Building 20 - Federal Center
Denver 25, Colorado

April 13, 1961

Memorandum

To: George C. Selfridge, Chief
Division of Field Operations, OME
Washington 25, D. C.

From: Hugh M. Connors, Acting Field Officer, OME, Region III

Subject: Docket No. OME-6108 (Lead-Zinc-Copper)
Outlet Mining Company
(Cassino et al. claims)
Mineral County, Colorado

Enclosed are the original and two copies of an examination report by T. M. Romalo, mining engineer, pertaining to the subject property.

The examiner recommends a two stage exploration program comprised of drifting, raising and crosscutting at a total estimated cost of $51,304.59; Government participation at 50 percent not to exceed $25,652.30.

I concur in the recommendations of the field examiner and recommend that a contract be prepared on a Fixed Unit Cost basis.

Also enclosed for possible use in the contract are seven copies each of figures 2 and 3.

Original signed by

Hugh M. Connors

Attachments

HMC/lm
cc Chief, Division of Field Operations OME (2) and the Orig.
DFC Mineral Resources
OME 6108
Chron

write opr
rec'd map

Hme

TMR

File

OUTLET MINING COMPANY

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

CREEDE, COLORADO

OME
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
APR 2 1961
REGION III
DENVER, COLORADO

31 March 1961

U.S. Department Of The Interior
Office Of Minerals Exploration
Building 20-Federal Center
Denver 25, Colorado

Ref.: Docket No. OME-6108 (Lead-Zinc-Copper)
Outlet Mining Company
(Phoenix et al claims)
Mineral County, Colorado

Enclosure (1) Eighteen copies of the revised claim maps.

Dear Mr. Connors:

I have received your letter dated 29 March requesting the copies of the revised claim map. Encl. (1) includes 18 copies of the map requested and has been forwarded by separate cover.

Since I last wrote you the company has extended the north drift 69 more feet on the vein with a heading of N 10° W. The vein appears to be turning more to the west. There will be no more work done in the north vein till we hear from your office. I felt as Mr. Romslo does, that the extra drifting needed to be done to be sure we had a vein well defined and mineralized to justify further exploration. The present vein we are on is not the best vein for production. There will be another to the west of it as we go north and I will try and pick it up where it connects and crosses the vein we are on. The hanging wall veins in the fault system are much more productive that the footwall veins. I usually refer to the veins as east and west veins as once they split they may travel 1000 to 2000 feet along the strike before they cross again. The present vein we have opened up to the north of the Phoenix ore body is about 4 feet wide but the wall rock is latite. I can not tell which flow of latite this is. The first time we recognized it was at the split of the veins about 70 feet north of the Palo Alto crosscut. The vein appears to be the altered chlorites of the solid type instead of the soft, red, pasty kind that never carry ore. The assays are not back yet and although the vein looks excellent it appears leached and hungry. There is a good possibility that before we see good highgrade ore we will have to drift north through and under the latite. I can not tell you how far north but we will gain about 250 feet of depth by the time we drift 1500 feet.

Very truly, yours,

James M. Muir Jr.

James M. Muir Jr.
General Partner
5189 De Burn Dr.
San Diego 5, California

Mr Selfridge (2)

Building 20 - Federal Center
Denver 25, Colorado

February 27, 1961

Memorandum

To: B. H. Clemmons, Research Director
Salt Lake City Metallurgy Research Center

From: J. VanSant, Acting Chief, Division of Mineral Resources

Subject: Request for sample analyses

Two samples taken by T. M. Romslo, from the property of the ~~Outlet Mining Company (Cassino, et al., claims) Mineral County, Colorado~~ have been sent to the Salt Lake City Metallurgy Research Center.

Two copies of Form 7353 are enclosed specifying the analyses required.

This shipment should be charged to account OME 15 (WO-61-4).

J. Van Sant

Attachments
TMR/lm

cc: Mineral Resources (3)
Chief, Division of Field Operations OME, Washington (2)
Application File OME 6108
Chron

STRATEGIC MINERAL PROJECT

Information supplied the Metallurgical Division
regarding samples submitted

Date February 27, 1961

Name and Location of property:

OMC-6103 (Lead-Zinc-Copper)

Outlet Mining Company (Quesino, et al., claims)
Mineral County, Colorado

Sample identification number: R-1 and R-2

Number of samples in shipment (estimated if necessary): Two

General nature of ore (type, minerals present, etc.): Principal ore minerals are sulfides and oxides of argentiferous lead. Gangue is composed chiefly of chloritic gouge, quartz barite, and altered rhyolite.

Analyses or assays required:

Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper

Other tests desired: none

Account chargeable: (OMC 15 (WO-61-4)
Send 4 copies of Assay Certificate to:

Hugh M. Connors, Acting Field Officer, OMC
Region III
Building 20 - Denver Federal Center
Denver 25, Colorado

Original signed by

Name and address of
Project Engineer
F. M. Roacle

7595m

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
STEWART L. UDALL, SECRETARY

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
REGION III

OME-6108

Outlet Mining Company

Cassino et al. Claims

Mineral County, Colorado

Lead-Zinc-Copper

Examination Report

By

T. N. Romelo, Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines

April 1961

OME-6108
Outlet Mining Company
Mineral County, Colorado

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CMR-6108

OUTLET MINING COMPANY
CASSINO ET AL. CLAIMS
MINERAL COUNTY, COLORADO

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Outlet Mining Company, Box 11, Creede, Colorado applied for Governmental aid in explorations for lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver on the Phoenix and Cassino claims, Mineral County, Colorado. The proposed exploratory project involves testing 2 areas of the productive Solomon-Ridge fault zone. A total of 2520 feet of drifts and crosscuts would be driven at an estimated total cost of $134,341.94.

An examination of the property was made by the writer February 24 and 25, 1961. Mr. James M. Muir, Jr., a general partner of the Outlet Mining Company, accompanied the writer during the examination.

Three examinations and reports have been made previously on portions of the applicant's property (Dockets IMBA 2370, 2444, and 3940).

The Solomon-Ridge fault zone is one of the more prominent northerly trending fault zones of the King Solomon Mining District and is traceable along its strike for more than 2 miles. It has been productive of mainly silver-lead ores that occur erratically along the fault as shoots. Outcrops of the ore shoots are rare.

The Solomon-Ridge fault zone has been exploited northward to the area of the proposed explorations. Here, the applicant has mined and shipped ore developed by workings off of the Phoenix shaft and Palo Alto adit. Production ceased at the end of 1960 when the ore

buyer terminated smelting operations at its Leadville, Colorado smelter. Renewal of the applicant's mining operations is reportedly contingent upon the discovery of ore that can either be shipped directly to more distant smelters or concentrated locally.

The examination indicates that the most northerly workings from the Palo Alto adit followed a branch fissure zone, and that the main Solomon-Ridge fault zone extends northerly from the split for at least one-half of a mile. It also indicates known geological controls for ore deposition in the productive area will persist in the area of the fault extension. Further, explorations south of the adit are not warranted because a significant discovery, from the Government's viewpoint, cannot be expected.

An exploratory project designed to test the fault extension in 2 stages at an estimated total cost of $51,304.59 is recommended for approval.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mr. James N. Muir, Jr., a general partner of the Outlet Mining Company, acted as guide and furnished information requested by the examiner. Special acknowledgment is due Mr. T. A. Stevens, U.S.G.S., for geological and other information concerning the applicant's property.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Outlet Mining Company controls a group of 16 lode mining claims in E½, Sec. 12, T. 42 N., R. 1 W. and Sec. 7, T. 42 N., R. 1 W.,

New Mexico Principal Meridian, King Solomon Mining District, Mineral County, Colorado (figs. 1 and 2). The claims are two to four miles north of Creede, Colorado. They lie along the steep and rugged west slope of the East Willow Creek canyon at an altitude ranging from 9300 to more than 10,500 feet above sea level.

Creede is a small town and is the county seat of Mineral County. It is located at the north end of State Highway No. 129 which extends about 25 miles southeasterly to South Park, a settlement on U. S. Highway No. 160. Creede, also is the northern terminus of a branch line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western railroad.

Year-round mining operations are feasible but may be interrupted for short periods by heavy snowfalls. Equipment is powered by engines using either diesel oil or butane gas. The nearest electric power lines are at Creede.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

The principal mineralized zone of the present workings from the Palo Alto adit was first explored by the Phoenix shaft and drifts on three levels before 1900. No other work was done until 1951, when the Cutlet Mining Company rehabilitated the workings, started mining operations and shipped about 100 tons of ore. The ore is believed to be the first shipped from the Phoenix deposit. Shipments of ore from the old workings continued in 1952 while the Palo Alto adit was being driven. In early 1953, all operations were transferred to the Palo Alto level upon completion of the adit and the development workings.

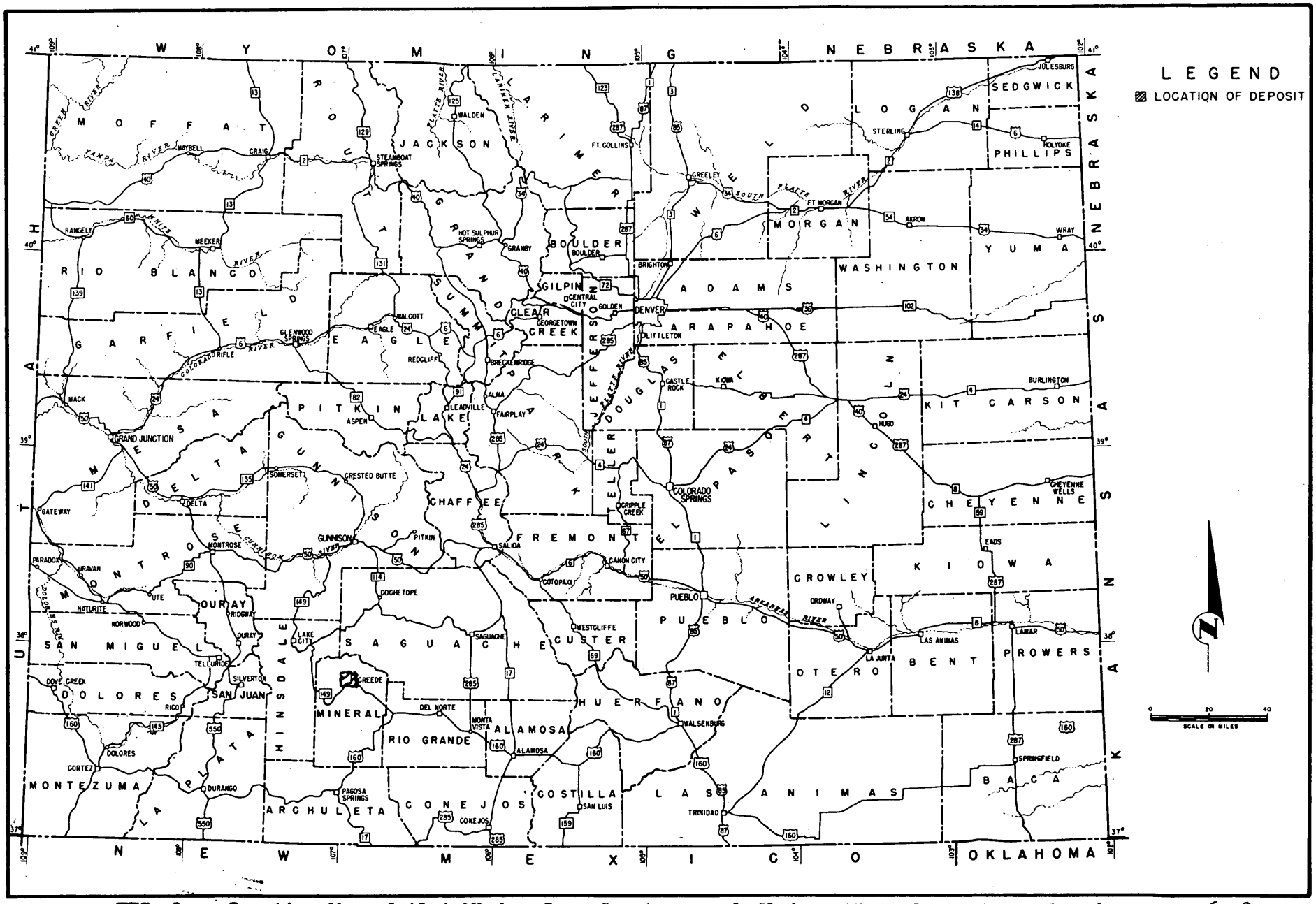

FIG. 1 -- Location Map, Outlet Mining Co., Cassino et al Claims, Mineral County, Colorado

CME-6108

All ore has been selectively mined and shipped to The American Smelting and Refining Company's Arkansas Valley smelter at Leadville, Colorado. Total production through 1960, when mining operations were terminated with the closing of the smelter, is 10,641 tons of ore containing 14.5 percent lead, and 0.04 ounce gold, and 8.6 ounces silver a ton.

Operations during 1961 have been confined to explorations for a split in the ore-bearing fissure.

EXTENT AND OWNERSHIP OF THE PROPERTY

The Outlet Mining Company, a Limited Partnership, P. O. Box 11, Creede, Colorado, owns or controls the following 16 lode mining claims (fig. 2). Mr. James M. Muir Jr., 5189 De Burn Drive, San Diego 5, California, is a General Partner of the company. He reported that the company is presently being incorporated in Colorado.

Name	Recorded at Creede, Colo.			Owner
Cassino Claim	Book 24,	Page	267	Outlet Mining Co., Inc. 1/
J&S No. 1	4-c		273	Outlet Mining Co., Inc.
J&S No. 2	4-c		155	"
J&M No. 1	4-c		197	"
J&M No. 2	4-c		204	"
Anzio	24		272	"
Anzio No. 2	4-c		196	"
Anzio No. 3	4-c		197	"
Korea	4-c		156	"
Outlet No. 2	4-c		183	"
Palo Alto No. 2	4-c		172	"
J.I.C.	patent		13526	"
Palo Alto	patent		8560	"
Le High	patent		9525	"
Hermes No. 1	patent		8459	"
Phoenix claim	patent		7743	Moffat Estate 2/

1/ Sylit check agreement with Imperial Mining Co. to operate it.

2/ The Moffat Estate is handled by Mr. Owens of Holme, Roberts, More and Owen, 1700 Broadway, Denver 2, Colorado. The Outlet Mining Co. holds the claim by a lease agreement. Imperial Mining Co. has a split check agreement to mine the claim, but the Outlet Mining Co. has full control of all operations.

The claims requiring the loan for exploration, according to the application, are the Phoenix, Cassino, and the J&S No. 1. During the

field investigation, Mr. Muir stated that the partnership would subordinate any additional claims which might be benefited by the explorations.

PRESENT STATUS

The mine has been inactive during 1961 except for a few weeks early in February when 2 long-holes were drilled and the initial 20 feet of the proposed north drift was driven (fig. 3). On March 31, 1961, Mr. Muir reported that the drift had been extended an additional 109 feet.

The mine workings of the Palo Alto adit level are normally dry except in the spring when minor amounts of water seep in from the surface. All of them are readily accessible except the stopes and portions of the north drift. About 20 feet of the drift is badly caved, and a 60-foot section of the drift is filled to within a few feet of the back with low-grade ore.

Mining equipment on the level includes a trammer, a loader, several ore cars and 2 percussion drills. Track-and pipe lines are in place.

The only building at the portal of the Palo Alto adit is a small wood structure containing a change room and a room for a compressor. The existing compressor is installed on the Outlet level.

GEOLOGY

MacLaren 1/ reported: "The geology of the Creede District has been well described by W. H. Emmons and E. S. Larsen (1923). The bed rock is made up entirely of Tertiary volcanic rocks, for the most part lava flows, with a lesser number of tuff and breccia deposits, and a few small intrusives. Except for a single andesite formation, all the rocks have been classified as rhyolite and quartz latite. Generally speaking, the lavas dip gently to the north. Local variations in dip are due to block faulting which is prevalent throughout the region. Most of the producing ore bodies were deposited along two major fault zones, the Amethyst and the Solomon-Ridge. The vein along the northern portion of the Solomon-Ridge fault zone is called the Holy Moses vein.

". . . . The predominant rock on the property is Campbell Mountain rhyolite. A mineralized fault, believed to be the northern extension of the Solomon-Ridge fault, cuts through the Campbell Mountain rhyolite from the south end of the Cliff Claim, passes through the Phoenix shaft, and continues to the north for a short distance until it is obscured by overburden. It is a normal fault of small throw, economically important because along it are the Solomon, Ridge, and Holy Moses mines. On the Outlet property it strikes from due north to N. 12° W. and dips to the west 59° to 80°. It has been traced northward to a point half a mile north of the Phoenix shaft and is lost in an area where exposures are poor and interpretations of the geology uncertain."

1/ MacLaren, Donald R., Geologic section of Report of Examination, Docket No. 2444, Outlet Mining Company, Mineral County, Colorado, p. 2, June 2, 1952.

Recent underground explorations north of the Palo Alto adit indicate the fissure followed by the North drift is a branch of the main Solomon-Ridge fault (fig. 3). Splitting of the fault in this area is further evidenced on the surface where Mr. T. A. Steven, U.S.G.S. has mapped a probable corresponding split (fig. 2). His mapping indicates the main fault extends about N. 15 degrees W. from a zone of faults associated with the splitting.

The Palo Alto workings develop 2 ore zones, both of which have been productive (fig. 3). All except a minor portion of the ore came from the Phoenix stope that follows a shoot about 300 feet deep, 300 feet long and 20 feet wide. Ore in this zone was confined to the fissures of splits that braid blocks of unaltered rhyolite. Ore in the other zone, at about 200 feet north of the adit, is confined to a single 3-foot wide fissure. Here, a stope about 20 feet long and 35 feet high yielded mainly material of possible mill-grade.

The ore minerals are chiefly argentiferous galena and minor amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and gold. They are oxidized to the extent that only small pods of sulfides are visible in places. Gangue is composed chiefly of chloritic gouge, quartz, barite and altered wall rocks.

The assays of samples taken by the writer, the examiner of Docket DMEA 3940 and the applicant at locations shown on figure 3 follow:

Sample	Width Feet	Percent Lead	Oz/T. Silver	Description
A-4		0.40	0.40	Applicant's grab sample
A-5		0.20	0.30	"
A-6		0.60	0.20	"
H-810	5.0	0.75	6.90	Mineralized part of Vein (DMEA-3940)
H-811	5.0	11.50	70.30	"
H-811	5.0	0.95	3.10	"
R-1	0.3	0.01	0.20	" (OME-6108)
R-2	4.0	0.30	0.01	"

Logs of long-holes No. 1 and 2 which were drilled approximately horizontal from locations shown on figure 3 are shown in Table 1.

TABLE No. 1

LOGS OF LONG-HOLES NO. 1 AND 2 (FIG. 3)

Hole No. 1

Interval Feet	Oz./T. Silver	Percent Lead	Description
0-5			Unaltered rhyolite
5-10	3.4	1.4	Fault gouge
10-15	4.0	1.7	"
15-20	20.4	2.9	"
20-25	4.4	1.0	"
25-30	1.7	0.8	"
30-32			Unaltered rhyolite

Hole No. 2

Interval Feet	Oz./T. Silver	Percent Lead	Description
0-5			Unaltered rhyolite
5-10	0.9	0.5	Fault gouge
10-15	1.8	0.7	"
15-20	1.0	0.4	"
20-25	1.6	0.4	"
25-30	1.7	0.5	"

ORE RESERVES

The ore reserves in the Palo Alto section of the Outlet mine, according to Mr. Muir, are confined mainly to extensions in depth of the 2 zones worked from the Palo Alto level. He has estimated the combined indicated and inferred reserves at several thousand tons of ore containing about 9 percent lead and 6 ounces silver a ton. This, however, could not be verified by the writer.

APPLICANT'S PROJECT PROPOSAL AND COSTS

The applicant proposed exploration in 2 areas on the Palo Alto level (fig. 3). One of the areas is south of the Palo Alto adit. Here the East and West veins would be explored by 520 feet of drifts and 300 feet of raises. In the other area, north of the adit, a total of 1500 feet of drifts and 200 feet of raises would be driven on the East and West veins.

The estimated total cost of the project is $134,341.94. On this basis, the per foot cost for the 2520 feet of drifting and raising is approximately $53.30.

The following information relative to the applicant's proposed explorations was obtained during the examination. There is no evidence of the applicant's East vein, its presence having been

predicted apparently on the basis of the zone of fractured unaltered rhyolite exposed in the north crosscut.

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATIONS AND COSTS

Recommended Exploration

The examiner recommends that exploration be confined to the area north of the Palo Alto workings (fig. 3), and that the exploration be carried out in 2 stages as follows:

Stage I

1. Drift northward along the most favorable fissure a maximum of 300 feet. Where the fault zone is wider than the drift, contact with either wall of the zone should be maintained by driving crosscuts as needed. Mineralized zones wider than the drift also should be tested by crosscuts.

   An aggregate of 100 feet crosscuts, to be driven with prior Governmental approval, has been provided.

2. With prior Governmental approval, test mineralized zone by driving a total of 100 feet of raises, none of which may exceed 50 feet in length.

Footage to be provided for Stage I - 300 feet in drift, 100 feet in crosscuts, and 100 feet in raises; a total of 500 feet.

Stage II - Approval to depend on results of Stage I.

1. Continue drift a total of 600 feet.
2. With prior Governmental approval, drive a maximum of 100 feet in crosscuts to determine the width of

mineralized zones, and to test branches of the main fissure.

3. With prior approval of the Government, test mineralized zones by driving a maximum of 150 feet in three raises, none of which may exceed 50 feet in length.

Footage to be provided for Stage II work -- 600 feet of drift, 100 feet in crosscuts and 200 feet in raises; a total of 900 feet.

Recapitulation of Recommended Work

Stage	Drifting (ft.)	Crosscutting (ft.)	Raising (ft.)	Total ft.
I	300	100	100	500
II	600	100	200	900
Project Totals	900	200	300	1400

Recommended Costs

The recommended costs are based on data contained in the application, and data furnished by the applicant during and subsequent to the field examination. Although much of the data was found acceptable, some of it was revised by the examining engineer.

Size of Workings

The cross section of workings shall be as follows:

Drifts - 6-by 7 feet, in clear of timber. This area will provide adequate clearance for operation of the mucking machine, space for a ventilation pipe, and a drainage ditch that may be needed in the undeveloped area.

Crosscuts - 6-by 7 feet, in clear of timber.

Raises - 4-by 8 feet in clear of outside timbers for 2 compartments.

Rate of Advance

The rate of advance in each type of working, excluding timbering, is expected to average 4 feet a shift. Working 2 shifts daily and 6 days a week, the 1400 feet of drifting, crosscutting, and raising should be completed in 175 work-days, or 7 months.

Timbering and time lost, particularly during the winter months, may extend the life of the project to a total of 9 months.

Drifting, crosscutting and raising

		Cost	Cost/ft.
Labor			
4 - miners			
2 - trammers			
2 - outside service and supply men			
8 - men at $2.00/hr. each			
$128.00/day for 175 days	$22,400.00		
Overtime at 1/12	1,866.67		
Supervision			
1 - mine foreman at $2.25/hr.			
$18.00/day for 175 days	3,150.00		
Overtime at 1/12	262.50		
1 - surveyor, 1 day a month at			
$50.00/day for 7 months	350.00		
No charge for part-time supervision by Mr. Muir	0.00		
Total Labor and Supervision		$28,029.17	$20.02

	Cost	Cost/ft.
Materials and Supplies		
Explosives (dynamite, caps, fuse, etc.)		
$3.30/ft. for 1400 ft.	$ 4,620.00	
*Drill steel with bits		
$23.00/set for 23 sets	517.50	
*Hoses (water and air) 5 sets at $50.00/set	225.00	
*Track (complete) 16 lb. rails		
$1.70/ft. for 1050 feet	1,606.50	
*Pipe		
3-in. airline (1200 ft. at $0.70 a foot)	756.00	
1-in. waterline (1200 ft. at $0.30 ft.)	324.00	
12-in. Ventilation line (850 ft. at $2.40 ft.)	1,836.00	
*Pipe fittings	180.00	
Fuel		
Fuel oil, 30 gals./day at $0.19/gal. for 175 days	997.50	
Gasoline, 10 gals./day at $0.30/gal. for 175 days	525.00	
Lubricants ($25.00/mo. for 7 mos.)	175.00	
Small tools, grinding wheels, carbide, etc.	500.00	
Total Materials and Supplies	$12,262.50	$ 8.76

*Cost less 10 percent for write-off of Government's equity.

		Cost	Cost/ft.
Equipment (used - owned by applicant)			
Compressor, I-R rotary, 315 CFM	$ 7,200.00		
Loader, Eimco model 12-B	3,000.00		
Trammer, Eimco model 401	2,400.00		
Drifter (complete), I-R model J-40	600.00		
Stoper (complete), I-R model J-38	400.00		
Blower (25,000 CFM) with 15-HP engine	1,800.00		
Mine cars, Nevada Iron Works,			
14 1.5-ton cars, at $250.00 each	3,500.00		
Pick-up truck, Ford, 1-ton, 1953 model	600.00		
Total value	$19,500.00		
Total Equipment Depreciation			
$325.00/mo. for 7 mos.		$ 2,275.00	$ 1.63
Miscellaneous			
Equipment repairs at $100.00/mo.	700.00		
Payroll, taxes and insurance			
10 percent of $27,679.17	2,767.92		
Bookkeeping, 7 mos. at $50.00/mo.	350.00		
Total Miscellaneous		$ 3,817.92	$ 2.73
Total Drifts, Crosscuts, and Raises		$46,384.59	$33.13

Timbering

Maximum estimated -- 680 feet, 440 feet in the 1100 feet of drift and crosscuts and 240 feet in the raises.

Size of timbers -- 8- by 8-inch round posts and caps and 2-inch thick lagging.

Cost of timber -- $2.16 for 14-foot long poles

8 inches in diameter, and $100.00/M for lagging

Estimated cost per foot --

Labor & Supervision	$2.02
Timber	4.05
Equipment	.16
Miscellaneous	.27
Total cost per foot	$6.50

Total Timbering (680 feet) $4,420.00

Assaying

It is recommended that $500.00 be provided for making 500 determinations for gold, silver, and lead, and for possibly zinc and copper at $1.00 per determination. Samples shall be taken across the trend of mineralized zones at intervals of not less than 5 feet nor more than 10 feet.

Recapitulation of recommended costs

		Total Cost	Cost/ft.
Drifting, crosscutting and raising - 1400 feet			
Labor and supervision	$28,029.17		$20.02
Materials and supplies	12,262.50		8.76
Equipment	2,275.00		1.63
Miscellaneous	3,817.92		2.73
Total for drift, crosscuts and raises		$46,384.59	$33.13
Timbering			
680 feet		$ 4,420.00	$ 6.50

Assaying	
500 determinations at $1.00 each	$ 500.00
Total cost of project	$51,304.59
Government's share at 50 percent	$25,652.30

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are based on information obtained from the applicant, an inspection of the mine workings, and a review of maps and reports resulting from previous examinations by DMEA geologists and engineers.

The Solomon-Ridge fault zone is one of the prominent structures of the King Solomon district that has been highly productive of silver-bearing lead ores. Ore bodies occur as shoots principally in the main fault and to a minor extent in branching fissures. They crop out rarely along the fault zone that can be expected to extend northerly for a few thousand feet beyond the ore zones exploited from the Phoenix shaft and Palo Alto adit.

Geological conditions favorable for ore deposition in the productive area are expected to persist in the area north of the Palo Alto mine workings. On this basis, chances are favorable for the discovery of ore by the recommended exploratory project.

Aid in proposed explorations to the south of the Palo Alto mine workings should be denied because discovery of appreciable amounts of ore cannot be expected in a zone of such limited extent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploratory project designed to test for ores of lead, zinc, copper, and silver in the favorable Solomon-Ridge fault zone north of the Palo Alto mine workings is recommended for approval. The total cost of the project is an estimated $31,304.59.

Denial of the request for aid in exploration to the south of the Palo Alto mine workings is recommended.

PLAT OF

PATENTED CLAIMS AND LODE LOCATIONS

LOCATED IN

E½ SEC 12, R 1 W & SEC 7 R E of T 42N, N.M.P.M.

THE KING SOLOMON MINING DISTRICT

COMPILED BY

DAVIS ENGINEERING SERVICE

DEL NORTE COLORADO

APRIL 25 1956

SCALE 1" = 500'

-NOTE-

LODE LOCATIONS ARE SHOWN AS OF RECORD AND DO NOT NECESSARILY SHOW TRUE LOCATIONS ON THE GROUND. CLAIMS SHOWN BY DASHED LINES WERE SURVEYED FOR PATENT BUT ACCORDING TO RECORD, NO PATENT HAS BEEN ISSUED.

REVISED 7/23/56 TO SHOW 300' WIDTH OF CLINTON LOCATION AS FINALLY DETERMINED AND RELATIVE ELEVATIONS OF GLORIAN (J.I.C.) ADIT & J.I.C. DISCOVERY SHAFT (F.R.I.)

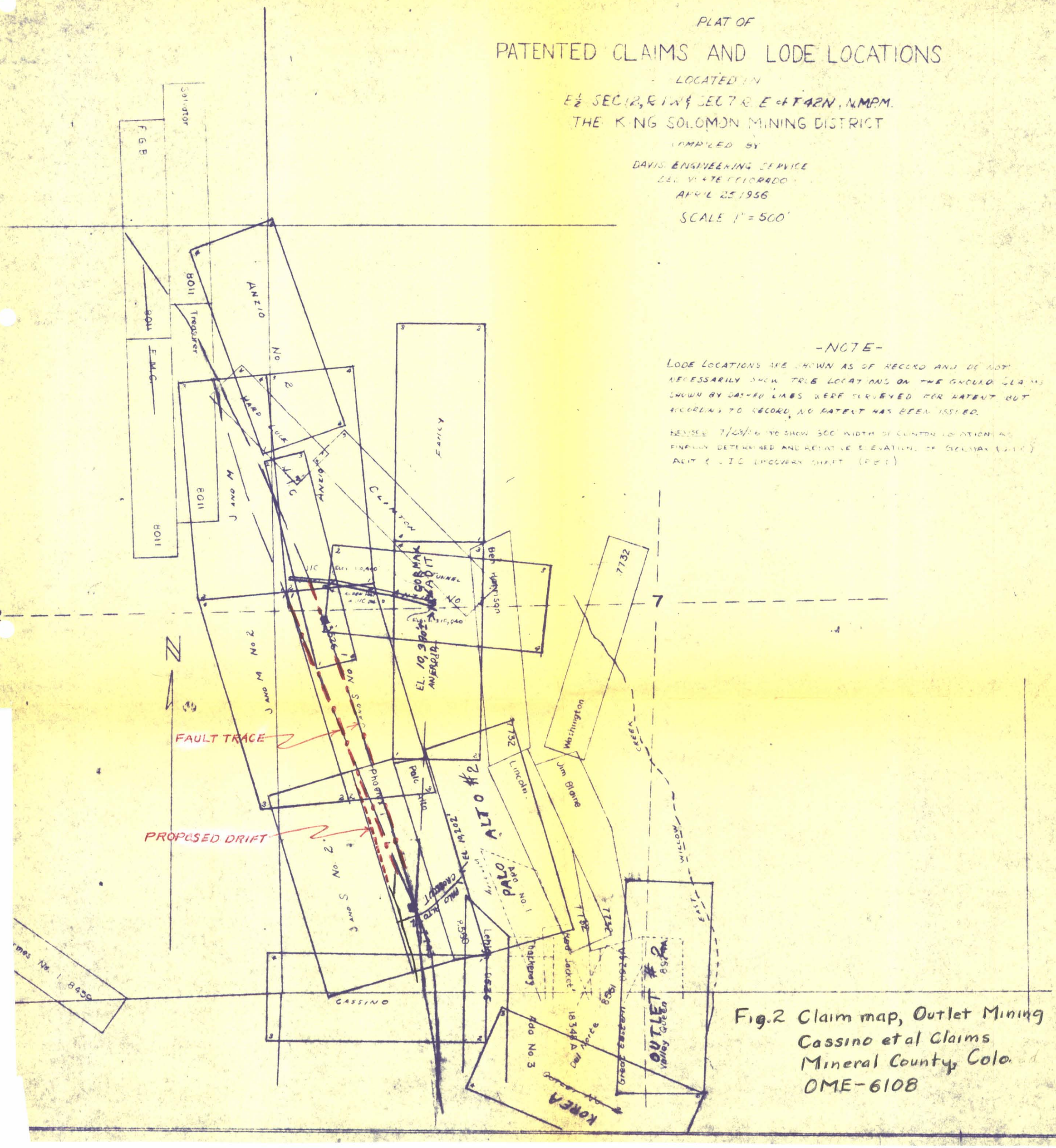

Fig. 2 Claim map, Outlet Mining Co.
Cassino et al Claims
Mineral County, Colo.
OME-6108

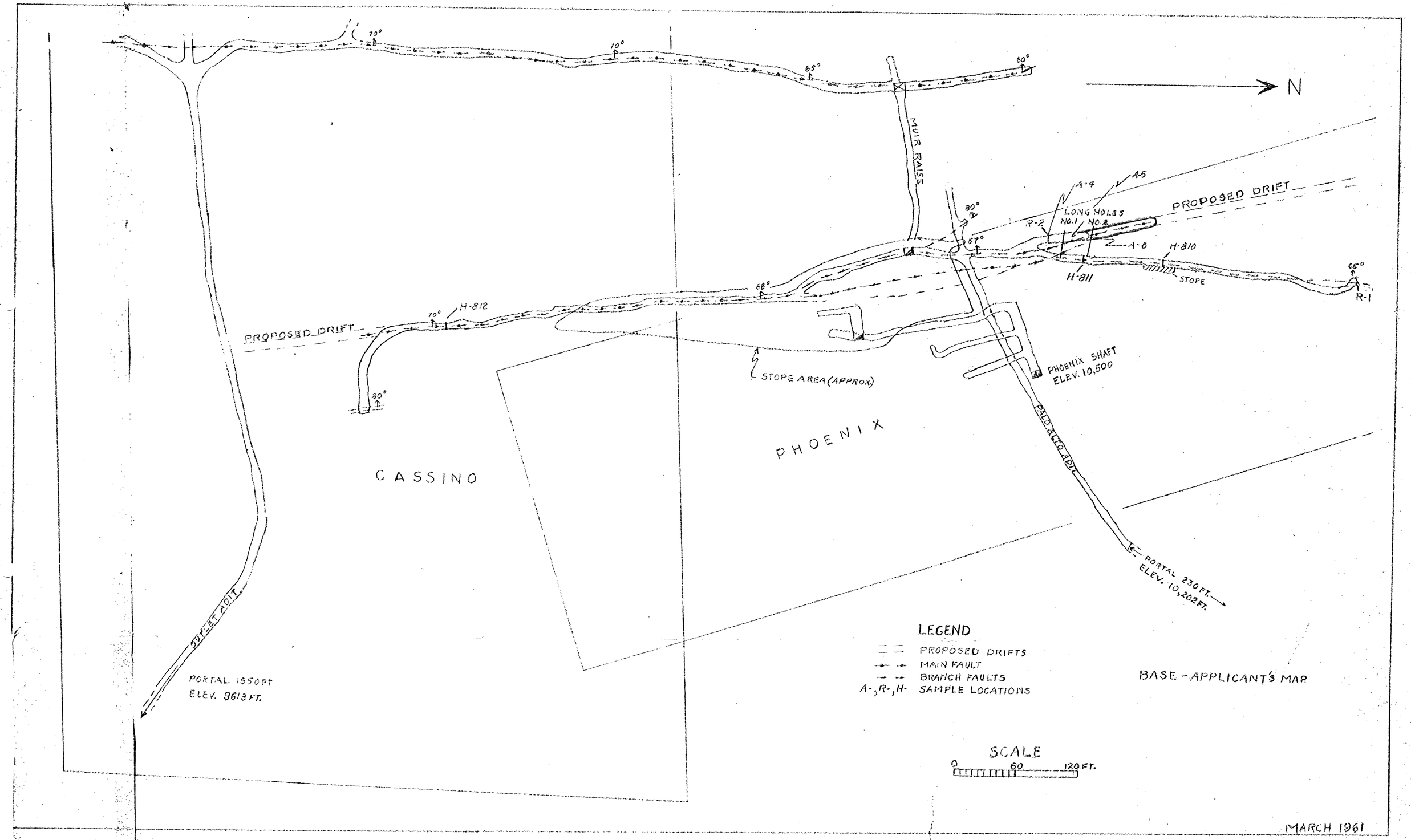

FIG. 3 GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION MAP, OUTLET MINING COMPANY, CASSINO, ET AL CLAIMS, MINERAL COUNTY, COLORADO

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