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A GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
OF THE RIO DEL MONTE
PATENTED CLAIM GROUP
NEAR SALOME YUMA COUNTY ARIZONA

PREPARED FOR
JAMES R. JACK
BY

TED H. EYDE
REGISTERED GEOLOGIST

DAN EYDE

MARK JOHNSON

JUNE 24, 1932



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Resources Inc.

P.O. Box 1127 • Cortaro, Arizona 85230 • (602) 297-4330

Ted H. Eyde
Dan Eyde

November 29, 1982

James R. Jack
Independent Geologist
Box 60
Sulphur, Oklahoma 73086

Dear James:

During November I reviewed the Rio del Monte report and data in conjunction with a visit to the property. As a result of this reappraisal I decided to revise the original report. The accompanying report is the product of this revision.

Much of the gold production from central and southwestern Arizona came from veins enclosed within the older Precambrian crystalline rocks. Another characteristic of these deposits was the concentration of gold-silver mineralization in distinct often high grade ore shoots within nearly barren quartz veins. A few of the large producers from quartz veins included the Congress, Octave, and Vulture mines.

It appears that both the gold-silver bearing quartz veins and the enclosing Precambrian gneiss at the Rio del Monte are similar to these deposits. Unfortunately, it is no longer possible to sample

any of the ore shoots at the Rio del Monte because these were completely mined out either during the original operation or during the scavanging of stopes and dumps which took place during the depression. Therefore, the gold silver values obtained from sampling the vein outcrops can be considered an indication of gold silver mineralization and not an accurate measurement of the gold-silver content of the ore shoots. In other words the sampling results are a guide to mineralization and nothing more.

One of the most unusual characteristics of the Rio del Monte deposit is the large number of quartz veins which crop out on the property. And which, in fact on the Little Lizzie claim resemble a stockwork of quartz veins. This may be the surface expression of a larger, low grade gold deposit which could be mined using open pit mining methods.

In summary the Rio del Monte property contains two distinct exploration targets. The first, discussed in the accompanying original report are small, podiform but possibly very high grade oxidized ore shoots within the quartz veins. Such bonanza ore shoots mined at the nearby Golden Eagle and Harquahala Mines produced 120,560 oz. of gold. The percussion drilling program should adequately evaluate the four recommended target areas.

One additional area should also be explored by drilling. The vein which strikes northeast across the northwest corner of the Morning Star claim just west of the basic dike outcrop could contain a shoot of high grade gold mineralization.

The second target is the stockwork of quartz veins which cropout on the Little Lizzie claim. This target could be evaluated by collecting closely-spaced geochemical samples of quartz veinlets and the enclosing rocks. The samples should be analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, and mercury. If a geochemical anomaly were detected in this area it should be evaluated by drilling.

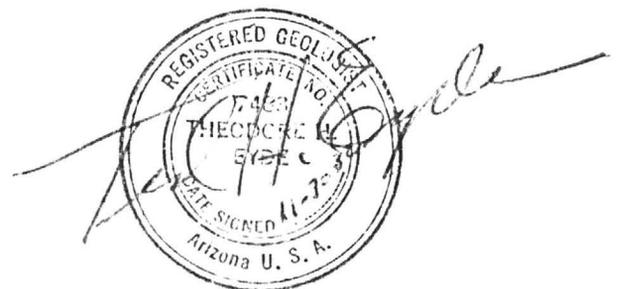
The Rio del Monte is one of the few remaining unexplored gold-silver deposits in southern Arizona. It contains several shallow exploration targets which can be evaluated by relatively inexpensive percussion drilling methods. The high silica content of the gold-silver mineralization means that the copper smelters in Arizona may purchase the production for smelter flux provided it meets their specifications. In my opinion the Rio del Monte is a gold-silver deposit which merits further exploration.

Respectfully submitted,

Ted H. Eyde

THE/mce

Enclosure



INTRODUCTION

The Rio del Monte property is a group of 20 patented claims in Mineral Survey 1738 located about four miles south of Salome, Arizona. The claims cover the outcrops of a number of gold-silver bearing quartz veins discovered around 1890.

Sometime before 1900, an investor group, which included then United States Senator Ridgeway, purchased the property. The company drove an estimated 4000 feet of underground workings during this period of operation. Small scale operations consisting of hand-sorting the dumps and high grading the veins continued for many years. During the depression about 150 tons of ore assaying 0.30 oz/ton gold were produced. In 1945 the property was purchased by the Seaboard Mining Company which shipped about 49 tons of ore containing 0.40 oz/ton gold and 50 tons of milling ore containing 0.17 oz/ton gold. This operation was abandoned in 1963.

In the mid 1960's W. D. Roper, the prospector who sold the claims to Phelps Dodge Corporation covering the Dos Pobres Copper Deposit, staked about 600 claims in the Rio del Monte area. Mr. Roper maintained the assessment work for several years. He dropped the claims in 1967. The present owners Bradley James and James Jack acquired 16 of the Rio del Monte patented claims in 1966 and the remaining 4 in 1967.

8 Arizona

Area 113,417 sq. mi. (6)
 Population 2,411,800 (30)
 Dimensions N 5 290 miles E W 335 miles
 Highest Point Humphreys Peak 12,633 ft. (3)
 Capital Phoenix 6 (4)
 Largest City Phoenix 6 (4)



- Selected Recreational & Historical Sites**
- Arizona-Sonoran Desert Museum N 8
 - Canyon de Chelly National Monument E 12
 - Grand Canyon National Park E 8
 - Lake Powell (Glacier Canyon Nat. Rec. Area) C 8
 - Lomboli Bridge (Lake Havasu City) I 2
 - Dakota Cavern G 7
 - Petrified Forest National Park H 11
 - Saguaro National Monument N 9

How to Determine Distance

1. Find the city on the map.

2. Find the other city on the map.

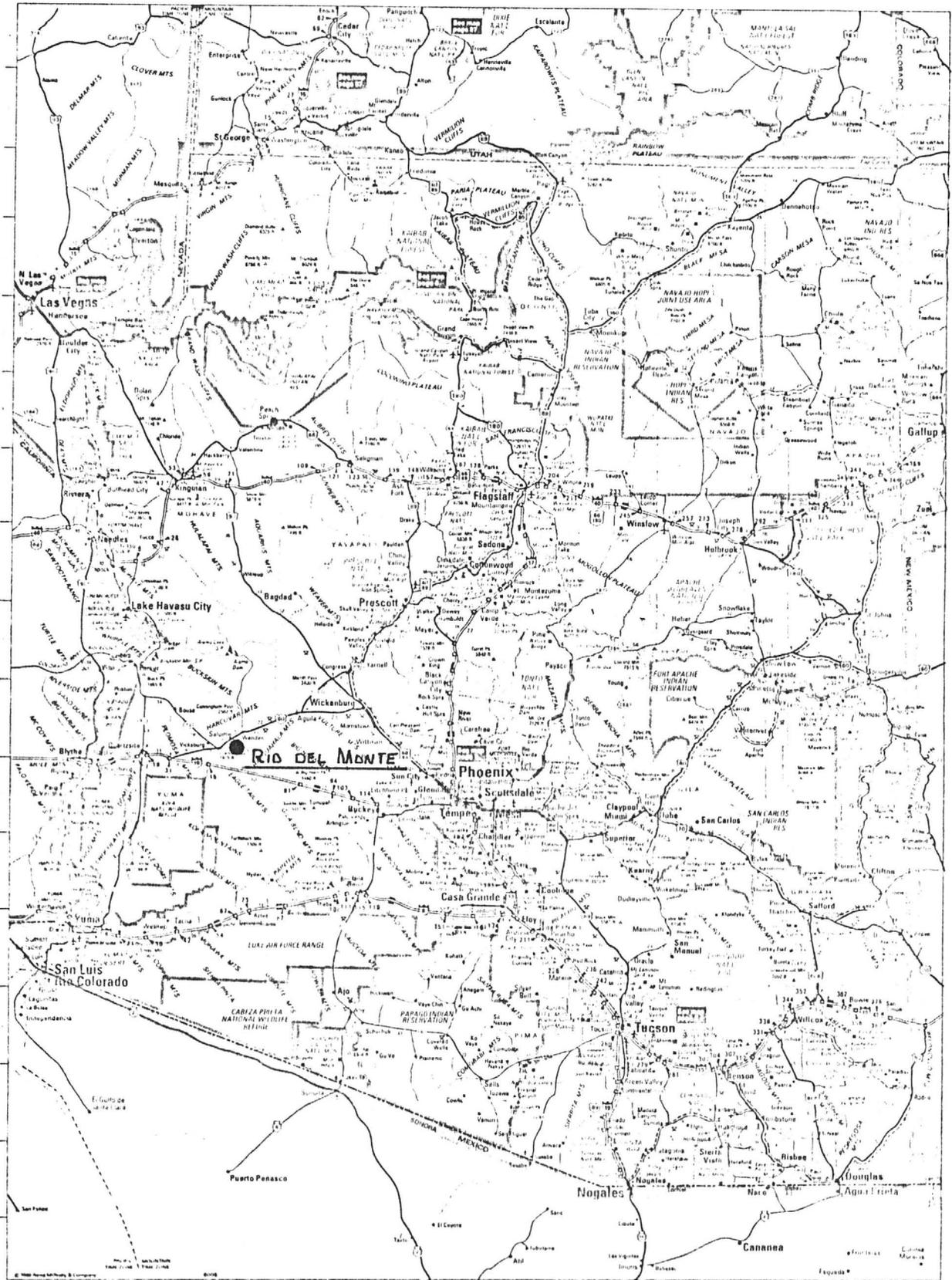
3. Draw a straight line between the two cities.

4. Read the distance in miles between the two cities.

Mileage is read between road intersections on this highway intersection. Some interchanges numbers indicate mileage.

Mileage Between Principal Cities

	Flagstaff	Phoenix	Tucson	Yuma
Flagstaff	126 249 189	79 142 320 139	93 255 55 309	
Phoenix	458 152 52 139 218 184 183		96 118 186 191	
Prescott	417 156 146 93 131 145 277 96		212 148 216	
Tucson	475 296 87 255 334 300 65 118 212		276 242	
Yuma	635 116 177 309 346 222 307 181 216 242 314			



In October 1981 Ted H. Eyde examined the Rio del Monte property for Callahan Mining Corporation. As a result of this investigation Mr. James R. Jack, co-owner of the property, retained GSA Resources, Inc. to undertake a geologic investigation of the Rio del Monte claims. This investigation included:

1. A literature search to determine whether the deposit was described in any publications or unpublished theses.
2. Preparation of a surface geologic map on a scale of 1" = 200' showing the topography, location of the claims, roads, shafts, dumps, lithologies, veins, and sample locations.
3. Sampling of the vein outcrops.
4. Preparation of this report with recommendations.

Work on the Rio del Monte property began in mid-January. Ted H. Eyde began a comprehensive literature search and obtained both topographic map and air photography coverage of the property. A 1 in. = 200 ft. scale mylar base map was prepared from the Hope 7.5' preliminary U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. A copy of Mineral Survey 1738 was obtained from the Bureau of Land Management and used to plot the Rio del Monte claims on the base map.

Although the literature search revealed several general references to the Rio del Monte and surrounding areas, except for Studies in Western Arizona published in May 1980 by the Arizona Geological Society, few comprehensive geological investigations have been undertaken in the west-central part of Arizona. In fact, little

is known about either the stratigraphy or structure of western Arizona.

An unusual series of spring rainstorms delayed the geological mapping and sampling until early April. Mark Johnson formerly mine geologist at the Duval Corporation mines at Ithaca Peak, Arizona and Battle Mountain, Nevada spent 10 days mapping and sampling the veins. All the samples were fire-assayed for gold and silver and the sample locations and values plotted on the base map.

The initial sampling outlined several zones of gold-silver mineralization along the veins. Mark Johnson returned to the property in early May mapped the basic dikes in greater detail and collected a series of close-spaced samples along the veins in the vicinity of the higher grade samples. Ted and Dan Eyde completed the final report in early July.

SUMMARY

The sampling and geological mapping program outlined several zones or shoots of gold and silver mineralization within the quartz veins. The underground workings are now inaccessible, consequently, only the surface outcrops of the veins could be sampled. This was accomplished in two stages.

During the initial sampling which was done concurrently with the geologic mapping a total of 76 chip-channel samples each weighing at least 20 lbs. were collected across the width of all the veins at prospect pits and workings and at intervals of 100 to 150 ft. along the strike. During the second stage of the sampling program 24 closely-spaced chip-channel samples were collected across the vein width on both sides of any gold-silver mineralization discovered by the initial sampling. All of the samples were fire assayed for gold and silver by Jacobs Assay office in Tucson, Arizona.

A total of 100 samples of the quartz veins, were assayed confirming that the highest grade gold-silver mineralization usually occurs either at or adjacent to existing workings. The samples contained from a trace to 0.570 oz./ton gold and .05 oz./ton to 1.40 oz./ton silver.

The gold-silver mineralization is localized in ore shoots which are lenticular or podiform zones in the quartz veins. According to a report prepared for Rio del Monte Mines by Travis Lane the quartz veins have been followed for as much as 300 ft. along strike and 300 ft. down dip. The quartz veins range from less than an inch

to over 12 feet wide on the Tiger claim. At least one vein can be traced on the surface almost continuously for 2400 ft. along the strike.

Most of the veins in the northern part of the claim group strike northeasterly whereas those in the southern part of the claim group strike easterly. Most of the mine workings are developed along veins in the southern part of the claim group.

There are no measurable reserves of gold-silver mineralization blocked out on the property. In fact, neither the actual grade nor the extent of the zones of gold silver mineralization within the quartz veins are accurately known. Most of the underground workings were still accessible when Travis Lane examined the property in 1950. He said the underground workings indicated one ore shoot had a maximum length of 300 ft. a depth of 300 ft. and a width of 2 to 5 ft. Significantly, all of the mineralized areas mined appear to have cropped out on the surface. Therefore, it seems reasonable that other mineralized zones or "blind" ore shoots of gold-silver mineralization which do not cropout remain undiscovered at depth within the quartz veins.

Locating these "blind" shoots of gold-silver mineralization will require further sampling, because surface samples only provide information in two dimensions of the quartz veins. An air track percussion drill can be used to explore for ore shoots which may occur as downward extentions of the zones of gold silver mineralization indicated by the surface sampling. These target areas are shown on the 1 in. = 200 ft. scale map.



The drilling would sample gold-silver mineralization occurring in the quartz veins in the vicinity of existing workings. Seemingly a spatial relationship exists between the gold mineralization and the basic dikes which intrude the gneiss. There also appears to be a direct relationship between the silver content of the vein and the distribution of the gold mineralization. The silver mineralization extends well beyond the limits of the gold mineralization.

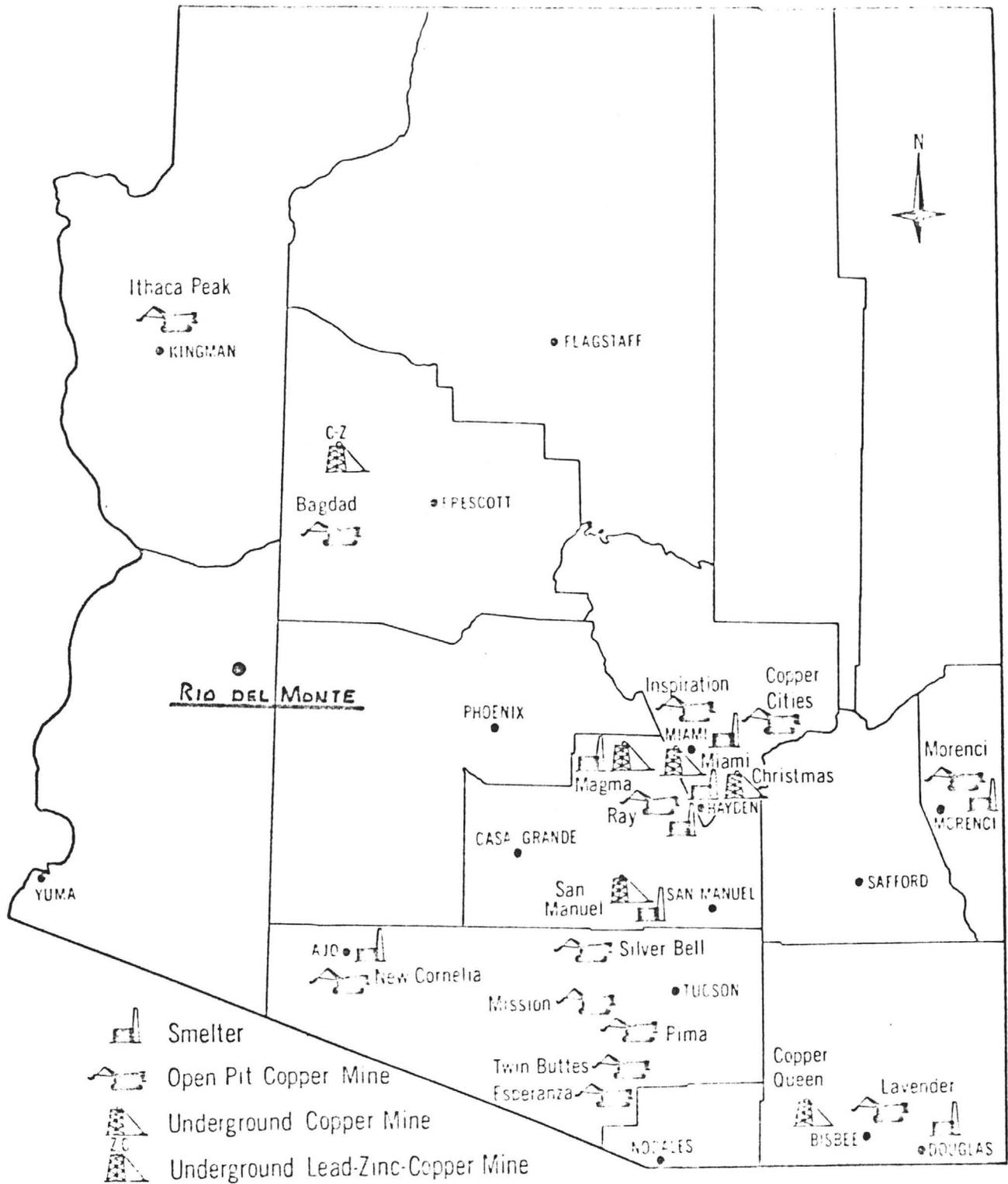
Drilling targets were chosen based on:

1. The location of the veins in relation to the basic dikes.
2. The presence of silver mineralization in the veins.
3. The proximity to mined areas.

The first 24 holes will explore the zones of gold silver mineralization in the vicinity of the old mine workings.

Based on past production records it appears that the mineralized zones mined in the past contained no less than .20 - .40 oz./ton gold. There is a good possibility that high grade shoots of gold mineralization can occur within the quartz veins. Bonanza ore shoots at the nearby golden Eagle and Harquahala mines produced 120,560 oz. of gold worth about \$50 million at present prices.

It also appears that the mineralized zones can produce gold and silver-bearing silica flux. The deposit is only four miles over a well maintained county road from the Santa Fe Railroad and U.S. Highway 60 at Salome, Arizona. Therefore, silica flux mined at the Rio del Monte property could be shipped by either rail or truck to copper smelters in southern Arizona.



THE ARIZONA COPPER INDUSTRY

Historically, the price of both gold and silver have kept pace with inflation. Consequently, the property appears to be good precious metals exploration venture for the following reasons:

1. The geological mapping and sampling program has defined several shallow exploration targets.
2. The quartz veins containing the gold mineralization are entirely within the patented claim group.
3. The Rio del Monte property has produced gold and silver-bearing ores and concentrates.
4. The Rio del Monte is near the Harquahala and Gold Eagle mines which were major producers of high grade gold and silver ores.
5. The surface and minerals are owned in fee simple, therefore, the exploration and mining operations are exempt from many of the burdensome and, therefore, expensive federal and state regulations governing exploration and mining.
6. The property is easily accessible to both rail and highway transportation.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The gold-silver mineralization appears to be localized in oxidized portions of the quartz veins and spatially related to the overturned and folded basic volcanic dikes.
2. The silver content of the veins may be a more reliable guide to mineralization than gold.
3. The proven past production, fee simple ownership of both the surface and mineral estate, and the proximity of both rail and truck transportation make the Rio del Monte patented claims a good speculative gold-silver prospect.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Drill several percussion drillholes with an air track to sample the mineralization in the quartz veins in the four target areas outlined by the geological mapping and sampling program.
2. Map the dikes on the property in greater detail. Gold-silver mineralization appears localized near the intersections between the quartz veins and the dikes.

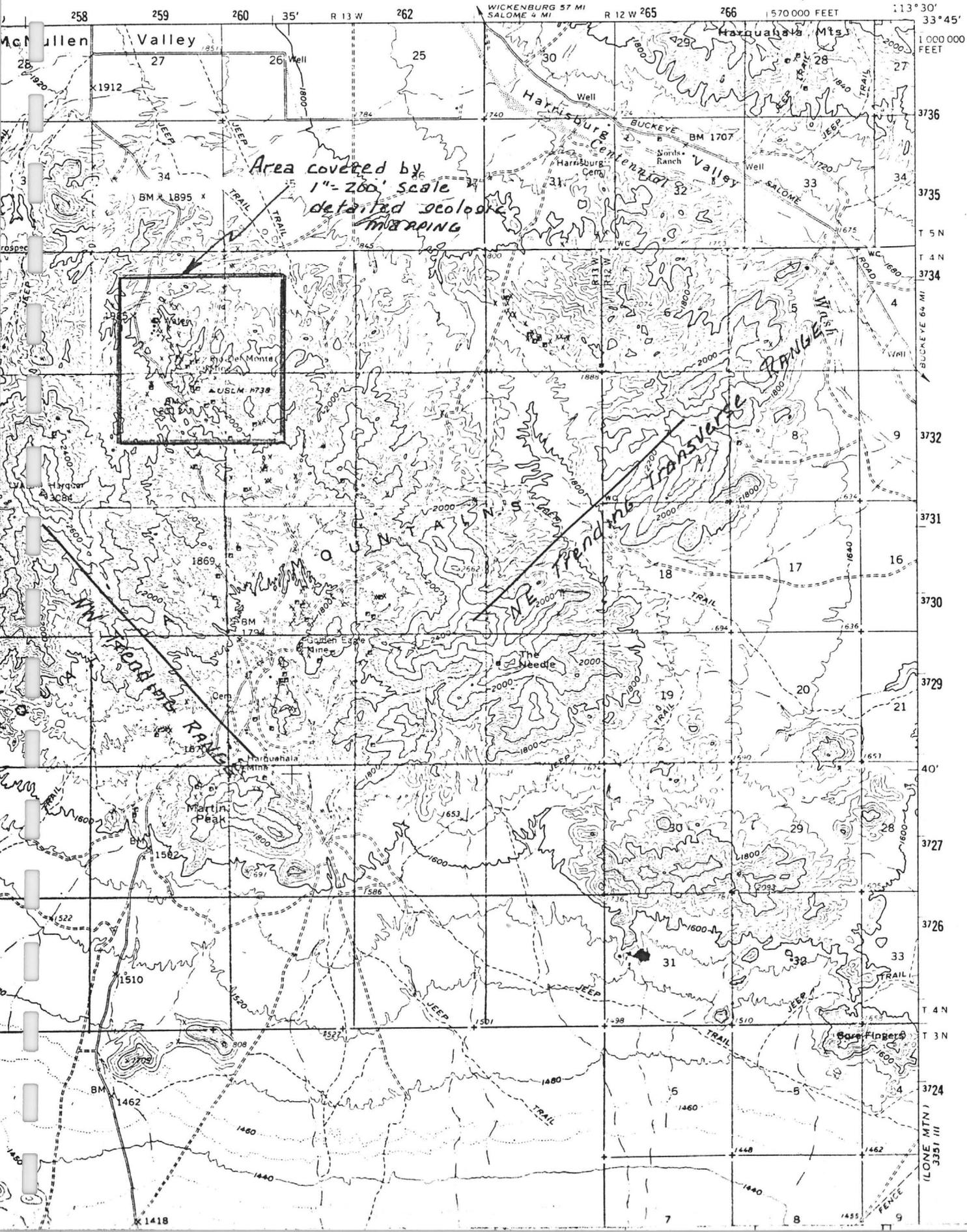
LOCATION

The Rio del Monte claim group is a block of 20 contiguous patented lode claims covering 392.251 acres whose boundaries are defined by Mineral Survey 1738. The claims cover portions of sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, T. 4 N., R. 13 W. (unsurveyed). The property is in Yuma County, Arizona near the north end of the Little Haraquahala Mountains south of the town of Salome. The enclosed maps show Mineral Survey 1738 and a portion of the 15' U.S.G.S. Hope Quadrangle on which the boundary of the 1 in. = 200 ft. scale geologic map is outlined.

The property is reached from Salome on U.S. Highway 60 and the Santa Fe Railroad over 4.5 miles of county-maintained gravel road. The property is also accessible from the south over about 10 miles of county-maintained gravel road from the Hovatter Road exit on Interstate 10.

HOPE QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA-YUMA CO.
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

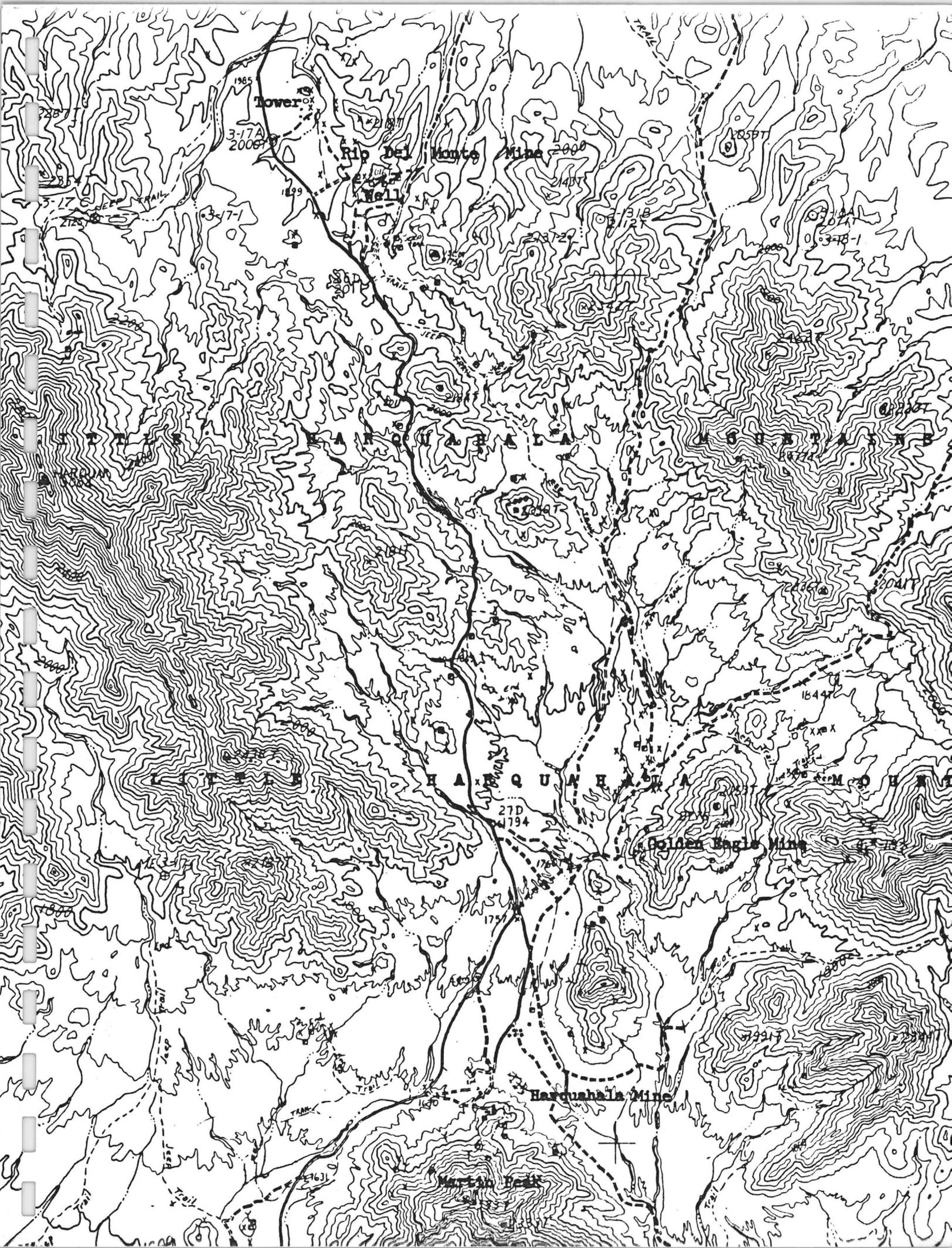
3351 W
(GLADDEN)



Area covered by
1"-260' scale
detailed geologic
mapping



3351 W
(LONE MTN)
3351 III



1965
Tower

Rip del Monte Mine 2000

Hell

Golden Eagle Mine

Harquahala Mine

Martins Peak

3-17A
2006

27D
1794

163

PAST PRODUCTION

The gold-silver mineralization covered by the Rio del Monte patented claim group was discovered in the 1890's. Sometime prior to 1900 a group of investors which included United States Senator Ridgeway purchased the property. The investor group sunk several shafts, drove underground workings and excavated many shallow pits on the veins which cropout on the property. In a report prepared for the Rio del Monte Mines in 1950, Travis Lane a consulting mining engineer estimated that more than 4000 feet of development work were completed during this early period of operation.

After this operation shut down, several small operations which consisted of high-grading the veins and sorting the dumps continued for several years particularly during the depression. About 15 tons of ore containing 0.30 oz./ton gold was shipped in 1931. Seaboard Mining Company acquired the Rio del Monte Mines property in 1945 and shipped about 49 tons of ore containing 0.40 oz./ton gold. An additional 50 tons of ore was milled recovering about 0.17 oz./ton gold. The source of both shipments was the dumps. The Seaboard Mining Company venture shut down in 1963 and no ore has been shipped since then.

During the mid-1960's W.D. Roper staked about 600 claims surrounding the Rio del Monte patented claim group. Mr. Roper built access roads, drilled the validation holes, and maintained the assessment work on his unpatented claims for several years. Mr. Roper believed his claims covered a major porphyry copper system similar to the

Dos Pobres deposit near Safford, Arizona. Mr. Roper sold the Dos Pobres deposit to Phelps Dodge Corporation for over \$1,000,000 in 1959. However, because of failing health he dropped his claims around the Rio del Monte group in 1967.

Bradley James and James Jack purchased 16 of the Rio del Monte patented claims in 1966 and the 4 remaining in 1967. No exploration or development work has been done on the property since it was acquired by Bradley James and James Jack.

GEOLOGY

The gold-bearing quartz veins on the Rio del Monte claims crop out along the northeast flank of the Little Harquahala Mountains, one of the four transverse ranges in southwestern Arizona. The transverse ranges are the Harquahala, Harcuvar, Buckskin, and Rawhide Mountains all of which are composed of Precambrian age metamorphic-plutonic core complexes intruded by late Cretaceous to Tertiary age granitic rocks. Metamorphosed Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic rocks often overlie and flank the core complexes.

Until petroleum, uranium, and precious metals exploration began in the transverse ranges during the mid 1970's virtually nothing was known about their geology. The stratigraphic correlations between the rocks in the transverse ranges and those in central and eastern Arizona are still tenuous, nevertheless the exploration programs have generated valuable information about the structural setting of the transverse ranges.

It appears that the transverse ranges in southwestern Arizona are more complex than the northwest-trending ranges. The rocks in the transverse ranges are often tightly folded along two axes, overthrust and block faulted. The Rio del Monte claims are near the intersection of a transverse range and a northwest trending range. The emplacement of the dikes and mineralized quartz veins may be related to this tectonic setting.

The bedrock underlying the Rio del Monte claims is a foliated porphyritic Precambrian gneiss. Several basic dikes, probably diabasic in composition which strike north to northwest intrude the gneiss. The mineralized quartz veins which strike east to northeast transect both the gneiss and the basic dikes.

Results of the detailed mapping and sampling indicate that the gold-silver mineralization is concentrated in shoots within the quartz veins where the veins are either in contact with or in close proximity to the dikes. Also, most of the quartz veins appear to occur near dike outcrops. The quartz veins generally strike north-east to east and cross the dikes normal to their strike. The highest grade gold-silver assays appear to occur in samples collected to the southwest of these intersections.

The dikes may actually be sills emplaced along paleobedding planes. It appears that the present outcrops of the dikes indicate strong folding of the enclosing bedrock followed by rotation into their present position. Detailed mapping of the dikes could lead to the identification of additional exploration targets.

Gold-silver mineralization appears to be confined to the oxidized portions of the veins. The mine workings indicate that the ore bodies were podiform or lenticular, localized concentrations of gold and silver mineralization. Past production indicates the individual mineralized zones were as much as 300 ft. long, 2 - 5 ft. wide, and possibly extend as much as 300 ft. down dip.

The quartz veins are composed of dense white milky quartz. The outcrops which are stained by iron oxides frequently extend several feet above the gneissic bedrock. The principal minerals in the oxide zone are limonite and minor amounts of malachite and azurite. Native gold appears to occur in the limonite. The principal minerals in the sulfide zone appear to be pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. It appears that the gold and silver mineralization was introduced with the sulfide minerals and later concentrated in the oxidized portion of the veins.

There is a good possibility that other shoots of gold-silver mineralization which do not crop out occur in the quartz veins. These blind ore shoots can only be discovered by drilling and sampling the quartz veins at depth at a number of points along strike. These ore shoots will probably be discovered in the vicinity of existing workings near the basic dike outcrops.

EXPLORATION

One hundred samples were collected from the quartz veins on the Rio del Monte claims. The samples are chip-channel and collected across the width of the veins. Sample numbers were spray-painted on the veins and marked on the map.

The first group of 76 samples were collected concurrently with the geological mapping. All of the major and many of the narrower veins were sampled at intervals of 100 to 200 ft. along strike. A second group of 24 more closely spaced samples were collected around zones of gold-silver mineralization located by the initial sampling.

The sample locations, width, and gold-silver content of the veins are posted on the 1 in. = 200 ft. scale map. Most of the higher values occur in the vicinity of existing mine workings.

Mike Jacobs of Jacobs Assay Office in Tucson fire-assayed the samples for gold-silver. These results are shown on the following pages.

The sampling program outlined four exploration targets. Additional surface sampling would not yield as much useful data as an air track percussion drilling program which could sample these targets at depth.

To insure a representative sampling of the veins each target will require at least six exploration holes drilled from two drillsites

in a fan pattern. The enclosing wall rock should be sampled on five foot intervals. However, veins should be sampled on two foot intervals. All of the cuttings from each interval must be collected and assayed.

Percussion drilling using an air track drill is a reasonably- priced, rapid exploration method which insures a representative sample of the vein. Holes can be drilled to a depth of 100 ft. along nearly any azimuth or inclination. No access roads or drillsites will have to be constructed to complete the drilling program.

1435 S. 10th AVE.

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers

PHONE 622-0813



Certificate No. 6731

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713 22 April 1952

Sample Submitted By Mr. GIO SERRA MR. DAN EYDE

SAMPLE MARKED	Hu OZ/TON	X	Ag OZ/TON	SAMPLE MARKED	Hu OZ/TON	X	Ag OZ/TON
RDM-1	0.010		0.20	RDM-42	Trace		0.25
2	Trace		< 0.05	43	0.038		0.20
3	0.008		0.20	44	Trace		0.25
4	Trace		0.30	45	Trace		0.30
5	0.006		0.30	46	Trace		0.40
6	Trace		0.20	47	0.042		0.40
7	0.290		0.25	48	Trace		< 0.05
8	0.570		1.40	49	Trace		< 0.05
9	0.007		0.15	50	Trace		0.35
10	0.005		0.35	51	0.052		0.40
11	0.036		0.20	52	Trace		< 0.05
12	0.164		0.45	53	0.005		0.30
13	0.015		< 0.05	54	Trace		0.35
14	0.009		0.20	55	0.048		0.65
15	0.317		1.05	56	0.056		0.30
16	0.027		0.40	57	0.004		0.30
17	0.036		0.30	58	0.009		0.20
18	0.068		0.50	59	0.002		0.15
19	0.040		0.45	60	0.008		0.40
20	0.008		< 0.05	61	0.001		0.30
22	0.007		0.35	62	Trace		0.15
23	0.007		< 0.05	63	Trace		0.15
24	0.007		< 0.05	64	0.002		0.15
25	0.018		0.40	65	0.003		0.20
26	0.004		< 0.05	66	0.008		0.25
27	0.013		0.60	67	0.001		0.20
28	0.007		0.40	68	0.002		0.25
29	0.036		0.30	69	Trace		0.15
30	0.015		0.15	70	Trace		0.20
31	0.008		< 0.05	71	Trace		< 0.05
32	0.011		< 0.05	72	Trace		0.25
34	0.144		0.10	73	0.005		0.20
35	0.014		0.40	74	0.010		< 0.05
36	0.001		0.20	75	Trace		< 0.05
37	0.003		0.15	76	0.001		0.25
38	0.008		0.40	77	Trace		0.20
39	0.004		0.20	79	Trace		0.25
40	0.001		0.20				
41	0.060		0.50				

FIRE ASSAYS ALL H₂O - 1 ASSAY TON CHARGE
LESS THAN 100 SAMPLE

Very respectfully,

W. H. Jacobs

Charges \$ 570.00

1435 S. 10th AVE.

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers



PHONE 622-0813

Cart. # 61756

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713 18 MAY 1962

Sample Submitted By Mr. Geo. Spruill via MR. Ted Eyles

SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore *	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	Per cent Wet Assay	Per cent Wet Assay
		\$					
PDM-80	0.097	---	0.80				
81	0.002	---	0.40				
82-A	0.061	---	0.35				
82-B	0.005	---	0.40				
84	0.002	---	0.15				
85	Trace	---	0.25				
86	Trace	---	0.15				
87	Trace	---	0.30				
88-A	0.006	---	0.40				
88-B	0.058	---	1.35				
89-A	0.084	---	0.40				
89-B	0.001	---	0.45				
90	0.001	---	0.50				
91	0.031	---	0.55				
92	0.007	---	0.60				
93	0.001	---	0.30				
94	Trace	---	0.15				
95	0.021	---	< 0.05				
96	0.058	---	0.65				
97	0.056	---	0.40				
FIRE ASSAYS - 1 ASSAY TON CHARGE ea. Sample							
< = LESS THAN							

Very respectfully,

Charges \$50.00

OTHER EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Several exploration companies are active in the area around the Rio del Monte property. The Rea Petro Corporation, a Canadian company based in Vancouver, B.C. drilled several rotary/core exploration holes south of Salome. Apparently, the targets are mineralized quartz veins similar to those on the Rio del Monte claims.

Phelps Dodge Small Mines Division is also looking at precious metal prospects in southwestern Arizona. Gold Fields Mining Corporation American Exploration Division completed a geological reconnaissance of the Little Harquahala Mountains in 1980. An exploration company with headquarters in Arvada, Colorado, either Gulf Resources and Chemical Corporation or Amoco Minerals staked a large block of claims surrounding the Rio del Monte claims and another group south of the Harquahala Mine.

Most of the current exploration activity appears to be south of the Rio del Monte claims in the vicinity of the Golden Eagle and Harquahala Mines. In April 1982 a rotary drill was being operated on the Harquahala property.

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The following bibliography lists references describing the geology, past production, or mineralogy of the Rio del Monte claim group and surrounding areas.

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