assayed only $1.40 per ton.

To the west this level was driven 100' beyond the new shaft then turned to the south for 240' and again west for 190' to the present breast. This last section appears to follow a fault which may represent the #3 vein on the surface.

None of these workings west of the new shaft have found ore but a fault which was intersected near the middle of the crosscut was assumed to represent the south or #2 vein and a branch drift has again intersected this a short distance further west. My sample from the face of this branch drift assayed only a trace in gold.

The next level, 270' below the collar of the shaft, is said to have passed through a very good shoot of ore for a length of over 60' along the floor of the drift while the vein in the back was uniformly low grade indicating the erratic character of the mineralization. Twenty-five feet from the shaft a raise was run up and then inclined to meet the vertical raise which went up 40' further along the drift and ore mixed with wall rock, mostly schist, was encountered in both these raises. I think that my sample taken from the muck in the first raise and assaying $1.05 per ton may be indicative of the average value of this material which will

not pay to mine and mill although a certain amount of pay ore might be sorted out at a considerable expense.

The 325' level has been extended 61 feet to the east and 35 feet to the west.

On the east side of the shaft is found a bulge or swell in the ore shoot and for a distance of some 18' there are high values in the drift and along its south wall. My two samples taken here across a width of 6' averaged $46.00 per ton while a third sample from the south wall carried $74.90 per ton. In view of the values which were found along the floor of the 270' level above and the showing on this 325' level, I feel that you should be able to mine out some very excellent ore between the 325' to the 270' levels. Unfortunately the tonnage of this material will probably be very limited but it should serve to sweeten up the grade of the production from other portions of the mine and bring this up to an average of $12.00 per ton.

The 400' or lowest level has been advanced 33' to the east and 27' west from the shaft. No downward continuation of the ore shoot has yet been found on this level but it may lie further west along the contact. On the south wall of the drift are noted stringers of quartz from which my two samples assayed $0.35 and $1.05 per ton.

I am informed that some values were found in the muck from the 10' sump below the 400' level and samples taken while sinking the shaft from the 325' to 400' levels also carried values ranging from $0.70 to $7.70 per ton from which it may be assumed that a portion of the shaft was in ore but it is by no means certain that this will pay to mine.

It cannot be stated that any ore-body has yet been developed below the 325' level and the result of all future exploration at greater depth is entirely problematical.

ORE RESERVES AND FUTURE PROBABILITIES:

The pockety and erratic occurrence of the ore in the one shoot or chimney that has been opened up and the present condition of the mine in which many of the exposures cannot be seen or sampled make it impossible to draw any accurate conclusions as to developed tonnage or average value. There is no true vein with well defined walls and in almost every place that I examined the broken material in the stopes will either have to be carefully sorted at considerable expense or much waste will be sent to the mill and thus pull down the grade of the heads.

In seeking to secure the greatest possible amount of data on which to base my estimates, I have carefully examined the assay book kept at the mine and have discussed the situation with you and with Lundquist and Russell and since there

are many ore-exposures which cannot now be examined or sampled my opinions are of necessity partially based upon the statements made to me and the record of your production and assays all of which I have somewhat revised and interpreted in the light of my own observations.

A careful consideration of all the statements and showings leads me to conclude that, except for the pocket noted on the 325' level, there has never been found below the 120' level in the old shaft any substantial quantity of high grade material comparable to the ore that was mined between that point and the surface.

It is true that some very high values have been recorded from samples taken elsewhere but these appear to have represented merely small sections of enrichment and as I interpret the record and view the actual conditions, the tonnage of $12.00 ore actually developed has been growing smaller with each additional 100' of depth even allowing for the high grade showing on the 325.

In many mining districts pockets of high grade gold ore are found at or near the surface and often practically worked out within the first 100 or 200'. The roots of such shoots may extend much deeper and occasionally make bunches or swells but the net returns from these will rarely repay the cost of

their discovery and mining. I regret to state that in my opinion this will prove to be the case at the Golden Rule. It is true that in this particular district there are no deep mines from which any very definite conclusions can be drawn but perhaps it is the above mentioned condition which is actually the cause of that fact for, to the best of my knowledge, all of the other mines and prospects in this vicinity have so far failed to come up to the expectations of their operators and have invariably grown poorer or smaller with depth.

Many people assume that there is always a probability for an improvement in values with the approach to water level and the zone of primary sulfide ores but this is only true under special geological conditions which in my judgment are entirely absent in this locality.

As to the critical value of the mineralized material which must determine whether or not this can be classed as pay ore, I have considered that this term should only be applied when the average value will equal at least $12.00 per ton. A certain amount of development work must always be carried on in an effort to maintain the ore reserves in any mine and of course the results of this work must be successful if the reserve is actually to be maintained. In your own particular case a lot of preparatory work must be done to permit

the developed ore to be stoped and much of the broken material will have to be sorted.

Taking all these factors into consideration, I do not think that you can expect to meet all your expenses at the mine for less than $5.00 per ton of ore to which the trucking and milling costs will pretty surely add another $2.00.

The royalty on this grade of material may be assumed to represent about $1.00 and selling expense of concentrates, overhead, taxes, etc., will add another $1.00 bringing my total estimated cost to $9.00 per ton which,- while it may appear to be very high,- is well in line with the actual records of other small mines in which the ore occurrence is of a similar erratic nature.

From a $12.00 ore you may expect to recover a maximum of $11.00 (if the mill recovery is fully up to your expectations) thus leaving a margin of $2.00 for the repayment of the invested capital and beyond that point for any net profit that may eventually be realized. I have no information as to the amount of your total investment to date but it is certainly very considerable and with this figure established it will be a simple matter to calculate the tonnage that should be developed or must be developed in future in order to return the original investment.

Accepting the statement of Russell in regard to the existence of a considerable quantity of ore in and around the old workings between the 170' level and the surface, I am assuming that this may amount to 3000 tons and below that point I cannot figure that you have more than a very small quantity of pay ore between the 170' and 270' levels and including this with the ore indicated below the 270' and through the 325', I should give you a maximum of another 2000 tons.

I cannot consider that you have as yet proved that there is any pay ore on the 400' level nor below that point and therefore my maximum estimate of your present reserves is 5000 tons of probable ore recoverable from the present workings. From this tonnage a net profit of about $10,000 may reasonably be expected. if the average grade is as good as reported

As to your future prospects, I am again regretfully forced to conclude that these are far from favorable considering the large amount of underground work which has been done to date and the very small tonnage of ore which ~~they have~~ has been discovered.

Personally I should not feel justified in recommending any further exploration and development beyond the actual delimiting of the ore on the 325' level and above to the 270' level but if it should be decided that other work is to be

carried on I suggest that you have still a chance to find the downward continuation of the main ore-shoot by drifting west on the 400' level and if this should actually prove sufficient in size and value, further sinking of the shaft and developments at greater depth would obviously be in order.

There is also a possibility that pay ore may be found in the #2 vein which you have already started to follow on the 170' level and should this fail it might pay to return to the surface workings and sink on the shoot which is reported to have been worked in the old open-cut.

Since it is very evident to me that your mine is not at present in any shape to yield a steady production of 50 tons per day, I would suggest that the mill should be run during only one shift while your underground workings are being prepared for a larger production and while any further development that may be undertaken is actually in progress. Meantime, some additional ore might be gotten on contract from the Thompson Mine, the Morrison Mine and/or others in this vicinity but in each case great care should be taken to make sure that there is actually a sufficient supply of pay ore available to justify the necessary installations and the preliminary work required to permit mining this material.

CONCLUSION: In every mining enterprise the quantity, quality and character of the ore reserve is of supreme and vital importance and in your case I am forced to conclude that this is far below the standard necessary for the repayment of your past investment or assurance of future profitable operations.

Had you advanced a similar footage of underground work and expended the same amount of money which you have spent at the Golden Rule in a reasonably continuous and persistent ore-body,- such as is essential to the making of any real mine,- you would have developed close to ~~100,000~~ 40,000 tons of ore in a 5' vein or ~~twenty~~ eight times the maximum tonnage that I can figure as probable in your property.

You have a fine camp and location, a first-class mining equipment and a mill which with some alterations and adjustments should easily come up to your expectations,- but,- lacking the pay ore to be mined and milled,- the enterprise can never be successful.

Of course, there is always a chance that such ore may yet be found even though the past record and present showings appear to me to argue against such a probability.

Since this is a matter of such great importance to your Company, I should advise you to first carefully check

the general correctness of my finding through consultation with one or more other mining engineers of standing and experience.

If his or their opinion should generally be in agreement with my own, and unless you decide to entirely disregard such opinions,- it seems to me that only two rational courses are open to follow.

(1) You may proceed to mine out such developed ore as you now have and can be certain of mining and milling with profit and then close down the mine and realize as much as possible from the salvage value of your plant and equipment.

Or,

(2) You may decide to appropriate a certain limited sum for further exploration and development at points which I have indicated or elsewhere as may seem advisable to your management and be guided as to your future policy by the results of that work. Any further investment for such a purpose will not only be a gamble,- as is the case with all mining exploration and development,- but a particularly risky gamble by reason of the results which have attended your previous efforts in that direction.

My own best judgment would be to follow the first mentioned procedure but this is offered merely as the recommenda-

tion suggested by my experience and findings.

I sincerely and deeply regret that I cannot make this report more favorable and optimistic.

I am attaching hereto a print of Mr. Lundquist's map of the mine to which I have added the most recent workings; also,- as per your request,- a record of my professional services and experience and a record of my samples with assays.

Yours very truly,

G. M. C.

CMC:MF

Registered Mining Engineer in
State of Arizona. #761

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM GOLDEN RULE MINE

by G. M. Colvocoresses - 9/24/40 and 9/25/40

#1 - Grab sample of muck in inclined raise from 270' level, probably mixed ore and waste.

Au. = $1.05

#2 - Cut sample from east face of 325' level, 61' from shaft. Ore for about 12" on hanging or north side of face and 18" on south side. The 3' waste between was not sampled. Soft material with quartz and gouge and broken up wall rock.

Au. = $0.35

#3 - Cut on 325' level at east end of pay ore which is 22' from shaft. Width 6'.

Au. = $53.90

#4 - Cut on 325' level east 17' distance from shaft and along south side wall of drift, width 18".
Here there is a bulge in the vein or a wide pocket with stringers of quartz with iron sulfide and galena.

Au. = $74.90

#5 - Cut across back of 325' east drift about 15' from shaft where it is expected to start a raise. Width 6'.

Au. = $38.15

#6 - Cut on 325' west drift, part of sample taken across back of drift 15' from shaft and balance on breast of drift which is 35' from shaft. Quartz and schist which appears to be worthless. Width 3'.

Au. = $0.35

#7 - Cut on adit level, cuts across vein for width of 5' at 20 to 25' east of old shaft, i.e. 10' and 15' from the chute. This sample should represent some material which is supposed to be pay ore remaining to be stoped out from near the old shaft and below the adit level.

Au. = $1.40

#8 - Grab sample of muck in two chutes at east and west of point where #7 was taken. Might represent material broken in this stope.

Au. = $1.40

#9 - From short drift on west side of old shaft 25' down shaft. Drift is 10' long. Width 2'.

Au. = $2.10

#10 - On 400' level, west drift. Stringers of quartz on south wall. Width 2'.

Au. = $0.35

#11 - On 400' level, east drift 15' from shaft on south wall. Width 2'.

Au. = $1.05

#12 - From 170' level in west drift offset which is supposed to have cut the south vein. Width 3'.

Au. = Trace

September 27th, 1940

Mr. Larry Burton, President
Golden Rule Mining Company
P. O. Box 2587
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request and in order to inform you and your associates something concerning my mining experience, I append herewith a copy of my professional record as the same was published in the recent listing of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.

A similar record up to the year 1931 was published in Who's Who in Engineering, 1931 Edition, which you may perhaps have occasion to consult.

"Colvocoresses, G.M. ..... 1102 Luhrs Tower, Phx, Ariz.
Consulting, Mining & Metallurgical Engineer

1900, Graduate, Yale Univ.; 1900-01, Day laborer in smelting works and Asst. Chemist and Assayer. Assisted on mine examination, mine sampling, and prospecting and exploration trips in Canada and U.S., for Orford Copper Co. and Ontario Smelting Works; 1901, Sent to New Caledonia as Asst. Supt. of Mines for Nickel Corp., Ltd.; 1902-05, Asst. Supt. and later Supt. of Mines for Nickel Corp., Ltd., and Societe Miniere Caledonienne; 1905-06, Office work in Paris and London prior to return to U. S. Worked at smelter of Canadian Copper Co. Examination work in Cobalt district and other parts of Ontario; 1906-09, Engr. on staff of International Nickel Co. Office work in New York and examination work in various parts of the U. S., Canada, Australia and New Caledonia, also Cuba and Porto Rico. Cons. Engr. for Massey Copper Mine, Ont. In charge of exploration and development work for Anglo American Iron Co.; 1908-12, Supt. of Millerett Silver Mine, Ontario. In charge of exploration and examination work in that district; 1912-14, Cons. Engr., New York; 1914-21, Genl. Mgr., Cons. Arizona Smelting Co.; 1922-30, Genl. Mgr., Southwest Metals Co., Humboldt, Ariz.; 1916-20 Cons. Engr., Ohio Copper Company of Utah; 1920-25 Genl. Mgr., Swansea Lease, Inc.; 1919-32, Pres. and Mgr., Western Metallurgical Co. of Los Angeles, Developing and operating a

metallurgical process; 1926-30, Chief Metall. for Carson Investment Co. of San Francisco; 1917-30, Cons. Engr., Nicu Steel Corp. of Toronto; 1928-36 Genl. Mgr., Meteor Crater Exploration and Mining Co.; 1923-25, Governor of the Arizona Chapter of the American Mining Congress; 1930-36, Cons. Min. and Metall. Engr., Phoenix, Arizona."

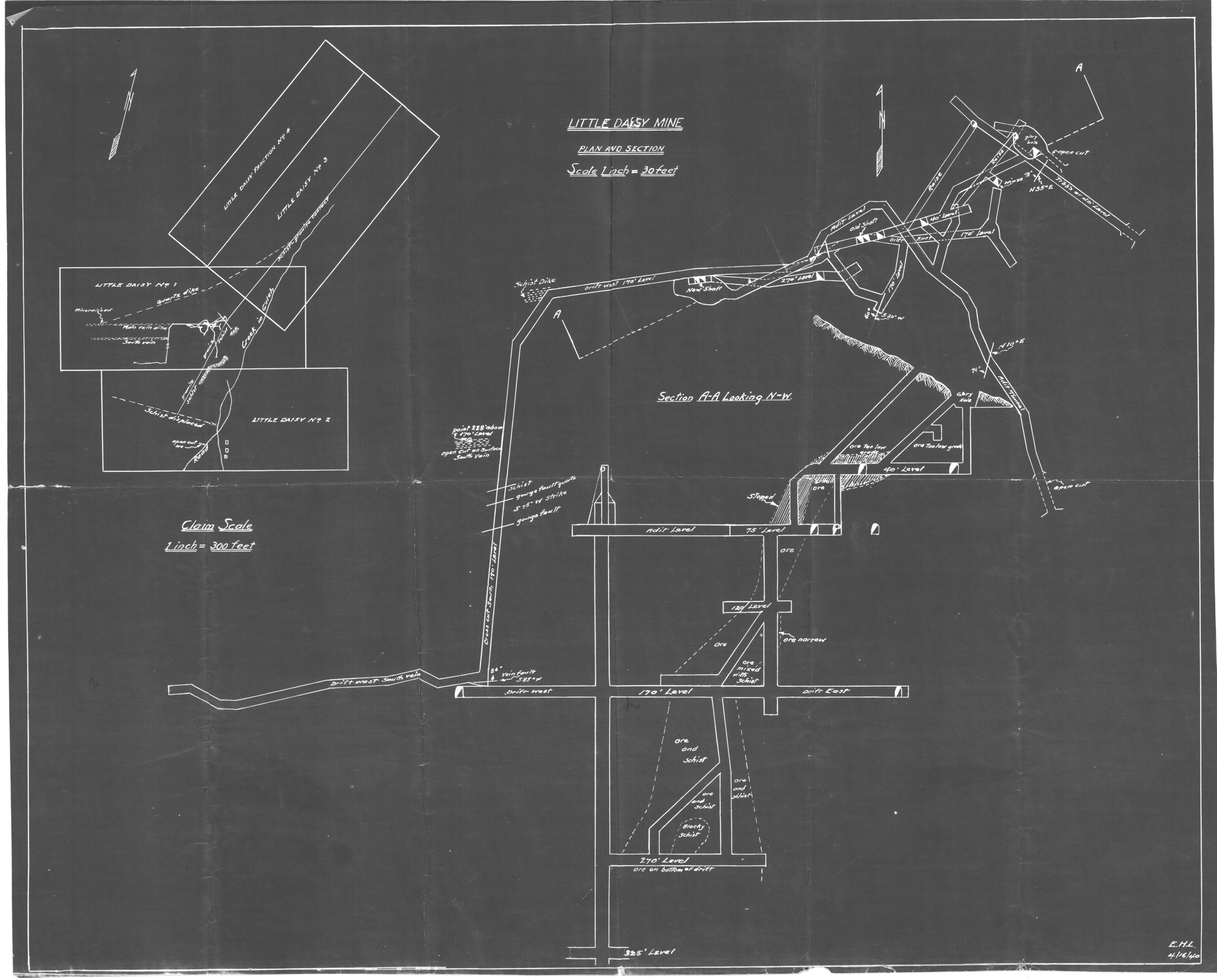
Yours very truly,

G. M. C.

GMC:MF

Among the clients for whom I have recently performed professional work I may mention the following:

The United Verde Extension Mining Company
The Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Company
The E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee
The Sovereign Development Company of Boston
M. J. O'Brien, Limited, of Ottawa, Canada
Chilean Government - Corporacion de Fomento - Santiago, Chile.
A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee
Kennedy-Van Saun Mfg. & Eng. Corp., of New York

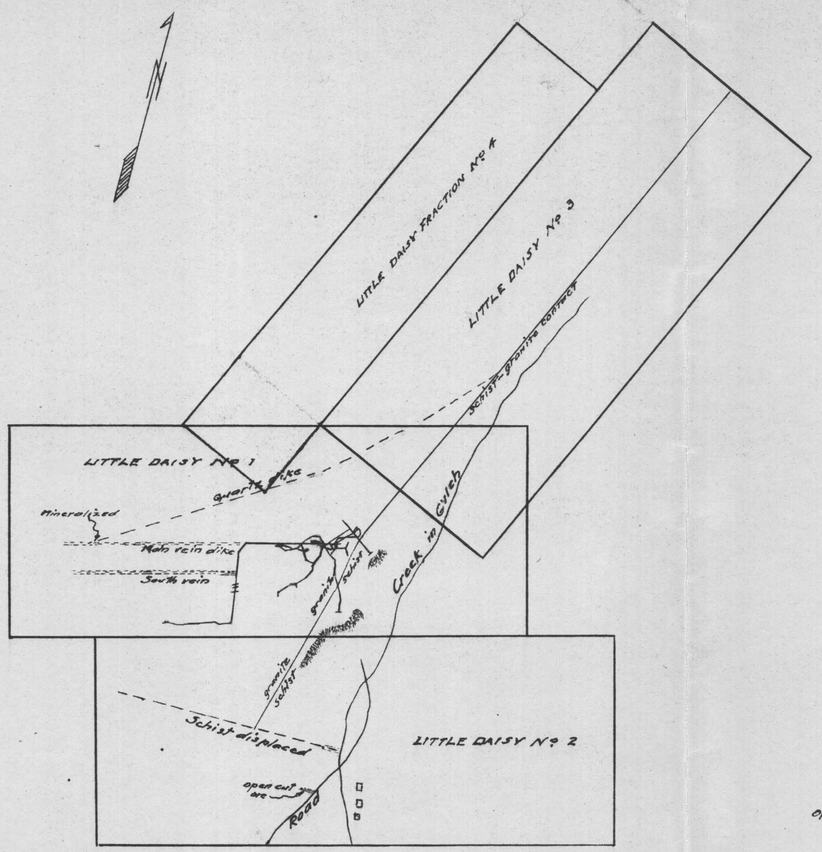

LITTLE DAISY MINE
PLAN AND SECTION
Scale 1 inch = 30 feet
N
LITTLE DAISY FRACTION No 4
LITTLE DAISY No 3
LITTLE DAISY No 1
LITTLE DAISY No 2
quartz dike
Mineralized
Main vein dike
South vein
Schist-granite contact
Creek in Gulch
Schist displaced
open cut
Road
Claim Scale
1 inch = 300 feet
Section A-A Looking N-W.
A
Schist Dike
Drift west 170' Level
New Shaft
270' Level
170' Level
Old Shaft
Adit Level
Drift
Raise
40' Level
Raise
glory hole
open cut
Minze 78°
N35°E
Adit Level
N10°E
74°
Adit Tunnel
Glory Hole
Ore too low grade
Ore too low grade
40' Level
Ore
Stoped
open cut
point 228' above 170' Level
open Cut on Surface South Vein
Schist
gouge fault quartz
S 75° W Strike
gouge fault
Cross cut South 170' Level
Adit Level
75' Level
ore
120 Level
ore
ore narrow
ore mixed with schist
84°
Vein fault
S85°W
Drift west South vein
Drift West
170' Level
Drift East
ore and schist
ore and schist
ore and schist
Blocky schist
270' Level
ore on bottom of drift
325' Level
E.H.L.
4/16/40

81391

LITTLE DAISY MINE

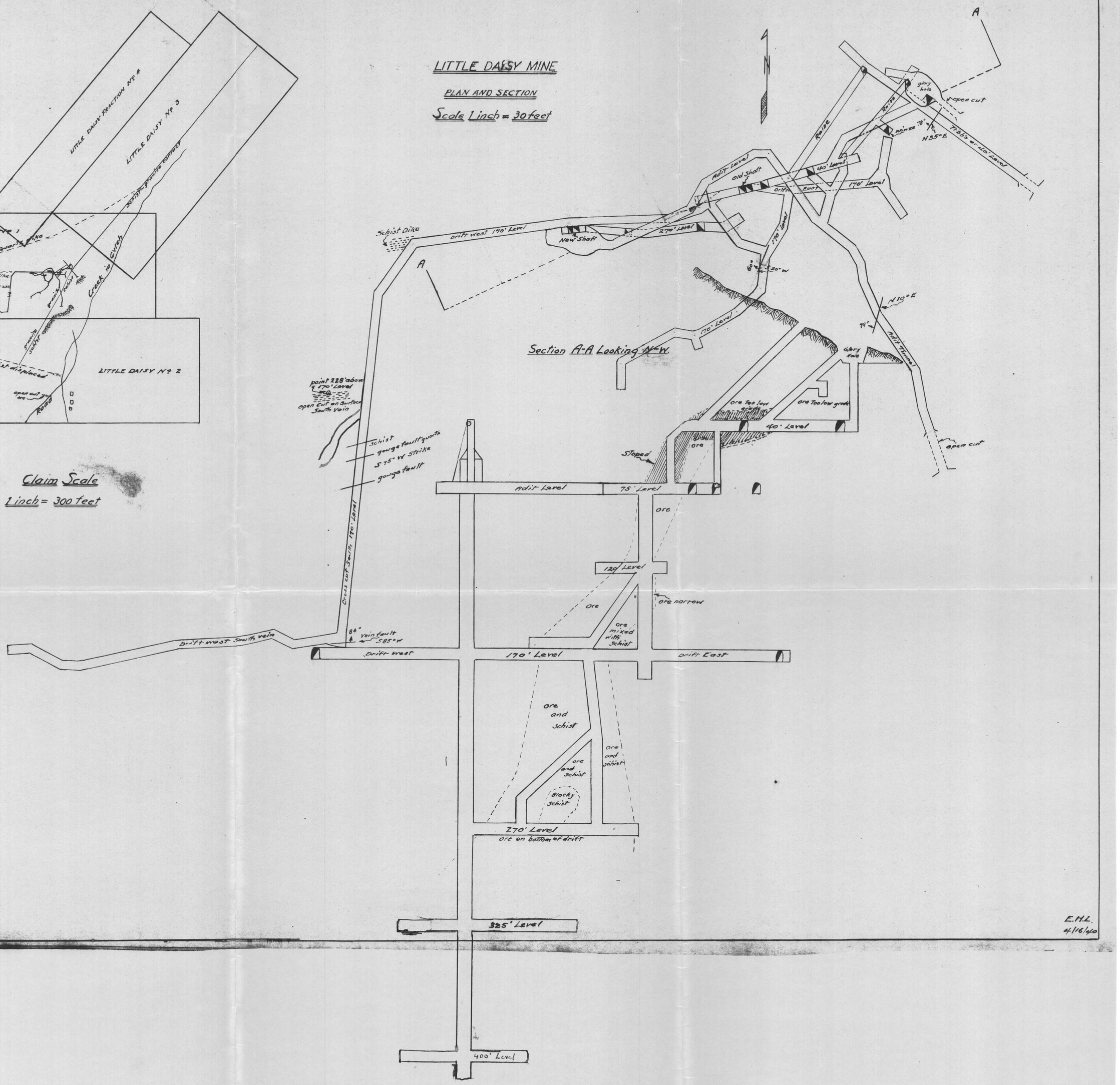
PLAN AND SECTION

Scale 1 inch = 30 feet



Claim Scale

1 inch = 300 feet



E.H.L.
4/16/40