DMA Form 1

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
Control Slip

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DMA Docket No. 3436

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DMEA Form 7
(12-56)

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"	Johnson	110
"	Mittendorf	100
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12/9	Lamb	130
12/9	Nelson	130
		225

DEC 9 1957

Mr. Owen T. Stapleton
Post Office Box 324
Hailey, Idaho

Re: Docket No. DMEA-3436 (Lead-Zinc)
Owen Stapleton, Carl Anderson and
Red McKay
Daisy Mine
Blaine County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Stapleton:

We refer to your letter, dated November 27, 1957, in which you wished to know if you could protest the denial of your application or if you could make another application.

We question the advisability of a new application unless some significant information has been obtained by recent work. A protest of the denial would not accomplish anything of real value to you, as available data would be the same as at the time of our denial, February 23, 1955.

If there has been some new work done recently that has disclosed some promising information, we would be only too glad to have you submit another application which should give emphasis to the more recent developments.

We wish again to thank you for your interest in the Defense Minerals Program and for bringing your property to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

WPKlugescheid/er 12/5 &6/57
Copy to: Docket
Admr R File
Op. Committee
Mr. Bishop, USBM
Mr. Kiilsgaard, USGS
Region I (2)
Chron.

8623

DMEA
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Nov. 27, 1957

United States Dept. of the Interior
DMEA
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I would like a little information on Docket Number DMEA-3436. On the final inspection on this Mine I was rejected for assistance. I would like to know if I could protest the final inspection on the mine or can I make application for a new loan to re-activate assistance on this property.

My reason for delay in correspondence is the price of metal, but it looks like to me that Zinc is on the uphill climb now.

I would like any information

you can give me on this matter.

Sincerely yours

Owen Stapleton
Hailey, Idaho.

Owen Stapleton
Hailey, Idaho

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UNITED STATES POSTAGE
THREE 3 CENTS

United States Department of the Interior
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Washington 25,
D.C.

File Copy
Surname

J.W. All.
Symmonds
Hedges
Selfridge
Kiilsgaard
Johnson

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

FEB 23 1955

Mr. Owen T. Stapleton
P. O. Box 324
Hailey, Idaho

Re: Docket No. DMEA-3436 (Lead-Zinc)
Owen Stapleton, Carl Anderson, &
Rod McKay
Daisy Mine
Blaine County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Stapleton:

Your application for aid for an exploration project and other reports available to us in Washington concerning your application have been reviewed.

Projects approved by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration must, in its judgment, show definite promise of yielding materials of acceptable grade in quantities that will significantly improve the mineral supply position for the National Defense Program.

Careful study of all our information, although noting a small amount of lead-zinc mineralization on your lease, indicates to us that the probability of disclosing minable ore reserves by your proposed program is not sufficiently promising to justify Government participation. We regret to advise you, under these circumstances, that your application for exploration assistance is denied.

As requested in your application, we are returning the Assignment of Interest, Extension Agreement, Mine Lease and Option, and two maps.

We wish to thank you for your interest in the Defense Minerals Program and for bringing your property to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

JWAlt/bjl (2/18/55)

C. O. Mittendorf
Administrator

Copy to: Docket
Admr. R. File
Op. Committee
Base Metals
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Kiilsgaard
Region II, NW.Dist. (2)
Chron.

Enclosures

R.C.G.

500

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

February 18, 1955

Memorandum

To : Administrator
From: Chief, Base Metals Division

Subject: Denial of Application Docket No. DMEA-3436, Owen Stapleton, Carl Anderson, and Rod McKay, Partnership, Daisy Lease, Daisy Mine, Blaine County, Idaho (Lead-Zinc)

The cited application dated July 22, 1954, was received from A. E. Weissenborn, Executive Officer, Region I, Northwest District, on August 9, 1954. He stated that a field examination would be made as soon as a man was available in that part of Idaho.

The Field Team examined this property on November 16, 1954 and we received their report on February 9, 1955.

The Applicants propose to drive a 400-foot adit about 50 feet below the lowest level of present workings to intersect the downward extension of the mineralized shear zone. Such a program would test the mineralized shear zone only about 90 feet down dip from the present workings in which only two small pods of sphalerite have been discovered.

The application was poorly prepared and there were no estimates of costs given for the proposed work.

There are no indications that the downward continuation of this zone will contain more abundant ore pods in any quantity greater than already observed in the present workings.

We concur with the recommendations of the Field Team and the Commodity members of the USBM and the USGS that this application be denied.

W R Griswold

W. R. Griswold

File Copy
Surname
J. W. Alt

500

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

February 18, 1955

Memorandum

To : Administrator
From: Chief, Base Metals Division

Subject: Denial of Application Docket No. DMEA-3436, Owen Stapleton, Carl Anderson, and Rod McKay, Partnership, Daisy Lease, Daisy Mine, Blaine County, Idaho (Lead-Zinc)

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The application was poorly prepared and there were no estimates of costs given for the proposed work.

There are no indications that the downward continuation of this zone will contain more abundant ore pods in any quantity greater than already observed in the present workings.

We concur with the recommendations of the Field Team and the Commodity members of the USBM and the USGS that this application be denied.

W. R. Griswold

W. R. Griswold

JWAlt/bjl

Copy to : Docket
Admr. R. File
~~Oxxx~~ Committee
Base Metals
Chron

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
FEB 15 1955

February 15, 1955

Memorandum

To: W. R. Griswold
Chief, Base Metals Division, DMEA

From: J. H. Hedges, Bureau of Mines

Subject: DMEA-3436 (Lead-Zinc) Daisy Lease Partnership, Daisy Mine, Blaine County, Idaho

Owen Sigsbee, Carl Anderson, Ed Weston

As described by the examiners zinc ore occurs at the Daisy mine in small pods erratically distributed in discontinuous quartz veins in an area of crumpled and contorted bedding that may represent a fault zone. There is no strong structure showing evidence of mineralization that might be explored with some promise of disclosing substantial ore bodies. The evidence developed by the examination offers no inducement for exploration.

The application should be denied as recommended by the field team.

J. H. Hedges

J. H. Hedges

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
FEB 15 1955

February 15, 1955

Memorandum

To: W. R. Griswold
Chief, Base Metals Division, DMEA

From: J. H. Hedges, Bureau of Mines

Subject: DMEA-3436 (Lead-Zinc) Daisy Lease Partnership, Daisy Mine, Blaine County, Idaho

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The application should be denied as recommended by the field team.

J. H. Hedges

J. H. Hedges

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 10, 1955

Re: DMEA Docket 3436
(lead-zinc)
Daisy mine
Blaine County, Idaho

Memorandum

To: Mr. W. R. Griswold, Chief, Base Metals Division, DMEA

From: Thor H. Kiilsgaard, U. S. Geological Survey

Subject: Review of Field Team application report

The Field Team report describes Daisy mine workings as having partially explored an irregular northeast-striking, southeast-dipping fault zone occurring in Milligen argillites. The zone is characterized by coalescing and dispersing shear planes that are erratic in attitude, and which in places, grade into contorted bedding or which disappear as bedding slips. Within the shear zone are scattered, irregular, lenses, masses, and stringers of quartz which are for the most part barren but which occasionally contain small, high grade pods of sphalerite. The largest pod of ore occurring in the mine was between the upper and intermediate levels. This pod has been mined leaving a stope with dimensions of 4 x 10 x 30 feet. The stope is reported to have produced 2 carloads of ore, although the grade of the ore is not known. Two samples taken across a 14-inch width of the continuation of the pod, on the upper level, averaged Tr. gold, 0.4 oz. silver, nil lead, 2.2 percent zinc.

The structure described by the Field Examiners is typical of countless similar occurrences in the Milligen formation, in the region surrounding Hailey, Idaho. Without exception, these crumpled and crushed zones containing barren quartz and occasional bunches of sphalerite have proven disappointing to exploration.

The proposed program involves a 100-foot adit that would presumably intersect the shear zone 90 feet down dip from the lowest level of the present workings.

In view of the known characteristics of the deposit and the chances that it will not improve with depth, and in view of the vague and indefinite target to be explored, I concur with the examiners and recommend denial of the application.

Thor H. Kiilsgaard

Thor H. Kiilsgaard

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 10, 1955

Re: DMEA Docket 3436
(lead-zinc)
Daisy mine
Blaine County, Idaho

Memorandum

To: Mr. W. R. Griswold, Chief, Base Metals Division, DMEA

From: Thor H. Kiilsgaard, U. S. Geological Survey

Subject: Review of Field Team application report

The Field Team report describes Daisy mine workings as having partially explored an irregular northwest-striking, southwest-dipping fault zone occurring in Milligan argillites. The zone is characterized by coalescing and diverging shear planes that are erratic in attitude, and which in places, grade into contorted bedding or which disappear as bedding slips. Within the shear zone are scattered, irregular, lenses, masses, and stringers of quartz which are for the most part barren but which occasionally contain small, high grade pods of sphalerite. The largest pod of ore occurring in the mine was between the upper and intermediate levels. This pod has been mined leaving a stope with dimensions of 4 x 10 x 30 feet. The stope is reported to have produced 2 carloads of ore, although the grade of the ore is not known. Two samples taken across a 14-inch width of the continuation of the pod, on the upper level, averaged Tr. gold, 0.4 oz. silver, nil lead, 2.2 percent zinc.

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In view of the known characteristics of the deposit and the chances that it will not improve with depth, and in view of the vague and indefinite target to be explored, I concur with the examiners and recommend denial of the application.

THKiilsgaard:hlm
G-2/10/55
CC: Director's reading, 4212
Branch reading, 4212
DMEA (3)
Docket file
O. M. Bishop, 3617 Interior

Thor H. Kiilsgaard

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
~~WASHINGTON 25, D.C.~~
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

Department of the Interior
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
FEB 4 1955

Act

January 31, 1955

Mr. George C. Selfridge, Chairman
DMEA Operating Committee
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMEA-3436 (lead-zinc)
Daisy Lease Partnership
Daisy Mine
Blaine County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Selfridge:

Enclosed are an original and three copies of an appraisal of the cited application by D. F. Kellum and H. B. Nickelson, geologists, U. S. Geological Survey.

The Field Team concurs in the recommendation that the application be denied as the deposit appears to be too small and spotty to be worthy of an exploration loan under the defense minerals exploration project.

By Field Team, Region I
Northwest District

John S. Vhay

John S. Vhay, Acting Exec. Officer
U. S. Geological Survey

Thomas E. Howard

Thomas E. Howard
For: Wing G. Agnew, Member
U. S. Bureau of Mines

cc: USBM (2)
Kellum

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
2-9-55
(Date)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
~~WASHINGTON 25, D.C.~~
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

RECEIVED

January 24, 1955

Memorandum

To: DMEA Field Team, Region I, Northwest District

From: Donald F. Kellum and Howard B. Nickelson, Geologists, U. S. Geological Survey

Subject: Exploration examination, Docket No. DMEA-3436 (lead-zinc) Daisy Lease Partnership (Daisy Mine), Blaine County, Idaho

ON SITE RE PORT

APPLICANT

Owen Stapleton, Carl Anderson, Rod McKay
Daisy Lease Partnership
Hailey, Idaho
c/o Owen T. Stapleton
Box 324
Hailey, Idaho

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
2-9-55
(date)

EXAMINATION

Application was made on July 27, 1954, by Daisy Lease Partnership for DMEA assistance in exploration of the subject lead-zinc property in the Warmsprings mining district, Blaine County, Idaho. The property was visited on November 16, 1954, and 6 hours were spent on the examination. Mr. Owen T. Stapleton, one of the applicants, accompanied the examiners.

The proposed exploration consists of 400 feet of crosscutting to explore the downward extension of the ore-bearing structure exposed in present underground workings.

The maps included with this report were prepared from those supplied by the applicant, with modifications by the examiners.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the application be denied. Present workings have exposed only a few scattered lenses of ore within a zone of shearing, crumpling, and bedding slip. The proposed exploration at greater depth does not present a sufficient target to warrant approval.

LOCATION OF PROPERTY

The Daisy mine is in the Warmsprings mining district, Blaine County, Idaho, sec. 23, T. 5 N., R. 18 E., Boise Meridian. A good road leads northeast from Ketchum 7 miles to the access road which is approximately half a mile above the junction of Trail and Corral creeks (see Map No. 1). The workings are at an approximate altitude of 7,200 feet on the northwest slope of the ridge between Trail Creek and Corral Creek.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The property is in mountainous country with local relief of at least 2,500 feet. Vegetation on the lower slopes is sagebrush and grass. Timber occurs on the higher portions of the ridges and in the draws.

The property consists of two claims, the Daisy No. 1 and Daisy No. 2; the exact orientation of the claims was not determined as only a supposed centerpost was located during the inspection. Other location points and cornerposts are missing, presumably knocked down by sheep.

Surface improvement consists of a road bulldozed by Mr. Stapleton to gain access to the property and also to locate and reopen the three portals of the mine which had been covered by talus and debris. There are no buildings on the property.

Underground development consists of an upper and an intermediate level each of which is accessible from the surface by partially closed portals; the two levels are connected by a small stope. The third and lowest level is accessible from the surface by means of a partially caved, inclined shaft and is also connected to the stope mentioned above by means of a short raise. The three levels comprise approximately 700 feet of workings.

HISTORY

There is no recorded information concerning the Daisy mine, nor is there any record of production for the property under its former name, the Mattie mine. Mr. Stapleton informed the examiners that the small stope between the intermediate level (shown as "B" Level on Map No. 2) and the upper level (shown as "A" Level on Map No. 2) was supposed to have produced about two carloads of ore, predominantly high-grade zinc with a small amount of lead and cadmium. Nothing more definite is known, but it appears certain that the above-mentioned ore constitutes the total production for the property.

The present applicants obtained a lease on the property from Mrs. Katherine Bonning, a resident of Ketchum, Idaho, in 1951.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau Mines Administration
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FEB 4 1955

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The general geology of the area has been described in U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 814 1/.

Lithology

Rock units in the vicinity of the Daisy mine are the Milligen formation (Mississippian) and Wood River formation (Pennsylvania), which together comprise a minimum estimated thickness (according to Umpleby) of 11,000 feet of argillaceous, calcarious, and quartzitic sediments.

The mine is in the Milligen formation which here is predominantly carbonaceous argillite with a few thin beds of dark limestone and quartzite.

The basal member of the overlying Wood River formation crops out on the ridge crest about 800 feet topographically above the mine. This basal portion of the Wood River is a brown quartzitic conglomerate; the major part of the Wood River is composed of calcarious and quartzitic sandstones.

The contact dips eastward.

Structure

A synclinal mass of Wood River extends northwest and southeast of the mine and, in general, is bounded on the northeast by thrust faults and on the southwest, in part, by normal faults. Some transverse faulting and erosion has chopped the originally continuous synclinal Wood River into separate fragments which have been preserved on or near ridge crests. Structurally, the Daisy mine lies within the Milligen to the southwest of the axis of one of these synclinal remnants.

Folding within the Milligen is usually more complex than that of the overlying Wood River, due to the relative incompetency of argillites within the Milligen.

1/ Umpleby, Joseph B., Westgate, Lewis P., and Ross, Clyde P., Geology and Ore Deposits of the Wood River Region, Idaho: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 814, 1930.

Faulting rather than folding is the dominant structural element. In a discussion by Kiilsgaard 2/ of a mining area approximately 7 miles south of the Daisy property, it is stated that "Inasmuch as the (Milligen) argillites are easily deformed by stress they are usually the sites of strongly contorted areas and of the larger faults or shear zones, particularly those which have resulted from compressive stress." Kiilsgaard also states that " * * * shear zones commonly grade into regions of tight folding and crumpling, both on the strike and dip, with no apparent fracturing. A structure passing into such a crumpled area is difficult to follow in underground exploration, and, on occasion, has been lost completely."

Several fault patterns occur in the area: westward-dipping low-angle thrusts; higher-angle reverse faults, usually with northwest strike and southwest dip; and normal faults of both pre- and post-mineral age, generally of north or northeast strike, dipping either to the northwest or to the southeast.

Ore Deposits

Again referring to the discussion by Kiilsgaard 3/ of the mining belt south of the Daisy mine, it is stated that " * * * ore deposits of the Triumph-Parker mineral belt fall into two groups: (1) mineralized fissures or shear zones, most of which strike in a west-northwest direction and dip to the southwest at moderate angles, usually 30-35 degrees; (2) replacement deposits occurring at the intersection of mineralized shear zones and susceptible limestone members. Both types are found only in the Milligen formation." Ore deposits along the mineralized shear zones are the most commonly encountered type. Due to the erratic and irregular character of shearing, ore deposition is usually restricted to isolated lenses, streaks, and pods within the zone of shearing. Ores in the Triumph-Parker belt consist of galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and ruby silver; gangue may be quartz, calcite, or siderite, and occasionally pyrite.

GEOLOGY OF THE DAISY MINE

Three adits on the applicant's property explore an irregular northeast striking, southeast-dipping fault zone over a distance of 80 feet along strike and 100 feet down dip. The faulting occurs within the Milligen argillite as a zone characterized by coalescing and dispersing shear planes, erratic in attitude and in places passing into areas of crumpled and contorted bedding or disappearing as bedding slip. The zone as a whole is persistent though weak in that there are no large gouge zones but, instead, a zone of general crushing and disruption.

2/ Kiilsgaard, Thor H., The Geology and Ore Deposits of the Triumph-Parker Mine Mineral Belt: Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, Pamphlet No. 90, part II, pp. 41-42, October 1950.

3/ Op. cit., p. 44

Bedding in the mine strikes east-west, and northeast; dips range from 30° to 55° to the south and southeast but are generally steeper than 40°. The shear zone may account for the difference in strike of the bedding; the east-west strikes appear to be restricted to the footwall; northeast strikes occur in the hanging wall. Bedding within the shear zone is obscured or badly dragged.

Within the shear zone are contained scattered, irregular masses, lenses, and stringers of barren quartz, generally of short lateral and vertical extent. Observable ore minerals associated with these bodies of quartz are limited to one occurrence of a small high-grade sphalerite pod within a quartz lens and scattered showings of sphalerite or galena elsewhere.

The sphalerite pod is exposed at the top of a raise from the lowest level (indicated on Map No. 2 as Raise C-2); maximum width of the ore pod is 1.1 feet. A sample taken at this point assayed trace gold, 0.1 ounce silver, nil lead, 42.4 percent zinc, 0.67 percent cadmium. The ore pod pinches out in the back of the drift at the top of Raise C-2 and also pinches out downward, as only quartz and traces of sphalerite are contained in the structure exposed in the walls and face of the lower level. Upward continuation of the structure contains only barren quartz in a second raise from the lower level (indicated as Raise C-1 on Map No. 2).

A small pod of ore in the shear zone between the intermediate and upper levels has been completely mined out leaving stope dimensions of approximately 4 by 10 by 30 feet. This mined out pod is reported to have produced two carloads of ore. Continuation of the structure above the stope and in the upper level shows a quartz vein which ranges in thickness from 2 inches to 1 foot within a fault zone and which contains only minor specks of sphalerite with occasional galena. Two samples cut across the structure in the upper level (see Map No. 2) were averaged and assayed trace gold, 0.4 ounce silver, nil lead, 2.2 percent zinc across a total vein width of 14 inches.

The dip of the mineralized fault zone in the mine ranges between 30° and 40° and averages 33° to the southeast.

Elsewhere in the mine, small quartz stringers associated with shearing contain showings of zinc and lead minerals but not in any quantity.

A flat fault in the back of the upper level may be a continuation of the mineralized shear zone (see cross section); more probably, however, it is a later fault offsetting the mineralized shear zone.

The property has no ore reserves. At best, the small pod of ore in the lower level (C-2) could contain 20 tons of sphalerite ore.

APPLICANT'S PROPOSAL

The applicant proposes to drive a 400-foot horizontal crosscut from the surface about 50 feet below the lowest level of present workings to intersect the downward extension of the mineralized shear zone. Such a program would test the mineralized shear zone only about 90 feet down dip from the lowest level of present workings in which only two small pods of sphalerite have been discovered. Total production from present workings is a reported two carloads of high-grade sphalerite ore.

There are no indications that the downward continuation of this zone will contain larger, more abundant ore pods, or that lead sulfides, such as are reported from some of the other mines of the area, will occur in any quantity greater than already observed in present workings. Examination indicates that the mineralized shear zone is occupied by scattered lenses of quartz and sphalerite and that the shear zone itself is expressed in part by crumpled and contorted bedding rather than actual rupture making recognition of the shear zone difficult or, at best, questionable.

This occurrence of small scattered ore pods within a structure which may be difficult to recognize does not present a sufficiently well-defined target area to justify the proposed exploration, and therefore it is recommended that the application be denied.

Attachments - 3

Distribution:
- DMEA (Orig. & 3)
- USBM (2)
- USGS (SRO)
- Kellum
- Docket

MAP 1.

Docket No. DMEA - 3436

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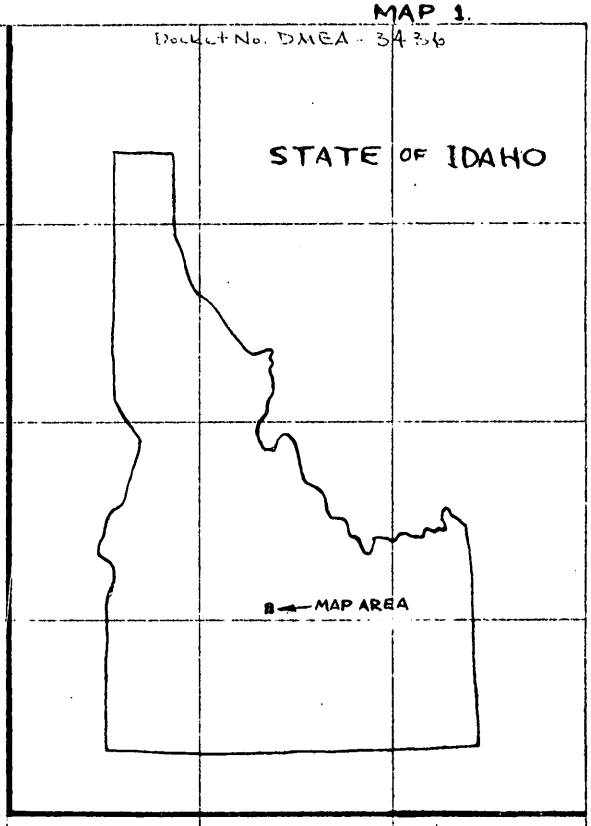
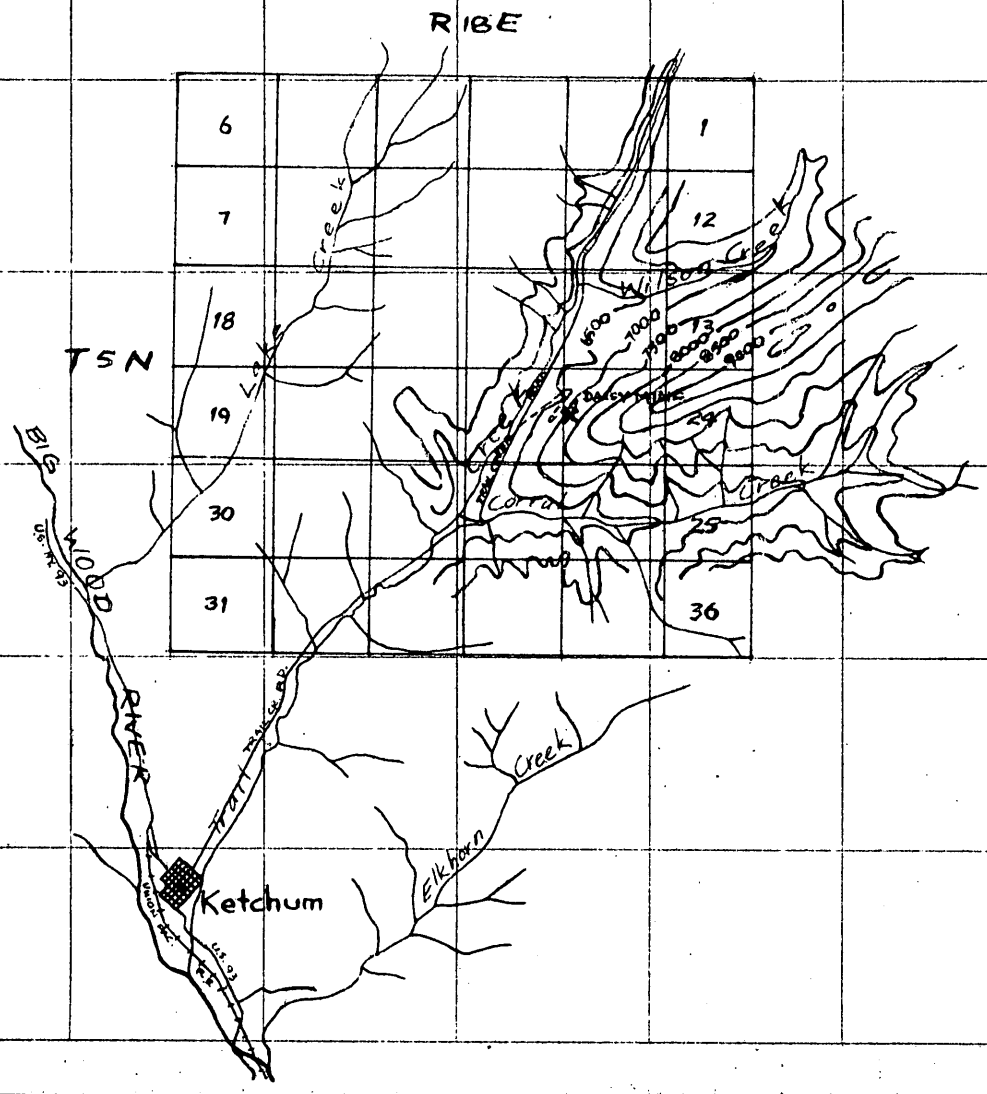
DAISY MINE
(OLD MATTIE)
WARMSPRINGS MINING DIST.
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

1" = 2 MILES





"ALBANENE" No. 195M K&E CO., N.Y.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
No. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

RECEIVED

January 31, 1955

Mr. George C. Selfridge, Chairman
IMEA Operating Committee
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. IMEA-3436 (lead-zinc)
Daisy Lease Partnership
Daisy Mine
Blaine County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Selfridge:

Enclosed are an original and three copies of an appraisal of the cited application by D. F. Kellum and H. B. Nickelson, geologists, U. S. Geological Survey.

The Field Team concurs in the recommendation that the application be denied as the deposit appears to be too small and spotty to be worthy of an exploration loan under the defense minerals exploration project.

By Field Team, Region I
Northwest District

John S. Vhay, Acting Exec. Officer
U. S. Geological Survey

Thomas K. Howard
For: King C. Agnew, Member
U. S. Bureau of Mines

cc: USBM (2)
Kellum

Records Administration
RECEIVED

[redacted]
No. 137 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

January 24, 1955

Memorandum

To: DMEA Field Team, Region I, Northwest District

From: Donald F. Kallum and Howard B. Nicholson, Geologists, U. S. Geological Survey

Subject: Exploration examination, Docket No. DMEA-5436 (lead-zinc) Daisy Lease Partnership (Daisy Mine), Shoshone County, Idaho

APPLICANT

Owen Stapleton, Carl Anderson, Red McKay
Daisy Lease Partnership
Kellogg, Idaho
c/o Owen T. Stapleton
Box 324
Kellogg, Idaho

EXAMINATION

Application was made on July 27, 1954, by Daisy Lease Partnership for DMEA assistance in exploration of the subject lead-zinc property in the Wallaceburg mining district, Shoshone County, Idaho. The property was visited on November 16, 1954, and 6 hours were spent on the examination. Mr. Owen T. Stapleton, one of the applicants, accompanied the examiners.

The proposed exploration consists of 400 feet of crosscutting to explore the downward extension of the ore-bearing structure exposed in present underground workings.

The maps included with this report were prepared from those supplied by the applicant, with modifications by the examiners.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the application be denied. Present workings have exposed only a few scattered lenses of ore within a zone of shearing, crumpling, and bedding slip. The proposed exploration at greater depth does not present a sufficient target to warrant approval.

LOCATION OF PROPERTY

The Daisy mine is in the Wasmuspring mining district, Blaine County, Idaho, sec. 23, T. 5 N., R. 18 E., Boise Meridian. A good road leads northeast from Ketchum 7 miles to the access road which is approximately half a mile above the junction of Trail and Corral creeks (see Map No. 1). The workings are at an approximate altitude of 7,250 feet on the northwest slope of the ridge between Trail Creek and Corral Creek.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The property is in mountainous country with local relief of at least 2,500 feet. Vegetation on the lower slopes is sagebrush and grass. Timber occurs on the higher portions of the ridges and in the draws.

The property consists of two claims, the Daisy No. 1 and Daisy No. 2; the exact orientation of the claims was not determined as only a supposed centerpost was located during the inspection. Other location points and corneerposts are missing, presumably knocked down by sheep.

Surface improvement consists of a road bulldozed by Mr. Stapleton to gain access to the property and also to locate and reopen the three portals of the mine which had been covered by talus and debris. There are no buildings on the property.

Underground development consists of an upper and an intermediate level each of which is accessible from the surface by partially closed portals; the two levels are connected by a small stope. The third and lowest level is accessible from the surface by means of a partially caved, inclined shaft and is also connected to the stope mentioned above by means of a short raise. The three levels comprise approximately 700 feet of workings.

HISTORY

There is no recorded information concerning the Daisy mine, nor is there any record of production for the property under its former name, the Hattie mine. Mr. Stapleton informed the examiners that the small stope between the intermediate level (shown as "B" level on Map No. 2) and the upper level (shown as "A" Level on Map No. 2) was supposed to have produced about two carloads of ore, predominantly high-grade zinc with a small amount of lead and cadmium. Nothing more definite is known, but it appears certain that the above-mentioned ore constitutes the total production for the property.

The present applicants obtained a lease on the property from Mrs. Katherine Renning, a resident of Ketchum, Idaho, in 1951.

Minerals Administration
RECEIVED

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The general geology of the area has been described in U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 844 1/.

Lithology

Rock units in the vicinity of the Daisy mine are the Milligan Formation (Mississippian) and Vanal River Formation (Pennsylvania), which together comprise a minimum estimated thickness (according to Bagley) of 11,000 feet of argillaceous, calcareous, and quartzitic sediments.

The mine is in the Milligan Formation which here is predominantly carbonaceous argillite with a few thin beds of dark limestone and quartzite.

The basal member of the overlying Vanal River formation crops out on the ridge crest about 800 feet topographically above the mine. This basal portion of the Vanal River is a brown quartzitic conglomerate; the major part of the Vanal River is composed of calcareous and quartzitic sandstones.

The contact dips eastward.

Structure

A synclinal mass of Vanal River extends northeast and northwest of the mine and, in general, is bounded on the northeast by thrust faults and on the southwest, in part, by normal faults. Some transverse faulting and erosion has chopped the originally continuous synclinal Vanal River into separate fragments which have been preserved on or near ridge crests. Structurally, the Daisy mine lies within the Milligan to the southwest of the axis of one of these synclinal remnants.

Folding within the Milligan is usually more complex than that of the overlying Vanal River, due to the relative incompetency of argillites within the Milligan.

1/ Bagley, Joseph R., Wedgwood, Lewis F., and Ross, Clyde P., Geology and Ore Deposits of the Vanal River Region, Idaho: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 844, 1929.

Faulting rather than folding is the dominant structural element. In a discussion by Kiilsgaard 2/ of a mining area approximately 7 miles south of the Daisy property, it is stated that "Inasmuch as the (Milligan) argillites are easily deformed by stress they are usually the sites of strongly contorted areas and of the larger faults or shear zones, particularly those which have resulted from compressive stress." Kiilsgaard also states that " * * * shear zones commonly grade into regions of tight folding and crumpling, both on the strike and dip, with no apparent fracturing. A structure passing into such a crumpled area is difficult to follow in underground exploration, and, on occasion, has been lost completely."

Several fault patterns occur in the area: westward-dipping low-angle thrusts; higher-angle reverse faults, usually with northwest strike and southwest dip; and normal faults of both pre- and post-mineral age, generally of north or northeast strike, dipping either to the northwest or to the southeast.

Ore Deposits

Again referring to the discussion by Kiilsgaard 3/ of the mining belt south of the Daisy mine, it is stated that " * * * ore deposits of the Triumph-Parker mineral belt fall into two groups: (1) mineralized fissures or shear zones, most of which strike in a west-northwest direction and dip to the southwest at moderate angles, usually 30-35 degrees; (2) replacement deposits occurring at the intersection of mineralized shear zones and susceptible limestone members. Both types are found only in the Milligan formation." Ore deposits along the mineralized shear zones are the most commonly encountered type. Due to the erratic and irregular character of shearing, ore deposition is usually restricted to isolated lenses, streaks, and pods within the zone of shearing. Ores in the Triumph-Parker belt consist of galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and ruby silver; gangue may be quartz, calcite, or siderite, and occasionally pyrite.

GEOLOGY OF THE DAISY MINE

Three adits on the applicant's property explore an irregular northeast striking, southeast-dipping fault zone over a distance of 80 feet along strike and 100 feet down dip. The faulting occurs within the Milligan argillite as a zone characterized by coalescing and dispersing shear planes, erratic in attitude and in places passing into areas of crumpled and contorted bedding or disappearing as bedding slip. The zone as a whole is persistent though weak in that there are no large gouge zones but, instead, a zone of general crushing and disruption.

2/ Kiilsgaard, Thor H., The Geology and Ore Deposits of the Triumph-Parker Mine Mineral Belt: Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, Pamphlet No. 90, part II, pp. 41-42, October 1950.

3/ Op. cit., p. 44

Bedding in the mine strikes east-west, and northeast; dips range from 30° to 55° to the south and southeast but are generally steeper than 45°. The shear zone may account for the difference in strike of the bedding; the east-west strikes appear to be restricted to the footwall; northeast strikes occur in the hanging wall. Bedding within the shear zone is obscured or badly dragged.

Within the shear zone are contained scattered, irregular masses, lenses, and stringers of barren quartz, generally of short lateral and vertical extent. Observable ore minerals associated with these bodies of quartz are limited to one occurrence of a small high-grade sphalerite pod within a quartz lens and scattered showings of sphalerite or galena elsewhere.

The sphalerite pod is exposed at the top of a raise from the lowest level (indicated on Map No. 2 as Index C-2); maximum width of the ore pod is 1.1 feet. A sample taken at this point assayed trace gold, 0.1 ounce silver, nil lead, 44.4 percent zinc, 0.67 percent cadmium. The ore pod pinches out in the back of the drift at the top of Index C-2 and also pinches out downward, as only quartz and traces of sphalerite are contained in the structure exposed in the walls and face of the lower level. Upward continuation of the structure contains only barren quartz in a second raise from the lower level (indicated as Index C-1 on Map No. 2).

A small pod of ore in the shear zone between the intermediate and upper levels has been completely mined out leaving stope dimensions of approximately 4 by 10 by 30 feet. This mined out pod is reported to have produced two carloads of ore. Continuation of the structure above the stope and in the upper level shows a quartz vein which ranges in thickness from 2 inches to 1 foot within a fault zone and which contains only minor specks of sphalerite with occasional galena. Two samples cut across the structure in the upper level (see Map No. 2) were averaged and assayed trace gold, 0.4 ounce silver, nil lead, 8.2 percent zinc across a total vein width of 14 inches.

The dip of the mineralized fault zone in the mine ranges between 30° and 60° and averages 55° to the southeast.

Elsewhere in the mine, small quartz stringers associated with shearing contain showings of zinc and lead minerals but not in any quantity.

A flat fault in the back of the upper level may be a continuation of the mineralized shear zone (see cross section); more probably, however, it is a later fault offsetting the mineralized shear zone.

The property has no ore reserves. At best, the small pod of ore in the lower level (C-2) could contain 20 tons of sphalerite ore.

APPLICANT'S PROPOSAL

The applicant proposes to drive a 400-foot horizontal crosscut from the surface about 50 feet below the lowest level of present workings to intersect the downward extension of the mineralized shear zone. Such a program would test the mineralized shear zone only about 50 feet down dip from the lowest level of present workings in which only two small pods of sphalerite have been discovered. Total production from present workings is a reported two carloads of high-grade sphalerite ore.

There are no indications that the downward continuation of this zone will contain larger more abundant ore pods, or that lead sulfides, such as are reported from some of the other mines of the area, will occur in any quantity greater than already observed in present workings. Examination indicates that the mineralized shear zone is occupied by sheared lenses of quartz and sphalerite and that the shear zone itself is represented in part by crumpled and contorted bedding rather than actual rupture making recognition of the shear zone difficult or, at best, questionable.

This occurrence of small sheared ore pods within a structure which may be difficult to recognize does not present a sufficiently well-defined target area to justify the proposed exploration, and therefore it is recommended that the application be denied.

Attachments - 3

Distribution:
UMRA (Orig. & 3)
UMRM (2)
UMDS (RMO)
Mallum
Doubet

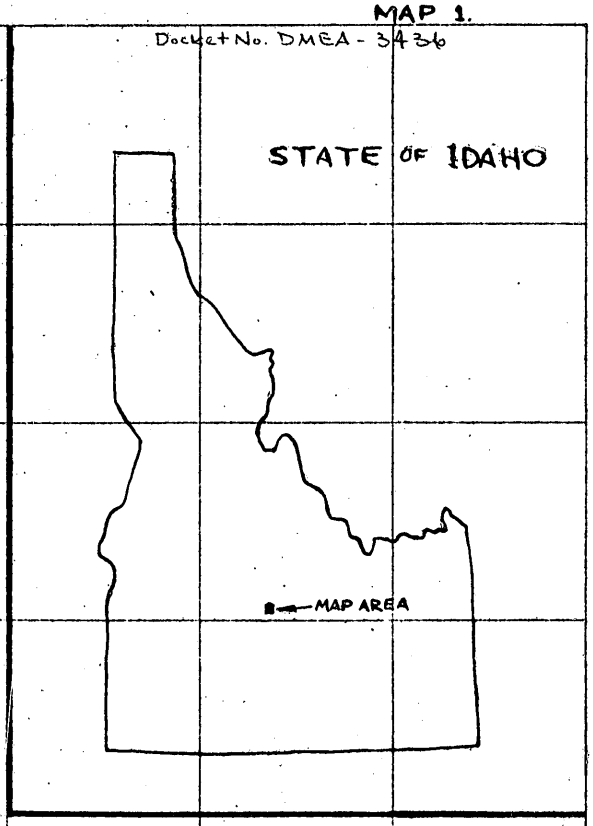
MAP 1.

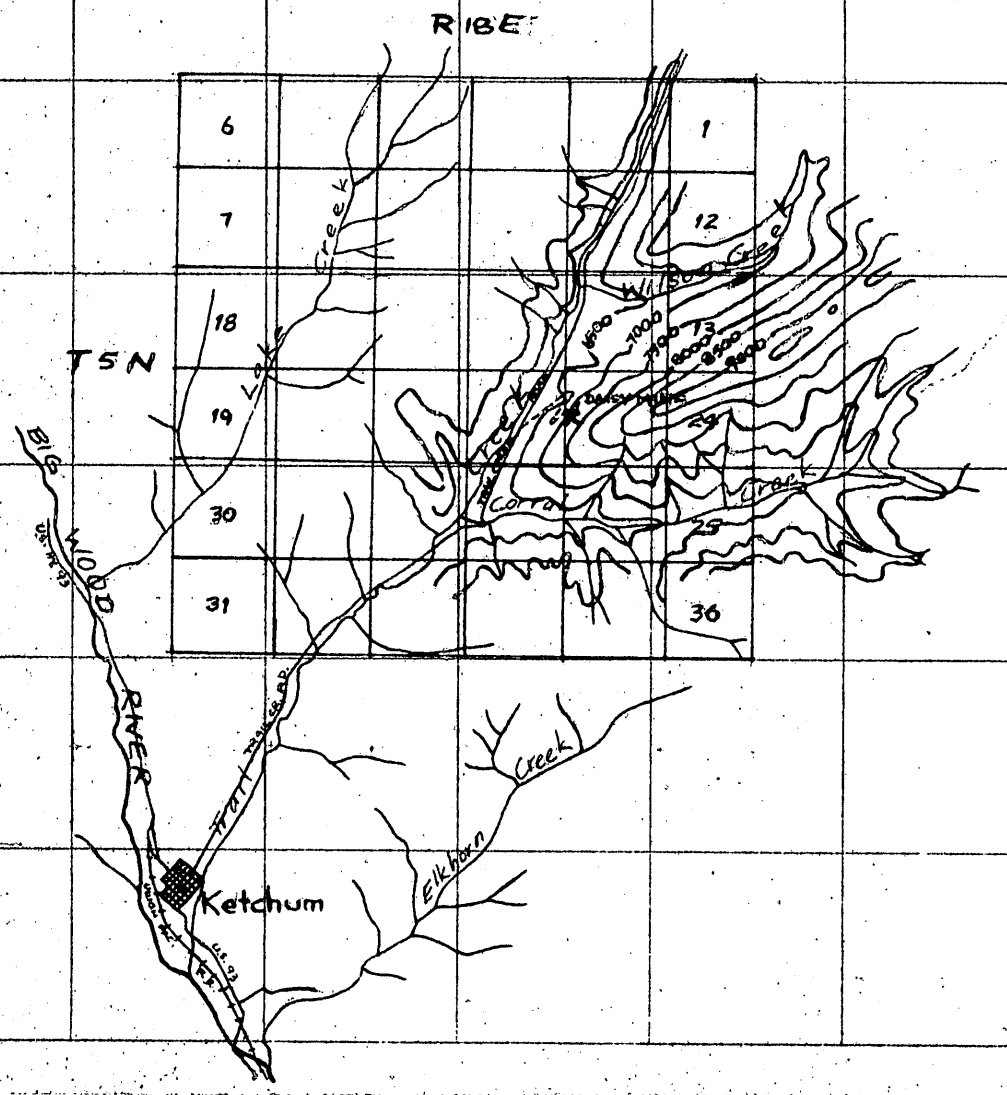
Docket No. DMEA - 3436

N

DAISY MINE
(OLD MATTIE)
WARMSPRINGS MINING DIST.
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

1" = 2 MILES





"ALBANENE" NO. 190BM K&E CO., N.Y.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

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

August 9, 1954

Memorandum

To: Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region II

From: Chief, Operation's Control and Statistics Division

Subject: Assignment of Docket Number

There is listed below the assigned docket number to an application recently received from Region II.

DMEA -3436 Owen Stapleton, et al.

Robert E. Adams,
Chief, Operation's Control
and Statistics Division

August 9, 1954

Mr. Owen Stapleton, et al.
Hailey
Idaho

Subject: DMEA-3436
Re: Exploration Assistance
Daisy May

Gentlemen:

The receipt of your application dated July 22, 1954 for exploration assistance under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, is hereby acknowledged.

Your application has been assigned Docket Number DMEA-3436 and referred to the Base Metals Division.

Kindly refer to in any future correspondence relating to your application.

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
~~WASHINGTON 25, D.C.~~
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

August 3, 1954

Mr. George C. Selfridge, Chairman
Operating Committee, DMEA
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: DMEA application
Daisy Mine
Blaine County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Selfridge:

Enclosed are the original and two copies of an application submitted by Owen Stapleton, Carl Anderson, and Rod McKay for DMEA assistance in exploring the Daisy mine in Blaine County, Idaho. One copy of the application has been retained at this office.

The application does not appear to be well prepared and therefore will be difficult to appraise. We will try to schedule a field examination as soon as a man is available in that part of Idaho.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Weissenborn

A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

Enclosure

cc: USBM (2)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
~~WASHINGTON 25, D. C.~~
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

August 3, 1954

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Operating Committee, DMEA
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

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Daisy Mine
Blaine County, Idaho

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Sincerely yours,

A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

Enclosure

cc: USGS (2)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

~~WASHINGTON 25, D.C.~~
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

August 3, 1954

Mr. Owen T. Stapleton
P. O. Box 324
Bailey, Idaho

Re: Application for DMEA Contract
Daisy Mine
Blaine County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Stapleton:

This will acknowledge receipt of an Application for Aid in an Exploration Project for the Daisy Mine. The application is being sent to our Washington office. We will schedule a field examination of the property as soon as we have a man available in that part of Idaho.

Sincerely yours,

John S. Vhay
For: A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

cc: DMEA (2)
USBM (2)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
~~WASHINGTON 25, D. C.~~
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

August 3, 1954

Mr. Owen T. Stapleton
P. O. Box 324
Bailey, Idaho

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Daisy Mine
Blaine County, Idaho

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Sincerely yours,

John S. Vhay
For: A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

cc: DMEA (2)
USBM (2)

MF-103
(Revised April 1952)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

Form Approved.
Budget Bureau No. 42-R1035.2.

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1954
U. S. G. S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

APPLICATION FOR AID IN AN EXPLORATION PROJECT, PURSUANT TO DMEA ORDER 1, UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED

Not to be filled in by applicant

Docket No. 3436
Metal or Mineral Lead-Zinc
Date Received
Estimated Cost
Participation (Government %)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Name of applicant.*—(*a*) State here your full legal name, in the form in which you will wish to contract, and your mailing address:

Owen Stapleton Carl Anderson Rod McKay
Hailey, Idaho
Daisy Lease Partnership

(*b*) If other than an individual, add to your name above whether a corporation, partnership, etc., and the name of the State in which incorporated or otherwise organized.

(*c*) If a corporation, add to above statement, titles, names and addresses of officers.

(*d*) If a partnership, add to the above statement the names and addresses of all partners.

2. *General.*—Read DMEA Order 1, "Government Aid in Defense Exploration Projects," before completing this application. Submit this application and all accompanying papers in quadruplicate (four copies), with your name and address on each sheet of the application and on all accompanying papers. Where sufficient space is not provided on the form for all required information, state it on an accompanying paper, with a reference in each case to the instruction to which it refers by number. Comply with all applicable instructions; or, if not applicable, so state. File the application with Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or with the nearest field executive officer thereof.

3. *Applicant's property rights.*—(*a*) State the legal description of the land upon which you wish to explore, including all land which you possess or control that may be benefited by the exploration, and excluding any land or interest in land which is not to be included in the exploration project contract

Warmsprings Mining District - Blaine County

(*b*) State any mine name by which the property is known. Daisy Mine

(*c*) State your interest in the land, whether owner, lessee, purchaser under contract, or otherwise Lessee

(*d*) If you are not the owner, submit with this application a copy of the lease, contract, or other document under which you control the property. See (3D)

(*e*) If you own the land, describe any liens or encumbrances on it None

(*f*) If the land consists of unpatented claims, add to the description above, the book and page numbers for each recorded location notice. See section(3F)

4. *Physical description.*—(*a*) Describe in detail any mining or exploration operations which have been or now are being conducted upon the land, including existing mine workings and production facilities. State your interest, if any, in such operations. Also describe accessibility of mine workings for examination purposes.

(*b*) State past and current production, and ore reserves, if any, giving quantities and grades.

(*c*) Describe the geologic features of the property, including mineralization, type of deposit (vein, bedded, etc.), and your reasons for wishing to explore. Illustrate with maps or sketches. Send with your application (but not necessarily as a part of it) any geologic or engineering report, assay maps, or other technologic information you may have, indicating on each whether you require its return to you.

(*d*) State the facts with respect to the accessibility of the project: Access roads, distances to shipping, supply and residence points.

(*e*) State the availability of manpower, materials, supplies, equipment, water, and power.

5. *The exploration project.*—(*a*) State the mineral or minerals for which you wish to explore Lead, Zinc, Gold, Silver and Cadmium

(*b*) Describe fully the proposed work, including a map or sketch of the property showing a plan (and cross sections if needed) of any present mine workings, and the location of the proposed exploration work as related to such features as contacts, veins, ore-bearing beds, etc.

(*c*) The work will start within 20 days and be completed within 24 months from the date of an exploration project contract.

(*d*) State the operating experience and background of the applicant with relation to the ability to carry out such exploration project, and also that of the person or persons who will supervise the operations.

6. *Estimate of costs.*—Furnish a detailed estimate of the costs of the proposed work (you will have to use a separate sheet), under the following headings. Add the totals under all headings to give the estimated total cost of the project:

(*a*) *Independent contracts.*—(Note.—If the applicant does not intend to let any of the work to contractors, write "none" after this item. To the extent that the work is to be contracted, do not repeat the cost of the contract-work in subsequent items.) State the cost of any proposed independent contracts for the performance of all or any part of the work, expressed in terms of units of work (such as per foot of drilling, per foot of drifting, per hour of bulldozer operations, per cubic yard of material moved, etc.). None

(*b*) *Labor, supervision, consultants.*—Include an itemized schedule of numbers, classes and rates of wages, salaries or fees for necessary labor, supervision and engineering and geological consultants. To be done by applicants

(*c*) *Operating materials and supplies.*—Furnish an itemized list, including items of equipment costing less than $50 each, and power, water and fuel.

(*d*) *Operating equipment.*—Furnish an itemized list of any operating equipment to be rented, purchased, or which is owned and will be furnished by the Operator, with the estimated rental, purchase price, or suggested use-allowance based on present value, as the case may be. To be furnished by applicants

(*e*) *Rehabilitation and repairs.*—Furnish a detailed list showing the cost of any necessary initial rehabilitation or repairs of existing buildings, installations, fixtures, and movable operating equipment, now owned by the Operator and which will be devoted to the exploration project. To be furnished by applicants

(*f*) *New buildings, improvements, installations.*—Furnish a detailed list showing the cost of any necessary buildings, fixed improvements, or installations to be purchased, installed or constructed for the benefit of the exploration project.

(*g*) *Miscellaneous.*—Furnish a detailed list showing the cost of repairs to and maintenance of operating equipment (not including initial rehabilitation or repairs of the Operator's equipment), analytical work, accounting, workmen's compensation and employers' liability insurance, and payroll taxes. To be furnished by applicants

(*h*) *Contingencies.*—Give an estimate of any necessary allowances for contingencies not included in the costs stated above.

NOTE.—No items of general overhead, corporate management, interest, taxes (other than payroll and sales taxes), or any other indirect costs, or work performed or costs incurred before the date of the contract, should be included in the estimate of costs. None

7. (*a*) Are you prepared to furnish your share of the cost of the proposed project in accordance with the regulations on Government participation (Sec. 7, DMEA No. 1)? Yes

(*b*) How do you propose to furnish your share of the costs? Applicants to furnish

[X] Money [X] Use of equipment owned by you [ ] Other

Explain in detail on acompanying paper. See explanations attached herewith.

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.

Dated July 22, 1954

(Applicant)

By Owen A. Tappleton

Carl Anderson

Rodney Day

Title 18, U. S. Code (Crimes), Section 1001, makes it a criminal offense to make a willfully false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—66551-1

Section (4A) Map of old workings and general Cross Section Map included.

Section (4B) Our interest in the recent work was getting old workings accessible for examination and building of a road.

Section(4C) There was some past production on this property but production records were destroyed and are not available at this time. There is a small reserve of ore in the old workings of a fair grade. Geological features refer to Map labelled (4A). As to our version of this property, it lays in a very large lime structure with the vein and ore bodies striking with the lime which shows the ore bodies bedding into the lime with very heavey mineralization along the structure.

Section (4D) The mine is accessible by State and Forest roads 5 miles from railhead. Supply and resident point is Hailey, Idaho, 17 miles.

Section (4E) Manpower, Materials, Supplies and Water are plenty available. 5 miles from Idaho Power line.
Diesel and gas to be used at present.

Section (5D) We, the applicants, have been mining and leasing at this type of mining for the past 15 years.
Supervision will be done by applicants.

Section (6E) We, the applicants, propose to do this work; labor supplies, timbering, machinery, etc., by independent contract to the applicants.
We have all the necessary machinery and equipment to proceed with work at any time after acceptance of this contract.

NOTE: Return all Maps, Leases, Extension of Lease and Partnership agreements to : OWEN T. STAPLETON
P.O. BOX 324
HAILEY, IDAHO

Business Address of Daisy Lease Mine will be
c/o Owen T. Stapleton
Box 324
Hailey, Idaho

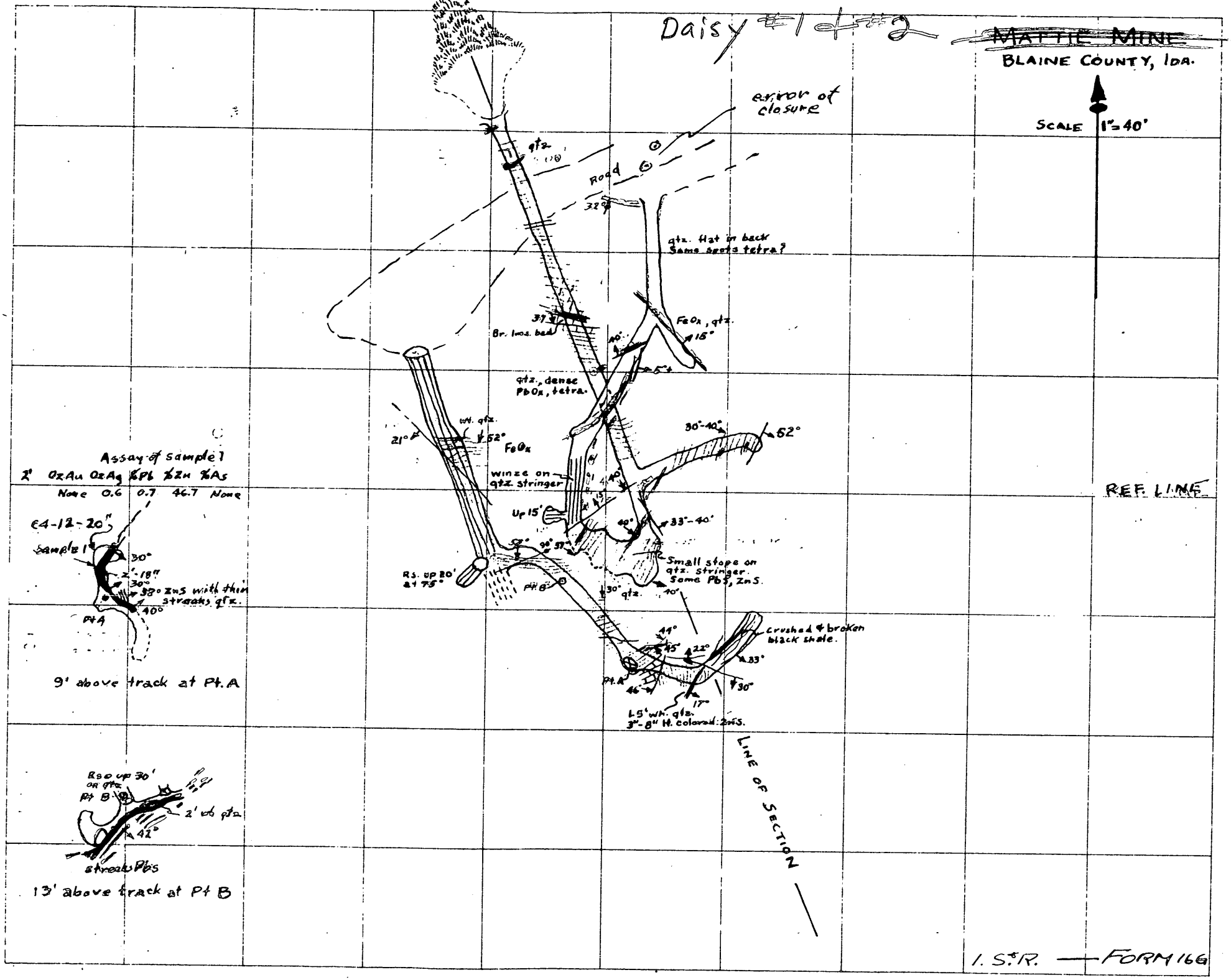
I. S. & R. FORM 16-G

Daisy #1 & #2

~~MATTIE MINE~~

BLAINE COUNTY, IDA.

SCALE 1" = 40'



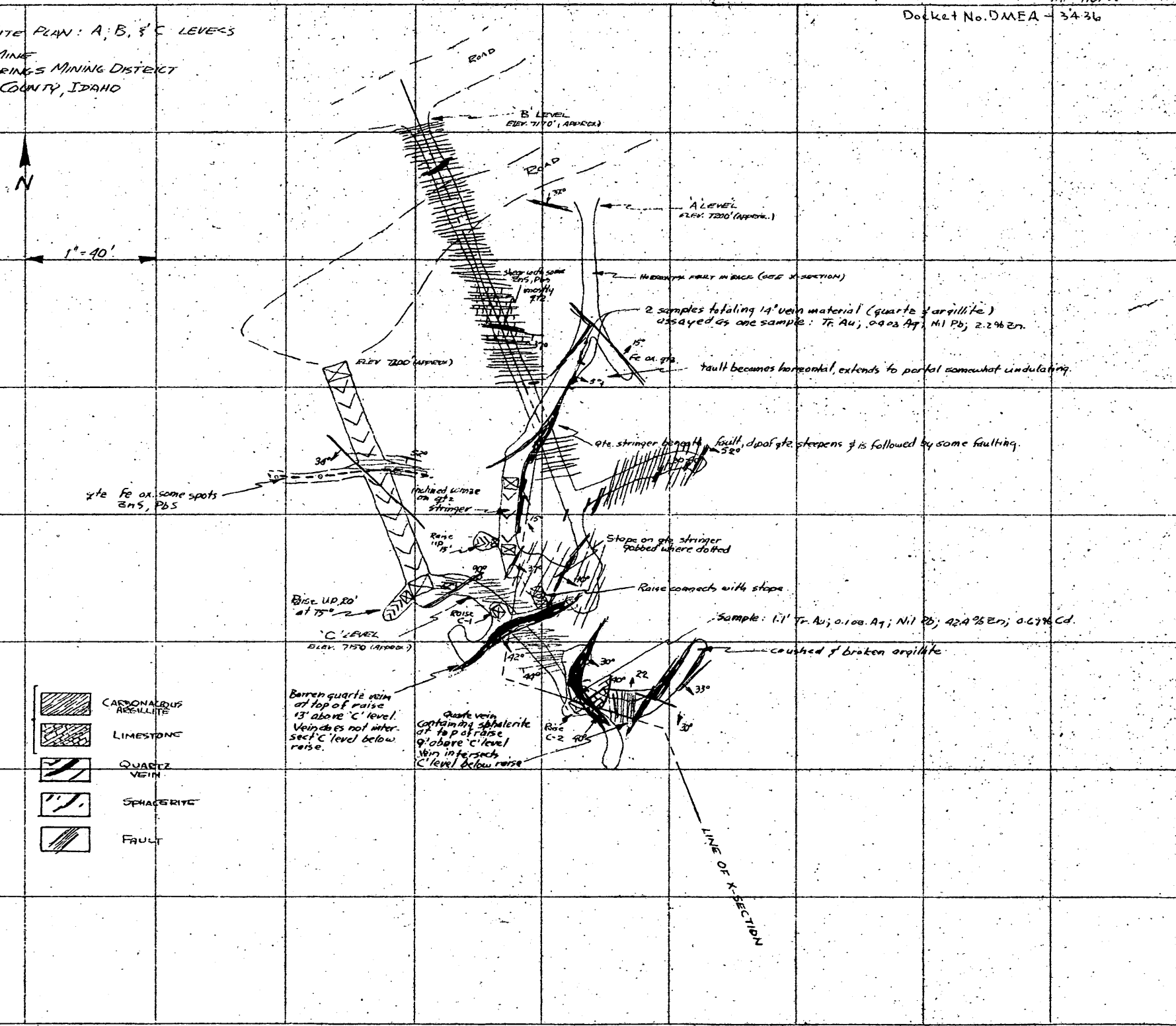
I. S. & R. — FORM 16G

MAP NO. 2

Docket No. DMEA - 3436

COMPOSITE PLAN: A, B, & C LEVELS

DAISY MINE
WARMSPRINGS MINING DISTRICT
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO



"ALBANENE" NO. 1988M K&E CO., N.Y. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

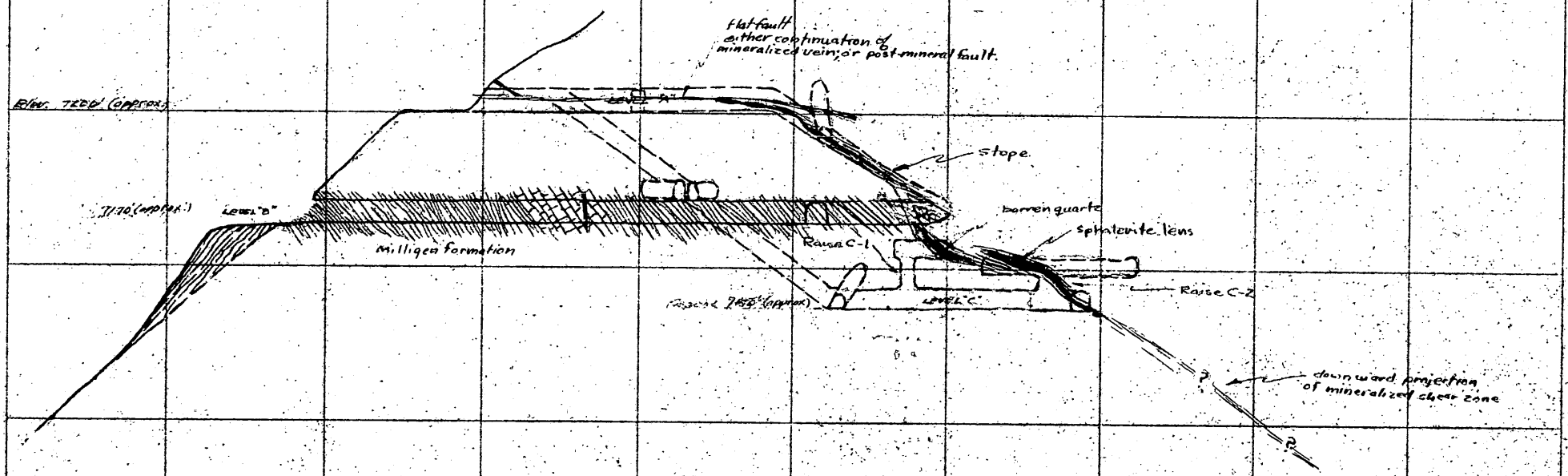
Docket No. DMEA-3436

COMPOSITE X-SECTION: A, B, C LEVELS
DAISY MINE
WARMSPRINGS MINING DISTRICT
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

GEOLOGY PROJECTED FROM DRIFTS & CROSSCUTS TO PLANE OF SECTION

N22°W ← PLANE OF SECTION → S22°E

1" = 40'



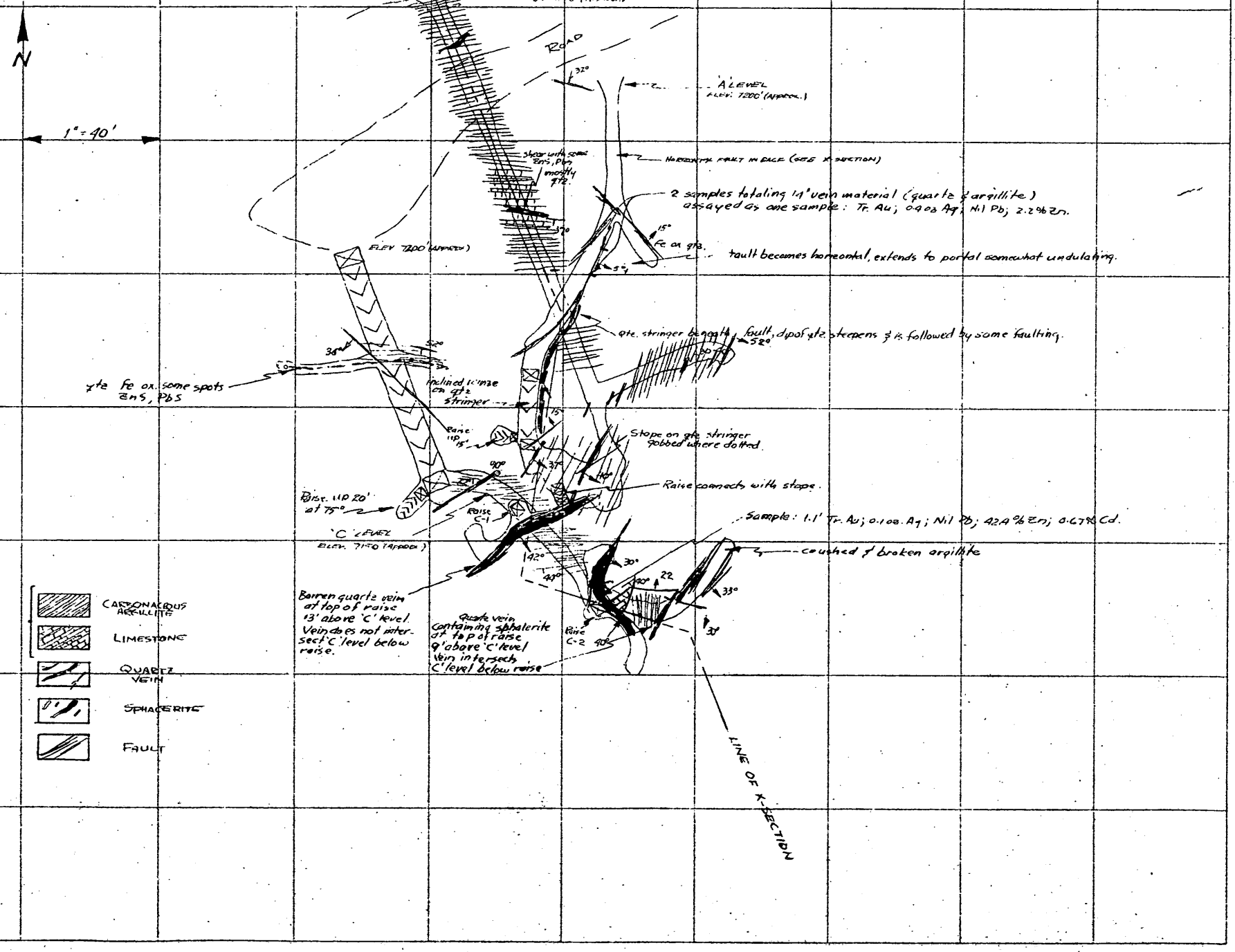
"ALBANENE" NO. 10GM K&E CO., N.Y. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MAP NO. 2

Docket No. DMEA - 3436

COMPOSITE PLAN: A, B, & C LEVELS

DAISY MINE
WARMSPRINGS MINING DISTRICT
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO



"ALBANENE" NO. 19GM K&E CO., N.Y. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

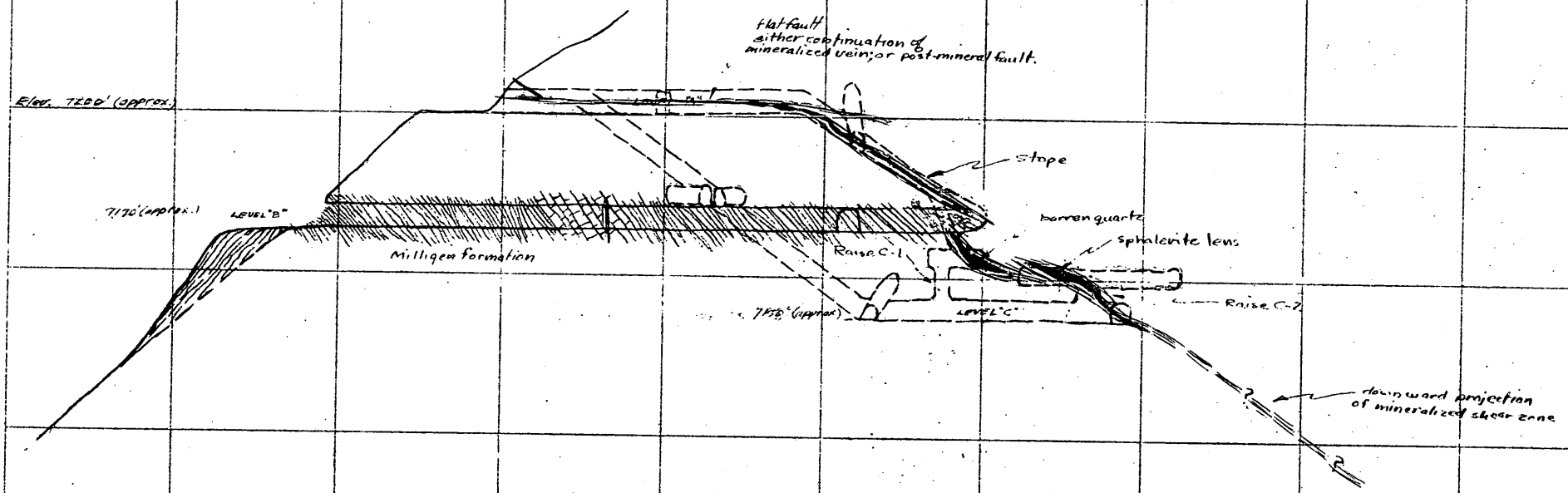
Docket No. DMEA-3436

COMPOSITE X-SECTION: 'A', 'B', 'C' LEVELS
DAISY MINE
WARMSPRINGS MINING DISTRICT
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

GEOLOGY PROJECTED FROM DRIFTS & CROSSCUTS TO PLANE OF SECTION

N22°W ← PLANE OF SECTION → S22°E

1" = 40'



"ALBANENE" NO. 186M K&E CO., N.Y. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

AIR MAIL AIR MAIL AIR MAIL

Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.