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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: CHILI

ALTERNATE NAMES:

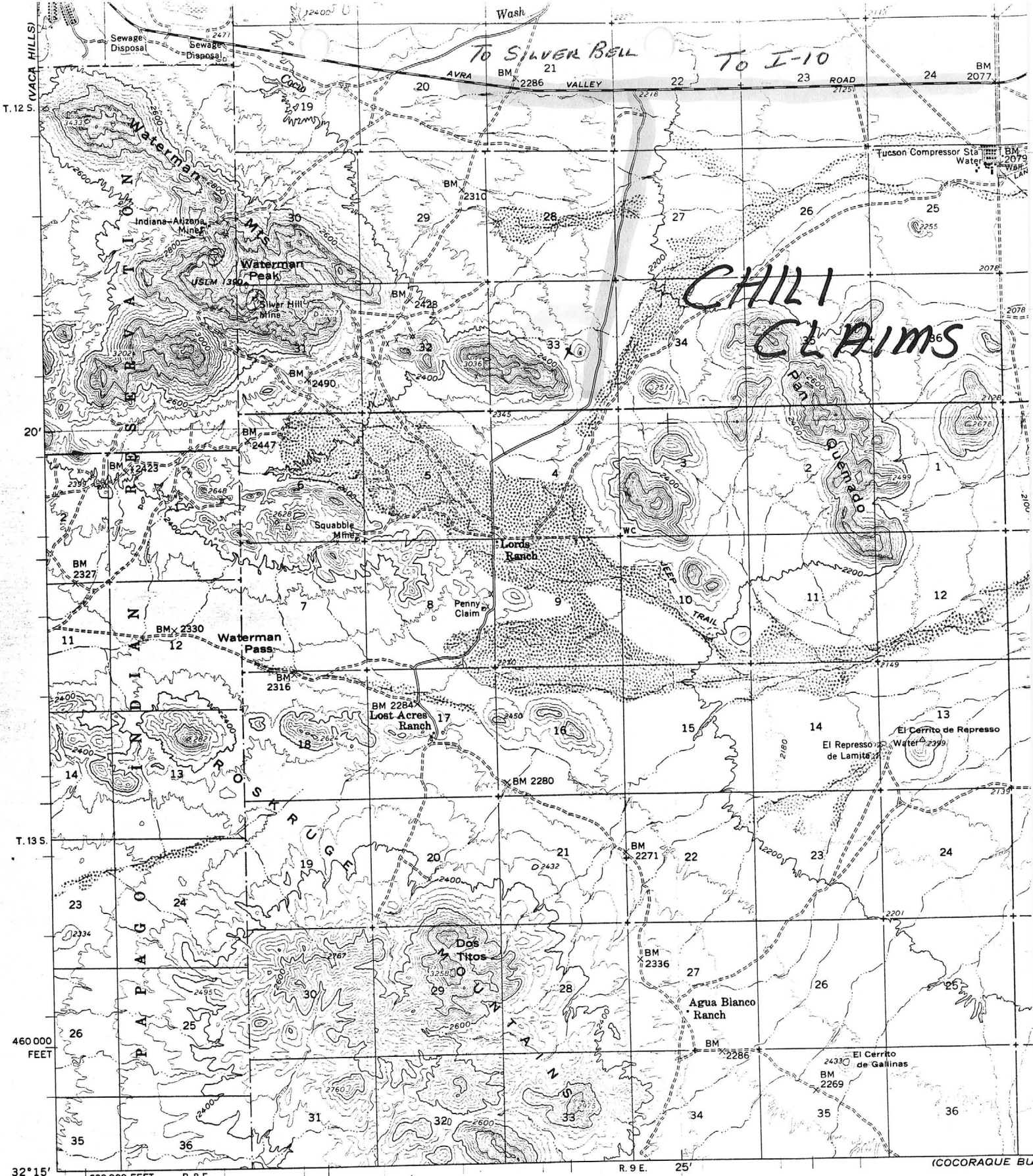
PIMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1157

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 12 S RANGE 9 E SECTION 33 QUARTER E2
LATITUDE: N 32DEG 20MIN 30SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 25MIN 52SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SILVER BELL PEAK - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: DEVEL DEPOSIT

COMMODITY:
STONE SILTSTONE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR CHILI FILE

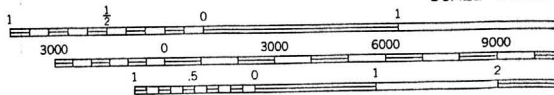


CHILI CLAIMS

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS
 Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
 and by planetable surveys. Aerial photographs taken 1958
 Advance field check 1959
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system, central zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 12, shown in blue
 Land lines unsurveyed in parts of T. 12 S.-R. 8 E.

TRUE NORTH
 13 1/2°
 MAGNETIC NORTH
 APPROXIMATE MEAN
 DECLINATION, 1959

SILVER BELL
 PEAK, ARIZ 15'



CONTOUR INTERVAL
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20'
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL M
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 2
 (SEE DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

Engineer: Ken A. Phillips

Date: 1989

Information from: Harrison Matson

Address: P O Box 4417, Tucson, AZ 85733

Phone: 883-3821

Mine: Chili

County: Pima

Location: 2 1/2 miles south of Silver Bell west of Marana, jeep road to property

Owner: Gred Pursley, 5650 N. Desert View, Tucson, AZ 85743

Number of claims: 3 unpatented

P.O.Box 44171
Tucson, AZ 85733

April 30, 1986

Mr. Douglas Bauer
Geologist, Phoenix District
Bureau of Land Management
2015 W. Deer Valley Rd
Phoenix, AZ 85027

Sir,

I am enclosing a copy of portions of the IBLA decision which are most applicable to understanding my belief that the stone present on the Chili claims is an uncommon variety having a distinct and special value. The decision states that the value of the stone in question may be for uses to which ordinary varieties can be or are put, however, the deposit must have some special and distinct value for such use. "Special and distinct value may be reflected by a higher market value in comparison with other stones, but higher market value is not the exclusive way of proving that the deposit has a special and distinct value. It is possible that special economic value of the stone may be reflected by reduced costs or overhead so that the profit to the producer would be substantially more while the retail market price would remain competitive with other building stones." 17 IBLA 21

The pervasive brecciation of the altered siltstone at the Chili claims will allow mining without drilling or blasting. Only ripping and loading with a tractor will be required. The material is naturally sized and will need little or no crushing but only screen-type classification prior to shipping. These factors combine to make the production costs lower than any deposit of a common variety which may be a substitute.

This unique characteristic alone should be sufficient to classify the stone an uncommon variety, however additional arguements may be made of the fact that the only competition for this natural stone is a manufactured product, shipped from Phoenix, which retails far in excess of any substitutes available but less in demand, in the Tucson market. This plastic coated, dyed rock sells for approximately \$59.00 per yard while marble chips, for comparison, sell for about \$25.00 per yard. Since the brecciated stone from the Chili claims is quite similar in appearance to the manufactured product but is superior in its resistance to fading and will not peel withtime, it is expected also to have a high market value.

While I realize that color is not a generally accepted criterion for a determination of special value, I must also point out that when a stone, which is not widely occurring, possesses a unique

coloration which definitely translates itself into a higher market price when compared with other stones, it has been ruled an uncommon variety. This is the U.S. v. Chartrand decision, 11 IBLA 194 (1973) which is also cited in 17 IBLA 44.

As was observed during your field examination on 4/29/86, the deposit in question on the Chili claims is quite small and unique. The plan of operations calls for disturbance of less than five acres. The brecciation and weak argillic alteration of the hematite bearing siltstone, produced by the forceful injection of a perlitic rhyolite plug cannot be called a common occurrence. The similar but unaltered stratigraphic sequence visited at a nearby outcrop during that examination for comparison, substantiates these effects.

I hope you will agree with these observations and expedite the approval of the plan of operations on the Chili claims. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Harrison E Matson

Harrison E. Matson