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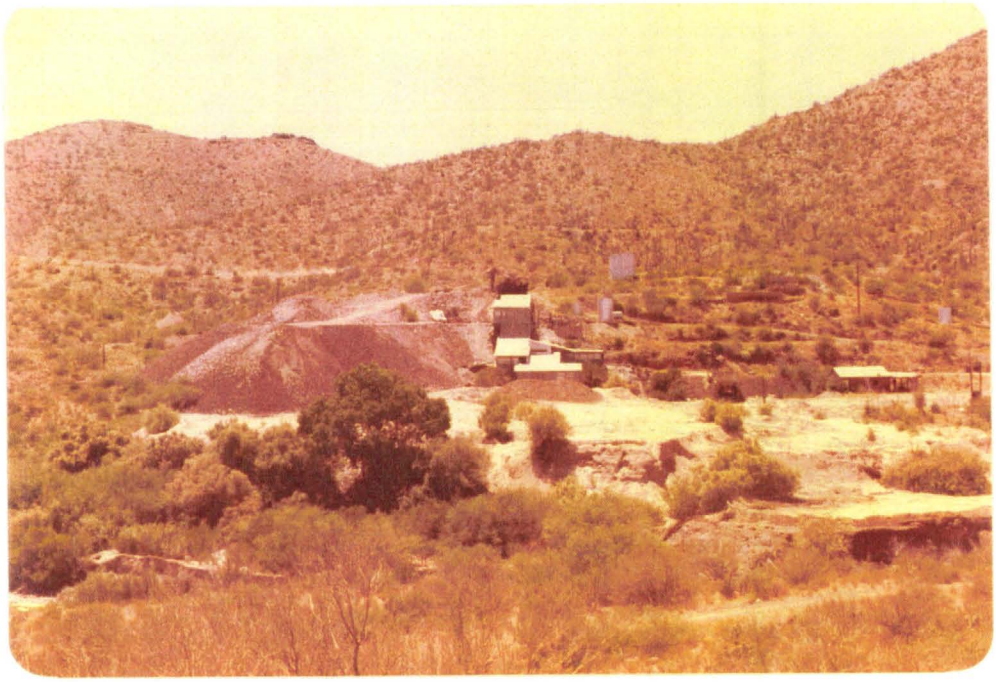

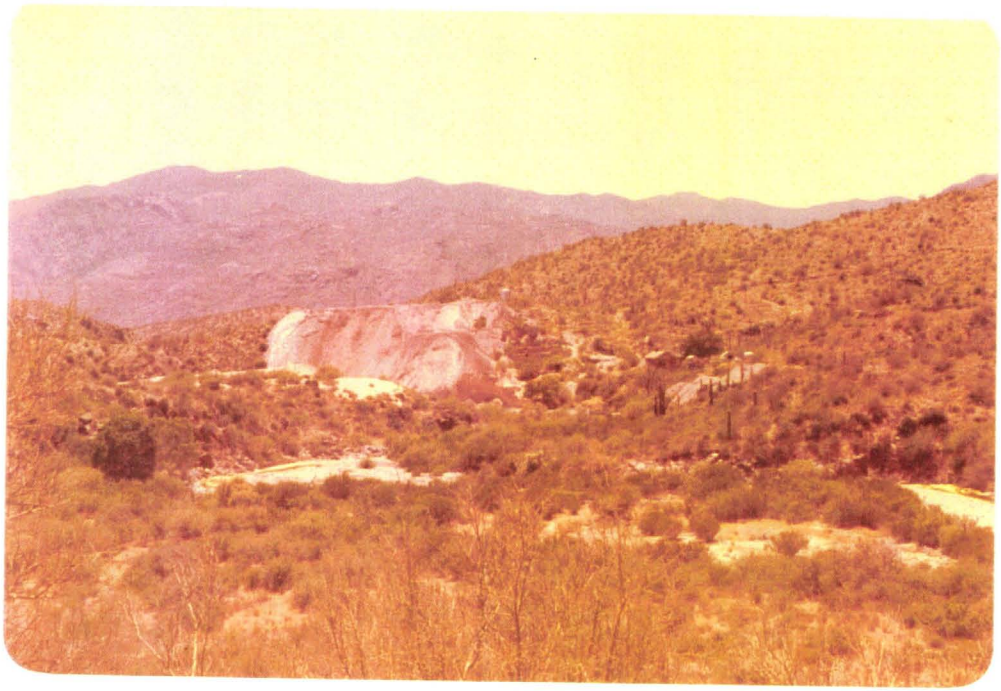

Date 10-10-1977

Mine GOLDEN TURKEY

Engineer

District Black Canon

Location On Turkey Creek - 1 mile east of Cleator

Former name "

Owner GOLDEN TURKEY MINES, INC.

Address Cordes

Operator "

Address

President Cook

Gen. Mgr. H.C.Mitchell

Mine Supt. Earl Simmons

Mill Supt. Chester Knight

Principal Metals Gold, silver, lead

Men Employed 50-60

Production Rate 60-80

Mill: Type & Cap. 75 tons Flotation-Fahrenwald Cells.

Power: Amt. & Type Purchased electric 350 HP

Operations: Present Mining & Milling

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Operations Planned

Number Claims, Title, etc. Control many claims

Description: Topog. & Geog. West side of Turkey Creek

Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition 1600' incline shaft & levels & stopes

(over)

Geology & Mineralization: Schist intruded by diorites
Quartz vein - galena, sphalerite, pyrite
Dip 10° - 30° Thrust fault

Ore - Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings:

Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet: Allis Chalmers Plant - Crusher, sorting belt
4x6 Ball Mill - Classifier - Fahrenwald Cells. Filter

Road Conditions, Route: Good - 3 miles off Black Canyon Road on Crown King Route.

Water Supply: Mine

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MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE ACCURACY
OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

Brief History: Located at early date by Theising - years chloriding only -
Judge Allen of Prescott sank first shaft 1924-5. Developed entirely
by present operators.

Special Problems, Reports Filed:

Remarks: Company has under option adjoining Golden Belt Mine on same vein.
40 ton Flotation Mill put into operation.

If property for sale - price terms and address to negotiate:

Signed: Carl G. Barth, Jr.

XTRA

COPY

" GOLDEN TURKEY CREEK MINE "

A Preliminary Report Of Assay Values A

By
Morton G. Smith

Mr. Albert Gauthier Pres.
Golden Turkey Creek Mine
Meyer, Arizona 86333

DEAR MR. GAUTHIER :

Please be advised of the following assay results as obtained by myself of samplings taken from off the " Golden Turkey Creek Mine " dumps and identified herein as " Rock & Milled " respectively, with notes added accordingly. The results obtained strongly indicated recoverable Gold values by a number of methods that are technical advances as well those used as standards in the mining metal recovery industry.

We suggest however before we finalize our Agreement to take bulk samples from both dumps and process same at a laboratory located in Utah to determine amenableness of mineral release by our process. The results therefrom will determine more accurately how to proceed and as well what are the estimated funding requirements.

If perhaps the assay notes may not be self explanatory enough please give me a call or letter in that regard and I'll go into it further with you.

Sincerely,

cc/BF

Morton G. Smith

NOTE: This letter & report was not sent or made knowledgeable to Mr. Gauthier. He accepted a binder from another party.

" GOLDEN TURKEY CREEK MINE "

A Preliminary Report Of Assay Values A

By
Morton G. Smith

ROCK - DUMP

(Estimated Tonnage)
270,000 Tons

Assay No's.	GOLD/per ton @ $ 375.00oz.	Assay Value per ton	Actual Value per ton	Total Value of 270,000 tons
GTHRD-FR-1	0.37	$ 138.75	$ 13.88	$ 3,747,600
GTHRD-Sec-R1	0.84	$ 314.00	$ 31.14	$ 8,407,800

The above two assays of samples were part of (20) taken from off the top and surface sides of the ROCK dump (1') foot in depth (10') feet apart. These samplings obtained material characteristic of all material on the dump.

The ore was crushed and milled to (100m) mesh size. The milled material was not parted (seperated) from the (20) samplings as a whole, therefore the great difference in the above two assays. An average of the above two figures or ($ 6,777,000) could represent a more exact total.

Each batch milled was then run through the " Anderson System " (a vertical device operated under water pressure that floats offrock residue leaving behind an upgraded rough concentrate). This concentrate is conservatively estimated to represent about (10% to 15%) of the bulk material run. In a commercial operation the recovery ratio will be higher as per controled conditions which was not the case here. This upgrading of concentrates by our system is more than (4) times that of regular or standard systems which in turn reduces chemical layout in Phase Two of metal recovery.

Golden Turkey Creek Mine
Preliminary Report A
ROCK-DUMP / Cont.

Assay No.	Gold/per ton @ $ 375.00oz.	Assay Value per ton	Actual Value per ton	Total Value @ 270,000 tons
GTHRD-M1	0.14	$ 52.50	$ 52.50 =	$ 14,175,000

This sample was not run through the " Anderson System " and was assayed as a bulk sample.

The end result of the these (3) ROCK dump samples assayed indicate the following.

CONCLUSION:

Of the three (3) samples assayed the one identified as GTHRD-M1 above will perhaps represent the LOW dollar figure more accurately of the total value of the Gold content in this dump than those estimated on page (1). This figure of ($ 14,175,000.00) will perhaps double with the recovery of the known silver values in this ore.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is suggested to take a channel sample in bulk form from the top of the dump to its bottom along its side and have same processed at the Wood Laboratory in Utah for an actual metal recovery of the Gold, Silver & Copper values and have same assayed as a comparison to previous assays. The results will establish credibility for the processes and what those metal recoveries shall give monitarily.

[illegible]

Golden Turkey Creek Mine
Preliminary Report A
MILLED DUMP

MILLED DUMP

Assay No.	Gold/ per ton @ $ 375.00oz.	Assay Value per ton	Actual Value per ton	Total Value of 350,000 tons
GTMD-1	0.70	$ 262.50	$ 26.25	$ 9,187,500.00

This samples was reduced to a rough concentrate by running it through the Anderson System as discribed herein. The method of reduction estimates was the same as was applied to the Rock dump material and their respective values which is calculated to be about (10%) of the bulk.

Assays were done by ARC Assay Co. Phoenix, Arizona using the Atomic Absorption method , (April/1979) for Mr. Benjamin A. Friedman and Morton G. Smith for their respect interests in this property-----
The contents thereof are confidential.

CONCLUSION :

Upon mineral glass examination of the concentrates there was no visible free gold. Indicating that the gold and other values were locked within the visible sulphides.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The same recommendations made for the Rock dump willbe applied here.

Golden Turkey Creek Mine
Preliminary Report A
NOTES :

NOTES :

The ore material from both dumps identified as ROCK & MILLED respectively will give erratic assays regardless how careful one may be in taking representative samples.

Assays will vary depending upon where the samples were taken from off the dumps. When ore is mined it usually does not have consistent form of continuity of ore grade material within veinular structures. Therefore there is no accurate science of computing the actual value of either dumps. We can only rely on many averages of samples.

However, there are technical advances in the metal recovery industry that will recover a higher percentage of the minerals such as gold, silver and copper such as the " Wood-Pittman " process.

CONCLUSION :

Standards used in the milling and electrolytic plating and smelting industry have a record of from (82% to * 87%) recovery of assayed values. The " Wood-Pittman " process has a record recovery from (94% to 100%) having a faster metal release and being portable to remote locations using no water.

The estimated GOLD values alone suggest and indicated ($ 20,000,000.00) There are known SILVER values in the ROCK dump that may equal the above gold values and therefore giving an estimated total values of these dumps at approximately ($ 40,000,000.00).

Economic factors so far suggest that these dumps should prove to be a substantial monitary benefit to investors.

Respectfully Submitted

Morton G. Smith

cc/BF

MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE ACCURACY
OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

Operations Planned

Number Claims, Title, etc. Control many claims

Description: Topog. & Geog. West side of Turkey Creek

Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition 1600' incline shaft & levels & stopes

(over)

Geology & Mineralization Schis .ntruded by Diorites
Quartz vein - Galena, Sphalerite, Pyrite
Dip 10° - 30° Thrust fault

Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
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Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet Allis Chalmers Plant - Crasher, sorting belt 4x6 Ball Mill - Classifier - Fahrenwald Cells. Filter

Road Conditions, Route Good - 3 miles off Black Canon Road on Crown King Route

Water Supply Mine

Brief History Located at early date by Theising - years chloriding only - Judge Allen of Prescott sank frist shaft 1924-5. Developed entirely by present operators.

Special Problems, Reports Filed

Remarks Company has under option adjoining Golden Belt Mine on same vein.
40 ton Flotation Mill put into operation.

If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate.

Signed CARL G. BARTH, JR.

Use additional sheets if necessary. Separate sheets on each problem.

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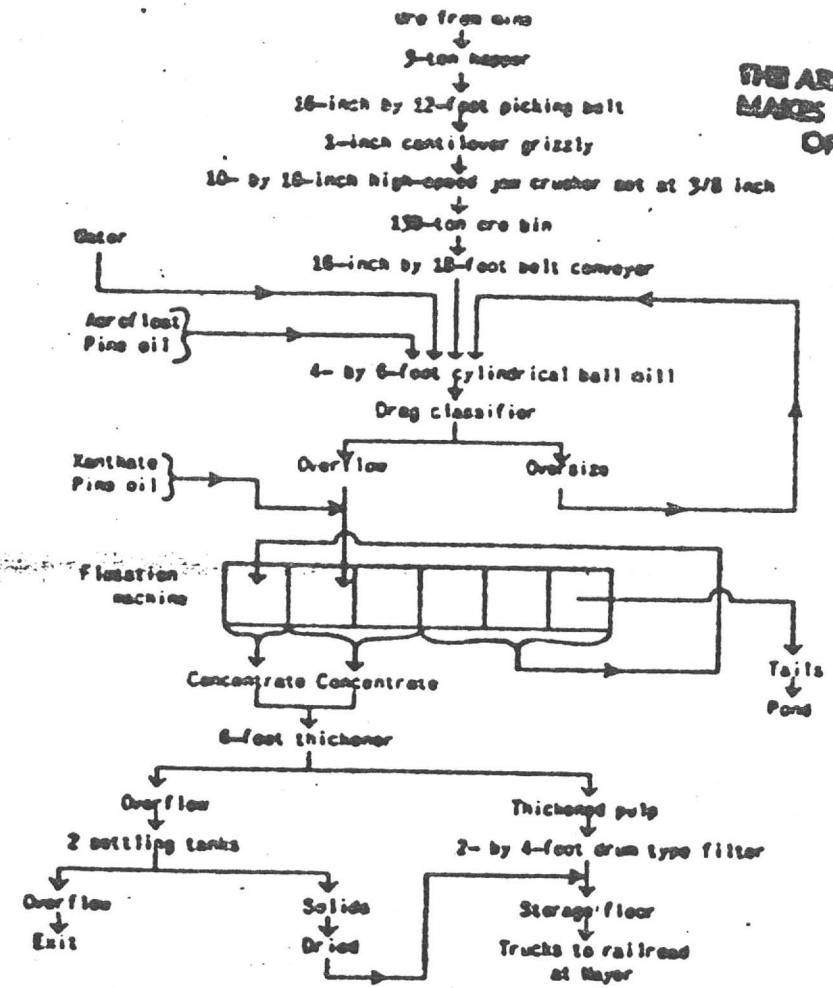

Figure 5.- Flow sheet of Golden Turkey mill.

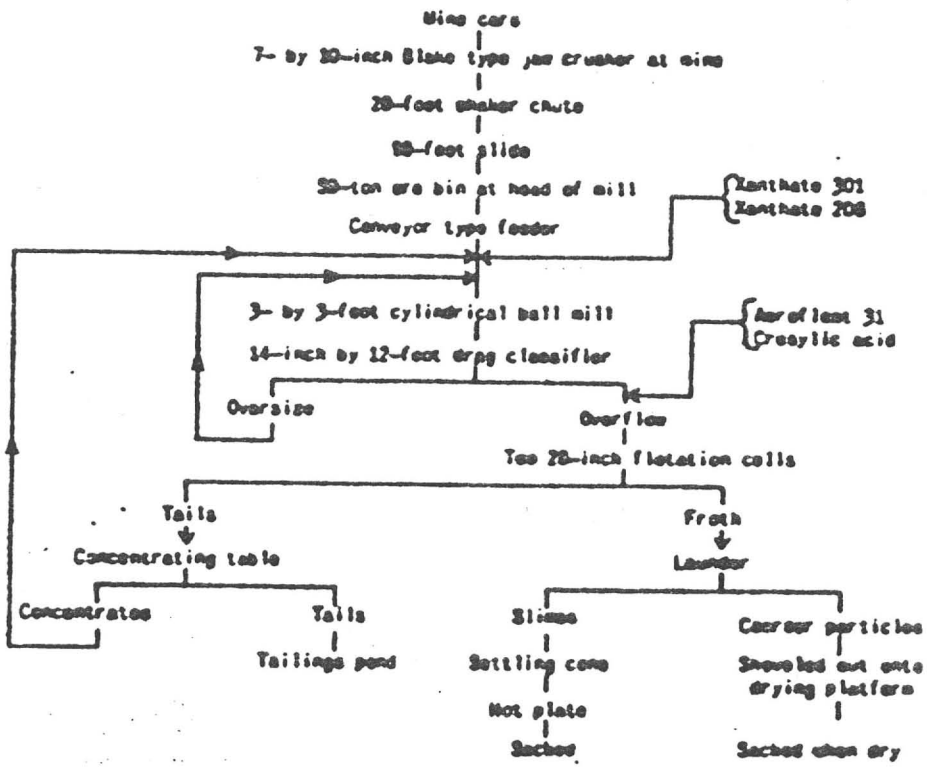

Figure 6.- Flow sheet of Black Canyon mill.

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Golden Turkey

In addition to memo by H.C. Mitchell

To reopen the Golden Turkey mine it is proposed to put in 3 or 4 diamond drill holes (about 200 ft. each) to prove extension of ore bearing zone below lowest level.

Cost $2000

If satisfactory - sink new shaft - 200 ft. incline - drift on ore - prove and prepare for intermittent mining & milling

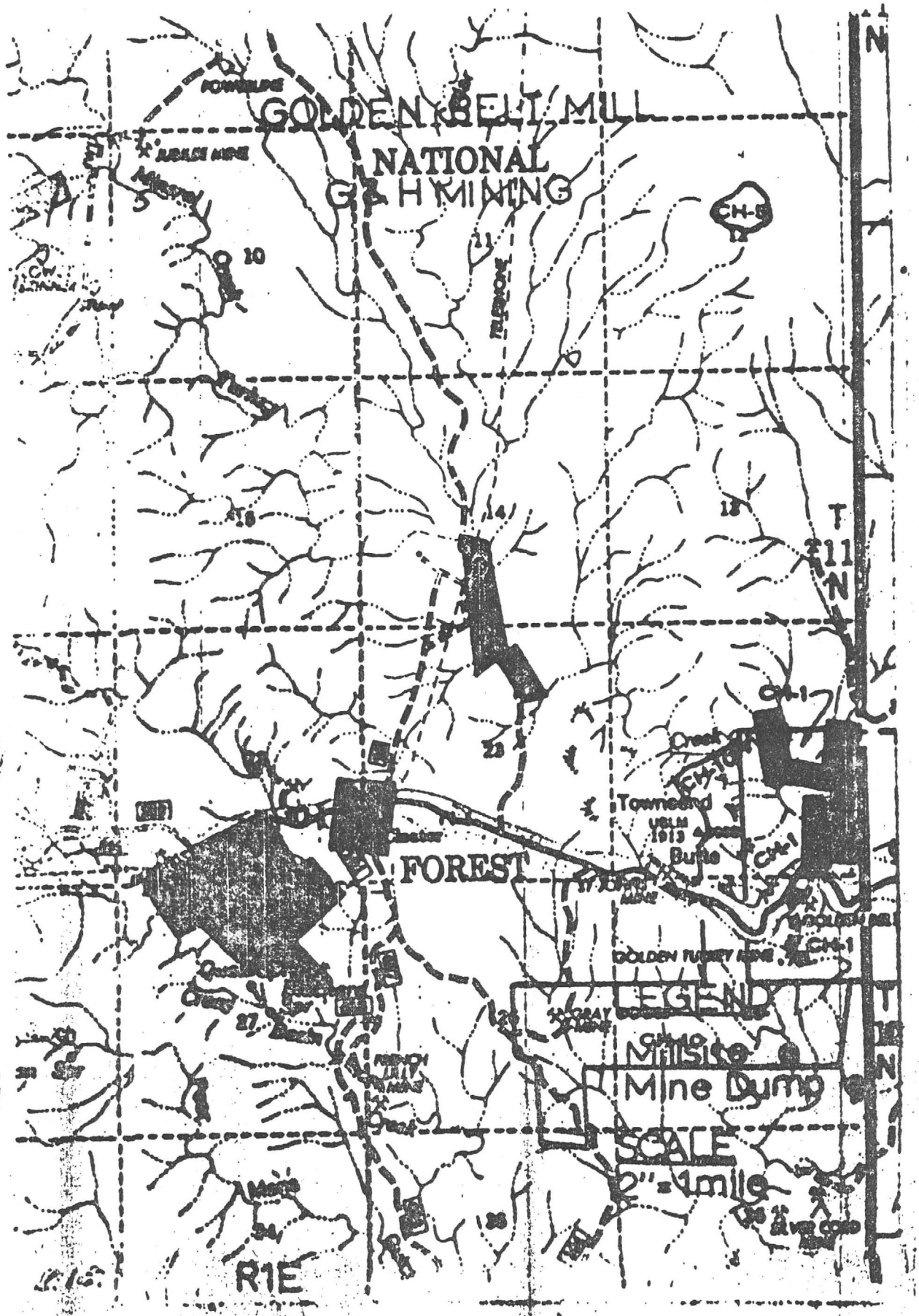
Estimated cost $10,000. with working capital (includes added float cells to make lead-zinc separation).

Total commitment each - about $15,000.

Fully equipped mine & mill with all camp facilities.

Priority rating and a good production record.

Calls for ~~good close~~ operating management ~~[illegible]~~


GOLDEN BELL MILL
NATIONAL
G HYMINING
FOREST
Townsend
Butte
LEGEND
Millsite
Mine Dump
SCALE
2" = 1 mile
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R1E
N

FORM 2-A 20M 8-34 M'M

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Golden Turkey Mining Co. EL PASO, TEXAS, Aug. 24, 1934

ADDRESS Cordes, Ariz. SHIPPING POINT Mayer, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 1487

CLASSIFICATION Ore SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO.	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS No.	SACKS Weight	NET WEIGHT	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
17251	AT				69960	1.4	68981
B/L 8/7/34							

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS

Settlement Date	8-13-1934	
Silver	64125	Cts. per Oz.
Foreign Silver	4975	
Lead	$	Per 100 Lbs.
E. & M. J. Copper	8650	Cts. per Lb.

LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.

£ s d

Exchange N. Y.

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	Assay per Ton 2000 Lbs.		Deducted	Net Assay	Equivalent in Lbs.	Per Cent Paid For	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE: AMOUNT PER TON	VALUE: AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.06	oz.						oz.	32.81825	34.79	
SILVER	16.3	oz.				95	15.485	oz.	.62625	9.70	
LEAD		%						Lbs.			
COPPER	.27	%			5.4			Lbs.			
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS											44.49

DEDUCTIONS

			DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%	Basing Charge FOB El Paso	3.20	
% Copper Paid For				
Total Lead Deduction		Handling Sacks		
Copper Deficiency	8# -5.4# = 2.6# @ .0615		.16	

ANALYSIS		Deduction	NET		RATE
Insoluble	%			%	@ Cts.
Silica	%			%	@ Cts.
Alumina	%			%	@ Cts.
Zinc	%			%	@ Cts.
Sulphur	%			%	@ Cts.
As Sb	%			%	@ Cts.
Bi	%			%	@ Cts.
Iron	%			%	@ Cts.
Lime	%			%	@ Cts.

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS 3.36 3.36

NET VALUE PER TON 41.13

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	34.4905	Dry Tons @ 41.13 Per Ton			1418.59
Less Freight on	34.980	Wet Tons @ 5.65 Per Ton		197.64	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned		Representation Custom Assay Office		6.00	
Less Demurrage		Switching			
Less Umpires					
ess Duties and Brokage					
Amount withheld pending receipt of silver affidavit				76.91	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				1138.04	
				1418.59	1418.59

MADE BY CHECKED CORRECT APPROVED

FORM 2-A 20M 8-34 M'M

AMERICA[illegible] MELTING & REFINING COMPANY
[illegible]-PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF [illegible]olden Turkey [illegible]g Co. EL PASO, TEXAS, Sept. 6, 1934

ADDRESS Cordes, Ariz. [illegible]PPING POINT Mayer, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 1605

CLASSIFICATION Ore SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO.	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS No.	SACKS Weight	NET WEIGHT	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
53636	AT				71140	2.3	69504
	PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT						
				B/L 8-27-34			

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
Settlement Date	8-31-34	
Silver	64125	Cts. per Oz.
Foreign Silver	49625	
Lead	$	Per 100 Lbs.
E. & M. J. Copper	8650	Cts. per Lb.
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.		
£	s	d
Exchange N. Y.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	Assay per Ton 2000 Lbs.		Deducted	Net Assay	Equivalent in Lbs.	Per Cent Paid For	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE: AMOUNT PER TON	AT T
GOLD	1.12	oz.						oz.	32.81825	36.76	
SILVER	9.8	oz.	.5	9.3				oz.	.62625	5.82	
LEAD		%						Lbs.			
COPPER	.23	%			4.6			Lbs.			
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS											42.58

DEDUCTIONS

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso	3.20	
% Copper Paid For					
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks		
Copper Deficiency	8# - 4.6# = 3.4# @ .0615			.21	

ANALYSIS			Deduction	NET		RATE	
Insoluble		%			%	@	Cts.
Silica		%			%	@	Cts.
Alumina		%			%	@	Cts.
Zinc		%			%	@	Cts.
Sulphur		%			%	@	Cts.
As Sb		%			%	@	Cts.
Bi		%			%	@	Cts.
Iron		%			%	@	Cts.
Lime		%			%	@	Cts.
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS							3.41	3.41

NET VALUE PER TON 39.17

					DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	34.752	Dry Tons @	39.17	Per Ton		1361.24
Less Freight on	35.570	Wet Tons @	5.15	Per Ton	183.19	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned						
Less Demurrage		Representation	Switching	Custom Assay	6.00	
Less Umpires						
[illegible]s Duties and Brokage						
Amount withheld pending receipt of silver affidavit					46.57	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER					1125.48	
					1361.24	1361.24

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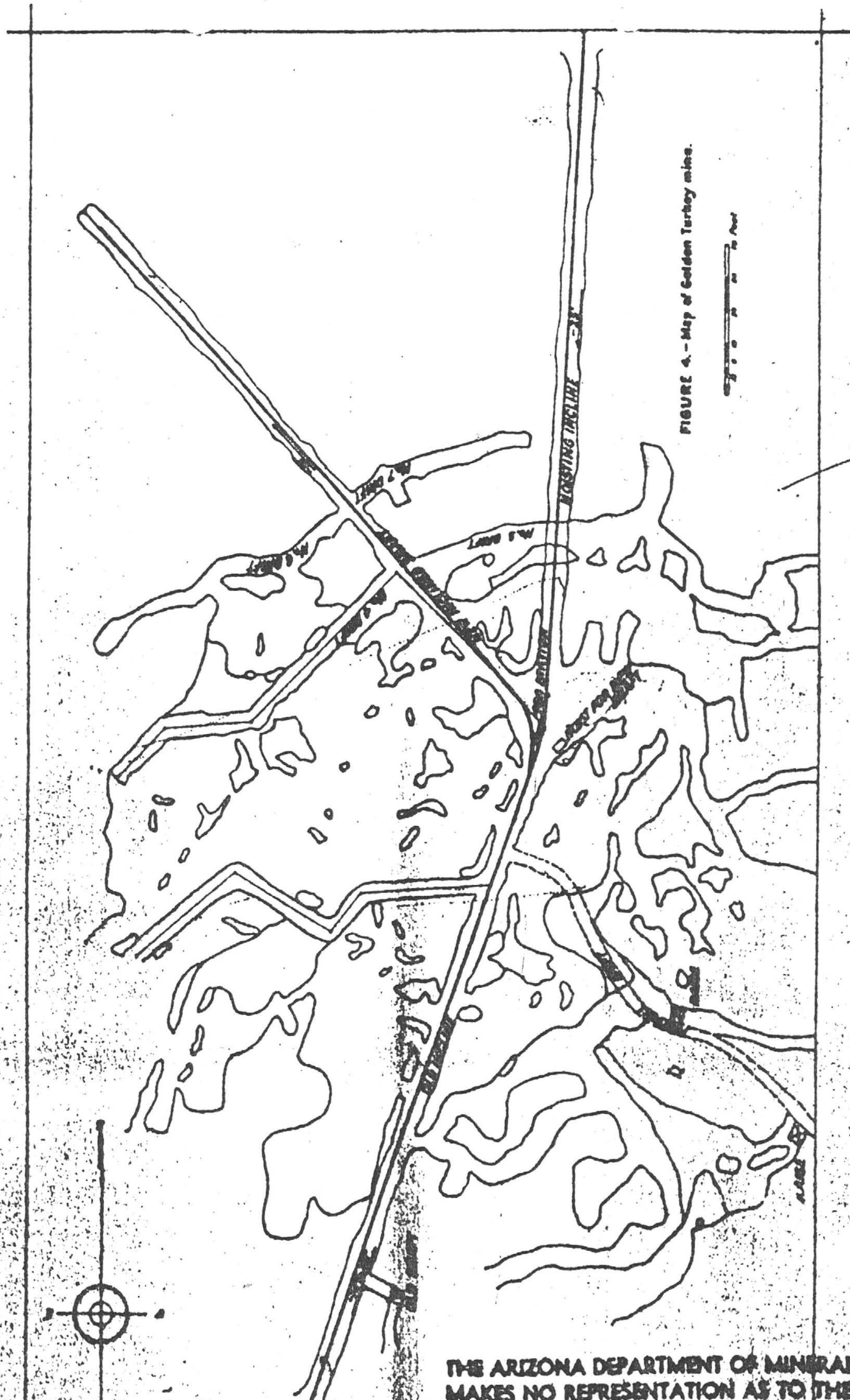

FIGURE 4.—Map of Golden Turkey mine.

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CLAIM LAYOUT
CLAIM VALIDATION
ASSESSMENT WORK
CONTRACT MINING

SPECIALIZING IN UNPATENTED
MINING CLAIMS
&
MINING CLAIM PATENT

ALANCO
LTD.
P O BOX 5843
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703
602-888-5248

ABSTRACTS
METALLURGY
TITLE VERIFICATION
LAND ACQUISITION

May 28, 1980

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT MILL TAILING PROJECT

GOLDEN TURKEY PROPERTY

Cleator, Arizona

Introduction

This supplemental report is prepared at the request of Stanley Turel, co-owner of the Golden Turkey Property. The Purpose of this report is to update, based upon the increase of precious metal prices, the feasibility of processing 171,144 tons of mill tailings located at the Golden Turkey property.

Previous Work

A report had been prepared by this concern on October 5th, 1978. The report involved the results of a sampling program, together with the measurement of the mill tails. Within this October 5th report, there was a compilation of values based upon the sampling, which had been undertaken, together with the recovery factors of a pilot plant gravity milling operation. The economics of the operation were based upon quoted market prices of gold at $210.00 per ounce, with silver at $5.00 per ounce.

The milling operation as existed at the time of the initial examination consisted of a small gravity plant with

the mill tailings being transported from the present location by truck to an ore bin. This was fed by a gravity through a gasoline driven mortar mixer to break up the fine clays in the mill tails. The material was then fed to a gravity table (a Douglas tyoe table, which is not a conventional gravity table). The middlings were taken from the table and were processed from a centrifugal gravity bowl. The assay results of samples taken from this operation contained in the 1978 report were taken from the head feed, the concentrate from the gravity table, the concentrate from the centrifugal bowls and a sample of the tailings from the centrifugal bowls. These results are not really conclusive in that the operation was extremely erratic, however it does give an indication that the gold and silver is concentratable to a reasonable degree. The ratio of concentration between the gold and silver is significantly different, with the gold being concentrated to a ratio of 20 to 1 , approximately, and the silver being concentrated at approximately 4 to 1. However, this silver concentration , of course, is not applicable in the 20 to 1 concentration, but it does represent a silver recovery of 30% of the total contained silver, based on the head samples. Therefore, it is evident that the silver is not only associated with the sulfide mineralization, which would be concentrated, but is also associated with the lighter gravity non-sulfide material.

Since this report was prepared, we have been advised that there were several attempts at gravity concentration, including a sluice, with carpeting, and a later attempt at concentration with a Humphry Spiral, the results of which are unknown.

Present Economics and Operational Considerations

The present market quotes for gold and silver are $524.00 per ounce and $11.90 per ounce, respectively. However, market fluctuations have been erratic over the last three months and an average of gold and silver prices should be calculated on $500.00 per ounce for gold and $12.50 per ounce for silver.

The composite average of the sampling sequence as undertaken in 1978, discounting any high assays, which in sampling sequence under Jacob's Assay is reflected by samples 7, 9 and 19, together with the Arc assays, which basically were run chemically. A composite average of the gold contained within the mill tails represents .023974 and silver at .45615. Based upon the recovery percentages of 92.3% of the gold and 30% of the silver values recovered calculated from the previous report, this represents a gross re covery of $12.71 per ton.

As reported earlier in the October 5th report, the mill tails are the result of flotation and gravity milling from lead-zinc-copper ores, from the early 1900's.

The tailings have been processed through a ball mill and the bulk of the tailings pass through a 40 mesh screen,

which results in a significant amount of micron range material. The material handling problems were encountered on the previous milling operations where it was necessary to use a mixing devise to break this micron range material down. This condition creates a problem for the gravity concentration where multiple size material is being processed at the same time. This does not allow for the degree of efficiency by gravity concentration that can be employed if classification of the material is made prior to concentrating attempt.

In order for this to be a viable operation, it is necessary that a comparative high tonnage-low cost mill facilities be designed to allow for the preliminary or primary concentration of values. The values are not sufficient to consider direct hydrometallurgical recovery system such as cyaniding. The recovery of precious metals by cyanide leaching relates to the alkalinityof the rock type and mineralization, together with the recovery factors of the material. Preliminary tests undertaken by this concern after the 1978 report reflected that the Ph of the mill tails was represented by a 4 on the Ph scale, which is quite acidic and the cost of the coversion to alkeline with a Ph of upwards of 9, represented the addition of 50 pounds of lime to a ton of material. This cost would prohibit any consideration for direct cyanide leaching, apart from the costs of operations and the cyanide costs. However, cyanide leaching of the concentrates is an economic and practical conversion method for finished salable product of both the

gold and silver after gravity concentration. It would however be necessary to roast the concentrates to convert these to a oxidized-leachable condition.

Conclusions

Based upon the increase in precious metal prices, the Golden Turkey mill tails represents a viable value. The value with the increase in price does allow for the installation of adequate milling facility, which lend themselves to more efficient recovery systems. Any recovery system implemented on this project will necessitate the classification to allow the maximum recovery of the values

As it has been discussed, it is acknowledged that the major value recovered is the gold, with 30% of the silver being recovered during the same process. It is quite likely that the percentage of silver recovered will increase significantly with the implementation of classification.

In view of the size of the operatin and the tonnage of the mill tails, it is still recommended that a plant with a minimum daily production of 100 tons per day be considered and with preference of 300 tons per day . Based upon 100 tons per day mill facility, this would convert to 5 tons of concentrate being produced a day, which material would be roasted and cyanided.

Estimated costs of operations, including cyaniding the concentrates and refining the gold and silver to salable purity, should not exceed $7.50 per ton, which would reflect back to a gross profit of $5.21 per ton. This figure would

not include any royalties and does not include the amortization of the mill facilities, which is estimated at $150,000.00. This would represent and additional cost of some 70¢ per ton.

This recovery factor represents a total gross return of $771,859.00, or approximately a 5 to 1 ratio recovery on capital invested. This makes this project an extremely sound potential, providing correct metallurgical processes are utilized.

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony Lane

Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison · Phoenix, Arizona 85007 · Telephone 254-9131

For Houston Mining & Resources Inc. Date August 6, 1979
Mr. Don E. Vogler
3000 South Post Oak Road, Suite 1480
Houston, Texas 77056

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER	Mercury		
832	[redacted]						
	Golden Reef #1 Concentrate	0.03	0.25		---		
	Golden Turkey 2nd Concentrate 120:1	0.77	1.60		---		
	Golden Turkey 3rd Concentrate 120:1	0.19	0.70		---		
	Non-magnetic Fraction	18.	9.2		---		
	Magnetic Fraction	2.4	1.90		---		

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

1438 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers

PHONE 622-0813

Tucson, Arizona, 12 Sept. 19 78

Sample Submitted by Mr. Tony Turie

Sample Marked	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore*	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	~~COPPER Per cent Wet Assay~~	~~LEAD Per cent Wet Assay~~	~~Per Cent Wet Assay~~	~~Per Cent Wet Assay~~	~~Per Cent Wet Assay~~
#1	0.06	6.00	0.80	— HEADS				
#2	0.72	72.00	2.15	— TABLE CONC.				
#3	0.72	72.00	2.70	BOWL CONC				
#4	TRACE		0.95	TAILS				

*Gold Figured $100.00 per oz. Troy

Charges $ 20.00

Very respectfully,

Mike S. Jacobs

Sample Number	Cu ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
AZ_CL1	0.17%	0.5	13
2	0.70%	6.2	45
3 —	830	1.2	17.05 oz/ton
4 —	95	0.5	16
5 —	55	0.2	12
6 tails	95	0.8	15
7 tails	415	1.6	16

By Perry D. Willard

Perry D. Willard

OFFICE COPY

SPECIALIZING IN UNPATENTED
MINING CLAIMS

CLAIM LAYOUT
CLAIM VALIDATION
ASSESSMENT WORK

ABSTRACTS
TITLE VERIFICATION
LAND ACQUISITION

ALANCO

LTD.

P. O. BOX 5843
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703
888-5248

October 5, 1978

SUMMARY REPORT

MILL TAILING PROJECT

GOLDEN TURKEY PROPERTY

Cleator, Arizona

1. Introduction

This report is prepared at the request of Albert Gauthier, co-owner of the Golden Turkey Property. The present operations have been involved in gravity concentration testing of mill tailings produced from previous flotation milling.

This concern was involved in survey of the mill tailings, weighing, volume samples and calculation of tonnage of mill tails, together with mill test caculations of reprocessed mill tails.

2. Mill Tails

The mill tails were produced from lead-zinc-copper ores, occuring in siliceous schists from the Golden Turkey Mine. Flotation and gravity concentration systems were used during the production period from the early 1900's through the 1940's.

The values are contained in both carbonate and sulphide form. The mill tailings are minus 40 mesh, with some colloidal micro-range material.

a) Tailings Tonnage Calculations

The mill tailings were surveyed by transit, utilizing stadia distancing. All directional changing in the "brow" and "toe" were established, together with elevations of all points.

21 back-hoe "cuts" were surveyed with depth of cut established by measurement.

The survey points were corrected for distance and elevation and plotted to a scale of 1" equals 50'ft. The plan section was sectioned every 10 feet. The profiles were averaged and cubic feetage established.

A total of 3,679,600 cu. ft. were calculated. A composite sample of the test pits was taken, measured and weighed. It was calculated the mill tails weighed 93 lbs. per cu. ft. or 21.5 cu. ft. per ton, which represents a total tonnage calculation of 171,144 tons. 25% of all dimensions were deducted to allow for ground variance and fluctuating moisture. Therefore, total tonnage represents 239,601 tons.

1. Sampling

In addition to surface samples and mill test samples, a series of 21 cuts were made by back-hoe to varying depths throughout the mill tails, Samples were taken by channel samples in each cut. These samples were split and samples were assayed at ARC Assay Laboratories in Phoenix, Arizona and Jacob's Assay Co. in Tucson, Arizona. The following are the results of this sampling as reported by telephone, unverified.

Sample No.	Location	Depth	Jacob's Au.	Jacob's Ag.	A.R.C. Au.	A.R.C. Ag.
1	Surface Top	5.5	.04	.6	.02	.36
2	Surface Top	11.5	.02	.6	.02	.35
3	Surface Top	11.5	.03	.6	.03	.63
4	Surface Top	11.0	.01	.8	.04	.91
5	Surface Top	10.5	.03	1.0	.04	.45
6	Surface Top	10.0	.04	.65	.03	.35
7	Surface Top	12.0	.44	.6	.03	.23
8	Surface Top	4.0	.01	.6	.03	.37
9	Surface Top	4.0	.04	8.3	.02	.46
10	Surface Top	12.0	.02	.7	.03	.33
11	Surface Top	12.5	.02	.4	.02	.33
12	Surface Top	11.5	.02	.15	.02	.19
13	Surface Top	12.5	.01	.4	.01	.35
14	Surface Top	10.5	.01	.2	.01	.27
15	Surface Top	11.5	.04	.6	.01	.23
16	Surface Top	12.0	.005	.4	.01	.3
17	Surface Top	10.5	.01	.15	.01	.21
18	Side	7.0	.06	.4	.03	.22
19	Side	5.5	.44	.2	.02	.26
20	Side	6.0	.04	.6	.02	.45
21	Side		.04	.8	.03	.65
			[illegible]	[illegible]	.0287	.376

Comparison of the assay results indicate comparable values within acceptable levels with the exception of Sample 7 and Sample 19. Discounting these samples from the average, the contained gold and silver represents 0.0272 Au. and 0.5415 Ag., reflecting a combined value of $7.91 per ton.

Assay of Mill Tests reflect:

Heads	0.06 oz. Au.	0.8 oz. Ag.
Concentrate 1	0.72 oz. Au.	2.15 oz. Ag.
Concentrate 2	0.72 oz. Au.	2.70 oz. Ag.
Tails	Trace	(0.95) oz. Ag.

Au. - Ratio of Concentration = 131:1
Au. Percentage of Recovery = 92.3%

Based on the average assay results of the mill tails, sampling, the projected ratio of concentration is 26:1, with 75% estimated on recovery.

Economic Projection

Based on a gross value of gold, @ $5.712 per ton, representing $3.998 on 70% recovery, with gold at $210.00 per ounce, this represents a total value of $684,233.00. Silver values represent a gross value of $2.20 per ton, with 70% recovery, representing $1.54 per ton or $263,561.00 with silver @ $5.00 per ounce.

Total combined recovered value = $947,794.00.

Mill facility should be designed to handle a minimum of 300 T.P.D.

Plant cost should not exceed $100,000.00, with amortization of 58¢ per ton.

Plant operation, based on a 3 man operation with loader, tables and power, should not exceed $1.86 per ton, representing a total cost of $2.44 per ton. Gross net, based upon submitted data, represents $1.09 per ton or $528,834.00 over the project.

Respectfully submitted,

ALANCO LTD.
Anthony Lane

" GOLDEN TURKEY CREEK MINE "

A Preliminary Report Of Assay Values A

By
Morton G. Smith

Mr. Albert Gauthier Pres.
Golden Turkey Creek Mine
Meyer, Arizona 86333

DEAR MR. GAUTHIER :

Please be advised of the following assay results as obtained by myself of samplings taken from off the " Golden Turkey Creek Mine " dumps and identified herein as " Rock & Milled " respectively, with notes added accordingly. The results obtained strongly indicated recoverable Gold values by a number of methods that are technical advances as well those used as standards in the mining metal recovery industry.

We suggest however before we finalize our Agreement to take bulk samples from both dumps and process same at a laboratory located in Utah to determine amenableness of mineral release by our process. The results therefrom will determine more accurately how to proceed and as well what are the estimated funding requirements.

If perhaps the assay notes may not be self explanatory enough please give me a call or letter in that regard and I'll go into it further with you.

Sincerely,

cc/BF

Morton G. Smith

NOTE: This letter & report was not sent or made knowledgeable to Mr. Gauthier. He accepted a binder from another party.

" GOLDEN TURKEY CREEK MINE "

A Preliminary Report Of Assay Values A

By
Morton G. Smith

ROCK - DUMP

(Estimated Tonnage)
270,000 Tons

Assay No's.	GOLD/per ton @ $ 375.00oz.	Assay Value per ton	Actual Value per ton	Total Value of 270,000 tons
GTHRD-FR-1	0.37	$ 138.75	$ 13.88	$ 3,747,600
GTHRD-Sec-R1	0.84	$ 314.00	$ 31.14	$ 8,407,800

The above two assays of samples were part of (20) taken from off the top and surface sides of the ROCK dump (1') foot in depth (10') feet apart. These samplings obtained material characteristic of all material on the dump.

The ore was crushed and milled to (100m) mesh size. The milled material was not parted (seperated) from the (20) samplings as a whole, therefore the great difference in the above two assays. An average of the above two figures or ($ 6,777,000) could represent a more exact total.

Each batch milled was then run through the " Anderson System " (a vertical device operated under water pressure that floats offrock residue leaving behind an upgraded rough concentrate). This concentrate is conservatively estimated to represent about (10% to 15%) of the bulk material run. In a commercial operation the recovery ratio will be higher as per controled conditions which was not the case here. This upgrading of concentrates by our system is more than (4) times that of regular or standard systems which in turn reduces chemical layout in Phase Two of metal recovery.

Golden Turkey Creek Mine
Preliminary Report A
ROCK-DUMP / Cont.

Assay No.	Gold/per ton @ $ 375.00oz.	Assay Value per ton	Actual Value per ton	Total Value @ 270,000 tons
GTHRD-M1	0.14	$ 52.50	$ 52.50 =	$ 14,175,000

This sample was not run through the " Anderson System " and was assayed as a bulk sample.

The end result of the these (3) ROCK dump samples assayed indicate the following.

CONCLUSION:

Of the three (3) samples assayed the one identified as GTHRD-M1 above will perhaps represent the LOW dollar figure more accurately of the total value of the Gold content in this dump than those estimated on page (1). This figure of ($ 14,175,000.00) will perhaps double with the recovery of the known silver values in this ore.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is suggested to take a channel sample in bulk form from the top of the dump to its bottom along its side and have same processed at the Wood Laboratory in Utah for an actual metal recovery of the Gold, Silver & Copper values and have same assayed as a comparison to previous assays. The results will establish credibility for the processes and what those metal recoveries shall give monitarily.

[illegible]

Golden Turkey Creek Mine
Preliminary Report A
MILLED DUMP

MILLED DUMP

Assay No.	Gold/ per ton @ $ 375.00oz.	Assay Value per ton	Actual Value per ton	Total Value of 350,000 tons
GTMD-1	0.70	$ 262.50	$ 26.25	$ 9,187,500.00

This samples was reduced to a rough concentrate by running it through the Anderson System as discribed herein. The method of reduction estimates was the same as was applied to the Rock dump material and their respective values which is calculated to be about (10%) of the bulk.

Assays were done by ARC Assay Co. Phoenix, Arizona using the Atomic Absorption method , (April/1979) for Mr. Benjamin A. Friedman and Morton G. Smith for their respect interests in this property-----
The contents thereof are confidential.

CONCLUSION :

Upon mineral glass examination of the concentrates there was no visible free gold. Indicating that the gold and other values were locked within the visible sulphides.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The same recommendations made for the Rock dump willbe applied here.

Golden Turkey Creek Mine
Preliminary Report A
NOTES :

NOTES :

The ore material from both dumps identified as ROCK & MILLED respectively will give erratic assays regardless how careful one may be in taking representative samples.

Assays will vary depending upon where the samples were taken from off the dumps. When ore is mined it usually does not have consistent form of continuity of ore grade material within veinular structures. Therefore there is no accurate science of computing the actual value of either dumps. We can only rely on many averages of samples.

However, there are technical advances in the metal recovery industry that will recover a higher percentage of the minerals such as gold, silver and copper such as the " Wood-Pittman " process.

CONCLUSION :

Standards used in the milling and electrolytic plating and smelting industry have a record of from (82% to * 87%) recovery of assayed values. The " Wood-Pittman " process has a record recovery from (94% to 100%) having a faster metal release and being portable to remote locations using no water.

The estimated GOLD values alone suggest and indicated ($ 20,000,000.00) There are known SILVER values in the ROCK dump that may equal the above gold values and therefore giving an estimated total values of these dumps at approximately ($ 40,000,000.00).

Economic factors so far suggest that these dumps should prove to be a substantial monitary benefit to investors.

Respectfully Submitted

Morton G. Smith

cc/BF

CLAIM LAYOUT
CLAIM VALIDATION
ASSESSMENT WORK
CONTRACT MINING

SPECIALIZING IN UNPATENTED
MINING CLAIMS
&
MINING CLAIM PATENT

ALANCO
LTD.
P O BOX 5843
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703
602-888-5248

ABSTRACTS
METALLURGY
TITLE VERIFICATION
LAND ACQUISITION

May 28, 1980

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT MILL TAILING PROJECT

GOLDEN TURKEY PROPERTY

Cleator, Arizona

Introduction

This supplemental report is prepared at the request of Stanley Turel, co-owner of the Golden Turkey Property. The Purpose of this report is to update, based upon the increase of precious metal prices, the feasibility of processing 171,144 tons of mill tailings located at the Golden Turkey property.

Previous Work

A report had been prepared by this concern on October 5th, 1978. The report involved the results of a sampling program, together with the measurement of the mill tails. Within this October 5th report, there was a compilation of values based upon the sampling, which had been undertaken, together with the recovery factors of a pilot plant gravity milling operation. The economics of the operation were based upon quoted market prices of gold at $210.00 per ounce, with silver at $5.00 per ounce.

The milling operation as existed at the time of the initial examination consisted of a small gravity plant with

the mill tailings being transported from the present location by truck to an ore bin. This was fed by a gravity through a gasoline driven mortar mixer to break up the fine clays in the mill tails. The material was then fed to a gravity table (a Douglas tyoe table, which is not a conventional gravity table). The middlings were taken from the table and were processed from a centrifugal gravity bowl. The assay results of samples taken from this operation contained in the 1978 report were taken from the head feed, the concentrate from the gravity table, the concentrate from the centrifugal bowls and a sample of the tailings from the centrifugal bowls. These results are not really conclusive in that the operation was extremely erratic, however it does give an indication that the gold and silver is concentratable to a reasonable degree. The ratio of concentration between the gold and silver is significantly different, with the gold being concentrated to a ratio of 20 to 1 , approximately, and the silver being concentrated at approximately 4 to 1. However, this silver concentration , of course, is not applicable in the 20 to 1 concentration, but it does represent a silver recovery of 30% of the total contained silver, based on the head samples. Therefore, it is evident that the silver is not only associated with the sulfide mineralization, which would be concentrated, but is also associated with the lighter gravity non-sulfide material.

Since this report was prepared, we have been advised that there were several attempts at gravity concentration, including a sluice, with carpeting, and a later attempt at concentration with a Humphry Spiral, the results of which are unknown.

Present Economics and Operational Considerations

The present market quotes for gold and silver are $524.00 per ounce and $11.90 per ounce, respectively. However, market fluctuations have been erratic over the last three months and an average of gold and silver prices should be calculated on $500.00 per ounce for gold and $12.50 per ounce for silver.

The composite average of the sampling sequence as undertaken in 1978, discounting any high assays, which in sampling sequence under Jacob's Assay is reflected by samples 7, 9 and 19, together with the Arc assays, which basically were run chemically. A composite average of the gold contained within the mill tails represents .023974 and silver at .45615. Based upon the recovery percentages of 92.3% of the gold and 30% of the silver values recovered calculated from the previous report, this represents a gross recovery of $12.71 per ton.

As reported earlier in the October 5th report, the mill tails are the result of flotation and gravity milling from lead-zinc-copper ores, from the early 1900's.

The tailings have been processed through a ball mill and the bulk of the tailings pass through a 40 mesh screen,

which results in a significant amount of micron range material. The material handling problems were encountered on the previous milling operations where it was necessary to use a mixing devise to break this micron range material down. This condition creates a problem for the gravity concentration where multiple size material is being processed at the same time. This does not allow for the degree of efficiency by gravity concentration that can be employed if classification of the material is made prior to concentrating attempt.

In order for this to be a viable operation, it is necessary that a comparative high tonnage-low cost mill facilities be designed to allow for the preliminary or primary concentration of values. The values are not sufficient to consider direct hydrometallurgical recovery system such as cyaniding. The recovery of precious metals by cyanide leaching relates to the alkalinityof the rock type and mineralization, together with the recovery factors of the material. Preliminary tests undertaken by this concern after the 1978 report reflected that the Ph of the mill tails was represented by a 4 on the Ph scale, which is quite acidic and the cost of the coversion to alkeline with a Ph of upwards of 9, represented the addition of 50 pounds of lime to a ton of material. This cost would prohibit any consideration for direct cyanide leaching, apart from the costs of operations and the cyanide costs. However, cyanide leaching of the concentrates is an economic and practical conversion method for finished salable product of both the

gold and silver after gravity concentration. It would however be necessary to roast the concentrates to convert these to a oxidized-leachable condition.

Conclusions

Based upon the increase in precious metal prices, the Golden Turkey mill tails represents a viable value. The value with the increase in price does allow for the installation of adequate milling facility, which lend themselves to more efficient recovery systems. Any recovery system implemented on this project will necessitate the classification to allow the maximum recovery of the values

As it has been discussed, it is acknowledged that the major value recovered is the gold, with 30% of the silver being recovered during the same process. It is quite likely that the percentage of silver recovered will increase significantly with the implementation of classification.

In view of the size of the operatin and the tonnage of the mill tails, it is still recommended that a plant with a minimum daily production of 100 tons per day be considered and with preference of 300 tons per day . Based upon 100 tons per day mill facility, this would convert to 5 tons of concentrate being produced a day, which material would be roasted and cyanided.

Estimated costs of operations, including cyaniding the concentrates and refining the gold and silver to salable purity, should not exceed $7.50 per ton, which would reflect back to a gross profit of $5.21 per ton. This figure would

not include any royalties and does not include the amortization of the mill facilities, which is estimated at $150,000.00. This would represent and additional cost of some 70¢ per ton.

This recovery factor represents a total gross return of $771,859.00, or approximately a 5 to 1 ratio recovery on capital invested. This makes this project an extremely sound potential, providing correct metallurgical processes are utilized.

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony Lane

Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison · Phoenix, Arizona 85007 · Telephone 254-9131

For Houston Mining & Resources Inc. Date August 6, 1979
Mr. Don E. Vogler
3000 South Post Oak Road, Suite 1480
Houston, Texas 77056

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER	Mercury		
832	[redacted]						
	Golden Reef #1 ~~Concentrate~~	0.03	0.25		---		
	Golden Turkey 2nd Concentrate 100:1	0.77	1.60		---		
	Golden Turkey 3rd Concentrate 100:1	0.19	0.70		---		
	Non-magnetic Fraction	18.	9.2		---		
	Magnetic Fraction	2.4	1.90		---		

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

1438 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers

PHONE 622-0813

Tucson, Arizona, 12 Sept. 19 78

Sample Submitted by Mr. Tony Tarie

Sample Marked	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore*	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	~~COPPER Per Cent Wet Assay~~	~~LEAD Per Cent Wet Assay~~	~~Per Cent Wet Assay~~	~~Per Cent Wet Assay~~	~~Per Cent Wet Assay~~
#1	0.06	6.00	0.80	— HEADS				
#2	0.72	72.00	2.15	— TABLE CONC.				
#3	0.72	72.00	2.70	BOWL CONC				
#4	TRACE		0.95	TAILS				

*Gold Figured $100.00 per oz. Troy

Charges $ 20.00

Very respectfully,

Nathan S. Jacobs

11000
MICHAEL CLARK
JACOBS
78

Sample Number	Cu ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
AZ_CL1	0.17%	0.5	13
2	0.70%	6.2	45
3 —	850	1.2	17.05 oz/ton
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By Perry D. Willard

Perry D. Willard

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888-5248

October 5, 1978

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Respectfully submitted,

ALANCO LTD.
Anthony Lane

7333 E. MONTA
OFF CIVIC CENTER
VANDERWALL

1935

I. C. 6905

Mine

The Golden Turkey mine formerly was worked through an incline driven on the vein, but the old incline now serves only as a manway and a haulageway for supplies in addition to its incidental use for ventilation. A map of the underground workings is shown in figure 4.

Hoisting is now done through a 25° incline that crosscuts the formations and intersects the old incline at the 450-foot level. A station at the intersection is provided with tracks for handling loaded cars and empties while hoisting. At the 450-foot station is also a hoist for hauling ore up the new inclined shaft, which is being driven directly down the dip of the vein from this point. Several drifts have been driven from the new shaft, and a number of stopes have been opened up. In the main incline and in the new shaft 25-pound rails are employed. In the mine 12-pound rails are now being used; 8-pound rails formerly were employed in the upper workings. All track is 18-inch gage. A 5/8-inch hoisting cable is used on the surface incline and a 3/8-inch cable in the new shaft.

About 150 tons per 8-hour shift can be hoisted with present facilities. Ore is trammed by hand on the levels, mostly in 20-cubic foot roller-bearing cars, although several 12- and 14-cubic foot cars are still in use in the mine. The cars that are loaded below the 450-foot level are attached to the hoisting cable in the new shaft and transferred at the 450-foot station for hoisting to the surface.

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE ACCURACY
OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS

The dip of the ore ranges from zero to 60°, although most dips lie between 10 and 20°. The flat dip suggested two methods of attack:

1. To drive crosscuts into the footwall from some centrally located point and then to raise up to the vein at intervals, using the raises to transfer the ore to a haulage level below.

2. To drive an incline directly down the dip and drift both ways at intervals; then to mine by open stopes up the dip. If wheelbarrows were to be used in the stopes for transferring the ore, the drifts should be about 75 feet apart.

The first of these methods was used in one place in the west part of the mine. Two 4- by 6-foot, 2-compartment raises, one 35 feet high and the other 50 feet high, were driven up vertically from a crosscut on the 450-foot level to intersect the vein. The second method is used in the lower workings on both sides of the new shaft. Because it is necessary to shovel the broken ore more than once in many parts of the mine, scrapers and slushers were introduced. They were used in the older workings in the west part of the mine but were abandoned later because they afforded no opportunity to sort out waste. Wheelbarrows are used in flat stopes. They are dumped into the cars.

The ore is mined by breast stoping for a height of about 6 feet. Stulls with headboards are used as required and an occasional pillar is left, mainly along haulageways.

Drilling in stopes and drifts is done with mounted pluggers, two on day shift and one at night, using 7/8-inch hollow hexagon steel. The raises were driven with self-rotating stopers.

Mill

The ore is treated in a flotation mill; the concentrate contains 2 to 2.5 ounces of gold and 40 to 50 ounces of silver per ton and is valued at about $100 per ton. Metallurgical tests made before the mill was built indicated that the ore was not amenable to either the cyanide or amalgamation process.

The mill was erected in the fall of 1934 at a cost of $22,000. The building is of steel construction with corrugated-iron sides and roof. It is of the side-hill type, the only elevating of material being from the bottom of the ore bin up to the ball mill. The mill has a rated capacity of 75 tons per 24 hours; the flow sheet is shown in figure 5.

The ore is hoisted from the mine in 1-ton cars that are brought to the top of the incline and then lowered through a spring switch and down a slight grade for about 100 feet to the top of the mill. When a car of ore arrives at the mill, a man from the sorting belt dumps it into a 3-ton hopper. The ore passes from the hopper gate onto a picking belt 16 inches wide and 12 feet long, at which four or five men stand and throw out waste rock. The belt is driven by a 2-horsepower motor through reducing gears and delivers the picked ore to a cantilever-type grizzly having 1-inch spaces between the bars. The oversize passes through a high-speed jaw crusher which makes a 3/8-inch product. The crusher is driven by a 20-horsepower motor with a multiple V-belt drive. The crushed ore joins the undersize from the grizzly in a 130-ton ore bin. The part of the mill so far described is operated only on the day shift, no ore being hoisted from the mine at night.

A 16-inch belt conveyor, 18 feet long and driven by a 2-horsepower motor through a motor-control speed regulator and gears, carries the crushed ore to the ball mill. This mill is of the cylindrical type, 4 by 6 feet, and is driven by a 40-horsepower motor. The grinding balls are of forged steel 3 inches in diameter and are consumed at the rate of about 2 pounds per ton of ore. To the ball-mill feed are added water and 12 to 15 drops per minute of Aerofloat no. 15 and 30 drops per minute of pine oil. The ball mill is run in closed circuit with a 16- by 2-foot drag classifier driven by a 2-horsepower motor.

The overflow from the classifier (minus 40-mesh) enters the second cell of a six-cell flotation machine driven by three 3-horsepower motors. Pine oil is added here at the rate of 15 drops per minute; and xanthate 301, in a 10-percent solution, is added at the rate of 7 pounds per 24 hours. The second and third cells make a finished concentrate. The froth from the last three cells is cleaned in the first cell, and this concentrate is washed with the other into a 6-foot thickener operated by a 1-1/2-horsepower motor. The thickened pulp is filtered on a 2- by 4-foot drum-type filter driven by a 3-horsepower motor, which is operated 4 hours per 24 hours. Another 3-horsepower motor drives the combined vacuum pump and blower for the filter. The concentrates are conveyed in a wheelbarrow to a storage room and are later shoveled through an opening in the floor into a truck.

The overflow from the thickener runs into one of two settling tanks, which are alternately siphoned out and the settlings dried and shipped with the concentrates.

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The company has been using a special unit flotation cell in the circuit with the ball mill and classifier with some degree of success, but it was not in operation at the time of the author's visit. The character of the ore changes somewhat from day to day, and the flow sheet is adjusted to meet conditions. The quantities of flotation reagents used are subject to wide variation, and the figures given here are representative only in connection with the particular characteristics of the ore being treated at the time of the visit.

With the present type of ore, which contains a little oxidized material, the recovery is estimated to be about 90 percent. It is thought that a 95-percent recovery can be made of purely sulphide minerals. Tails are regarded as usually carrying values from 35 cents to $1 per ton, late assays showing 0.01 to 0.02 ounce of gold per ton and 0.60 to 1.00 ounce of silver per ton.

Concentrates are trucked to Mayer 14.5 miles distant for $2 a ton. They are taken out once a week, and the trucking cost includes loading on the cars at Mayer. The freight rate from Mayer to El Paso is based on the net value and is about $7.85 per ton. The concentrates for August and September 1935 returned the following average assays: Gold, 2.10 ounces per ton; silver, 50 ounces per ton; lead, 4.75 percent; value per ton, $110.00.

A shipment of concentrates made in February 1936 showed:

	Assay	Value	
Gold	2.53 ounces per ton	$ 83.03	= $1,300.00
Silver	39.00 ounces per ton	27.97	= 39.00
Lead	7.00 percent	3.21	= 49.00
Copper	0.75 percent	.26	12.00
Total		114.47	= 1,751.00 P.T.
Smelting charge		5.00	
Net value per ton, at smelter		109.47	

An analysis of this shipment follows:

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	Percent
Insoluble	13.8
Iron	32.3
Zinc	.2
Sulphur	34.2
Alumina	1.2

The shipment contained 10 percent moisture.

The recovery of valuable metals in the ore for the year ending October 31, 1935, is shown below:

Gold, ounces	2,983	= 1,491,500
Silver, ounces	61,956	= 6,195,600
Lead, pounds	304,837	= 1,065,919.5
Copper, pounds	17,376	= 1,420,080

The average recovery of gold was about 2.04 ounces and of silver about 42.4 ounces per ton of concentrates. Gold thus accounts for about two-thirds of the total smelter values and silver one third. Forty-three shipments of concentrates were made during the year ended October 31, 1935, summarized as follows:

Gross proceeds	$132,959.55
Marketing expense	12,377.59
Net proceeds	120,581.96
Dry tons	1,396,825
Net yield per dry ton	$86.33

Corresponding figures for the six shipments of high-grade ore made during the same year were:

Gross proceeds	$ 5,296.13
Marketing expense	917.77
Net proceeds	4,378.36
Dry tons	154.53
Net yield per dry ton	28.39

During February 1936 the payroll averaged 40 men, distributed as shown below:

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Mine:	
Foreman	1
Miners and timbermen	5
Muckers and trammers	16
Hoistman, underground	1
Hoistman, surface	1
Utility men	2
Total	26
Mill:	
Shiftmen	3
Crusher floor men	4
Tailings men	1
Utility men	2
Blacksmith	1
Total	11
Mess Hall:	
Cook	1
Assistants	2
Total	3
Total per day	40

The company operates a boarding house, and the men are paid on the basis of wages plus board. There are no family houses. Both American and Mexican laborers are employed. The wage scale is as follows:

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
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Miners and timbermen	$3.50	per day and board
Muckers and trammers	2.00	per day and board
Shaftman	4.50	per day and board
Top hoistman	90.00	per month and board
Underground hoistman	75.00	per month and board
Master mechanic	120.00	per month and board
Blacksmith	105.00	per month and board
Mill men	120.00	per month and board

The average cost to the company of board per man per day is $0.85
The average cost to the company of lodging per man per day is .22
Board and lodging per man per day is $1.07

Production and costs

The daily progress report for February 27, 1936, typical of the present scale of operations, follows:

20-cubic foot cars			Number of headings	Concentrates, cwt.	Mill hours	Value of concentrates per ton
To mill	To dump	Waste from picking belt				
495	163	144	4 - 5	660	24	$ 96.40

A summary of production for the fiscal year 1935 shows:

Employment, man-hours	[illegible]
Waste rock hoisted, tons	11,911
Ore hoisted and milled, tons	23,806
Concentrates produced (containing about 8.63 percent moisture), tons (wet)	1,529
High-grade ore shipped, tons (dry)	157

These figures indicate a ratio of concentration of about 15.6 to 1. They also show that 1 ton of waste was hoisted to every 2 tons of ore.

The cost and results of company operations for the year ended October 31, 1935, follow:

Item	Total	Percentage	Monthly average	Daily average
Sales of ore and concentrates	$138,255.68	100.00	$11,521.31	$378.78
Operating costs:				
Marketing expense	13,295.36	9.62	1,107.95	36.43
Hauling to Mayer	3,657.13	2.65	304.76	10.02
Crushing and milling	29,438.67	21.29	2,453.23	80.65
Mining and hoisting	44,970.78	32.53	3,747.56	123.22
Cookhouse costs	11,976.50	8.66	998.04	32.81
Camp maintenance	3,056.47	2.21	254.71	8.37
Administration	8,794.55	6.36	732.88	24.09
Total operating costs	115,189.46	83.32	9,599.13	315.59
Net profit before income taxes	23,066.22	16.68	1,922.18	63.19
Income taxes	2,750.35	1.99	229.19	7.53
Net profit to surplus	20,315.87	14.69	1,692.99	55.66

The costs shown in the above table were distributed as follows:

TS-2000
DEPARTMENT
the Secretary

GOLDEN TURKEY MINING COMPANY
CORDES, ARIZONA

EL PASO PLANT NO. 2832 D

AFFIDAVIT OF MINER RELATIVE TO SILVER MINED ON OR AFTER APRIL 24, 1935

STATE OF Arizona
COUNTY OF Yavapai } ss.

The undersigned, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is the V. P. & Gen. Mgr. (TITLE OF OFFICER) of Golden Turkey Mining Company (NAME OF MINE OWNER), the owner of a mine known as Golden Turkey, and situated ~~at~~ near Cordes, Arizona; that the said Golden Turkey Mining Company (NAME OF MINE OWNER) has delivered to AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY on the 20th day of January, 193 6, at its smelting plant ~~known as~~ EL PASO SMELTING WORKS, situated in the County of EL PASO, State of TEXAS, 1646 fine ounces of silver which was mined on or after April 24, 1935, from natural deposits at the said mine so located.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 193____.

[NOTARIAL SEAL]

(OFFICER ADMINISTERING OATH)

My commission expires _____.

Lot 128 - 1646 ozs.

105 S. San

CONTROL CE TE

The Custom Assay Office

CRITCHETT & FERGUSO

Proprietors

El Paso, Texas, Sept 15 1937 193

This certifies that sa assayed for Golden Turkey Mining Company contain:

LOT 3309	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays	2.42	44.3	8.7	.50								
Our Repeats												
Smelter Assays	2.39	44.2	8.3	.52								
Smelter Repeats												
Umpire Assays	2.40				J P. Bridge							
Final Settlement	2.40	44.2	8.3	.52								
car 36216												

CHARGES $ 6.00

CRITCHETT & FERGUSON CHEMIST AND A

FORM 2—E.B. 14527

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Golden Turkey Mining Co. EL PASO, TEXAS, 7-23-35

ADDRESS Cordes, Arizona SHIPPING POINT Mayer, Arizona SMELTER LOT 1362

CLASSIFICATION Concts SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO.	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS NO.	SACKS WEIGHT	NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT
126480	AT	Provisional			91740	7.2	85135

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
SETTLEMENT DATE	7-15-35	
SILVER	77	CTS. PER OZ.
Foreign Silver	6775	
LEAD	$ 4.15	PER 100 LB
E. & M. J. COPPER	0765	CTS. PER LB
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.	£ s d	
B/L 7-12-35		
EXCHANGE N. Y.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE: AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.96	OZ.						OZ.	$2.81825	64.32	
SILVER	80.0	OZ.				95	47.5	OZ.	.755	35.86	
LEAD	10.8	%	1.5	9.1	182	95	172.9	LBS.	.02725	4.71	
COPPER	.60	%	.40	.20	4	95	3.8	LBS.	.02625	.10	
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS											104.9

DEDUCTIONS

	DEBITS	CREDITS
BASE CHARGE: F. O. B. El Paso, for Metal Payments, not exceeding $ 75.00 per ton	3.20	
10 % of $ 29.99 excess over $ 75.00 per ton Max	1.80	
Handling Sacks		
Copper Deficiency		

ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET		RATE		DEBITS
Insoluble	14.8	%			%	@	Cts.	
Silica	12.6	%			%	@	Cts.	
Alumina	1.7	%			%	@	Cts.	
Zinc	8.6	%	7.0	1.6	%	@ 30	Cts.	.48
Sulphur	32.0	%			%	@	Cts.	
As Sb 1.38 .20		%			%	@	Cts.	
Bi		%			%	@	Cts.	
Iron	25.4	%			%	@	Cts.	
Lime	.5	%			%	@	Cts.	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS								5.48

NET VALUE PER TON 99.51

			DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on 42.5675	Dry Tons @ 99.51	Per Ton		4235.89
Less Freight on 45.87	Wet Tons @ 7.85	Per Ton	360.08	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned	Freight Emergency Charge			
Less Demurrage	Switching			
Umpires				
Less Duty and Brokerage Custom Assay Co.			6.00	
Amount withheld pending receipt of Silver Affidavit			186.87	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER			3682.94	
			4235.89	4235.89

FORM 2-A 20M 5-34 M'M

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Golden Turkey Mining — EL PASO, TEXAS, 7-30-34

ADDRESS Cordes, Ariz. — SHIPPING POINT Mayer, Ariz. — SMELTER LOT 1335

CLASSIFICATION Ore — SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO.	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS No.	SACKS Weight	NET WEIGHT	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
39241	AT				75460	1.0	75695
		Gold realized price			34.9125		
		Mint		"	20.67		
Provisional		Excess		"	14.2425		
Settlement		90%		"	12.81825		
		Schedule		"	19.50		
		Net		"	32.31825		
B/L 7/17/34							

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS

Settlement Date	7-23-34	
Silver	.64125	Cts. per Oz.
Foreign Silver	.459375	
Lead	$	Per 100 Lbs.
E. & M. J. Copper		Cts. per Lb.

LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS. £ s d

Exchange N. Y.

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	Assay per Ton 2000 Lbs.		Deducted	Net Assay	Equivalent in Lbs.	Per Cent Paid For	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE AMOUNT PER TON	VALUE AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.24	oz.						oz.	32.31825	40.07	
SILVER	13.7	oz.				95	13.015	oz.	.62625	8.15	
LEAD		%						Lbs.			
COPPER	.32	%			6.4			Lbs.			
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS											48.22

DEDUCTIONS

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso	3.20	
% Copper Paid For					
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks		
Copper Deficiency					

ANALYSIS			Deduction	NET		RATE			DEBITS
Insoluble	71.6	%	40.0	31.6	%	@	5	Cts.	1.58
Silica		%			%	@		Cts.	
Alumina		%			%	@		Cts.	
Zinc		%			%	@		Cts.	
Sulphur		%			%	@		Cts.	
As Sb		%			%	@		Cts.	
Bi		%			%	@		Cts.	
Iron		%			%	@		Cts.	
Lime		%			%	@		Cts.	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS									4.78

NET VALUE PER TON 43.44

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	37.8475	Dry Tons @ 43.44	Per Ton		1644.10
Less Freight on	38.230	Wet Tons @ 5.85	Per Ton	216.00	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned					
Less Demurrage		Switching		6.00	
Less Umpires					
Less Duties and Brokage					
Amount withheld pending receipt of silver affidavit				89.70	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				1352.40	
				1644.10	1644.10

Representation Custom Assay Office

MADE BY — CHECKED — CORRECT — APPROVED

GOLDEN TURKEY MINING COMPANY

CORDES, ARIZONA

FEB 1 1 1942
ARIZONA

February 9th, 1942.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE
FREIGHT STATION
MAYER, ARIZONA

Mr. J. S. Coupal,
518 Title & Trust Building,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Coupal:-

I am enclosing a tabulation of smelter returns covering a good part of 1939 when a good part of the Turkey mill tonnage was coming from the lower levels of the mine.

In the above connection I might point out that as we made depth on the vein the silver, lead and zinc values tended to increase and the gold values tended to decrease and it is my conviction that this tendency will continue as more depth is made. As we were penalized by the El Paso smelter for all zinc, over and above 10%, we have always endeavored to keep the zinc content in our concentrate down to this figure, blending ore from the upper levels of the mine with that from the lower levels. Except for this blending we would have had periods when the zinc in the concentrate would have been as high as 30 or 35%. As you know, we have never made a zinc separation.

With the present premium on new lead and zinc production it becomes important to give these metals more consideration in future operations at the Golden Turkey and in this connection it is my belief that a new incline shaft to cut the vein below present workings would give us high lead and zinc values, lower mining costs and obviate the cost of pumping surplus water which has been such a burden during recent years.

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

Very truly yours,

H. C. Mitchell

Golden Turkey Mining Company.

HCM-M
Enclosure

P. S. I think I told you over the phone that in answering a letter from Leon Henderson, dated Jan. 28th. I gave the Golden Turkey lead production for 1939 as 680,000 pounds and for 1940 630,000 pounds. On the basis of these figures the present price for new lead production would have made a substantial difference in net earnings.

HCM

Golden Turkey tried to justify existence of lead production to maintain production purpose during start of World War II as all gold mines stopped.

Cordes, Arizona, February 8th. 1942.

Tabulation of shipments from Golden Turkey mill when 60% of the mill tonnage was coming from the 1800 and 1900 levels between #1 and #2 shafts:-

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
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1939 Settlement Date	Lot Number	Dry Tons	Gold Ozs.	Silver Ozs.	Lead %	Zinc %
1/16	26	27.28	1.698	80.7	16.6	13.8
1/9	88	34.87	1.552	83.5	19.4	12.3
1/17	161	30.17	1.42	76.01	21.2	10.9
1/23	219	32.03	1.166	86.8	23.3	16.5
1/30	283	36.99	1.36	95.0	21.8	16.3
2/7	359	35.49	1.33	103.0	21.4	18.2
2/14	438	38.43	1.38	116.0	21.9	18.8
2/20	492	37.84	1.00	135.0	22.8	19.6
2/27	557	38.74	.90	121.0	22.6	16.1
3/6	650	40.86	1.15	112.0	21.0	14.5
3/13	740	33.77	1.21	100.0	18.8	16.6
3/20	817	28.16	1.03	89.28	17.1	18.3
3/27	891	30.27	.94	105.0	20.3	19.0
4/3	998	32.71	1.19	118.0	24.1	18.1
4/11	1076	30.02	1.12	83.7	19.4	18.6
4/17	1117	28.41	1.18	106.0	23.8	13.1
4/24	1191	29.24	1.19	101.0	22.8	15.0
5/2	1285	25.20	1.37	110.0	18.6	13.4
5/9	1361	30.51	1.21	146.0	20.7	14.1
5/16	1448	31.07	1.93	62.0	13.2	9.2
5/22	1507	49.49	.99	103	18.4	11.2
5/29	1599	30.41	1.13	109	21.7	12.6
6/6	1691	31.60	1.55	147	24.7	11.7
6/12	1761	32.30	1.31	134	[illegible]	12.2
6/21	1876	28.17	1.89	112	20.0	12.3
6/27	1940	29.27	2.05	103	18.2	15.4
7/5	2009	23.36	1.95	94	15.3	14.3
7/10	2048	31.55	2.03	120	20.6	11.4
7/18	2123	23.70	2.30	138	21.5	10.9
7/25	2180	24.74	1.94	118	20.8	10.5
7/31	2231	27.67	1.70	114	20.9	12.3
8/8	2309	35.83	1.80	82.7	17.5	9.4
8/14	2370	28.97	1.68	86.24	16.7	11.0
11/28	3336	35.46	.90	89.4	16.5	25.1
12/6	3422	38.72	.84	86	18.8	21.5
12/12	3519	48.27	.86	110	22.8	18.7
12/19	3588	40.78	.93	86	18.9	17.6
12/26	3655	41.59	.91	75	18.2	17.5

Note: In the interval between 8/14 and 11/28 only a small part of the mill tonnage came from the lower levels of the mine so the lead and zinc values in the concentrate were not of interest for this tabulation.

310 TONS 103

H. [illegible]ell.

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
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THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Mine

The Golden Turkey mine formerly was worked through an incline driven on the vein, but the old incline now serves only as a manway and a haulageway for supplies in addition to its incidental use for ventilation. A map of the underground workings is shown in figure 4.

Hoisting is now done through a 25° incline that crosscuts the formations and intersects the old incline at the 450-foot level. A station at the intersection is provided with tracks for handling loaded cars and empties while hoisting. At the 450-foot station is also a hoist for hauling ore up the new inclined shaft, which is being driven directly down the dip of the vein from this point. Several drifts have been driven from the new shaft, and a number of stopes have been opened up. In the main incline and in the new shaft 25-pound rails are employed. In the mine 12-pound rails are now being used; 8-pound rails formerly were employed in the upper workings. All track is 18-inch gage. A 5/8-inch hoisting cable is used on the surface incline and a 3/8-inch cable in the new shaft.

About 150 tons per 8-hour shift can be hoisted with present facilities. Ore is trammed by hand on the levels, mostly in 20-cubic foot roller-bearing cars, although several 12- and 14-cubic foot cars are still in use in the mine. The cars that are loaded below the 450-foot level are attached to the hoisting cable in the new shaft and transferred at the 450-foot station for hoisting to the surface.

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS

The dip of the ore ranges from zero to 45°, although most dips lie between 10 and 20°. The flat dip suggested two methods of attack:

1. To drive crosscuts into the footwall from some centrally located point and then to raise up to the vein at intervals, using the raises to transfer the ore to a haulage level below.

2. To drive an incline directly down the dip and drift both ways at intervals; then to mine by open stopes up the dip. If wheelbarrows were to be used in the stopes for transferring the ore, the drifts should be about 75 feet apart.

The first of these methods was used in one place in the west part of the mine. Two 4- by 6-foot, 2-compartment raises, one 35 feet high and the other 50 feet high, were driven up vertically from a crosscut on the 450-foot level to intersect the vein. The second method is used in the lower workings on both sides of the new shaft. Because it is necessary to shovel the broken ore more than once in many parts of the mine, scrapers and slushers were introduced. They were used in the older workings in the west part of the mine but were abandoned later because they afforded no opportunity to sort out waste. Wheelbarrows are used in flat stopes. They are dumped into the cars.

The ore is mined by breast stoping for a height of about 6 feet. Stulls with headboards are used as required and an occasional pillar is left, mainly along haulageways.

Drilling in stopes and drifts is done with mounted pluggers, two on day shift and one at night, using 7/8-inch hollow hexagon steel. The raises were driven with self-rotating stopers.

Mill

The ore is treated in a flotation mill; the concentrate contains 2 to 2.5 ounces of gold and 40 to 50 ounces of silver per ton and is valued at about $100 per ton. Metallurgical tests made before the mill was built indicated that the ore was not amenable to either the cyanide or amalgamation process.

The mill was erected in the fall of 1934 at a cost of $22,000. The building is of steel construction with corrugated-iron sides and roof. It is of the side-hill type, the only elevating of material being from the bottom of the ore bin up to the ball mill. The mill has a rated capacity of 75 tons per 24 hours; the flow sheet is shown in figure 5.

The ore is hoisted from the mine in 1-ton cars that are brought to the top of the incline and then lowered through a spring switch and down a slight grade for about 100 feet to the top of the mill. When a car of ore arrives at the mill, a man from the sorting belt dumps it into a 3-ton hopper. The ore passes from the hopper gate onto a picking belt 16 inches wide and 12 feet long, at which four or five men stand and throw out waste rock. The belt is driven by a 2-horsepower motor through reducing gears and delivers the picked ore to a cantilever-type grizzly having 1-inch spaces between the bars. The oversize passes through a high-speed jaw crusher which makes a 3/8-inch product. The crusher is driven by a 20-horsepower motor with a multiple V-belt drive. The crushed ore joins the undersize from the grizzly in a 130-ton ore bin. The part of the mill so far described is operated only on the day shift, no ore being hoisted from the mine at night.

A 16-inch belt conveyor, 18 feet long and driven by a 2-horsepower motor through a motor-control speed regulator and gears, carries the crushed ore to the ball mill. This mill is of the cylindrical type, 4 by 6 feet, and is driven by a 40-horsepower motor. The grinding balls are of forged steel 3 inches in diameter and are consumed at the rate of about 2 pounds per ton of ore. To the ball-mill feed are added water and 12 to 15 drops per minute of Aerofloat no. 15 and 30 drops per minute of pine oil. The ball mill is run in closed circuit with a 16- by 2-foot drag classifier driven by a 2-horsepower motor.

The overflow from the classifier (minus 40-mesh) enters the second cell of a six-cell flotation machine driven by three 3-horsepower motors. Pine oil is added here at the rate of 15 drops per minute; and xanthate 301, in a 10-percent solution, is added at the rate of 7 pounds per 24 hours. The second and third cells make a finished concentrate. The froth from the last three cells is cleaned in the first cell, and this concentrate is washed with the other into a 6-foot thickener operated by a 1-1/2-horsepower motor. The thickened pulp is filtered on a 2- by 4-foot drum-type filter driven by a 3-horsepower motor, which is operated 4 hours per 24 hours. Another 3-horsepower motor drives the combined vacuum pump and blower for the filter. The concentrates are conveyed in a wheelbarrow to a storage room and are later shoveled through an opening in the floor into a truck.

The overflow from the thickener runs into one of two settling tanks, which are alternately siphoned out and the settlings dried and shipped with the concentrates.

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The company has been using a special unit flotation cell in the circuit with the ball mill and classifier with some degree of success, but it was not in operation at the time of the author's visit. The character of the ore changes somewhat from day to day, and the flow sheet is adjusted to meet conditions. The quantities of flotation reagents used are subject to wide variation, and the figures given here are representative only in connection with the particular characteristics of the ore being treated at the time of the visit.

With the present type of ore, which contains a little oxidized material, the recovery is estimated to be about 90 percent. It is thought that a 95-percent recovery can be made of purely sulphide minerals. Tails are regarded as usually carrying values from 35 cents to $1 per ton, late assays showing 0.01 to 0.02 ounce of gold per ton and 0.60 to 1.00 ounce of silver per ton.

Concentrates are trucked to Mayer 14.5 miles distant for $2 a ton. They are taken out once a week, and the trucking cost includes loading on the cars at Mayer. The freight rate from Mayer to El Paso is based on the net value and is about $7.85 per ton. The concentrates for August and September 1935 returned the following average assays: Gold, 2.10 ounces per ton; silver, 50 ounces per ton; lead, 4.75 percent; value per ton, $110.00.

A shipment of concentrates made in February 1936 showed:

	Assay	Value
Gold	2.53 ounces per ton	$ 83.03 = 41,300.00
Silver	39.00 ounces per ton	27.57 = 27,590.00
Lead	7.00 percent	3.21 = 49.00
Copper	0.75 percent	.26 12.00
Total		114.47 = 1,751.00 P.T.
Smelting charge		5.00
Net value per ton, at smelter		109.47

An analysis of this shipment follows:

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	Percent
Insoluble	13.8
Iron	32.3
Zinc	.2
Sulphur	34.2
Alumina	1.2

The shipment contained 10 percent moisture.

The recovery of valuable metals in the ore for the year ending October 31, 1935, is shown below:

Gold, ounces	2,983	= 1,491,500
Silver, ounces	61,956	= 6,195,600
Lead, pounds	304,837	= 1,065,919.5
Copper, pounds	17,376	= 1,420,080

The average recovery of gold was about 2.04 ounces and of silver about 42.4 ounces per ton of concentrates. Gold thus accounts for about two-thirds of the total smelter values and silver one third. Forty-three shipments of concentrates were made during the year ended October 31, 1935, summarized as follows:

Gross proceeds	$132,959.55
Marketing expense	12,377.59
Net proceeds	120,581.96
Dry tons	1,396,825
Net yield per dry ton	$86.33

Corresponding figures for the six shipments of high-grade ore made during the same year were:

Gross proceeds	$ 5,296.13
Marketing expense	917.77
Net proceeds	4,378.36
Dry tons	154.53
Net yield per dry ton	28.39

During February 1936 the payroll averaged 40 men, distributed as shown below:

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
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Mine:	
Foreman	1
Miners and timbermen	5
Muckers and trammers	16
Hoistman, underground	1
Hoistman, surface	1
Utility men	2
Total	26
Mill:	
Shiftmen	3
Crusher floor men	4
Tailings men	1
Utility men	2
Blacksmith	1
Total	11
Mess Hall:	
Cook	1
Assistants	2
Total	3
Total per day	40

The company operates a boarding house, and the men are paid on the basis of wages plus board. There are no family houses. Both American and Mexican laborers are employed. The wage scale is as follows:

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
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Miners and timbermen	$3.50	per day and board
Muckers and trammers	2.00	per day and board
Shaftman	4.50	per day and board
Top hoistman	90.00	per month and board
Underground hoistman	75.00	per month and board
Master mechanic	120.00	per month and board
Blacksmith	105.00	per month and board
Mill men	120.00	per month and board

The average cost to the company of board per man per day is $0.85
The average cost to the company of lodging per man per day is .22
Board and lodging per man per day is $1.07

Production and costs

The daily progress report for February 27, 1936, typical of the present scale of operations, follows:

20-cubic foot cars			Number of headings	Concentrates, cwt.	Mill hours	Value of concentrates per ton
To mill	To dump	Waste from picking belt				
495	163	144	4 - 5	660	24	$ 96.40

A summary of production for the fiscal year 1935 shows:

Employment, man-hours	34,000
Waste rock hoisted, tons	11,911
Ore hoisted and milled, tons	23,806
Concentrates produced (containing about 8.63 percent moisture), tons (wet)	1,529
High-grade ore shipped, tons (dry)	157

These figures indicate a ratio of concentration of about 15.6 to 1. They also show that 1 ton of waste was hoisted to every 2 tons of ore.

The cost and results of company operations for the year ended October 31, 1935, follow:

Item	Total	Percentage	Monthly average	Daily average
Sales of ore and concentrates	$138,255.68	100.00	$11,521.31	$378.78
Operating costs:				
Marketing expense	13,295.36	9.62	1,107.95	36.43
Hauling to Mayer	3,657.13	2.65	304.76	10.02
Crushing and milling	29,438.67	21.29	2,453.23	80.65
Mining and hoisting	44,970.78	32.53	3,747.56	123.22
Cookhouse costs	11,976.50	8.66	998.04	32.81
Camp maintenance	3,056.47	2.21	254.71	8.37
Administration	8,794.55	6.36	732.88	24.09
Total operating costs ...	115,189.46	83.32	9,599.13	315.59
Net profit before income taxes	23,066.22	16.68	1,922.18	63.19
Income taxes	2,750.35	1.99	229.19	7.53
Net profit to surplus	20,315.87	14.69	1,692.99	55.66

The costs shown in the above table were distributed as follows:

Mine GOLDEN TURKEY

Engineer

District Black Canon

Location On Turkey Creek - 1 mile east of Cleator

Former name "

Owner GOLDEN TURKEY MINES, INC.

Address Cordes

Operator "

Address

President Cook

Gen. Mgr. H.C.Mitchell

Mine Supt. Earl Simmons

Mill Supt. Chester Knight

Principal Metals Gold, silver, lead

Men Employed 50-60

Production Rate 60-80

Mill: Type & Cap. 75 tons Flotation-Fahrenwald Cells.

Power: Amt. & Type Purchased electric 350 HP

Operations: Present Mining & Milling

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

Operations Planned

Number Claims, Title, etc. Control many claims

Description: Topog. & Geog. West side of Turkey Creek

Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition 1600' incline shaft & levels & stopes

(over)

Geology & Mineralization: Schist intruded by diorites
Quartz vein - galena, sphalerite, pyrite
Dip 10° - 30° Thrust fault

Ore - Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings:

Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet: Allis Chalmers Plant - Crusher, sorting belt
4x6 Ball Mill - Classifier - Fahrenwald Cells. Filter

Road Conditions, Route: Good - 3 miles off Black Canyon Road on Crown King Route.

Water Supply: Mine

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE ACCURACY
OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

Brief History: Located at early date by Theising - years chloriding only -
Judge Allen of Prescott sank first shaft 1924-5. Developed entirely
by present operators.

Special Problems, Reports Filed:

Remarks: Company has under option adjoining Golden Belt Mine on same vein.
40 ton Flotation Mill put into operation.

If property for sale - price terms and address to negotiate:

Signed: Carl G. Barth, Jr.

Operations Planned

Number Claims, Title, etc. Control many claims

Description: Topog. & Geog. West side of Turkey Creek

Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition 1600' incline shaft & levels & stopes

(over)

Geology & Mineralization Schist Intruded by Diorites
Quartz vein - Galena, Sphalerite, Pyrite
Dip 10° - 30° Thrust fault

Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet Allis Chalmers Plant - Crasher, sorting belt 4x6 Ball Mill - Classifier - Fahrenwald Cells. Filter

Road Conditions, Route Good - 3 miles off Black Canon Road on Crown King Route

Water Supply Mine

Brief History Located at early date by Theising - years chloriding only - Judge Allen of Prescott sank frist shaft 1924-5. Developed entirely by present operators.

Special Problems, Reports Filed

Remarks Company has under option adjoining Golden Belt Mine on same vein. 40 ton Flotation Mill put into operation.

If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate.

Signed CARL G. BARTH, JR.

Use additional sheets if necessary. Separate sheets on each problem.

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
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OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

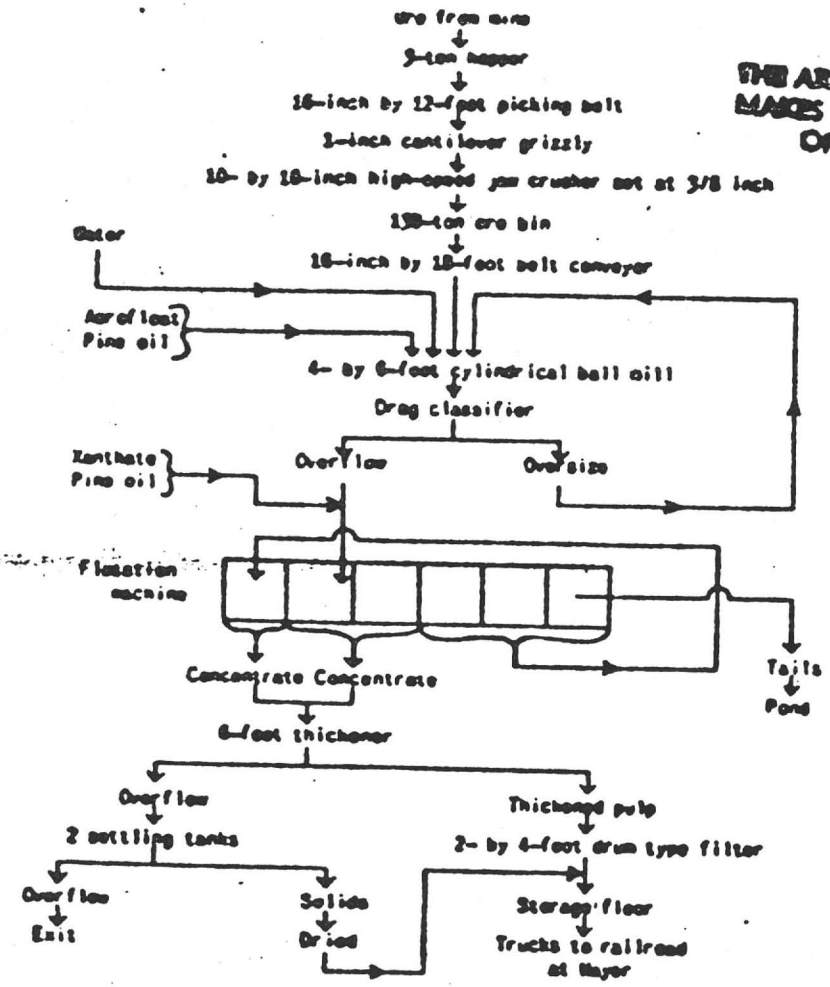

Figure 5.- Flow sheet of Golden Turkey mill.

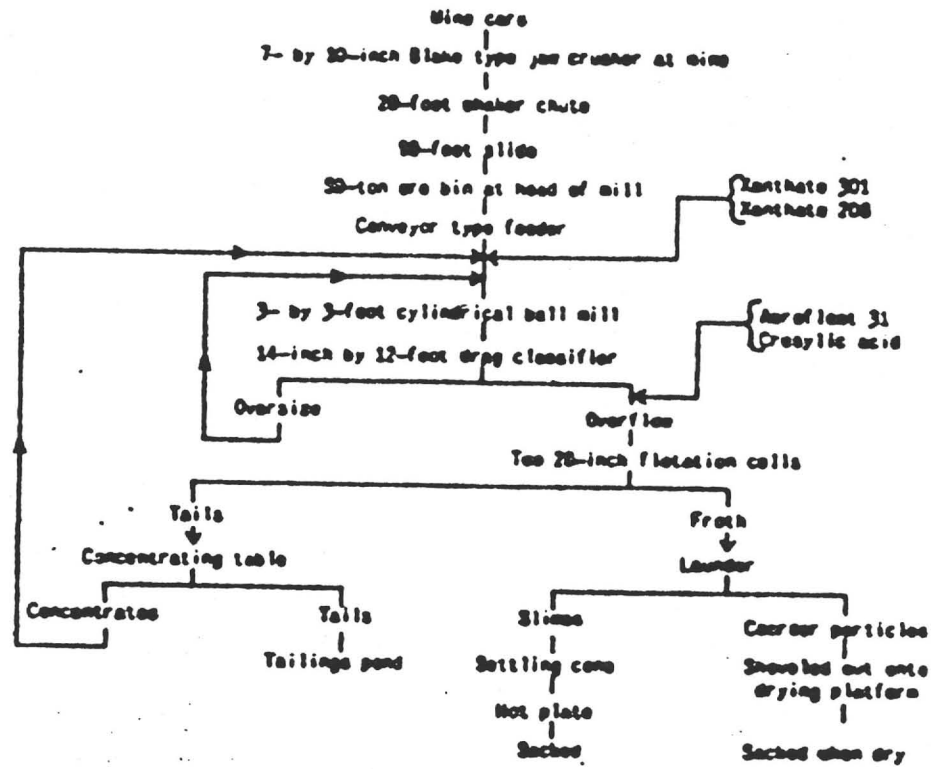

Figure 6.- Flow sheet of Black Canyon mill.

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
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OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS

Golden Turkey

In addition to memo by H.C. Mitchell

To reopen the Golden Turkey mine it is proposed to put in 3 or 4 diamond drill holes (about 200 ft. each) to prove extension of ore bearing zone below lowest level.

Cost $2000

If satisfactory - sink new shaft - 200 ft. incline - drift on ore - prove and prepare for intermittent mining & milling

Estimated cost $10.000. with working capital (includes added float cells to make lead-zinc separation).

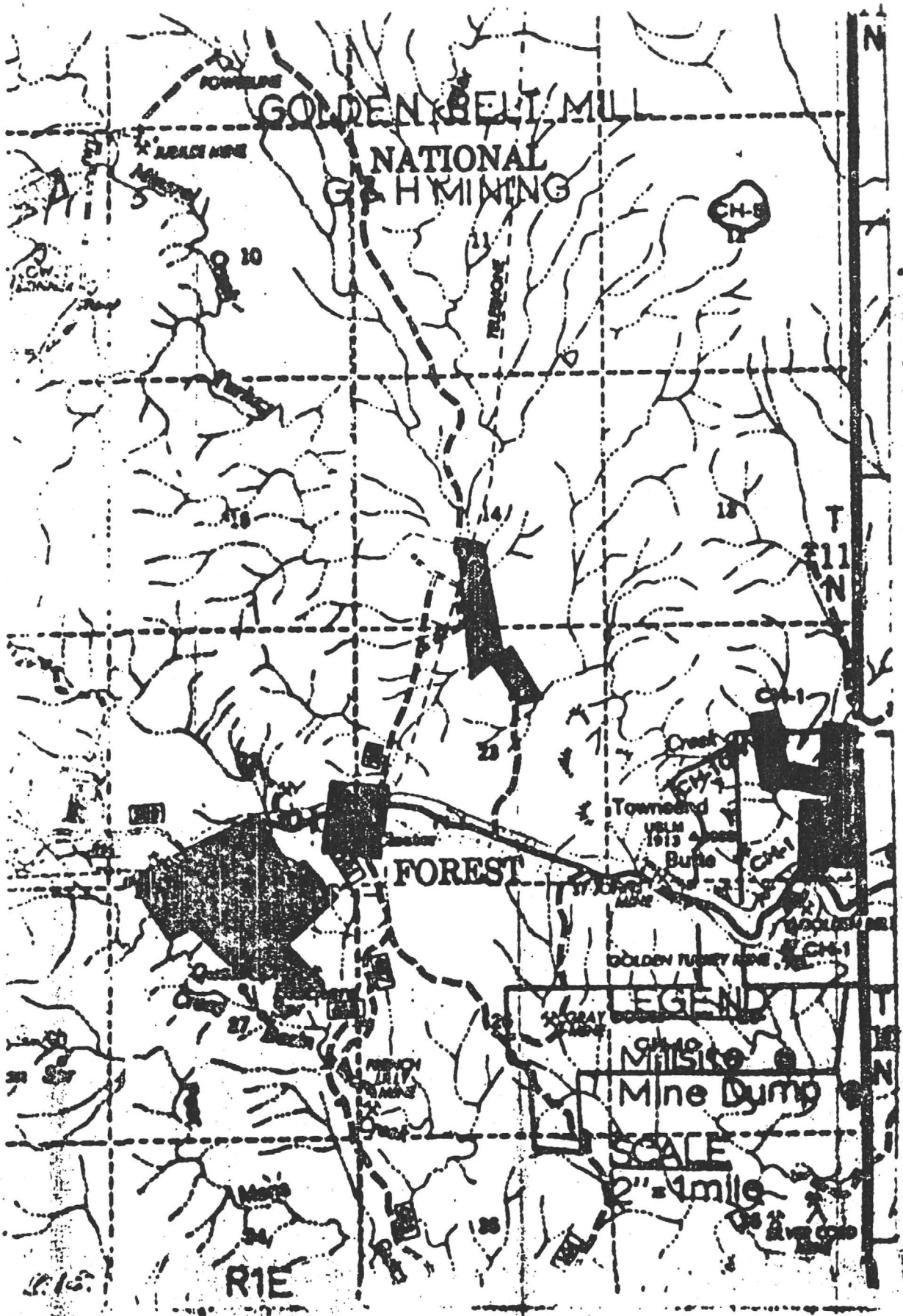
Total commitment each - about $15.000.

Fully equipped mine & mill with all camp facilities.

Priority rating and a good production record.

Calls for good close operating management ~~[illegible]~~

OSR


GOLDEN BELT MILL
NATIONAL
G H MINING
FOREST
Townsend
Butte
LEGEND
Millsite
Mine Dump
SCALE
2" = 1mile
T
11
N
R1E
N

TS-2000
DEPARTMENT
the Secretary

GOLDEN TURKEY MINING COMPANY
CORDES, ARIZONA

EL PASO PLANT NO. 2832 D

AFFIDAVIT OF MINER RELATIVE TO SILVER MINED ON OR AFTER APRIL 24, 1935

STATE OF Arizona
COUNTY OF Yavapai } ss.

The undersigned, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is the V. P. & Gen. Mgr. (TITLE OF OFFICER) of Golden Turkey Mining Company (NAME OF MINE OWNER), the owner of a mine known as Golden Turkey, and situated ~~at~~ near Cordes, Arizona; that the said Golden Turkey Mining Company (NAME OF MINE OWNER) has delivered to AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY on the 20th day of January, 1936, at its smelting plant known as EL PASO SMELTING WORKS, situated in the County of EL PASO, State of TEXAS, 1646 fine ounces of silver which was mined on or after April 24, 1935, from natural deposits at the said mine so located.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of ____, 193____.

[NOTARIAL SEAL]

(OFFICER ADMINISTERING OATH)

My commission expires ____.

Lot 128 - 1646 ozs.

105 S. San

CONTROL CE

The Custom Assay Office

CRITCHETT & FERGUS

Proprietors

El Paso, Texas, Sept 15 1937 193_

This certifies that [illegible] assayed for Golden Turkey Mining Company contain:

LOT 3309

	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays	2.42	44.3	8.7	.50								
Our Repeals												
Smelter Assays	2.39	44.2	8.3	.52								
Smelter Repeals												
Umpire Assays	2.40											
Final Settlement	2.40	44.2	8.3	.52								

car 36216

J P. Bridge

CHARGES $ 6.00

CRITCHETT & FERGUSON CHEMIST AND A

FORM 2—E.B. 14527

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Golden Turkey Mining Co. EL PASO, TEXAS 7-23-35

ADDRESS Cordes, Arizona SHIPPING POINT Mayer, Arizona SMELTER LOT 1368

CLASSIFICATION Gemstn SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO.	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS NO.	SACKS WEIGHT	NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT
126480	AT	Provisional			91740	7.2	85135

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
SETTLEMENT DATE	7-15-35	
SILVER	77	CTS. PER OZ.
Foreign Silver	6775	
LEAD	$ 4.15	PER 100 LB
E. & M. J. COPPER	0765	CTS. PER LB
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.	£ s d	
B/L 7-12-35		
EXCHANGE N. Y.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE: AMOUNT PER TON	VALUE: AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.96	OZ.						OZ.	32.31825	64.32	
SILVER	80.0	OZ.				95	47.5	OZ.	.755	35.86	
LEAD	10.6	%	1.5	9.1	182	95	172.9	LBS.	.02725	4.71	
COPPER	.60	%	.40	.20	4	95	3.8	LBS.	.02525	.10	
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS											104.9

DEDUCTIONS

	DEBITS	CREDITS
BASE CHARGE: F. O. B. El Paso, for Metal Payments, not exceeding $ 75.00 per ton	3.20	
10 % of $ 89.99 excess over $ 75.00 per ton Max	1.80	
Handling Sacks		
Copper Deficiency		

ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET		RATE		DEBITS
Insoluble	14.8	%			%	@	Cts.	
Silica	12.6	%			%	@	Cts.	
Alumina	1.7	%			%	@	Cts.	
Zinc	8.6	%	7.0	1.6	%	@ 30	Cts.	.48
Sulphur	32.0	%			%	@	Cts.	
As Sb 1.38	.20	%			%	@	Cts.	
Bi		%			%	@	Cts.	
Iron	25.4	%			%	@	Cts.	
Lime	.5	%			%	@	Cts.	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS								5.48

NET VALUE PER TON 99.51

			DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on 42.5675	Dry Tons @ 99.51	Per Ton		4235.89
Less Freight on 45.67	Wet Tons @ 7.85	Per Ton	360.08	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned	Freight Emergency Charge			
Less Demurrage	Switching			
Umpires				
Less Duty and Brokerage Custom Assay Co.			5.00	
Amount withheld pending receipt of Silver Affidavit			186.87	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER			3683.94	
			4235.89	4235.89

EL PASO SMELTING WORKS

ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Golden Turkey Mini[illegible] EL PASO, TEXAS, 7-30-34

ADDRESS Cordes, Ariz. SHIPPING POINT Mayer, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 1335

CLASSIFICATION Ore SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO.	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS No.	SACKS Weight	NET WEIGHT	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
39241	AT	*			75460	1.0	75695
		Gold realized price			34.9125		
		Mint	"		20.67		
Provisional		Excess	"		14.2425		
Settlement		90% "	"		18.81825		
		Schedule	"		19.50		
		Net	"		32.31825		
B/L 7/17/34							

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS

Settlement Date	7-23-34	
Silver	.64125	Cts. per Oz.
Foreign Silver	.459375	
Lead	$	Per 100 Lbs.
E. & M. J. Copper		Cts. per Lb.

LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.

£ s d

Exchange N. Y.

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	Assay per Ton 2000 Lbs.		Deducted	Net Assay	Equivalent in Lbs.	Per Cent Paid For	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE AMOUNT PER TON	VALUE AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.24	oz.						oz.	32.31825	40.07	
SILVER	13.7	oz.				95	13.015	oz.	.62625	8.15	
LEAD		%						Lbs.			
COPPER	.32	%			6.4			Lbs.			
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS											48.22

DEDUCTIONS

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso	3.20	
% Copper Paid For					
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks		

Copper Deficiency

ANALYSIS			Deduction	NET		RATE		
Insoluble	71.6	%	40.0	31.6	%	@	5	Cts.
Silica		%			%	@		Cts.
Alumina		%			%	@		Cts.
Zinc		%			%	@		Cts.
Sulphur		%			%	@		Cts.
As Sb		%			%	@		Cts.
Bi		%			%	@		Cts.
Iron		%			%	@		Cts.
Lime		%			%	@		Cts.
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS								1.58	4.78

NET VALUE PER TON 43.44

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	37.8475	Dry Tons @ 43.44	Per Ton		1644.10
Less Freight on	38.250	Wet Tons @ 5.85	Per Ton	216.00	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned					
Less Demurrage		Switching		6.00	
Less Umpires					
Less Duties and Brokage					
Amount withheld pending receipt of silver affidavit				89.70	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				1332.40	
				1644.10	1644.10

Representation Custom Assay Office

MADE BY CHECKED CORRECT APPROVED

PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Golden Turkey Mining Co. EL PASO, TEXAS, Aug. 24, 1934

ADDRESS Cordes, Ariz. SHIPPING POINT Mayer, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 1487

CLASSIFICATION Ore SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO.	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS No.	SACKS Weight	NET WEIGHT	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
17251	AT				69960	1.4	68981
B/L 8/7/34							

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
Settlement Date	8-13-1934	
Silver	64125	Cts. per Oz.
Foreign Silver	4975	
Lead	$	Per 100 Lbs.
E. & M. J. Copper	8650	Cts. per Lb.
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.	£ s d	
Exchange N. Y.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	Assay per Ton 2000 Lbs.		Deducted	Net Assay	Equivalent in Lbs.	Per Cent Paid For	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE: AMOUNT PER TON	VALUE: AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.06	oz.						oz.	32.81825	34.79	
SILVER	16.3	oz.				95	15.485	oz.	.62625	9.70	
LEAD		%						Lbs.			
COPPER	.27	%			5.4			Lbs.			
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS											44.49

DEDUCTIONS

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso	3.20	
% Copper Paid For					
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks		
Copper Deficiency	8# -5.4# = 2.6# @ .0615			.16	

ANALYSIS		Deduction	NET		RATE
Insoluble	%			%	@ Cts.
Silica	%			%	@ Cts.
Alumina	%			%	@ Cts.
Zinc	%			%	@ Cts.
Sulphur	%			%	@ Cts.
As Sb	%			%	@ Cts.
Bi	%			%	@ Cts.
Iron	%			%	@ Cts.
Lime	%			%	@ Cts.

	DEBITS	CREDITS
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	3.36	3.36
NET VALUE PER TON		41.13

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	34.4905	Dry Tons @ 41.13	Per Ton		1418.59
Less Freight on	34.980	Wet Tons @ 5.65	Per Ton	197.64	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned				6.00	
Less Demurrage					
Less Umpires					
Less Duties and Brokage					
Amount withheld pending receipt of silver affidavit				76.91	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				1138.04	
				1418.59	1418.59

Representation Custom Assay Office

MADE BY CHECKED CORRECT APPROVED

FORM 2A 20M 5-34 M M

AMERICA[illegible] SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
[illegible]-PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Golden Turkey [illegible]g Co. EL PASO, TEXAS, Sept. 6, 1934

ADDRESS Cordes, Ariz. [illegible]PPING POINT Mayer, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 1605

CLASSIFICATION Ore SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO.	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS No.	SACKS Weight	NET WEIGHT	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
53636	AT				71140	2.3	69504

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT

B/L 8-27-34

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
Settlement Date	8-31-34	
Silver	64125	Cts. per Oz.
Foreign Silver	49625	
Lead	$	Per 100 Lbs.
E. & M. J. Copper	8650	Cts. per Lb.
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.		
£	s	d
Exchange N. Y.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	Assay per Ton 2000 Lbs.		Deducted	Net Assay	Equivalent in Lbs.	Per Cent Paid For	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT
GOLD	1.12	oz.						oz.	32.81825	36.76	
SILVER	9.8	oz.	.5	9.3				oz.	.62625	5.82	
LEAD		%						Lbs.			
COPPER	.23	%			4.6			Lbs.			

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS 42.58

DEDUCTIONS

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso	3.20	
% Copper Paid For					
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks		
Copper Deficiency	8# - 4.6# = 3.4# @ .0615			.21	

ANALYSIS		Deduction	NET		RATE
Insoluble	%			%	@ Cts.
Silica	%			%	@ Cts.
Alumina	%			%	@ Cts.
Zinc	%			%	@ Cts.
Sulphur	%			%	@ Cts.
As Sb	%			%	@ Cts.
Bi	%			%	@ Cts.
Iron	%			%	@ Cts.
Lime	%			%	@ Cts.

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS 3.41 3.41

NET VALUE PER TON 39.17

					DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	34.752	Dry Tons @	39.17	Per Ton		1361.24
Less Freight on	35.570	Wet Tons @	5.15	Per Ton	183.19	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned						
Less Demurrage		Representation	Switching	Custom Assay	6.00	
Less Umpires						
Less Duties and Brokage						
Amount withheld pending receipt of silver affidavit					46.57	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER					1125.48	
					1361.24	1361.24

MADE BY CHECKED

GOLDEN TURKEY MINING COMPANY

GORDES, ARIZONA

FEB 1 1 1942
ARIZONA

February 9th, 1942.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE
FREIGHT STATION
MAYER, ARIZONA

Mr. J. S. Coupal,
518 Title & Trust Building,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Coupal:-

I am enclosing a tabulation of smelter returns covering a good part of 1939 when a good part of the Turkey mill tonnage was coming from the lower levels of the mine.

In the above connection I might point out that as we made depth on the vein the silver, lead and zinc values tended to increase and the gold values tended to decrease and it is my conviction that this tendency will continue as more depth is made. As we were penalized by the El Paso smelter for all zinc, over and above 10%, we have always endeavored to keep the zinc content in our concentrate down to this figure, blending ore from the upper levels of the mine with that from the lower levels. Except for this blending we would have had periods when the zinc in the concentrate would have been as high as 30 or 35%. As you know, we have never made a zinc separation.

With the present premium on new lead and zinc production it becomes important to give these metals more consideration in future operations at the Golden Turkey and in this connection it is my belief that a new incline shaft to cut the vein below present workings would give us high lead and zinc values, lower mining costs and obviate the cost of pumping surplus water which has been such a burden during recent years.

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

Very truly yours,

H. C. Mitchell

Golden Turkey Mining Company.

HCM-M
Enclosure

P. S. I think I told you over the phone that in answering a letter from Leon Henderson, dated Jan. 28th. I gave the Golden Turkey lead production for 1939 as 680,000 pounds and for 1940 630,000 pounds. On the basis of these figures the present price for new lead production would have made a substantial difference in net earnings.

HCM

Golden Turkey tried to justify existence of lead production to maintain production purpose during start of World War II as all gold mines stopped.

Cordes, Arizona, February 8th. 1942.

Tabulation of shipments from Golden Turkey mill when 60% of the mill tonnage was coming from the 1800 and 1900 levels between #1 and #2 shafts:-

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1939 Settlement Date	Lot Number	Dry Tons	Gold Ozs.	Silver Ozs.	Lead %	Zinc %
1/16	26	27.28	1.698	80.7	16.6	13.8
1/9	88	34.87	1.552	83.5	19.4	12.3
1/17	161	30.17	1.42	76.01	21.2	10.9
1/23	219	32.03	1.166	86.8	23.3	16.5
1/30	283	36.99	1.36	95.0	21.8	16.3
2/7	359	35.49	1.33	103.0	21.4	18.2
2/14	438	38.43	1.38	116.0	21.9	18.8
2/20	492	37.84	1.00	135.0	22.8	19.6
2/27	557	38.74	.90	121.0	22.6	16.1
3/6	650	40.86	1.15	112.0	21.0	14.5
3/13	740	33.77	1.21	100.0	18.8	16.6
3/20	817	28.16	1.03	89.28	17.1	18.3
3/27	891	30.27	.94	105.0	20.3	19.0
4/3	998	32.71	1.19	118.0	24.1	18.1
4/11	1076	30.02	1.12	83.7	19.4	18.6
4/17	1117	28.41	1.18	106.0	23.8	13.1
4/24	1191	29.24	1.19	101.0	22.8	15.0
5/2	1285	25.20	1.37	110.0	18.6	13.4
5/9	1361	30.51	1.21	146.0	20.7	14.1
5/16	1448	31.07	1.93	62.0	13.2	9.2
5/22	1507	49.49	.99	103	18.4	11.2
5/29	1599	30.41	1.13	109	21.7	12.6
6/6	1691	31.60	1.55	147	24.7	11.7
6/12	1761	32.30	1.31	134	[illegible]	12.2
6/21	1876	28.17	1.89	112	20.0	12.3
6/27	1940	29.27	2.05	103	18.2	15.4
7/5	2009	23.36	1.95	94	15.3	14.3
7/10	2048	31.55	2.03	120	20.6	11.4
7/18	2123	23.70	2.30	138	21.5	10.9
7/25	2180	24.74	1.94	118	20.8	10.5
7/31	2231	27.67	1.70	114	20.9	12.3
8/8	2309	35.83	1.80	82.7	17.5	9.4
8/14	2370	28.97	1.68	86.24	16.7	11.0
11/28	3336	35.46	.90	89.4	16.5	25.1
12/6	3422	38.72	.84	86	18.8	21.5
12/12	3519	48.27	.86	110	22.8	18.7
12/19	3588	40.78	.93	86	18.9	17.6
12/26	3655	41.59	.91	75	18.2	17.5

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THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Note: In the interval between 8/14 and 11/28 only a small part of the mill tonnage came from the lower levels of the mine so the lead and zinc values in the concentrate were not of interest for this tabulation.

310 TONS 103

H. [illegible]ell.

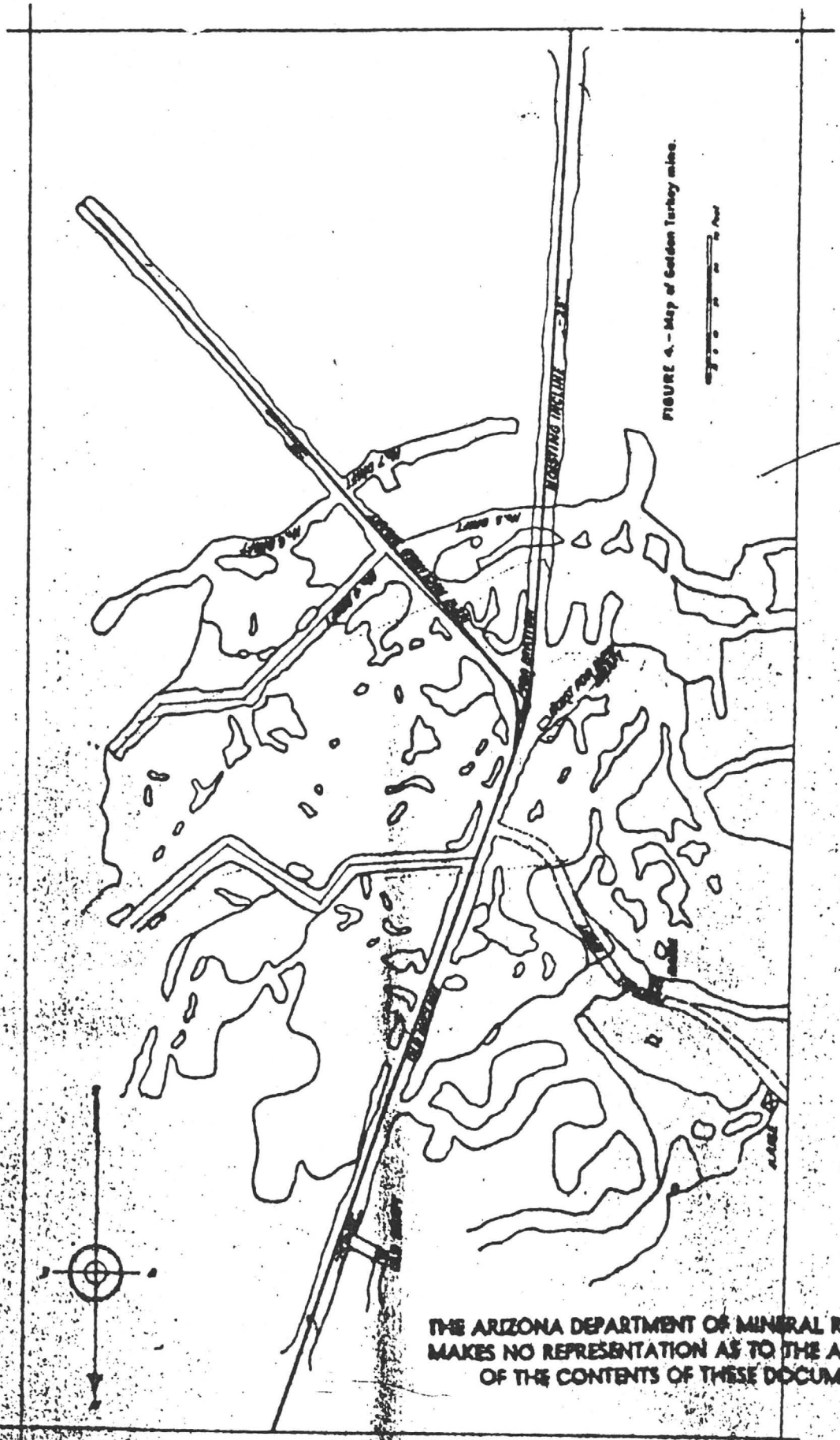

FIGURE 4.--Map of Golden Turkey mine.

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