DMEA-4355

GEOLOGIC REPORT

E & H - JELLY ROLL MINE

E. B. WAGGONER - Geologist

143002

RECEIVED
JUN 22 1956

E. & H. ~~URANIUM~~ Exploration & Mining CO.

GEOLOGIC REPORT

Introduction

This geologic report describes the geologic conditions on three claims owned by the E. & H. ~~Uranium Co~~ Exploration & Mining Co. The report is based on surface examination of several days extent, plus data obtained by subsurface explorations made between November 1, 1955, and March 1, 1956. The three claims are named Dorothy, Priscilla and Sunshine. A total of approximately 53 acres is involved. The subsurface exploration and the sampling for assaying was done under the direction of the writer.

Location

The E & H properties, generally speaking, are located in the northwest portion of Section 17, Township 3 South, Range 72 West, as indicated on the general location map (drawing No. 1). The detailed location is shown on the attached (drawing No. 2) survey of the claims made by State Registered Surveyor Kurt O. Linn.

General Appearance and Access

The claims area is one of considerable topographic relief with a thin mantle of overburden and a moderately heavy forest cover. Access to the claims and exploration pits is by means of a rough, steep, ½-mile long bulldozer road from state highway 119. At present, the road is suitable only for jeep or truck use. The takeoff from State Hiway 119 is about 1½ miles southeast of Blackhawk and approximately 35 miles from Denver.

E. & H. Exploration & Mng Co

The nearest rail connection would be at Golden, Colorado, a distance of 19½ miles by excellent, paved highway.

Title Conditions

All three claims have been filed according to mining regulations and are classified as standard lode mining claims. The corners have been surveyed and placed by a licensed and registered surveyor. No known title conflicts exist. More than sufficient work has been done to validate and preserve the identity of the claims.

Facilities

No housing facilities exist on the claims as yet. When extensive exploration is undertaken, it will be necessary to construct storage and equipment housing and perhaps some simple domestic housing. It will also be necessary to make some improvement on the access road. Water for drilling, mining and domestic purposes will have to be hauled or pumped from North Clear Creek which crosses the northwest end of the Dorothy claim close to the access road takeoff point.

General Geology

The E & H claims lie within the Front Range Mineral Belt in the northeastern portion of the Central City - Idaho Springs Mining District. The principal rocks are those of the Pre-Cambrian complex of metamorphics and igneous intrusives classified as the Idaho Springs formation. Structurally, the rocks are faulted, sheared and contorted to a condition of considerable complexity. A major Pre-Cambrian shear zone of several hundred feet width and fifteen or more miles length

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passes along the south east portion of the claims along a northeast-southwest trend. The general direction of gneissic foliation is north-south but locally it varies from northwest-southeast to northeast-southwest.

A major, partially obscured, fault believed to be part of the "Blackhawk" fault passes down the center of and parallel to the length of the Priscilla and Sunshine claims. In fact, the fault is the focal point of the current exploration and the discovery pit lies upon the fault. Gold, Silver, lead, zinc and copper mining in past years in the area has been primarily along northeast-southwest trending mineralized veins which lie on the southwest side of the Blackhawk fault and appear to terminate against the fault.

Of lesser extent, but still of significance are the granite pegmatite and the quartz Bostonite dikes found in the area. The pegmatite dikes vary greatly in thickness and length, but quite consistently strike northeast-southwest. They are of medium coarseness and light in color and contain predominantly quartz and feldspar. Commonly they show somewhat higher radiomentric readings than the surrounding rock. The Bostonite dikes are of a volcanic type, possibly Rhyolitic. They are fine to medium-grained, purplish brown and hard. The strike of the dikes, so far examined, has not shown a predominant trend.

The overall areal and structural geologic picture of the region covering the E & H properties is shown on the attached photographic copies of portions of maps contained in the U.S.G.S. Professional Paper 223 "Geology and Ore Deposits of the Front Range, Colorado". (Drawings Nos. 3 & 4)

E. & H. Exploration & Mining, Co.

Geology of the Discovery Area

Drawing 5. attached, shows a geologic sketch of the discovery pit which lies upon portions of all three E & H claims. This sketch will be referred to in the following discussions.

The original basis for exploratory work performed on the E & H property came from the finding of large pieces of reddish brown, quartzite-like float which exhibited strong radioactivity. Careful search of the area revealed the presence of a sharply defined fault now believed to be part of the Blackhawk fault. The fault zone varies from three to ten feet width and consists of crushed and brecciated rocks of all types found in the area. Prominent slickensides found on both the foot wall and hanging wall indicate a vertical movement. Although it has not been positively determined, it is believed that the upthrow side is on the southwest. Since no radioactive float was found uphill from the fault, it was decided that the radioactive rocks came from the fault zone. This was supported by the high radiation anomaly over the fault zone for a distance of approximately 150 feet. Several shallow trenches were dug across the fault zone and normal to the strike. In each case, the radioactivity increased strongly (10 to 20 times background) and many fragments of the brown radioactive quartzite-like rock were found within the brecciated rock of the fault zone. Samples were taken at random from the walls of an 8 foot deep trench and from the walls of a preliminary pit dug along the fault. Radiometric assays on the N.Y.O.O. machine by a qualified assayer showed assays of .10, .17, and .40 percent U_3O_8 for

E. & H. Exploration & Mining Co.

the trench samples and .07, .13, .14 and .46 percent U_3O_8 on the pit samples. A wet assay on the .46 percent assay sample showed .50 percent U_3O_8. A spectrographic analysis of this sample (#5) is attached.

The main exploratory pit was then dug by means of blasting and back hoe work along the fault zone as indicated on the attached sketch map (Drawing #5). As a result of this excavation, the nature of uranium occurrence began to take shape and it was possible to perform more realistic sampling.

At the north end of the pit about 10 feet below the surface a vein or layer of the radioactive brownish quartzite-like rock was found in place. The layer lies along the southwest wall of the fault zone and in the plane of the fault. It appears that the loose radioactive breccia was torn from this ledge by fault movement. Petrographic analysis of the rock ledge defined it as chert and cert breccia. The dip of the chert layer, which is believed to be of bedded sedimentary origin, is, like the fault zone, almost vertical. In contact with the chert layer is a thin 3 to 6 inch wide dike of quartz Bostonite. The area of greatest radioactivity in the exploratory pit lies along the contact of the Bostonite dike with the chert ledge. Assays of the Bostonite showed approximately .09% U_3O_8. Channel samples 2 to 5 feet long, 2 inches wide and 1 to 2 inches deep were taken along different sections of the contact face of the chert ledge and were checked radiometrically with the following results: .115%, .215%, .33%, .56%, .13%, .25%, .21% and .32%. A part of one sample (#13) which had been checked at .21% radiometrically was given to the A.E.C. in Denver and assigned Field No. F-43815.. The subsequent A.E.C. report showed an assay of .283% U_3O_8, both radio-

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metrically and chemically. The form of the U_3O_8 occurrence is so finely disseminated that it has not yet been determined.

From the above data, it appears that the uranium occurrence is related to the close union of faulting, Bostonite intrusion, and the presence of a brecciated chert layer which serves as a host. The fact that the fault is a major one, already associated with other types of mineralization, the presence of a Bostonite dike which appears to be widening with depth, and the proven existence of some uranium along the Bostonite contact in amounts which show definite possibilities indicates to me that the prospect should be explored at depth. It is with such further exploration in mind that I recommend submittal of an application for a D.M/E.A. loan.

Date:

Eugene B Waggoner

EUGENE B. WAGGONER
Consulting Engineering Geologist
State Registered Engineer #1775

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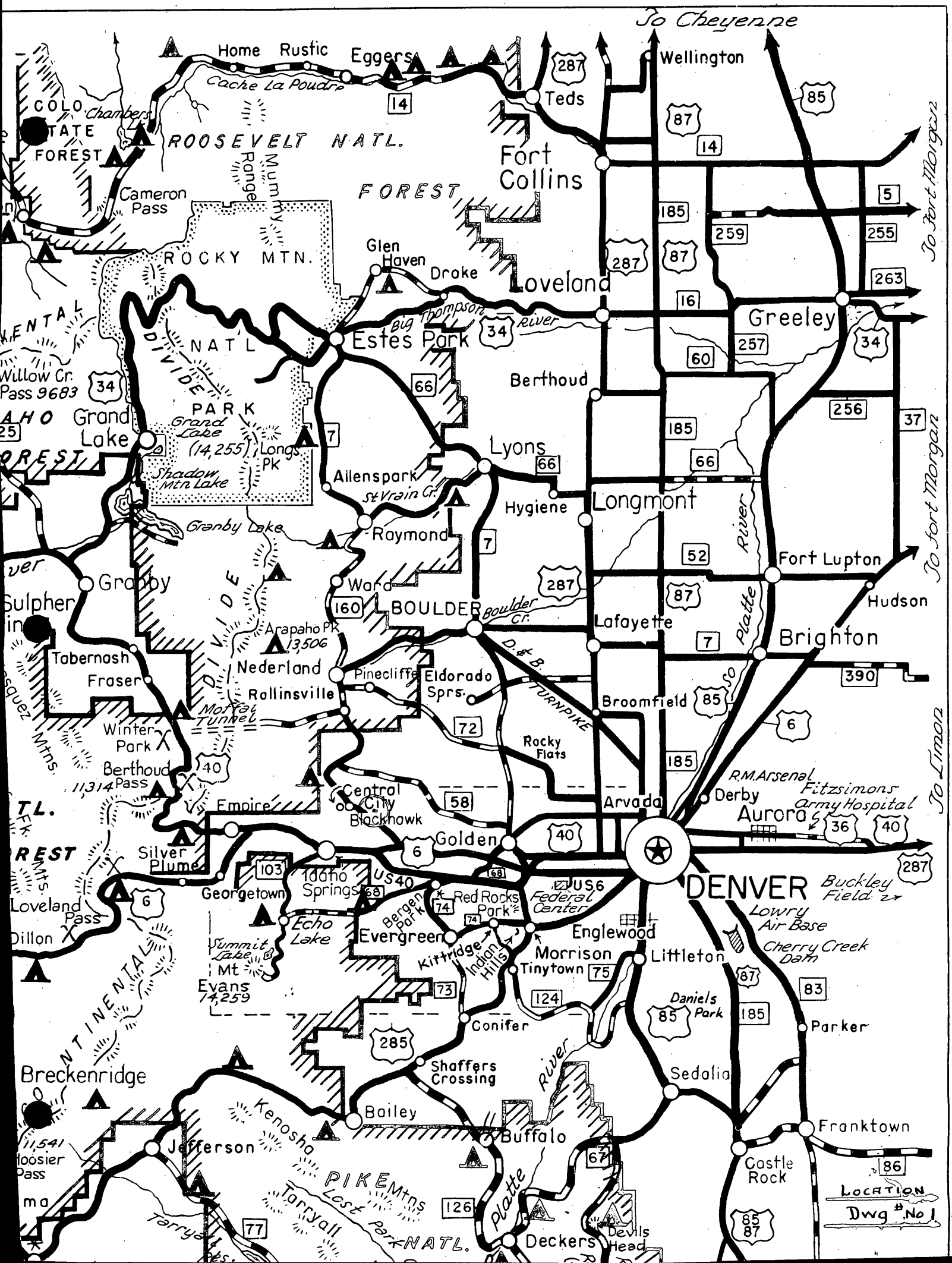
JUN 2 2 1966


To Cheyenne
Home
Rustic
Eggers
Cache La Poudre
Teds
Wellington
COLO
STATE
FOREST
Chambers
ROOSEVELT NATL.
FOREST
Fort Collins
Cameron Pass
Mummy Range
ROCKY MTN.
Glen Haven
Drake
Loveland
Big Thompson River
Estes Park
Greeley
To Fort Morgan
NATL
DIVIDE
PARK
Willow Cr. Pass 9683
Grand Lake
Grand Lake (14,255)
Longs Pk
Shadow Mtn Lake
Granby Lake
Berthoud
Lyons
Allenspark
St Vrain Cr.
Hygiene
Longmont
Raymond
Granby
Ward
BOULDER
Boulder Cr.
Fort Lupton
Hudson
Lafayette
Brighton
Platte River
Sulphur
Tabernash
Fraser
Arapaho Pk 13,506
Nederland
Rollinsville
Pinecliffe
Eldorado Sprs.
D. & B. TURNPIKE
Broomfield
So. Platte
Moffat Tunnel
Winter Park
Berthoud Pass 11,314
Rocky Flats
Central City
Blackhawk
Empire
Arvada
Derby
R.M. Arsenal
Fitzsimons Army Hospital
Aurora
To Limon
Golden
Silver Plume
Georgetown
Idaho Springs
US 40
Red Rocks Park
US 6
Federal Center
DENVER
Buckley Field
Lowry Air Base
Loveland Pass
Dillon
Echo Lake
Summit Lake
Mt Evans 14,259
Bergen Park
Evergreen
Kittridge
Indian Hills
Morrison
Tinytown
Englewood
Littleton
Cherry Creek Dam
Daniels Park
Parker
Conifer
Shaffers Crossing
Sedalia
Breckenridge
Bailey
Buffalo
Franktown
Jefferson
Kenosha
PIKE Mtns
Lost Park
NATL.
Tarryall
Deckers
Devils Head
Castle Rock
LOCATION
Dwg # No 1

on Highway 68 to Squaw
along aspen-lined paved
nd playgrounds for the
Bergen's Ranch was a
nd from gold diggings.
cation-center Evergreen.
ver's Evergreen Munic-
homes, rustic mountain
ts. Church services avail-
e on Highway 74 down

Park of the Red Rocks,
Parks System. Visit the
open-air natural theatre,
rise Service and concerts
world. Great sandstone
were pushed up by slow
ocean bottom. Leaving
n Highway 93, *turn right*
d, c ng the Hogback.
ke- lled plains below.
offices of Bureau of Rec-
d U. S. Forest Service to
l to Colfax Avenue, *then*
ter.

ALLEY TRIP

– 97 Miles
— 4 Hours

LLINSVILLE • BLACKHAWK
NVER

(U.S. 40) over viaduct to
7th Avenue and Federal
er Turnpike (toll 25c per
ountains, fertile foothills
anorama of ever-changing
stling home of University
beautiful campuses in the
sed in the construction of
ured University buildings

9 past the Flatirons, up-
the precipitous foothills.
yon Highway sweeps by
er Reservoir, which feeds
erous camping and picnic

en mining town pocketed
horses for rent, refresh-
are se in tree-ringed
y w -fringed streams
Rollinsville.

n and former shipping
Tunnel, Rollinsville was
crossing the Continental

y 279, was named for an
between Blackhawk and

Central City is on site of John H. Gregory's great strike May 6, 1859. Soon after, thousands of gold seekers were crowded into the narrow confines of Gregory's Diggings. A total of $85 million was mined from this district. Sluices and rockers were counted by the hundreds. Mine shafts dotted the slopes, and the gulch was spotted with tents and log cabins.

Central City, together with Blackhawk, was known as the Gregory Diggings, "the richest square mile on earth." Miners' cabins were perched one above the other on the walls of the gulch. The Central City Opera House attracted the foremost actors of the day. Teller House, famous old hotel, had pavement of silver bricks laid before it to honor General Grant's visit in 1872. During the fire of 1874, the entire business district was destroyed, except the brick Teller House, the stone Register Call Building and one brick and stone office building. In 1931 the Opera House Association initiated the Central City Play Festival which features Metropolitan Opera stars, thus annually reviving this glamorous old tradition. Many special attractions vie for visitor's interest. The Coeur d'Alene Mining Museum, the Central City Historical Museum, the Old West Picture Gallery, the Opera House Theatre Museum, Old "71," one of the early narrow-gauge trains, the McFarlane Foundry, the yawning Glory Hole Mine and Opera House and Teller House tours will fill many interesting hours. Leaving Blackhawk, *go right* on Highway 119 along high-canyoned walls, noticing the placer mining operations which have piled up giant "ant hills" in the stream bed. *Turn left* into new Clear Creek Highway and descend from the ruggedness of massive granite country into the softness of the smooth, gently undulating foothills fertilely carpeted with rich grasses. At junction with U.S. 40 (Colfax Avenue) bear left and return by original route.

TRIP No. 3 . . . ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK-LONGS PEAK TRIP

Approximate Mileage — 224 Miles
Approximate Driving Time — 9 Hours

DENVER • ESTES PARK • GRAND LAKE • GRANBY • DENVER
SUGGESTED PARK TRIPS: BEAR LAKE • FALL RIVER PASS • TRAIL RIDGE ROAD

3 ALTERNATE ROUTES

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Denver to Estes Park via Big Thompson: Take U.S. 287 to Longmont, center of a prosperous sugar beet, vegetable and small grain area. The Great Western Beet Sugar Factory is located here. Continue north to Loveland, a cherry-growing area and sugar beet section. Take U.S. 34 *left* and follow the Big Thompson Canyon winding among aspen-clothed forests and rock-crested hills of tremendous height. The road plunges deep into the mountains, providing spectacular views at every turn, making an abrupt entrance to the highlands of Estes Park through a portal of towering peaks.

Denver to Estes Park via Lyons: Follow U.S. 287 to Longmont. *Turn left* on Highway 379 and continue along the foothills into Lyons, gateway to Roosevelt National Forest. Route 66 north follows the North St. Vrain Canyon directly through the rugged mountains into Estes Park. Highway 7, left, follows South St. Vrain Canyon, winding between the jagged cliffs of the Narrows into rock-torn slopes, dark with evergreens. The stream bed is littered with grotesquely shaped boulders, one being named Elephant Rock for its mammoth size. The rugged basin of the South St. Vrain gives way to pine-dotted ascents and at the ridge affords a spectacular view of Longs Peak ahead, with the Arapaho Peaks to the west. Piney slopes line the weaving course through a resort area and shortly merge into a panorama of singular beauty as the principal entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park is reached.

Denver to Estes Park via Boulder: Follow same directions as Trail No. 2 to Boulder, taking Highway 7 *north* past the well-tended farmlands, to Lyons. At Lyons take Highway 7 along the South St. Vrain Canyon or Highway 66 along the North St. Vrain Canyon.

Estes Park Village is surrounded on all sides by densely forested hills and craggy summits. Cabins, hotels, motels, lodges and ranches are plentiful. At the rustic wooden gateway marking the eastern entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park (admission $1.00 per car, good all year) U.S. 34 becomes Trail Ridge Road, the world's highest modern highway (11 miles of which are above timberline). For over 62 miles, this road presents the visitor with alpine panoramas which rival any to be seen in Europe or Asia. More than 405 square miles of awe-inspiring scenery, 65 peaks more than 10,000 feet high, and lofty 14,255-ft. Longs Peak are visible. The road curves past deep aspen groves, into high flat grasslands profuse with blooming wild flowers, ascends the side of a lateral moraine, crosses trickling mountain streams, and sweeps upward parallel to famous Mummy Range. Longs Peak, stark and unreal with its sheer granite face, lies to the south. Periodic parking spaces provide broad views of the mountains, forests and valleys. At timberline, with its tortuous wind-gnarled scrub pines, the road reaches a 2 miles-above-sea-level point. Bluebells and alpine flowers are visible in high grasslands. Iceberg Lake with its great bobbing cakes of ice becomes visible in a glacial cirque. At Milner Pass, the highway crosses the Continental Divide, continues westward down a sweeping slope, blanketed with heavy timber. Melting snow forms the small streams which trickle through the forest.

At Grand Lake Village, a summer resort on the shore of one of Colorado's largest and deepest lakes, headwaters of the Colorado River, highest yachting anchorage in the world, scene of the annual Lipton cup races, the highway again becomes U.S. 34 and winds through an evergreen wonderland past Shadow Mountain Dam, skirting Granby Lake, one of Colorado's leading lake fishing areas, location of a growing recreation area. The dam is one of the highest earthen-rock-fill dams in the country with approximately 60 miles of shoreline. Part of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, the Granby Dam will store 546,000 acre feet of water, pump 1,100 cubic feet of water per second up 185 feet to canal to Shadow Mountain Lake, later to be transferred via Continental Divide Tunnel to Estes Park. Strategically located power plants will provide power for eastern Colorado and western Nebraska, irrigation facilities will be improved, flood danger reduced.

At Granby, growing town noted for mountain head lettuce, *turn left* into U.S. 40 and follow the tumbling streams across the grassy level plain into a rich ranching, farming and logging area. Sweep up the smooth broad turns of Berthoud Pass to the 11,314-ft. crest of the Continental Divide, popular ski center, with ski lift operating throughout the year. Denver-owned Winter Park, famous for its skiing facilities for novice and expert, is opposite the western entrance of Moffat Tunnel, built at $18 million cost. Continue along Clear Creek Canyon, through Idaho Springs and over the rolling foothills via Clear Creek Road or U.S. 40 into Denver.

TRIP No. 4 . . . PIKES PEAK TRIP

Approximate Mileage — 160 Miles
Approximate Driving Time — 6½ Hours

DENVER • SEDALIA • RAMPART RANGE • COLORADO SPRINGS • DENVER
SUGGESTED TRIPS: CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN • UTE CANYON • ROYAL GORGE

Go east on Colfax Avenue to Broadway, *turn right* on Broadway and follow U.S. 85 down through a pleasant rural area with a spectacular view of the glistening cone of Mt. Evans to the west.

At Sedalia, a former meeting place for the Plains Indians and location of one of Colorado's first sawmills, *turn right* at Johnson's corner into Highway 67 and ascend the rolling hills into pine-dotted and sweet-scented Jarre Canyon. Approximately 10 miles, *turn left* into forest road and continue south past Devil's Head, a jutting mass of grotesque weathered rock, crowned with a Forest Service fire lookout station, over

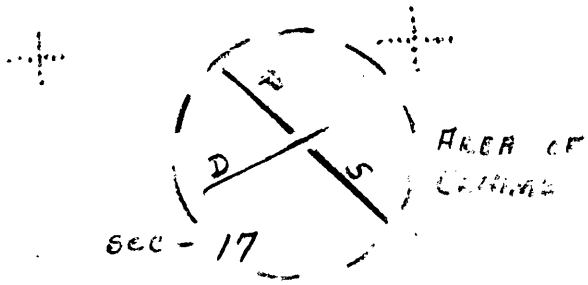
his guests, a philosopher, and poet who left no written record of his thoughts, a despiser of women who gave all he had to one, an aristocrat, a proletarian, a pagan, an arcadian, an atheist, a lover of beauty, and, inadvertently, the stepfather of domestic science of America." The rank and fashion of East and West and of the Continent registered at his Hotel—if he let them in —to eat the fine food, drink the wine and argue on anything from art to socialism. West of Georgetown, U.S. 6 begins a long ascent, passing on the left the site of the Georgetown Loop, where the narrow-gauge railway looped its way through the mining area.

At Silver Plume, another formerly prosperous mining town, the highway follows the South Fork of Clear Creek, now a thin sparkling stream meandering through willow and aspen thickets. Towering Grays Peak, the state's ninth tallest, and Torreys Peak, the tenth highest, overshadow the highway.

Loveland Pass, the state's second highest motor traverse, rises to 11,992 feet on the Continental Divide and is one of the primary ski areas, excellent in the spring. The highway

South of Buena
Colorado State Reforma
sparsely populated area
continue to Fairplay, and
burro, symbol of the C
water and to have work
here. The mines nearby
Leadville, were suppo
friendly dwarfish tu
the mines. These dr
picking and tapping aw
of disaster or foretold
belief! Continuing alo
hurries through Como
grassy, saddleback Ken
gold seekers on the
through a deeply-notch
of the South Platte thr
trout fishing, into San

GENERAL GEOLOGY
E & H CLAIMS
GILPIN CO, COLORADO



Legend

I.S.	IDAHO SPRINGS TM
gn	GRANITE GNEISS
bcg	BOULDER CR. GRANITE
mg	QUARTZ MONZONITE GNEISS
sg	SWANDYKE HORNBLENDE GNEISS
pt	PEGMATITE

EBW.

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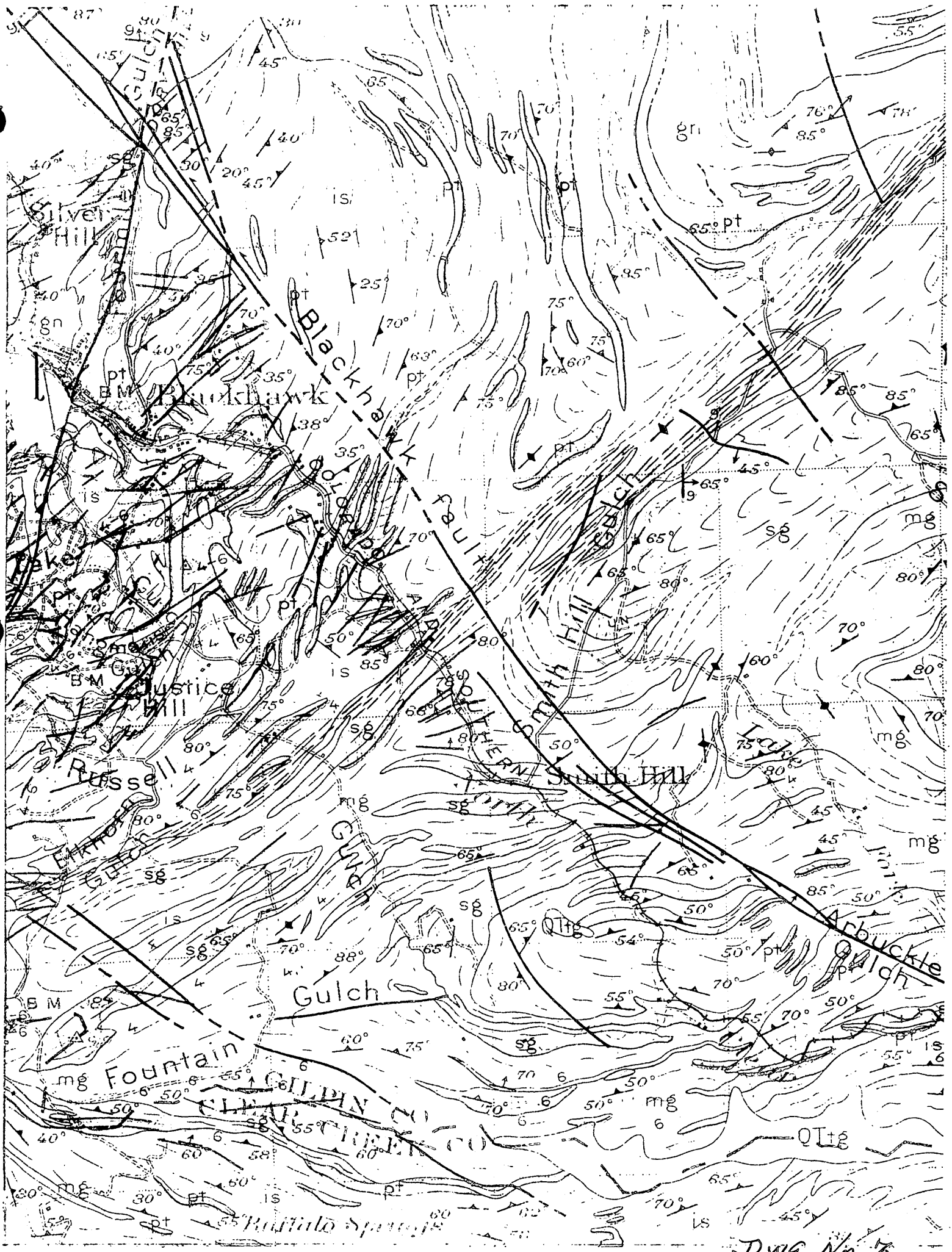
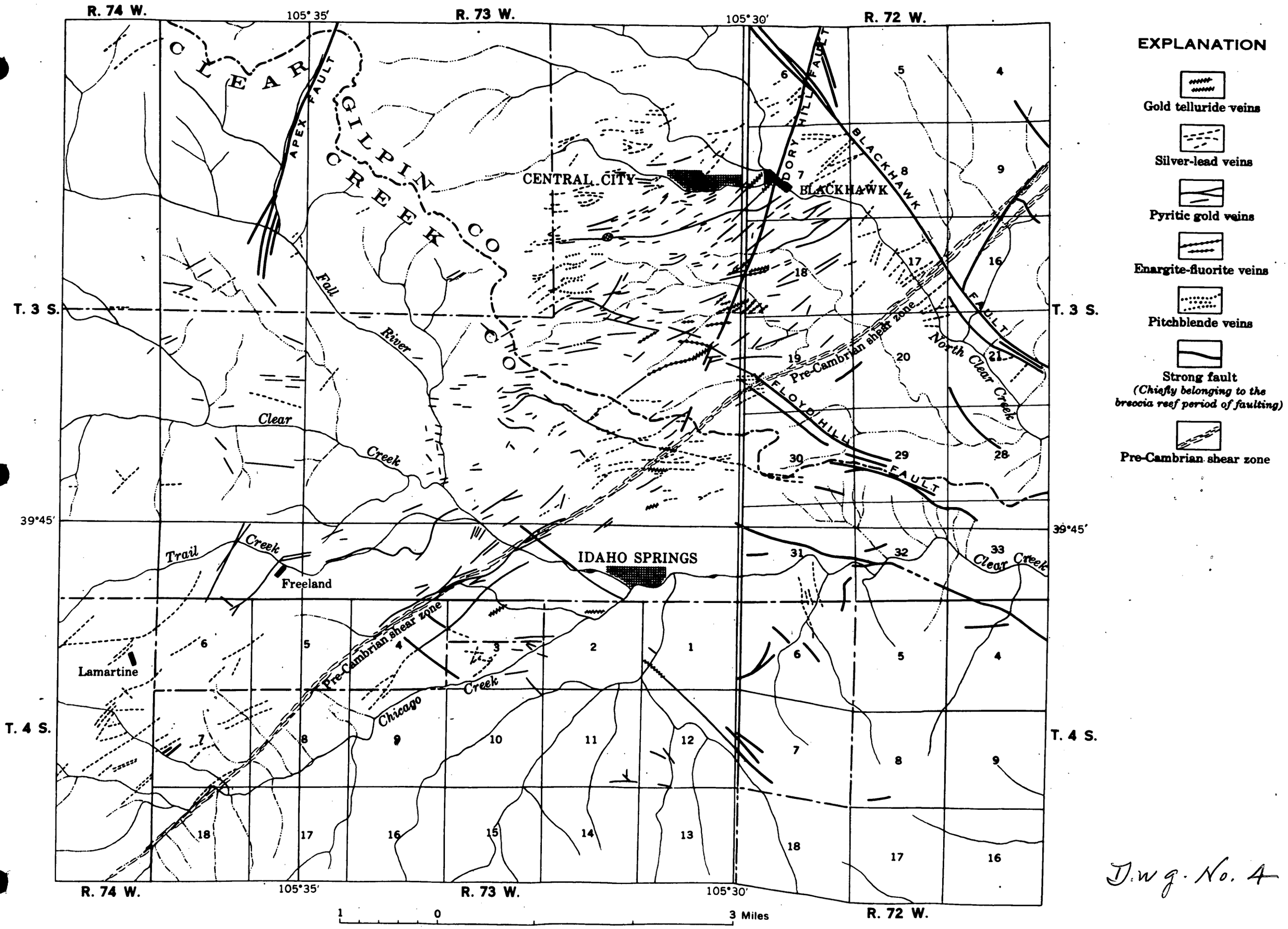

Silver Hill
Blackhawk
Blackhawk fault
Smith Hill
Smith Hill
Russell
Gulch
Fountain
Gulch
Arbuckle
Gulch
GILPIN CO
CLEAR CREEK CO
Buffalo Springs
gn
pt
is
sg
mg
gr
QTtg
BM

Dwg No. 3.



Dwg. No. 4

MAP, SHOWING THE ZONAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE ORES OF THE CENTRAL CITY—IDAHO SPRINGS MINING DISTRICT

862135 O - 50 (In pocket)

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PETROX LABORATORIES

Petrographic and X-Ray Diffraction Analyses

Geologic Examinations

Richard C. Mielenz
N. Cyril Schieltz
Myrle E. King

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1260 South York Street
Denver 10, Colorado
Telephone: RAce 3923

Mr. Eugene B. Waggoner, Consulting Geologist
670 Garland
Lakewood, Colorado.

Our No. 561001

January 25, 1956

PETROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF A ROCK SAMPLE

INTRODUCTION

Following is a petrographic description and identification of a rock sample received on January 23, 1956. The sample was examined under the stereoscopic microscope and a thin section was examined under the petrographic microscope. A microchemical test was performed to identify the main component of a metallic mineral in the rock.

The specimen comprised one piece of rock approximately 7/8- by 1½- by 2 inches in size.

RESULTS

The rock is a light to dark brown, very fine-grained, very hard chert and chert breccia. The specimen examined includes a layer of dense chert about 3/8 inch thick; a brecciated zone up to 1/8 inch thick; and a zone of sandy chert up to about 1/2 inch thick. Fracture surfaces are partially coated by black, dull to metallic deposits of intermixed magnetite and one or more manganese oxides. The identification of the manganese oxides was confirmed by a microchemical test with nitric acid and sodium bismuthate.

Under the microscope, the rock is identified definitely as a chert and chert breccia. The chert varies from a dense, colorless to brown, chalcedonic type to a sandy type in which quartz sand grains are embedded in a matrix of chalcedonic chert. The chalcedonic chert contains microscopical patches and minute lenses suggestive of original fossils. Abundant fractures are filled by fibrous chalcedony and microcrystalline quartz. The chert breccia is composed of angular fragments of chalcedonic chert, sandy chert, and fine-grained quartzite in a matrix of chalcedony and microcrystalline quartz.

The rock contains frequent patches, grains, and thin lenses of magnetite and manganese oxides. Other opaque minerals may be present as well. Portions of the magnetite are partially altered to brown limonite.

Petrographic Classification: Sedimentary chert and chert breccia.

Richard C. Mielenz

RECEIVED
JUN 2 2 1956

OSCAR N. BRIBACH
1439 Blake Street
Denver 2, Colorado

Date

TO: Eugen Waggner
9635 West Colfax

Sample #5 Submitted by Leslie Evans
Charge 10.00 Paid

Qualitative Spectrographic
ANALYSIS

Antimony		Holmium		Ruthenium	
Arsenic		Indium		Scandium	
Aluminum	5	Iron	5	Silicon	Major
Boron		Iridium		Samarium	.01
Barium	1	Lanthanum	.01	Strontium	1
Beryllium	.001	Lead	1	Silver	1 ounce
Bismuth		Lithium		Sodium	.01
Calcium	.1	Lutecium		Tantalum	
Columbium	.01	Magnesium	.1	Terbium	
Cadmium		Manganese		Thallium	
Cerium	.01	Mercury		Thulium	
Cobalt	.001	Molybdenum	.01	Thorium	Not detected.
Chromium	.001	Neodymium	.01	Tin	
Caesium		Nickel	.001	Titanium	.01
Copper	.01	Osmium		Tungsten	
Dysprosium	.01	Palladium		Uranium	.5
Erbium	.01	Potassium	.01	Vanadium	.01
Europium		Praseodymium	.01	Yttrium	.1
Gallium		Platinum		Ytterbium	.01
Gadolinium		Radium		Zinc	
Germanium		Rubidium		Zirconium	.1
Gold		Rhenium			
Hafnium		Rhodium			

Remarks: Mr. H. M. Ochs spectrographer.
The numbers indicate the element is present and a visual approximation of the % amount.

Oscar N. Bribach
Signature

RECEIVED
JUN 2 2 1956

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DIVISION OF RAW MATERIALS

ADDRESS REPLY TO:

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DIVISION OF RAW MATERIALS
DENVER EXPLORATION BRANCH
P. O. BOX 7647, LAKEWOOD BRANCH
DENVER 15, COLORADO

and refer to: DEB: RJS:sa

February 15, 1956

Mr. E. B. Waggoner
9635 W. Colfax Avenue
Lakewood, Colorado

Dear Mr. Waggoner:

Results of assay of 1 sample(s) from Gilpen County, Colorado

submitted by you on Jan. 23, 1956 , are as follows:

Field No.	Radiometric % eU_3O_8	Chemical % U_3O_8
F-43815	0.283	0.283

Corresponds to our Sample #13

Radiometric assay is essentially a very accurately controlled comparison of the radioactivity exhibited by the sample to that of a standard sample of known uranium content. Payment for ore is based on chemical assay. The Commission's standards are such, at present, that no ores assaying less than 0.1% U_3O_8 are being purchased.

If we can be of any further service to you, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Roy J. Stadlbauer
Staff Geologist
Denver Exploration Branch

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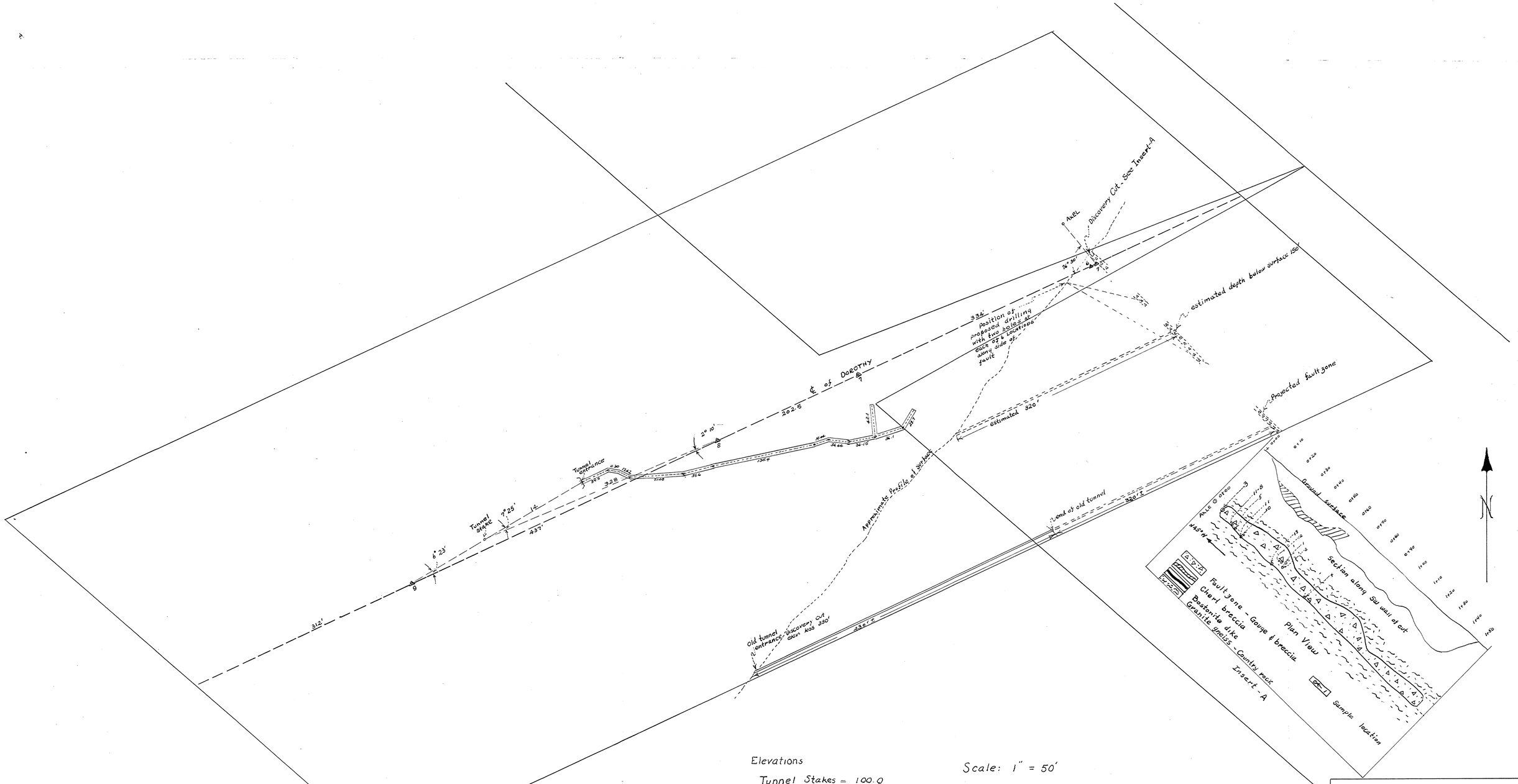
JUN 2 2 1956



Elevations

Tunnel Stakes	= 100.0
△8	= 210.0
△7	= 285.5
△6	= 429.0
△1	= 428.0

Scale: 1" = 50'

LOCATION AND GEOLOGIC SKETCH OF E & H MINING CLAIMS EXPLORATION CUT with PROPOSED EXPLORATIONS INDICATED

DRAWING No. 5

MAP OF THE

DOROTHY, PRISCILLA, & SUNSHINE CLAIMS

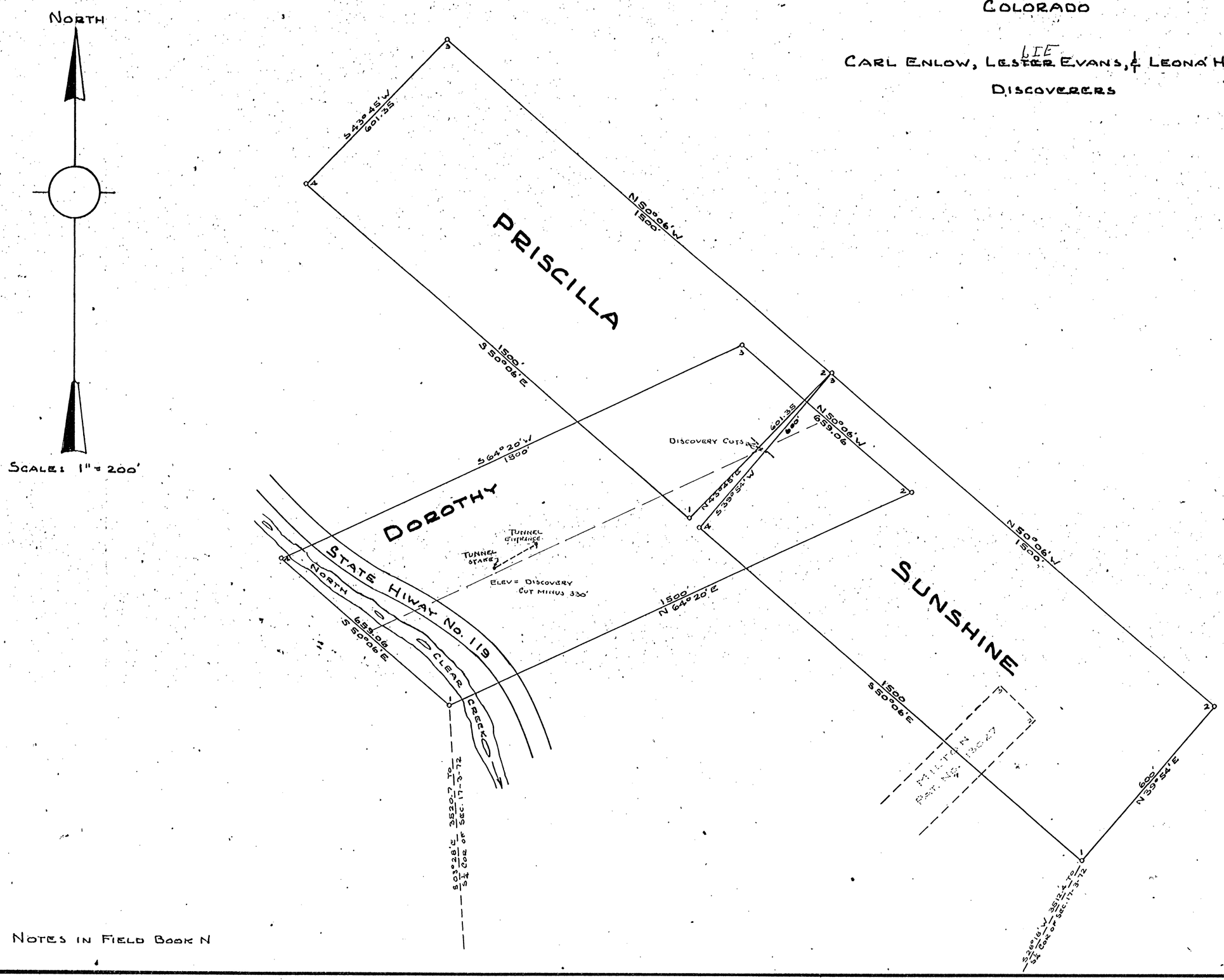
IN SECTION 17, T. 3S., R 72 W.

GILPIN COUNTY

COLORADO

CARL ENLOW, LESTER LIE EVANS, & LEONA HAINES

DISCOVERERS



SURVEYED IN MARCH 1956

NOTES IN FIELD BOOK N

Dwg. No. 2.