CONTACT INFORMATION
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Phoenix, AZ, 85012
602-771-1601
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inquiries@azgs.az.gov

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EGH-

PAUL EDMUND COOK
721 E. MITCHELL DR.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85014
Telephone 274-3331

June 5, 1971

C40 6/7/71

SXM

JUN 7 1971

RECEIVED

Mr. Clyde Osborn,
Consulting Engineer,
Essex International, Inc.,
1704 W. Grant Road,
Tucson, Arizona 85705

Dear Mr. Osborn:

Thank you for your letter of June 3 relative to our Daisy May Group of mining claims near Table Top Mountain, Pinal County.

I have filled out the Mineral Prospect form and supplementing this with a report from Dr. Willard C. Lacy on this property this is a duplicate of the one mailed to your office November 10, 1970.

Please advise if there is any way that I may further your interest in and investigation of this copper property.

Sincerely,

Paul E. Cook

Paul E. Cook

cc: Col. Greg Swick

COUNTY:	COUNTRY:	STATE:	NAME OF PROPERTY:
Pinal	U.S.A	Ariz.	Daisy May

DISTRICT OR AREA:	METALS:	ACCOUNT NUMBER:	NUMBER:
Casa Grande Mining	Copper, Gold Silver, Molybd-		

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Please see attached report by Dr. Willard C. Lacy

See Antelope Peak Quadrangle. Mining designations on west foothills of Table Top Mountain is the Daisy May Group

EXAMINED BY:

DATE:

BRIEFED BY:

DATE: June 5, 1971

STATUS: 40 lode Mining claimsowbed by Paul E. Cook et al. Address 721 E. Mitchell Dr., Phoenix, Az 85014 Phone 274-3331

TYPE OF DEPOSIT:

Porphyry Copper

GEOLOGY

Please see attached report by Dr. Willard C. Lacy

LOCATION: All under Public Domain in Sec. 33 &34, Twp 7 S, R 2 E and in Sec. 3 & 4, Twp 8 S, R 2 East

ELEVATION: 2100 to 3000 feet

LAT: LONG:

ACCESS: South by mine road seven miles at Pinal-Maricopa Co. line from US 84 west of Stanfield about 14 miles.

DEVELOPMENT: Quarry pits for mining oxide ore

MINERALIZATION:

Please see Attached report by Dr. Willard C. Lacy

PROPERTY & OWNERSHIP:

Paul E. Cook, W. T. Elsing et al 40 lode claims of record. Daisy May No. 1 to 40 inclusive.

Address all inquiry to Paul E. Cook 721 E. Mitchell Dr., Phoenix, Az. 85014 Telephone 274-3331

GEOPHYSICS:

Some investigation made

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS:

none

GEOCHEMISTRY:

Some investigation made

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS:

Antelope Peak Quadrangle

MAPS & REPORTS:

some available

MINERAL PROSPECT DEPOSIT DATA SHEET

ESSEX INTERNATIONAL, INC.
1704 WEST GRANT RD., TUCSON, ARIZONA 85705
PHONE (602) 624-7421

BY: Paul E. Cook

DATE: 6-5-71

NAME OF PROPERTY:	NUMBER:

REFERENCES:

PRODUCTION & RESERVES	SAMPLES:
METALLURGY:	ENGINEERING:
FACILITIES:	EXPLORATION POSSIBILITIES:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR SKETCH MAP:

WILLARD C. LACY
4031 East Burns Street
Tucson, Arizona 85711
326-6305 Home
Juno 6, 1970
884-2147 University

[redacted]

Dear Gordon,

Antelope Peak, Arizona
Diasy Mae Claim Group

1) It was a real pleasure last Saturday to have your company in the field in the visit to the Elsing-Cook "Daisy Mae" group of claims -- south of Antelope Peak, Arizona.

2) Although there are widespread showings of copper in the Pinal Precambrian Schist in the area, that would deserve investigation should an operation be established in the locality, most of the copper shows were concentrated in a northwest-trending zone about 2000 feet long and about 300 feet wide. This lies near the bottom of the valley. The following observations are pertinent:

a) Copper values occur in oxides or silicates as chrysacolla, malachite, cuprite and tenorite -- all of which can be decomposed and the copper values extracted by acid leach.

b) The Pinal Schist is free of carbonate, except for minor "caliche" which is deposited as cementing of talus or penetrated the rock to shallow depths along fractures. The host rock is generally non-reactive and acid consumption would not be excessive.

c) Relict pseudomorphs after sulphide minerals with the copper values indicate that these values have not migrated far. Also, associated with the copper mineralization in the Schist there has been strong silicification and feldspathization along a network of veinlets. This altered rock becomes almost aplitic in character.

d) There does not appear to have been much pyrite present with the primary sulphides -- the primary sulphides are probably chalcopyrite and bornite and in insufficient quantities to produce much of an induced polarization response.

e) Copper values, and the alteration, are restricted to the vicinity of steep shears -- generally 4 to 8 feet wide, but possibly locally considerably wider. The areas between these shear zones are essentially barren. The shears do not appear to be parallel, but exposures are not adequate to obtain a clear structural pattern.

3) I would suspect that:

a) Oxidation would extend to a depth of ±200 feet with the encountering of some chalcocite (also leachable) at depths below 100 feet.

b) The area of greatest concentration of mineralized shears might overlie the top of an igneous cupola which could contain disseminated copper mineralization.

c) There is a potential for leachable oxide copper material of between one and five million tons that might contain 1.0 to 1.5% copper. This could be mined selectively by open pit methods, crushed and dump-leached.

4) Possibilities for the property lie in the following:

a) Development of a primative copper oxide leach operation (1 to 5 Million tons of 1-1.5% Cu) to establish a source of income and a base of operations.

b) There are possibilities for a disseminated copper sulphide deposit in a buried cupola beneath the area of most intensive copper mineralization. This is porphyry copper country. Such a deposit might carry a large tonnage mineable by block-caving methods. Depth is unknown, but test drilling should extend to 3,000 feet.

5) I would suggest the following steps:

a) Collect representative samples of the oxide material and have leach tests run by the Arizona Bureau of Mines. (I will take care of this step.)

b) Carry out a rock-chip geochemical survey over the area of most intense mineralization on a 50-foot grid, and a 200-foot grid over the remainder of the claims.

c) Using a wagon drill, drill 50-foot holes on 50-foot centers in the area of the maximum copper anomaly.

d) Obtain trench samples across the major axis of the copper anomalous area.

e) Evaluate results to see if a leach operation still appears to be feasible.

6) A small leach operation is very attractive at the present time because of low capital investment required, low operating costs, the abundance of cheap sulphuric acid (± $5/T at the smelter), and prospects for higher copper prices in view of environmental restrictions placed on the smelters.

Sincerely,

Willard C. Lacy
Geological Consultant

PAUL EDMUND COOK
721 E. MITCHELL DR.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85014

November 10, 1970

Mr. E. Grover Heinrichs,
Essex International, Inc.,
1704 W. Grant Road,
Tucson, Arizona 85705

Dear Mr. Heinrichs:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of this afternoon I am enclosing a copy of a report on our Daisy May Mining Claims by Dr. Willard C. Lacy, Consulting Geologist.

The Daisy May Group consists of 40 lode claims situated in unsurveyed Sections 33 and 34, T 7 S, R 2 E and unsurveyed Sections 3 and 4, T 8 S, R 2 E, G & S. R. B. L. & M. The property is reached by driving west from Casa Grande, Arizona for 27 miles on U. S. Route 84 to the Maricopa-Pinal County Line, turn south through the gate and thence south and southeast for 7 miles on the mine road.

We hope you find this property suitable for your requirements and if we can be of further help please advise.

Sincerely,

Paul E. Cook

Paul E. Cook

WILLARD C. LACY
4034 East Burns Street
Tucson, Arizona 85711
326-6305 Home
884-2147 University

June 6, 1970

Mr. Gordon E. Leonard
Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd.
3697 Cameron Street
Vancouver 8, B.C.
CANADA

Antelope Peak, Arizona
Diasy Mae Claim Group

Dear Gordon,

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Sincerely,

Bill

Willard C. Lacy
Geological Consultant