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April 24, 1980

Mr. Jeff Richards, Attorney  
Richards, Smith and Smith  
200 S. 3rd Avenue  
Yuma, Arizona, 85364

Re: Las Guijas Report & Invoice

Dear Mr. Richards:

On March 22, 1980 I mailed you my Report on the State Prospecting permits you hold in Las Guijas Mining District, Pima County, Arizona. At that time I did not have the Assay Certificates from Jacobs Assay Office in Tucson. At that time I also sent my Invoice to you amounting to an amount due of \$816.24.

U. S. Mail problems developed with regard the receipt of the Assay Certificates as explained in my April 6, 1980 letter when I sent the original and copies of the Assay Certificate to complete the Report..

In that letter also I asked that payment of the \$816.24 be sent by return mail. To date, same has not been received and that is over two weeks ago. I would at this time like to request that your check be sent by return mail.

If per chance you did not receive my April 6 letter, please advise and I shall send you copies of the Assay Certificate.

A payment in full check by return mail would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

---

R. E. Mieritz,  
Mining Consultant.

April 6, 1980

Mr. Jeff Richards, Attorney  
Richards, Smith and Smith  
200 S. 3rd Avenue  
Yuma, Arizona, 85364

Dear Mr. Richards:

I apologize for the delay in sending these Assay Certificates. We have the Post Office Department to THANK FOR THAT.

First off, the Assayers (all of them) are about three weeks behind. I managed to get the assay results by phone on March 20th and was advised that the Certificate would be in the mail that day. I did not receive that certificate.

On March 24th I called Jacobs again and was advised he would send another certificate. He did and I did not receive that one.

April 2 I called Jacobs again. He would send the bill in one envelope--regular mail and a second envelope--Certified mail--containing the results. I received the regular mail letter on April 4th but not the certified letter. Needless to say, I did receive the Assay Results and the Certificate.

Please insert the Certificate in the Report as it is part and parcel of same.

I would appreciate receiving your check in the amount of \$316.24, the amount indicated as being the balance Due on the the invoice accompanying the Report, by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

---

R. E. Mieritz,  
Mining Consultant.

March 10, 1980

Mr. Jeff Richards  
Richards, Smith & Smith, Pc.  
200 S. 3 Av.  
Yuma, Arizona, 85364

Dear Mr. Richards:

Today I visited the Bureau of Land Management to check if there were any patented claims in Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14. I found none. I also checked the original survey notes of the Township to get the descriptions of the corners set for the various sections surveyed.

As you know, I walked the fence line to the east to reach the common corner of Sec. 13, 14, 23, and 24. I found a stone with with markings but was not sure of the markings. I also walked a mile north of this corner to common Sec. corner 11, 12, 13 and 14., also with markings on it. Reading the original survey notes I was able to determine that I had visited and found each of the above two corners. Therefor, the shaft with the rail and the house is just about the center of the claimed area.

I also checked the State Land Department records--your Prospecting leases or Permits. What you showed me in the field were the Bond papers and I have discovered that the 20 acre portion of Prospecting Permit 775670 is wrongly described on the "Bond" given it as the E/2 SEW/4 when in reality it is the E/2 SENE/4, Section 14.

You will recall that we discussed getting 20 more acres to the west of the N/2 NE/4 of Sec. 14--which would be the E/2 NENW/4. This was done under Permit #78488 by Joseph Gentry, etal.

I am not sure that this 20 acres will cover the shaft and where you spent the \$1100.- to clean same. I therefor suggest you get the 20 acres described as the E/2 SEW/4 of Section 14 also. This would be a matter of protection for yourself.

A survey would have to be run to definitely determine the location of the shaft area we visited.

I should receive the assays by next Monday and the report should then be finished by that Wednesday--the 19th. All assayers are very busy at this time.

Sincerely,

---

R. E. Mieritz

- **SENDER:** Complete items 1, 2, and 3.  
Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

1. The following service is requested (check one.)
- Show to whom and date delivered..... 4/5¢
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*Jeff Richards  
200 So. 3rd Ave.  
Tulsa, Ok. 74104*

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	<i>378508</i>	

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SIGNATURE  Addressee  Authorized agent

4. *Mary M. [Signature]*  
DATE OF DELIVERY

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INITIALS

*[Signature]*



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- Attach to front of article if space permits, otherwise affix to back of article.
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*K. F. MERITZ*  
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(Name of Sender)

*3940 N. Case Tomas*  
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*Phoenix Az 85016*  
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(City, State, and ZIP Code)

1435 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

# Jacobs Assay Office

## Registered Assayers

Since 1880



PHONE 622-0813

Tucson, Arizona,

2 APRIL

1980

Sample Submitted by Mr.

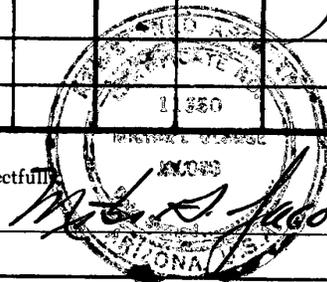
*R. E. Mieritz*

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
#1673	TRACE	—	0.10	0.36				
#1674	0.040	—	0.70	0.37				
#1675	0.036	—	0.40	0.60				
#1676	0.005	—	< 0.05	—				
A								

\* Gold Figured \$300.00 per-oz. Troy

Charges \$ 30.00

Very respectfully



*W. A. Jacobs*

1435 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

# Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers  
Since 1880



PHONE 622-0813

Tucson, Arizona,

2 APRIL

1980

Sample Submitted by Mr.

*R. E. Mieritz*

Sample Marked	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton of <del>X</del>	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	<del>X</del> Per Cent Wet Assay	<del>X</del> Per Cent Wet Assay	<del>X</del> Per Cent Wet Assay
#1673	TRACE	—	0.10	0.36				
#1674	0.040	—	0.70	0.37				
#1675	0.036	—	0.40	0.60				
#1676	0.005	—	< 0.05	—				

\* Gold Figured ~~\$300.00~~ per oz. Troy

Charges \$ 30<sup>00</sup>

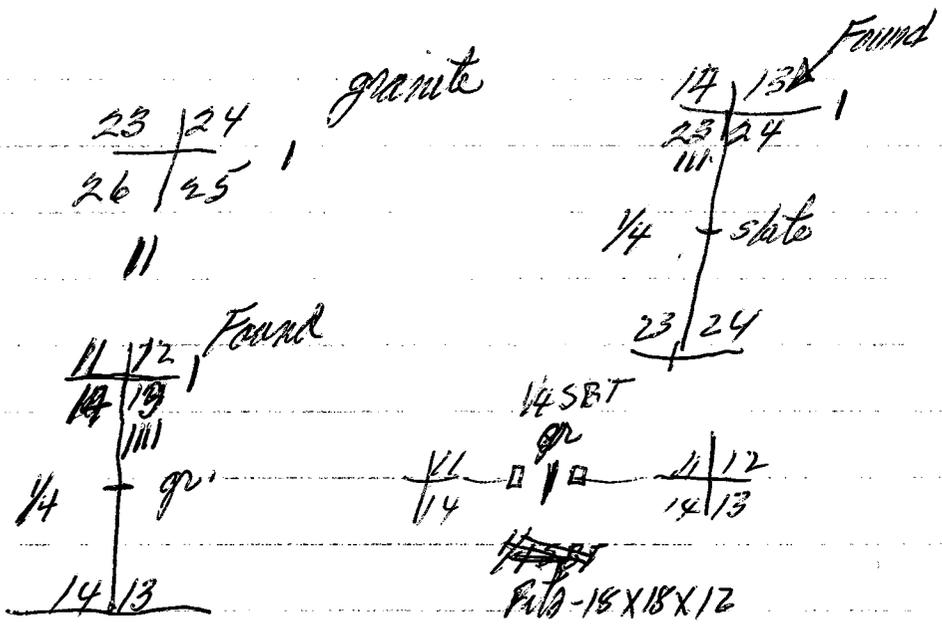
Very respectfully

*M. A. Jacobs*

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Medical Consultant	17
Pharmacy, <b>Aldactone</b>	
	(spironolactone)
	"the diuretic with specific action in CHF"
	16

SEARLE

(\*Please see prescribing information on back cover)

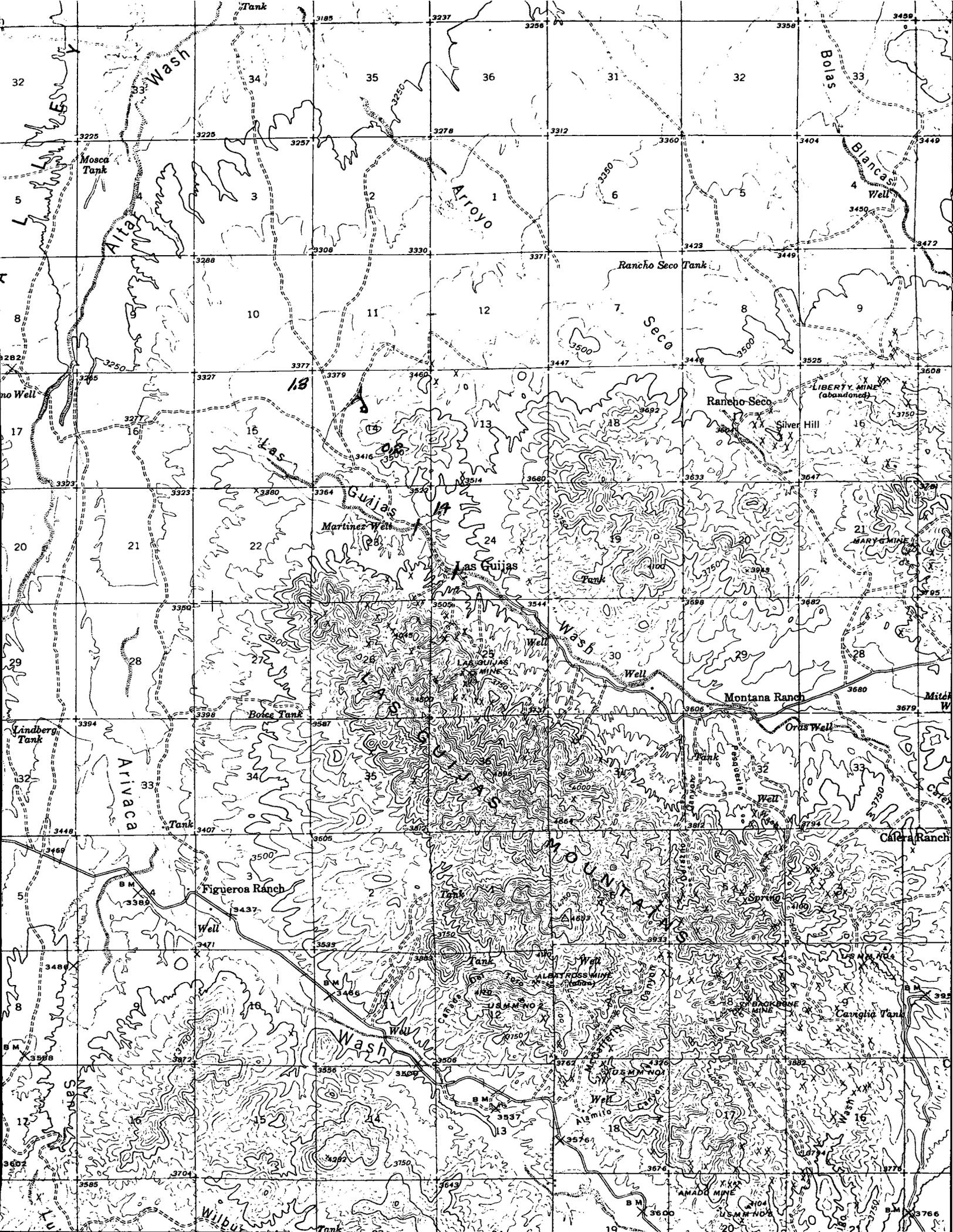


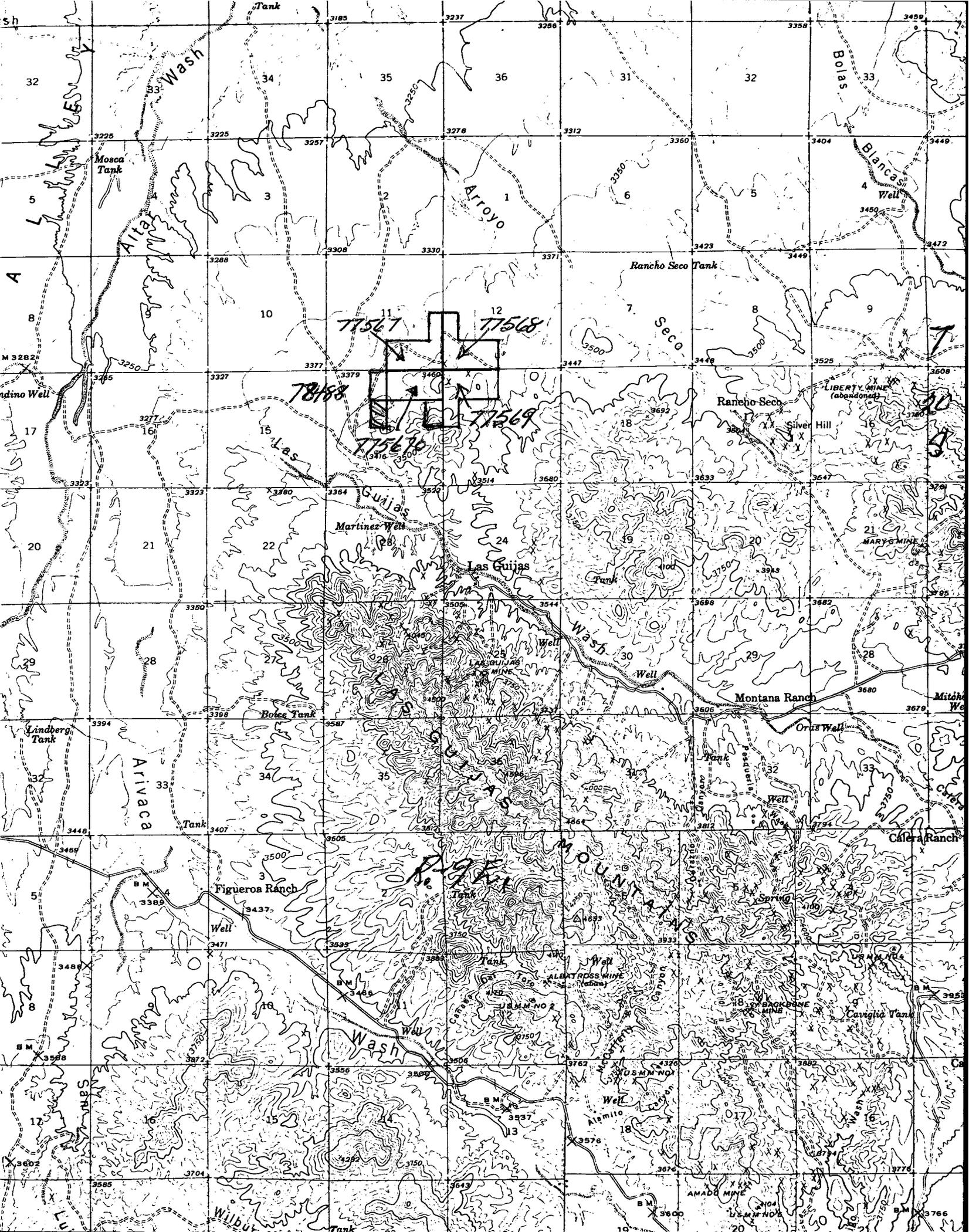
No Pat claims:

Exp-11/27/84	11- 100 ac.	P.P. 77567 n	Joseph Leroy et al
" "	12- 100 ac	P.P. 77568 n	" "
" "	13- 100 ac	77569 n	" "
" "	14 100 ac	77570 n	" "
	14 10 ac	78488	E/2 NE' NW.

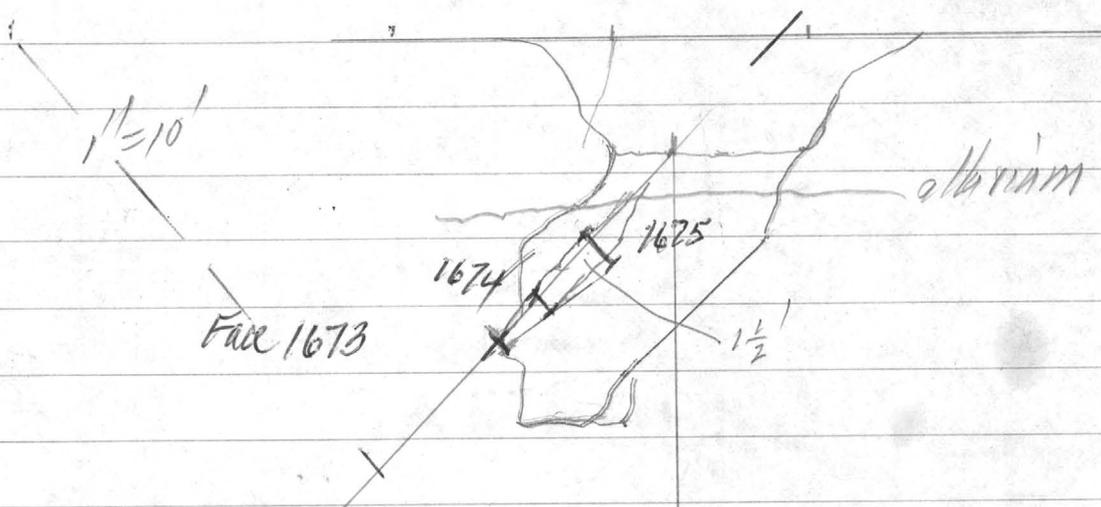
Bound wrong,

Richards Smith & Smith PC  
 200 S. 3. Av. 783-2151  
 1780 S. Arcadia Lane  
 85364





Watkins Jackson - June <sup>23</sup>, 1972



strike N. 25° E.  
Rolls - strike - dip

- 1673 - 1.3' face of view - Wh. Qtz Feox + some Blk. py - Mal
- 1674 - 1.3' E wall - Lt. tan clay - red Blk Feox - wh gray Qtz.
- 1675 - 1.5' E. Wall - much clay wh, pk
- 1676 - 1.5' of outcrop - 200' So. of Shaft - Fe, Blk, yel, brow, red.  
Blk. Vugs. 147

W





(7)

in the structure must carry itself plus 3 feet of "waste." To meet the minimal metal value of \$50.00/ton, the cost of producing - the mineralized fault structure (1 1/2 feet) should therefore have a minimal ~~value of~~ \$240.00 in metal value.

~~Unless there is improvement~~  
The results of the samples taken by the writer indicate the dollar value of the mineralized fault fissure are not high enough to be considered ore.

Unless the exploration (trenching and diamond drilling) shows an improvement in the width of the fissure, structure and an improvement in metal content - at depth - the writer opines that the property is not worthy of further consideration.

Respectfully submitted

Enclosed Exhibits

- Map No 1 - Index Map - Southwest Arizona
- 2 - Regional Geology Map
- 3 - Property Map (State Prospecting Permits)
- 4 - Surface Map (State Prospecting Permits)

\* Insert

sample descriptions and assay results are tabulated below

Samp. No	Description	ounce		% copper
		Au	Ag	
1673	1.3 ft <del>center of face</del> vein, center of face, white quartz, tan & black FeOx, pyrite, malachite	x Tr	110	136
1674	1.3 ft vein, <del>at</del> above face, east wall, gray-white quartz, red-black FeOx, reddish tan clay.	x	170	137
1675	1.5 ft vein, <sup>8 ft above top of face</sup> some quartz, mostly white and pink gouge.	x	140	160
1676	1.5 ft vein, old ramp of structure about 200 ft south of wing. white quartz, yellow, brown and red FeOx, black FeOx in rugos.	x	.05	—

Economic Feasibility (last)

Before an economic feasibility study can be projected, the suggested exploration program should be completed to a degree to obtain sufficient ~~and accurate~~ positive (or negative) information on which to base such a study. Looking forward a bit, at today's metal prices, shaft, sink<sup>ing</sup> costs, mining costs, transportation costs, smelting costs, etc., a ton of mineralized material would have to ~~at least~~ have a minimal metal value of \$80.00 (combined) to be considered "ore".

The narrow width (1 1/2 feet) of the mineralized fault fissure is a disadvantage because to mine it would require that 3 additional feet (width) of waste must also be removed to permit a fair mining height in a stope. Therefore, any values

(6) X

## Suggested Exploration:

~~As stated in the previous report, the~~  
~~and as a result of the~~  
~~the target is of high~~  
~~and~~  
the target is of high <sup>value</sup> and <sup>importance</sup>  
and <sup>it is</sup> <sup>recommended</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>take</sup>  
a slow, passive  
approach for exploration.

Because of the geologic considerations mentioned earlier, the two fault fissure structures, existing on or near that portion of the prospecting permit in Section 14, should first be tested ~~on~~ along the strike of the structures. This can best be done by surface trenches or pits dug ~~at~~ at right angles to the strike. A bull dozer or a backhoe is best suited for this type work. Trenches should be about 75 feet apart, deep enough ~~to~~ and long enough to expose the structure that it may be observed, measured and sampled.

A second phase of exploration could be a diamond drill program to test the structures down dip and for depth. Holes should be located south of the structure outcrops, directed south towards the structure, and at an angle of  $-55^\circ$ . Holes should be about 150 feet apart along the strike. Holes so drilled should intersect the structure about 60 feet down dip from the surface and at a hole depth of about 70 to 75 feet. Drill holes should have a total depth of 15 feet deeper than the structure intercept ~~at~~ <sup>depth</sup>, about 90 feet for the first few holes.

Trenching and drilling should definitely be supervised by a professional person.

Siber minerals are present but not always distinguishable.

Here also some surface trenching along the strike of the structure for approximately 100 feet each side of the shaft had been earlier completed. This work has been somewhat filled by natural climatic precipitation, the past years.

A third, unsuspected fault structure was observed outcropping about 150 to 200 feet south of the location of the above described structure. (See previous paragraph) figure

All three structures exhibit a parallel strike and dip trend, being N 50°-60° E and dipping 40°-45° NW. Other similarities are their widths - about 1 1/2 feet and their mineral compositions consisting of quartz, <sup>calcite</sup> iron oxides, some copper and iron sulphides, ~~and~~ <sup>some copper</sup> oxides (mostly malachite) and gouge ~~(clay minerals)~~ (clay minerals). The foot walls and hanging walls of the structures are well defined but have a tendency to meander along the strike and the dip which creates a thinning and thickening characteristic and ranges from 1/2 foot to 3/4 feet. This characteristic tends to weaken the strength of the structure. The verticalities that strike lengths and dip lengths would be relatively short, therefore not a relatively good prospect, however, a target is indicated and ~~some work should be done.~~

Sampling:

The party took four samples, three in the shallow mine and one from the outcrop of the fault fissure structure south of the mine. See Map No. 4.

\* See page 5 (Insert)

some tuff. There are also some "islands" of Tertiary granite and ~~the~~ Mesozoic volcanics ~~at that half of the acreage~~. At least half of the acreage of the Prospecting Permits has exposed outcrops with a minimal amount of alluvium, the balance of the acreage is ~~to be~~ heavily ~~with~~ alluvial covered. The exposed outcropping portion contains many faults of varying strength - some are just faults, some are fault features - mineralized. This is evidenced by the many ~~old~~ ancient mines and prospects along the northeast ~~slope~~ and southeast top of the San Geronimo mountains, the core of which is the Tertiary granite. (See Map No. 2)

### Development and Mineralization

The present prospecting permits cover an area on which earlier prospecting had been done. ~~There~~ ~~is~~ here outcroppings of fault fissure structures were prominent. Two such structures were prospected by some surface trenching along the strike and also by sinking shallow shafts.

The deeper developed structure is located near the common ~~section~~ corner for sections 11, 12, 13 and 14. Here a 30-40? foot shaft ~~was~~ ~~sunk~~ (inclined wing) was sunk on the structure, but the collar is earthen which prohibited entrance at this time. No surface exploration was observed.

The second such prospected fault fissure structure is located on or near the northern portion of the E $\frac{1}{2}$  NE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 14. Here a 15 foot inclined wing, recently cleaned up by the present permittees, was sunk on a similar fault fissure structure

A

GEOLOGIC EVALUATION

REPORT

on

CERTAIN STATE PROSPECTING PERMITS

in the

GUIJAS MINING DISTRICT  
Pima County, Arizona

by

Richard E. Mieritz  
Mining Consultant  
Phoenix, Arizona

March 22, 1980

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Included Exhibits:

- Map No. 1 - Index Map - Southwest Arizona
- Map No. 2 - Regional Geology Map
- Map No. 3 - Property Map (State Prospecting Permits)
- Map No. 4 - Surface Map (State Prospecting Permits)

INTRODUCTION:

By verbal request of and authorization by Mr. Jeff Richards, Attorney, Yuma, Arizona, the writer visited and examined several State Mineral Prospect Permits currently assigned to Mr. Joseph Gentry et al, same being partially located in Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 of T. 20 S., R. 9 E., Pima County, Arizona.

The examination was completed on March 1 and 2, 1980, accompanied by Mr. Jeff Richards. This report is based on the writer's field observations and on his geologic knowledge of the general area.

Much field time was spent attempting to determine the "on-the-ground" location of the leases of concern and the position of the shaft or winze on which work was recently completed. Two Section corners were found by the writer - common corners 11, 12, 13 and 14 and 13, 14, 23 and 24.

PROPERTY, LOCATION and ACCESSIBILITY:

The property consists of five Exploration Permits on State land covering 420 acres in parts of Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 of T. 20 S., R. 9 E., G. & S. R. B. & M. in Pima County, Arizona.

Exploration Permits are described as follows:

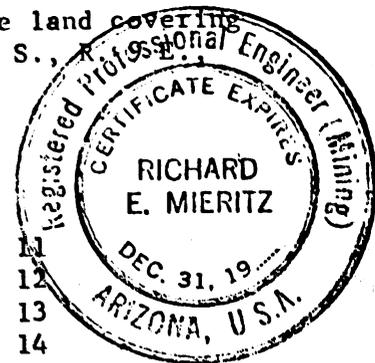
<u>Permit No:</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	
77567	S/2SE/4 and E/2NE/4SE/4	Section 11
77568	S/2SW/4 and W/2NW/4SW/4	Section 12
77569	N/2NW/4 and W/2SW/4NW/4	Section 13
77570	N/2NE/4 and E/2SE/4NE/4	Section 14
78488	E/2NE/4NW/4	Section 14

All in T. 20 S., R. 9 E. and are issued to Mr. Joseph Gentry, et al.

These permits were checked at the State Land Department by the writer on March 9, 1980. The first four expire in November 1980 and the last permit has not been approved thus far.

Access to the property is possible by passenger automobile, but is a bit rough in spots. Four wheel drive vehicle is recommended.

From Tucson, travel I-19 towards Nogales, leaving same at the first Amado off ramp. Between the grocery store and the Amado Post Office, is a paved road heading westerly towards Arivaca - a small desert community. At 16.6 miles on this road from the store is an unmarked junction on the right - marked however by a large mail box with the number "46" on top of the box. This gravel road leads to Rancho Seco and Las Guijas. Las Guijas is in a northwesterly direction while Rancho Seco is northerly, therefore, bear to the left on the main traveled road for approximately 9 miles at which point one enters Las Guijas Wash and travels the wash northwesterly (left) for 0.6 miles.



After exiting the wash, travel 1.4 miles - bearing right at two "Y"s to a right hand junction which leads to a shaft or winze about 300 feet southerly of the junction. It appears this shaft is on the new 20 acre Permit in Section 14 (Permit 78488). It's location is not positive since it was not surveyed. (See Maps 1, 2 and 3.)

#### GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The local area contains Cretaceous shales, sandstones, conglomerate and limestone and Cretaceous andesites with some tuff. There are also some "islands" of Laramide granite and Mesozoic volcanics.

At least half of the acreage of the Prospecting Permits has exposed outcrops with a minimal amount of alluvium, the balance of the acreage is heavily alluvial covered. The exposed outcropping portion contains many faults of varying strength - some are just faults, some are fault fissures - mineralized. This is evidenced by the many ancient mines and prospects along the northeast slope and southeast tip of the Las Guijas mountains, the core of which is the Laramide granite. (See Map No. 2.)



#### DEVELOPMENT and MINERALIZATION:

The present Prospecting Permits cover an area on which earlier prospecting had been done where outcroppings of fault fissure structures were prominent. Two such structures were prospected by some surface trenching along the strike and also by sinking shallow shafts.

The deeper developed structure is located near the common corner for Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14. Here a 30-40? foot shaft (inclined winze) was sunk on the structure, but the collar is caved which prohibited entrance at this time. No surface exploration was observed.

The second such prospected fault fissure structure is located on or near the northern portion of the E/2NE/4NW/4 of Section 14. Here, a 15 foot inclined winze - recently cleaned up by the present permittees - was sunk on a similar fault fissure structure. Here also some surface trenching along the strike of the structure for approximately 100 feet each side of the shaft had been earlier completed. This work has been somewhat filled by natural climatic precipitation the past years.

A third, unprospected, fault fissure structure was observed outcropping about 150 to 200 feet south of the location of the above described structure, (previous paragraph).

All three structures exhibit a parallel strike and dip trend, being N.50°-60°E. and dipping 40°-45°N.W. Other similarities are their widths - about 1-1/2 feet and their mineral compositions consisting of quartz, calcite, iron oxides, some copper and iron sulphides, some copper oxides (mostly malachite) and gouge (clay minerals). Silver minerals are present but not always distinguishable. The footwalls and hanging walls of the structures are well defined but have a tendency

to meander along the strike and the dip which creates a thinning and thickening characteristic and varies from  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  feet. This characteristic tends to weaken the strength of the structure. The writer thus opines that strike lengths and dip lengths could well be short, therefore not a relatively good prospect, however, a target is indicated.

SAMPLING:

The writer took four samples, three in the shallow winze and one from the outcrop of the fault fissure structure south of the winze (See Map No. 4).

Sample descriptions and assay results are tabulated below:

Sample Number	Description	Ounces		Percent Copper
		Au	Ag	
1673	1.3 ft. Vein, center of face, white quartz, tan and black FeOx, pyrite, malachite.	Tr.	.10	.36
1674	1.3 ft. Vein, 3 ft. above face, east wall, gray-white quartz, red-black FeOx, reddish tan clay.	.04	.70	.37
1675	1.5 ft. Vein, 8 ft. above face, some quartz, mostly white and pink gouge, malachite.	.036	.40	.60
1676	1.5 ft. Vein, outcrop of surface structure about 200 ft. south of winze. White quartz, yellow, brown and red FeOx, black FeOx in vugs.	.005	.05	N.A.

The results of the samples taken are not particularly encouraging. The writer opines that the values would not materially increase with depth because of the geological and mineralogical characteristics previously described.

SUGGESTED EXPLORATION:

Geologically, the writer opines that the target is of high risk and no further expenditures of monies be made.

In the event that you, as the client, desire to explore the fault fissure at depth, the writer herein suggests a slow, positive approach for exploration.

Because of the geologic considerations mentioned earlier, the two fault fissure structures existing on or near that portion of the prospecting permit in Section 14 should first be tested along the strike of the



structures. This can best be done by surface trenches or pits dug at right angles to the strike. A bulldozer or a backhoe is best suited for this type work. Trenches should be about 75 feet apart, deep enough and long enough to expose the structure that it may be observed, measured and sampled.

A second phase of exploration could be a diamond drill program to test the structures down dip and for depth. Holes should be located north of the structure outcrops, directed south towards the structure and at an angle of  $-55^{\circ}$ . Holes should be about 150 feet apart along the strike. Holes so drilled should intersect the structure about 60 feet down dip from the surface and at a hole depth of about 70 to 75 feet. Drill holes should have a total depth of 15 feet deeper than the structure intercept footage, about 90 feet for the first few holes.

Trenching and drilling should definitely be supervised by a professional person.

#### ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY:

Before an economic feasibility study can be projected, the suggested exploration program should be completed to a degree to obtain sufficient positive (or negative) information on which to base such a study.

Looking forward a bit, at today's metal prices, shaft sinking costs, mining costs, transportation costs, smelting costs, etc., a ton of mineralized material would have to have a minimal metal value of \$80.00 (combined) to be considered "ore."

The narrow width ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet) of the mineralized fault fissure is a disadvantage because to mine it would require that 3 additional feet (width) of waste must also be removed to permit a fair mining height in a stope. Therefore, any values in the structure must carry itself plus 3 feet of "waste." To meet the minimal metal value of \$80.00/ton - the cost of producing - the mineralized fault structure ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet) should therefore have a minimal \$240.00 in metal value.

The results of the samples taken by the writer indicate the dollar value of the mineralized fault fissure are not high enough to be considered ore.

Unless the exploration (trenching and diamond drilling) shows an improvement in the width of the fissure structure and an improvement in the metal content - at depth - the writer opines that the property is not worthy of further consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

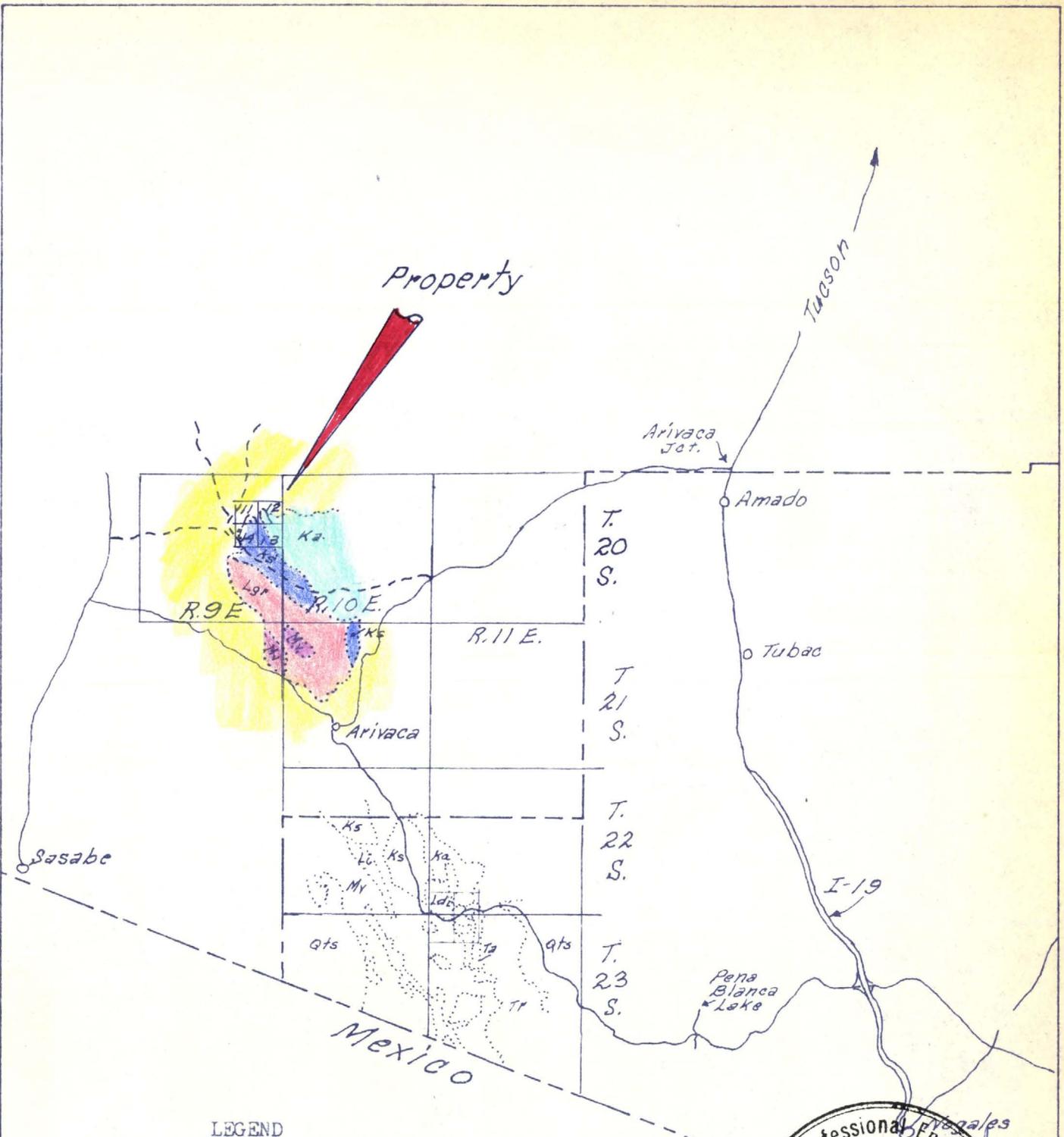




INDEX MAP  
 SOUTHWEST ARIZONA  
 SCALE: 1" = 27.5 MILES

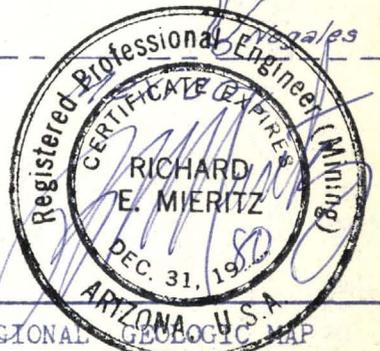
JAN., 1962  
 R. E. MIERITZ, P.E. PHX, ARIZ

MAP No 1



LEGEND

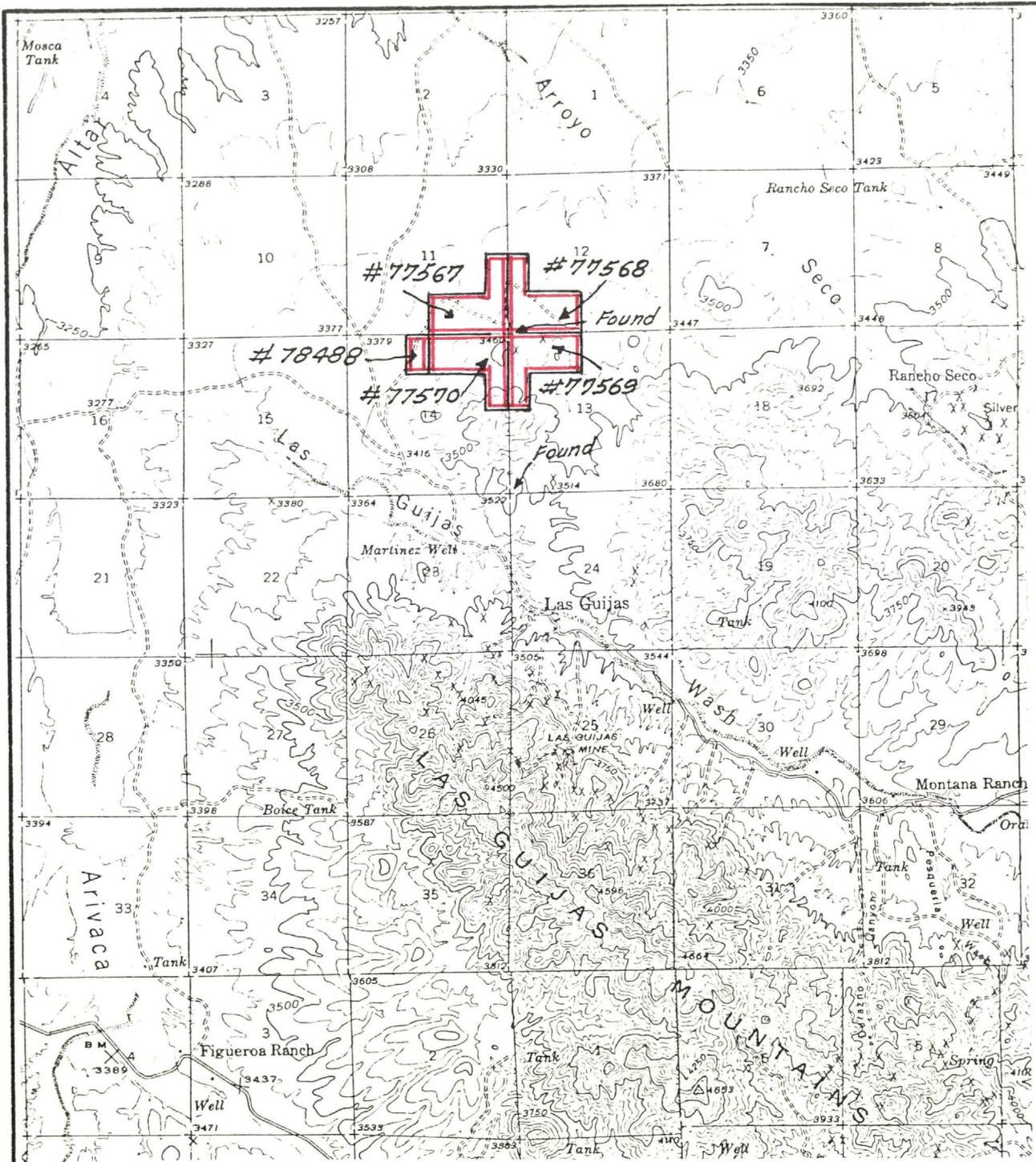
- Qts. - Quaternary Sand, gravel, Cong.
- Ta. - Tertiary Andesite.
- Tr. - Tertiary Rhyolite.
- Lgr. Ldi. - Laramide diorite (porphyry)
- Li. - Laramide dikes-plugs (Granitic to dioritic)
- Ks. - Cretaceous Sediments.
- Ka. - Cretaceous Andesite.
- Mv. - Mesozoic volcanics.



REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP  
 )Portion of(  
 Santa Cruz County, Arizona  
 SCALE: 1" = 6 Miles

Sept., 1976

R.E. Mieritz  
 MAP N<sup>o</sup> 2



T.  
20  
S.

R. 9 10 E.



PROPERTY MAP  
 STATE PROSPECTING PERMITS  
 Las Guijas Mining District  
 Pima County, Arizona  
 Scale: 1"= 5000 Feet  
 Mar., 1980 R. E. Mieritz

MAP No 3

