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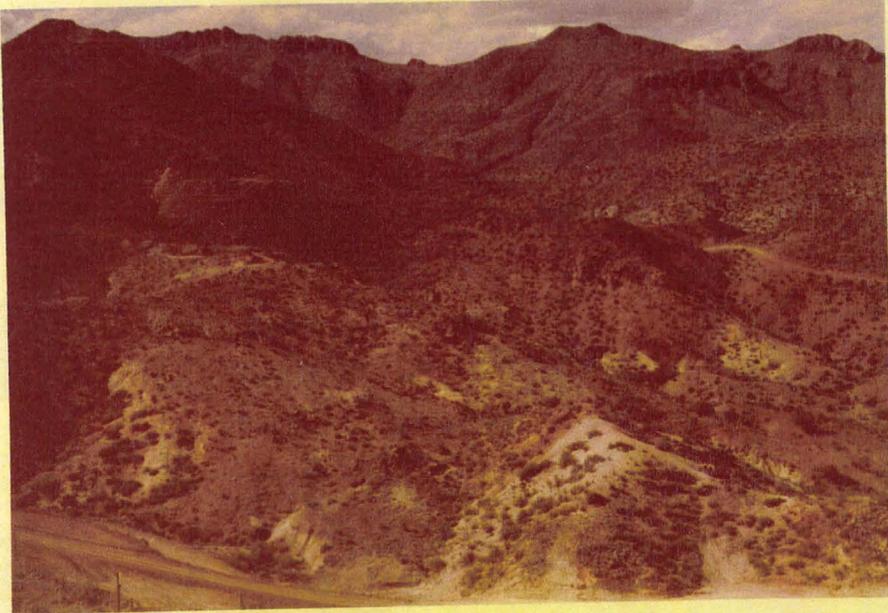
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Preliminary Investigation  
of the  
Castle Mining Claims  
Red Picacho Mining District  
Yavapai County, Arizona  
for  
Castle Mining Company, Inc.

June 1977

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GEOEX

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Heinrichs GEOEXploration Company  
P.O. Box 5964 Tucson, AZ 85703

GEOEX Job #1175

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## INTRODUCTION

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A conference was held in Tucson on May 17, 1977 between Mr. Wickstrom and Messers. Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr., and Chris S. Ludwig of GEOEX during which the history of the property was reviewed and it was decided that a brief field study of the area was in order. After subsequent receipt of maps, aerial photographs and other material by mail from Mr. Wickstrom, Mr. Ludwig accompanied by Mr. Victor Sargeant, spent May 25 and 26, 1977 on the property studying the geology and collecting samples for assay.

Also, several present and past Bear Creek personnel involved in or with knowledge of their previous project in this area were contacted for additional information.

## DISCUSSION

The geologic setting of the area, based on field observation and supported by the Arizona Bureau of Mines Yavapai County geologic map is a sequence of Cretaceous andesite and rhyolite volcanic flows and agglomerates resting on Precambrian Yavapai schist and gneiss. An intrusive plug of Laramide age shown on the county map in Sections 10 and 11 may be present but was not obvious in this initial inspection.

A large pyritic alteration zone is observed on much of the claim group, mostly or completely confined to the rhyolites and andesites. This zone is quite irregular in outline but gives the impression of being generally elongated in an east-west direction and is roughly centered on the claim group. It is at least one mile wide and in excess of two miles long. This alteration zone is evidenced mainly by limonite and hematite stained areas within which several strongly bleached zones (clay?) are also seen. Sericite and epidote development is also randomly present in the altered area.

Fresh pyrite, up to 3 or 4 percent by volume, was observed within the altered zone in Section 10 where Bitter Creek has cut into the volcanics along the Castle Hot Springs Road. Minor pyrite was also similarly observed in Garfias Wash in Section 15.

Obvious copper mineralization is quite sparse within the area studied. The bulldozer cuts on the hillside north of the main road in the northwest quarter of Section 9 show the strongest and most persistent copper mineralization observed in the claim group. This mineralization is primarily malachite, chrysocolla and melaconite, disseminated and as fracture fillings

in the altered volcanics. It gives the impression of being a thin zone, less than ten feet thick that dips gently to the southeast - perhaps related to a contact. This contact may be between two flows or may possibly be an intrusive dike-flow contact.

Two grab samples, #2 and #6, of this mineralized contact material were taken, showing 0.45 and 0.17% copper, respectively. Considering the low copper content and the probable limited size and irregular nature of this mineralization, it is not believed to have any significant economic potential.

A high grade copper grab sample, #3, was also taken in the vicinity of sample #2 to deliberately see if any significant gold-silver association was present. The results were 2.55% copper, 0.005oz/T gold and 0.75 oz/T silver and are considered discouragingly low.

A smaller but similar zone of possible contact related copper mineralization is present about 400 feet north of the SE corner of Section 9. A grab sample, #13, taken here showed only 0.06% copper.

Several shear zones, containing minor copper oxides were also noted. In that these shear zones are typically only two or three feet wide, they are not considered to be of any economic interest and where sampled (#s 11 and 12) show very minor values.

The Precambrian schists, gneisses and associated pegmatite dikes, even where in contact with the strongly altered and iron stained volcanics, show little or no obvious alteration or staining. This suggests that the volcanics were altered and pyritized elsewhere and subsequently faulted into contact with the Precambrian rocks. Or, it is perhaps possible that the fault contact between the Precambrian rocks and the volcanics acted as a mineralizing channelway and only the volcanics were reactive and/or porous enough to be altered and pyritized.

The reported Bear Creek drilling results showed the pyritized volcanics to be only 100 or so feet thick, below which unmineralized schist was encountered. This generally supports the surface observations.

A small hill directly NE of the Grandview Tank shows angular fragments of volcanics, schist and gneiss in a fine grained matrix and may be a breccia pipe or a local zone of fault breccia. Some limonite is present and the rocks show clay and sericite alteration. This is where Bear Creek Drill Hole #1 is apparently located but definite evidence confirming an actual drilled site was not found by us. Because of its possible geologic significance and apparent interest to Bear Creek personnel, we took four residual soil geochemical samples (1G, 2G, 3G and 4G) of this material around the brecciated hill. The result of this sampling was quite discouraging; the highest copper value being only 38 parts per million (PPM) with very low associated gold and silver.

Several areas of strong limonite-hematite development, (samples #7, 9, 14 and 5G) and bleached zones (samples #5, 10 and 15) were also sampled, including the area of reported high gold (sample #14) in the SE quarter of Section 9 - all with discouragingly low findings. These negative results suggest that the pyritic altered zone is not directly or closely related to any economic mineralization.

SAMPLE RESULTS

Map & Sample #	Description	Copper%	Gold and	Silver (oz/T)
1-2408	Altered rhyolite with estimated 2% fresh pyrite - grab sample	0.05	Trace	0.15
2-2411	Altered volcanics showing oxide copper along possible contact - grab sample	0.45	Trace	0.10
3-2412	High grade at Sample #2 vicinity	2.55	0.005	0.75
4-2413	1 to 3 foot wide cherty zone with N-S strike and steep dip in iron-stained and bleached rhyolite - grab sample	Not assayed	Trace	0.10
5-2414	Strongly altered rhyolite grab sample at sample #4 site	0.02	0.01	0.15
6-2415	Altered volcanics with minor oxide copper along possible contact zone - grab sample	0.17	0.005	0.20
7-2416	Epidotized and iron-stained andesite in Garvias Wash by spring - grab sample	0.02	0.01	0.15
8-2417	2 to 3 foot wide quartz vein in schist, striking N60W, dipping 45°NE, and showing considerable limonite after sulfide. Near Big Reef Mill - grab sample	Not Assayed	Trace	0.10
9-2423	Altered, iron-stained andesite. Composite grab about every 12' for 200' along dozer road cut	0.03	0.005	0.20
10-2424	Altered, strongly bleached and slightly iron-stained volcanics directly east of sample #9, composite grab about every 12' for 100'	0.02	0.005	0.20
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## BEAR CREEK RESULTS

Specific mention was made by Mr. Wickstrom in reference to diamond core drilling done by or on behalf of Bear Creek Mining Company. It was not clear exactly how many holes were drilled by Bear Creek or when, but estimates ranged from one to five or more holes being drilled during the approximate period of 1958-1959.

Bear Creek's Tucson office and former Bear Creek personnel specifically involved with the property at the time and who were then working out of the Tucson office were contacted. The geographical area concerned is presently assigned under the jurisdiction of Bear Creek geologist - geophysicist, Mr. Roger Andrews. He categorically confirmed that three holes, all less than 500 feet deep, were drilled more or less as located as #1, #2, and #3 on one of the maps in the file submitted to us by Mr. Wickstrom. Official policy prevented Mr. Andrews saying anything more than that. Except on a quid pro quo trading basis, i.e.: a 500 foot drill log for some other 500 foot drill log, etc., they are not allowed to reveal any such file data. We tentatively offered sample data, magnetic data, etc., but his primary reaction seemed mainly to minimize exposure to possible adverse company policy criticism. Moreover, he indicated such data would likely be of little or no interest to them because they already had their own data of that type.

Others contacted were Ray Robinson who was local Bear Creek manager in 1958-1959, Donlon LoBiondo now Southwestern exploration manager for Gulf Resources and Chemical Corporation of Houston, Texas, and Bill Kurtz now Southwestern District exploration manager for ASARCO, Inc. Kurtz and LoBiondo were the original Kennecott geologists assigned by Robinson to map the property. From phone conferences with these men, we confirmed that an induced polarization geophysical survey was done with more or less negative results indicated at depth and that the drilling penetrated the surface pyritic layer (?) at about 100' deep in all three holes and then penetrated roughly several hundred feet (?) of barren unmineralized schist beneath the surface pyritic layer.

These men all seemed to express rather mild quantitative opinions and curiosity regarding the technically favorable and unfavorable aspects involved. In summation, their impressions more or less concur with one of those noted by us in that the widespread pyrite may have been most favorably concentrated in the volcanics overlying the barren schist, perhaps because this contact represents a flattish premineral fault which provided access for the subsequent pyritic mineralization.

The general overall reaction of everyone contacted revealed no particular points of encouragement and would have to be classified as more negative than positive regarding possible economic potential.

Ross Reed suggested contacting Kennecott officials. This of course could be done, but we doubt if it would be worth the effort at this point. Owner-

ship rights on a technical legal basis in connection with the former agreements between Mr. Cousins and Kennecott could also be a point to pursue. Broadly speaking, claim owners rights to factual data (as opposed to interpretational data) are generally accepted. However, mining companies have been known to lose in litigation based on accusation of faulty negative interpretations having erroneously devalued someone's claim. Since factual and interpretational geologic data are commonly hard to separate, administration policy is to give out no information except on an equal trading basis. Sometimes a simple letter offering to waive such legal pursuits will prove fruitful, but in Kennecott's case, one can imagine the red tape such a letter might have to penetrate to be successful.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The major pyritic alteration zone present on the claims, while impressive and large, does not have any immediately obvious economic potential. There are several scattered copper oxide showings but they are small and rather low grade and appear to be confined to narrow contact zones or shears. No significant precious metal association is seen where the altered zone was sampled - not even in the areas of strongest copper mineralization.

To the best we can determine, Bear Creek's geology, geophysics and drilling program yielded no significant encouragement. In fact, their drilling apparently showed the pyritized volcanics to be a thin zone resting on barren Precambrian rocks.

The remaining economic possibilities are quite speculative and in our viewpoint consist mainly of attempting to backtrack the pyritic alteration to a mineralizing source in the hope that this alteration might represent a "pyritic halo" fringing a porphyry copper. The possible porphyry copper could be at depth and/or laterally away from the pyritic zone and a rather large scale search would necessarily be involved. A careful geologic mapping program paying special attention to type and degree of alteration could possibly define a porphyry target. A large scale geochemical copper-molybdenum sampling program may also be helpful, particularly if coupled with a geologic study.

A broad induced polarization survey designed to penetrate 2000 or 3000 feet would likely define the overall sulfide system and would perhaps show areas of sulfide mineralization extending to large depths as would typically be expected in a porphyry copper rather than the near surface pyritic veneer which is present in the previously drilled portion of the area.

The above work is recommended only on a purely speculative, "wildcat", basis. Based on the available existing information, there are no compelling reasons to believe that a porphyry copper target exists in the area - only that there is no proof that none exists and some of the factors present are sometimes related to porphyry copper mineralization.

Similarly, cases could also be conceived for related precious metal occurrences of one kind or another, but such work would also have to be classed as highly speculative under the present evidence and conditions presented.

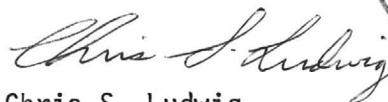
Such programs would typically involve \$10,000 to \$20,000 prior to drilling any targets which may or may not be delineated as a result. Drilling, logging and sampling would then require at least similar amounts to properly test the targets. Admittedly, the risk factors in attempting this type of program are at least as good or as bad as many exploration projects often seen initiated from time to time by most of the large mining companies. Thus, such work should only be considered on the basis of the availability of high venture risk capital.

Respectfully submitted,

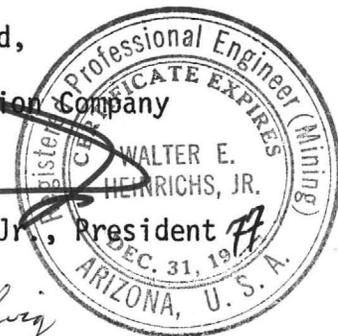
Heinrichs GEOEXploration Company



Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr., President



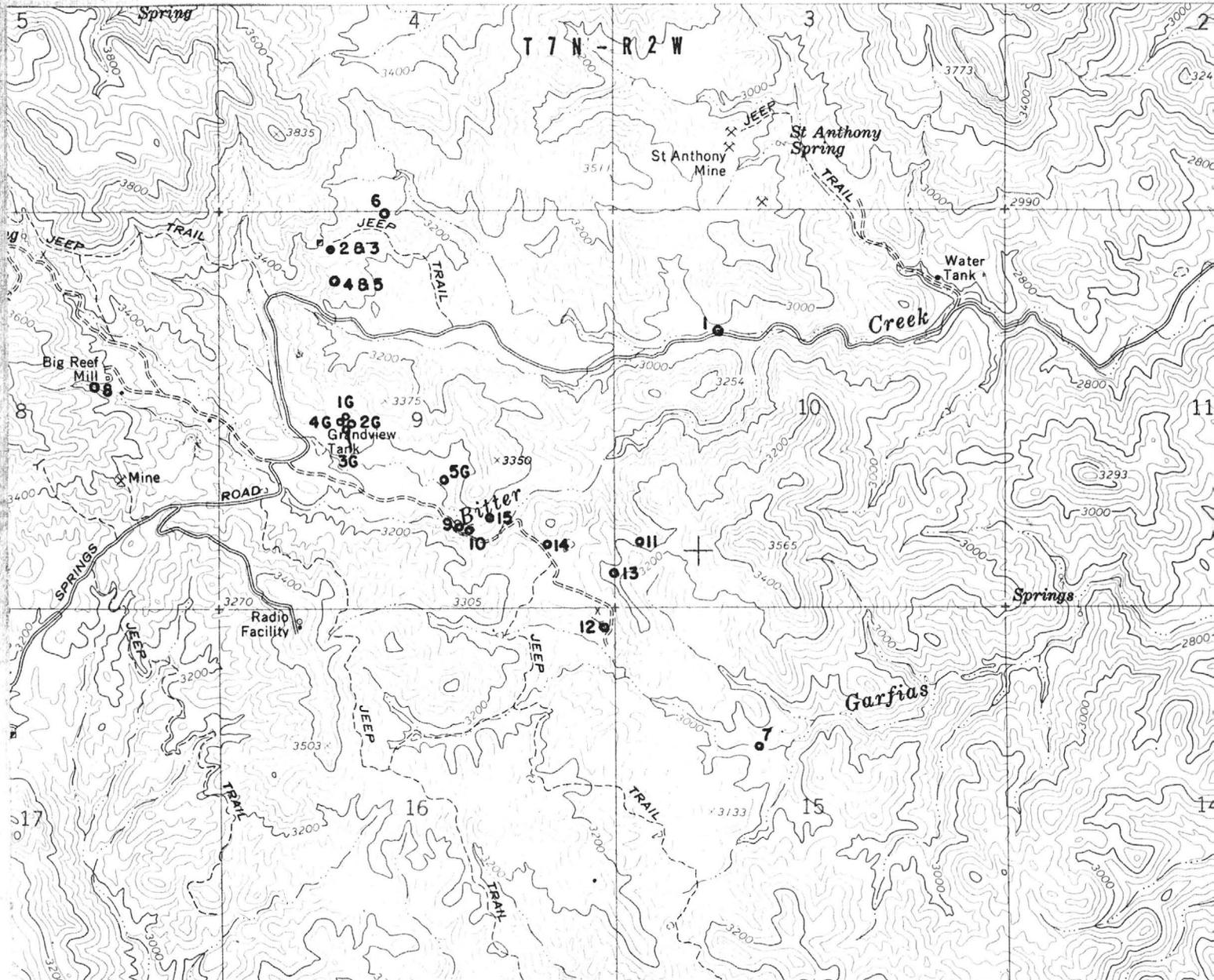
Chris S. Ludwig  
Chief Geophysicist



WEH&CSL:mt

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP  
of the  
CASTLE MINING CLAIMS  
RED PICACHO MINING DISTRICT  
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

by  
HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION COMPANY  
P.O. BOX 5964, TUCSON, AZ. 85703  
JOB NUMBER 1175 JUNE 1977



SCALE: 1:24,000

1435 S. 10th AVE.

~~PHOENIX, ARIZONA~~

# Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers



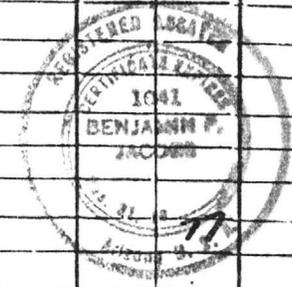
PHONE 622-0813

Certificate No. 59798

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85702 <sup>13</sup> June 2 1977

Sample Submitted by Mr. Hancock Geophysical Co.

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
# 2408	Trace	\$	0.15	0.05			
11	Trace	---	0.10	0.45			
12	0.005	---	0.75	2.55			
13	Trace	---	0.10	---			
14	0.01	---	0.15	0.02			
15	0.005	---	0.20	0.17			
16	0.01	---	0.15	0.02			
17	Trace	---	0.10	---			
23	0.005	---	0.20	0.03			
24	0.005	---	0.20	0.02			
25	0.015	---	0.10	0.30			
26	0.01	---	0.15	0.03			
27	Trace	---	0.20	0.06			
28	0.005	---	0.15	0.02			



24 29 Trace 0.10 0.02

\* Gold Figured \$100.00 per oz. Troy

Very respectfully,

Charges \$ 101.00

Ben P. Jacobs

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The general overall reaction of everyone contacted revealed no particular points of encouragement and would have to be classified as more negative than positive regarding possible economic potential.

Ross Reed suggested contacting Kennecott officials. This of course could be done, but we doubt if it would be worth the effort at this point. Owner-

ship rights on a technical legal basis in connection with the former agreements between Mr. Cousins and Kennecott could also be a point to pursue. Broadly speaking, claim owners rights to factual data (as opposed to interpretational data) are generally accepted. However, mining companies have been known to lose in litigation based on accusation of faulty negative interpretations having erroneously devalued someone's claim. Since factual and interpretational geologic data are commonly hard to separate, administration policy is to give out no information except on an equal trading basis. Sometimes a simple letter offering to waive such legal pursuits will prove fruitful, but in Kennecott's case, one can imagine the red tape such a letter might have to penetrate to be successful.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The major pyritic alteration zone present on the claims, while impressive and large, does not have any immediately obvious economic potential. There are several scattered copper oxide showings but they are small and rather low grade and appear to be confined to narrow contact zones or shears. No significant precious metal association is seen where the altered zone was sampled - not even in the areas of strongest copper mineralization.

To the best we can determine, Bear Creek's geology, geophysics and drilling program yielded no significant encouragement. In fact, their drilling apparently showed the pyritized volcanics to be a thin zone resting on barren Precambrian rocks.

The remaining economic possibilities are quite speculative and in our viewpoint consist mainly of attempting to backtrack the pyritic alteration to a mineralizing source in the hope that this alteration might represent a "pyritic halo" fringing a porphyry copper. The possible porphyry copper could be at depth and/or laterally away from the pyritic zone and a rather large scale search would necessarily be involved. A careful geologic mapping program paying special attention to type and degree of alteration could possibly define a porphyry target. A large scale geochemical copper-molybdenum sampling program may also be helpful, particularly if coupled with a geologic study.

A broad induced polarization survey designed to penetrate 2000 or 3000 feet would likely define the overall sulfide system and would perhaps show areas of sulfide mineralization extending to large depths as would typically be expected in a porphyry copper rather than the near surface pyritic veneer which is present in the previously drilled portion of the area.

The above work is recommended only on a purely speculative, "wildcat", basis. Based on the available existing information, there are no compelling reasons to believe that a porphyry copper target exists in the area - only that there is no proof that none exists and some of the factors present are sometimes related to porphyry copper mineralization.

Similarly, cases could also be conceived for related precious metal occurrences of one kind or another, but such work would also have to be classed as highly speculative under the present evidence and conditions presented.

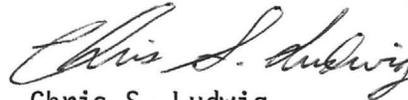
Such programs would typically involve \$10,000 to \$20,000 prior to drilling any targets which may or may not be delineated as a result. Drilling, logging and sampling would then require at least similar amounts to properly test the targets. Admittedly, the risk factors in attempting this type of program are at least as good or as bad as many exploration projects often seen initiated from time to time by most of the large mining companies. Thus, such work should only be considered on the basis of the availability of high venture risk capital.

Respectfully submitted,

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Company



Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr., President

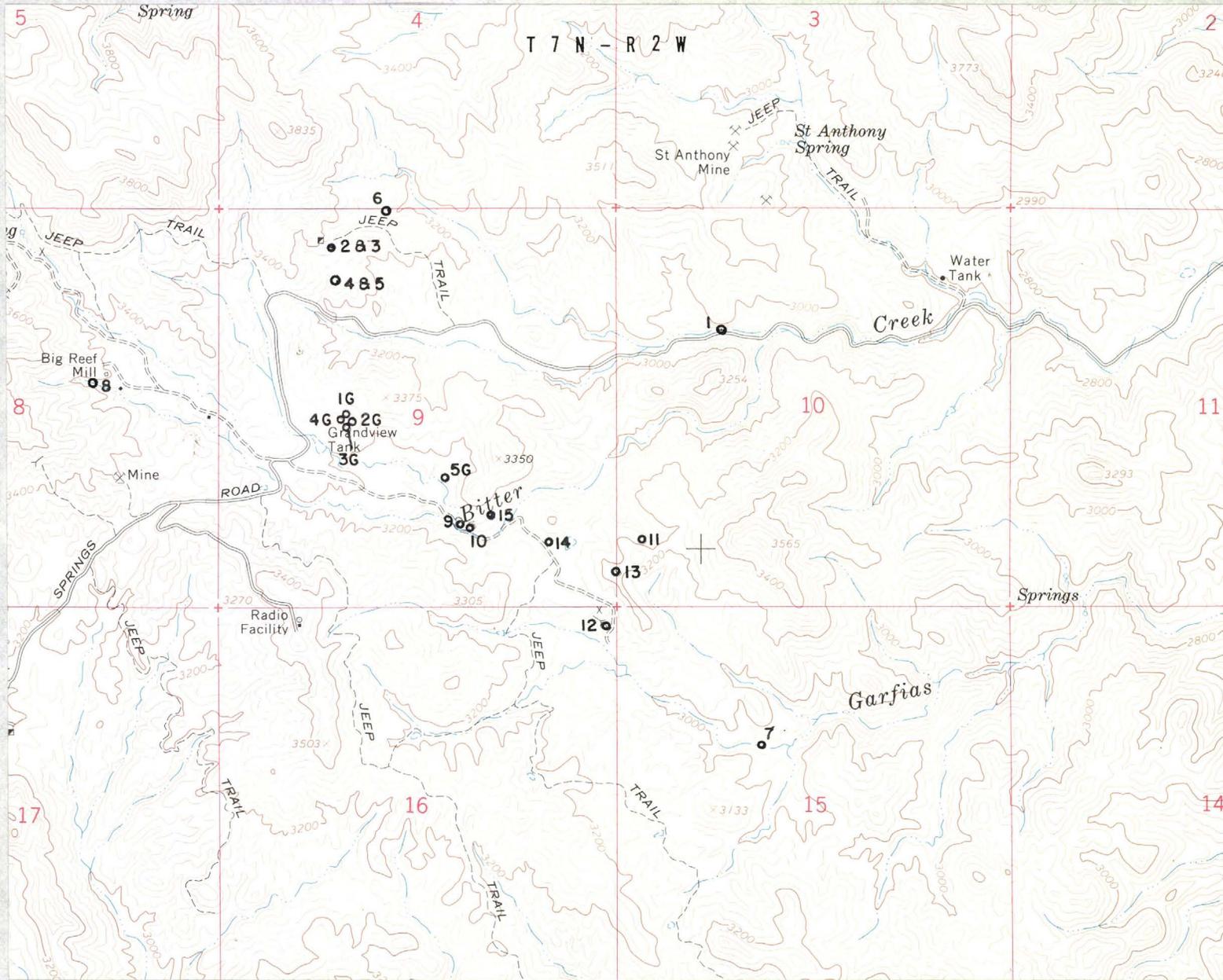


Chris S. Ludwig  
Chief Geophysicist



WEH&CSL:mt

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP  
 of the  
 CASTLE MINING CLAIMS  
 RED PICACHO MINING DISTRICT  
 YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA  
 by  
 HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION COMPANY  
 P.O. BOX 5964, TUCSON, AZ. 85703  
 JOB NUMBER 1175      JUNE 1977



SCALE: 1:24,000



# EFCO LABORATORIES

North Freeway at Ruthrauf Road P. O. Box 5526  
TUCSON ARIZONA 85703  
Phone (602) 887-4241

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
**GEOEX** Job #1175  
Cable: GEOEX 

## Laboratory Analysis Report

REC'D JUN 4 1977 REC'D

BOX 5964 TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703  
Phone: (AREA 602) 623-0578

Heinrichs Geoexploration Co.  
P.O. Box 5964  
Tucson, Arizona 85703  
  
Chris Ludwig

REPORT NO. 775942

DATE SUBMITTED 5-31-77

DATE REPORTED 6-3-77

*GEOEX #1175*

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>PPM Copper</u>	<u>PPM Silver</u>	<u>PPM Gold</u>
2418	38	1.0	0.17
2419	29	1.7	<0.10
2420	21	<1.0	<0.10
2421	31	<1.0	<0.10
2422	85	<1.0	0.16

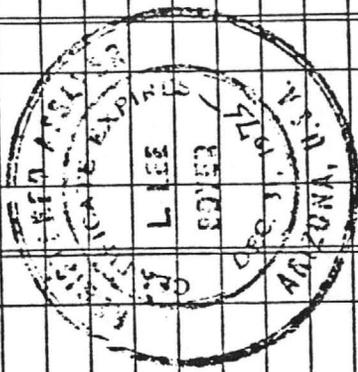
*Nancy Neel*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed

# VALLEY ASSAY OFFICE AND ORE TESTING LABORATORY

MEMORANDUM OF ASSAY

Made for: Castle Mining Co. Tempe, Arizona..... March 13..... 1975.

SAMPLE NO.	PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS AVOIRDUPOIS										COPPER, OR		LEAD, OR		ZINC, OR		TOTAL		
	GOLD, $\frac{1}{1000}$ AT		SILVER		AT		PER LB.		AT		PER LB.		AT		PER LB.		AT		
	OZS.	100's	PER OUNCE	AT	OZS.	100's	PER OUNCE	AT	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	Cts.
A-C 1	0.	04		4.	80			31.8											
" 14	0.	02		0.	65			1.3											
" 15	0.	03		0.	60			1.9											
" 16	0.	04		0.	70			1.1											
" 17	0.	02		0.	50			.85											
" 19	0.	02		0.	60			.95											
" 20	0.	03		0.	70			.65											
" 23	0.	04		0.	80			.95											
" 29	0.	02		0.	65			.80											
REMARKS:																			



BY: J. Lee Boyer  
Registered Assayer.

NO. ....  
CHARGE \$ ..... 108.00 Pd.

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.  
 ENGINEERS *Mico* ASSAYERS

1099 SUBWAY TERMINAL BLDG.  
 417 SOUTH HILL STREET  
 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90013  
 TELEPHONE 628-8783

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE SAMPLES DESCRIBED BELOW SUBMITTED BY  
 Philip Wickstrom

DATE October 14, 1975

CHARGES \$ Paid

ASSAY AS FOLLOWS:

LABORATORY NO.	OWNER'S MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD AT \$		SILVER AT \$		TOTAL VALUE PER TON	PERCENTAGE OF
		OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON		
	CONC 15 AT						
44501	Castle 9 -	Trace		0.02			
44502	Hall 98 -	Trace		0.04			
44503	Castle 181 /	Trace		0.04			
44504	Hall 91 -	Trace		0.05			
44505	Hall 94 .	Trace		0.02			
44506	Castle 110 .	Trace		0.05			
44507	Hall 96 -	Trace		0.04			
44508	Castle 112 .	Trace		0.04			
44509	Castle 157	Trace		0.05			
44510	Tunnel	Trace		0.03			

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.

BY *Norman Whitman*

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.  
 ENGINEERS *Meco* ASSAYERS

1099 SUBWAY TERMINAL BLDG.  
 417 SOUTH HILL STREET  
 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90013  
 TELEPHONE 626-6783

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE SAMPLES DESCRIBED BELOW SUBMITTED BY

DATE October 1, 1975

Philip Wickstrom

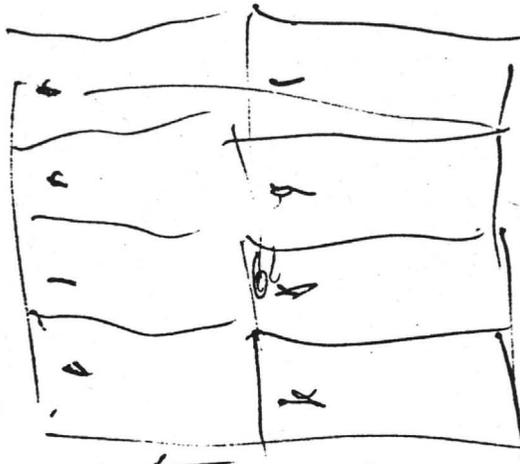
CHARGES \$ Paid

ASSAY AS FOLLOWS:

LABORATORY NO.	OWNER'S MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD AT \$		SILVER AT \$		TOTAL VALUE PER TON	PERCENTAGE OF
		OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON		
	9-6-75 Conc 15 AT						
44442	Hall 73	0.051		0.06			
44443	Hall 90	0.01		0.05			
44444	Castle 3	0.003		0.01			
44446	Castle 10	0.001		0.003			

MINERALS ENGINEERING Co.

BY *Norman Whitman*



*Concentrate 15AT*

<i>@ Claim 185</i>	<i>.0027</i>	<i>.053</i>
<i>Hall 141</i>	<i>.002</i>	<i>.046</i>
<i>May 40</i>	<i>.001</i>	<i>.013</i>

SPECTROGRAPH—THE TOTAL WILL NOT EQUAL 100% AS GASES DO NOT SHOW, SUCH AS QUARTZ IS 28 PARTS SILICON AND 32 PARTS OXYGEN TOTAL IS USUALLY ABOUT 48%.

THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED TO THE ADDRESSED CLIENT FOR HIS EXCLUSIVE USE. AS A PROTECTION TO THE CLIENT, THE PUBLIC AND THIS LABORATORY, THIS REPORT MAY NOT BE USED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR ADVERTISING, PUBLICITY OR PROMOTION WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.  
 ENGINEERS *Meco* ASSAYERS

1088 SUBWAY TERMINAL BLDG.  
 417 SOUTH HILL STREET  
 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90013  
 TELEPHONE 628-8793

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE SAMPLES DESCRIBED BELOW SUBMITTED BY  
 Philip Wickstrom

DATE October 28, 1975

CHARGES \$ Paid

ASSAY AS FOLLOWS:

LABORATORY NO.	OWNER'S MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD AT \$ PER OZ.		SILVER AT \$ PER OZ.		TOTAL VALUE PER TON	PERCENTAGE OF
		OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON		
44544	AC. 35	Trace		0.2			Claim # 157
44545	AC. 36	0.02		1.2			" "
44546	AC. 37	Trace		0.4			" # 44
44547	AC. 38	0.04		1.4			" # 99
44546	AC. 39	Trace		0.2			" # 142

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.

BY *Norman Whitmore*

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.  
 ENGINEERS *Meco* ASSAYERS

1099 SUBWAY TERMINAL BLDG.  
 417 SOUTH HILL STREET  
 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90013  
 TELEPHONE 629-6793

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE SAMPLES DESCRIBED BELOW SUBMITTED BY

Philip Wickstrom

DATE October 1, 1975

CHARGES \$

ASSAY AS FOLLOWS:

LABORATORY NO.	OWNER'S MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD AT \$		SILVER AT \$		TOTAL VALUE PER TON	PERCENTAGE OF
		OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON		
	9-6-75 Concentrated 15 AT						
44436	Claim 185 .....	0.0027		0.053			
44437	Hall 141 ✓ .....	0.002		0.046			
44438	May 40 ✓ .....	0.001		0.013			
44439	Hall 39 .....	0.0027		0.013			
44440	Hall 89 ✓ .....	Trace		0.026			
44441	Hall 92 ✓ .....	0.002		0.04			

*Silver Enriched  
& Chloride*

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.

BY

5

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.  
ENGINEERS *Meco* ASSAYERS

1088 SURWAY TERMINAL BLDG.  
417 SOUTH HILL STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90013  
TELEPHONE C28-8783

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE SAMPLES DESCRIBED BELOW SUBMITTED BY  
Philip Wickstrom

DATE November 10, 19  
CHARGES \$ Paid

ASSAY AS FOLLOWS:

LABORATORY NO.	OWNER'S MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD AT \$		SILVER AT \$		TOTAL VALUE PER TON	PERCENTAGE OF
		OZ. PER TON	PER OZ. VALUE PER TON	OZ. PER TON	PER OZ. VALUE PER TON		
	DISC HOLE						
✓ 44574	D. 47	0.02		1.8			
44575	MY. 31	Trace		1.2			
✓ 44576	C. 157	Trace		1.2			
44577	Don. 49	Trace		1.2			
✓ 44578	Hall. 74	0.02		0.8			
✓ 44579	C. 106	Trace		1.2			
44580	Castle. 12	Trace		0.2			
44581	C. 108	Trace		Trace			
✓ 44582	C. 104	Trace		0.4			
✓ 44583	My. 102	Nil		0.6			
44584	C. 84 184	Trace		Trace			
44585	Don 44	Trace		Nil			
44586	C. 155	Nil		0.2			
44587	C. 112 E. End	Nil		0.2			
44588	Castle 6	Trace		Trace			
44589	May. 22	Trace		0.2			
44590	M. 24	Trace		0.8			
44591	6 A	0.02		Nil			
44592	D. 41	Trace		Nil			
✓ 44593	D. 49	Trace		Nil			

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.

BY

*Norman Whitmore*

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.  
ENGINEERS *Meco* ASSAYERS

1000 SUBWAY TERMINAL BLDG.  
417 SOUTH HILL STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90013  
TELEPHONE 628-6783

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE SAMPLES DESCRIBED BELOW SUBMITTED BY  
Philip Wickstrom

DATE October 14, 1975  
CHARGES \$ Paid

ASSAY AS FOLLOWS:

LABORATORY NO.	OWNER'S MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD AT \$		SILVER AT \$		TOTAL VALUE PER TON	PERCENTAGE OF
		OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON		
	Conc 15 AT		\$		\$	\$	
44491	Myrtle 37	Trace		0.06			
44492	Falle 93 ✓	Trace		0.04			
44493	Castle 7.	Trace		0.05			
44494	Hall 95 ✓	Trace		2.2			
44495	Hall 183 ✓	Trace		0.03			
44496	Hall 91 ✓	Trace		0.05			
44497	Back S 1	Trace		0.04			
44498	Don 44	Trace		0.06			
44499	Hall 97 ✓	Trace		0.05			
44500	Castle 8	Trace		Trace			

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.

BY *Norman Whitmore*

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.  
 ENGINEERS *Meco* ASSAYERS

1099 SUBWAY TERMINAL BLDG.  
 417 SOUTH HILL STREET  
 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90013  
 TELEPHONE 628-8783

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE SAMPLES DESCRIBED BELOW SUBMITTED BY  
 Philip Wickstrom

DATE March 18, 1975  
 CHARGES \$ Paid

ASSAY AS FOLLOWS:

LABORATORY NO.	OWNER'S MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD AT \$		SILVER AT \$		TOTAL VALUE PER TON	PERCENTAGE OF
		PER OZ.	PER OZ.	PER OZ.	PER OZ.		
		OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OZ. PER TON	VALUE PER TON		
43913	AC-11	Trace		Trace			
43914	AC-13	0.08		Trace			
43915	AC-21	0.06		Trace			
43916	AC-21 <i>31</i>	0.02		0.2			
43917	Spec. 2	0.02		Trace			

? 5/24/77

MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.

BY *Norman Whitmore*

SPECTROGRAPH—THE TOTAL WILL NOT EQUAL 100% AS GASES DO NOT SHOW, SUCH AS QUARTZ IS 28 PARTS SILICON AND 32 PARTS OXYGEN. TOTAL IS USUALLY ABOUT 48%

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# Reed Engineering

1140 North Lemon Street, Orange, Calif. 92667 - Phone 714-538-2776 (24 hours)

+

Date: JAN 22 1975

Mr. Philip Wickstrom  
2833 Cheryl Dr  
Phoenix, AZ 85028

Sample No: #1

Film No: 01

+

## SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS - QUALITATIVE

40/26

	Percent	Lbs. per ton
Aluminum	4.0	80
Antimony**		
Barium		
Beryllium		
Bismuth		
Cadmium		
Calcium	4.8	96
Cesium		
Chromium	.01	.2
Cobalt		
Columbium		
Copper	.02	.4
Fluorine		
Gallium		
Germanium**		
Gold*		
Hafnium		
Indium		
Iridium*		
Iron	7.9	158
Lead	.005	.1
Lithium		
Magnesium	2.4	48
Manganese	.02	.4
Mercury		
Molybdenum		
Nickel		
Osmium**		
Palladium*		
Platinum*		
Potassium	2.1	42
Rhodium*		
Rubidium*		
Ruthenium*		
Silver	trace	---
Sodium	.9	18
Strontium	.03	.6
Tantalum		
Thallium		
Thorium*		
Tin		
Titanium	.03	.6
Tungsten		
Vanadium	.01	.2
Zinc	.002	.04
Zirconium		

73/26

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS : none

Percent
Cerium
Dysprosium
Erbium
Europium
Gadolinium
Holmium
Lanthanum
Lutetium
Neodymium
Praseodymium
Samarium
Terbium
Thulium
Ytterbium
Yttrium

*Random Surface  
Sample  
Gougeon Wash*

### RADIOMETRIC ASSAY

(e) Uranium Oxide 0.0 Percent

Silicon, gases 77.8 Percent

### ADDITIONAL TESTS RECOMMENDED

### FLUORESCENCE

Short wave UV  
Long wave UV

### Notes:

\*Elements not detectable below .05%  
\*\*Elements not detectable below .5%  
Percentages are computed estimates based on film densities and are relative, not exact.

Respectfully submitted,  
REED ENGINEERING

*3/10/75*

Approximate Values

*1/10  
20  
2 2/16  
approx. .05% 2025 lbs  
old mine tunnel (caved in)*

*2000  
1/2000  
16*

# Reed Engineering

1140 North Lemon Street, Orange, Calif. 92667 - Phone 714-538-2776 (24 hours)

+

Mr. Philip Wickstrom

Date: JAN 22 1975

Sample No: #2

Film No: 02

+

## SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS - QUALITATIVE

	Percent	Lbs. per ton
Aluminum	9.0	180
Antimony**		
Barium	1.6	32
Beryllium		
Bismuth		
Cadmium		
Calcium	17.5	350
Cesium		
Chromium	.5	10
Cobalt		
Columbium		
Copper	.001	.02
Fluorine		
Gallium		
Germanium**		
Gold*		
Hafnium		
Indium		
Iridium*		
Iron	1.7	34
Lead	.002	.04
Lithium		
Magnesium	4.6	92
Manganese	.4	8
Mercury		
Molybdenum		
Nickel		
Osmium**		
Palladium*		
Platinum*		
Potassium	2.2	44
Rhodium*		
Rubidium*		
Ruthenium*		
Silver		
Sodium	1.9	38
Strontium	.03	.6
Tantalum		
Thallium		
Thorium*		
Tin		
Titanium	.3	6
Tungsten		
Vanadium	.001	.02
Zinc		
Zirconium		

Approximate Values

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS: none

Percent  
 Cerium  
 Dysprosium  
 Erbium  
 Europium  
 Gadolinium  
 Holmium  
 Lanthanum  
 Lutetium  
 Neodymium  
 Praseodymium  
 Samarium  
 Terbium  
 Thulium  
 Ytterbium  
 Yttrium

*Random Sample  
 Surface  
 Wash*

### RADIOMETRIC ASSAY

(e) Uranium Oxide 0.0 Percent

Silicon, gases 60.2 Percent

### ADDITIONAL TESTS RECOMMENDED

### FLUORESCENCE

Short wave UV

Long wave UV

### Notes:

\*Elements not detectable below .05%

\*\*Elements not detectable below .5%

Percentages are computed estimates based on film densities and are relative, not exact.

Respectfully submitted,  
 REED ENGINEERING

*22/26*

# Reed Engineering

1140 North Lemon Street, Orange, Calif. 92667 - Phone 714-538-2776 (24 hours)

+

Mr. Philip Wickstrom

Date: JAN 22 1975

Sample No: #3

Film No: 03

+

## SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS - QUALITATIVE

	Percent	Lbs. per ton
40/66 Aluminum	6.5	130
Antimony**		
Barium	.5	10
Beryllium		
Bismuth		
Cadmium		
Calcium	10.5	210
Cesium		
Chromium	1.1	22
Cobalt		
Columbium		
Copper		
Fluorine		
Gallium		
Germanium**		
Gold*		
Hafnium		
Indium		
Iridium*		
Iron	2.1	42
Lead	.001	.02
75/66 Lithium		
Magnesium	4.9	98
Manganese	.003	.06
Mercury		
Molybdenum	.002	.04
Nickel		
Osmium**		
Palladium*		
Platinum*		
Potassium	2.3	46
Rhodium*		
Rubidium*		
Ruthenium*		
Silver		
Sodium	1.0	20
Strontium	.4	8
Tantalum		
Thallium		
Thorium*		
Tin		
Titanium	.2	4
Tungsten		
Vanadium	.001	.02
Zinc		
Zirconium		

Approximate Values

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS : none

	Percent
Cerium	
Dysprosium	
Erbium	
Europium	
Gadolinium	
Holmium	
Lanthanum	
Lutetium	
Neodymium	
Praseodymium	
Samarium	
Terbium	
Thulium	
Ytterbium	
Yttrium	

*Random Surface Sample - Gas film Wash*

### RADIOMETRIC ASSAY

(e) Uranium Oxide 0.0 Percent

Silicon, gases 70.4 Percent

### ADDITIONAL TESTS RECOMMENDED

### FLUORESCENCE

Short wave UV  
Long wave UV

### Notes:

\*Elements not detectable below .05%  
\*\*Elements not detectable below .5%  
Percentages are computed estimates based on film densities and are relative, not exact.

Respectfully submitted,  
REED ENGINEERING

# Reed Engineering

1140 North Lemon Street, Orange, Calif. 92667 - Phone 714-538-2776 (24 hours)

+

Mr. Philip Wickstrom

Date: JAN 22 1975

Sample No: #4

Film No: 04

+

## SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS - QUALITATIVE

	Percent	Lbs. per ton
Aluminum	2.5	50
Antimony**		
Barium	.1	2
Beryllium		
Bismuth		
Cadmium		
Calcium	2.2	44
Cesium		
Chromium		
Cobalt		
Columbium		
Copper	2.1	42
Fluorine		
Gallium		
Germanium**		
Gold*		
Hafnium		
Indium		
Iridium*		
Iron	7.3	146
Lead	.04	.8
Lithium		
Magnesium	.9	18
Manganese		
Mercury		
Molybdenum		
Nickel		
Osmium**		
Palladium*		
Platinum*		
Potassium	2.4	48
Rhodium*		
Rubidium*		
Ruthenium*		
Silver	trace	---
Sodium	.5	10
Strontium	.03	.6
Tantalum		
Thallium		
Thorium*		
Tin		
Titanium	.3	6
Tungsten		
Vanadium		
Zinc		
Zirconium		

Approximate Values

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS : none

	Percent
Cerium	
Dysprosium	
Erbium	
Europium	
Gadolinium	
Holmium	
Lanthanum	
Lutetium	
Neodymium	
Praseodymium	
Samarium	
Terbium	
Thulium	
Ytterbium	
Yttrium	

*Powder Sample  
from  
Zircon Wash*

### RADIOMETRIC ASSAY

(e) Uranium Oxide 0.0 Percent

Silicon, gases 82.4 Percent

### ADDITIONAL TESTS RECOMMENDED

Quantitative: Copper

### FLUORESCENCE

Short wave UV

Long wave UV

### Notes:

\*Elements not detectable below .05%

\*\*Elements not detectable below .5%

Percentages are computed estimates based on film densities and are relative, not exact.

Respectfully submitted,  
REED ENGINEERING

# Reed Engineering

1140 North Lemon Street, Orange, Calif. 92667 - Phone 714-538-2776 (24 hours)

+

Mr. Philip Wickstrom

Date: JAN 22 1975

Sample No: #5

Film No: 05

+

## SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS - QUALITATIVE

	Percent	Lbs. per ton
Aluminum	3.2	64
Antimony**		
Barium		
Beryllium		
Bismuth		
Cadmium		
Calcium	.9	18
Cesium		
Chromium	.02	.4
Cobalt		
Columbium		
Copper	.8	16
Fluorine		
Gallium		
Germanium**		
Gold*		
Hafnium		
Indium		
Iridium*		
Iron	3.7	74
Lead	.002	.04
Lithium		
Magnesium	.03	.6
Manganese	.005	.1
Mercury		
Molybdenum	.002	.04
Nickel		
Osmium**		
Palladium*		
Platinum*		
Potassium	3.9	78
Rhodium*		
Rubidium*		
Ruthenium*		
Silver	trace	----
Sodium	.5	10
Strontium	.01	.2
Tantalum		
Thallium		
Thorium*		
Tin		
Titanium	.02	.4
Tungsten		
Vanadium		
Zinc		
Zirconium		

Approximate Values

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS : none

Cerium  
Dysprosium  
Erbium  
Europium  
Gadolinium  
Holmium  
Lanthanum  
Lutetium  
Neodymium  
Praseodymium  
Samarium  
Terbium  
Thulium  
Ytterbium  
Yttrium

*Random Sample  
from  
San Francisco Wash*

### RADIOMETRIC ASSAY

(e) Uranium Oxide 0.0 Percent

Silicon, gases 86.9 Percent

### ADDITIONAL TESTS RECOMMENDED

Quantitative: Copper

### FLUORESCENCE

Short wave UV  
Long wave UV

### Notes:

\*Elements not detectable below .05%  
\*\*Elements not detectable below .5%  
Percentages are computed estimates based on film densities and are relative, not exact.

Respectfully submitted,  
REED ENGINEERING

RONALD D. KARVINEN  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

4625 E. BROADWAY - SUITE 119-C  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85711

BUS. (602) 327-7729  
RES. (602) 297-1675

January 6, 1975

TO: Mr. Philip Wickstrom

FROM: Ronald D. Karvinen

SUBJECT: Garfias Wash Property  
Art Cousins - Owner  
U.S.G.S. Garfias Mountain Quad (7-1/2')

LOCATION: White Picacho Mining District  
Yavapai County, Arizona.  
Sections 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 16,  
T. 7 N., R. 2 W.

The property consists of a sulfide system trending east-west with dimensions of 3 by 1-1/2 miles. Most, if not all, of the zone is held by 157 unpatented lode claims belonging to Mr. Art Cousins - Phoenix.

Host rocks are Cretaceous volcanics (mostly rhyolites and andesites) overlying a Precambrian schist. A few basic post-mineral dikes are also present.

Most striking is the pervasive nature of the hydrothermal alteration-mineralization within the system. The alteration is predominantly phyllic or quart-zericite. Sulfide content, mostly pyrite, ranges up to as much as 10% of the rock, mostly as disseminations. Sulfides are evident in all of the more deeply incised drainages.

Iron oxides or limonites after copper sulfides are scarce, but these features could be masked by the high ratio of pyrite to any other sulfides that might have been present. The foregoing is not to say this is a porphyry copper prospect as such, though one should think of vertical zonation as he examines the property.

The size of the system is impressive as is the character of the pyrite wherever observed, i.e., the disseminated crystals of pyrite do not have the bright, brassy appearance as exhibited when they are barren. In other words, the pyrites could be auriferous, cupriferous or otherwise enriched.

To best grasp the feel for rock types and mineralization intensities, one should traverse both the Bitter Creek and Garfias Wash drainages.

Mr. Philip Wickstrom  
January 6, 1975

Page 2

Note that a cube 500 feet on a side contains in excess of 10,000,000 tons. Given the size of this system, it becomes evident that more than 400 of these cubes could be placed within the surface traces of the zone. In other words, one could easily overlook an area this size which could contain gold assays of 0.05 oz/ton which at today's prices could become a viable "porphyry gold" deposit.

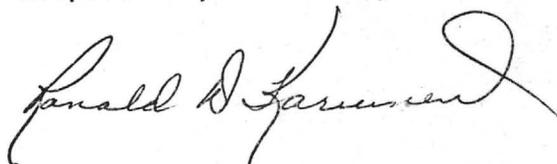
As described in our personal communications of January 2nd last, the possibility of commercial gold accumulation would seem to be in the soil mantle as found within the sulfide system. These accumulations would be the product of the residual concentration of heavy minerals while normal erosion ensues.

The foregoing conclusion is based on assays of numerous samplings of the bedrock, however, one must remain aware of the 500 foot cube aforementioned.

A conservative estimate allows for 5,000,000 tons of residual soil material and if bulk sampling of the soils in the system can verify grades of .02 Au and 0.15 Ag, further work is warranted.

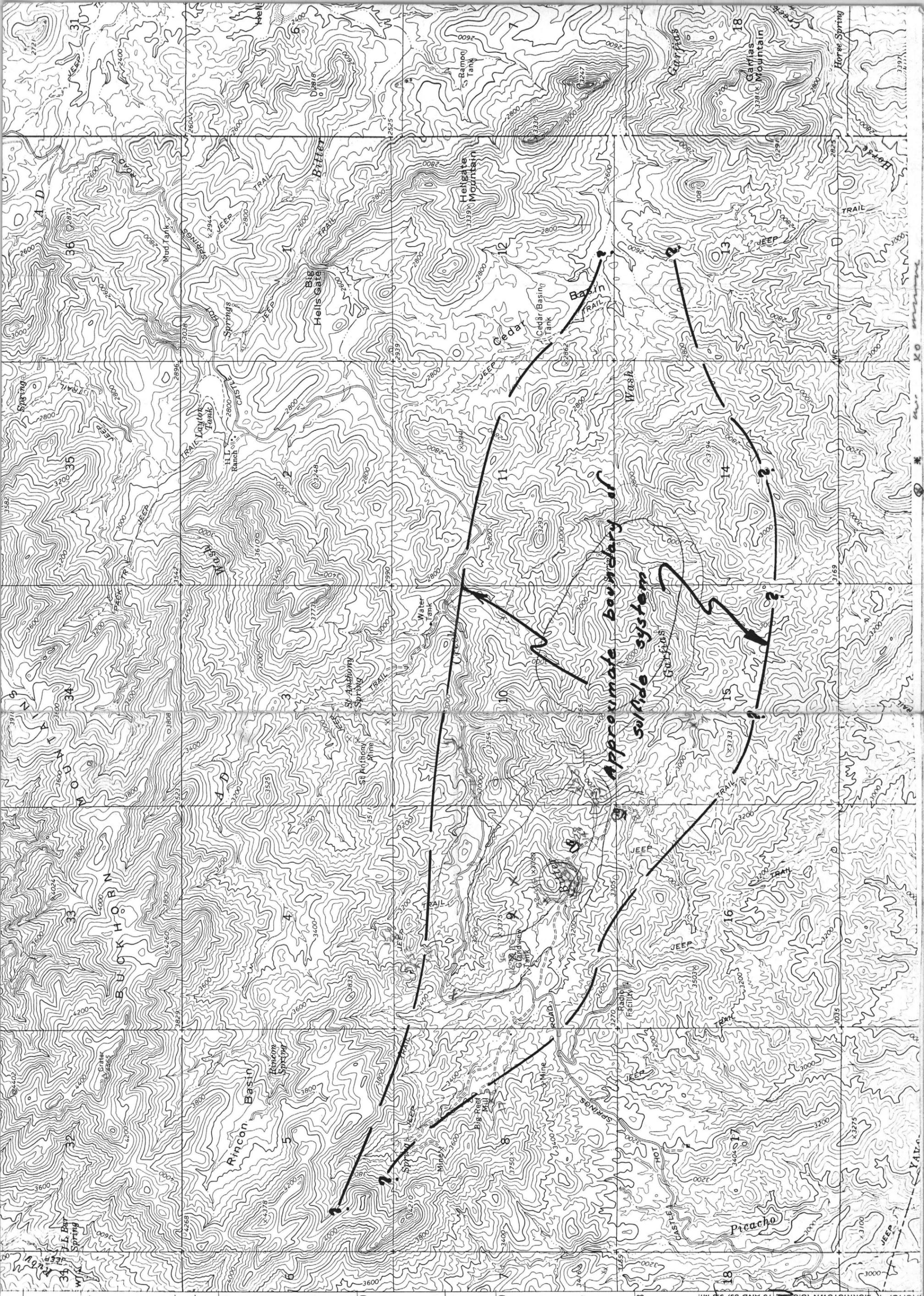
Attached is a map roughly outlining the area of interest.

Respectfully submitted,



Ronald D. Karvinen

RDK:jp



Sulphide System as outlined  
 By Ren Karvinen -

Garcias  
 Madra  
 Grand  
 B  
 20  
 NE  
 Top

# GSR METALS, INC.

31 SOUTH 42ND PLACE  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85034

PLANT 602/275-2009

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. C. Hughes  
Mr. A. Cousins  
Phoenix, Arizona

October 2, 1974

Gentlemen:

This memorandum will attempt to set forth some of the more pertinent points regarding the economics and feasibility of starting a gold recovery operation on your property north of Morristown.

The various samples brought to us for analysis to date clearly demonstrate the persistency of the gold values throughout the open cut where the samples were derived. Table IV shows a range of values of gold content from 0.2 - 3.0 oz./T. At current gold prices the values are from \$30 to \$450 per ton.

The following is our tentative conclusion:

### CONCLUSION:

The preliminary investigations reveal the following:

1. Gold values persist throughout the cut (0.2-3.0 ozs/ton).
2. The oversize fraction contains the higher values (7 oz/ton).
3. A proper size mining operation would probably be within a range of 100 tons/day.
4. After concentration the values would be in the range of \$20,000/ton of final concentrate.
5. The final concentrate would be within a range of 1/2 ton/day.  
(Note: the tests showed higher concentration ratio.)
6. Projected gross revenues from such operation would be within the range of \$13,000/day.

The preliminary investigation is based upon the following samples:

1. A one-pound concentrate hand-delivered by Mr. Cousins. This sample apparently was derived by upgrading the sluice concentrate rather manually. (See Table III.)
2. A second sample of approximately 100 pounds was brought in three five-gallon plastic buckets described as the ore after having undergone crushing and wet grinding at the mine site. (See Table III.)

3. Samples taken as follows:

- a. Random samples taken across the face of the open cut.
- b. Samples obtained off the concentrating sluices while in operation, representing an operational profile.
- c. Multiple assay tests were conducted to ascertain the values, and to determine the percentage distribution throughout the various screen sizes. (See Table IV.)

Preliminary Evaluation:

1. The present concentrating method being used at the mine would, by and large, be suitable for future operation.
2. Excluding some modification in the future, the proposed operation will most likely include the following general steps:
  - a. Mining:
    1. Open pit mining, employing a ripper and a loader.
    2. Primary and secondary crushing with screening steps.
  - b. Concentrating:
    1. Desliming, followed by wet grinding of the feed.
    2. Table-concentrating or other form of concentrating devices.
    3. Filtration and collecting concentrate<sup>s</sup> to be delivered to the processing plant.
  - c. Processing:
    1. Treating above concentrate by various means currently being investigated to obtain a final concentrate.
    2. Treating such final concentrate chemically and physically to obtain metal bars.
    3. Treating such bars to obtain gold bullion of mint grade.

OBSERVATION:

1. Generally speaking, it is advantageous to upgrade the ore at the mine site as much as is feasible in order to save expenses in subsequent hauling to processing plant.

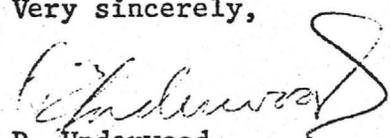
10/2/74

2. The advantages gained may be offset, however, by the necessity to equip the mining camp for self-sufficiency in repairs, spare parts, supplies, etc. Daily fresh supplies would have to be brought in so that men will stay on the site.
3. The concentrate in its final form would be of such high values as to introduce security problems. Material balance control would have to be very stringent in order to satisfy any auditing system.
4. As a remedy it may be suggested to haul the ore after crushing to a near city location where further upgrading and recovery would be done in proximity of each other.
5. Hauling raw feed, however, is unduly more expensive than hauling the low bulk concentrate.
6. Disposal rules are more stringent in cities than at the mine site.
7. Ample land should be available or may have to be reclaimed by the dumping of large tonnages of ore.

As was suggested above, our viewpoint is preliminary in nature. More samples would have to be run to ascertain the extent of the reserves and the final content of the ore. We hasten to add, however, that the showings so far are very encouraging. We certainly hope the above preliminary work will hold up and will closely reflect the final conclusion.

We would like to take this opportunity and express our thanks for letting us work with you, and look forward to a long-term association.

Very sincerely,

  
D. Underwood

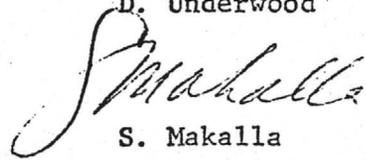
  
S. Makalla

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE

	<u>WEIGHT TONS/DAY</u>	<u>CONTAINED VALUES</u>	<u>VALUES RECOVERABLE</u>	<u>VALUES RECYCLED</u>	<u>VALUES RECOVERED</u>	<u>VALUES LOST</u>
(1) Oversize	35	\$15,750	\$13,110	\$2,640	\$12,454	\$856
(2) Undersize	37	2,775	2,220	555	2,109	111
(3) Slime Portion	<u>28</u>	<u>1,140</u>	-	<u>1,140</u>	-	-
TOTAL	<u>100</u>	<u>\$19,665</u>	<u>\$15,330</u>	<u>\$4,335</u>	<u>\$14,563</u>	<u>\$967</u>
PERCENTAGE	-	100	78	22	74.05	4

TABLE II

PROCESS EVALUATION  
 VARIOUS CONCENTRATION ROUTES  
 (PROJECTION FOR 100 TON MINING OPERATION PER DAY)

	MINING DEPARTMENT			CONCENTRATING DEPARTMENT			PROCESSING DEPARTMENT (ASSUMING 95% EXTRACTION)	
	ORE MINED TONS/DAY	AVAILABLE FEED TO CONCENTRATE TONS/DAY	VALUES BEFORE CONC. OZ/TON	VALUES AFTER CONC. OZ/TON	RATIO BY WEIGHT OF CONC. TO FEED APPROX.	TOTAL CONC. TONS/DAY	VALUES/TON @\$150/OZ \$	GROSS VALUES RECOVERED \$
(1) Oversize Fraction +10 Mesh	100	35	3.0	200	80:1	0.437	30,000	12,454
(2) Undersize -10+400	100	37	.5	40	100:1	0.370	6,000	2,109
(3) Oversize & Undersize (less slimes)	100	72	1.71	120	90:1	0.807	18,990	14,563

REMARKS:

- a. By keeping both fractions the load to processing plant doubles with an extra recovery of 10%.
- b. The figures do not reflect efficiency of concentration. See table I for recycling figures.
- c. At the processing plant the recovery is 95%.

TABLE III  
 VARIOUS RESULTS OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED

<u>SAMPLE NO.</u>	<u>ASSAY OZ./TON</u>	<u>VALUES /TON AT \$150/OZ.</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1	140	\$21,000	Sample brought by Cousins in jar; weight 361 gm. This apparently was hand panned after wet grinding and sluiced.
2	7	1,050	Ore brought in 3 five-gallon buckets, after grinding.
3	1.3	195	Feed picked from cut, dry crushing only.
4	1.0	150	Various rocks on top of hill.
5	3.0	450	Concentrate off trough, after wet grinding.

TABLE IV  
SCREEN SIZE DISTRIBUTION  
SHOWING VALUES IN FRACTIONS

<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>% WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION</u>	<u>VALUES OZ/TON</u>	<u>CALCULATED HEAD</u>	<u>% VALUES DISTRIBUTION (APPROX.)</u>
(1) Oversize + 10	35	3	1.05	80.0
(2) Undersize -10+100	37	.5	.185	14.0
(3) Undersize -100+400	10	.4	.04	3.0
(4) Slimes -400	18	.2	<u>.04</u>	<u>3.0</u>
			1.315	100.0

REMARKS: No. (1) fraction is only 35% of the mined rock, but contains 80% of total value in place.

# *Quintana Minerals Corporation*

1892 WEST GRANT ROAD  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85705

602/622-4801

May 7, 1974

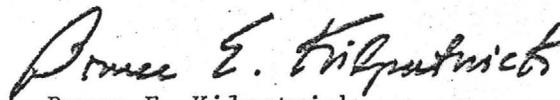
Mrs. Del Koch  
34 Colonia Miramonte  
Phoenix, Arizona 85018

Dear Mrs. Koch:

I visited the Cousins property on the Castle Hot Springs Road, Yavapai County, during the last week of April and spent approximately three days traversing the area. During this time, I collected several samples from bedrock across the area. I am enclosing a map showing the sample locations, together with the analytical results, with this letter.

The area contains a large pyritic alteration zone mainly in rhyolitic volcanic rocks. This alteration zone is of considerable interest because of its size; however, the results of my investigation indicate that the possibility of encountering significant amounts of economic mineralization in the area are not sufficiently attractive for Quintana to pursue further at this time. We appreciate your bringing this property to our attention. If you have any additional information on this or other properties in the future, we would be happy to consider it.

Very truly yours,



Bruce E. Kilpatrick  
Senior Staff Geologist

BEK/ln

Enclosures

cc: Mr. W. E. Saegart  
Mr. A. W. Cousins

## GEOCHEMICAL DATA FROM ROCK SAMPLES

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Element, ppm</u>			
	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Mo</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>
GW-1	50	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-2	15	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-3	25	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-4	55	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-5	15	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-6	55	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-7	100	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-8	40	6	0.38	< 0.4
GW-9	10	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-10	205	10	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-11	90	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-12	120	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-13	600	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-14	95	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-15	40	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-16	1150	<2	0.48	< 0.2
GW-17	115	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-18	40	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2
GW-19	10	<2	< 0.02	< 0.2



I.C.C.Co. - SMELTING DEPT.

Form 101

SETTLEMENT SHEET

Shipper A. W. Cousins  
 Smelter Lot 8783 Shipper Lot 2  
 Received 9-19-72  
 Wet Weight Lbs. 75,100 H<sub>2</sub>O 1.13 Dry Weight Lbs. 74,600  
 Dry Weight Tons 21,3035

ASSAYS		CONTENTS		DEDUCT	PAID FOR OR RETURNED		VALUES		
					Total	Per Ton	Per Ton	Total	
Ag	.14		5				\$	\$	
Au	tr								
Cu	0.96		716	373	343	9.20	4.78		
SiO <sub>2</sub>	67.6		50,434				4.78		
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3.5		6,312				10.00		
Fe	5.2		3,880						
CaO	7.3						10.00		
S	0.1		75				(5.22)	(194.72)	
Total Values									
Smelting Charges								10.00	
Silica Credit Units @ 8¢									
Total Charges								10.00	
Net Value								(5.22)	(194.72)
Sampling									
Net Value									
Freight									
Trucking									
Royalty									
Due Shipper									(194.72)
Advance									
Net <sup>Inspiration</sup> <del>Due Shipper</del>									194.72

COPPER PRICE

60,000 less 9.00 = 52,000.4

Silver Price = \_\_\_\_\_

SMELTING CHARGES:

Base Rate (1st @ 15.00) 10.00

Next \$25.00 @ 10% \_\_\_\_\_

@ 5% \_\_\_\_\_

Total 110.00

Figured \_\_\_\_\_ Checked \_\_\_\_\_

# ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. MCLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.  
817 WEST MADISON ST. PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-6181

For **A. W. Cousin**

Date **June 22, 1973**

Sample of **Ore**

Received:

Submitted by: **same**

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ **80.00** per ounce

Silver figured at \$ **2.00** per ounce

LAB. NO.	IDENTIFICATION	GOLD		SILVER		PERCENTAGES	
		OZ. PERTON	VALUE	OZ. PERTON	VALUE		
<b>4684</b>	<b>No Mark</b>			<b>16.5</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>Copper</b>

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

*Claude E. McLean, Jr.*  
Claude E. McLean, Jr.

# VALLEY ASSAY OFFICE AND ORE TESTING LABORATORY

MEMORANDUM OF ASSAY

Made for Del. Koch Cassens Tempe, Arizona..... May...30....., 1974...

SAMPLE NO.	PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS AVOIRDUPOIS						COPPER, OR		LEAD, OR		ZINC, OR		TOTAL	
	GOLD, #		SILVER				AT	PER LB.	AT	PER LB.	AT	PER LB.	AT	PER LB.
	OZS.	100's	OZS.	100's	AT	PER OUNCE	AT	PER LB.	AT	PER LB.	AT	PER LB.	AT	PER LB.
1	0.11													
2	0.42		0.90			2.3								
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; display: inline-block;"> <p style="text-align: center;">L. LEE BOYER DEC. 31. 1974 ARIZONA, U.S.A.</p> </div>													
	(1) Red & Black Ore - Top of hill (2) - 100's N. J. East													
REMARKS:														

BY L. Lee Boyer Registered Assayer.

CHARGE \$ 14.00 P.d.

5

# VALLEY ASSAY OFFICE AND ORE TESTING LABORATORY

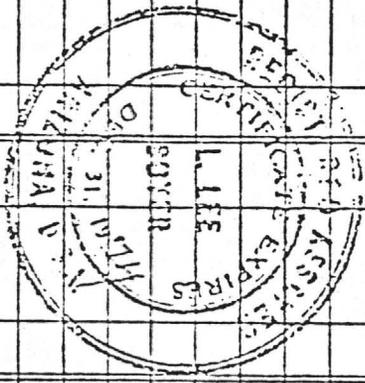
MEMORANDUM OF ASSAY

made for Don Compton

*Goldmine*

Tempe, Arizona..... June 4..... 1974.

SAMPLE NO.	PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS AVOIRDUPOIS				SILVER				COPPER, OR				LEAD, OR				ZINC, OR				TOTAL	
	AT	OZS.	100's	PER OUNCE	AT	OZS.	100's	PER OUNCE	AT	%	PER LB.	CT.	AT	%	PER LB.	CT.	AT	%	PER LB.	CT.	\$	CT.
1-D		0.04			0.70					.05												
2-D		0.11			0.50					.10												
3-D		0.14			0.80					.15												
REMARKS:																						



BY *[Signature]*  
Registered Assayer.

CHARGE \$ 30.00 Pd.

MAGNETOMETER STUDY  
OF THE  
HOT SPRINGS AREA CLAIM GROUP  
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION

The services of Carpenter Development, Inc., consulting geologists/geophysicists, were retained to conduct a magnetometer survey of the Hot Springs area claim group located in Yavapai County, Arizona. All data was gathered along predetermined data lines in the general area.

This claim group is located in Section 9, T 7N, R 2 W of Yavapai County, Arizona. No topographic maps of the area were available, however, detailed aerial photo coverage was furnished as a base for the laying out of survey data gathering points and survey lines. Figure 1 shows the general layout of the claims and the area of study for this report.

DATA PROCEDURES

Data was gathered in the field by a continuous recording process in which both magnetic and radiometric instruments operated simultaneously. Data stations were spaced at approximately 1320' intervals. The data gathering technique is a combination of new data reduction techniques with old gathering principals. By combining the two techniques it is possible to locate previously hidden mineralization zones.

Both the magnetic and radiometric systems are instrumented for instant recording of all data and have designed and modified for operation from moving vehicles.

The system utilized for this work are custom built geophysical apparatus based on the primary design functions of the Sharpe Magnetometer and precision radiation simulation equipment. All equipment has been custom re-designed and transistorized for the specific uses to which it has been placed.

The nature of the sensing systems are such that true magnetic north orientation of the equipment is not necessary. The magnetic portion of the system is designed to give the relative magnetic variations of the total vertical magnetic field rather than an absolute value for the vertical field. Since these data are acquired for the purpose of economic evaluation and exploration work, it is not necessary that the absolute value for the vertical intensity be measured, only the relative changes of same, which are significant when determining mineralization zones and potential economics of a mineral deposit.

All data was brought back to the Phoenix Office, and necessary corrections for terrain, diurnal variations, and instrument corrections were applied before data was reduced through computerized technique formulas for plotting.

### RESULTS OF STUDY

#### Vertical Magnetics

The results of the Magnetic portion of the survey are presented in Figure 2. This is a plot of the residual vertical force magnetics as computed from the field data with all of the regional effects removed.

Examination of Figure 2 indicates that there are two large anomalous areas in the general area of the claim group. The highest residual reading of 800 gammas in the western portion of the claim group is significant and it is felt that the 600 gamma residual anomaly in the eastern section is also of importance. Because of the nature of

the distribution of the anomaly, it is felt that this anomaly represents some type of disseminated mineralization, as opposed to veins or dikes in the area.

This disseminated mineralization could be a sulfide body at depth or some other type of metallic ore occurrence. It is felt by this writer that the anomaly represents a disseminated mineralized zone at a depth greater than 300'. If the zone were shallower than 300', and highly mineralized it is felt that the residual anomaly in this particular area would have been considerably higher than is evidenced at this point. It is felt that anything below the 200 gamma anomaly line would be insignificant with respect to ore deposition or mineralization at any depth practical to mining.

#### Radiometric Data

Residual Radiation data as accumulated in the area is plotted in Figure 3. This data was acquired in order to maintain a check on the region to determine if high radiation was found associated with any of the mineralization. It can be seen by a study of this figure that little radiation was evidenced in the region. There is no general pattern which can be attributed to mineralization in the region which has any association with high radiation activity.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After a study of the data the following conclusions may be derived from this study:

1. There is indication of a disseminated mineralized zone underlying the major portions of the claim area.
2. The heaviest concentration of this mineralized zone is located in the western half of the claims with an equally good zone located in the eastern half.
3. The rock appears to be mineralized at a depth greater than 300'.
4. There is no significant radiation activity associated with these zones which would aid in determining depth or extent of the area.

5. No major faults were evidenced in the data gathered, however it is possible that numerous minor faults exist in the region.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED, that this property be more fully examined by a core drilling with at least one core hole extending to 500 feet in the vicinity of the 800 gamma residual anomaly in the western portion and the 600 gamma residual anomaly in the eastern portion.

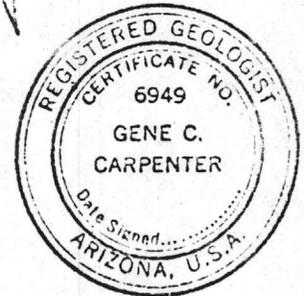
It is possible that low grade disseminated sulfide ores may be wide spread in this area and these two core holes would certainly give an accurate indication of this existence.

If the core holes show reasonable mineralization to be of commercial value, it is then recommended that a detailed core drilling program be laid out in conjunction with a detailed assay program for proving up the extent of mineralization on the property.

Respectfully Submitted,

CARPENTER DEVELOPMENT, INC.

*Gene C. Carpenter*  
Gene C. Carpenter  
Registered Geologist



DATE Sept. 2, 1970

Phoenix, Arizona  
June 3, 1958

Bear Creek Mining Company  
161 East 42nd Street  
New York 17, New York

Gentlemen:

This is to confirm the conversations which Mr. Elsing has had with your Messrs. Robinson, Breckon, and Cook regarding the Missing Link Group of mining claims located in the Red Picacho Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, which mining claims are described in Exhibit A attached hereto and hereinafter referred to as the "mining claims".

1. I represent to Bear Creek that:

(a) I have options to purchase the mining claims, copies of which options are attached hereto and marked Exhibits B and C. That the claims are free and clear of any and all liens and encumbrances, subject to the paramount right of the United States, and are in good standing, with the exceptions noted on Exhibit A.

(b) I am desirous of having a preliminary examination of mining claims made by Bear Creek, providing that Bear Creek will do so at its own expense. If, after the examination, Bear Creek should desire to make a more detailed examination and to explore the claims, I will enter into an option agreement with Bear Creek wherein Bear Creek will have the right to buy the mining claims.

2. If Bear Creek is willing to make a preliminary examination of the mining claims, it shall do so in accordance with and subject to the following undertakings, terms and conditions:

(a) I represent that there have been duly and lawfully staked and recorded the claims as listed on Exhibit A and on which has been completed legal sized location work.

In consideration for the completion of the location work on the remaining claims as shown on Exhibit A, which Bear Creek agrees to do, I grant to Bear Creek the exclusive right, effective on the date of Bear Creek's acceptance of this offer

Bear Creek Mining Company  
June 3, 1958  
Page 2

herein set forth and for a period of six months from the date hereof, to make an examination of the mining claims to the extent that Bear Creek, in its unfettered discretion, deems appropriate and advisable.

(b) If, after such examination, Bear Creek decides that the mining claims are of no interest to it, it will immediately on the expiration of said six months, so notify me in writing at the address given in (5) hereof. Bear Creek will also provide me with all geological, geophysical and geochemical data, reports, logs of holes, assays, spectroscopic analyses, maps, results of sampling, and other information obtained by it or made or prepared for it in regard to the claims and the ore therein and the geology and mineralogy relating thereto.

(c) If, however, Bear Creek should be interested in further examination and an opportunity to map and explore the claims, Bear Creek will so notify me, and I agree thereupon to enter into a full formal agreement with Bear Creek, the basic provisions of which shall contain in substance the following terms and conditions:

(1) Bear Creek shall have the option, exercisable at any time within five years from the date of the expiration of the preliminary examination period, to purchase the mining claims for the total sum of \$750,000.00 cash, payable to me or my assigns. However, if Bear Creek intends to exercise its option, it shall give me notice of such intention seven months before the date that the option is to be actually exercised.

(2) On the signing of such formal agreement, I agree to deposit a deed to the mining claims, title to be free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, in escrow and under an agreement with the Valley National Bank of Phoenix, Arizona, to be delivered to Bear Creek if and when Bear Creek exercises the option, and I undertake that no lien or encumbrance shall attach to or have effect on the title to the mining claims as long as they are under option to Bear Creek.

(3) Bear Creek agrees that it will do nothing that will create a lien or encumbrance on the mining claims and, in the event that Bear Creek inadvertently does so, Bear Creek will forthwith, on notice from me, secure release of all such liens and encumbrance at its own cost.

Bear Creek Mining Company  
June 3, 1958  
Page 3

(4) I shall grant an exclusive option to Bear Creek, and Bear Creek will agree to investigate, map and explore the mining claims and to amend them in my behalf to the extent that Bear Creek, in its unfettered discretion, deems appropriate and advisable; provided that Bear Creek will do the assessment work required to keep the claims in good standing during the first four months of each assessment year that the agreement is in force; and provided that beginning with the first day of the first month after the month in which the aforesaid formal agreement shall have been executed Bear Creek will pay a monthly rental fee of \$200 per month. This rental shall be paid for the life of the formal agreement and all payments shall be deductible from the purchase price; provided, however, that no rent shall be payable in any month during which Bear Creek expends the sum of at least \$1,000 in exploration and development work on the mining claims.

(5) If Bear Creek elects to exercise the option to purchase the mining claims, Bear Creek will notify me in writing by registered mail, addressed to me in care of John C. Hughes, First National Bank Building, Phoenix, Arizona, of its intention to so exercise the option.

(6) Bear Creek shall have the right, anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, to terminate the option to explore described in paragraph (4) above at any time prior to sending its notice of intention to exercise its option, by notifying me in writing by registered mail addressed to me at the aforementioned address; and, in that event, Bear Creek shall have no further obligation to me; provided, however, that if Bear Creek shall have failed to meet the obligation of doing yearly assessment work as set forth in paragraph (4) above at the time of termination, it shall be obligated to make such further expenditure in the area as shall make up the deficiency to the date of termination.

3. Whenever performance under this letter agreement or the formal agreement referred to above shall be prevented by force majeure, notice of such interference shall be given to the other party and any time limitations specified shall be extended by a time equal to the period of interference.

4. I agree that I will refrain from staking additional claims or assuming any interest in any claims in that peripheral territory defined as that within a distance of three miles from

Bear Creek Mining Company  
June 3, 1958  
Page 4

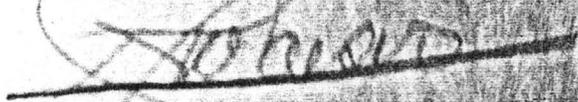
the external boundaries of the claims described in Exhibit A. If, however, claims or interests are acquired by me in any way such will be considered to be for the interests and benefit of Bear Creek and will be transferred to Bear Creek and fall under the terms of this option agreement. Moreover, the transfer of such claims and interest to Bear Creek will not result in an increase of total purchase price nor increase the monthly rental payments of \$200 per month. I also agree that if Bear Creek so desires to, it may patent any of the claims in my name which patented claims shall be included in this option.

5. If Bear Creek purchases said mining claims and if within ten years from the date hereof it establishes a town on its own property in conjunction therewith, and if it permits the sale of alcoholic beverages on said property, it will give me or my assigns the exclusive right of such sales for a period of 21 years from the date hereof, subject to all laws applicable thereto, and will rent to me or my assigns space therefor at a reasonable monthly sum.

6. Bear Creek agrees that if it locates or assumes any interest in any claims within the peripheral territory defined above within seven years from the date hereof and if it does not exercise its option to purchase, then such claims and interest in such claims shall pass to me as though they were described in Exhibit A.

If the above is acceptable to Bear Creek, kindly denote such acceptance on the enclosed duplicate hereof and return it to me at the address given above. When a signed copy is so mailed, this letter will constitute the agreement between us.

Very truly yours,



ACCEPTED \_\_\_\_\_, 1958

BEAR CREEK MINING COMPANY

By \_\_\_\_\_  
President

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

JOB# 1175 Date 5/25/77

Description:

Pyritized & altered rhyolite  
rock samples (3 pieces)

some brecciation in flat structures

1 piece fresh? andesite porphyry  
(8')

Assay Au, Ag & Cu

Tr, 0.15, 0.05

No 2408

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 Date \_\_\_\_\_

1

No 2408

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/25/77

Description:

Andesite & rhy @ upper cut  
N of road little or no  
of iron Cu

N<sup>o</sup> 2409

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co,  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

N<sup>o</sup> 2409

Date 5/25/77

Description:

Calx bearing and. & rhy  
(near & on their contact?)  
rhy on top of andesite

mainly fracture filling  
in lower cut (directly below # 9)

N<sup>o</sup> 2410

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

N<sup>o</sup> 2410

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

Date 5/25/77

Description:

grab at sample 10

Assay Ag, Au & Cu  
0.10, Tr, 0.45

No 2411

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

2

No 2411

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/25/77

Description:

*High grade Cu at sample 10*

*Assay Au, Ag & Cu*

*0.005, 0.75, 2.55*

N<sup>o</sup> 2412

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

3

N<sup>o</sup> 2412

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/25/77

Description:

100 yds SEly from #10

cherty material in <sup>altered</sup> rhy

1-2-3' wide zone steep dip S strike

Assay Ag & Au

0.10 Tr

No 2413

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

4

No 2413

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/25/77

Description:

alt rhy @ sample 13

50' grab - hozer cut

Assay Ag, Au & Cu  
0.15, 0.01, 0.02

No 2414

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

5

No 2414

Date 5/25/77

Description:

grab from N cut

#15

attened sh. f/or and  
some Cu<sub>2</sub>S

Assay Ag, Au & Cu

0.20, 0.005, 0.17

N<sup>o</sup> 2415

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

6

N<sup>o</sup> 2415

Date 5/25/77

Description:

Epithermal & Fe Ox stained and (shy?)  
in wash by spring  
#16

Assay Ag, Au & Cu  
0.15, 0.01, 0.02

No 2416

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

7

No 2416

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

Qtz vein N60°W, 45°NE  
2-3' wide much limonite  
casts

N 100 - 150 yds up creek from  
Big Reef Mill  
#17

Assay Ag & Au  
0.10, Tr

No 2417

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 Date \_\_\_\_\_

S

No 2417

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

Res. soil samples  
Grandview Taut peak  
(Breccia pipe?)

four sides of peak

N, E, S & W about 50 to 100' below  
peak

N Geochem Ag, Au & Cu

PPM

1.0, 0.17, 38

N<sup>o</sup> 2418

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

IG

N<sup>o</sup> 2418

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

sample is 2418

E

Geochem Ag, Au & Cu

PPM 117, <0.1, 29

N<sup>o</sup> 2419

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

2G

N<sup>o</sup> 2419

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

Same as 2418

5

Geochem Ag, Au & Cu

<1, <0.1, 21

PPM

No 2420

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

3G

No 2420

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

Same as 2418

W

Gechem Ag, Au & Cu

<1, <0.1, 31

PPM

Nº 2421

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

4G

Nº 2421

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

Alt. Vol. at end of dozer  
road cut (2 wood posts)

Geochem

Ag, Au & Cu

PPM <1, 0116, 85

No 2422

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

56

No 2422

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

Dozer road cut

"B" of Bitter

W 200' dark Fe Ox stained  
material  
composite every  $\approx 12'$   
andesite?

Assay Ag, Au & Cu

0.20, 0.005, 0.03

No 2423

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

9

No 2423

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

"B" Dyer road cut  
E 100'

light FeOx . why?  
bleached looking  
composite every  $\approx 12'$

Assay Ag, Au & Cu

0.20, 0.005, 0.02

N<sup>o</sup> 2424

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

10

N<sup>o</sup> 2424

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

<sup>cut</sup>  
Dump sample shear zone  
workings  
Fe Ox very minor Cu Ox

Assay Ag, Au & Cu  
0.10, 0.015, 0.30

No 2425

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

11

No 2425

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

Altered andesite ~~by~~ @ old  
workings (dit ~ 200' SW of

$\frac{9}{16} \frac{10}{15}$  ) FeOx but

no visible Cu

30' grab

Assay Ag, Au & Cu

0.15, 0.01, 0.03

N<sup>o</sup> 2426

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

12

N<sup>o</sup> 2426

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION CO.  
P.O. BOX 5964 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

Date 5/26/77

Description:

grab site and.

some Cu Ox

lozer cuts on hill crest

Assay Ag, Au & Cu

0.20, Tr, 0.06

No 2427

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 Date \_\_\_\_\_

13

No 2427

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

Date 5/26/77

Description:

grab 150' N 20 E  
@ 20'  $\Delta$  alt. and. along  
small dozer cut

Assay Ag, Au & Cu

0.15, 0.005, 0.02

No 2428

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

14

No 2428

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

Date 5/26/77

Description:

Bleached soil on west hillside  
"Bitter"

grab 200' x 200' area

Assay Ag, Au & Cu

0.10, Tr, 0.02

No 2429

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.  
Box 5964, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 \_Date\_\_\_\_\_

15

No 2429

1435 S. 10th AVE.

P. O. BOX 1889

# Jacobs Assay Office

PHONE 622-0813



DUPLICATE

Registered Assayers

Certificate No. 59798

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85702 <sup>13</sup> June 2 197 7

Sample Submitted by Mr. HINRICHS COOPERATION Co.

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
# 2408	Trace	\$ —	0.15	0.05			
11	Trace	—	0.10	0.45			
12	0.005	—	0.75	2.55			
13	Trace	—	0.10	—			
14	0.01	—	0.15	0.02			
15	0.005	—	0.20	0.17			
16	0.01	—	0.15	0.02			
17	Trace	—	0.10	—			
23	0.005	—	0.20	0.03			
24	0.005	—	0.20	0.02			
25	0.015	—	0.10	0.30			
26	0.01	—	0.15	0.03			
27	Trace	—	0.20	0.06			
28	0.005	—	0.15	0.02			
24 29	Trace	—	0.10	0.02			



\* Gold Figured \$100.00 per oz. Troy

Very respectfully,

Charges \$ 101.00

*Ben P. Jacobs*



*Pgw  
File*

December 1, 1975

Subject: A. W. Cousins mining claims in Yavapai County,  
Arizona, TWP 7N, R2W.

The property comprises approximately 100 claims, which are described, geologically, as to general nature, in the report of Geologist, Ronald Karvinen.

The Carpenter Magnetometer Study shows indications of two separate anomalies, which, location-wise, fit within the boundaries of the sulphide system outlined in the Karvinen report. The Karvinen report was written without knowledge of the Magnetometer Study.

The copies of assay reports were picked from specific locations, in those made by Valley Assay of Tempe, only. The balance were all made from samples taken from the bottom of new discovery holes dug in 1975, for the purpose of filing new claim locations, and title validation.

The significant general fact derived from these assays is the persistent content of silver, from random locations, and near surface samples (non over four feet depth), taken over a large geographic area. Discovery hole samples were assayed only for gold and silver.

Additional surface sampling is now in progress. Early in 1976, bulk surface samples will be run through a concentration process for further sampling of recoverable values.

Title to the entire property has been passed to:

Castle Mining Company, Inc.,  
411 North Central Avenue  
Phoenix Arizona 85004  
c/o Hughes & Hughes

Any inquiry should be directed to this address.

*Philip Wickstrom*  
Philip Wickstrom, Sec'y.



# EFCO LABORATORIES

North Freeway at Ruthrauf Road P. O. Box 5526  
TUCSON ARIZONA 85703  
Phone (602) 887-4241

*Geo # 1175*  
**GEOEX**  
Cable: GEOEX



## Laboratory Analysis Report

**REC'D JUN 4 1977 REC'D**

**BOX 5964 TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703**  
Phone: (AREA 602) 623-0578

Heinrichs Geoexploration Co.  
P.O. Box 5964  
Tucson, Arizona 85703

REPORT NO. 775942

DATE SUBMITTED 5-31-77

DATE REPORTED 6-3-77

Chris Ludwig

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>PPM Copper</u>	<u>PPM Silver</u>	<u>PPM Gold</u>
2418	38	1.0	0.17
2419	29	1.7	<0.10
2420	21	<1.0	<0.10
2421	31	<1.0	<0.10
2422	85	<1.0	0.16

MILLERS FALLS  
ERASE  
COTTON CONTENT

*Nancy Malowski*  
Signed

