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A

GEOLOGIC and EXPLORATION

REPORT

ON THE

MI VIDA MINE

within the

PAPAGO INDIAN RESERVATION

Pima County, Arizona

by

Richard E. Mieritz
Mining Consultant
Phoenix, Arizona

November 14, 1974

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INCLUDED EXHIBITS

- Map No. 1 - Index Map, Southwest Arizona.
- Map No. 2 - Regional Geologic Map, Central Pima County, Arizona
- Map No. 3 - Property & Geologic Map, Mi Vida Mine, Pima County,
Arizona.

INTRODUCTION:

The writer physically visited and examined the Mi Vida Mine property on November 8, 1974 in the company of Mr. Eldon Wilkerson, part owner of Mi Vida Mine, Inc., an Arizona corporation. The property is approximately 11 miles by road north of Sells, Pima County, Arizona, within the Papago Indian Reservation.

This report has been prepared by the writer and is based on his field examination, on the writer's general geologic knowledge of the area and on the review and study of available information provided by Mr. Wilkerson. Such information included the "Exclusive Prospecting Permit with Option to Lease" document between Wilkerson and the Papago Tribal Council, ore shipment records, Arizona Bureau of Mines metallurgical test work reports and the knowledgeable comments of the property by Mr. Wilkerson himself.

PROPERTY, LOCATION and ACCESSIBILITY:

The present property consists of two patented lode mining claims known as the Emperor and Dutchess as shown on Mineral Survey Nos. 164 and 165 of April and May, 1880 in the Comobabi Mts. Mining District, Pima County, Arizona. These claims were patented prior to the immediate area becoming Indian Reservation land but at some later date, the Papago Tribal Council obtained the claims through a delinquent tax sale.

The Emperor and Dutchess claims are contiguous and contain 32.89 acres, in unsurveyed territory but by projection would be in Sections 15 and 22, T. 16 S., R. 5 E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Pima County. (See Map No. 2) These claims are also located in the South Comobabi Mountains approximately 11 miles by road from the small settlement of Sells situated on State Route 86 between Tucson and Ajo, Arizona.

A valid acquisition right to prospect and lease these claims has been passed by the Papago Tribal Council to Mr. Eldon Wilkerson and covered in a document with Res. No. 9-69, dated May 6, 1969. Mr. Wilkerson has stated he has applied for an additional 1500 acre prospecting permit in the same area.

Automobile travel to the property is possible with caution the last 2 to 2½ miles on the mine access road. High center and rocky road conditions favor the use of a pickup.

The settlement of Sells can easily be reached from Tucson by 60 miles westward travel on State Route 86. From Phoenix, Sells can be reached by southward travel to Casa Grande, then southwest on the un-numbered paved Indian Reservation road towards Quijota (Covered Wells) and junction with State Route 86. A left turn onto State Route 86 at this junction and with southeast travel for 22 miles from the junction, one enters the settlement of Sells (a gas station-garage and cafe). (See Map No. 1)

To reach the property from Sells, travel west 0.7 miles to a desert type gravel road junction on the right (north side of road), turn right, through fence gate and northward on this road (passing the air strip) for 3.9 miles at which point there is a "Y" in the road. Taking the right hand limb, travel northeasterly on the well traveled desert - mountain road for 6.4 miles to the present campsite - crusher and crude ore storage bin. (See Map No. 2) Travel beyond this point to areas within the claims must be done with 4 wheel drive vehicles or the small "go-cart" provided by Mr. Wilkerson.

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT and PRODUCTION:

No facilities of any type are available at or reasonably near the property.

The early locators of the property (2 patented claims) and the subsequent prospector - miners developed, to some extent, two copper - silver bearing veins or structures (faults). In 1947, two carload shipments were sent to the ASARCO smelter in Hayden by the Greene brothers. Mr. Elden Wilkerson obtained his lease in 1969 and has steadily improved the property and its position.

Early operators of the property highgraded the mineralization by "gopher holing" for the most part on two fault structures of moderate strength mineralization. The present owners' work included underground raising and stoping on one structure and open cut development on a second parallel mineralized structure.

During open cut development, the operator uncovered an opening to some underground workings, sealed no doubt by surface caving of the much altered rock in the area.

Equipment observed on the property included a 25 to 30 foot mobile home, two dump trucks, compressor, backhoe, dozer, "go-cart", mini-front end loader, small production type crusher, crude ore bin and camp power plant - all in operative condition.

In June of this year, a 38 ton car of ore was shipped to the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., at Miami, Arizona; the settlement sheet shows the following:

Copper	4.88%
Gold	Trace
Silver	4.50 oz./ton.
Silica	61.4%
Alumina	9.2%
Iron	3.1%
Lime	5.1%
Sulphur	Nil

Net value to Mi Vida Mine, Inc., per ton was \$65.00 after normal smelter charges and 10% royalty to the Papago Tribe of Arizona, but before freight charges.

In June of this year, the Arizona Bureau of Mines conducted metallurgical test work on a sample of ore provided by Mr. Wilkerson from the workings on the Dutchess claim. Two flotation tests were run, both indicating satisfactory results as to producing a saleable concentrate. The test work had the following results:

		<u>Test No. 1</u>	<u>Test No. 2</u>
Assayed Heads	- Silver	8.5 oz.	8.5 oz.
	- Copper	8.25%	8.25%
Calc'd Heads	- Silver	8.1 oz.	8.42 oz.
	- Copper	8.10%	8.35%
Concentrate	- Silver	52.5 oz.	52.0 oz.
	- Copper	46.2%	47.5%
Recoveries	- Silver	95.2% oz.	90.8% oz.
	- Copper	82.1%	83.7%

Concentration ratio, 6.2:1.

Last month the owner made a 9 ton trial shipment of ore exposed by recent exploration work of the structure on the Emperor claim. The writer examined this surface work and the mineralization of this structure. Near the surface, the mineralization of this structure is similar to the structure on the Dutchess claim, however, with depth exploration by open cut work, copper and silver sulphides occur. Thus, this trial shipment may well show significant changes as regards the oxide and sulphide copper and silver mineralization. Although a settlement sheet for the 9 ton shipment has not as yet been received by the owners, the writer suspects a higher silver content as well as a sulphur content will be realized, and if so, possibly an ore more amenable to flotation concentration.

GENERAL GEOLOGY and MINERALIZATION:

The south Comobabi mountains are a complex of Tertiary and Cretaceous volcanics and igneous rocks with varying degrees of composition, texture and alteration. All this is further complicated by the fault system within the local mountain range. (See Map No. 2).

The two claims frame a portion of the expansive Cretaceous andesite which forms much of the high ridges or hogbacks of the range. Apalite(?), dikes and small masses occur within the andesite and appear to be unsystematic in occurrence - no pattern.

Copper mineralization as malachite, azurite, chalcocite, bornite and the silver sulphide, argentite were observed in the strong, north-south trending, westerly dipping fault fissures, one developed at a point about 400 feet north of camp and the other developed by open cut about 1200 to 1300 feet north of camp. (See Map No. 3).

These structures appear to be about 150 to 200 feet apart, both dipping about 50°- 55° west and have a tendency to meander in strike and roll in dip. Such criteria may be indicative of higher grade mineralization

at specific points along the strike and on the dip. Both structures are from 4 to 8 feet wide, normal to the dip.

Surface-wise, there is little evidence to indicate the presence of these structures except a faint coloring of limonite ($FeOx$), however, 1 to 2 feet below the surface, the structures become very visible, good footwall, good hanging wall or both with gouge, as evidenced at the Adit portal on one structure and on the open cut bank on the second structure. (See Map No. 3).

The new development on the two structures has not, as yet, advanced sufficiently for the writer to submit a possible strike length nor a dip length, however, considering the strength of the structures, as observed in the underground workings and the surface open cut, moderate to long strike lengths with correspondingly long dip lengths are indicated.

Two, of perhaps several, occurrences of apatitic rock, one each near the two structures, showed surface evidence of slight to moderate copper oxide mineralization. Each occurrence is in close proximity with the fault fissures, one on the hanging wall side and the other on the footwall side. (See Map No. 3).

Detailed surface geological mapping of the two claims should indicate the possible relationship of this copper mineralization with that of the two structures. These could be additional targets of exploration in the area.

PRESENT and POTENTIAL ORE RESERVES:

Present ore reserves are limited to perhaps a few railroad car loads which could be obtained from the shallow underground workings. Grade-wise, the expectation could be similar to, or better than, the most recent 38 ton shipment referred to earlier.

A potential reserve can only be estimated by assuming a specific strike length and average width of the structures in order to obtain a tonnage factor per foot of depth. The mineralized structures vary from 4 to 8 in width and each structure is prospected or exposed for a 100 foot strike length. Using a 5 foot average width and a combined strike length of 200 feet, a tonnage factor of 85 tons per foot of depth for the accumulated 200 foot strike length could be used.

Geologically, the two zones are very strong, thus, each could well attain strike lengths of 1000 feet or more. Dip-wise, the zones could maintain the average width for a distance one half that of the strike length.

POTENTIAL TARGET:

The potential target is, of course, development of the two or more mineralized zones within the property along their strikes and dip and which can best be done by surface dozer trenching exposing the strike or course of the structures, sampling same and then diamond drilling 150 to

200 foot angle holes to intersect and penetrate the zones at points approximately 100 to 200 feet along the course of the zones. Such exploration should be accomplished after detailed surface and underground geological mapping has been completed.

EXPLORATION REQUIREMENTS and COSTS:

A first phase program of exploration should include the geological mapping mentioned as well as the surface dozer trenching and diamond drilling. The writer estimates the cost of such a program to be:

PHASE I:

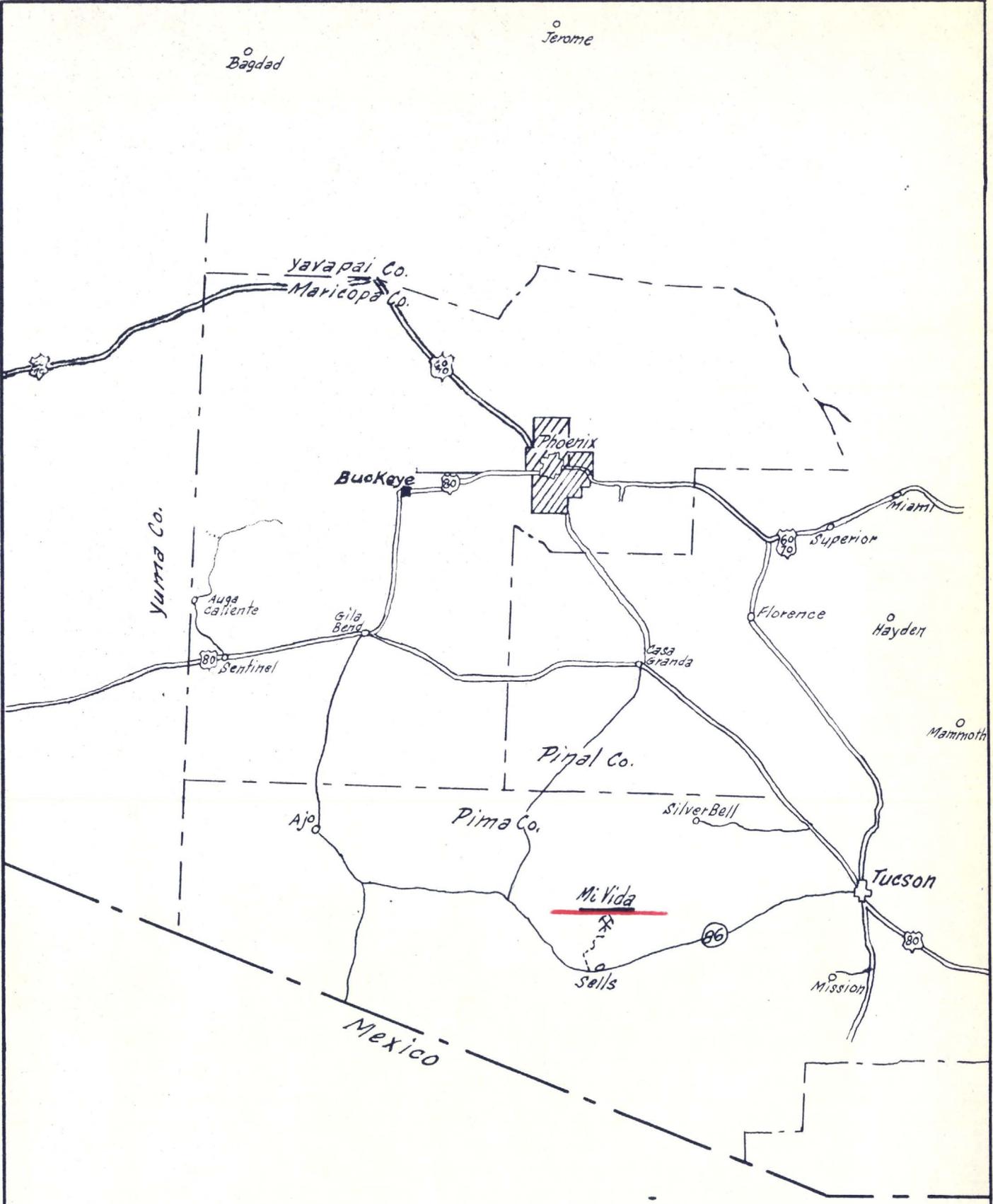
Geological mapping, Consultants fee and travel expenses, 1 month	\$ 3,500.-
Surface trenching, dozer rental, one month, \$200.-/ day	\$ 5,000.-
2000 feet diamond drilling, including drill site preparation, sampling, assaying, personnel expenses and consultants supervising fee and travel expenses, @ \$25.-/foot.	\$50,000.-
	<hr/>
Total Exploration Costs, Phase I	\$58,500.-

Favorable and successful exploration results of Phase I would dictate the necessity of further and deeper exploration of the two zones as a Phase II program which could require and demand an expenditure in excess of \$150,000.-.

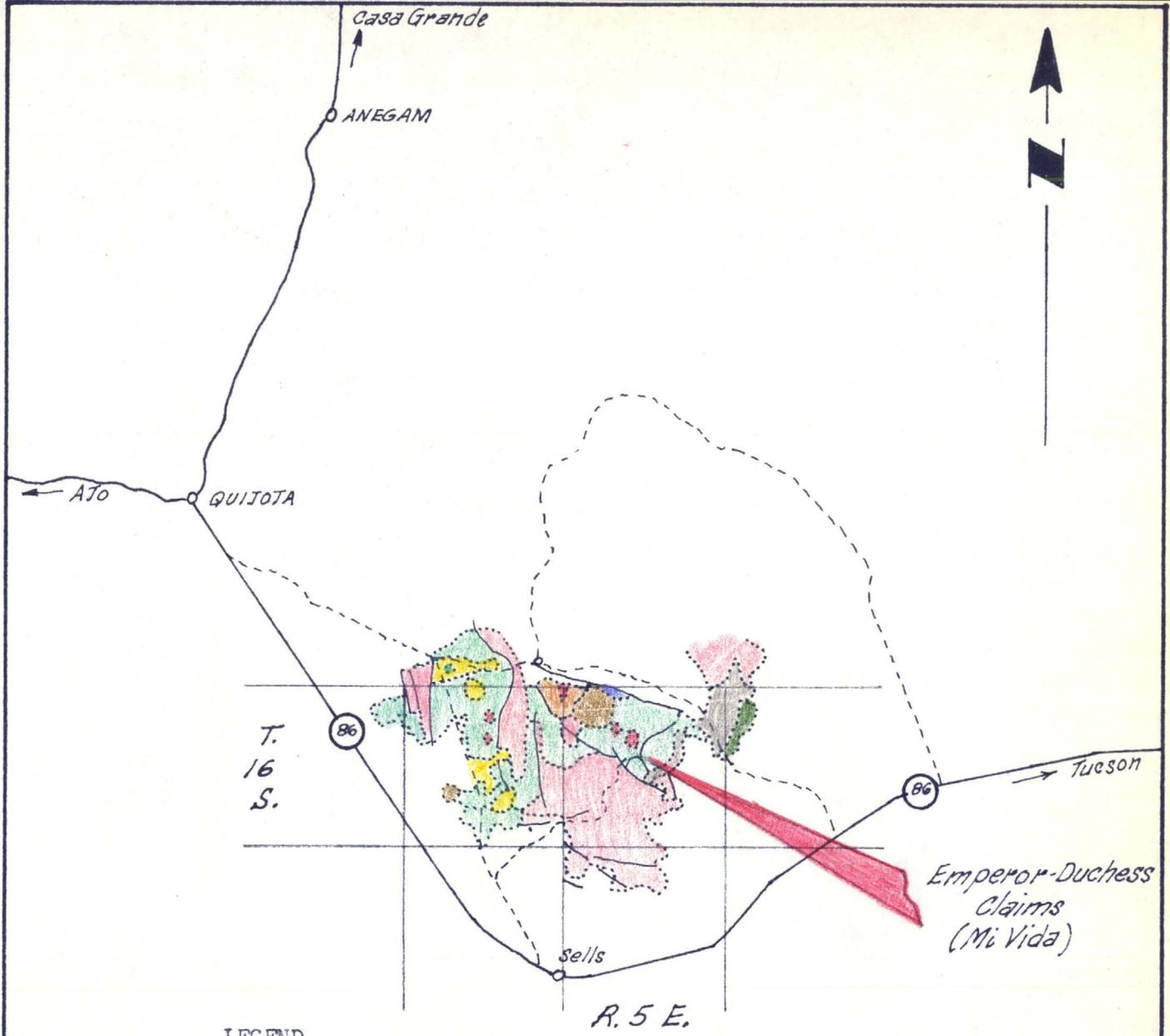
Respectfully submitted,

R. E. Mieritz,
Mining Consultant,
Phoenix, Arizona

November 14, 1974



INDEX MAP
 SOUTHWEST ARIZONA
 SCALE: 1" = 27.5 MILES
 JAN., 1962
 R. E. MERITZ, P.E. PHX, ARIZ



LEGEND

- 108 Qs-QTs-Ts, Quaternary-Tertiary silt, sand gravel, etc.
- 121 T_i- Tertiary dikes, plugs.
- 734½ Lsch- Laramide schist
- 124 Lgr - Larimide granite
- 159 Lgn - Larimide gneiss
- 180 TKs - Tertiary-Cretaceous sandstone, shale, conglomerate
- TKa - Tertiary-Cretaceous andesite
- 161 Ka - Cretaceous Andesite
- 187 Kvs - Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks undifferentiated.
- 144 CDi - Carboniferous-Devonian limestone, sandstone, shale
- Faults
- Desert gravel roads
- Paved State roads

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP
Central Pima County, Arizona

Scale; 1" = 6 miles

Nov., 1974 R. E. Mieritz

MAP No. 2

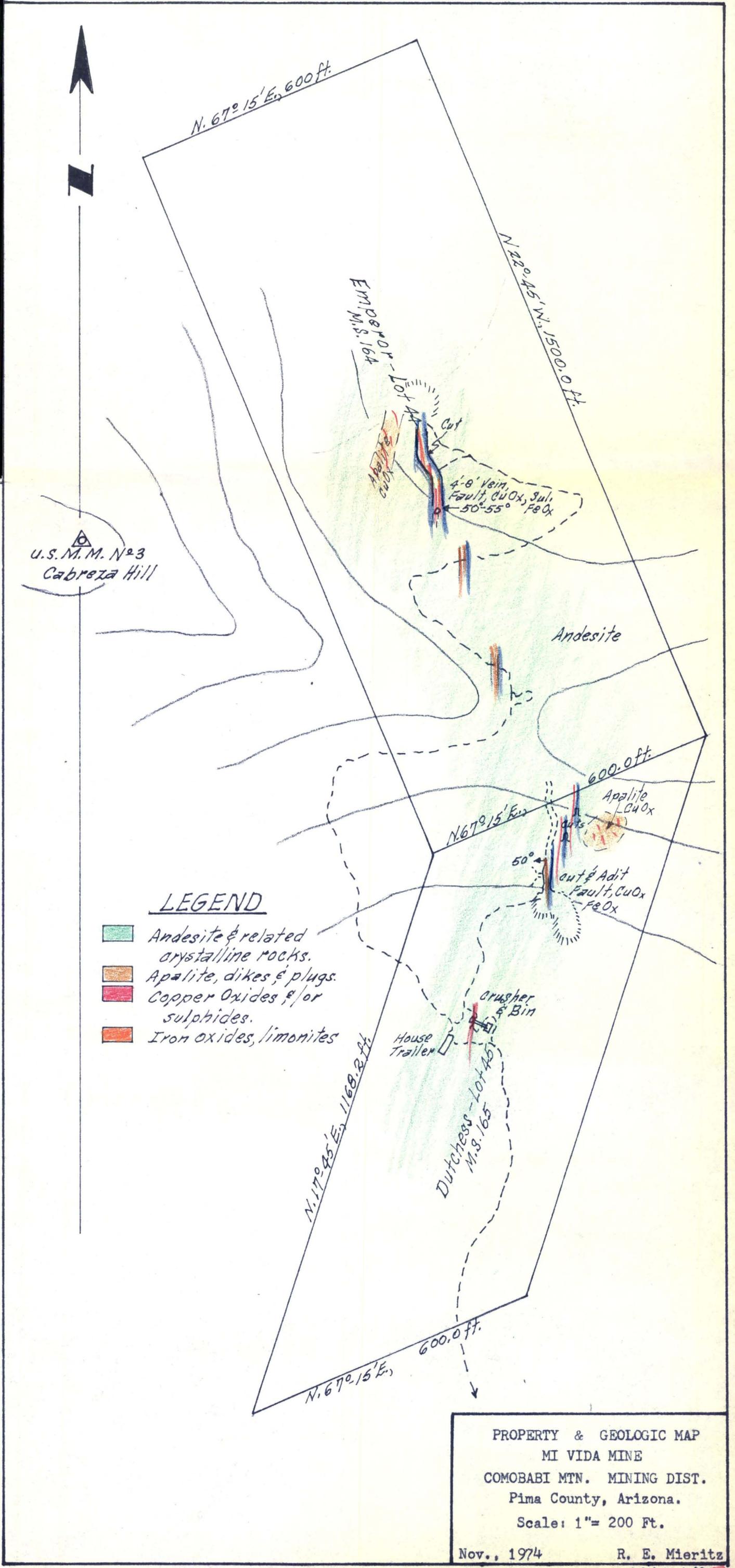
U.S.M.M. N°3
Cabrera Hill

- LEGEND**
- Andesite & related crystalline rocks.
 - Apalite, dikes & plugs.
 - Copper Oxides &/or sulphides.
 - Iron oxides, limonites

PROPERTY & GEOLOGIC MAP
MI VIDA MINE
COMOBABI MTN. MINING DIST.
Pima County, Arizona.
Scale: 1" = 200 Ft.

Nov., 1974 R. E. Mieritz

MAP N°3



Midge Fritzer - Y Investigator -
Wayne Anderson - Y Backup. 276-5894

Ray Jansen, Dick ~~Smith~~ - Elders
Wilkinson, - equip maint.

32.89, Pat. Claims - Empson, & Duckess
Sec. 15-22, T. 16 S, R. 5 E.
tapp for 1500.

R. R - 0.00.

M.P. 112-113 - 74.4
Sells Cafe - Gas Sta

Highway + Y 3.9, , Town 6.4 -

Sells Tapog.

Geol of South Cambria M4 & No Vaya Hills
Pine - Leonard Bergner 1959

Handwritten calculations and scribbles:

4.545
388
360
300
399.960

17.70
5.80
1416.00

4545
2266
27270
27270
299.970

Introduction:

~~On ~~November 8, 1974~~, the writer physically visited and examined the Mi Vida Mine property on November 8, 1974 ~~and~~ ~~was accompanied by~~ ~~the company of~~ Mr. Eldon Wilkinson, ~~owner~~ ~~owner~~ of Mi Vida Mine, Inc., an Arizona corporation. The property is approximately 11 miles by road north of Sells, Pima County, Arizona, ~~and~~ within the Papago Indian Reservation.~~

This report has been prepared by the writer and is based on his field examination, on the writer's general geologic knowledge of the area and on the review and study of available information provided by Mr. Wilkinson. Such information included the Exclusive Prospecting Permit with Option to Lease document between Wilkinson and the Papago Tribal Council, ~~the~~ ~~pre~~ shipment records, Arizona Bureau of Mines metallurgical test work reports and ~~the~~ the background comments of the property by Mr. Wilkinson himself.

Property, Location and accessibility:

The present property consists of two patented lode mining claims known as the Emperor and Duchess, as shown on Mineral Survey No. 164 & 165 of April & May, 1880 in the Comstock Mts Mining District, Pima County, Arizona.

These claims were patented prior to the immediate over-coming of Indian Reservation land but at some later date the Papago Tribal Council obtained the claims ~~through~~ through a delinquent tax sale.

The Emperor and Duchess ~~own~~ claims are contiguous and contain 37.89 acres, in unincorporated territory held by Proportion would be in ~~the~~ Sections 15 and 22, T. 16 S.,

P. 5 E., G. & S. R. 12. & M. Pima County. These claims are also located on the South Comogabi mountains approximately 11 miles by road from the small settlement of Sells situated on State Route 86 between Tucson and Ajo, Arizona.

A valid acquisition right to prospect and lease these claims has been passed to ~~McEldon Wilkerson~~ by the Papago Tribal Council to McEldon Wilkerson and conveyed in a document with Ord. No. 9-49, dated May 6, 1949. Mr. Wilkerson has stated he has applied for an additional 1500 ^{acre} ~~acre~~ prospecting permit in the same area.

~~Auto~~ Automobile travel to the property is possible with caution the last 2 to 2 1/2 miles off the mine access road. High center and rocky road conditions from the use of a pickup.

The settlement of Sells can easily be reached from Tucson by ^{60 miles} westward travel on State Route 86. From Phoenix, ~~the~~ ^{it can be reached by} southward to Casa Grande, then southwest on the un-numbered paved Indian Reservation road toward Quijota (Cavea Wells) and junction with State Route 86. A left turn ~~at this junction~~ ^{at this junction} onto State Route 86 at this junction and southwest travel for 2.2 miles from the junction, one enters the settlement of Sells. (a gas station garage and cafe). (See Map No. 1)

To reach the property from Sells, travel west 0.7 miles to a gravel type gravel road junction on the right (north side of road), turn right, through fence gate and northward on this road ~~for 3.9 miles~~ (passing the air strip) for 3.9 miles at which point there is an "X" in the road. Taking

3

the right hand limit, travel northeasterly ~~for 4 miles~~
on the well traveled desert-mountain road for
6.4 miles to the present ~~camp site~~ - crusher ~~and~~
crude ore storage bin. ^(see map No. 2) Travel beyond this point to
areas within the claims must be done with 4-wheel
drive vehicles or the small "go-carts" provided by Mr.
Wilkinson.

History, Development, & Production

No facilities of any type are available at or
reasonably near the property.

The early locators of the property (2 patented
claims) and the subsequent prospectors' mines, developed,
to some extent, two copper-silver bearing veins or structures
(faults). In 1947 two carload shipments were sent to the
ASARCO smelter in Hayden by the Greene Brothers. Mr.
Elden Wilkinson obtained his lease in 1969 and has
steadily improved the property and its position.

On June of this year a 30 ton car of ore was shipped
to the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. at Miami,
Arizona, the settlement sheet ~~attached~~ shows the following:

Copper	4.88%
Gold	Trace
Silver	4.50 oz.
Silica	61.4%
Alumina	9.2%
Iron	3.1%
Zinc	5.1%
Sulphur	Nil

Net value to ~~the~~ Mi Vida Mine Inc. portion was

4

\$45.00 after normal smelter charges ~~of 10%~~ and 10% royalty to the Papago Tribe of Arizona, but before freight charges.

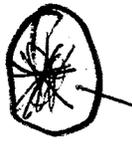
A trial shipment of 9 tons produced from new development on the property and sent to Inspiration Copper Co. Inc. a little more than shipping the following:

- Copper
- Gold
- Silver
- Silica
- alumina
- Iron
- Zinc
- Sulphur

The net value to Mr. Vida Mine, Inc. was \$ (6000) per ton after normal smelter charges and 10% royalty to the Papago Tribe. earlier shipments amount to 220 tons during 1970 and 1971.

In June of this year the Arizona Bureau of Mines conducted metallurgical test work on a sample of ore provided by Mr. Wilkerson. Two ~~test~~ flotation tests were run, both indicating satisfactory results as to ~~the amount of~~ producing a salable concentrate. The test work had the following results:

90.8 to 95.2 % Fe. with 52.0 and 52.5 ~~oz~~ ^{oz.} silver/ton
83.7 ~~to~~ to 82.1 % Fe with 47.5 and 41.2 % copper ^{oz.}
with assured heads of 8.25 % copper and 8.5 ~~oz~~ ^{oz.} silver/ton
and calculated heads of 8.10 and 8.25 % copper and 8.10 and 8.42 ^{oz.} silver/ton.



Field operators of the property highlighted the mineralization

by "open holeing" for the most part on two fault structures of moderate mineralization. The present owners work included underground raising and staking on one structure and open cut development on a second parallel ~~structure~~ mineralized structure.

During open cut development, the operator uncovered an opening to some underground workings, sealed ~~it~~ ~~with~~ ~~no~~ ~~doubt~~ by surface caving of the much altered rock in the area.

Equipment aboard on the property included a 25-30 foot mobile home, two dump trucks, compressor, backhoe, dozer, "go cart", mini-front loader, small production type crusher, crude oil bin and camp power plant - all in operative condition.

General Geology and Mineralization

The south Comobabi mountains are a complex of Tertiary and Cretaceous volcanic and igneous rocks ~~with~~ ^{with} varying degrees of composition, texture and alteration. All this is further complicated by the fault system within the ^{local} mountain range. (See Map No 2).

The two claims frame a portion of the ^{exposures} Cretaceous andesite which forms much of the high ridges or hogbacks of the range. ~~Within the andesite~~ ^{fragments} dikes and small masses occur within the andesite and appear to be unsystematic in occurrence - no pattern.

Copper mineralization as malachite and some azurite as well as some chalcopite ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~is~~ ^{is} observed in the two, parallel, strong, north-south trending, westerly dipping fault fissures, one developed at a point about 500 feet east of camp and the other ~~at~~ ^{about} developed about 1200 to 1300 feet east of camp. (See Map No. ^{Appendix}) These structures appear to be about 100 to 150 feet apart, both dipping about 50-55° west and have a tendency to ~~be~~ ^{wave} in strike and roll in dip. Such ^{of} ~~of~~ outcrops may be indicative of high grade mineralization at specific points. ^{along the strike or on the dip} Both structures are from 4 to 8 feet wide, normal to the dip.

Surface wise, there is little evidence to indicate the presence of these structures except a faint coloring of limonite (Fe₂O₃), however, 1 to 2 feet below the surface, the structure becomes very visible, good footwall, good hanging wall or bath, ^{with gouge,} as evidenced at the ~~point~~ ^{point} adit ^{partial} on one structure and on the open cut bank on the

(7)

other structures.

~~Sufficient~~ New development on these structures has not, as yet, ~~been~~ ^{sufficiently} completed for the writer to submit a strike length or a dip length, however, the strength of the structures, as observed in the underground workings and the surface cut, indicates moderate to long strike lengths with correspondingly long dip lengths.

Two, of perhaps several, occurrences of ~~apite~~ apite rock, one each near the ^{two} structures, showed ~~no~~ ^{slight to moderate} surface evidence of oxide copper mineralization. Each occurrence is in close proximity with the fault fissures, one on the hanging wall side, the other on the foot wall side. (See Map No 5).

Present and Potential Ore Reserves:

Present ore reserves are limited to perhaps a few car loads (railroad) which could be obtained from the shallow underground workings. The grade of such ore should approximate that of the ~~shipment~~ 38 ton shipment previously referred to.

224

A potential mine can only be estimated by assuming a specific strike length and average width of the structures in order to obtain a ~~factor~~ tonnage factor per foot of depth.

The mineralized structures vary from 4 to 8 feet in width and each structure is ~~disrupted~~ upward for a 100 foot strike length. Using a 5 foot average width and a combined strike length of 200 feet, a tonnage factor of 85 tons per foot of depth per the 200 foot strike length could be used.

Geologically, strength of the top zones are very strong thus could well attain strike lengths of a 1000 feet or more. Dip-wise, the zones could maintain the average width for a distance one half that of the strike length.

Side-wise, ~~the~~ ^{average} expectation could be that of an ~~average~~ ^{average} between the indicated contents of the two shipments mentioned earlier.

Potential Targets:

The potential target is, of course, development of the two or more mineralized zones within the property along their strikes and down dip, which can best be done by surface down tracking upping ~~the~~ the course of the structures, ~~and~~ sampling same and then diamond drilling 150 to 200 foot angle holes to intersect and penetrate the zones at points approximately 100 to 200 feet along the course of the zones.

~~Such exploration should be accomplished after surface and underground mapping has been completed.~~

Exploration Requirements and Costs:

A first phase program of exploration should include the geological mapping mentioned as well as the surface dozer trenching and diamond drilling. The writer estimates the cost of such a program to be:

Phase I

Geological mapping, Consultants fee and travel expenses, 1 month.	\$ 2,000.-
Trenching, dozer rental, 20 days @ \$200.-/day	\$4,000.-
2000 feet of diamond drilling, in- cluding drill site preparations, sampling, assaying, personnel expense and consultants supervisory fee and travel expenses @ \$29.00/foot	50,000.-

Total Exploration Costs \$ 59,000.-

Successful ^{and favorable} exploration results of Phase I would dictate the necessity of further, deeper exploration of the two zones as a Phase II Program which could require an expenditure

10
in excess of \$100,000.—

Respectfully submitted

~~W. H. [unclear]~~
Mining Consultant
Phoenix, Arizona

November 13, 1974

(4)

Such exploration should be accomplished after detailed surface and underground ~~mapping~~ geological mapping has been completed.

EXPLORATION REQUIREMENTS and COSTS:

A first phase program of exploration should include the geological mapping mentioned as well as the surface dozer trenching and diamond drilling. The writer estimates the cost of such a program to be:

PHASE I:

Geological mapping. Consultants fee and travel expenses, 1 month.	\$ 3,000.-
Trenching, dozer rental, 30 days @ \$200 \$200.-/day	\$ 6,000.-
2000 feet diamond drilling, including drill site preparation, sampling, assaying, personnel expenses and consultants supervising fee and travel expenses, \$25.-/foot	\$ 50,000.-
	<hr/>
Total Exploration Costs	\$ 59,000.-

Successful and favorable exploration results of Phase I would dictate the necessity of further and deeper exploration of the two zones as a Phase II program ~~KX~~ which could require an expenditure in excess of \$150,000.-.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. Mieritz,
Mining Consultant
Phoenix, Arizona.

November 14, 1974

(3)

each near the two structures, showed surface evidence of slight to moderate copper oxide mineralization. Each occurrence is in close proximity with the fault fissures, one on the hanging wall side and the other on the footwall side. (See Map No. 3).

Detailed surface geological mapping of the two claims should indicate the possible relationship of this copper mineralization with that of the two structures. These could be additional targets of exploration in the area.

PRESENT and POTENTIAL ORE RESERVES:

Present ore reserves are limited to perhaps a few car loads (railroad) which could be obtained from the shallow underground workings. ~~The grade of such ore should approximate that of the 38 ton shipment previously referred to.~~ ^{should}

A potential reserve can only be estimated by assuming a specific strike length and average width ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ of the structures in order to obtain a tonnage factor per foot of depth.

The mineralized structures vary from 4 to 8 feet in width and each structure is prospected ~~or~~ exposed for a 100 foot strike length. Using a 5 foot average width and a combined strike length of 200 feet, a tonnage factor of 85 tons per foot of depth ^{accumulated} ~~per~~ the 200 foot strike length _{for} could be used.

Geologically, the two zones are very strong, thus, ~~they~~ ^{each} could well attain strike lengths of 1000 feet or more. Dip-wise, the zones could maintain the average width for a distance one half that of the strike length.

Grade-wise, the expectation could be that of an average between the indicated contents of the two most recent shipments referred to earlier.

POTENTIAL TARGET:

The potential target is, ofcourse, ~~development of the two or more mineralized zones within the property along their strikes and down dip, which can best be done by surface dozer trenching exposing the course of the structures, sampling same and then diamond drilling 150 to 200 foot angle holes to intersect and penetrate the zones at points approximately 100 to 200 feet along the course of the zones.~~

②

open cut about 1200 to 1300 feet ^{north} ~~east~~ of camp. (See Map No. 3)

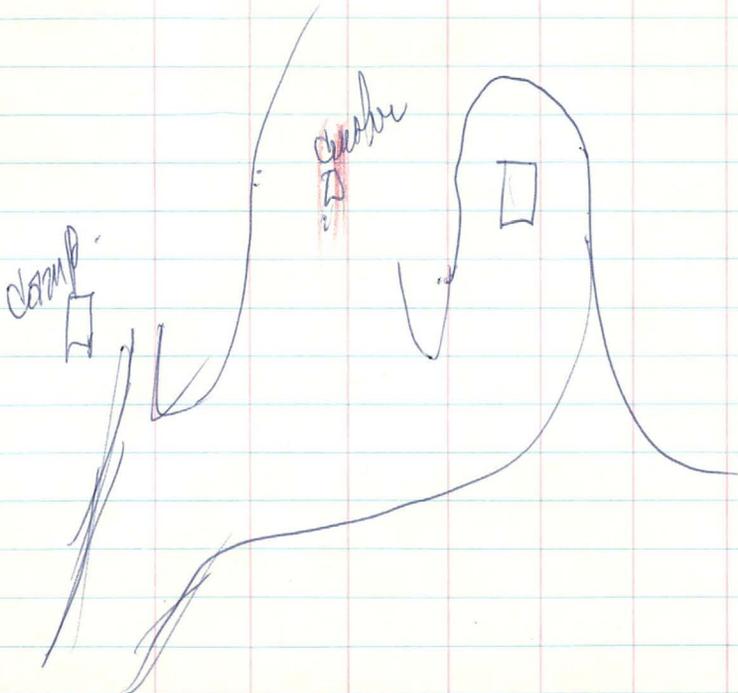
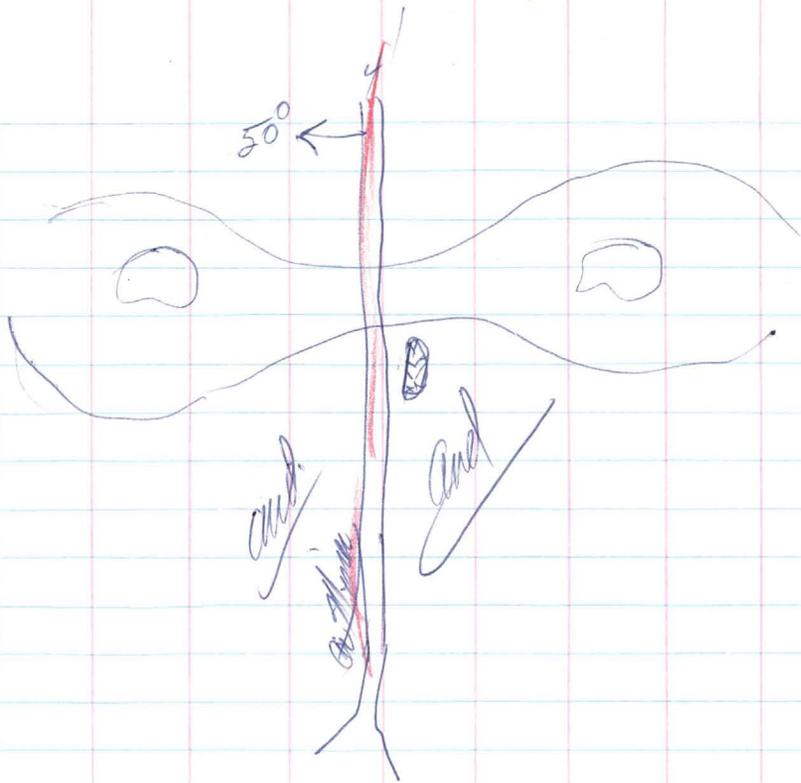
These structures appear to be about ~~150~~ ¹⁵⁰ to ~~150~~ ²⁰⁰ feet apart, both dipping about 50°-55° west and have a tendency to weave in strike and roll ~~in~~ in dip. Such criteria may be indicative of higher grade mineralization at specific points along the strike and on the dip. Both structures are from 4 to 8 feet wide, normal to the dip.

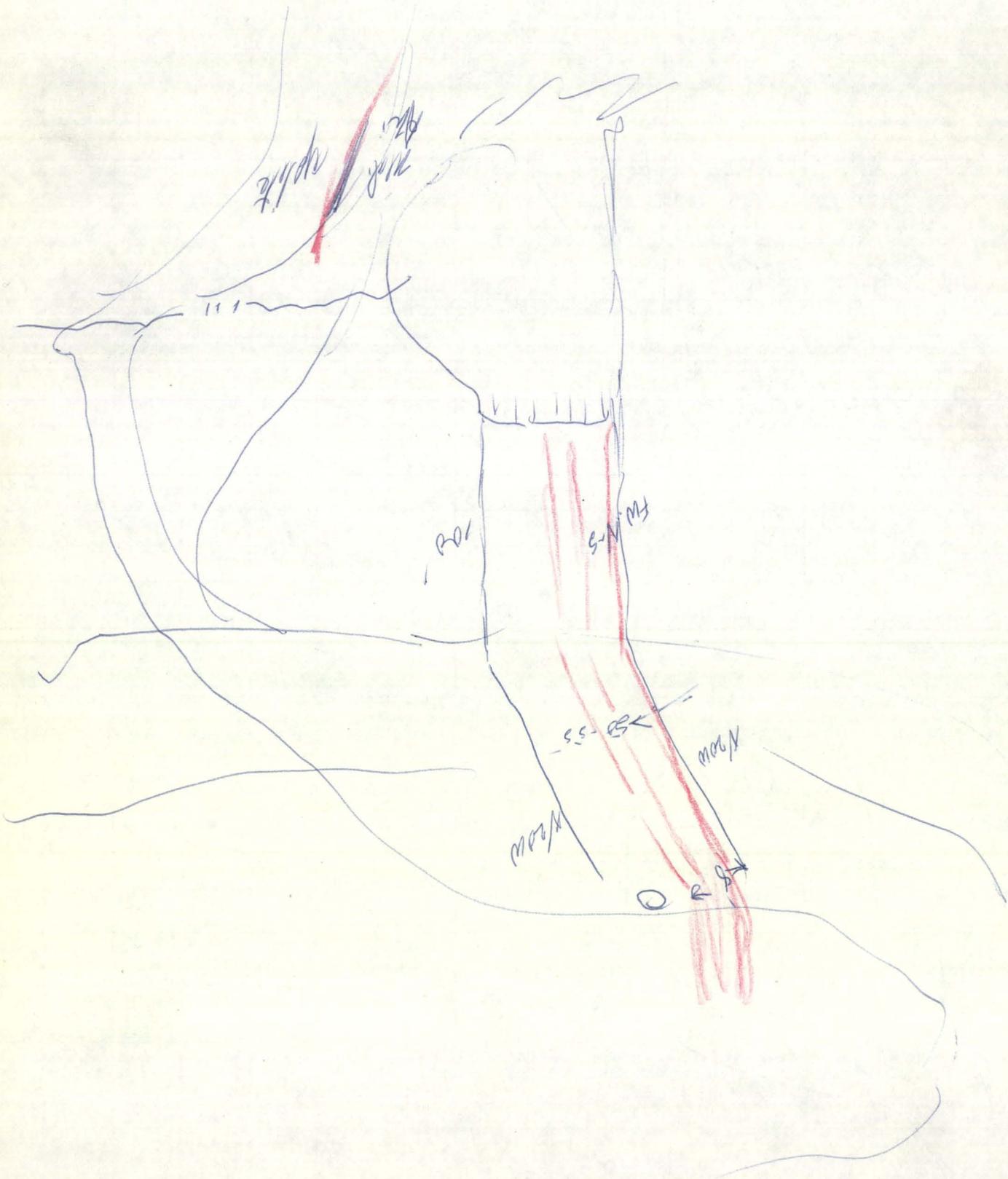
Surface-wise, there is little evidence to indicate the presence of these structures except a faint coloring of limonite (FeOx), however, 1 to 2 feet below the surface, the structure becomes very visible, ~~with~~ ^{with gouge} good footwall, good hanging wall or both, ~~with~~ with gouge, as evidenced at the adit portal on one structure and on the ~~open~~ open cut bank on the second structure. (See Map No. 3).

Comparing the assay results of the last two shipments, namely, the 38 ton shipment from the structure on the Dutchess claim and the 9 ton trial shipment from the structure on the Emperor claim, it is ~~quite~~ ^{the Emperor structure} apparent that the mineralization is quite different, being much higher in silver values ~~than~~ than the Dutchess structure. The Emperor structure seems to carry more sulphide mineralization even though the development of the two structures is ~~at~~ ^{saddle} about the same elevation but on opposite sides of the ~~pass~~ slopes. (See Map No. 3). This criteria justly warrants exploration of the two structures.

The new development on the two structures has not, as yet, advanced sufficiently for the writer to submit a possible strike length nor a dip length, however, considering the strength of the structures, as observed in the underground workings and the surface open cut, ~~indicates~~ moderate to long strike lengths with correspondingly long dip lengths ^{are indicated}

Two, of ~~perhaps~~ ^{perhaps} several, occurrences of ~~apatitic~~ ^{apatitic} rock, one





Last month the owners made a 9 ton trial shipment of ore exposed by the exploration work of the structure on the Empire claim. The writer examined this surface work and the mineralization of the structure. That the surface the mineralization of this structure is similar to the structure on the Dutchess claim, however, with ~~depth~~ depth ~~depth~~ exploration by open cut work, copper and silver sulphides occur. Thus this trial shipment ^{will} show significant ~~mineralization~~ changes as regards the oxide and sulphide copper and silver mineralization. Although a settlement sheet for the 9 ton shipment has not been received by the owners, the writer suspects a higher silver content as well as a sulphur content will be realized, thus indicating ^{more} amenable to flotation concentration.

	<u>Test No. 1</u>	<u>Test No. 2</u>
Assayed Heads - Silver	8.5 oz	8.52 oz
Copper	8.25%	8.35%
Calc'd Heads - Silver	8.1 oz	8.42 oz
Copper	8.10%	8.35%
Concentrate - Silver	52.5 oz	52.0 oz
Copper	46.2%	47.5%
Recoveries - Silver	95.2%	90.8%
Copper	82.1%	83.7%

Concentration ratio of 6.2:1.

1

~~Freight charges.~~

A trial shipment of 9 tons produced from new development on the property and sent to Inspiration ^{consolidated} Copper Co. has a settlement sheet showing the following:

Net value to Mi Vida Mine, Inc., was \$ per ton after normal smelter charges and 10% royalty to the Papago Tribe. Earlier shipments amount to 220 tons during 1970 and 1971.

In June of this year, the Arizona Bureau of Mines conducted metallurgical test work on a sample of ore provided by Mr. Wilkerson. ^{from the Dutchess claim workings.} Two flotation tests were run, both indicating satisfactory results as to

producing a saleable concentrate. The test work had the following results: ^{Few copper minerals indicates the oxide ore copper content is practically 100% oxide copper. The 50 ton oxide ore shipment settlement sheet shows 82% copper and 8.10 silver/ton and calculated heads of 8.10 and 8.15% copper and 8.10 and 8.15 oz. silver/ton.}

GENERAL GEOLOGY and MINERALIZATION:

The south Comobabi mountains are a complex of Tertiary and Cretaceous volcanics and igneous rocks with varying degrees of composition, texture and alteration. All this is further complicated by the fault system within the local mountain range. (See Map No. 2)

The two claims frame a portion of the expansive Cretaceous andesite which forms much of the high ridges or hogbacks of the range. Apalite(?) dikes and small masses occur within the andesite and appear to be unsystematic in occurrence - no pattern.

Copper mineralization as malachite, ~~and some azurite, as well as~~ ~~and~~ chalcocite and ^{argentite} ~~was~~ observed in the ~~two~~ parallel, strong, north-south trending, westerly dipping fault fissures, one developed at a point about 400 feet ^{to the north} of camp and the other developed by

Trial shipment.