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FEB. 21, 1973

SXM
FEB 23 1973
RECEIVED

Bud

~~PAUL:~~

THIS MAY BE OF INTEREST TO YOU IN YOUR SOUTHERN COLORADO EXPLORATION PROGRAM. IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION MCBRIDE CAN PROBABLY GET IT FOR YOU.

JOHN

Orangeville, Utah
Feb. 17, 1973

Mr. Jim McBride
Milford, Utah

Dear Jim;

Keep thinking I will get down thatway and spend sometime with you, but the days and weeks slip by too fast. How are things with you, fine I hope. What are you doing now, are you still at the mine and mill?

Jim, the main reason for this letter is, do you know of a good company with what it takes to get in to a big mining deal in the Silverton, Colo. grea. There are 12 patented claims and 50 staked claims, all joining. The man who owns them is a good friend of mine, we can get a real nice fee which I will split with youif you can get some one to take it. He has all kinds of reports on it, which he will send to your people and do anything with in reason to get it off his hands , as he is getting up in the years. This property is right in the middle of some big producers.

Jim, I have been wondering about your friends at New York & Honduras Rosario. Or how about Shields there, anyone is fine with me if they got what it takes for an operation of this size. This property is gold and silver. What would be ideal for this is a multi use set up such as Park City. You know mining under ground with out door recrecation and with all the snow they getin the winter sking shoud go great.

Jim, why don't you give this some heavy thinking and see whatyou can come up with. We can make a dam site more from this than we can mining or selling iron. Jim, I do not have it in writing with Frank, but if we can come up with anything I certainly will. I used to sell him bits and steel and a few parts for his equipment. I have known him longer than I have you, and like you have found him to be a man of his word, so feel sure we can get it in writing if we get some who is real. I think the only way for you and I to go if we make it go is to share and share alike in this, don't you? Hope you will get after this.

Tell you wife hello for me, and hope all is well with both of you.

Sincerely,

Lenard Brown

Lenard Brown

Option

1½ million	buy out		
500		2 years	minimum royalties
~~750~~	month	3 years	
1000	month	5 years	
2500	month	5 years	

buy at ~~end~~ any time or at end of option agreement

All payments apply on end price

5% NSR.

Essex does assessment work.

F.O. Richardson
Box 406
Nathrita, Colorado. 81422
Phone 303 865-2338

Mr James L. McBride
P.O. Box 456, Milford, Utah 84751

Dear Mr McBride:

Please find data inclosed. Lenard Brown said your lo would be interested, and would copy and return same soon.

There is two lets on this property consisting of 50 unpatent claims and 12 patent claims.

The fissure veins have been productive with good gold and silver values, and there are several exposures of better than mill grade of ore that can be verified.

The O.P. shows a replacement type ore body underlying fissure veins 1200 ~~long~~ wide and over 5.000' long thickness and value will have to be determined by drilling

Very Truly Yours

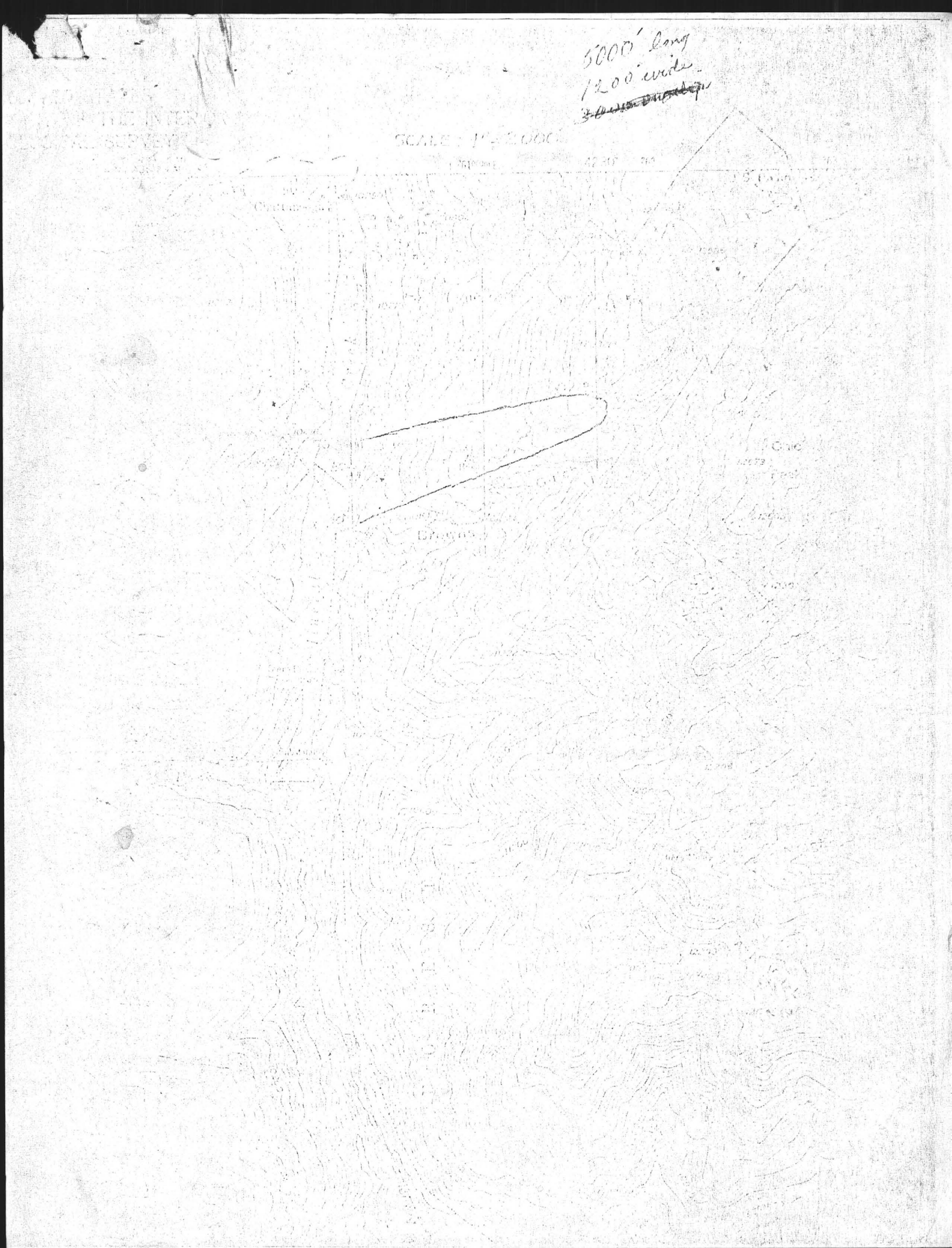
Frank O. Richardson

P.S.

The copys of the O.P. are not to good hope you can make them out

FOR

5000' long
1200' wide
~~3000' wide~~



X

C
O
P of REPORT
Y by
CARL B. SCHMIDT E.M.

BROOKLYN MINING CLAIMS

The following report is a summation of previous examinations, operating data, production records, and the writers personal findings concerning the subject group of mining claims.

In veiw of a partial production record (approximately one quarter of a million dollars), and the existence of undeveloped, strong, and well-defined fissure veins; it is the writer's opinion that by the expenditure of a sum not to exceed $20,000.00 profitable ore bodies will be found and made available for mining.

It is the belief of the writer that a very favorable and reasonable long-term lease and bond on this property may be negotiated.

LOCATION

The Brooklyn Claims are located in the Red Mountain Mining District about six miles north of the town of Silverton.

TRANSPORTATION

Access to the mine is by means of three-quarter mile of trail from the main highway. The nearest railroad connection is Silverton.

CLAIMS - TITLES

The Brooklyn Group consists of the following patented claims:

Venetian	Marina
Zoo	Winning
Youngster	Jessica
Eleventh Hour	Gloucester

Also the following claims are held by right of original location and by conforming to the requirments of annual assessments:

Brooklyn	Candle Light No. 3
Brooklyn Extension	Sixteen-to-One
Frying Pan	Anvil
New Jersey	Gold Springs
Tin Cup	Snow Shoe
Candle Light	
Candle Light No. 2	

GEOLOGY - TOPOGRAPHY

The veins on the property are strong, well-defined, fissures, concurring in an ignsous formation of porphyritic rock, known locally as Barns Latite.

The main Brooklyn vein has a strike of N 40° E with a dip of 80° E.

The numerous cross-veins which intersect the main vein are roughly on an east-to-west course.

The terrain is rugged, steeply inclined, subject to heavy snow and slides. Portions of the access trail being in slide area, precludes possibility of building and maintaining roads. However, the mine workings are wel well out of the slide area. There is sufficient timber of mine grade on the group of claims.

IMPROVEMENTS

The Brooklyn, Snow Shoe, and Anvil are the only claims of this group upon which any extensive work has been done. The work on the remaining claims consisting of shallow cuts sufficient to satisfy assessment requirements.

The Brooklyn Claim has been developed by three tunnels driven on the Brooklyn vein:

UPPER TUNNEL No. 1:

Has been driven 1,265 feet, beginning at the center of the Brooklyn Claim. In driving this tunnel, four ore chutes have been encountered. The first, being 60 feet from the portal, averaged three feet wide and was stoped to the surface. The second ore chute commenced at a distance of 210 feet from the portal and continued for a distance of 120 feet. It was stoped to the surface on an average width of two to three feet. The third ore chute started at a point 710 feet from the portal and continued to the 810 foot point. The ore body in this area was formed by the intersection of cross-veins No. 1 and No. 2. A major portion of production was mined from this area by means of raises and cross-drifts between the level of Tunnel No. 1 and the surface.

Beyond the 810 foot point, the tunnel was driven 450 feet. Some high grade ore was encountered in this work. However, the values were erratic and spotty. No stoping was carried on between No. 1 Tunnel level and the surface from the 810 foot point to the present breast.

At a point 825 feet from the portal of No. 1 Level a winze was sunk a distance of 71 feet to cut No. 2 Level. Ore of a high grade character was encountered the total length of the winze. This ore was the downward extension of the cross-veins mined above No. 1 Level.

TUNNEL No. 2:

Is located 71 feet below Tunnel No. 1 and has been driven 960 feet on the vein. The first cross-vein was cut at a distance of 150 feet from the portal and showed small seams of mineral in well-defined fissures where intersected. No prospecting was done on this vein. The second cross-vein was cut at a distance of 266 feet, corresponding in position to the first ore chute encountered at the mouth of No. 1 Tunnel. This cross-vein has been prospected to the west by a drift 125 feet long from which 40 ton of ore averaging $25.00 per ton (old price) was taken. The vein measured 12 to 18 inches in width. No prospecting has been done on this cross-vein east of the Brooklyn vein. The cross-vein has a strike of N 65° W and dips 67° NE.

The Brooklyn vein at this point was underhand stoped for a distance of

20 feet north, from which 44 tons of ore was taken having a gross value of $2,339.50 as shown from smelter returns under old price. This stope was carried 8 feet below the tunnel level and at the time leasers quit work due to difficulty of handling water. From two to three feet of ore carrying tow to three ounces of gold per ton showed along the bottom of the stope.

Above the No. 2 Tunnel level and south of the cross-vein intersection, a stope was carried to No. 1 Tunnel level producing about 50 tons or ore. The vein showed 12 to 18 inches wide.

Tunnel No. 2 was driven to a point 960 feet from the portal to make connection with the winze sunk from No. 1 level. A sample taken from the floor of No. 2 Level in this area assayed 8.56 oz. gold and 192.6 oz. silver. Mining was not attempted in this area due to heavy ground and water conditions. A 62 foot winze was sunk in the footwall of the Brooklyn vein but no ore was expected or encountered. Operations were discontinued at this time due to the Gold Mine Shut Down . Government Order L-208.

TUNNEL No. 3:

Located approximately 160 feet below Tunnel No. 2, has been driven 600 feet northerly on the Brooklyn vein. At a point 500 feet from the portal, the first cross-vein was intersected and prospected to the east by a drift 120 feet long. This drift showed the vein at the breast to contain 8 feet of quartz assaying $8.00 to $10.00 per ton (old price).

At the breast of Tunnel No. 3, a second cross-vein was cut and showed 1 foot of ore assaying $12.00 to $40.00 per ton in gold (old price). This showing is believed to be the downward trend of the ore chute encountered in the underhand stope on No. 2 Level. It was impossible at the time to continue operations in this tunnel due to lack of ventilating equipment.

At the present time Tunnel No. 3 portal is caved making it impossible to verify these above previous findings without rehabilitation of the tunnel.

PRODUCTION - HISTORY

As close as may be determined, the Brooklyn claims were located in the year of 1900. Up unto the year of 1907 the value of the ore produced was $25,000.00. From 1907 until 1928 there is no record of work being done. In 1928 work was resumed by leasers who operated intermittently until 1934. From 1934 until 1942 the property was in production during which time the gross value of the ore produced amounted to approximately one quarter of a million dollars. As previously stated, work was discontinued in 1942 by government order.

CHARACTER OF ORE

The values occur in a heavy iron sulphide formation. Mill tests ran on a sample batch of milling ore by the Shenandoah-Dives Company of Silverton, disclose the following analysis:

0.98 oz. gold - 4.2 oz. silver - 4% lead - 3% copper - 3% zinc - 21.0 iron. The recoveries were as follows:

99.2% gold - 98.1 silver - 97.7 lead - 100% copper - 100% zinc - 92.6 iron.

The above tests were run to determine the milling possibilities and characteristics of the Brooklyn type ore. The gold and silver of this test ore are much lower than the grade shipped to the Leadville Smelter. The above analysis and recoveries were cited here to show milling characteristics only.

COST OF OPERATION

Samples of the normal costs of various mining operations in the Brooklyn ground are as follows: Drifting $1750 per foot, recovering caved workings $6.75 per foot, raising $14.00 per foot, and sinking $21.00 per foot. These costs being based on normal costs of mining supplies.

PRESENT EQUIPMENT

The fixed equipment consists of: Cookhouse, mess-hall, bunkhouse for twelve men, storehouse, blacksmithshop, timber shed, ore house, dump trestle and snow sheds at portals of No. 1 and No. 2 Levels. There are sufficient hand tools, mine cars, steel, and timber dollies to carry on preliminary clean-up work. The condition of the surface buildings is good and entirely adequate for mining operations without additional expense.

At the time of shut-down, power line, transformers, compressor motor, air and water pipe were salvaged from the property.

POSSIBILITIES

The policy of future development of the property depends on the capital available for that purpose. The various alternatives are as follows:

No. 1 Level - Driving this tunnel northeast for an additional 125 feet to a point where surface indications disclose presence of cross-veins with the possibility of cutting an ore chute.

No. 2 Level - Unwater the underhand stope 266 feet from the portal and continue to sink on ore. Catch up ground and unwater area at 825 foot point to permit sinking in floor at this point.

No. 3 Level - Rehabilitate for 600 feet from portal to breast. Continue driving northeast on ore showing and prove downward extension of ore chute encountered in the underhand stope on No. 2 Level. This work would prove extension of values in lower horison of Brooklyn vein.

Any one of the above mentioned alternatives would require a three man crew. Equipment necessary would be compressor, rock drill, blower, air and water pipe, 12 pound rail.

It should be noted that any of the above alternatives offer the possibility of encountering ore of sufficient grade and tonnage to finance

future development of property to the status of a complete mine.

PROSPECTS AND LIMITATIONS

Should sufficient tonnage of milling grade of ore be blocked out the erection of one-half mile of low tower tram line would be justified. Such a structure would make possible the mining and treatment of lower grade of ore at the custom mill of the Shenandoah-Dives at Silverton. It would also obviate the necessity of maintaining living accommodations at the mine. Transportation of supplies would be facilitated.

In the event future development would warrant, a mill site, tailings pond area, and ample water are available one-half mile from the Brooklyn workings.

The limitations of this property at the present time are the difficulty of access and that it is impossible to ship ore during the period from January until May.

(signed) Carl B. Schmidt E.M.

July 5, 1945

ANZ, JR.
Commissioner of Mines

STATE OF COLORADO

STEVE McNICHOLS
Governor

BUREAU OF MINES

318 STATE SERVICES BUILDING
DENVER 3, COLORADO

March 30, 1962

Mr. R. S. Dunn
Ouray
Colorado

Dear Ruff:

Many thanks for your letter of March 27 containing information on the Nome Mines, Inc. We will attempt to secure the needed information for the annual report from Mr. Paul Jackson at McAllen, Texas.

Regarding the Brooklyn Mine in San Juan County our Operators' Annual Reports, filed by Tom Reeds and Jack Carney, give the following information:

1927 - No production. Signed by J. E. Carney

1928)
1929) - No report, which would indicate no operation
1930)

1931 - No production. Signed by J. E. Carney

1935 - 99.92 dry tons shipped at $416.71 per ton or a total of $41,637.66 made up of Au 11.086 oz, Ag 49.44 oz, Cu 0%, Pb .8%, Zn .5%, Fe 42.07%, Insolubles 8.5%. Signed by J. E. Carney

1936 - 128.4 dry tons at $146.73 per ton or $18,841.67, made up of Au 480.55 oz, Ag 2,561 oz, Signed by J. E. Carney Total ounces reported

1936 - 154.45 dry tons at $147.13 per ton, totalling $22,614.63, made up of Au 577.03 oz, Ag 3,112 oz, Signed by J. E. Carney Total ounces reported

1937 - 106.21 tons at $392.38 per ton, totalling $41,675.31, made up of Au 1,140.19 oz, Ag 5,170 oz, Fe 40%, Insolubles 7%. Signed by J. E. Carney Total ounces reported

1938 - 174.71 tons at $469.29 per ton, totalling $81,990.12, made up of Au 2,269.44 oz, Ag 10,753 oz, Fe 39%, Insolubles 7%. This ore was mined from 810 Raise up 140 feet. Report signed by J. E. Carney Total ounces reported

1939 - 253.34 tons at $108.03, totalling $27,368.32, made up of Au 724.22 oz, Ag 3,538 oz, Pb 1.8%, Zn 1.95%, Fe 30.4%, Insolubles 29.2%. This ore was mined north and south of 810 Raise up 140 feet. Report signed by J. E. Carney Total ounces reported

1940 - 103 tons at $121.00 per ton, totalling $12,496.00, made up of Au .5 to 16 oz, Ag 40 oz. This ore was mined from No. 1 Level and the report was signed by Francis Manion

1941 - No production

COLORADO BUREAU OF MINES

Mr. R. S. Dunn

March 30, 1962

Basically this is the information contained in the reports as submitted to this office by the operators. Our inspection reports for the same periods are a little more complete and in some cases give the actual locations where the men were working. These reports were made by Dan McNaughton. All of these reports are public records but cannot be removed from the office.

I trust this gives you the information desired and that the same will be helpful in your proposed development of the property.

Sincerely yours,

G. A. Franz, Jr.
Deputy Commissioner

Williams & Pine
Geological Engineer
Box 2
Durango, Colo. 81301
RPE Nevada No 9174

June 5, 1969

Preliminary Report of the Brooklyn Mine, Red Mountain Mining District, San Juan County, Colorado:

The past history of the Brooklyn Mine is that of a high grade producer from limited though well-defined ore shoots occurring where cross veins intersect the Brooklyn vein itself. This production has been documented and the high grade ore shoots have been the subjects of separate studies on the Brooklyn. Inasmuch as these data are a matter of the general record and readily available, no further reference will be made to them herein.

The primary purpose of the work incident to this report is to consider the Brooklyn and its environs within the Richardson Group as shown in Figure 1 in a broader sense than it has heretofore been studied. It does, in fact, literally reverse the concept of evaluation and consider the undertaking in light of its possibilities as a producer of a large tonnage of lower grade material. As such it would have far greater potential in terms of a long range mining operation of substance, though it is emphatically stated at this point that nothing herein diminishes or eclipses the projected ore shoots which have been made on the Brooklyn Vein itself. These shoots would constitute separate operations well apart from the future operation on the Brooklyn Shear Zone. Reference to Figure 3 will show the location of the high grade workings in the southwest portion of the Brooklyn Vein while the shear zone is located well apart and to the northeast.

It is incredible how much information, direct and indirect, point to the existence of the Brooklyn Shear Zone and its related structures which are designated herein as the "East Shear Zone" and the "West Shear Zone". Almost everything which has been done on the ground within the Group has directly or indirectly been connected with one of these huge structures. Reference to Figure 1 will show a most unusual configureation of the old patented mining claims which, instead of the usual parallel location, are situate radially. Individually they are located on feeder veins which are a part of or radiate from the Brooklyn and East Shear Zones. Not shown is the Tivoline patented claim which lies on a cross structure between the West and Broolkyn Zones.

The Zoo, Growler, Winning, and Jessica claims lie parallel to the East shear zone while the Mariana and Eleventh Hour are on cross veins between the East and Brooklyn Shear Zones. The Venetian occupies a structure between the Rainbow and the Brooklyn shear while the Youngster is located on the same cross structure as the Tivoline previously mentioned. Not shown on Figure 1 is another old claim, the Roger, which was surveyed for patent but never patented. This, too, fits well within the radial pattern. The general relationship between the individual structures and the numerous prospects are shown in Figure 3. As the ground in question was partially covered with snow during the course of this examination, it is anticipated that more detail will be available when the bare ground can be examined. Sufficient detail was available, however, to show a clear emergence of the

patterns shown on Figures 3 and 4.

Reference to Figures 3 and 4 will show that the effect of the shear zones upon topography is also pronounced. The gentle slopes and subdued topography in an area wherein steepest slopes and cliffs prevail are immediately apparent. Note the closely spaced contours on the slope west of the West Shear Zone as contrasted to the broadly spaced contours on the Brooklyn Ridge. The reason is that the highly sheared rock within the aforementioned zones has been eroded into subdued relief. What relief does exist may be attributed to the presence of the hard intrusive andesite shown in Figures 3 and 4, for this rock has maintained the crest of the Brooklyn Ridge. Not only is this rock inherently hard and resistant, but it is also locally indurated with jasper and opalite.

Geology: The aforementioned intrusive andesite is considered the most important rock within the Brooklyn area for it is not only responsible for a part of the shearing, but also it and its associated black dikes are responsible for rock alteration and are source rocks for the metallic mineral deposits as well. The intrusive picture is vastly more complicated than shown on Figures 3 and 4, for there is a series of offshoots from this body.whSpecific information regarding them will become available as work progresses. The intruded rock is known as the Burns Latite and it is one of the more common members of the Silverton Volcanic series. While there are several members of the Burns formation, they have not yet been differentiated. This is a minor consideration so far as their host rock characteristics

are concerned, however, for all deposition noted to date has been connected with open fissuring, especially the intersection of fissures. It is felt that this rock was initially intruded along a rift resulting from early ring faulting within the Silverton Caldera. The ultimate aspects of the various shear zones were the combined results of this intrusive activity and later relief faulting.

These shear zones in general and the Brooklyn Shear Zone in particular are considered to be outstanding geologic targets which merit further work at depth. As they are associated with exceedingly profound orogenic movements, their vertical extents are surely in the order of several thousand feet. That they are especially sizeable is also shown in plan, for the West Shear Zone can be traced for over a mile, the East Shear Zone for the better part of a mile, while the Brooklyn Shear Zone exhibits what appears to be a huge "pipe" resulting from from the intersection of several structures. As mentioned previously, the old claims were located on and the various prospect workings done on the feeder veins within these larger structures. These structures are so huge that ore zones within them could aggregate millions of tons.

In order to locate these ore bodies it will be necessary to perform some purely exploratory diamond drilling followed by detailed drilling where ore zones are encountered. The drilling show here will be good for there is ready access to the area and water is available nearby. As the rock is shattered and/or softened by alteration, penetration will be rapid. The walls of the holes should stand well, for there is enough kaolin to seal them. Thus cementing and

casing will be minimized except for collaring the holes and drilling through overburden. Rates of penetration can be anticipated as forty (40) feet per shift to 500-feet of depth and thirty (30) feet per day thereafter to a maximum depth of 1,500 feet for any hole drilled with medium equipment. In order to facilitate the actual drilling it is anticipated that no hole will be flatter than 60-degrees below the horizontal. This will give a crosscut ratio equal to one-half (½) the hole depth and a depth ratio equal to 0.866 times the hole depth. Core recovery can be expected to exceed eighty (80) per cent.

Mineralization within the shear zone will be gold, silver, lead, and zinc near the surface and there can be an expectable increase in copper content at depth. There is, in fact, an interesting show of copper in the No. 1 Level of the Brooklyn Vein where the shear zone is penetrated. Gold values at this point cut across widths up to eight (8) feet show as high as 0.37 (thirty-seven hundredths) ounces. As the Brooklyn Vein skirts along the westermost edge of the strongest portion of the shear zone, the vicinity of the Growler-Venetian-Youngster intersection is considered an extremely likely target area.

The possibilities of mining an ore body such as can be expected are especially interesting from the standpoint of an initial open cut operation. While it might be a seasonal operation, the lay of the land atop the Brooklyn Ridge is ideally situate for an open cut to a depth of five hundred (500) feet or possibly deeper if a very large body is encountered. Beyond that it could be a caving operation at

depth, and the nature of the ground is such that it would cave well. In terms of low-level and all-weather access crosscuts, a 5,000-foot workings portaled about the 10,000 level just above the highway would provide outstanding access. It is anticipated, however, that the mineralized depth of the shear zones will extend at least 2,500 feet below this. Any such extremely deep workings would be by means of a large underground setup for sinking, pumping, and hoisting. A possible location for such an adit is shown on Figure 3.

Diamond Drilling: The foregoing discussion has been presented with a view of showing (1) the desirability for shear zone exploration in terms of anticipated targets and (2) the arguments regarding feasibility of drilling to find and develop such targets. Nothing of an indirect nature such as geophysical or geochemical work is considered here for it is felt that the target areas can be sufficiently delineated to warrant a direct approach by digging or drilling. Of these, certainly drilling is the only practical consideration.

Before a definite drilling program is launched, at least one (1) more week should be spent on final field evaluation. By mid-June a major portion of the snow will have melted (as extrapolated by melting rates observed in late May) and a final detailing of the ground can be done. Some road work will need to be done, drill sites leveled, and water holding ponds dug. A light to medium bulldozer or front end loader will be adequate for this purpose. The same machine

can be used for some much-needed stripping in quest for details required for surface mapping as well. If the foregoing is launched by June 15th, all can be in readiness for a drilling rig to be moved in, set up, and readied for drilling by July 1. While it may be possible to begin drilling during the latter days of June, it would be safer to assume that nothing more than surface casing has been set and that all is in readiness to begin coring on July 1. The first week in July will be a half-week (Tue., Wed., and Thurs), and the routine full weeks will begin July 7th. By the end of the second full week of drilling (July 19th) a minimum depth of 500-feet will have been achieved and by July 31st the hole will be between 800 and 900 feet. This will be an expectable average per rig per month working six (6) days per week and one shift per day. This would allow one day to move and reset between holes. In order to increase the rate of drilling it will be necessary to employ more than one rig or work more than one shift, or both. The final arrangement is strictly a matter of agreement between contractor and customer.

When bidding on a diamond drilling job a contractor will include his costs only, and additional allowances must be made for core splitting, sampling and assaying, logging, and evaluation work. In addition, it is convenient to reduce certain of the quoted charges to an estimate per foot of hole and to combine these figures with the bid price per foot in order to achieve a gross figure per foot of hole. This gross figure times the the number of feet of anticipated drilling

will give a good estimate of the total cost of the project. Mobilization and demobilization costs are usually fixed at so much money or so much per mile between certain points, and these should be considered as they are bid. To summarize, therefore, the unit costs will be as follows:

(1) Mobilization--as bid, or as calculated on a per mile basis between specific points;

(2) Demobilization--same as mobilization. These are blanket charges and no particular attempt should be made to reduce them to a unit figure.

(3) Drilling per foot--the safest way to consider this figure is to use the highest quotation which has been made by the individual contractor. If NX is quoted, this figure will be the NX quote below 500' for small rigs and below 1,000' for large ones;

(4) Flat hole charge--none in this case, as no hole flatter than 60-degrees is anticipated;

(5) Moving from hole to hole--$0.25 (twenty-five cents) per foot of the Brooklyn;

(6) Site preparation--$0.10 (ten cents) per foot at the Brooklyn. The combined charges of (5) and (6) can readily exceed $1.00 per foot under adverse topographic conditions;

(7) Splitting, Sampling and Assaying, Sludge handling, and Core Boxes--$2.00 (two dollars) per foot. This assumes an assay for copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver every five feet on split cores and two semi-quantitative spectrographic assays per hole;

(8) Reaming, casing, cementing, and casing lost--$1.00 (one dollar)per foot. This is a nominal ten percent (10%) of the per foot drilling cost and there are times when it will be required, especially where the overburden is deep. For reasons previously stated (bottom of page 4 and top of page 5) it is considered that such charges will be much less at the Brooklyn. If so, the unspent balance can become a part of the contingent fund;

(9) Administrative Overhead, including Supervision and Consulting: This varies widely according to the organization doing the work. For an operating company which is conduct- a drilling program, the pro rata cost is low. For an exploration company doing nothing but drilling, the cost is much higher. Very little supervision is required if the contract is in the hands of a competent operator. Once a hole is spotted the contractor has full responsibility for the hole and for delivery of maximum core to the customer. Logging, splitting, assaying, and plotting then constitute the major items of customer's performance. Outside consultants will usually be employed for final evaluation, especially now that much of this work is done with the aid of computers.

This is quite in contrast to oil well drilling where constant technical surveillance is required. As applied to diamond drilling, there must either be (1) sufficient rigs working to saturate the time and abilities of administrative and supervisory personnel or (2) they must have additional projects to occupy their time. One day per rig per week is most ample to satisfy all technical requirements. For all functions within this category a charge of $0.50 (fifty cents) per foot is assessed;

(10) Contingent allowance: This is always a catchall figure which, in the case of the Brooklyn, can well include property payments to Frank Richardson. This, plus a cushion for unseen hazards, unforeseen emergencies, or underestimated costs would round out a cost per foot of diamond core drilling at sixteen dollars ($16.00). This is considered a safe estimate, yet it is reasonably within the current structure of ever-increasing costs.

Conclusion: With reference to specific figures and budgets, the following are recommended for consideration: Assume a budget increment of $100,000.; then, for the balance of June-- $ 4,000.

6,000 feet of core drilling @ 16.00/ft. -- 96,000.

100,000.

plus nominal cost of mobilization and demobilization.

What may be reasonably expented from some 6,000 feet of drilling on the Brooklyn and the adjacent shear zones is the discovery

and partial development of one or more large bodies of low grade ore, the substance(s) of which could, when fully developed, sustain a substantial mining and milling operation. Though any such discovery would require much additional drilling for a complete evaluation and development, the most lucrative expenditure will be that which actually made the initial find. Such a discovery may be made on the first hole and it may not be made at all; such are the hazards of mining exploration. Should it appear at any time during the conduct of the work that the cause is hopeless, the project can be abandoned without notice. It is this writer's sincere conviction that the opposite case will prevail, however, and that the ultimate emphasis will be toward raising more capital for further development and operation. Time, effort, and the expenditure of money will tell and this project is recommended as being eminently worthy of them.

Respectfully submitted:

Marion E. Price
Geological Engineer
R.P.E. (Nevada) No. 974

Enclosures: (1) Claim map of Richardson Group as submitted to OME;
(2) Cross section along Brooklyn Vein as submitted to OME;
(3) Topographic and Geologic Map of Brooklyn area; and
(4) Cross Section to (3).

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
SPECIALISTS IN GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION
12090 WEST 50TH PLACE • WHEAT RIDGE, COLORADO 80033 • TEL.: (303) 424-7718

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

1971-7
Job No. 45068
October 7, 1971

Inspiration Development Company
P. O. Box 2103
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Attention: John W. Blake

70 Soil and stream sediment samples

Richardson Prop. near Chattanooga

Item	Sample No.	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
1.	Box #1 L-1 40N	60	500	315	2
2.	42	20	*	*	2
3.	44	20	30	135	<2
4.	46	90	*	*	<2
5.	48	130	115	510	6
6.	50	30	*	*	2
7.	52	65	265	270	2
8.	54	65	*	*	<2
9.	56	65	910	540	2
10.	58	45	*	*	2
11.	60	35	305	375	<2
12.	62	40	*	*	2
13.	64	55	785	395	2
14.	66	50	*	*	<2
15.	68	35	160	275	4
16.	70	70	*	*	<2
17.	72	60	215	235	2
18.	74	25	*	*	2
19.	76	30	215	150	2
20.	78	35	*	*	2
21.	L-1 80N	35	195	145	2
22.	L-2 50N	45	*	*	2
23.	52	25	35	45	<2
24.	54	30	*	*	<2
25.	Box #1 L-2 56	30	35	105	<2

*Analysis not requested

Cu Pb Zn Mo

Item	Sample No.	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
26.	Box #1 L-2 58	35	*	*	<2
27.	60	35	35	115	<2
28.	62	25	*	*	<2
29.	64	20	35	85	2
30.	66	20	*	*	4
31.	68	15	25	70	2
32.	70	25	*	*	2
33.	72	40	220	145	2
34.	74	25	*	*	<2
35.	76	30	105	65	4
36.	78	40	*	*	2
37.	80	25	160	150	2
38.	82	35	*	*	<2
39.	84	25	55	140	2
40.	86	25	*	*	2
41.	88	25	115	195	2
42.	L-2 90N	35	*	*	4
43.	L-3 40N	50	195	185	8
44.	42	85	*	*	6
45.	44	80	305	110	6
46.	46	70	*	*	4
47.	48	130	220	320	2
48.	50	120	*	*	6
49.	52	140	1000	225	6
50.	54	150	*	*	4
51.	56	160	1350	270	4
52.	58	185	*	*	4
53.	60	220	2250	620	4
54.	62	155	*	*	2
55.	64	170	925	340	2
56.	66	225	*	*	2
57.	68	200	1300	400	2
58.	70	155	*	*	4
59.	72	170	1050	320	4
60.	Box #1 L-3 74	135	*	*	2

*Analysis not requested

Item	Sample No.	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
61.	Box #1 L-3 76	85	550	195	12
62.	78	110	*	*	8
63.	L-3 80N	95	445	345	12

The above samples were soil samples taken at 200 foot intervals along Lines 1, 2, and 3 as shown on the enclosed map. Values are given in parts per million.

J. W. Blake

* Analysis not requested

Charles E. Thompson
Charles E. Thompson
Chief Chemist

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY
NINTH FLOOR NEWHOUSE BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1980 SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah, OCTOBER 5, 1961

Purchased From FRANK RICHARDSON
Pay FRANK RICHARDSON, P. O. BOX 546, OURAY, COLORADO
Shipping Point: OURAY, COLORADO

Lot No. 2 Product CRUDE Mine RICHARDSON Gold License No.
Sampled by TOOELE Received 9-23-61 Sampled 9-27-61 Assayed 10-3-61
Metal Quotations—Gold 34.9125 Silver 91.375 Copper, N. Y. 30.475 Lead, N. Y. 11.0 Zinc, E. St. L.

ASSAYS	GOLD OZS. PER TON	SILVER OZS. PER TON	COPPER %	LEAD %	INSOLUBLE %	IRON %	ZINC %	SULPHUR %	LIME %	Arsenic %	NON SULPHIDE LEAD %	NON SULPHIDE ZINC %
U. S. S. R. & M. Co.				2.0								
Umpire												
Loss NXXXXXXXX				1.5								
Settlement	4.28	7.37	1.2	.5	26.6	22.0	7.1	27.6	1.2	.05		

CAR NOS.	NET WEIGHT	METAL VALUES		TREATMENT CHARGES	DEBIT	CREDIT
		Gold 100 % @ 31.8183	136 18			
Truck		Silver % @	6 28	Based on % Lead		
		Copper	2 02	Variation from % Lead		
		Lead	76	Labor		
		Zinc		Insoluble		
				Zinc, excess over %		
				Sul., excess over %		
				As., excess over %		
				Iron		
				Lime		
Total Weight						
Containers						
Net Weight	38720					
Moisture 5.39 %	2087	Total Metal Value	145 24			
Dry Weight	36633	Less Treatment Charge	12 00	Net Treatment Charge		

Payment for 18.3165 Dry Tons @ 133 24 Per Ton 244[illegible]

		DEDUCTIONS
Freight (Value under Per Ton)	Wet Tons @ Per Ton	
Handling Charge		
Assay Charge		
Umpire Charge		
Batching Charge		
Hauling	Wet Tons @ Per Ton	
Pay Hauling to:		
Hauling charges to be paid by shipper		
Royalty:		
sample shipments No 1 level		
by X mine		
FCR		

Total Deductions

Amount Withheld Pending Receipt of Silver Affidavit

Net Payment 2440

The Brooklyn Mine

by Frank O. Richardson

After locating the North Alice and LaSal Mines in Utah, that produced millions, I had the same gut feeling to acquire the Brooklyn property. I extended the size of the property from 20 claims to 62 claims. Some of the claims cross Mineral creek and will make an ideal place for mill and tailings disposal. I put in power, built roads, built a shop and renovated the old bunk house and cook shack. My expendatures totaled over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

This hill is unique. It should not be compared to any of the surrounding properties, as the hill dropped and created numerous fractured, that were later covered by flows and then by extensive Hypothermal action that filled the fractures. Most of the veins are covered by cap rock and do not surface, but are easy to tell because the sulfides have leached out and this leaves a depression on the surface. The exposure of quartz veins on the west flank shows quartz that is reconizable as having pyrite that has leached out of the vugs. Extensive leaching is evident. The creamy yellow out crops in the altered andesite or granite porphory that carries gold reminds me of the Chino Mine at Santa Rita, New Mexico. The I.P. (Anomaly) is easy to trace. I believe the altered andesite or porphory has been pushed up from the underlying granite core and traverses the west flank of the property for over a mile and a half.

In 1964, while drifting on No. 1 Level, Brooklyn vein, with the help of an O. M. E. Loan, I came to the conclusion that there should be a replacement type ore body. My reasons were simple. High grade boulders of sulfides, wire and native gold of a great purity were incountered. These boulders had chunks of Dolomite Lime inpregnated in them. I felt that due to the presence of chlorides and manganese dioxide sulfuric acid, the gold was repersipitated., and the dolomite boulders were forced up by extensive Hypothermal action. It is now evident due to the anamoly, such a zone does exist and the fissures that contain gold and silver with the high acidic conditions should let the ground water carry these values to a secondary inrichment zone.

With this in mind and the horse tailing of the fissure vein going up, I tried to amend my O. M. E. contract so I could go under this rich ore at a lower horizon. I was refused. The excuse was that it was not their custom to let any one drive under known Ore. I had an $18,000.00 balance on the loan, but did not use it. Being short of money and my cost of the 50/50 deal with O. M. E. was far in excess of what the contract allowed. I was unable to get enough money to drive under this rich ore at a lower horizon.

The presence of the caseing of Quartzite, Jasper etc. that is exposed on the East, South and North side of the anomaly indicates to me that a huge ore body will be blocked out by drilling, and drifting on the fissure veins at depth for a year round operation. I believe a substantial grade of ore will develope to assure a profitable mining operation of long duration.

The ore that was sent to determine milling possibilities (Smidth Report) that had values of 0.98 Gold, 4.2 Silver, 4% lead, 3 Copper, 3% Zinc, 21.0% Iron and the mill recoveries were as follows; 99.2% Au. 98.1% Silver. 97.7% Lead, 100% Cu. 100% Zn. 92.6% Iron. This ore came from a fairly large structure, but I did not probe it as I was looking for ore of a much higher

The Brooklyn Mine Cont.

grade that I could ship crude. This ore could be shipped crude now at the present price of metals, but without a mill one takes a major loss.

Respectfully submitted,

F. O. Richardson

F. O. Richardson

SCHEDULE A
MINING CLAIMS OWNED BY RICHARDSON

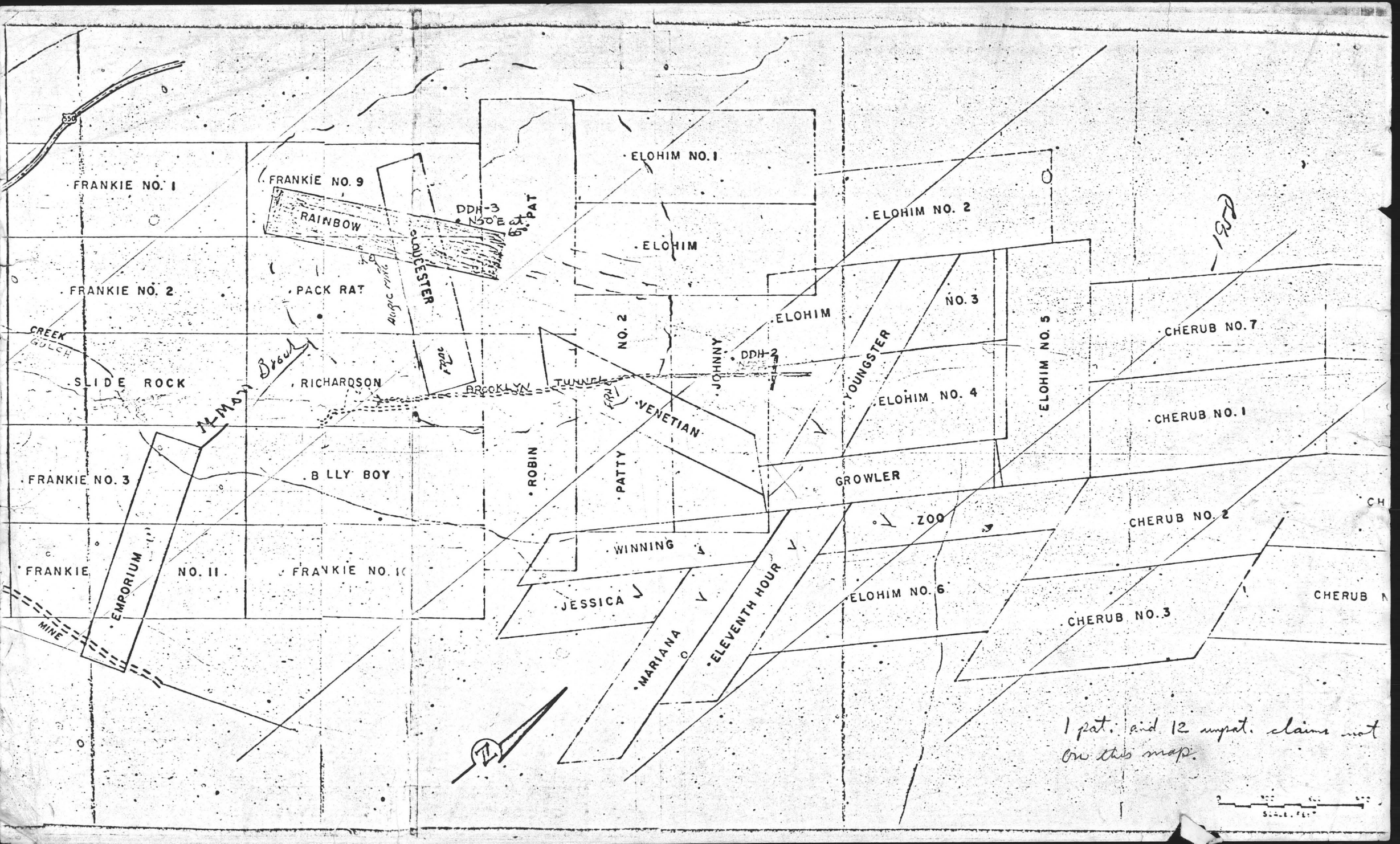
Claim	O.M.E.	Recorded in San Juan County Book	Page No.
CHERUB NO. 1	Yes	186	375
CHERUB NO. 2	Yes	186	376
CHERUB NO. 3	Yes	186	377
CHERUB NO. 4	Yes	186	378
CHERUB NO. 5	Yes	186	379
CHERUB NO. 6	Yes	186	380
CHERUB NO. 7	Yes	186	381
CHERUB NO. 8	Yes	186	382
ELOHIM	Yes	142	339
ELOHIM NO. 1	Yes	142	340
ELOHIM NO. 2	Yes	142	341
ELOHIM NO. 3	Yes	142	342
ELOHIM NO. 4	Yes	142	343
ELOHIM NO. 5	Yes	142	344
ELOHIM NO. 6	Yes	186	383
ELOHIM NO. 7	Yes	192	146
ELOHIM NO. 8	Yes	192	147
ELOHIM NO. 9	Yes	192	148
DICK NO. 1	No	186	412
DICK NO. 2	No	186	413
DICK NO. 6	No	186	443
FRANKIE NO. 3	Yes	186	369
FRANKIE NO. 4	Yes	186	370
FRANKIE NO. 5	Yes	186	371
FRANKIE NO. 6	Yes	186	372
FRANKIE NO. 7	Yes	186	373
FRANKIE NO. 8	Yes	186	374
FRANKIE NO. 1	Yes	186	367
FRANKIE NO. 2	Yes	186	368
FRANKIE NO. 9	Yes	186	440
FRANKIE NO. 10	Yes	186	441
FRANKIE NO. 11	Yes	186	442

Claims #10 11 12

Patents ~~no~~ 8

SCH LE A - Continued

Claim	O.M.E.	Recorded in San Juan County Book	Page No.
TABOR	No	189	552
TABOR NO. 1	No	189	553
TABOR NO. 2	No	189	554
TABOR NO. 3	No	189	555
TABOR NO. 4	No	189	556
BILLY BOY	Yes	142	345
PAT	Yes	142	346
PACK RAT	Yes	142	347
SLIDE ROCK	Yes	142	348
RICHARDSON	Yes	142	349
JOHNIE	Yes	142	350
ROBIN	Yes	142	351
PATTY NO. 2	Yes	142	352
JOY PLACER	Yes	D-3	224
ALICE M	Yes	186	438
BIG DISCOVERY	Yes	186	439
DEBBIE	Yes	186	706
DEAN	Yes	186	707
YOUNGSTER 76	Yes	U.S. Survey 11560	
GROWLER 75	Yes	U.S. Survey 11560	
ZOO 86	Yes	U.S. Survey 11560	
MARIANA 76	Yes	U.S. Survey 11560	
WINNING 76	Yes	U.S. Survey 11560	
JESSICA 76	Yes	U.S. Survey 11560	
VENETIAN 19	Yes	U.S. Survey 11560	
ELEVENTH HOUR 80	No	U.S. Survey 11560	
RAINBOW 100	No	U.S. Survey 15400	
GLOUCESTER 18%	Yes	U.S. Survey 15975	
TIVOLINE 100%	No	U.S. Survey 4346	
EMPORIUM 100%	Yes	U.S. Survey 1565	


FRANKIE NO. 1
FRANKIE NO. 9
RAINBOW
DDH-3
N50°E
PAT
ELOHIM NO. 1
ELOHIM NO. 2
ELOHIM
FRANKIE NO. 2
PACK RAT
GLOUCESTER
NO. 3
ELOHIM
CREEK
GULCH
NO. 2
JOHNNY
DDH-2
YOUNGSTER
ELOHIM NO. 5
CHERUB NO. 7
SLIDE ROCK
RICHARDSON
BROOKLYN TUNNEL
VENETIAN
ELOHIM NO. 4
CHERUB NO. 1
FRANKIE NO. 3
BILLY BOY
ROBIN
PATTY
GROWLER
ZOO
CHERUB NO. 2
FRANKIE
NO. 11
FRANKIE NO. 10
EMPORIUM
WINNING
JESSICA
MARIANA
ELEVENTH HOUR
ELOHIM NO. 6
CHERUB NO. 3
MINE
1958
1 pat. and 12 unpat. claims not on this map.

Silver Bell Industries Inc. controls approximately 250 locations and 150 patented claims in Howard Fork east of Ophir. Contact has been made and discussions are in progress. Examination of Silver Bell claim maps disclosed many small claim groups outstanding within the target area. At the present time Silver Bell is attempting to consolidate their property position. It is recommended that no large expenditures be made until all of the ground over the potential ore body is controlled.

San Juan County

Russel S. Kuhn has located 246 claims on Anvil Mountain, north west of Silverton. Contact will be made in order to determine the availability of this property.

F. O. Richardson reportedly owns 50 locations and 12 patented claims at Browns Gulch, north west of Silverton. This property has been examined and rejected. It is outside the intensly altered areas with potential limited to vein deposits.

Bear Creek Mining Co. has located 99 claims near Chattanooga, north west of Silverton. A drill was seen at the property in September.

F. W. Baumgartner has located in excess of 180 claims in the Poughkeepsie Gulch area, north of Silverton. Contact has

SOUTHERN COLORADO PORPHYRY COPPER

RECONNAISSANCE PROJECT

The following is a brief description and evaluation of the geologic conditions encountered during the first season of work in the San Juan and southern Sawatch Mountains of southern Colorado. During two months of field work, general observations of the geology, topography and climate were made and all but the most remote regions of the area were visited. Several weeks have been spent reviewing approximately 25% of the available literature and compiling a reading list of 98 titles.

At those districts of geologic interest the climate is alpine, with snow arriving any time after the first of September and becoming deep enough to severely curtail surface operations by December and melting away in June. Roads across high passes are opened by bull dozer in July. Showers that occur during the afternoons of the effective field work months of July and August do not seriously interfere with outdoor work. Timberline is found near 11,500 feet elevation, with dense stands of fir and aspen below, except where numerous meadows occupy the floor of valleys.

Areas of geologic interest are found at all topographic locations, from the bottom of valleys to the top of peaks and vary from 8,000 feet to 14,000 feet elevation. Local relief is generally 3,000 to 4,000 feet with steep walled canyons and rolling, disected uplands surrounding the peaks.

Vehicular transportation within the mountains is restricted to a few paved, all weather highways and several four wheel drive roads that cross major passes. Since most of the districts are in areas classified or being considered for primative or wilderness status, a considerable amount of walking would be required for detailed investigation.

The San Juan Mountains are cut into a broad dome of volcanic flows and tuffs with an accumulated thickness of at least 8,000 feet over a basement of Precambrian metamorphics and local Paleozoic to Mesozoic sediments. Numerous intrusions, consisting of sills, lacoliths, dikes, stocks and plugs that vary in texture from granitic to porphyritic are exposed throughout the deeper eroded districts. Igneous activity of economic interest is divided into two general groups. The first, which occurred near the end of Cretaceous time, is represented by sills, lacoliths and cross cutting stocks at LaPlata, Rico, and north of Ouray. Calderas probably formed at LaPlata and Rico, but the volcanic rocks have been eroded away. The second, of Oligocene and Miocene time is represented by the main volcanic sequence of the San Juan Mountains, numerous calderas and porphyritic

stocks, plugs and dikes. The calderas are illustrated by the many arcs and circles in the topography and geology (see Fig. 1). The mapped intrusives are located at volcanic centers, along rims of calderas or associated grabens. Compositions vary from andesite to rhyolite, but cluster near the center of the spectrum, with a preponderence of quartz latite porphyries. Figure 2 illustrates the favored location of intrusives. The volcanics are the surface expression and the numerous porphyritic intrusives are apex expressions of stocks that join at depth to form a batholith. Geophysical evidence suggests an igneous mass, 12 miles thick that is less than 6,000 feet deep, the center of the range.

Associated with intrusives that developed later than caldera formation are areas of intense solfataric alteration. During field observation, forty-two of these areas were noted that vary from one to ten square miles in extent. Discussion with geologists and the literature indicates there may be more than sixty present. Alteration also follows caldera rims and various concentric and radial fault zones. This alteration represents a near surface, hot spring environment or the pyrite rich halo of primary zonation. Copper can be found in the outcrop of very few of these areas and should not necessarily be used as a guide to porphyry type deposits. The top of economic copper mineralization will theoretically occur between 3,000 feet and 12,000 feet below the surface. It has been estimated that the present mountain tops have been eroded 2,000 feet since igneous activity. Due to the large relief in these mountains, alteration areas that occur at the bottom of valleys may be eroded to near the top of copper mineralization. The mineralogy of the alteration changes in a general way from quartz, clays, alunite and pyrite near the tops of mountains to quartz, sericite and pyrite at the bottom of canyons.

To date, all of the successful mining has been from veins in faults that are radial or concentric to calderas or related grabens and local replacement of favorable beds where cut by the veins. These mines are located in fresher rock near the edge of intensely altered areas. The major exception is the zone of breccia pipes at Red Mountain, south of Ouray. Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper have produced in excess of $500,000,000 from the region. Erosion is deeper on the west side, which accounts for the more complete exposure and early discovery of vein deposits. In the eastern half of the San Juan Mountains, ejecta from later eruptions has obscured many favorable locations and resulted in fewer vein discoveries. A guide to favorable locations in both large intensely altered areas and obscured locations is the intersection of major radial structures with caldera rim faults.

Exploration effort during the first 100 years of mining has been directed toward vein and replacement deposits. Recent development of porphyry copper models and deep underground mining techniques has created new

interest in the central, intensely altered areas. Several large companies and numerous individuals have been very active in the altered areas since 1967. A study of claim holdings is in progress, to be followed by a report on land status. Severe limitations of available land are expected, accompanied by opportunities to join current claim holders in exploration efforts.

Two of the altered areas have been drilled, with the objective of finding a porphyry copper deposit. During the past two summers, Kerr-McGee Corp. has been drilling a hole in the center of the Red Mountain area, south of Ouray. At the present time the hole is approximately 4,000 feet deep. Reportedly the results are favorable and the hole will be extended to 7,000 feet. Exxon Co. has drilled a pattern of at least 30 holes at LaPlata. Due to the deeper erosion at this location, copper oxides and chalcopyrite have been found in the outcrop. Assembly of statements by assorted individuals, who claim knowledge of the preojct, indicates a discovery in excess of 200,000,000 tons of plus 1% copper, approximately 2,000 feet deep. No announcement has been made. The alteration near the top of this area is similar to that found in the deeper eroded zones of other altered areas.

Observations this past season indicate a color zonation with centers of bright red, surrounded by brown and yellow iron oxide stain. Mapping of altered areas should indicate centers and possibly hint at the depth to a porphyry copper environment. Difficulty in mapping is expected, due to the intense secondary alteration resulting from the weathering,of up to 10% pyrite. Geophysical methods do not appear attractive, dut to the rugged topography and the presence of pyrite at the surface.

In order to reach porphyry copper environments, depths in excess of 4,000 feet should be expected for drilling. Land acquisition, mapping, environmental considerations and deep drilling combine to indicate an expenditure of up to $500,000 for a first factual evaluation of each altered area. The number of altered areas, combined with a history of mining in peripheral zones indicates a high probability of success in finding large porphyry copper deposits under some of these altered areas.

Dennis C. Temple

October 5, 1973

DCT:td

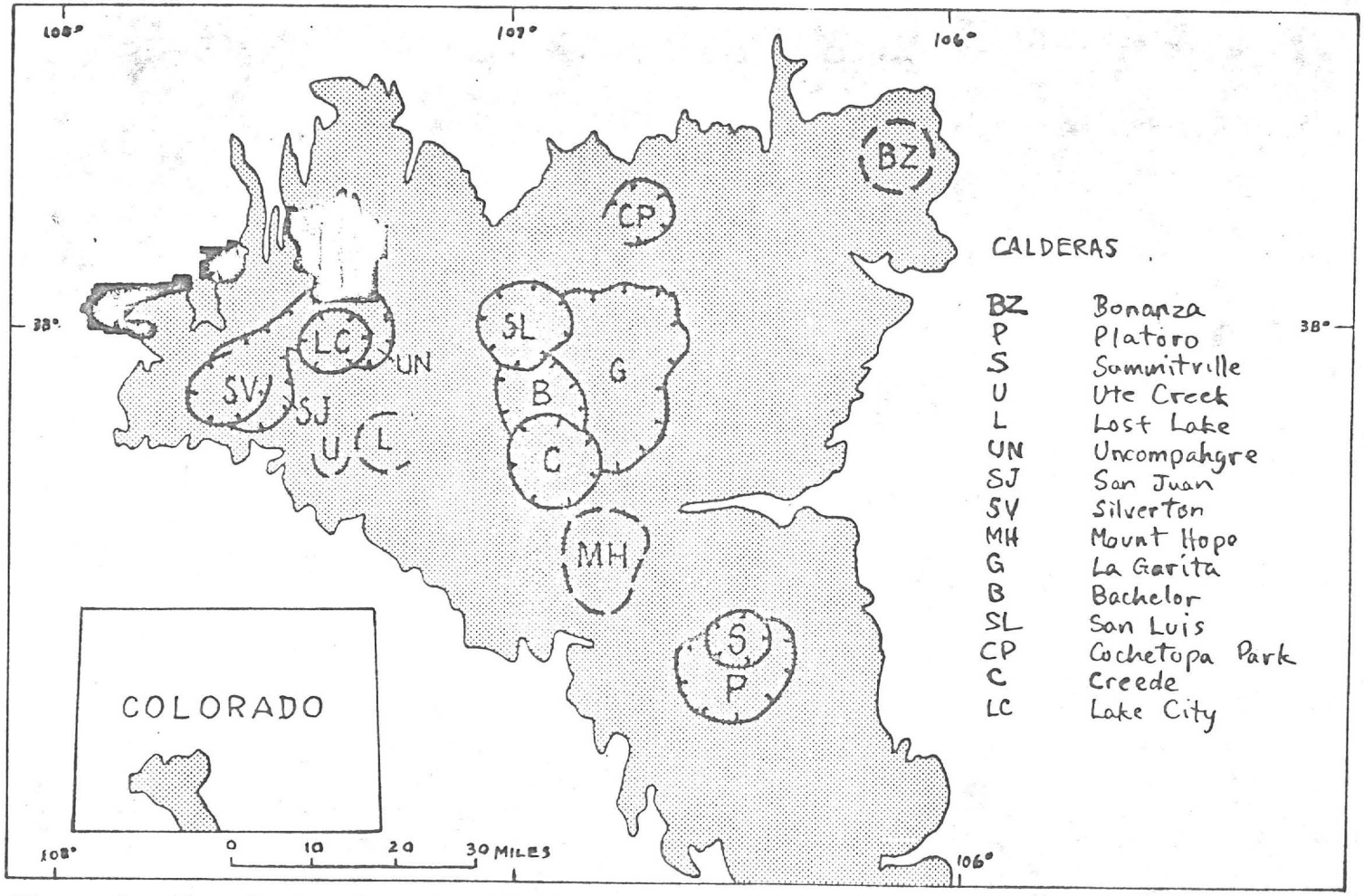


Figure 1.--Map showing location of the study areas contiguous to the Uncompahgre Primitive Area (black) relative to calderas in the San Juan volcanic field (stippled), southwestern Colorado.

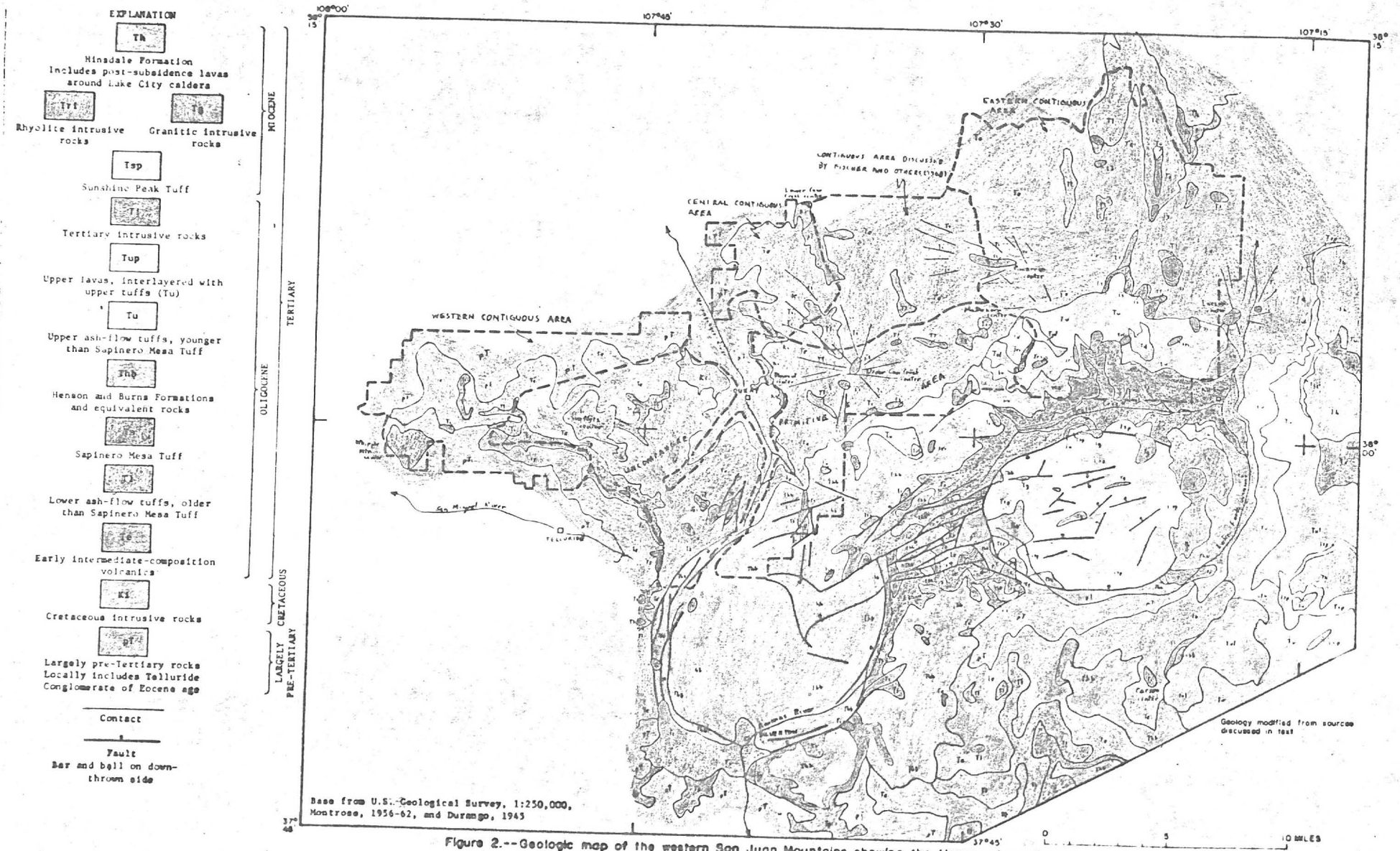
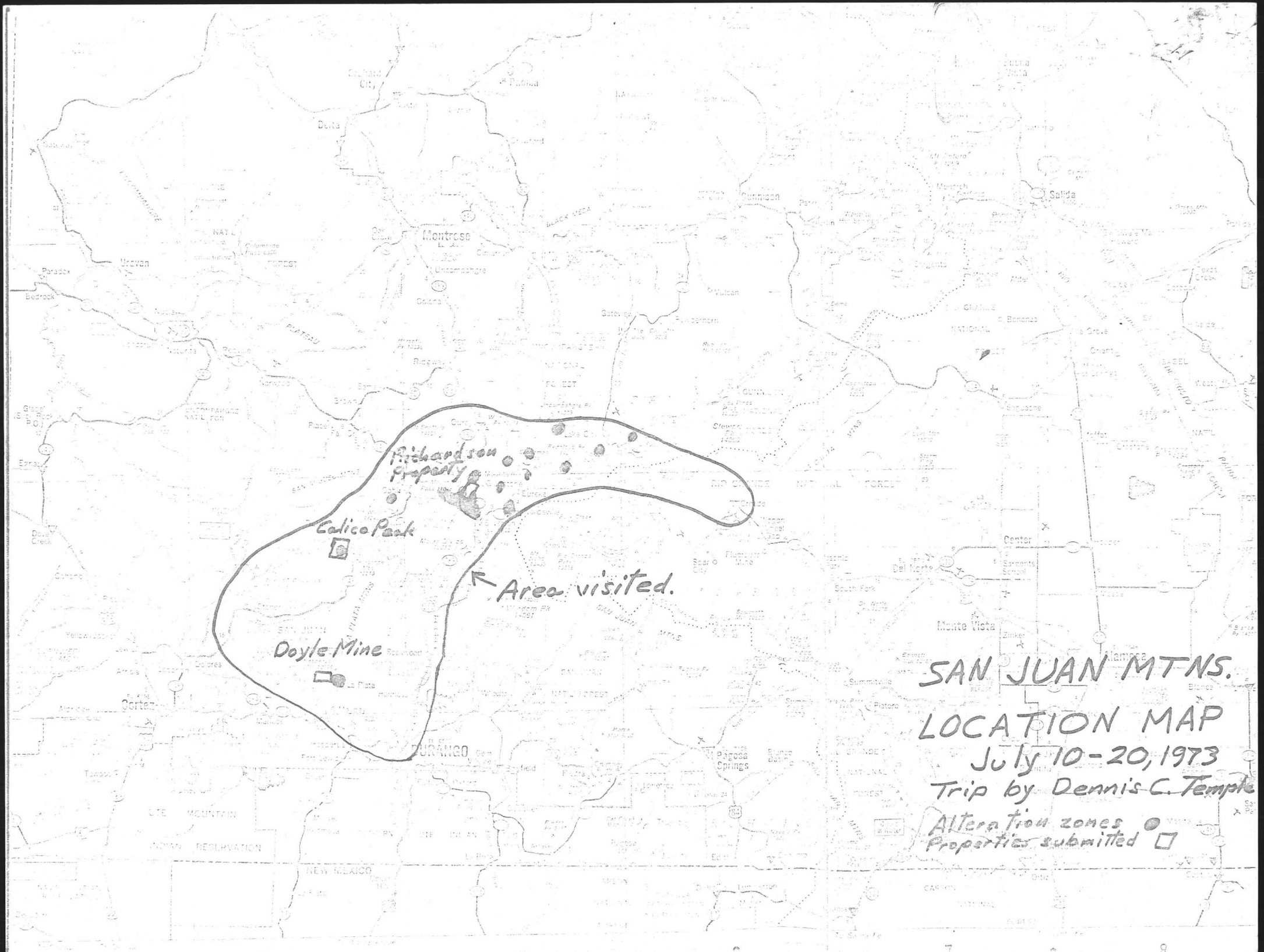


Figure 2.--Geologic map of the western San Juan Mountains showing the Uncompahgre Primitive Area and contiguous study areas, southwestern Colorado


Richardson Property
Calico Peak
Doyle Mine
Area visited.
SAN JUAN MTNS.
LOCATION MAP
July 10-20, 1973
Trip by Dennis C. Temple
Alteration zones
Properties submitted
Montrose
Ouray
Dolores
Cortez
Durango
Pagosa Springs
Del Norte
Monte Vista
Salida
Gunnison
Center
Alamosa
Bedrock
Paradox
Naturita
Nucla
Telluride
Ophir
Rico
Silverton
Lake City
Creede
Ute Mountain Indian Reservation
New Mexico

Looks Interesting
deserves some
follow up.

— William C. Price
Geological
Engineer
Porter
Mt Lemon Mich
48203
RPE Nevada
No 9

June 5, 1969

Preliminary Report of the Brooklyn Mine, Red Mountain Mining District, San Juan County, Colorado:

The past history of the Brooklyn Mine is that of a high grade producer from limited though well-defined ore shoots occurring where cross veins intersect the Brooklyn vein itself. This production has been documented and the high grade ore shoots have been the subjects of separate studies on the Brooklyn. Inasmuch as these data are a matter of the general record and readily available, no further reference will be made to them herein.

The primary purpose of the work incident to this report is to consider the Brooklyn and its environs within the Richardson Group as shown in Figure 1 in a broader sense than it has heretofore been studied. It does, in fact, literally reverse the concept of evaluation and consider the undertaking in light of its possibilities as a producer of a large tonnage of lower grade material. As such it would have far greater potential in terms of a long range mining operation of substance, though it is emphatically stated at this point that nothing herein diminishes or eclipses the projected ore shoots which have been made on the Brooklyn Vein itself. These shoots would constitute separate operations well apart from the future operation on the Brooklyn Shear Zone. Reference to Figure 3 will show the location of the high grade workings in the southwest portion of the Brooklyn Vein while the shear zone is located well apart and to the northeast.

It is incredible how much information, direct and indirect, point to the existence of the Brooklyn Shear Zone and its related structures which are designated herein as the "East Shear Zone" and the "West Shear Zone". Almost everything which has been done on the ground within the Group has directly or indirectly been connected with one of these huge structures. Reference to Figure 1 will show a most unusual configureation of the old patented mining claims which, instead of the usual parallel location, are situate radially. Individually they are located on feeder veins which are a part of or radiate from the Brooklyn and East Shear Zones. Not shown is the Tivoline patented claim which lies on a cross structure between the West and Broolkyn Zones.

The Zoo, Growler, Winning, and Jessica claims lie parallel to the East shear zone while the Mariana and Eleventh Hour are on cross veins between the East and Brooklyn Shear Zones. The Venetian occupies a structure between the Rainbow and the Brooklyn shear while the Youngster is located on the same cross structure as the Tivoline previously mentioned. Not shown on Figure 1 is another old claim, the Roger, which was surveyed for patent but never patented. This, too, fits well within the radial pattern. The general relationship between the individual structures and the numerous prospects are shown in Figure 3. As the ground in question was partially covered with snow during the course of this examination, it is anticipated that more detail will be available when the bare ground can be examined. Sufficient detail was available, however, to show a clear emergence of the

patterns shown on Figures 3 and 4.

Reference to Figures 3 and 4 will show that the effect of the shear zones upon topography is also pronounced. The gentle slopes and subdued topography in an area wherein steepest slopes and cliffs prevail are immediately apparent. Note the closely spaced contours on the slope west of the West Shear Zone as contrasted to the broadly spaced contours on the Brooklyn Ridge. The reason is that the highly sheared rock within the aforementioned zones has been eroded into subdued relief. What relief does exist may be attributed to the presence of the hard intrusive andesite shown in Figures 3 and 4, for this rock has maintained the crest of the Brooklyn Ridge. Not only is this rock inherently hard and resistant, but it is also locally indurated with jasper and opalite.

Geology: The aforementioned intrusive andesite is considered the most important rock within the Brooklyn area for it is not only responsible for a part of the shearing, but also it and its associated black dikes are responsible for rock alteration and are source rocks for the metallic mineral deposits as well. The intrusive picture is vastly more complicated than shown on Figures 3 and 4, for there is a series of offshoots from this body.whSpecific information regarding them will become available as work progresses. The intruded rock is known as the Burns Latite and it is one of the more common members of the Silverton Volcanic series. While there are several members of the Burns formation, they have not yet been differentiated. This is a minor consideration so far as their host rock characteristics

are concerned, however, for all deposition noted to date has been connected with open fissuring, especially the intersection of fissures. It is felt that this rock was initially intruded along a rift resulting from early ring faulting within the Silverton Caldera. The ultimate aspects of the various shear zones were the combined results of this intrusive activity and later relief faulting.

These shear zones in general and the Brooklyn Shear Zone in particular are considered to be outstanding geologic targets which merit further work at depth. As they are associated with exceedingly profound orogenic movements, their vertical extents are surely in the order of several thousand feet. That they are especially sizeable is also shown in plan, for the West Shear Zone can be traced for over a mile, the East Shear Zone for the better part of a mile, while the Brooklyn Shear Zone exhibits what appears to be a huge "pipe" resulting from from the intersection of several structures. As mentioned previously, the old claims were located on and the various prospect workings done on the feeder veins within these larger structures. These structures are so huge that ore zones within them could aggregate millions of tons.

In order to locate these ore bodies it will be necessary to perform some purely exploratory diamond drilling followed by detailed drilling where ore zones are encountered. The drilling show here will be good for there is ready access to the area and water is available nearby. As the rock is shattered and/or softened by alteration, penetration will be rapid. The walls of the holes should stand well, for there is enough kaolin to seal them. Thus cementing and

casing will be minimized except for collaring the holes and drilling through overburden. Rates of penetration can be anticipated as forty (40) feet per shift tp 500-feet of depth and thirty (30) feet per day thereafter to a maximum depth of 1,500 feet for any hole drilled with medium equipment. In order to facilitate the actual drilling it is anticipated that no hole will be flatter than 60-degrees below the horizontal. This will give a crosscut ratio equal to one-half (½) the hole depth and a depth ratio equal to 0.866 times the hole depth. Core recovery can be expected to exceed eighty (80) per cent.

Mineralization within the shear zone will be gold, silver, lead, and zinc near the surface and there can be an expectable increase in copper content at depth. There is, in fact, an interesting show of copper in the No. 1 Level of the Brooklyn Vein where the shear zone is penetrated. Gold values at this point cut across widths up to eight (8) feet show as high as 0.37 (thirty-seven hundredths) ounces. As the Brooklyn Vein skirts along the westermost edge of the strongest portion of the shear zone, the vicinity of the Growler-Venetian-Youngster intersection is considered an extremely likely target area.

The possibilities of mining an ore body such as can be expected are especially interesting from the standpoint of an initial open cut operation. While it might be a seasonal operation, the lay of the land atop the Brooklyn Ridge is ideally situate for an open cut to a depth of five hundred (500) feet or possibly deeper if a very large body is encountered. Beyond that it could be a caving operation at

depth, and the nature of the ground is such that it would cave well. In terms of low-level and all-weather access crosscuts, a 5,000-foot workings portaled about the 10,000 level just above the highway would provide outstanding access. It is anticipated, however, that the mineralized depth of the shear zones will extend at least 2,500 feet below this. Any such extremely deep workings would be by means of a large underground setup for sinking, pumping, and hoisting. A possible location for such an adit is shown on Figure 3.

Diamond Drilling: The foregoing discussion has been presented with a view of showing (1) the desirability for shear zone exploration in terms of anticipated targets and (2) the arguments regarding feasibility of drilling to find and develop such targets. Nothing of an indirect nature such as geophysical or geochemical work is considered here for it is felt that the target areas can be sufficiently delineated to warrant a direct approach by digging or drilling. Of these, certainly drilling is the only practical consideration.

Before a definite drilling program is launched, at least one (1) more week should be spent on final field evaluation. By mid-June a major portion of the snow will have melted (as extrapolated by melting rates observed in late May) and a final detailing of the ground can be done. Some road work will need to be done, drill sites leveled, and water holding ponds dug. A light to medium bulldozer or front end loader will be adequate for this purpose. The same machine

can be used for some much-needed stripping in quest for details required for surface mapping as well. If the foregoing is launched by June 15th, all can be in readiness for a drilling rig to be moved in, set up, and readied for drilling by July 1. While it may be possible to begin drilling during the latter days of June, it would be safer to assume that nothing more than surface casing has been set and that all is in readiness to begin coring on July 1. The first week in July will be a half-week (Tue., Wed., and Thurs), and the routine full weeks will begin July 7th. By the end of the second full week of drilling (July 19th) a minimum depth of 500-feet will have been achieved and by July 31st the hole will be between 800 and 900 feet. This will be an expectable average per rig per month working six (6) days per week and one shift per day. This would allow one day to move and reset between holes. In order to increase the rate of drilling it will be necessary to employ more than one rig or work more than one shift, or both. The final arrangement is strictly a matter of agreement between contractor and customer.

When bidding on a diamond drilling job a contractor will include his costs only, and additional allowances must be made for core splitting, sampling and assaying, logging, and evaluation work. In addition, it is convenient to reduce certain of the quoted charges to an estimate per foot of hole and to combine these figures with the bid price per foot in order to achieve a gross figure per foot of hole. This gross figure times the the number of feet of anticipated drilling

will give a good estimate of the total cost of the project. Mobilization and demobilization costs are usually fixed at so much money or so much per mile between certain points, and these should be considered as they are bid. To summarize, therefore, the unit costs will be as follows:

(1) Mobilization--as bid, or as calculated on a per mile basis between specific points;

(2) Demobilization--same as mobilization. These are blanket charges and no particular attempt should be made to reduce them to a unit figure.

(3) Drilling per foot--the safest way to consider this figure is to use the highest quotation which has been made by the individual contractor. If NX is quoted, this figure will be the NX quote below 500' for small rigs and below 1,000' for large ones;

(4) Flat hole charge--none in this case, as no hole flatter than 60-degrees is anticipated;

(5) Moving from hole to hole--$0.25 (twenty-five cents) per foot of the Brooklyn;

(6) Site preparation--$0.10 (ten cents) per foot at the Brooklyn. The combined charges of (5) and (6) can readily exceed $1.00 per foot under adverse topographic conditions;

(7) Splitting, Sampling and Assaying, Sludge handling, and Core Boxes--$2.00 (two dollars) per foot. This assumes an assay for copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver every five feet on split cores and two semi-quantitative spectrographic assays per hole;

(8) Reaming, casing, cementing, and casing lost--$1.00 (one dollar)per foot. This is a nominal ten percent (10%) of the per foot drilling cost and there are times when it will be required, especially where the overburden is deep. For reasons previously stated (bottom of page 4 and top of page 5) it is considered that such charges will be much less at the Brooklyn. If so, the unspent balance can become a part of the contingent fund;

(9) Administrative Overhead, including Supervision and Consulting: This varies widely according to the organization doing the work. For an operating company which is conduct- a drilling program, the pro rata cost is low. For an exploration company doing nothing but drilling, the cost is much higher. Very little supervision is required if the contract is in the hands of a competent operator. Once a hole is spotted the contractor has full responsibility for the hole and for delivery of maximum core to the customer. Logging, splitting, assaying, and plotting then constitute the major items of customer's performance. Outside consultants will usually be employed for final evaluation, especially now that much of this work is done with the aid of computers.

This is quite in contrast to oil well drilling where constant technical surveillance is required. As applied to diamond drilling, there must either be (1) sufficient rigs working to saturate the time and abilities of administrative and supervisory personnel or (2) they must have additional projects to occupy their time. One day per rig per week is most ample to satisfy all technical requirements. For all functions within this category a charge of $0.50 (fifty cents) per foot is assessed;

(10) Contingent allowance: This is always a catchall figure which, in the case of the Brooklyn, can well include property payments to Frank Richardson. This, plus a cushion for unseen hazards, unforeseen emergencies, or underestimated costs would round out a cost per foot of diamond core drilling at sixteen dollars ($16.00). This is considered a safe estimate, yet it is reasonably within the current structure of ever-increasing costs.

Conclusion: With reference to specific figures and budgets, the following are recommended for consideration: Assume a budget increment of $100,000.; then, for the balance of June-- $ 4,000.

6,000 feet of core drilling @ 16.00/ft. -- 96,000.

100,000.

plus nominal cost of mobilization and demobilization.

What may be reasonably expected from some 6,000 feet of drilling on the Brooklyn and the adjacent shear zones is the discovery

and partial development of one or more large bodies of low grade ore, the substance(s) of which could, when fully developed, sustain a substantial mining and milling operation. Though any such discovery would require much additional drilling for a complete evaluation and development, the most lucrative expenditure will be that which actually made the initial find. Such a discovery may be made on the first hole and it may not be made at all; such are the hazards of mining exploration. Should it appear at any time during the conduct of the work that the cause is hopeless, the project can be abandoned without notice. It is this writer's sincere conviction that the opposite case will prevail, however, and that the ultimate emphasis will be toward raising more capital for further development and operation. Time, effort, and the expenditure of money will tell and this project is recommended as being eminently worthy of them.

Respectfully submitted:

Marion E. Price
Geological Engineer
R.P.E. (Nevada) No. 974

Enclosures:
(1) Claim map of Richardson Group as submitted to OME;
(2) Cross section along Brooklyn Vein as submitted to OME;
(3) Topographic and Geologic Map of Brooklyn area; and
(4) Cross Section to (3).

C. TRAIL, JR.
Deputy Commissioner of Mines

STATE OF COLORADO

STEVE McNICHOLS
Governor

BUREAU OF MINES

316 STATE SERVICES BUILDING
DENVER 3, COLORADO

March 30, 1962

Mr. R. S. Dunn
Ouray
Colorado

Dear Ruff:

Many thanks for your letter of March 27 containing information on the Nome Mines, Inc. We will attempt to secure the needed information for the annual report from Mr. Paul Jackson at McAllen, Texas.

Regarding the Brooklyn Mine in San Juan County our Operators' Annual Reports, filed by Tom Woods and Jack Carney, give the following information:

1927 - No production. Signed by J. E. Carney

1928)
1929) - No report, which would indicate no operation
1930)

1931 - No production. Signed by J. E. Carney

1935 - 99.92 dry tons shipped at $416.71 per ton or a total of $41,637.66 made up of Au 11.086 oz, Ag 49.44 oz, Cu 0%, Pb .8%, Zn .5%, Fe 42.07%, Insolubles 8.5%. Signed by J. E. Carney

1936 - 128.4 dry tons at $146.73 per ton or $18,841.67, made up of Au 480.55 oz, Ag 2,561 oz, Signed by J. E. Carney *Total ounces reported*

1936 - 154.45 dry tons at $147.13 per ton, totalling $22,614.63, made up of Au 577.03 oz, Ag 3,112 oz, Signed by J. E. Carney *Total ounces reported*

1073/Ton

1937 - 106.21 tons at $392.38 per ton, totalling $41,675.31, made up of Au 1,140.19 oz, Ag 5,170 oz, Fe 40%, Insolubles 7%. Signed by J. E. Carney *Total ounces reported*

1938 - 174.71 tons at $469.29 per ton, totalling $81,990.12, made up of Au 2,269.44 oz, Ag 10,753 oz, Fe 39%, Insolubles 7%. This ore was mined from 810 Raise up 140 feet. Report signed by J. E. Carney *Total ounces reported*

129

1939 - 253.34 tons at $108.03, totalling $27,368.32, made up of Au 724.22 oz, Ag 5,538 oz, Pb 1.8%, Zn 1.95%, Fe 30.4%, Insolubles 29.2%. This ore was mined north and south of 810 Raise up 140 feet. Report signed by J. E. Carney *Total ounces reported*

1940 - 103 tons at $121.00 per ton, totalling $12,496.00, made up of Au .5 to 16 oz, Ag 40 oz. This ore was mined from No. 1 Level and the report was signed by Francis Manion

1941 - No production

COLORADO BUREAU OF MINES

Mr. R. S. Dunn March 30, 1962

Basically this is the information contained in the reports as submitted to this office by the operators. Our inspection reports for the same periods are a little more complete and in some cases give the actual locations where the men were working. These reports were made by Dan McNaughton. All of these reports are public records but cannot be removed from the office.

I trust this gives you the information desired and that the same will be helpful in your proposed development of the property.

Sincerely yours,

Bert Franz

G. A. Franz, Jr.
Deputy Commissioner

COPY

REPORT
of by
CARL B. SCHMIDT E.M.

BROOKLYN MINING CLAIMS

The following report is a summation of previous examinations, operating data, production records, and the writers personal findings concerning the subject group of mining claims.

In veiw of a partial production record (approximately one quarter of a million dollars), and the existence of undeveloped, strong, and well-defined fissure veins; it is the writer's opinion that by the expenditure of a sum not to exceed $20,000.00 profitable ore bodies will be found and made available for mining.

It is the belief of the writer that a very favorable and reasonable long-term lease and bond on this property may be negotiated.

LOCATION

The Brooklyn Claims are located in the Red Mountain Mining District about six miles north of the town of Silverton.

TRANSPORTATION

Access to the mine is by means of three-quarter mile of trail from the main highway. The nearest railroad connection is Silverton.

CLAIMS - TITLES

The Brooklyn Group consists of the following patented claims:

Venetian	Marina
Zoo	Winning
Youngster	Jessica
Eleventh Hour	Gloucester

Also the following claims are held by right of original location and by conforming to the requirments of annual assessments:

Brooklyn	Candle Light No. 3
Brooklyn Extension	Sixteen-to-One
Frying Pan	Anvil
New Jersey	Cold Springs
Tin Cup	Snow Shoe
Candle Light	
Candle Light No. 2	

GEOLOGY - TOPOGRAPHY

The veins on the property are strong, well-defined, fissures, concurring in an igneous formation of porphyritic rock, known locally as Barns Latite.

The main Brooklyn vein has a strike of N 40° E with a dip of 80° E.

The numerous cross-veins which intersect the main vein are roughly on an east-to-west course.

The terrain is rugged, steeply inclined, subject to heavy snow and slides. Portions of the access trail being in slide area, precludes possibility of building and maintaining roads. However, the mine workings are wel well out of the slide area. There is sufficient timber of mine grade on the group of claims.

IMPROVEMENTS

The Brooklyn, Snow Shoe, and Anvil are the only claims of this group upon which any extensive work has been done. The work on the remaining claims consisting of shallow cuts sufficient to satisfy assessment requirements.

The Brooklyn Claim has been developed by three tunnels driven on the Brooklyn vein:

UPPER TUNNEL No. 1:

Has been driven 1,265 feet, beginning at the center of the Brooklyn Claim. In driving this tunnel, four ore chutes have been encountered. The first, being 60 feet from the portal, averaged three feet wide and was stoped to the surface. The second ore chute commenced at a distance of 210 feet from the portal and continued for a distance of 120 feet. It was stoped to the surface on an average width of two to three feet. The third ore chute started at a point 710 feet from the portal and continued to the 810 foot point. The ore body in this area was formed by the intersection of cross-veins No. 1 and No. 2. A major portion of production was mined from this area by means of raises and cross-drifts between the level of Tunnel No. 1 and the surface.

Beyond the 810 foot point, the tunnel was driven 450 feet. Some high grade ore was encountered in this work. However, the values were erratic and spotty. No stoping was carried on between No. 1 Tunnel level and the surface from the 810 foot point to the present breast.

At a point 825 feet from the portal of No. 1 Level a winze was sunk a distance of 71 feet to cut No. 2 Level. Ore of a high grade character was encountered the total length of the winze. This ore was the downward extension of the cross-veins mined above No. 1 Level.

TUNNEL No. 2:

Is located 71 feet below Tunnel No. 1 and has been driven 960 feet on the vein. The first cross-vein was cut at a distance of 150 feet from the portal and showed small seams of mineral in well-defined fissures where intersected. No prospecting was done on this vein. The second cross-vein was cut at a distance of 266 feet, corresponding in position to the first ore chute encountered at the mouth of No. 1 Tunnel. This cross-vein has been prospected to the west by a drift 125 feet long from which 40 ton of ore averaging $25.00 per ton (old price) was taken. The vein measured 12 to 18 inches in width. No prospecting has been done on this cross-vein east of the Brooklyn vein. The cross-vein has a strike of N 65° W and dips 67° NE.

The Brooklyn vein at this point was underhand stoped for a distance of

20 feet north, from which 44 tons of ore was taken having a gross value of $2,339.50 as shown from smelter returns under old price. This stope was carried 8 feet below the tunnel level and at the time leasers quit work due to difficulty of handling water. From two to three feet of ore carrying tow to three ounces of gold per ton showed along the bottom of the stope.

Above the No. 2 Tunnel level and south of the cross-vein intersection, a stope was carried to No. 1 Tunnel level producing about 50 tons or ore. The vein showed 12 to 18 inches wide.

Tunnel No. 2 was driven to a point 960 feet from the portal to make connection with the winze sunk from No. 1 level. A sample taken from the floor of No. 2 Level in this area assayed 8.56 oz. gold and 192.6 oz. silver. Mining was not attempted in this area due to heavy ground and water conditions. A 62 foot winze was sunk in the footwall of the Brooklyn vein but no ore was expected or encountered. Operations were discontinued at this time due to the Gold Mine Shut Down . Government Order L-208.

TUNNEL No. 3:

Located approximately 160 feet below Tunnel No. 2, has been driven 600 feet northerly on the Brooklyn vein. At a point 500 feet from the portal, the first cross-vein was intersected and prospected to the east by a drift 120 feet long. This drift showed the vein at the breast to contain 8 feet of quartz assaying $8.00 to $10.00 per ton (old price).

At the breast of Tunnel No. 3, a second cross-vein was cut and showed 1 foot of ore assaying $12.00 to $40.00 per ton in gold (old price). This showing is believed to be the downward trend of the ore chute encountered in the underhand stope on No. 2 Level. It was impossible at the time to continue operations in this tunnel due to lack of ventilating equipment.

At the present time Tunnel No. 3 portal is caved making it impossible to verify those above previous findings without rehabilitation of the tunnel.

PRODUCTION - HISTORY

As close as may be determined, the Brooklyn claims were located in the year of 1900. Up unto the year of 1907 the value of the ore produced was $25,000.00. From 1907 until 1928 there is no record of work being done. In 1928 work was resumed by leasers who operated intermittently until 1934. From 1934 until 1942 the property was in production during which time the gross value of the ore produced amounted to approximately one quarter of a million dollars. As previously stated, work was discontinued in 1942 by government order.

CHARACTER OF ORE

The values occur in a heavy iron sulphide formation. Mill tests ran on a sample batch of milling ore by the Shenandoah-Dives Company of Silverton, disclose the following analysis:

0.93 oz. gold - 4.2 oz. silver - 4% lead - 3% copper - 3% zinc - 21.0 iron. The recoveries were as follows:

99.2% gold - 98.1 silver - 97.7 lead - 100% copper - 100% zinc - 92.6 iron.

The above tests were run to determine the milling possibilities and characteristics of the Brooklyn type ore. The gold and silver of this test ore are much lower than the grade shipped to the Leadville Smelter. The above analysis and recoveries were cited here to show milling characteristics only.

COST OF OPERATION

Samples of the normal costs of various mining operations in the Brooklyn ground are as follows: Drifting $17.50 per foot, recovering caved workings $6.75 per foot, raising $14.00 per foot, and sinking $21.00 per foot. These costs being based on normal costs of mining supplies.

PRESENT EQUIPMENT

The fixed equipment consists of: Cookhouse, mess-hall, bunkhouse for twelve men, storehouse, blacksmithshop, timber shed, ore house, dump trestle and snow sheds at portals of No. 1 and No. 2 Levels. There are sufficient hand tools, mine cars, steel, and timber dollies to carry on preliminary clean-up work. The condition of the surface buildings is good and entirely adequate for mining operations without additional expense.

At the time of shut-down, power line, transformers, compressor motor, air and water pipe were salvaged from the property.

POSSIBILITIES

The policy of future development of the property depends on the capital available for that purpose. The various alternatives are as follows:

No. 1 Level - Driving this tunnel northeast for an additional 125 feet to a point where surface indications disclose presence of cross-veins with the possibility of cutting an ore chute.

No. 2 Level - Unwater the underhand stope 266 feet from the portal and continue to sink on ore. Catch up ground and unwater area at 825 foot point to permit sinking in floor at this point.

No. 3 Level - Rehabilitate for 600 feet from portal to breast. Continue driving northeast on ore showing and prove downward extension of ore chute encountered in the underhand stope on No. 2 Level. This work would prove extension of values in lower horizon of Brooklyn vein.

Any one of the above mentioned alternatives would require a three man crew. Equipment necessary would be compressor, rock drill, blower, air and water pipe, 12 pound rail.

It should be noted that any of the above alternatives offer the possibility of encountering ore of sufficient grade and tonnage to finance

future development of property to the status of a complete mine.

PROSPECTS AND LIMITATIONS

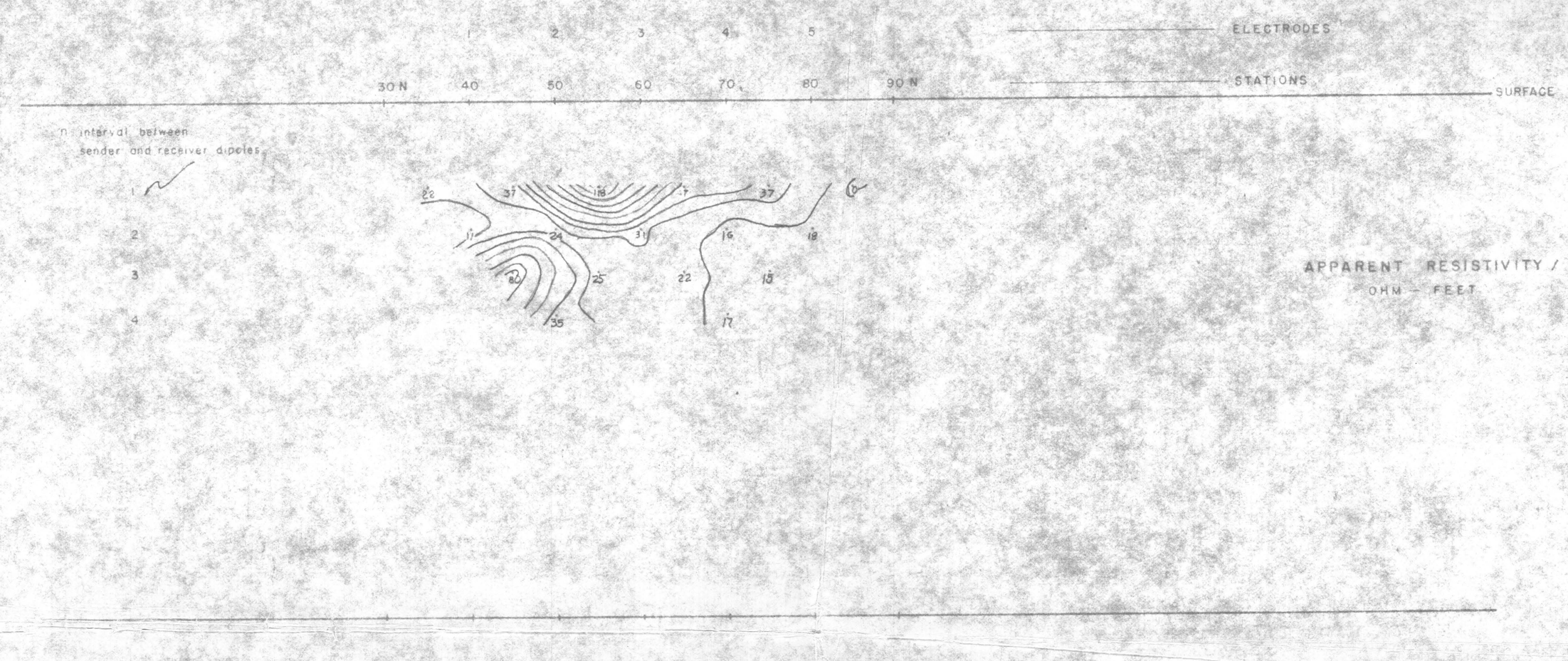
Should sufficient tonnage of milling grade of ore be blocked out the erection of one-half mile of low tower tram line would be justified. Such a structure would make possible the mining and treatment of lower grade of ore at the custom mill of the Shenandoah-Dives at Silverton. It would also obviate the necessity of maintaining living accommodations at the mine. Transportation of supplies would be facilitated.

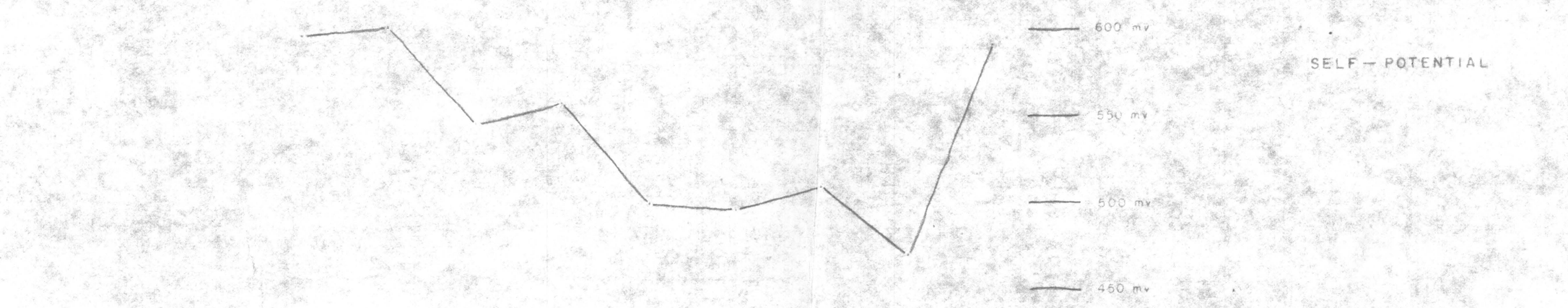
In the event future development would warrant, a mill site, tailings pond area, and ample water are available one-half mile from the Brooklyn workings.

The limitations of this property at the present time are the difficulty of access and that it is impossible to ship ore during the period from January until May.

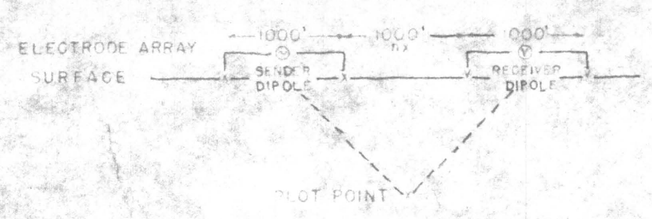
(signed) Carl B. Schmidt E.M.

July 5, 1945





EXPLANATION



RICHARDSON PROPERTY

ANIMAS MINING DISTRICT

SAN JUAN COUNTY, COLORADO

T. 41, 8 42 N., R. 8 W. N.M.P.M.

GP LINE — 1

VERTICAL SECTION

SCALE 1" = 1000' SEPTEMBER 20, 1971

DATA PREPARED BY [illegible] DRAWN BY [illegible]

J.B.-7-8-VII