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PAFFORD & ASSOCIATES surveyors
2898 Rowena Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif. 90039
(213) 666-2213

Received Dec 21, 68

December 19, 1968

Heinrichs Geoexploration Company
Post Office Box 5671
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Attention: Mr. H. R. Molinet

Gentlemen:

Re: Digitizing and quantity computations for excavation.

Enclosed is a sketch showing flight line and control layouts for the work we discussed.

From the map, it appears that it would be best to extend control surveys from the existing baseline down the railroad tracks. Points can be set on the tracks in approximately the locations shown, and the ties painted with targets so that they will appear in the photos. Since it appears that the tracks will not be disturbed during excavation, the points should be usable for both flights. It may be necessary to check the targets prior to the "after" flight and clean them off, or repaint them.

We require elevations on these points within 0.2', and coordinates on them within 0.5'. The targets should be about 3' overall, with legs approximately 10" thick.

The flight line is indicated on the map. The altitude should be 1,200' above the final grade of the excavation, and the photo centers should be within approximately 150' of the location shown. The photos should be taken with a 9" x 9" format camera (the Wild RC-8 is a fine camera for this) with a calibrated 6" focal length lens. For our purposes, we will have to have the film and know the calibrated focal length, to do the work.

When we have received the film and coordinates and elevations of the control points, we will digitize the terrain before and after excavation, and furnish the amount of cubic yards of earth removed in between.

Our price for this will be $1,600.

Please inform us if you would like any further information.

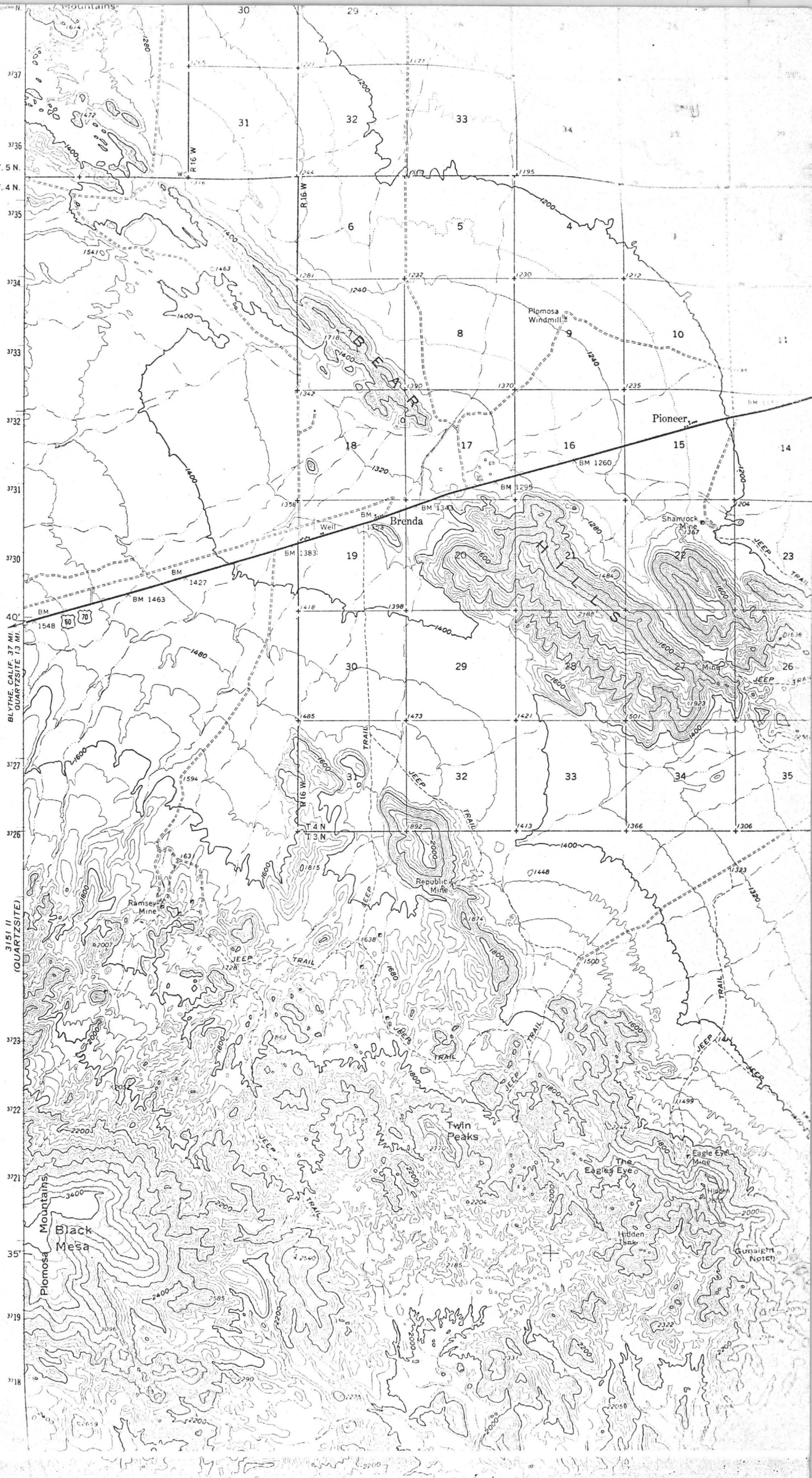
Very truly yours,

PAFFORD & ASSOCIATES

Bob Thompson

Robert J. Thompson

RJT:dp
Encl.


Mountains
T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
R 16 W
Plomosa Windmill
BEAR
Pioneer
BM 1260
BM 1295
BM 1340
Brenda
Well
BM 1383
BM 1427
BM 1463
BM 1548
Shamrock Mine
HILLS
Mine
JEEP TRAIL
BLYTHE, CALIF. 37 MI.
QUARTZSITE 13 MI.
40'
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
Republic Mine
Ramsey Mine
3151 II
(QUARTZSITE)
Twin Peaks
The Eagles Eye
Eagle Eye Mine
Hidden Tank
Gunsight Notch
Black Mesa
Plomosa Mountains
35'

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION COMPANY

806 WEST GRANT ROAD, TUCSON, ARIZONA, 85703. P.O. BOX 5671. PHONE: (AREA CODE 602) 623-0578

January 14, 1969

Mr. Duane Anderson, President
M. M. Sundt Construction Co.
P. O. Box 2952
Tucson, Arizona 85702

Re: Ramsey Mine
Yuma County, Arizona

Dear Duane:

This letter report and proposal is being written at the suggestion of Mr. Harry Dusell. It is based mainly on a report written by Baker and Barber of the Anaconda Company approximately August 1967 and conversations with Harry.

Although we are broadly familiar with the general region, we do not have benefit of having been on the ground at the Ramsey, let alone an examination of the underground workings. However, I have known Barber for about twenty years and have a feel of how to evaluate his reports as well as the general picture that your situation almost universally presents.

Historically, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho veins have been the only consistent silver producing structures in the United States. Leadville, Colorado was a major producer for a number of years and Colorado still has some smaller, but significant producers that have made money intermittently in the past as well as in more recent times. Tombstone, Arizona and Tonopah and Virginia City, Nevada were all bonanzas with relatively short but spectacular lives.

It is impossible to predict at this stage which one of these, if any, might typify the Ramsey occurrence. So far, it seems relatively small, but it is by no means completely delineated and explored. Until this is done, the potential is somewhat open and therefore worth following up.

To do this we recommend several things approximately in priority order of importance and increasing time and cost to accomplish. It is suggested that these be considered on the basis of a program of phases, each phase requiring results of sufficient encouragement to warrant proceeding to the next phase, or relatively graceful abandonment without further expenditure, at least in terms of that type of exploration.

First we recommend obtaining vertical stereo photography of the area. Perhaps these have already been flown and would be available at nominal cost. If not, they could be obtained from scratch for something in the neighborhood of $500 to $1,000 and this might even include some desirable color photos. The purpose of the photos is to help establish a good base map on which preliminary regional geology could be recorded and interpreted. Concurrently, or as a subsequent step to this we recommend initial reconnaissance geochemistry for silver. This application has good potential in this type of environment and could be most helpful. It will best point up other exposed or near surface associated nearby possibilities as well as the very shallow buried extentions, and conceivably even something new about possible ultimate source of the mineralization. Beyond this, and regarding the latter source factors, the only additional suggestion worth considering at this stage would be induced polarization - resistivity electrical geophysics. This should also be done on a very broad preliminary reconnaissance basis to determine if any major zones of low resistivity or zones of relatively high sulfide concentration existed on the property within economic range of depth below the surface and which might have other economic geologic implications warranting a few test drill holes.

With suitable photos and base maps, we estimate preliminary reconnaissance geochemistry at about $3,000 to $4,000 and the electrical geophysics approximately $5,000. The area to be covered would be that defined as of apparent related geologic interest as determined by the reconnaissance geology and photographs as well as research of any other published or unpublished information available. In other words, it could be somewhat localized or spread out, depending on what the regional geology indicated.

The geologic province in which the Ramsey is situated is of major anomalous regional significance and therefore of potential economic interest. This, coupled with your present dollar trading foot-hold makes the venture risk of a few more thousand dollars toward better regional information, a more attractive and worthwhile proposition. Incidently, the region looks fairly rugged from the topographic map and because of this and its elevation, could be much more efficiently covered this time of year rather than in the middle of the summer.

If we can help further in any way, your questions are always welcome.

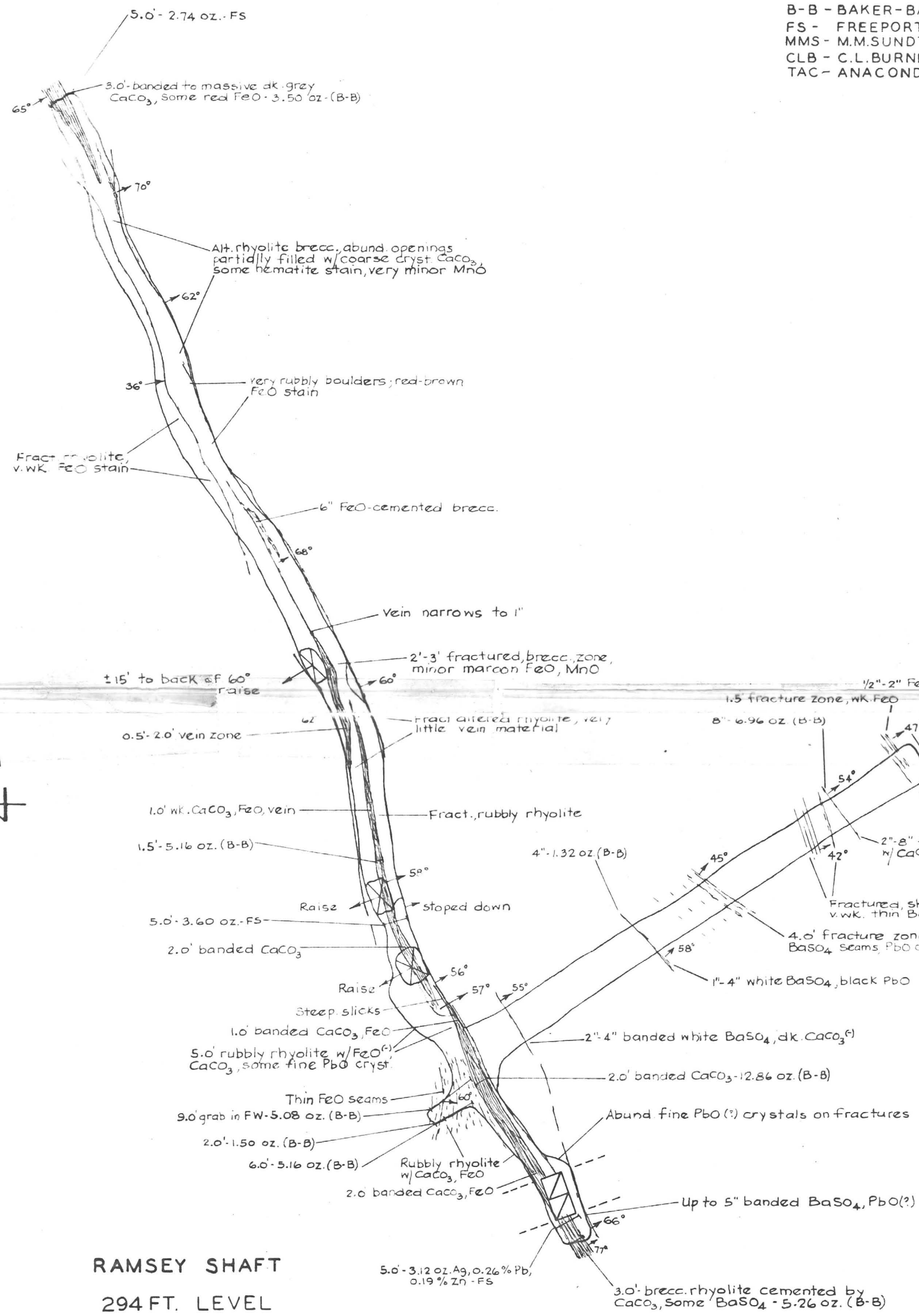
Sincerely,
HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.

Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.
President & General Manager

WEH:jh
cc: Extra Encl.

SAMPLE ASSAY SOURCE

B-B - BAKER-BARBER
FS - FREEPORT SULFUR
MMS - M.M.SUNDT
CLB - C.L.BURNEY
TAC - ANACONDA CO.



RAMSEY SHAFT

294 FT. LEVEL

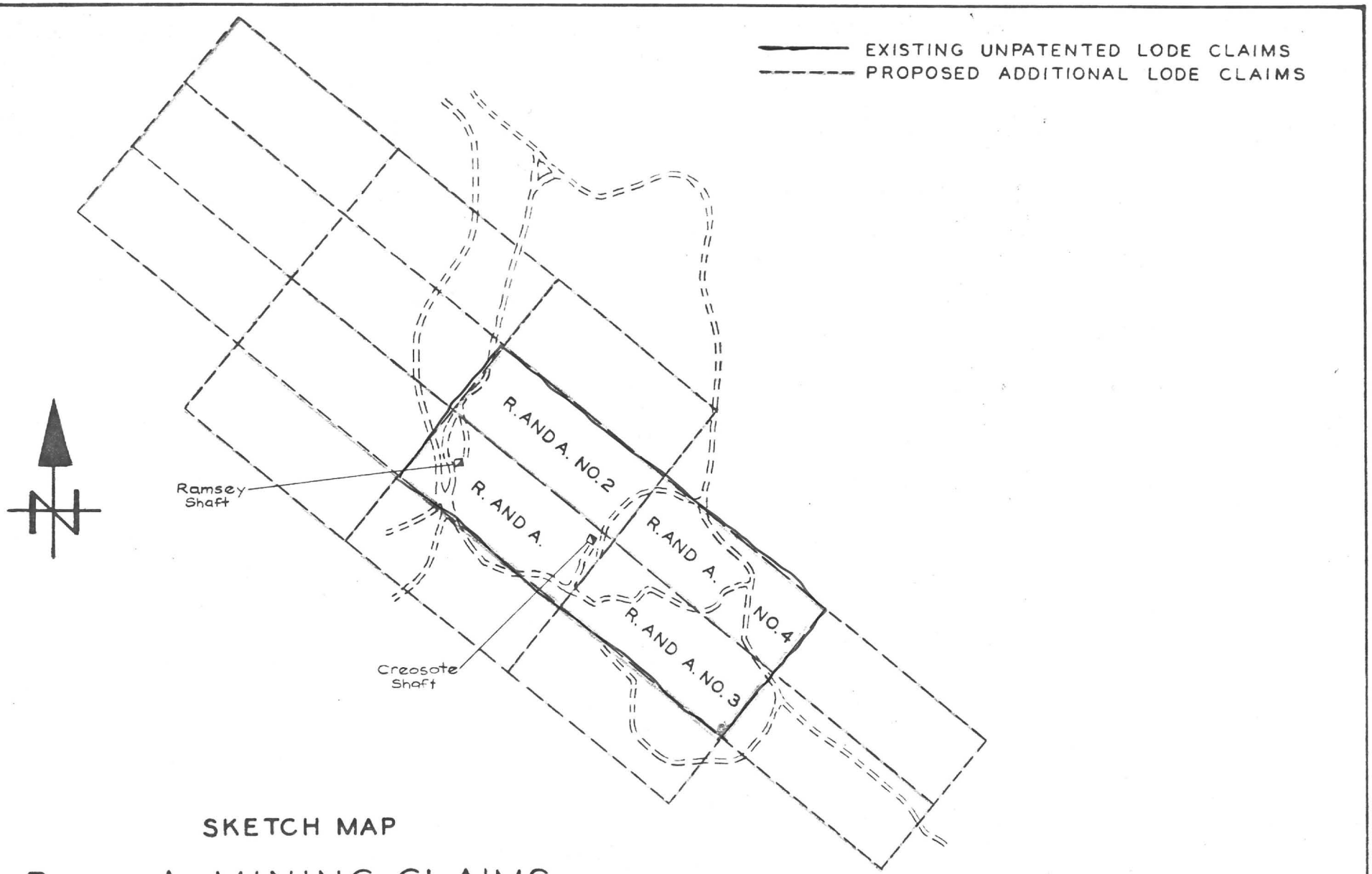
RAMSEY (R. AND A.) MINE

SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA

SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FEET

AUGUST, 1967

PLATE VIII



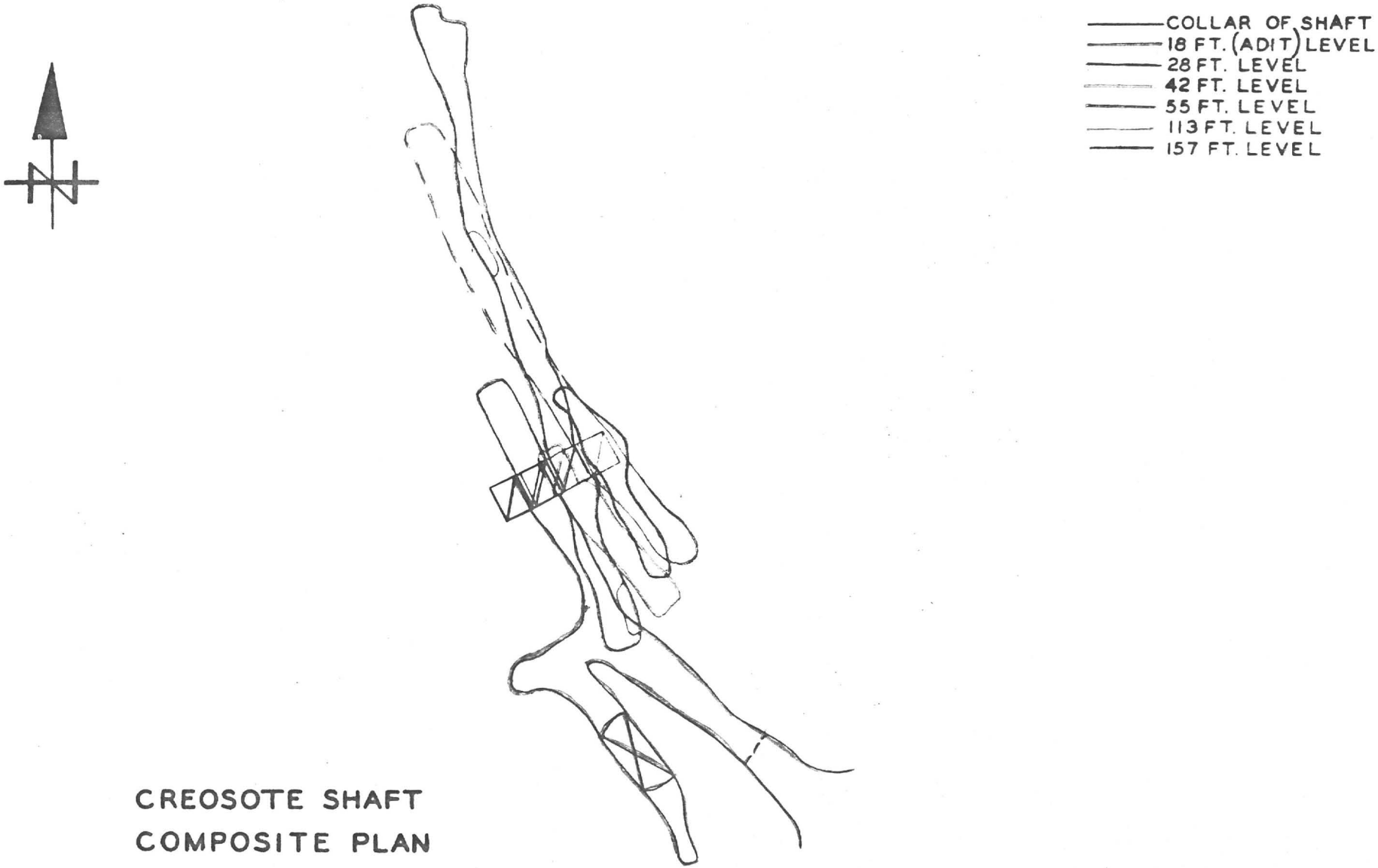
SKETCH MAP

R. AND A. MINING CLAIMS

SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA

SCALE: 1 INCH = 1000 FEET AUGUST, 1967

PLATE I



CREOSOTE SHAFT
COMPOSITE PLAN

RAMSEY (R. AND A.) MINE

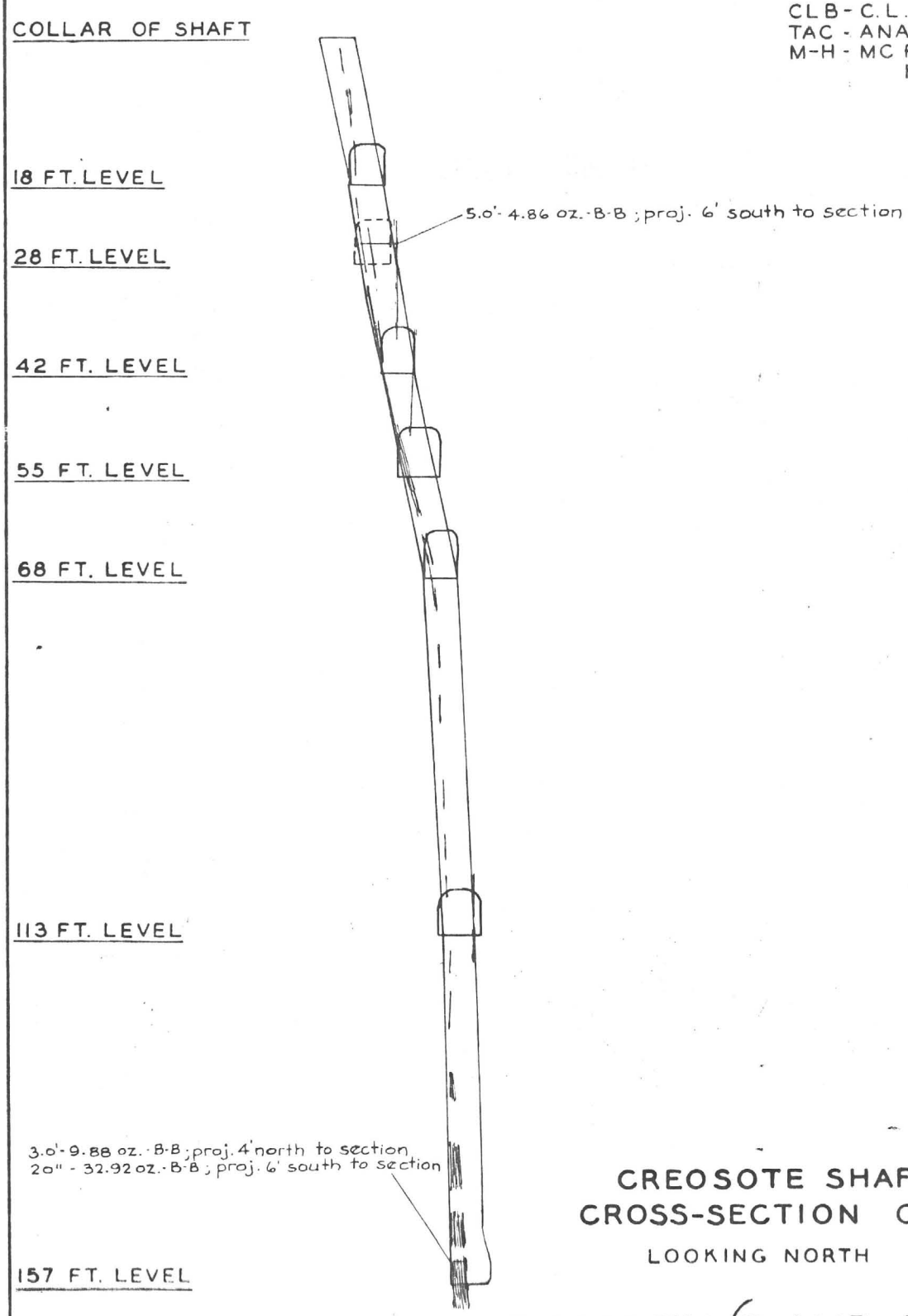
SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA

SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FEET AUGUST, 1967

PLATE XVI

SAMPLE ASSAY SOURCE

B-B - BAKER-BARBER
FS - FREEPORT SULFUR
MMS - M.M. SUNDT
CLB - C.L. BURNEY
TAC - ANACONDA CO.
M-H - MC FARLAND-HULLINGER



CREOSOTE SHAFT
CROSS-SECTION C-C'
LOOKING NORTH

RAMSEY (R. AND A.) MINE

SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA

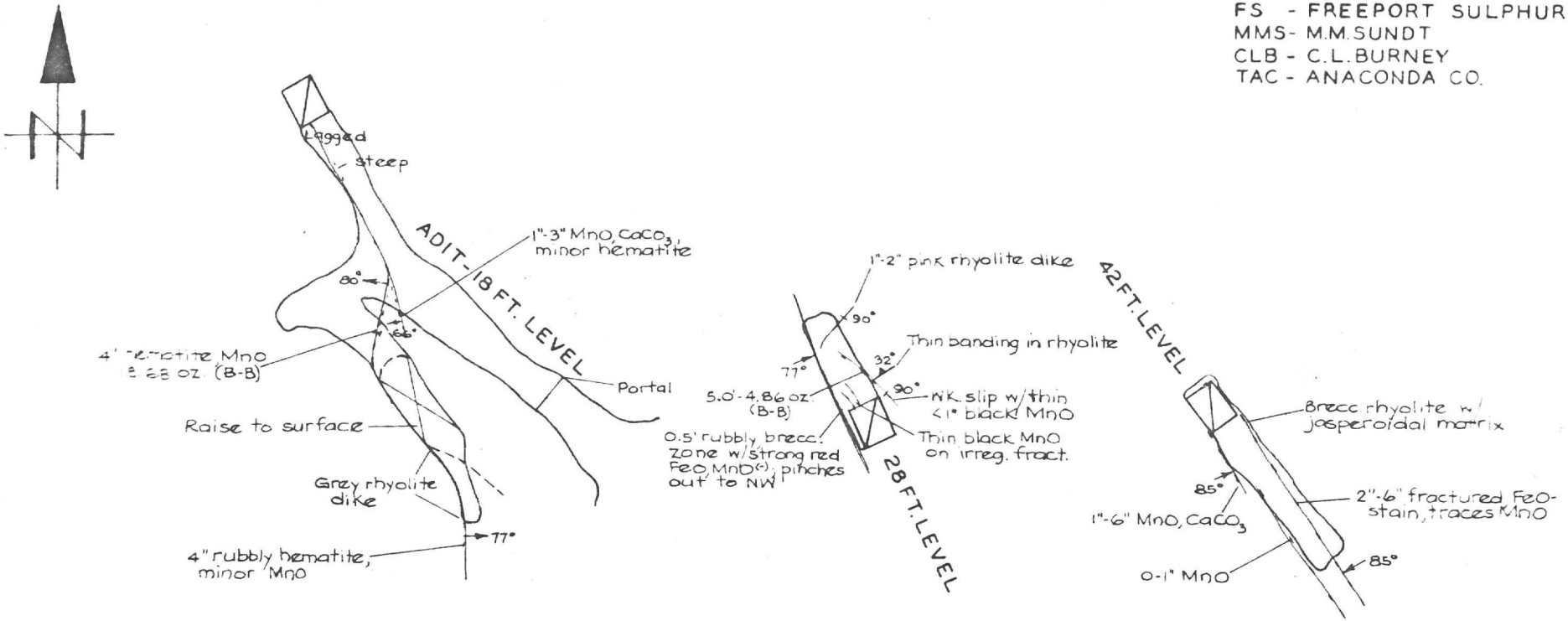
SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FEET

AUGUST, 1967

PLATE XVII

SAMPLE ASSAY SOURCE

B-B - BAKER-BARBER
FS - FREEPORT SULPHUR
MMS - M.M. SUNDT
CLB - C.L. BURNEY
TAC - ANACONDA CO.



CREOSOTE SHAFT

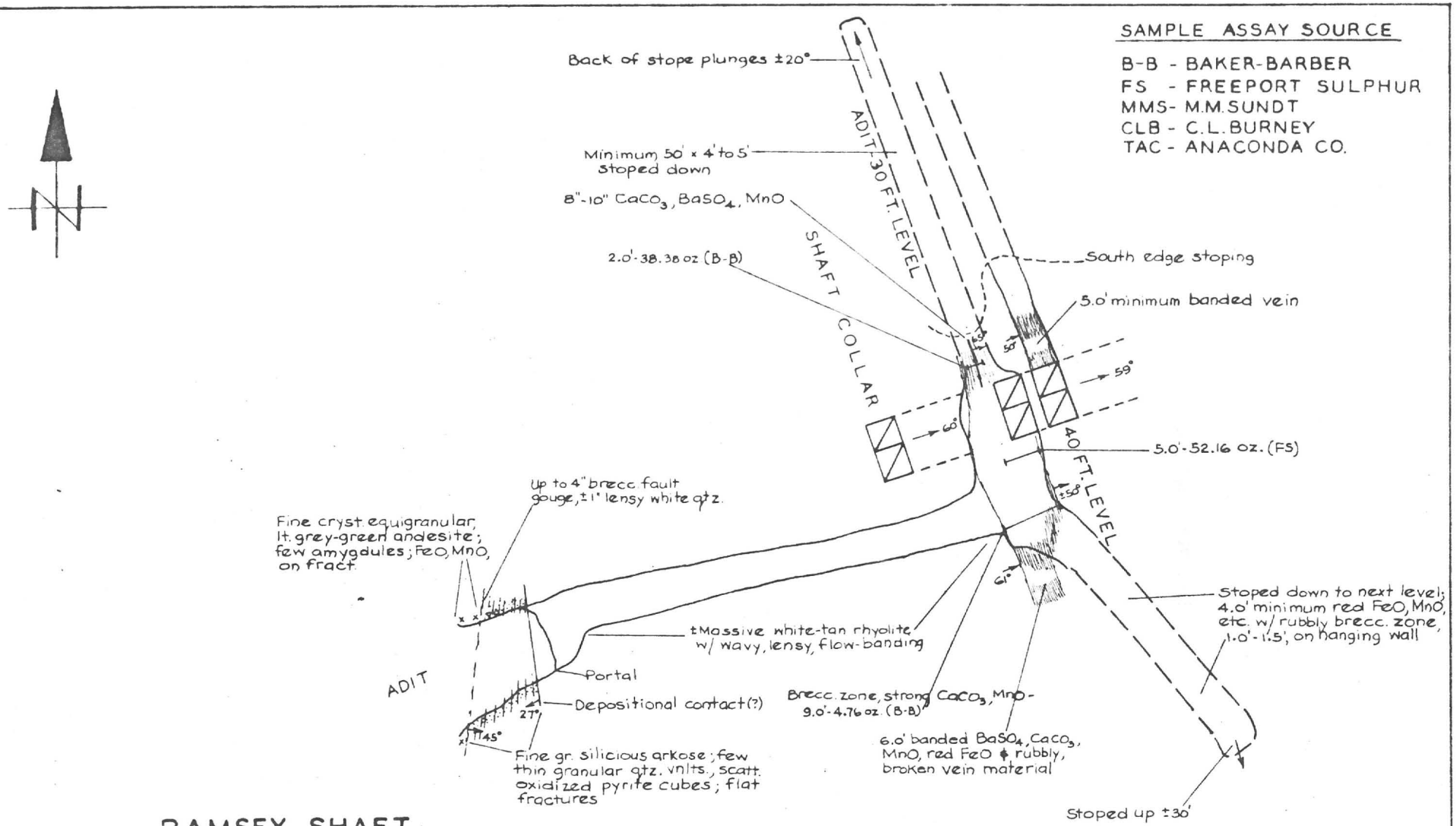
ADIT-18, 28, 42 FT. LEVELS

RAMSEY (R. AND A.) MINE

SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA

SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FEET AUGUST, 1967

PLATE XIV



RAMSEY SHAFT

ADIT (30 FT.) LEVEL

RAMSEY (R. AND A.) MINE

SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA

SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FEET

AUGUST, 1967

PLATE III

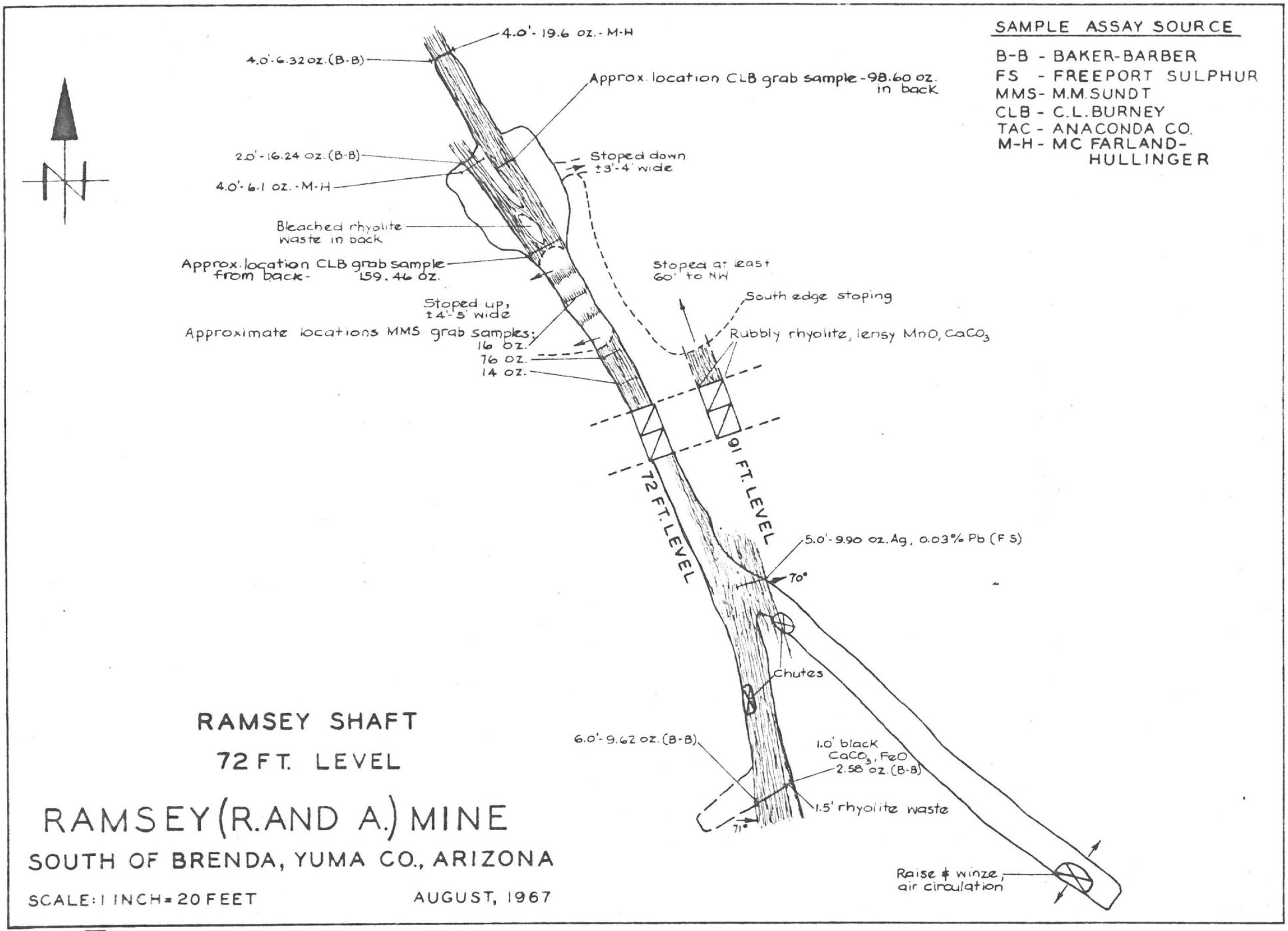
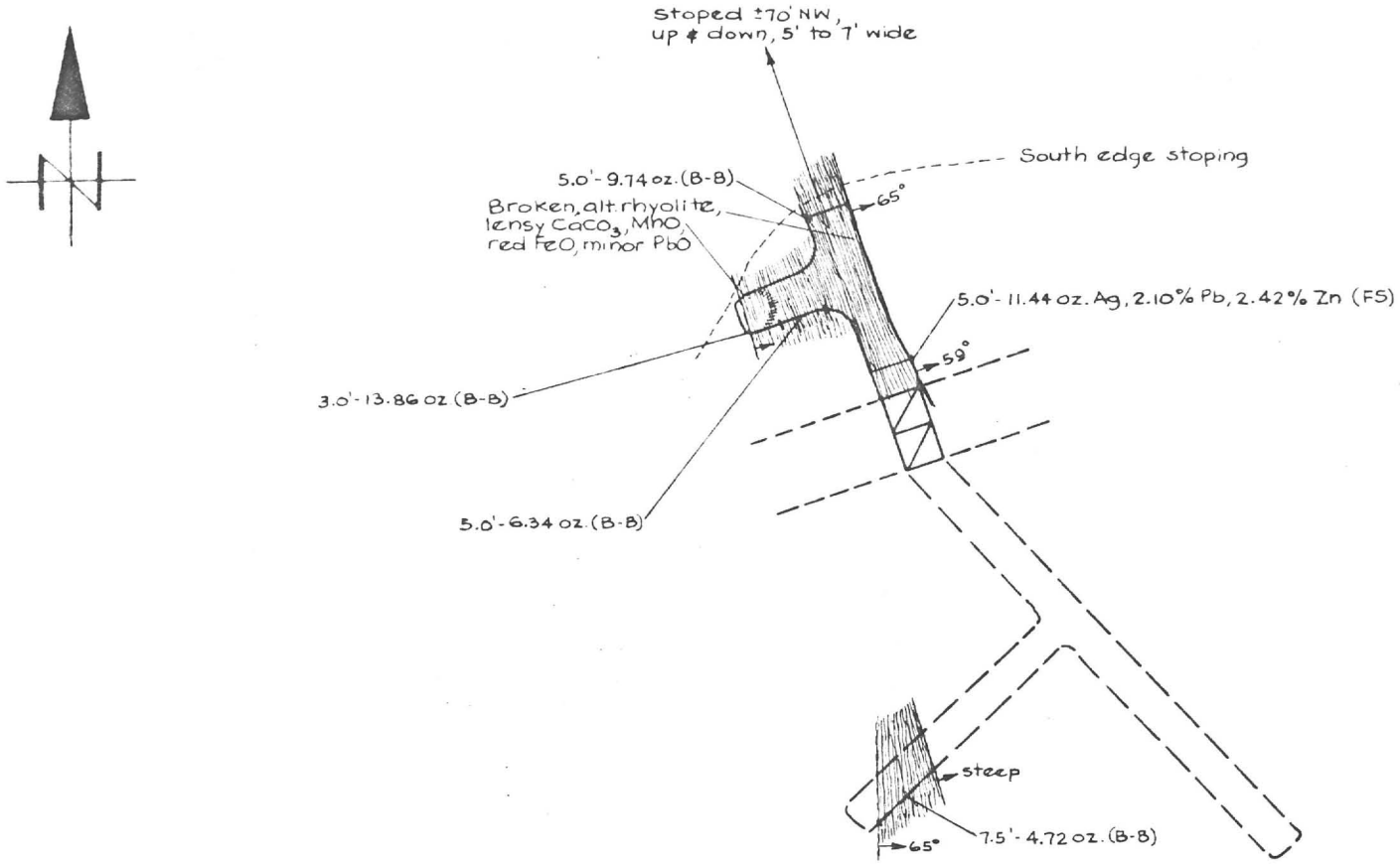

SAMPLE ASSAY SOURCE
B-B - BAKER-BARBER
FS - FREEPORT SULPHUR
MMS- M.M.SUNDT
CLB - C.L.BURNEY
TAC - ANACONDA CO.
M-H - MC FARLAND-HULLINGER
4.0'- 19.6 oz.- M-H
4.0'-6.32 oz.(B-B)
Approx. location CLB grab sample -98.60 oz. in back
2.0'-16.24 oz.(B-B)
4.0'-6.1 oz.-M-H
Stoped down ±3'-4' wide
Bleached rhyolite waste in back
Approx. location CLB grab sample from back- 159.46 oz.
Stoped at least 60' to NW
South edge stoping
Stoped up, ±4'-5' wide
Approximate locations MMS grab samples:
16 oz.
76 oz.
14 oz.
Rubbly rhyolite, lensy MnO, $CaCO_3$
91 FT. LEVEL
72 FT. LEVEL
5.0'-9.90 oz. Ag, 0.03% Pb (F S)
70°
Chutes
6.0'-9.62 oz.(B-B)
1.0' black $CaCO_3$, FeO 2.58 oz.(B-B)
1.5' rhyolite waste
71°
Raise & winze, air circulation
RAMSEY SHAFT
72 FT. LEVEL
RAMSEY (R. AND A.) MINE
SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA
SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FEET
AUGUST, 1967

PLATE IV

SAMPLE ASSAY SOURCE

B-B - BAKER-BARBER
FS - FREEPORT SULPHUR
MMS- M.M.SUNDT
CLB - C.L.BURNEY
TAC - ANACONDA CO.



RAMSEY SHAFT

125 FT. LEVEL

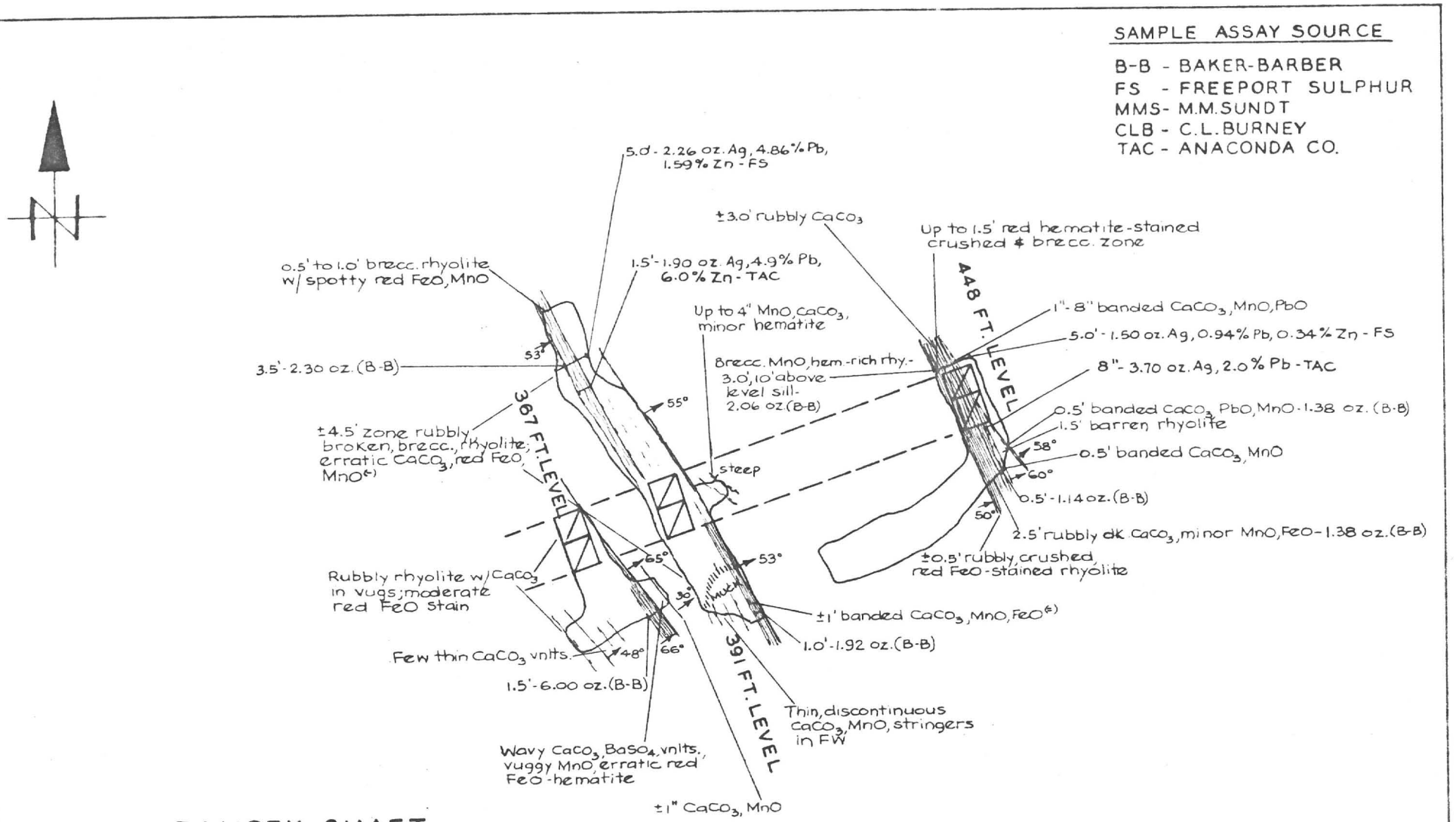
RAMSEY (R. AND A.) MINE

SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA

SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FEET

AUGUST, 1967

PLATE V



RAMSEY SHAFT

367, 391, 448 FT. LEVELS

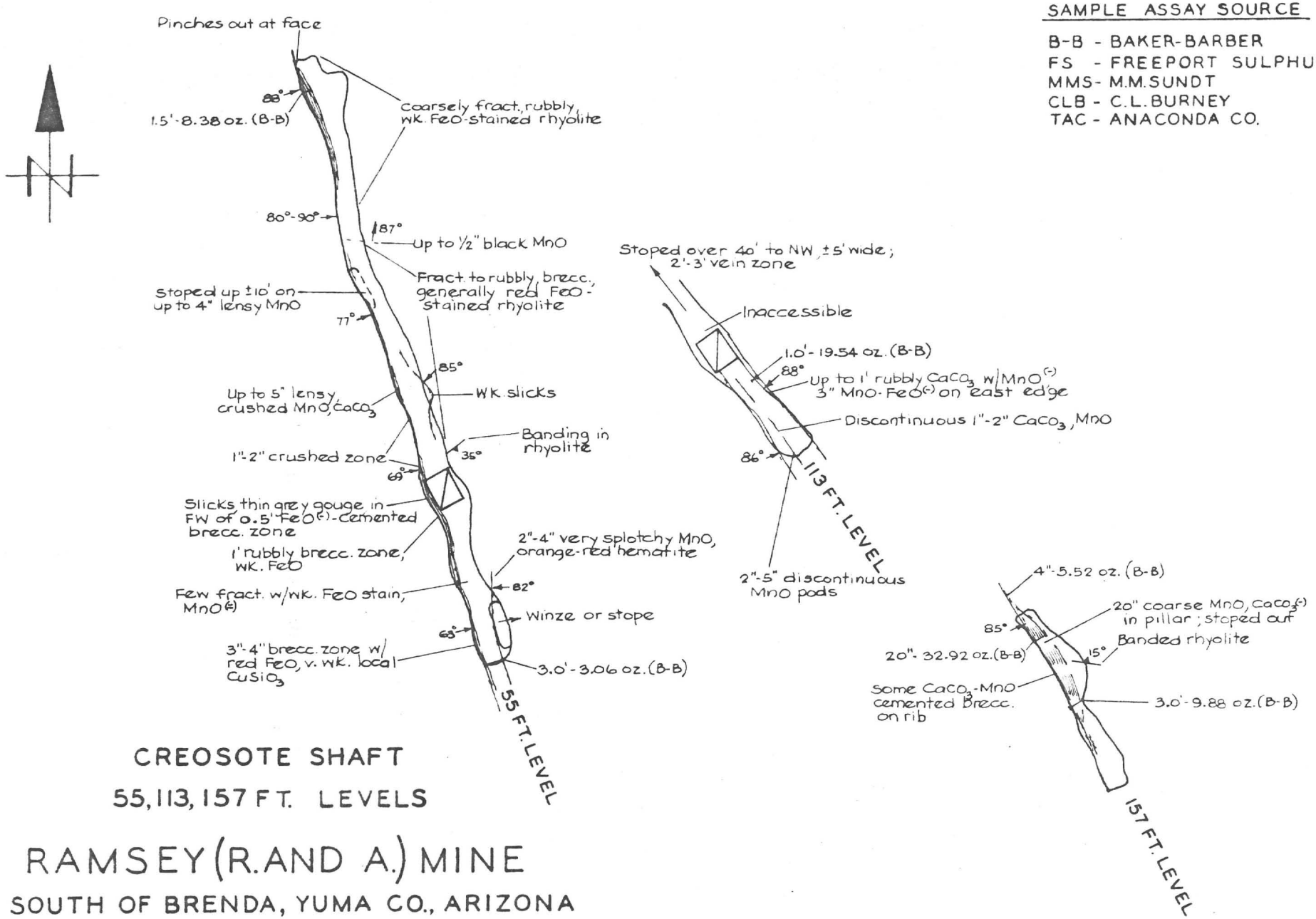
RAMSEY (R. AND A.) MINE

SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA

SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FEET

AUGUST, 1967

PLATE IX



CREOSOTE SHAFT

55, 113, 157 FT. LEVELS

RAMSEY (R. AND A.) MINE

SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA

SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FEET

AUGUST, 1967

PLATE XV

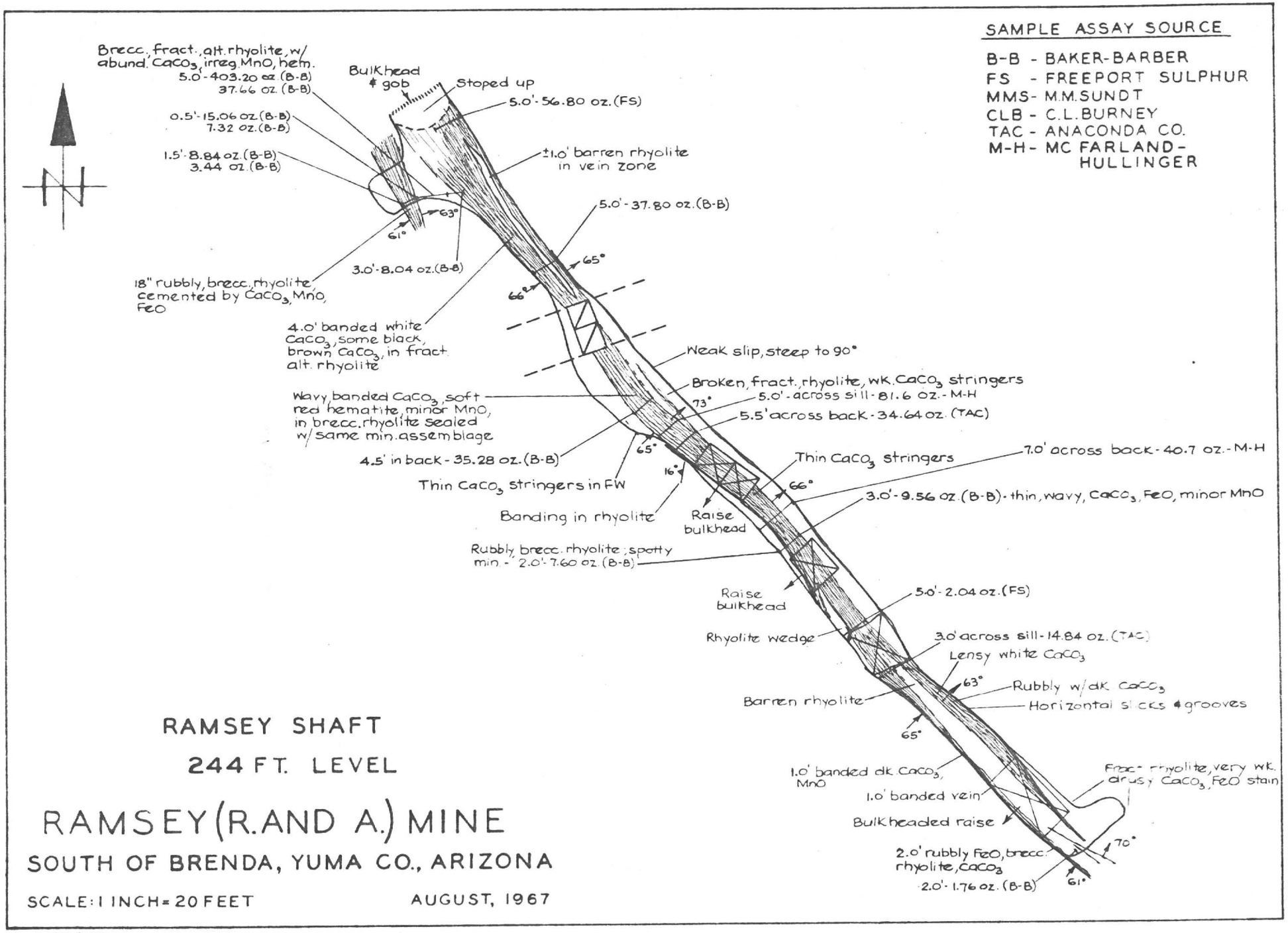

SAMPLE ASSAY SOURCE
B-B - BAKER-BARBER
FS - FREEPORT SULPHUR
MMS- M.M.SUNDT
CLB - C.L.BURNEY
TAC - ANACONDA CO.
M-H- MC FARLAND-HULLINGER
Brecc., fract., alt. rhyolite, w/ abund. CaCO3, irreg. MnO, hem.
5.0'-403.20 oz (B-B)
37.66 oz. (B-B)
Bulkhead & gob
Stoped up
5.0'-56.80 oz. (FS)
0.5'-15.06 oz. (B-B)
7.32 oz. (B-B)
1.5'-8.84 oz. (B-B)
3.44 oz. (B-B)
±1.0' barren rhyolite in vein zone
5.0'-37.80 oz. (B-B)
63°
61°
65°
66°
3.0'-8.04 oz. (B-B)
18" rubbly, brecc. rhyolite cemented by CaCO3, MnO, FeO
4.0' banded white CaCO3, some black, brown CaCO3, in fract. alt. rhyolite
Weak slip, steep to 90°
Broken, fract., rhyolite, wk. CaCO3 stringers
5.0'-across sill-81.6 oz.-M-H
73°
5.5' across back-34.64 oz. (TAC)
Wavy, banded CaCO3, soft red hematite, minor MnO, in brecc. rhyolite sealed w/ same min. assemblage
65°
4.5' in back-35.28 oz. (B-B)
Thin CaCO3 stringers
7.0' across back-40.7 oz.-M-H
16°
Thin CaCO3 stringers in FW
66°
3.0'-9.56 oz. (B-B)-thin, wavy, CaCO3, FeO, minor MnO
Banding in rhyolite
Raise bulkhead
Rubbly, brecc. rhyolite; spotty min.-2.0'-7.60 oz. (B-B)
Raise bulkhead
5.0'-2.04 oz. (FS)
Rhyolite wedge
3.0' across sill-14.84 oz. (TAC)
Lensy white CaCO3
63°
Rubbly w/ dk. CaCO3
Barren rhyolite
Horizontal slicks & grooves
65°
1.0' banded dk. CaCO3, MnO
Frac. rhyolite, very wk. drusy CaCO3, FeO stain
1.0' banded vein
Bulkheaded raise
70°
2.0' rubbly FeO, brecc. rhyolite, CaCO3
2.0'-1.76 oz. (B-B)
61°
RAMSEY SHAFT
244 FT. LEVEL
RAMSEY (R. AND A.) MINE
SOUTH OF BRENDA, YUMA CO., ARIZONA
SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FEET
AUGUST, 1967

PLATE VII

F

Sundt - Ramsey Ag. 11/10/77
R&A

Yuma County - 2 miles approx S. Benda & I 10.
T3N - R15W (Barber)
" 17W (Smith) Pat Survey #4780
Sec 1, 2 & 12 (unsurveyed). 6 claims
R&A & R&A - 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6

2 Shafts approx 900' apart not connected.

Geology - Rhyolite Andesite Greenstone
" brecciated (Basalt to SE) Granite & remnants.

1-200' V.L.F. - EM 50' readings (Glass ~~McPhee~~ Amadeus)
& Soil Geochem. dozen or so crossovers -15 to +36
N≃S oriented trends re: E≃W lines

Geochem? Barber & Harry 100 ± samples main claim area & to South.

Borrowed: (to be returned) W. 28?
17 plans
10 + plan - glass
2 - Smelter
3 - assay
1 - dup Meta Green.
1 - " Ber & Bak - 1967
1 - B A & Co. Apr. 11, 1969 (Alrae)

~~41~~ 22 - Assay & Dusell reports
(Kept 13 dups Mach)
W.

✓ effective control 11/10/77

	Estate	5%	30.00
(out)	~~Baker~~	5% proportion redistributed	30.00
	Barber	5%	30.00
	Byrd	10%	60.00
		etc	
Sundt employee ✓	Naumann	18.75%	112.50
	Burney	18.75%	112.50
" " ✓	Dusell	18.75%	112.50
" " ✓	Hustad	18.75%	112.50

600.00 Assessment

RAMSEY R&A

BRENDA, ARIZONA

July 10, 1968

Mr. Harry Dusell
M. M. Sundt Construction Company
440 South Park Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Harry:

Mr. Byrd has suggested that I write to you and summarize our present thinking regarding the geologic possibilities at the Ramsey mine in the light of recent development work carried out by your company during the past few months. As we discussed at your office in June, the geologic conclusions summarized in our report of October, 1967, remain virtually unchanged.

Our recommendations to 1) extend the 294 drift south beneath block H with appropriate sampling; 2) prospect the footwall strand of the Ramsey vein on the 161-, 204-, 244-, and 294- foot levels; 3) to carry out additional sampling on the fringes of the main stope and on the 125- and 161-foot levels south of the shaft; and 4) investigate the surface trace of the Ramsey vein, likewise remain unchanged.

Although not emphasized in our report, the most logical approach would seem to be to first thoroughly sample the fringes of the old stopes. Our sampling was confined to the drifts, but indicated that a significant tonnage of higher grade material could be obtained from the margins of the main stope. If this is confirmed by further sampling and examination of the stopes, these areas would provide a small, but significant production which should more than cover the cost of the above described exploration south of the shaft. Of course this production would require that the shaft be put in operating condition.

Regarding the recommended exploration of the footwall strand of the Ramsey vein, the easiest place to do this would seem to be on the 244-level, where a 25-foot west crosscut south of the shaft should intersect this potentially important structure. If the structure is found but is low-grade at this point, other intersections should be made south of the shaft on the 204, 161, and 294-foot levels as recommended.

As recent development on the 72-foot level has shown, there is little to be gained by drifting along the main vein on the upper levels, unless some indication of another near-surface ore shoot can be located along the Ramsey vein or possibly along other unexposed structures on the claims. Such ore shoots could be most economically prospected for by surface geochemical sampling. As noted in our report, much of the surface of the property is covered by soil and residual overburden. Geochemical soil and bedrock sampling

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1968
M. M. SUNDT CO.

[illegible] an appropriately spaced grid should detect any near-surface ore shoots which [illegible]ld be reflected by anomalous concentrations of silver in the soil above and [illegible] to any commercially important near-surface silver mineralization. Parti- [illegible] section should be [illegible] close-spaced sampling along the surface projection [illegible] develop and then be investigated [illegible] of mineralization are found [illegible] to prospect [illegible]

RAMSEY MINING CO.

REPORT OF OPERATION THROUGH JUNE 23, 1968

Contact with the orebody was first made on the "73" level (73 feet below the collar of the shaft). As there were indications of possible blocks of ore on the fringes of the old stopes to give us a quick return, and as it was the shortest distance to hoist, we felt that this would be the best place to trace the structure as shown on the surface.

We followed the fault to the north for a distance of 30 feet past the end of the existing drift. There the vein turned into a mud sill with no values. We then turned and followed the vein in the opposite direction to the south. About 20 feet past the end of the existing drift we broke through into an existing drift from the air shaft. This had been gobbed full of waste rock. We cleaned this out and proceeded south along the veins to a distance of 100 feet past the starting point in the old drift. At this point, although the vein was still intact and with a minimal width the values had consistently shown less than 5 oz. silver, so that it was felt that the silver had leached out at this elevation and could be found at a greater depth.

After discussing the situation with our Geologists, Messrs. Baker & Barber, we decided to drop down to the 204 level where assays taken were more promising than some of the other levels. Also, we would be able to get into the same branch vein that we had found on the 72 level. This being virgin ground there would be a good high stope to work if we found good values along the way.

Before abandoning the 72 level, there was one block of ore to stope. Although of limited height, we hope to get one or two cars of ore to tide us over while dropping down to 204 level.

To get to the 204 level will involve placing new guides for the bucket, new ladders and platforms, cleaning out, and placing new ladders in the air and escape shafts. Also, scabbing rock from the existing shaft for clearance for cable and bucket, enlarging the level station, extending air and water lines, taking the mucking machine apart and lowering to the next level for reassembly, and timbering and lagging to make a new drop pocket. We estimate three weeks for the above work.

6/28/68

After reaching the "204" we would follow the new branch of the vein and hope that we would find good shipping values quickly.

Of the possibilities that remain for exploration, we wish to note the following areas for consideration. After all prospects have been exhausted of finding ore pockets or zones by mining, a long hole program may be instituted by drilling a series of 150 ft. long holes into the footwall of our present vein in hope of intersecting structures that may lie parallel to the vein we are mining. A long hole may also be run from the easternmost point of mine in hopes of hitting the Creosote vein which lies on the east side of the hill from the Ramsey vein. From the projection of the strike on the two veins, it would require only about 50 feet of hole.

The Geologists, Baker & Barber, also feel that a geochemical survey of the original claims would prove helpful in locating other mineralized veins on the property. This would consist of a grid on 100 foot squares over the four claims. Dirt samples would be taken from each of the grid points and analyzed for silver content. The assays only run a few parts per million, but from them a contour map can be made showing areas of greater concentration. Cost -- about $2,000.00 for the area involved.

Another factor to consider is the low grade silver ore that seems to be abundant throughout the mine running from 3 to 8 ounces silver. If this could be concentrated economically, we could be assured of long term operation. Metallurgical tests on methods of concentration could run from $2,000.00 to $5,000.00.

To investigate all of the above factors:

1.	Mine another 3 months	$33,000.00
2.	Geochemical Tests	2,000.00
3.	Long Hole Drilling - 2 Mos.	6,000.00
4.	Metallurgical Tests	5,000.00
		$46,000.00

In return for the above we have no guarantee that we would have any ore to be sold at this time or that we would have good results from any of the tests.

Because the above costs may well be more than we can afford, we could see if we could interest other mining companies to take over the property and possibly Sundt might be able to retain a small interest on future royalties.

Harry N. Dusell

Harry N. Dusell

RAMSEY MINING CO.

COST & RETURN THRU JUNE 10, 1968

COSTS:

Option	$ 5,000.00	
Labor	17,626.18	
Material	10,245.30	
Sundt Equipment	6,483.79	
Outside Equipment	3,308.35	
		$42,663.62

ESTIMATED TOTAL REVENUE
THRU JUNE 10, 1968

Cash Receipts	$ 5,693.74	
Estimated Receipts	3,204.68	
Payments to Ramsey Estate	(1,360.59)	
		$ 7,537.83
BALANCE		$35,125.79

RAMSEY MINING CO.

COST & RETURN THRU JUNE 10, 1968

ESTIMATED FUTURE COSTS

Per Month -	Labor	$ 5,820.00
	Material	2,600.00
	Equipment	1,300.00
Total Costs per Month		$ 9,720.00

(Based upon past monthly costs, adjusted)

July 9, 1968

RAMSEY MINES REPORT

The 204 level has been reached with new bucket guides, new ladders installed, air and water extended, and electric wiring brought to the new station with lights. The other crew has been cleaning out the air shaft, moving and replacing ladders, and making new landings.

At the present time the men are enlarging the station, laying track back to the face, and building a pocket for dumping ore cars that will not interfere with the full clearance of bucket to pass to the lower levels.

H. N. Dusell

H. N. Dusell

Sept. 26, 1968

RAMSEY MINE REPORT

Mining is now in progress on the 204 level in the form of stoping on the footwall side of the old stope and also into virgin ground south and west of the main shaft. Grade seems to be excellent on the southwest end of the stope and of ~~menial~~ MINERABLE quality on the footwall of the old stope. As of Sept. 16th we had about 250 tons of ore shot for shipping. As a guess, we would have about 100 tons more as a minimum on this date.

Long hole drilling is proceeding on the 244 level and as of Sept. 23rd we have completed 18 holes and working on No. 19. We have completed Station No. 1 and 2 and are set up on No. 3. All holes have ended in low grade. The footwall has shown best assays. The hanging wall runs lower grade and not likely to run higher than one ounce average grade. Not mining quality but, if it has to be stripped, it would possibly justify milling.

Another sample of ore has been taken to our metallurgist of lower grade than the original for a further check on cyanidation. The first sample was about 11 ounce silver and it is best to check the method on a lower grade. This sample will run about 5 ounces.

Copper Range, Anaconda, American Smelting, and El Paso Natural Gas have indicated interest in our mine. We have contacted all of these people and supplied them with orignal report by Baker & Barber, the long hole information, and the metallurgical report by Mr. Greene. Copper Range has sent a Geologist over to make a report and has informed us that they would not be able to enter into negotiations with us. They indicated that although it was a good prospect it wasn't good enough for their somewhat limited exploration budget. American Smelting will send two men to the mine on Wedn., Oct. 2, for a geologic investigation of the property. Mr. Baker of Anaconda called me regarding the property and asked if we would mind if he recommended the property to his firm for exploration. I had answered in the affirmative and expect that they will contact us soon.

H. N. Dusell

October 18, 1968

RAMSEY MINE

Long hole drilling has been completed on the 244 level and the drill is in the process of being moved to the 161 level for further exploration into footwall and hanging wall. We do not intend to drill as many holes per drill station as on the lower levels as we have now established a trend for ore grade.

The mining of the high grade is coming along very well as we are drifting along the vein and extending our reserves of ore grade material the further we go. We plan on shipping a minimum of two cars or four truck loads per week; one car to the Magma Smelter and one car to the Inspiration Smelter. At the present time, this is the maximum ore the smelter will take per week. The ~~reserve~~ REVENUE from these shipments is approximated as follows:

50 tons per car, average assay of 25 oz's
equals 1,250 oz's per car
Smelter pays 95% . . . 1,185 ounces
Present price of silver $2.00 plus or $2,370.00
per car.

Smelting costs about $11.25 per ton on 25 oz.
so 50 ton @ $11.25 equals $562.00

Trucking costs - 14 hrs. @ $13.75 equals $192.50

Summary:	Revenue		$2,370.00
	(Smelting)	$562.00	
	(Trucking)	$193.00	
			$1,615.00 / car

2 cars equals $3,230.00 per week

Mining costs approximately $10,000.00 per month
or $2,353.00 per week

Net to Sundt . . . $877.00 per week
$3,737.00 per month

In regard to our program to sell the mine to a large mining company, we have three more companies that are interested; New York Rosario & Honduras Mining Company, Ozark Mahoning and American

October 18, 1968

Exploration (a division of Placer Mines Limited of Vancouver, B. C.) I have not talked to Anaconda pending more drill information, but have heard from Mr. Byrd that they do not feel we have a low grade ore body. They feel that we have salted our sample by going through the high grade first and wash valves into our samples. This is possible even though we try to clean the hole thoroughly before sampling. We will try to get more information at a later date.

M. M. SUNDT

By H. N. Dusell

HND:yj

RAMSEY MINING CO.

November 5, 1968

The mining crew is now working on the 204 level with the heading approximately South 5° East. We are approximately 45 feet from the turn out on the 204 level and 65 feet on the stope level (about 12 to 15 feet above the 204). The ore vein is in excess of 8 feet in width, but the last assay gave us a lower grade than we had started with. We had 28 ounce average last week and it is now about 15 ounces. However, we are on a heading to intercept the long hole where we hit sixteen feet of 25 ounce material. Draw points will be constructed on approximately fifteen foot centers between the 204 and stope level. The same vein structure also goes to the North under the old existing stope. However, because of the problems of mining next to the old stope, we feel it would be best to complete our mining to the South before going into a different mining method. Our long hole drill is located on the 161 level and has completed holes from 30 through 35 to date. About 3 more holes will be drilled from this level and then the drill will be returned to Gardner Denver.

Long hole information has been plotted as received and sent to the interested parties. Anaconda & American Smelting have shown the most interest, but have indicated that the reserves must be

around 3 to 5 million tons to warrant their type of operation. They have said that they wanted the long hole information as soon as received.

Shipping to the smelter is proceeding at the rate of four (4) truckloads per week (2) cars. We have had a truck breakdown but should be back in business shortly.

HND:yj H. N. Dusell

December 7, 1968

RAMSEY MINE REPORT

Expenditures through the end of October are shown on the books as $114,325.00. Through the same period, we have had an income of $12,327.00. Projecting costs and income through to the end of November, we would have costs of $125,000.00 and our books show we have had an income of $7,698.00 in the month of November. Looking at the list of cars shipped to the smelter; we have shipped 18 cars at a total return of $18,561.57 or averaging $1,031.19 per car. The average would have been greater but we had two of the 18 cars that we only half filled, due to a truck breakdown before the total lot was completed.

We have two shifts consisting of a total of 10 men, plus one watchman for weekends. We are working on the 204 level and have progressed about 100 feet south 12° west. In addition, we have a parallel drift 20 to 25 feet above the 204 level from which our stoping has been started. We have also constructed three wood draw pockets between the two levels to pull the broken ore into the cars on the haulage level. The grade of rock in the haulage level falls short of being ore, as it runs only about 10 ounces per ton. Assays in the stope run from 20 to 45 ounces per ton. Even with a certain amount of dilation, we should be able to ship 20 ounces. We will stope as fast as possible and stockpile the ore on the surface.

The Anaconda Company does not believe that there is a large enough ore body to justify their exploration. We have not had any final word from either American Smelting or from Phillips Petroleum (Sherm Gardner). I have contacted the other smelters in the state and have been turned down as far as shipping any additional ore.

The long hole drilling that was agreed upon has been done. The rental has paid for about 2/3 of the cost of the drill and so I asked Gardner-Denver to leave the drill there off of rent if they did not have any sale for it. They agreed. I feel that we might very possibly generate more ore reserves in the lower levels if we could do some drilling in the lowest levels of the mine. The vein that we are working now may extend to around the 400 level,-- this would increase our ore reserves by a great amount.

All long hole data has been plotted and it would seem to me, that our hope for a large open pit would be dependent upon finding enough veins carrying ore to pay for stripping the low grade that lies between. In the 150 feet that we have been able to reach with our drill, it has indicated that there is at least two parallel veins to our present one. These veins are not all mineralized enough to warrent mining but serve as an indication of the mineralization in the area. There may be more spreading out to the west of us, but it would take diamond drilling to locate them if they exist.

As diamond drilling is about $8.00 to $10.00 per foot, the cost of this would be prohibitive for us.

Geochemistry might be considered as a guide to locating further veins but if they indicated ore, the drilling would still have to be done to prove the indication.

Harry N. Dusell
Engineer

HND:yj

2000
40

80000 ×

400,000

Dave Swanson

M M Sundt Silver mine for sale
16 oz Ag/T
fluxing ore

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