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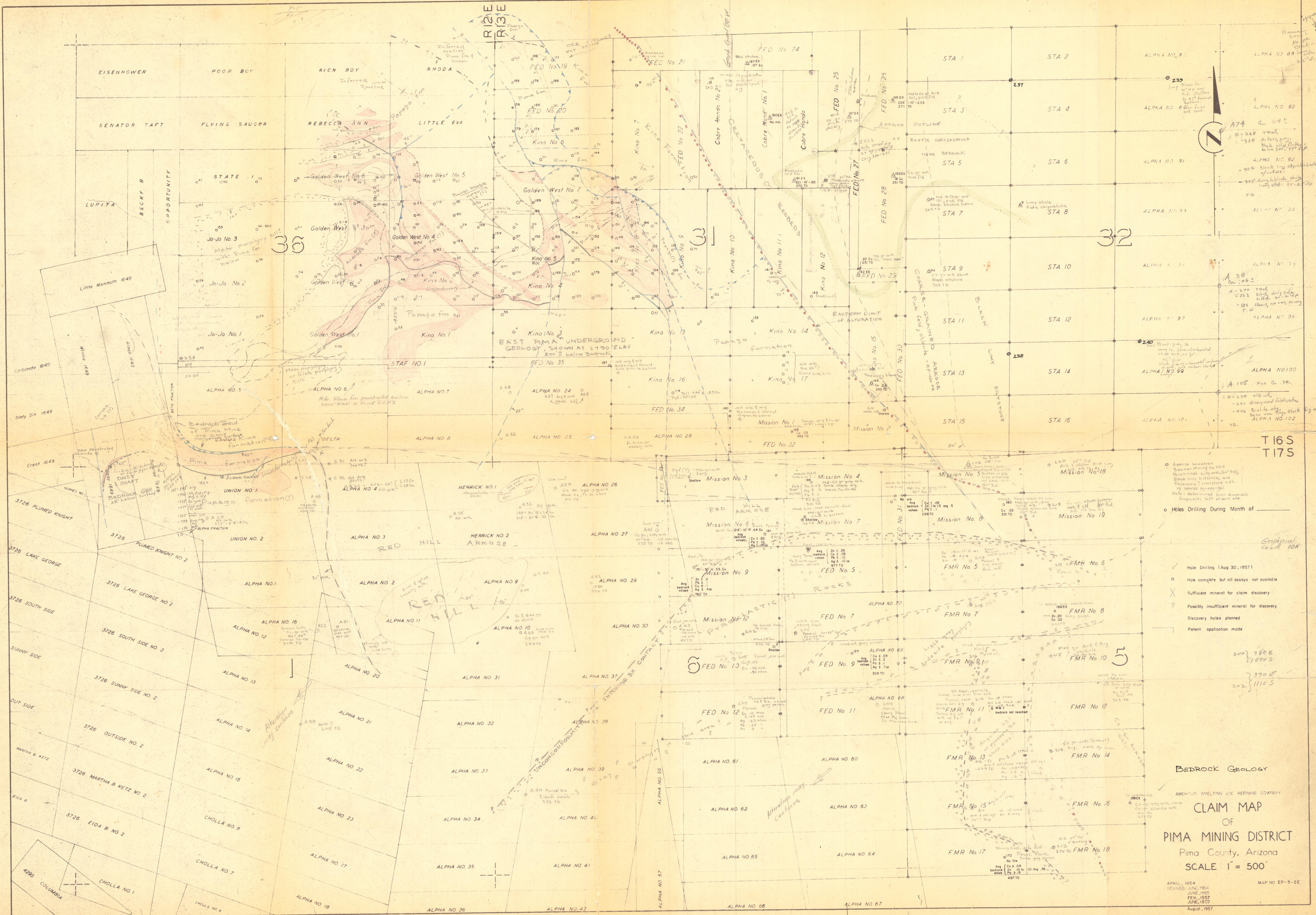
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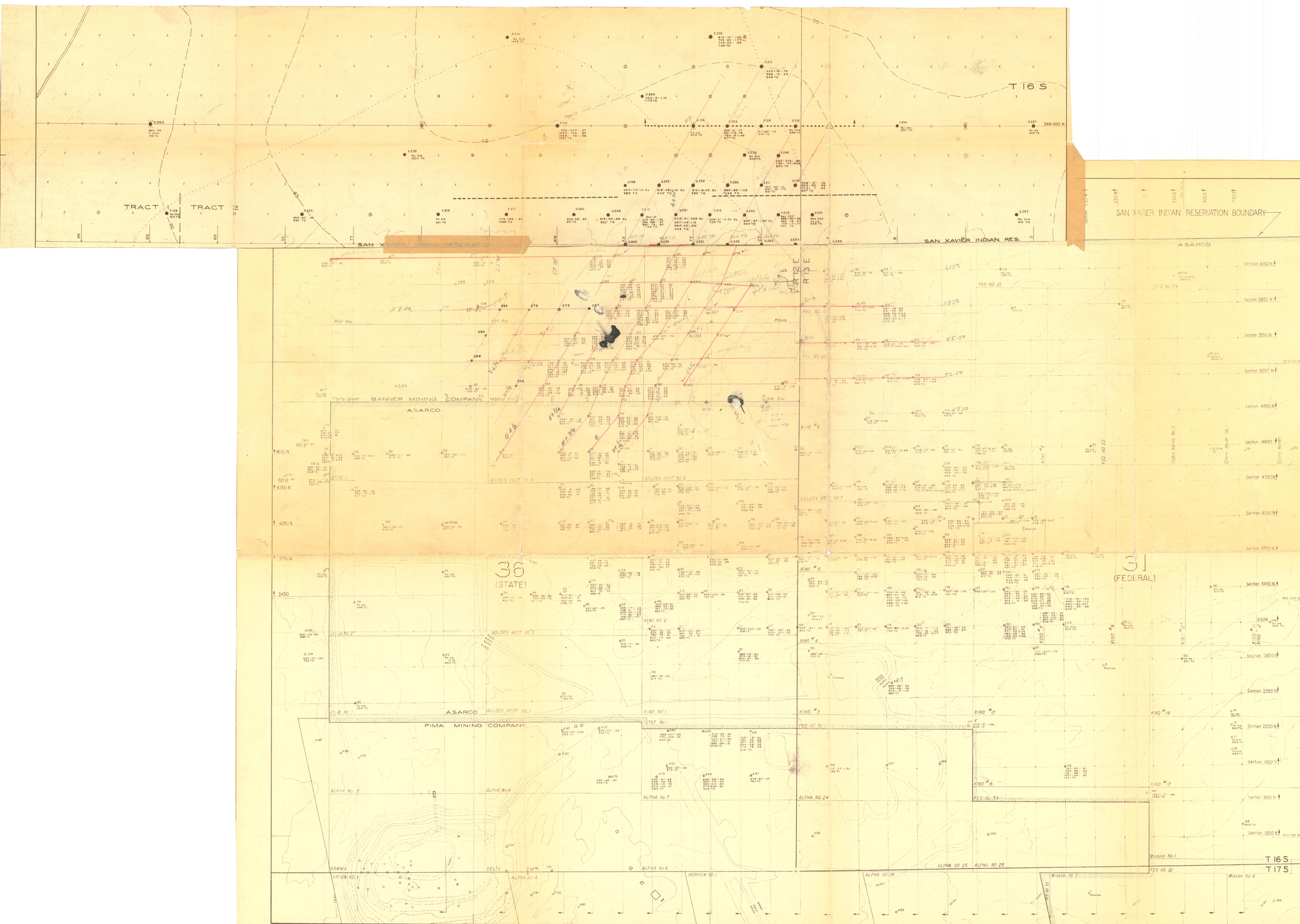
BEDROCK GEOLOGY

AMERICAN SVELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

CLAIM MAP
OF
PIMA MINING DISTRICT
Pima County, Arizona
SCALE 1" = 500'

APRIL, 1954
REVISED JUNE, 1955
JUNE, 1957
JUNE, 1957
August, 1957

MAP NO EP-5-2E



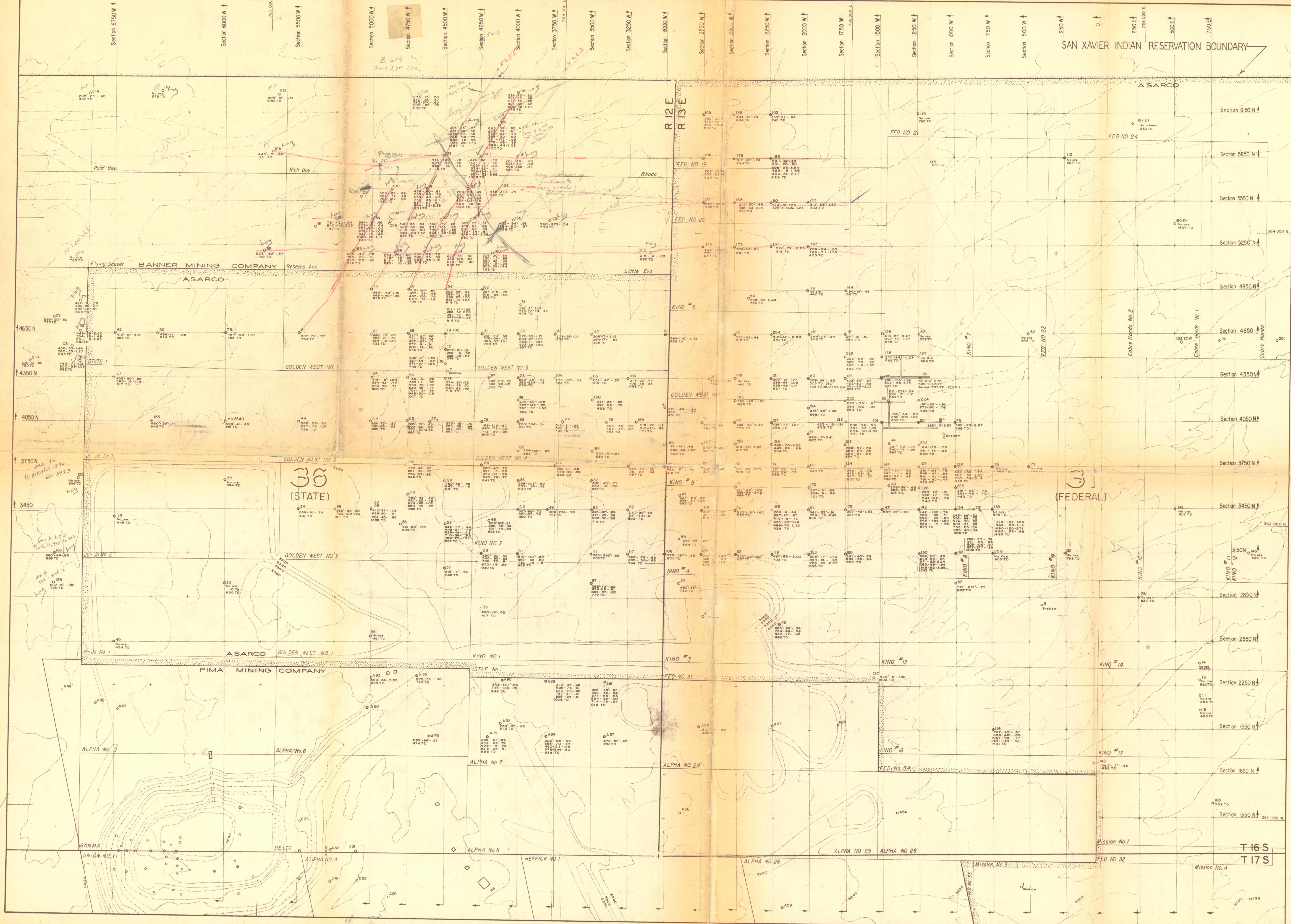
EXPLANATION

- ORE INTERCEPTS IN DRILL HOLES
- ① Depth to top of ore
 - ② Length of ore intercept
 - ③ Average % Cu (± 40 cutoff)
 - ④ Total depth of hole
- Holes drilled
Hole complete but all assays not available

OWNERSHIP MINERAL RIGHTS

- American Smelting and Refining Company
- Pima Mining Company
- Banner Mining Company

ASARCO
EAST PIMA PROJECT
Pima County, Arizona
DRILLING MAP
SCALE 1" = 300'
CONTOUR INTERVAL - 20'
MAY, 1957
SEPTEMBER, 1958
MARCH, 1959
MAY 1, 1959
JUNE 1, 1959
EP-11-4E
MAP NO. 1004



EXPLANATION

ORE INTERCEPTS IN DRILL HOLES

- ① Depth to top of ore
- ② Length of ore intercept
- ③ Average % Cu (± 40 cutoff)
- ④ Total depth of hole

Holes drilling
Hole complete but all assays not available

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ASARCO
EAST PIMA PROJECT
Pima County, Arizona
DRILLING MAP

SCALE 1" = 300'
CONTOUR INTERVAL - 20'

MAY, 1957
SEPTEMBER, 1958
MARCH, 1959
MAY 1, 1959
JUNE 1, 1959
EP-11-4E
MAP NO. 584

BANNER HOLE MAP
+ MISSION

John Kinnison

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona
December 28, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR T. A. SWENSON

MISSION ONE ONLY
Development Diamond Drilling

A configuration designated 'ultimate open pit' was used in the final ore reserve estimate (March, 1959) upon which the pre-mine engineering and economic studies were based. The term 'ultimate' applied only in the sense that the pit shape was the maximum size within limitations of property lines and waste/ore ratios which seemed generally feasible at that time. Ore-grade material was known to extend outside of this so-called ultimate pit in nearly all directions except east, but these possible extensions were incompletely drilled.

The hole-spacing is relatively wide in the western half of the ore body within the ultimate pit. This spacing was adequate for pre-mine estimations of tonnage and grade, but interspaced holes eventually will be needed for year-to-year and month-to-month planning of pit development.

There are two other factors which were recognized, but which were not then germane to the problem of the termination of drilling and the preparation of the March, 1959 ore reserve estimate. These factors are the possible extensions of open pit mining into the Pima mining property on the south and Banner's Eisenhower claims on the north. These are problems which, in the latter case, now are being subjected to engineering analysis, and which require additional development drill hole information before mining plans can be formalized.

Altogether, then, a large number of development drill holes are required. Some of these are needed now; some, not for several years. In the following paragraphs the drilling has been segregated into areas having somewhat different objectives, and these areas are arranged in their approximate order of drilling. However, the principle intent of this memorandum is to show the order of magnitude of the overall program. Both the sequence and the rate of drilling no doubt will be varied from time to time. Also, the number of holes and their positions and depths may be changed, depending on drilling results.

The attached two maps, prepared by John Kinnison, show the various proposed hole locations and approximate depths.

- A - Area immediately North and Northeast of Present Pit - 1500'
A' - Area on Southwest Edge of Present Pit - 500' - 5 holes

At the present time these two areas need interspaced holes to permit placing permanent haul roads in the proper positions. In the case of area A,

Information from the pit mapping of Mr. Gale and Mr. Stauffer should be used to determine the positions of holes. Grid lines probably can be ignored and angled holes might be advantageous.

B - Pit Extension into Banner Ground - East - 5700' - 11 holes:

The good results in recent hole C3 suggest the need for additional holes in the surrounding area.

B' - Pit Extension into Banner Ground - West - 5000' - 6 holes:

These holes in Asarco ground are needed for proper appraisal of maximum open pit possibilities in Banner Ground as well as Asarco ground.

C - Northeast Ore Extension - 13,400' - 27 holes:

The holes already drilled in this area show a spotty condition of mineralization, and the results do not quite constitute an ore body. It is thought that a number of interspersed holes has a chance to improve the average grade enough to put this block into the commercial category. It is considered that high grade structures such as the East vein may exist in this area but have been missed by the holes already drilled. Admittedly, this is a rather long-range chance; but it is worth the expense because, for another reason, any ore body here would permit open pit access to ore on the Reservation.

D - Pit Extension Southerly - 24,000' - 24 holes:

These holes are needed to determine how far south mining can be carried. The ore may connect with the new ore body which Pima is planning on mining.

E - West Extension - 3000' - 5 holes:

Depending somewhat on the drilling results in area B', there is a moderate chance that open pit ore extends into this extreme west area.

E' - Southwest Area - 5000' - 5 holes:

The mineralized zone lies deep here, and it is further buried by the Pima dump. However, there could be ore-grade material of eventual interest to underground mining.

F - Interspaced Drilling - Western Half of Mission Ore Body - 20,000' - 33 holes:

The western half of the ore body was not drilled as closely as the part now being mined, although enough drilling was done for pre-mine ore reserve estimation purposes. For month-to-month planning of mining, though, interspaced drill hole information is needed. This can be done either from the

Memorandum for T. A. Sinden
Alaskan Ore Body

December 28, 1961
Page 3

present undisturbed ground surface (where holes can be positioned more accurately), or it can be done from pit benches as stripping progresses westward. The latter procedure would cost less, and the information actually would not be needed at any one point until a year or so in advance of mining. But it has the disadvantage of awkwardness in spotting drill rigs in the right positions on pit benches.

8 - Extension into the Reservation - 4,750' - 2 holes:

These holes are needed to measure the indicated open pit ore on the Reservation. But they may not be needed if the drilling in area C is unfavorable.

In areas A through D the drill hole information is needed rather soon. This would total 54,600' of drill hole. One drill shift should average 25' or about 7,500' per year. Two rigs drilling two shifts each per day would complete this part of the program in about two years. It is suggested that two rigs be contracted, and that they be operated only on day shift for a time until drilling and sampling procedures become standardized. Then they can be operated two shifts each.

It is absolutely necessary to get good core recovery. This was accomplished during the exploration drilling, but it required very close supervision of the contractor. Gale and Stauffer should be responsible for this work because logging and handling the core goes hand in hand with observation and checking on drilling performance. They will need at least one additional man to function as sampler on the rigs and possibly to assist in core logging. I have in mind that Gordon, a young engineer-geologist who is presently sampler on our Slocum project, should fit in well for this work. More personnel will be needed when the project is expanded to four shifts per day.

Yours very truly,

Raymond Richard

RR/lor

Attache: 2 maps

cc: C.F. Olack)

B. Pope)

R. Sinden)

S. Tointon)

R. S. Cole)

w/attache.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona

July 21, 1961

Memorandum for Mr. S. Teinter

Metallurgy and Rock Types
Mission Mine

Re: Our telephone conversation

Enclosed for your reference is a copy of memo by me in 1958, concerning rock type distribution, which is self-explanatory.

I checked with our draftsman who is coloring and preparing rock type plans in accordance with a request by Pope and under instructions from K. Richard. These are being prepared on a base plan reduced to 200' per inch. These plans show ore polygons and the grade and specific gravity of each polygon. The outline of each pit-year is also shown. Somewhere there is a tabulation of the tonnage of each polygon. Schubel will know about this. The geology is shown on these maps, but in coloring, the units are grouped to present a simpler picture. The units are being colored according to the following divisions:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Argillite | 4. Marble |
| 2. Tactite-hornfels | 5. Metaporphry |
| 3. Quartzite | 6. Felsite porphyry |
| 7. Andesite | |

Nearly all ore mined will be from argillite or tactite-hornfels. The other units are shown to complete the geologic picture. Quartzite as shown will contain some pit ore (in this general category are grouped some feldspathic rocks of the Pima formation which carry hi-grade values locally). The others have practically no copper ore values. The andesite is post-ore and was always calculated as waste in the ore reserve.

Of the various methods we discussed on the phone, it seems to me, on reflection, that an estimation based on a tabulation of polygon grades and tonnages, segregated by visual estimation where more than one rock type or pit-year line crosses a polygon, would be the most satisfactory compromise. In any effect, Schubel knows so much about the original ore calculation method, that I suggest you obtain his opinion in this matter of mechanics.

As to segregation of tactite and hornfels, this would require considerable time and effort for a measurable estimate to be obtained. However, referring to the attachment with my metallurgical memo, you will see that approximate figures are given so that a ratio of tactite:hornfels could be obtained. Perhaps it will suffice to use this ratio to each pit-year or other divisions that are to be made. This will lead to some error in any one year, but the overall accuracy should be within the same limits as described in the text, p. 1, paragraph 3.

The ratios calculated from the table are:

West and Central area
Tactite:Hornfels
1:1

East area
Tactite:Hornfels
~~1:1~~
3:1

JEK:lc
encl.

John E. Kinnison

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona

March 27, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR R. B. MEEN

ASARCO-BANNER JOINT DRILLING

The following are Mr. Kinnison's suggestions for depths of drill holes:

- C-2 - Drill through Papago formation into the tactite. Drill at least 200' of marble. Total +700'.
- C-3 - Drill through Papago into tactite and into marble about 100'. Total depth probably 600'.
- C-4 - Drill through Papago into tactite (probably 450-600'). Drill through tactite to bottom thrust. Drill through bottom thrust and about 100' into the Kino formation (pebbly argillite). Thrust fault may be at about 700' Total depth about 800'.

Mr. Kinnison will attempt to keep in touch with this work through Mr. Gale, but the above suggestions can be used in case Mr. Kinnison cannot be contacted.

Through most of the drilling on their Eisenhower claims, Banner has penetrated a uniform sequence of formations and the ore has always been bottomed by marble. In the area of these present holes structure is more complicated and not too well understood. In this circumstance, the usual criteria for stopping a drill hole might not always apply. It is suggested that this point should be emphasized in any discussions in the field between our geologists and Banner's.

Original Signed By
K. Richard

KENYON RICHARD

KR/ds

cc: JEKinnison 
REGale

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona

September 14, 1959

FILE MEMORANDUM

HELMET PEAK GEOLOGY
Banner Co. Drilling, Deep Hole
East of Mission Area, Arizona

During the spring of 1959 Banner Mining Company drilled a deep hole in the NW corner of Section 33, T 16S, R 13 E; about 200 feet south of the San Xavier Reservation and about 200 feet east of the diagonal access road to the Pima Mine. Drilling was stopped in black siltstone at 2000 feet, on May 19, 1959. No granite was encountered.

Numerous small chips of core were left about the sample table. These indicate that most of the rock probably was black siltstone, with a lesser amount of arkose. The chips may be grouped into three rock units: (1) Black, strongly calcareous, soft aphanitic rock -- probably siltstone or mudstone. One piece contained veinlets of white calcite. (2) Grey white fine- to medium-grained arkose of the Red Hill type. (3) Grey to tan-grey sandy argillite. This rock borders on the grain-size limit of fine-grained arkose.

Stratification in 2 chips of argillite dips 25° -- a smaller dip than the rocks on the East margin of AS&R claims. No alteration or mineralization appears in the chips observed.

A sludge sample from the discharge pond was washed and examined, and showed that a trace amount of pyrite had been cored. No Cu minerals were observed.

JOHN E. KINNISON

JEK/ds

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona
September 14, 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR K. E. RICHARD

MISSION MINE GEOLOGY

While logging Banner Mining Company's core during August, 1959, I logged Diamond Drill Hole 109, which was not included in the information exchange. The core showed direct similarity to Pima Mine rock types. Casual conversation with F. D. MacKenzie revealed that DDH 109 is located between the Pima pit and the Daisy shaft.

The geology near the bottom of the hole may be significant in deciphering the relationships between the Pima ore zone and the Mission ore zone. A log of the hole is attached, showing correlations which I believe probable.

JOHN E. KINNISON ✓

Attachment

JEK/ds

cc: JHCourtright

BANNER MINING COMPANY
Diamond Drill Hole 109

Located between Pima pit and Daisy Shaft

- Pima Mine hanging wall clastics -

- 181.0 - 232.0 Arg, rock brown colored. Spotty weak Cu silic.
232.0 - 300[±] Arg, black. Traces lim., w/py-cpy below 257'.
+
300- - 345.0 Recrystallized arg, chloritic. Trace of oxidation to 310'.

- Pima Mine ore zone rocks -

- 345.0 - 378.0 Tactite, gray-green. Waste.
378.0 - 403.0 Diop. Hf, greenish and dense. Spotty weak cpy.
403.0 - 488.0 Tactite, strong diop. Chlorite-magnetite replacements at 423', 424', 417.0-418.5'. Tactite waste; but strong cpy in chlorite-mag. zones.
488.0 - 514.0 Diop Hf. Mod. cpy to 495'.
514.0 - 548.0 Tactite. Strong cpy 514-517'; very strong cpy-spotty-w/strong mag, from 526 to 548'.
548.0 - 568.0 Marble.
568.0 - 573.0 Tactite. Diss py, tr. of sph.
573.0 - 580.0 Qtz-chl-calcite rock. Spotty strong cpy.
580.0 - 593.0 Tactite, with blebs of calcite. Diss. py.
593.0 - 609.0 Marble, strong serp-chl, local diop. and gouge. Cpy from 606-609.
609.0 - 614.0 Tactite and marble. Diss py.
614.0 - 667.0 Tactite, light yellow w/strong clay-like diop. Chlorite mag rock, intervals less than one foot, at: 628', 629', 631.5', 640', 641', and 643'. From 644-647 chl-mag rock, last foot w/garnet and cpy. From 659-667' is chl-mag rock with garnet.
667.0 - 675.0 Marble, brecciated and serpentized. Spotty cpy.
675.0 - 691.0 Tactite. Strong blebs and vns of cpy.

Banner Diamond Drill Hole 109 - continued

- 691.0 - 695.0 Massive magnetite - cpy.
695.0 - 721.0 Mag-chlorite rock. Finely diss. strong cpy.
721.0 - 735.0 Probably footwall breccia zone. Recovered only 0.6' core
in fragments, rock similar to above.

- Pima Mine Footwall Clastics -

- 735.0 - 750.0 Feldspathic rock. Tr. of py. Weakly oxidized with limonite
films.
750.0 - 755.0 Shear zone. Finely granulated breccia and many chlorite
seams. Slightly calcareous. Frags. are of feldspar rock
as above.

- Mission Ore Zone(?) -

- 755.0 - 779.0 Diop. Hf. Fractured and strongly altered to chl-mag.
Contains diss cpy.
779.0 - 786.0 Meta-porphry(?) ^{mosaic}. Recrystallized qtz-feldspar ~~massive~~,
with wisps of chlorite after biotite(?). No phenocrysts
visible. Weak diss py.

Bottom

cc. Kinnison

BANNER MINING COMPANY
Tucson, Arizona

August 29, 1959

TO : General Manager

FROM : Mine Engineer

SUBJECT: Methods Used in Calculating Ore Reserves in the Eisenhower Group

GENERAL: Diamond and churn drill holes are being drilled on approximately 250 foot centers. By the polygon method described below, each hole is given an area of influence and the volume of ore is calculated from the thickness of ore cut by the hole. The various factors applied in these calculations and the methods by which they were obtained are as follows:

DILUTION: All mineralized sections were expanded to a minimum thickness of 25'. If the section would not exceed the 0.50% cutoff selected, it would be classified as millable capping or waste, millable capping being between 0.36% copper and 0.50% copper. Millable capping and ore are then combined by tonnages to give an average grade of about 0.82 to the orebody.

POLYGONS: The method of construction was to erect a perpendicular to each line drawn between a hole and the other adjacent holes, at the midpoint of the line. In connecting these perpendiculars, the polygon is formed. As the polygon is not a perfect hexagon, a planimeter was used to measure the area.

TONNAGE FACTORS: The tonnage factors for each of the rock types carrying ore were calculated from the core and sludges of 5 diamond drill holes and averaged. A beam balance and a 500 cc graduate were used to compute specific gravity by Archimede's Principle. Factors are: Graywacke, 12.15 Cu Ft/Ton; Tactite, 10.89 Cu Ft/Ton; and Porphyry, 12.48 Cu Ft/Ton of ore in place.

GRADE: Drill sludges and core were weighted by Longyear tables for a combined assay for each run. For core recoveries over 80% drill sludges were not considered.

The following formula was used in connection with the tables:

$$Aw = \frac{FcAc + FsAs}{100}, \text{ where } Aw \text{ is the combined or weighted assay,}$$

Ac and As are the assays of the core and sludge respectively, Fc and Fs are the factors for core and sludge obtained from the tables knowing the core recovery in % and the size of bit used.

Each ore zone was averaged separately by weighting the footages of the runs. Tonnages were computed for each ore zone and the final grade obtained by weighting with tonnages.

/s/ Norman Harvey
Mine Engr

NH:d

East Puma 221

~~2772.6'~~

Bedrock 218.0'

Oxid to 227'

No Cc

3450 N

875

3190.6

218-227 Ark, local arg.

} -

227-231 feld. qtz, grey md-gr

231-248 feld rock

248-253 Arg & feld rock, banded, 60°

feld. & qtz.
60° @ 250'

253-263 feld. qtz.

263-267 Arg, gray, Bx 263-264
oxid Tr.

Arg & feld
Bx 263
oxid.

267-271 Feld rock, steep veins,
epid, grnt in tr.

271-278 Diop. Hf chl alt.

278-287 Tactite. some qtz-feld.

} Hf & Tt

287-289 diop (?) Hf. hard, greenish.

289-299 Qtz feld. 65° ^{qtz-feld} veins @ bottom

Ark, arg, qtz-feld
60° rounded

299-317 Ark & arg. 60° bding.

317-320 Feld rock chl veins 60°

320-321 Fault, steep dip.

321-324 Arg.

} Fault zone
steep.

324-327 Fault zone.

327-330 feld rock, diop side, frem (?)

330-332 ^{rock} feld. 40° cpy veins. 40° bottom cut.

332-338 Ark, feld rock; Tt; diop. in tr. 65° (?)

338-370 Brown & pink arg w/ local pebble zones.
344-1/2' Tt

Feld rock
Arg, pebbly ark
local CaSiO₂
40°-65° dips

370-387 Feld rock.

387-406 And. 60°-90° cuts w/ thin intercept feld rock.

} end of log
missing

E1 3192.6

East Puma 222

Bedrock @ 183.8

Oxid to 204'

Cc 204 - 232

| | | | |
|-------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 183.8 - 196 | Qtzt or sandy grg. | } | |
| 196 - 198 | Diop Hf. | } | Hf & qtz-feld rock, 40° cut s, |
| 198 - 200 | Tactite | | |
| 200 - 202 | Qtz-feld rock 40° bot cut | | |
| 202 - 206 | Diop Hf. chl veins w/ sulf. | | |
| 206 - 208 | Qtz-feld & Gg. | | |
| 208 - 211 | Diop Hf. Act. veins. 40° bottom cut | } | |
| 211 - 232 | Qtzt or qtz-feld rock. | | |
| 232 - 242 | Diop or trem Hf. 60% Act (?) veins | } | Hf |
| 242 - 245 | Diop. Hf. | | |
| 245 - 255 | Tactite | } | Tt & Hf |
| 255 - 267 | Tactite and hard diop. Hf. | | |
| 267 - 275 | Feld rock w/ Act veins | } | feld rock & Hf. |
| 275 - 282 | Feld rock & diop Hf (?) | | |
| 282 - 284 | feld rock? w/ qtz veins | | |
| 284 - 304 | Tactite with some Hf. | } | |
| 304 - 360 | Calc Arg, mixed with Tt & Hf. | } | |
| 360 - 367 | Arg. | } | Arg. 15' feld @ 367 |
| 367 - 373 | Feld rock. | | |
| 373 - 405 | Arg | | |
| 405 - 420 | Tt @ 414 steep bed? Tt | } | steep bd? @ 414 ← 45° cut |
| 420 - 500 | Arg. up. cut 45° hi-angle bd? @ 438 | | |

BOTTOM

Bedrock @ 213.2'
Oxid. to 224'

East Puma
DDH 223
3600 N
1000 W
3192.5' E1.

- 213.2 - 217 Arg.
217 - 225 Tactite
225 - 230 Arg (?), chl.
230 - 233 Qtz-feld. 45° bottom cut.
233 - 294 Tactite.
Mixed with Hf below 270.
294 - 298 Feld and garnet.
298 - 342 Tactite.
Hf 321-325
342 - 351 Qtz-feld., patches grey arg.
351 - 361 Tactite Bottom cut 80°
361 - 399 Arg, feld rock, Tactite, and Hf.
gradational
399 - 413 Tactite and dense Hf.
413 - 443 Interbedded tactite and arg. Trace of 70° bedding.
443 - 482 Arg. grey, calc.
Bottom part feld-gtz w/ heavy py.

Bottom

Bedrock 189.6

East Pima

DDH 224

4200 N

1250 W

3188.9 El.

189.6 - 225 Andesite. Cu silicates
20° bottom cut

225 - 231 Dense Hf.
45° bottom cut.

231 - 273 Arg. calc.; grey.

273 - 398 Tactite, heavy dips.
Mb. @ 300'

398 - 402 Andesite 80° cuts

402 - 408 Tactite sliver of andesite
at 404 on side of core.

408 - 412 And.

412 - 419 Tactite

419 - 421 And.

421 - 450 Tactite

450 - 452 Breccia (?) Tactite and black pebbly ark.
40-60° slip at bottom, 60° slips in Bx zone.

452 - 458 Black arkose

458 - 458.5 Tactite, Tight 60° upper cut.

458.5 - 498.5 Cgl. Black to pink.

Bottom

Bedrock 208.3
Oxid to 221.6

East Pama
DDH 226
3600 N
1250 N
3196.3 El.

208.3 - 298

Dips Hf (hard greenish)
gradational cut.

298 - 368

Tactite and dips Hf intermixed.

368 - 405

Hf and Tactite.
Hf 1. Soft dips with grad.

405 - 453

Tactite (local dips Hf)

453 - 456

Qtz - feld rock

456 - 504

Tactite

483 - 485 BX, 80° bottom slip.

504 - 507

feld-gtz rock

507 - 520

Tactite

520 - 532

Tactite with feld at beginning and end

532 - 549

Hf.

549 - 600

Tactite. admixed dips.

564 - 585 Steep feld-actinolite veins

600 - 690

Hf.

690 - 705

Hf. pulverulent dips. grad. bottom cut

705 - 744.6

Dolomite and Mb

Bottom

Bedrock 194.6
Oxid. to 227.

East Penna
DDH 227
4500 N
1250 W
3185.6 El.

194.6-322 Dark grey to brown cgl.

limonite on fractures to about 227.

Bottom

Bedrock @ 214.0'
Oxid. to 235

East Pima
DDH 228
3150 N
750 W
3189.6 El.

- 214-250 ± Arg. and sandy arg.
- 250 - 276 ± Light gray qtz. slightly feldspathic, grades to ark at bottom
- 276 - 281 Arg. Bottom foot is fault gouge and feld. rock (?).
- 281-347 felsite porph.
- 347-353 Arg. Bedding? 30-50".
- 353-385 felsite porph. (?).
- 385- Block and brown arg. bleached along veins to feld. rock 425-431'
vert. bedding (?) @ 447'

Bedrock at 206.5
Oxid to

East Pima
DDH 229
4500 N
1750 W
3197.3 el.

- 206.5 - 290 Arg.
290 - 318 feld rock or arg. 70° slip bottom cut.
318 - 329 Tactile
329 - 334 feld rock and Tactile
334 - 356 Tactile
356 - 360 feld. rock
360 - 393 Diop. HF. possibly some feldspathic alteration,
appears to grade into alt calc. arg toward
bottom
393 - 400 Brown arg, a few 2 mm pebbles (?).
400 - 414 Feld rock.
414 - 433 Tactile. grades in to feld rock below 425.

Bottom

Bedrock @ 212.8'

Opd. to 230.7

East Pima

DDH 230

4200 N

1950 W

3201.5' El.

212.8 - 375± Tactite w/ heavy
disp. Short lengths of
drop. Hf.

375 - 413 Hf. Very hard dense, buff colored.

413 - 423 Dyps. Hf.

423 - 432 Marble. partly alt to D. op. Hf.

432 - 442 Mb.

442 - 452 Serpentinized Mb

452 - 461 Marble and fault gange.

461 - 498 Mb

498 - 501 Hf.

501 - 569 Calc. Arg.

544-552 "siliceous" tactite

569 - 588 Tactite

588 - 612 Mb.

612 - 627 Tactite

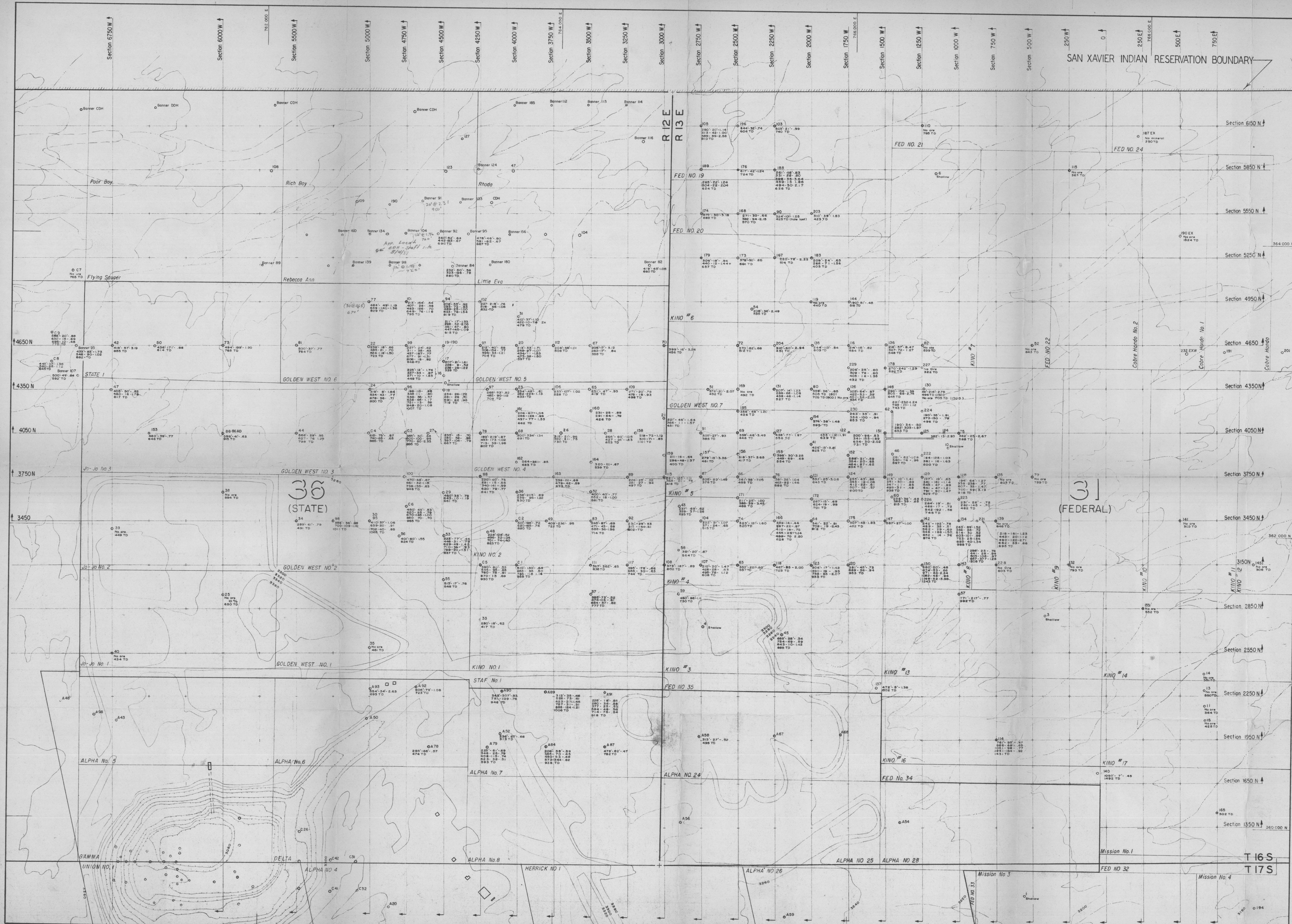
627 - 633

Arg. Upper cut high angle irregular.

633 - 653

Arg or felsite

Bottom



EXPLANATION

ORE INTERCEPTS IN DRILL HOLES

- ① Depth to top of ore
- ② Length of ore intercept
- ③ Average % Cu (± 40 cutoff)
- ④ Total depth of hole


Holes drilling
Hole complete but all assays not available

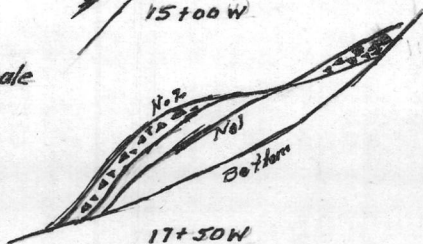
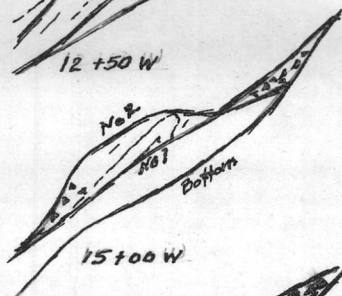
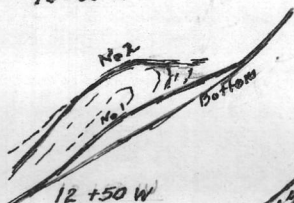
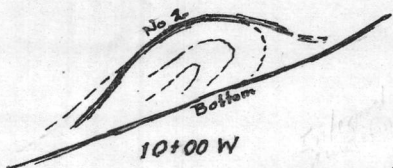
OWNERSHIP MINERAL RIGHTS

- American Smelting and Refining Company
- Pima Mining Company
- Bonner Mining Company

ASARCO EAST PIMA PROJECT Pima County, Arizona DRILLING MAP

SCALE 1" = 300'
CONTOUR INTERVAL - 20'

 N
 Not to scale



DIAGRAMATIC CROSS SECTIONS
 SHOWING PROGRESSIVE CHANGES OF
 "Bottom", "No 1", & "No 2" THRUSTS,
 FROM EAST TO WEST.

Looking West

MISSION

MISSION ORE ZONE
EASTERN AREA
DIAGRAMMATIC BLOCK PICTURE
Showing Unconformity Surface
and major faults

