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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: K AND M PROPERTY

ALTERNATE NAMES:

STANSBURY PROPERTY
MINERAL SURVEY 3849
REIDHEAD AND GREENWADE

GILA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 305

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 N RANGE 19 E SECTION 30 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 48MIN 12SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 22MIN 28SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: CARRIZO SE - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

ASBESTOS

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS CARRIZO SE QUAD
MOORE R T MIN DEPTS FT APACHE IND RES 1967
P 50
STEWART L A CHRYS-ASB DEPTS AZ USBM IC 7706
1955 P42
ADMMR "U" FILE
ADMMR K & M FILE

K AND M MINE

REFERENCES

GILA COUNTY

USBM IC 7706 p. 42

USBM "U" File

ABM Bul. 177 p. 50

MILS Sheet sequence number 0040070444 (page 1972)

MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE FORT APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZONA, 1967
by Richard T. Moore, Geologist

page 50

Stansbury Mine. This property, which is known also as the KM Lease, consists of 2 claims situated about 15 miles east of the Salt River Bridge approximately in Secs. 29 and 30, T. 5 N., R. 19 E. The deposit was first located in 1923 (Mineral Survey 3849) by E. D. Reidhead as the Apache Nos. 1 and 2. (See Plate 3.) No work was done on the property, however, until 1951, when a lease was secured by Stansbury, R. Reidhead, and O'Dell. Mining was begun in 1953 by the Arizona Asbestos Mining Company, and by 1955, the ore zone was developed by 2 open cuts, 2 shallow inclined shafts, and 2 adits. In 1958, the property was mined for a short period by the Phillips Asbestos Company and for a short period in 1966 by Western Asbestos Mfg. Corp. Total production from 1953 through 1966 has been approximately 340 tons of crude ore.

The deposit is on a point of land formed by a sharp bend in Salt River. The stratigraphic sequence on the point consists of 50 feet of Dripping Spring Quartzite at the base, overlain by 75 feet of Mescal Limestone, which in turn is overlain by 75 feet of diabase. Devonian Martin Limestone rests unconformably on the diabase.

Numerous asbestos veins occur in a zone from 25 to 30 feet below the diabase and appear more or less continuously along the northern side of the point over a length of nearly 2,500 feet. Along this extent, the attitude of the limestone is quite constant, the strike varying between N. 20° to 30°E. and dipping from 20° to 30°SE.

K & M MINE

GILA COUNTY

Active Mine List April 1967
Nov. 1967
April 1968
Oct. 1968

35 feet northeast into the limestone. A small stope has been opened from the west wall of the adit.

A shattered zone at the portal contains a total of 3 to 4 inches of weathered fiber. Within the adit and stope, the 12-inch serpentine band contains an average of more than 1 inch of fiber. The north face of the stope exposes up to a total of 2 inches. The thickest veinlet is found invariably at the bottom of the serpentine band, where fibers reach a maximum length of 3/4 inch. The remainder of the asbestos is scattered in veinlets throughout the zone.

The serpentine band here is midway between the overlying and underlying diabase contacts. The upper sill is 50 or more feet thick; the lower sill is generally 10 feet thick.

Overburden obscures the limestone to the northwest, but along the outcrop southeastward three pits have been dug. At 350 feet from the mine, a cut exposes 8 inches of serpentine containing more than 1 inch of short-fiber veinlets. The underlying sill here is 3-1/2 feet thick.

A second cut 150 feet from the mine shows many fiber veinlets. Except in the shallow weathered zone, all the fiber in this deposit is very soft and of excellent tensile strength.

Salmons works this deposit intermittently, using hand steel. The rough-cobbed ore is packed to the road on burros. The property was idle when visited in August 1953.

* Stansbury Deposit
(Arizona Asbestos Mining Co.)

The Arizona Asbestos Mining Co. is producing asbestos under an operating agreement with lessees of two claims on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. Access to the property is by a fair 10-mile road, which turns eastward from U. S. Highway 60, 53 miles from Globe and 10 miles north of the Salt River Bridge. The claims are in approximate sec. 30, T. 6 N., R. 19 E., unsurveyed.

History

The asbestos outcrop was discovered by Roy Reidhead about 25 years ago, but owing to its inaccessibility, no lease was taken at that time. Late in 1951 negotiations were conducted with a major asbestos company, and a lease on two claims covering the outcrop was secured by Wayne Stansbury, William O'Dell, and Roy Reidhead. The latter then transferred his interest to a trustee of the company. A road was constructed over rough terrain and down into the Salt River Canyon. The asbestos zones were exposed by 30-foot faces in 2 bench cuts, which had a combined length of at least 1,000 feet. No attempt was made to save the asbestos content of the material that was "dozed" over the bank. After an examination by its geologist and engineer, the company relinquished the option.

In July 1953 the Arizona Asbestos Mining Co., a partnership consisting of Henry Brewer and Herb Drees, began mining. About the same time, one of the lessees salvaged several thousand dollars worth of fiber from the dump of the north bench cut. In January 1954 the Stansbury interest was transferred to Goldie Hunsaker of Globe.

Geologic Setting

This deposit is 15 miles east of the Salt River Bridge along the course of the river, or approximately 12 miles beyond the last previously known asbestos deposit north of the bridge. It is on a peninsula formed by a "tight" bend of the river (fig. 18) and is obviously part of an upfaulted block. The sequence of formations from the river upward and the estimated stratigraphic thicknesses at the north cut are as follows: Dripping Spring quartzite cliffs, 50 feet; Mescal limestone segment, 75 feet; diabase sill, 75 feet; Devonian limestone, thickness undetermined. At the south cut the sequence is similar, except that about 150 feet of Dripping Spring quartzite is exposed above the river.

In the cuts and at other exposed outcrops, there are numerous asbestos-bearing zones in the limestone section 24 to 30 feet below the bottom of the diabase sill. The mineralized zones are cut off by a downward thickening of the overlying diabase sill at the south end of the south cut.

Deposit

Asbestos veins appear more or less continuously over a length of at least 2,500 feet on the northern side of the peninsula. A bench cut 300 feet long was made near the northern end of the outcrop. Another cut 700 feet long was made around the point of the hill about 2,000 feet to the southwest. Both cuts expose the limestone beds beneath the slightly discordant diabase sill. The attitude of the limestone bedding is remarkably constant. The strike varies from N. 20° to 30° E. and dips range from 20° to 30° SE.

A. F. Shride, Federal Geological Survey, noted the stratigraphic sequence and strength of mineralization of the zones in April 1953, the results of which are generalized as follows (assigning letter designations to the zones for purposes of discussion):

Zones	North cut		South cut	
	Ft. below diabase	Total inches of fiber	Ft. below diabase	Total inches of fiber
J			4-1/2) Local occurrences
I			5	
H			9	0 - 2
G			10-1/2	1/2, - 1-1/2 harsh; Ave. + 1-1/2
F	6	-1/2 semisoft	14-1/2	0 - 3-1/2; ave. 1-3/4 harsh
E	7	Irregular nodules 0-3/4; ave. 1/4.		
D	8	3/4-1-1/2; ave. + 1 soft, spicular		
C	15-1/2	0-2; ave. 1-1/4 soft		
B	17	3/4-3-1/2; ave. + 1-1/2 soft		
A	24-1/2	1/4 - 3-1/2; ave. - 2 soft		

Zones A, B, C, in massive limestone bedding, are continuous in extent but variable in fiber content. The remainder are in thin beds and are more or less discontinuous; any possible production from them would involve serious mining problems.

USBM I C 7406

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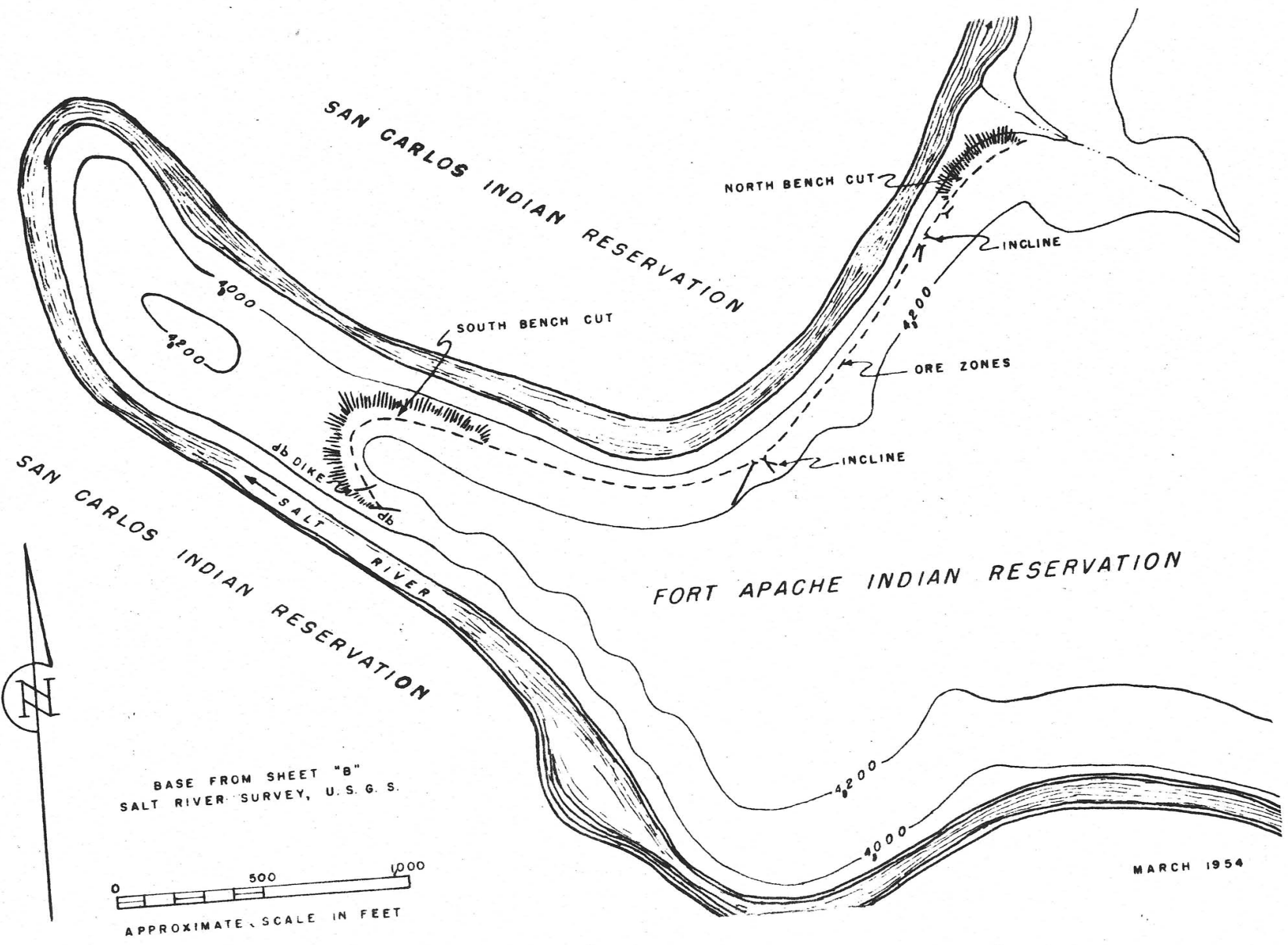


Figure 18. - Sketch map of Stansbury deposit. (Arizona Asbestos Mining Co.).

It will be noted that the original benching of the south cut did not expose the lower zones in the face of the cut. The company is producing fiber mainly from the two lower zones. It is increasing the depth of the south cut to expose the lower zones. At one point where zone A has been exposed, there is a total of 2 inches of soft fiber, half of which is in 1-inch strands. At this place the upper veins are discontinuous, each containing less than 1 inch of fiber that is either harsh or spicular.

About 100 feet south of the north bench cut, the operator has driven a 60-foot incline, averaging 12 feet wide, down the dip. Vein A is carried on the floor and shows a total of 1-1/2 to 3 inches of semisoft fiber of good strength. Much of this asbestos is 1 inch or more long. Unfortunately, the fiber is spicular (not coherent), and much is lost in the waste. Vein B, about 7 feet higher, contains 1 inch of fiber with partings. A strike adit also has been driven near the incline. Vein A shows only traces, vein B contains an average of 1/2 inch of soft fiber, and vein C appears only sporadically. A zone midway between A and B appears intermittently, but the fiber content is low.

An adit and an incline are being driven about midway between the north and south cuts. In the 10-foot-wide, 65-foot incline, vein C contains a total of 1 inch of soft fiber; vein B, 1 inch of semisoft; and vein A is virtually nonexistent here. A 40-foot branch from the incline shows similar mineralization at the face. At the surface a vein 5 feet above vein A showed a total of 1-1/2 to 3 inches of soft fiber, but within a few feet it became nodular and occurred sporadically. At the same place, an adit has been driven along the strike of the beds for 160 feet. In the length of the drift, vein A varies from 1/2 to 1-1/2 inch total fiber, and B shows 1/2 to 1 inch of fiber with partings.

From the various workings, a moderate but regular production of soft and semi-soft fiber was being made in early 1954. A crew of 10 men was employed at the time of the inspection in March 1954.

White Tail Group

The White Tail group, consisting of two claims, is held under lease from the Fort Apache Indian Reservation by Arthur Enders. The property is situated in the southwestern portion of the reservation in approximate sec. 24, T. 5 N., R. 17 E., unsurveyed. It is 1 air mile north of the U. S. Highway 60 Salt River Bridge, but by road it is reached by traveling westward 5-1/2 miles on a poor mountain road that leaves U. S. Highway 60, 5.4 miles north of the bridge.

History

The original location, known as the Horse Shoe group, was made by L. R. Jacobson and G. W. Adams in 1921, and a lease was granted the following year. The Horse Shoe deposit was worked by the San Carlos Asbestos Mining Co., Inc., which made considerable production in 1922-23 and a small amount in 1926-27.

After this time the claims apparently reverted to the reservation. Arthur Enders relocated the ground covering the 2 deposits in 1937, secured a 20-year lease, and produced asbestos for several years thereafter. The property was idle in 1943, when the Bureau of Mines conducted exploratory work at the White Tail No. 2. Only a small amount of stoping has been done since that time.

Arizona Asbestos Mining Co.
(Henry Brewer and Herb Drees)

*Stansbury
Deposit*

This report was to have been mailed in but has not yet arrived.

Owner-Fort Apache Reservation lease

Operator-Arizona Asbestos Mining Co.,

Box 1443
Globe, Arizona (in same offices as Crown Asbestos Mines, Inc.,)

This mine has about 10 men working, two compressors, each gasoline powered, 210 cubic feet capacity, a double drum air powered slucher so sink an inclined shaft (this is not being run straight down the dip in order to flatten grade), a small air powered mucking machine to run a drift, a D4 Caterpillar tractor with dozer blade to mine the open pit from which all present production is coming. Drilling in the pit is by jackhammer, and in the inclined shaft and tunnel by airleg mounted wet jackhammer. This property seems to have at least adequate machinery. There are many (Mr. Lincoln Stewart, says at least 12, quoted from memory) horizons in which fiber occurs or there is serpentine. The all appear to be spotty on a smaller or larger scale, and at least some of them are producers of fiber that is sufficiently harsh that it is hard to save in mining. At the time of the writer's visit, the face of the tunnel was out of ore, but the hopes of the operators was that it would come in again in the next 35 feet. The incline did not look overly promising. The tunnel or incline with the harsh fiber was shut down. The production was coming from the open pit, and each band was being mined as encountered on the way down, and the areas of fiber taken. The bulldozer moved the waste out of the pit.

The fiber is milled at the Chrysotile mill of the Western Chemical Co.,

Crude reserves.

It is not possible to say that the property has blocked ore, as it is running so close to a margin of profit or loss, and when the pit is finished, the underground work may or may not pay. If the work doesn't pay, it will probably be shut down, as the financial reserves of these people do not appear to be too large. There may be considerable fiber in the various bands or zones of ore in the large block of tilted limestone (dipping down and in), but it is doubtful if more than a small percentage of this can ever be mined due to the cost price relation.

ASBESTOS SURVEY

(Known as)
NAME OF PROPERTY KEASBEY & MATTISON MINE (On Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Whiteriver)

OWNER - Name (See below) OPERATOR: Name Arizona Asbestos Mining Company

Address _____ Address POBox 923, Globe, Arizona.

TYPE OF ORE: ASBESTOS & SERPENTINE

Length of Fibre Up to 3" Soft and Semi Soft

Soft 2" Hard ~~Semi Hard~~ Semi Soft 3"

PRODUCTION (tons of crude ore)

Past 20 Tons of unmilled ore per month (Appx 8 tons of milled crude fiber) ^{1) 2, & 3.}

Present Same

Monthly

Estimated Future Production Not known - Anticipate considerable more than
Monthly in past

ORE RESERVES:

Ore in Place Unknown

Probable Ore Unknown

IS YOUR ORE THE TYPE THAT COULD BE MILLED WITH OTHER ORE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Yes

Signed: _____

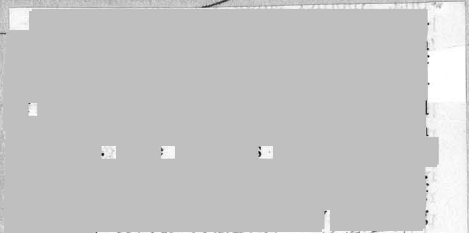
A. H. Drees, Partner-

OWNERS-

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
W. M. O'Dell, Prescott, Arizona
Golden Hunsaker, Globe, Arizona.

March, 1954

Arizona Department of Mineral Resources
Phoenix, Arizona



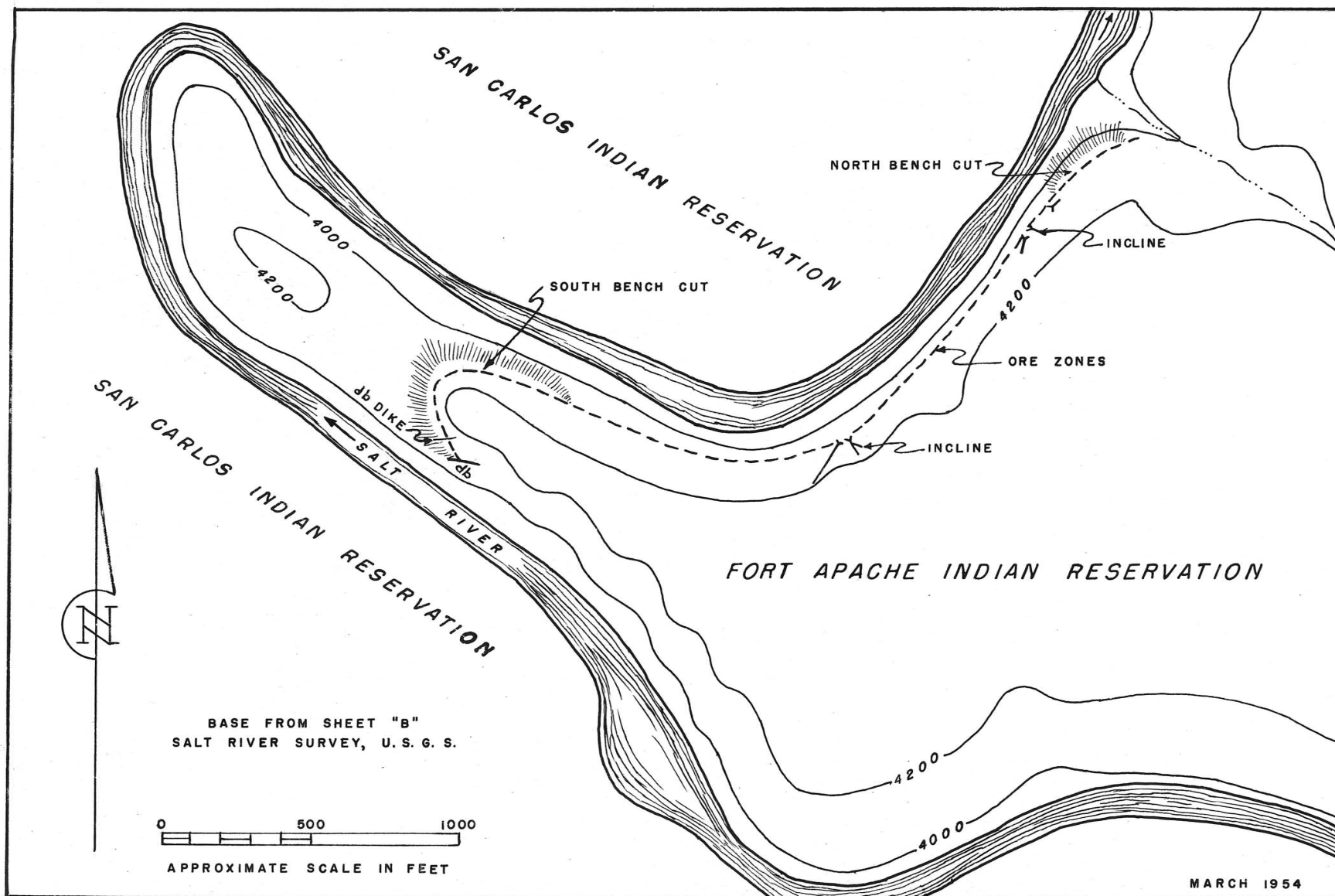
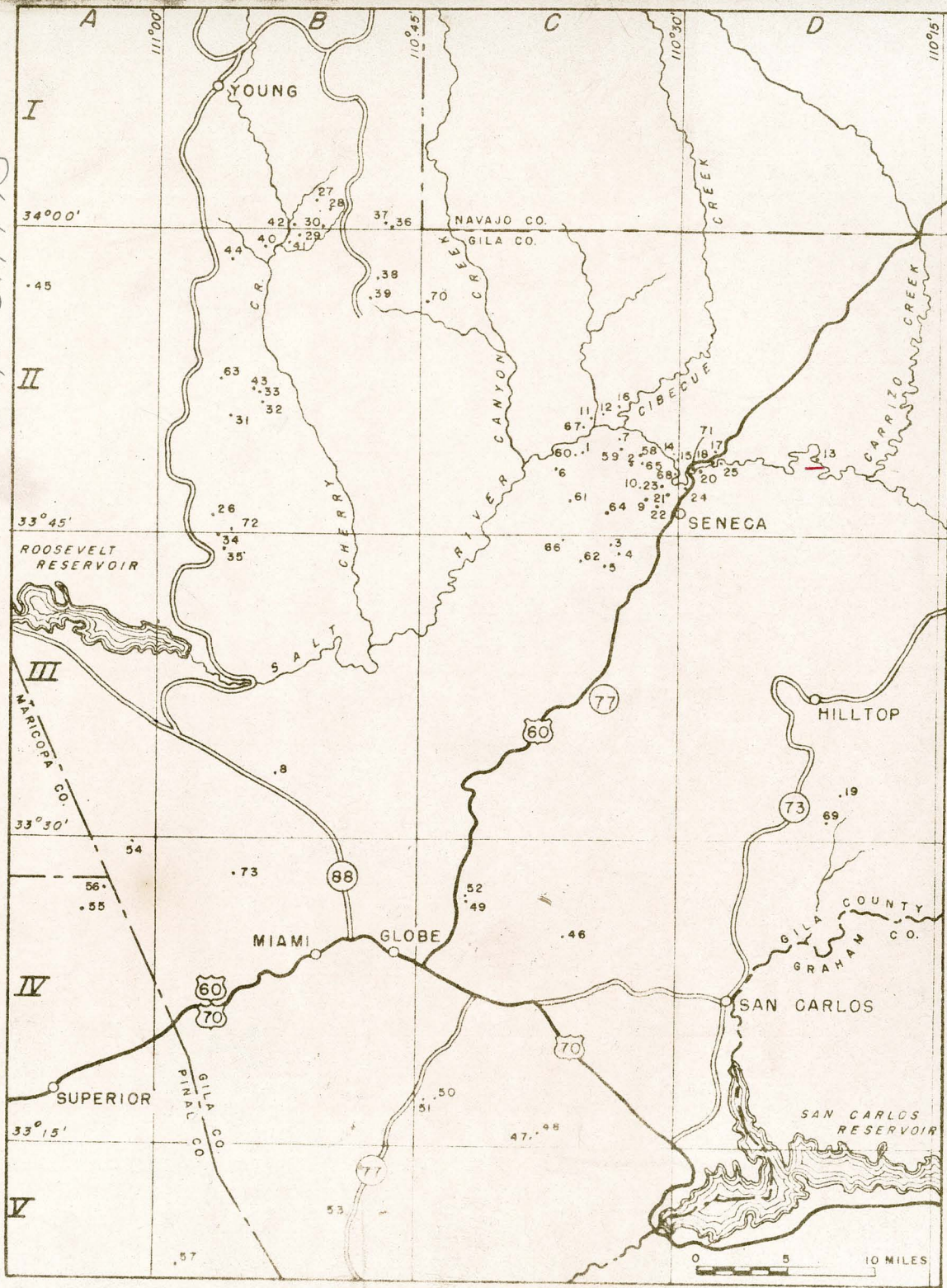


FIGURE 14. - SKETCH MAP OF STANSBURY DEPOSIT (ARIZONA ASBESTOS MINING CO.)

USBM I.C. 7745



Key to mine locations - figure 3

Deposits discussed in this paper

	Finding index		Finding index
58 Salt River group	C - II	21 Pine Top	C - II
59 River group	C - II	22 Emsco	C - II
60 Cliffbestos group	C - II	23 Golden Fiber	C - II
61 Wonder group	C - II	24 Great View	D - II
		25 Wonder and Silk	D - II
		26 American Ores	B - II
		American Asbestos Cement Co.	Fig. 25
62 Little Favor group	C - III	27 No. 1	B - I
63 Rosa claims	B - II	28 Home	B - I
64 Alamo claims	C - II	29 Buckhorn	B - II
65 Oso claim	C - II	30 Tony	B - I
66 Ruiz claims	C - III	31 Reynolds Falls	B - II
67 Fiber King	C - II	32 Pueblo	B - II
68 Dream Girl	C - II	33 Lucky Strike	B - II
69 Cassadore	D - III	34 Globe	B - III
70 Double Buttes	C - II	35 Miami	B - III
71 Bluff claims	D - II	Sloan Creek	Fig. 31
72 Loafer claim	B - II	Last Chance	B - I
73 Chuckwalla	B - IV	American Beauty	B - I
74 Lucky Lager	A - IV	American Fiber Co.	Fig. 33
75 El Marmol	A - IV	Rock House, north group	B - II
Deposits discussed in IC - 7706			
1 Regal	C - II	38	
2 Canadian	C - II	39	
Western Chemical Co.		40	
3 Victory	C - III	41	
4 El Dorado	C - III	42	
5 Triple Star	C - III	43	
6 Fourth of July	C - II	44	
7 Punto Negro	C - II	45	
8 G and H No. 1	B - III	46	
Phillips Asbestos Co.		47	
9 Grandview	C - III	48	
10 Ladder	C - III	49	
11 Apache (Crown Asbestos)	C - II	50	
12 Apache Extension	C - II	51	
<u>13 Stansbury</u>	D - II	52	
14 Horse Shoe	C - II	53	
15 White Tail No. 2	C - II	54	
16 Loey and Lena	C - II	55	
17 Prochnow (Cibecue Mng. Co.)	D - II	56	
18 Snake Hill	D - II	57	
19 Bear Canyon	D - III		
20 Sorsen	D - II		
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