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James Doyle Sell Mining Collection

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CONFOL, INC.
Box 3, Sasabe Star Route
Tucson, Arizona 85736
May 18, 1988

Mr. James Sell
ASARCO, INC.
Exploration Department, Southwest Division
P.O. Box 5747
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

Enclosed you will find an information package on Confol's Little Harquahala property which you requested during our recent telephone conversation. Confol is considering leases, joint ventures, sales or partial sales of this property. Please call me concerning any questions you may have and your level of interest in this property.

Yours truly,


Paul Van Driessche

(602) 625-1323

ASARCO Incorporated

MAY 19 1988

SW Exploration

Enclosures

PVD/gc

On the northeast side of this break, the Harquahala, Harcuvar and Buckskin Mountains strike northeast to southwest and comprise the Harcuvar metamorphic core complex.

On the southwest side of the line, the various mountain ranges strike northwest to southeast and are composed primarily of Mesozoic and Cenozoic volcanic rocks (Figure-2).

This structural break has a strong right lateral strike slip component. Dextral displacement is common to several sub parallel structural zones within the southwestern U.S. and may be reflecting proto-San Andreas movement.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The geology of the Little Harquahala South Project area is a complex setting of two separate stacked thrust sheets overlying a basement of weakly metamorphosed Jurassic sedimentary and intrusive rocks. Both the basement rocks and thrust plates are overlain by interbedded Miocene basalt flows, tuffs, and plugs, and rhyolite flows, tuffs and domes.

The Jurassic rocks consist of interbedded, maroon siltstones, quartzites, shales and quartz pebble conglomerates, all of which are locally calcareous. These rocks form the bulk of the Little Harquahala Mountains. They have locally been strongly foliated, but bedding generally dips to the south (Plate I).

Two Jurassic dacite porphyry bodies intrude the sedimentary section. One, located about 1500 feet north of the drill hole LHS-85-2, has been silicified and contains minor amounts of pyrite. It has weakly altered the enclosing host rocks. Another much larger dacite porphyry is located along the north central part of the property. This intrusive body is dike-like in form and strikes to the northeast. It is weakly altered to sericite and kaolinite and contains sparse disseminated pyrite. The host rocks for this intrusive have been weakly altered.

Both intrusive bodies have been cut off by an overlying thrust fault.

Alteration related to the intrusive bodies does not extend across the thrust fault and neither is believed to be related to precious metals mineralization.

The Jurassic sedimentary rocks are overlain by Precambrian metamorphic rocks of the Hercules thrust plate. Rocks of this plate consist primarily of dark green to black foliated metavolcanic (andesitic) and meta-intrusive rocks. The Hercules thrust plate reaches its greatest thickness of 250 feet about twelve miles to the east in the vicinity of the Little Harquahala North Project and thins to the southeast to where it is locally absent and rocks of the overlying granitic plate rest upon the Jurassic sedimentary rocks. This relationship can be seen along the north-central edge of the property and has been further proven by drilling.

The metamorphic rocks of the Hercules thrust plate have been overthrust by coarse grained Precambrian "megacrystic" granite of the Centennial plate. This granite has been named the Socorro granite from extensive exposures near the Socorro Mine to the east of the Little Harquahala North Project. Wherever exposed, this granite is altered and brecciated to some degree. It is very coarse grained porphyritic biotite granite, commonly with K-feldspar phenocrysts as large as 1.5 inches in diameter. It varies in color from tan where fairly fresh to nearly white where most intensely altered. Hematite commonly imparts a red color to the more intensely altered material. This unit appears to have a greater lateral extent than the metamorphic rocks of the Hercules plate.

The Socorro granite is non-conformably overlain by the Cambrian Bolsa Quartzite which is overlain by the Devonian Martin Limestone. Several thousand feet of Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks overlie the Socorro granite and are considered part of the Centennial plate.

Evidence of thrust faulting was observed along the non-conformity separating the Bolsa quartzite from the Socorro granite on the western side of Martin Peak. Deformation along this depositional contact has been reported elsewhere in the Harquahala Mountains and is probably related to right lateral movement along northwest trending faults.

The youngest rocks exposed in the project area are Miocene basalt and rhyolite flows and intrusive bodies which cover most of the property. Field relationships indicate that these two rock types were erupted at about the same time. Several rhyolite flow domes and remnants of associated ash flow sheets outcrop along the north western corner of the property. These eruptive centers were probably fed by fractures along a major northwest-southwest strike slip fault zone.

The basalt flows which cover most of the property are probably related to the same structural zone.

Northwest striking normal faults with a strong right lateral component can be found over much of the property. Some of these faults have large displacements, particularly those in the western portion of the property where such structures form a major lineament across much of Arizona and form the southwest truncation of the Little Harquahala Mountains.

These faults probably reflect very old, deep seated basement structures along which movement has occurred many times throughout geologic history, including recent times.

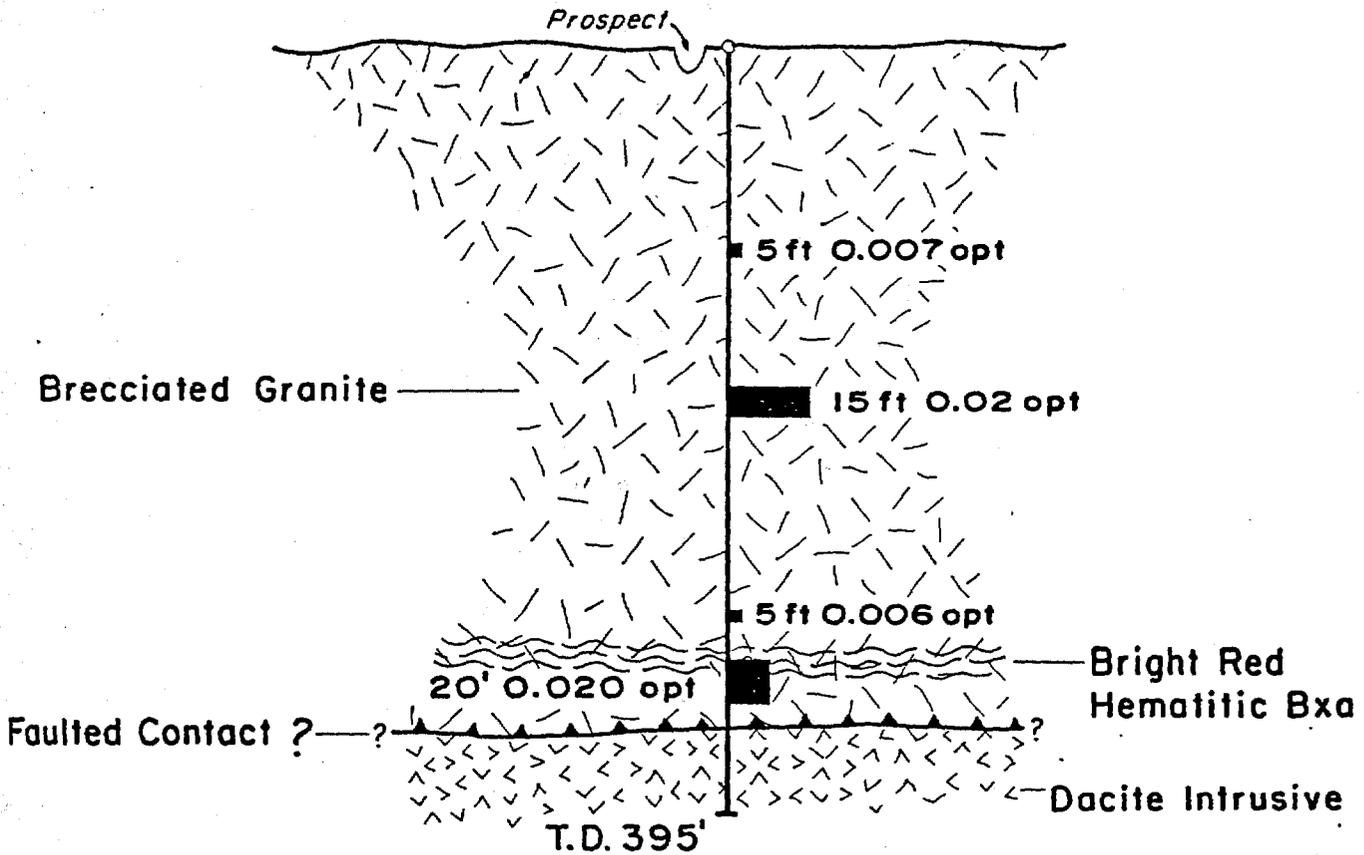
The principal drill targets were the intersections of these northwest trending faults with northeast trending groove structures which the granite plate has cut into the underlying metamorphic plate.

One such groove is fairly well documented by mapping in the eastern half of the property. A second groove which should parallel the eastern groove may lie along the northwestern edge of the property although this area has been complicated by numerous faults and interpretation of the groove is made more difficult.

Brecciation of the crystalline rocks should be more intense within the grooves particularly if movement along the northwest trending faults was active during thrusting. These same faults may have subsequently acted as feeder structures during mineralization.

View Looking West

LHS-84-4

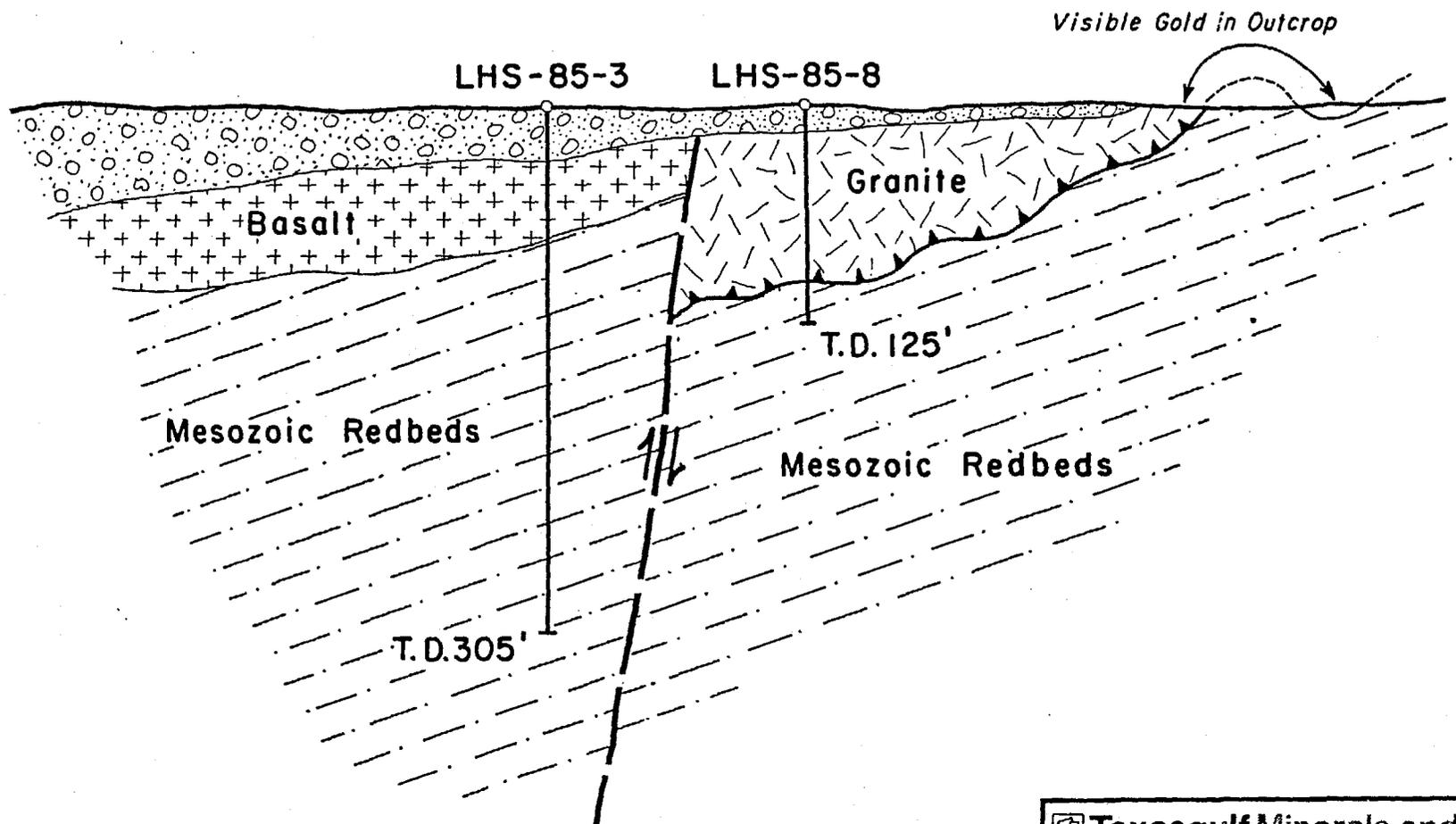


 Texasgulf Minerals and Metals, Inc.

LITTLE HARQUAHALA SOUTH
DRILL HOLE LHS-84-4

Scale: 1 inch equals 100 feet | Date: 10/1/67

View Looking West



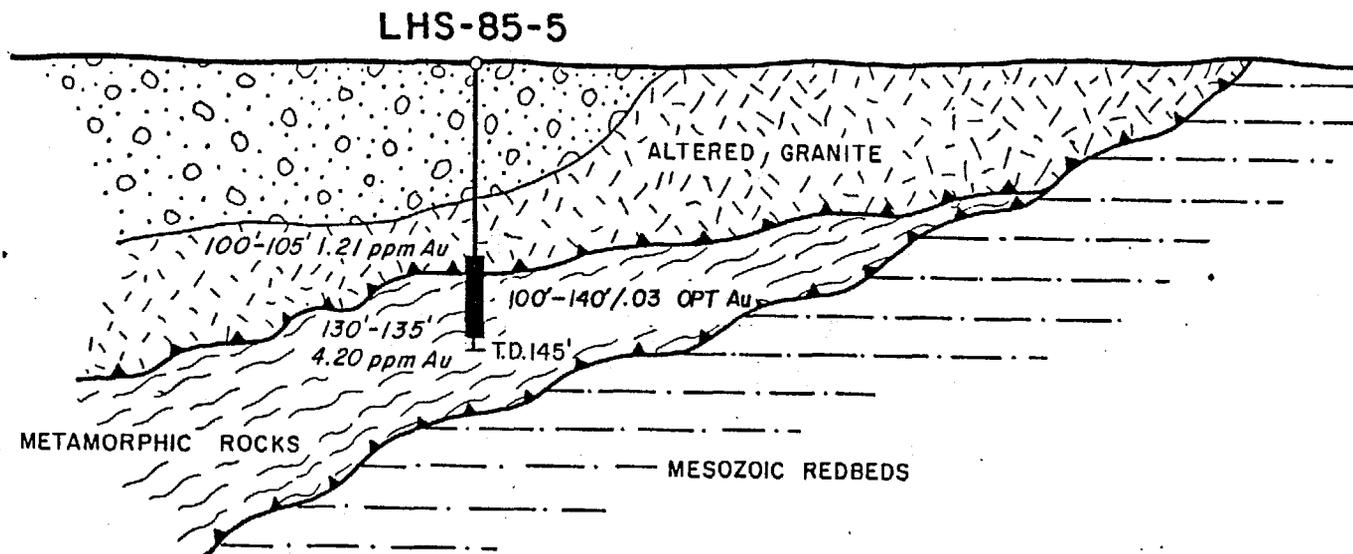
 Texasgulf Minerals and Metals, Inc.

LITTLE HARQUAHALA SOUTH
CROSS SECTION
LHS-85-3 and LHS-85-8

FIG. 9

Scale: 1 inch equals 100 feet.	Date by: C. LANE.
Drafted by: Asplund	Oct. 15, 1985

View Looking Southwest



 Texasgulf Minerals and Metals, Inc.

LITTLE HARQUAHALA SOUTH

CROSS SECTION

LHS-85-5

FIG. 11

Scale: 1 inch equals 100 feet

Date by: C. LANE

Drafted by: Asplund

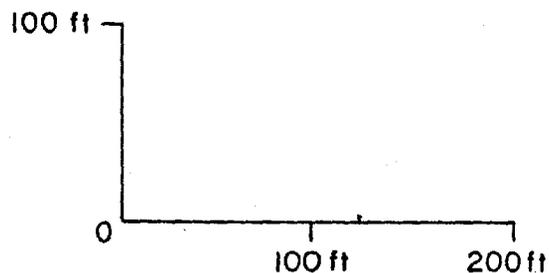
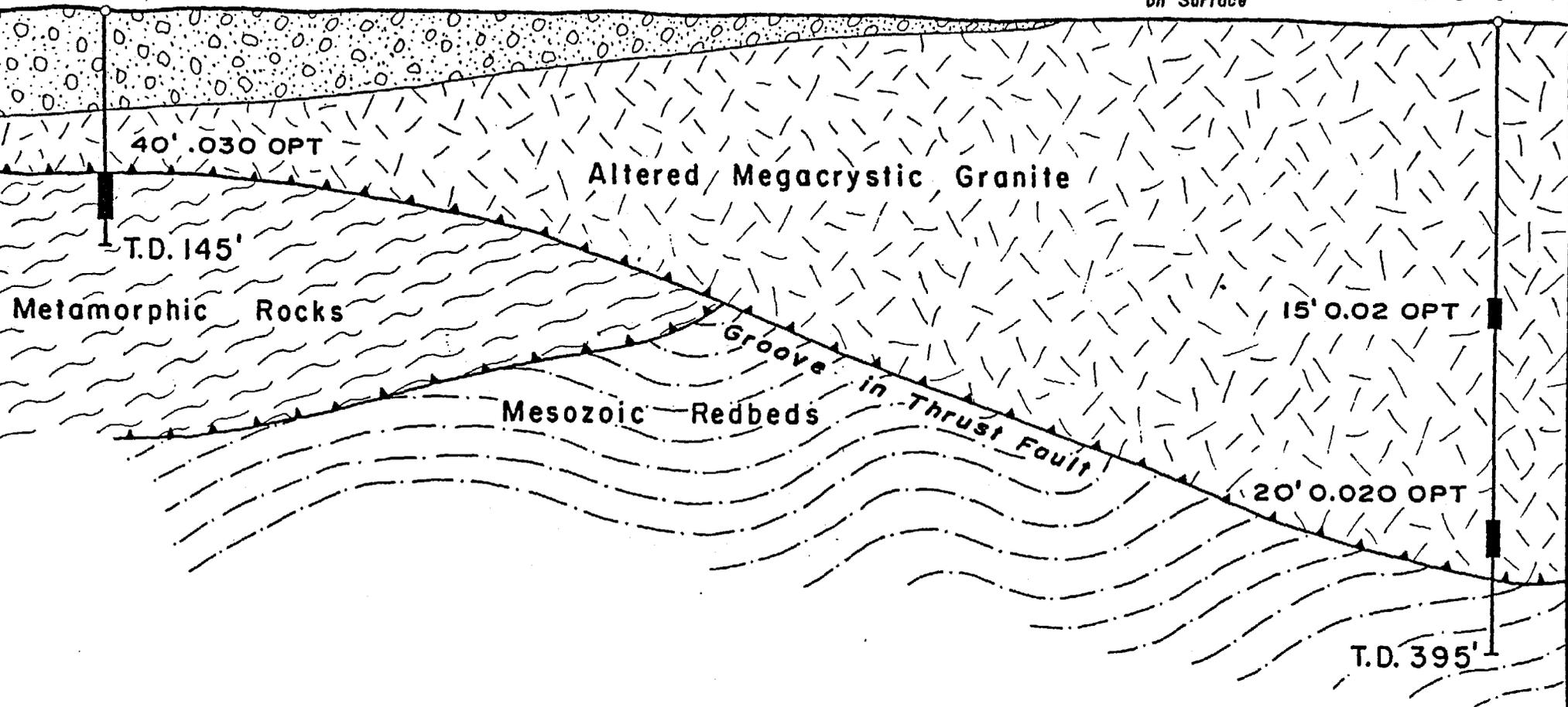
Oct. 10, 1985

View Looking WNW

LHS-85-5

Secondary Cu Minerals
on Surface

LHS-84-4



Texasgulf Minerals and Metals, Inc.

LITTLE HARQUAHALA SOUTH
CROSS SECTION SHOWING
MINERALIZATION THROUGH
LHS-85-5 AND LHS-84-4

FIG. 14

Scale: 1 inch equals 100 feet Data by: C. LANE
Drafted by: Asplund Oct. 15, 1985

Original to → SAA
10/7/88
memo

Chilson Mines

JDS

HC70 Box 3500, Sahuarita, AZ 85629-9305 • (602) 625-1323
Exploration and Mining since 1873

October 3, 1988

Mr. Jim Sell, Manager
Southwest U.S. Exploration Division
ASARCO, INC.
1170 North 7th Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85701

RE: Surface Ore in Rosemont/Helvitia

Dear Mr. Sell:

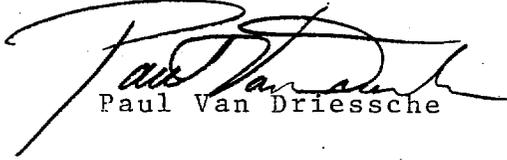
Prior to his death in June 1988, Mr. Richard E. (Dick) Chilson revealed to me the location of one - two million tons of 3 - 4% copper ore. He believed that no one else knew of the existence and location of this ore. Mr. Chilson owned and ran the King mine and was very knowledgeable about this district.

This is a request for funding of \$5,000 to specifically identify the location of the above mentioned minerals, including geological mapping, sampling and assaying.

Our geologist, Diane Cornwall, and I would perform the work at a rate of \$500 per day plus direct expenses such as assays. A final report will be filed with ASARCO giving the location of the ore Mr. Chilson referred to, our opinion of the situation, a map of all samples taken and assays of all samples.

We look forward to being of service.

Sincerely yours,


Paul Van Driessche

PVD/gc

ASARCO Incorporated

OCT 5 1988

SW Exploration

R14W R15W

24

25

36

LITTLE

MOUNTAINS

MARTIN PEAK

HARQUAHALA

T4N

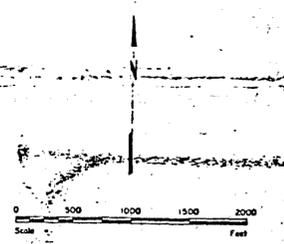
LEGEND

- Quaternary
 - Qal Alluvium
 - Tertiary
 - Tb Basalt Flows and Dikes
 - Cretaceous
 - Jks Undifferentiated Sedimentary Rocks
 - Jki Porphyritic Dacite Intrusive Rocks
 - Devonian
 - Dm Martin Limestone
 - Cambrian
 - Eb Boise Quartzite
 - Pre-Cambrian
 - pEmg Megacrystic Granite (usually altered)
 - pEm Undifferentiated Metamorphic Rocks
-
- Quartz Veins
 - Dip and Strike of Beds
 - Vertical Beds
 - Overturned Beds
 - Dip and Strike of Joints
 - Vertical Joints
 - Fault
 - Projected Fault
 - Thrust Fault
 - Projected Thrust Fault
 - Outcrop
 - Drill Hole
 - Shear Zone with Dip

- Proposed Drill Hole location with direction -60°
- Anomalous Gold in Vegetation
- Anomalous Copper in Vegetation
- Inferred Distribution of altered Granite Rocks under the Alluvial cover
- VLF Anomaly
- Mag low in Granite, May be due to alteration or gneissic rocks

G+H Not drilled per Noank project Geologist P.S.

4507 AS-07 VLF



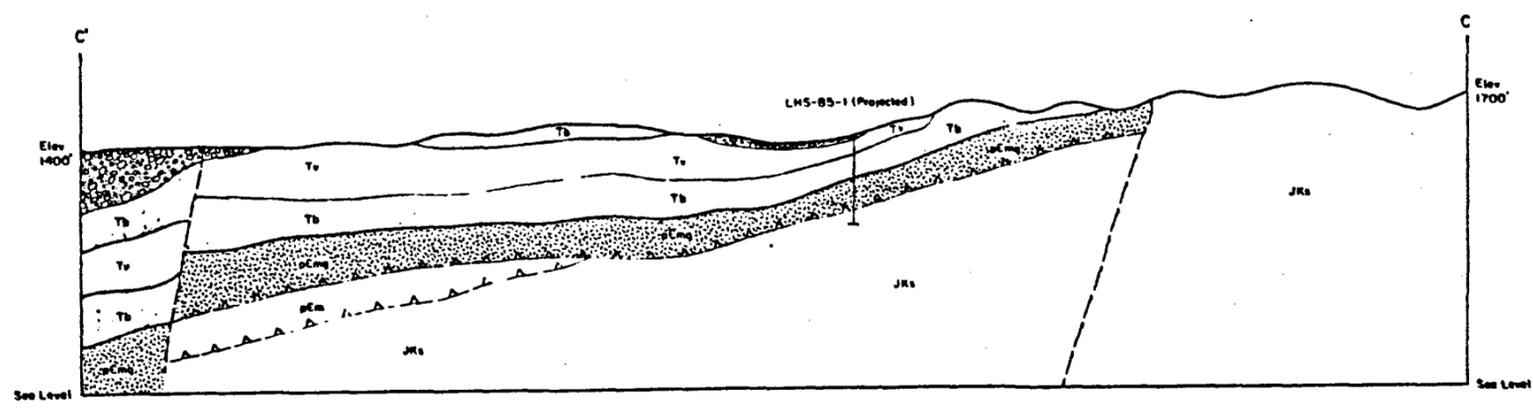
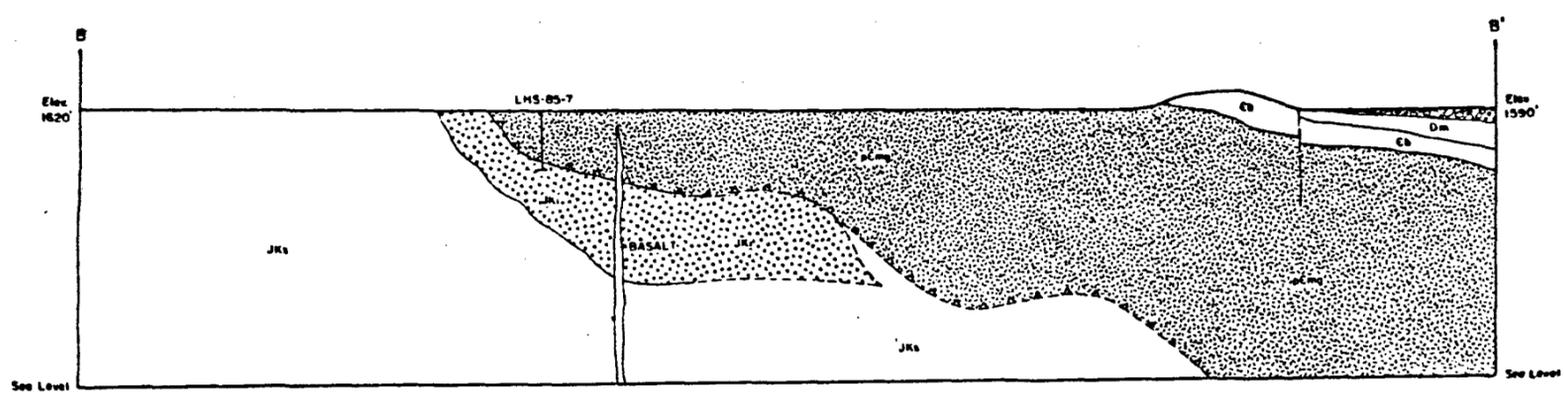
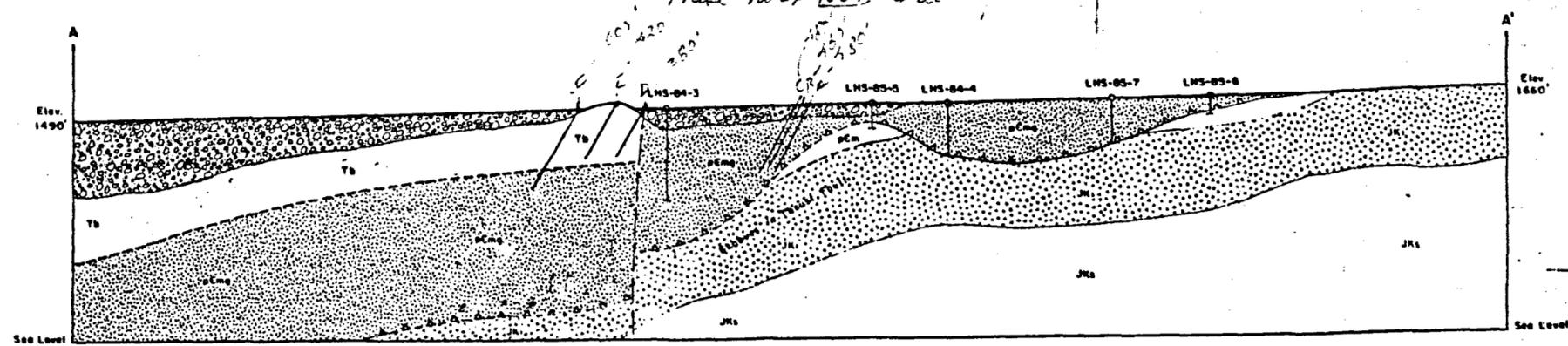
Geologic Outlying areas after Richard, (1982), Project and adjacent areas by G. Lane

Texas Gulf Minerals and Metals, Inc.

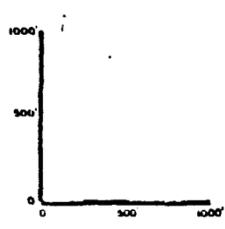
LITTLE HARQUAHALA SOUTH PROJECT GEOLOGIC MAP

Scale: 1 inch equals 200 feet. Date: 10/19/85. Plate I

Actual locations are in front of & behind this plane
 known station & Miranda drill holes A, B, C, E, F
 These holes NOT exactly on this cross section



- Quaternary — [Symbol] Alluvium
- Tertiary — [Tv] Rhyolite Flows and Domes
 — [Tb] Basalt Flows and Dikes
- Cretaceous
 Jurassic — [JKs] Undifferentiated Sedimentary Rocks
 — [JKi] Porphyritic Dacite Intrusive Rocks
- Devonian — [Dm] Martin Limestone
- Cambrian — [Cb] Balsa Quartzite
- Pre-Cambrian — [pEmg] Megacrystic Granite (usually altered)
 — [pEm] Undifferentiated Metamorphic Rocks



50% of original size

Texasgulf Minerals and Metals, Inc.
 A Division of Texasgulf Inc.
LITTLE HARQUAHALA SOUTH PROJECT
CROSS SECTIONS
 Scale: 1 inch equals 500 feet (East and North)
 Drawn by: M.G. Date: July 22, 1966
 Checked by: C. LANE

... sold. The Golden Eagle mine has 1989. p.401). On April 12, the two par-

