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File

September 7, 1972

Dr. Richard R. Kennedy
Minerals Exploration and Mining Co.
65 South Main Street - Suite 310
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

Dear Dr. Kennedy:

Mr. Clyde Davis of Brigham Young University has forwarded material relative to your interest in the Washington Basin massive sulphide deposit in Custer County, Idaho.

Would it be possible for you to forward a detailed geologic map of the area showing your ownership relative to the geology?

We appreciate having this material forwarded from Clyde, and hope that we will be able to do some follow-up work on your prospect.

Very truly yours,

Paul I. Eimon
Manager of Exploration

PIE:td

cc: Clyde Davis

Write letter
Ask for detailed
geology.

Brigham Young University

SXM

AUG 10 1972

RECEIVED

August 8, 1972

Mr. Paul Eimon
Essex International, Inc.
1704 West Grant Road
Tucson, Arizona 85705

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a report from Dr. Richard R. Kennedy, of Minerals Exploration and Mining Company. He has asked if we are interested in the Washington Basin deposit in Custer County, Idaho.

You may have reviewed or looked at this property before, but I would like your comments if you feel it has any potential.

Regards,

Clyde Davis
Director of Mineral Development

vc3/5B

Enclosure

Office of University Development, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84601 (801) 374-1211

MINERALS EXPLORATION & MINING COMPANY

Suite 310 / 65 South Main Street / Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 / Telephone 363 - 1185

Jan. 18, 1972

Mr. H. Clyde Davis
Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah

Dear Clyde;

Please find enclosed some additional materials relative to the Washington Basin massive sulphide deposit in Custer County, Idaho.

As you may know the Washington Basin deposit is only about four miles away from the reported billion dollar discovery by ASARCO in the white cloud area.

I personally feel that there is very excellant potential in the Washington Basin prospect.

If I can supply additional information or show the property to any interest parties, I would be happy to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Richard R. Kennedy

Richard R. Kennedy
President

This property goes into mine! ~~property~~

WASHINGTON BASIN, IDAHO

SUMMARY

Located in Custer County, central, Idaho, the Washington Basin massive sulfide prospect offers a good exploration prospect. A Cretaceous Era grandodiorite intrusive body is cut by a series of dike-like bodies that contain good amounts of pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite mineralization. In addition, detailed work by the U.S. Bureau of Mines has shown the presence of bismuthenite, tellurium, selenium, silver and gold. Spectrographic analysis shows the presence of indium.

It is recommended that geophysical methods, magnetics and induced polarization be utilized to help locate anomalous areas of mineralization as a guide to drilling activity.

INTRODUCTION

Geological reconnaissance work in central Idaho, during 1966-67, led to the Washington Basin prospect. The geologic setting of the prospect and the abundant sulfide mineralization offers excellent exploration possibilities. Subsequent examinations have confirmed this observation.

The prospect is favorably located with respect to the main central Idaho mineral belt.

LOCATION

The prospect is located in the unsurveyed sections 22, 23, 26 and 27, Township 8 North, Range 15 East, East Fork Mining District, Custer County, Idaho (Refer to attached topographical map, Washington Peak - Quadrangle).

The area is 17 miles east of Simley Creek Lodge and the Stanley Basin. Access is via a dirt road that extends eastward from the Sun Valley-Stanley Highway.

The prospect is located at approximately 9,000 feet elevation, and two cabins on the property provide good living quarters for workers.

CLAIMS

The property consists of 19 lode mining claims (1800 acres), generally known as the Empire Group or Black Rock Group. Two of these claims have recently been patented, and an additional three have been surveyed and approved for patent. The claims are in good standing, and the annual assessment work has been regularly completed. These claims are under lease and option with favorable terms. It is quite likely that additional claims may be acquired as interest and exploration activities progress.

(5) Yacamella vein - northeast structure.

This vein system consists of roughly parallel quartz veins and stringers with pods of sulfides consisting of pyrite and jamesonite. Weldin (1968) reports ore assay as showing 0.8 oz. ($28) gold per ton.

These structures have been sampled carefully by U.S. Bureau of Mines prople, and all of the structures indicate significant mineralization. The structures are massive sulfide in a siliceous galena, pyrite, and arsenopyrite. Some tellurium, selenium, bismuthenite, gold, and silver are also present in the sulfide minerals. Spectrographic analysis indicates the presence of indium and antimony. Tungsten was also noted.

The sulfide dikes have been explored by some tunnel and surface excavations. One wagon drill hole was attempted, but only managed about 65 feet of depth. The prospect is essentially untested except for earlier gold prospecting and the aforementioned excavations.

There appears to have been only minor metamorphism of the overlying shales, limestones, and quartzites of Paleozoic age. There is, however, known mineralization in the carbonate beds some two miles north of the northmost granodiorite exposure. There is a good possibility of significant mineralization being found in these overlying rocks.

CONCLUSIONS

This property offers excellent potential for the discovery of both high-grade mineral deposits and large tonnage, low grade, mineral occurrences.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the geological and mineralogical conditions known about the property, it is recommended that the following action be undertaken:

(1) Aerial magnetic survey of the intrusive-contact area, the purpose of which would be to delineate the intrusive body, and which may pick up unsuspected anomalies in the area adjacent to the known mineralization.

(2) An induced polarization (I.P.) ground survey that should cover the exposed intrusive body, and other anomalies that might be indicated by the aeromagnetics.

(3) At least 5,000 feet of drilling should be provided for to drill the most favorable anomalous areas.

Salt Lake City, Utah
May 1, 1969

Richard R. Kennedy, Ph.D
Geologist

REFERENCES

1. Umpleby, J. B., Ore deposits in the Sawtooth quadrangle, Blaine and Custer Counties, Idaho - U.S. Geological Survey Bull. 580, pp 244-249, 1915.

2. Ross, Clyde P., Geology and ore deposits of the Bayhorse Region, Custer County, Idaho - Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, and U.S. Geological Survey Bull. 877, pp 156-157, 1937.

3. Weldin, Robert D., Tellurium occurrences in Idaho - U.S. Bureau of Mines (unedited manuscript) 1968.

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES

WEST 222 MISSION AVENUE
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201

Spokane Office of Mineral Resources
November 26, 1969

Mr. Richard Kennedy
3272 West 4630 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84119

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Mr. Nealy has requested that I send you information regarding his mining property in Washington Basin, Custer County, Idaho. Enclosed is a copy of a portion of the unpublished "Tellurium in Idaho" manuscript, describing the East Fork (Washington Basin) mining district. The field work was done in 1963 and, since the report was not published, the manuscript has not undergone final editing. Therefore, you may find some typographical errors and, some of the data may be slightly out of date.

The principal objectives of this investigation were to determine the distribution, association, and relative abundance of tellurium. Only those samples containing tellurium (table 1) were assayed for other commodities, and they were not intended to represent the true grade of ore.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Weldin

Robert D. Weldin
Mining Engineer

Enclosure

East Fork Mining District

The East Fork mining district and the adjoining Boulder Creek district to the north, make up one of the most rugged and scenic mining regions in Idaho. Many of the mountain peaks exceeds 10,000 feet in elevation and the majority of the mines are situated between 8,500 and 9,500 feet above sea level.

According to most reports, the aggregate production for the East Fork mining district probably exceeds $500,000, most of which is credited to lead-silver production from mines in Germania Basin between the years of 1800 and 1900. There has been little activity in Germania Basin since that time and most of the recent mining activity (mostly exploration and development work) has been confined to the Deer Trail and Meadow View mines, and prospects in Washington Basin.

Mines in Washington and Germania basins are reached by traveling 25 miles south from Stanley, Idaho on U.S. Highway 93 and then east by dirt road along Pole Creek. The first 12 miles of the road, up to a meadow on the upper reaches of Germania Creek, is narrow but readily traversed. However, from Germania Creek, a very poor road, recommended only for 4-wheel drive vehicles, ascends the exceedingly steep ridge forming the divide between Germania and Washington Basins, descends into Washington Basin, and ascends Washington Creek to the head of the basin.

Mines in the extreme northwestern part of the district are reached by traveling 17 miles south of Stanley on Highway 93 to the Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station, then east on a rough mountain road up Fourth of July Canyon for about 14 miles to the Deer Trail mine, then across Fourth of July Creek and follow an unimproved road for approximately 2½ miles to the Meadow View mine camp at the base of Washington Peak.

Ross (1941, p. 42), describes the geology of the district as being underlain by highly deformed and metamorphosed carboniferous strata, in which much of the original calcareous material is replaced by silicates, intruded by granitic rocks related to the Idaho batholith and by dikes. Ore deposits of the area are largely confined to these Paleozoic sediments or to the intrusive rocks near the sedimentary contact. Metallic minerals occurring in the Washington and Germania Basin deposits include pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, stibnite, bismuthinite, native bismuth, joseite, and possibly maldonite and tetradymite, named in approximate order of decreasing abundance (Ross, 1963, p. 40). Joseite is a bismuth telluride, tetradymite is a bismuth sulpho-telluride and maldonite may be an alloy of gold and bismuth.

Tellurium was found to be present in the ores from the Washington Basin (Washington Peak Mining Co.) and Deer Trail mines. Ores from Germania Basin mines were not tested for tellurium, but their composition is assumed to be similar to Washington Basin ores.

Washington Peak Mining Co. (Empire, Black Rock)

The property is located in Washington Basin, approximately in unsurveyed sec. 26, T 8 N, R 15 E, at an elevation above 9,000 feet. The access road to the property is steep and badly washed, and is probably completely closed during the winter and spring months. Mining claims within the Basin are most frequently referred to as the Black Rock or Empire group.

Ross's (1937, Pl. 1) geologic map of the Bayhorse Region, shows Wood River Formation (Pennsylvanian) sediments in Washington Basin, intruded by a small quartz diorite pluton (related to the Idaho batholith). Milligan Formation (Mississippian) sediments lie in contact with the quartz diorite on the north. The Wood River Formation in the mine area is made up of massive quartzite with some argillite layers; quartz veins are known to cut this formation and the quartz diorite in the Washington Basin deposits. Lodes in the basin have been known since about 1880. Early interest was for gold and silver, but lead, antimony, bismuth, copper, zinc, tungsten, tellurium and selenium mineralization is also present. Sparsely disseminated metallic minerals occur as replacements on shear zones.

Washington Basin was investigated for tellurium because early investigators (E & MJ, 1907, p. 23) (Ross, 1937, p. 156) reported the presence of tetradymite and joseite. Tellurium was found in ores from the Yacamella, Washington, Empire, Last Resort (Margie Bell) veins or vein systems, but no definite tellurium minerals were identified. Selenium was found in a sample (#205) from the Washington vein, and detected with the field test in others. No other samples were assayed for selenium but, indications are that it is more plentiful than Tellurium.

Empire Vein. - The southern end of the Empire vein has been explored more thoroughly than any other vein in the basin. According to Umpleby (1914, pp. 245-256), the vein strikes N 25° E and dips 55° SE, has an average width of about 30 feet and a maximum observed width of 72 feet, and crops out at short intervals through four claims, and is entirely enclosed in porphyritic granite. The sulfides noted by Umpleby include arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, stibnite, and pyrrhotite. He also noted that pannings from outcrop material showed the presence of gold in many places. Ross (1937, p. 156), visited the property in 1930 and found all the Empire vein workings to be caved or unsafe, except for one excavation about 30 feet deep. He described the vein in this exposure as 30 feet wide, trending N 15° E, and nearly vertical; vein matter consisted of white coarse-grained quartz and altered rock with small amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and probably a little sphalerite. Ross also identified plates of joseite, (Bi_4TeS_2) in a quartz specimen from the Empire vein, submitted by the owner. Tetradymite, (Bi_2Te_2S) has also been reported to occur in the ores of the Empire claims (E & MJ, 1907, p. 83) but has not been confirmed. Specimens showing bismuth minerals from this locality were tested for tellurium by Shannon (1926, p. 82), but all gave negative results. Scheelite is known to occur in the Empire vein, and the owners have obtained assay results of 0.14 percent WO_3 from a sample taken across the full width of the vein, where exposed in a surface cut above the cabin.

Underground workings on this vein were inaccessible at the time of the tellurium investigation, and samples (table 1) were collected from dozer cuts that expose the vein. Tellurium was not present in any of the samples in high enough concentrations to be detected with the field test, but sample #403 was assayed as a check. It contained only minor sulfides and assayed 7 parts per million tellurium, a trace of gold, 0.3 ounces silver per ton, no lead, and 0.25 percent antimony.

Yacamella Veins. - The Yacamella vein system lies in the northern part of the basin, mostly within the boundaries of the Black Jack claim. The quartz veins are poorly exposed in small exploration pits and some oxidized (gossan) outcrops over an area about the size of one mining claim. There appears to be two or three main veins, 4-6 feet wide, and probably a number of narrower ones. The veins strike approximately N 50° to 60° E, and dip 40° to 60° SE. The only metallic minerals observed were pyrite, jamesonite group minerals, and occasionally some galena. Natural outcrops have been badly oxidized and leached.

Specimens of high-grade, unoxidized, ore (sample #404) submitted by the owner, consisted mostly of compact massive coarsely crystalline boulangerite with small amounts of intergrown pyrite. In these particular specimens, large quartz crystals extend outward from a fine grained quartz-boulangerite-pyrite mass. The volume interstitial to the quartz crystals is filled with the massive boulangerite. This sample assayed 81 parts per million tellurium, 0.08 ounces gold per ton, 71.2 ounces silver per ton, 8.1 percent lead, a trace of tungsten and 5.4 percent antimony.

A representative sample (#205) was taken of a small stockpile of ore in the bottom of a pit, which probably represents hand sorted vein material. This sample assayed 12 parts per million tellurium, 250 parts per million selenium, 0.1 ounces gold per ton, 22.6 ounces silver per ton, 0.07 percent copper, 5.1 percent lead, no tungsten, 2.09 percent antimony and 0.06 percent bismuth. A sample (#1162), taken across a 30-inch wide, coarse-grained quartz vein exposed in the same caved pit, contained only a small amount of disseminated subhedral pyrite, a very small amount of an unidentified lead-silver mineral (possibly andorite) and a trace of limonite present as surface coating. It contained only 6 parts per million tellurium, 0.80 ounces gold per ton, a trace of silver, 0.5 percent lead and 0.31 percent antimony. Quartz vein material (sample #1212) sorted from the dump of this pit, was low in metallic mineral content, and assayed less than 5 parts per million tellurium.

Last Resort (Margie Bell) Vein. - This vein is situated in the northern part of the basin and lies mostly within the boundaries of Black Rock claims numbers 1, 2, and 4. The vein strikes about N 60° E and dips from about 40° to 60° SE; it can be traced on the surface for approximately 2,000 feet by gossan outcrops, and numerous prospect holes. The vein is composed of quartz lenses and silicified wall rock containing oxidized pyrite, while argentiferous galena was the principal ore mineral observed on the dumps.

According to Umpleby (1914, p. 245), who visited the basin in 1912, the Last Resort vein has an average width of about 6 feet, although it is locally as much as 12 feet across. At the time of his examination, the vein was developed by an adit 112 feet long, which is now caved. There are 3 other adits, on Blackrock claim #4, but only the intermediate one was accessible at the time of this investigation. This adit is 85 feet long, exposing the vein for the full length of the adit.

A composite sample (Nos. 1204, 1176, and 1208) taken along the entire length of the vein, exposed in this adit, did not contain a detectable amount of tellurium, although selenium was detected with the field test in 2 of the 3 samples tested. Tellurium occurred in concentrations high enough to be detected with the field test, only in a sample (#1209) taken from a small stockpile of sorted vein material on the dump of the uppermost caved adit. This sample consists mostly of massive vein quartz with disseminated masses of fine grained argentiferous galena. A single small mass of cadmium sphalerite was observed. Small amounts of pyrite and secondary lead minerals, and trace amounts of limonite, chalcopyrite, and stibnite also were observed. The sample assayed 150 parts per million tellurium, a trace of gold, 60.1 ounces silver per ton, 24.8 percent lead and 0.22 percent antimony. All samples taken of the Last Resort vein were from the old workings on Black Rock claim #4, where the vein is best exposed.

Washington Vein. - The Washington vein (there may actually be more than one) is located on the southwest side of the basin, mostly within Black Rock claim #7. It strikes approximately N 35° W and dips about 40° to 50° SW, and can be traced along the surface by gossan outcrops and exposures in shallow excavation for more than 1,000 feet. The vein lies within granitic rock and outcrops suggest a probable average width of 20 feet. Limonite is common in the shallow oxidized portions of the vein; pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and pyrite are apparently the metallic minerals in the unoxidized portion. This part of the property is developed by the most extensive underground work in the basin. The Washington adit (or lower tunnel) has been driven south from Black Rock claim #9 to intersect the vein in #7; total workings are in the neighborhood of 500 feet.

Several samples were taken from the vein, but only one (sample #66) contained tellurium in high enough concentrations to be detected with the field test. Sample #66 is representative of a small stockpile of quartz vein material with sulfides, near the portal of the upper caved adit. It assayed 19 parts per million tellurium, 0.02 ounces gold per ton, 8.9 ounces silver per ton, 0.07 percent copper, 2.1 percent lead, no tungsten, and 0.79 percent antimony.

Reconstruction Vein. - This vein is mostly within the boundaries of the Maiden Rock claim, between the Empire and Yacamella veins. It strikes N 30° to 30° E and dips about N 45° SE. The vein is similar to the Last Resort vein, both in size and mineral content. Tellurium was not detected in the one sample (#386) taken of the quartz vein material, but is probably present since mineralization in this vein is quite similar to that of the other veins in Washington Basin.

Deer Trail (Lucky Strike) Property. - This property is located in unsurveyed secs. 1 and 2, T 8 N, R 15 E, and secs 35 and 36, T 9 N, R 15 E, at an elevation of about 8,900 feet. It is about 20 miles southeast of Stanley, on the north side of upper Fourth of July Creek, just south of Blackman Peak.

Geology of the area is shown on Ross's (1937, Pt. 1, pp. 155-156) geologic map of the Bayhorse Region, and although now outdated, he describes the mine under the headings of Lucky Strike and Deer Trail properties; the two properties have since been combined to form the nucleous of the property now known as the Deer Trail. The Deer Trail deposits lie along the contact metamorphic zone between the western margin of quartz monzonite pluton of the Idaho batholith and black carbonaceous argillites of the Milligen Formation (Mississippian age).

Ore bodies have been formed mainly by replacement along fractures. They occur as more or less erratic lenses within limy horizons and are generally associated with tactite bodies. Mineralized areas also extend across the contact into the nearby mass of quartz monzonite. The principal sulfide minerals are galena and sphalerite, although minor amounts of chalcopyrite and sparse scheelite mineralization is also known.

Tellurium did not occur in high enough concentrations in any of the four samples tested (table 1) to be detected with the field test. Two samples (#384 and #393) of lead-zinc ore were assayed, however, and one from the F.D.R. claim was found to contain 8 parts per million tellurium. It also contains a trace of gold, 4.7 ounces silver per ton, 13.8 percent lead and 2.5 percent zinc.

Boulder Creek Mining District

This silver-lead-zinc district lies in the southwestern part of Custer County. Like many other mining district in Idaho, the ruggedness of terrain, plus transporation difficulties have tended to discourage extensive mineral exploration. Known mineral deposits in the district are situated near the headwaters of Jim, Livingston and Boulder Creeks, on the northeast side of the White Cloud Peaks whose elevations range as high as 11,820 feet.

5 X

H. & S. MINING COMPANY

IDAHO PROPERTY

10/14/68

INTRODUCTION

The following is a brief description of the general geologic conditions that are known to exist on the Grizzly Bear and Saddle High lode mining claims, each consisting of five claims and adjoining, situated in the state of Idaho and owned by the H. and S. Mining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. The property is situated in T. 11 N., R. 15 E., Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15. (Refer to attached geologic map).

The report is intended only to inform about the general geological environment, and ore deposit potential of this Idaho property.

Access to the moderately rugged area is via unimproved logging and Forest Service roads.

GEOLOGY

Wood River Formation (Pennsylvanian)

Rocks of the Pennsylvanian Wood River formation crop out in much of the area, and is mainly composed of thin to medium bedded, blue-gray quartzite. In places the formation grades into graphitic argillite, and weathered surfaces are stained with limonite. In some localities, the formation consists of a hard, fine grained white quartzite.

Intrusive Rocks (Cretaceous)

More than half the area is underlain by granitic rocks of the Idaho Batholith. Throughout the area, the granitic rocks are cut by numerous fractures.

Composition and texture of the granitic rocks are not uniform throughout the area. Changes in composition and texture are gradational, and sharp contacts between plutonic rock are not present. Composition generally ranges from sodic quartz manzonite to calcic granodiorite.

While it is generally believed that the intrusive rocks are Cretaceous in age, it seems certain that some of the intrusive bodies are Tertiary in age. Particular types of ore mineralization appear to be associated with these younger intrusive bodies.

Challis Volcanics (Tertiary)

Challis rocks crop out in the area, and mainly consist of latitic and andesitic flows, breccias, and; locally, some tuff. The flows are generally massive, blackish to greenish-gray andesite, latite and dacite.

Alluvium (Recent)

Recent alluvium is mainly slope wash, with much of the material in stream channels; although, a thin cover of slope wash tends to veneer most surfaces.

STRUCTURE

The contact zone between the Idaho Batholith and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks forms a major discontinuity in the area. Faults and a distinct fracture system are well developed in the claim area.

Folds

Folding in the Wood River Formation has been intense. Folds range from very small to ones measured in miles of width.

Much of the folding may be the result of forceful intrusion of the Idaho Batholith; although, there is evidence that perhaps the granitic rocks themselves may have been involved in some post-intrusive folding, since Challis volcanic rocks have been folded.

Faults

Intense structural deformation has resulted in abundant fracturing and faulting. At least seven distinct sets or tends of faults are known in the general area. Almost all faults have dips greater than 45 degrees. Low angle faults cut all other faults.

Mineralization of gold-silver-copper veins commonly occur, along the N. 30 E. fault pattern. There is also an obvious NE trend to mineral occurances in the area.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Vein Deposits

Veins, stringers and mineralized fractures occur in the Batholithic rock that underlies the area. Wallrock alteration is a conspicuous feature of all mineralized zones, and is a useful and important exploration guide. These altered zones contain fine-grained quarts, sericite, chlorite and pyrite. Disseminated mineralization is expected in the claim area, which could prove open-pit possibilities.

Mineralization in this area, and in adjacent areas shows tungsten, silver, copper, molybdenum and zinc. The copper shows as oxide with scattered sulfide particles; sulfides are expected to increase with depth. Silver values are also expected to increase as mineralized areas are explored to greater depths.

Very little prospecting has been done on the property; and, no serious exploration work.

(See attached assay reports)

The copper and molybdenum occurrances have only a few shallow bulldozer cuts and have not been tested by drilling or underground workings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are suggested as exploration activities that would likely produce significent ore reserves:

1. Trenching with bulldozer to more clearly define the known mineralized structures, and discover additional structures as likely exist.

2. Prepare diamond drill stations.

3. Carry out diamond drilling and some rotary drilling.

4. Geophysical methods.

5. Geologic mapping, assaying and evaluation.

SUMMARY

The H. and S. Mining Company Idaho property is favorably situated in the Central Idaho mineral belt which is known for silver, lead, zinc, and copper production. Within the claim area significant copper, silver and molybdenum mineralization is known. However, these occurrences have not been tested by drilling or underground workings. The topography of the claim area is such that bulldozer trenching, drilling and overburden storage present no problems. The topography is ideally suited to open pit methods.

A number of stratigraphic and structural targets are evident on the property, and certainly merit an exploration program, which has the potential of developing substantial reserves of copper and silver bearing ore.

Sincerely yours,

Richard R. Kennedy, Phd.
Geologist

TABLE 1. - Sample testing and assay results, Custer County, Idaho

Lab Number	Property Name and Commodity	Location	Field Test and Assay Results: Te p.p.m.	Se p.p.m.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb percent	Zn percent	Sample Data
205	Washington Peak Mining Company Ag, Pb, Sb	East Fork District Washington Basin Sec. 26(?), T 8 N, R 15 E	12	250	0.1	22.6	07 5.1	-	**Yacamalla Veins** Black Jack Claim; WO_3 nil, 2.09 percent Sb, 0.06 percent Bi, trace of Co; sorted sulfide ore.
404			81	ND	0.08	71.2	8.1	-	5.4 percent Sb, trace WO_3; high grade ore.
1162			6	D?	0.80	Tr	0.5	-	0.31 percent Sb, quartz with sulfides; mostly pyrite.
1212			<5	ND	-	-	-	-	Sorted dump sample; quartz vein material.
									Last Resort (Margie Bell) Veins
1209			150	ND	Tr	60.1	24.8	-	Blackrock #4 claim; 0.22 percent Sb, quartz with sulfides (mostly galena) sorted from dump of upper adit.
1204			ND	D	-	-	-	-	Blackrock #4 claim, quartz vein exposed along wall of lower adit; portal to 31 feet.
1176			ND	ND	0.09	0.7	Tr	-	Same; 31 feet to 73 feet; trace WO_3
1208			ND	D	-	-	-	-	Same; 73 feet to 85 feet (to face).
390			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Same; sample of face.
396			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Blackrock #1 claim; WO_3 detected with field test, quartz with sulfides.
66			19	ND	0.02	.9	07 2.1	-	Blackrock #7 claim; WO_3 nil, 0.79 percent Sb, small stockpile, quartz with sulfides.
1178			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Sulfide zone; 370 from portal on Blackrock #9 (lower portal)
392			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Blackrock #9 claim; ore from winze.
402			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Same; ore from raise.
388			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Same; ore from drift.
1211			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Sulfide zone, near portal of caved adit on Blackrock #7 claim.
1195			<5	ND	-	-	-	-	Ore from prospect pit on Blackrock #7 claim, Bi (?) detected.
395			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Lamprophre dike.
									Empire Vein
403			7	ND?	Tr	0.3	None	-	Blackrock #3 claim, 0.25 percent Sb, quartz with sulfides; exposure near cabin.
391			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Blackrock #6 claim; quartz with sulfides.
1206			ND	D	-	-	-	-	Blackrock #3; high grade sulfide zone in quartz vein.
1574			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Grab from stockpile. WO_3 detected with field test.
									Reconstruction Vein
386			ND	ND	-	-	-	-	Maiden Rock claim, quartz vein material.