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FINAL REPORT

PORPHYRY MOUNTAIN PROJECT

Pine Grove Mining District
Yavapai County, Arizona

March 31, 1967

Victor 4-04[illegible]
372 LAKESHORE HY. WEST
OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

C. PHILIP JENNEY
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

297-2014
ROUTE 6
400 GOLF VIEW DRIVE
TUCSON, ARIZONA

March 31, 1967

Dr. Peter Price
44 Victoria Street
Toronto 1, Ontario

Re: Porphyry Mountain Project
Pine Grove Mining District
Yavapai County, Arizona

Dear Sir:

As of October 1, 1966, West Range Company optioned 26 mining claims and one millsite in the above area about 2 miles west of Crown King, Arizona. Subsequently, 41 mining claims were staked by West Range covering the same and an enlarged area, and eliminating unstaked fractions in the block. These claims were included in the original option deal. Total area covered by all claims is, approximately, 900 acres.

Between November 5, 1966 and March 13, 1967, 2,893 feet of diamond drilling (largely NX core) in 3 holes explored the central and most mineralized portion of this property with results as indicated in the accompanying reports and drill logs.

In my opinion, the favorable geologic setting and geochemical survey results have been substantiated. However, assay values from the drill cores are so consistently and uniformly low that this property does not warrant further exploration expenditures.

Section 19 of our lease and option agreement of Oct-

VIctor 4-9413
372 LAKESHORE HY. WEST
OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

C. PHILIP JENNEY
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

297-2014
ROUTE 6
400 GOLF VIEW DRIVE
TUCSON, ARIZONA

April 15, 1967

Mr. Kelsey L. Boltz
2402 W. Devonshire
Phoenix, Arizona 85015

Dear Kelsey:

Enclosed is a copy of our Final Report on the Porphyry Mountain project.

You will note that results are very similar to yours in Copper Basin.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Phil

C. P. Jenney

CPJ/ja

ober 1, 1966, requires us to perform at least 4,000 feet of diamond drilling on the property. However, the vendors have been kept informed of our exploration results to date and, I believe, are of the opinion that we have given the property a thorough test. Therefore, I do not think they will insist on our drilling a further 1,107 feet.

I recommend that the lease and option on this property be terminated forthwith. The claims staked by West Range will be quit-claimed to the Vendors and the work performed will be filed to cover assessment work requirements.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. Jenney

CPJ/ja
cc: Mr. W. S. Row
Mr. J. P. Dolan
Mr. D. LoBiondo

Note: Accompanying material:

1. Report by Donlon LoBiondo covering geology, rock geochemistry and drilling results including drill logs and assays - and also including important geologic surface observations by Fred Graybeal.
2. Geologic Map Scale 1"-400' showing drill locations.
3. Rock Sampling Results Scale 1"-400' Copper.
4. Rock Sampling Results Scale 1"-400' Molybdenum.
5. Property Map Scale 1"-500'.

Tucson, Arizona
March 31, 1967

April 4, 1967

Memorandum to: Dr. C. P. Jenney

Subject: SUMMARY REPORT ON THE PORPHYRY MOUNTAIN DRILLING PROJECT, CROWN KING, ARIZONA.

SUMMARY

This report borrows extensively from the drilling recommendation report of September 7, 1966, written by Mr. Fred Graybeal. Quotation marks will indicate verbatim or essentially verbatim quotes from that report.

"Detailed mapping in the Porphyry Mountain area disclosed an arcuate zone of vuggy quartz, leached capping indicating 2-5% mixed sulfides, and high molybdenum values in outcrop. This zone is 1700 feet long by 200-500 feet wide and covers an area equivalent to 50,000 tons per vertical foot. It occurs in an altered igneous breccia in the northwest portions of an area of leached capping indicating weak disseminated sulfides."

Two inclined drill holes totalling 2201 feet tested the southern or best half of this arcuate zone.

"Southeast of the above target, but still within both the igneous breccia and the area of disseminated sulfides, is a roughly circular zone about 300 feet in diameter. It is vuggy and carries 3-4% indicated sulfides, weak quartz, and high

molybdenum values in outcrop". One vertical drill hole 692 feet deep was put in the approximate center of this pipe-like feature.

The three drill holes revealed very weak to weak chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization. The low assay results averaging 0.16% Cu equivalent coupled with our other observations eliminates any reasonable chance for an ore discovery of interest to the Company. Therefore, no further work is deemed warranted and the property should be returned to the owners.

INTRODUCTION

"The possibilities of the Porphyry Mountain area were first indicated by geologic and geochemical reconnaissance. The original report of recommendation was based on two weeks of detailed geologic mapping by Messrs. Fred Graybeal and Seth Moger, during which time 206 rock chip samples were collected."

"Porphyry Mountain is 1.5 miles west of Crown King, Arizona, which is an old gold-silver camp in the Bradshaw Mountains. The regional geology is poorly known, although Precambrian schists and granites predominate. Several small acid stocks, now thought to be Laramide, cut the Precambrian and are responsible for most of the mineralization in the region. Two small copper-molybdenum-silver-bearing breccia pipes were mined at Porphyry Mountain, and prospecting has been carried out on numerous quartz-pyrite veins."

ROCK TYPES (Fig. 1)

"The granodiorite is a typical Laramide intrusive rock, carrying euhedral biotite, plagioclase, and small amounts of sphene. It forms a plug about 2 miles in diameter with Porphyry Mountain in the center and numerous gold-silver mines around the periphery. The granodiorite is generally fresh, and carries rare schist inclusions."

"The so-called andesite porphyry, which may be a dacite or more acid rock, forms four narrow dikes in the granodiorite. Zoned oligoclase phenocrysts are present in a dark fine-grained groundmass composed mostly of feldspar. Accessory amounts of altered hornblende, biotite, secondary biotite, and sulfides are also present. This rock is similar to that responsible for the copper-molybdenum mineralization in Copper Basin."

"The granodiorite breccias are small, vuggy, pipe-like features consisting of partly altered granodiorite fragments which have the appearance of having been separated along fractures now filled with veinlet material. Vugs which formed between fragments were then partly filled with euhedral quartz crystals and sulfides in amounts up to 20 percent."

"The igneous breccia forms an irregular mass roughly 1400 feet in diameter on the south and west flanks of Porphyry Mountain. Its contacts with the granodiorite are both sharp and gradational and commonly are covered. The igneous breccia

consists of altered, broken granodiorite which has been partly or completely recemented 'with quartz and mixtures of quartz with other minerals such as albite and calcite.' Cementing of the fragments has often been incomplete, resulting in a somewhat jumbled, vuggy mass. This breccia contains most of the altered and mineralized rock in the area. Weak fracturing cuts the breccia and is strongest along the west side."

STRUCTURE

"Two wide fracture zones striking N 20-30°E and N 60-70°W intersect on the west side of Porphyry Mountain, roughly in the area of the igneous breccia. They are of variable strength and generally dip steeply. The northeast direction was preferred for mineralization, although the northwest direction is stronger."

"Three faults were observed, all in pits or road cuts. A fault east of the Venus shaft, a fault on the west side of Porphyry Mountain, and a fault on the northwest side of Porphyry Mountain, carrying molybdenite may be part of the same structure." In the Porphyry Mountain adit a mineralized fault near the portal is on the same trend.

The formation of the breccia is conjectural. At first appearance it does seem that it was caused by slight movement of an already fractured rock mass followed by injection

of veinlet materials into the fractures. However, alteration spreading from fractures could account for many of the observed features without invoking more than the slightest or most local shifting of fragments. The effect of brecciation is heightened by the variable and irregular nature of the alteration which produced different textures and colors within massive rock.

ALTERATION

The breccias are extensively propylitized and partially argillized. Plagioclase (oligoclase-andesine) was albitized and also altered to sericite, clay, calcite and minor epidote. Orthoclase was destroyed and biotite transformed into lighter to colorless pseudomorphs or to chlorite. It may disappear altogether or reappear as secondary scattered flakes, or rarely, as books. Silica was mobilized into irregular clots, growths on pre-existing quartz crystals or as veinlet fillings often in a fine grained mosaic texture with or without albite. Quartz crystals partly or completely fill vugs. Some quartz was probably added to the system with the sulfides. Calcite, perhaps all from the destruction of the calcic plagioclase, coats quartz crystals in vugs, accompanies quartz veinlets, or is found in thin veinlets. The position of other minerals such as specularite, and some of the magnetite and pyrite, is uncertain in the alteration-mineralization scheme.

Judging from Lindgren's remarks in his report and from the appearance of the rocks on the Gorilla dump, alteration in the vicinity of this small high-grade ore shoot is similar to that in the Porphyry Mountain main area.

MINERALIZATION

In outcrops "the granodiorite carries about 0.3% sulfides in thin northeast-striking 1/32nd inch veinlets, and as separate disseminated grains. The veinlets contain chalcopyrite, pyrite, and bornite, and are bordered by quarter inch bleached selvages. In the core, the granodiorite, always slightly to moderately altered, is generally mineralized from a few tenths to about one percent total sulfides."

"In the igneous and granodiorite breccias, small pods of sulfides (to 5-10% volume content) are confined to vuggy, often quartz-rich areas, and are very irregularly distributed." This is true of both surface and core. Although "vugginess is a strong control of mineralization" the total associated sulfide content may be exceeded by the total bulk of sulfides occurring in disseminations and fractures, and many vugs contain no sulfides. The higher sulfide content in the vuggy areas is due overwhelmingly to pyrite. Chalcopyrite increases slightly or not at all, but molybdenite shows gains of from 2 to 10 times. "Mineralization within the main igneous breccia mass is strongest in its south and west portions where occasional

chalcopyrite, and molybdenite grains are visible."

Copper values, for the 2993 feet of drilling averaging 0.05%, are surprisingly uniform (see Table 1). Out of 66 assays (of 10 foot core runs) only two values are higher than 0.1% - one at 0.11% and the other at 0.17%. Chalcopyrite occurrence showed moderate correlation with quartz veinlets and fractures, but disseminations account for an important share of its distribution. In the upper parts of the holes, chalcopyrite (and pyrite) were often contiguous to biotite, both secondary and primary (?).

The molybdenum grade variation is quite wide - from 0.002 to 0.205%, but Holes 1 and 2 showed a considerably smaller range than did Hole 3. The overall average is 0.022% Mo. The best grade molybdenite was found in DH-3 in well brecciated zones characterized by dark gray quartz filling in around altered rock fragments. Molybdenite, generally very fine-grained, occurs along quartz and wall rock contacts, in fractures, within quartz veinlets, and as disseminations, the latter especially in less altered granodiorite.

Generally the pyrite:chalcopyrite ratio is 5-10:1 (other than in the quartz-rich zones described previously) and throughout much of the breccia the total sulfide content is 1/2-1%.

"The capping consists primarily of limonite after mixed sulfides, along with occasional pyrite voids and chalcopyrite boxworks." The leached capping is thin, essentially

less than 40 feet thick if only strong leaching along fractures is considered. Fresh to slightly rusty pyrite occurs on or within a few feet of the surface in a number of places.

Secondary enrichment was very weak, the best being in DH-3. Very low primary copper values combined with rapid erosion is the likely reason for the lack of a secondary blanket.

"Seven 1-2 foot quartz-pyrite veins occur around the periphery of Porphyry Mountain, and are generally in the granodiorite. One carries minor amounts of molybdenite."

GEOCHEMISTRY

Rock sample results show that copper highs generally surround molybdenum highs. The molybdenum highs coincide well with areas of stronger alteration in the igneous and granodiorite breccias, and probably represent the main hydrothermal channelways. The copper highs coincide with areas of visible copper oxides and with gullies."

DRILL TARGETS

"The most favorable drill target is the west side of the igneous breccia adjacent to the area of strong fracturing. It has the following characteristics:

1) it exhibits favorable alteration (3% quartz) and mineralization (limonite after 2-5% sulfides) in vuggy igneous breccia,

2) it contains three molybdenum highs (averaging 503 ppm Mo) which parallel the igneous breccia contact and coincide with the more favorable alteration, and,

3) it is the largest area of coincident alteration, mineralization, and anomalous geochemistry, averaging roughly 1700 feet in length and 200-500 feet in width.

The entire target area as described above averages 340 ppm Mo on the surface. The potential tonnage projected downward from within the boundary of the target averages roughly 50,000 tons per vertical foot."

It was recommended that this target be tested with three angle holes in the indicated order as shown below:

Hole 1: N 11°E at 60° for 1500 feet.

Hole 2: S 73°E at 60° for 1300 feet.

Hole 3: S 86°E at 60° for 1000 feet.

These holes cut under the most favorably mineralized and geochemically anomalous ground. The drill pattern was designed to test a large tonnage of rock rather than to test for small erratically-occurring pods of inferred high grade."

Holes 1 and 2 were drilled with slightly changed bearings and dips (see Table 1). Intended depths were not attained because of very poor values without hope for significant increase and partly, in the case of DH-1, because of drilling troubles.

Prior to the completion of Hole 2, a re-evaluation of the surface and Porphyry Mountain adit exposures was made in the light of our drill hole information. It was concluded

that the mineralization and geology of the target was broadly uniform, vertically and horizontally. The adit, therefore, was considered to have tested the general area to be penetrated by the intended Hole 3 and so, for these several reasons, the hole was not drilled. Adit assays gave averages of 0.02% Cu and 0.03+% Mo.

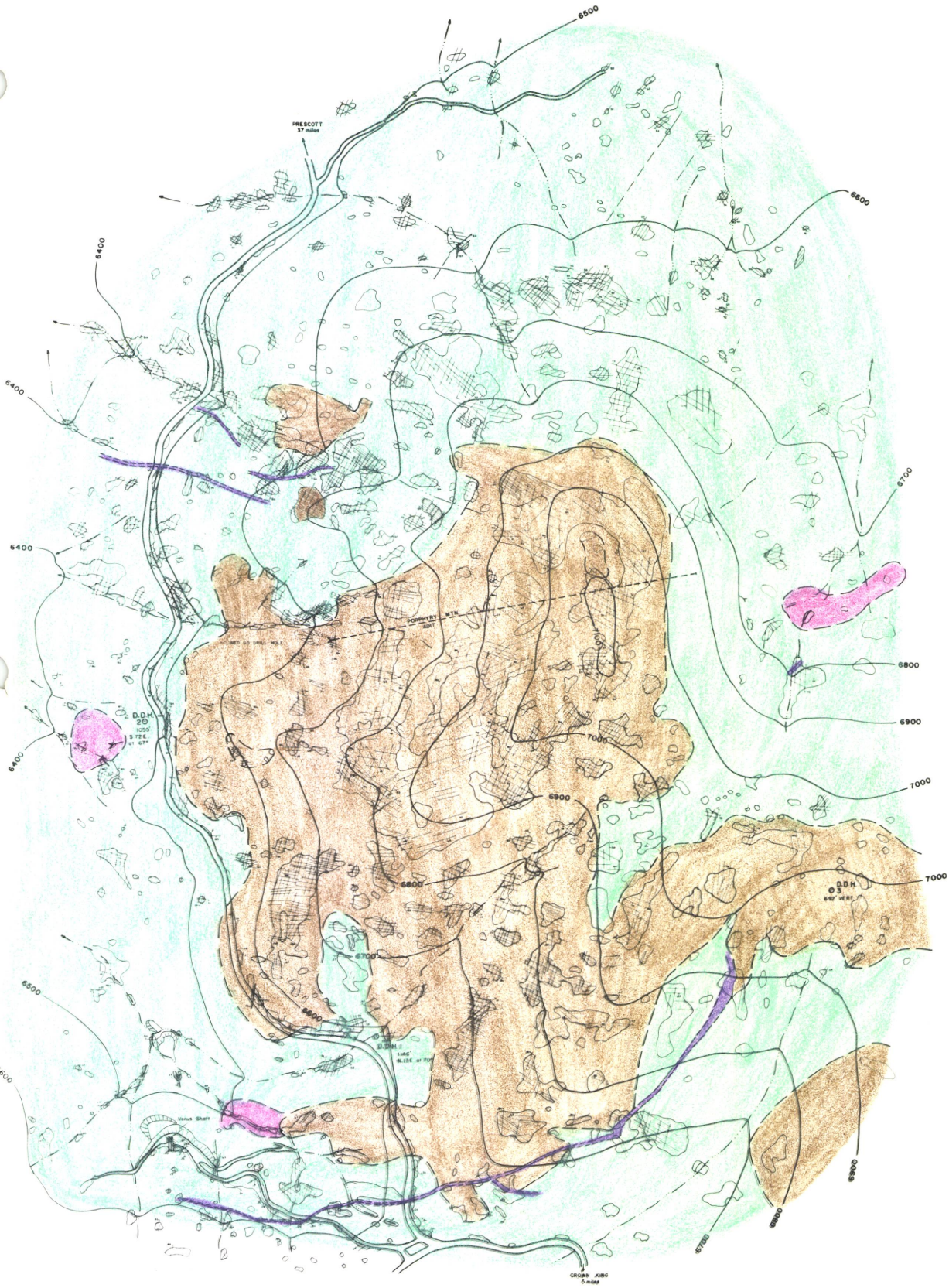
A second drill target originally had been picked in addition to the first and it was felt that any hopes for the Project's success now remained with it. "This target showed favorable quartz and mineralization (limonite after 3-4% sulfides) and very high molybdenum values in outcrop (to 0.1% Mo). The recommended vertical hole was put in the center of the target. The originally scheduled depth of 500 feet was exceeded and the Hole, DH-3, actually reached 692 feet. This drill hole averaged 0.29% Cu equivalent compared to the combined 0.22% value of DH-1 and 2.

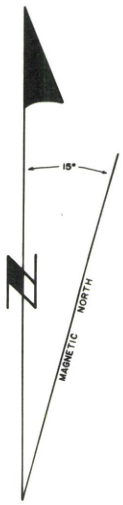
CONCLUSION

The drilling and our geologic work has effectively tested the most favorable ground in the area as regards large scale ore discovery and the results do not justify doing any additional work on this property.

Donlon LoBiondo

DLB/ja





CONTOUR INTERVAL — 100 ft.

SCALE

1" = 400'

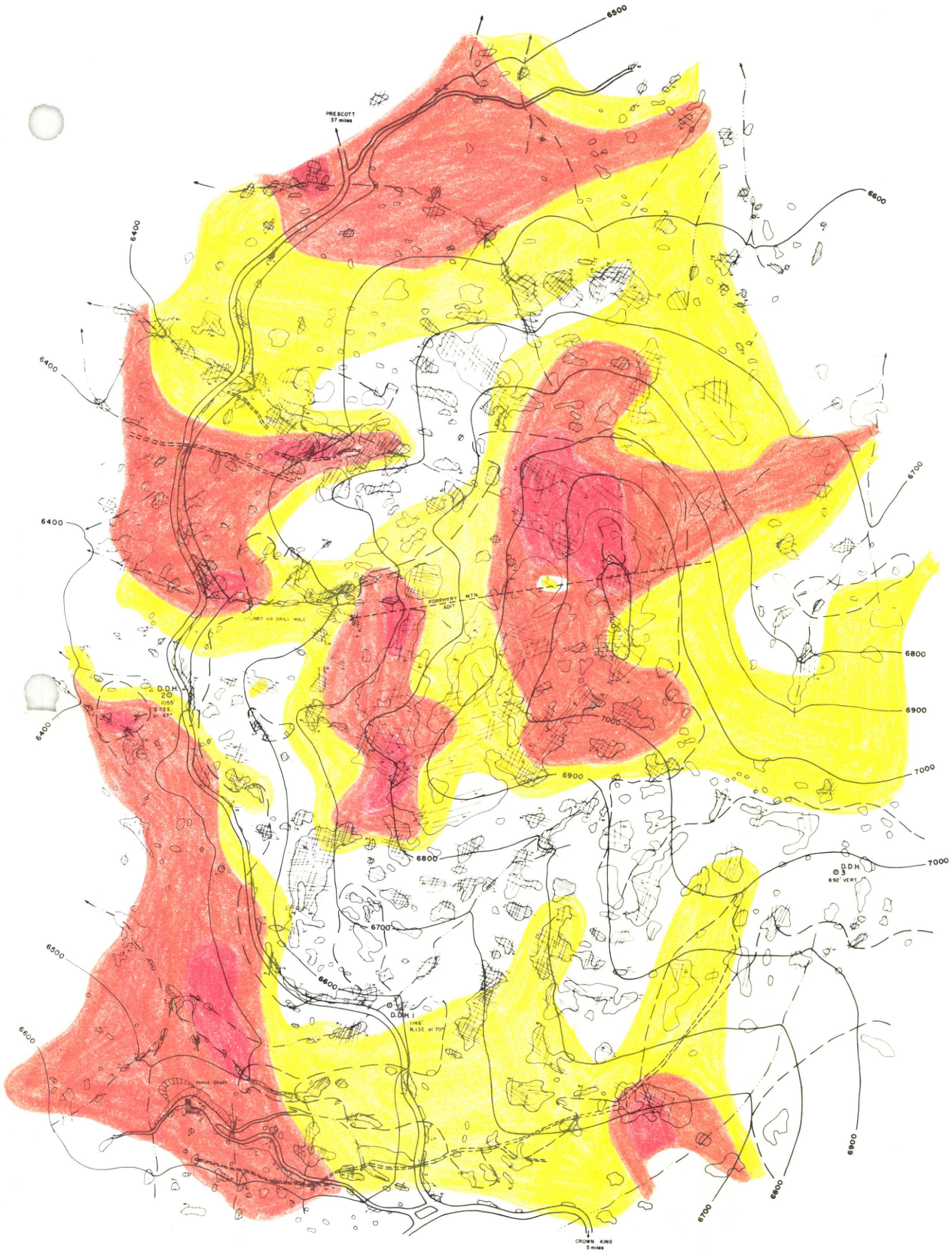
0 100 200 300 400 500

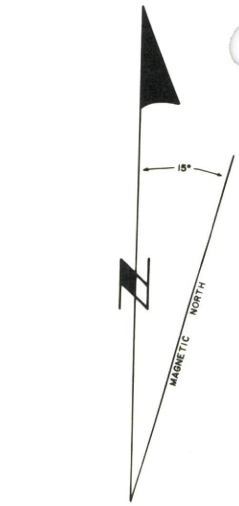
LEGEND

- Igneous breccia
- Granodiorite breccia
- Andesite porphyry
- Granodiorite
- Faults
- Fractures
- Outcrop Outline

GEOLOGIC MAP OF PORPHYRY MTN.
CROWN KING, ARIZONA

March 1967





CONTOUR INTERVAL — 100 ft.

SCALE
1" = 400'

0 100 200 300 400 500

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

COPPER

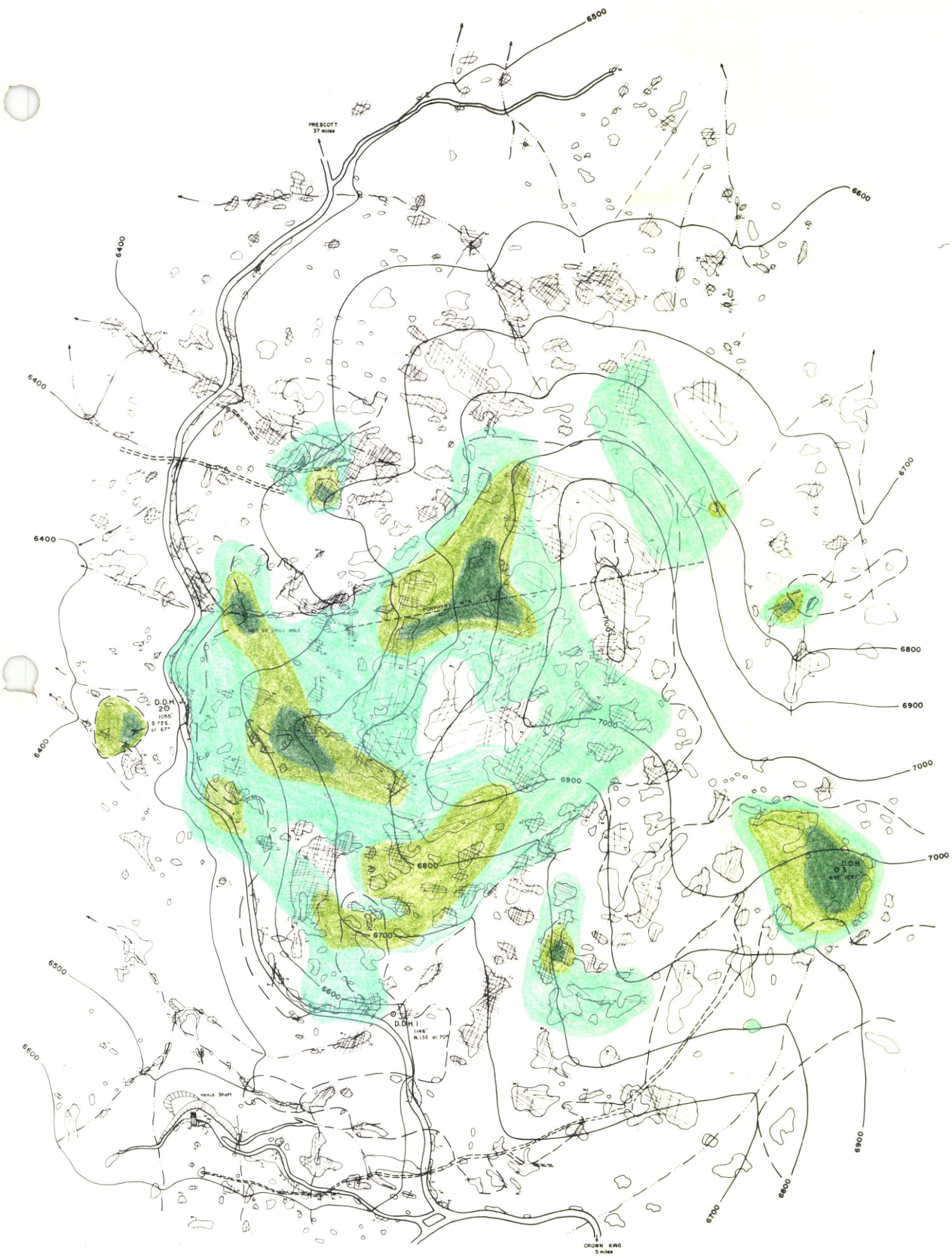
100 ppm
200 ppm
500 ppm

MOLYBDENUM

100 ppm
200 ppm
500 ppm

CROWN KING, ARIZONA

March 1967



CONTOUR INTERVAL — 100 ft.

SCALE

1" = 400'

0 100 200 300 400 500

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

COPPER

100 ppm

200 ppm

500 ppm

MOLYBDENUM

100 ppm

200 ppm

500 ppm

CROWN KING, ARIZONA

March 1967

TABLE I. ASSAY AND DRILLING DATA

FOOTAGE	% Cu DH-1	% Cu DH-2	% Cu DH-3	% Mo DH-1	% Mo DH-2	% Mo DH-3	Au ozs./ton DH-1	Au ozs./ton DH-2	Ag ozs./ton DH-1	Ag ozs./ton DH-2
40-50	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.005	0.011	0.020	TR	TR	0.2	0.1
60-70	.06			.032			.005		.2	
70-80	.03			.017					.1	
90-100	.02	.11	.04	.009	.005	.026	TR		.1	
140-150	.04	.10	.05	.009	.006	.055				
190-200	.05	.09	.02	.005	.006	.081				
200-210			.06			.027				
240-250	.04	.06	.04	.011	.028	.023				
260-270			.03			.055				
270-280			.03			.085				
290-300	.05	.09	.04	.010	.007	.047				
300-310			.03			.205				
310-320			.05			.074				
340-350	.05	.06		.016	.018					
390-400	.04	.06	.03	.012	.007	.075				
440-450	.06	.05	.03	.013	.002	.019				
490-500	.07	.03	.05	.007	.004	.022				
540-550	.04	.03	.08	.016	.005	.050				
590-600	.10	.04	.05	.014	.006	.008				
610-620	.07			.035						
640-650	.03	.05	.06	.009	.011	.014				
680-690			.05			.022				
690-700	.17	.05		.010	.007					
740-750	.03	.03		.008	.014					
790-800	.06	.04		.013	.013					
840-850	.02	.03		.009	.009					
890-900	.03	.03		.017	.010					
940-950	.03	.05		.010	.004					
990-1000	.05	.04		.007	.009					
1000-1010	.04			.010						
1040-1050	.07	.03		.005	.016					
1090-1100	.03			.020						
1130-1140	.05			.012						
AVG.	.05	.06	.04	.013	.009	.050				

NOTE:

DH-1 NX TO 660'
BX " 1146' (BOT)

DH-2 NX TO 1055' (BOT)

DH-3 NX TO 240'
BX " 692' (BOT)

DH-1 0'-211' GRANODIORITE (GRD.)
211'-1146' MIXED IGN. BRC. & GRD.

DH-2 0'-465' MIXED IGN. BRC. & GRD.
465'-1055' IGN. BRC.

DH-3 0'-120' MIXED GRD. & BRC.
120'-419' GRD. BRC.
419'-692' MIXED GRD. & BRC.

WEST RANGE COMPANY

Started 10' Completed 1146' PROJECT Porphyry Mountain D.H. No. 1 Collar elev. ≈6595'±

Logged by _____ Bearing N 13° E Dip 60° → 70° Sheet 1 of 1

HOLE SIZE	RECOVERY	STRUCTURE	CU.	MO.	MINERALIZATION	ALTERATION	ROCK TYPE
NX to 660' BX 660 to 1146	90%+	Commonest directions of fracturing: 0-20°, 45°±, 90°± (angle with long axis of core) — 5-10 fractures per linear foot (free & healed) — Fault & fracture zones @: 10'+, 97+, 109±, 120±, 150±, 168±, 194±, 226±, 276±, 467±, 483±, 492±, 531±, 538±, 577±, 597±, 1122±			Limonite, mainly in fractures, weak below 22'. Mixed limonite & pyrite at 17' — From 17' to 159' gradual increase of pyrite to 1% & up to 2% by 165'. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite very weak overall. A show of .03 Mo at 70' — 165'-1146' general range of total sulfides practically all pyrite is ½-1% with occasional short runs to 2 or 3% GEN. NOTE: Chalcopyrite and molybdenite found thru out hole as disseminations & with qtz. stringers. Chalco. usually in fine grains or platy in fractures, somewhat heavier in qtz. stringers. Moly usually in very fine flakes. Pyrite shows good correlation with qtz. with coarser occurrences in either vuggier or high silica sections.	Slight to strong propylitization with mixtures & sections of albite-quartz alteration to 280' — 280-600' dominantly alb-qtz with occasional sections of high qtz in "veins" & veinlets — 600-988 mixed & alternating alb.-qtz. & propyl. To 660 alb-qtz ≈60% & below 30% — 988-1044 slight propyl. Alb. qtz. strongest as veinlet selvages — 1044-1146 propyl about ⅓ and alb-qtz about ⅔ of rock	Granodiorite porphyry

WEST RANGE COMPANY

Started 10' Completed 1055' PROJECT Porphyry Mountain D.H. No. 2 Collar elev. ≈6480'±

Logged by _____ Bearing S71E Dip 60°→70° Sheet 1 of 1

RECOVERY	STRUCTURE	CU.	MO.	MINERALIZATION	ALTERATION	ROCK TYPE
95%±	Directions & frequency as in DH-1 — Fault & fracture zones @: 354±, 468±, 471, 485±, 749±, 798±, 766±, 810±, 899±, 926, 1001, 953±, 1025±, 1036±			Orange & red brown limonite crusts & films in fractures to about 30' where transitional yellowish films. Oxidation to about 45'. Disseminated pyrite rusty to fresh. To 55' original sulfide content 2-3% with very weak chalcopyrite and molybdenite — Below 55 to hole bottom general range of sulfides is 1/2-1% with occasional short runs of slightly higher grade. Sulfide is practically all pyrite 1/2" pod of sooty chalcocite on pyrite @ 50' — As in DH-1 chalcopyrite and molybdenite are ubiquitous with occasional weak concentrations. Overall content is quite uniform. Pyrite increase not paralleled with Cu or Mo increase to any significant extent — see "Gen. Note" on DH-1 log.	Generally weakly propylitized to 195' Strong propyl. & albite-quartz spotty or as veinlet selvages. — Moderate to strong propyl. with minor alb.-qtz to 465' — Strong alb.-qtz with minor propyl. A few thicker (1/2"-1") qtz. veinlets to 569' — Mixed fresh, propyl., & alb-qtz with propyl. dominant to 628' — Dominantly propyl. with minor alb.-qtz to 650' — Dominantly alb.-qtz to 705' — Dominantly propyl. to 803. Dominantly alb.-qtz to 1055.	Grano-diorite porphyry

WEST RANGE COMPANY

Started 10' Completed 692' PROJECT Porphyry Mountain D.H. No. 3 Collar elev. 6995±

Logged by _____ Bearing _____ Dip Vertical Sheet 1 of 1

HOLE SIZE	RECOVERY	STRUCTURE	CU.	MO.	MINERALIZATION	ALTERATION	ROCK TYPE
NX to 200' BX 200' to 692'	95%+	Commonest directions of fracturing are 20°±, 60°±, 0°± 5-10 fractures per linear foot Fault & fracture zones @: 18±, 30±, 40±, 72, 77, 104±, 220±, 229±, 475±, 506±, 516±,			Weak to moderate brown limonite in fractures, but mostly in vugs decreasing gradually to 166. Disseminated pyrite completely oxidized to rusty to fresh. Occasional very thin film of secondary chalcocite on pyrite Original total sulfides to generally range from 1-4%, practically all pyrite, with occasional sections of higher content where core is vuggier. higher grade moly is associated with dark gray vuggy vein quartz breccia, generally at contact of qtz. with wall rock. Light & medium gray breccia carries significantly less moly, altho better than wall rock which has the usual .01 Mo content. Chalcopyrite very weak throughout. The breccias occur mainly between 120 & 418 in sections separated by weakly mineralized rock. Rich pyrite sections (to 20%) associated with the vuggy breccia sections. 418-692 sulfides dominantly pyrite generally ranging from ½ to 3%. Chalcopyrite very weak, moly in .02% Mo range	Dominantly albite quartz with very minor propylite to 75' 75-120' propylitic dominant with minor alb. qtz. weathering to ≈140' more strongly affects propyl. vs alb.-qtz. In breccia sections alteration is primarily alb-qtz with minor propyl. Between sections propyl. commoner. 418-480 alb-qtz. with minor propyl. 480-692' propyl dominant with the minor alb-qtz. decreasing with depth	

AFFIDAVIT OF LABOR PERFORMED
AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE

STATE OF ARIZONA)
County of Yavapai) SS.

DONLON LOBIONDO, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a citizen of the United States, more than twenty-one years of age, and an agent for WEST RANGE COMPANY, a Montana Corporation licensed to transact business in Arizona and, as such agent, is duly authorized to execute this Affidavit; that he is personally acquainted with the seventy-three unpatented mining claims and one mill site located in the Pine Grove Mining District, Yavapai County, State of Arizona, the location notices of which are recorded in the Office of the County Recorder of Yavapai County, Arizona in the Book of Official Records and at the Page set after the respective mining claims:

Name of Claim	Book of Official Records	Page
Venus	77	219
Gorilla	81	135
Springfield No. 2	230	359
Springfield No. 3	87	144
Springfield No. 4	230	360
Springfield No. 5	87	145
Springfield No. 6	87	146
Springfield No. 7	87	147
Springfield No. 8	87	148
Springfield No. 9	108	101
Springfield No.10	108	102
Springfield No.11	87	149
Springfield No.12	108	103
Springfield No.13	129	390

Name of Claim	Book of Official Records	Page
Hope	180	323
(Amended)	230	415
Hope No. 2 North Extension	230	417
Mamouth	189	566
Fortitude	189	565
(Amended)	412	388
Hope Millsite	213	481
Lone Ranger No. 101	408	554
Lone Ranger No. 102	408	555
Lone Ranger No. 103	408	556
Lone Ranger No. 104	408	557
Lone Ranger No. 105	408	558
Lone Ranger No. 106	408	559
Lone Ranger No. 107	408	560
Lone Ranger No. 108	408	561
JG 1	420	166
JG 2	420	167
JG 3	420	168
JG 4	420	169
JG 5	420	170
JG 6	420	171
JG 7	420	172
JG 8	420	173
JG 9	420	174
JG 10	420	175
JG 11	420	176
JG 12	420	177
JG 13	420	178
JG 14	420	179
JG 15	420	180
JG 16	420	181
JG 17	420	182
JG 18	420	183
JG 19	420	184
JG 20	420	185
JG 21	420	186
JG 22	420	187
JG 23	420	188
JG 24	420	189
JG 25	420	190
JG 26	420	191

Name of Claim	Book of Official Records	Page
JG 27	420	192
JG 28	420	193
(Amended)	425	563
JG 29	420	194
JG 31	420	195
JG 33	420	196
JG 34	420	197
JG 35	420	198
JG 36	420	199
JG 37	420	200
JG 38	420	201
JG 39	420	202
JG 40	420	203
JG 41	420	204
JG 42	420	205
JG 43	420	206
(Amended)	425	564
JG 44	420	207
JG 45	420	208
(Amended)	425	565
JG 46	420	209
JG 47	420	210
JG 48	420	211
JG 49	420	212

That between the first day of September, 1966 and the first day of September, 1967, more than Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000.00) worth of work and improvements were done for the benefit of said mining claims, not including location work on said mining claims; that said work and improvements were made by and at the expense of WEST RANGE COMPANY, Leasor and Owner of said mining claims, for the purpose of complying with the laws of the United States pertaining to assessment or annual work; that the following employees of Metler Brothers Drilling Company, 4001 Illinois Street, Tucson, Arizona, a contractor for

WEST RANGE COMPANY, did said work and improvements:

Harlan Bill Harris (Driller)
Rte. 7, Box A 948
Tucson, Arizona

Reginald Norman (Driller)
6271 S. Randall
Tucson, Arizona

Charles Anthony Nelson
Crown King, Arizona

Ronald Leo Lips
Crown King, Arizona

which consisted of drilling for exploration purposes.

That the mining claims covered by this Affidavit are a single, contiguous group of mining claims which are being developed as a unit, and the work performed and the improvements made are a part of the general scheme of development of all of these mining claims.

Donlon LoBiondo

Donlon LoBiondo

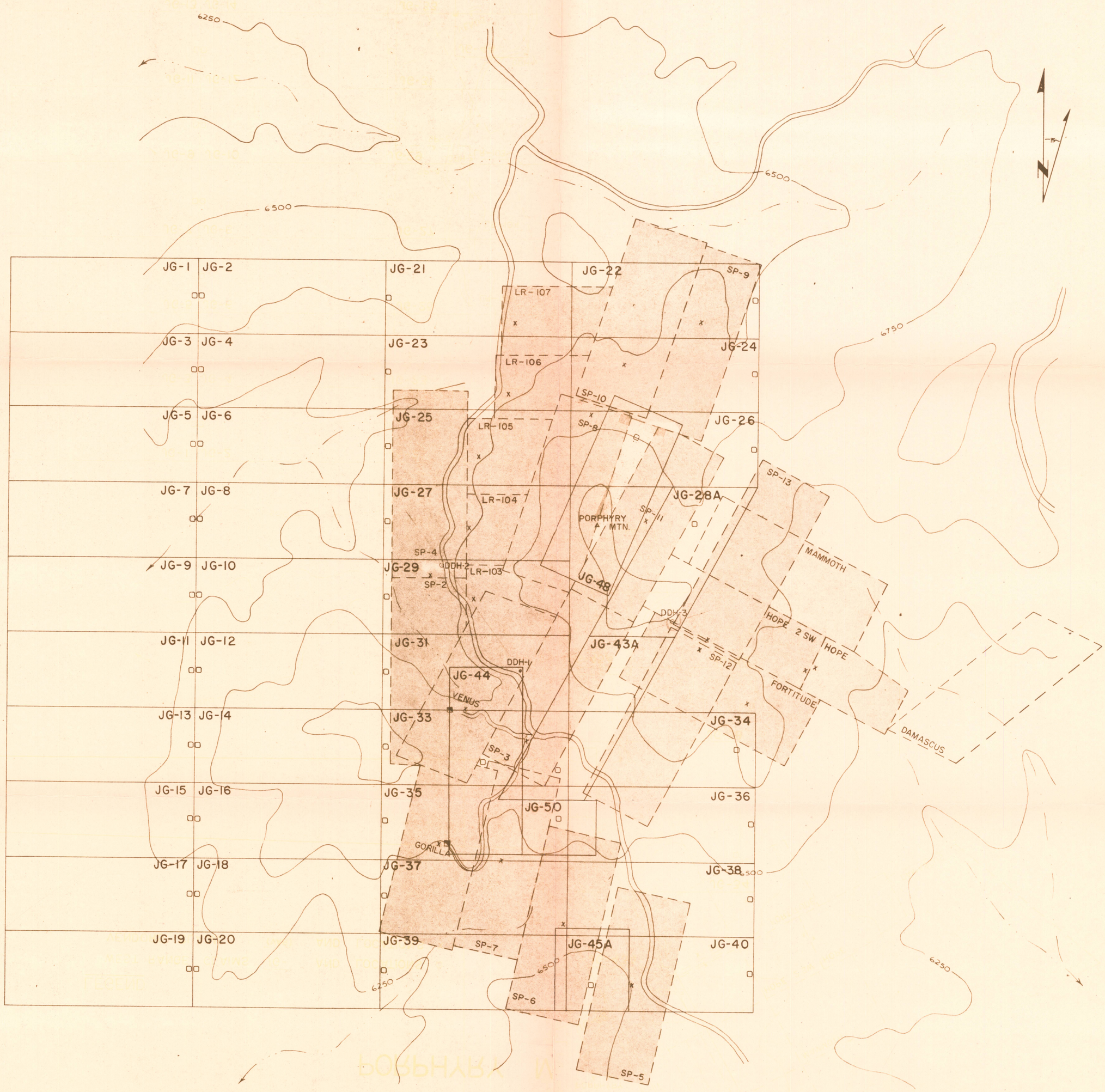
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3 day of April, 1967.

Mary Lou Harrell

Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

My Commission Expires Oct. 10, 1969



PRELIMINARY MAP
WEST RANGE AND VENDORS CLAIMS
PORPHYRY MTN., ARIZONA

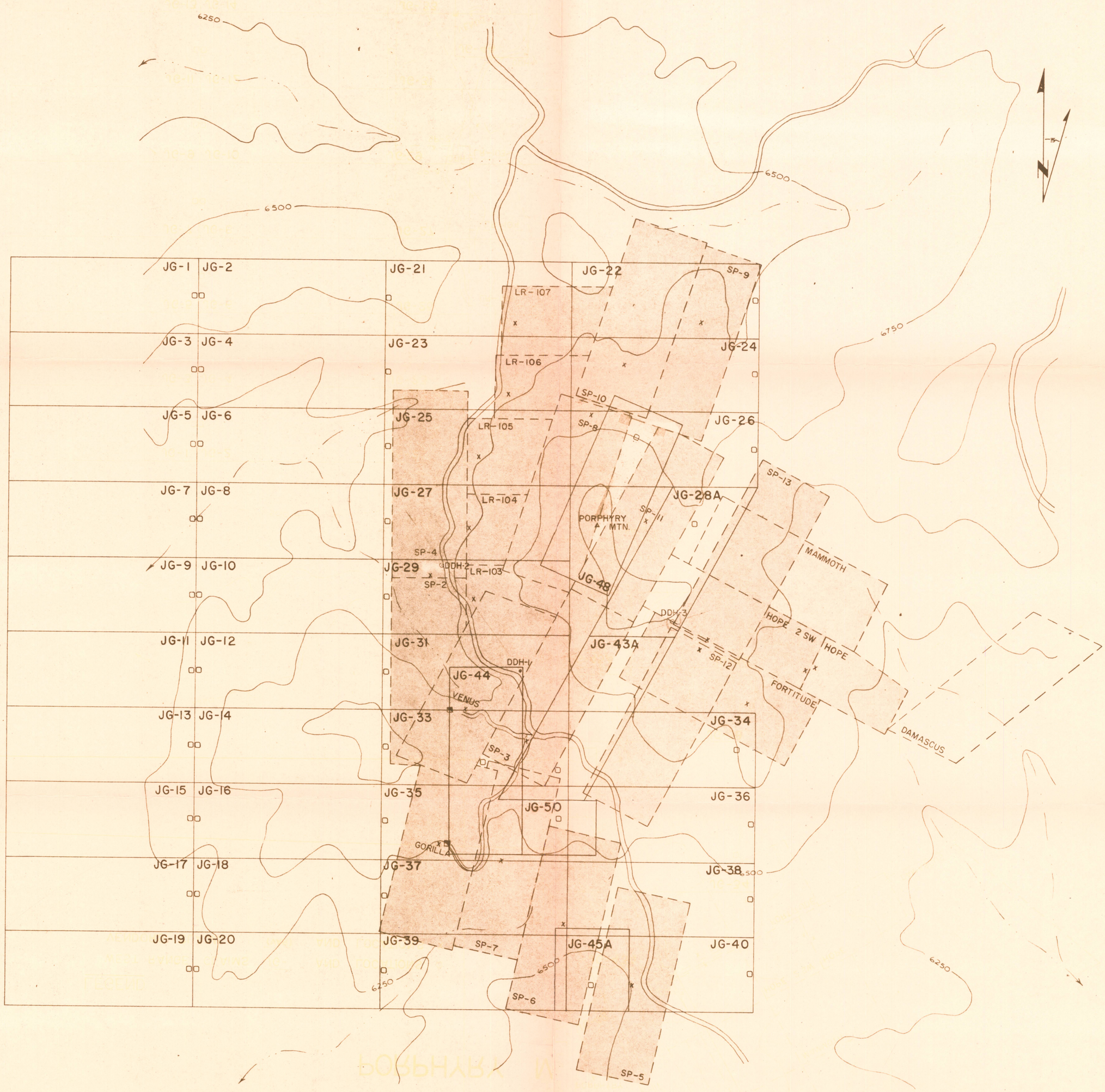
LEGEND

WEST RANGE CLAIMS JG- AND LOCATIONS o

VENDORS CLAIMS (VAR) AND LOCATIONS x

Scale 1" = 500'

APR 1967



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APR 1967