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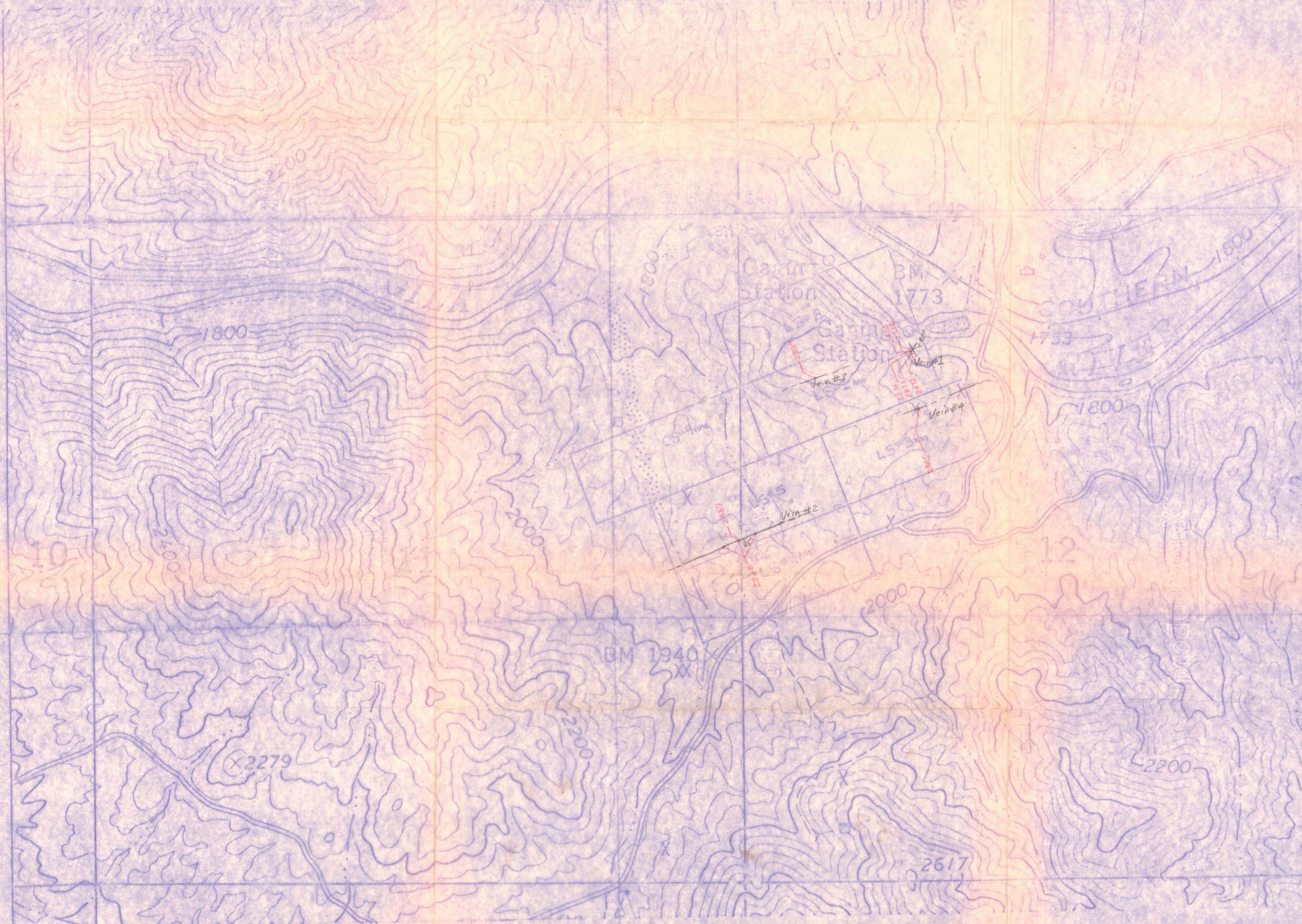
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LUCKY STROKE CLAIMS
T45 R2E
E11N4 S21W

3663

3662



X2279

BM 1940

BM 1773

2617

2200

12

10

Vein #2

Vein #4

Vein #1

Vein #3

1753

Caguana Station

GILA

SOUTHERN

1800

1800

2000

2200

1500

2000

2000

2200

2200

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O
P
Y

August 4, 1971

Mr. Wesley Cox
P. O. Box 2874
Abilene, Texas 79604

Re: Brief Property Evaluation
near Riverside, Pinal County, Arizona.
GEOEX Job # 648

Dear Mr. Cox:

This letter is to serve as a report on a one day property examination for you and your partner, Mr. Jim B. Curry, on a group of claims about one mile west of Riverside, Pinal County, Arizona. This field investigation was conducted by GEOEX on July 21, 1971 by Chris S. Ludwig and David H. Francisco.

The claim group apparently consists of six unpatented Federal lode mining claims located in Sections 11 and 12, T. 13 E., R. 4 S. as shown on a client supplied plan map of the area. The six claims are all designated LS with numbers: 1 AM, 2, 3 AM, 4 AM, 5 and 6 AM.

Because of allotted time, the evaluation consisted of briefly inspecting the main workings on foot and superficially examining portions of the intervening areas that provided easy access by vehicle or on foot. Nine samples for assay were cut or "grabbed" from and near the obviously mineralized zones.

The general geology of the area is a Precambrian granite which has been intruded by numerous dikes of various ages and compositions ranging from aplite to diabase, mostly dipping near vertical and striking about east-west.

The mineralized zones appear to be related to the same zone of weakness that the dikes reflect as they are also mainly about east-west in strike and have a near vertical dip. These mineralized zones, for the most part, appear to be mineralized shear or fracture zones, although in some places they also have the characteristics of fissure veins.

The mineralized width of these shears or fractures ranges from less than an inch up to typically three or four feet in the more interesting zones where there are workings. At least three and perhaps four or five of these mineralized shears or "veins" occur on the property with an average

width greater than about one foot. These could be economically interesting if they persistently contained high enough grade mineralization over a great enough length and depth extent. The total length of these veins was not determined on the ground, but appears to range from several hundred to at least two thousand feet based on observed available geologic mapping and aerial photographs of the area.

The visually observed mineralization is copper, mainly in the oxide form of malachite, azurite and chrysocolla. A vertical shaft estimated to be about 50 feet deep has a small amount of fresh sulfide scattered on the dump. The sulfide is mostly pyrite although some blebs of chalcopyrite were noted.

The oxide copper is seen as coatings, veinlets and disseminated blebs closely confined to the "vein" structure - very little mineralization is noted in the adjacent wall rock except where localized by cross structures such as minor faults and joints. Some boxwork limonite is seen in the "veins" indicative of a previous sulfide content.

The majority of the vein "gangue" is a sericitized and silicified granite although some portions are almost massive hematite. Both the granitic and hematitic zones show copper staining. There is some quartz gangue present that appear to be fissure filling material but it is not prevalent.

Exposed vein material does not appear to be more than several percent copper, which wouldn't be an economic concentration in "veins" as narrow as these are. However, there is always the possibility of relatively invisible fine grained copper mineralization and, of course, economic concentrations of gold and silver are often not visually obvious. To test this possibility, nine samples from and near four of the main "veins" were obtained and assayed for copper, gold and silver. Two samples were also tested for molybdenum which often occurs in close association with copper and some is present in the general Florence - Kelvin District. Following is a table showing these assay results and a sample description:

<u>Vein #</u>	<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Copper (%)</u>	<u>Gold (oz/T)</u>	<u>Silver (oz/T)</u>	<u>Molybdenum (%)</u>
1	2832	0.02	Trace	0.15	
1	2833	0.03	Trace	0.10	
1	2834	0.55	0.005	0.15	Trace
1	2835	0.67	0.02	2.25	0.002
1	2836	0.11	Trace	0.20	
2	2837	0.26	0.01	1.50	
2	2838	5.85	0.005	1.20	
3	2839	0.18	0.005	0.65	
4	2840	2.05	0.01	1.25	

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SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Vein 1 is the mineralized feature exposed in claim LS # 1 AM near the east end center just south of the gaging station in the Gila River. The vein is well exposed by a cut and a drift of unknown length appears to run along the vein. A strike of about N 75° E and a 85° N dip were estimated on this zone. Two samples were cut across the veins directly above the adit on the exposed face and three grab samples were obtained in the wall rocks.

2832 This sample is a grab taken across about a ten foot horizontal width in a southerly direction from the vein in the granite bounding a diabase dike forming the south contact of the vein. Its purpose was to help determine if any significant mineralization occurs in the country rock away from the vein. No values of interest were seen in the assays for copper, gold and silver.

2833 This is a grab sample across the 12 foot wide diabase dike mentioned above which forms the south wall of the vein. No significant values are present.

2834 This is a 20 inch channel sample across the hematitic portion of the vein bounded by the diabase dike on its south wall and shows copper staining of azurite and malachite. The assay of 0.55% copper is probably reflecting the blue and green visible oxide copper and implies that there is little fine grained copper in this part of the vein. The gold, silver and molybdenum values are quite low.

2835 This is a 24 inch channel sample taken across the other half (a granitic portion) of the vein sampled by 2834. Oxide copper is seen in this part of the vein also and again the copper assay (0.67%) is probably mainly reflecting the visible oxides. A gold assay of 0.02 oz/T is reported which is the highest of the nine samples taken but is not high enough to be of interest. The silver assay of 2.25 oz/T is also the highest of the nine samples taken and is interesting but with the low associated copper, is not high enough to be economically important if representative of the vein. Molybdenum is quite low in this sample.

2836 This is a 10 foot grab of the granite bounding the vein on the north. Minor copper staining was noted and appears to relate to a near vertical fracture or fault roughly intersecting the vein normal to the strike and along which minor copper was localized away from the vein. The copper and silver assays are somewhat higher than in the granite south of the vein (sample # 2832) but are still too low to be of interest.

Vein # 2 outcrops a few feet north of the 1/4 corner between Sections 11 and 12 and roughly parallels the south side line of claim LS # 3 and is at least 1,000 feet long and two to four feet in width. Several shafts, adits

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August 4, 1971

and prospects explore this vein along its strike. An average strike of about N 70° E is evidenced by the workings and the dip is near vertical - 85° S where sample #2837 was taken.

2837 This is a 25 inch channel sample across the obvious width of Vein #2 where exposed in the face of a small cut a few feet NW of the 1/4 corner. The vein shows some coatings and disseminations of malachite and chrysocolla and is hematitic in portions. The copper assay is quite low, 0.26%, the silver interesting, 1.50 oz/T, but not economic and only minor gold is present.

2838 Several dump "high grade" samples were taken along Vein #2 including the sulfide material discussed previously. This sample is not representative of the dumps nor the exposed vein but was taken more for a mineralogic reason as some unidentifiable dark minerals were noted. The sample is quite high in copper 5.85% and shows significant silver, 1.20 oz/T, but not economic and only minor values in gold. If this material were representative of these veins, they would be of definite economic interest but being selected "high grade" it is certainly not representative of these features, at least along their exposures.

Vein #3 is a silicified rib several hundred feet below the crest of the main hill in claim LS #1 AM and which may connect with Vein #1 at the base of the hill to the east. The strike is about N 75° E and dip about vertical. The zone is poorly defined and the width may be as much as 7 feet.

2839 The silicified rib was sampled with a rough channel - grab across about a seven foot section showing some copper staining, mainly malachite and chrysocolla. The sample is from a recent small surface cut about 50 feet westerly from the end of the road up the hill. Copper is quite low at 0.18% and minor silver (0.65 oz/T) is present and very low gold.

Vein #4 is exposed in claim LS # 3 AM about 100 feet south of the north side line in the east central part of the claim. The vein, where sampled, was about 1.5 feet in width and strikes about N 75° E with a near vertical dip. Several minor prospects are seen on the vein.

2840 This is a dump grab of the mineralized vein material from a prospect on the east side of the road mentioned for sample 2839. This sample is likely biased towards the high grade side but could be fairly representative of the more strongly metallized parts of the vein. Copper assays at 2.05% with silver at 1.25 oz/T and low gold. Considering the narrow width of this feature, these values are not economically encouraging.

While our study certainly wasn't exhaustive, it is more than likely indicative of a non-economic occurrence here. However, our sampling and visual

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Mr. Wesley Cox

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August 4, 1971

observations were limited to the very near surface and the possibility of increased, conceivably economic, mineralization at depth is admitted. Drilling would be needed to definitively evaluate the potential at depth.

However, based on the marginal surface showings and assay results and expenses of drilling, we do not recommend drilling at this time unless some supporting evidence of increased mineralization at depth is found. One means of obtaining additional depth information would be geophysically with the induced polarization (I.P.) technique which is quite sensitive to sulfide mineralization, whether massive or disseminated. An anomalous I.P. indication would be justification for drilling and would likely define where to drill. Negative results with the I.P. coupled with the marginal surface indications would be, in our opinion at least, justification to gracefully walk away from this prospect with no further work unless some other new favorable evidence or related idea were revealed.

Three reconnaissance I.P. lines are recommended and, if encouraging, several detail lines would follow. These lines would be oriented NNW to more or less cross the strike normally. This reconnaissance work would cost about \$2,500.00 including report and another \$1,500.00 should be budgeted in case some detail coverage was warranted. If you wish to go ahead with this geophysical program, please let us know and we will submit a proposal - contract letter for your approval and agreement.

Because of their possibly strategic location in a district being actively prospected, the claims could be worth holding on a long term speculative basis, only if a very reasonable option can be obtained. A \$600.00 minimum annual assessment work requirement would also have to be considered for the claim group, i.e., \$100.00 per claim per year.

A sketch map is included schematically showing the sampled veins and sample locations on the client supplied claim map.

Sincerely yours,
Heinrichs GEOEXploration Company

Chris S. Ludwig

Chris S. Ludwig
Senior Geophysicist

Approved by:



Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.
Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.
President
CPG # 688

CSL:jh

Encl: extra cc w/map

COPY

1435 S. 10th AVE.

P. O. BOX 1889

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers



PHONE 622-0813

Certificate No. **58781**

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85702 **Aug 27** 1971

Sample Submitted by Mr. **Heinrichs Geoexploration Co.**

SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		<i>mo</i>	
	Ozs. per ton ore	Value per ton ore *	Ozs. per ton ore	Per cent Wet Assay						
648		\$								
#2832	<i>Trace</i>		<i>0 15</i>	<i>0 02</i>						
33	<i>Trace</i>		<i>0 10</i>	<i>0 03</i>						
34	<i>0 005</i>	<i>0 17</i>	<i>0 15</i>	<i>0 55</i>						
35	<i>0 02</i>	<i>0 70</i>	<i>2 25</i>	<i>0 67</i>				<i>0,002</i>		
36	<i>Trace</i>		<i>0 20</i>	<i>0 11</i>						
37	<i>0 01</i>	<i>0 35</i>	<i>1 50</i>	<i>0 26</i>						
38	<i>0 005</i>	<i>0 17</i>	<i>1 20</i>	<i>5 85</i>						
39	<i>0 005</i>	<i>0 17</i>	<i>0 65</i>	<i>0 18</i>						
40	<i>0 01</i>	<i>0 35</i>	<i>1 25</i>	<i>2 05</i>						



* Gold Figured \$85.00 per oz. Troy

Charges \$ **43.00**

Very respectfully,

Ben P. Jacobs

ARIZONA, ARIZONA 85702
(REA 602) 623-0523

Date 7/27/71

Description:

Job 648

10' grab, granite directly
south of diabase bounding

Vein # 1 (south of A dit)

Assay for:

Cu, Au & Ag
0.02 TR 0.15

No 2832 ✓

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.,
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 _Date_____

No 2832

Date 7/27/71

Description:

Job 648

Orabase bounding Vein #1
on south, about 12' wide
grab sample

Assay for:

Cu, Au & Ag
0.03 TR 0.10

No 2833

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 Date _____

No 2833

Date 7/27/71

Description:

Job 648

Vein # 1, 20" channel cut
across exposed face at adit
Hematitic part of vein (bounded
by the diabase on south)

Assay for:

Cu, Au & Ag, Mo
0.55 0.005 0.15 TR

No 2834

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 Date _____

No 2834

Date 7/27/71

Description:

Job 648

Vein #1 24" channel
sample across north quartzitic
part of vein at adit

Assay for :

Cu, Au & Ag, Mo
0.67 0.02 2.25 0.002

No 2835

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 Date _____

No 2835

Date 7/27/71

Description:

Job 648

10' cut in granite
directly north of vein #1
at adit

Assay for:

Cu, Au, Ag
0.11 TR 0.20

No 2836

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 Date _____

No 2836

HEINRICH'S GEOEXPLORATION CO.
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 7/27/21

Description:

Job 648.

Vein #2 channel sample
near bit near 1/4 cor 12/11
25"

Assay for:

Cu, Au & Ag

0.26 0.01 150

No 2837

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 Date _____

No 2837

Date 7/27/71

Description:

Job 648

High Grade Dump Grak

@ vein # 2

sulfide & oxide

Assay for:

Cu, Au, Ag

5.85 0.005 1.20

No 2838

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 Date _____

No 2838

HEINRICH'S GEOEXPLORATION CO.
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 7/27/71

Description:

Job 648

Vein # 3 sulfidated ribs
just below & south of main
hill crest (50' west of end of road)
~7' channel-grab

Assay for:

Cu, Au & Ag
0.18 0.005 0.65

No 2839

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co,
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 _Date_____

No 2839

Date 7/27/71

Description:

Job 648

Vein # 4 ~ 1.5' wide

Dump Grate

Assay for :

Cu, Au & Ag

2.05 0.01 1.25

No 2840

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 _Date_____

No 2840

648



Au

Ag

Cu

Mo

oz/TON

%

2832

TR

.15

.02

2833

TR

.10

.03

2834

.005

.15

.55

TR

2835

.02

oz/TON

2.25

.67

.002

\$12/T

2836

TR

.20

.11

2837

.01

1.50

.26

2838

.005

1.20

5.85

High Grade

2839

.005

.65

.18

2840

.01

1.25

2.05

Dump