



CONTACT INFORMATION  
Mining Records Curator  
Arizona Geological Survey  
416 W. Congress St., Suite 100  
Tucson, Arizona 85701  
602-771-1601  
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>  
[inquiries@azgs.az.gov](mailto:inquiries@azgs.az.gov)

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ROCKWELL MINING CLAIMS

Desert Mountain

Juab County

Utah

Some information for those interested in buying  
or leasing these claims.

Compiled by

Dr. Russell T Pack  
Department of Chemistry  
Brigham Young University  
Provo, Utah 84601  
Phone: 374-1211 ext. 2132  
Home Phone: 225-3379

For further information or to arrange to examine  
this property contact R. T. Pack or

Albin M. (Mickey) Ross  
AMCO Equipment & Steel, Inc.  
7580 South State St.  
Midvale, Utah 84047  
Bus. Phone: 255-4257  
Home Phone: 255-0291

## I. Introduction

The Rockwell claims are a group of 17 contiguous unpatented mining claims centered about the Rockwell shaft which is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 28, T. 12 S., R. 7 W., Salt Lake Base and Meridian at the west end of Desert Mountain, Juab County, Utah. Minerals present contain (in probable value order) Copper, Silver, Uranium, and Gold.

The original location was made by Crin Porter Rockwell, of pioneer fame. About 1905 a 325 ft. shaft was sunk, several hundred feet of drift was run, and some ore was shipped. Then, for a time, little work was done. Since 1954 the claims have been owned and peacefully possessed by Howard J. Hassell and some of his relatives, who have been working toward patent procedures. However, as a result of the recent death (23 Dec. 1971) of Mr. Hassell, the property is now available for sale or lease by the present owners, whose names and interests are: Mrs. Howard J. Hassell, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  claims; Robert L. Hassell, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  claims; E. Lewis Allen, 1 claim; Glenn L. Allen, 1 claim; and Russell T Pack, 1 claim.

The Rockwell shaft is presently in mining condition for the first 135 ft. and accessible by ladder for the full depth. There is approximately 40 tons of copper ore mined with most of it on the surface. There is a serviceable head frame, skip, light gasoline hoist, engine house, and loading bin with mine car and track. There is copper ore developed and mineable in small quantity.

Two limitations should be noted: The known ore deposit is confined to a fissure vein and suitable only for shaft mining. If any large-scale (i.e., open-pit type) deposits are present, they are hidden under the alluvium to the south or west of the shaft. In addition, the ore is high in silicates, and its processing or marketing may be difficult due to Kennecott's monopoly on copper smelting in Utah and their present refusal to buy silicate flux ores.

Recent developments include the discovery that the vein continues on the surface at least 150 ft. farther north than had been previously thought. Also, in 1969 two holes which may prove useful as water wells were drilled on the claims about  $\frac{1}{8}$  mile WSW of the shaft. Their capacity under pumping has not been tested, but they maintain a constant water level 178 ft. below the surface throughout the year.

Because of the increase in values with depth (see enclosed reports) it is felt that further development (e.g., drilling) on this property is definitely warranted. However, the present owners are not in the mining business and have neither the time nor the resources to carry out the needed development. Hence, these claims are being made available for sale or lease.

## II. Geological Reports

Following this page are several pages which are photocopies of reports by three geologists. The reports deal with the whole of Desert Mountain; only the pertinent parts are reproduced. Since the present compiler is a chemist, not a geologist, they are presented here without comment. Arrangements can readily be made for geologists representing interested parties to examine the property and make more detailed reports. At least three other geologists have examined the property in the last five years and recommended development, but the compiler does not have copies of their reports.

## III. Assay Reports

Following the geological reports are several pages of assay reports. These are believed to be representative and include both the worst and the best samples taken during the past 17 years.

on a correspondingly small scale, and under conditions that did not favor the concentration of deposition in a few main channels.

The work done justifies the conclusion that with more favorable transportation facilities the district could maintain a small steady output, but that under present conditions there is little hope of steady production.

#### DESERT MOUNTAIN.

By G. F. LOUGHLIN.

Desert Mountain, or, more appropriately, the Desert Hills, include a cluster of low bare peaks which lie about 12 miles southwest of the West Tintic mining district. The nearest railroad station is Jericho, about 20 miles to the east. (See fig. 46.) There is no water at Desert Mountain; the nearest supplies are at Judd Creek, 8 miles north-northwest, on the road to Simpson Mountains, and at Cherry Creek in the West Tintic district, 12 miles east.

#### GEOLOGY.

Only the western face of the mountain was visited. The rock here is mostly a light-gray granite cut by a few diabase dikes. Apophyses from the granite are intrusive into a dark quartzite which has not been studied closely, but which presents the same dark colors on weathered surfaces as does the pre-Cambrian(?) quartzite series of the Sheeprock Mountains and the southern Simpson Mountains. The quartzite is exposed at the southern and northern end of the mountain and in low knolls which extend to the northeast. Detritus from the principal valley which drains the southern part of the mountain area contains a large number of pebbles of volcanic rocks (mostly rhyolitic), but no extrusive rocks were seen in place.

The granite is light gray and ranges in texture from even grained to porphyritic. The main body is much crumbled on the surface, is medium grained, and in places contains phenocrysts of alkalic feldspar (microcline) and of quartz half an inch in diameter. Its principal minerals are white feldspar (both plagioclase and microcline), gray glassy quartz, and black to brownish flakes of biotite. Another type is an aplite which forms dikelike and irregular masses in the main body, to which it is similar in color but is much finer grained. It is fresh even close to the surface and in addition

to the above minerals contains a small percentage of muscovite. It also contains phenocrysts of feldspar and quartz, few of which are conspicuous. Many of the aplitic dikes have coarse-grained pegmatitic variations which grade into massive quartz veins. Several such quartz occurrences outcrop along the road among the low hills just north and northeast of the Rockwell shaft, but none are large enough to be of any economic interest or to show any promising indications of metal contents.

The diabase is dark greenish gray and has a fine-grained ophitic texture, except along the dike margins and narrow offshoots, where it is black and dense. The visible minerals are white feldspar in short rodlike grains, in a soft dark-green chloritic material. There is a suggestion of porphyritic texture in places, a chloritized dark material (presumably augite) forming small phenocrysts. Microscopic study shows the feldspar to be principally plagioclase (An<sub>35</sub>) accompanied by a little orthoclase. The composition of the former, more sodic than in the average diabase, and the presence of the latter are characters tending toward those of monzonite.

Both the topography and distribution of the quartzite and granite suggest faulting, especially around the valley just mentioned, but no faults were proved. The granite is thoroughly fissured in several directions, the principal systems trending north-south (dipping 45°-60° W.) and east-west (dipping 60°-65° N.). In both of these systems sheet jointing is very conspicuous. Another strong system has gentle dip and near the quartzite approximately parallels the intrusive contact.

#### ORE DEPOSITS.

The only known important ore deposit in Desert Mountain is the vein followed by the Rockwell inclined shaft, near the northwest end of the mountain, south of a group of low foothills. There are a few other prospects in the vicinity, but only a little work has been done on them. The vein follows a north-south sheeted fissure zone, which dips 60° W. The outcrop of copper-stained rock is 6 to 8 feet wide. It is partly covered by dump débris but is exposed for at least 50 feet south of the shaft, which begins in ore. The cliffs, however, on the spur just north of the shaft, although they

are cut by a strong north-south fissure zone in line with the vein, show no vein material. Any southern continuation of the vein is concealed beneath alluvium. The inclined shaft is said to be 235 feet deep and to follow the vein along its dip for almost the entire distance, but it was accessible to a depth of only about 100 feet. The width of the vein through this distance varies considerably. At one place the sheets of granite between close parallel fissures are impregnated and strongly stained with the blue silicate or green carbonate to a thickness of 3 to 4 feet; at another, mineralization is limited to a few streaks of the silicate or carbonate along the hanging wall of the fissure zone. At no place is replacement of the granite very pronounced, and the average copper content can not be much, if any, over 5 per cent. The bottom of the shaft cuts a diabase dike which is said to lie along the footwall of the vein. Fragments of this diabase on the dump are mineralized, proving the dike to be older than the vein.

The primary ore is chalcopyrite in large and small irregular grains partly altered to brownish-black iron oxide, accompanied by a little pyrite in small irregular grains. It occurs both in fissure fillings and in grains impregnating the granite and diabase. The gangue minerals are quartz and barite, which fill cavities and impregnate the wall rock for an inch or two, so that no sharp line can be drawn between vein and wall. The texture of the impregnated granite is preserved, but its feldspars and biotite are completely replaced by aggregates of microscopic sericite, quartz, and sulphides. Secondary minerals are brownish-black iron oxide, which marks the former presence of chalcopyrite in partly or wholly leached rock, and chrysocolla, which with malachite and secondary quartz fills veinlets cutting all the minerals of vein and wall alike, including the brownish-black iron oxide. The secondary quartz, either as minute glassy crystals or as chalcedony, continued to be deposited even after the copper silicate and carbonate.

The whole shaft is above water level, but the downward leaching of the ore is far from complete. Chalcopyrite can be found close to the surface, and considerable leaching, to judge from mineralized diabase fragments on the dump, has taken place at the bottom of the

shaft. Chrysocolla and malachite are distributed all along the shaft and drift walls and show no special tendency to concentrate into bunches of high-grade ore.

Although the mineralized material is of high enough grade, especially if concentrated, to pay under more favorable circumstances, the long wagon haul, the railroad and smelter charges, and the lack of water prevent profitable working under present conditions.

#### SIMPSON MOUNTAINS (ERICKSON DISTRICT).

By G. F. LOUGHLIN.

##### GENERAL FEATURES.

The Simpson Mountains, also known locally as the Judd Creek Mountains, are about 18 miles long from north to south and 2 to 6 miles wide and are bisected by latitude  $40^{\circ}$  N. and inclosed between longitude  $112^{\circ} 39'$  and  $112^{\circ} 43'$  W. They are separated by an alluvial valley on the east from the Sheeprock Mountains and by the old river bed on the west from the McDowell Mountains. (See fig. 48.) Their northern part is crossed through a pass by a stage road from Faustus to the Dugway Mountains; their middle part, including Indian Springs post office, is reached by a road, through the Sheeprock Mountains, from Vernon, or by a valley road from Faustus; and their southern part is most easily reached by road through the West Tintic Mountains from Eureka and other towns in the Tintic mining district. Each of these routes requires at least a day's travel on horseback or with a light rig.

A few springs in canyons along the lower slopes afford sites for camps. Simpson Spring, the northernmost, is on the west slope about 3 miles south of the north pass. A few prospects are located here, but none were reported active in 1912. Indian Springs, also on the west slope, in the long west-draining canyon of Indian Creek, which cuts the range nearly in the middle and is separated from the northeastward drainage by a low flat divide, furnish water for the O. K. Silver Mining Co., whose mine is the only one active at present, and for the irrigation of land. Sixmile Spring, about 4 miles south of Indian Springs, is the site of temporary prospectors' camps. Death and Blaine canyons on the south slope contain springs which supply water to a few prospectors and to ranging herds. Judd Creek, east of

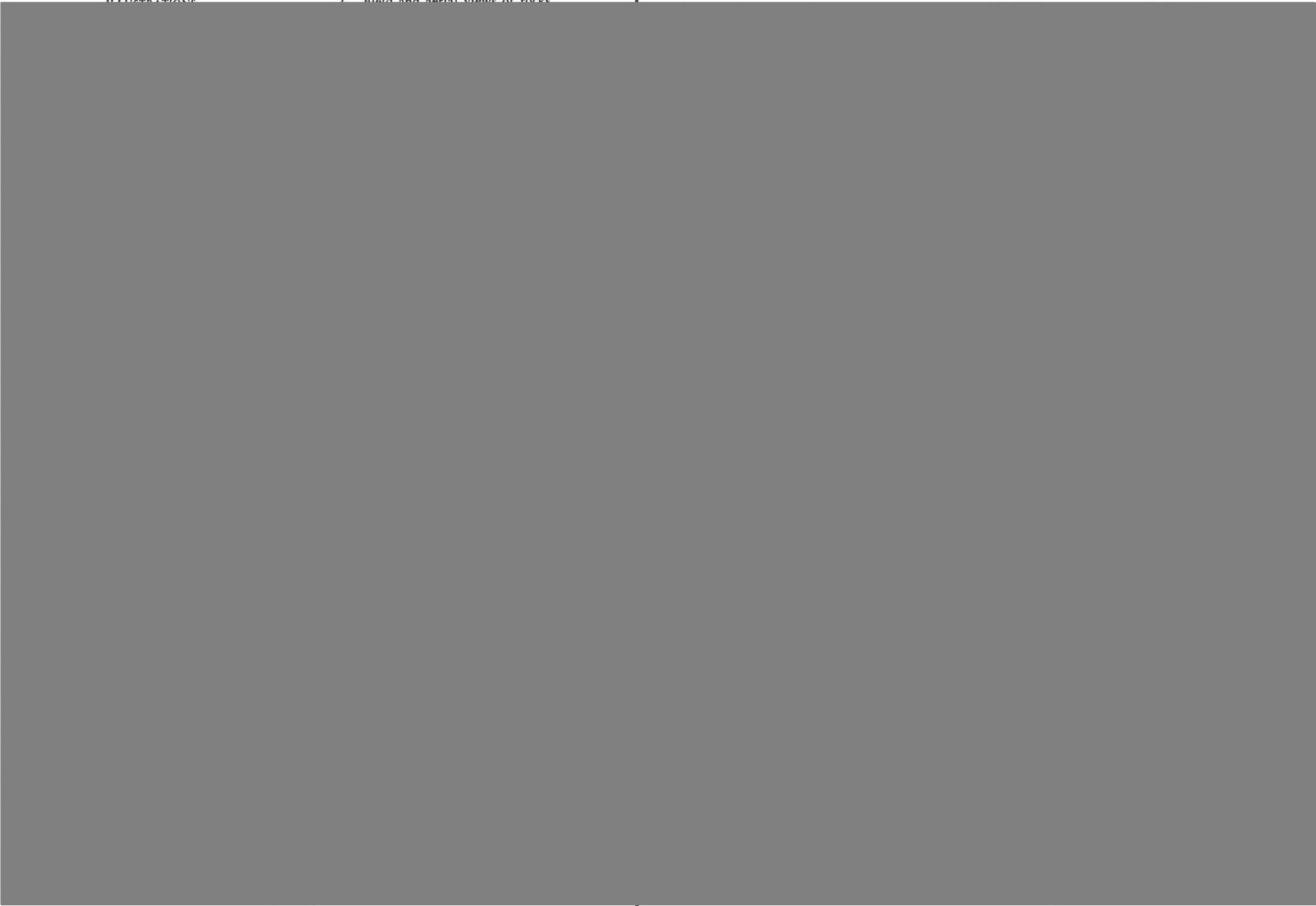
## REFERENCES CITED

- Billings, M. P., 1954, Structural geology (2nd edition): Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 514 p.
- de Sitter, L. U., 1954, Gravitational gliding tectonics, an essay on comparative structural geology: Amer. Jour. Sci., v. 252, no. 6, p. 321-344.

Geology of the Desert Mountain Intrusives  
Juab County, Utah\*

ILLUSTRATIONS

2. Field and aerial views of rocks





... granite closely compares to the N. 31° W. trend of the



6-303  
(March 1947)

AEC No. 1645  
Date to BOM 9/27/54

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES  
Salt Lake City, Utah

No. 637

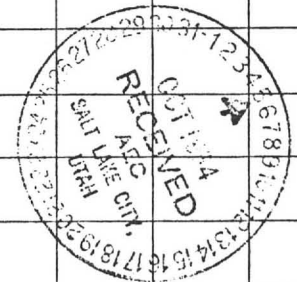
Report to Mr. E. E. Thurlow (RLH)

Chemical Laboratory Report

Date received September 30, 1954

Date reported October 4, 1954

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION	Lot No.	%															
			eU <sub>30</sub>	cU <sub>30</sub>														
33996	#1 Vein Material, 300' level	F-2055	0.04															
33997	#2 20' north of shaft Vein Material, 300' level,	F-2056	0.10	0.099														
33998	#3 " " "	F-2057	0.04															
33999	#4 25' No. of shaft Vein Material, 300' level	F-2058	0.07	0.071														
34000	#5 28' No. of shaft Vein Material 300' level	F-2059	0.08	0.082														
34001	#7 14' No. of shaft Vein Material, 300' level	F-2060	0.06	0.068														
34002	#8 6' No. of shaft	F-2061	0.04															
34003	#9 H.W. of vein, 19' No. of shaft 19' No. of shaft	F-2062	0.03															
34004	#10 Vein Material, back of drift	F-2063	0.02															
34005	#11 H.W. of vein, 25.6' from shaft 300' level	F-2064	0.06	0.061														
34006	#12 Face cut, 14' N of Shaft, 300' level fact cut, 3' above	F-2065	0.15	0.166														
34007	#13 sill, 14' No. of shaft	F-2066	0.09	0.095														
34008	#14 300' Lv. vein, 21.6' N of Shaft 20.3' N of Shaft	F-2067	0.02															
34009	#15 Vein material, 300' level  (Hassell)	F-2068	0.07	0.075														
Taxpayer Samples																		



Signed *Arthur L. Peterson*

**KENNECOTT CO PER CORPORATION**  
NEVADA MINES DIVISION

**McGILL LABORATORY—CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY**

Name Mr. Robert Hunsaker

Date—McGill, Nevada July 26, 1956

SAMPLE MARKED (ORAN PORTER ROCKWELL MINE)	Ozs. Per Ton		Per Cent Cu.	Per Cent Insol.	Per Cent SiO2	Per Cent Fe	Per Cent CaO	Per Cent Al2O3	Per Cent S			Per Cent H2O
	Au.	Ag.										
	Gold	Silver	Copper	Insoluble	Silica	Iron	Lime	Alumina	Sulphur			Moisture
C-62 1 Dinkey Lot #1	.02	.96	2.19		74.7	5.3	1.7	5.7	0.1			0.49
Car #3												

"Regular Moisture" taken on the above ore.

*J. Lawrence* Chief Chemist

Kelly Co. L-1885

/np

**MINERALS REFINING CO.**

5221 South Major St.  
Murray, Utah  
P. O. Box 367  
AMherst 6-3548

Invoice No. 11-23-57-1

Date: November 25, 1957  
Sample marked: Mr. J. Hassell  
Received from: 1806 South State St.  
Salt Lake City, Utah

**COMPLETE X-RAY SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS**

_____ Antimony	_____ Indium	_____ Tellurium
<u>T</u> _____ Arsenic	<u>14.0%</u> _____ Iron	_____ Terbium
_____ Barium	_____ Lanthanum	_____ Thallium
_____ Bismuth	<u>T</u> _____ Lead	_____ Thulium
_____ Cadmium	_____ Lutecium	<u>T</u> _____ Thorium
_____ Caesium	<u>.2%</u> _____ Manganese	_____ Tin
_____ Cerium	_____ Mercury	<u>.5%</u> _____ Titanium
<u>T</u> _____ Chromium	_____ Molybdenum	<u>T</u> _____ Tungsten
_____ Cobalt	_____ Neodymium	_____ Uranium
_____ Columbium	<u>T</u> _____ Nickel	_____ Vanadium
<u>6.5%</u> _____ Copper	_____ Praseodymium	_____ Ytterbium
_____ Dysprosium	_____ Radium	_____ Yttrium
_____ Erbium	_____ Rhenium	<u>T</u> _____ Zinc
_____ Europium	_____ Rubidium	<u>T</u> _____ Zirconium
_____ Gadolinium	_____ Samarium	_____
_____ Gallium	_____ Scandium	_____
_____ Germanium	_____ Selenium	_____
_____ Hafnium	<u>T</u> _____ Strontium	_____
_____ Holmium	_____ Tantalum	_____

In general, M refers to concentration greater than 10%; S, 1-10%; W, 0.1-1.0%; T, 0.01-0.1%; ND, not detected.  
If figures are reported, semiquantitative methods were used in analysis.

**MINERALS REFINING CO.**

Charges \$ 10.00 (paid)

By C. Peterson

# BLACK & DEASON

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

Howard J. Hassell

SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH,

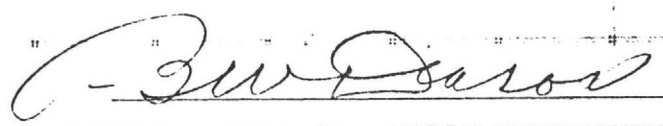
Dec. 29, 1955

ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

NAME	NO.	GOLD OUNCES	VALUE GOLD PER TON	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	INSOLUBLE %	ZINC %	%	IRON %	%
#1 S. W. Top		0.01		0.5		2.00					
#2 S. W. Middle		0.01		0.5		4.10					
#3 N. W. Above Set		0.01		1.7		4.80					

7.50

CHARGES \$



Telephone EM 3-3302

Hand Sample Serial 54774

Mine A. S. & R. Company 459

ASSAY REPORT  
**UNION ASSAY OFFICE, Inc.**

J. V. SADLER, President  
A. C. SELBY, Vice-Pres. & Treas.  
LILY M. HOTTINGER, Secretary

HOWARD J. HASSELL, 1519 SOUTH 16th EAST, S.L.C.

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

Jan. 20, 1956

Salt Lake City 10, Utah

NO.	GOLD Ozs. per Ton	SILVER Ozs. per Ton	LEAD Per Cent Wet	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	<del>WET</del> SIO <sub>2</sub> Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	VALUE GOLD
	Trace	1.4		3.86		74.4						
135' level (stope)												

Remarks

Charges \$



Mine Howard Hassell

# UNION ASSAY OFFICE, Inc.

J. V. SADLER, President  
A. C. SELBY, Vice-Pres. & Treas.  
LILY M. HOTTINGER, Secretary

Salt Lake City 10, Utah

## RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

*April*  
*March 3, 1956*

NO.	GOLD Ozs. per Ton	SILVER Ozs. per Ton	LEAD Per Cent Wet	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	VALUE GOLD
#1				4.76								
#2	0.010	10.4		3.44								

Remarks.....

Charges \$ 3.50 Paid *[Signature]*

P. O. BOX 188  
165 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.

### CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TELEPHONE EM 3-2563

# BLACK & DEASON

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

Howard J. Hassell

SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH, Aug. 28, 1956

### ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

NAME	NO.	DUNCES GOLD	VALUE GOLD PER TON	SILVER DUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	INSOLUBLE %	ZINC %	%	IRON %	%
						2.00					

CHARGES \$ 1.00

*[Signature]*

P. O. BOX 188  
165 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.

**CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY**

TELEPHONE EM 3-2563

**BLACK & DEASON**

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

H. J. Hassell

SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH, Nov. 7, 1956

ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

NAME	NO.	OUNCES GOLD	VALUE GOLD PER TON	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	INSOLUBLE %	ZINC %	Tungsten WO3 %	IRON %	%
Test		Trace		6.0		6.40			None		

*325' level*

CHARGES \$ paid

*Black & Deason*

P. O. BOX 1888  
165 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.

**CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY**

TELEPHONE EM 3-2563

**BLACK & DEASON**

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

H. J. Hassell

SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH, August 6, 1962

ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

NAME	NO.	GOLD OUNCES	VALUE GOLD PER TON	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	INSOLUBLE %	ZINC %	%	IRON %	%
		Trace		2.0		1.80					

CHARGES \$ 3.00 paid

*Black & Deason*



P. O. BOX 1888  
165 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY  
**BLACK & DEASON**  
ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

TELEPHONE EM 3-2563

Harold Hassell

SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH, September 4, 1962

ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

NAME	NO.	GOLD OUNCES	VALUE GOLD PER TON	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	INSOLUBLE %	ZINC %	%	IRON %	%
		Trace		1.2		0.90					

CHARGES \$ 3.00 paid

Deason

P. O. BOX 1888  
165 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY  
**BLACK & DEASON**  
ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

TELEPHONE EM 3-2563

H. J. Hassell

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84110 January 17, 1968

ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

NAME	NO.	GOLD OUNCES	VALUE GOLD PER TON	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	INSOLUBLE %	ZINC %	%	IRON %	%
#1		Trace		16.0		2.90	QUARTZ				
#2		Trace		1.2	2.8	OXIDIZED					

325' level

CHARGE \$ 9.75 paid

Deason

# CRISMON & NICHOLS

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS  
229-231 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE STREET

P. O. Box 1708

PHONE 363-7417

## REPORT OF ASSAY

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84110 April 18, 1969

Howard J. Hassell

WE HAVE ASSAYED YOUR two SAMPLES AND FIND them TO CONTAIN AS FOLLOWS:

DESCRIPTION	NO.	OZS. GOLD PER TON	OZS. SILVER PER TON	PER CENT LEAD	PER CENT COPPER	PER CENT ZINC	PER CENT INSOL.	PER CENT IRON	PER CENT	VALUE OF GOLD PER TON
South End Cut	1				1.62					
South End Mt.	2				18.45					

REMARKS:

CRISMON & NICHOLS

BY *[Signature]*

CHARGES \$ 3.00

Telephone 363-3333

Hand Sample Serial.....12736.....

Mine Howard J. Hassell

Box 1777

Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS May 10, 1971

ASSAY REPORT  
UNION ASSAY OFFICE, Inc.

W. C. WANLASS, President  
L. G. HALL, Vice President  
G. P. WILLIAMS, Treasurer  
GERALDINE A. WANLASS, Secretary  
P. O. Box 1528  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

NUMBER	GOLD Ozs. per Ton	SILVER Ozs. per Ton	LEAD Wet on Ore	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
3 Bottom	Trace	5.0		1.64							

Remarks.....

Charges \$ 5.50 Paid

*[Signature]*