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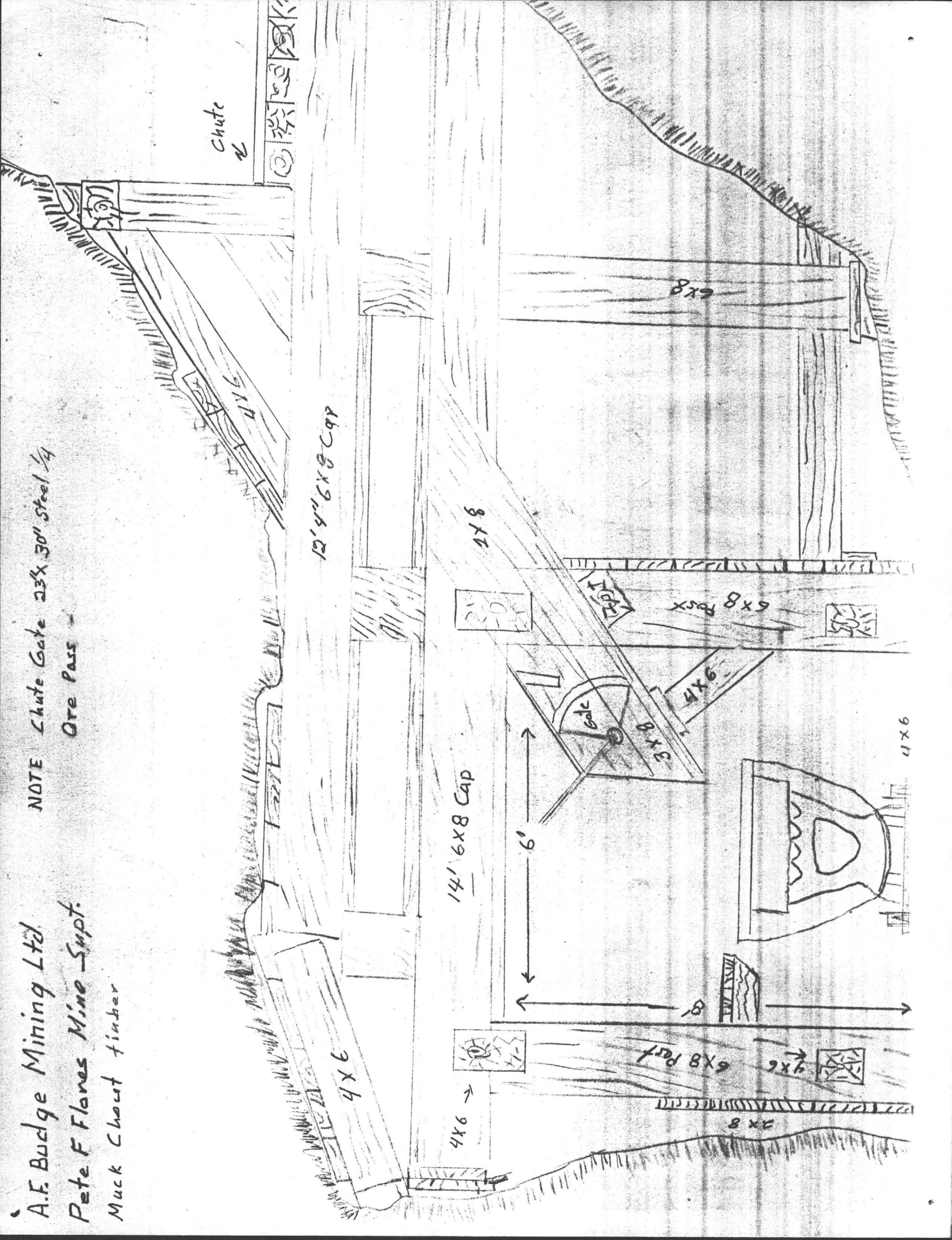
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A.E. Budge Mining Ltd.
 Pete F Flores Mine Supt.
 Muck Chert timber

NOTE Chute Gate 23x30" Steel 1/4
 Ore Pass -



Chute

12' 4" 6x8 Cap

14' 6x8 Cap

4x6

4x6

2x8

6'

6x8 Post

6x8 Post

8x9

4x6

2x8

2x8

4x6

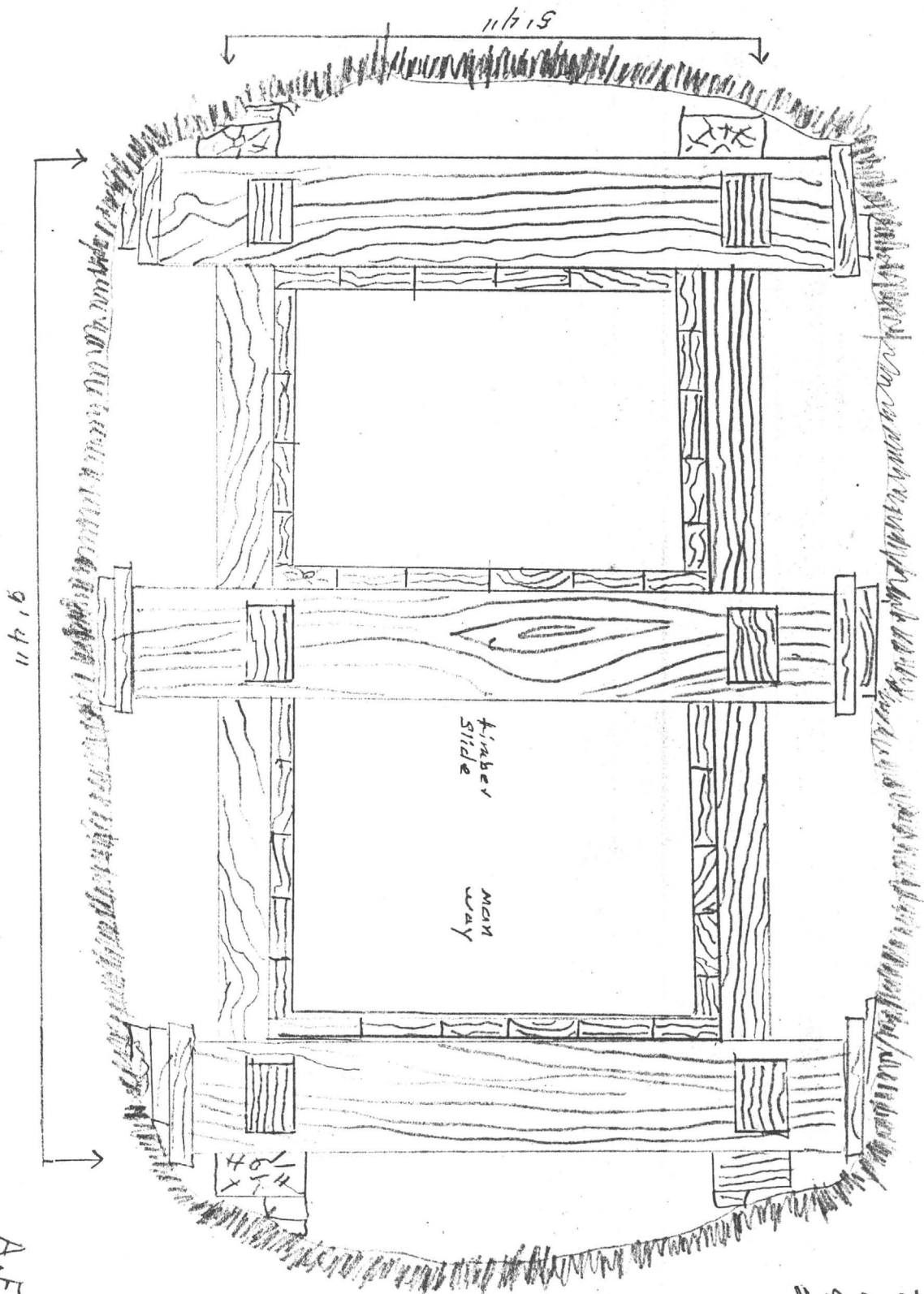
8'

8x9

4x6

2x8

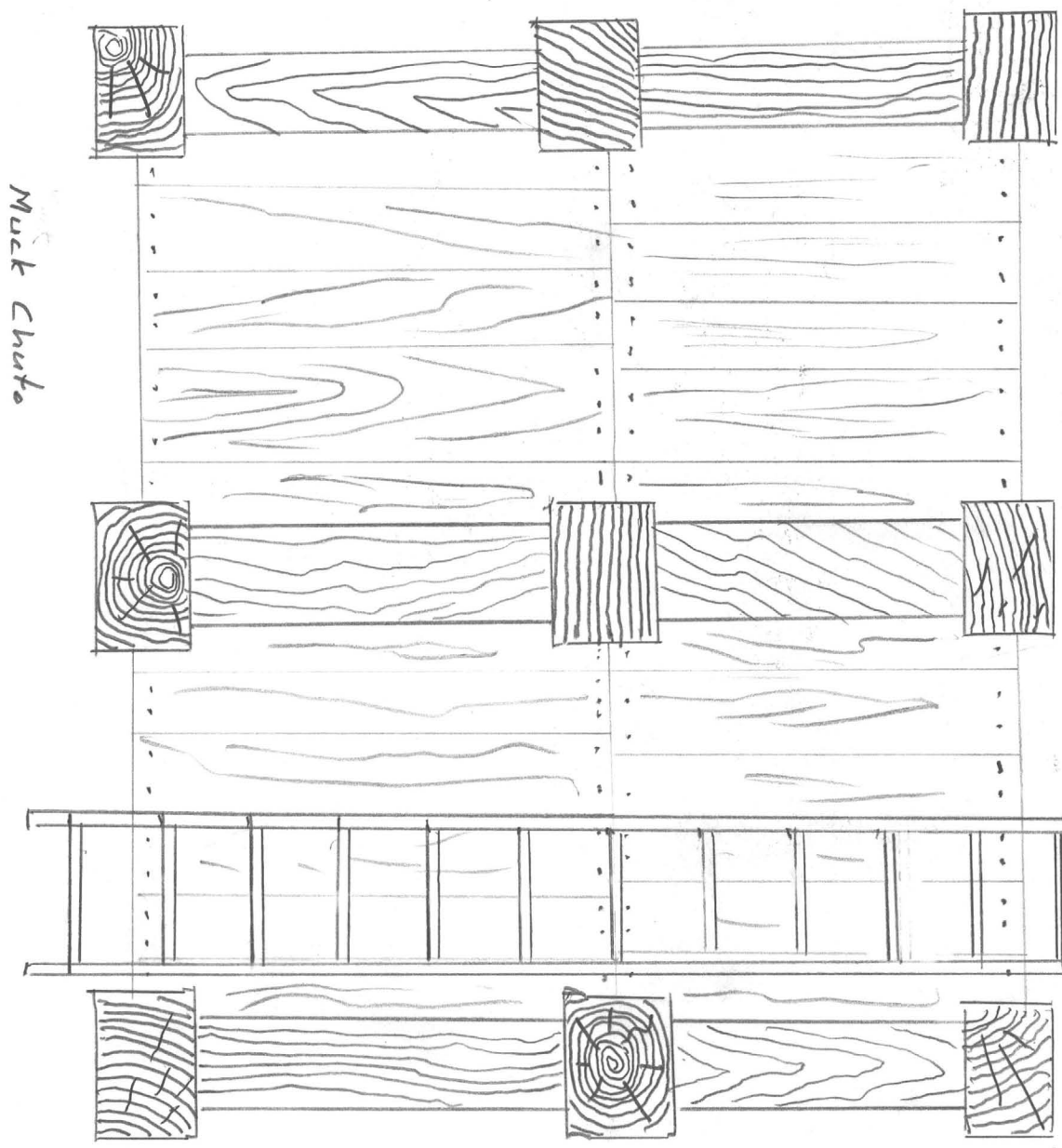
2x8



Timber
 6 X 8 X 5 to 6'
 4 X 6 X 4 5/8"
 2 X 8 5 1/2"

Masonry

A.F. Budge Mining Ltd





A.F. Budge (Mining) Limited

(602) 945-4630

4301 North 75th Street
Suite 105
Scottsdale, AZ 85251-3504

FAX (602) 949-1737

March 19, 1992

**W. Scott Donaldson, Esq.
301 W. Indian School Road
Suite 102
Phoenix, AZ 85013-3214**

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

Attached are copies of all settlement sheets relating to production of gold and silver from the Vulture Mine since January, 1990.

All activities associated with production at the Vulture Mine ceased in September, 1990. Thus, there are no settlement sheets for production in 1991. During 1991 and 1992, the main activity at the property was and still is the detoxification of the piles and the neutralization of the cyanide in the ponds. This process will continue until the amount of residual cyanide in the piles reaches an acceptable level with the Arizona State Department of Environmental Quality.

Sincerely,

Carole A. O'Brien
Carole A. O'Brien
Mining & Financial Coordinator

c: M.R. Urman w/attachments
J.C. Lacy w/attachments



A member of the
Orion Corporation Group

GD RESOURCES INC.

450 E. Glendale Avenue
Sparks Nevada 89431
Telephone (702) 358-9229
FAX (702) 358-9275

June 26, 1990

A.F. Budge (Mining) Company
4301 N. 75th Street # 101
Scottsdale, AZ 85251

ATTN: Dale Allen, Carol O'Brien

SETTLEMENT STATEMENT
COLLECTION NOTE #: 1189, DORE
STOCK RECEIVED NOTE #: 1043

Dear Dale, Carol,

Attached are the settlement data related to the recent shipment of material.

Please call if there are any questions.

Thank You.

RECEIVED JUN 30 1990

Yours sincerely,

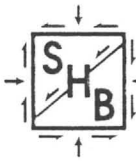
Kevin McNamara
Vice President, Production

Felice Cavallera
Financial Controller

KM/dlr

cc DT

✓



SERGEANT, HAUSKINS & BECKWITH CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS

APPLIED SOIL MECHANICS • ENGINEERING GEOLOGY • MATERIALS ENGINEERING • HYDROLOGY

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LAWRENCE A HANSEN, PH D P E
RALPH E WEEKS, P G
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DONALD VAN BUSKIRK, P G
DALE V BEDENKOP, P E

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JONATHAN A CRYSTAL, P E
PAUL V SMITH, P G
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JAMES H CLARY, C P G
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RONALD E RAGER, P G

ROBERT D BOOTH, P E
SUANG CHENG, P E
JAMES R FAHY, P E
MICHAEL HULPKE, P G
DAVID E PETERSON, P G
ALBERT C RUCKMAN, P E
PAUL KAPLAN, P E

December 16, 1986

Budge Mining
7340 East Shoeman Lane
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

SHB Proposal No. 86-12-10
Addendum No. 1

Attention: A. J. Fernandez
Senior Mining Engineer

Re: Heap Leach Facility Design
Vulture Mine Project
Near Wickenburg, Arizona

DMEA LTD.

DEC 17 1986

RECEIVED

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to discussions with A. J. Fernandez, Senior Mining Engineer, on December 11, 1986, we have revised our proposal for providing the geotechnical and hydrological engineering services required for the referenced project. The revisions discussed herein are specifically related to additional project details provided during the meeting.

It is our understanding that the structures presently on-site would be utilized for mill shops, offices and other facilities. No ball mills are involved and any required crushing equipment would be skid-mounted and not require detailed foundation investigation. Based on exploration data for the project area, the depth to bedrock is likely on the order of 20 to 30 feet. In addition, it is our understanding that a commercial clay source is available near Congress, thus exploration specifically for a clay source would not be required.

REPLY TO: 3232 W. VIRGINIA, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85009

PHOENIX
(602) 272-6848

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(602) 792-2779

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(505) 884-0950

SANTA FE
(505) 471-7836

SALT LAKE CITY
(801) 266-0720

EL PASO
(915) 778-3369

As presented in the original proposal, a three-phase program of studies was developed. Detailed surface water hydrology analysis was included in Phase II. Because of the importance of this element of the facility to overall project development, elements of this task specifically related to the diversion would be moved to Phase I of the study. Designs for the diversion alternative selected would be developed during Phase I in sufficient detail to allow its construction cost to be estimated. Thus, the impact of this project element on overall project costs can be assessed.

The design issue of placing a heap leach pad on top of existing tailings is recognized by both Sergent, Hauskins & Beckwith (SHB) and Budge Mining as being critical to site selection for this facility. Thus, an initial element of our Phase I studies would be to contact Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) to discuss this issue. It may be that a specific suite of laboratory tests could be completed to determine the leachate characteristics of the existing tailings.

We have revised our estimate of engineering fees for the proposed scope of work based on the changes discussed above. A revised Table 1 is attached which reflects the deletion of certain field and laboratory investigation elements, as well as the switching of some items of work from Phase II to Phase I.

Heap Leach Facility Design
Vulture Mine Project
Near Wickenburg, Arizona
SHB Proposal No. 86-12-10
Addendum No. 1

Page 3

This addendum should be attached to the original proposal and made a part thereof.

Should there be any questions, we would be pleased to discuss them with you.

Respectfully submitted,
Sergent, Hauskins & Beckwith Engineers

By



Lawrence A. Hansen, Ph.D., P.E.
Vice President

Copies: Addressee (2)



SERGENT, HAUSKINS & BECKWITH

CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS
PHOENIX • TUCSON • ALBUQUERQUE • SANTA FE • SALT LAKE CITY • EL PASO

TABLE 1

Estimated Charges

Phase I

Literature Review	\$ 750.
Field Investigation	3,000.
Laboratory Testing	1,400.
Engineering Analysis & Report	<u>3,500.</u>
	\$ 8,650.

Phase II

Field Investigation	\$ 7,340.
Laboratory Testing	2,800.
Engineering Analysis & Report	<u>3,000.</u>
	\$13,140.

Phase III

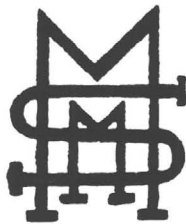
Preparation of Plans & Technical Specifications	\$ 4,000.
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<u>Permitting</u>	\$ 1,500.
-------------------	-----------

<u>Construction Services</u>	\$ 9,500.
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*# 36,790 max.
probably less*





MILLSAPS MINERAL SERVICE, INC.

March 7, 1988

Ms. Carole O'Brien
Manager
A.F. Budge Mining, Ltd
7340 Shoeman Lane, No. 111 B East
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

Dear Carole:

I certainly enjoyed my visit with you on Thursday and Friday. The trip to Vulture was a real treat. I was glad to get to know Dave better. He is a very nice person.

I read Don's memo on the Mazama property with considerable interest. I have a hard time understanding how Ed and Terry could have been so naive as to fall for such tonnage figures on the amount of drilling done.

Don wandered a bit in eliminating recovery of gold by cyanide in presences of sulfides. As long as the gold is not intimately associated with the sulfides cyanidation is not precluded. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite have very little effect upon cyanidation. Galena, sphalerite, and chalcocite increase cyanide consumption as they are quite soluble. Over the years and around the world there have been gold cyanidation plants operating on ores where the principal gangue material was sulfides. Getchell near Winnemucca operated for years in an arsenopyrite ore. The Empress mine in Fiji had a pyrite pipe, like UV, carrying free gold.

If the gold is intimately associated with sulfides it becomes a matter of economics as to the feasibility of recovering gold by cyanidation.

Regardless, of all other considerations the report does not indicate enough possible ore, or even any ore to justify a major investment in exploration unless one was interested in the copper possibilities.

Thanks for letting me see this. I am returning it to you today

Sincerely,

M E M O

TO: Ben F. Dickerson, III, Carole A. O'Brien
FROM: Don White
DATE: January 2, 1987
SUBJECT: Sensitivity of Vulture relict collecting.

Through an error in judgement on my part while at the Vulture Monday, December 29, 1986, I became aware of a problem we will have to be very careful with in the future. I was underground with a friend from Jerome. He is a mining history buff and hence was along for pleasure and our mutual safety while I learned what I could of the geology. We observed that the water is now at 1710' elevation or about 100' down the incline from the 600 level. There was evidence that it comes up above the 600 level at least seasonally. On the 600 level we salvaged three broken, mud-encrusted Hercules powder boxes. We liked them, they were going to disintegrate where they were, and future mining would even destroy access to them.

Upon leaving the property late afternoon we were encountered by John Osborne who just returned from Phoenix (I had not seen him any time Sunday or up to then Monday). He spotted the boxes in my jeep and said, "...lease is on minerals only... can't take anything or Larry will hear about it and use it against you." I left the boxes for John to lock up in the assay office.

The chances are that is the last we'll hear of that specific incident but it recalls to me the Osborne's reaction on previous occassions. Once Jim Prudden found a pick head, clearly old and discarded but useable. When Jim Osborne spotted it and Prudden said he wanted to use it, Jim Osborne just about went crazy. Drillers on several occassions have been chewed out for utilizing odd materials laying around the property in severe states of corrosion or deterioration. What I foresee with our increasing busyness there on the part of surveyors, geotechnical folks, contractors and so forth is some sort of major incident over relicts.

Of course it's ironic that they should be so sensitive to theft and pilferage (which I prefer to call "salvage" and "rescue" for clearly lost and decomposing items) when major items like equipment and furnishings are being crushed by falling adobe walls for lack of maintenance of the sheet metal roofs. Of course the most significant loss is the buildings themselves. Even the assay office is now unroofing and walls fast falling. The windows are mostly blown in and items inside are periodically saturated. That's one reason I wrote Beal that letter offering to purchase some items.

Anyway, that's the situation and I knew you better hear about it. About all I can think to do about it is learn from my mistake and stress to others how sensitive they are and request that no one touch anything.

DW:sk

DRAFT COPY

INTERPRETATION

The initial induced polarization work was a test line over the known mineralized zone that has been mostly mined out. The zero station on Line 1 was on the Vulture lode between pit 3 and pit 4. This particular area provided the best test of the geologic conditions that existed along the entire mineralized zone prior to mining. A dipole spacing of 100 feet was used on the test line. The results show an anomalous body with coincident high resistivity centered at 0-1N and dipping to the north. The anomalous chargeability values show only a small increase over background. However, the anomaly presents a defineable pattern that does stand out against background chargeability. The increases in resistivity and in chargeability are what might be expected, and certainly hoped for, from a siliceous and weakly pyritic body.

After the test work, four survey lines were run. Line 1 and Line 2 were north of the present leach pads and ponds, the North Area. Line 3 and Line 4 were south of the leach pads and ponds, the South Area. These lines were oriented approximately parallel to the eastern edge of the quartz monzonite stock.

NORTH AREA

The bearing of all lines in the North Area is N 20° W. Line 1 and Line 2 were first surveyed using a 200-foot dipole spacing.

Anomalous chargeability values are present on Line 1 at 0-2N. A near-surface geologic body dipping to the north is indicated. High resistivity

is associated. This response is over the known mineralized zone and is similar to that obtained on the test line using a 100-foot dipole spacing.

A second near-surface anomaly on Line 1 is centered at 26N and is accompanied by high resistivity. To better define this response, surveying was done over the anomaly with 100-foot dipoles. This work shows the anomaly to be centered at 25N-26N, with high resistivity, and probably extending somewhat beyond these limits to 24N and 27N. Lines 7, 8, and 9 were also surveyed with 100-foot dipoles to obtain some idea of the extent of the near-surface response. On Line 7, the anomaly is centered at 23N-24N and high resistivity is associated. On Line 8, the anomaly is at 27N-28N, with high resistivity. On Line 9, the anomalous body may be reflected on the wider electrode separations centered at 27N-28N. This pattern could mean that either the anomalous body is at depth, perhaps downdropped by faulting, or that it is off to the side of the survey line to the east. On Line 1, Line 7, and Line 8, the causative geologic body is estimated to be within 50-100 feet of the surface. There is no indication of a dip to this body.

In summary, the near-surface anomalous geologic body is located at:

- Line 1: 25N-26N
- Line 7: 23N-24N
- Line 8: 27N-28N

In addition to this response, the 100-foot dipoles indicate that other anomalous locations, perhaps localized and discrete, may be present. On Line 7, separate responses are at 19N-20N, 24N-25N, and 29N-30N. The response at 29N-30N is associated with high resistivity. A local charge-ability response accompanied by very high resistivity is on Line 8 at 24N-25N.

The 200-foot dipoles on Line 2 show an anomalous response on the wider electrode separations at 46N-48N. In order to provide better definition of this feature, surveying was accomplished using 300-foot dipoles, and moving the receiver and transmitter in 150-foot increments. The results show the anomaly to be centered at 46N at an estimated depth of 450 feet and coincident with high resistivity. However, this work also shows that overall anomalous conditions extend from 38.5N to 58N, and are still open to the north and south. To determine the extent of these responses, surveying was done on parallel lines using 300-foot dipoles.

On Line 5, anomalous conditions exist from 37N-58N and are still open to the north and the south. This anomaly may be due to two separate geologic bodies, rather than a single anomalous zone across the entire interval. One geologic body would be centered at 49N and may be within approximately 100-200 feet of the surface. The second geologic body is at an estimated depth of 450 feet at 43N-46N *and is coincident with high resistivity.* The chargeability pattern suggests that these geologic bodies are dipping northerly.

The chargeability patterns on Line 10 and Line 12 are virtually identical. On both lines, a near-surface geologic body, estimated to be within 100 feet of the surface, is at 49N-52N. A deeper anomalous geologic body, at an estimated depth of 300 feet, is at 40N-43N on both lines. The chargeability pattern on Line 12 shows best the possibility that two separate anomalous bodies may be present. These geologic sources appear to be steeply dipping. However, on the wider electrode separations on the north ends of both lines, an increase in chargeability could suggest that the northernmost nearer-surface body may be starting to dip northerly at depth.

On Line 1, with 200-foot dipoles, anomalous results are seen at 44N-46N at an estimated depth of 400 feet. This response, although not very well defined, may be due to the same geologic body seen at depth with the 300-foot dipoles.

Line 6, 300-foot dipoles, does not present any definite anomalous conditions and would indicate that the anomalous zone is not within 600 feet of the surface.

In summary, then, two anomalous geologic bodies are present. A near-surface body is located at:

Line 5: centered at 49N

Line 10: 49N-52N

Line 12: 49N-52N

A deeper body is at:

Line 1: 44N-46N

Line 2: centered at 46N

Line 5: 43N-46N

Line 10: 40N-43N

Line 12: 40N-43N

In addition, local responses are present on the wider electrode separations on Line 1 at 32N-34N and 16N-18N. These responses could conceivably be reflecting the top of anomalous bodies at depth. On Line 10, a separate anomaly is at 34N-37N and is associated with high resistivity. This response is on the first electrode separation and is estimated to be within 100 feet of the surface.

SOUTH AREA

The bearing of all lines in the South Area is N 12° W. Line 3 and Line 4 were first surveyed using a 200-foot dipole spacing.

On Line 3, there is a gradual increase in chargeability values in the interval 14S-32S. Surveying was done using 300-foot dipoles to get better definition. This work shows anomalies at 15S-18S and 30S-33S, both associated with high resistivity. The causative geologic bodies are at an estimated depth of 450 feet. The body at 30S-33S may be dipping northerly.

Line 11 was located to determine if the above anomalies continued to the west, and surveying was done with 300-foot dipoles. The data are interpreted to indicate two separate anomalies centered at 18S at an estimated depth of 450 feet, and at 27S at an estimated depth of 500 feet. The response at 18S is coincident with high resistivity. Anomalous conditions are still open to the north and the south.

There are no anomalies on Line 4 to the east of those just described on Line 3 and Line 11. It should be noted, however, that there are increases in chargeability just starting to be seen at about 22S and 32S on Line 4 on the 6th electrode separation.

Further south on Line 4, two anomalies are located at 64S-66S and 72S-74S on the wider electrode separations.

On Line 3, a high resistivity zone is centered at 70S at an estimated depth of 200 feet.

REPORT ON GNOME DEVELOPMENT COMPANY'S PROPERTY

To the President,
Phoenix, Arizona,

Dear Sir:

Having visited and made a very careful examination of the above named mines, I find pleasure in submitting herewith my report.

LOCALITY

This property, comprising 15 lode mining claims each 600 feet in width by 1500 feet in length, is situated on the Hassayampa River in the Vulture Mining District, Maricopa County, Arizona, and lies about two-and-a-half miles west of Hot Springs Junction, a station on the Santa Fe Railroad, and 44 miles northwest of Phoenix. (See Locality Map, Figure 1.) Climatic conditions here are a little short of perfection.

GENERAL STATEMENT

As shown by the Map of Claims herewith appended, (See Fig. 2), it will be observed that the Hassayampa River, with its inexhaustible water supply runs along the east side of the claims.

?/ The majority of the claim area, however, is situated along the gentle sloping hills of the west, at elevation varying from 100 to 200 feet above the river and approximately 1500 feet above sea level. On account of the comparative low elevation of the claims above the river, it may readily be inferred that the most feasible method of mine development and operation must be by vertical shafts and shallow adit level - the ore being hoisted, or lowered, to the adit, (See Figs. 3 and 4), may be conveyed by tram cars to the proposed reduction plant.

ORE TREATMENT

Owing to the high state of ^ooxidation of all present accessible vadose deposits of the property, it is quite obvious that no ^{why?} difficult problem will be encountered in developing some very simple and economic process of reduction. If, however, subsequent exploration of the deeper levels should disclose lead sulphides, (which is quite probable), in sufficient quantities to warrant the installation of a smelter, no better location from point of vantage could be selected for such a plant. The ores, as far as development has gone, are self fluxing, i.e. containing the gangue minerals, silica, lime and iron oxide in the right proportions to form the idealistic 3 x 33-1/2 slag. Large quantities of ^{silicious} silicious lime stones and segregated masses of iron oxides abound throughout the property.

MINING GEOLOGY

The fundamental rock formation of this district is a dark grayish schist striking generally to the northwest and dipping on varied angles to the east. The formation I have correlated with the characteristic Cambrian schists of West Central Arizona. Lying unconformably against this and forming a well defined line of contact striking N 60° E (mag.) and dipping N.E. on angles 45° to 60°, occurs a darkish highly silicious dolomitic limestone rock. This latter formation, (of probable Lower Silurian age), has been much distorted by latter intrusions and overflows of Tertiary Rhyolites.

The rhyolitic rocks constitute the more prevalent formation of the eastern portion of the claims, while the schist rock intruded by diabase andesite and rhyolitic dykes comprise the area west of the above-mentioned line of contact of unconformable rock formations.

It is however clear and I think beyond question, that the more important ore bodies lie now and will in the future be found to occur along the contact vein (See Figs. 2 and 3), from the S.E. line of Grande No. 1 claim to the N.W. and of Grande No. 2 claim. At or near these two points the vein has been rendered obscure through faulting and subsequent covering by more recent flows of rhyolitic rocks. Near the N.W. side line evidence of faulting is quite obvious. Here the highly productive lode of the Montezuma mine has been heaved out of its true course some 300 feet to the Northwest. (See Fig. 2). This latter named lode, upon close inspection, was found to show most potent evidence of formerly being the continuation of the Grande contact fissure dike.

PRESENT MINE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSAY VALUES

Present development of the property has thus far been confined principally to the contact zone of the Grande No. 1 and No. 2 claims. At a point on the Grande No. 2 claim, designated an "85 ft. tunnel," an ore body replacing limestone has been crosscutted for a distance of 85 feet. This was carefully sampled by me and the first 45 feet from mouth to tunnel gave an average of \$7.20 silver and gold. The second 40 feet from mouth of tunnel gave silver and gold \$7.04 per ton, hence the entire 85 feet of this ore body is \$8.12.

*H.R.
1920
Per...*

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to develop and operate this property in an efficient and mines-like fashion I would recommend the sinking of a double compartment vertical shaft at a point (indicated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4), of the Grande No. 2 claim. This shaft, assuming the angle of contact fissure to continue on the uniform dip angle of 70°, should intersect the schist formation at the 730-foot level.

After selecting the mill site; the adit level, as shown in Fig. 4, should be driven from the surface to connect with the shaft. This would afford an easy conduit for the ore to the proposed reduction plant on the river. As the shaft sinking progresses, crosscuts should be made at each 100 ft. points as shown, and the ore drifted upon in opposite directions and systematically sampled.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

In concluding this report the following recapitulatory statements are considered inevitable:] !

1. The property comprises a well defined contact vein some 2000 feet in length and at one point this zone of contact has been crosscutted showing a width of fully 85 feet of oxidized ore that averages \$8.12 per ton in silver and gold.
2. That this ore body will extend in depth and become further enriched upon meeting the sulphide zone, is my opinion.
3. I believe present indications fully warrant that the plan of development and operation as outlined in this report should be carried out as soon as possible.
4. It is my final conclusion that the property, with the initial expenditure of from \$75,000.00 to \$100,000.00 in development and equipage, could, if placed under competent management and skilled superintendency, be made to pay handsome dividends on all capital invested.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) G. W. Miller,
Mining Engineer and Geologist,
Los Angeles, Calif.

January 2, 1920.

It is however clear and I think beyond question, that the more important ore bodies lie now and will in the future be found to occur along the contact vein (See Figs. 2 and 3), from the S. E. end line of Grande No. 1 claim to the N. W. end of Grande No. 2 claim. At or near these two points the vein has been rendered obscure through faulting and subsequent covering by more recent flows of rhyolitic rocks. Near the N. W. side line evidence of faulting is quite obvious. Here the highly productive lode of the Montezuma mine has been heaved out of its true course some 300 feet to the Northwest. (See Fig. 2.) This latter named lode, upon close inspection, was found to show most potent evidence of formerly being the continuation of the Grande contact fissure dike.

PRESENT MINE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSAY VALUES.

Present development of the property has thus far been confined principally to the contact zone of the Grande No. 1 and No. 2 claims. At a point on the Grande No. 2 claim, designated an "85 ft. tunnel," an ore body replacing limestone has been crosscutted for a distance of 85 feet. This was carefully sampled by me and the first 45 feet from mouth of tunnel gave an average of \$7.20 silver and gold. The second 40 feet from mouth of tunnel gave silver and gold \$9.04 per ton hence the entire 85 feet of this ore body is \$8.12.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to develop and operate this property in an efficient and mines-like fashion I would recommend the sinking of a double compartment vertical shaft at a point (indicated in Figs 2, 3 and 4) of the Grande No. 2 claim. This shaft, assuming the angle of contact fissure to continue on the uniform dip angle of 70°, should intersect the schist formation at the 700-foot level.

After selecting the mill site; the adit level, as shown in Fig. 4, should be driven from the surface to connect with the shaft. This would afford an easy conduit for the ore to the proposed reduction plant on the river. As the shaft sinking progresses, cross cuts should be made at each 100 ft. points, as shown, and the ore drifted upon in opposite directions and systematically sampled.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

In concluding this report the following recapitulatory statements are considered inevitable:

- 1st. The property comprises a well defined contact vein some 2600 feet in length, and at one point this zone of contact has been crosscutted showing a width of fully 85 feet of oxidized ore that averages \$8.12 per ton in silver and gold.
- 2nd. That this ore body will extend in depth and become further enriched upon meeting the sulphide zone, is my opinion.
- 3rd. I believe present indications fully warrant that the plan of development and operation as outlined in this report should be carried out as soon as possible.
- 4th. It is my final conclusion that the property, with the initial expenditure of from \$75,000.00 to \$100,000.00 in development and equipage, could, if placed under competent management and skilled superintendency, be made to pay handsome dividends on all capital invested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. W. MILLER,
Mining Engineer and Geologist.

Los Angeles, Calif., January 2, 1920.

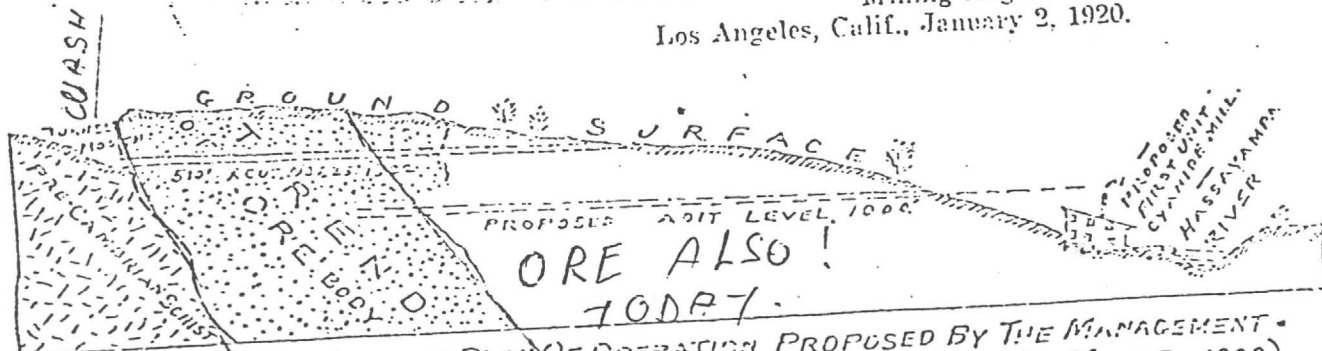
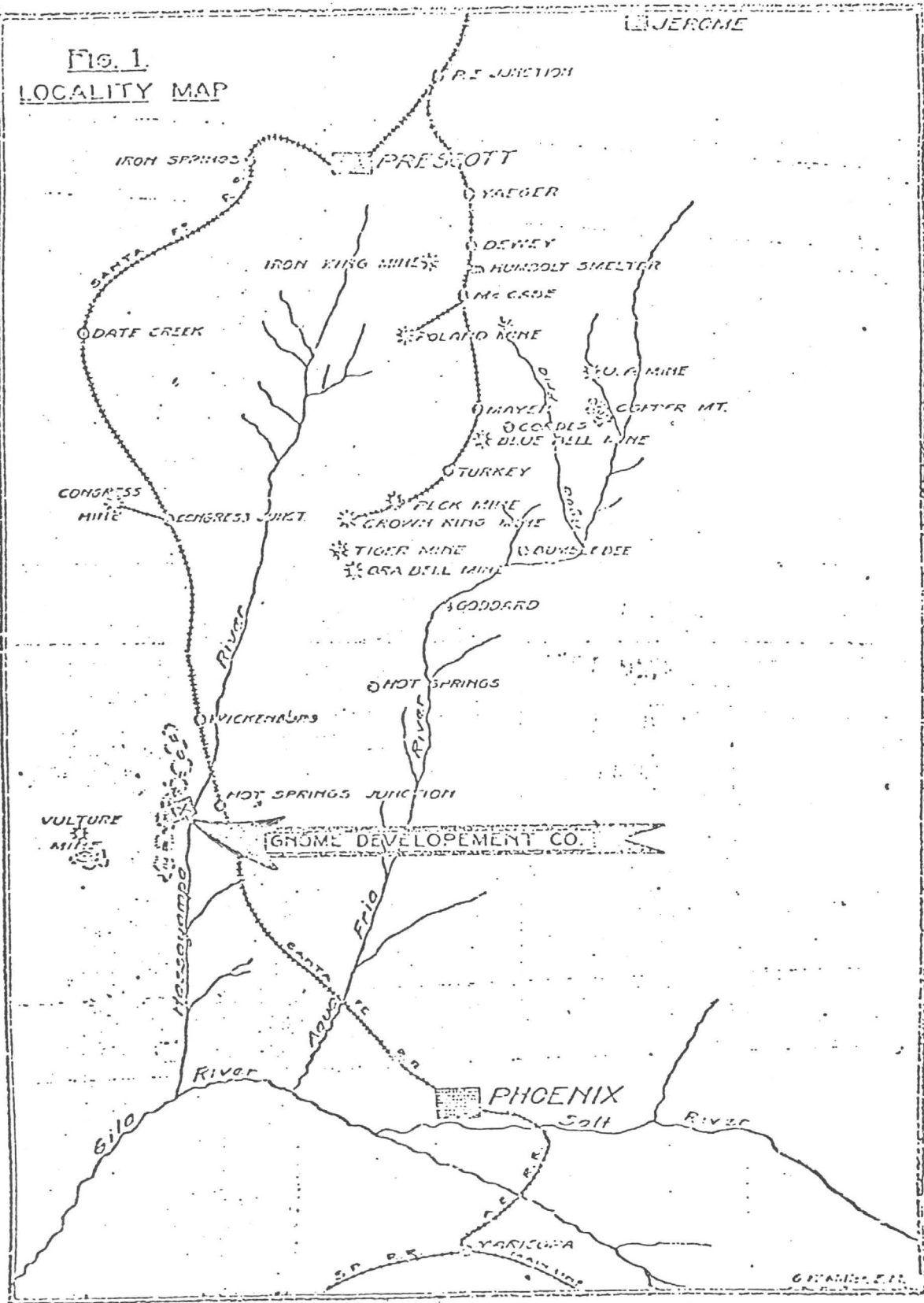


FIG. 5. - SKETCH SHOWING PLAN OF OPERATION PROPOSED BY THE MANAGEMENT - DESIGNED TO PLACE THE MINE UPON A PAYING BASIS. (Made Nov. 25- 1922)

Fig. 1.
LOCALITY MAP

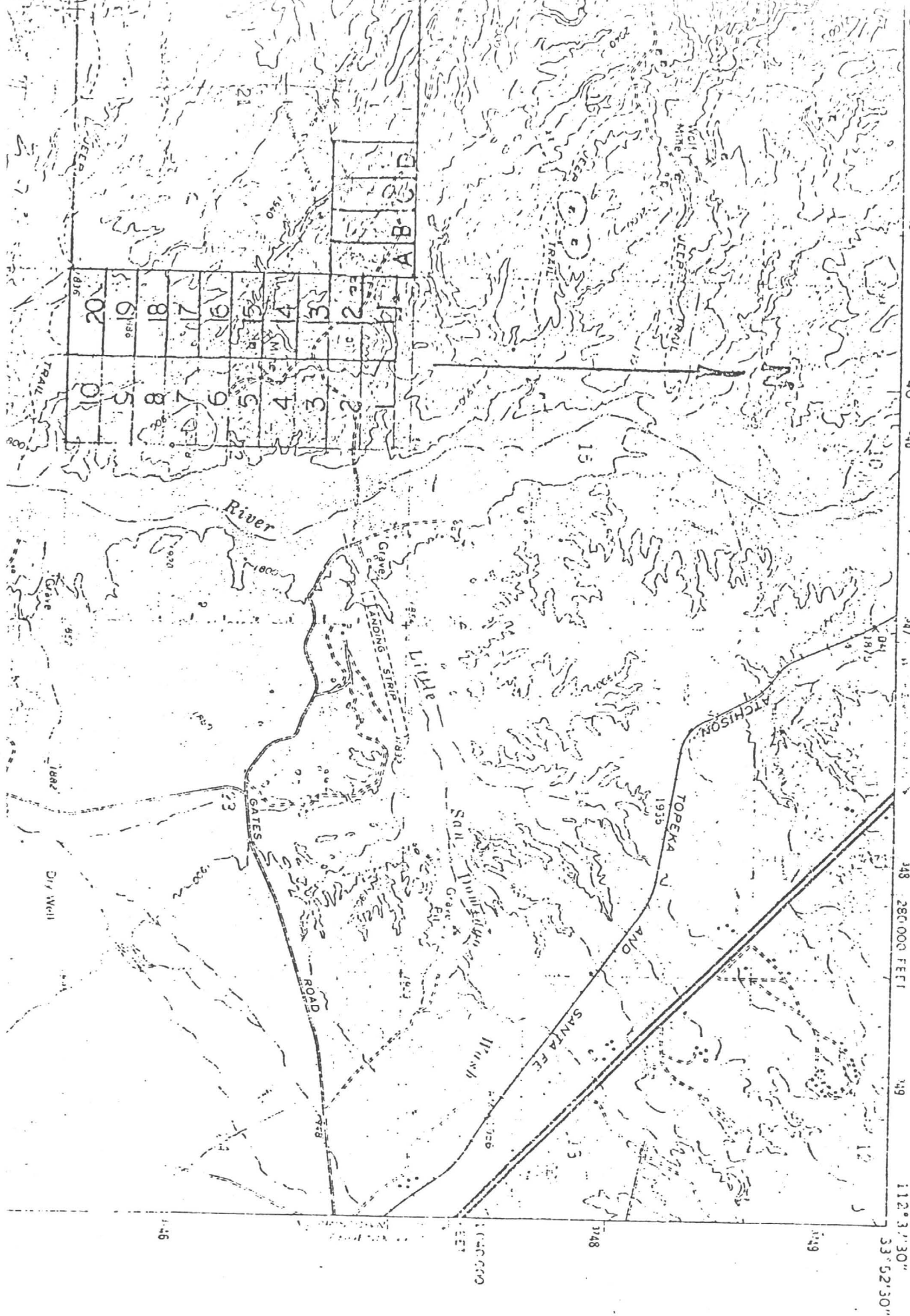


GNOME

*John
Wade
Mullis*

WICKENBURG SW QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA-MARICOPA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

RED PICTURE



347 348 349 350
 40° 34' 35' 36' 37' 38' 39' 40'
 112° 31' 30" 32' 30" 33' 30" 34' 30" 35' 30" 36' 30" 37' 30" 38' 30" 39' 30" 40' 30"

1500
 1450
 1400
 1350
 1300
 1250
 1200
 1150
 1100
 1050
 1000
 950
 900
 850
 800
 750
 700
 650
 600
 550
 500
 450
 400
 350
 300
 250
 200
 150
 100
 50
 0

FIG 2
CLAIM MAP

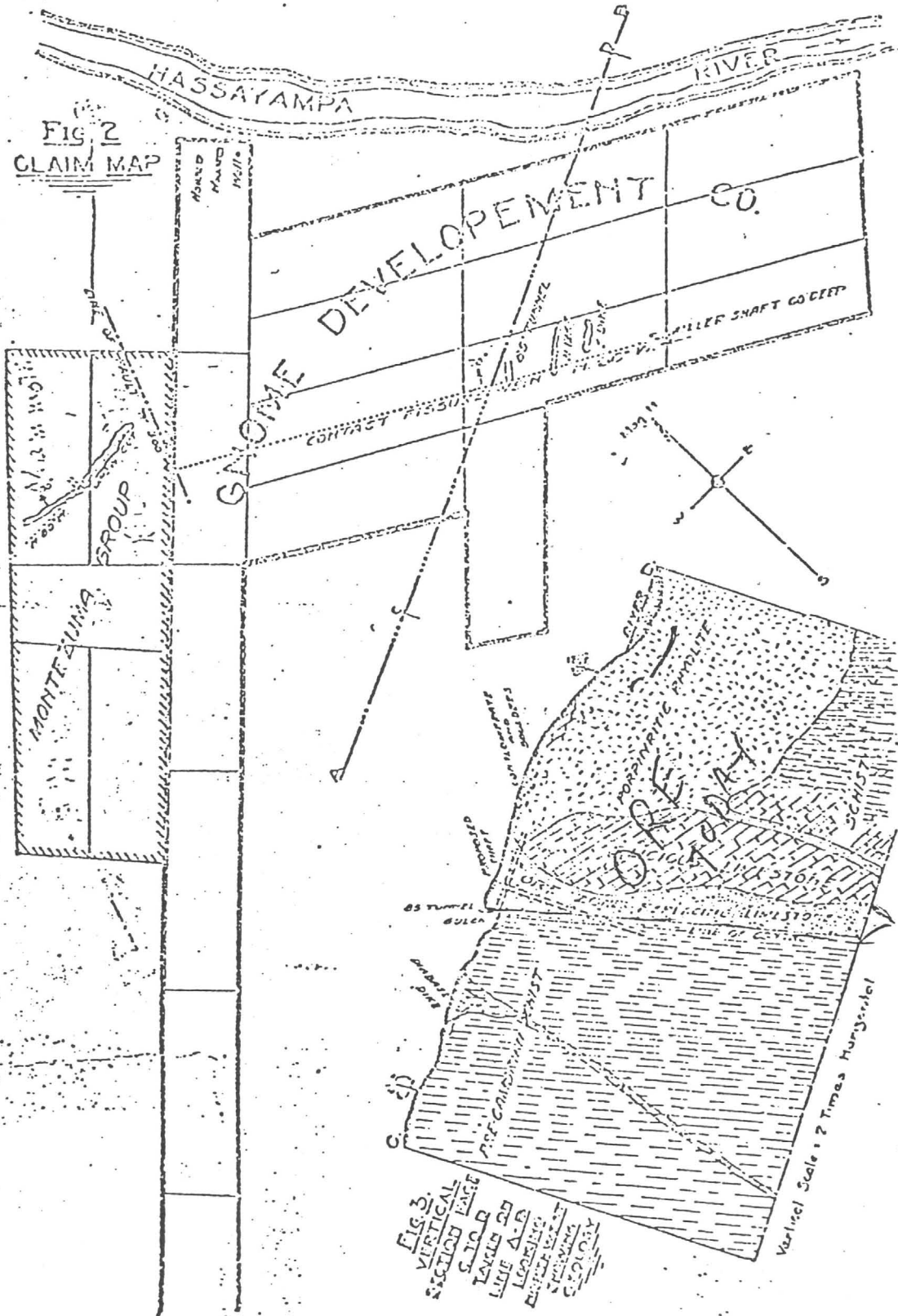
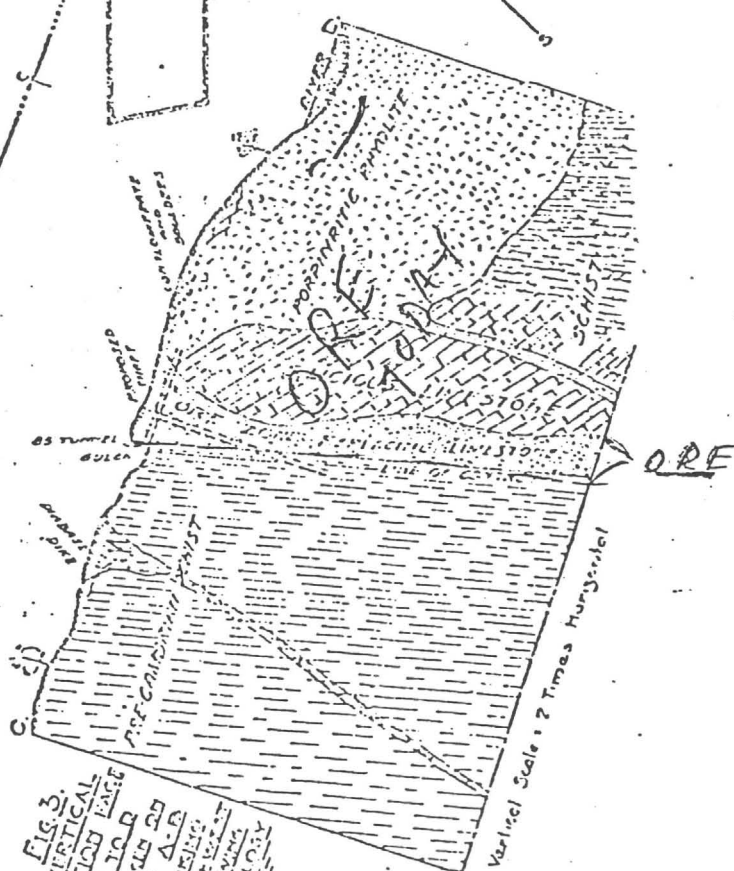


FIG 3
VERTICAL
SECTION PAGE
S.I.C.D.
TABLE 20
LINE A-B
LOOKING
EAST
S.W. QUARTER
SECTION



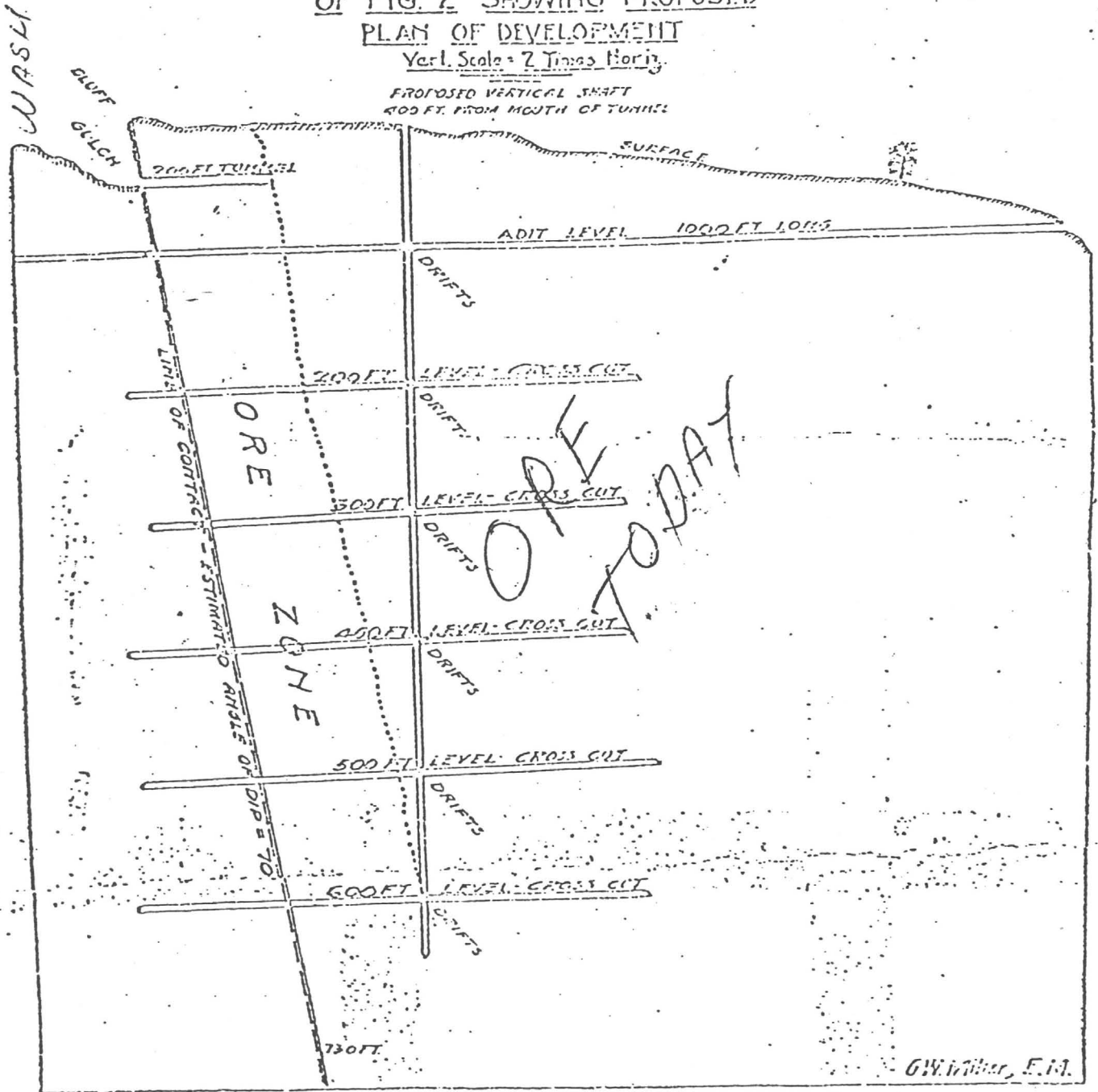
Vertical Scale 2 Times Horizontal

Fig 4.

IDEAL VERTICAL SECTION ON LINE A-B
OF FIG. 2. SHOWING PROPOSED
PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

Vert. Scale = 2 Times Horiz.

PROPOSED VERTICAL SHAFT
400 FT. FROM MOUTH OF TUNNEL



319 B

COPY

CHAS. A. DEWAL

Tucson, Arizona, Aug 11, 1914

ARIZONA ASSAY COMPANY

Phone 4447

315 North First Street

P. O. Box 1147

This Certificate That the samples submitted for assay by Mr. W. L. ...

contain as follows per ton of ...

SAMPLE MARKED	SILVER OUNCES PER TON	VALUE AT 60% PER OZ.	GOLD OUNCES PER TON	VALUE AT \$20 PER OZ.	Loss	PERCENTAGE
#1. News Boy	.7	\$.42	.03	\$1.60		
2	11.2	\$6.72	.05	\$1.00		
3	5.2	\$5.42	.15	\$3.00		
4	5.3	\$3.48	.11	\$2.20		
5	8.7	\$5.22	.25	\$5.00		
6	3.7	\$2.22	.15	\$3.00		
7	4.1	\$2.46	.06	\$1.20		
8	4.1	\$2.46	.05	\$1.00		
9	6.2	\$3.72	.07	\$1.40		
10	7.7	\$4.62	.07	\$1.40	Trace	
	$\bar{A} = 5.69$		$\bar{A} = 0.104$			

Handwritten notes: 80, 24

Handwritten notes: 25.00, 94.00, 6.00

November 30, 1964

Dr. William Baker,
2727 N. Central Ave.,
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Dr. Baker:

Mr. Charles Kunell requested that I brief you on the Newsboy Property, 4 miles west of Morrystown.

The property consists of 12 unpatented lode claims and 2 millsite claims. It lies in the Vulture Mining District, 4 miles by road west from Morrystown, on the west side of the Agua Fria River. The property is now contracted by the M. D. Kitt

The principal shipments of ore 1940-1942, totalled over 11,000 tons of ore that averaged \$9.27 per ton in gold and silver values and over 73 percent in silica. This ore comes from an open pit that was worked by power shovel under a lease to F. G. Mitto. The ore shipments are classified as follows:

- (a) Shipments to the United Verde, Clarkdale Smelter 5676.616 tons that averaged 0.063 oz. gold and 7.54 oz. silver per ton, valued at \$8.61 and 160.584 tons that averaged 0.038 oz. gold and 7.19 oz. silver per ton, valued at \$7.-- (1942).
- (b) Shipments to the Magma Copper Co. smelter at Superior 3425.985 tons that averaged 0.08502 oz. gold and 8.58 oz. silver to the ton, valued at \$10.37.
- (c) Shipments to the A.S. & R. Hayden smelter: 2007.319 tons at 0.057 oz. gold and 8.70 oz. gold and 8.70 oz. silver, valued at \$9.50.

TOTAL: 11066.069 tons, valued at \$9.27 per ton.

This does not add up - ←

In addition highgrade sorted ore of unknown grade and quantity was mined during the early days of the property, (1914 to 1940). The gold price in 1940-1942 was \$35.00 per ounce and the silver price was \$0.71 per ounce.

A report written by Arthur Flagg and D. W. Jaquayn during the year 1947, stated that the workings consisted of:

1. An open pit that obliterated some short underground adit driven prior to 1947 (an 84-ft. one).
2. A 430 foot adit crosscut from the pit face, in a NE direction (this is a continuation of an old adit).
3. 110 feet to the SE of No. 2, a second adit crosscut extended 110 feet in a northwest direction.
4. feet SE of No. 3 is an old shaft near the footwall of the ore zone.
5. 35 feet farther southeast is a more recent 45 foot shaft in the vein. This lies close to an old 22 foot incline (1915) and connects with a 40 foot shaft.
6. Northeast of the pit is an inclined shaft, reportedly over 200 feet deep, and from the bottom of which, a 500 foot drift to the northeast was driven. The collar of this shaft is about 40 feet above the floor of the open pit.

Mineralization follows a contact vein or ore zone that trends about N 60 deg. E and dips about 40-60 deg. NE. Precambrian schist forms the footwall and rhyolite porphyry forms the hanging wall of the ore bearing zone and probably contains most of the ore. The schist is intruded by diabase and rhyolite porphyry dikes. In portions of the claims the older rocks are obscured by Tertiary rhyolite volcanic flows. The rhyolite hanging wall rock carries some gold and silver over a considerable width. The vein gangue consists of severely shattered quartz and also contains calcite.

The silver minerals are not readily visible. Rare copper oxide stains are seen although copper values were reported in some shipments. Lead although not generally plentiful is present as wulfenite, vanadinite, cerussite, and anglesite, in this order of importance. No sulphides were reported. The mineralized zone was identified over a strike length of over 1000 feet but only about 500 feet of this has been prospected, except by shallow cuts.

Tests and study by Arthur Flagg and D. W. Jaquayn, consulting engineers, indicated that 100 feet of pit depth could be attained by removing 1 ton of waste for 1 ton of ore. It was also indicated that over a width of 300 feet into the hanging wall the ground would assay nearly \$2.00 per ton in gold and silver. The better ore was estimated by various observers to be 85 to 100 feet wide. Flagg and Jaquays recommended a drill program on a 40-foot grid, to a depth of 200 feet or a total of 2500 to 3000 feet of drilling. They tentatively estimated that 3000 tons per vertical foot would give 300,000 tons for each 100 feet of depth. They gave the grade of this ore, as indicated from _____, in the pit and part of the underground workings, as 0.05 oz. gold and 4 oz in silver per ton. With silver at \$1.29 per oz., the total value today would be \$7.26. A sample taken by Arthur Flagg (80-pound test sample) was tested by U. S. Bureau of Mines and assayed 0.075 oz. gold, 4.9 ounce silver per ton, 0.5 percent manganese, 0.05 percent copper, 0.6 percent zinc, 0.15 percent lead, and 77 percent silica. The silica content is adequate for smaller flux.

Metallurgical tests by the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the Arizona Bureau of Mines on the above and another sample sent by Mr. Flagg showed the ore to be refractory. The U. S. Bureau reported gold and silver recoveries of 80 and 46 percent respectively after dissolving some of the manganese before cyaniding.

Could be

? 900,000 →

2 →

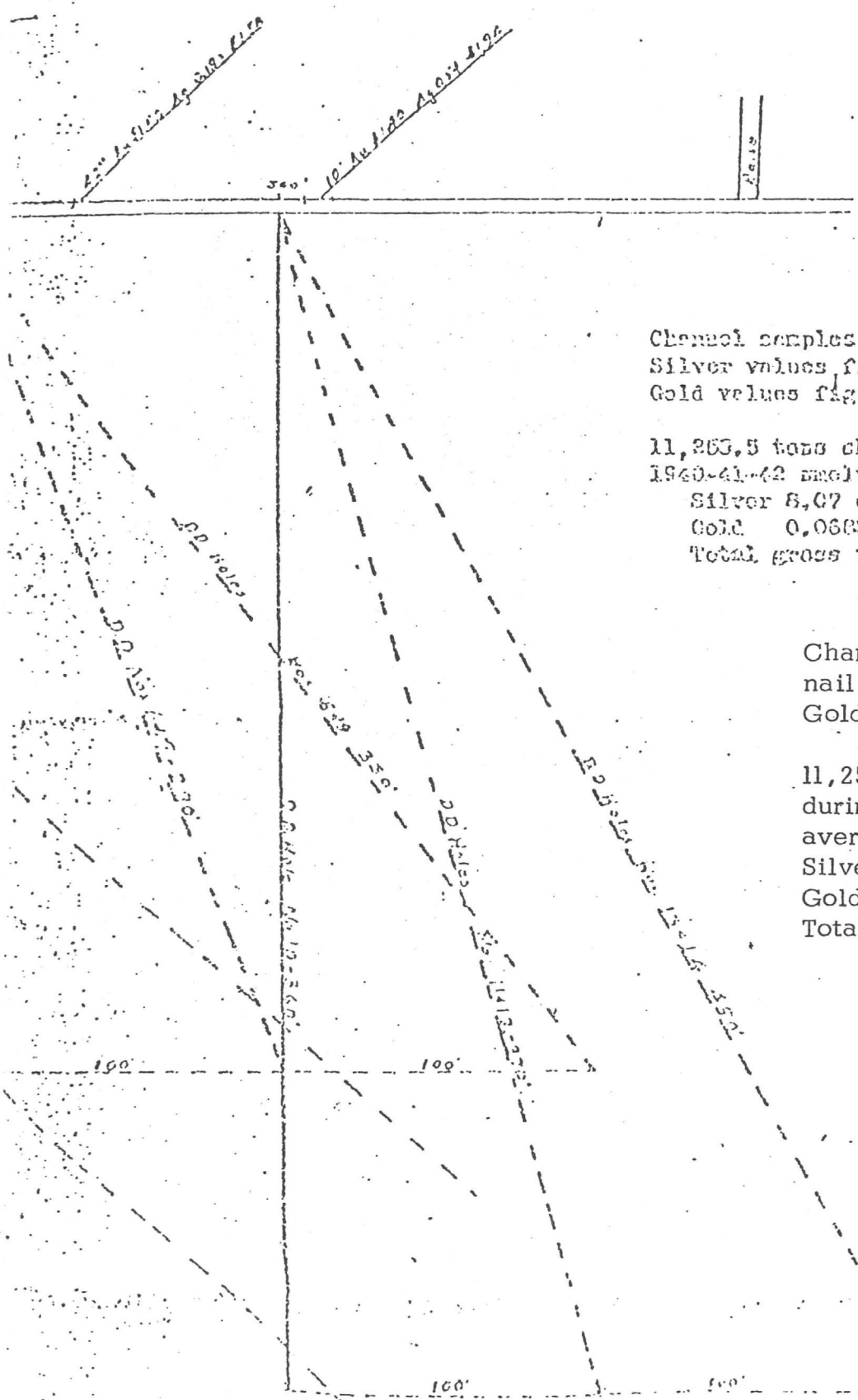
We have no information as to whether the recommended drill program was ever undertaken.

We have a 1920 report, maps of workings, assay reports and miscellaneous information in our file on the property, and would be pleased to have you or your engineer examine them.

Trusting that this information will help, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Louis A. Smith,
Field Engineer.



Channel samples cut with hammer and nail
 Silver values figured at \$0.90/ounce
 Gold values figured at \$35.00/ounce

11,255.5 tons chipped from open-pit during
 1940-41-42 smelter returns averaged a ton:
 Silver 8.07 ozs. ----- \$7.26
 Gold 0.0683 ozs. ----- \$2.39
 Total gross value ----- \$9.65

Channel samples cut with hammer and
 nail. Silver values figured at \$0.90/
 Gold values figured at \$35.00/oz:

11,255.5 tons chipped from open pit
 during 1940-41-42 smelter returns
 averaged at a ton:
 Silver 8.07 oz. \$7.26
 Gold 0.0683 oz. \$2.39
 Total gross value \$9.65

10' Au \$2.10 Ag 136. \$ 3.46
 10' Au \$3.50 Ag 864. \$21.4
 8' Au \$2.10 Ag 408. \$ 6.18
 5' Au \$1.40 Ag 234. \$ 1.74
 7' Au \$2.00 Ag 225. \$ 4.5
 10' Au \$1.40 Ag 190. \$ 1.4
 8' Au \$1.40 Ag 310. \$ 5.14

Open Pit
 11,258.5 Tons
 Shipped 1940-1942
 Averaged
 Au 0.070 ozes 17.26
 Ag 0.683 " 82.39
 Total Value - \$9.65

0.06 Oz; 3.8 Ag
 0.04 Oz; 2.3 Ag

10' Au \$1.40 Ag 36. \$ 1.26
 0.04 Oz; 0.4 Ag

8' Au \$1.40 Ag 95. \$ 1.12
 0.04 Oz; 0.5 Ag

10' Au \$1.40 Ag 158. \$ 1.58

10' Au \$1.40 Ag 251. \$ 1.94

Channel Samples Col With Hammer & Ho.
 Silver values at 7090/ounce
 Gold values at 23500/ounce

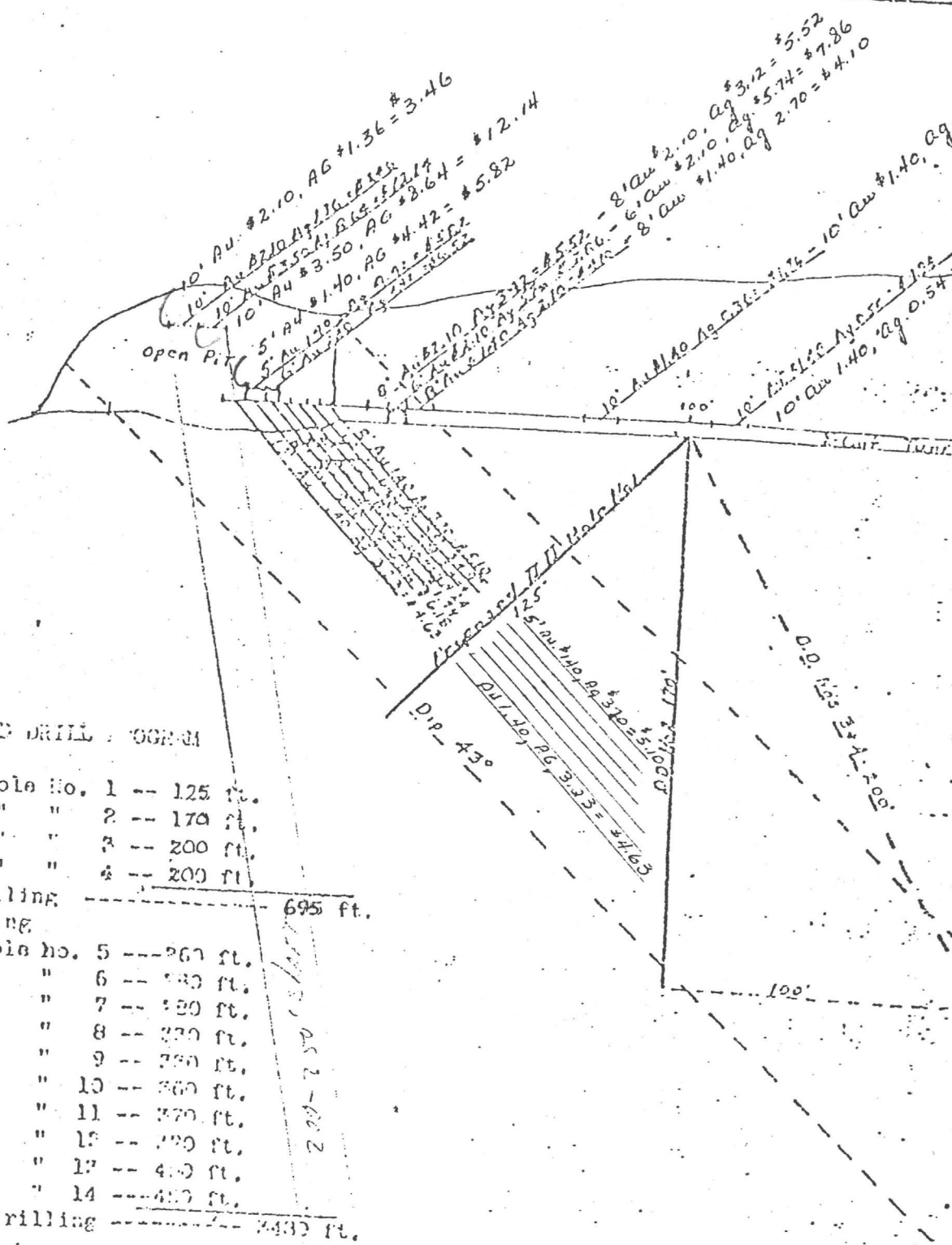
6' Au \$2.10 Ag 816. \$ 7.16
 5' Au \$1.40 Ag 162. \$ 3.12 (3.12)
 6' Au \$2.10 Ag 459. \$ 6.69
 5' Au \$2.00 Ag 292. \$ 5.82

10' Au \$1.40 Ag 187. \$ 3.14
 10' Au \$1.40 Ag 150. \$ 2.1
 10' Au \$1.40 Ag 150. \$ 2.1
 10' Au \$1.40 Ag 150. \$ 2.1
 10' Au \$1.40 Ag 150. \$ 2.1
 10' Au \$1.40 Ag 150. \$ 2.1
 10' Au \$1.40 Ag 150. \$ 2.1

Dry Wash
 East Wall of Vein
 75°

Fault
 10' Au \$2.00 Ag 400. \$ 8.00
 10' Au \$2.10 Ag 400. \$ 8.40
 10' Au \$2.10 Ag 400. \$ 8.40

MAP S
 N
 Mercator



PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

Diamond drill hole no.	1	--	125 ft.
" " " "	2	--	170 ft.
" " " "	3	--	200 ft.
" " " "	4	--	200 ft.

Preliminary drilling
Follow up drilling

Diamond drill hole no.	5	--	260 ft.
" " " "	6	--	330 ft.
" " " "	7	--	350 ft.
" " " "	8	--	380 ft.
" " " "	9	--	390 ft.
" " " "	10	--	400 ft.
" " " "	11	--	370 ft.
" " " "	12	--	420 ft.
" " " "	13	--	450 ft.
" " " "	14	--	480 ft.

Total follow up drilling ----- 4430 ft.

This diamond drilling could cut through an area of the vein which could contain approximately 200,000 tons of ore to a depth of 500 feet down the dip of the vein.

PLAN SHOWING PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

FOR THE
HEMLOCK CLAIM

Howletown, Maricopa County, Arizona

Subject: Newsboy Ore Tests to Determine the Effectiveness of the SO_2 -CN Leach System

To: Ray Carson and Bill Moss
From: G.P. Hemphill

Two tests, designated NBC-1 and NBF-1, were performed to determine if the SO_2 -CN leaching system would be effective on the Newsboy gold-silver project. Because the Newsboy ore contains manganese, the extraction of silver by cyanide (CN) is inhibited. To remove the manganese SO_2 is used. Once the manganese is leached out the silver and gold may be extracted by cyanide.

NBC-1 was performed on minus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch material while NBF-1 was performed on minus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch ore. The experimental procedure for these two size fractions was the same and is summarized below:

1. Each column (10 feet long by 6 inches in diameter) was filled with the respective size fraction
2. A H_2SO_4 solution containing 0.11 gallons of H_2SO_4 (20 pounds/ton equivalent) was circulated through the columns to achieve a pH of 2 to 3.

3. Because of mechanical difficulties, the SO_2 gas was not available for bubbling through the columns for 24 hours. Before applying the SO_2 gas the solution pH was checked and found to be about 4. Because of this, an additional 0.05 gallons of H_2SO_4 (10 pounds/ton equivalent) was added to adjust the pH to 3.

→ solution H_2SO_4 analyzed for Mn. find sample No:

4. SO_2 gas was bubbled through the columns for 6 hours. Fifteen pounds of sulfur was burned, but due to mechanical difficulties it is estimated that only 7 pounds was actually utilized in this experiment. Since the ~~20 lbs propane~~ burner was common to both columns, each column received 3.5 pounds of sulfur (42 pounds/ton equivalent). — ~~attain circulation before adding any chemicals~~ column.
5. The measured volume of solution at the conclusion of the SO_2 leach was 8 gallons for NBF-1 and 7.5 gallons for NBC-1.
6. After the SO_2 leach each column was open circuit washed with 10 gallons (120 gallons/ton equivalent) to bring the pH up to about 5 to 6.
7. Following the water wash, the columns were open circuit washed with 5 gallons of pH 10 to 12 solution to raise the exit solution pH to 8 to 9. The NaOH requirement was about a half pound (6 pounds/ton equivalent).
8. Caustic solution (pH 12) was circulated through the columns for about 4 hours after which the pH was 10. The caustic requirement for this step was about a half pound (6 pounds/ton equivalent).
9. Two pounds/ton equivalent cyanide was added and circulated for 2 hours.
10. After circulating the cyanide solution through the ore columns, the solution was diverted to the carbon columns for about 6 hours.
11. The measured volume of solution at the conclusion of the cyanide leach was 12.5 gallons for NBF-1 and 12 gallons for NBC-1.

The final products produced by this experimental procedure are listed below (NBC-1 and NBF-1):

Bucket fines - produced when the solution first topped the columns (NBC-1 3 pounds, NBF-1 13 pounds)

Tank fines - fines entrained with the solutions throughout the procedure and deposited in the solution holding tank (NBC-1 5 pounds, NBF-1 16 pounds) wet?

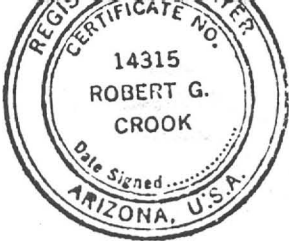
SO₂ solutions 1-6 HR - solution samples taken hourly during the SO₂ leach

CN solution 6 HR - solution sample of the cyanide leach at the end of the carbon column circulation.

Carbon - Four carbon columns each with 0.1 pounds

Tailing - Final tailing at the completion of the experiment

167# one in each column



NORTH AMERICAN ASSAY COMPANY

1022 West 23rd Street
 Tempe, Arizona 85282
 (602) 894-0919

Job Number MA-674
 Page 1 of 1
 Date December 9, 1982

1601

Robert G Crook

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client I.D.	Lab #	Fire Assay		Atomic Absorption or Emission		Total Cr
		Au (Oz/ton)	Ag (Oz/ton)	Mn (ppm)		
NBC-1-1601	1	.048	2.5	4660	→ + 1/4" - 1/2" many 17%	104 - 1.2 52%
NBF-1-1601	2	.041	3.3	5420	- 1/4"	103 - 1.0

many 26.8% - 70%

*25.30
4.54
9.84
- 2*

These analysis opinions or interpretations are based on observations and materials supplied by the client to whom and for whose exclusive and confidential use this report is made. The interpretations or opinions expressed represent the best judgements of North American Assay Company, all errors or omissions excepted; but North American Assay Company and its officers and employees assume no responsibility and make no warranty or representations as to the productivity, proper operations, or profitableness of any mineral deposit in connection with which such report is used or relied upon.

Client Name: Dydar Resources, Inc.
 Address: PO Box 464, Congress, AZ 85332
 Telephone: 427-3718

Samples Submitted By: Bill Moss
 Date Received: December 3, 1982



NORTH AMERICAN ASSAY COMPANY

1022 West 23rd Street
Tempe, Arizona 85282
(602) 894-0919

Job Number MA-707

Page 1 Of 2

Date December 29, 1982

Robert G Crook

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client I.D.	Lab #	Atomic Absorption or Emission				
		Mn (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (Oz/ton)	Ag (Oz/ton)
NBC-SO ₂ -1 hr	1	1390				
NBC-SO ₂ -2 hr	2	1420				
NBC-SO ₂ -3 hr	3	1590				
NBC-SO ₂ -4 hr	4	1540				
NBC-SO ₂ -5 hr	5	1560				
NBC-SO ₂ -6 hr	6	1570				
NBF-SO ₂ -1 hr	7	745				
NBF-SO ₂ -2 hr	8	830				
NBF-SO ₂ -3 hr	9	940				

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Client Name: Dydar Resources, Inc.

Address: P.O. Box 464, Congress, Arizona 85332

Telephone: 427-3718

Samples Submitted By: Mason Coggins for Bill Moss

Date Received: December 23, 1982

Client I.D.	Lab #	Atomic Absorption or Emission				
		Mn (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (Oz/ton)	Ag (Oz/ton)
NBF-SO ₂ -4 hr	10	985				
NBF-SO ₂ -5 hr	11	1,020				
NBF-SO ₂ -6 hr	12	1,150				
NBC-C-6 hr (CN)	13		<.01	.57		
NBF-C-6 hr (CN)	14		.05	4.03		
Slimes off flow NBF-S-1	15	10,200			.02	3.7
Slimes off flow NBC-S-2	16	9,400			.02	4.0
#3 Slimes (tank residue) NBF-S-T-1	17	6,600			.02	3.2
#3 Slimes (tank residue) NBC-S-T-2	18	6,400			.02	7.2
Column tailings NBF-T-1	19	2,500			.04	1.2
Column tailings NBC-T-2	20	3,200			.03	1.0
NBC-C-C 1,2,3,4	21	50	2.01	135.		
NBF-C-C 1,2,3,4	22	64	17.7	283.		

$\frac{1}{4}$ " Column Heads NBF-S-1
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " NBE-1

2 5-20
 1 4660

.041 3.3
 .048 2.5



NORTH AMERICAN ASSAY COMPANY

1022 West 23rd Street
Tempe, Arizona 85282
(602) 894-0919

Job Number MA-733

Page 1 Of 2

Date January 28, 1983

Robert G Crook

ANALYTICAL REPORT

*grid sampling of
shot rock*

Client I.D.	Lab #	Fire Assay		Atomic Absorption or Emission			
		Au (Oz/ton)	Ag (Oz/ton)	Mn (Wt.%)	Mn (ppm)	Au (Oz/ton)	Ag (Oz/ton)
NB-H-1B1	1	.042	3.4	.62			
NB-H-1B2	2	.041	3.5	.70			
NB-H-1B3	3	.039	3.5	.67			
NB-H-1B4	4	.036	3.4	.66			
NB-T-1B1	5	.028	3.0	.44			
NB-T-1B2	6	.027	3.0	.42			
NB-T-1B3	7	.030	2.9	.44			
NB-T-1B4	8	.029	2.8	.41			
NB-CK-1	9	.012	.4				

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Client Name: Dydar Resources, Inc.

Address: P.O. Box 464, Congress, AZ 85332

Telephone: 427-3718

Samples Submitted By: Bill Moss

Date Received: January 19, 1983

<u>Client I.D.</u>	<u>Lab #</u>	<u>Fire Assay</u>		<u>Atomic Absorption or Emission</u>			
		<u>Au</u> <u>(Oz/ton)</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>(Oz/ton)</u>	<u>Mn</u> <u>(Wt.%)</u>	<u>Mn</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>(Oz/ton)</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>(Oz/ton)</u>
NB-CK-2	10	.017	1.1				
NB-CK-3	11	.013	.4				
NB-CK-4	12	.017	.8				
NB-CK-5	13	.020	.9				
NB-C-1	14				166	2.48	56.2
NB-C-2	15				200	2.34	47.1
NB-C-3	16				162	2.30	52.4
NB-C-4	17				132	1.82	19.5
NB-C-5	18				40	2.03	32.0

↑
Oversight



NORTH AMERICAN ASSAY COMPANY

1022 West 23rd Street
Tempe, Arizona 85282
(602) 894-0919

Job Number MA-853

Page 1 Of 1

Date May 6, 1983

P.O. No.: 0814

Robert G Crook

ANALYTICAL REPORT

38.25

PAID

<u>Client I.D.</u>	<u>Lab #</u>	<u>Fire Assay</u>	
		<u>Au</u> (Oz/ton)	<u>Ag</u> (Oz/ton)
No. 22-27	1	.026	1.0
No. 16-21	2	.044	1.8
No. 28-31	3	.048	2.3

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Client Name: Dydar Resources, Inc.

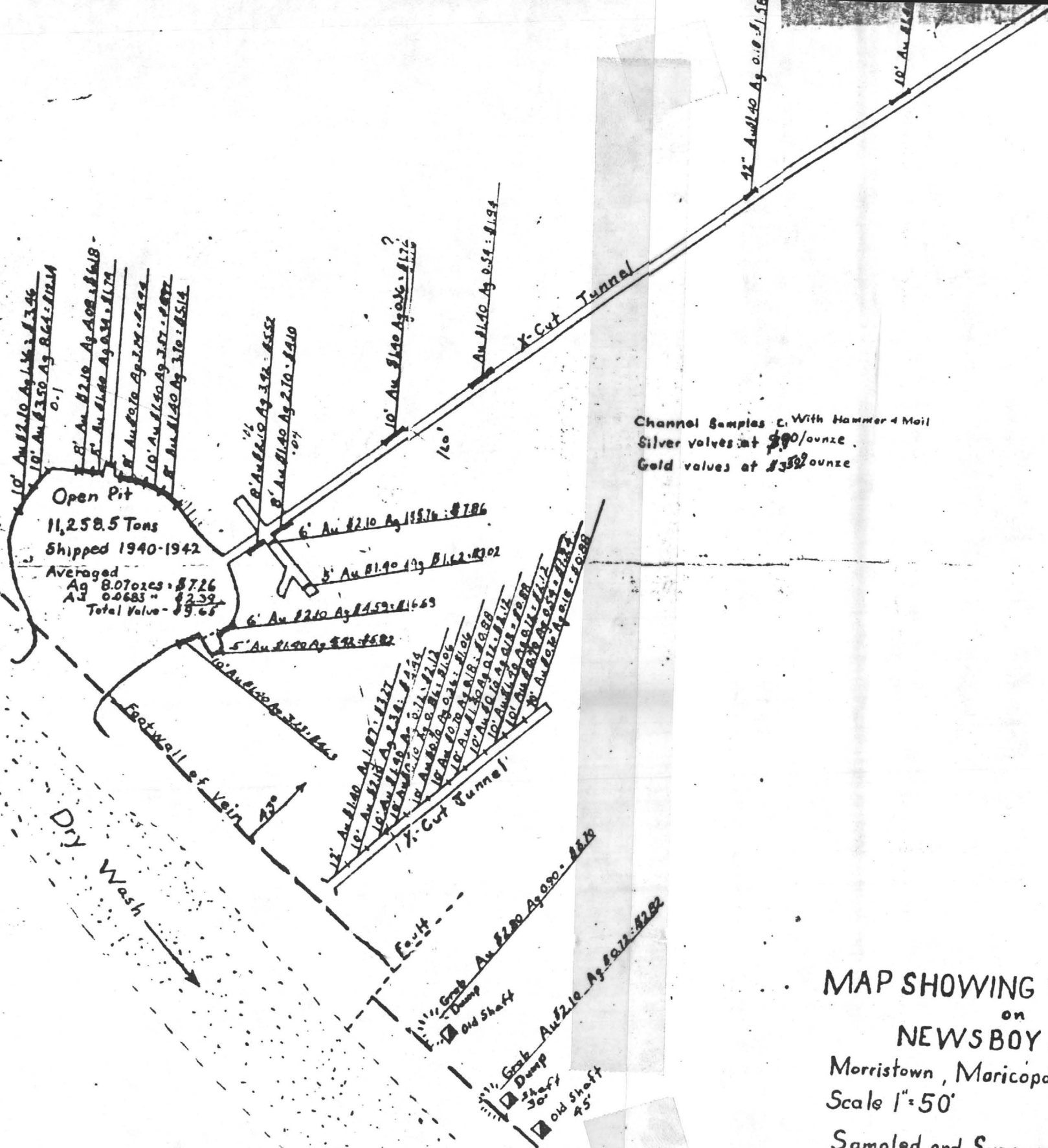
Address: P.O. Box 464

Congress, Arizona 85332

Telephone: 427-3718

Samples Submitted By: Benoit Violette

Date Received: April 13, 1983



Channel Samples c. With Hammer & Mail
 Silver values at \$90/ounce
 Gold values at \$350/ounce

Open Pit
 11,258.5 Tons
 Shipped 1940-1942
 Averaged
 Ag 8.07ozcs = \$726
 Au 0.0683 = \$2.39
 Total Value = \$728.39

MAP SHOWING WORKINGS
 on
 NEWSBOY CLAIM
 Morristown, Maricopa County, Arizona
 Scale 1"=50'
 March 5, 1947
 Sampled and Surveyed by
 D.W. Jaquays Registered Mining Engineer

FA #'s read to Dydar
 1/21/83

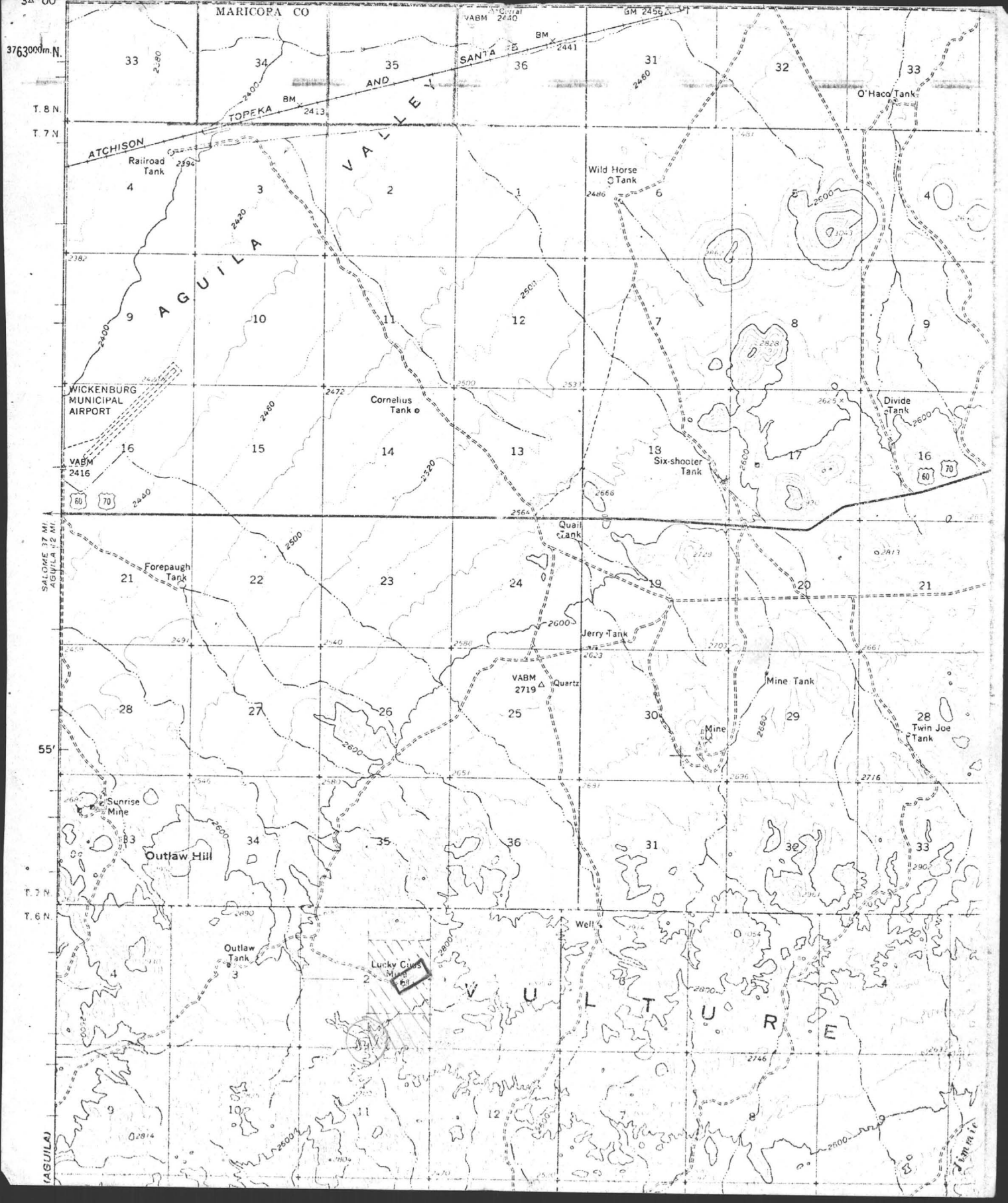
SAMPLE RECORD

AA

Client Identification	Lab #	Fire Assay		Atomic Absorption or Emission										Spec		
		Au Oz/ton	Ag Oz/ton	Mg												
NR-4-1B1	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .042	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .62												
NR-4-1B2	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .041	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .70												
NR-4-1B3	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .039	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .67												
NR-4-1B11	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .036	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .66												
NR-7-1B1	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .028	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .44												
NR-7-1B2	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .027	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .42												
NR-7-1B-3	7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .030	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .44												
NR-7-1B-4	8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .029	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .41												
NR-7-1B-1	9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .012	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ?												
NR-7-1B-2	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ?												
NR-OK-3	11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .013	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ?												

Client Name: Dydar Resources
 Address: _____
 Telephone: _____

Samples Submitted By: B. H. Moore
 Received By: RGC Date: 1/19/83



3763000m.N.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.

SCALE 1/2 MI.
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 1 1/4 1 1/2 1 3/4 2 MI.

T. 7 N.
T. 6 N.

(AGUILERA)

MARICOPA CO

VABM 2440
BM
GM 2456

SANTA AND

ATCHISON

TOPEKA

AGUILERA VALLEY

Wild Horse Tank

O'Haco Tank

WICKENBURG MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Cornelius Tank

13 Six-shooter Tank

Divide Tank

Forepaugh Tank

Jerry Tank

Mine Tank

Twin Joe Tank

Sunrise Mine

Outlaw Hill

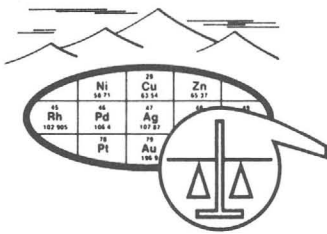
Outlaw Tank

Lucky Clogs Mine

Well

WULTURNE

1/4 SECTION 14



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

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. UQC 001
February 7, 1984

MR. JIM SULLIVAN
P.O. Box 3241
Scottsdale, Arizona 85257

Analysis of 3 Rock Chip Samples

ITEM	SAMPLE NUMBER	FIRE ASSAY	
		Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
1	1 SOUTH VEIN *	.260	<.01
2	2 WASH TUNNEL	.100	<.01
3	3	.035	<.01

*NOTE: Sample bag marked TOP of South Vein.


WILLIAM L. Lehmbek
Manager
DATE SIGNED 2/7/84
Arizona U.S.A.

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE NO.
9425
WILLIAM L.
LEHMBECK
Arizona U.S.A.

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.

815 WEST MADISON STREET

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-6181

For Mr. E. F. Bender
Post Office Box 1696
Wickenburg, Arizona 85358

Date November 14, 1975

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
715	Purple Hills Mine	8.8	0.50				

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.
Claude E. McLean, Jr.

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.

815 WEST MADISON STREET

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-6181

For **Mr. E. F. Bender**
Post Office Box 1696
Wickenburg, Arizona 85358

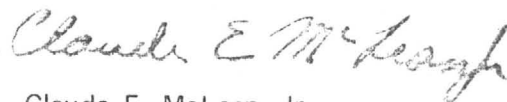
Date **November 14, 1975**

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
715	Lost Canyon Mine	0.13	trace				

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES



Claude E. McLean, Jr.

SECTION, TOWNSHIP AND RANGE MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION

RESTORATION AND DAMAGE BOND

08- 88891

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

Bond No. _____

That we, _____,
AS Principal, and _____,
a corporation organized under the laws of the State of _____, with its
principal office in the City of _____, and duly authorized to trans-
act surety business in the State of Arizona, as Surety, are held and firmly bound unto the
State of Arizona for the use and benefit (1) of the State of Arizona, and (2) of any lessee,
under a lease issued or to be issued by the State of Arizona, covering the use of the sur-
face of State Land hereinafter described, as Obligee, in the full penal sum of \$2,000
Dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be
made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns,
jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Signed, sealed and dated this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

WHEREAS, the above bounden Principal is about to obtain from the State of Arizona a
permit Number 08- 88891, for a term of one years, covering the
State Land described as follows:

together with right of ingress and egress over State land described as follows:

AND

WHEREAS, the Principal is required by law to file and maintain in force with the State
Land Commissioner a bond conditioned as hereinafter set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is the condition and obligation of this bond that if principal in
conducting any mining exploration, development or operation fails to comply with the
terms of the lease or permit, or otherwise by the end of the lease or permit fails to pro-
vide for the safety and protection of human life and livestock by the adequate fencing
and/or other closing or filling of all shafts, prospect holes, adits, tunnels and other dan-
gerous mine workings, insofar as it is reasonable, as determined by the Commissioner,
or fails to restore the surface of the subject property as nearly as possible to its con-
dition immediately prior to the issuance of this lease or permit then the above bounden
surety shall promptly pay to the State of Arizona and lessee of the surface of State Land
covered by the aforesaid lease or permit or across which the principal exercises the
right of ingress or egress, for any loss to the State of Arizona and such lessee for dam-
age or destruction caused by the principal, his agents or employees, to land surface,
grasses, forage, crops and improvements upon such State Lands resulting from princi-
pal's use and occupancy of the land under the lease or permit.

PROVIDED, regardless of the number of years this bond shall continue or be continued
in force and of the number of premiums that shall be payable or paid, the Surety shall
not be liable hereunder for a larger total amount, in the aggregate, than the penal sum of
this bond.

PROVIDED FURTHER, the Surety named herein may cancel this bond and be relieved of
any further liability hereunder by giving thirty (30) days notice, in writing, of its desire
to do so to the Commissioner of the Land Department, of the State of Arizona, Phoenix,
Arizona.

By _____
Principal

Surety

SECTION, TOWNSHIP AND RANGE MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION

RESTORATION AND DAMAGE BOND

08- 88891

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

Bond No. _____

That we, _____, AS Principal, and _____, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of _____, with its principal office in the City of _____, and duly authorized to transact surety business in the State of Arizona, as Surety, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Arizona for the use and benefit (1) of the State of Arizona, and (2) of any lessee, under a lease issued or to be issued by the State of Arizona, covering the use of the surface of State Land hereinafter described, as Obligee, in the full penal sum of \$2,000 Dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Signed, sealed and dated this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

WHEREAS, the above bounden Principal is about to obtain from the State of Arizona a permit Number 08- 88891, for a term of one years, covering the State Land described as follows:

together with right of ingress and egress over State land described as follows:

AND

WHEREAS, the Principal is required by law to file and maintain in force with the State Land Commissioner a bond conditioned as hereinafter set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is the condition and obligation of this bond that if principal in conducting any mining exploration, development or operation fails to comply with the terms of the lease or permit, or otherwise by the end of the lease or permit fails to provide for the safety and protection of human life and livestock by the adequate fencing and/or other closing or filling of all shafts, prospect holes, adits, tunnels and other dangerous mine workings, insofar as it is reasonable, as determined by the Commissioner, or fails to restore the surface of the subject property as nearly as possible to its condition immediately prior to the issuance of this lease or permit then the above bounden surety shall promptly pay to the State of Arizona and lessee of the surface of State Land covered by the aforesaid lease or permit or across which the principal exercises the right of ingress or egress, for any loss to the State of Arizona and such lessee for damage or destruction caused by the principal, his agents or employees, to land surface, grasses, forage, crops and improvements upon such State Lands resulting from principal's use and occupancy of the land under the lease or permit.

PROVIDED, regardless of the number of years this bond shall continue or be continued in force and of the number of premiums that shall be payable or paid, the Surety shall not be liable hereunder for a larger total amount, in the aggregate, than the penal sum of this bond.

PROVIDED FURTHER, the Surety named herein may cancel this bond and be relieved of any further liability hereunder by giving thirty (30) days notice, in writing, of its desire to do so to the Commissioner of the Land Department, of the State of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona.

Surety

By _____
Principal

