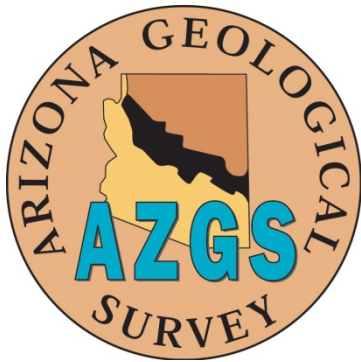




CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
416 W. Congress St., Suite 100
Tucson, Arizona 85701
520-770-3500
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the
James Doyle Sell Mining Collection

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Lee Folks
Box 197
Young, Arizona 85554
Aug. 30th 1990

FILE

Asarco
Jackson Office
P.O. Box 5747
85703

~~Spring Creek Mine~~
Sec 36, T9N, R12E
Gila County, AZ

ASARCO Incorporated

SEP 4 1990

SW EXP 100000

Mr. J. D. Sell -

Dear Sir:-

I have your address by way of the

Pay Dirt Magazine.

I have been here in Young for forty years
and own the Old Spring Creek Gold Mine on Spring
Creek about six miles west of Young. That mine
is under contract to a firm in California.
But I have ten claims joining that property
on the North, I believe these claims are harbor-
ing a porphyry about a mile long and a quarter
mile wide. The base of which is a quartz
monzonite. In my opinion the porphyry has
replaced and altered a formation of quartzite about
one mile long. I will show this property only by appointment.

OVER

21

And only to a geologist - in my opinion a
Batholite came up from below the quartzite
And altered the quartzite then on cooling sank
some probably fifty feet of overburden and
my guess is that the ore of the altered quartzite
is copper and silver. ~~It is not visible.~~

I have a partner in the Person of Mr. Bang
a licensed surveyor in Globe his telephone
number 425-7044 And my Number is
462-3434

I am Lee Fack
P.O. Box 197 Young, AZ 85554

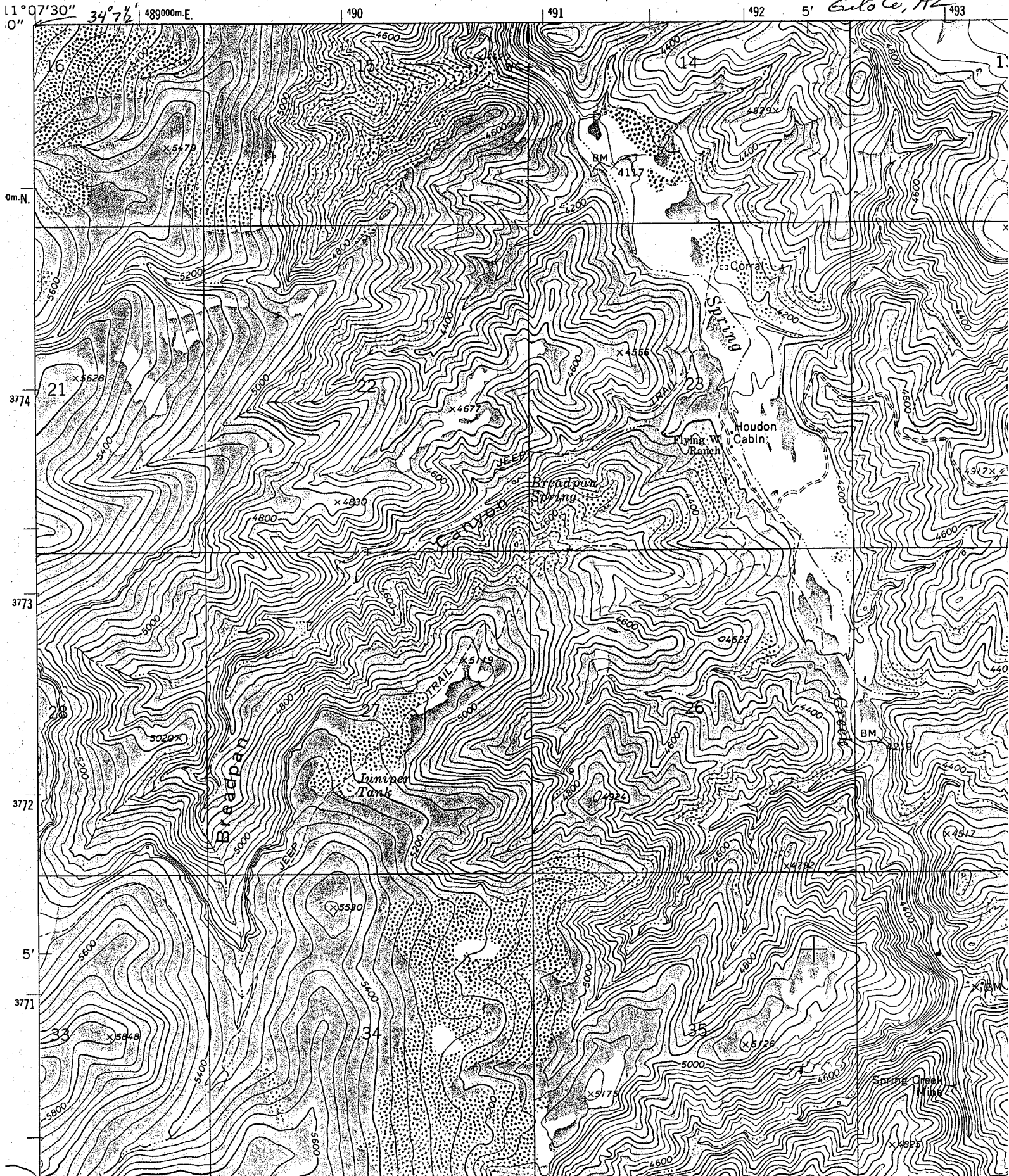
P.S. This Property was recently staked and
recorded at courthouse and with B.L.M. —

This is the first time we have offered it to
any firm.

1 UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Buzzard Roost Mesa
1/2 Quad.
Gila Co., AZ

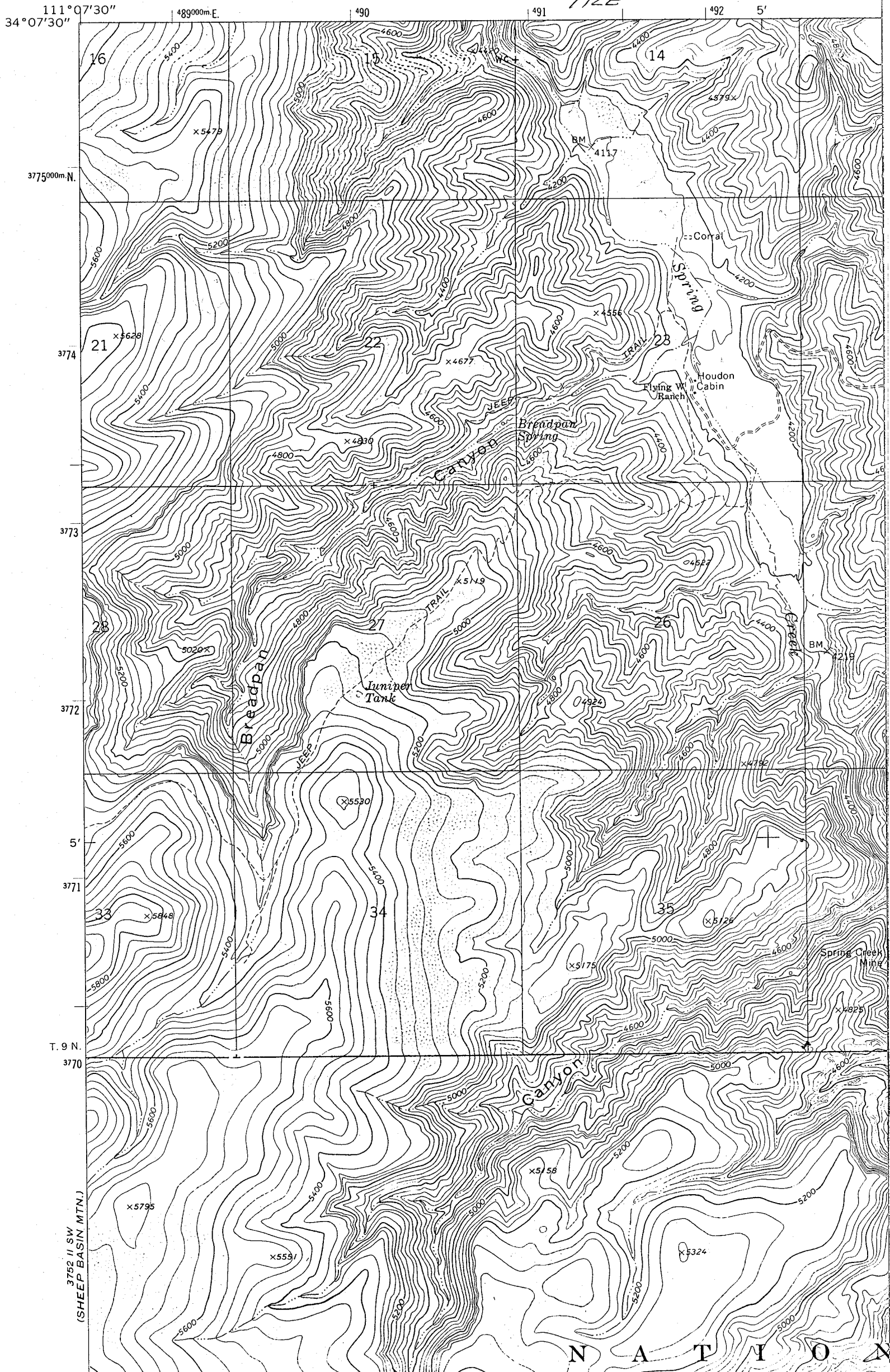
T 12 E



3752 II BUTTE
DIAMOND BUTTE
1:62,500

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Baynard Peak Mesa
7 1/2 quad
Gila Co, AZ



TELEPHONE
908-425-4088

EXAMINATION
EXPLORATION
DEVELOPMENT

WILLIAM W. SOBSEN, P.E.

MINING CONSULTANT

MIN. ENG.
STATE NO. 1988

770 SUNSET DRIVE
GLOBE, AZ 85501

JDS

FILE

New Deal Mining Claim
Spring Creek Mining
District

ASARCO Incorporated Sec. 1, 2, 12

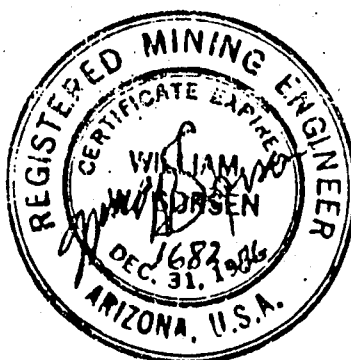
AUG 9 1991 T9N, R12E

SW Exploration

Gila Co., AZ

770 Sunset Drive
Globe, AZ 85501

RECONNAISSANCE
REPORT
OF
NEW DEAL MINING CLAIMS
SPRING CREEK MINING DISTRICT
GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA



NEW DEAL CLAIMS
SPRING CREEK MINING DISTRICT
GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Property

This property is known as the old "Houden Mine" and consists of 12 unpatented lode mining claims called "New Deal" numbers 1-12, recorded in Docket 599, pages 145-148, Docket 497, pages 62-74, Docket 560, pages 779-781, and Docket 709, pages 778-784, in the Gila County Record of Mines, Bureau of Land Management registration numbers are: AMC 208020- 208021, 102079-102082, 161357- 161358, 272290-272293.

Location

The New Deal Group is located in the Spring Creek Mining District in the northern end of the Sierra Ancha Mountains in Sections 1, 2, and 12, T9N, R12E, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Gila County, Arizona. The property is located 8 miles west of Young, Arizona, the nearest town, and 74 miles north of Globe, Arizona and the closest smelter operated by Cyprus Miami Mines.

History

Local residents claim that the mine was operated in 1897 by the owner, Alex Houden, who processed the ore in a crude arrastra where Walnut Creek joins Spring Creek. Alex was ambushed and killed by unknown parties. The property was idle until the late 30s, when Ed Phelan built a small gravity mill at the site and did extensive underground development. The mine was shut down during the war and has not been active since. Phelan left two piles of reject ore that assay 0.25 and 0.65 oz. gold per ton. Surface outcrop samples assay from 0.16 to 0.86 oz. gold per ton.

A caved incline shaft and several open cuts expose the vein for 500 feet along a quartz outcrop which strikes about N40W and dips 32 degrees Northeast. Another vein system about 1000 feet Southeast of the shaft was prospected by open cuts and exposes a good grade of ore as evidenced by the stockpile at the site. This vein strikes about N45E and dips about 70 degrees East. The outcrop is exposed for 600 feet and varies in width from 5 to 50 feet.

Geology

The entire mine area is of steep relief with folding, faulting, and deep erosional channels creating steep alluvial slopes and cliff forming members of metasediments and meta volcanics. Precambrian quartzites of the Apache Series are prominent. Pillow volcanics and schists are invaded by prominent quartz veins in the mine area.

Geology-continued

Some brecciated wall rock is included in the vein contacts and portions of the vein quartz are oxidized to dark red due to the presence of sulfides. Vein minerals are quartz, pyrite, hematite, limonite, jarosite, specularite, free gold and gold in combination with sulfides. Some copper carbonates are present in small amounts. The vein structures are very prominent and obviously intersect at depth, making an ideal exploration target.

Exploration and Development Objectives.

An economical approach to exploration of this property would be pneumatic drilling with an airtrac to a depth of 100 feet or less to determine continuity and position of the vein structures. Drill cuttings could be panned to select samples for assay. If the outcome of this preliminary drilling indicates a feasible core drilling program, it could be initiated with confidence.

Preliminary development vein material could be shipped for smelter flux or stockpiled for future processing or heap leached. Other gold properties on the Spring Creek drainage nearby would provide additional ore for custom processing.

None of the local prospects has ever been explored by drilling however numerous surface occurrences indicate the probability of commercial orebodies at depth. Local claim owners are eager to have their properties explored and realize that a drilling program is needed to confirm their expectations.

Inquiries should be addressed to:

Wm. W. Sorsen
770 Sunset Drive
Globe, AZ. 85501
Tel. 602 425 4096

or

Clifford Konczak
762 Cherry Ave.
Globe, AZ. 85501
Tel. 602 425 2288

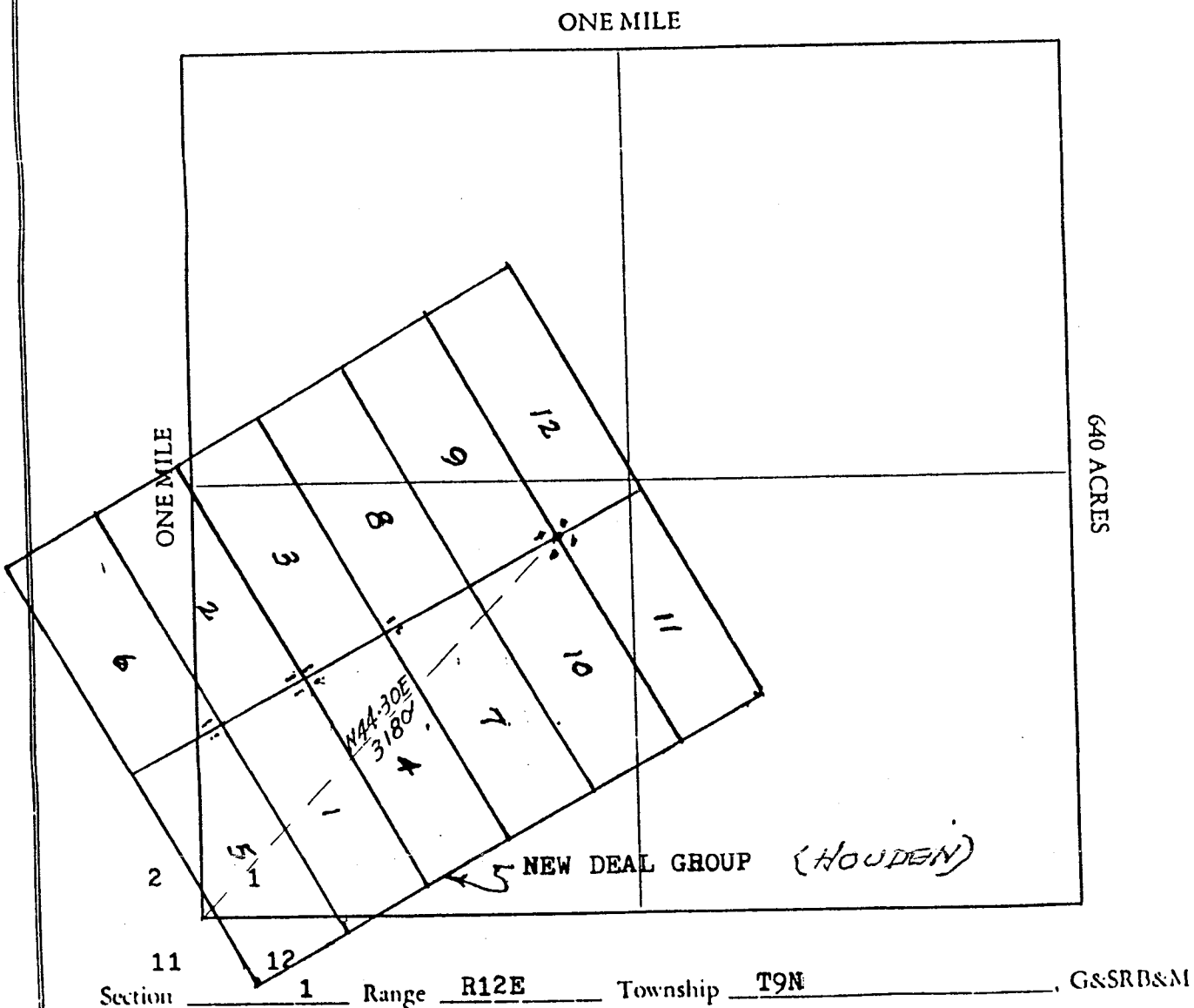
MAP OF MINING CLAIM LOCATION

1. The name of the claim is NEW DEAL #12
2. The SW corner of the claim is 3180 feet in a S44-30W direction to a survey monument or permanent natural object described as SW Cor. Sec. 1, T9N, R12E
3. The type of location monument is a 2"x2"x4" post
The type of corner and end monuments are 2"x2"x4" posts
4. The bearing and distance between the corners of the claim are beginning at the SW corner of the claim, 600 feet in a N60E direction to the SE corner, then 1500 feet in a N30W direction to the NE corner, then 600 feet in a S60W direction to the NW corner, then 1500 feet in a S30E direction to the point of beginning.

MAP

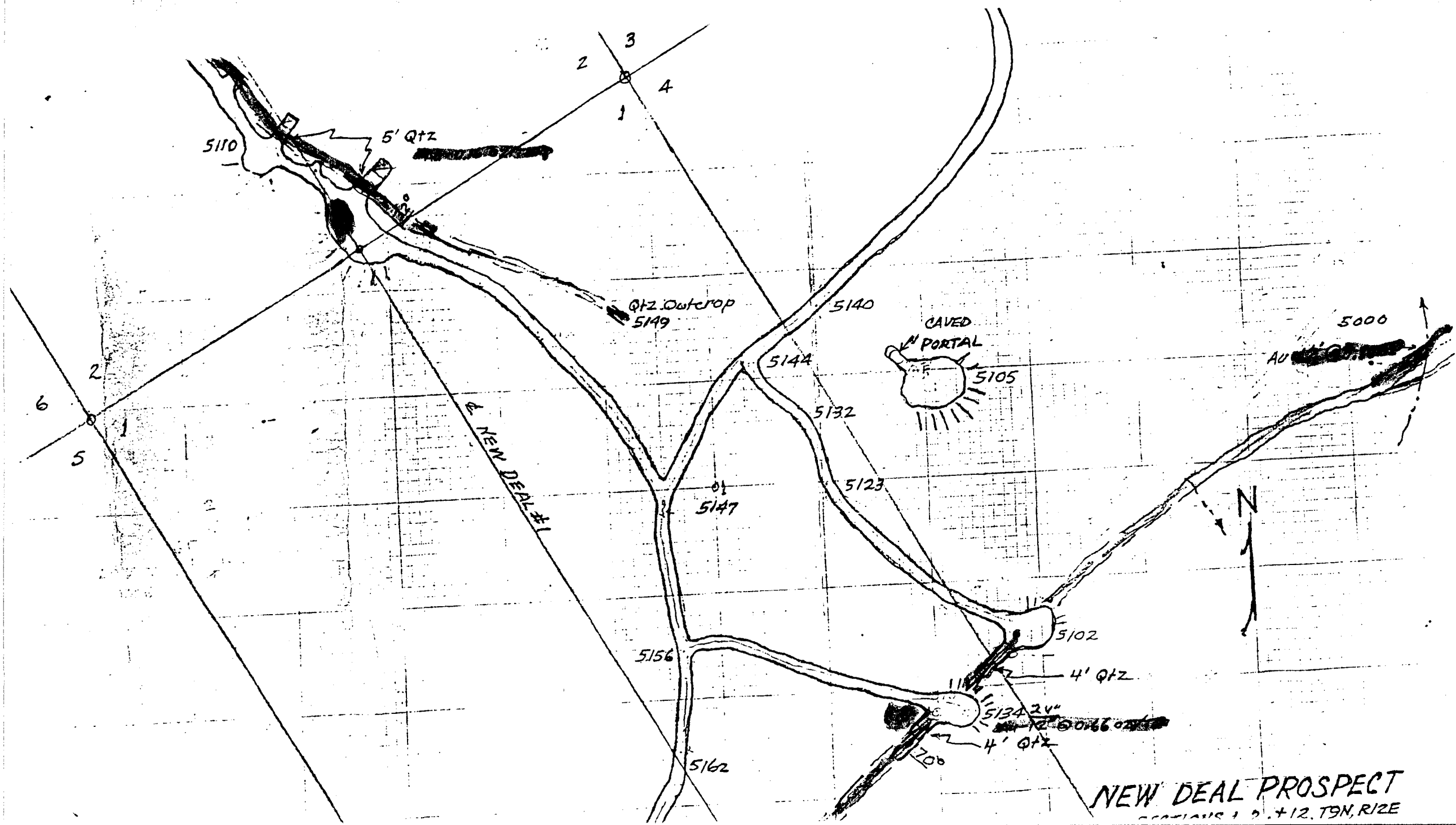
One inch = One thousand feet

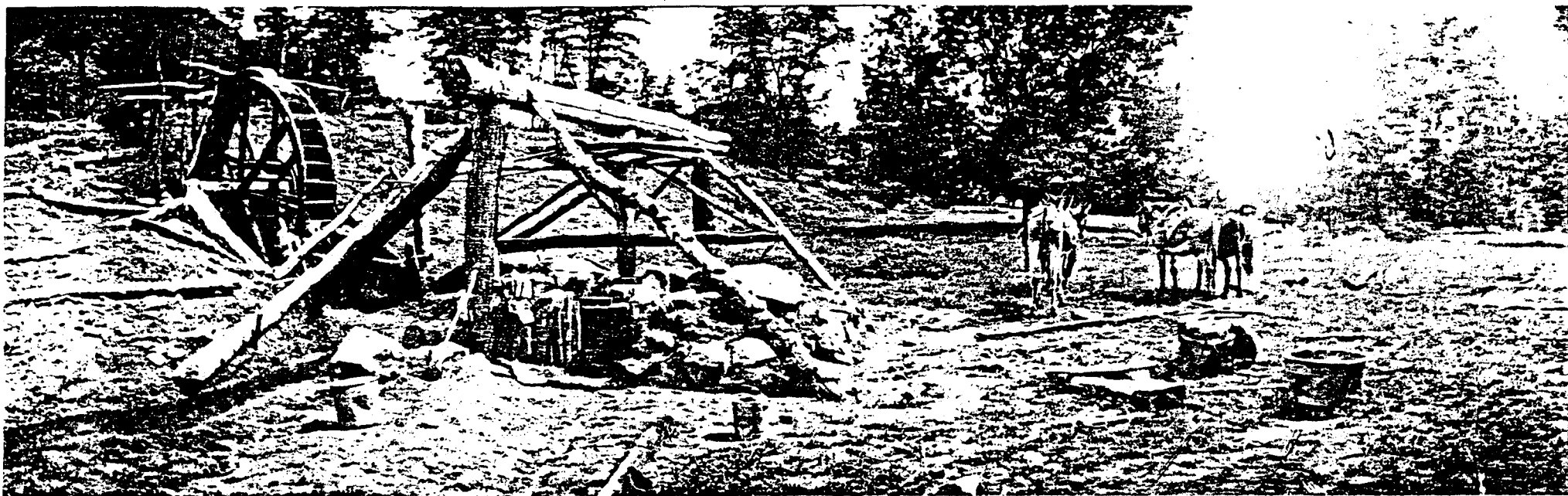
North Arrow 



Date June 15, 1987


Signature





WOODEN ARRASTRA - 1898

WILLIAM W. SORSEN
Consulting Mining Engineer
770 SUNSET DRIVE
GLOBE, ARIZONA 85501



Mr. J. D. Saxe, Mgr.
ASARCO Expt.
P.O. Box ~~5747~~ 5747
Tucson, AZ. 85703

called 8/7/91

Bill Sorenson ?

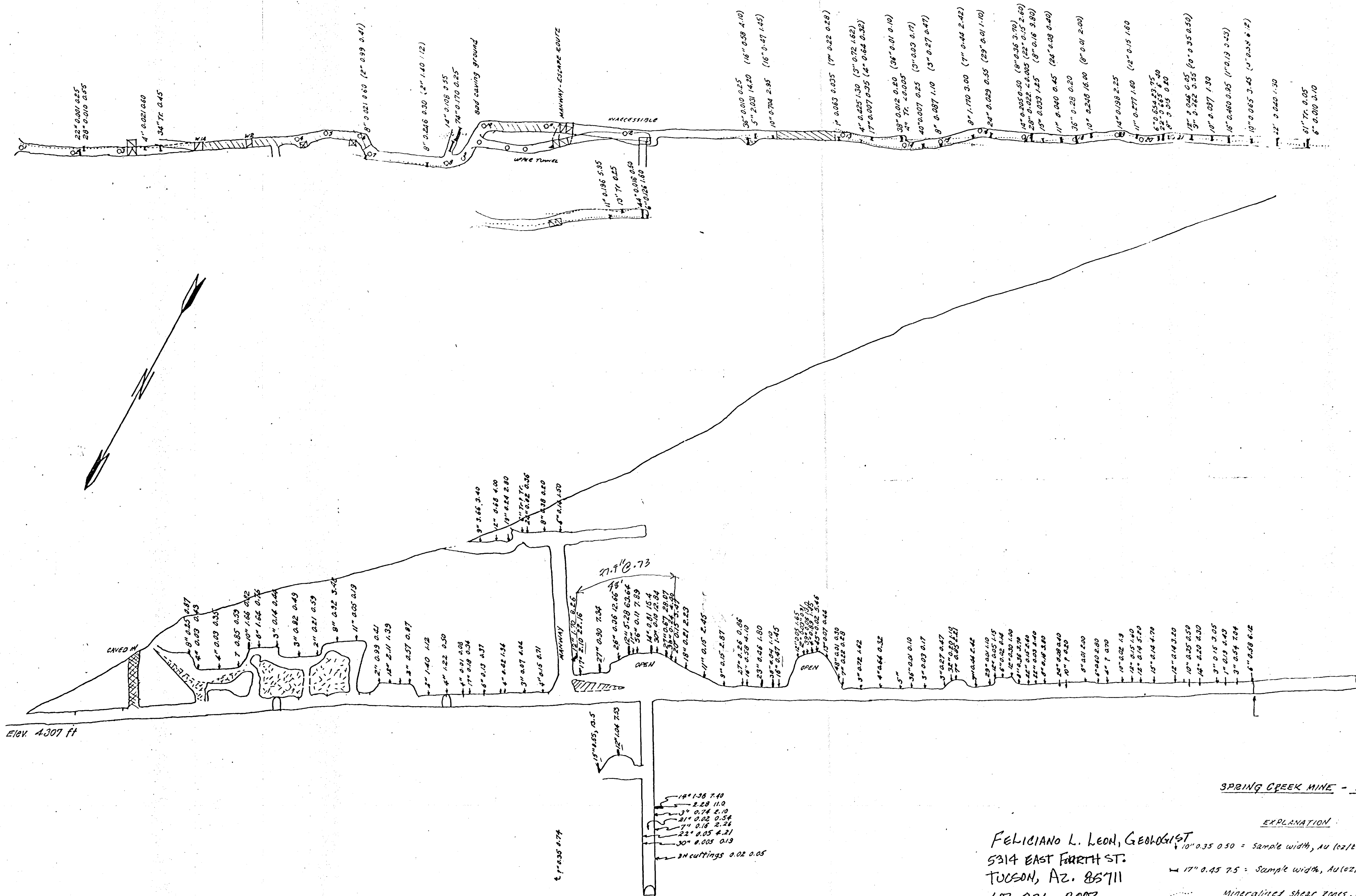
Lee Folks

(Spring Creek Mine Submitted.) Ent Co

Says he is controlling owner of Sanchez
& expects ~~ABC~~ to give it back by early
Sept since they've been unable to peddle
it.

He is much more (?) sensible as
to terms.

Watch for new submitte on
Spring Creek.



SPRING CREEK MINE - PLATE 1

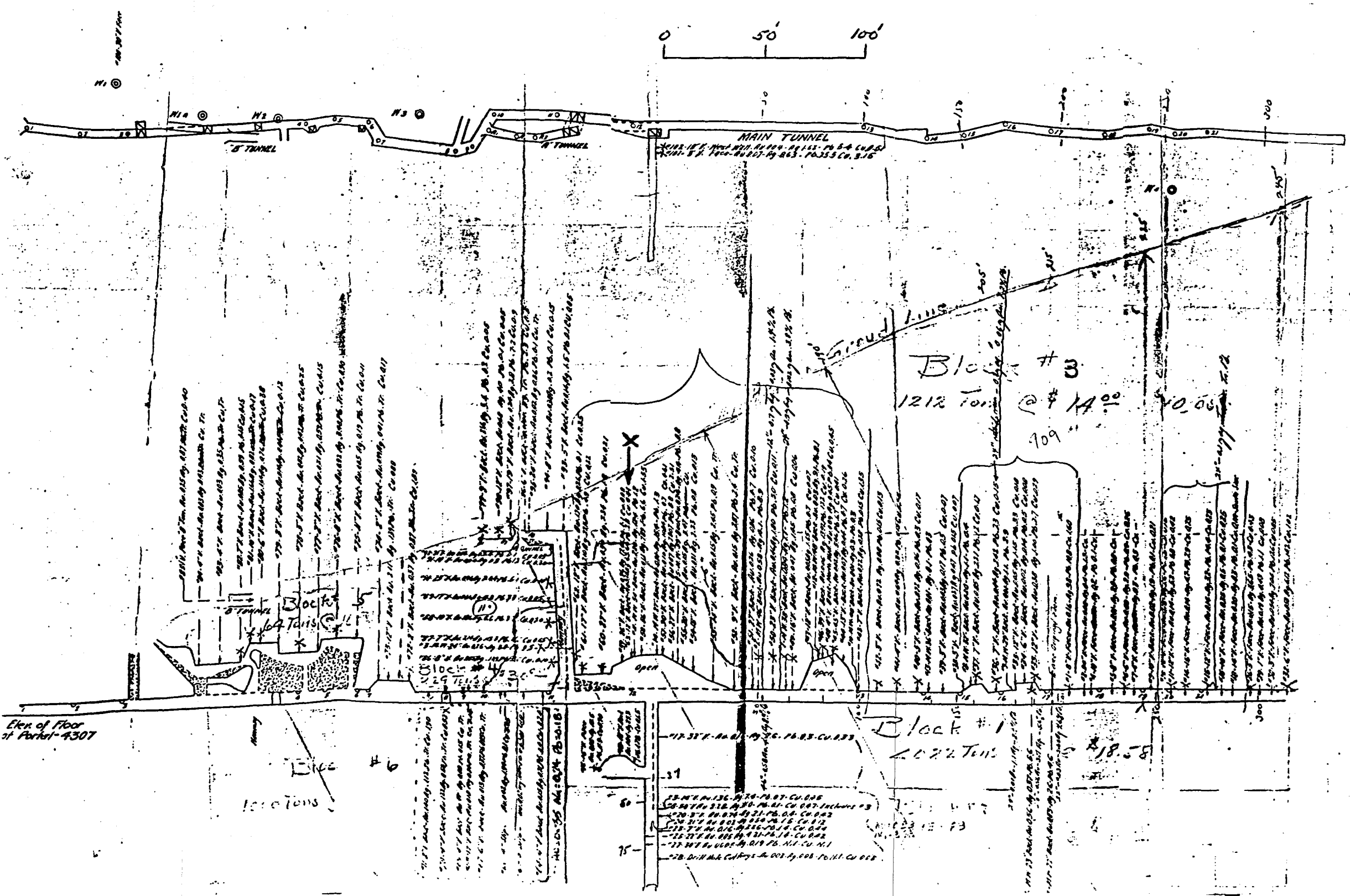
FELICIANO L. LEON, GEOLOGIST
5314 EAST FOURTH ST.
TUCSON, AZ. 85711
602 326-8002

EXPLANATION:

- 10" 0.35 0.50 = Sample width, Au (oz/lb), Ag (oz/lb) Old samples (1922?)
- 17" 0.45 7.5 = Sample width, Au (oz/lb), Ag (oz/lb) Channel samples (1987)
- Mineralized shear zones, or veins.
- Survey points
- Timbered
- (1" 0.44 2.42) = Sample width, Au (oz/lb), Ag (oz/lb) Selected Old samples in situ

Scale: 1" = 30'

Spring Creek Mine



Gold ONLY

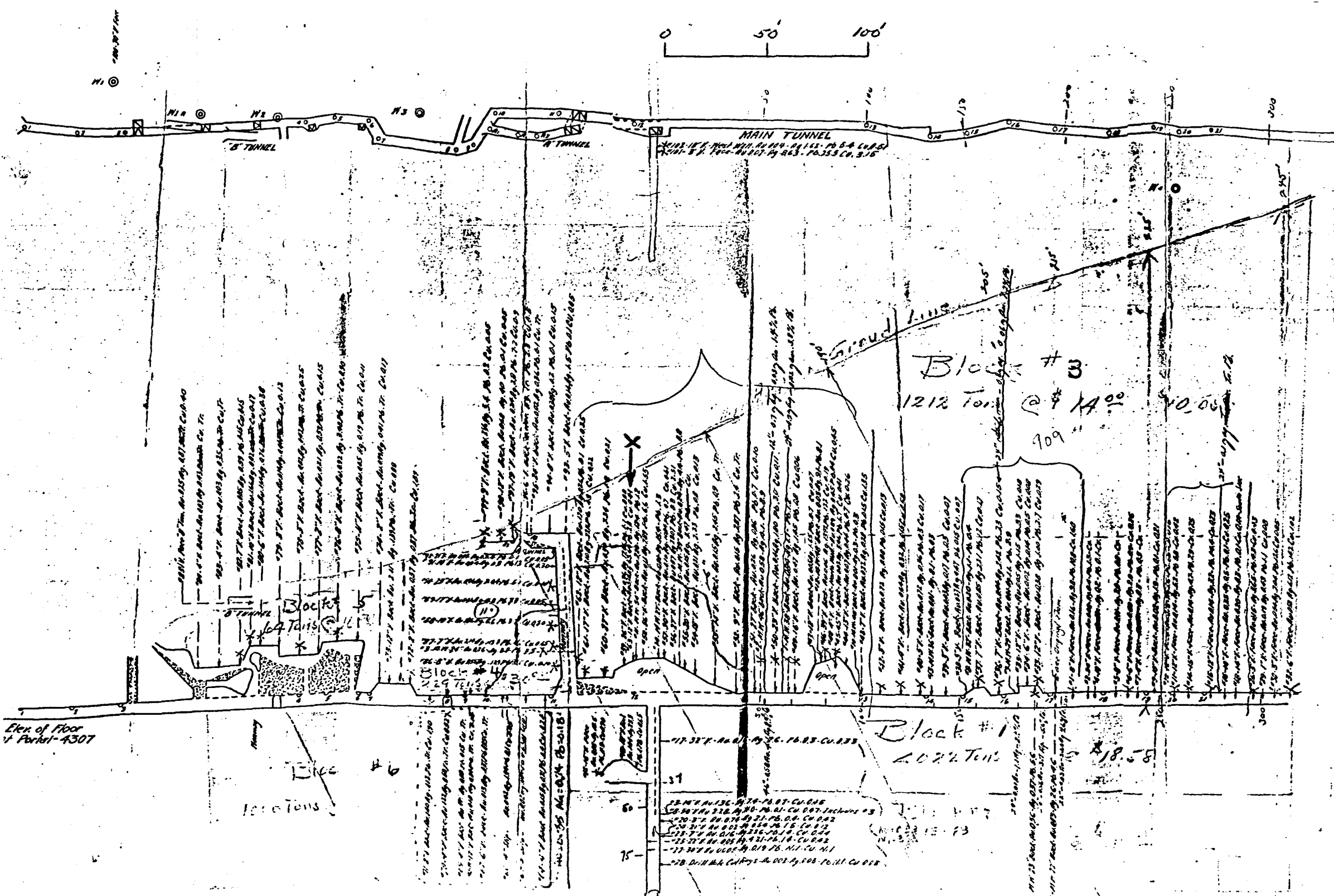
Block	Tons	@	Total
#1 (1.4)	4022	18.58	74760.00
#2 (0.5)	600	16.75	10050.00
#3 (0.5)	1212	14.00	16968.00
#4 (1.0)	229	30.00	6870.00
#5 (0.4)	64	16.00	1024.00
#6 (0.4)	1000	16.00	16000.00
Total	7762	17.00	132,249.00

SPRING CREEK MINE

ASSAY PLAT
 BALD EAGLE MINING CO. SPRING
 CREEK DIVISION-GILA COUNTY-ARIZ
 Scale-1 IN.=30 FT. April 1, 1929
 (reduced)

LEGEND

Gold-Au ——— Assay in Ounces
 Silver-Ag ——— " " " " " "
 Lead-Pb ——— " " " " " "
 Copper-Cu ——— " " " " " "
 Mining Width ——— " " " " " "



GOLD ONLY

Gold = 35%
Silver = 3.75%
Lead = 0.65%
Copper = 0.14%

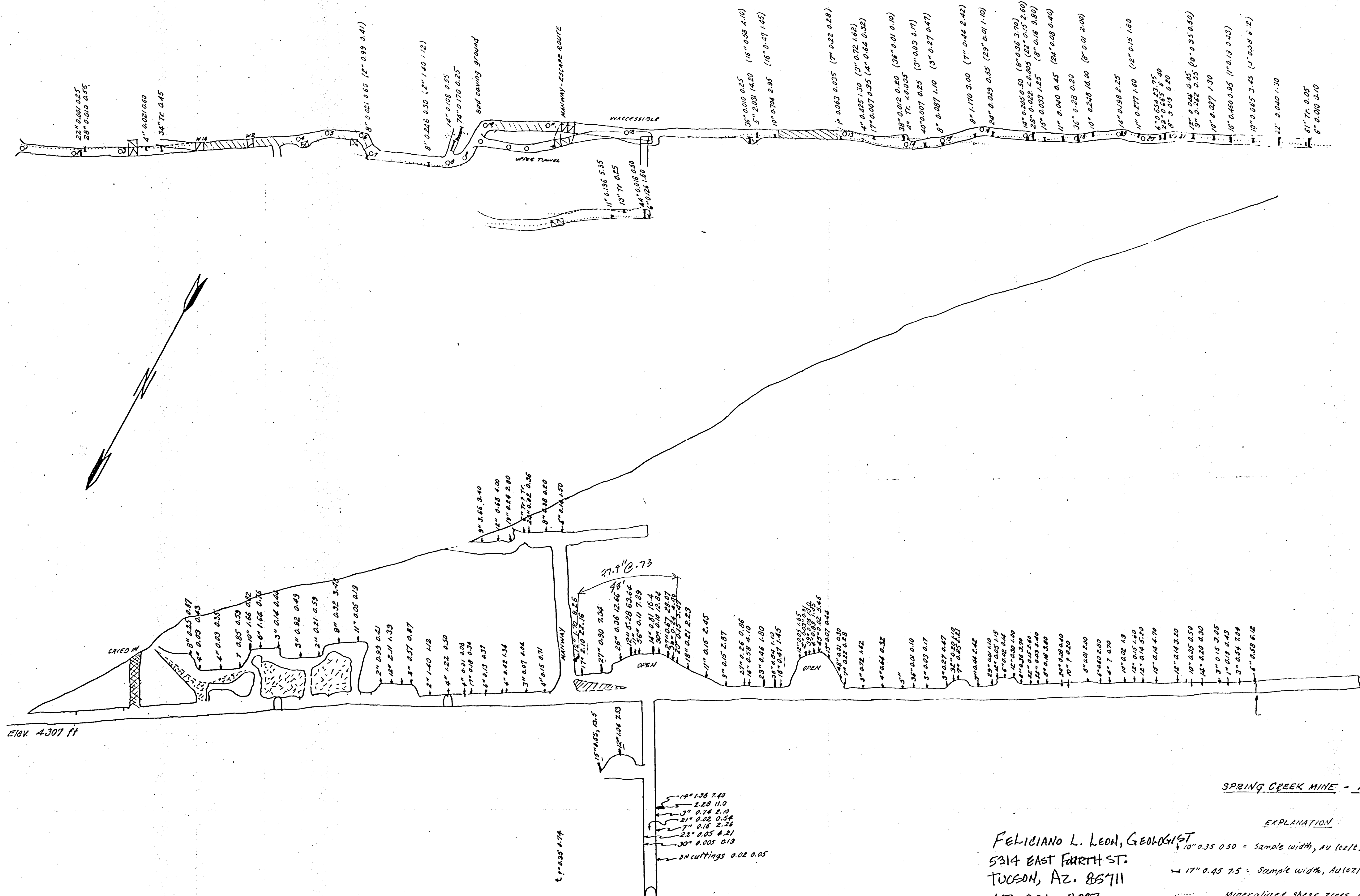
Block	Tons	@	Total
#1 (1.4)	4022	18.58	74760.00
#2 (0.8)	600	16.75	10050.00
#3 (0.5)	1212	14.00	16968.00
#4 (1.0)	229	30.00	6870.00
#5 (0.4)	64	16.00	1024.00
#6 (0.4)	1000	16.00	16000.00
Total	7762	17.00	132,209.00

SPRING CREEK MINE

ASSAY PLAT
BALD EAGLE MINING CO-SPRING
CREEK DIVISION-GILA COUNTY-ARIZ
Scale: 1 IN. = 30 FT. April 1, 1929
(includes)

LEGEND

Gold-Au — — — Assay in Ounces
Silver-Ag — — — " " Percent
Lead-Pb — — — " " " "
Copper-Cu — — — " " " "
Mining Width — — — 14 IN. " "



SPRING CREEK MINE - PLATE 1

FELICIANO L. LEON, GEOLOGIST
 5314 EAST FURTH ST.
 TUCSON, AZ. 85711
 602 326-8002

EXPLANATION

- 10" 0.35 0.50 = Sample width, Au (oz/t), Ag (oz/t) Old samples (1929?)
- 17" 0.45 7.5 = Sample width, Au (oz/t), Ag (oz/t) Channel samples (1987)
- Mineralized shear zones, or veins.
- Survey points 1111 Timbered
- 1" 0.44 2.42 = Sample width, Au (oz/t), Ag (oz/t) Selected old samples in view
- Scale: 1" = 30'

SUMMARY

A preliminary geological field evaluation of the Spring Creek mine, located about 7 miles west-southwest of Young in Gila county, Arizona, was made in the period August 24 to September, 1987. The main objectives of this work, which were accomplished successfully, were: 1) to perform underground sampling and geological evaluation in order to confirm the presence and extent of gold mineralization in the area, and 2) to do sufficient work to satisfy the assessment requirements for the 12 claims that make up the property.

The mine is at the bottom of a deeply carved erosional "window" that exposes Pre-Cambrian schist intruded by a rhyolite of probable Tertiary age. The Pre-Cambrian schists in the region have undergone folding and faulting, with the trend of the major structural features, such as the axis of folds, faults and intrusive dikes, having a regional northeasterly orientation. This trend is very important in the property area because it seems to control the orientation of major features such as the mineralized shear zones, the rhyolite-schist lithological contact and the metamorphic fabric of the Pre-Cambrian units (Figure 2). Tertiary, and younger, sedimentary cover is common in areas with elevations higher than the mine.

Gold mineralization occurs in one or more shear zones located at or near the hanging wall of a bold, high-angle structural feature rich in introduced white, barren bull quartz. This feature, and the associated mineralized shear zones, extend for at least 2200 feet along strike, crossing the property in a northeasterly direction. Samples taken on the surface verified the assumption that the mineralization extends for great distances along strike. Samples taken along the access road, about 1800 feet northeast of the mine portal, yielded gold assays as high as 0.043 oz/t.

Hydrothermal alteration is restricted to the mineralized shear zones, or veins, and its effects on wallrock are evident for only a few inches to two feet, but it is highly likely that gold mineralization is also present in the altered wallrock. The mineralization occurs as minute grains of "free" gold liberated from the lattices and interstices of pyrite, chalcopyrite and, possibly, galena by the process of oxidation. Mineralization in and above the main adit is in the oxide zone; the oxide-sulfide interface is projected to be at creek level or deeper.

The recent underground sampling program has verified the validity of the old assay results (Table 1). This was accomplished by comparing the two sets of assay data (i.e., the old and the recent assay results), using a simple weighted averaging method. The discrepancies found were attributed to factors such as: sample widths, erratic gold distribution in the shear zones and sampling procedures.

The sampling and assaying information available for the mine, while considered reliable, is not sufficient to calculate proven or probable ore reserves with confidence. The ore reserves estimated in 1981 were reviewed and are considered realistic, but they are subject to verification after measuring the existing stopes and obtaining

more sampling data in the now inaccessible workings of the mine. Provided the calculations were made properly and assuming that no substantial mining took place after the reserves were estimated, the immediate potential reserves in the main Spring Creek mine total 45,056 tons with average grades of 0.074 and 0.85 oz/t gold and silver, respectively (Table 2). The eastern extension of the main shear zone, located on the east side of the creek, is an area where undeveloped potential ore reserves could be present. Two adits were driven on the mineralized shear zone, but there is no evidence of stoping. Sampling of the Upper adit yielded gold assays as high as 0.371 oz/t Au with 0.35 oz/t Ag.

No metallurgical investigations were made for this report, and no metallurgical data is currently available. Because the gold mineralization at the mine occurs in an oxidized environment, it is possible that it can be recovered using a simple leaching process. Preliminary tests should be run in order to confirm this assumption. Furthermore, the nature of the ores in the sulfide zone, which most likely be at or slightly below creek level, will require an entirely different process to recover the precious metals.

The property has an excellent exploration potential because the major feature that appears to control the gold mineralization is a prominent structure at least 2200 feet long. It cuts across the property in a northeasterly direction, and gold mineralization at the mine is found in shear zones immediately adjacent on its hanging wall (south) side. Surface sampling has detected gold mineralization on parallel shear zones on both sides of this major structural trend. Another important exploration target is the zone immediately south of the mine area where gold mineralization could be found in association with the rhyolite-schist contact as well as in shear zones parallel to the main shear zone in the mine. Detailed geologic mapping of the underground workings at the mine in order to understand the nature of existing parallel veins, and to program a number of short drill holes to search for additional parallel veins, must be done after the workings are refurbished. The open pit potential should not be overlooked.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the field work and study of existing information and data gathered on this evaluation, the following conclusions can be made in regards to the project:

1. Gold mineralization occurs in extensive northeasterly oriented shear zones persistent along strike for at least 2,200 feet and probably with depth. These shear zones are fault zones where the fault displacement, or shearing, has taken place parallel to bedding planes, or the metamorphic fabric of the Pinal schist, wherever there was a difference in competency in the rocks involved. This shearing created a zone of strong fracturing, brecciation and crushing thereby forming permeable "beds", or shear zones of very irregular thickness through which the gold-bearing solutions were circulated, depositing sulfide-rich mineralization in the existing open spaces. Geologic observations in the mine confirm that, although they are persistent,

the thicknesses of these shear zones may be as thin as 1 inch or as thick as 20 inches. The very nature of the formation of the original shear zones suggest that others, parallel to the known major shear zone, must exist, and this was, in fact, observed in the underground workings and on the surface. At this time, the information available does not permit to speculate about the role played by the rhyolite in the formation of the ore deposits, nor about the possibility of its being mineralized at or near the contact with the schist. It is, however, a positive feature in the property and it must be investigated.

More likely, the rocks did not undergo further deformation or major faulting after the ore was emplaced. Oxidation of the upper portions of the deposit took place, freeing the precious metals, as the cover rocks were gradually eroded.

2. The data available is not sufficient to calculate ore reserves with confidence. The ore reserve figures available from a calculation made in 1981 should be considered as guide lines as to what could be expected in the mine itself with the understanding that further work is necessary in order to bring the reserves to the proven and probable categories. Recommendations regarding major investments to build a processing plant or to make preparations to start a mining operation, therefore, cannot be made at this time.

3. The easterly extension of the major shear zone has not been substantially mined or explored in the past. Sampling done in the workings on this side of the creek confirm the presence of gold mineralization. This is an area where additional ore reserves can be blocked out since there is no evidence of stoped out zones. Mapping of the surface as well as of the Lower adit, which is now dangerous to access, is needed here in order to understand whether the shear zones in these adits are the same or different structures. This is an area where the open pit potential of the property should be investigated. A topographic base map with good ground control is needed, particularly in this area, in order to put the geology and the mine workings in perspective.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information available and assuming the project will be pursued further, ranked in order of decreasing importance, the following recommendations, or suggestions for further work are made. The final decisions as to the work to be done will be made by company representatives in the light of the funds that are available to carry out the work needed to perform a proper evaluation of the economic potential of the property.

1. The access road must be refurbished. This will include widening the last 1200 feet of the existing road to the Old Camp and refurbishing the trail from the Old Camp to the mine site (about 1800 feet). Depending on the availability of a bulldozer, this work can be accomplished in about two weeks; it is possible that explosives will be needed in two or three spots.

2. Re-build an existing road to the Upper and Lower East adits on the east side of the creek. Bring a road to the main mine portal on the west side of the creek and build one or two drill sites. Send the bulldozer home.

3. Using two mine crews, start clean up and, where needed, re-timber all underground workings. A compressor and other tools for this job will be needed. The time involved cannot be estimated at this time.

4. In conjunction with the above steps, map the surface geology, specially along new roadcuts, paying particular attention to the occurrence of mineralization. Take samples as needed.

5. As they become accessible and safe, measure, map and sample the underground workings, specially the stoped out areas. Re-calculate the ore reserves.

6. Review the information made available as the work progresses and, if warranted, design an exploration and/or development program.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Eagle Capital, Inc., a corporation based in Austin, Texas, the Spring Creek project was evaluated in the period August 24 to September 16, 1987. The initial objectives of this preliminary evaluation, as outlined by representatives of Eagle Capital, were two-fold: 1) to perform underground sampling and geological evaluation of the area in order to verify the presence and extent of gold mineralization in the main Spring Creek mine workings, thereby confirming, or denying, the validity of existing gold assays; and 2) to do sufficient work on the claims in order to satisfy the 1986-87 work requirements to file the corresponding assessment documents by August 31, 1987. Both of these objectives were successfully achieved.

The work accomplished to date is summarized in this report and, based on the results obtained in this first pass, recommendations for further work are made.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The Spring Creek project is in Gila County, Arizona, about 12 miles in a western direction from the town of Young (Figure 1). This small town, population about 800, is primarily a ranching community situated about 45 miles north of the town of Globe. Most of the road from Globe to Young is a well-maintained gravel road passable during most of the year. The road from Young to the property itself is also a gravel road, but some sections of it may not be passable during periods of heavy rain or snowfall; a four-wheel drive vehicle is necessary, but not absolutely required.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

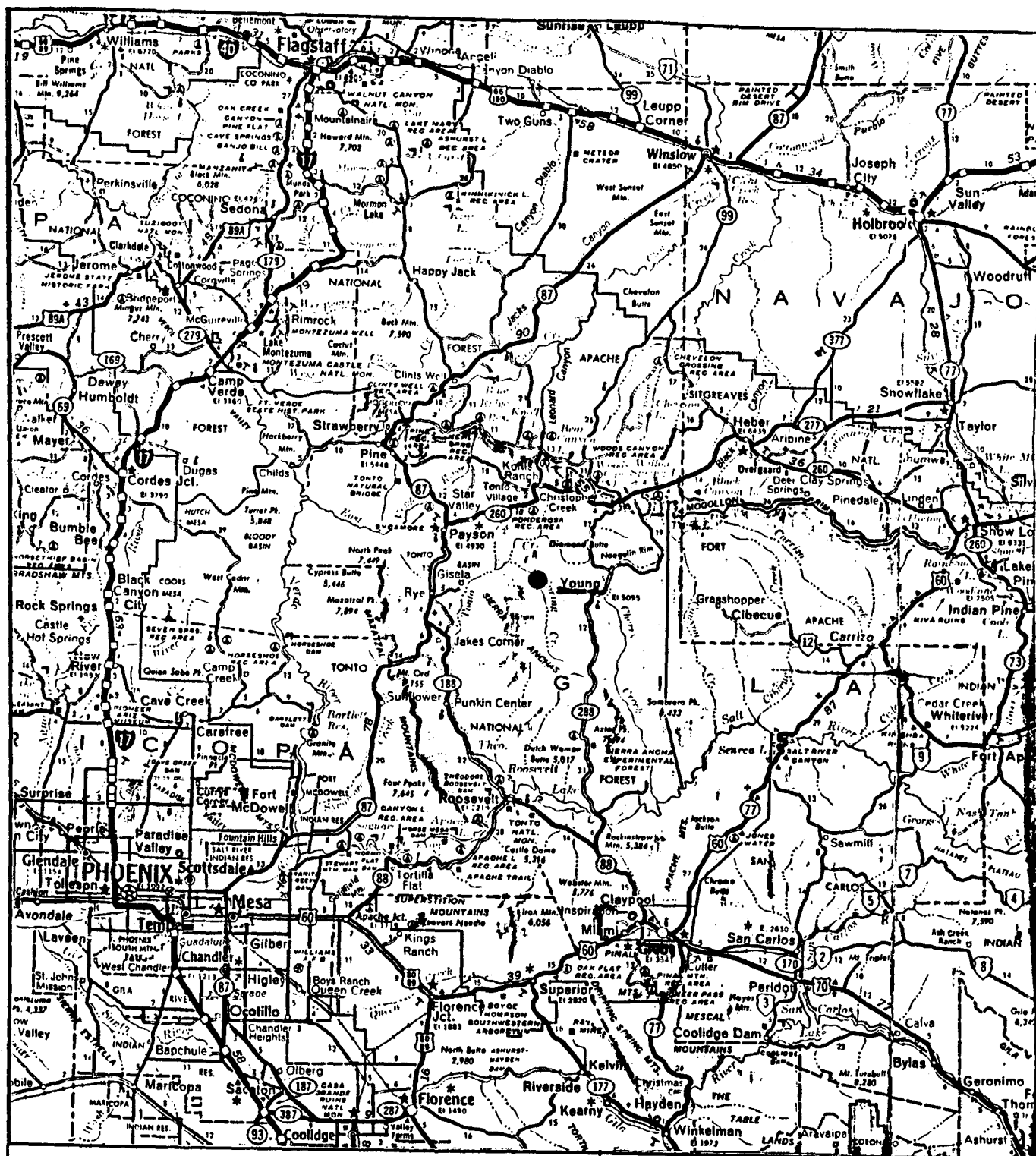
The property consists of twelve lode claims named Yankee Dollar 1 through 12, respectively. They cover most of the SW 1/4 of section 36, and portions of the SE 1/4 of section 35, Township 9 N, Range 12 E. The block of claims is oriented about N 70 E, which is the orientation of the main mineralized structures in the region.

The claims are currently registered under the names of Evert D. Bunker of P.O. Box 71, Globe, Arizona 85502 (Telephone: 602/425-7044), and Lee Folks of P.O. Box 197, Young, Arizona 85554 (Phone: 602/462-3434). Assessment work for 1986-87 has been filed on August 31, 1987.

The area of the claims is covered in the Buzzard Roost Mesa 7 1/2 minute USGS Quadrangle map. Other useful USGS Quadrangle maps are Diamond Butte (7 1/2 min.) to the north, and Young (15 min.) to the east.

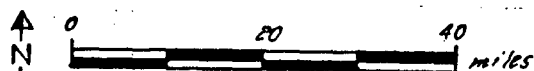
GEOLOGIC SETTING

The lithologic units in the region in which the Spring Creek project is situated consist of a sequence of rocks ranging from Tertiary to Pre-Cambrian in age. This sequence has over time been carved through by erosion, exposing older formations with depth. The



LOCATION MAP
SPRING CREEK PROJECT

● Project site



Scale: 1" = 20 miles

FIGURE 1

Buzzard Roost Mesa 7 1/2' Quad

INTERIOR
EY

R 12 E

490

491

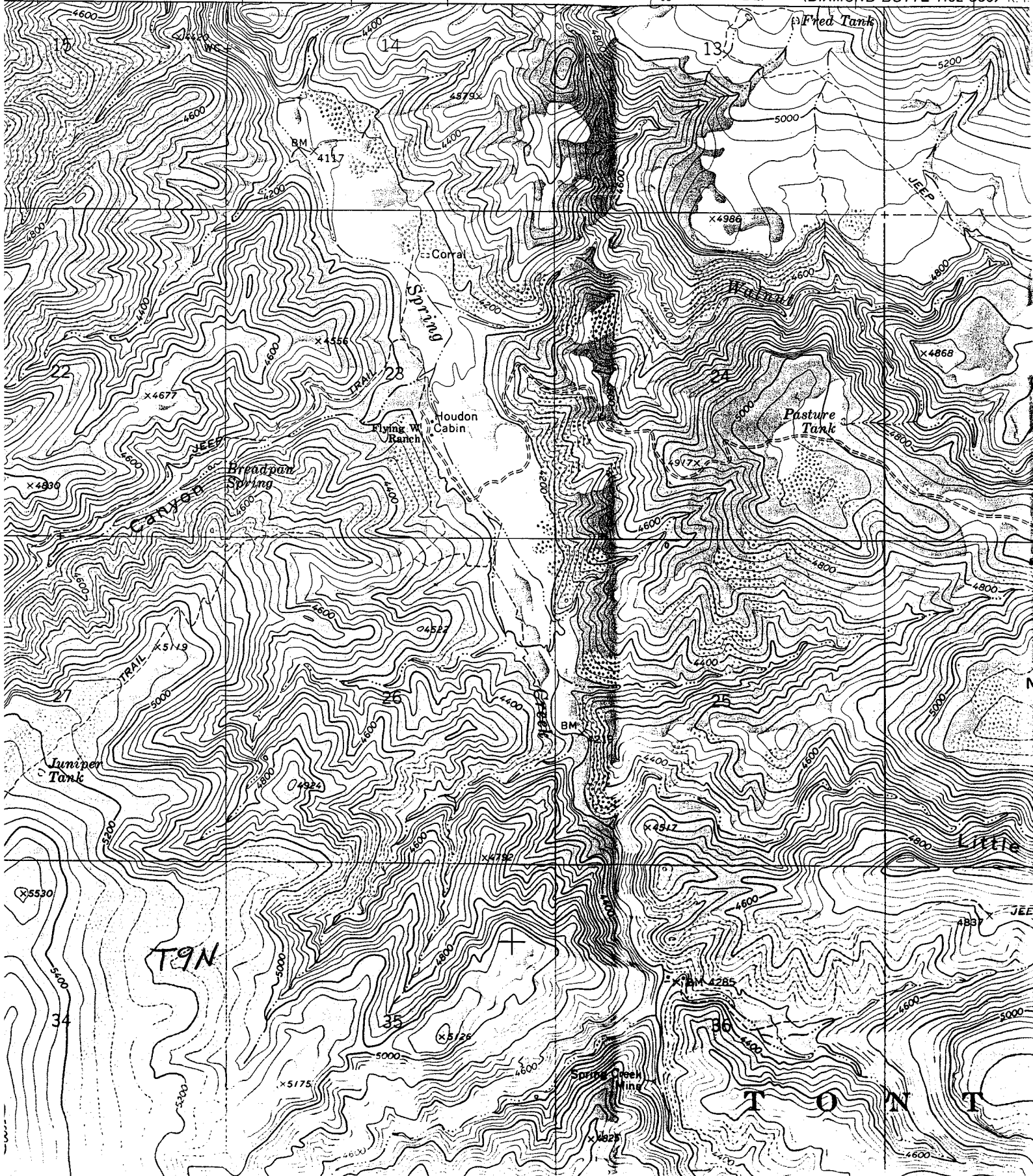
492

5'

493

R. 12 E.

3752 II (DIAMOND BUTTE 1:62 500) R. 1



project area, therefore, is in an erosional "window" where the Pre-Cambrian Pinal schist, which is the main host of the mineralized structures, has been exposed. In the project area and its immediate surroundings this erosional process has cut through a thick sequence of Tertiary (?) sediments, mainly conglomerates (Gila?), but in other areas the rocks involved include Younger Pre-Cambrian rocks such as the quartzites corresponding to the Dripping Springs formation, which makes a number of prominent "mesas" north of the property area, and a number of Older Pre-Cambrian formations such as the dominantly volcanic rocks of the Board Cabin and Flying W formations.

Regionally, these Pre-Cambrian rocks have undergone folding and faulting with the dominant trend of both the axis of the folds and the principal faults having a northeasterly orientation (Gastil, 1953). The northeasterly-trending zones of weakness reflected by these regional faults appear to have controlled the emplacement of later (Tertiary?) intrusive rocks. In his map of the Board Cabin Draw Area, which is a few miles north of the Spring Creek project, Gastil (1953) has mapped a number of intrusive dikes exhibiting persistent northeasterly trends. This strong, regional structural fabric is evident in the Spring Creek project area (Figures 2, 3) where the schist-rhyolite contact, and the mineralized shear zones, or veins, have an obvious trend to the northeast. In the context of describing the ore-bearing structures the terms "shear zone" and "vein" will be used interchangeably in this report.

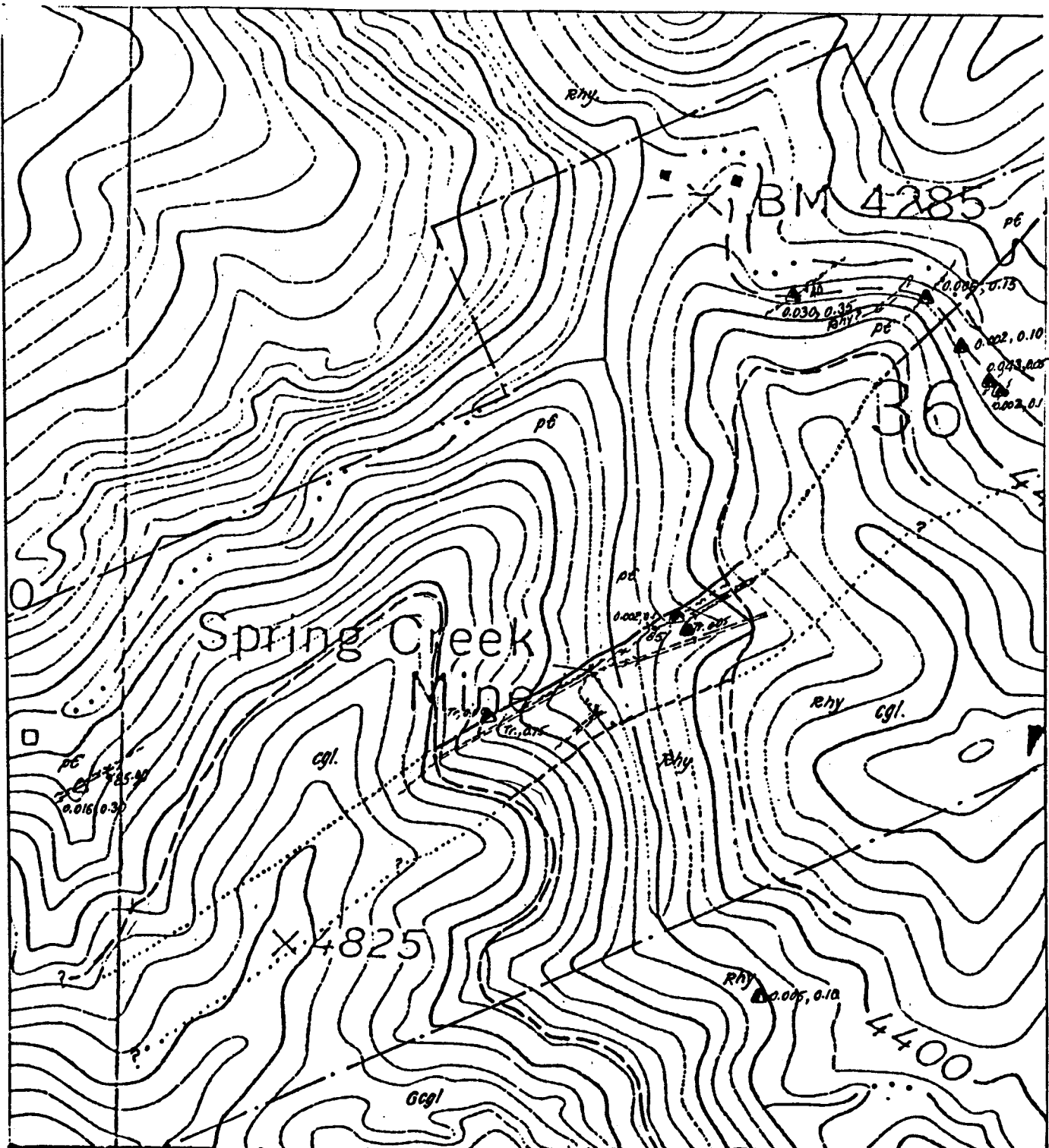
PROJECT GEOLOGY

The geological map of the project (Figure 2) has been put together from field mapping which was principally aimed at delineating the zones of alteration and mineralization, delimiting the main lithologic units and locating additional mineralized shear zones within the claim area and its immediate surroundings. No effort was put into breaking down the Pinal schist, for example, into several individual units based on composition, grain size, etc. The emphasis was put into outlining the immediate economic potential of the property. However, it is advised that, as the project develops, a more detailed geologic mapping of the area be undertaken; this can be accomplished by a student as part of a thesis project.

Talus and vegetation cover are abundant in the area, the approximate percentage of outcrop being 10 %. In general, bedrock can be found in most of the creeks and gulleys.

Lithology and Structure

The principal lithologic units in the Spring Creek project area are the Tertiary (?) conglomerates and rhyolites, and the Pre-Cambrian Pinal schist. The relationship among these rocks and the mineralization event appears to be very simple and straightforward. The Pre-Cambrian units, including the Pinal schist, were intruded by the rhyolite and this sequence was later covered by erosional material corresponding to sediments ranging from Tertiary to Recent in age. In the project area these sediments are generally poorly sorted and moderately well-indurated gravels; bold outcrops of

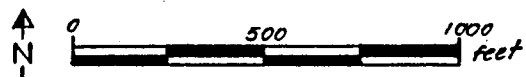


EXPLANATION

- Recent to Tertiary (Cgl=Gila conglomerate)
- Rhyolite (intrusive?)
- Pre-Cambrian schist
- Contacts (--- =inferred;=concealed)
- High-angle, quartz-rich regional structure
- ~~~~~ Mineralized shear zones
- 0.030, 0.35 Surface samples with Au, Ag values in oz/ton
- Underground workings
- Property boundary

GEOLOGY MAP

Spring Creek Project
Gila County, Arizona

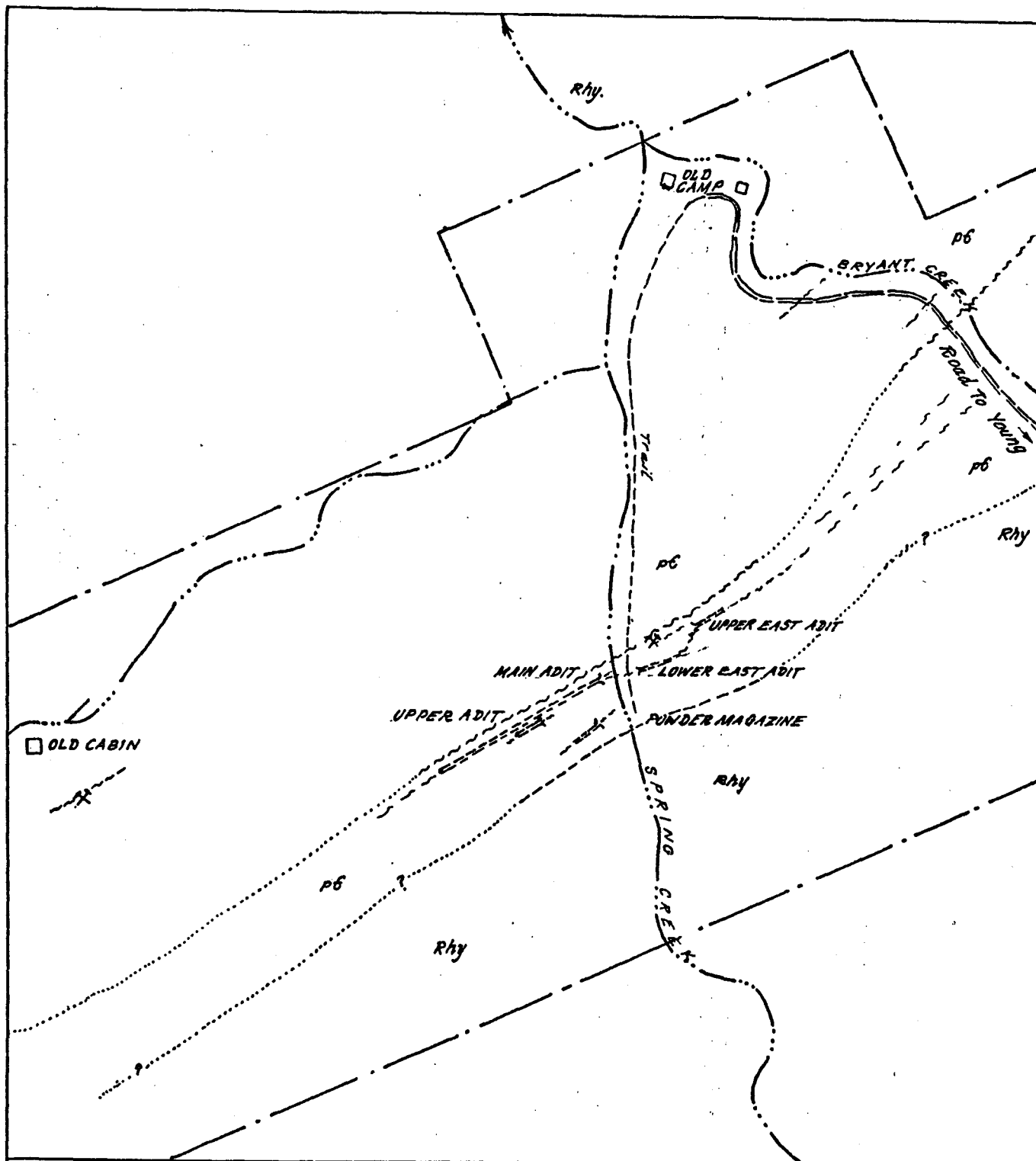


Scale: 1"=500'

Date: Sept. 1987

Geology: FLL

FIGURE 2



EXPLANATION

- pe schist
- Rhy rhyolite
- Major structure
- Mineralized shear zone
- . - . - Lithologic contact
- == Roads
- Trails
- x, = Mine workings

GEOLOGY MAP (SUMMARY) SPRING CREEK PROJECT



Scale: 1" = 500'

Sept 1987

FIGURE 3

presumably Tertiary Gila conglomerate occur south of the claims area (Figure 2).

The schists range from light gray to dark green and have the characteristic metamorphic fabric which makes them unique. Their principal constituents are micas (chlorite micas, muscovite, sericite, etc.), quartz and feldspars. In most, if not all, of the areas where it was observed the schistosity has a northeasterly trend and a steep dip ranging from 80 degrees to vertical. Locally, the schists are strongly sheared and folded, but in the mine area the folding is less pronounced. The process of shearing, which is strong faulting accompanied by brecciation parallel to bedding planes or, as in this case, schistosity, has been responsible for creating open space through which the mineralized solutions were emplaced in the Pinal schist. At least two mineralized shear zones have been identified in the property (Figure 3).

The rhyolites, on the other hand, are hard, massive and undeformed; in hand specimen, they have a pinkish brown to light brown dense to very fine-grained groundmass with about 8 to 10 % euhedral to subhedral quartz phenocrysts. Large outcrop areas of rhyolite are evident in the Spring Creek and Bryant canyons.

The structural features of the property are dominated by the northeasterly-trending regional characteristics described above. Faults, shear zones, lithologic contacts and the metamorphic fabric of the Pinal schist have a general trend ranging from N45E to N70E. The rhyolite-schist contact has not been observed because of heavy talus and vegetation cover, but it does appear to have a general northeasterly trend.

Alteration and Mineralization

It is important to note that, based on the information gathered thus far, the gold mineralization in the property is restricted to the mineralized shear zones, and that the hydrothermal alteration effects pervade into the wallrock for very short distances, i.e., from a few inches to one or two feet. Hydrothermal alteration, therefore, may not be as valuable a tool to explore for other gold occurrences in schists such as at the Spring Creek mine. The key will be to look for structural features that show evidence of introduced quartz, usually accompanied by iron oxides, no matter how weak or insignificant these features may appear at first glance. These types of occurrences must be sampled in order to verify the presence of gold.

The rhyolite has not been observed to be hydrothermally altered unless these effects are not exposed because of talus cover. Specifically, the schist-rhyolite contact has not been observed in the field, and it is possible that the rhyolite is also altered and mineralized at the contact (Figure 3). Only one occurrence of a small, strongly sericitized rhyolite dikelet intruding schist (Sample No. SC-G-11) has been observed and sampled.

Gold mineralization in the main Spring Creek shear zone

most likely occurs as minute grains of "free" gold, too small to be seen with the naked eye or with a handlens, liberated from the lattices and interstices of primary sulfide minerals such as pyrite, chalcopyrite and, possibly, galena, by the process of oxidation. Except for a small occurrence of blebs of massive galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite underground (Sample SC-9), no sulfide mineralization has been observed in the underground workings mapped during this evaluation. The gangue minerals within the gold-bearing shear zones are mainly quartz, iron oxides and clays, and the mineralized shear zones themselves, while persistent and continuous along strike, range from about 2 to 23 inches in width. It is this "beaded" characteristic, where the shear zone thins out and in a relatively short distance along strike, that makes it difficult to explore and to extrapolate ore thickness for ore reserve estimation purposes. The main shear zone, including the easterly extension found in the Lower and Upper East adits across the creek, has a strike length of at least 2200 feet.

Invariably, the mineralized shear zone(s) known to date occur parallel to and in the hanging wall (south side) of a prominent, bold structure with strong, random veining of white, barren bull quartz. This strong, high-angle structure can be as wide as 40 feet, or more, and can be traced for more than a mile (Figure 3). It is highly possible that the mineralized shear zone is also present in, or near the hanging wall of this major, but barren, persistent structure for its entire length. Furthermore, its footwall has not been explored, or, if it has, the field evidence has not been found in the project area.

SURFACE SAMPLING

A limited number of surface samples were taken as part of this evaluation (Figure 2). The results range from trace to 0.043 oz/t Au and from 0.05 to 0.35 oz/t Ag. The best results are for samples taken in sheared and fractured zones along the access road northeast of the mine. These samples, not surprisingly, are along the northeasterly extension of the main structure in the property. These samples confirm the interpretation that the regional structure controlling the mineralization at the project persists along strike. The next best sample, with 0.016 and 0.30 oz/t Au and Ag, respectively, was taken at a small prospect pit west of the mine and near an old abandoned cabin. This prospect is also along a weak shear zone trending northeast.

This small number of surface samples confirm the presence of gold mineralization along the strong northeast-trending structures in the region and opens the possibility of finding either extensions of the known shear zones, or parallel structures elsewhere in the property. This type of exploration must be done routinely as the project is in progress.

UNDERGROUND SAMPLING

The main Spring Creek mine has been sampled extensively in the past. The sampling program carried out as part of this investigation

was done mainly for the purpose of confirming the validity of the results of previous sampling.

In order to arrive at some conclusions in regards to the information currently at hand, an effort will be made to present and discuss the available data. The reliability of existing assay data, as they pertain to their influence on the ore reserves, will be emphasized.

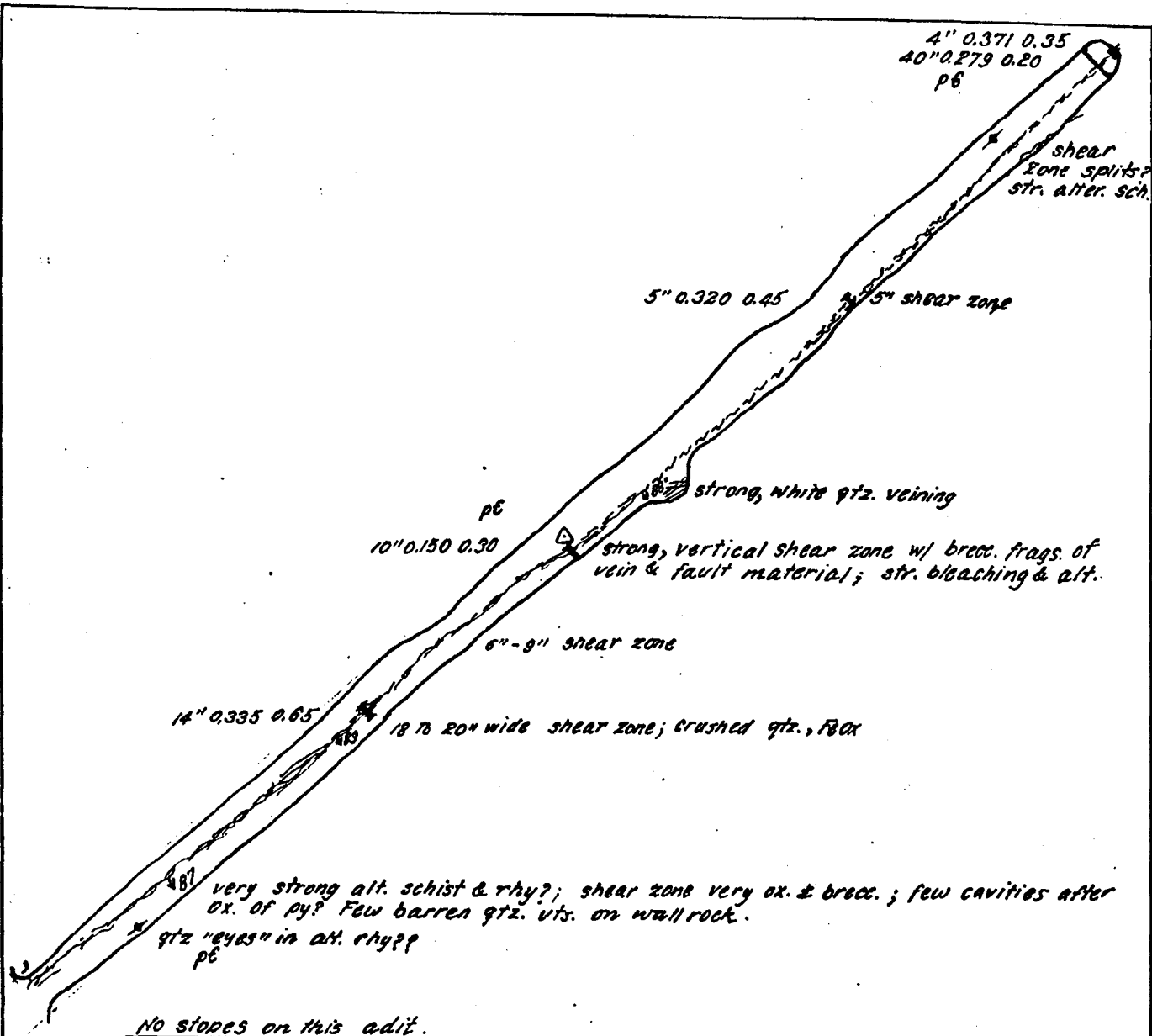
Existing Mine Workings

The information on exploration and mining work done on the Spring Creek mine area available for purposes of this report suggest that first mining operations began in the mid- to late 1920's. In fact, the only assay map available, which also shows the outline of the main mine workings, is dated April 1, 1929; this map has been re-constructed and updated for purposes of this evaluation (Plate 1). The location of other mine workings evident in the property area are shown in Figure 3.

The principal workings are on the west side of Spring Creek canyon (Figure 3, Plate 1) and they consist of the Main and Upper adits connected by a vertical manway (raise) about 80 feet long. The Main adit is 620 feet long and the Upper adit covers about 50 feet; both of these workings need to be refurbished because they are unsafe at the present time. Considerable tonnages (unknown at this time) of the mineralized structure(s) in this area have been mined out in the past; unsafe conditions of the stopes in the mine have prevented the writer from entering these workings for inspection and sampling. Based on visual inspection of the first 15 feet of the manway, just below the Upper adit, it is evident that some stoping has also been done here, and these workings are not shown on the original map from which Plate 1 was prepared.

Located about 150 feet south of the Main adit and at the same elevation is an adit of unknown depth known as the Powder Magazine. This working has been driven along a narrow (6 to 8 inches) vertical shear zone with iron oxide staining in schist. The portal of this adit is caved in and large blocks of rock are dangerously hanging overhead. It was not sampled because of these unsafe conditions. It has been suggested that the rhyolite was encountered at some point in this adit (Lee Folks, oral communication); this suggestion has some validity because the rhyolite-schist contact has been interpreted as being in the vicinity (Figure 3).

On the east side of the creek, a prospect pit and two short adits are evident. The prospect pit is on the south (hanging wall) of a bold structure in schist, with numerous randomly oriented injections of barren "bull" quartz, where a vertical shear zone, ranging from 2 to 5 inches in width has been exposed. A sample of this 4-inch zone yielded 0.041 oz/t Au and 0.35 oz/t Ag. The Upper East adit is accessible and it is about 86 feet deep; it follows a steep shear zone with brecciated quartz and associated iron oxides. Samples taken in this underground working range from 0.150 to 0.371 oz/t Au (Figure 4). The Lower East adit is accessible, but very dangerous because large blocks of rock are loose and ready to fall down; it appears to



Mineralized schist zone

Survey point

40" 0.279 0.20 width, oz/t Au, oz/t Ag

SPRING CREEK UPPER EAST ADIT

0 10 20 ft.

Scale: 1" = 10'

FIGURE 4

be about 70 to 80 feet deep and only one sample was taken (Figure 5) near the entrance.

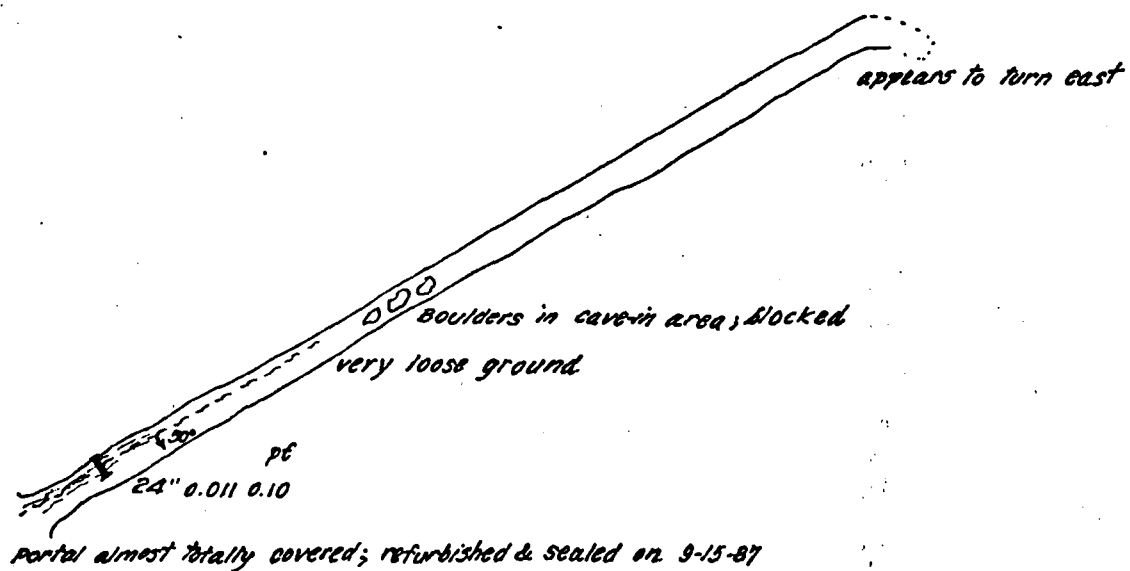
Underground Assay Data

The bulk of the channel sampling data available is from the Main Spring Creek mine where the two adits, raises and stopes were sampled in 1929 (Plate 1, Appendix I). A total of 101 samples were taken then, and they were assayed for Au, Ag, Pb, and Cu. On the present sampling program, which was aimed at checking the validity of the old assay results, a total of 41 channel samples were collected in the main adit. No samples were taken in the stopes because of unsafe conditions. One of the two adits on the east side of Spring Creek was also sampled adequately on this pass; the other adit is inaccessible and only one sample was taken there.

At first glance (Plate 1), the results from the two sampling programs (1929, 1987) in the main adit appear to be dissimilar when compared on a one to one basis. These discrepancies can be readily attributed to these two principal factors: 1) the samples compared have different widths; and 2) the samples were not taken exactly at the same sites. Furthermore, even if the two sample sites and widths were matched as perfectly as possible, which is almost an impossibility, the probability for the two samples to yield the same gold assay results would be very low. On the other hand, if the comparison is made between the weighted averages of two groups of channel samples, the old and the new samples, taken at about the same locations and within the same length interval of an underground working, then the comparison of these weighted averages will be more meaningful. This is the method that was used to compare the old against the new set of assay data. A discussion of the procedure follows.

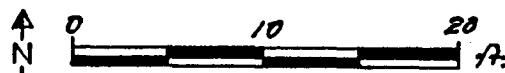
Reliability of Old Assay Data

On the plan view of the main adit shown on Plate 1, it can be observed that a number of old and new channel sample sites have approximate common locations; the new and old assay values, with their respective sample widths, have been posted side by side. These data are also tabulated on Table 1. Because the sample widths of each set of matching pair of samples are different, the resultant assay results have to be different as well, and they do not lend themselves to be meaningfully compared. So, in order to bring the data to a common level (i.e., compare apples with apples), a simple multiplication of the sample width times the assay value was performed for each sample. This is a common operation used to obtain weighted averages of samples, and the resultant figures can then be more logically compared since, ideally, they reflect the representative gold content at that particular sample site taking into consideration the width of the sample. A wide sample which includes a narrow vein in the middle, while diluting the gold content, will be low in grade; conversely, a sample of only the narrow vein will yield higher assay results. However, their respective width x assay products should be about the same if gold mineralization is exclusively restricted to the vein. The last column



§ mineralized shear zone
 ↳ 24" 0.011 0.10 width, oz/t Au, oz/t Ag

SPRING CREEK
 LOWER EAST ADIT



Scale 1"=10'

FIGURE 5

Table 1

Comparison of Two Sets of Sampling Results - Spring Creek Project

OLD SAMPLES			NEW SAMPLES			Diff. (%) of
width (in.)	oz/t Au	oz/t x width	width (in.)	oz/t Au	oz/t x width	New as compared to Old data. (width x oz/t)
2	0.99	1.980	8	0.021	1.680	- 15
2	1.40	2.800	8	0.246	1.968	- 30
16	0.58	9.280	5	2.031	10.155	+ 9
16	0.47	7.520	10	0.704	7.040	- 6
7	0.22	1.540	17	0.063	1.071	- 30
3	0.72	2.160	4	0.425	1.700	- 21
4	0.64	2.560	17	0.007	0.119	- 95
36	0.001	0.036	38	0.012	0.456	+ 92
3	0.003	0.009	40	0.007	0.280	+ 97
3	0.27	0.810	8	0.087	0.696	- 14
7	0.44	3.080	8	1.170	9.360	+ 67
29	0.01	0.290	24	0.029	0.696	+ 58
8	0.36	2.880	14	0.205	2.870	- 0.3
22	0.15	3.30	28	0.022	0.616	- 81
8	0.16	1.28	15	0.033	0.495	- 61
24	0.08	1.92	11	0.040	0.440	- 77
8	0.01	0.08	10	0.248	2.480	+ 96
12	0.15	1.800	11	0.277	3.047	+ 41
10	0.35*	3.500	3	0.262	0.786	- 78
10	0.35*	3.500	12	0.046	0.552	- 98
1	0.19	0.190	16	0.460	7.360	+ 99
6	0.58	3.48	10	0.065	0.650	- 81
237	0.228	53.995	317	0.172	54.517	+ 1 % *

* Based on comparison of the sum the products of widths x oz/t Au of New and Old data.

of Table 1, therefore, shows the difference in percent, positive if the new data is higher than old data, based upon the comparison of the width x assay results for each sample. A one to one comparison, unfortunately, is not meaningful in this case either since the differences are highly erratic with the results for the new samples being higher than those for the old ones in eight of the twenty-two samples with percent differences ranging from +9 to +99 %; likewise, the remaining fourteen new samples are lower than the old ones by factors ranging from -0.3 to -98 %. These discrepancies may suggest that: 1) the wall-rock is also mineralized; 2) gold mineralization in the vein, or shear zone is erratically distributed; or 3) the old samples taken were not really representative due to such factors as inadequate sampling procedure, "high-grading" the samples, sizes of samples too small, poor analytical techniques, or a combination of these.

On a second type of comparison, the weighted average assays for the two sets of samples were employed. The weighted average for the old samples is 0.228 and for the new samples is 0.172 oz/t Au, respectively (Table 1). In this comparison the average gold content of the new samples is lower by a factor of almost 25 %, but it is important to note that the total length of new samples taken is 317 inches as compared to only 237 inches for the old samples. A glance at Table 1 tells us that, in fact, about 15 out of 22 of the new samples have considerably larger widths than their corresponding old ones. Another factor that could have contributed to this discrepancy is the size of the samples that were taken in the first sampling program in 1929. The average gold grade of 0.172 oz/t that was obtained on our recent sampling program means that for each ton of ore-bearing rock (about 2,000 pounds, or 1,000 kilograms) there is about 5.3 grams of gold. Therefore, a 20-pound sample has a much better probability of encountering these gold particles (approximate total weight in the 20-pound sample: 0.053 grams) than a 2-pound sample. This is the reason for taking as large samples as possible when evaluating gold deposits. Considering the relatively low gold content of these two sets of assay data and having no notion about the sampling details of the old assay data, it is safe to assume that the gold mineralization in the Spring Creek shear zones is erratically distributed, as suggested by the above analysis, and the 25 % discrepancy encountered, therefore, is acceptable.

The most remarkable aspect of comparing these two sets of data is the fact that when comparing the sum of their respective width x assay products (53.995 vs. 54.517, Table 1) they differ by a factor of only +1 % which, under the circumstances, is a perfect match. This means that the more samples of the shear zone are taken the more representative and reliable their weighted averages will become. The old assay data as compared to the new data is, therefore, considered to be reliable.

ORE RESERVES

The information available at this stage of the project, while reliable, is not sufficient to calculate ore reserves that can be classified as proven or probable with confidence. Therefore, it is

not in the best interest of the company to recommend that plans to construct a treatment plant, or to make substantial investments in preparation to start mining operations, be made at this point in time. Specific recommendations pertaining to the necessary work needed in order to prove sufficient ore reserves to warrant major investments aimed at mining the deposit are made in the "Conclusions and Recommendations" section of this report.

Discussion of Existing Ore Reserve Estimates

On a report dated February 17, 1981 a mining engineer named Coggin estimated the ore reserves at the main Spring Creek mine. The calculation sheets were briefly reviewed by the writer and, in general, were found to be acceptable. Since the metal prices are considerably lower now than when Coggin performed his calculations, emphasis was put into verifying the tonnages and grades, which were then used to calculate the gross value of these reserves using only gold and silver Table 2).

Unfortunately, no maps or cross sections showing the ore reserve blocks used by Coggin in his calculations are available, but his undiluted total tonnage seems to be slightly lower than the undiluted(?) tonnage handwritten on the only assay map available to the writer, i.e., 7,762 vs. 9,507. It can be speculated that the difference in tonnage represents the ore mined in the period between the handwritten reserves (1929?) to 1981. It is assumed that in all ore reserve calculations the mined out tonnages have been subtracted from the reported reserves. Coggin's ore reserve classification cannot at this time be either rejected, or accepted because of the absence of maps and cross-sections to support his calculations. The ore reserves must be re-calculated after some more work is done on the mine.

METALLURGY

No metallurgical data was available for this report, and no metallurgical tests were made as part of this investigation. The gold mineralization at the main mine occurs in an oxidized environment and, and, as such, it is very possible that it can be recovered through the use of a simple, leaching process. Preliminary tests must be run in order to prove this assumption.

It is projected that the oxide-sulfide interface occurs either at creek level, or slightly below it. Mineralization in the sulfide zone will require an entirely different gold recovery process. These aspects of the project should be investigated early in the life of the project.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The property has an excellent exploration potential. First, we are dealing with a persistent regional structure which appears to be the major control of gold mineralization in the property. Conservatively, this structure is at least 2,200 feet long in a northeasterly direction and, at most, only a section about 700 feet

Table 2

SUMMARY OF EXISTING ORE RESERVE ESTIMATES

(Modified after Coggin, 1981)
SPRING CREEK PROJECT

ABLE RESERVES:

n	tons	Au	Ag	Dil. width	Dil. tons	Dil. Au	Dil. Ag	Gross \$ Value
-	4799	0.40	3.80	5.00	26,666	0.065	0.684	1,000,774

IBLE RESERVES

h	tons	Au	Ag	Dil. width	Dil. tons	Dil. Au	Dil. Ag	Gross \$ Value
-	4708	0.34	4.25	5.00	18,390	0.087	1.090	870,307

L DILUTED PROBABLE & POSSIBLE RESERVES:

h	tons	Au	Ag	Dil. tons	Dil. Au	Dil. Ag	Gross \$ Value
-	9,507	0.37	4.02	45,056	0.074	0.850	1,871,081

Ag in oz/t; widths in feet.

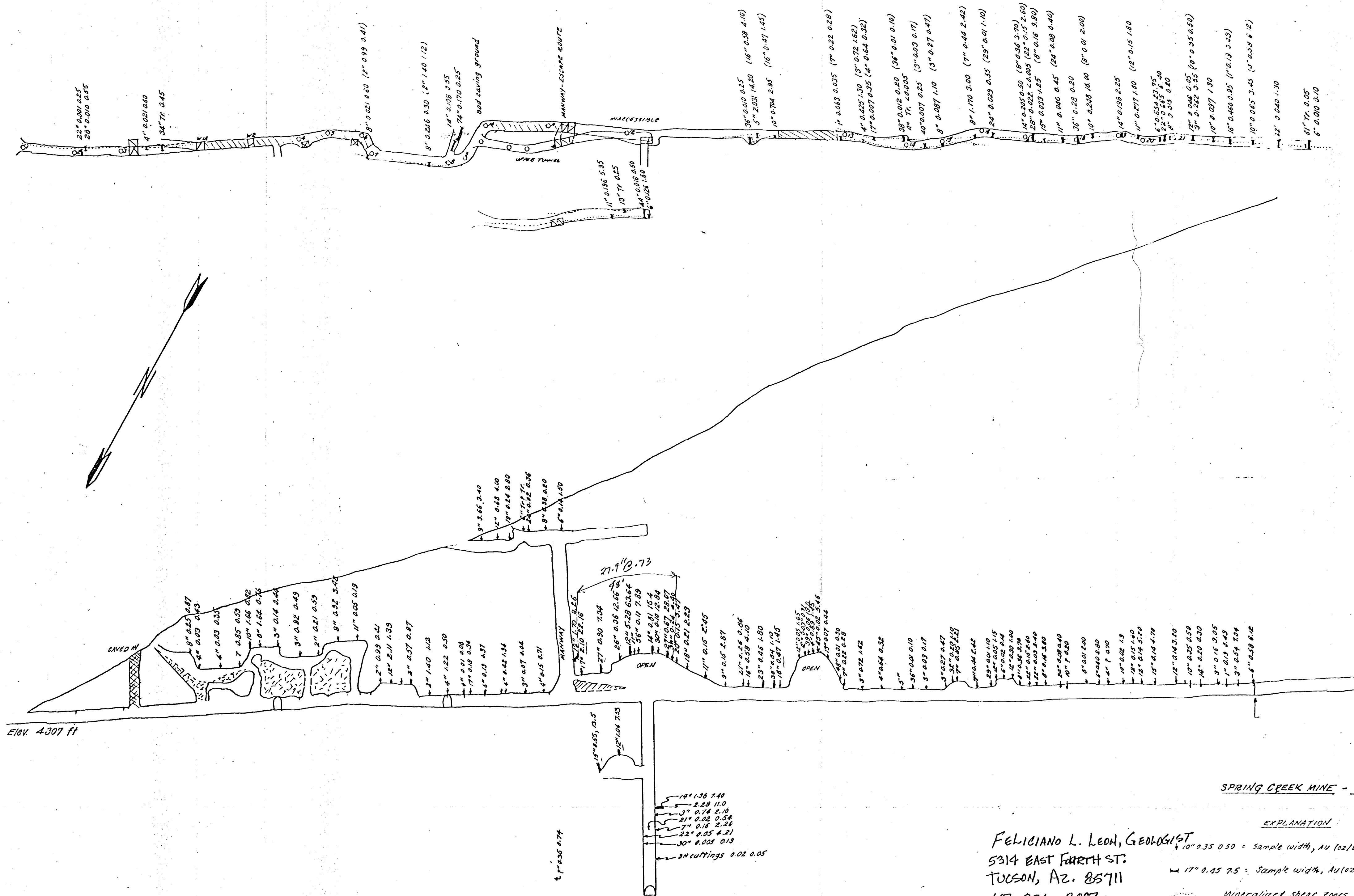
price: \$ 450.00; Silver price: \$ 7.50

been explored to date. It is also very possible that parallel, mineralized shear zones, both north and south of the major structure, exist in the area.

Immediately attention must be given to the block of ground between the main adit and the Powder Magazine adit to the south. The potential for parallel veins, or mineralized structures, as well as encountering gold mineralization associated to the rhyolite-schist contact are good in this general area. A number of well-planned, high inclination angle holes, drilled from the surface, should intercept favorable zones.

Parallel mineralized structures, other than the main shear zone, have been recognized in several areas in the Main adit. Once the underground workings are safe, detailed geologic mapping of the stopes in the vicinity of these areas must be done in order to understand the nature of these parallel structures. A number of short holes drilled upwards from the Main adit should confirm the presence and continuity of these parallel shear zones and may intercept additional parallel veins.

The open pit potential of the property should not be overlooked. Potential areas, ranked in order of importance are: 1) the zone East of Spring Creek canyon, encompassing the two adits; 2) the area cut by the access road along the side of Bryant canyon; 3) the area in between 1) and 2) where the mineralized shear zone has been projected; 4) the main Spring Creek mine area itself.



SPRING CREEK MINE - PLATE 1

FELICIANO L. LEON, GEOLOGIST

5314 EAST FOURTH ST.

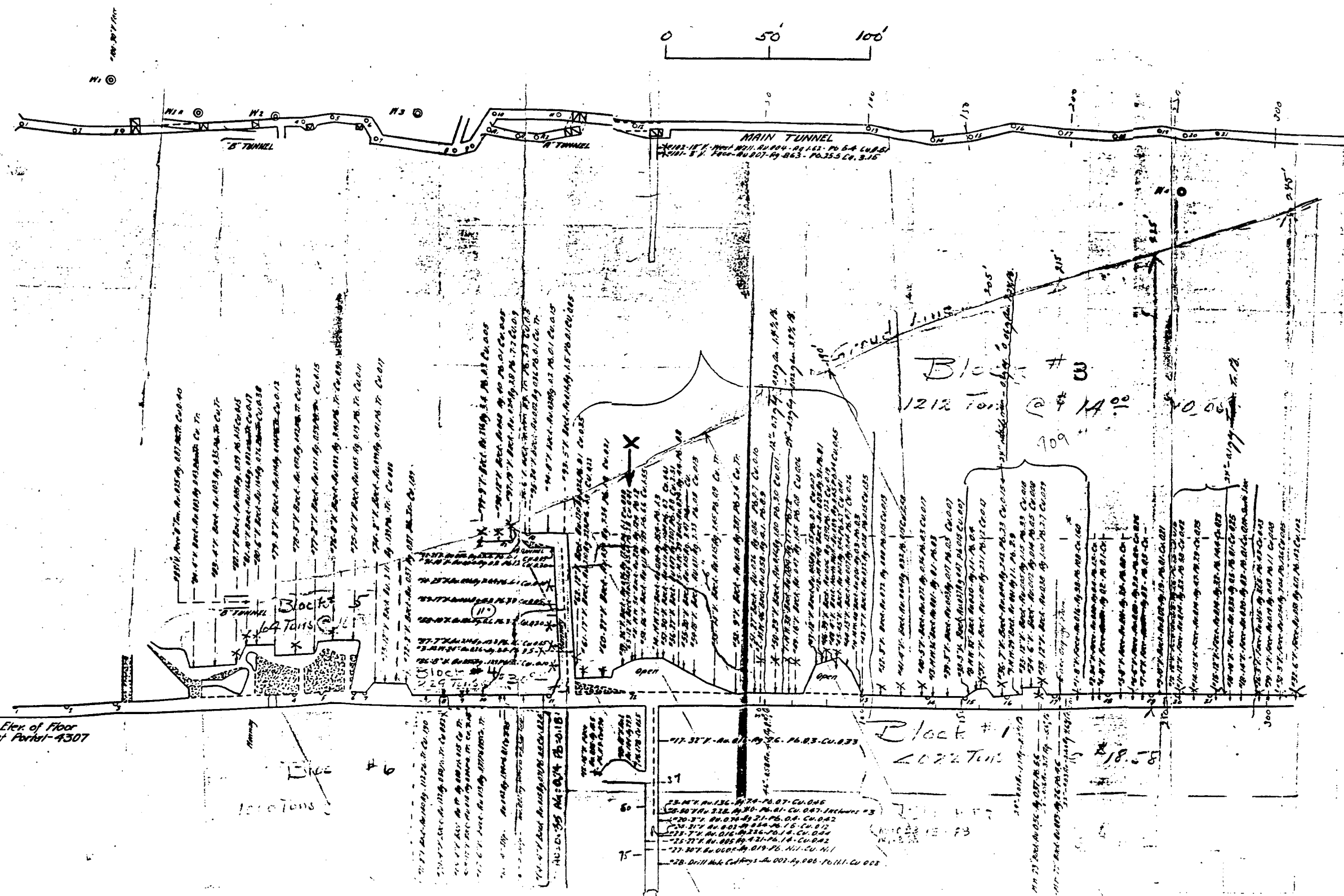
TUCSON, AZ. 85711

602 326-8002

EXPLANATION

- 10" 0.35 0.50 = Sample width, Au (oz/t), Ag (oz/t) Old samples (1929?)
- 17" 0.45 7.5 = Sample width, Au (oz/t), Ag (oz/t) Channel samples (1987)
- Mineralized shear zones, or veins.
- Survey points
- Timbered
- 11" 0.24 2.42 = Sample width, Au (oz/t), Ag (oz/t) Selected old samples in situ view

Scale: 1" = 30'



Gold ONLY

Block	Tons	@	Total
#1 (1.1)	4022	18.58	74760.00
#2 (0.6)	600	16.75	10050.00
#3 (0.5)	1212	14.00	16968.00
#4 (1.0)	229	30.00	6909.00
#5 (0.4)	64	16.00	1038.00
#6 (0.4)	1000	16.00	16000.00
Total	7762	17.00 Alt	132,209.00

SPRING CREEK MINE

ASSAY PLAT

BALD EAGLE MINING CO-SPRING CREEK DIVISION-GILA COUNTY-ARIZ

Scale: 1"=30 FT. April 1, 1929

(reduced)

LEGEND

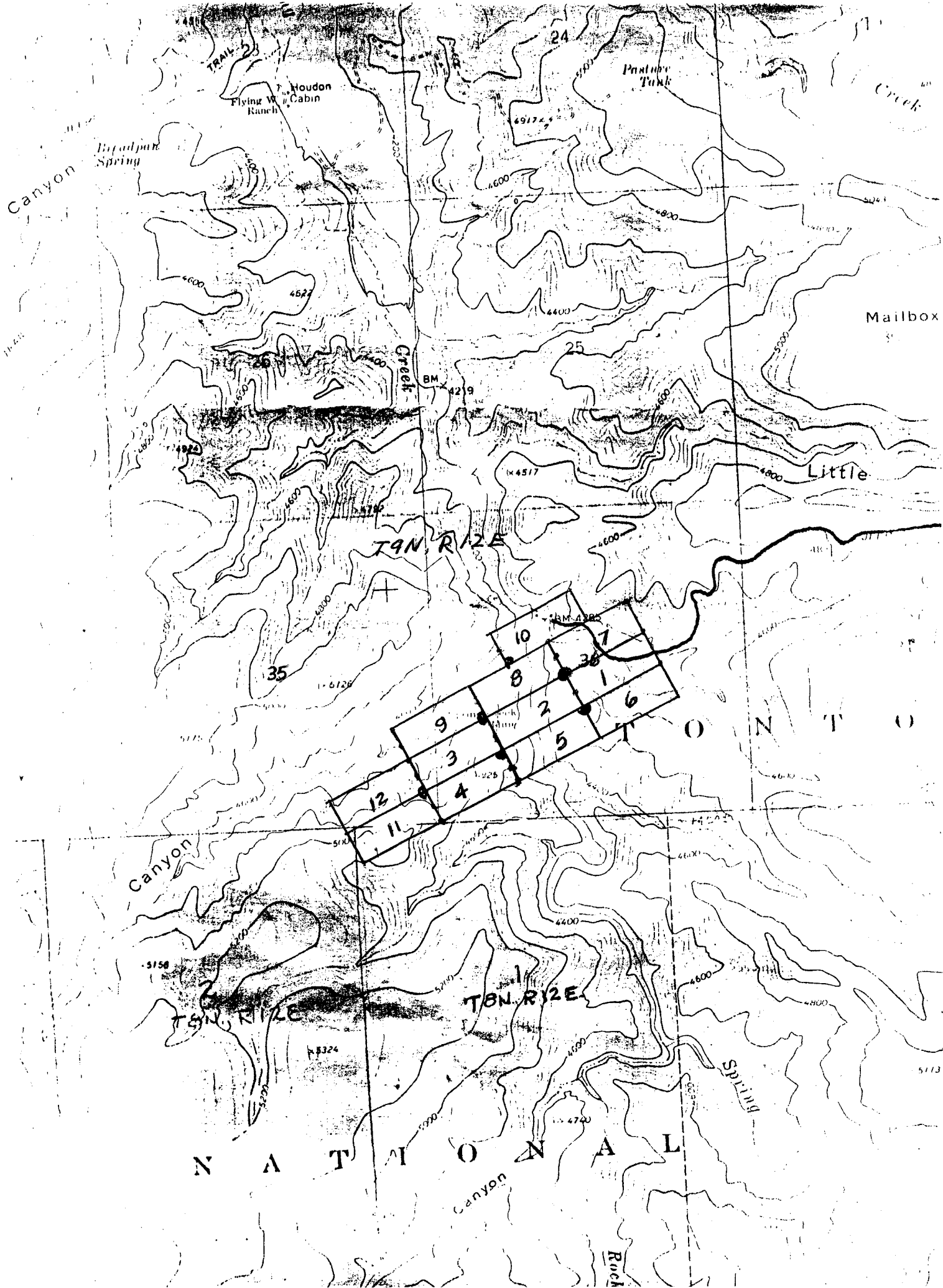
Gold-Au ———— Assay in Ounces

Silver-Ag ———— " "

Lead-Pb ———— " "

Copper-Cu ———— " "

Mining Waste ———— " "



RECEIVED
B.L.M. AZ STATE OFFICE

SEP 01 1987

7:45 A.M.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

EXHIBIT A

BLM SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF CLAIM	DOCKET	PAGE	LOCATION OF NOTICE POSTED SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE
AMC 66561	Yankee Dollar #1 Amended	483	576,577	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
	Yankee Dollar #1	499	314-316	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 66562	Yankee Dollar #2 Amended	483	578,579	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
	Yankee Dollar #2	499	318,319	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 66563	Yankee Dollar #3 Amended	483	580,581	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
	Yankee Dollar #3	499	320-322	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 98676	Yankee Dollar #4	495	355,356	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 98677	Yankee Dollar #5	495	357,358	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 98678	Yankee Dollar #6	495	359,360	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 98679	Yankee Dollar #7	495	361,362	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 98680	Yankee Dollar #8	495	363,364	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 98681	Yankee Dollar #9	495	365,366	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 98682	Yankee Dollar #10	495	367,368	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 101913	Yankee Dollar #11	499	323-325	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	
A MC 101914	Yankee Dollar #12	499	326-328	Sec. 36	T.9N.,R.12E.	

G. & S.R.M.

The Yankee Dollar Lode Claims 1 through 12 are contiguous, consisting

Table 1

Comparison of Two Sets of Sampling Results - Spring Creek Project

OLD SAMPLES			NEW SAMPLES			Diff. (%) of New as compared to Old data. (width x oz/t)
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36	0.001	0.036	38	0.012	0.456	+ 92
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7	0.44	3.080	8	1.170	9.360	+ 67
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8	0.36	2.880	14	0.205	2.870	- 0.3
22	0.15	3.30	28	0.022	0.616	- 81
8	0.16	1.28	15	0.033	0.495	- 61
24	0.08	1.92	11	0.040	0.440	- 77
8	0.01	0.08	10	0.248	2.480	+ 96
12	0.15	1.800	11	0.277	3.047	+ 41
10	0.35*	3.500	3	0.262	0.786	- 78
10	0.35*	3.500	12	0.046	0.552	- 98
1	0.19	0.190	16	0.460	7.360	+ 99
6	0.58	3.48	10	0.065	0.650	- 81
237	0.228	53.995	317	0.172	54.517	+ 1 % *

* Based on comparison of the sum the products of widths x oz/t Au of
New and Old data. (22 SAMPLES)

ASARCO El Paso Ore Settlement Sheets

Wt. Air-dried pans dry Pounds	Date	Assay						
		Au, oz	Ag, oz	Pb, %	Cu, %	Insol, %	S	As Sp Bi
12,098	1/12/26	4.04	21.7	25.3	1.41	24.2	1.8	2.2
33,750	11/9/26	1.87	13.9	10.2	1.76	41.4	1.4	-
2,515	11/9/26	0.55	54.0	27.3	4.55	34.8	2.8	-
26,182	8/24/27	2.03	32.6	16.1	1.80	54.2	-	1.3
43,817	8/24/27	2.67	4.8	-	1.49	-	-	-
6,214	9/19/30	2.55	25.1	23.6	1.23	31.2	-	sb 0.60
8,754	10/8/30	2.71	37.8	21.4	1.60	36.0	0.7	Zn 0.8
7,452	10/25/30	2.50	53.56	28.0	1.42	35.0	1.1	Zn 0.5
9,271	11/4/30	3.15	49.4	32.5	1.06	32.6	-	-
9,138	11/13/30	1.882	35.16	30.0	1.01	36.8	1.1	-
11,059	11/20/30	1.513	29.6	28.9	0.94	35.9	1.1	-
6,717	11/24/30	1.16	23.0	17.4	0.44	52.1	-	-
6,390	11/25/30	1.25	21.4	14.0	0.70	59.4	8.2	Zn 0.2
6,798	12/3/30	0.68	13.5	8.7	0.75	61.8	0.4	Zn 0.2
7,237	12/12/30	1.12	19.0	8.1	0.85	61.8	0.1	Zn 0.3 As sb 0.75
7,386	1/7/31	2.49	29.3	14.8	0.98	49.6	-	-
6,812	1/10/31	2.76	28.0	16.0	1.30	39.4	0.5	Zn 0.3
211,592 [#] or 105 ⁷⁴ tons								

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Carolan & McAnuliffe,EL PASO, TEXAS, Jan. 12, 1926SHIPPING POINT Globe, Ariz.SMELTER LOT 45CLASSIFICATION Conc.

SHIPPER'S LOT _____

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
35201	MKT	12320	NO.	WEIGHT	12220	1	12098	1-5-26		
								SILVER	.6850	CTS. PER OZ.
								LEAD	9.25	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	.13895	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.		
									£	s d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE MEX. CY.		

Reg. Lead Deduction

1.5

Ded. a/c copper paid for

.264

1.764

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

VALUE

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.	DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	4.04						20.00	80.80	
SILVER	21.7				95	20.615	.6850	14.12	
LEAD	25.3	1.764	23.536	470.72	90	423.648	.0785	33.26	
COPPER	1.41	.75	.66	13.2			.10895	1.44	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

129.62

DEDUCTIONS

DEDUCTIONS						DEBITS	CREDITS
BASING CHARGE P. O. E. EL PASO SMELTING WORKS						5.00	
BRICKING CHARGE						.50	
Handling Sacks							
ANALYSIS	DEDUCTION	NET			RATE		
INSOLUBLE	24.2	%		%	@ .05 CTS.	1.21	
SILICA		%		%	@ CTS.		
ALUMINA		%		%	@ CTS.		
ZINC		%		%	@ CTS.		
SULPHUR	1.8	%	1.0	.8	@ .20 CTS.	.16	
AS ST BI	2.2	%	1.0	1.2	@ .30 CTS.	.36	
		%		%	@ CTS.		
IRON		%		%	@ CTS.		
		%		%	@ CTS.		
LIME		%		%	@ CTS.		
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS						7.23	7.23

NET VALUE PER TON

122.39

				DEBITS	CREDITS
TOTAL VALUE ON	6.049	DRY TONS @	122.39	PER TON	740.34
LESS FREIGHT ON	6.160	WET TONS @	7.28	PER TON	44.85
LESS FREIGHT ON SACKS RETURNED					.62
LESS DEMURRAGE		SWITCHING			2.25
LESS REPAIRS					
LESS REVENUE STAMPS					
LESS DUTIES		BROKERAGE	Sampling	5.00	
			BALANCE DUE SHIPPER	687.62	
				740.34	740.34

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY

EL PASO SMELTING WORKS

ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Carolan and McauliffeEL PASO, TEXAS. 11-9-26SHIPPING POINT Globe, ArizSMELTER LOT 3707CLASSIFICATION Cone ✓

SHIPPER'S LOT _____

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
37343	GH	37040	Wt		34195	1.3	33750	10-25-26		
		2560	103	3708				SILVER	52875	CTS. PER OZ.
		34480	427	285				LEAD	8.25	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	13.917	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.		
								£	\$	d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE MEX. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS								VALUE	
ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	AMOUNT PER TON
									AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.87	OZ.						20.00	37.40
SILVER	13.9	OZ.		13.9		95	13.205	.52875	6.98
LEAD	10.2	%	1.904	8.296	165.92	90	149.328	.0685	10.23
COPPER	1.76	%	.75	1.01	20.2		2.02	.10917	2.21

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

56.82

DEDUCTIONS

DEBITS

CREDITS

BASING CHARGE F. O. B. EL PASO SMELTING WORKS								5.00	
BRICKING CHARGE									
HANDLING SACKS								.50	
ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET			RATE		
INSOLUBLE	41.4	%			%	@	.05 CTS.	2.07	
SILICA		%			%	@	CTS.		
ALUMINA		%			%	@	CTS.		
ZINC		%			%	@	CTS.		
SULPHUR	1.4	%	1.0	.4	%	@	.20 CTS.	.08	
AS SS BI		%			%	@	CTS.		
		%			%	@	CTS.		
IRON		%			%	@	CTS.		
		%			%	@	CTS.		
LIME		%			%	@	CTS.		
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS								7.65	7.65

NET VALUE PER TON

49.17

				DEBITS	CREDITS
TOTAL VALUE ON	16.875	DRY TONS @	49.17		829.74
LESS FREIGHT ON	17.240	WET TONS @	5.33	91.13	
LESS FREIGHT ON SACKS RETURNED					
DEMURRAGE		SWITCHING	2.25	2.25	
LESS DUTIES		BROKERAGE			
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				736.36	
				829.74	829.74

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY

EL PASO SMELTING WORKS

ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Carolán & McAuliffeEL PASO, TEXAS, 11-9-26SHIPPING POINT Globe, Ariz.SMELTER LOT 3708CLASSIFICATION Ore

SHIPPER'S LOT _____

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS NO.	WEIGHT	NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
37343	GH	2560	31		2540	1	2515	10-25-26		
								SILVER	.52875	CTS. PER OZ.
								LEAD	8.25	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	13.917	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.		
								£ ¢ d		
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE MEX. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS								VALUE	
ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	AMOUNT PER TON
GOLD	.55	OZ.					.55	OZ.	20.00
SILVER	54.0	OZ.				95	51.3	OZ.	.52875
LEAD	27.3	%	3.02	24.28	485.6	90	437.04	LBS.	.0685
COPPER	4.55	%	.75	3.80	76.0		76.0	LBS.	.10917

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS								76.36	
DEDUCTIONS								CREDITS	
BASING CHARGE F. O. B. EL PASO SMELTING WORKS								5.00	
BRICKING CHARGE									
HANDLING SACKS								.50	

ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET		RATE			
INSOLUBLE	34.8	%			%	@ .05	CTS.	1.74	
SILICA		%			%	@	CTS.		
ALUMINA		%			%	@	CTS.		
ZINC		%			%	@	CTS.		
SULPHUR	228	%	1.0	1.8	%	@ .20	CTS.	.36	
AR 88 81		%			%	@	CTS.		
		%			%	@	CTS.		
IRON		%			%	@	CTS.		
		%			%	@	CTS.		
LIME		%			%	@	CTS.		

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS								7.60	7.6
NET VALUE PER TON									68.76

				DEBITS	CREDITS
TOTAL VALUE ON	1.2575	DRY TONS @	68.76	PER TON	86.47
LESS FREIGHT ON	1.280	WET TONS @	5.33	PER TON	6.82
LESS FREIGHT ON SACKS RETURNED			1.72		1.72
DEMURRAGE		SWITCHING			
LESS DUTIES		BROKERAGE			
		Sampling		5.00	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				72.93	
				86.47	86.47

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY

EL PASO SMELTING WORKS

ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Carolán & McAuliffe,EL PASO, TEXAS, Aug. 24, 1927.SHIPPING POINT Globe, Ariz.SMELTER LOT 2764CLASSIFICATION OreSHIPPER'S LOT 1

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS					N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE	
			NO.	WEIGHT					
47983	AT				26500	1.2	26182	8-16-27	
								SILVER	.545 CTS. PER OZ.
								LEAD	6.75 PER 100 LBS.
						.52		E. & M. J.	
						1.5		COPPER	13077 CTS. PER LB.
						2.02		LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.	
								£	\$ d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.	
								EXCHANGE MEX. CY.	

PAYMENTS FOR METALS								VALUE	
ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	AMOUNT PER TON
									AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	2.03	oz.					2.03	20.00	40.60
SILVER	32.6	oz.				95	30.97	.545	16.88
LEAD	16.1	%	2.02	14.08	281.6	95	267.52	.0535	14.31
COPPER	1.80	%	.50	1.30	26.0		26.0	.10077	2.62

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

74.41

DEDUCTIONS						DEBITS	CREDITS
BASING CHARGE F. O. B. EL PASO SMELTING WORKS 3.50 + 2.44						5.94	
PACKING CHARGE							
KNOWING SACKS						.50	
ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET		RATE	
INSOLUBLE	54.2	%			%	@ .05 CTS.	2.71
SILICA		%			%	@ CTS.	
ALUMINA		%			%	@ CTS.	
ZINC		%			%	@ CTS.	
SULPHUR		%			%	@ CTS.	
AS SHOWN	1.3	%	1.	.3	%	@ 2.50 CTS.	.75
		%			%	@ CTS.	
IRON		%			%	@ CTS.	
		%			%	@ CTS.	
LINE		%			%	@ CTS.	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS						9.90	9.90
NET VALUE PER TON							64.51

				DEBITS	CREDITS
TOTAL VALUE ON	13.091	DRY TONS @	64.51	PER TON	844.50
LESS FREIGHT ON	26.760	WET TONS @	4.20	PER TON	56.20
LESS FREIGHT ON SACKS RETURNED				2.25	
DENURRAGE SWITCHING					
LESS DUTIES BROKERAGE					
Advance				575.00	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				211.05	
				844.50	844.50

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Carolán & McAuliffe,EL PASO, TEXAS, Aug. 24, 1927.SHIPPING POINT Globe, Ariz.SMELTER LOT 2765CLASSIFICATION OreSHIPPER'S LOT 2

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
47983	AT				44260	1	43817	8-16-27		
								SILVER	.545	CTS. PER OZ.
								LEAD	\$	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	13077	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.		
								f	s	d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE MEX. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS									VALUE	
ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	AMOUNT PER TON
										AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	2.07	OZ.					2.07	OZ.	19.50	40.37
SILVER	4.8	OZ.	.5	4.3			4.3	OZ.	.545	2.34
LEAD		%						LBS.		
COPPER	1.49	%	.40	1.09	21.8		21.8	LBS.	10577	2.31

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS									45.02
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DEDUCTIONS						DEBITS	CREDITS
BASING CHARGE F. O. B. EL PASO SMELTING WORKS						5.00	
BRICKING CHARGE							
HANDLING SACKS							

ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET	RATE	
		%			@	CTS.
INSOLUBLE		%			@	CTS.
SILICA		%			@	CTS.
ALUMINA		%			@	CTS.
ZINC		%			@	CTS.
SULPHUR		%			@	CTS.
AS SB BI		%			@	CTS.
		%			@	CTS.
IRON		%			@	CTS.
		%			@	CTS.
LIME		%			@	CTS.

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS						5.00	5.00
NET VALUE PER TON							40.02

						DEBITS	CREDITS
TOTAL VALUE ON	21.9085	DRY TONS @	40.02	PER TON			876.78
LESS FREIGHT ON	22.130	WET TONS @	4.20	PER TON		92.94	
LESS FREIGHT ON SACKS RETURNED						1.54	
DEMURRAGE						3.15	
SWITCHING							
REWEIGH							
IMPIRES							
BROKERAGE							
Advance						575.00	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER						204.15	
						876.78	876.78

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Co.,

EL PASO, TEXAS. Sept. 19, 1930.

ISS 155 SHIPPING POINT Globe, Arizona SMELTER LOT 1713

CLASSIFICATION

Cones

SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
101		6496	91	68	6428	3.3	6216	<u>9-9-30</u>		
								SILVER	3625	CTS. PER. OZ.
								LEAD	\$ 5.50	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	10529	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
								£	s	d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. C.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

										VALUE	
ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL.
GOLD	2.55	OZ.							20.00	51.00	
SILVER	25.1	OZ.				95	23.845	OZ.	3625	8.64	
LEAD	23.6	%	1.5	22.1	442	95	419.9	LBS.	4.10	17.22	
COPPER	1.23	%	.5	.73	14.6	90	13.14	LBS.	.05529	.73	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

DEDUCTIONS										DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction		%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso						6.50	
% Copper Paid For											
Total Lead Deduction				Handling Sacks						.50	
Copper Deficiency											
ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET	RATE						
Insoluble	31.2	%			%	@	5	Cts.	1.56		
Silica		%			%	@		Cts.			
Alumina		%			%	@		Cts.			
Zinc		%			%	@		Cts.			
Sulphur		%			%	@		Cts.			
As Sb	.60	%	.5	.1	%	@	1.00	Cts.	.10		
Bi		%			%	@		Cts.			
Iron		%			%	@		Cts.			
Lime		%			%	@		Cts.			

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

8.66

8.66

NET VALUE PER TON

68.93

Total Value on **3108**
 Less Freight on **3.3925**
 Less Freight on Sacks Returned
 Less Demurrage
 Less Umpires
 Less Comities and Brokerage

Dry Tons @ **68.93** Per Ton
 Wet Tons @ **6.24** Per Ton
 Prepaid **11.47**
 Sacks Returned

DEBITS
9.70
.50
 CREDITS
214.23

BALANCE DUE SHIPPER

204.03

214.23

214.23

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Co., EL PASO, TEXAS, October 8, 1930

A SS Phoenix, Ariz. SHIPPING POINT Globe, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 1790

CLASSIFICATION

Cono.

SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
15591	SP	9140	123	115	9025	3.0	8754	9-23-30		
								SILVER	36667	CTS. PER. OZ.
								LEAD	\$ 5.50	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	10025	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
								£	s	d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

VALUE

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	2.71	OZ.						20.00	54.20	
SILVER	37.8	OZ.				95	35.91	36667	13.17	
LEAD	21.4	%	1.5	19.9	398	95	378.1	4.10	15.50	
COPPER	1.6	%	.5	1.1	22	90	19.8	.05025	.99	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

83.86

DEDUCTIONS

DEBITS

CREDITS

Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso	6.50	
% Copper Paid For					
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks	.50	
Copper Deficiency					
ANALYSIS		DEDUCTION	NET	RATE	
Insoluble	36.0	%		@ 5 Cts.	1.80
Silica		%		@ Cts.	
Alumina		%		@ Cts.	
Zinc	0.8	%		@ Cts.	
Sulphur	0.7	%		@ Cts.	
As Sb		%		@ Cts.	
Bi		%		@ Cts.	
Iron		%		@ Cts.	
Lime		%		@ Cts.	

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

8.80

8.80

NET VALUE PER TON

75.06

	DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on 4.377		
Less Freight on 4.570		
Less Freight on Sacks Returned		
Less Demurrage		
Less Umpires		
Lessies and Brokerage		
Dry Tons @ 75.06 Per Ton		328.54
Wet Tons @ 6.11 Per Ton	27.92	
Prepaid	15.65	
Sacks returned	12.27	
Switching	.50	
	2.25	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER	313.52	
	328.54	328.54

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Co., EL PASO, TEXAS, October 25, 1930.

AT YSS Phoenix, Ariz. SHIPPING POINT Globe, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 1926

CLASSIFICATION Conc.

SHIPPER'S LOT 3

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
Truck	2222x	7962	100	110	7552	5.1	7452	10-11-30		
								SILVER	35896	CTS. PER. OZ.
								LEAD	5.175	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	.09775	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
									£	s d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	2.50	OZ.							20.00	50.00	
SILVER	33.56	OZ.				95	50.582	OZ.	35896	18.28	
LEAD	28.0	%	1.5	26.5	530	95	503.5	LBS.	3.775	19.01	
COPPER	1.42	%	.5	.92	18.4	90	16.56	LBS.	.04775	.79	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

DEDUCTIONS							DEBITS	CREDITS	
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso				6.50		
% Copper Paid For			Handling Sacks				.50		
Total Lead Deduction									
Copper Deficiency									
ANALYSIS		DEDUCTION	NET			RATE			
Insoluble	35.0	%			%	@ 5 Cts.	1.75		
Silica		%			%	@ Cts.			
Alumina		%			%	@ Cts.			
Zinc	0.5	%			%	@ Cts.			
Sulphur	1.1	%	1.	.1	%	@ 20 Cts.	.02		
As Sb		%			%	@ Cts.			
Bi		%			%	@ Cts.			
Iron		%			%	@ Cts.			
Lime		%			%	@ Cts.			
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS							8.77		8.77

NET VALUE PER TON

						DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	3726	Dry Tons @	79.29	Per Ton			295.43
Less Freight on	3.981	Wet Tons @	6.11	Per Ton			
Less Freight on Sacks Returned		Prepaid	24.32				
Less Demurrage			14.22				
Less Umpires		Expenses returned				10.10	
Duties and Brokerage						.50	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER						234.83	
						295.43	295.43

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Co.,EL PASO, TEXAS. 11-6-30ADDRESS Globe, ArizonaSHIPPING POINT Globe, ArizonaSMELTER LOT 2013.

Conco.

CLASSIFICATION

SHIPPER'S LOT

4

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE	10-25-30	
			NO.	WEIGHT						
23515	SP	10140	120	150	9990	7.2	9271	SILVER	35729	CTS. PER OZ.
								LEAD	\$ 5.10	PER 100 LBS
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	09421	CTS. PER LB
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
									£	s d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS		ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.	DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD		3.15							20.00	63.00	
SILVER		49.4				95	46.93		35729	16.77	
LEAD		32.5	1.5	31.0	620	95	589		3.70	21.79	
COPPER		1.06	.5	.56	11.2	90	10.08		.04421	.45	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

102.01

DEDUCTIONS

DEDUCTIONS						DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso			6.50	
% Copper Paid For							
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks			.50	
Copper Deficiency							
ANALYSIS		DEDUCTION	NET		RATE		
Insoluble	32.6	%		%	@ 5 Cts.	1.63	
Silica		%		%	@ Cts.		
Alumina		%		%	@ Cts.		
Zinc		%		%	@ Cts.		
Sulphur		%		%	@ Cts.		
As Sb		%		%	@ Cts.		
Bi		%		%	@ Cts.		
Iron		%		%	@ Cts.		
Lime		%		%	@ Cts.		
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS						8.63	8.63

NET VALUE PER TON

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value of	6355	Dry Tons @	93.38 Per Ton		432.86
Less Freight of	5.07	Wet Tons @	6.89 Per Ton		
Less Freight on Sacks Returned		Frts. prepaid	34.93	17.17	
Less Demurrage		Switching	17.76		
Less Umpires		Tax returned		.70	
Less Duties and Brokerage		Switching		2.25	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				412.74	
				432.86	432.86

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Company

EL PASO, TEXAS.

November 20, 1930.

Iss. Phoenix, ArizonaSHIPPING POINT Globe, Arizona.SMELTER LOT 2072

CLASSIFICATION

Conc.

SHIPPER'S LOT

5

CAR

WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS

NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
53264	TNO	19450	Net		10020	8.8	9138	11-4-30		
		9300	Lot 2073					SILVER		CTS. PER. OZ.
		10180	130	160				LEAD	\$	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER		CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
									£	s d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

Correction account Freight

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

VALUE

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.	DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	OZ.						OZ.		
SILVER	OZ.						OZ.		
LEAD	%						LBS.		
COPPER	%						LBS.		

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

DEDUCTIONS

DEBITS

CREDITS

Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso						
% Copper Paid For									
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks						
Copper Deficiency									
ANALYSIS	DEDUCTION	NET				RATE			
Insoluble	%		%	@	Cts.				
Silica	%		%	@	Cts.				
Alumina	%		%	@	Cts.				
Zinc	%		%	@	Cts.				
Sulphur	%		%	@	Cts.				
As Sb	%		%	@	Cts.				
Bi	%		%	@	Cts.				
Iron	%		%	@	Cts.				
Lime	%		%	@	Cts.				

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

NET VALUE PER TON

	DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on <u>4509</u>		
Less Freight on <u>5,090</u>		
Less Freight on Sacks Returned		
Less Demurrage		
Less Umpires		
Less Comities and Brokerage		
Dry Tons @ Per Ton		
Wet Tons @ <u>4.94</u> Per Ton		
Per Ton <u>25.14</u>		
Per Ton <u>23.21</u>		
Net. Original settlement	1.93	
Switching		
BALANCE DUE <u>AMERICAN Smelter</u>	1.93	1.93
	1.93	1.93

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Co.,

EL PASO, TEXAS.

November 13, 1930.

ADP ss Phoenix, Arizona,SHIPPING POINT Globe, Arizona,

SMELTER LOT

2072

CLASSIFICATION

Conc.

SHIPPER'S LOT

5

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
55264	TNO	19480 Net 9300 Lot 10180	No. 73 130	160	10020	8.8	9138	11-4-30		
								SILVER	36175	CTS. PER. OZ.
								LEAD	\$5.10	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	.09275	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
									£	s d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

VALUE

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.882	oz.						oz.	20.00	37.64	
SILVER	35.16	oz.				95	33.402	oz.	36175	12.08	
LEAD	30.0	%	1.5	28.5	570	95	541.5	LBS.	3.70	20.04	
COPPER	1.01	%	.5	.51	10.2	90	9.18	LBS.	04275	.39	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

70.15

DEDUCTIONS

DEBITS

CREDITS

Regular Lead Deduction		%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso				6.50		
% Copper Paid For										
Total Lead Deduction				Handling Sacks				.50		
Copper Deficiency										
ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET			RATE			
Insoluble	36.8	%			%	@	5	Cts.	1.84	
Silica		%			%	@		Cts.		
Alumina		%			%	@		Cts.		
Zinc		%			%	@		Cts.		
Sulphur	1.1	%	1	.1	%	@	20	Cts.	.02	
As Sb		%			%	@		Cts.		
Bi		%			%	@		Cts.		
Iron		%			%	@		Cts.		
Lime		%			%	@		Cts.		
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS									8.86	8.86

NET VALUE PER TON

61.29

										DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on 4.569											280.03
Less Freight on 5.090										5.74	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned Lots 2013 & 2072										.15	
Less Demurrage											
Less Umpires										1.13	
Less Duties and Brokerage											
Dry Tons @ 61.29 Per Ton											
Wet Tons @ 4.56 Per Ton											
23.21 prepaid 17.47											
.85											
Changed Lot 2013											
Switching											
456) 24.76											
2280											
1960											
1824											
1360											
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER										273.01	
										280.03	280.03

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**AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT**

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Co., EL PASO, TEXAS. 11-20-30
ADDRESS Globe, Arizona. SHIPPING POINT Globe, Arizona. SMELTER LOT 2101

CLASSIFICATION		Conc.		SHIPPER'S LOT				6		
CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS					N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS			
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE	11-10-30	
			NO.	WEIGHT						
1267	AT	17600	Net		12370	10.6	11059	SILVER	36042	CTS. PER. OZ. PER 100 LBS.
		5040	Lot	2102				LEAD	\$ 5.10	
		12560	148	190						
								E. & M. J.	101	CTS. PER LB.
								COPPER		
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS										
£ s d										
EXCHANGE N. Y.										
EXCHANGE M. CY.										

PAYMENTS FOR METALS								VALUE	
ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	AMOUNT PER TON
GOLD	1.513	oz.						20	30.26
SILVER	29.6	oz.				95	38.12	36042	10.14
LEAD	28.9	%	1.5	27.4	548	95	520.6	3.70	19.26
COPPER	.94	%	.5	.44	8.8	90	7.92	.051	.40

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS										60.06
DEDUCTIONS								DEBITS	CREDITS	
Reg. Lead Deduction		%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso				6.50		
% Copper Paid For				Handling Sacks				.50		
Total Lead Deduction										
Copper Deficiency										
ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET			RATE			
Insoluble	35.9	%			%	@	5 Cts.	1.80		
Silica		%			%	@	Cts.			
Alumina		%			%	@	Cts.			
Zinc		%			%	@	Cts.			
Sulphur	1.1	%	1.	.1	%	@	20 Cts.	.02		
As Sb		%			%	@	Cts.			
Bi		%			%	@	Cts.			
Iron		%			%	@	Cts.			
Lime		%			%	@	Cts.			
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS								8.82		8.82
NET VALUE PER TON										51.24

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	5.5295		Dry Tons @ 51.24 Per Ton		283.33
Less Freight on	6.280		Wet Tons @ 5.33 Per Ton		
Less Freight on Sacks Returned			Frts. Prepaid	33.47	
Less Demurrage			Switching	21.62	
Less Umpires			Frts. on sax returned		
Less Duties and Brokerage			Switching		
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				268.72	
				283.33	283.33

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY

EL PASO SMELTING WORKS

ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Co., EL PASO, TEXAS. November 24, 1930.

A 55 Phoenix, Arizona. SHIPPING POINT Globe, Arizona SMELTER LOT 2123

CLASSIFICATION

Conc.

SHIPPER'S LOT

#7

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
Truck		7580	102	150	7430	9.6	6717	11-13-30		
								SILVER	36042	CTS. PER. OZ.
								LEAD	\$ 5.10	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	101	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
								£	s	d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

VALUE

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.16	oz.						oz.	20.00	23.20	
SILVER	23.0	oz.				95	21.85	oz.	36042	7.88	
LEAD	17.4	%	1.5	15.9	318	95	302.1	LBS.	3.70	11.18	
COPPER	.64	%	.5	.14	2.8	90	2.52	LBS.	951	.13	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

42.39

DEDUCTIONS

DEBITS

CREDITS

Regular Lead Deduction		%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso			5.24		
% Copper Paid For									
Total Lead Deduction				Handling Sacks			.50		
Copper Deficiency									
ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET			RATE		
Insoluble	52.1	%			%	@	5	Cts.	2.61
Silica		%			%	@		Cts.	
Alumina		%			%	@		Cts.	
Zinc		%			%	@		Cts.	
Sulphur		%			%	@		Cts.	
As Sb		%			%	@		Cts.	
Bi		%			%	@		Cts.	
Iron		%			%	@		Cts.	
Lime		%			%	@		Cts.	

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

8.35

8.35

NET VALUE PER TON

34.04

Total Value on 3.3585
 Less Freight on 3.790
 Less Freight on Sacks Returned
 Less Demurrage
 L. Impires
 L. es and Brokerage

Dry Tons @ 34.04 Per Ton
 Wet Tons @ 4.94 Per Ton
 Prepaid 13.33
 Frt. on Sax returned

DEBITS	CREDITS
	114.32
5.39	
.60	
108.33	
114.52	114.32

BALANCE DUE SHIPPER

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EL PASO SMELTING WORKS

ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing CompanyEL PASO, TEXAS. 11-25-30AT YSS Phoenix, Ariz.SHIPPING POINT Globe, Ariz.SMELTER LOT 2151CLASSIFICATION Conc.SHIPPER'S LOT # 8

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	NO.	SACKS WEIGHT	NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE	<u>11-18-30</u>	
Sm. Truck		7530	108	160	7370	13.3	6390	SILVER	35917	CTS. PER. OZ.
								LEAD	\$5.10	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	11017	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
								£	s	d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

VALUE

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.	DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.25 oz.						20	25.00	
SILVER	21.4 oz.				95	20.33	35917	7.30	
LEAD	14.0 %	1.5	12.5	25	95	23.75	3.7	8.79	
COPPER	.7 %	.5	.2	4	90	3.6	.06017	.28	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

41.31

DEDUCTIONS

DEBITS

CREDITS

Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso					5.13	
% Copper Paid For									
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks					.50	
Copper Deficiency									
ANALYSIS	DEDUCTION	NET				RATE			
Insoluble	59.4 %					@ 5 Cts.	2.97		
Silica	%					@ Cts.			
Alumina	%					@ Cts.			
Zinc	.2 %					@ Cts.			
Sulphur	8.2 %	1.	7.2			@ 20 Cts.	1.00 Max.		
As Sb	%					@ Cts.			
Bi	%					@ Cts.			
Iron	%					@ Cts.			
Lime	%					@ Cts.			

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

9.60

9.60

NET VALUE PER TON

31.71

	DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on 3.195		
Less Freight on 3.765		
Less Freight on Sacks Returned		
Less Demurrage		
Less Umpires		
Less Duties and Brokerage		
Dry Tons @ 31.71 Per Ton		101.31
Wet Tons @ 4.55 Per Ton		
Frts. prepaid 17.13		
Switching 13.24	3.89	
Frts. On Sacks returned Lots 2123-2151 .70		
Charged on Lot 2123 .60	.10	
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER	97.32	
	101.31	101.31

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY

EL PASO SMELTING WORKS

ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing CompanyEL PASO, TEXAS. December 3, 1930.Phoenix, Arizona. SHIPPING POINT Globe, Arizona. SMELTER LOT 2178

CLASSIFICATION

Conc.

SHIPPER'S LOT

9

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
Truck		7920	106	160	7760	12.4	6798	11-24-30		
								SILVER	35425	CTS. PER OZ.
								LEAD	\$ 5.10	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	10244	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
								£	s	d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

VALUE

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	.68	OZ.						OZ.	20.00	13.60	
SILVER	13.5	OZ.				95	12.825	OZ.	35425	4.54	
LEAD	8.7	%	1.5	7.2	144	95	136.8	LBS.	3.70	5.06	
COPPER	.75	%	.5	.25	5.0	90	4.5	LBS.	.05244	.24	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

DEDUCTIONS							DEBITS	CREDITS	
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso				3.50		
% Copper Paid For									
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks				.50		
Copper Deficiency									
ANALYSIS		DEDUCTION	NET			RATE			
Insoluble	61.8	%		%	@	5 Cts.	3.09		
Silica		%		%	@	Cts.			
Alumina		%		%	@	Cts.			
Zinc	.2	%		%	@	Cts.			
Sulphur	.4	%		%	@	Cts.			
As Sb		%		%	@	Cts.			
Bi		%		%	@	Cts.			
Iron		%		%	@	Cts.			
Lime		%		%	@	Cts.			

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

7.09

7.09

NET VALUE PER TON

16.35

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	3.399	Dry Tons @ 16.35	Per Ton		55.57
Less Freight on	3.960	Wet Tons @	Per Ton Prepaid		
Less Freight on Sacks Returned		Switching		.50	
Less Demurrage					
Umpires					
uties and Brokerage					
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				55.07	
				55.57	55.57

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Co.,EL PASO, TEXAS, Dec. 12th, 1930LESS Phoenix, Arizona SHIPPING POINT Globe, Arizona SMELTER LOT 2219CLASSIFICATION Cone.SHIPPER'S LOT 10

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
37768	SP	8440	120	160	8280	12.6	7237	12-2-30		
								SILVER	34396	CTS. PER. OZ.
								LEAD	\$ 5.10	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	11004	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
								£	s	d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

VALUE

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.12	OZ.							20.00	22.40	
SILVER	19.0	OZ.				95	18.05	OZ.	34396	6.21	
LEAD	8.1	%	1.5	6.6	132	95	125.4	LBS.	3.7	4.64	
COPPER	.85	%	.5	.35	7.0	90	6.3	LBS.	.06004	.38	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

33.63

DEDUCTIONS

DEBITS

CREDITS

Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso		4.36	
% Copper Paid For						
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks		.50	
Copper Deficiency						
ANALYSIS		DEDUCTION	NET		RATE	
Insoluble	61.8	%		%	@ 5	Cts. 3.09
Silica		%		%	@	Cts.
Alumina		%		%	@	Cts.
Zinc	.3	%		%	@	Cts.
Sulphur	.1	%		%	@	Cts.
As Sb	.75	%		%	@	Cts.
Bi		%		%	@	Cts.
Iron		%		%	@	Cts.
Linne		%		%	@	Cts.
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS					7.95	7.95
NET VALUE PER TON						25.68

Total Value on 3.6185

Less Freight on 4.220

Less Freight on Sacks Returned

Less Demurrage

Umpires

L. ties and Brokerage

Dry Tons @ 25.68 Per Ton

Wet Tons @ 4.55 Per Ton

Freight Prepaid

Switching

Freight on Sacks Returned

19.20
14.47

DEBITS

CREDITS

4.73
2.25
.50

92.92

BALANCE DUE SHIPPER

85.44

92.92

92.92

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY

EL PASO SMELTING WORKS

ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Co.,

EL PASO, TEXAS.

Phoenix, Ariz.Globe, Ariz.2348

ISS

SHIPPING POINT

SMELTER LOT

CLASSIFICATION

Cone.

SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE	12-22-30	
			NO.	WEIGHT						
Truck		8105	115	120	7985	7.5	7386	SILVER	31825	CTS. PER. OZ.
								LEAD	\$ 5.10	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	10010	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
								£	s	d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.	DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	AMOUNT PER TON	AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	2.49						20.00	49.80	
SILVER	29.3				95	27.835	31825	8.86	
LEAD	14.8	1.5	13.3	266	95	252.7	3.70	9.35	
COPPER	.98	.5	.48	9.6	90	8.64	.0501	.43	

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

68.44

DEDUCTIONS

DEDUCTIONS						DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso			6.50	
% Copper Paid For						.50	
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks				
Copper Deficiency							
ANALYSIS	DEDUCTION	NET	RATE				
Insoluble	49.6	%			@ 5 Cts.	2.48	
Silica		%			@ Cts.		
Alumina		%			@ Cts.		
Zinc		%			@ Cts.		
Sulphur		%			@ Cts.		
As Sb		%			@ Cts.		
Bi		%			@ Cts.		
Iron		%			@ Cts.		
Lime		%			@ Cts.		

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

9.48**9.48**

NET VALUE PER TON

58.96

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	3.693	Dry Tons @	58.96	Per Ton	
Less Freight on	4.0525	Wet Tons @	6.11	Per Ton	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned		Switching			
Less Demurrage					
Umpires					
Duties and Brokerage					
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				192.58	
				217.74	217.74

MADE BY

CHECKED

CORRECT

APPROVED

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Spring Creek Leasing Co.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

Jan. 10, 1931.

Lss Phoenix, Ariz.SHIPPING POINT Globe, Ariz.SMELTER LOT 2387

CLASSIFICATION

Conc.SHIPPER'S LOT 12

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS						N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS		NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT	SETTLEMENT DATE		
			NO.	WEIGHT						
24793	SP	7820	96	140	7680	11.3	6812	12-30-30		
								SILVER	31075	CTS. PER. OZ.
								LEAD	\$ 5.10	PER 100 LBS.
								E. & M. J.		
								COPPER	10270	CTS. PER LB.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS		
								£	s	d
								EXCHANGE N. Y.		
								EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

								VALUE	
ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	AMOUNT PER TON
GOLD	2.76	OZ.						20.00	55.20
SILVER	28.0	OZ.				95	26.6	31075 - 77	8.27
LEAD	16.0	%	1.5	14.5	290	95	275.5	3.7	10.19
COPPER	1.30	%	.5	.8	16	90	14.4	.0527 - 14	.76

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS**74.42****DEDUCTIONS**

					DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso		6.50	
% Copper Paid For						
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks		.50	
Copper Deficiency						
ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET	RATE	
Insoluble	39.4	%			5 Cts.	1.97
Silica		%			@ Cts.	
Alumina		%			@ Cts.	
Zinc	.3	%			@ Cts.	
Sulphur	.5	%			@ Cts.	
As Sb		%			@ Cts.	
Bi		%			@ Cts.	
Iron		%			@ Cts.	
Lime		%			@ Cts.	

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS**8.97****8.97****NET VALUE PER TON****65.45**

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	3.406		Dry Tons @ 65.45		222.92
Less Freight on	3.910		Wet Tons @ 6.11	23.89	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned				.34	
Less Demurrage			Switching	2.25	
I Umpires					
L. ties and Brokerage					
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER				196.44	
				222.92	222.92

MADE BY

CHECKED

CORRECT

APPROVED

205 SAN FRANCISCO ST.
P. O. BOX 489

GEO. W. CAMERON
ASSAYER AND CHEMIST
AGENT FOR ORE SHIPPERS

EL PASO, TEXAS, Jan 5th, 1928

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

ASSAYED FOR Carolyn McAliffe

MARKED Lot No. 4097 Car No. 36122

PAC-SIMILE PRINTING CO.

	Gold Ozs. per ton	Silver Ozs. per ton	Per Cent Copper	Per Cent Lead	Per Cent Silica	Per Cent Iron	Per Cent Lime	Per Cent Sulphur	Per Cent Zinc	Per Cent Manganese	Per Cent Aluminum
Smelter	2.93	24.2	1.39	15.8		<i>Cone 9 ton</i>					
Our	3.05	29.1	1.48	16.0							
Umpire Gold, Silver, Copper											

CHARGES _____

G. W. Cameron

ASSAYER

THE CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE
CRITCHETT & FERGUSON
 210 SAN FRANCISCO ST.

P. O. Box 811
 TELEPHONE M. 334

SPECIALTIES { Umpire and Control Work
 Agents for Ore Shippers
 Electrolytic Determinations of Copper
 Examinations and Report of Mines
 Analysis of Coal, Water, Etc.
 Sampling Car Lots at Smelter
 Send for Mailing Sacks.

EL PASO, TEXAS, April 4 1928 192

This is to certify that the samples submitted to this office for assay gave the following results:

No.	gold	silver	lead
1	.84	1.1	1.2
2	.58	4.1	8.9
3	.26	3.0	3.5
4	.03	2.6	4.6
5	.24	4.4	0.8
6	.56	3.7	5.6
7	.34	33.9	6.2
8	.20	1.1	0.4
9	.01	1.1	2.9
10	.01	.3	0.3
11	2.20	12.4	1.2
12	.03	9.1	8.1
13	.01	.1	0.3
14	.81	15.4	1.3
15	3.76	2.1	0.4

Composite Nos. 3-4-5-6-7-8-9-11-12-14-15

copper	zinc
0.65	0.7

Charges \$ 28.75

CRITCHETT & FERGUSON

rejects returned by express today.

Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison • Phoenix, Arizona 85007 • Telephone 254-6181

For Mr. Lee Folks
Post Office Box 197
Young, Arizona 85554

Date May 18, 1979

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
57	no mark	0.26	3.1	1.0			

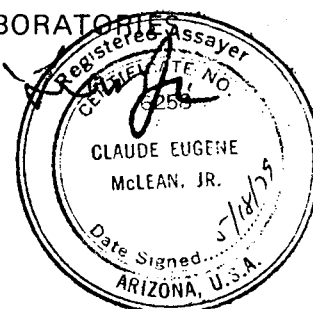
77 Au Kee Dollar

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

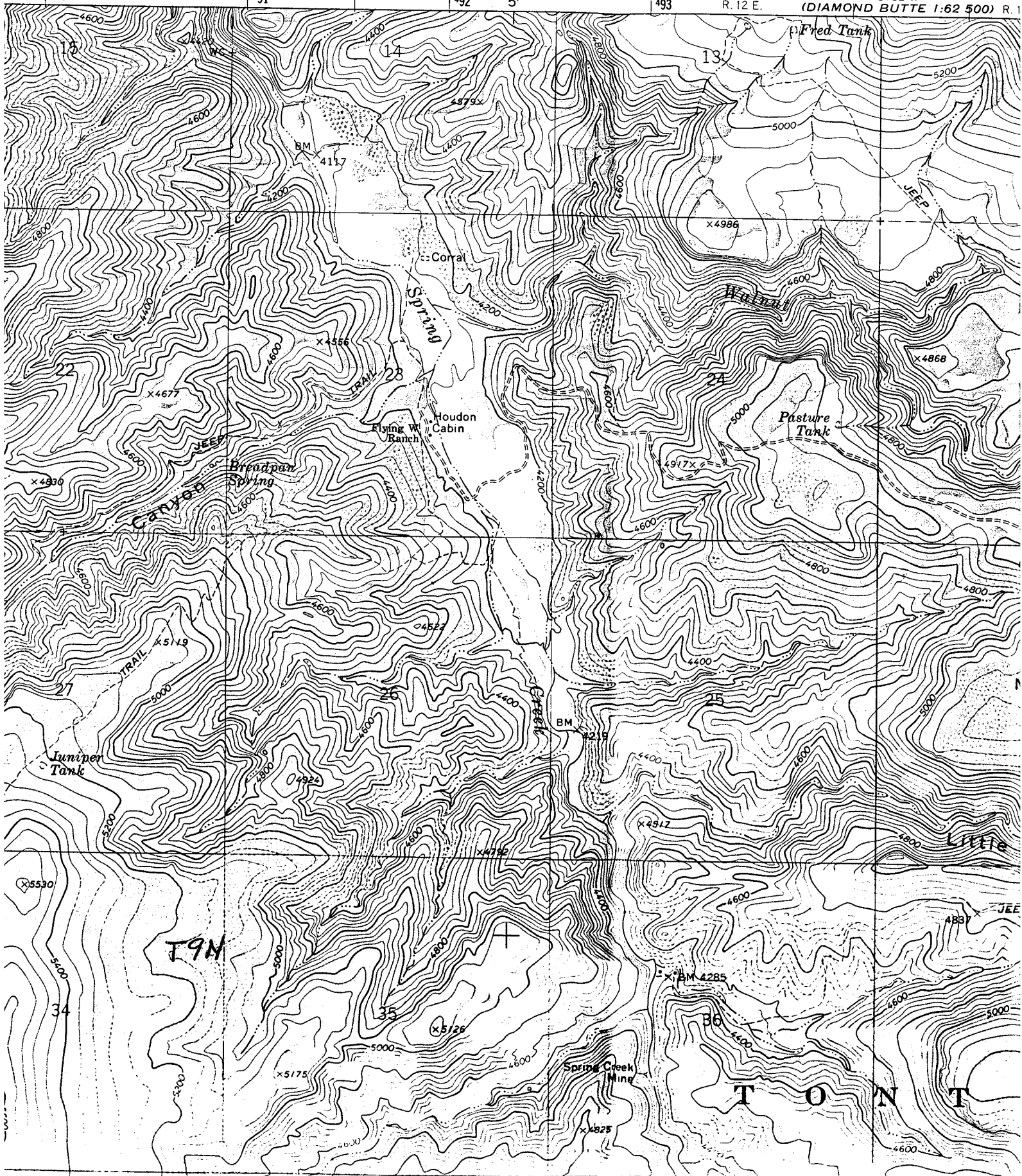


INTERIOR KEY

R 12E

R. 12 E.

3752 II
(DIAMOND BUTTE 1:62 500) R. 1



Buzzard Roost Mesa 7 1/2' Quad

INTERIOR
EY

R 12 E

490

491

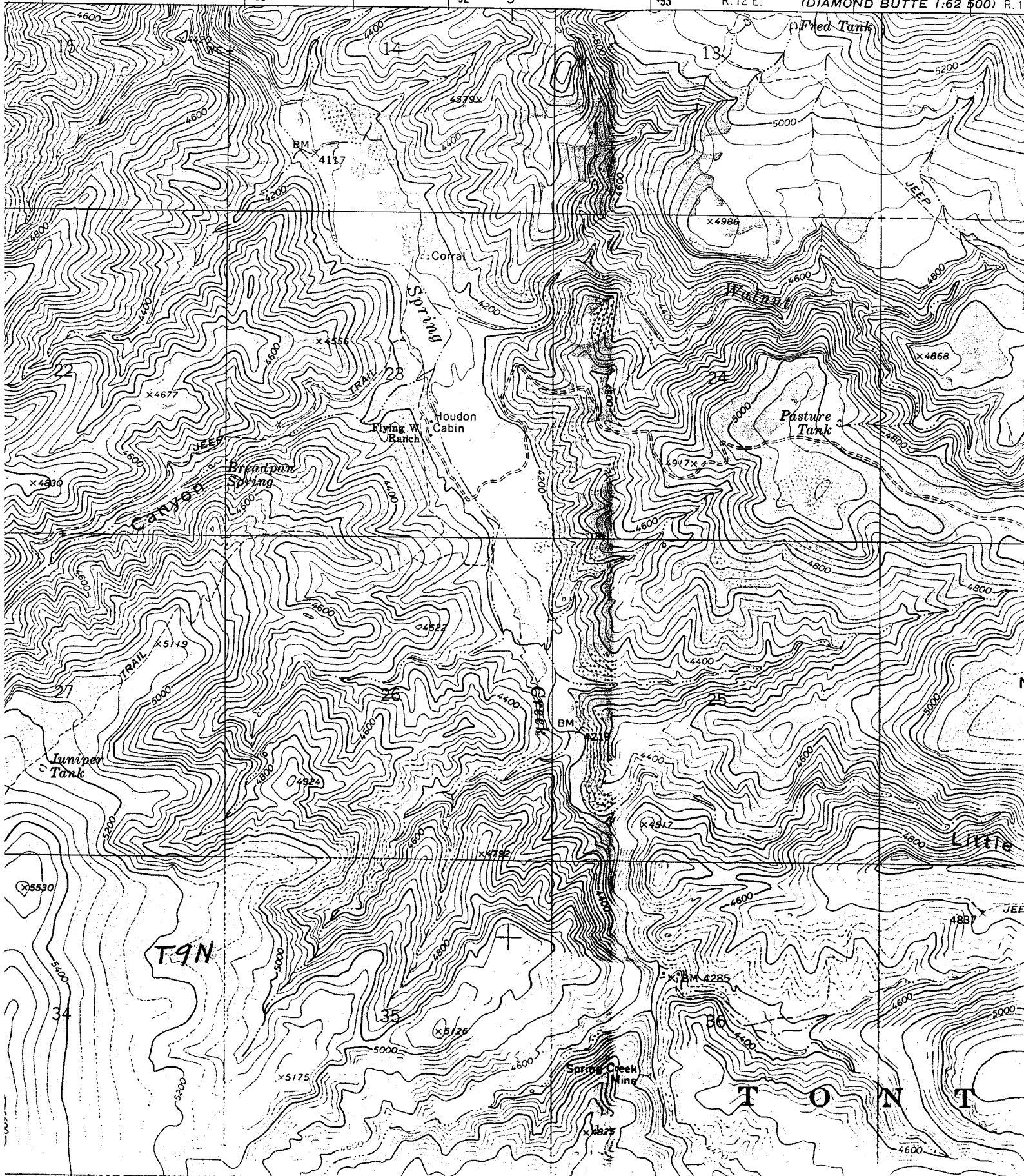
492

5'

493

R. 12 E.

3752 II (DIAMOND BUTTE 1:62 500) R. 1



ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division

December 27, 1990

Mr. Lee Folks
Box 197
Young, AZ 85554

Spring Creek Mine
Sec. 36, T9N, R12E
Gila County, Arizona

Dear Mr. Folks:

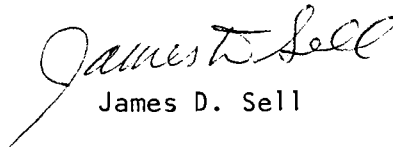
Thank you for your letter and the note about your mine area. My files do not contain any information on the Spring Creek mine, and should you have any further information you would like to share, please do so.

As winter is upon us, I will not attempt a visit, although I suspect the road into the Flying W Ranch is open most of the time.

Keep us posted on the findings of the California group and we'll look forward to catching up with you.

Sincerely,

JDS:mek


James D. Sell

cc: W.L. Kurtz