Building 20 - Federal Center
Denver 25, Colorado

December 5, 1961

Memorandum

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

From: Acting Field Officer, OME, Region III

Subject: Application for OME Aid (Gold)
The Joker Mining Company
(Joker Mine)
Moffat County, Colorado

Enclosed are the original and one copy of an OME application to explore for gold at an estimated total cost of $27,655.00

Two copies of the application are being retained in this office.

(Original signed by)

Hugh M. Connors

Attachment
HMC/lm
cc Application File
Chron

MME Form 40
Dec. 1958

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1368
Approval expires Dec. 31, 1963

APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN MINERALS EXPLORATION

Pursuant to Public Law 85-701 (72 Stat. 700; 30 U.S.C. 641)

NAME OF APPLICANT *(Full legal name and mailing address as they should appear on contract if one is executed.)*

The Joker Mining Co.
C/o L.M. Blankenship
460 Barclay Street
Craig, Colorado

APPLICANT DO NOT USE THIS BLOCK

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

REGION

DIVISION CODE

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION *(Check one)*

INDIVIDUAL	
CORPORATION	
PARTNERSHIP	X
OTHER *(Specify)*	

STATE IN WHICH FIRM IS ORGANIZED Colorado

LIST CORPORATE OFFICERS OR PARTNERS HERE, IF APPLICABLE

NAME	ADDRESS	TITLE
A.W. Duke	---149 Bank St, Smyrna, Ga.	Partner
J.L. Chambers	-Powder Springs Rd,Marietta,Ga.	"
A.J. Farnsworth	Craig, Colorado	"
O.J. Farnsworth	Craig, Colorado	"
L.M. Blankenship	Craig, Colorado	"
D.G. Blankenship	Craig, Colorado	"

MINERAL(S) FOR WHICH YOU WISH TO EXPLORE
Gold

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT
$ 27,655.00

PROPERTY NAME	LOCATION COUNTY	STATE
The Joker Mine	Moffat	Colorado

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before filling out this application, please read the *OME Regulations for Obtaining Federal Assistance in Financing Explorations for Mineral Reserves* (30 CFR Chap. III). To assure prompt action, your application must provide all applicable material and information specified on the back of this application form. Avoid unnecessary correspondence and delays by submitting complete and accurate information. *Please submit four copies of this application and all accompanying papers* except as otherwise noted. Place your name and address on each sheet. Each item of information, maps, and reports required as a part of this application is described on the back of this form. Identify each attached statement by the item number to which it applies. If an item does not apply to your application, show the item number on your statement and after it write "not applicable." Maps or sketches should be used to supplement narrative descriptions of the property location and boundaries in item 2, existing mine workings and geology in item 3, and the proposed exploration work in item 5. When this information is not too complex, all of it may be shown on one map or sketch. All documents and other attachments submitted as a part of this application, except those in item 3(g) which you mark to be returned, become the property of the Government and will not be returned to the applicant. Send true copies, *not originals*, of leases, contracts, and other documents which are an essential part of your business records. *File this application with the Office of Minerals Exploration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or with the nearest OME Field Office.*

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, whether as an individual, corporate officer, partner, or otherwise, both in his own behalf and acting for the applicant, certifies that the information set forth in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he would not ordinarily undertake the proposed exploration under current conditions and circumstances at his sole expense.

11-22-61
DATED

L.M. Blankenship
BY *(Signature)*

L.M. Blankenship, Partner
TITLE

A wilfully false statement or certification to any Department or Agency of the United States Government is a criminal offense. U. S. Code, Title 18, Sec. 1001.

INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH THIS APPLICATION

1. Financial Eligibility:

(a) Submit evidence of efforts made within 90 days preceding the filing of this application to obtain credit from your bank of account and at least one other banking institution or other private source of credit. Such evidence shall include true copies of correspondence which show: (1) date of loan request, (2) amount and terms requested, (3) proposed use of loan funds, and (4) the replies from credit sources. If the loan was offered under terms which you consider unreasonable, state why you consider them so.

(b) List names and addresses of affiliated, parent, or controlling companies or organizations and state extent and nature of their interest.

(c) State how you propose to furnish your share of the cost of the exploration work.

2. Applicant's Rights in Land:

(a) State your interest in the land and mineral rights, whether owner, lessee, purchaser under contract, or other. If you are not the owner, submit one true copy of the lease, contract, or other document (with address of owner) under which you control the property. Describe all liens, mortgages, or other encumbrances on the land and state book and page number and official place where recorded.

(b) State the legal description (section, township, and range; metes and bounds; patent number of claims) of the land upon which you wish to explore and all adjacent land which you own or control. Describe any part of the land or workings which should not be subject to Government royalty and liens. If the land consists of unpatented claims, state book and page number for each recorded location notice, including amended locations, and official place where recorded. State all the names by which you know the property.

(c) For all land or mineral rights encumbered or not owned, submit five copies of Lien and Subordination Agreements on MME Form 52. If the agreements cannot be obtained, state reasons and provide copies of letters of refusal.

3. Physical Description:

(a) Describe in detail and illustrate with maps or sketches all mining or exploration operations which you know have been or are being conducted upon the land. Include existing mine workings and all production facilities.

(b) State your interest, if any, in operations described in (a).

(c) State, if you know, the past and current production, supporting your statement with copies of settlement sheets, mine records, or published data if available.

(d) Describe known ore reserves, giving quantities and grades and sampling methods used. Support your statement with copies of assay certificates and assay maps if available.

(e) Describe by narrative and maps or sketches the geologic features of the property, including ore minerals, geologic formations if known, and type of deposit (vein, bedded, etc.).

(f) State your reasons for expecting to find ore, and if you have sampled the area you propose to explore, show where the samples were taken, describe sampling methods used, and provide copies of assay certificates.

(g) Send with your application at least *two* copies of all geologic or engineering reports, assay maps, or technologic information which you have, indicating whether you require their return.

4. Accessibility of Property:

(a) To aid the OME representative who may examine the property, state name and address of person who will meet him; give directions for reaching the property; and describe accessibility of property and of any mine workings.

(b) Name the shipping and supply points and state the distances to the property.

5. Exploration Work:

(a) Describe fully the proposed exploration work giving individual footages and sizes of openings *for each item of work.* Use narrative, maps, plans, and sections as necessary. Show location of the proposed work as related to geologic features such as veins, ore-bearing beds, contacts of rock formations, etc. Show also the relation of the proposed work to any existing mine workings and to *land boundaries* or to the closest identifiable corner.

(b) If an access road must be built, show the proposed location on the property map and state the length, type and construction methods proposed.

(c) If an OME contract is executed, state how soon thereafter work would be started and finished. State your anticipated average daily or monthly rate of progress for each type of work.

6. Experience:

State your operating experience and background to conduct this exploration work and also that of the person who will supervise the work.

7. Estimate of Costs:

Furnish detailed estimates of the necessary costs *for each item of the work proposed in 5(a)* under the headings listed below with a total for each heading and the estimated total cost of the work. Costs for any work to be performed by an independent contractor should be listed separately under category (a) below. Costs for any work that is not to be performed by an independent contractor should be listed under categories (b) through (g).

(a) Independent contracts. State the total cost of any proposed independent contract for all or any part of the work, and the number of units and the unit cost for each type of work, such as per foot of drilling, per foot of drifting, per hour of bulldozer operations, or per cubic yard of material moved. Cost estimates should be supported by bids from three contractors if possible. (*Note*—If none of the work is to be contracted, write "none" after this item.)

(b) Personal services. The cost of supervision, engineering and geological services, outside consultants, and labor should be itemized by numbers and classes of employees; rates of wages, salaries or fees; and periods of employment. State whether these services are available.

(c) Operating materials and supplies. List items of material and supplies giving quantity and cost of each. Include under this heading power, water, and fuel, and units of equipment and tools costing less than $50 each.

(d) Operating equipment. List items of equipment and tools costing $50 or more per unit. Give specifications and indicate how each item is to be acquired—i.e., rented, purchased or provided by the applicant. If rented or purchased, state the estimated rental or purchase price. If furnished by the applicant, state condition and present fair market value.

(e) Initial rehabilitation and repairs. Describe the type and the cost of *initial* rehabilitation or repair of existing buildings, fixtures, installations (exclusive of mine workings), and movable operating equipment now owned by the applicant which will be used in the exploration work.

(f) New buildings, fixtures, installations. Describe each building, fixed improvement, and installation to be purchased, constructed, or installed for the exploration work, stating specifications and cost including labor, materials, and supervision.

(g) Miscellaneous. Describe the type and estimate the cost of repairs and maintenance of the operating equipment listed in 7(d). Do not repeat initial repairs listed in 7(e). Show also the costs of analytical work, accounting, workmen's compensation and employees' liability insurance, payroll taxes, and other required costs that do not fall within the previous categories. [*Note*—The Government will not contribute to costs incurred before the date of the contract, or to costs of or incident to: (1) acquiring, using, or possessing land and any existing improvements, facilities, buildings, installations, and appurtenances, or the depreciation and depletion thereof; (2) general overhead, corporate management, interest and taxes (other than payroll and sales taxes); (3) insurance (other than employees' liability insurance); and (4) damages to persons or property (other than authorized repair to or replacement of equipment or other property used in the work).]

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C. 50399

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JAN 1 1 1962

Memorandum

To: Acting Field Officer, Region III

From: Chief, Division of Field Operations

Subject: OME-6202 (Gold)
The Joker Mining Co.
Secs. 4, 8, 9, 16, and 17,
T. 9 N., R. 92 W., 6th P.M.
Moffat County, Colorado

The captioned application is referred to Region III for review, a field examination, and recommendations.

Enclosed are two copies of the Applicant's reply to Mr. Griswold's letter of December 13, 1961, one copy of the property map, and three core drilling bids.

In part reply to Item 1 of Mr. Griswold's letter, a copy of the USGS map "Craig Quadrangle" was submitted. Actually, the scale of this map prohibits any judgment of the collar elevations of the proposed holes. Also, you will note the bids submitted are for core drilling, not for churn drilling as requested.

The method of exploring the land by means of drilling is feasible but, in our opinion, the proposed second phase of taking samples by the use of a dragline has little merit since such sampling would be meaningless because of dilution.

We note the Applicant proposes to use a rotary drill with a placer core barrel. This method might be practical in consolidated material; however, a review of the geologic report submitted indicates that the sediments to be explored consist of sand, fine gravel, silt, and silty clay; also, that the ground water level is very near the surface. To sample this type of a deposit the drill hole would have to be cased to prevent excessive dilution of the samples; therefore, the best procedure would be to use a standard type churn drill and case the holes.

Further correspondence with the Applicant on the part of this office probably would be futile, hence the request for a field examination. If the property appears to have merit, you could discuss the method of exploration with the Applicant and request that a new estimate of the costs be submitted. With churn drilling, the elaborate sampling equipment mentioned in the application would not be required; also, the personnel could be reduced.

In view of the gold colors being so small and rusty, as mentioned in the application, rather than using mercury in panning it would probably be best to pan the drill cuttings down to the black sand and then have this concentrate assayed for its gold content.

With reference to the Applicant's letter, it is possible that the land, (12) on the map, leased from the State of Colorado could be excluded in the event you recommend a project. You will note on the attached map the Prairie Dog and Greyhound placer claims are shown. These claims were not mentioned in the original application, so the Applicant should be requested to submit their recording data.

The Mining Lease, dated April 1, 1961, covering the land (11) on the map is very ambiguous. In Item 2 the Applicant's rights are limited to one year with a provision in Item 5.b. for one additional year only. Also, in Item 10, it notes that the Lessors' interest in the land expires July 11, 1965, unless they acquire a continuing title or lease to the property. In view of this, we would require a statement from the Applicant that it will retain possession of the land for a time sufficient for the purposes of a contract. Also, we would require the usual number of Lien or Subordination Agreements signed by the sublessors (White and Associates) and by the owners of the land. You will note that the owner's name does not appear in the lease.

George C. Selfridge

Enclosures

United States Dept. [illegible]
Office Of Minerals Explorati[illegible]
Washington 25, D.C.
Attn: Mr W.R. Griswold

Dear Sir:

Attached is the information [illegible]

In answer to Part 3 of [illegible]
land, we are not prepare[illegible]
the estimated explorati[illegible]

/s/ L. M. Blankenship

To; Joker Mining Co
460 Barclay St
Craig, Colorado

We are pleased to submit the following bid for core drilling on gold placer property located [illegible] the Great Divide [illegible] NW of Craig, Colorado.

[illegible] _____ Per Foot

[illegible] _____ Per Hour

[illegible]

/s/ A. J. Klein

A.J. Klein
Drilling Contractor

To: Joker Mir[illegible] Co
460 Barcl[illegible] St
Craig, Colorado

December 22, 1961

We are pleased to submit the following bid for core drilling on gold placer property located in the Great Divide Area NW of Craig, Colorado

$3.50 Per Foot

$18.[illegible] Per Hour

Bill Levkulich
Drilling Contractor

To: Joker Mini[illegible] Co.
460 Barclay St
Craig, Colorado

[illegible] 19[illegible]

We are pleased to submit the following bid for core drilling on gold placer property located in the Great Divide Area NW of Craig, Colorado

_____ Per Foot

_____ Per Hour

/s/ Walter Visintainer
Walt Visintainer
Drilling Contractor

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEC 12 1961

The Joker Mining Co.
c/o Mr. L. M. Blankenship
460 Barclay Street
Craig, Colorado

Re: CMX-6202 (Gold)
The Joker Mining Co.
Secs. 4, 8, 9, 16, and 17,
T. 9 N., R. 92 W., 6th P.M.
Moffat County, Colorado

Gentlemen:

To assist us in further processing your above-referenced application, will you kindly submit the following essential additional information to this office:

1. A property map on a larger scale than the one submitted, showing the locations and names of the placer claims mentioned in the application. The map should also show the location of each proposed drill hole and the creeks; also, if available, the surface elevations at various places in the proposed exploration area.

2. Bids from three independent drilling contractors for churn drilling holes, using 4-inch casing and also 6-inch casing. We note in your application that you propose other drilling methods than churn drilling; however, the bids requested will assist us in processing your application.

3. We note that 160 acres of the proposed exploration area is on Colorado State land. Because the State does not subordinate its interests, we would require you to submit a performance bond equal to one-half the sum of the estimated costs in the event an exploration contract is granted. In view of this, kindly advise us if you are prepared to furnish such a guaranty.

Upon receipt of the above-requested information, we will continue to process your application.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. Griswold

W. R. Griswold, Chief
Division of Minerals

FMMurphy/gla
12-12-61
cc to: Dir.'s Reading File
Region III (2)
Docket

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

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
REGION III

DOCKET NO. OME-6202

THE JOKER MINING COMPANY

Sec. 4, 8, 9, 16, and 17
T. 9 N., R. 92 W., 6th P.M.

MOFFAT COUNTY, COLORADO

Gold

Examination Report

By

T. M. Ramalo, Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines

July 1962

GSR-6202
THE JONES MINING COMPANY
Moffat County, Colorado

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ILLUSTRATIONS

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2. Map, showing portion of Fourmile Placer Fields	3
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OME-6202

THE JUNER MINING COMPANY
Moffat County, Colorado

INTRODUCTION, SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Juner Mining Company applied for Governmental financial aid in exploration for gold on a property situated in the southern part of the Fourmile placer fields, Moffat County, Colorado. The application was received by the Office of Minerals Exploration and was assigned Docket Number OME-6202, December 7, 1961. The proposed exploration would be done in two stages, and would cost an estimated total $27,655.00. Stage I would consist of the drilling and sampling of 50 holes. Under Stage II, large samples of gravels found to contain $1.00 or more in gold would be obtained and tested in a pilot plant. The application was referred to the Field Office, Region III after attempts to obtain specific data concerning hole locations, drilling procedures, and costs were unsuccessful.

Field investigations, which were delayed until the property was clear of snow, were made by the writer May 16, 1962.

Gold placer deposits in the southern part of the Fourmile placer fields were first discovered in 1891 by Mr. Hugh Morrison. Numerous small operators, using sluices, rockers, and power equipment to work the gravels, were active in the district to 1906. Since 1906, the deposits have been worked intermittently for short periods by prospectors and small operators. The Applicant's property has been intermittently explored by numerous trenches and pits, a 225-foot long tunnel and a 110-foot deep test hole. Gold was found only in four

trenches, and sluicing of gravel from two of the trenches yielded about 150 ounces gold. Other gold production consisted of 2.7 ounces recovered during a mill test made on 33 cubic yards of gravel from one of the trenches. The total gold production from the district is unknown, but possibly does not exceed a few tens of thousand ounces.

The entire Fourmile District is underlain by Tertiary Wasatch sediments consisting of lenticular beds of sand and gravel interlayered with silt and silty clay. They crop out in the northern portion of the district. In the southern portion of the district, the Wasatch formation is overlain by a thick mantle of Recent sediments except along the deepest modern drainage channels. Deposits of placer gold are confined to the Wasatch formation. On the Applicant's property, the deposits crop out at a few places along the slopes of a gulch. They occur as narrow and thin channels of sand and gravel in a common erosional surface of an old flood plain. According to the Applicant, spot sampling and panning has indicated that the deposits contain about $1.50 gold per cubic yard of sand and gravel. Similar deposits which have been mined in other parts of the district yielded $0.20 to $1.00 gold per cubic yard.

It is concluded that exploration of the Applicant's property would not be expected to result in a significant discovery. Additional placer deposits that may be present, probably do not contain appreciable amounts of gold. If present, the deposits probably are small and sporadically distributed at average depths of not less than 50 feet below the surface. Neither exploration nor exploitation of such

deposits would be economically practicable.

Denial of the application is recommended.

LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Applicant's property is in the southern part of the Fourmile placer fields of Colorado and Wyoming. It is situated near the head of Housel Gulch in portions of Secs. 4, 8, 9, 16, and 17, T.9N., R.92W., 6th Principal Meridian, Moffat County, Colorado (figs. 1 and 2).

The property is approximately 20 miles northeast of Craig, Colorado, a town on U. S. Highway No. 40 and State Highway No. 13. It is readily accessible by automobile from Craig, by traveling approximately 5 miles north on State Highway No. 13, and thence 19 miles northwesterly on graded county roads to the old Meeker and Rawlins stage coach road. Proceed 1.6 miles northwesterly on the latter road to an access road that branches eastward. The access road is then followed 0.6 miles to a cabin, the only building on the property.

The property lies in a gently rolling area on the north flank and near the crest of the northeast trending Great (or Iron Springs) Divide. The area is drained principally through Housel Gulch, a tributary to Timberlake Creek which flows northward to the Little Snake River. Altitudes in the area range from a maximum of about 7150 feet along the Divide, to a minimum of about 6850 feet in Housel Gulch where it crosses the northern boundary of the Applicant's property. Gold placer workings are situated along the banks of Housel Gulch (fig. 3).

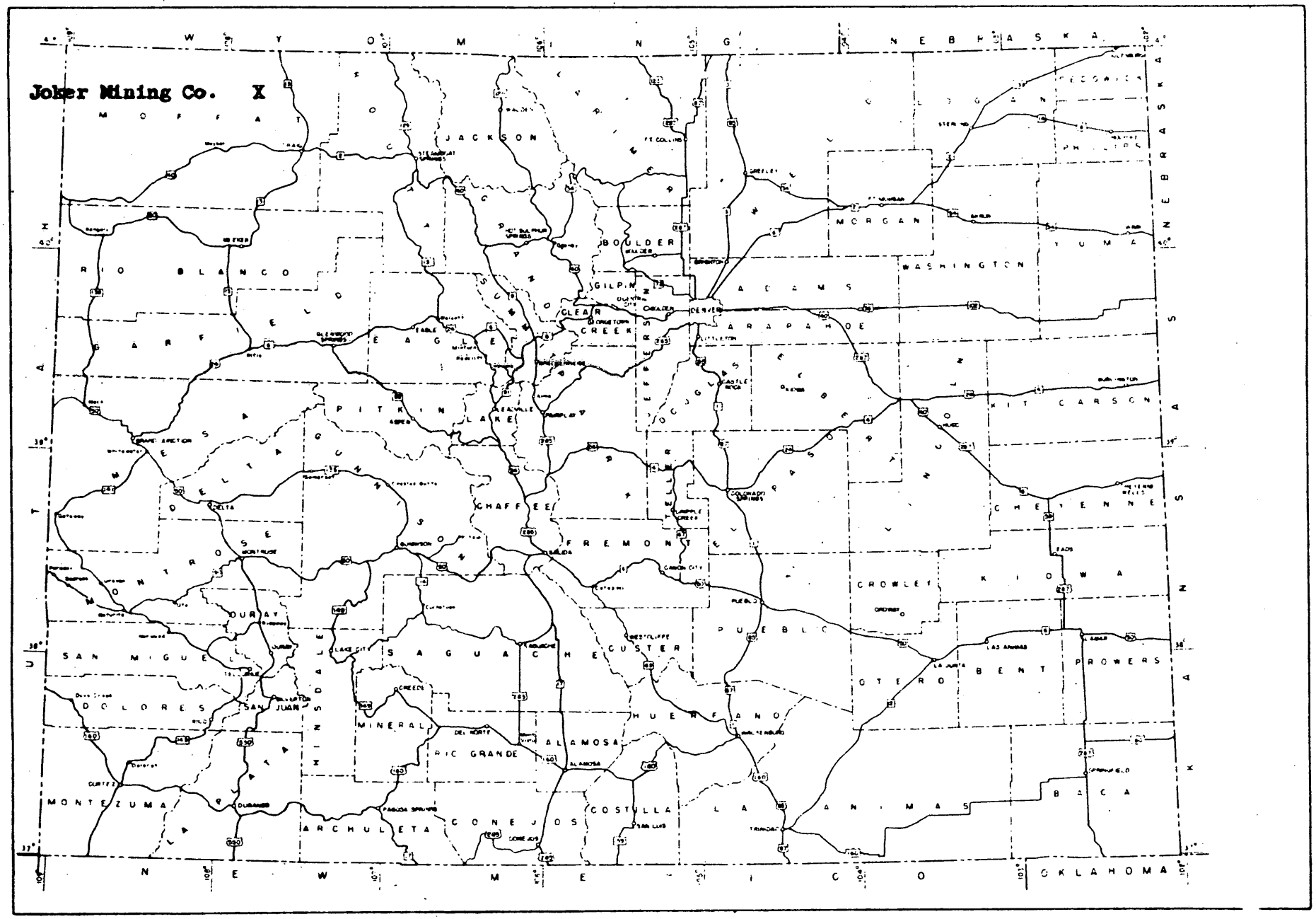

Fig. 1 General Location Map, The Joker Mining Co., Moffat County, Colorado CME-6202 (Gold)

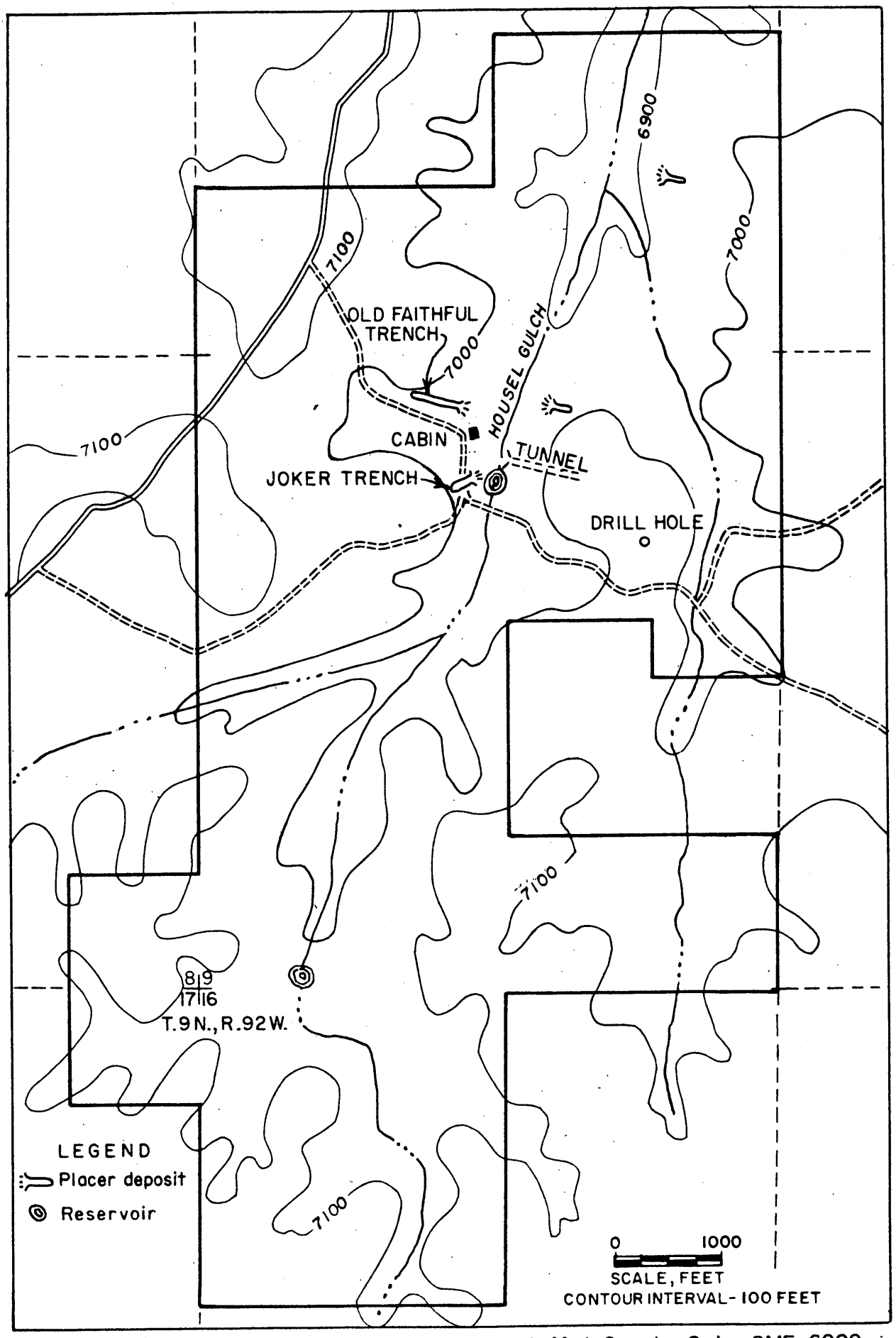

Figure 3 Property map, The Joker Mining Co., Moffat County, Colo. OME-6202 (Gold)

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

Gold placer deposits were first discovered in the southern part of the Fourmile placer fields in 1891 by Mr. Hugh Morrison[1]. In 1895 numerous small operators worked with sluices and rockers ground containing $0.20 to $1.00 gold per cubic yard, and at least 200 people were prospecting and locating new ground[2]. In 1901, a dredge was installed in Timber Lake Gulch, 10 miles south of Baggs, Wyoming, and operated with some success for four years. A dry-washer, installed in the same gulch in 1903, operated only for a few short periods when the dirt was perfectly dry. In 1905 a dredge was installed in the valley of Lay Creek, and was operated intermittently for less than one year. Since 1906 the fields have been worked for short periods only by prospectors and small operators. Power equipment was used at a few properties.

The total gold production from the Fourmile and Lay districts is unknown. Recorded production from these two fields and the Rabbs Peak district total 8,195 ounces for the period 1891 to 1923[3]. Possibly one-half of the 8,195 ounces came from the Rabbs Peak district. From 1923 to 1941 the recorded production from the Fourmile and Lay district

1/ Snow, E. P., The Fourmile Placer Fields of Colorado and Wyoming Vol. 60, E. & M. J., August 3, 1895, pp. 102-104.

2/ Gale, Hoyt S. Gale, Gold Placer Deposits Near Lay, Routt County (now part of Moffat County, Colorado,) U.S.G.S. Bull. 340 1907 pp. 84 and 85.

3/ Mineral Resources, U.S.G.S. and Minerals Yearbooks U.S.B.M.

is a total 2293 ounces. Of the 2304 ounces, 62 ounces was produced from 1923 to 1931, and 2231 ounces was produced from 1932 to 1941. Recorded production since 1941, is confined to the period 1956 to 1961 when it totalled 11 ounces.

The Applicant's property has been explored for gold mainly by Mr. O. J. Farnsworth. Starting in 1934, a 12-foot deep shaft was put down, and a 225-foot tunnel was driven from the bottom of the shaft. From 1937, when the tunnel was completed, to 1961, a 110-foot deep hole was churn drilled and numerous pits and trenches were excavated. Samples from the pits and trenches were tested for uranium by the AEC in 1950 and by the DMEA (Docket DMA-1405) in 1951. They contained no uranium.

Mr. Farnsworth reported that sluicing of gravels from two trenches, the Joker and the Old Faithful, yielded about 150 ounces of gold, and that gold values were found in two other trenches. Also, that no gold was found by the tunnel, the drill hole, and the other pits and trenches. Metallurgical testing of 33 cubic yards of gravel from the Joker trench reportedly yielded 2.705 ounces gold and 0.16 ounces silver a ton. A 1000-pound sample also was tested. It contained an estimated recoverable $0.60 gold a cubic yard.

PRESENT STATUS

The property has been inactive since trenching operations were complete and all equipment was removed in September 1961.

A cabin is the only structure erected on the property.

The property has been explored mainly by the previously mentioned tunnel, drill-hole and trenches. The tunnel is inaccessible, and the trenches are partially filled with debris that obscure the major portions of the reported mineralized zones.

EXTENT AND OWNERSHIP OF THE PROPERTY

The Joker Mining Co.'s property consists of a 998-acre tract of land (fig.3). The tract includes 418 acres in the Applicant's 11 unpatented placer claims, 160 acres in a State Mineral Lease, and 320 acres of leased private land.

The Joker Mining Company, 460 Barclay Street, Craig, Colorado is a State of Colorado partnership consisting of the following persons:

A. W. Duke, 149 Bank St., Smyrna, Ga.

J. L. Chambers, Powder Springs Rd., Marietta, Ga.

A. J. Farnsworth, Craig, Colo.

O. J. Farnsworth, Craig, Colo.

L. M. Blankenship, Craig, Colo.

D. C. Blankenship, Craig, Colo.

GEOLOGY AND ORE DEPOSITS

The entire district is underlain by unconsolidated and loosely-cemented sedimentary strata of typical flood plain deposition. Sediments of the Tertiary Wasatch formation crop out in the northern part of the district. To the south, the Wasatch formation is overlain by Recent sediments except along the slopes of the deeper drainage channels (fig. 2).

The Recent sediments consist largely of loosely-cemented quartz grains. The Wasatch sediments, which locally contain gold, consist of lenticular beds of sand and fine gravel interlayered with thin beds of silt and silty clay. The sand and gravel beds are grey to yellowish in color except locally where stained a reddish-brown by iron and manganese oxides. The silt and clay lenses range in color from grey to reddish-grey.

Structurally, the strata occupy a broad synclinal trough or basin, and are essentially horizontal on the Applicant's property.

Placer gold is present at a few widely spaced places on the Applicant's property (fig. 3). It occurs principally in flat lying lenses of iron-stained gravels, and is deposited along buried drainage channels. Stratagraphically, the channels appear to be confined to a thin zone near the top of the Wasatch formation. The channels are reportedly 3 feet to 20 feet in width, a few inches to 6 feet thick, and have been followed as much as 300 feet by trenches.

The average gold value of the gravels is unknown. Small-scale spot placering and metallurgical testing has been done on gravels from the Johnr trench. Gravels from other trenches have been sluiced and panned, but no detailed sampling has been done. The Applicant claims that their tests indicated the average value would approximate $1.50 a yard. The Denver Equipment Co. tested a 1000-pound sample and a 30-cubic yard sample of gravel from the Johnr trench, and recovered $0.60 and $3.15 gold per cubic yard, respectively.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The proposed project was separately discussed with Mr. L. M. Blankenship and Mr. D. G. Blankenship, at Craig, Colorado, and with Mr. A. J. Farnsworth who was present during the examination. The discussions were confined to generalities because no maps or specific plans were available. The proposed 50 holes would be drilled at widely spaced sites in areas paralleling the drainage channels. The areas include the known placer deposits and other exploratory works which are located approximately as shown on figure 3.

Drill-hole samples would be panned, and zones found to contain gold values of $1.00 or more per cubic yard would be further tested. The additional testing would envolve large-scale sampling with a dragline or other suitable equipment, and pilot-plant testing of the samples.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded from the foregoing information that exploration of the Applicant's property would not be expected to result in a significant discovery. Placer deposits may be present, but individually they probably do not contain appreciable amounts of gold. If present, the deposits probably are small and sporadically distributed at average depths of not less than 50 feet below the surface. Neither exploration nor exploitations of such deposits would be economically practicable.

Denial of the application is recommended.

EXHIBIT "G"

SHEET 1 OF 19

MASTAS SEPARATORS, INCORPORATED

Colorado Springs — Boulder
COLORADO

A. RICHARD CONROY
Chief Geologist

[redacted]

P. O. Box 776
Colorado Springs,
Colorado

October 19, 1961

Mr. Lyn Blackburnship
The Mountain States Company
Craig, Colorado

Dear Mr. Blackburnship:

I have recently completed a brief report for our company regarding your gold placer property near Craig. A copy is enclosed for your files.

Thank you for your courtesy during our brief visit to the property.

Very truly yours,

A. Richard Conroy

A. Richard Conroy

EXHIBIT "C"

SHEET 2 OF 19

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS
BLANKENSHIP GOLD PLACER PROPERTY
CRAIG, COLORADO

Location and access: The property and test workings examined by me on August 26, 1981 lie near the head of Howsel Gulch in portions of sections 4, 8 and 9, T. 9 N., R. 92 W., Moffat County, Colorado. The area is easily accessible by automobile or truck via a graded gravel road leading northwest from State Highway 13 at a point approximately 5 miles north of Craig. Total distance to the property from Craig is approximately 20 miles.

Ownership: The property is owned jointly by a small group headed by Mr. Lyn Blankenship of Craig, Colorado.

Topography: These deposits lie on a gently rolling, dissected upland surface on the north flank and near the summit of a long northwest trending drainage divide locally known as the Crest (or Iron Springs) Divide. Maximum elevation of the divide about 1 mile southwest of the property is 7345 feet. The main diggings are located on the west bank of Howsel Gulch at an elevation of 7000 feet. Howsel Gulch is a north-flowing headwater tributary to Timberlake Creek which flows north for about 15 miles to its junction with the Little Snake River at the Colorado-Wyoming border. The topography of the area is illustrated on the Craig 30 minute quadrangle published by the U. S. Geological Survey in 1916 and reprinted in 1949. Scale of the map is 1:125,000 and the contour interval is 100 foot.

Geology: The gold-bearing gravel deposits occur in the Wasatch formation of Tertiary (lower Eocene) age which forms a thick blanket of continental sediment over a wide area of northwestern Colorado. From a point about 6 miles north of the property the Wasatch formation is locally overlain by Recent alluvial sediments along the course of Timberlake Creek. Approximately 8 miles east of the property the formation is intruded by a late Tertiary andesite dike which crops out on either side of State Highway 13 and is locally called Fortification Rocks. To the south, in the vicinity of Craig, the Wasatch is underlain by the lower Eocene Ft. Union formation and locally overlain by the late Miocene or early Pliocene Browns Park formation.

Thickness of the Wasatch formation in the immediate area of the placer ground is unknown but is probably on the order of 100 foot or more. The formation consists of thin (10 to 30 foot thick) lenticular beds of sand and fine gravel interlayered with beds of fine sand, silt and silty clay. Thin, well cemented layers of iron and manganese oxide bearing gravels are locally common within the sand and gravel lenses. These layers are the result of solution and redeposition of iron and manganese by groundwater following accumulation and burial of the original sediments. The sand and gravel lenses are generally gray to yellowish-gray in color and the silt and clay beds range in color from gray to reddish-gray.

The sand and gravel lenses are characterized by well developed sorting and cut-and-fill type cross-bedding. Texture of the sediments is generally fine; the individual grains range in size from pebbles less than 2 inches in diameter (which are generally concentrated in thin conglomerate beds at the base of the sand and gravel lenses) to fine sand. The overwhelming majority of the lens material consists of coarse sand, grit and pea-size pebbles. Two or three boulders up to 1 foot in diameter were noted in widely scattered locations. The material is poorly indurated and can be excavated easily by pick and shovel or power equipment. However, the degree of induration is sufficient to allow stability of vertical walls in dry excavations 10 to 20 feet deep over a short period of time.

Rock fragments examined in the sand and gravel beds were of two major types: 1. Extremely well rounded pebbles of Pre-cambrian granite, pegmatite and gneiss, and Paleozoic quartzite and limestone; 2. Sub-rounded to angular fragments of Mesozoic and early Tertiary sandstone and conglomerate. This would appear to indicate that the Wasatch formation is, in part at least, a second generation conglomerate; that is, it was derived by erosion of pre-existing sandstones and conglomerates which contained appreciable amounts of well rounded Pre-cambrian and Paleozoic rock fragments.

The source areas for the sediments of the Wasatch formation in this region probably lay to the east and south and are represented today by the west flank of the Continental Divide east of Craig and the White River Plateau south of Craig. Materials eroded from these upland regions were transported to the north, northwest and west by streams and deposited along a broad floodplain which formed the south border of a large inland basin occupying a portion of southwestern Wyoming and northwestern Colorado.

The sediments observed at the Blankenship placer property exhibit characteristics typical of floodplain deposition of this type. The streams which deposited this material meandered over a broad, low, nearly flat plain in a cross-crossing or braided pattern. This is reflected by the irregular, lenticular shape of the sand and gravel channel deposits and the cut-and-fill crossbedded structures exhibited by these sediments. Excessive sedimentation locally caused choking of the stream courses and resulted in the formation of ponds, lakes and swamps which are now evidenced by silt and clay beds and the occurrence of carbonaceous material in the sediments. The fairly consistent fine grain size of the materials illustrates a high degree of sorting prior to deposition, as well as transportation of these materials for considerable distances, probably several miles to several tens of miles from the source area. The gold found in the placer deposits further substantiates this in that the particles are smooth and somewhat rounded and quite closely sized. The gold observed by me was estimated to range in size from 30 to 100 mesh and no nuggets or fine (flour) gold were noted.

The foregoing discussion of the geology of this area is presented in an effort to provide a basis for a general prediction as to the shape, size and distribution of the placer gold deposits. Although some gold is reported from the silt and clay beds, the major portion of the values will be found in the sand and gravel lenses. Tests made by the owners of the property appear to indicate fairly consistent distribution of values vertically within these channels although somewhat higher values may be found in the coarse basal beds. The configuration of the channels will be variable, with curved boundaries, maximum thicknesses on the

order of a few feet to 20 or 30 feet, maximum widths of 20 to 100 feet or more, and maximum lengths of a few hundred feet. It is doubtful that a single cross-cutting channel of very large dimensions will be found. Several small, parallel or intersecting channels will cover widths of five hundred, all of which may or may not carry ore. Also the deposits are not reported to be continuous at depth; within a vertical distance of 50 feet, for example, two or three superimposed channels separated by silt and clay beds will probably be encountered. Continuity of values from one channel to another, both vertically and horizontally, cannot be predicted on this deposit on the location, thickness and lateral extent of the source of the gold and the drainage and erosional history within the source and depositional area. No information of this nature is available.

Gold Values: Although considerable work in the form of test trenching and multiple spot sampling has been done on the property, no systematic, detailed sampling information is available. The property owners claim that their tests have indicated local values as high as $10.00 per cubic yard and they estimate that average values over a wide area will be approximately $1.50 per cubic yard. At the time of my investigation of the property, my associate, Henry Meeker, took two pan samples from the walls of the large open cut located a few hundred feet north of the cabin and on the west side of the small reservoir in Howard Gulch. These samples weighed approximately 10 pounds each and each contained approximately $0.10 in gold (by visual estimate). According the accuracy of this estimate and a gravel weight of 2800 pounds per cubic yard, gravel values of $2.80 per cubic yard are indicated by the samples.

Early in August of 1961, Mr. Earl Swaney of Boulder, Colorado conducted a dry, electrostatic separation test on an 80 pound sample of rough placer concentrates delivered to him by Mr. Blankenship. The concentrate sample was produced from a two yard sample of raw ore by unknown methods. Gold recovered from the concentrate sample yielded values equivalent to $2.10 per cubic yard of the raw ore. Tailings losses were not calculated.

Milling tests on samples of the gravel have also been conducted by the Humphrey Engineering Co., and the Denver Equipment Co. of Denver, Colorado. The results of these tests are unknown to me but probably can be obtained from Mr. Blankenship.

Water: Standing water has noted in a few locations along the bed of Howard Gulch and has been reported to a depth of about 5 feet for some time in the small reservoir mentioned in the foregoing section of this report. A drill hole in the floor of the large open cut mentioned previously also contained standing water at a depth of about 8 feet. The silt and gravel channel sediments are characterized by high porosity and permeability and some seepage of groundwater has noted from the silt-clay beds exposed along the bottom of Howard Gulch. This leads me to the belief that the near-surface portion, at least, of the bedrock formation in this area is a good aquifer and I would further predict that a large supply of groundwater is available within 50 feet of the surface in the topographically lower portions of the property. However, this prediction must be qualified with regard to my assumption that the groundwater conditions noted at the time of my visit to the property are representative of average conditions on a yearly basis.

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Conclusion: The constant inconsistent physical characteristics of the gravel deposits described in a preceding section of this report present some problems in exploration and development of this property. Because of these inconsistencies a statistical approach to exploration is required. An ideal method would normally involve drag-line or backhoe trenching on a rectangular grid pattern. This would supply large volume raw ore samples for processing in a test mill. However, because of the rather shallow water table indicated in the area and the poorly consolidated nature of the sediments, it seems probable that trench wall caving below the water level will present a large problem in contamination of samples.

I would therefore recommend core drilling to a depth of 40-50 feet on a 100 foot center grid system. The flat grade also and poorly indurated nature of the deposits should allow rapid and cheap progress in this type of exploration. Several kinds of rotary soil sampling core barrels or pile-driver type drilling equipment are available should allow excellent sample recovery with minimum contamination. The drill holes will probably require casing or the use of high-density drilling mud to support the drill hole walls. Groundwater supply and rate of flow tests could be made easily through the use of perforated casing and down-hole pumps in some of the drill holes.

The most applicable mining and milling equipment for this property cannot be evaluated prior to accumulation of exploration data relative to ore values, reserves and milling characteristics of the ore. However, I believe that 60-70% of the gravel can be sculped on a 20 mesh screen without appreciable loss of values. I doubt that a floating dredge type of operation can be successfully applied to this property because of the rather steep stream gradient along Hawaii Gulch (approximately 100 feet per mile). Also, if the gravel bordering the Gulch is to be worked, about 100 feet of topographic relief must be dealt with, and a somewhat selective mining operation probably will be required to work the channel sand and gravel deposits without handling large volumes of the relatively barren silt and clay. - OK

It is my opinion that the Kaimanahila placer property holds good promise for a successful, large-scale wet placer operation and I would strongly recommend that a few thousand dollars be invested in systematic exploration and groundwater evaluation tests prior to further development of the property.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Richard Conroy

A. Richard Conroy
Chief Geologist
Hawaiian Exploration, Inc.

October 18, 1951.

EXHIBIT "G"

SHEET 6 OF 19

DENVER EQUIPMENT COMPANY
ORE TESTING DIVISION
Denver, Colorado

September 7, 1961

Joker Mining Company
460 Barclay Street
Craig, Colorado

Attention: Mr. L. M. Blankenship

Re: Order No. NW-65033

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to submit the following report of laboratory tests which were conducted on your sample of alluvial placer gravel.

Sample Identification

On August 9, 1961 Mr. L. M. Blankenship personally delivered to Joker Pit the Denver Equipment Company Laboratory four drums of alluvial material having a gross weight of approximately 1000-pounds. For reference and identification purposes this sample was assigned our sample receiving number 2890.

Object of Tests

The primary objective of the test work was to determine those physical characteristics of the sample submitted that might influence both the method of treatment and the equipment required to recover its contained gold values. In particular it was desired to determine the particle size distribution of the alluvium, approximate size of the gold particles, black sand content, clay content and the resistance of the clay to disintegration on contact with water.

It was also desired to conduct a Denver Mineral Jig test on the sample submitted followed by amalgamation of the jig concentrate to determine the approximate recovery of gold which could be expected by these methods.

Sample Preparation

The contents of the four drums as received were individually mixed and a representative one-quarter fraction split from each

ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS REPORT ARE BASED ON METALLURGICAL RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE ORE TESTING LABORATORY OF THE DENVER EQUIPMENT COMPANY, AND APPLY ONLY TO THE TREATMENT OF MATERIAL CONFORMING TO THE SAMPLE DESCRIBED BY THE CONSIGNOR COMPANY

DENVER EQUIPMENT COMPANY
ORE TESTING DIVISION
Denver, Colorado

September 7, 1961

by conventional coning and quartering procedures. These products were combined and mixed and the resulting product split to produce a sample for screen analysis and a work sample for laboratory test purposes. Each three-quarters fraction remaining from the initial splitting operations described above was transferred to a separate container and placed in storage.

Description of Sample

A screen analysis conducted on the head material gave the following results:

Mesh	Percent Weight
1-inch	1.9
0.742"	0.5
0.525"	0.5
0.371"	0.6
0.263"	0.5
4-mesh	0.5
6-mesh	0.8
8-mesh	1.5
10-mesh	2.3
325-mesh	74.7
Minus 325-mesh	16.2
	100.0

A microscopic examination of a closely panned portion of the head sample indicated the presence of free gold, most of which was finer than 100-mesh.

It is estimated that the sample submitted contains less than 1% by weight of heavy minerals. These consist essentially of non-magnetic opaque black minerals, garnet, and several unidentified colorless minerals. Some magnetite is also present although the amount is quite small.

The alluvium contains an estimated 10 to 15% clay which is present as compact masses that generally tend to be somewhat flat in shape. Examination of selected lumps of this material indicated that it would be quite difficult to disintegrate in water.

The general particle size of the submitted sample is regarded as considerably finer than most bank run gravels.

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DENVER EQUIPMENT COMPANY
ORE TESTING DIVISION
Denver, Colorado

September 7, 1961
NW-65033

Discussion of Tests

A Denver Mineral Jig test in conjunction with amalgamation of the jig concentrate was performed on a portion of the minus 10-mesh material screened from the head ore.

The test procedure followed consisted of taking an approximately 100-pound sample of the head material and wet screening this at 0.263-inches and 10-mesh. Testing of the plus 0.263-inch and the minus 0.263-inch plus 10-mesh fractions was limited to having assays for gold and silver made on these products. Testing of the minus 10-mesh fraction consisted of passing a representative portion over a Denver Laboratory 1M Mineral Jig to produce a concentrate and a tailing. The jig concentrate was amalgamated and the resulting amalgam separated from the pulp and retorted to recover the contained gold and silver. Determination of the quantities of these metals recovered by Jigging and amalgamation was then accomplished by cupellation and parting of the mixed gold-silver amalgam button. The amalgamation residue and the jig tailing were assayed for gold and silver. Following is a tabulation of the metallurgical results from this test:

Product	%Weight	Ounces per ton		Percent distribution	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag
+0.263" fraction	4.01	Tr	0.34	Tr	35.3
-0.263",+10-mesh fraction	9.12	Tr	0.24	Tr	56.9
Jig amalgam	—	0.017*	0.0026	62.7 .93	6.8
Jig amalgam residue	0.30	0.50	0.14	5.5	1.0
Jig tailing	86.57	0.01	0.30	31.8	Tr
Calculated head	100.00	0.03	0.04	100.0	100.0

*Calculated to ounces per ton of head gravel

Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of laboratory tests indicate that about 68% of the total gold and 8% of the total silver in the sample submitted can be recovered by jigging into a concentrate representing a ratio of concentration of approximately 333 to 1. Subsequent amalgamation of this concentrate may be expected to account for the recovery of about 63% of the total gold and 7% of the total silver as a bullion product. This is equivalent to about

.03/100

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DENVER EQUIPMENT COMPANY
ORE TESTING DIVISION
Denver, Colorado

September 7, 1961
NW-65033

$0.60 per ton of crude feed.

The residue remaining from amalgamation assays about 0.5 ounces per ton gold and 0.14 ounces per ton silver and contains about 5% of the total gold and 1% of the total silver in the head material. The amalgamation residue is of sufficiently high grade that it could be accumulated and shipped to a smelter for recovery of its precious metal values.

In evaluating the metallurgical results presented it should be pointed out that batch laboratory testing on placer materials such as the sample submitted is generally not regarded as having a very significant meaning. The principal reason for this is the erratic manner in which free gold is distributed in alluvial materials. Thus, in batch tests where relatively small amounts of sample are employed, the presence or absence of a few particles of gold in the sample tested can greatly influence the calculated recoverable value in this material.

The importance of extensive sampling by means of drilling and/or test pits cannot be overemphasized as a sound business approach to the evaluation of a placer deposit. Not only does adequate and accurate sampling serve to indicate the merit of the deposit, but it also provides information relative to the distribution of gold values which may later be used as a guide to actual mining operations.

During the course of sampling, relatively large quantities of the gravel should be tested on a pilot plant scale. The equipment employed in such an operation is not necessarily of the type that would lend itself to large scale operation. However, the information obtained from the pilot evaluation as regard the washing and concentration characteristics of the gravel would be of considerable value in determining the most economical and efficient type of equipment for the full scale operation.

As previously noted the sample submitted contains an appreciable quantity of clay which is present as pieces of varying size. Since material of this sort may entrap some free gold it is important that it be disintegrated to liberate the gold. Our observations of the physical characteristics of the clay suggest that it would be very difficult to disintegrate. We anticipate

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DENVER EQUIPMENT COMPANY
ORE TESTING DIVISION
Denver, Colorado

September 7, 1961
NW-65033

that the combined effects of water sprays and the tumbling action such as would be imparted by a conventional trommel-scrubber would be only partially effective on this material. Thus, an intense scrubbing action such as that provided by a log washer would probably be required to effect the required disintegration of the clay.

We trust that the information contained in this report will be of value in assisting you toward completion of plans for treatment of the placer deposit under consideration.

The remaining unused portion of the samples submitted will be retained for a period of six months from the date of this report. At the expiration of this time they will be discarded unless advised to the contrary.

Yours very truly,

DENVER EQUIPMENT COMPANY

S. A. Ilitch
Test Engineer

Richard W. Flagg
Chief Metallurgist

DENVER • NEW YORK • TORONTO • VANCOUVER • LONDON • MEXICO, D. F. • LIMA • JOHANNESBURG

DENVER EQUIPMENT COMPANY

1400 17th STREET, P. O. BOX 5268 ☆ DENVER 17, COLORADO, U. S. A.

EXHIBIT "G"

SHEET 11 OF 19

September 16, 1961

Mr. L. M. Blakenship
Joker Mining Company
460 Barclay Street
Craig, Colorado

Ref: Ore Test NW-65033

Dear Mr. Blakenship:

Based on the screen analysis and the amount of fine material and clay present in the placer material sample supplied to us, we estimate the water requirements will be 11.67 GPM per yd. per hour.

Of this 11.7 GPM you should be able to recover 25% to 35% for reuse by impounding the tailings. The resulting requirements for primary water are estimated to be from 7.5 to 8.8 GPM per yd. per hour.

We believe this to be a conservative estimate of your water requirements.

Yours very truly,

DENVER EQUIPMENT COMPANY

R. W. Taylor

R. W. Taylor,
Field Engineer

RWT/bac

ALL SALES ARE SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS SHEET

EXHIBIT "G"

United States Mint
at Denver, Colorado

SHEET 12 OF 19

BULLION DEPOSIT - MEMO REPORT

61

Mint Form 42R (Revised) SOURCE DATA

Deposit No. 14 6/22/61

Memos Required by Depositor 1

Silver Price or Class 91

Colorado

Depositor A. J. Fortenberry, J. L. Chambers, A. W. Dunn

Other Data Melt & Loss Melt 4.80

State Moffat

County Joker

Mine

GPO 07870 Great Divide Route Craig, Colorado

Description of Deposit	Assay Number	Weights Before Melt Ounces Dec	Weights After Melt Ounces Dec	ASSAY CERTIFICATE FINENESS Gold	Silver	Base	Refin. Cts. Per Oz.	GOLD—FINE OZ.	SILVER—FINE OZ.
Retort	14	3.40	2.88	939¼	58	2¾	9	2.705	.16

PAYABLE BY CHECK EXCEPT AS NOTED

Weigh Clerks Dwelcher Joker

Asst. Assayer

Assayer

30 YDS. MEASURED BY 5/8 YD. FRONT END LOADER
WEIGHT PER YD. = 2227 LBS.
TOTAL WT. = 66,810# = 33.4 TONS

	4.80		94.68
Melting	.26	VALUES, $	89.53
Refining	.24	NET VALUE	.19
Handling		Bars	
Other Chg.	5.30	Cash	
TOTAL CHRGS.		Check	

(OVER)

Calculator

RE: Mint Receipt Dated 6/22/61----Deposit No. 14

The values in gold of $94.68 on this mint receipt was recovered from 30 Yds of pit run or head feed material taken from 8 ft high by 15 ft wide face in The Joker Pit". This 30 yds was carefully measured with a 5/8 yd front end loader. One (1) measured yard was weighed at 2227 lbs.

The recovery equipment used consisted of:

(A) Shaker screen, 1/4" mesh, shop made--very crude

(B) Under flow to 15 ft long by 18" wide sluice with traps.
(Traps of corrugated rubber mat, screen, and expanded metal)

(C) From sluice traps to "Stephan Recovery Table 24" wide by 4 ft long)

(D) Concentrates amalgamated and retorted on property.

The only losses checked on this test run was by "grab sample" on clay tails from shaker screen--These tails assayed .70¢ /yd loss.

A. M. HOLLAND, PRES.
EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, VICE-PRES.—GEN. MGR.

OUR MOTTO:—WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE, NO LESS.

M. E. HOLLAND, TREASURER
M. E. PHILLIPS, SECRETARY

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY, INC.

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

EXHIBIT "G"

SHEET 13 OF 19

244 BROADWAY
DENVER 1, COLORADO

July 20, 1961

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR — Joker Mining Co.
Craig, Colo.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Amount per Ton Lbs.	PER CENT	Value per Ton Dollars	Value per Ton Cents
# 1 Concentrate 67 pounds / 2 grams Joker	Gold	2	.81		$98	.35
	Silver		.40			.36
	Platinum		.01			
# 2 Concentrate 370 pounds / 4 grams	Gold		.395		$13	.82
	Silver		.05			.04
	Platinum	trace				
# 3 Tailings - Clay Joker Run-of-mine	Gold		.02			.70
# 4 Heads	Gold		.046		1	.61
# 5 Special Heavy Concentrate	Gold	12	.68		$443	.80
	Silver	1	.30		1	.17
	Platinum		.04			
	Rare Earths and Thorium Oxides (Approx. 1% Thorium)			16.42%		

3 0/70

GOLD AT _____ PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT

SILVER AT _____ PER OUNCE
COPPER AT _____ PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By [signature]

EXHIBIT "G"

SHEET 14 OF 19

A. M. HOLLAND, PRES.-TREAS. EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, VICE-PRES.—GEN. MGR. M. E. HOLLAND, SECRETARY

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY, INC.

ESTABLISHED 1900

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

P. O. BOX 209

DENVER 1, COLORADO

2244 BROADWAY

OUR MOTTO:—
WHAT THERE IS IN IT,
NO MORE, NO LESS.

June 26, 1961

Farnsworth, Chambers & Duke,

Gentlemen:

In reply to your phone call to my home on Saturday, I wish to advise that your concentrate sample, since it contains Platinum, will contain a certain amount of other Platinum Group Metals. In making the Platinum assay, NO other Platinum Group Metals were observed to occur in significant amounts, therefore assume them quite small.

If a very large tonnage of such concentrates are to be refined, you will no doubt realize some additional value from the other Platinum Group Metals.

Yours

Ed. Phillips

EXHIBIT "G"

SHEET 15 OF 19

A. H. HOLLAND, PRES.
EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, VICE-PRES.—GEN. MGR.

OUR MOTTO: — WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE NO LESS.

M. E. HOLLAND, TREASURER
M. E. PHILLIPS, SECRETARY

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

MAIN 3-2842 2244 BROADWAY

DENVER 1, COLORADO June 21, 1961

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR — Farnsworth, Chambers & Duke
Craig, Colorado.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Amount per Ton Hds.	PER CENT		Value per Ton Dollars	Value per Ton Cents
Concentrate Sample	Platinum	0.	88			$70	40
Platinum at $80. per ounce							

GOLD AT_____ PER OUNCE SILVER AT_____ PER OUNCE
LEAD AT_____ PER UNIT COPPER AT_____ PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Ed Phillips

EXHIBIT "G"

SHEET 16 OF 19

A. H. HOLLAND, PRES.

OUR MOTTO: — WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE NO LESS.

M. E. HOLLAND, TREASURER

EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, VICE-PRES.—GEN. MGR.

M. E. PHILLIPS, SECRETARY

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

MAIN 3-2842 2244 BROADWAY

DENVER 1, COLORADO June 16, 1961

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR — Farnsworth, Chambers & Duke
Craig, Colo.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Amount per Ton Hdths.	PER CENT		Value per Ton Dollars	Value per Ton Cents
Concentrate Sample from Joker Pit	Gold	3	.73				
	Platinum		.38				
	Rare Earths Oxide			28	.08%		
	Thorium Oxide (ThO2)			2	.26%		

GOLD AT _____ PER OUNCE SILVER AT _____ PER OUNCE

LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT COPPER AT _____ PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Ed Phillips

EXHIBIT "G"

SHEET 17 OF 19

A. H. HOLLAND, PRES.
EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, VICE-PRES.—GEN. MGR.

OUR MOTTO:—WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE, NO LESS.

M. E. HOLLAND, TREASURER
M. E. PHILLIPS, SECRETARY

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

2018 WELTON STREET
DENVER 1, COLORADO June 16, 1961

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR— Farnsworth - Chambers - Duke
Craig, Colorado.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Amount per Ton Hds.	PER CENT		Value per Ton Dollars	Value per Ton Cents
Concentrate - with gold removed	Gold	3.	73			130.	55
	Thorium Dioxide (ThO_2)			2.	26%		
	Rare Earths Oxide			28.	08%		
Note: This sample contains Platinum.							

GOLD AT _____ PER OUNCE SILVER AT _____ PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT COPPER AT _____ PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Ed Phillips

EXHIBIT "G"

SHEET 18 OF 19

A. H. HOLLAND, PRES.
EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, VICE-PRES.—GEN MGR

OUR MOTTO:—WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE, NO LESS.

M. E. HOLLAND, TREASURER
M. E. PHILLIPS, SECRETARY

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

2244 BROADWAY
DENVER 1, COLORADO

May 19, 1961

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR — Farnsworth-Chambers-Duke Gold Mining Co., Craig, Colorado

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Cubic Yard Ozs.	Hds.	PER CENT		Value per Cubic Yard Dollars	Cents	
#1 East Wall	Gold		.015			$	.53	From Bottom up To 9'
#1 Special, West Botton, 1 ft. Sample	Gold		.37			$12	.95	
#2 East Bottom 2½ ft. bottom	Gold		.58			20	.30	
#3 Special, West Wall, 4 ft. Wall	Gold		.015				.53	
#3 East, Center, Bottom, 1 ft. bottom	Gold		.27			9	.45	
#4 West Center Bottom, 2 (2½) ft. bottom	Gold		.26			9	.10	
#5 West Bottom, 2 ft. bottom	Gold		.05			1	.75	

GOLD AT $35. PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT
SILVER AT _____ PER OUNCE
COPPER AT _____ PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Ed Phillips

EXHIBIT "G"

SHEET 19 OF 19

A. H. HOLLAND, PRES.
EDMUND G. PHILLIPS, VICE-PRES.—GEN. MGR.

OUR MOTTO:—WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE, NO LESS.

M. E. HOLLAND, TREASURER
M. E. PHILLIPS, SECRETARY

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

2013 WELTON STREET
DENVER 1, COLORADO

June 16, 1961

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR — Farnsworth - Chambers - Duke
Craig, Colorado.

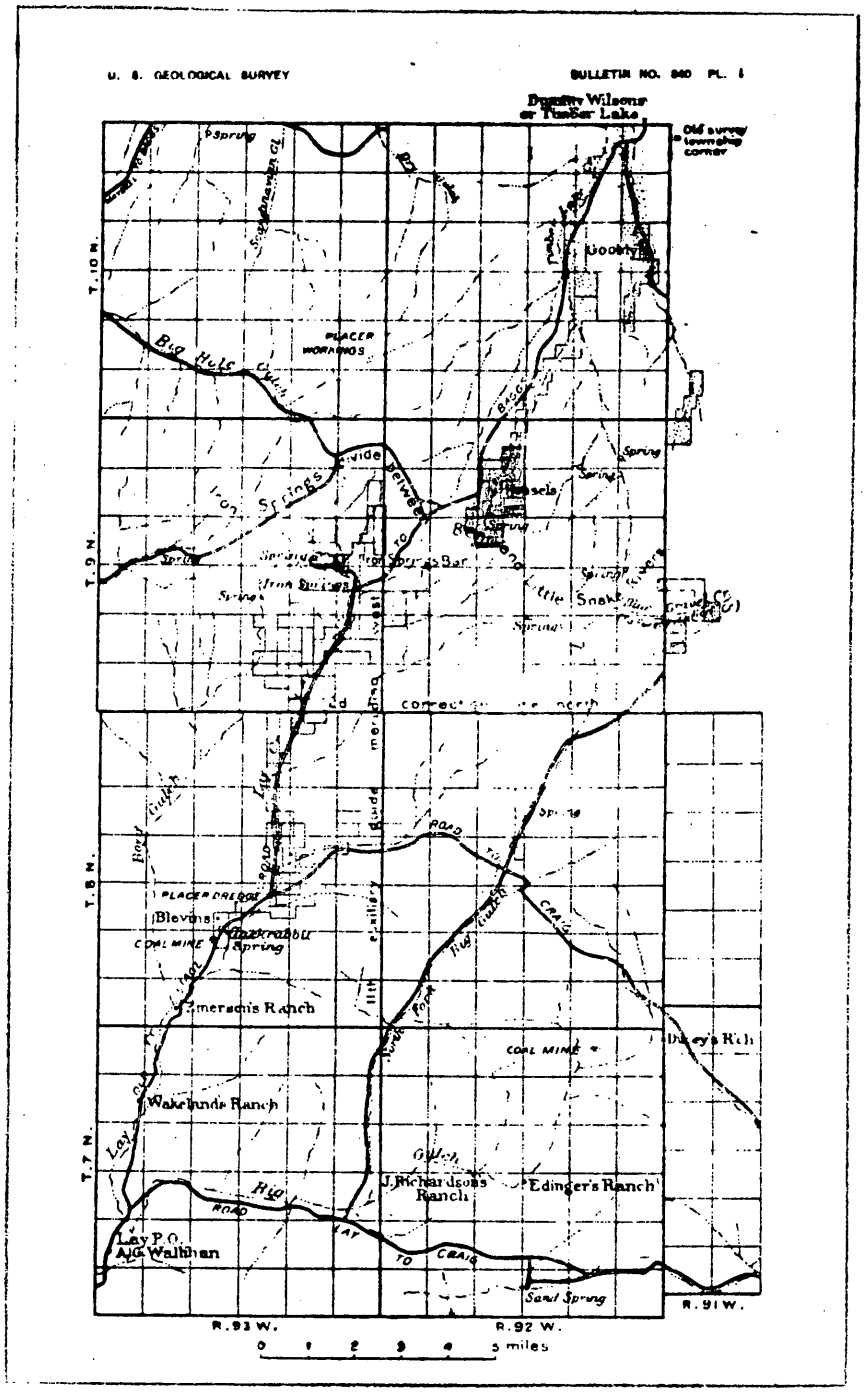
SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Hds.	PER CENT		Value per Ton Dollars	Cents
Placer Sample - Assay	Gold	0.	048			1.	68
" - Recovery by Amalgamation	Gold	0.	04				

GOLD AT $35. PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT

SILVER AT _____ PER OUNCE
COPPER AT _____ PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Ed G. Phillips



Southern Portion Fourmile Placer Fields
Colorado and Wyoming

Dotted areas - Claim areas in 1907
Red area - Applicant's property

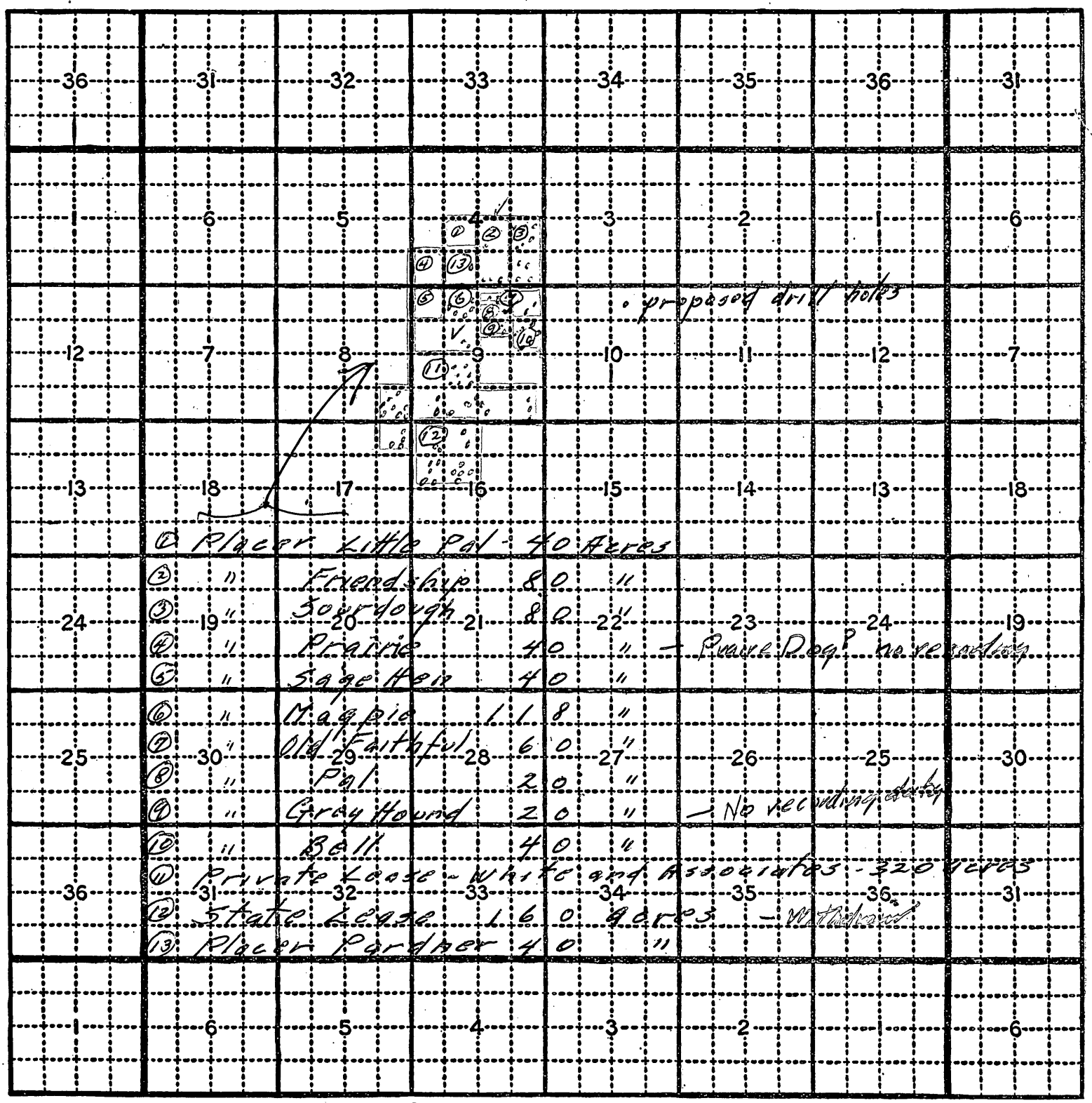
GME-6202

Fig. 2 LOCATION MAP, THE JOKER MINING CO., MOFFAT COUNTY, COLO.

Joker Mining Co.,
Moffat County, Colorado OME-6202

DI-10
(Approved December 1941)

Township No. 9N Range No. 92W, 6th Prin. Mer.



Showing adjoining sections

Scale 80 chains to an inch
0 20 40 60 80