INACTIVE AND ABANDONED MINE LANDS—Ruby Mine, Nighthawk Mining District, Okanogan County, Washington

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WASHINGTON
DIVISION OF GEOLOGY
AND EARTH RESOURCES
Information Circular 111
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INTRODUCTION

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Division of Geology and Earth Resources (DGER), has built a database and geographic information system (GIS) coverage of major mines in the state and published a series of corresponding Open File Reports and Information Circulars. Site characterization field work was initiated in 1999 (Norman, 2000). Work was funded through interagency grants from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Region 6. Other agencies sharing in the project were the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Washington Department of Ecology (DOE).

More than 3800 mineral properties have been located in the state during the last 100 years (Hunting, 1956). Many are undeveloped prospects of little economic importance. Therefore, in considering the population to include in the Inactive and Abandoned Mine Lands (IAML) inventory, we have identified approximately 60 sites that meet one of the following criteria: (a) more than 2000 feet of underground development, (b) more than 10,000 tons of production, (c) location of a known mill site or smelter. This subset of sites includes only metal mines no longer in operation.

We have chosen to use the term inactive in the project’s title in addition to the term abandoned because it more precisely describes the land-use situation regarding mining and avoids any political or legal implications of surrendering an interest to a property that may re-open with changes in economics, technology, or commodity importance.

The IAML site characterizations focus on physical characteristics and hazards (openings, structures, materials, and waste) and water-related issues (acid mine drainage and/or metals transport). Accurate location, current ownership, and land status information are also included. Acquisition of this information is a critical first step in any sys-
tematic approach to determine if remedial or reclamation activities are warranted at a particular mine. The IAML database captures this information in spreadsheet format (Microsoft Access). Reports such as this one provide documentation on mines or groups of mines within specific mining districts or counties. IAML reports are posted online at http://www.dnr.wa.gov/geology/pubs/. These reports state what we believe to be the known facts at the time of publication. Changes brought about by future events must be taken into consideration by the reader.

SUMMARY

The Ruby mine is located in Okanogan County on the northeast face of Chopaka Mountain, about 5 miles south of Chopaka, Wash., in sec. 28, T40N R25E. It is renowned for some exceptional silver mineralization. Assays of 200 ounces per ton (opt) silver have been reported from high grade lenses, but the run-of-mine production averaged about 10 opt silver. The property is owned by a private entity, Ruby Mine LLC of Tacoma. It consists of five patented claims and two tax lots.

Aside from the first year's production in 1903, which probably emanated from the upper adit, most of the more than 5000 feet of development began with driving the lower mill-level adit, followed by upraises connecting a total of five levels, and lateral drifts north and south along the vein at each level (Fig. 1). It is unclear whether this amount of development, which is impressive for mines in the Okanogan, was done under the first owner, Ruby Mining Co. (1902–1915), or the second owner, Pyrargyrite Mining Co. (1915–1926). An unknown amount of work was done in 1938 by lessees. The statistical production data from the mine prior to 1920 is sketchy, but our best estimate from data that has been reported is that the property produced in total about 12,100 tons of crude ore yielding 151,000 ounces silver. The production averaged about 10 opt silver. The property is owned by a private entity, Ruby Mine LLC of Tacoma. It consists of five patented claims and two tax lots.

The Ruby mill is empty, but most of the structure is reasonably intact, as are a maintenance shop with blacksmithing forge, and an empty powder magazine, both located on the lower adit waste rock dump (Fig. 2). The office/bunkhouse located on the flat near the tailings is still recognizable but in a state of disrepair.

Water discharges from the lower adit, runs across the dump, and infiltrates near the mill. At pH 6.0–6.2, the drainage is slightly acidic. When compared to WAC-173-201A-240 (Toxic substances [surface waters]), the analyses for arsenic and zinc exceed the State standard (see Table 7).

The 75 ton per day (tpd) mill built by Pyrargyrite Mining was completed in the summer of 1920. It used both flotation and gravity separation. The first year of mill operation was 1921, when it probably processed stockpiled ore. The mill was well equipped with the best available mineral dressing equipment known at the time. Recorded production figures indicate the mill processed approximately 11,000 tons of ore up to 1923, the last year of operation (Gerry, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1927a).

The waste rock dumps contain about 17,400 tons of shot rock, or a minimum volume of about 12,400 cubic yards. Stope volumes are unknown. Analyses from Huchton’s (1995) composite grab sample indicate that the major contaminant of concern is arsenic, which exceeds the WAC 173-340-900 State standard for unrestricted and commercial use for soils by a factor of 225 (see Table 3). The silver content in Huchton’s sample equates to 1.6 opt. The tailings, estimated at 8100 cubic yards, were not analyzed.
ACCESS

The property is located in sec. 28, T40N R25E. To reach it, proceed 9.2 miles north of Loomis to an intersection. Turn left on Chopaka Road and drive 2.4 miles to the mine access road that lies to the west of the highway. The mill building and waste rock dump are plainly visible at this point at the base of the steep northeast slope of Chopaka Mountain.

OWNERSHIP

The property, which is privately held, is owned by Ruby Mine LLC, Tacoma, Wash. It consists of five claims patented under Mineral Survey No. 1021: Beggars Choice, Crescent, Labyrinth, Hide and Seek, Mystic Shrine (Appendix C), and tax lots 6 and 7. The total land asset is 127 acres. Contact the Okanogan County Assessor for additional details.

HISTORY

The Ruby discovery in April of 1902 is credited to A.M. Riste and George Bowers, who then sold the property in November of the same year to Ruby Mining Company, Inc. Hagerty (1905) stated that in the first full year of development, 1903, “...the mine produced about $20,000 in silver values from the initial 211 feet of adit.” Since the vein wasn’t intersected in the crosscutting lower adit until about the 1000-foot point, this initial production must have come from the 250-foot-long upper adit closest to the outcrop. The claims were surveyed in 1910 for patent under Mineral Survey 1021. Patent 351011 was subsequently issued to Ruby Mining in August of 1913.

In 1915, the Pyrargyrite Mining Co. Inc. purchased the mine (Patty, 1921). Patty reported that from 1915 to 1920 Pyrargyrite Mining shipped “…31 railcars of crude ore showing a gross value of approximately $25,000.” Working backward from the price of silver at that time of 60 cents per ounce, the shipments would amount to about 1240 tons containing 44,640 ounces of silver—indicating a not inconsiderable grade of 35 opt silver for what was probably hand-sorted ore. By 1920, a body of milling-grade ore running 10 to 15 opt silver had been blocked out, and the company constructed a 75 tpd electrically powered mill to produce concentrate.

Statistics for the years during which the mill operated, 1921 to 1923, show that 10,855 tons of ore produced concentrates containing about 107,000 ounces of silver (Gerry, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1927a). Brown (1934) reported that a grab sample he obtained from the lower adit dump averaged 92.1 opt silver and 0.01 opt gold. The Minerals Yearbook (Miller and Luff, 1939) reported some activity at the Ruby in 1938 but no other details. A newspaper clipping indicates that a partnership of Oroville reported some activity at the Ruby in 1938 but no other details.

In a study of northern Okanogan County mines for the Mineral Availability System inventory (Lucas, 1975), an assessment of Ruby mine potential stated that “The majority of mineralized veins found in the Nighthawk–Loomis area have been mined out; the Ruby vein, however, which falls into the category of a shear zone or depth persistent deposit, appears to have been abandoned without further exploration in 1939, possibly due to a combination of economic and world political factors” (DGER mine file). In spite of the considerable horizontal and vertical development at the Ruby, Moen’s (1976) opinion was that given the two primary leads, only parts of the vein had been mined, and that much of the deposit “…had yet to be explored”. The Mountain Sheep mine is located 3000 feet north of the Ruby on the same face of Chopaka Mountain. Its mineralization and host rock are virtually identical to that of the Ruby and the shear zone at both mines has the approximate same dip and strike. The outcrop has been traced on the surface between the two properties with some difficulty, due to the precipitous slopes. It is plausible to suppose that the deposits are related, thereby providing an interesting exploration target.

OPENINGS

Two parallel crosscutting adits were driven below the outcrop, separated by 400 feet in elevation. The lower adit (Level 6) is 1028 feet long, striking S65°W. The upper adit (Level 1) is 250 feet long. A series of raises follow the vein upward from the lower adit to the surface and connect with four intermediate lev-
els. Aside from ore mined initially from the upper adit, it appears that the mine was essentially developed upward through the raises, and that the majority of production was dropped by gravity to the lower adit, which served as a main haulage way. The portal wall rock, timbers, and haulage track were intact at the time of the DGER site visit. A cool mist exhausted from the portal, and water 4 inches deep, flowing at several gallons per minute (gpm), covered the floor (Fig. 3). We observed bats of undetermined species at the lower adit portal in August 2001, a presence confirmed by DNR biologist John Fleckenstein (oral commun., 2010).

At the time of Patty’s examination in 1920, the maximum horizontal development, with drifts running northwest and southeast along strike, was about 950 feet on Level 2. In the lower adit, a winze was sunk at the face of the northwest drift to a depth of 210 feet on the vein, giving a total vertical development at the mine of about 770 feet measured downdip. Patty (1921) stated that the winze was flooded at the time, but was reported to have exposed milling grade ore of 10 to 15 opt silver. Total underground development exceeds 5000 feet (Hunting, 1956).

Robert Stone (written commun., 2009) confirmed that an aerial tramway carried ore from the upper adit to the surface prior to the driving of the lower adit. Two strands of cable can be seen lying across the dump beneath the upper adit bunker in a circa-1975 file photo (DGER mine file). DGER did not access the upper adit because of the waste rock dump’s approximate 40° angle of repose and intervening cliffs. Patty’s map shows a blacksmith shop and ore bunker at the upper adit. Huchton (1995) reported that the upper adit was dry and intact, and only the ruins of the bunker remained in place.

**MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES**

The circa-1920 mill has been abandoned for some time, but the red metal roofing applied in the past has kept most of the structure reasonably intact. A section of the north side structure has been scavenged for material, along with part of the roof (Fig. 4). The mill machinery has been removed. A maintenance shop with blacksmithing forge is located on the lower adit waste rock dump (Fig. 5). The powder magazine nearby is empty, open, and intact. The bunkhouse/office located on the flat near the tailings is still recognizable but in a state of disrepair.

**WATER**

In July 1995, Huchton (1995) estimated the flow from the lower adit at 12 to 18 gallons per minute (gpm), which ran across the dump and infiltrated behind the mill. DGER estimated the August 2001 flow at about 3 gpm. The drainage is slightly acidic—pH measuring 6.0 to 6.2. Although both DGER and Huchton took water samples of the adit discharge, the results as reported in Table 4 differ somewhat due to Huchton’s use of lower detection limits. When compared to WAC-173-201A-240...
(Toxic substances [surface waters]), the combined data indicate that dissolved metal analyses for arsenic and zinc exceed the state standard.

MILLING OPERATIONS

The 75 tpd electrically powered mill built by Pyrargyrite Mining was completed in summer of 1920 and awaited only the arrival of energy in the Okanogan Valley Power Company’s line from a dam on the Similkameen River before turning over. The first year of mill operation was 1921. The mill was well equipped with the best available mineral dressing equipment known at the time, differing mainly in degree of sophistication from present day practice. The flow sheet was unique in that flotation both preceded and followed gravity concentration by tabling. Recorded production figures indicate that the mill processed approximately 11,000 tons. No mill throughput is reported after 1923 (Gerry, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1927a,b, 1928-1930).

WASTE ROCK DUMPS

The only reliable figure for estimating waste rock volume is Patty’s figure for development work in adits, drifts, and raises of 5000 feet, equating to about 17,400 tons of shot rock or a waste rock volume of about 12,400 cubic yards. The analyses from Huchton’s (1995) composite dump sample indicate that the major contaminant of concern was arsenic, which exceeds WAC 173-340-900 State standards for unrestricted and commercial use in soils by a factor of 225 (see Table 3). The tailings, estimated at 8100 cubic yards, were not analyzed.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Names: Ruby, Pyrargyrite
MAS/MILS sequence number: 0530470038
Access: two-wheel drive, climb
Status of mining activity: none
Claim status: five patented claims viz. Mineral Survey no. 1021; U.S. Patent no. 351011 issued August 19, 1913. Tax lots 6 and 7, contiguous with the claims, are part of the property.
Current ownership: Ruby Mine, LLC, Tacoma, Wash.
Surrounding land status: Bureau of Land Management
Location and map information: see Table 1

Table 1. Location and map information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine property</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Decimal latitude</th>
<th>Decimal longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>sec. 28, T40N R25E</td>
<td>48.93626</td>
<td>119.69319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nighthawk Oroville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directions: proceed 9.2 miles north of Loomis to an intersection; turn left on Chopaka Road and drive 2.4 miles to the mine access road

MINE OPERATIONS DATA

Type of mine: underground
Commodities mined: silver, minor copper
Geologic setting: mineralized white quartz occurring in a shear zone of hornblende-rich gabbro and dunite; shear zone surrounded by granodiorite of the Anderson Creek pluton
Ore minerals: chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, proustite, pyrargyrite, argentite; minor free gold and copper oxidation products
Non-ore minerals: quartz, pyrite, arsenopyrite
Host rock: gabbro grading to dunite in places
Period of production: intermittent 1903–1939; major productive period, 1915–1923

Table 2. Mine features. – – –, no data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Fenced (yes/no)</th>
<th>Length along bearing (feet)</th>
<th>Width (feet)</th>
<th>Height/depth (feet)</th>
<th>True bearing</th>
<th>Elev. (feet)</th>
<th>Decimal latitude</th>
<th>Decimal longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mill site</td>
<td>mostly intact</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1215</td>
<td>48.93626</td>
<td>119.69319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lower adit (Level 6)</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>1028</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6S6W</td>
<td>1304</td>
<td>48.93564</td>
<td>119.69397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper adit (Level 1)</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>N85W</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>48.93519</td>
<td>119.69616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development: 5000 feet of adits, drifts, and raises; stope volumes unknown

Production: estimated 151,000 ounces silver from 12,100 tons

Mill data: 75 tpd combined flotation and gravity concentrator

PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Features: see Table 2

Materials: steel mine rail

Machinery: mill equipment foundations, forge

Structures: blacksmith shop, bunkhouse/office, powder magazine, mill, ore bunker

Waste rock dumps, tailings impoundments, highwalls, or pit walls: tailings lie on the flat immediately adjacent to the mill, upslope from the Chopaka Road; waste rock dumps opposite upper and lower adit portals; estimated total tailings, 8100 cubic yards; estimated waste rock, 12,400 cubic yards

Analysis of waste rock dumps: see Table 3

Waste rock, tailings, or dumps in excess of 500 cubic yards: two

Reclamation activity: none

VEGETATION

Shrub-steppe grasses, weeds, inland fir, and tamarack.

WILDLIFE

The following wildlife have been observed within 2 miles of the Ruby mine: blue grouse, mountain goat, mountain sheep, bald eagle, mule deer, white-tailed deer, cavity nesting ducks, golden eagle, lynx, chukar partridge, and moose. Rainbow trout inhabit Champneys Slough (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Habitats and Species database map in the vicinity of

Table 3. Soil analysis. Analyses in bold indicate levels that exceed one or more standard shown in Table 4. Data from Huchton (1995). ——, no data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metals</th>
<th>Antimony</th>
<th>Arsenic III</th>
<th>Cadmium</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Cyanide</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Mercury</th>
<th>Silver</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Composite dumps</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>4511</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>170.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Soil quality standards for unrestricted land use. WAC 173-340-900, Model Toxics Control Act, Table 749-2: Priority contaminants of ecological concern for sites that qualify for the simplified terrestrial ecological evaluation procedure (partial data). Concentrations are milligrams/kilogram. Levels for silver and gold are not specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metals</th>
<th>Antimony</th>
<th>Arsenic III</th>
<th>Cadmium</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Cyanide</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Mercury</th>
<th>Silver</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted land use</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>no std.</td>
<td>no std.</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>9 (inorganic)</td>
<td>no std.</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial or commercial use</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>no std.</td>
<td>no std.</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>9 (inorganic)</td>
<td>no std.</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Bat habitat information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opening</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Air temp. (°F) at portal</th>
<th>Air flow: exhaust</th>
<th>Air flow: intake</th>
<th>Multiple interconnected openings</th>
<th>Bats or bat evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower adit</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>~2 mph</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Flow (gpm)</th>
<th>Conductivity (µS/cm)</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Bed color</th>
<th>Temp. (°F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flow from lower adit</td>
<td>12–18*</td>
<td>820*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>unstained</td>
<td>50*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Surface water analysis. Metal concentrations are in micrograms/liter (µg/L); hardness is in milligrams/liter (mg/L); USEPA, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; ——, no data; *, standards for these metals are hardness dependent; ≤ indicates metal was not detected—the number following is the practical quantitation limit above which results are accurate for the particular analysis method—the metal could be present in any concentration up to that limit and not be detected. Conversion formulae are shown in http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/wac173201a.pdf. Standards calculated for hardness values specific to Part 1 below are shown in Appendix B.

PART 1: ANALYSIS BY USEPA METHOD 6020, INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA/MASS SPECTROMETRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample location</th>
<th>Arsenic</th>
<th>Cadmium*</th>
<th>Copper*</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Lead*</th>
<th>Mercury</th>
<th>Zinc*</th>
<th>Hardness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower adit discharge (Huchton, 1995)</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>≤2.0</td>
<td>≤20.0</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>≤2.0</td>
<td>≤0.5</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower adit discharge (DGER, 2001)</td>
<td>≤100</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>≤1000</td>
<td>≤100</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>≤100</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART 2: APPLICABLE WASHINGTON STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of standards</th>
<th>Arsenic</th>
<th>Cadmium</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Mercury</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Hardness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface water standards, aquatic life</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water standards, aquatic life</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground water standards, domestic consumption</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WATER QUALITY

Surface waters observed: Similkameen River
Proximity to surface waters: 4000 feet
Domestic use: cattle grazing, recreational shooting
Acid mine drainage or staining: pH 6 at lower adit
Water field data: see Table 6
Surface water migration: adit discharge infiltrates behind mill building
Surface water analysis: see Table 7

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank our editors Jari Roloff and Karen Meyers for helpful suggestions on the layout and content of this report, and Lee Walkling for library support. Jerry Smith (Okanogan, Wash.) and Rob Stone (Nighthawk, Wash.) provided helpful information on Ruby mine history.

REFERENCES CITED

Appendix A. Methods and field equipment

METHODS

We recorded observations and measurements in the field. Longitude and latitude were recorded with a global positioning system (GPS) unit in NAD83 decimal degree format. Literature research provided data on underground development, which was verified in the field when possible.

Soil and water samples collected by Huchton (1995) and used in this report were analyzed by White Earth Analytical, Inc., Ephrata Wash.

The water sample DGER collected was analyzed for the metals listed in this report by inductively coupled plasma/mass spectrometry (ICP/MS) following USEPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) Method 6010. Holding times for the metals of interest were observed. Instrument calibration was performed before each analytical run and checked by standards and blanks. Matrix spike and matrix spike duplicates were performed with each set.

FIELD EQUIPMENT

- barometric altimeter
- binoculars
- digital camera
- flashlight
- Garmin GPS III+, handheld GPS unit
- Hanna Instruments DiST WP-3 digital conductivity meter and calibration solution
- litmus paper, range 0–14, and 4–7
- Oakton digital pH meter
- Oakton digital electrical conductivity meter
- Taylor model 9841 digital thermometer
### Appendix B. Water quality standards for hardness dependent metals


Chronic standard in micrograms/liter (µg/L)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample location</th>
<th>Hardness (mg/L)</th>
<th>Cd (µg/L)</th>
<th>Cu (µg/L)</th>
<th>Pb (µg/L)</th>
<th>Zn (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower adit discharge</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>295.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C. Plat of mineral survey no. 1021, Ruby Mining Company claims
PLAT
OF THE CLAIM OF
The Ruby Mining Company
KNOWN AS THE
Crescent, Labyrinth, Hide and Seek, Beggars Choice, and Mystic Shrine Lodes.

IN Mt. Chopoca Mining District,
Okanogan County, Washington

Containing an area of

Acres.

Scale of 300: 1 foot to the inch.

Variation: 23°30' 26.64" E.

SURVEYED Sept. 20, Oct. 9, 1910 — by

George J. Gardiner
U.S. Naval Surveyor,
The Survey Field Notes of the Survey of the Mining Claim of The Ruby Mining Company
known as the
Crescent, Labyrinth, Hide and Seek, Beggars Choice, and Mystic Shrine Lodes.

from which this plat has been made under my direction
have been examined and approved, and are on file in this Office.
and hereby certify that they furnish such an accurate description
of said Mining Claim as will, if incorporated into a patent,
perfectly to identify the premises, and that such reference
is made therein to natural objects or permanent monuments
as will perpetuate, and fix the locus thereof.

Furthermore certify that Five Hundred Dollars worth of labor has
been expended or improvements made upon said Mining
Claim by claimant — on its — granted, and that
such improvements consist of (See Plat)

that the location of said improvements is correctly shown
upon this plat, and that no portion of said labor or improvements
has been included in the estimate of expenditures upon any other claim.

And, further certify that this is a correct plat of said Mining
Claim made in conformity with said original field notes of
the survey thereof, and the same is hereby approved.

W.S. Surveyor's General's Office
Olympia, Washington

November 17, 1910

Washington