CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
416 W. Congress St., Suite 100
Tucson, Arizona 85701
520-770-3500
http://www.azgs.az.gov
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the

James Doyle Sell Mining Collection

**ACCESS STATEMENT**

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

**CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT**

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

**QUALITY STATEMENT**

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

Toquepala, August 18, 1951

Mr. W. R. Landwehr
American Smelting and Refining Co.
600 Pacific National Life Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sunnyside Area
Santa Cruz County
Arizona

Dear Sir:

Thanks very much for the assay information on the EX drilling. Also, received a copy of Paynes progress report July 15-31.

The results are not particularly encouraging, but neither are they entirely discouraging. Due to the quite unexpected depth of enrichment there was reason to hope for a thicker and higher grade zone of enrichment than was cut. Payne indicates that the hole may have gone out of the breccia pipe proper before the bottom of the chalcocite zone actually was reached. This idea is strengthened by the shadows of chalcopyrite below the chalcocite in the drill hole, and it offers the chance that material of better grade and thickness will be found within the pipe proper. This should be determined by pointing the next two holes at it to be more certain, if possible, that they will stay in the breccia pipe in the sulphide zone. In this respect, I am wondering if Payne has recognized any structural features which might explain why the hole went out of the breccia pipe. If so, it would be advisable for him to undertake detailed mapping in the immediate area. However, unless the results of the next two holes are quite a bit better than the first, the chances for finding commercial ore bodies in the breccia pipes is rather slim, and I would not expect that detailed geological mapping of the entire area would improve the situation much.

Yours very truly,

Kenyon Richard

KR/lw.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Western Mining Department
600 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City, Utah.

COPY

AIR MAIL

August 6, 1951.

Mr. K. E. Richard
Northern Peru Mining and Smelting Company
Casilla 219
Lima, Peru.

SUNNYSIDE AREA
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
ARIZONA

Dear Ken:

You no doubt will be interested to know that in the first hole in the BX pipe, oxidation extended to a depth of 350 feet. According to Bud Richard, oxidation had taken place in the interstices between fragments but not in the fragments. Sludge samples assayed from 0.05% to 0.14% Cu. and averaged around 0.10%.

At 350 feet chalcocite was encountered which extended to 390 where primary sulfides were reached. The chalcocite was largely confined to the interstices; the fragments were unaltered. We have had no assays as yet, but Richard estimates that the first 20 feet may average around 1.0% and the next 20 feet about half that. Under the circumstances the copper content of course will vary directly with the number of fractures cut by the hole, which means that more holes than anticipated will be needed in order to approach a determination of actual grade.

The primary sulfides appear to be low grade.

Will have some assays to forward to you in a few days.

Taking everything into consideration, the project looks more encouraging than I anticipated.

Best regards,

W. R. Landwehr

WRL/bm

lwa.