MME Form 9
Rev. Nov. 65

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Geological Survey

OFFICIAL DOCKET FILE

Contract No. _____ Docket No. 6822

Application
- [ ] Denied
- [x] Withdrawn

Contract
- [ ] Terminated - Not Certified
- [ ] Terminated - Certified
- [ ] Cancelled
- [ ] Royalty Agreement

The records contained in this file are marked (x) and arranged in this order:

Folder No. 1:

Left Side

- [ ] Royalty Audits
- [ ] Certification of Discovery
- [ ] Closing Letter
- [ ] Cost Audits
- [ ] Termination Notice or Agreement
- [ ] Recision Notice
- [ ] Assignment of Contract
- [ ] Contract Amendments
- [ ] Contract with all exhibits and annexes
- [ ] Owner's Consent to Lien and Subordination Agreement
- [x] Application and Attachments

Right Side

- [ ] Project Summary (final)
- [ ] Work Completed Analysis (final)

All other material filed in chronological order including the following reports if checked:

- [ ] Field Team Semiannual Report for Certified Project
- [ ] Final Field Team Report (Tab)
- [ ] Operator's Final Report (Tab)
- [ ] Interim Field Team Reports
- [ ] Operator's monthly reports and all attachments
- [ ] On-site Exam. Report (Tab)
- [ ] Settlement Sheets
- [ ] Drill Logs

Additional Folders:

Left Side

Folders No. _____: Reports
- [ ] Analysis of Semiannual Inspection Reports
- [ ] Project Summary (Interim) by MME Engineers

Right Side

- [ ] Field Team Semiannual Report for Certified Project
- [ ] Field Team Interim Reports
- [ ] Operator's Monthly Reports with Transmittal, Narrative and Maps

Folders No. _____: Maps (Use pocket folder or envelope)

Folders No. _____: Settlement Sheets

Folders No. _____: Drill Logs

Folders No. _____: Royalty Material

72195-65

MME Form 40
(Revised Nov. 68)

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1368
Approval expires Dec. 1971

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ORIGINAL COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED
JUN 23 1970
DIVISION

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.)*

AMERICAN FELDSPAR CORPORATION
% Fredric Bettin, President-Chairman
2700 West Third Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90057

APPLICANT DO NOT USE THIS BLOCK

DOCKET NUMBER: 6822

DATE RECEIVED: 6-26-70

REGION: III

DIVISION CODE:

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION *(Check one)*

- INDIVIDUAL [ ]
- CORPORATION [X]
- PARTNERSHIP [ ]
- OTHER *(Specify)* [ ]

STATE IN WHICH FIRM IS ORGANIZED: Wyoming

LIST CORPORATE OFFICERS OR PARTNERS HERE, IF APPLICABLE

NAME | ADDRESS | TITLE

See Exhibit I attached (Officers and Directors)

See Exhibit II attached (Articles of Incorporation--state of Wyoming)

MINERAL(S) FOR WHICH YOU WISH TO EXPLORE: Copper, silver, gold

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT: PHASE (1) $50,000 PHASE (2) $100,000

PROPERTY NAME | LOCATION COUNTY | STATE

Sunlight Mining Region, Park, Wyoming

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. II). 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 two 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 Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Minerals Exploration, Washington, D. C., 20242, 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.

June 22, 1970
DATED

Hepburn T. Armstrong
BY *(Signature)*

DIRECTOR, by Authorization of the Board of Directors
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 (1) true copies of your letters to credit sources which show date of loan request, amount and terms requested, and proposed use of loan funds and (2) true copies of 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 signed by owner on MME Form 52. If the agreements cannot be obtained, state reasons and whether you can furnish a performance bond.

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.

(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) 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. State your reasons for expecting to find ore.

(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, address, and telephone number 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 time and materials *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 price 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).]

Feldspa[illegible] • Uranium • [illegible]ecious Metals

AMERICAN FELDSPAR CORPORATION

Deceased
~~James C. Conway~~, President-Chairman

TELEPHONES:
Area Code 213
EX. 3-8666
EX. 5-5844
EX. 3-9292

213X3853651

Fredric Bettin
%Bettin, Bettin & Coons
2700 West Third Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90057

1137 SECOND STREET
SANTA MONICA
CALIFORNIA 90403

1. FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY
   (a) Letters to and from bank of account, Central Bank & Trust, Lander, Wyoming and American National Bank, Lander, Wyoming (forwarded under separate cover)
   (b) None
   (c) Supply of Machinery and Equipment
       Estimated Replacement Value (June, 1970) $170,000
       Cost(December 1968 and January 1969) $139,255
       (See itemized list Exhibit III)
2. APPLICANTS RIGHTS IN LAND
   (a) Lessee--Exhibit IV
       True copy of complete lease submitted to OME, Denver along with Digest of essential elements of lease.
       (Digest only submitted OME, Washington).
       No liens, etc.
   (b) Legal description (See Exhibits IV and V Annex I and Annex II and survey maps of patented and unpatented claims--all recorded Park Co., Wyoming).
   (c) OME Form 52 forwarded to owner for signature.
3. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
   (a) See maps --work done 1895-1913; als see Exhibit V - geology reports.
   (b) Only work of American Feldspar was completion of 8 mile access road by October 14, 1969 as shown on map to first mine tunnel Evening Star at cost of about $50,000 to $60,000. Snowed in before tunnels could be re-opened or road completed additional ½ mile to Silvertip tunnel (both tunnels previously dynamited shut--we tried to re-open by hand from helicopter landing but could not and found it necessary to build road to bring in machinery).
   (c) See Exhibit V--geology reports.
   (d) Unknown--one Phelps Dodge geologist who mapped the property for a few days by helicopter verbally estimated roughly 100,000 ton potential without drilling of 6% to 8% copper and 5 oz. to 6 oz. silver, some gold in Silvertip and unknown silver (high grade) in Evening Star. Old miners stripped dumps of silver and gold and packed out using a reported 1,300 mules--they did not take copper, as there was no smelter at Anaconda at that time, and also price then and difficult haul were not economic.
   (e-f-g) See Exhibit V.
4. ACCESIBILITY
   (a) Believe published data (see Exhibit V) enough so that field trip not necessary. Also as noted elsewhere (and see maps) completion of road necessary part of exploration project. If required, Field Supt. Joel Highsmith of Shoshoni, Wyoming tel 307X8762472 or contact Field Mgr. John Vidakovich (see below).
   (b) Cody, Wyoming supply city, 40 miles. RR connection north of Cody for Anaconda mill 350 miles (see Anaconda report-ore is readily amenable to the mill process.

Field Operations Office:
JOHN L. VIDAKOVICH, Atty.
431 Main Street
Lander, Wyoming 82520
Telephone (307) 332-4331

Feldspar • Uranium • Precious Metals

AMERICAN FELDSPAR CORPORATION

~~James C. Conway~~, President-Chairman
Fredric Bettin

TELEPHONES:
Area Code 213
EX. 3-6666
EX. 5-5644
EX. 3-9292

1137 SECOND STREET
SANTA MONICA
CALIFORNIA 90403

5. EXPLORATION WORK

(a) See attached maps. Company plans to re-open two tunnels--the Evening Star, which from the survey map was about 500 feet of tunnel, and the Silvertip, about 1,200 feet. After adit-tunnels have been re-opened we will map same. It is not known if re-timbering will be necessary. After mapping, superintendent Joel Highsmith and crew of four very efficient miners including Mr. Salinski and his 21 year old son intends to drift on ore shoots. (The same crew and supt. in the fall of 1968 and spring of 1969 with the same mining equipment which company has available for this job, in four months "drove" a 400 foot tunnel (on our company's other property, a uranium prospect in Fremont county, which we have since leased to the Union Pacific Railroad, with the same supt. and crew--which will be released back to our company) ~~in less than 4 months~~ and it is large enough so that we moved in our wagon-drill to drill 60 foot probe lateral holes.)It is also proposed to do a limited footage of random exploratory drilling on the surface as recommended by geologist Crawford (see geology report) in areas where it will be found that considerable surface mineralization indicatesthe possible presence of a porphory tonnage-type copper deposit. In addition to the usual assays of copper, silver and gold--the Colorado Assaying Company, Denver, indicated the possibility of Antimony and Bismuth.

(b) See map for proposed completion of access road. Whereas a limited amount of blasting was required for the initial 8 mile acess road completed last fall by our company, it is believed that the balance can be completed by a D8 dozer (which we lease with catskinner at $100 per day out of Billings, Mo.) plus our company D6. We also intend to spend just a few days if necessary improving the 8 mile distance (to the Hardy Camp and a satisfactory gravel road thereafter) to permit access to the Camp of light ore vehicles such as "mucky-buggys" to trans-ship to 30 ton trucks at the Camp-or further down the gravelled road to a loading ramp at the "Sulphur Camp". We will make shipments of a few tons from the four (4) dumps and from the tunnels to the Anaconda mill as the best means of testing (exploring for) commercially profitable grades of ore (which we believe from our helicopter channel-dump sampling is present). If not, we would not have spent to date $50,000 to $60,000 plus machinery and equipment costs on this prospect. (We donnot know the exact amount, since our costs were divided more or less equally between subject prospect and the uranium tunnel noted above. See Exhibit VI Report of Funds For Period December, 1968 Through December, 1969--total Funds Applied $166,353.19). This expenditure was made by five (5) directors (two of whom have died) and small loans--we are a private company of nine (9) stockholders. The company has nearly depleted our cash and cannot borrow more--thus our contribution must be in the form of machinery and equipment.

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Telephone (307) 322-4331

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AMERICAN FELDSPAR CORPORATION

~~James C. Conway~~, President-Chairman
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(c) If an OME contract is executed, we have the crew standing-by to begin work immediately. In fact, our poor cash position makes it imperative that we begin as promptly as the OME can execute the contract, to expedite the OME re-imbursible cash flow. We have paid advance monthly $1,000 royalty to the patented claim owners for 12 months. It is also imperative that we begin work promptly, since the working season is short. Last year, there was an early-season snow-storm October 15, 1969; the year before 1968, it would have been possible to do exploratory work until January 10th. It is estimated that we can complete the road access work and open the two tunnels within one months It is likely that the tunnel mapping, drifting and test bulk sampling shipping and limited drilling program will be completed in advance of the winter season. We would respectfully request, however, that the OME expedite its decision on the execution of a contract--preferably without the additional delay of a field examination. If for some reason the OME should be reluctant to approve our entire program without a field examination, perhaps the OME would consider a two phase program (1) providing promptly the funds required to complete the access road and to re-open the tunnels; possibly clean-out and timber and (2) then conduct a field examination including an examination of the tunnels before approving a tunnel drifting and outside drilling program. We have not had the access (except by helicopter) as the altitude is 9,200 feet and the road goes over a 10,200 foot pass to plan a detailed drilling program in advance. As to costs, the Supt. salary is $1,000 per month, and each of the four miners $500 per month, other costs--supplies, gas and oil, payroll taxes, powder, liability insurance, etc. are detailed on the basis of our 1969 experience in Exhibit VI Report of Funds. We estimate the cost of PHASE (1) at $50,000
PHASE (2) at $100,000
Total $150,000

Based on 50% OME	PHASE (1) $50,000	OME $25,000	Company $25,000
	PHASE (2) $100,000	OME $50,000	Company $50,000
	Total $150,000	OME $75,000	Company $75,000
Based on 62½% OME	PHASE (1) $50,000	OME $31,250	Company $18,750
	PHASE (2) $100,000	OME $62,500	Company $37,500
	Total $150,000	OME $93,750	Company $56,250

6. EXPERIENCE

(See previous paragraphs)
Field Superintendent, Joel Highsmith, owner of Modern Exploration and Mining Company. 10 years Supt. Western Nuclear Arrowhead Mine, Copper Mt., Wyoming. 2 years American Feldspar--last 8 months on leave as Supt. for Union Pacific lease of American Feldspar's uranium hard rock exploration project Copper Mt., Summer 1969 constructed 8 mile access road to subject property (this application property) and channel sampled dumps. Hepburn Armstrong, director, 5 years U.S. Government economist, 2 years Pres.-Chm. Wyoming Uranium, 12 years director Phelps Dodge uranium subsidiary(author this application and founder American Feldspar Corp.). Obtained DMEA loan 1956 Wyoming Uranium Corp., made discovery ($18 million u308) and repaid in full DMEA loan.(See attached 1955 Wyoming Uranium Corp. report, page 6).

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JOHN L. VIDAKOVICH, Atty.
431 Main Street
Lander, Wyoming 82520
Telephone (307) 332-4331

Feldspa • Uranium • ecious Metals

AMERICAN FELDSPAR CORPORATION

James C. Conway, President-Chairman
Fredric Bettin

TELEPHONES:
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EX. 5-5644
EX. 3-9292

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7 ESTIMATE OF COSTS

(See paragraphs 3, 5, and 6, and Exhibit VI).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in view of previously inaccessibility of the property, it was not feasible to plan in great detail an exploration program for this relatively short operating season. We have therefore suggested a possible two PHASE program (which would be satisfactory to our company if preferable to the OME)-or we would accept a total one phase program, providing in either case that our company contribution's percentage be in the form of our machinery and equipment. In either case, we would appreciate a prompt approval(or disapproval) by the OME. We hope that the patented claim owners will sign the subordination agreement--but if not we would be ready to obtain a Performance bond. As noted previously, the Company has paid advance royalty to the patented claim owners--so in effect they have already been at least in part subordinated in the amount of $12,000 in royalty payments. It would appear from thee samplings we have made (see attached assays) that there is 5,000 to 10,000 tons of ore of a value of about $50,per ton (less $12 trucking--on established shipments, there would be a rail rate of $5 per ton)--which would serve to repay, at least in part, the OME loan.(Note; it is likely that the ore grade in the tunnels is higher, as the dumps of course were stripped of silver and gold).

This would seem to the Company to be a worthwhile exploration project under the intents and purposes of the Government program, since this is the type of risk capital program which banks would not finance, nor would major mining companies at this stage, In addition, the private stockholders of the Company invested money "out-of-pocket" last fall--and might have completed PHASE (1) if there had not been an early winter, and meanwhile have practically exhausted our cash reserves (but did pay for required machinery and equipment). There is some possibility that the Company's cash position might improve in the near future, as a major company has shown interest in the Company's lease with the Union Pacific on our other (uranium) property.

As the OME will note from the attached geology reports, the Company has alone re-opened an entire minerlized area--previously "forgotten" (since it was inaccessible by vehicles) since 1914. Yet in the 1895-1914 period of silver and gold exploration, the area was an entire mining region (Sunlight Mining Region)--covering a highly mineralized area - roughly circular in shape with a diameter of over 3 miles, about two dozen prospect pits, and two rather long tunnels. As the area has never been drilled or explored by modern methods, who knows what minerals it might contribute to the national welfare--or what treasures it holds?

Field Operations Office:
JOHN L. VIDAKOVICH, Atty.
431 Main Street
Lander, Wyoming 82520
Telephone (307) 332-4331

1955

WYOMING URANIUM CORPORATION

HEPBURN T. ARMSTRONG
President, Director and General Manager

ERNEST B. FOWKS
Vice President and Director

TIMOTHY S. ARMSTRONG
Vice President and Director

BEATRICE P. HERDA (now Mrs. Armstrong)
Secretary and Director

GLEN I. CRANDALL
Treasurer and Director

MICHAEL J. HERDA
Vice President

FRED S. HALEY
Mine Manager

Corporate Office:

522 Felt Building
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone: 5-9174

Operations Office:

431 Main Street
Lander, Wyoming
Phone: 742

OME — This DME LOAN WAS MADE and Repaid 1955 or 1956
Stephen T. Armstrong
New DIRECTOR - AMERICAN Fels.
President Wyoming Un.
This DMEA PROG.

HELEN MAY MINE

The Helen May Claims Nos. 1 - 7 are in the Crooks Gap Area of Fremont County and there are no royalties against the property. It is from this property that the Company has been making its current shipments of uranium ore.

The uranium mineralization at the mine occurs at and near the base of the Tertiary Wasatch formation and underlying is the Fort Union formation which is composed of relatively impervious siltstones. The geologic setting, the coarse sediments at the base of the Wasatch resting upon the impermeable silts of the Fort Union, are particularly favorable for continuity of mineralization.

Work done to date on the outcrop has exposed some impressive intervals of ore grade mineralization in thicknesses ranging up to eight feet. In order to determine the most economic method of mining the ore bodies, it is necessary to know their extent and position, so an exploratory drilling program has been planned, to be carried on with DMEA financial aid. The exploration planned envisages several thousand feet of drilling under the DMEA program, followed by close spaced drilling at the company's own expense to block out the ore bodies. It is expected that this drilling program will get under way in the next few weeks.

While awaiting DMEA approval of our application for aid, we have been mining by open cut on the outcrop of the mineralized beds. To date we have shipped 184½ tons of ore averaging better than 0.23% U308 to the Atomic Energy Commission buying station at Riverton, Wyoming, and have a stockpile of approximately 150 tons.

The folowing table shows the uranium ore shipments made to date from the Helen May Mine. It will be noted that during the past two weeks the tonnage has increased appreciably. The ore is good grade and we are receiving top Atomic Energy Commission bonus (100% above the base price).

HELEN MAY MINE
URANIUM ORE SHIPMENTS

Date	Weight (Wet Pounds)	Total	Uranium (U308) Assay
Oct. 10, 1954	13,000	13,000	.27% U308
May 4, 1955	19,440		.18%
May 4, 1955	19,410		.18%
May 5, 1955	19,700		.18%
May 5, 1955	20,700		.18%
May 26, 1955	18,480	110,030	.25%
June 9, 1955	22,230		.21%
June 10, 1955	23,630		.21%
June 13, 1955	22,900		.21%
June 22, 1955	22,410		.22%
June 22, 1955	21,640		.22%
June 24, 1955	22,480		.22%
June 28, 1955	22,190		.25%
June 29, 1955	22,940		.25%
June 30, 1955	23,250		.25%
June 30, 1955	22,500	226,170	.25%
July 1-7, 1955	120,000*	120,000*	.26%*
		456,200	

*Estimated

Annex I

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
ON THE PAINTER MINE CLAIM GROUP
AND THE WISE MINING CLAIM GROUP
SILVERTIP BASIN,
PARK COUNTY, WYOMING

Introduction

In accordance with Public Law 85-876, an act which clarifies the requirements of assessment work imposed as a condition for retaining title to mining claims on Federal lands pending the issuance of patents on the claims, a geological survey was made by the author during the period of August 30th to September 1st, inclusive, 1966, on the following described patented and unpatented mining claims located in the southwest quarter of Township 54 North, Range 107 West, Park County, Wyoming.

The area investigated is located in the Sunlight Mining Region, being mainly in the Silvertip Basin, which is west of Stinkingwater Peak, north of Sunlight Peak, east of Hughes Basin and south of Sunlight Creek in the Absaroka Mountains east of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

More specifically, the mining claims investigated are described in the records of the Park County Courthouse, Cody, Wyoming, being recorded in:

Book 86; Pages 463, 464, 499, 545 thru 554.
Book 126; Pages 98 thru 103.
Book 144; Pages 54 thru 59, 60, 61.
Book 146; Pages 338 thru 347.
Book 153; Pages 353 thru 364.
Book 156; Page 577.
Book 164; Pages 283 thru 294.
Book 185; Pages 39, 40, 41.
Book 195; Pages 473, 474, 475.

The mining claims are known as the Painter Mine Claim Group, consisting of eight and one half patented mining claims, and the Wise Mining Claim Group, consisting of fifteen unpatented mining claims, and are leased by G.E. McCollough, of 824 No. 25th St., Billings, Montana.

right and option to purchase said claims and premises subject to all of the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

GRANTING CLAUSE:

4. Lessors hereby agree to lease to Lessee, its successors and assigns, the following described real estate and mining claims situated in Park County, Wyoming, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Patented claims - The Rainbow, Pilgrim, Silvertip, Boston, New York, Katherina, Evening Star, Novelty and the south half of the Morning Star.

Un-Patented claims - Mr. Blue No. 1 Lode, Sunlight No. 1 Lode, Mac No. 1 Lode, Mac No. 2 Lode, Hines No. 1. Lode, Copper Dust Lode, Copper Smith Lode, Copper Kettle Lode, Copper Moon Lode, Rose No. 1 Lode, Lewis No. 1 Lode, Lewis No. 2 Lode, Amethyst No. 1 Lode, Amethyst No. 2 Lode, Amethyst No. 3 Lode.

which can be identified by United States Land Mark No. 17, located on the Rainbow Claim, which survey was filed in the office of the Surveyor General at Cheyenne, Wyoming, on November 10, 1904, March 27th, 1905, and on October 12, 1905, by Russell Kimball, U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, and hereby grant to convey to Lessee, its successors and assigns, the exclusive right and privilege of mining and removing from said premises gold, silver, copper, and including all other common and uncommon varieties of minerals, hydrocarbons, rock, rare earth, and common and uncommon substances that may have commercial value; and of occupying and using the surface of said premises for the full enjoyment of and with the right to conduct such mining operations and of laying all necessary tracks or connections with railroads, or constructing and maintaining all roads or driveways for transporting and marketing the same.

EXHIBIT I

DATA REGARDING
PERSONS OPERATING THE BUSINESS

AND

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL
ORDERS OR DECREES

There are no outstanding governmental orders or decrees against American Feldspar Corp.

The complete names, addresses, dates of birth and occupations of the persons charged with the business activities and operations of the Company are as follows:

Fredric Bettin, Director, President-Chairman
Attorney at Law
2700 W. Third Street
Los Angeles, California 90057 July 17, 1933

Carl A. Davis, Director, Secretary-Treasurer
Dentist
2200 Santa Monica Boulevard
Santa Monica, California July 17, 1917

Dr. Leo V. Bechtold, Director
Optomitrist
427 14th Street
Santa Monica, California July 19, 1902

Hepburn T. Armstrong, Director
Stock Broker (President Wyoming Uranium Corp. 1954-1956-- merged with Phelps Dodge Corp. into Green Mountain Uranium Corp., served as Director 1956-1968) July 23, 1921
1226 Salsipuedes, Apt. B, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103

John Vidakovich
Attorney-at-Law
Manager of Field Office American Feldspar Corp.
431 Main Street
Lander, Wyoming 82520

Allen Elggren
Attorney-at-Law
American Feldspar General Counsel
Walker Bank Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Joel Highsmith
Field Superintendent American Feldspar Corp.
Owner-- Modern Mining and Exploration Company
Mayor of Shoshoni, Wyoming

EXHIBIT II

State of Wyoming

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

United States of America,
State of Wyoming } ss.

I, THYRA THOMSON, Secretary of the State of Wyoming do hereby certify . . .

. . . that the annexed is a true and correct copy of the Articles of Incorporation of AMERICAN FELDSPAR CORP., as filed in this office on June 10, 1968, and admitted to record. . . .

. . .

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the Capital,

this twenty-second day of

January A. D. 19 70

Thyra Thomson
Secretary of State

By [signature]
Deputy

103109

STATE OF WYOMING } ss
Office of the Secretary

Filed the 11 day of June
19 68 at 1:38 P.M.

THYRA THOMSON
Secretary of State

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

AMERICAN FELDSPAR CORP.

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1968
SECRETARY OF STATE
WYOMING

* * * * * * * *

The undersigned natural persons of the age of 21 years or more acting as incorporators of a corporation under the Wyoming Business Corporation Act adopt the following Articles of Incorporation for such corporation.

FIRST: The name of the corporation is AMERICAN FELDSPAR CORP.

SECOND: The period of duration is perpetual.

THIRD: The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized is to engage in and carry on the business of mining, quarrying, reducing, milling, concentrating, converting, smelting, refining, drilling, preparing for market, manufactoring, buying, selling, exchanging, and otherwise producing and dealing in all kinds of ore both metalic and nonmetalic, minerals and metals including but not by way of limitation feldspar, beryllium, gold, silver, lead, uranium, thorium venadium, molybdenum, copper, iron, columbium, tantalum, lepidolite, sheelite, muscovite and in the products and by-products thereof of every kind and description and by such process or processes by which the same can or may hereafter be produced; and to acquire by discovery, location, patent, grant purchase, or otherwise to take on by lease or agreement, work, operate, improve, own, hold, use, deal in, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, convey or otherwise dispose of and deal in and with mines, quarries, and minerals, mining rights, claims and locations and mineral deposits of whatever kind or any and all yields, returns, outputs, and products thereof or therefrom also mill sites and mills and other works and any and all property real or personal necessary, suitable, or proper or in any manner available for or in connection with any mining or other business or operation of the corporation.

To carry on as principals, agents, or commission merchants, or in any capacity whatever the business of mining, milling, concentrating, converting, smelting, refining, treating and preparing for market, manufacturing, buying, selling, exchanging and otherwise producing and dealing in feldspar, beryllium, gold, silver, copper, lead, uranium, thorium, vanadium, molybdenum, and all other ores containing fisionable materials, potanium, mercury, zinc, iron, steel, coal, oil, and all kinds or ores, metals and minerals and the products and by-products thereof of every description.

To deal, construct, equip, purchase, maintain, own, control, lease, operate, sell and otherwise acquire and dispose of mills, hoists, smelters, roads, tramways, power houses and plants, manufactories, machinery and equipment necessary, proper, or incident to the operations and business of the corporation.

In general to carry on the business of mining in all its branches and to that end to acquire, own, improve, develop, sell, lease and convey lands and tenements or any right, title, interest or privilege therein and to search, explore, and prospect for ores and minerals therein or thereupon.

To engage in the business of buying, selling, trading, or otherwise dealing in the interests of both real and personal property and to mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

To act as partners, agents, trustees, receivers, liquidators, managers, brokers, attorneys or referees or in any other station of trust or confidence with respect to the establishment or promotion of corporations, partnerships, or associations; to acquire, prosecute and execute undertakings, businesses, works and any other enterprises of any description in the State of Wyoming or elsewhere.

To borrow and lend money, to negotiate loans, to buy, sell, accept, endorse promissory notes, bonds, stocks, debentures, coupons and other securities; to form, promote, subsidize and subscribe to corporations, syndicates and partnerships and to finance and refinance the same.

To engage in any and all lawful business for which a corporation may be organized under the Wyoming Business Corporation Act.

FOURTH: The aggregate number of shares which the corporation shall be authorized to issue is 500,000 shares of common stock having a par value of $1.00 per share. Each share shall be entitled to one vote on each question presented to any of the shareholders meetings.

FIFTH: The corporation will not commence to do business until at least one thousand dollars has been received by it as consideration for the issuance of shares.

SIXTH: The Board of Directors shall be authorized to adopt by-laws for the regulation or the general affairs of the corporation.

SEVENTH: The address of the initial registered office of the corporation is 303 Main Street, Lander, Wyoming.

The name of said initial registered agent at such address if John Vidakovich.

EIGHTH: The number of Directors constituting the initial Board of Directors of the corporation is three. The names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as directors until the first annual meeting of the shareholders or until their successors are qualified are:

NAME	OFFICE	ADDRESS
James C. Conway	Director	9500 Lania Lane Beverly Hills, California
Richard J. Ulrich	Director	233 South Fremont Alhambra, California
Carl A. Davis	Director	422 - 24th Street Santa Monica, California

NINTH: The names and addresses of the incorporators are:

C. Allen Elggren	3012 Connor Street Salt Lake City, Utah
L. J. H. Smith	875 Donner Way Salt Lake City, Utah
Jack L. Cayias	405 Continental Bank Bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah

TENTH: No holder of stock shall have any rights as such holder to purchase and subscribe for or otherwise acquire any shares of the stock or any securities or obligations convertible into any right or option to purchase any shares of the stock at any time hereinafter issued or sold. Any and all such stock subscribtions, rights, and options, may be issued and disposed of by the Board of Directors to such persons, firms, corporations and associations and for such lawful consideration on such terms as the Board of Directors in its discretion may determine without first offering the same or any thereof to the stockholders.

DATED this 31st day of May, 1968.

C. Allen Elggren

L. J. H. Smith

Jack L. Cayias

STATE OF UTAH)
) ss.
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE)

Gayle Rasmussen, a Notary Public, does hereby certify that on the 3rd day of May, 1968, personally appeared before me C. Allen Elggren, L. J. H. Smith, and Jack L. Cayias, who being by me first duly sworn severally declare that they are the persons who signed the foregoing documents as incorporators and the statements contained herein are true.

Gayle Rasmussen
Notary Public

Residing in Salt Lake City, Utah

My Commission Expires:

Dec 4 1968

EXHIBIT III

AMERICAN FELDSPAR CORPORATION MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

VALUATION AS OF June 20, 1970

REPLACEMENT EST. VALUE $170,000

Complete machinery and equipment for mining operation

Machinery and equipment description	major pieces	condition	cost	market value
750 Case loader with ripper	new late 1968		$20,000	$18,000
850 Case loader	near-new late 1968		$20,000	$16,000
600 Leroi compressor	"	"	$27,000	$ 20,000
315 Ingersol Rand compressor with 2 ton Chev.truck	good condition		$18,000	$ 8,500
90 Gardner-Denver wagon drill	"	"	$5,600	$ 1,000
Miscl. machinery and equipment (~~[illegible]~~)	near new or good		$20,155	$ 5,500
TOTAL new late 1968, or near new, or good condition			$110,755	$69,000
TOTAL miscl. machinery and equip. (~~[illegible]~~) used condition			$28,500	$22,150
GRAND TOTALS machinery and equipment			$139,255	$91,150

Digest of Agreement (Full Document forwarded ME - Denver) DIGEST OF Exhibit IV

MINING LEASE AGREEMENT

Lessors: George M. Heald 1/3
G.E. McCollough 1/3
T. Sewell Hines 1/3

Lessee to have first right and option to purchase claims and premises.

Mines to be worked in skillful proper manner using customary and accepted mining practices.

Term of Lease
Commencing July 1, 1969 and continuing as long thereafter as Lessee makes payments and performance.

Royalty
Royalty percentage varies from 4%-15% of gross proceeds of ores based on a graduated scale of dollar value/ton.
Minimum advance royalty of $1,000.00 per month for first year, $2,000.00 per month for second year and $3,000.00 each month beginning the third year and for remaining time of lease.
A maximum combined advance royalty payment and royalty on production not to exceed $6,000.00 in any one month be paid by Lessee until sum of $500,000.00 in royalties has been paid to Lessor.

If royalties accumulate at a greater rate than the advance and production royalties paid to Lessors, then acculations in excess of $72,000 must be paid to Lessors before Lessee closes its books at end of each year.

If Lessee elects to stockpile ore for longer than one year period, an estimate of tonnage and value of stockpile shall be made and an advance royalty of 5% of the estimated value shall be credited to Lessors, adjustments in royalties being made when the ore is sold.

After a total of $500,000 has been paid to Lessors in advance and production royalties, a re-appraisal of known and indicated reserves will be made by mutually accepted engineers. After a valuation has been determined, Lessors are granted the option of taking a single lump sum payment of 5% of estimated royalty valuation, in which case Lessee would be released from making any further payments and would take full title to Leasehold; or Lessor may elect to take monthly payments for the duration of the Lease of 5% of the value of production.

Taxes

Lessors are to pay all previously assessed taxes against premises covered by lease prior to July 1, 1969. However, Lessee is to pay all taxes of every kind imposed on the premises and improvements thereafter.

Title

Lessors will furnish all necessary evidence of good title.

Termination and Surrender

(It appears these two paragraphs should be combined) Thirty day notice of intent to surrender must be furnished Lessors and any money obligations accruing during this time be paid.

Assignment

Lessor's approval of "Assignees" financial ability necessary.

LAW OFFICES
JOHN L. VIDAKOVICH

Exhibit V

TELEPHONE 332-4331
AREA CODE 307
431 MAIN STREET
LANDER, WYOMING 82520

June 19, 1969

Mr. James C. Conway deceased
1137 2nd Street
Santa Monica, California 90400

Dear Jim:

Enclosed herewith is the report of assays on the Sun Light Basin property.

Very truly yours,

John L. Vidakovich

JLV:le

Enc.

FELDSPAR • URANIUM • PRECIOUS METALS

AMERICAN FELDSPAR CORPORATION
~~JAMES C. CONWAY, President-Chairman~~

Area Code 213
EX. 3-6666 EX. 5-5644
EX. 3-9292

1137 SECOND STREET
SANTA MONICA, CALIF. 90403

DIRECTOR
Hepburn T. Armstrong
1226 N. Salsipuedes, Apt. B.
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103
Tel. 805 X 96303.3 (Weekdays)
805 X 99639109 (Weekday evenings)
213 X 9861222 (weekends)

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

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

M. E. PHILLIPS, SECRETARY

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201 June 17, 1969

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR — Mr. Joe Highsmith
Modern Mining & Exploration Co.,
Shoshoni, Wyoming.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Amount per Ton Hds.	PER CENT	Value per Ton Dollars	Value per Ton Cents
PAINTER & H claims						
Upper Dump, 350, High Grade	Gold		.10		4	.00
	Silver	6	.20		12	.40
	Copper			11.90%	95	.20
Sample Grab, Average	Gold		.05		2	.00
	Silver	3	.00		6	.00
	Copper			4.15	33	.20
From Main Dump	Gold		.01			.40
	Silver		.80		1	.60
	Copper			0.83	6	.64
Upper Pit, Rock in Place, Channel Sample	Gold		.10		4	.00
	Silver	3	.80		7	.60
	Copper			2.95	23	.60
Sample R. Portal, from Dump	Gold		.04		1	.60
	Silver	4	.20		8	.40
	Copper			7.10	56	.80
Dump, R. of Portal	Gold		.05		2	.00
	Silver	20	.30		40	.60
	Copper			6.95	55	.60
Left of Shaft, Dump	Gold		.05		2	.00
	Silver	3	.50		7	.00
	Copper			5.38	43	.04
Sample from Loose Dark Rock #2 Pit, from Top	Gold		.13		5	.20
	Silver	7	.00		14	.00
	Copper			2.00	16	.00
#3 Pit, in Place	Gold		trace			
	Silver		.10			.20
	Copper			0.11		.88

Note: Above # copper prices @ 40¢ lb. - Should be approx. 50% higher based on June 1970 60¢ lb. price

GOLD AT $40. PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT

SILVER AT $2.00 PER OUNCE
COPPER AT $8.00 PER UNIT
40¢ lb

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Ed Phillips

THE ANACONDA COMPANY

ANACONDA, MONTANA 59711

ANACONDA REDUCTION
DEPARTMENT

September 9, 1969

Mr. Joe Highsmith
Box 297
Shoshone, Wyoming

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two assay certificates showing our analysis of the sample you submitted.

We can accept a trial shipment of the ore represented by this sample. The Anaconda Company assumes no responsibility for any loss to the shipper.

We have evaluated this sample as follows:

Copper	$ 48.89
Silver	5.23
Gold	3.61
	$ 57.73
Treatment Charge	5.25
Net Value	$ 52.48

We accept truck shipments between the hours of 7:30 A.M. and 3:30 P.M. Monday through Friday. Kindly notify us at least 48 hours in advance of shipment.

Enclosed is a purchase schedule outlining terms which will be used in making settlement for your production.

Yours very truly,

C. R. FISH
Ore Buyer

Encl.

This ore is amenable and acceptable to this Anaconda smelter. (See letter dated Sept. 9, 1969 to Joe Highsmith from C.R. Fish ore buyer, Anaconda Co.)

24-P-15154-A-45M 5-67 96534 TRIBUNE

THE ANACONDA COMPANY
ANACONDA REDUCTION DEPARTMENT
ASSAY OFFICE

DATE 9-3-69, 19

HAND SAMPLE

Ozs. Per. Ton

	Date of Sample	Lot	Cu	Ag	Au	SiO_2	Fe	CaO	Al_2O_3	S
Ore #1	8-18	65	5.54	3.68	.096	38.2	17.8	2.5	6.5	9.6
			Majors		Minors		Traces			
			Cu-		Pb		Sb			
			Fe		Mg-		Mo			
Joe Highsmith			Si		Ca-		Cr			
Box 297					Al+		Ni+			
Shoshoni, Wyoming							Ag+			
							In			

E. M. Boyce
Chief Chemist

ROBERT S. CRAWFORD, PH.B.

TELEPHONE (219) 923-0690
(312) 375-0092

ROBERT S. CRAWFORD AND ASSOCIATES

OIL AND MINERAL EXPLORATION ◆ STUDIES ◆ EVALUATION

611 E. MAIN STREET
GRIFFITH, INDIANA 46319

October 7th, 1966

Mr. G.E. McCollough
824 No. 25th St.,
Billings, Montana

Dear Mr. McCollough:

In accordance with your request of August 29th, 1966, a geological survey was performed on your Painter Mine Claim Group and the Wise Mining Claim Group, located in Park County, Wyoming. I am transmitting herewith two copies of the Geological Survey Report.

I have concluded, after making a study of the mining properties and of all available data, that a commercial mining operation of highgrade gold, silver and copper ore can be initiated and maintained through procedures herein recommended.

It has been a pleasure to prepare this report for you and I trust that the work is all in order. If there are any questions with regard to this report, or if I may be of any additional service to you on this project, either during the initial stages or during the final mining program, please do not hesitate to call upon me at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT S. CRAWFORD AND ASSOCIATES

Robert S. Crawford

Robert S. Crawford, Ph.B.
Consulting Geologist

RSC:an

EXHIBIT VI

AMERICAN FELDSPAR, INC.
REPORT OF FUNDS
FOR PERIOD DECEMBER, 1968 THROUGH DECEMBER, 1969
(PREPARED WITHOUT AUDIT)

CASH IN BANK DECEMBER 31, 1968 FROM STOCKHOLDERS				11,000.00
ADDITIONAL FUNDS FROM STOCKHOLDERS			110,500.00	
NOTES CENTRAL BANK & TRUST			48,500.00	159,000.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				170,000.00
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
REPAY CENTRAL BANK & TRUST		24,500.00		
OPTIONS		11,500.00		
MINING LEASE AGREEMENT		2,000.00	38,000.00	
EXPENSES AS FOLLOWS				
WAGES	29,988.84			
LESS ACCRUED TAXES	180.90	29,807.94		
SUPPLIES		8,972.93		
GAS & OIL		2,477.91		
EQUIPMENT RENTAL		54,753.05		
ABSTRACT		688.36		
ACCOUNTING		403.50		
LEGAL		8,079.14		
PAYROLL TAXES		3,146.29		
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE (Surveyor & Geologist)		13,871.10		
INTEREST		190.47		
OTHER		1,851.92		
REPAIR		112.58		
TELEPHONE		338.79		
INSURANCE		1,696.00		
HELICOPTER RENT		494.40		
FREIGHT		832.50		
PROPERTY TAX		636.31		
TOTAL EXPENSES			128,353.19	
TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED				166,353.19
CASH IN CENTRAL BANK & TRUST DECEMBER 31, 1969				3,646.81

CHAPIN, McNAMARA AND MACY
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

ORIGINAL COPY
JUN 26 1970
DRILL CORE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
ON THE PAINTER MINE CLAIM GROUP
AND THE WISE MINING CLAIM GROUP
SILVERTIP BASIN,
PARK COUNTY, WYOMING

By:

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS CO.
611 E. Main St.,
Griffith, Indiana

Robert S. Crawford
Consulting Geologist

CONTENTS

ASSAYS

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Introduction	1
Purpose and Scope of Report	2
Geologic History	2
Mineralization	3
Mining History of Area	4
Reasons for Mine Inactivity	5
Current Exploration	6
Conclusions and Recommendations	7

Addendum

Pages of pertinent excerpts from Reports on property by Willard H. Parsons (2 articles) (Ph. D. Dissertation)
(1) Economic Geology Vol. 32, 1937 The ore deposits of the Sunlight Mining Region, Park County, Wyoming
(2) The Journal of Geology Jan.-Feb., 1939 Volcanic Centers of the Sunlight Area Park County, Wyoming

Selections by
Hepburn T. Armstrong
Director - American Feldspar Corp

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
ON THE PAINTER MINE CLAIM GROUP
AND THE WISE MINING CLAIM GROUP
SILVERTIP BASIN,
PARK COUNTY, WYOMING

Introduction

In accordance with Public Law 85-876, an act which clarifies the requirements of assessment work imposed as a condition for retaining title to mining claims on Federal lands pending the issuance of patents on the claims, a geological survey was made by the author during the period of August 30th to September 1st, inclusive, 1966, on the following described patented and unpatented mining claims located in the southwest quarter of Township 54 North, Range 107 West, Park County, Wyoming.

The area investigated is located in the Sunlight Mining Region, being mainly in the Silvertip Basin, which is west of Stinkingwater Peak, north of Sunlight Peak, east of Hughes Basin and south of Sunlight Creek in the Absaroka Mountains east of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

More specifically, the mining claims investigated are described in the records of the Park County Courthouse, Cody, Wyoming, being recorded in:

Book 86; Pages 463, 464, 499, 545 thru 554.
Book 126; Pages 98 thru 103.
Book 144; Pages 54 thru 59, 60, 61.
Book 146; Pages 338 thru 347.
Book 153; Pages 353 thru 364.
Book 156; Page 577.
Book 164; Pages 283 thru 294.
Book 185; Pages 39, 40, 41.
Book 195; Pages 473, 474, 475.

The mining claims are known as the Painter Mine Claim Group, consisting of eight and one half patented mining claims, and the Wise Mining Claim Group, consisting of fifteen unpatented mining claims, and are leased by G.E. McCollough, of 824 No. 25th St., Billings, Montana.

Note: 40 additional claims staked Sept. 1969 by American Feldspar (surrounding and easterly of above).

Purpose and scope of report

The purpose of the geological survey, authorized by G.E. McCollough, is to determine the rock types present, the dominant structural pattern, the mode of occurrence of ore in the area; the types and genesis of ores, and the potential economic values of the claims. Also studied was the feasibility and cost of initiating an exploration and development program to determine the possible methods of reopening the Painter Mine and commencing a core drilling program to accurately locate and assay the many additional known and indicated mineralized ore zones in the Silvertip Basin.

Geologic History

The complexities of the Yellowstone Park area geology are staggering to the professional and bewildering to the layman. A summary of the geologic history which resulted in the present topography of the area is helpful in understanding the mining logistical problems encountered due to the remoteness and ruggedness of the area.

During the last great era of mountain building and volcanic activity, the following events occurred. Toward the end of the Cretaceous period, about 70 million years ago, compressive and vertical forces initiated the gradual uplift and faulting of broad tracts of land which through erosion became the mountain ranges now known as the Rocky Mountains. Basins were formed, i.e. the Yellowstone Basin, which were partially surrounded by these mountain ranges.

About 40 million years ago, volcanic action began in and near the Yellowstone Basin which resulted in vast accumulations of volcanic materials. The earliest volcanic activity was of the explosive type and observations indicate that beginning in the Eocene and extending into mid-Tertiary time these events happened; extrusion of andesite breccia, followed by basalts and an erosion interval with the whole sequence repeated a second time giving

a maximum thickness to these breccia deposits of 6,500 feet at the eastern part of the Yellowstone Park. Outcrops of these rocks may be seen throughout the Absaroka Mountains. Later rhyolite flows, probably 2,000 feet thick filled the Yellowstone Basin, forming the Yellowstone Plateau. Erosion and glaciation of the plateau formed the present day features of the plateau, such as the Yellowstone Canyon and Yellowstone Lake. Bordering the Yellowstone Plateau on the east is the earlier volcanic accumulations, mostly breccia, which through erosion, is now the lofty mountain mass called the Absaroka Range. The total length of the Absaroka is about 100 miles, and its width 50 miles. It is a dissected volcanic plateau, a complex of accordant divides and isolated sloping plateau remnants, all crests being even but not broad, generally declining in altitude from an axis near the park boundary. Summits 10,000 to 12,000 feet high rose 2,000 to 4,000 feet above Yellowstone Park and 5,000 6,000 feet above the Bighorn Basin to the east. Streams in these mountains have cut narrow and profound canyons. The deepest is nearly 5,000 feet deep. Glaciation followed, adding the usual alpine features. Few ranges in America surpass the Absaroka in ruggedness and sublimity.

During the geologic history of the Absarokas many basins were formed by stream erosion. Others, such as the Silvertip Basin, were formed by glaciation.

Mineralization

Mesothermal mineralization of the Absarokas occurred during the later volcanic stages of the Yellowstone Park development. Fault fissures were formed in the Absarokas and filled by heavily mineralized solutions emanating from the parent magma source under Yellowstone Park. This magma body was responsible for the Yellowstone area lava flows and is responsible for the present day thermal activity in the Park. One such mineralized vein, the Painter Mine, has been mined in the Silvertip Basin. This vein produced highgrade gold and copper ore.

The Novelty vein, outside the Basin, can be extended into the Basin. The Novelty mine has produced highgrade silver ore. At least seven other mineralized zones can be observed leading into the Basin.

Because of the type of mineralization, the veins and values can be expected to extend to great depths. Studies of samples show that gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and molybdenum occur in and surrounding Silvertip Basin. It is believed that further analyses will prove the occurrence of nickle, cobalt, chromium, tungsten and platinum.

Not all fissures noted in the area were mineralized. Examples of an earlier barren quartz filled fissure vein network in the Absarokas can be seen in Dike Mountain and other locations. The "dikes" are barren quartz veins.

Mining History of area

The Sunshine Mining District has sporatically been mined since the 1890's. Highgrade gold, silver and copper veins have been discovered and profitably mined in the various basins in the Absaroka Mountains. One such basin is the Silvertip Basin in which the Painter Mine is located. The basin floor, at the head of the North Fork of the Shoshone River is at approximately 9,370 feet in altitude. The only ground access to the basin and mine is by a packhorse trail requiring a two day pack trip from near Cody, Wyoming. The old pack trail, though faint, can be followed today. Supplies and all mining equipment needed for the 1,200 foot tunnel and 80 foot shaft at the Painter Mine were brought in over the pack trail. The highgrade gold and silver ores were then packed down the same trail on return trips. The highgrade ores were then shipped to Missoure smelters for smelting.

The 1,200 foot tunnel following a copper and gold vein was mainly intended as a development tunnel to provide mining access to other parallel

and intersecting highgrade silver, gold and copper veins known to be in the basin and in the high rims surrounding the basin.

During the tunnel operations on the vein, a higher grade ore chimney was encountered yielding the rich ore which was packed out and sent to Missouri smelters. An 80 foot shaft was sunk on this highgrade ore. An assay of the mine dump material from this shaft shows the following values:

Copper - 14.9%
Silver - 25.6 ozs per ton
Lead - 10.6%

with a total dollar value of approximately $227.00 per ton at current prices. This was considered at the time of mining too low grade to pack out. At current prices, this is highgrade ore worthy of mine development. The materials remaining in the Painter Mind dump presently contains many thousands of dollars in copper, gold, silver and lead.

The Novelty Mine, outside the basin, at an elevation of 9,200 feet, yielded highgrade silver ore. The vein follows the ridge forming the northwest border of Silvertip Basin. This ridge was the subject of several of the included photographs.

Reasons for mine inactivity

Mining at the Painter Mine stopped in the early 1900's for two main reasons. Drastic drops in the prices of Silver and gold greatly lowered the ore values, making the difficult ore transfer unprofitable. An equally unfortunate occurrence was the encountering of water in the highgrade shaft. At that time, hand pumps only were available, which could not handle the water flow, causing the abandonment of the highgrade shaft. For these two reasons, mining operations ceased. With the passing of years, most of the interest in this mine and mining region was lost. When mineral prices rose again, areas more accessible and easier to work received the attention and interest of

later mining companies.

Reasons for the present inactivity of the region includes the extreme remoteness of the area with difficult access rendering casual prospecting and mining almost impossible, the short season without a permanent mine camp, knowledge of the region all but forgotten, and the presently high costs of labor, transportation and materials making a small mining operation all but impossible. Ways and means to offset and overcome the above cited disadvantages are included elsewhere in this report.

Current Exploration

In August of 1966, a camp was established at the head of Sunlight Creek, at approximately 8,000 feet in altitude, as a helicopter and exploration base. From this base camp 4-wheel drive reconnaissance trips were made to observe the outside rims of Silvertip Basin from Galena Creek positions, and to examine the Novelty silver mine and dump which will be included in any development program. This mine, at the edge of a huge rock covered glacier, has produced highgrade silver ore.

From the Galena Creek positions, at least seven distinct and well defined mineralized zones can be observed on the Silvertip Basin rim extending into and converging in the Basin.

From the base camp, many helicopter flights were made into the Basin over Galena Pass. This mountain pass, which has an elevation of 10,330 feet, is a portion of the most direct air route to the Basin from the established base camp. In the Basin, locations for future mine buildings, camps, water sources, etc, were located. Samples were obtained, ore and mine conditions were examined and a core drilling program determined. One of the flights with the author as passenger was made to obtain aerial photographs of the Novelty

ridge containing the silver vein, the high Galena Pass, Silvertip Basin and the Painter mine portal and mine dump . The photographs are also intended to show the rugged nature of the terrain which makes access difficult. The photo flight was made under perilous and formidable conditions due to an approaching equinoxial storm which made photographing difficult and flying hazardous. However, though photographed through rain and clouds, the desired features can be seen and recognized.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Silvertip Basin, located high in the Absaroka Mountain Range near the east border of Yellowstone National Park, Park County, Wyoming, contains several highly mineralized zones, or veins. The veins, mineralized through mesothermal action, are related in structure, origin and time to the volcanic action of nearby Yellowstone Park.

Through studies of mine samples, mine dump samples and country rock, it is seen that the following elements are present, and that their minerals and ores occur in and surrounding Silvertip Basin.

Gold
Silver
Copper
Lead
Zinc
Molybdenum

It is also the author's contention that chemical and spectrographic analyses of certain rock types present may also prove the commercial occurrence of nickle, cobalt, chromium, tungsten and platinum in the Basin area.

The Painter Mine warrants further development work. It is recommended that the shaft be dewatered and timbered, if necessary, to enable continued mining of the highgrade gold and copper ore.

It is also recommended that a core drilling exploratory program be initiated to locate and evaluate the many other mineralized zones known to exist in the Basin.

It is now known that a profitable mining operation can be maintained in the Silvertip Basin by using modern methods and equipment. To provide for and permit such an operation, it is recommended that the following procedure be followed.

1. Initiate a six week exploration and development program by:

   a. Establishing a permanent base camp in the Sunlight Basin reached by vehicles which shall act as the lower heliport and supply base.

   b. Ferry by helicopter from this base camp to a permanent mining camp to be constructed in Silvertip Basin, all personnel and supplies necessary for the exploration and development program. Supplies can be trucked to the lower base camp for helicopter transfer to Silvertip Basin for the construction of the upper heliport and mine camp. Such supplies shall include personnel housing, ground transportation in Basin, core drill and bits and all mining equipment necessary to dewater shaft and commence shaft mining. The feasibility of maintaining a mining operation in a remote area, supplied by helicopter transport, is shown by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. mining operation which has been sustained for the last sixteen months by helicopter supply near the head of the South Fork of the Shoshoni River.

   c. In conjunction with shaft work, commence a core drilling program to evaluate the many mineralized zones in the Basin.

This preliminary drilling program is intended primarily to accurately locate and show extent of the ore zones. Detailed drilling programs should follow if warranted.

2. A six week program will indicate the course and intensity of further action.

a. The original core drilling program in all probability will show that additional drilling is required to more fully evaluate the expected ore zones.

b. The resumption of shaft mining may require additional crews, etc., to expand ore recovery.

c. It is expected that the preliminary six week program will warrant extending the 1,200 foot tunnel further into the mountain to intersect and give access to new untouched veins.

3. In time, when warranted by the above events, a mill and smelter located in the Basin or in the immediate area will be feasible and economical, resulting in increased ore production and profits.

It is the author's opinion that a six week exploration and development program in Silvertip Basin will result in the initiation of a new and profitable mining operation in the Absaroka Mountains, Wyoming.

* * *

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS CO.
611 E. Main St.,
Griffith, Indiana

Robert S. Crawford

Robert S. Crawford, Ph.B.
Consulting Geologist
October 7th, 1966

in the mining region exhibit a great variety of colors, from l[illegible] gray through rusty yellow and purple to dark brown, due to [illegible] rock alterations. The series is poorly bedded except near [illegible] basic plugs where the beds dip outward in all directions exhibi[illegible] cone structure. In these actual cones are interbedded light p[illegible] to purple-colored tuffs and well-jointed andesitic lava flows.

Just outside the mining region, several small remnants of the Early Basalt Sheets occur on the tops of high peaks. This se[illegible] consists of many thin, flat-lying basalt and olivine-basalt flows [illegible] described in other parts of the Absarokas.[5] There is no indica[illegible] tion that any of these flows came from the Sunlight volca[illegible] center, but rather that the Sunlight Volcano stood up as an is[illegible] around which the basalts flowed from fissures elsewhere.

The intrusive rocks related to the volcanic center of the min[illegible] region are dikes, cone sheets, plugs, and a small stock. Th[illegible] outcrop patterns and sizes may be seen on the accompany[illegible] geologic map (Fig. 2). A few thousand vertical dikes, ave[illegible] ing four to ten feet wide, radiate from this center for five to [illegible] miles in all directions. A much smaller number of cone sh[illegible] of similar size and composition closely surround the region [illegible] three sides. The two main plugs are composed of basalt p[illegible] phyry, some of it an intrusive breccia. Two coarse-grai[illegible] bodies, a small stock and a thick ring dike, consist essentially [illegible] diorite and syenite.

OCCURRENCE OF THE ORE DEPOSITS.

The important ore deposits, carrying gold and silver, are c[illegible] to, but generally not in, the ring dike, stock, and basaltic p[illegible] Comparatively few rich veins occur as close as a few hun[illegible] feet to the large stock. The deposits in or near the stock c[illegible] only quartz and pyrite. The veins more than about one half [illegible] from the intrusives are small, insignificant, and few in num[illegible] The important veins occur in fault zones, shear zones, or [illegible] contacts of dikes or, rarely, larger intrusive bodies. Wher[illegible]

[5] Rouse, J. T.: Volcanic rocks of the Valley area, Wyoming. Trans. Am. [illegible] Union, 16th Ann. Meet., pp. 279–284, 1935.

Approx. area staked by American Feldspar

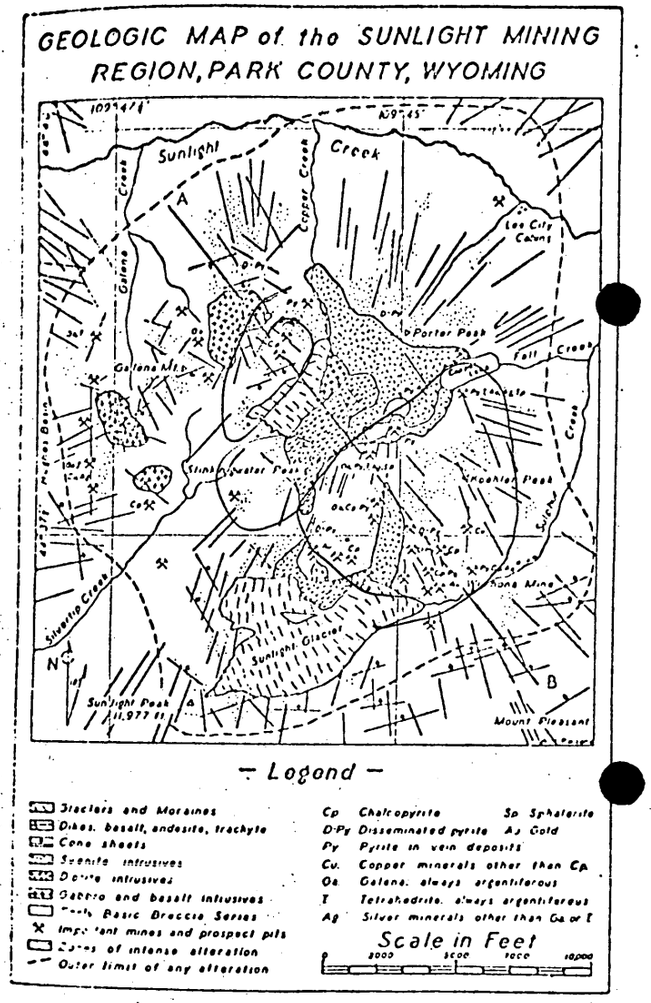


FIG. 2.

[illegible] occur at contacts with dikes or stocks, a shear zone is gen[illegible]ly present. In short, therefore, the ore deposits occur in fault [illegible] shear zones developed in the volcanic breccias and less com[illegible]y in the intrusive rocks.

zite occur in pockets in the volcanic breccia wall rock of one vein. Silicification occurs sparingly in a few vein walls.

In the vicinity of some veins the type of alteration varies outward from the veins, one type being superimposed on the other. By studying these occurrences it has been possible to work out the following sequence of wall rock alteration in the Sunlight mining region: (1) widespread alteration of mafic minerals to chlorite and pyrite, more intense near fault and shear zones. Possibly some calcite formed at this time; (2) less extensive but more intensive alteration to sericite of the feldspars and earlier formed chlorite. Probably some kaolin formed at this time; (3) deposition of the ore minerals with, rarely, some silicification in the immediate walls. More pyrite was added at this time close to the veins; (4) carbonatization of the wall rocks, probably beginning during stage three. These four stages are genetically connected to the ascent of the ore solutions. At a much later time, a considerable amount of the kaolin and possibly some of the calcite was deposited by ground water solutions.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DEPOSITS.

The veins of this region are here divided into seven classes according to mineral assemblages. These classes might be put into two groups according to the temperature of formation but they grade into one another so that the dividing line is rather arbitrary. The classification is as follows:

I. Medium temperature veins.
   1. Quartz-pyrite deposits.
   2. Complex gold-silver-tungsten deposit.
   3. Chalcopyrite-pyrite-gold veins.

II. Low temperature veins.
   4. Copper ores, mainly chalcopyrite veins.
   5. Argentiferous-galena veins.
   6. Complex silver veins.
   7. Barren carbonate veins.

A few assays have been made of the ores of the region and are given in the accompanying table. In most cases these are

an average of ore found on the dump, but in a few cases the assay was made from average samples of the ore.

TABLE I.

ASSAYS OF THE ORES OF THE SUNLIGHT MINING REGION.[1]

(Classification and name of claims)	Au. oz. per ton	Ag. oz. per ton	Copper %	Lead %
QUARTZ-PYRITE VEINS				
Average of two deposits	0.03			
COMPLEX AU-AG-W DEPOSIT				
Near Lower Copper Lake	0.54	13.46		
CHALCOPYRITE-PYRITE-AU VEINS				
*The Goose Claim	0.82	trace		
Wawona Mine	0.58	0.88		
COPPER PYRITE VEINS				
Copper King Claim	0.04	0.62	3.35	
Sheridan Claims	0.06	4.62	3.85	
*Bonita Claim	0.22	3.14	4.43	
ARGENTIFEROUS-GALENA VEINS				
Hawkeye Claim	0.02	1.58	trace	9.40
*Hawkes's Claim	0.04	20.24	trace	62.23
COMPLEX SILVER VEINS				
Top Top Claim	0.02	7.14	trace	0.60
*Evening Star Claim	0.02	91.44	1.40	1.30
Novelty Claim	0.06	19.00	0.75	13.10
BARREN CARBONATE VEINS				
*Morning Star Claim	0.01	0.23		
Average	0.06	5.50	7.00	[illegible]

*Assay sample taken from ore vein outcrop.

Other assay samples are averages of the ore found on the dumps.

These assays probably indicate the relative order of magnitude but the figures are not accurate enough for commercial use.

Quartz-Pyrite Deposits.—Veins carrying only quartz and pyrite occur in or very close to the actual stock. They carry no gold or silver and are consequently of no economic value. The veins are characterized by vugs and crustification of the quartz with notice-able limonitic stains. The wall rocks are weakly propylitized with

Assays made by Charles O. Parker & Co., Denver, Colorado, October 1935 and [illegible] through the courtesy of Mr. John V. N. Dorr, president of the Dorr Co.

some epidote and silica. These are the highest temperature ve[illegible] deposits in the region.

Complex Gold-Silver-Tungsten Deposit.—There is one ve[illegible] unusual vein which is classed by itself. It occurs in a shear [illegible] in volcanic breccia near the contact of the stock. It carries co[illegible]siderable gold and silver and its common minerals are py[illegible] wolframite, and tetrahedrite with some sphalerite, rare cha[illegible] pyrite, and bournonite. The gangue is entirely quartzose and [illegible] wall rock carries much pyrite.

Chalcopyrite-Pyrite-Gold Veins.—Some veins found on [illegible] north side of Sulphur Creek are among the more promisin[illegible] the region. It is here, at Winona, that considerable mi[illegible] equipment was set up in 1910. Ore in this class of dep[illegible] occurs in shear zones at dike contacts in the volcanic brec[illegible] The ores consist essentially of chalcopyrite and pyrite in a [illegible] ratio. Small microscopic amounts of tetrahedrite, galena, [illegible] very rarely sphalerite are associated with the chalcopyrite. [illegible] gold occurs as sylvanite with rare native grains in veinlets in [illegible] chalcopyrite. The chief gangue mineral is quartz with [illegible] amounts of calcite and adularia and typical propylitization in the wall rocks.

Copper Ores: Mainly Chalcopyrite Veins.—Here are clas[illegible] some fairly good copper-bearing veins up to ten feet in wi[illegible] which carry chalcopyrite as the chief metallic mineral or, ra[illegible] chalcocite and bornite. These chalcopyrite veins occur in sh[illegible] and fault zones in the volcanic breccias. Besides chalcop[illegible] traces of tetrahedrite, famatinite, bornite, and galena are pre[illegible] in most veins with low silver values. The gangue is a mixtu[illegible] quartz and carbonates in about equal proportions.

Argentiferous-Galena Veins.—Veins of almost identical [illegible]rence to the last group but carrying only coarse galena belong [illegible] This galena is argentiferous, but no tetrahedrite or other sil[illegible] minerals are present. Sphalerite is generally lacking and ch[illegible] pyrite and pyrite are scarce. In the gangue, iron carb[illegible] dominate over quartz and sericite; calcite and pyrite make [illegible] secondary wall rock minerals.

[illegible]mplex Silver Veins.—The veins that carry high silver values [illegible] have various silver-bearing minerals in addition to galena are [illegible] in this class. The majority of them occur near one of the [illegible]ltic explosion plugs in fault and shear zones in the volcanic [illegible]ccias. Galena and argentiferous-tetrahedrite are the com[illegible]nest minerals but various other silver minerals occur, including [illegible]ite and stromeyerite. There is always a small amount of [illegible]copyrite and in most veins also pyrite. The main gangue is a [illegible]bonate one with calcite, ankerite, and siderite although barite is [illegible] important. The chief wall rock alteration is sericitization [illegible]rally with important amounts of kaolin.

Barren Carbonate Veins.—In places, where the ore pinches out, [illegible] the gangue minerals remain in the extension of the veins. [illegible] is particularly true of the silver ores with their carbonate [illegible]ngues. The veins that carry almost no metallic minerals are [illegible]sed as barren carbonate veins. They have about the same oc[illegible]rrence as the two previous classes. They carry rare specks of [illegible]na in calcite, ankerite, and siderite with small amounts of [illegible]rtz. They are the lowest temperature hydrothermal deposits [illegible] the region.

ZONING.

Zoning is evident in the Sunlight ore deposits above and around [illegible] intrusive bodies. Gold occurs in the deeper and central zone, [illegible]per farther out and up, and silver farthest out and especially [illegible] This zoning is most important vertically and for this reason [illegible] due to the 2,000 to 3,000 foot relief, the zoning is not ex[illegible]ssed in the areal distribution of the deposits as seen on the [illegible]companying geologic map of the Sunlight mining region. An [illegible]mpt has been made, however, to show the general outline of [illegible] vertical zones on the geologic cross section of this map (Fig. [illegible]

The zones depended on the temperatures of the mineralizing [illegible]tions. At the time of ore formation the region was at the [illegible] of the Sunlight Volcano where the temperatures were rela[illegible]ly high and the temperature gradients were steep. These

temperature changes were much greater in a vertical than in a horizontal range within the area now mineralized. There was some centering of the temperature zones around each volcanic conduit and stock but these were more or less merged into one large scale centering around and over the whole area of intrusive activity, so that the only zoning of the ore veins that is really noticeable today is a vertical one. We might think of the whole area within the limits of alteration as shown on the geologic map as the throat of a composite volcano similar to the Cripple

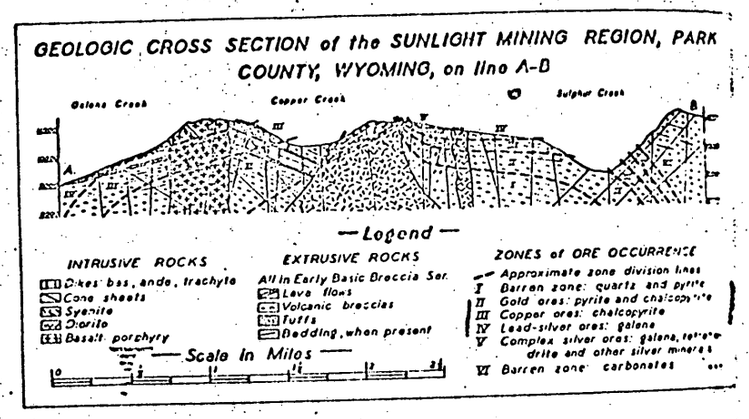


FIG. 9.

Creek volcano.[8] As mineralizing solutions rose through this area similar mineral assemblages were deposited at about the same elevations throughout the district because the different temperature zones occurred as horizontal planes.

A complete zoning cannot be seen in any one vein because not enough of the vein is exposed. The zoning has been worked out by taking into account the slight changes in each exposed vein, their overlaps, and their relative positions. By this means a

[8] Loughlin, C. F.: Cripple Creek mining district. Internat. Geol. Congress Guidebook No. 19, pp. 113–122, 1932. Loughlin, C. F., and Koschmann, A. H.: Geology and ore deposits of the Cripple Creek district, Colorado. Colo. Sci. Soc. Proc. 13, no. 6, pp. 217–435, 1935.

composite zoned vein may be drawn up which runs through the entire classification of the vein deposits from quartz-pyrite at the bottom to barren carbonate at the top. More in detail, such a vein carries quartz and pyrite in its deepest zone in the intrusive rock. Farther up in the volcanic breccias, chalcopyrite and gold appear, then as chalcopyrite becomes more abundant pyrite and gold decrease in amount till the vein carries only copper. At this point carbonate becomes as important as quartz. Farther up still, galena comes in and takes the place of the chalcopyrite. The silver content increases upward and various silver minerals appear as the lead content lessens and quartz becomes rare. Finally, at the top all of the ore minerals disappear and the vein carries only carbonates.

Many examples of this zoning might be cited. On the western side of the district are the Silvertip and Evening Star claims occurring about 2,000 feet apart horizontally and each about equally near a basaltic plug. The former, however, is 1,000 feet below the latter vertically and is a chalcopyrite vein whereas the Evening Star is a complex silver vein. The author believes that if one were to follow the Evening Star lode down 1,000 to 1,500 feet its silver content would decrease greatly and copper would be the main metal present.

Again, on the north side of Sulphur Creek running up towards Sunlightwater Peak is clear evidence of this vertical zoning. At 9,000 feet near Sulphur Creek are the gold-bearing veins of the Galena mine, at 10,000 feet are several chalcopyrite veins, at 10,500 feet is an argentiferous-galena vein, and at 11,000 feet a complex silver vein occurs. The vertical position of the various veins on this slope is perfect for the vertical zoning here outlined, but the gold and silver bodies are nearer the intrusive masses than the other veins. It is for these reasons that the author believes vertical temperature gradients were far more important in this zoning than the immediate proximity of intrusive bodies.

MME Form 7
(2/63)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
8/11/70	Emerick	120
		220

August 11, 1970

Memorandum

To: The File

From: William L. Emerick
Office of Minerals Exploration

Subject: OME-6822 (Copper-Silver-Gold)
American Feldspar Corporation
Sunlight Mining Region
Park County, Wyoming

The Applicant has not replied to our letter of June 30, 1970. Accordingly, the subject docket is transferred to the inactive file and the application considered as having been withdrawn.

William L. Emerick

William L. Emerick

cc: Director's Reading File
Mineral Resources File
OME Docket
OME Reading File
OME Region III
Mr. Emerick
130

WLEmerick/bsl 8/11/70

MME Form 7
(2/63)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
6/30/70	Emerick	120
		120
6/30		220
		120M

JUN 30 1970

American Feldspar Corporation
c/o Mr. Frederic Bettin, President-Chairman
2700 West Third Street
Los Angeles, California 90057

Re: OME-6822 (Copper-Silver-Gold)
American Feldspar Corporation
Sunlight Mining Region
Park County, Wyoming

Gentlemen:

We have reviewed your application for financial assistance to explore in the Sunlight Mining Region, Wyoming, at a total cost of $150,000.

You state under item 1(c) of the application that the company has nearly depleted its cash and cannot borrow more so its share of the participation in an OME contract in lieu of cash would be allowance for use of machinery and equipment. Under an OME contract, depreciation on an Operator's equipment is an allowable cost to the extent of 1/60 of the fair market value or the book value, whichever, is less, for each month actually used on the project. No depreciation is allowed for equipment not needed for the project. We find that allowance for this type of contribution usually is not sufficient to cover the Operator's share of the cost. The Operator's share of the cost of an exploration project may be contributed entirely in cash, or partly in cash and partly through depreciation of necessary equipment owned by the Operator and used on the project. The Government pays its share of the costs at the end of each month after a voucher for the costs incurred has been submitted and approved. As it usually takes two or three weeks to process a voucher, an Applicant should have sufficient funds on hand to pay for all costs of the project for the first two or three months. The allowance for the use of your equipment would pay only part of the amount.

The status of all the claims shown on the claim map is not clearly defined in the application. We find no reference in the application to the Sun, Jo, or Wise groups of claims shown on the map, although it is indicated on the map that an area in the Sun group of claims is the site of a possible drilling project. If the property consists of or includes unpatented claims, the book and page number for each recorded location notice, including amended locations, and the official place where recorded, should be clearly stated in the application.

Under item 5 of the application you propose a two phase program. Under Phase I it is proposed to complete the access road and to re-open the Evening Star and Silvertip tunnels at a cost of $50,000. Under Phase II a field examination and tunnel examination is proposed at a cost of $100,000 before surface drilling and underground drifting programs are approved. Neither of these proposals qualifies for assistance under the OME program. The OME program is limited to the exploration of specific geologic targets in specific areas, and excludes participation in work required to reach or delineate these targets and to obtain the necessary supporting evidence. Such information must be obtained by the Applicant at his own expense prior to the submittal of an application.

As the proposal does not qualify for assistance under the OME program, we can deny the application, suggest that you consider withdrawing the application, or allow you an opportunity to submit an amended application. In the event you can submit a proposal which would qualify for consideration, and can supply the information discussed above and requested on the back of the application form, we will hold the application for 30 days from the date of this letter. A new set of the application form is enclosed. If we do not hear from you within 30 days we will place your application in our inactive files and consider it as withdrawn.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Kirkemo (gla)

Harold Kirkemo
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

cc: Director's Reading File
Mineral Resources File
OME Docket
OME Reading File
OME Region III
Mr. Emerick

WLEmerick/bsl 6/30/70

June 26, 1970

Mr. Fredric Bettin President
American Feldspar Corporation
2700 West Third Street
Los Angeles, California 90057

Subject: OME-6822

Dear Mr. Bettin:

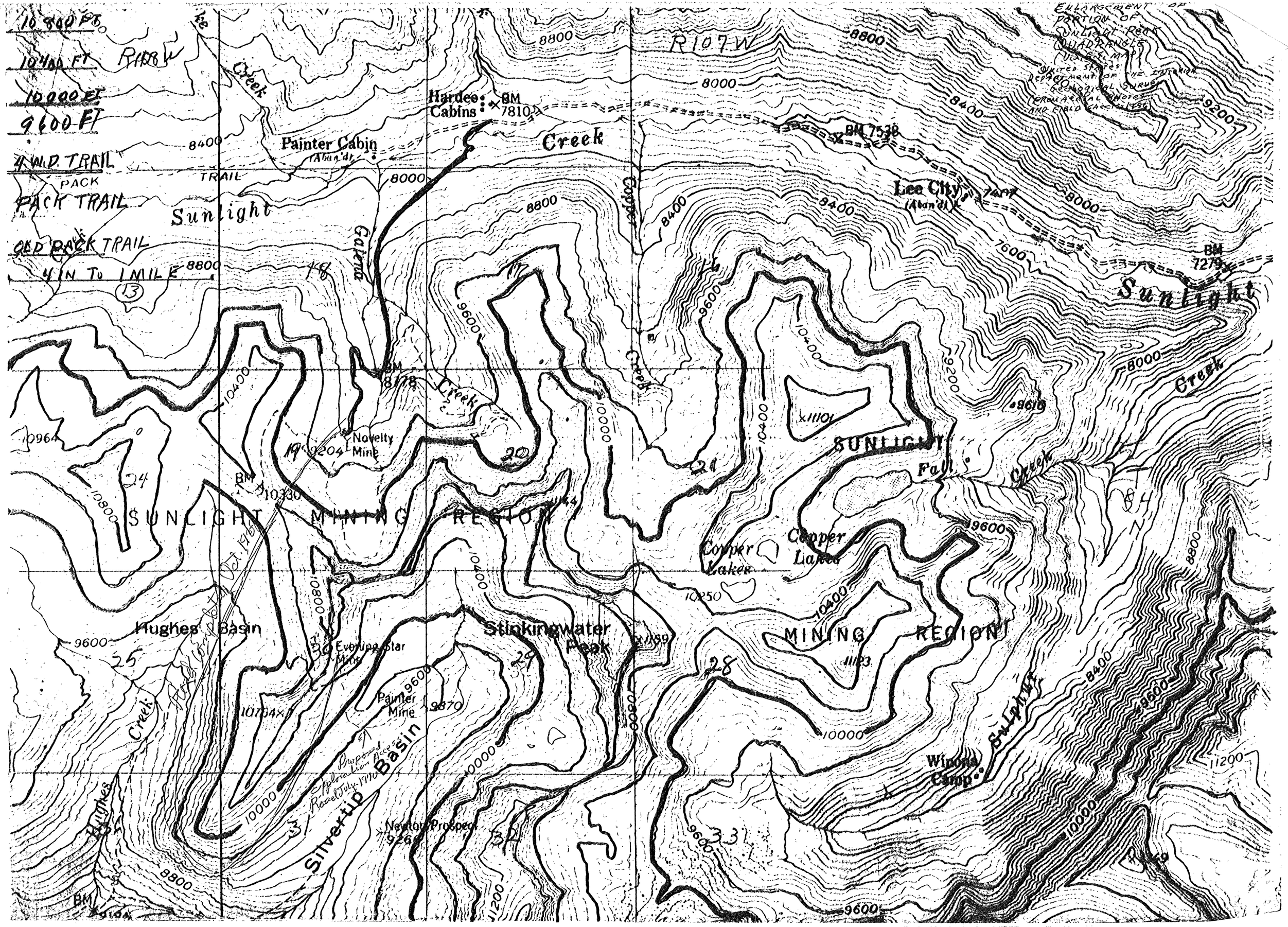
Your application for exploration assistance, dated June 22, 1970, submitted to our office at Washington, D. C., has been assigned Docket No. OME-6822.

Please identify all future correspondence relating to your application by this docket number.

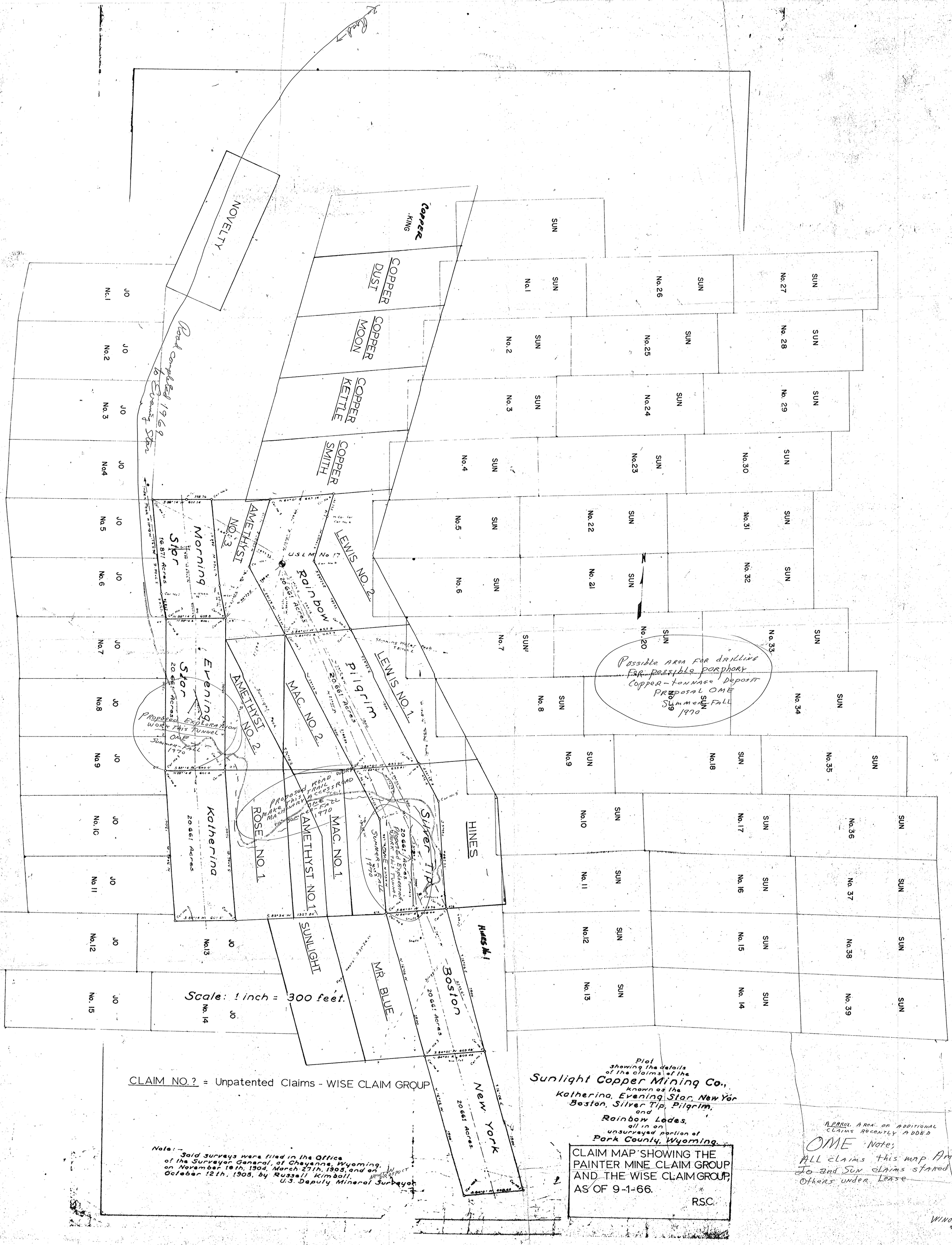
Sincerely yours,

Harold Kirkemo
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

Copy to Region III



ENLARGEMENT OF PORTION OF SUNLIGHT PEAK QUADRANGLE (U.S.G.S. MAP) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (FROM AERIAL PHOTOS AND FIELD CHECK 1966)


NOVELTY
COPPER KING
COPPER DUST
COPPER MOON
COPPER KETTLE
COPPER SMITH
Road completed 1968 by Evans & Stan
Morning Star 16.871 Acres
AMETHYST No. 3
USLM No. 17
Rainbow 20.661 Acres
LEWIS NO. 2
Evening Star 20.661 Acres
AMETHYST NO. 2
Pilgrim 20.661 Acres
LEWIS NO. 1
MAC. NO. 2
Katherina 20.661 Acres
ROSE NO. 1
AMETHYST NO. 1
MAC. NO. 1
Silver Tip 20.661 Acres
HINES
SUNLIGHT
MR. BLUE
Boston 20.661 Acres
New York 20.661 Acres
Possible AREA FOR drilling For possible porphory Copper-tonnage Deposit Proposal OME Summer-FALL 1970
Proposed Exploration Work this Tunnel OME Summer-FALL 1970
PROPOSED ROAD WORK MAKE THIS TRAIL MACHINERY ACCESS ROAD OME Summer-FALL 1970
Proposed Exploration Work this Tunnel OME Summer-FALL 1970
Scale: 1 inch = 300 feet.
SUN
JO
CLAIM NO. ? = Unpatented Claims - WISE CLAIM GROUP
Note: - Said surveys were filed in the Office of the Surveyor General, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, on November 18th, 1904, March 27th, 1905, and on October 12th, 1905, by Russell Kimball, U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.
Plat showing the details of the claims of the Sunlight Copper Mining Co., known as the Katherina, Evening Star, New York, Boston, Silver Tip, Pilgrim, and Rainbow Lodes, all in an unsurveyed portion of Park County, Wyoming.
CLAIM MAP SHOWING THE PAINTER MINE CLAIM GROUP AND THE WISE CLAIM GROUP, AS OF 9-1-66.
R.S.C.
APPROX. AREA OF ADDITIONAL CLAIMS RECENTLY ADDED
OME Note; ALL claims this map American Feldspar Corp. Jo and Sun claims staked 1969 by Corp. Others under Lease
WINONA MINE