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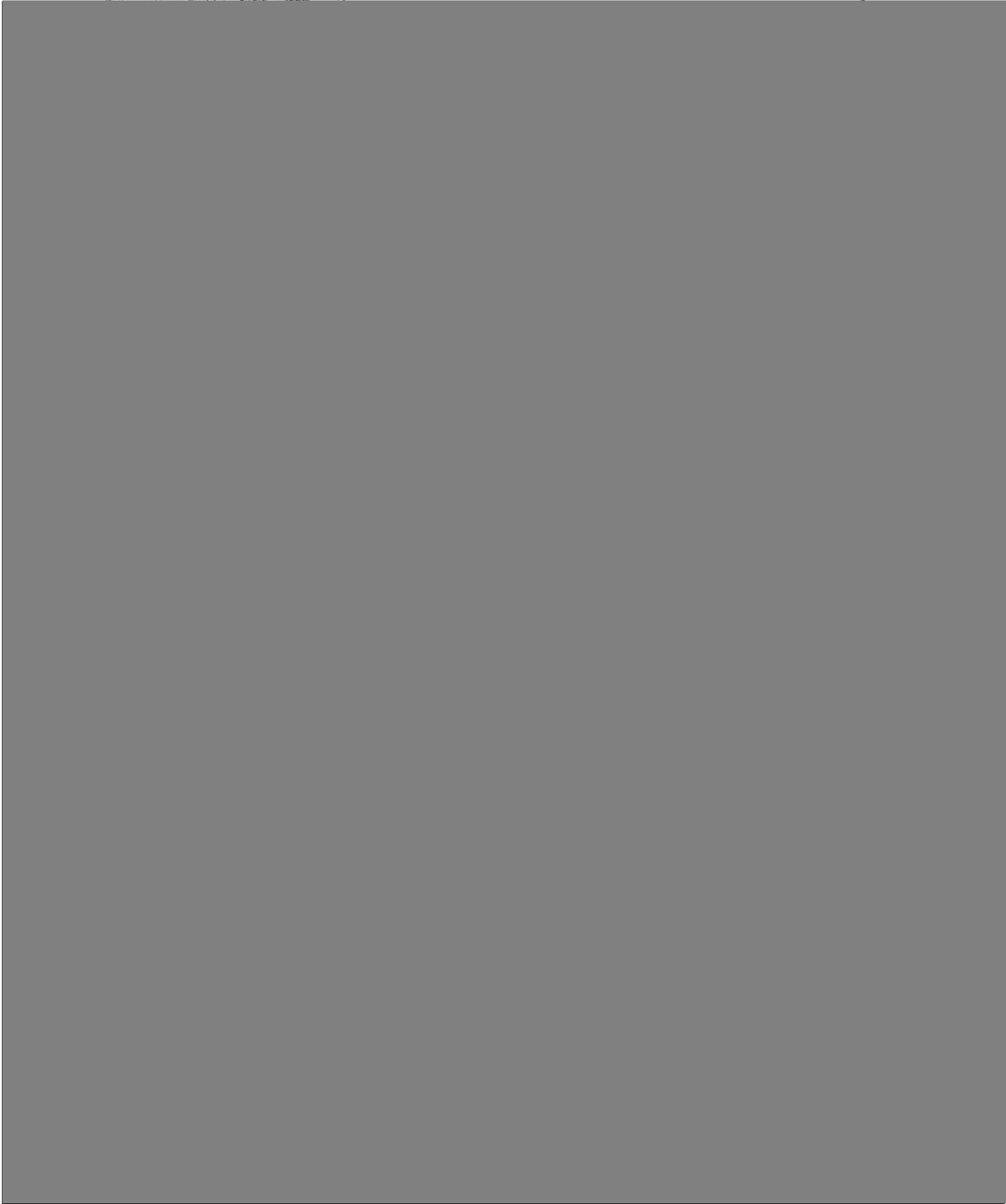
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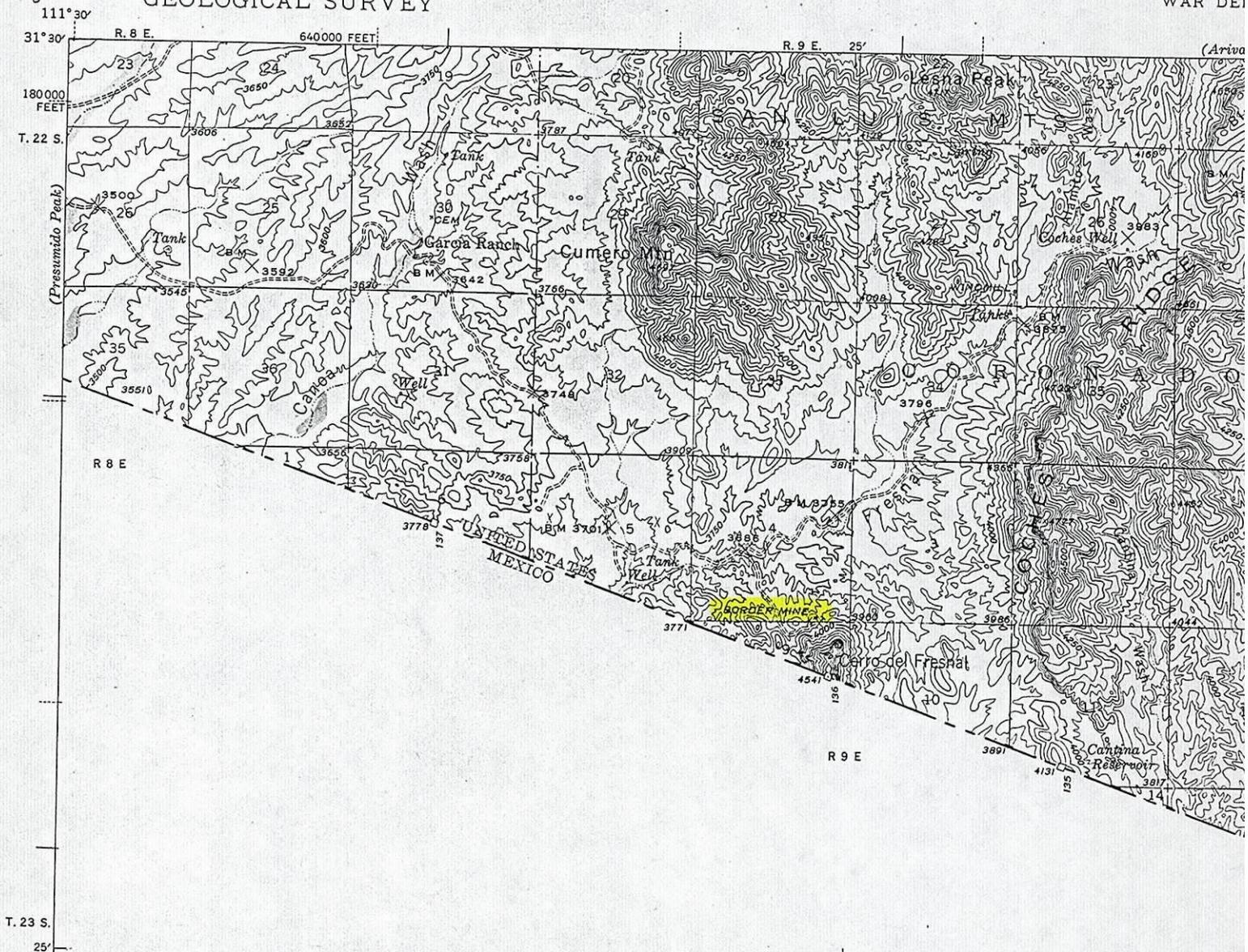


p. 3



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WAR DEPT

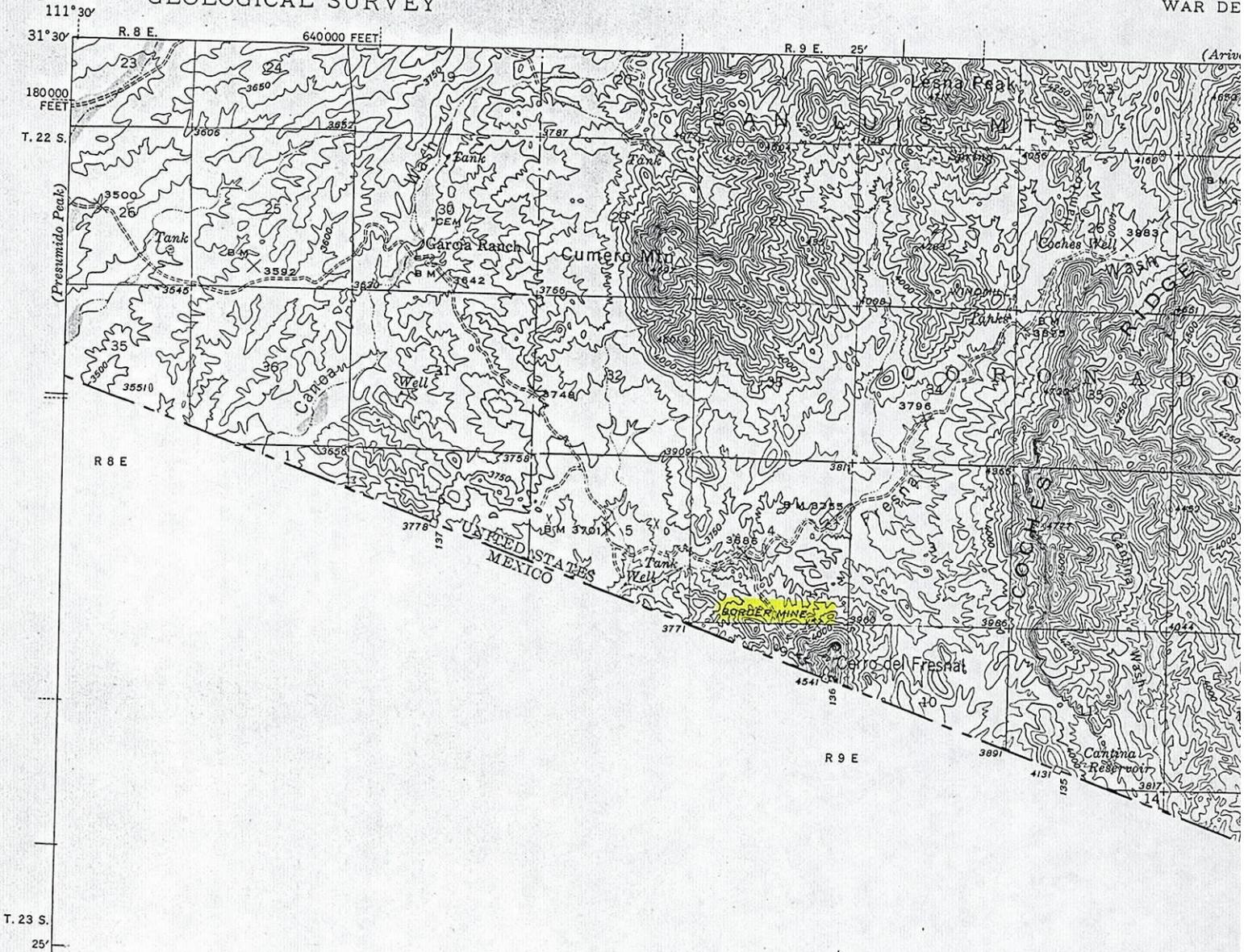


Oro Blanco 15' quad

(Presumido Peak)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WAR DE



Oro Blanco 15' quad.

January 25, 1991

FILE NOTE

*Dave Council*

Border Mine Project  
Fischer-Watt Property  
Kennecott Expl., option  
Cerro Del Fresnal Dist.  
Pima County, AZ

AZ DLOR #434

Mr. John Brehm of Dateline Drilling came in on 1/23/91 to say that Dateline had finished up their drilling for Kennecott at the Border Mine Project.

Dateline now has a track mounted, reverse-circulation rig available.

John would not state how long they had been down there, nor how many holes they had drilled.

The Border Mine in Sec. 4 and 9, T23S, R9E, Oro Blanco 15' Quad., was drilled by Manhattan Minerals Corp. in 1989. Ten holes were completed and some assays given out before Manhattan dropped their option. See GCNL, No. 8, p. 2, and No. 45, p. 3, 1989.

M.A. Miller should visit the area during one of his "Mexican" days off. Locate as many holes as he can and evaluate the area to add to our files.

JDS:mek  
Att.

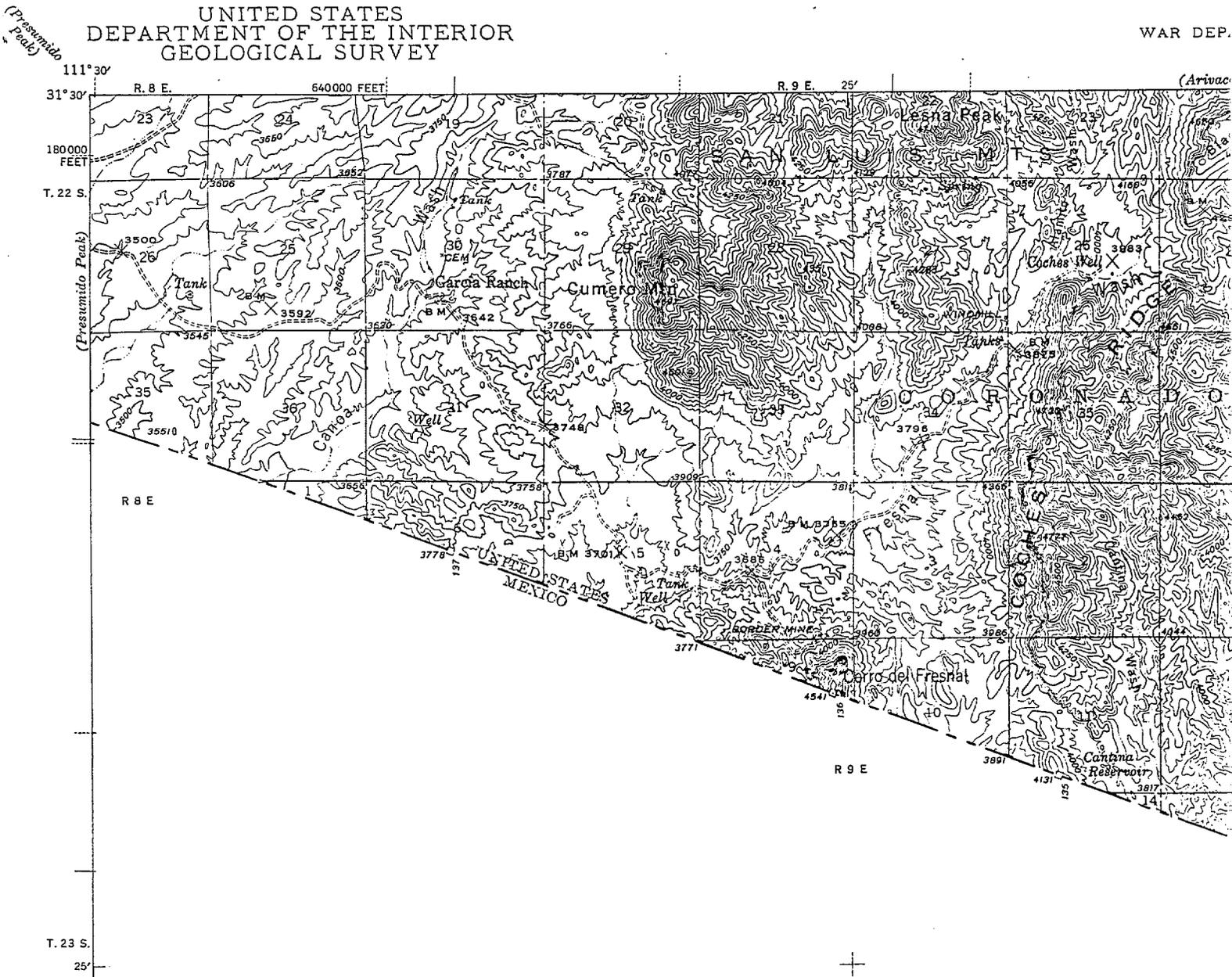
*James D. Sell*

James D. Sell

cc: W.L. Kurtz (w/att.)  
M.A. Miller (w/att.)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WAR DEP.



*Cio Blanco 15' Quod*

MA Miller JDSell — This is a waste of time  
**ASARCO**

Southwestern Exploration Division

because 1) pigs not available: over

January 25, 1991

2) if hecom's available we will  
get all the data from

FILE NOTE

Fisher Watt

Yes it would be a true Mexican holiday

Border Mine Project  
Fischer-Watt Property  
Kennecott Expl., option  
Cerro Del Fresnal Dist.  
Pima County, AZ

I would hope Miller could find something.

Mr. John Brehm of Dateline Drilling came in on 1/23/91 to say that Dateline had finished up their drilling for Kennecott at the Border Mine Project.

more protective to ds

Dateline now has a track mounted, reverse-circulation rig available.

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James D. Sell

James D. Sell

JDS:mek  
Att.

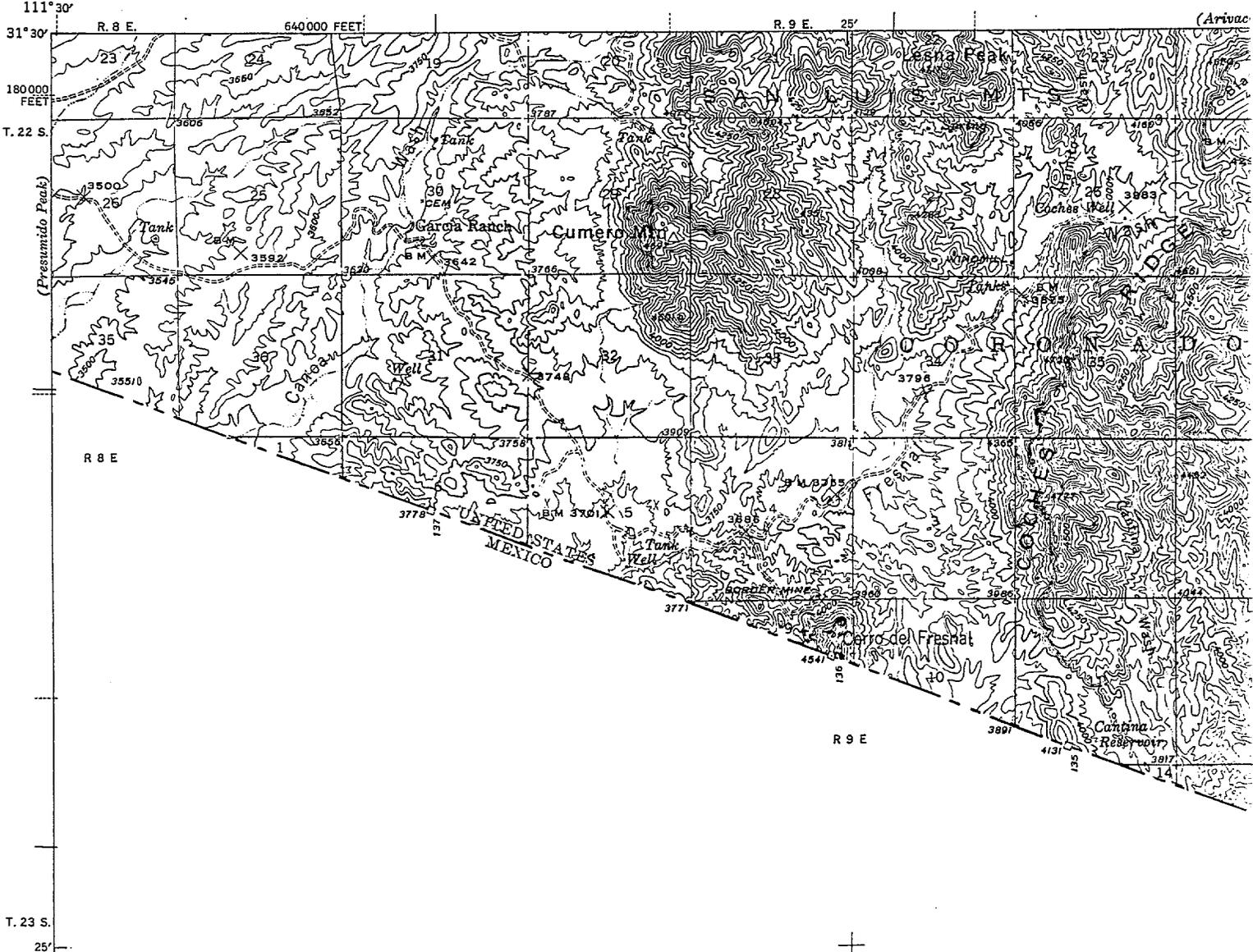
cc: W.L. Kurtz (w/att.)  
M.A. Miller (w/att.)

yes, we would probably get data, after a while, from  
FW, but knowing the dull pattern might lead  
ASARCO into pushing more rapidly for the data  
instead of being slow man on the totem pole  
JDS

(Presumido Peak)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WAR DEP.



*Cro Blanco 15' Quad*



*Border*

*JDS - you may want to follow up*

*make w/ send date on both border & Modoc  
3/11/91  
JDS*

March 8, 1991

Dear Shareholders and Friends,

Enclosed are copies of our recent news releases to keep you advised of Corporate activity since our last shareholder letter.

Work on our Honduran projects has yielded some very exciting results (see January 22 and March 1 news releases). Fischer-Watt Gold geologists have identified some exceptionally attractive, large gold/copper targets at the Minas de Oro property and we anticipate drilling to begin in mid-March to early April. Fischer-Watt has been granted three concessions and concession applications have been submitted on twelve additional properties throughout Honduras.

Pegasus Gold Corporation has succeeded Kennecott as our joint venture partner at Emigrant Gulch (see February 28 news release). Kennecott encountered significant gold, copper and silver mineralization in all six core holes that they drilled (see January 23 news release). Permitting has begun for new roads and drill sites. Pegasus plans to start an aggressive exploration program as soon as the snow melts.

The Mystic, Delamar, America and Hayden Hill exploration and mine development projects are continuing more or less on schedule.

*Border*

Drill results from Kennecott at the Border property and from ASARCO at our Lodestar prospect were disappointing. Both projects have been returned to Fischer-Watt. As a result, we have abandoned the Lodestar. We have also abandoned the Maggie Creek, Coal Canyon, Susie Creek, Bunkerville and Surprise Valley prospects.

Homestake's last round of drilling on our Modoc property showed widespread anomalous, but sub-economic, gold mineralization. As a result, Homestake returned the property to us. We still think the property has potential and are actively negotiating with several major mining companies to replace Homestake as our joint venture partner.

*Modoc*

Kennecott Exploration Company, in late January, completed the initial drill test of our "G" prospect in Imperial County, California. We are awaiting assays results.

Fischer-Watt Gold has dramatically increased its exploration efforts in Mexico and Central America. We've identified some exceptional, large gold/copper/base metal exploration opportunities. With the improving foreign investment climate in many of these countries, we feel it is very timely to expand our south-of-the-border exploration activities.

I've done considerable thinking about how our shareholders can benefit from their investment in Fischer-Watt Gold. Admittedly, our stock price performance has been disappointing to us all; however, we are steadily gaining acceptance in the investment community. During 1990, we participated in 17 drilling projects, mostly in joint ventures with major mining companies, and we anticipate a similar number of drilling projects during 1991.



Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc.

114 Tucker Avenue #7 • Kingman, Arizona 86401 (602) 753-1622 FAX (602) 753-6396

JDS

ASARCO Incorporated

APR 8 1991

SW Exploration

April 5, 1991

Mr. Jim Sell  
ASARCO INCORPORATED  
P. O. Box 5747  
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

Enclosed is a copy of Pete Drobeck's report on the Border Mine property in Pima County which Perry asked me to send to you. If you have any questions, he will be in the San Diego office (619/668-9272) on Monday the 8th, out of the country the 9th through 20th, and back in the office on the 22nd.

Sincerely,

FISCHER-WATT GOLD COMPANY, INC.

Teresa Weigel,  
Secretary

/taw  
Enclosure

4/8

*Teresa to send drilled data & locations.*

# PETER A. DROBECK



Exploration and Mining Geologist  
Arizona Registered Geologist No. 21610  
Certified Professional Geological Scientist No. 7245

114 Tucker, Suite #5  
Kingman, Arizona 86401  
602 - 753-1100

BORDER MINE PROSPECT

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

A Joint Venture Project

Fischer-Watt Gold Co., Inc. - Manhattan Mineral Corp.

February 29, 1988

Peter A. Drobeck  
Registered Geologist

## I. CONCLUSIONS

A. The Border Mine Property, Pima County, Arizona contains three extensive zones of anomalous gold mineralization. One zone, the east-west trending Border Mine Fault Zone, has been traced over 7500 feet on the U.S. side of the border and has anomalous gold along its western 5000 feet. Trenching has discovered a 135 foot width (estimated true thickness 105 feet) grading .54 ppm Au (.016 o/T) in one place along the Border Fault. The second zone, a WNW trending pair of en echelon silicified rhyolite dikes, has been traced for 3000 feet and is still open to the west. Anomalous gold has been detected along 2200 feet of this zone. The intersection of these two zones has a 400 foot diameter zone of moderate to intense stockwork silicification with weakly anomalous gold. All three of these zones are excellent targets for developing large, low-grade gold orebodies. The property has not been sufficiently explored to assign specific tonnages and grades.

B. Gold mineralization at the Border Mine Prospect is associated with weakly silicified rhyolite dikes. To date, the best gold values detected by surface sampling and trenching occur in very weakly propylitized, hematite-stained, quartz-calcite veined andesite along the contact with a silicified rhyolite dike. The silicified rhyolite dikes (which tend to outcrop) generally contain only weakly anomalous gold. The softer, very weakly altered volcanics with the better gold values tend to be covered with colluvium. Hence exploration on the property must be guided by mapping and sampling of the dikes followed by trenching and drilling of the contact with enclosing rocks.

C. Anomalous gold has been detected by my sampling in silicified rhyolite 800 feet west of the current claimblock on unlocated ground. Sampling by Durning in 1984 disclosed values of .095 o/T Au 7000 feet west of the current claimblock. This ground should be located immediately.

D. Rock chip geochemistry completed to date (144 samples) has shown that gold and silver show moderate to strongly anomalous concentrations, but no significant As, Sb, or Hg anomaly has been detected. Hence future rock chip geochem can use analyses for gold and silver only.

E. Based on recommendations from legal counsel, 10 lode claims were judged to have potential weak title deficiencies. These 10 claims (Stymied Owl #'s 5-14) were relocated February 8, 1988. Copies of the location notices placed on the ground are included in the FWGC files. Note that these claims were staked in accordance with Arizona's revised staking procedures, with the location monuments at the end centers.

## II. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. I recommend that the open ground to the NW of the present claimblock be staked immediately. The recommended claimblock is shown on Figure 1.

B. The existing geologic mapping should be extended to the northwest to cover the recommended additional claims.

C. A detailed rock chip geochem program should be initiated to cover the new area to the northwest. This program would entail on the order of 150 samples which would only need to be assayed for Au and Ag.

D. Because all work to date has shown that the best gold grades occur on the margins of the silicified rhyolite dikes in rocks which do not outcrop, trenching is recommended to help prioritize the upcoming drill program. Eleven trenches, totalling 3800 lineal feet, are recommended. These trenches' locations are shown on the enclosed plate.

E. After completing the follow-up geology, sampling, and trenching, a reverse circulation drill program should be initiated. Recommended hole locations are shown on the enclosed plate. The Border Fault Zone can best be tested by fences of angle holes with two drill holes per fence. Based on the presently available data, six fences with approximately 600 feet of drilling each (3600 feet total) are recommended to test the Border Fault Zone. It is anticipated that the trenching may necessitate modification of this proposal.

The intersection zone could be tested with three 400 foot angle holes, totalling 1200 feet.

Drill recommendations for the NW trending zone must await the follow-up mapping, sampling and trenching outlined above.

## III. INTRODUCTION

The Border Mine Property is in Sec's 3,4,9,10 of T 23 S, R 9 E, G&SRM, Pima County, Arizona. The property is approximately 65 miles south of Tucson along the Mexican Border. The property consists of the twenty "Stymied Owl" claims staked by Fischer-Watt Gold Co., Inc. in 1984. Shallow shafts and trenches excavated in the Depression Era suggested 70 to 150 foot wide zones grading .05 o/T Au. Fischer-Watt Gold Co., Inc. examined the prospect in 1984, discovered widespread anomalous gold, and hence located the present claimblock.

## IV. GEOLOGY

### A. Lithologies

The Border Mine Property is underlain by a complex package of Tertiary rocks, including tuffs, flows, volcanoclastic conglomerates and sandstones, quartz monzonite, and rhyolite flows, dikes, plugs, and sills.

Precambrian (?) granitic rocks have been recognized by Durning just north of the property. Descriptions of the mapped lithologies follow.

The most widespread map unit on the property is informally called the "Border Volcanics". This map unit includes andesite flows, agglomerates and tuffs, dacite flows, volcanoclastic conglomerate and sandstone, and minor rhyolitic tuff. These lithologies are complexly interbedded, structurally disrupted, and largely covered with colluvium. Hence no clear stratigraphic column can easily be constructed. It is possible that careful detailed work might resolve the stratigraphy. However, such an effort is unlikely to aid in the immediate development of the property. In the vicinity of the Border Shaft the hanging wall of the Border Fault has predominantly andesite of the Border Volcanics and the footwall has a complex assemblage of all the group's lithologies.

A small knob on the northwest flank of Cerro del Fresnal was mapped as a separate unit, "Conglomerate of Cerro del Fresnal". This unit is comprised of white tuffaceous sandstone and conglomerate. Clasts range up to 3" in diameter and are mostly rhyolite, rhyolite tuff, and pumice. This unit appears to be a moderately reworked tuff.

The Border Volcanics have been intruded by very small plugs of equigranular quartz monzonite near the access road.

The major intrusive rocks found on the property are rhyolitic. Cerro del Fresnal, which rises 600 feet above surrounding landforms, is held up by a rhyolite dome. This rhyolite is predominantly flow banded with the banding dipping steeply into the dome. Based on these dips, the dome may have been mushroom shaped with present exposures being about half-way up the mushroom. This unit is commonly spherulitic. It may be genetically related to the prominent tuff of Coches Ridge.

Rhyolite dikes and sills (possibly some flows) are common on the property and are probably related to the Cerro del Fresnal dome. They range from nearly aphyric dikes to quartz and quartz-sanidine porphyries. Two dikes have been found to be well silicified and closely associated with the recognized gold mineralization. These dikes were mapped separately from the non silicified dikes.

A distinct pair of lithologies occur at the east end of the property. The lower unit is a distinct brown, poorly indurated volcanoclastic conglomerate with lesser volcanoclastic sandstone. Immediately above this conglomerate lies a thick rhyolitic lithic-rich ash flow tuff. The exposures examined ranged from poorly to moderately welded. These units were informally named the conglomerate and tuff of Coches Ridge for the excellent exposures on Coches Ridge.

Most of the property is covered with a thin veneer of Quaternary colluvium and alluvium. Work to date suggests that most of the colluvium is underlain by the generally non-resistant Border Volcanics.

## B. Structure

The Border Mine prospect has been complexly deformed by Tertiary faulting and rare folding. Three major fault trends have been recognized: ENE trending faults (ie: the Border Fault), WNW trending faults, and NNE trending faults. The ENE and WNW trending faults host the known mineralization

and the NNE set appears to have displaced the mineralized zones.

There is clearly much more faulting and structural disruption than can be mapped with available exposures. For example, attitudes in the Border Volcanics range from flat to moderately NE, SW, NW, and S-dipping. The Conglomerate of Cerro Del Fresnal is tilted steeply eastward. In one place evidence for a small syncline was documented. It is advisable to do future mapping on air photos instead of on enlarged topographic maps so that a more accurate portrayal of the structure can be depicted.

The Border Fault is a south-dipping, concave-south normal fault. It's arcuate character, the intrusion of synkinematic dikes along it, and the association with a large ash flow tuff sheet, suggest the possibility this fault could be related to a caldera feature. The NNE trending faults would then be radial faults. Obviously much more mapping would be necessary to document these suggestions.

### C. Alteration and Mineralization

The only major type of alteration on the property is silicification, which occurs in two types. The most common type is weak silicification of rhyolite dikes (see Trs unit on geologic map). The degree of this silicification ranges from 2% to 15% silica in networks of thin veinlets. Three dikes of this type have been mapped: two occur enechelon on the west side of the property trending WNW and one occurs in the footwall of the Border Fault trending ENE. All three dikes contain anomalous concentrations of gold and silver.

Silicification also occurs as thin veins and well-developed stockworks in Border Volcanics. By far the most impressive zone of this alteration is the small hill on the southwest side of the access road (see enclosed map). Here ENE trending quartz veins and veinlets intersect WNW trending veins and veinlets forming stockworks which are 10 to 50% quartz. The zone appears to have formed because of the intersection of the ENE trending Border Fault with the WNW trending silicified rhyolite dike.

The only other types of alteration recognized included one small area of weakly developed feldspar-destructive argillic alteration, weakly developed calcite stockwork veining (especially at the Border Shaft), very weakly developed FeOx staining in the trenches, and traces of propylitic alteration in the trenches. The combination of the very weak FeOx staining and traces of calcite and quartz veining are the most notable features associated with the best gold grades detected to date.

There are three recognized zones of mineralization on the Border Mine Property:

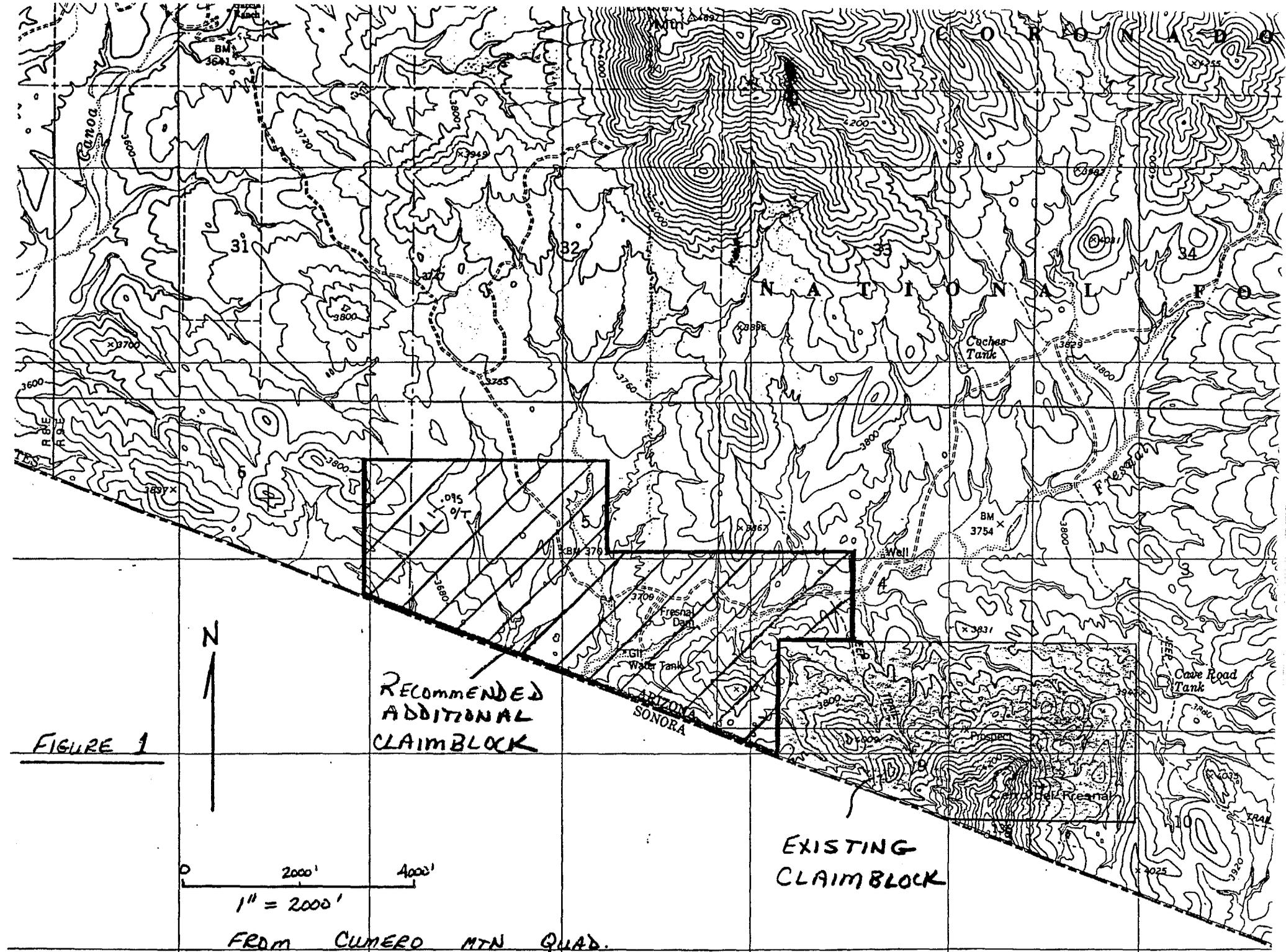
- 1) The Border Fault Zone has shown anomalous gold concentrations along a 5000 foot strike length. In August of 1987 two trenches were cut across this zone. The east trench showed values of .044 o/T Au over a 35 foot width (+27 foot true thickness) or .027 o/T Au over a 75 foot width (+58 foot true thickness). The west trench showed only weakly anomalous gold (.002 o/T Au over a 35 foot width). Both trenches occur in the immediate hanging wall of the silicified rhyolite dike. Numerous surface samples in the vicinity of the Border shaft show concentrations of +.03 o/T Au. Based on the available data there appears to be potential

for developing 20 to 60 foot widths of low grade gold mineralization along much of the 5000 foot strikelength. However, the prospect is too underdeveloped to realistically estimate potential tonnages and grades.

2) The "intersection zone" mentioned above for its impressive silicification is weakly mineralized with gold. Of 21 rock chip samples collected from this zone, eight showed +.03 ppm (.001 o/T Au) and one showed .35 ppm (.010 o/T Au). Although the surface values are only weakly anomalous, the structural setting and the strong silicification suggest this is an excellent speculative target.

3) The NW trending pair of en echelon silicified rhyolite dikes on the west side of the property contain anomalous gold and silver concentrations. To date only 10 samples have been collected from these dikes, of which seven contained weakly anomalous gold (+.03 ppm) and two contained moderately anomalous gold (+.30 ppm). It should be noted that of the six most northwesterly samples collected on this dike system (Drobeck samples #1,2,3 and Nord samples #31,32,33) five showed some of the strongest silver anomalies on the property (15-35 ppm Ag). By analogy with the Border Fault mineralized zone, we can suspect that the best gold grades may be in very weakly altered Border Volcanics adjacent to these dikes. Unfortunately these rocks are mostly covered with colluvium. Note that Durning has collected one sample 7000 feet WNW of the property on trend with this dike system which ran .095 o/T Au over 8 feet. This zone clearly merits further mapping and sampling.

Based on the available data, these three mineralized zones merit further surface sampling, trenching, and drilling to test their potential. Suggested sites for drilling have been shown on an enclosed map and on figures 2 through 9. However, it is anticipated that the recommended sampling and trenching program will modify this proposal substantially.

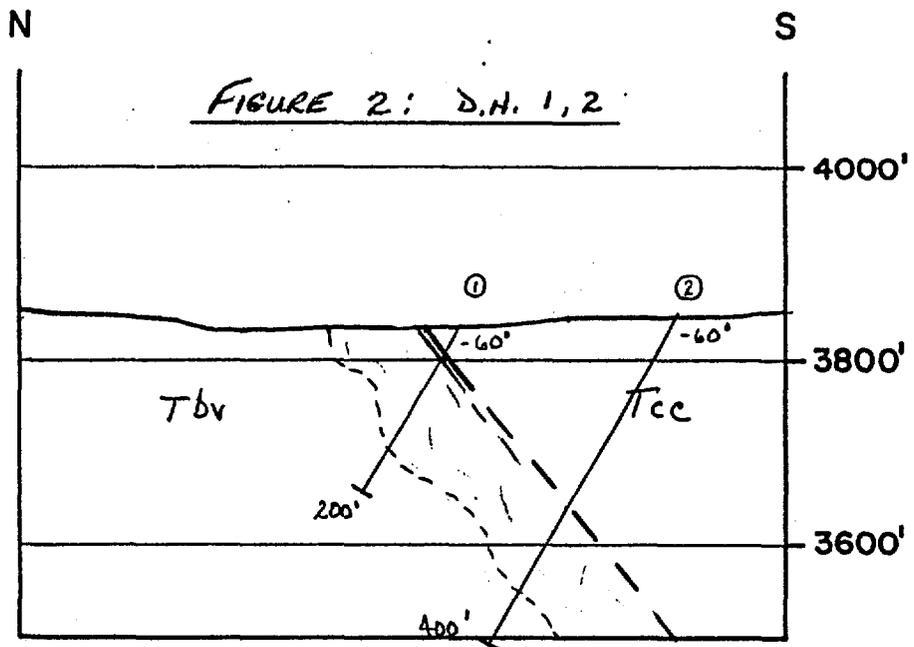


**FIGURE 1**



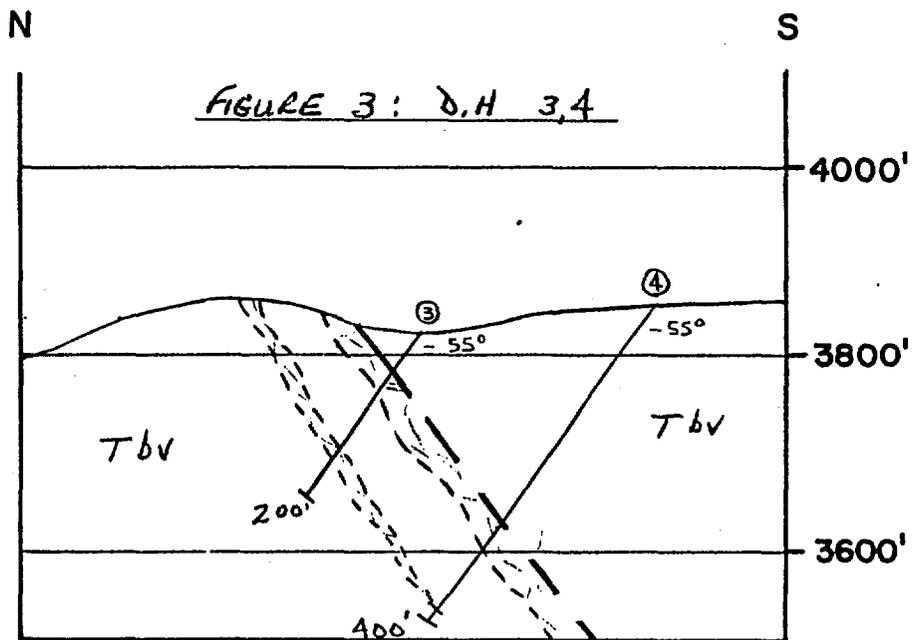
0      2000'      4000'  
 1" = 2000'

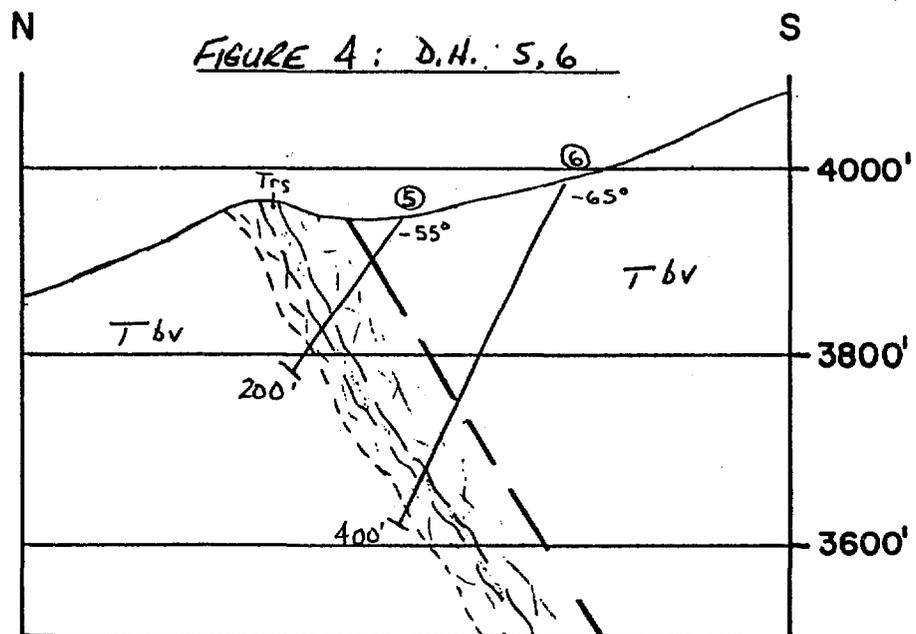
FROM CUERO MTN QUAD.



**CROSS - SECTION**

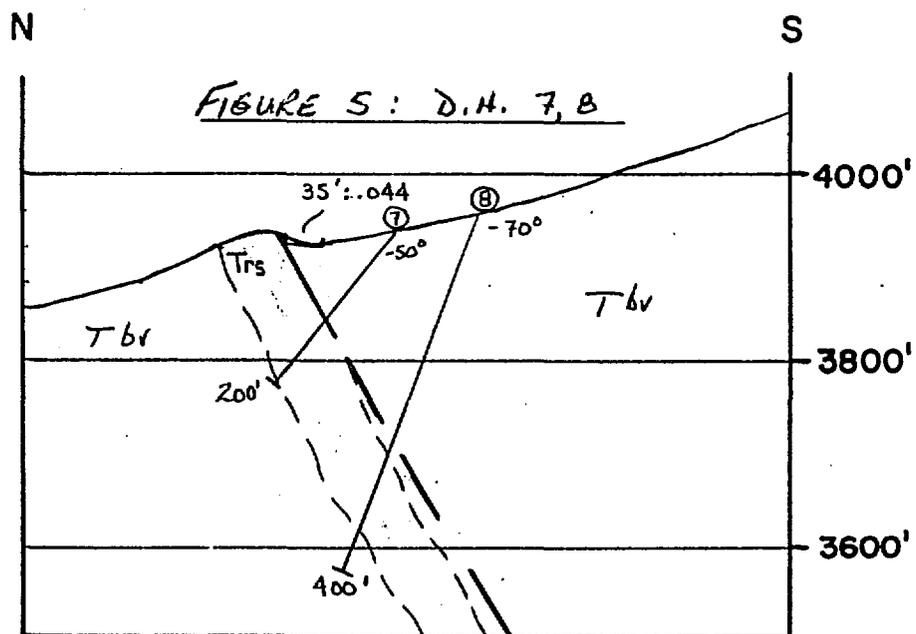
1" = 200'

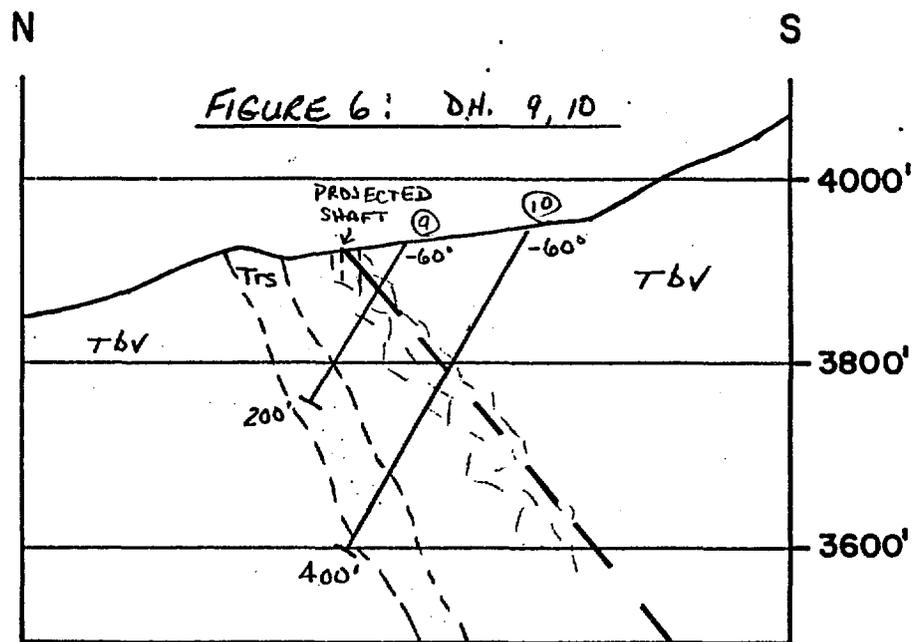




CROSS - SECTION

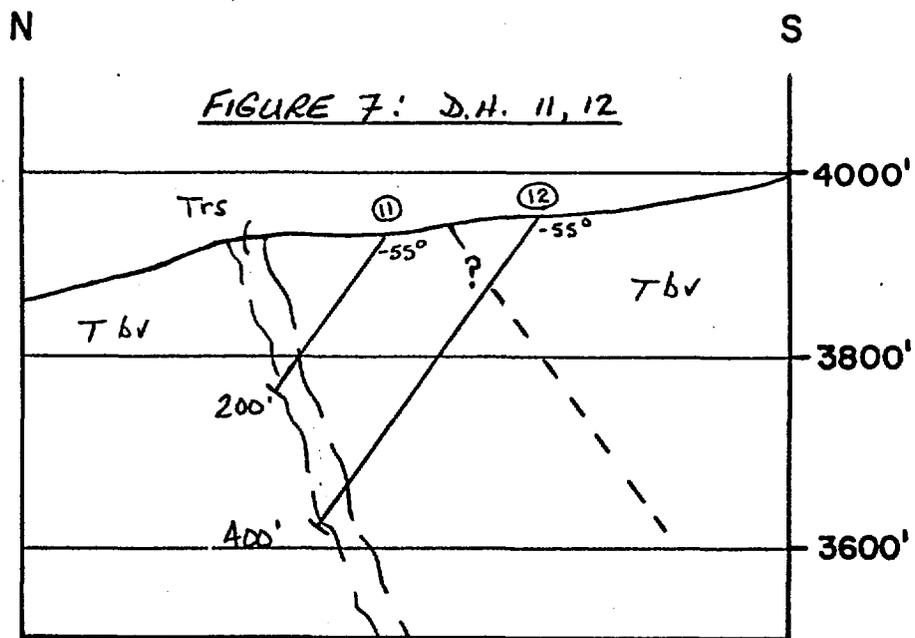
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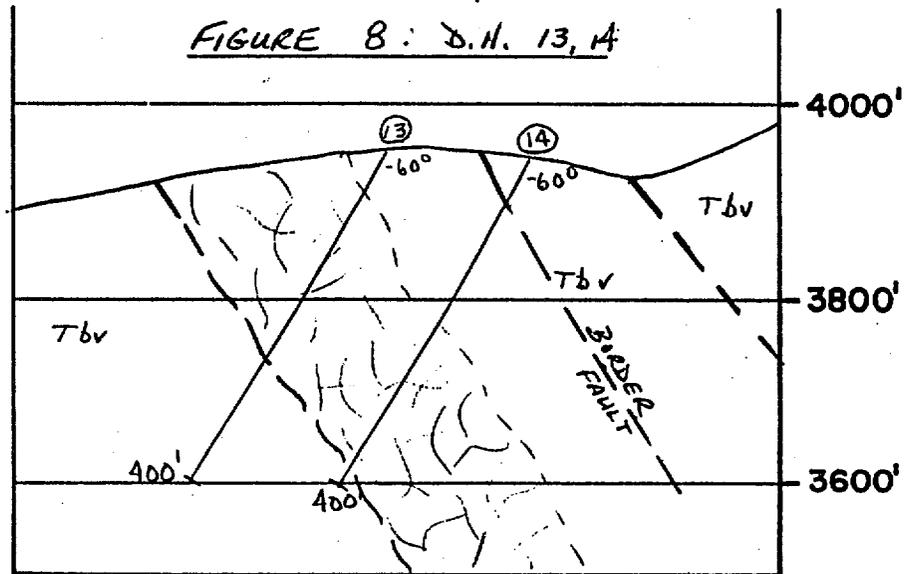
CROSS - SECTION

1" = 200'



N20W

S20E

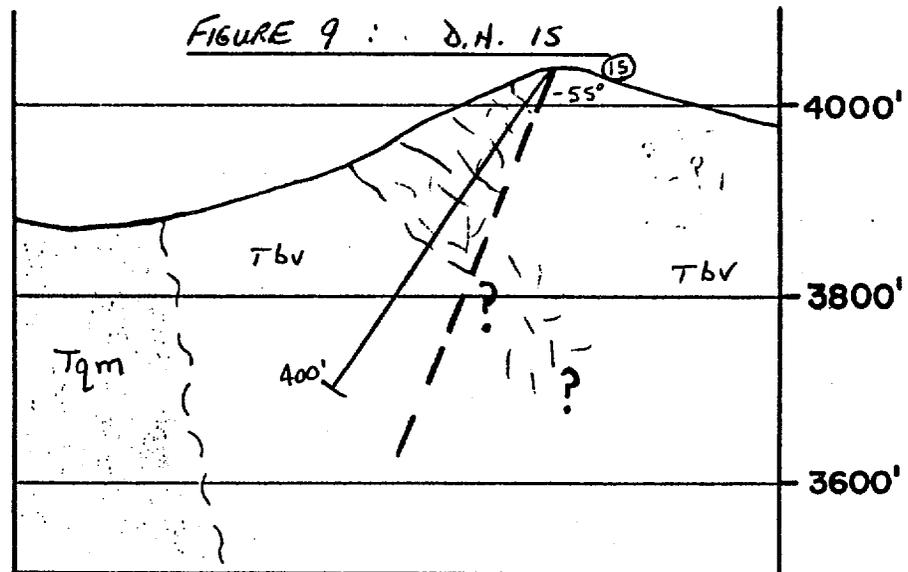


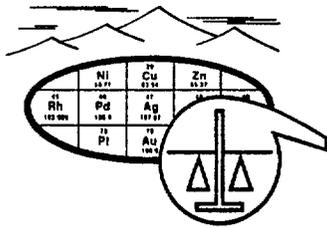
CROSS - SECTION

1" = 200'

N30E

S30W





**SKYLINE LABS, INC.**  
 1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106  
 Tucson, Arizona 85703  
 (602) 622-4836

*Borden Miller*

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. UNG 030  
 February 23, 1988  
 DRB 1-46  
 PAGE 1 OF 2

FISCHER-WATT GOLD CO., INC.  
 Attn: Mr. Perry Durning  
 340 Freeport Blvd., No. 3  
 Sparks, NV 89431

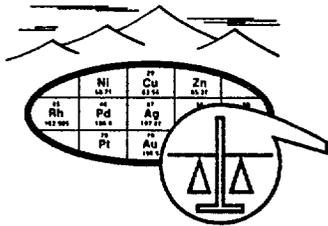
Analysis of 46 Rock Samples

		FIRE ASSAY				
ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
1	DRB-1	.150	26.00	.11	6.	4.
2	DRB-2	.280	15.00	.04	8.	<1.
3	DRB-3	.900	35.00	.04	4.	5.
4	DRB-4	.280	.70	.02	6.	<1.
5	DRB-5	.035	.80	.02	18.	5.
6	DRB-6	.035	.35	.30	12.	7.
7	DRB-7	1.800	6.10	.02	4.	<1.
8	DRB-8	.400	3.10	.04	4.	<1.
9	DRB-9	.015	.30	.04	4.	<1.
10	DRB-10	.090	.50	.04	4.	<1.
11	DRB-11	.010	.15	.02	4.	<1.
12	DRB-12	.075	2.60	.06	70.	1.
13	DRB-13	.035	.25	<.01	2.	<1.
14	DRB-14	.350	2.80	.02	16.	1.
15	DRB-15	.090	2.90	.04	6.	<1.
16	DRB-16	.280	5.40	<.01	6.	1.
17	DRB-17	.025	7.20	.02	16.	<1.
18	DRB-18	.015	1.90	.06	12.	<1.
19	DRB-19	.005	.55	.02	14.	<1.
20	DRB-20	.015	.20	.01	6.	<1.
21	DRB-21	.015	.35	.04	10.	<1.
22	DRB-22	.010	.30	.02	12.	<1.
23	DRB-23	.010	.30	<.01	16.	<1.
24	DRB-24	.025	3.20	.02	10.	<1.
25	DRB-25	.005	.20	.06	2.	<1.

Charles E. Thompson  
 Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9427

William L. Lehmbek  
 Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9425

James A. Martin  
 Arizona Registered Assayer No. 11122



**SKYLINE LABS, INC.**  
 1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106  
 Tucson, Arizona 85703  
 (602) 622-4836

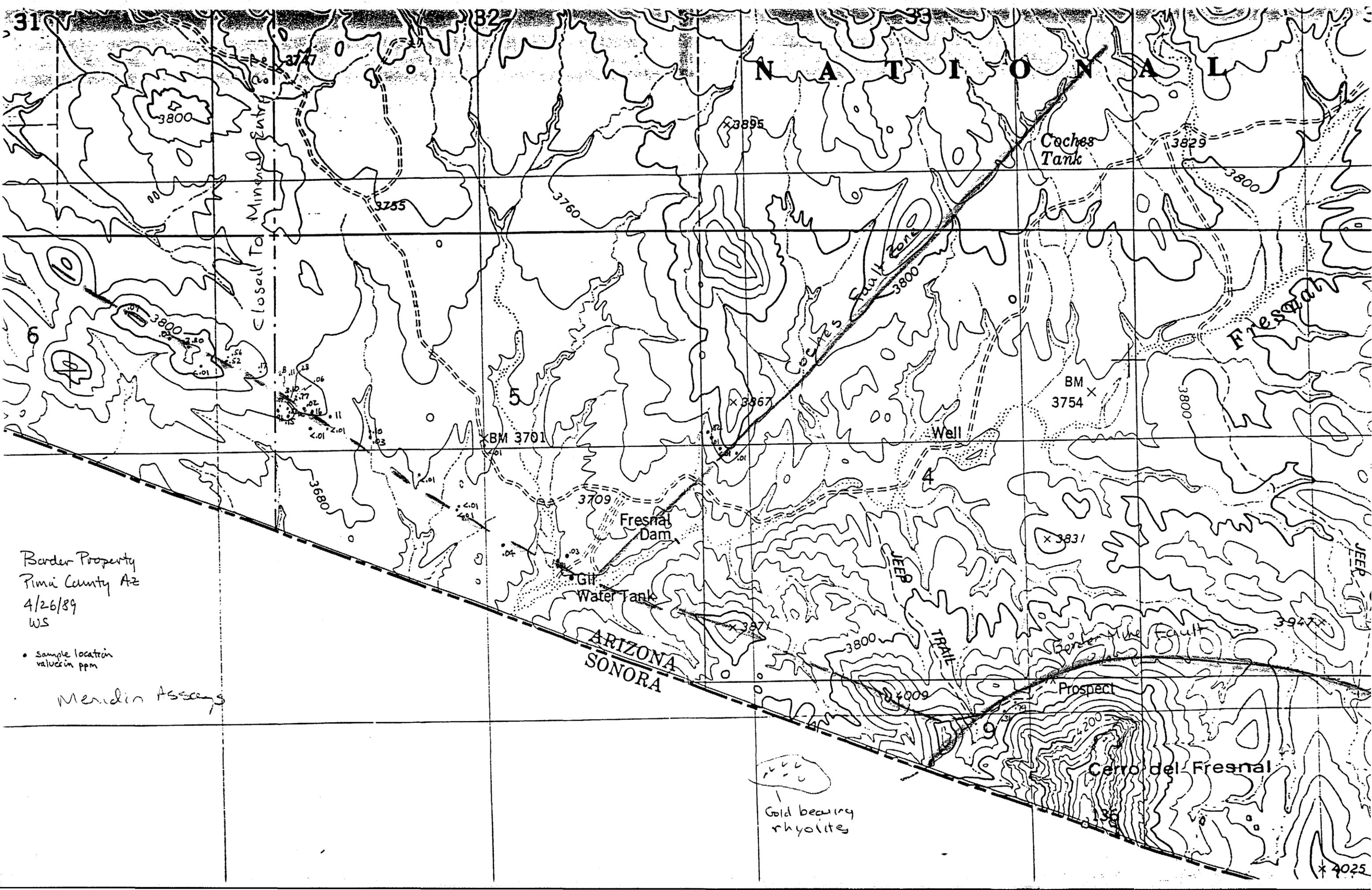
JOB NO. UNG 030  
 February 23, 1988  
 PAGE 2 OF 2

FIRE ASSAY

ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
26	DRB-26	.140	2.20	<.01	12.	<1.
27	DRB-27	.035	3.90	<.01	14.	<1.
28	DRB-28	.045	.90	.03	12.	<1.
29	DRB-29	.230	7.70	.02	14.	1.
30	DRB-30	.025	1.40	.01	14.	2.
31	DRB-31	.130	2.80	.02	4.	1.
32	DRB-32	.040	3.20	.05	8.	1.
33	DRB-33	.025	.55	.04	6.	1.
34	DRB-34	.550	5.10	.02	10.	<1.
35	DRB-35	1.100	1.50	<.01	6.	2.
36	DRB-36	.180	.40	<.01	6.	1.
37	DRB-37	.010	.20	<.01	4.	2.
38	DRB-38	.005	.05	<.01	2.	2.
39	DRB-39	<.005	.05	.02	<2.	1.
40	DRB-40	.050	4.20	.01	6.	1.
41	DRB-41	.025	.90	.02	6.	2.
42	DRB-42	.080	2.10	.02	4.	<1.
43	DRB-43	<.005	.05	.04	2.	1.
44	DRB-44	<.005	.10	.07	<2.	2.
45	DRB-45	<.005	<.05	.08	6.	2.
46	DRB-46	<.005	.55	.02	4.	1.

cc: Mr. Peter Drobeck  
 114 Tucker #5  
 Kingman, AZ 86401

REGISTERED ASSAYER  
 CERTIFICATE NO.  
 9425  
 WILLIAM L. LEHMBEK  
 Manager  
 ARIZONA, S. A.



N A T I O N A L

Coches Tank

Closed To Mineral Entry

Fresnal

BM 3754

Well

BM 3701

Fresnal Dam

Gil Water Tank

ARIZONA  
SONORA

JEEP

TRAIL

Prospect

Cerro del Fresnal

Gold bearing rhyolite

Border Property  
Pima County Az  
4/26/89  
WS

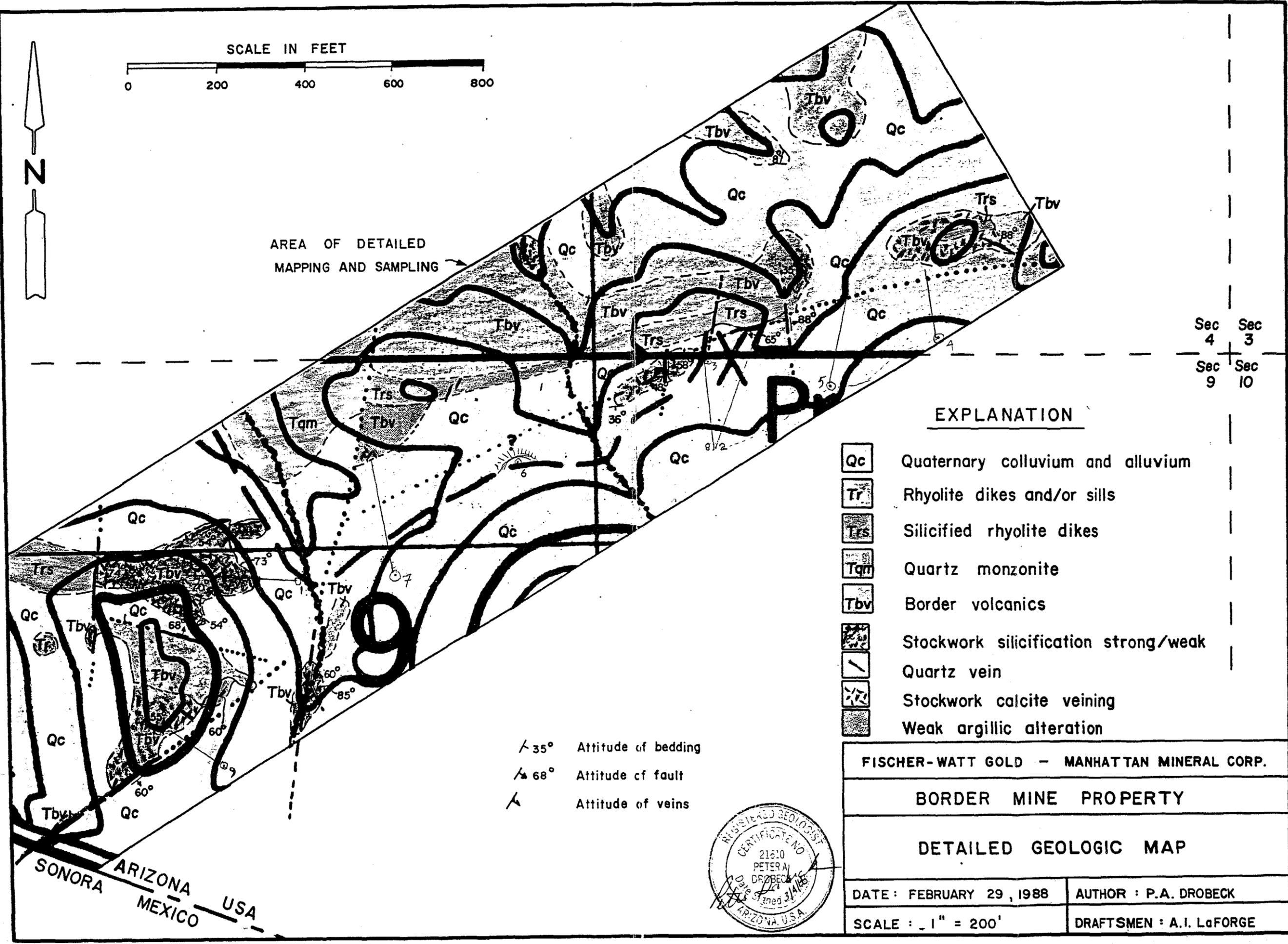
• sample location  
values in ppm

Meridian Assays

\* 4025



AREA OF DETAILED  
MAPPING AND SAMPLING



Sec 4    Sec 3  
Sec 9    Sec 10

EXPLANATION

- Qc Quaternary colluvium and alluvium
- Tr Rhyolite dikes and/or sills
- Trs Silicified rhyolite dikes
- Tqm Quartz monzonite
- Tbv Border volcanics
- [Stockwork silicification] Stockwork silicification strong/weak
- [Quartz vein] Quartz vein
- [Stockwork calcite veining] Stockwork calcite veining
- [Weak argillic alteration] Weak argillic alteration

- $\wedge 35^\circ$  Attitude of bedding
- $\wedge 68^\circ$  Attitude of fault
- $\wedge$  Attitude of veins



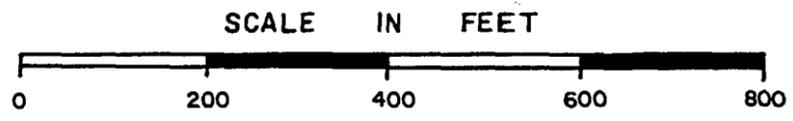
FISCHER-WATT GOLD - MANHATTAN MINERAL CORP.

BORDER MINE PROPERTY

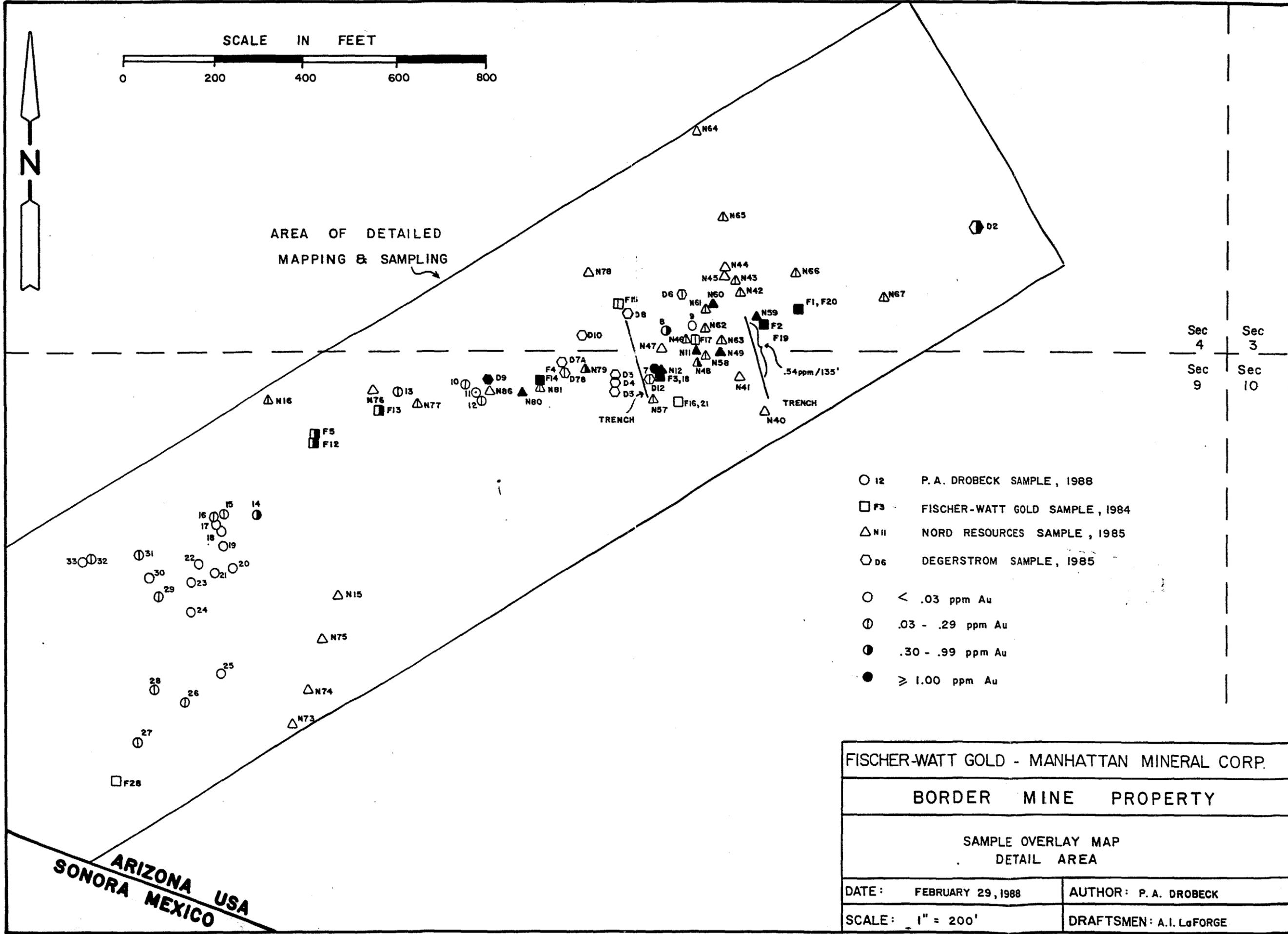
DETAILED GEOLOGIC MAP

DATE: FEBRUARY 29, 1988	AUTHOR: P.A. DROBECK
SCALE: 1" = 200'	DRAFTSMEN: A.I. LaFORGE

SONORA ARIZONA USA  
MEXICO



AREA OF DETAILED  
MAPPING & SAMPLING



- 12 P. A. DROBECK SAMPLE, 1988
- F3 FISCHER-WATT GOLD SAMPLE, 1984
- △ N11 NORD RESOURCES SAMPLE, 1985
- D6 DEGERSTROM SAMPLE, 1985
- < .03 ppm Au
- ⊖ .03 - .29 ppm Au
- .30 - .99 ppm Au
- ≥ 1.00 ppm Au

FISCHER-WATT GOLD - MANHATTAN MINERAL CORP.	
BORDER MINE PROPERTY	
SAMPLE OVERLAY MAP DETAIL AREA	
DATE: FEBRUARY 29, 1988	AUTHOR: P. A. DROBECK
SCALE: 1" = 200'	DRAFTSMEN: A.I. LoFORGE

ARIZONA USA  
SONORA MEXICO

Sec 4    Sec 3  
Sec 9    Sec 10

~~colored 40 25~~  
~~FW 40~~

No type  
Hand book to M

MM  
JHP

Border Mine  
Pima County, AZ

I return your report, as I, a publisher & others, would question your statement that no high grade spikes are in the assay & thus they are homogeneous.

I speak of hole BM-25 which is 30 feet of 0.103% gold, <sup>being</sup> ~~some~~ <sup>fair</sup> ~~times~~ <sup>your</sup> ~~average~~.

What was on both sides of BM-25, <sup>is</sup> within the mineral system? Show that you looked at the only interesting value in the whole data set and explain that it couldn't be found in the adjacent holes.

JHP

June 10, 1991

W.L. Kurtz

M.A. Miller's Report  
Border Mine  
Pima County, AZ

You have received a copy of Mr. Miller's Border Mine report of April 25, 1991, where he has reviewed all the drilling and assays for the 37 holes drilled in the zone.

As noted, only hole BM-25 had an intercept of interest, 30' @ 0.103 opt Au, and although gold is probably in the interval vicinity, Miller notes that the hole had drilling difficulties.

The adjacent holes, which should have cut the zone of mineralization, including 88-4, BM-11, BM-12, BM-14, and possibly BM-32, and they failed to cut any similar interval or grade (except for 88-4 which had 15' @ 0.071 opt Au), and the best was around 0.02 opt Au.

I would concur that the Border Mine zone has been tested and is wanting in grade/thickness and is of no further interest.

JDS:mek

  
James D. Sell

cc: M.A. Miller

April 25, 1991

J.D. Sell

Border Mine  
Pima County, AZ

At your request I have reviewed the Border Mine Data. I recommend that Asarco does not pursue this project any further.

The main target of interest is the Border Mine Fault and fault zone. Mineralization is hosted in a series of intrusive and extrusive rocks; some of which have a higher porosity than others and appear to be on part a favorable host for the gold mineralization. The gold appears to be related to the tectonics of the Border Fault and its resultant fracturing of the rocks. This provided the necessary ground preparation. Unfortunately, in the case of the Border Mine, the amount of mineralization deposited was too weak to be economic.

Thirty-seven holes were drilled during the project by Fischer-Watt and Kennecott. Of these 37 holes, only one hole BM-25 assayed 30' (230-260') @ .103 opt Au. However, this hole encountered difficulties and contamination within this zone and was bottomed at 260'. This zone was not encountered in adjacent holes. Excluding BM-25 the average thickness and grade of the zone is 24' at .02 opt Au at a depth to the top of the mineralized zone ranging from 65-290'. The assay intervals (excluding BM-25) do not reflect any individual high grade "spikes"; thus indicating the zone is a somewhat assay homogeneous low grade zone. Further exploration possibilities are very limited as the potential western extension is cut off by a game refuge, and rock chip sampling in other directions is not encouraging.

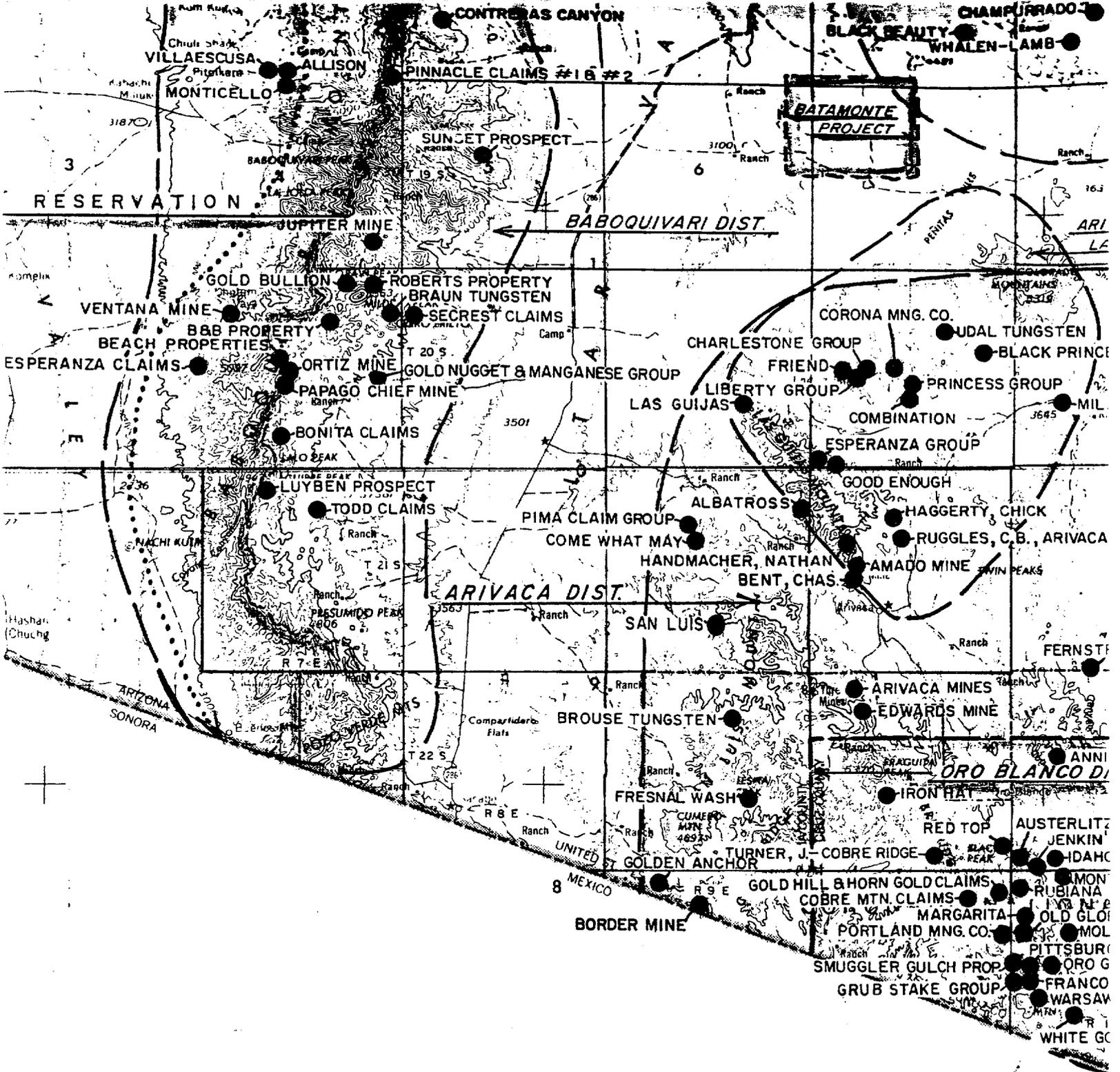
No further work is necessary on this project.

MAM:mek  
Att.



Mark A. Miller

cc: W.L. Kurtz



7

6

4

5

6

7



BORDER MINE  
PIMA CO, AZ  
DRILL HOLE  
LOCATION MAP

- FWI-10
- 11-30 KCC
- 31-37 KCC

1" = 500'

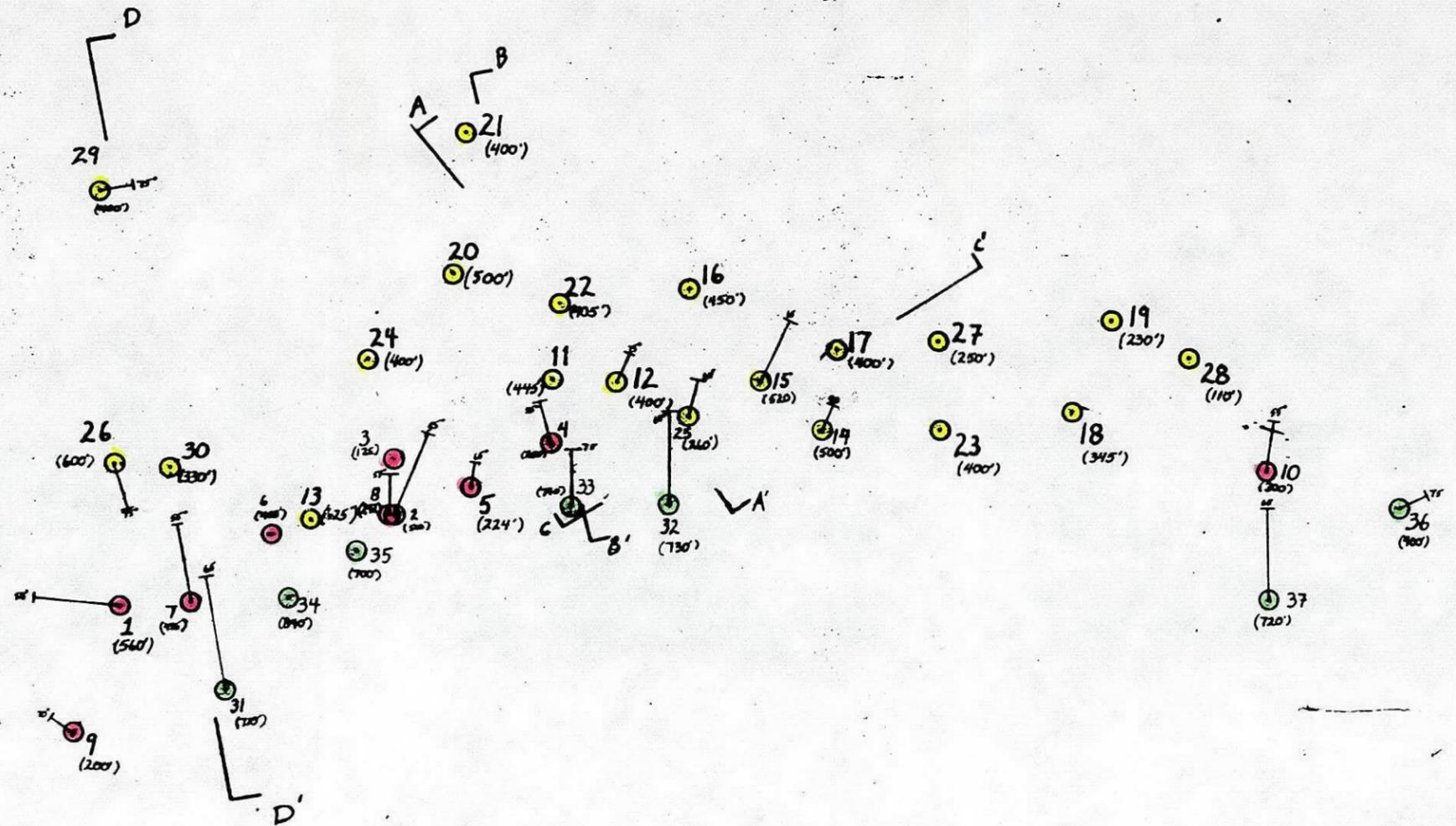


TABLE 2  
DRILLING COMPLETED TO DATE  
BORDER MINE  
10/30/90

1988 FISCHER WATT DRILLING

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Incl.</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Interval (feet)</u>	<u>Thickness (Feet)</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>0.01 Opt C.O.G</u>
88-1	-58°	N84W	560'	No intervals over 0.01 opt.		
88-2	-55°	N22E	500'	150-155	5	0.014
				165-170	5	0.026
				305-310	5	0.026
88-3	-90°	-	125'	20-25	5	0.022
				65-125	60	0.016
88-4	-55°	N15W	250'	165-210	45	0.029
				170-185	15	0.071
88-5	-65°	N10E	224'	165-170	5	0.01
				200-220	20	0.016
88-6	-90°	-	400'	75-80	5	0.026
				185-200	15	0.018
				290-395	105	0.026
88-7	-55°	N10W	475'	255-340	85	0.036
				350-355	5	0.01
				430-435	5	0.014
				445-450	5	0.014
88-8	-57°	N5W	242'	150-160	10	0.011
				175-180	5	0.034
				190-242	52	0.021
88-9	-70°	N55W	200'	120-130	10	0.044
				165-175	10	0.011
88-10	-55°	N10E	300'	135-140	5	0.014
				210-255	45	0.012

1990 KENNECOTT DRILLING

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Incl.</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Interval (feet)</u>	<u>Thickness (Feet)</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>(+10' of .01 opt)</u>
BM-11	-90°	-	445'	105-165	60	0.015
				175-200	25	0.011
				290-305	15	0.018
				425-435	10	0.015

*Ave* .023  
*22'*

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Incl.</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Interval (feet)</u>	<u>Thickness (Feet)</u>	<u>Gold (+10' of .01 opt)</u>
BM-12	-70°	N25E	400'	100-125 170-230	25 60	0.023 0.018
BM-13	-90°	-	625'	155-205 530-545	50 15	0.02 0.017
BM-14	-80°	N23E	500'	160-170	10	0.019
BM-15	-65°	N25E	520'	35-75 75-130	40 55	0.01 0.023
BM-16	-90°	-	450			
BM-17	-90°	-	400	135-140	5	0.04
BM-18	-90°	-	345			
BM-19	-90°	-	230			
BM-20	-90°	-	500			
BM-21	-90°	-	400			
BM-22	-90°	-	405			
BM-23	-90°	-	400	280-290	10	0.011
BM-24	-90°	-	400	115-125	10	0.011
BM-25	-60°	N15E	260	230-260	30	0.103
BM-26	-75°	S18E	600			
BM-27	-90°	-	250			
BM-28	-90°	-	110			
BM-29	-75°	N80E	400			
BM-30	-90°	-	330	155-165	10	0.014
BM-31	-65°	N10W	710	565-585 625-640	20 15	0.021 0.013
BM-32	-65°	DUE N.	730	635-645	10	0.016
BM-33	-75°	DUE N.	740	-	-	-
BM-34	-90°	-	840	650-660	10	0.012
BM-35	-90°	-	700	-	-	-

2 . . .

29' .022  
21' 0.016

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Incl.</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Interval (feet)</u>	<u>Thickness (Feet)</u>	<u>Gold (+10' of .01 opt)</u>
BM-36	-75°	N65E	400	-	-	-
BM-37	-65°	DUE N.	720	-	-	-

*Western Minerals Activity Report*

