CONTACT INFORMATION
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Arizona Geological Survey
3550 N. Central Ave, 2nd floor
Phoenix, AZ, 85012
602-771-1601
http://www.azgs.az.gov
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the John E. Kinnison mining collection

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Allstate®

Jim Dodd

17272 Bernardo Center Drive
San Diego, California 92128

SAN DIEGO CALIF. FIRST CLASS U.S. POSTAGE PAID PERMIT 746

100,000
1000 Nom up to 1/2 stock
5000 Ninety day waiver
3 yrs

Renwed
Feb 26 - Aug 26
and his name EVW
Check agnst revised
policy?

Work 800-223-7748
39 E 72nd ST Apt 5 NY NY 10021

John Cutler

Erie Escapade

Called
John Cutler
2/13/81
Re Mary G Negatives

Newcastle
Dean Witter
8/18/82
800-221-3033

~~293-3347~~

Dean Witter NY
Headquarter
524-2222

NY information
1-212-555-1212

Mary G
Smyth Hill

Dean Witter
Res 8/18/82
39 E 72nd
Apt 5
NYC
10021
212-988-4417

2 cleanups south of Trenton
30 miles south
B. H. Hart (~~Ed to~~ Hylmm)
Dec 14-18
inspect and ~~take~~ samples
trench —

After Four
will call Sunday or Monday
Mon. - plan Tuesday.

Mine 15 miles from
Searchlight.

George Jewett

Las Vegas —

702 - 878 - 1376

Call and discuss
Searchlight deposit
with him. Dump
or mine both. Not
a large dump (probably)

Called John Cutler 8/18/82

at Dean W. Her in N.Y.C.

(212) 524-2222

time 12:08 - 12:22 pm (~~212) 555-1212~~

—14 minutes—

He is out of metals biz because he could not get enough material for a 1-2 yr supply.

Believes the psychology for investment is off and will ~~never~~ not return in the next ten years — believes next inflation will also send interest rates back up to level of the past 6 mo (20-21%) ~~and~~ if not higher, and will keep investment stifled out. As such, industrial demand will not keep up growth and ~~the~~ psychology for metals investment, incl. Au/Ag will not return to the 1980 climate. Therefore Ag he thinks will not reach $20, Au/Ag, in any predictable future. Same for gold.

~~Hdq~~ Office toll free - (800-221-3033

~~(212) 988-4417~~

home 39 E 72nd Apt 5 NYC NY 10021

(212) 988-4417

will be moving to Dallas this fall: ~~co~~ will name Company (Dean W. Her) and can be found by calling NY office.

THE EITHER ORE COMPANY
39 East 72nd St.
New York, N.Y. 10021

January 23, 1981

Mr. John Kinnison
5115 No. Oracle Rd.
Tucson, Arizona 85704

Dear Mr. Kinnison,

These are the papers Mr. Hart sent me on the Mary G. As you indicated there may well be problems with the volcanic host rock distorting the readings. Please feel free to call Ed Heylmun (325-7028) on this. Bill Hart told him to expect your call.

I appreciate your help on this and look forward to speaking with you.

Best regards,

John W. Cutler

John W. Cutler
President

EDGAR B. HEYLMUN GEOLOGIST

(602) 325-7028

3660 E. 3RD ST., B-3
TUCSON, AZ. 85716

8 Jan 1981

Dear Bill:

The expense check from Sandra arrived today, just in time to avert a momentary problem.

Enclosed is the completed magnetometer survey at Mary G. This survey was conducted with a Geometrics UniMag G-836 Proton Precession Magnetometer, an instrument which costs $2,100.00. It measures, to the nearest 10 gammas, the total magnetic field of the Earth at any given spot. As perhaps you know, the Earth's magnetic field is directly affected by ore bodies that contain iron-bearing sulfide minerals. The important copper, lead, and silver ores are sulfides. The instrument gives an exact digital readout so that there is no mistake as to the correct reading. I think it is one of the most remarkable geophysical instruments that I've ever used, and certainly a must in mineral exploration.

There are a number of magnetic anomalies under the mineral lease at Mary G. The most obvious, and certainly the most important, is the pronounced anomaly that I've colored in red. The anomaly lies about 100 feet southeast of the No. 1 shaft, in the bed of the dry wash. The anomaly, as plotted, is about 250 feet long and 100 feet wide, though if surveyed in extreme detail, might have slightly different dimensions. It lies along the mineralized northeast-southwest fault that is believed to be the main mineralized zone, and is most pronounced where that fault crosses the main dry wash. This is logical, and is where I had ascertained the main mineralized area to be on the basis of surface geology. It is also where the original Spanish diggings were located, and is where Worsley had found high-grade ruby silver ore in outcrops in the bed of the wash.

In an earlier letter to you, I said that the ore body, if present, probably laid between 130 and 150 in depth. Upon further calculations of the magnetic information, it appears that the body, if present, could lie as shallow as 30 feet, and go as deep as 150 feet. Let me emphasize again that this does not prove the existence of a commercial ore body. It merely indicates conditions that could be very favorable for ore bodies.

According to my information on the underground workings of the Mary G mine, the extreme southwest tip of this potential ore body was entered, but there is no evidence that they ever penetrated the main mass. There could be a major ore body lying untouched. The next step is to drill this body out. As you know, such drilling is costly, but there is no alternative.

You will note also, on the map, a very low magnetic zone. This is due to extensive leaching of the shear zone in the main dry wash, upstream from the zone of high magnetic readings. The intense leaching is evident on the surface.

This map should be most useful, and should certainly create interest.

Sincerely,

Ed

Quarter Corner
Sec. 21-22

No
Data

Caved
Shaft

Adit

No
Data

Well

No. 1

No. 2

Wash

Cuts

ML 45279

E.B.H. 1981

MAGNETIC MAP

MARY G MINE AREA

Sec. 21, T. 20 S., R. 10 E.

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

0 200 400

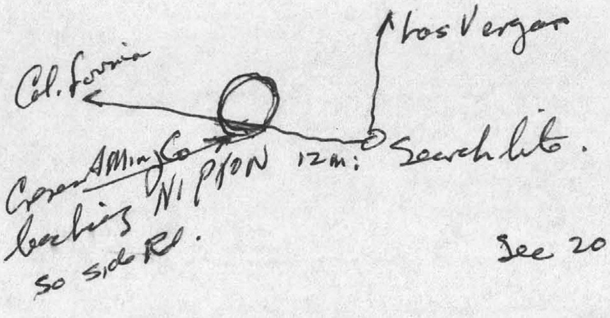
FEET

Total magnetic intensity
Magnetic Survey by E. B. Heylmun
December 1980
Interval 100 gammas
Instrument: UniMag G-836
Proton Magnetometer

Call to Geo Jewett 12/18
11^{06} am Busy.
11^{49} Busy
1200 Noon Busy
1^{30} pm - 2^{45} p

Reported to John Ahler
2^{45} - 3^{00} p

Cresent Au ~~Mine~~ Dist.
Between Searchlite & Goodsprings
10 - 12 Miles out of Searchlite.



Sec 20 T 20S R 61E Searchlite Mining District.

Nevada Bur Mine
Bull 62 - Geol of
Clark Co.

28 Claims 560 Acres, 2 mi. old tunnel and Bill Sights

Sun Claims 1-28. No History

[(Quartette Mine 2.8 mill 1902-1921 - Main Mine in district)

Mostly Au.
Assays 1931 - .1 oz - .65 oz Au Ore. (26 assays)

Brecciated Qtzt - Silic beds of Qtzt
12 prospects in a row
16 small dumps on ~~Sun~~ property.

Owners want to work on property. Open to royalty with no front money.

Jewett — low-grade open pit - 0.1 oz - use 4000 tons in Continuous pad - leach 1 Month, 6 | 1000 tons/week - 5 days @ 200 tpd.
166
40
36
40

Ore is different in different spots — Jewett — No Head frames or adits. Owner claims some veins 6' wide. All old assays show Au, including ore dumps. Mill in 1930's, 250 ton mill "across the street". Water would come from shaft on property. Not know where other mills get water.

Demmed mechanics of using trapezoid system on tailings in Tombstone and the old Grand Central (by Fairbanks). 4-9 Oz Ag in Grand Central Tailing + 1½-2% of Oz in Au (.016 Au 2% SO_3 Ag) 4 yrs - 1 yr ago. 100 ton Marcy mill for regrind.

28 claims - over the area of prospects. One assayer (Fire) in Las Vegas with 1 day turnaround. May 31 1931 - Sackett Gold Cup Assay Certificate - Mostly in cuts - about 3 sample of each. etc - 18 + 10 or 12 26 or 28. Not known where these

18
12
26

Specific cuts are with respect to property. Range .1 - 2 oz. will send assays and copy of publication having District.

Claim status in good shape — 79 (March) No adverse claims.

Discussion w/ Ed Heglmeier 12/17 Wed

Mary G-

Mining Potential - Several thousand if drilling program could outline right places.

Dump - never been measured for tonnage. Mostly waste rock with some rich ore left near collar of shaft. No milling or cyanide tests have been made.

Snyder Hill — observations —

prospects are inclined diggings on small silicified zones in hs, with bedding control. Heglmeier believe a rol, sleeping on east side, controls these pods, and thinks pods connect at depth. Inconclusive wrong. No indication of other than separate pods about the size of the workings. N. Side of hill, adjacent to a fault mapped by Heglmeier, rendered ore pile with typical (of this prospect) vuggy qtz w/ pyrite casts, and qtz seamed with jarosite yellow — this dump has hand selected Higrade ore assays, up to 130 oz Ag/ton.

Mary G again —

Heglmeier showed the place where trenches were — they are now back-filled for safety?

Dump at Shaft No 1 could be 3000 tons — Grab samples up to 150 oz (Heglmeier)

Dump at " 2 " " ±2500 tons. Heglmeier assays this dump as Nil — All waste

to Dump in Gully between No 1 & 2 is elongate, cut by washes and bulldozer trenches on sides — could be 1000 tons.

12/18/80 Thurs 9:00 am

Verbal Report given - Two days - Cutler call to me

Asked for brief report for record. (Letter Report).

Also asked to call Leavitt in Las Vegas Re Eden possibilities in Searchlight, to do or not.

JEK

MOKI MINERALS (AN ARIZONA CORPORATION)

EDGAR B. HEYLMUN, GEOLOGIST

4215 EAST FAIRMOUNT
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85712

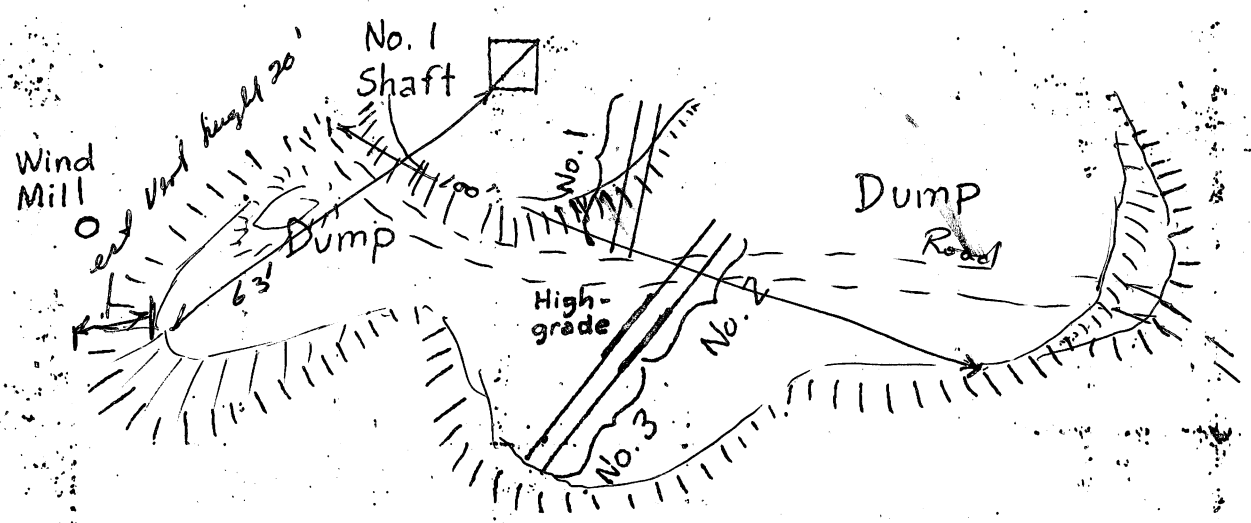
1 Dec 1978

Dear Bill:

I'm convinced that it takes mail an extra day or two to go from Hartford to Lakeville. With the Christmas rush coming on, I hope you took the letter re the prospecting permit directly to Hartford for mailing, as it must be on the desk of the State Land Dept. by 5 PM, Dec. 7, or the permit becomes void.

With the firing of Andrew Bettwy, and pending investigation of Bettwy and the State Land Dept., a lot of dirt will be uncovered. Governor Babbitt (because of several poignant letters on my own letterhead) has asked if I'd be willing to attend a hearing. I replied that I had absolutely no firm evidence of any illegal wrongdoing, but I'd be willing to attend if need be. They've apparently got Bettwy, Duncan, and that bunch racked-up bad. If Moki could hold off a few months until the State Land Dept. gets going again with honest administration, you might find that they will handle Worsley, Dees, et al, for you, and give Moki a clean right to Mary G. If you were willing, I might be able to pursue it for you through Senator Farr and the governor, although I think we should give them a chance to reorganize the land department.

I thought the dump at Mary G looked like 95% waste rock when Luckow cut the trenches, but the assays don't bear me out. The trenches cut were as follows:



I cut a series of channel samples at regular intervals throughout the trenches, and each bag of samples represents a composite of those channels. Each bag weighed 10-15 pounds, so the sampling should be representative. Bag No. 2 contained channel samples taken through lighter-colored material, so that no doubt is in an area of high-grade ore. In all channels, I was careful to collect all the fine material as well as coarse. I really doubt if Bag No. 2 is representative of the entire dump. I think the trench went through a zone of high-grade in that area. If the dump does have values like that throughout, then the dump should be shipped, not leached. There isn't enough total material in the dump to warrant a leaching operation anyhow. As you can see from the assays you've obtained by now, the three bags of samples average 12.4 oz/ton, which might be sufficient to ship.

More trenches are needed to ascertain the overall value of the dump.

Sincerely,

Ed

Mary G

MOKI MINERALS (AN ARIZONA CORPORATION)

EDGAR B. HEYLMUN, GEOLOGIST

4215 EAST FAIRMOUNT
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85712

9 Dec 1978

Dear Bill:

Received the check today in payment of the assessment work at Mary G. Thanks.

I wonder if the hiring of a registered mining engineer would be the wise course of action in regard to Mary G. First off, no mining engineer or mining geologist that I know would answer his phone for less than $200, and none would report on Mary G, I don't believe, for much under $1,000. I feel virtually certain that all would report the same thing - that the property is too small to warrant mining under the present economic conditions. There are numerous silver mines in Arizona, many that are bigger and richer than Mary G, which remain inactive simply because of economics. I think you'd merely spend $1,000 or more to receive a negative report, or else they'd outline a megabuck drilling program designed to find more ore, a program Moki could never afford.

You have a number of attractive assays, plus records of rich shipments. The last assays, cut from a number of channels in the trenches dug by Luckow, are nothing short of <u>astounding</u>. Remember, those are composite samples of all the dump material, and each sample weighed 10-15 pounds. They are not selected pieces. To get assays that high from a dump is incredible, as dumps are supposed to be waste rock and sub-commercial stuff. The highest dump assay we got at Junetta was around 10 oz/ton, which is very good. So the Mary G dump has streaks of very rich ore. This kind of information might be enough to sell Mary G, outright, to a buyer. Perhaps Moki might be wiser to spend its efforts trying to sell the property, rather than paying professionals to give you an answer I can almost predict.

However, you might prefer to drop Redington, Cañada del Oro, and Snyder Hill, and concentrate all further efforts on Pipe Valley, Mary G, and Junetta. That's up to you. But I do know that the cost of mining is prohibitive, and competent labor is sky-high and hard to find. Insurance alone is enough to kill many mining operations.

You might be interested in knowing that the widow of the man who found the Half Moon Uranium Claims (Moki's Redington Prospect) called last week. She had discovered that we now hold the area, and was curious what we were doing. She said he discovered the area from an airplane, using a scintillometer, in 1955. She says he spent a ton of money, bulldozing trails and drilling a deep (several hundred foot) test hole which was negative. He had about concluded that the area didn't have enough tonnage (our same conclusion) when he was killed in a plane crash. Apparently, though, she was curious what we were doing, what with the present uranium interest. I merely said we were still looking and testing, without really saying anything.

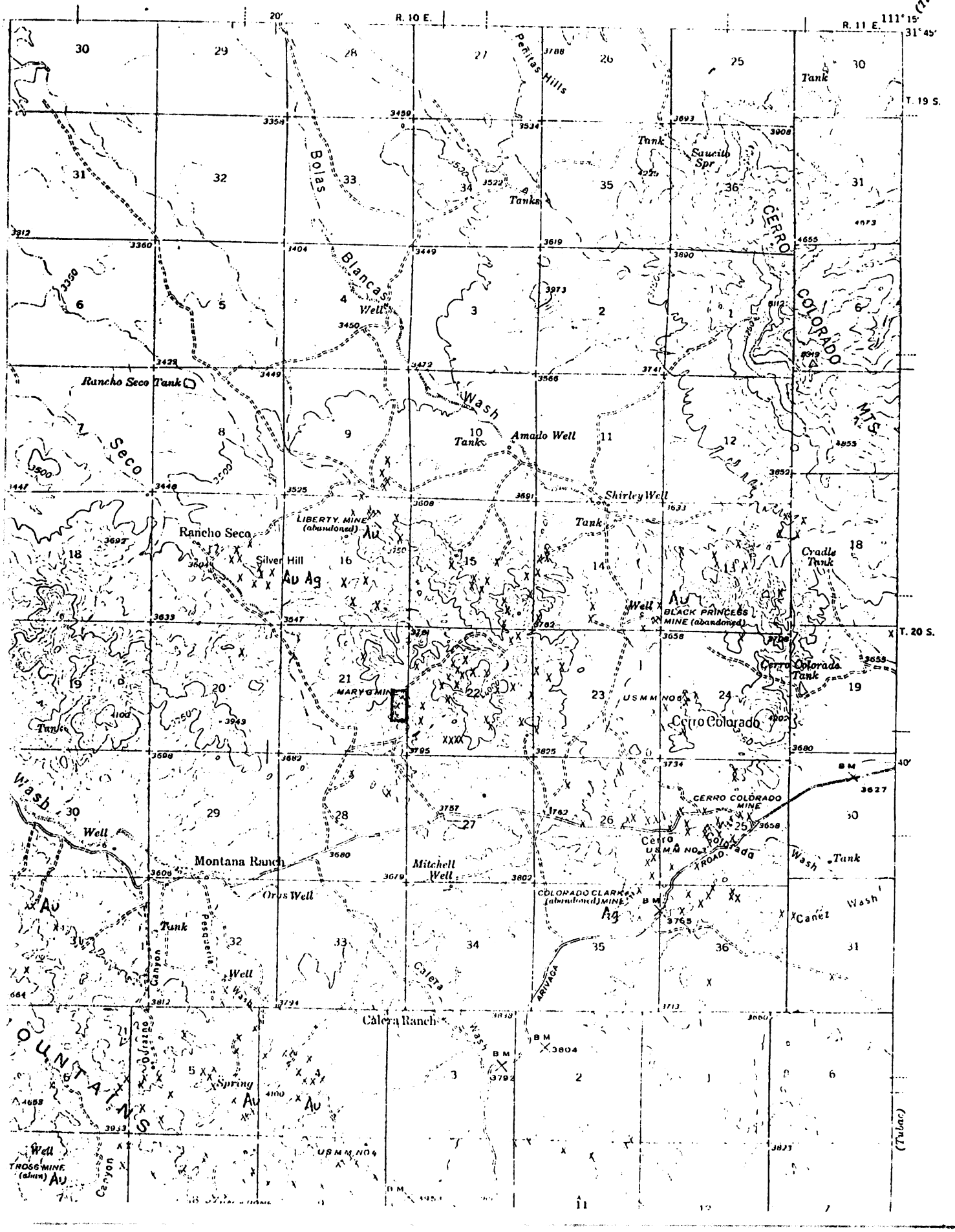
Enclosed are photos showing Fred Luckow and helper working at Mary G, cutting trenches and repairing the road. Keep these for possible legal reasons. I think you can see that a legitimate amount of work was done.

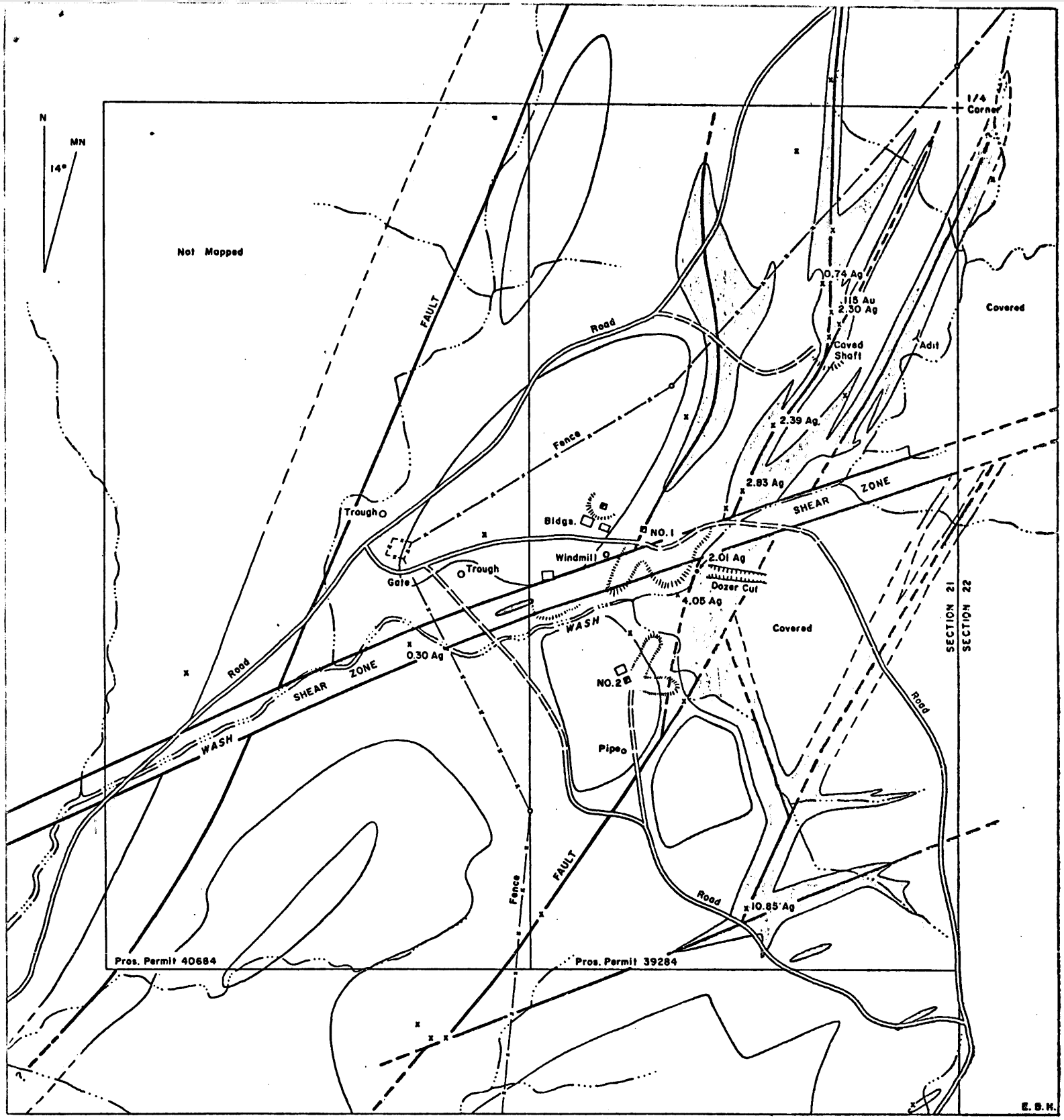
Sincerely,

Ed

TES
E ARMY
ERS

ARIZONA
ARIVACA QUADRANGLE
15 MINUTE SERIES





MINE SHAFT

PROSPECT PIT
Values in ounces per ton

FAULTS and OTHER FRACTURES

ROCK ALTERATION MAP

MARY G MINE AREA

CERRO COLORADO MINING DISTRICT

Sec. 21, T. 20 S., R. 10 E.

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

0 200 400

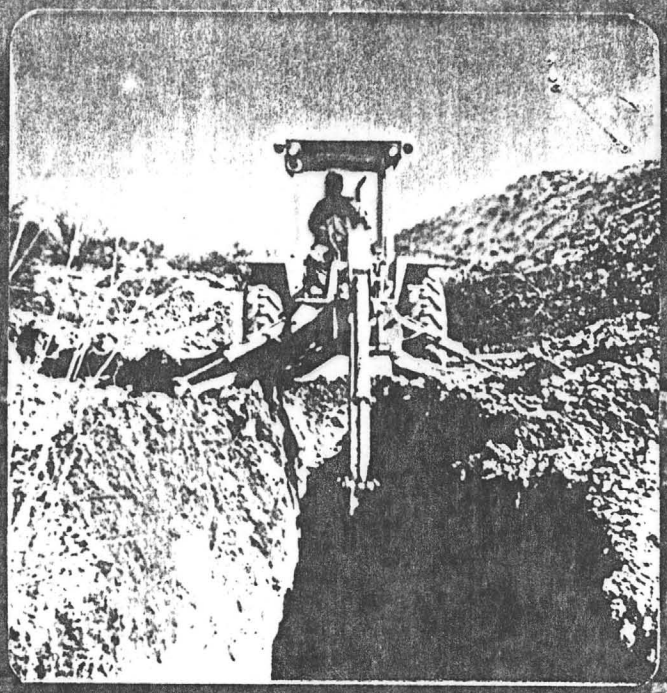
FEET

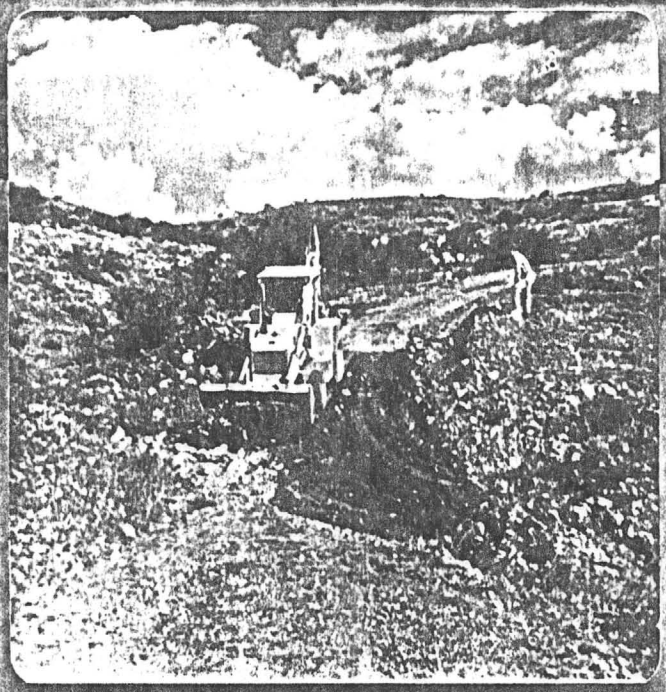
GEOLOGY BY EDGAR B. HEYLMUN, PhD
MARCH 1977

LARAMIDE ANDESITE PORPHYRY
Variable alteration

PROPYLITIC ALTERATION

HEMATITIC ALTERATION
Derived from sulfide mineralization





SOUTHWESTERN ASSAYERS & CHEMISTS, INC.

REGISTERED ASSAYERS
P. O. BOX 7517
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85725

710 E. EVANS BLVD.
PHONE 602-884-5811
884-5812

WIL WRIGHT
ARIZONA REG. NO. 5875

DNYANENDRA A. SHAH
ARIZONA REG. NO. 8838

Moki Minerals
Box 553
Lakeville, Conn. 06039

JOB # 023904
RECEIVED 1-24-80
REPORTED 2-12-80

CC: E. B. Heylmun

SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OZ.*	SILVER OZ.*	LEAD %	COPPER %	ZINC %		MOLYBDENUM %
Mary G. Dump:							
1-1980-							
1	Nil	6.15					
2	Nil	1.30					
3	Nil	12.75					
4	Nil	37.80					
5	Nil	2.60					
6	Nil	.15					
7	Nil	.55					
8	Nil	1.40					
9	Nil	.10					
10	Nil	Trace					
11	Nil	.10					
12	Nil	.25					

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 8838 Dnyanendra Abrutlal Shah DATE SIGNED 2-12-80 ARIZONA U.S.A.

1 ppm = 0.0001% 1 troy oz./ton = 34.286 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0292 troy oz./ton

002

* Gold and Silver reported in troy oz. per 2,000 lb. ton.

ANALYTICAL CHARGES		OTHER CHARGES	
		ANALYTICAL CHARGES	
TOTAL ANALYTICAL CHARGES	21.00	PAY THIS AMOUNT	21.00

Thank You Wil Wright

* LESS 3% DISCOUNT NET TEN DAYS

007

SOUTHWESTERN ASSAYERS & CHEMISTS, INC.

REGISTERED ASSAYERS
P. O. BOX 7517
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85725

710 E. EVANS BLVD.
PHONE 602—884-5811
884-5812

WIL WRIGHT
ARIZONA REG. NO. 5875

DNYANENDRA A. SHAH
ARIZONA REG. NO. 6888

Mary G.

Moki Minerals
Box 553
Lakeville, Conn. 06039

JOB # 022409
RECEIVED 11-27-78
REPORTED 11-29-78

CC: E. B. Heylmun

SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OZ.*	SILVER OZ.*	LEAD %	COPPER %	ZINC %		MOLYBDENUM %
1	.006	.12					
2	.009	33.54					
3	.004	3.56					

Approve 12.40

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE NO.
5875
WILBUR D.
WRIGHT
Date Signed 11/29/78
Arizona U. S. A.

1 ppm = 0.0001% 1 troy oz./ton = 34.286 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0292 troy oz./ton

002

* Gold and Silver reported in troy oz. per 2,000 lb. ton.

ANALYTICAL CHARGES				OTHER CHARGES	
				ANALYTICAL CHARGES	
TOTAL ANALYTICAL CHARGES			21.00	PAY THIS AMOUNT	21.00

* LESS 3% DISCOUNT NET TEN DAYS

Thank You Wil Wright

00

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
P.O. Box 50106 • 1700 West Grant Road
Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

Charles E. Thompson
Arizona Registered Assayer No.

William T. Lehnbeck
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9424

James A. Martin
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 11122

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

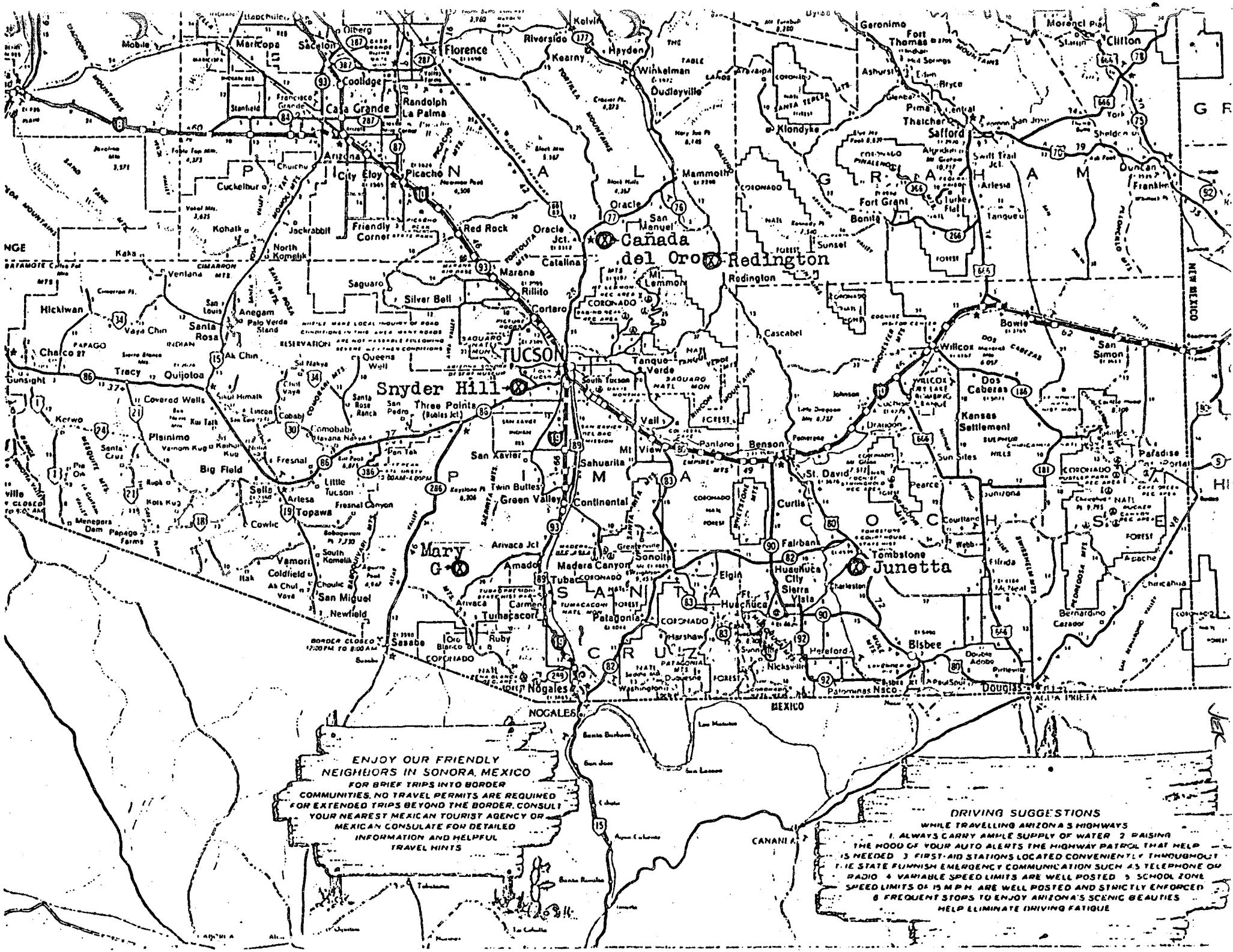
ITEM NO.	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Au * oz/ton	Ag * oz/ton	Cu %	Pb %	Mo %	W %
	Mary G No. 1 Dump	>0.10	>10	0.100	215.32	1.72	7.65	0.017	0.0005

TO:
MOKI MINERALS
P. O. Box 553
Lakeville, Conn 06039
cc: E. B. Heylmun
3660 E. 3rd St. #B-3
Tucson, Arizona 85716

REMARKS:
*Single fire assay

CERTIFIED BY:

DATE REC'D: 8/14/78
DATE COMPL.: 9/6/78
JOB NUMBER: TDT 003


TUCSON
Snyder Hill
Cañada del Oro
Redington
Mary G
Tombstone Junetta
Nogales
NOGALES
MEXICO
ENJOY OUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBORS IN SONORA, MEXICO
FOR BRIEF TRIPS INTO BORDER COMMUNITIES, NO TRAVEL PERMITS ARE REQUIRED FOR EXTENDED TRIPS BEYOND THE BORDER, CONSULT YOUR NEAREST MEXICAN TOURIST AGENCY OR MEXICAN CONSULATE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION AND HELPFUL TRAVEL HINTS
DRIVING SUGGESTIONS
WHILE TRAVELLING ARIZONA'S HIGHWAYS
1. ALWAYS CARRY AMPLE SUPPLY OF WATER 2. RAISING THE HOOD OF YOUR AUTO ALERTS THE HIGHWAY PATROL THAT HELP IS NEEDED 3. FIRST-AID STATIONS LOCATED CONVENIENTLY THROUGHOUT THE STATE FURNISH EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION SUCH AS TELEPHONE OR RADIO 4. VARIABLE SPEED LIMITS ARE WELL POSTED 5. SCHOOL ZONE SPEED LIMITS OF 15 M.P.H. ARE WELL POSTED AND STRICTLY ENFORCED 6. FREQUENT STOPS TO ENJOY ARIZONA'S SCENIC BEAUTIES HELP ELIMINATE DRIVING FATIGUE

SNYDER HILL SILVER PROSPECT
Pima County, Arizona

LOCATION: Located along State Highway 86, 10 miles southwest of Tucson, in sections 3 and 4, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., Pima County, Arizona. The prospect is covered by three lode claims and one placer claim, all on federally-owned land.

GEOGRAPHY: Snyder Hill is a low hill which rises out of Avra Valley, on the west side of the Tucson Mountains. It is easily accessible.

STRATIGRAPHY: Permian limestone and dolomitic limestone make up the bulk of the hill. It is locally silicified and mineralized, but the majority of the exposed rock is suitable for crushed rock used for aggregate, ballast, and road metal, and has been quarried for those purposes. Much of the rock might also be suitable as cement rock. The CaO content is 46.1%, and $CaCO_3$ runs 76.8%.

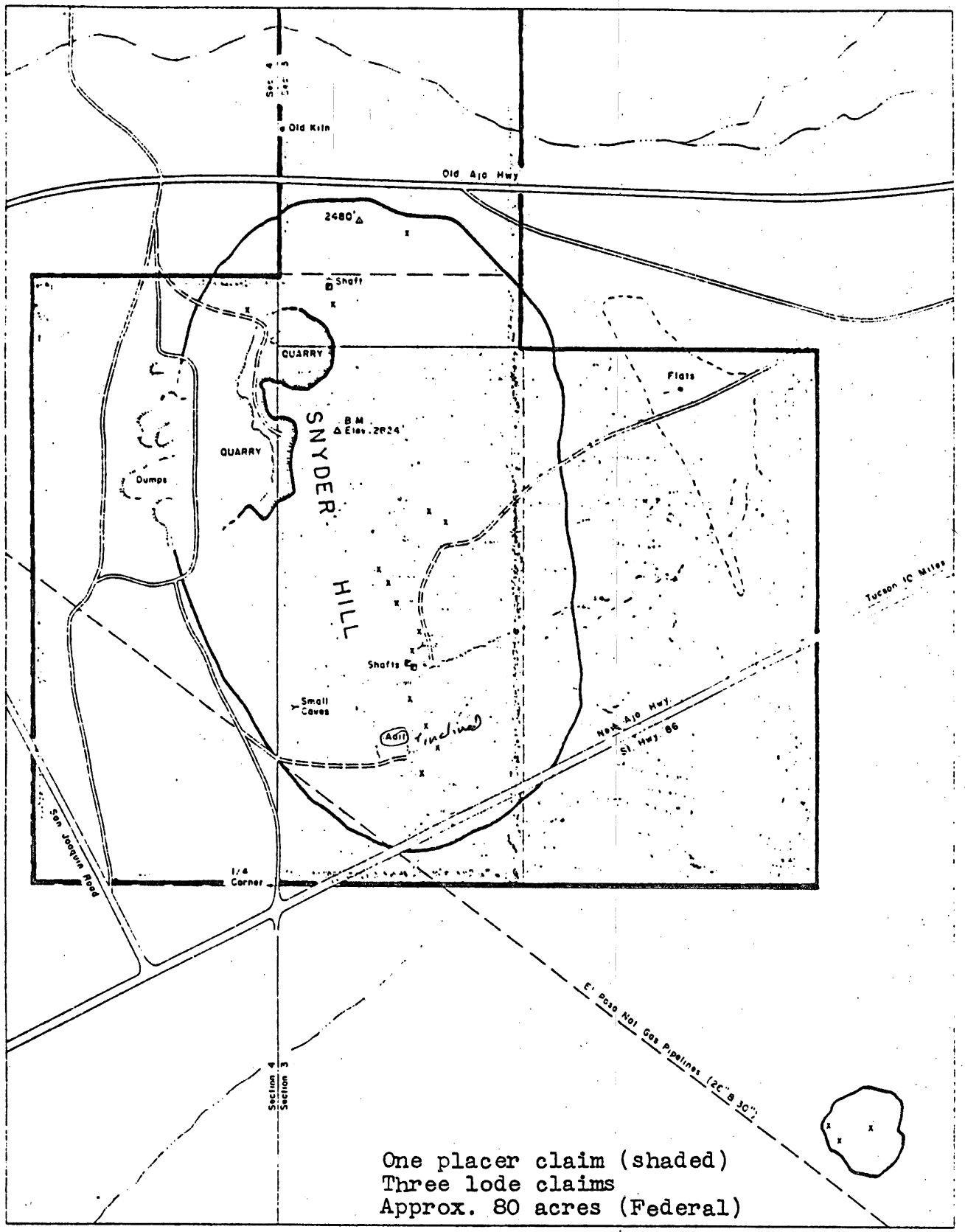
STRUCTURE: The beds at Snyder Hill dip about 15° to the east, with local structural "rolls" which appear to play a part in ore deposition. The "rolls" appear to parallel the strike of the Permian limestone. There appears to be a northeast-striking fault at the north end of the hill which controls ore deposition in that area, but elsewhere on the hill, faulting and jointing of rocks is not significant, although the limestone is too fractured to be used as dimension stone.

MINERAL DEPOSITS: Mineralization is confined to small, irregular pods or lenses which appear to be controlled by structural "rolls" in the limestone and dolomitic limestone. Where the "rolls" occur, bedding planes have "opened-up," thus providing cavities for ore deposits. Considerable replacement of limestone has also occurred, although contact metamorphism and alteration of the host rock is minimal. There is no skarn development such as would be expected near hydrothermal vein deposits. It appears that at Snyder Hill, ore-bearing solutions traveled along bedding planes rather than fracture zones. However, at the north end of the hill, at a pit where dump material assays over 50 ounces of silver per ton, a northeast striking fault appears to aid in ore control.

A detailed study of existing dump material was conducted by Alanco, Ltd., in early 1978. It was calculated that 11,310 ounces of silver exist on the dumps sampled, with a value of approximately $56,000 on today's silver market. Some of the ore shipped from Snyder Hill in the past averaged over 300 ounces of silver per ton. There are also lead values.

The minerals visible on the dumps include calcite, barite, quartz, limonite, cerussite, anglesite, and cerargyrite. No primary sulfides are in evidence.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It does not appear that sufficient dump material exists to attempt heap leaching operations. Drilling should be conducted in favorable areas in an attempt to find additional rich silver bodies at depth. Additional uses might be found for the limestone.



Map by Edgar B. Heylmun

May 1976

Mag 13°

SNYDER HILL

S. 3, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., GSRB&M

Pima County, Ariz.

0 330 660 Ft

Scale

MOKI MINERALS (AN ARIZONA CORPORATION)

EDGAR B. HEYLMUN, GEOLOGIST

1 November 1976

P.O. BOX 4806
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85717

MARY G MINE

Location: In the NE/4 SE/4 of section 21, T. 20 S., R. 10 E., Pima County, Arizona. Situated in the Cerro Colorado (Silver Hill) Mining District, 55 miles by road southwest of Tucson, and 13 miles by road north of Arivaca. All but last four miles are paved.

Topography: In low hill country at an average elevation of 3,750 feet. It is an active cattle range with typical desert vegetation.

Surface Rocks: Early Tertiary latite and andesite porphyry, locally altered and mineralized.

Structure: Minor north and northeast trending faults and fissures, with a shear zone trending N. 75-85° E. under the main wash.

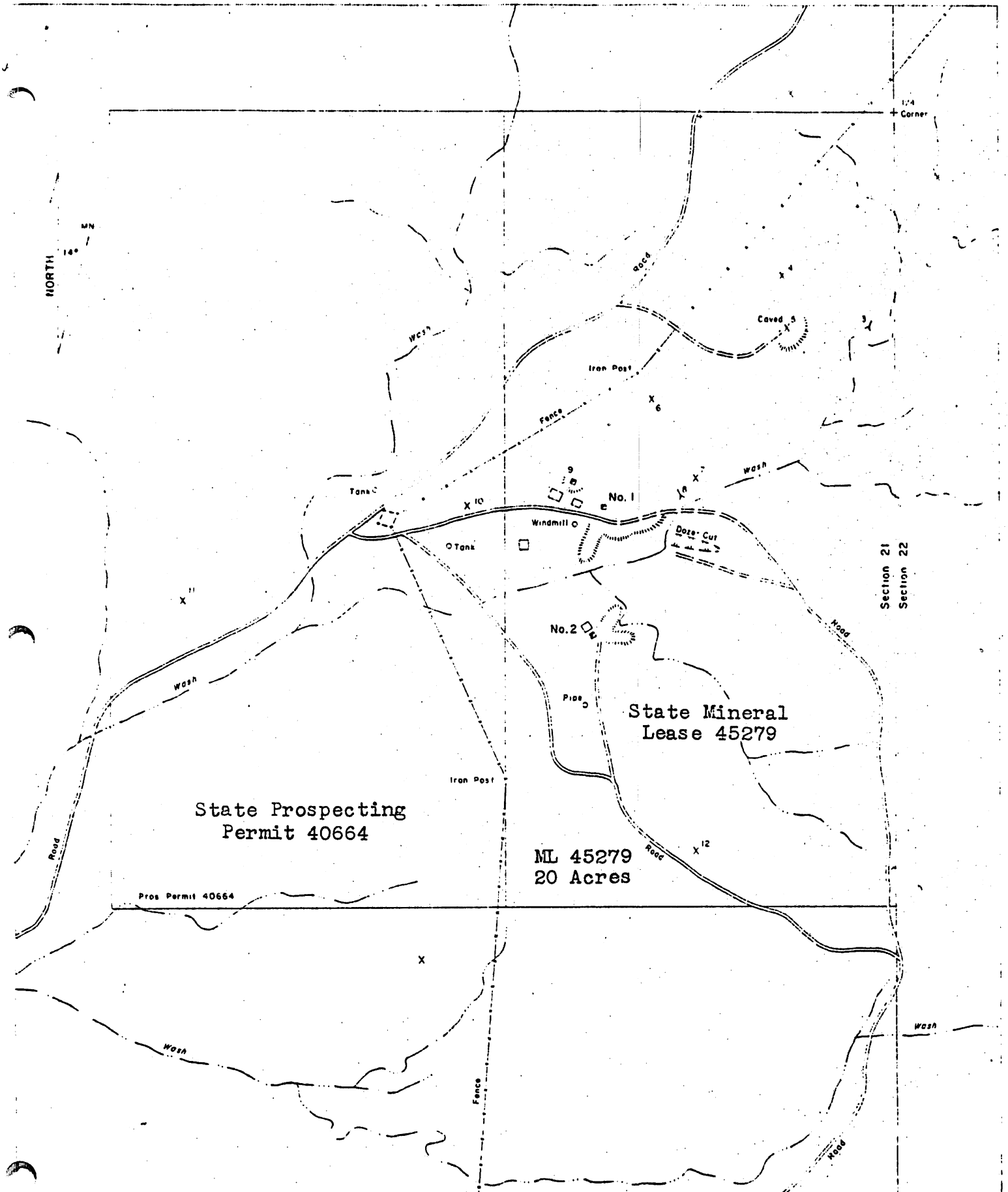
Mineralization: Strong wall-rock alteration along the shear zone, with lesser alteration elsewhere in the area. Most mining to date has been on the north and northeast trending faults and fissures, but important ore bodies, largely unmined, may exist in the shear zone underlying the main wash. Ore is found in quartz stringers, shoots, and lenses ranging from a few inches to over two feet in width along faults, fissures, and shear zones, especially where they intersect. Silver is the principal metal of commercial importance, associated with argentiferous cerussite, barite, and manganese oxide in the zone of oxidation. At depth, primary silver ores occur, and include argentite, galena, and argentiferous tetrahedrite. Enriched silver values occur in the zone of oxidation, and in the vicinity of the water-table. Other metals found include lead, copper, zinc, mercury, and gold.

Assays: Rich streaks of silver ore were encountered in past mining operations. Ore shipped in the past was reported to have averaged 60 ounces of silver per ton. A random sample was collected by Moki Minerals from the dump at the No. 1 shaft, and it assayed 141.54 ounces of silver per ton.

Development: There are four old shafts, one of which is completely caved. The other three are in various states of repair. No. 1 shaft, through which most ore has been produced, is in bad condition, and is blocked by caving at a depth of 30 feet. Originally, the No. 1 shaft went to a depth of 200 feet, with workings at the 136 and 186-foot levels. No. 2 shaft, 240 feet to the south, was sunk in 1950-1952 to a depth of 135 feet, with workings at the 130 foot level. The shaft is timbered and lagged and in fair condition, although it is flooded, with the water-level standing 56 feet from the surface. There is another shaft, near No. 1, which is not deep, and is of little consequence.

Past Production: Spaniards found rich silver ore in the area, around 1750, and Anglos prospected the area as early as 1855. The Mary G Mine did not go into production until 1890, and most ore was shipped between 1890 and 1942. Approximately 800 tons were shipped, worth about $200,000 on today's market. Some rich ore may have been shipped before records were kept.

Recommended Work: Drill holes between 100 and 150 feet deep should be sunk in the mineralized shear zone along the main wash. No. 2 shaft should be dewatered, repaired, and the workings on the 130-foot level extended to the mineralized shear zone under the main wash. No. 1 shaft should be re-established, repaired, and the workings connected with those of the No. 2 shaft. Drilling might establish need for more workings at shallow depths, in the zone of oxidation.



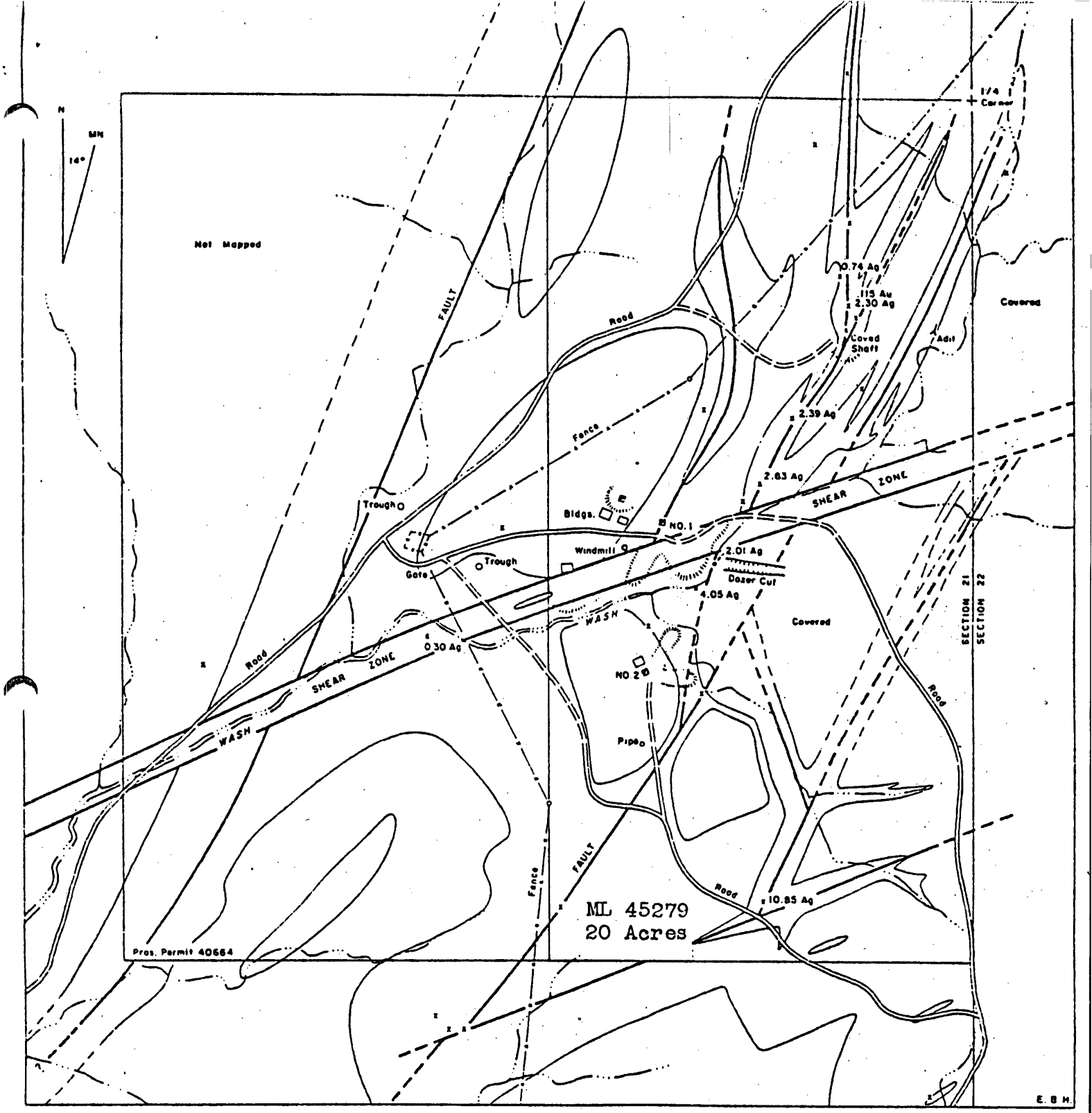
Edgar B. Heylmun
December 1976
Tucson, Arizona

Cerro Colorado
Mining District

MARY G MINE

Sec. 21, T. 20 S., R. 10 E.
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

0 200 400 FT
SCALE



B MINE SHAFT

x PROSPECT PIT
Values in ounces per ton

FAULTS and OTHER FRACTURES

ROCK ALTERATION MAP

MARY G MINE AREA

CERRO COLORADO MINING DISTRICT

Sec. 21, T. 20 S., R. 10 E.

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

0 200 400

FEET

GEOLOGY BY EDGAR B. HEYLMUN, PhD

MARCH 1977

LARAMIDE ANDESITE PORPHYRY
Variable alteration

PROPYLITIC ALTERATION

HEMATITIC ALTERATION
Derived from sulfide mineralization

MARY G MINE
CERRO COLORADO DISTRICT
Near Arivaca, Pima Co., Arizona

SUMMARY OF SHIPMENTS AS TAKEN FROM SETTLEMENT SHEETS

Shipped to Phelps Dodge Corp., Douglas, by J.S. Ayres

Date	Tons	Oz./ton Gold	Oz./ton Silver	Per cent: Lead	Per cent: Copper	Per cent: Ins.	Per cent: Fe	Net # Proceeds
3/28/29	26.0	--	112.0	--	1.0	69	2.8	$1410.96
6/19/29	29.2	.03	144.		1.5	65	2.0	1990.14
8/17/29	31.4		89.4		.93	71	2.9	1236.45
8/30/29	36.3		67.2		.88	73	2.4	1007.64
9/16/29	35.0		66.		.7	74	2.4	953.83
	157.9							$6599.02

Shipped to A.S.&.R.Co., Hayden, by J.S. Ayres

5/1/29	30.19		77.7		.9			1070.36
5/24/29	25.61		79		.9			874.13
11/27/29	33.53		55.5		.58			710.71
12/23/29	27.31		47.4		.57			478.47
	116.64							$3133.67

Shipped to A.S.&.R.Co., Hayden, by Virgil Bledsoe, Lessee

							A1203	
11/7/40	5.	.05	335.3	9.2	3.32	61	7.8	832.69 (Trucke
11/16/42	24.	.005	16.3			74	10.5	85.63
	29							918.32

Shipped to El Paso Smelting Works by Virgil Bledsoe

8/11/42	38.2	.01	50.8	1.2	.55	76	7.9	1008.89

Shipped to Hugo Miller, Nogales (Trucked to Nogales)

6/20/42	0.26	.05	436	19.5	3.4			57.08
6/27/42	.25	.06	456	20.5	7.8			61.65
7/3/42	.17	.05	402	23.5	3.4			32.70
7/18/42	.26	.05	304	10.2	2.1			38.50
7/25/42	.21	.05	562	7.0	5.1			58.30
8/1/42	.31	.04	578	7.0	5.2			91.00
8/7/42	.23	.06	555	9.5	6.2			65.88
8/15/42	.22	.04	514	11.5	5.8			58.80
8/22/42	.27	.05	405	11.5	4.2			56.40
	2.17							$520.31

Shipped to El Paso Smelting Works by Ayres-Herron & Williams

Feb.1929	29.0	.02	98	4.8	.98	70	

#Net Proceeds--Net paid shipper after deducting freight and smelting charge on lots delivered by truck, net after treatment charges.

Tucson, Arizona
October 11, 1943

BRENT N. RICKARD

12,180.31
.05
#609.01

SPECIALIZING IN UNPATENTED
MINING CLAIMS

JEK

CLAIM LAYOUT
CLAIM VALIDATION
ASSESSMENT WORK

ABSTRACTS
TITLE VERIFICATION
LAND ACQUISITION

ALANCO

LTD.

P. O. BOX 5843
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703
~~602 882 XXXX~~
888-5248

REPORT ON DUMP SAMPLING AND TESTS

SNYDER HILL PROJECT

AMOLE MINING DISTRICT

Pima County, Arizona

Introduction

A series of mine dumps were surveyed, measured and sampled at the request of Moki Minerals. The old dumps are located some 12 miles West of Tucson, adjacent to State Highway 86. More specifically, the claims are located in Sections 3 and 4, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., G&SRB&M.

The purpose of the sampling program was to ascertain tonnage and grade of reported silver values. Previous "grab" samples indicated commercial values on some of the dumps.

Systems Employed

1) Sampling

A series of trenches were hand dug to a depth at respective locations on the various dumps to take representative materials throughout the dumps. This representation was verified by digging shallow pits on the top of the dumps to bedrock and comparing rock types encountered to those exposed in trenches.

The samples taken from the trenches were quartered to sample lots of 500 pounds.

2) Screen Analysis and Sample Preparation

The quartered samples were screened through the following mesh sizes:

+ 6"
- 6" + 3"
- 3" + 2"
- 2" + 1"
- 1"

A chip sample was taken of the plus 6" material and assayed. All other samples were submitted directly to assay after weighing and moisture checked.

In addition, the weights of the dump material was ascertained by filling and semi-compacting by impact, a 1 cubic foot container and weighing the contents. Total weight equates to 14.7 cu. ft. per ton. Allowing for natural compaction, density of 14 cu. ft. per ton was used in all computations.

Surveying and Tonnage Calculation

The dumps sampled were identified after Helymun. Each dump sampled was surveyed by stadia and chain as applicable. The upper surface crest elevations, together with the lower toe elevations at ten feet intervals or where significant variances occurred, were surveyed. The contact of bedrock to dump were noted and plotted.

All elevational control was established from one base survey station on Dump No. 4.

After elevational control was established, each dump was sectioned and tonnage calculations computed, according to the following tables. Assays of each mesh size, together with total silver content is included in these tables.

Dump #2 - Total Tonnage 193.0 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	15%	28.95	3.80	110.01
- 6" + 3"	15.5%	29.92	4.45	133.14
- 3" + 2"	9.4%	18.14	3.15	57.14
- 2" + 1"	11.7%	22.58	5.40	121.93
- 1"	48.4%	93.41	7.075	660.88
	100.0%	193.0		1,083.10

Dump #3 - Total Tonnage - 92.5 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	15%	13.88	3.15	43.72
- 6" + 3"	20.4 %	18.87	2.15	40.57
- 3" + 2"	9.7%	8.97	5.80	52.30
- 2" + 1"	14.1%	13.04	4.20	54.77
- 1"	40.8%	37.74	6.80	256.63
	100.0%	92.5		447.72

Dump #4 - Total Tonnage - 1,319.7 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	20.0%	263.94	5.40	1,425.28
- 6" + 3"	20.6%	271.86	2.55	693.24
- 3" + 2"	10.0%	131.97	1.40	184.76
- 2" + 1"	15.5%	204.55	2.55	521.60
- 1"	33.9%	447.38	8.30	3,713.25
	100.0%	1,319.7		6,538.13

Limestone Dump - Total Tonnage - 439.9 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	20%	87.98	0.20	17.60
- 6" + 3"	0%	0.00	0	0
- 3" + 2"	10.5%	46.19	0.20	9.24
- 2" + 1"	12.6%	55.43	0.20	11.09
- 1"	56.9%	250.30	1.60	400.48
	100.0%	439.90		438.41

Dumps #5 and #6 - Total Tonnage - 572.9 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	20%	114.58	9.45	1,082.78
- 6" + 3"	13.1%	75.05	0.70	52.54
- 3" + 2"	5.2%	29.79	0.55	16.38
- 2" + 1"	10.7%	61.30	1.60	98.08
- 1"	51.0%	291.18	4.25	1,241.77
	100.0%	572.9		2,491.55

Shaft Dump - Total Tonnage - 60.7 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	5.0%	3.04	4.00 Est.	12.16 est.
- 6" + 3"	5.8%	3.52	4.20	14.78
- 3" + 2"	10.4%	6.31	5.60	35.34
- 2" + 1"	23.5%	14.26	4.20	59.89
- 1"	55.3%	33.57	5.63	189.00
	100.0%	60.7		311.17

Sample Identification is Represented by the Following

Sample No.	Location	Mesh
2-1	Dump #2	Minus 6 inch plus 3 inch
2-2	Dump #2	Minus 3 inch plus 2 inch
2-3	Dump #2	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
2-4	Dump #2	Minus 1 inch
2-5	Dump #2	Chip Sample plus 6 inch
3-1	Dump #3	Minus 6 inch plus 3 inch
3-2	Dump #3	Minus 3 inch plus 2 inch
3-3	Dump #3	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
3-4	Dump #3	Minus 1 inch
3-5	Dump #3	Chip Sample plus 6 inch
4-1	Dump #4	Plus 3 inch
4-2	Dump #4	Minus 3 inch plus 2 inch
4-3	Dump #4	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
4-4	Dump #4	Minus 1 inch
4-5	Dump #4	Chip Sample plus 6 inches

Sample No.	Location	Mesh
4-7	Limestone Dump #4	Plus 2 inch
4-8	Limestone Dump #4	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
4-9	Limestone Dump #4	Minus 1 inch
5-1	Dumps #5 & #6	Minus 6 inch plus 3 inch
5-2	Dumps #5 & #6	Minus 3 inch Plus 2 inch
5-3	Dumps #5 & #6	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
5-4	Dumps #5 & #6	Minus 1 inch
5-5	Dumps #5 & #6	Chip Sample plus 6 inch
6-1	Shaft Dump	Minus 6 inch plus 3 inch
6-2	Shaft Dump	Minus 3 inch plus 2 inch
6-3	Shaft Dump	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
6-4	Shaft Dump	Minus 1 inch

Summary

The total dumps sampled and assayed represents a total of 2,678.7 tons, containing a total of 11,309.9 ounces of siver, representing an average of 4.22 ounces of silver per ton.

The screen analysis completed reflects the bulk of the silver values are contained in the minus 1 inch material, although significant values are contained in all dump material. The only exception being the "Limestone" portion of Dump No. 4.

The minus 1 inch material represents a total of 1,154,5 tons containing a total of 6,461.7 ounces of silver, representing an average of 5.59 ounces of silver per ton, or an increase of 32.4%.

Total values contained represents the following, based on published price of silver at $4.949.

1) Total Dumps = $55,972.69

2) Minus 1" material = $31,978.95

The minus 1 inch material contained within the dumps represents 57.13% of the total values in 43% of the total material

Examination of the dump material indicated that the mineralization occurs both

as quartz vein systems and replacement of bedding plane fault zones. The ganque is basically barite-fluorite-quartz and limestone quartz.

The mineralization is associated with iron manganese containing minor amounts of lead, copper and zinc.

In view of the limited tonnage of dump material, cyanide tests were not undertaken. However, gravity concentration tests were completed on the minus one half inch material by jigging techniques and on minus 10 inch material by table concentration. The ore is amenable to gravity concentration as reflected by the upgrading of the ore to .14 oz. Au. and 18.70 oz. Ag. Recovery factors should represent 65% plus.

Conclusions

1) There is insufficient dump material to consider cyanide "heap leach".

2) Grade of dump material is not sufficient to plan on agitated cyanide leach circuit (Lane System).

3) Gross calculated values are not sufficient to allow adequate amortization of plant costs to upgrade dump values to saleable values.

Recommendations

In order to justify an operation on the Snyder Hill Project, the following aspects warrant consideration:

a) Open existing workings, possibly on an open cut basis to develop sufficient ore to justify a continuing program for at least one year of a minimum of 50 tons per day.

b) Undertake a combined milling program on existing dumps with a protable milling unit, wherein the capital investment could be prorated over several projects other than Snyder Hill over an adequate time period. Estimated costs of such a portable unit is $65,000.00

In view of the analysis of the dumps from which the higher grade material has been removed, and considering the volume of material that these dumps represent (normal mining widths being mined from previous operations), the first program suggested is recommended.

Open cut mining systems followed by gravity milling with sale to smelter or by further refinement by hydrometallurgy, represents a total estimated costs per ton based on 50 tons per day operation, of $35.00 per ton or a minimum grade of 7.07 Oz. of silver, disregarding any gold values, although these represent $24.00 per ton on gravity concentration.

The minimum grades or increased tonnage would control the feasability of such a program.

Respectfully submitted,

ALANCO LTD.
Anthony Lane

JEK

~~P.O. BOX 1669~~
~~30 S. MAIN ST.~~

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers

~~PHONE 624-0043~~

TUCSON, ARIZONA, 15 Feb. 1978

Sample Submitted by Mr. Lane

SAMPLE MARKED	X	Ag OZ/TON	X
2-1 -6"+3"		4.45	
2-2 -3"+2"		3.15	
2-3 -2"+1"		5.40	
2-4① -1"		5.15	
2-4② -1"		9.00	
2-5 +6"		3.80	
3-1 -6"+3"		2.15	
3-2 -3"+2"		5.80	
3-3 -2"+1"		4.20	
3-4 -1"		6.80	
3-5 +6"		3.15	
4-1 +3"		2.55	
4-2 -3"+2"		1.40	
4-3 -2"+1"		2.55	
4-4 -1"		6.30	

SAMPLE MARKED	X	Ag OZ/TON	X
4-5 +8"		5.40	
4-7 +2"		0.20	
4-8 -2"+1"		0.20	
4-9 -1"		1.60	
5-1 -6"+3"		0.70	
5-2 -3"+2"		0.55	
5-3 -2"+1"		1.60	
5-4 -1"		4.75	
5-5 chip		9.45	
6-1 -6"+3"		4.20	
6-2 -3"+2"		5.60	
6-3 -2"+1"		4.20	
6-4① -1"		5.40	
6-4② -1"		5.85	

Very respectfully,

Charges $ 116.00

78

Ben D. Jacobs

1435 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

Jacobs Assay Office
Registered Assayers

PHONE 622-0813

Tucson, Arizona, March 3 1975

Sample Submitted by Mr. J. Lane ph. 3-3-75

Sample Marked	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore*	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay
Dundee Hill	0.14	14.00	18.72					

*Gold Figured $100.00 per oz. Troy

Charges $ 5.00

Very respectfully,

_____

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
Hawley & Hawley, Assayers and Chemists Division
1700 W. Grant Rd., P.O. Box 50106, Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

Charles E. Thompson
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9427

William L. Lehmbeck
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9425

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

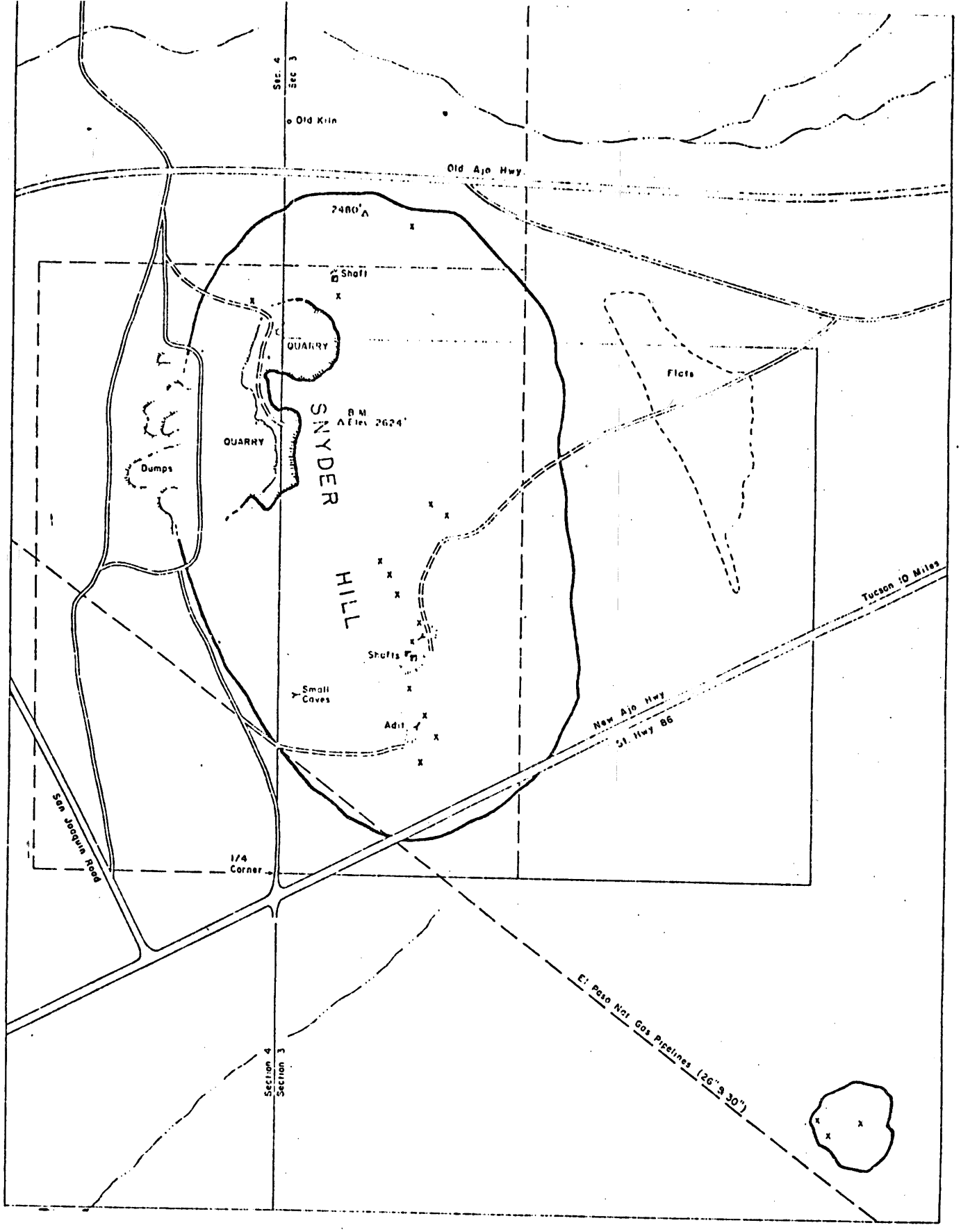
ITEM NO.	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
	MARGI'S PARADISE		
1	No. 1 Dump	0.020	2.70
2	No. 2 Dump	0.020	14.98
3	No. 7 Dump	0.020	12.96

TO:
MOKI MINERALS
P.O. Box 4806
Tucson, Arizona 85717

REMARKS:
Single Analysis

CERTIFIED BY:

DATE REC'D.	DATE COMPL.	JOB NUMBER:
11/8/76	11/16/76	762281



Map by Edgar B. Heylmun

May 1976

Map

13°

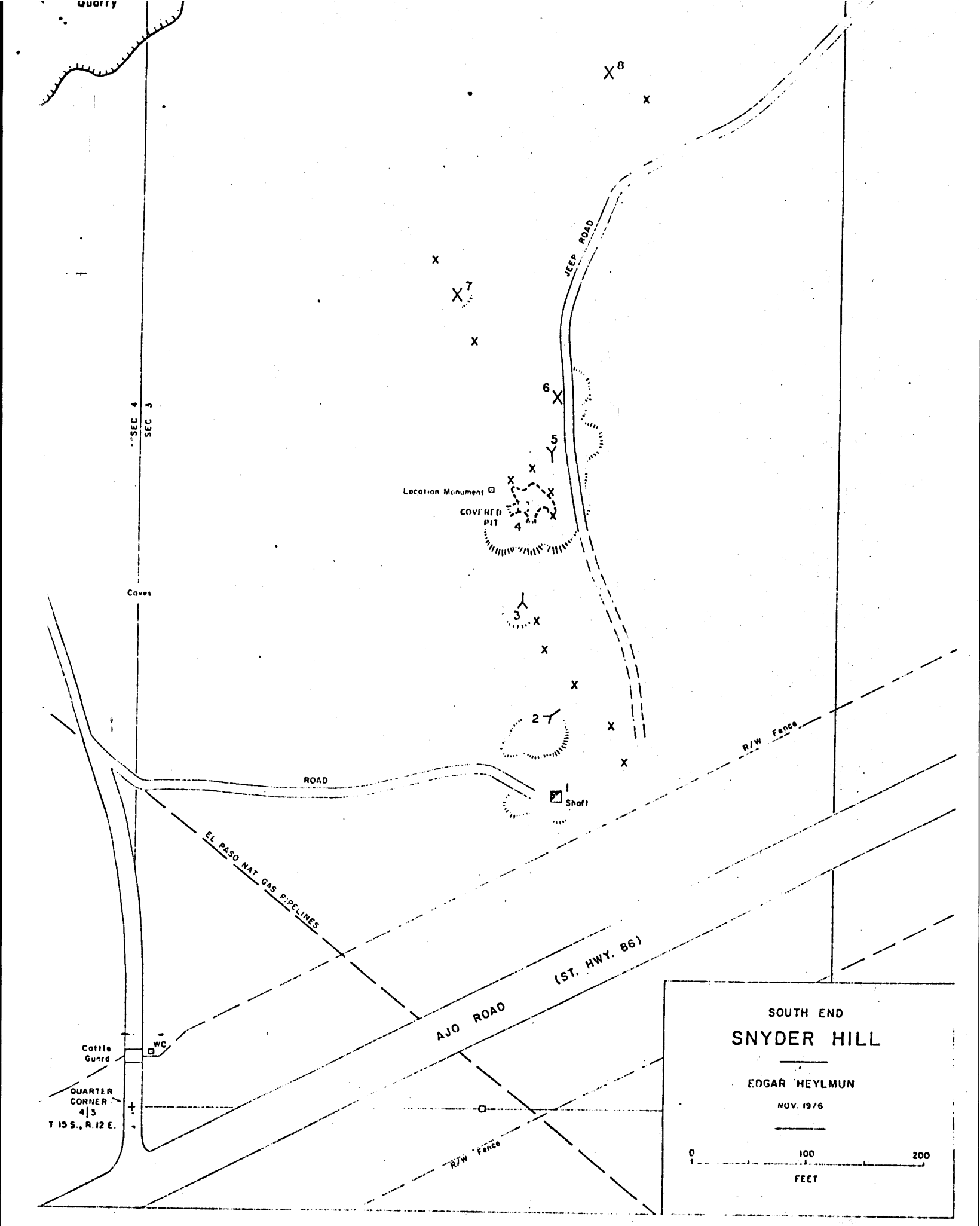
SNYDER HILL

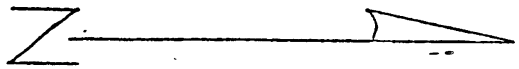
S.3, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., GSRB&M

Pima County, Ariz.

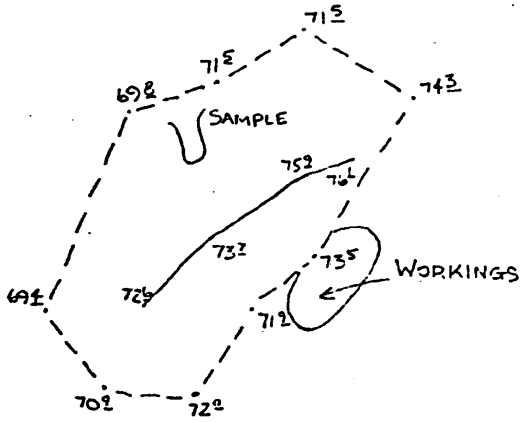
0 330 660 FT.

Scale


Quarry
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
JEEP ROAD
SEC 4
SEC 3
Location Monument
COVERED PIT
Coves
ROAD
Shaft
R/W Fence
EL PASO NAT GAS PIPELINES
AJO ROAD
(ST. HWY. 86)
Cattle Guard
WC
QUARTER CORNER 4|3
T 15 S., R. 12 E.
R/W Fence
SOUTH END
SNYDER HILL
EDGAR HEYLMUN
NOV. 1976
0
100
200
FEET



DUMP # 3



DUMP CONFIGURATION

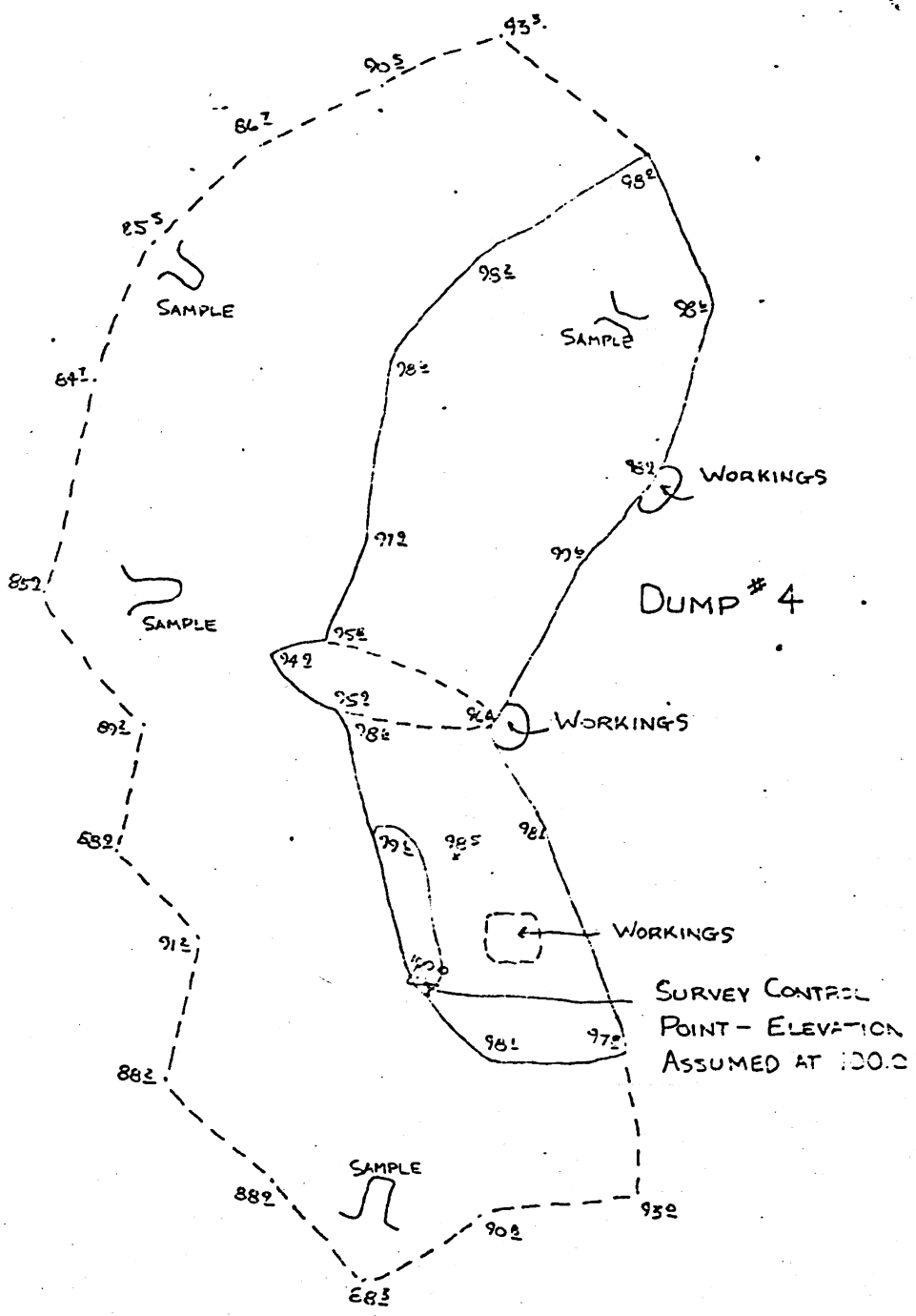
SNYDER HILL PROJECT

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

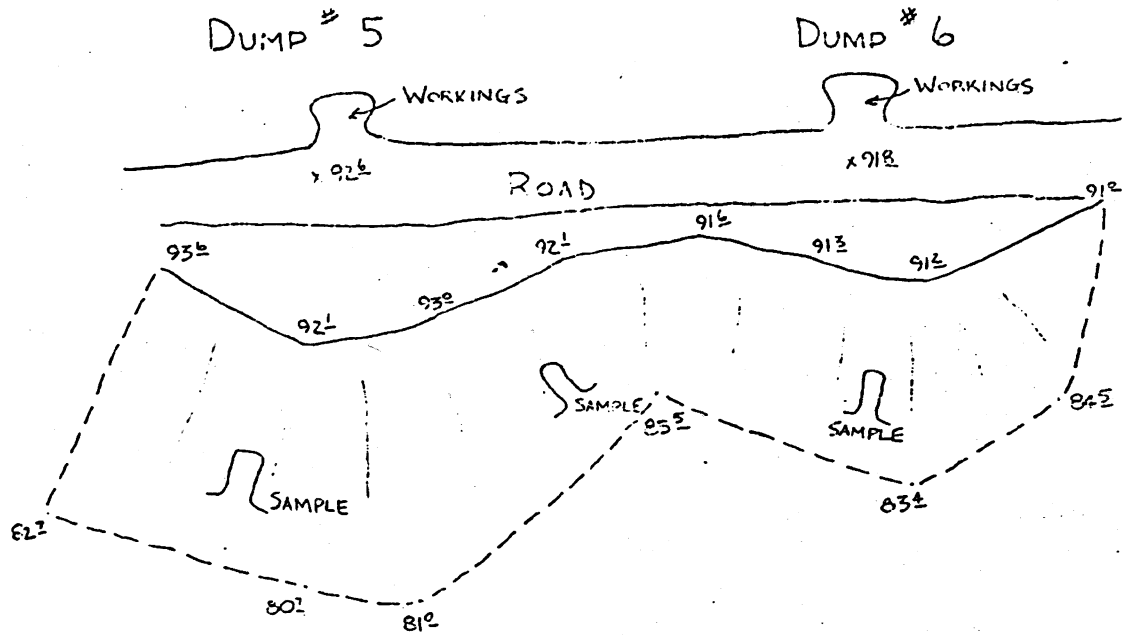
SCALE 1" = 15'

DUMP NUMBERING BY HEYLMUN

PLAT 1



2-24-78 ALANCO LTD. TUCSON



DUMP CONFIGURATION

SNYDER HILL PROJECT

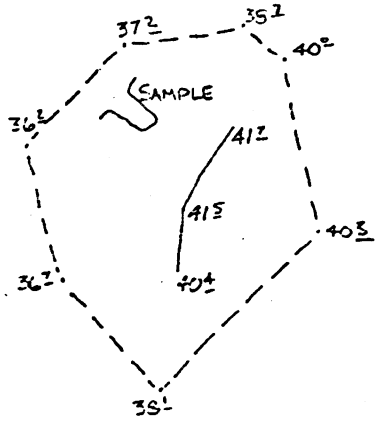
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA
SCALE 1" = 15'

ELEVATIONS FROM ASSUMED ELEVATION AT CONTROL POINT SEE PLAT 1

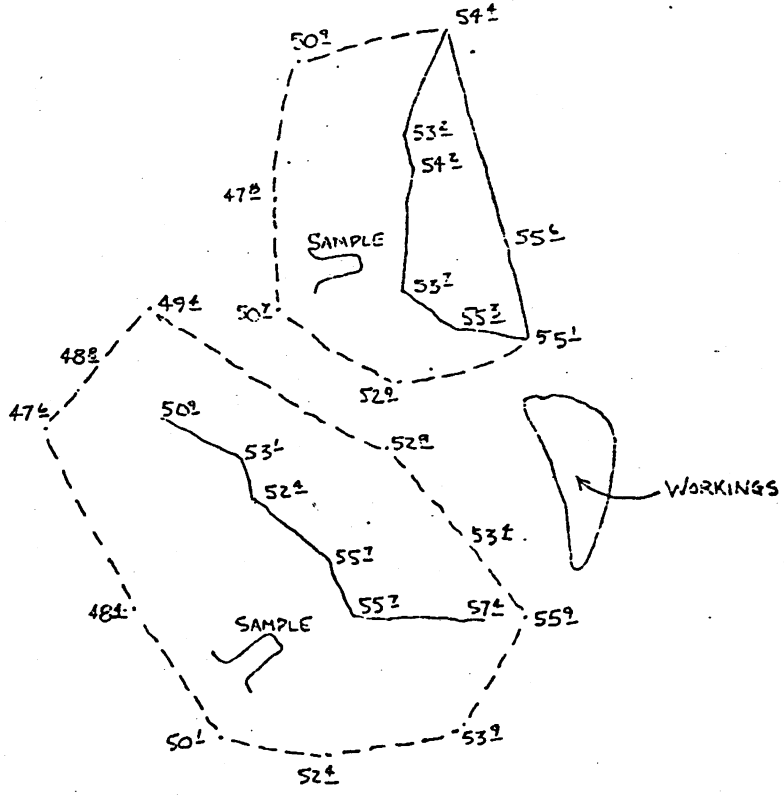
DUMP NUMBERING BY HEYLMUN

PLAT 2

2-24-78 ALANCO LTD. TUCSON, ARIZ



SHAFT DUMP # 1



DUMP CONFIGURATION

SNYDER HILL PROJECT

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

SCALE 1" = 15'

DUMP NUMBERING BY HEYLMUN

PLAT 3

ELEVATIONS FROM ASSUMED ELEVATION AT CONTROL POINT
SEE PLAT 1

2-24-78. ALANCO LTD. TUCSON, ARIZ

December 10, 1980

John W. Cutler, Pres.
Cutler Mining Inc.
39 East 72nd St. #5
New York, NY 10021

Mr. John Kinnison
5115 No. Oracle Road
Tucson, AZ 85704

Dear John:

Bill Hart gave me this material and I pass it along to you but ask that you send it back when you've finished with it. I doubt it will be of much value to you, but you can look it over.

As I mentioned on the phone, Bill will be arriving in Tucson Sunday, December 14th and will stay at the Aztec Inn. He will be calling you Sunday night or Monday morning. Tuesday looks like a good day for him.

My interest in these properties is for a possible heap leach operation. It appears that total tonnage will be insufficient, but, of course, that's a function of silver prices and the quality of the ore. A remote possibility would be to combine the Mary G. and Synder Hill but moving expenses could well be prohibitive.

I look forward to hearing your assessments and recommendations.

Regards,

John W. Cutler

John W. Cutler
President

JWC/R

Enc.

SEARCHLIGHT GOLD CORPORATION

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

NAME OF MINE Cuba Extension

QUOTATIONS—GROSS VALUES

Date of Certificate. May 31, 1931.

W.J.Loring.

Gold 20.67 Per Oz. Copper_____Per Lb.

Silver 26 c Oz. Lead 3.75 er Lb.

_____ Assayer

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	GOLD $ PER TON	SILVER $ PER TON	LEAD %	LEAD $	COPPER %	COPPER $	TOTAL VALUE
						VALUE AT $/600/TON		AU OZ
677	Face of N.X Cut. 49.5' N. Cut across face E & W. 0 to 4.5' . This cut was taken 12" wide at bottom of X.Cut.	4.54	Trace.	0.4		$/131	40	.219
678	Cut. 49.5' N. Face 2' above bottom. 0 to 4' Quartz & crushed material.	6.61	"	0.2		$/191	40	.319
679	Cut. W side of X.Cut. Vertical. Quartz & crushed material. 0 to 18".	4.13	"	0.25		119	40	.199
680	Cut. 49.5' N. Vertical. Above 679W. 18 to 74".	2.48	"	0.25		71	40	.119
681	Cut. West of X.Cut. 49.5' N. Quartz & crushed material. 0 to 14".	4.96	"	0.3		143	40	.239
682	Continuation of 681 14 to 66".	3.30	"	0.2		95	40	.159
683	Shovel sample. Muck near face of N.X.Cut.	2.89	"	0.15		83	40	.139
684	Cut E Side of X.Cut. 44.5' N. 0 to 20".	4.54	"	3.95		131	40	.219
685	Cut. 47' N. E Side shows galena. 0 to 4"	3.72	"	5.5		107	40	.179
686	47' N. of shaft. E.Side. From around sample 685.	2.48	"	1.85		71	40	.119
687	Cut. W Side of N.X.Cut. About 20' W of shaft. Quartz. 0 to 18".	7.64		8.25		221	40	.369
688	Gob25' N of shaft.	2.89		1.05		83	40	.139
689	Cut. Bottom of incline. E.Side. Quartz. 0 to 30".	14.05		0.9		407	40	.679
690	Cut across back of N.X.Cut. 7' N of shaft. 0 to 14"	1.24		1.4		35	40	.059
691	Cut w side of shaft. 49' down. 0 to 4'.	9.50		0.8		275	40	.459
692	Cut. Bottom of shaft. 49' down. W Side. 0 to 4'.	0.82		2.15				
693	Main Shaft. Cut 30' down. H.Wall.0 to 4.5'	0.62		1.25				
695	Shovel sample of dump.	2.48		2.35		71	40	.119

SEARCHLIGHT GOLD CORPORATION

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

NAME OF MINE Cumberlan.

W.J.L.

QUOTATIONS—GROSS VALUES

Date of Certificate.

Gold 20.67 Per Oz. Copper_____Per Lb.

Silver .70 c Oz. Lead .04 Per Lb. _____Assayer.

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	GOLD $ PER TON	SILVER $ PER TON	LEAD %	LEAD $	COPPER %	COPPER $	TOTAL VALUE
			Ozs.					
626W.	Bottom of main incline. N.Face. Quartz.	33.90	1.86	8.2				
627W.	Face at bottom in incline. Fine iron stain ore under quartz.	13.64	0.54	1.6				
628W.	Bottom of incline, 8' from F.Wall. shows galena. 0 to 2'.	5.99	0.49	3.55				
629W.	Main shaft H.Wall cut. 0 to 3'.	28.52	1.22	3.9				
630W.	General sample of dump. Main shaft.	8.06	0.41	1.65				
631 W.	Surface dump. West of main shaft.	9.09	0.96	21.0				
632W.	Mill Tails.	3.72	0.62	2.20				
No Tag.	Much galena.	3.30	5.08	59.6				

1923

SE :CHLIGHT GOLD CORPORA ON

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

NAME OF MINE _____

QUOTATIONS—GROSS VALUES

O.C.Scott.

Date of Certificate.

Gold 20.67 Per Oz. Copper_____Per Lb.

Silver_____z Oz. Lead_____Per Lb.

C. F. McTaggart Assayer.

AMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	GOLD $ PER TON	SILVER $ PER TON	LEAD %	LEAD $	COPPER %	COPPER $	TOTAL VALUE
2.		52.08						

Telephone 363-3302

Hand Sample Serial 14910-14911

ASSAY REPORT

UNION ASSAY OFFICE, Inc.

BRYANT L. LARSEN, President
G. P. WILLIAMS, Vice President
JAMES G. STRATTON, Secretary
A. S. JOLLIFFE, Treasurer
P. O. Box 1528
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110
(801) 363-3302

Mine Ray E; Roberts
121 Forest Lane
Boulder City, NV

RESULTS PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

May 16, 1980

NUMBER	GOLD Ozs. per Ton	SILVER Ozs. Per Ton	LEAD Per Cent	COPPER Per Cent	INSOL. Per Cent	ZINC Per Cent	SULPHUR Per Cent	IRON Per Cent	LIME Per Cent	Per Cent	Per C
Hill One	Trace	0.2	none								
Tunnel Mine Two	0.140	0.7	3.5								

Remarks

Charges $ 26.00 Pd $24.50 Bal Due $1.50

Glen P. Williams

Mariposa, California 95338 Telephone 966-2591

ASSAY REPORT

Submitted By: Mr. N. W. Gulley
General Delivery
Searchlight, Nevada 89046

Charges: $14.00

Date: June 6, 1979

Lab. No.	Sample Mark	Per Ton of 2000 Pounds				% Other Metals		
		GOLD		SILVER				
		Ounces	@ $.270.00	Ounces	@ $. 8.50			
Y-4476	#-1	0.108	$29.16	0.03	$0.25			
Y-4487	#-2	0.176	$47.52	0.07	$0.59			
				Thank you				

Remarks:
lcc

Percent to ton (2,000 lbs.)
10% = 20.0 Lbs. AVOIR.
1% = 2.0 Lbs. AVOIR.
.01% = 3.2 oz. AVOIR.
.001% = 0.32 oz. AVOIR.
.0001% = 0.032 oz. AVOIR.

By: John F. Sullivan
jpf/ms1 Assayer-Chemist

LABORATORY REPORT

Mariposa Spectrographic Laboratory

5029 FOURNIER ROAD, MARIPOSA, CALIFORNIA 95338
Telephone (209) 966-2591

CHARGES: $8.00
LAB NO. 31189
SUBMITTED BY:

. W. Gulley
eneral Delivery
earchlight, Nevada 89046

Date 5/29/79

Qualitative Spectrographic Analysis

ELEMENTS FOUND
AND ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE RANGE
OF CONCENTRATION

SAMPLE MARK
2

ELEMENT	Not Less Than %	Not More Than %	ELEMENT	Not Less Than %	Not More Than %	ELEMENT	Not Less Than %	Not More Than %
Aluminum Al_2O_3	0.30	0.60	Lithium			Thallium		
Antimony			Magnesium MgO	0.03	0.10	Thorium		
Arsenic	0.02	0.07	Manganese	0.20	0.40	Tin		
Barium	.0008	.004	Mercury			Titanium	.001	.006
Beryllium			Molybdenum	.005	0.01	Tungsten		
Bismuth			Nickel	.0002	.0006	Uranium		
Boron			Osmium			Vanadium	.001	.006
Calcium CaO	1.0	2.0	Palladium			Zinc	1.0	2.0
Cadmium	0.02	0.06	Phosphorus			Zirconium		
Cesium			Platinum Not detected in sample			RARE EARTHS:		
Chromium	.0005	.001	Potassium	0.02	0.08	Cerium		
Cobalt	.0002	.000	Rhenium			Dysprosium		
Columbium			Rhodium			Erbium		
Copper	0.5	1.0	Rubidium			Europium		
Gallium	.003	.009	Ruthenium			Gadolinium		
Germanium			Scandium			Holmium		
Gold	.0005 .145oz.	.001 2.6 oz.	Silicon (as SiO2)	major constituent		Lanthanum		
Hafnium			Silver	.0007	.003	Neodymium		
ndium	.003	.009	Sodium			Praseodymium		
ridium			Strontium			Samarium		
ron FeO/Fe_2O_3			Tantalum			Ytterbium		
ead PbS	1.0	3.0	Tellurium			Yttrium		

marks: This material is nearly identical to the #1 sample, but with more Lead and other minor variations.

Respectfully Submitted

(Spectrographer)
MARIPOSA SPECTROGRAPHIC LABORATORY

ercent to ton (2,000 lbs.)
.0% = 20.0 Lbs. AVOIR.
.10% = 2.0 Lbs. AVOIR.
.01% = 3.2 oz. AVOIR
.001% = 0.32 oz. AVOIR.
.0001% = 0.032 oz. AVOIR.

CHEMTEC CORPORATION

POST OFFICE BOX 8
HENDERSON, NEVADA 89015
PHONE: (702) 564-5268

Date: October 31, 1980

Name: Roy — Roberts
Address: 121 Forest Lane, Boulder city.

Dear Sirs:

Following is the information you requested from the samples you submitted to us.

Lab. No.	Sample (ID)	Class: Per 2000 Lbs. / Lot							
		oz/ton PT	oz/ton AU	oz/ton AG	% PB	% CU	% FE	% ZN	% NI
10/150	Sun	1.8960	.6300	.43755					

This information is to be used only by the person or persons submitting the samples and is not to be used for any other purpose such as soliciting of funds or promotional activities, without the written permission from Chemtec Corporation. Such information will be submitted on a different form.

Sincerely,

Dr. D.D. Davies

CHEMTEC CORPORATION

POST OFFICE BOX 3
HENDERSON, NEVADA 89015
PHONE: (702) 564-5255

Date: October 15, 1980

Name: A. Jones
Address:

Dear Sir:
Following is the information you requested from the samples you submitted to us.

Lab. No.	Sample (ID)	Class / Lot Per 2000 lbs. oz/ton PT	oz/ton AU	oz/ton AG	% PB	% CU	% FE	% ZN	% NI
1./14	Clumblin		.28[illegible]03	.9334					

This information is to be used only by the person or persons submitting the samples and is not to be used for any other purpose such as soliciting of funds or promotional activities, without the written permission from Chemtec Corporation. Such information will be submitted on a different form.

Sincerely,

Mary G.

GEOLOGY OF THE MARY G MINE AREA
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

by

Robert E. Davis

A Thesis

submitted to the faculty of the

Department of Geology

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in the Graduate College, University of Arizona

1955

Approved: Frederic H. Galbraith, Director of Thesis

1955
Date

GEOLOGY

The geology of the Mary G area probably is representative of a part of the main Cerro Colorado Mountains, which have been briefly described on pages 14-15. For mapping purposes the rocks have been divided into three formations: two units of flow rocks, and an intervening conglomerate.

The earlier of the flows is characterized by the presence of quartz and a reddish or tan color. On the basis of thin-section studies of selected samples, the rock has been designated a quartz latite porphyry. This flow is overlain locally by a conglomerate containing an abundance of quartz latite porphyry fragments. The younger flow rocks consist of highly altered andesite or andesite porphyry characterized by gray to gray-green color and the absence of quartz.

Faulting is predominantly northeast and northwest. Some east-west faulting has occurred, and mineralization is more conspicuous in this set of faults.

Structure

Faulting of the area has taken place in several directions but, in general, two sets of major faults predominate. The first set is aligned in a roughly northeast-southwest direction, and the second set has an approximate northwest-southeast pattern. A third set of faults, upon which little movement is indicated, are aligned in an east-west direction. Field evidence indicates this group to be later than the other two fault systems.

The east-west faults are characterized by the presence of quartz-carbonate mineralization and by oxidation of the andesite porphyry wall-rock to a brick-red color. Although such mineralization is not confined solely to the latest set of faults, it is more common and more prominent along them than in either of the two earlier sets.

Most of the faults are high-angle normal faults. The amount of displacement along them is not known, because of the lack of information concerning the thickness of the formations involved. Although most of the faulting appears to be post-andesite, the relative ages of the major faults is not clear. Mapping, which shows northeast-southwest faults both offsetting and offset by northwest-southeast faults, indicates that both sets of faults probably belong to the same period of deformation.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

General Statement

Mineral deposits in the Mary G area occur in veins that have been deposited along faults by ascending hydrothermal solutions. Economic deposits of sulfide minerals appear to have been localized in the more permeable channels formed by the intersection of faults and fractures, where release of pressure allowed deposition.

Although not confined to the andesite porphyry flow rocks, mineralization is more conspicuous in these, and surface showings of mineralized veins are characterized by a distinct reddening of the normally gray-green andesite. Locally, quartz and calcite zones can be seen in the red andesite wall-rock. The mineralized zones along any given fault are seldom greater than 5 or 6 feet in width, and the quartz and carbonate veins are only a fraction of the total width, in most instances.

Mineralization is more conspicuous along east-west faults (Pl. 1), but faults in other directions show similar characteristics locally.

The reddening of the andesite is due to the oxidation of

iron. It is not known whether sufficient iron is present in the propylitized andesite to supply the seemingly high concentration of limonite to the mineralized veins, or whether iron was added from metallizing solutions.

The sulfide deposits in the veins occur in the form of short veinlets and shoots, and nearly always appear to have been concentrated in zones of weakness, formed at the intersections of faults. Economic sulfide deposits were seen only in the Mary G mine, but the depth and direction of many of the deeper prospect pits and adits in the area indicate that shoots similar in shape to those in the Mary G may have been mined from the prospects.

Mining History in Southern Arizona and the Cerro Colorado District

Several accounts of the history of southcentral and southwestern Arizona, its exploration, settlement, and the development of mining are to be found in the literature. An interesting sketch of the early history (Bryan, 1925, p. 3-23) has been briefly summarized by Wilson (1951, p. 2-3).

Early expeditions by the Spanish date prior to the middle of the 16th century (Bryan, 1925, p. 4-6) and were undertaken to search for reported great wealth in the unknown Indian country. The first record of actual prospecting dates to 1583, when silver ore reportedly was found near the headwaters of the Verde River.

Little prospecting, and probably no extensive mining, was carried on in the region before the middle of the 19th century. The real development of the mining industry to the point at which it became an economic factor was not begun until 1854, following the Gadsden Purchase and subsequent entry into the region by Americans.

The mining industry has been an active one in Pima County for the past hundred years, in varied degree subject to metal price fluctuations and the stimulus of wartime. Through 1953, the value of metal production in Pima County totalled more than $555,000,000. The principal metals produced are copper, gold, silver, zinc, and lead, although

tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, and manganese also have been produced (Wilson, 1951, p. 3-4).

Mining was carried on early in the Cerro Colorado district and in the Arivaca district, to the south. Arivaca was mentioned as a mining locality in 1777 (Bryan, 1925, p. 16), and "La Aribac," a land grant dated in 1824, is the oldest mine listed in the Pima County recorder's office (Carpenter, 1927).

According to unpublished notes by J.B. Tenney, in the office of the Arizona Bureau of Mines, the Cerro Colorado mine, about 2.5 miles east-southeast of the Mary G mine, was worked to some extent by the Spaniards prior to 1823. In about 1856 American interests acquired the old mine, renamed it the Heintzelman mine, and started production of silver ore. High-grade ore was produced on a relatively small scale until 1861, when the Civil War brought withdrawal of American troops from the area.

During the late seventies and early eighties the Heintzelman and other small mines, including the Liberty, were worked again. Ore was treated in an amalgamation mill at Arivaca. Since 1884, production from the mines in the district has been sporadic, and the Mary G mine has been one of the few more successful mines of later years.

Total production of the Cerro Colorado district is

slightly more than $300,000, nearly all of which has been silver (Wilson, 1951, p. 14).

The following account of the history of the Mary E mine is based upon information furnished by Mr. Henry G. Worsley, whose family owns the mine. So far as is known, no records of the mine are in existence. All records prior to 1945 were destroyed by fire at the mine camp in that year. Fire?

The property, known originally as the Mary E mine, was located in about 1890 by Mr. Clark, who was operating the Liberty mine, 1.5 miles to the north. The claim was relocated in 1912 by Mr. James Guy, who then sold it to the Worsley family in 1914. The mine has remained in the family since that time, except for a two-year period of litigation that began in 1926. The property is now a patented claim. For the past 20 years the mine has been worked intermittently by Mr. Henry Worsley and by others on a lease basis.

The most recent development apparently was in 1951, when a new shaft was started by the Acme Mining and Development Company. No. 2 In the fall of 1953, when the mine was revisited by the writer, no activity was in evidence and the equipment was in a state of disrepair.

Mary G Mine

Ore Deposits

The ore deposits at the Mary G mine are valued chiefly for their silver content. Some lead and minor quantities of copper and mercury have also been recovered from the ore.

Ore occurs within a mineralized fault or fault zone in andesite porphyry. The main fault, followed by most of the mine workings, trends approximately N. 10° E. and dips 45° W. This south-trending fault zone is intersected at several points by cross faults, or fractures, that vary in strike from N. 40° E. to N. 60° W. and usually dip northward. The greatest concentration of sulfide mineralization occurs at the intersections of the cross faults with the main fault zone.

Both the hanging wall and foot wall of the mineralized zone are propylitized andesite porphyry that is typical of that found throughout the area. The mineralized zone consists of iron-rich, red andesite porphyry. The red porphyry varies from hard, competent rock to soft, gouzy material.

The silver-bearing sulfide zones occur as small stringers, veinlets, and shoots ranging from a few inches to perhaps 2 feet in width. These stringers seldom can be followed for more than a few feet as they pinch and swell rapidly along their strike.

The ore stringers consist chiefly of fine to coarse crystalline masses of galena occurring in a gangue of milky quartz. The stringers have all been partially oxidized. Oxidation products include anglesite as grains and masses surrounding galena, cerrusite as white or slightly grayish crystals and masses, and massicot(?) as yellow, earthy masses and incrustations associated with the other lead minerals.

Copper occurs as small, earthy masses and crusts of malachite on quartz.

Cinnabar occurs as scales and tiny crystals lining cavities in quartz.

Kottramite(?), as a coating of drusy crystals on quartz, was identified on one specimen.

Gangue minerals include milky and grayish, rather fine-grained quartz, some barite, and a little calcite.

Silver occurs with the galena, probably as microscopic inclusions of pyrargyrite or argentiferous tetrahedrite. No silver minerals were identified in the hand specimen.

Mining

The mine is worked through a near-vertical shaft, the depth of which is approximately 135 feet. Early workings were

mostly short crosscuts and some raises, now either caved in or lagged off, from the main south-trending drift on the 135-foot level (Pl. 2). The main drift follows the footwall of the mineralized fault or fault zone, for the most part, for approximately 120 feet.

A winze follows the intersection of the main fault and an east-west cross fault. The winze followed an ore shoot consisting of pinching and swelling stringers and pockets of sulfide minerals and, when the mine was visited by the writer, was about 55 feet in vertical depth.

This is the main shear zone, scarcely developed by the operators.

At the 170-foot level, a drift was driven that wandered between the footwall and hanging wall of the mineralized zone, but relatively little sulfide mineralization was encountered. Mineralization on this level was mainly quartz, with some cinnabar and a little galena.

In general, little difficulty is encountered in mining. The mineralized andesite wall-rock is hard and stands well. Posts, stulls, and loose lagging have been used throughout the mine. Locally, however, the wall-rock is badly broken and, when wet, will run as mud. These local soft zones must be lagged rapidly and tightly.

Water produced through the fractured and faulted andesite usually is not enough to be troublesome in mining. It is pumped to a sump at the bottom of the main shaft and from

there is pumped to the surface. Water from the mine is sufficient to supply the needs at the mine and to keep a stock watering tank filled. Drinking water, however, was hauled from Kinsley's ranch or from Arivaca.

In 1949 the equipment on the surface consisted of five gasoline engines that operated hoist, compressor, pump, ventilating system, and generator. Four buildings on the property housed the sleeping quarters, kitchen, and hoisting equipment. A 50-ton ore bin completed the surface equipment.

Production

According to information furnished by Mr. Worsley, production from the mine has totalled nearly $100,000. The values have been mainly from silver, although some lead also has been recovered. Copper and mercury, so far as is known, have not been recovered.

Ore from the mine has been treated at Hayden and, more recently, at El Paso, Texas.

SPECIALIZING IN UNPATENTED
MINING CLAIMS

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ALANCO

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TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703
888-5248

REPORT ON DUMP SAMPLING AND TESTS

SNYDER HILL PROJECT

AMOLE MINING DISTRICT

Pima County, Arizona

Introduction

A series of mine dumps were surveyed, measured and sampled at the request of Moki Minerals. The old dumps are located some 12 miles West of Tucson, adjacent to State Highway 86. More specifically, the claims are located in Sections 3 and 4, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., G&SRB&M.

The purpose of the sampling program was to ascertain tonnage and grade of reported silver values. Previous "grab" samples indicated commercial values on some of the dumps.

Systems Employed

1) Sampling

A series of trenches were hand dug to a depth at respective locations on the various dumps to take representative materials throughout the dumps. This representation was verified by digging shallow pits on the top of the dumps to bedrock and comparing rock types encountered to those exposed in trenches.

The samples taken from the trenches were quartered to sample lots of 500 pounds.

2) Screen Analysis and Sample Preparation

The quartered samples were screened through the following mesh sizes:

+ 6"
- 6" + 3"
- 3" + 2"
- 2" + 1"
- 1"

A chip sample was taken of the plus 6" material and assayed. All other samples were submitted directly to assay after weighing and moisture checked.

In addition, the weights of the dump material was ascertained by filling and semi-compacting by impact, a 1 cubic foot container and weighing the contents. Total weight equates to 14.7 cu. ft. per ton. Allowing for natural compaction, density of 14 cu. ft. per ton was used in all computations.

Surveying and Tonnage Calculation

The dumps sampled were identified after Helymun. Each dump sampled was surveyed by stadia and chain as applicable. The upper surface crest elevations, together with the lower toe elevations at ten feet intervals or where significant variances occurred, were surveyed. The contact of bedrock to dump were noted and plotted.

All elevational control was established from one base survey station on Dump No. 4.

After elevational control was established, each dump was sectioned and tonnage calculations computed, according to the following tables. Assays of each mesh size, together with total silver content is included in these tables.

Dump #2 - Total Tonnage 193.0 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	15%	28.95	3.80	110.01
- 6" + 3"	15.5%	29.92	4.45	133.14
- 3" + 2"	9.4%	18.14	3.15	57.14
- 2" + 1"	11.7%	22.58	5.40	121.93
- 1"	48.4%	93.41	7.075	660.88
	100.0%	~~193.0~~		~~1,083.10~~
		150 T.	Ave 4.783	7200z

Dump #3 - Total Tonnage - 92.5 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	15%	13.88	3.15	43.72
- 6" + 3"	20.4 %	18.87	2.15	40.57
- 3" + 2"	9.7%	8.97	5.80	52.30
- 2" + 1"	14.1% (54.9 2.)	13.04	4.20	54.77
- 1"	40.8%	37.74	6.80	256.63
	100.0%	~~92.5~~ 72 T	Ave ~~4.42 oz/T~~	~~447.72~~ 319 o_3

Dump #4 - Total Tonnage - 1,319.7 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	20.0%	263.94	5.40	1,425.28
- 6" + 3"	20.6%	271.86	2.55	693.24
- 3" + 2"	10.0%	131.97	1.40	184.76
- 2" + 1"	15.5% (49.4%)	204.55	2.55	521.60
- 1"	33.9%	447.38	8.30	3,713.25
	100.0%	1,319.7	Ave 4.04 oz/T	6,538.13
		1030 T		4157 o_3

Limestone Dump - Total Tonnage - 439.9 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	20%	87.98	0.20	17.60
- 6" + 3"	0%	0.00	0	0
- 3" + 2"	10.5%	46.19	0.20	9.24
- 2" + 1"	12.6% (69.5 %)	55.43	0.20	11.09
- 1"	56.9%	250.30	1.60	400.48
	100.0%	439.90		438.41

Too low grade

Totals of #2, #3 #4 and Shaft Dumps

1295 T at 4.18 oz/t = 5408 oz

x 5/12 = 6489

Dumps #5 and #6 - Total Tonnage - 572.9 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	20%	114.58	9.45	1,082.78
- 6" + 3"	13.1%	75.05	0.70	52.54
- 3" + 2"	5.2%	29.79	0.55	16.38
- 2" + 1"	10.7%	61.30	1.60	98.08
- 1"	51.0%	291.18	4.25	1,241.77
	100.0%	572.9	erratic Distribution	2,491.55

Shaft Dump - Total Tonnage - 60.7 tons

Mesh	Percentage	Tonnage	Assay	Oz. of Ag.
+ 6"	5.0%	3.04	omit 4.00 Est.	12.16 est.
- 6" + 3"	5.8%	3.52	4.20	14.78
- 3" + 2"	10.4%	6.31	5.60	35.34
- 2" + 1"	23.5%	14.26	4.20	59.89
- 1"	55.3%	33.57	5.63	189.00
	100.0%	60.7	Ave 4.91 oz/t	~~311.17~~ 210 oz

78.8

55T x .78 = 42.9 T

Sample Identification is Represented by the Following

Sample No.	Location	Mesh
2-1	Dump #2	Minus 6 inch plus 3 inch
2-2	Dump #2	Minus 3 inch plus 2 inch
2-3	Dump #2	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
2-4	Dump #2	Minus 1 inch
2-5	Dump #2	Chip Sample plus 6 inch
3-1	Dump #3	Minus 6 inch plus 3 inch
3-2	Dump #3	Minus 3 inch plus 2 inch
3-3	Dump #3	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
3-4	Dump #3	Minus 1 inch
3-5	Dump #3	Chip Sample plus 6 inch
4-1	Dump #4	Plus 3 inch
4-2	Dump #4	Minus 3 inch plus 2 inch
4-3	Dump #4	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
4-4	Dump #4	Minus 1 inch
4-5	Dump #4	Chip Sample plus 6 inches

Sample No.	Location	Mesh
4-7	Limestone Dump #4	Plus 2 inch
4-8	Limestone Dump #4	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
4-9	Limestone Dump #4	Minus 1 inch
5-1	Dumps #5 & #6	Minus 6 inch plus 3 inch
5-2	Dumps #5 & #6	Minus 3 inch Plus 2 inch
5-3	Dumps #5 & #6	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
5-4	Dumps #5 & #6	Minus 1 inch
5-5	Dumps #5 & #6	Chip Sample plus 6 inch
6-1	Shaft Dump	Minus 6 inch plus 3 inch
6-2	Shaft Dump	Minus 3 inch plus 2 inch
6-3	Shaft Dump	Minus 2 inch plus 1 inch
6-4	Shaft Dump	Minus 1 inch

Summary

The total dumps sampled and assayed represents a total of 2,678.7 tons, containing a total of 11,309.9 ounces of siver, representing an average of 4.22 ounces of silver per ton.

The screen analysis completed reflects the bulk of the silver values are contained in the minus 1 inch material, although significant values are contained in all dump material. The only exception being the "Limestone" portion of Dump No. 4.

The minus 1 inch material represents a total of 1,154,5 tons containing a total of 6,461.7 ounces of silver, representing an average of 5.59 ounces of silver per ton, or an increase of 32.4%.

Total values contained represents the following, based on published price of silver at $4.949.

1) Total Dumps = $55,972.69

2) Minus 1" material = $31,978.95

The minus 1 inch material contained within the dumps represents 57.13% of the total values in 43% of the total material

Examination of the dump material indicated that the mineralization occurs both

as quartz vein systems and replacement of bedding plane fault zones. The gangue is basically barite-fluorite-quartz and limestone quartz.

The mineralization is associated with iron manganese containing minor amounts of lead, copper and zinc.

In view of the limited tonnage of dump material, cyanide tests were not undertaken. However, gravity concentration tests were completed on the minus one half inch material by jigging techniques and on minus 10 inch material by table concentration. The ore is amenable to gravity concentration as reflected by the upgrading of the ore to .14 oz. Au. and 18.70 oz. Ag. Recovery factors should represent 65% plus.

Conclusions

1) There is insufficient dump material to consider cyanide "heap leach".

2) Grade of dump material is not sufficient to plan on agitated cyanide leach circuit (Lane System).

3) Gross calculated values are not sufficient to allow adequate amortization of plant costs to upgrade dump values to saleable values.

Recommendations

In order to justify an operation on the Snyder Hill Project, the following aspects warrant consideration:

a) Open existing workings, possibly on an open cut basis to develop sufficient ore to justify a continuing program for at least one year of a minimum of 50 tons per day.

b) Undertake a combined milling program on existing dumps with a protable milling unit, wherein the capital investment could be prorated over several projects other than Snyder Hill over an adequate time period. Estimated costs of such a portable unit is $65,000.00

In view of the analysis of the dumps from which the higher grade material has been removed, and considering the volume of material that these dumps represent (normal mining widths being mined from previous operations), the first program suggested is recommended.

Open cut mining systems followed by gravity milling with sale to smelter or by further refinement by hydrometallurgy, represents a total estimated costs per ton based on 50 tons per day operation, of $35.00 per ton or a minimum grade of 7.07 Oz. of silver, disregarding any gold values, although these represent $24.00 per ton on gravity concentration.

The minimum grades or increased tonnage would control the feasability of such a program.

Respectfully submitted,

ALANCO LTD.
Anthony Lane

~~JCK~~

~~P. O. BOX 1869~~
~~30 SOUTH 6TH ST.~~

Jacobs Assay Office

~~PHONE 884-0013~~

Registered Assayers

TUCSON, ARIZONA, 15 Feb. 1978

Sample Submitted by Mr. Lane

SAMPLE MARKED	X	Ag OZ/TON	X
2-1 -6"+3"		4.45	
2-2 -3"+2"		3.15	
2-3 -2"+1"		5.40	
2-4① -1"		5.15	
2-4② -1"		9.00	
2-5 +6"		3.80	
3-1 -6"+3"		2.15	
3-2 -3"+2"		5.80	
3-3 -2"+1"		4.20	
3-4 -1"		6.80	
3-5 +6"		3.15	
4-1 +3"		2.55	
4-2 -3"+2"		1.40	
4-3 -2"+1"		2.55	
4-4 -1"		6.30	

SAMPLE MARKED	X	Ag OZ/TON	X
4-5 +8"		5.40	
4-7 +2"		0.20	
4-8 -2"+1"		0.20	
4-4 -1"		1.60	
5-1 -6"+3"		0.70	
5-2 -3"+2"		0.55	
5-3 -2"+1"		1.60	
5-4 -1"		4.75	
5-5 chip		9.45	
6-1 -6"+3"		4.20	
6-2 -3"+2"		5.60	
6-3 -2"+1"		4.20	
6-4① -1"		5.40	
6-4② -1"		5.85	

Very respectfully,

Charges $ 116.00

78

Don D. Jacobs

1435 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers

PHONE 622-0813

Tucson, Arizona, March 3, 19 75

Sample Submitted by Mr. J. Lane ph. 3-3-75

Sample Marked	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore*	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay	Per Cent Wet Assay
Dynatse Hill	0.14	14.00	18.72					
"	"	"	98					

*Gold Figured $100.00 per oz. Troy

Charges $ 5.00

Very respectfully,

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
Hawley & Hawley, Assayers and Chemists Division
1700 W. Grant Rd., P.O. Box 50106, Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

Charles E. Thompson
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9427

William L. Lehmbeck
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9425

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

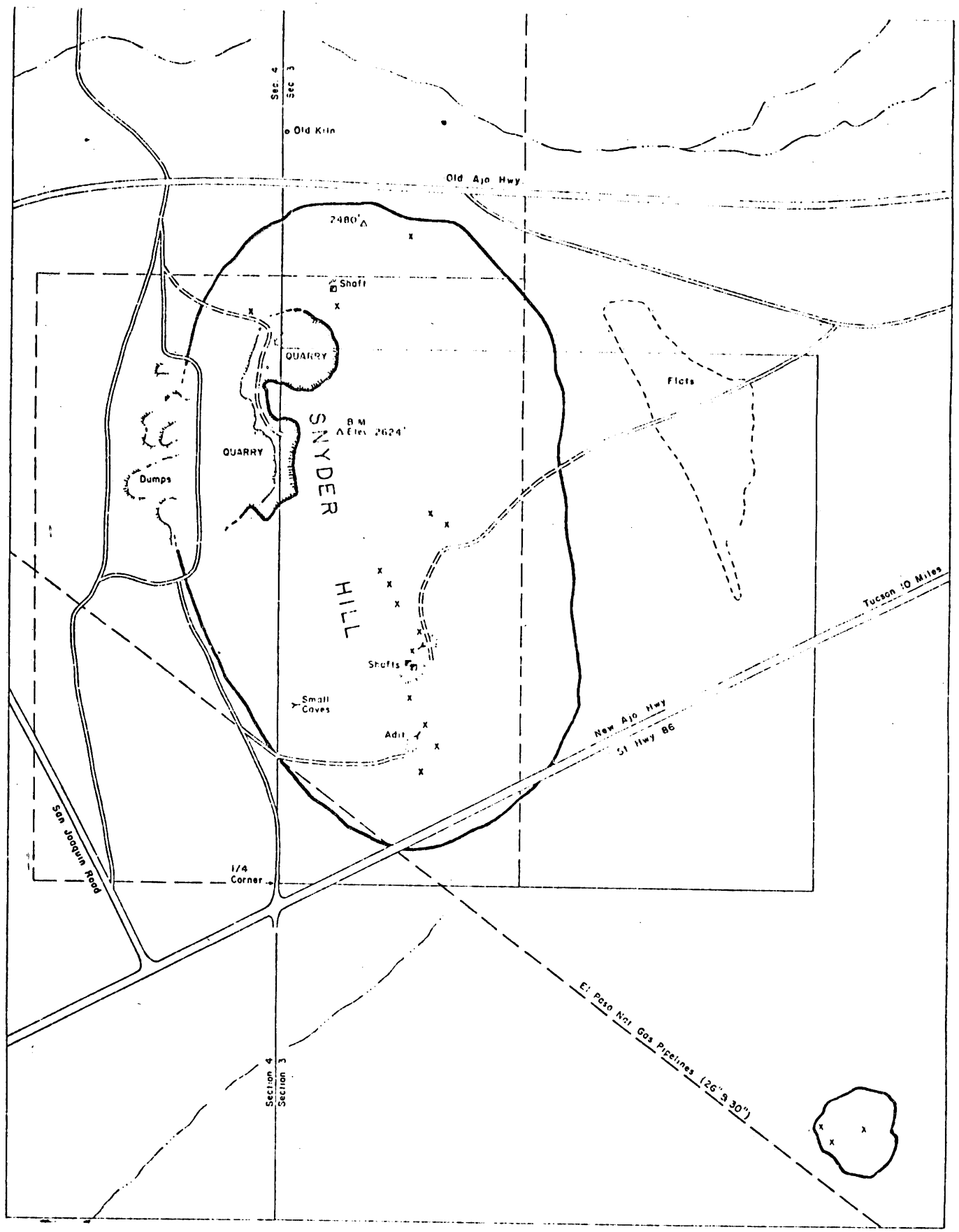
ITEM NO.	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
	MARGI'S PARADISE		
1	No. 1 Dump	0.020	2.70
2	No. 2 Dump	0.020	14.98
3	No. 7 Dump	0.020	12.96

TO:
MOKI MINERALS
P.O. Box 4806
Tucson, Arizona 85717

REMARKS:
Single Analysis

CERTIFIED BY:

DATE REC'D.	DATE COMPL.	JOB NUMBER:
11/8/76	11/16/76	762281



Map by Edgar B. Heylmun

May 1976

Mag
13°

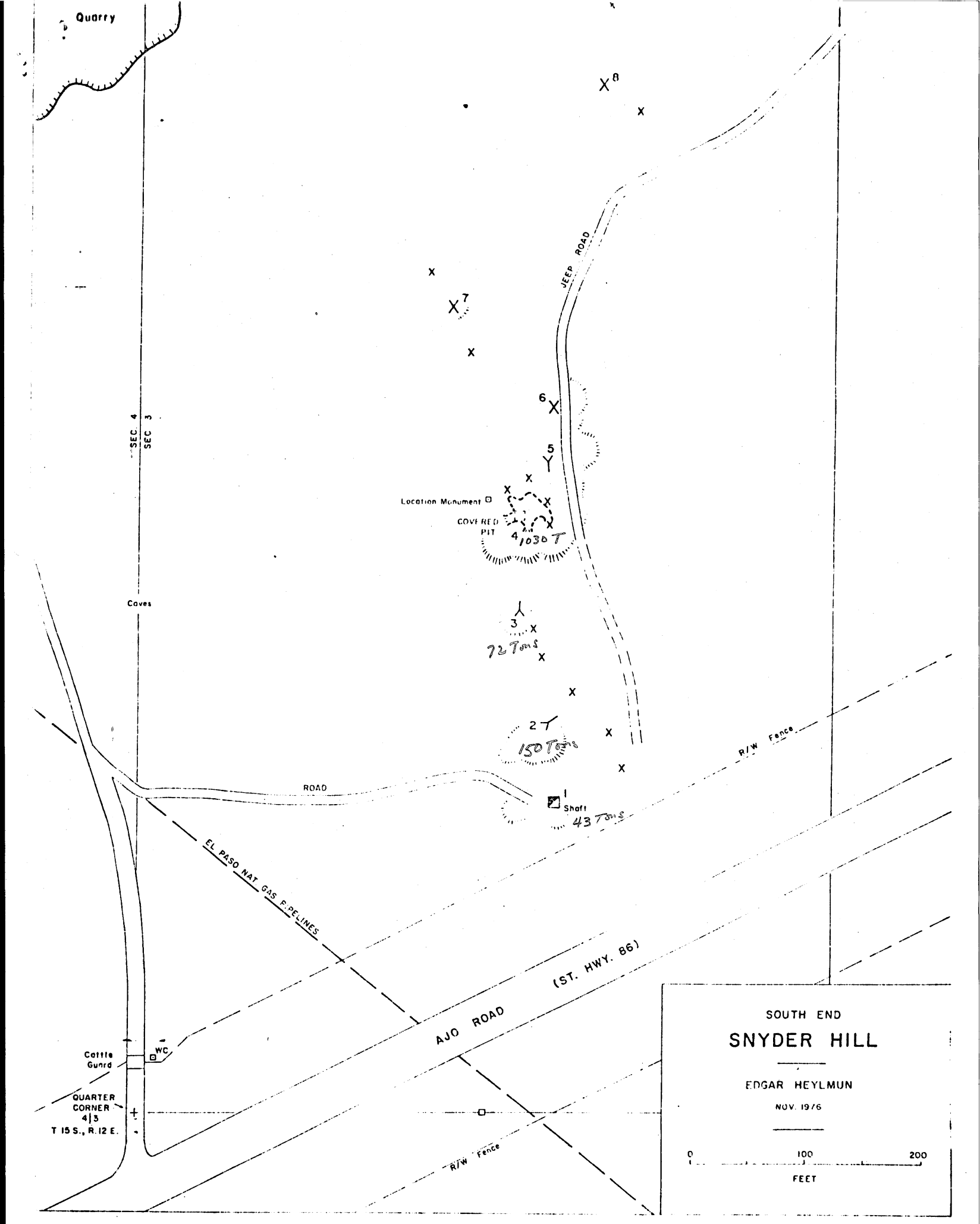
SNYDER HILL

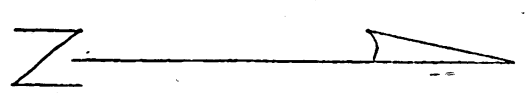
S.3, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., GSRB&M

Pima County, Ariz.

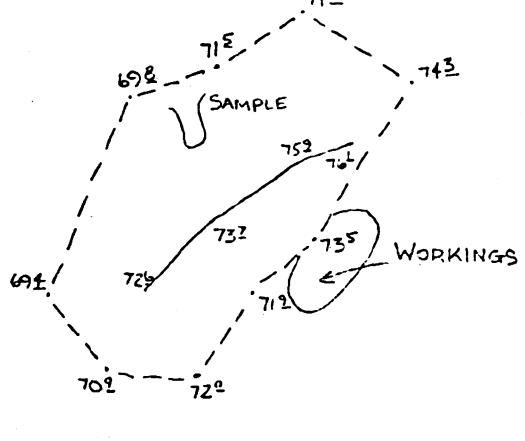
0 330 660 FT.

Scale


Quarry
X8
X7
JEEP ROAD
SEC. 4
SEC 3
6
5
Location Monument
COVERED PIT
4
1030 T
Coves
3
72 Tons
2
150 Tons
ROAD
1
Shaft
43 Tons
R/W Fence
EL PASO NAT GAS PIPELINES
AJO ROAD
(ST. HWY. 86)
Cattle Guard
WC
QUARTER CORNER 4|3
T 15 S., R. 12 E.
R/W Fence
SOUTH END
SNYDER HILL
EDGAR HEYLMUN
NOV. 1976
0
100
200
FEET



DUMP # 3



DUMP CONFIGURATION

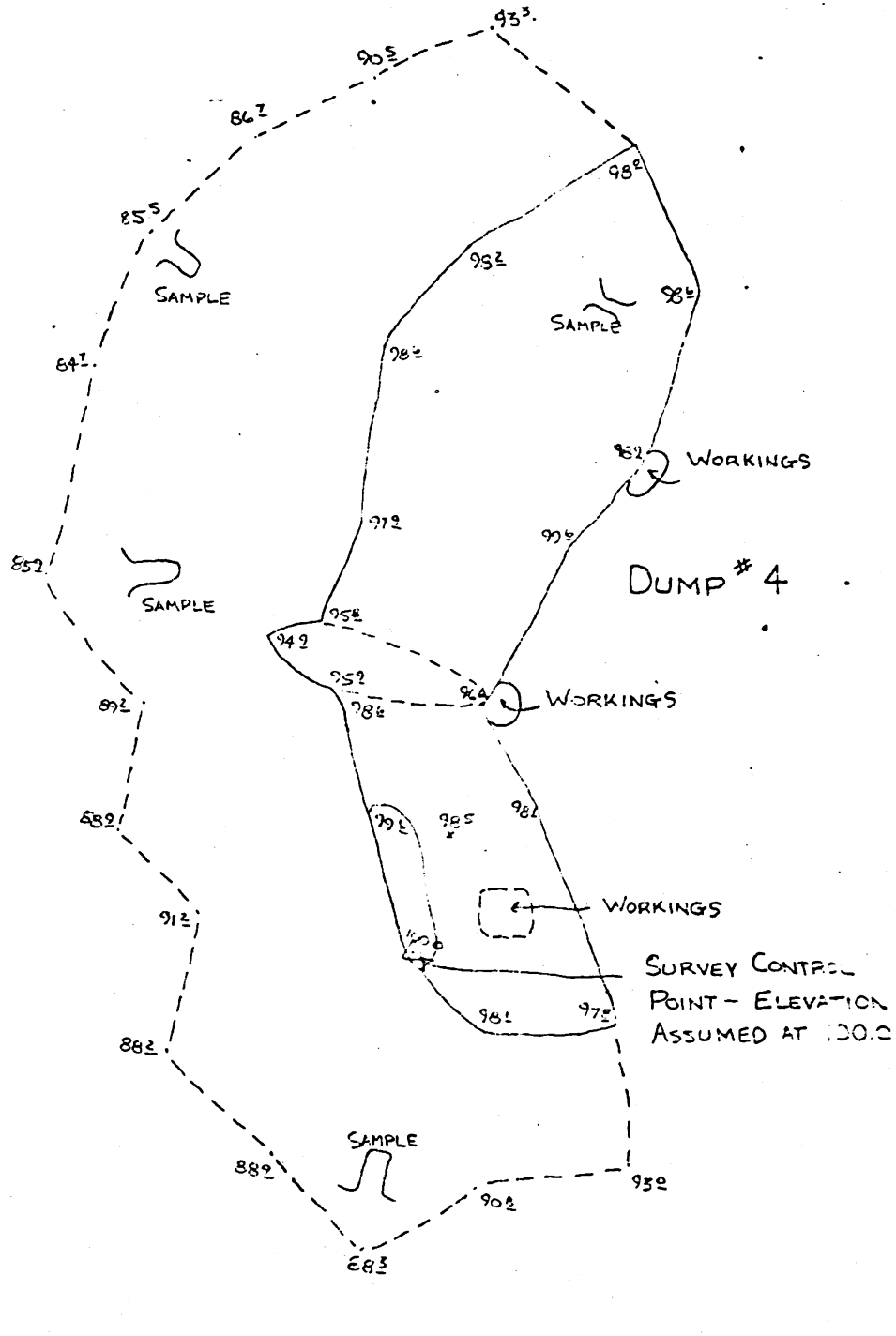
SNYDER HILL PROJECT

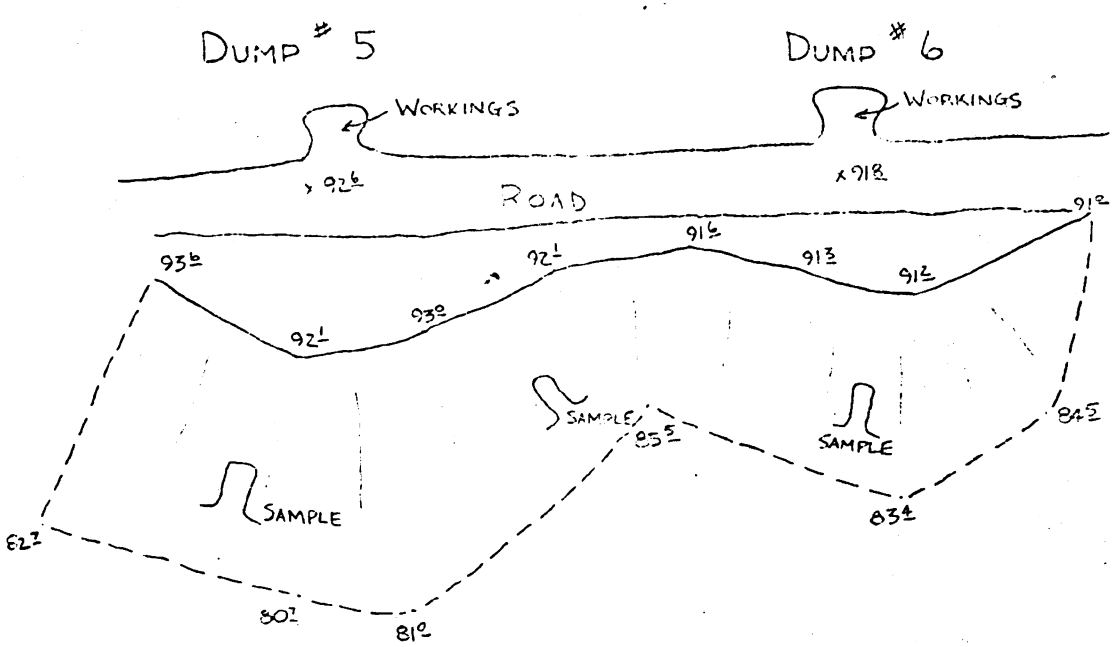
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

SCALE 1" = 15'

DUMP NUMBERING BY HEYLMUN

PLAT 1





DUMP CONFIGURATION

SNYDER HILL PROJECT

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA
SCALE 1" = 15'

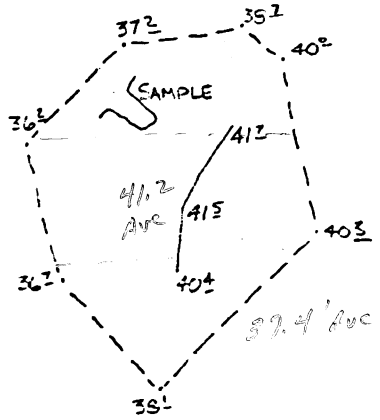
ELEVATIONS FROM ASSUMED ELEVATION AT CONTROL POINT SEE PLAT 1

DUMP NUMBERING BY HEYLMUN

PLAT 2

2-24-78 ALANCO LTD. TUCSON, AZ.

Assume dump is a cone
Vol = 1/3 H x area of base.



1.5
x 1.6
2.40"
x 15
36 sq ft
x 3.80
136.80
3 = 45.6 cu ft in cone.

39.4' Ave base
3.80 Ave height

45.6 ÷ 18 = 2.5 Tons

SHAFT DUMP # 1

+ Conf. = .16 x 1.6 = .95
x 15
14.40 Sq ft
Ave H = 3.7
13.69 ÷ 2 = 15.7 ÷ 18 = .87

2.5
x .9
3.4 Tons Packed

DUMP CONFIGURATION

SNYDER HILL PROJECT

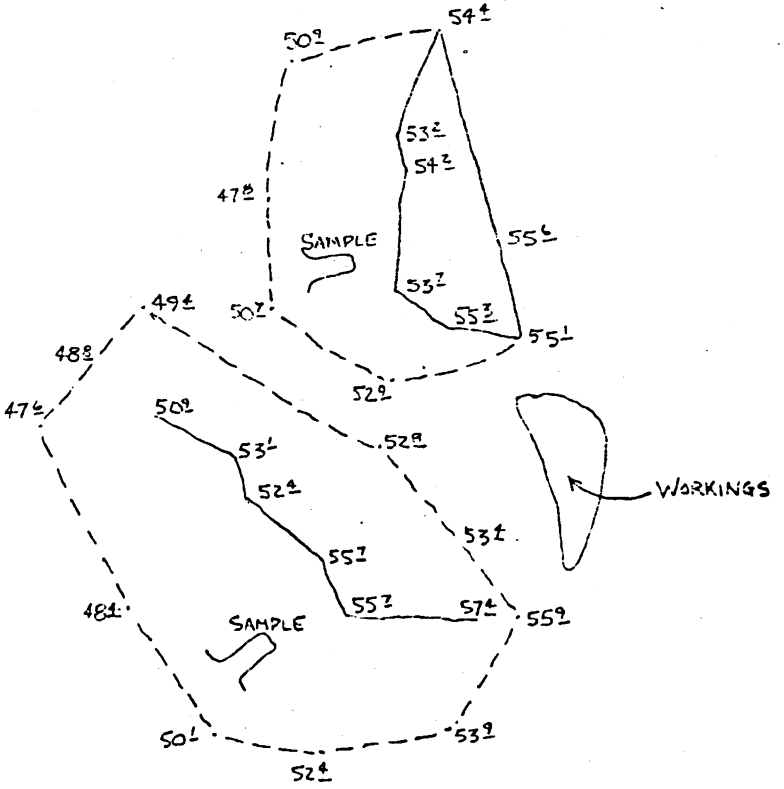
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

SCALE 1" = 15'

DUMP NUMBERING BY HEYLMUN

PLAT 3

DUMP # 2



ELEVATIONS FROM ASSUMED ELEVATION AT CONTROL POINT
SEE PLAT 1

2-24-78. ALANCO LTD. TUCSON, ARIZ.

MOKI MINERALS (AN ARIZONA CORPORATION)

EDGAR B. HEYLMUN, GEOLOGIST

4215 EAST FAIRMOUNT
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85712

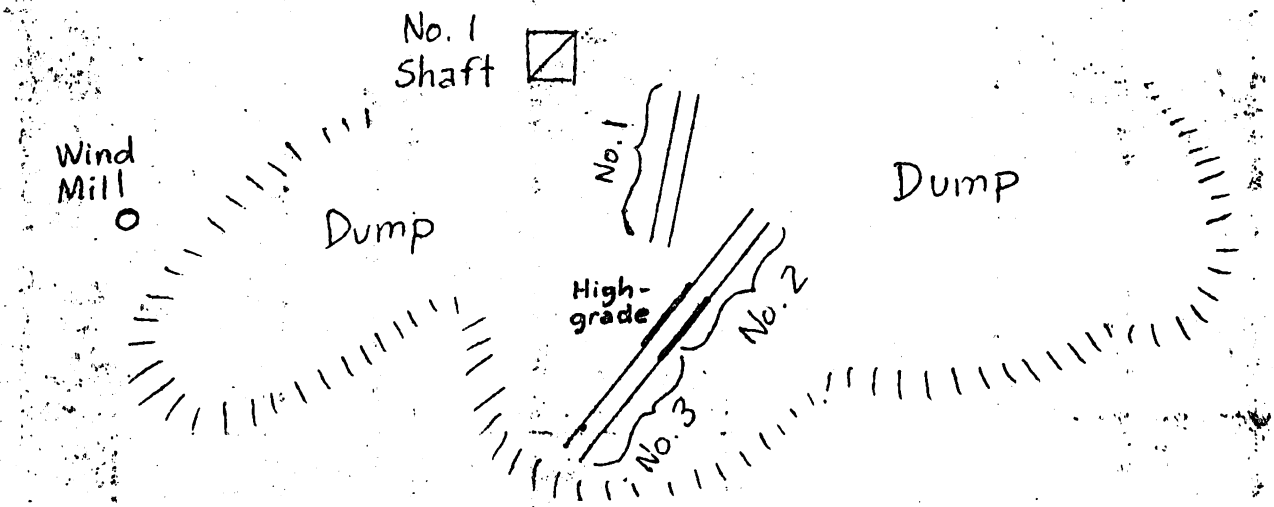
1 Dec 1978

Dear Bill:

I'm convinced that it takes mail an extra day or two to go from Hartford to Lakeville. With the Christmas rush coming on, I hope you took the letter re the prospecting permit directly to Hartford for mailing, as it must be on the desk of the State Land Dept. by 5 PM, Dec. 7, or the permit becomes void.

With the firing of Andrew Bettwy, and pending investigation of Bettwy and the State Land Dept., a lot of dirt will be uncovered. Governor Babbitt (because of several poignant letters on my own letterhead) has asked if I'd be willing to attend a hearing. I replied that I had alsolutely no firm evidence of any illegal wrongdoing, but I'd be willing to attend if need be. They've apparently got Bettwy, Duncan, and that bunch racked-up bad. If Moki could hold off a few months until the State Land Dept. gets going again with honest administration, you might find that they will handle Worsley, Dees, et al, for you, and give Moki a clean right to Mary G. If you were willing, I might be able to pursue it for you through Senator Farr and the governor, although I think we should give them a chance to reorganize the land department.

I thought the dump at Mary G looked like 95% waste rock when Luckow cut the trenches, but the assays don't bear me out. The trenches cut were as follows:



I cut a series of channel samples at regular intervals throughout the trenches, and each bag of samples represents a composite of those channels. Each bag weighed 10-15 pounds, so the sampling should be representative. Bag No. 2 contained channel samples taken through lighter-colored material, so that no doubt is in an area of high-grade ore. In all channels, I was careful to collect all the fine material as well as coarse. I really doubt if Bag No. 2 is representative of the entire dump. I think the trench went through a zone of high-grade in that area. If the dump does have values like that throughout, then the dump should be shipped, not leached. There isn't enough total material in the dump to warrant a leaching operation anyhow. As you can see from the assays you've obtained by now, the three bags of samples average 12.4 oz/ton, which might be sufficient to ship.

More trenches are needed to ascertain the overall value of the dump.

Sincerely,

Ed

Mary G

MOKI MINERALS (AN ARIZONA CORPORATION)

EDGAR B. HEYLMUN, GEOLOGIST

4215 EAST FAIRMOUNT
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85712

9 Dec 1978

Dear Bill:

Received the check today in payment of the assessment work at Mary G. Thanks.

I wonder if the hiring of a registered mining engineer would be the wise course of action in regard to Mary G. First off, no mining engineer or mining geologist that I know would answer his phone for less than $200, and none would report on Mary G, I don't believe, for much under $1,000. I feel virtually certain that all would report the same thing - that the property is too small to warrant mining under the present economic conditions. There are numerous silver mines in Arizona, many that are bigger and richer than Mary G, which remain inactive simply because of economics. I think you'd merely spend $1,000 or more to receive a negative report, or else they'd outline a megabuck drilling program designed to find more ore, a program Moki could never afford.

You have a number of attractive assays, plus records of rich shipments. The last assays, cut from a number of channels in the trenches dug by Luckow, are nothing short of <u>astounding</u>. Remember, those are composite samples of all the dump material, and each sample weighed 10-15 pounds. They are not selected pieces. To get assays that high from a dump is incredible, as dumps are supposed to be waste rock and sub-commercial stuff. The highest dump assay we got at Junetta was around 10 oz/ton, which is very good. So the Mary G dump has streaks of very rich ore. This kind of information might be enough to sell Mary G, outright, to a buyer. Perhaps Moki might be wiser to spend its efforts trying to sell the property, rather than paying professionals to give you an answer I can almost predict.

However, you might prefer to drop Redington, Cañada del Oro, and Snyder Hill, and concentrate all further efforts on Pipe Valley, Mary G, and Junetta. That's up to you. But I do know that the cost of mining is prohibitive, and competent labor is sky-high and hard to find. Insurance alone is enough to kill many mining operations.

You might be interested in knowing that the widow of the man who found the Half Moon Uranium Claims (Moki's Redington Prospect) called last week. She had discovered that we now hold the area, and was curious what we were doing. She said he discovered the area from an airplane, using a scintillometer, in 1955. She says he spent a ton of money, bulldozing trails and drilling a deep (several hundred foot) test hole which was negative. He had about concluded that the area didn't have enough tonnage (our same conclusion) when he was killed in a plane crash. Apparently, though, she was curious what we were doing, what with the present uranium interest. I merely said we were still looking and testing, without really saying anything.

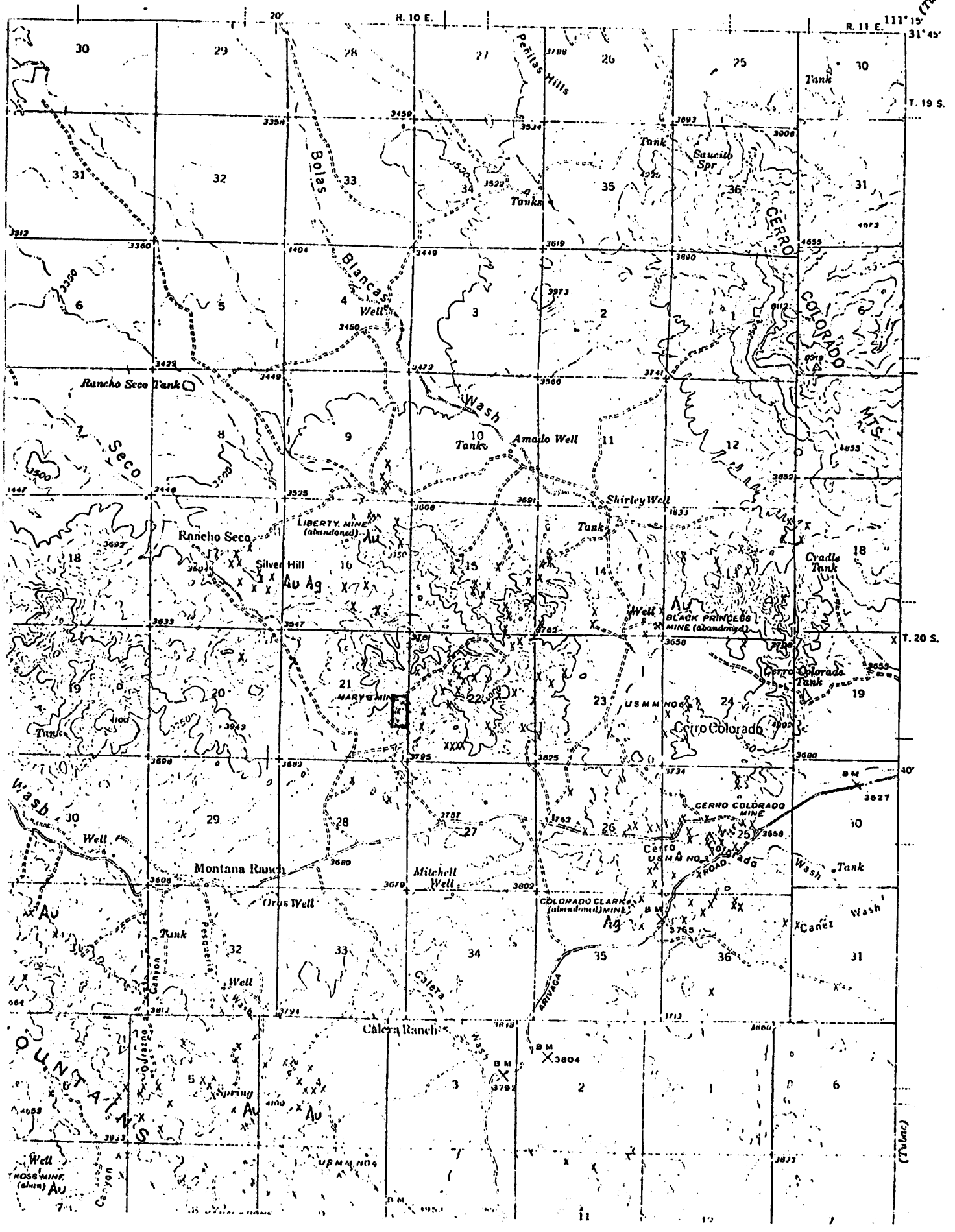
Enclosed are photos showing Fred Luckow and helper working at Mary G, cutting trenches and repairing the road. Keep these for possible legal reasons. I think you can see that a legitimate amount of work was done.

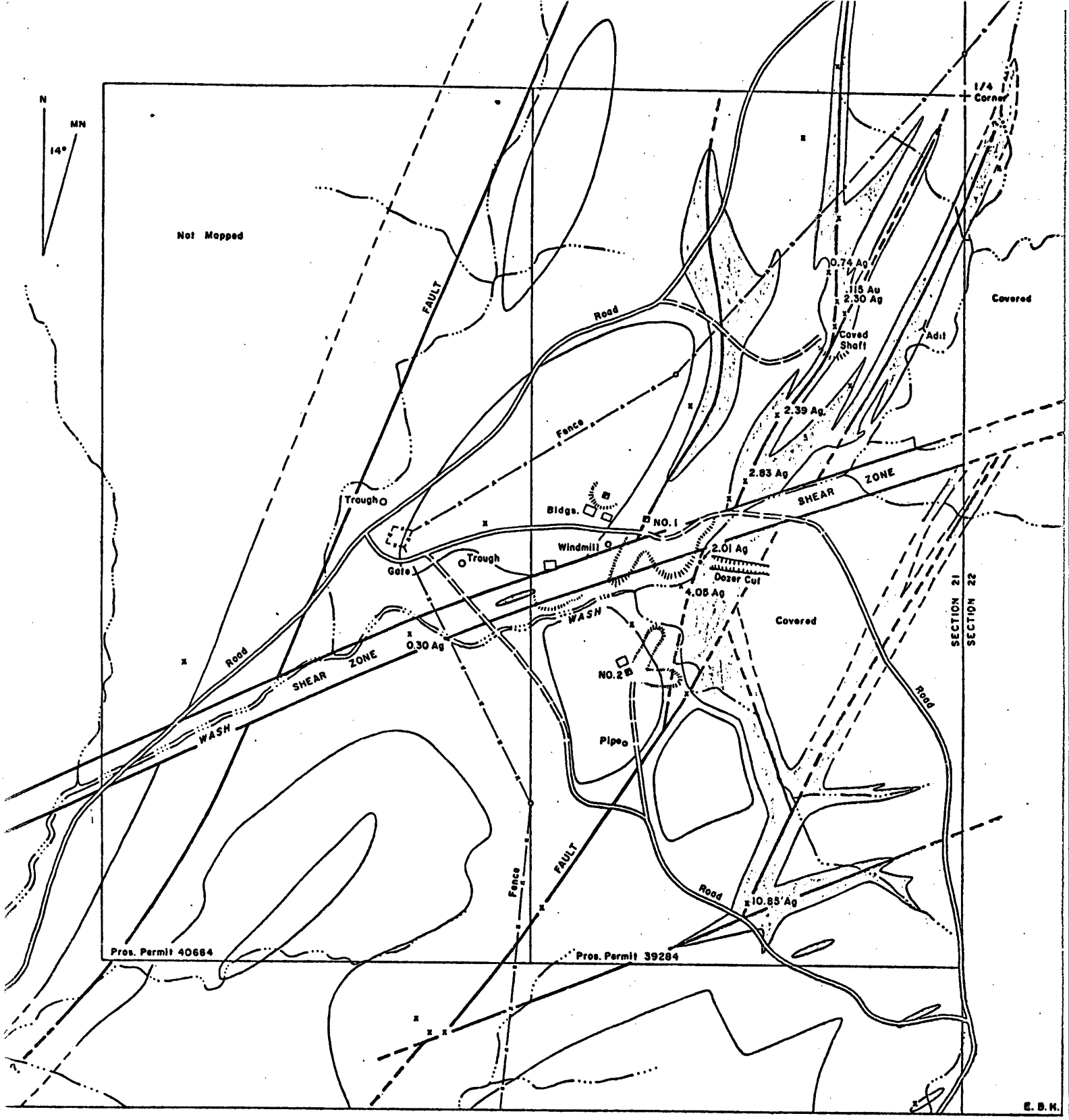
Sincerely,

Ed

TES
E ARMY
ERS

ARIZONA
ARIVACA QUADRANGLE
15 MINUTE SERIES





MINE SHAFT

PROSPECT PIT
Values in ounces per ton

FAULTS and OTHER FRACTURES

ROCK ALTERATION MAP

MARY G MINE AREA

CERRO COLORADO MINING DISTRICT

Sec. 21, T. 20 S., R. 10 E.

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

0 200 400

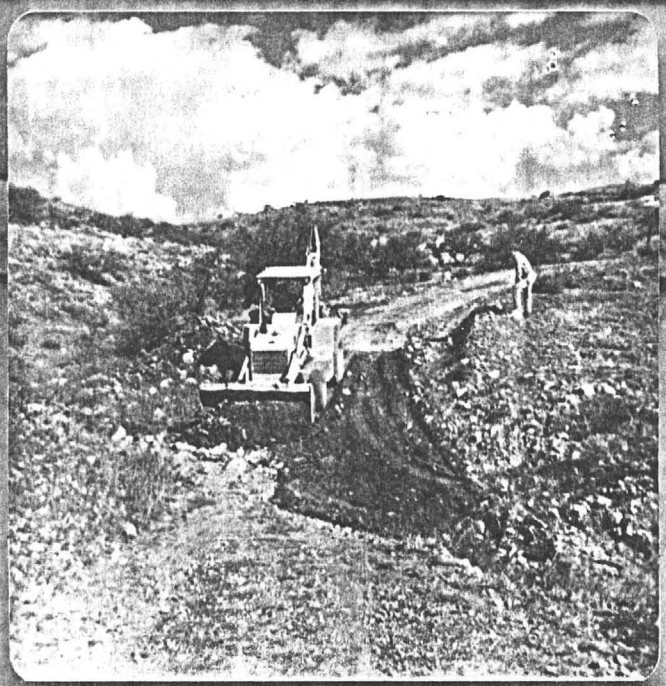
FEET

GEOLOGY BY EDGAR B. HEYLMUN, PhD
MARCH 1977

LARAMIDE ANDESITE PORPHYRY
Variable alteration

PROPYLITIC ALTERATION

HEMATITIC ALTERATION
Derived from sulfide mineralization



SOUTHWESTERN ASSAYERS & CHEMISTS, INC.

REGISTERED ASSAYERS
P. O. BOX 7517
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85725

710 E. EVANS BLVD.
PHONE 602-884-5811
884-5812

WIL WRIGHT
ARIZONA REG. NO. 5875

DNYANENDRA A. SHAH
ARIZONA REG. NO. 8838

Moki Minerals
Box 553
Lakeville, Conn. 06039

JOB # 023904
RECEIVED 1-24-80
REPORTED 2-12-80

CC: E. B. Heylmun

SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OZ.*	SILVER OZ.*	LEAD %	COPPER %	ZINC %		MOLYBDENUM %
Mary G. Dump:							
1-1980-							
1	Nil	6.15					
2	Nil	1.30					
3	Nil	12.75					
4	Nil	37.80					
5	Nil	2.60					
6	Nil	.15					
7	Nil	.55					
8	Nil	1.40					
9	Nil	.10					
10	Nil	Trace					
11	Nil	.10					
12	Nil	.25					

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 8838 Dnyanendra Amrutlal Shah DATE SIGNED 2-12-80 ARIZONA U.S.A.

1 ppm = 0.0001% 1 troy oz./ton = 34.286 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0292 troy oz./ton

002

* Gold and Silver reported in troy oz. per 2,000 lb. ton.

ANALYTICAL CHARGES		OTHER CHARGES	
		ANALYTICAL CHARGES	
TOTAL ANALYTICAL CHARGES	21.00	**PAY THIS AMOUNT**	21.00

Thank You Wil Wright

* LESS 3% DISCOUNT NET TEN DAYS

007

SOUTHWESTERN ASSAYERS & CHEMISTS, INC.

WIL WRIGHT
ARIZONA REG. NO. 5875

DNYANENDRA A. SHAH
ARIZONA REG. NO. 8888

REGISTERED ASSAYERS
P. O. BOX 7517
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85725

710 E. EVANS BLVD.
PHONE 602—884-5811
884-5812

Mary G.

Moki Minerals
Box 553
Lakeville, Conn. 06039

JOB # 022409
RECEIVED 11-27-78
REPORTED 11-29-78

CC: E. B. Heylmun

SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OZ.*	SILVER OZ.*	LEAD %	COPPER %	ZINC %		MOLYBDENUM %
1	.006	.12					
2	.009	33.54					
3	.004	3.56					

REGISTERED ASSAYER CERTIFICATE NO. 5875 WILBUR D. WRIGHT Date Signed 11-29-78 Arizona U. S. A.

1 ppm = 0.0001% 1 troy oz./ton = 34.286 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0292 troy oz./ton

002

* Gold and Silver reported in troy oz. per 2,000 lb. ton.

ANALYTICAL CHARGES		OTHER CHARGES	
		ANALYTICAL CHARGES	
TOTAL ANALYTICAL CHARGES	21.00	**PAY THIS AMOUNT**	**21.00**

* LESS 3% DISCOUNT NET TEN DAYS

Thank You Wil Wright

007

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
P.O. Box 50106 • 1700 West Grant Road
Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

Charles E. Thompson
Arizona Registered Assayer No.

William T. Lehnbeck
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9435

James A. Martin
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 11122

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

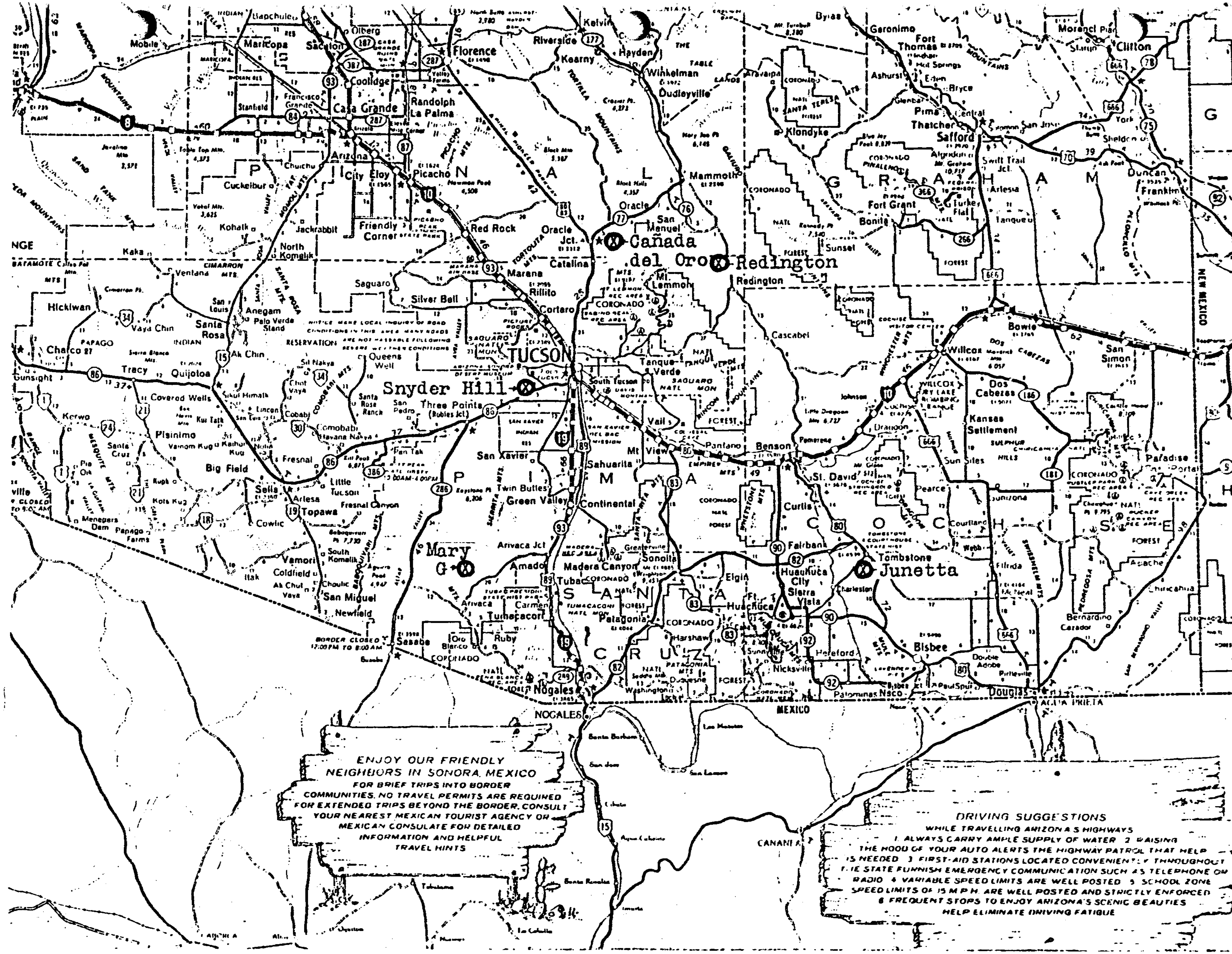
ITEM NO.	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Au * oz/ton	Ag * oz/ton	Cu %	Pb %	Mo %	W %
	Mary G No. 1 Dump	>0.10	>10	0.100	215.32	1.72	7.65	0.017	0.0005

TO:
MOKI MINERALS
P. O. Box 553
Lakeville, Conn 06039
cc: E. B. Heylmun
3660 E. 3rd St. #B-3
Tucson, Arizona 85716

REMARKS:
*Single fire assay

CERTIFIED BY:

DATE REC'D: 8/14/78
DATE COMPL.: 9/6/78
JOB NUMBER: TDT 003


ENJOY OUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBORS IN SONORA, MEXICO
FOR BRIEF TRIPS INTO BORDER COMMUNITIES, NO TRAVEL PERMITS ARE REQUIRED FOR EXTENDED TRIPS BEYOND THE BORDER, CONSULT YOUR NEAREST MEXICAN TOURIST AGENCY OR MEXICAN CONSULATE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION AND HELPFUL TRAVEL HINTS
DRIVING SUGGESTIONS
WHILE TRAVELLING ARIZONA'S HIGHWAYS
1 ALWAYS CARRY AMPLE SUPPLY OF WATER 2 RAISING THE HOOD OF YOUR AUTO ALERTS THE HIGHWAY PATROL THAT HELP IS NEEDED 3 FIRST-AID STATIONS LOCATED CONVENIENTLY THROUGHOUT THE STATE FURNISH EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION SUCH AS TELEPHONE OR RADIO 4 VARIABLE SPEED LIMITS ARE WELL POSTED 5 SCHOOL ZONE SPEED LIMITS OF 15 M.P.H. ARE WELL POSTED AND STRICTLY ENFORCED 6 FREQUENT STOPS TO ENJOY ARIZONA'S SCENIC BEAUTIES HELP ELIMINATE DRIVING FATIGUE
Cañada del Oro
Redington
Snyder Hill
Mary G
Junetta
TUCSON
Florence
Casa Grande
Coolidge
Safford
Clifton
Willcox
Benson
Bisbee
Douglas
Nogales
NOGALES
MEXICO
NEW MEXICO
AGUA PRIETA
CANANEA

SNYDER HILL SILVER PROSPECT
Pima County, Arizona

LOCATION: Located along State Highway 86, 10 miles southwest of Tucson, in sections 3 and 4, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., Pima County, Arizona. The prospect is covered by three lode claims and one placer claim, all on federally-owned land.

GEOGRAPHY: Snyder Hill is a low hill which rises out of Avra Valley, on the west side of the Tucson Mountains. It is easily accessible.

STRATIGRAPHY: Permian limestone and dolomitic limestone make up the bulk of the hill. It is locally silicified and mineralized, but the majority of the exposed rock is suitable for crushed rock used for aggregate, ballast, and road metal, and has been quarried for those purposes. Much of the rock might also be suitable as cement rock. The CaO content is 46.1%, and $CaCO_3$ runs 76.8%.

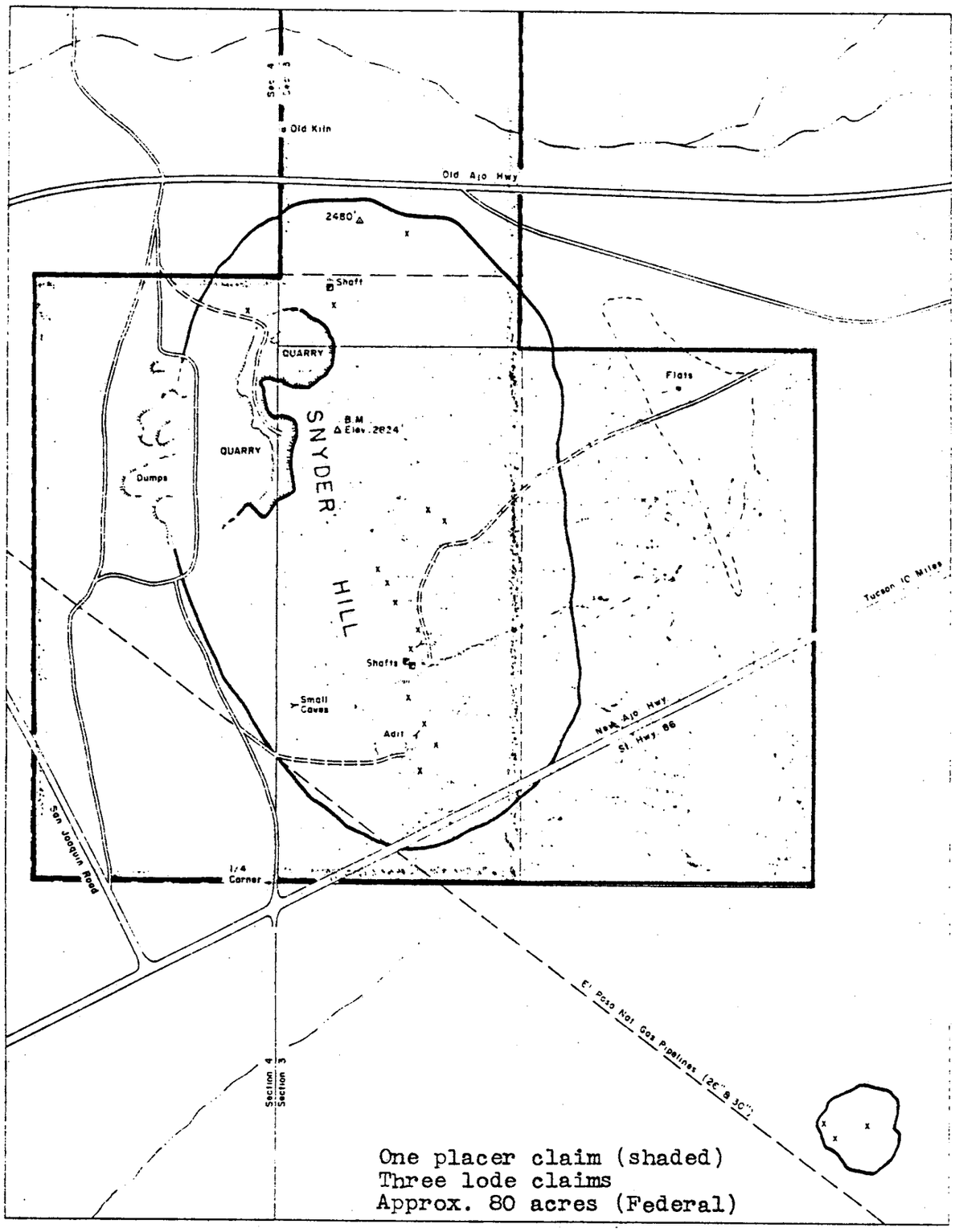
STRUCTURE: The beds at Snyder Hill dip about 15° to the east, with local structural "rolls" which appear to play a part in ore deposition. The "rolls" appear to parallel the strike of the Permian limestone. There appears to be a northeast-striking fault at the north end of the hill which controls ore deposition in that area, but elsewhere on the hill, faulting and jointing of rocks is not significant, although the limestone is too fractured to be used as dimension stone.

MINERAL DEPOSITS: Mineralization is confined to small, irregular pods or lenses which appear to be controlled by structural "rolls" in the limestone and dolomitic limestone. Where the "rolls" occur, bedding planes have "opened-up," thus providing cavities for ore deposits. Considerable replacement of limestone has also occurred, although contact metamorphism and alteration of the host rock is minimal. There is no skarn development such as would be expected near hydrothermal vein deposits. It appears that at Snyder Hill, ore-bearing solutions traveled along bedding planes rather than fracture zones. However, at the north end of the hill, at a pit where dump material assays over 50 ounces of silver per ton, a northeast striking fault appears to aid in ore control.

A detailed study of existing dump material was conducted by Alanco, Ltd., in early 1978. It was calculated that 11,310 ounces of silver exist on the dumps sampled, with a value of approximately $56,000 on today's silver market. Some of the ore shipped from Snyder Hill in the past averaged over 300 ounces of silver per ton. There are also lead values.

The minerals visible on the dumps include calcite, barite, quartz, limonite, cerussite, anglesite, and cerargyrite. No primary sulfides are in evidence.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It does not appear that sufficient dump material exists to attempt heap leaching operations. Drilling should be conducted in favorable areas in an attempt to find additional rich silver bodies at depth. Additional uses might be found for the limestone.



Map by Edgar B. Heylmun
May 1976

Mag
13°

SNYDER HILL

S.3, T 15 S., R. 12 E., GSRB&M
Pima County, Ariz.

0 330 660 Ft

Scale

MOKI MINERALS (AN ARIZONA CORPORATION)

EDGAR B. HEYLMUN, GEOLOGIST

1 November 1976

P.O. BOX 4806
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85717

MARY G MINE

Location: In the NE/4 SE/4 of section 21, T. 20 S., R. 10 E., Pima County, Arizona. Situated in the Cerro Colorado (Silver Hill) Mining District, 55 miles by road southwest of Tucson, and 13 miles by road north of Arivaca. All but last four miles are paved.

Topography: In low hill country at an average elevation of 3,750 feet. It is an active cattle range with typical desert vegetation.

Surface Rocks: Early Tertiary latite and andesite porphyry, locally altered and mineralized.

Structure: Minor north and northeast trending faults and fissures, with a shear zone trending N. 75-85° E. under the main wash.

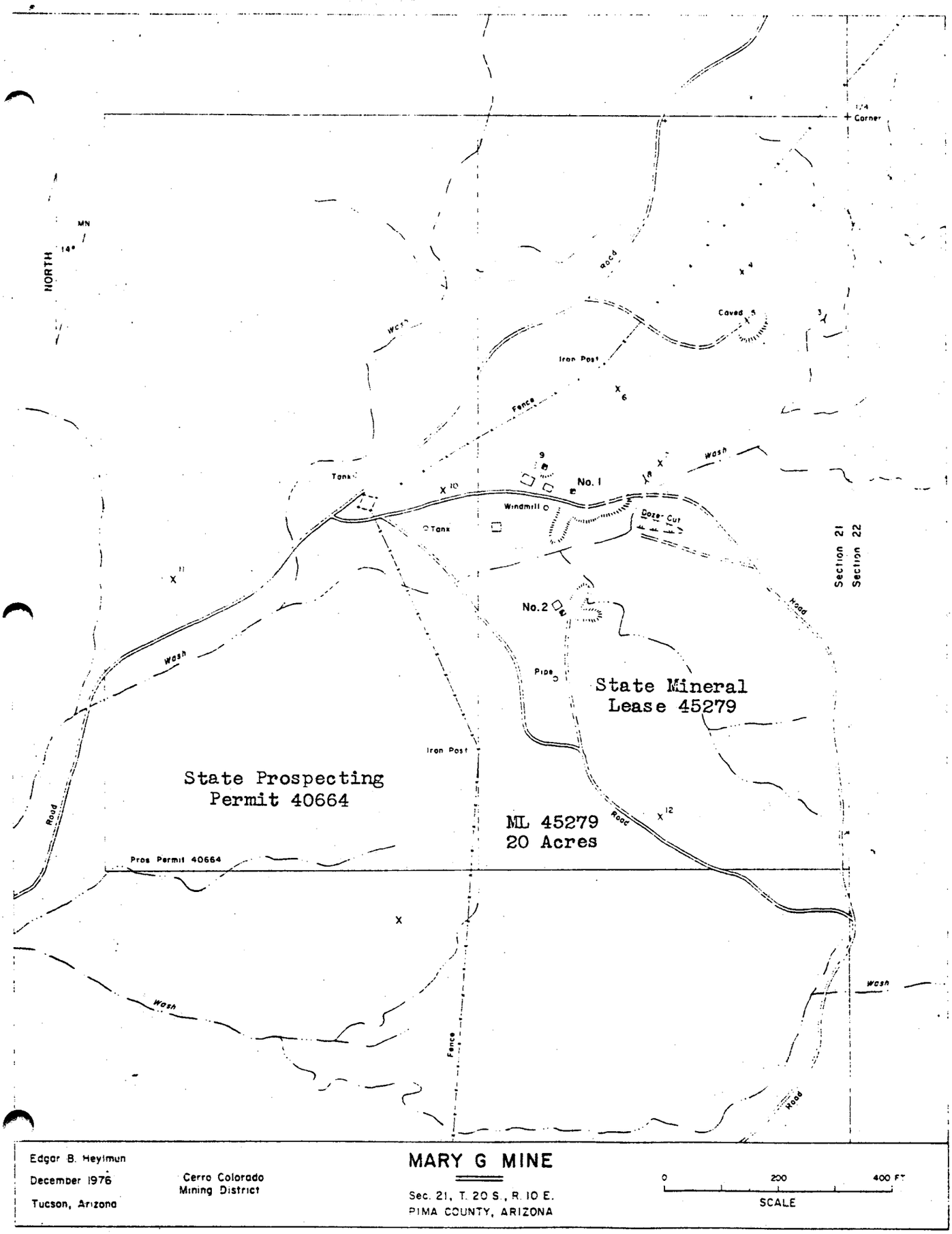
Mineralization: Strong wall-rock alteration along the shear zone, with lesser alteration elsewhere in the area. Most mining to date has been on the north and northeast trending faults and fissures, but important ore bodies, largely unmined, may exist in the shear zone underlying the main wash. Ore is found in quartz stringers, shoots, and lenses ranging from a few inches to over two feet in width along faults, fissures, and shear zones, especially where they intersect. Silver is the principal metal of commercial importance, associated with argentiferous cerussite, barite, and manganese oxide in the zone of oxidation. At depth, primary silver ores occur, and include argentite, galena, and argentiferous tetrahedrite. Enriched silver values occur in the zone of oxidation, and in the vicinity of the water-table. Other metals found include lead, copper, zinc, mercury, and gold.

Assays: Rich streaks of silver ore were encountered in past mining operations. Ore shipped in the past was reported to have averaged 60 ounces of silver per ton. A random sample was collected by Moki Minerals from the dump at the No. 1 shaft, and it assayed 141.54 ounces of silver per ton.

Development: There are four old shafts, one of which is completely caved. The other three are in various states of repair. No. 1 shaft, through which most ore has been produced, is in bad condition, and is blocked by caving at a depth of 30 feet. Originally, the No. 1 shaft went to a depth of 200 feet, with workings at the 136 and 186-foot levels. No. 2 shaft, 240 feet to the south, was sunk in 1950-1952 to a depth of 135 feet, with workings at the 130 foot level. The shaft is timbered and lagged and in fair condition, although it is flooded, with the water-level standing 56 feet from the surface. There is another shaft, near No. 1, which is not deep, and is of little consequence.

Past Production: Spaniards found rich silver ore in the area, around 1750, and Anglos prospected the area as early as 1855. The Mary G Mine did not go into production until 1890, and most ore was shipped between 1890 and 1942. Approximately 800 tons were shipped, worth about $200,000 on today's market. Some rich ore may have been shipped before records were kept.

Recommended Work: Drill holes between 100 and 150 feet deep should be sunk in the mineralized shear zone along the main wash. No. 2 shaft should be dewatered, repaired, and the workings on the 130-foot level extended to the mineralized shear zone under the main wash. No. 1 shaft should be re-established, repaired, and the workings connected with those of the No. 2 shaft. Drilling might establish need for more workings at shallow depths, in the zone of oxidation.



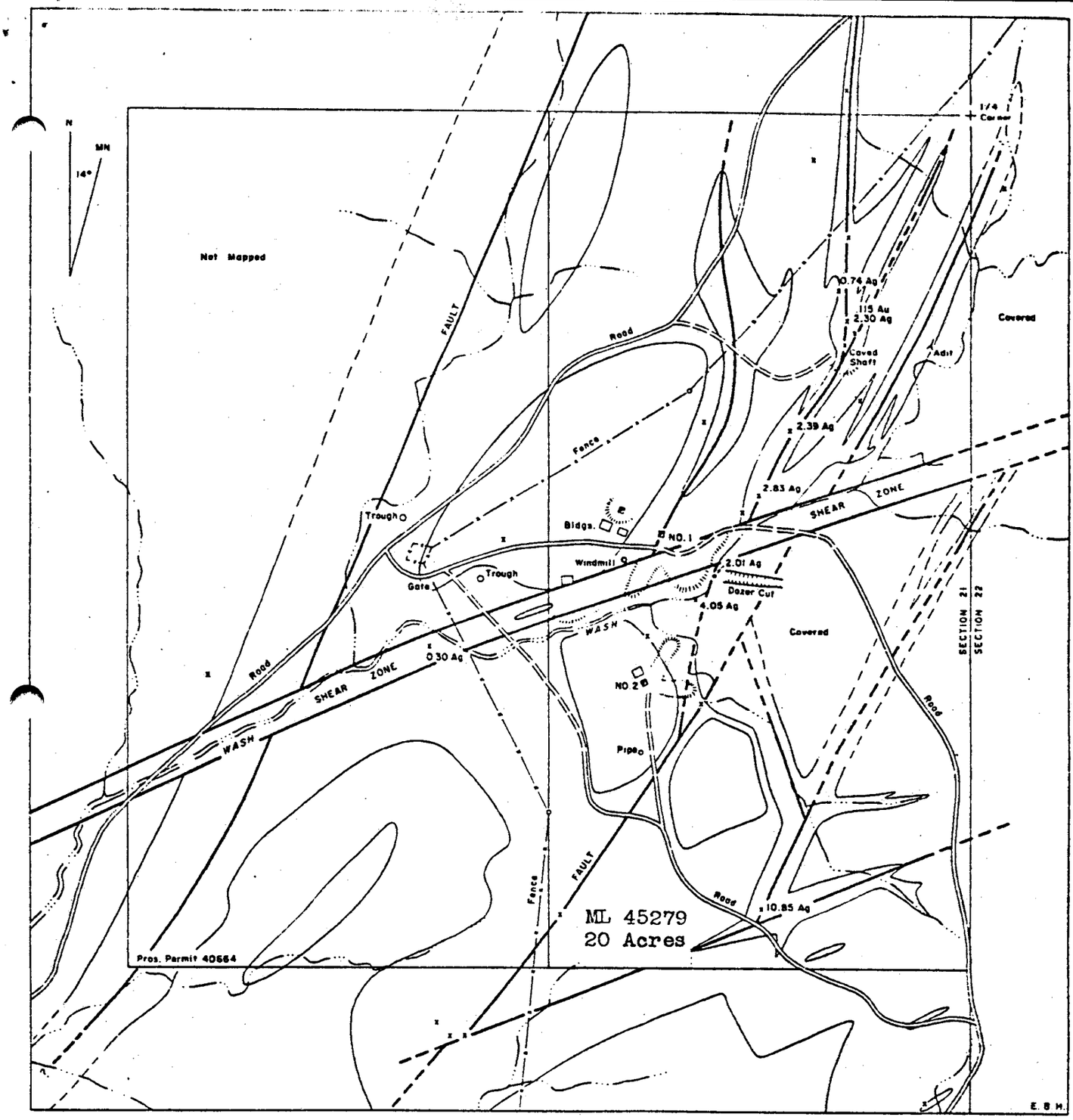
Edgar B. Heylmun
December 1976
Tucson, Arizona

Cerro Colorado
Mining District

MARY G MINE

Sec. 21, T. 20 S., R. 10 E.
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

0 200 400 FT
SCALE



MINE SHAFT

PROSPECT PIT
Values in ounces per ton

FAULTS and OTHER FRACTURES

ROCK ALTERATION MAP

MARY G MINE AREA

CERRO COLORADO MINING DISTRICT

Sec. 21, T. 20 S., R. 10 E.

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

0 200 400

FEET

GEOLOGY BY EDGAR B. HEYLMUN, PhD

MARCH 1977

LARAMIDE ANDESITE PORPHYRY
Variable alteration

PROPYLITIC ALTERATION

HEMATITIC ALTERATION
Derived from sulfide mineralization

MARY G MINE
GERRO COLORADO DISTRICT
Near Arivaca, Pima Co., Arizona

SUMMARY OF SHIPMENTS AS TAKEN FROM SETTLEMENT SHEETS

Shipped to Phelps Dodge Corp., Douglas, by J.S. Ayres

Date	Tons	Oz./ton Gold	Oz./ton Silver	Per cent: Lead	Per cent: Copper	Ins.	Fe	Net # Proceeds
3/28/29	26.0	--	112.0	--	1.0	69	2.8	$1410.96
6/19/29	29.2	.03	144.		1.5	65	2.0	1990.14
8/17/29	31.4		89.4		.93	71	2.9	1236.45
8/30/29	36.3		67.2		.88	73	2.4	1007.64
9/16/29	35.0		66.		.7	74	2.4	953.83
	157.9							$6599.02

Shipped to A.S.&.R.Co., Hayden, by J.S. Ayres

5/1/29	30.19		77.7		.9			1070.36
5/24/29	25.61		79		.9			874.13
11/27/29	33.53		55.5		.58			710.71
12/23/29	27.31		47.4		.57			478.47
	116.64							$3133.67

Shipped to A.S.&.R.Co., Hayden, by Virgil Bledsoe, Lessee

							A1203	
11/7/40	5.	.05	335.3	9.2	3.32	61	7.8	832.69 (Trucke
11/16/42	24.	.005	16.3			74	10.5	85.63
	29							918.32

Shipped to El Paso Smelting Works by Virgil Bledsoe

8/11/42	38.2	.01	50.8	1.2	.55	76	7.9	1008.89

Shipped to Hugo Miller, Nogales (Trucked to Nogales)

6/20/42	0.26	.05	436	19.5	3.4			57.08
6/27/42	.25	.06	456	20.5	7.8			61.65
7/3/42	.17	.05	402	23.5	3.4			32.70
7/18/42	.26	.05	304	10.2	2.1			38.50
7/25/42	.21	.05	562	7.0	5.1			58.30
8/1/42	.31	.04	578	7.0	5.2			91.00
8/7/42	.23	.06	555	9.5	6.2			65.88
8/15/42	.22	.04	514	11.5	5.8			58.80
8/22/42	.27	.05	405	11.5	4.2			56.40
	2.17							$520.31

Shipped to El Paso Smelting Works by Ayres-Herron & Williams

* Feb.1929	29.0	.02	98	4.8	.98	70	

#Net Proceeds--Net paid shipper after deducting freight and smelting charge on lots delivered by truck, net after treatment charges.

Tucson, Arizona
October 11, 1943

BRENT N. RICKARD

12,180.31
.05
#609.01

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