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December 1st, 1945

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Mr. M. B. Dudley,
P. O. Box 1071,
Kingman, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Dudley:

In 1941, while Director of the Department of Mineral Resources of the State of Arizona, I had occasion to examine the Bi-Metal Mine near Kingman. The examination was only a casual one, as I took no measurements or samples, but did discuss the physical characteristics with several of the engineers and operators who had put in considerable time on the property. From my notes as a result of this visit, and some information acquired since then, I can briefly summarize my observations.

PROPERTY:

The property consists of a group of 6 patented mining claims, located about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southerly from Kingman, county-seat of Mohave County, Arizona. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad passes through the property, and about 300 yards of dirt road connects directly with U. S. Highway #66. The elevation is about the same as Kingman, 3,300 feet.

TITLE.

The property was formerly known as the McGuire Mine and is patented. Title clear and unencumbered now rests in the hands of J. H. Dungan, 2409 East Van Buren, Phoenix, Arizona.

GEOLOGY:

The geology of this particular property is fully covered in the U.S.O.S. Bulletin #397, "Mineral Deposits of the Cerbat Range, etc., Mohave County, Arizona," by F. C. Schrader, 1909. Briefly the deposit occurs in a shear zone of altered mineralized granite, clearly associated with an intrusive diabase.

The granite has been shattered and sheared by the intrusion, and along these fractures a stockwork of veinlets, carrying silica, some hematite and gold values, exists. Alterations by the vapors and solutions from the diabase intrusion extend well into the sheared granitic mass and form the net-work of veinlets which may be considered the mineralized and mineable ore zone.

TOPOGRAPHY, etc.:

The area consists of low, rolling foot-hills, and the deposit occurs near the bottom of one of the foot-hill slopes which has about a 30° slope. The elevation is about 3,300 feet, making an ideal elevation for year-around work. The vegetation is sparse and of the semi-arid type of the southwest desert country. The annual precipitation is about 5 inches, and falls mostly in the winter months of December, January, and February, and the summer months of July and August.

MINE WORKINGS:

There is an open pit showing about 300 feet in width by 350 feet in length, with numerous shallow shafts, pits, and tunnels. From the open pit a substantial tonnage has been mined and milled. From the various tunnels and shafts selective high-grading has been done, yielding shipping ores of from 0.6 to 0.9 ounces per ton in gold.

GENERAL MINE INFORMATION:

I have had access to a number of reports, among them one by E. Ross Householder, mining engineer of Kingman, with whom I discussed the property at the time he made the report. The object of the report was to refute a claim that there were 200,000 tons of definite tonnage and definite values blocked out. A deposit of this type is seldom developed in a manner which permits of definite blocking out of ore values and tonnages. The work can well indicate a large tonnage of ore practically in sight or assured, but not blocked out.

The property was examined and reported on by Howard Fields of the American Smelting & Refining Company, and a summary of his results of drilling showed as follows:

74 drill holes, average value,	\$3.15 per ton in gold.
58 " " " "	4.92 " " " "
16 pits and surface cuts,	3.01 " " " "

An average value was given as \$3.89 per ton in gold, but no information as to depth or weighted value to check on, nor of tonnage represented by this average.

A series of drill holes by the operating company shows 290 holes averaging \$4.00 per ton in gold. These holes were sunk to an average depth of 22 feet.

About 15,000 tons of ore were mined and milled in ore operation, and the superintendent in charge at that particular time stated that he maintained an average value of the mill heads at \$5.25 per ton in gold.

Faint header text at the top of the page, possibly containing a date or reference number.

First main paragraph of text, starting with a faint opening word like "The".

Second main paragraph of text, continuing the narrative or report.

Third main paragraph of text, containing a significant portion of the document's content.

Fourth main paragraph of text, appearing to be a concluding or summary section.

Fifth main paragraph of text, possibly a final note or signature block.

Sixth main paragraph of text, the final block of visible content on the page.

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Recently the 60-foot shaft was unwatered and sampled, each 4 feet in depth being assayed and samples separately, and the following results are reported:

Sample Number	Gold Per Ton	
	Ounces	Value
#1	0.13	\$4.55
#2	0.14	4.90
#3	0.10	3.50
#4	0.90	31.50
#5	0.14	4.90
#6	0.13	4.55
#7	0.02	0.70
#8	0.04	1.40
#9	0.30	10.50
#10	0.77	26.95
#11	0.24	8.40
#12	0.08	2.80
#13	0.22	7.70
#14	0.87	30.45
#15	0.18	6.30

CONCLUSIONS:

The extent of the mineralized zone has not been determined laterally nor in depth. Further exploration may show extensions in length, width and depth.

The probable tonnage is in no way indicated. The drilling and open pit work have, however, showed sufficient tonnage to call for a lawsuit to prove that the 200,000 tons of claimed ore was not definitely blocked out.

The property is most favorably located for cheap mining; proximity to rail and road facilities; within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Kingman where mine supplies and labor are available; ample water available at shallow depth by wells; cheap electric power near the property, and an ideal climate for year-around operations.

The ore is free milling, and a high extraction of values can be made by cyanidation and/or flotation.

The problem of tonnage is the only questionable point. The value of the ore from the various mine operations, drill holes, and samplings show the ore to be of a profitable commercial grade, and costs by open pit mining should be extremely low. Costs of mining and milling should be about \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton if an efficient plant of 250 to 300 tons per day capacity is installed.

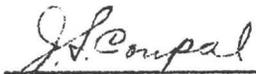
December 1, 1945

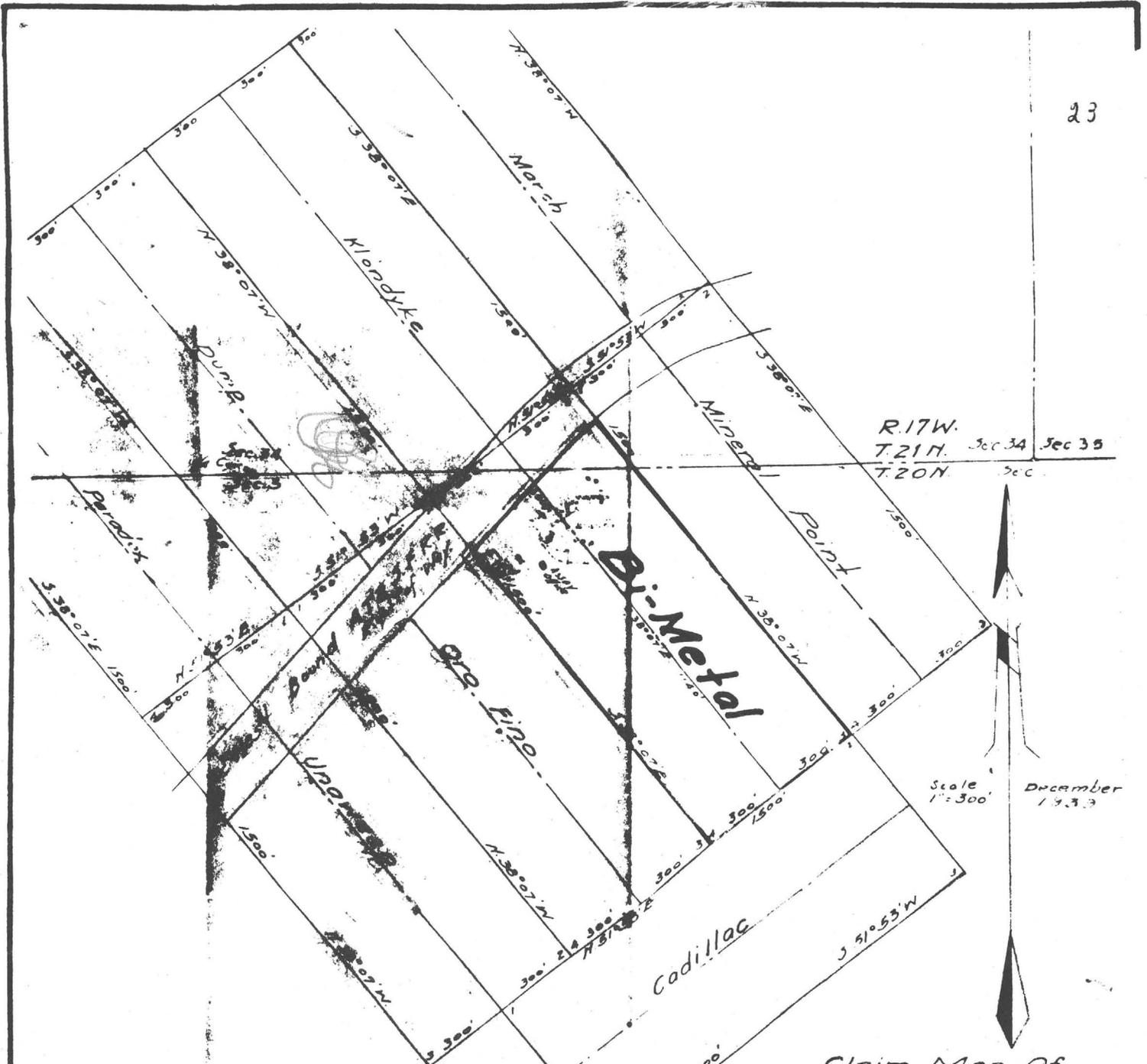
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As to tonnage; estimates varying from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons have been made. Sufficient work has not been done to substantiate such figures. Definitely about 200,000 tons seem assured. From reasonable extensions of this developed zone it is quite probable that in excess of 500,000 tons may be assumed. At 250 tons per day, this would indicate several years of active work.

I can highly recommend the property for extensive examination and study, with an objective of a 250 to 300 ton daily capacity milling operation.

Very truly yours,


J. S. Coupal.



R. 17 W. Sec. 34 Sec. 35
 T. 21 N. Sec.
 T. 20 N. Sec.

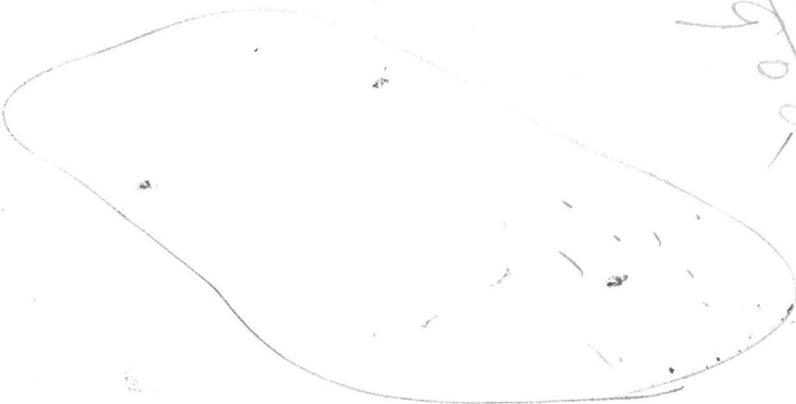
Scale 1" = 300'
 December 1933

This delineated from data obtained
 from U.S. Patent Survey No. 2750 Map
 By: E. Ross Hausholder, E.M.
 Registered Mining Engineer, Arizona, Arizona
 To Act as Surveyor for E. Ross Hausholder, E.M.

Claim Map Of
Bi-Metal Mine
 Maynard Mining District
 Mohave County, Arizona

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~~150,000~~
~~150,000~~
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