CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
3550 N. Central Ave, 2nd floor
Phoenix, AZ, 85012
602-771-1601
http://www.azgs.az.gov
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the Grover Heinrichs Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

PROPERTY PAYMENT SUMMARY

SAFFORD PROJECT[x]

June 27, 1972 - Revised Jan. 12, 1973

Parcel No.	Number Claims	Due 11-10-72	Due 12-5-72	Due 12-10-73	Due 1-10-73	Due 2-20-73	Due 6-5-73	Due 8-20-73	Due 12-5-73	Due 2-20-74	Sub Total Payments Thru 2-10-74 Deductible Fm. End Price	Due 6-5-74	Due 8-20-74	Due 12-5-74	Due 2-20-75	Sub Total Payments Thru 2-20-75 Deductible Fm. End Price	TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE Total 8-20-73 Subtract Prior Payments	TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE Total 8-20-74 Subtract Prior Payments	1-12-73 Paid to Date
1	19	$	$	$	And	$ 3,800	$	$ 4,750	$	$ 7,600	$ ---	$	$ 7,600	$	$ 7,600	$ 36,100	$ 247,000	$ 285,000	$ 4,750
2	5				each	1,000		1,250		2,000	---		2,000		2,000	9,500	65,000	75,000	1,250
3	8				month	1,600		2,000		3,200	8,800		---		---	---	80,000	96,000	2,000
4	30				thereafter	6,000		7,500		12,000	33,000		---		---	---	300,000	350,000	7,500
5	5				until	1,000		1,250		2,000	5,500		---		---	---	50,000	60,000	1,250
6	39				terminated	7,800		9,750		15,600	42,900		---		---	---	390,000	468,000	9,750
7	30				total for	6,000		7,500		12,000	33,000		---		---	---	300,000	360,000	7,500
8	8				1973(XX)	1,600		2,000		3,200	8,800		---		---	---	80,000	96,000	2,000
9	14					2,800		3,500		5,600	---		5,600		5,600	26,600	182,000	210,000	3,500
10	3					600		750		1,200	---		1,200		1,200	5,700	39,000	45,000	750
11	2					400		500		800	---		800		800	3,800	26,000	30,000	500
12	8					1,600		2,000		3,200	---		3,200		3,200	15,200	104,000	120,000	2,000
13		Mesquite - Mrs. Belva John			Not acquired				Not Acquired						---	---	---	---	---
****14	7		1,890				1,890		2,268		13,176	2,716	---	3,024	---	18,916	105,000	105,000	2,970
15	2					400		500		800	2,200		---		---	---	20,000	24,000	500
***16	1					200		250		400	---		400		400	1,900	13,000	15,000	250
**17	1					200		250		400	---		400		400	1,900	13,000	15,000	250
18	2					400		500		800	2,200		---		---	---	20,000	24,000	500
*19	(40) 5												---		---	---	---	---	15,000
20		San Juan													---	---	---	---	
21		Jet Claims - Not acquired													---	---	---	---	
(XX) 22	4	400		400	400						6,800				---	10,400	100,000	100,000	1,200
23	14																		
24	4	(Assessment work not due in 1973) Located Dec. 1972																	
Total	211	$400	$1,890	$400	$4,800(XX)	$35,400	$1,890	$44,250	$2,268	$70,800	$156,376	$2,716	$21,200	$3,024	$21,200	$130,016	$2,134,000	$2,488,000	$63,420

* 1/8 undivided interest to Essex. 1/8 of 40 claims.
** Mineral lease State of Arizona assigned by Mrs. Green to Essex.
*** Ownership problem (in probate, etc.) Pickup No. 1 (claim re-located as D&L) Les West.
**** 54% undivided interest to Essex in 7 claims.

{ Assessment work done. Payments not made.

Note: The above claims computed on the basis of a full claim of 20.661 acres.
No taxes - work commitment yearly of $100/claim - Total required - $20,700.
[x] San Juan (Parcel 20) is not included above.

Parcel 17 State of Arizona Mineral lease aka Soto
$15.00 annual rental due 12-19-72

EGH/1/12/73

NOVEMBER 1972

ES-5	3560 - 4675	completed
ES-8	940 - 2145	
ES-9	0 - 1085	
ES-10	0 - 1995	
ES-11	0 - 155	
~~ES-12~~		

TOTAL FOOTAGE 4555

DECEMBER 1972

ES-8	2145 - 2447	CREWS SHIFTED TO ES-9	
ES-9	1085 - 2577	IN PROGRESS	
ES-10	1995 - 2109	IN PROGRESS	5-7% PYRITE
ES-11	155 - 760	COMPLETED	
ES-12	0 - 450	COMPLETED	
ES-13	0 - 335	COMPLETED	
ES-14	0 - 650	COMPLETED	
ES-15	0 - 424	COMPLETED	
ES-16	0 - 604	COMPLETED	
ES-17	0 - 729	COMPLETED	
ES-18	0 - 400	COMPLETED	
ES-19 (19A)	TOTAL FOOTAGE 15' ON TRACT 37 FOR ES-1 NO FOOTAGE ON KIM 1 FOR ES-19A		

ES - 20	0 - 25	DRILL REMOVED TO AWAIT COURT ACTION ON TRACT 37 & KIM 1
ES - 21	0 - 325	COMPLETED
ES - 22	0 - 965	TEMPORARILY ABANDONED
ES - 23	0 - 350	COMPLETED

TOTAL FOOTAGE 7785

NOVEMBER 1972

ES-5	3560 - 4675	completed
ES-8	940 - 2145	
ES-9	0 - 1085	
ES-10	0 - 1995	
ES-11	0 - 155	
~~ES-12~~		

TOTAL FOOTAGE 4555

DECEMBER 1972

ES-8	2145 - 2447	CREWS SHIFTED TO ES-9
ES-9	1085 - 2577	IN PROGRESS
ES-10	1995 - 2109	IN PROGRESS 5-7% PYRITE
ES-11	155 - 760	COMPLETED
ES-12	0 - 450	COMPLETED
ES-13	0 - 335	COMPLETED
ES-14	0 - 650	COMPLETED
ES-15	0 - 424	COMPLETED
ES-16	0 - 604	COMPLETED
ES-17	0 - 729	COMPLETED
ES-18	0 - 400	COMPLETED
ES-19 (19A)	TOTAL FOOTAGE 15' ON TRACT 37 FOR ES-19	
	NO FOOTAGE ON KIM 1 FOR ES-19A	

ES-20	0-25	DRILL REMOVED TO AWAIT COURT ACTION ON TRACT 37 & KIM 1
ES-21	0-325	COMPLETED
ES-22	0-965	TEMPORARILY ABANDONED
ES-23	0-350	COMPLETED

TOTAL FOOTAGE 7785

Scanned 10/26/09 YP

APL 828 P-D CORP. DENIED

General Geology

General Location

The lode claims of the Birthday Group are located in the Lone Star Mining District and are largely within the bounds of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 26 East, which is about eight and one-half miles north of the center of Safford, Graham County, Arizona. The claims are near the southwestern edge of the Dos Pobres Group of patented claims owned by applicant, and they are accessible by several roads constructed by applicant.

Topography and Vegetation

The claims lie on the partially gravel-covered pediment of the Gila Mountains about a mile southwest of the mountain front. The gravel covering is irregular in thickness, ranging from a few feet to hundreds of feet, and the area has been eroded in a series of gently sloping southwesterly-trending ridges between dry washes.

There are no springs or perennial streams on the claims, and the vegetation consists of desert varieties such as greasewood, quinine bush, clump grasses, ocotillo, and the smaller varieties of cacti.

The ground is under grazing lease at the present time, but there are no feed troughs, sheds, corrals, or other cultural improvements.

Geologic History

The oldest rocks found on or near these claims are part of a series of andesitic flows which are divisible into four units. The oldest of these is a gray andesite which is overlain by a porphyritic unit, tuffaceous beds, and by fragmental andesite. All of these units were sheared and fractured along an eastern to northeastern trend. They were first intruded by plugs of monzonite porphyry and dacite porphyry and later by dikes of hornblende andesite.

Following the period of fracturing and faulting, this area was hydrothermally mineralized and altered by copper-bearing and iron-bearing solutions. After an extensive period of oxidation, the area was covered by a series of tuff, andesite, and basalt.

Northwesterly block faulting then raised the Gila Mountains and caused the Dos Pobres orebody to be transected. The southern part, over which the Birthday Group is located, contains the down-dropped portion of that orebody, and the deep mineralization that extends westward below the fault.

Finally, the area was partly covered by gravel derived from the receding Gila Mountain front.

Structure

The claims cover a dropped fault block lying between two major faults. These faults are Basin and Range type structures and are northwesterly trending and parallel the axis of the Gila Mountains. The fault lying along the northeastern border of the group, named the Foothill fault, has been traced approximately 1-1/2 miles northwest and at least 4 miles southeast of the claims. It is a normal fault dipping approximately 62 degrees to the southwest, and its displacement is 2,000 feet or more. The second fault, named the Valley fault, lies along the southwestern edge of the claim group and is also a normal fault, but its vertical displacement is unknown. Laterally, it has been traced for about 1-1/2 miles.

thence S. 78°02' E., 1500.0 ft. to Cor. No. 4; thence S. 11°55' W., 330.07 ft. to Cor. No. 1 and place of beginning, excluding area in conflict with Pasoford 6 Lode of this survey. The original and last amended notices of location of the lodes are recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Graham County, Arizona, in the following numbered dockets and pages:

LODE	ORIGINAL NOTICE		AMENDED NOTICE	
	DOCKET	PAGE	DOCKET	PAGE
Birthday #2	50	38	55	184
Birthday #4	50	40	55	185
Birthday #5	50	41	55	186
Birthday #6	50	42	103	538
Birthday #7	51	370	103	529
Birthday #8	51	371	103	531
Birthday #9	51	372	103	532
Birthday #10	51	373	103	534
Birthday #11	51	374	103	533
Chino #1A	52	527	103	530
Foothill 33	56	212	105	590
Foothill 34	56	213	103	537
Foothill 35	56	214	103	543
Foothill #37	56	216	105	193
Foothill 42	54	333	105	194
Foothill #43	54	334		
Foothill #44	54	335		
Foothill #45	54	336		
Foothill 46	54	337	103	535
Pasoford 6	41	290	103	540
Pasoford 7	41	291	103	541
Pasoford #8	41	292	103	539
Pasoford #9	41	293	103	580

There are no conflicting locations or lands shown on the records of this office, except those set out above in the descriptions of the several lodes. The adjoining claims and lands, including the surveyed lands and surveyed and unsurveyed claims previously mentioned as conflicting with the surveyed claims included in this application, beginning with the land adjoining Chino #1A and Birthday #7 Lodes, two of the most Northerly lodes included in this application, and running clockwise around the group of lodes included in this application, are as follows: SW¼ of Sec. 28, T. 5 S., R. 26 E., G&SRB&M, owned by applicant; Birthday #1, Dos Pobres #8, Dos Pobres #5, Birthday #3, Dos Pobres #7, Pasoford #10, Dos Pobres #23, Pasoford #5, Pasoford #4, Pasoford #3, Pasoford #2, and Pasoford #1 Lodes, all of Survey No. 4579, owned by applicant; SW¼ of Sec. 34, T. 5 S., R. 26 E., G&SRB&M, owned by Guy Anderson; Nail Keg 3, Nail Keg 21, and Nail Keg 20 Lodes, all unsurveyed, owned by Cliff Bryce; NW¼ of Sec. 3, T. 6 S., R. 26 E., G&SRB&M, owned by Farrel Craig and Dave Bryce; Bohemia 1, Bohemia 2, Bohemia 3, all unsurveyed, owned by C. L. Hopkins, Farrel Craig, and Bill Palmer; Pickup 1, unsurveyed, owned by Roy Galladay and Bob Howard; Bohemia 9, Bohemia 10, all unsurveyed, owned by C. L. Hopkins, Farrel Craig, and Bill Palmer; Sandwash 2, unsurveyed, owned by Don Hawkins; and SE¼ and NE¼ of Sec. 32, T. 5 S., R.

The graben between these two faults, which are 1,000 to 2,200 feet apart near the surface, has been sheared and broken into several smaller blocks. Diamond drilling has indicated that the top of the pre-mineral volcanic flows have been tilted or step-faulted toward the northwest with an average slope of approximately 20 degrees.

Surface Geology

Outcrops are not abundant on these claims. The tops of the highest hills are uncovered but the lower hills, ridges, and valleys are concealed under recent alluvium which varies from only a few feet to several hundred feet in thickness.

All of the exposed rocks between the Foothill and Valley faults are post-mineralization. Tertiary volcanic flows consist of brown to gray vesicular basalt, dense gray andesite, and rhyolitic to dacitic tuff agglomerates. The vesicular basalt is the most abundant unit at outcrop.

South of the Valley fault, the outcrops are all fragmental andesite. They are medium greenish gray with subangular inclusions of older flows. They are unmineralized and virtually unaltered.

All of the exposed rock north of the Foothill fault is strongly mineralized and is the oxidized part of the Dos Pobres orebody.

Mineralization and Alteration

The lode claims of the Birthday group are covered by post-mineralization volcanic flows and gravel. Their character has been determined by deep drilling on individual claims to depths sufficient to confirm the continuity of mineralization, and by projections based on drilling and geological mapping of the exposed northeastern part of the orebody where bornite and chalcopyrite were oxidized to a depth of 1,000 feet but are present to below the explored depth of 3,000 feet.

The mineralization underlying the Birthday claims is both the laterally faulted upper portion of the oxidized mineralization exposed to the northeast, and the very deep mineralization that is continuous in the footwall below the fault. This mineralization is an integral part of the better exposed zone northeast of the fault, and it must be incorporated in any orderly plan for extraction of ore. *

The mineralized zone can be divided into three indistinct zones. Mineralization in the upper zone consists of limonite, hematite, goethite, chrysocolla, native copper, and cuprite. Mineralization in the intermediate zone consists of all of the above minerals plus some relict sulfides, mostly pyrite. Mineralization in the lower zone consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite. Oxidized minerals in the latter zone are present only in wide fractures or in fault zones.

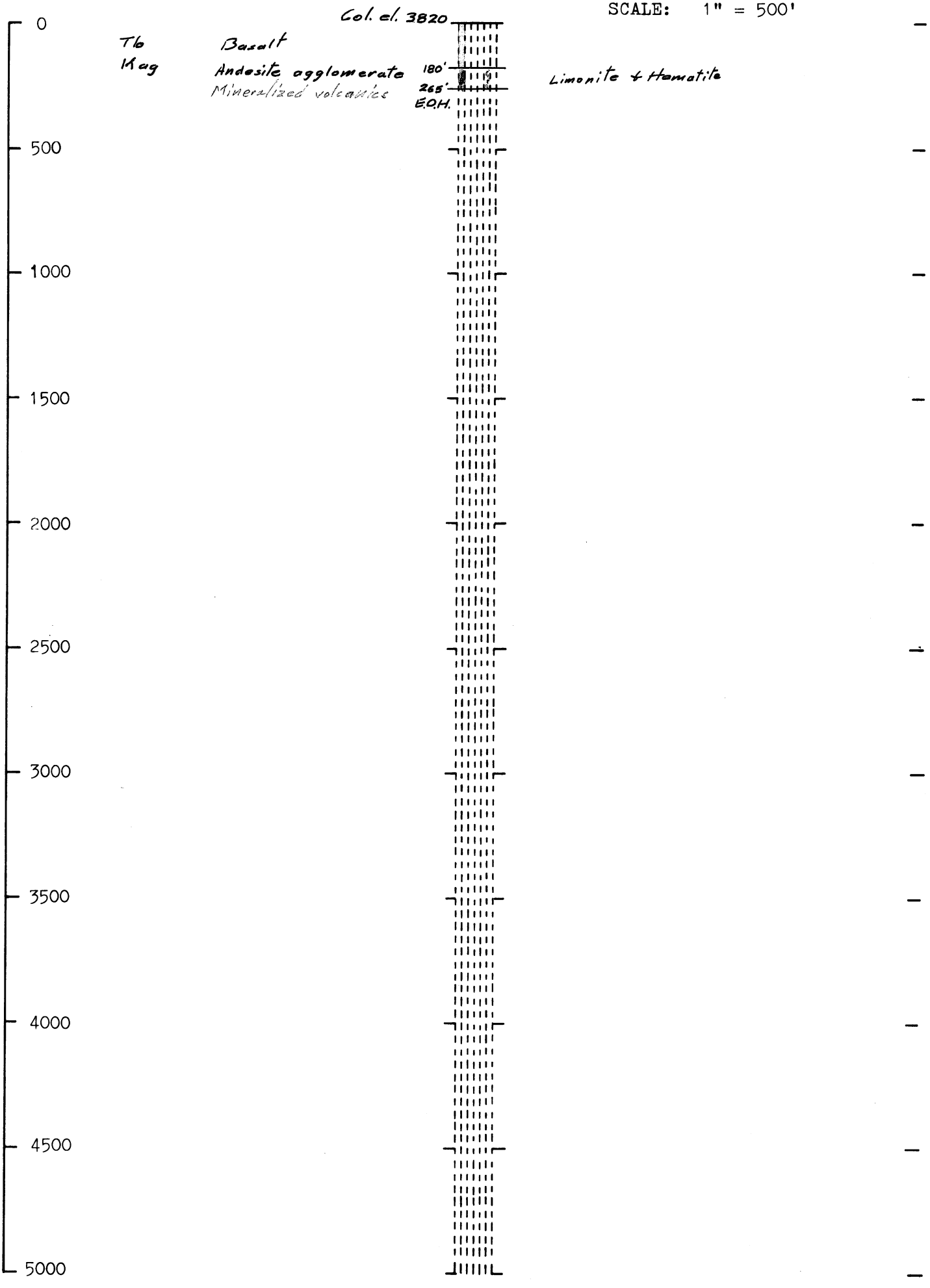
The alteration associated with the mineralization can also be divided into zones. In the central area quartz-sericite was formed and the rock was partially bleached, especially along the fractures and shears. In addition, some secondary biotite was formed. Peripheral to this zone is a zone of less intense alteration characterized by weak bleaching and the formation of chlorite.

P-D HOLES

A 11

P. D.

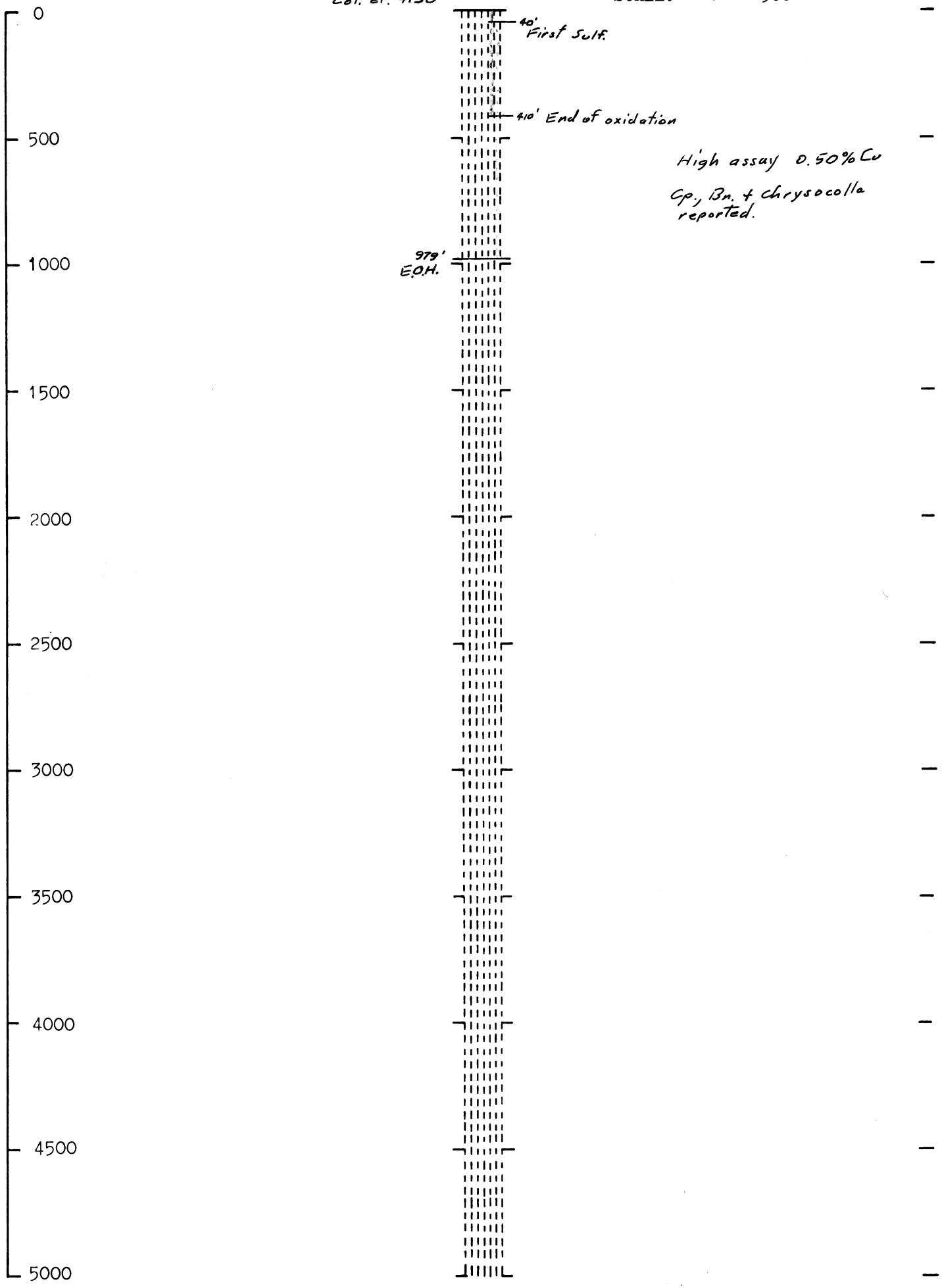
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 13

P.D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'



High assay 0.50% Cu

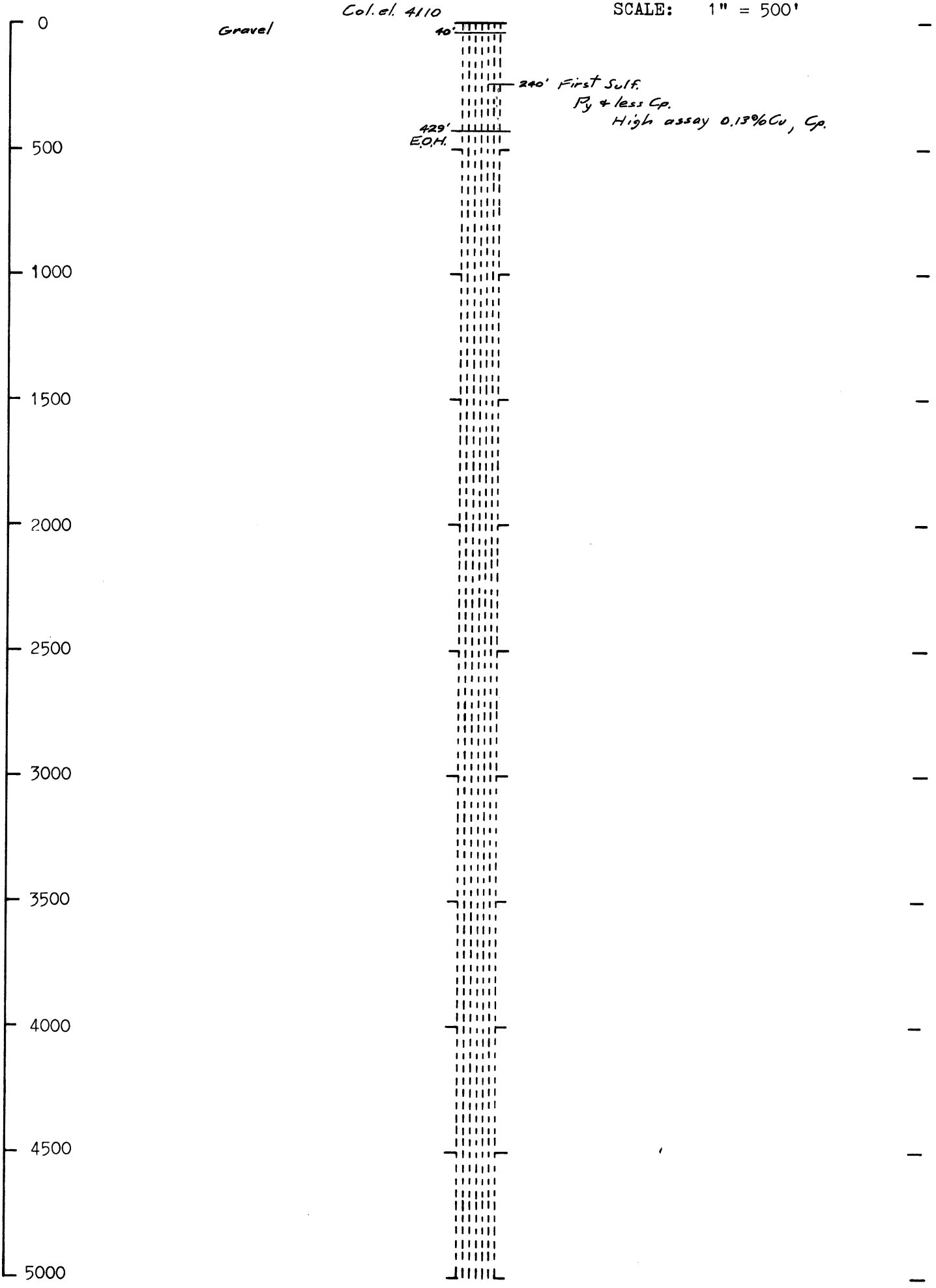
Cp, Bn. & chrysocolla reported.

A 18

P. D.

Col. el. 4110

SCALE: 1" = 500'

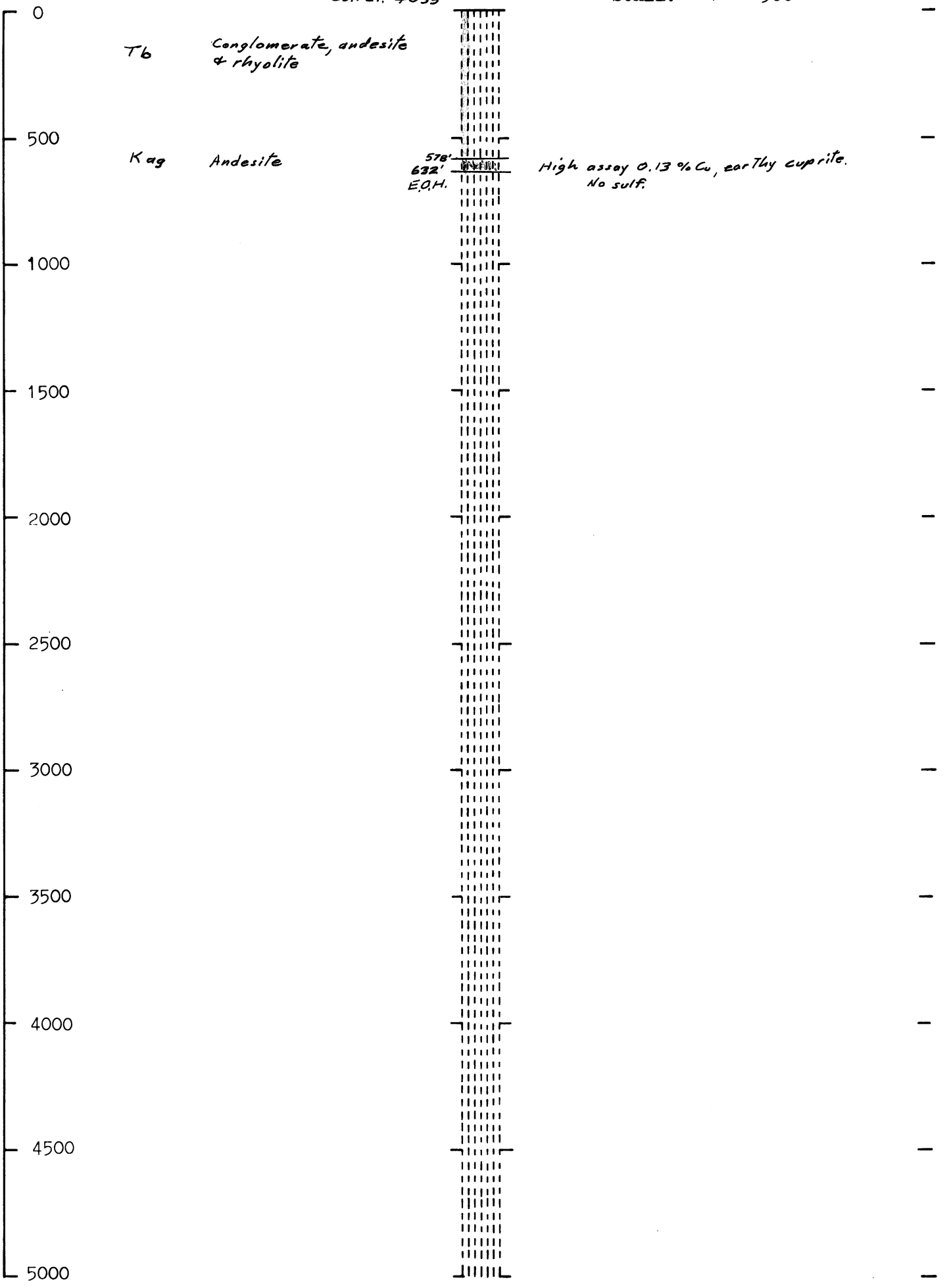


A 27

P.D.

Col. el. 4035

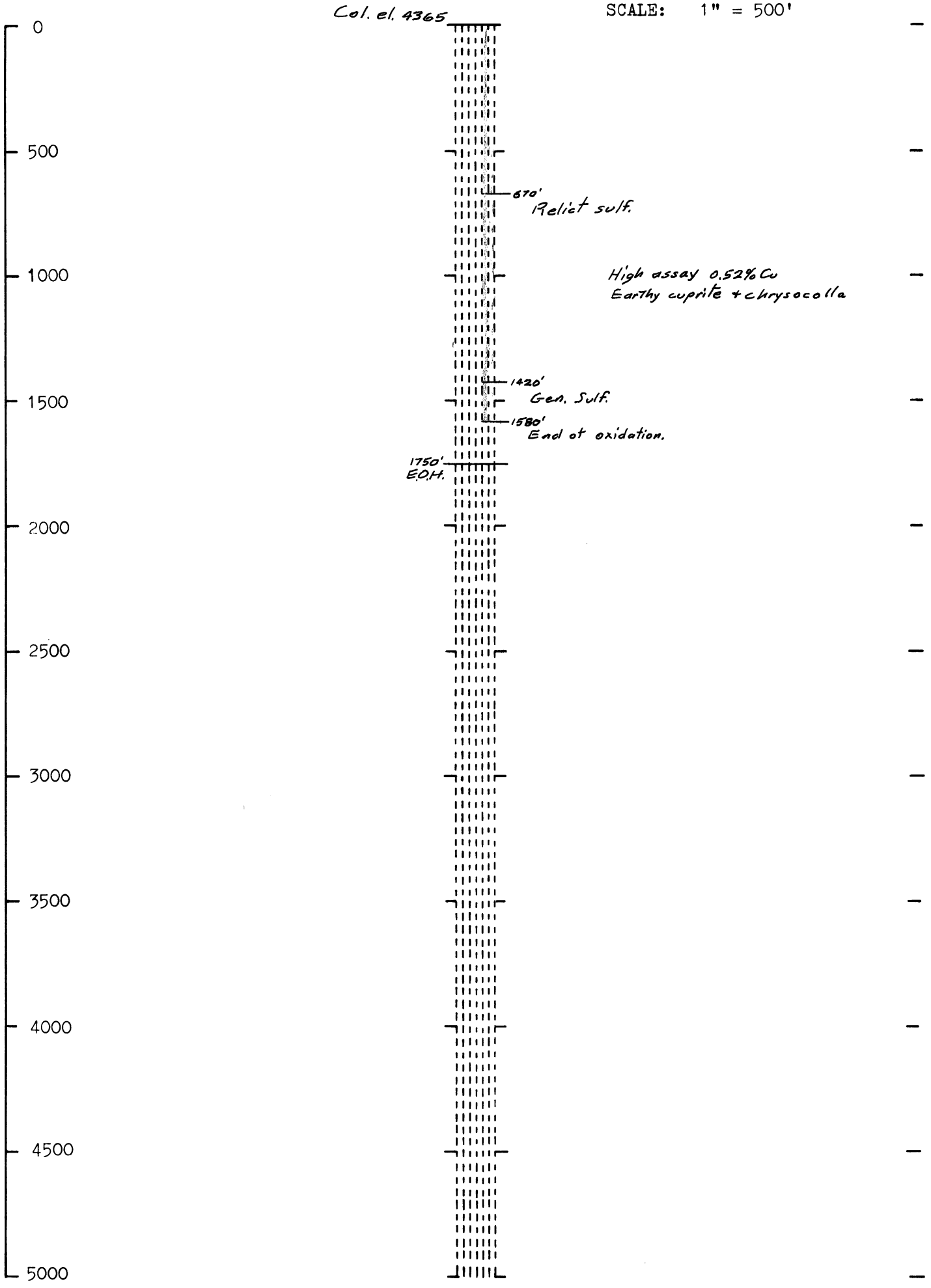
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 28

P. D.

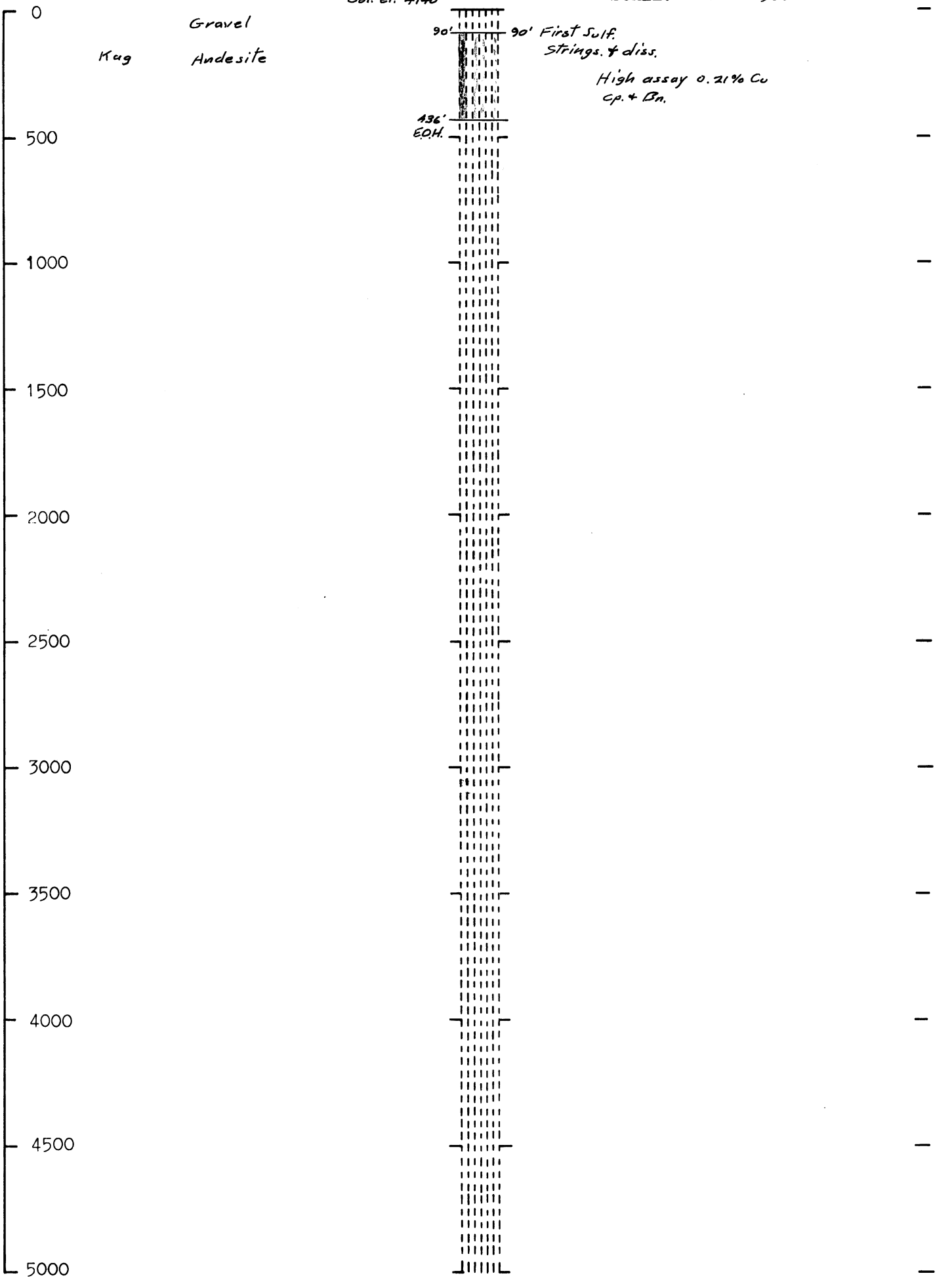
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 30

P. D.

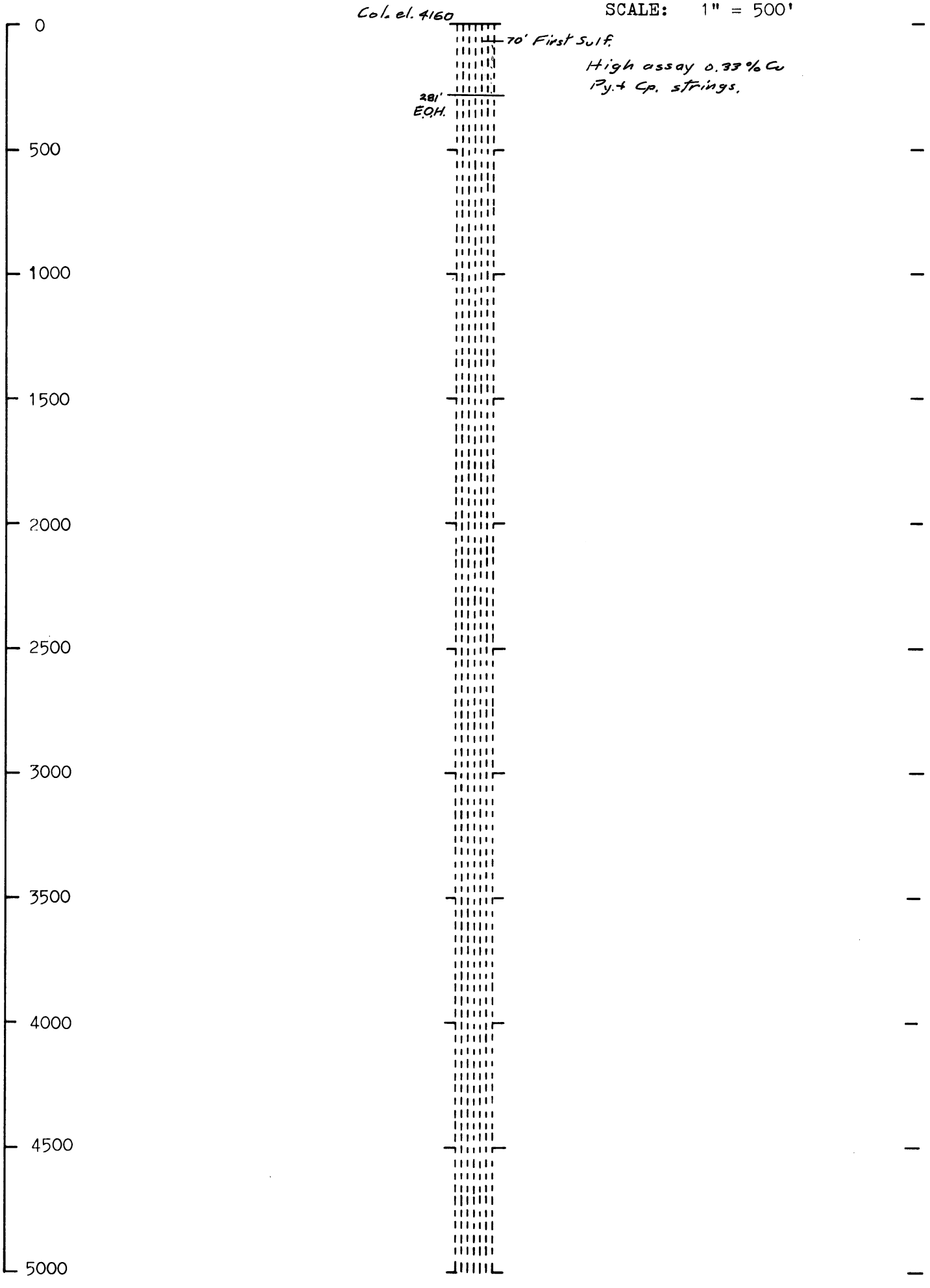
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 31

P. D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'



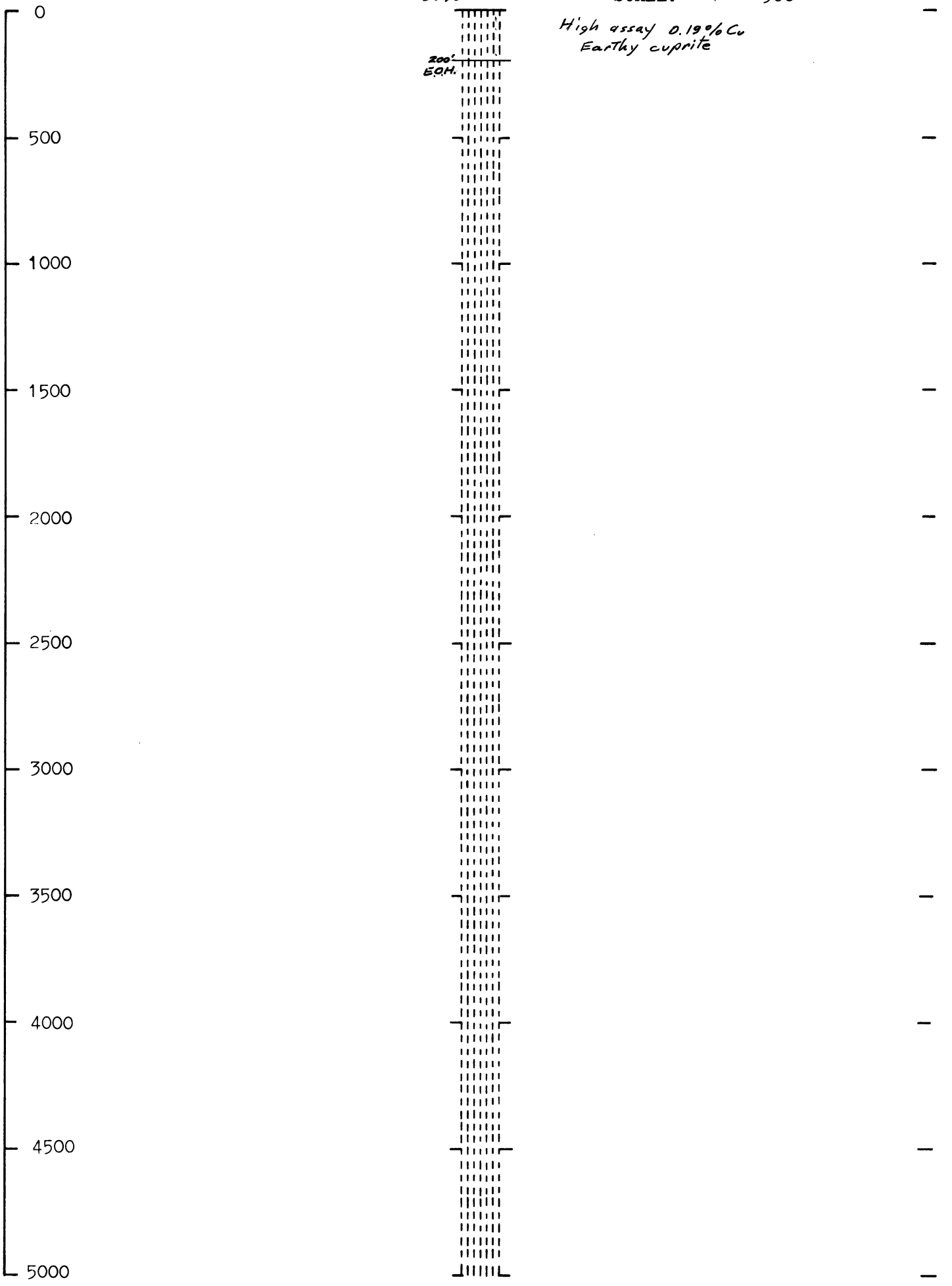
A 32

P.D.

Col el. 3990

SCALE: 1" = 500'

High assay 0.19% Cu
Earthy cuprite

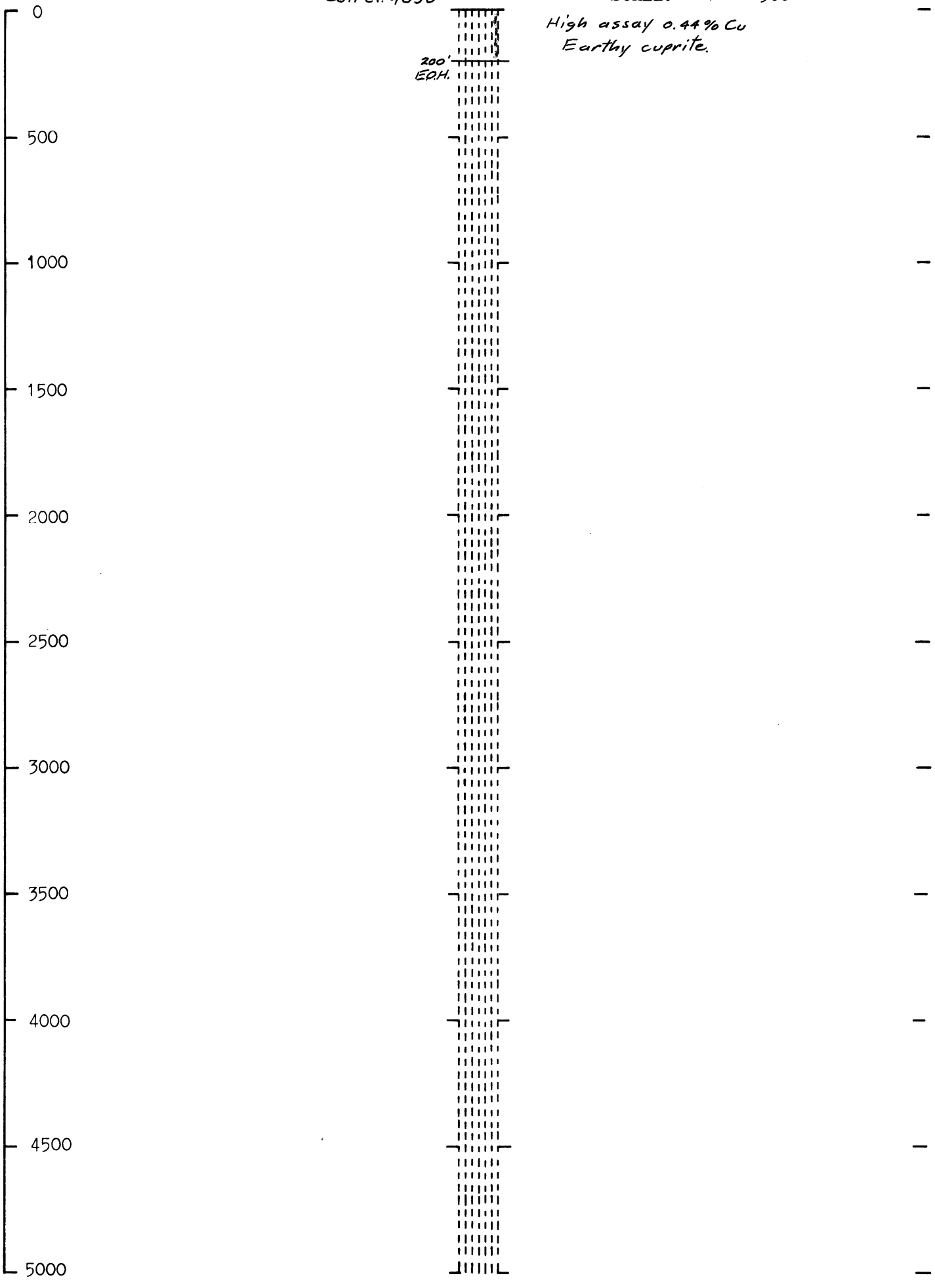


A 33

P. D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

Col. el. 4050

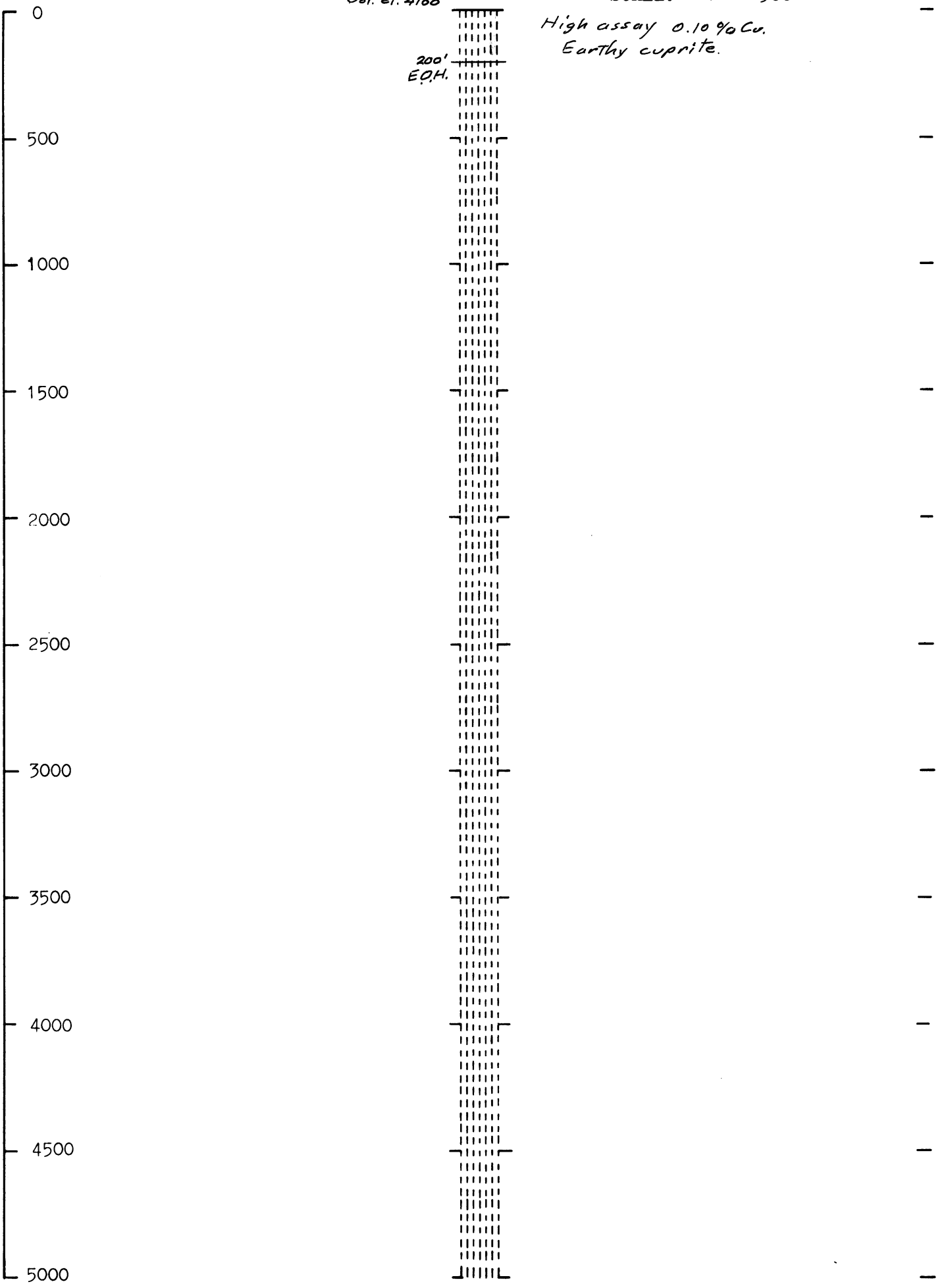


High assay 0.44% Cu
Earthy cuprite.

A 34

P. D.

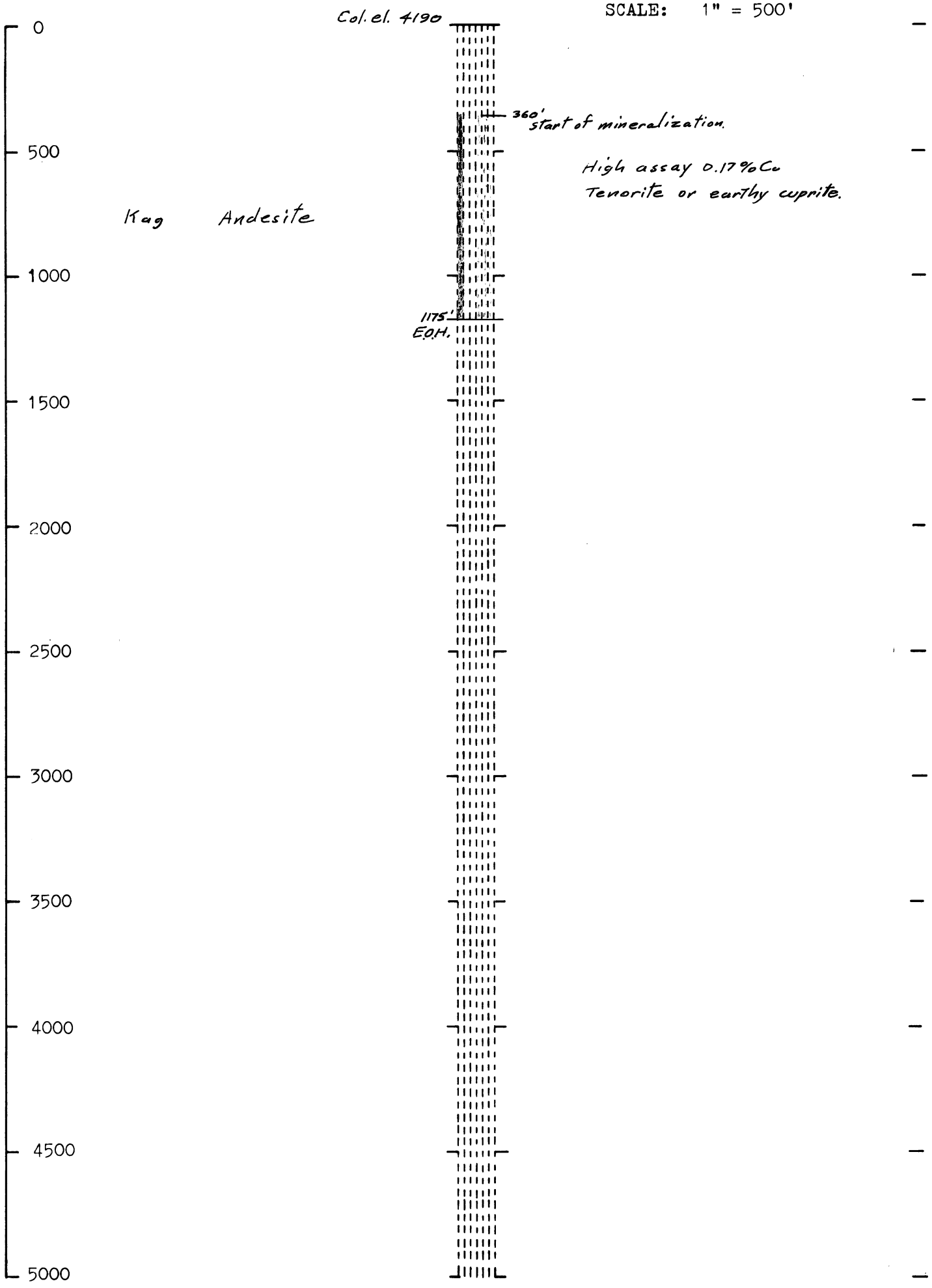
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 35

P. D.

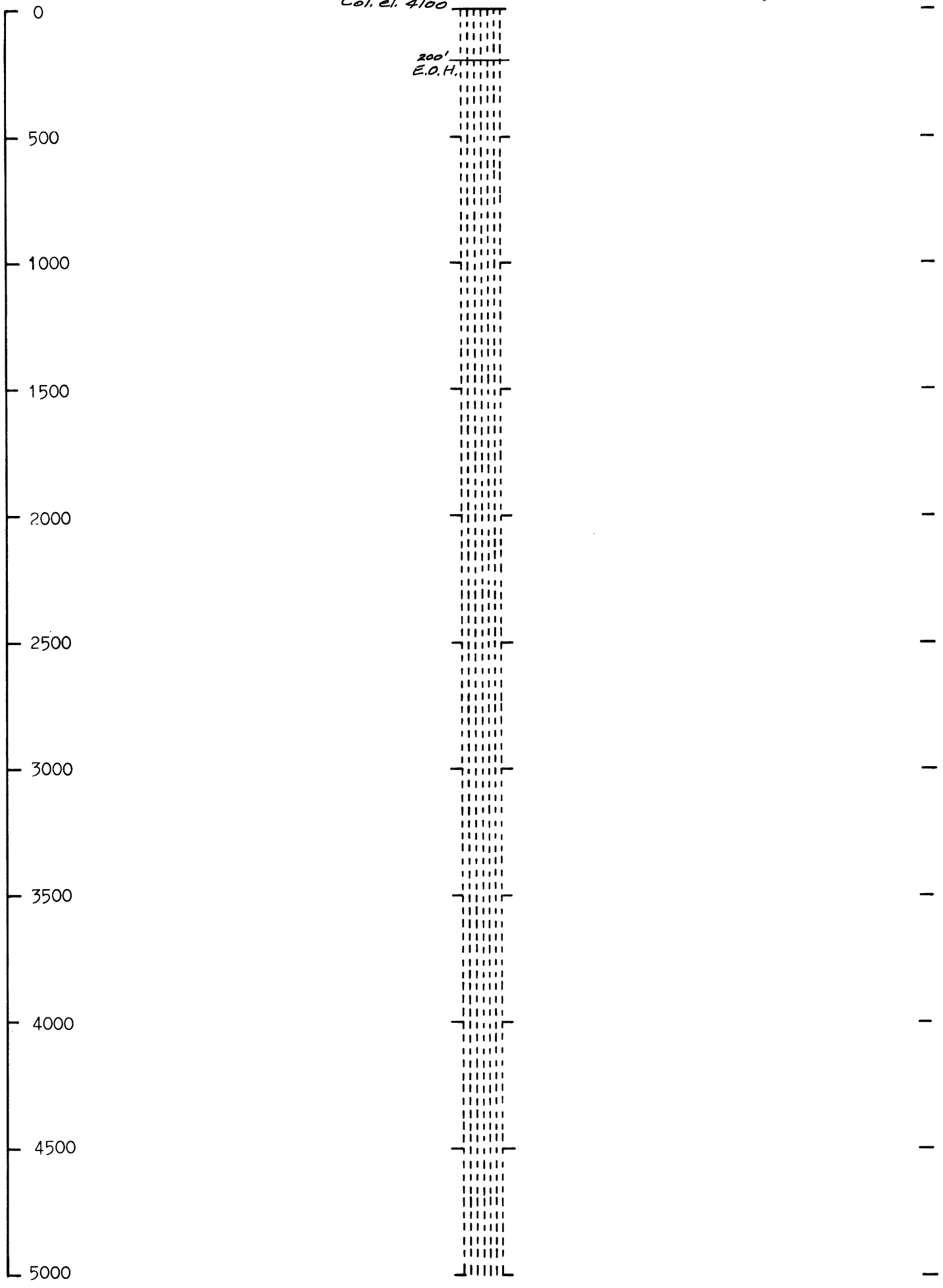
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 36

P. D.

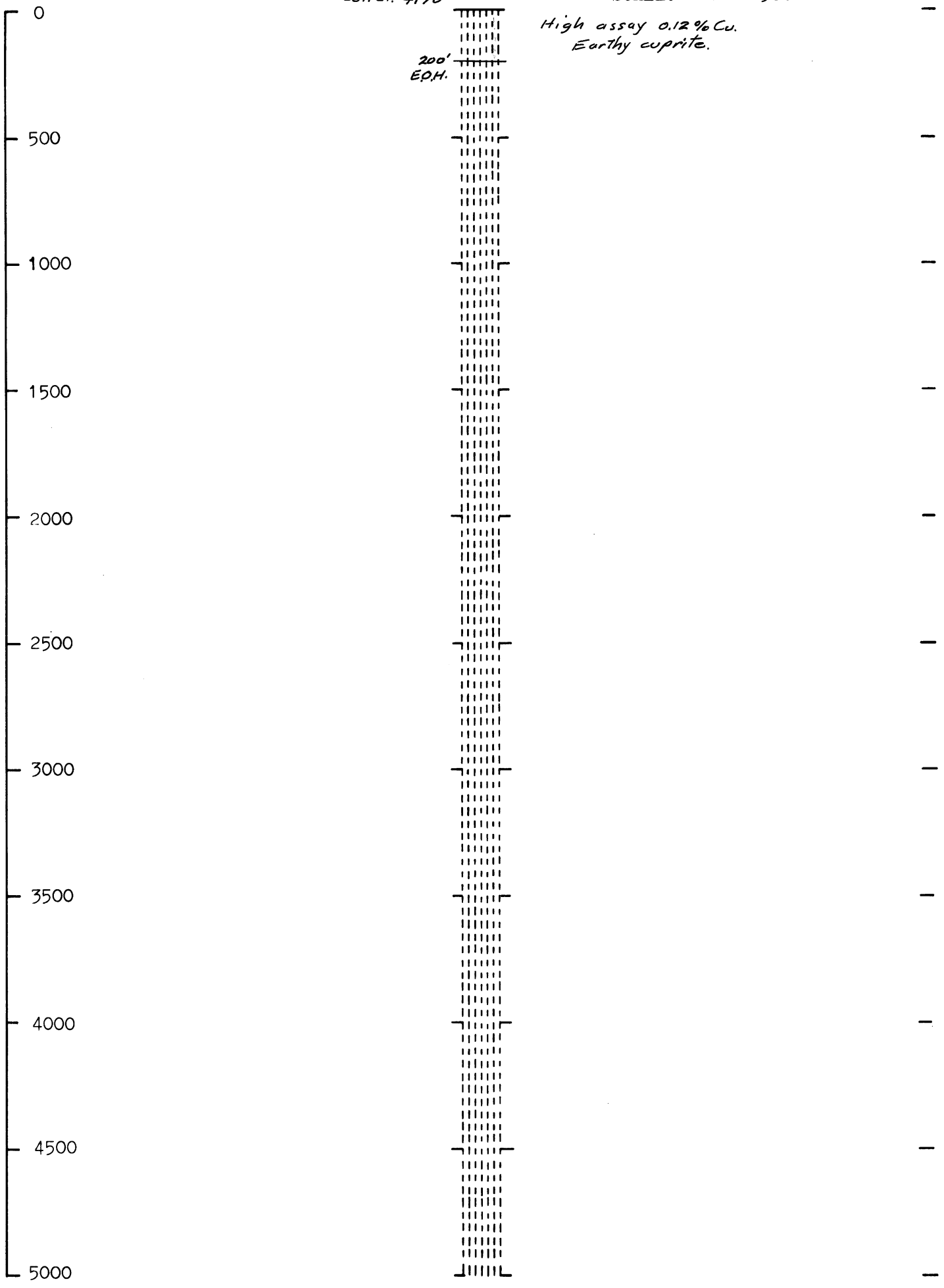
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 37

P. D.

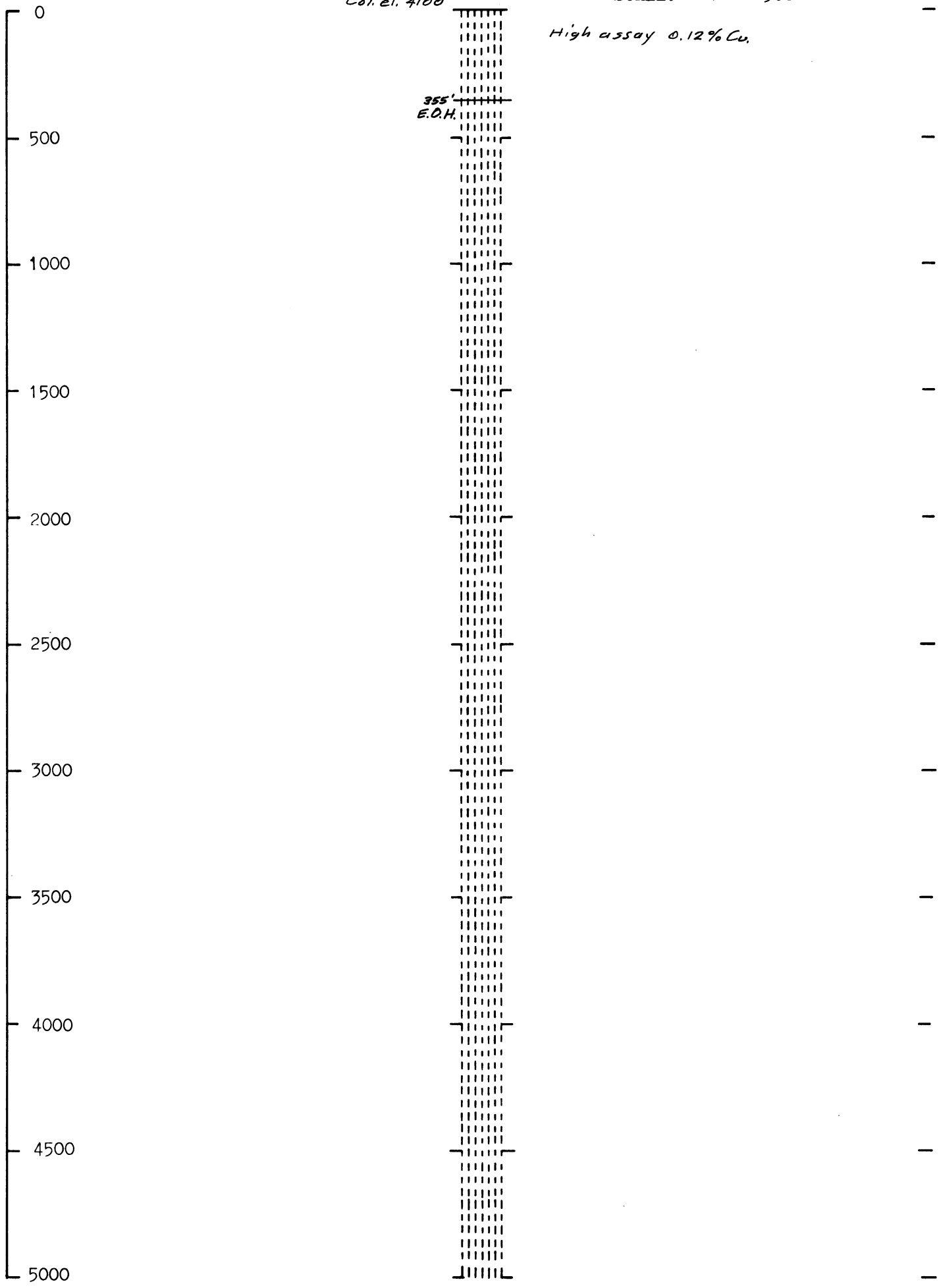
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A38

P.D.

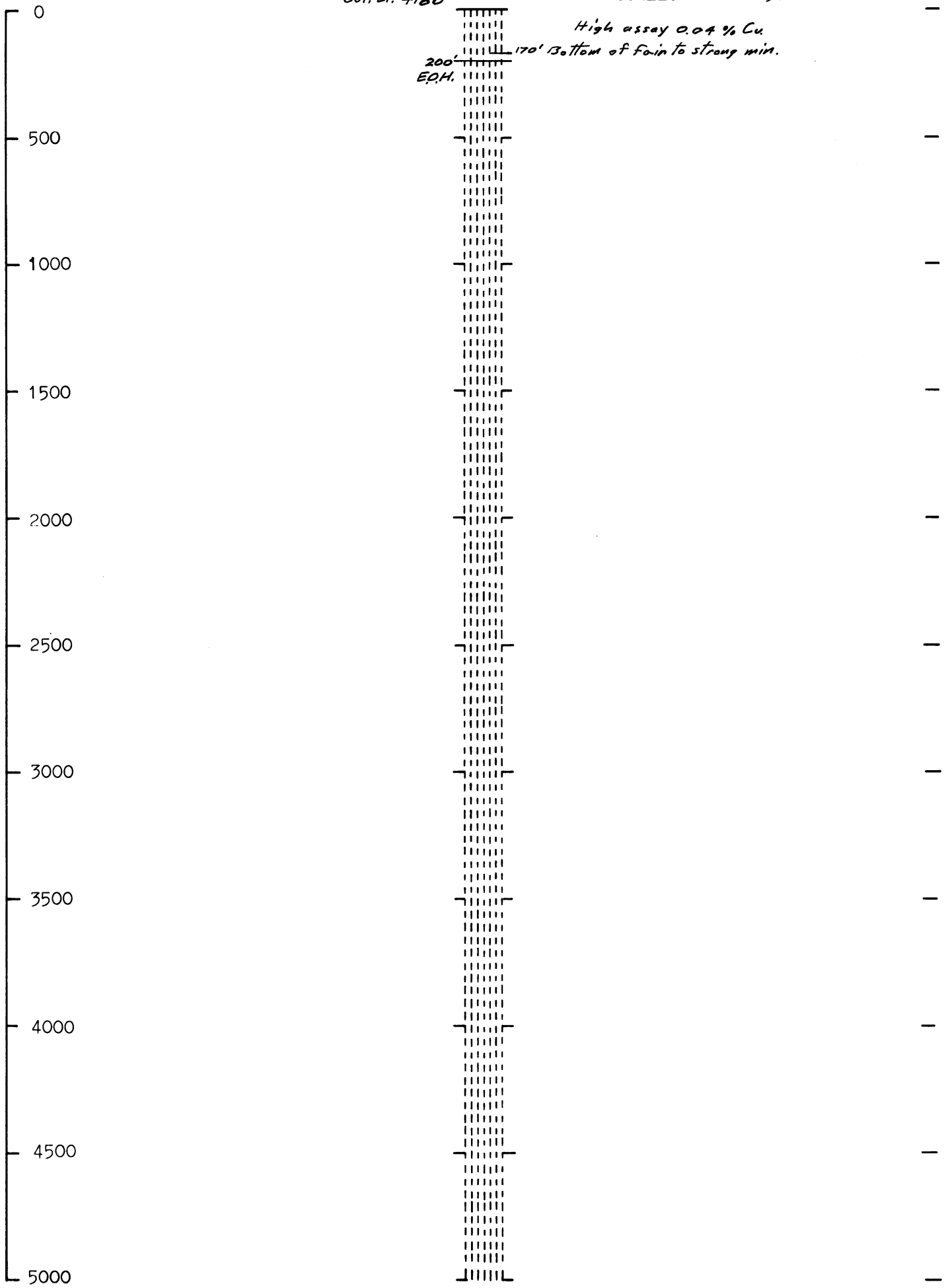
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 39

P.D.

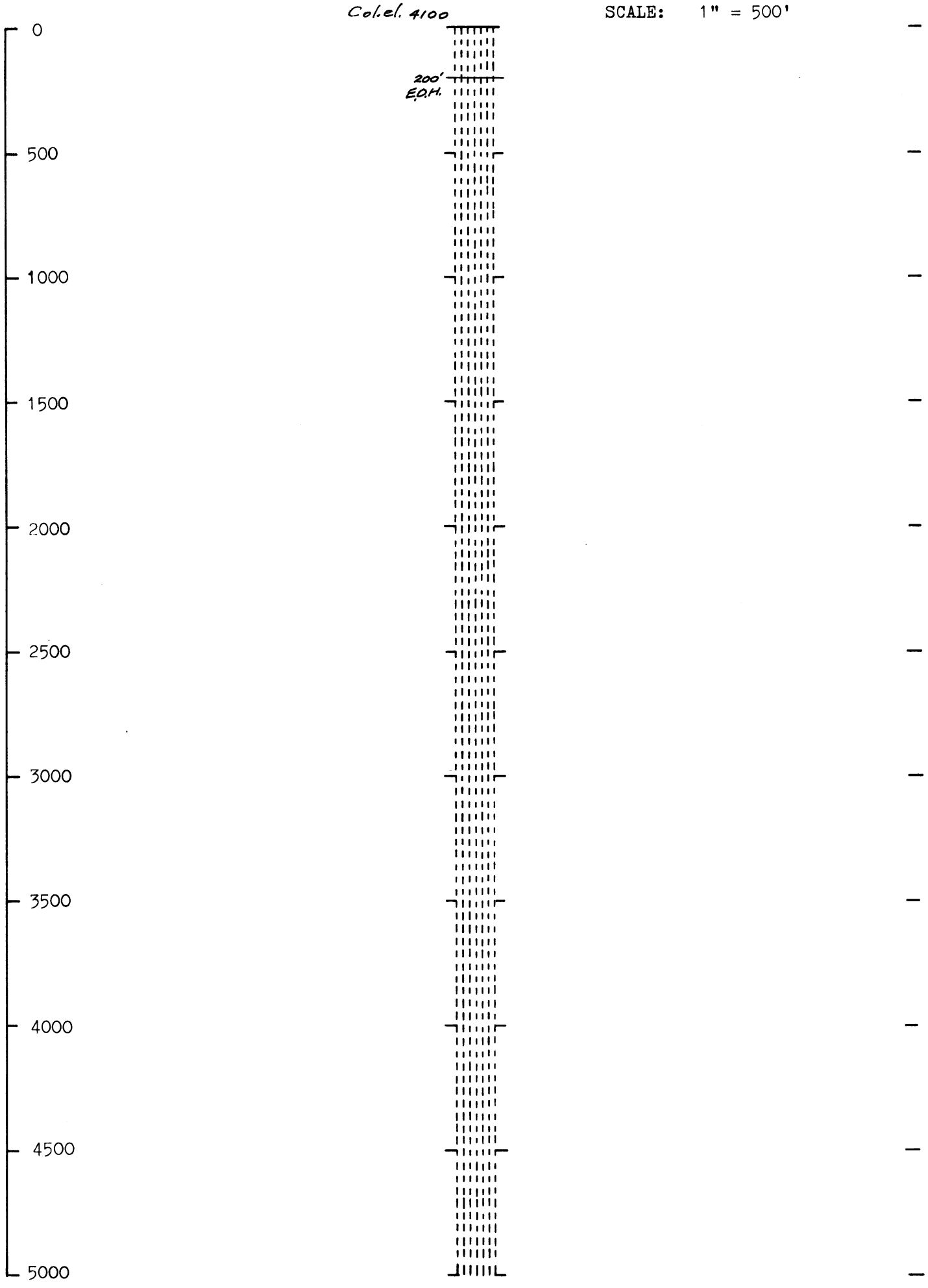
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 40

P. D.

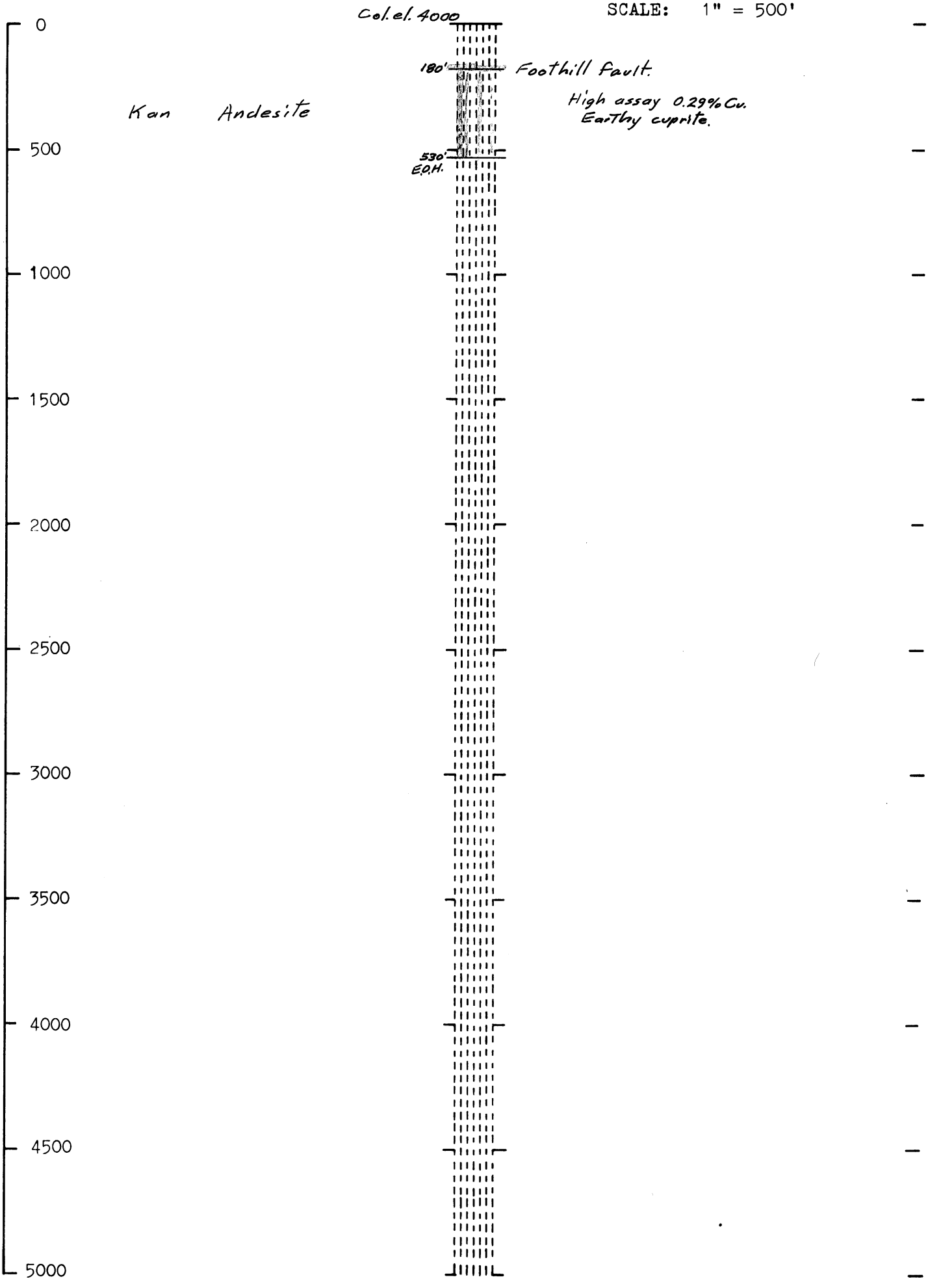
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A41

P.D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'



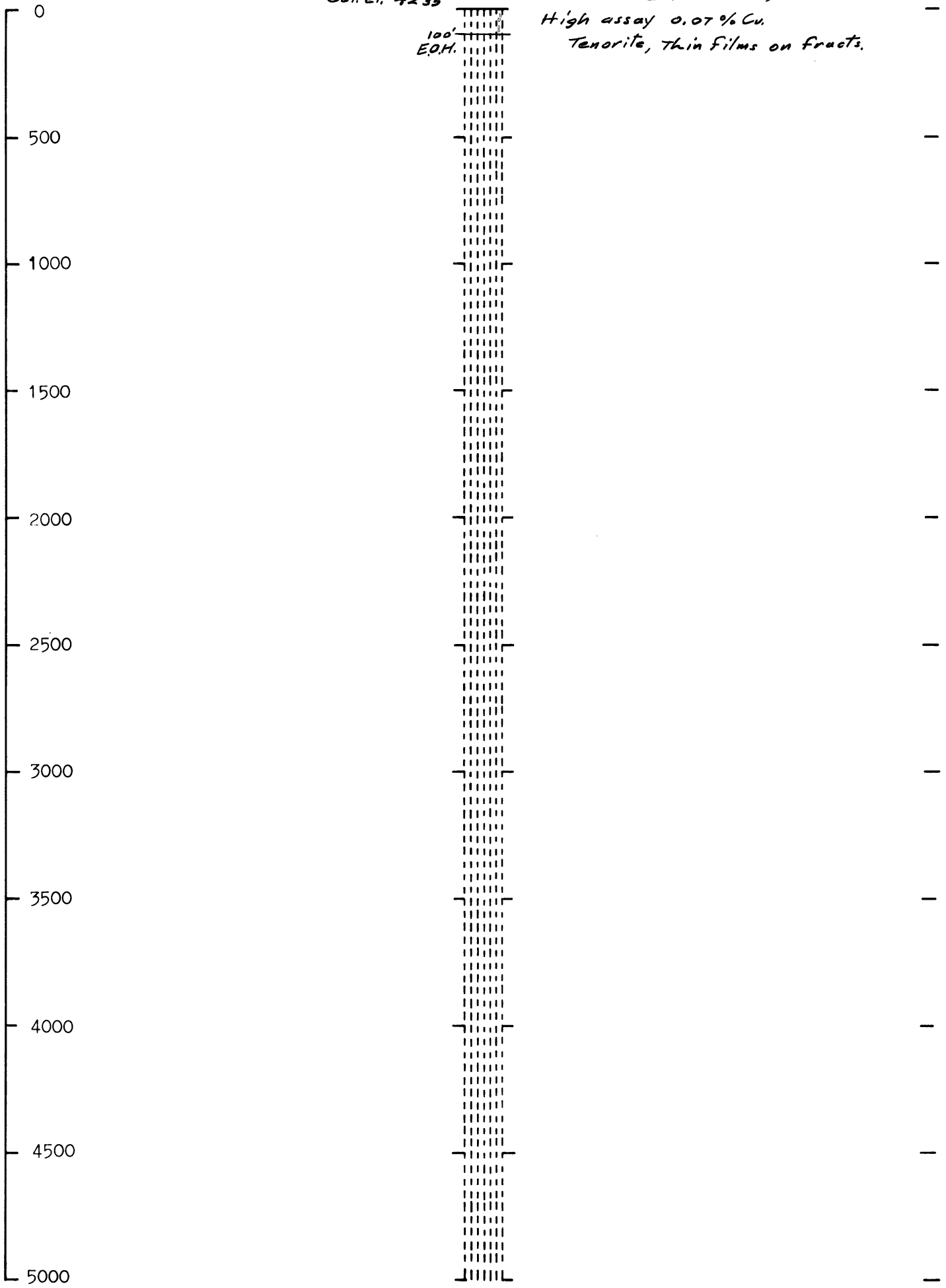
A 42

P.D.

Col. el. 4235

SCALE: 1" = 500'

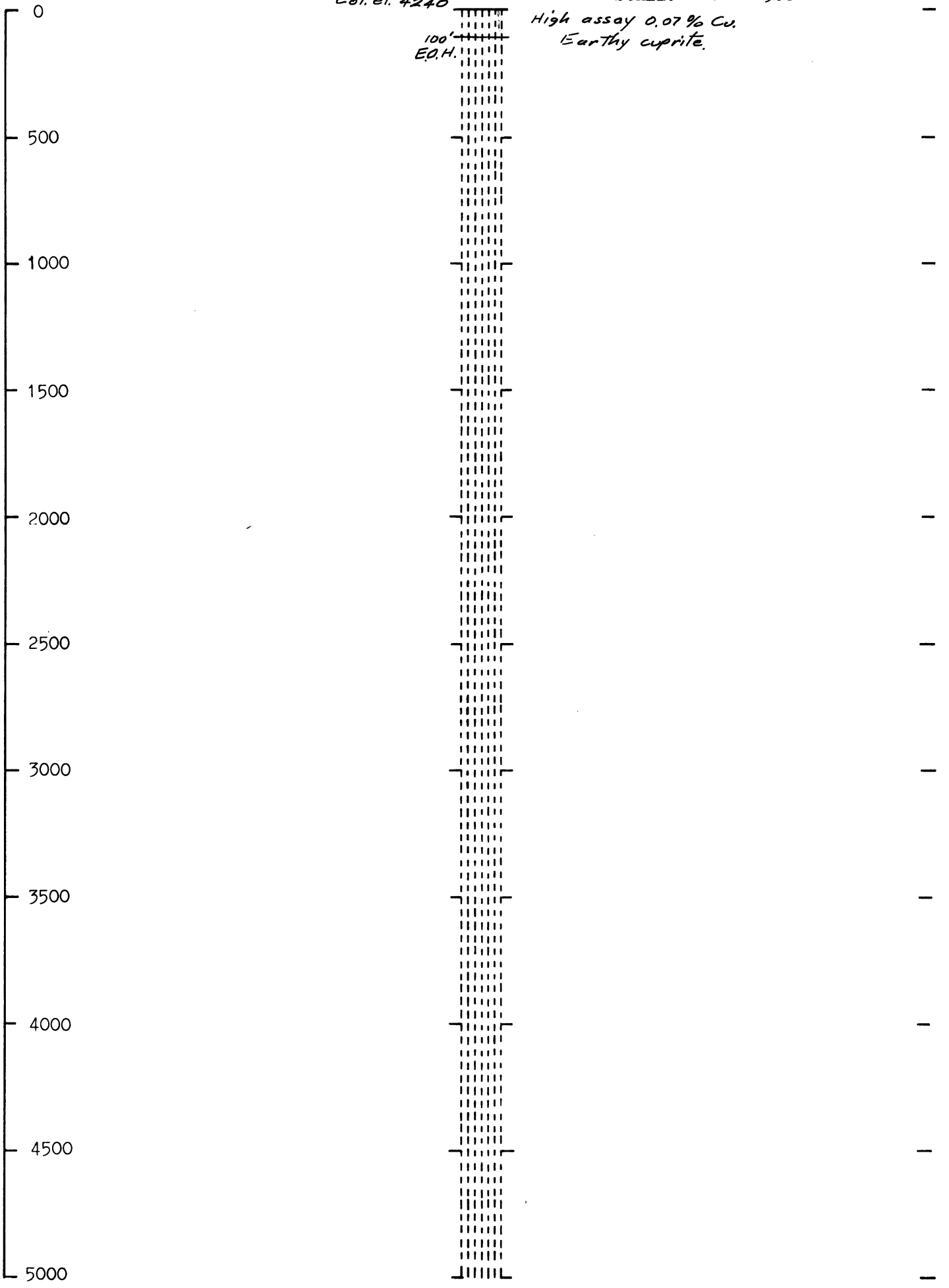
High assay 0.07% Cu.
Tenorite, Thin films on fracts.



A 43

P. D.

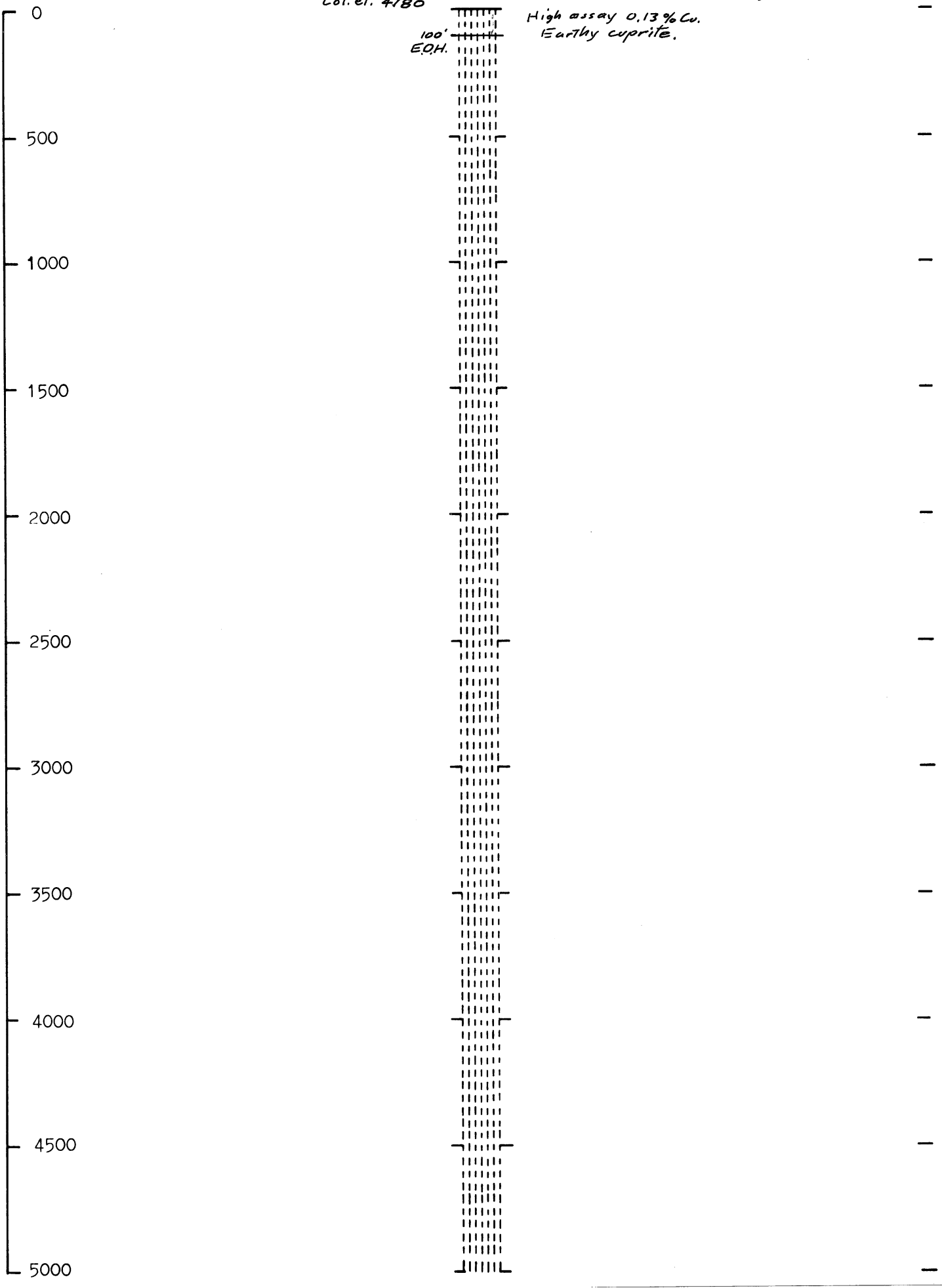
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A44

P. D.

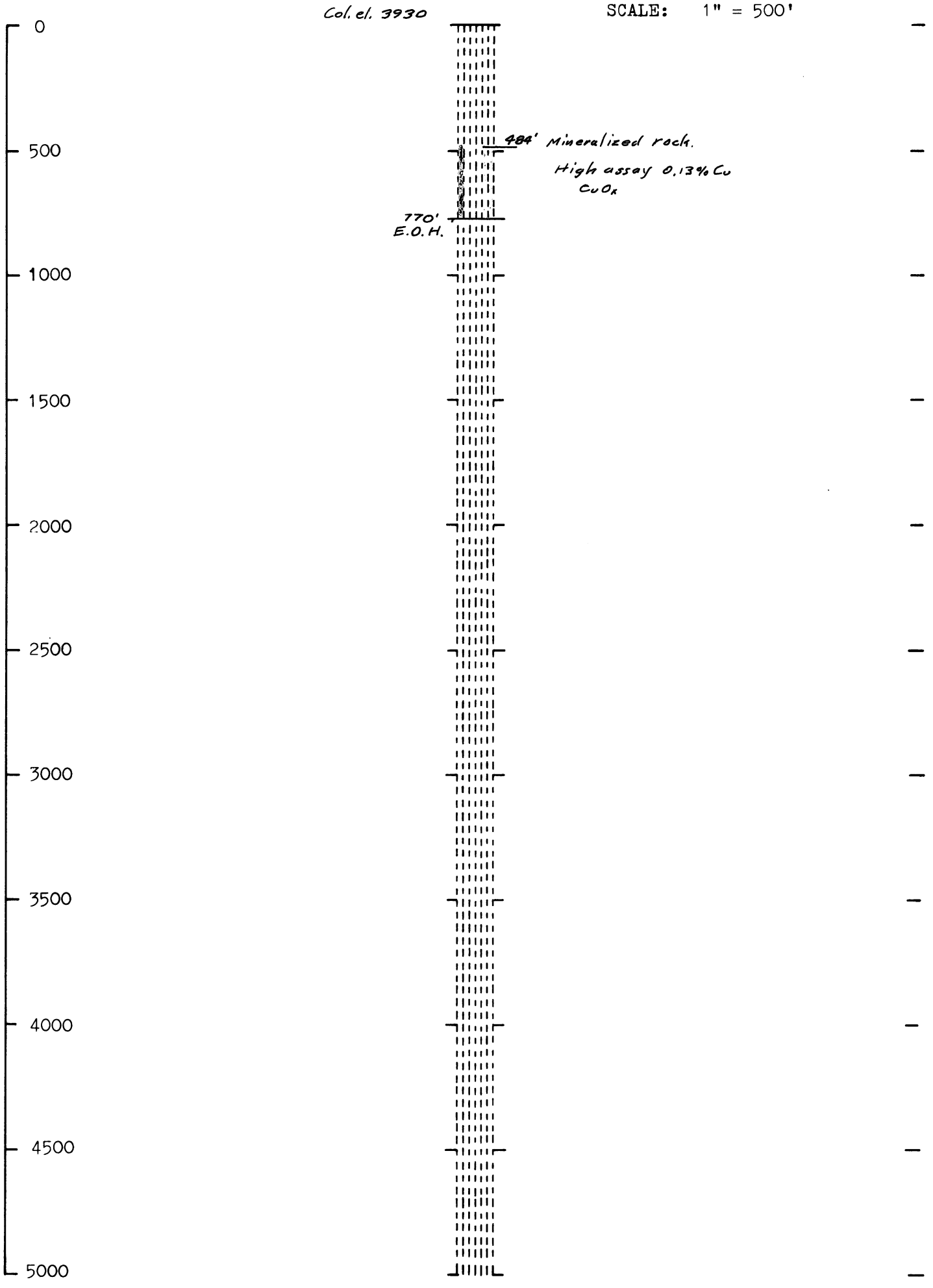
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A45

P.D.

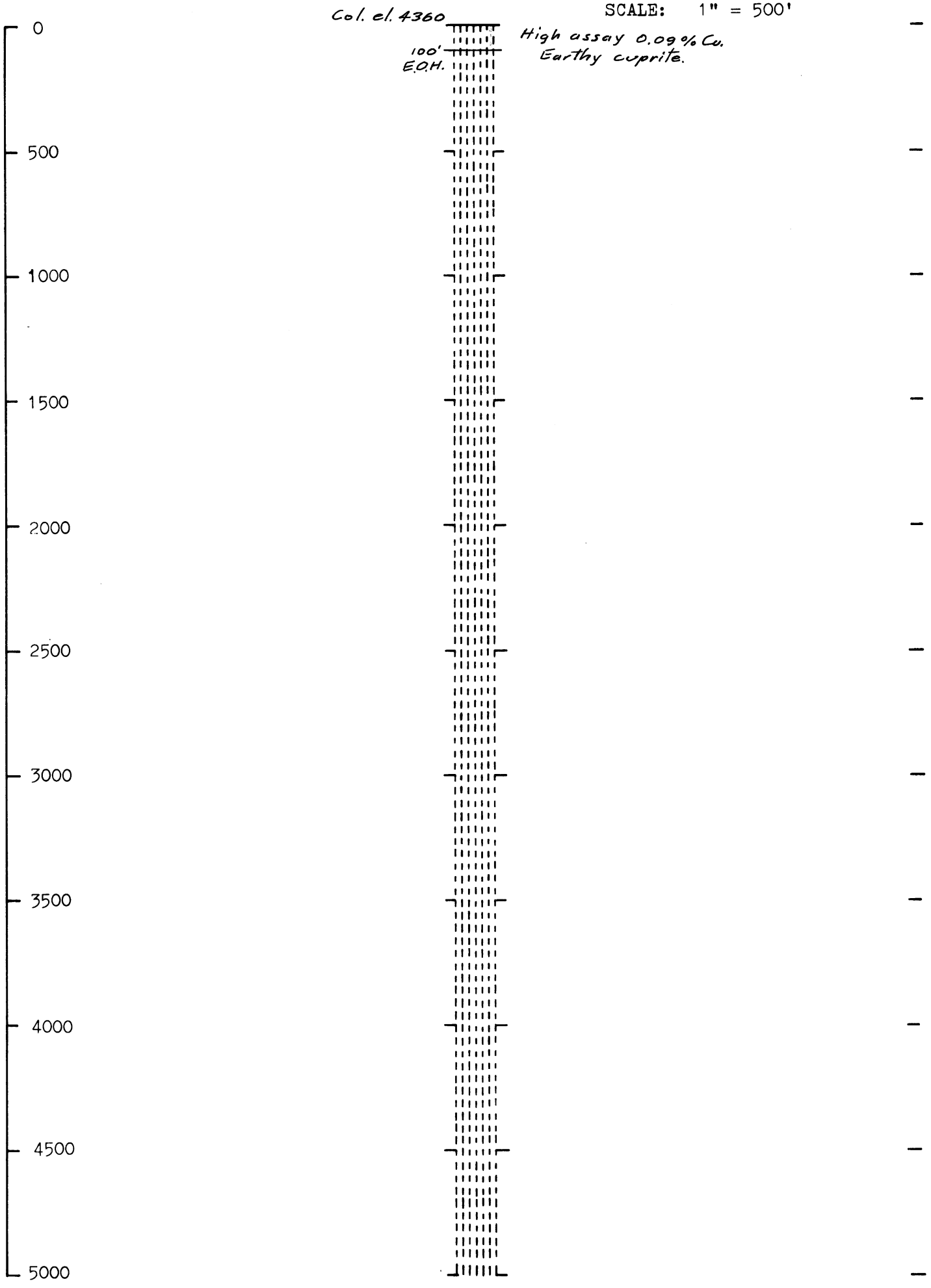
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 46

P.D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

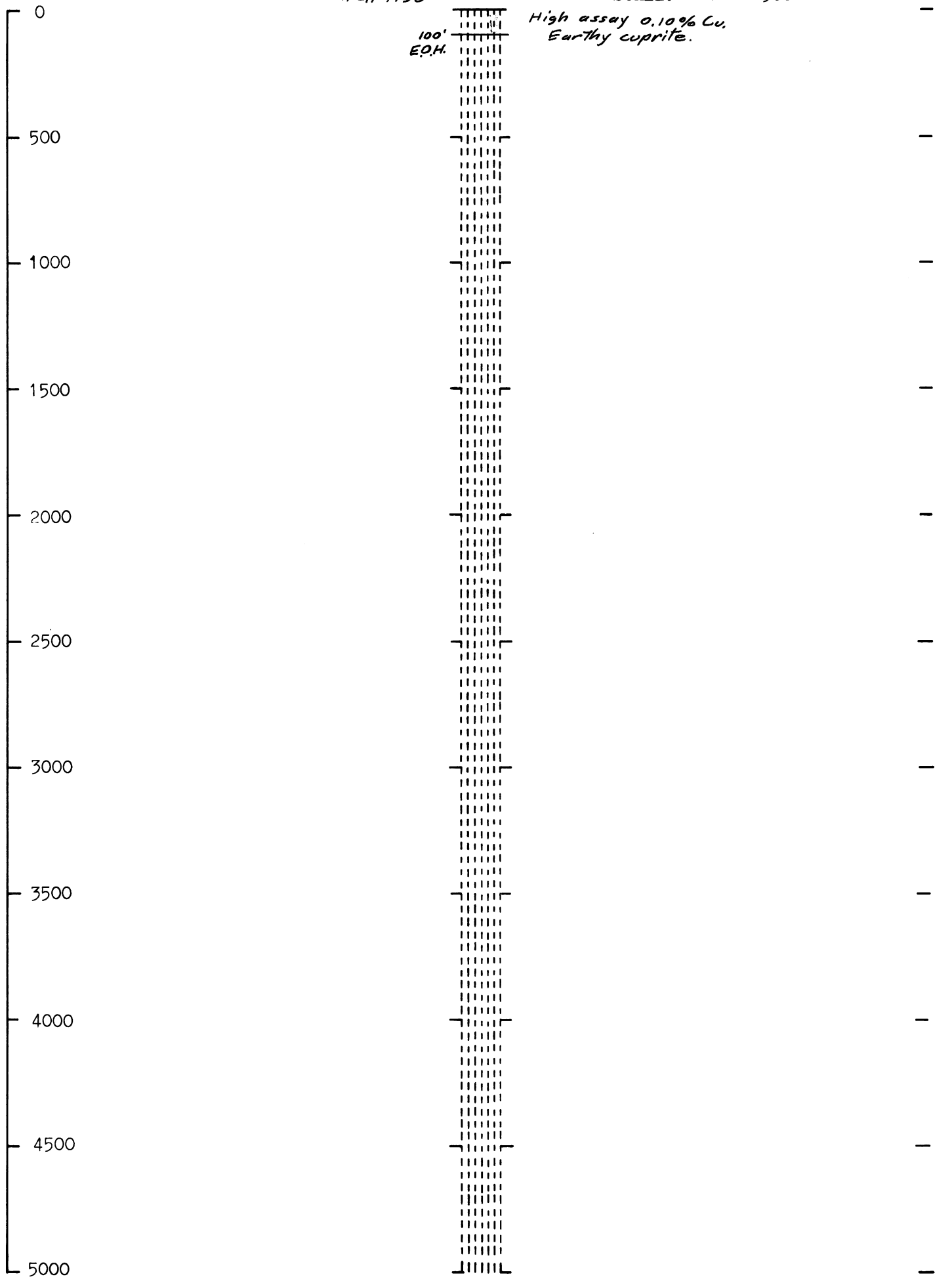


A47

P.D.

Col. cl. 4190

SCALE: 1" = 500'

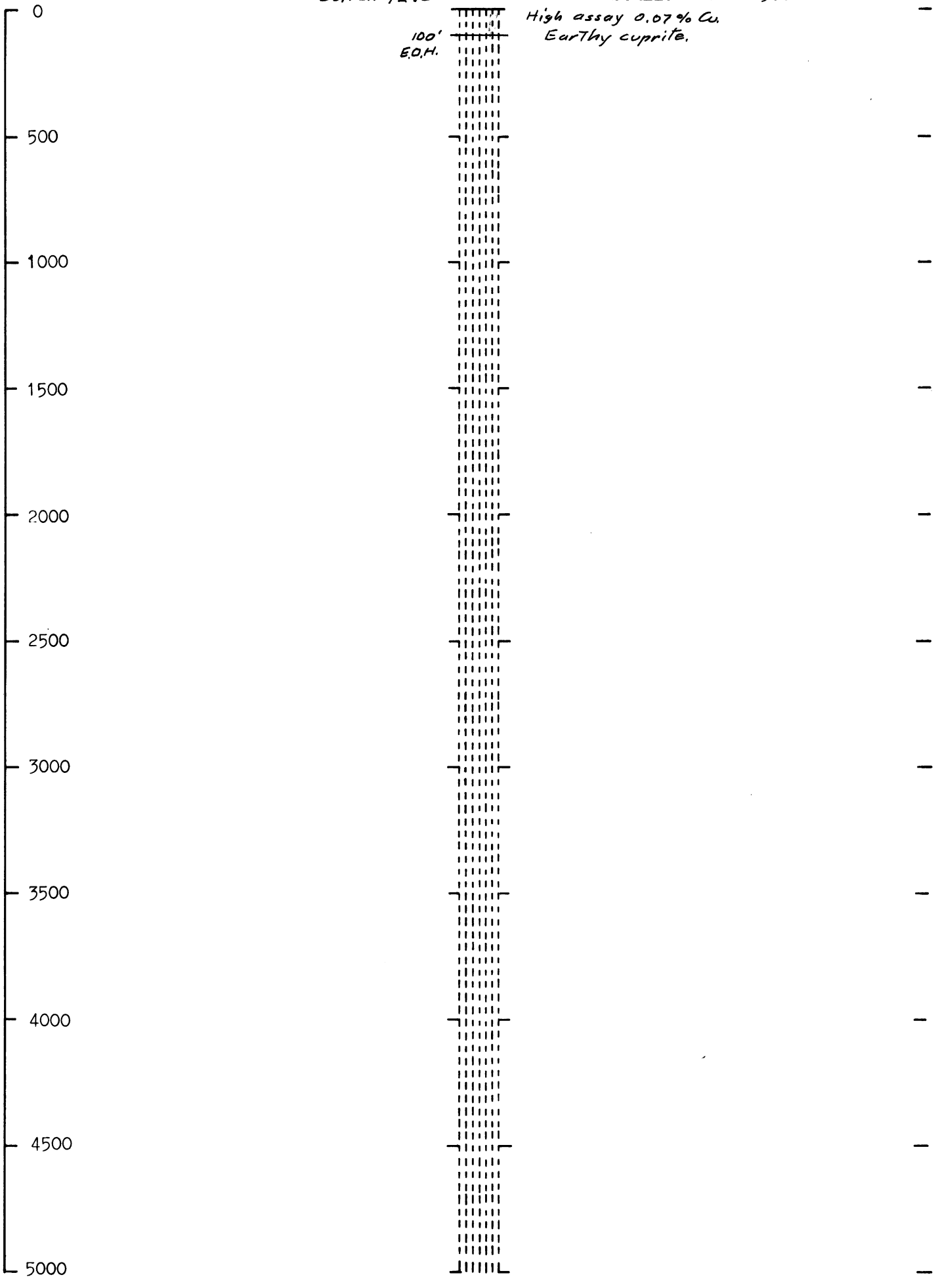


A48

P.D.

Col. el. 4240

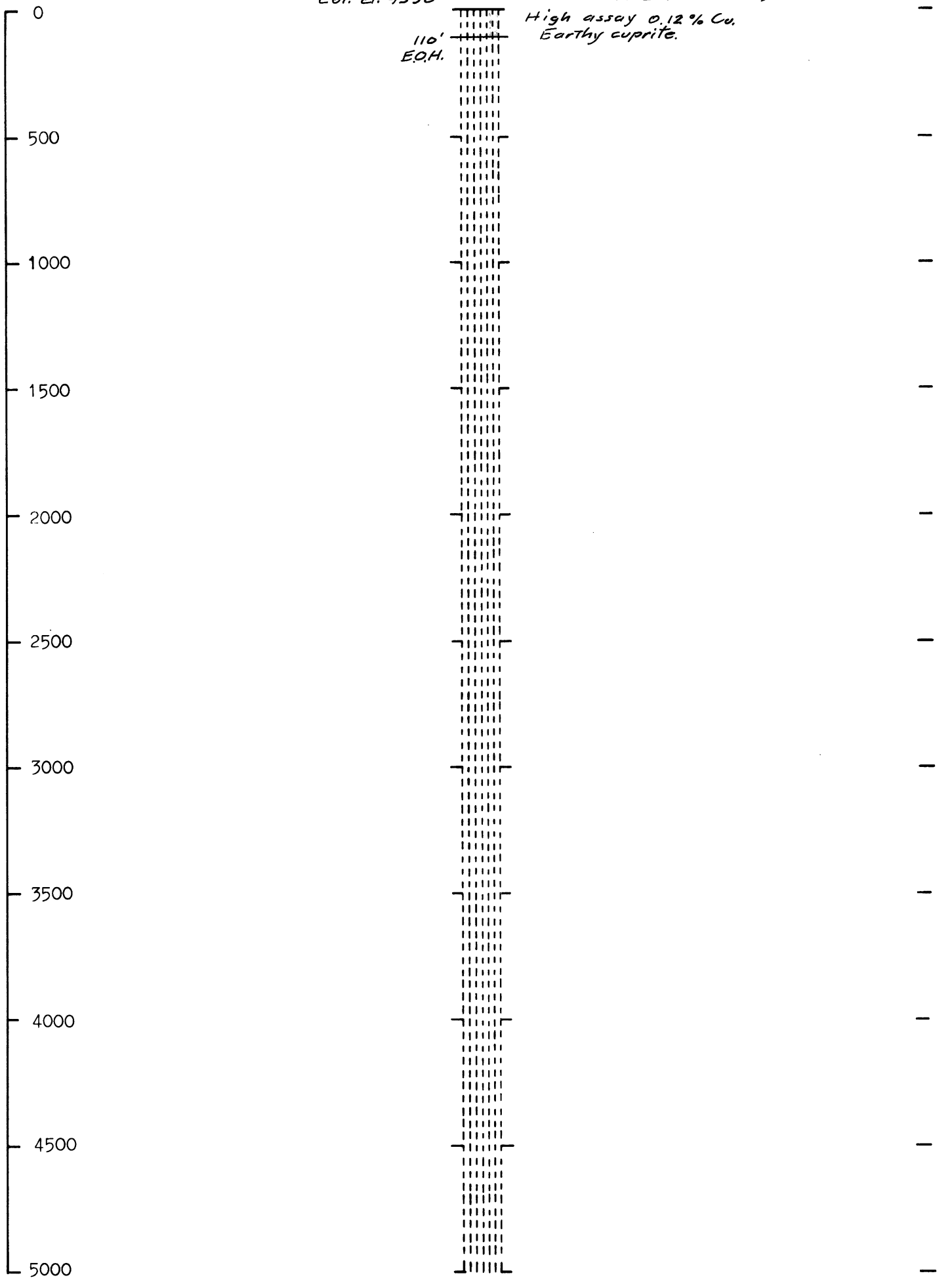
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 49

P.D.

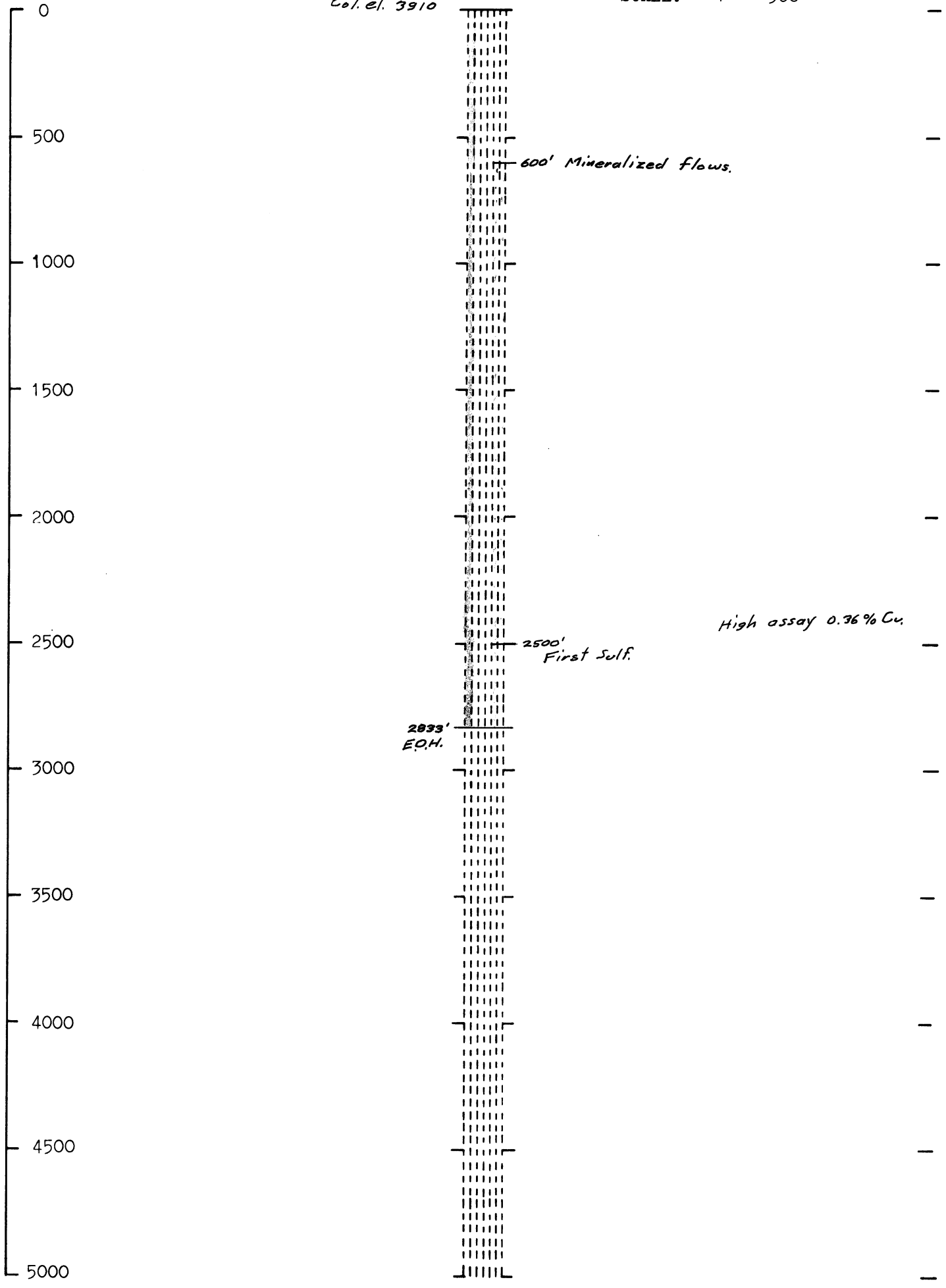
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 50

P.D.

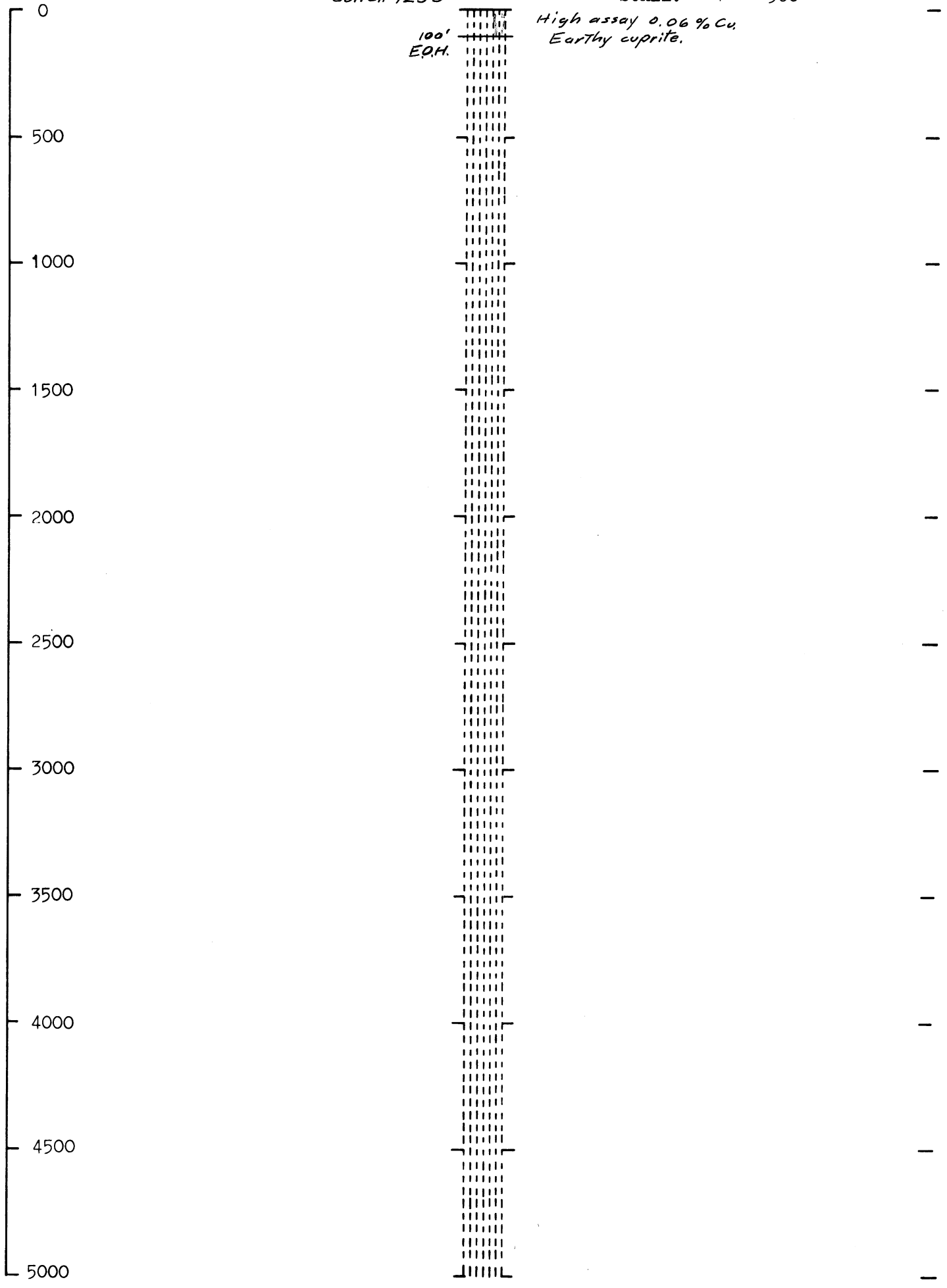
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A52

P.D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

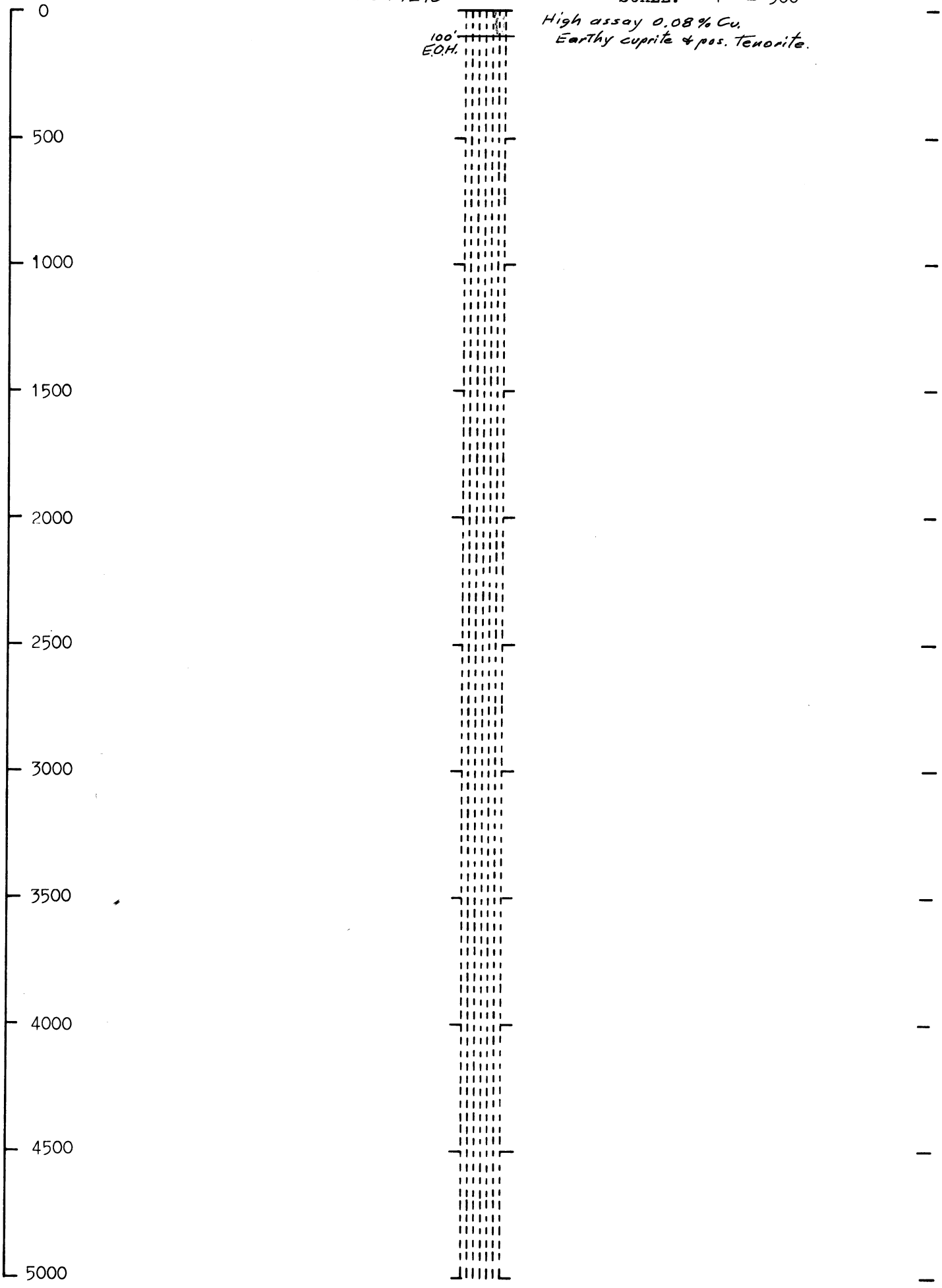


A 53

P.D.

Col. el. 4240

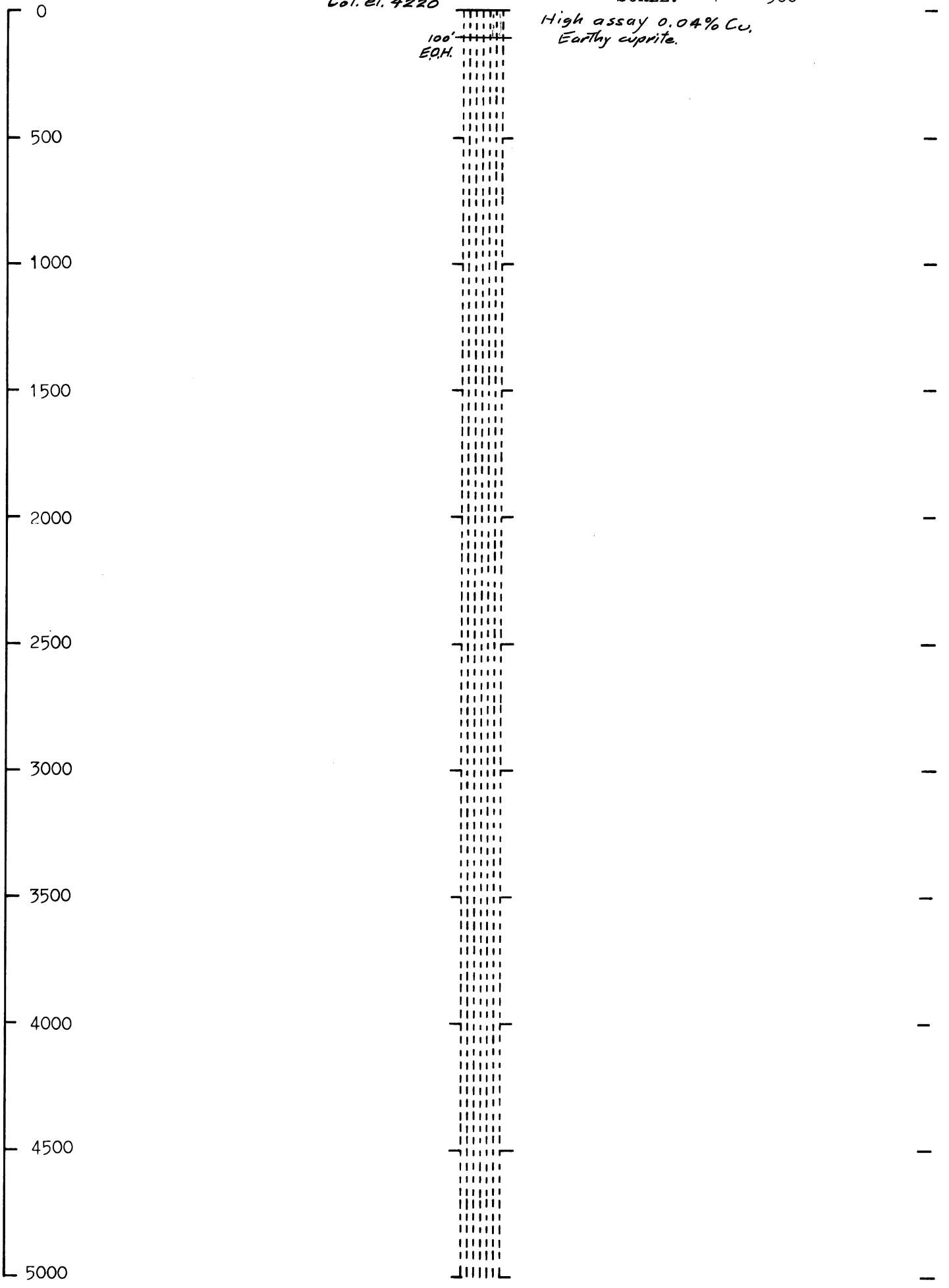
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A54

P.D.

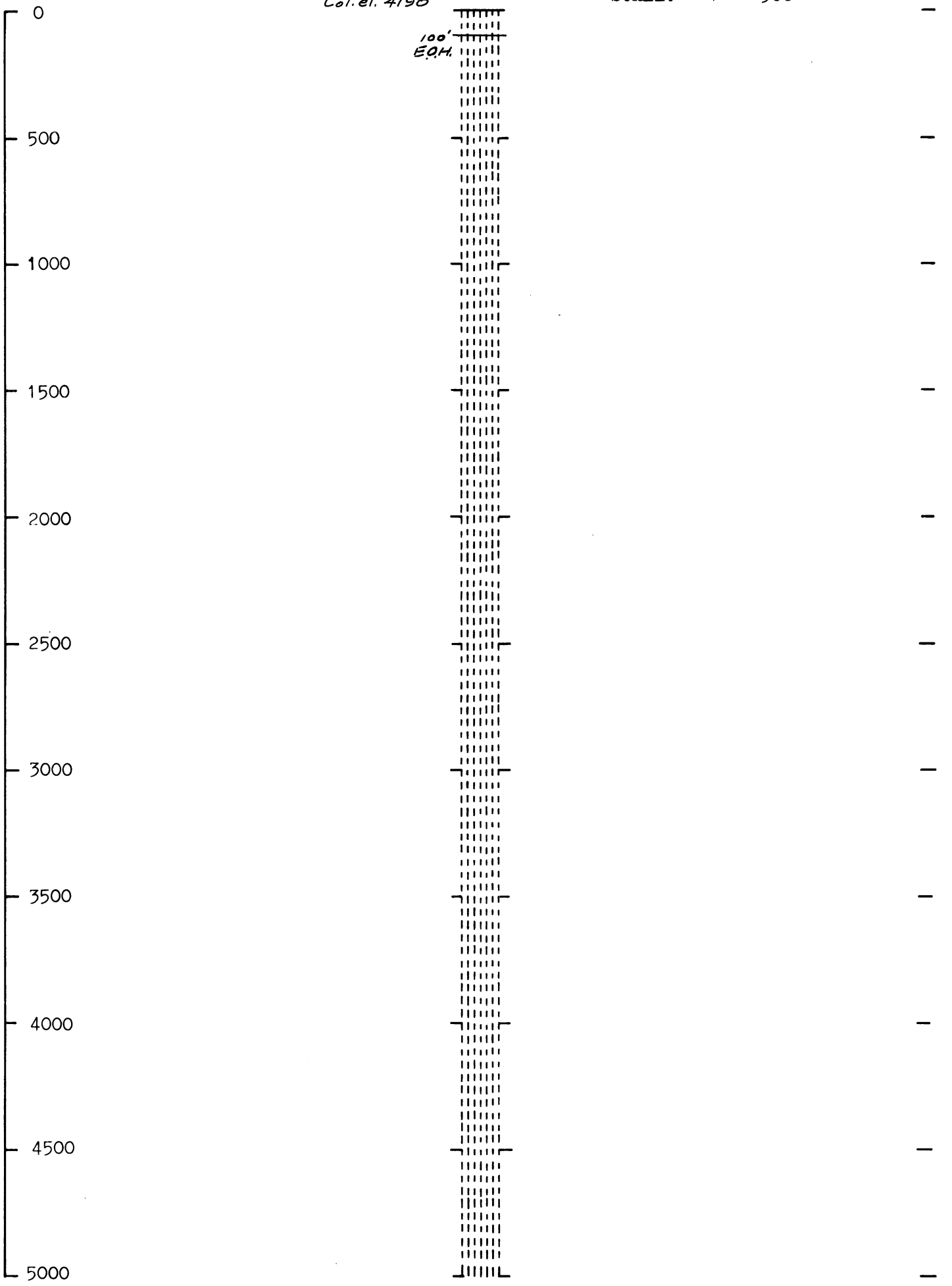
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A55

P. D.

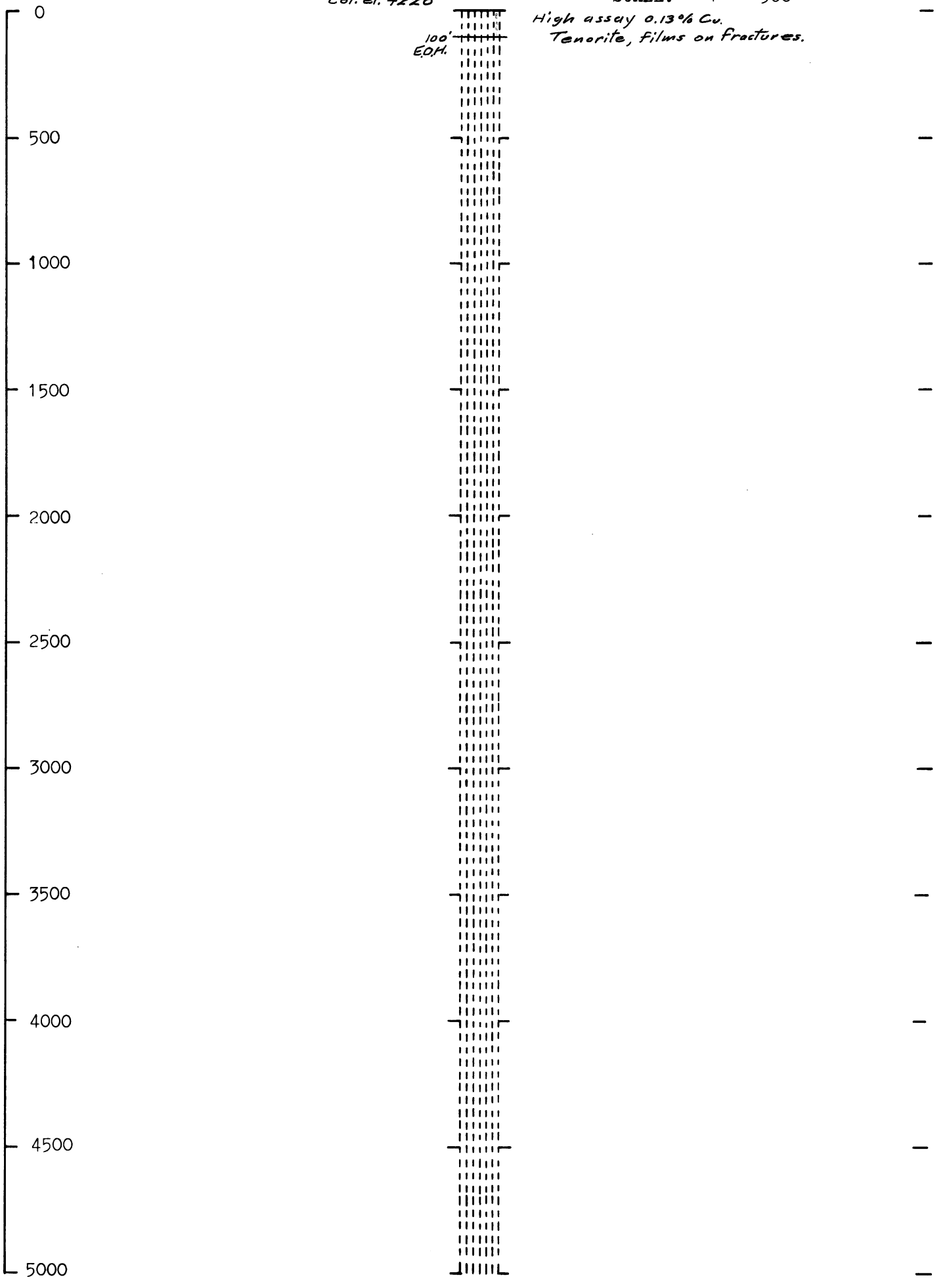
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A56

P. D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

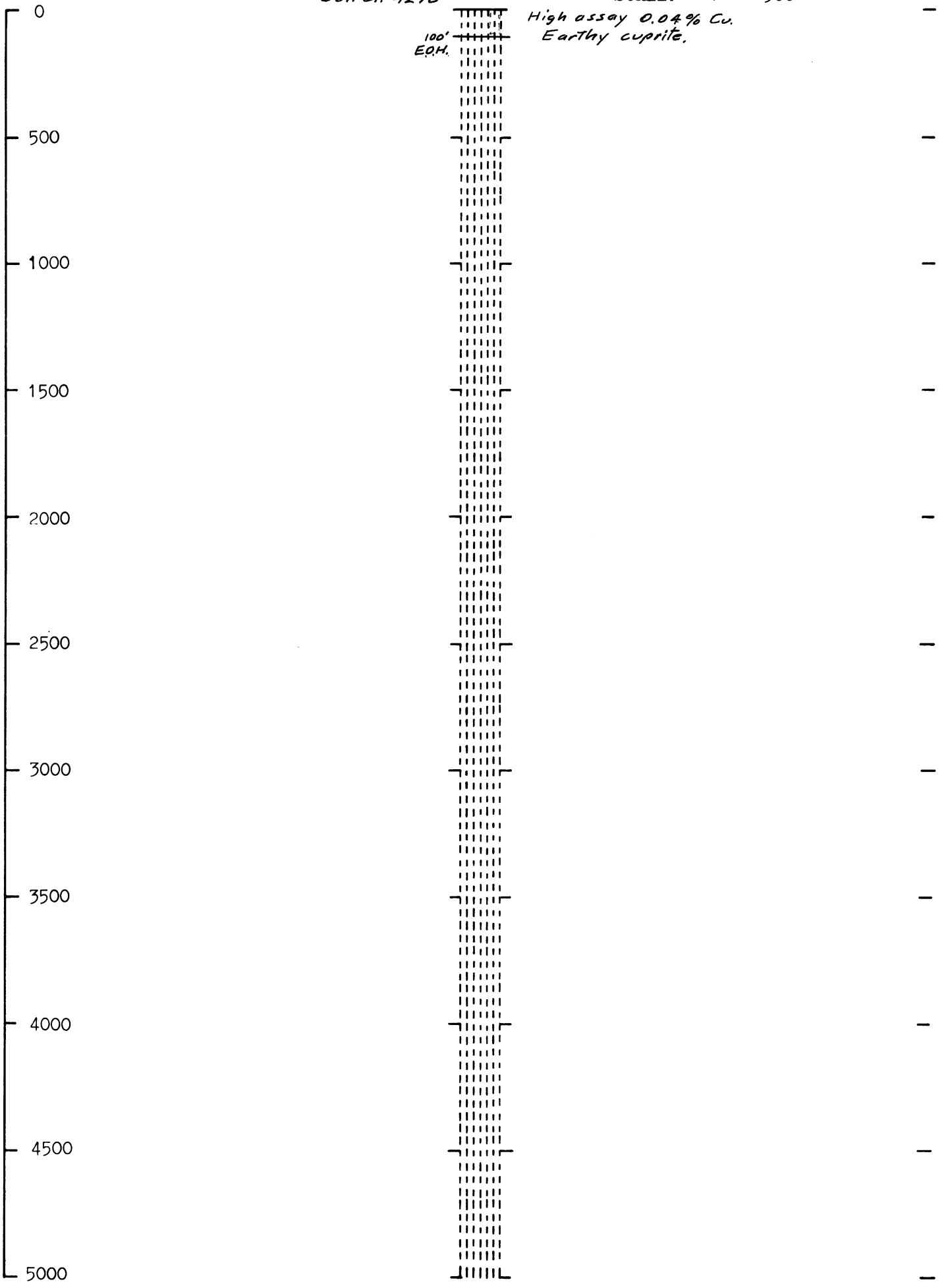


A57

P.D.

Col. el. 4270

SCALE: 1" = 500'

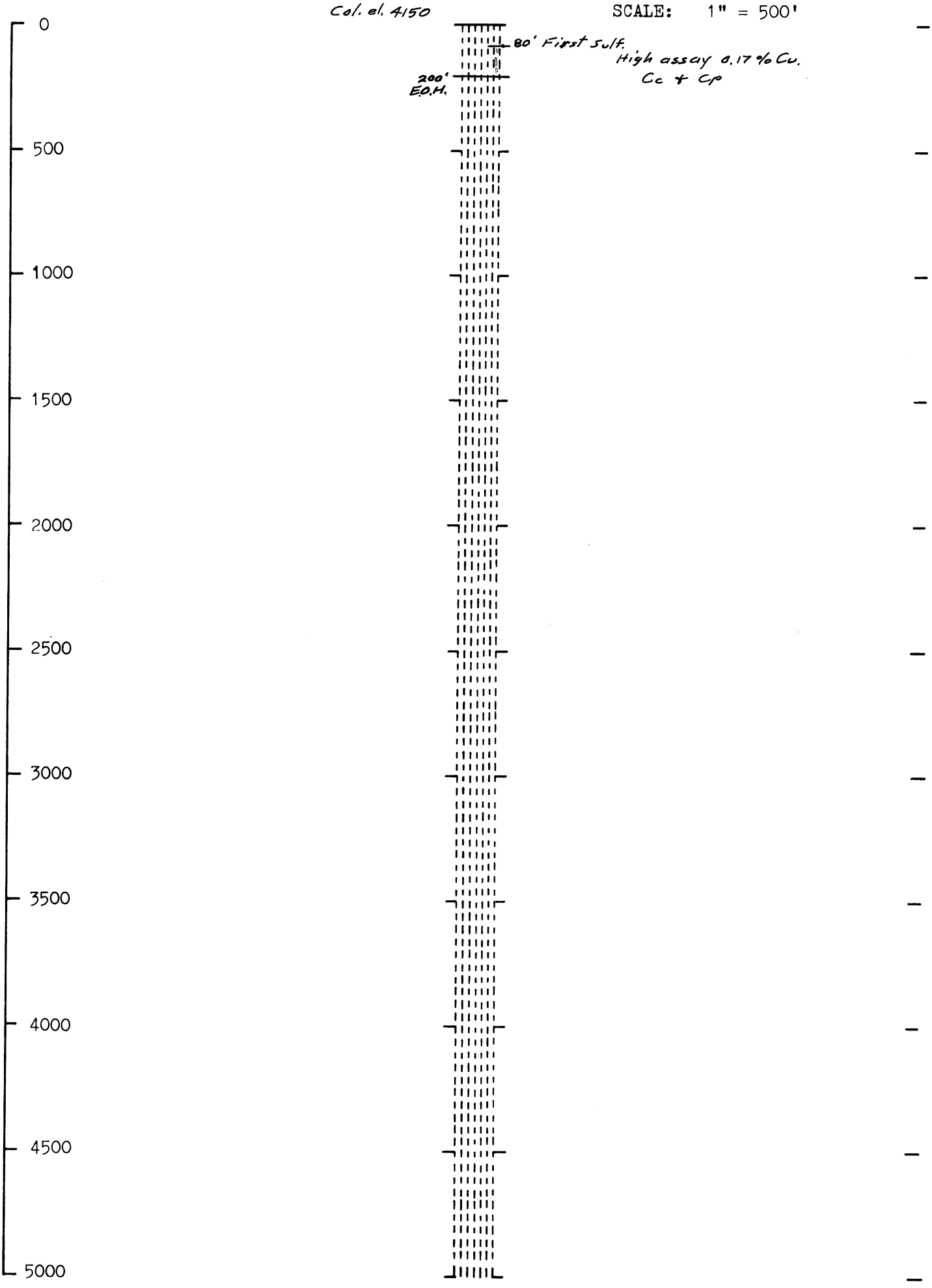


A 58

P.D.

Col. el. 4150

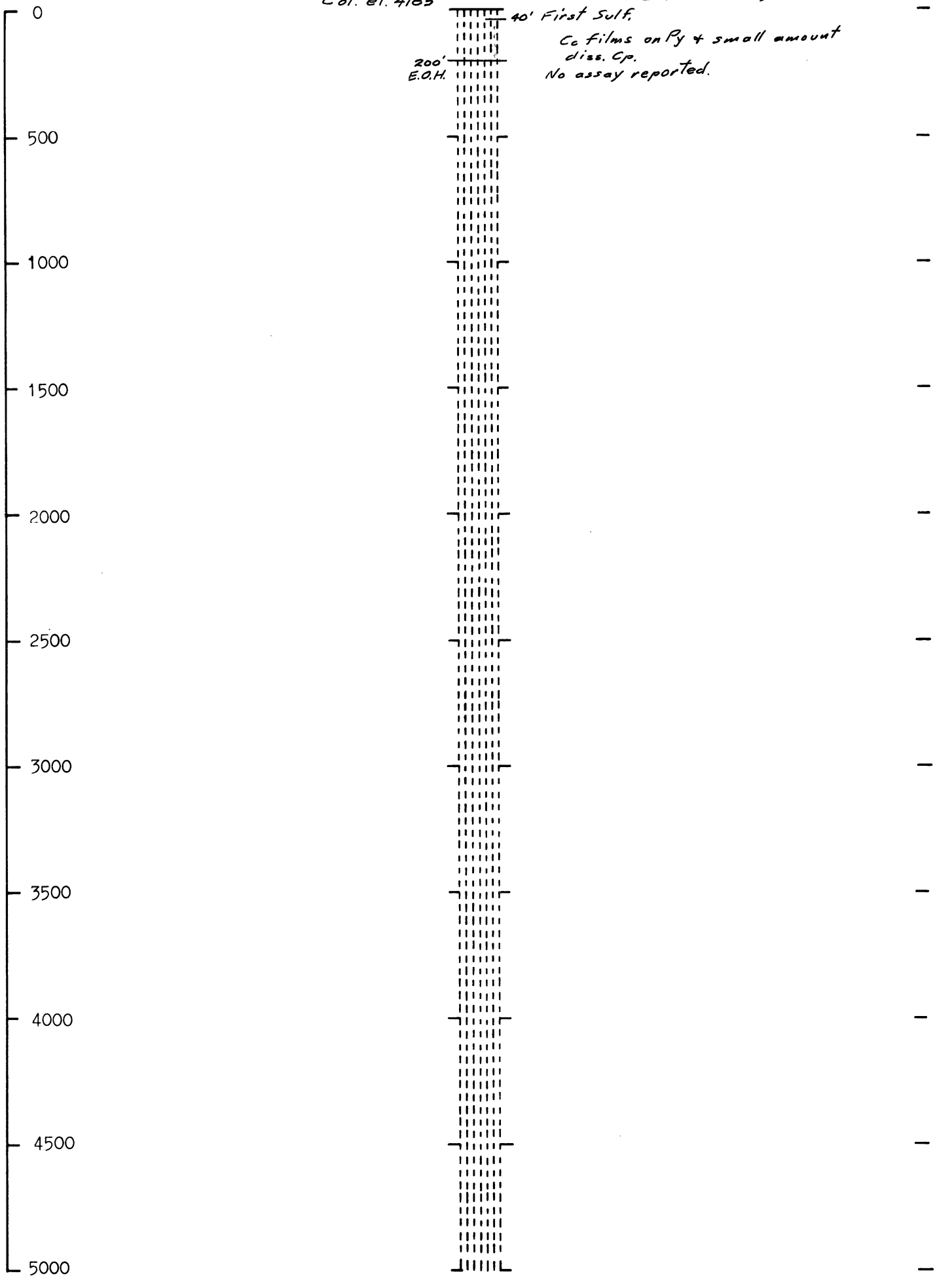
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 59

P. D.

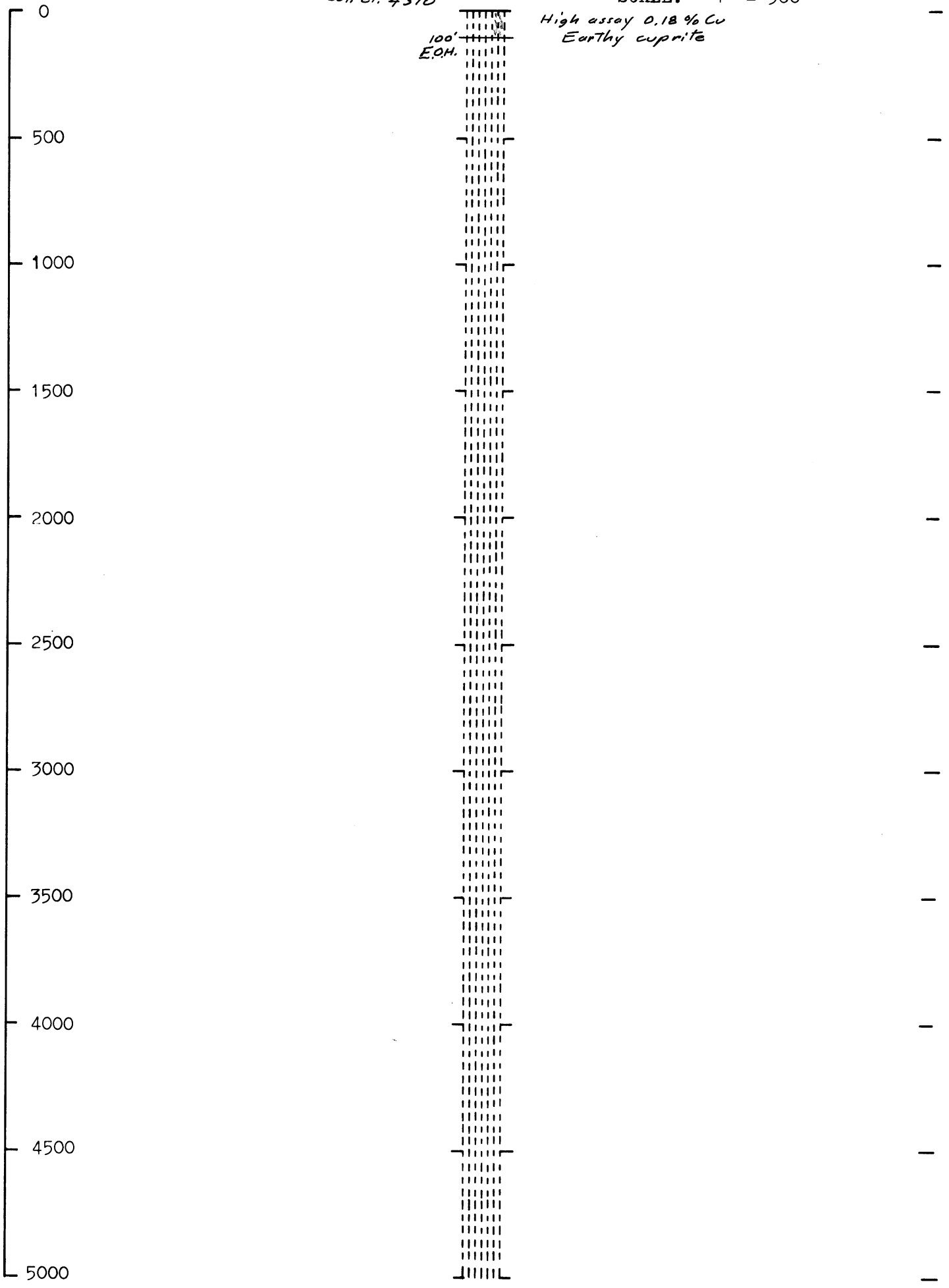
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 60

P.D.

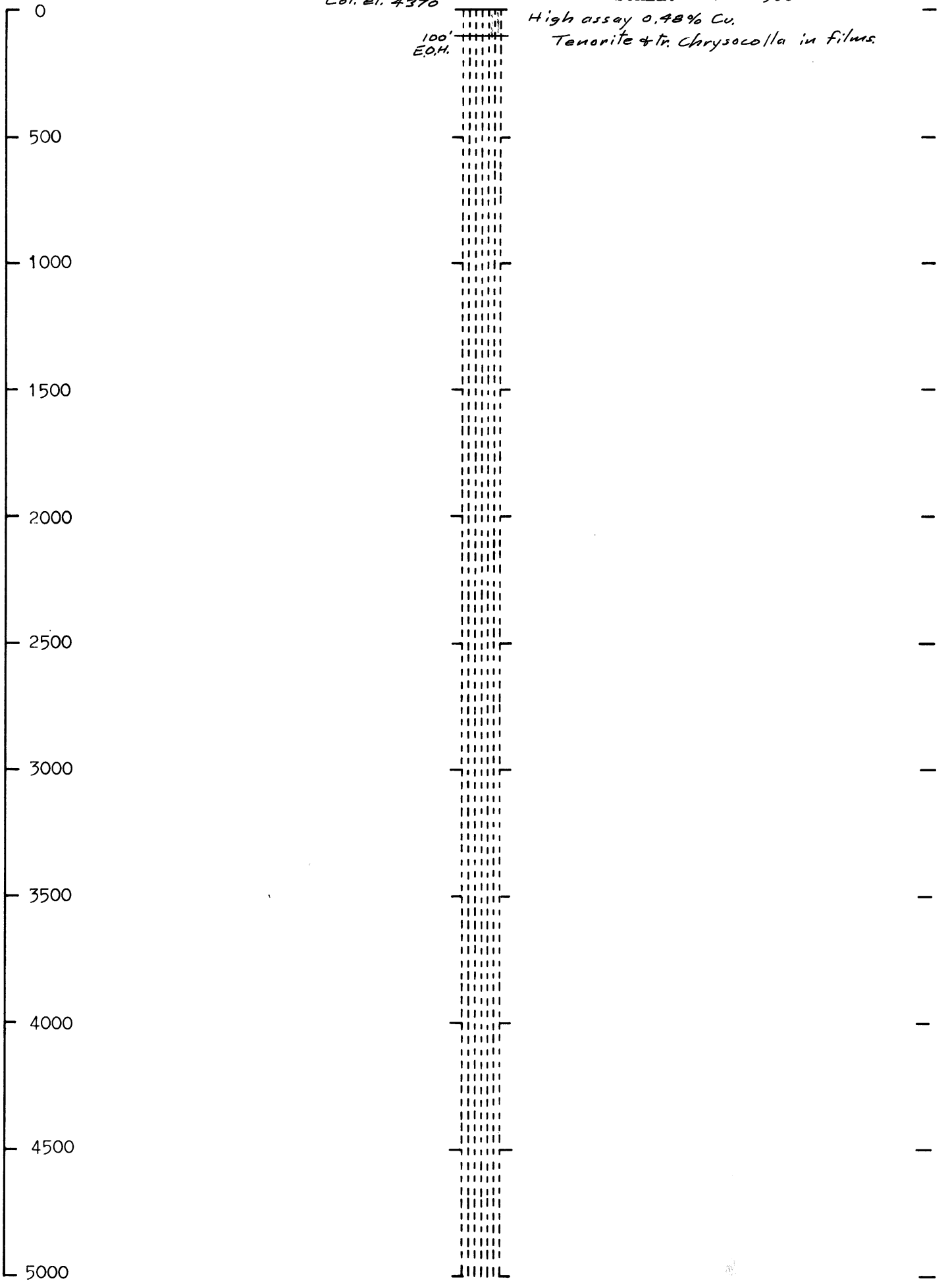
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A61

P.D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

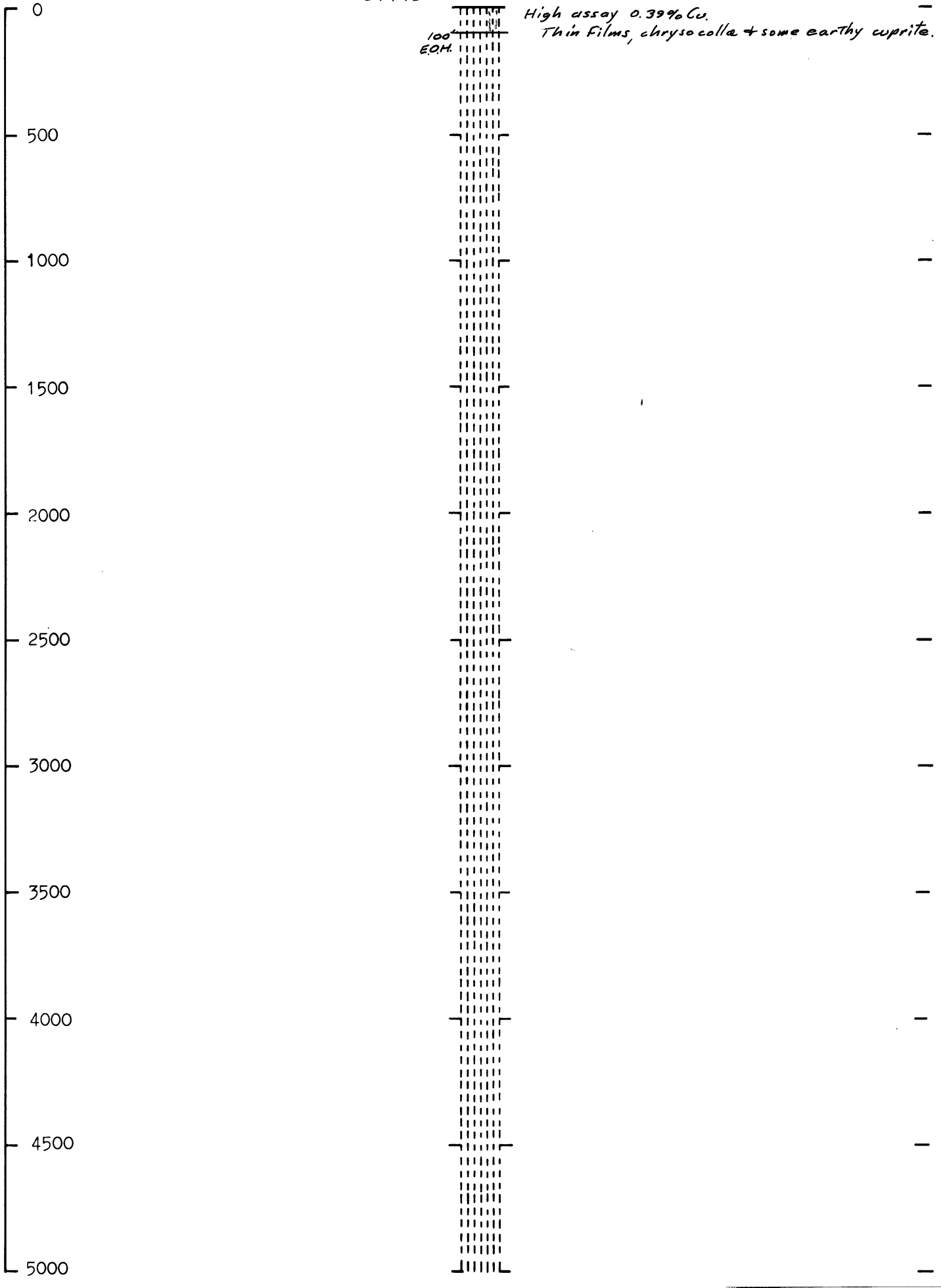


A 62

P. D.

Col. el. 4400

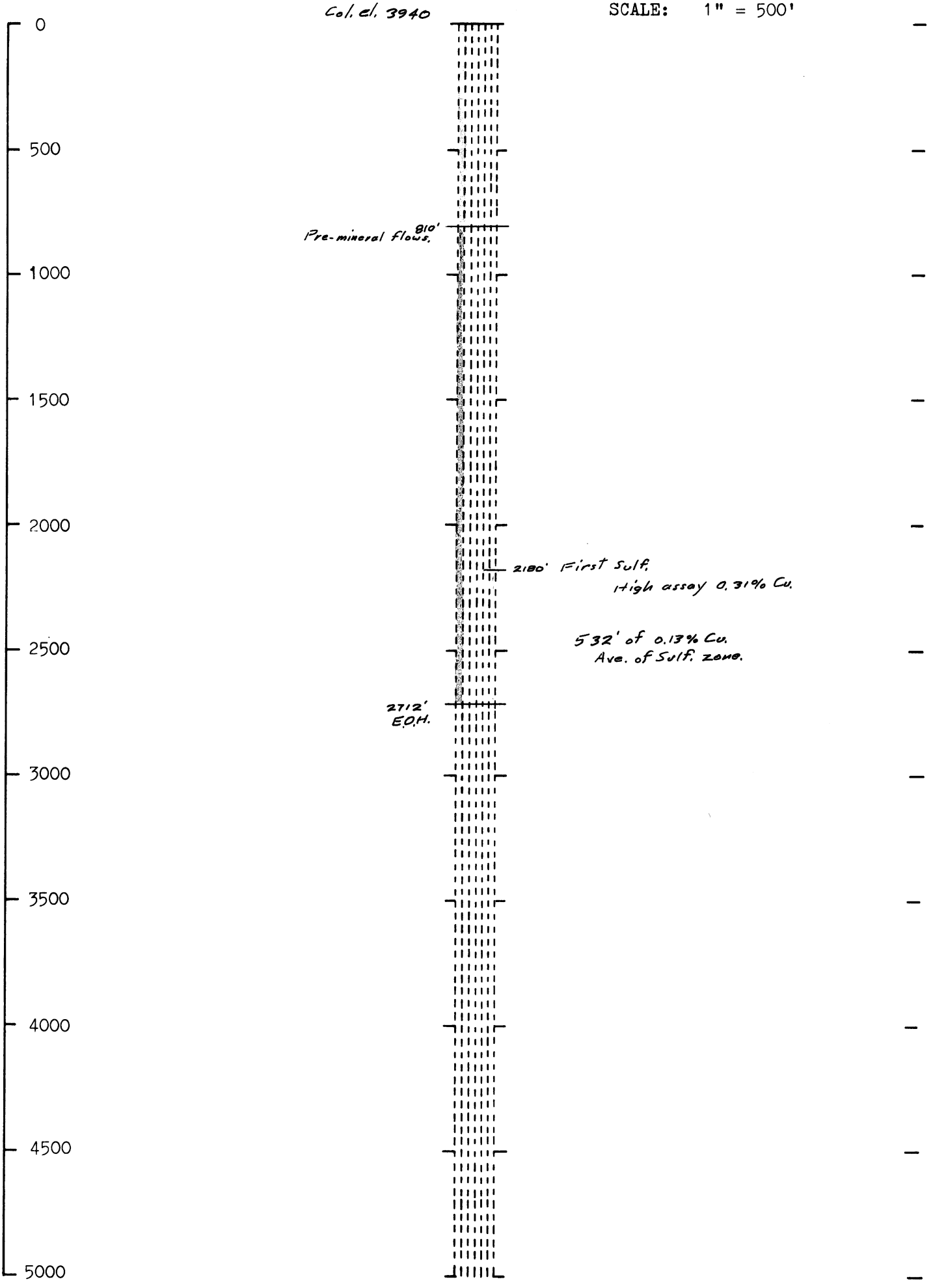
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A64

P.D.

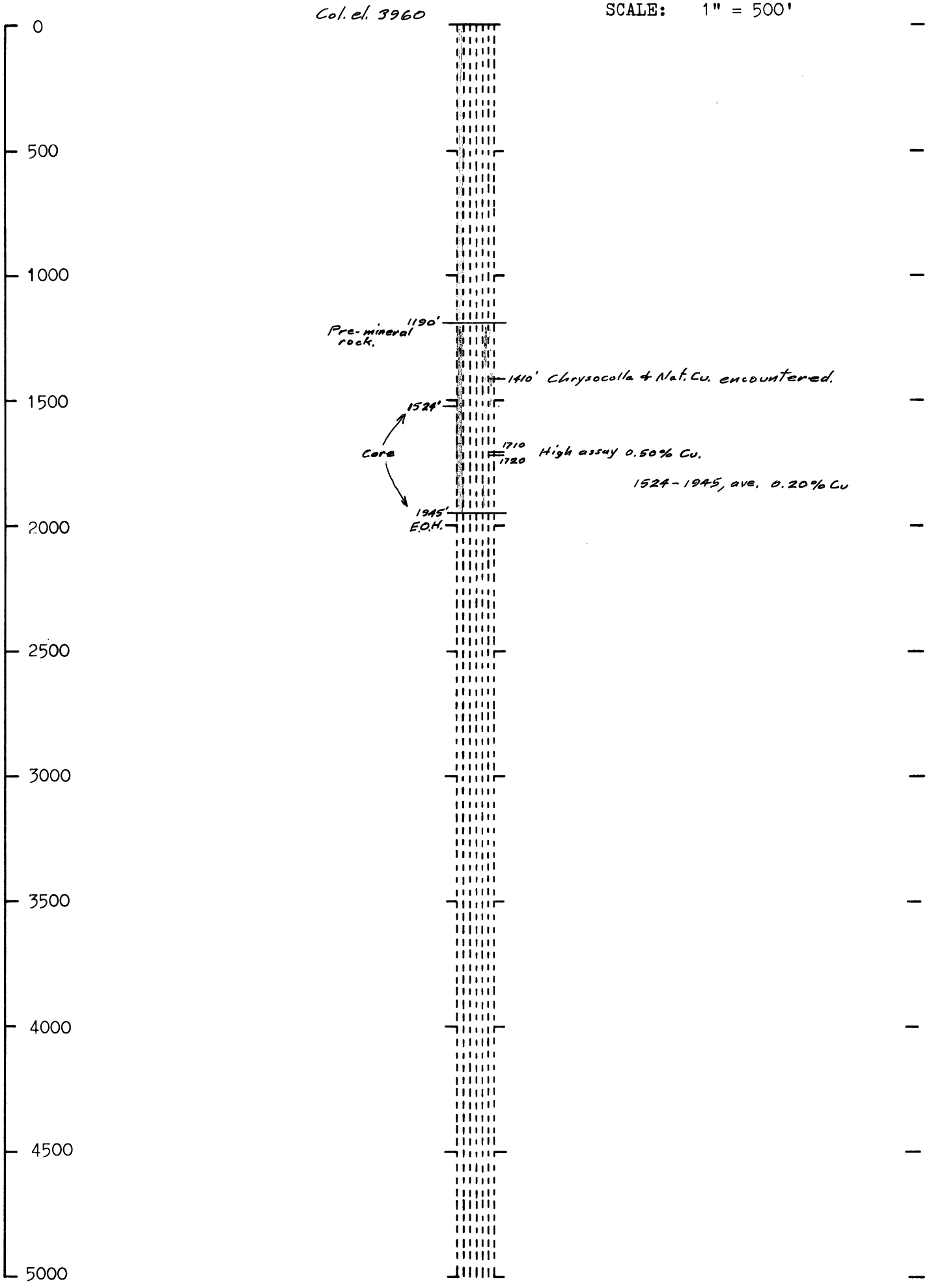
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 65

P. D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

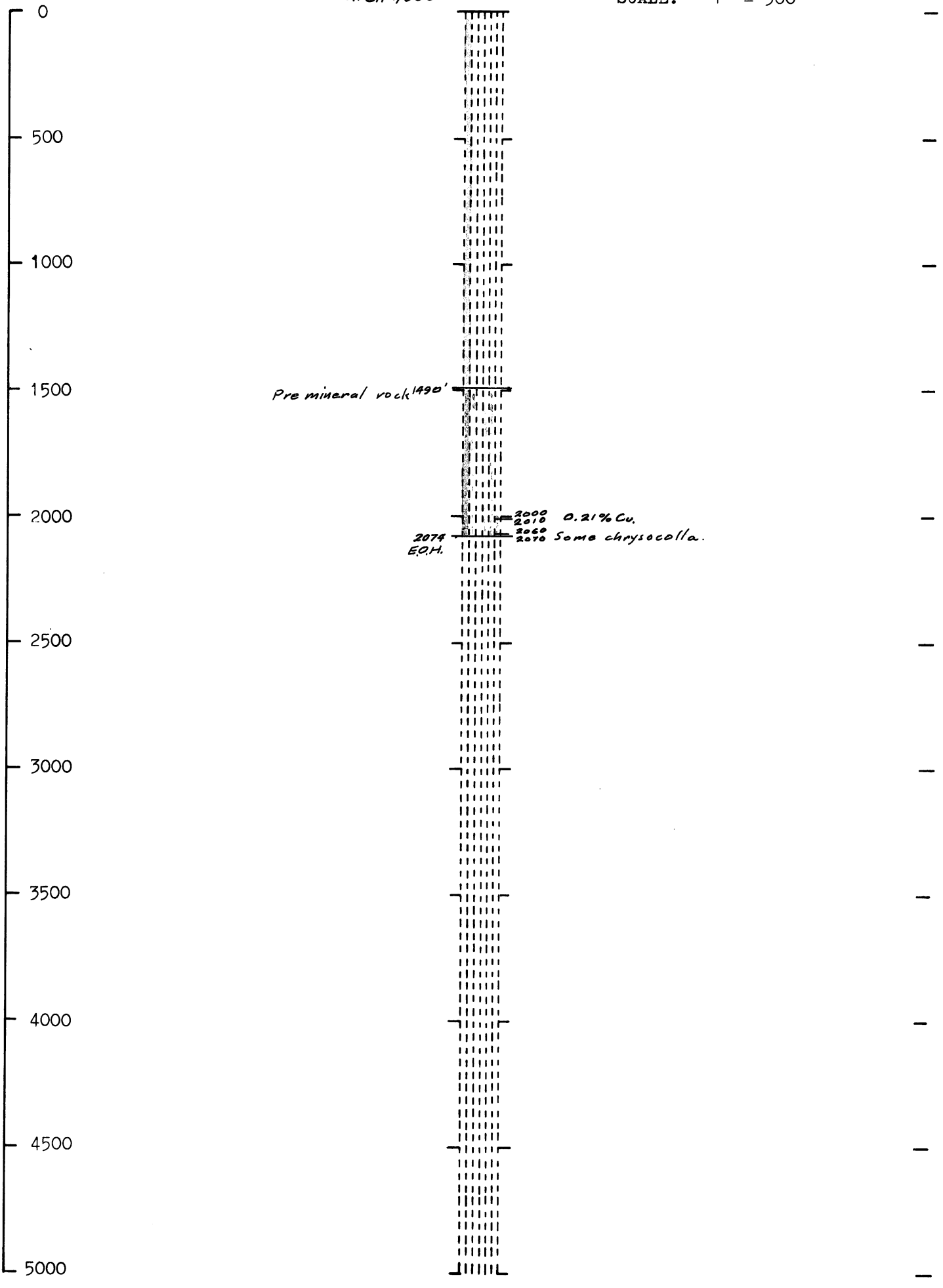


A 66

P.D.

Col. el. 4000

SCALE: 1" = 500'

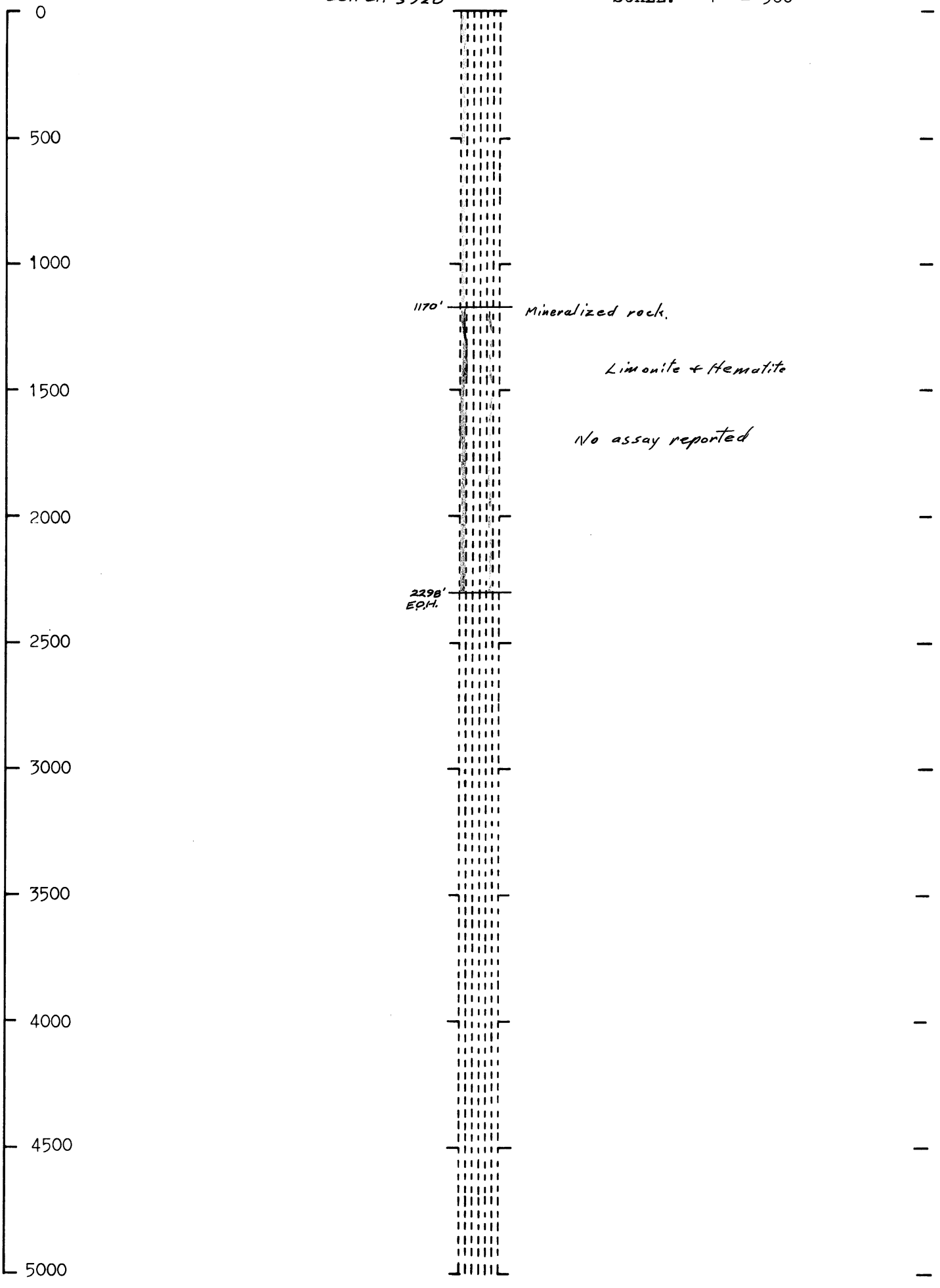


A 69

P.D.

Col. el. 3920

SCALE: 1" = 500'

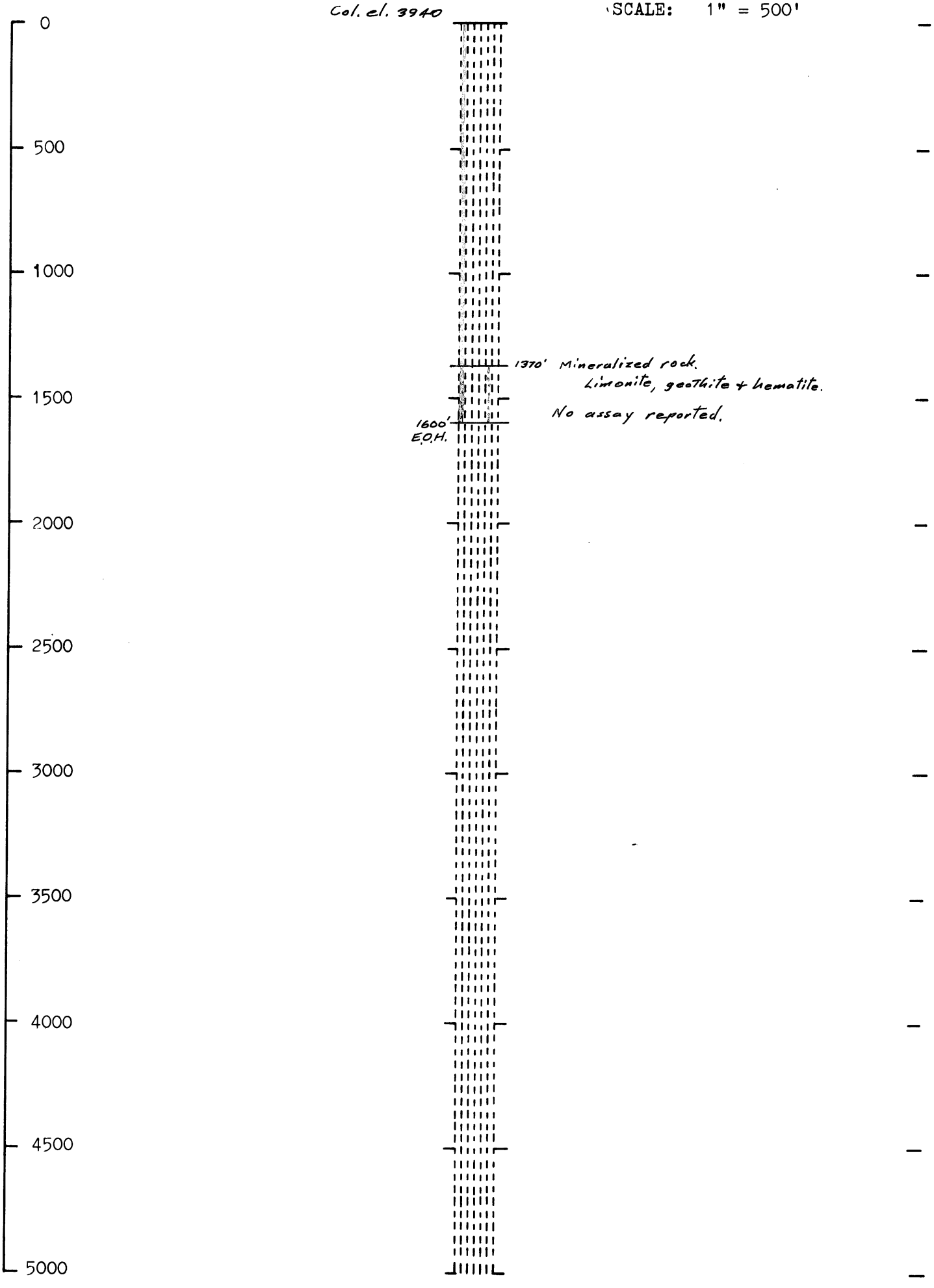


A 70

P.D.

Col. el. 3940

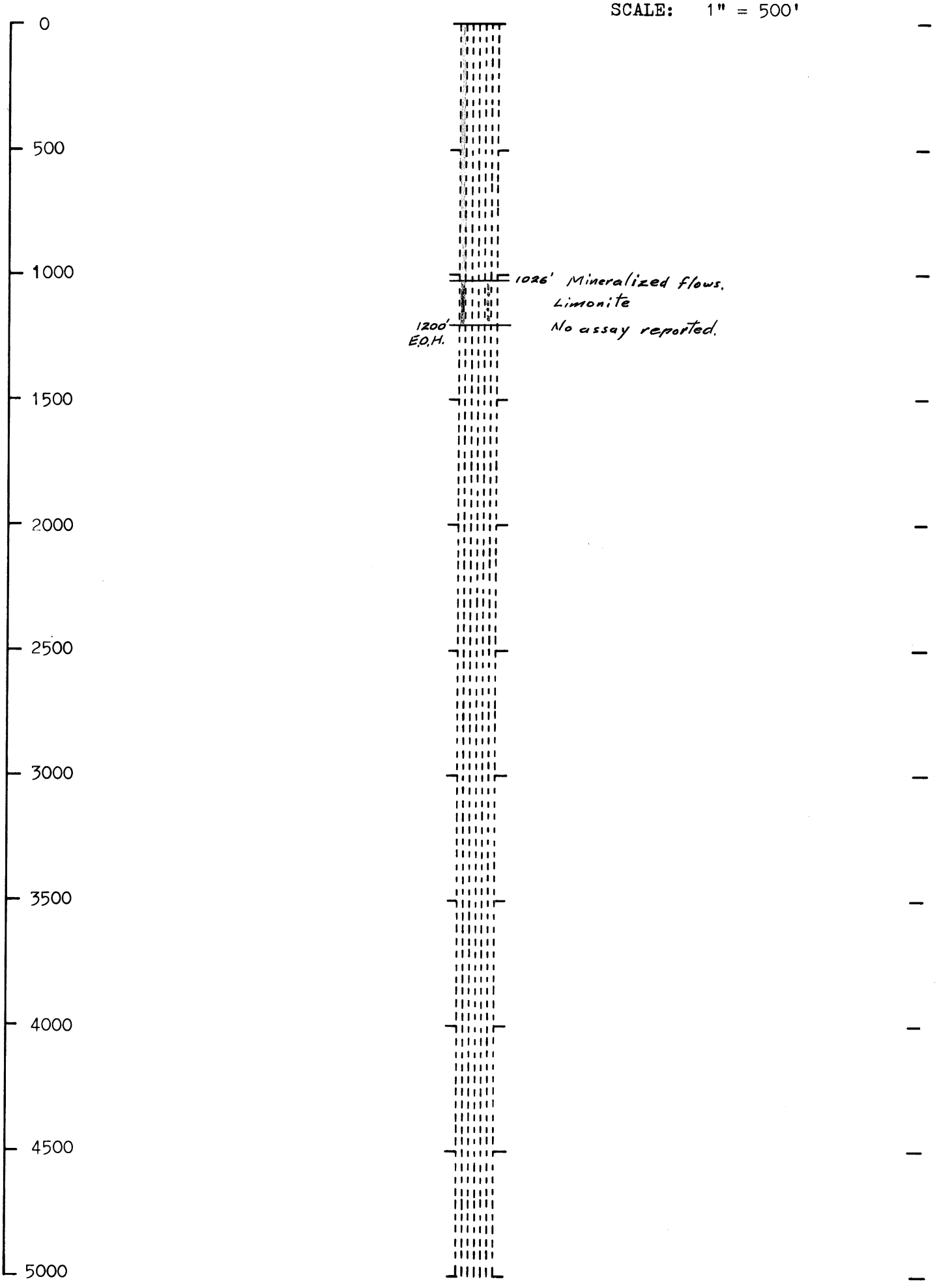
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 71

P. D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

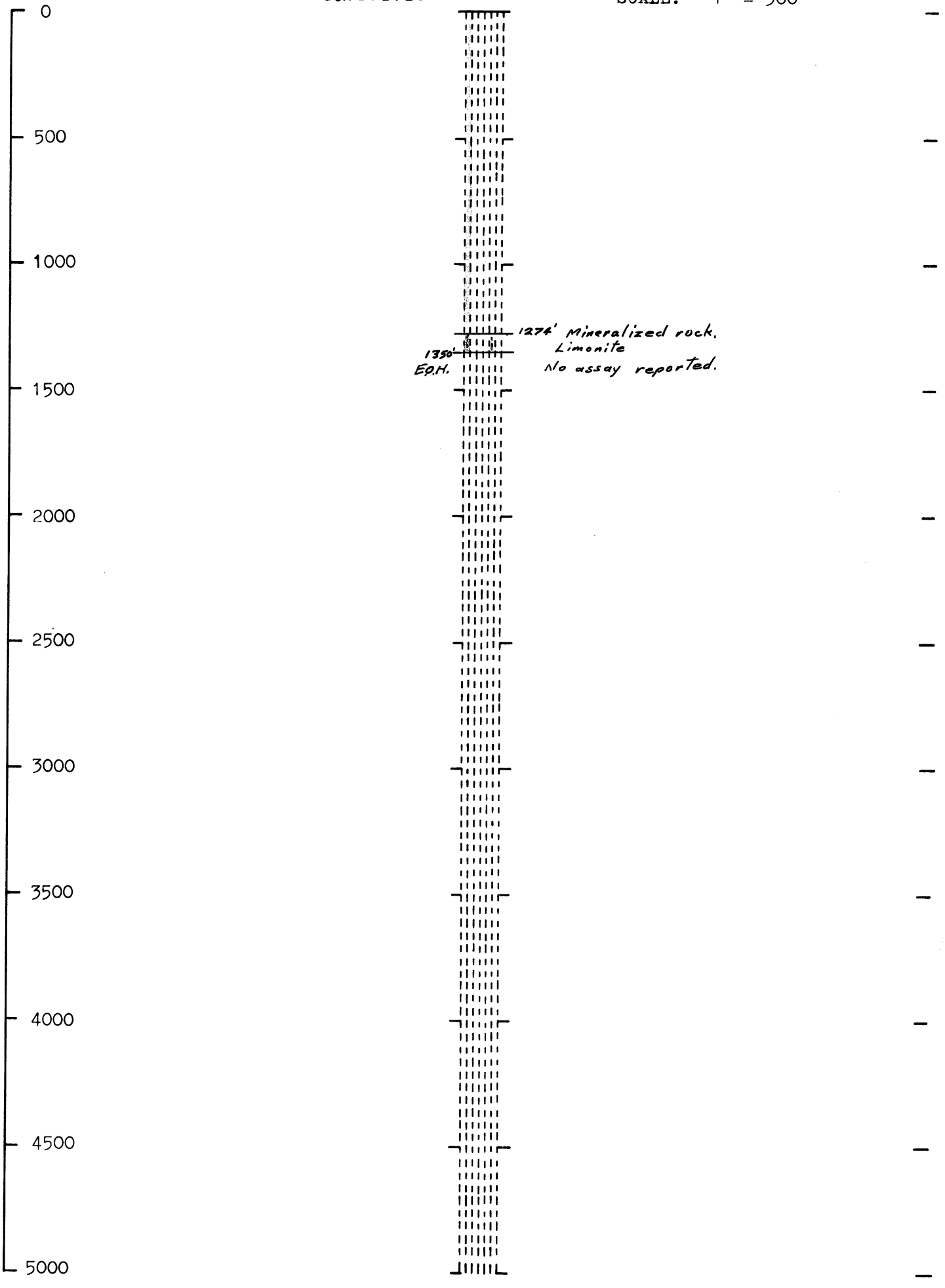


A 72

P.D.

Col. el. 3930

SCALE: 1" = 500'

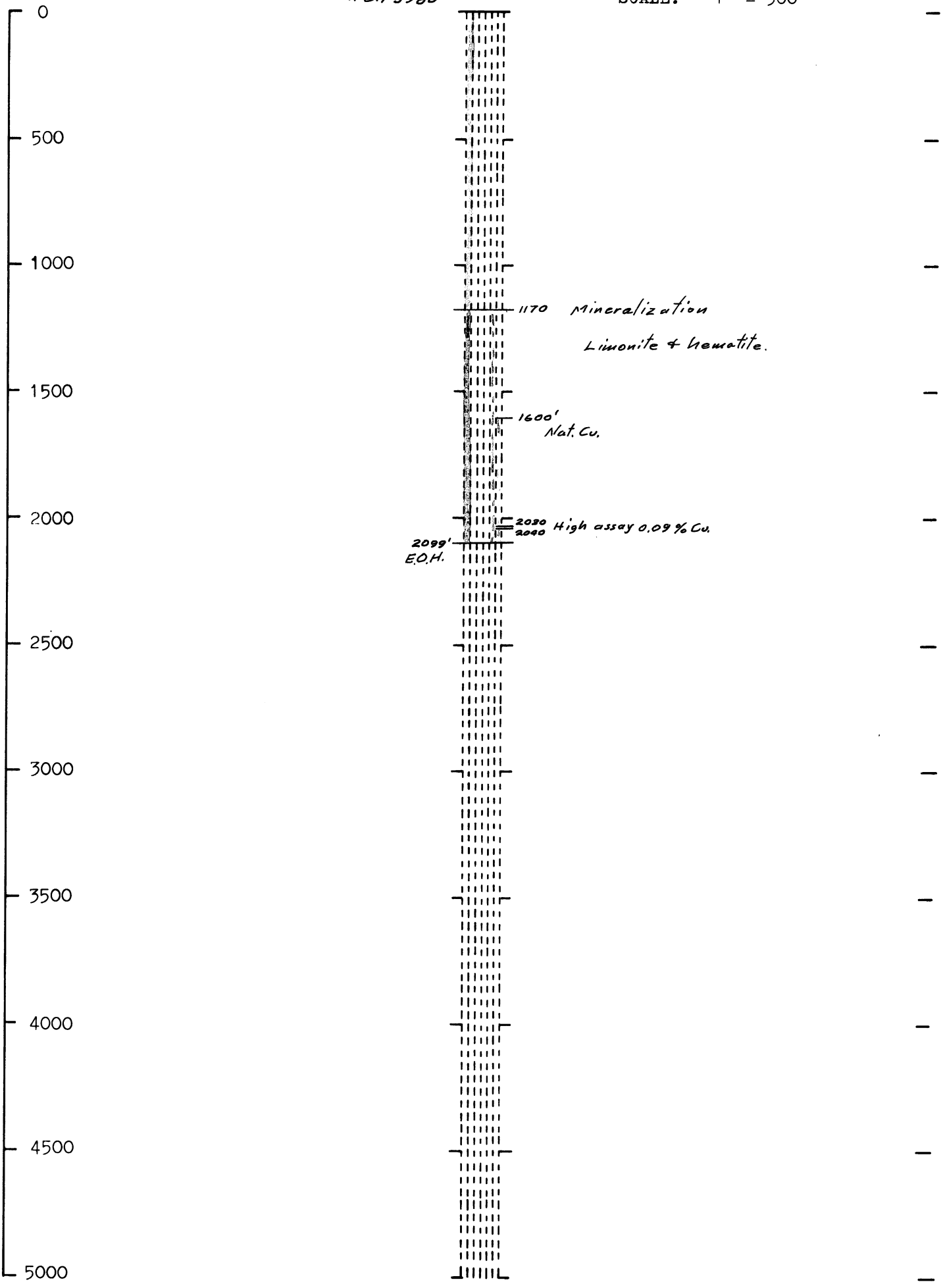


A 73

P. D.

Col. el. 3980

SCALE: 1" = 500'

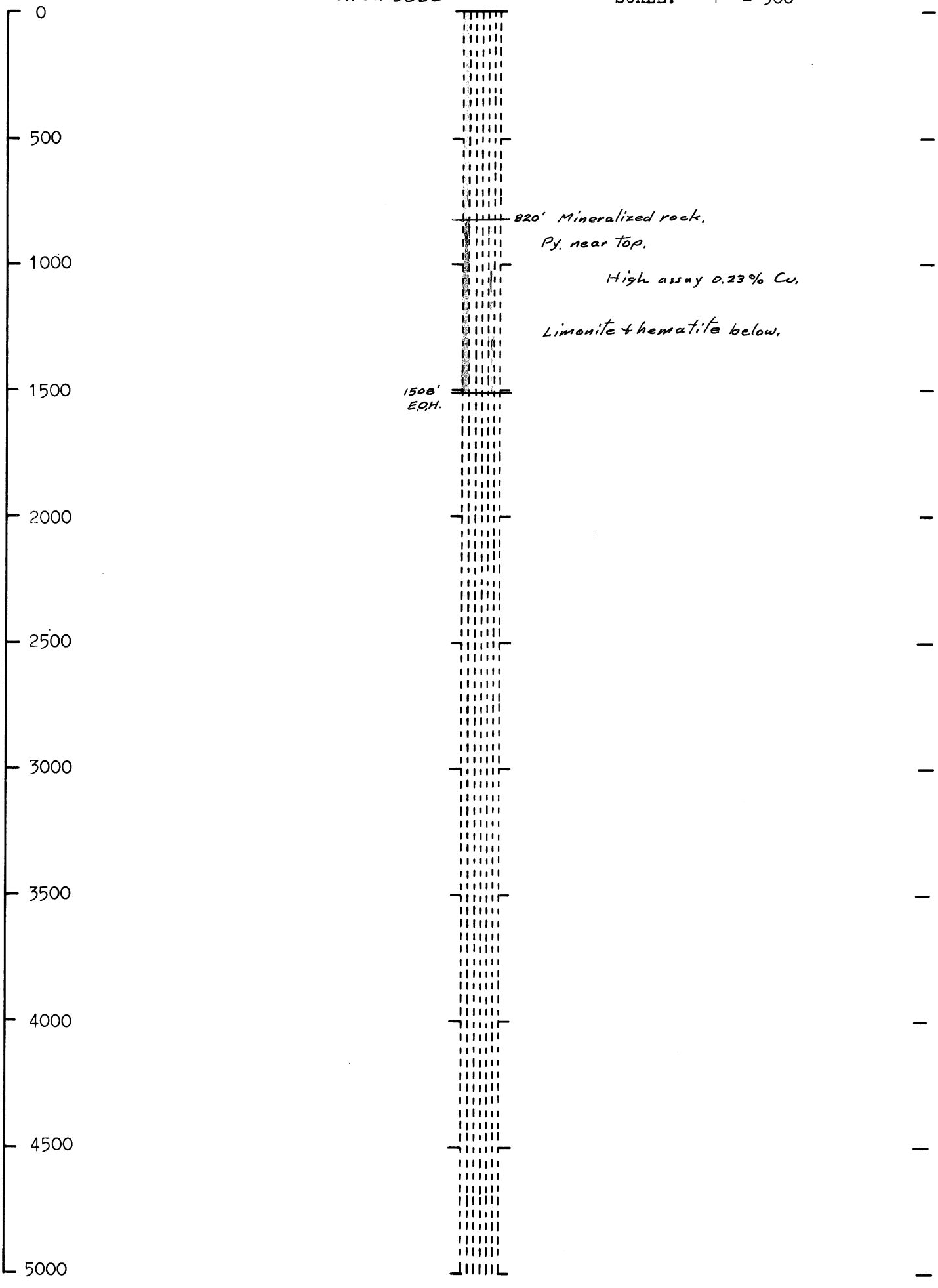


A 74

P. D.

col. el. 3860

SCALE: 1" = 500'

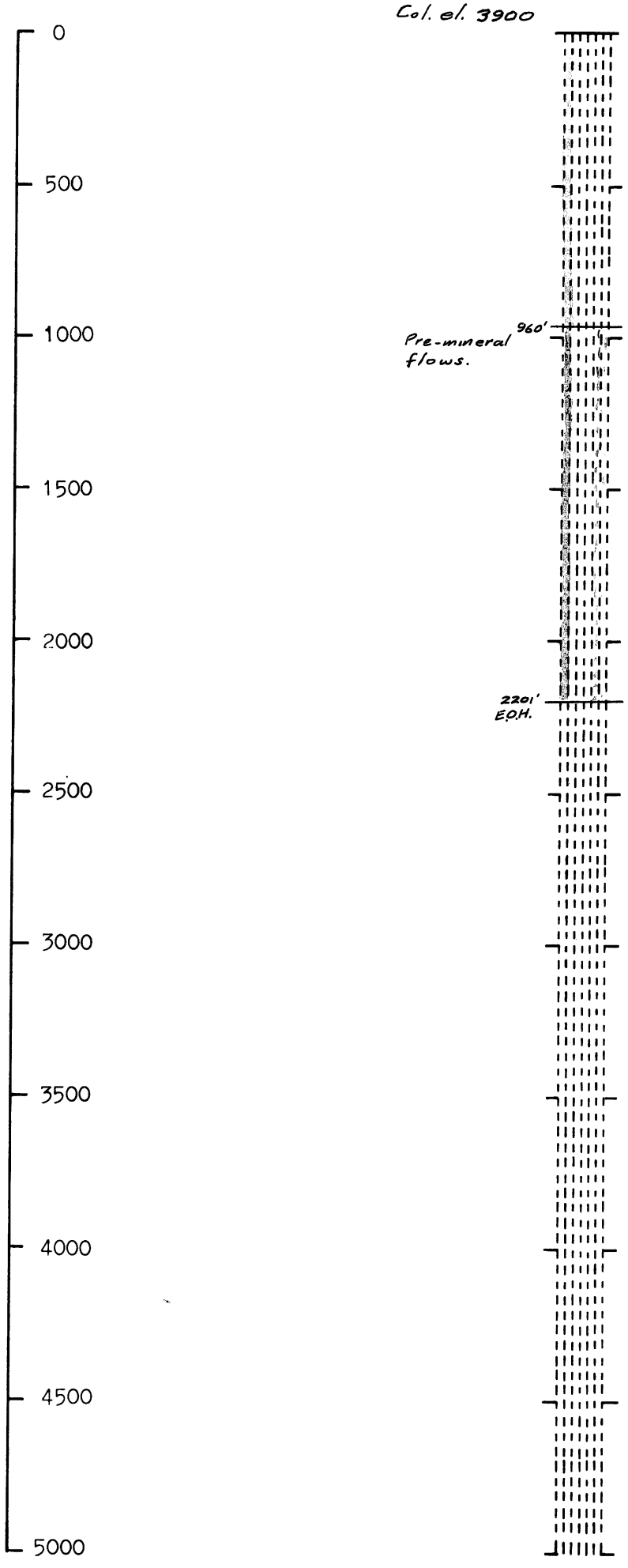


A 75

P. D.

Col. el. 3900

SCALE: 1" = 500'

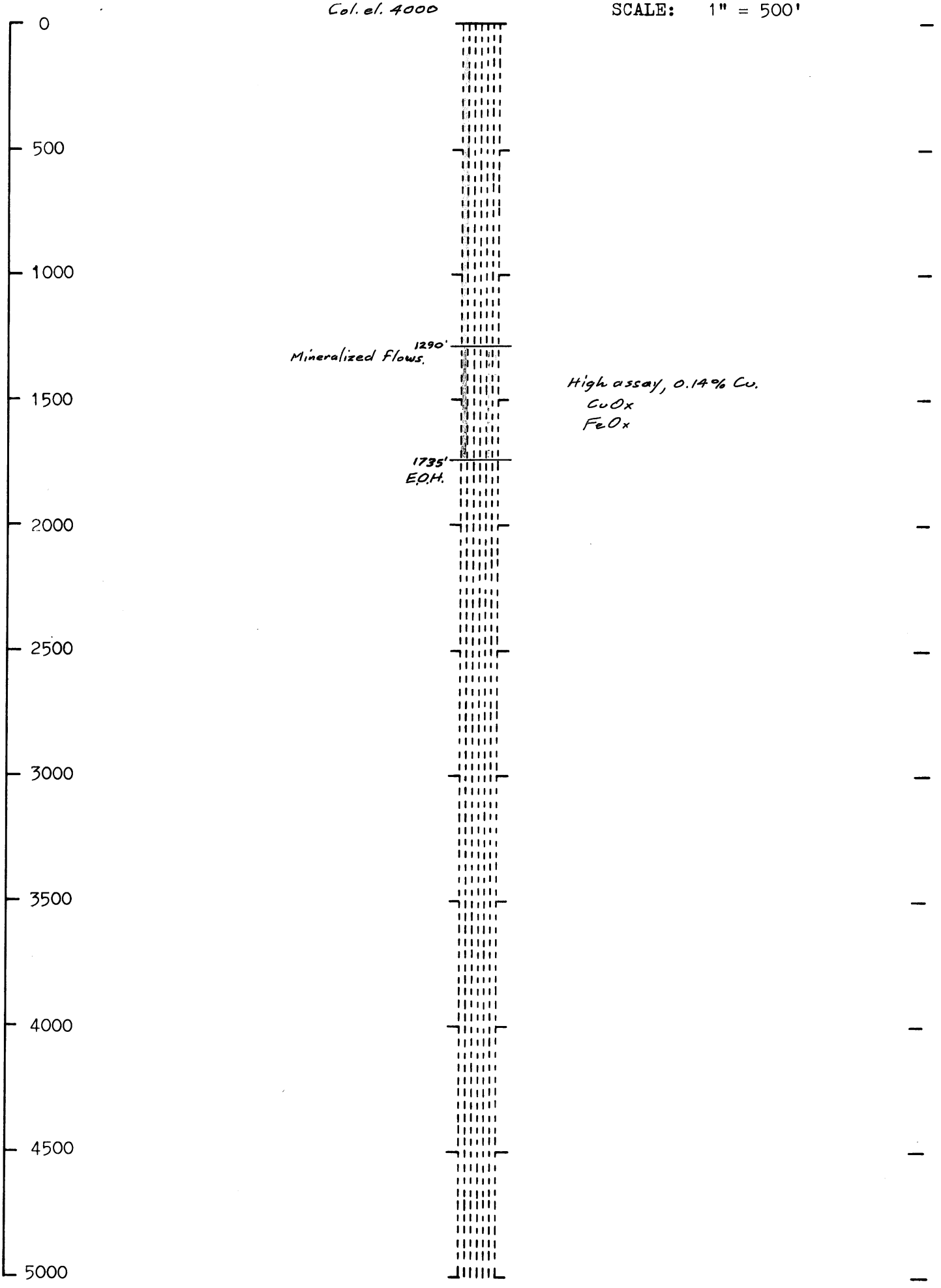


High assay 0.13% Cu.
Chrysocolla
Limonite + hematite.

A 76

P. D.

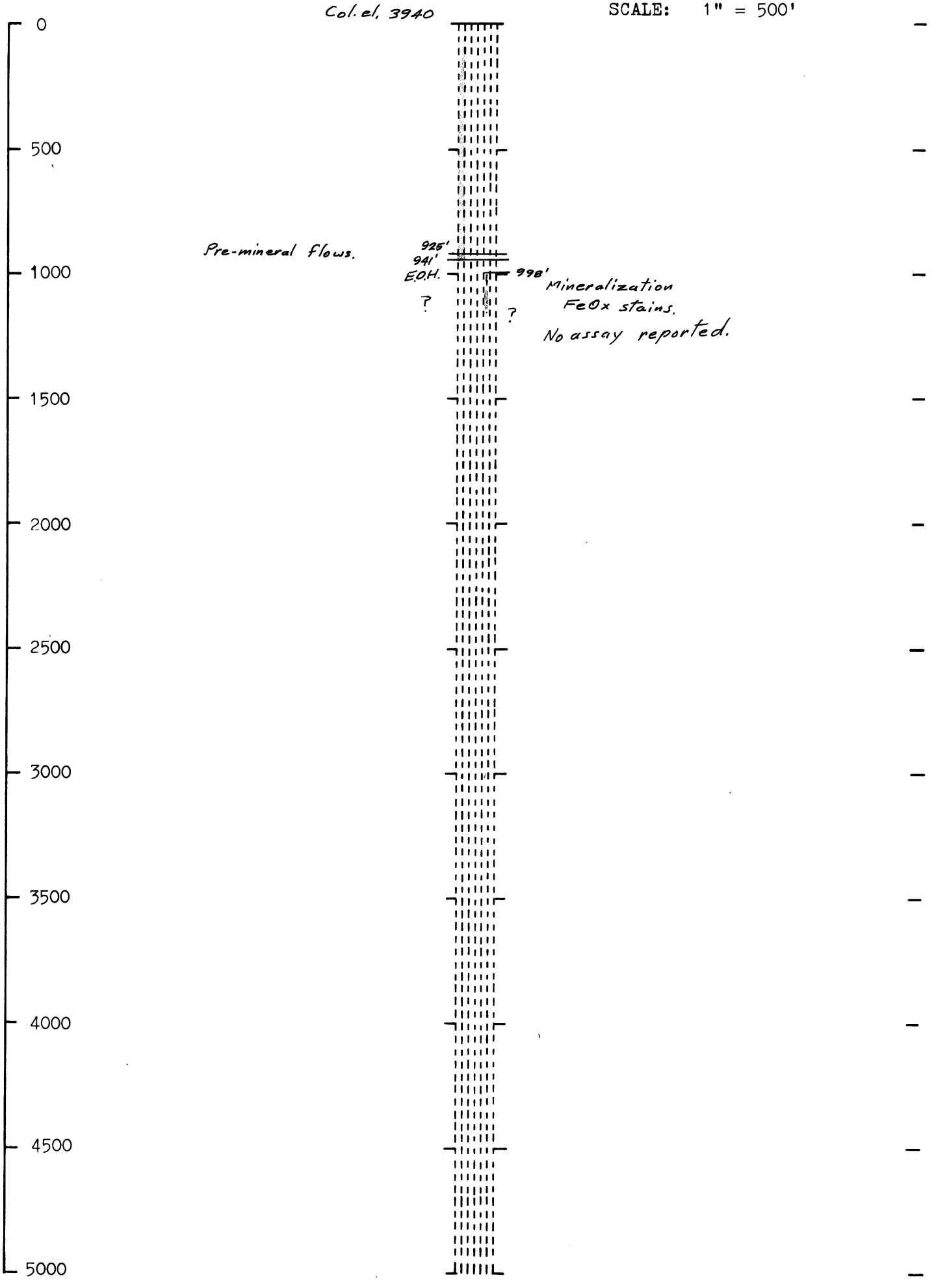
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A 78

P.D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

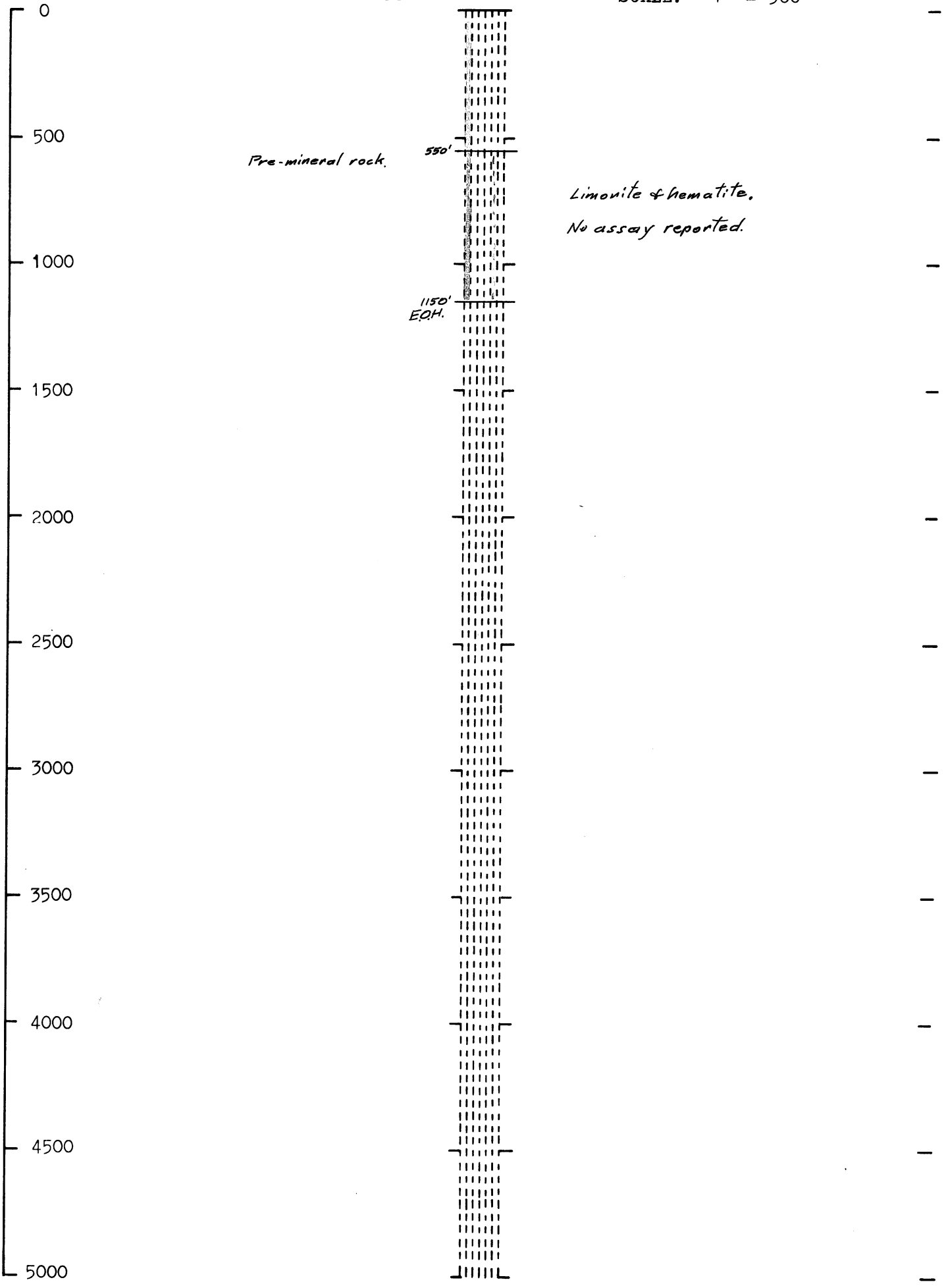


A 79

P. D.

Col. el. 3840

SCALE: 1" = 500'

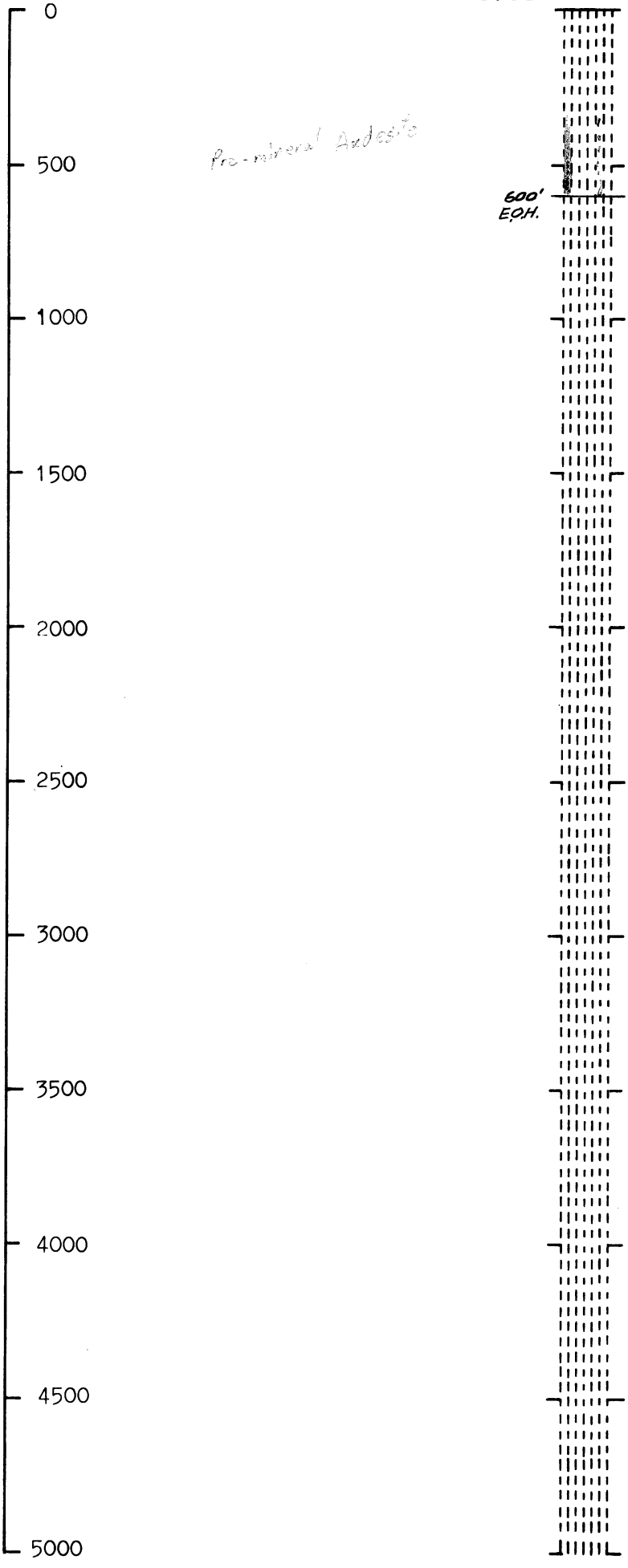


A 80

P. D.

Col. el. 3900

SCALE: 1" = 500'



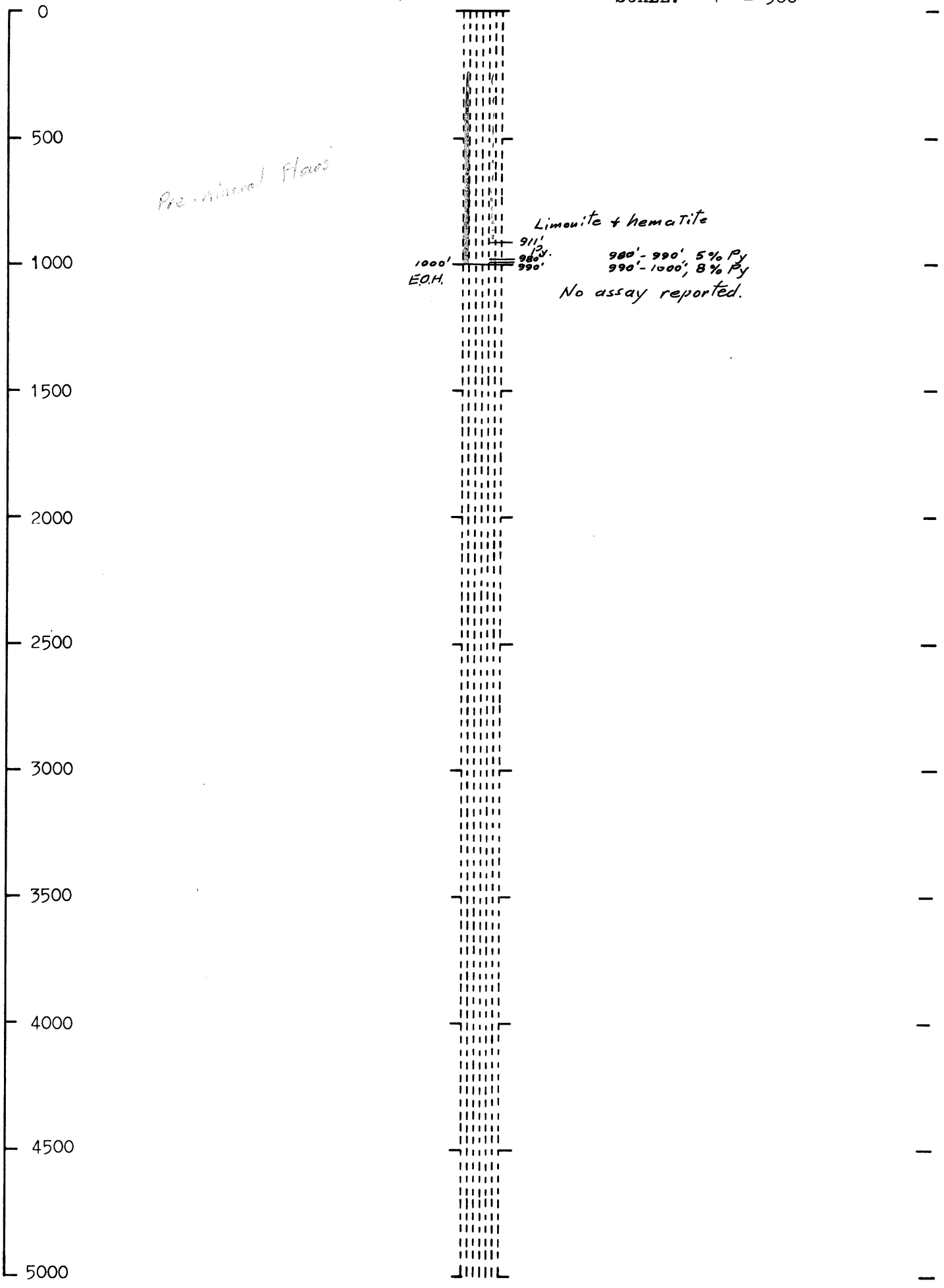
Limonite + hematite.

A 81

P. D.

Col. el. 4000

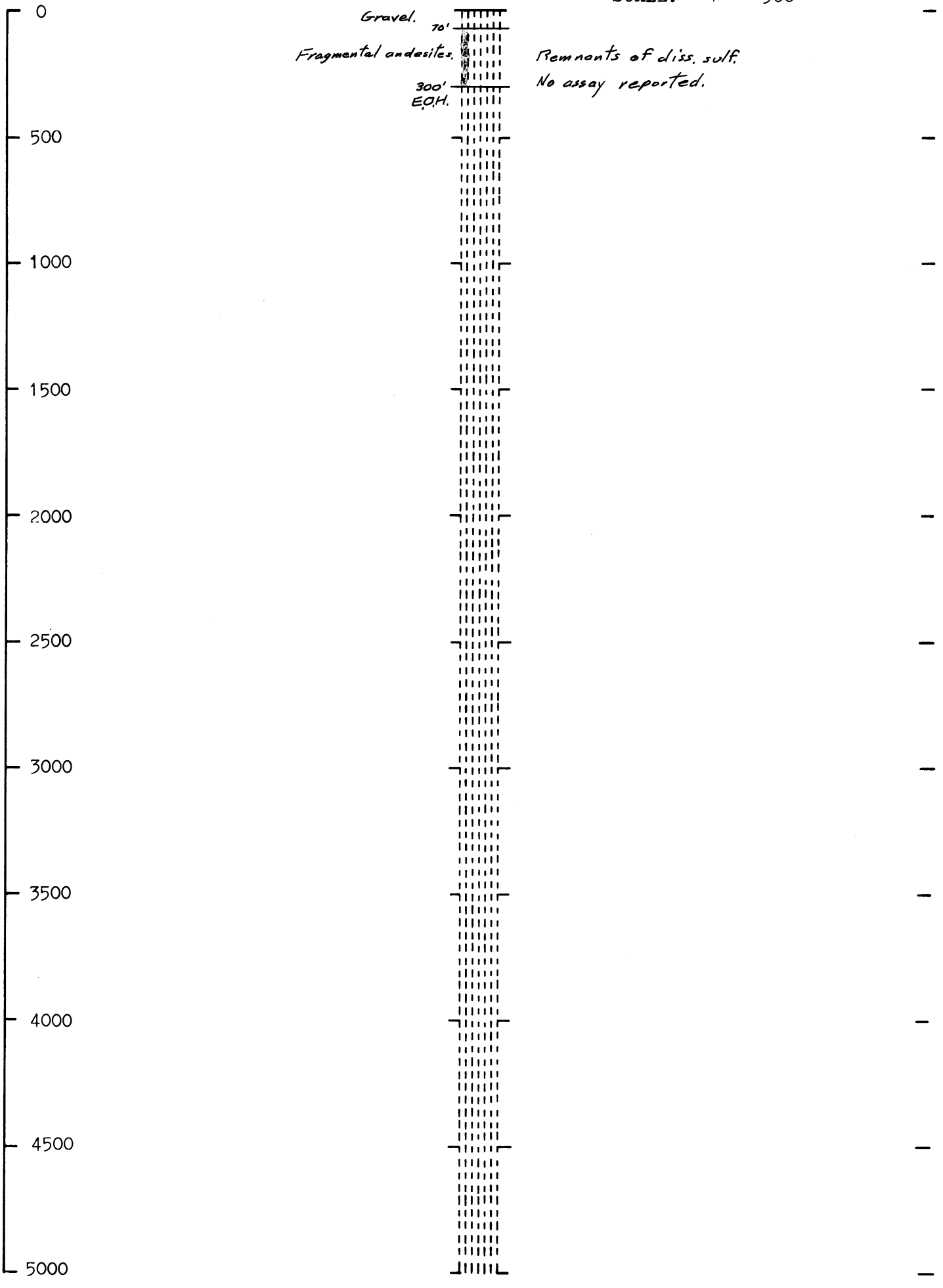
SCALE: 1" = 500'



A82

P. D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

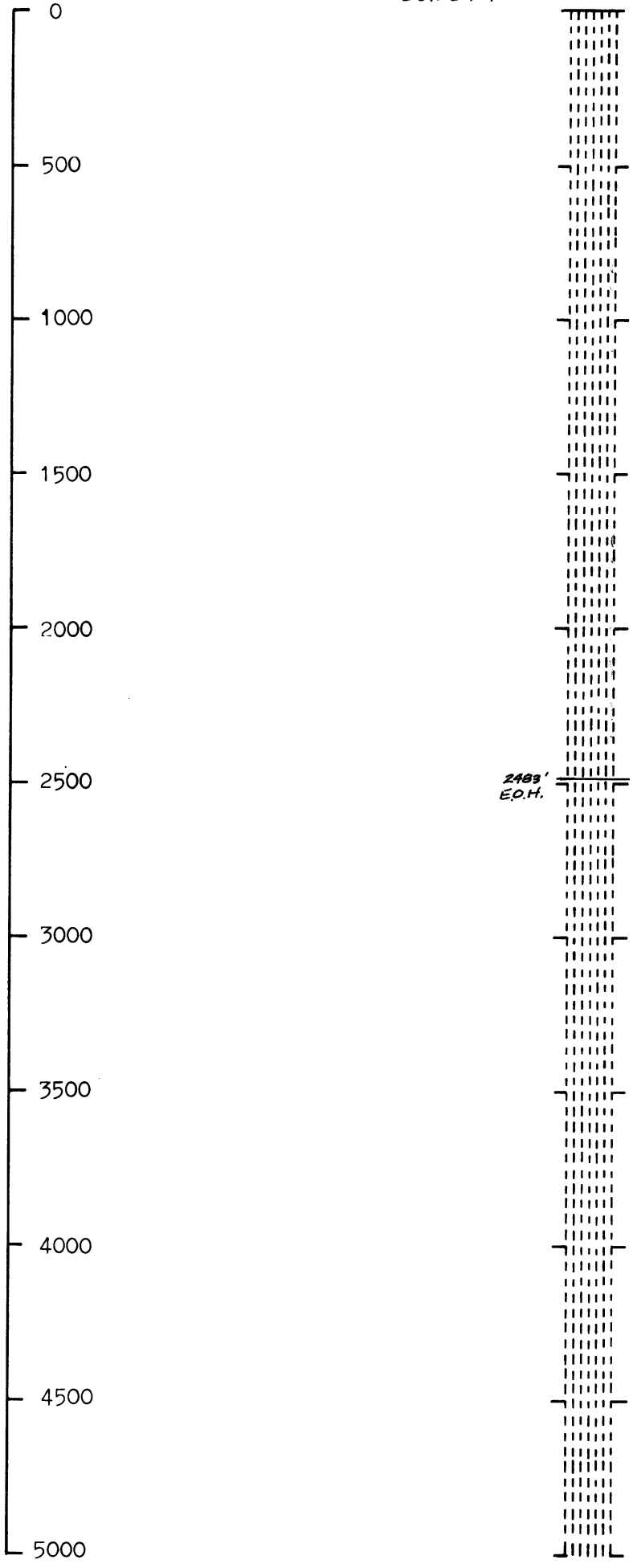


RL 1

P. D.

Col. el. 4080

SCALE: 1" = 500'



High assay, 1.27% Cu
Oxide

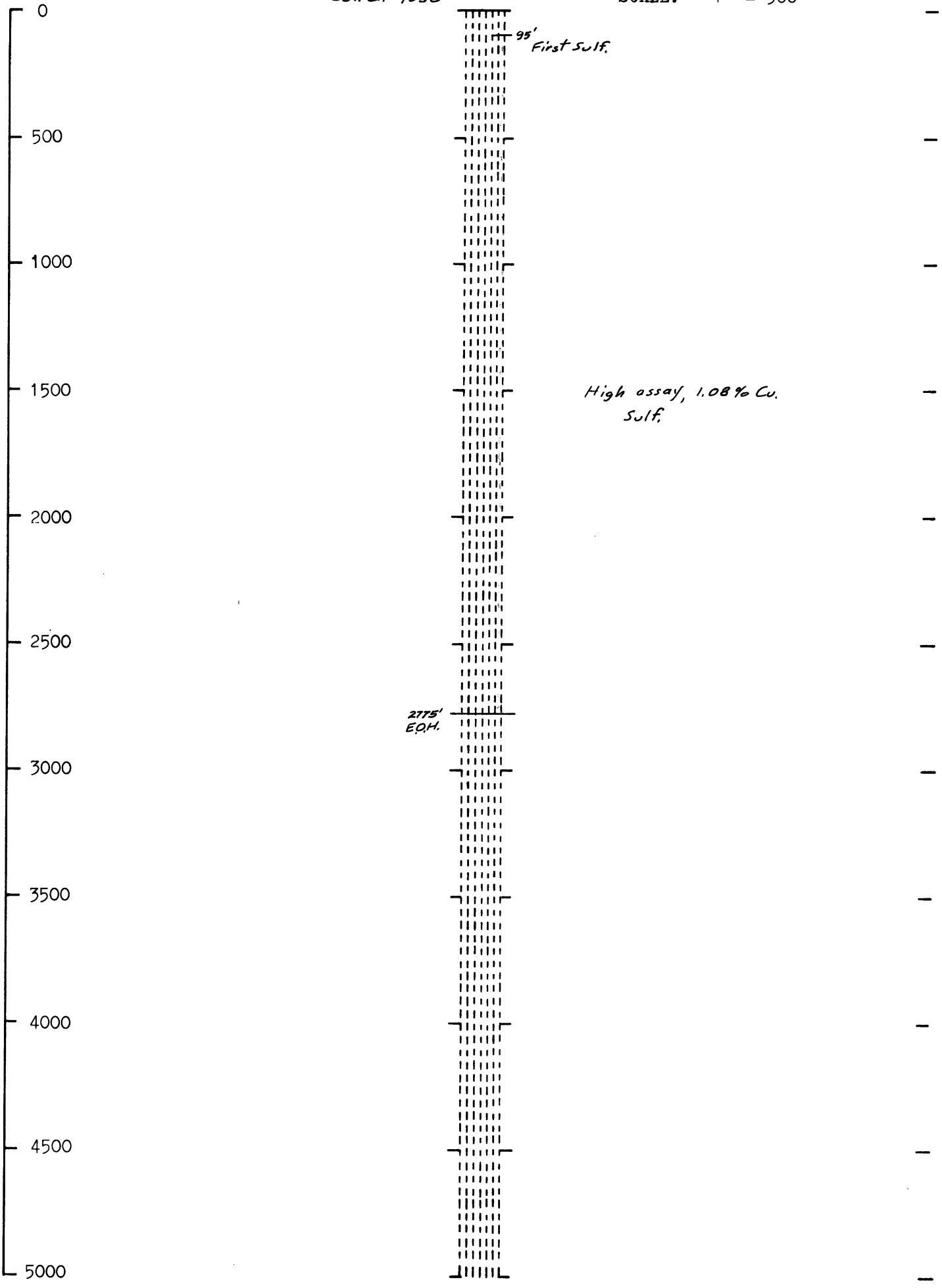
High assay, 1.68 % Cu
Sulf.

RL 2

P. D.

col. el. 4030

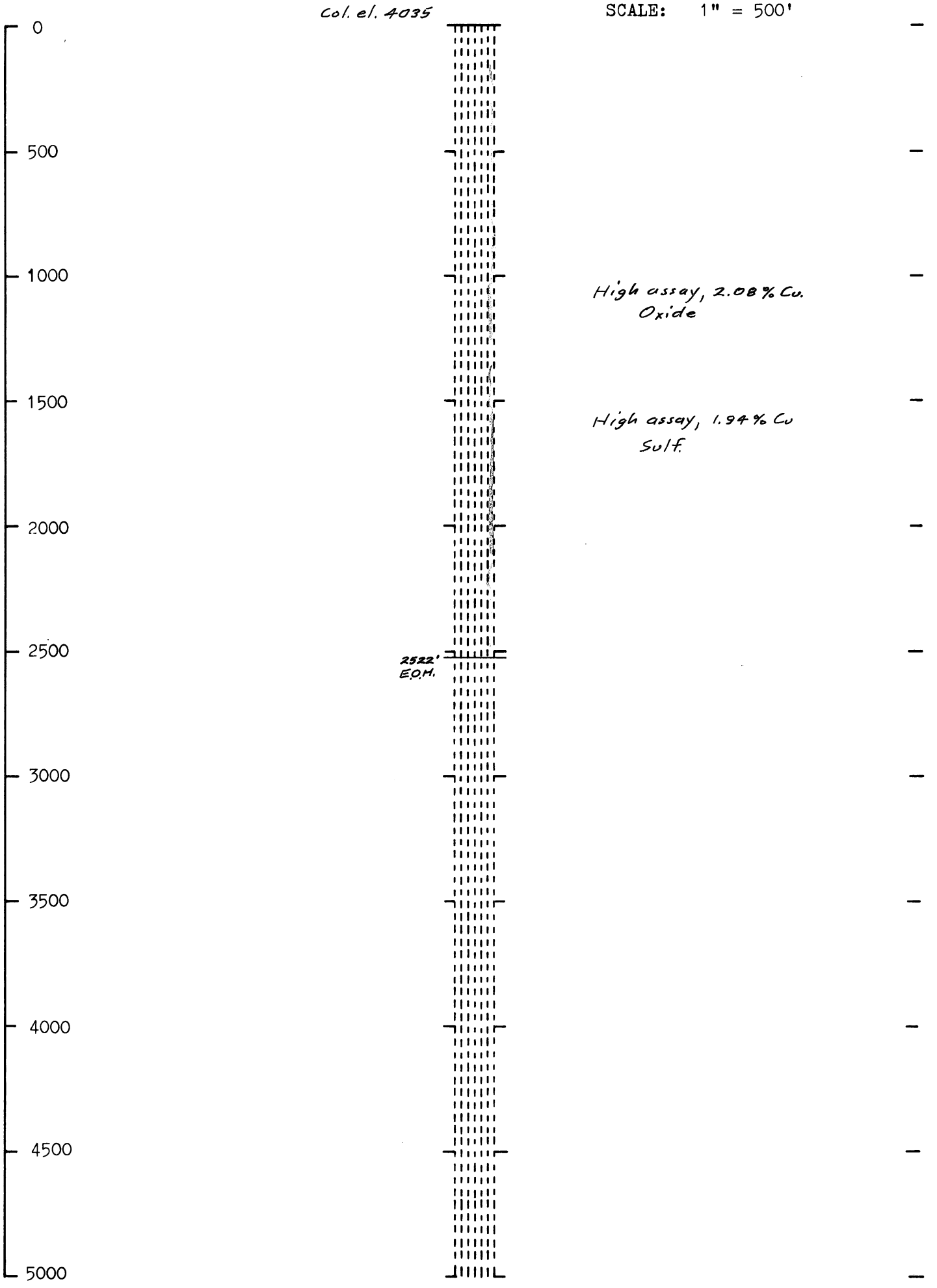
SCALE: 1" = 500'



RL 3

P. D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

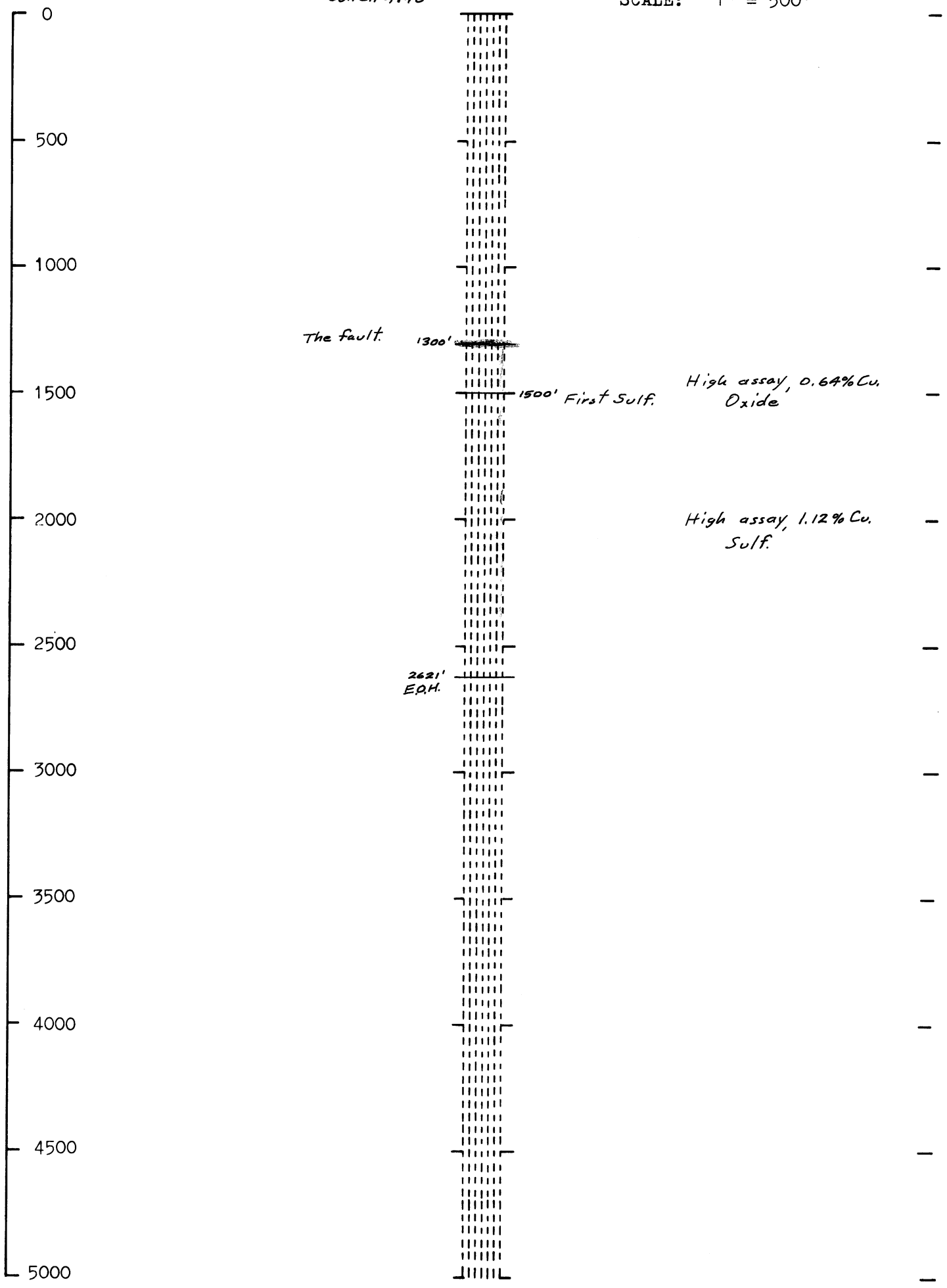


RL 4

P. D.

Col. el. 4140

SCALE: 1" = 500'

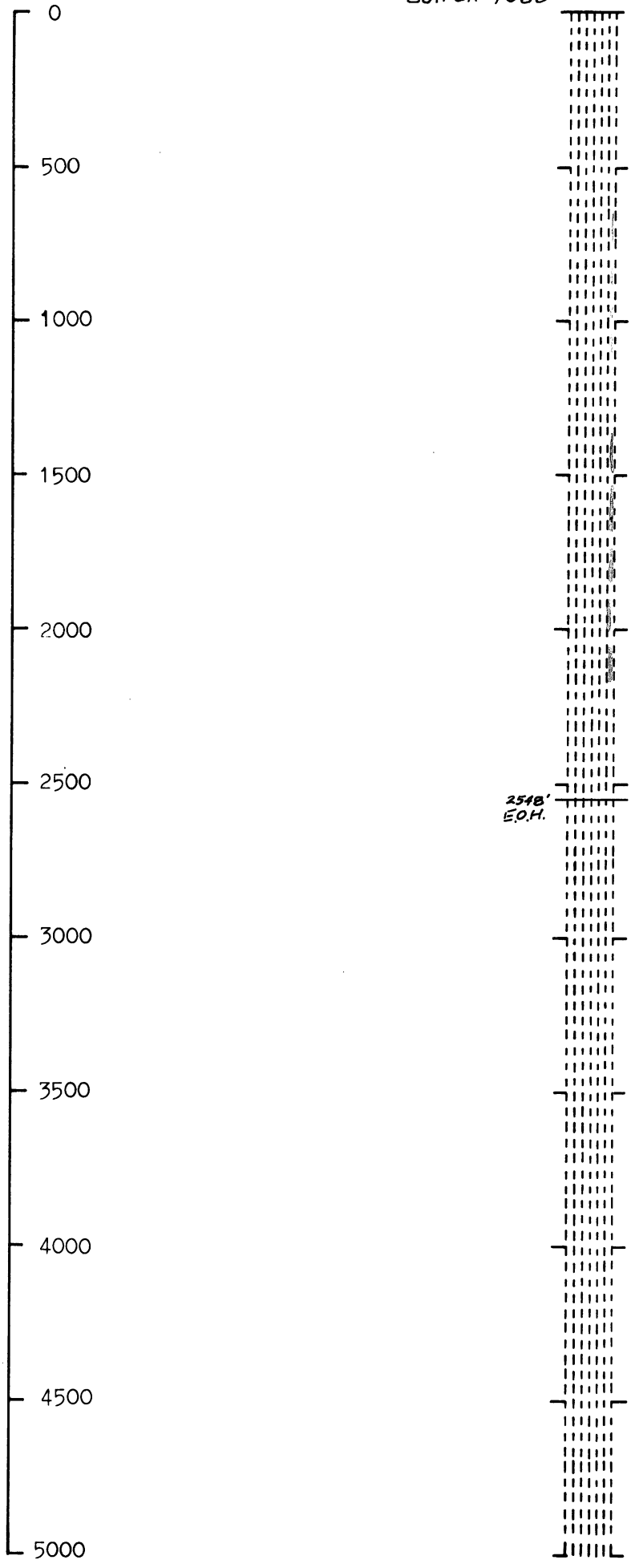


RL 5

P. D.

Col. el. 4060

SCALE: 1" = 500'



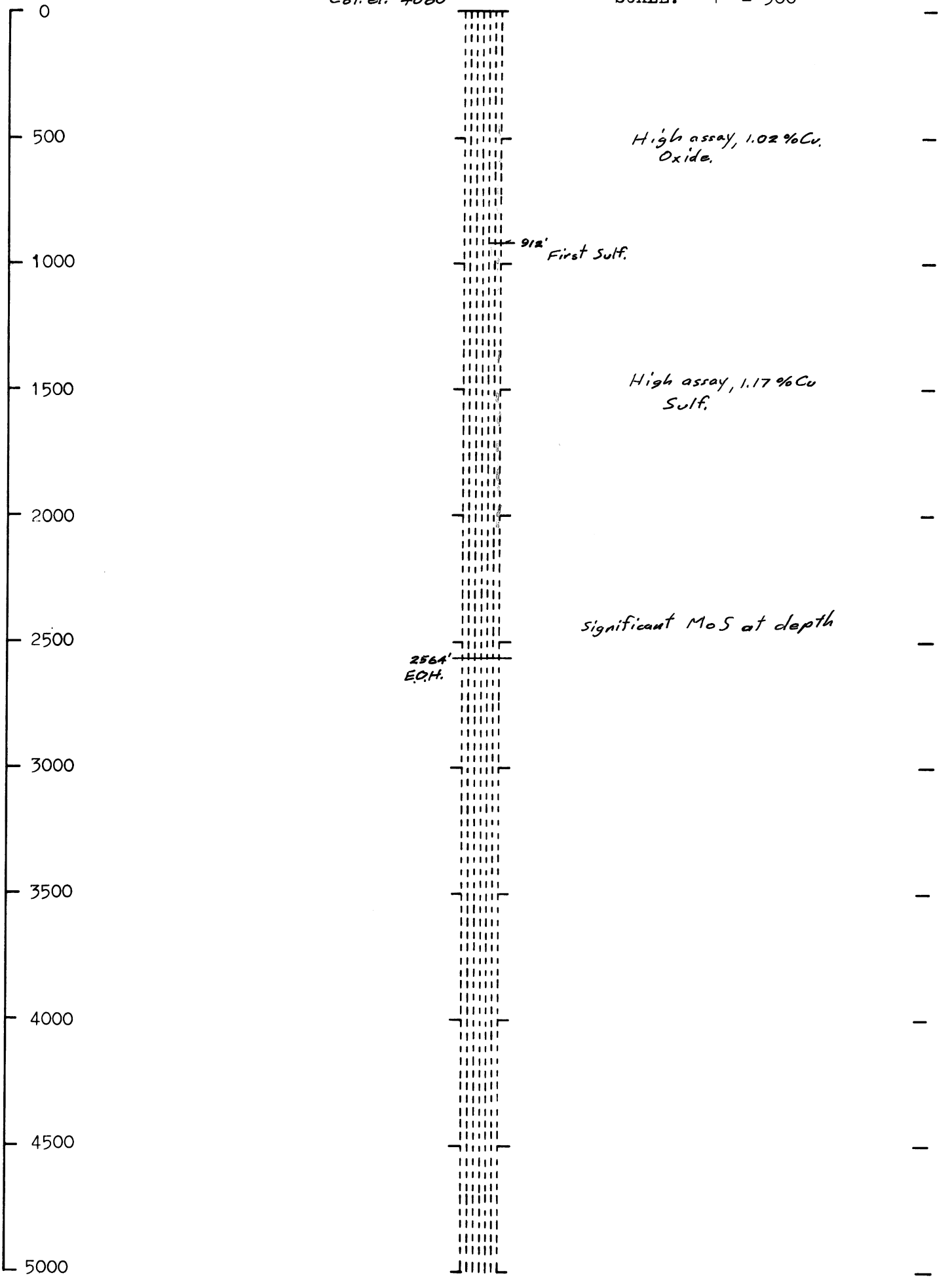
High assay, 0.71% Cu
Oxide

High assay, 2.11% Cu.
Sulf.

RL 6

P.D.

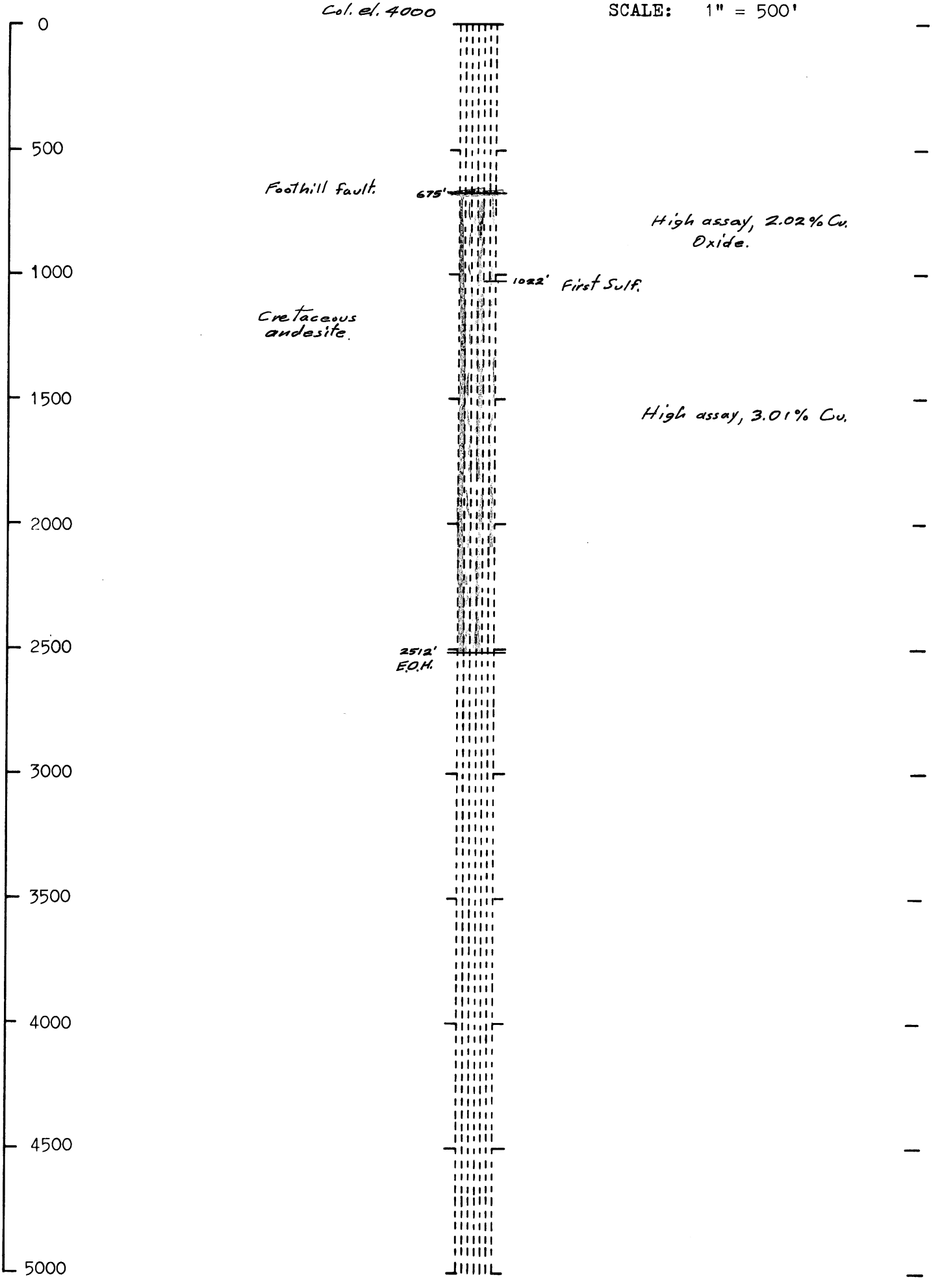
SCALE: 1" = 500'



RL 7

P.D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

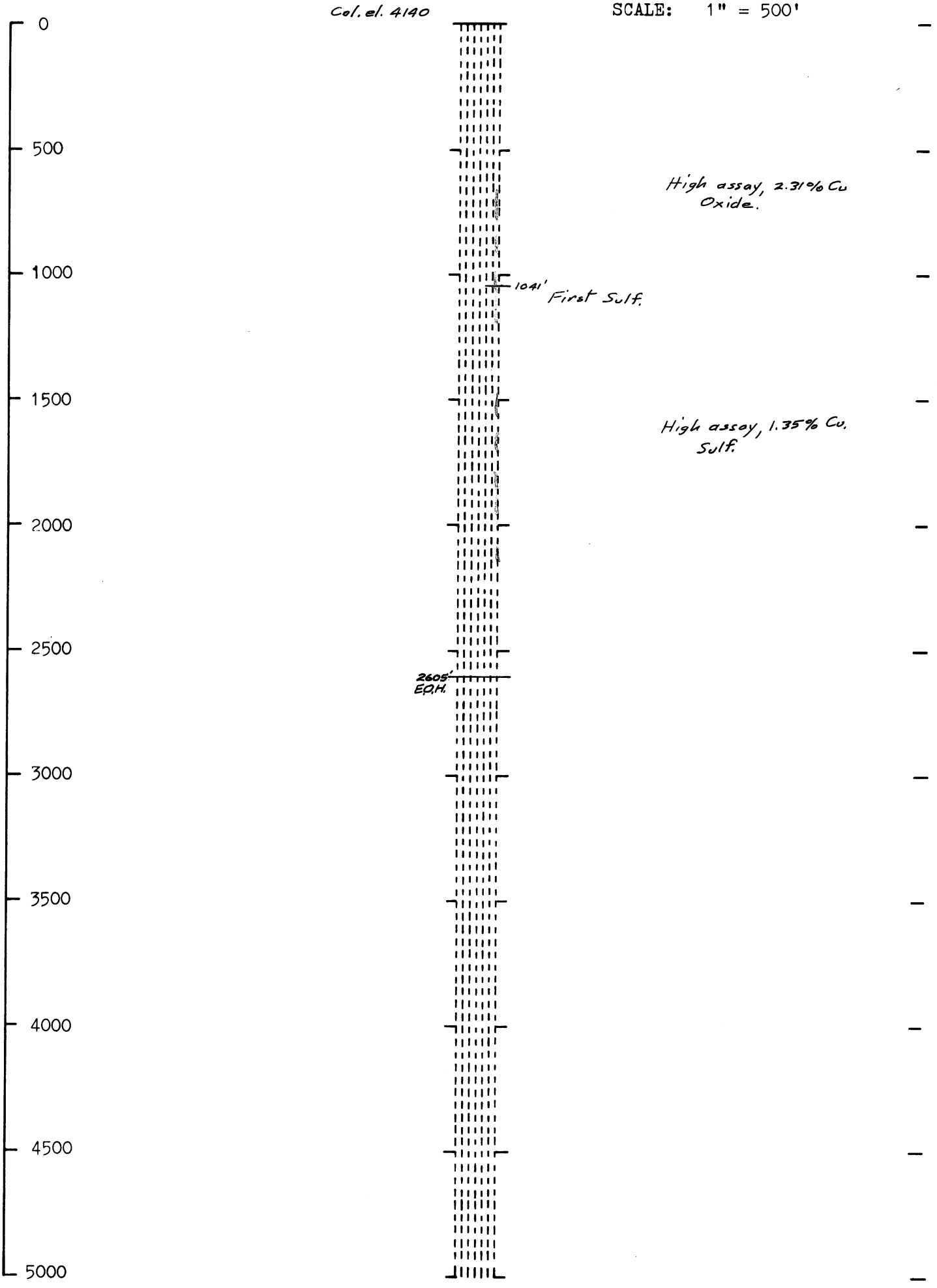


RL 8

P. D.

Col. el. 4140

SCALE: 1" = 500'

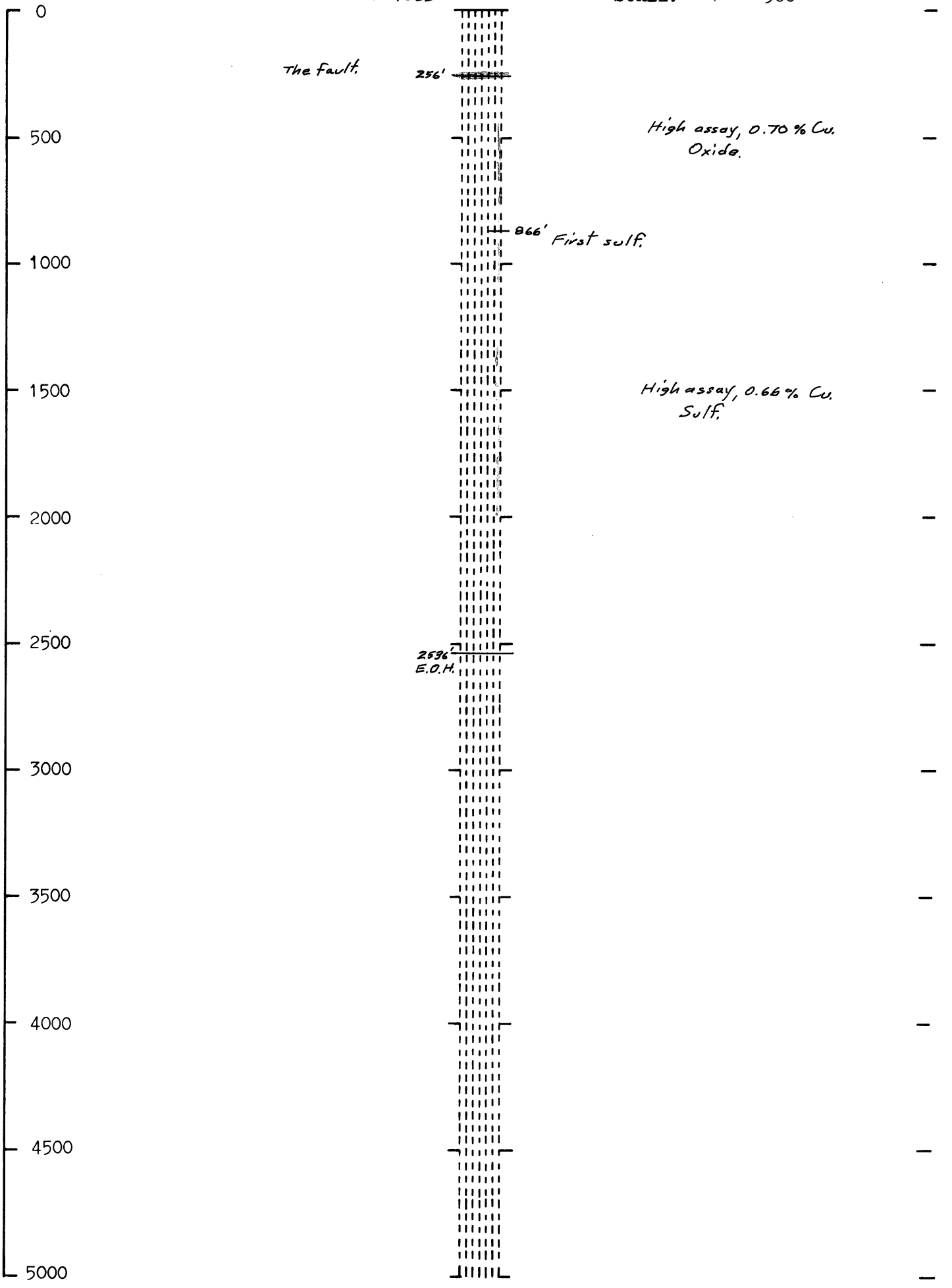


RL 9

P.D.

Col. el. 4035

SCALE: 1" = 500'

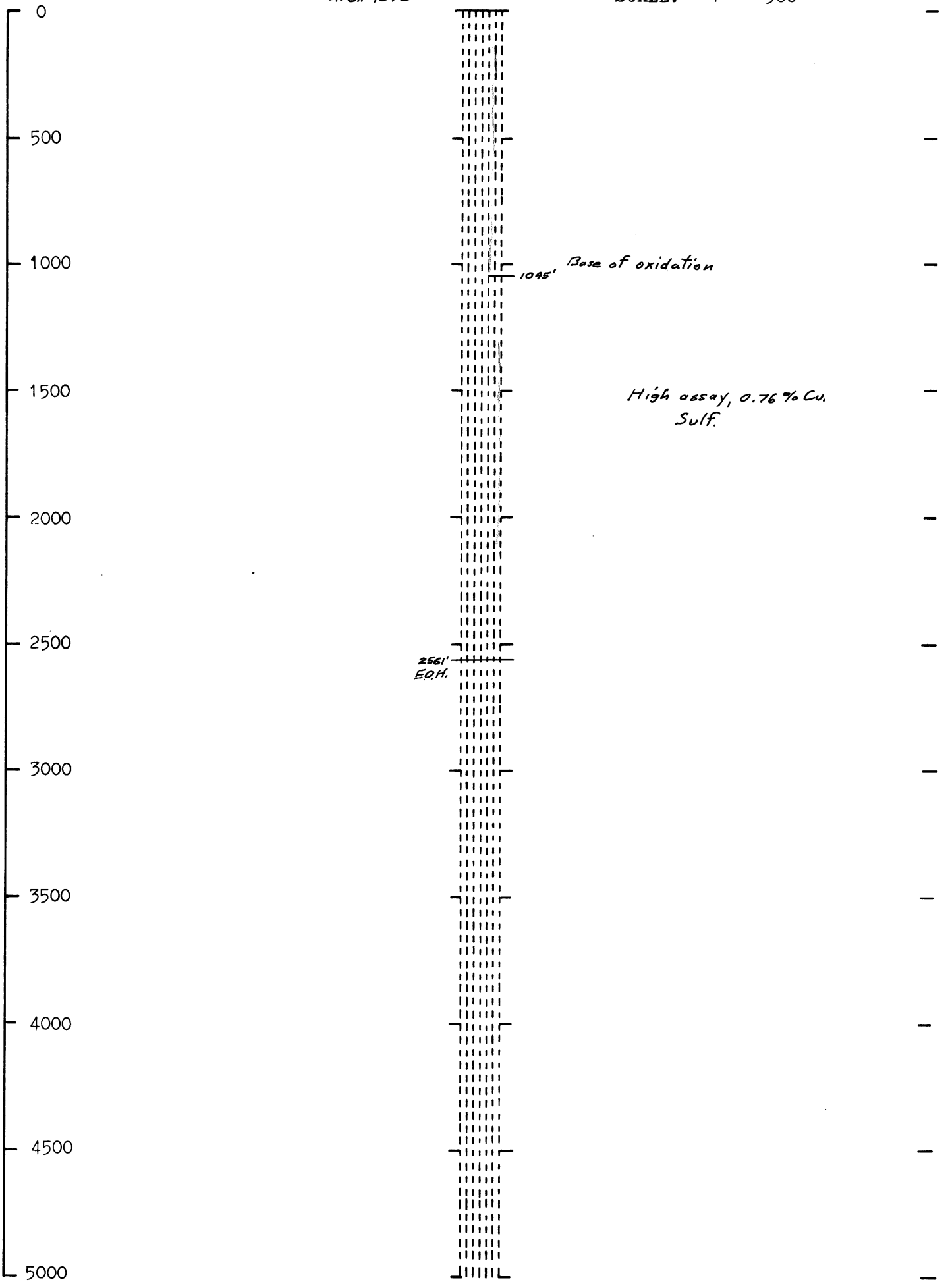


RL 10

P.D.

Col. el. 4070

SCALE: 1" = 500'

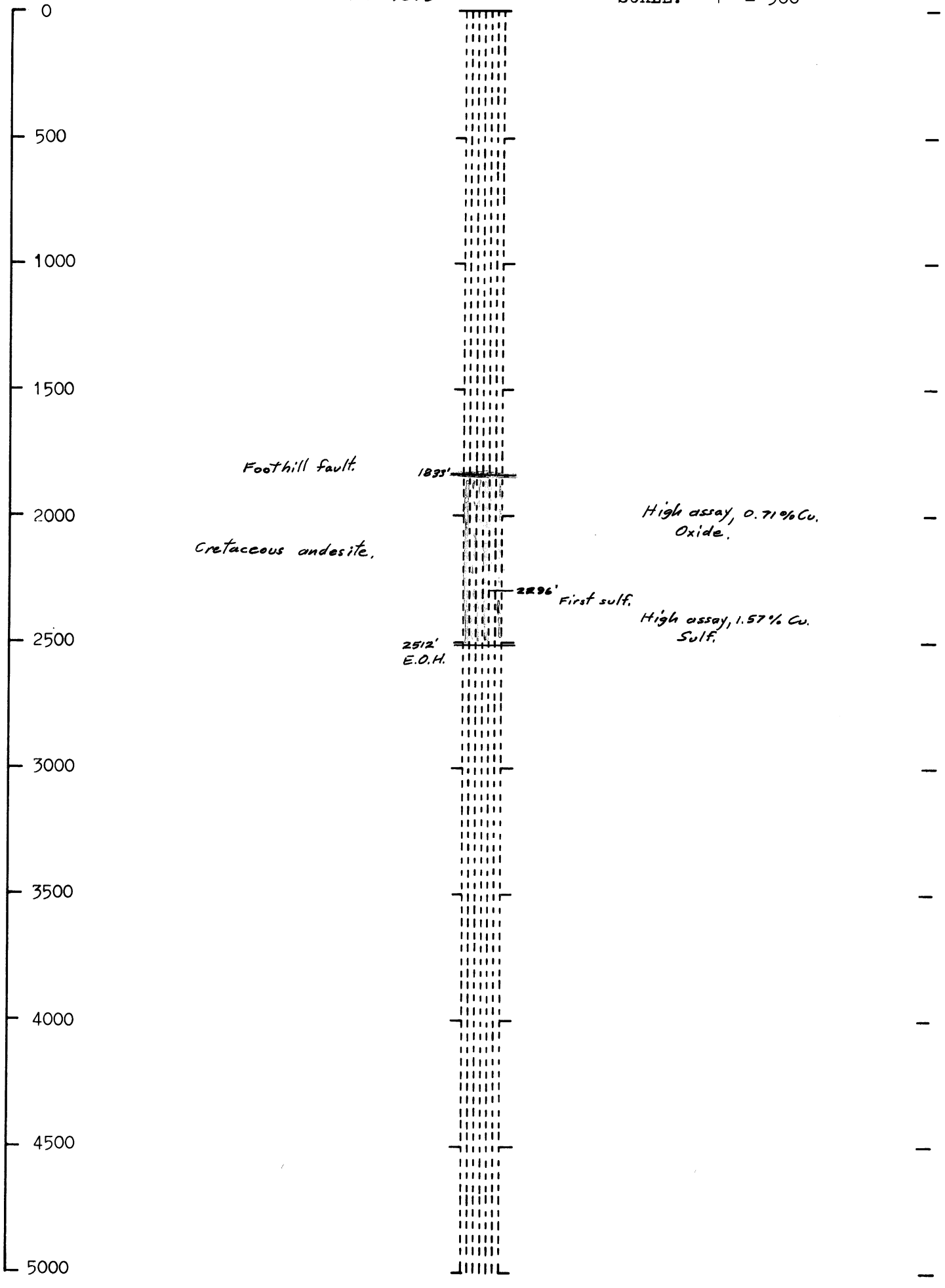


RL 11

P.D.

Col. el. 4075

SCALE: 1" = 500'

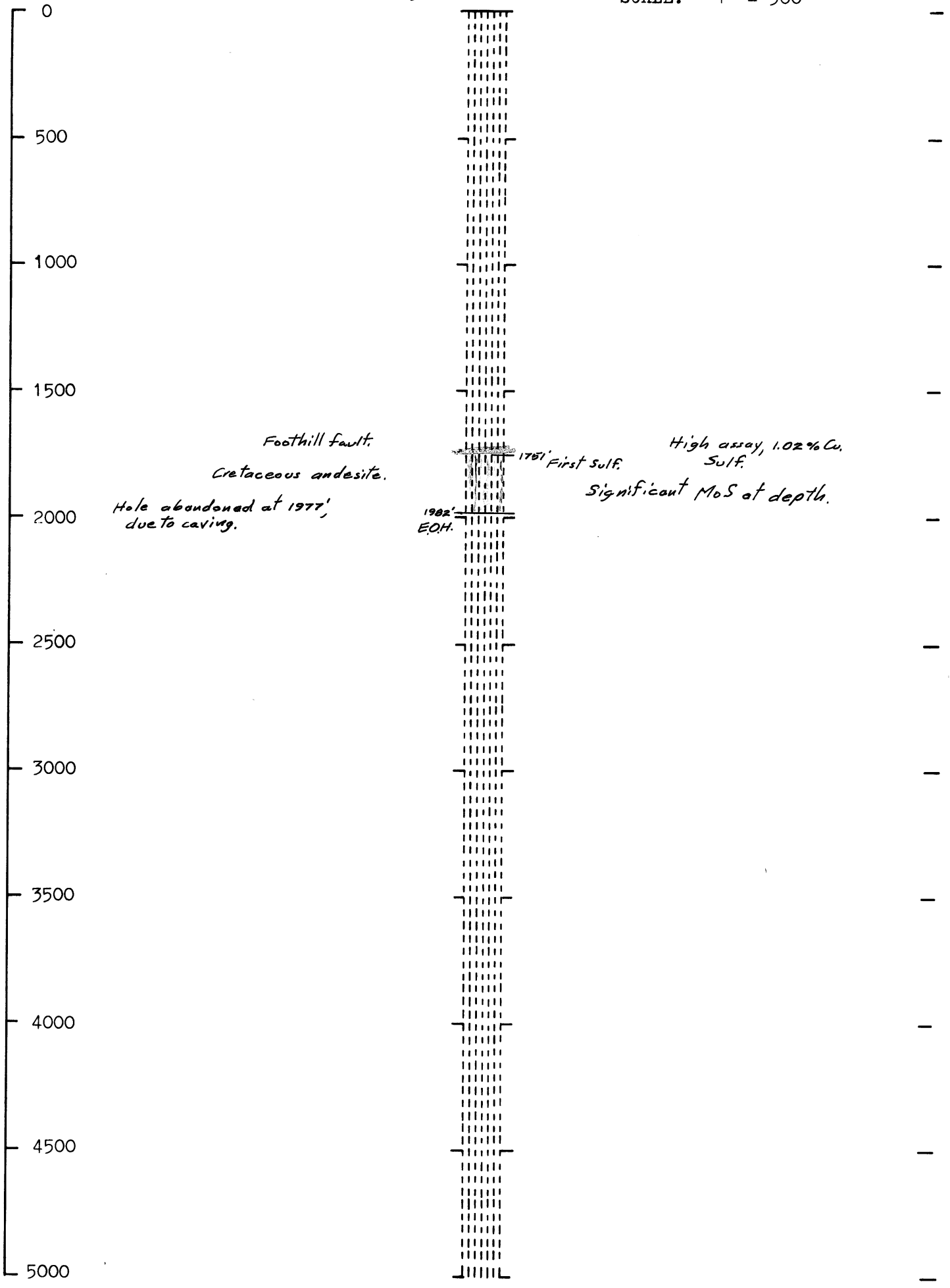


RL 12

P.D.

Col. el. 4090

SCALE: 1" = 500'

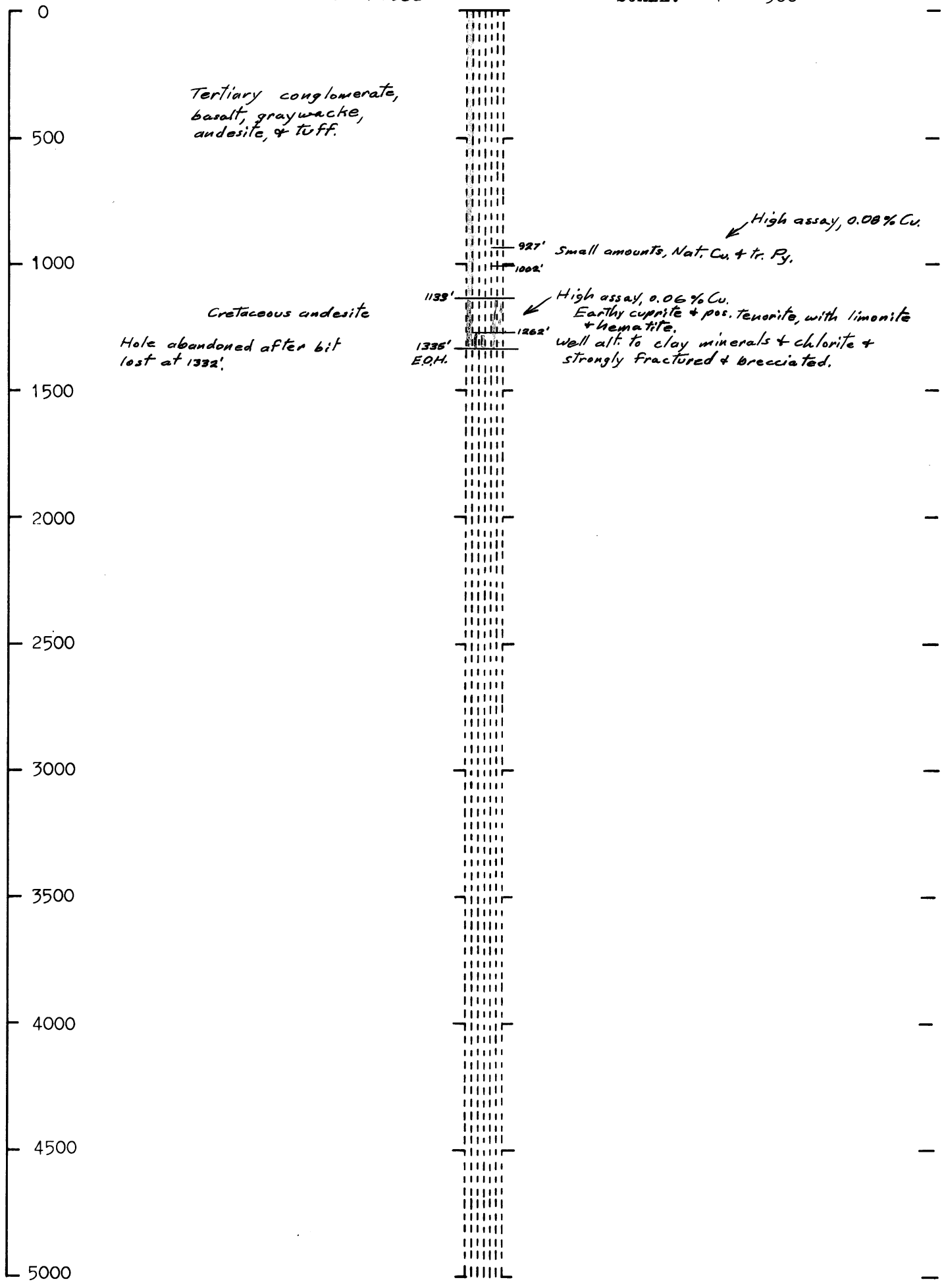


RL 13

P. D.

Col. el. 3960

SCALE: 1" = 500'

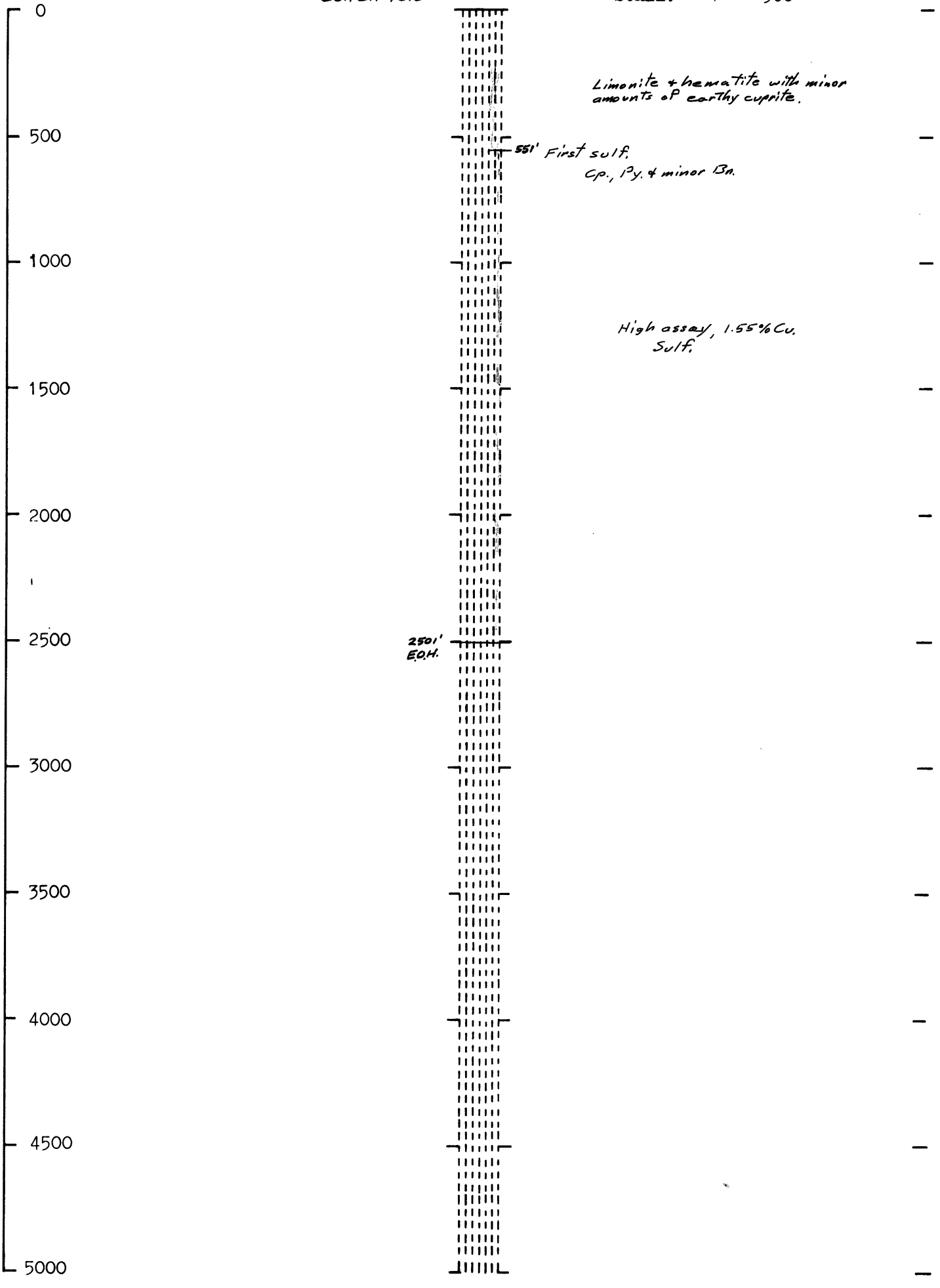


RL 14

P. D.

Col. el. 4015

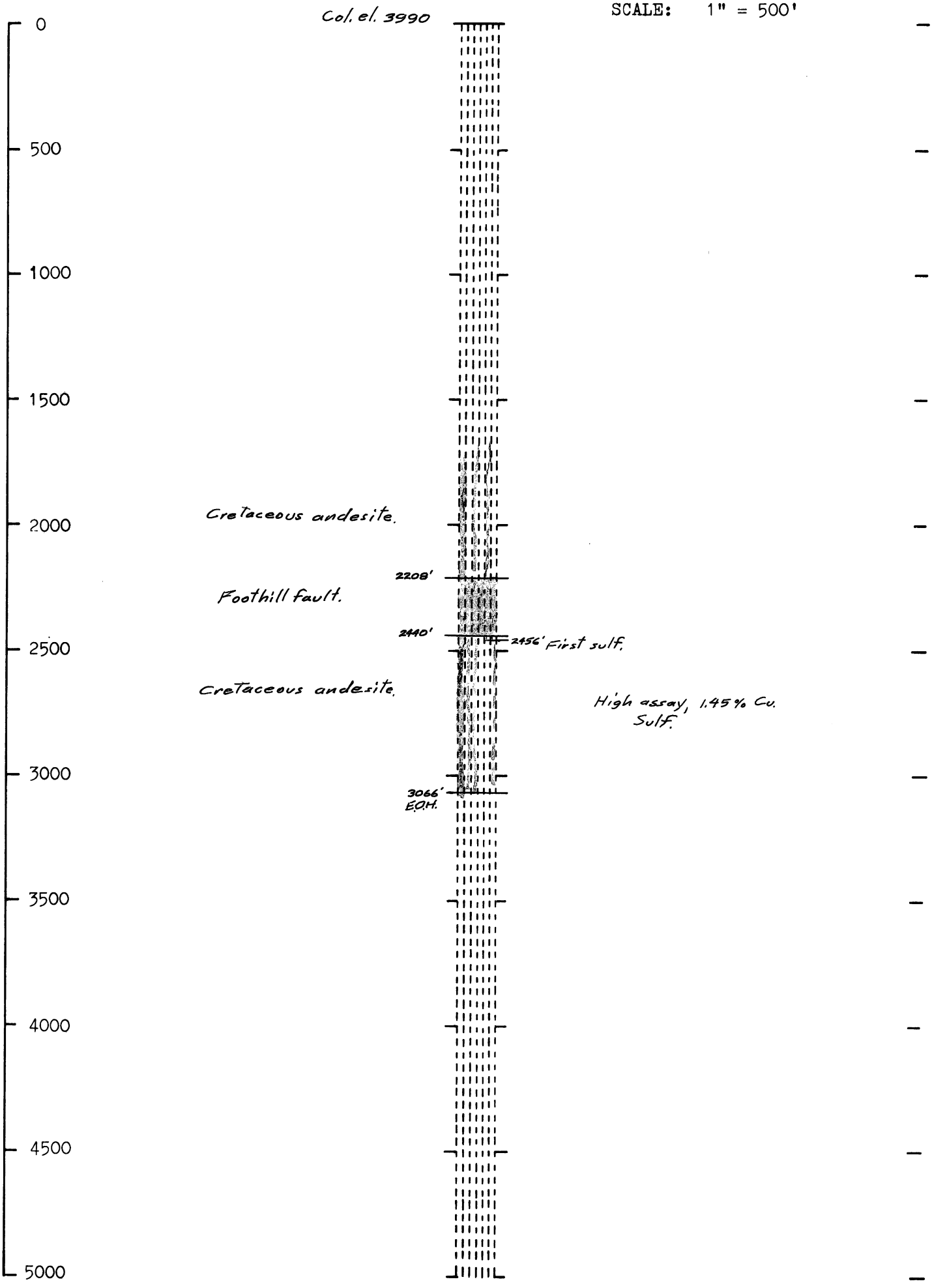
SCALE: 1" = 500'



RL 15

P. D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

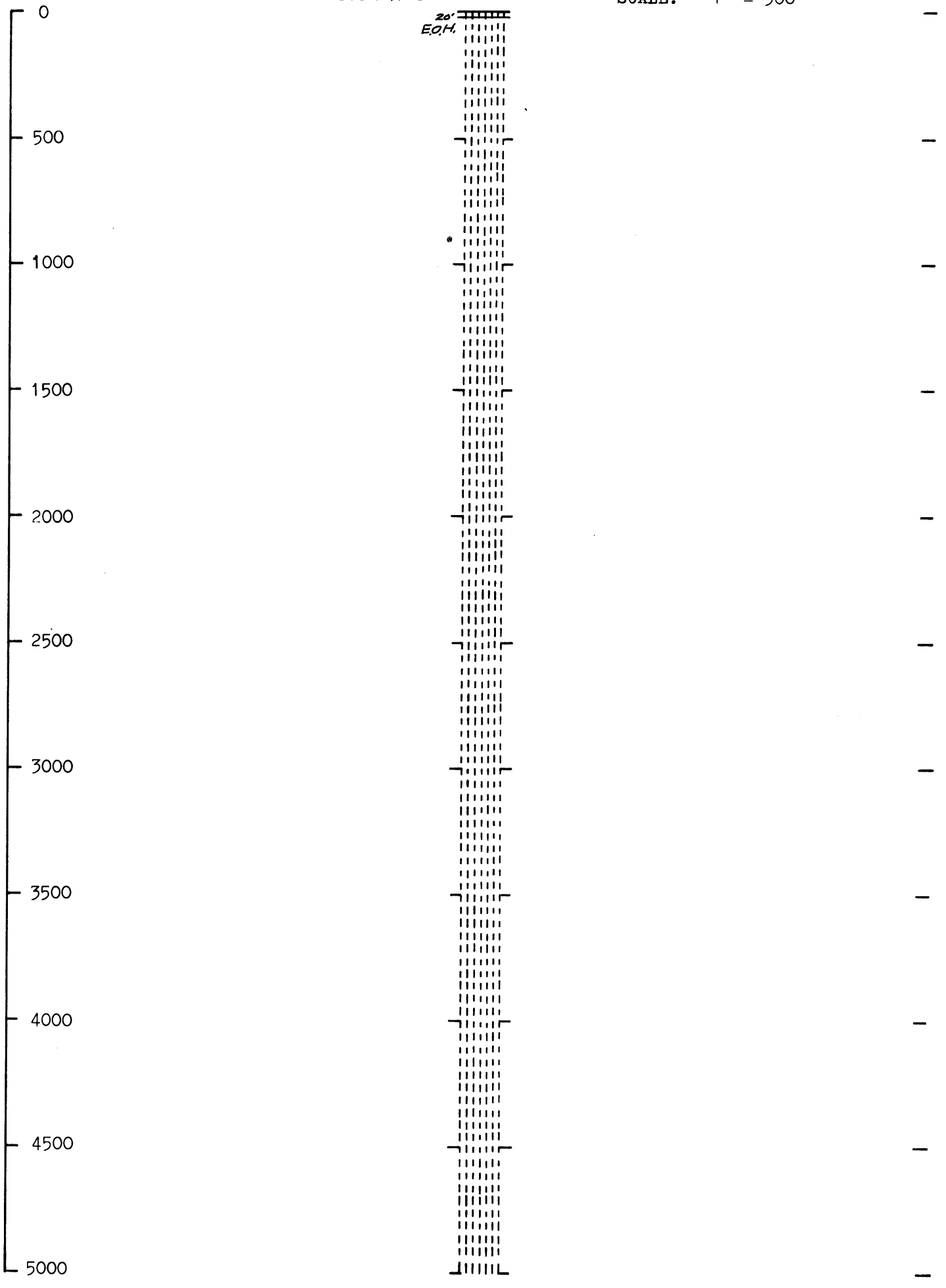


RL 16

P.D.

Col. el. 4100

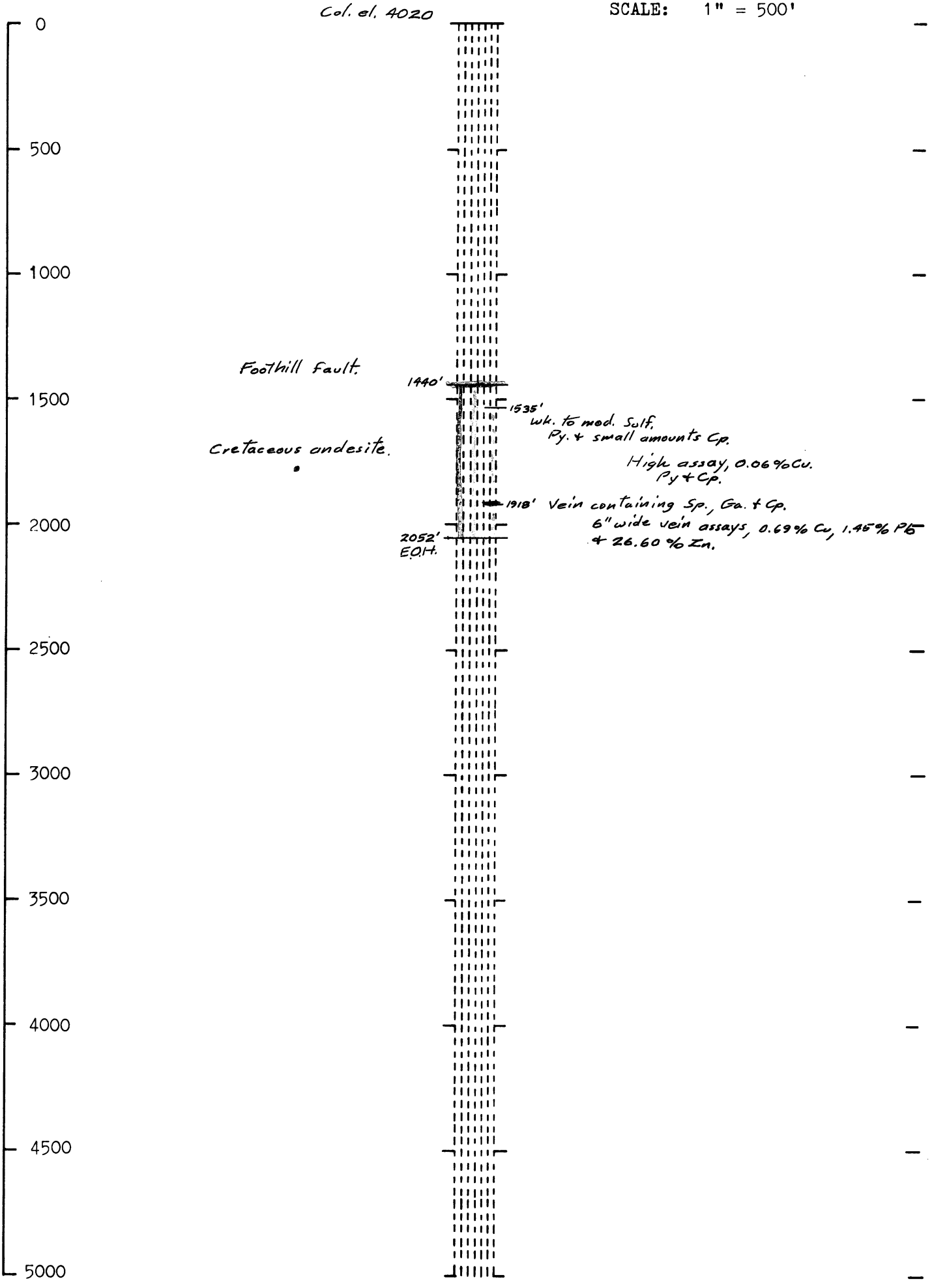
SCALE: 1" = 500'



RL 19

P.D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

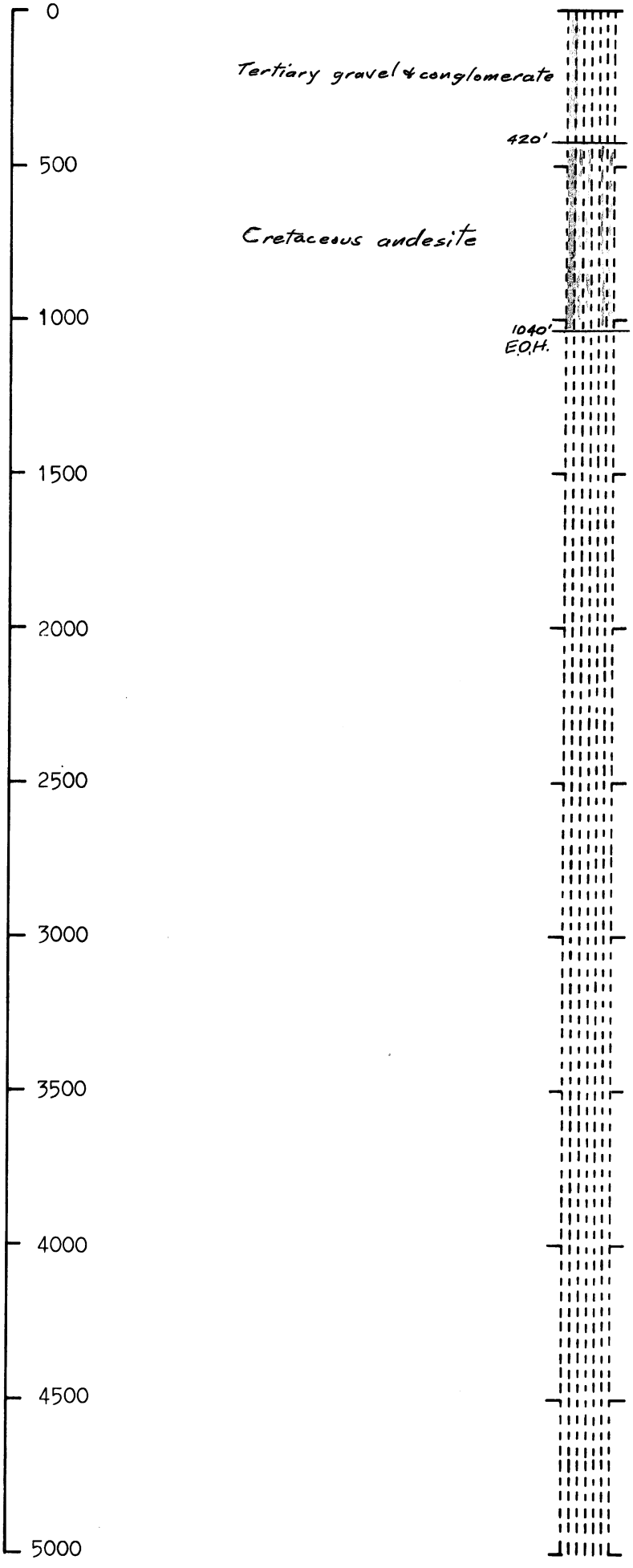


RL 20

P.D.

Col. el. 4015

SCALE: 1" = 500'



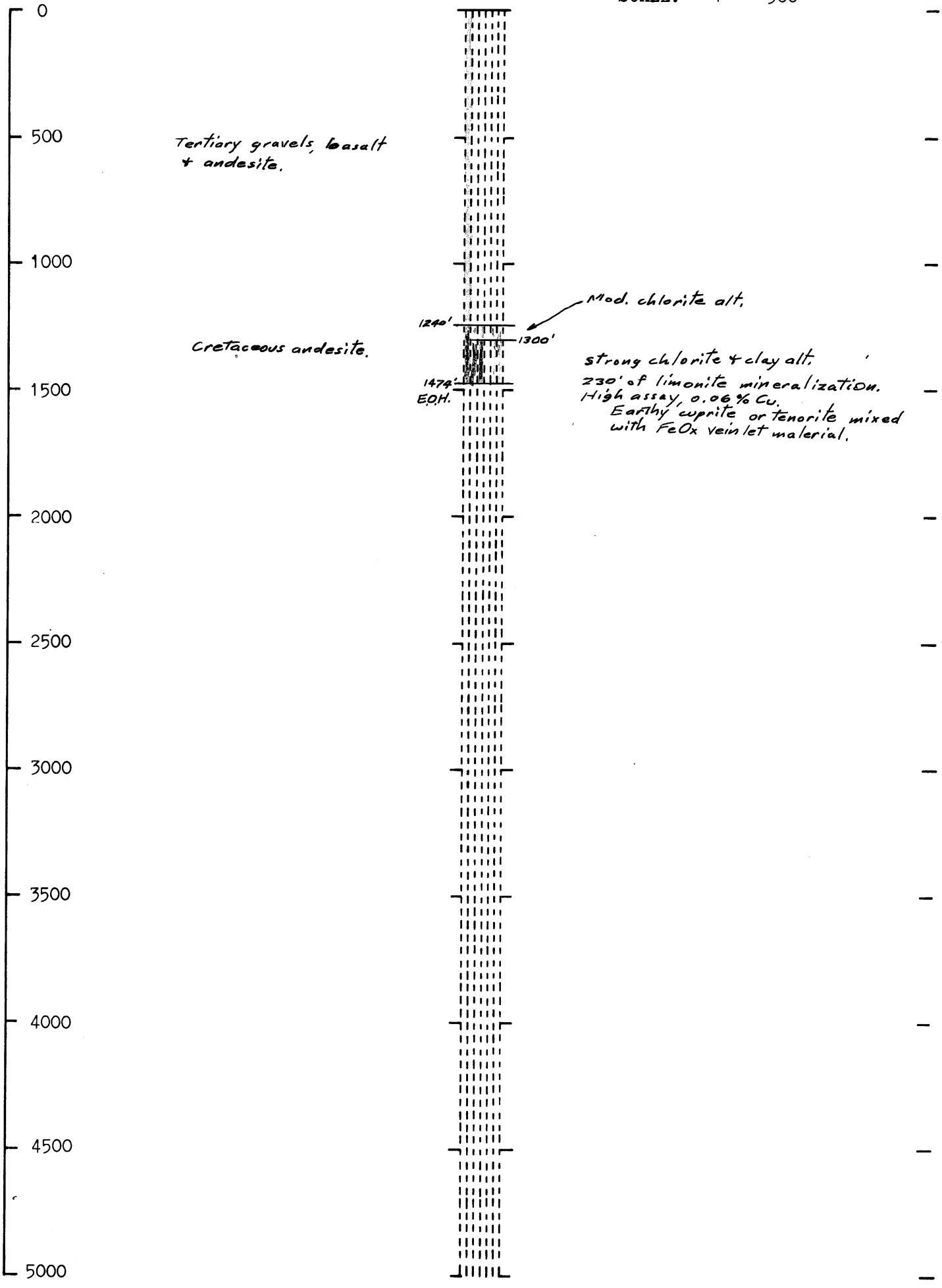
High assay, 0.09% Cu.
Earthy cuprite & pos. tenorite
with limonite & hematite
in veinlets.

RL 21

P. D.

Col. el. 4120

SCALE: 1" = 500'

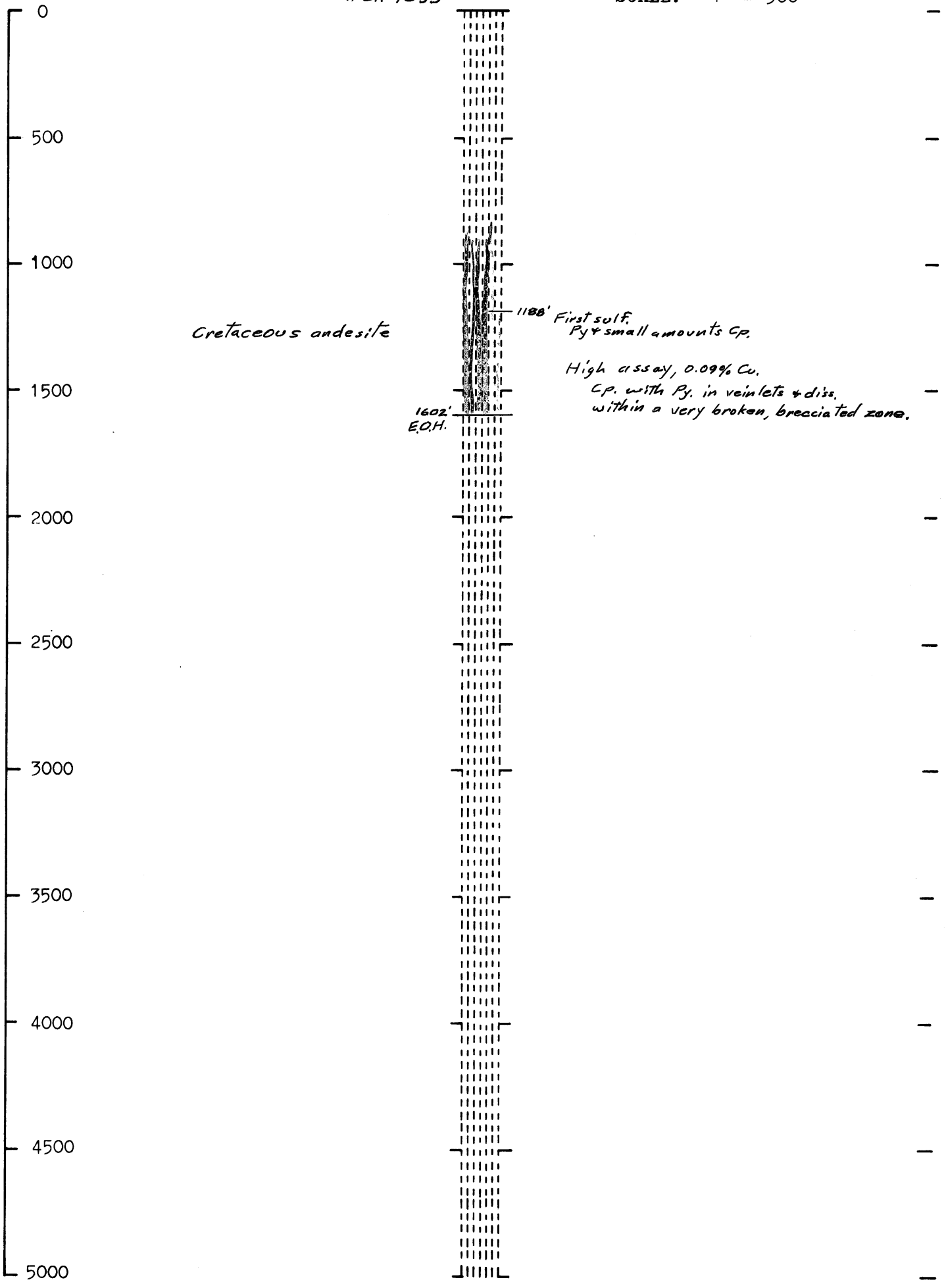


RL 22

P.D.

Col. el. 4035

SCALE: 1" = 500'

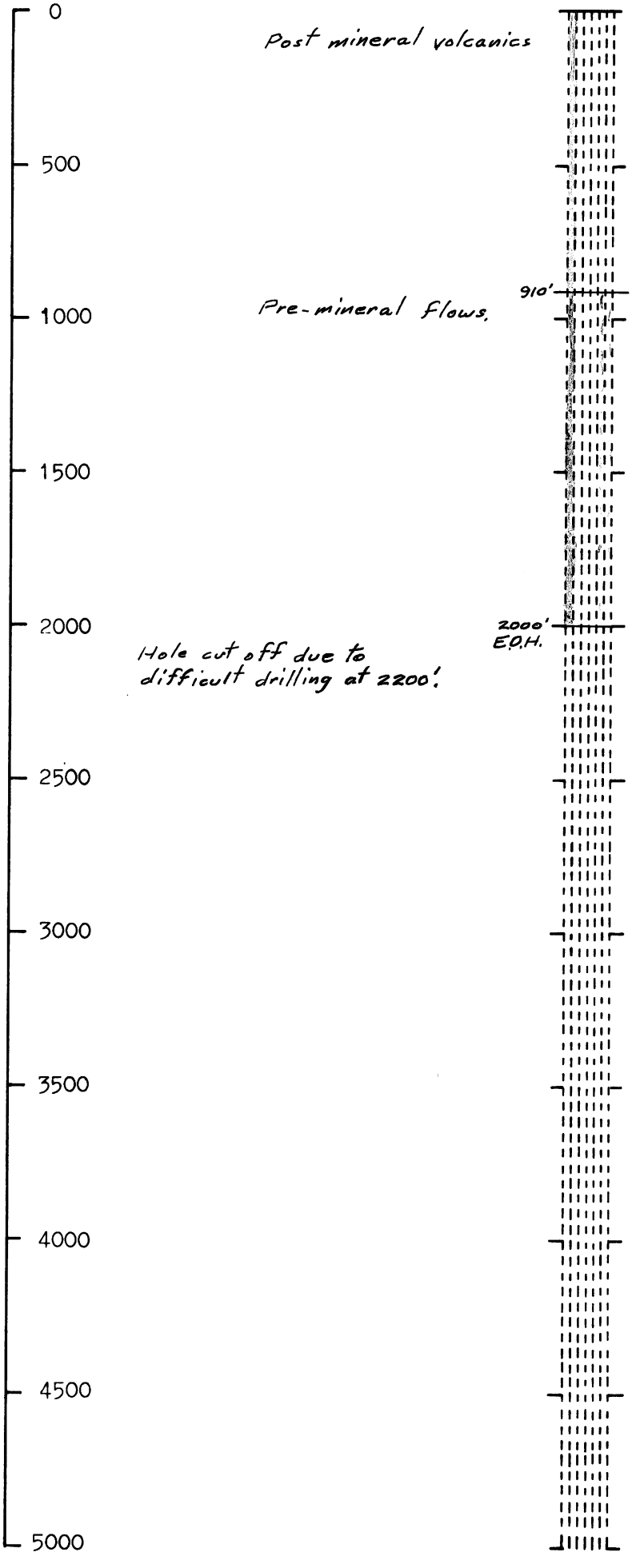


RL 23

P. D.

Col. el. 3870

SCALE: 1" = 500'



Limonite & hematite.
Variable min, weak to quite strong.

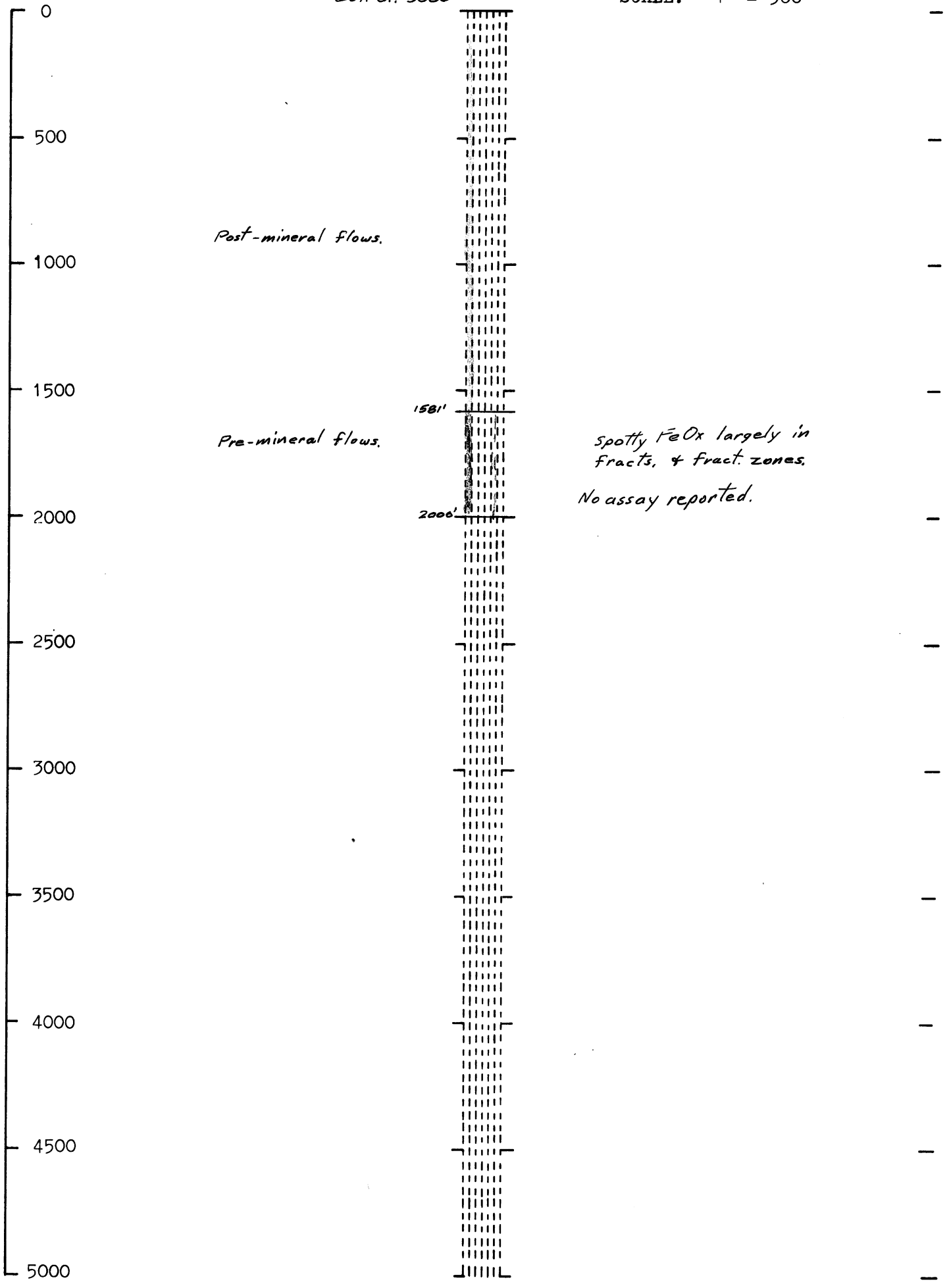
High assay, 0.11% Cu.

RL 24

P.D.

Col. el. 3880

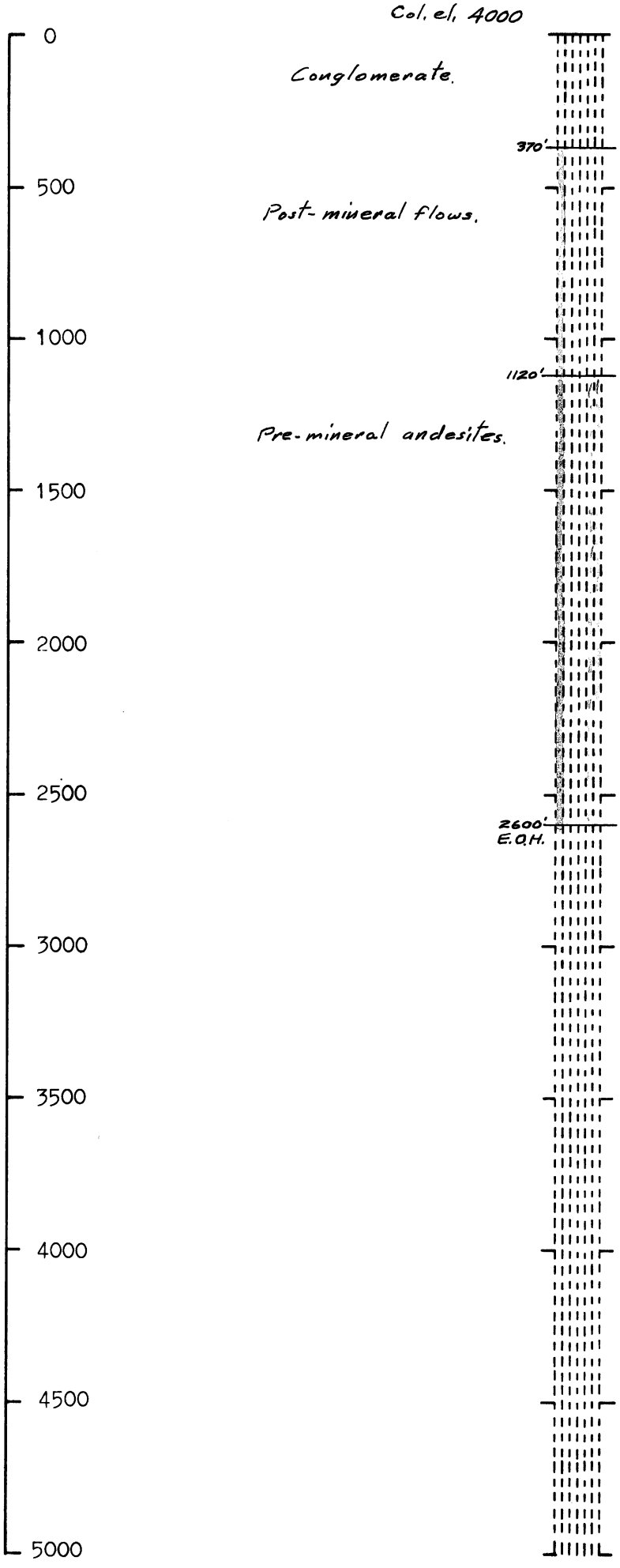
SCALE: 1" = 500'



RL 25

P. D.

SCALE: 1" = 500'



FeOx, chrysocolla, + lesser amounts of Nat. Cu + cuprite

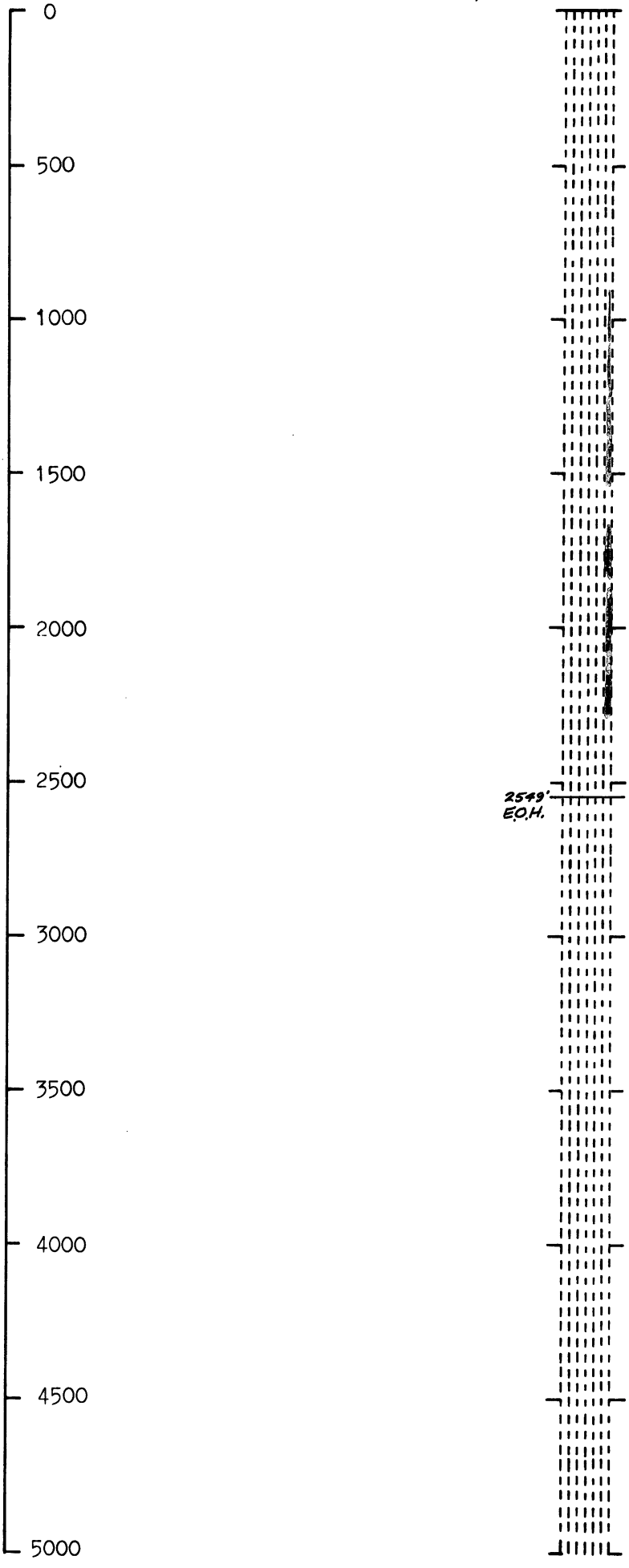
10' high assay, 0.62% Cu.
100' composite high assay, 0.33% Cu.
Ave. assay of 1480', 0.17% Cu.

RL 26

P. D.

Col. el. 4060

SCALE: 1" = 500'



High assay, 1.05% Cu Oxide.

High assay, 6.12% Cu, Sulf.

A-11

No. 3. Drill hole A-11, 2 1/3 in. diam. 265 ft. deep, bears S. 84°50' W., 511.03 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Foothill 35 Lode.
Value, $1,060.00.

Foothill 35

Geology. The Foothill 35 claim is traversed longitudinally by the Valley fault. The area south of the fault is pre-mineral fragmental andesite which is virtually unaltered and unmineralized. The north side of the fault is covered with gravel except near the west end of the claim where post-mineral flows are exposed.

Mineralization. Mineralized samples obtained from diamond drill hole A-11 which is located on the northeastern portion of the claim. The hole was 265 feet deep, and the top of the mineralized volcanics was intersected at 180 feet. It contained limonitic and hematitic mineralization.

A-13

A-13 drill hole, bears S. 78° 50' E., 588 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Lucky Strike #4 Lode, 979 ft. deep. Value, $5,810.15.

The A-13 drill hole encountered traces of sulfides at 40 feet, but partial oxidation continued to 410 feet.

A-13 drill hole encountered material returning 10 foot sample assays as high as 0.50% Cu. Copper minerals in the zone included chalcopyrite, bornite, and chrysocolla.

A-18

A-18 drill hole, bears S. 3° 31' W., 266 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Pasoford #1 Lode, 429 ft. deep. Value, $2,804.80.

The Cretaceous andesite both in the Northern part of the lode and as exposed by the A-18 drill hole is strongly altered to chlorite, biotite, and clay minerals. Due in part to the influence of the Foothill Fault, the Cretaceous andesite on the lode is intensely fractured and brecciated.

Mineralization

Weak iron oxide mineralization in Northwesterly and Easterly trending veinlets is exposed on the surface in the extreme Northern portion of the lode and weak, but locally strong, mineralization was encountered in the A-18 drill hole under 40 feet of cemented gravels. Oxidation in the area is shallow and sulfides consisting of pyrite and small amounts of chalcopyrite, appeared in the drill hole at 240 feet. The chalcopyrite content gradually increased near the end of the hole. Mineralization on the lode appears to be related to both the area of general mineralization to the North on the Dos Pobres #27 and 28 Lodes and to an area of strong, general mineralization occurring on the Blue Bird lodes to the Northeast.

The A-18 drill hole encountered material with 10-foot sample assays up to 0.13% Cu. The copper mineral was chalcopyrite which occurred with pyrite in veinlets and disseminations.

A-27

A-27 drill hole, bears S. 0° 29' E., 553 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Pasoford #5 Lode, 632 ft. deep. Value, $2,882.95.

The Cretaceous andesite was, however, encountered in the A-27 drill hole in the hanging wall of the Foothill Fault below 578 feet of younger series (Tertiary) conglomerate, andesite, and rhyolite. The older andesites, which included hornblende andesite prophyry, were generally altered to chlorite and epidote and were weakly to moderately fractured. The hole bottomed at 632 feet before passing through the Foothill Fault.

Mineralization

There are no mineralized surface exposures on the lode but limonite-hematite mineralization was encountered in the Cretaceous andesites in the A-27 drill hole. The strength of mineralization ranged from very weak in the hornblende andesite prophyry to moderate in the andesite and the capping indicated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization at depth although strong leaching, caused by the excess of pyrite, has removed most of the copper from the oxidized zone. The depth of oxidation in the area is in part dependent on the Foothill Fault but is estimated to extend a minimum of 1,000 feet.

The A-27 drill hole encountered material with 10-foot sample assays as high as 0.13% Cu. The copper minerals were earthy cuprite and possibly tenorite mixed with limonite and hematite in veinlets and irregular flooded patches. No sulfides were encountered in the drill hole.

A-28

A-28 drill hole, bears N. 29° 32' W., 498 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Gold Hill #1 Lode, 1750 ft. deep. Value, $12,026.85.

Although the A-28 drill hole encountered relict sulfides from 670 feet, no general sulfide mineralization was present until 1,420 feet and partial oxidation did not end until 1,580 feet.

The A-28 drill hole encountered material with assays up to 0.52% Cu. The copper minerals were earthy cuprite and chrysocolla which occurred with hematite in veinlets.

A-30

A-30 drill hole, bears N. 18° 05' E., 662 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Foothill #53 Lode, 436 ft. deep. Value, $2,315.20.

Oxidation in the Southern portion of the lode is shallow with sulfides appearing at 90 feet in the A-30 drill hole.

Although there are no outcrops of the older rocks on the lode, the Cretaceous andesite is exposed in the A-30 drill hole in the central portion of the lode below 90 feet of alluvium. The andesite flows encountered in the drill hole were moderately fractured and altered in part to chlorite and biotite.

Mineralization

There are no mineralized surface exposures on the lode but weak, general mineralization was encountered in the A-30 drill hole. The mineralization consisted of pyrite and chalcopyrite accompanied by traces of bornite and occurred in veinlets and disseminations. Oxidation on the lode appears to be quite shallow as sulfides were present just below the alluvium at 90 feet in the drill hole.

The A-30 drill hole, located in the central portion of the lode, encountered material which assayed up to 0.21% Cu. The copper minerals were chalcopyrite and traces of bornite.

A-31

A-31 drill hole, bears N. 38° 20' W., 400 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Lucky Strike #2 Lode, 281 ft. deep. Value, $2,013.20.

Oxidation in the area is shallow, with sulfides being encountered in the A-31 drill hole at 70 feet, and probably does not extend below 200 feet.

The A-31 drill hole encountered material returning assays up to 0.33% Cu. The hole penetrated andesite containing pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization in veinlets.

A-32

No. 3. A-32 drill hole, bears S. 48° 47' E., 317 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Dos Pobres #25 Lode, 200 ft. deep.
Value, $1,032.50.

The A-32 drill hole encountered material assaying up to 0.19% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite mixed with hematite and limonite in veinlets within the zone of general mineralization.

A-33

No. 4. A-33 drill hole, bears S. 20° 10' W., 375 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Dos Pobres #26 Lode, 200 ft. deep.
Value, $1,005.75.

The A-33 drill hole encountered material assaying up to 0.44% Cu. The copper mineral was apparently earthy cuprite mixed with hematite in a weak veinlet zone immediately underlying a strong iron oxide vein.

A-34

No. 3. A-34 drill hole, bears N. 1° 55' E., 545 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Dos Pobres #15 Lode, 200 ft. deep.
Value, $977.50.

The A-34 drill hole encountered material assaying up to 0.10% Cu. The copper mineral was apparently earthy cuprite mixed with the iron oxide, hematite, in a portion of a 10-foot wide veinlet zone located immediately below a 10-foot wide hematite vein.

A-35

No. 3. A-35 drill hole, bears S. 42° 09' W., 111 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Hades #1 Lode, 1175 ft. deep. (Drilled after survey completed.)
Value, $4,841.00.

The Cretaceous andesite encountered in the footwall of the Foothill Fault in the A-35 drill hole was moderately altered to chlorite and weakly fractured.

The A-35 drill hole encountered oxidized limonite-hematite mineralization below 360 feet and essays up to 0.17% Cu. The copper mineral was probably tenorite or earthy cuprite mixed with limonite and hematite.

A-36

No. 3. A-36 drill hole, bears S. 8° 38' E., 643 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Dos Pobres #16 Lode, 200 ft. deep.
Value, $1,032.50.

A-37

200'

The A-37 drill hole encountered vein material assaying up to 0.12% Cu. The copper mineral was apparently earthy cuprite mixed with hematite in veinlets just above a 2-foot wide iron oxide vein and just below a well mineralized veinlet zone.

A-38

No. 4. A-38 drill hole, bears N. 32° 15' E., 355 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Dos Pobres #13 Lode, 100 ft. deep. (Drilled after survey completed.)
Value, $588.00.

Assays up to 0.12% Cu were obtained from the A-38 drill hole.

A-39

No. 3. A-39 drill hole, bears S. 42° 30' W., 295 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Dos Pobres #19 Lode, 200 ft. deep. (Drilled after survey completed.)
Value, $964.00.

Although fair to strong vein mineralization was encountered in the A-39 drill hole to a depth of 170 feet, the highest assay obtained was 0.04% Cu. It is felt that the extremely strong leaching in the area accounts for the low copper content of the explored vein material.

A-40

No. 4. A-40 drill hole, bears S. 37° 30' W., 260 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Dos Pobres #18 Lode, 200 ft. deep. (Drilled after survey completed.)
Value, $1,059.00.

A-41

No. 3. A-41 drill hole, bears S. 72° 33' W., 194 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Pasoford #3 Lode, 530 ft. deep. Value, $2,171.40.

The Foothill Fault was penetrated by the A-41 drill hole at 180 feet and the Cretaceous andesite below was strongly altered to chlorite and clay minerals. The andesite was strongly fractured, brecciated, and sheared, partly due to the proximity of the Foothill Fault.

The A-41 drill hole encountered material returning 10-foot sample assays as high as 0.29% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite mixed with hematite in veinlets, disseminations, and shears. No sulfides were encountered in the hole which bottomed at 530 feet.

A-42

No. 5. A-42 drill hole, bears S. 21° 20' E., 52 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Sunset #2 Lode, 100 ft. deep. Value, $514.50.

The A-42 drill hole located on the Sunset vein in the Northwest corner of the lode encountered [illegible]ial with assays up to 0.07% Cu. The copper mineral was [illegible]te which occurred as thin films coating fractures, filling [illegible]s, and in irregular pods with hematite and limonite.

A-43

No. 5. A-43 drill hole, bears S. 20° 08' W., 658 ft. from North center end of Gold Hill #25 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $488.75.

The A-43 drill hole encountered material assaying up to 0.07% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite which occurred with hematite in veins and associated veinlets.

A-44

No. 4. A-44 drill hole, bears N. 77° 22' W., 440 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Dos Pobres #21 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $506.75.

The A-44 drill hole encountered material which assayed up to 0.13% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite which occurred with hematite and minor amounts of limonite in a well mineralized veinlet zone underlying a strong hematite vein.

A-45

No. 3. Drill hole A-45, 2 1/3 in. diam., 770 ft. deep, bears S. 61°30' W., 369.05 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Pasoford 6 Lode.
Value, $4,113.00.

Pasoford 6

Geology. This claim is completely gravel covered. The nearest outcrop is post-mineral andesite which lies a few feet from the west side line of the claim near its southern end.

Mineralization. Diamond drill hole A-45, located on the north end of the claim, encountered mineralized rock at 484 feet. The rock contained iron oxide and minor copper oxides. The highest 10-foot assay was 0.13% Cu. The hole was lost at 770 feet before any sulfides were encountered.

A-46

No. 5. A-46 drill hole, bears S. 3° 11' W., 305 ft. from North center end of Gold Hill #6 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $560.75.

Core from A-46 drill hole assayed up to 0.09% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite which was mixed with hematite in 3 to 6 inch steeply dipping shear zones immediately underlying a strong hematite vein.

A-47

No. 5. A-47 drill hole, bears S. 25° 25' E., 245 ft. from West center end of Gold Hill #15 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $569.75.

The A-47 drill hole located in the Southwestern portion of the lode, encountered material assaying up to 0.10% Cu. Mineralization in the drill hole was hematite and limonite in veinlets and pods and the copper mineral was earthy cuprite.

A-48

No. 6. A-48 drill hole, bears N. 38° 50' E., 342 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Gold Hill #13 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $610.50.

The A-48 drill hole, located in the Southern portion of the lode near Cut 4, encountered material assaying up to 0.07% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite intimately mixed with hematite in a strongly mineralized vein.

A-49

No. 5. A-49 drill hole, bears S. 33° 21' W., 110 ft. from North center end of Gold Hill #7 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $488.75.

Core from the A-49 drill hole assayed up to 0.12% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite mixed with hematite in a 4-foot vein.

A-50

No. 3. Drill hole A-50, 2 1/3 in. diam., 2833 ft. deep, bears S. 57°40' W., 80.05 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Pasoford 7 Lode.
Value, $22,887.00.

Pasoford 7

Geology. There are two outcrops on Pasoford 7, one near the north end and one near the south end of the claim. Both are exposures of post-mineral flows. The remainder of the claim is covered with gravel to a thickness of several hundred feet.

Mineralization. Diamond drill hole A-50, near the north end line of the claim, encountered mineralized flows below 600 feet. Mineralization in the oxidized zone consisted of idigenous iron oxide with small amounts of copper oxides which became more abundant with depth. Sulfides were encountered below 2,500 feet. The highest individual 10-foot assay was 0.36% copper. The hole was lost at 2,840 feet.

A-51

No. 5. A-51 drill hole, bears N. 2° 06' E., 118 ft. from South center end of Gold Hill #31 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $488.75.

A-52

No. 6. A-52 drill hole, bears S. 76° 37' E., 68 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Sunset #7 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $488.75.

The A-52 drill hole encountered material returning assays up to 0.06% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite which occurred with hematite in veinlets and permeations within the Sunset vein.

A-53

No. 6. A-53 drill hole, bears N. 27° 59' W., 38 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Sunset #6 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $572.75.

The A-53 drill hole encountered material returning 10-foot sample assays up to 0.08% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite and possibly tenorite which occurred with limonite and hematite in weakly mineralized veinlets below a strong iron oxide vein.

A-54

No. 5. A-54 drill hole, bears S. 17° 29' W., 191 ft. from North center end of Sunset #3 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $536.75.

The A-54 drill hole encountered material assaying up to 0.04% Cu. The copper mineral was small amounts of earthy cuprite which occurred with hematite in veinlets and disseminations.

A-55

No. 7. A-55 drill hole, bears S. 37° 40' W., 258 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Red Dyke #15 Lode, 100 ft. deep. Value, $646.75.

A-56

No. 6. A-56 drill hole, bears S. 26° 10' W., 598 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Red Dyke #8 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $500.75.

The A-56 drill hole encountered material returning assays up to 0.13% Cu. The copper mineral was tenorite which occurred as films coating fractures just above a strong vein.

A-57

No. 6. A-57 drill hole, bears S. 66° 43' E., 507 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Lucky Strike #18 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $488.75.

The A-57 drill hole encountered assays up to 0.04% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite which was intimately mixed with hematite in the thoroughly leached vein material.

A-58

No. 7. A-58 drill hole, bears N. 04° 13' W., 401 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Arrowhead #1 Lode, 200 ft. deep.
Value, $1,065.75.

A sample from drill hole A-58 assayed 0.17% Cu and contained chalcocite and pyrite with finely disseminated chalcopyrite.

the lode is shallow with sulfides appearing in the A-58 drill hole at 80 feet.

A-59

No. 6. A-59 drill hole, bears N. 08° 18' E., 525 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Arrowhead #4 Lode, 200 ft. deep.
Value, $963.75.

Oxidation on the lode is shallow with sulfides occurring in drill hole A-59 at 40 feet.

A sample from drill hole A-59 contained thin films of chalcocite on pyrite with a small amount of disseminated chalcopyrite.

A-60

No. 9. A-60 drill hole, bears S. 65° 48' E., 314 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Gold Hill #8 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $488.75.

The A-60 drill hole encountered material assaying up to 0.18% Cu. The copper mineral was earthy cuprite which occurred with hematite in a strong vein.

A-61

No. 8. A-61 drill hole, bears N. 1° 15' W., 508 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Gold Hill #10 Lode, 100 ft. deep.
Value, $500.75.

The A-61 drill hole encountered material assaying up to 0.48% Cu. The copper minerals were tenorite and traces of chrysocolla which occurred in thin films with limonite in veinlets.

A-62

No. 8. A-62 drill hole, bears N. 12° 40' E., 683 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Gold Hill #2 Lode, 100 ft. deep.

Value, $524.75.

The A-62 drill hole encountered material with assays up to 0.39% Cu. The rock contained thin films of chrysocolla and some earthy cuprite which were mixed with hematite.

An area of general limonite mineralization is exposed on the Western border which extends Easterly until covered by the gravels and alluvium in the center of the lode. Mineralization in the zone, which is part of the area of general mineralization exposed on the Gold Hill #1 Lode to the West, consists of limonite and hematite accompanied by small amounts of chrysocolla, earthy cuprite, and tencrite. The A-62 drill hole which was drilled in the central portion of the zone encountered similar, but somewhat stronger mineralization at depth.

A-64

No. 3. Drill hole A-64, 2 1/3 in. diam., 2712 ft. deep, bears S. 52°15' W., 35 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Pasoford #8 Lode.
Value, $18,539.00.

Pasoford #8

Geology. About half of the Pasoford #8 claim is gravel covered. Post-mineral flows are exposed on the other half due to erosion along a deep canyon which cuts the claim diagonally from northeast to southwest. This canyon also exposes the Valley fault where it crosses the southern part of the claim. There are no rock exposures south of the fault.

Mineralization. Pre-mineral flows were encountered below 810 feet in diamond drill hole A-64 located near the northeast corner of the claim. These flows contained hematite and traces of magnetite. Sulfides were first encountered at 2,180 feet. The hole was lost at 2,712 feet. The highest individual 10-foot assay was 0.31% copper. An average of all core samples in the sulfide zone (532 feet) was 0.13% copper.

A-65

No. 3. Drill hole A-65, 2 1/3 in. diam., 1945 ft. deep, bears N. 15°10' W., 298.07 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Birthday #5 Lode.
Value, $18,273.00.

Birthday #5

Geology. The Birthday #5 claim is completely covered with gravel. The nearest outcrop is an exposure of post-mineral andesite which lies just west of the west end line.

Mineralization. The pre-mineral rock was encountered at 1190 feet in diamond drill hole A-65, located 130 feet west of the east center end of the claim. The uppermost flows contained weak iron oxide staining in fractures. At 1410 feet, chrysocolla and native copper were encountered. The best 10-foot sample was from 1710 to 1720 feet and assayed 0.50% copper. The average of all core samples obtained (1524-1945) is 0.20% copper.

A-66

No. 3. Drill hole A-66, 2 1/3 in. diam., 2074 ft. deep, bears N. 13°50' W., 226.08 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Birthday #4 Lode.
Value, $14,389.00.

Birthday #4

Geology. The Birthday #4 claim is completely covered by gravel. The nearest outcrop is an exposure of post-mineral andesite a few hundred feet to the west.

Mineralization. Mineralization on this claim was encountered in a diamond drill hole A-66 which is located approximately 130 feet west of the east center end. The pre-mineral rock was encountered at 1490 feet and contained limonite films along the fractures

associated with chlorite-sericite alteration and was bleached. The best 10-foot sample was from 2000 to 2010 feet and assayed 0.21% copper. Some chrysocolla was noted between 2060 and 2070 feet. The hole caved and was lost at 2074 feet.

A-69

No. 3. Drill hole A-69, 2 1/3 in. diam., 2298 ft. deep, bears N. 77°30' W., 450.05 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Birthday #7 Lode.
Value, $15,361.00.

Birthday #7

Geology. The claim is located in the northwest corner of the group. Its western end is in Watson Wash and its eastern end lies on the ridge east of Hackberry Spring Wash. Post mineral andesites crop out in both washes.

Mineralization. Mineralized rock was intersected in diamond drill hole A-69 at 1170 feet. The rock contained weak to locally strong limonite in fractures and bleached zones containing square box works partially filled with hematite.

A-70

No. 3. Drill hole A-70, 2 1/3 in. diam., 1600 ft. deep, bears N. 64°15' W., 540.02 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Birthday #8 Lode.
Value $7,754.00.

Birthday #8

Geology. Birthday #8 straddles Hackberry Spring Wash where the only outcrop on the claim is located. The outcrop is an exposure of dark gray post-mineral andesite.

Mineralization. Mineralized rock was encountered at 1370 feet in diamond drill hole A-70 which is located near the center of the claim. The rock contained weak to fairly strong limonite and goethite in fractures. Strong hematite with associated bleaching occurred locally.

A-71

No. 3. Drill hole A-71, 2 1/3 in. diam., 1200 ft. deep, bears N. 33°30' E., 449.05 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Birthday #6 Lode.
Value, $7,399.00.

Birthday #6

Geology. The entire claim is covered by gravel, and the nearest outcrops are 400 feet away. One outcrop lies directly east of the claim; another lies due west. Both are post-mineral andesites.

Mineralization. Mineralized flows were intersected at 1026 feet in diamond drill hole A-71 located on the northwest corner of the claim. They contained yellow-brown limonite stains in the fractures and a few iron oxide speckles derived from the oxidation of pyrite. The hole was cut off due to difficult drilling conditions at 1200 feet.

A-72

No. 3. Drill hole A-72, 2 1/3 in. diam., 1350 ft. deep, bears S. 35°15' W., 284 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Birthday #9 Lode.
Value, $6,600.00.

Birthday #9

Geology. A large outcrop of post-mineral volcanic flow is exposed in the center of the Birthday #9 claim where it is cut by Hackberry Spring Wash. Both the east and the west ends of the claim are covered with gravel.

Mineralization. Diamond drill hole A-72, located on the northeast corner of the claim, encountered mineralized rock at 1274 feet. The mineralization consisted of limonite stains on fractures. The hole was cut off due to difficult drilling conditions at 1350 feet.

A-73

No. 3. Drill hole A-73, 2 1/3 in. diam., 2099 ft. deep, bears N. 61°30' W., 451 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Birthday #2 Lode.
Value, $12,621.00.

Claim Descriptions

Birthday #2

Geology. The Birthday #2 claim is at the northeast corner of the group. The claim is completely covered with gravel, and the nearest outcrop is the mineralized andesite north of the Foothill fault approximately 300 feet northeast of the claim.

Mineralization. Mineralization on this claim was encountered in diamond drill hole A-73 below 1170 feet. The rock contained weak to fair limonite staining, hematite blebs usually associated with strong bleaching that increased in strength with depth, and minor native copper below 1600 feet which is typical of the oxidized top of the ore zone. The hole caved and was lost at 2099 feet. The highest 10-foot assay was 0.09% copper which was obtained from 2030 to 2040 feet.

A-74

No. 3. Drill hole A-74, 2 1/3 in. diam., 1508 ft. deep, bears S. 57° W., 281.06 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Birthday #11 Lode.
Value $8,725.00.

Birthday #11

Geology. Post-mineral volcanics are exposed in the western and central parts of the claim. The remainder is covered by gravel which varies from a few feet to 50 feet thick.

Mineralization. Mineralized rock was encountered at 820 feet in diamond drill hole A-74, which is located on the northeastern part of the claim. Pyrite occurred near the top of the pre-mineral flows, but limonite and hematite were encountered below it. The highest 10-foot assay was 0.23% copper.

A-75

No. 3. Drill hole A-75, 2 1/3 in. diam., 2201 ft. deep, bears S. 27°30' W., 199.05 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Foothill 34 Lode.
Value, $13,062.00.

Foothill 34

Geology. Although there are no outcrops on the claims, premineral rock is exposed south of the claim on the footwall side of the Valley fault which lies about 100 feet south of the south end line of the claim. The rock is greenish gray fragmental andesite and is unmineralized. The Foothill 34 claim, itself, is completely covered by a blanket of gravel up to several hundred feet thick.

Mineralization. Diamond drill hole A-75 intersected the premineral flows at 960 feet. Limonite was observed in fractures and hematite appeared as speckles, blotches, and also as a locally pervasive stain due to flooding. Traces of chrysocolla were also noted. The best 10-foot sample assayed 0.13% copper.

A-76

No. 3. Drill hole A-76, 2 1/3 in. diam., 1735 ft. deep, bears N. 71°50' E., 432 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Pasoford #9 Lode.
Value, $9,557.00.

Pasoford #9

Geology. The Pasoford #9 claim is completely covered by gravel. The nearest rock outcrop is just south of the claim and is post-mineral basalt. Drilling indicated that the gravel covering varies from 10 to 150 feet or more.

Mineralization. Mineralized flows were first encountered at 1,290 feet in diamond drill hole A-76. The top of the zone contained weak iron oxide but the mineralization became stronger with depth and included some copper oxide minerals. The best assay obtained in the oxidized zone was 0.14% copper. The hole was lost in a fault zone at 1,735 feet prior to encountering sulfides.

A-78

No. 3. Drill hole A-78, 2 1/3 in. diam., 941 ft. deep, bears S. 44°30' E., 496 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Foothill 46 Lode.
Value, $4,701.00.

Foothill 46

Geology. This claim is located on the western edge of the Birthday Group between the Birthday claims and State Sec. 32. Post-mineral basalt, which is dark brown and vesicular, is exposed on the southern half of the claim. The northern half is covered with gravel.

Mineralization. Pre-mineral flows were encountered below 925 feet in drill hole A-78 and mineralization was encountered at about 998 feet. The rock below 998 feet is bleached and has iron oxide stains in fractures.

A-79

No. 3. Drill hole A-79, 2 1/3 in. diam., 1150 ft. deep, bears N. 19°05' E., 320.02 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Foothill 33 Lode.
Value, $4,655.00.

Foothill 33

Geology. Outcrops of post-mineral rock occur on the west end of the claim and near the eastern end where it is cut by Watson Wash. The remainder of the claim is covered by a thick gravel mantle.

Mineralization. Pre-mineral rock was encountered at 550 feet in A-79, located about 50 feet west of the east center end of the claim. The mineralization consisted of limonite staining in fractures or as a general stain, and hematite occurring as speckles usually associated with strong bleaching of sheared or strongly fractured rock.

A-80

No. 3. Drill hole A-80, 2 1/3 in. diam., 600 ft. deep, bears N. 55°15' E., 420.06 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Foothill #44 Lode.
Value, $2,553.00.

Foothill #44

Geology. This claim covers a narrow fraction along the southern edge of the Birthday Group and is completely covered by gravel. Drilling indicated that the gravel covering is 190 feet thick and that the underlying rocks are pre-mineral andesites.

Mineralization. The 600-foot diamond drill hole A-80 was drilled in the northwestern part of the claim. The pre-mineral rocks encountered were locally bleached and contained limonite in fractures and hematite speckles which resulted from the oxidation of sulfides.

A-81

No. 3. Drill hole A-81, 2 1/3 in. diam., 1000 ft. deep, bears S. 64°30' E., 419.06 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Foothill #45 Lode.
Value, $5,394.00.

Foothill #45

Geology. This claim lies along the southern edge of the Dos Pobres Group of patented claims owned by applicant and covers a narrow fraction. Post-mineral basalt exposed in a canyon which cuts across the center of the claim, is the only outcrop on the claim. Gravel covers most of the claim, and it varies from only a few feet to more than 100 feet thick.

Mineralization. Mineralization was encountered in diamond drill hole A-81. Pre-mineral flows contained limonite and hematite to 911 feet. Pyrite was encountered below 911 feet, and mineralization became progressively stronger with depth. Drilling was terminated at 1000 feet. The last two 10-foot samples contained 5% and 8% sulfides, respectively.

A-82

No. 3. Drill hole A-82, 2 1/3 in. diam., 300 ft. deep, bears N. 69°50' E., 371 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Foothill #43 Lode.
Value, $2,000.00.

Foothill #43

Geology. This claim covers a small fraction along the southern edge of the Birthday Group. Pre-mineral flows are exposed south of the southeasterly-trending Valley fault on the central part of the claim in a deep canyon. The area north of the fault and the remainder of the claim south of the fault are covered with gravel.

Mineralization. The gravel covering south of the Valley fault was penetrated by diamond drill hole A-82 at 70 feet. The underlying flows were chloritized and bleached fragmental andesites containing remnants of disseminated sulfides.

RL-1

RL-1 drill hole, bears N. 36° 10' E., 257 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Dos Pobres #5 Lode, 2483 ft. deep. Value, $22,443.57.

The RL-1 drill hole on the Dos Pobres #5 Lode encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.27% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.68% Cu.

RL-2

RL-2 drill hole, bears N. 22° 25' E., 150 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Dos Pobres #1 Lode, 2775 ft. deep. Value, $22,975.74.

The RL-2 drill hole encountered an extensive column of sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.08% Cu.

Oxidation in the Southern portion of the lode is quite shallow and sulfides first appeared in the RL-2 drill hole at 95 feet.

RL-3

RL-3 drill hole, bears N. 39° 28' E., 155 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Dos Pobres #3 Lode, 2522 ft. deep. Value, $19,961.47.

Oxidation in the area extends to a minimum of 1,000 feet and nearly all of the copper values are retained in the oxide zone in the form of earthy cuprite and chrysocolla. Retention of the copper values in the oxide zone is due to the low pyrite content of the ore and the basic character of the host rock. All capping on the lode indicates chalcopyrite-bornite mineralization at depth.

The RL-3 drill hole on the lode encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 2.08% Cu, and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.94% Cu.

RL-4

RL-4 drill hole, bears S. 69° 50' E., 478 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Dos Pobres #6 Lode, 2621 ft. deep. Value, $26,659.16.

The RL-4 drill hole penetrated the fault at 1,300 feet and the first sulfides appeared at 1,500 feet. The exposed capping on the claim indicates chalcopyrite-bornite mineralization at depth.

The RL-4 drill hole encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 0.64% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.12% Cu.

RL-5

RL-5 drill hole, bears S. 18° 00' W., 310 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Dos Pobres #4 Lode, 2548 ft. deep. Value, $20,058.26.

The RL-5 drill hole encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 0.71% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 2.11% Cu.

RL-6

RL-6 drill hole, bears N. 37° 15' E., 254 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Dos Pobres #9 Lode, 2564 ft. deep. Value, $20,006.02.

Mineralization

The rocks in the Southern one-quarter to one-third of the lode contain general limonite-cuprite-chrysocolla mineralization in disseminations and Easterly and North-Northwesterly trending veinlets and, although the rocks in the more Northerly portions of the lode do not contain general mineralization, a strong fault-vein system is exposed 400 to 500 feet South of the North end of the lode. This fault vein, which attains widths to 20 feet, trends Easterly and dips Southward 73°.

Oxidation in the area is deep and probably extends to a minimum of 900 to 1,000 feet as sulfides first appeared in the RL-6 drill hole at 912 feet. Capping on the lode indicates chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization at depth. Significant amounts of molybdenite were encountered at depth in the RL-6 drill hole.

The RL-6 drill hole encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.02% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.17% Cu.

RL-7

Value, $9,140.10.

√RL-7 drill hole, bears S. 52° 13' W., 87 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Dos Pobres #7 Lode, 2512 ft. deep. Value, $20,573.18.

Geology

The Dos Pobres #7 Lode is located in the Southwestern corner of the group and lies entirely Southwest of the Foothill Fault. The nearest surface exposure of the older Cretaceous andesite is approximately 130 feet Northeast of the Northeast corner of the lode and the only rocks exposed are Teritiary conglomerate and cemented gravels. The Cretaceous andesite on the footwall side of the Foothill Fault penetrated by the RL-7 and RL-11 drill holes is typically altered to biotite, chlorite, and locally, to clay minerals and sericite. Considerable amounts of monzonite porphyry in the form of dikes and sills intruding the andesite were also encountered in the drill holes. Both the andesite and the porphyry were well fractured.

Mineralization

There are no mineralized surface exposures on the lode but the typical oxidized limonite-cuprite-chrysocolla mineralization was encountered in both drill holes in the oxide zone with chalcopyrite-bornite mineralization in the sulfide zone below. The depth of oxidation is in part dependent on the Foothill Fault but is thought to be everywhere in excess of 1,000 feet. The RL-7 drill hole penetrated the fault at 675 feet and the first sulfides appeared at 1,022 feet. The RL-11 drill hole penetrated the fault at 1,833 feet and the first sulfides appeared at 2,296 feet.

The RL-7 drill hole encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 2.02% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 3.01% Cu. The RL-11 drill hole encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 0.71% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.57% Cu.

RL-8

RL-8 drill hole, bears N. 9° 00' W., 540 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Dos Pobres #10 Lode, 2605 ft. deep. Value, $21,503.63.

Oxidation in the area is deep with the first sulfides in the RL-8 drill hole appearing at 1,041 feet. Capping in the areas of general mineralization and in the veins to the North indicates pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization at depth.

The RL-8 drill hole encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 2.31% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.35% Cu.

RL-9

RL-9 drill hole, bears N. 59° 30' W., 520 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Dos Pobres #8 Lode, 2536 ft. deep. Value, $23,228.75.

The RL-9 drill hole penetrated the fault at 256 feet and the first sulfides appeared at 866 feet.

The RL-9 drill hole encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 0.70% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 0.66% Cu.

RL-10

RL-10 drill hole, bears S. 36° 45' W., 338 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Dos Pobres #2 Lode, 2561 ft. deep. Value, $20,694.45.

Oxidation in the Northern and Western portions of the lode is deep, extending to 1,045 feet in the RL-10 drill hole, while it is quite shallow in the Southeastern portion near the RL-2 drill hole. Capping on the Western one-half of the lode indicates chalcopyrite-bornite mineralization at depth while that on the Eastern one-half indicates pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization. The excess of pyrite in the Eastern portion accounts for the intense leaching and lack of copper in the oxide zone.

A surface sample, assaying 0.17% Cu, was taken from Cut 4.

The RL-10 drill hole on the lode encountered an extensive column of sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 0.76% Cu.

RL-11

RL-11 drill hole, bears S. 57° 35' E., 690 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Dos Pobres #7 Lode, 2512 ft. deep. Value, $20,533.92.

Geology

The Dos Pobres #7 Lode is located in the Southwestern corner of the group and lies entirely Southwest of the Foothill Fault. The nearest surface exposure of the older Cretaceous andesite is approximately 130 feet Northeast of the Northeast corner of the lode and the only rocks exposed are Teritiary conglomerate and cemented gravels. The Cretaceous andesite on the footwall side of the Foothill Fault penetrated by the RL-7 and RL-11 drill holes is typically altered to biotite, chlorite, and locally, to clay minerals and sericite. Considerable amounts of monzonite porphyry in the form of dikes and sills intruding the andesite were also encountered in the drill holes. Both the andesite and the porphyry were well fractured.

Mineralization

There are no mineralized surface exposures on the lode but the typical oxidized limonite-cuprite-chrysocolla mineralization was encountered in both drill holes in the oxide zone with chalcopyrite-bornite mineralization in the sulfide zone below. The depth of oxidation is in part dependent on the Foothill Fault but is thought to be everywhere in excess of 1,000 feet. The RL-7 drill hole penetrated the fault at 675 feet and the first sulfides appeared at 1,022 feet. The RL-11 drill hole penetrated the fault at 1,833 feet and the first sulfides appeared at 2,296 feet.

The RL-7 drill hole encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 2.02% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 3.01% Cu. The RL-11 drill hole encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 0.71% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.57% Cu.

RL-12

'RL-12 drill hole, bears N. 21° 30' E., 660 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Dos Pobres #23 Lode, 1982 ft. deep. Value, $18,632.41.

Geology

The Dos Pobres #23 Lode is located in the extreme Southwestern portion of the group and lies largely Southwest of the Foothill Fault. The fault crosses the Northeastern corner of the lode and because of the accumulation of recent alluvium and rubble on the Northeast side of the fault, there are no exposures of the Cretaceous andesite on the lode. Tertiary conglomerate and cemented gravels are exposed on the Southwest side of the fault. The actual displacement on the Foothill Fault is unknown but is estimated in this area to be in excess of 2,000 feet. The well fractured Cretaceous andesite penetrated by the RL-12 drill hole is typically altered to biotite, chlorite, epidote, sericite, and clay minerals.

Mineralization

There are no mineralized surface exposures on the lode but in the RL-12 drill hole general limonite mineralization was encountered in the Cretaceous andesite in the hanging wall of the Foothill Fault and general chalcopyrite-bornite mineralization was encountered in the footwall side. Significant amounts of molybdenite were also noted at depth in the drill hole.

Oxidation in this area is probably deep, extending to a minimum of 1,000 feet, although no direct evidence is available. Sulfides were encountered immediately below the Foothill Fault in the RL-12 drill hole at a depth of 1,751 feet.

The RL-12 drill hole encountered a column of sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.02% Cu before being abandoned due to caving at 1,977 feet.

RL-13

RL-13 drill hole, bears N. 59° 13' W., 721 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Pasoford #10 Lode, 1335 ft. deep.

The nearest surface exposure of the Cretaceous andesite is approximately 825 feet Northeast of the Northeast corner of the lode and the only rocks exposed are Tertiary conglomerate and cemented gravels. The Cretaceous andesite, however, was encountered in the RL-13 drill hole in the hanging wall of the Foothill Fault below 1,133 feet of younger series (Tertiary) conglomerate, basalt, graywacke, andesite, and tuff. The strongly bleached older series andesite was well altered to clay minerals and chlorite and was strongly fractured and brecciated below 1,262 feet. The hole was abandoned in a fault zone after the bit was lost at 1,332 feet.

Mineralization

There are no mineralized surface exposures on the lode but limonite-hematite mineralization was encountered in the Cretaceous andesite in the RL-13 drill hole. The strength of mineralization was very weak at the top of the older series but increased to fairly strong by the end of the hole. The capping indicated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization at depth although strong leaching, caused by the excess of pyrite, has removed most of the copper from the oxidized zone. In addition, a zone containing small amounts of native copper and traces of pyrite was encountered in the younger series andesite porphyry at 927 to 1,002 feet. The mineralization was apparently associated with a steeply dipping fault zone. The depth of oxidation is in part dependent on the Foothill Fault, but is estimated in this area to extend a minimum of 1,000 feet.

The RL-13 drill hole encountered material in the native copper zone with 10-foot sample assays up to 0.08% Cu. Material encountered in the iron oxide zone below returned 10-foot sample assays up to 0.06% Cu. The copper minerals in the lower zone were earthy cuprite and possibly tenorite mixed with limonite and hematite in veinlets and disseminations.

RL-14

RL-14 drill hole, bears S. 12° 25' W., 670 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Dos Pobres #24 Lode, 2501 ft. deep. Value, $19,326.32.

Geology

The fractional Dos Pobres #24 Lode is located in the Southwestern portion of the group and lies largely Southwest of the Foothill Fault. The North-Northwesterly trending fault crosses the Northern portion of the lode, and because of the accumulation of recent alluvium and rubble on the footwall side, there are no exposures of the Cretaceous andesite flows on the lode. The only rocks exposed on the Southwest side of the fault are Tertiary conglomerate and cemented gravels. The actual displacement on the Foothill fault is unknown but is estimated in this area to be in excess of 2,000 feet. The well fractured Cretaceous andesite on the footwall side of the fault, penetrated by the RL-14 drill hole, is typically altered to biotite, chlorite, epidote, sericite, and clay minerals.

There are no mineralized surface exposures on the lode but strong, rather pyritic capping was penetrated by the RL-14 drill hole on the footwall side of the fault. The mineralization was limonite and hematite with minor amounts of earthy cuprite in disseminations and veinlets while sulfides, in the form of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and minor amounts of bornite, were encountered at 551 feet. Oxidation is more shallow in the area than to the West and North and may reflect the same influences encountered in the RL-2 drill hole on the Dos Pobres #1 Lode.

The RL-14 drill hole encountered a column of sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.55% Cu.

RL-15

RL-15 drill hole, bears S. 69° 35' W., 338 ft. from Cor. No. 4 of Birthday #3 Lode, 3066 ft. deep. Value, $26,118.10.

Geology

The Birthday #3 Lode is located on the Southwestern edge of the group and lies entirely Southwest of the Foothill Fault. The nearest surface exposure of the older Cretaceous andesite is approximately 1,000 feet Northeast of the Northeast corner of the lode and the only rocks exposed are Tertiary conglomerate and cemented gravels. The Cretaceous andesite was encountered on both sides of the Foothill Fault in the RL-15 drill hole and contained general chloritic alteration above the fault and both chloritic and argillic alteration below. The fault was encountered from 2,208 to 2,440 feet in the drill hole.

Mineralization

There are no mineralized surface exposures on the lode but limonite mineralization was encountered in the Cretaceous andesite in the hanging wall of the Foothill Fault and both iron oxide and sulfide mineralization were encountered in the footwall. Oxidation extended to just below the fault and sulfides appeared at 2,456 feet. The capping on both sides of the fault indicated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization at depth although more copper was indicated on the footwall side.

The RL-15 drill hole encountered a column of sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.45% Cu.

RL-16

RL-16 drill hole, bears N. 78° 28' E., 91 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Dos Pobres #10 Lode, 20 ft. deep. Value, $184.65.

RL-19

RL-19 drill hole, bears S. 74° 10' E., 62 ft. from West center end of Hades #2 Lode, 2052 ft. deep. Value, $14,301.45.

Geology

The Hades #2 Lode is located on the Western edge of the group and lies almost entirely on the Southwest side of the Foothill Fault. The Northwesterly trending fault crosses the Northeastern corner of the lode and the Cretaceous andesite is exposed in the small area to the Northeast of the fault. Rocks exposed to the Southwest include Tertiary conglomerate, cemented gravels, andesitic mud flows, and a platy-appearing younger andesite dike. The Cretaceous andesite both in the Northeast corner of the lode and as exposed by the RL-19 drill hole is altered largely to chlorite with lesser amounts of epidote and clay minerals. The rocks are moderately broken by Easterly and North-Northwesterly trending fractures.

Mineralization

There is no mineralization exposed on the surface in the Northeastern corner of the lode but considerable amounts of weakly to moderately mineralized material were encountered in the RL-19 hole. The drill hole, which is located near the West end line of the lode, penetrated the Foothill Fault at approximately 1,440 feet, and weak iron oxide capping in the Cretaceous andesite gave way to weak to moderate sulfide mineralization at 1,535 feet. The sulfides included pyrite and small amounts of chalcopyrite. A vein containing sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite was encountered at 1,918 feet.

The RL-19 drill hole encountered pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization assaying up to 0.06% Cu. In addition, a sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena vein at least 6 inches wide, was encountered at 1,918 feet and assayed 0.69% Cu, 1.45% Pb, 26.60% Zn.

RL-20

RL-20 drill hole, bears S. 11° 15' E., 312 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Pasoford #4 Lode, 1040 ft. deep. Value, $5,969.44.

The nearest surface exposure of the Cretaceous andesite is approximately 420 feet East of the Northeast corner of the lode and the only rocks exposed are Tertiary conglomerate and cemented gravels. The Cretaceous andesite was encountered in the RL-20 drill hole in the hanging wall of the Foothill Fault below 420 feet of younger series (Tertiary) gravel and conglomerate. The older andesite was moderately altered to epidote, clay minerals, and chlorite and was moderately fractured. The hole bottomed at 1,040 feet before passing through the Foothill Fault.

Mineralization

There are no mineralized surface exposures on the lode but weak to moderate limonite-hematite mineralization was encountered in the Cretaceous andesite penetrated by the RL-20 drill hole. The capping indicated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization at depth although intense leaching, caused by the excess of pyrite, has removed most of the copper from the oxidized zone. The depth of oxidation in the area is in part dependent on the Foothill Fault but is estimated to extend a minimum of 1,000 feet.

The RL-20 drill hole encountered material returning 10-foot sample assays up to 0.09% Cu. The copper minerals were earthy cuprite and possibly tenorite mixed with limonite and hematite in veinlets. No sulfides were encountered in the drill hole.

RL-21

RL-21 drill hole, bears S. 62° 00' W., 300 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Birthday #1 Lode, 1474 ft. deep. Value, $9,528.85.

The Cretaceous andesite was encountered in the RL-21 drill hole in the hanging wall of the Foothill Fault below 1,240 feet of younger series (Tertiary) gravels, basalt, and andesite. The older andesite was moderately altered to chlorite to 1,300 feet and was strongly altered to chlorite and clay minerals below. Extreme brecciation forced abandonment of the hole at 1,470 feet before the fault was penetrated.

Mineralization

There are no mineralized surface exposures on the lode but limonite mineralization ranging from very weak to fairly strong was encountered in the Cretaceous andesite penetrated by the RL-21 drill hole. The capping indicated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization at depth although intense leaching, caused by the excess of pyrite, has removed most of the copper from the oxidized zone. The depth of oxidation in the area is in part dependent on the Foothill Fault.

The RL-21 drill hole encountered approximately 230 feet of limonite mineralization in the older series Cretaceous andesite. Assays up to 0.06% Cu were obtained from this drilling. The copper mineral apparently was earthy cuprite or tenorite mixed with the iron oxide veinlet material.

RL-22

RL-22 drill hole, bears N. 47° 56' E., 312 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Pasoford #2 Lode, 1602 ft. deep. Value, $8,966.70.

The Cretaceous andesite both in the Northeastern corner of the lode and as exposed in the RL-22 drill hole is strongly altered to chlorite, clay minerals, and biotite and is strongly shattered by Northwesterly, Northerly, and Easterly trending fractures. Intense brecciation was noted in the lower portions of the drill hole.

Mineralization

Moderate iron oxide mineralization in North-Northwesterly and Easterly trending veinlets is exposed on the surface in the Northeastern corner of the lode and fair to strong mineralization was encountered in the RL-22 drill hole below the Foothill Fault. Oxidation in the vicinity of the drill hole is much deeper than to the East on the Pasoford #1 Lode and sulfides consisting of pyrite and small amounts of chalcopyrite, appeared at 1,188 feet. The capping on the lode indicates pyrite mineralization accompanied by some chalcopyrite at depth and although the strength of mineralization indicated by the surface capping in the Northeast corner is weaker than that found further South in the drill hole, more chalcopyrite is indicated.

A surface sample assaying 0.11% Cu was taken from Cut 2 on the lode. The sample was a 1-foot wide chip sample across a veinlet zone and the copper mineral was earthy cuprite mixed with hematite.

The RL-22 drill hole encountered material returning 10-foot sample assays up to 0.09% Cu. The copper mineral was chalcopyrite which occurred with pyrite in veinlets and disseminations within a very broken, brecciated zone. The drill hole was abandoned at 1,602 feet due to excessive caving.

RL-23

No. 3. Drill hole RL-23, 3½ in. diam., 2000 ft. deep, bears S. 88°30' W., 461.06 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Birthday #10 Lode.
Value $13,211.00.

Birthday #10

Geology. Post-mineral volcanics are exposed on the central part and on the west end of the claim. The remainder of the claim is covered with gravel.

Mineralization. Mineralized rock occurs in diamond drill hole RL-23 which is located near the center of the claim. The pre-mineral flows were first encountered at 910 feet and contained limonite in the fractures. Hematite speckling associated with strong bleaching occurred locally. The strength of mineralization varies from weak to quite strong. The highest assay obtained is 0.11% copper. The hole was cut off due to difficult drilling conditions at 2,200 feet.

RL-24

No. 3. Drill hole RL-24, 3½ in. diam., 2000 ft. deep, bears S. 77° W., 105 ft. from Cor. No. 3 of Chino #1A Lode.
Value, $13,174.00.

Chino #1A

Geology. The claim occupies the northwest corner of the claim group. Post-mineral flows are exposed in Watson Wash where it crosses the northern part of the claim. Most of the claim is covered with gravel.

Mineralization. Diamond drill hole RL-24 was drilled on the northern edge of the claim where the post-mineral flows were found to be 1581 feet thick. The pre-mineral flows contained spotty iron oxide largely in fractures and fracture zones. The hole was cut off due to difficult drilling conditions at 2,000 feet.

RL-25

No. 3. Drill hole RL-25, 3½ in. diam., 2600 ft. deep, bears N. 83°15' W., 241.03 ft. from Cor. No. 1 of Foothill #37 Lode.
Value, $21,108.00.

Foothill #37

Geology. There are no surface exposures of rock on the claim but there are outcrops only a few feet from the eastern side line of the claim where a deep wash has exposed post-mineral flows and the Valley fault which runs southeasterly across the southern part of the claim. The pre-mineral flows which lie south of the Valley fault are covered by gravels which are at least 50 feet thick.

Mineralization. Evidence of mineralization was obtained from diamond drill hole RL-25 located near the north center end of the claim. The conglomerate was 370 feet thick, and the post-mineral flows were 750 feet thick. The underlying pre-mineral andesites contained iron oxide, chrysocolla, and lesser amounts of native copper and cuprite. Ten-foot assays ran as high as 0.62% copper and 100-foot composites as high as 0.33% copper. The average assay of the 1480 feet of pre-mineral rock intersected was 0.17% copper.

RL-25

Mineralization. Evidence of mineralization was obtained from diamond drill hole RL-25 located near the north end of the claim. The conglomerate was 370 feet thick, and the post-mineral flows were 750 feet thick. The underlying pre-mineral andesites contained iron oxide, chrysocolla, and lesser amounts of native copper and cuprite. Ten-foot assays ran as high as 0.62% copper and 100-foot composites as high as 0.33% copper. The average assay of the 1480 feet of pre-mineral rock intersected was 0.17% copper.

RL-26

RL-26 drill hole, bears N. 41° 35' E., 520 ft. from Cor. No. 2 of Dos Pobres #4 Lode, 2549 ft. deep. Value, $20,357.40.

The RL-26 drill hole encountered a column of oxide copper mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 1.05% Cu and sulfide mineralization with 10 foot sample assays up to 6.12% Cu.